TYPE CODE

• Throughout this manual, the following abbreviations are used to identify individual model.

CODE	AREA TYPE
ED	EUROPEAN DIRECT SALES (Italy, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, Greece, North europe)
E	U.K.
F	France, Belgium
G	Germany
U	Australia, New Zealand
MX	Mexico
BR	Brazil

A Few Words About Safety

Service Information

The service and repair information contained in this manual is intended for use by qualified, professional technicians. Attempting service or repairs without the proper training, tools, and equipment could cause injury to you or others. It could also damage the vehicle or create an unsafe condition.

This manual describes the proper methods and procedures for performing service, maintenance, and repairs. Some procedures require the use of specially designed tools and dedicated equipment. Any person who intends to use a replacement part, service procedure or a tool that is not recommended by Honda, must determine the risks to their personal safety and the safe operation of the vehicle.

If you need to replace a part, use genuine Honda parts with the correct part number or an equivalent part. We strongly recommend that you do not use replacement parts of inferior quality.

For Your Customer's Safety

Proper service and maintenance are essential to the customer's safety and the reliability of the vehicle. Any error or oversight while servicing a vehicle can result in faulty operation, damage to the vehicle, or injury to others.

⚠WARNING

Improper service or repairs can create an unsafe condition that can cause your customer or others to be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow the procedures and precautions in this manual and other service materials carefully.

For Your Safety

Because this manual is intended for the professional service technician, we do not provide warnings about many basic shop safety practices (e.g., Hot parts–wear gloves). If you have not received shop safety training or do not feel confident about your knowledge of safe servicing practice, we recommended that you do not attempt to perform the procedures described in this manual.

⚠WARNING

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

Follow the procedures and precautions in this manual carefully.

Some of the most important general service safety precautions are given below. However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing service and repair procedures. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

Important Safety Precautions

Make sure you have a clear understanding of all basic shop safety practices and that you are wearing appropriate clothing and using safety equipment. When performing any service task, be especially careful of the following:

- Read all of the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools, the replacement or repair parts, and the skills required to perform the tasks safely and completely.
- Protect your eyes by using proper safety glasses, goggles or face shields any time you hammer, drill, grind, pry or work around pressurized air or liquids, and springs or other stored-energy components. If there is any doubt, put on eye protection.
- Use other protective wear when necessary, for example gloves or safety shoes. Handling hot or sharp parts can cause severe burns or cuts. Before you grab something that looks like it can hurt you, stop and put on gloves.
- Protect yourself and others whenever you have the vehicle up in the air. Any time you lift the vehicle, either with a hoist or a jack, make sure that it is always securely supported. Use jack stands.

Make sure the engine is off before you begin any servicing procedures, unless the instruction tells you to do otherwise. This will help eliminate several potential hazards:

- Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust. Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you run the engine.
- Burns from hot parts or coolant. Let the engine and exhaust system cool before working in those areas.
- Injury from moving parts. If the instruction tells you to run the engine, be sure your hands, fingers and clothing are out of the way.

Gasoline vapors and hydrogen gases from batteries are explosive. To reduce the possibility of a fire or explosion, be careful when working around gasoline or batteries.

- Use only a nonflammable solvent, not gasoline, to clean parts.
- Never drain or store gasoline in an open container.
- Keep all cigarettes, sparks and flames away from the battery and all fuel-related parts.

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

This service manual describes the service procedures for the CBR1000RR-4.

Follow the Maintenance Schedule (Section 4) recommendations to ensure that the vehicle is in peak operating condition.

Performing the first scheduled maintenance is very important. It compensates for the initial wear that occurs during the break-in period.

Sections 1 and 4 apply to the whole motorcycle. Section 3 illustrates procedures for removal/installation of components that may be required to perform service described in the following sections.
Section 5 through 21 describe parts of the motorcycle, grouped according to location.

Find the section you want on this page, then turn to the table of contents on the first page of the section.

Most sections start with an assembly or system illustration, service information and troubleshooting for the section. The subsequent pages give detailed procedure.

If you are not familiar with this motorcycle, read Technical Features in Section 2.
If you don't know the source of the trouble, go to section 23 Troubleshooting.

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. To help you make informed decisions we have provided safety messages and other information throughout this manual. Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all the hazards associated with servicing this vehicle.
You must use your own good judgement.
You will find important safety information in a variety of forms including:

- Safety Labels – on the vehicle
- Safety Messages – preceded by a safety alert symbol ⚠ and one of three signal words, DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION. These signal words mean:

⚠DANGER You WILL be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

⚠WARNING You CAN be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

⚠CAUTION You CAN be HURT if you don't follow instructions.

- Instructions – how to service this vehicle correctly and safely.

As you read this manual, you will find information that is preceded by a **NOTICE** symbol. The purpose of this message is to help prevent damage to your vehicle, other property, or the environment.

ALL INFORMATION, ILLUSTRATIONS, DIRECTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDED IN THIS PUBLICATION ARE BASED ON THE LATEST PRODUCT INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL FOR PRINTING. Honda Motor Co., Ltd. RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE AND WITHOUT INCURRING ANY OBLIGATION WHATSOEVER. NO PART OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION. THIS MANUAL IS WRITTEN FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE ACQUIRED BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF MAINTENANCE ON Honda MOTORCYCLES, MOTOR SCOOTERS OR ATVS.

Honda Motor Co., Ltd.
SERVICE PUBLICATION OFFICE

CONTENTS

Date of Issue: January, 2004

SYMBOLS

The symbols used throughout this manual show specific service procedures. If supplementary information is required pertaining to these symbols, it would be explained specifically in the text without the use of the symbols.

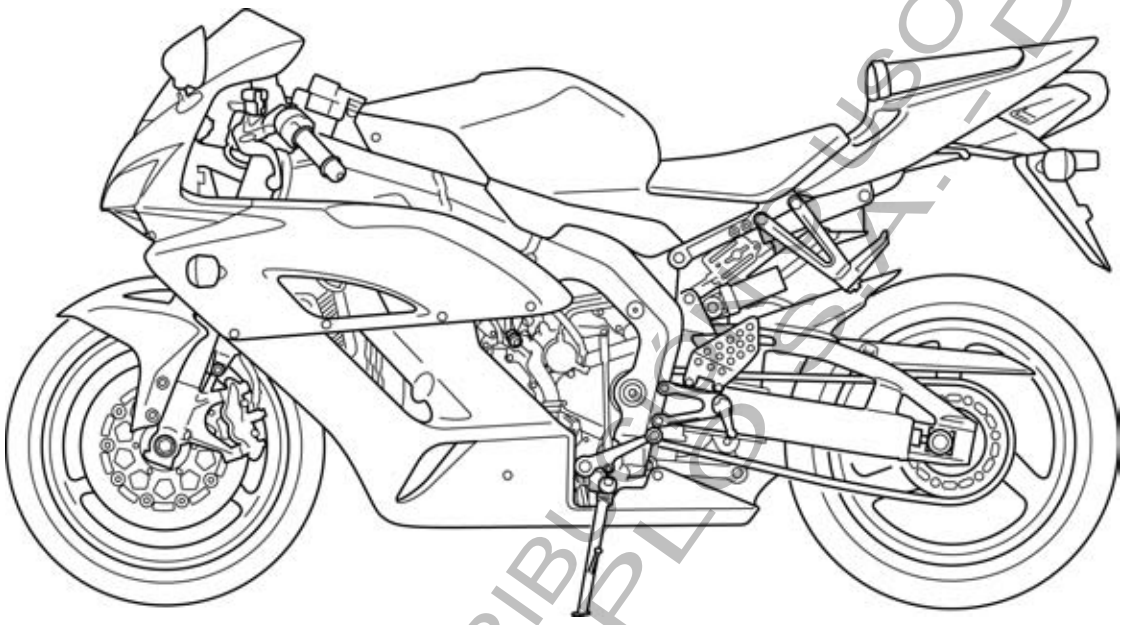
	Replace the part(s) with new one(s) before assembly.
	Use recommended engine oil, unless otherwise specified.
	Use molybdenum oil solution (mixture of the engine oil and molybdenum grease in a ratio of 1 : 1).
	Use multi-purpose grease (Lithium based multi-purpose grease NLGI #2 or equivalent).
	Use molybdenum disulfide grease (containing more than 3% molybdenum disulfide, NLGI #2 or equivalent). Example: Molykote® BR-2 plus manufactured by Dow Corning U.S.A. Multi-purpose M-2 manufactured by Mitsubishi Oil, Japan
	Use molybdenum disulfide paste (containing more than 40% molybdenum disulfide, NLGI #2 or equivalent). Example: Molykote® G-n Paste manufactured by Dow Corning U.S.A. Honda Moly 60 (U.S.A. only) Rocol ASP manufactured by Rocol Limited, U.K. Rocol Paste manufactured by Sumico Lubricant, Japan
	Use silicone grease.
	Apply a locking agent. Use a middle strength locking agent unless otherwise specified.
	Apply sealant.
	Use DOT 4 brake fluid. Use the recommended brake fluid unless otherwise specified.
	Use Fork or Suspension Fluid.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

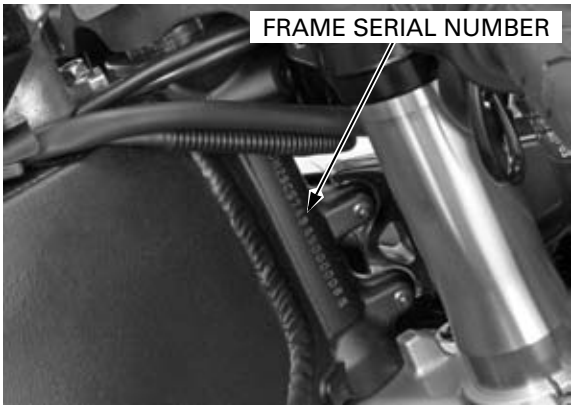
SERVICE RULES

1. Use genuine Honda or Honda-recommended parts and lubricants or their equivalents. Parts that don't meet Honda's design specifications may cause damage to the motorcycle.
2. Use the special tools designed for this product to avoid damage and incorrect assembly.
3. Use only metric tools when servicing the motorcycle. Metric bolts, nuts and screws are not interchangeable with English fasteners.
4. Install new gaskets, O-rings, cotter pins, and lock plates when reassembling.
5. When tightening bolts or nuts, begin with the larger diameter or inner bolt first. Then tighten to the specified torque diagonally in incremental steps unless a particular sequence is specified.
6. Clean parts in cleaning solvent upon disassembly. Lubricate any sliding surfaces before reassembly.
7. After reassembly, check all parts for proper installation and operation.
8. Route all electrical wires as shown in the Cable and Harness Routing ('04, '05: page 1-39, After '05: page 1-54).

MODEL IDENTIFICATION ('04, '05)

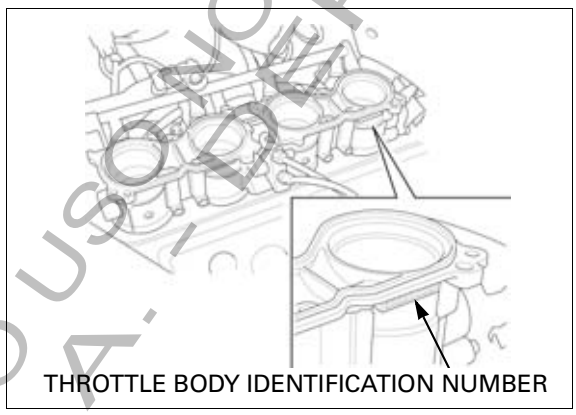


The frame serial number is stamped on the right side of the steering head.

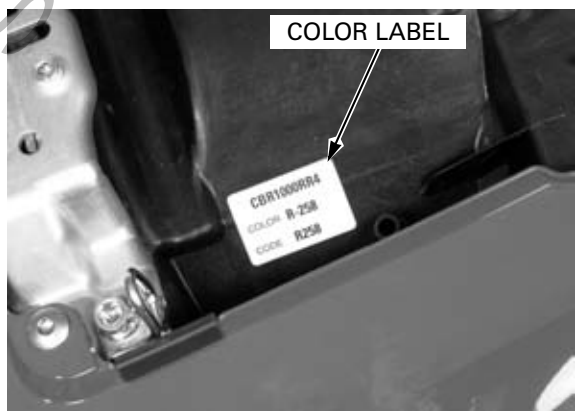


The engine serial number is stamped on the lower side of the lower crankcase.

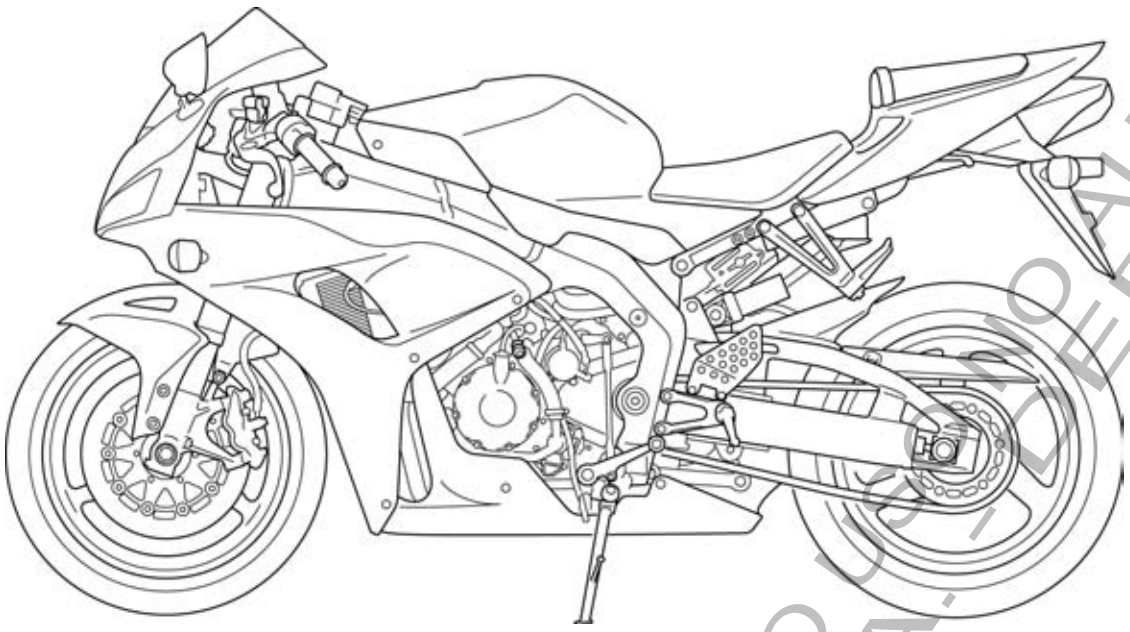
The throttle body identification number is stamped on the intake side of the throttle body as shown.



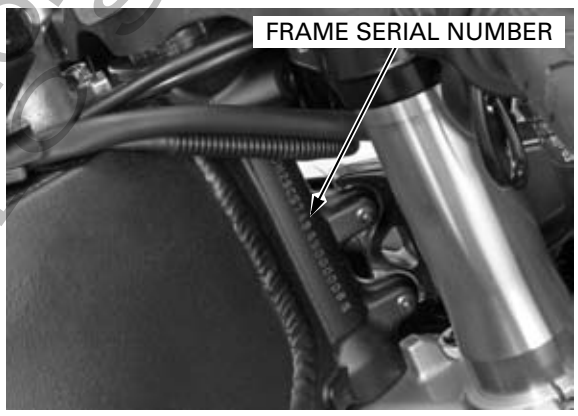
The color label is attached as shown. When ordering color-coded parts, always specify the designated color code.



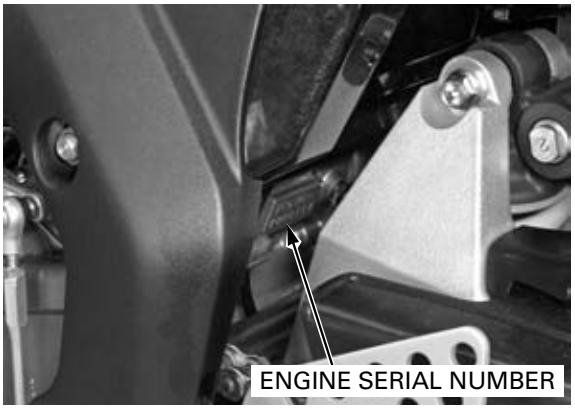
MODEL IDENTIFICATION (AFTER '05)



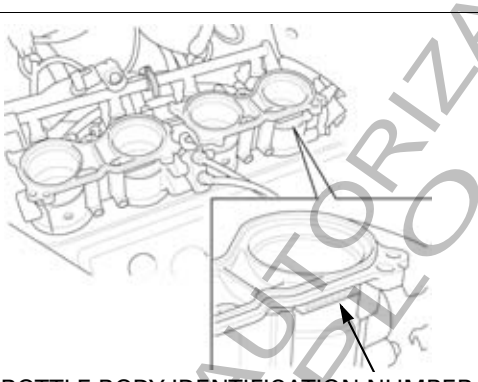
The frame serial number is stamped on the right side of the steering head.



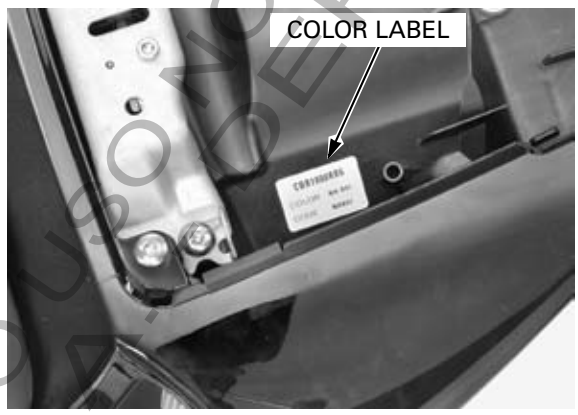
The engine serial number is stamped on the lower side of the lower crankcase.



The throttle body identification number is stamped on the intake side of the throttle body as shown.


THROTTLE BODY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The color label is attached as shown. When ordering color-coded parts, always specify the designated color code.



GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
DIMENSIONS	Overall length		2,025 mm (79.7 in)
	Overall width		720 mm (28.3 in)
	Overall height		1,120 mm (44.1 in)
	Wheelbase		1,410 mm (55.5 in)
	Seat height		820 mm (32.3 in)
	Ground clearance		130 mm (5.1 in)
	Curb weight	Except MX type	208 kg (459 lbs)
		MX type	210 kg (463 lbs)
	Maximum weight capacity	Except MX type	180 kg (397 lbs)
		MX type	166 kg (366 lbs)
FRAME	Frame type		Diamond
	Front suspension		Telescopic fork
	Front axle travel		110 mm (4.3 in)
	Rear suspension		Swingarm
	Rear axle travel		135 mm (5.3 in)
	Front tire size		120/70 ZR17 M/C (58W)
	Rear tire size		190/50 ZR17 M/C (73W)
	Front tire brand	Bridgestone	BT014F RADIAL G
		Pirelli	DIABLO CORSA H
	Rear tire brand	Bridgestone	BT014R RADIAL G
		Pirelli	DIABLO CORSA H
	Front brake		Hydraulic double disc
	Rear brake		Hydraulic single disc
	Caster angle		23° 45′
	Trail length		102 mm (4.0 in)
	Fuel tank capacity		18.0 liter (4.76 US gal, 3.96 Imp gal)
ENGINE	Cylinder arrangement		4 cylinders in-line, inclined 28° from vertical
	Bore and stroke		75.0 x 56.5 mm (2.95 x 2.22 in)
	Displacement		998.4 cm^3 (60.90 cu-in)
	Compression ratio		11.9: 1
	Valve train		Chain driven, DOHC
	Intake valve opens	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	18° BTDC
	Intake valve closes	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	46° ABDC
	Exhaust valve opens	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	39° BBDC
	Exhaust valve closes	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	11° ATDC
	Lubrication system		Forced pressure and wet sump
	Oil pump type		Trochoid
	Cooling system		Liquid cooled
	Air filtration		Paper element
	Engine dry weight		65.8 kg (145.1 lbs)
	Firing order		1 - 2 - 4 - 3
FUEL DELIVERY SYSTEM	Type		PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection)
	Throttle bore		44.0 mm (1.73 in)
DRIVE TRAIN	Clutch system		Multi-plate, wet
	Clutch operation system		Hydraulic operating
	Transmission		Constant mesh, 6-speeds
	Primary reduction		1.604 (77/48T)
	Final reduction		2.500 (16/40T)
	Gear ratio	1st	2.538 (33/13T)
		2nd	1.941 (33/17T)
		3rd	1.578 (30/19T)
		4th	1.380 (29/21T)
		5th	1.250 (25/20T)
		6th	1.160 (29/25T)
	Gearshift pattern		1 - N - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
ELECTRICAL	Ignition system	Computer-controlled digital transistorized with electric advance
	Starting system	Electric starter motor
	Charging system	Triple phase output alternator
	Regulator/rectifier	SCR shorted/triple phase, full wave rectification
	Lighting system	Battery

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
DIMENSIONS	Overall length	Except MX type	2,030 mm (79.9 in)
		MX type	2,029 mm (79.9 in)
	Overall width		720 mm (28.3 in)
	Overall height		1,120 mm (44.1 in)
	Wheelbase	Except MX type	1,405 mm (55.3 in)
		MX type	1,401 mm (55.2 in)
	Seat height		820 mm (32.3 in)
	Ground clearance		130 mm (5.1 in)
	Curb weight		205 kg (452 lbs)
	Maximum weight capacity	Except MX type	180 kg (397 lbs)
		MX type	166 kg (366 lbs)
FRAME	Frame type		Diamond
	Front suspension		Telescopic fork
	Front axle travel		110 mm (4.3 in)
	Rear suspension		Swingarm
	Rear axle travel		133 mm (5.2 in)
	Front tire size		120/70 ZR17 M/C (58W)
	Rear tire size		190/50 ZR17 M/C (73W)
	Front tire brand	Bridgestone	BT015F RADIAL G
		Pirelli	DIABLO CORSA E
	Rear tire brand	Bridgestone	BT015R RADIAL G
		Pirelli	DIABLO CORSA H
	Front brake		Hydraulic double disc
	Rear brake		Hydraulic single disc
	Caster angle		23° 25′
	Trail length		100 mm (3.9 in)
	Fuel tank capacity		18.0 liter (4.76 US gal, 3.96 Imp gal)
ENGINE	Cylinder arrangement		4 cylinders in-line, inclined 28° from vertical
	Bore and stroke		75.0 x 56.5 mm (2.95 x 2.22 in)
	Displacement		998.4 cm^3 (60.90 cu-in)
	Compression ratio		12.2: 1
	Valve train		Chain driven, DOHC
	Intake valve opens	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	16° BTDC
	Intake valve closes	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	48° ABDC
	Exhaust valve opens	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	39° BBDC
	Exhaust valve closes	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	11° ATDC
	Lubrication system		Forced pressure and wet sump
	Oil pump type		Trochoid
	Cooling system		Liquid cooled
	Air filtration		Paper element
	Engine dry weight		65.05 kg (143.41 lbs)
	Firing order		1 - 2 - 4 - 3
FUEL DELIVERY SYSTEM	Type		PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection)
	Throttle bore		44.0 mm (1.73 in)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
DRIVE TRAIN	Clutch system		Multi-plate, wet
	Clutch operation system		Hydraulic operating
	Transmission		Constant mesh, 6-speeds
	Primary reduction		1.604 (77/48T)
	Final reduction		2.625 (16/42T)
	Gear ratio	1st	2.538 (33/13T)
		2nd	1.941 (33/17T)
		3rd	1.578 (30/19T)
		4th	1.380 (29/21T)
		5th	1.250 (25/20T)
		6th	1.160 (29/25T)
	Gearshift pattern		1 - N - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
ELECTRICAL	Ignition system		Computer-controlled digital transistorized with electric advance
	Starting system		Electric starter motor
	Charging system		Triple phase output alternator
	Regulator/rectifier	Except MX type	SCR shorted/triple phase, full wave rectification
		MX type	FET shorted/triple phase, full wave rectification
	Lighting system		Battery

LUBRICATION SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Engine oil capacity	After draining	3.0 liter (3.2 US qt, 2.6 Imp qt)	–
	After oil filter change	3.1 liter (3.3 US qt, 2.7 Imp qt)	–
	After disassembly	3.8 liter (4.0 US qt, 3.3 Imp qt)	–
Recommended engine oil		Honda 4-stroke motorcycle oil or an equivalent API service classification SG or higher (except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label) Viscosity: SAE 10W-30 JASO T 903 standard: MA	–
Oil pressure at EOP (engine oil pressure) switch		490 kPa (5.0 kgf/cm^2, 71 psi) at 6,000 min^{-1} (rpm)/(80°C/176°F)	–
Oil pump	Tip clearance	0.15 (0.006)	0.20 (0.008)
	Body clearance	0.15 – 0.21 (0.006 – 0.008)	0.35 (0.014)
	Side clearance	0.04 – 0.09 (0.002 – 0.004)	0.17 (0.007)

FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection) SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle body identification number		GΩA0A
IAC (idle air control) valve vacuum difference		20mm Hg
Base throttle valve for synchronization		No. 1
Idle speed		1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)
Throttle grip free play		2 – 4 mm (1/16 – 3/16 in)
Intake air temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		1 – 4 kΩ
Engine coolant temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		2.3 – 2.6 kΩ
Fuel injection resistance (at 20°C /68°F)	Primary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
	Secondary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
PAIR control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		20 – 24 Ω
Intake air duct control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		28 – 32 Ω
O_2 sensor heater resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		10 – 40 Ω
CMP (Camshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
CKP (Crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
Manifold absolute pressure at idle		150 – 250 mm Hg
Fuel pressure at idle		343 kPa (3.5 kgf/cm^2, 50 psi)
Fuel pump flow (at 12V)		189 cm^3 (6.4 US oz, 6.7 Imp oz) minimum/10 seconds

FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection) SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle body identification number		GQA1A
IAC (idle air control) valve vacuum difference		20mm Hg
Base throttle valve for synchronization		No. 1
Idle speed		1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)
Throttle grip free play		2 – 4 mm (1/16 – 3/16 in)
Intake air temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		1 – 4 kΩ
Engine coolant temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		2.3 – 2.6 kΩ
Fuel injection resistance (at 20°C /68°F)	Primary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
	Secondary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
PAIR control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		20 – 24 Ω
Intake air duct control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		28 – 32 Ω
O_2 sensor heater resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		10 – 40 Ω
CMP (Camshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
CKP (Crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
Manifold absolute pressure at idle		150 – 250 mm Hg
Fuel pressure at idle		343 kPa (3.5 kgf/cm^2, 50 psi)
Fuel pump flow (at 12V)		189 cm^3 (6.4 US oz, 6.7 Imp oz) minimum/10 seconds

COOLING SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.55 liter (3.75 US qt, 3.12 Imp qt)
	Reserve tank	0.40 liter (0.42 US qt, 0.35 Imp qt)
Radiator cap relief pressure		108 – 137 kPa (1.1 – 1.4 kgf/cm^2, 16 – 20 psi)
Thermostat	Begin to open	80 – 84 °C (176 – 183 °F)
	Fully open	95 °C (203 °F)
	Valve lift	8 mm (0.3 in) minimum
Recommended antifreeze		High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors
Standard coolant concentration		1:1 mixture with distilled water

COOLING SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.3 liter (3.49 US qt, 2.90 Imp qt)
	Reserve tank	0.40 liter (0.42 US qt, 0.35 Imp qt)
Radiator cap relief pressure		108 – 137 kPa (1.1 – 1.4 kgf/cm^2, 16 – 20 psi)
Thermostat	Begin to open	80 – 84 °C (176 – 183 °F)
	Fully open	95 °C (203 °F)
	Valve lift	8 mm (0.3 in) minimum
Recommended antifreeze		High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors
Standard coolant concentration		1:1 mixture with distilled water

CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder compression			1,098 kPa (11.2 kgf/cm^2, 159 psi) at 350 min^{-1} (rpm)	–
Valve clearance		IN	0.16 ± 0.03 (0.006 ± 0.001)	–
		EX	0.30 ± 0.03 (0.012 ± 0.001)	–
Camshaft	Cam lobe height	IN	37.02 – 37.10 (1.457 – 1.461)	37.00 (1.457)
		EX	36.66 – 36.74 (1.443 – 1.446)	36.64 (1.443)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
	Oil clearance		0.020 – 0.062 (0.0008 – 0.0024)	0.10 (0.004)
Valve lifter	Valve lifter O.D.		25.978 – 25.993 (1.0228 – 1.0233)	25.97 (1.022)
	Valve lifter bore I.D.		26.010 – 26.026 (1.0240 – 1.0246)	26.04 (1.025)
Valve, valve guide	Valve stem O.D.	IN	3.975 – 3.990 (0.1565 – 0.1571)	3.965 (0.1561)
		EX	3.965 – 3.980 (0.1561 – 0.1567)	3.955 (0.1557)
	Valve guide I.D.	IN/EX	4.000 – 4.012 (0.1575 – 0.1580)	4.04 (0.159)
	Stem-to-guide clearance	IN	0.010 – 0.037 (0.0004 – 0.0015)	0.075 (0.0030)
		EX	0.020 – 0.047 (0.0008 – 0.0019)	0.085 (0.0033)
	Valve guide projection above cylinder head	IN	16.1 – 16.4 (0.63 – 0.65)	–
		EX	15.5 – 15.8 (0.61 – 0.62)	–
	Valve seat width	IN	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
		EX	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
Valve spring free length	IN		39.5 (1.56)	38.7 (1.52)
	EX		39.5 (1.56)	38.7 (1.52)
Cylinder head warpage			–	0.10 (0.004)

CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder compression			1,226 kPa (12.5 kgf/cm^2, 178 psi) at 350 min^{-1} (rpm)	–
Valve clearance		IN	0.16 ± 0.03 (0.006 ± 0.001)	–
		EX	0.30 ± 0.03 (0.012 ± 0.001)	–
Camshaft	Cam lobe height	IN	37.22 – 37.30 (1.465 – 1.469)	37.20 (1.465)
		EX	36.66 – 36.74 (1.443 – 1.446)	36.64 (1.443)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
	Oil clearance		0.020 – 0.062 (0.0008 – 0.0024)	0.10 (0.004)
Valve lifter	Valve lifter O.D.		25.978 – 25.993 (1.0228 – 1.0233)	25.97 (1.022)
	Valve lifter bore I.D.		26.010 – 26.026 (1.0240 – 1.0246)	26.04 (1.025)
Valve, valve guide	Valve stem O.D.	IN	3.975 – 3.990 (0.1565 – 0.1571)	3.965 (0.1561)
		EX	3.965 – 3.980 (0.1561 – 0.1567)	3.955 (0.1557)
	Valve guide I.D.	IN/EX	4.000 – 4.012 (0.1575 – 0.1580)	4.04 (0.159)
	Stem-to-guide clearance	IN	0.010 – 0.037 (0.0004 – 0.0015)	0.075 (0.0030)
		EX	0.020 – 0.047 (0.0008 – 0.0019)	0.085 (0.0033)
	Valve guide projection above cylinder head	IN	16.1 – 16.4 (0.63 – 0.65)	–
		EX	15.5 – 15.8 (0.61 – 0.62)	–
	Valve seat width	IN	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
		EX	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
Valve spring free length	IN	Inner	36.56 (1.439)	35.83 (1.411)
		Outer	40.65 (1.600)	39.80 (1.567)
	EX		40.04 (1.576)	39.24 (1.545)
Cylinder head warpage			–	0.10 (0.004)

CLUTCH/STARTER CLUTCH SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Specified clutch fluid		DOT 4 brake fluid	–
Clutch master cylinder	Master cylinder I.D.	12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.755 (0.5022)
	Master piston O.D.	12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.645 (0.4978)
Clutch	Spring free length	56.8 (2.24)	55.7 (2.19)
	Disc A thickness	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.4 (0.13)
	Disc B thickness	3.22 – 3.38 (0.127 – 0.133)	2.9 (0.11)
	Plate warpage	–	0.30 (0.012)
Clutch outer guide A (Without ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	35.004 – 35.012 (1.3781 – 1.3784)	34.994 (1.3777)
Clutch outer guide B (With ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	34.996 – 35.004 (1.3778 – 1.3781)	34.986 (1.3774)
Primary driven gear I.D.	A	41.008 – 41.016 (1.6145 – 1.6148)	41.026 (1.6152)
	B	41.000 – 41.008 (1.6142 – 1.6145)	41.018 (1.6149)
Oil pump drive sprocket guide	I.D.	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.030 (1.1035)
	O.D.	34.975 – 34.991 (1.3770 – 1.3776)	34.965 (1.3766)
Oil pump drive sprocket I.D.		35.025 – 35.145 (1.3789 – 1.3837)	35.155 (1.3841)
Mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Mainshaft O.D. at oil pump drive sprocket guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Starter idle gear	Gear I.D.	10.013 – 10.035 (0.3942 – 0.3951)	10.05 (0.396)
	Shaft O.D.	9.991 – 10.000 (0.3933 – 0.3937)	9.98 (0.393)
Starter driven gear boss O.D.		45.657 – 45.673 (1.7975 – 1.7981)	45.642 (1.7969)

CLUTCH/STARTER CLUTCH SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Specified clutch fluid		DOT 4 brake fluid	–
Clutch master cylinder	Master cylinder I.D.	12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.755 (0.5022)
	Master piston O.D.	12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.645 (0.4978)
Clutch	Spring free length	56.8 (2.24)	55.7 (2.19)
	Disc A thickness	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.4 (0.13)
	Disc B thickness	3.22 – 3.38 (0.127 – 0.133)	2.9 (0.11)
	Plate warpage	–	0.30 (0.012)
Clutch outer guide A (Without ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	35.004 – 35.012 (1.3781 – 1.3784)	34.994 (1.3777)
Clutch outer guide B (With ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	34.996 – 35.004 (1.3778 – 1.3781)	34.986 (1.3774)
Primary driven gear I.D.	White	41.008 – 41.016 (1.6145 – 1.6148)	41.026 (1.6152)
	Black	41.000 – 41.008 (1.6142 – 1.6145)	41.018 (1.6149)
Oil pump drive sprocket guide	I.D.	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.030 (1.1035)
	O.D.	34.975 – 34.991 (1.3770 – 1.3776)	34.965 (1.3766)
Oil pump drive sprocket I.D.		35.025 – 35.145 (1.3789 – 1.3837)	35.155 (1.3841)
Mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Mainshaft O.D. at oil pump drive sprocket guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Starter idle gear	Gear I.D.	10.013 – 10.035 (0.3942 – 0.3951)	10.05 (0.396)
	Shaft O.D.	9.991 – 10.000 (0.3933 – 0.3937)	9.98 (0.393)
Starter driven gear boss O.D.		45.657 – 45.673 (1.7975 – 1.7981)	45.642 (1.7969)

TRANSMISSION/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Shift fork	I.D.		12.000 – 12.018 (0.4724 – 0.4731)	12.03 (0.474)
	Claw thickness		5.93 – 6.00 (0.233 – 0.236)	5.9 (0.23)
Shift fork shaft O.D.			11.957 – 11.968 (0.4707 – 0.4712)	11.95 (0.470)
Transmission	Gear I.D.	M5, M6	31.000 – 31.025 (1.2205 – 1.2215)	31.04 (1.222)
		C1	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.04 (1.104)
		C2, C3, C4	33.000 – 33.025 (1.2992 – 1.3002)	33.04 (1.301)
	Gear busing O.D.	M5, M6	30.955 – 30.980 (1.2187 – 1.2197)	30.935 (1.2179)
		C2	32.955 – 32.980 (1.2974 – 1.2984)	32.935 (1.2967)
		C3, C4	32.950 – 32.975 (1.2972 – 1.2982)	32.930 (1.2965)
	Gear-to-bushing clearance	M5, M6	0.020 – 0.070 (0.0008 – 0.0028)	0.10 (0.004)
		C2	0.020 – 0.070 (0.0008 – 0.0028)	0.10 (0.004)
		C3, C4	0.025 – 0.075 (0.0010 – 0.0030)	0.11 (0.004)
	Gear bushing I.D.	M5	27.985 – 28.006 (1.1018 – 1.1026)	28.016 (1.1030)
		C2	29.985 – 30.006 (1.1805 – 1.1813)	30.021 (1.1819)
	Mainshaft O.D.	at M5	27.967 – 27.980 (1.1011 – 1.1016)	27.957 (1.1007)
	Countershaft O.D.	at C2	29.967 – 29.980 (1.1798 – 1.1803)	29.960 (1.1795)
	Bushing to shaft clearance	M5	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.06 (0.002)
		C2	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.06 (0.002)

CRANKCASE/CRANKSHAFT/BALANCER/PISTON/CYLINDER SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Crankshaft	Connecting rod side clearance		0.05 – 0.20 (0.002 – 0.008)	0.25 (0.001)
	Crankpin bearing oil clearance		0.030 – 0.052 (0.0012 – 0.0020)	0.06 (0.002)
	Main journal bearing oil clearance		0.019 – 0.037 (0.0007 – 0.0015)	0.05 (0.002)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
Piston, piston rings	Piston O.D. at 4.0 (0.16) from bottom		74.960 – 74.980 (2.9512 – 2.9520)	74.895 (2.9486)
	Piston pin bore I.D.		17.002 – 17.008 (0.6694 – 0.6696)	17.030 (0.6705)
	Piston pin O.D.		16.994 – 17.000 (0.6691 – 0.6693)	16.980 (0.6685)
	Piston-to-piston pin clearance		0.002 – 0.014 (0.0001 – 0.0006)	0.04 (0.002)
	Piston ring end gap	Top	0.22 – 0.32 (0.009 – 0.013)	0.52 (0.020)
		Second	0.48 – 0.63 (0.019 – 0.025)	0.82 (0.032)
		Oil (side rail)	0.2 – 0.7 (0.01 – 0.03)	1.0 (0.04)
	Piston ring-to-ring groove clearance	Top	0.050 – 0.085 (0.0020 – 0.0033)	0.125 (0.0049)
		Second	0.015 – 0.050 (0.0006 – 0.0020)	0.075 (0.0030)
Cylinder	I.D.		75.000 – 75.015 (2.9528 – 2.9533)	75.15 (2.959)
	Out of round		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Taper		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Warpage		–	0.10 (0.004)
Cylinder-to-piston clearance			0.020 – 0.055 (0.0008 – 0.0022)	0.10 (0.004)
Connecting rod small end I.D.			17.030 – 17.042 (0.6705 – 0.6709)	17.048 (0.6712)
Connecting rod-to-piston pin clearance			0.030 – 0.046 (0.0012 – 0.0018)	0.07 (0.003)

CRANKCASE/CRANKSHAFT/BALANCER/PISTON/CYLINDER SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Crankshaft	Connecting rod side clearance		0.05 – 0.20 (0.002 – 0.008)	0.25 (0.001)
	Crankpin bearing oil clearance		0.030 – 0.052 (0.0012 – 0.0020)	0.06 (0.002)
	Main journal bearing oil clearance		0.019 – 0.037 (0.0007 – 0.0015)	0.05 (0.002)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
Piston, piston rings	Piston O.D. at 4.0 (0.16) from bottom		74.960 – 74.980 (2.9512 – 2.9520)	74.895 (2.9486)
	Piston pin bore I.D.		17.002 – 17.008 (0.6694 – 0.6696)	17.030 (0.6705)
	Piston pin O.D.		16.994 – 17.000 (0.6691 – 0.6693)	16.980 (0.6685)
	Piston-to-piston pin clearance		0.002 – 0.014 (0.0001 – 0.0006)	0.04 (0.002)
	Piston ring end gap	Top	0.22 – 0.32 (0.009 – 0.013)	0.52 (0.020)
		Second	0.48 – 0.63 (0.019 – 0.025)	0.82 (0.032)
		Oil (side rail)	0.2 – 0.7 (0.01 – 0.03)	1.0 (0.04)
	Piston ring-to-ring groove clearance	Top	0.050 – 0.085 (0.0020 – 0.0033)	0.125 (0.0049)
		Second	0.015 – 0.045 (0.0006 – 0.0018)	0.070 (0.0028)
Cylinder	I.D.		75.000 – 75.015 (2.9528 – 2.9533)	75.15 (2.959)
	Out of round		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Taper		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Warpage		–	0.10 (0.004)
Cylinder-to-piston clearance			0.020 – 0.055 (0.0008 – 0.0022)	0.10 (0.004)
Connecting rod small end I.D.			17.030 – 17.042 (0.6705 – 0.6709)	17.048 (0.6712)
Connecting rod-to-piston pin clearance			0.030 – 0.046 (0.0012 – 0.0018)	0.07 (0.003)

FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth		–	1.5 (0.06)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
Axle runout		–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial	–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial	–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight		–	60 g (2.1oz) max.
Fork	Spring free length	218.2 (8.59)	213.8 (8.42)
	Fork pipe runout	–	0.20 (0.008)
	Recommended fork fluid	Honda ULTRA CUSHION OIL 10W or equivalent	–
	Fluid level	90 (3.5)	–
	Fluid capacity	466 ± 2.5 cm^3 (15.8 ± 0.08 US oz, 16.4 ± 0.09 Imp oz)	–
	Pre-load adjuster initial setting	7 turns from minimum	–
	Rebound adjuster initial setting	2 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression adjuster initial setting	2 turns out from full hard	–
Steering head bearing pre-load		12 – 19 N (1.2 – 1.9 kgf)	–

FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth		–	1.5 (0.06)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
Axle runout		–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial	–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial	–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight		–	60 g (2.1oz) max.
Fork	Spring free length	215.2 (8.47)	210.9 (8.30)
	Fork pipe runout	–	0.20 (0.008)
	Recommended fork fluid	Honda ULTRA CUSHION OIL 10W or equivalent	–
	Fluid level	86 (3.4)	–
	Fluid capacity	471 ± 2.5 cm^3 (15.9 ± 0.08 US oz, 16.6 ± 0.09 Imp oz)	–
	Pre-load adjuster initial setting	7 turns from minimum	–
	Rebound adjuster initial setting	2 - 1/4 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression adjuster initial setting	1 - 3/4 turns out from full hard	–
Steering head bearing pre-load		13 – 19 N (1.3 – 1.9 kgf)	–

REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth			–	2.0 (0.08)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
Axle runout			–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial		–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial		–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight			–	60 g (2.1 oz) max.
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50VM2-114YB	–
		RK	RK50GFOZ1-114LJFZ	–
	Slack		25 – 35 (1 – 1-3/8)	–
Shock absorber	Spring pre-load adjuster standard position		Position 4	–
	Rebound damping adjuster initial setting		2 - 1/2 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression damping adjuster initial setting		9 clicks out from full hard	–

REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth			–	2.0 (0.08)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
Axle runout			–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial		–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial		–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight			–	60 g (2.1 oz) max.
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50VM2-114YB	–
		RK	RK50GFOZ1-114LJFZ	–
	Slack		25 – 35 (1 – 1-3/8)	–
Shock absorber	Spring pre-load adjuster standard position		Position 4	–
	Rebound damping adjuster initial setting		2 - 1/4 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression damping adjuster initial setting		17 clicks out from full hard	–

HYDRAULIC BRAKE SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Front	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake disc thickness		5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		17.460 – 17.503 (0.6874 – 0.6891)	17.515 (0.6896)
	Master piston O.D.		17.321 – 17.367 (0.6819 – 0.6837)	17.309 (0.6815)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.	A	32.080 – 32.130 (1.2630 – 1.2650)	32.140 (1.2654)
		B	30.280 – 30.330 (1.1921 – 1.1941)	30.340 (1.1945)
	Caliper piston O.D.	A	31.967 – 32.000 (1.2585 – 1.2598)	31.957 (1.2581)
		B	30.167 – 30.200 (1.1877 – 1.1890)	30.157 (1.1873)
Rear	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake pedal height		75 (3.0)	–
	Brake disk thickness		5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		15.870 – 15.913 (0.6248 – 0.6265)	15.925 (0.6270)
	Master piston O.D.		15.827 – 15.854 (0.6231 – 0.6242)	15.815 (0.6226)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.		38.180 – 38.230 (1.5031 – 1.5051)	38.24 (1.506)
	Caliper piston O.D.		38.098 – 38.148 (1.4999 – 1.5019)	38.09 (1.500)

HYDRAULIC BRAKE SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Front	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake disc thickness		4.4 – 4.6 (0.17 – 0.18)	3.5 (0.14)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		17.460 – 17.503 (0.6874 – 0.6891)	17.515 (0.6896)
	Master piston O.D.		17.321 – 17.367 (0.6819 – 0.6837)	17.309 (0.6815)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.	A	32.080 – 32.130 (1.2630 – 1.2650)	32.140 (1.2654)
		B	30.280 – 30.330 (1.1921 – 1.1941)	30.340 (1.1945)
	Caliper piston O.D.	A	31.967 – 32.000 (1.2585 – 1.2598)	31.957 (1.2581)
		B	30.167 – 30.200 (1.1877 – 1.1890)	30.157 (1.1873)
Rear	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake pedal height		75 (3.0)	–
	Brake disk thickness		5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		14.000 – 14.043 (0.5512 – 0.5529)	14.055 (0.5533)
	Master piston O.D.		13.957 – 13.984 (0.5495 – 0.5506)	13.945 (0.5490)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.		30.23 – 30.28 (1.190 – 1.192)	30.29 (1.193)
	Caliper piston O.D.		30.082 – 30.115 (1.1843 – 1.1856)	30.14 (1.187)

BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Battery	Capacity		12V – 8.6 Ah
	Current leakage		2.0 mA max.
	Voltage (20°C/68°F)	Fully charged	13.0 – 13.2 V
		Needs charging	Below 12.4 V
	Charging current	Normal	0.9 A/5 – 10 h
		Quick	4.5 A/1 h
Alternator	Capacity		0.344 kW/5,000 min^{-1} (rpm)
	Charging coil resistance (20°C/68°F)		0.1 – 1.0 Ω

BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Battery	Capacity		12V – 8.6 Ah
	Current leakage		2.0 mA max.
	Voltage (20°C/68°F)	Fully charged	13.0 – 13.2 V
		Needs charging	Below 12.4 V
	Charging current	Normal	0.9 A/5 – 10 h
		Quick	4.5 A/1 h
Alternator	Capacity		0.350 kW/5,000 min^{-1} (rpm)
	Charging coil resistance (20°C/68°F)		0.1 – 1.0 Ω

IGNITION SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Spark plug (Iridium)	NGK	IMR9C-9HES
	DENSO	VUH27ES
Spark plug gap		0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)
Ignition coil peak voltage		100 V minimum
CKP (crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage		0.7 V minimum
Ignition timing ("F"mark)		8° 12' BTDC at idle

IGNITION SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Spark plug (Iridium)	NGK	IMR9C-9HES
	DENSO	VUH27ES
Spark plug gap		0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)
Ignition coil peak voltage		100 V minimum
CKP (crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage		0.7 V minimum
Ignition timing ("F"mark)		3.2° BTDC at idle

ELECTRIC STARTER SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Starter motor brush length	12.0 – 13.0 (0.47 – 0.51)	6.5 (0.26)

LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Bulbs	Headlight	Hi	12V – 55 W
		Lo	12V – 55 W
	Position light		12V – 5 W
	Brake/tail light		LED
	Turn signal light		12V – 21 W x 4
	License light		12V – 5 W
	Instrument light		LED
	Turn signal indicator		LED
	High beam indicator		LED
	Neutral indicator		LED
	Malfunction indicator lamp (MIL)		LED
	Immobilizer indicator		LED
Fuse	Main fuse		30 A
	PGM-FI fuse		20 A
	Sub fuse		10 A x 4, 20 A x 2
Tachometer peak voltage			10.5 V minimum
ECT sensor resistance		80 °C (176 °F)	2.1 – 2.6 kΩ
		120 °C (248 °F)	0.65 – 0.73 kΩ

STANDARD TORQUE VALUES

FASTENER TYPE	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	FASTENER TYPE	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)
5 mm hex bolt and nut	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	5 mm screw	3.9 (0.4, 2.9)
6 mm hex bolt and nut	9.8 (1.0, 7)	6 mm screw	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)
8 mm hex bolt and nut	22 (2.2, 16)	6 mm flange bolt (8 mm head, small flange)	9.8 (1.0, 7)
10 mm hex bolt and nut	34 (3.5, 25)		
12 mm hex bolt and nut	54 (5.5, 40)	6 mm flange bolt (8 mm head, large flange)	12 (1.2, 9)
		6 mm flange bolt (10 mm head) and nut	12 (1.2, 9)
		8 mm flange bolt and nut	26 (2.7, 20)
		10 mm flange bolt and nut	39 (4.0, 29)

ENGINE & FRAME TORQUE VALUES ('04, '05)

- Torque specifications listed below are for important fasteners.
- Others should be tightened to standard torque values listed above.

NOTE:

1. Apply sealant to the threads.
2. Apply a locking agent to the threads.
3. Stake.
4. Apply oil to the threads and seating surface.
5. U-nut.
6. ALOC bolt/screw: replace with a new one.
7. Apply grease to the threads.
8. Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads and seating surface
9. CT bolt

ENGINE

MAINTENANCE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Spark plug	4	10	16 (1.6, 12)	
Timing hole cap	1	45	18 (1.8, 13)	NOTE 7
Engine oil filter cartridge	1	20	26 (2.7, 20)	NOTE 4
Engine oil drain bolt	1	12	29 (3.0, 22)	

LUBRICATION

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Oil pump assembly flange bolt	3	6	7.8 (0.8, 5.8)	NOTE 9
Oil pan drain base bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Oil filter boss	1	20	See page 1-22	

FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection)

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/thermo sensor	1	12	23 (2.3, 17)	
Throttle body insulator band screw	8	5	See page 1-22	
Service check bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
IAC (idle air control) valve lock nut	4	10	1.8 (0.18, 1.3)	
IAC (idle air control) valve arm screw	4	3	0.9 (0.09, 0.7)	
Fuel rail mounting bolt	3	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve link arm screw	1	3	0.9 (0.09, 0.7)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve mounting screw	2	6	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	

COOLING SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Water pump assembly flange bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 9
Thermostat housing cover bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 9

ENGINE MOUNTING

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Drive sprocket special bolt	1	10	54 (5.5, 40)	

CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Cylinder head mounting bolt/washer	10	9	51 (5.2, 38)	NOTE 8
Camshaft holder bolt	20	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 4
Cylinder head sealing bolt	2	18	27 (2.8, 20)	NOTE 2
Cylinder head cover bolt	4	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Breather plate flange bolt	3	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
PAIR check valve cover bolt	4	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Throttle body insulator socket bolt	8	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Cam sprocket bolt	4	7	20 (2.0, 14)	NOTE 2
CMP (camshaft position) sensor rotor bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Cam chain tensioner socket bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 2
Cam chain guide torx bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Exhaust pipe stud bolt	8	8	See page 1-22	

CLUTCH/STARTER CLUTCH

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Clutch center lock nut	1	25	127 (13.0, 94)	NOTE 3, 4
Clutch spring bolt	5	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Oil pump driven sprocket bolt	1	6	15 (1.5, 11)	NOTE 2
Starter clutch outer bolt	1	10	93 (9.5, 69)	NOTE 4

ALTERNATOR

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Stator wire clamp flange bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 9
Flywheel flange bolt	1	10	103 (10.5, 76)	NOTE 4
Stator mounting socket bolt	4	6	12 (1.2, 9)	

TRANSMISSION/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Transmission bearing holder flange bolt	6	8	29 (3.0, 22)	
Bearing set plate bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Shift drum center socket bolt	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	NOTE 2
Shift drum stopper arm pivot bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Gearshift spindle return spring pin	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Shift drum bolt/washer	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Gearshift cam flange bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2

CRANKCASE/CRANKSHAFT/BALANCER/PISTON

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Crankcase 7 mm bolt	12	7	18 (1.8, 13)	
8 mm bolt	6	8	24 (2.4, 17)	
9 mm bolt (main journal bolt)	10	9	See page 13-22	NOTE 4
Lower crankcase sealing bolt	1	22	59 (6.0, 43)	NOTE 2
Lower crankcase socket bolt	1	10	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Lower crankcase sealing bolt	1	20	29 (3.0, 22)	NOTE 2
Lower crankcase socket bolt	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	NOTE 2
Connecting rod bolt (new bolt)	8	8	See page 13-21	NOTE 4
Connecting rod bolt (retightening)	8	8	See page 13-13	NOTE 4

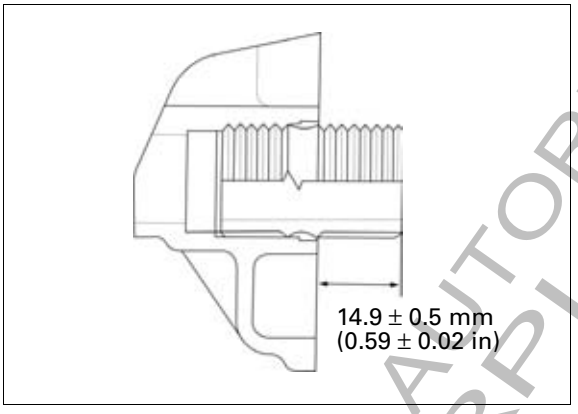
ELECTRIC STARTER

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Starter motor terminal nut	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	

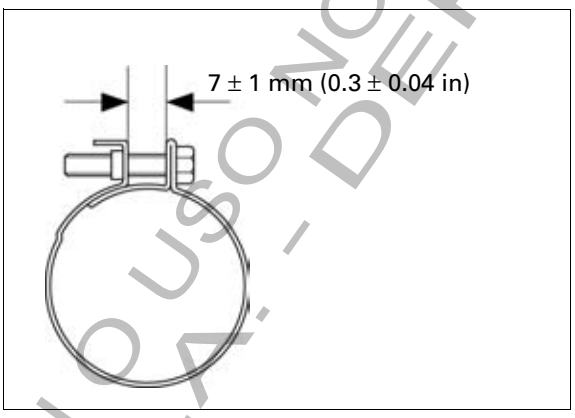
LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch	1	PT 1/8	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 1
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch wire terminal screw	1	4	2.0 (0.2, 1.4)	
Neutral switch	1	10	12 (1.2, 9)	

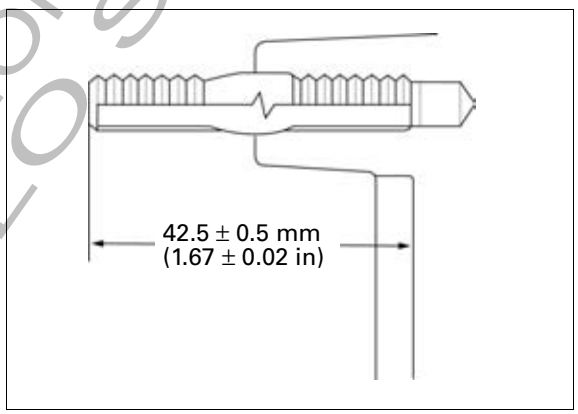
Oil filter boss:



Insulator clamp (Throttle body side):



Exhaust pipe stud bolt:



FRAME

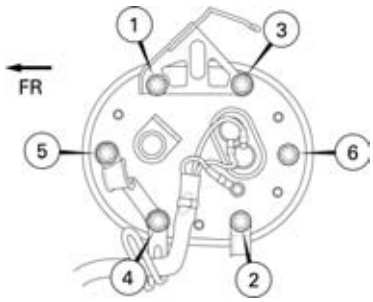
FRAME BODY PANELS/EXHAUST SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Seat rail upper mounting flange nut	2	10	59 (6.0, 43)	
Seat rail lower mounting flange nut	2	10	59 (6.0, 43)	
Seat rail assembly flange nut	2	8	30 (3.1, 22)	
Seat rail brace socket bolt	4	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Pillion seat bracket special bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Pillion seat bracket flange bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Single seat bracket mounting bolt/nut	4	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Rider footpeg bracket socket bolt	4	8	37 (3.8 27)	
Bank sensor	2	6	11 (1.1, 8)	
Pillion footpeg bracket socket bolt	4	8	37 (3.8 27)	
Exhaust pipe joint nut	8	7	12 (1.2, 9)	
Exhaust pipe mounting bolt	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Exhaust joint pipe upper clamp SH bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt	1	8	18 (1.8, 13)	
Upper cowl stay flange bolt	2	8	32 (3.3, 24)	
Cowl stay mounting bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Windscreen mounting screw	6	5	0.5 (0.05, 0.4)	
Upper cowl-to-middle cowl pan screw	4	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
MIddle cowl special screw	4	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Under cowl-to-middle cowl pan screw	6	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Under cowl special screw	5	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Inner cowl special screw	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Front fender pan screw	6	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Rearview mirror socket bolt	4	6	6.8 (0.7, 5.1)	

MAINTENANCE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Throttle cable adjuster lock nut	2	6	5.4 (0.55, 4.0)	

FUEL SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Fuel filler cap socket bolt	3	4	1.8 (0.18, 1.3)	
Fuel feed hose banjo bolt (fuel tank side)	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	Yellow paint
Fuel hose sealing nut (throttle body side)	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	Yellow paint
Fuel pump flange nut	6	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
				
Fuel tank mounting bolt (front)	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Fuel tank mounting bolt (rear)	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Fuel joint hose bolt	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	Yellow paint
Fuel joint hose sealing nut	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	Yellow paint
Air cleaner housing/air funnel pan screw	6	5	4.4 (0.45, 3.3)	
Lower air cleaner housing mounting screw	6	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Upper air cleaner housing mounting screw	8	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
IAT sensor mounting screw	2	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Intake air duct joint screw	2	5	2.5 (0.25, 1.8)	
Intake air duct cover screw	6	4	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Secondary injector base mounting bolts	5	5	5.4 (0.55, 4.0)	
Bank angle sensor mounting nut	2	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
O_2 sensor	1	18	44 (4.5, 33)	
Exhaust valve pulley nut	1	6	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	
Exhaust valve retaining screw	2	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Exhaust valve pulley housing flange SH bolt	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
MAP sensor mounting screw	1	6	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	
Intake air duct control solenoid valve screw	1	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Vacuum chamber/one-way valve screw	1	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	

COOLING SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Cooling fan nut	1	5	2.9 (0.3, 2.2)	NOTE 2
Fan motor nut	3	5	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	
Fan motor bracket mounting bolt	3	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	

ENGINE MOUNTING

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Engine hanger adjusting bolt	2	20	15 (1.5, 11)	
Engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut	2	20	54 (5.5, 40)	See page 8-16
Rear upper engine hanger nut	1	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Rear lower engine hanger nut	1	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Front engine hanger bolt	2	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Middle engine hanger bolt	2	12	64 (6.5, 47)	

CLUTCH/STARTER CLUTCH

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Clutch master cylinder oil cup mounting screw	1	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	NOTE 2
Clutch lever pivot bolt	1	6	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Clutch lever pivot nut	1	6	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Clutch switch screw	1	4	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Clutch hose oil bolt	2	10	34 (3.5, 25)	
Clutch master cylinder holder bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Clutch slave cylinder bleed valve	1	8	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	

TRANSMISSION/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Gearshift pedal pivot bolt	1	8	22 (2.2, 16)	
Gearshift pedal link pinch bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Link arm lock nut	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	

FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Handlebar weight mounting screw	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 6
Handlebar pinch bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Front axle bolt	1	18	78 (8.0, 58)	
Front axle holder pinch bolt	4	8	22 (2.2, 16)	
Front brake disc bolt	12	6	20 (2.0, 14)	NOTE 6
Fork socket bolt	2	10	34 (3.5, 25)	
Fork bolt	2	46	34 (3.5, 25)	
Fork damper lock nut	2	14	25 (2.6, 19)	
Fork compression adjuster plug bolt	2	14	18 (1.8, 13)	
Fork top bridge pinch bolt	2	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Fork bottom bridge pinch bolt	4	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Steering damper second arm nut	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 5
Steering damper second arm bolt	1	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	
Steering damper mounting bolt	3	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	
Steering stem adjusting nut	1	26	20 (2.0, 14)	See page 14-46
Steering stem adjusting lock nut	1	26	–	
Steering stem nut	1	24	103 (10.5, 76)	

REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Rear axle nut	1	22	113 (11.5, 83)	NOTE 5
Rear brake disc bolt	4	8	42 (4.3, 31)	NOTE 6
Final driven sprocket nut	6	10	64 (6.5, 47)	NOTE 5
Rear shock absorber upper mounting nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Rear shock absorber lower mounting nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Shock link-to-frame pivot nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Shock arm-to-shock link nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Shock arm-to-swingarm nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Drive chain case flange bolt	3	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt	1	36	15 (1.5, 11)	
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt lock nut	1	36	64 (6.5, 47)	See page 15-28
Swingarm pivot nut	1	22	113 (11.5, 83)	
Drive chain slider bolt	3	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	NOTE 2

HYDRAULIC BRAKE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Brake hose oil bolt	5	10	34 (3.5, 25)	
Rear brake caliper pad pin	1	10	18 (1.8, 13)	
Rear caliper bleed valve	1	8	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Rear brake caliper slide pin bolt	1	12	27 (2.8, 20)	
Rear brake caliper bracket pin bolt	1	8	22 (2.2, 16)	NOTE 2
Rear brake caliper mounting bolt	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Rear brake hose clamp bolt	1	5	3.9 (0.4, 2.9)	
Rear master cylinder push rod joint nut	1	8	18 (1.8, 13)	
Rear brake reservoir hose joint screw	1	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	NOTE 2
Rear master cylinder reservoir cap screw	2	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Rear master cylinder reservoir mounting bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Rear master cylinder mounting bolt	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Brake pedal pivot bolt	1	8	18 (1.8, 13)	
Front brake caliper mounting bolt	4	10	45 (4.6, 33)	NOTE 6
Front brake caliper assembly bolt	8	8	23 (2.3, 17)	NOTE 2
Front brake caliper pad pin	2	10	16 (1.6, 12)	
Front caliper bleed valve	1	8	7.8 (0.8, 5.8)	
Front brake hose clamp bolt	1	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Front brake hose clamp nut	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Front master cylinder reservoir cap screw	2	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Front master cylinder reservoir stay bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Front brake light switch screw	1	4	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Front master cylinder reservoir mounting nut	1	6	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	NOTE 5
Front brake lever pivot bolt	1	6	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Front brake lever pivot nut	1	6	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Front master cylinder bleed valve	1	8	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Front master cylinder holder bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	

BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Regulator/rectifier mounting bolt	2	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	

LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Ignition switch mounting one-way bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Right handlebar switch screw	2	4	0.9 (0.09, 0.7)	
Combination meter assembly screw	3	5	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Side stand switch special bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 6
Headlight mounting screw	5	5	1.8 (0.18, 1.3)	

OTHERS

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Side stand socket bolt	2	10	54 (5.5, 40)	
Side stand pivot bolt	1	10	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Side stand pivot nut	1	10	29 (3.0, 22)	

ENGINE & FRAME TORQUE VALUES (AFTER '05)

- Torque specifications listed below are for important fasteners.
- Others should be tightened to standard torque values listed above.

NOTE:

1. Apply sealant to the threads.
2. Apply a locking agent to the threads.
3. Stake.
4. Apply oil to the threads and seating surface.
5. U-nut.
6. ALOC bolt/screw: replace with a new one.
7. Apply grease to the threads.
8. Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads and seating surface
9. CT bolt

ENGINE

MAINTENANCE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Spark plug	4	10	16 (1.6, 12)	
Timing hole cap	1	45	18 (1.8, 13)	NOTE 7
Engine oil filter cartridge	1	20	26 (2.7, 20)	NOTE 4
Engine oil drain bolt	1	12	29 (3.0, 22)	

LUBRICATION

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Oil pump assembly flange bolt	3	6	7.8 (0.8, 5.8)	NOTE 9
Oil pan drain base bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Oil filter boss	1	20	See page 1-30	

FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection)

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/thermo sensor	1	12	23 (2.3, 17)	
Throttle body insulator band screw	8	5	See page 1-30	
Service check bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
IAC (idle air control) valve lock nut	4	10	1.8 (0.18, 1.3)	
IAC (idle air control) valve arm screw	4	3	0.9 (0.09, 0.7)	
Fuel rail mounting bolt	3	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve link arm screw	1	3	0.9 (0.09, 0.7)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve mounting screw	2	6	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	

COOLING SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Water pump assembly flange bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 9
Thermostat housing cover bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 9

ENGINE MOUNTING

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Drive sprocket special bolt	1	10	54 (5.5, 40)	

CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Cylinder head mounting bolt/washer	10	9	51 (5.2, 38)	NOTE 8
Camshaft holder bolt	20	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 4
Cylinder head sealing bolt	2	18	27 (2.8, 20)	NOTE 2
Cylinder head cover bolt	4	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Breather plate flange bolt	3	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
PAIR check valve cover bolt	4	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Throttle body insulator socket bolt	8	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Cam sprocket bolt	4	7	20 (2.0, 14)	NOTE 2
CMP (camshaft position) sensor rotor bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Cam chain tensioner socket bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 2
Cam chain guide torx bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Exhaust pipe stud bolt	8	8	See page 1-30	

CLUTCH

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Clutch center lock nut	1	25	127 (13.0, 94)	NOTE 3, 4
Clutch spring bolt	5	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Oil pump driven sprocket bolt	1	6	15 (1.5, 11)	NOTE 2
Starter clutch outer bolt	1	10	93 (9.5, 69)	NOTE 4

ALTERNATOR

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Flywheel flange bolt	1	10	113 (11.5, 83)	NOTE 4
Stator mounting socket bolt	4	6	12 (1.2, 9)	

TRANSMISSION/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Transmission bearing holder flange bolt	6	8	29 (3.0, 22)	
Bearing set plate bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Shift drum center socket bolt	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	NOTE 2
Shift drum stopper arm pivot bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Gearshift spindle return spring pin	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Shift drum bolt/washer	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Gearshift cam flange bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2

CRANKCASE/CRANKSHAFT/BALANCER/PISTON

ITEM		Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Crankcase	7 mm bolt	12	7	18 (1.8, 13)	
	8 mm bolt	6	8	24 (2.4, 17)	
	9 mm bolt (main journal bolt)	10	9	See page 13-22	NOTE 4
Lower crankcase sealing bolt		1	22	59 (6.0, 43)	NOTE 2
Lower crankcase socket bolt		1	10	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Lower crankcase sealing bolt		1	20	29 (3.0, 22)	NOTE 2
Lower crankcase socket bolt		1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	NOTE 2
Connecting rod bolt (new bolt)		8	8	See page 13-21	NOTE 4
Connecting rod bolt (retightening)		8	8	See page 13-13	NOTE 4

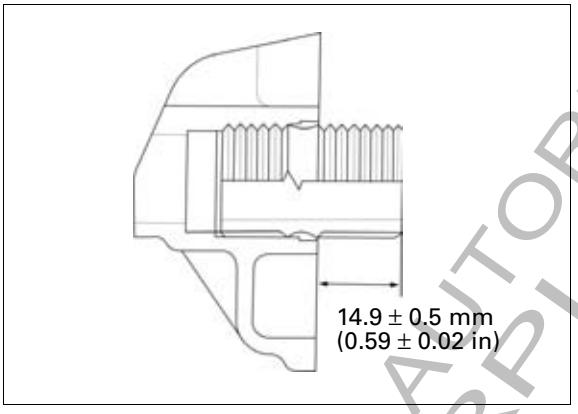
ELECTRIC STARTER

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Starter motor terminal nut	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	

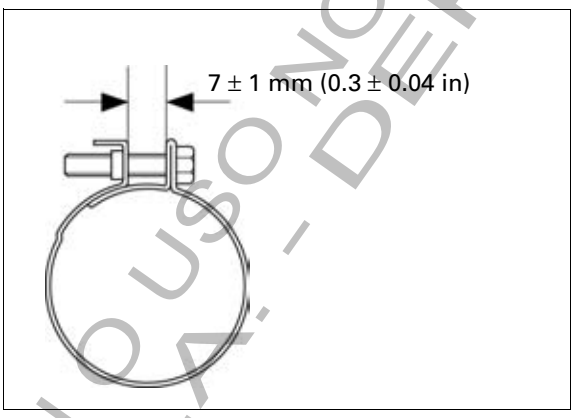
LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch	1	PT 1/8	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 1
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch wire terminal screw	1	4	2.0 (0.2, 1.4)	
Neutral switch	1	10	12 (1.2, 9)	

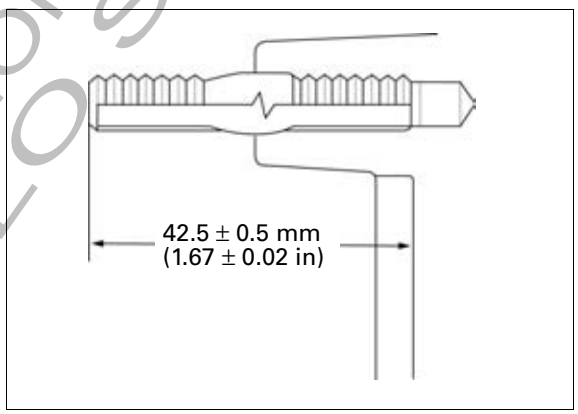
Oil filter boss:



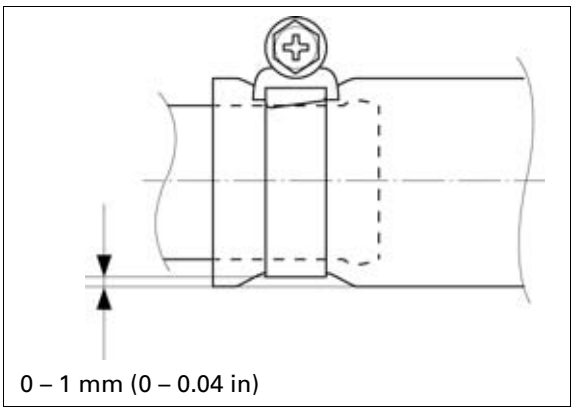
Insulator clamp (Throttle body side):



Exhaust pipe stud bolt:



Water hose clamp:



FRAME

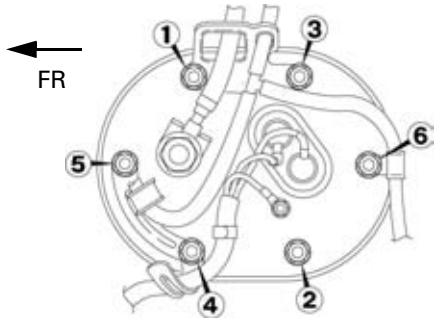
FRAME BODY PANELS/EXHAUST SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Seat rail upper mounting flange nut	2	10	59 (6.0, 43)	
Seat rail lower mounting flange nut	2	10	59 (6.0, 43)	
Seat rail assembly flange nut	2	8	30 (3.1, 22)	
Seat rail brace socket bolt	4	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Pillion seat bracket special bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Pillion seat bracket socket bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Single seat bracket mounting bolt/nut	4	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Rider footpeg bracket socket bolt	4	8	37 (3.8 27)	
Bank sensor	2	6	11 (1.1, 8)	
Pillion footpeg bracket socket bolt	4	8	37 (3.8 27)	
Exhaust pipe joint nut	8	7	12 (1.2, 9)	
Exhaust pipe mounting bolt	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Exhaust joint pipe upper clamp SH bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 2
Exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt	1	8	18 (1.8, 13)	
Upper cowl stay flange bolt	2	8	32 (3.3, 24)	
Cowl stay mounting bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Windscreen mounting screw	6	5	0.5 (0.05, 0.4)	
Middle cowl special screw	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Middle cowl pan screw	2	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Middle cowl-to-under cowl pan screw	4	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Under cowl special screw	4	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Inner cowl special screw	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Front fender pan screw	6	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Rearview mirror socket bolt	4	6	6.8 (0.7, 5.1)	

MAINTENANCE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Throttle cable adjuster lock nut	2	6	5.4 (0.55, 4.0)	
Exhaust valve cover screw	2	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	

FUEL SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Fuel filler cap socket bolt	3	4	1.8 (0.18, 1.3)	
Fuel feed hose banjo bolt (fuel tank side)	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	Yellow paint
Fuel hose sealing nut (throttle body side)	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	Yellow paint
Fuel pump flange nut	6	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
				
Fuel tank mounting bolt (front)	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Fuel tank mounting bolt (rear)	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Fuel joint hose bolt	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	Yellow paint
Fuel joint hose sealing nut	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	Yellow paint
Air cleaner housing/air funnel pan screw	6	5	4.4 (0.45, 3.3)	
Lower air cleaner housing mounting screw	6	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Upper air cleaner housing mounting screw	8	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
IAT sensor mounting screw	2	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Intake air duct joint screw	2	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Intake air duct cover screw	6	5	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Secondary injector base mounting bolts	5	5	5.4 (0.55, 4.0)	
Bank angle sensor mounting nut	2	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
O_2 sensor	1	18	44 (4.5, 33)	
Exhaust valve pulley nut	1	6	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	
Exhaust valve retaining screw	2	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Exhaust valve pulley housing flange SH bolt	2	5	5.2 (0.53, 3.8)	
ECM set plate screw	2	4	0.8 (0.08, 0.6)	
MAP sensor mounting screw	1	6	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	
Intake air duct control solenoid valve screw	1	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Vacuum chamber/one-way valve screw	1	5	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
EGCV servomotor nut	2	6	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	

COOLING SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Cooling fan nut	1	5	2.9 (0.3, 2.2)	NOTE 2
Fan motor nut	3	5	4.9 (0.5, 3.6)	
Fan motor bracket mounting bolt	3	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	

ENGINE MOUNTING

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Engine hanger adjusting bolt	2	20	15 (1.5, 11)	
Engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut	2	20	54 (5.5, 40)	See page 8-23
Rear upper engine hanger nut	1	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Rear lower engine hanger nut	1	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Front engine hanger bolt	2	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Middle engine hanger bolt	2	12	64 (6.5, 47)	

CLUTCH

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Clutch master cylinder oil cup mounting screw	1	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	NOTE 2
Clutch lever pivot bolt	1	6	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Clutch lever pivot nut	1	6	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Clutch switch screw	1	4	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Clutch hose oil bolt	2	10	34 (3.5, 25)	
Clutch master cylinder holder bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Clutch slave cylinder bleed valve	1	8	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	

TRANSMISSION/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Gearshift pedal pivot bolt	1	8	22 (2.2, 16)	
Gearshift pedal link pinch bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Link arm lock nut	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	

FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Handlebar weight mounting screw	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 6
Handlebar pinch bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Front axle bolt	1	18	78 (8.0, 58)	
Front axle holder pinch bolt	4	8	22 (2.2, 16)	
Front brake disc bolt	12	6	20 (2.0, 14)	NOTE 6
Fork socket bolt	2	10	34 (3.5, 25)	
Fork bolt	2	46	34 (3.5, 25)	
Fork damper lock nut	2	14	25 (2.6, 19)	
Fork compression adjuster plug bolt	2	14	18 (1.8, 13)	
Fork top bridge pinch bolt	2	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Fork bottom bridge pinch bolt	4	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Steering damper second arm nut	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 5
Steering damper second arm bolt	1	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	
Steering damper mounting bolt	3	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	
Steering stem adjusting nut	1	26	27 (2.8, 20)	See page 14-46
Steering stem adjusting lock nut	1	26	–	
Steering stem nut	1	24	103 (10.5, 76)	

REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Rear axle nut	1	22	113 (11.5, 83)	NOTE 5
Rear brake disc bolt	4	8	42 (4.3, 31)	NOTE 6
Final driven sprocket nut	6	10	64 (6.5, 47)	NOTE 5
Rear shock absorber upper mounting nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Rear shock absorber lower mounting nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Shock link-to-frame pivot nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Shock arm-to-shock link nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Shock arm-to-swingarm nut	1	10	44 (4.5, 33)	NOTE 5
Drive chain case flange bolt	3	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt	1	36	15 (1.5, 11)	
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt lock nut	1	36	64 (6.5, 47)	See page 15-28
Swingarm pivot nut	1	22	113 (11.5, 83)	
Drive chain slider bolt	3	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	NOTE 2

HYDRAULIC BRAKE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Brake hose oil bolt	5	10	34 (3.5, 25)	
Rear brake caliper pad pin	1	10	18 (1.8, 13)	
Rear caliper bleed valve	1	8	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Rear brake caliper slide pin bolt	1	12	27 (2.8, 20)	
Rear brake caliper bracket pin bolt	1	8	12 (1.2, 9)	NOTE 2
Rear brake caliper mounting bolt	1	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Rear brake hose clamp bolt	1	5	3.9 (0.4, 2.9)	
Rear master cylinder push rod joint nut	1	8	18 (1.8, 13)	
Rear brake reservoir hose joint screw	1	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	NOTE 2
Rear master cylinder reservoir cap screw	2	4	1.5 (0.15, 1.1)	
Rear master cylinder reservoir mounting bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Rear master cylinder mounting bolt	2	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Brake pedal pivot bolt	1	8	18 (1.8, 13)	
Front brake caliper mounting bolt	4	10	45 (4.6, 33)	NOTE 6
Front brake caliper assembly bolt	8	8	23 (2.3, 17)	NOTE 2
Front brake caliper pad pin	2	10	16 (1.6, 12)	
Front caliper bleed valve	1	8	7.8 (0.8, 5.8)	
Front brake hose clamp bolt	1	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Front brake hose clamp nut	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Front master cylinder reservoir stopper plate screw	1	4	1.2 (0.12, 0.9)	
Front master cylinder reservoir stay bolt	1	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Front brake light switch screw	1	4	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Front master cylinder reservoir mounting nut	1	6	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	NOTE 5
Front brake lever pivot bolt	1	6	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Front brake lever pivot nut	1	6	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Front master cylinder bleed valve	1	8	5.9 (0.6, 4.3)	
Front master cylinder holder bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	

BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Regulator/rectifier mounting bolt	2	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	

LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES

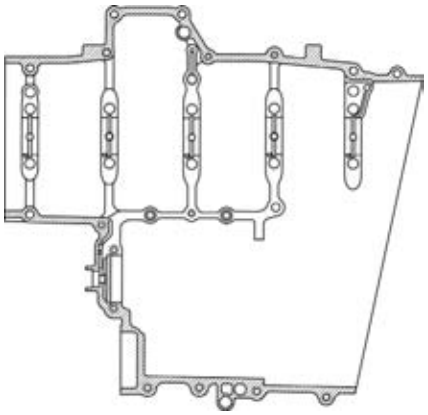
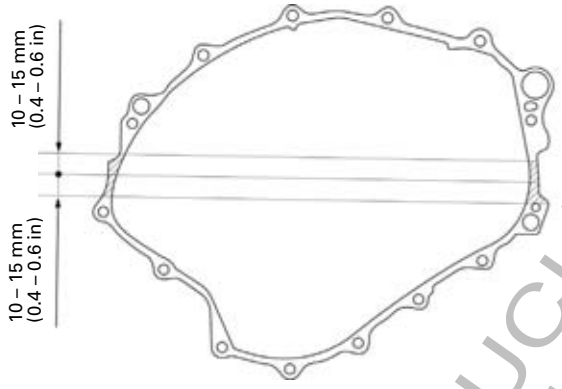
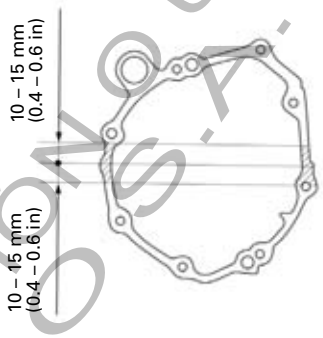
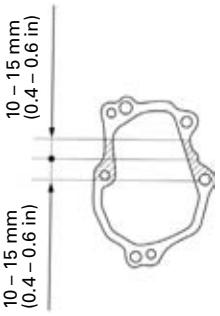
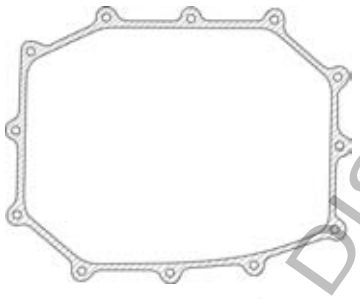
ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Ignition switch mounting one-way bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Right handlebar switch screw	2	4	0.9 (0.09, 0.7)	
Combination meter assembly screw	3	5	1.0 (0.1, 0.7)	
Side stand switch special bolt	1	6	9.8 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 6
Headlight mounting screw	5	5	1.8 (0.18, 1.3)	

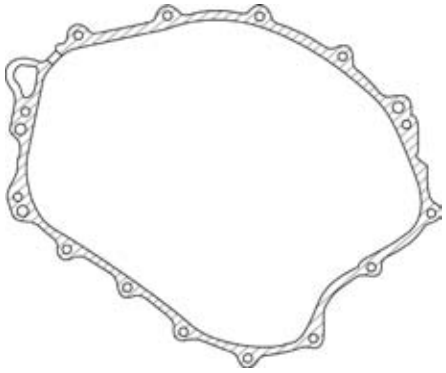
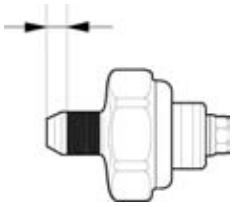
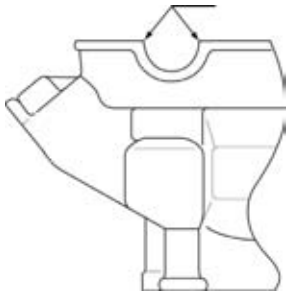
OTHERS

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
Side stand socket bolt	2	10	54 (5.5, 40)	
Side stand pivot bolt	1	10	9.8 (1.0, 7)	
Side stand pivot nut	1	10	29 (3.0, 22)	
Heat guard plate mounting bolt	2	6	8.8 (0.9, 6.5)	

LUBRICATION & SEAL POINTS

ENGINE

LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Crankcase mating surface     Oil pan mating surface 	Liquid sealant (Three Bond 1207B or equivalent)	

LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Right crankcase cover mating surface  Alternator cover mating surface  EOP (engine oil pressure) switch threads  Do not apply sealant to the thread head 3 – 4 mm (0.1 – 0.2 in)		
Cylinder head semi-circular cut-out  Gearshift spindle cover bolt threads  APPLY SEALANT	Sealant	

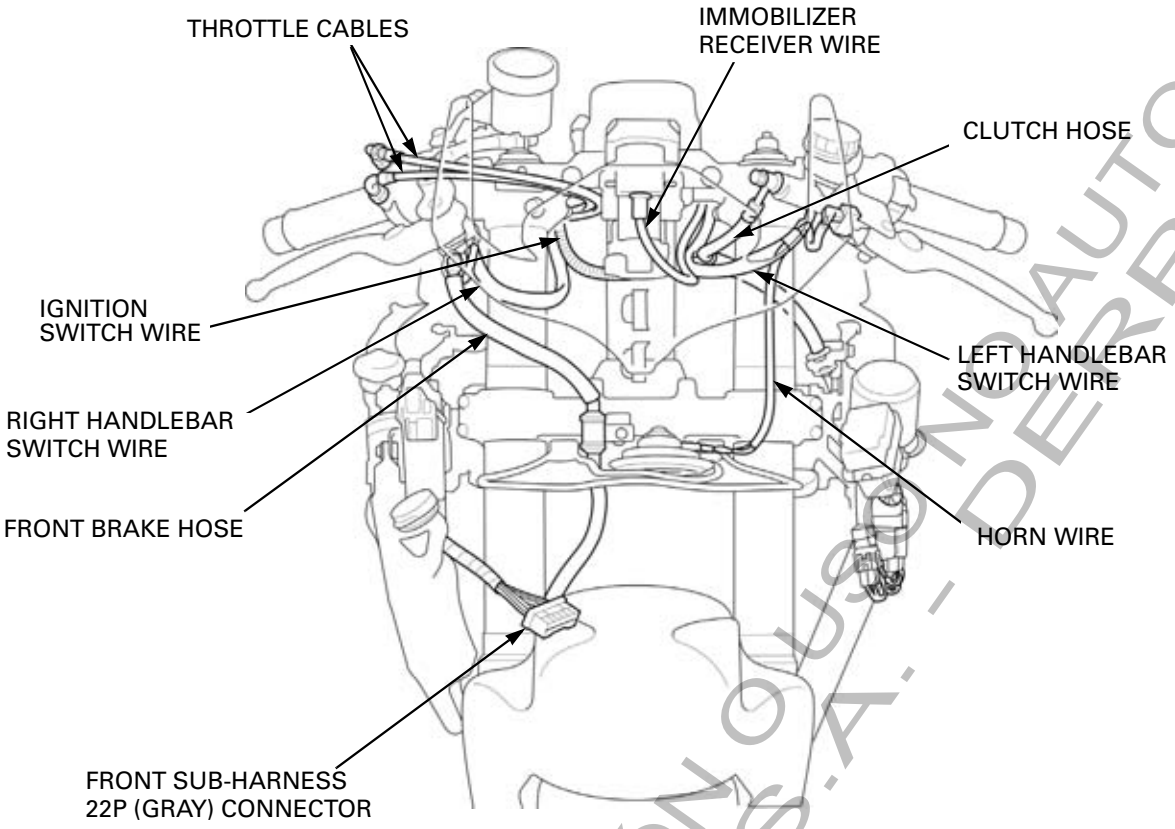
LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Main journal bearing surface Piston pin sliding surface Connecting rod bearing surface Connecting rod small end inner surface Crankshaft thrust surface Camshaft lobes/journals and thrust surface Valve stem (valve guide sliding surface) Valve lifter outer sliding surface Water pump shaft thrust washer sliding surface Clutch outer/primary driven gear sliding surface Clutch outer guide sliding surface Oil pump drive sprocket and collar sliding surface M3/4, C5, C6 shifter gear (shift fork grooves) Starter reduction gear shaft sliding surface Starter idle gear shaft sliding surface Cylinder head mounting bolt (after removing anti-rust oil additive)	Molybdenum disulfide oil (a mixture of 1/2 engine oil and 1/2 molybdenum disulfide grease	 Do not apply mating surface of the camshaft holder
Clutch lifter piece sliding surface Clutch lifter rod outer area Piston and piston ring sliding area Oil strainer packing Clutch disc surface Starter one-way clutch sliding surface Flywheel bolt threads and seating surface Clutch center lock nut threads and seating surface Oil filter cartridge threads and O-ring Camshaft holder bolt threads and seating surface Starter clutch outer bolt threads and seating surface Connecting rod bolt threads and seating surface Each gear teeth and rotating surface Each bearing Each O-ring Other rotating area and sliding surface	Engine oil	
Timing hole cap threads Balancer damper rubber fitting area Each oil seal lips	Multi-purpose grease	
Clutch slave cylinder piston O-ring Clutch lifter rod end Clutch slave cylinder piston surface between the O-ring grooves	Silicone grease	approx. 0.1 g approx. 0.2 g
Lower crankcase 22 mm sealing bolt threads Lower crankcase 20 mm sealing bolt threads Lower crankcase 10 mm sealing bolt threads Lower crankcase 8 mm sealing bolt threads Cam chain guide torx bolt threads CMP (Camshaft position) sensor rotor bolt threads Cylinder head sealing bolt threads Cylinder head cover breather joint threads Oil jet mounting bolt threads Oil pump driven sprocket bolt threads Shift drum bearing set plate bolt threads Oil filter boss stud thread Mainshaft/countershaft bearing set plate bolt threads Cam sprocket bolt threads Cylinder head cover breather plate bolt threads Shift drum center bolt threads Cam chain tensioner socket bolt threads Spindle plate tightening bolt threads Gearshift cam flange bolt threads Oil pan drain base bolt threads	Locking agent	 Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm

FRAME

LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Side stand pivot Rider footpeg sliding area Pillion footpeg sliding area Rear brake pedal pivot sliding area Throttle grip pipe sliding surface Pillion seat catch hook sliding area Gearshift pedal pivot sliding area Front wheel dust seal lips Rear wheel dust seal lips Final driven flange O-ring Rear shock absorber pivot dust seal lips	Multi-purpose grease	
Steering head bearing adjusting nut threads Upper and lower steering head bearing Steering head dust seal lips	Urea based multi-purpose grease with extreme pressure (example: EXCELITE EP2 manufactured by KYODO YUSHI, Japan, Shell stamina EP2 or equivalent)	0.1 - 0.3 g 3 - 5 g (each)
Swingarm pivot bearings Swingarm pivot dust seal lips Shock arm and shock link needle bearings Shock arm and shock link dust seal lips Gearshift pedal link tie-rod ball joints	Multi-purpose grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent)	
Throttle cable A, B cable inside	Cable lubricant	
Exhaust valve cable A, B cable inside	Molybdenum oil	
Handlebar grip rubber inside	Honda bond A or equivalent	
Front brake lever pivot/adjuster/push rod sliding area Front brake push rod and piston contacting area Rear brake caliper boot inside Rear brake master piston-to-push rod contact area Brake caliper dust seals Clutch lever pivot sliding surface Clutch master cylinder push rod ends	Silicone grease	
Brake master piston and cups Brake caliper piston and piston seals	DOT 4 brake fluid	
Fork cap O-ring Fork dust seal and oil seal lips	Fork fluid	
Rear brake reservoir hose joint screw threads Front master cylinder reservoir stay mounting bolt threads Front brake caliper assembly bolt threads Rear brake caliper pin bolt threads Clutch master cylinder oil cup mounting screw threads	Locking agent	

CABLE & HARNESS ROUTING ('04, '05)

'04:



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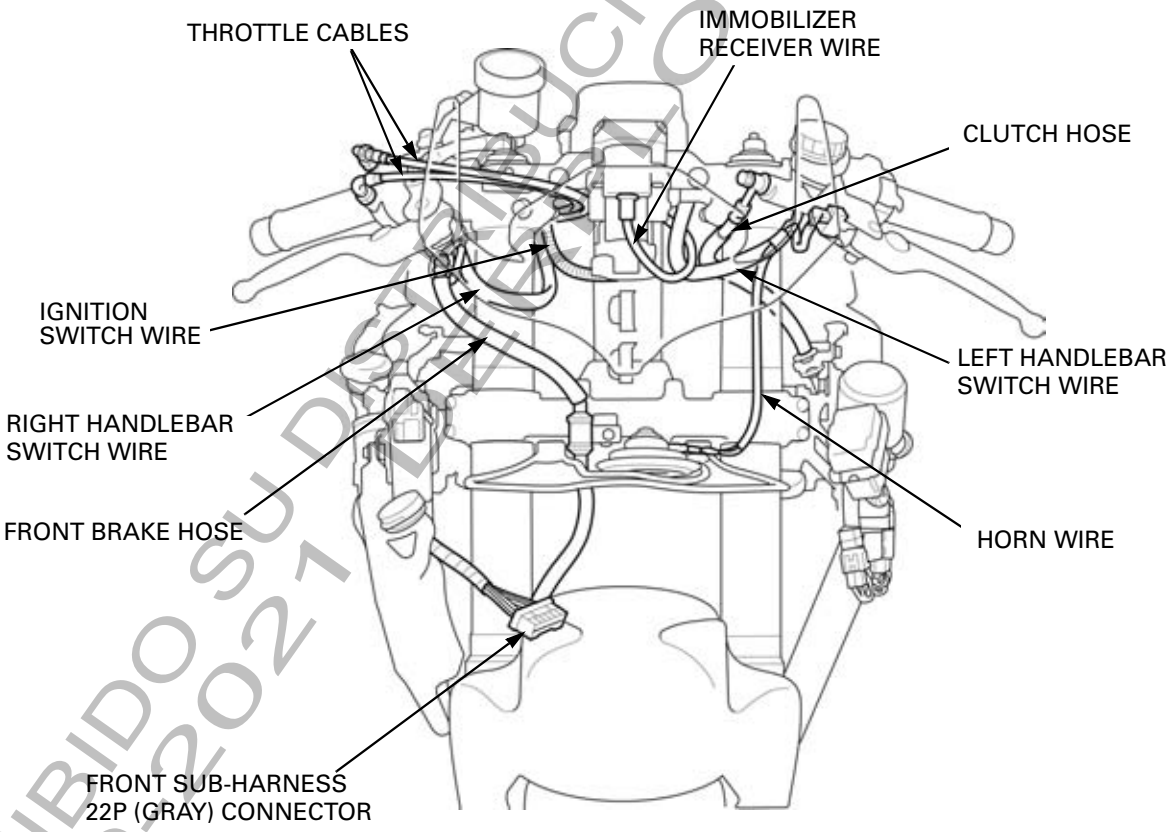

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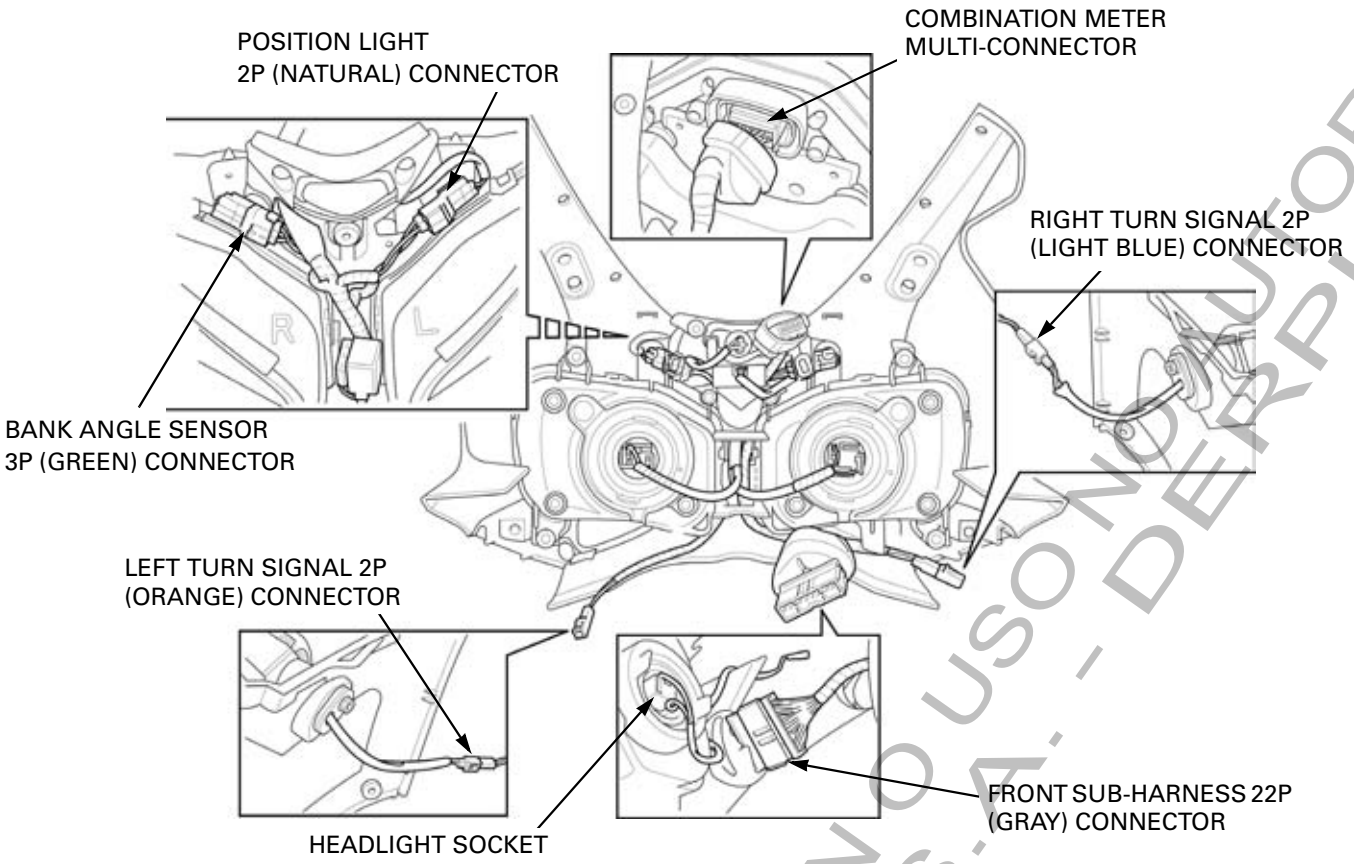

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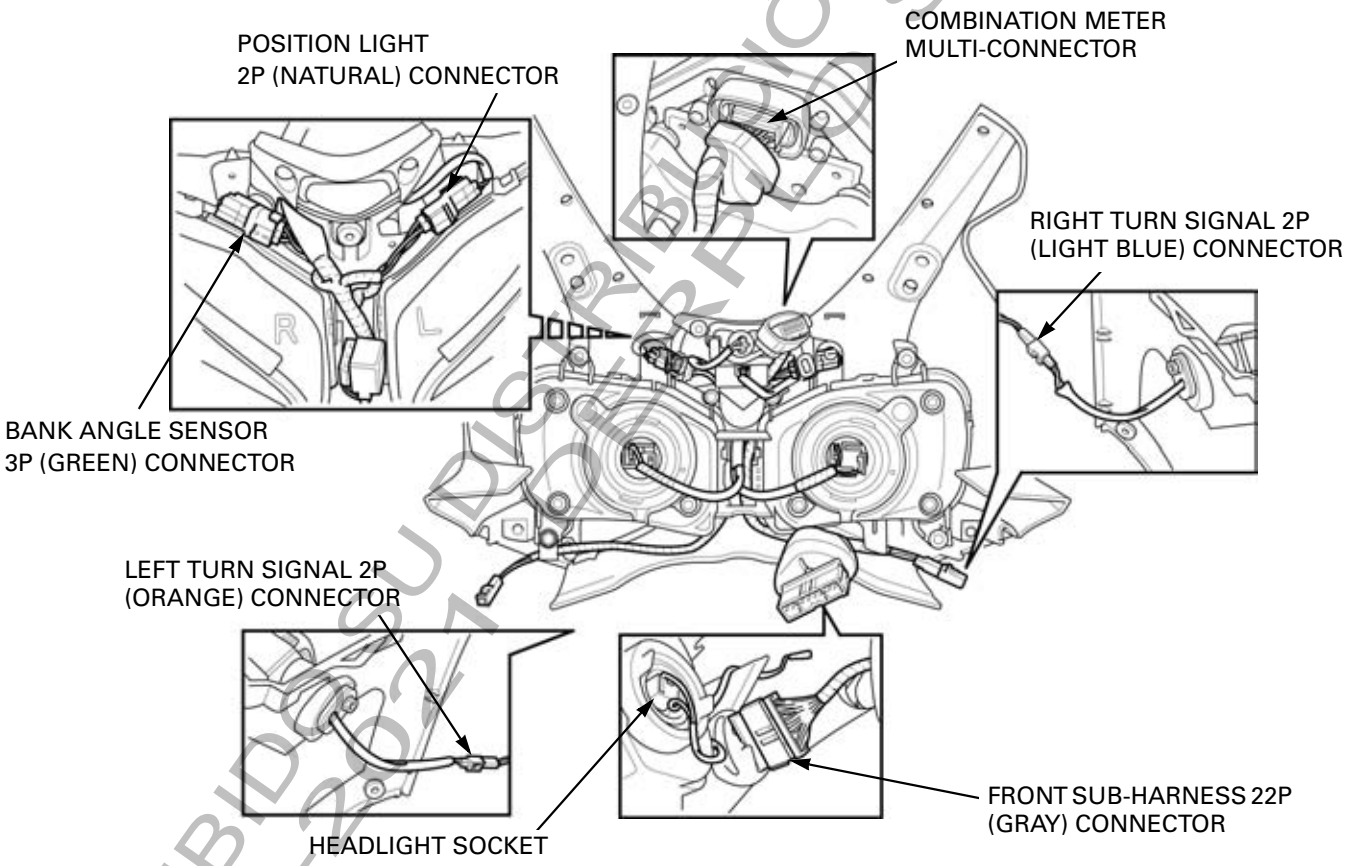

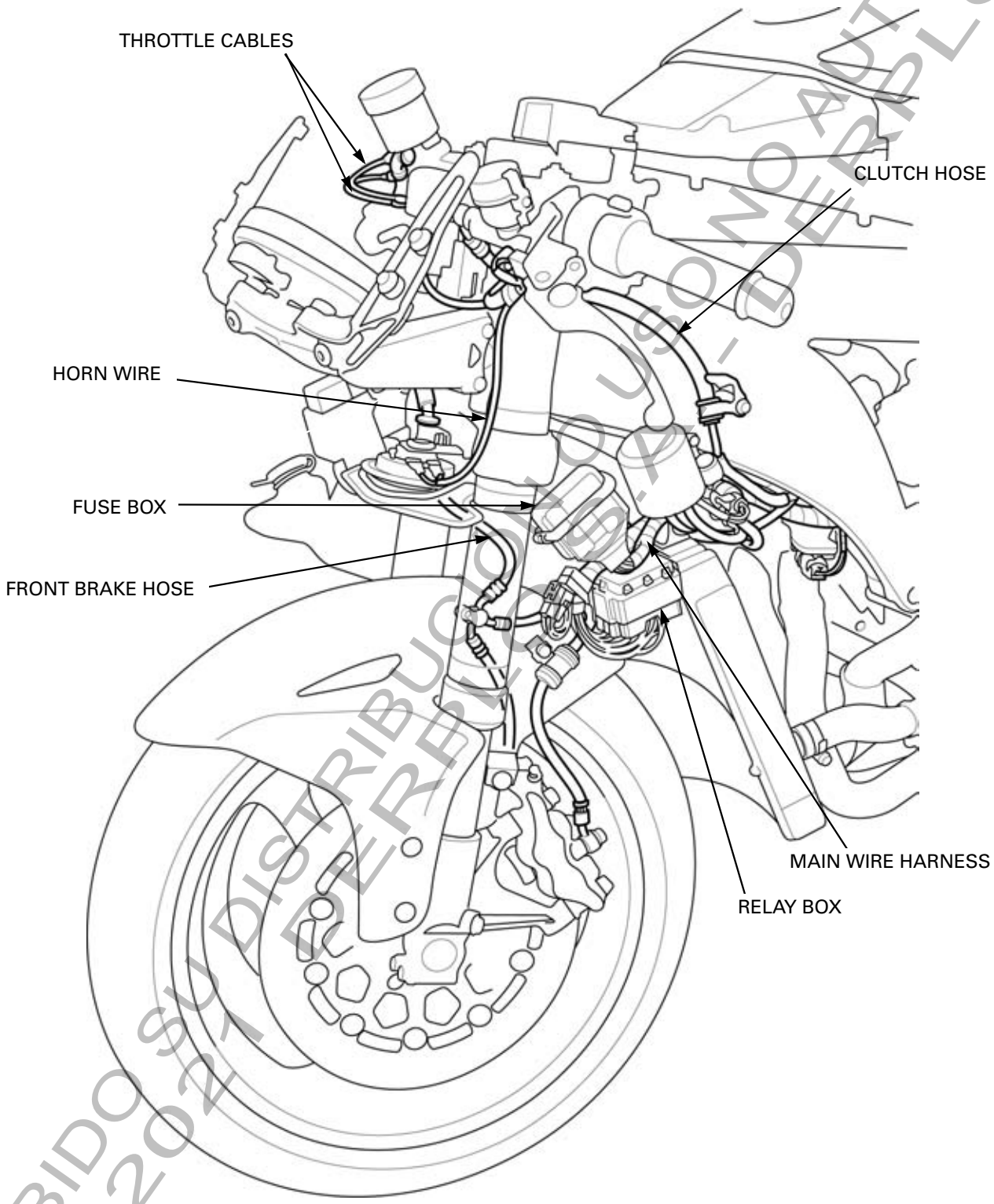

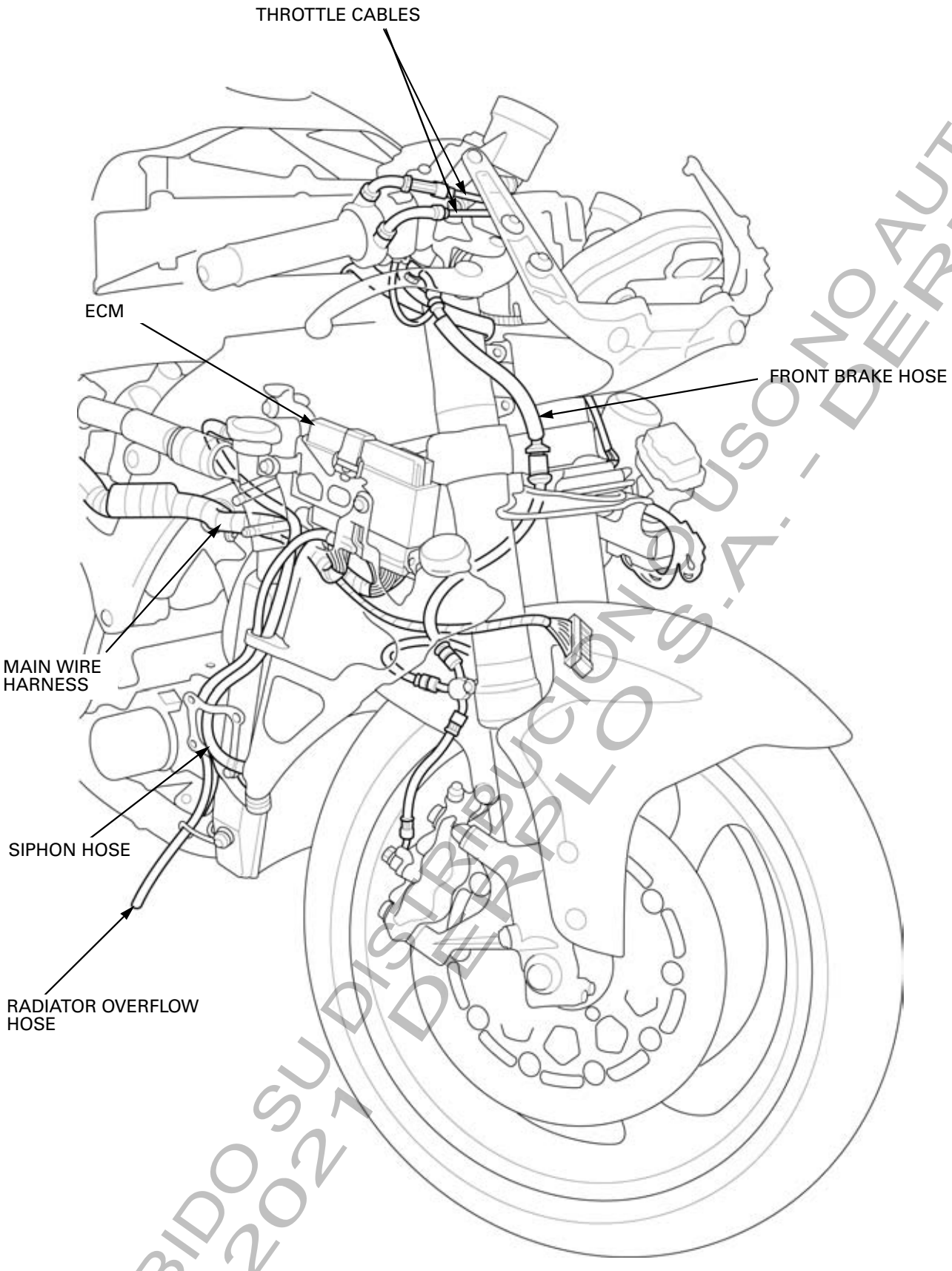

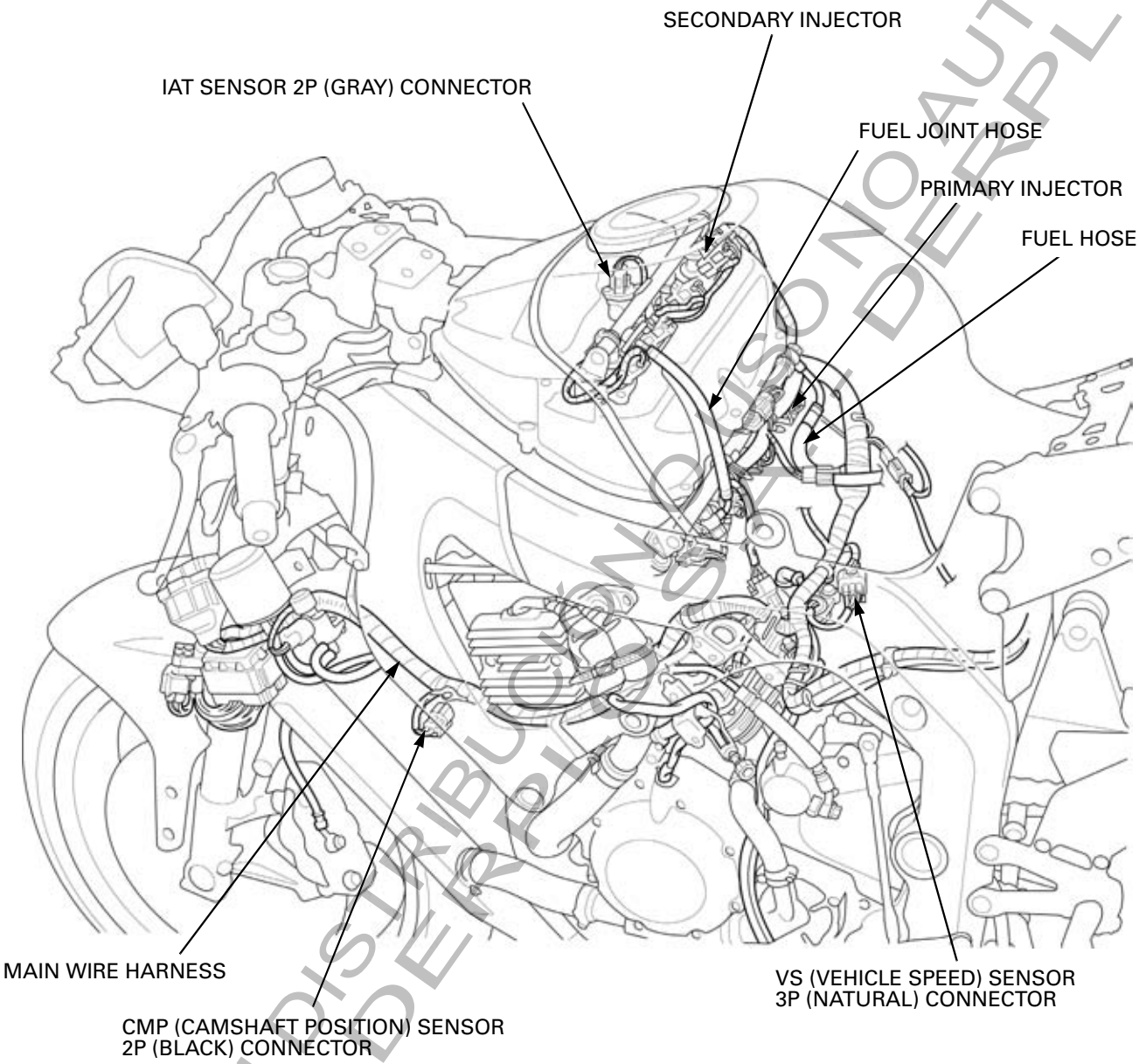

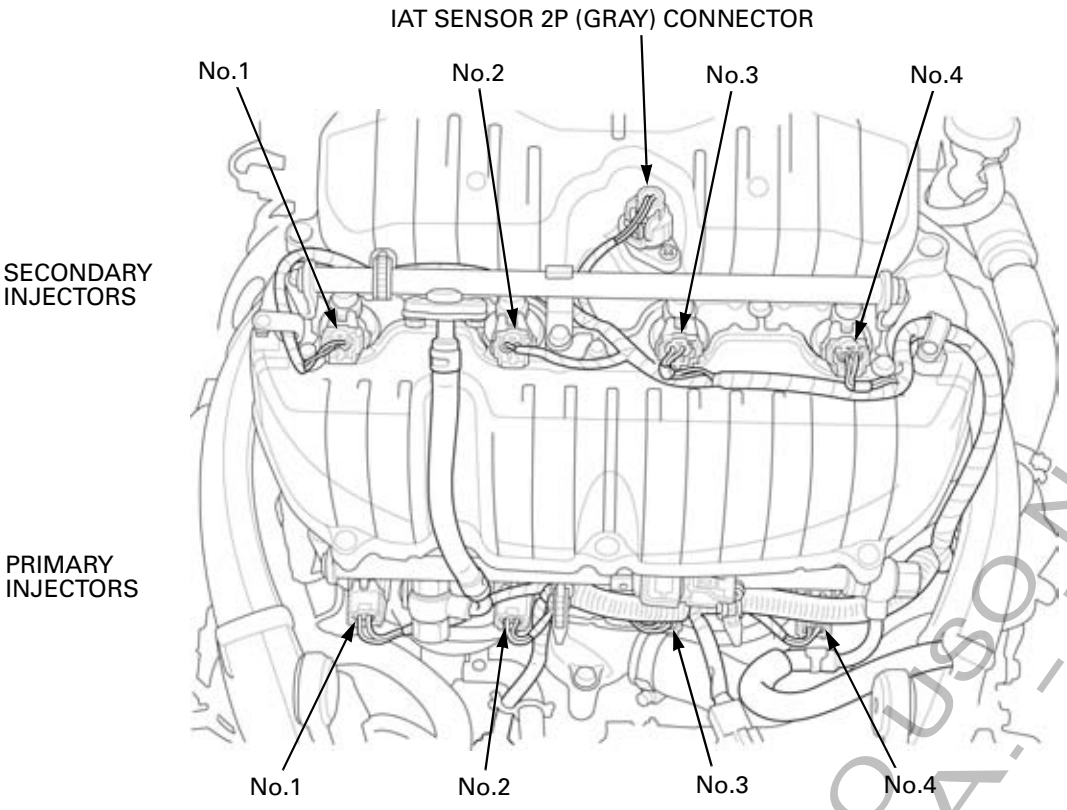

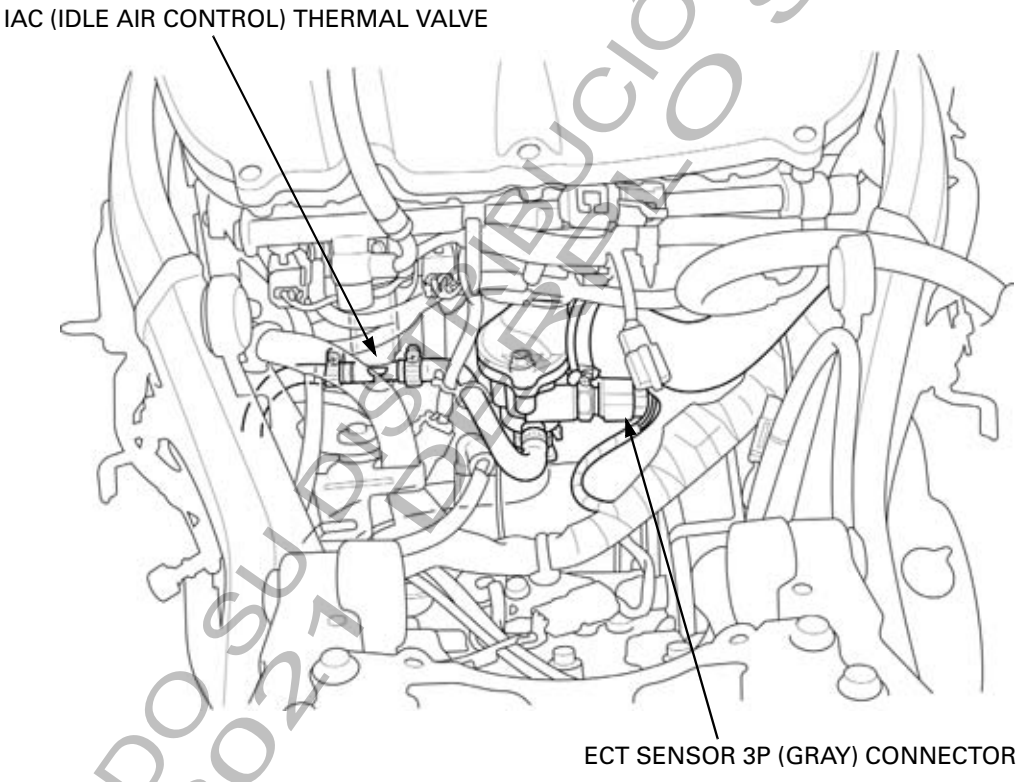

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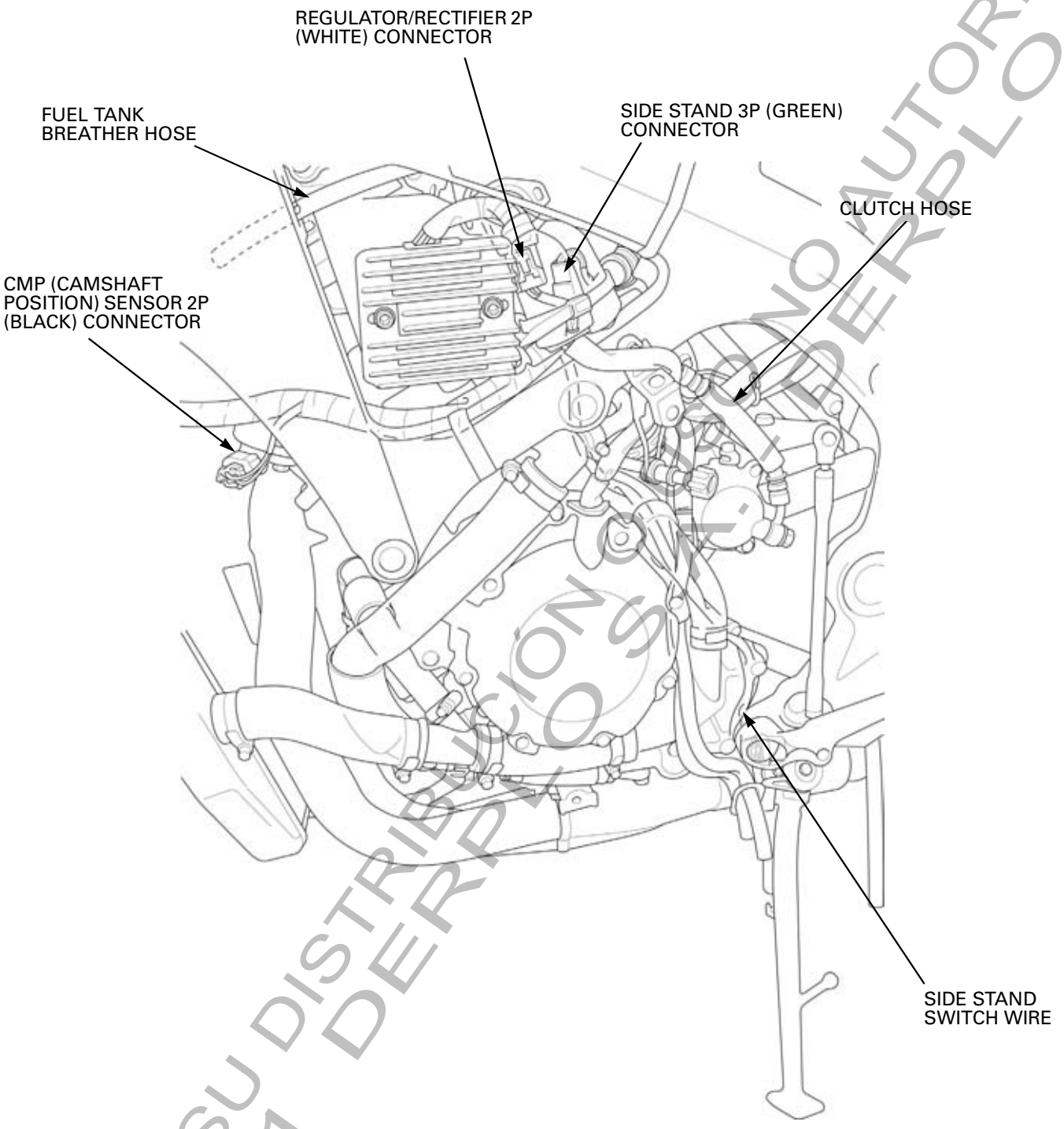

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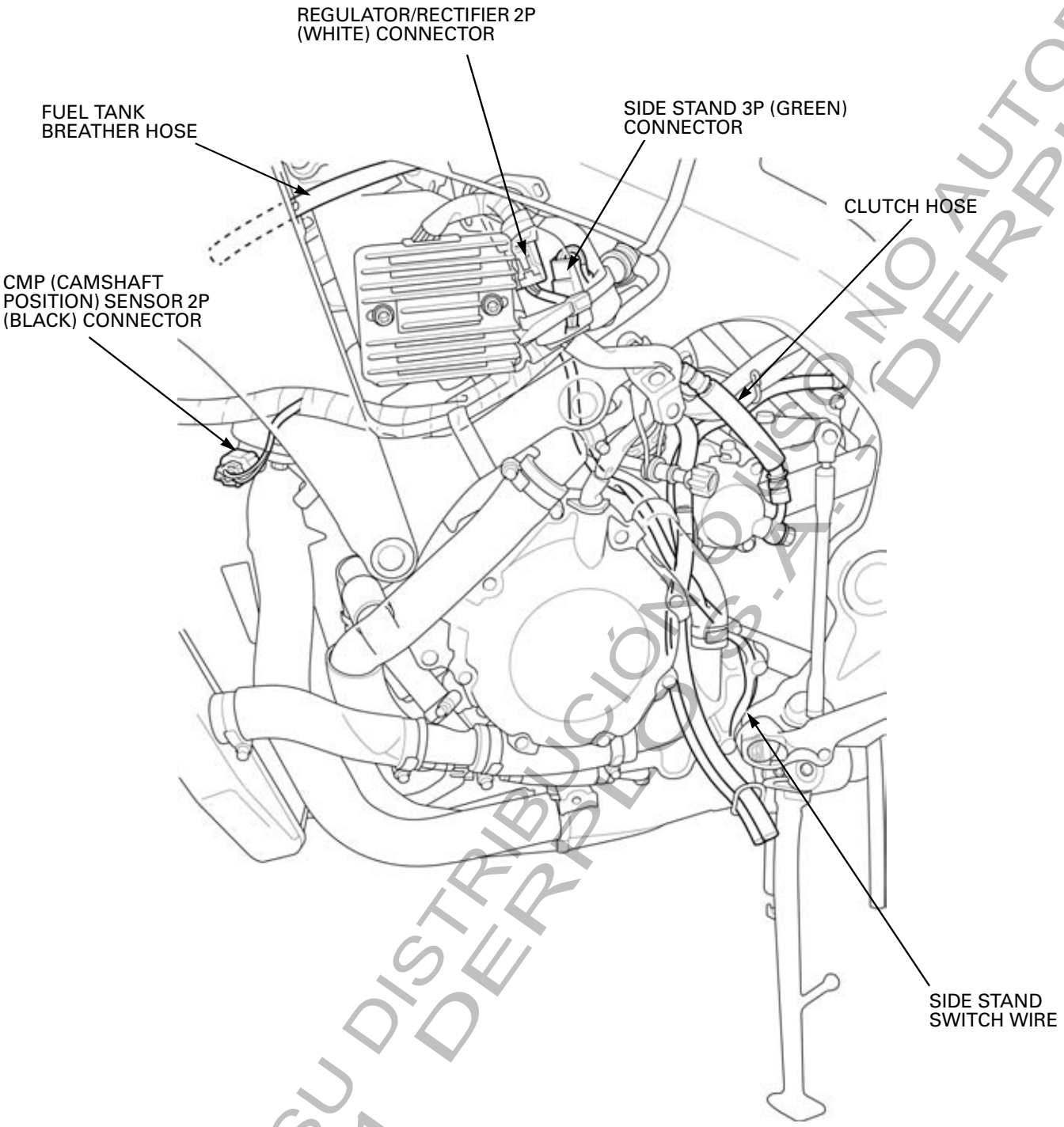

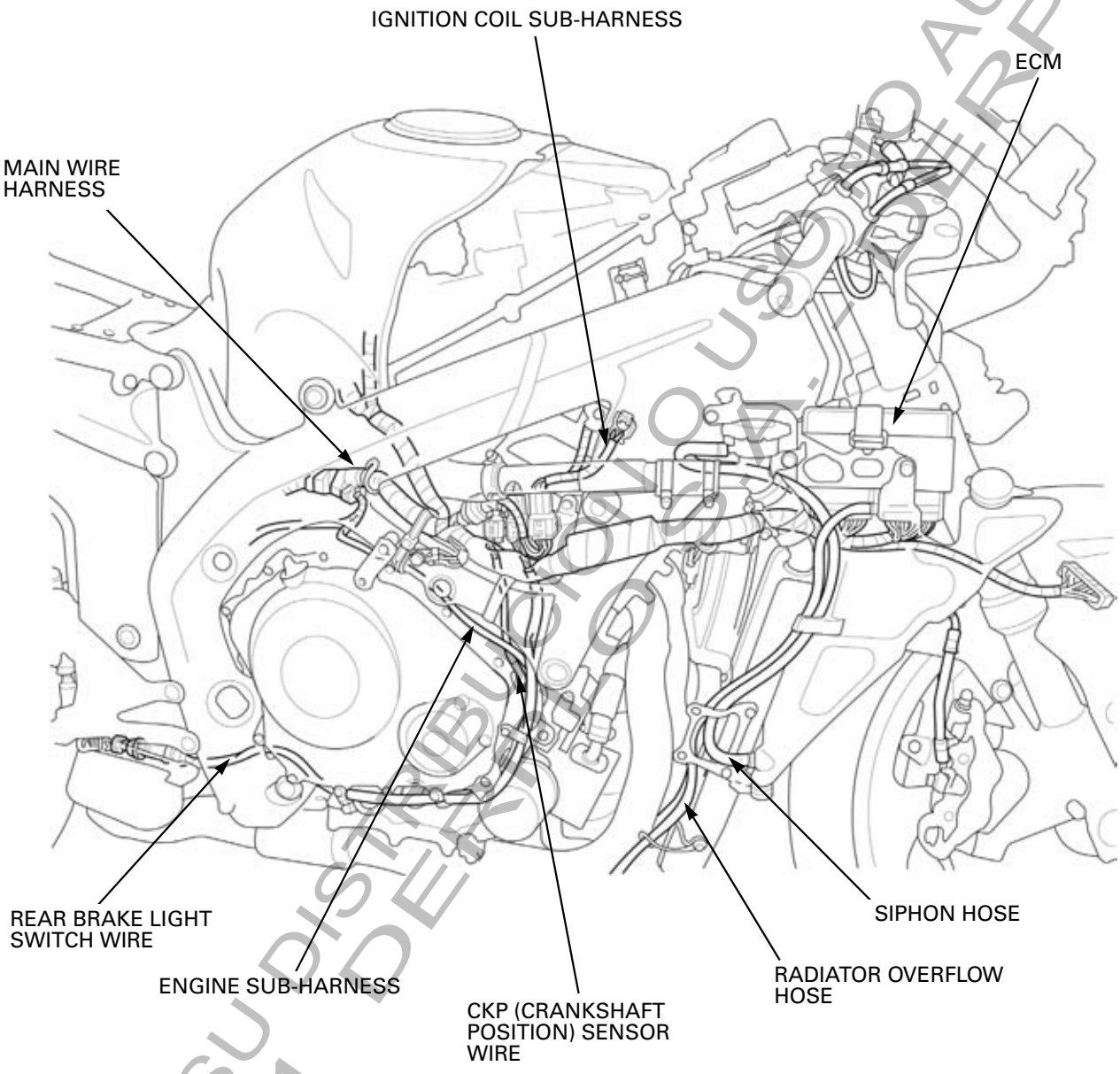

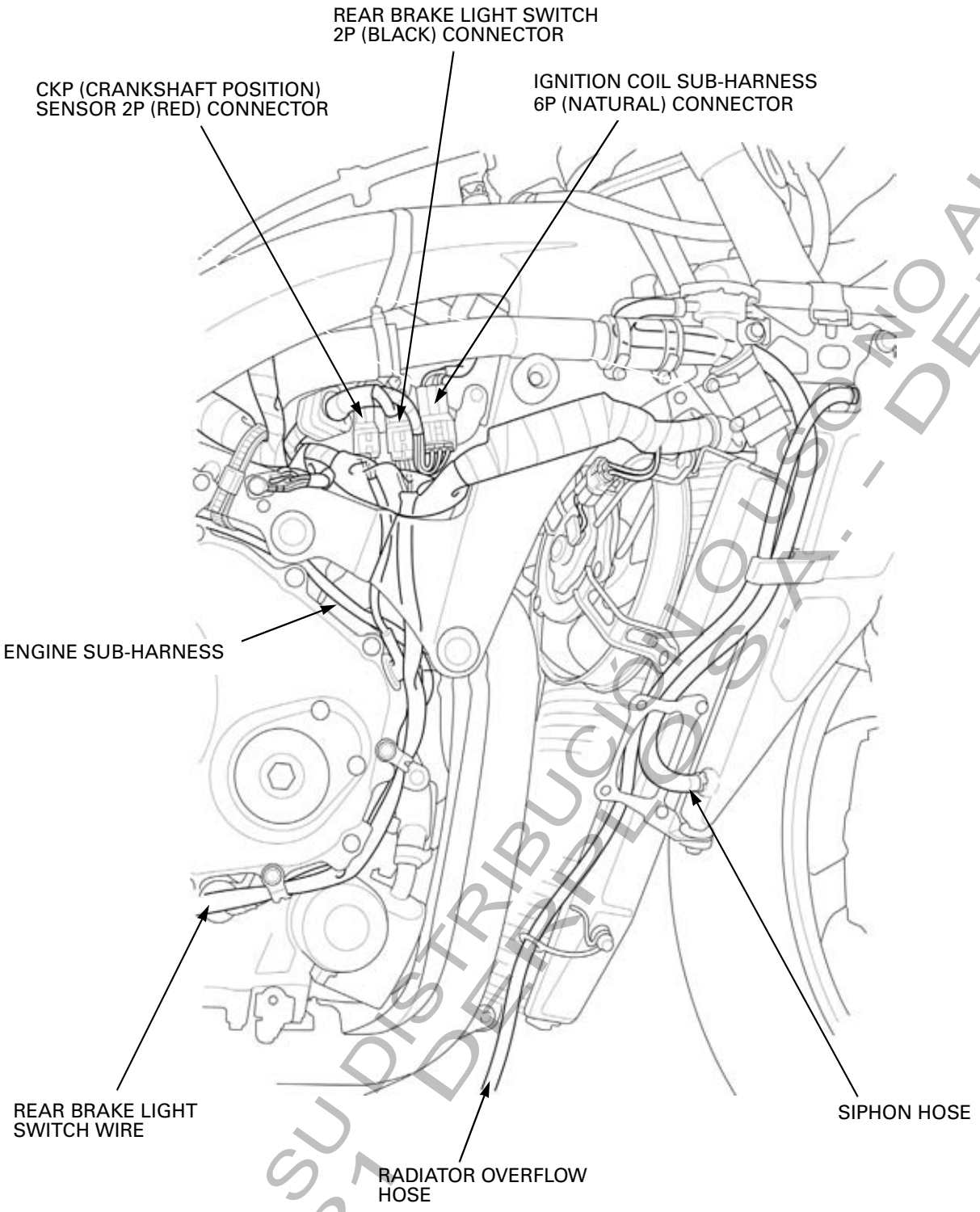

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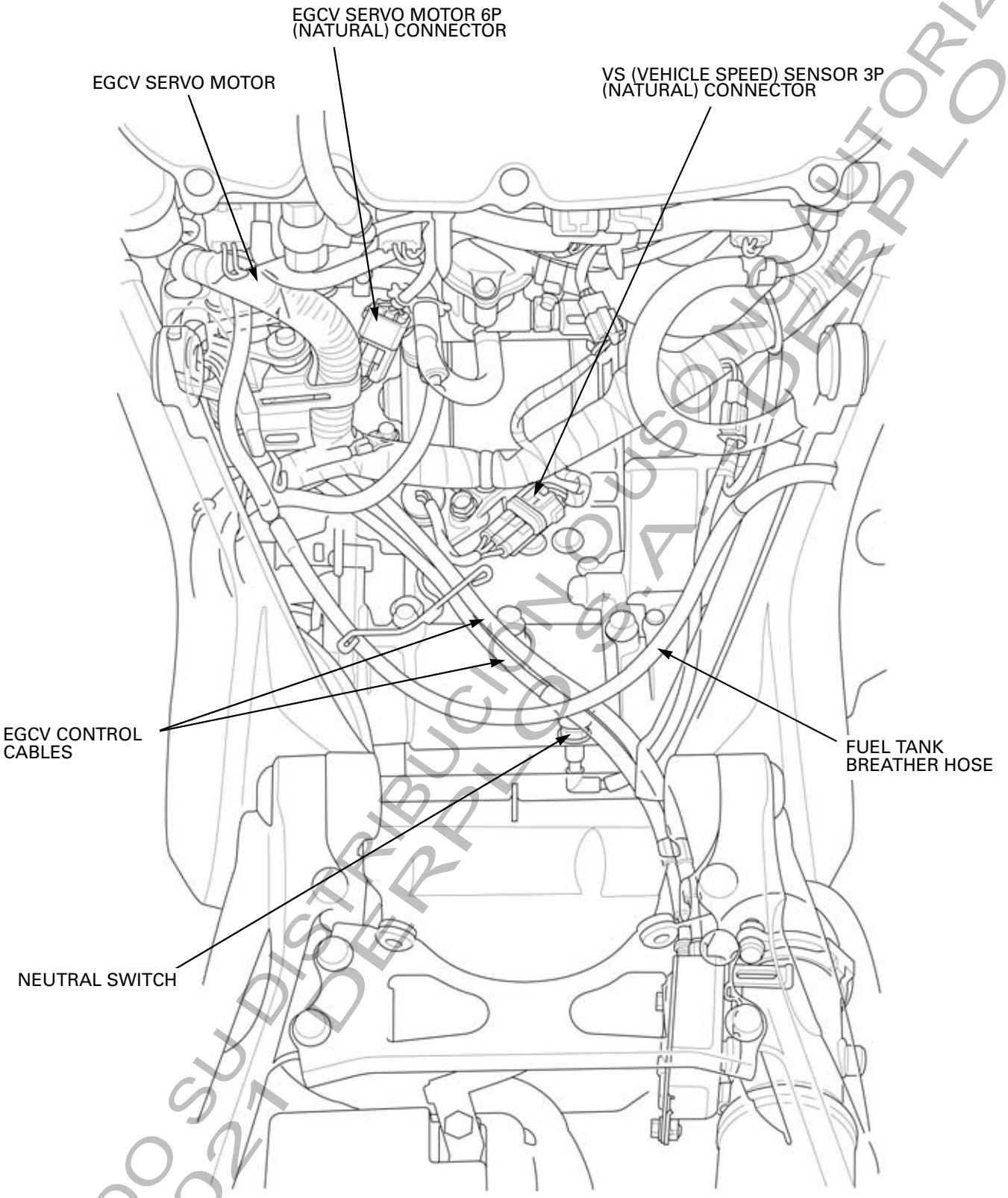

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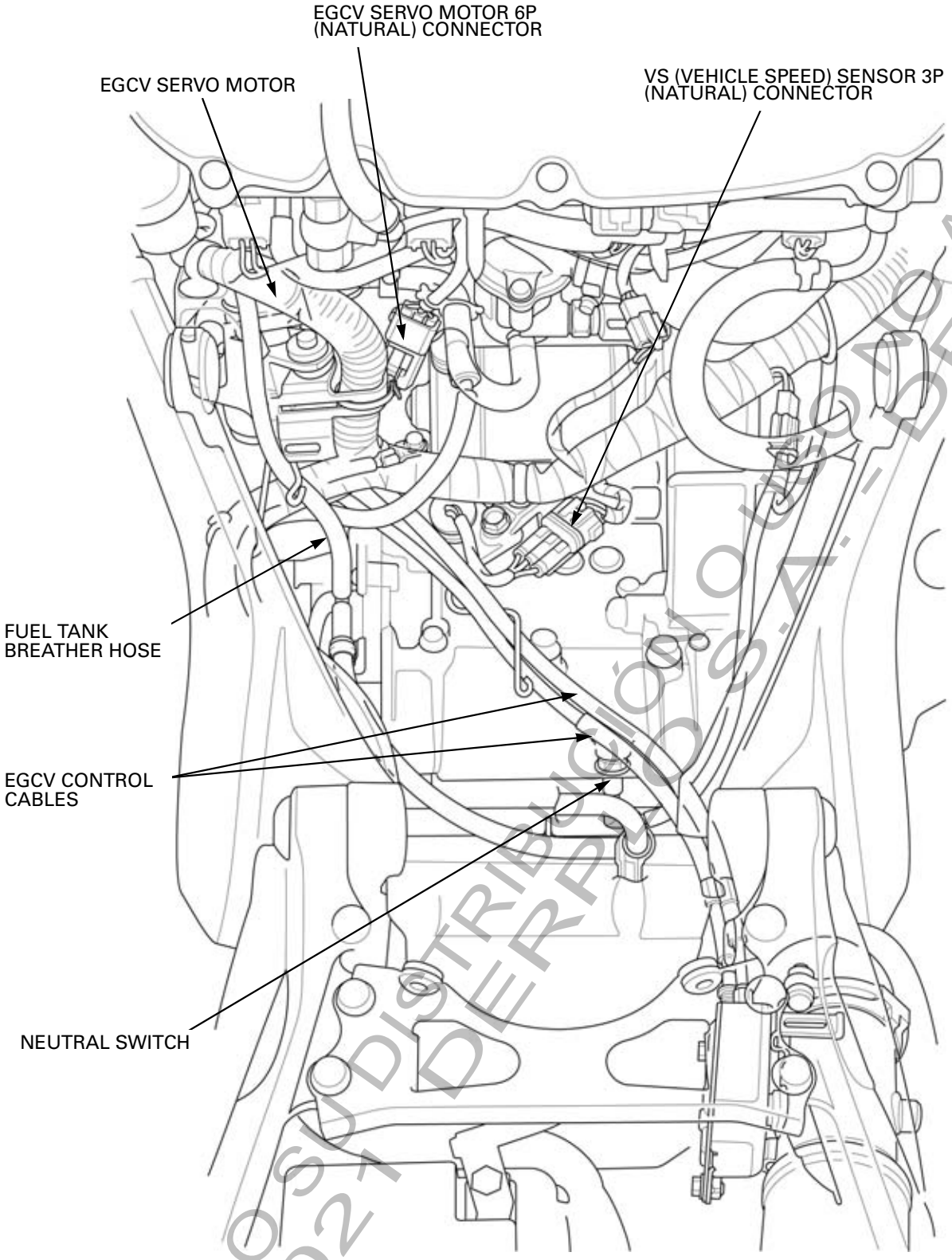

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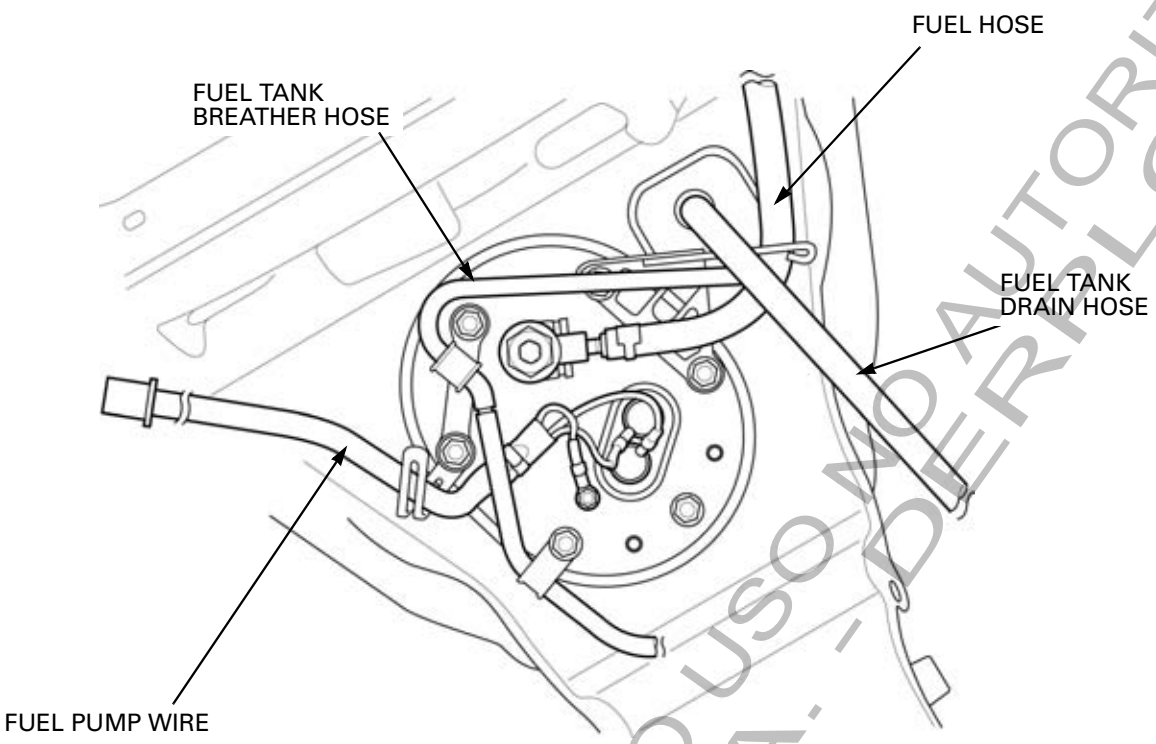

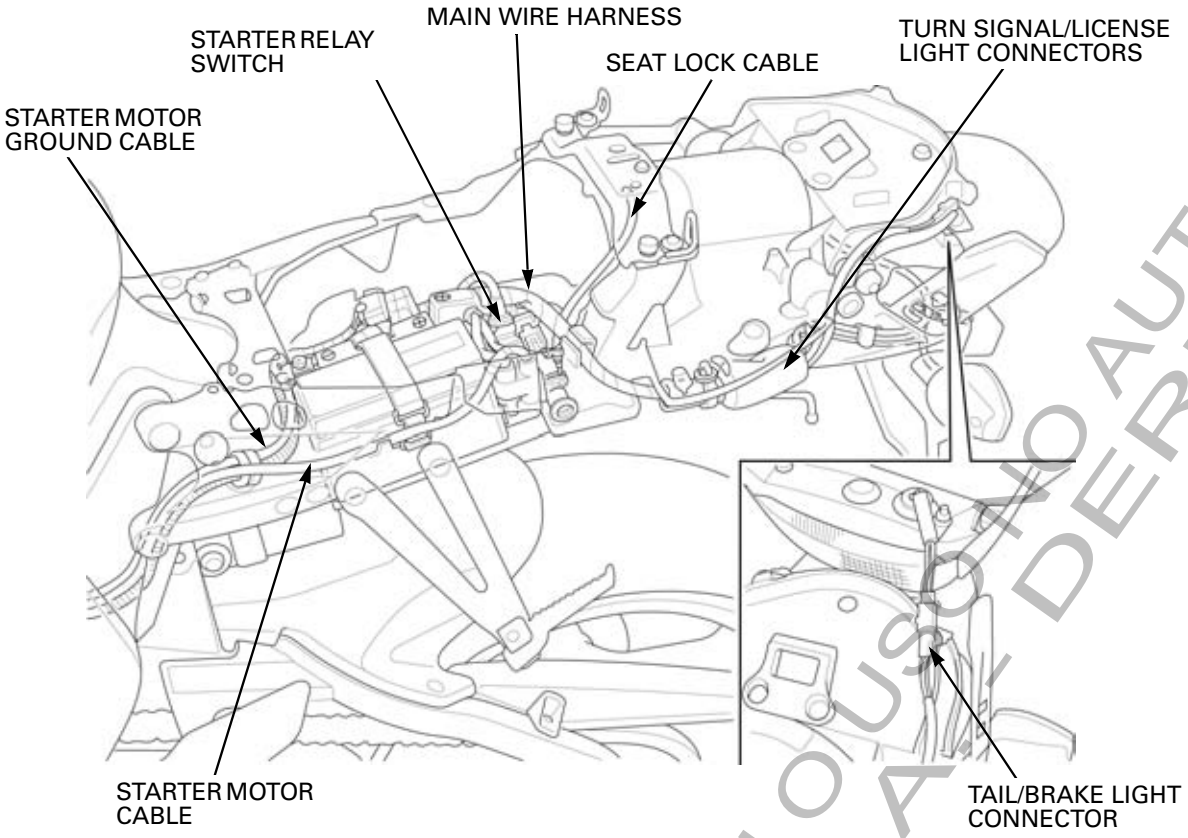

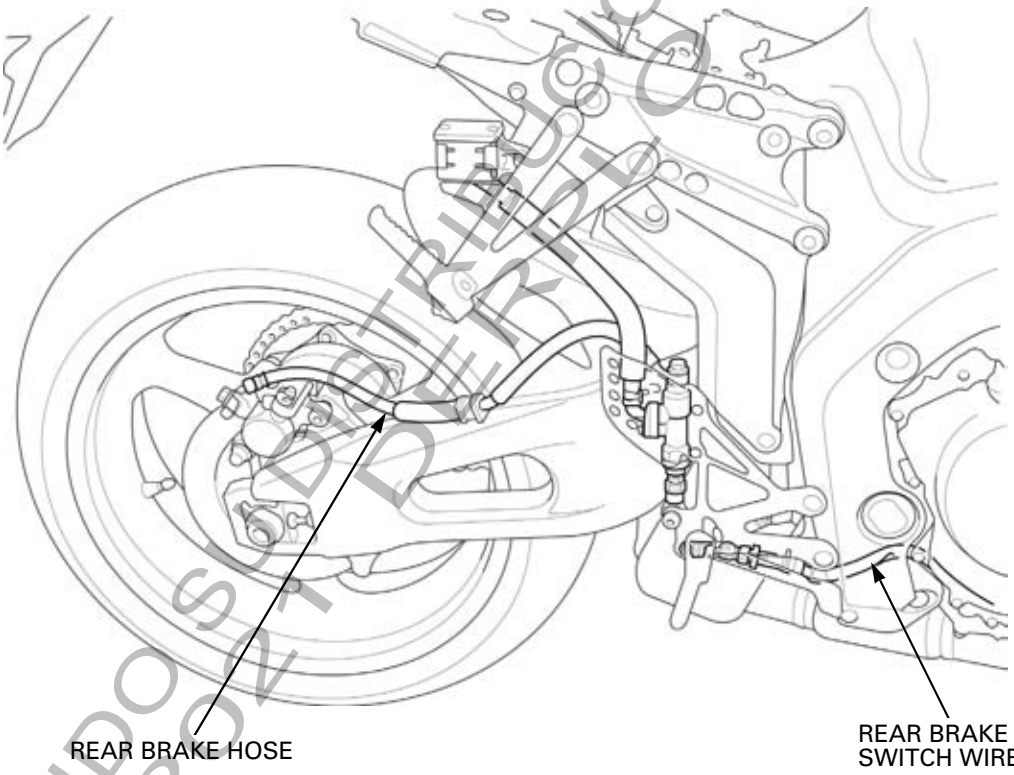

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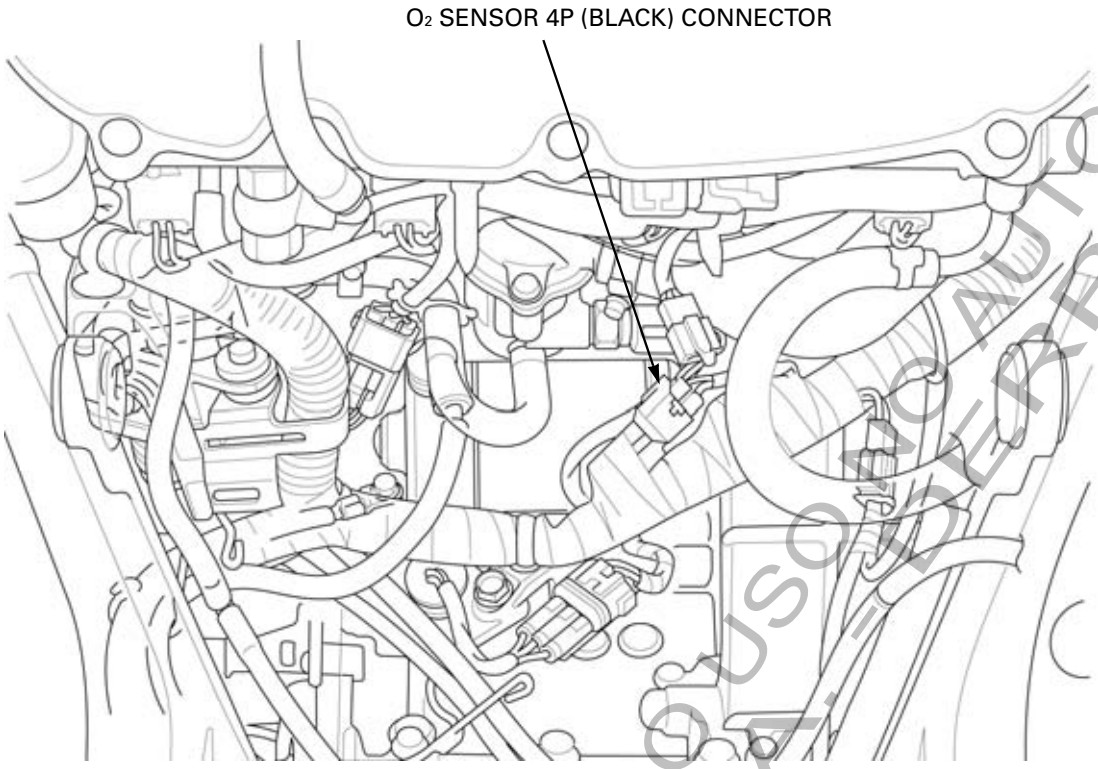
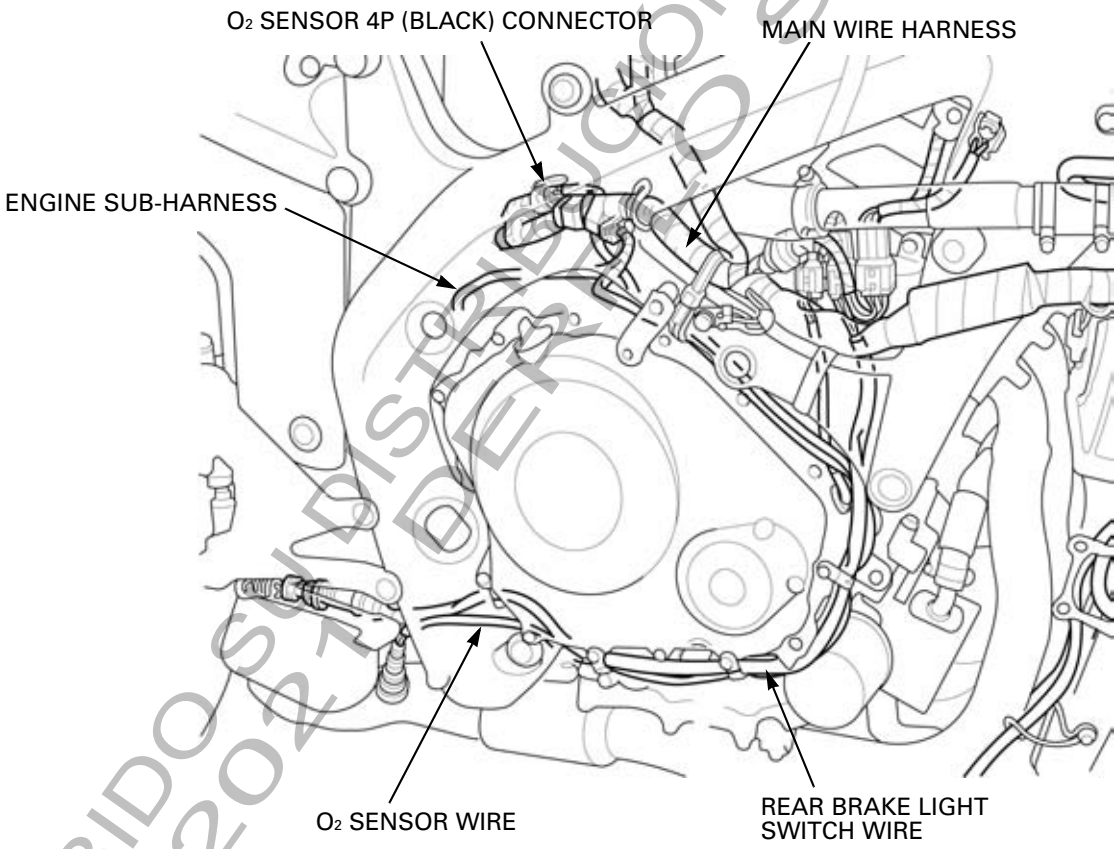
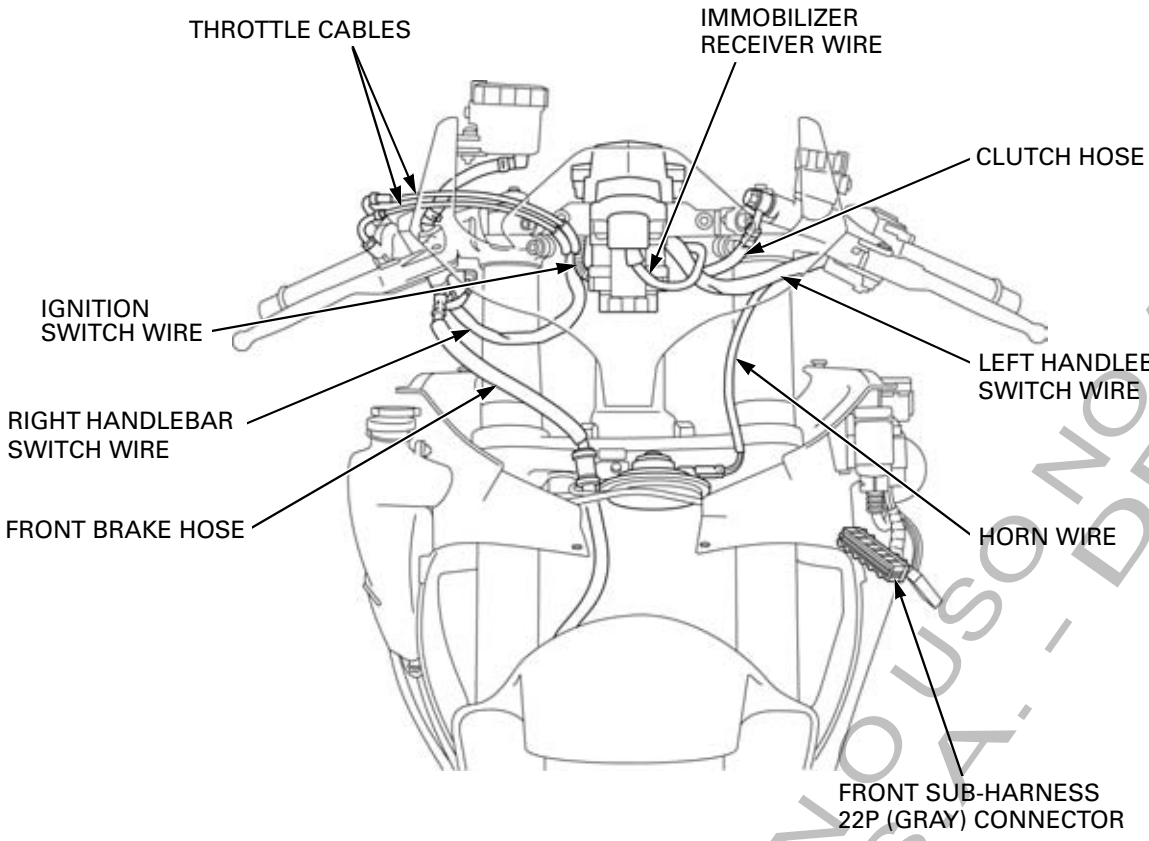
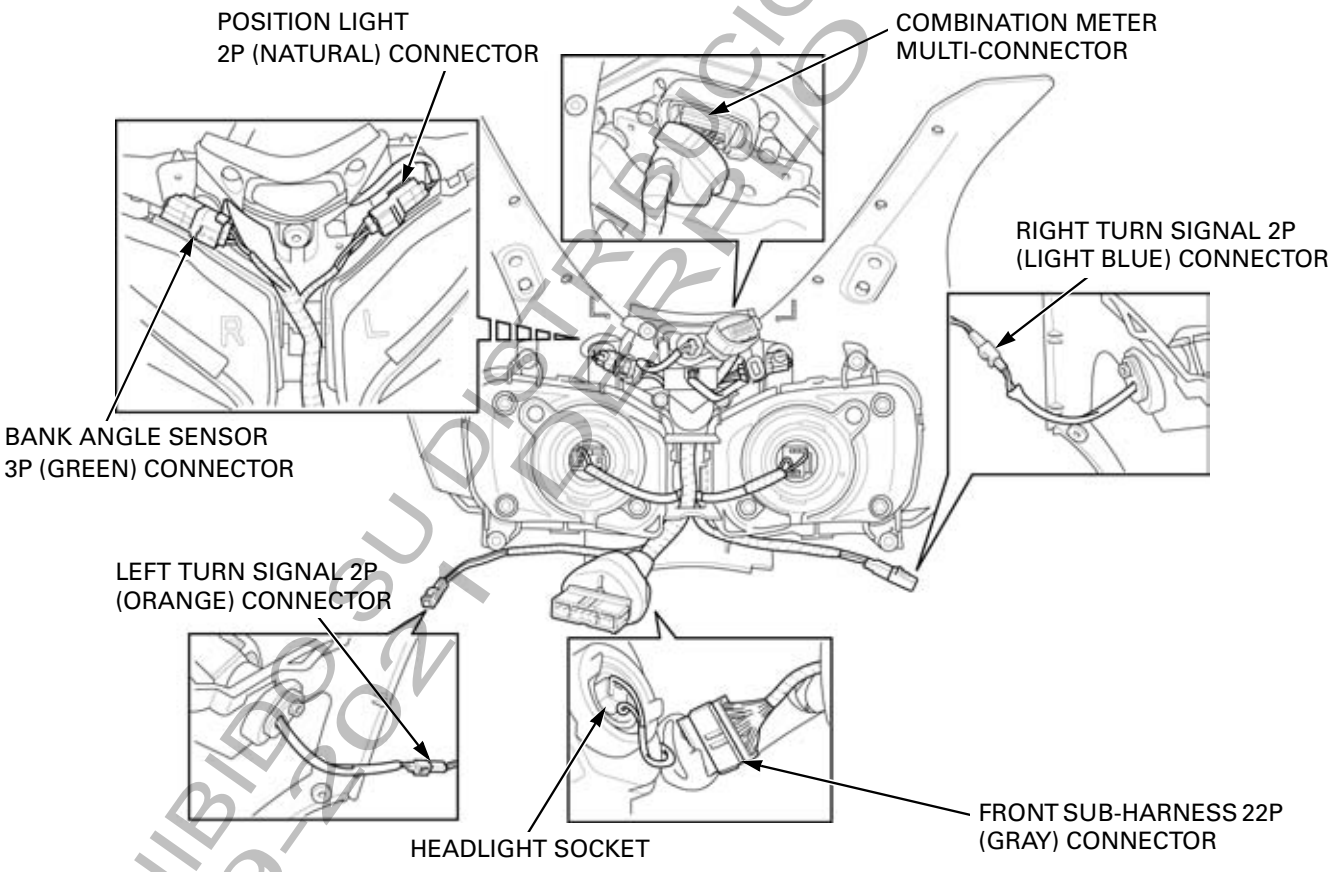
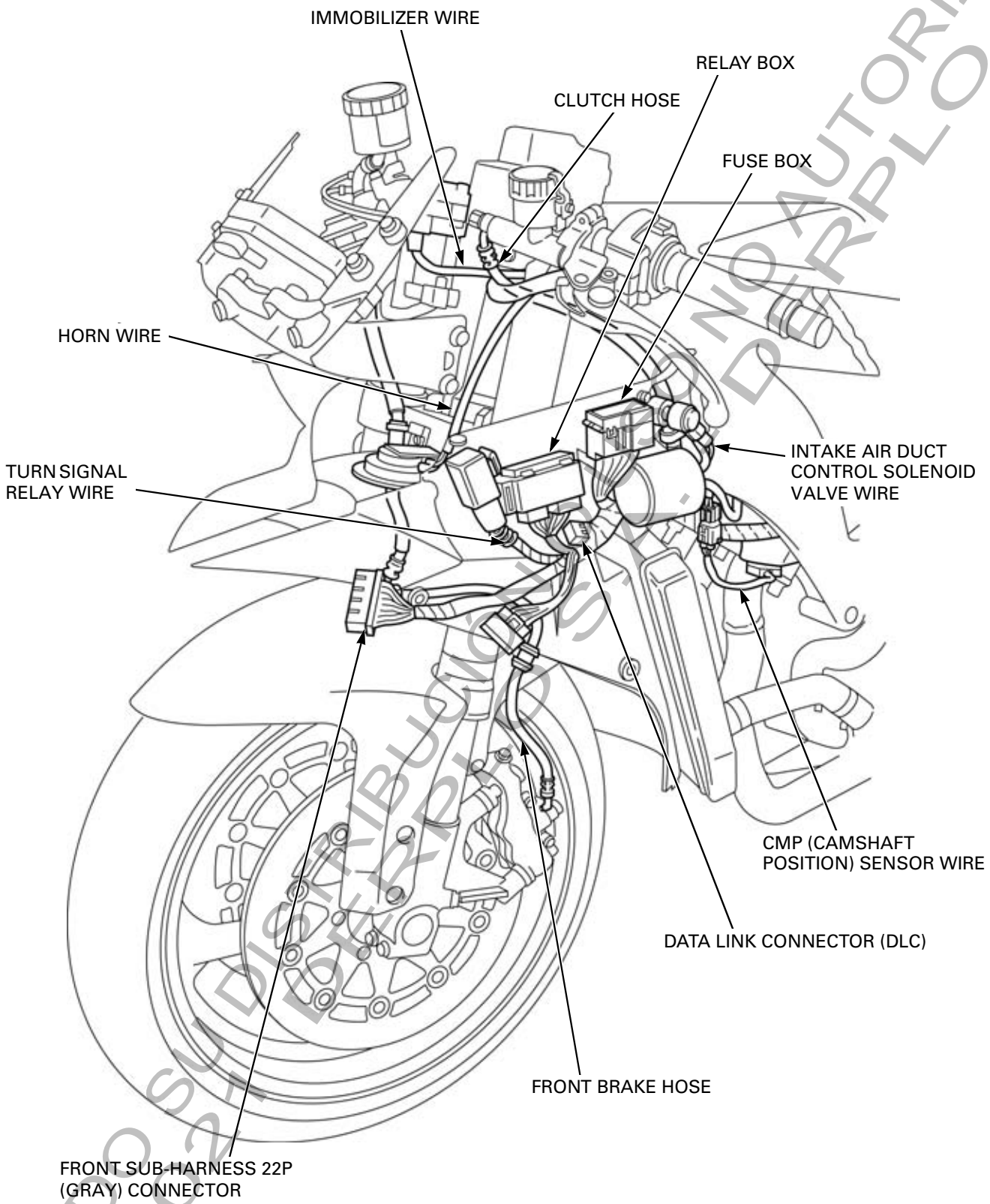


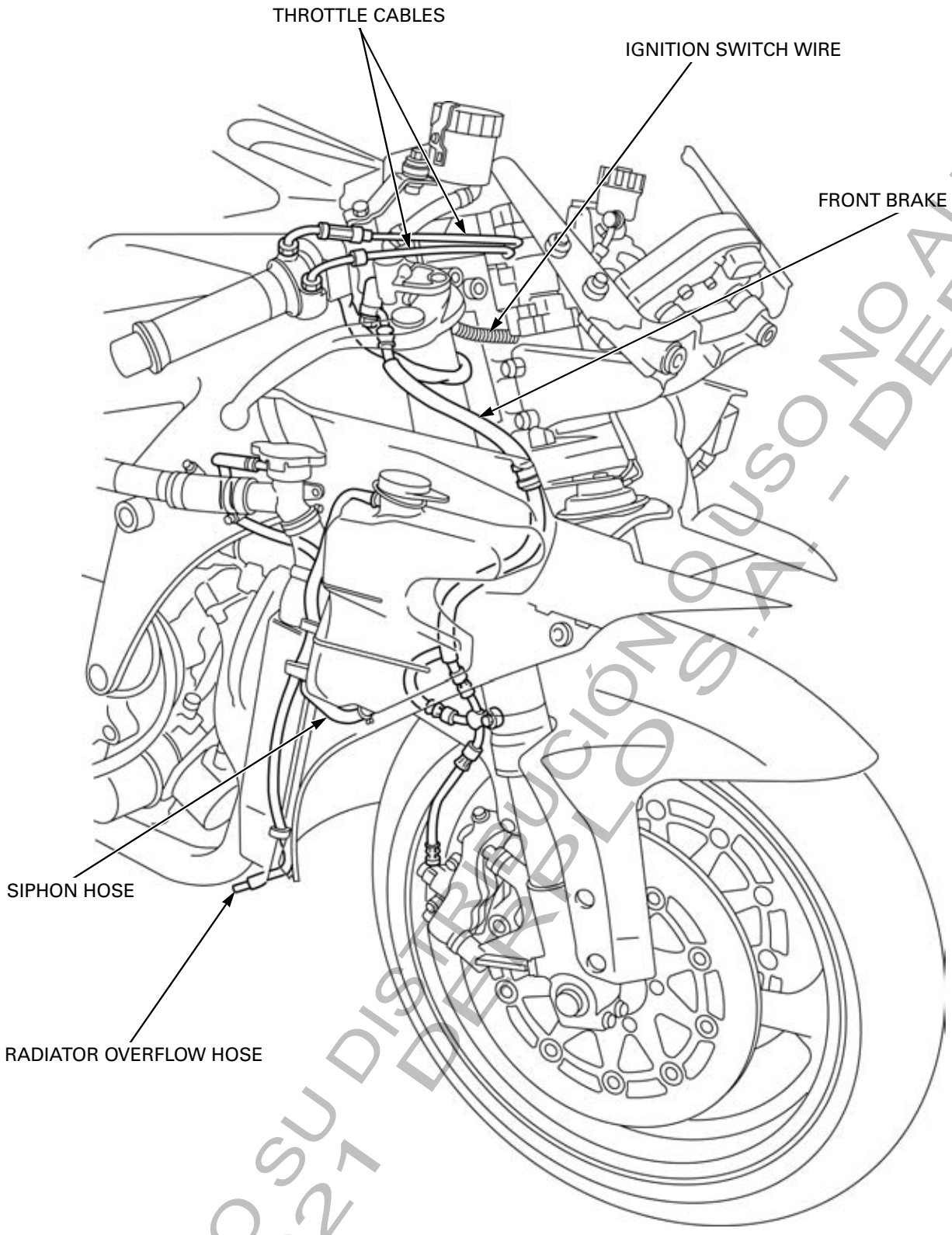


CABLE & HARNESS ROUTING (AFTER '05)









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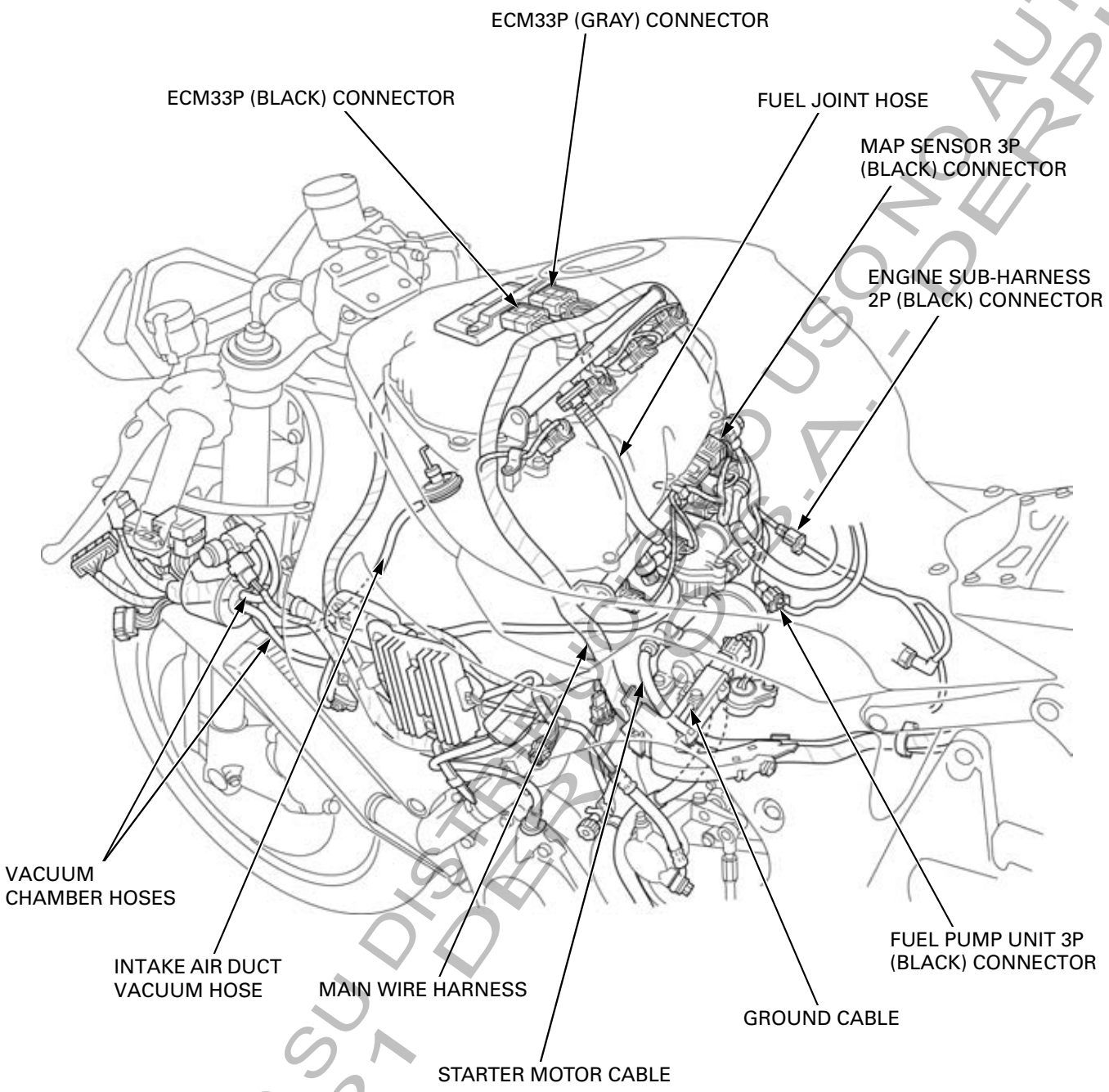

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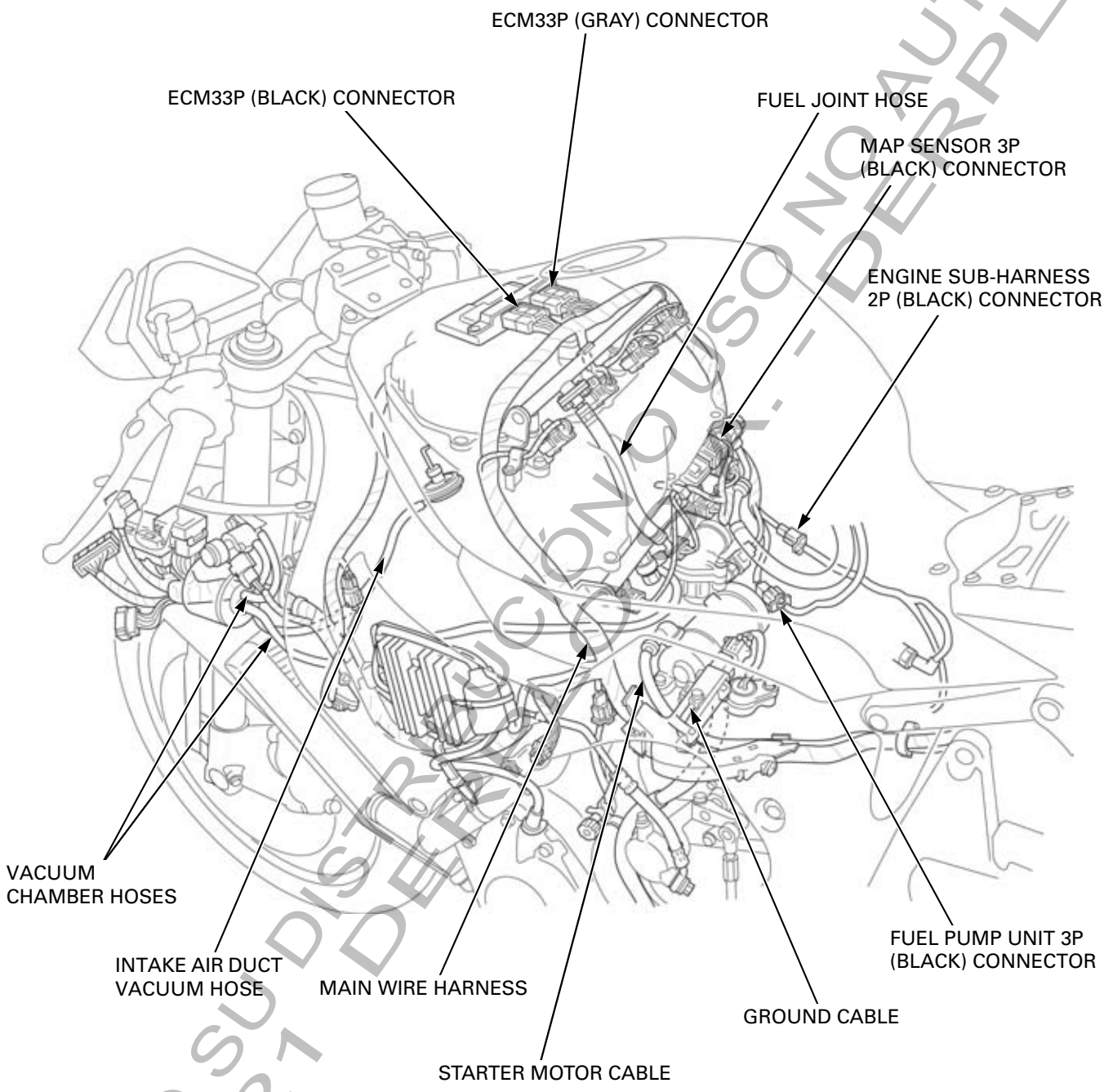

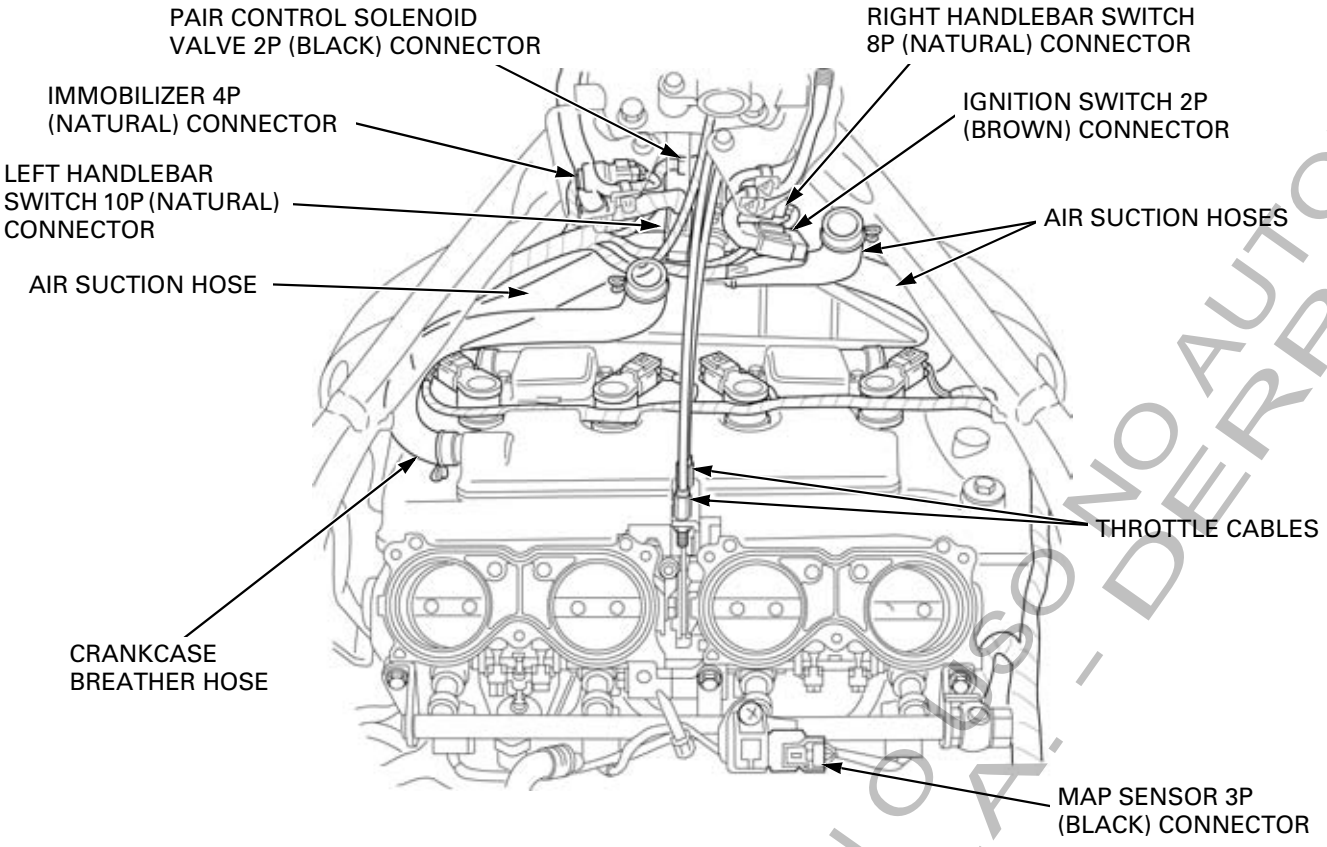

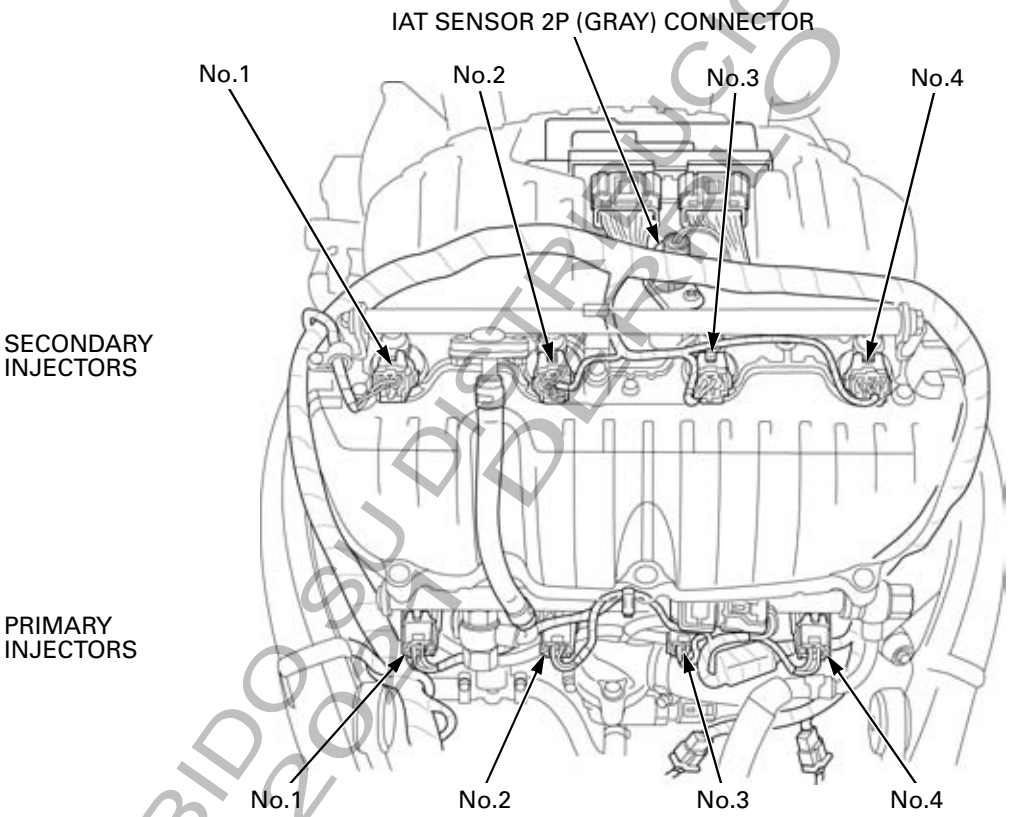

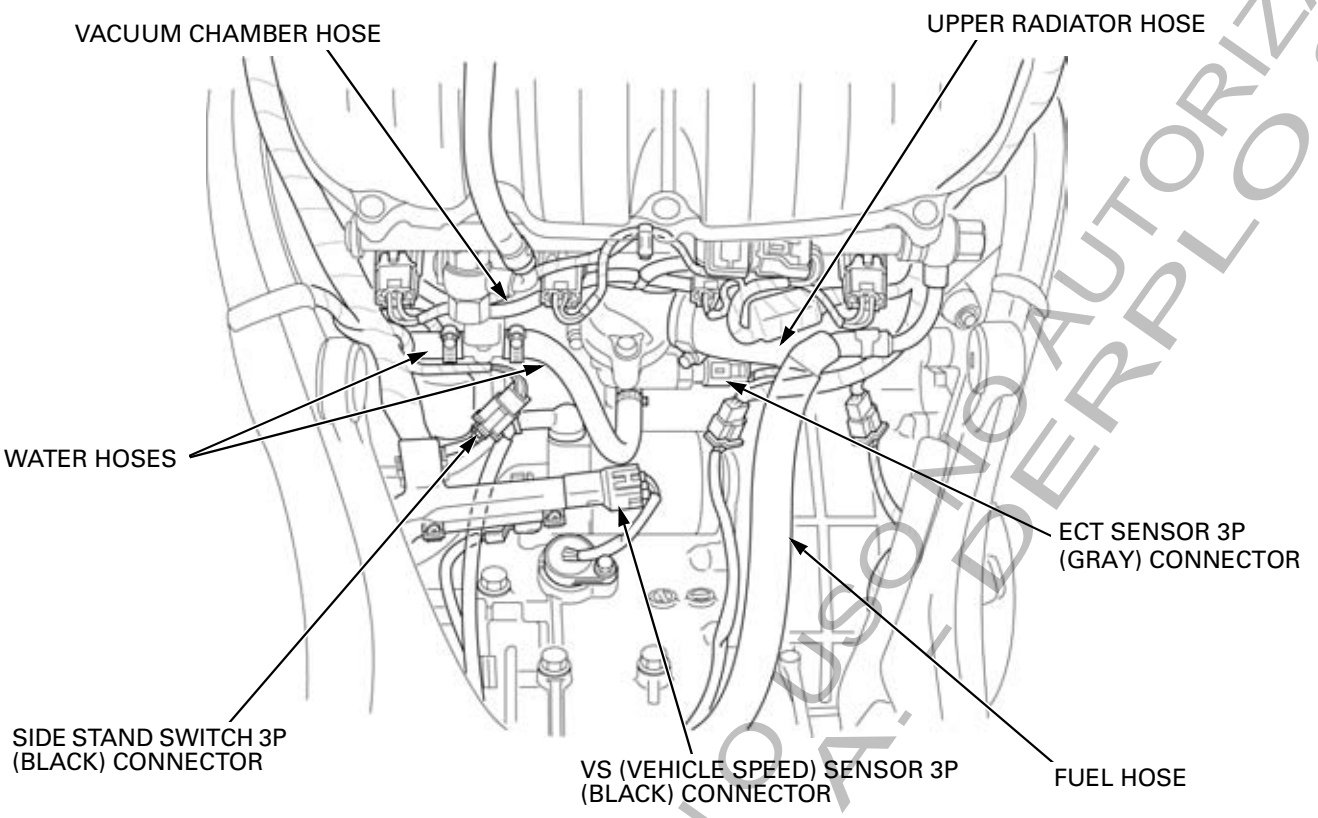

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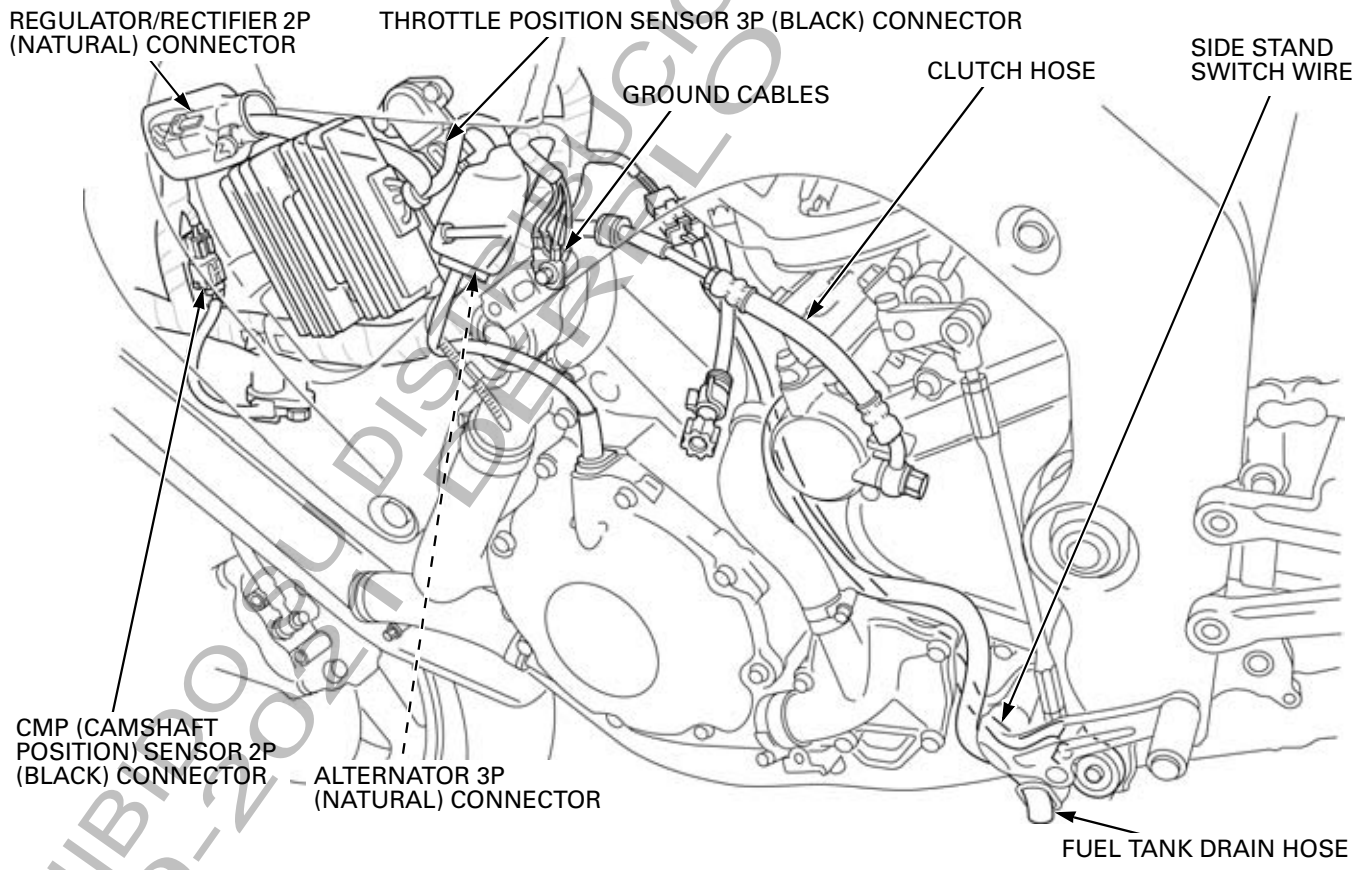

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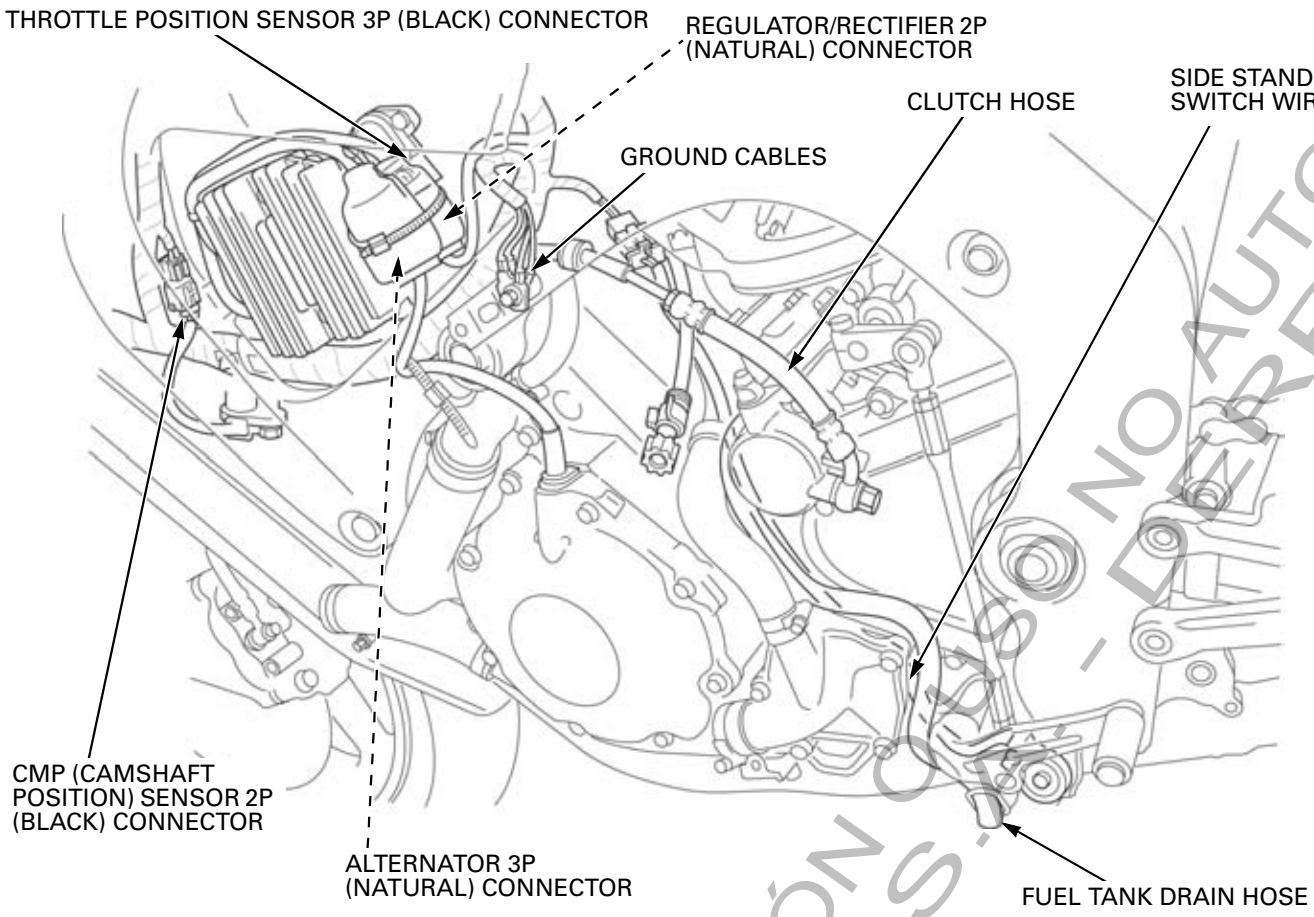
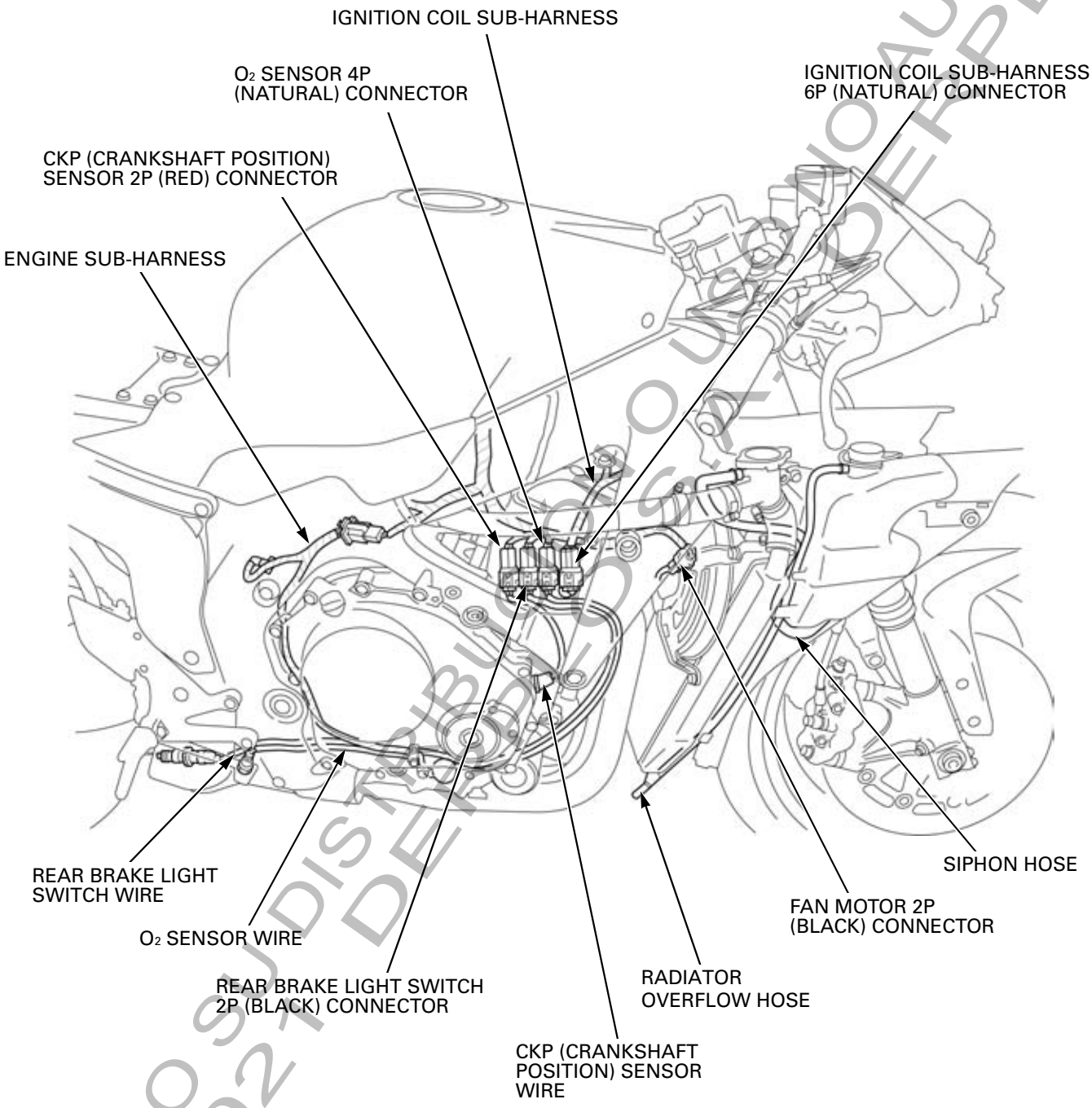
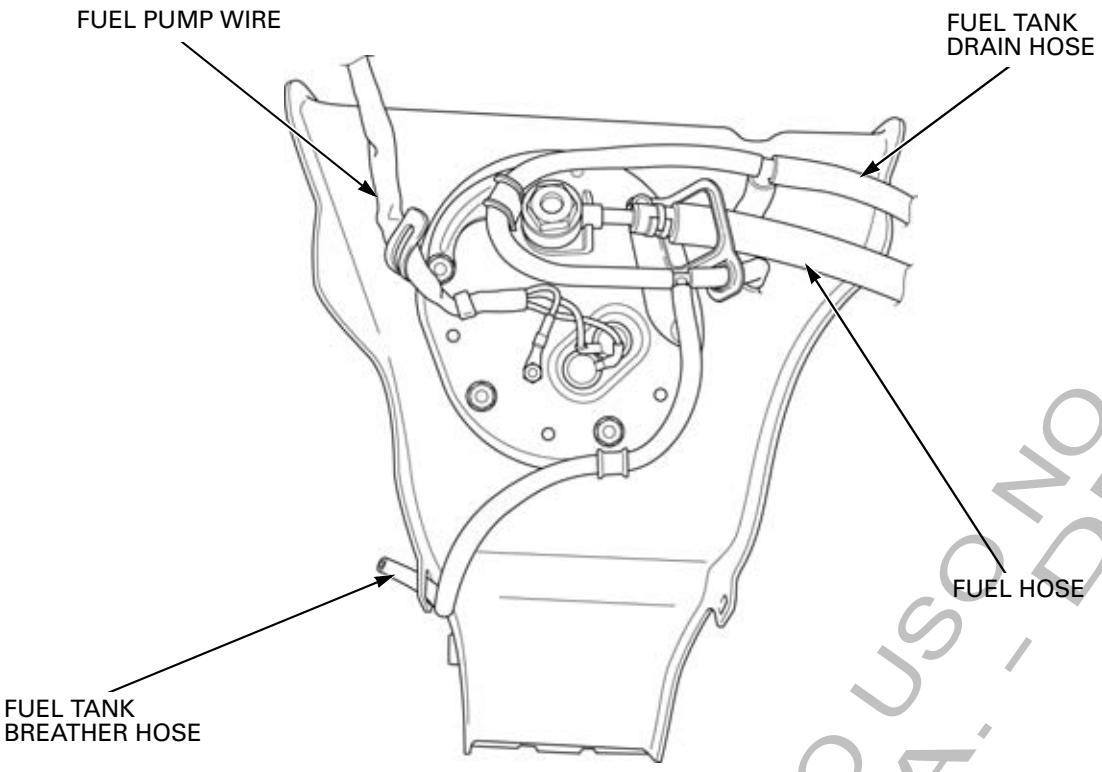
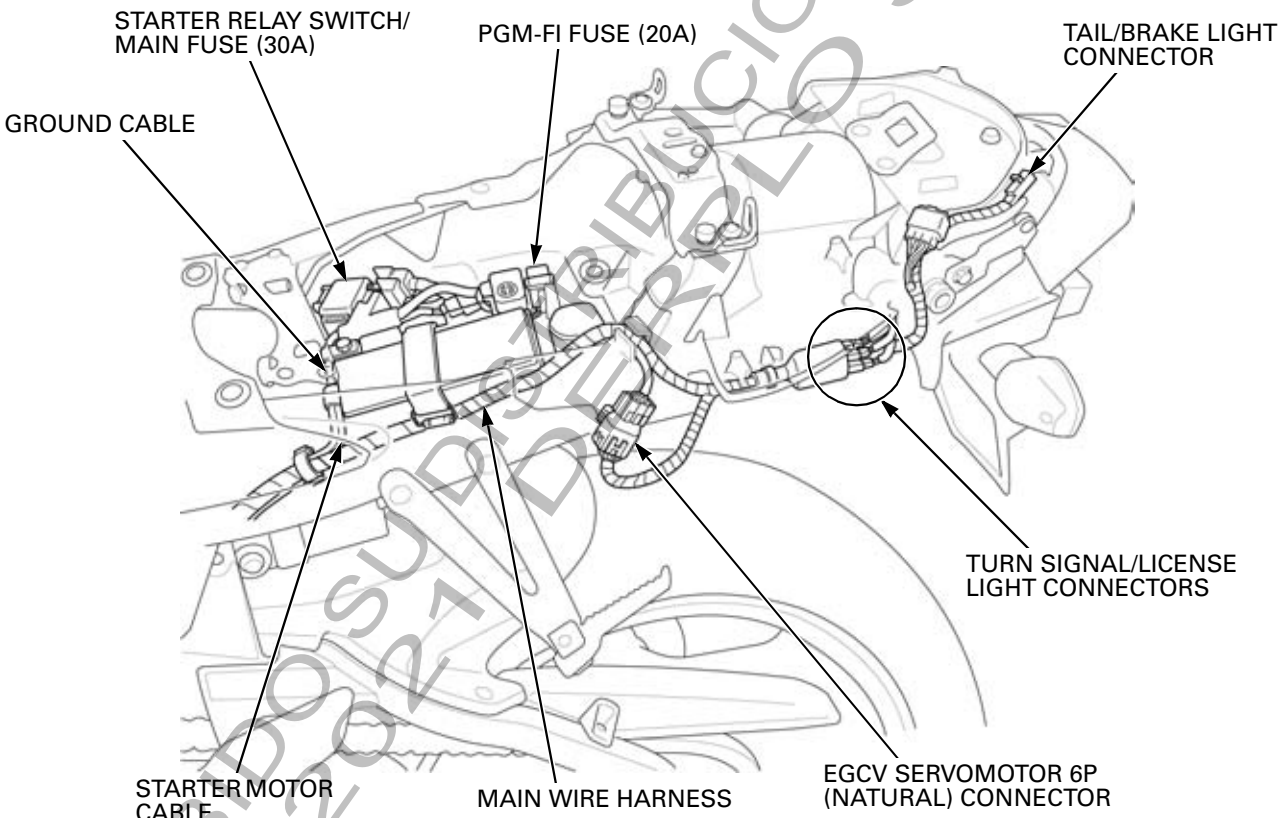
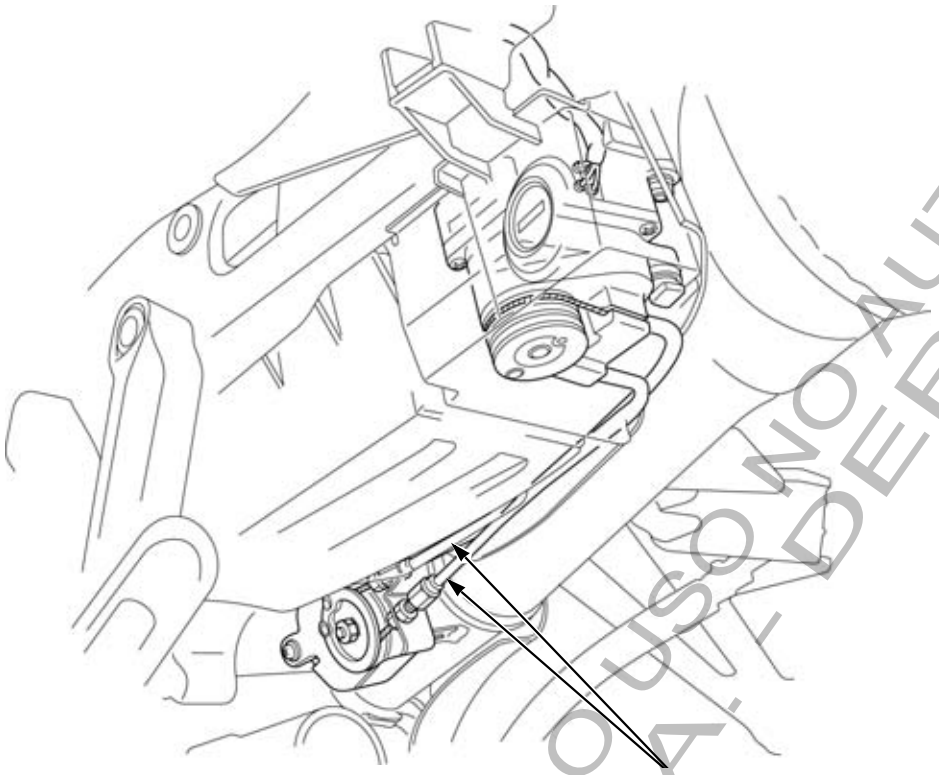


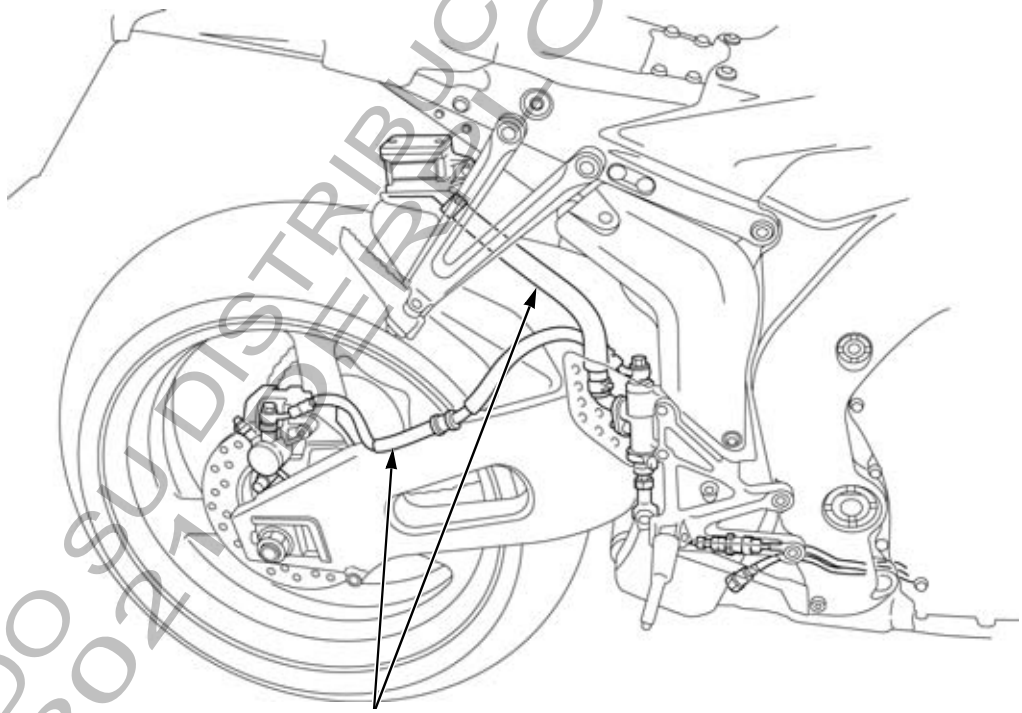




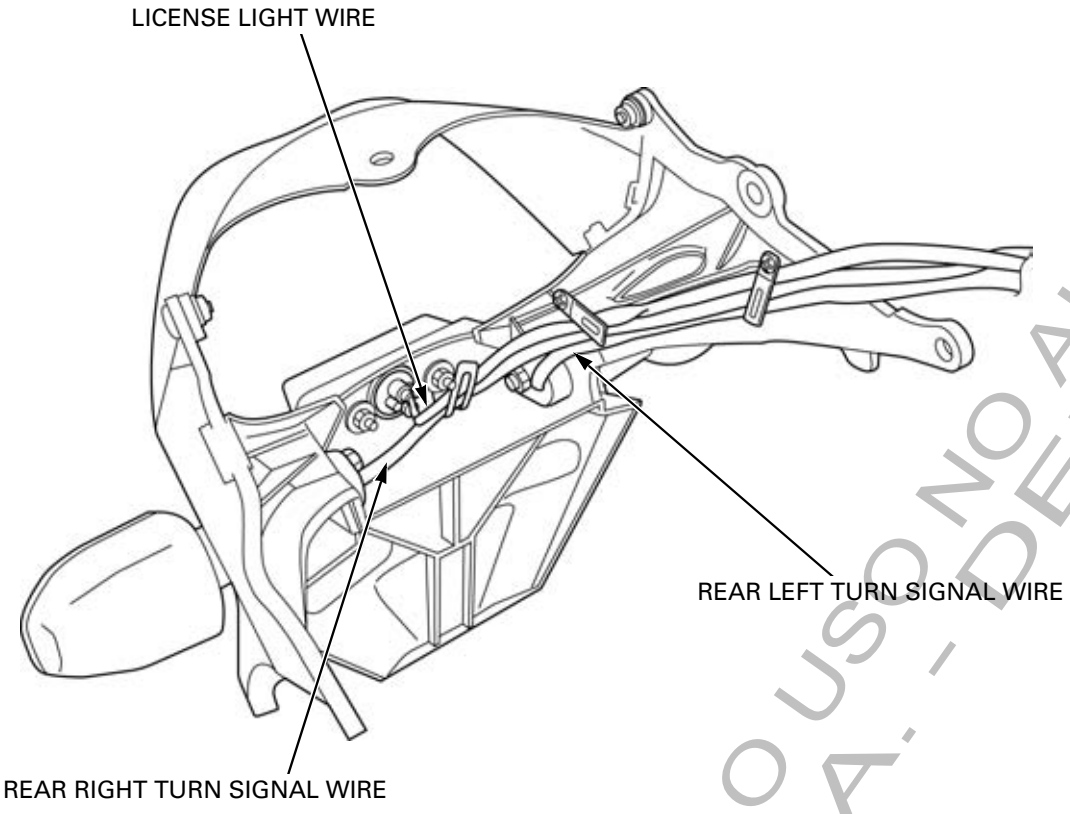




EGCV CONTROL CABLES



REAR BRAKE HOSE



EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

SOURCE OF EMISSIONS

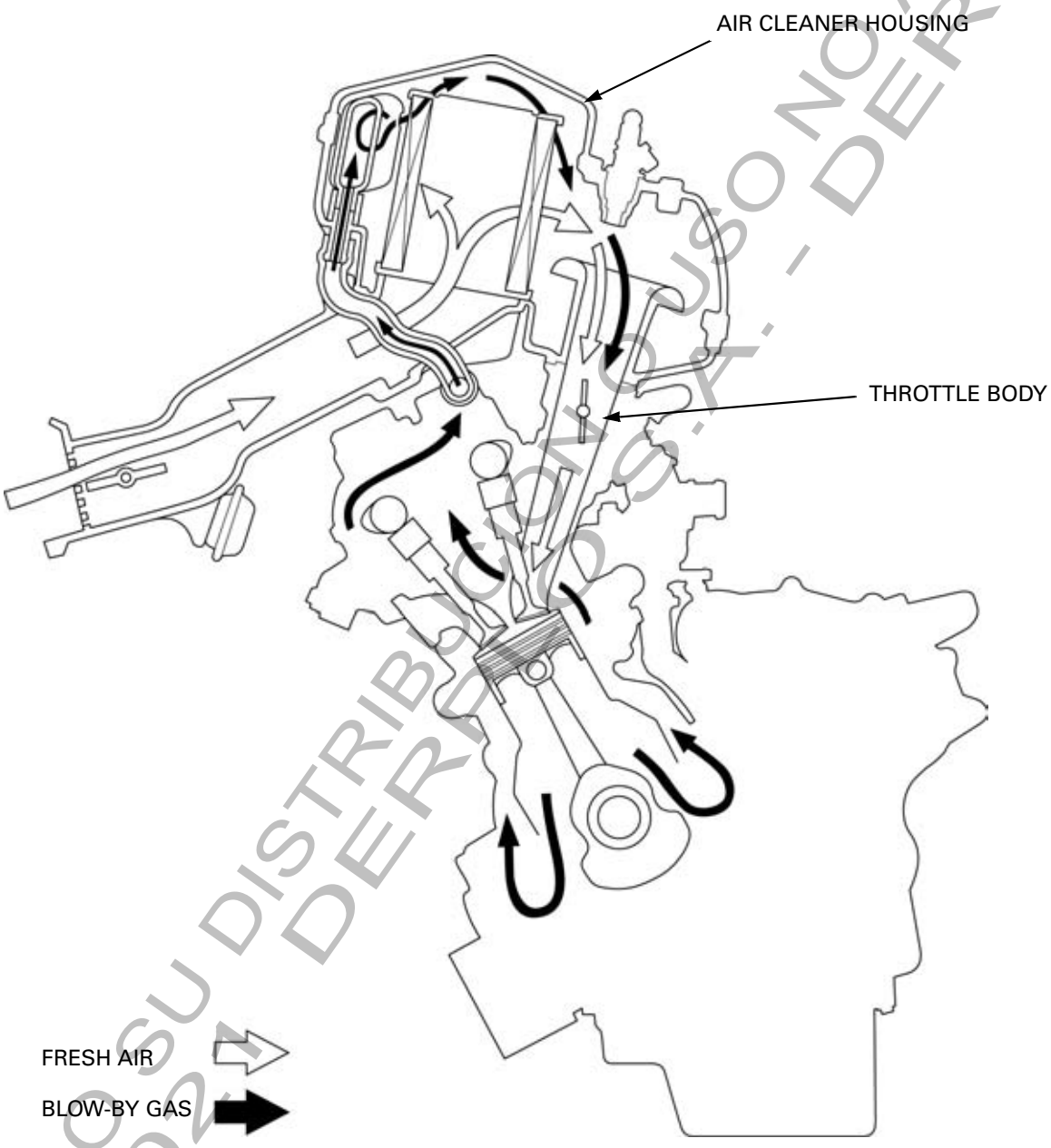
The combustion process produces carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons. Control of hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen is very important because, under certain conditions, they react to form photochemical smog when subject to sunlight. Carbon monoxide does not react in the same way, but it is toxic.

Honda Motor Co., Ltd. utilizes lean injection settings as well as other systems, to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.

CRANKCASE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The engine is equipped with a closed crankcase system to prevent discharging crankcase emissions into the atmosphere.

Blow-by gas is returned to the combustion chamber through the air cleaner and throttle body.



EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The exhaust emission control system is composed of a lean fuel injection setting, and no adjustments should be made except idle speed adjustment with the throttle stop screw. The exhaust emission control system is separate from the crank case emission control system.

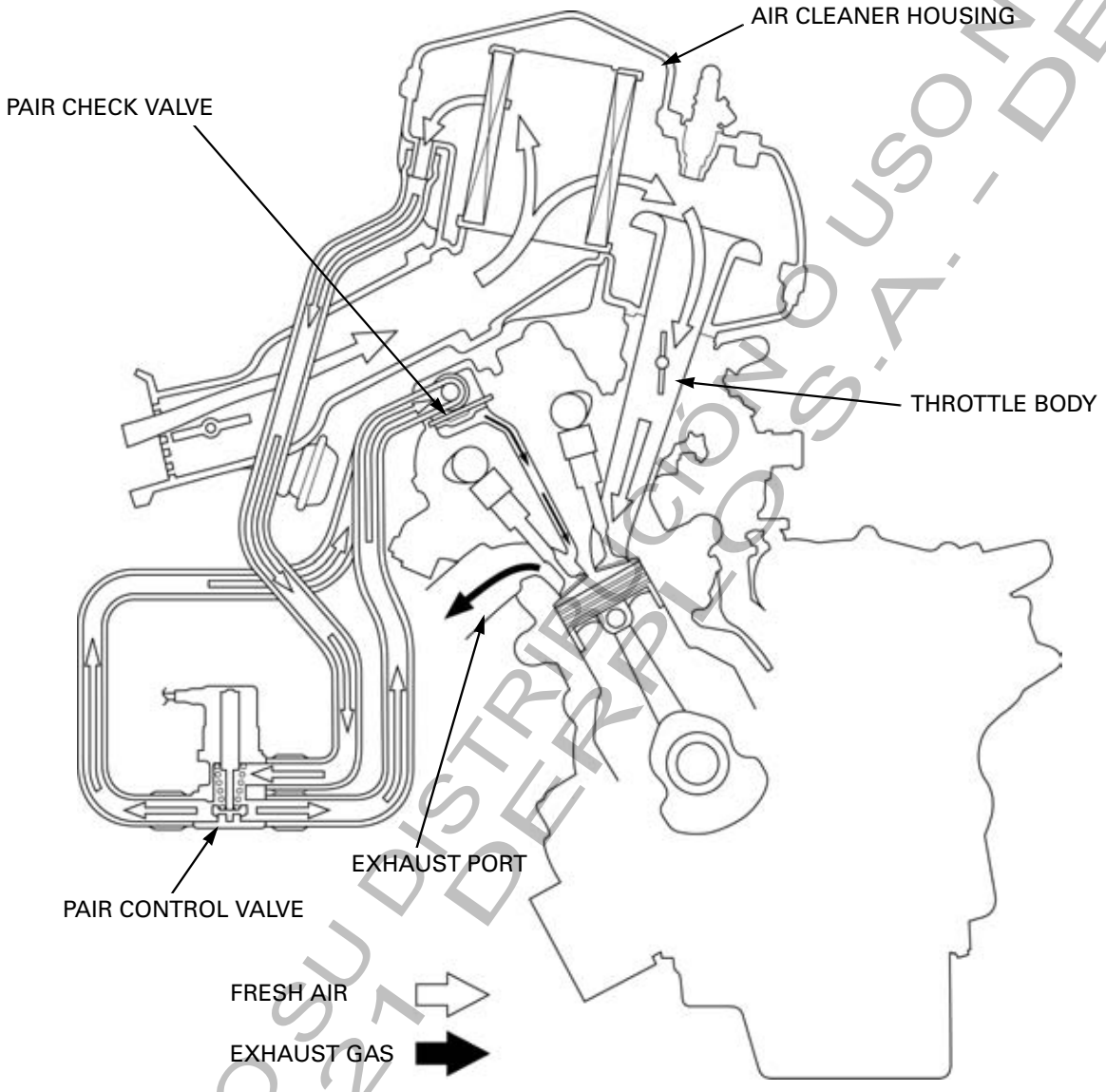
SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM

The exhaust emission control system consists of a pulse secondary air supply system which introduces filtered air into the exhaust gases in the exhaust port. Fresh air is drawn into the exhaust port by the function of the PAIR (Pulse Secondary Air Injection) control valve.

This charge of fresh air promotes burning of the unburned exhaust gases and changes a considerable amount of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into relatively harmless carbon dioxide and water vapor.

The reed valve prevents reverse air flow through the system. The PAIR control valve is operated by the solenoid valve. The solenoid valve is controlled by the PGM-FI unit, and the fresh air passage is opened/closed according to running conditions (ECT/IAT/TP/MAP sensor and engine revolution).

No adjustments to the secondary air supply system should be made, although periodic inspection of the components is recommended.



THREE WAY CATALYTIC CONVERTER

This motorcycle is equipped with a three-way catalytic converter.

The three-way catalytic converter is in the exhaust system. Through chemical reactions, they convert HC, CO, and NOx in the engine's exhaust to carbon dioxide (CO_2), dinitrogen (N_2), and water vapor.

No adjustment to these systems should be made although periodic inspection of the components is recommended.

NOISE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED: Local law prohibits the following acts or the causing there of: (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 customer or while it is in use; (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:

1. Removal of, or puncturing of the muffler, baffles, header pipes or any other component which conducts exhaust gases.
2. Removal of, or puncturing of any part of the intake system.
3. Lack of proper maintenance.
4. Replacing any moving parts of the vehicle, or parts of the exhaust or intake system, with parts other than those specified by the manufacturer.

2. TECHNICAL FEATURES

HESD (Honda Electronic Steering Damper)

This motorcycle is equipped with the Honda Electronic Steering Damper (HESD).

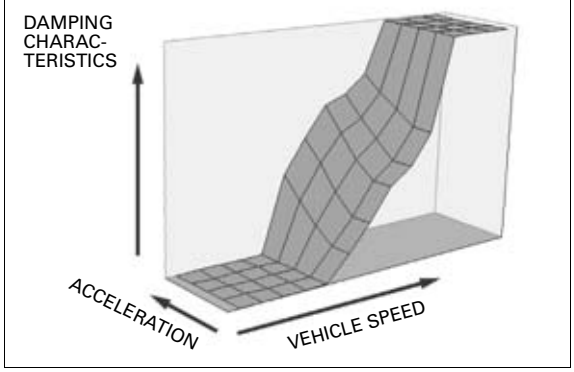
The HESD system consists of the following components.
– Steering damper assembly with linear solenoid
– VS (vehicle speed) sensor
– ECM
– Malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) and HESD indicator

The steering damper assembly is installed on the main frame near the steering head pipe and the damper link is installed on the top bridge.

The damping characteristics is automatically controlled by the ECM in response to vehicle speed and acceleration so as to offer optimum handling over a wide range of riding conditions.

The hydraulic rotary damper unit is adopted to the steering damper. The damper oil is filled into the steering damper and is sealed firmly. The steering damper unit is undecomposable.

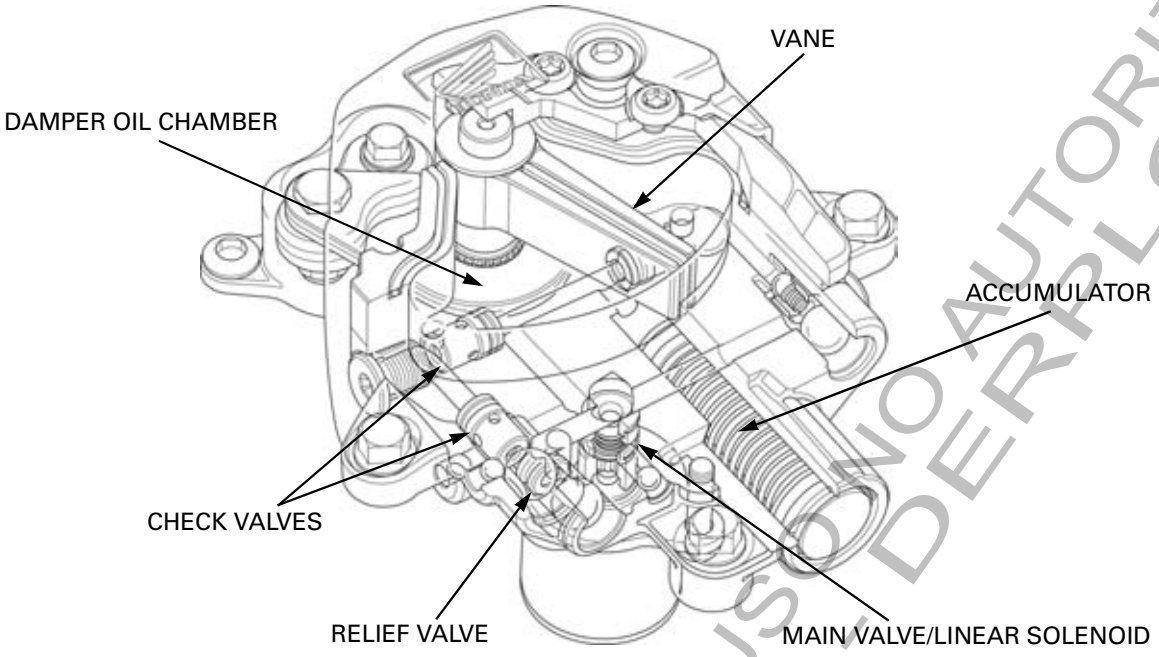
HESD DAMPING CHARACTERISTICS:



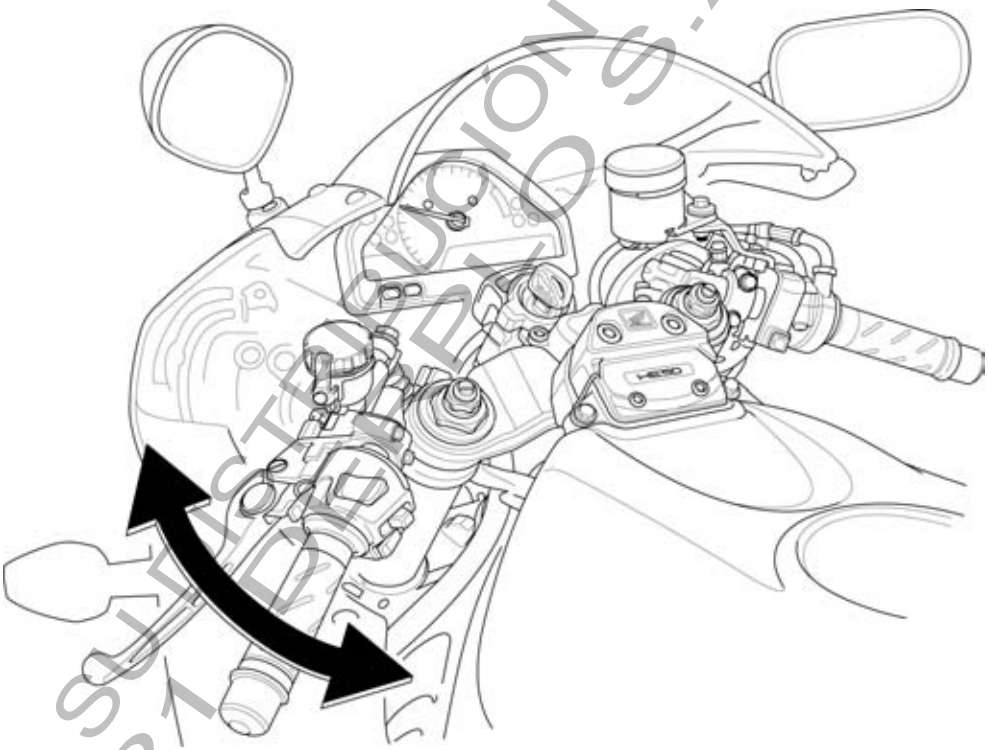
Each part that composes the steering damper has the following function.

– **Damper oil chamber/Vane**
  The damper oil chamber filled with damper oil is divided in two by a moving vane connected internally to the linkage arm. Due to that the brim of the vane is covered with the oil seal, the sealing of each left and right chamber is secured. Therefore oil moves between the left and right sides of the chamber via linking valve-controlled hydraulic passages.
– **Check valve**
  Four one-way check valves ensure that oil only flows through the main valve in one direction, whether the vane is moved left or right.
– **Accumulator**
  Accumulator compensates for temperature-induced changes in oil volume.
– **Main valve/Linear solenoid**
  The opening of the main valve is controlled by a linear solenoid that receives its control signals from the ECM. The damping characteristics is varied along with the main valve/linear solenoid.
– **Relief valve**

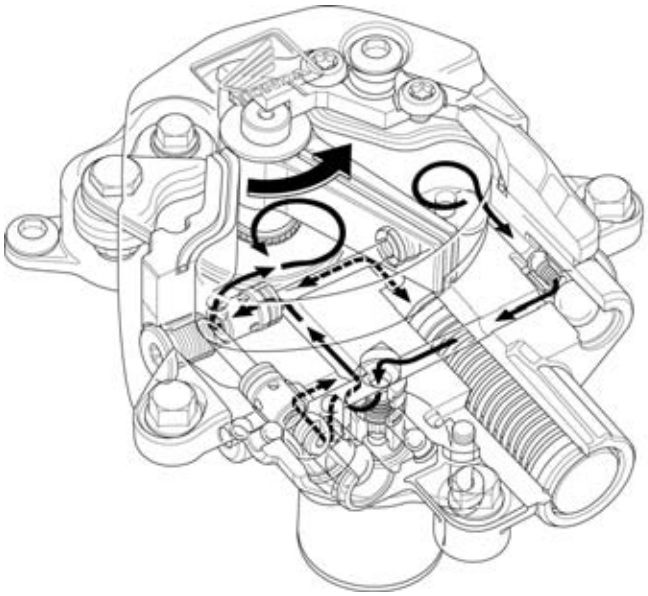
The relief valve controls and sets a limit to the maximum damping force generation.



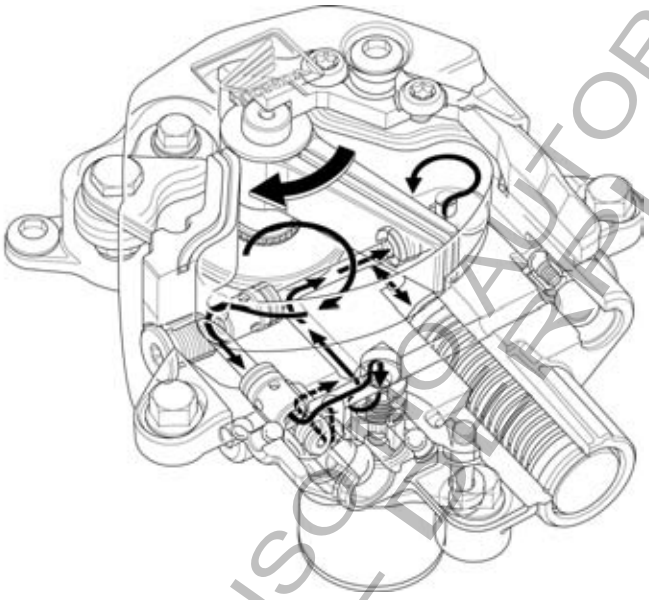
DAMPER OIL FLOW DIAGRAM



WHEN THE STEERING MOVES TO LEFT:

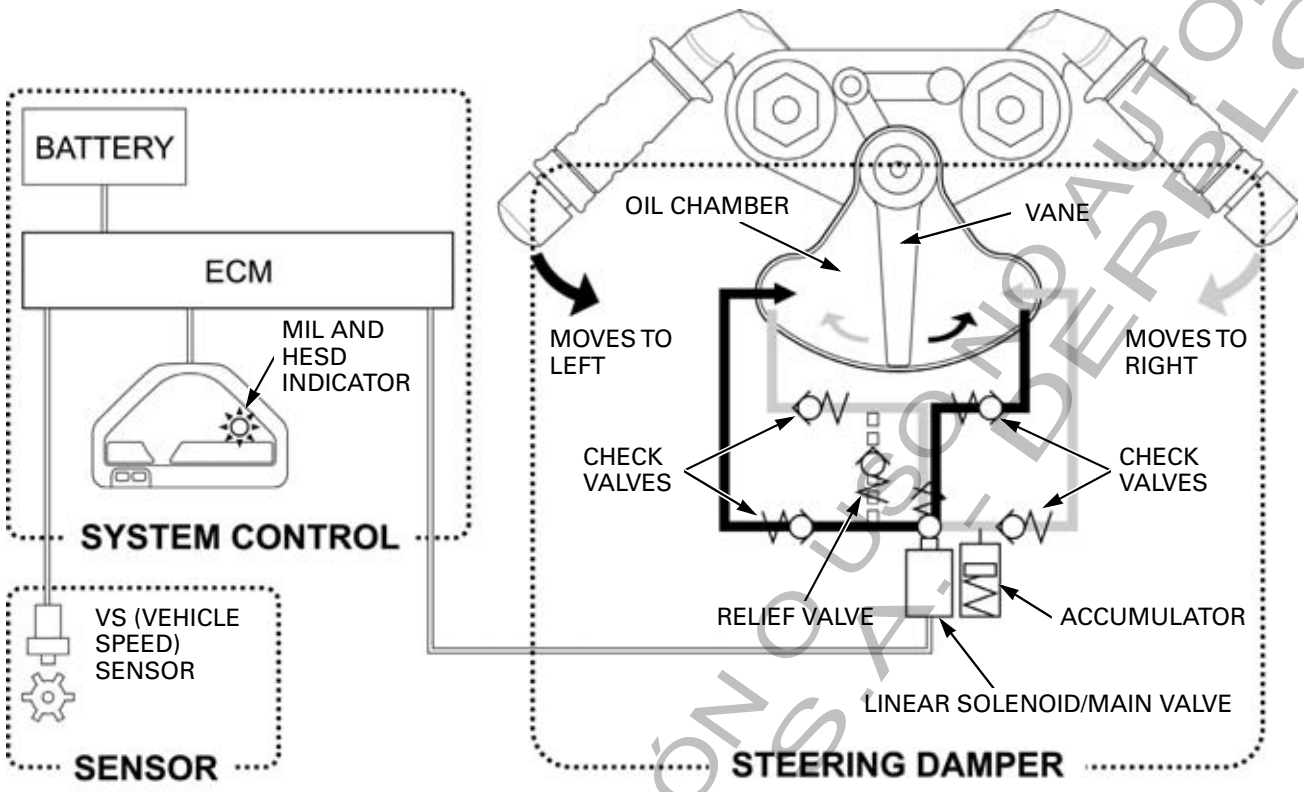


WHEN THE STEERING MOVES TO RIGHT:



CONTROL SYSTEM

Receiving the signal that is output from the VS sensor, ECM calculates the vehicle speed and rate of acceleration that was computed from the change of vehicle speed. ECM outputs the control current to the linear solenoid coil on the basis of the vehicle speed and acceleration. The linear solenoid depresses the main valve according to the control current which passes through the linear solenoid, and controls the damping characteristics of HESD.



SELF-DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM

The HESD system is equipped with the self-diagnostic and fail-safe system as well as the PGM-FI system.

When the ECM detects any failure of the linear solenoid or VS sensor, it stops controlling the linear solenoid and informs user of system trouble by means of turning on the MIL and displaying the HESD indicator. If the malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) blinks, follow the Self-Diagnostic Procedures to remedy the problem.

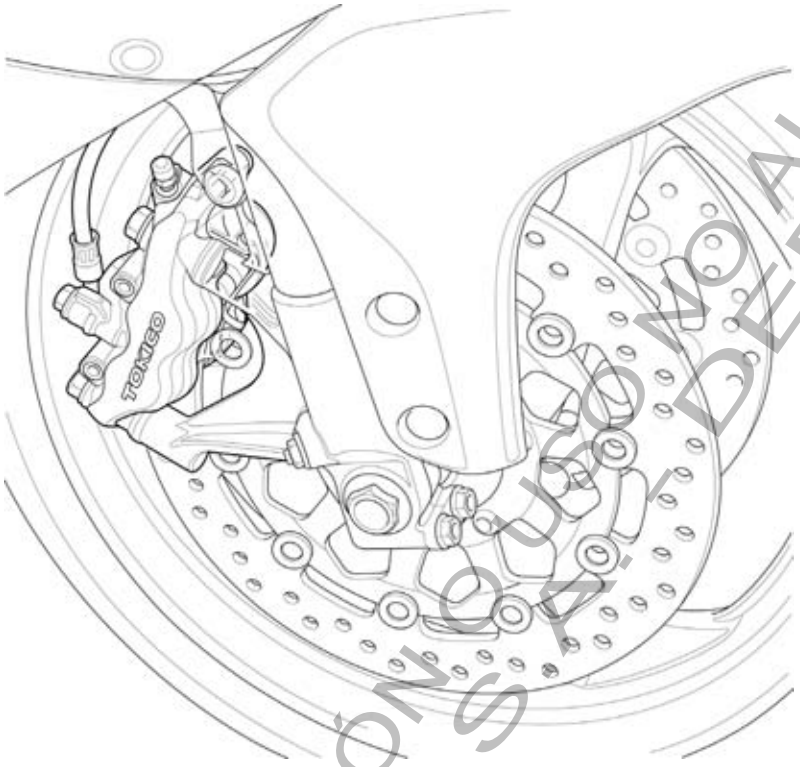
The fail-safe system secures a minimum running capability even when there is any trouble in the system. When any abnormality is detected by the self-diagnosis function, the ECM stops the HESD system control by shutting off the current supply to the linear solenoid and the HESD would operate under minimum damping characteristics accordingly.

The HESD system is also equipped with the Function test mode. By using the Function Test Mode, the ECM operates the linear solenoid with maximum current then the HESD system is set under the maximum damping characteristics temporarily. The HESD system is under minimum damping characteristics at no vehicle speed under normal condition. So, it is possible to compare the minimum with maximum damping characteristics without riding.

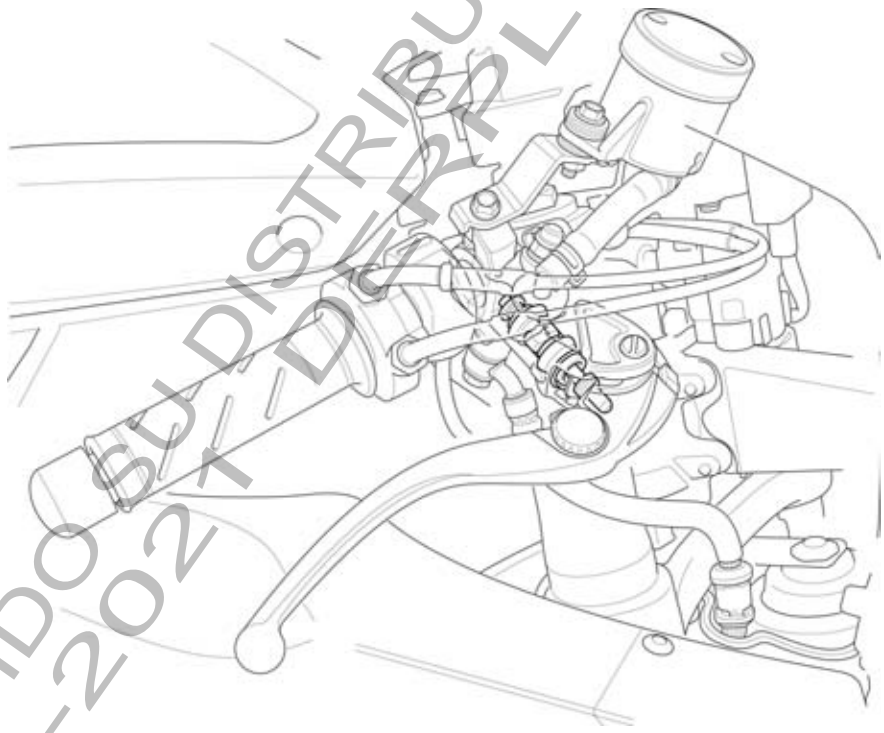
RADIAL-MOUNTED FRONT BRAKE CALIPER

The CBR1000RR's new front brake system features a set of radial-mounted calipers.

These calipers feature distinctive turret-like mounts that seem to jut directly outward from the front axle, onto which the calipers bolt straight down. The calipers are held together by three lateral bolts for a more rigid design that provides both stronger grip and more even pressure distribution across the entire surface area of the pads for highly efficient braking.



Along with these new radial-mounted front brake calipers, the new front brake system features a newly developed vertical piston layout master cylinder which offers high braking efficiency.



EGCV (Exhaust Gas Control Valve)

This motorcycle is equipped with the EGCV that provide high performance and driveability especially at low to middle speed range by varying the exhaust gas outflow.

This system consists of the variable exhaust control valve located in the muffler and servomotor located under the fuel tank.

The variable exhaust control valve is operated by cables from the servo motor that controlled by ECM.

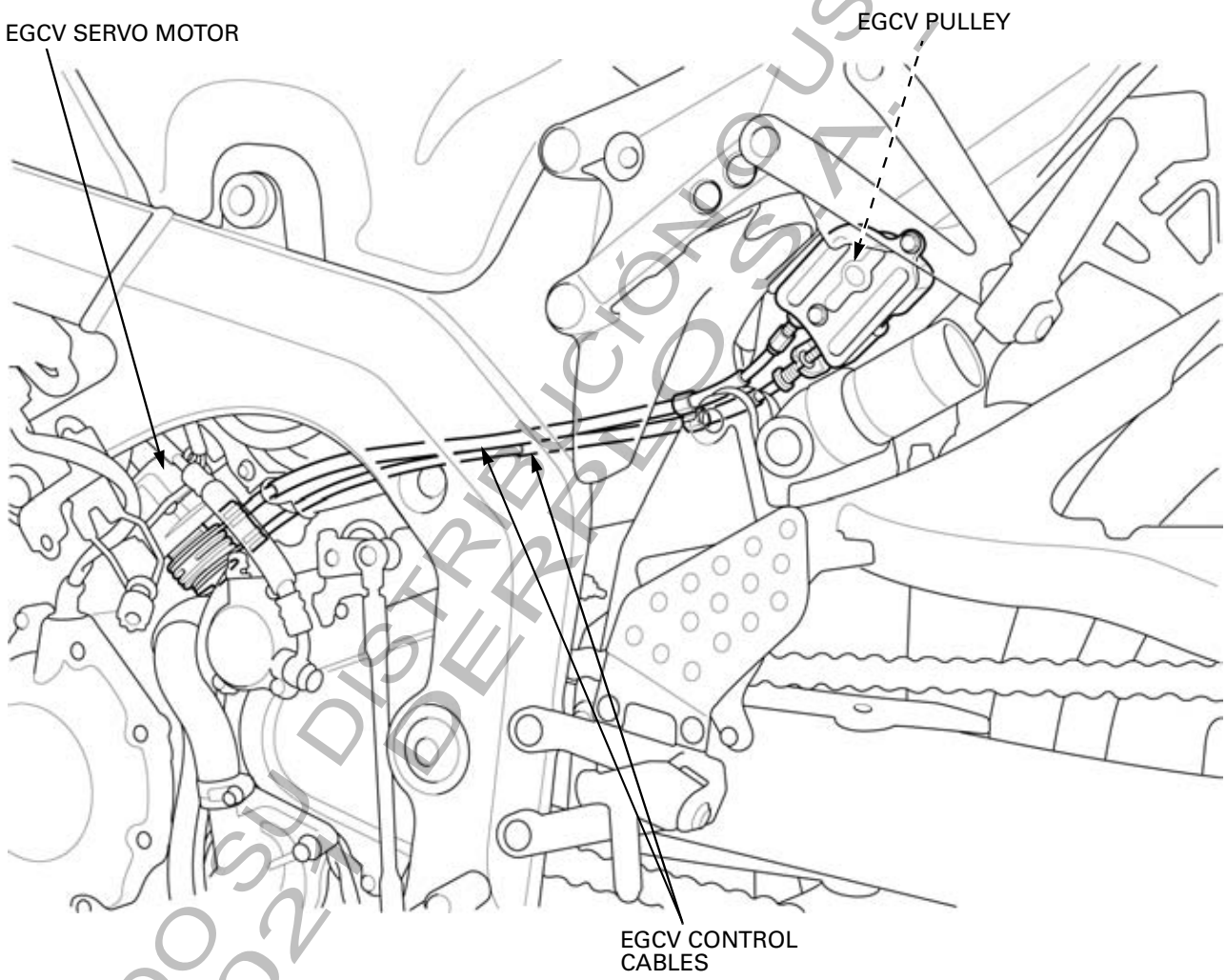
Basically, the EGCV is positioned middle at low to middle speed range and opens fully at high speed range.

EGCV BASIC OPERATION:

Ignition switch	Gear position (Clutch switch OFF)	Engine speed	EGCV opening angle from fully closed
ON	Neutral	–	Approx. 50°
ON	Neutral	Idle	Approx. 50°
ON	Without neutral	Idle	Approx. 80°
ON	Without neutral	5,000 – 6,000 min^{-1} (rpm)	Approx. 75° – 90°
ON	Without neutral	over 6,000 min^{-1} (rpm)	Approx. 90°

NOTE:

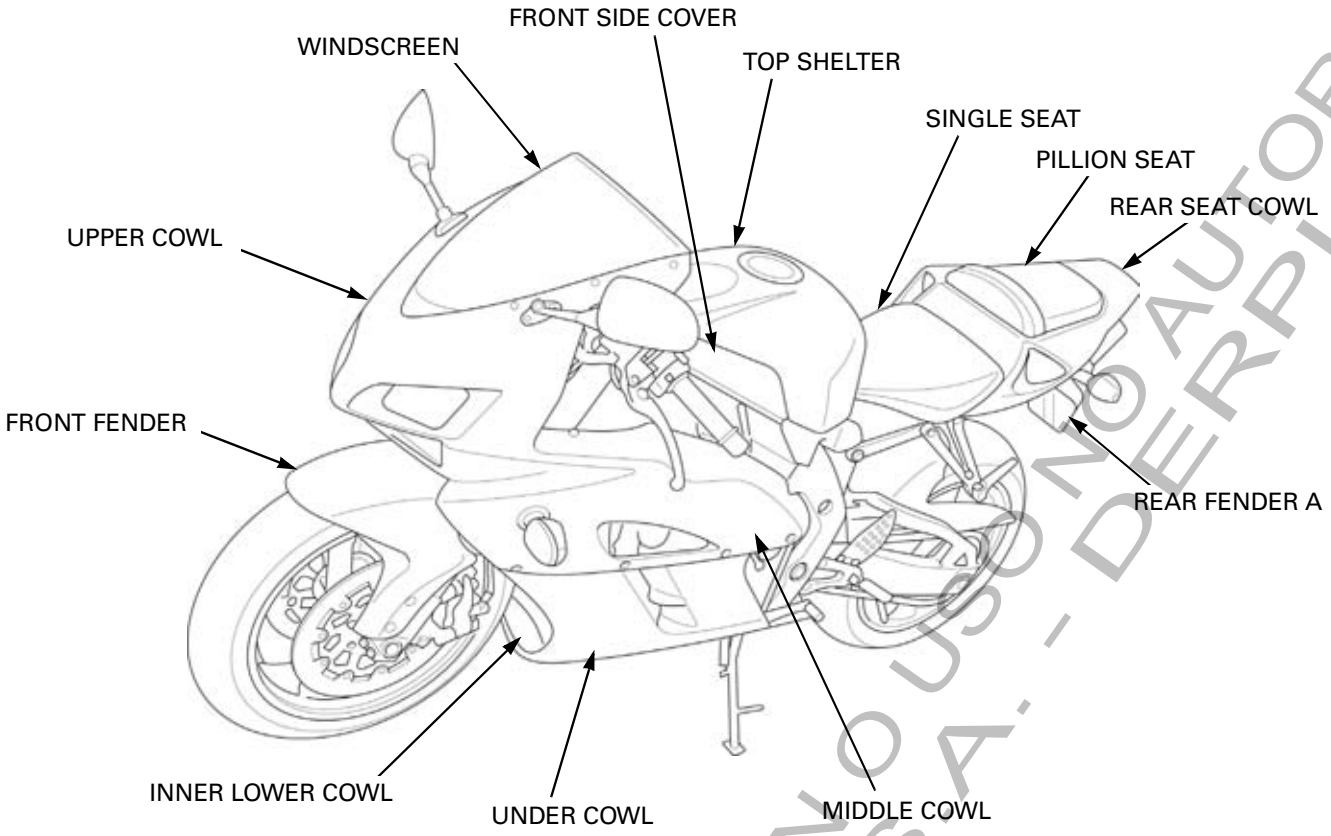
It is necessary to inspect the EGCV condition and cable adjustment in accordance with the maintenance schedule (page 4-5).

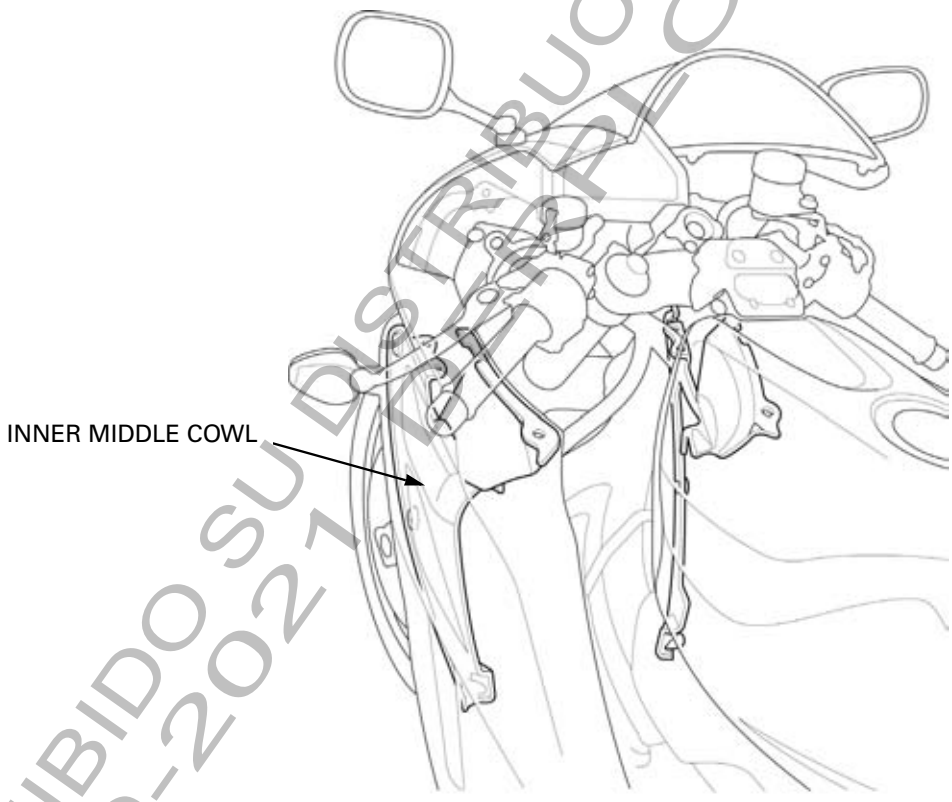


MEMO

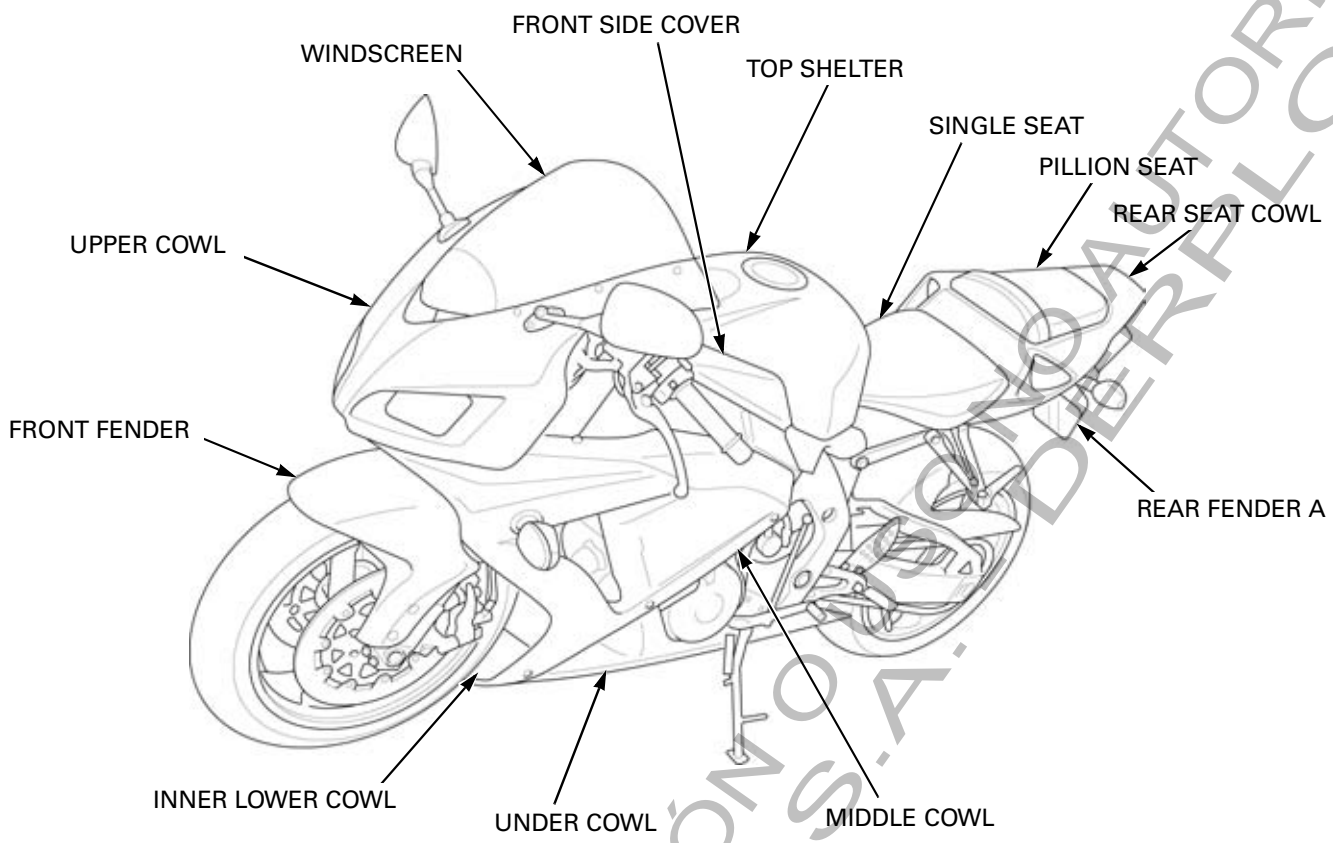
3. FRAME/BODY PANELS/EXHAUST SYSTEM

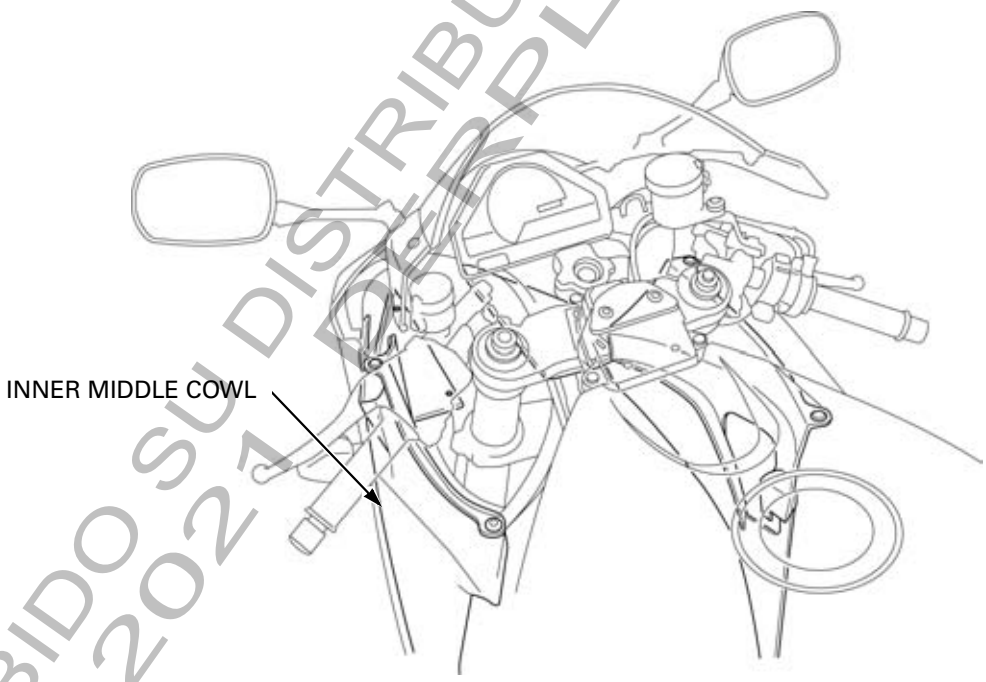
BODY PANEL LOCATIONS ('04, '05)





BODY PANEL LOCATIONS (AFTER '05)





SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers removal and installation of the body panels, exhaust system and seat rail.
- Serious burns may result if the exhaust system is not allowed to cool before components are removed or serviced.
- Always replace the exhaust pipe gaskets with a new one after removing the exhaust pipe from the engine.
- When installing the exhaust system, loosely install all of the exhaust pipe fasteners. Always tighten the exhaust pipe clamps first, then tighten the mounting fasteners.
- Always inspect the exhaust system for leaks after installation.

TORQUE VALUES ('04, '05)

Seat rail upper mounting flange nut	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)
Seat rail lower mounting flange nut	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)
Seat rail assembly flange nut	30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)
Seat rail brace socket bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)
Pillion seat bracket special bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)
Pillion seat bracket flange bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)
Single seat bracket mounting bolt/nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Rider footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)
Bank sensor	11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8 lbf·ft)
Pillion footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)
Exhaust pipe joint nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)
Exhaust pipe mounting bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)
Exhaust joint pipe upper clamp SH bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Exhaust valve pulley nut	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)
Exhaust valve retaining screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)
Exhaust valve pulley housing flange SH bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)
Upper cowl stay flange bolt	32 N·m (3.3 kgf·m, 24 lbf·ft)
Cowl stay mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)
Windscreen mounting screw	0.5 N·m (0.05 kgf·m, 0.4 lbf·ft)
Upper cowl-to-middle cowl pan screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)
Middle cowl special screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Under cowl-to-middle cowl pan screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)
Under cowl special screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Inner cowl special screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Front fender pan screw	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)
Rearview mirror socket bolt	6.8 N·m (0.7 kgf·m, 5.1 lbf·ft)
Front brake hose clamp nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

TORQUE VALUES (AFTER '05)

Seat rail upper mounting flange nut	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)	
Seat rail lower mounting flange nut	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)	
Seat rail assembly flange nut	30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)	
Seat rail brace socket bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Pillion seat bracket special bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Pillion seat bracket socket bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Single seat bracket mounting bolt/nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Rider footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)	
Bank sensor	11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8 lbf·ft)	
Pillion footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust pipe joint nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust pipe mounting bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust joint pipe upper clamp SH bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	Apply grease to the threads
Exhaust valve pulley nut	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve retaining screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve pulley housing flange SH bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Upper cowl stay flange bolt	32 N·m (3.3 kgf·m, 24 lbf·ft)	
Cowl stay mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Windscreen mounting screw	0.5 N·m (0.05 kgf·m, 0.4 lbf·ft)	
Middle cowl special screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Middle cowl pan screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Middle cowl-to-under cowl pan screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Under cowl special screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Inner cowl special screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front fender pan screw	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Rearview mirror socket bolt	6.8 N·m (0.7 kgf·m, 5.1 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	

TROUBLESHOOTING

Excessive exhaust noise
- Broken exhaust system
- Exhaust gas leak

Poor performance
- Deformed exhaust system
- Exhaust gas leak
- Clogged muffler

SINGLE SEAT

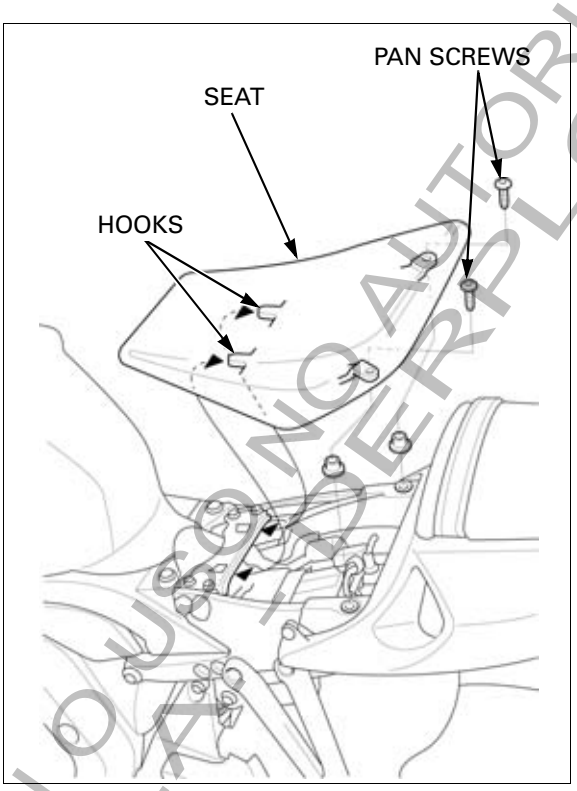
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the two seat mounting pan screws and collars.

Remove the seat by pulling it backward.

Install the seat hooks under the seat bracket on the seat rail.

Install the collars and seat mounting pan screws, tighten the screws.

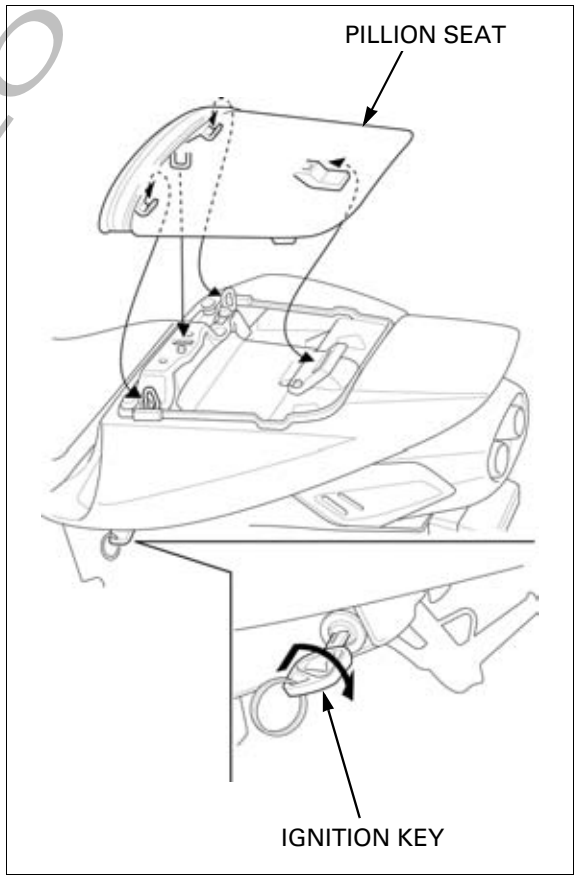


PILLION SEAT

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Unhook the pillion seat lock using the ignition key. Remove the pillion seat by pulling it forward.

Install the pillion seat in the reverse order of removal.



REAR SEAT COWL

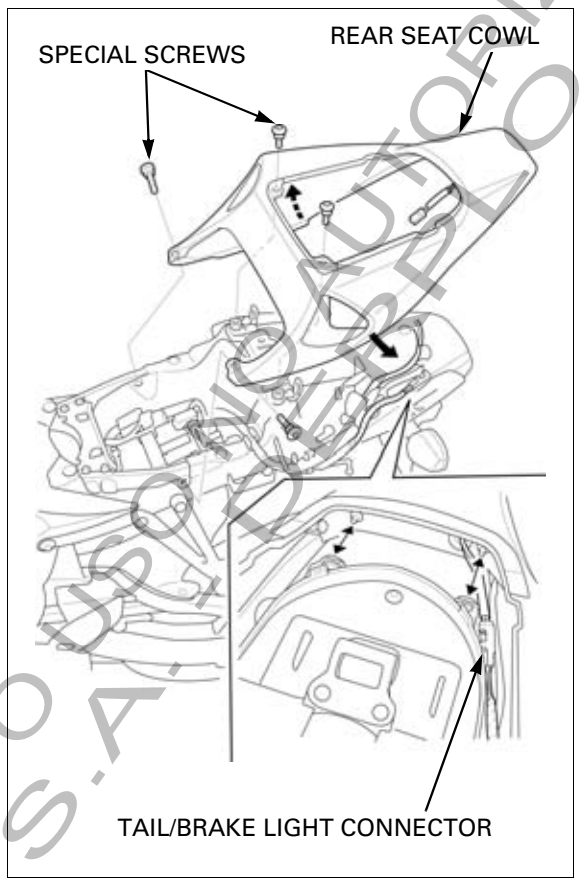
REMOVAL

Remove the following:

– Single seat (page 3-6)
– Pillion seat (page 3-6)

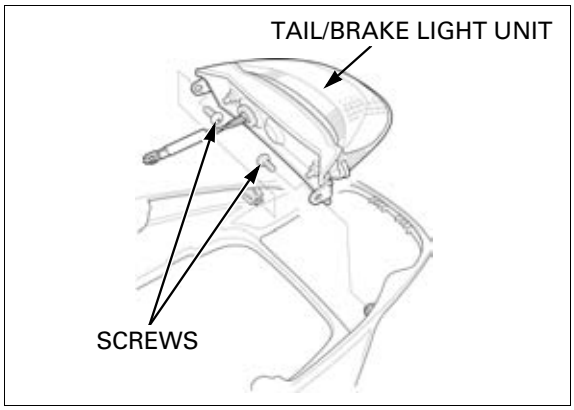
Remove the four special screws.
Carefully pull both out sides of the rear seat cowl, then remove it upward.

Disconnect the tail/brake light connector.



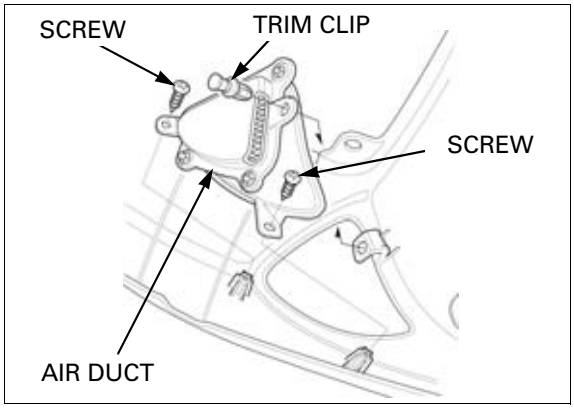
DISASSEMBLY/ASSEMBLY

Remove the screws and tail/brake light unit.

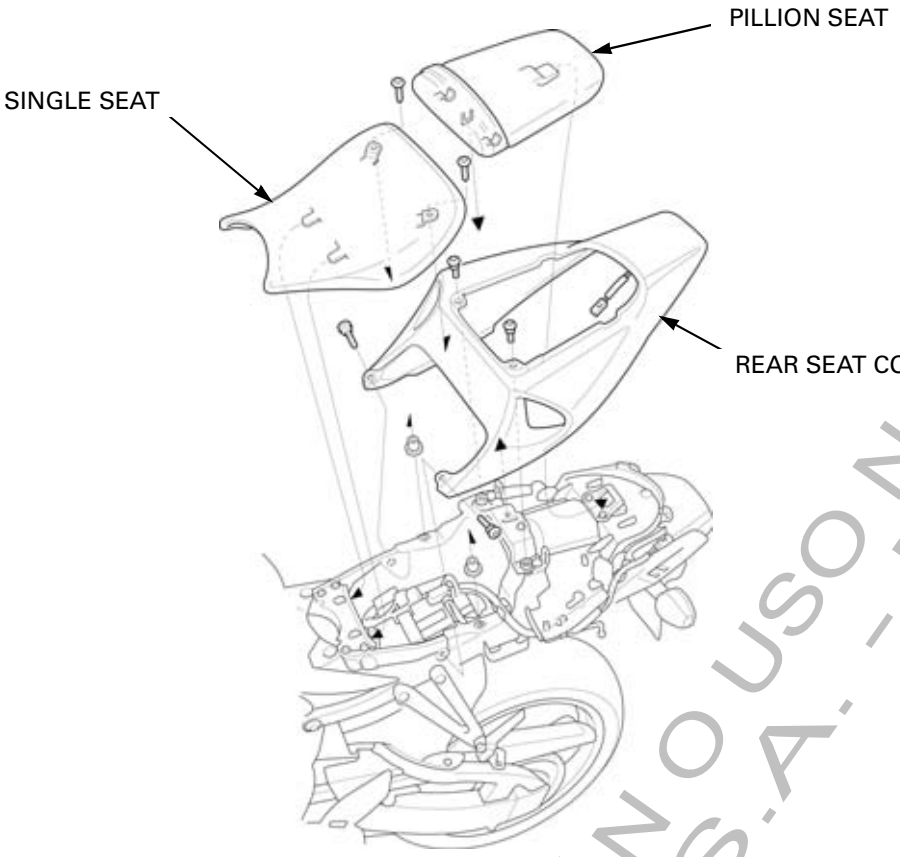


Remove the two screws, trim clip and air duct.

Install the air duct and tail/brake light unit in the reverse order of removal.



INSTALLATION



Make sure that the mating surfaces of the cowl bottom are seated onto the rear fender properly before tightening the bolts.

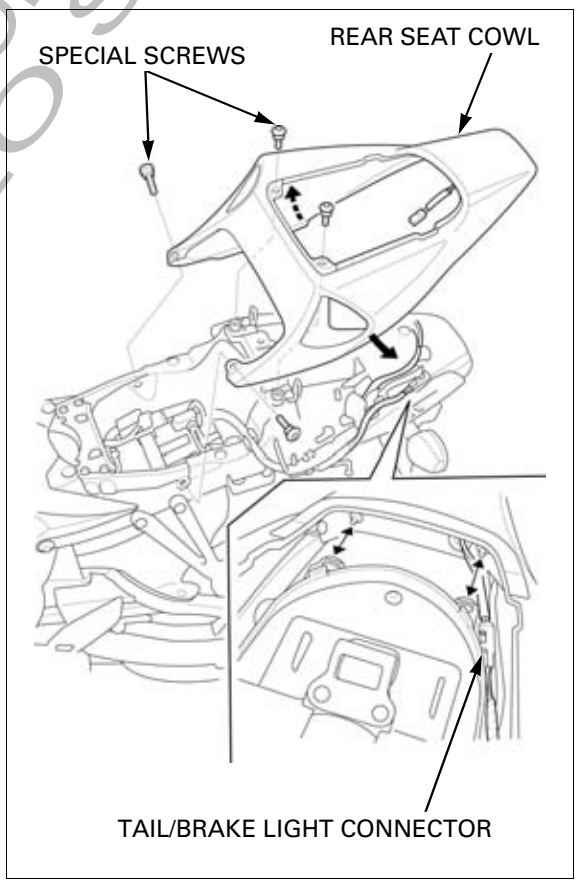
Connect the tail/brake light connector.

Install the rear seat cowl over the seat rail and rear fender being careful not to damage the wire harness.

Align the tail/brake light bolt studs with the grommets on the rear fender as shown.

Install and tighten the rear seat cowl mounting special screws.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

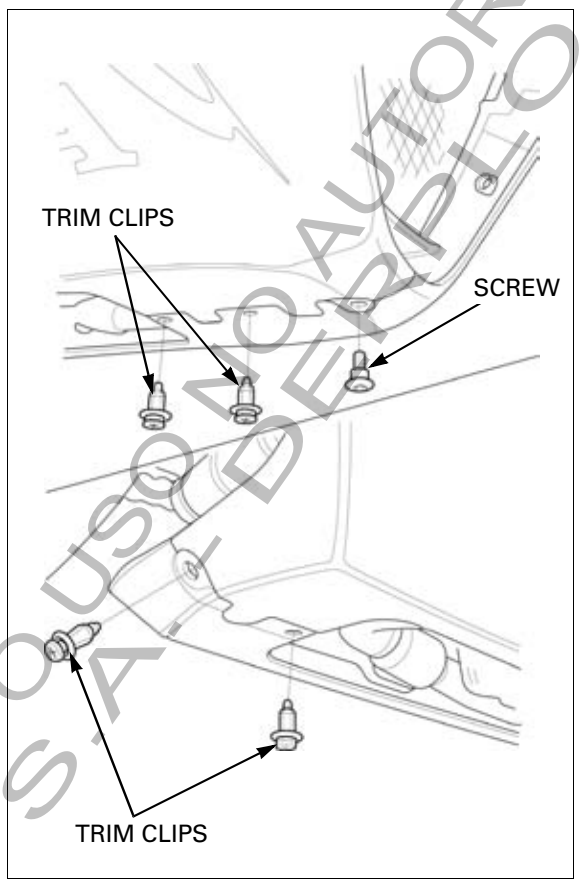


UNDER COWLS/MIDDLE COWLS ('04, '05)

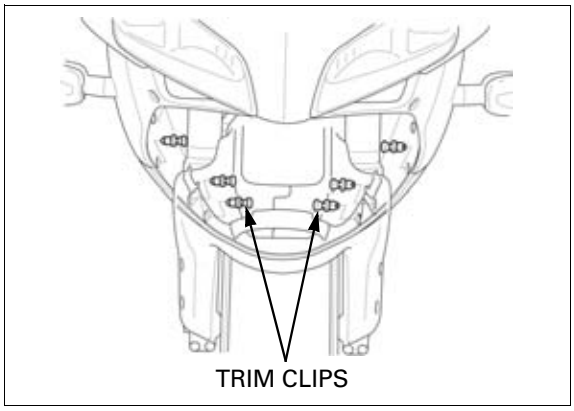
REMOVAL

Be careful not to damage the tabs and grooves.

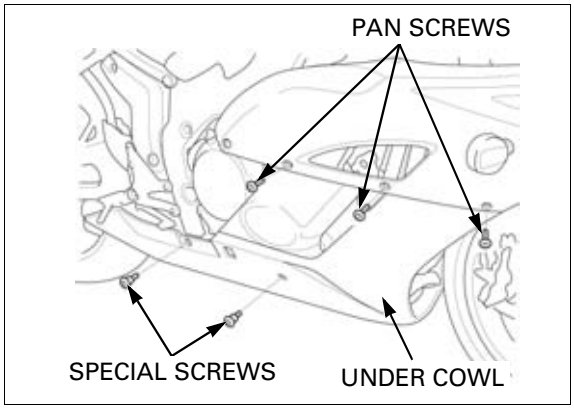
Remove the special screw and four trim clips from the bottom of the under cowls.



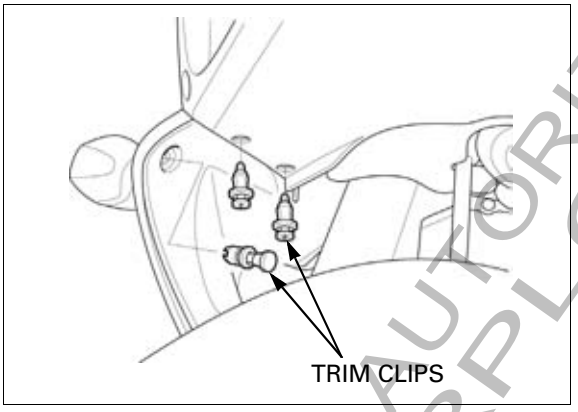
Remove the six trim clips from the inner lower cowl and inner middle cowl.



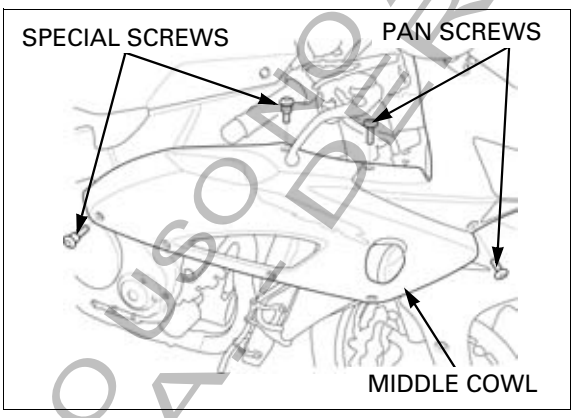
Remove the under cowl-to-middle cowl pan screws. Remove the under cowl special screws and then remove the under cowls and inner lower cowl.



Remove the middle cowl-to-inner middle cowl trim clips.

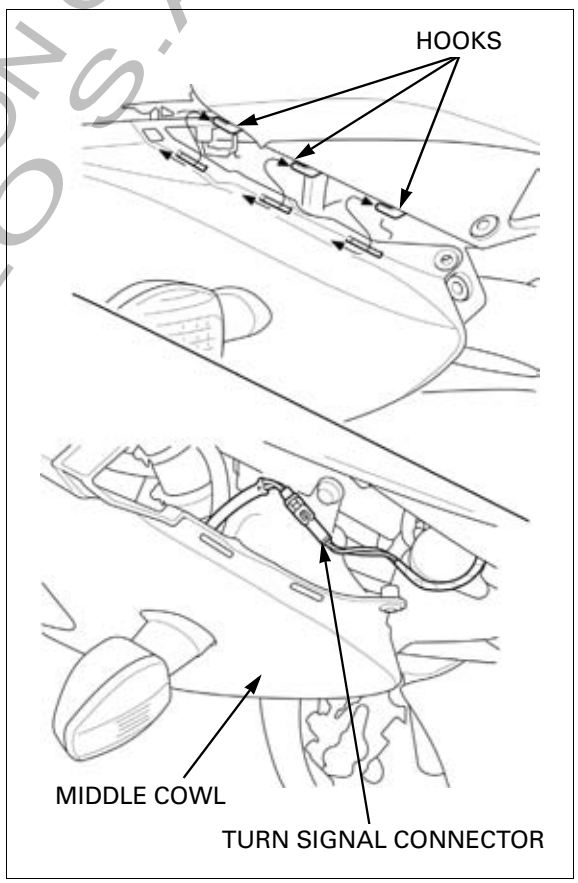


Remove the upper cowl-to-middle cowl pan screws.
Remove the middle cowl special screws.

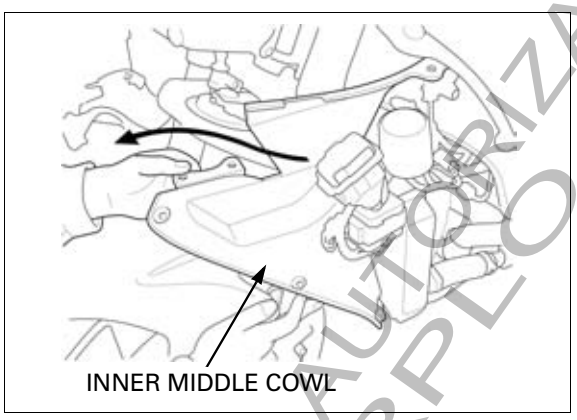


Remove the middle cowl while releasing the hooks on the upper cowl.

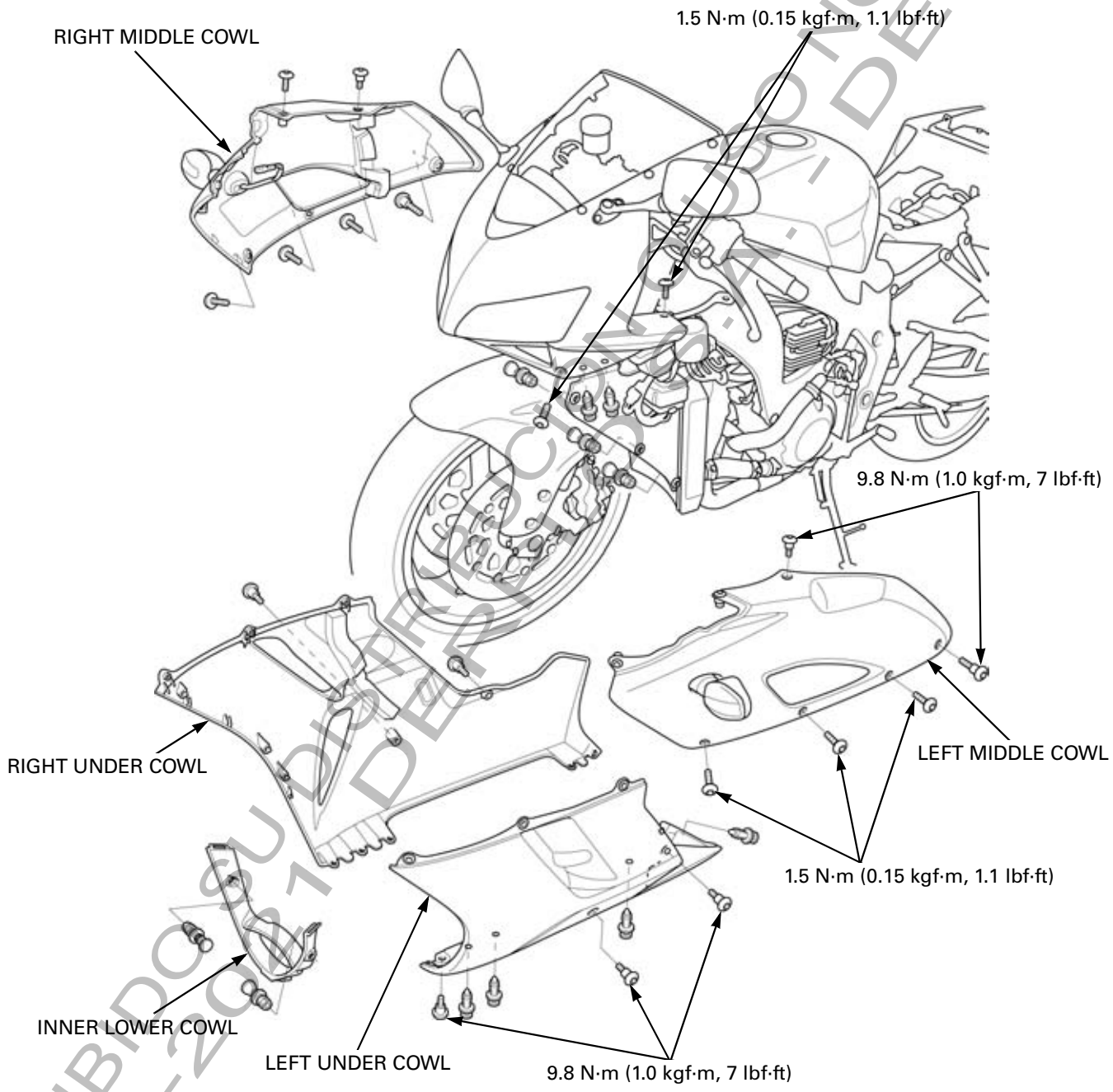
Disconnect the turn signal connector.



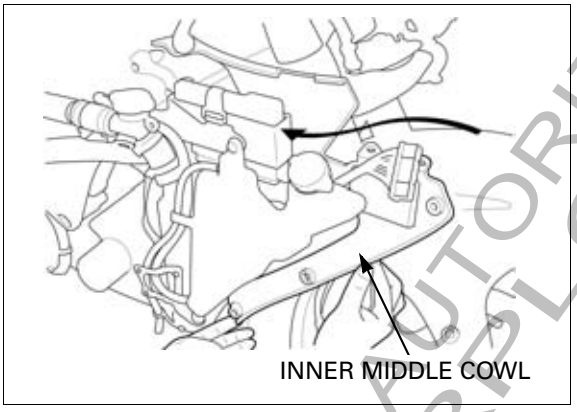
Remove the inner middle cowls



INSTALLATION

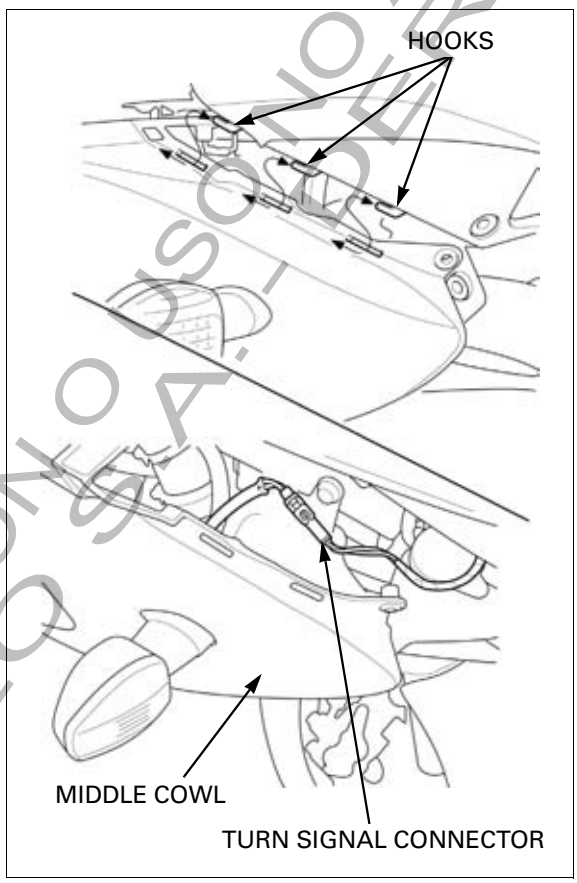


Install the inner middle cowls.



Connect the turn signal connector.

Install the middle cowl onto the upper cowl while aligning the slits in the middle cowl with the hooks on the upper cowl.

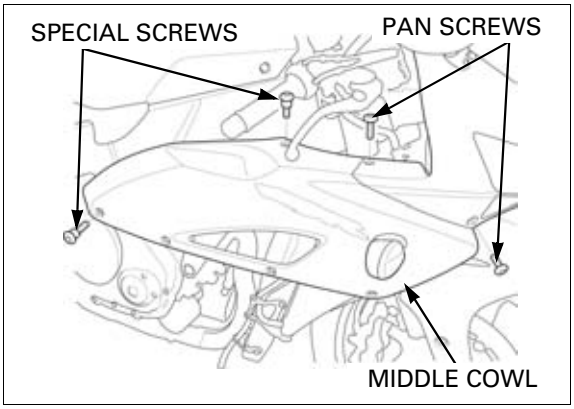


Install and tighten the upper cowl-to-middle cowl pan screws to the specified torque.

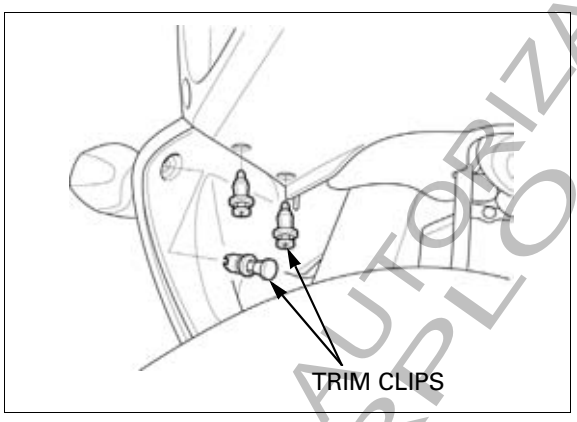
TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the middle cowl special screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



Install the trim clips.



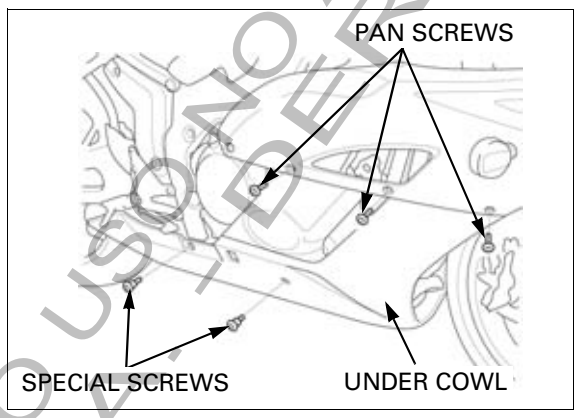
Install the right and left under cowls by aligning the bottom end.

Install and tighten the under cowl-to-middle cowl pan screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

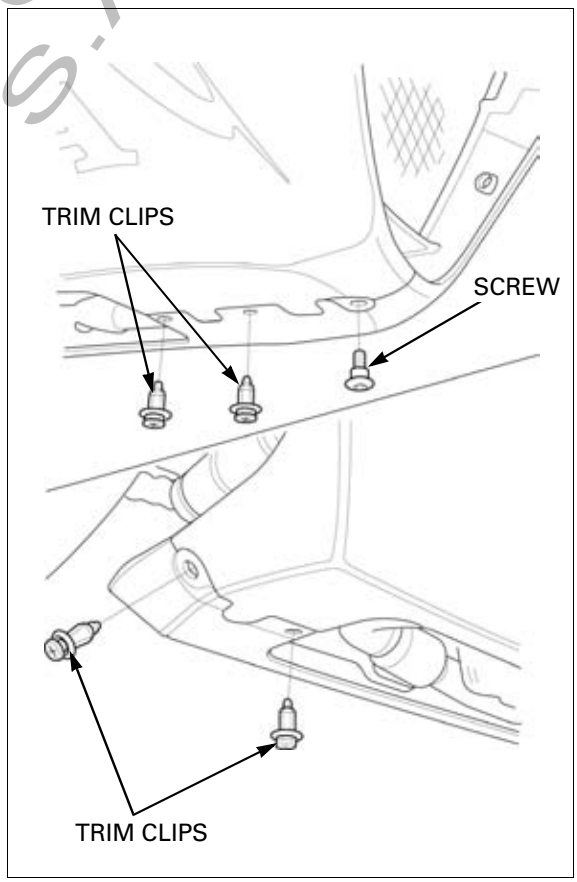
Install and tighten the under cowl special screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

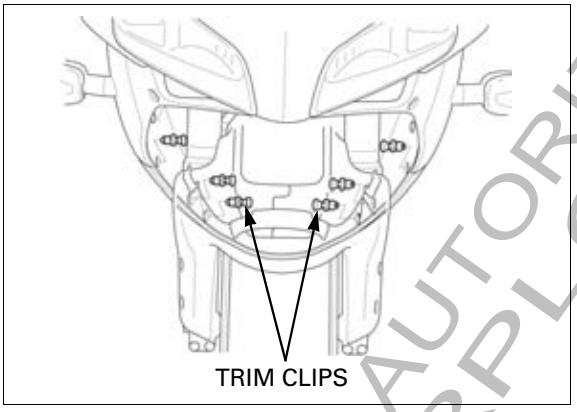


Secure the bottom of the under cowls using the four trim clips and special screw.
Tighten the special screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



Secure the under cowl between the inner lower cowl and inner middle cowl using the six trim clips.

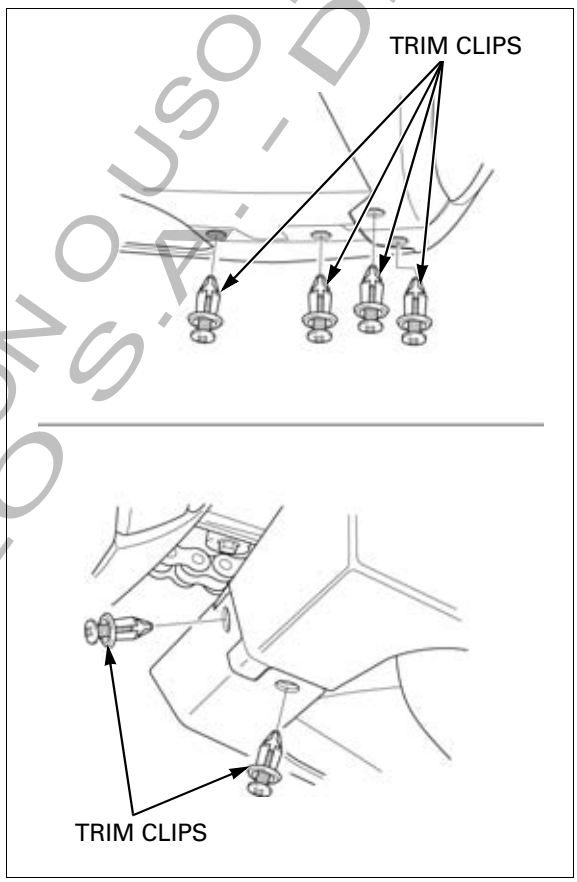


UNDER COWLS/MIDDLE COWLS (AFTER '05)

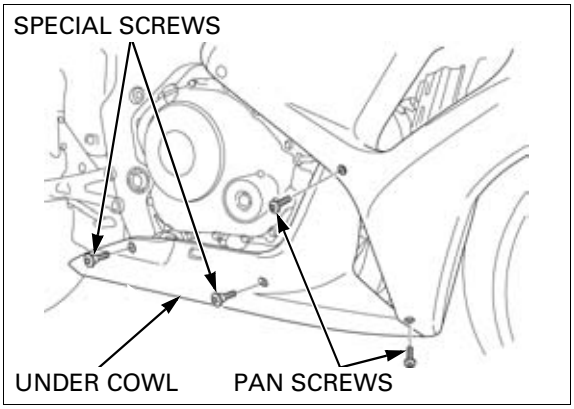
REMOVAL

Be careful not to damage the tabs and grooves.

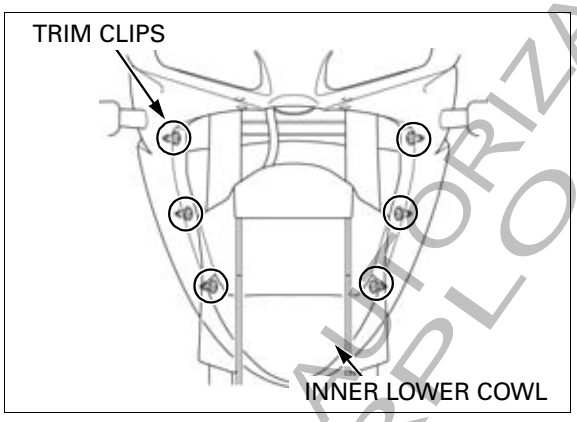
Remove the six trim clips from the bottom of the under cowls.



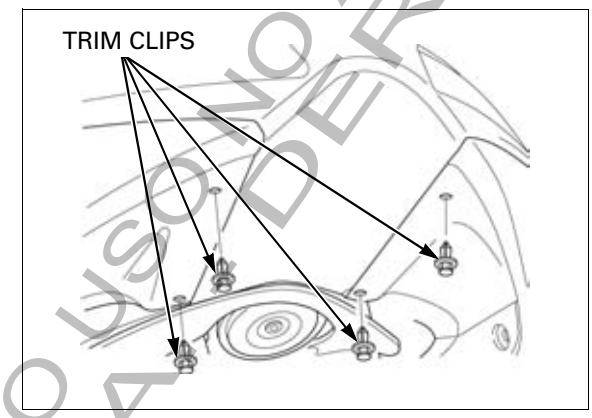
Remove the middle cowl-to-under cowl pan screws. Remove the under cowl special screws and then remove the under cowls.



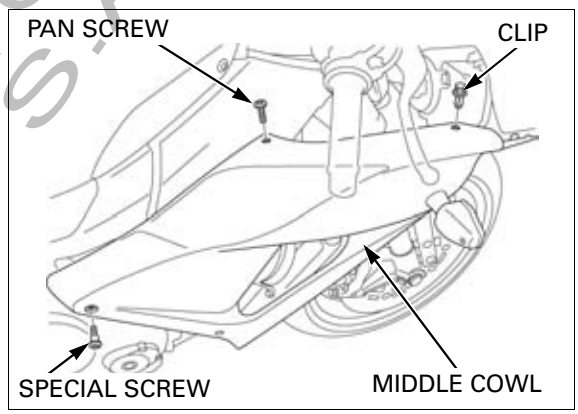
Remove the six trim clips from the inner lower cowl and inner middle cowls, then remove the inner lower cowl.



Remove the middle cowl-to-upper cowl trim clips.

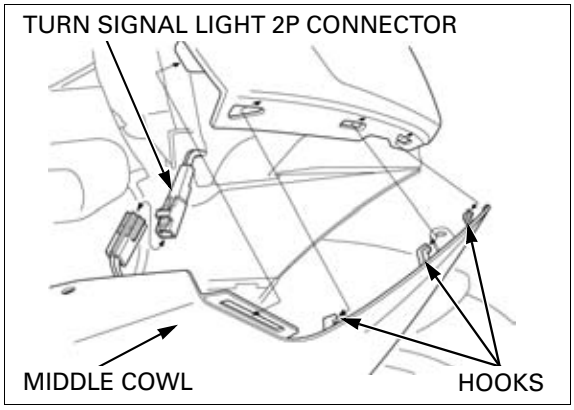


Remove the middle cowl-to-inner middle cowl trim clip.
Remove the middle cowl special screw and pan screw.



Be careful not to damage the hooks and slits.

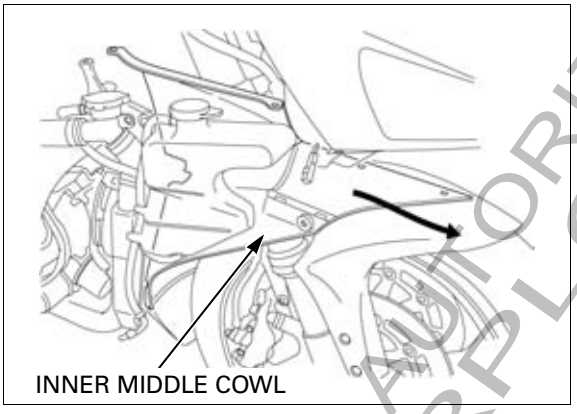
Remove the middle cowl while releasing the hooks.
Disconnect the turn signal light 2P connector.



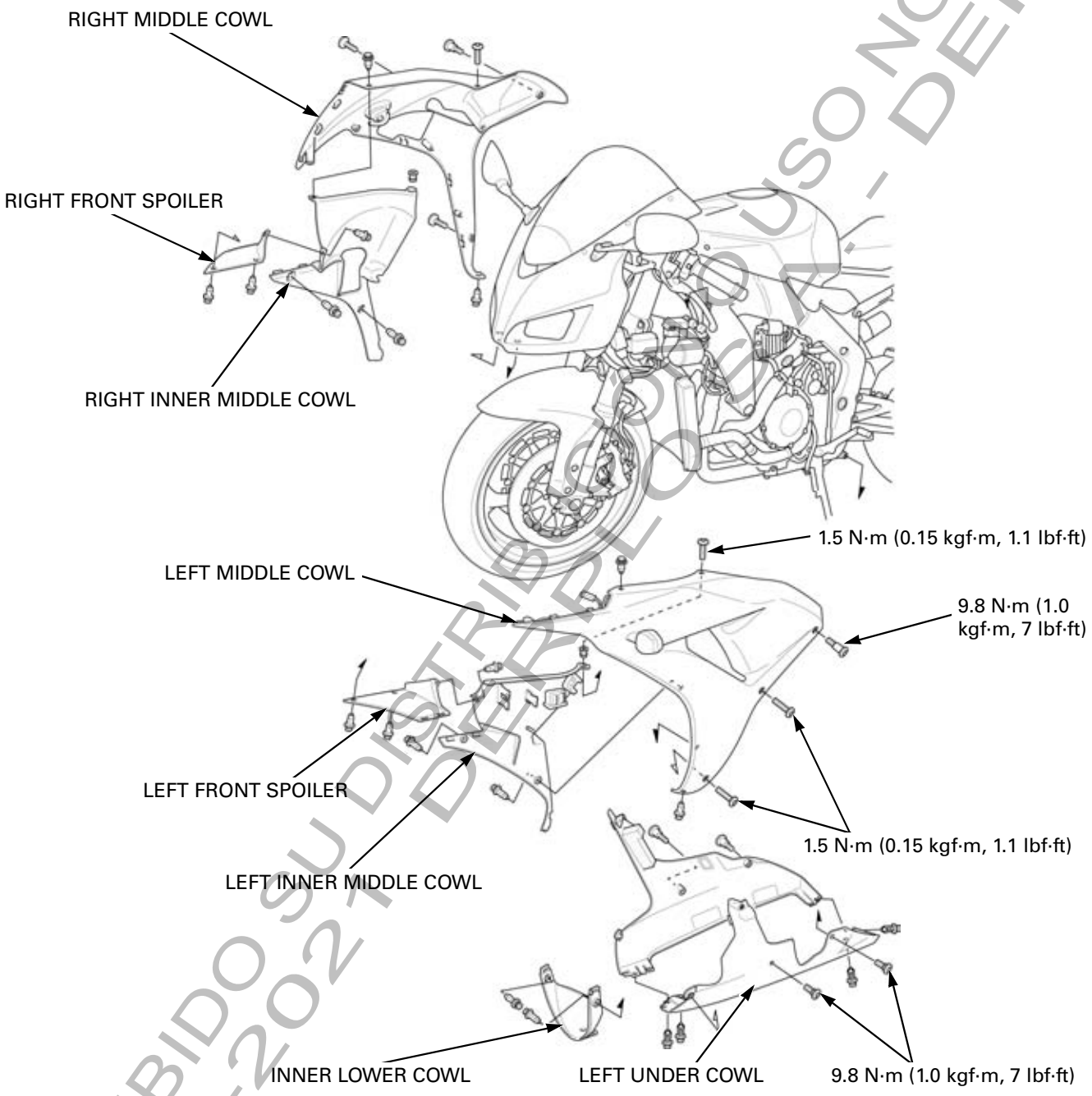
Remove the inner middle cowl.

Remove the following items when removing the left inner middle cowl:

- Fuse box
- Relay box
- Turn signal relay
- Intake air duct control solenoid valve (page 6-154)
- Vacuum chamber/one-way valve (page 6-156)

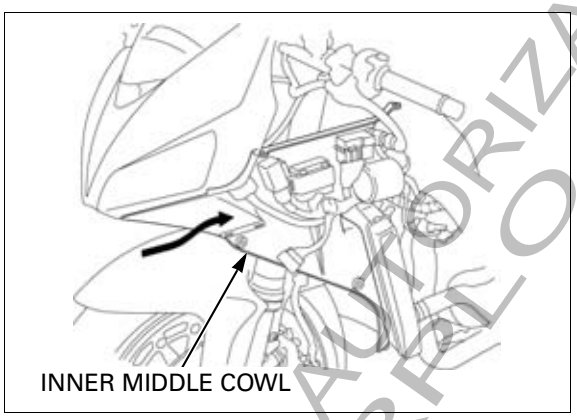


INSTALLATION



Install the inner middle cowl.

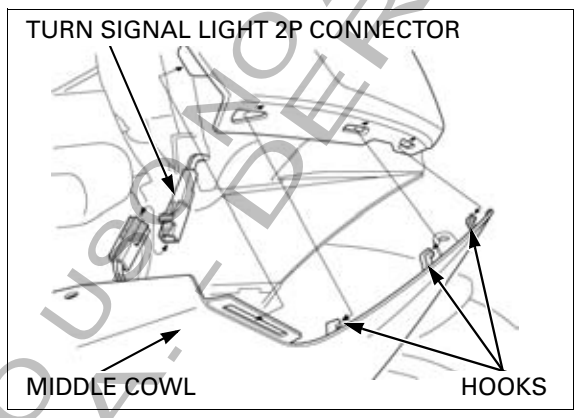
Install the removed parts when the left inner middle cowl is removed.



Connect the turn signal light 2P connector.

Be careful not to damage the hooks and slits.

Install the middle cowl onto the upper cowl while aligning the slits with the hooks.



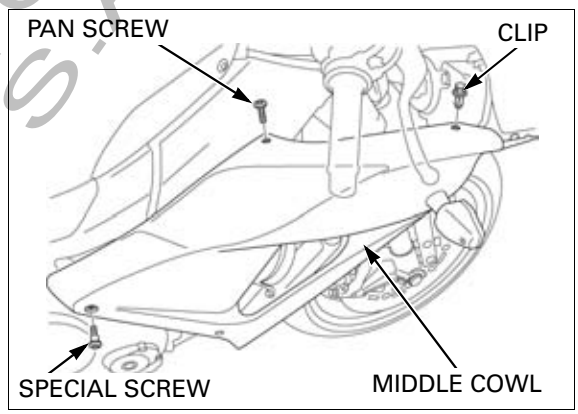
Install the middle cowl-to-upper cowl trim clip.

Install and tighten the pan screw to the specified torque.

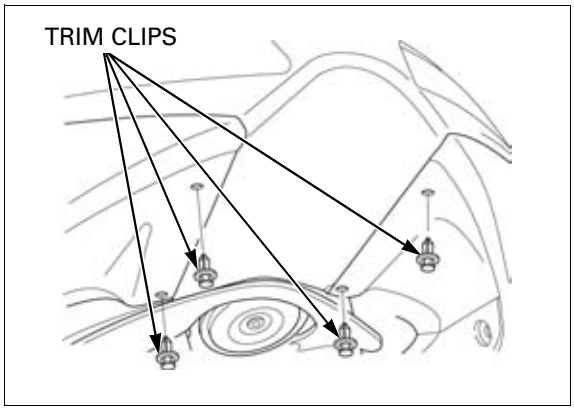
TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the middle cowl special screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

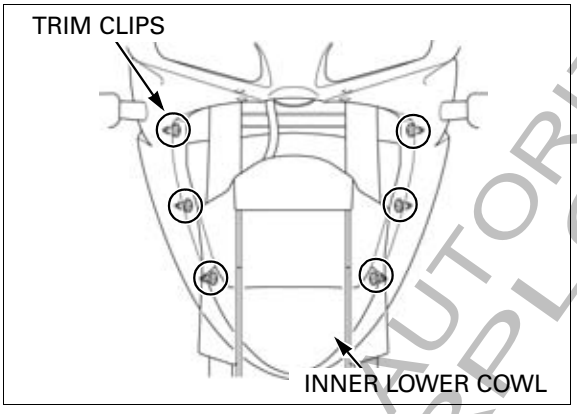


Install the middle cowl-to-upper cowl trim clips.



Install the inner lower cowl.

Secure the inner middle cowls and inner lower cowl using the six trim clips.



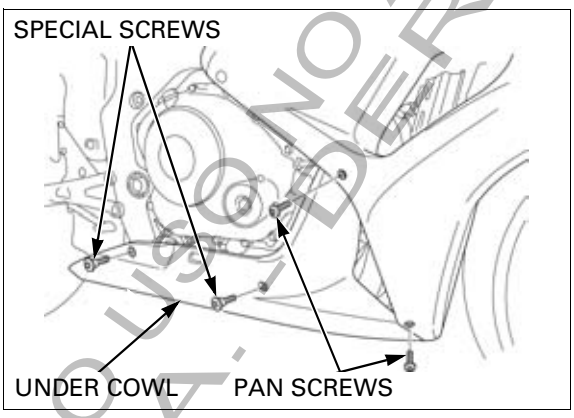
Install the right and left under cowls by aligning the bottom end.

Install and tighten the middle cowl-to-under cowl pan screws to the specified torque.

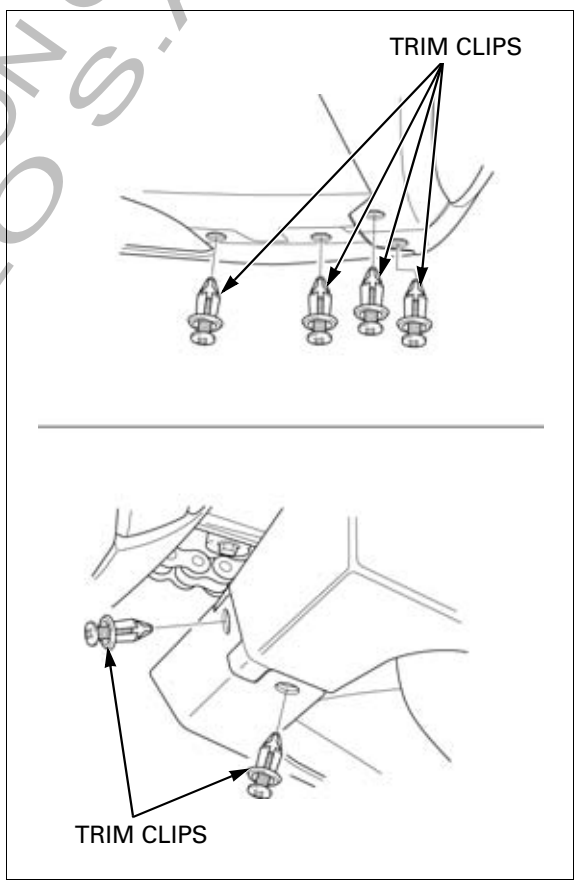
TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the under cowl special screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



Secure the bottom of the under cowls using the six trim clips and special screw.



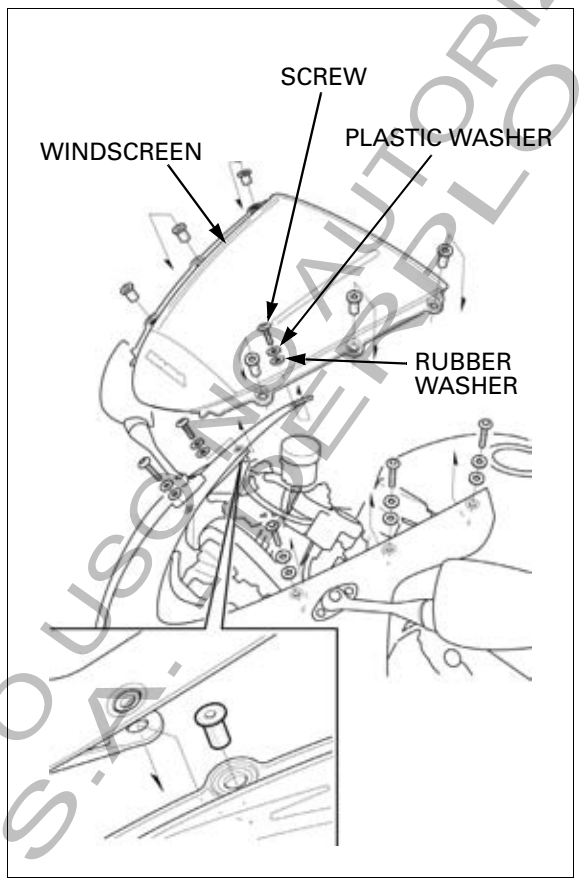
UPPER COWL

WINDSCREEN REMOVAL

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

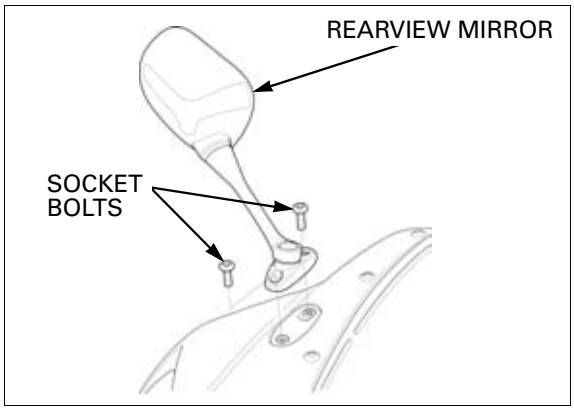
– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the screws, plastic and rubber washers, then remove the windscreen.

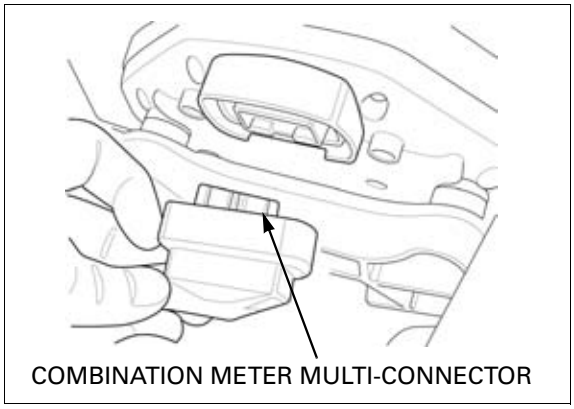


UPPER COWL REMOVAL

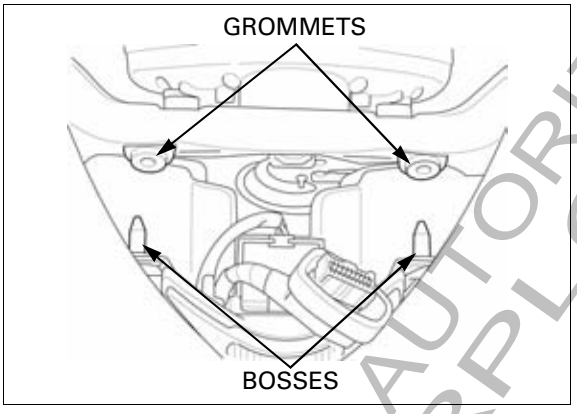
Remove the rearview mirror mounting socket bolts and rearview mirrors.



Disconnect the combination meter multi-connector.

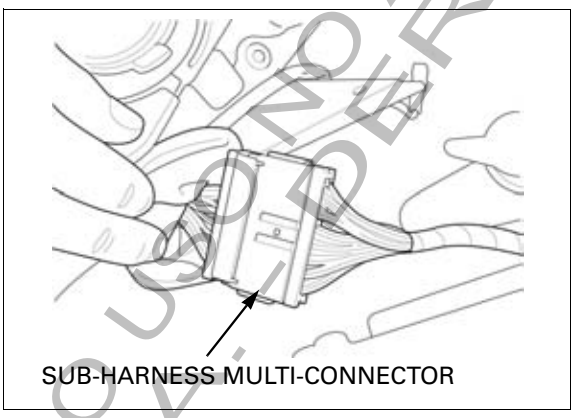


Release the upper cowl off the rearview mirror bolt hole studs and bosses of the upper cowl from the meter stay grommets, then remove the upper cowl assembly.

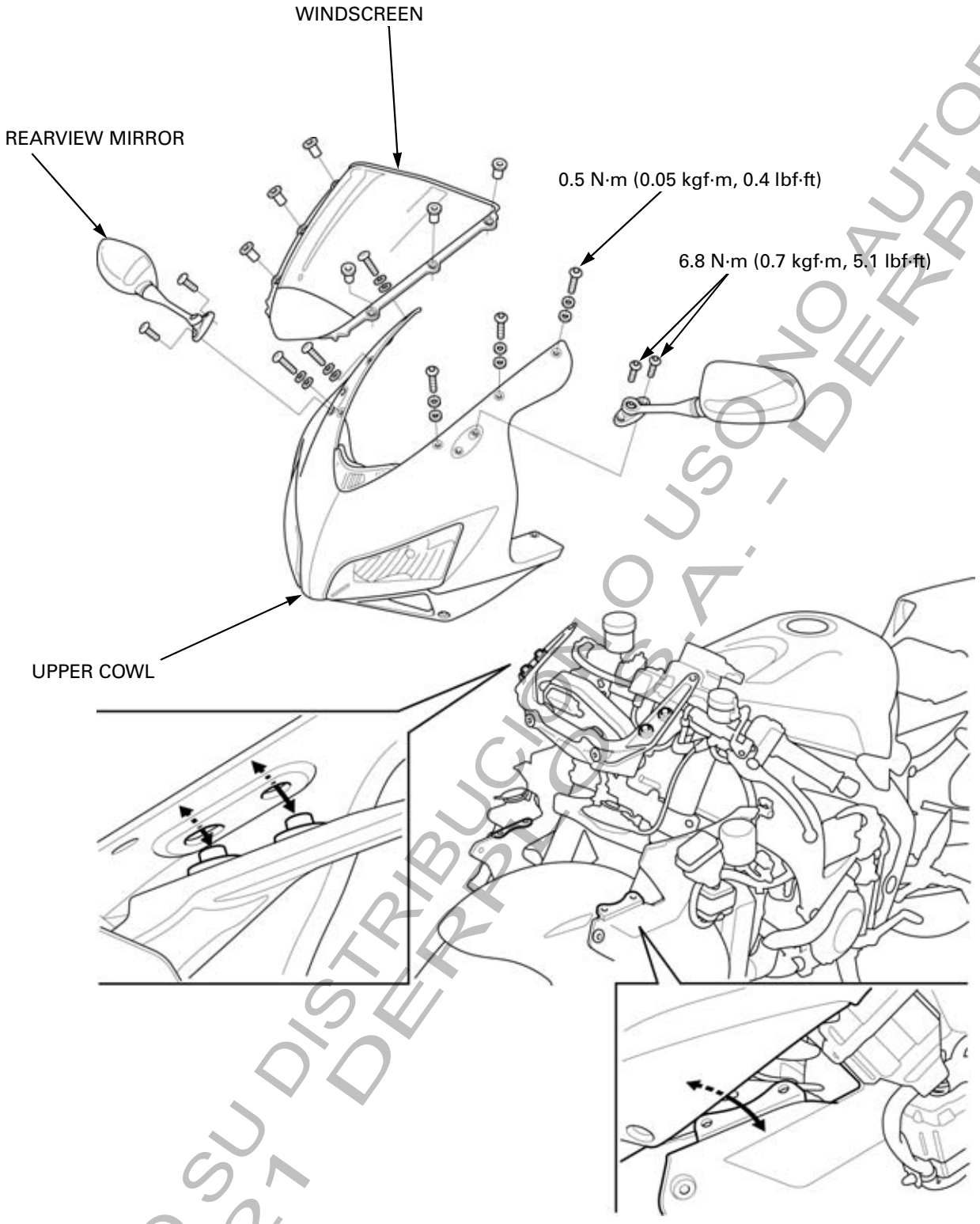


Disconnect the front sub-harness multi-connector.

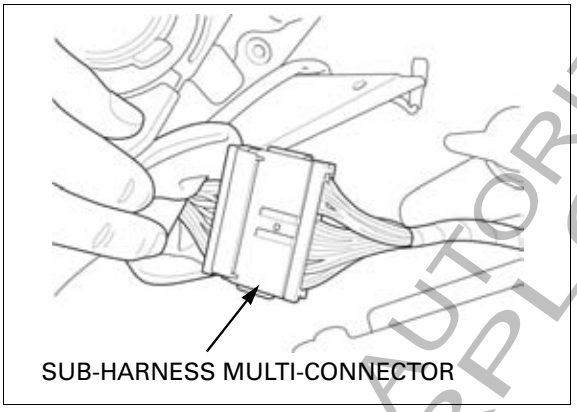
For headlight unit removal/installation (page 20-5).



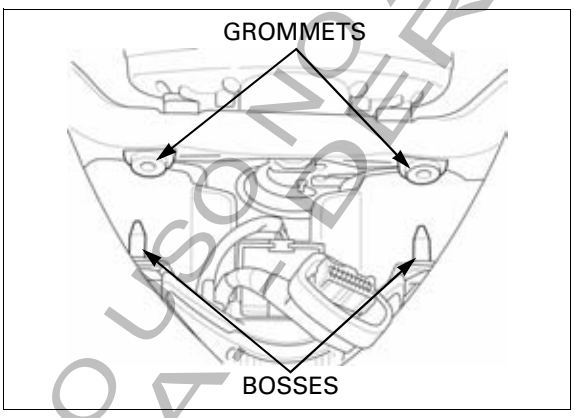
INSTALLATION



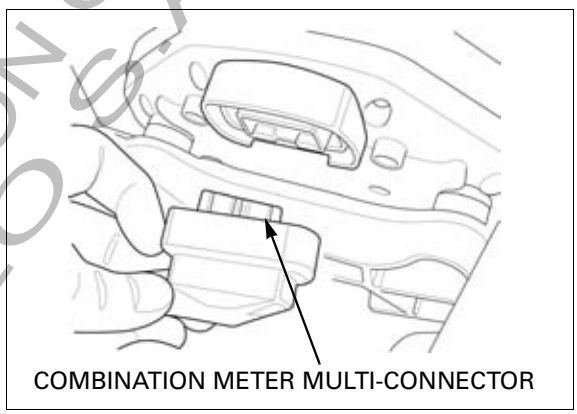
Connect the front sub-harness connectors, combination meter multi-connector.



Install the upper cowl, aligning the bosses with the grommets on the upper cowl stay.



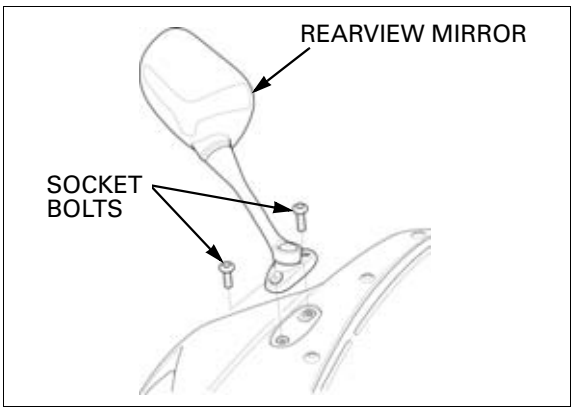
Connect the combination meter multi-connector.



Align the rearview mirror bolt hole studs of upper cowl with the rearview mirror stay.

Install the rearview mirror and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 6.8 N·m (0.7 kgf·m, 5.1 lbf·ft)

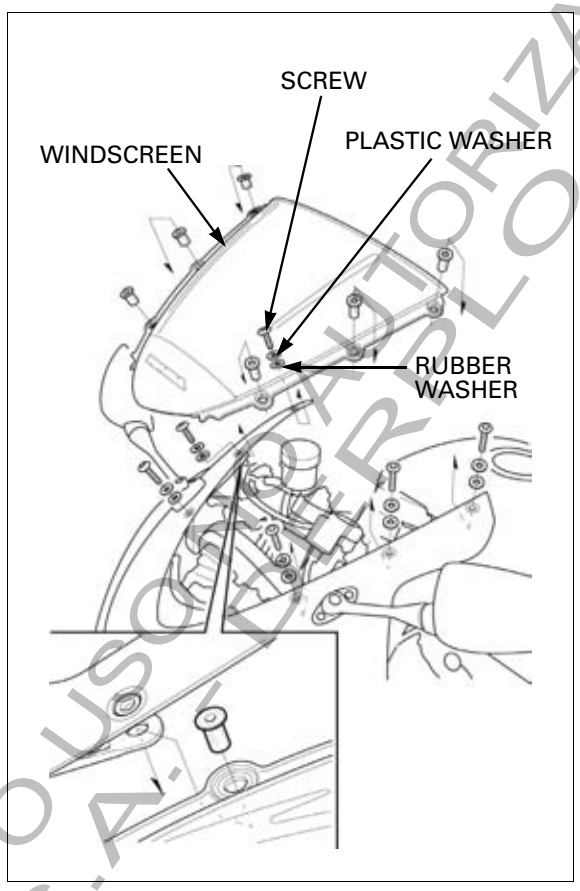


Install the cowl setting nuts into the windscreen holes.
Install the windscreen, then install the rubber and plastic washers and screws.
Tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 0.5 N·m (0.05 kgf·m, 0.4 lbf·ft)

Install the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

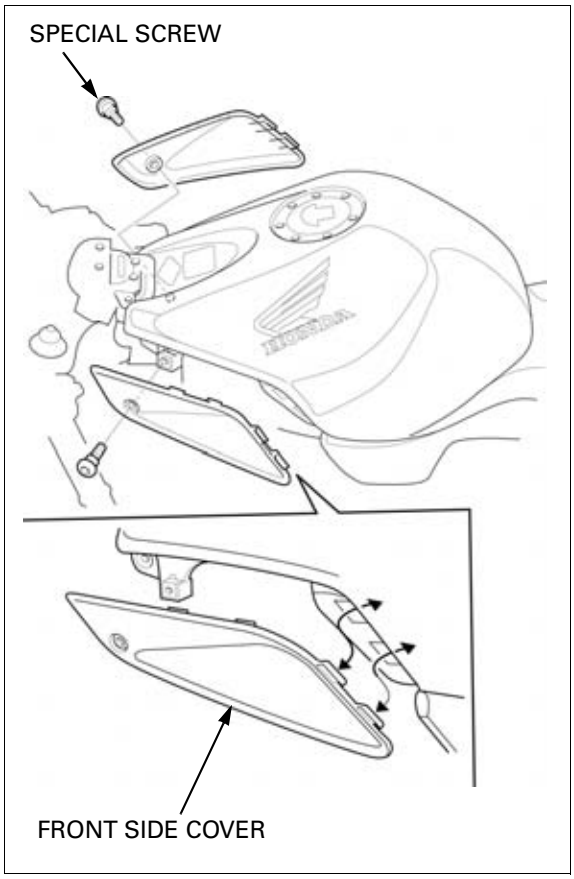


TOP SHELTER

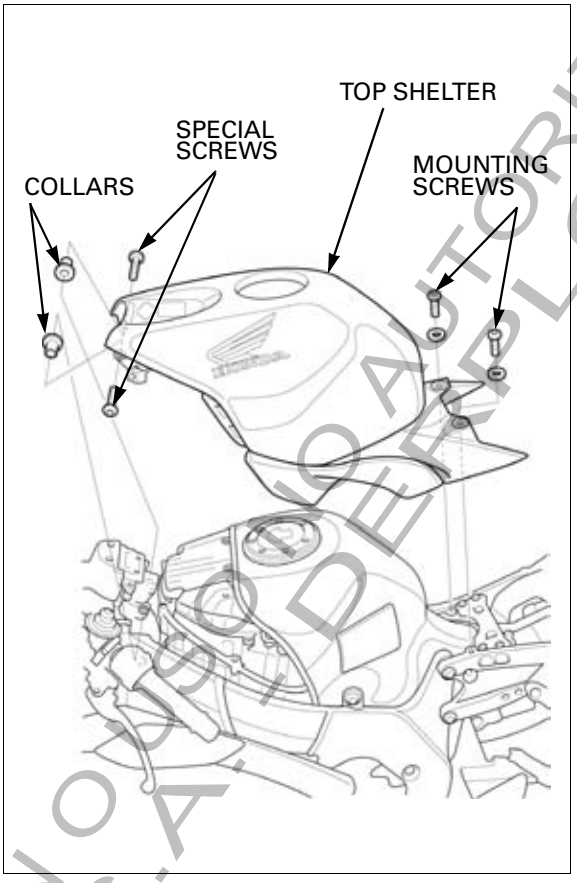
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the single seat (page 3-6).

Remove the front side cover special screws.
Remove both the front side cover by releasing the tabs from the top shelter.

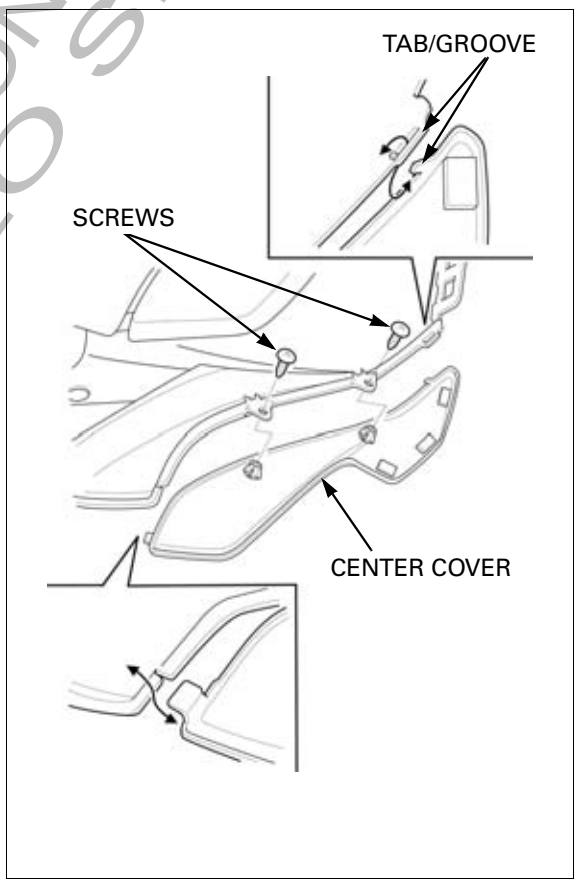


Remove the special screws, mounting screws/washers and top shelter.



Remove the screws and center cover from the top shelter.

Install the center cover, align the tab of the center cover into the groove of the top shelter, then tighten the screws.

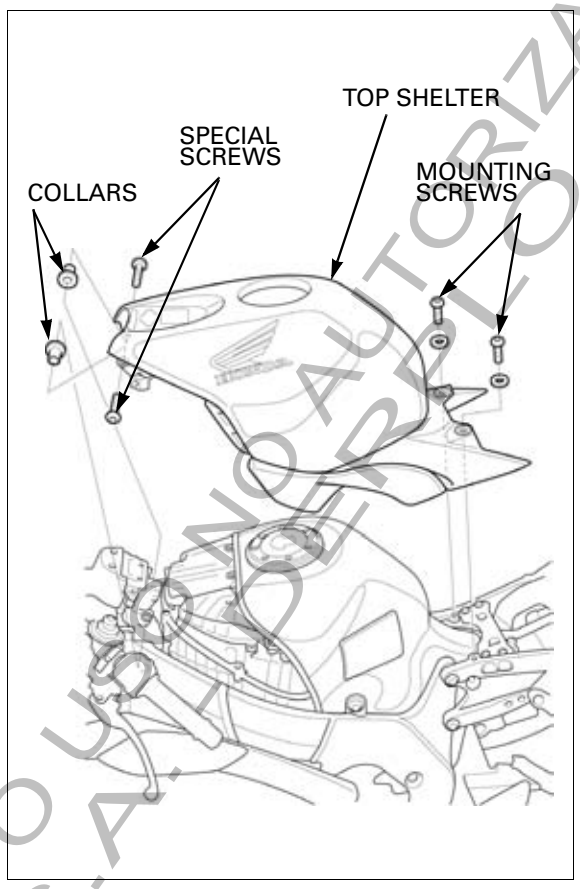


Be careful not to fall the collar into the frame.

Install the top shelter onto the fuel tank.

Align the fuel filler hole flange on the top shelter with the rubber on the fuel fill cap.

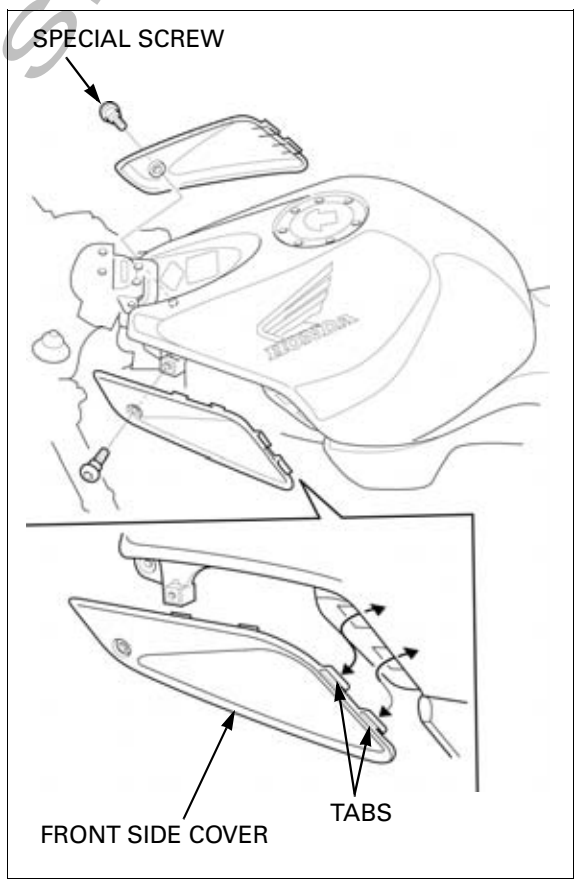
Install and tighten the special screws and mounting screws/washers.



Install the front side cover while aligning its tabs with the grooves in the top shelter.

Install and tighten the pan screw on both sides.

Install the single seat (page 3-6).



FRONT FENDER

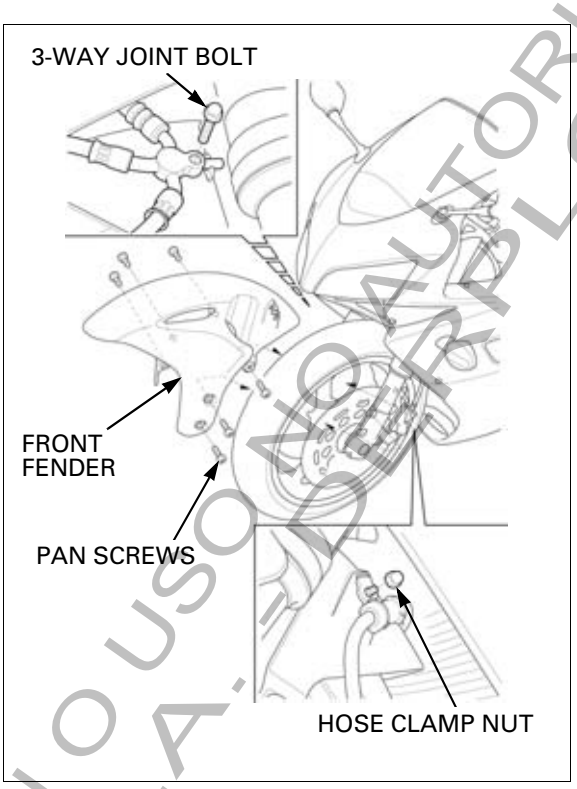
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the front brake hose 3-way joint bolt and hose clamp nut.

Remove the pan screws and front fender from the fork legs.

Install the front fender in the reverse order of removal.

TORQUE:
Front fender pan screw:
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)
Front brake hose clamp nut:
9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt:
9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

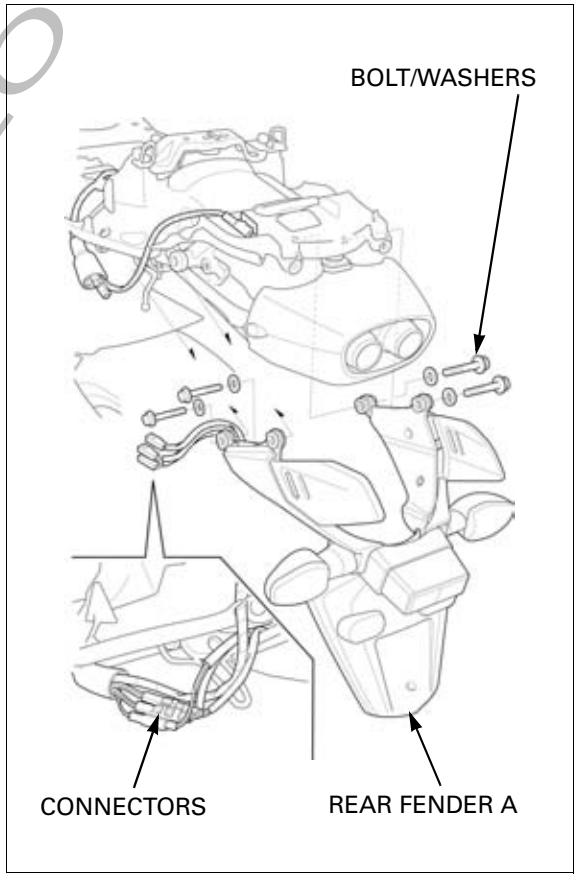


REAR FENDER ('04, '05)

REAR FENDER A REMOVAL

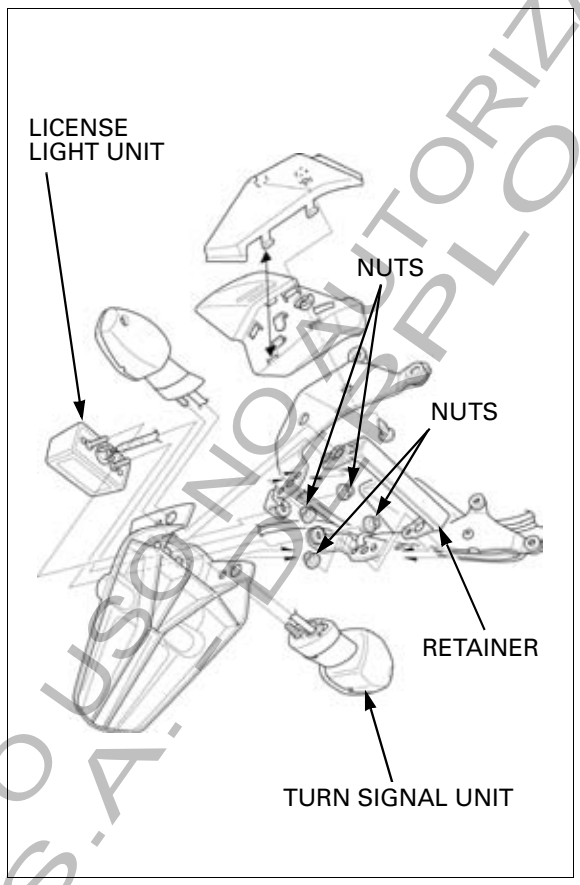
Remove the rear seat cowl (page 3-7).

Disconnect the turn signal and license light connectors.
Remove the rear fender A mounting bolts, washers and rear fender A assembly.

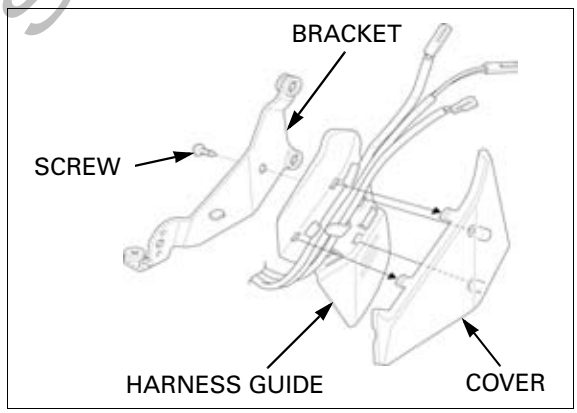


REAR FENDER A DISASSEMBLY

Remove the nuts and license light unit.
Remove the nut, retainer and rear turn signal unit.



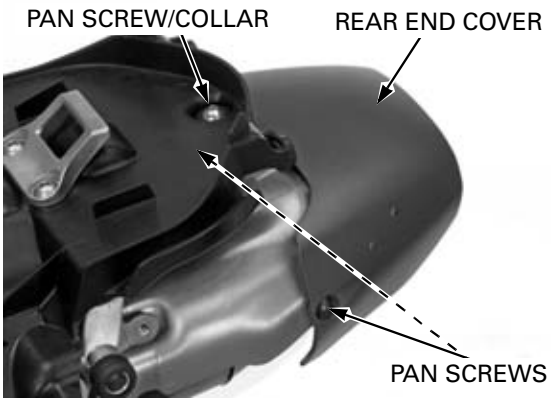
Remove the screw and left rear fender bracket, harness guide and cover.



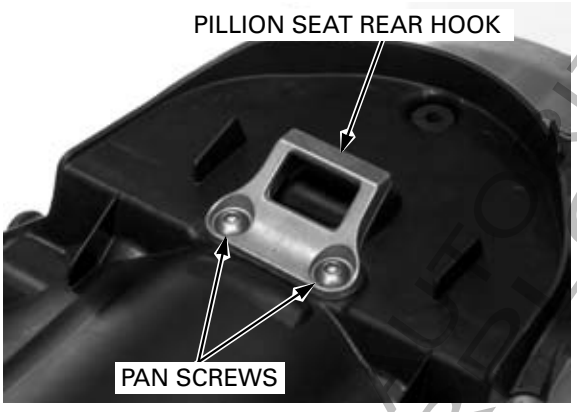
REAR FENDER B REMOVAL

Remove the battery (page 17-6).

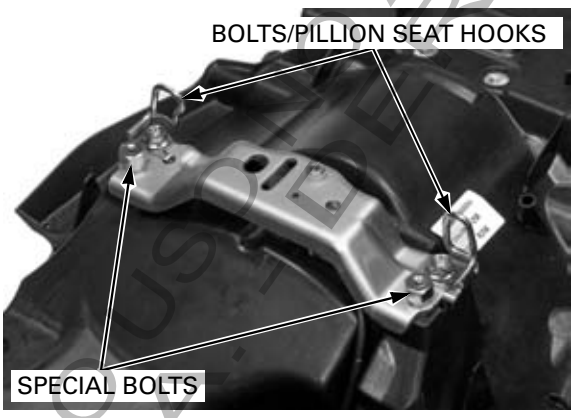
Remove the pan screws, muffler rear end cover and collar.



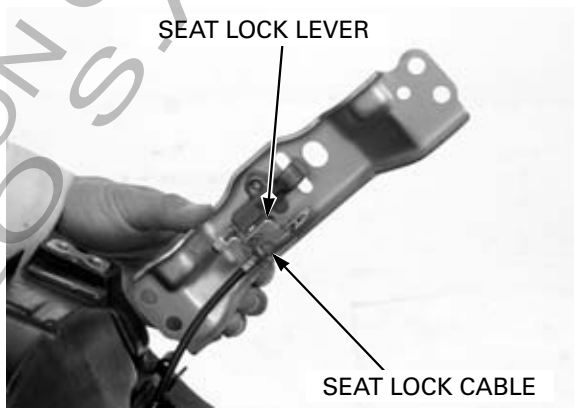
Remove the pan screws and pillion seat rear hook.



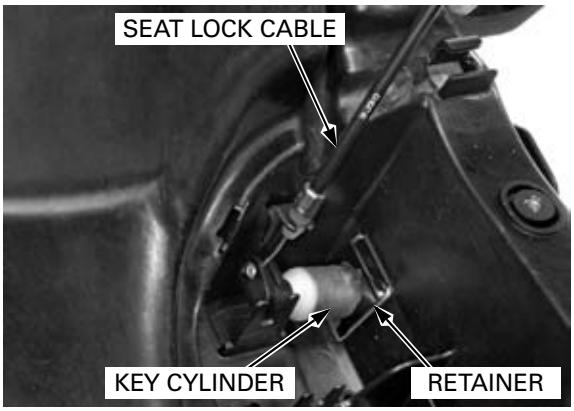
Remove the socket bolts and pillion seat hooks.
Remove the pillion seat hook special bolts, then remove the pillion seat bracket.



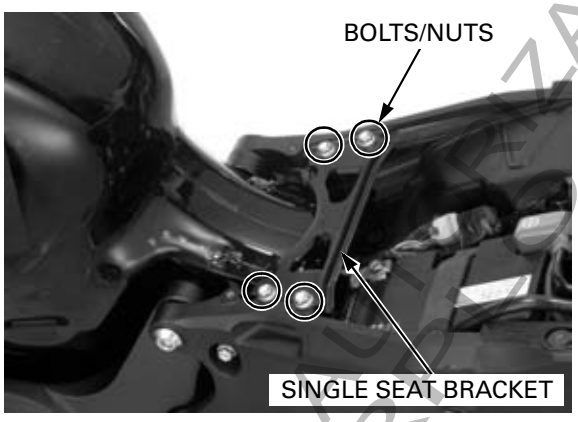
Unhook the seat lock cable from the seat lock lever, then remove the pillion seat hook.



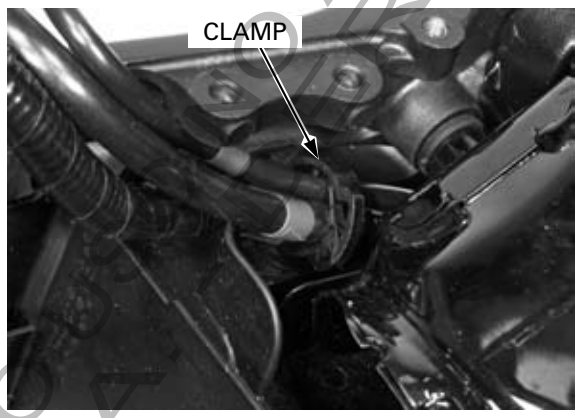
Disconnect the seat lock cable from the seat lock key cylinder.
Remove the retainer and remove the seat lock key cylinder from the rear fender B.



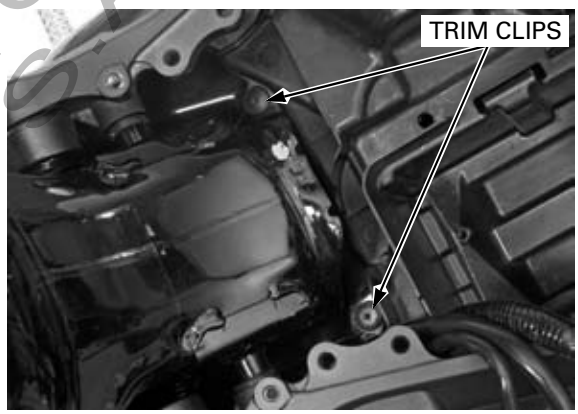
Remove the bolts and nuts, then remove the single seat bracket from the seat rail.



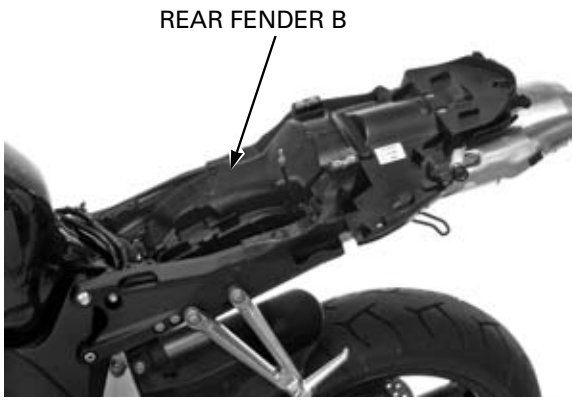
Release the wire harness clamp and release the main wire harness, starter motor cables.



Remove the rear fender B-to-heat protector trim clips.

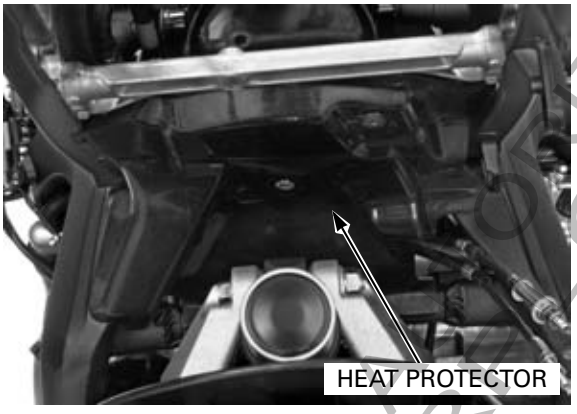


Remove the rear fender B from the seat rail.

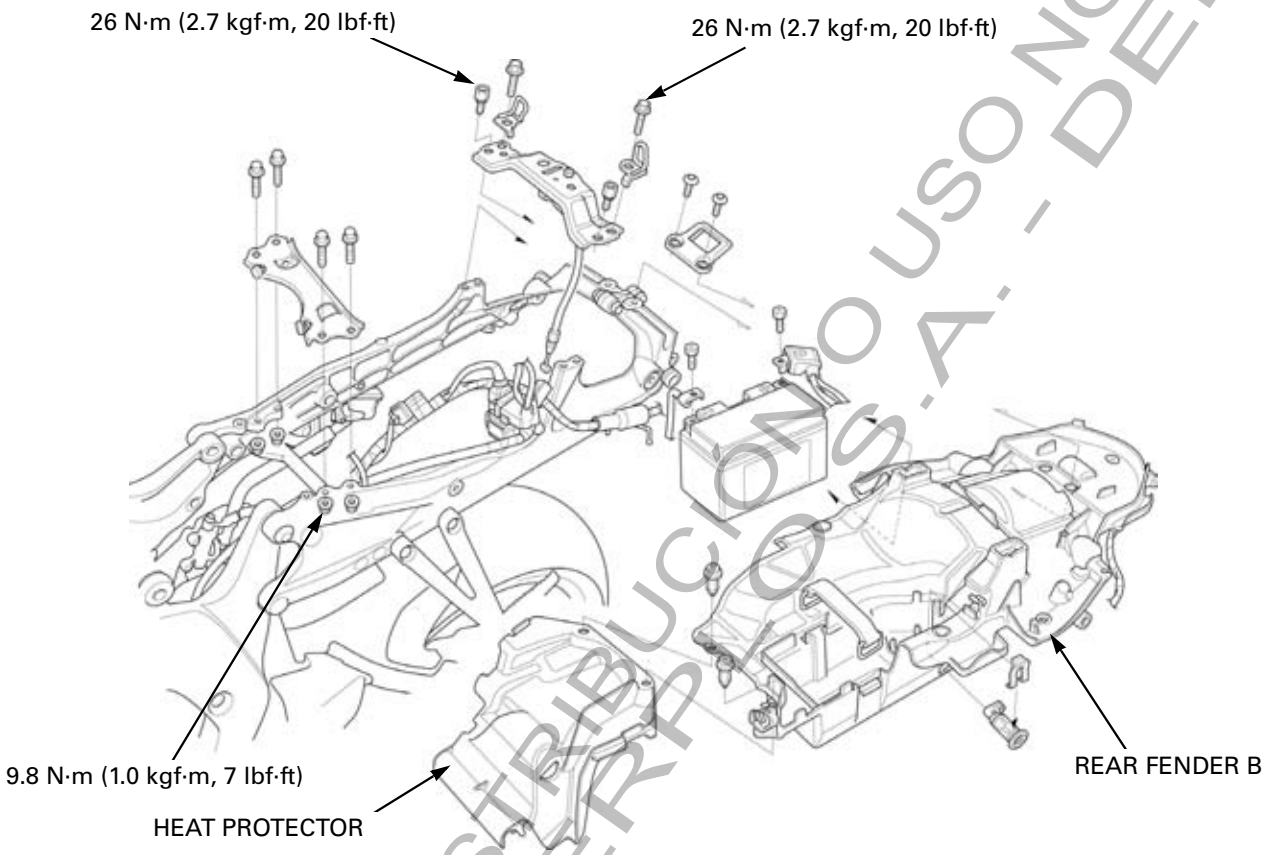


Remove the muffler and muffler heat protector (page 3-43).

Remove the heat protector from the seat rail and frame.

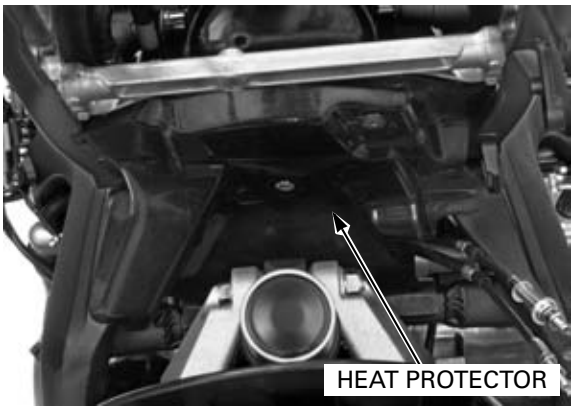


REAR FENDER B INSTALLATION

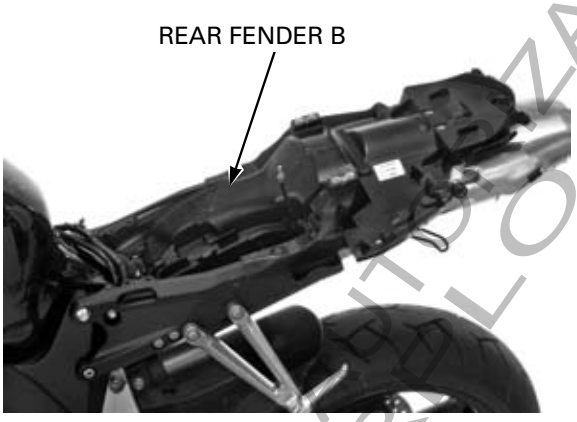


Install the heat protector onto the seat rail and frame.

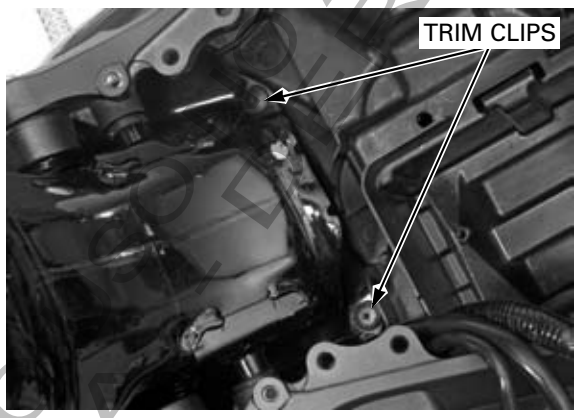
Install the muffler and muffler heat protector (page 3-49).



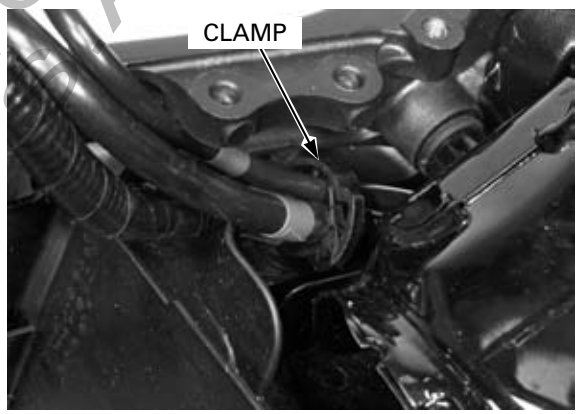
Install the rear fender B into the seat rail.



Install the rear fender B-to-heat protector trim clips and secure them.

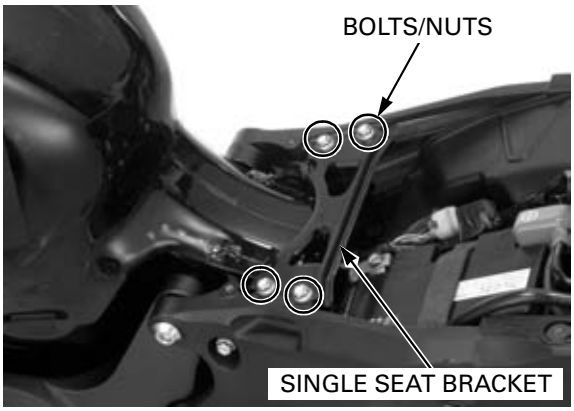


Secure the main wire harness and starter motor cables with wire clamp.

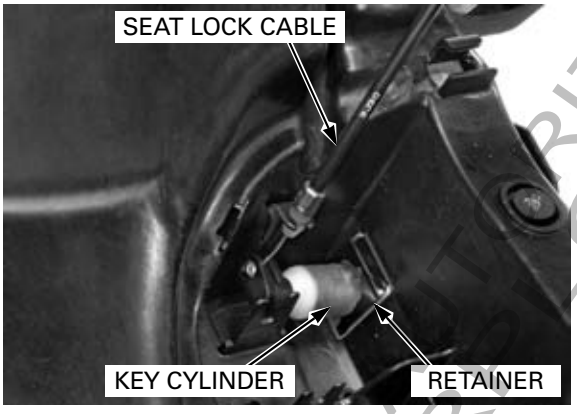


Install the single seat bracket onto the seat rail.
Install and tighten the single seat bracket mounting bolts and nuts to the specified torque.

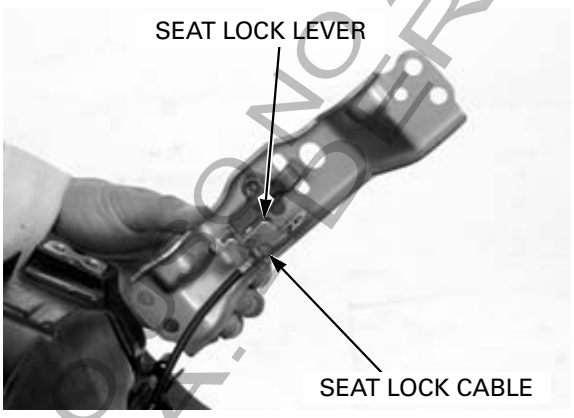
TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



Install the seat lock key cylinder into the rear fender B and secure it with retainer.
Connect the seat lock cable to the seat lock key cylinder and clamp it with cable clamp.



Hook the seat lock cable to the seat lock lever.

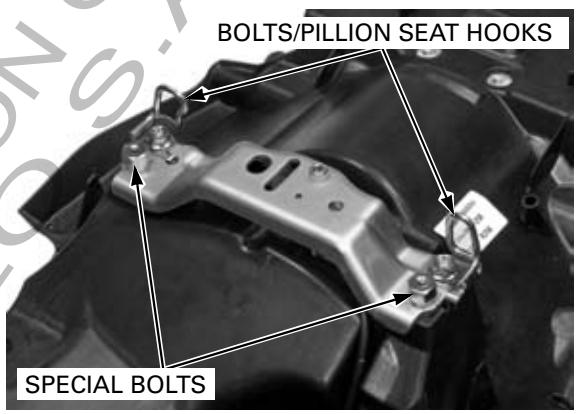


Install the pillion seat bracket.

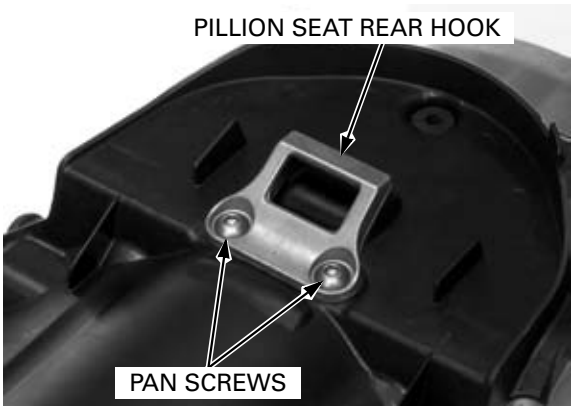
Install the pillion seat bracket special bolts.
Install the pillion seat hooks and flange bolt.

Tighten the pillion seat bracket special bolts and socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)



Install the pillion seat rear hook and tighten the pan screw securely.

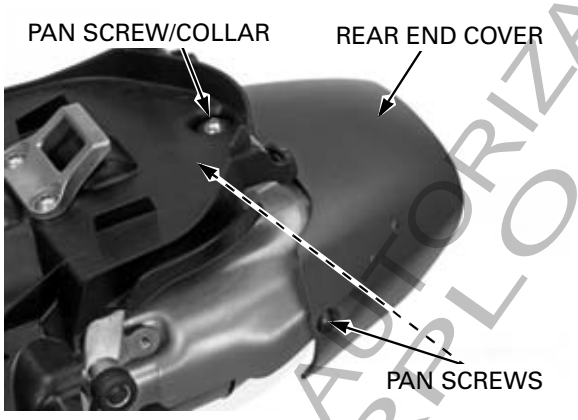


Install the collar between the muffler and rear fender B.

Install the muffler rear end cover and collar.

Install and tighten the pan screws.

Install the battery (page 17-6).

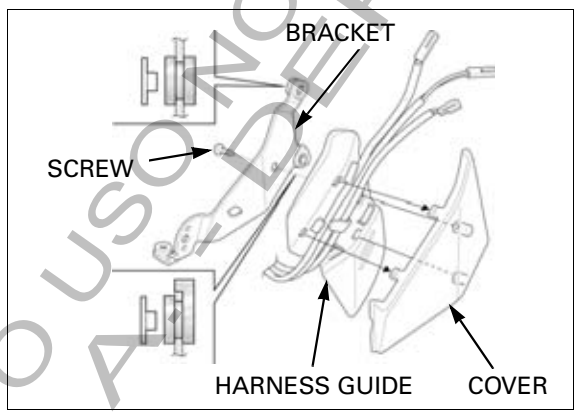


REAR FENDER A ASSEMBLY

When installing the grommets and collars, note the installation direction of the grommets and collars.

Route the turn signal and tail light wire into the left harness guide.

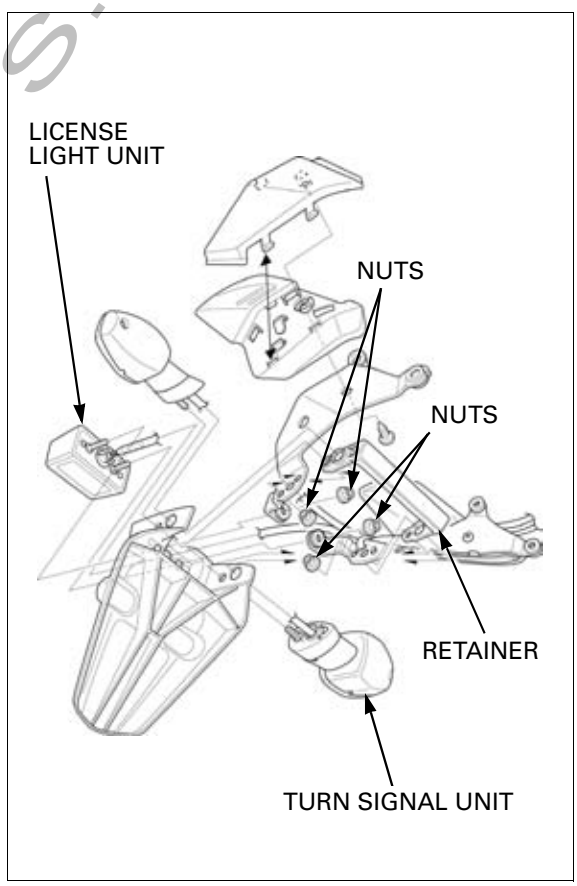
Install the cover and bracket and tighten the screw securely.



Install the right cover onto the rear fender A bracket, tighten the screw.

Install the turn signal bracket onto the rear fender A bracket, then assemble the rear fender A, brackets and license light.

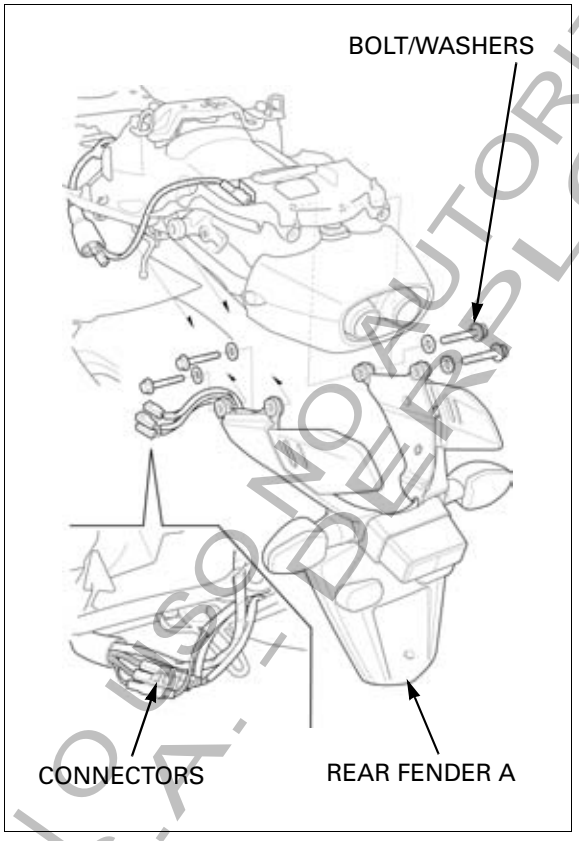
Install and tighten the license light mounting nuts.
Install and tighten the rear turn signal unit mounting nuts.



REAR FENDER A INSTALLATION

Install the rear fender A assembly, washers and bolts, then tighten the bolts securely.
Connect the turn signal and license light connectors.

Install the rear seat cowl (page 3-7).



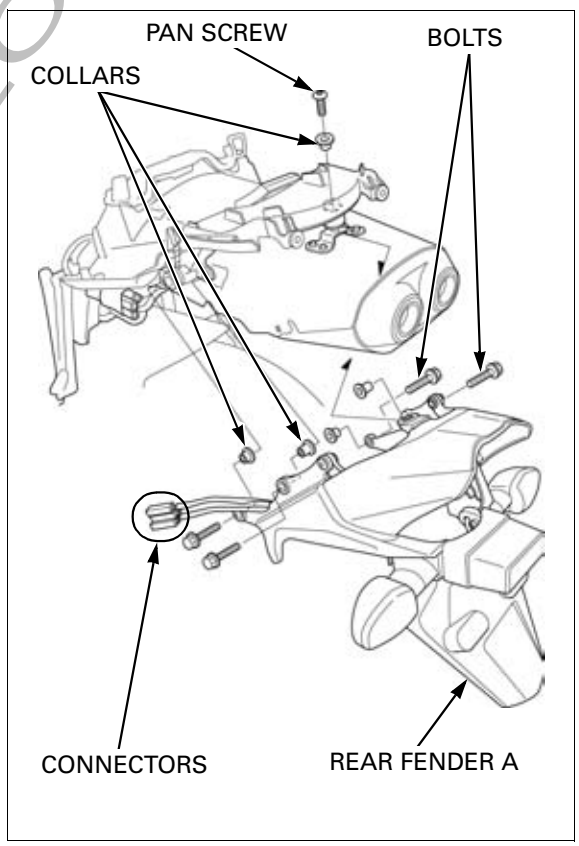
REAR FENDER (AFTER '05)

REAR FENDER A REMOVAL/ INSTALLATION

Remove the rear seat cowl (page 3-7).

Disconnect the turn signal and license light connectors.
Remove the pan screw.
Remove the rear fender A mounting bolts, collars and rear fender A assembly.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



REAR FENDER A DISASSEMBLY/ ASSEMBLY

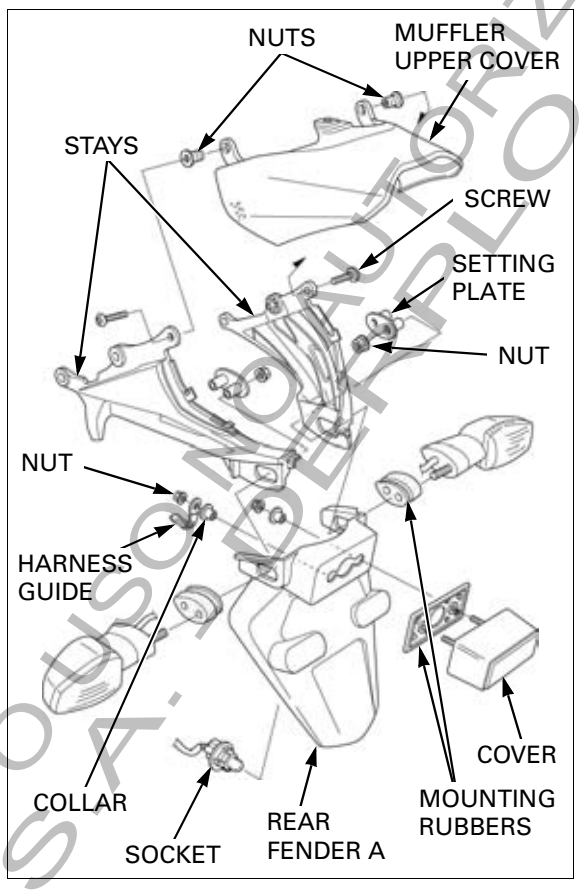
Remove the rear fender A (page 3-34).

Remove the following:

– Screws, nuts and muffler upper cover
– Nuts, setting plates and turn signal lights
– Bulb socket, nuts, harness guide, collars, mounting rubber and license light cover
– Mounting rubbers and rear fender A stays

Route the wires properly (page 1-54).

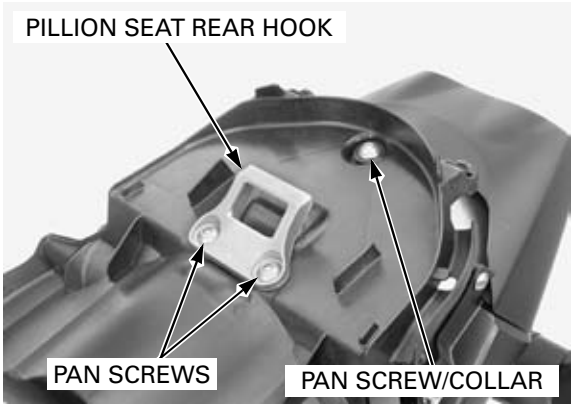
Assembly is in the reverse order of disassembly.



REAR FENDER B REMOVAL

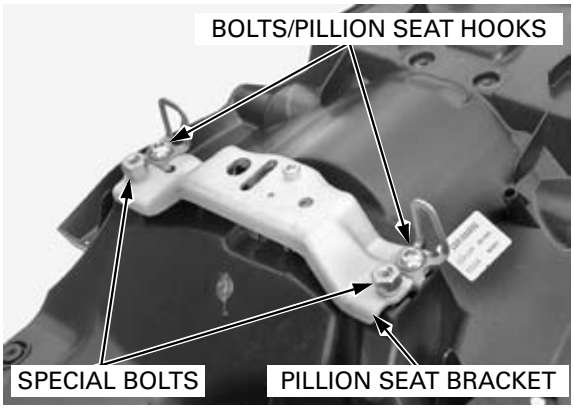
Remove the EGCV servomotor (page 6-165).

Remove the pan screws, collar and pillion seat rear hook.

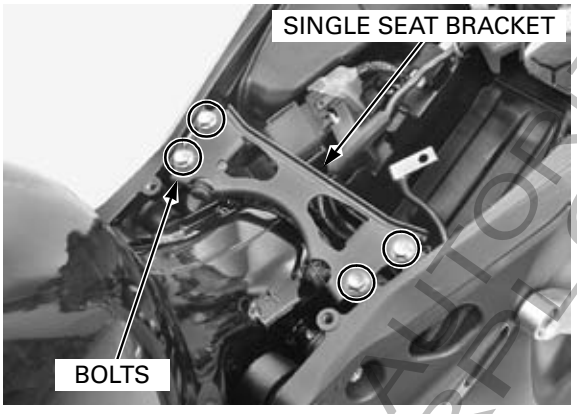


Remove the bolts and pillion seat hooks.

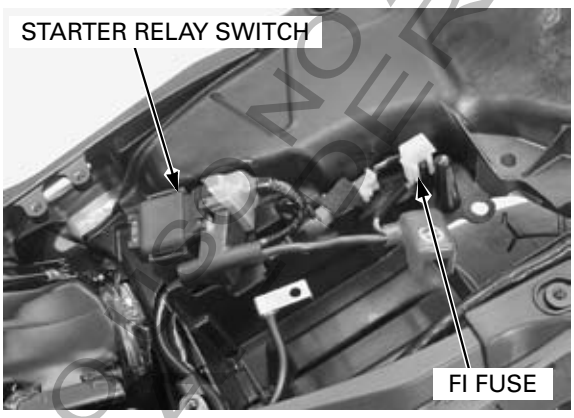
Remove the special bolts and pillion seat bracket.



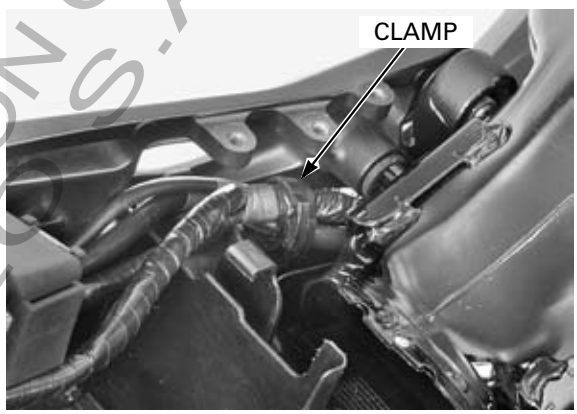
Remove the bolts and single seat bracket from the seat rail.



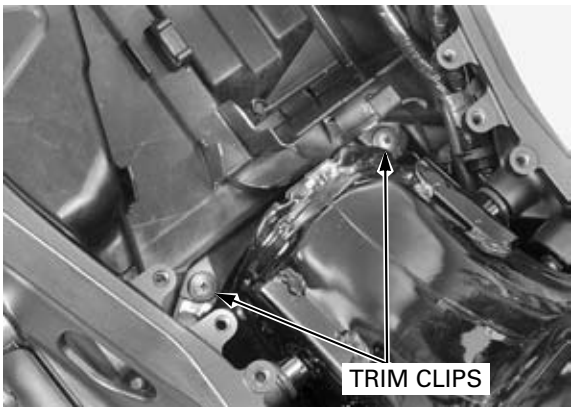
Remove the starter relay switch and FI fuse from the rear fender B.



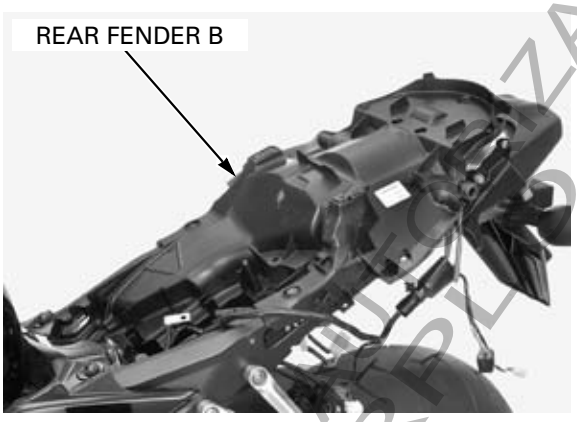
Release the main wire harness and starter motor cables from the wire clamp.



Remove the rear fender B-to-heat protector trim clips.

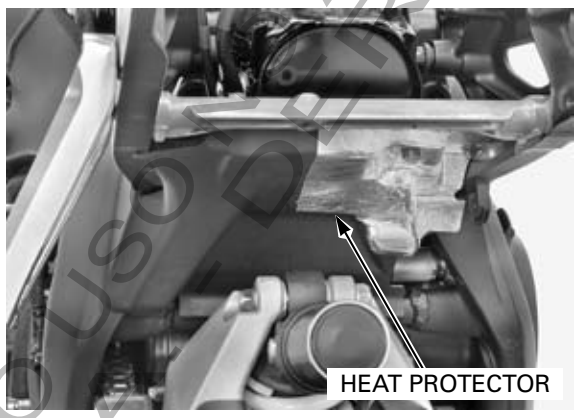


Remove the rear fender B from the seat rail.

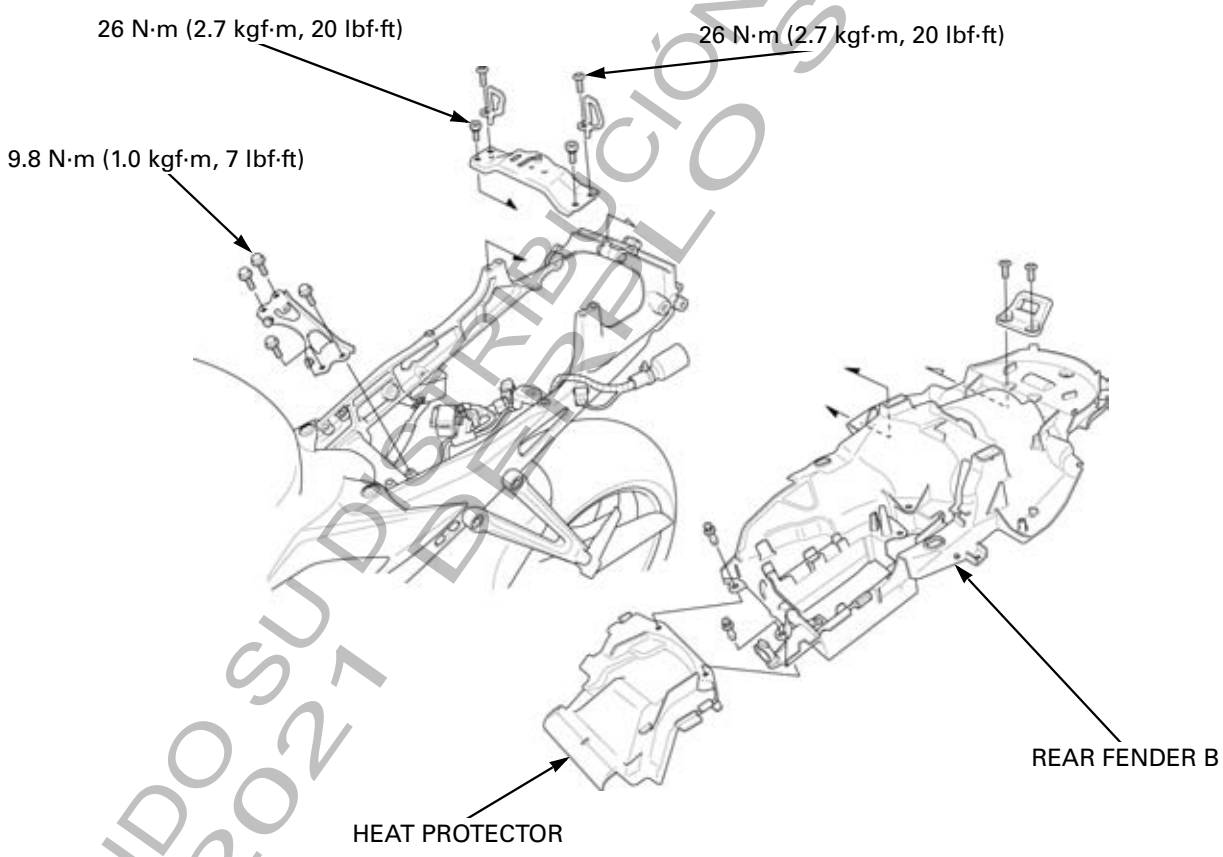


Remove the muffler and muffler heat protector (page 3-57).

Remove the heat protector from the seat rail and frame.

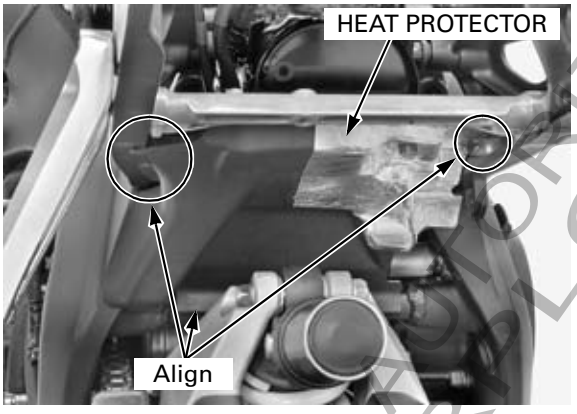


REAR FENDER B INSTALLATION

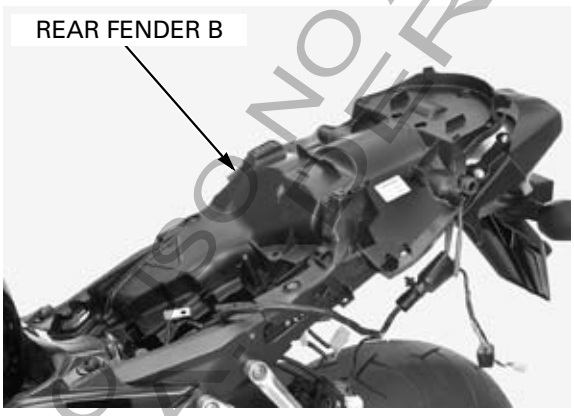


Install the heat protector onto the seat rail and frame, aligning the heat protector tabs.

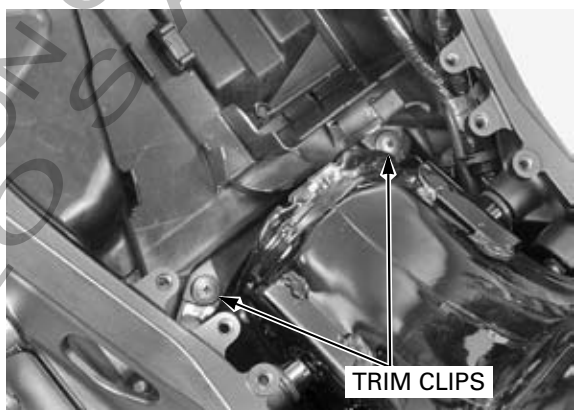
Install the muffler and muffler heat protector (page 3-59).



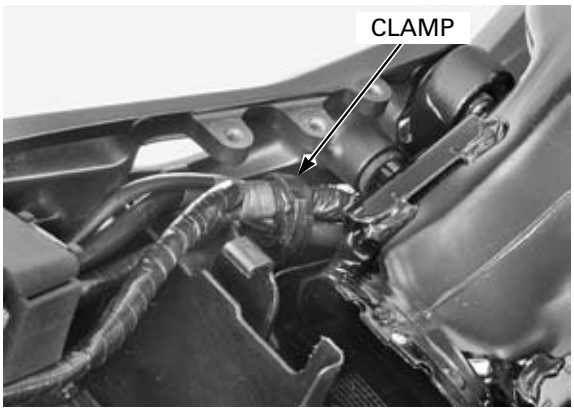
Install the rear fender B into the seat rail.



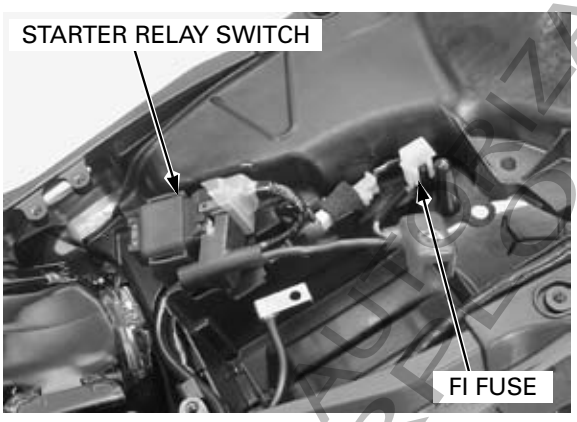
Install the rear fender B-to-heat protector trim clips.



Secure the main wire harness and starter motor cables with the wire clamp.

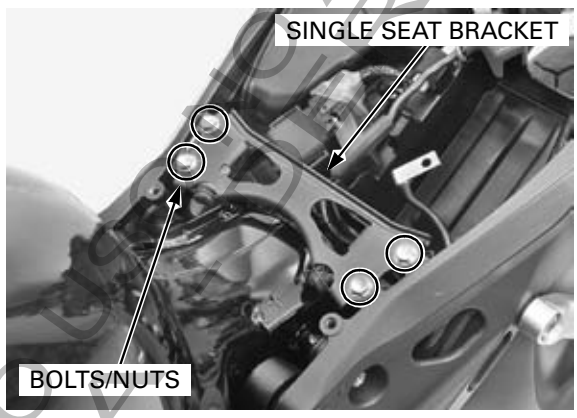


Install the starter relay switch and FI fuse on the rear fender B.



Install the single seat bracket and tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

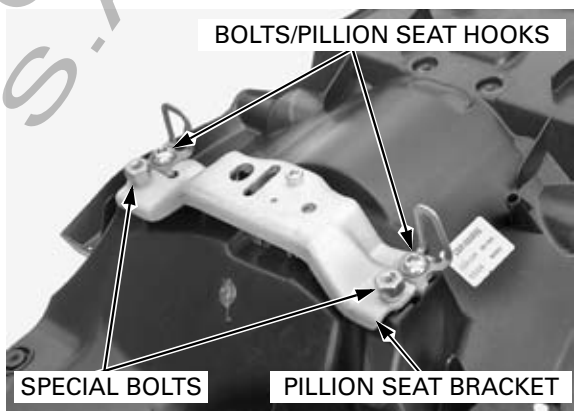


Install the following:

– Pillion seat bracket
– Special bolts
– Pillion seat hooks
– Socket bolts

Tighten the pillion seat bracket special bolts and socket bolts to the specified torque:

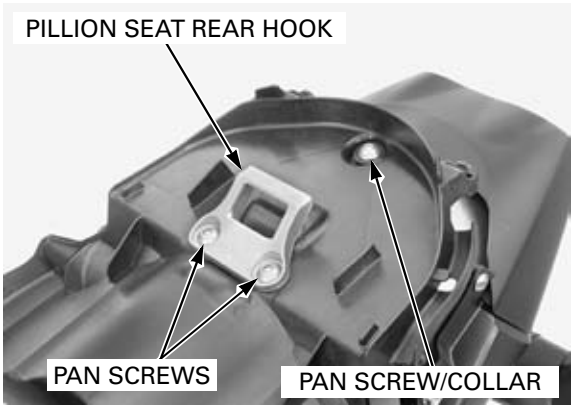
TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)



Install the pillion seat rear hook and tighten the pan screws.

Install and tighten the collar and pan screw.

Install the EGCV servomotor (page 6-165).



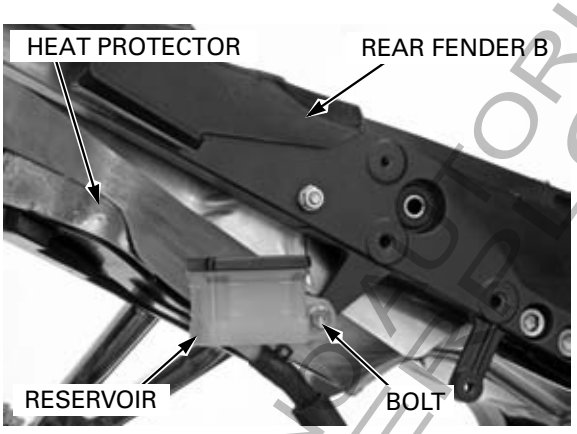
SEAT RAIL

REMOVAL

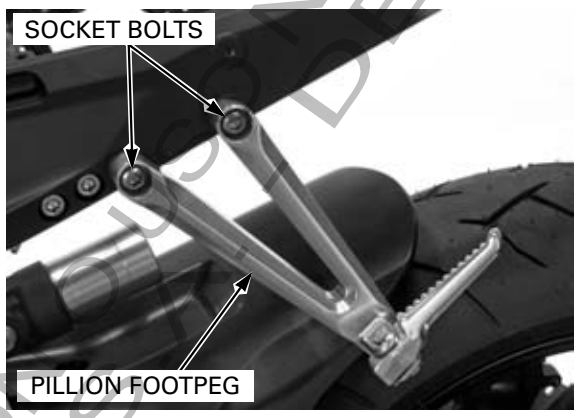
Remove the following:

- Muffler ('04, '05: page 3-43, After '05: page 3-57)
- Rear fender A and B ('04, '05: page 3-26, After '05: page 3-34)
- Fuel tank (page 6-111)

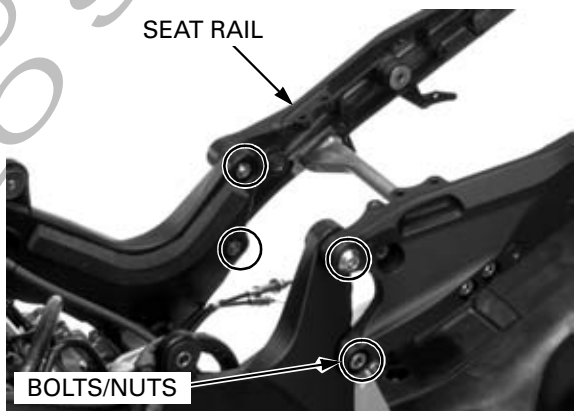
Remove the bolt and rear brake reservoir.



Remove the socket bolts and left pillion footpeg bracket.

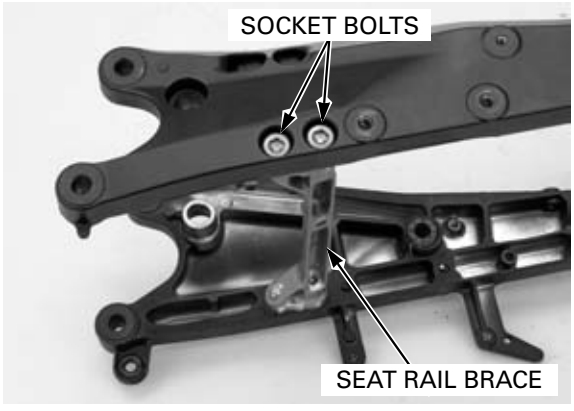


Remove the seat rail mounting special bolts and nuts, then remove the seat rail assembly.

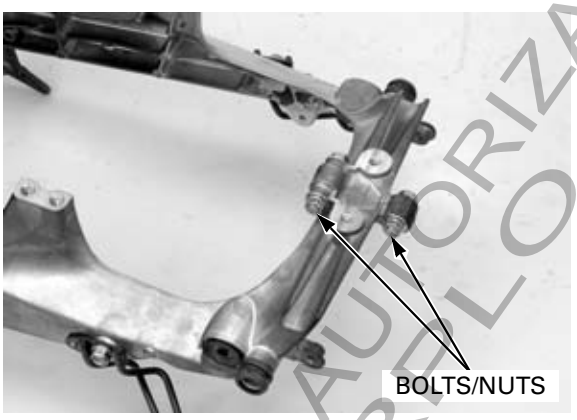


DISASSEMBLY/ASSEMBLY

Remove the socket bolts and seat rail brace.

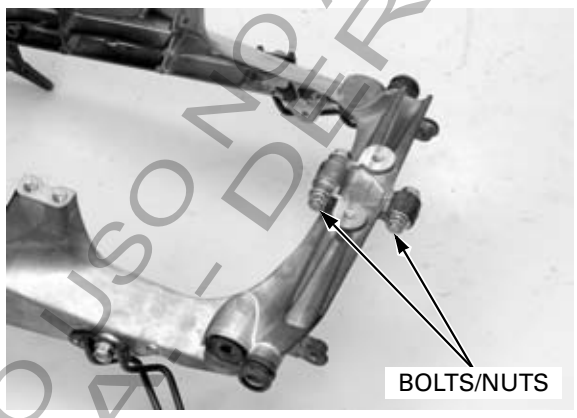


Remove the seat rail assembly bolts/nuts, then separate the right and left seat rail.

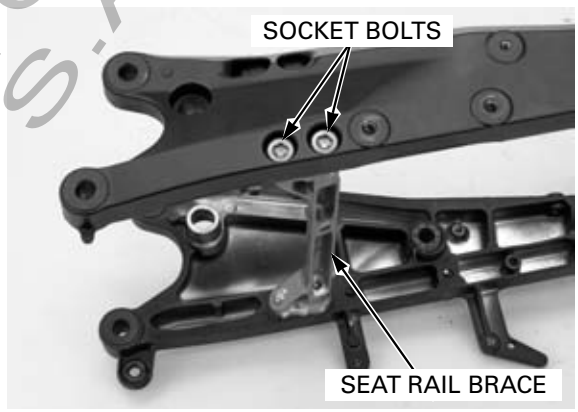


Replace the seat rail as an assembly.

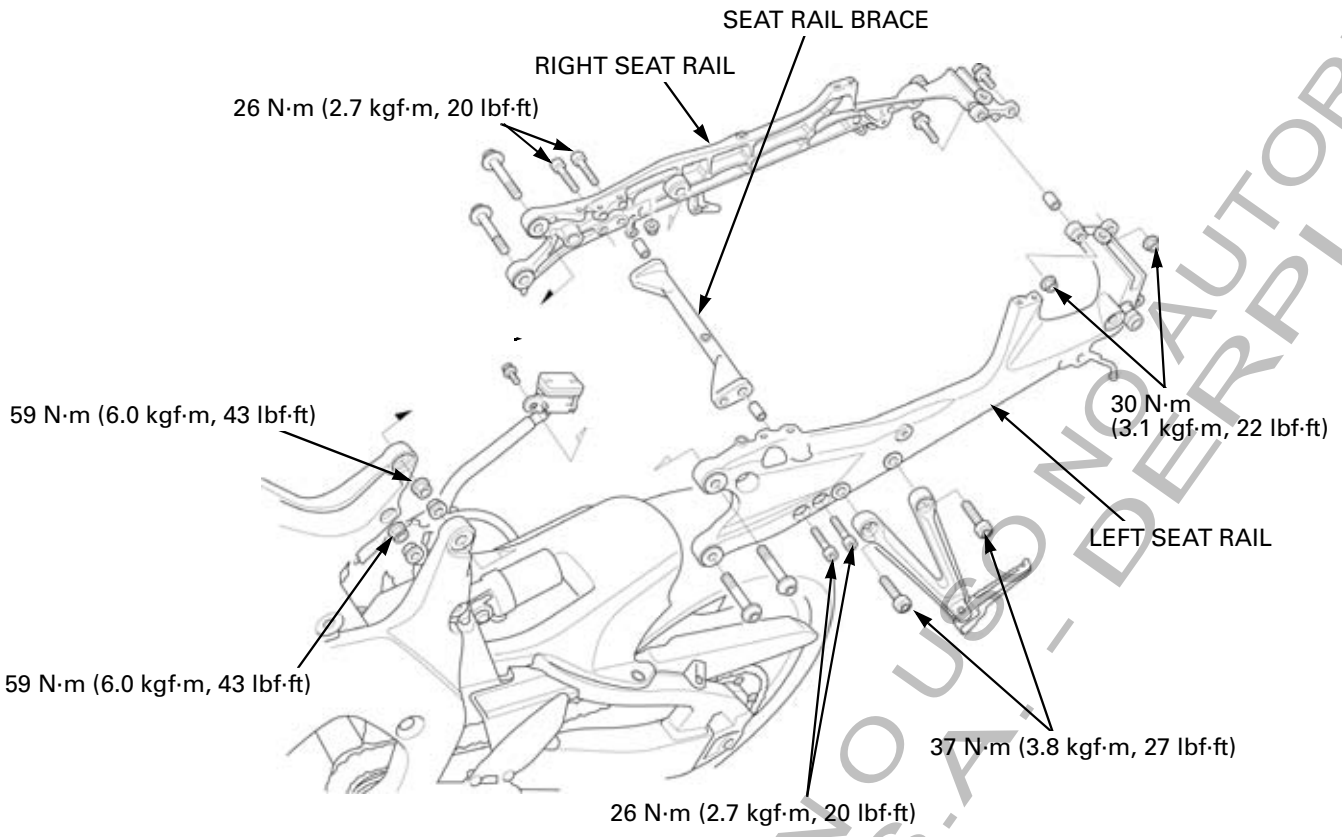
Assemble the seat rail by installing the seat rail assembly flange bolts/nuts.



Install the seat rail brace and then install the socket bolts.



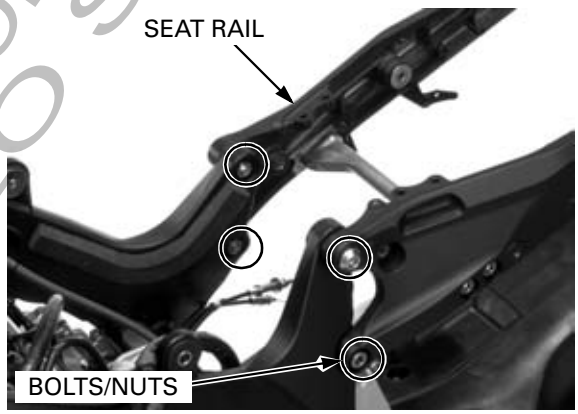
INSTALLATION



Install the seat rail to the frame.

Install the upper mounting bolts/nuts and lower mounting bolts/nuts.
Tighten the bolts and nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE:
Seat rail upper mounting flange nut:
59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)
Seat rail lower mounting flange nut:
59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)



Tighten the four seat rail brace socket bolts and seat rail assembly flange nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE:
Seat rail brace socket bolt:
26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)
Seat rail assembly flange nut:
30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)

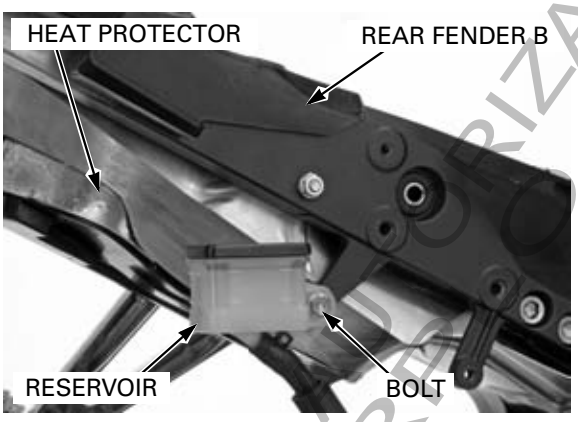
Install the left pillion footpeg bracket and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE:
Pillion footpeg bracket socket bolt:
37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)

Install the rear brake reservoir and tighten the bolt.

Install the following:

- Muffler ('04, '05: page 3-43, After '05: page 3-59)
- Rear fender A and B ('04, '05: page 3-26, After '05: page 3-34)
- Fuel tank (page 6-111)



EXHAUST PIPE/MUFFLER ('04, '05)

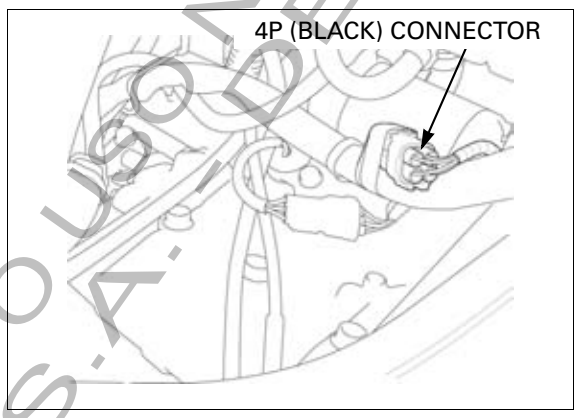
REMOVAL

Remove the following:

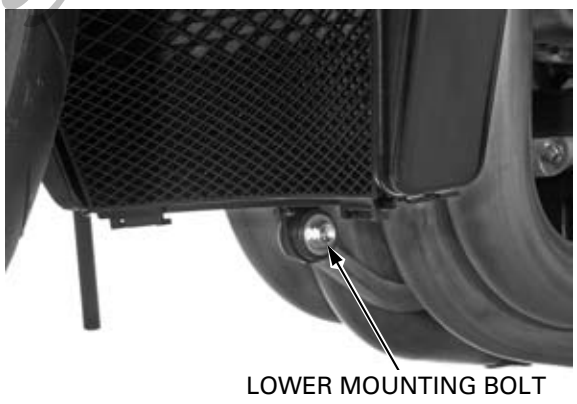
- Top shelter (page 3-23)
- Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9)
- Rear seat cowl (page 3-7)
- Rear fender A (page 3-26)

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

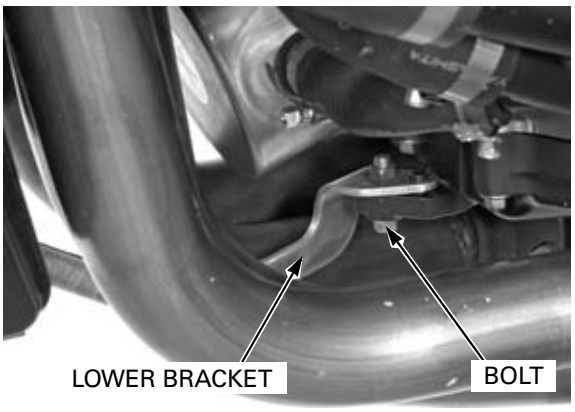
G type only: Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.



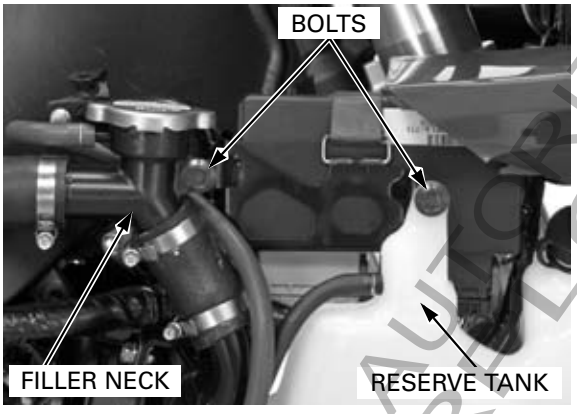
Remove the radiator lower mounting bolt.



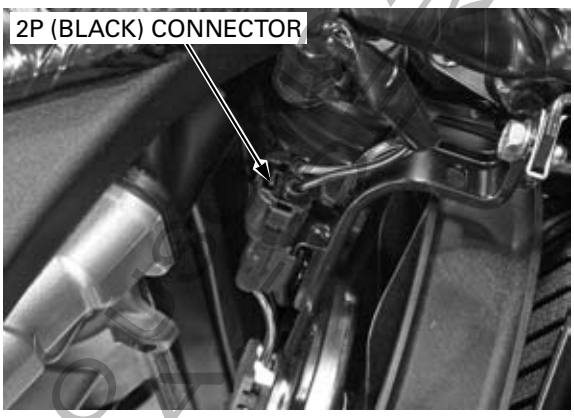
Avoid damaging the radiator fins, remove the bolt and radiator lower bracket from the engine.



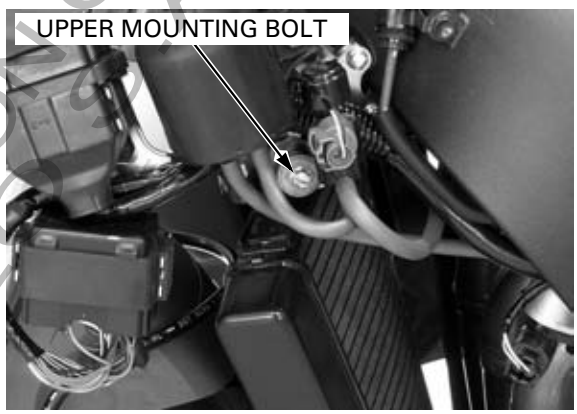
Remove the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt and filler neck mounting bolt.



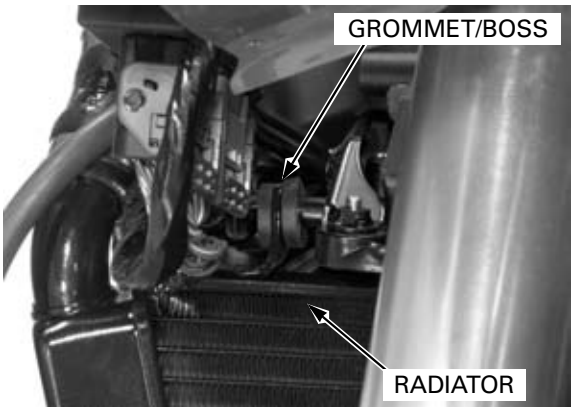
Disconnect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



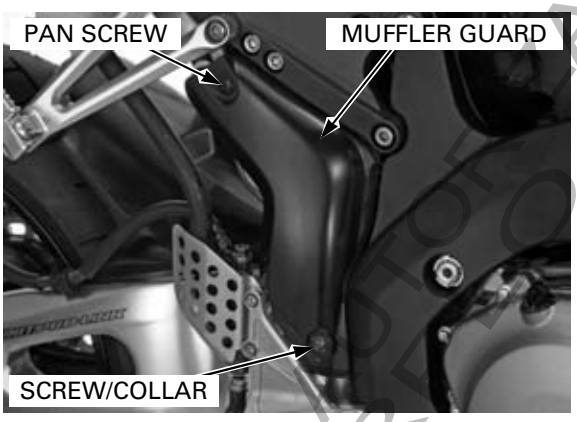
Loosen the radiator upper mounting bolt.



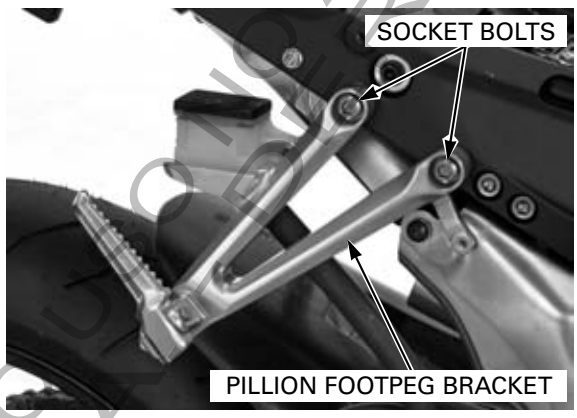
Move the radiator to the right and release the radiator grommet from the bracket boss, then move the radiator downward.



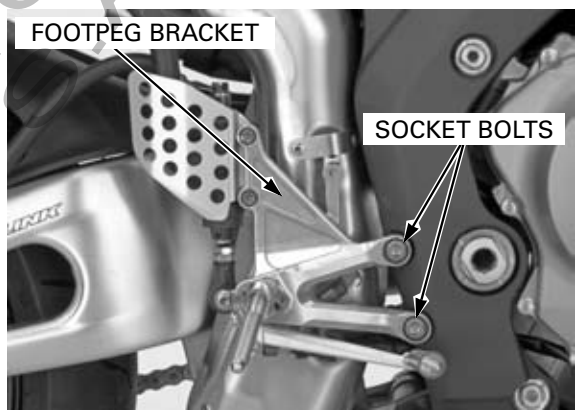
Remove the muffler guard mounting pan screw, collar and screw.
Remove the muffler guard boss from the seat rail bracket grommet, then remove the muffler guard.



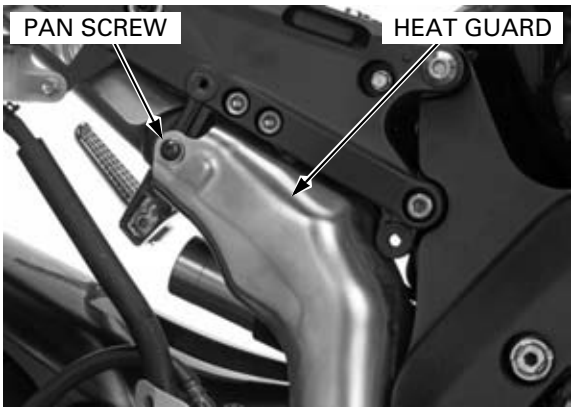
Remove the socket bolts and right pillion footpeg bracket.



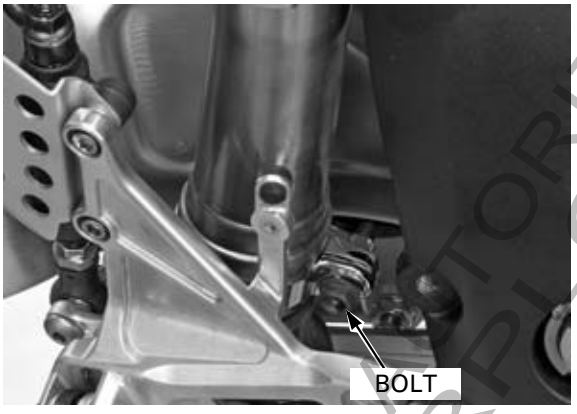
Remove the socket bolts and right rider footpeg bracket.



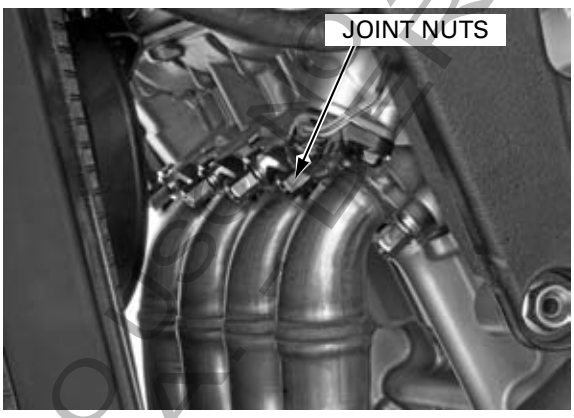
Remove the pan screw and exhaust pipe heat guard.



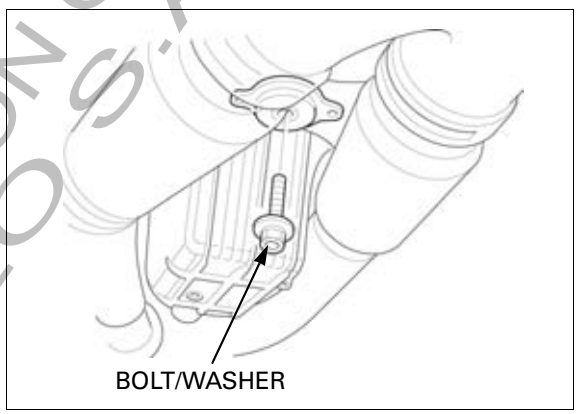
Loosen the exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt.



Remove the exhaust pipe joint nuts.

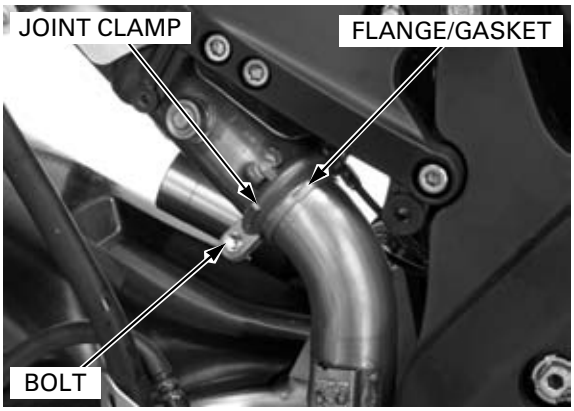


Remove the exhaust pipe mounting bolt/washer, then remove the exhaust pipe.

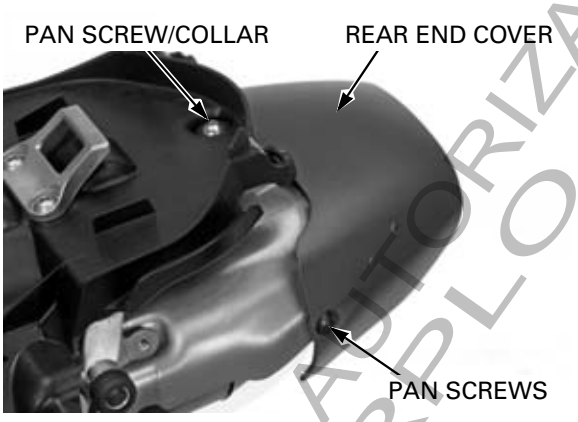


Remove the bolt and exhaust joint pipe upper clamp.

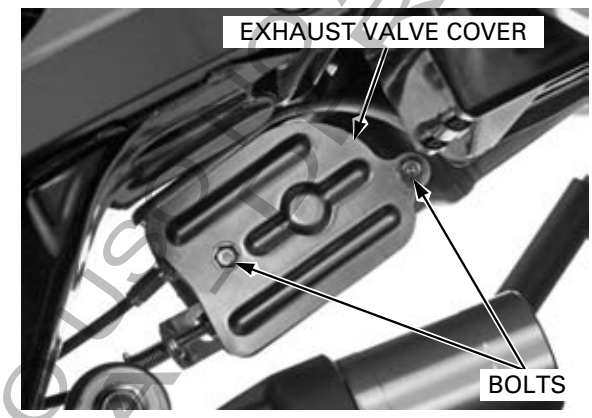
Remove the exhaust joint pipe, gasket and flange.



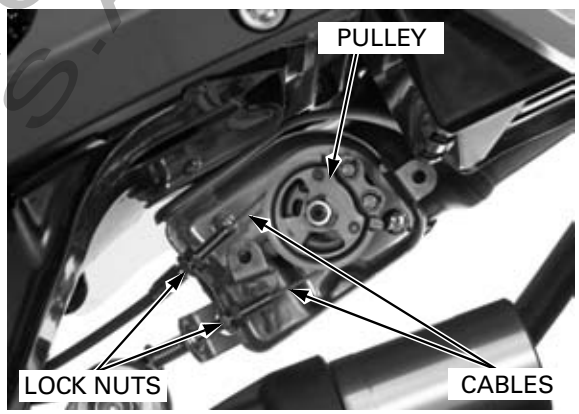
Remove the pan screws, muffler rear end cover and collar.



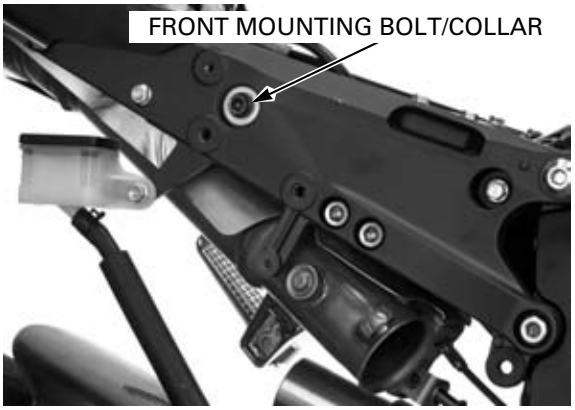
Remove the bolts and exhaust valve cover.



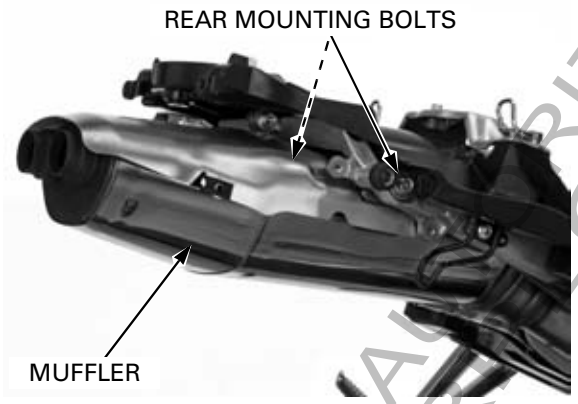
Loosen the cable adjuster lock nuts and remove the exhaust valve control cables from the pulley.



Remove the muffler front mounting bolt and collar.

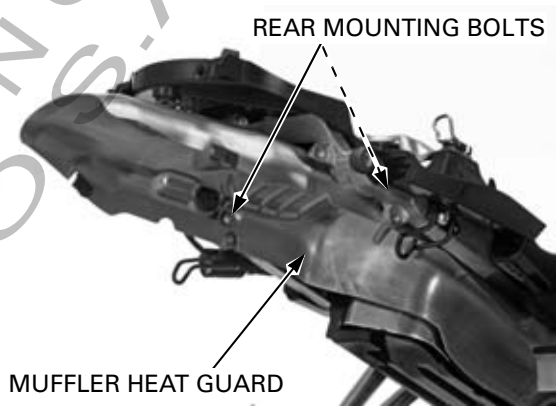


Remove the muffler rear mounting bolts, then remove the muffler assembly.

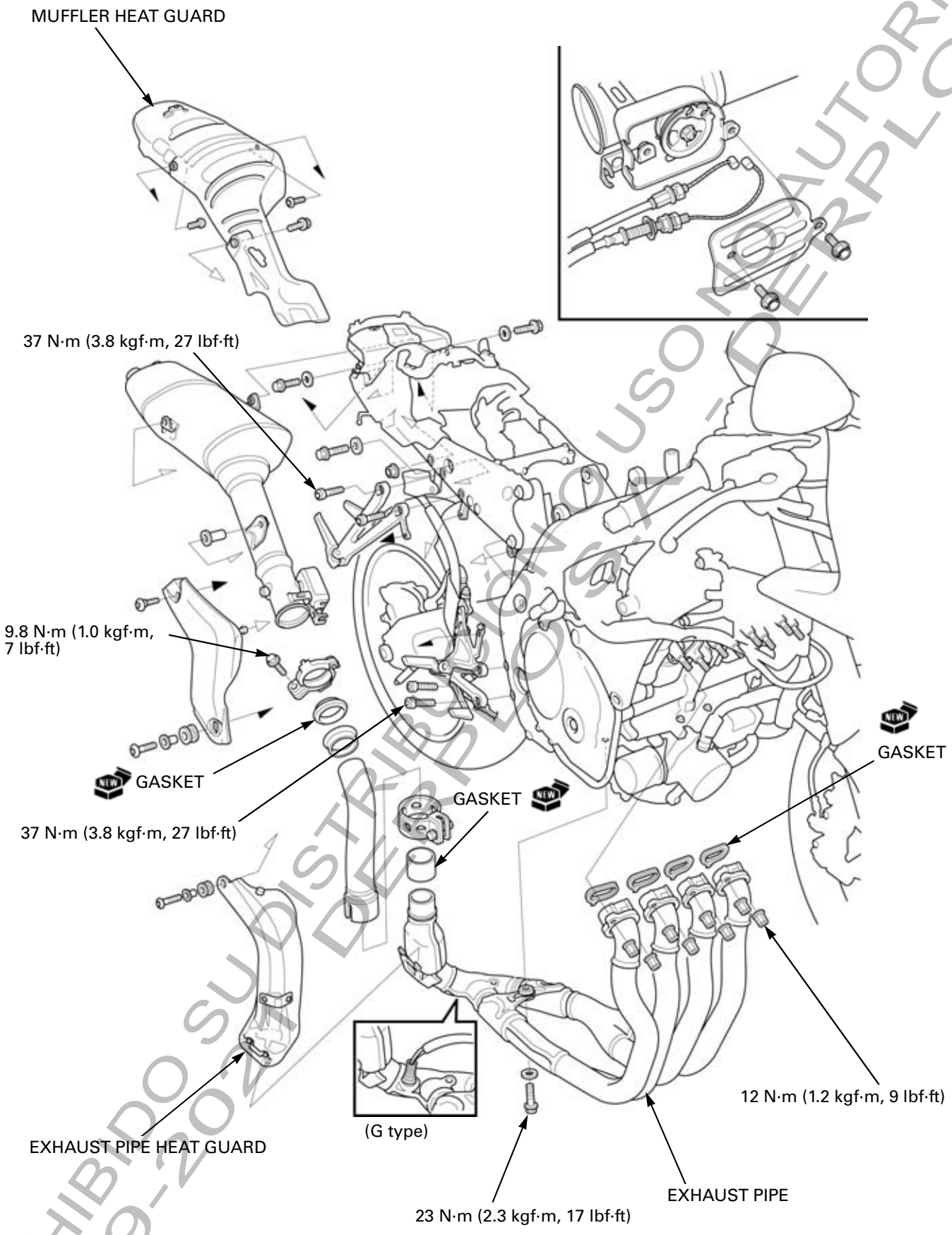


Remove the muffler heat guard front mounting bolt and nut.

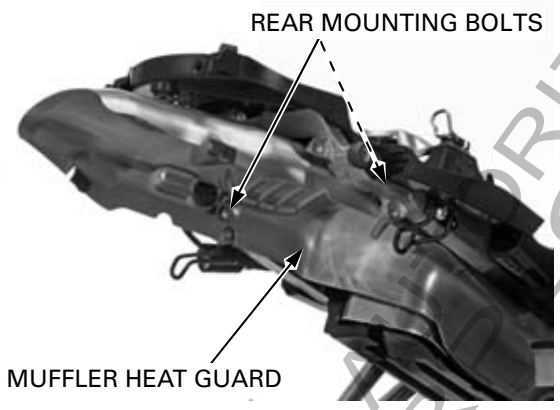
Remove the muffler heat guard rear mounting bolts, then remove the muffler heat guard.



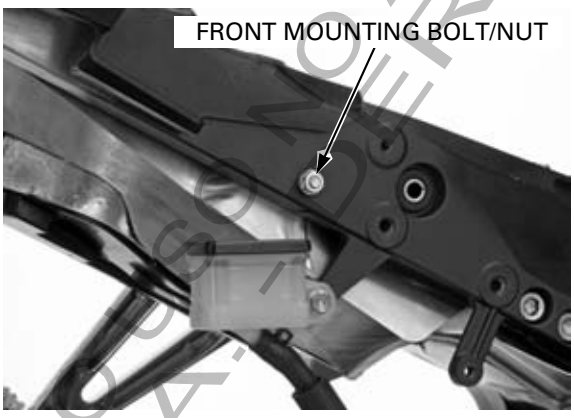
INSTALLATION



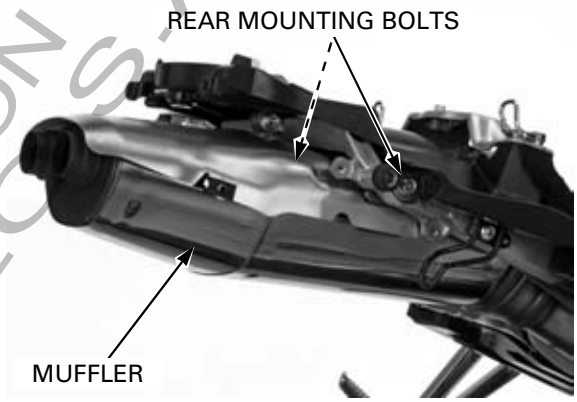
Install the muffler heat guard into the seat rail, then install the muffler heat guard rear mounting bolts.



Install the muffler heat guard front mounting bolt and nut.
Tighten the nut securely.



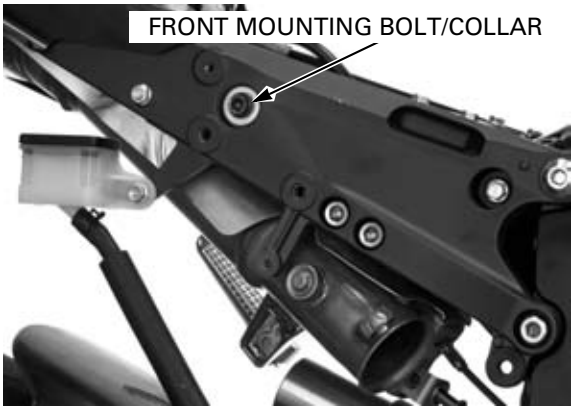
Install the muffler assembly and temporarily install the muffler rear mounting bolts.



Install the muffler front mounting collar and bolt.

Tighten the muffler front mounting bolt securely.

Tighten the muffler rear mounting bolts securely.

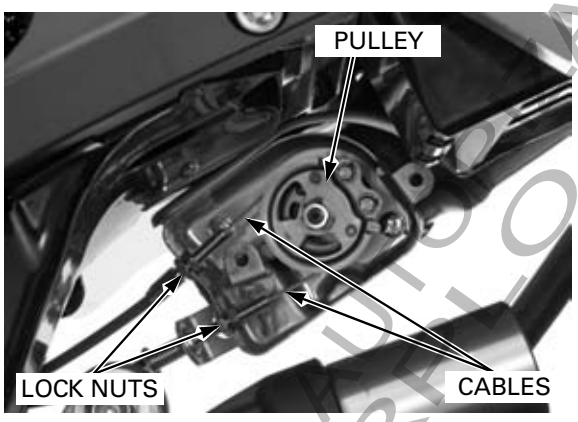


Route the exhaust valve control cable properly, and hook the cable ends with the drive pulley.
Install the pulley onto the exhaust valve shaft.
Tighten the exhaust valve pulley nut to the specified torque.

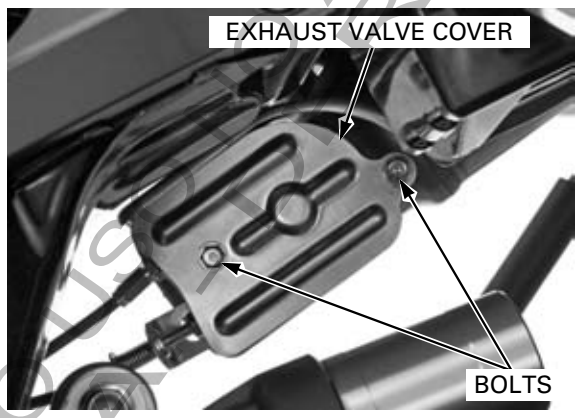
TORQUE: 4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)

Bend the lock tab against the nut.

Adjust the exhaust valve control cables and tighten the lock nuts securely (page 4-38).



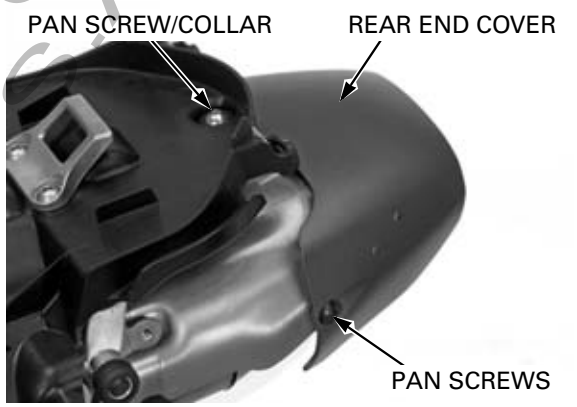
Install the exhaust valve cover and tighten the bolts.



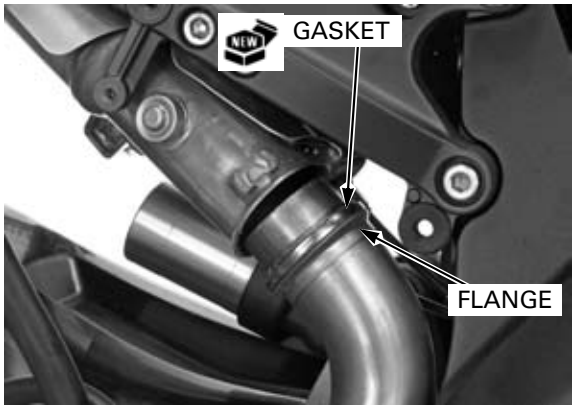
Install the collar between the muffler and rear fender B.

Install the muffler rear end cover and collar.

Install and tighten the pan screws securely.

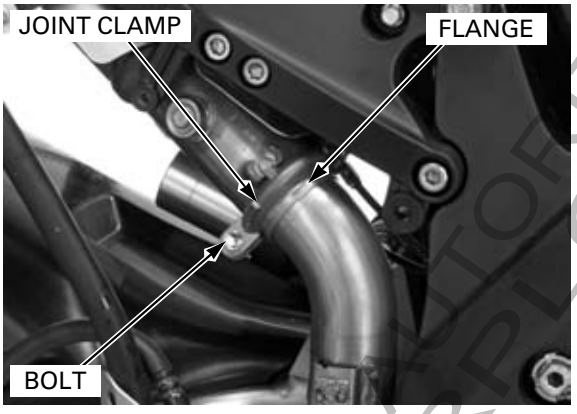


Install the exhaust pipe joint flange and new gasket onto the exhaust joint pipe.



Install the exhaust joint pipe upper clamp while aligning its boss with the groove on the muffler pipe.

Install and temporarily tighten the SH bolt.

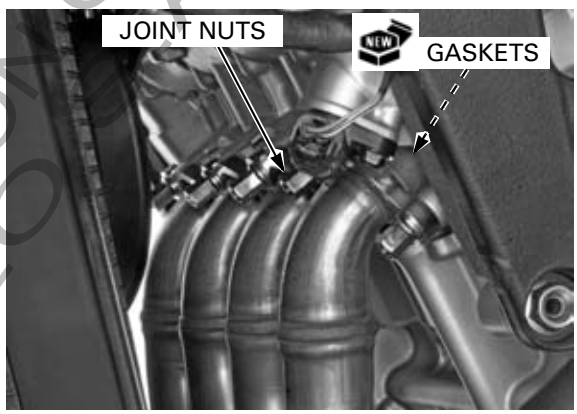


Install new gaskets onto the exhaust ports of the cylinder head.

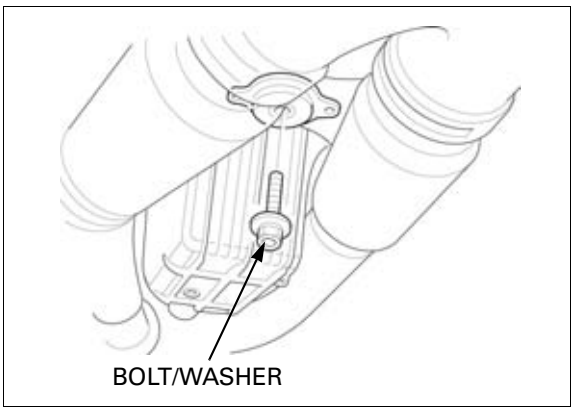
Install a new gasket onto the exhaust pipe.

Install the exhaust pipe assembly into the joint pipe and cylinder head.

Install the exhaust pipe joint nuts.

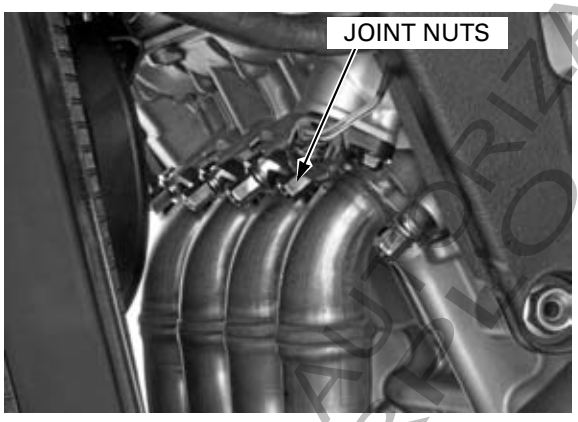


Install the exhaust pipe mounting bolt/washer.



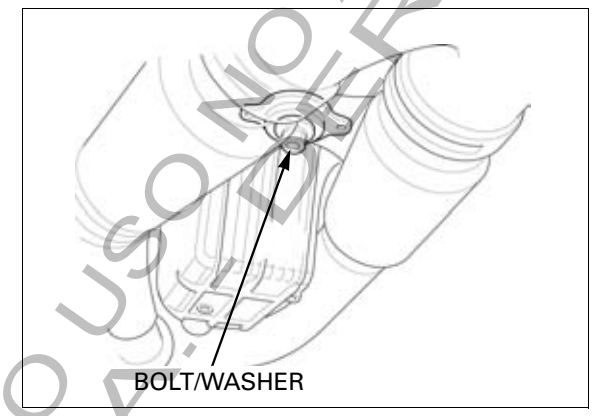
First tighten the exhaust pipe joint nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



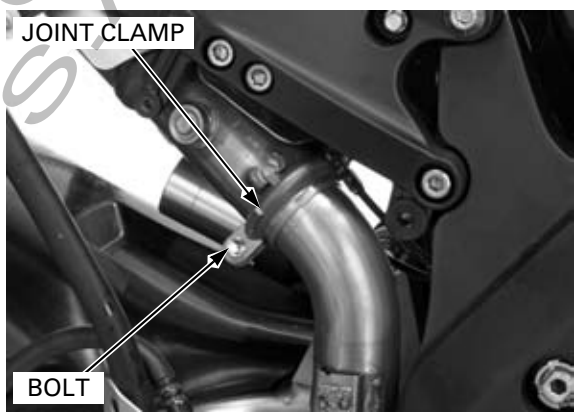
Tighten the exhaust pipe mounting bolt/washer.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)



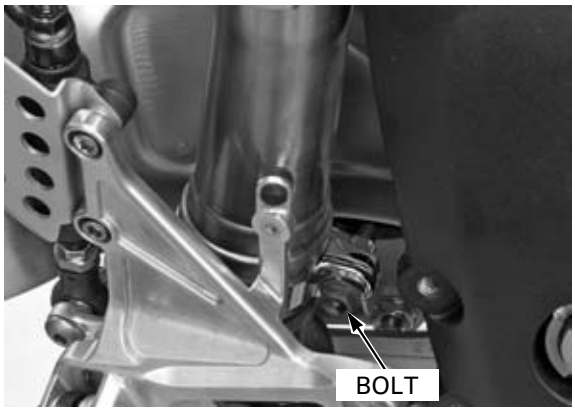
Tighten the exhaust joint pipe upper clamp SH bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

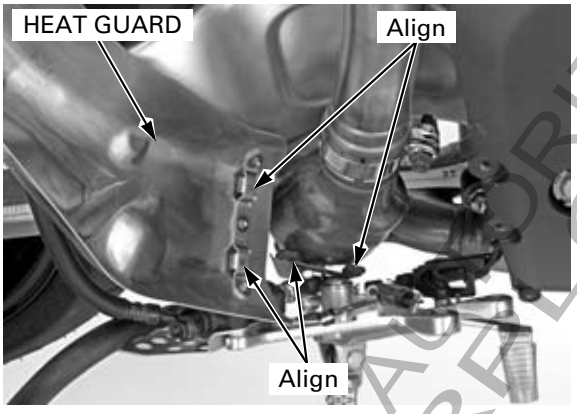


Tighten the exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt to the specified torque.

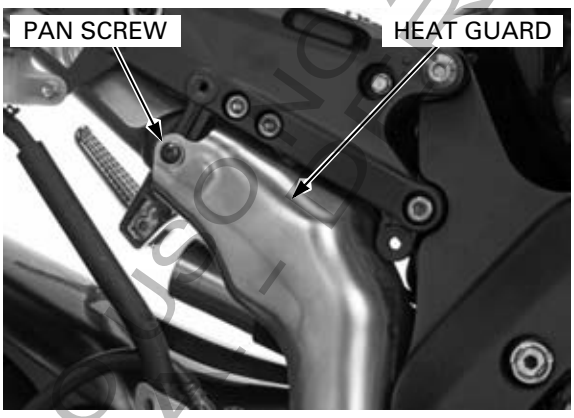
TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



Install the exhaust pipe heat guard while aligning its grooves with the tabs on the exhaust pipe.

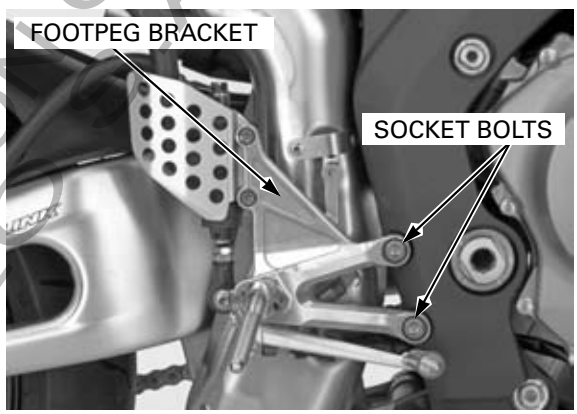


Install and tighten the exhaust pipe heat guard mounting pan screw.



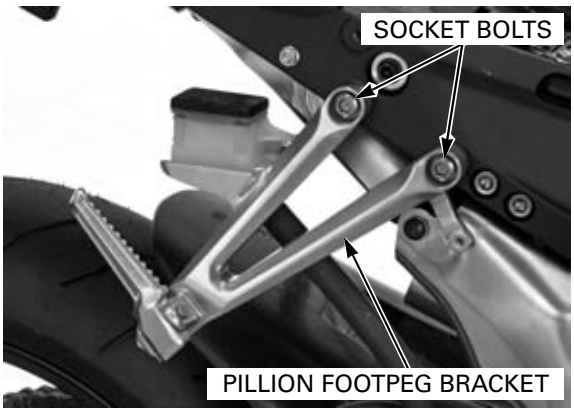
Install the right rider footpeg bracket onto the frame and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)

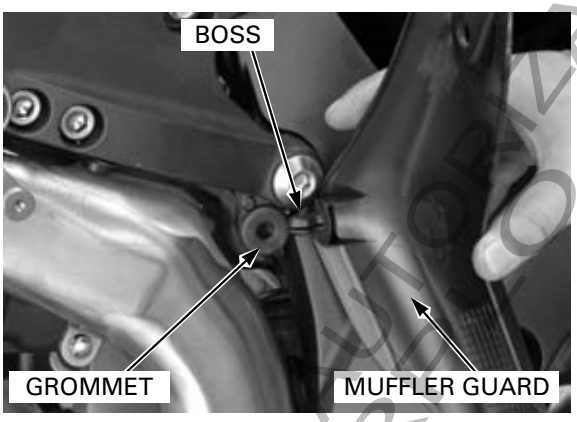


Install the right pillion footpeg bracket onto the seat rail, then tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

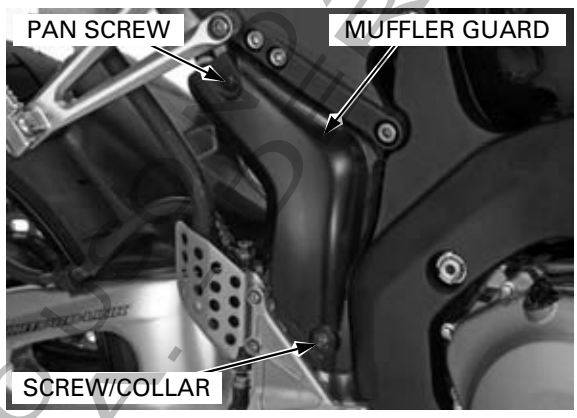
TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)



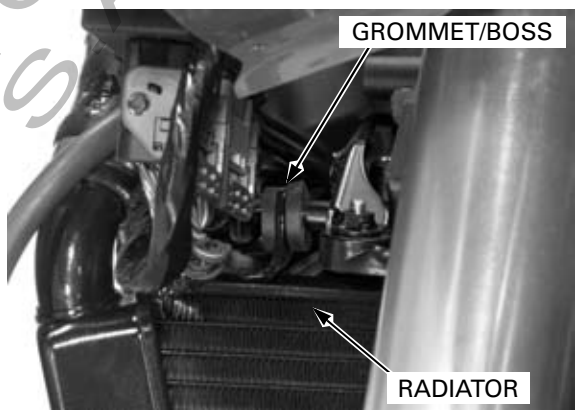
Install the muffler guard while aligning it boss with the grommet onto the seat rail.



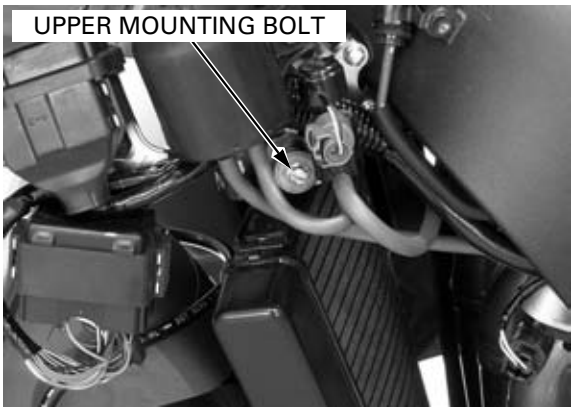
Install the pan screw, collar and screw, then tighten the screws securely.



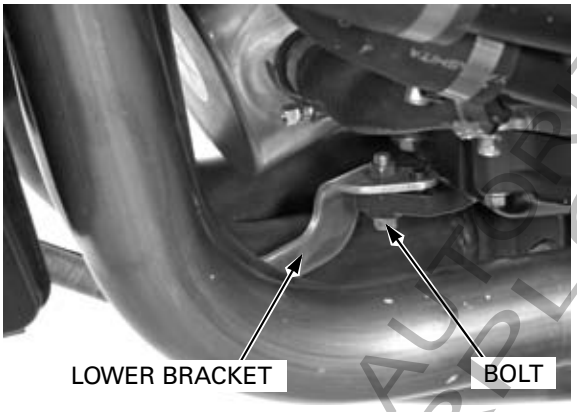
Install the radiator onto the bracket while aligning the grommet and frame boss.



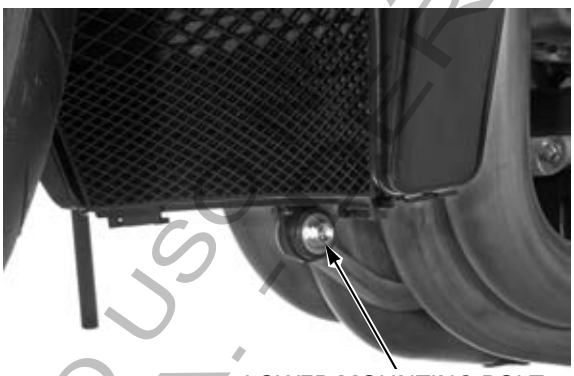
Install and tighten the radiator upper mounting bolt.



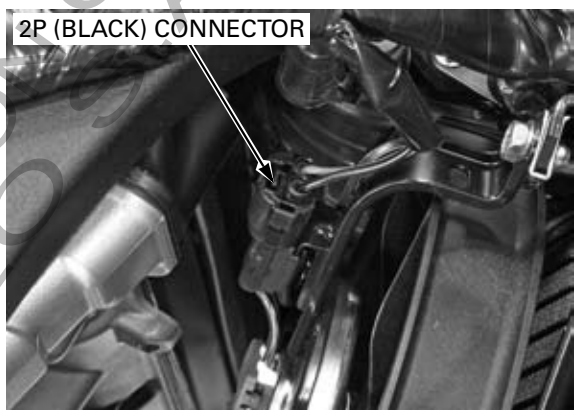
Install the radiator lower bracket to the engine and tighten the bolt.



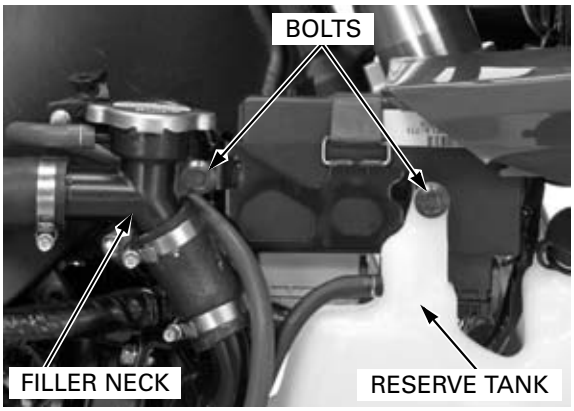
Install and tighten the radiator lower mounting bolt.



Connect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



Install and tighten the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt and filler neck mounting bolt.

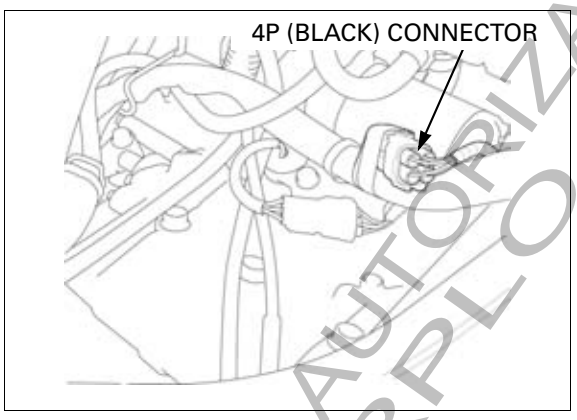


G type only: Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.

Close the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Install the following:

– Top shelter (page 3-23)
– Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9)
– Rear fender A (page 3-34)
– Rear seat cowl (page 3-7)



EXHAUST PIPE/MUFFLER (AFTER '05)

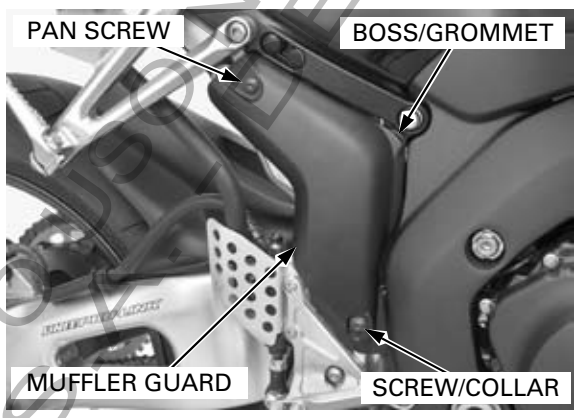
MUFFLER REMOVAL

Remove the following:

If the muffler won't be disassembled, remove the EGCV servomotor with the cables connected.

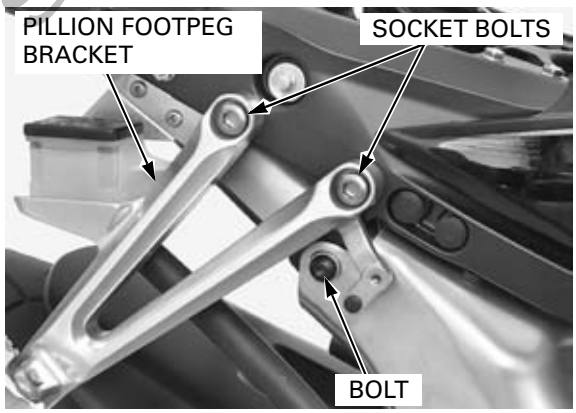
– EGCV servomotor (page 6-165)
– Rear fender A (page 3-34)

Remove the muffler guard mounting pan screw, collar and screw.
Remove the muffler guard boss from the seat rail grommet, then remove the muffler guard.



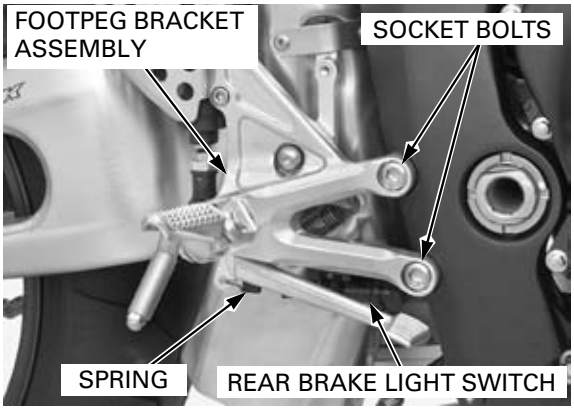
Remove the socket bolts and right pillion footpeg bracket.

Remove the exhaust pipe heat guard upper mounting bolt.

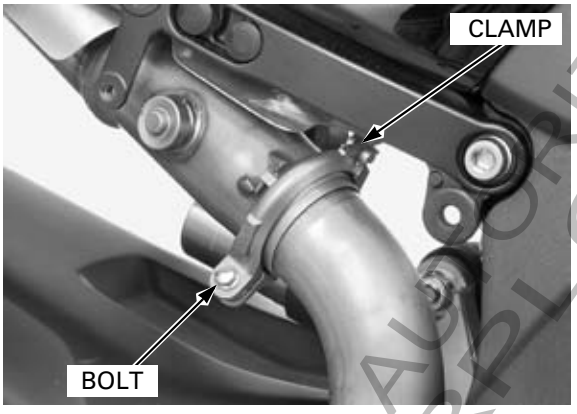


Remove the spring and rear brake light switch from the right rider footpeg bracket.

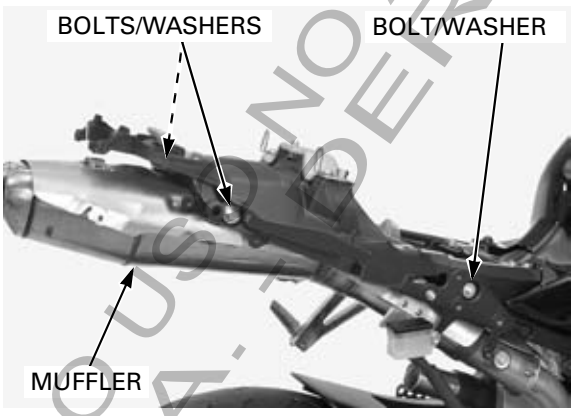
Remove the socket bolts and right rider footpeg bracket/exhaust pipe heat guard assembly with the brake hoses connected.



Remove the bolt and exhaust joint pipe upper clamp.

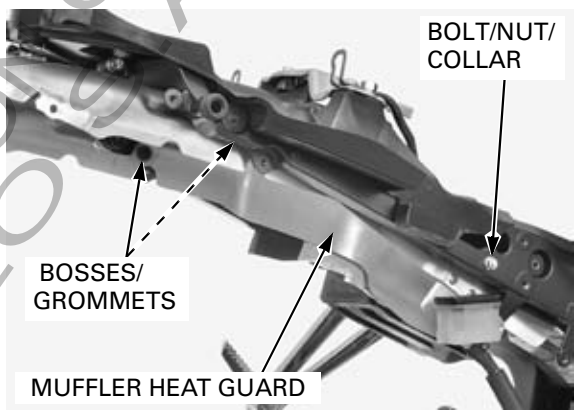


Remove the muffler mounting bolts/washers, then remove the muffler and gasket.



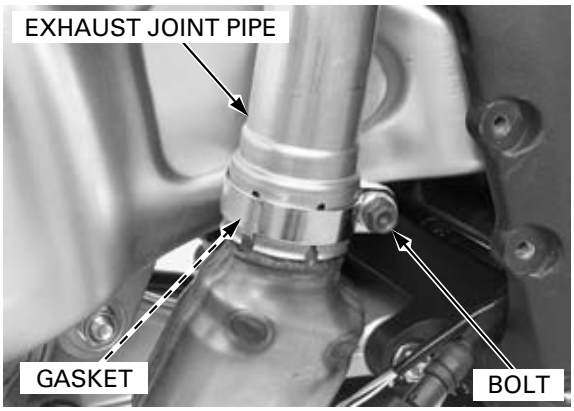
Remove the muffler heat guard front mounting bolt, nut and collar.

Remove the muffler heat guard by releasing its grommets from the seat rail bosses.

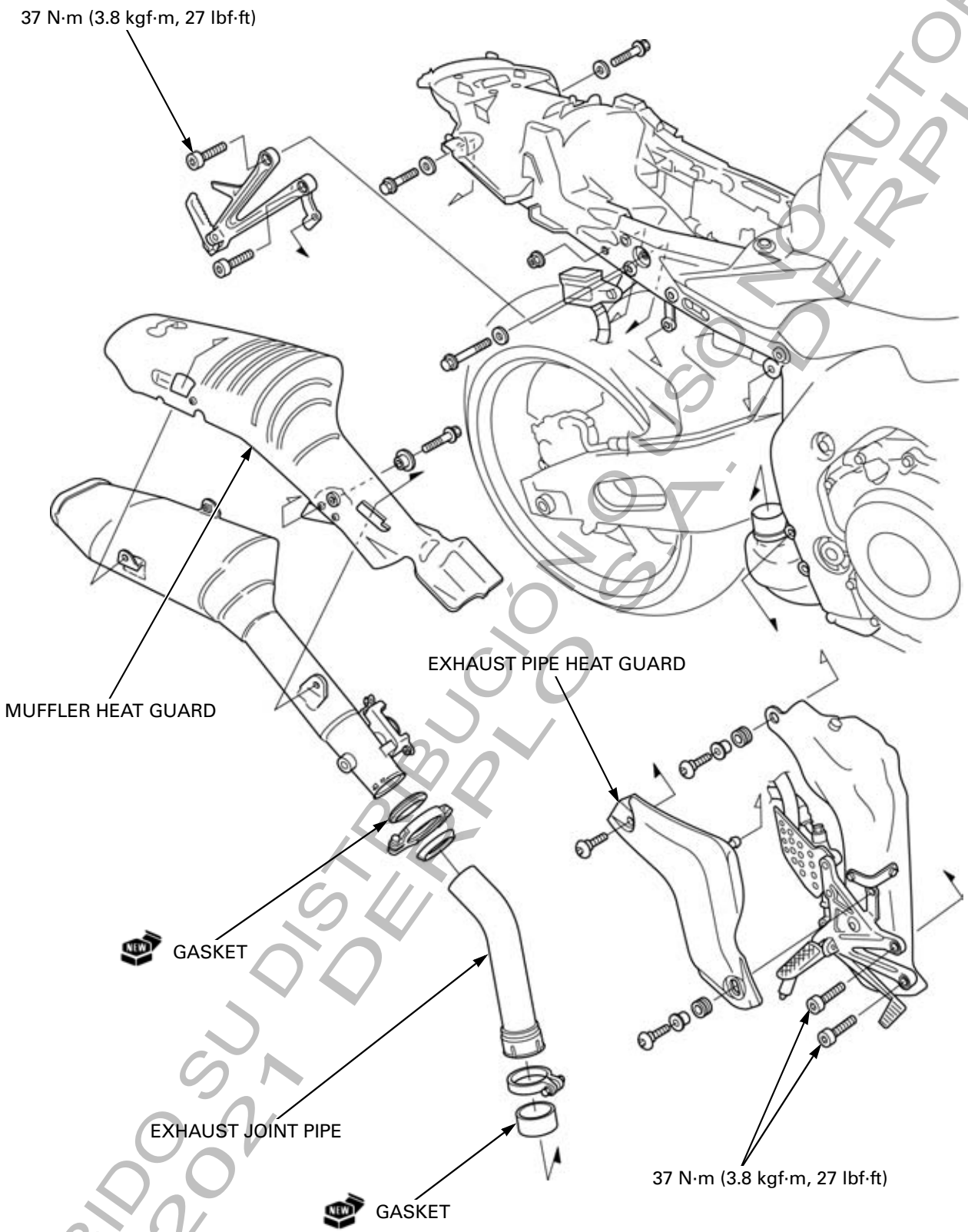


Loosen the exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt.

Remove the exhaust joint pipe and gasket.

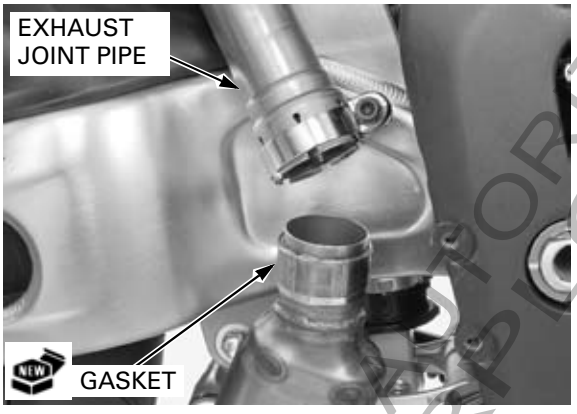


MUFFLER INSTALLATION

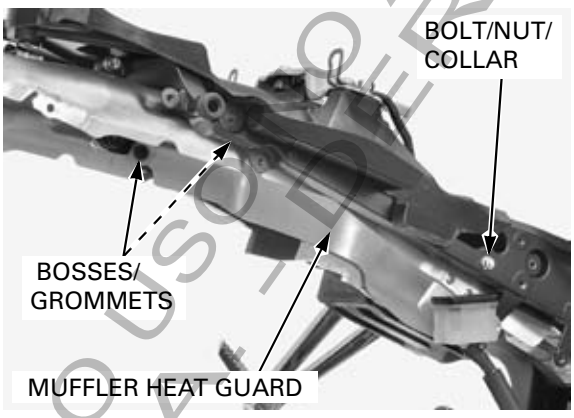


Install a new gasket onto the exhaust pipe.

Temporarily install the exhaust joint pipe onto the exhaust pipe.

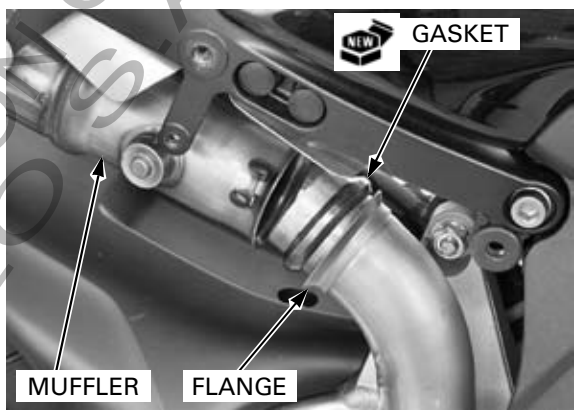


Install the muffler heat guard by aligning its grommets with the seat rail bosses.
Install the collar, bolt and tighten the nut.

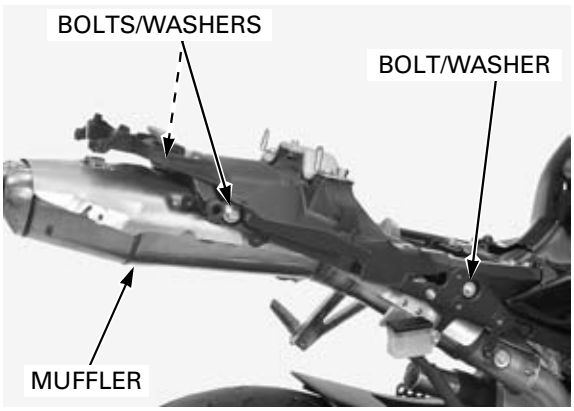


Install the exhaust pipe joint flange and new gasket onto the exhaust joint pipe.

Install the muffler.



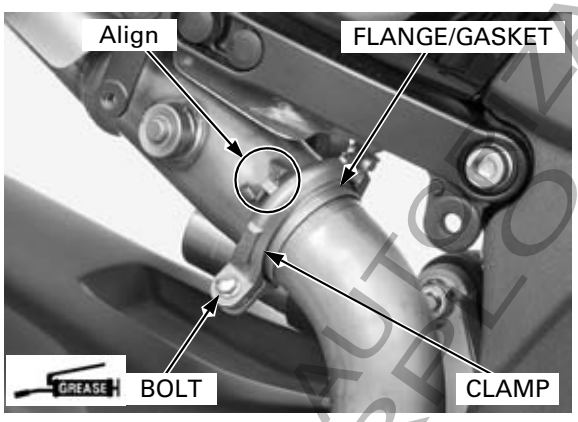
Tighten the muffler mounting bolts/washers.



Install the exhaust joint pipe clamp while aligning its boss with the groove on the muffler pipe.

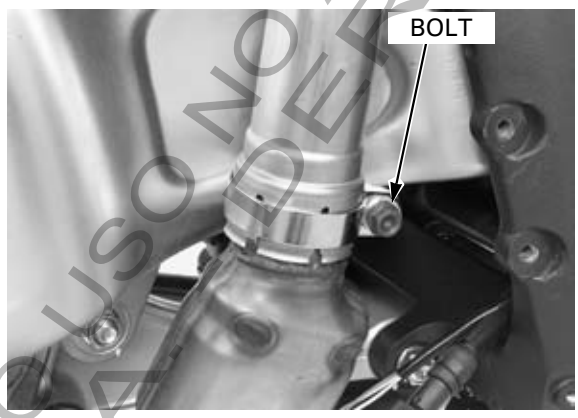
Apply grease to the exhaust joint pipe upper clamp SH bolt threads.
Install and tighten the exhaust joint pipe upper clamp SH bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



Tighten the exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt to the specified torque.

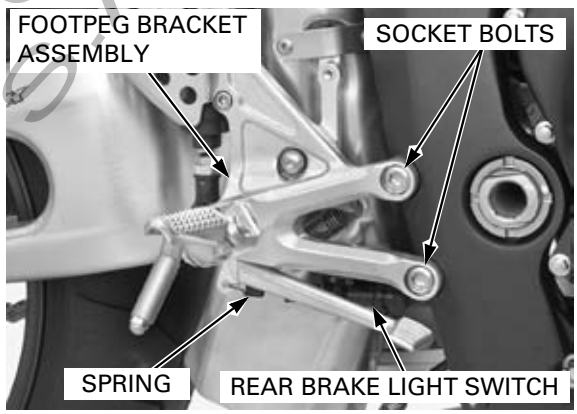
TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



Install the right rider footpeg bracket/exhaust pipe heat guard assembly onto the frame and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)

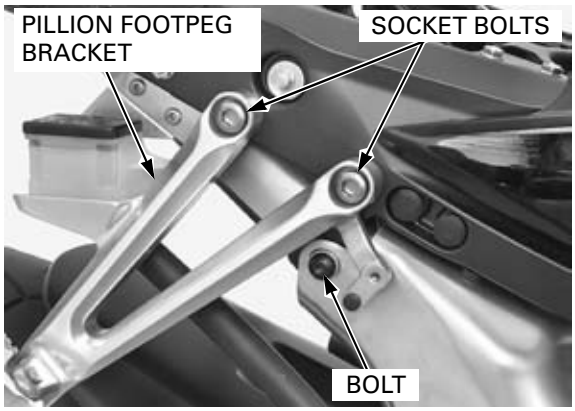
Install the rear brake light switch and spring to the right rider footpeg bracket.



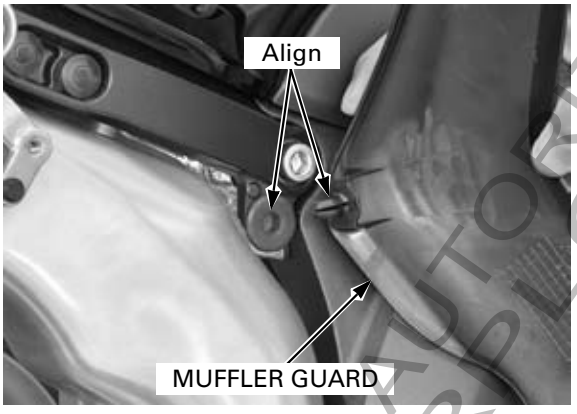
Tighten the exhaust pipe heat guard upper mounting bolt.

Install the right pillion footpeg bracket onto the seat rail, then tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)



Install the muffler guard while aligning its boss with the grommet onto the seat rail.

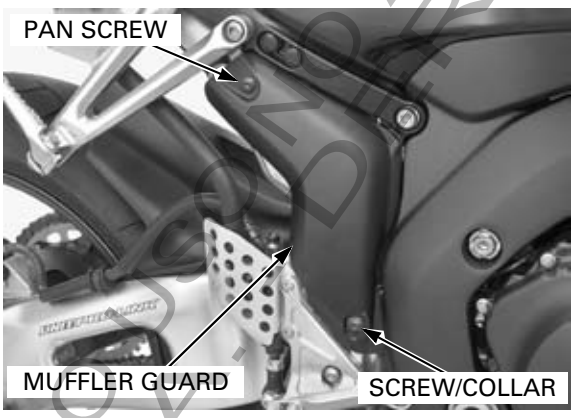


Install the pan screw, collar and screw, then tighten the screws securely.

Install the following:

– EGCV servomotor (page 6-165)
– Rear fender A (page 3-34)

When the exhaust valve control cables have been disconnected, adjust the cables and tighten the adjusting nuts securely (page 4-40).

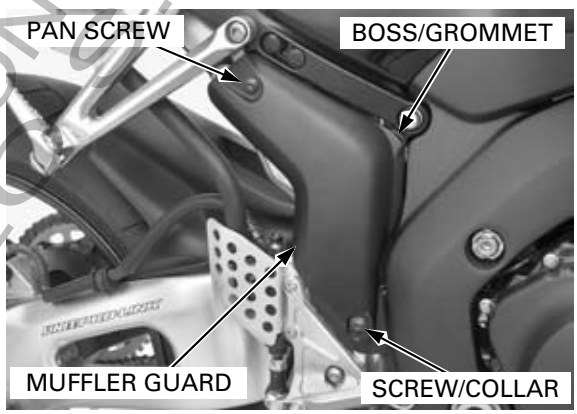


EXHAUST PIPE REMOVAL

Remove the following:

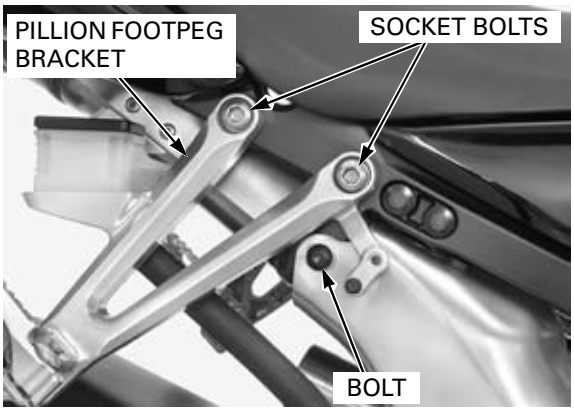
– Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14)
– O_2 sensor (page 6-153)

Remove the muffler guard mounting pan screw, collar and screw.
Remove the muffler guard boss from the seat rail grommet, then remove the muffler guard.



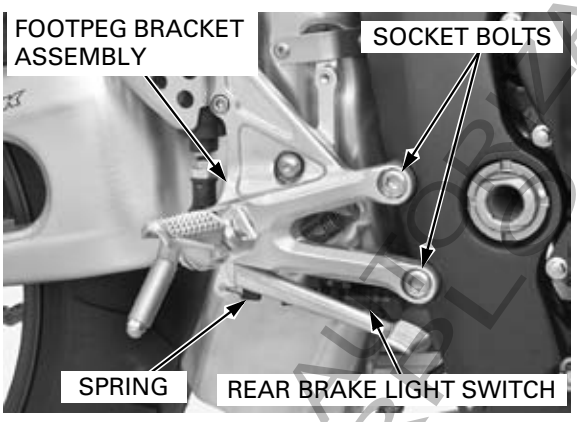
Remove the socket bolts and right pillion footpeg bracket.

Remove the exhaust pipe heat guard upper mounting bolt.

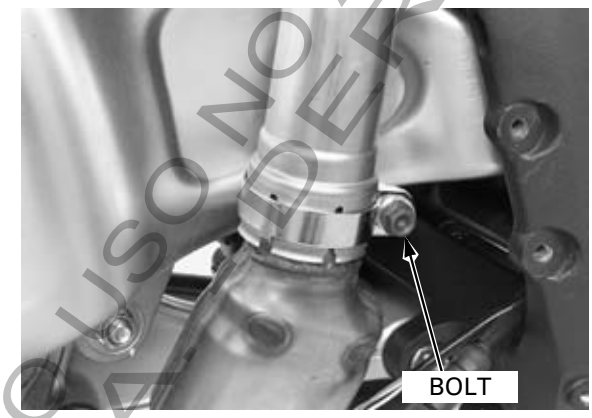


Remove the spring and rear brake light switch from the right rider footpeg bracket.

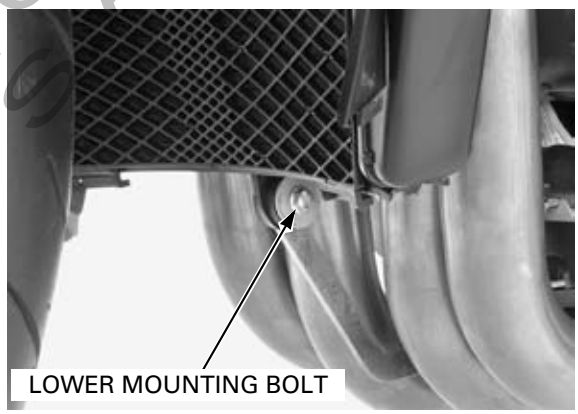
Remove the socket bolts and right rider footpeg bracket/exhaust pipe heat guard assembly with the brake hoses connected.



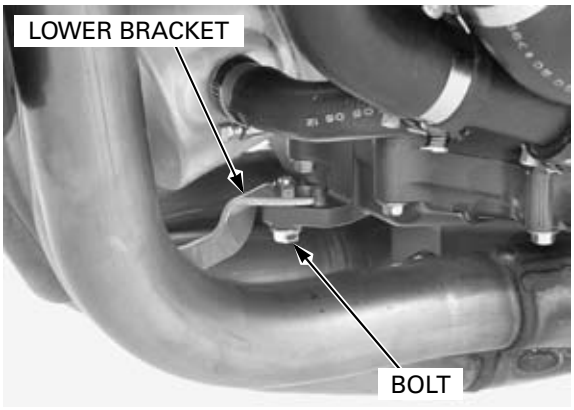
Loosen the exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt.



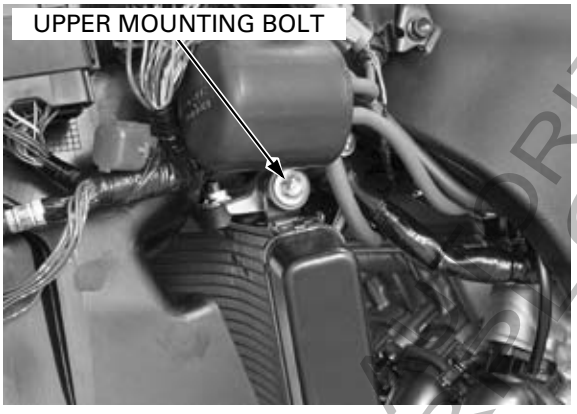
Remove the radiator lower mounting bolt.



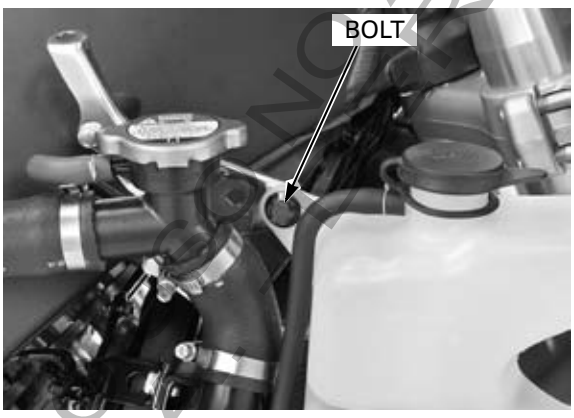
Avoid damaging the radiator fins, remove the bolt and radiator lower bracket from the engine.



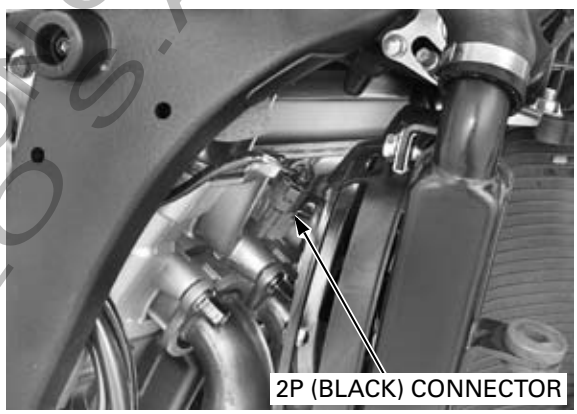
Remove the radiator upper mounting bolt.



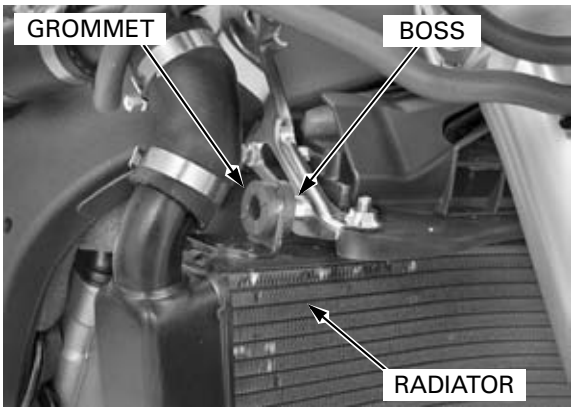
Remove the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt.



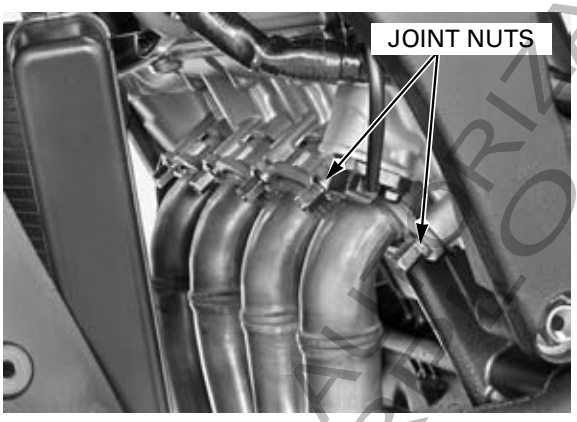
Disconnect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



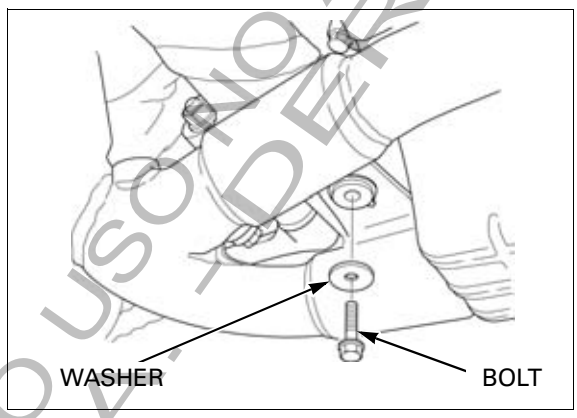
Move the radiator to the right and release the radiator grommet from the bracket boss, then move the radiator downward.



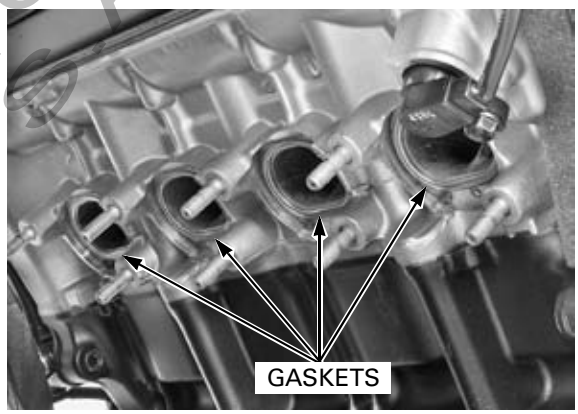
Remove the exhaust pipe joint nuts.



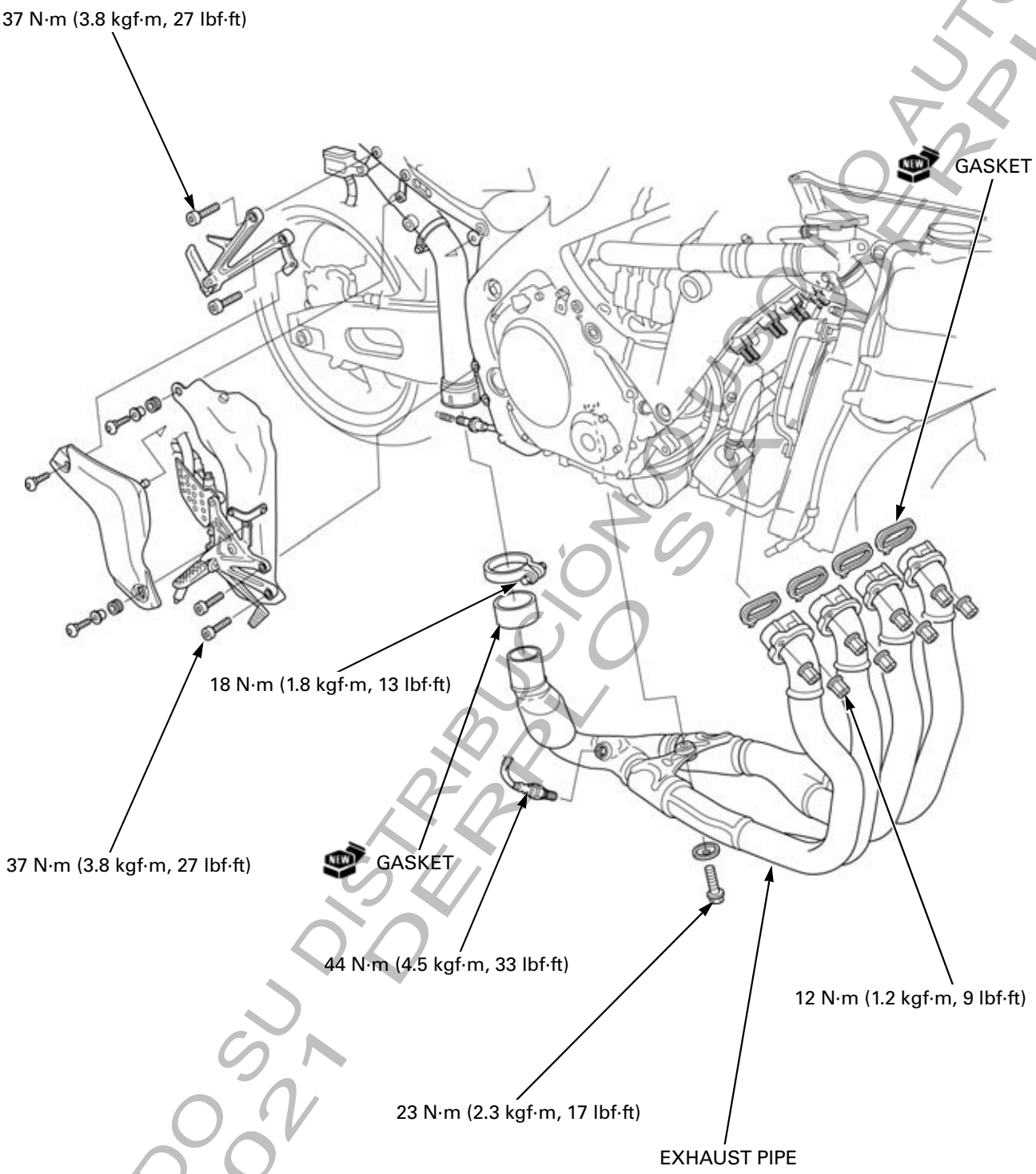
Remove the exhaust pipe mounting bolt and washer, then remove the exhaust pipe.



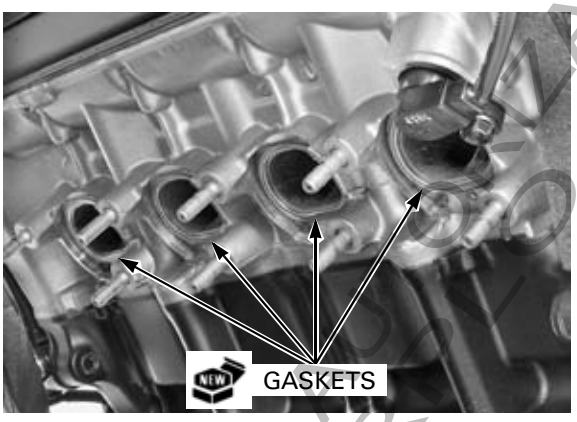
Remove the gaskets from the exhaust ports.



EXHAUST PIPE INSTALLATION



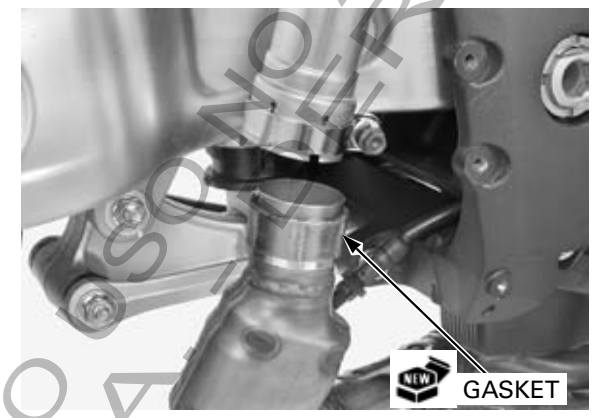
Install new gaskets to the exhaust ports.



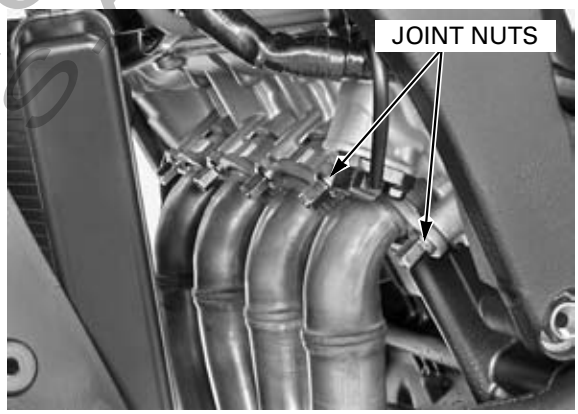
Install a new gasket onto the exhaust pipe.

Install the exhaust pipe.

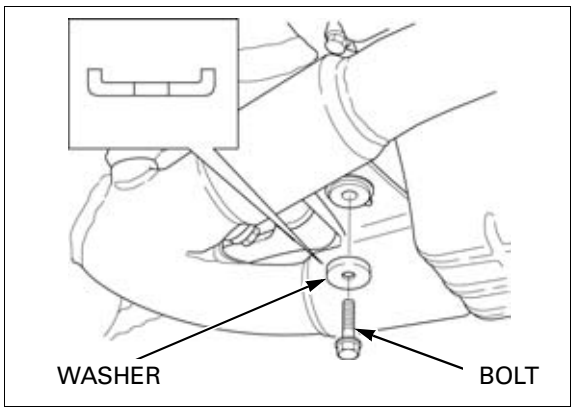
Be careful not to damage the exhaust pipe gasket.



Loosely install the exhaust pipe joint nuts.

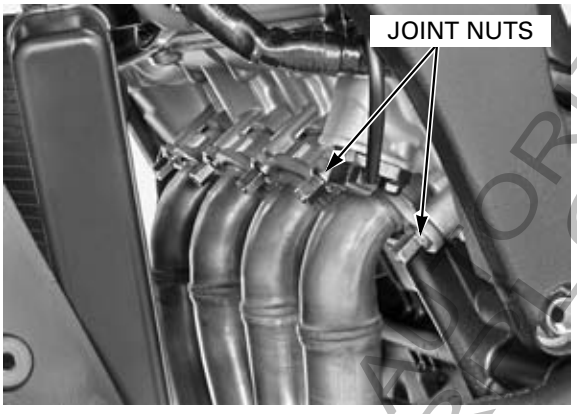


Install the exhaust pipe mounting bolt and washer but do not tighten them yet.



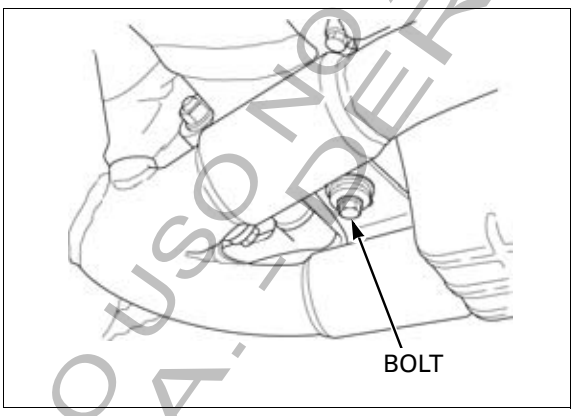
First tighten the exhaust pipe joint nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



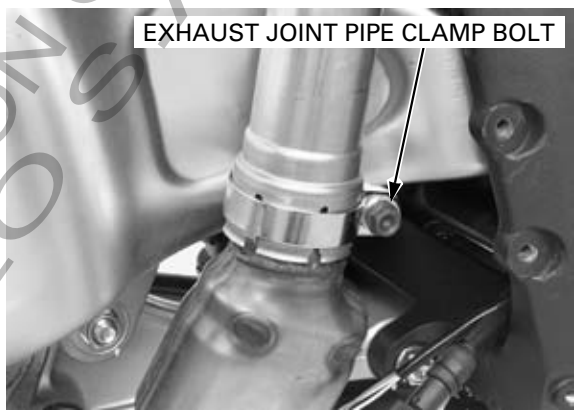
Tighten the exhaust pipe mounting bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

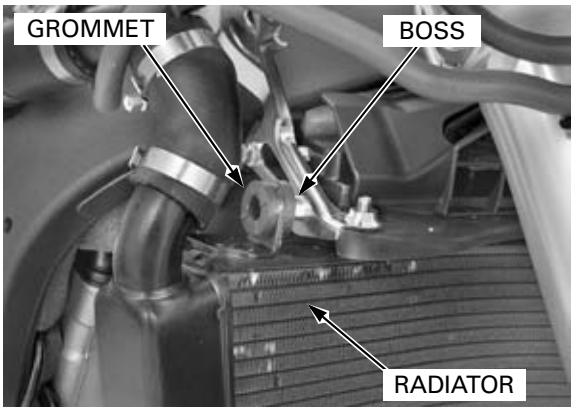


Tighten the exhaust joint pipe lower clamp bolt to the specified torque.

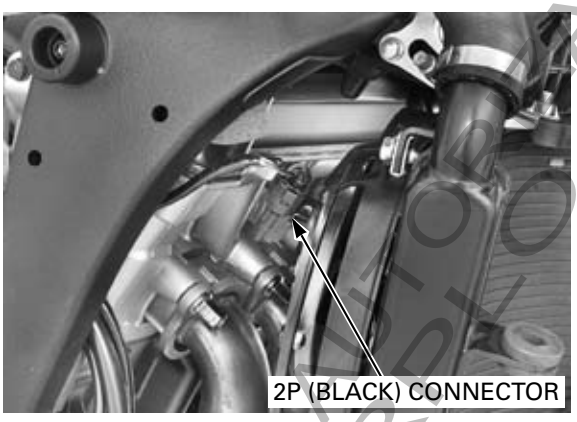
TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



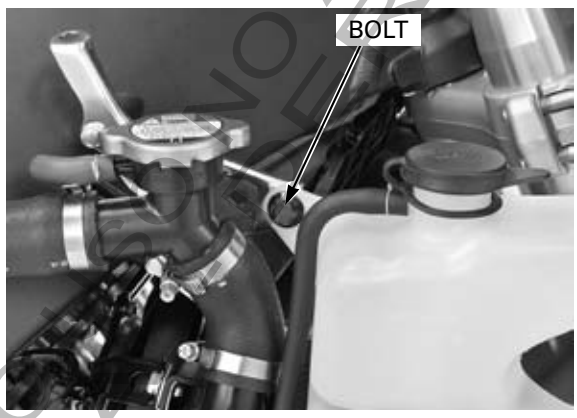
Install the radiator onto the bracket while aligning the grommet and frame boss.



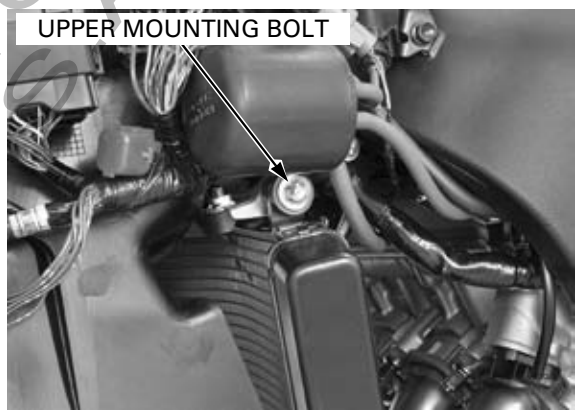
Connect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



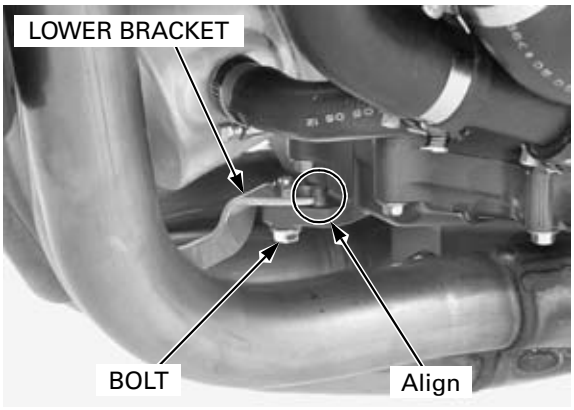
Install and tighten the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt.



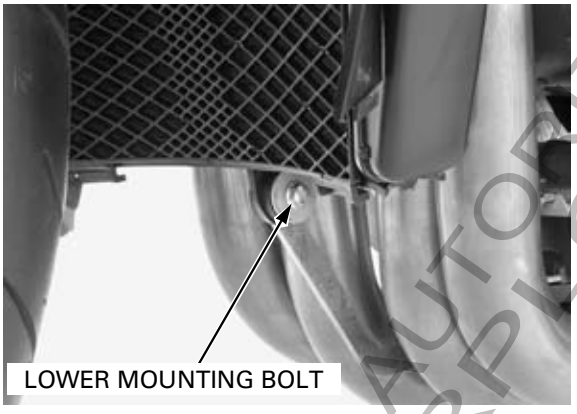
Install and tighten the radiator upper mounting bolt.



Install the radiator lower bracket to the engine and tighten the bolt.



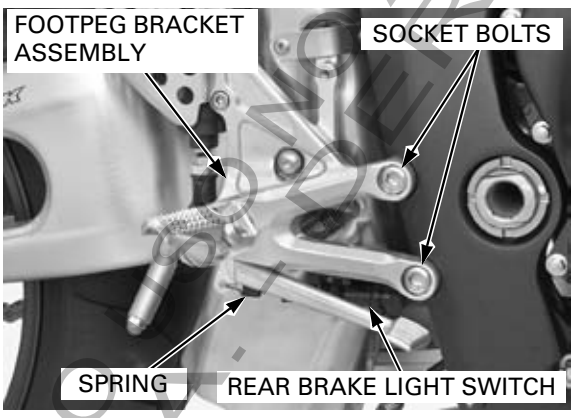
Install and tighten the radiator lower mounting bolt.



Install the right rider footpeg bracket/exhaust pipe heat guard assembly onto the frame and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)

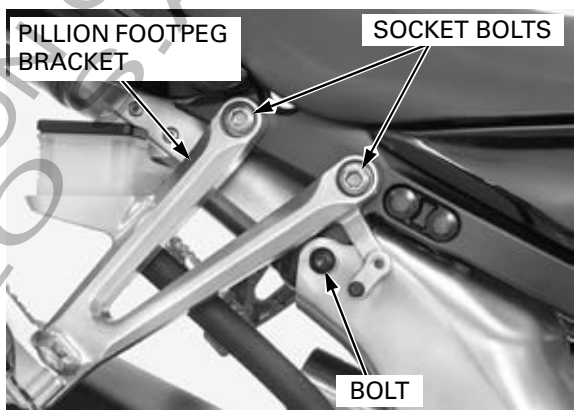
Install the rear brake light switch and spring to the right rider footpeg bracket.



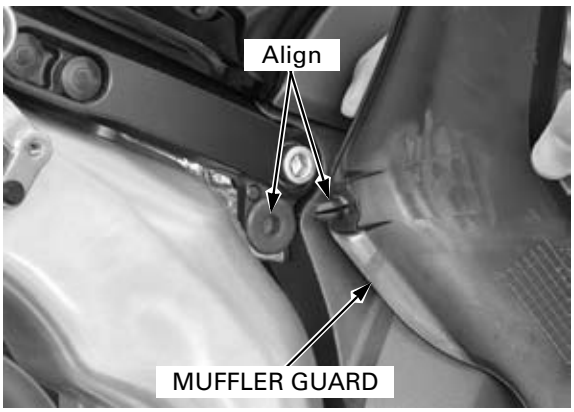
Tighten the exhaust pipe heat guard upper mounting bolt.

Install the right pillion footpeg bracket onto the seat rail, then tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)



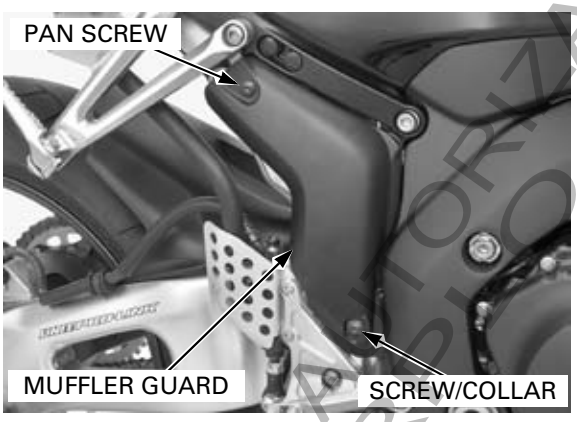
Install the muffler guard while aligning its boss with the grommet onto the seat rail.



Install the pan screw, collar and screw, then tighten the screws securely.

Install the following:

– O_2 sensor (page 6-153)
– Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14)



MEMO

4. MAINTENANCE

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- Place the motorcycle on a level ground before starting any work.
- The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in and enclosed area.

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle grip free play			2 – 4 mm (1/16 – 3/16 in)
Spark plug	NGK		IMR9C-9HES
	DENSO		VUH27ES
Spark plug gap			0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)
Valve clearance	IN		0.16 ± 0.03 mm (0.006 ± 0.001 in)
	EX		0.30 ± 0.03 mm (0.012 ± 0.001 in)
Engine oil capacity	After draining		3.0 liter (3.2 US qt, 2.6 Imp qt)
	After oil filter change		3.1 liter (3.3 US qt, 2.7 Imp qt)
Recommended engine oil			Honda "4-stroke motorcycle oil" or equivalent API service classification SG or higher (except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label) Viscosity: SAE 10W–30 JASO T 903 standard: MA
Engine idle speed			1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50VM2-120ZB
		RK	RK50GFOZ1-120LJFZ
	Drive chain slack		25 – 35 mm (1 – 1-3/8 in)
Recommended brake fluid			DOT 4
Recommended clutch fluid			DOT 4
Tire size		Front	120/70 ZR 17 M/C (58W)
		Rear	190/50 ZR 17 M/C (73W)
Tire brand	Bridgestone	Front	BT014F RADIAL G
		Rear	BT014R RADIAL G
	Pirelli	Front	DIABLO CORSA H
		Rear	DIABLO CORSA H
Tire air pressure	Driver only	Front	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)
		Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)
	Driver and passenger	Front	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)
		Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)
Minimum tire tread depth		Front	1.5 mm (0.06 in)
		Rear	2.0 mm (0.08 in)

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle grip free play			2 – 4 mm (1/16 – 3/16 in)
Spark plug	NGK		IMR9C-9HES
	DENSO		VUH27ES
Spark plug gap			0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)
Valve clearance	IN		0.16 ± 0.03 mm (0.006 ± 0.001 in)
	EX		0.30 ± 0.03 mm (0.012 ± 0.001 in)
Engine oil capacity	After draining		3.0 liter (3.2 US qt, 2.6 Imp qt)
	After oil filter change		3.1 liter (3.3 US qt, 2.7 Imp qt)
Recommended engine oil			Honda "4-stroke motorcycle oil" or equivalent API service classification SG or higher (except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label) Viscosity: SAE 10W–30 JASO T 903 standard: MA
Engine idle speed			1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50VM2-120ZB
		RK	RK50GFOZ1-120LJFZ
	Drive chain slack		25 – 35 mm (1 – 1-3/8 in)
Recommended brake fluid			DOT 4
Recommended clutch fluid			DOT 4
Tire size		Front	120/70 ZR 17 M/C (58W)
		Rear	190/50 ZR 17 M/C (73W)
Tire brand	Bridgestone	Front	BT015F RADIAL G
		Rear	BT015R RADIAL G
	Pirelli	Front	DIABLO CORSA E
		Rear	DIABLO CORSA H
Tire air pressure	Driver only	Front	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)
		Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)
	Driver and passenger	Front	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)
		Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)
Minimum tire tread depth		Front	1.5 mm (0.06 in)
		Rear	2.0 mm (0.08 in)

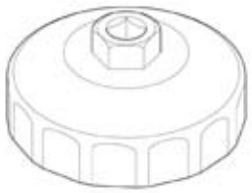
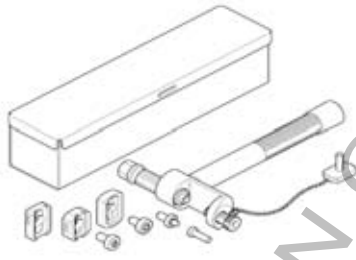
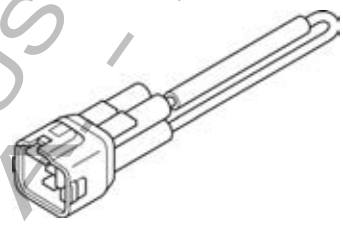
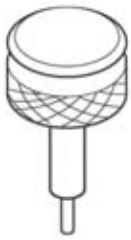
TORQUE VALUES ('04, '05)

Throttle cable adjuster lock nut	5.4 N·m (0.55 kgf·m, 4.0 lbf·ft)	
Fuel tank mounting bolt (front)	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Spark plug	16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)	
Timing hole cap	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	Apply grease to the threads
Engine oil filter cartridge	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	Apply clean engine oil to the O-ring
Engine oil drain bolt	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)	
Cylinder head cover bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Rear axle nut	113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Drive sprocket special bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)	
Final driven sprocket nut	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Rear master cylinder push rod lock nut	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct joint screw	2.5 N·m (0.25 kgf·m, 1.8 lbf·ft)	

TORQUE VALUES (AFTER '05)

Throttle cable adjuster lock nut	5.4 N·m (0.55 kgf·m, 4.0 lbf·ft)	
Fuel tank mounting bolt (front)	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Spark plug	16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)	
Timing hole cap	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	Apply grease to the threads
Engine oil filter cartridge	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	Apply clean engine oil to the O-ring
Engine oil drain bolt	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)	
Cylinder head cover bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Rear axle nut	113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Drive sprocket special bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)	
Final driven sprocket nut	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Rear master cylinder push rod lock nut	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct joint screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve cover screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Oil filter wrench 07HAA-PJ70101 	Drive chain tool set 07HMH-MR10103 	SCS connector 070PZ-ZY30100 
Cam chain tensioner holder 07ZMG-MCAA400  or 07NMG-MY90100	Cam chain tensioner holder 070MG-0010100 	

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Perform the Pre-ride inspection in the Owner's Manual at each scheduled maintenance period.

I: Inspect and Clean, Adjust, Lubricate or Replace if necessary. C: Clean. R: Replace. A: Adjust. L: Lubricate.

The following items require some mechanical knowledge. Certain items (particularly those marked * and **) may require more technical information and tools. Consult an authorized Honda dealer.

	FREQUENCY / ITEMS	WHICHEVER COMES FIRST	⇨ ODOMETER READING (NOTE 1)								REFER TO PAGE
		⇩	X1,000 km	1	6	12	18	24	30	36	
			X1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	
			Months		6	12	18	24	30	36	
*	FUEL LINE					I		I		I	4-6
*	THROTTLE OPERATION					I		I		I	4-9
*	AIR CLEANER	NOTE2					R			R	4-9
*	SPARK PLUGS			EVERY 24,000 km (1,600 mi) I, EVERY 48,000 km (3,200 mi) R							4-10
*	VALVE CLEARANCE							I			4-18
	ENGINE OIL			R		R		R		R	4-23
	ENGINE OIL FILTER			R		R		R		R	4-23
*	ENGINE IDLE SPEED			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	4-26
	RADIATOR COOLANT	NOTE3				I		I		R	4-26
*	COOLING SYSTEM					I		I		I	4-27
*	SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM					I		I		I	4-28
	DRIVE CHAIN			EVERY 1,000 km (600 mi) I, L							4-29
	DRIVE CHAIN SLIDER					I		I		I	4-33
	BRAKE FLUID	NOTE3			I	I	R	I	I	R	4-33
	BRAKE PADS WEAR				I	I	I	I	I	I	4-34
	BRAKE SYSTEM			I		I		I		I	4-35
*	BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH					I		I		I	4-36
*	HEADLIGHT AIM					I		I		I	4-36
	CLUTCH SYSTEM					I		I		I	4-36
	CLUTCH FLUID	NOTE3			I	I	R	I	I	R	4-37
**	EXHAUST GAS CONTROL VALVE CABLE			EVERY 24,000 km (1,600 mi) I							4-37 4-39
	SIDE STAND					I		I		I	4-41
*	SUSPENSION					I		I		I	4-41
*	NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS			I		I		I		I	4-45
**	WHEELS/TIRES					I		I		I	4-45
**	STEERING HEAD BEARINGS			I		I		I		I	4-46

* Should be serviced by an authorized Honda dealer, unless the owner has proper tools and service data and is mechanically qualified

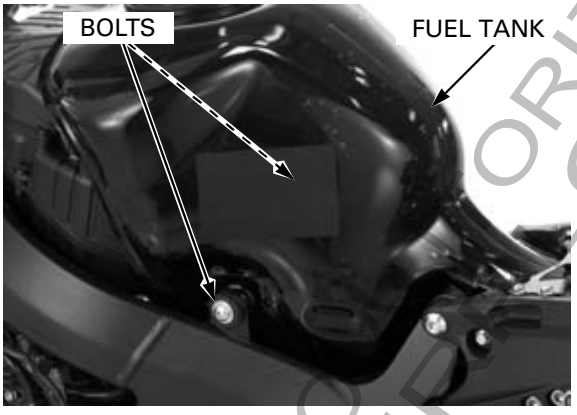
** In the interest of safety, we recommended these items be serviced only by an authorized Honda dealer

NOTES:
1. At higher odometer reading, repeat at the frequency interval established here.
2. Service more frequently when riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.
3. Replace every 2 years, or at indicated odometer interval, whichever comes first. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

FUEL LINE

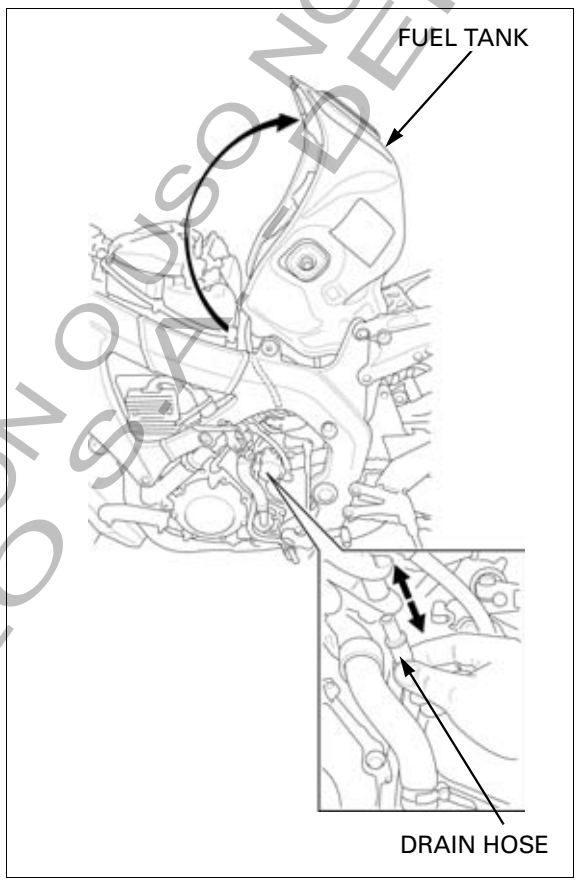
Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).

Remove the fuel tank front mounting bolts.

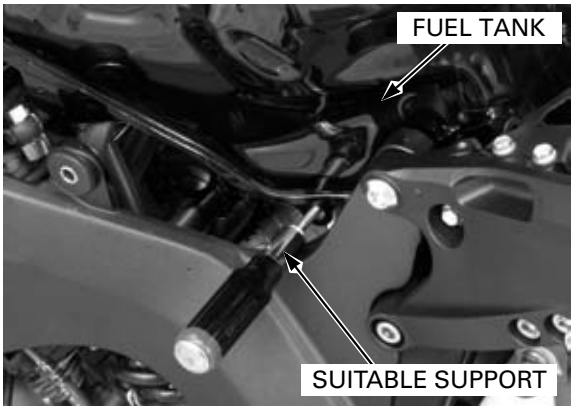


Disconnect the fuel tank drain hose from the hose joint as shown.

Lift the fuel tank as shown.



Support the fuel tank using a suitable support as shown.



Check the fuel lines for deterioration, damage or leakage. Replace the fuel line if necessary.
Check the fuel rails and fuel hose joints for damage or leakage. Replace them if necessary.
Check the fuel pump mounting area for leakage. Replace the fuel pump packing if necessary.
Check the primary/secondary injectors for damage or leakage. Replace them if necessary.

'04, '05:

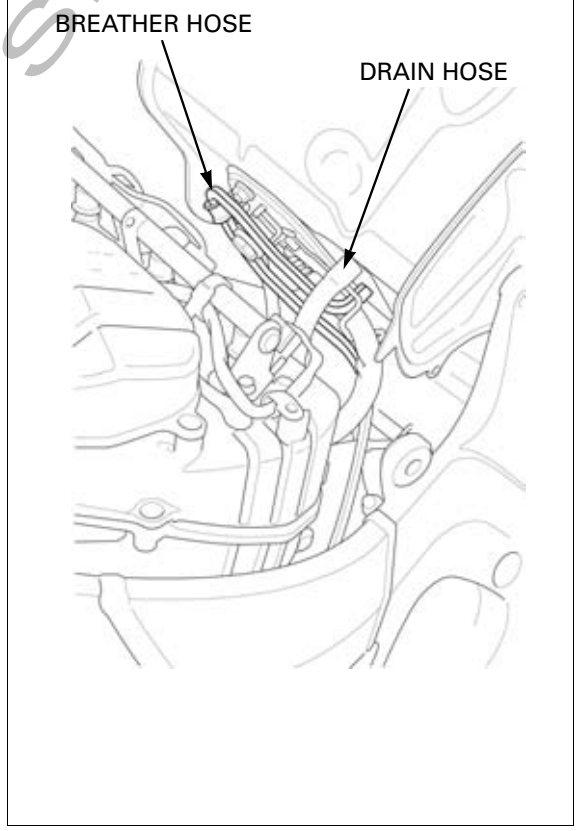
After '05:

Remove a suitable support, then lower the fuel tank.

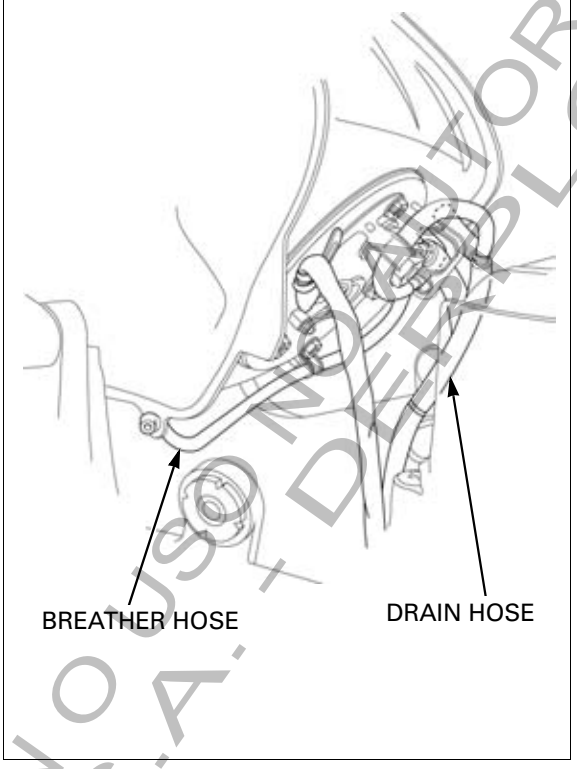
NOTICE

- *Route the hoses, wires and harness properly*
  – '04, '05 (page 1-39)
  – After '05 (page 1-54)
- *Be careful not to damage the harness and hoses.*
- *After installing the fuel tank, make sure the drain, breather and fuel hoses are not kinked or bound.*

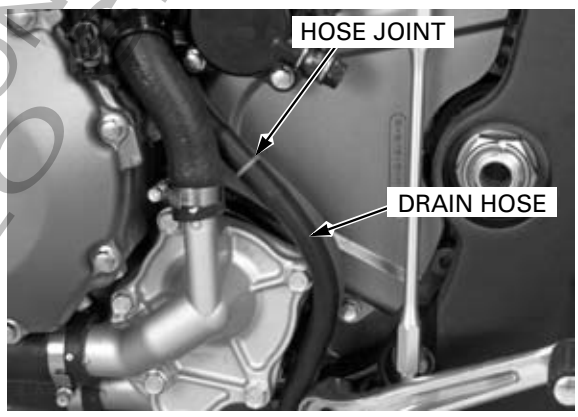
'04, '05:



After '05:



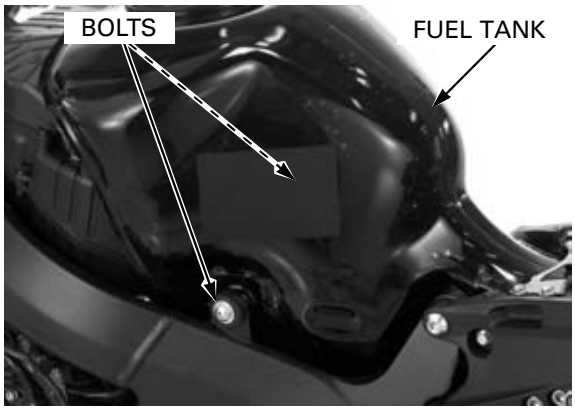
Connect the drain hose to the joint pipe.



Install and tighten the fuel tank mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

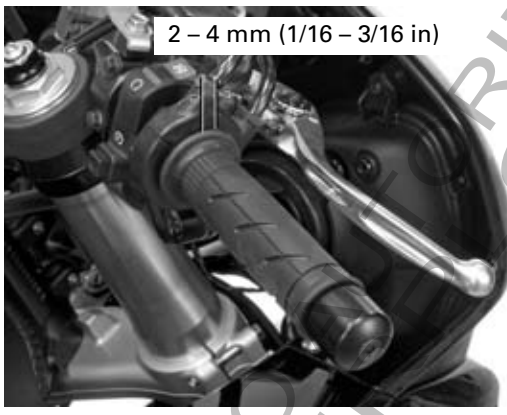


THROTTLE OPERATION

Check for smooth throttle grip full opening and automatic full closing in all steering positions.
Check the throttle cables and replace them if they are deteriorated, kinked or damaged.
Lubricate the throttle cables, if throttle operation is not smooth.

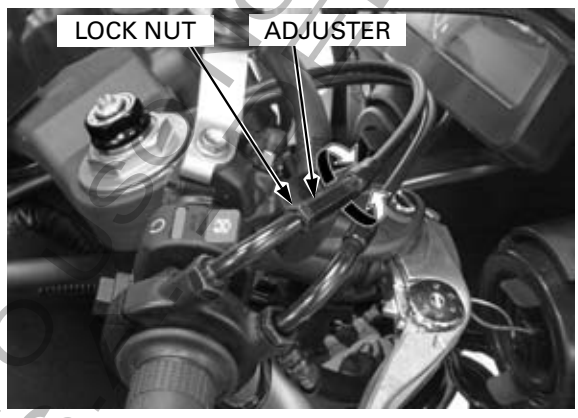
Measure the free play at the throttle grip flange.

FREE PLAY: 2 – 4 mm (1/16 – 3/16 in)



Throttle grip free play can be adjusted at either end of the throttle cable.

Minor adjustment is made with the upper adjuster.
Adjust the free play by loosening the lock nut and turning the adjuster.



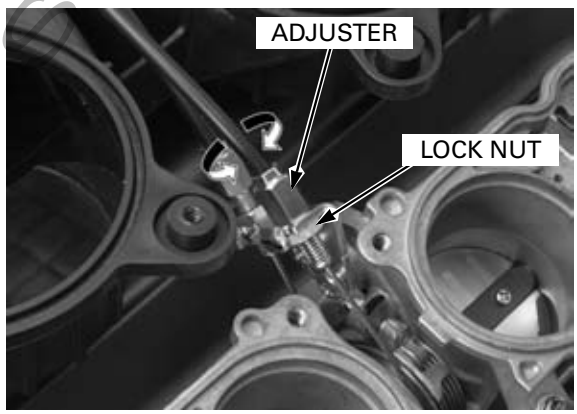
Major adjustment is made with the lower adjuster.

Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Adjust the free play by loosening the lock nut and turning the adjuster.
After adjustment, tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 5.4 N·m (0.55 kgf·m, 4.0 lbf·ft)

Recheck the throttle operation.
Replace any damaged parts, if necessary.

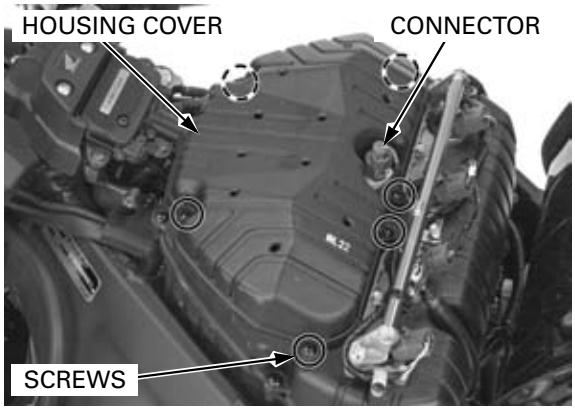


AIR CLEANER

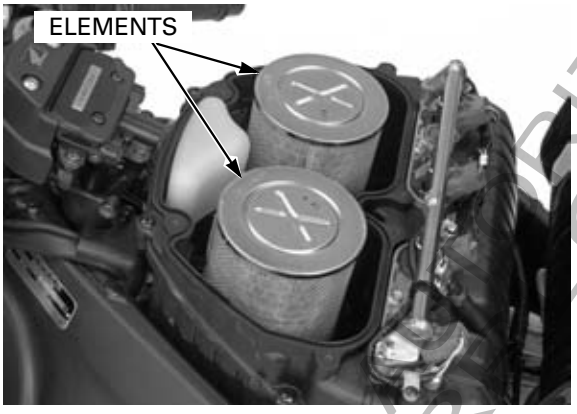
Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).

After '05: Remove the ECM with the connectors connected (page 6-148).

Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.
Remove the screws and air cleaner housing cover.

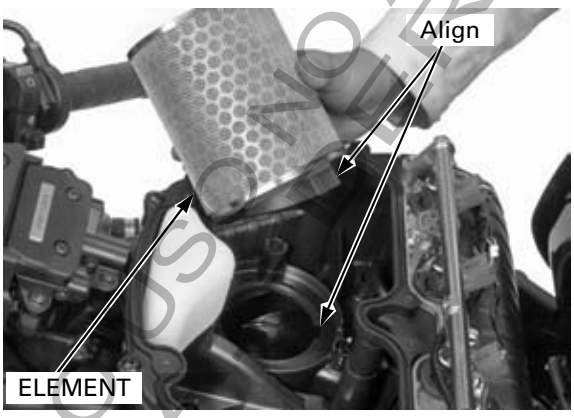


Replace the air cleaner elements in accordance with the maintenance schedule (page 4-5).



Install the air cleaner elements while aligning their bosses with the grooves in the air cleaner housing.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



SPARK PLUGS

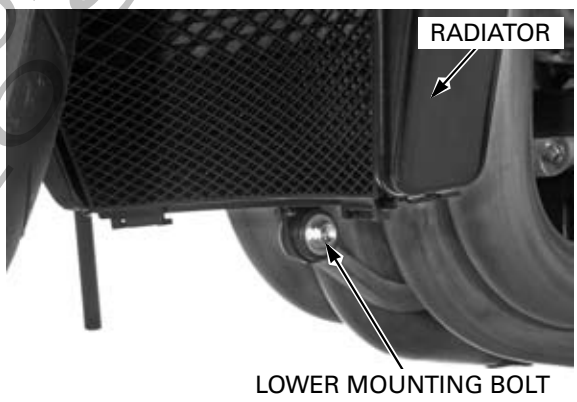
REMOVAL

Be careful not to damage the radiator fins.

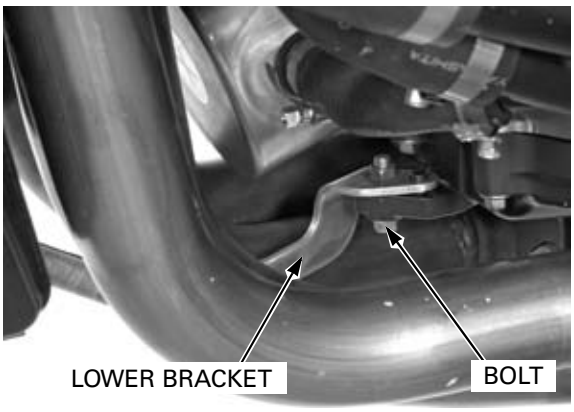
Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

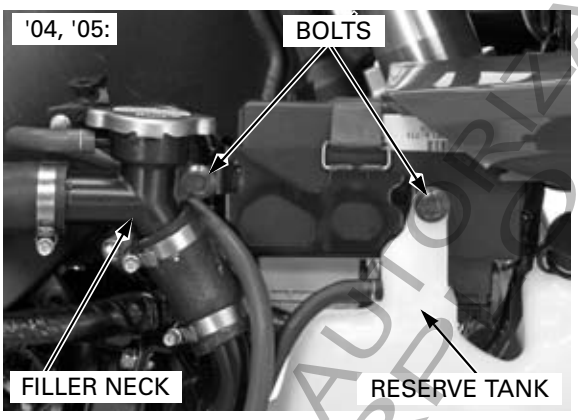
Remove the radiator lower mounting bolt.



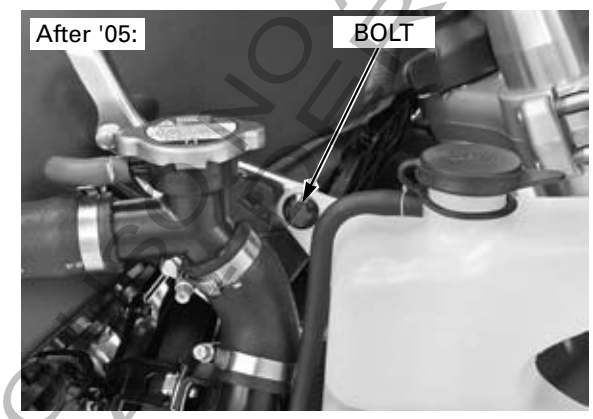
Avoid damaging the radiator fins, remove the bolt and radiator lower bracket from the engine.



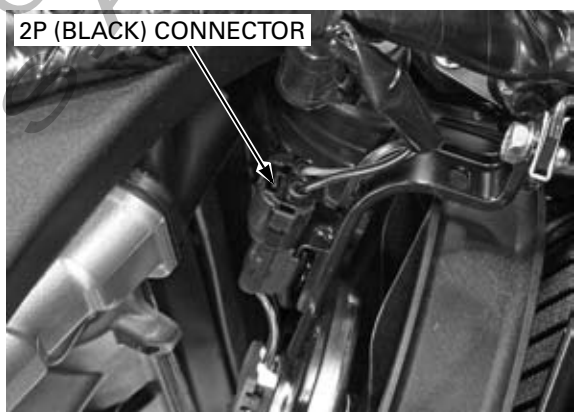
'04, '05: Remove the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt and filler neck mounting bolt.



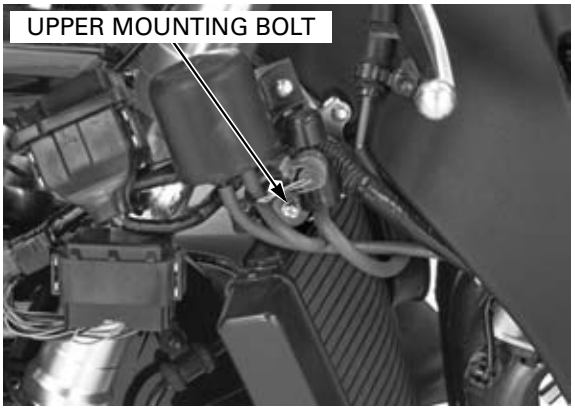
After '05: Remove the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt.



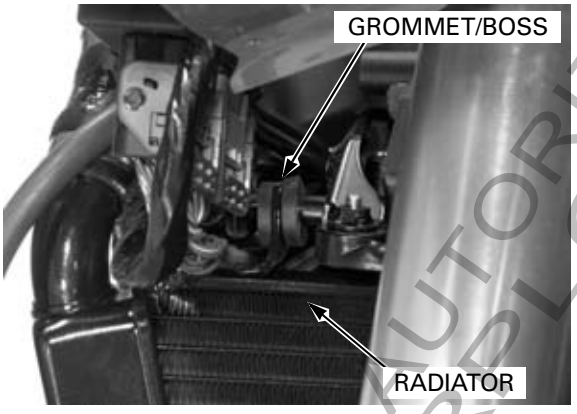
Disconnect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



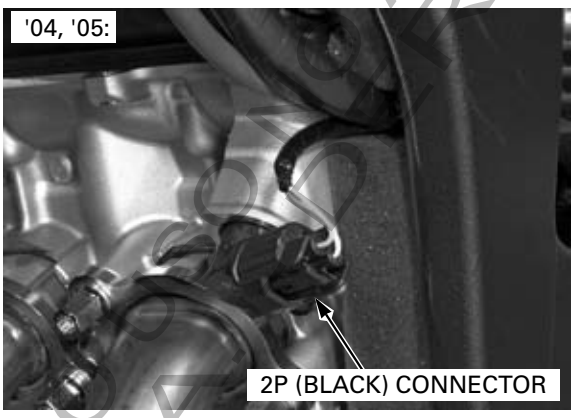
Remove the radiator upper mounting bolt.



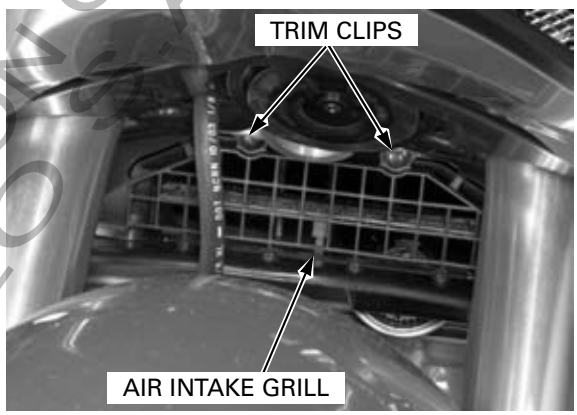
Move the radiator to the right and release the radiator grommet from the bracket boss, then move the radiator downward.



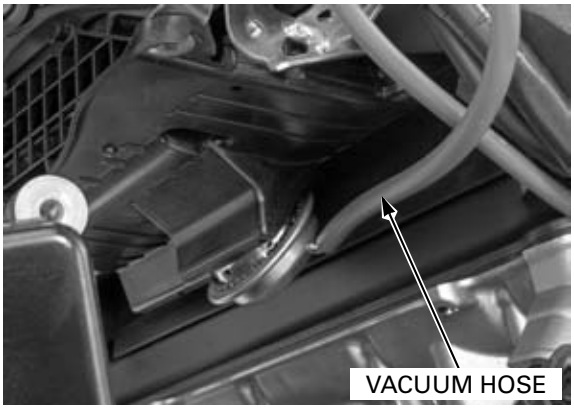
'04, '05: Disconnect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.



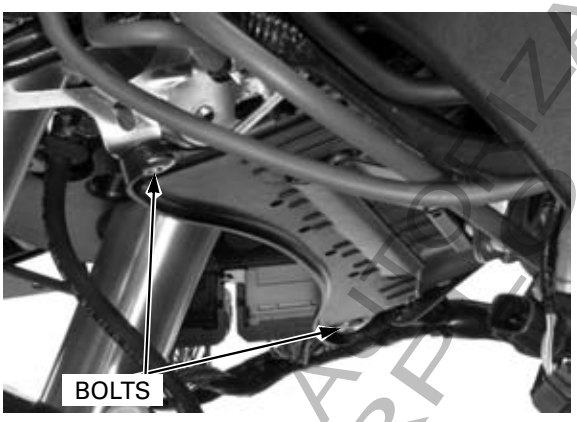
Remove the two trim clips and air intake grill.



Disconnect the vacuum hose from the variable air intake diaphragm.



Remove the air duct mounting bolts.



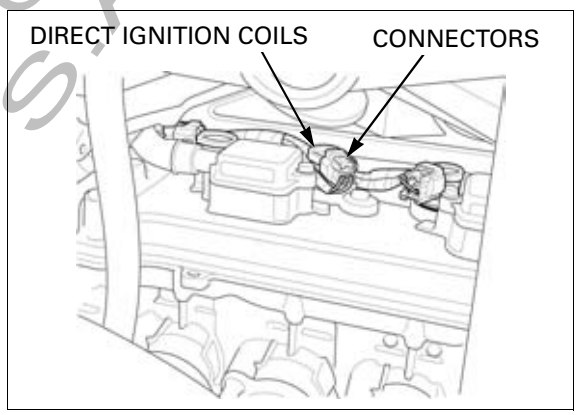
Remove the intake air duct mounting screws.

Remove the air duct assembly forward.

Clean around the spark plug bases with compressed air before removing, and be sure that no debris is allowed to enter the combustion chamber.

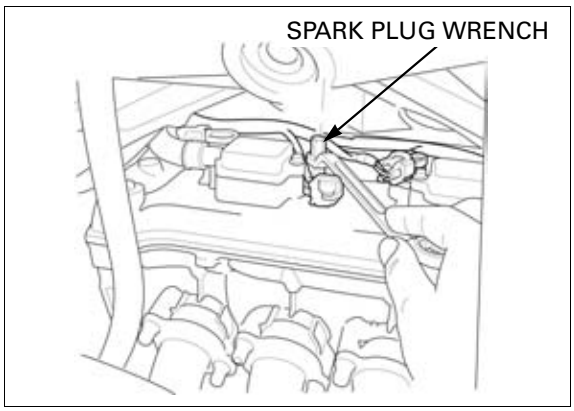
Disconnect the direct ignition coil connectors.

Remove the direct ignition coils from the spark plugs.



Remove the spark plug using a equipped spark plug wrench or an equivalent.

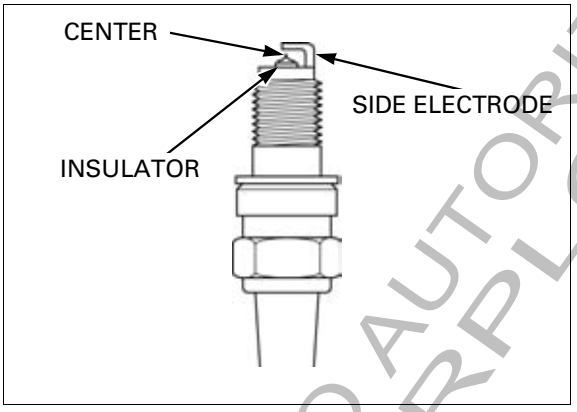
Inspect or replace as described in the maintenance schedule (page 4-5).



INSPECTION

Check the following and replace if necessary (recommended spark plug: page 4-2)

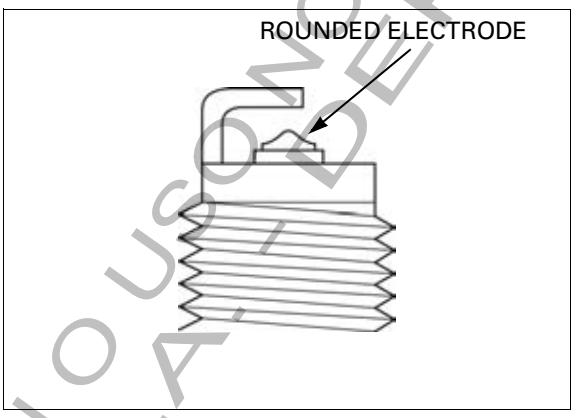
- Insulator for damage
- Electrodes for wear
- Burning condition, coloration



This motorcycle's spark plug equipped with iridium center electrode. Replace the spark plug if the electrodes are contaminated.

If the electrodes are contaminated with accumulated objects or dirt, replace the spark plug.

Replace the plug if the center electrode is rounded as shown in the illustration.



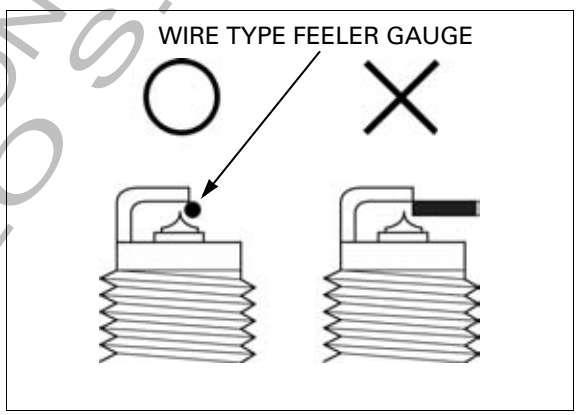
Always use specified spark plugs on this motorcycle.

SPECIFIED SPARK PLUG:
NGK: IMR9C-9HES
DENSO: VUH27ES

To prevent damaging the iridium center electrode, use a wire type feeler gauge to check the spark plug gap.

Check the gap between the center and side electrodes with a wire type feeler gauge.

Make sure that the ϕ 1.0 mm (0.04 in) plug gauge does not insert between the gap.



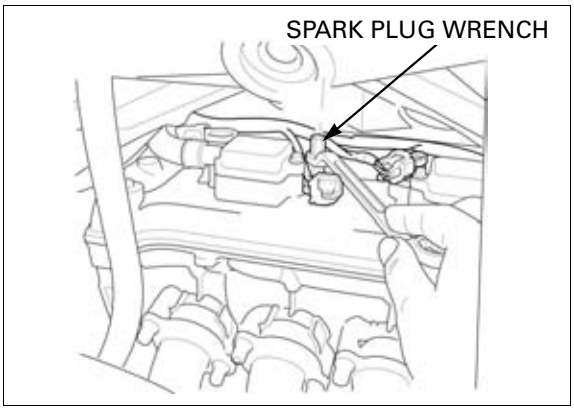
Do not adjust the spark plug gap. If the gap is out of specification, replace with a new one.

If the gauge can be inserted into the gap, replace the plug with a new one.

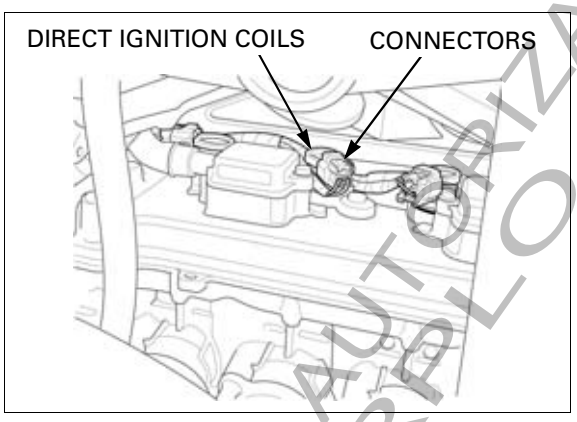
INSTALLATION

Install the spark plug in the cylinder head and hand tighten, then torque to specification.

TORQUE: 16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)



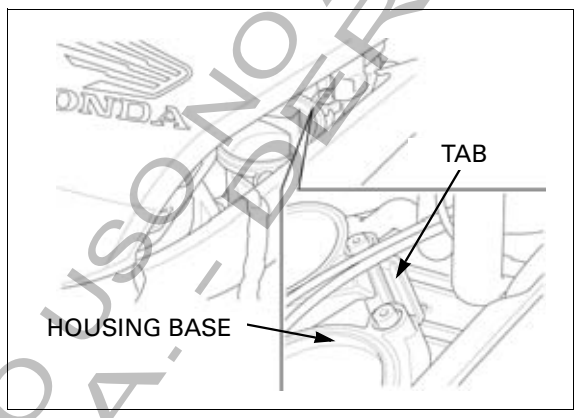
Install the direct ignition coils.
Connect the each connector to the each direct ignition coil.



Remove the right front side cover (page 3-23).

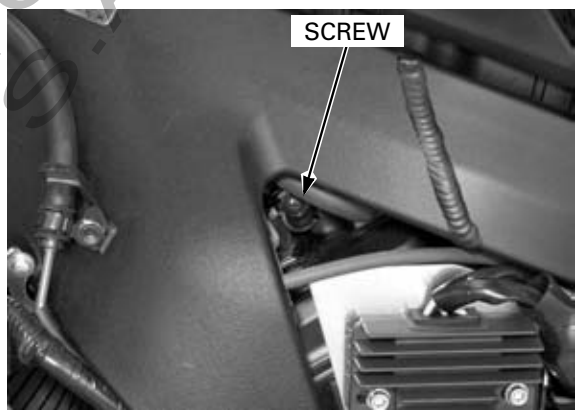
Install the intake air duct assembly, while aligning it tab with the lower air cleaner housing base.

Make sure that the intake air duct properly seated on the housing.

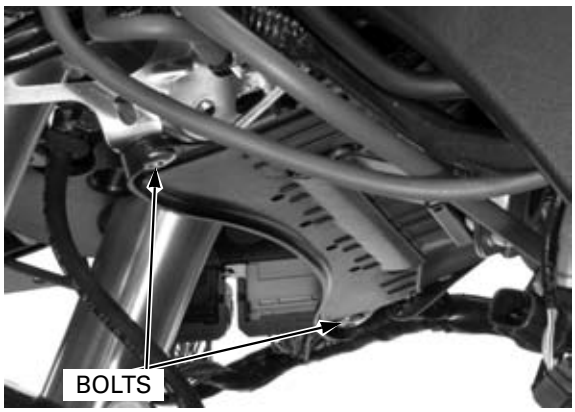


Install and tighten the intake air duct joint screws.

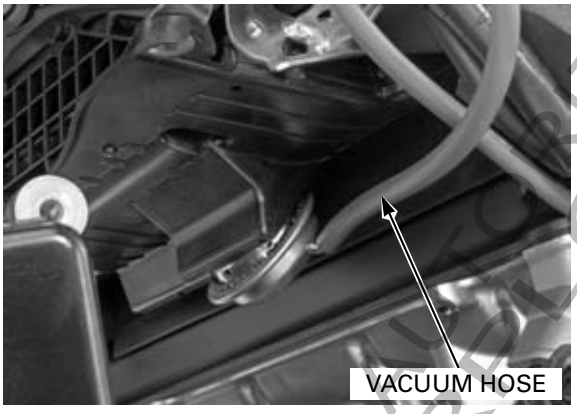
TORQUE:
'04, '05: 2.5 N·m (0.25 kgf·m, 1.8 lbf·ft)
After '05: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)



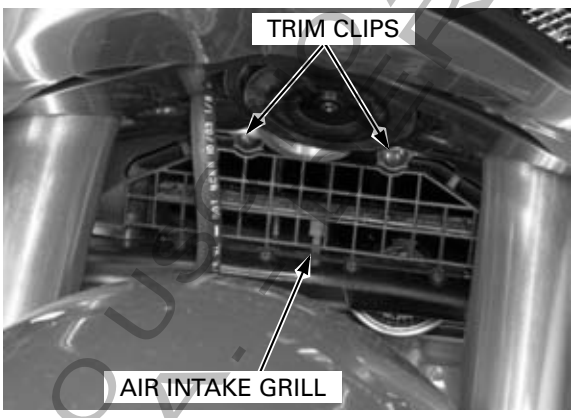
Install and tighten the air duct mounting bolts.



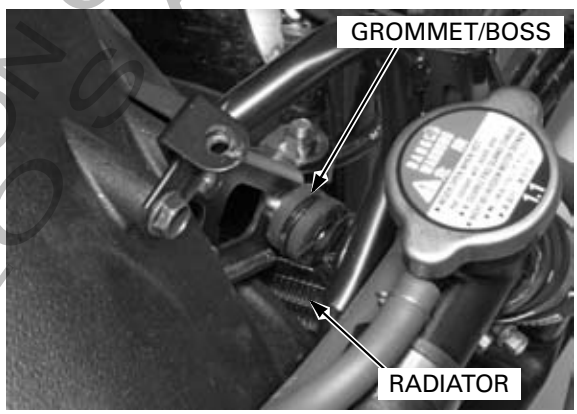
Connect the vacuum hose to the variable air intake diaphragm.



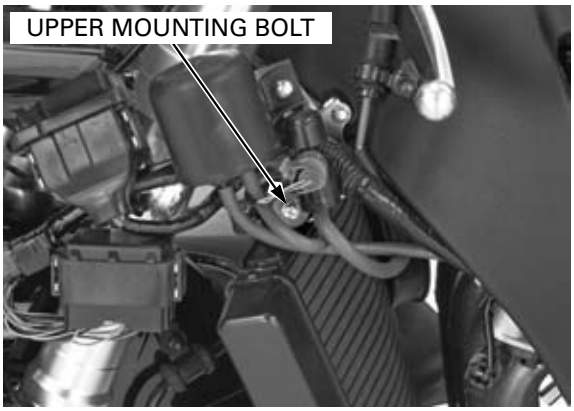
Install the air intake grill and secure it with trim clips.



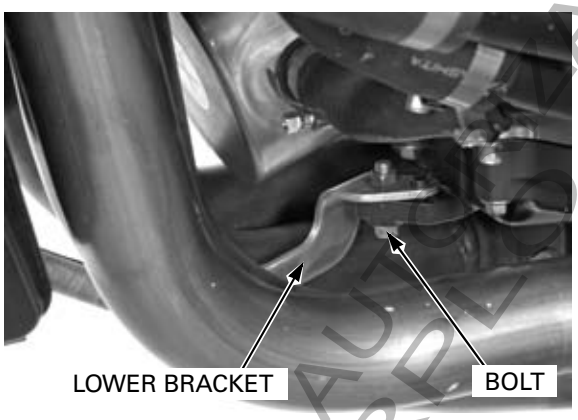
Install the radiator onto the bracket while aligning the grommet and frame boss.



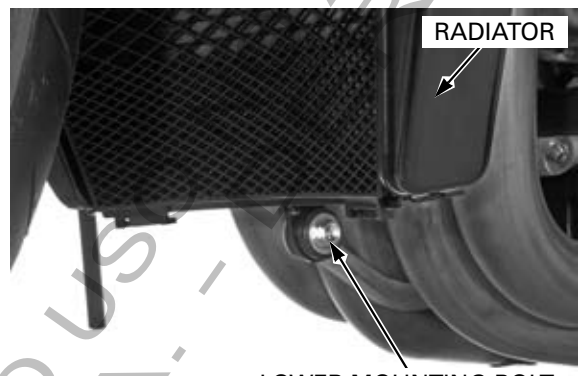
Install and tighten the radiator upper mounting bolt.



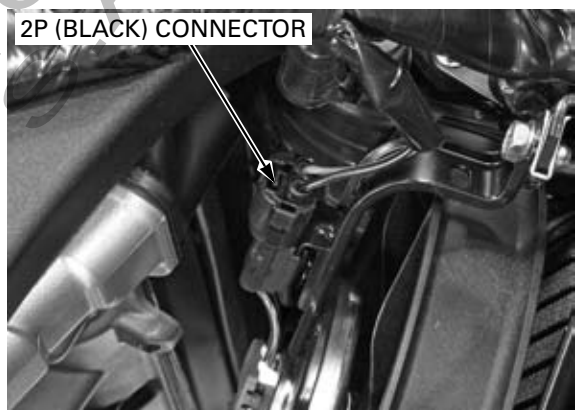
Install the radiator lower bracket to the engine and tighten the bolt.



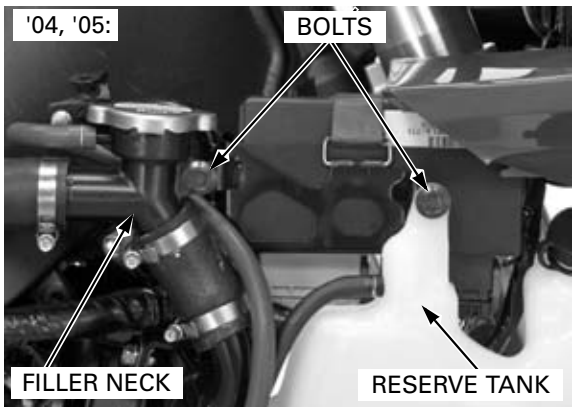
Install and tighten the radiator lower mounting bolt.



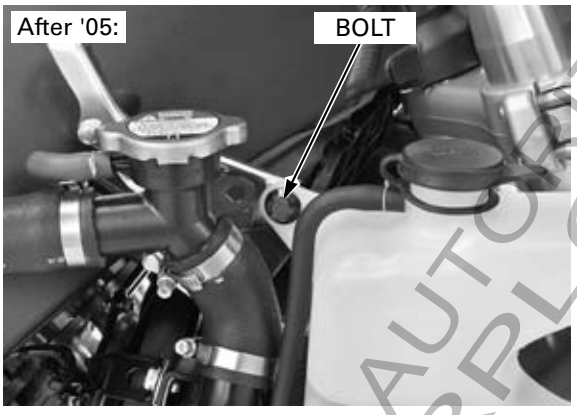
Connect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



'04, '05: Install and tighten the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt and filler neck mounting bolt.



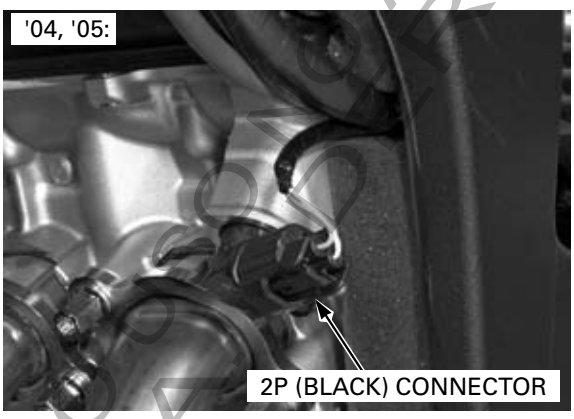
After '05: Tighten the radiator reserve tank mounting bolt.



'04, '05: Connect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

Install the under cowls/middle cowls

- '04, '05 (page 3-9)
- After '05 (page 3-14)



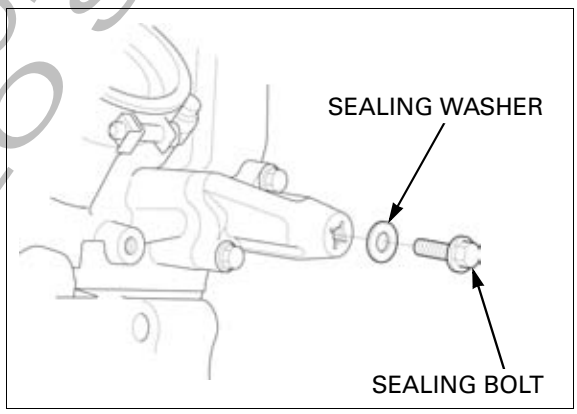
VALVE CLEARANCE

INSPECTION

Inspect and adjust the valve clearance while the engine is cold (below 35°C/95°F).

Remove the cylinder head cover (page 9-7).

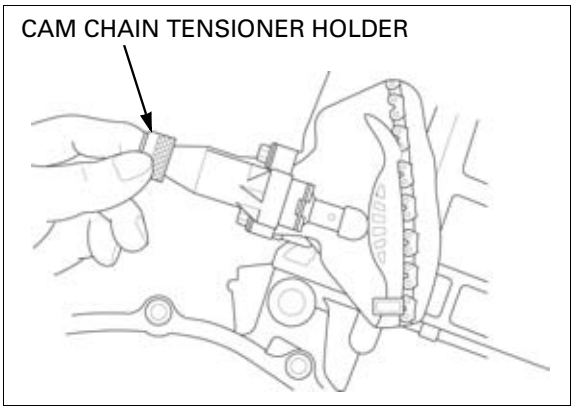
Remove the cam chain tensioner lifter sealing bolt and sealing washer.



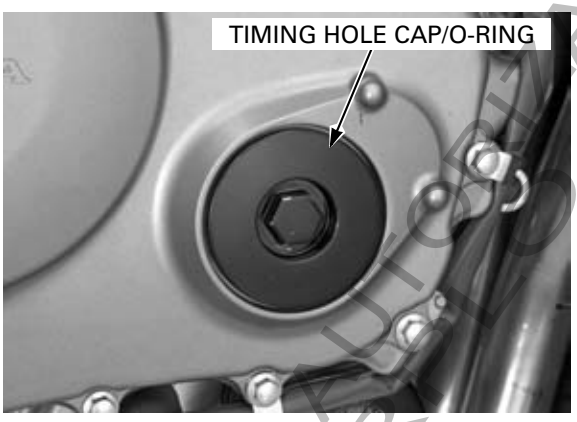
Turn the tensioner lifter shaft fully in (clockwise) and secure it using the special tool to prevent damaging the cam chain.

TOOL ('04,'05 model):
Cam chain tensioner holder 07ZMG-MCAA400 or 07NMG-MY90100

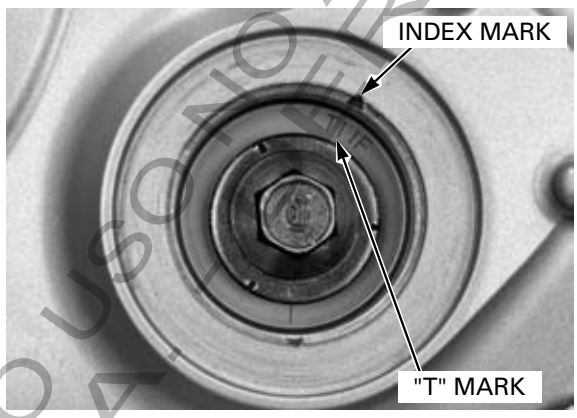
TOOL (After '05 model):
Cam chain tensioner holder 070MG-0010100



Remove the timing hole cap and O-ring.

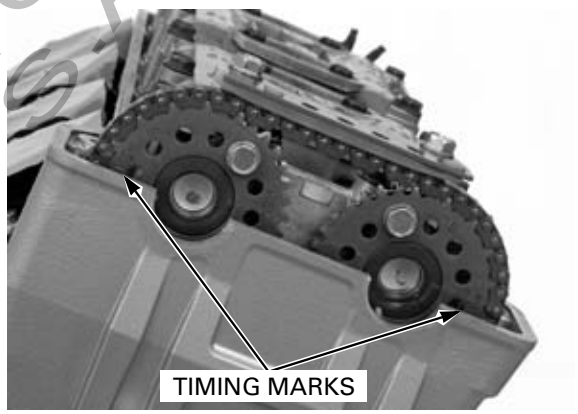


Turn the crankshaft clockwise, align the "T" mark on the CKP (crankshaft position) sensor rotor with the index mark on the right crankcase cover.



The timing marks ("IN" and "EX") on the cam sprockets must be flush with the cylinder head surface and facing outward as shown.

If the timing marks on the cam sprockets are facing inward, turn the crankshaft clockwise one full turn (360°) and realign the timing marks with the cylinder head surface so they are facing outward.

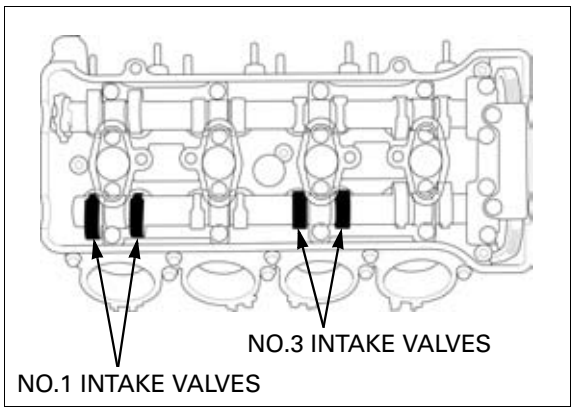


Insert the feeler gauge between the valve lifter and cam lobe.

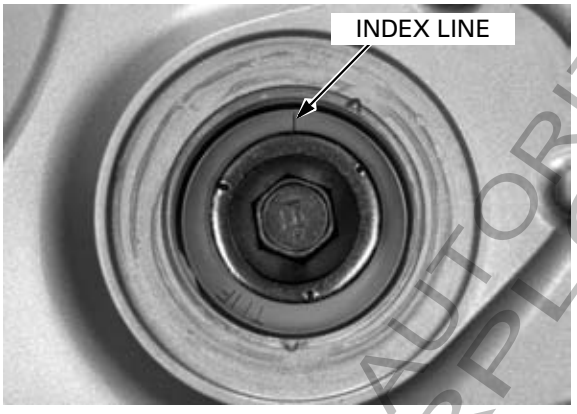
Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

Check the valve clearance for the No.1 and No.3 cylinder intake valves using a feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:
IN: 0.16 ± 0.03 mm (0.006 ± 0.001 in)



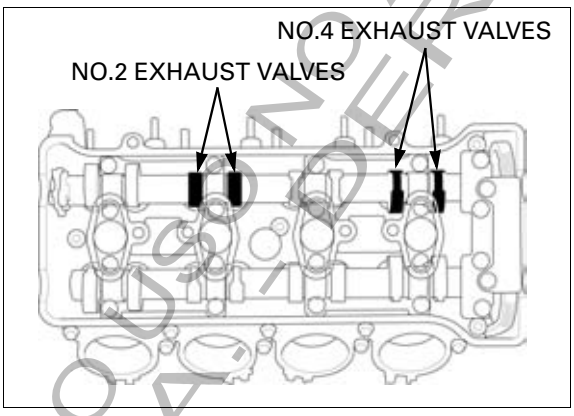
Turn the crankshaft clockwise 1/2 turn (180°), align the index line on the CKP sensor rotor so that it is facing up as shown.



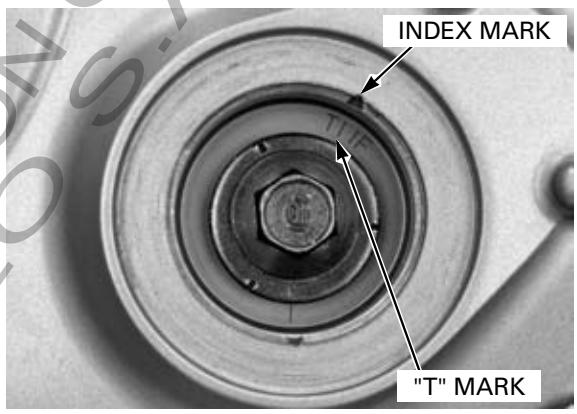
Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

Check the valve clearance for the No.2 and No.4 cylinder exhaust valves using a feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:
EX: 0.30 ± 0.03 mm (0.012 ± 0.001 in)



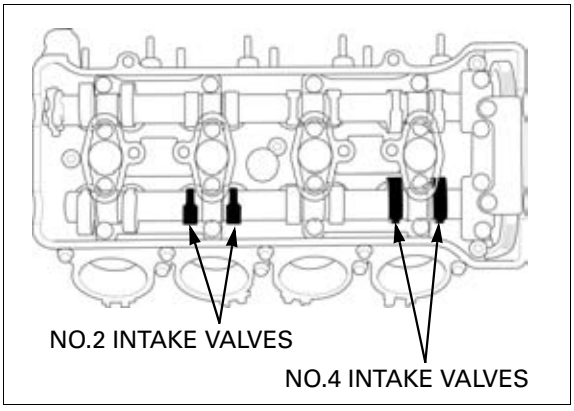
Turn the crankshaft clockwise 1/2 turn (180°), align the "T" mark on the CKP sensor rotor with the index mark on the right crankcase cover.



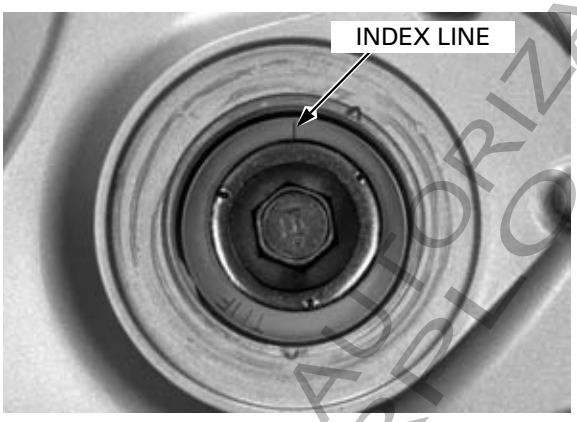
Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

Check the valve clearance for the No.2 and No.4 cylinder intake valves using feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:
IN: 0.16 ± 0.03 mm (0.006 ± 0.001 in)



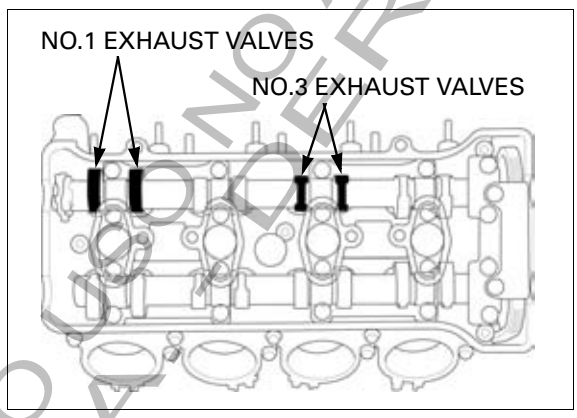
Turn the crankshaft clockwise 1/2 turn (180°), align the index line on the CKP sensor rotor so that it is facing up as shown.



Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

Check the valve clearance for the No.1 and No.3 cylinder exhaust valves using a feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:
EX: 0.30 ± 0.03 mm (0.012 ± 0.001 in)



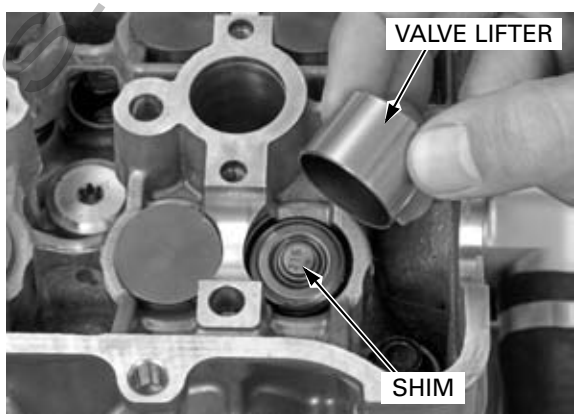
ADJUSTMENT

It is not necessary to remove the cam sprocket from the camshaft except when replacing the camshaft and/or cam sprocket.

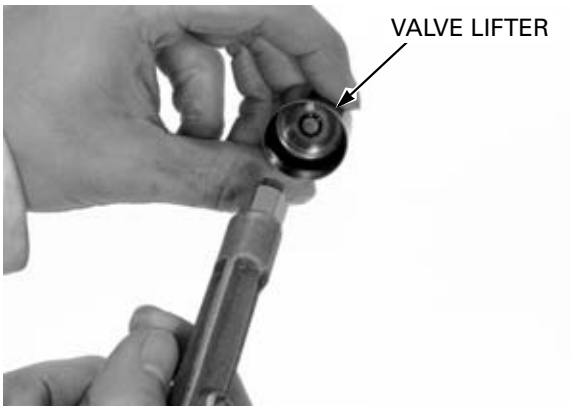
Remove the camshafts (page 9-9).

Remove the valve lifters and shims.

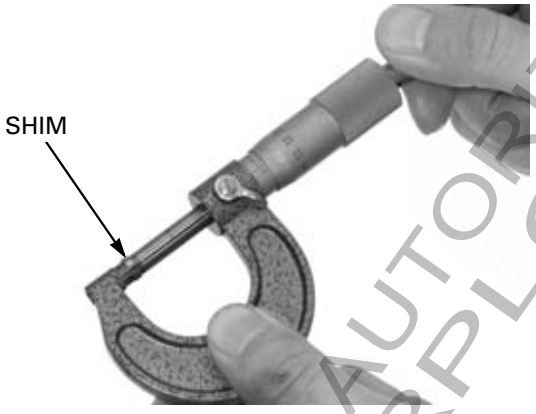
- Shim may stick to the inside of the valve lifter. Do not allow the shims to fall into the crankcase.
- Mark all valve lifters and shims to ensure correct reassembly in their original locations.
- The valve lifter can be easily removed with a valve lapping tool or magnet.
- The shims can be easily removed with a tweezers or magnet.



Clean the valve shim contact area in the valve lifter with compressed air.



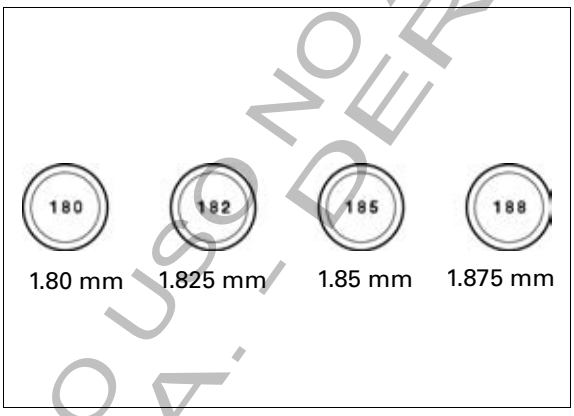
Measure the shim thickness and record it.



Sixty-nine different thickness shims are available from the thinnest 1.200 mm thickness shim to the thickest 2.900 mm thickness shim in intervals of 0.025 mm.

Calculate the new shim thickness using the equation below.
A = (B – C) + D
A: New shim thickness
B: Recorded valve clearance
C: Specified valve clearance
D: Old shim thickness

- Make sure of the correct shim thickness by measuring the shim by micrometer.
- Reface the valve seat if carbon deposit result in a calculated dimension of over 2.900 mm.

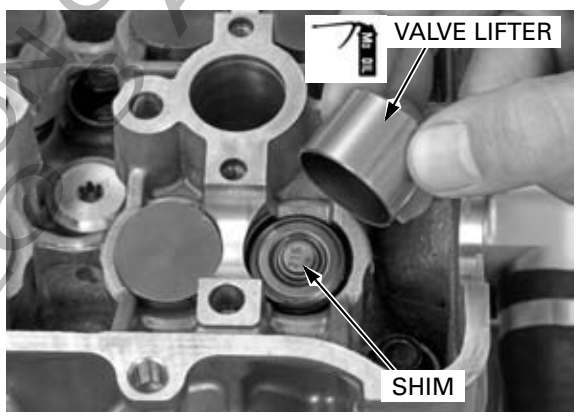


Install the shims and valve lifters in their original locations

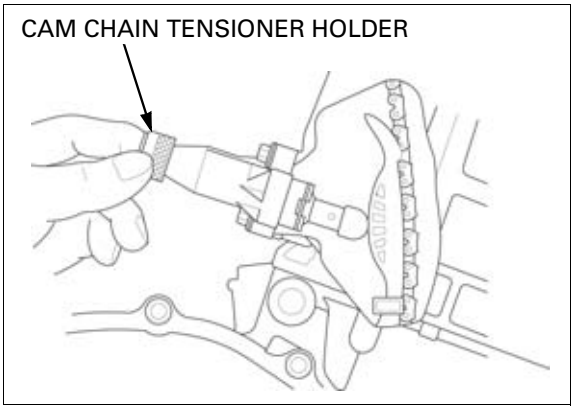
Install the newly selected shim on the valve spring retainer.
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the valve lifters.
Install the valve lifters into the valve lifter holes.

Install the camshafts (page 9-27).

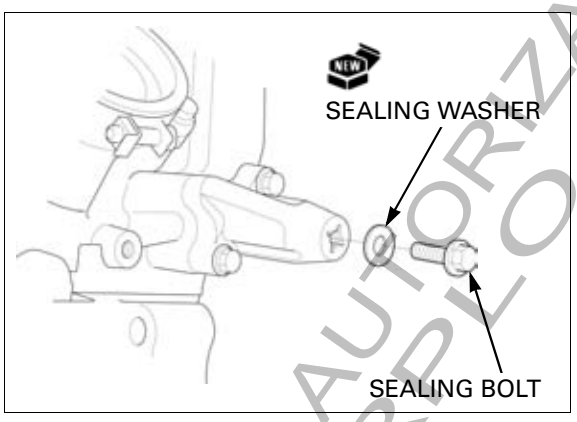
Rotate the camshafts by rotating the crankshaft clockwise several times.
Recheck the valve clearance.



Remove the cam chain tensioner holder tool.



Install the new sealing washer and cam chain tensioner lifter sealing bolt.
Tighten the bolt securely.

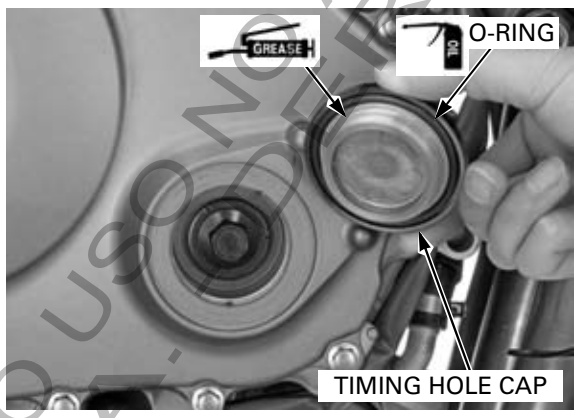


Check that the O-ring is in good condition, replace if necessary.

Apply grease to the timing hole cap threads.
Tighten the timing hole cap to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



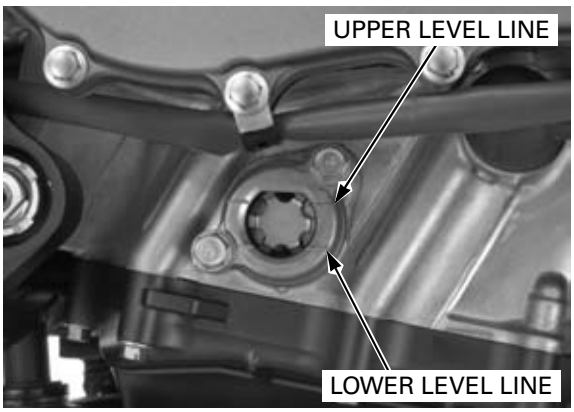
ENGINE OIL/OIL FILTER

OIL LEVEL INSPECTION

Start the engine and let it idle for 3 – 5 minutes.
Stop the engine and wait 2 – 3 minutes.
Hold the motorcycle in an upright position.

Check the oil level through the inspection window.

If the level is below the lower level line, remove the oil filler cap and fill the crankcase with the recommended oil up to the upper level line as following procedures.

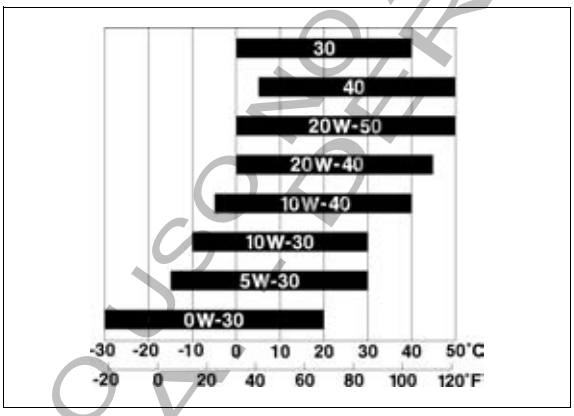


Remove the oil filler cap.

Fill the recommended engine oil up to the upper level line.

Other viscosities shown in the chart may be used when the average temperature in your riding area is within the indicated range.

RECOMMENDED ENGINE OIL:
Honda "4-stroke motorcycle oil" or equivalent
API service classification SG or higher
(except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label)
Viscosity: SAE 10W–30
JASO T 903 standard: MA



Reinstall the oil filler cap.

ENGINE OIL & FILTER CHANGE

Change the engine oil with the warm and the motorcycle on level ground to assure complete draining.

Start the engine and let it idle for 3 – 5 minutes.
Stop the engine and wait 2 – 3 minutes.
Hold the motorcycle in an upright position.

Remove the under cowls

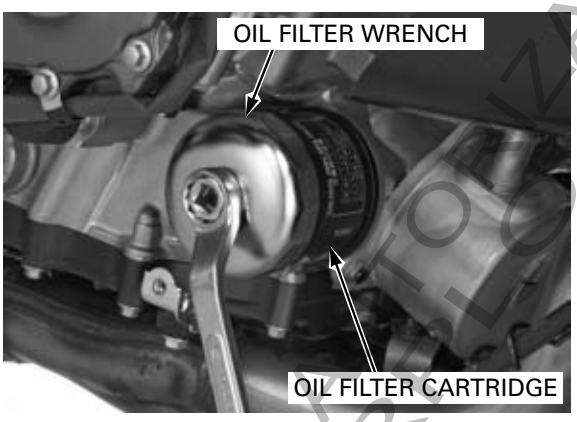
– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the oil filler cap.

Remove the drain bolt and sealing washer, drain the oil completely.

Remove and discard the oil filter cartridge using the special tool.

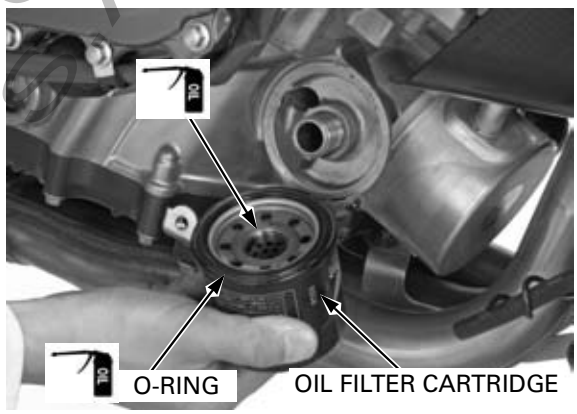
TOOL:
Oil filter wrench 07HAA-PJ70101



Install a new sealing washer and oil drain bolt. Tighten the drain bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)

Apply clean engine oil to the oil filter cartridge threads and new O-ring.

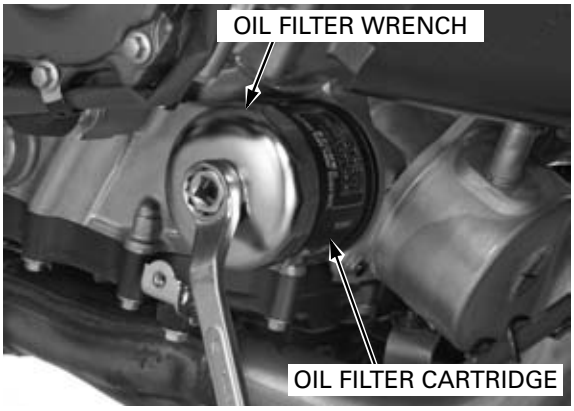


Install the new oil filter and tighten it to the specified torque.

TOOL:
Oil filter wrench 07HAA-PJ70101

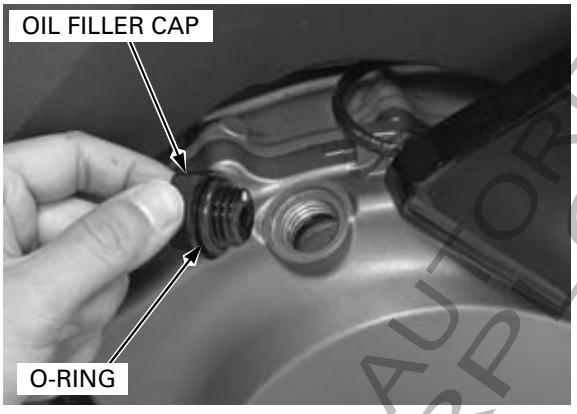
TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)

Install the radiator reservoir tank and bolt.



Fill the crankcase with recommended engine oil.

OIL CAPACITY:
3.0 liter (3.2 US qt, 2.6 Imp qt) after draining
3.1 liter (3.3 US qt, 2.7 Imp qt) after oil filter change



Check that the O-ring on the oil filler cap is in good condition, and replace it if necessary.
Install the oil filler cap.

Start the engine and let it idle for 3 – 5 minutes.
Stop the engine and wait 2 – 3 minutes and recheck the oil level.
Make sure there are no oil leaks.

Install the under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

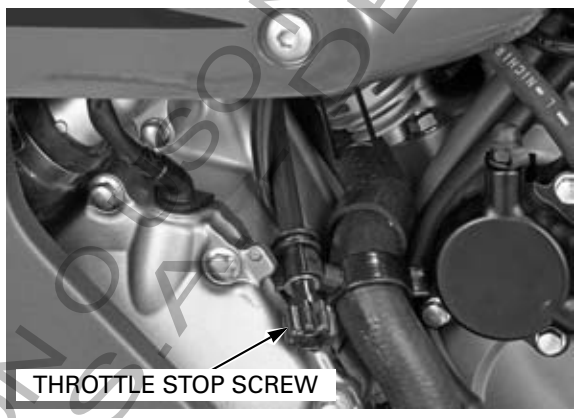
ENGINE IDLE SPEED

- Inspect and adjust the idle speed after all other engine maintenance items have been performed and are within specification.
- The engine must be warm for accurate idle speed inspection and adjustment.

Warm the engine for about 10 minutes.

Turn the throttle stop screw as required to obtain the specified idle speed.

IDLE SPEED: 1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)



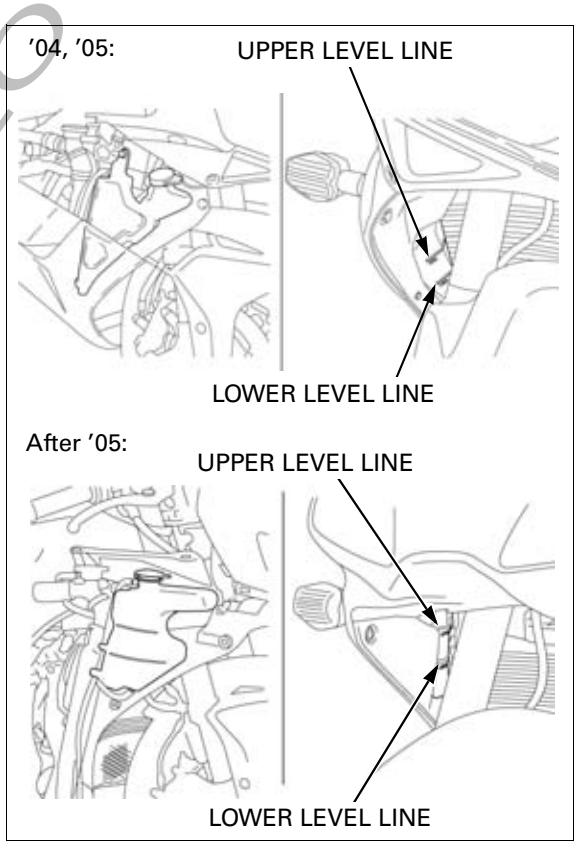
RADIATOR COOLANT

Check the coolant level of the reserve tank with the engine running at normal operating temperature.

The level should be between the "UPPER" and "LOWER" level lines.

If necessary, add recommended coolant.

RECOMMENDED ANTIFREEZE:
High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors.



Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

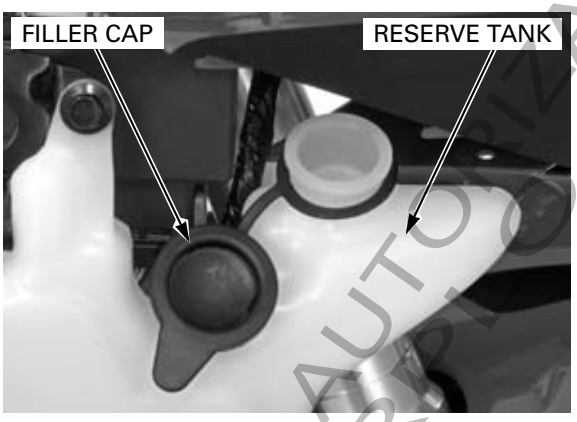
– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the reserve tank filler cap and fill to the "UPPER" level line with 1:1 mixture of distilled water and antifreeze.

Reinstall the filler cap.

Install the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

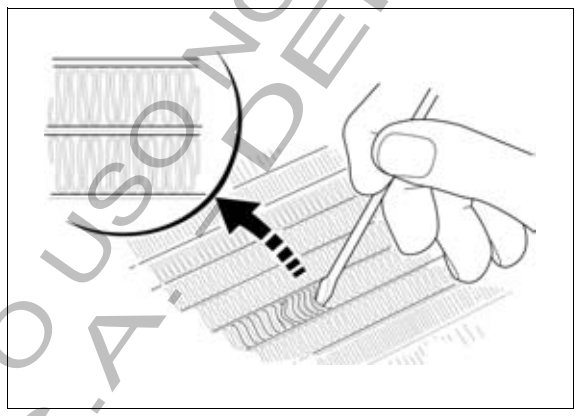


COOLING SYSTEM

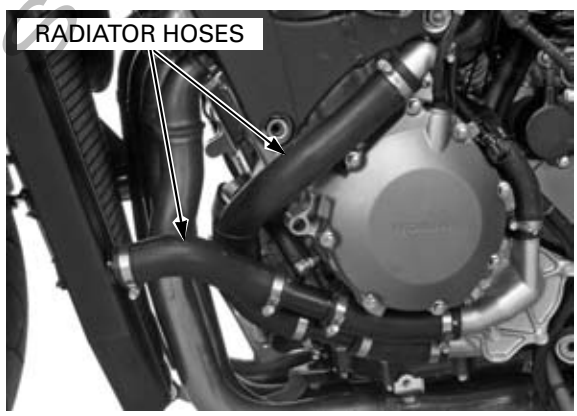
Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Check the radiator air passages for clogging or damage.
Straighten bent fins, and remove insects, mud or other obstructions with compressed air or low water pressure.
Replace the radiator if the air flow is restricted over more than 20% of the radiating surface.

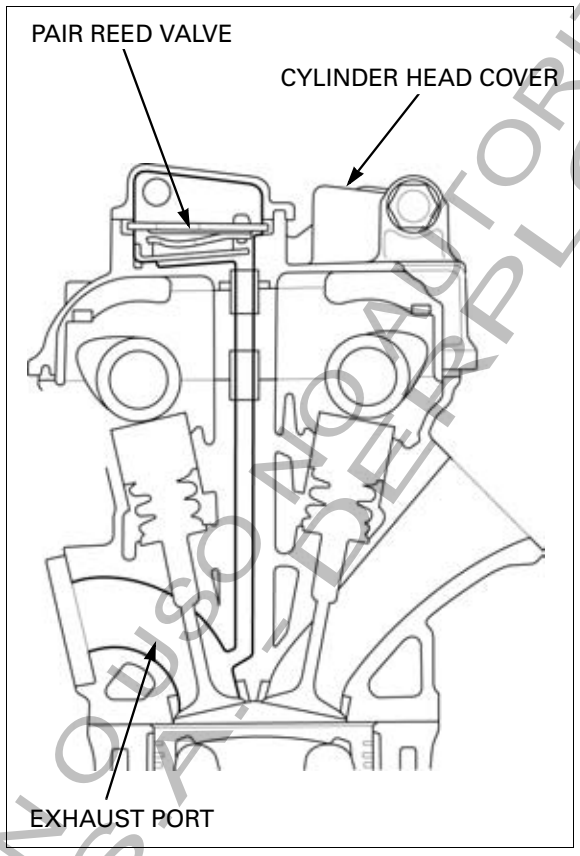


Inspect the radiator hoses for cracks or deterioration, and replace them if necessary.
Check the tightness of all hose clamps and fasteners.



SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM

- This model is equipped built-in secondary air supply system. The pulse secondary air supply system is located on the cylinder head cover.
- The secondary air supply system introduces filtered air into exhaust gases in the exhaust port. The secondary air is drawn into the exhaust port whenever there is negative pressure pulse in the exhaust system. This charged secondary air promotes burning of the unburned exhaust gases and changes a considerable amount of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into relatively harmless carbon dioxide and water.

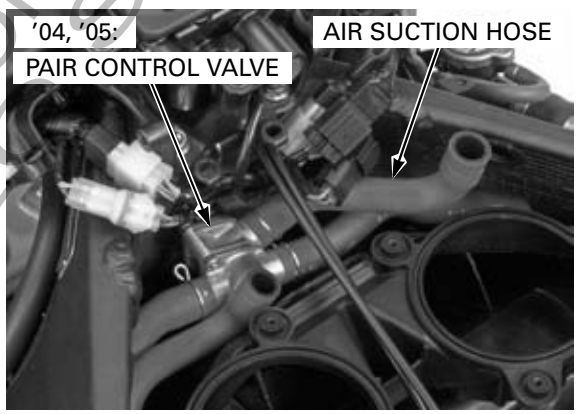


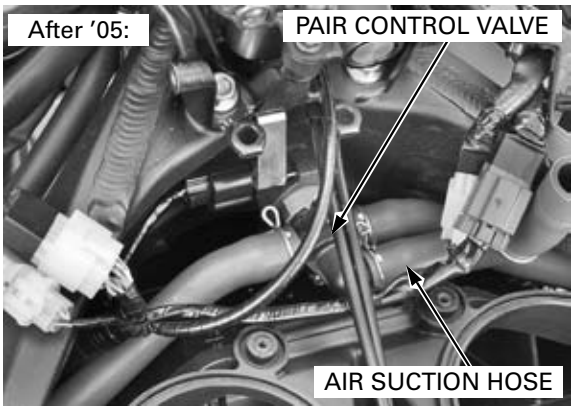
Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

If the hoses show any signs of heat damage, inspect the PAIR reed valves in the PAIR check valves for damage.

Check the PAIR (pulse secondary air injection) hoses between the PAIR control solenoid valve and cylinder head cover for deterioration, damage or loose connections. Make sure that the hoses are not cracked.

Check the air suction hose between the air cleaner housing and PAIR control solenoid valve for deterioration, damage or loose connections.
Make sure that the hoses are not kinked, pinched or cracked.





DRIVE CHAIN

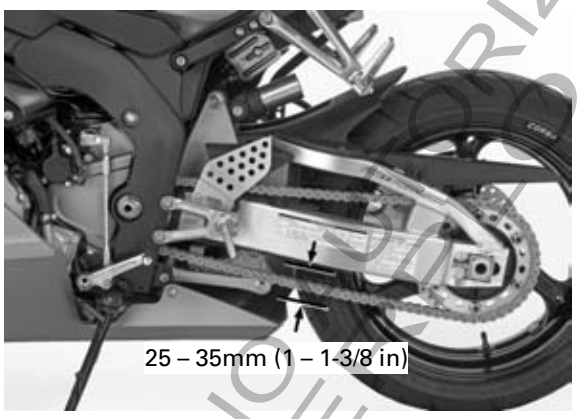
Never inspect and adjust the drive chain while the engine is running.

DRIVE CHAIN SLACK INSPECTION

Turn the ignition switch OFF, place the motorcycle on its side stand and shift the transmission into neutral.

Check the slack in the drive chain lower run midway between the sprockets.

CHAIN SLACK: 25 – 35 mm (1 – 1-3/8 in)



NOTICE

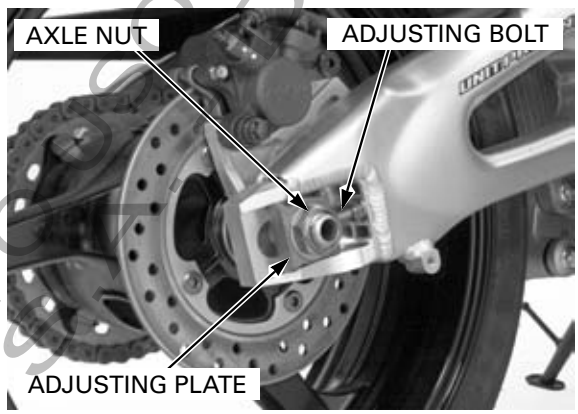
Excessive chain slack, 50 mm (2.0 in) or more, may damage the frame.

Lubricate the drive chain with #80 – 90 gear oil or chain lubricant designed specifically for use with O-ring chains. Wipe off the excess oil or chain lubricant.

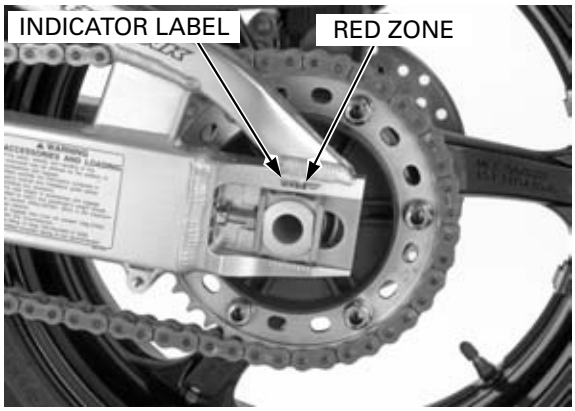
ADJUSTMENT

Loosen the rear axle nut.
Turn both adjusting bolts until the correct drive chain slack is obtained.
Make sure the index marks on both adjusting plates are aligned with the end of the swingarm.
Tighten the rear axle nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)



Recheck the drive chain slack and free wheel rotation.
Lubricate the drive chain with #80 – 90 gear oil or drive chain lubricant designed specifically for use with O-ring chains. Wipe off the excess oil or chain lubricant.
Check the drive chain wear indicator label attached on the left drive chain adjusting plate.
If the swingarm index mark reaches red zone of the indicator label, replace the drive chain with a new one (page 4-31).

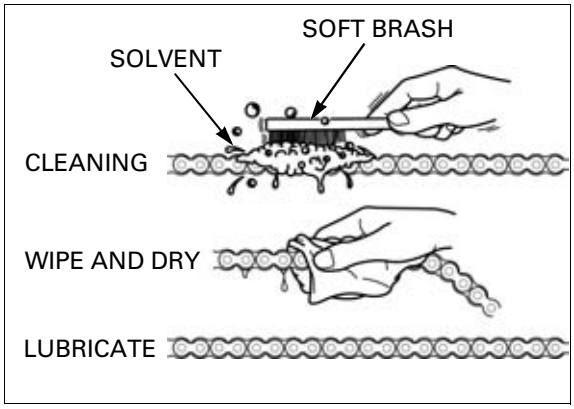


CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

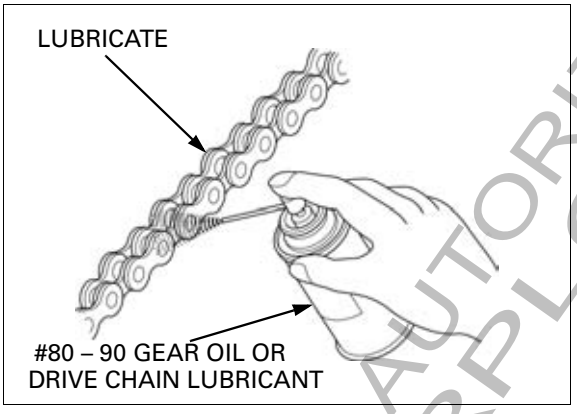
Clean the drive chain in non-flammable or high flash-point solvent and wipe it dry.

Be sure the chain has dried completely before lubricating.
Inspect the chain for possible wear or damage; replace any chain that has damaged rollers or loose fitting links.

Replace any chain that has damaged rollers, loose fitting links, or otherwise appears unserviceable.
Installing a new chain on badly worn sprockets will cause the new chain to wear quickly.
Inspect and replace sprocket as necessary.

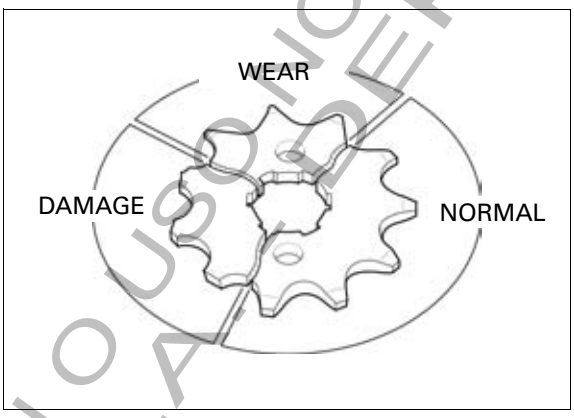


Lubricate the drive chain with #80 – 90 gear oil or drive chain lubricant designed specifically for use with O-ring chains. Wipe off the excess oil or chain lubricant.



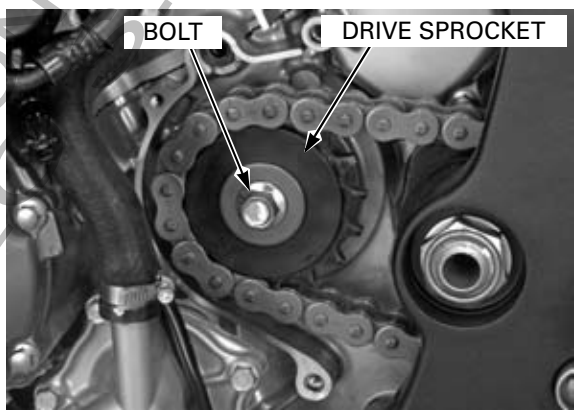
SPROCKET INSPECTION

Inspect the drive and driven sprocket teeth for wear or damage, replace if necessary.
Never use a new drive chain on worn sprockets.
Both chain and sprockets must be in good condition, or the new replacement chain will wear rapidly.



Check the attaching bolts and nuts on the drive and driven sprockets.
If any are loose, torque them.

TORQUE:
Drive sprocket special bolt:
54 N·m (5.5 kg·m, 40 lbf·ft)
Final driven sprocket nut:
64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)



REPLACEMENT

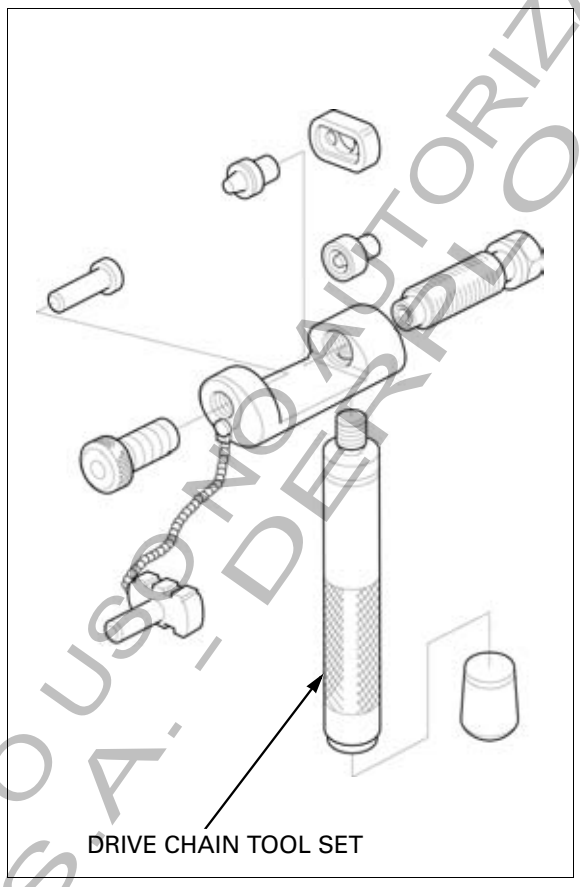
This motorcycle uses a drive chain with a staked master link.

Loosen the drive chain (page 4-29).

When using the special tool, follow the manufacturer's instruction.

Assemble the special tool as shown.

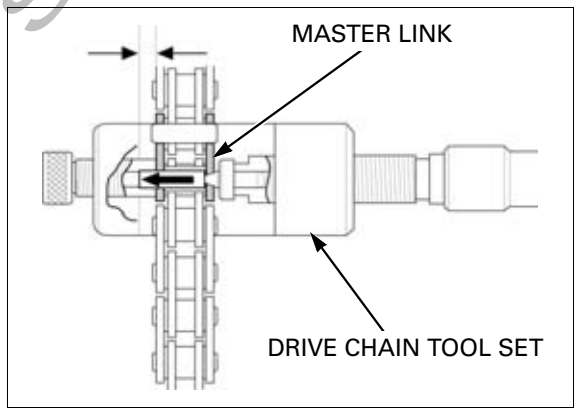
TOOL:
Drive chain tool set **07HMH-MR10103**



Locate the crimped pin ends of the master link from the outside of the chain, and remove the link with the drive chain tool set.

TOOL:
Drive chain tool set **07HMH-MR10103**

Remove the drive chain.

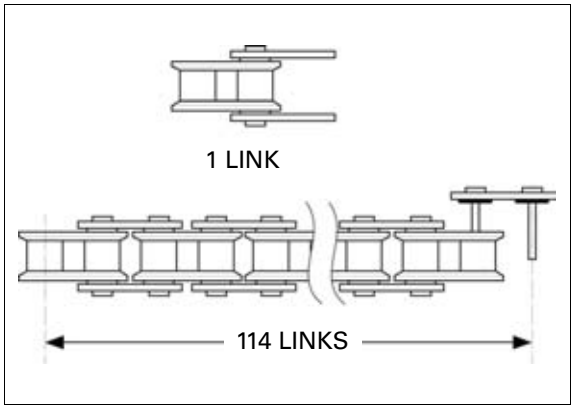


Include the master link when you count the drive chain links.

Remove the excess drive chain links from the new drive chain with the drive chain tool set.

STANDARD LINKS: 114 LINKS

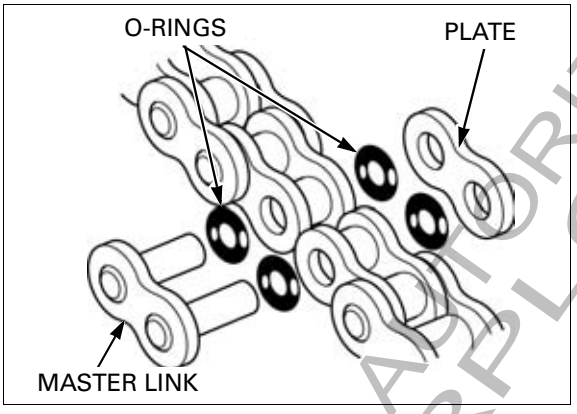
REPLACEMENT CHAIN
DID: DID50VM2-120ZB
RK: RK50GFOZ1-120LJFZ



- Never reuse the old drive chain, master link, master link plate and O-rings.

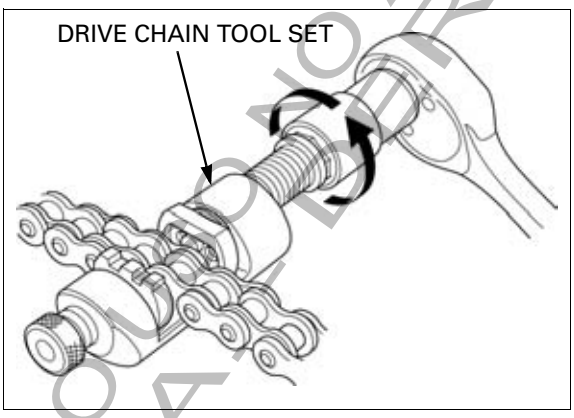
Insert the master link from the inside of the drive chain, and install the plate with the identification mark facing the outside.

Assemble the new master link, O-rings and plate.



Assemble and set the drive chain tool set.

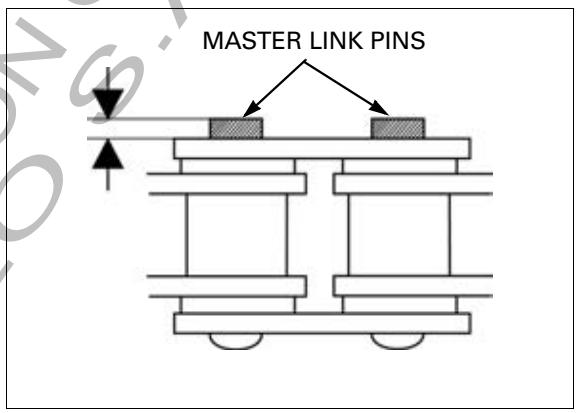
TOOL:
Drive chain tool set 07HMH-MR10103



Make sure that the master link pins are installed properly.
Measure the master link pin length projected from the plate.

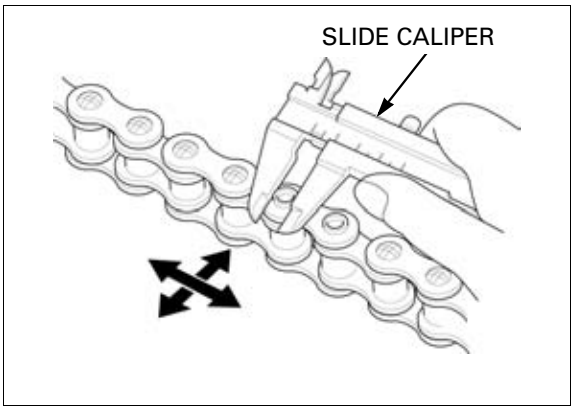
STANDARD LENGTH:
DID: 1.15 – 1.55 mm (0.045 – 0.061 in)
RK: 1.2 – 1.4 mm (0.05 – 0.06 in)

Stake the master link pins.



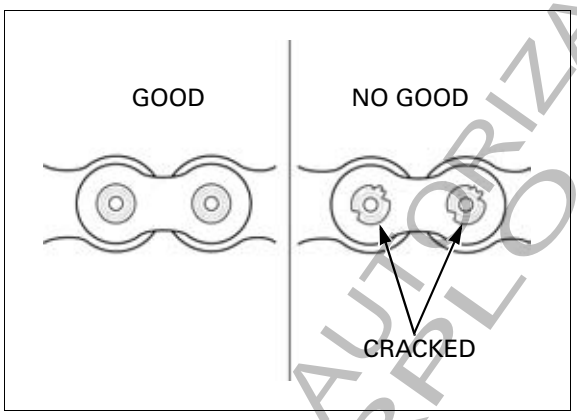
Make sure that the pins are staked properly by measuring the diameter of the staked area using a slide caliper.

DIAMETER OF THE STAKED AREA:
DID: 5.50 – 5.80 mm (0.217– 0.228 in)
RK: 5.30 – 5.70 mm (0.209 – 0.224 in)



A drive chain with a clip-type master link must not be used.

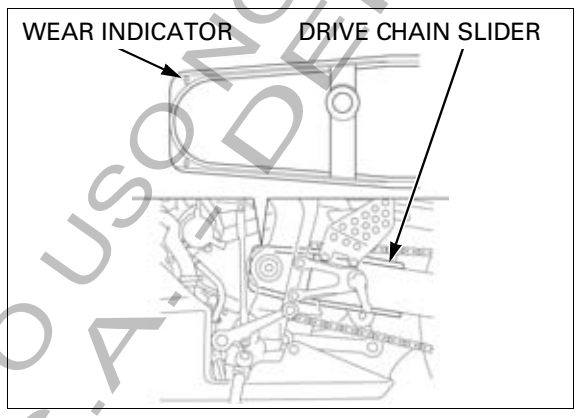
After staking, check the staked area of the master link for cracks.
If there is any cracking, replace the master link, O-rings and plate.



DRIVE CHAIN SLIDER

Inspect the drive chain slider for excessive wear a damage.

If it is worn to the wear indicator, replace the drive chain slider.



BRAKE FLUID

NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

- Do not mix different types of fluid, as they are not compatible with each other.
- Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.

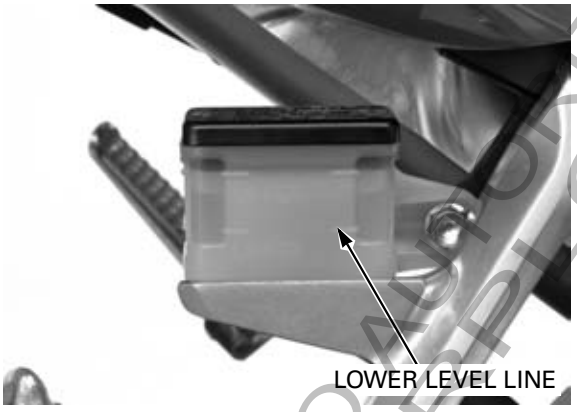
When the fluid level is low, check the brake pads for wear (page 4-34). A low fluid level may be due to wear of the brake pads. If the brake pads are worn, the caliper piston is pushed out, and this accounts for a low reservoir level. If the brake pads are not worn and the fluid level is low, check entire system for leaks (page 4-35).

FRONT BRAKE

Turn the handlebar so that the reservoir is level and check the front brake fluid level.
If the level is near the lower level line, check the brake pad wear (page 4-34).

REAR BRAKE

Place the motorcycle on a level surface, and support it an upright position.
Check the rear brake fluid level.
If the level is near the lower level line, check the brake pad wear (page 4-34).



BRAKE PADS WEAR

FRONT BRAKE PADS

Check the brake pads for wear.
Replace the brake pads if either pad is worn to the bottom of wear limit groove.

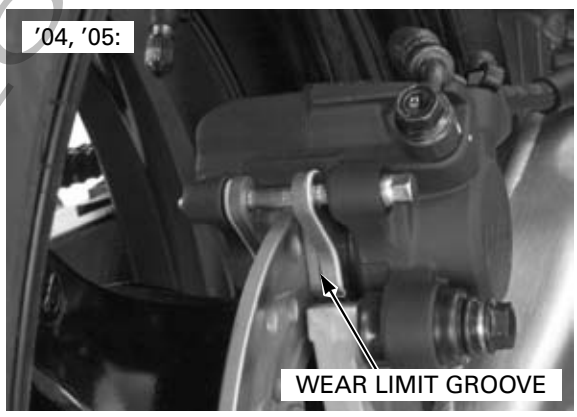
Refer to brake pad replacement (page 16-13).

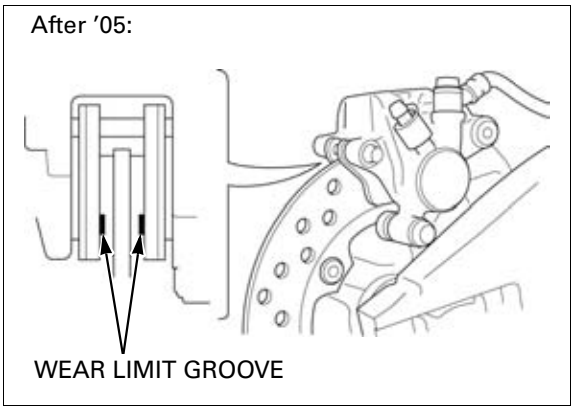
REAR BRAKE PADS

Check the brake pads for wear.
Replace the brake pads if either pad is worn to the bottom of wear limit groove.

Refer to brake pad replacement

– '04, '05 (page 16-15)
– After '05 (page 16-17)





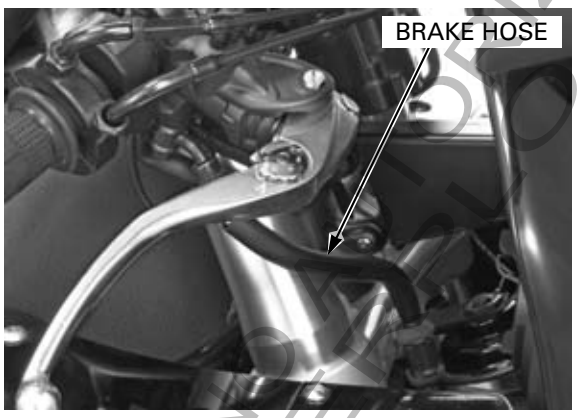
BRAKE SYSTEM

INSPECTION

Firmly apply the brake lever or pedal, and check that no air has entered the system.
If the lever or pedal feels soft or spongy when operated, bleed the air from the system (page 16-11).

Inspect the brake hose and fittings for deterioration, cracks and signs of leakage.
Tighten any loose fittings.
Replace hoses and fittings as required.

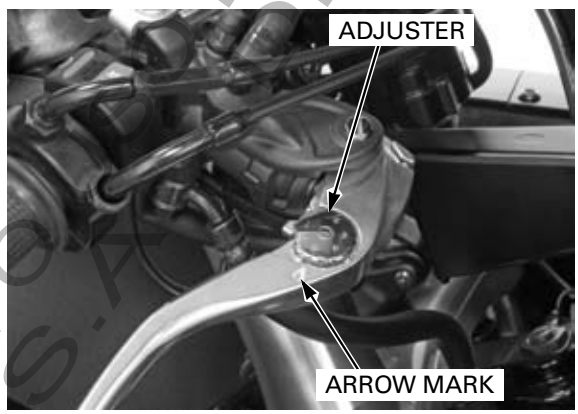
Refer the procedure for brake bleeding (page 16-9).



BRAKE LEVER ADJUSTMENT

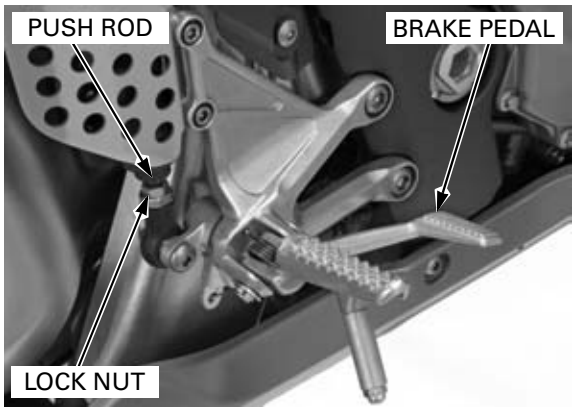
Align the allow mark on the brake lever with the index number on the adjuster.

The distance between the top of the brake lever and the grip can be adjusted by turning the adjuster.



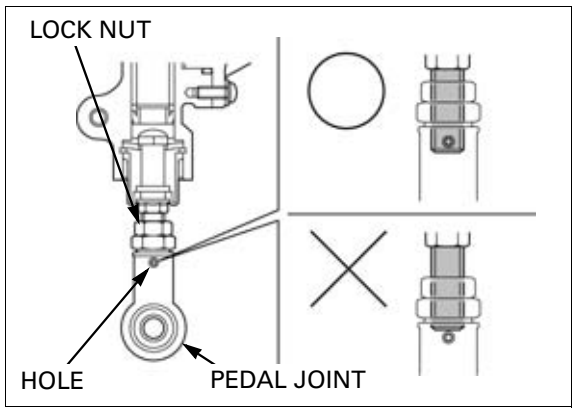
BRAKE PEDAL HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

Loosen the lock nut and turn the push rod until the correct pedal height is obtained.



Make sure the push rod threads can be seen through the pedal joint hole.
After adjustment, tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

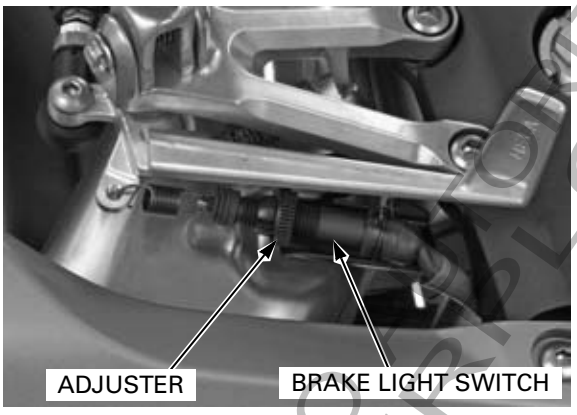
TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH

The front brake light switch does not require adjustment.

Adjust the brake light switch so that the brake light comes on just prior to the brake actually being engaged.
If the light fails to come on, adjust the switch so that the light comes on at the proper time.
Hold the switch body and turn the adjuster. Do not turn the switch body.

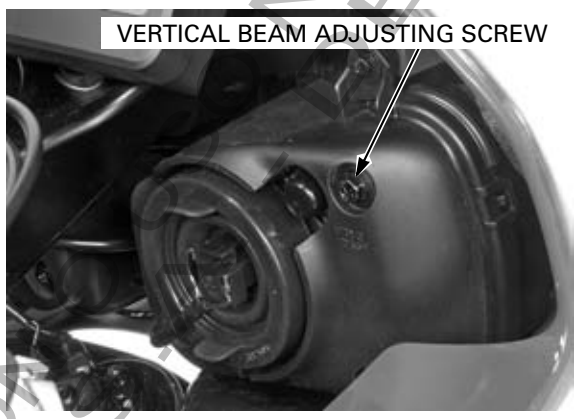


HEADLIGHT AIM

Place the motorcycle on a level surface.

Adjust the headlight aim as specified by local laws and regulations.

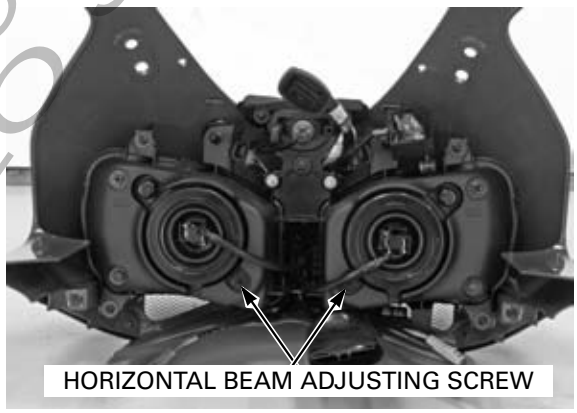
Adjust the headlight aim vertically by turning the vertical beam adjusting screw.
A clockwise rotation moves the beam up and counterclockwise rotation moves the beam down.



Adjust the headlight aim horizontally by turning the horizontal beam adjusting screw.

Left Headlight: A clockwise rotation moves the beam toward the right and counterclockwise rotation moves the beam toward the left side of the rider.

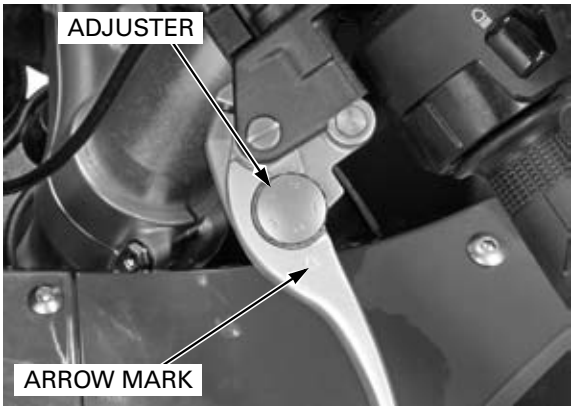
Right Headlight: A clockwise rotation moves the beam toward the left and counterclockwise rotation moves the beam toward the right side of the rider.



CLUTCH SYSTEM

CLUTCH LEVER ADJUSTMENT

The distance between the tip of the clutch lever and the grip can be adjusted by turning the adjuster.



CLUTCH FLUID

NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

- Do not mix different types of fluid, as they are not compatible with each other.
- Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.

When the fluid level is low, check entire system for leaks.

Turn the handlebar to the right so that the reservoir is level and check the clutch fluid level.

Firmly apply the clutch lever, and check that no air has entered the system.
If the lever feels soft or spongy when operated, bleed the air from the system.

Inspect the clutch hose and fittings for deterioration, cracks and signs of leakage.
Tighten any loose fittings.
Replace hoses and fittings as required.

Refer the procedure for clutch fluid bleeding (page 10-7).

EXHAUST GAS CONTROL VALVE CABLE ('04, '05)

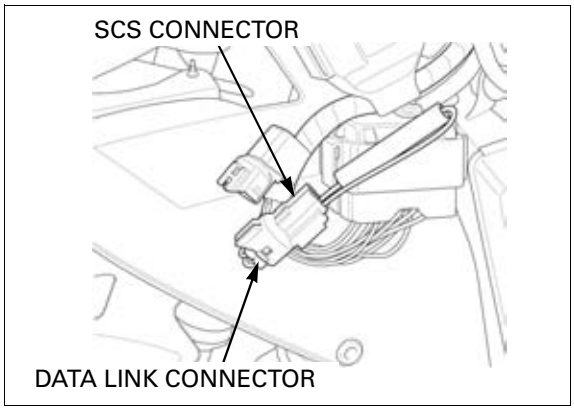
OPERATING INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch "".

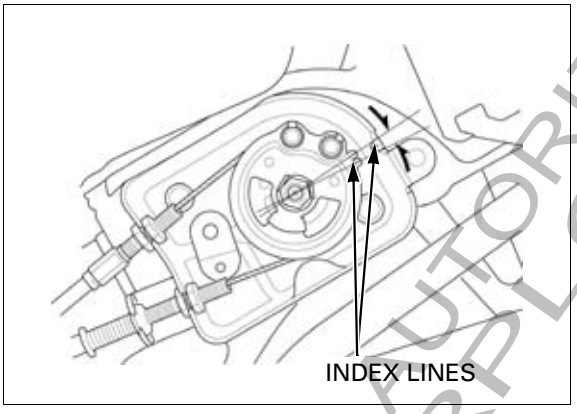
Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using the special tool.

TOOL:
SCS connector **070PZ-ZY30100**



Make sure that the EGCV (Exhaust Gas Control Valve) cable guide pulley index line is aligned with the EGCV housing index line as shown.
If the pulley index line is not within the tolerance, adjust the EGCV control cables.

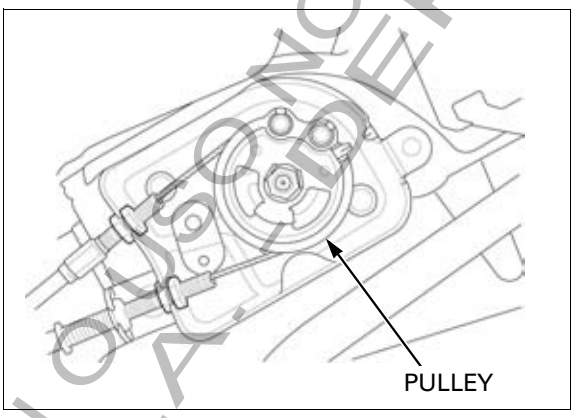
Turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the SCS connector.



BEARING INSPECTION

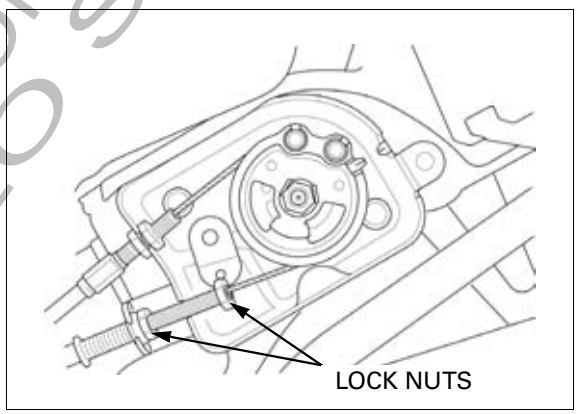
Move the exhaust valve pulley to the rotative direction with your hand, check the exhaust valve shaft for excessive play.

If there is excessive play to the rotative direction, replace the exhaust valve shaft bearings with new ones.

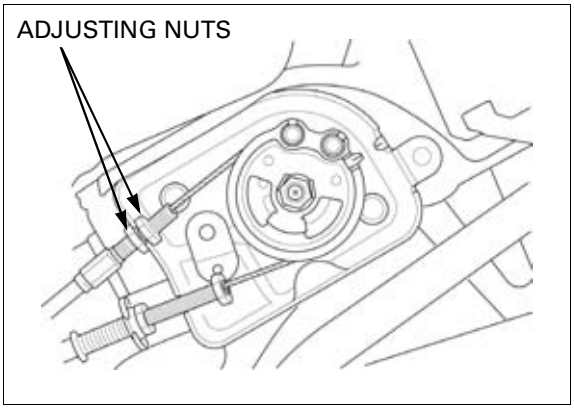


CABLE ADJUSTMENT

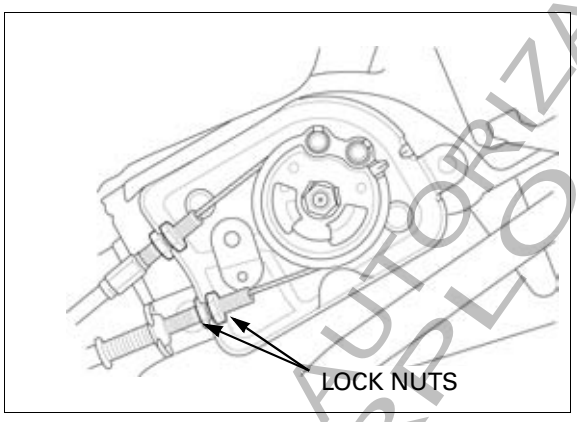
1. Fully loosen the spring equipped side cable lock nuts.
2. Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using the special tool (page 4-37).



3. Loosen the adjusting nuts.
4. Adjust the pulley position by turning the adjusting nut.
5. Tighten the adjusting nut securely.



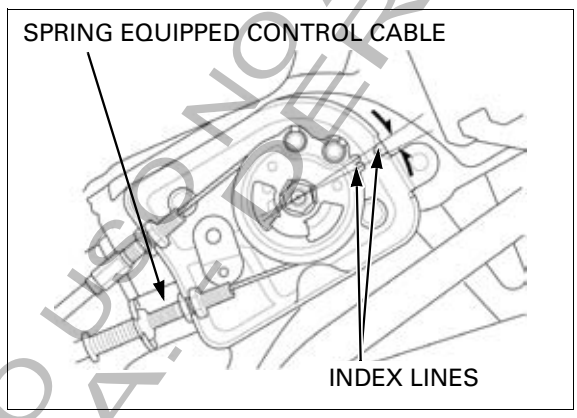
6. Move the cable several times and recheck the index line.
7. Seat the lock nut to the housing and tighten the lock nut securely.



8. Remove the SCS connector from the DLC, then reinstall it.

   Make sure that the EGCV (Exhaust Gas Control Valve) cable guide pulley index line is aligned with the EGCV housing index line.

   Do not adjust the gap of index lines with the lock nut of the spring equipped control cable.

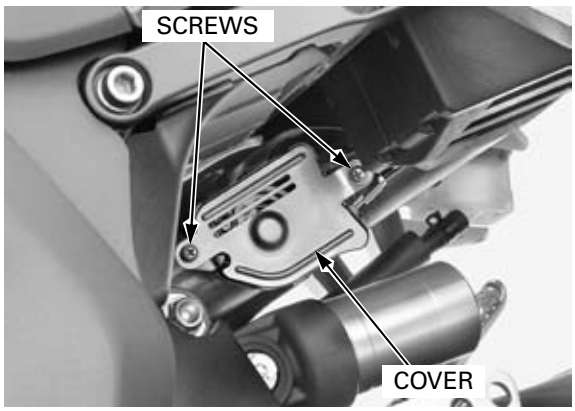


EXHAUST GAS CONTROL VALVE CABLE (AFTER '05)

OPERATING INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

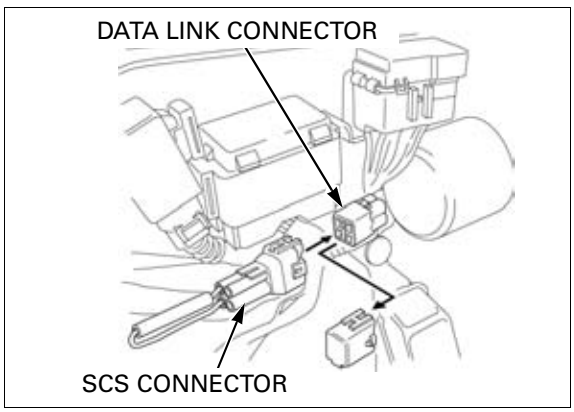
Remove the screws and exhaust valve cover.



Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch "".

Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using the special tool.

TOOL:
SCS connector **070PZ-ZY30100**

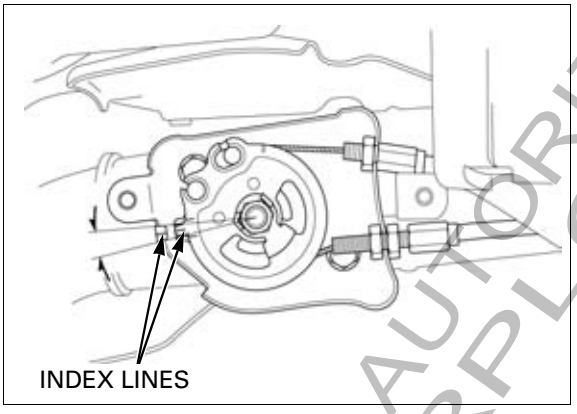


Make sure that the EGCV (Exhaust Gas Control Valve) cable guide pulley index line is aligned with the EGCV housing index line as shown.
If the pulley index line is not within the tolerance, adjust the EGCV control cable (page 4-40).

Turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the SCS connector.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

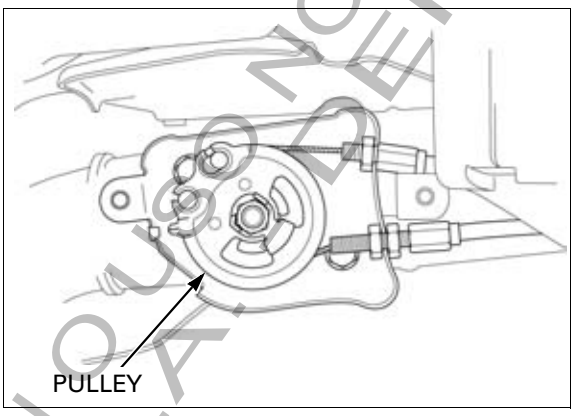
TORQUE:
EGCV valve cover screw:
1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)



BEARING INSPECTION

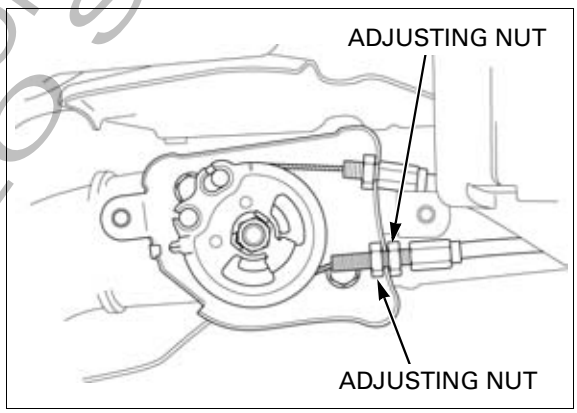
Move the exhaust valve pulley to the rotative direction with your hand, check the exhaust valve shaft for excessive play.

If there is excessive play to the rotative direction, replace the exhaust valve shaft bearings with new ones (page 6-160).



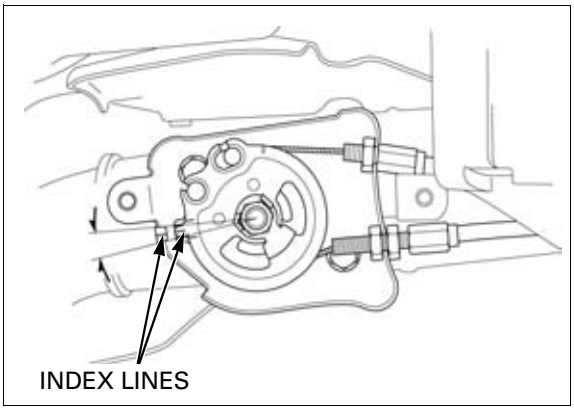
CABLE ADJUSTMENT

1. Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using the special tool (page 4-39).
2. Loosen the adjusting nut and adjust the pulley position by turning the adjusting nut.
3. Tighten the adjusting nut securely.



4. Remove the SCS connector from the DLC, then reinstall it.

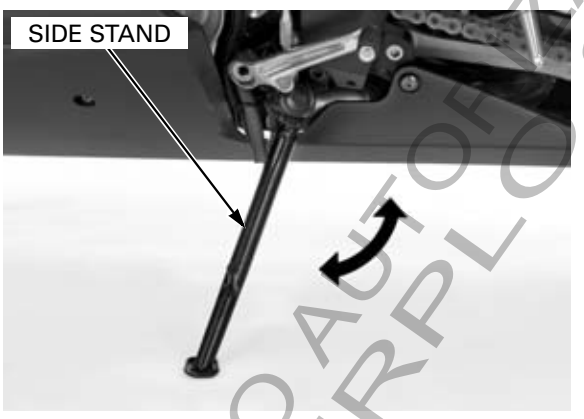
   Make sure that the EGCV (Exhaust Gas Control Valve) cable guide pulley index line is aligned with the EGCV housing index line.



SIDE STAND

Support the motorcycle on a level surface.

Check the side stand spring for damage or loss of tension.
Check the side stand assembly for freedom of movement and lubricate the side stand pivot if necessary.

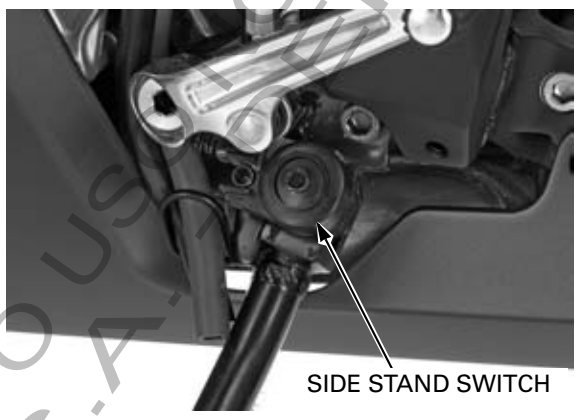


Check the side stand ignition cut-off system:

- Sit astride the motorcycle and raise the side stand.
- Start the engine with the transmission in neutral, then shift the transmission into gear, with the clutch lever squeezed.
- Move the side stand full down.
- The engine should stop as the side stand is lowered.

If there is a problem with the system, check the side stand switch

- '04, '05 (page 20-26)
- After '05 (page 20-28)



SUSPENSION

FRONT SUSPENSION INSPECTION

Check the action of the forks by operating the front brakes and compressing the front suspension several times.
Check the entire assembly for signs of leaks, damage or loose fasteners.

Loose, worn or damaged suspension parts impair motorcycles stability and control.

Replace damaged components which cannot be repaired.
Tighten all nuts and bolts.
Refer to the fork service (page 14-27).

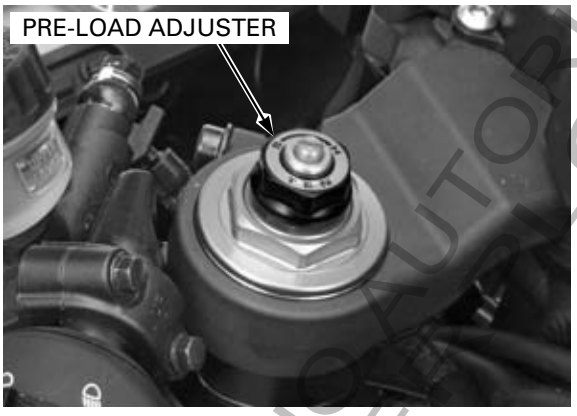
Check for worn steering stem bearings by grabbing the front fork leg and attempting to move the front fork side to side.

Replace the bearings if any looseness is noted.

FRONT SUSPENSION ADJUSTMENT

SPRING PRE-LOAD ADJUSTER

Spring pre-load can be adjusted by turning the adjuster.



TURN CLOCKWISE:
Increase the spring pre-load
TURN COUNTERCLOCKWISE:
Decrease the spring pre-load

PRE-LOAD ADJUSTER ADJUSTABLE RANGE:
15 turns

PRE-LOAD ADJUSTER STANDARD POSITION:
7 turns from minimum

COMPRESSION AND REBOUND DAMPING ADJUSTERS

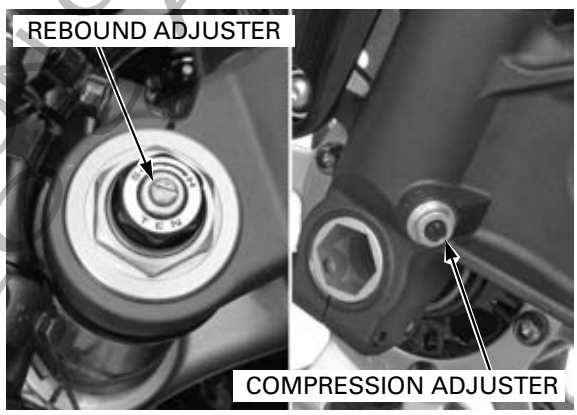
NOTICE

Do not turn the adjusters more than the given positions or the adjusters may be damaged.

- All damping adjustments are referenced from the full hard position.
- Be sure that the rebound and compression adjusters are firmly located in a detent, and not between positions.

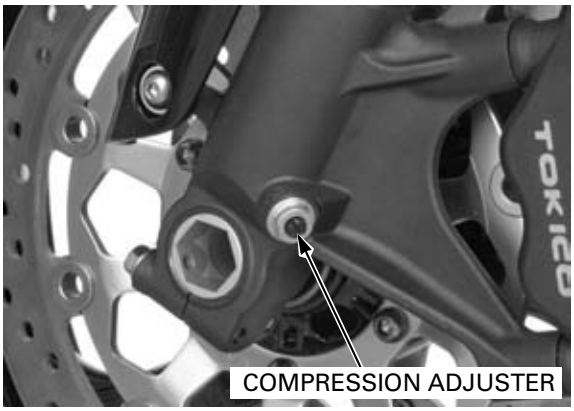
To adjust both sides equally, set the right and left damping adjusters to the same position.

The compression and rebound damping can be adjusted by turning the adjusters.



DIRECTION H: Increase the damping force
DIRECTION S: Decrease the damping force

Turn the compression adjuster clockwise until it stops (full hard position), then turn the adjuster counterclockwise.



COMPRESSION ADJUSTER STANDARD POSITION:
'04, '05: 2 turns out from full hard
After '05: 1 – 3/4 turns out from full hard

Turn the rebound adjuster clockwise until it stops (full hard position), then turn the adjuster counterclockwise.

REBOUND ADJUSTER STANDARD POSITION:
'04, '05: 2 turns out from full hard
After '05: 2 – 1/4 turns out from full hard

REAR SUSPENSION INSPECTION

Support the motorcycle securely and raise the rear wheel off the ground.

Hold the swingarm and move the rear wheel side ways with force to see if the axle bearings are worn.

Check for worn swingarm bearings by grabbing the rear end of the swingarm and attempting to move the swingarm side to side.

Replace the bearings if any are looseness is noted.

Check the action of the shock absorber by compressing it several times.
Check the entire shock absorber assembly for signs of leaks, damage or loose fasteners.
Replace damaged components which cannot be repaired.
Tighten all nuts and bolts.

Refer to the shock absorber service (page 15-14).

REAR SUSPENSION ADJUSTMENT

COMPRESSION AND REBOUND DAMPING ADJUSTERS

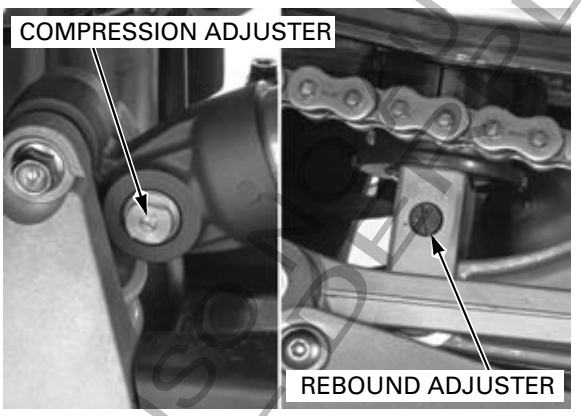
NOTICE

Do not turn the adjusters more than the given positions or the adjusters may be damaged.

- All damping adjustments are referenced from the full hard position.

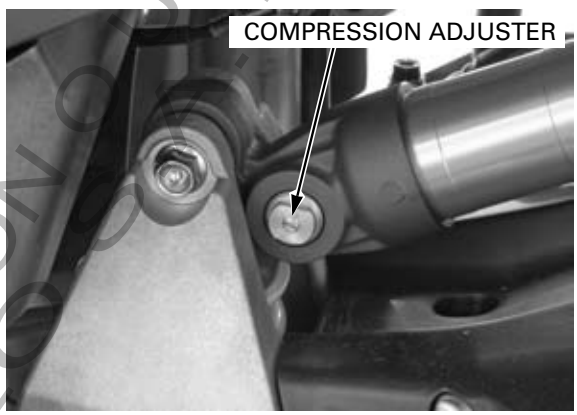
The compression and rebound damping can be adjusted by turning the adjusters.

DIRECTION H: Increase the damping force
DIRECTION S: Decrease the damping force



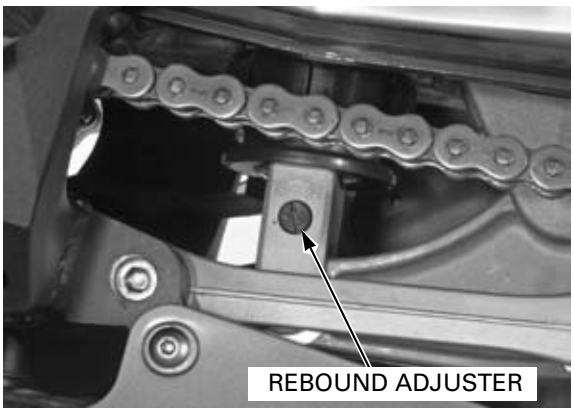
Turn the compression adjuster clockwise until it stops (full hard position), then turn the adjuster counterclockwise.

COMPRESSION ADJUSTER STANDARD POSITION:
'04, '05: 9 clicks out from full hard
After '05: 17 clicks out from full hard



Turn the rebound adjuster clockwise until it stops (full hard position), then turn the adjuster counterclockwise.

REBOUND ADJUSTER STANDARD POSITION:
'04, '05: 2 – 1/2 turns out from full hard
After '05: 2 – 1/4 turns out from full hard



NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS

Check that all chassis nuts and bolts are tightened to their correct torque values ('04, '05: page 1-19, After '05: page 1-27).
Check that all safety clips, hose clamps and cable stays are in place and properly secured.

WHEELS/TIRES

Tire pressure should be checked when the tires are COLD.

RECOMMENDED TIRE PRESSURE AND TIRE SIZE ('04, '05):

		FRONT	REAR
Tire pressure kPa (kgf/cm^2, psi)		250 (2.50, 36)	290 (2.90, 42)
Tire size		120/70 ZR 17 M/C (58W)	190/50 ZR 17 M/C (73W)
Tire bland	Bridgestone	BT014F RADIAL G	BT014R RADIAL G
	Pirelli	DIABRO CORSA H	DIABRO CORSA H

RECOMMENDED TIRE PRESSURE AND TIRE SIZE (AFTER '05):

		FRONT	REAR
Tire pressure kPa (kgf/cm^2, psi)		250 (2.50, 36)	290 (2.90, 42)
Tire size		120/70 ZR 17 M/C (58W)	190/50 ZR 17 M/C (73W)
Tire bland	Bridgestone	BT015F RADIAL G	BT015R RADIAL G
	Pirelli	DIABRO CORSA E	DIABRO CORSA H

Check the tires for cuts, embedded nails, or other damage.
Check the front wheel (page 14-22) and rear wheel (page 15-7) for trueness.

Measure the tread depth at the center of the tires.
Replace the tires when the tread depth reaches the following limits.

MINIMUM TREAD DEPTH:
FRONT: 1.5 mm (0.06 in)
REAR: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)

For G type: German law prohibits use of tires whose tread depth is less than 1.6 mm (0.06 in).

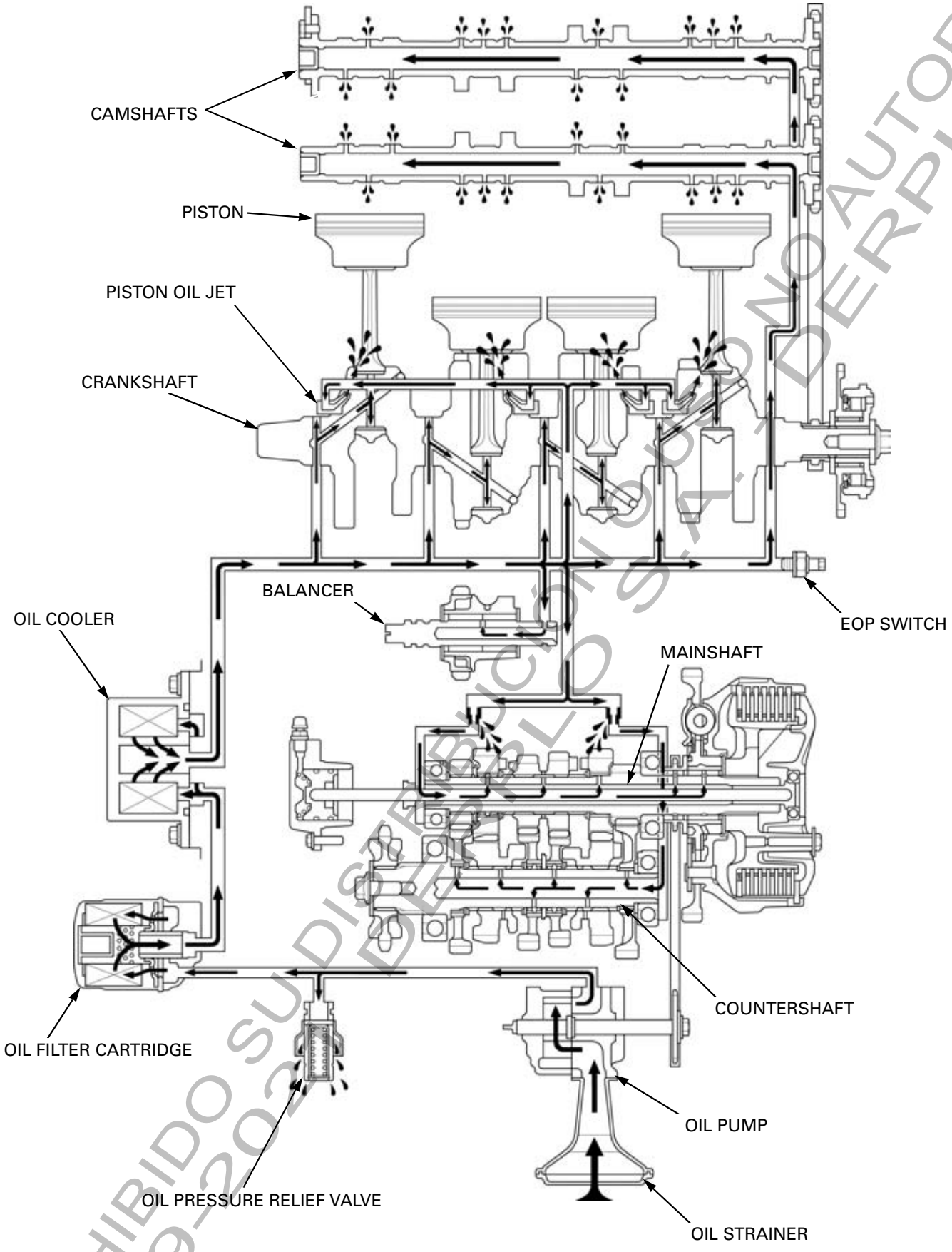
STEERING HEAD BEARINGS

Check that the control cables do not interfere with handlebar rotation.

Support the motorcycle securely and raise the front wheel off the ground.
Check that the handlebar moves freely from side to side.
If the handlebar moves unevenly, binds, or has vertical movement, inspect the steering head bearings (page 14-42).

5. LUBRICATION SYSTEM

LUBRICATION SYSTEM DIAGRAM



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠ CAUTION

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

- The oil pump can be serviced with the engine installed in the frame.
- The service procedures in this section must be performed with the engine oil drained.
- When removing and installing the oil pump, use care not to allow dust or dirt to enter the engine.
- If any portion of the oil pump is worn beyond the specified service limits, replace the oil pump as an assembly.
- After the oil pump has been installed, check that there are no oil leaks and that oil pressure is correct.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Engine oil capacity	After draining	3.0 liter (3.2 US qt, 2.6 Imp qt)	–
	After oil filter change	3.1 liter (3.3 US qt, 2.7 Imp qt)	–
	After disassembly	3.8 liter (4.0 US qt, 3.3 Imp qt)	–
Recommended engine oil		Honda 4-stroke motorcycle oil or an equivalent API service classification SG or higher (except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label) Viscosity: SAE 10W-30 JASO T 903 standard: MA	–
Oil pressure at EOP (engine oil pressure) switch		490 kPa (5.0 kgf/cm^2, 71 psi) at 6,000 min^{-1} (rpm)/(80°C/176°F)	–
Oil pump	Tip clearance	0.15 (0.006)	0.20 (0.008)
	Body clearance	0.15 – 0.21 (0.006 – 0.008)	0.35 (0.014)
	Side clearance	0.04 – 0.09 (0.002 – 0.004)	0.17 (0.007)

TORQUE VALUES

Engine oil filter cartridge	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	Apply clean engine oil to the O-ring
Engine oil drain bolt	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)	
Oil pan drain base bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Oil pump assembly flange bolt	7.8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 5.8 lbf·ft)	CT bolt
Oil filter boss	See page 1-22	
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch wire terminal screw	2.0 N·m (0.2 kgf·m, 1.4 lbf·ft)	
Oil pump driven sprocket bolt	15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads

TOOLS

Oil pressure gauge set 07506-3000001  or equivalent commercially available.	Oil pressure gauge attachment 07406-0030000  or equivalent commercially available.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Oil level too low
- Oil consumption
- External oil leak
- Worn piston rings
- Improperly installed piston rings
- Worn cylinders
- Worn valve stem seals
- Worn valve guide

Low oil pressure
- Oil level low
- Clogged oil strainer
- Internal oil leak
- Incorrect oil being used

No oil pressure
- Oil level too low
- Oil pressure relief valve stuck open
- Broken oil pump drive chain
- Broken oil pump drive or driven sprocket
- Damaged oil pump
- Internal oil leak

High oil pressure
- Oil pressure relief valve stuck closed
- Clogged oil filter, oil cooler gallery or metering orifice
- Incorrect oil being used

Oil contamination
- Oil or filter not changed often enough
- Worn piston rings

Oil emulsification
- Blown cylinder head gasket
- Leaky coolant passage
- Entry of water

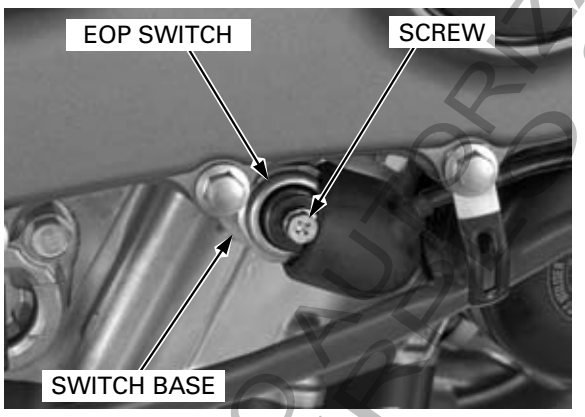
OIL PRESSURE INSPECTION

If the oil pressure indicator light remains on a few seconds, check the indicator system before checking the oil pressure.

Remove the under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the screw and disconnect the EOP switch wire.
Remove the EOP switch while holding the switch base.



Install the oil pressure gauge attachment to the switch base.
Connect the oil pressure gauge to the oil pressure gauge attachment.

TOOLS:

Oil pressure gauge set	**07506-3000001 or equivalent commercially available**
Oil pressure gauge attachment	**07406-0030000 or equivalent commercially available**

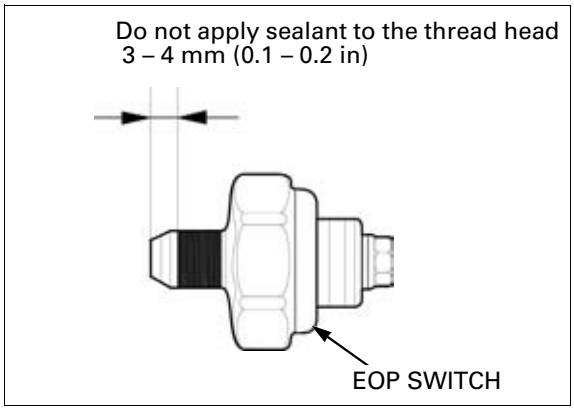
Check the oil level (page 4-23).

Warm the engine to normal operating temperature (approximately 80°C/176°F) and increase the engine speed to 6,000 min^{-1} (rpm) and read the oil pressure.

OIL PRESSURE:
490 kPa (5.0 kgf/cm^2, 71 psi) at 6,000 min^{-1} (rpm)/ (80°C/176°F)

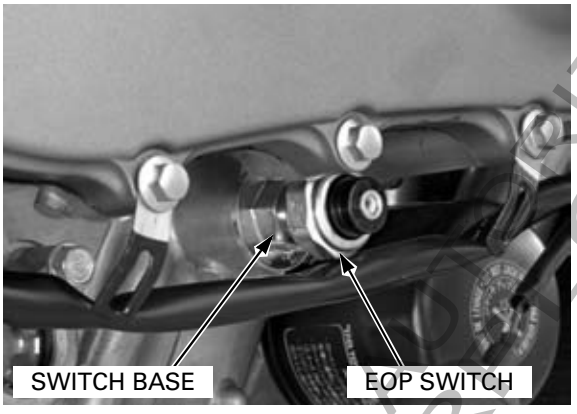
Stop the engine and remove the tools.

Apply a sealant to the EOP switch threads as shown.



Install and tighten the EOP switch to the specified torque while holding the switch base.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



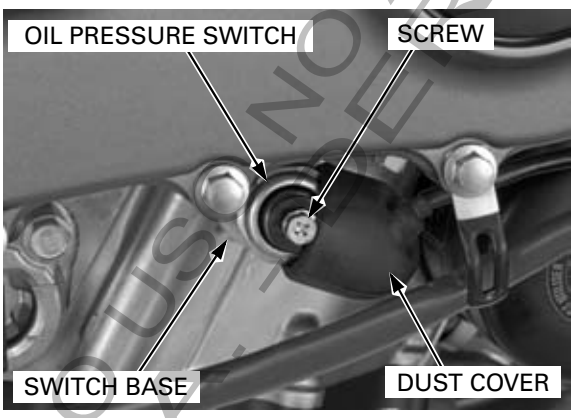
Connect the EOP switch wire terminal to the switch and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 2.0 N·m (0.2 kgf·m, 1.4 lbf·ft)

Install the dust cover.

Install the under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)



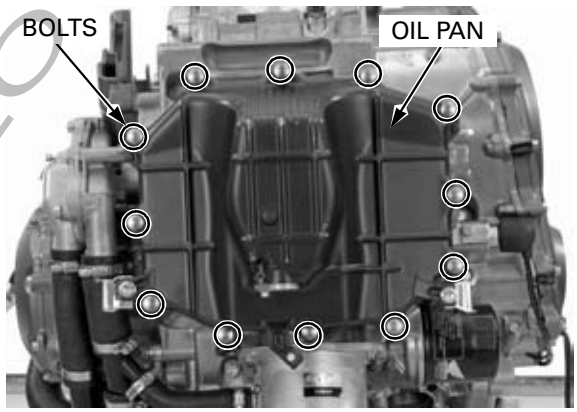
OIL STRAINER/PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

REMOVAL

Drain the engine oil (page 4-24).
Remove the exhaust pipe

– '04, '05 (page 3-43)
– After '05 (page 3-62)

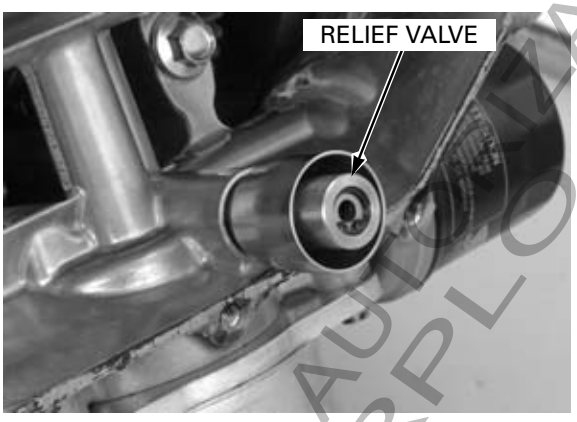
Remove the oil pan SH flange bolts and oil pan.



Remove the oil strainer and packing.

Clean the oil strainer screen.

Remove the pressure relief valve and O-ring.

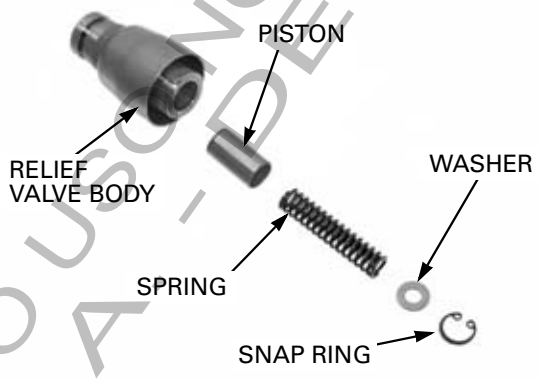


INSPECTION

Check the operation of the pressure relief valve by pushing on the piston.
Disassemble the relief valve by removing the snap ring.

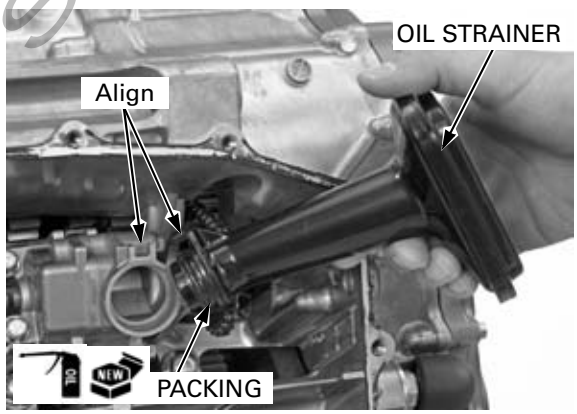
Inspect the piston for wear, unsmooth movement or damage.
Inspect the spring for fatigue or damage.

Assemble the relief valve in the reverse order of disassembly.

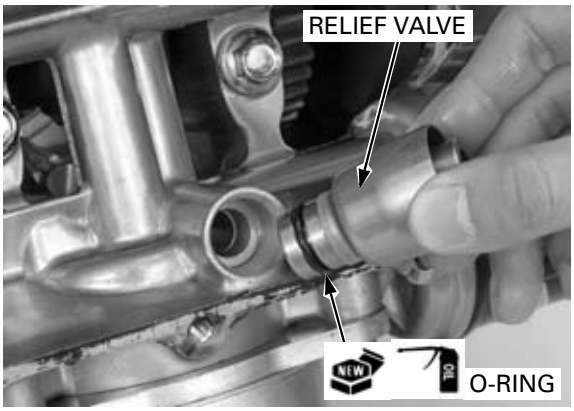


INSTALLATION

Apply oil to a new packing and install it onto the oil strainer flange.
Install the oil strainer into the oil pump while aligning the oil strainer boss with the groove of the oil pump.



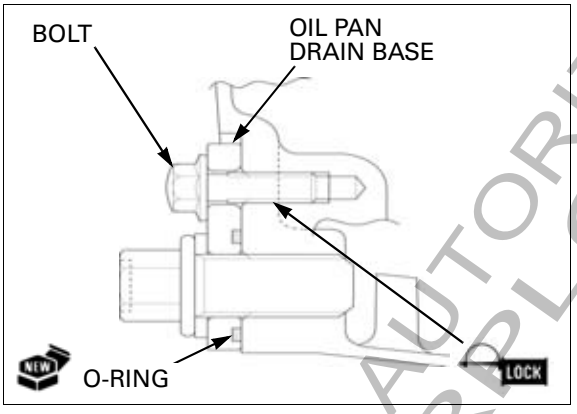
Apply oil to a new O-ring and install it onto the relief valve.
Install the relief valve into the crankcase.



If the oil pan drain base is removed, install the following:

- Install a new O-ring into the oil pan drain base groove.
- Install the oil pan drain base onto the oil pan, and temporarily install and tighten the oil drain bolt.
- Apply a locking agent to the oil pan drain base mounting bolt threads.
- Install and tighten the oil pan drain base mounting bolt to the specified torque.

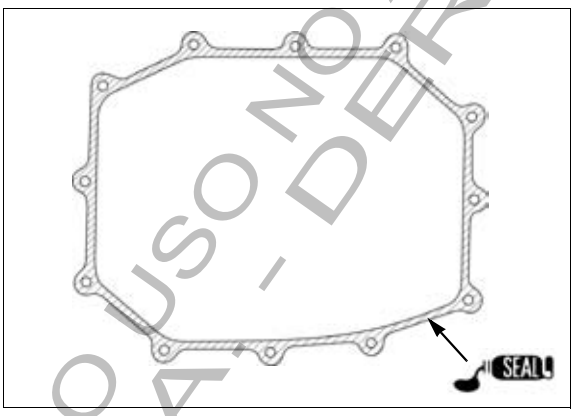
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



Clean the oil pan mating surface thoroughly.

Do not apply more sealant than necessary.

Apply sealant (Three Bond 1207B or an equivalent) to the mating surface.



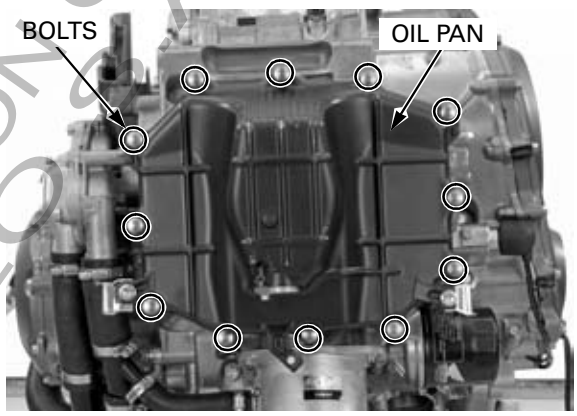
Install the oil pan onto the lower crankcase.
Install the oil pan SH flange bolts.
Tighten the bolts in a crisscross pattern in two or three steps.

Install the exhaust pipe

- '04, '05 (page 3-49)
- After '05 (page 3-66)

Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (page 4-24).

After installation, check that there are no oil leaks.

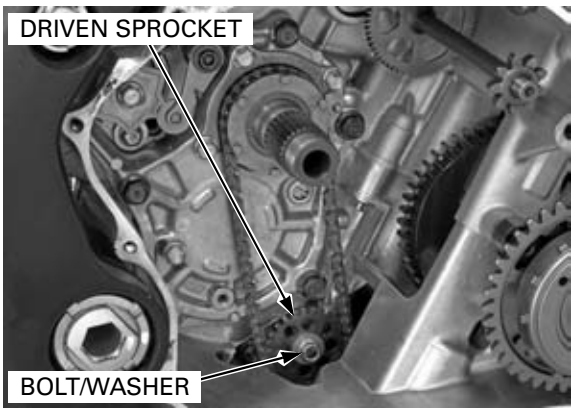


OIL PUMP

REMOVAL

Drain the engine oil (page 4-24).
Remove the clutch (page 10-18).

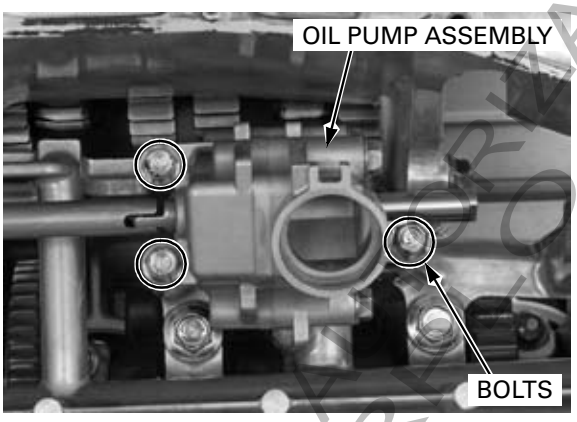
Remove the bolt, washer and oil pump driven sprocket.



Remove the oil pan (page 5-6).

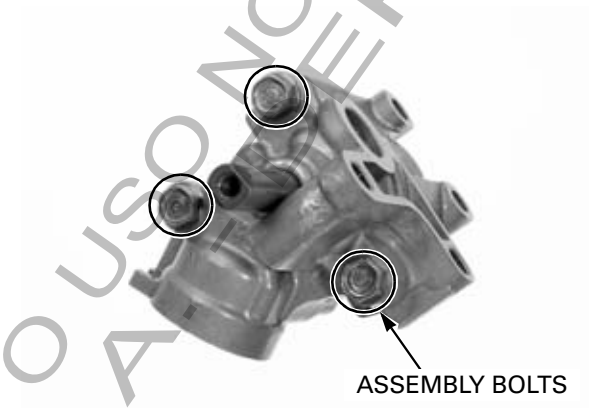
Remove the following:

– Oil pump mounting bolts
– Oil pump assembly
– Dowel pins
– Oil pass collar/O-ring

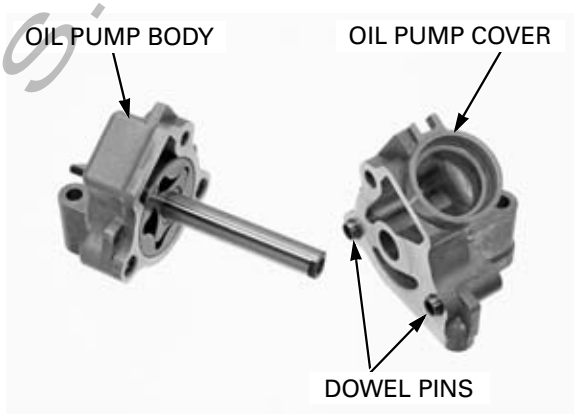


DISASSEMBLY

Remove the oil pump assembly bolts.

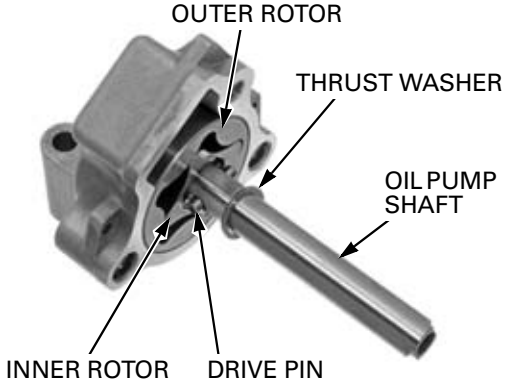


Remove the oil pump cover and dowel pins.



Remove the thrust washer, drive pin, oil pump shaft, outer rotor and inner rotor from the oil pump body.

Clean all disassembly parts thoroughly.



INSPECTION

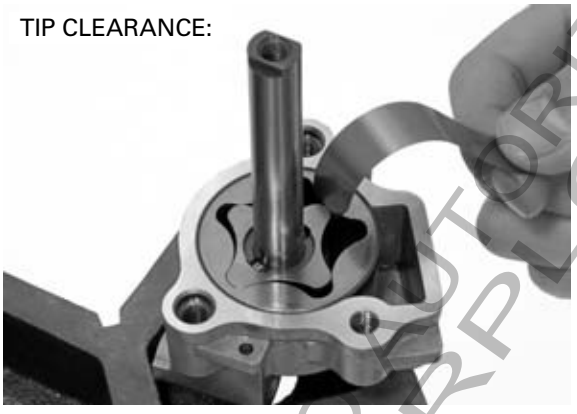
If any portion of the oil pump is worn beyond the service limit, replace the oil pump as an assembly.

Temporarily install the outer and inner rotors into the oil pump body.
Temporarily install the drive pin and oil pump shaft.

Measure the rotor tip clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)

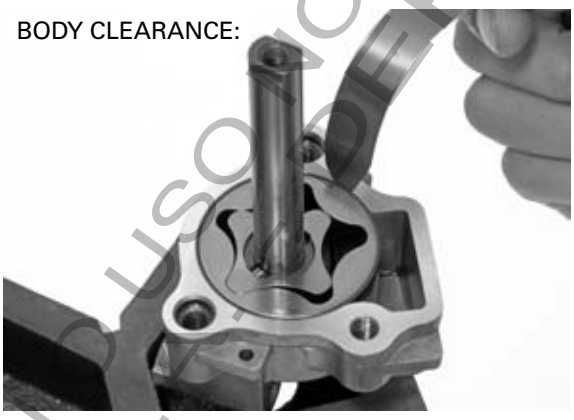
TIP CLEARANCE:



Measure the pump body clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.35 mm (0.014 in)

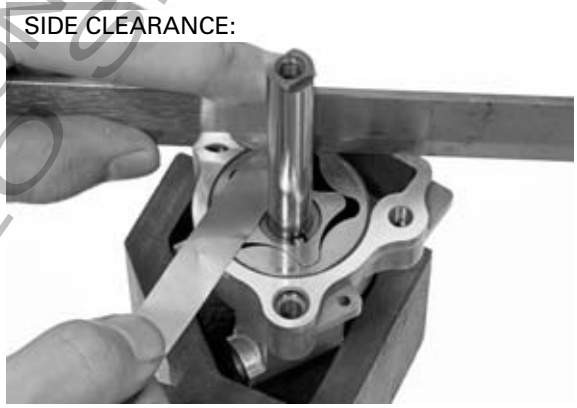
BODY CLEARANCE:



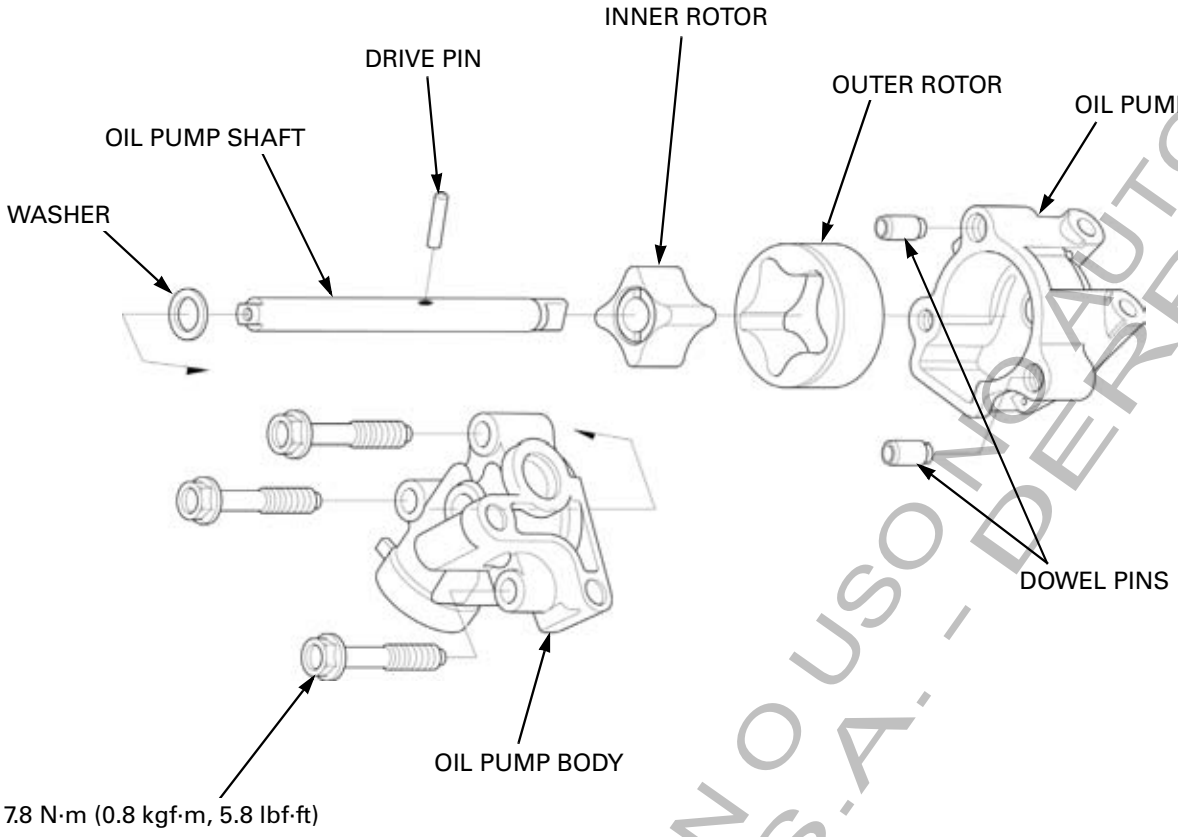
Measure the side clearance using a straight edge and feeler gauge.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.17 mm (0.007 in)

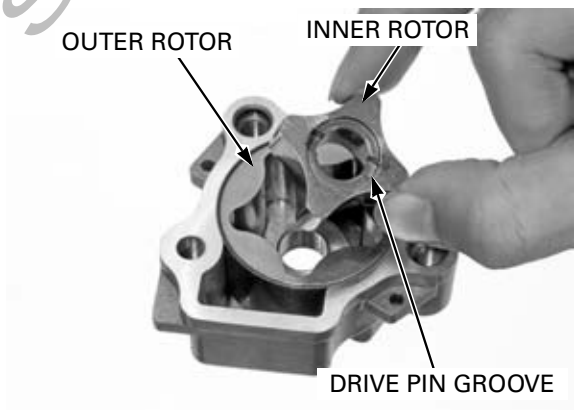
SIDE CLEARANCE:



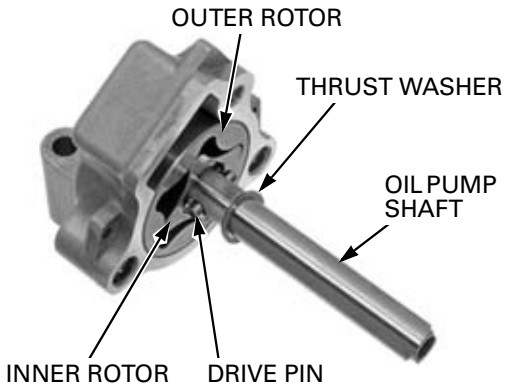
ASSEMBLY



Dip all parts in clean engine oil.
Install the outer rotor into the oil pump body.
Install the inner rotor into the outer rotor with its drive pin groove facing the oil pump cover.

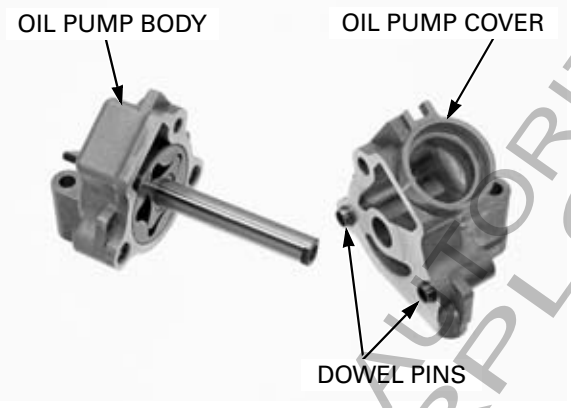


Install the oil pump shaft through the inner rotor and oil pump body.
Install the drive pin into the hole in the oil pump shaft and align the drive pin with the groove in the inner rotor.
Install the thrust washer.



Install the dowel pins into the oil pump cover.

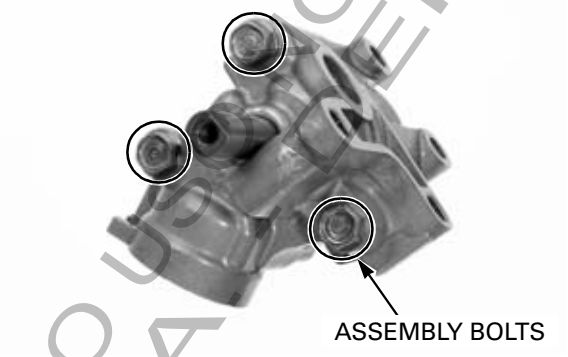
Install the oil pump cover to the oil pump body.



Install and tighten the oil pump assembly bolts to the specified torque.

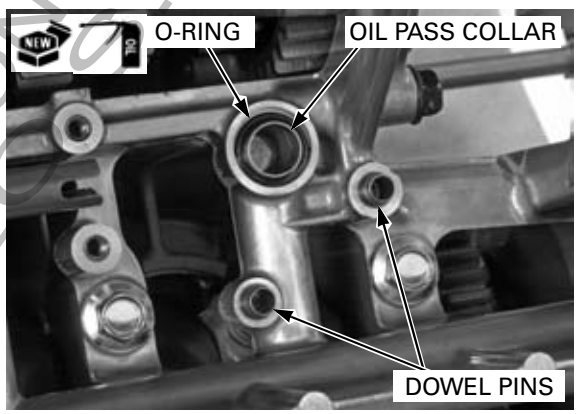
TORQUE: 7.8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 5.8 lbf·ft)

Check the oil pump operation by turning the pump shaft.
If necessary, reassemble the oil pump.

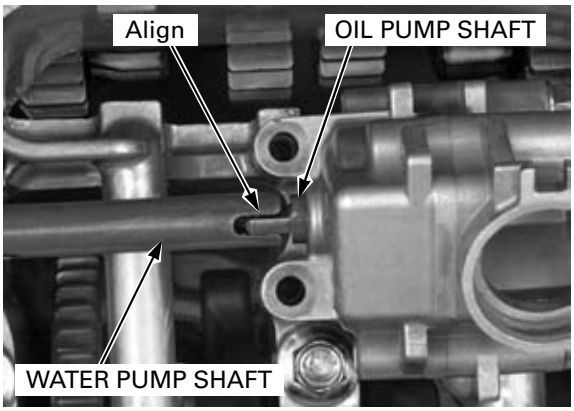


INSTALLATION

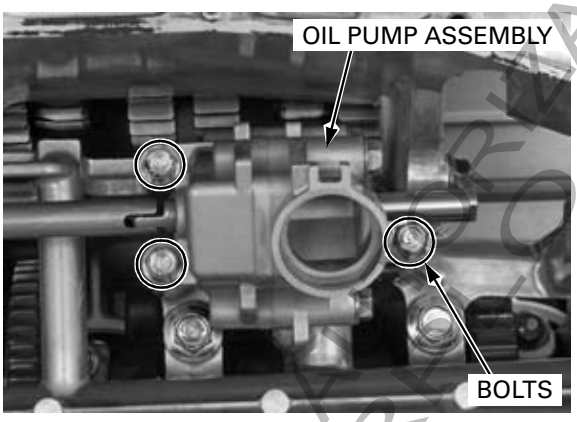
Install the dowel pins.
Apply oil to a new O-ring and install it with the oil pass collar.



Install the oil pump assembly onto the crankcase while aligning the oil pump shaft lug with the water pump shaft groove by turning the oil pump shaft.

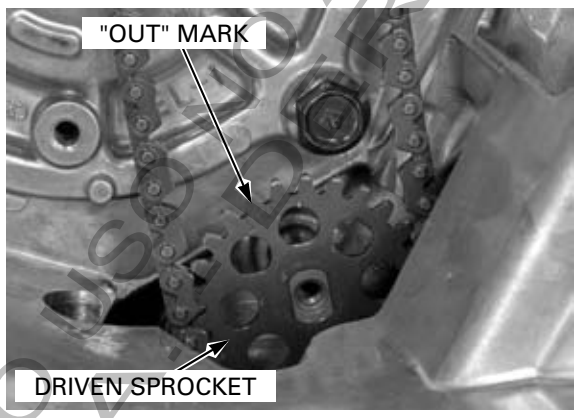


Install and tighten the three flange bolts securely.



Apply oil to the oil pump driven sprocket and drive chain

Install the driven sprocket with its "OUT" mark facing out.



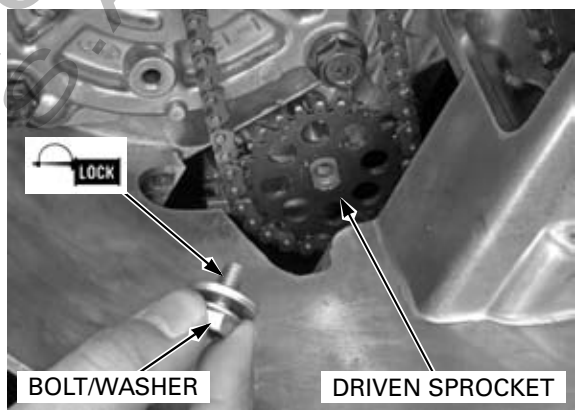
Apply a locking agent to the oil pump driven sprocket bolt threads.

Install and tighten the driven sprocket bolt/washer to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)

Install the right crankcase cover (page 10-37).

After installation, fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (page 4-24) and check that there is no oil leaks.
Check the oil pressure (page 5-5).



OIL COOLER

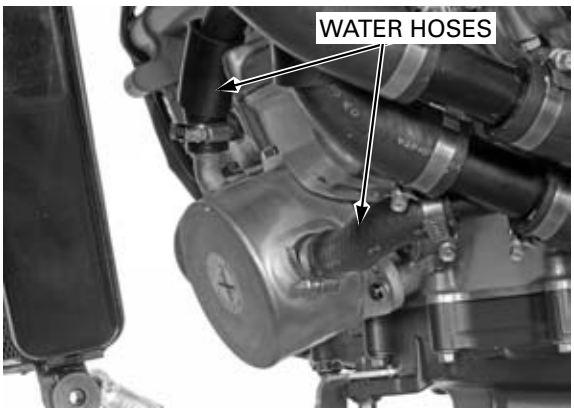
REMOVAL

Drain the engine oil (page 4-24).
Drain the coolant from the system (page 7-7).

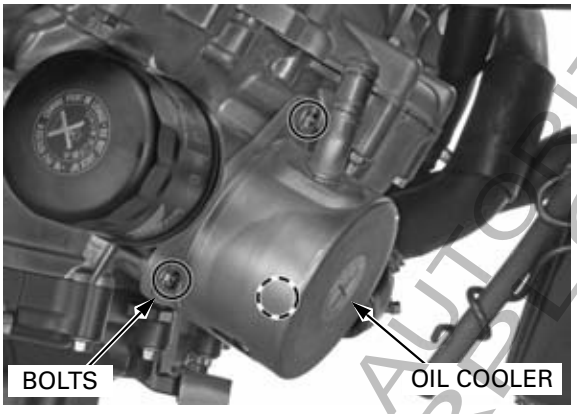
Remove the exhaust pipe

– '04, '05 (page 3-43)
– After '05 (page 3-62)

Loosen the hose clamp screws and disconnect the oil cooler water hoses from the oil cooler.



Remove the three bolts and oil cooler.
Remove the O-ring from the oil cooler.

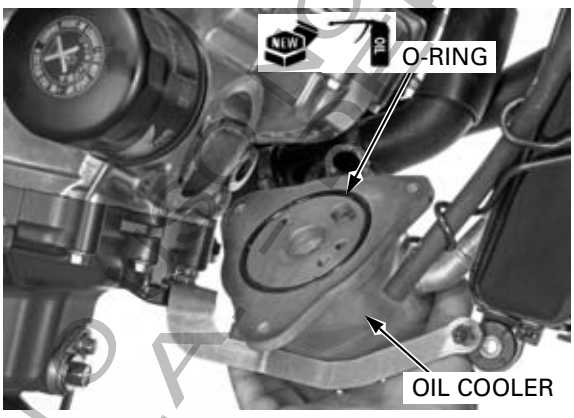


INSPECTION

Check the oil cooler for damage.

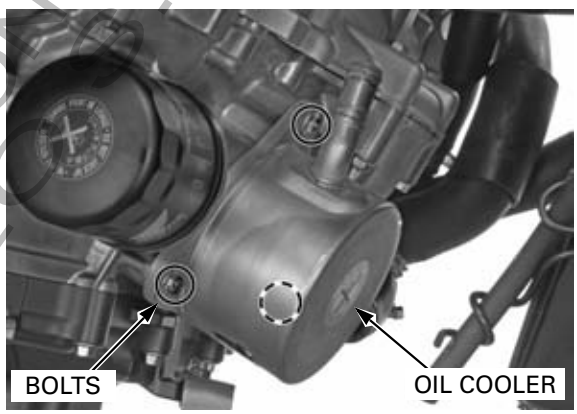
INSTALLATION

Coat a new O-ring with engine oil and install it into the oil cooler groove.



Install the oil cooler on the crankcase.

Install and tighten the three bolts.

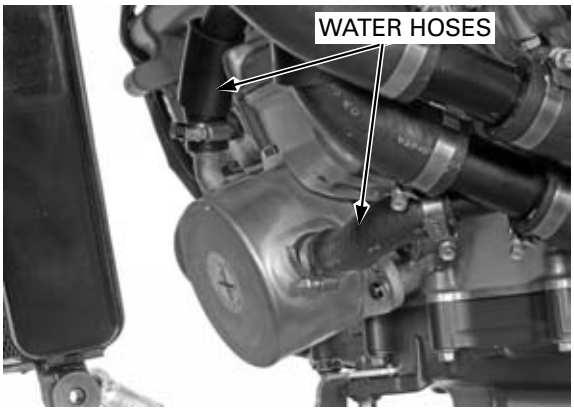


Connect the oil cooler water hoses into the oil cooler and tighten the hose clamp screws securely.

Install the exhaust pipe

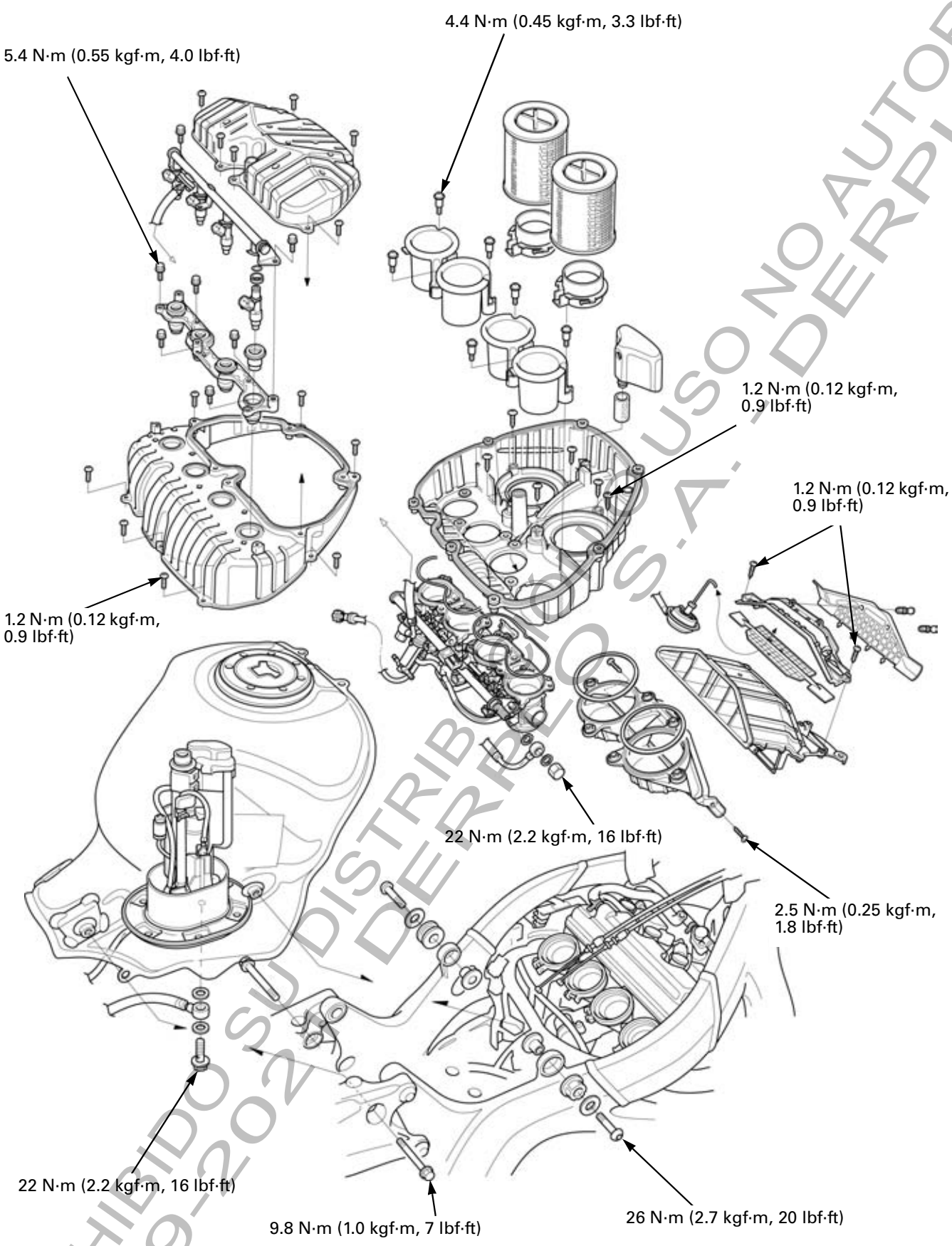
– '04, '05 (page 3-49)
– After '05 (page 3-66)

Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (page 4-24) and check that there is no oil leaks.
Fill the cooling system and bleed any air (page 7-7).

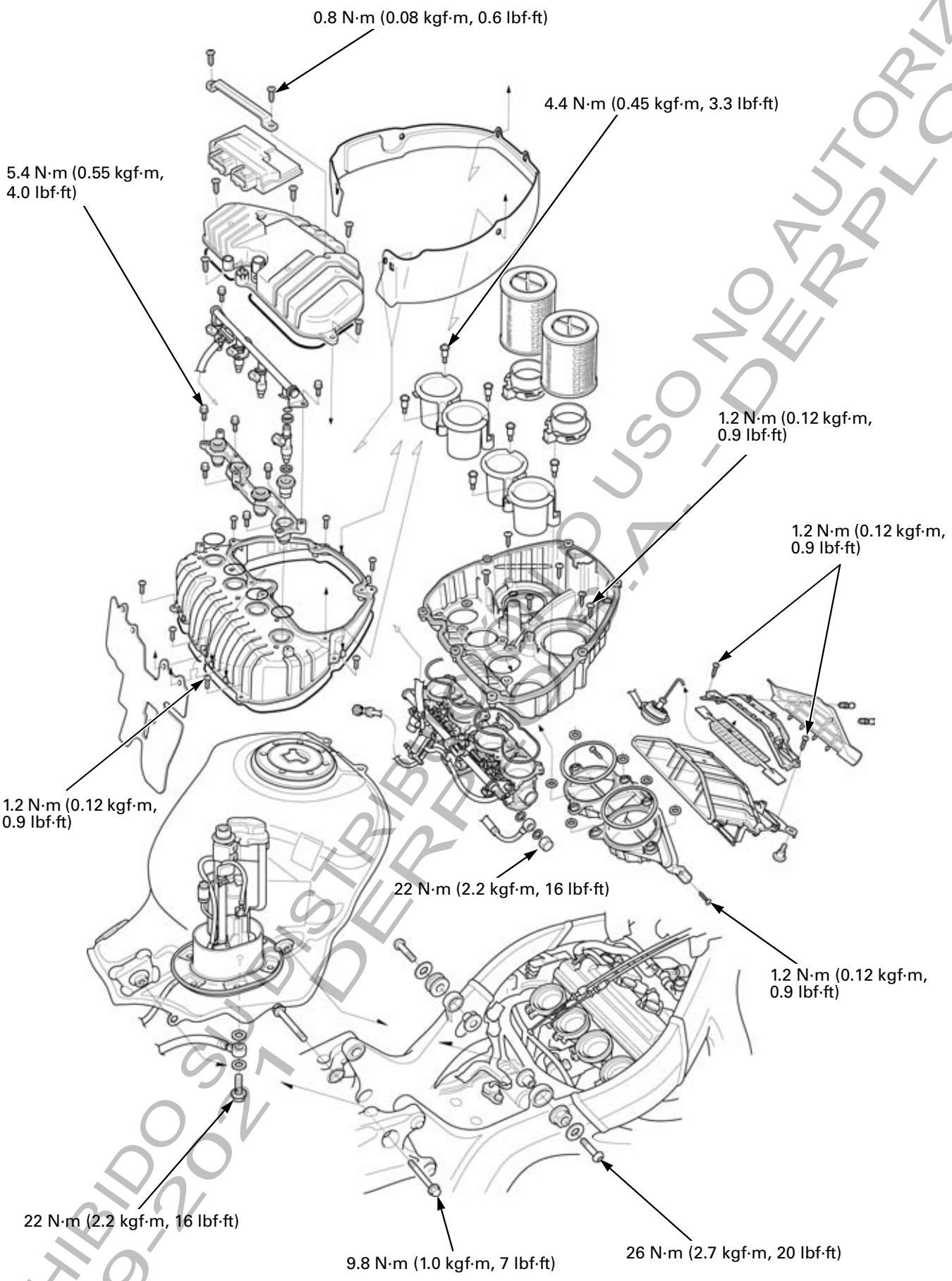


6. FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection)

COMPONENT LOCATION ('04, '05)



COMPONENT LOCATION (AFTER '05)



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- Be sure to relieve the fuel pressure while the engine is OFF.
- Bending or twisting the control cables will impair smooth operation and could cause the cables to stick or bind, resulting in loss of vehicle control.
- Work in a well ventilated area. Smoking or allowing flames or sparks in the work area or where gasoline is stored can cause a fire or explosion.
- Do not apply commercially available carburetor cleaners to the inside of the throttle bore, which is coated with molybdenum.
- Do not snap the throttle valve from full open to full close after the throttle cable has been removed. It may cause incorrect idle operation.
- Seal the cylinder head intake ports with tape or a clean cloth to keep dirt and debris from entering the intake ports after the throttle body has been removed.
- Do not apply excessive force to the fuel rail on the throttle body while removing or installing the throttle body.
- Do not damage the throttle body. It may cause incorrect throttle and idle valve synchronization.
- Prevent dirt and debris from entering the throttle bore, fuel hose and return hose, clean them using compressed air.
- The throttle body is factory pre-set. Do not disassemble in a way other than shown in this manual.
- Do not push the fuel pump base under the fuel tank when the fuel tank is stored.
- Always replace the packing when the fuel pump is removed.
- The programmed fuel injection (PGM-FI) system is equipped with the Self-Diagnostic System described ('04, '05: page 6-13, After '05: page 6-17). If the malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) blinks, follow the Self-Diagnostic Procedures to remedy the problem.
- When checking the PGM-FI, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting flow chart.
  – Refer to MIL troubleshooting ('04, '05: page 6-24, After '05: page 6-42)
  – Refer to DTC troubleshooting ('04, '05: page 6-66, After '05: page 6-86)
- The PGM-FI system is provided with fail-safe function to secure a minimum running capability even when there is any trouble in the system. When any abnormality is detected by the self-diagnosis function, running capability is secured by using numerical values preset in advance in the program map. It must be remembered, however, that when any abnormality is detected in 8 injectors and/or the CKP (Crankshaft Position) sensor and CMP (Camshaft Position) sensor, the fail safe function stops the engine to protect it from damage.
- Refer to PGM-FI system location ('04, '05: page 6-10, After '05: page 6-11).
- A faulty PGM-FI system is often related to poorly connected or corroded connectors. Check those connections before proceeding.
- Refer to procedures for fuel reserve sensor inspection (page 20-20).
- The VS (vehicle speed) sensor sends digital pulse signal to the ECM (PGM-FI unit) and computation. Refer to procedures for VS (vehicle speed) sensor inspection ('04, '05: page 20-11, After '05: page 20-13).
- When disassembling the programmed fuel injection parts, note the location of the O-rings. Replace them with new ones upon reassembly.
- Before disconnecting the fuel hose, release the fuel pressure by loosening the fuel hose banjo bolt at the fuel tank.
- Always replace the sealing washers when the fuel hose banjo bolt is removed or loosened.
- Use a digital tester for PGM-FI system inspection.
- If replacing the ECM, always follow the steps in the IMMOBILIZER SYSTEM (page 21-3).

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle body identification number		GQA0A
IAC (idle air control) valve vacuum difference		20mm Hg
Base throttle valve for synchronization		No. 1
Idle speed		1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)
Throttle grip free play		2 – 4 mm (1/16 – 3/16 in)
Intake air temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		1 – 4 kΩ
Engine coolant temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		2.3 – 2.6 kΩ
Fuel injection resistance (at 20°C /68°F)	Primary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
	Secondary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
PAIR control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		20 – 24 Ω
Intake air duct control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		28 – 32 Ω
O_2 sensor heater resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		10 – 40 Ω
CMP (Camshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
CKP (Crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
Manifold absolute pressure at idle		150 – 250 mm Hg
Fuel pressure at idle		343 kPa (3.5 kgf/cm^2, 50 psi)
Fuel pump flow (at 12V)		189 cm^3 (6.4 US oz, 6.7 Imp oz) minimum/10 seconds

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle body identification number		GQA1A
IAC (idle air control) valve vacuum difference		20mm Hg
Base throttle valve for synchronization		No. 1
Idle speed		1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)
Throttle grip free play		2 – 4 mm (1/16 – 3/16 in)
Intake air temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		1 – 4 kΩ
Engine coolant temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		2.3 – 2.6 kΩ
Fuel injection resistance (at 20°C /68°F)	Primary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
	Secondary injector	10.5 – 14.5 Ω
PAIR control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		20 – 24 Ω
Intake air duct control solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		28 – 32 Ω
O_2 sensor heater resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		10 – 40 Ω
CMP (Camshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
CKP (Crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
Manifold absolute pressure at idle		150 – 250 mm Hg
Fuel pressure at idle		343 kPa (3.5 kgf/cm^2, 50 psi)
Fuel pump flow (at 12V)		189 cm^3 (6.4 US oz, 6.7 Imp oz) minimum/10 seconds

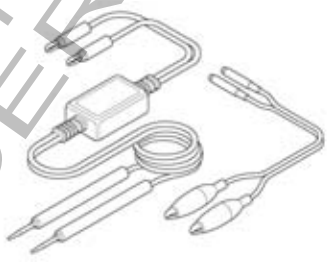
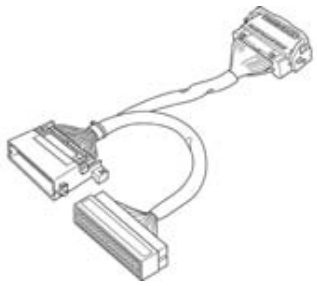
TORQUE VALUES ('04, '05)

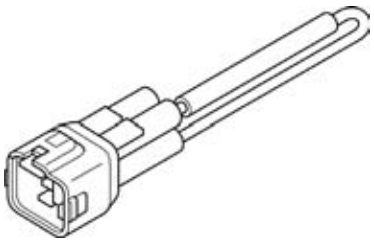
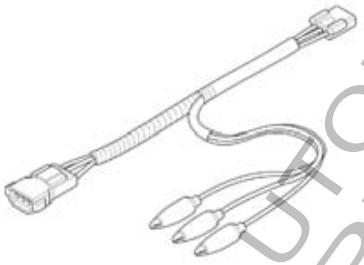
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/thermo sensor	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Service check bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Throttle body insulator band screw	See page 1-22	
IAC (idle air control) valve lock nut	1.8 N·m (0.18 kgf·m, 1.3 lbf·ft)	
IAC (idle air control) valve arm screw	0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Fuel rail mounting bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve link arm screw	0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve mounting screw	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Fuel filler cap socket bolt	1.8 N·m (0.18 kgf·m, 1.3 lbf·ft)	
Fuel feed hose banjo bolt (fuel tank side)	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft	Yellow paint
Fuel hose sealing nut (throttle body side)	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	
Fuel pump flange nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	For tightening sequence, See page 1-24
Fuel tank mounting bolt (front)	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Fuel tank mounting bolt (rear)	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Fuel joint hose bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	Yellow paint
Fuel joint hose sealing nut	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	Yellow paint
Air cleaner housing/air funnel pan screw	4.4 N·m (0.45 kgf·m, 3.3 lbf·ft)	
Lower air cleaner housing mounting screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Upper air cleaner housing mounting screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
IAT sensor mounting screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct joint screw	2.5 N·m (0.25 kgf·m, 1.8 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct cover screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Secondary injector base mounting bolt	5.4 N·m (0.55 kgf·m, 4.0 lbf·ft)	
Bank angle sensor mounting nut	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
O_2 sensor	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve pulley nut	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve retaining screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve pulley housing bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
MAP sensor mounting screw	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct control solenoid valve screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Vacuum chamber/one-way valve screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	

TORQUE VALUES (AFTER '05)

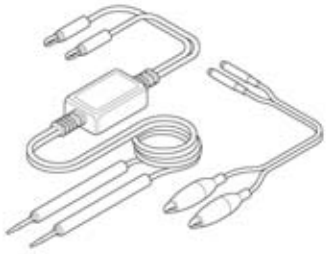
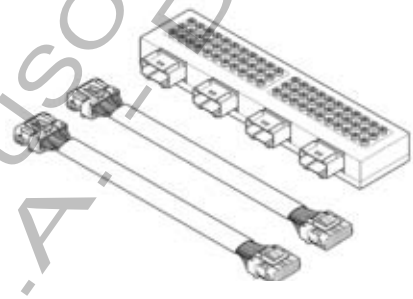
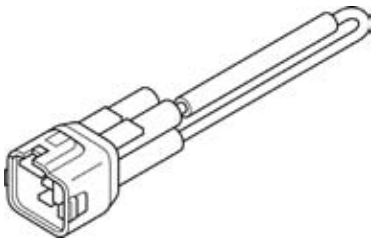
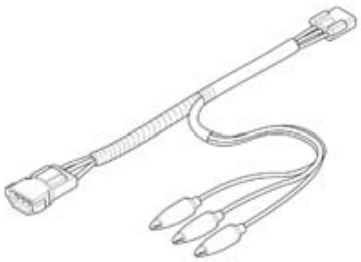
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/thermo sensor	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Service check bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Throttle body insulator band screw	See page 1-30	
IAC (idle air control) valve lock nut	1.8 N·m (0.18 kgf·m, 1.3 lbf·ft)	
IAC (idle air control) valve arm screw	0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Fuel rail mounting bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve link arm screw	0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
IAC (idle air control) thermal valve mounting screw	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Fuel filler cap socket bolt	1.8 N·m (0.18 kgf·m, 1.3 lbf·ft)	
Fuel feed hose banjo bolt (fuel tank side)	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft	Yellow paint
Fuel hose sealing nut (throttle body side)	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	
Fuel pump flange nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	For tightening sequence See page 1-32
Fuel tank mounting bolt (front)	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Fuel tank mounting bolt (rear)	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Fuel joint hose bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	Yellow paint
Fuel joint hose sealing nut	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	Yellow paint
Air cleaner housing/air funnel pan screw	4.4 N·m (0.45 kgf·m, 3.3 lbf·ft)	
Lower air cleaner housing mounting screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Upper air cleaner housing mounting screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
IAT sensor mounting screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct joint screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct cover screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Secondary injector base mounting bolt	5.4 N·m (0.55 kgf·m, 4.0 lbf·ft)	
Bank angle sensor mounting nut	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
O_2 sensor	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve pulley nut	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve retaining screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Exhaust valve pulley housing bolt	5.2 N·m (0.53 kgf·m, 3.8 lbf·ft)	
ECM set plate screw	0.8 N·m (0.08 kgf·m, 0.6 lbf·ft)	
MAP sensor mounting screw	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Intake air duct control solenoid valve screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Vacuum chamber/one-way valve screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
EGCV servomotor nut	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS ('04, '05)

Fuel pressure gauge 07406-0040003  or 07406-0040002	Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100  with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum) or Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625)	ECM test harness, 32P 070MZ-0010201  (two required)

SCS connector 070PZ-ZY30100 	O_2 sensor wrench 07LAA-PT50101 	Inspection adaptor 07GMJ-ML80100 

TOOLS (AFTER '05)

Fuel pressure gauge 07406-0040003  or 07406-0040002	Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100  with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum) or Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625)	ECM test harness, 33P 070MZ-MCA0100 
SCS connector 070PZ-ZY30100 	O_2 sensor wrench 07LAA-PT50101 	Inspection adaptor 07GMJ-ML80100 
Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110 		

TROUBLESHOOTING

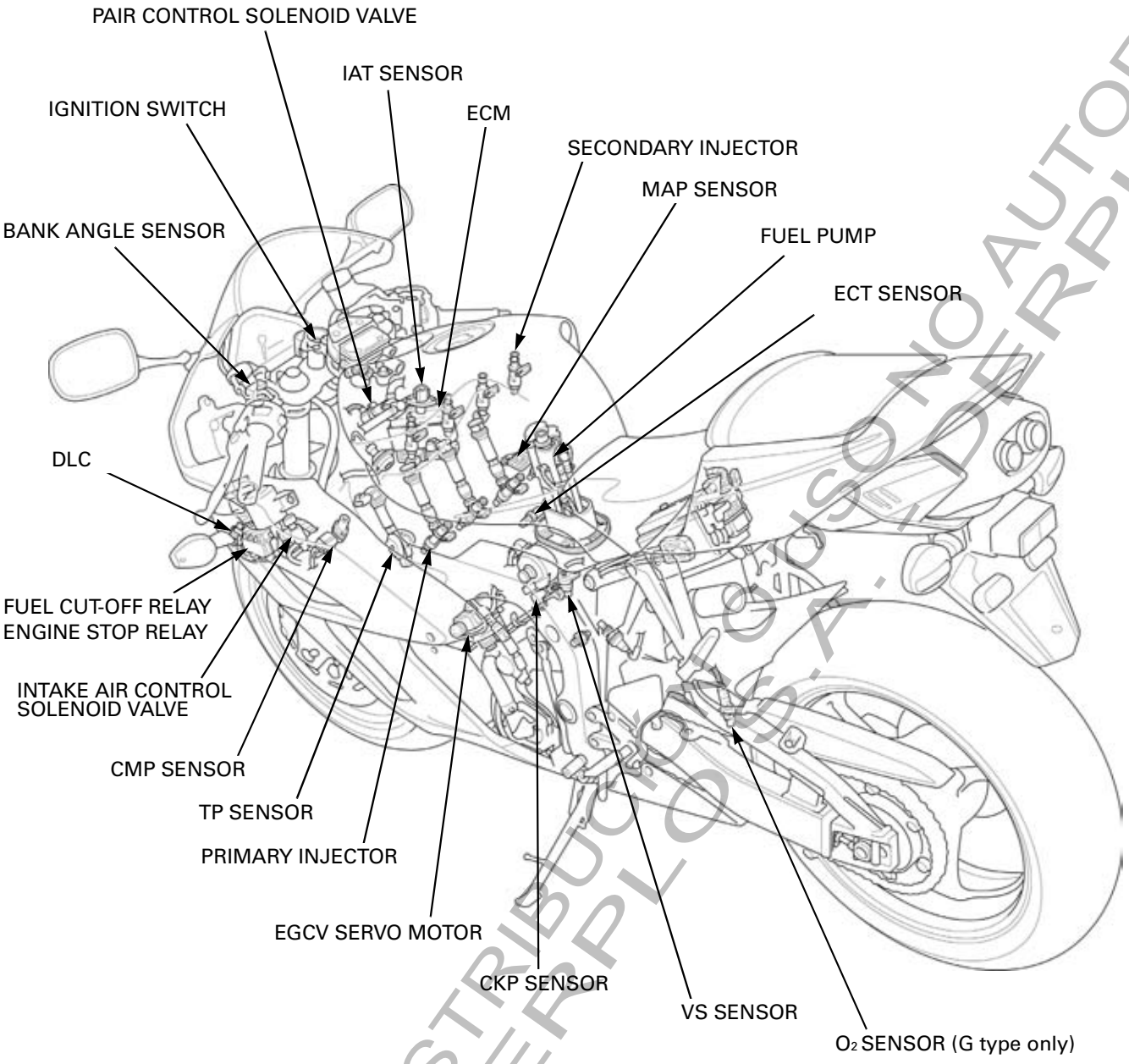
Engine won't start
- Intake air leak
- Fuel contaminated/deteriorated
- Pinched or clogged fuel hose
- Faulty fuel pump unit
- Clogged fuel filter/strainer
- Clogged fuel injector filter
- Sticking fuel injector needle
- Faulty fuel pump operating system

Engine stalls, hard to start, rough idling
- Intake air leak
- Fuel contaminated/deteriorated
- Pinched or clogged fuel hose
- Idle speed misadjusted
- IAC (idle air control) valve synchronization misadjusted

Backfiring or misfiring during acceleration
- Ignition system malfunction

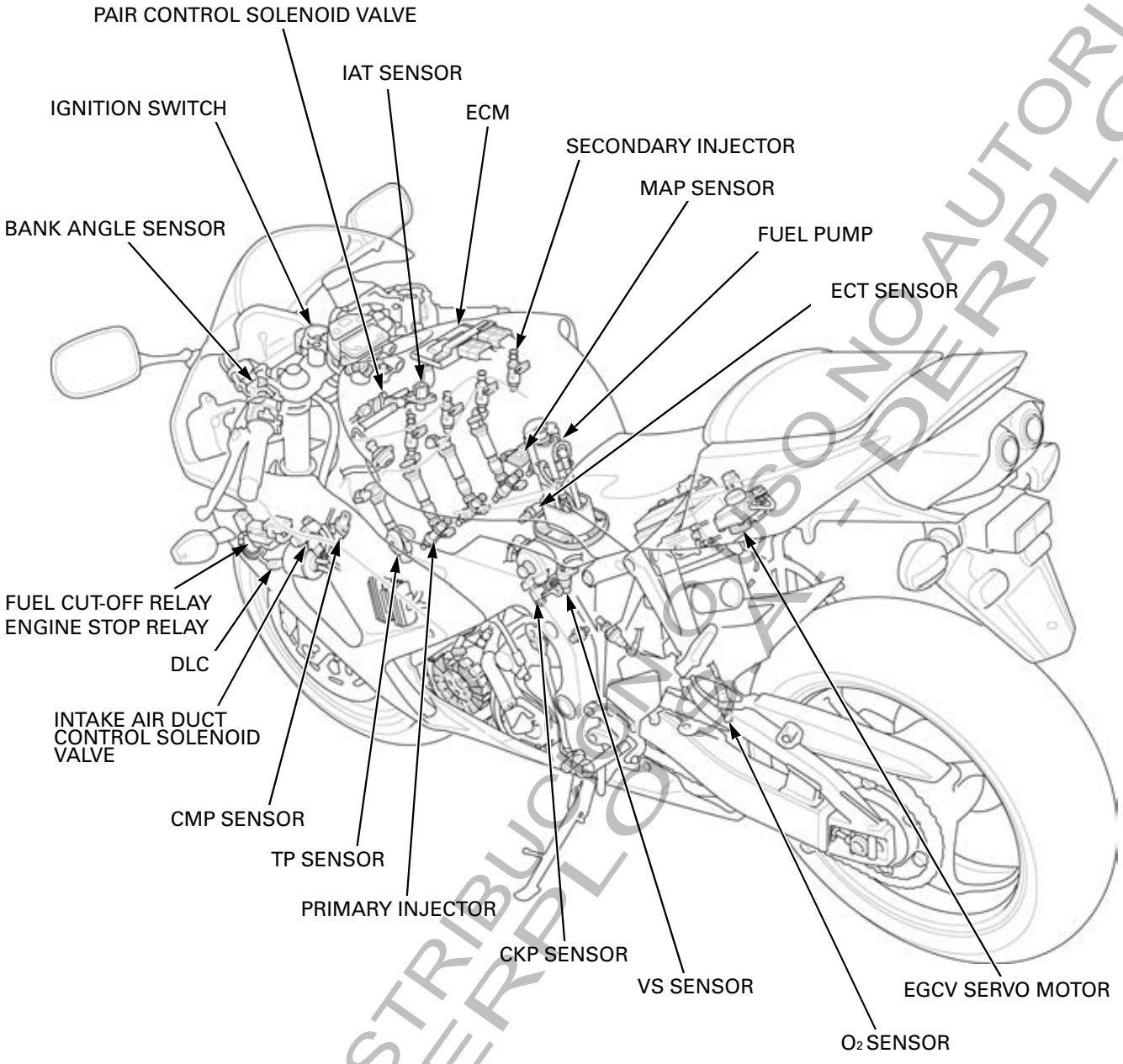
Poor performance (drive ability) and poor fuel economy
- Pinched or clogged fuel hose
- Faulty pressure regulator

SYSTEM LOCATION ('04, '05)



FULL NAME	ABBREVIATIONS
Manifold absolute pressure sensor	MAP sensor
Throttle position sensor	TP sensor
Intake air temperature sensor	IAT sensor
Engine coolant temperature sensor	ECT sensor
Camshaft position sensor	CMP sensor
Crankshaft position sensor	CKP sensor
Vehicle speed sensor	VS sensor
Engine control module	ECM

SYSTEM LOCATION (AFTER '05)



FULL NAME	ABBREVIATIONS
Manifold absolute pressure sensor	MAP sensor
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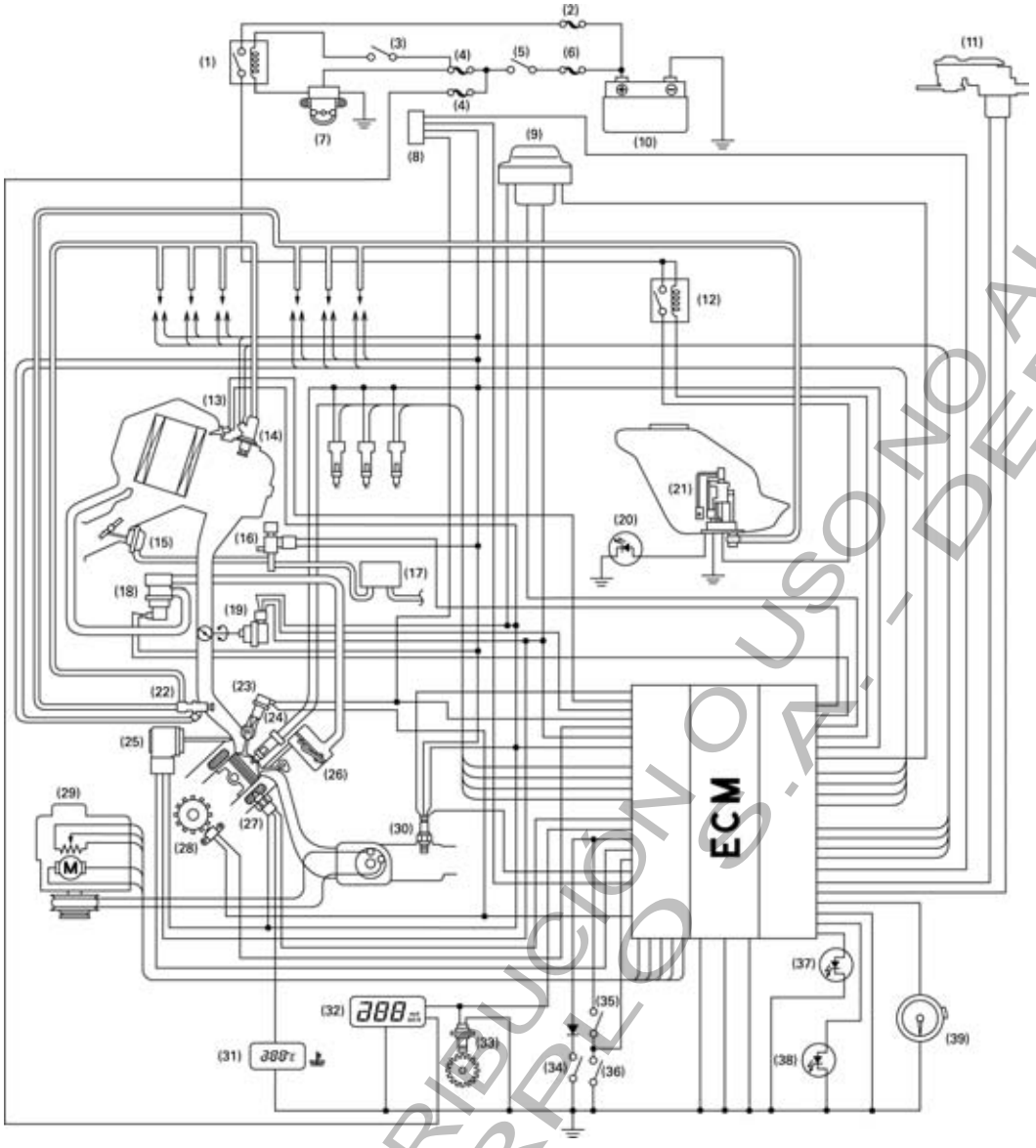
Engine coolant temperature sensor	ECT sensor
Camshaft position sensor	CMP sensor
Crankshaft position sensor	CKP sensor
Vehicle speed sensor	VS sensor
Engine control module	ECM

SYSTEM DIAGRAM



(1) Engine stop relay
(2) PGM-FI fuse (20A)
(3) Engine stop switch
(4) Sub-fuse (10A)
(5) Ignition switch
(6) Main fuse A (30A)
(7) Bank angle sensor
(8) DLC (data link connector)
(9) Immobilizer receiver
(10) Battery
(11) HESD (Honda Electrical Steering Damper)
(12) Fuel cut-off relay
(13) IAT sensor
(14) Secondary injector
(15) Intake duct diaphragm
(16) Intake air control solenoid valve
(17) Vacuum chamber
(18) PAIR control solenoid valve
(19) TP sensor
(20) Fuel indicator
(21) Fuel pump unit
(22) Primary injector
(23) CMP (camshaft position) sensor
(24) Direct ignition coil/spark plug
(25) MAP sensor
(26) PAIR check valve
(27) ECT sensor
(28) CKP (crankshaft position) sensor
(29) EGCV servomotor
(30) O_2 sensor ('04, '05: G type only)
(31) Water temperature LCD
(32) Speedometer
(33) VS (vehicle speed) sensor
(34) Neutral switch
(35) Clutch switch
(36) Side stand switch
(37) Malfunction indicator lamp (MIL)
(38) Immobilizer indicator
(39) Tachometer

PGM-FI SELF-DIAGNOSIS INFORMATION ('04, '05)

SELF-DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

Place the motorcycle on its side stand.

Start the engine and let it idle.

NOTE:

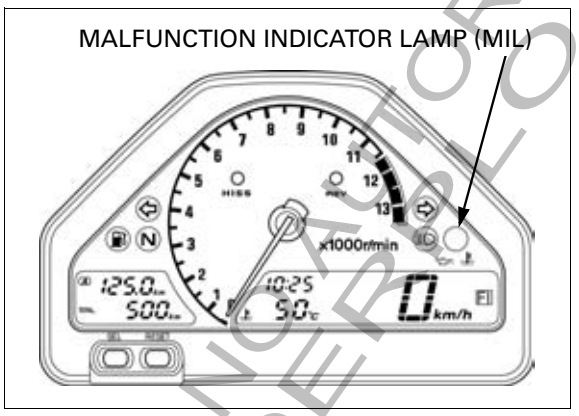
If the engine will not start, turn the starter motor for more than 10 seconds and check that the MIL blinks.

The MIL will blink only with the side stand down and with the engine off (engine stop switch is RUN) or engine revs are below 5,000 min^{-1} (rpm). In any other condition, the MIL will illuminate and stay on.

If the malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) does not light or blink, the system has no memory of problem data.

If the malfunction indicator blinks, note how many times the MIL blinks or read the Diagnosis Trouble Code (DTC) with the Honda Diagnostic System (HDS) Pocket Tester, and determine the cause of the problem.

– Refer to MIL code index (page 6-21)
– Refer to DTC troubleshooting (page 6-66)



If you wish to read the PGM-FI memory for trouble data, perform the following:

DTC (With the HDS Pocket Tester)

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

Connect the HDS Pocket Tester to the Data Link Connector (DLC).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) and note it. Also check the freeze data.

Refer to the DTC index (page 6-62) and begin the appropriate troubleshooting procedure.

NOTE:

- For specific operations, refer to the user's manual that came with the HDS Pocket Tester.

MIL CODE (Without the HDS Pocket Tester)

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

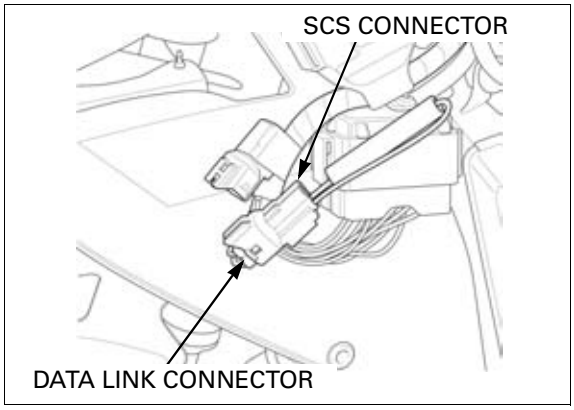
Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using the special tool.

TOOL:

SCS connector	**070PZ-ZY30100**

Connection: Brown – Green

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

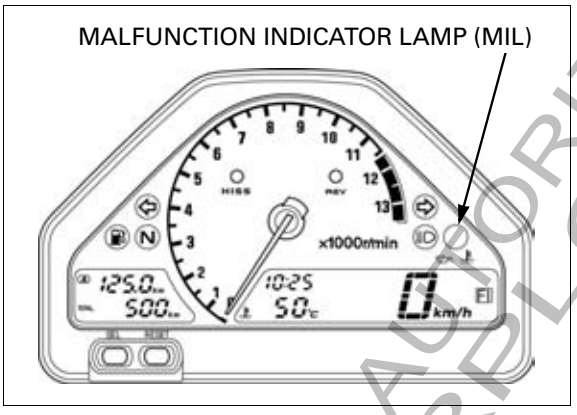


Even if the PGM-FI has memory data, the MIL does not blink when the engine is running.

If the ECM has no self diagnosis memory data, the MIL will illuminate, when you turn the ignition switch ON.

If the ECM has self diagnosis memory data, the MIL will start blinking when you turn the ignition switch ON.

Note how many times the MIL blinks, and determine the cause of the problem (page 6-21).



SELF-DIAGNOSIS CLEARING PROCEDURE

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data in either of 2 ways;

With the HDS

Use the HDS Pocket Tester to clear the ECM memory. See the HDS Pocket Tester user's manual for specific instruction.

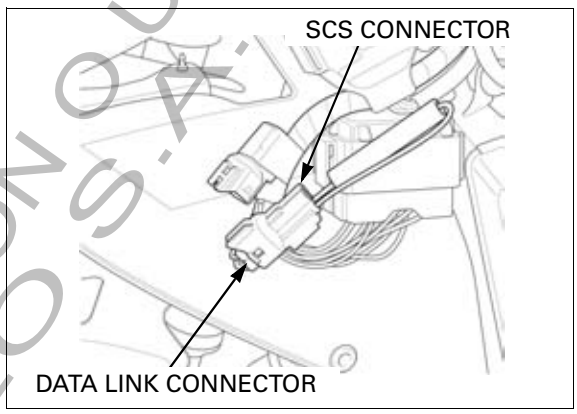
Without the HDS

1. Turn the engine stop switch " " and ignition switch OFF.
2. Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using a special tool.

   TOOL:
   SCS connector **070PZ-ZY30100**

   Connection: Brown – Green

3. Turn the ignition switch ON.
4. Remove the special tool from the Data Link Connector (DLC).

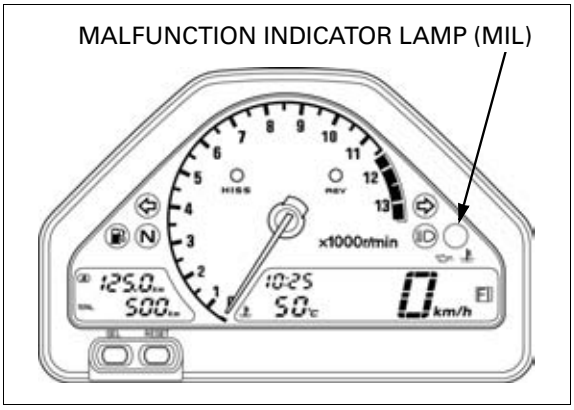


5. The MIL lights about 5 seconds. While the indicator lights, short the Data Link Connector (DLC) again with the special tool.

   Self-diagnosis memory data is erased, if the MIL turns off and starts blinking.

- The Data Link Connector (DLC) must be jumped while the indicator is lit. If not, the MIL will not start blinking.
- Note that the self diagnosis memory data cannot be erased if you turn off the ignition switch before the MIL starts blinking.

  If the MIL blinks 20 times, the data has not been erased, so try again.

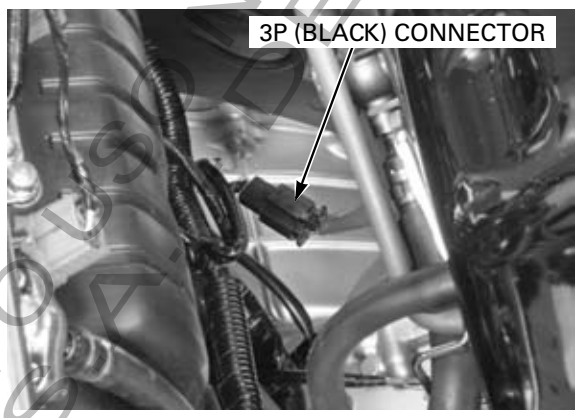


PEAK VOLTAGE INSPECTION PROCEDURE

- Use this procedure for the CMP sensor and CKP sensor inspection.
- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that all spark plugs are installed correctly.
- Use the recommended digital multimeter or commercially available digital multimeter with an impedance of 10 MΩ/DCV minimum.
- If the Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) is used, follow the manufacturer's instruction.
- The display value differs depending upon the internal impedance of the multimeter.
- Disconnect the fuel pump connector before checking the peak voltage.

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

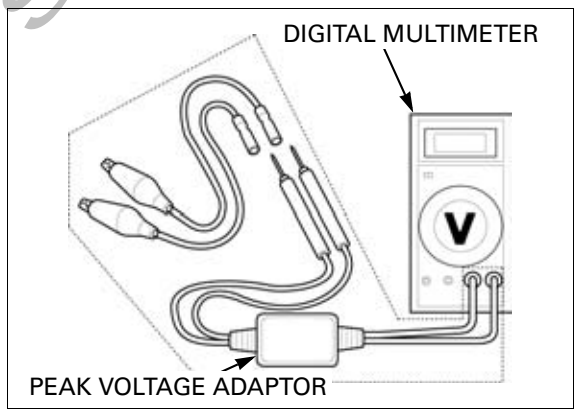
Disconnect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector.



Avoid touching the tester probes to prevent electric shock.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor to the digital multimeter.

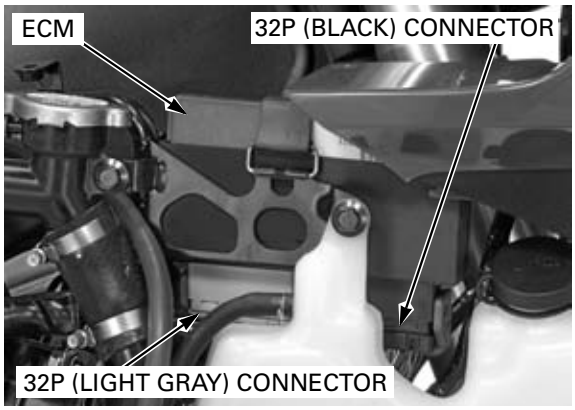
TOOLS:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ–0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)



TEST HARNESS CONNECTION

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9).
Turn the ignition switch OFF.

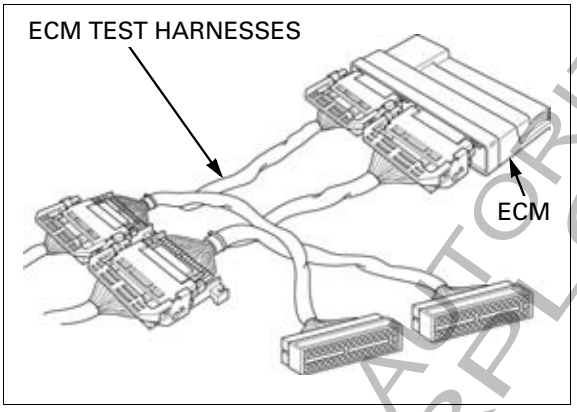
Disconnect the ECM 32P (Black) and 32P (Light gray) connectors from the ECM.



Connect the ECM test harnesses between the main wire harness and ECM.

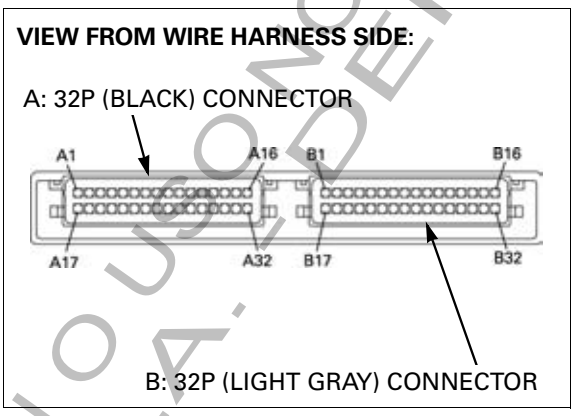
TOOLS:

ECM test harness, 32P	**070MZ-0010201 (two required)**

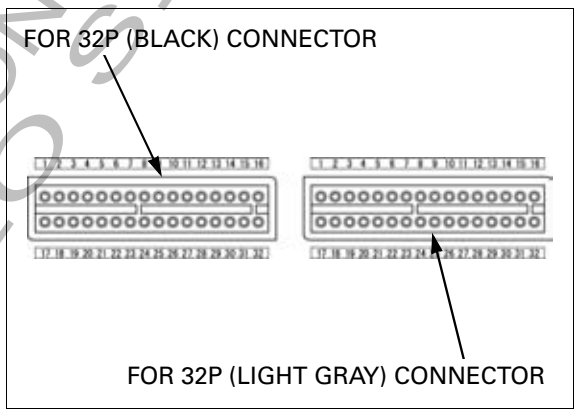


TEST HARNESS TERMINAL LAYOUT

The ECM connector terminals are numbered as shown.



The ECM test harness terminals are same layout as for the ECM connector terminals as shown.



PGM-FI SELF-DIAGNOSIS INFORMATION (AFTER '05)

SELF-DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE

Place the motorcycle on its side stand.

Start the engine and let it idle.

NOTE:

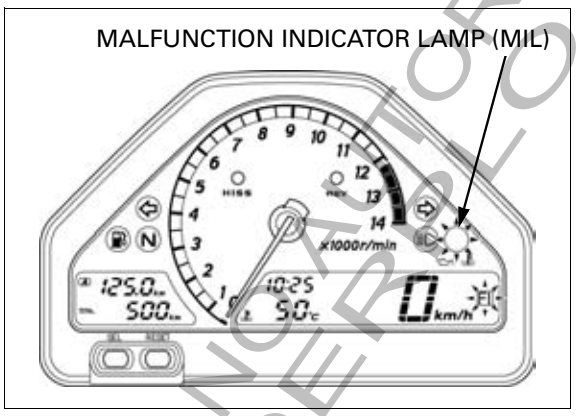
If the engine will not start, turn the starter motor for more than 10 seconds and check that the MIL blinks.

The MIL will blink only with the side stand down and with the engine off (engine stop switch is RUN) or engine revs are below 5,000 min^{-1} (rpm). In any other condition, the MIL will illuminate and stay on.

If the malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) does not light or blink, the system has no memory of problem data.

If the malfunction indicator blinks, note how many times the MIL blinks or read the Diagnosis Trouble Code (DTC) with the Honda Diagnostic System (HDS) Pocket Tester, and determine the cause of the problem.

– Refer to MIL code index (page 6-21)
– Refer to DTC troubleshooting (page 6-86)



If you wish to read the PGM-FI memory for trouble data, perform the following:

DTC (With the HDS Pocket Tester)

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

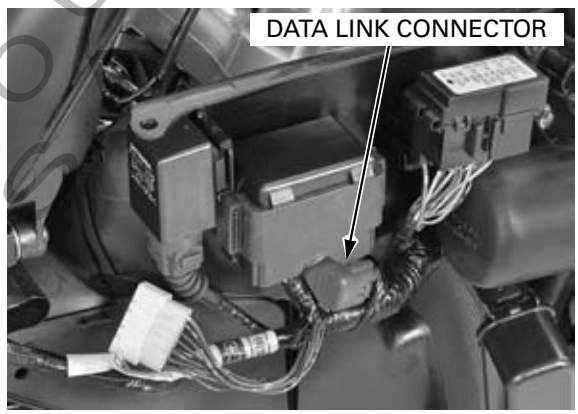
Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

Connect the HDS Pocket Tester to the Data Link Connector (DLC).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) and note it. Also check the freeze data.

Refer to the DTC index (page 6-62) and begin the appropriate troubleshooting procedure.



NOTE:

- For specific operations, refer to the user's manual that came with the HDS Pocket Tester.

MIL CODE (Without the HDS Pocket Tester)

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

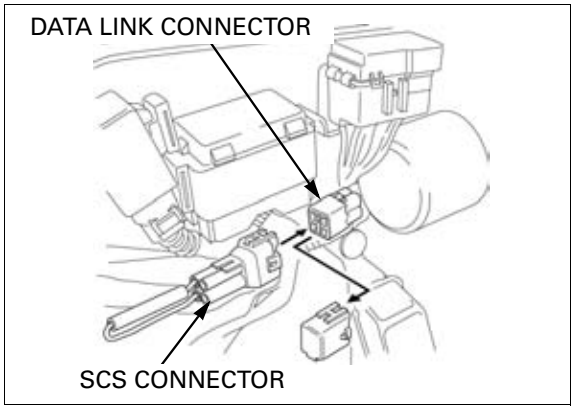
Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using the special tool.

TOOL:

SCS connector	**070PZ-ZY30100**

Connection: Brown – Green

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

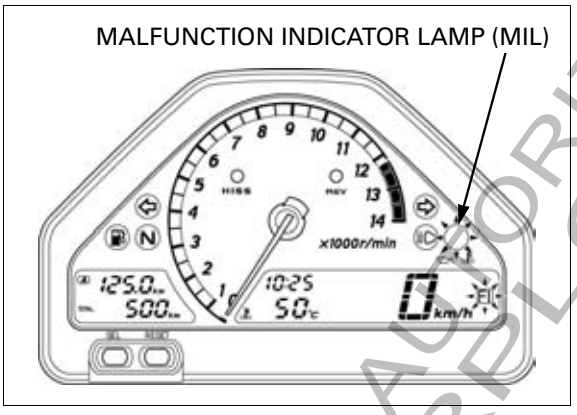


Even if the PGM-FI has memory data, the MIL does not blink when the engine is running.

If the ECM has no self diagnosis memory data, the MIL will illuminate, when you turn the ignition switch ON.

If the ECM has self diagnosis memory data, the MIL will start blinking when you turn the ignition switch ON.

Note how many times the MIL blinks, and determine the cause of the problem (page 6-21).



SELF-DIAGNOSIS CLEARING PROCEDURE

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data in either of 2 ways;

With the HDS

Use the HDS Pocket Tester to clear the ECM memory. See the HDS Pocket Tester user's manual for specific instruction.

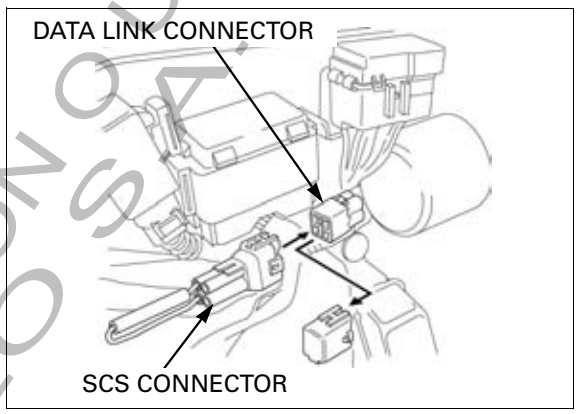
Without the HDS

1. Turn the engine stop switch " " and ignition switch OFF.
2. Short the Data Link Connector (DLC) terminals using a special tool.

   TOOL:
   SCS connector **070PZ-ZY30100**

   Connection: Brown – Green

3. Turn the ignition switch ON.
4. Remove the special tool from the Data Link Connector (DLC).

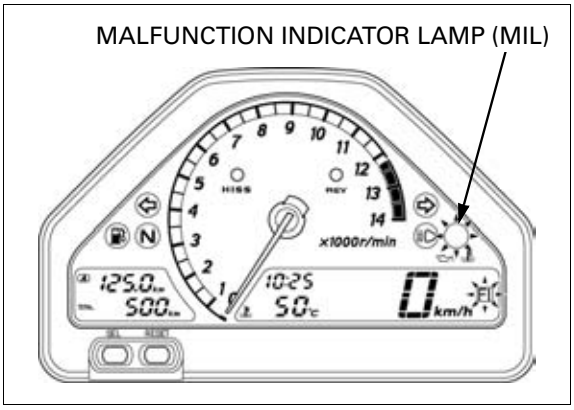


5. The MIL lights about 5 seconds. While the indicator lights, short the Data Link Connector (DLC) again with the special tool.

   Self-diagnosis memory data is erased, if the MIL turns off and starts blinking.

- The Data Link Connector (DLC) must be jumped while the indicator is lit. If not, the MIL will not start blinking.
- Note that the self diagnosis memory data cannot be erased if you turn off the ignition switch before the MIL starts blinking.

  If the MIL blinks 20 times, the data has not been erased, so try again.

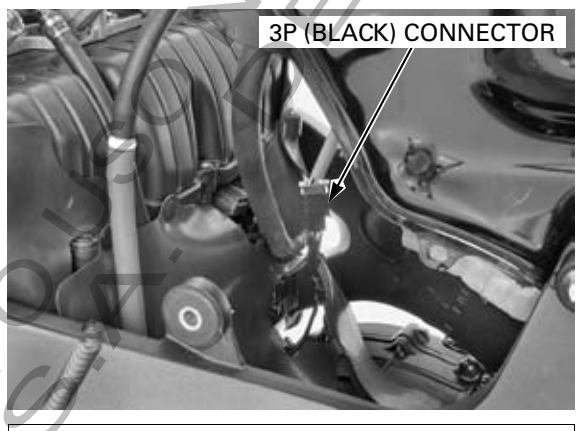


PEAK VOLTAGE INSPECTION PROCEDURE

- Use this procedure for the CKP sensor and CMP sensor inspection.
- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that all spark plugs are installed correctly.
- Use the recommended digital multimeter or commercially available digital multimeter with an impedance of 10 MΩ/DCV minimum.
- If the Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) is used, follow the manufacturer's instruction.
- The display value differs depending upon the internal impedance of the multimeter.
- Disconnect the fuel pump connector before checking the peak voltage.

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

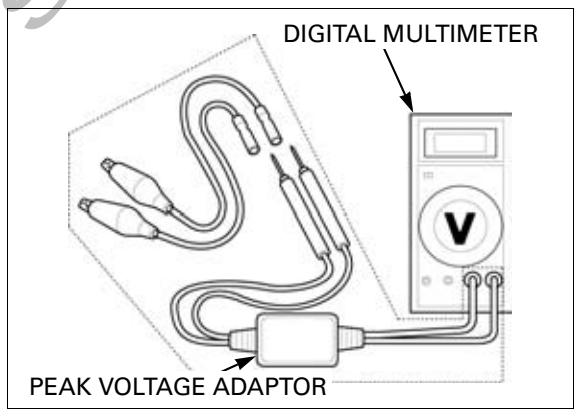
Disconnect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector.



Avoid touching the tester probes to prevent electric shock.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor to the digital multimeter.

TOOL:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ–0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)

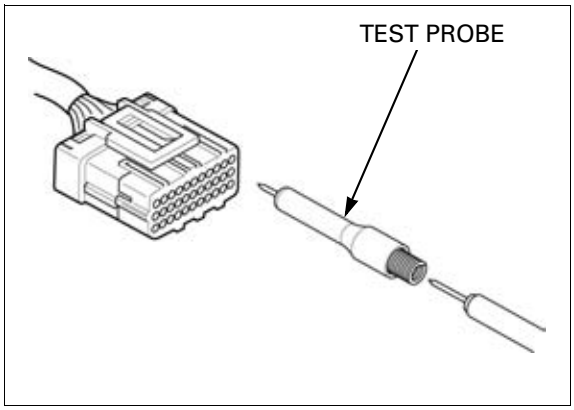


CIRCUIT INSPECTION

INSPECTION AT ECM CONNECTOR

- Always clean around and keep any foreign material away from the ECM connector before disconnecting it.
- A faulty PGM-FI system is often related to poorly connected or corroded connections. Check those connections before proceeding.
- In testing at ECM connector (wire harness side) terminal, always use the test probe. Insert the test probe into the connector terminal, then attach the digital multimeter probe to the test probe.

TOOL:
Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110

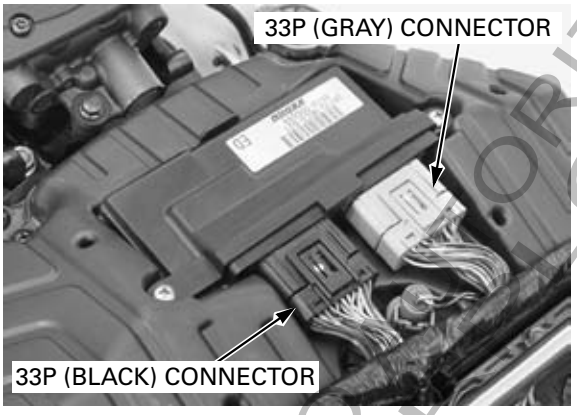


TEST HARNESS CONNECTION

Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).

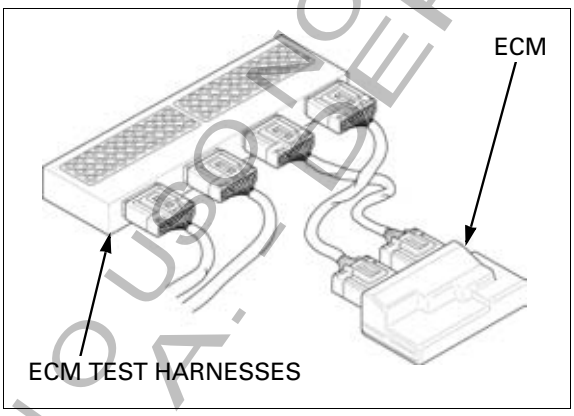
Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the ECM 33P (Black) and 33P (Gray) connectors from the ECM.



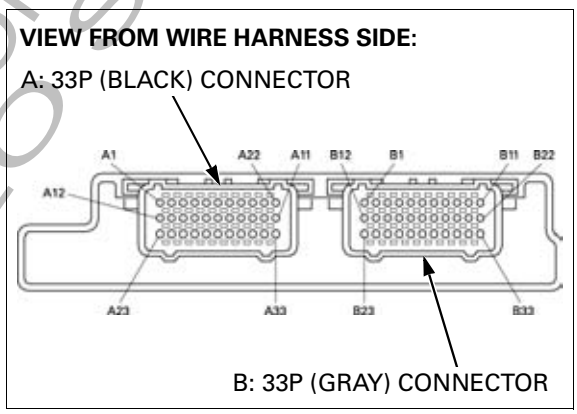
Connect the ECM test harness between the main wire harness and ECM.

TOOLS:
ECM test harness, 33P 070MZ-MCA0100

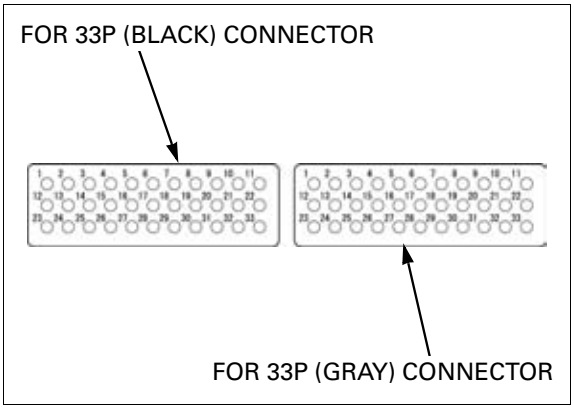


TEST HARNESS TERMINAL LAYOUT

The ECM connector terminals are numbered as shown.



The ECM test harness terminals are same layout as for the ECM connector terminals as shown.



MIL CODE INDEX

- The PGM-FI MIL denotes the failure codes (the number of blinks from 0 to 51). When the indicator lights for 1.3 seconds, it is equivalent to ten blinks. For example, a 1.3 second illumination and two blinks (0.5 second x 2) of the indicator equals 12 blinks. Follow code 12 troubleshooting ('04, '05: page 6-33, After '05: page 6-51).
- When more than one failure occurs, the MIL shows the blinks in the order of lowest number to highest number. For example if the indicator blinks once, then two times, two failures have occurred. Follow codes 1 ('04, '05: page 6-24, After '05: page 6-42) and 2 ('04, 05: page 6-25, After '05: page 6-43) troubleshooting.

MIL	Function Failure	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
No blinks	ECM malfunction	• Faulty ECM	• Engine does not start	6-146 6-148
No blinks	ECM power/ ground circuits malfunction	• Open circuit at the power input wire of the ECM • Faulty bank angle sensor • Open circuit in bank angle sensor related circuit • Faulty engine stop relay • Open circuit in engine stop relay related wires • Faulty engine stop switch • Open circuit in engine stop switch related wires • Faulty ignition switch • Blown PGM-FI fuse (20 A) • Blown sub-fuse (10A) (BANK ANGLE SENSOR)	• Engine does not start	6-146 6-148
No blinks	ECM output line malfunction	• ECM output voltage line (Yellow/ Red wire) short circuit	• Engine does not start	–
No blinks	MIL circuit malfunction	• Faulty ECM • Open or short circuit in MIL wire	• Engine operates normally	6-13
Stays lit	Data link circuit malfunction	• Short circuit in data link connector • Faulty ECM • Short circuit in data link connector wire	• Engine operates normally	–
1 Blink	MAP sensor circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on MAP sensor connector • Open or short circuit in MAP sensor wire • Faulty MAP sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-24 6-42
2 Blinks	MAP sensor performance problem	• Loose or poor connection of the MAP sensor vacuum hose • Faulty MAP sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-25 6-43
7 Blinks	ECT sensor circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on ECT sensor • Open or short circuit in ECT sensor wire • Faulty ECT sensor	• Hard start at a low temperature (Simulate using numerical values; 90°C/ 194°F)	6-26 6-44
8 Blinks	TP sensor circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on TP sensor connector • Open or short circuit in TP sensor wire • Faulty TP sensor	• Poor engine performance response and when operating the throttle quickly (Simulate using numerical values; Throttle opens 0°)	6-28 6-46
9 Blinks	IAT sensor circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on IAT sensor • Open or short circuit in IAT sensor wire • Faulty IAT sensor	• Engine operates normally (Simulate using numerical values; 25°C/ 77°F)	6-30 6-48
11 Blinks	VS (Vehicle speed) sensor circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on VS sensor connector • Open or short circuit in VS sensor wire • Faulty VS sensor	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function	6-31 6-49

MIL	Function Failure	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
12 Blinks	No.1 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.1 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.1 primary injector wire • Faulty No.1 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-33 6-51
13 Blinks	No.2 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.2 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.2 primary injector wire • Faulty No.2 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-34 6-52
14 Blinks	No.3 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.3 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.3 primary injector wire • Faulty No.3 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-34 6-52
15 Blinks	No.4 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.4 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.4 primary injector wire • Faulty No.4 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-34 6-52
16 Blinks	No.1 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.1 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.1 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.1 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-34 6-52
17 Blinks	No.2 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.2 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.2 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.2 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-34 6-52
18 Blinks	CMP (Camshaft position) sensor, no signal	• Loose or poor contact on CMP sensor • Open or short circuit in CMP sensor • Faulty CMP sensor	• Engine does not start	6-35 6-53
19 Blinks	CKP (Crankshaft position) sensor, no signal	• Loose or poor contact on CKP sensor • Open or short circuit in CKP sensor • Faulty CKP sensor	• Engine does not start	6-35 6-53
21 Blinks	O_2 sensor circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on O_2 sensor connector • Short circuit in O_2 sensor • Faulty O_2 sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-36 6-54
23 Blinks	O_2 sensor heater malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on O_2 sensor connector • Open or short circuit in O_2 sensor heater • Faulty O_2 sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-37 6-55
34 Blinks	EGCV POT (potentiometer) malfunction	• Faulty EGCV servomotor POT	• Engine operates normally	6-39 6-57
35 Blinks	EGCV servomotor malfunction	• EGCV servomotor lock	• Engine operates normally	6-41 6-59

MIL	Function Failure	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
48 Blinks	No.3 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.3 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.3 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.3 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-34 6-52
49 Blinks	No.4 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.4 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.4 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.4 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-34 6-52
51 Blinks	HESD linear solenoid malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on HESD solenoid connector • Open or short circuit in HESD solenoid wire • Faulty HESD solenoid	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function	14-9

MIL TROUBLESHOOTING ('04, '05)

MIL 1 BLINK (MAP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. MAP Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

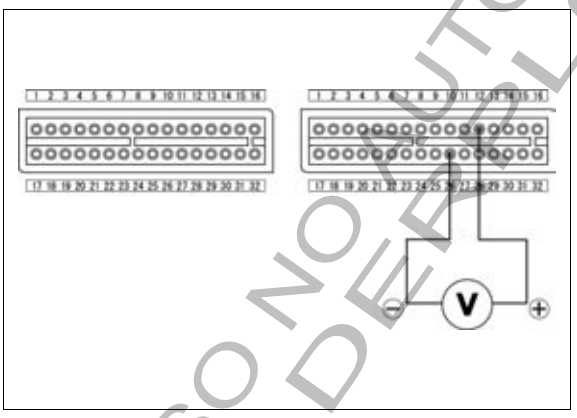
Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⌒ ".
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B12 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1V?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – • About 5 V
GO TO STEP 2.
• About 0 V
GO TO STEP 3.



2. MAP Sensor Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

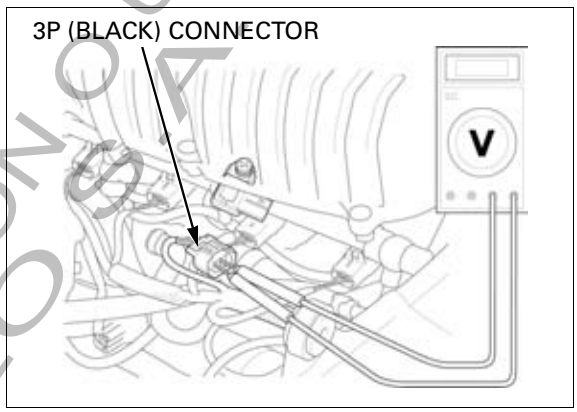
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⌒ ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Blue/black (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – • Open circuit in Blue/black wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



3. MAP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

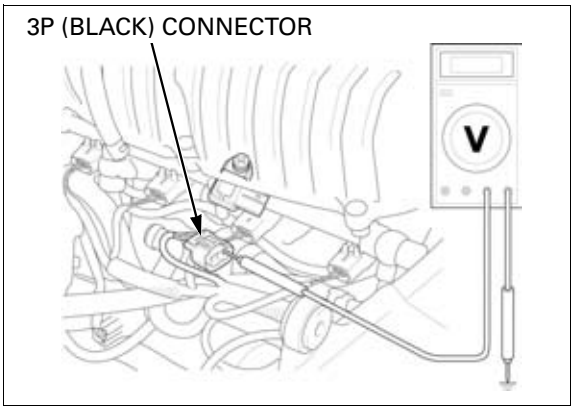
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – ground (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – • From STEP 1 : GO TO STEP 4.
• From STEP 2 : Faulty MAP sensor.

NO – GO TO STEP 5.



4. MAP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

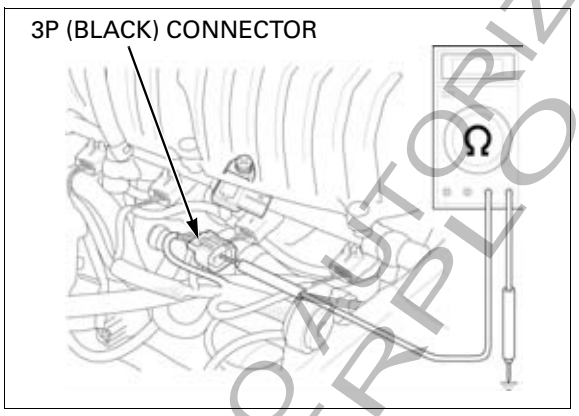
Check for continuity between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/black – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/black wire

NO – Faulty MAP sensor



5. MAP Sensor Input Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.

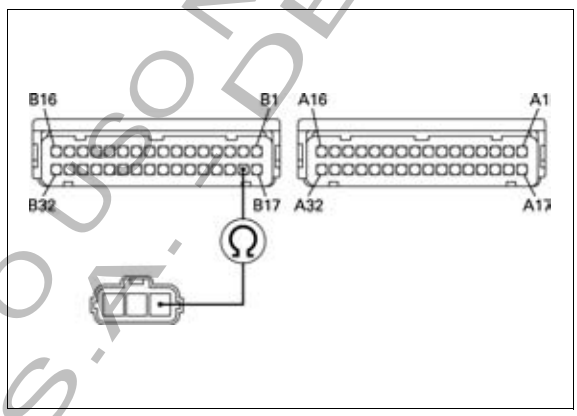
Check for continuity at the Yellow/Red wire between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B18 – Yellow/Red

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – Open circuit in Yellow/Red wire



MIL 2 BLINKS (MAP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. MAP Sensor Hose Inspection

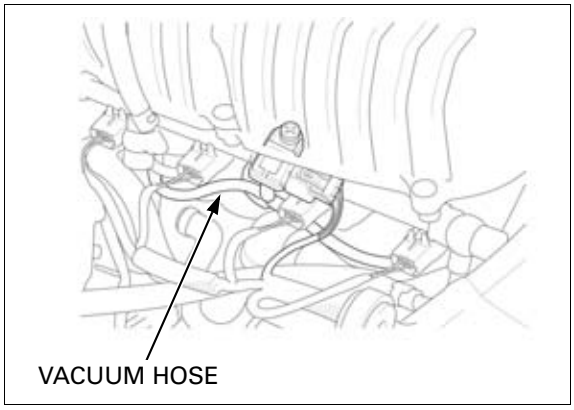
Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Check for connection and installation of the MAP sensor vacuum hose.

Is the MAP sensor hose connection correct?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Correct the hose connection or installation



2. MAP Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

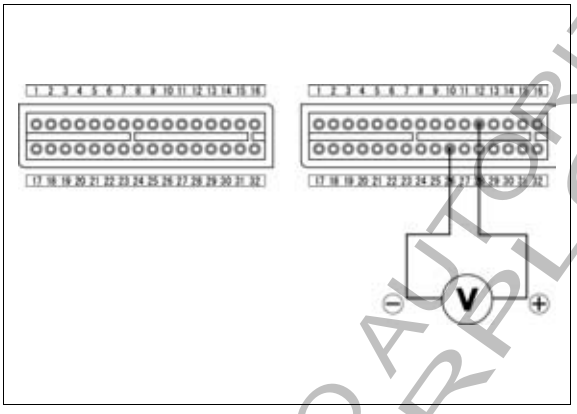
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B12 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty MAP sensor



3. MAP Sensor Output Voltage Inspection At Idle

Start the engine.

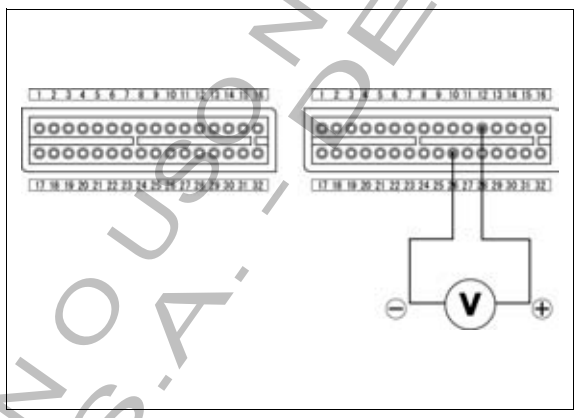
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B12 (+) – B26 (–)
Standard: 2.7 V maximum

Is the voltage less than 2.7 V?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty MAP sensor



MIL 7 BLINKS (ECT SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. ECT Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

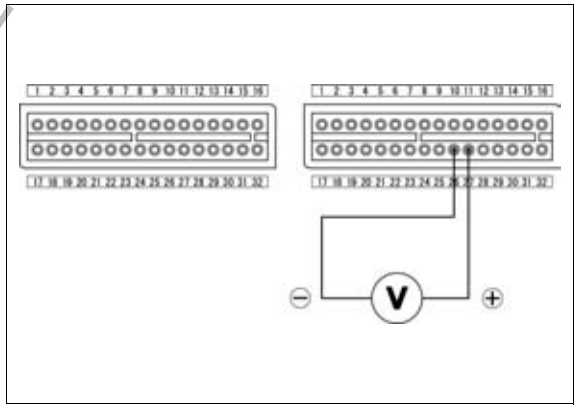
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B27 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. ECT Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector.

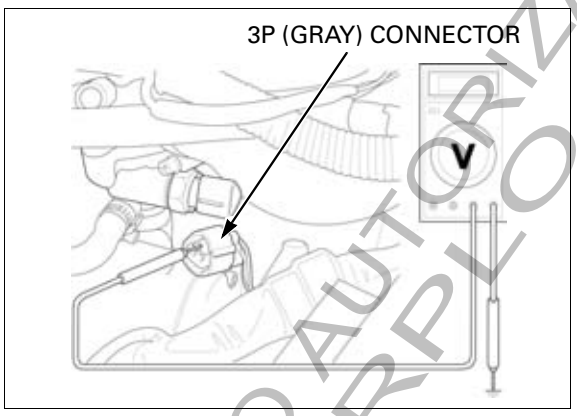
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Blue/yellow (+) – ground (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



3. ECT Sensor Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

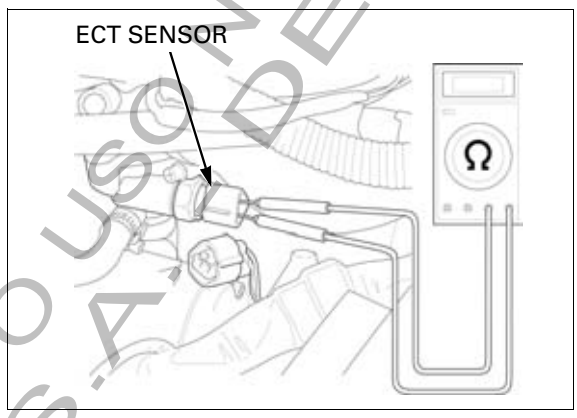
Measure the resistance at the ECT sensor terminals.

Connection: Blue/yellow (+) – Gray/black (–) (sensor side terminals)

Is the resistance within 2.3 – 2.6 kΩ (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Faulty ECT sensor.



4. ECT Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

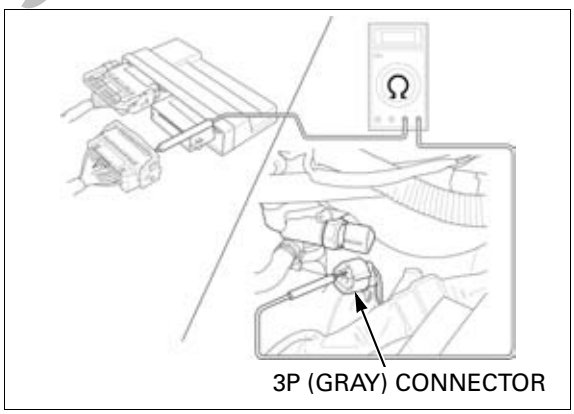
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Check for continuity at the Blue/yellow and Gray/black wires between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B27 – Blue/yellow
B26 – Gray/black

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – • Open circuit in Blue/yellow wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



5. ECT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

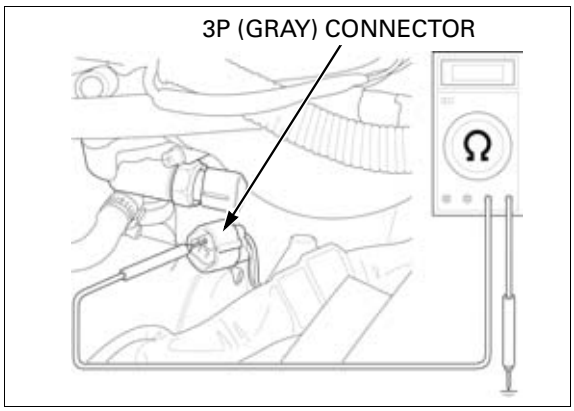
Check for continuity between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/yellow – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/yellow wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



MIL 8 BLINKS (TP SENSOR)

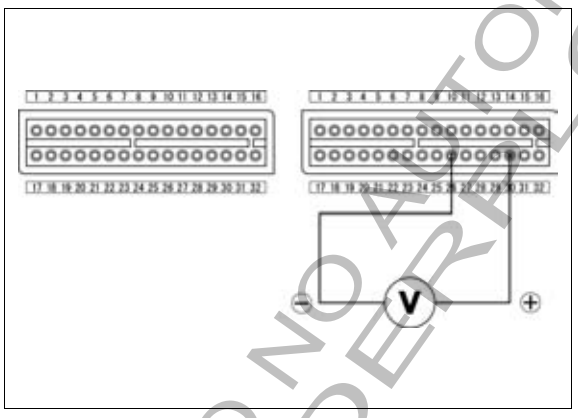
- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. TP Sensor Output Voltage

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the TP sensor output voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B30 (+) – B26 (–)
Standard: *0.4 – 0.6 V (throttle fully closed)
***4.2 – 4.8 V (throttle fully opened)**



NOTE:

- A voltage marked * refers to the value of the ECM output voltage (STEP 3) when the voltage reading shows 5 V.
  When the ECM output voltage reading shows other than 5 V, derive the TP sensor output voltage at the test harness as follows:
  In the case of the ECM output voltage is 4.75 V:
  0.4 X 4.75/5.0 = 0.38 V
  0.6 X 4.75/5.0 = 0.57 V
  Thus, the solution is "0.38 – 0.57 V" with the throttle fully closed.
  Replace 0.4 and 0.6 with 4.2 and 4.8 respectively, in the above equations to determine the throttle fully opened range.

Is there standard voltage?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. TP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

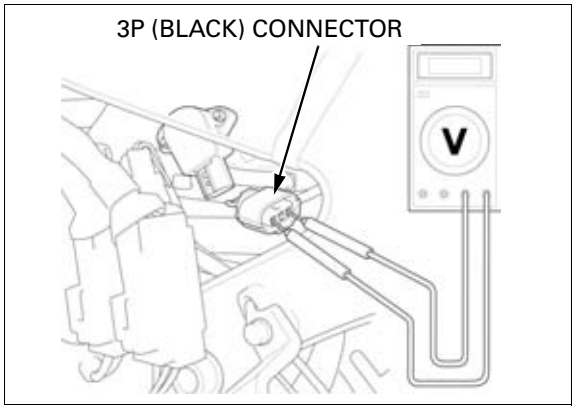
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. ECM Output Voltage Inspection

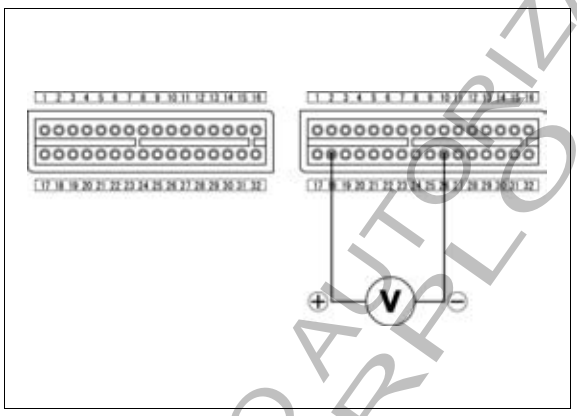
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B18 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – • Open circuit in Yellow/red wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



4. TP Sensor Output Line Inspection

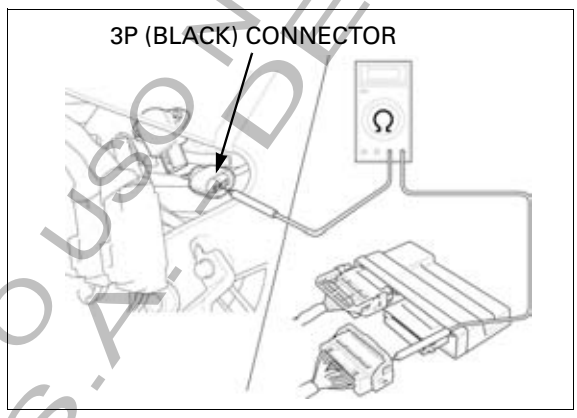
Check for continuity at the Red/yellow wire between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: Red/yellow – B30

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Red/yellow wire



5. TP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

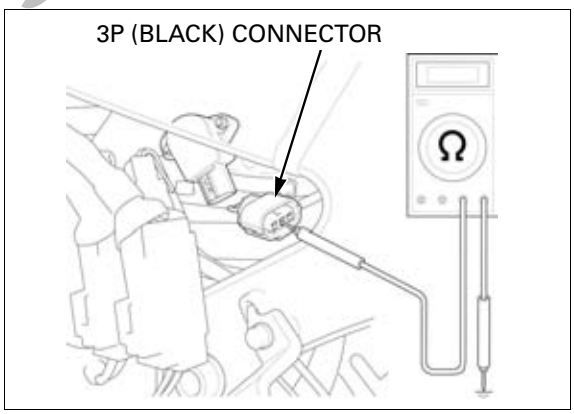
Check for continuity between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Red/yellow (+) – ground (–)

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Red/yellow wire

NO – Faulty TP sensor



MIL 9 BLINKS (IAT SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. IAT Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

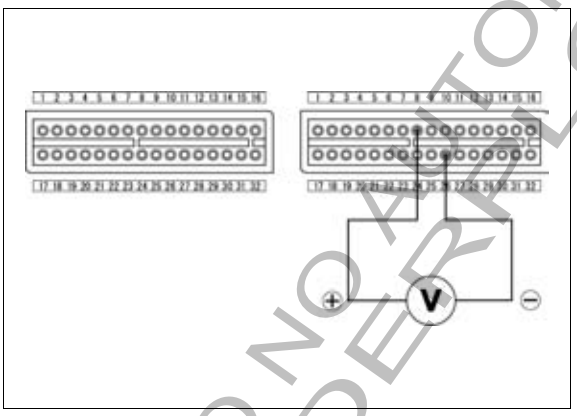
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B8 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1 V* (20°C/68°F)*?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. IAT Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF. Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.

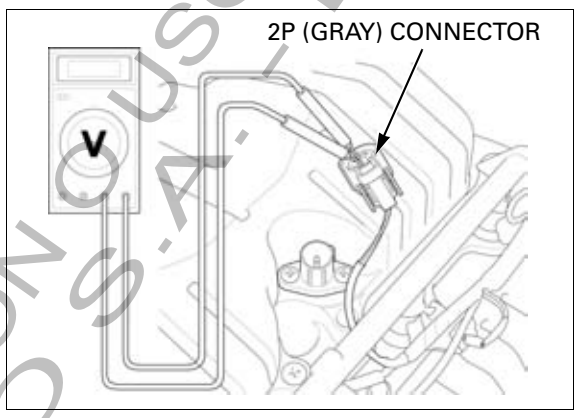
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Gray/blue (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



3. IAT Sensor Resistance Inspection

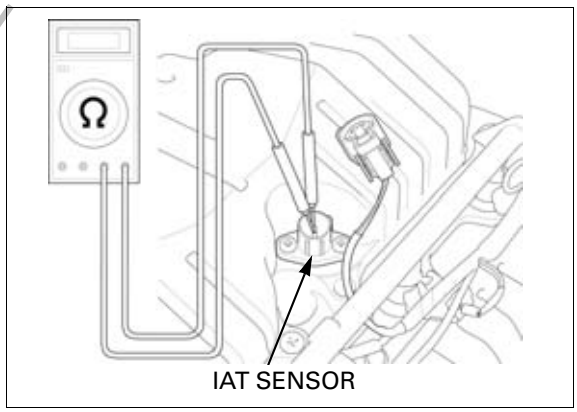
Turn the ignition switch OFF. Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.

Measure the resistance at the IAT sensor terminals.

Is the resistance within 1 – 4 kΩ* (20 – 30°C/68 – 86°F)*?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

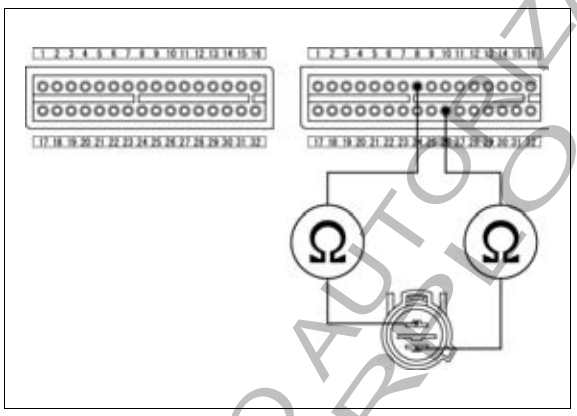
NO – Faulty IAT sensor.



4. IAT Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Check for continuity at the Gray/blue and Gray/black wires between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B8 – Gray/blue
B26 – Gray/black



Are there continuity?

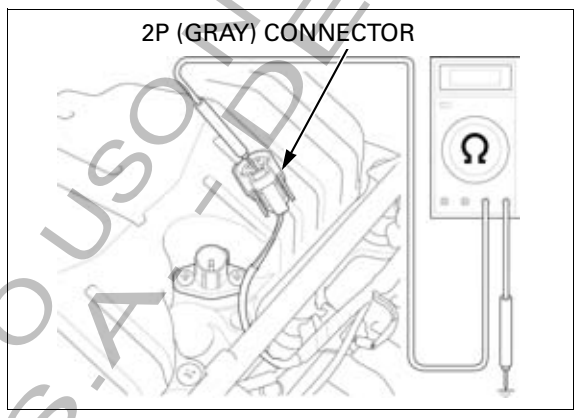
YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – • Open circuit in Gray/blue wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

5. IAT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Check for continuity between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Gray/blue – ground



Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Gray/blue wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

MIL 11 BLINKS (VS SENSOR)

• Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

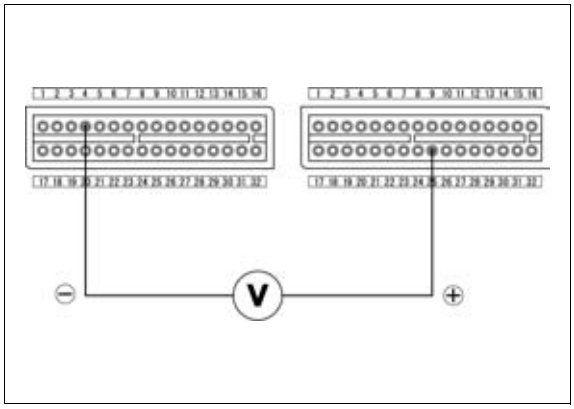
1. VS Sensor Pulse Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

Support the motorcycle securely and place the rear wheel off the ground.

Shift the transmission into gear.

Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals with the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " " while slowly turning the rear wheel by hand.



Connection: B25 (+) – A4 (–)
Standard: Repeat 0 to 5 V

Is there standard voltage?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

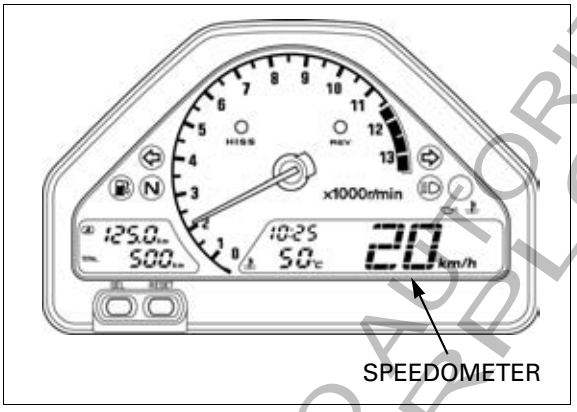
2. Combination Meter Inspection

Check for operation of speedometer.

Does the speedometer operate normally?

YES – Open or short circuit in Pink wire

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. VS Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

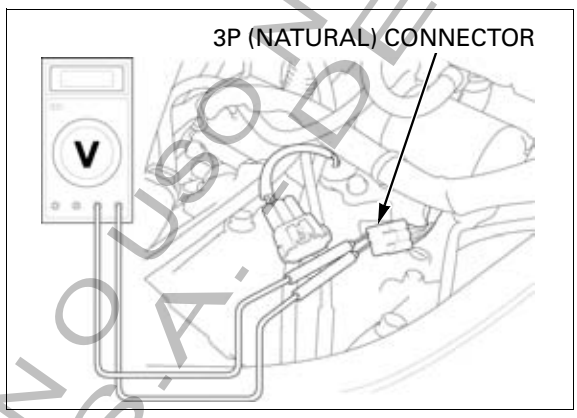
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Brown/white (+) – Green/black (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – • Open circuit in Brown/white wire
• Open circuit in Green/black wire



4. VS Sensor Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

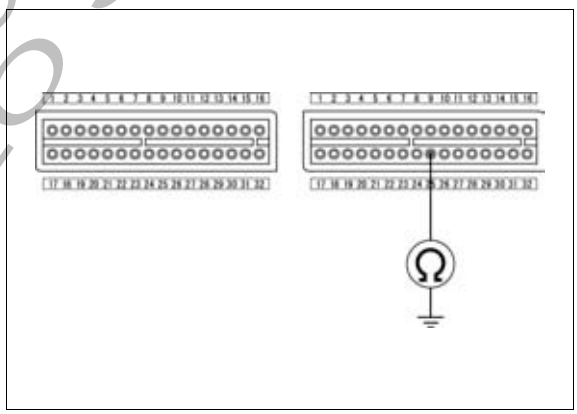
Check for continuity between the test harness terminal and ground.

Connection: B25 – ground

Is there continuity?

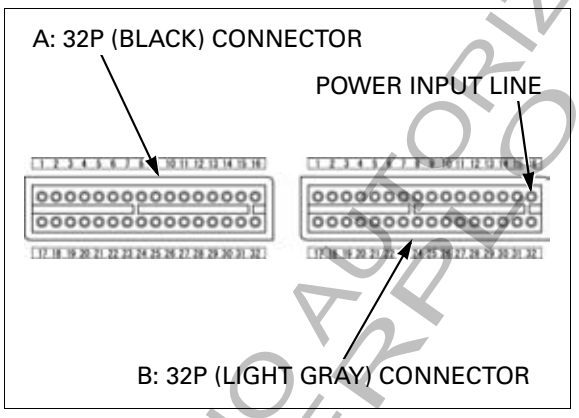
YES – Short circuit in Pink wire

NO – • Open circuit in Pink wire
• Inspect the VS sensor (page 20-11)



MIL 12 BLINKS (No.1 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

MIL	INJECTOR	POWER INPUT LINE	SIGNAL LINE	SIGNAL AT ECM
12	No.1 Primary	Black/white	Pink/yellow	A11
13	No.2 Primary	Black/white	Pink/blue	A12
14	No.3 Primary	Black/white	Red/white	A13
15	No.4 Primary	Black/white	Yellow/red	A14
16	No.1 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/yellow	A9
17	No.2 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/blue	A10
48	No.3 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/green	A15
49	No.4 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/black	A16



1. Injector Circuit Resistance Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

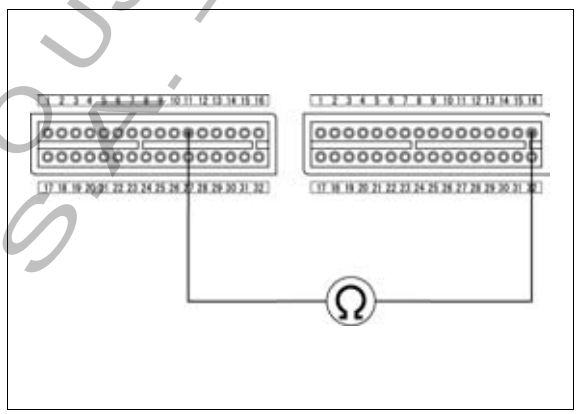
Measure the resistance at the test harness terminals.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (B16) – SIGNAL AT ECM

Is there resistance?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



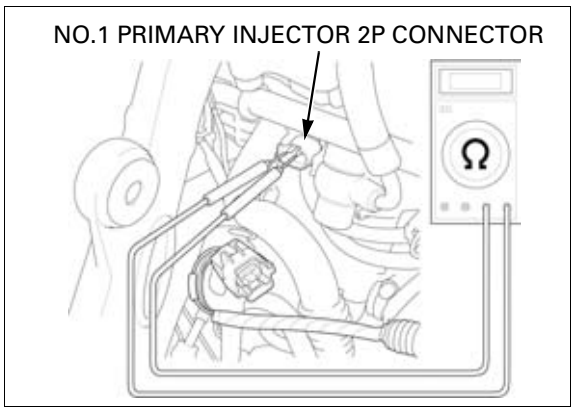
2. Injector Resistance Inspection

Disconnect the No.1 primary injector 2P connector and measure the resistance at the No.1 primary injector 2P connector terminals.

Is the resistance within 10.5 – 14.5 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty injector



3. Injector Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

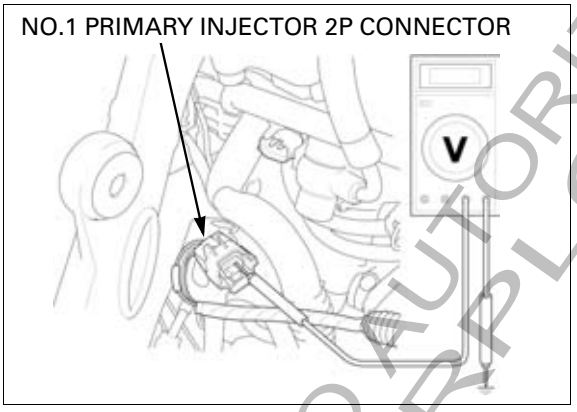
Measure the voltage between the No. 1 primary injector connector of the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (+) – ground (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – Open circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire

NO – Open circuit in POWER INPUT LINE wire



4. Injector Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

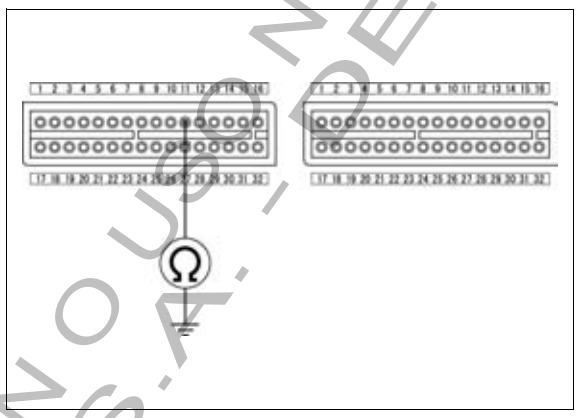
Check for continuity between the test harness terminals and ground.

Connection: SIGNAL AT ECM – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – • Short circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire
• Faulty injector

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



MIL 13 BLINKS (No.2 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-33)

MIL 14 BLINKS (No.3 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-33)

MIL 15 BLINKS (No.4 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-33)

MIL 16 BLINKS (No.1 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-33)

MIL 17 BLINKS (No.2 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-33)

MIL 48 BLINKS (No.3 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-33)

MIL 49 BLINKS (No.4 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-33)

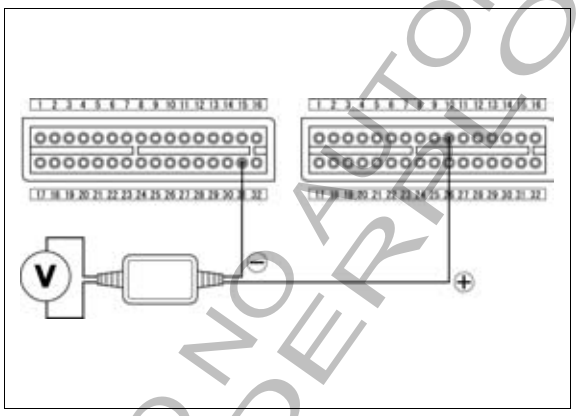
MIL 18 BLINKS (CMP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. CMP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection at ECM

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CMP sensor peak voltage at the test harness terminals.



Connection: B10 (+) – A31 (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

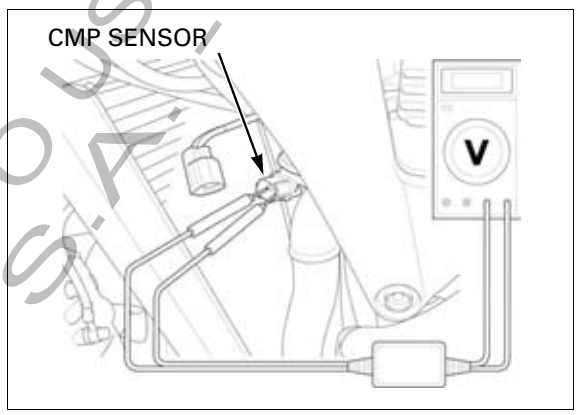
YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. CMP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CMP sensor peak voltage at the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.



Connection: Gray (+) – White/black (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Open or short circuit in White/black wire
• Open or short circuit in Gray wire

NO – Faulty CMP sensor

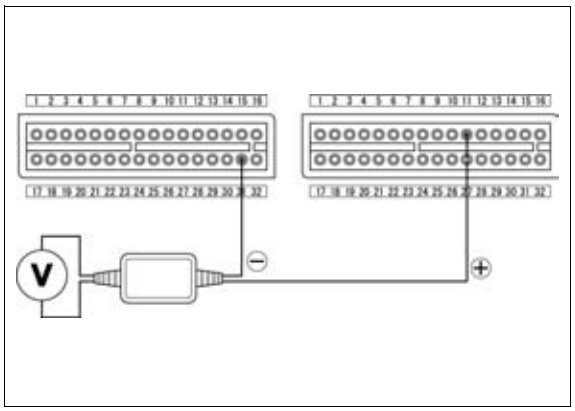
MIL 19 BLINKS (CKP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. CKP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection at ECM

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CKP sensor peak voltage at the test harness terminals.



Connection: B11 (+) – A31 (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. CKP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.

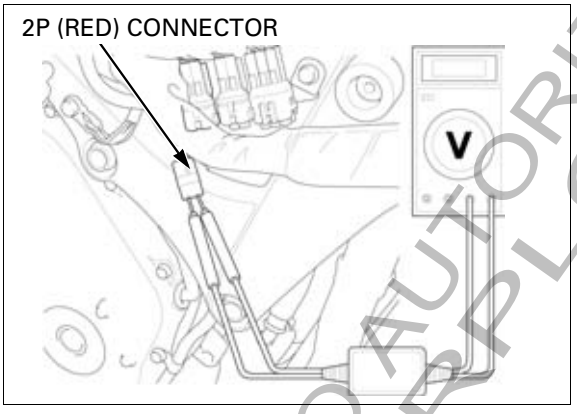
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⌒ ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CKP sensor peak voltage at the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.

Connection: Yellow (+) – White/black (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Open or short circuit in White/black wire
• Open or short circuit in White/black wire

NO – Faulty CKP sensor



MIL 21 BLINKS (O_2 SENSOR): G type only

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. O_2 Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⌒ ".
Warm the engine until the coolant temperature is 80°C (176°F).

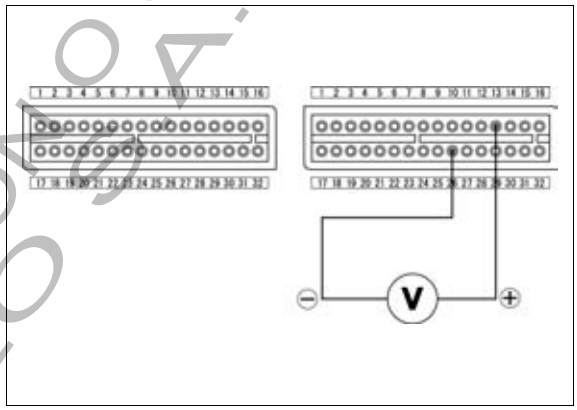
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B13 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 0.1 – 0.3 V?

YES – Check the fuel pressure (page 6-106). If the system is correct, GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. O_2 Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.

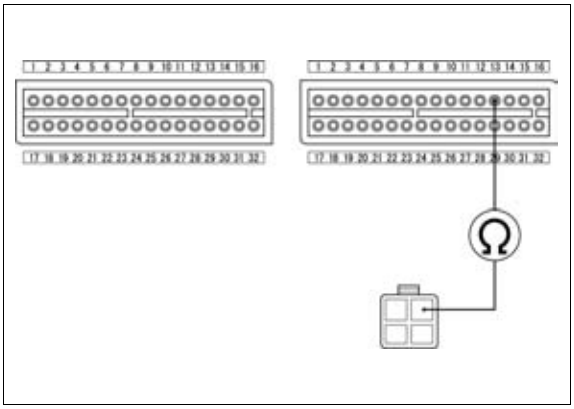
Check the continuity at the Black/red wire between the test harness terminal and O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: Black/red – B13

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Open circuit in Black/red wire



3. O_2 Sensor Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the O_2 Sensor 4P (Black) connector.

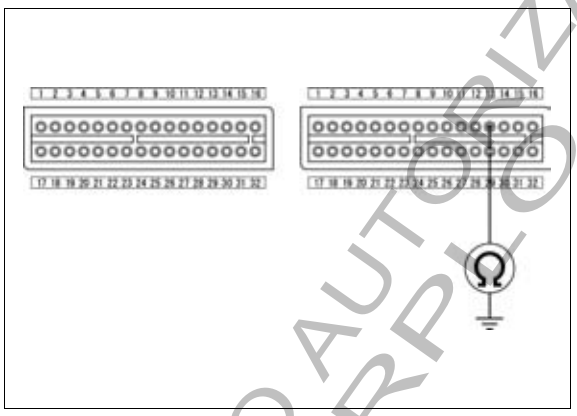
Check the continuity between the test harness terminal and ground.

Connection: B13 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Black/red wire

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



4. O_2 Sensor Inspection

Replace the O_2 sensor with a known good one (page 6-152).

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Warm the engine until the coolant temperature is 80°C (176°F).

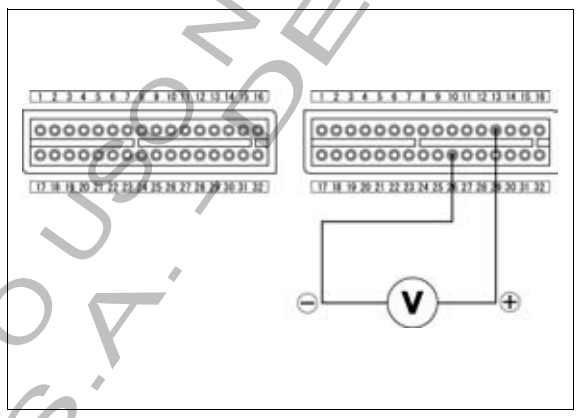
Check the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B13 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 0.1 – 0.3 V?

YES – Faulty O_2 sensor

NO – Check the fuel supply system (page 6-107).



MIL 23 BLINKS (O_2 SENSOR HEATER): G type only

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. O_2 Sensor Heater Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

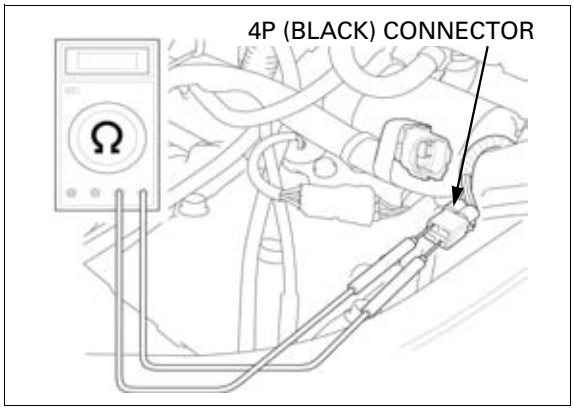
Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and measure the resistance at the sensor side connector.

Connection: White – Black/white

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Faulty O_2 sensor



2. O_2 Sensor Heater Open circuit Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).
Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.

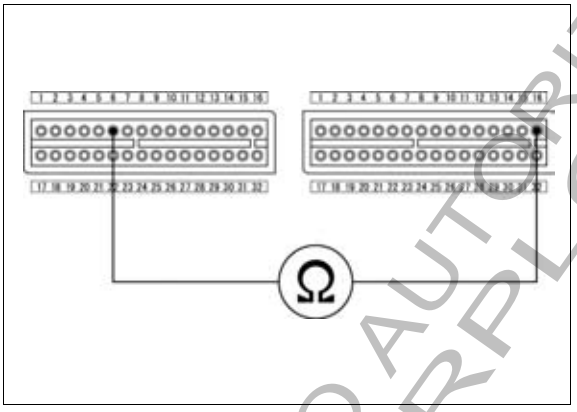
Measure the resistance at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B16 – A6

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – • Open circuit in Black/white wire
• Open circuit in White wire



3. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 1

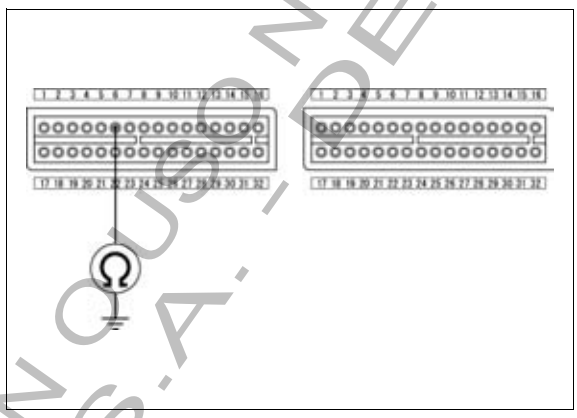
Check for continuity between the test harness terminal and ground.

Connection: A6 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in White wire

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



4. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 2

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.

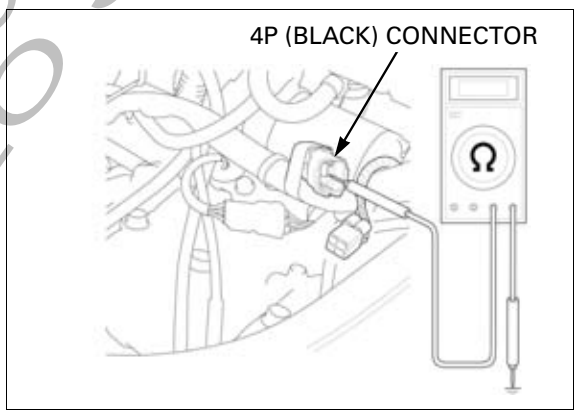
Check for continuity between the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector terminals and ground.

Connection: White – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Faulty O_2 sensor

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



MIL 34 BLINKS (EGCV POT)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. EGCV POT Output Voltage

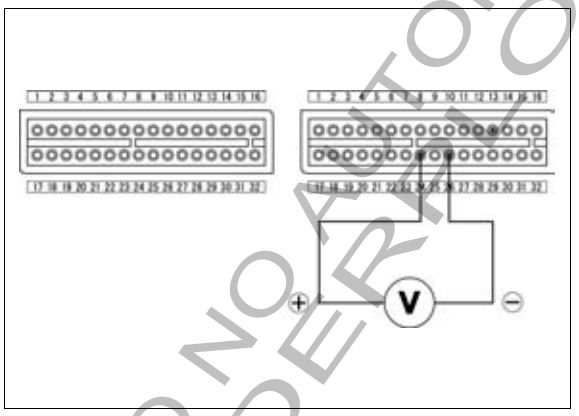
Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the EGCV POT output voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B24 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.0 – 2.1 V?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. EGCV POT Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

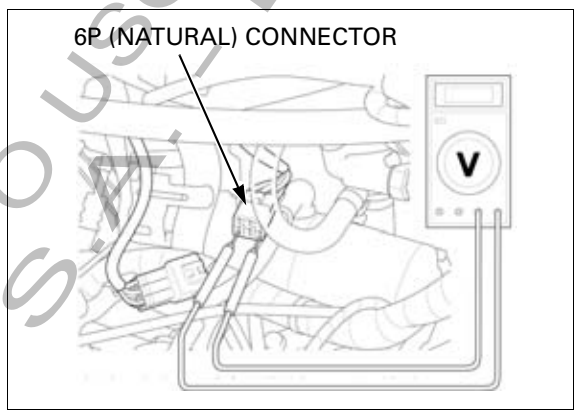
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. ECM Output Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Connect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

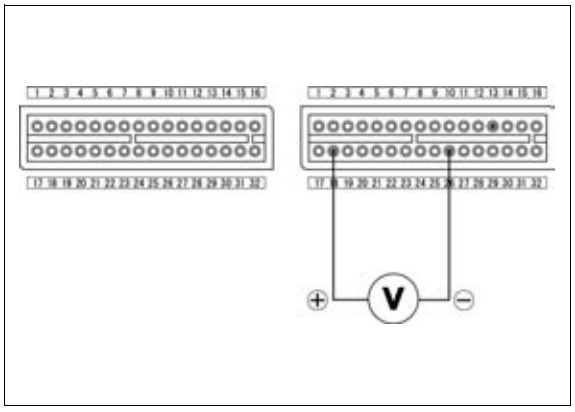
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B18 (+) – B26 (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – • Open circuit in Yellow/red wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



4. EGCV POT Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

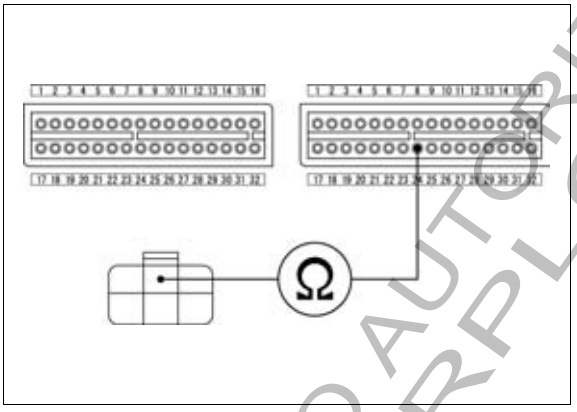
Check for continuity at the Light green/black wire between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: Light green/black – B24

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Light green/black wire



5. EGCV POT Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

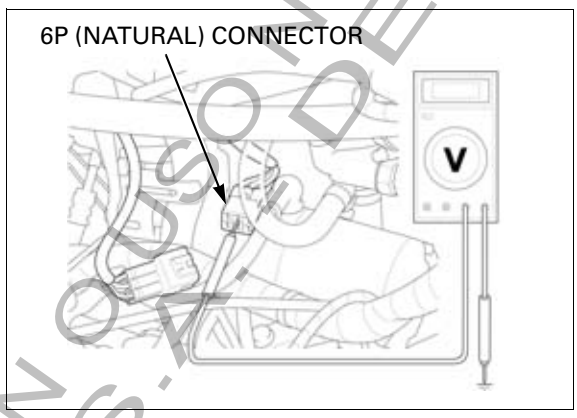
Check for continuity between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Light green/black (+) – ground (–)

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Light green/black wire

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor

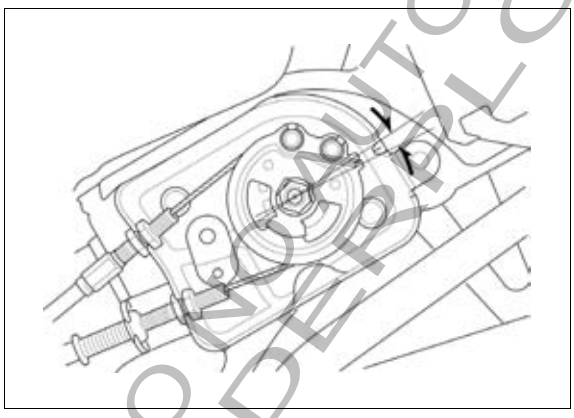


MIL 35 BLINKS (EGCV SERVOMOTOR LOCK)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. EGCV Operating Inspection

Disconnect the EGCV control cables from the exhaust valve pulley (page 6-158).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
Check the EGCV servomotor pulley rotation when shorting the DLC with the SCS connector (page 6-13).



Does the EGCV servomotor pulley operate correctly?

YES – • Check the EGCV cables binding, sticking or lock.
• Check the EGCV at muffler side.

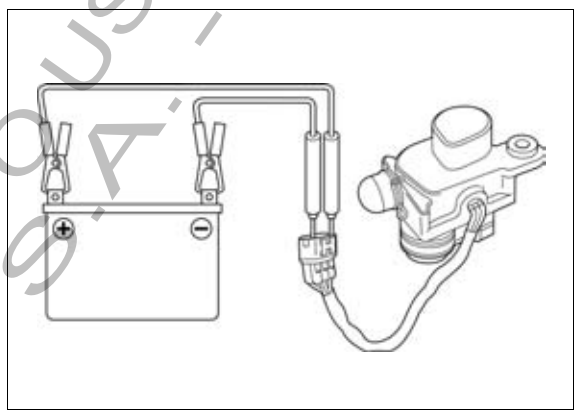
NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. EGCV Servomotor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the EGCV servomotor (page 6-162).

Connect the 12 V battery to the EGCV servomotor connector terminals and check the servomotor function.

Connection: Red (+) – Blue (–)



Does the EGCV servomotor operate normally?

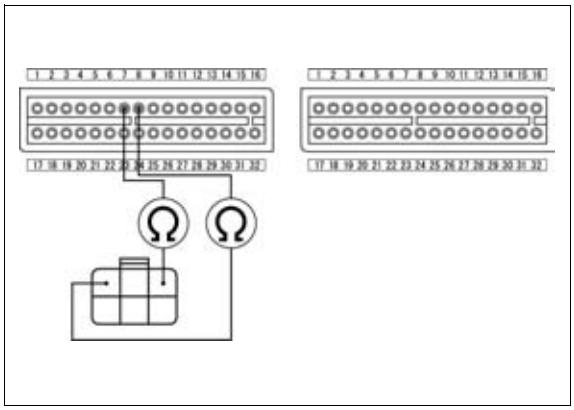
YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor

3. ECM Output Line Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to ECM connectors (page 6-15).
Check for continuity at the Red and Blue wires between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 32P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: Red – A7
Blue – A8



Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – • Open circuit in Red wire
• Open circuit in Blue wire

MIL TROUBLESHOOTING (AFTER '05)

MIL 1 BLINK (MAP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. MAP Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

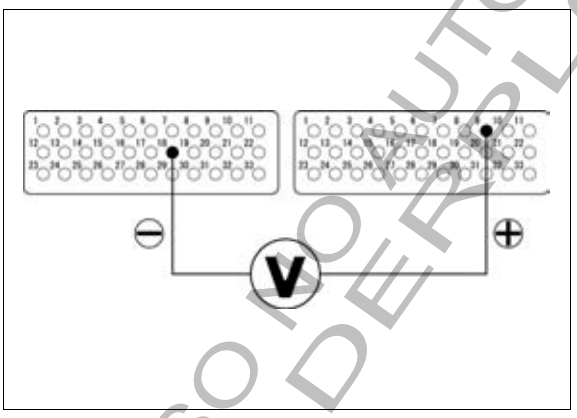
Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B9 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1V?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – • About 5 V
GO TO STEP 2.
• About 0 V
GO TO STEP 3.



2. MAP Sensor Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

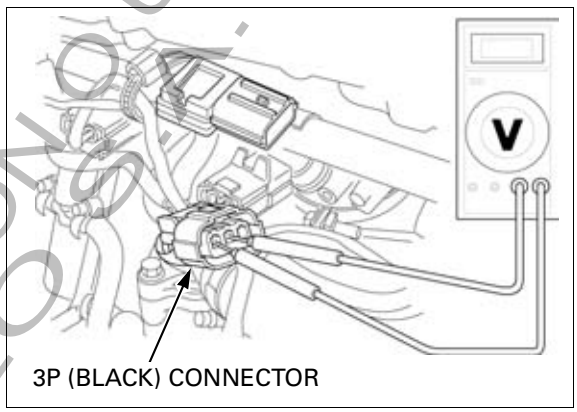
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Blue/black (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – • Open circuit in Blue/black wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



3. MAP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

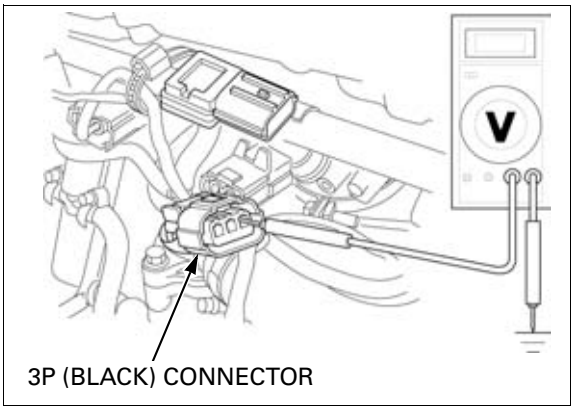
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – ground (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – • From STEP 1 : GO TO STEP 4.
• From STEP 2 : Faulty MAP sensor.

NO – GO TO STEP 5.



4. MAP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

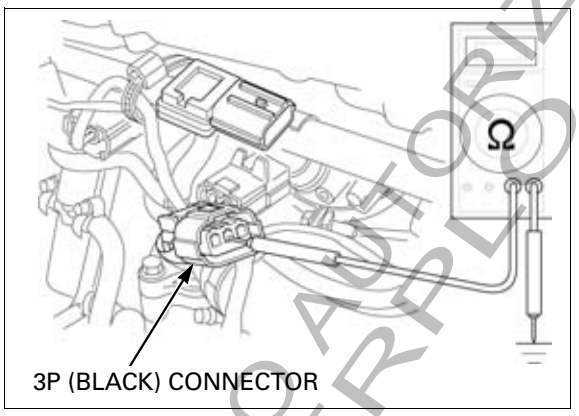
Check for continuity between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/black – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/black wire

NO – Faulty MAP sensor



5. MAP Sensor Input Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.

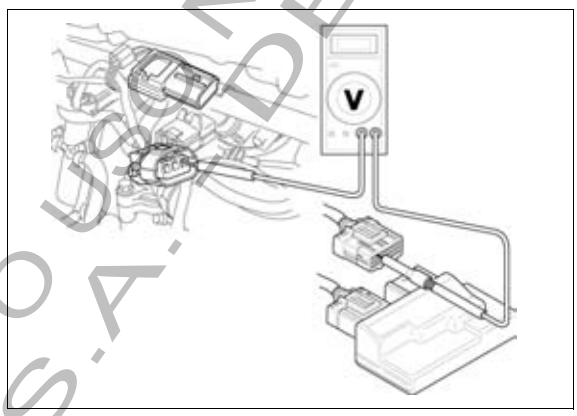
Check for continuity at the Yellow/Red wire between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 33P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: A9 – Yellow/Red

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – Open circuit in Yellow/Red wire



MIL 2 BLINKS (MAP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. MAP Sensor Hose Inspection

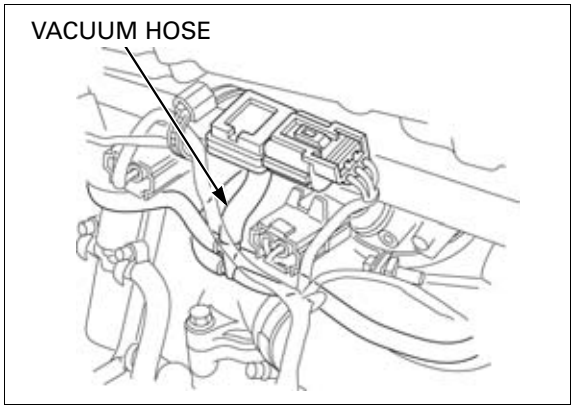
Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Check for connection and installation of the MAP sensor vacuum hose.

Is the MAP sensor hose connection correct?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Correct the hose connection or installation



2. MAP Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

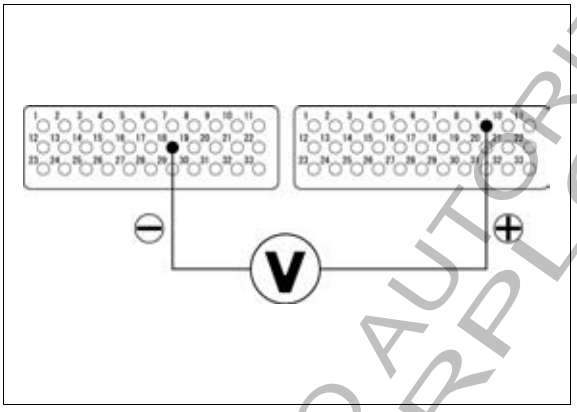
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B9 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty MAP sensor



3. MAP Sensor Output Voltage Inspection At Idle

Start the engine.

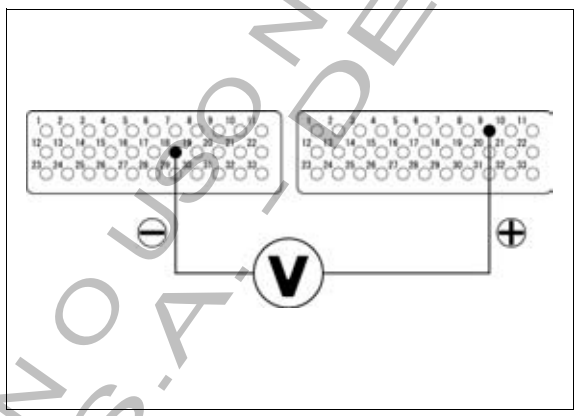
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B9 (+) – A18 (–)
Standard: 2.7 V maximum

Is the voltage less than 2.7 V?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty MAP sensor



MIL 7 BLINKS (ECT SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. ECT Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

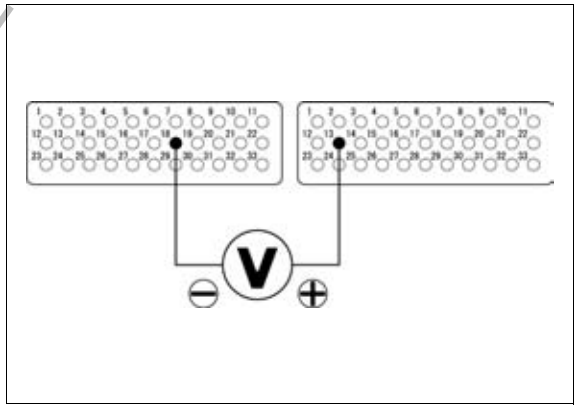
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B13 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. ECT Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector.

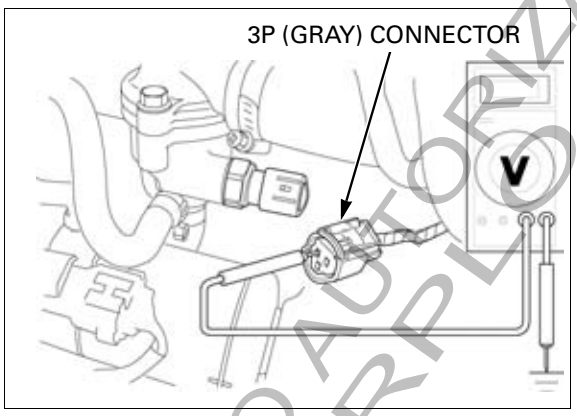
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Blue/yellow (+) – ground (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



3. ECT Sensor Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

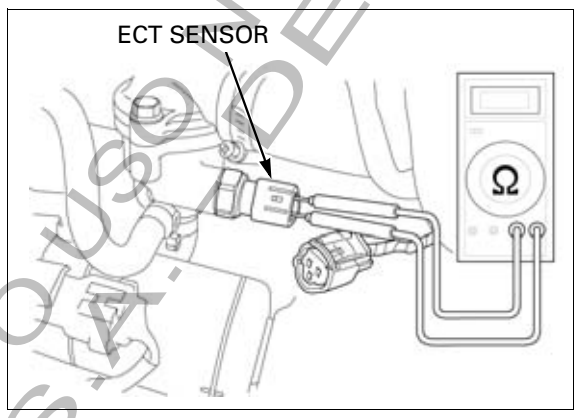
Measure the resistance at the ECT sensor terminals.

Connection: Blue/yellow (+) – Gray/black (–)
(sensor side terminals)

Is the resistance within 2.3 – 2.6 kΩ (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Faulty ECT sensor.



4. ECT Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

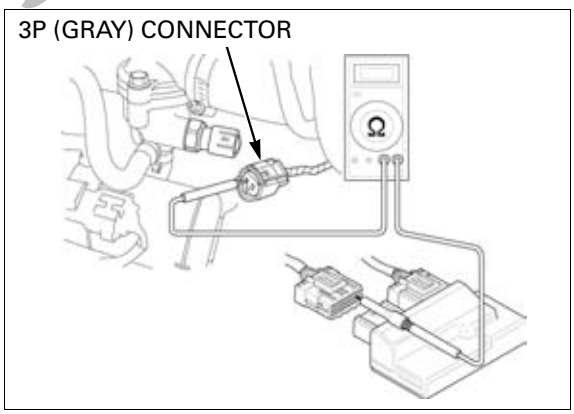
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Check for continuity at the Blue/yellow and Gray/black wires between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and ECM 33P connector terminals.

Connection: B13 – Blue/yellow
A18 – Gray/black

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – • Open circuit in Blue/yellow wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



5. ECT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

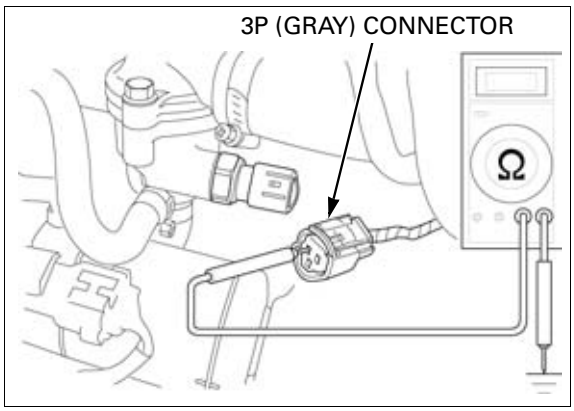
Check for continuity between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/yellow – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/yellow wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



MIL 8 BLINKS (TP SENSOR)

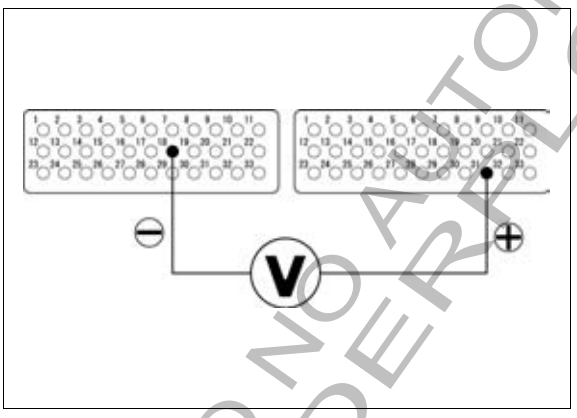
- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. TP Sensor Output Voltage

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the TP sensor output voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B31 (+) – A18 (–)
Standard: *0.4 – 0.6 V (throttle fully closed)
***4.2 – 4.8 V (throttle fully opened)**



NOTE:

- A voltage marked * refers to the value of the ECM output voltage (STEP 3) when the voltage reading shows 5 V.
  When the ECM output voltage reading shows other than 5 V, derive the TP sensor output voltage at the test harness as follows:
  In the case of the ECM output voltage is 4.75 V:
  0.4 X 4.75/5.0 = 0.38 V
  0.6 X 4.75/5.0 = 0.57 V
  Thus, the solution is "0.38 – 0.57 V" with the throttle fully closed.
  Replace 0.4 and 0.6 with 4.2 and 4.8 respectively, in the above equations to determine the throttle fully opened range.

Is there standard voltage?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. TP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

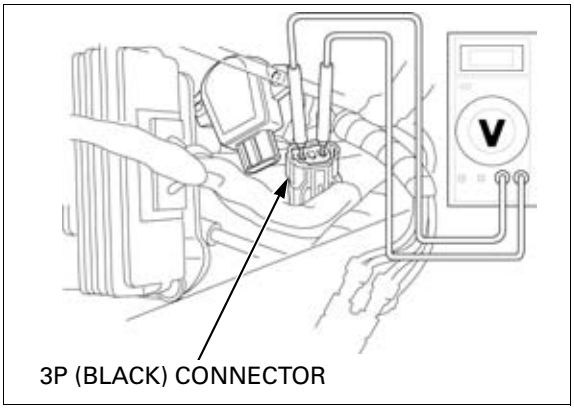
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. ECM Output Voltage Inspection

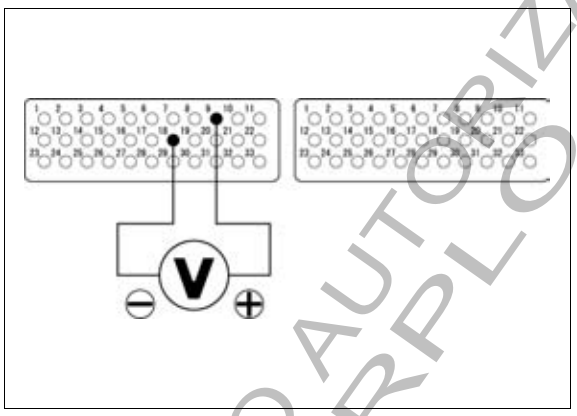
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: A9 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – • Open circuit in Yellow/red wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



4. TP Sensor Output Line Inspection

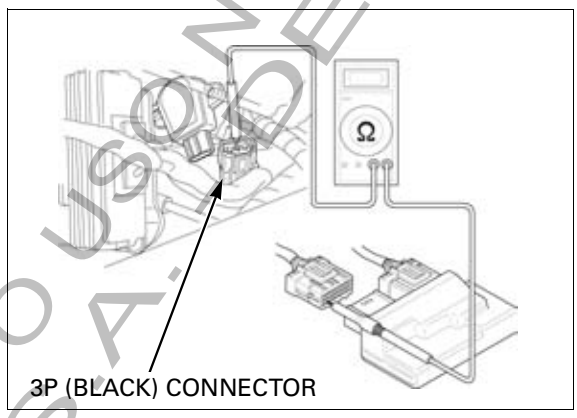
Check for continuity at the Red/yellow wire between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 33P (Gray) connector terminals.

Connection: Red/yellow – B31

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Red/yellow wire



5. TP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

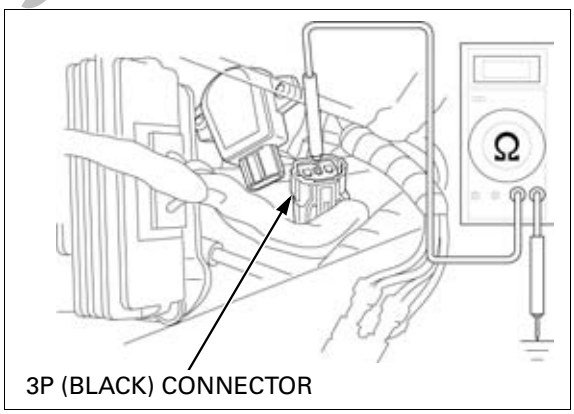
Check for continuity between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Red/yellow (+) – ground (–)

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Red/yellow wire

NO – Faulty TP sensor



MIL 9 BLINKS (IAT SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. IAT Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

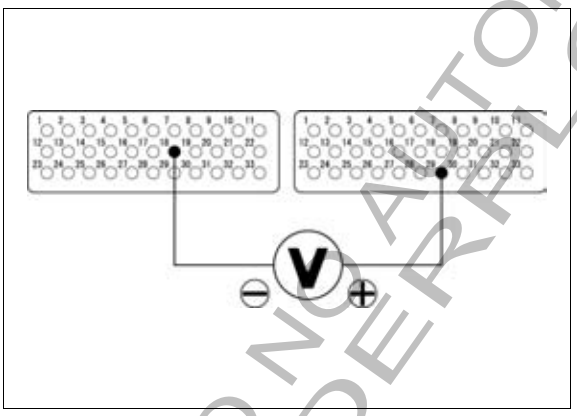
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B29 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.7 – 3.1 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. IAT Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.

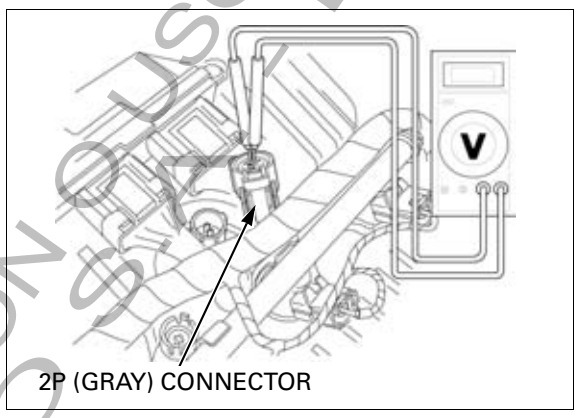
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Gray/blue (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



3. IAT Sensor Resistance Inspection

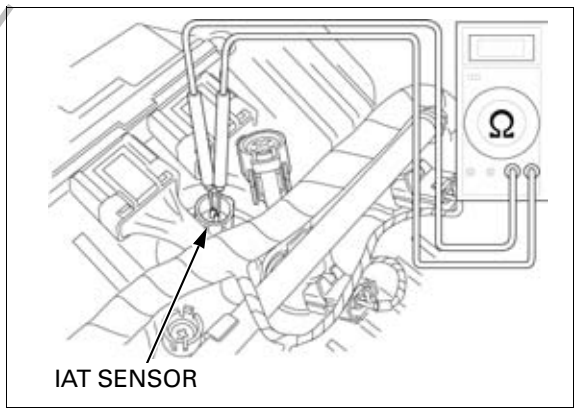
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.

Measure the resistance at the IAT sensor terminals.

Is the resistance within 1 – 4 kΩ (20 – 30°C/68 – 86°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Faulty IAT sensor.



4. IAT Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

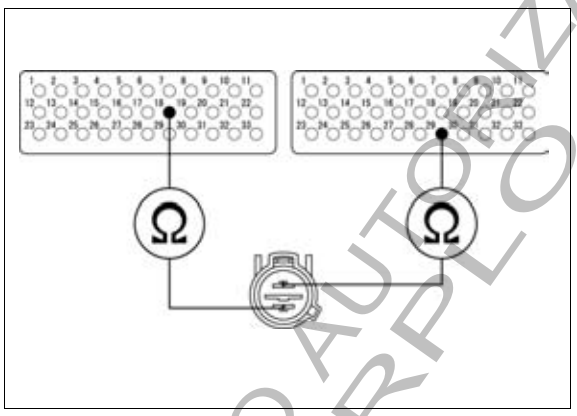
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Check for continuity at the Gray/blue and Gray/black wires between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector and ECM 33P connector terminals.

Connection: B29 – Gray/blue
A18 – Gray/black

Are there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – • Open circuit in Gray/Blue wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



5. IAT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

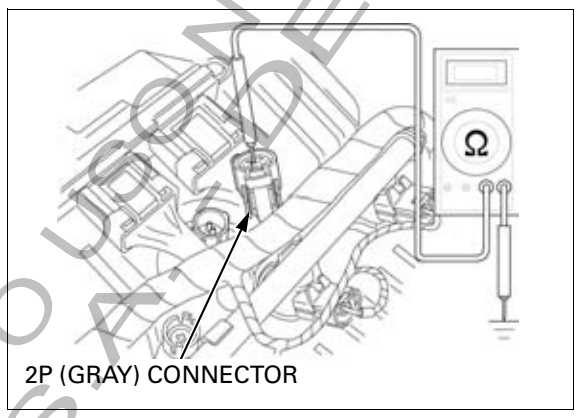
Check for continuity between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Gray/blue – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Gray/blue wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



MIL 11 BLINKS (VS SENSOR)

• Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. VS Sensor Pulse Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

Support the motorcycle securely and place the rear wheel off the ground.

Shift the transmission into gear.

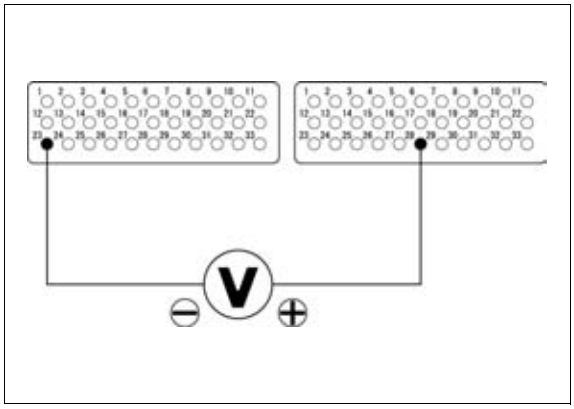
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals with the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " " while slowly turning the rear wheel by hand.

Connection: B28 (+) – A23 (–)
Standard: Repeat 0 to 5 V

Is there standard voltage?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



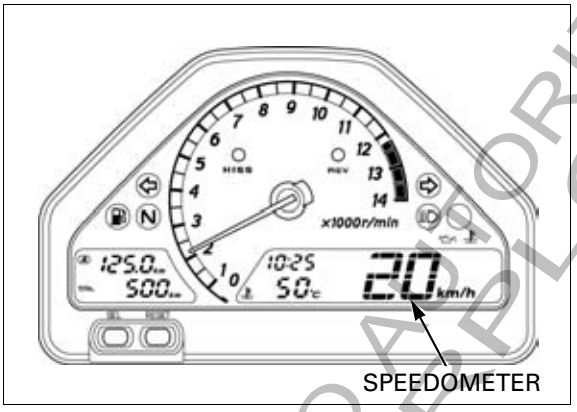
2. Combination Meter Inspection

Check for operation of speedometer.

Does the speedometer operate normally?

YES – Open or short circuit in Pink wire

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. VS Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".

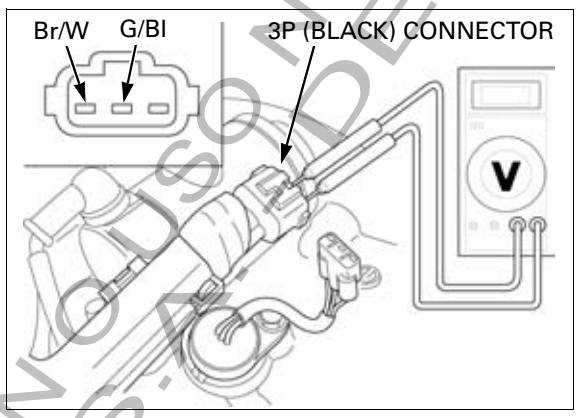
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Brown/white (+) – Green/black (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – • Open circuit in Brown/white wire
• Open circuit in Green/black wire



4. VS Sensor Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

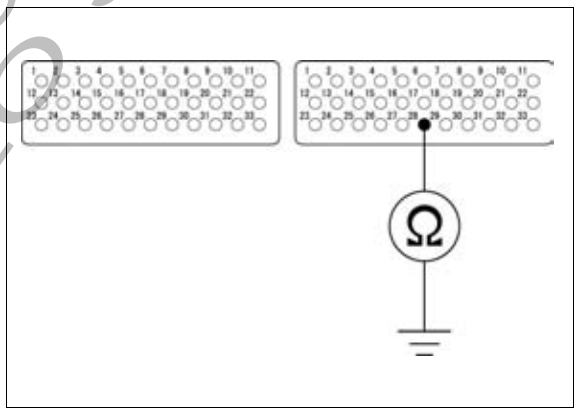
Check for continuity between the test harness terminal and ground.

Connection: B28 – ground

Is there continuity?

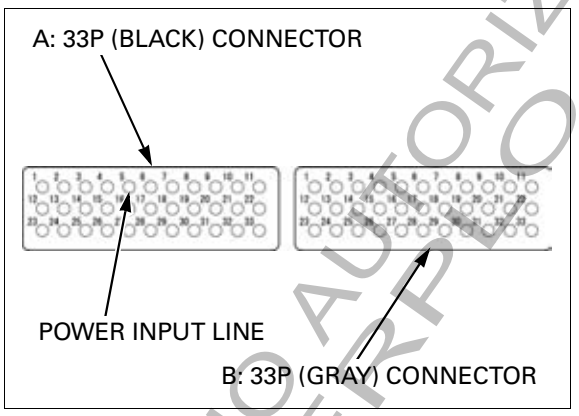
YES – Short circuit in Pink wire

NO – • Open circuit in Pink wire
• Inspect the VS sensor (page 20-13)



MIL 12 BLINKS (No.1 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

MIL	INJECTOR	POWER INPUT LINE	SIGNAL LINE	SIGNAL AT ECM
12	No.1 Primary	Black/white	Yellow	A17
13	No.2 Primary	Black/white	Yellow/blue	A6
14	No.3 Primary	Black/white	Yellow/ green	A8
15	No.4 Primary	Black/white	Yellow/ black	A7
16	No.1 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/yellow	A13
17	No.2 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/blue	A15
48	No.3 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/green	A26
49	No.4 Secondary	Black/white	Pink/black	A14



1. Injector Circuit Resistance Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

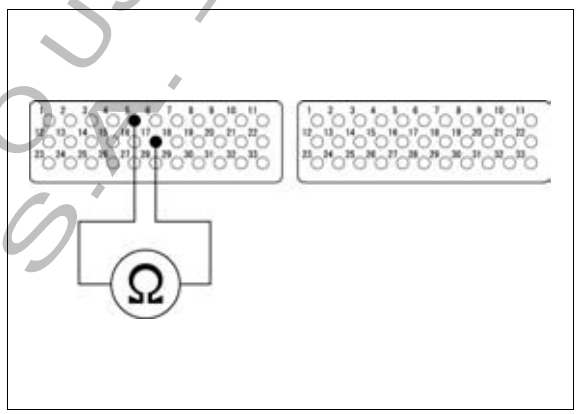
Measure the resistance at the test harness terminals.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (A5) – SIGNAL AT ECM

Is there resistance?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



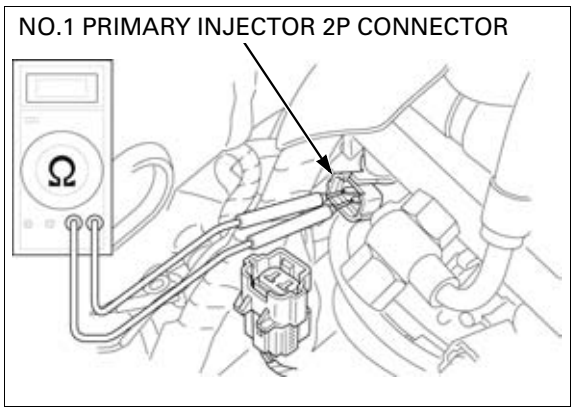
2. Injector Resistance Inspection

Disconnect the No.1 primary injector 2P connector and measure the resistance at the No.1 primary injector 2P connector terminals.

Is the resistance within 10.5 – 14.5 Ω (20°C/ 68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty injector



3. Injector Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

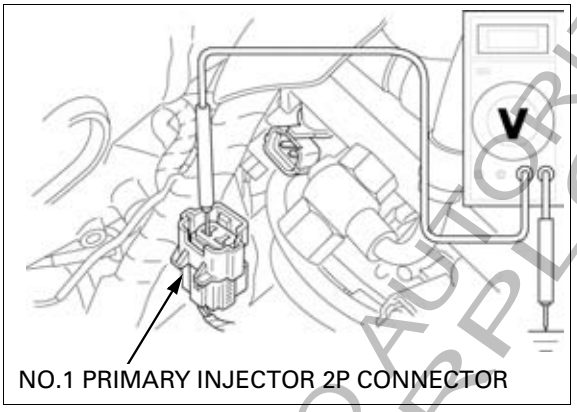
Measure the voltage between the No. 1 primary injector connector of the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (+) – ground (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – Open circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire

NO – Open circuit in POWER INPUT LINE wire



4. Injector Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

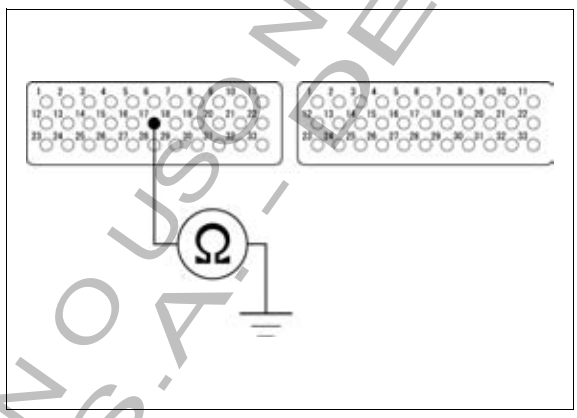
Check for continuity between the test harness terminals and ground.

Connection: SIGNAL AT ECM – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – • Short circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire
• Faulty injector

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



MIL 13 BLINKS (No.2 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-51)

MIL 14 BLINKS (No.3 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-51)

MIL 15 BLINKS (No.4 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-51)

MIL 16 BLINKS (No.1 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-51)

MIL 17 BLINKS (No.2 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-51)

MIL 48 BLINKS (No.3 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-51)

MIL 49 BLINKS (No.4 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-51)

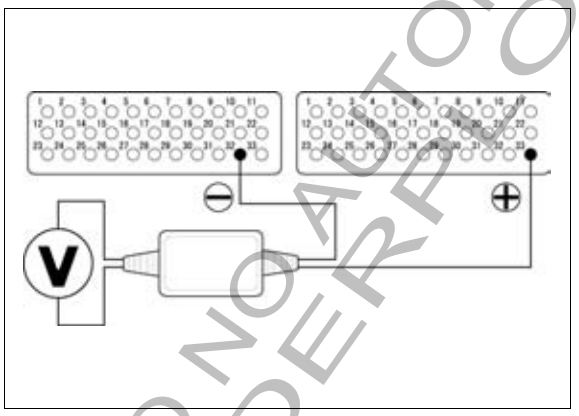
MIL 18 BLINKS (CMP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. CMP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection at ECM

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CMP sensor peak voltage at the test harness terminals.



Connection: B33 (+) – A32 (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

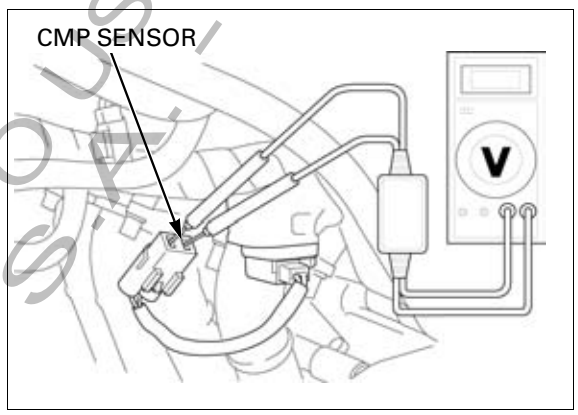
YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. CMP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CMP sensor peak voltage at the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector.



Connection: Gray (+) – White (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Open or short circuit in White/black wire
• Open or short circuit in Gray wire

NO – Faulty CMP sensor

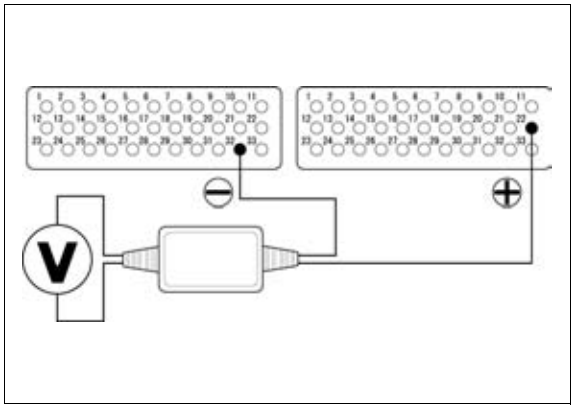
MIL 19 BLINKS (CKP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. CKP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection at ECM

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CKP sensor peak voltage at the test harness terminals.



Connection: B22 (+) – A32 (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. CKP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.

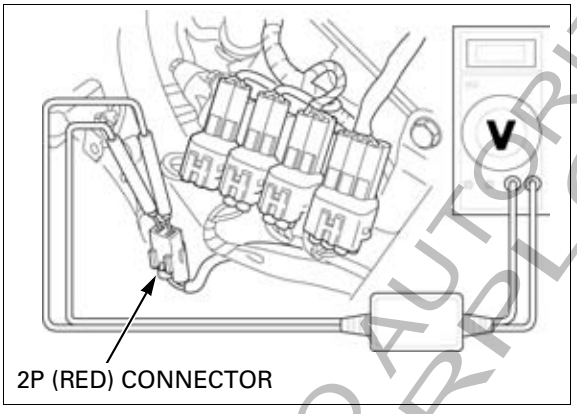
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CKP sensor peak voltage at the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.

Connection: Yellow (+) – White/yellow (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – • Open or short circuit in Yellow wire
• Open or short circuit in White/black wire

NO – Faulty CKP sensor



MIL 21 BLINKS (O_2 SENSOR):

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. O_2 Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Warm the engine until the coolant temperature is 80°C (176°F).

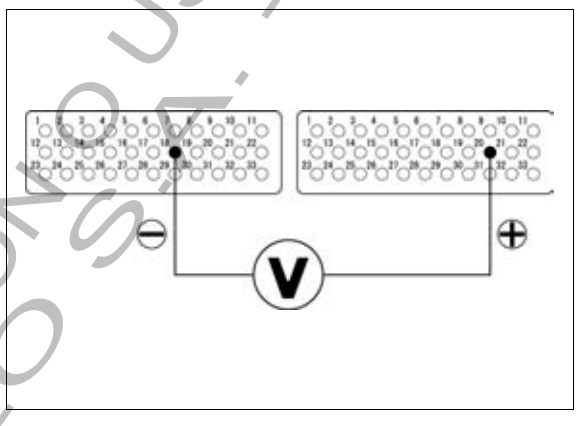
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B20 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 0.1 – 0.3 V?

YES – Check the fuel pressure (page 6-106). If the system is correct, GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. O_2 Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

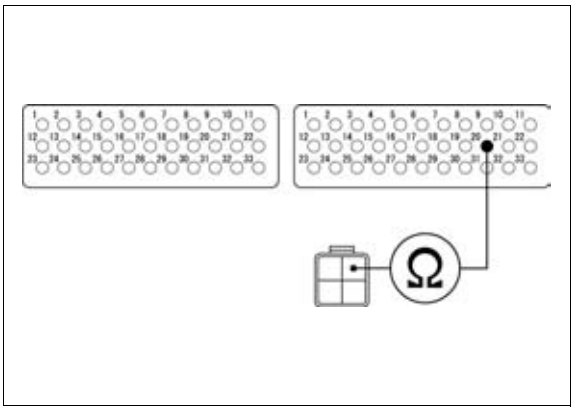
Check the continuity at the Black/red wire between the test harness terminal and O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

Connection: Black/red – B20

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Open circuit in Black/red wire



3. O_2 Sensor Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the O_2 Sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

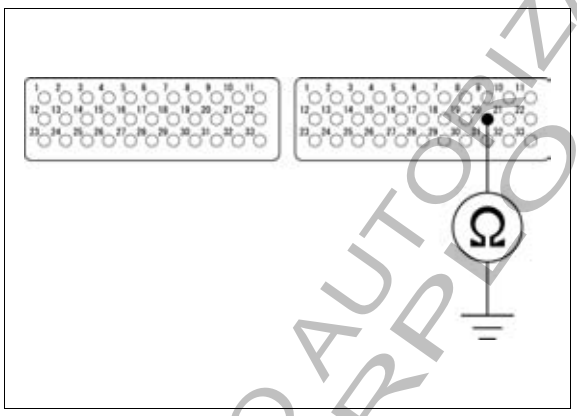
Check the continuity between the test harness terminal and ground.

Connection: B20 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Black/red wire

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



4. O_2 Sensor Inspection

Replace the O_2 sensor with a known good one (page 6-153).

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-18).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Warm the engine until the coolant temperature is 80°C (176°F).

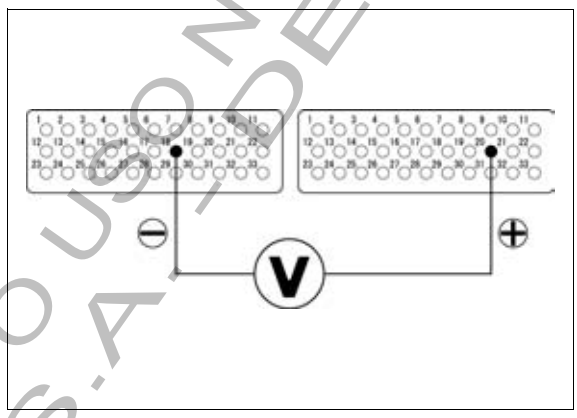
Check the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B20 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 0.1 – 0.3 V?

YES – Faulty O_2 sensor

NO – Check the fuel supply system (page 6-107).



MIL 23 BLINKS (O_2 SENSOR HEATER):

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. O_2 Sensor Heater Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

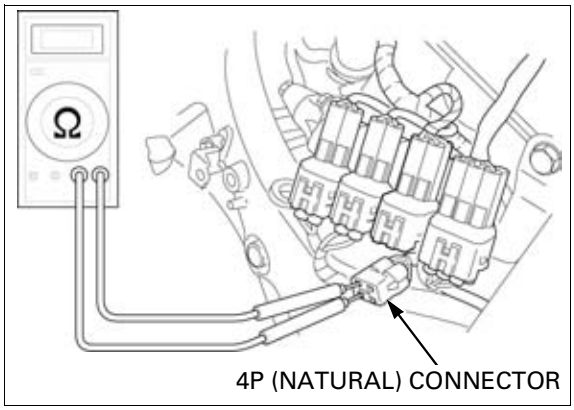
Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and measure the resistance at the sensor side connector.

Connection: White – White

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Faulty O_2 sensor



2. O_2 Sensor Heater Open circuit Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).
Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

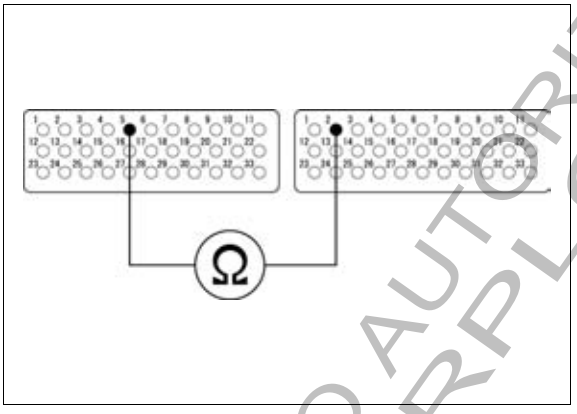
Measure the resistance at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B2 – A5

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – • Open circuit in Black/white wire
• Open circuit in White wire



3. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 1

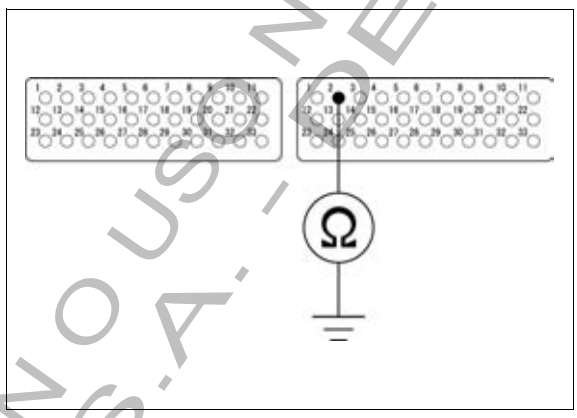
Check for continuity between the test harness terminal and ground.

Connection: B2 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in White wire

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



4. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 2

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

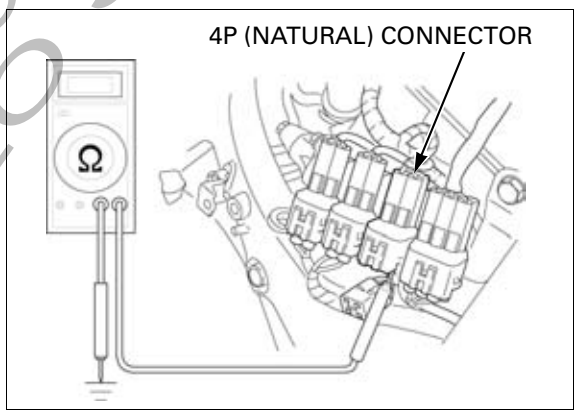
Check for continuity between the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector terminals and ground.

Connection: White – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Faulty O_2 sensor

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



MIL 34 BLINKS (EGCV POT)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. EGCV POT Output Voltage

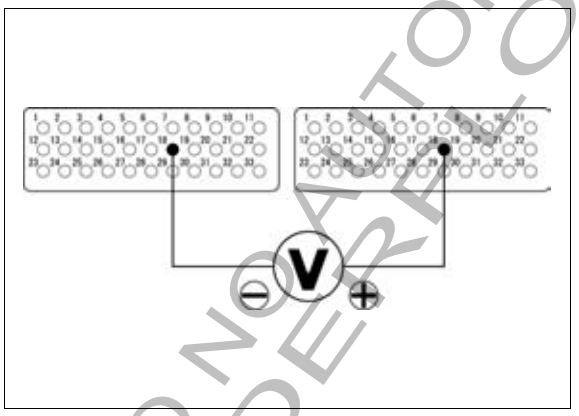
Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the EGCV POT output voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B18 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 2.0 – 2.1 V?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors

NO – GO TO STEP 2.



2. EGCV POT Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

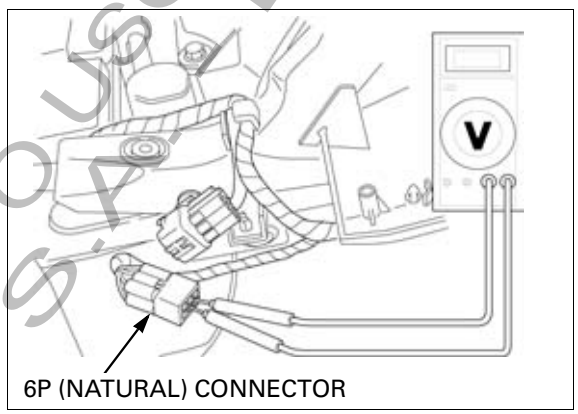
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. ECM Output Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Connect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

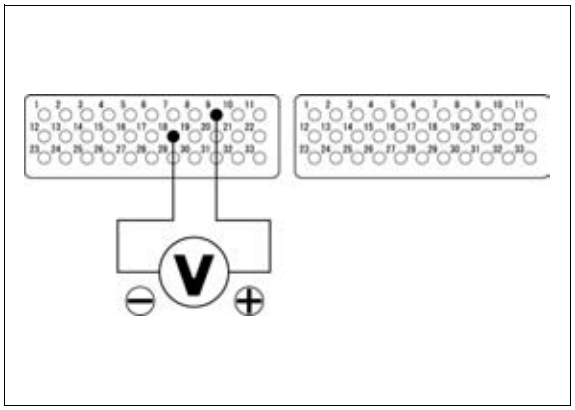
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

Connection: A9 (+) – A18 (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – • Open circuit in Yellow/red wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



4. EGCV POT Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

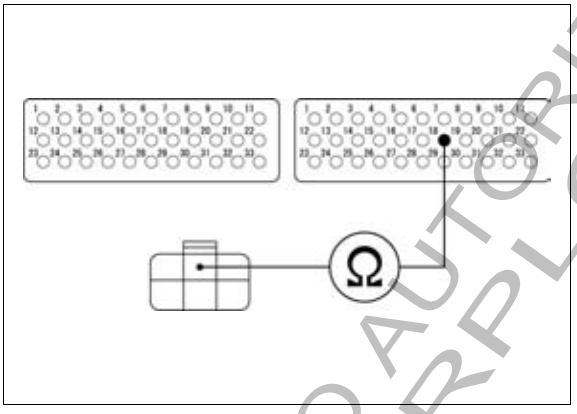
Check for continuity at the Light green/black wire between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 33P (Gray) connector terminals.

Connection: Light green/black – B18

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Light green/black wire



5. EGCV POT Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

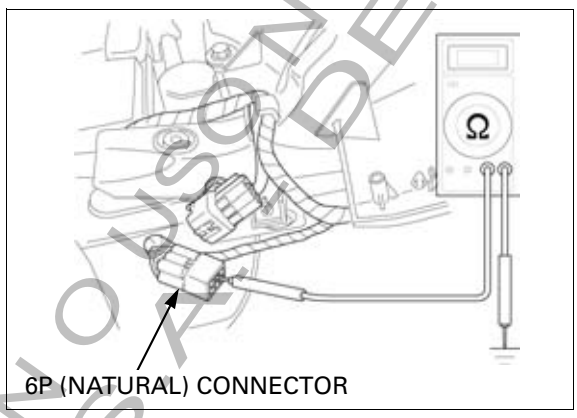
Check for continuity between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Light green/black (+) – ground (–)

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Light green/black wire

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor

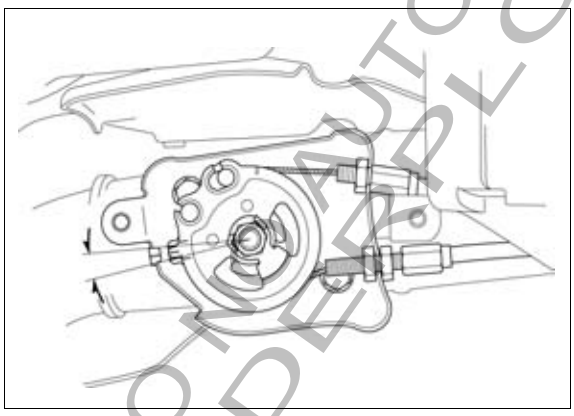


MIL 35 BLINKS (EGCV SERVOMOTOR LOCK)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. EGCV Operating Inspection

Disconnect the EGCV control cables from the exhaust valve pulley (page 6-165).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
Check the EGCV servomotor pulley rotation when shorting the DLC with the SCS connector (page 6-17).



Does the EGCV servomotor pulley operate correctly?

YES – • Check the EGCV cables binding, sticking or lock.
• Check the EGCV at muffler side.

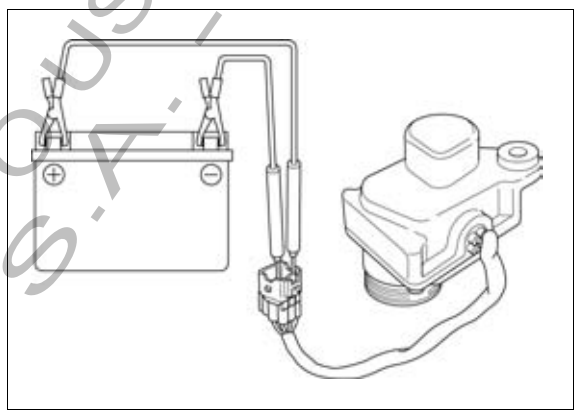
NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. EGCV Servomotor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the EGCV servomotor (page 6-165).

Connect the 12 V battery to the EGCV servomotor connector terminals and check the servomotor function.

Connection: Red (+) – Blue (–)



Does the EGCV servomotor operate normally?

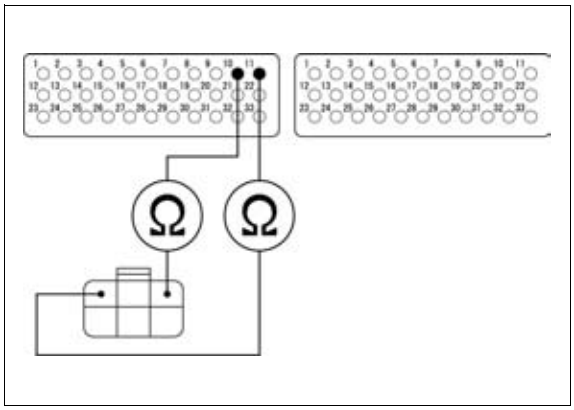
YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor

3. ECM Output Line Inspection

Connect the ECM test harness to ECM connectors (page 6-19).
Check for continuity at the Red and Blue wires between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 33P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: Red – A10
Blue – A11



Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – • Open circuit in Red wire
• Open circuit in Blue wire

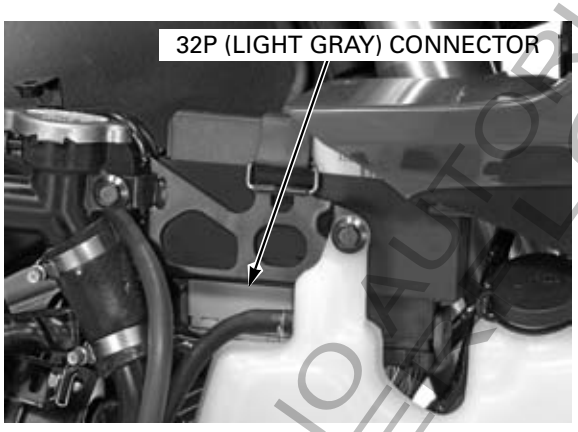
MIL CIRCUIT TROUBLESHOOTING ('04, '05)

If the engine can be started but the MIL does not come on when the ignition switch is turned "ON" and the engine stop switch is in " ", check as follows:

Check the oil pressure indicator function properly.

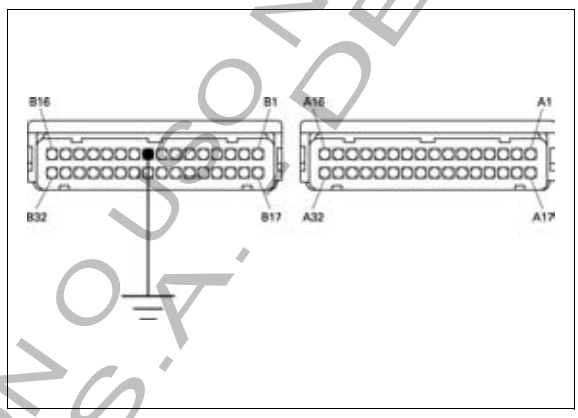
- If they do not function, check the combination meter power input line (page 20-10).
- If they function properly, check as follows:

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9).
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF", disconnect the ECM 32P (Light gray) connector.



Ground the White/blue wire terminal of the wire harness side connector with a jumper wire.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON", the MIL should come on.

– If the MIL comes on, replace the ECM.
– If the MIL does not come on, check for open circuit in White/blue wire between the combination meter and ECM.
  If the wire is OK, replace the combination meter.



MIL CIRCUIT TROUBLESHOOTING (AFTER '05)

If the engine can be started but the MIL does not come on when the ignition switch is turned "ON" and the engine stop switch is in " ", check as follows:

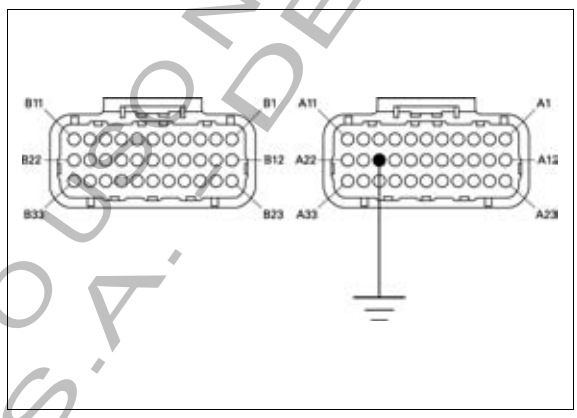
Check the oil pressure indicator function properly.

- If they do not function, check the combination meter power input line (page 20-10).
- If they function properly, check as follows:

Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF", disconnect the ECM 33P (Black) connector.

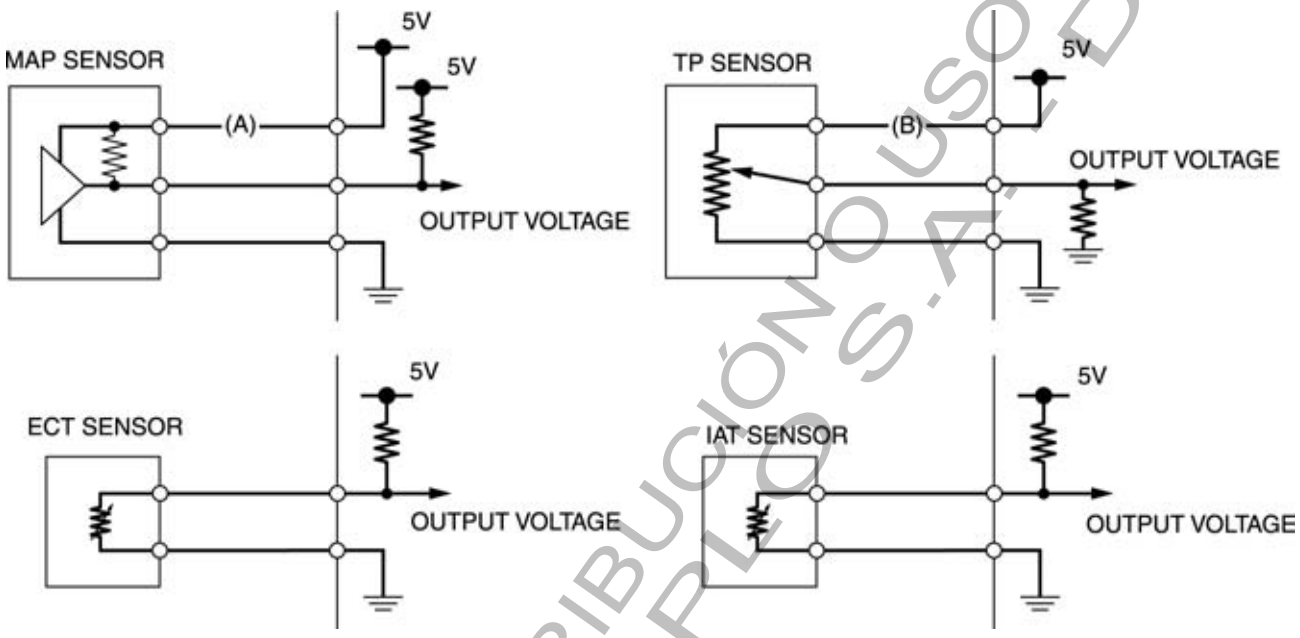
Ground the White/blue wire terminal of the wire harness side connector with a jumper wire.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON", the MIL should come on.

– If the MIL comes on, replace the ECM.
– If the MIL does not come on, check for open circuit in White/blue wire between the combination meter and ECM.
  If the wire is OK, replace the combination meter.



DTC CODE INDEX

- The Diagnostic Trouble Codes (DTC) are based upon Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) codes and are displayed as hyphenated numbers. The digits in front of the hyphen are equal to an MIL code and indicate the Function Failure. The digit behind the hyphen details the symptom. For example, in the case of the TP sensor, the ECM stores two levels of information, a function failure and a detail of the symptom:
  (08 – 1) = TP sensor voltage – *lower* than the specified value
  or
  (08 – 2) = TP sensor voltage – *higher* than the specified value.
- The MAP, ECT, TP and IAT sensor diagnoses will be made according to the voltage output of the affected sensor. If a failure occurs, the ECM determines the Function Failure, compares the sensor voltage output to the standard value, and then outputs the corresponding DTC to the HDS Pocket Tester.
  For example:
  – If the input voltage line (A) on the MAP sensor is opened, the ECM detects the output voltage is about 5 V, then the DTC 1-2 (MAP sensor circuit high voltage) will be displayed.
  – If the input voltage line (B) on the TP sensor is opened, the ECM detects the output voltage is 0 V, then the DTC 8-1 (TP sensor circuit low voltage) will be displayed.



DTC	Function Failure	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
–	ECM malfunction	• Faulty ECM	• Engine does not start • MIL does not blink	6-146 6-148
–	ECM power input circuit malfunction	• Open circuit at the power input wire of the ECM • Faulty bank angle sensor • Open circuit in bank angle sensor related circuit • Faulty engine stop relay • Open circuit in engine stop relay related wires • Faulty engine stop switch • Open circuit in engine stop switch related wires • Faulty ignition switch • Blown PGM-FI fuse (20 A) • Blown sub-fuse (10 A) (BANK ANGLE SENSOR)	• Engine does not start • MIL does not blink	6-146 6-148
–	ECM output line malfunction	• ECM output voltage line (Yellow/Red wire) short circuit	• Engine does not start • MIL does not blink	–
–	MIL circuit malfunction	• Faulty ECM • Open or short circuit in MIL wire	• Engine operates normally • MIL does not blink	6-13 6-17
–	Data link circuit malfunction	• Short circuit in data link connector • Faulty ECM • Short circuit in data link connector wire	• Engine operates normally • MIL stays lit	–
1-1	MAP sensor circuit low voltage	• Open or short circuit in MAP sensor wire • Faulty MAP sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-66 6-86
1-2	MAP sensor circuit high voltage	• Loose or poor contact on MAP sensor connector • Open circuit in MAP sensor wire • Faulty MAP sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-67 6-87
2-1	MAP sensor performance problem	• Loose or poor connection of the MAP sensor vacuum hose • Faulty MAP sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-68 6-88
7-1	ECT sensor circuit low voltage	• Short circuit in ECT sensor wire • Faulty ECT sensor	• Hard start at a low temperature (Simulate using numerical values; 90°C/194°F)	6-69 6-89
7-2	ECT sensor circuit high voltage	• Loose or poor contact on ECT sensor • Open circuit in ECT sensor wire • Faulty ECT sensor	• Hard start at a low temperature (Simulate using numerical values; 90°C/194°F)	6-69 6-89
8-1	TP sensor circuit low voltage	• Loose or poor contact on TP sensor connector • Open or short circuit in TP sensor wire • Faulty TP sensor	• Poor engine performance and response when operating the throttle quickly (Simulate using numerical values; Throttle opens 0°)	6-70 6-90
8-2	TP sensor circuit high voltage	• Open circuit in TP sensor wire • Faulty TP sensor	• Poor engine performance and response when operating the throttle quickly (Simulate using numerical values; Throttle opens 0°)	6-72 6-92
9-1	IAT sensor circuit low voltage	• Short circuit in IAT sensor wire • Faulty IAT sensor	• Engine operates normally (Simulate using numerical values; 25°C/77°F)	6-73 6-93
9-2	IAT sensor circuit high voltage	• Loose or poor contact on IAT sensor • Open circuit in IAT sensor wire • Faulty IAT sensor	• Engine operates normally (Simulate using numerical values; 25°C/77°F)	6-73 6-93

DTC	Function Failure	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
11-1	VS (Vehicle speed) sensor no signal (circuit malfunction)	• Loose or poor contact on VS sensor connector • Open or short circuit in VS sensor connector • Faulty VS sensor	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function	6-74 6-94
12-1	No.1 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.1 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.1 primary injector wire • Faulty No.1 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-76 6-96
13-1	No.2 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.2 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.2 primary injector wire • Faulty No.2 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
14-1	No.3 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.3 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.3 primary injector wire • Faulty No.3 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
15-1	No.4 primary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.4 primary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.4 primary injector wire • Faulty No.4 primary injector	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
16-1	No.1 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.1 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.1 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.1 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
17-1	No.2 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.2 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.2 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.2 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
18-1	CMP (Camshaft position) sensor no signal	• Loose or poor contact on CMP sensor • Open or short circuit in CMP sensor • Faulty CMP sensor	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
19-1	CKP (Crankshaft position) sensor no signal	• Loose or poor contact on CKP sensor • Open or short circuit in CKP sensor • Faulty CKP sensor	• Engine does not start	6-79 6-99
21-1	O_2 sensor circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on O_2 sensor connector • Short circuit in O_2 sensor • Faulty O_2 sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-79 6-99
23-1	O_2 sensor heater malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on O_2 sensor connector • Open or short circuit in O_2 sensor heater • Faulty O_2 sensor	• Engine operates normally	6-81 6-101
33-2	EEPROM in ECM malfunction	• Faulty ECM	• Engine operates normally	6-82 6-102
34-1	EGCV POT (potentiometer) low voltage malfunction	• Faulty EGCV servomotor potentiometer	• Engine operates normally	6-82 6-102
34-2	EGCV POT (potentiometer) high voltage malfunction	• Faulty EGCV servomotor potentiometer	• Engine operates normally	6-84 6-104
35-1	EGCV servomotor malfunction	• Faulty EGCV servomotor lock	• Engine operates normally	6-85 6-105

DTC	Function Failure	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
48-1	No.3 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.3 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.3 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.3 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
49-1	No.4 secondary injector circuit malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on No.4 secondary injector connector • Open or short circuit in No.4 secondary injector wire • Faulty No.4 secondary injector	• Engine does not start	6-78 6-98
51-1	HESD linear solenoid malfunction	• Loose or poor contact on HESD solenoid connector • Open or short circuit in HESD solenoid wire • Faulty HESD solenoid	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function	14-9

DTC TROUBLESHOOTING ('04, '05)

DTC 1-1 (MAP SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

1. MAP Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

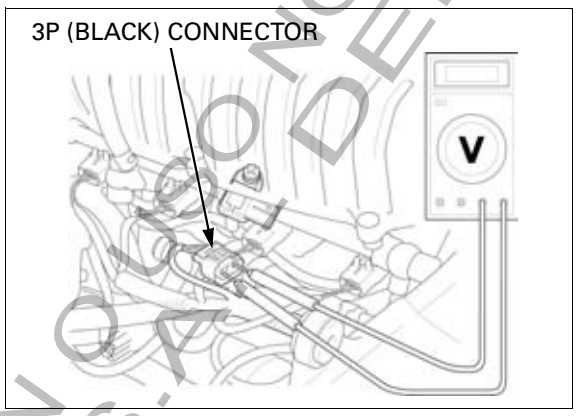
NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor connector

2. MAP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)



Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

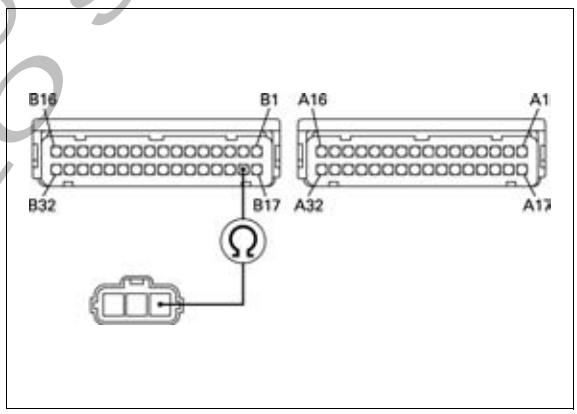
NO – GO TO STEP 3.

3. MAP Sensor Input Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.

Check for continuity at the Yellow/red wire between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B18 – Yellow/red



Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

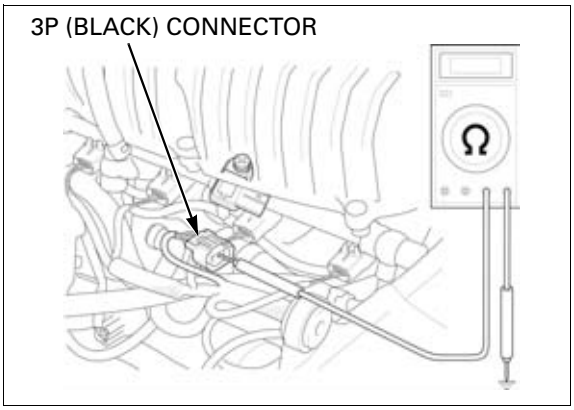
NO – Open circuit in Yellow/red wire

4. MAP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the ECM 32P connectors.

Check for continuity between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/black – ground



Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/black wire

NO – GO TO STEP 5.

5. MAP Sensor Inspection

Replace the MAP sensor with a known good one (page 6-140).
Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is DTC 1-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty original MAP sensor

DTC 1-2 (MAP SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. MAP Sensor System Inspection 1

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor connector

2. MAP Sensor System Inspection 2

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Connect the MAP sensor terminals at the wire harness side with a jumper wire.

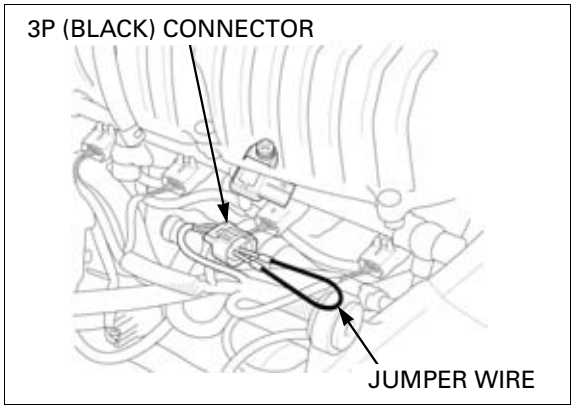
Connection: Blue/black – Gray/black

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – Faulty MAP sensor

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. MAP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the jumper wire.

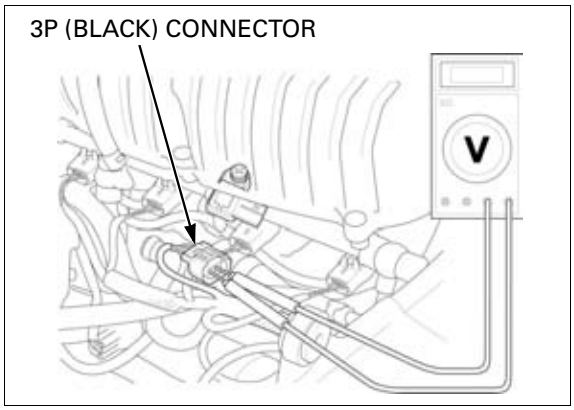
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Open circuit in Gray/black wire



4. **MAP Sensor Output Line Open Circuit Inspection**

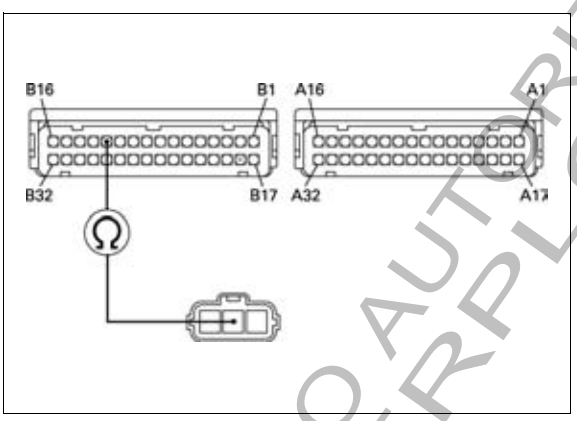
   Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.
   Check for continuity at the Blue/black wire between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

   Connection: B12 – Blue/black

   Is there continuity?

   YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

   NO – Open circuit in Blue/black wire



DTC 2-1 (MAP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. **MAP Sensor System Inspection**

   Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

   Start the engine and check the MAP sensor with the HDS at idle speed.

   Is the reading changed?

   YES – Intermittent failure

   NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Manifold Absolute Pressure Test**

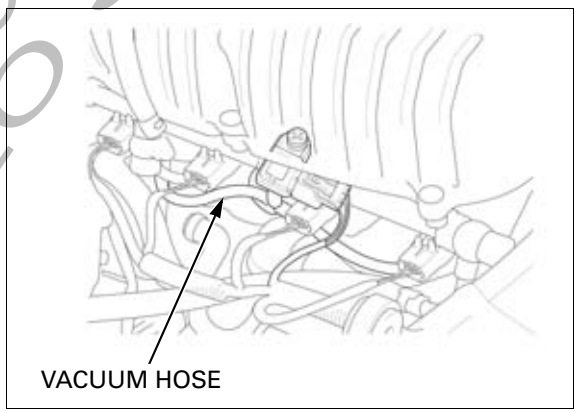
   Turn the ignition switch OFF.

   Check for connection and installation of the MAP sensor vacuum hose.

   Is the MAP sensor vacuum hose connection correct?

   YES – GO TO STEP 3.

   NO – Correct the hose installation



3. **MAP Sensor System Inspection**

   Replace the MAP sensor with a known good one (page 6-140).
   Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

   Start the engine and check the MAP sensor with the HDS at idle speed.

   Is the reading changed?

   YES – Faulty original MAP sensor

   NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

DTC 7-1 (ECT SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

1. ECT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor connector

2. ECT Sensor Inspection

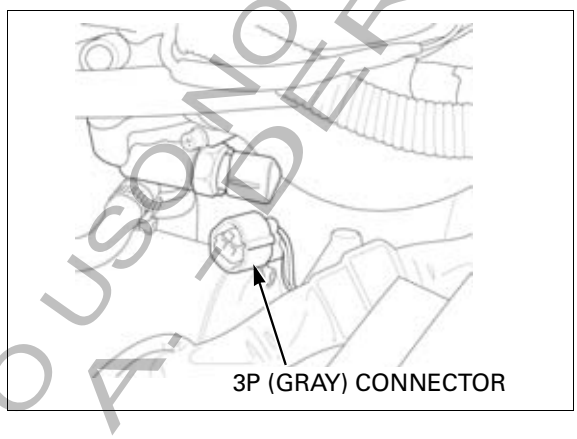
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty ECT sensor



3. ECT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

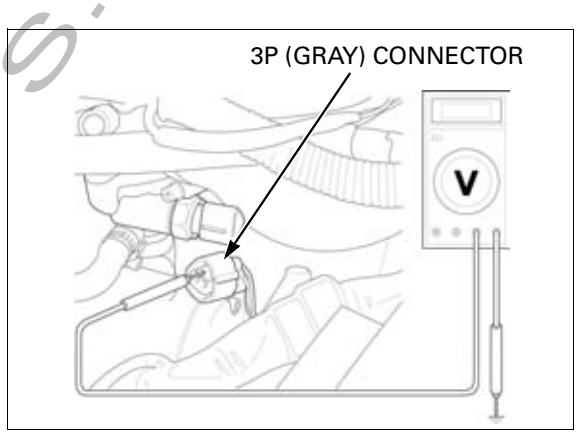
Check for continuity between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/yellow – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/yellow wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



DTC 7-2 (ECT SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. ECT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor connector

2. ECT Sensor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector. Connect the ECT sensor terminals with a jumper wire.

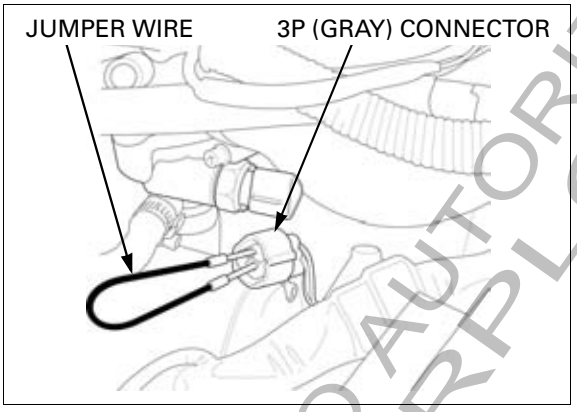
Connection: Blue/yellow – Gray/black

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – Inspect the ECT sensor (page 20-17).

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. ECT Sensor Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the jumper wire.

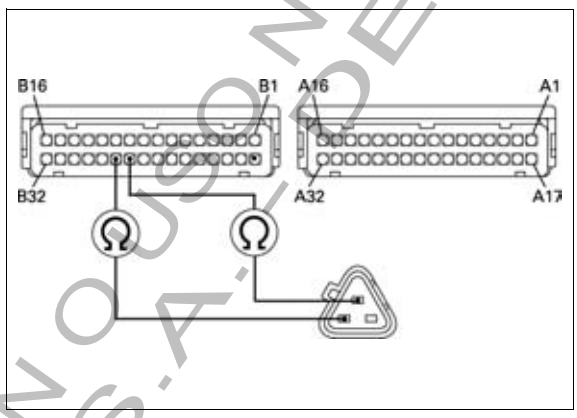
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Blue/yellow and Gray/black wires between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B27 – Blue/yellow
B26 – Gray/black

Are there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – • Open circuit in Blue/yellow wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



DTC 8-1 (TP SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. TP Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the TP sensor with the HDS when the throttle fully closed.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the TP sensor connector

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. TP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

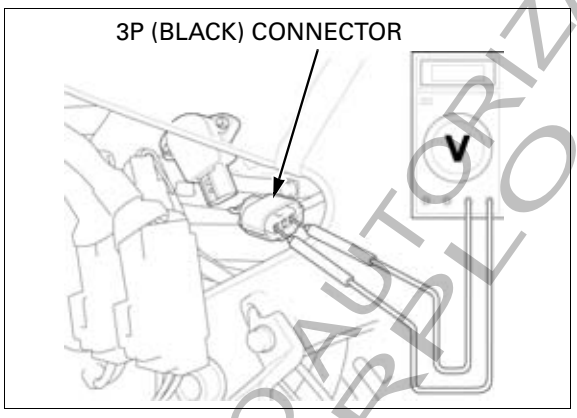
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. TP Sensor Circuit Inspection

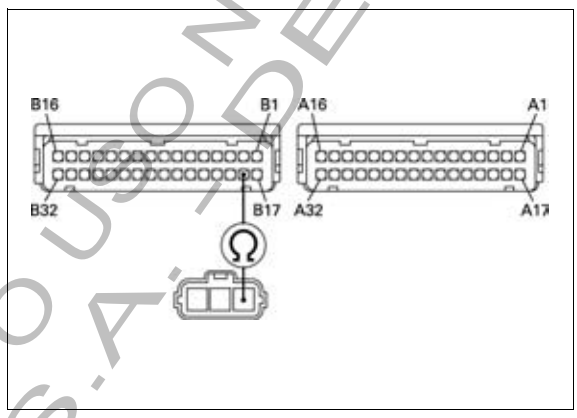
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Yellow/red wire between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B18 – Yellow/red

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Yellow/red wire



4. TP Sensor Output Line Open Circuit Inspection

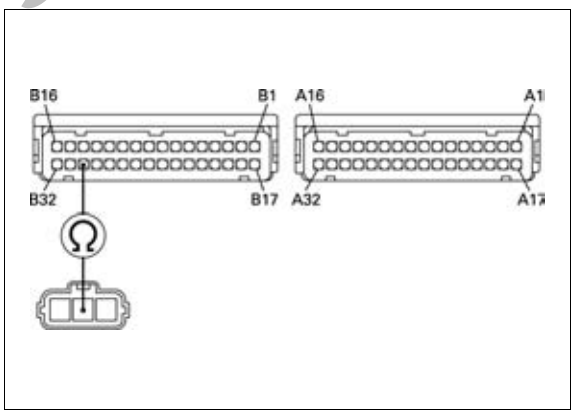
Check for continuity at the Red/yellow wire between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B30 – Red/yellow

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Red/yellow wire



5. TP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the ECM 32P connectors.

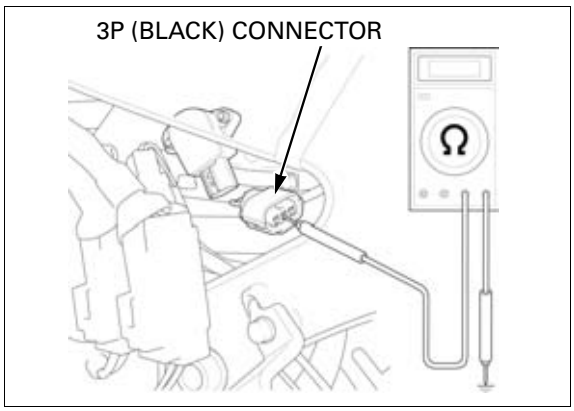
Check for continuity between the TP sensor 3P connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Red/yellow – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Red/yellow wire

NO – GO TO STEP 6.



6. TP Sensor Inspection

Replace the TP sensor with a known good one.
Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the TP sensor with the HDS.

Is DTC 8-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty original TP sensor

DTC 8-2 (TP SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

1. TP Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the TP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the TP sensor connector

2. TP Sensor Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

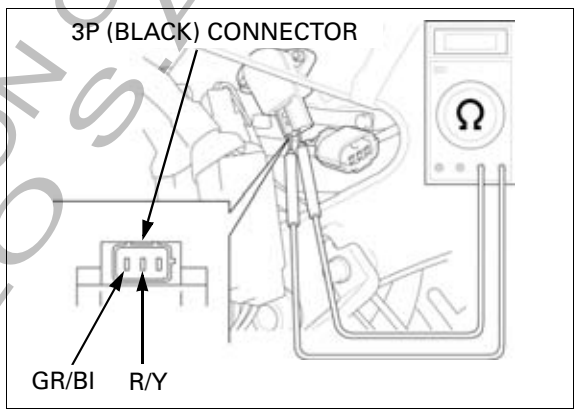
Disconnect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Measure the resistance at the TP sensor side.

Connection: Red/yellow – Gray/black

Is the resistance within 0.5 - 1.5 kΩ (20°C/68°F) ?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty TP sensor



3. TP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

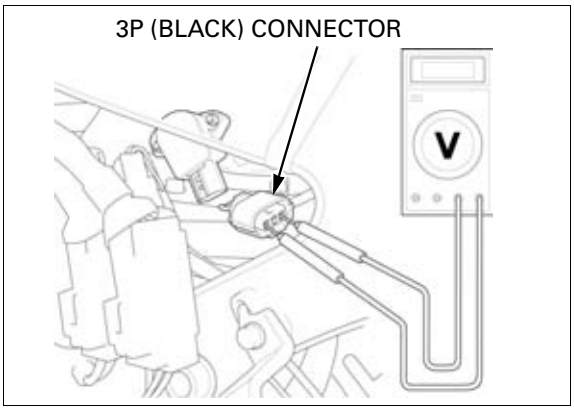
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Gray/black wire



DTC 9-1 (IAT SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

1. IAT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor connector

2. IAT Sensor Inspection

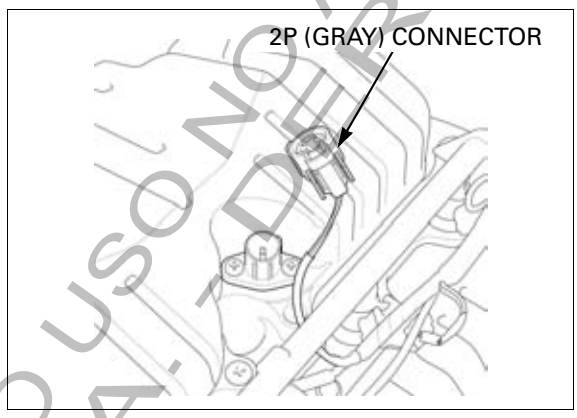
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty IAT sensor



3. IAT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

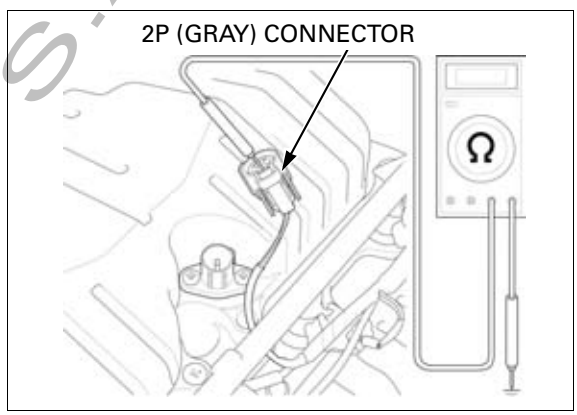
Check for continuity between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Gray/blue – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Gray/blue wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



DTC 9-2 (IAT SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor connector and recheck the DTC.

1. IAT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

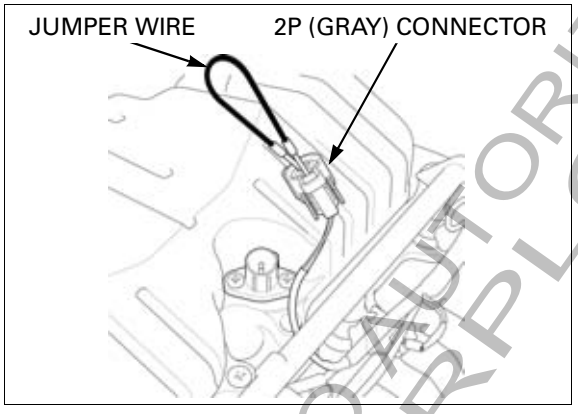
NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor connector

2. IAT Sensor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.
Connect the IAT sensor terminals with a jumper wire.

Connection: Gray/blue – Gray/black



Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

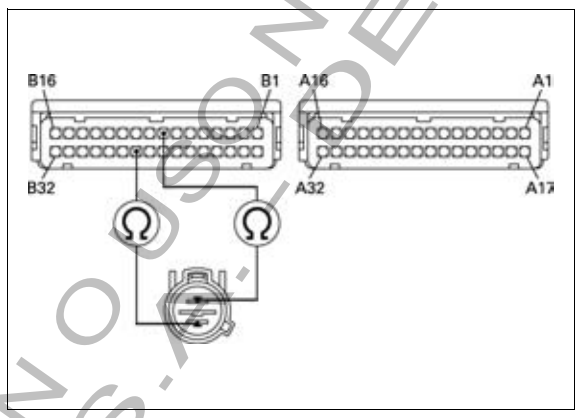
Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – Faulty IAT sensor

NO – GO TO STEP 3.

3. IAT Sensor Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.



Check for continuity at the Gray/blue and Gray/black wire between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B8 – Gray/blue
B26 – Gray/black

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – • Open circuit in Gray/blue wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

DTC 11-1 (VS SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. VS Sensor System Inspection

Support the motorcycle securely and place the rear wheel off the ground.
Start the engine and shift the transmission into gear.

Check the VS sensor with the HDS at 10 km/h.

Is 10 km/h indicated?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the VS sensor connector

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

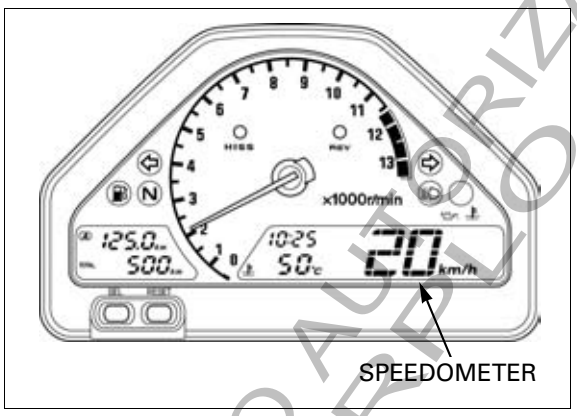
2. Combination Meter Inspection

Check for operation of speedometer.

Does the speedometer operate normally?

YES – Open or short circuit in Pink or Pink/green wire

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. VS Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

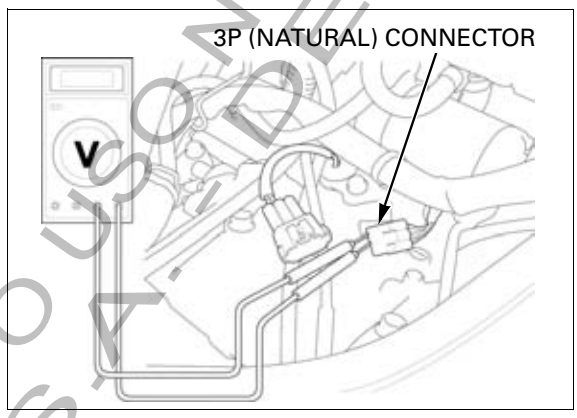
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Brown/white (+) – Green/black (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – • Open circuit in Brown/white wire
• Open circuit in Green/black wire



4. VS Sensor Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.

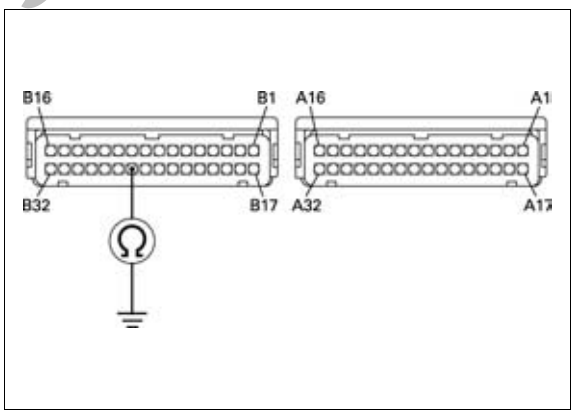
Check for continuity between the ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminal and ground.

Connection: B25 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Pink wire

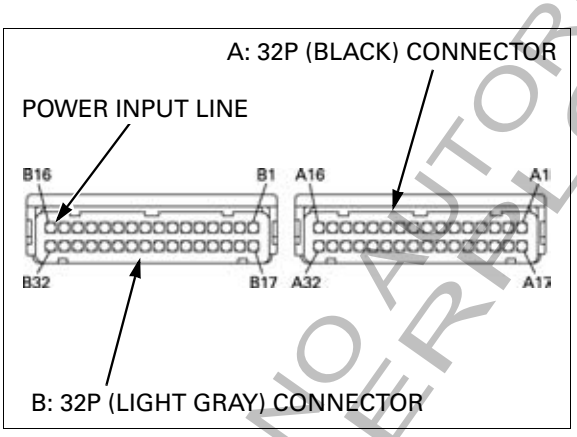
NO – Inspect VS sensor (page 20-11)



DTC 12-1 (No.1 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the primary injector connectors and recheck the DTC.

DTC	INJECTOR	POWER INPUT LINE	SIGNAL LINE	SIGNAL AT ECM
12-1	No.1 Primary	Black/White	Pink/yellow	A11
13-1	No.2 Primary	Black/White	Pink/blue	A12
14-1	No.3 Primary	Black/White	Red/white	A13
15-1	No.4 Primary	Black/White	Yellow/red	A14
16-1	No.1 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/yellow	A9
17-1	No.2 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/blue	A10
48-1	No.3 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/green	A15
49-1	No.4 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/black	A16



1. Injector System Inspection

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).
Start the engine and check the injector with the HDS.

Is the DTC 12-1 indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

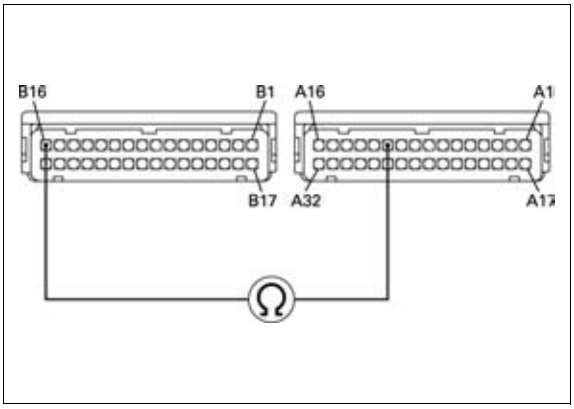
NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the injector connector

2. Injector Circuit Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors and measure the resistance of the ECM 32P connector terminals.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (B16) – SIGNAL AT ECM



Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.

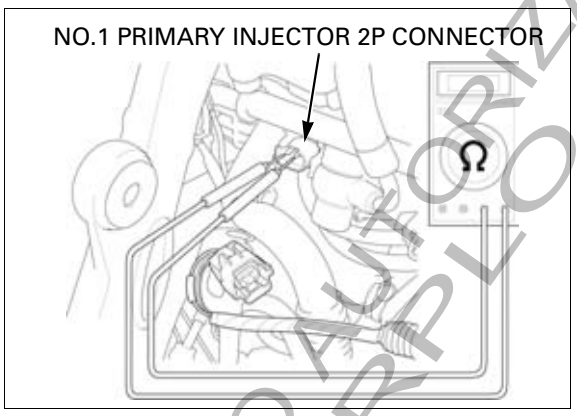
3. Injector Resistance Inspection

Disconnect the primary injector 2P connector and measure the resistance at the primary injector 2P connector terminals.

Is the resistance within 10.5 – 14.5 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Faulty injector



4. Injector Input Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM 33P connectors.
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

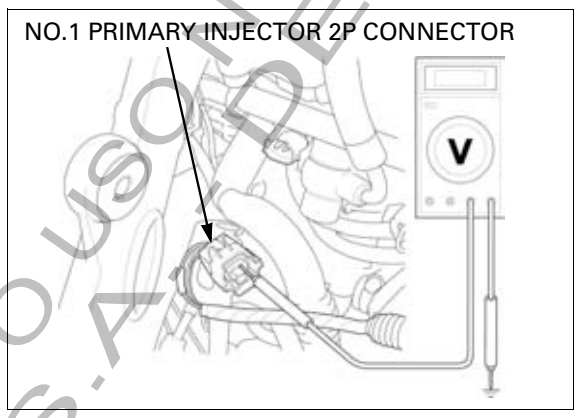
Measure the voltage between the primary injector connector at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (+) – ground (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – Open circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire

NO – Open circuit in POWER INPUT LINE wire



5. Injector Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.

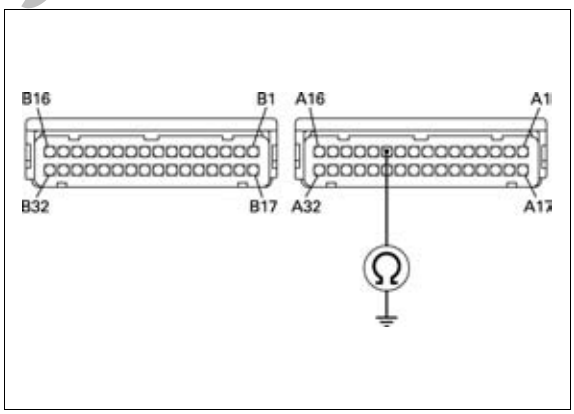
Check for continuity between the ECM 32P (Black) connector terminal and ground.

Connection: SIGNAL AT ECM – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – • Short circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire
• Faulty injector

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



DTC 13-1 (No.2 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-76)

DTC 14-1 (No.3 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-76)

DTC 15-1 (No.4 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-76)

DTC 16-1 (No.1 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-76)

DTC 17-1 (No.2 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-76)

DTC 48-1 (No.3 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-76)

DTC 49-1 (No.4 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-76)

DTC 18-1 (CMP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. CMP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

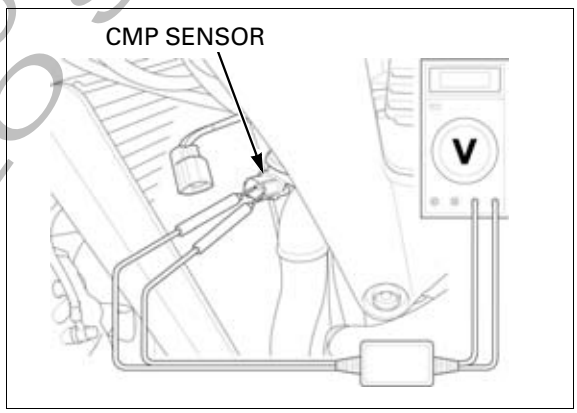
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CMP sensor peak voltage at the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

Connection: Gray (+) – White/black (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Faulty CMP sensor



2. CMP Sensor Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.

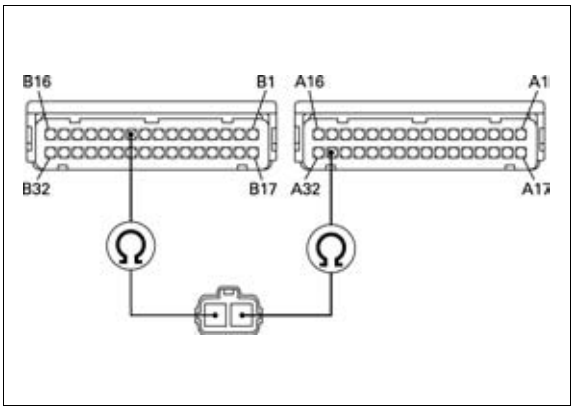
Check for continuity at the Gray and White/black wire between the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector and ECM 32P connector terminals.

Connection: B10 – Gray
A31 – White/black

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Gray wire

NO – • Open circuit in White/black wire
• Open circuit in Gray wire



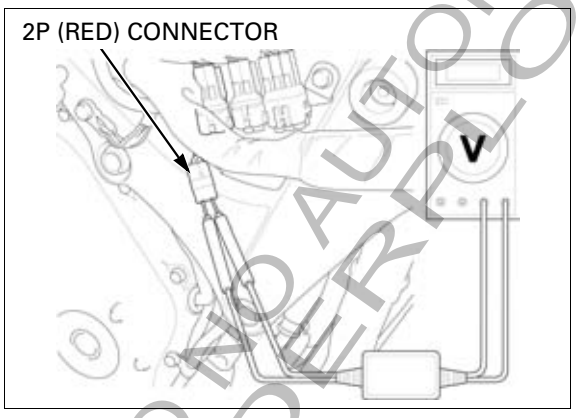
DTC 19-1 (CKP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CKP sensor connector and recheck the DTC.

1. CKP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CKP sensor peak voltage at the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.



Connection: Yellow (+) – White/black (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

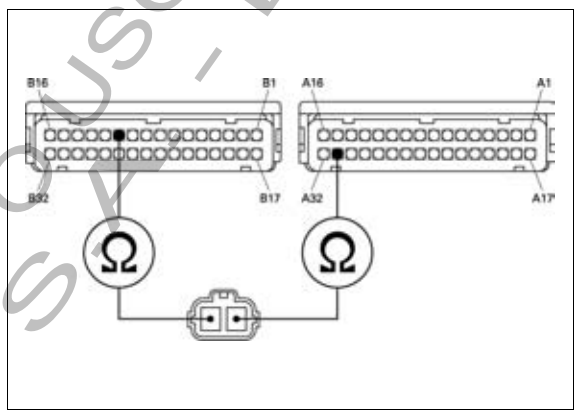
YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Faulty CKP sensor

2. CKP Sensor Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.

Check for continuity at the Yellow and White/black wire between the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector and ECM connector terminals.



Connection: B11 – Yellow
A31 – White/black

Is there continuity?

YES – • Short circuit in Yellow wire
• Short circuit in White/black wire

NO – • Open circuit in Yellow wire
• Open circuit in White/black wire

DTC 21-1 (O_2 SENSOR): G type only

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. O_2 Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Warm the engine until the coolant temperature is 80°C (176°F).

Check the O_2 sensor with the HDS.

Standard: 0.1 V – 0.3 V

Is the voltage as specified?

YES – Check the fuel pressure (page 6-106). If the system is correct, GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. O_2 Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and ECM 33P connectors.

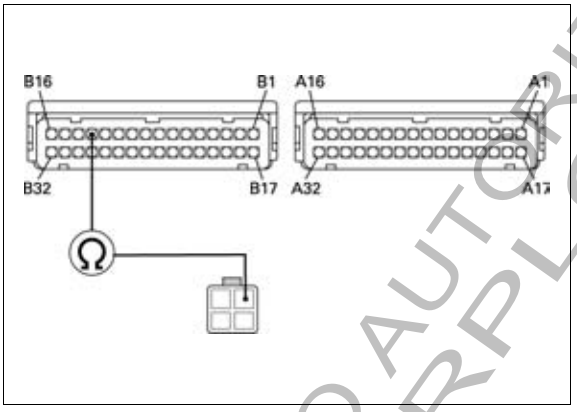
Check for continuity at the Black/red wire between the ECM 33P (Light gray) connector and O_2 sensor 4P connector terminals.

Connection: Black/red – B13

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – • Open circuit in Black/red wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



3. O_2 Sensor System Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and disconnect the ECM connectors.

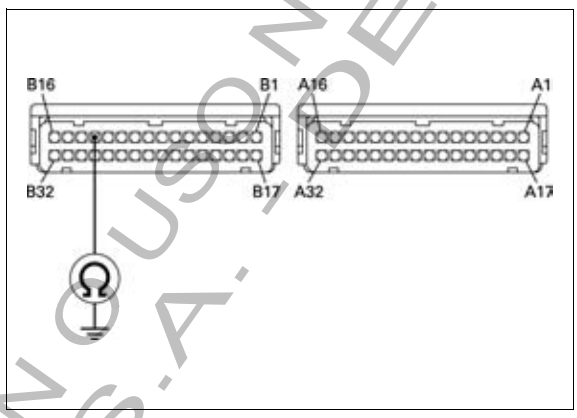
Check for continuity between the ECM connector terminal and ground.

Connection: B13 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Black/red wire

NO – GO TO STEP 4.



4. O_2 Sensor Inspection

Replace the O_2 sensor with a known good one (page 6-152).

Connect the ECM 33P connectors.
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Warm up the engine up to coolant temperature is 80°C (176°C).

Operate the throttle grip and snap the engine speed from idle to 5,000 min^{-1} (rpm).

Check the O_2 sensor with the HDS.

Is DTC 21-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – Faulty original O_2 sensor

DTC 23-1 (O_2 SENSOR HEATER)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. O_2 Sensor System Inspection

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).

Start the engine and check the O_2 sensor heater with the HDS.

Is the DTC 23-1 indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor connector

2. O_2 Sensor Heater Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

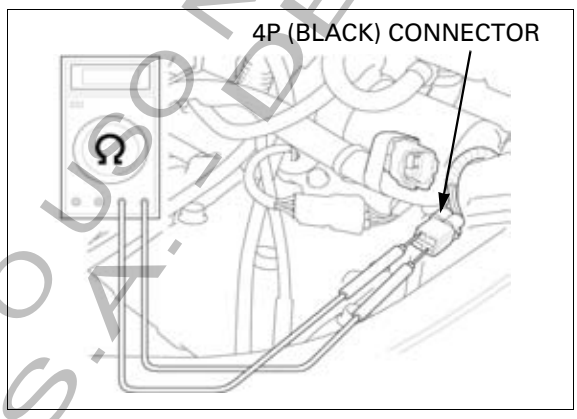
Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector and measure the resistance at the sensor side connector.

Connection: White – Green/orange

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty O_2 sensor



3. O_2 Sensor Heater Open circuit Inspection

Connect the O_2 sensor connector.

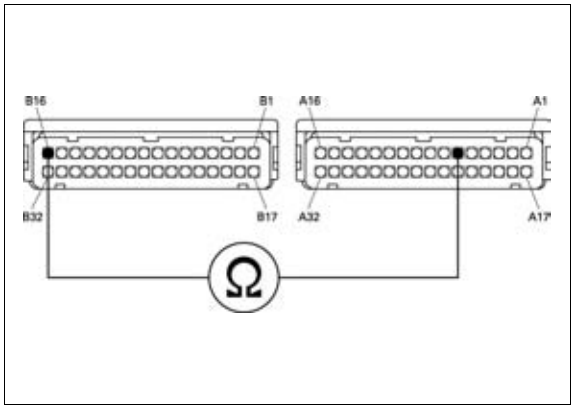
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors and measure the resistance at the ECM terminals.

Connection: B16 – A6

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – • Open circuit in Black/white wire
• Open circuit in White wire



4. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 1

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

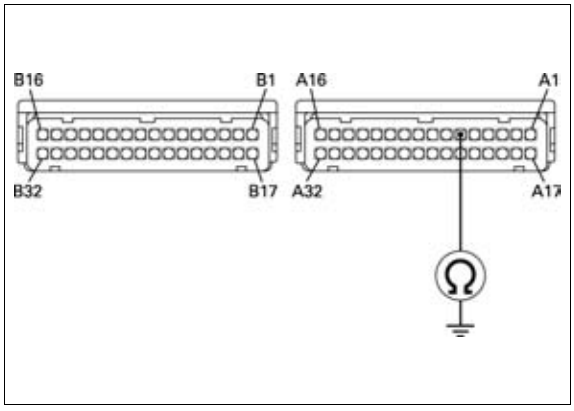
Check for continuity at the White wire between the ECM 32P connector and ground.

Connection: A6 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in White wire

NO – GO TO STEP 5.



5. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 2

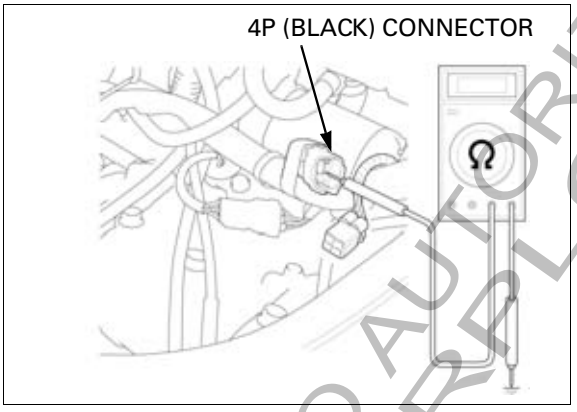
Check for continuity between the O_2 sensor heater 4P (Black) connector terminal at the sensor side and ground.

Connection: White – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Faulty O_2 sensor

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one (page 6-146), and recheck.



DTC 33-2 (EEPROM)

1. Recheck DTC

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Recheck the ECM EEPROM

Is the DTC 33-2 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – Intermittent failure

DTC 34-1 (EGCV POT LOW VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. EGCV POT System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the EGCV POT with the HDS provided EGCV closed.

Is the voltage indicated within 2.0 – 2.1 V?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connector

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. EGCV POT Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

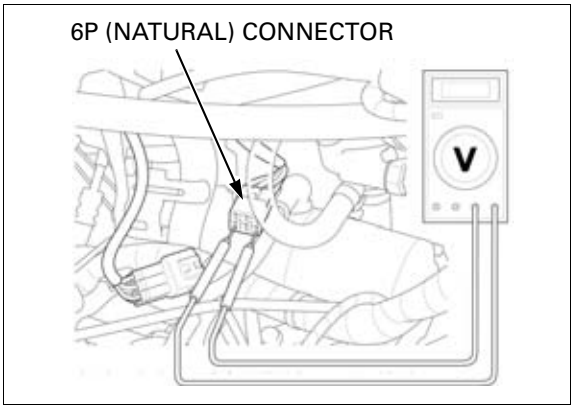
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. EGCV POT Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

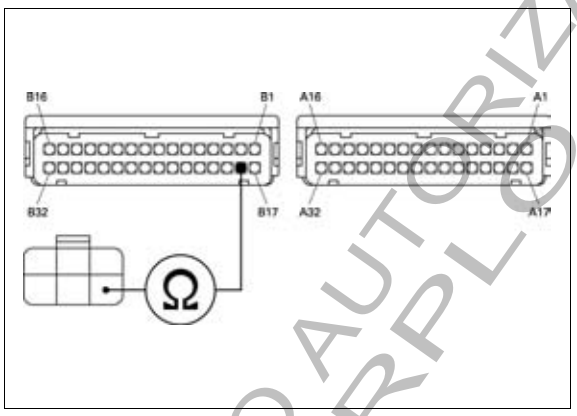
Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Yellow/red wire between the EGCV POT 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B18 – Yellow/red

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Yellow/red wire



4. EGCV POT Output Line Open Circuit Inspection

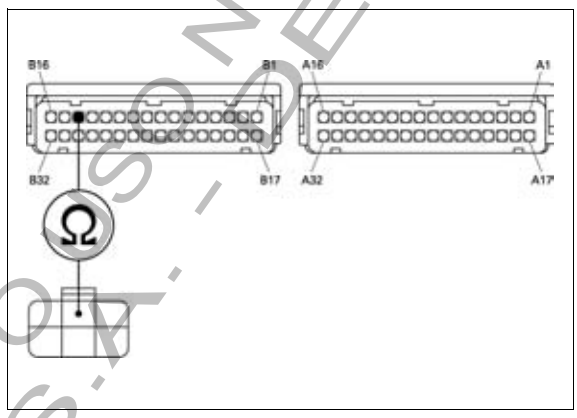
Check for continuity at the Light green/black wire between the EGCV POT 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B14 – Light green/black

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Light green/black wire



5. EGCV POT Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

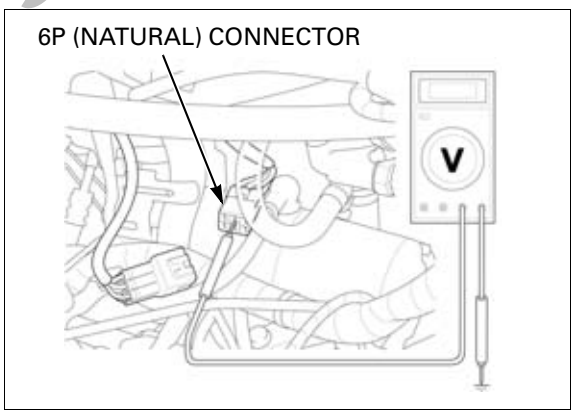
Check for continuity between the EGCV POT 6P (Natural) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Light green/black – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Light green/black wire

NO – GO TO STEP 6.



6. EGCV POT Inspection

Connect the ECM 32P connectors.

Replace the EGCV servomotor with a known good one.
Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the EGCV POT with the HDS.

Is DTC 34-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty original EGCV servomotor

DTC 34-2 (EGCV POT HIGH VOLTAGE)

1. EGCV POT System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the EGCV POT with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

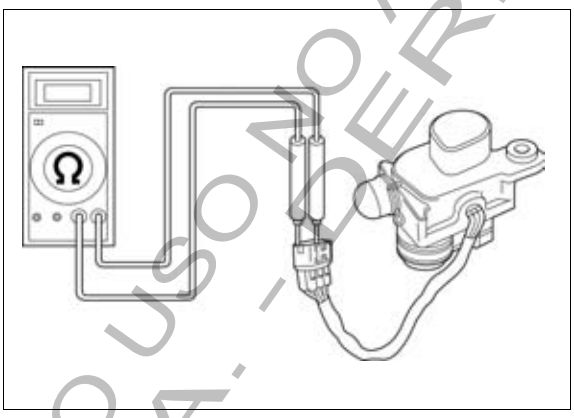
YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the EGCV POT connector

2. EGCV POT Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.
Measure the resistance at the EGCV POT side.
Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Green/orange (–)



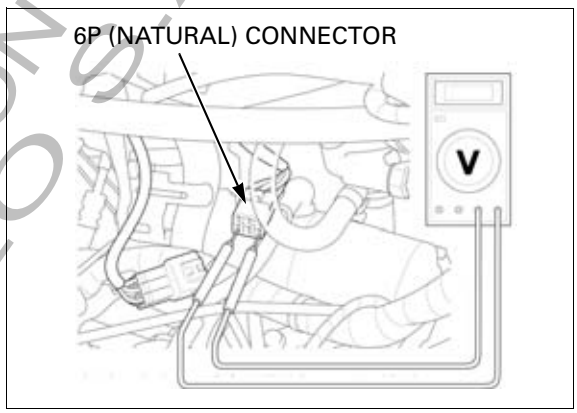
Is the resistance within 4.75 – 5.25 kΩ (20°C/68°F) ?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor

3. EGCV POT Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.
Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)



Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

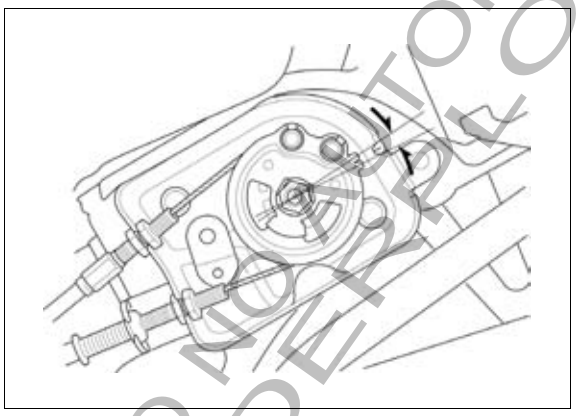
NO – Open circuit in Gray/black wire

DTC 35-1 (EGCV SERVOMOTOR LOCK)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. EGCV Operating Inspection

Disconnect the EGCV control cables from the exhaust valve pulley (page 6-158).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
Check the EGCV servomotor pulley rotation when shorting the DLC with the HDS Pocket Tester.



Does the EGCV servomotor pulley operate correctly?

YES – • Check the EGCV control cables binding, sticking or lock.
• Check the EGCV at muffler side.

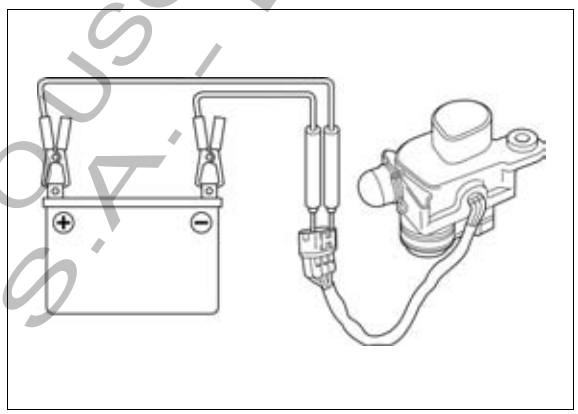
NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. EGCV Servomotor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the EGCV servomotor (page 6-162).

Connect the 12 V battery to the EGCV servomotor connector terminals and check the servomotor function.

Connection: Red (+) – Blue (–)



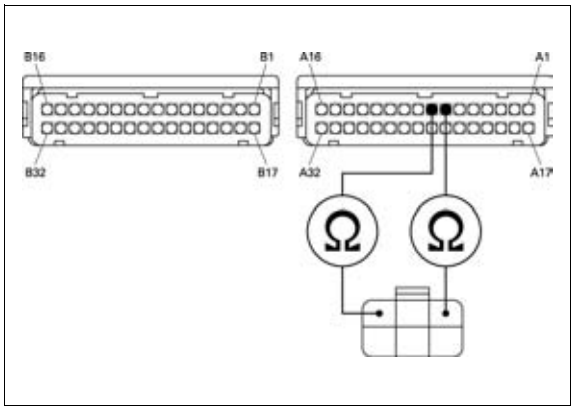
Does the EGCV servomotor operate normally?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor

3. ECM Output Line Inspection

Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Check for continuity at the Red and Blue wires between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminals.



Connection: Red (+) – A7 (–)
Blue (+) – A8 (–)

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – • Open circuit in Red wire
• Open circuit in Blue wire

DTC TROUBLESHOOTING (AFTER '05)

DTC 1-1 (MAP SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

1. MAP Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ". Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor connector

2. MAP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

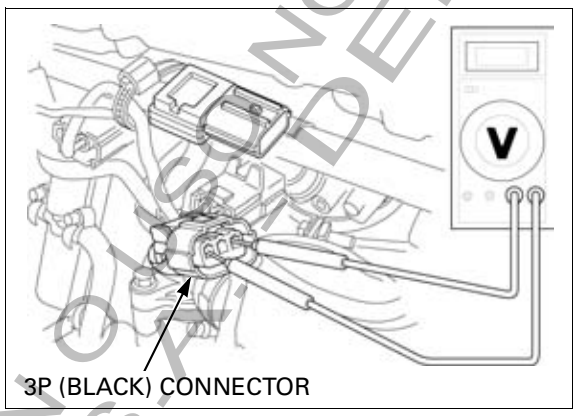
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. MAP Sensor Input Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.

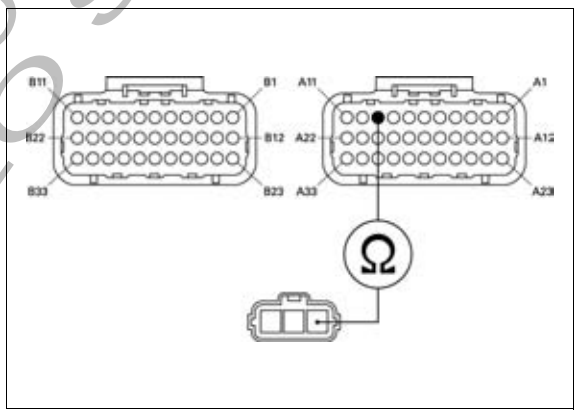
Check for continuity at the Yellow/red wire between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 33P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: A9 – Yellow/red

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – Open circuit in Yellow/red wire



4. MAP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the ECM connectors.

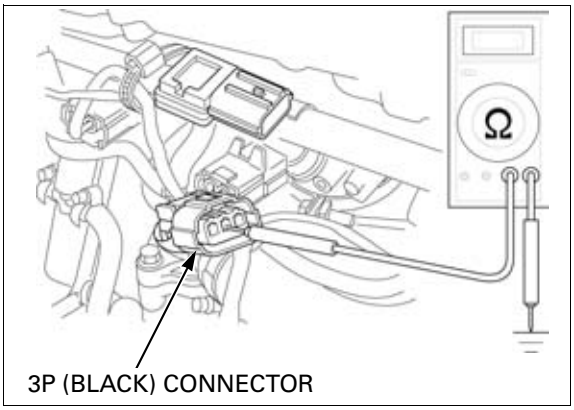
Check for continuity between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/black – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/black wire

NO – GO TO STEP 5.



5. MAP Sensor Inspection

Replace the MAP sensor with a known good one (page 6-140).
Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-18).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is DTC 1-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty original MAP sensor

DTC 1-2 (MAP SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. MAP Sensor System Inspection 1

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor connector

2. MAP Sensor System Inspection 2

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Connect the MAP sensor terminals at the wire harness side with a jumper wire.

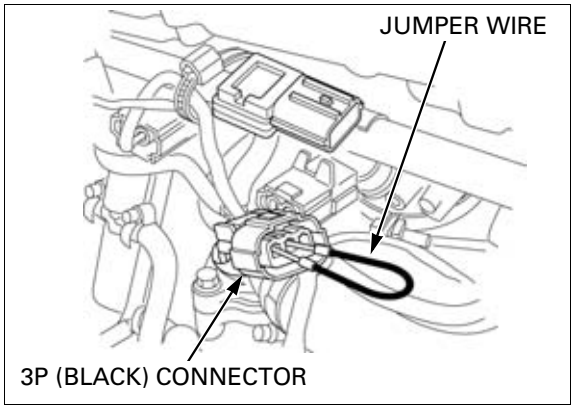
Connection: Blue/black – Gray/black

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the MAP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – Faulty MAP sensor

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. MAP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the jumper wire.

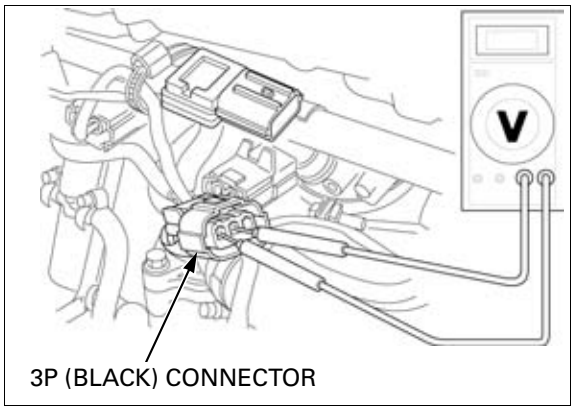
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Open circuit in Gray/black wire



4. MAP Sensor Output Line Open Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

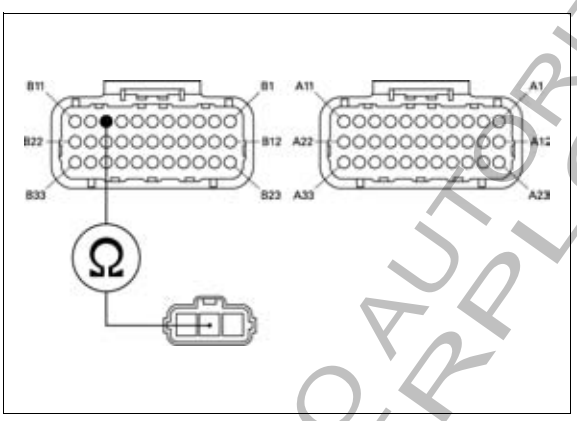
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Blue/black wire between the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 33P (Gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B9 – Blue/black

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Blue/black wire



DTC 2-1 (MAP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. MAP Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Start the engine and check the MAP sensor with the HDS at idle speed.

Is the reading is changed?

YES – Intermittent failure

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. Manifold Absolute Pressure Test

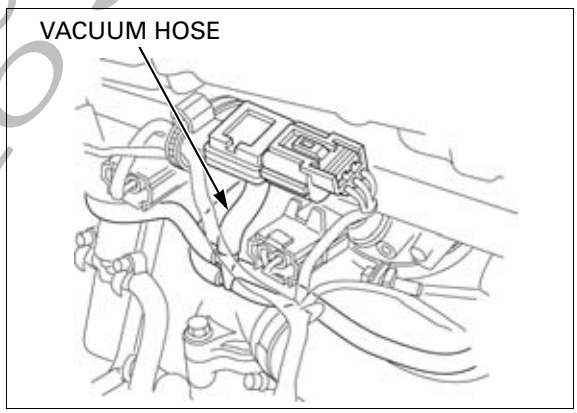
Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Check for connection and installation of the MAP sensor vacuum hose.

Is the MAP sensor vacuum hose connection correct?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Correct the hose installation



3. MAP Sensor System Inspection

Replace the MAP sensor with a known good one (page 6-140).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Start the engine and check the MAP sensor with the HDS at idle speed.

Is the reading is changed?

YES – Faulty original MAP sensor

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

DTC 7-1 (ECT SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

1. ECT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor connector

2. ECT Sensor Inspection

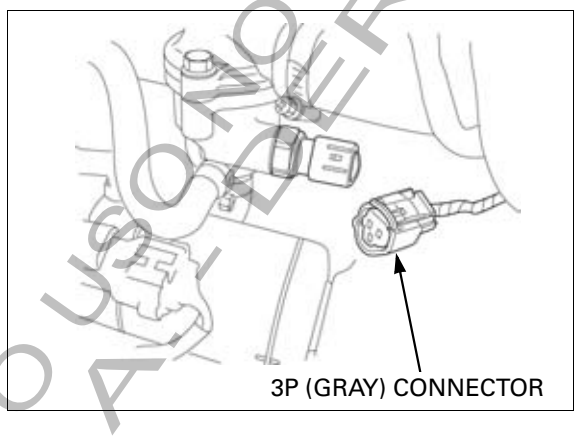
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty ECT sensor



3. ECT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

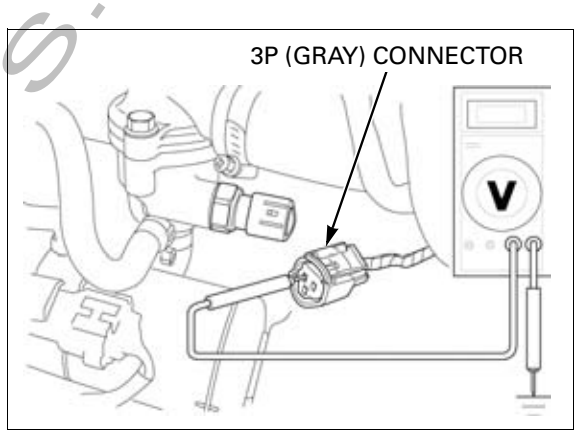
Check for continuity between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Blue/yellow – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Blue/yellow wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.



DTC 7-2 (ECT SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. ECT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor connector

2. ECT Sensor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector. Connect the ECT sensor terminals with a jumper wire.

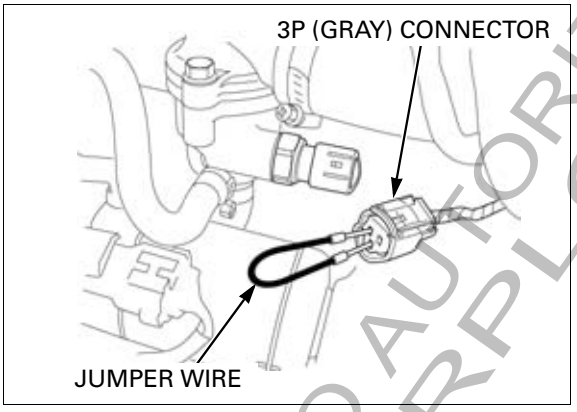
Connection: Blue/yellow – Gray/black

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the ECT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – Inspect the ECT sensor (page 20-17).

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. ECT Sensor Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the jumper wire.

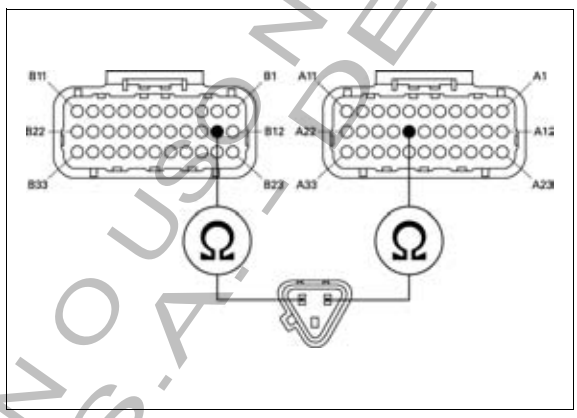
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Blue/yellow and Gray/black wires between the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector and ECM 33P connector terminals.

Connection: B13 – Blue/yellow
A18 – Gray/black

Are there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – • Open circuit in Blue/yellow wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire



DTC 8-1 (TP SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. TP Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the TP sensor with the HDS when the throttle fully closed.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the TP sensor connector

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. TP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.

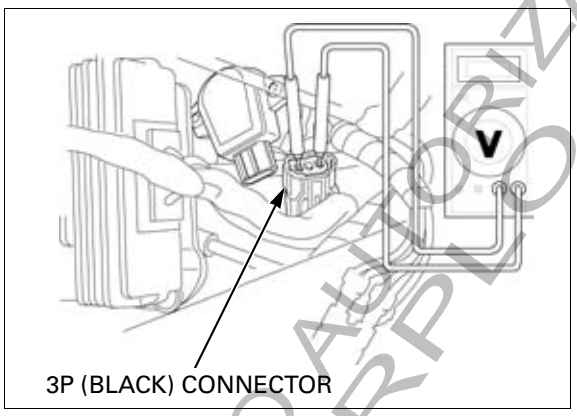
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. TP Sensor Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

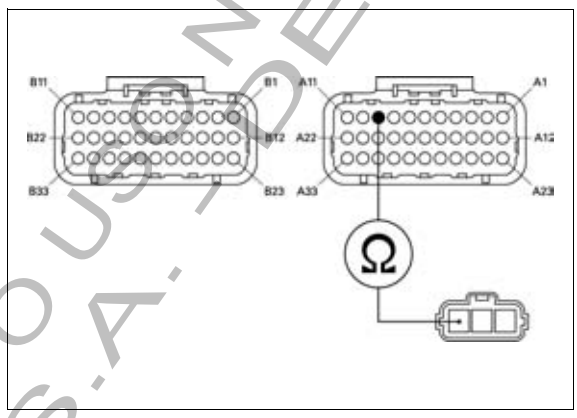
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Yellow/red wire between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 33P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: A9 – Yellow/red

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Yellow/red wire



4. TP Sensor Output Line Open Circuit Inspection

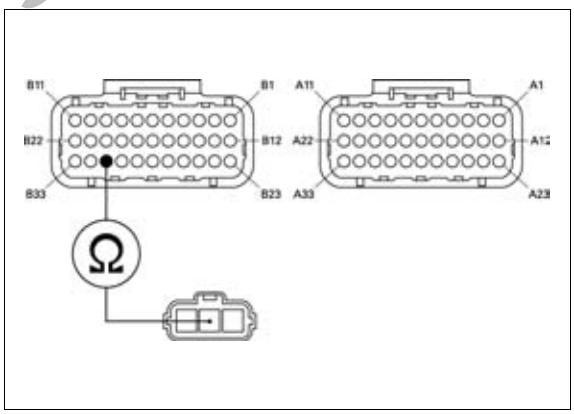
Check for continuity at the Red/yellow wire between the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector and ECM 33P (Gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B31 – Red/yellow

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Red/yellow wire



5. TP Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the ECM 33P connectors.

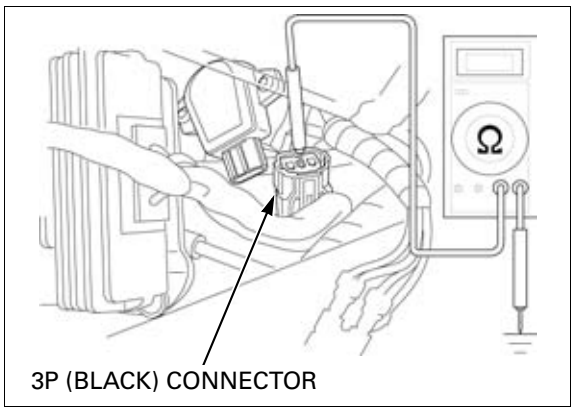
Check for continuity between the TP sensor 3P connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Red/yellow – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Red/yellow wire

NO – GO TO STEP 6.



6. TP Sensor Inspection

Replace the TP sensor with a known good one.
Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-18).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the TP sensor with the HDS.

Is DTC 8-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty original TP sensor

DTC 8-2 (TP SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

1. TP Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the TP sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the TP sensor connector

2. TP Sensor Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

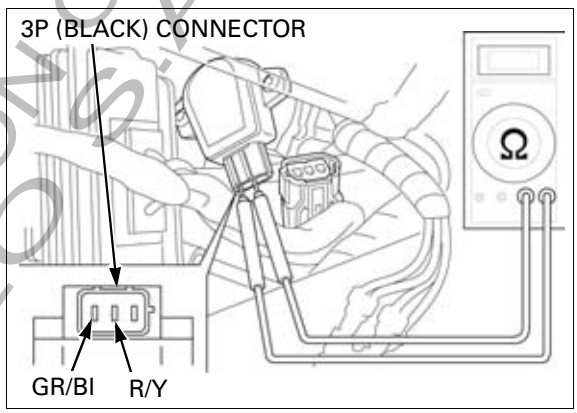
Disconnect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Measure the resistance at the TP sensor side.

Connection: Red/yellow – Gray/black

Is the resistance within 0.5 - 1.5 kΩ (20°C/68°F) ?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty TP sensor



3. TP Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

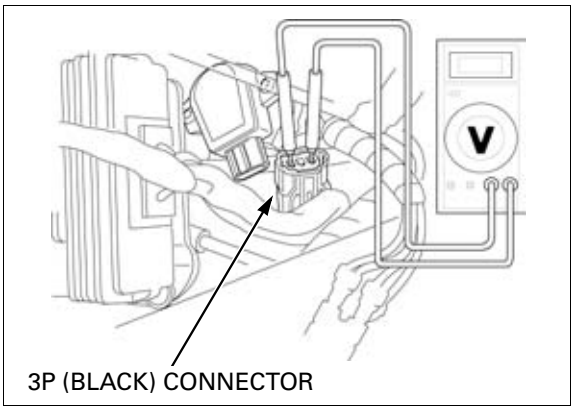
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Gray/black wire



DTC 9-1 (IAT SENSOR LOW VOLTAGE)

1. IAT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor connector

2. IAT Sensor Inspection

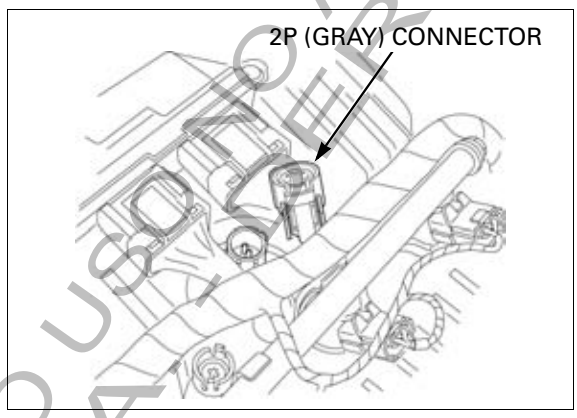
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty IAT sensor



3. IAT Sensor Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

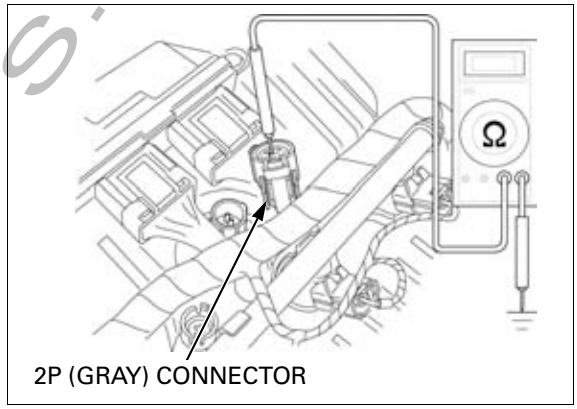
Check for continuity between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Gray/blue – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Gray/blue wire

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



DTC 9-2 (IAT SENSOR HIGH VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor connector and recheck the DTC.

1. IAT Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

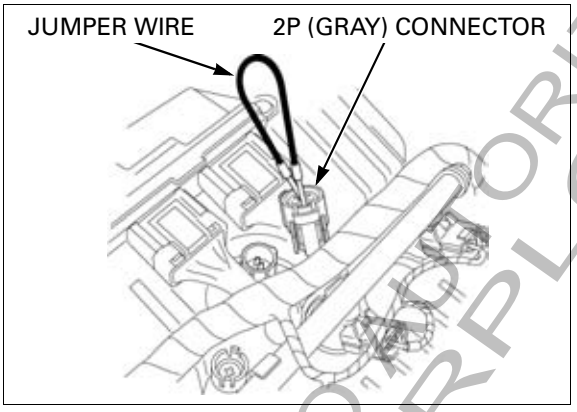
NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor connector

2. IAT Sensor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.
Connect the IAT sensor terminals with a jumper wire.

Connection: Gray/blue – Gray/black



Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check the IAT sensor with the HDS.

Is about 0 V indicated?

YES – Faulty IAT sensor

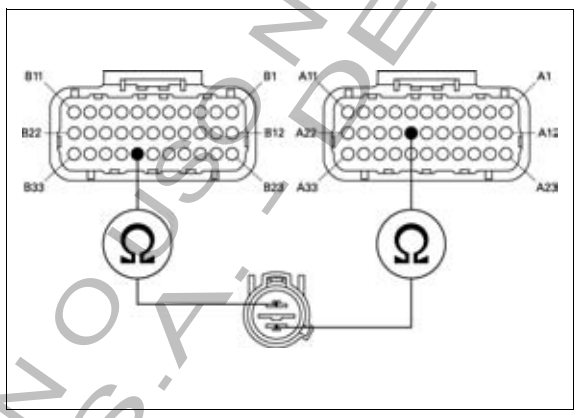
NO – GO TO STEP 3.

3. IAT Sensor Output Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Gray/blue and Gray/black wire between the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector and ECM 33P connector terminals.

Connection: B29 – Gray/blue
A18 – Gray/black



Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – • Open circuit in Gray/blue wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

DTC 11-1 (VS SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. VS Sensor System Inspection

Support the motorcycle securely and place the rear wheel off the ground.
Start the engine and shift the transmission into gear.

Check the VS sensor with the HDS at 10 km/h.

Is 10 km/h indicated?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the VS sensor connector

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

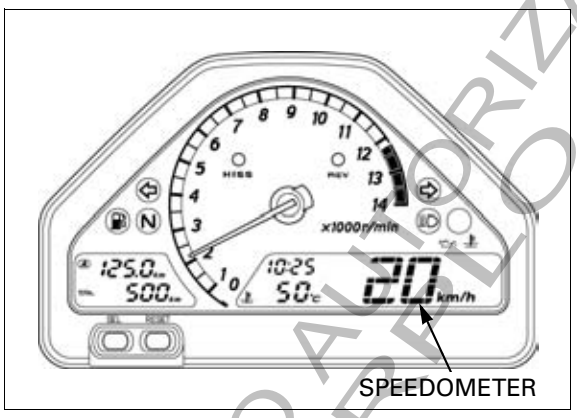
2. Combination Meter Inspection

Check for operation of speedometer.

Does the speedometer operate normally?

YES – Open or short circuit in Pink wire

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. VS Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

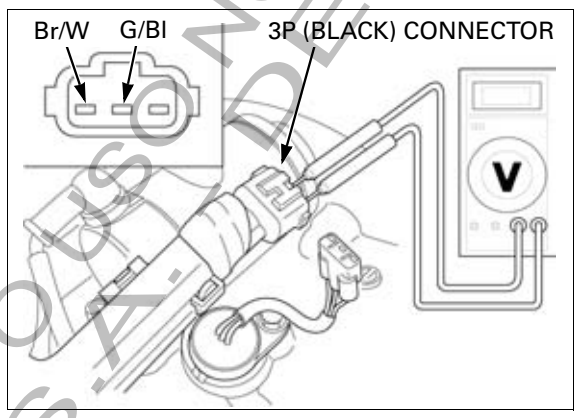
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Brown/white (+) – Green/black (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – • Open circuit in Brown/white wire
• Open circuit in Green/black wire



4. VS Sensor Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.

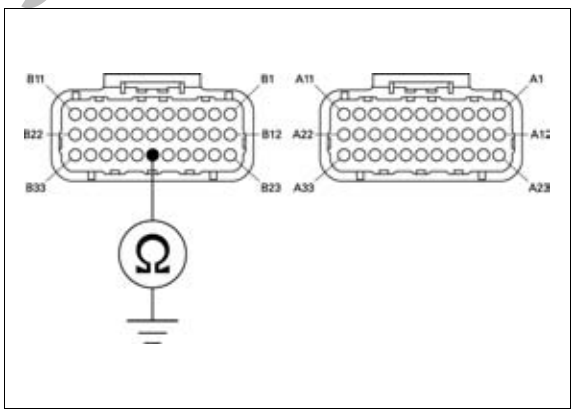
Check for continuity between the ECM 33P (Gray) connector terminal and ground.

Connection: B28 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Pink wire

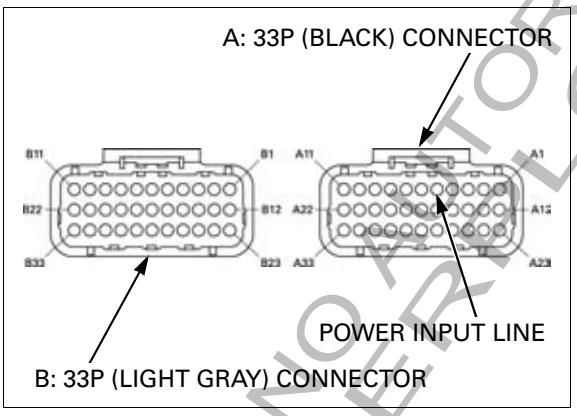
NO – Inspect VS sensor (page 20-11)



DTC 12-1 (No.1 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the primary injector connectors and recheck the DTC.

DTC	INJECTOR	POWER INPUT LINE	SIGNAL LINE	SIGNAL AT ECM
12-1	No.1 Primary	Black/White	Yellow	A17
13-1	No.2 Primary	Black/White	Yellow/blue	A6
14-1	No.3 Primary	Black/White	Yellow/green	A8
15-1	No.4 Primary	Black/White	Yellow/black	A7
16-1	No.1 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/yellow	A13
17-1	No.2 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/blue	A15
48-1	No.3 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/green	A26
49-1	No.4 Secondary	Black/White	Pink/black	A14



1. Injector System Inspection

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-14).
Start the engine and check the injector with the HDS.

Is the DTC 12-1 indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the injector connector

2. Injector Circuit Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

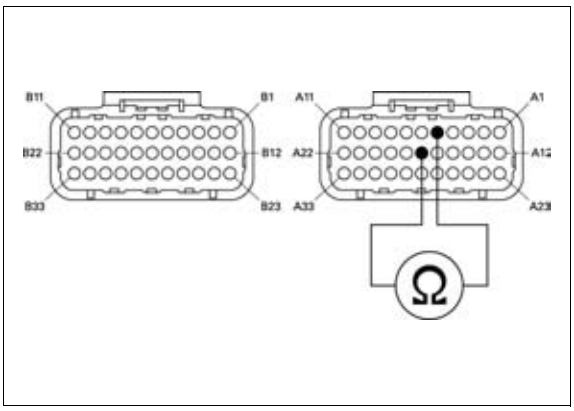
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors and measure the resistance of the ECM 33P connector terminals.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (A5) – SIGNAL AT ECM

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



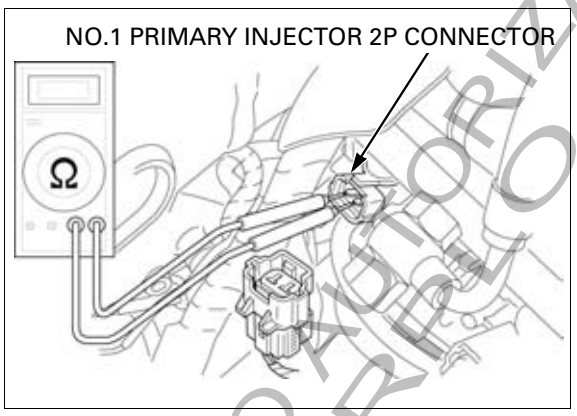
3. Injector Resistance Inspection

Disconnect the primary injector 2P connector and measure the resistance at the primary injector 2P connector terminals.

Is the resistance within 10.5 – 14.5 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Faulty injector



4. Injector Input Voltage Inspection

Connect the ECM 32P connectors.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⌒ ".

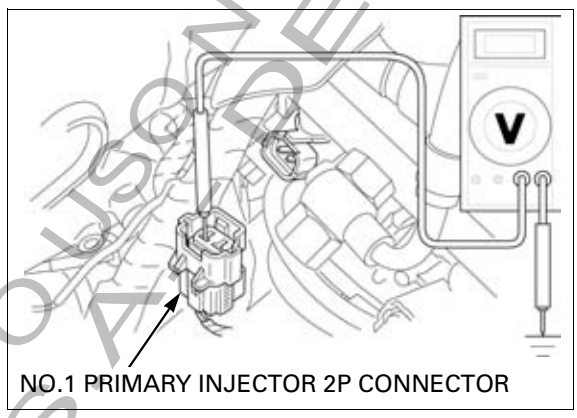
Measure the voltage between the primary injector connector at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: POWER INPUT LINE (+) – ground (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – Open circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire

NO – Open circuit in POWER INPUT LINE wire



5. Injector Signal Line Short Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.

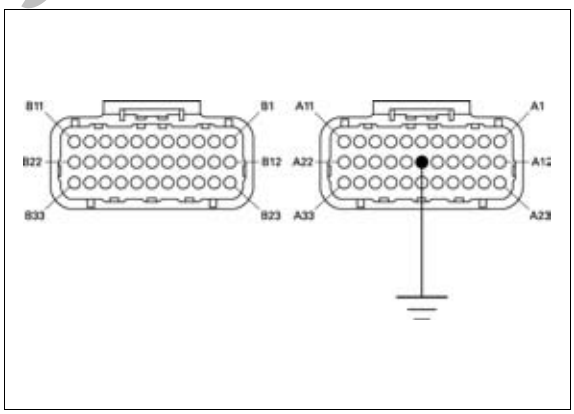
Check for continuity between the ECM 33P (Black) connector terminal and ground.

Connection: SIGNAL AT ECM – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – • Short circuit in SIGNAL LINE wire
• Faulty injector

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



DTC 13-1 (No.2 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-96)

DTC 14-1 (No.3 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-96)

DTC 15-1 (No.4 PRIMARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-96)

DTC 16-1 (No.1 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-96)

DTC 17-1 (No.2 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-96)

DTC 48-1 (No.3 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-96)

DTC 49-1 (No.4 SECONDARY INJECTOR)

(page 6-96)

DTC 18-1 (CMP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. CMP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

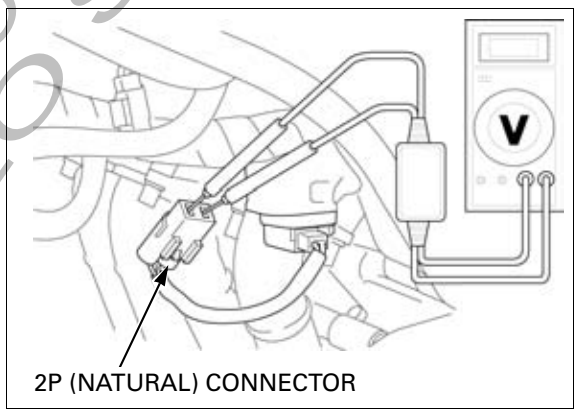
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CMP sensor peak voltage at the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

Connection: Gray (+) – White (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Faulty CMP sensor



2. CMP Sensor Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.

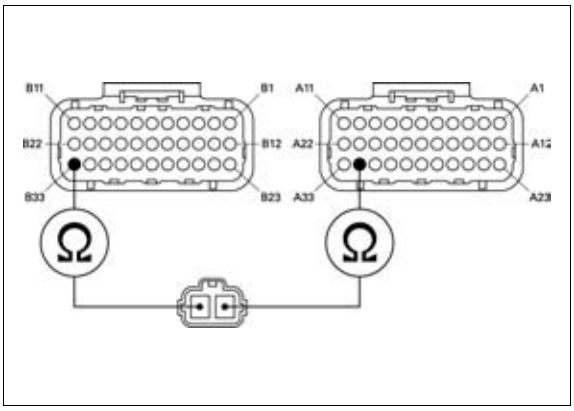
Check for continuity at the Gray and White/black wire between the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector and ECM 33P connector terminals.

Connection: B33 – Gray
A32 – White/black

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Gray wire

NO – • Open circuit in White/black wire
• Open circuit in Gray wire



DTC 19-1 (CKP SENSOR)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. CKP Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.

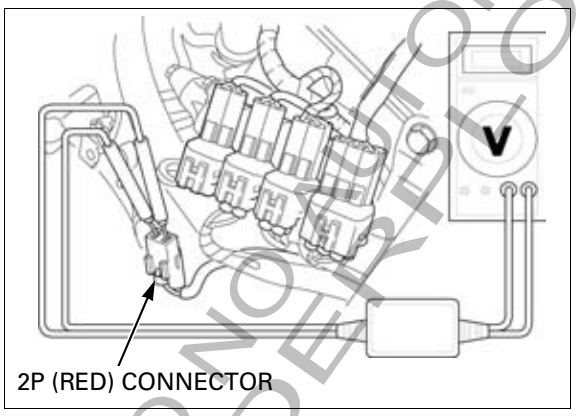
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the CKP sensor peak voltage at the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.

Connection: Yellow (+) – White/yellow (–)

Is the voltage more than 0.7 V (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – Faulty CKP sensor



2. CKP Sensor Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.

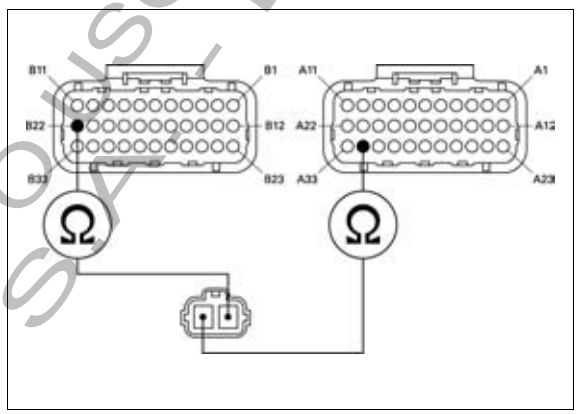
Check for continuity at the Yellow and White/black wire between the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector and ECM connector terminals.

Connection: B22 – Yellow
A32 – White/black

Is there continuity?

YES – • Short circuit in Yellow wire
• Short circuit in White/black wire

NO – • Open circuit in Yellow wire
• Open circuit in White/black wire



DTC 21-1 (O_2 SENSOR):

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. O_2 Sensor System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Warm the engine until the coolant temperature is 80°C (176°F).

Check the O_2 sensor with the HDS.

Standard: 0.1 V – 0.3 V

Is the voltage as specified?

YES – Check the fuel pressure (page 6-106). If the system is correct, GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

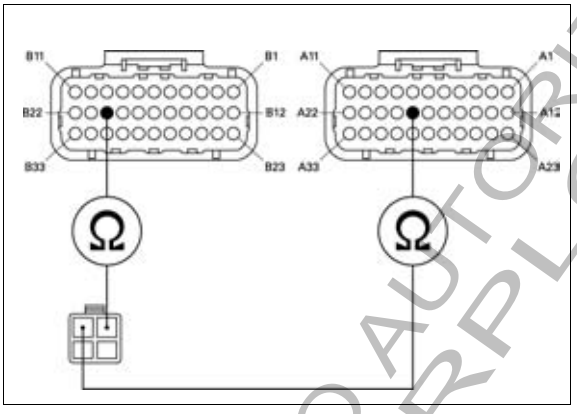
2. O_2 Sensor Open Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and ECM 33P connectors.

Check for continuity at the Black/red and Gray/black wires between the ECM 33P connector and O_2 sensor 4P connector terminals.

Connection: Black/red – B20
Gray/black – A18



Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

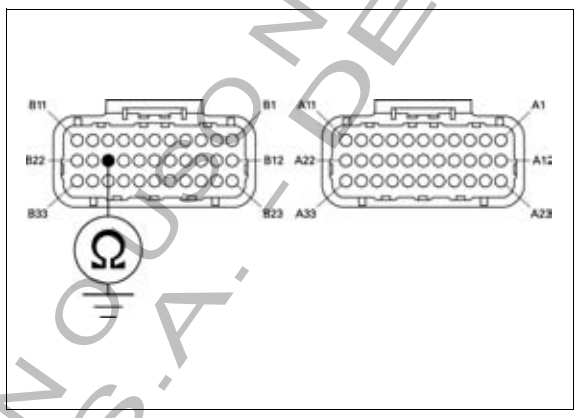
NO – • Open circuit in Black/red wire
• Open circuit in Gray/black wire

3. O_2 Sensor System Short Circuit Inspection

Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and disconnect the ECM connectors.

Check for continuity between the ECM connector terminal and ground.

Connection: B20 – ground



Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Black/red wire

NO – GO TO STEP 4.

4. O_2 Sensor Inspection

Replace the O_2 sensor with a known good one (page 6-153).

Connect the ECM 33P connectors.
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Warm up the engine up to coolant temperature is 80°C (176°C).

Operate the throttle grip and snap the engine speed from idle to 5,000 min^{-1} (rpm).

Check the O_2 sensor with the HDS.

Is DTC 21-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – Faulty original O_2 sensor

DTC 23-1 (O_2 SENSOR HEATER)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. O_2 Sensor System Inspection

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-18).

Start the engine and check the O_2 sensor heater with the HDS.

Is the DTC 23-1 indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor connector

2. O_2 Sensor Heater Resistance Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

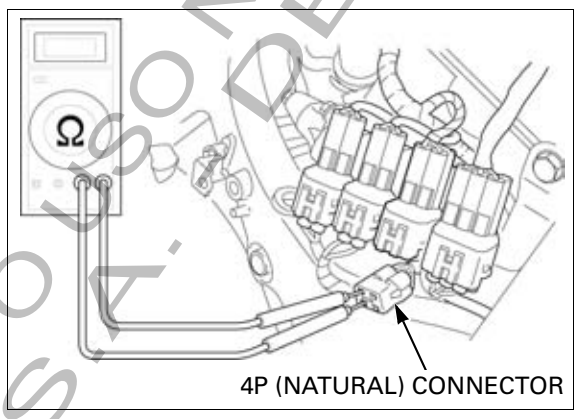
Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector and measure the resistance at the sensor side connector.

Connection: White – White

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty O_2 sensor



3. O_2 Sensor Heater Open circuit Inspection

Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

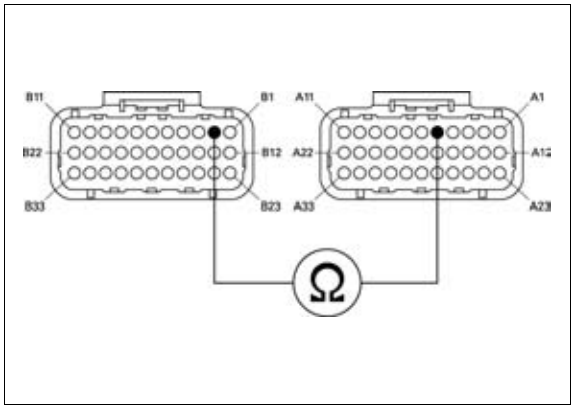
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors and measure the resistance at the ECM terminals.

Connection: B2 – A5

Is the resistance within 10 – 40 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – • Open circuit in Black/white wire
• Open circuit in White wire



4. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 1

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.

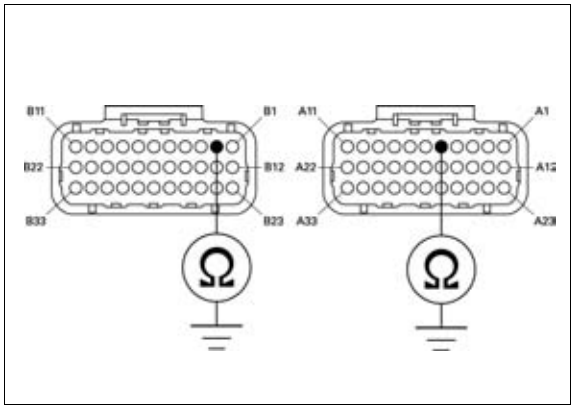
Check for continuity at the White and Black/white wires between the ECM 33P connector and ground.

Connection: B2 – ground
A5 – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – • Short circuit in White wire
• Short circuit in Black/white wire

NO – GO TO STEP 5.



5. O_2 Sensor Heater Short Circuit Inspection 2

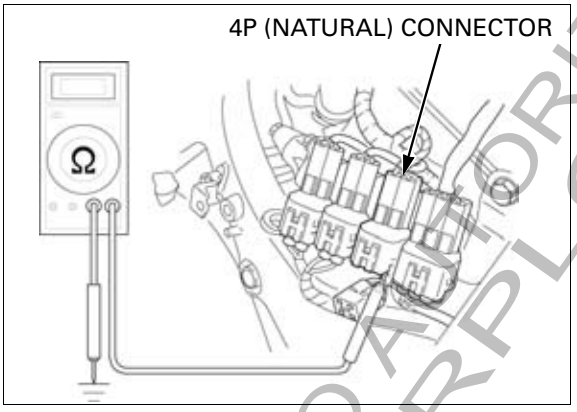
Check for continuity between the O_2 sensor heater 4P (Natural) connector terminal at the sensor side and ground.

Connection: White – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Faulty O_2 sensor

NO – Replace the ECM with a known good one (page 6-148), and recheck.



DTC 33-2 (EEPROM)

1. Recheck DTC

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-18).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Recheck the ECM EEPROM

Is the DTC 33-2 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – Intermittent failure

DTC 34-1 (EGCV POT LOW VOLTAGE)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and recheck the DTC.

1. EGCV POT System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the EGCV POT with the HDS provided EGCV closed.

Is the voltage indicated within 2.0 – 2.1 V?

YES – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connector

NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. EGCV POT Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

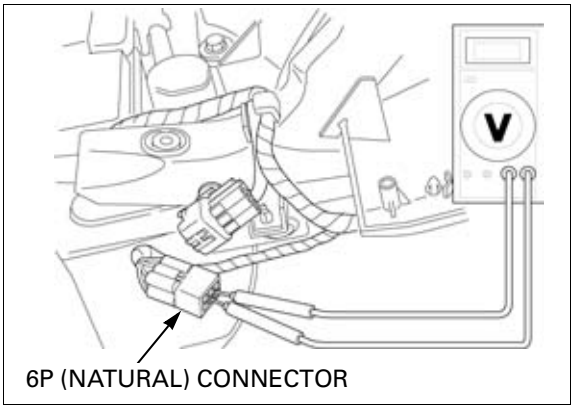
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.

Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.



3. EGCV POT Circuit Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

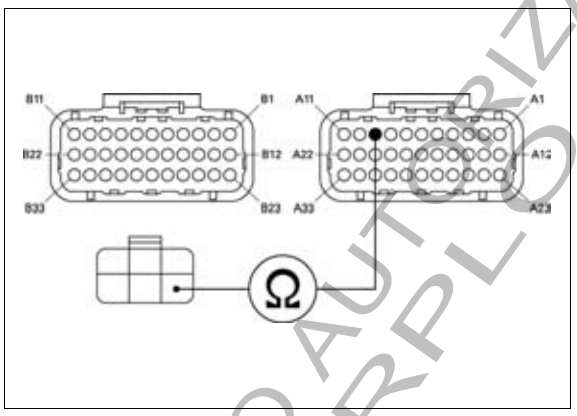
Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.
Check for continuity at the Yellow/red wire between the EGCV POT 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 33P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: A9 – Yellow/red

Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Yellow/red wire



4. EGCV POT Output Line Open Circuit Inspection

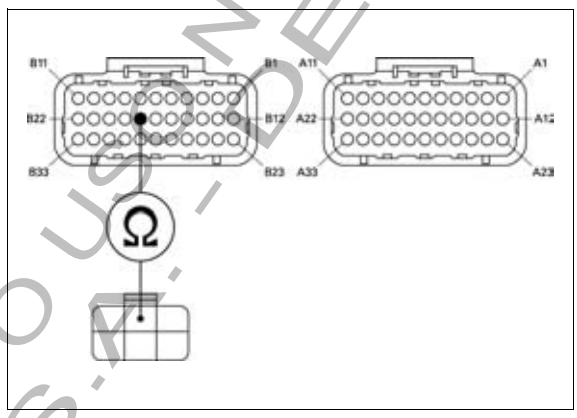
Check for continuity at the Light green/black wire between the EGCV POT 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 33P (Gray) connector terminals.

Connection: B18 – Light green/black

Is there continuity?

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

NO – Open circuit in Light green/black wire



5. EGCV POT Output Line Short Circuit Inspection

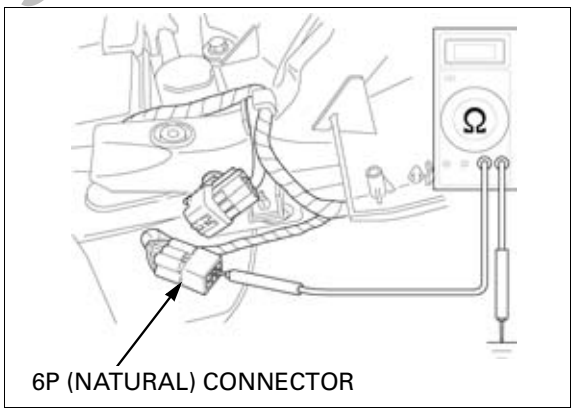
Check for continuity between the EGCV POT 6P (Natural) connector terminal at the wire harness side and ground.

Connection: Light green/black – ground

Is there continuity?

YES – Short circuit in Light green/black wire

NO – GO TO STEP 6.



6. EGCV POT Inspection

Connect the ECM 33P connectors.

Replace the EGCV servomotor with a known good one.
Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data (page 6-18).
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the EGCV POT with the HDS.

Is DTC 34-1 indicated?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Faulty original EGCV servomotor

DTC 34-2 (EGCV POT HIGH VOLTAGE)

1. EGCV POT System Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Check the EGCV POT with the HDS.

Is about 5 V indicated?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – • Intermittent failure
• Loose or poor contact on the EGCV POT connector

2. EGCV POT Resistance Inspection

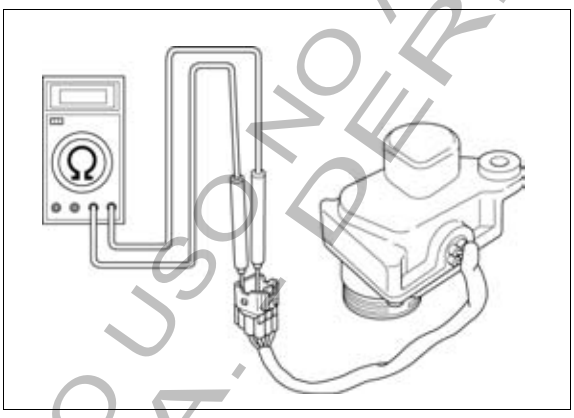
Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Disconnect the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.
Measure the resistance at the EGCV POT side.
Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Green (–)

Is the resistance within 4.75 – 5.25 kΩ (20°C/68°F) ?

YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor



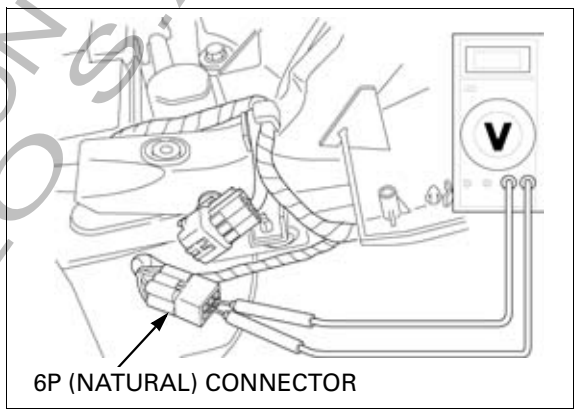
3. EGCV POT Input Voltage Inspection

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side.
Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Gray/black (–)

Is the voltage within 4.75 – 5.25 V?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

NO – Open circuit in Gray/black wire

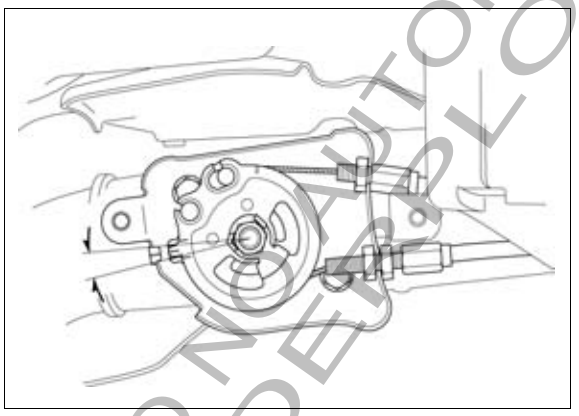


DTC 35-1 (EGCV SERVOMOTOR LOCK)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the EGCV servomotor connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. EGCV Operating Inspection

Disconnect the EGCV control cables from the exhaust valve pulley (page 6-165).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
Check the EGCV servomotor pulley rotation when shorting the DLC with the HDS Pocket Tester.



Does the EGCV servomotor pulley operate correctly?

YES – • Check the EGCV control cables binding, sticking or lock.
• Check the EGCV at muffler side.

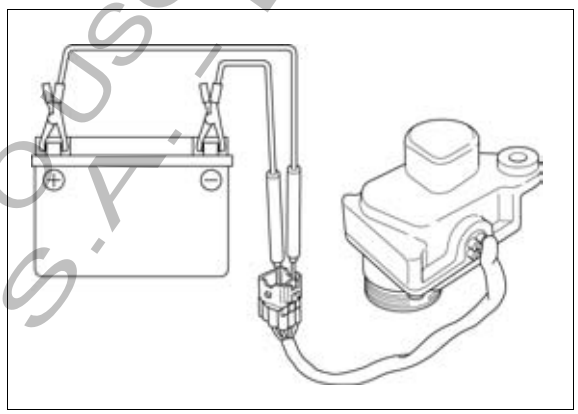
NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. EGCV Servomotor Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the EGCV servomotor (page 6-165).

Connect the 12 V battery to the EGCV servomotor connector terminals and check the servomotor function.

Connection: Red (+) – Blue (–)



Does the EGCV servomotor operate normally?

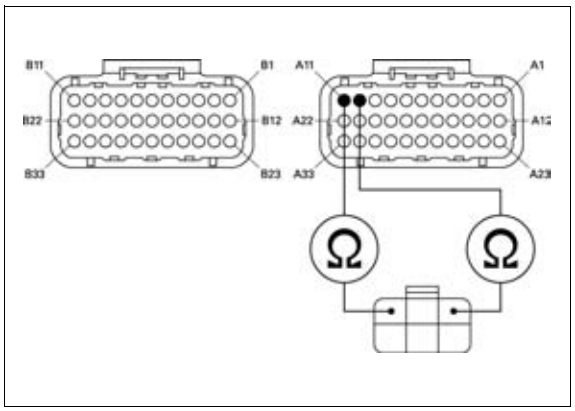
YES – GO TO STEP 3.

NO – Faulty EGCV servomotor

3. ECM Output Line Inspection

Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Check for continuity at the Red and Blue wires between the EGCV servomotor 6P (Natural) connector and ECM 33P (Black) connector terminals.

Connection: Red (+) – A10 (–)
Blue (+) – A11 (–)



Is there continuity?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

NO – • Open circuit in Red wire
• Open circuit in Blue wire

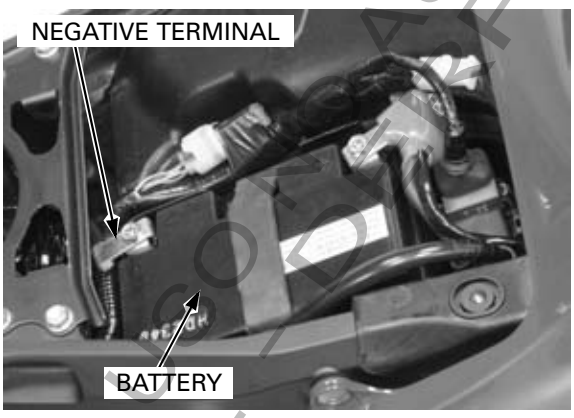
FUEL LINE INSPECTION

FUEL PRESSURE INSPECTION

- Before disconnecting fuel hoses, release the fuel pressure by loosening the fuel feed hose banjo bolt at the fuel tank.
- Failure to release the fuel pressure could result in fuel spilling onto painted or plastic parts, which will be damaged.
- Always replace the sealing washers when the fuel feed hose banjo bolt is removed or loosened.

Remove the seat (page 3-6).

Disconnect the battery negative cable from the battery terminal.

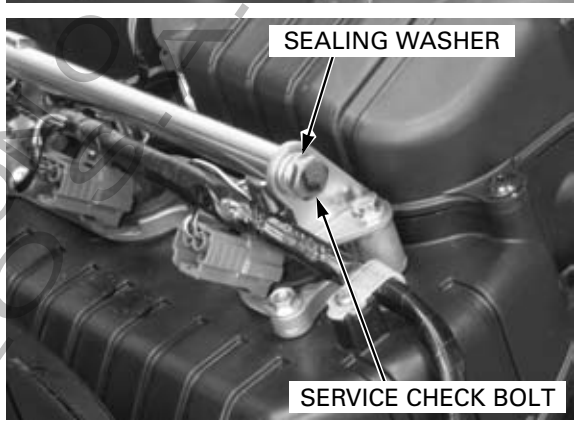


Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Cover the service check bolt on the secondary injector fuel rail with a rag or shop towel.

Slowly loosen the service check bolt and catch the remaining fuel using an approved gasoline container.

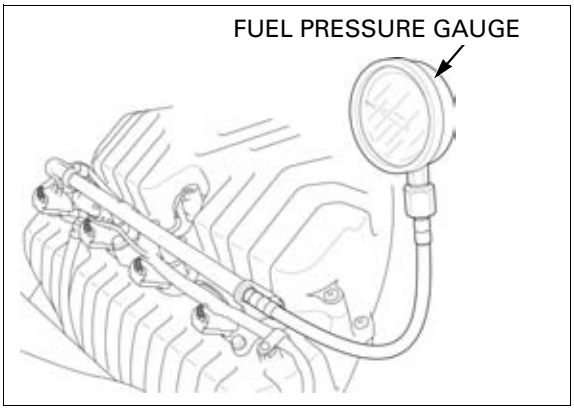
Remove the service check bolt and sealing washer.



Attach the fuel pressure gauge to the fuel rail.

TOOL:

Fuel pressure gauge	**07406–0040003 or 07406–0040002**



Connect the battery negative cable.
Start the engine.
Measure the fuel pressure at idle speed.

IDLE SPEED: 1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)
STANDARD: 343 kPa (3.5 kgf/cm^2, 50 psi)

If the fuel pressure is higher than specified, replace the fuel pump unit (page 6-109).

If the fuel pressure is lower than specified, inspect the following:

– Fuel line leaking
– Fuel strainer (page 6-110)

Always replace the sealing washer when the service check bolt is removed or loosened.

After inspection, remove the pressure gauge and reinstall and tighten the service check bolt using a new sealing washer.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Remove the suitable support and close the fuel tank (page 4-6).

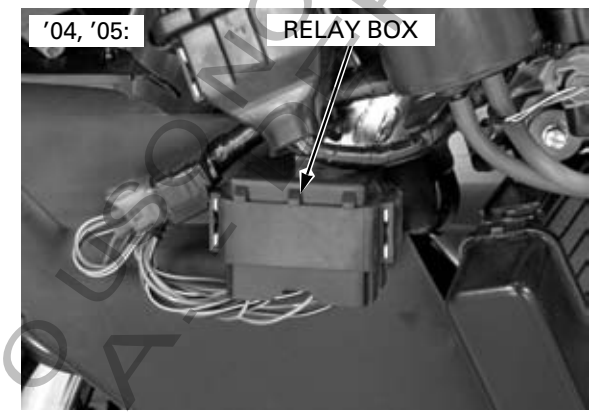
Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

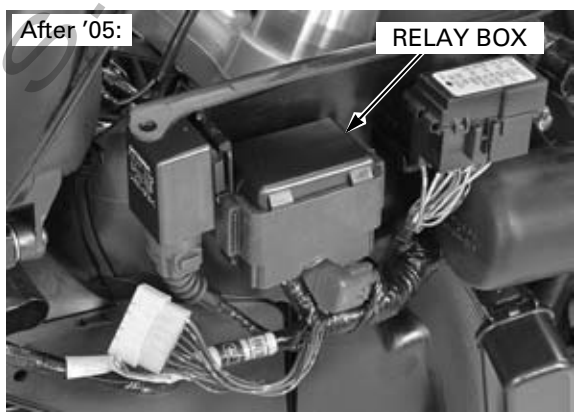
FUEL FLOW INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

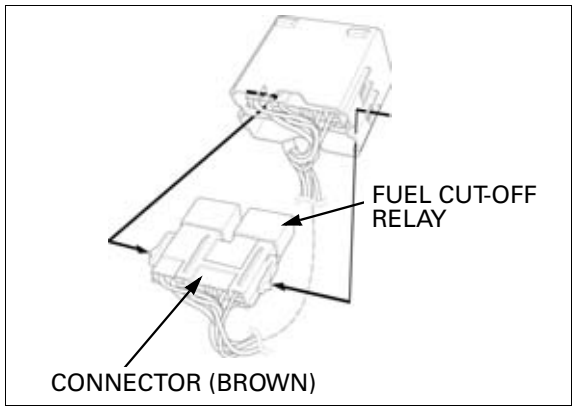
Remove the relay box from the bracket.





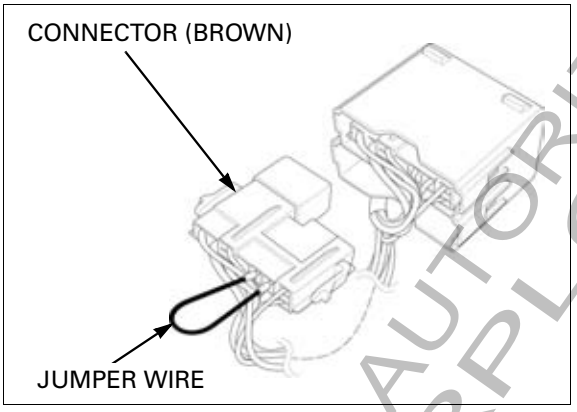
Release the retainers (brown) and remove the relay connector base.

Remove the fuel cut-off relay from the connector.



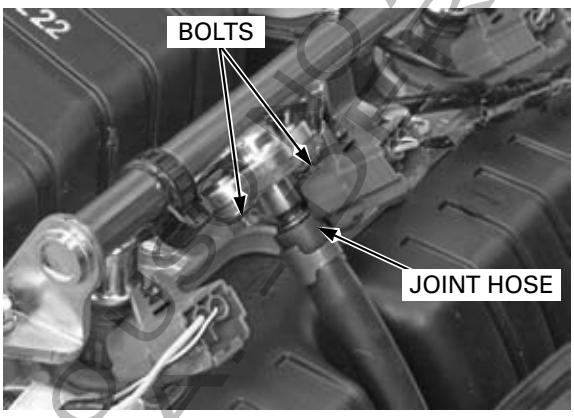
Jump the Brown and Black/White wire terminals of the wire harness side using a jumper wire.

- Place an approved gasoline container and drain the gasoline.
- Wipe off spilled out gasoline.



Do not apply excessive force or the fuel rail may be damaged.

Remove the fuel joint hose bolts, then disconnect the fuel joint hose from the secondary injector fuel rail.

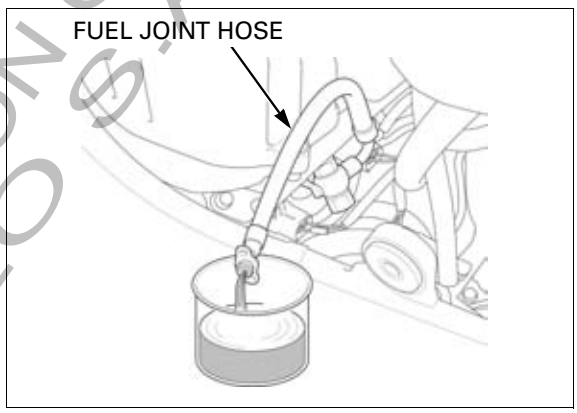


Turn the ignition switch ON for 10 seconds. Measure the amount of fuel flow.

Amount of fuel flow:
189 cm³ (6.4 US oz, 6.7 Imp oz) minimum /10 seconds at 12 V

If the fuel flow is less than specified, inspect the following:

– Pinched or clogged fuel hose
– Fuel pump unit (page 6-109)



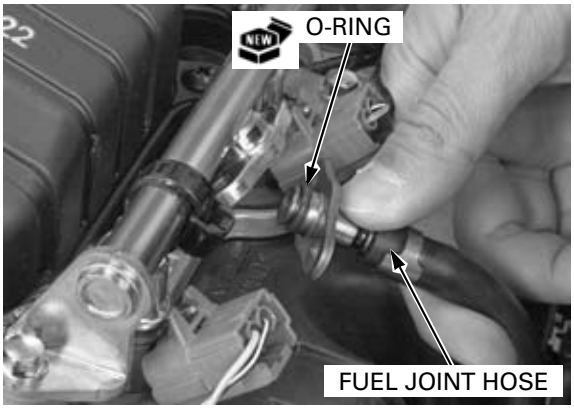
After inspection, install a new O-ring into the groove of the fuel joint hose.

Be careful not to damage the O-ring while installing the fuel joint hose to the fuel rail.

Install the fuel joint hose to the secondary injector fuel rail, tighten the two bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

Start the engine and check for fuel leaks.



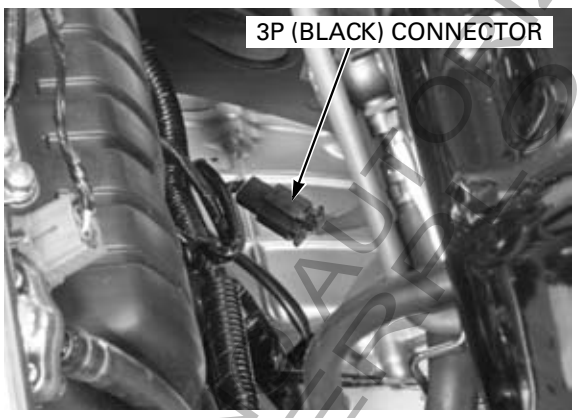
FUEL PUMP UNIT

INSPECTION

Turn the ignition switch ON and confirm that the fuel pump operates for a few seconds.
If the fuel pump does not operate, inspect as follow:

Open and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector.



Turn the ignition switch ON and measure the voltage between the terminals.

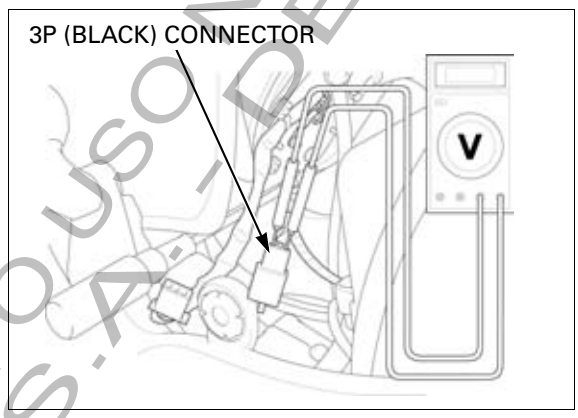
Connection: Brown (+) – Green (–)

There should be battery voltage for a few seconds.

If there is battery voltage a few seconds, replace the fuel pump unit.

If there is no battery voltage, inspect the following:

- Main fuse 30A
- Sub fuse 10A
- Engine stop switch ('04, '05: page 20-22, After '05: page 20-23)
- Fuel cut-off relay (page 6-107)
- Engine stop relay (page 6-145)
- Bank angle sensor (page 6-143)
- ECM ('04, '05: page 6-146, After '05: page 6-148)

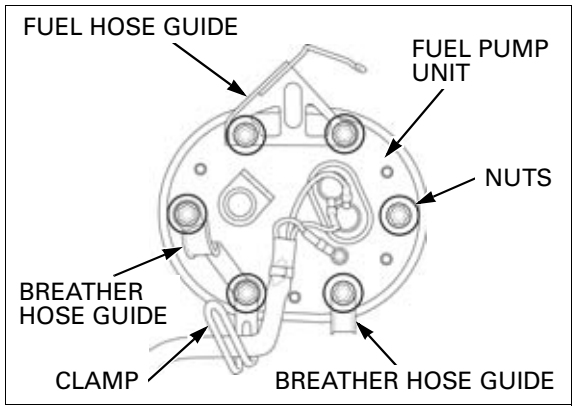


REMOVAL

- Before disconnecting fuel hoses, release the fuel pressure by loosening the fuel feed hose banjo bolt at the fuel tank.
- Failure to release the fuel pressure could result in fuel spilling onto painted or plastic parts, which will be damaged.
- Always replace the sealing washers when the fuel feed hose banjo bolt is removed or loosened.

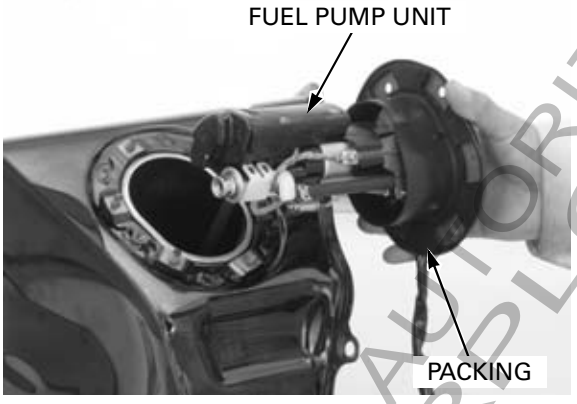
Remove the fuel tank (page 6-111).

Remove the fuel pump flange nuts, clamp, fuel hose guide and hose guide.



Be careful not to damage the pump wire and fuel level gauge.

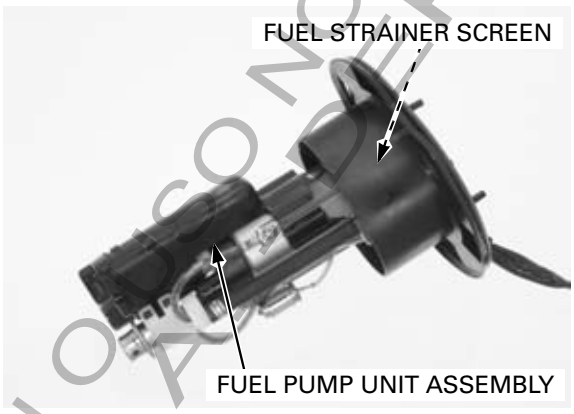
Remove the fuel pump unit and packing.



INSPECTION

Check the fuel pump unit for wear or damage, replace it if necessary.

Clean the fuel strainer screen with non-flammable or high flash point solvent.



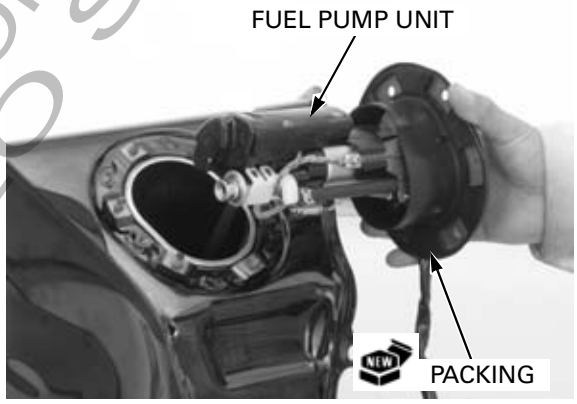
INSTALLATION

Always replace the packing with a new one.

Place a new packing onto the fuel pump unit.

Be careful not to damage the pump wire and fuel level gauge.

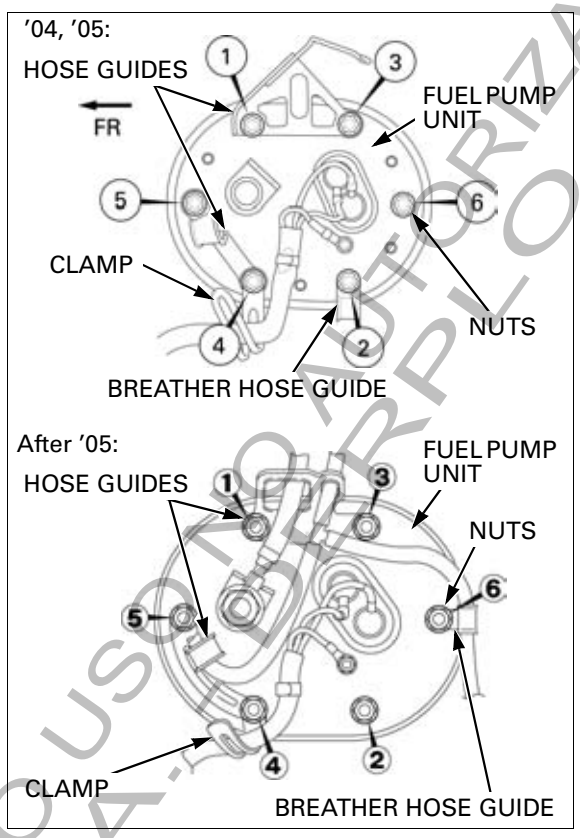
Install the fuel pump unit into the fuel tank.



Install the clamps and tighten the fuel pump flange nuts in the specified sequence as shown.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Install the fuel tank (page 6-114).



FUEL CUT-OFF RELAY

INSPECTION

Remove the fuel cut-off relay from the relay box (page 6-107).

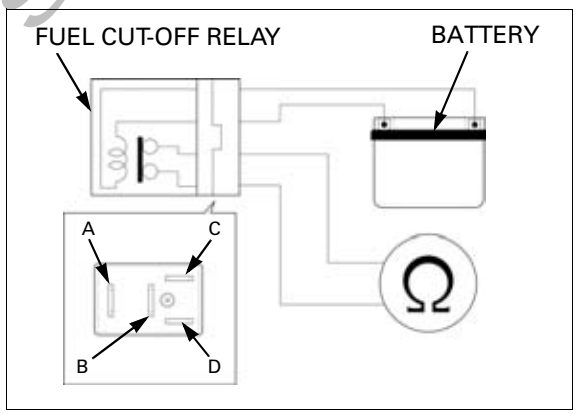
Connect the ohmmeter to the fuel cut-off relay connector terminals.

Connection: A – B

Connect the 12 V battery to the following fuel cut-off relay connector terminals.

Connection: C (+) – D (–)

There should be continuity only when the 12 V battery is connected. If there is no continuity when the 12 V battery is connected, replace the fuel cut-off relay.



FUEL TANK

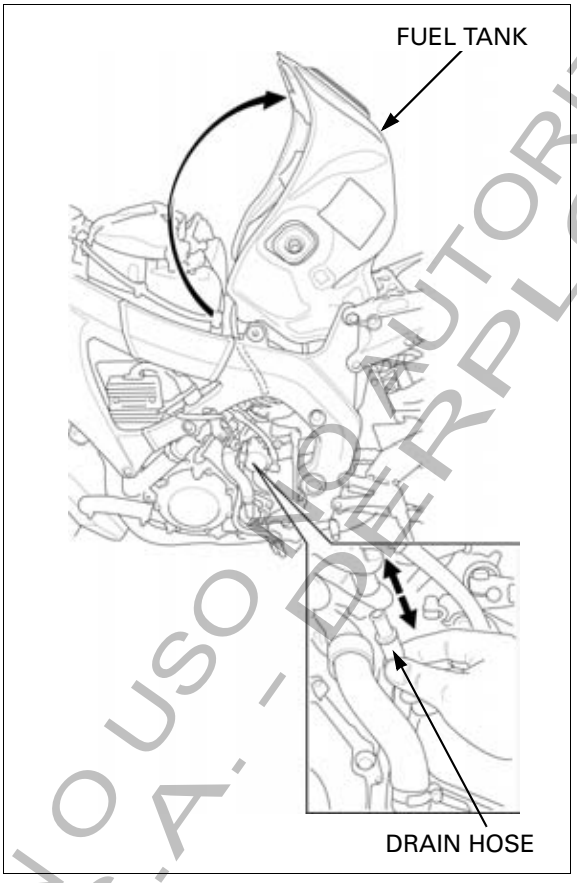
REMOVAL

Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).

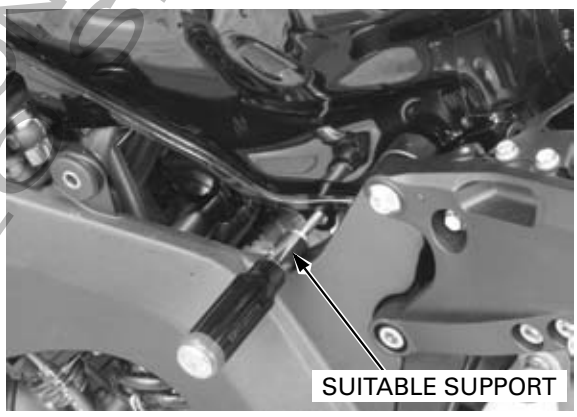
Remove the fuel tank front mounting bolts.

Disconnect the fuel tank drain hose from the hose joint as shown.

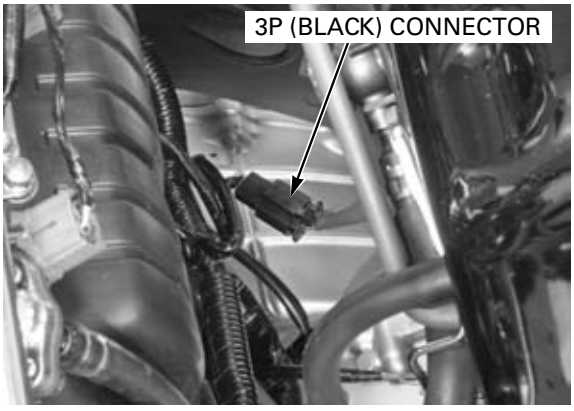
Lift the fuel tank as shown.



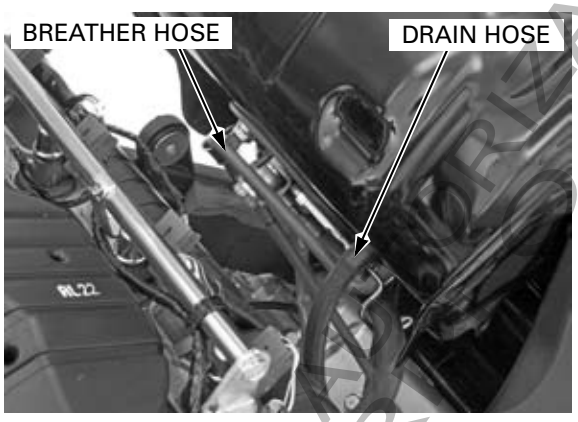
Support the fuel tank using a suitable support.



Disconnect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector.



Disconnect the fuel tank drain hose and breather hose.

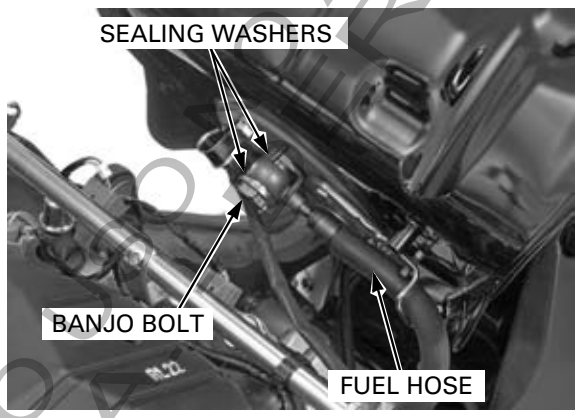


Cover the fuel hose banjo bolt with a rag or shop towel.

Slowly loosen the banjo bolt and catch the remaining fuel using a approved gasoline container.

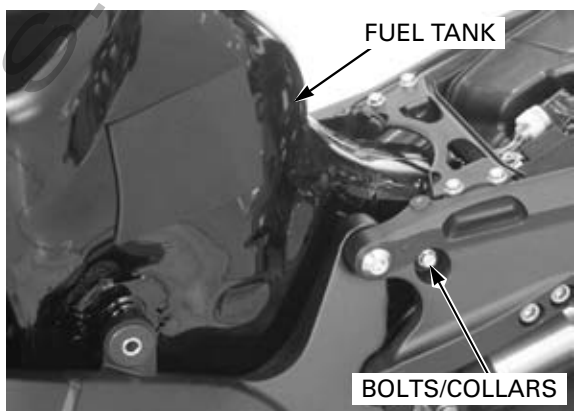
Remove the fuel hose banjo bolt and sealing washers, then disconnect the fuel hose.

- Before disconnecting fuel hoses, release the fuel pressure by loosening the fuel feed hose banjo bolt at the fuel tank.
- Failure to release the fuel pressure could result in fuel spilling onto painted or plastic parts, which will be damaged.
- Always replace the sealing washers when the fuel feed hose banjo bolt is removed or loosened.

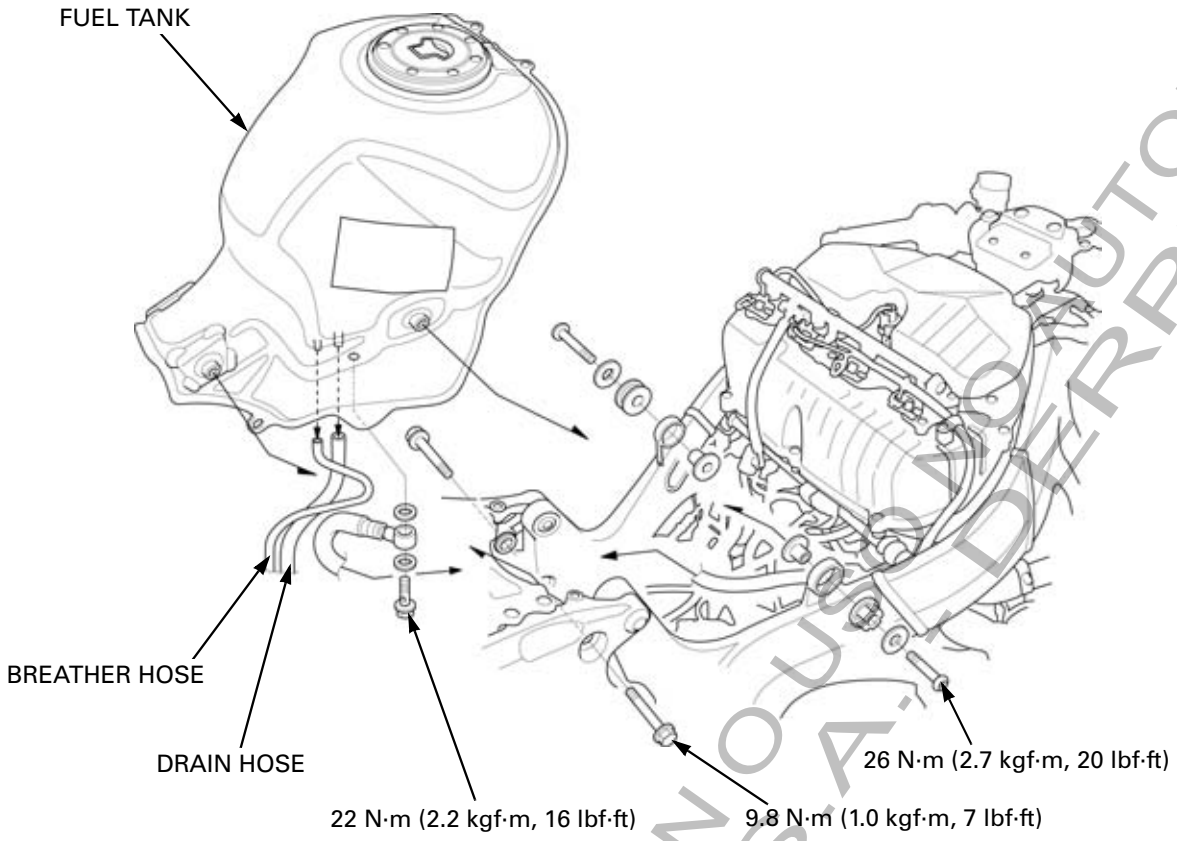


Remove the suitable support and close the fuel tank. Remove the fuel tank pivot bolts, collars and fuel tank.

Refer to procedures for fuel pump unit removal (page 6-109).

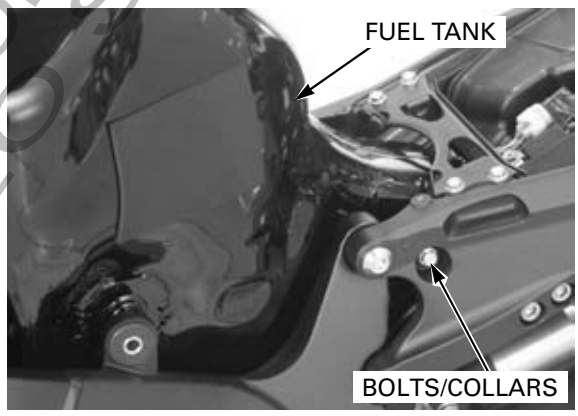


INSTALLATION



Install the fuel tank, collars and pivot bolts into the frame and tighten the bolts securely.

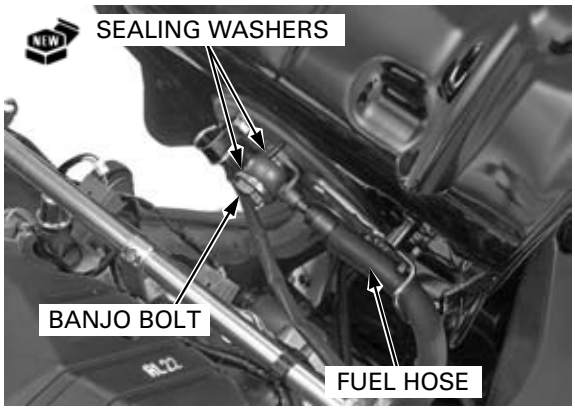
Open and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).



Align the fuel hose eyelet joint with the stopper on the fuel pump mounting stay.

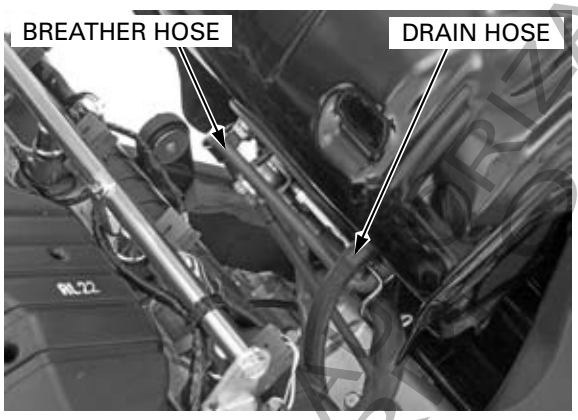
Install the new sealing washers and tighten the fuel hose banjo bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)

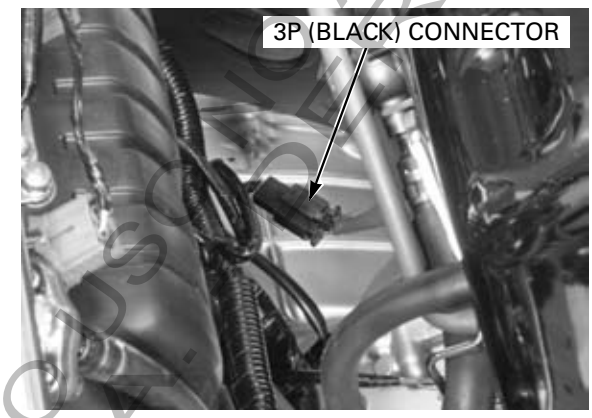


Route the hoses properly ('04, '05: page 1-39, After '05: page 1-54).

Connect the fuel tank drain hose and breather hose.



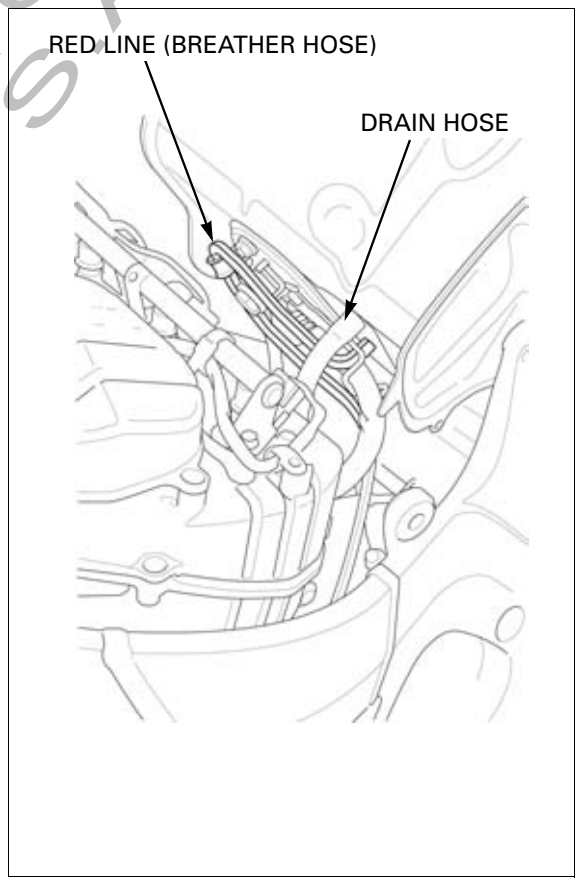
Connect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector.



Remove the suitable support and close the fuel tank on the frame.

NOTICE

- *Route the hoses, wires and harness properly ('04, '05: page 1-39, After '05: page 1-54).*
- *Be careful not to damage the harness and hoses.*
- *Check that the red line on the air vent hose is not twisted.*
- *After installing the fuel tank, make sure the drain, breather and fuel hoses are not kinked or bound.*



Install and tighten the fuel tank front mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)

Tighten the fuel tank rear mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

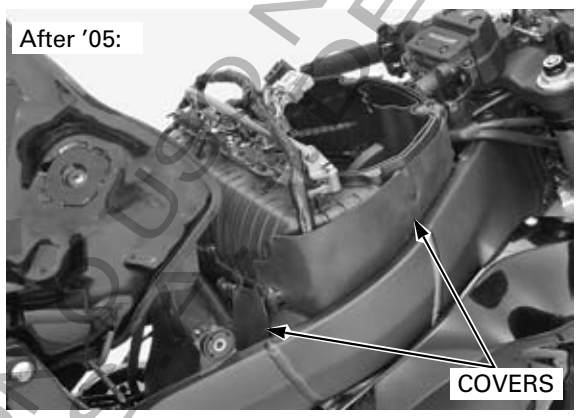
Install the top shelter (page 3-23).

AIR CLEANER HOUSING

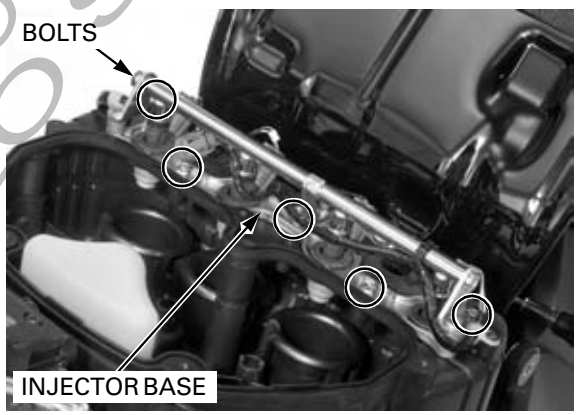
REMOVAL

Remove the air cleaner element (page 4-9).

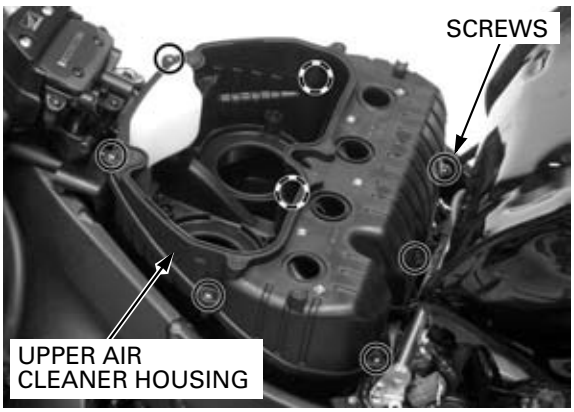
After '05: Remove the air cleaner housing covers.



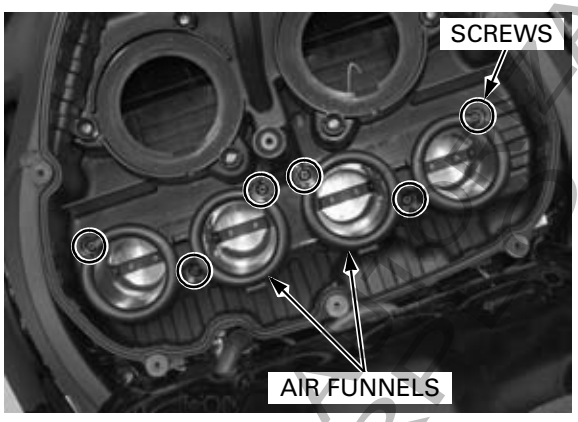
Remove the five bolts and secondary injector base from the air cleaner housing.



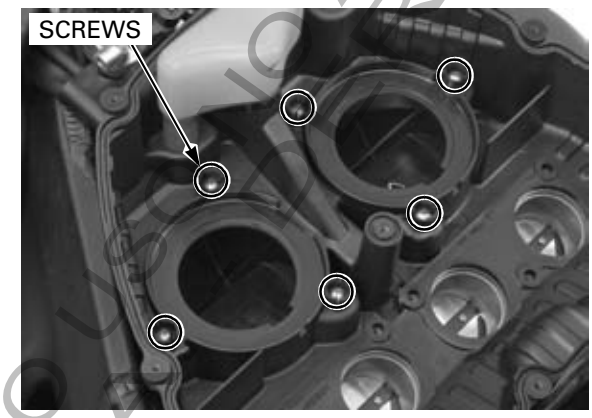
Remove the eight screws and upper air cleaner housing.



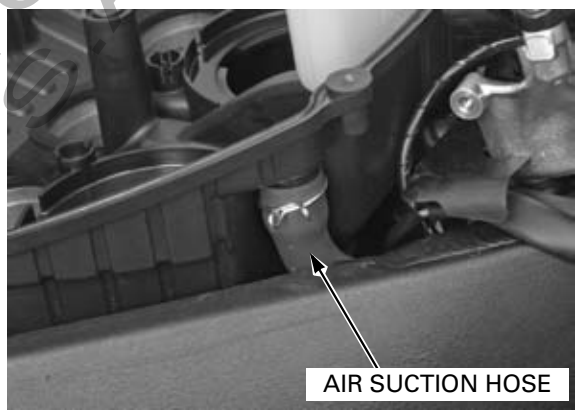
Remove the air funnel/air cleaner housing mounting screws, then remove the air funnels.



Remove the air cleaner housing mounting screws.

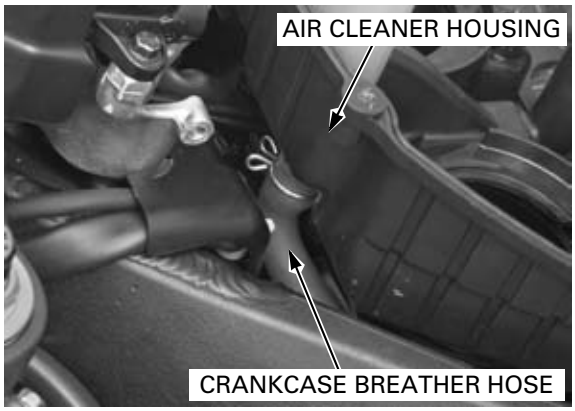


Disconnect the PAIR air suction hose from the air cleaner housing.

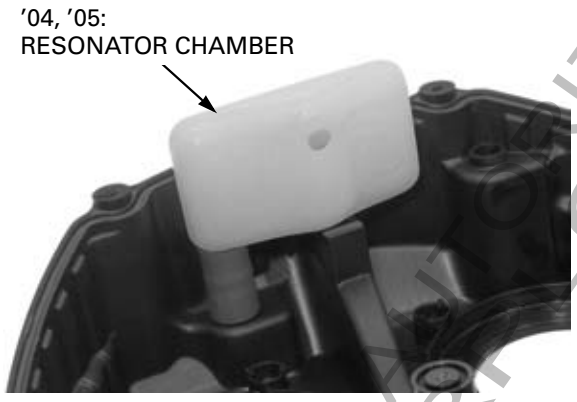


Disconnect the crankcase breather hose from the air cleaner housing.

Remove the air cleaner housing.

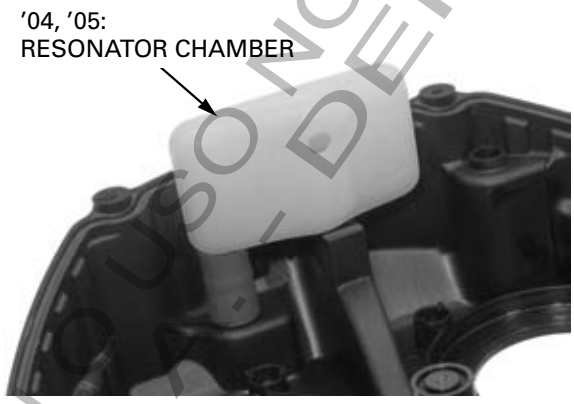


'04, '05: Remove the resonator chamber from the lower air cleaner housing.

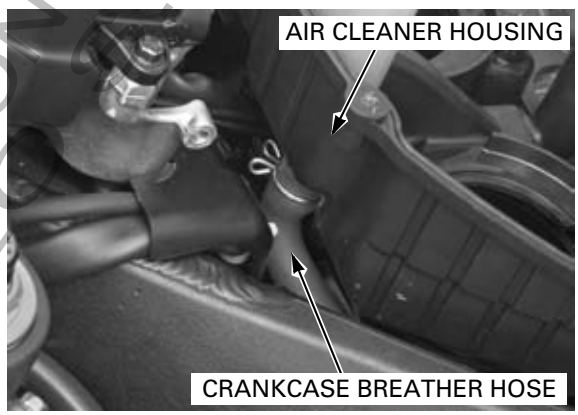


INSTALLATION

'04, '05: Install the resonator chamber to the lower air cleaner housing.

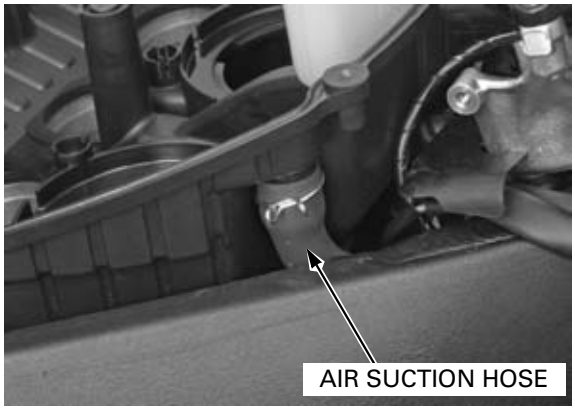


Connect the crankcase breather hose to the air cleaner housing.



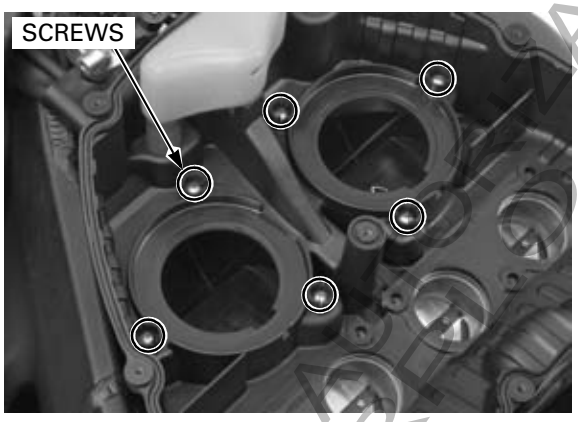
Connect the PAIR air suction hose to the air cleaner housing.

Install the air cleaner housing onto the throttle body and air intake duct.



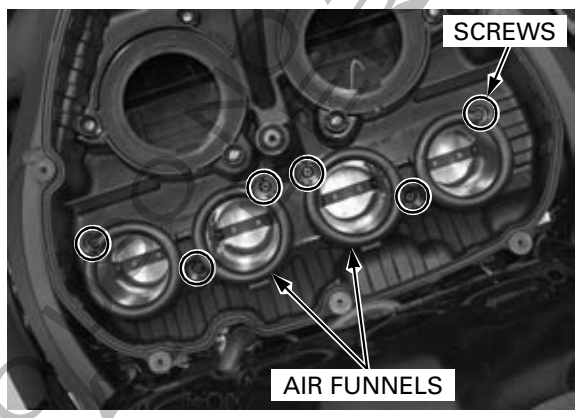
Install the lower air cleaner housing onto the intake air duct, tighten the mounting screws.

TORQUE: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)



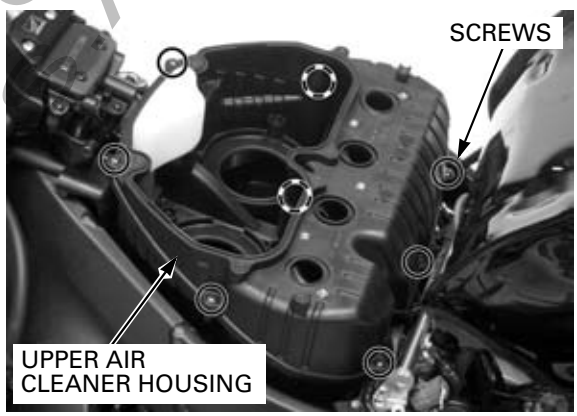
Install the air funnels in their proper locations.
Install and tighten the air cleaner housing/air funnel pan screws.

TORQUE: 4.4 N·m (0.45 kgf·m, 3.3 lbf·ft)



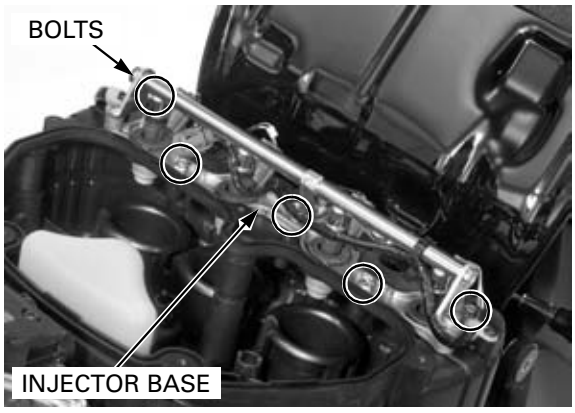
Install the upper air cleaner housing and eight screws.
Tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)



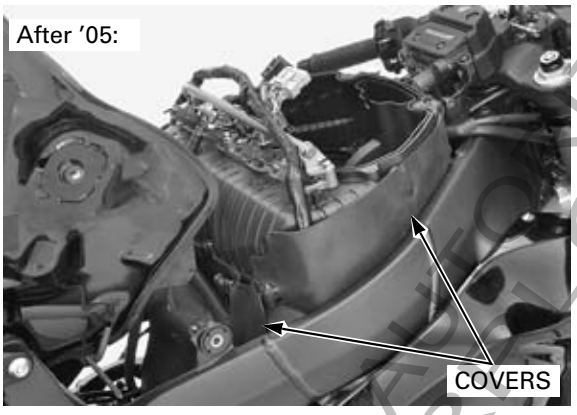
Install the secondary injector base onto the air cleaner housing.
Tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 5.4 N·m (0.55 kgf·m, 4.0 lbf·ft)



After '05: Install the air cleaner housing covers.

Install the air cleaner element (page 4-9).



SECONDARY INJECTOR

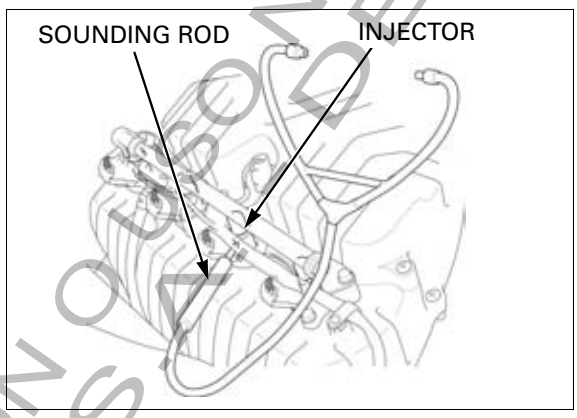
INSPECTION

Start the engine and let it idle.
Confirm the injector operating sounds with a sounding rod or stethoscope.

NOTE:

The secondary injectors operate with following conditions.

– Engine speed is over 5,500 min^{-1} (rpm)
– Throttle opening is over 20° (1/4)

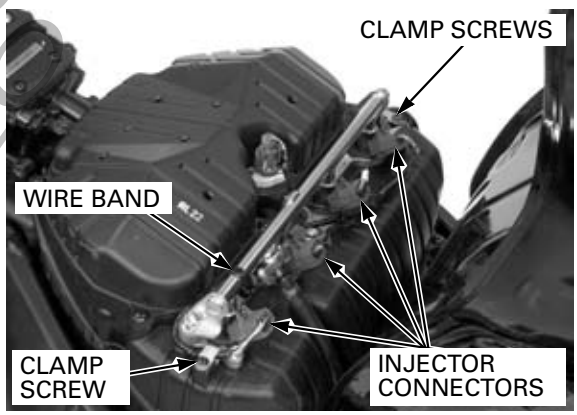


REMOVAL

- Before disconnecting fuel hoses, release the fuel pressure by loosening the fuel feed hose banjo bolt at the fuel tank.
- Failure to release the fuel pressure could result in fuel spilling onto painted or plastic parts, which will be damaged.
- Always replace the sealing washers when the fuel feed hose banjo bolt is removed or loosened.

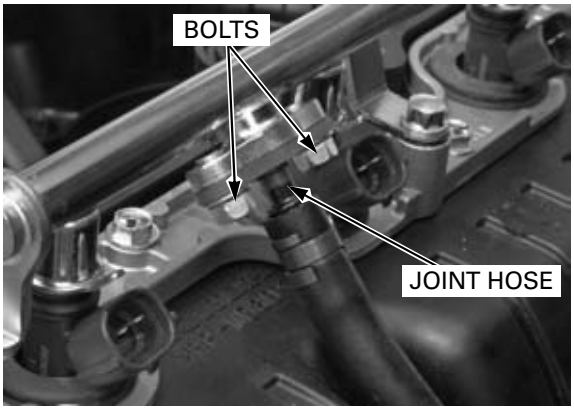
Remove the wire band.
Remove the harness clamp screws.
Disconnect the secondary injector connectors.

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

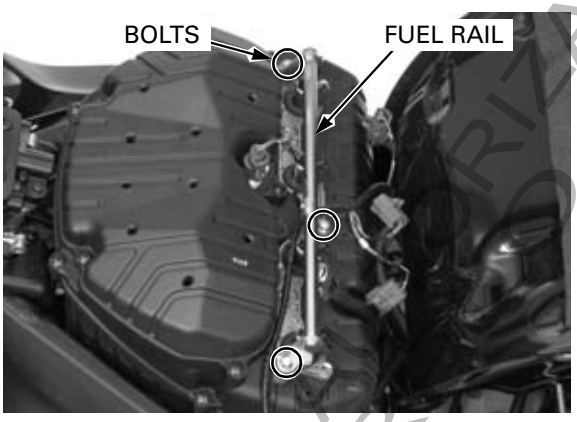


Do not apply excessive force or the fuel rail may be damaged.

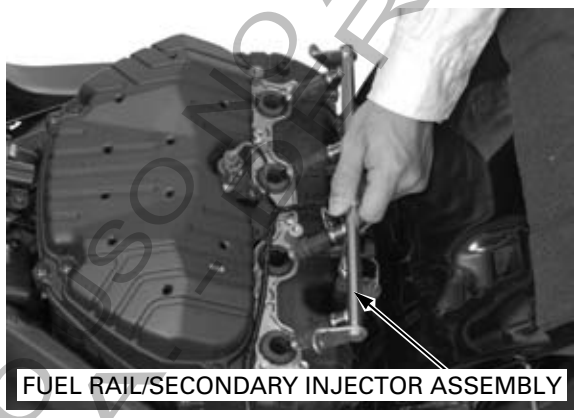
Remove the fuel joint hose bolts, then disconnect the fuel joint hose from the secondary injector fuel rail.



Remove the three fuel rail mounting bolts.

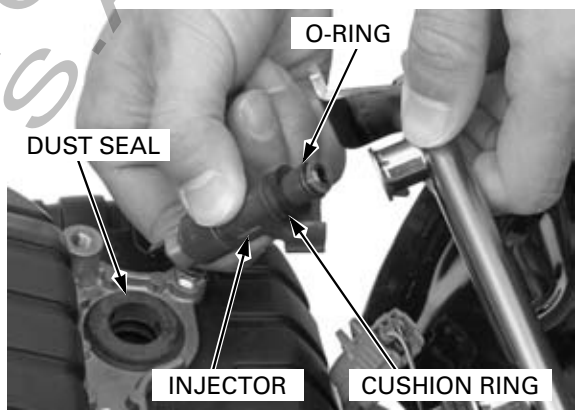


Remove the fuel rail/secondary injector assembly from the mounting bracket.

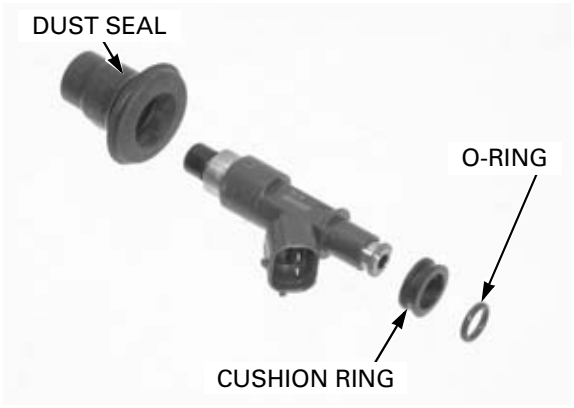


Remove the injectors from the fuel rail.

Remove the dust seals.



Remove the O-ring and cushion ring.

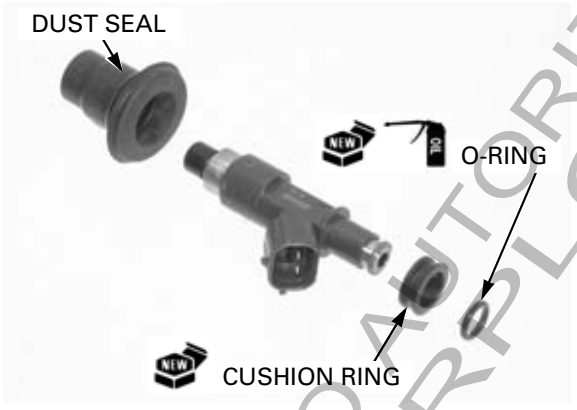


INSTALLATION

Apply oil to a new O-ring.

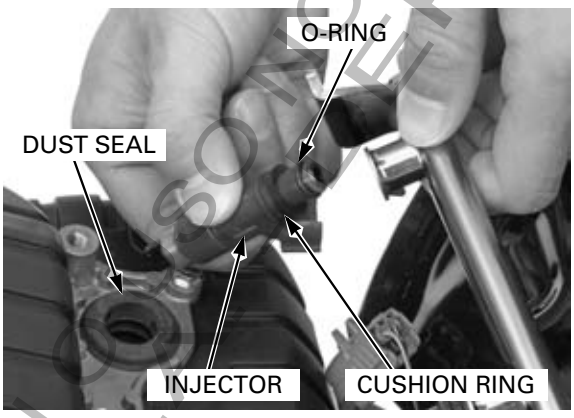
Replace the seal ring, cushion ring and O-ring with new ones as a set.

Install the new cushion ring, and O-ring, being careful not to damage the O-ring.

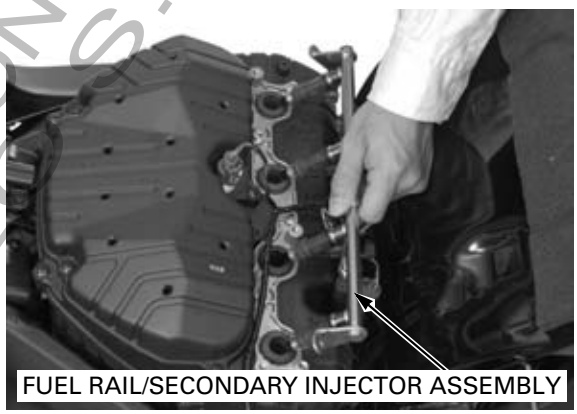


Install the fuel injectors into the fuel rail, being careful not to damage the O-ring and cushion ring.

Check the dust seal for wear or damage, replace it if necessary.

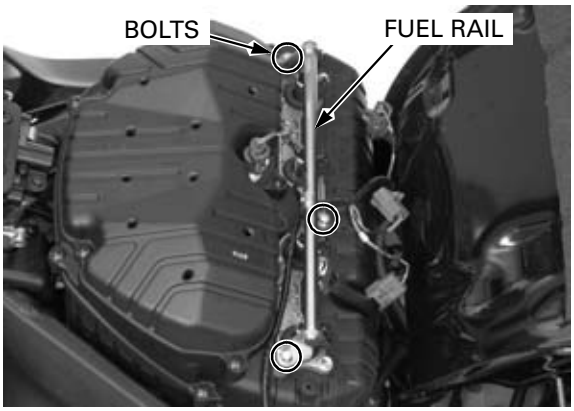


Install the fuel rail/secondary injector assembly onto the mounting bracket, being careful not to damage the seal ring.



Tighten the fuel rail mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



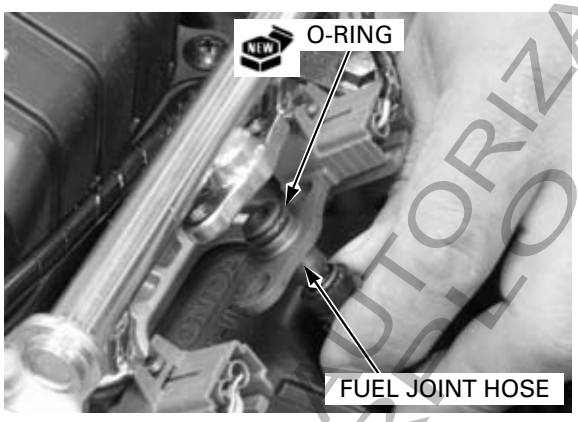
After inspection, install a new O-ring into the groove of the fuel joint hose.

Be careful not to damage the O-ring while installing the fuel joint hose to the fuel rail.

Install the fuel joint hose to the secondary injector fuel rail, tighten the two bolt to the specified torque.

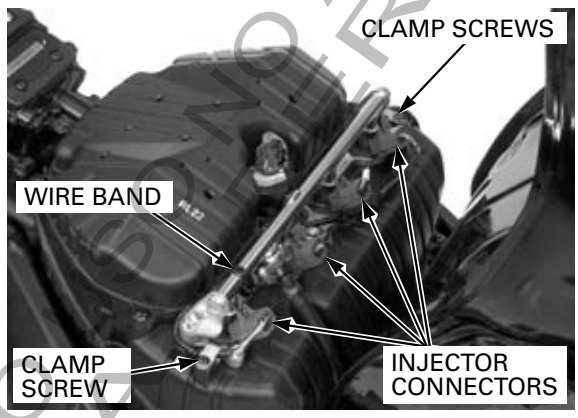
TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

Start the engine and check for leaks.



Connect the secondary injector connectors.
Install and tighten the harness clamp screws.
Secure the wire harness to the fuel rail using a wire band.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



THROTTLE BODY

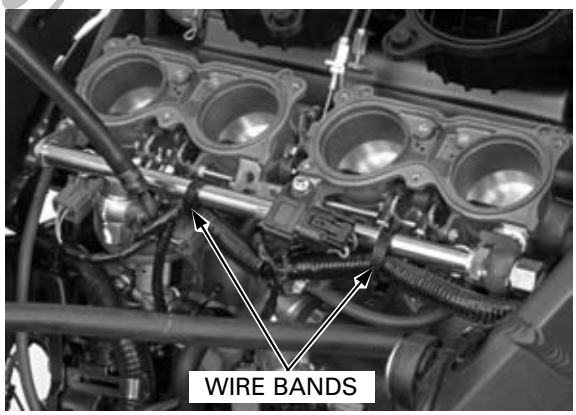
REMOVAL

- Before disconnecting fuel hoses, release the fuel pressure by loosening the service check bolt at the secondary injector fuel rail.
- Failure to release the fuel pressure could result in fuel spilling onto painted or plastic parts, which will be damaged.
- Always replace the sealing washers when the service check bolt is removed or loosened.

Drain the coolant from the cooling system (page 7-6).

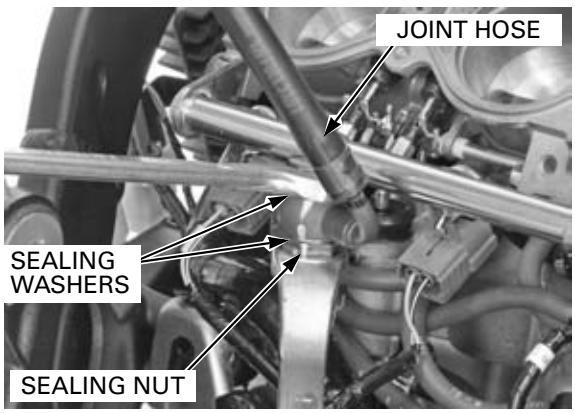
Remove the following:

– Under cowls/middle cowls ('04, '05: page 3-9, After '05: page 3-14)
– Fuel tank (page 6-111)
– Air cleaner housing (page 6-116)



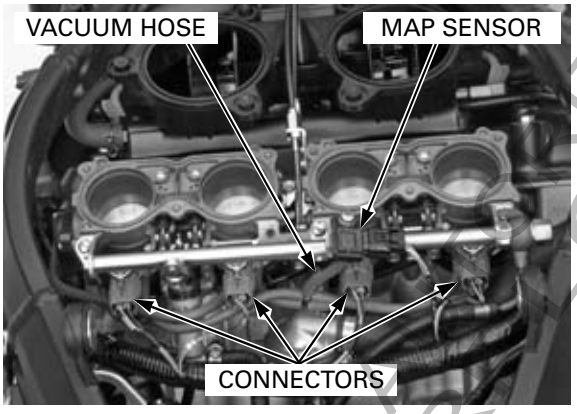
Unfasten the wire bands (After '05: band) from the fuel rail.

Remove the sealing nut, sealing washers and fuel joint hose from the primary injector fuel rail.

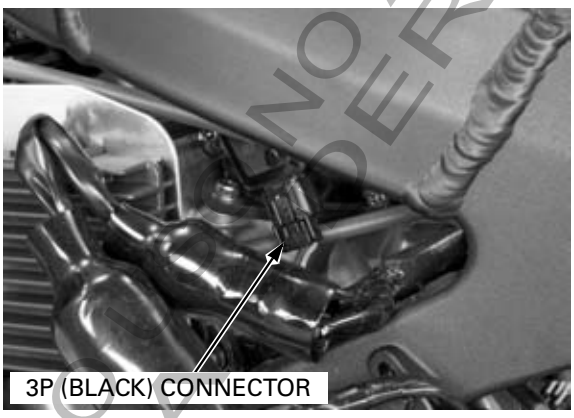


Disconnect the vacuum hose from the MAP sensor.
Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Remove the screw and MAP sensor from the fuel rail.

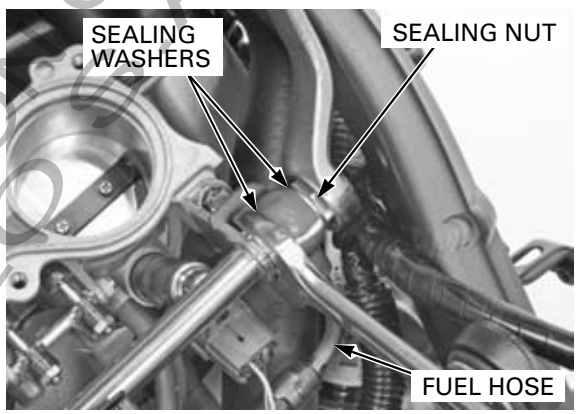
Disconnect the primary fuel injector connectors from the injectors.



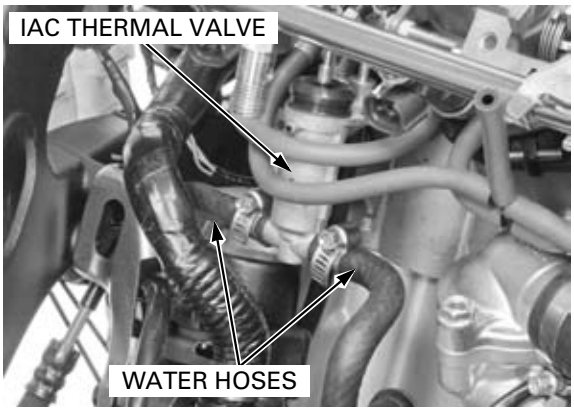
Disconnect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.



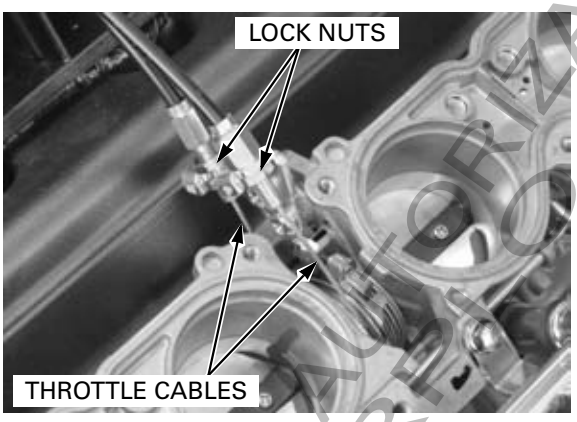
Remove the fuel feed hose sealing nut while holding the fuel rail.



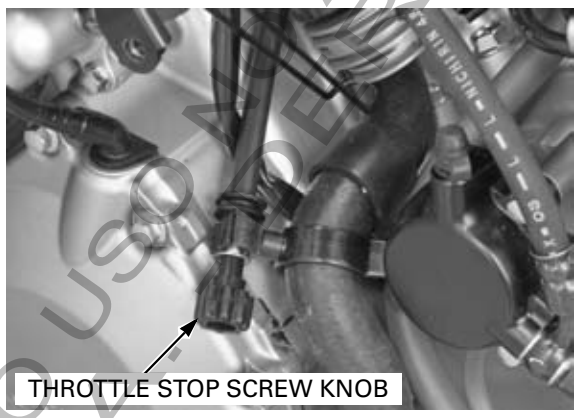
Loosen the hose clamp screws and disconnect the water hoses from the IAC thermal valve.



Loosen the lock nuts and disconnect the throttle cable ends from the throttle drum.



Remove the throttle stop screw knob from the clamp on the bypass hose.

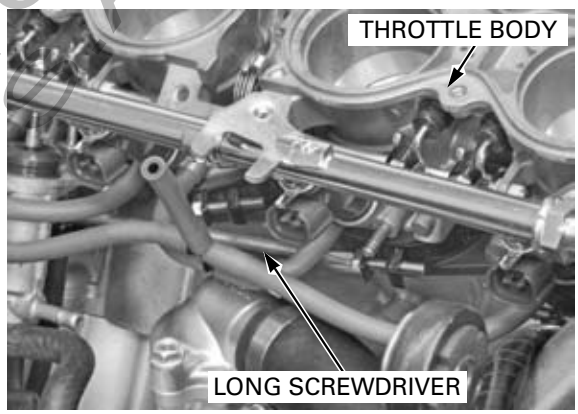


Loosen the engine side insulator band screws using a long type phillips screwdriver.

Do not hold the fuel rail on the throttle body to remove the throttle body, or it may be damaged.

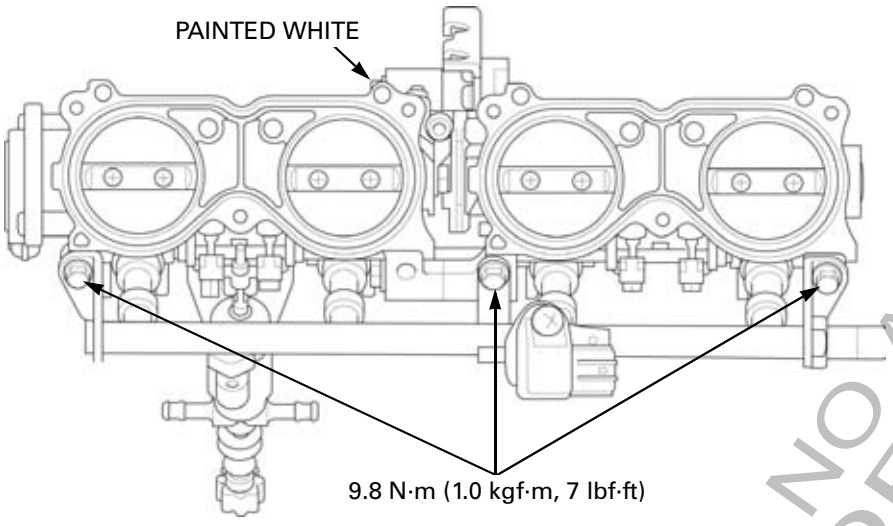
Remove the throttle body from the cylinder head.

- Seal the cylinder head intake ports with tape or a clean cloth to keep dirt and debris from entering the intake ports after the throttle body has been removed. If debris is allowed to enter the ports the engine may be damaged.
- Do not snap the throttle valve from fully open to fully closed after the throttle cable has been removed. It may cause incorrect idle operation.

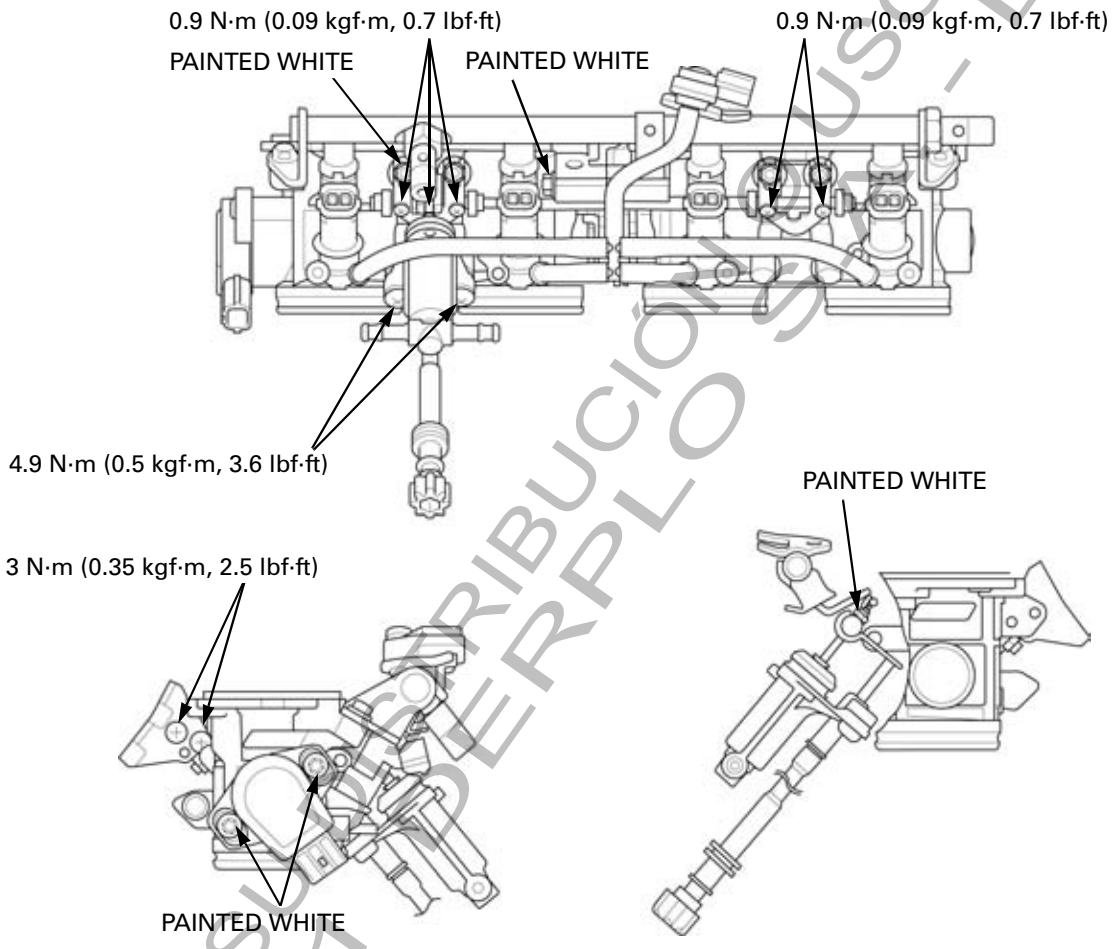


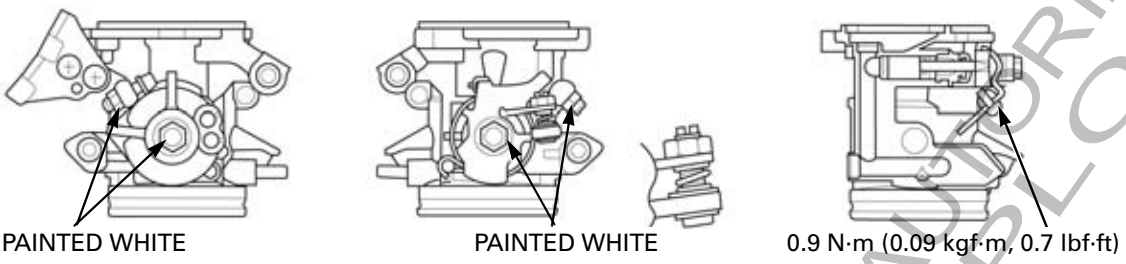
- Do not damage the throttle body. It may cause incorrect throttle and idle valve synchronization.
- *The throttle body is factory pre-set. Do not disassemble in a way other than shown in this manual.*
- *Do not loosen or tighten the painted white bolts and screws of the throttle body. Loosening or tightening them can cause throttle and idle valve synchronization failure.*

TOP VIEW:

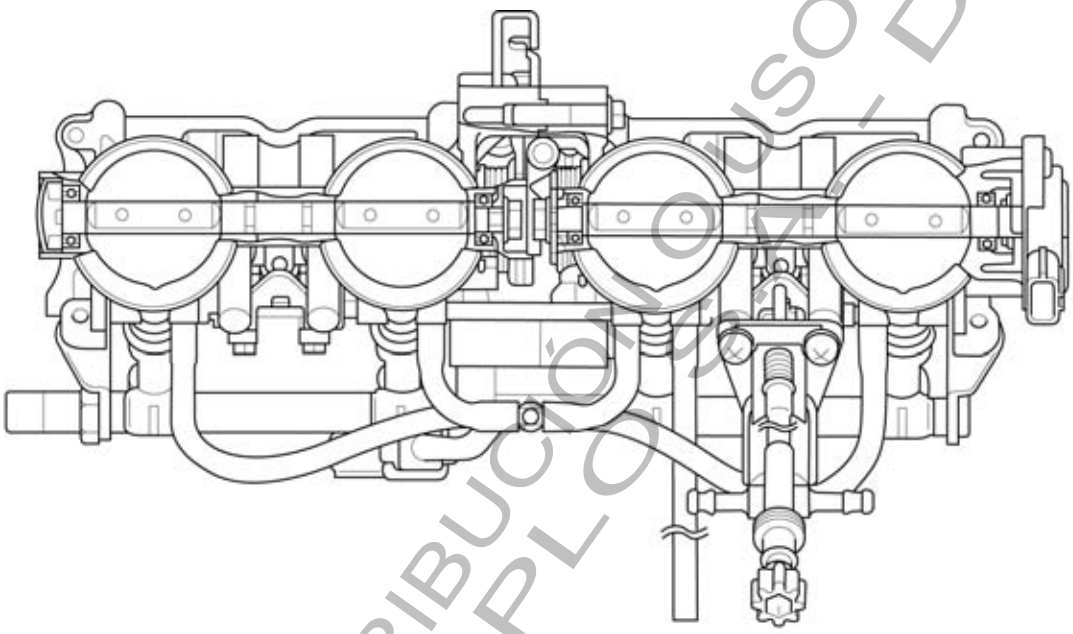


REAR VIEW:





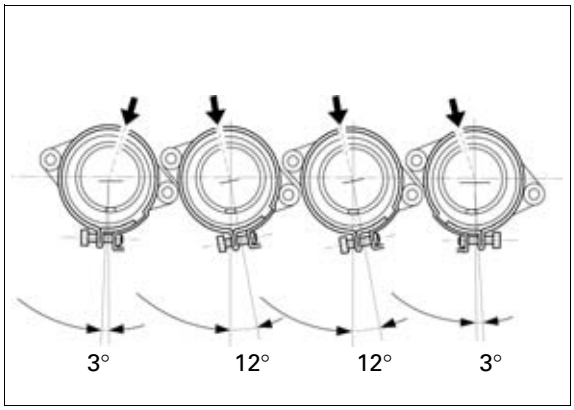
THROTTLE BODY VACUUM HOSE ROUTING



INSTALLATION

Adjust the insulator band angle as shown.

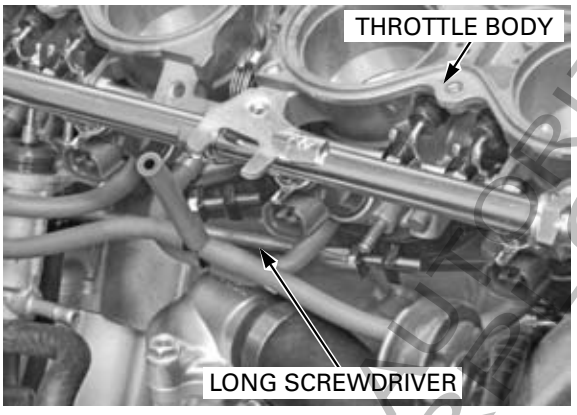
Apply oil to the insulator inside surfaces for ease of throttle body installation.



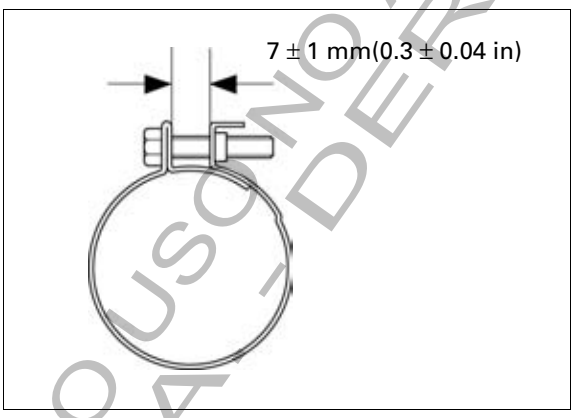
Do not hold the fuel rail on the throttle body to install the throttle body.

Install the throttle body into the insulators.

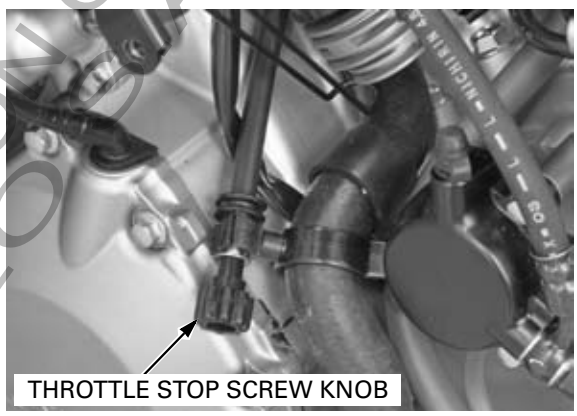
Tighten the insulator band screw using a long screwdriver.



Tighten the throttle body side insulator band screw so that the insulator band distance is 7 ± 1 mm (0.3 ± 0.04 in).

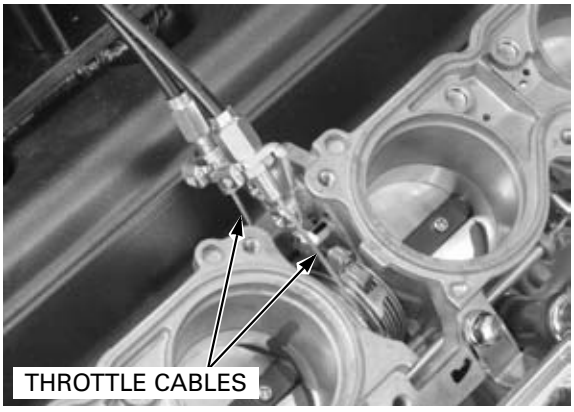


Route the throttle stop screw knob properly, install it onto the clamp.

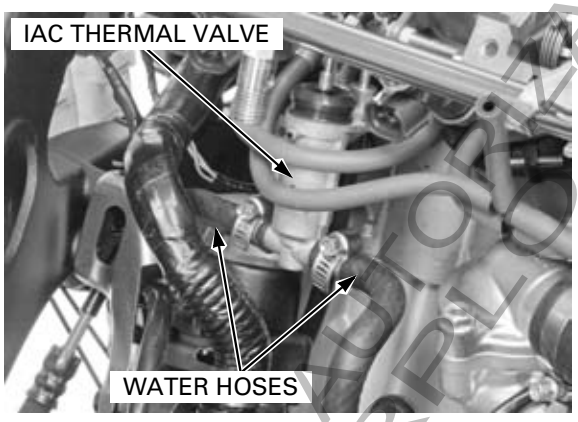


Route the throttle cables properly ('04, '05: page 1-39, After '05: page 1-54).

Connect the throttle cable ends to the throttle drum.



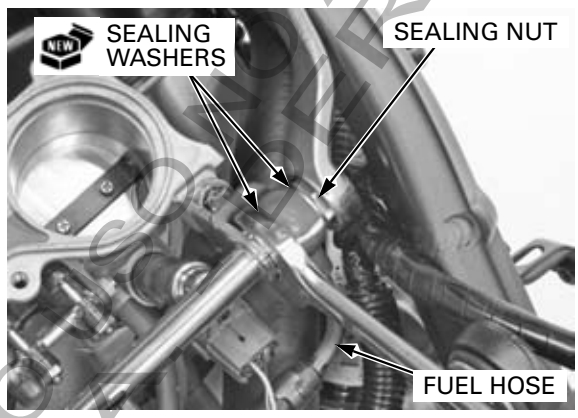
Connect the water hoses to the IAC thermal valve and tighten the hose clamp screws.



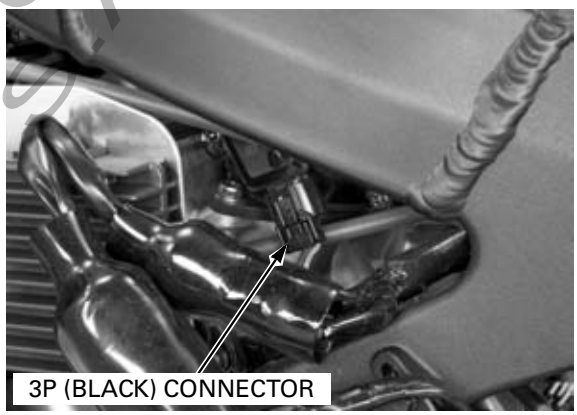
Install the fuel feed hose to the fuel rail with new sealing washers.

Install and tighten the sealing nut to the specified torque while holding the fuel rail.

TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)

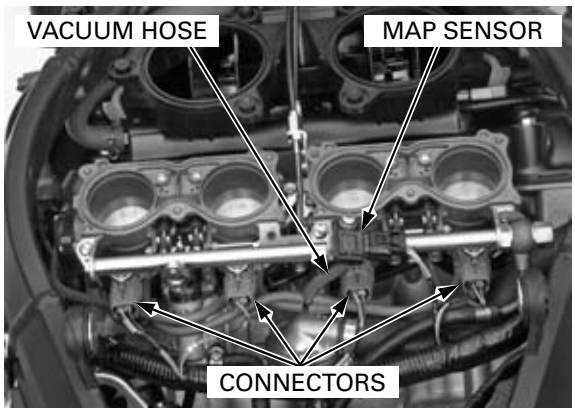


Connect the TP sensor 3P (Black) connector.



Connect the primary fuel injector connectors to the injectors.

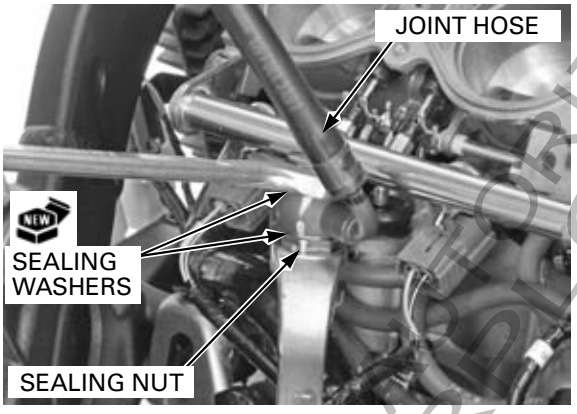
Install the MAP sensor onto the fuel rail, tighten the screw securely
Connect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Connect the vacuum hose to the MAP sensor.



Install the fuel joint hose to the primary injector fuel rail with new sealing washers.
Install the sealing nut.

Tighten the sealing nut to the specified torque while holding the fuel rail securely.

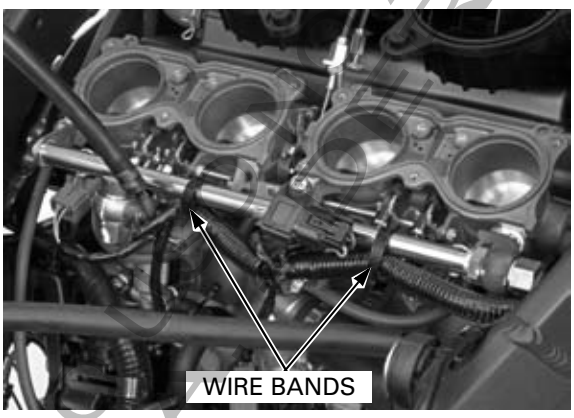
TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)



Secure the wire harness to the fuel rail using two (After '05: one) wire band.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

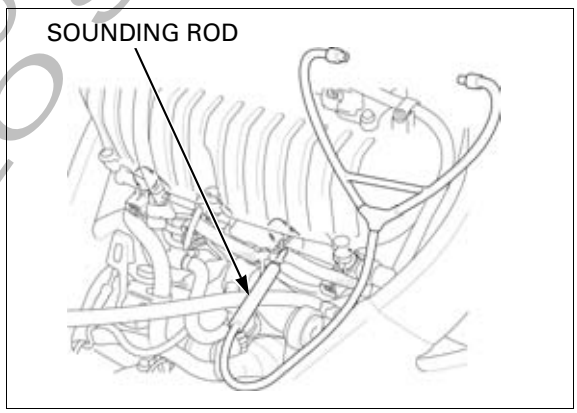
After installation, adjust the throttle grip free play (page 4-9).



PRIMARY INJECTOR

INSPECTION

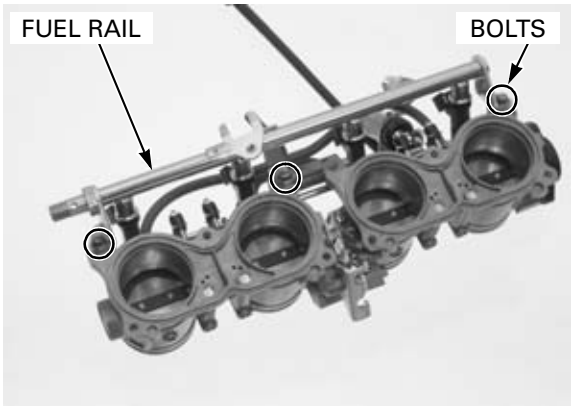
Start the engine and let it idle.
Confirm the injector operating sounds with a sounding rod or stethoscope.



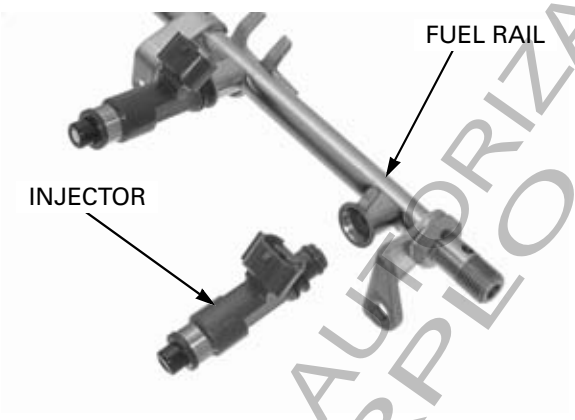
REMOVAL

Remove the throttle body (page 6-123).

Remove the bolts and fuel rail/primary injector assembly.



Remove the injectors from the fuel rail.



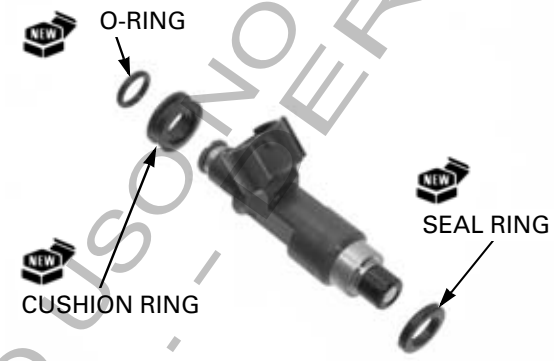
Remove the seal ring, O-ring and cushion ring.

INSTALLATION

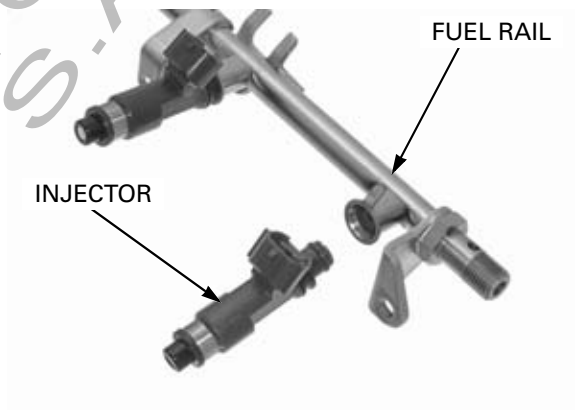
Apply oil to the new O-ring.

Replace the seal ring, cushion ring and O-ring with new ones as a set.

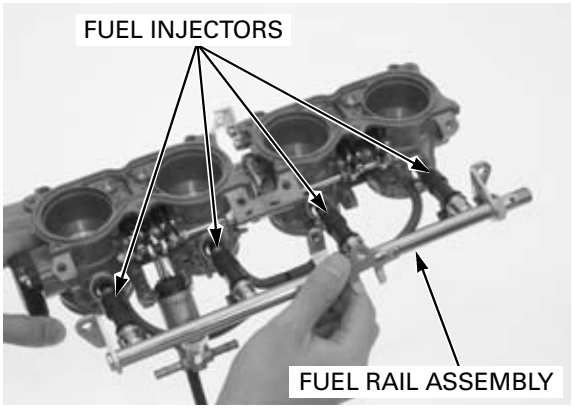
Install the new seal ring, cushion ring and O-ring, being careful not to damage the O-ring.



Install the fuel injectors into the fuel rail, being careful not to damage the O-ring and cushion ring.



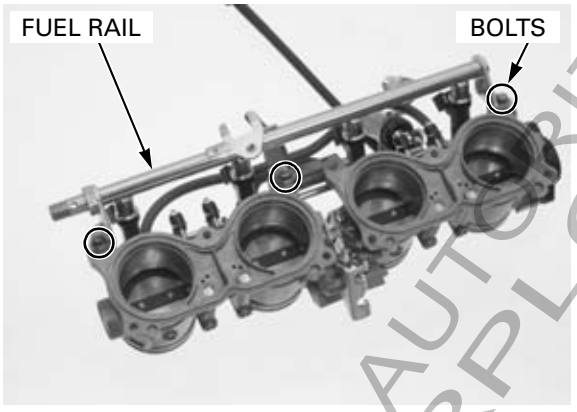
Install the fuel rail/primary injector assembly onto the throttle body, being careful not to damage the seal rings.



Tighten the fuel rail mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

Install the throttle body (page 6-127).



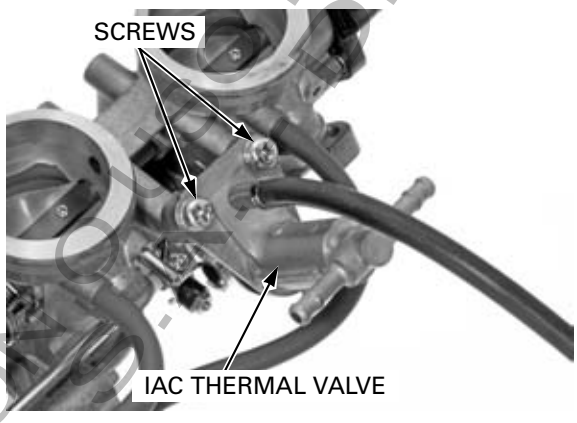
IAC (IDLE AIR CONTROL) THERMAL VALVE

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

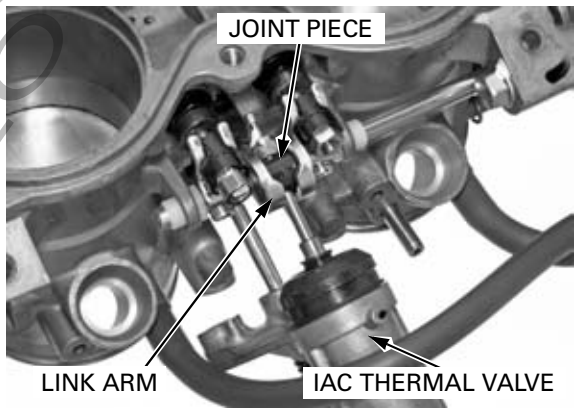
Do not loosen or remove the IAC thermal valve shaft lock nut and adjusting nut.

Remove the throttle body (page 6-123).

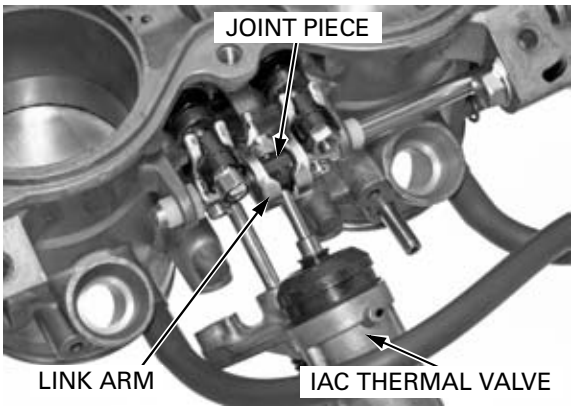
Remove the IAC thermal valve mounting screws.



Release the IAC thermal valve shaft joint piece from the IAC thermal valve link arm, then remove the IAC thermal valve assembly.

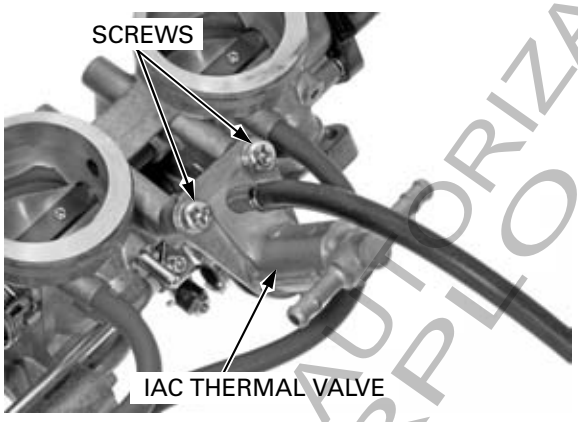


Install the IAC thermal valve shaft joint piece to the IAC thermal valve link arm.



Tighten the IAC thermal valve mounting screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)

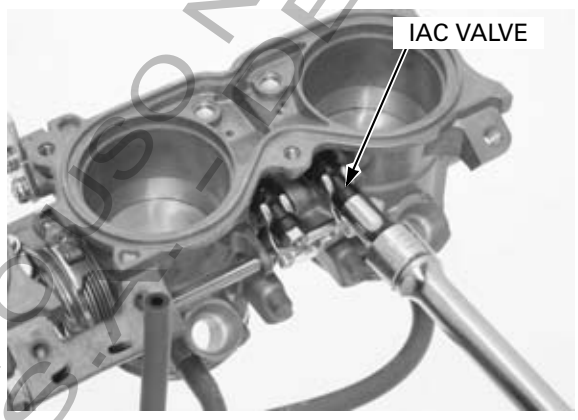


IAC (IDLE AIR CONTROL) VALVE

DISASSEMBLY

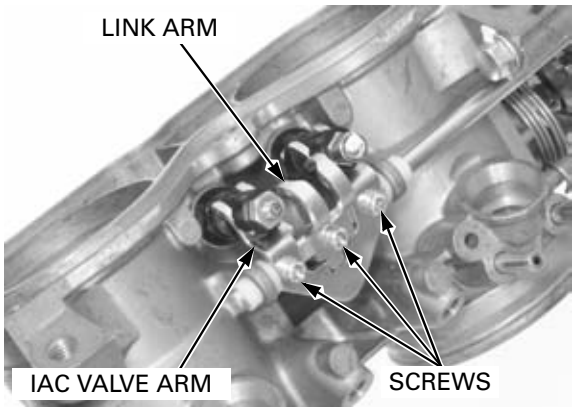
Remove the throttle body (page 6-123).
Remove the fuel rail and primary injectors (page 6-130).

Turn each IAC valve adjusting screw in, recording the number of turns until it seats lightly.



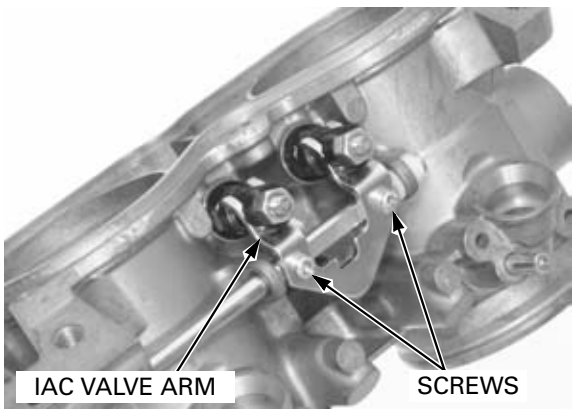
No.1/2 IAC valve:

Remove the IAC valve arm screws and IAC valve arm.
Remove the screw and IAC valve arm.

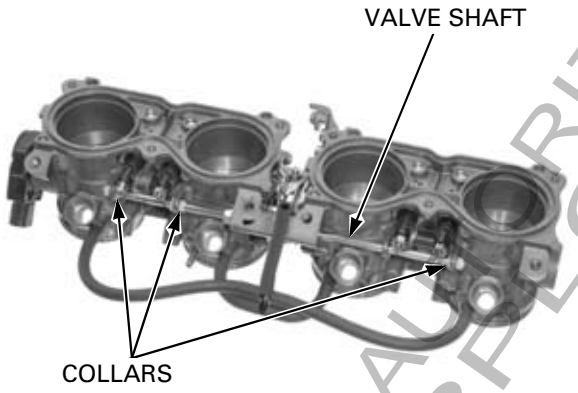


No.3/4 IAC valve:

Remove the IAC valve arm screws and IAC valve arm.

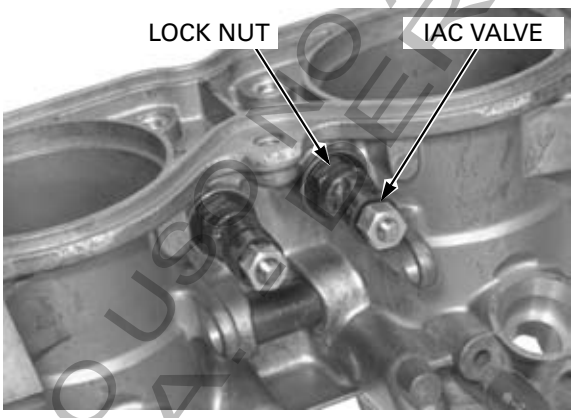


Remove the IAC valve shaft and three collars.

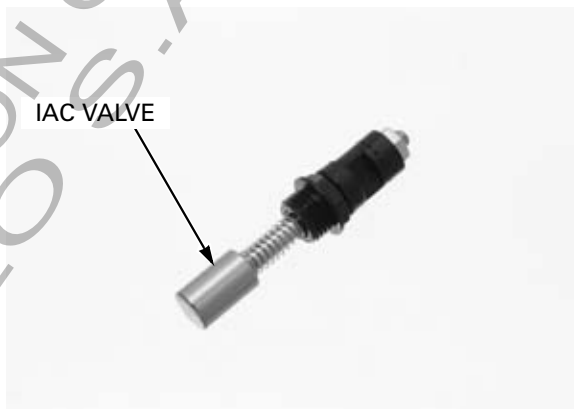


Mark the IAC valves during disassembly so they can be placed back in their original locations.

Loosen the lock nut and remove the IAC valves.



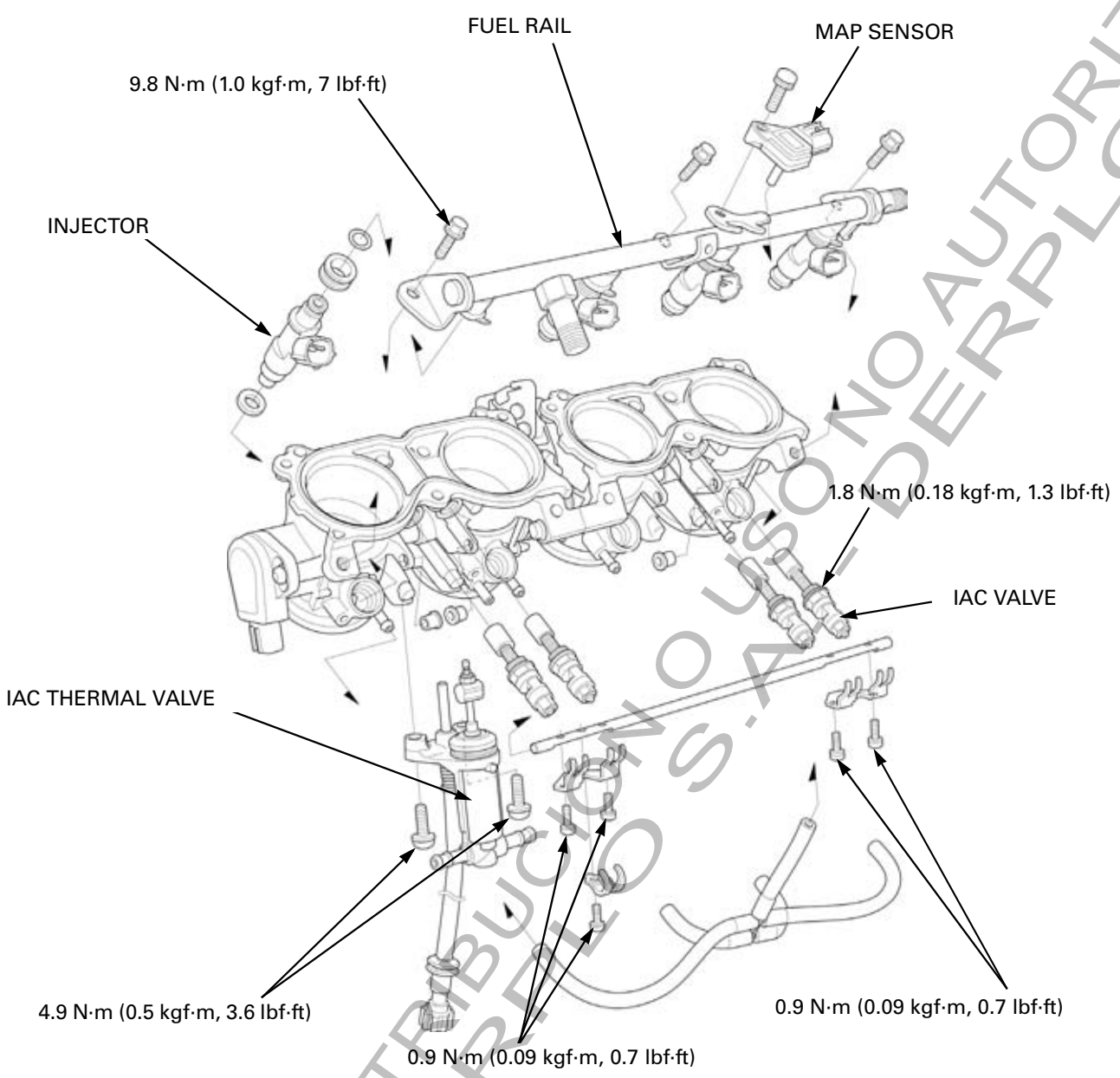
Check the IAC valve for scratches, scoring or other damage, replace it if necessary.



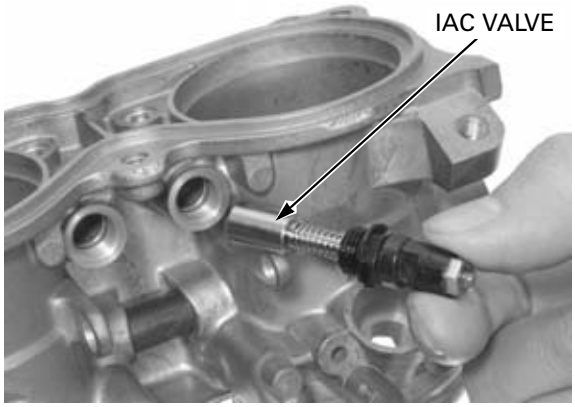
Do not apply commercially available carburetor cleaners to the inside of the throttle bore, which is coated with molybdenum.

Clean the IAC valve bypasses using compressed air.

ASSEMBLY

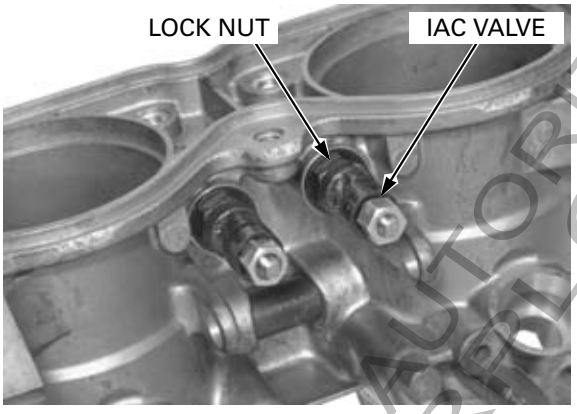


Install the IAC valves into the valve holes.

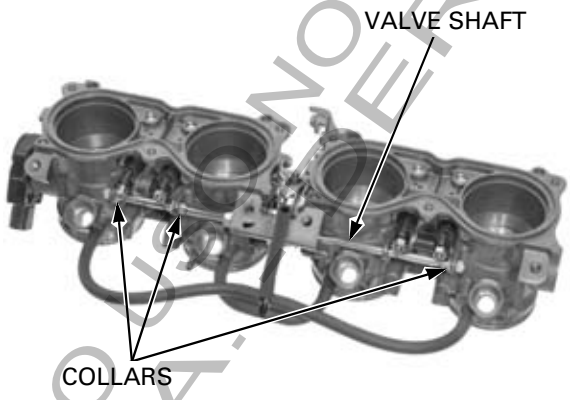


Tighten the IAC valve lock nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.8 N·m (0.18 kgf·m, 1.3 lbf·ft)



Install the three collars and IAC valve shaft.



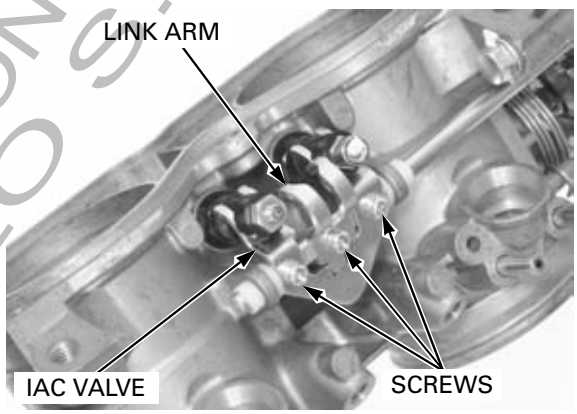
No.1/2 IAC valve:

Install the No.1/2 IAC valve arm to the IAC valves. Install and tighten the IAC valve arm mounting screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)

Install the IAC thermal valve link arm and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)

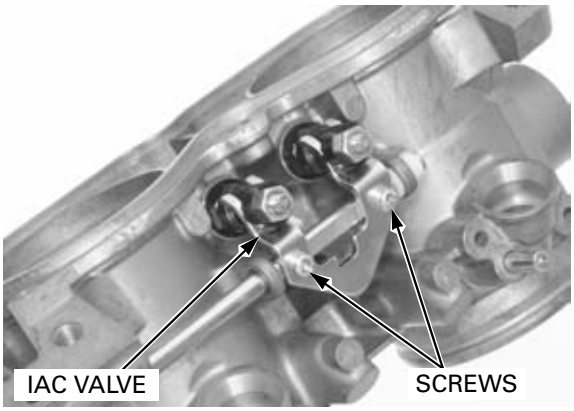


No.3/4 IAC valve:

Install the No.3/4 IAC valve arm onto the IAC valves. Install and tighten the IAC valve arm mounting screws to the specified torque.

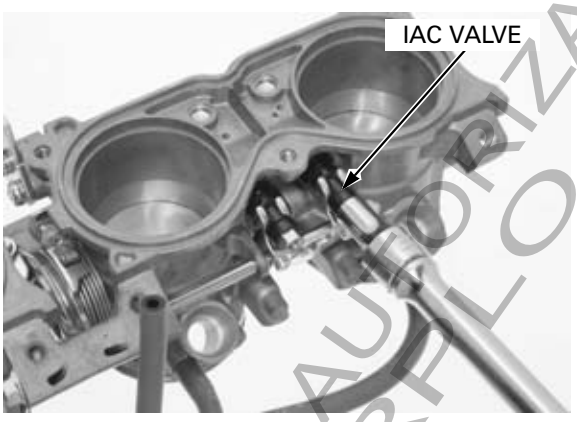
TORQUE: 0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)

Install the IAC thermal valve (page 6-132).



Turn the IAC valve screw until it seats lightly, then back it out as noted during removal.

Install the throttle body (page 6-127).

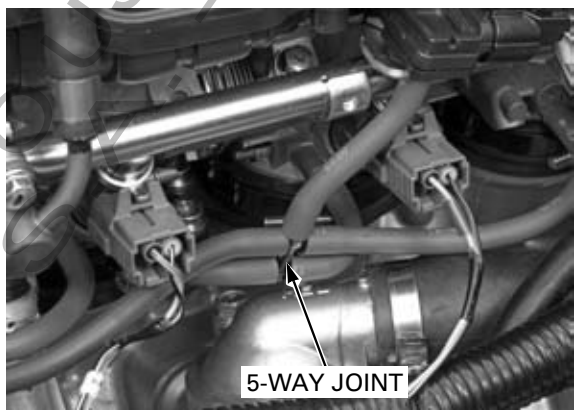


IAC (IDLE AIR CONTROL) VALVE SYNCHRONIZATION

- Synchronize the IAC valve with the engine at normal operating temperature and with the transmission in neutral.
- Use a tachometer with graduations of 50 min^{-1} (rpm) or smaller that will accurately indicate 50 min^{-1} (rpm) change.

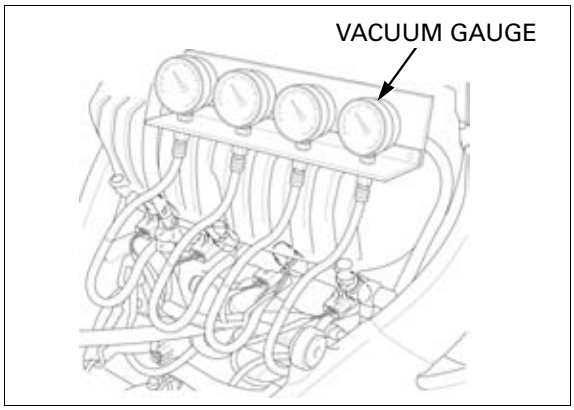
Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the each vacuum hose from the 5-way joint.



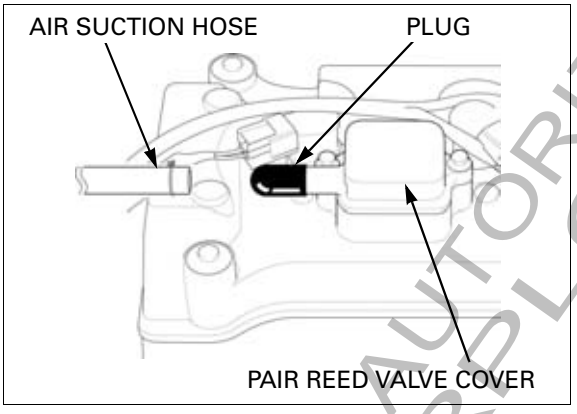
Connect the vacuum hoses to the vacuum gauge.

Connect a tachometer.



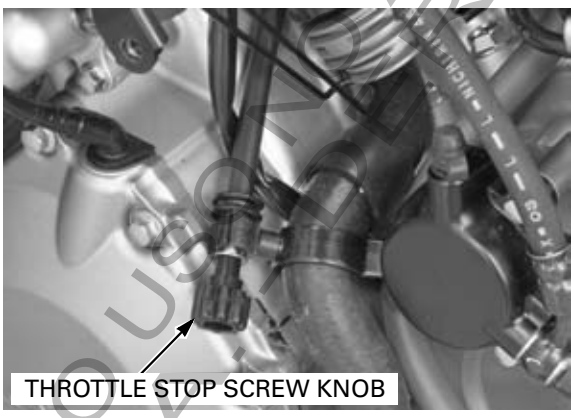
Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Disconnect the PAIR air suction hoses from the reed valve covers, then plug the covers.



Start the engine and adjust the idle speed with the throttle stop screw.

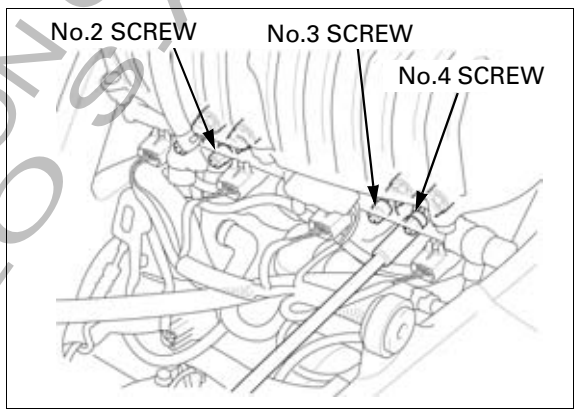
IDLE SPEED: 1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)



The No.1 IAC valve cannot be adjusted, it is the base IAC valve.

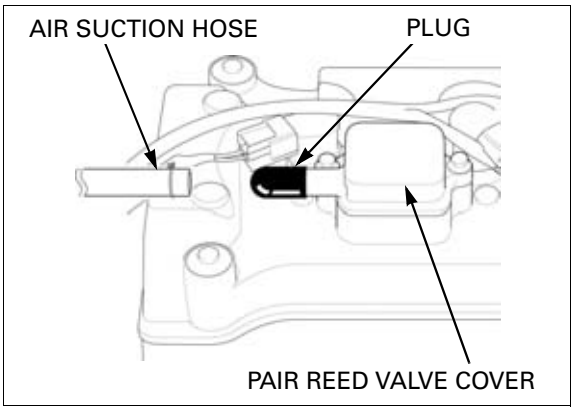
Match each intake vacuum pressure with the No.1 IAC valve.

IAC VALVE VACUUM DIFFERENCE: 20 mmHg



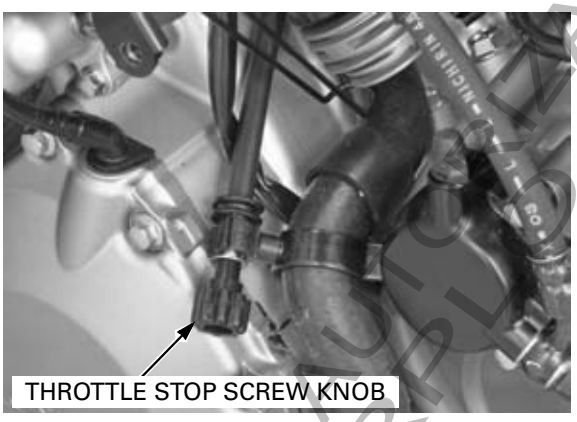
Remove the plugs and connect the PAIR air suction hoses to the reed valve covers.

Install the air cleaner housing.



Adjust the idle speed if the idle speed differs from the specified speed.

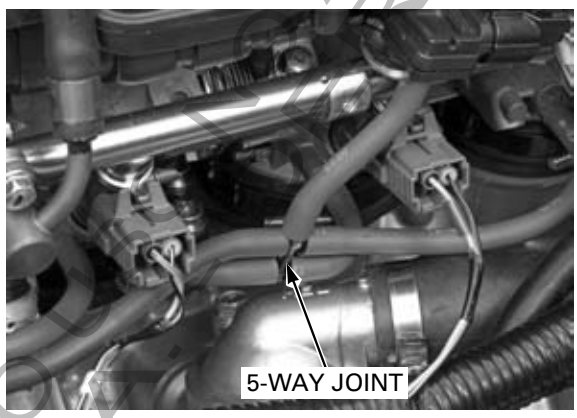
IDLE SPEED: 1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)



Remove the vacuum gauge from the vacuum hoses. Connect the each vacuum hoses to the 5-way joint.

Clear the ECM self-diagnosis memory data

– '04, '05 (page 6-14)
– After '05 (page 6-18)



MAP SENSOR

OUTPUT VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors

– '04, '05 (page 6-15)
– After '05 (page 6-19)

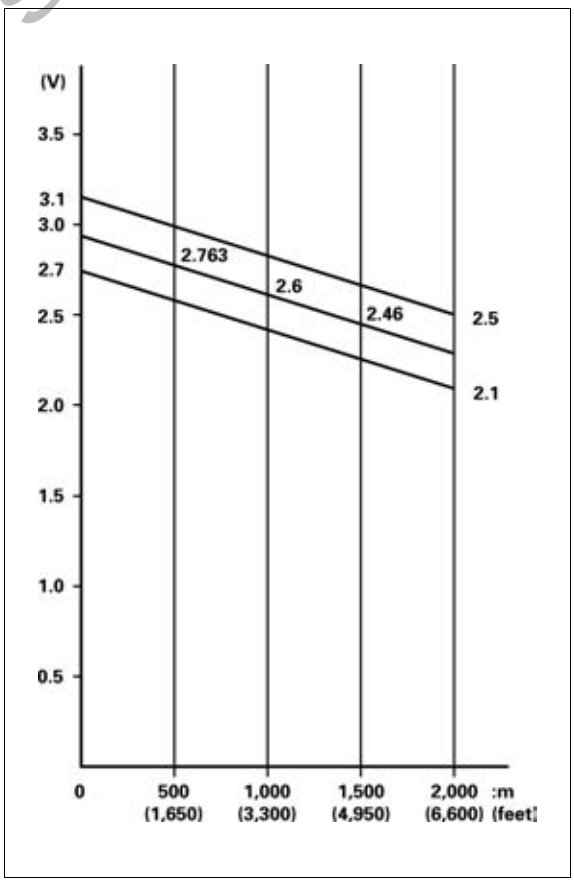
Measure the voltage at the test harness terminals.

'04, '05: **Connection: B12 (+) – B26 (–)**

After '05: **Connection: B9 (+) – A18 (–)**

STANDARD: 2.7 – 3.1 V

The MAP sensor output voltage (above) is measured under the standard atmosphere (1 atm = 1,013 hPa).
The MAP sensor output voltage is affected by the distance above sea level, because the output voltage is changed by atmosphere.
Check the sea level measurement and be sure that the measured voltage falls within the specified value.



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

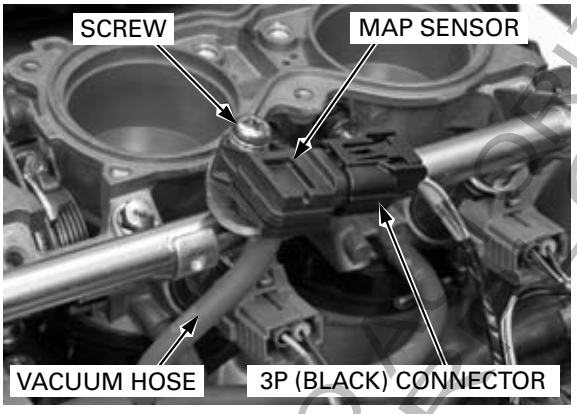
Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P (Black) connector. Disconnect the vacuum hose from the MAP sensor.

Remove the screw and MAP sensor from the primary injector fuel rail.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

TORQUE:
MAP sensor mounting screw
4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)

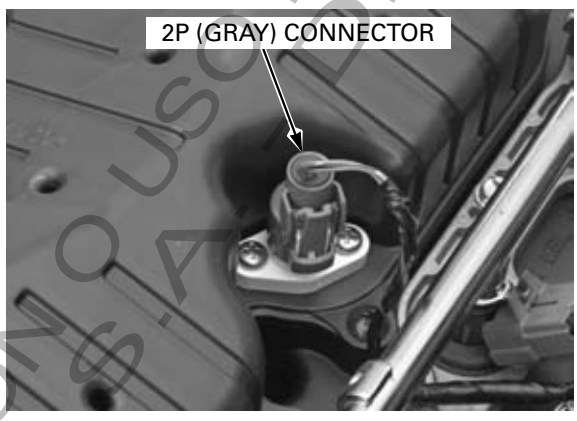


IAT SENSOR

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

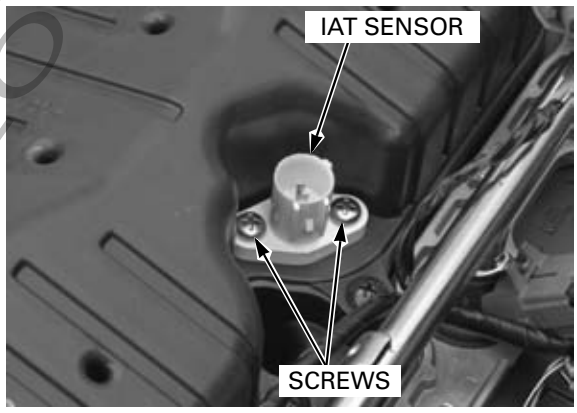
Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P (Gray) connector.



Remove the screws and IAT sensor from the air cleaner housing.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

TORQUE:
IAT sensor mounting screw:
1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)



ECT SENSOR

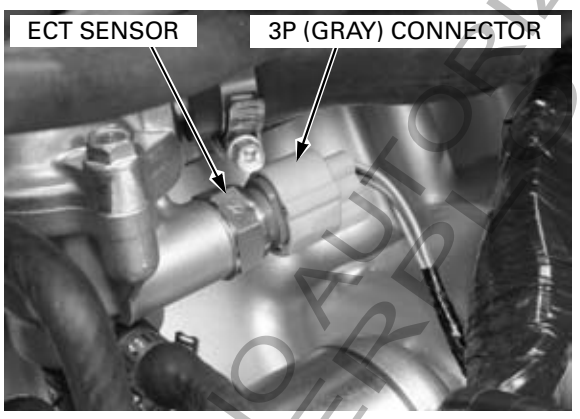
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Replace the ECT sensor while the engine is cold.

Drain the coolant from the system (page 7-7).

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the 3P (Gray) connector from the ECT sensor.
Remove the ECT sensor and sealing washer.



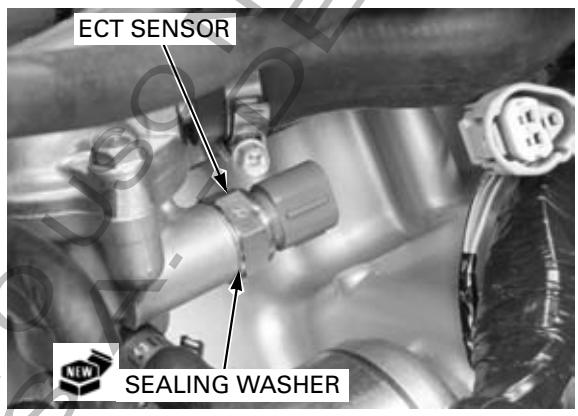
Always replace a sealing washer with a new one.

Install a new sealing washer and ECT sensor.
Tighten the ECT sensor to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

Connect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector.

Fill the cooling system with recommended coolant (page 7-7).



CMP SENSOR

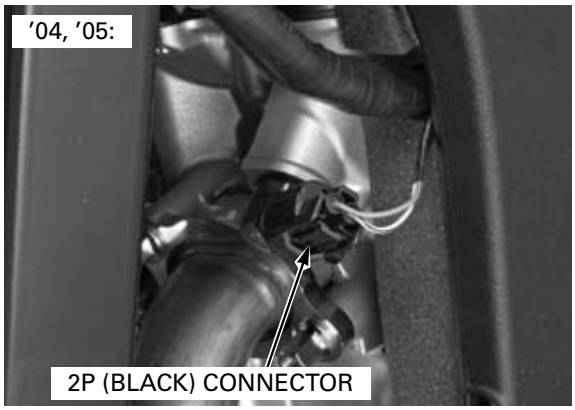
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

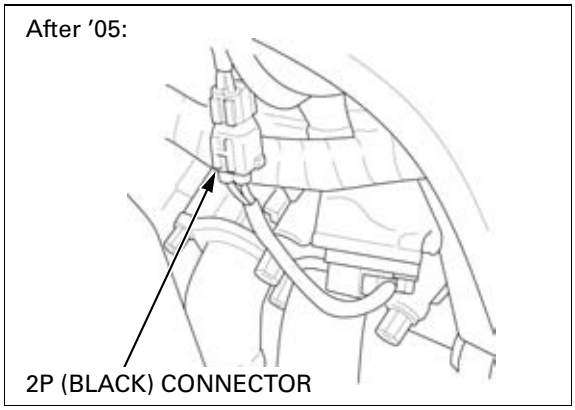
Remove the left middle cowl

- '04, '05 (page 3-9)
- After '05 (page 3-14)

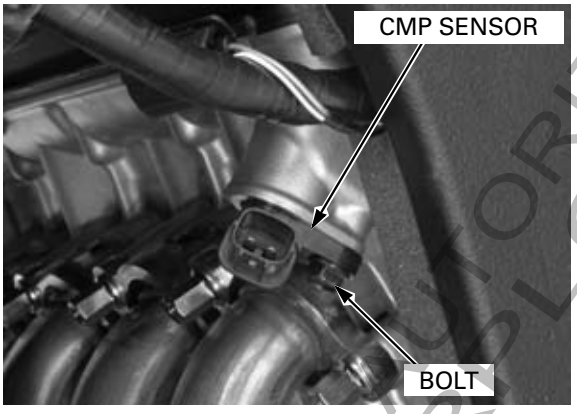
'04, '05: Disconnect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

After '05: Disconnect the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector.



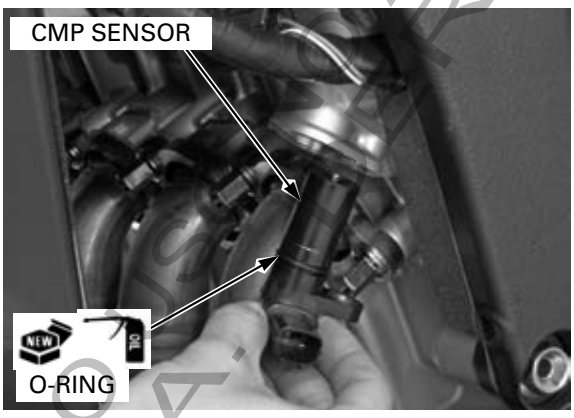


Remove the bolt and CMP sensor from the cylinder head.



Apply oil to a new O-ring and install it onto the CMP sensor groove.
Install the CMP sensor into the cylinder head.

Tighten the mounting bolt securely.

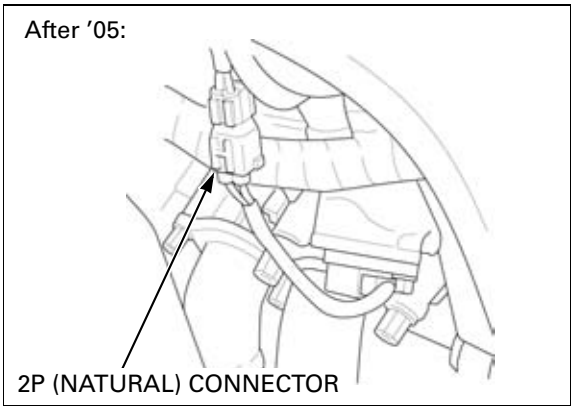


'04, '05: Connect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

After '05: Connect the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector.

Install the left middle cowl

- '04, '05 (page 3-9)
- After '05 (page 3-14)



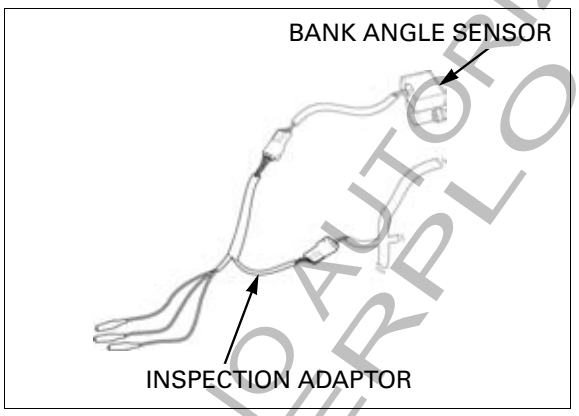
BANK ANGLE SENSOR

INSPECTION

Remove the headlight unit (page 20-5).

Disconnect the bank angle sensor 3P (Green) connector and connect the special tool between the connectors.

TOOL:
Inspection adaptor **07GMJ-ML80100**



Reinstall the headlight unit and bank angle sensor onto the upper cowl (page 6-143).

Connect the front sub-harness multi-connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".

Measure the voltage between the following terminals of the test harness.

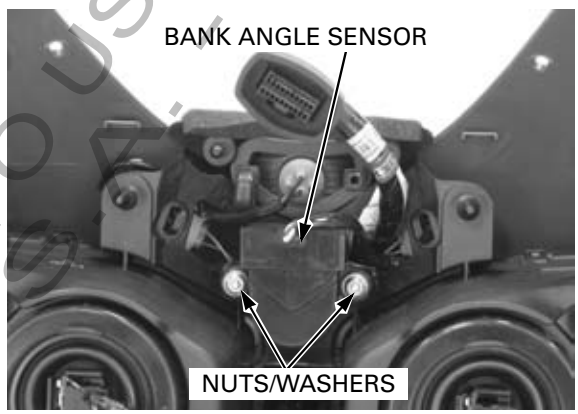
TERMINAL	STANDARD
White/black (+) – Green (–)	Battery voltage
Red/white (+) – Green (–)	0 – 1 V

Do not disconnect the bank angel sensor connector during inspection.

Turn the ignition switch OFF.

Remove the upper cowl (page 3-19).

Remove the flange nuts and bank angle sensor.



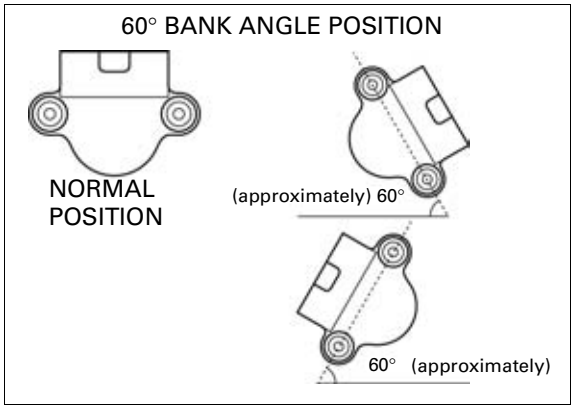
Reinstall the upper cowl and connect the front sub-harness multi-connector.

Place the bank angle sensor horizontal as shown, and turn the ignition switch ON.

The bank angle sensor is normal if the engine stop relay clicks and power supply is closed.

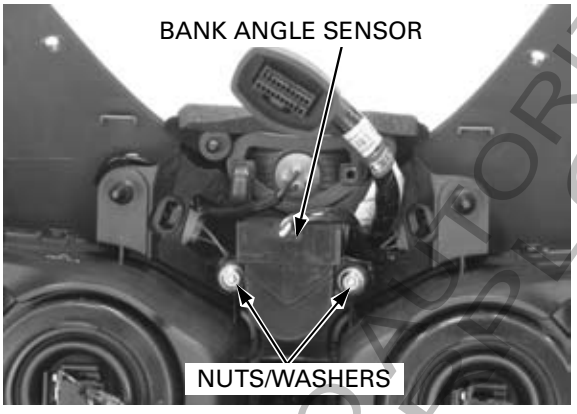
Incline the bank angel sensor approximately 60 degrees to the left or right with the ignition switch ON.
The bank angle sensor is normal if the engine stop relay clicks and power supply is open.

If you repeat this test, first turn the ignition switch OFF, then turn the ignition switch ON.



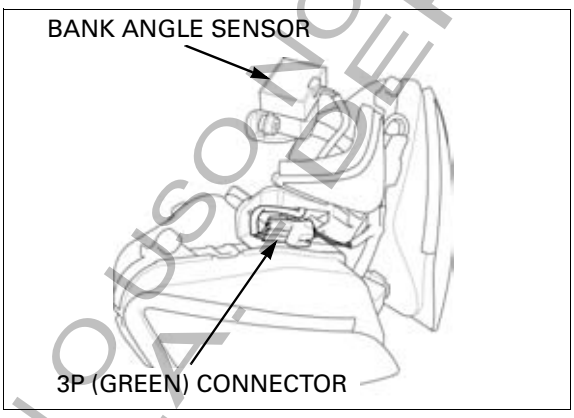
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the bank angle sensor mounting nuts, washers and sensor from the headlight unit.



Remove the headlight unit (page 20-5).

Disconnect the bank angle sensor 3P (Green) connector.

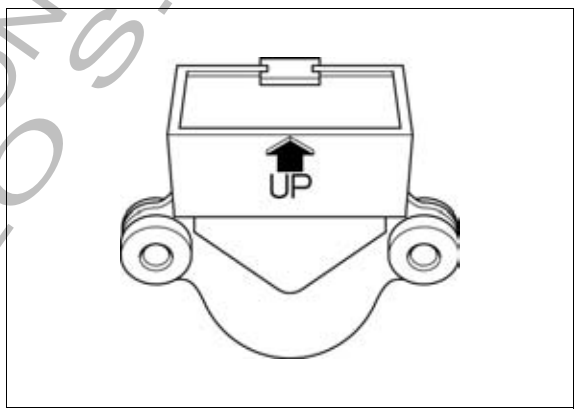


Install the bank angle sensor with its "UP" mark facing up.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

Tighten the mounting nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)



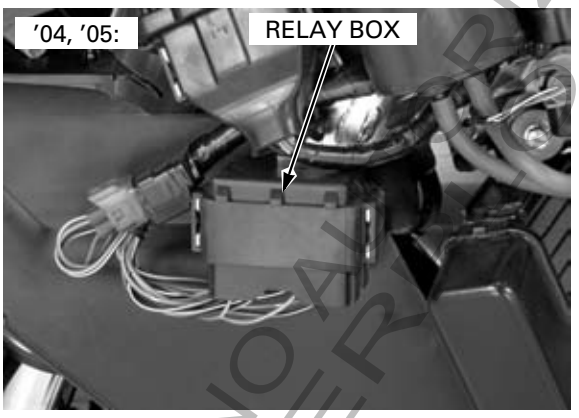
ENGINE STOP RELAY

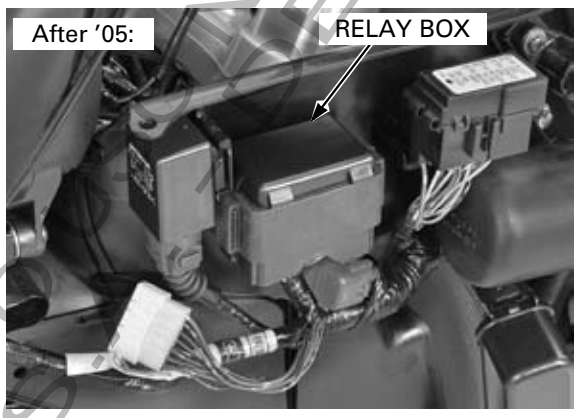
INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

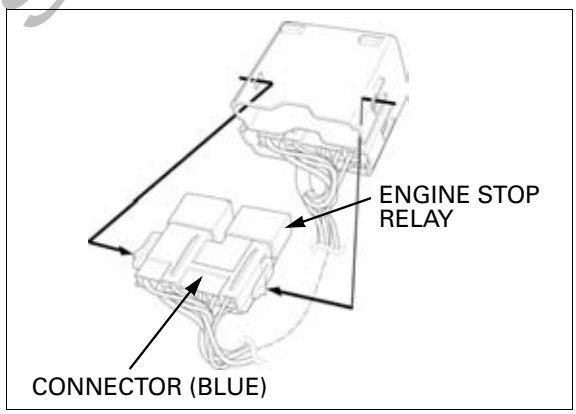
Remove relay box from the bracket.





Release the retainers (Blue) and remove the relay connector base.

Remove the engine stop relay from the connector.



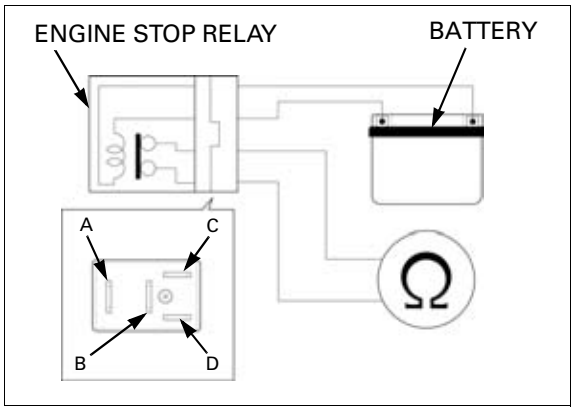
Connect the ohmmeter to the engine stop relay connector terminals.

Connection: A – B

Connect a 12 V battery to the following engine stop relay connector terminals.

Connection: C (+) – D (–)

There should be continuity only when the 12 V battery is connected.
If there is no continuity when the 12 V battery is connected, replace the engine stop relay.



ENGINE CONTROL MODULE (ECM: '04, '05)

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

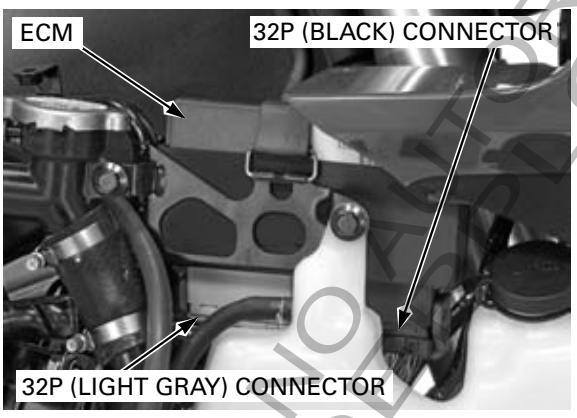
Except E type:

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9).

Disconnect the ECM 32P (Black) and 32P (Light gray) connectors.

Remove the holder band and ECM.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



E type only:

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9).

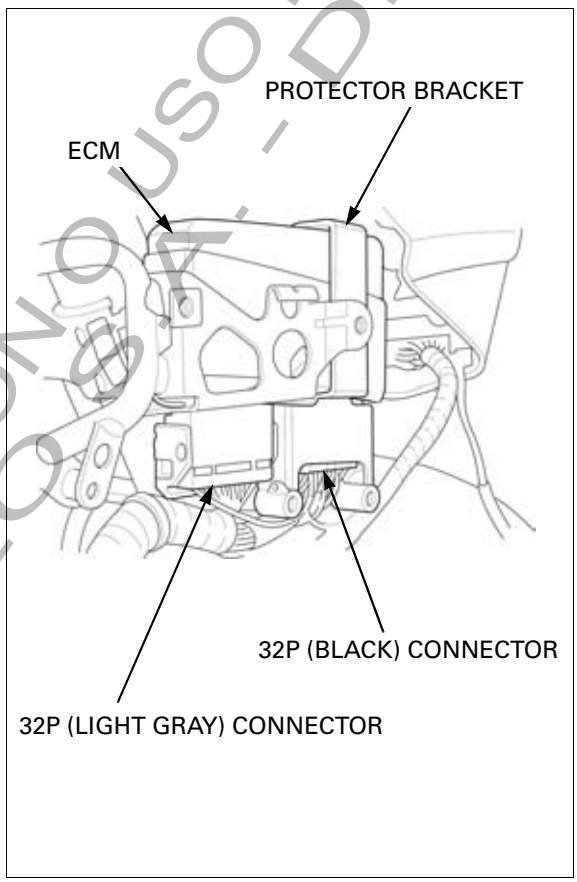
Remove the ECM protector bracket and discard it.

Disconnect the ECM 32P (Black) and 32P (Light gray) connectors.

Remove the holder band and ECM.

Always replace the protector bracket and bolts with new ones.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



ECM POWER/GROUND LINE INSPECTION

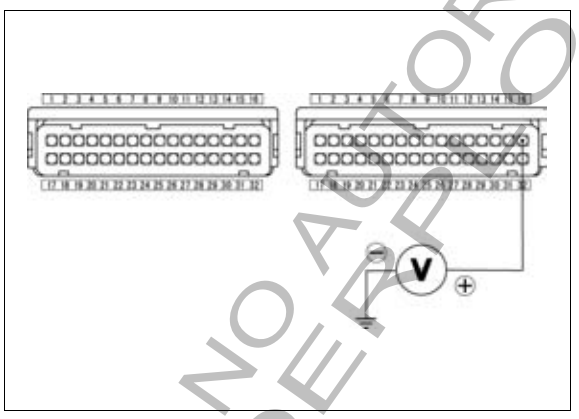
ENGINE DOES NOT START (MIL DOES NOT BLINK)

1. ECM Power Input Voltage Inspection

Disconnect the ECM 32P (Black) and 32P (Light gray) connectors.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the ECM 32P (Light gray) connector terminal and ground.

Connection: B15 (+) – ground (–)
B16 (+) – ground (–)



Is there battery voltage?

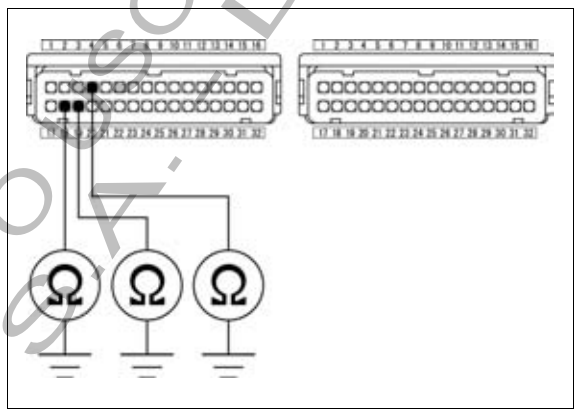
YES – GO TO STEP 2.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.

2. ECM Ground Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Check for continuity between the ECM 32P (Black) connector terminals and ground.

Connection: A4 (+) – ground (–)
A18 (+) – ground (–)
A19 (+) – ground (–)



Are there continuities?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

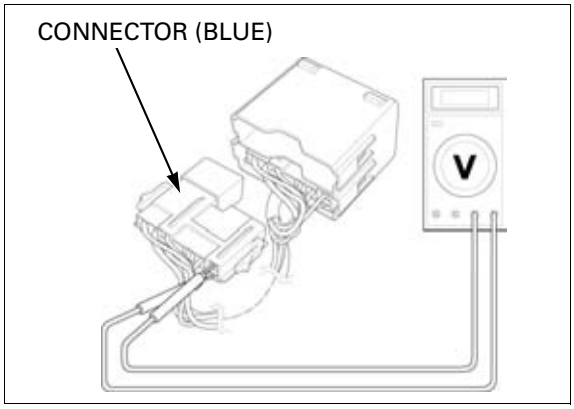
NO – Open circuit in Green/pink (A4, A18, A19) wire

3. Engine Stop Relay Inspection 1

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the engine stop relay from the relay connector base.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the engine stop relay connector terminals.

Connection: Black (+) – Red/blue (–)



Is there battery voltage?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Inspect the bank angle sensor (page 6-143)

4. Engine Stop Relay Inspection 2

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Jump the engine stop relay connector terminals.

Connection: Red/white – Black/white

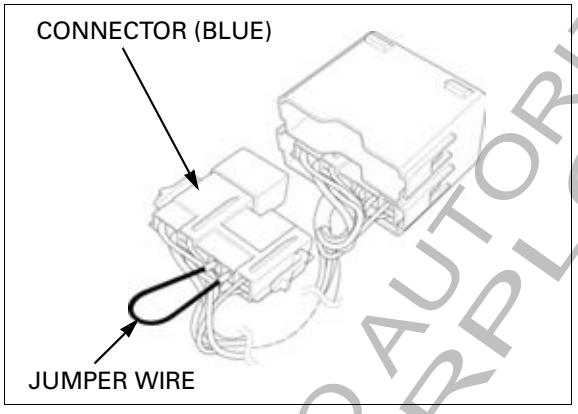
Turn the ignition switch ON.
Measure the voltage at the ECM connector terminal and ground.

Connection: B15 (+) – ground (–)
B16 (+) – ground (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – Inspect the engine stop relay (page 6-145)

NO – Open circuit in power input line (Black/white or Red/white) between the battery and the ECM



ENGINE CONTROL MODULE (ECM: AFTER '05)

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

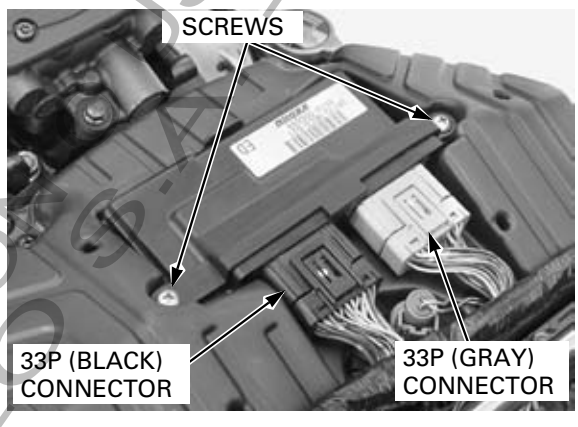
Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM 33P (Black) and 33P (Gray) connectors.

Remove the screws, set plate and ECM.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

TORQUE:
ECM set plate screw:
0.8 N·m (0.08 kgf·m, 0.6 lbf·ft)



ECM POWER/GROUND LINE INSPECTION

ENGINE DOES NOT START (MIL DOES NOT BLINK)

1. ECM Power Input Voltage Inspection

Disconnect the ECM 33P (Black) and 33P (Gray) connectors.

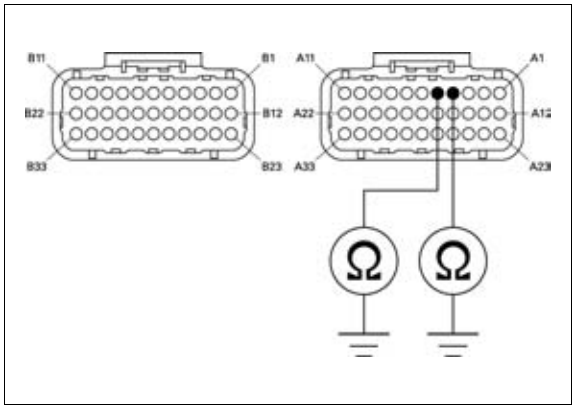
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the ECM 33P (Black) connector terminal and ground.

Connection: A4 (+) – ground (–)
A5 (+) – ground (–)

Is there battery voltage?

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

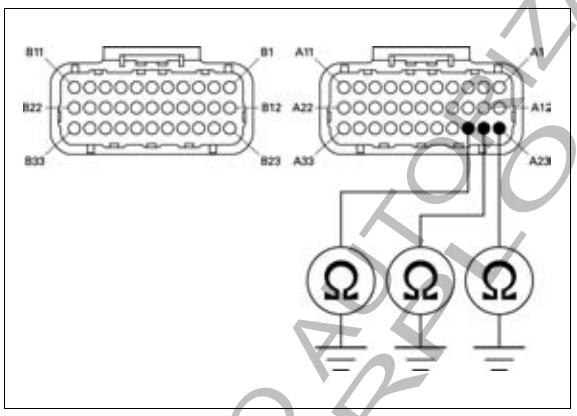
NO – GO TO STEP 3.



2. ECM Ground Line Inspection

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Check for continuity between the ECM 33P (Black) connector terminals and ground.

Connection: A23 (+) – ground (–)
A24 (+) – ground (–)
A25 (+) – ground (–)



Are there continuities?

YES – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck.

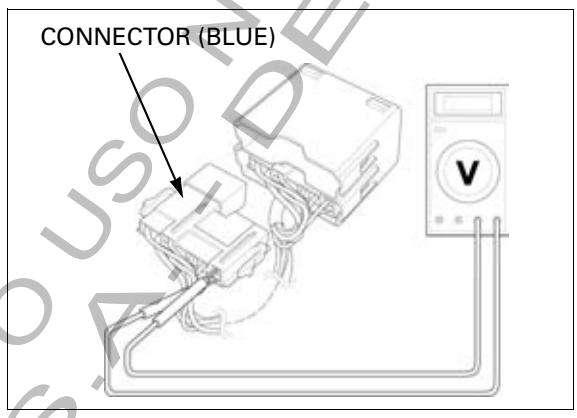
NO – Open circuit in Green/pink (A23, A24, A25) wire

3. Engine Stop Relay Inspection 1

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Remove the engine stop relay from the relay connector base.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Measure the voltage at the engine stop relay connector terminals.

Connection: Black (+) – Red/blue (–)



Is there battery voltage?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – Inspect the bank angle sensor (page 6-143)

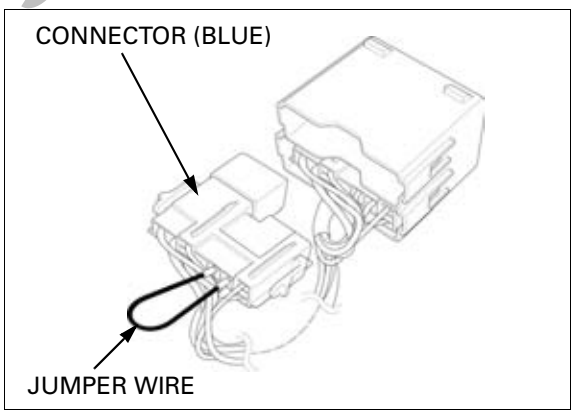
4. Engine Stop Relay Inspection 2

Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Jump the engine stop relay connector terminals.

Connection: Red/white – Black/white

Turn the ignition switch ON.
Measure the voltage at the ECM connector terminal and ground.

Connection: A4 (+) – ground (–)
A5 (+) – ground (–)



Is there battery voltage?

YES – Inspect the engine stop relay (page 6-145)

NO – Open circuit in power input line (Black/white or Red/white) between the battery and the ECM

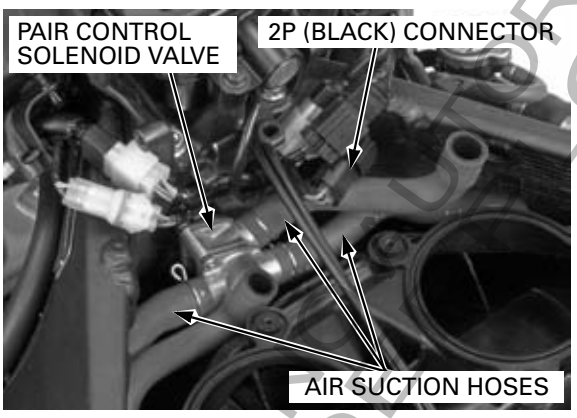
PAIR CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE ('04, '05)

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Disconnect the PAIR control solenoid valve 2P (Black) connector.
Disconnect the PAIR air suction hoses and remove the PAIR control solenoid valve.

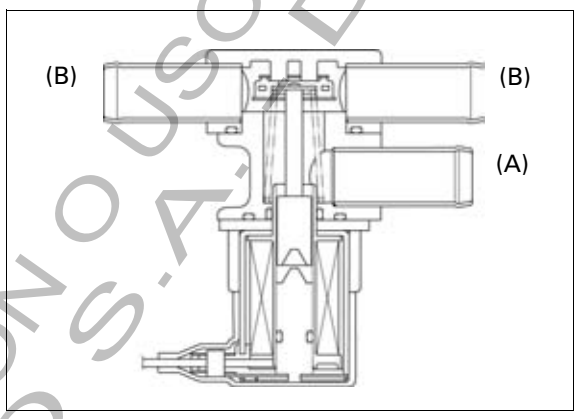
Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



INSPECTION

Remove the PAIR control solenoid valve.

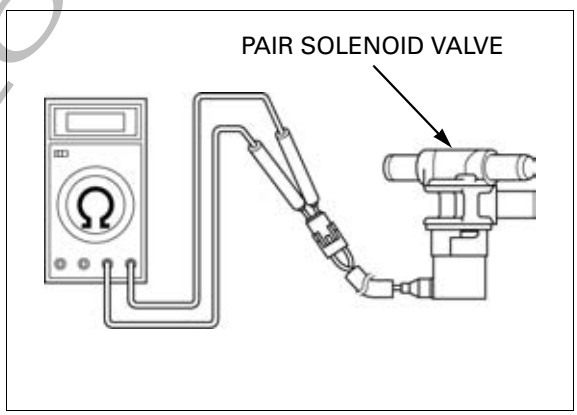
Check that air flows (A) to (B) when the 12 V battery is connected to the PAIR control solenoid valve terminals. Air should not flow (A) to (B) when there is no voltage applied to the PAIR valve terminals.



Check the resistance between the terminals of the PAIR control solenoid valve.

STANDARD: 20 – 24 Ω (20°C/68°F)

If the resistance is out of specification, replace the PAIR control solenoid valve.



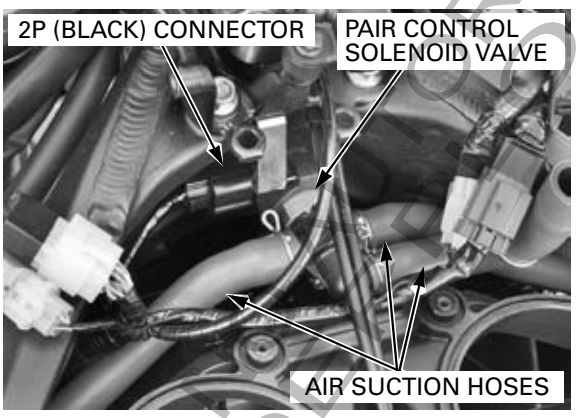
PAIR CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE (AFTER '05)

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Disconnect the PAIR control solenoid valve 2P (Black) connector.
Disconnect the PAIR air suction hoses and remove the PAIR control solenoid valve.

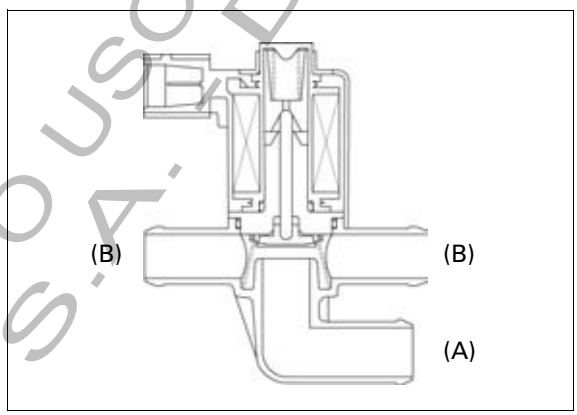
Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



INSPECTION

Remove the PAIR control solenoid valve.

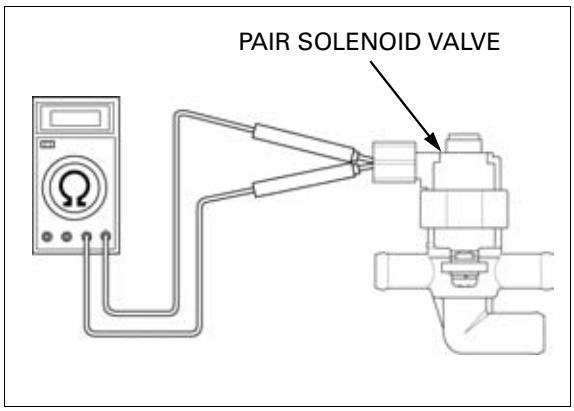
Check that air flows (A) to (B) when the 12 V battery is connected to the PAIR control solenoid valve terminals. Air should not flow (A) to (B) when there is no voltage applied to the PAIR valve terminals.



Check the resistance between the terminals of the PAIR control solenoid valve.

STANDARD: 20 – 24 Ω (20°C/68°F)

If the resistance is out of specification, replace the PAIR control solenoid valve.



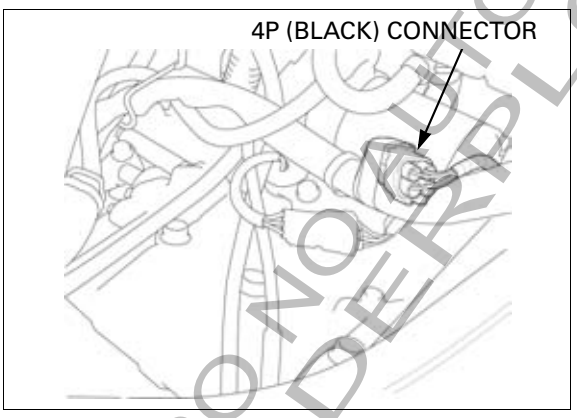
O_2 SENSOR ('04, '05: G type only)

REMOVAL

- Handle the O_2 sensor with care.
- Do not get grease, oil or other materials in the O_2 sensor air hole, or it may be damaged.
- Do not service the O_2 sensor while it is hot.

Remove the under cowls (page 3-9).
Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

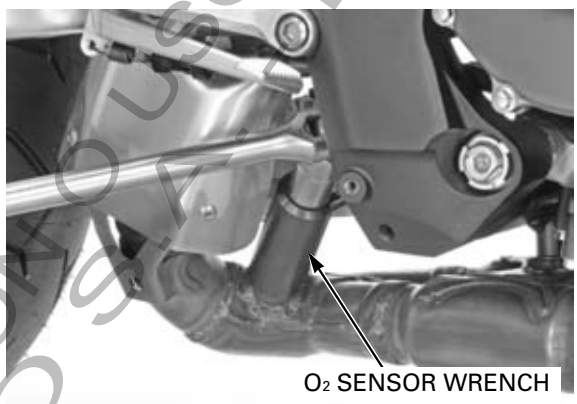
Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.



Remove the O_2 sensor unit using the special tool.

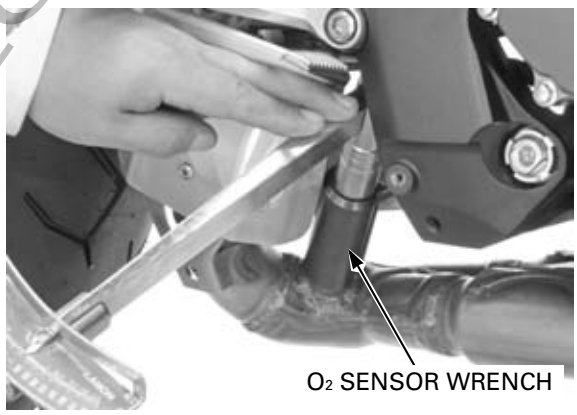
TOOL:
O_2 sensor wrench **07LAA-PT50101**

- Be careful not to damage the sensor wire.
- Do not use an impact wrench while removing or installing the O_2 sensor, or it may be damaged.



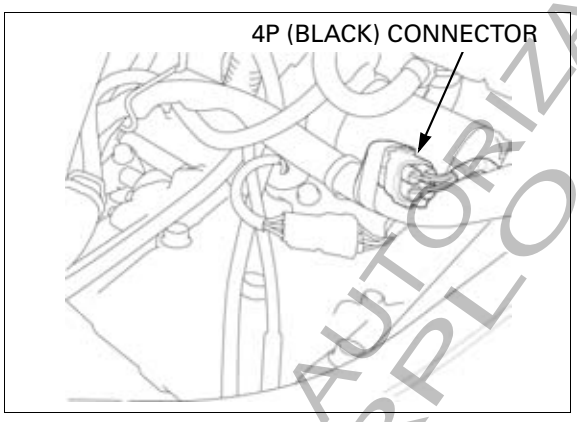
Install the O_2 sensor unit.
Tighten the unit to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)



Route the O_2 sensor wire into the frame.
Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.

Install the under cowls (page 3-9).



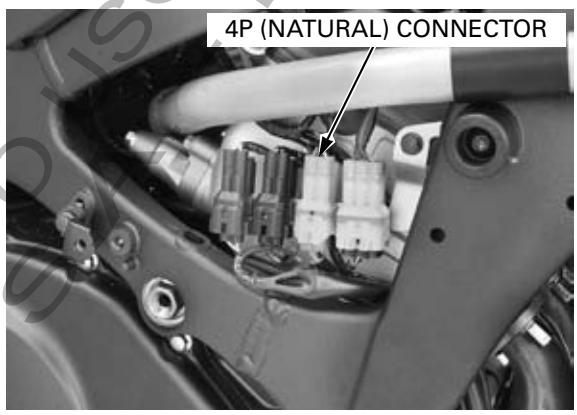
O_2 SENSOR (AFTER '05)

REMOVAL

- Handle the O_2 sensor with care.
- Do not get grease, oil or other materials in the O_2 sensor air hole, or it may be damaged.
- Do not service the O_2 sensor while it is hot.

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14).

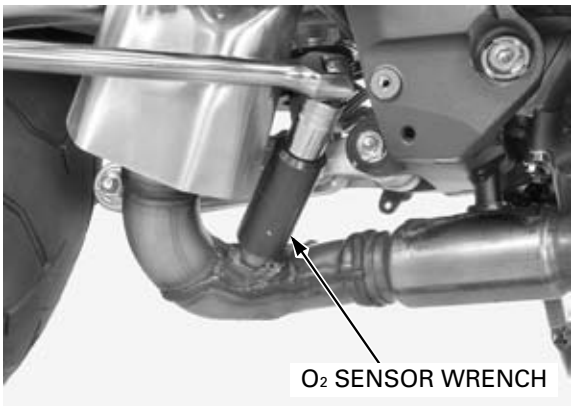
Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector.



Remove the O_2 sensor unit using the special tool.

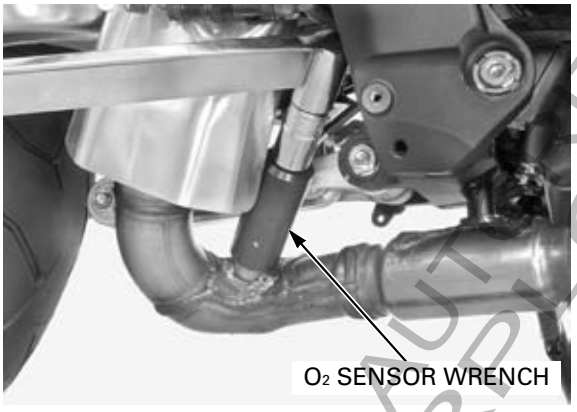
TOOL:
O_2 sensor wrench **07LAA-PT50101**

- Be careful not to damage the sensor wire.
- Do not use an impact wrench while removing or installing the O_2 sensor, or it may be damaged.



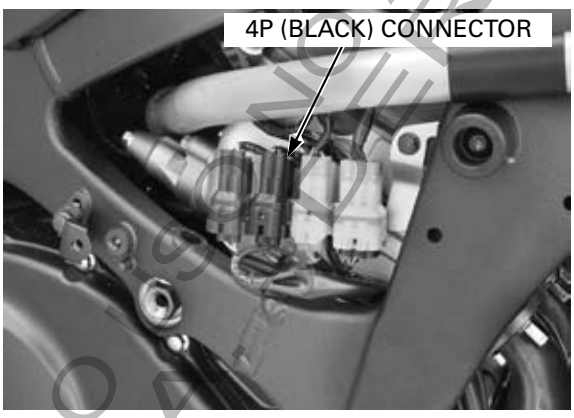
Install the O_2 sensor unit.
Tighten the unit to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)



Route the O_2 sensor wire properly (page 1-54).
Connect the O_2 sensor 4P (Black) connector.

Install the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14).



INTAKE AIR DUCT

INTAKE AIR DUCT CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE

Removal/Installation ('04, '05)

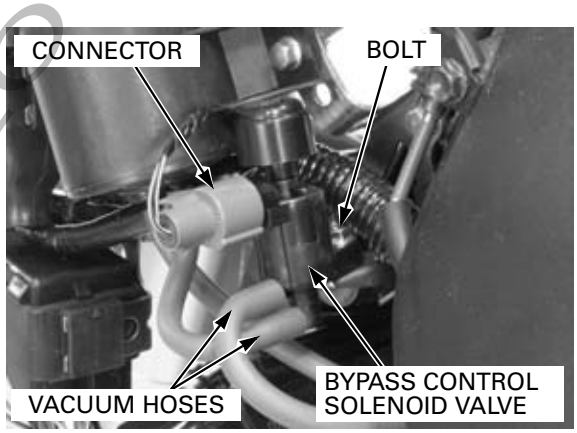
Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

Disconnect the vacuum hoses and connector from the bypass control solenoid valve.

Remove the bolt and bypass control solenoid valve.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

TORQUE:
Intake air duct control solenoid valve screw:
1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

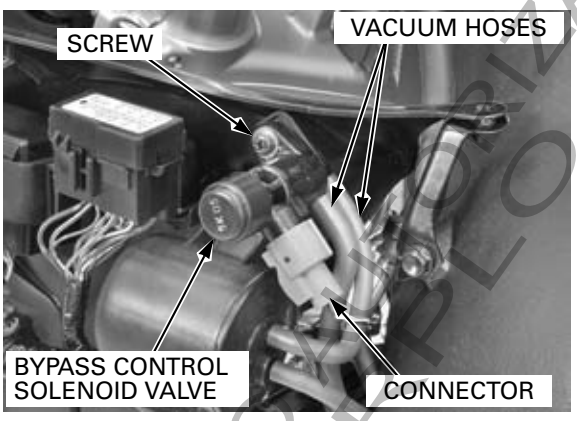


Removal/Installation (After '05)

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

Disconnect the vacuum hoses and connector from the bypass control solenoid valve.

Remove the screw and bypass control solenoid valve.

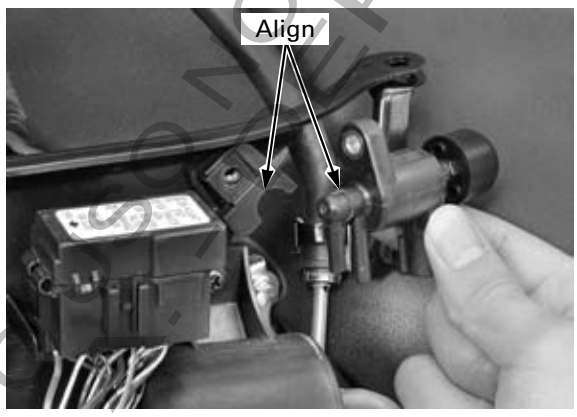


Route the vacuum hoses properly (page 1-54).

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

- Install the bypass control solenoid valve, aligning the valve body with the inner middle cowl cut-out.

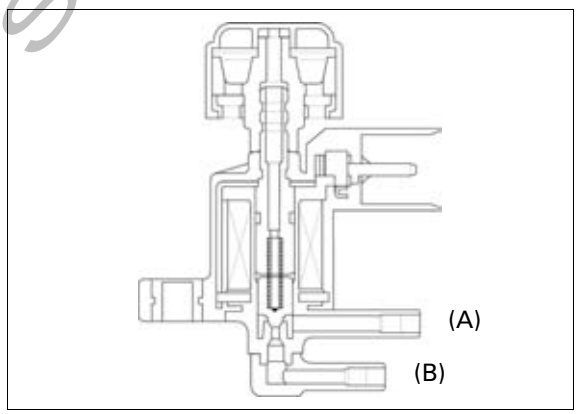
TORQUE:
Intake air duct control solenoid valve screw:
1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)



Inspection

Remove the bypass control solenoid valve.

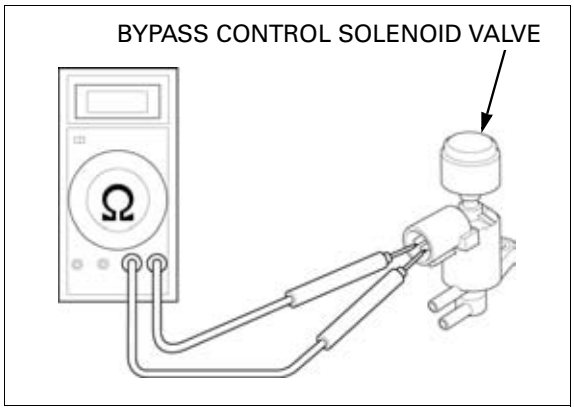
Check that the air should flow (A) to (B), only when the 12V battery is connected to the bypass control solenoid valve terminal.



Check the resistance between the terminals of the bypass control solenoid valve.

STANDARD: 28 – 32 Ω (20°C/68°F)

If the resistance is out of specification, replace the bypass control solenoid valve.



VACUUM CHAMBER/ONE-WAY VALVE

Removal/Installation ('04, '05)

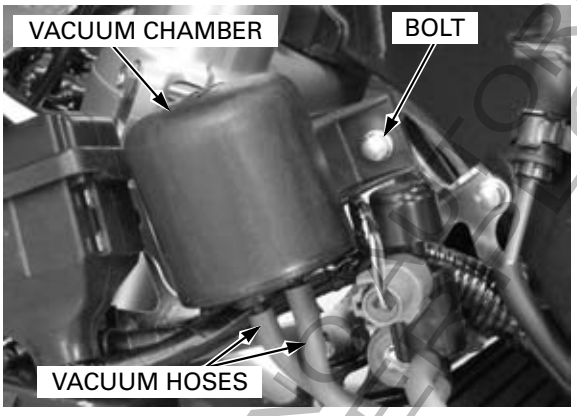
Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

Disconnect the vacuum hoses and vacuum chamber.

Route the vacuum hoses correctly.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

TORQUE:
Vacuum chamber/one-way valve screw:
1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

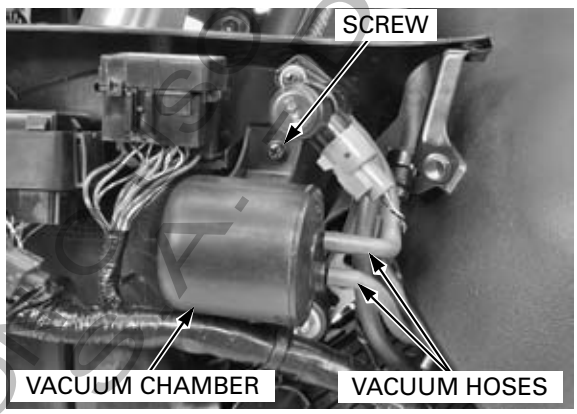


Removal/Installation (After '05)

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

Disconnect the vacuum hoses and vacuum chamber.

Remove the screw and vacuum chamber.

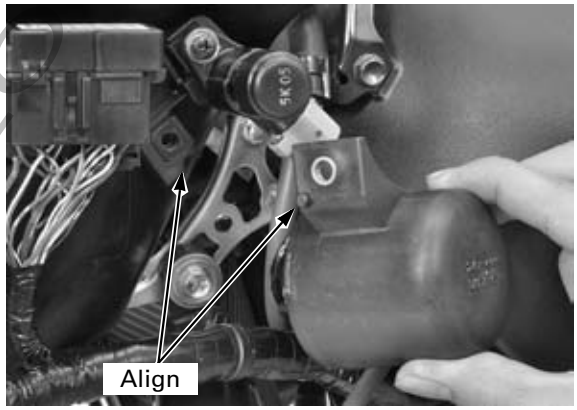


Route the vacuum hoses properly (page 1-54).

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

- Install the vacuum chamber, aligning the chamber with the inner middle cowl cut-out.

TORQUE:
Vacuum chamber/one-way valve screw:
1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)



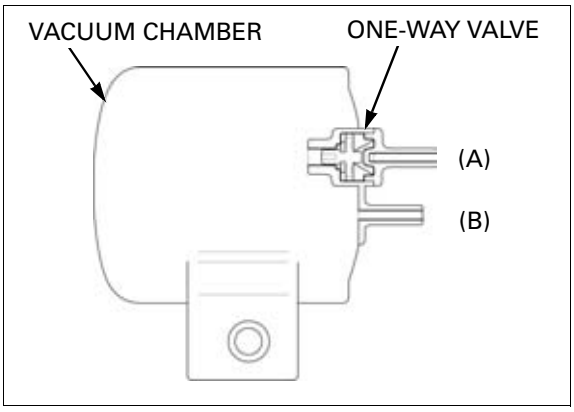
Inspection

Check the vacuum chamber for damage and scratches, replace if necessary.

Check the one-way valve operation in the vacuum chamber as follows:

– Air should flow (B) to (A)
– Air should not flow (A) to (B)

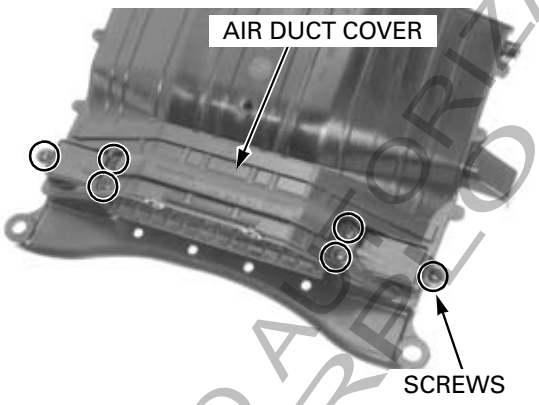
If the operation is incorrect, replace the vacuum chamber/one-way valve assembly.



INTAKE AIR DUCT DIAPHRAGM/FLAP

Remove the intake air duct from the air cleaner housing (page 4-10).

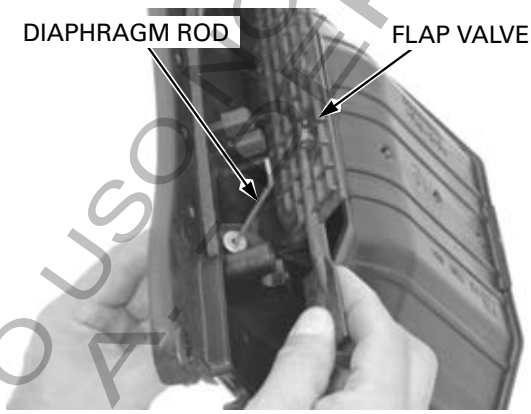
Remove the screws and air duct cover.



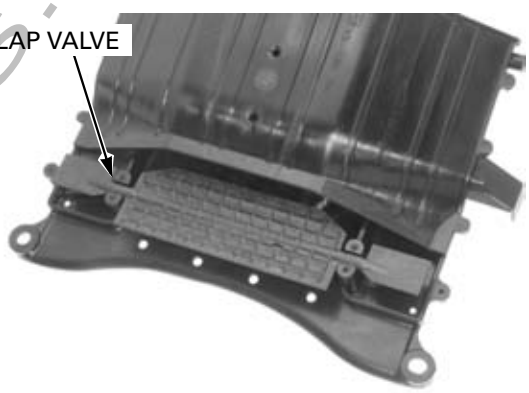
Unhook the diaphragm rod from the flap valve, then remove the flap valve.
Remove the diaphragm from the intake air duct.

Install the diaphragm into the intake air duct.

Hook the diaphragm rod with the flap valve hole as shown.



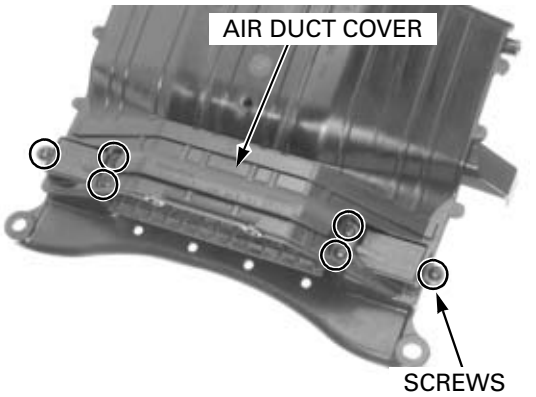
Place the flap valve onto the intake air duct.



Install the air duct cover and tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)

Install the intake air duct to the air cleaner housing (page 4-10).

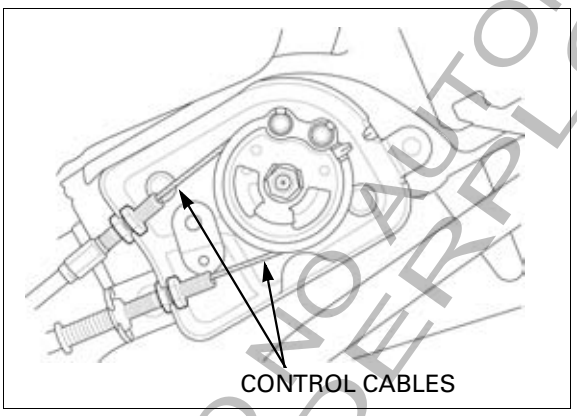


EGCV (Exhaust Gas Control Valve: '04, '05)

EGCV control cable adjustment (page 4-37).

DISASSEMBLY

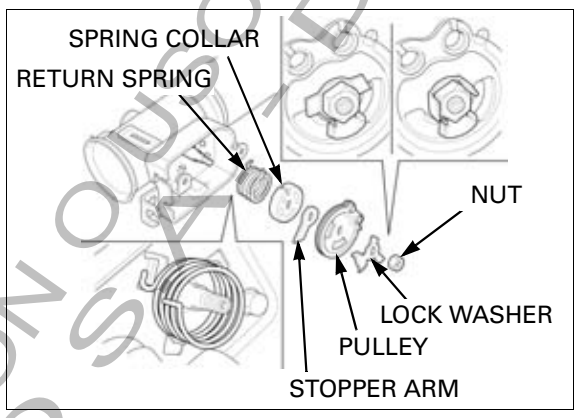
Disconnect the control cables from the pulley.



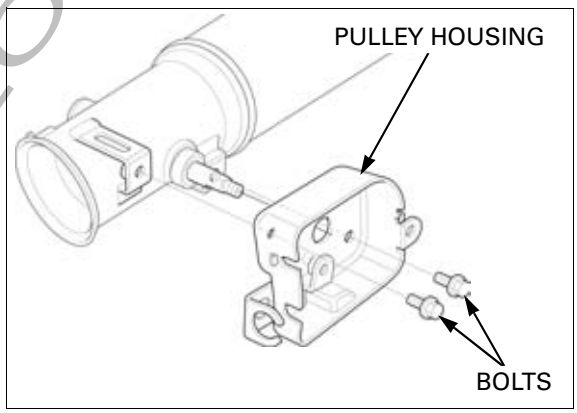
Bend up the tabs of the lock washer.

Hold the pulley and loosen the pulley nut.

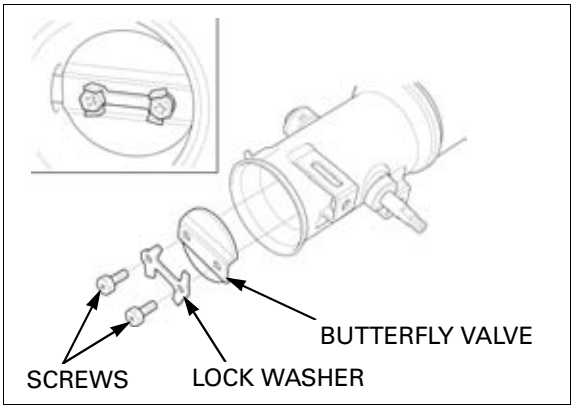
Remove the lock washer, pulley, stopper arm, spring collar and return spring.



Remove the bolts and pulley housing.

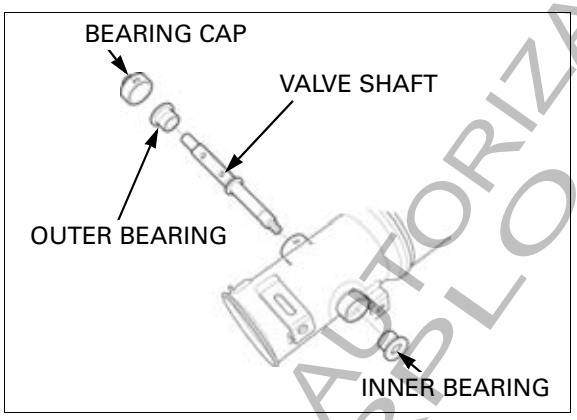


Bend up the tabs of the lock washer.
Remove the butterfly valve retaining screws, lock washer and butterfly valve.



Remove the bearing cap.
Push the exhaust valve shaft and remove the outer bearing.

Remove the inner bearing.

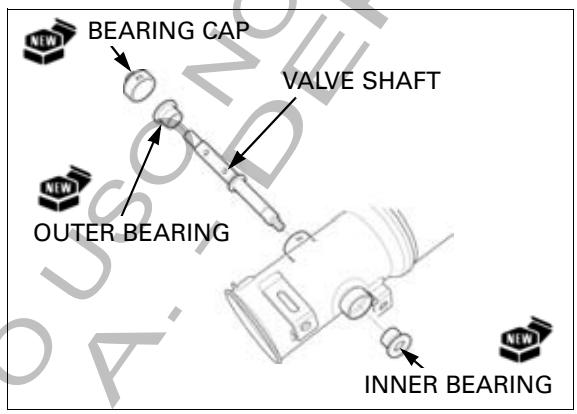


ASSEMBLY

Press the new inner bearing into the exhaust shaft pivot.

Install the exhaust valve shaft, then press the new outer bearing into the exhaust valve shaft pivot.

Install the new bearing cap securely.



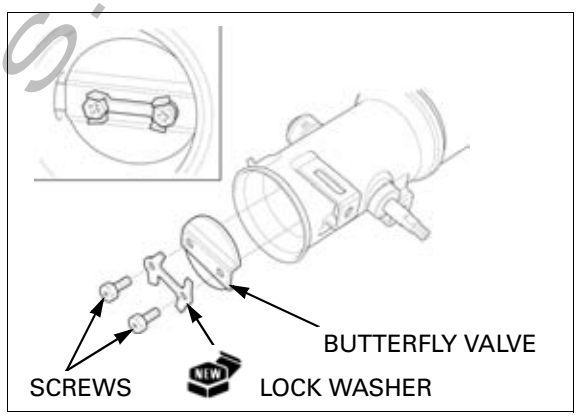
Note the direction of the butterfly valve.

Install the butterfly valve into the muffler pipe.

Place the new lock washer onto the butterfly valve and then install and tighten the retaining screws to the specified torque.

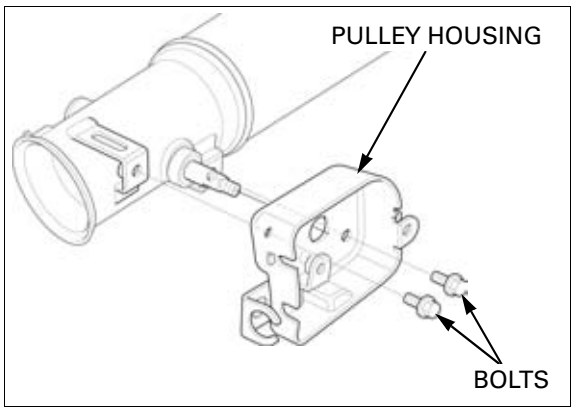
TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

Bend up the tabs of the lock washer and secure the screw head.



Install the pulley housing onto the muffler pipe, tighten install and tighten the housing bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



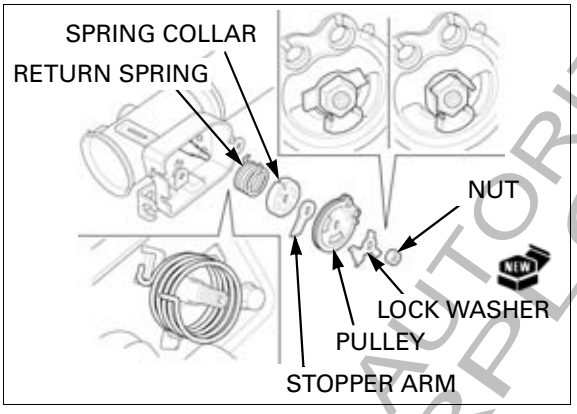
Install the return spring onto the housing while aligning its end with the housing boss.
Install the spring collar.

Install the stopper arm onto the valve shaft.

Install the pulley and then install the new lock washer while aligning its tabs with the pulley as shown.
Install and tighten the pulley nut to the specified torque.

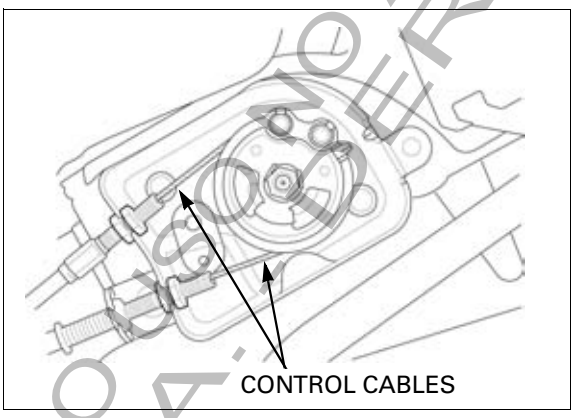
TORQUE: 4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)

Bend up the tabs of the lock washer and secure the nut.



Connect the control cables to the pulley.

Adjust the control cables (page 4-38).



EGCV (Exhaust Gas Control Valve: AFTER '05)

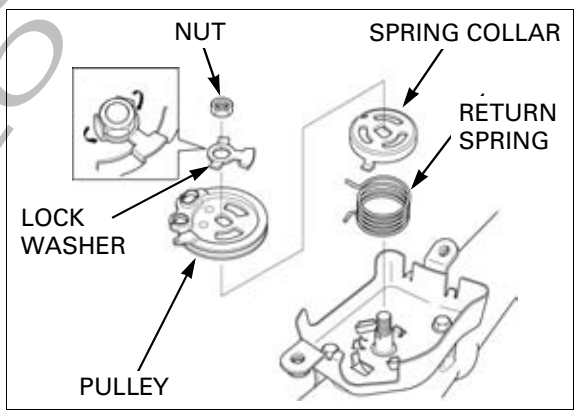
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the muffler (page 3-57).

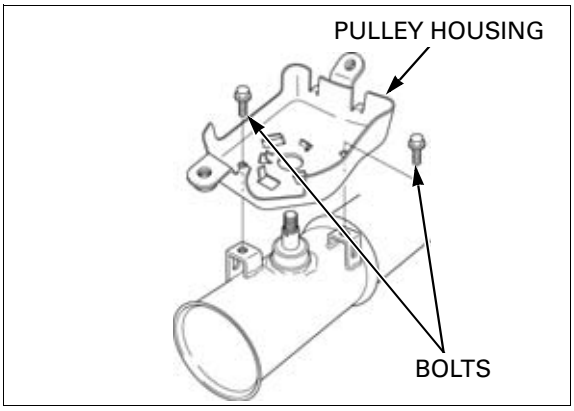
Bend up the tabs of the lock washer.

Hold the pulley and remove the pulley nut.

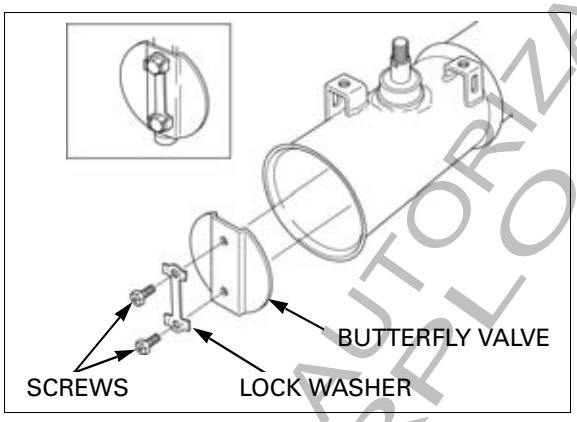
Remove the lock washer, pulley, spring collar and return spring.



Remove the bolts and pulley housing.

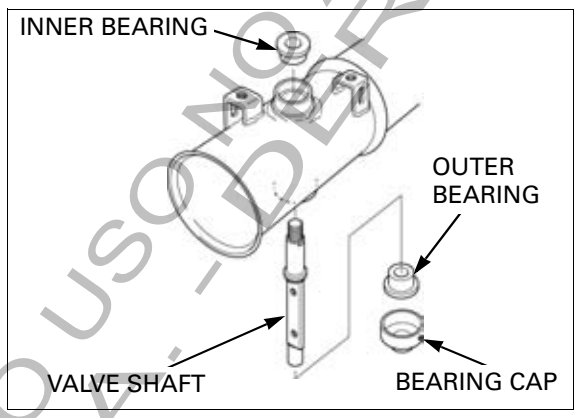


Bend up the tabs of the lock washer.
Remove the butterfly valve retaining screws, lock washer and butterfly valve.



Remove the bearing cap.
Push the exhaust valve shaft and remove the outer bearing.

Remove the inner bearing.

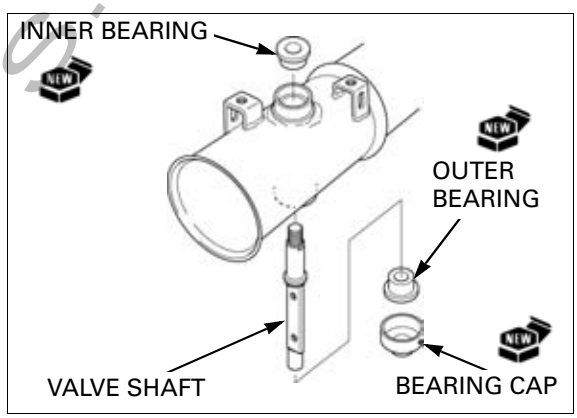


ASSEMBLY

Press the new inner bearing into the exhaust shaft pivot.

Install the exhaust valve shaft, then press the new outer bearing into the exhaust valve shaft pivot.

Install the new bearing cap securely.



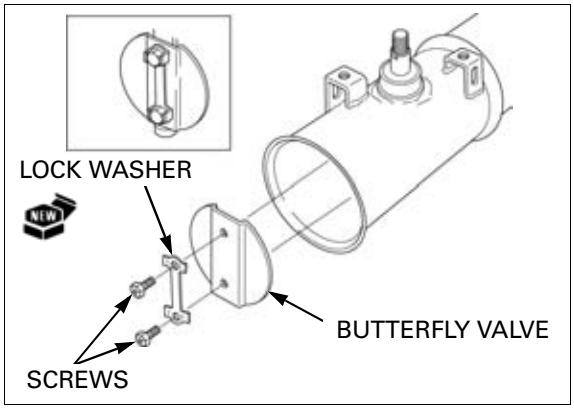
Note the direction of the butterfly valve.

Install the butterfly valve into the muffler pipe.

Place the new lock washer onto the butterfly valve and then install and tighten the retaining screws to the specified torque.

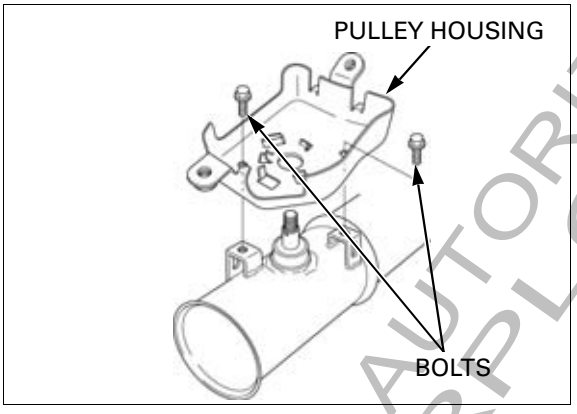
TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

Bend up the tabs of the lock washer and secure the screw head.

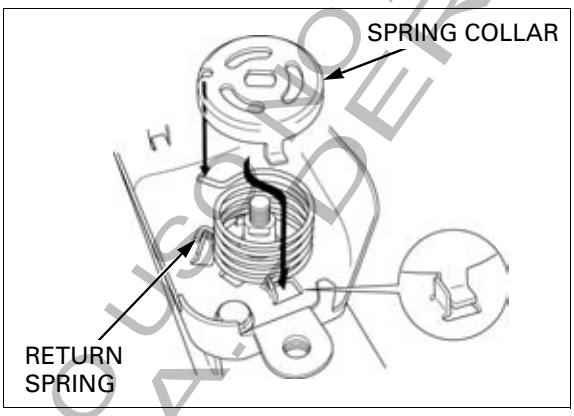


Install the pulley housing onto the muffler pipe, tighten install and tighten the housing bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 5.2 N·m (0.53 kgf·m, 3.8 lbf·ft)



Install the return spring onto the housing while aligning its end with the housing boss.
Install the spring collar as shown.



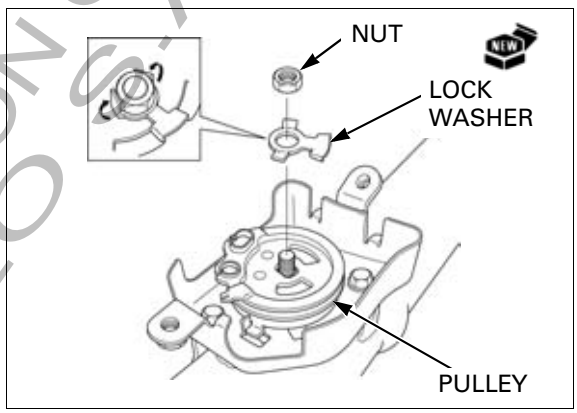
Install the pulley and then install the new lock washer while aligning its tabs with the pulley as shown.
Install and tighten the pulley nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)

Bend up the tabs of the lock washer and secure the nut.

Connect the control cables to the pulley.

Install the muffler (page 3-59).

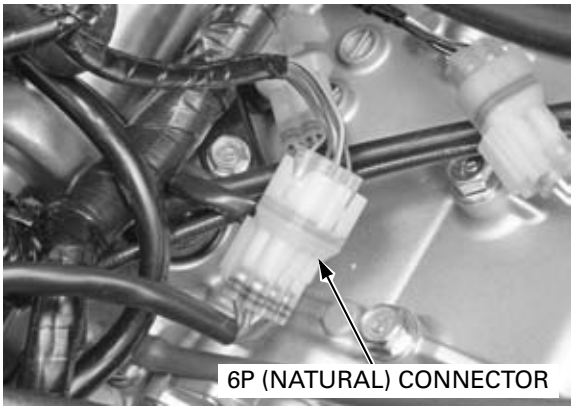


EGCV SERVOMOTOR ('04, '05)

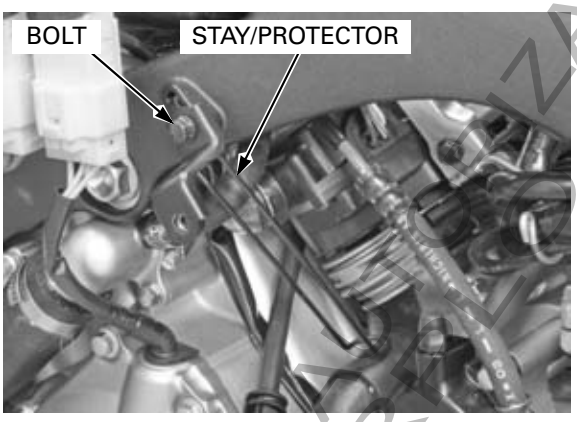
REMOVAL

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

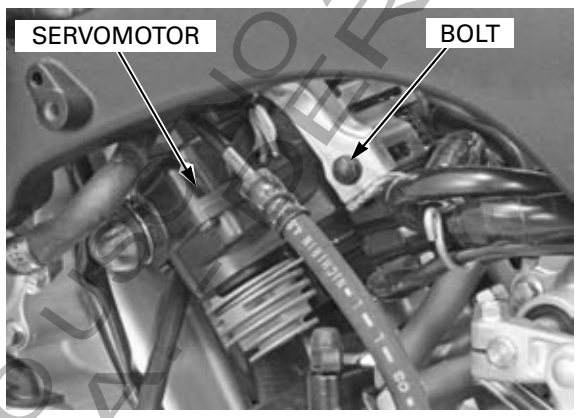
Disconnect the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.



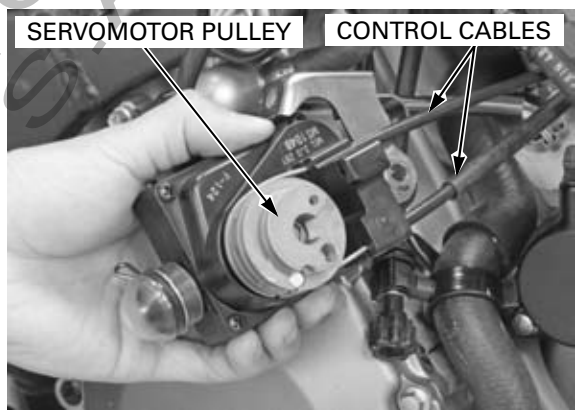
Remove the bolt and middle cowl stay/cable protector.



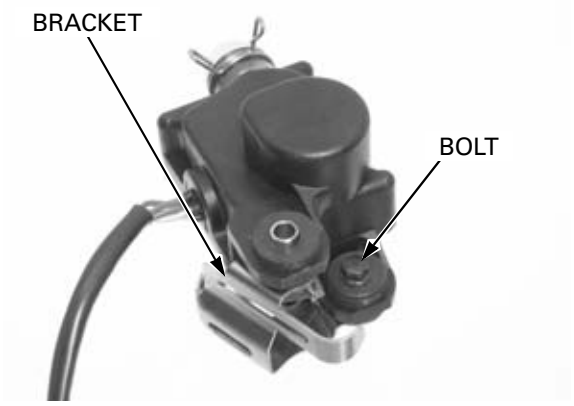
Remove the servomotor mounting bolt and pull out the servomotor from the bracket.



Disconnect the EGCV control cables from the servomotor pulley, then remove the servomotor.



Remove the bolt and servomotor bracket.

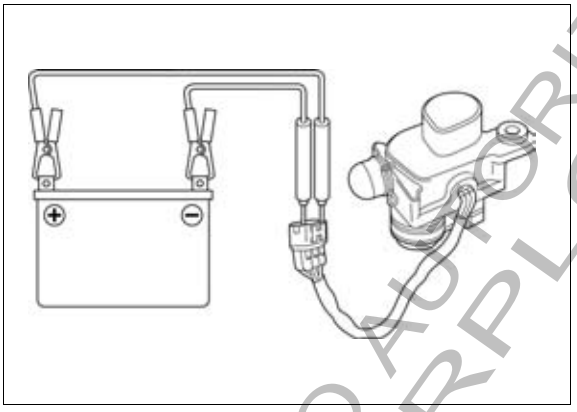


INSPECTION

Connect the 12 V battery to the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector terminals and check that the motor operation.

Connection: Red (+) – Blue (–)

If the servomotor does not turn, replace the servomotor with a new one.

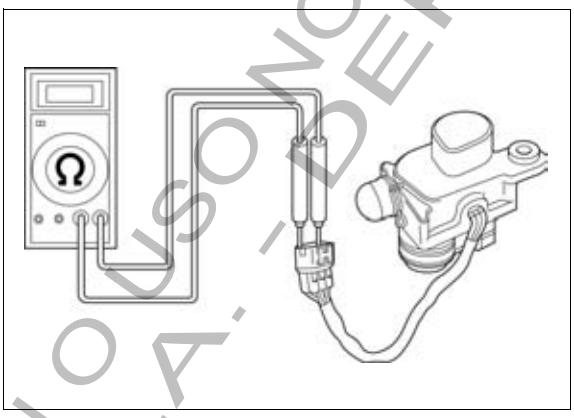


Measure the resistance between the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector terminals.

Connection: Yellow/red – Green/orange
Standard: 5 kΩ

Connection: Light green/pink – Green/orange
Standard: 0 – 5 kΩ

If the resistance is out of range, replace the servomotor.



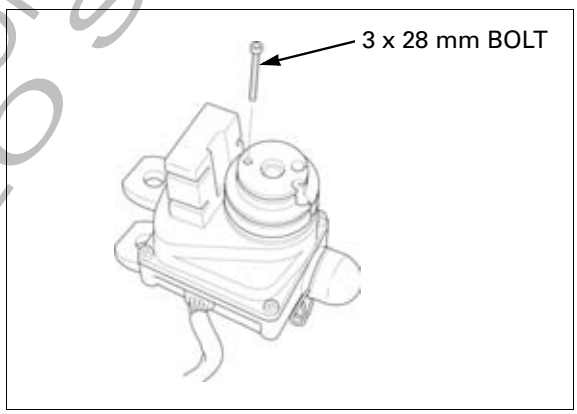
INSTALLATION

Connect the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

If you use a new servomotor, it is not necessary to do this procedure.

Short the DLC (page 6-13).

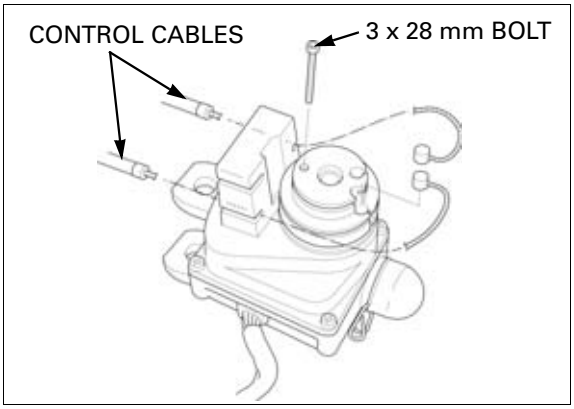
Turn the ignition switch ON.
The servomotor turns, then stops.
Secure the servomotor pulley at this position using a 3 x 28 mm bolt as shown.



Connect the EGCV control cables to each position.

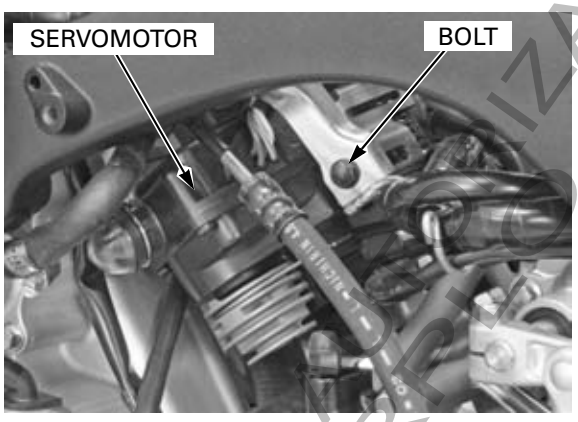
Remove the 3 mm socket bolt from the servomotor pulley.

Adjust the EGCV control cables (page 4-38).

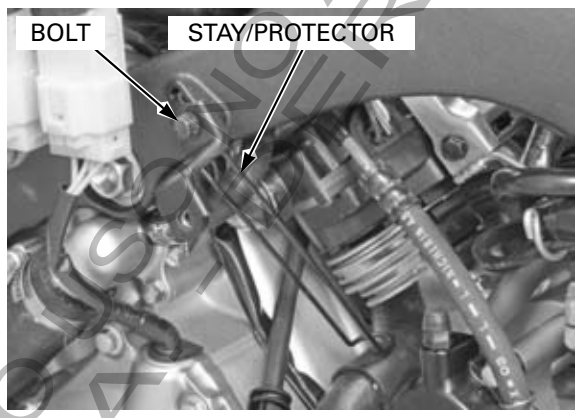


Install the servomotor onto the bracket.

Install and tighten the servomotor mounting bolt.

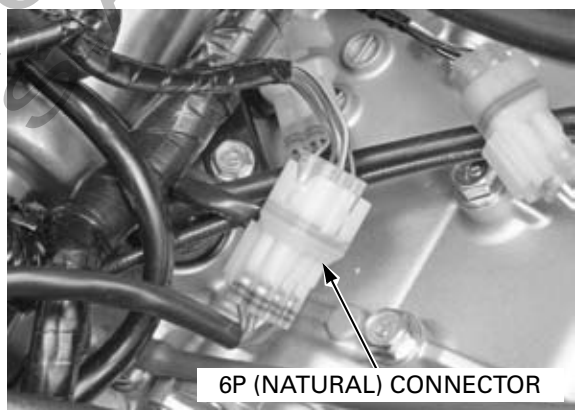


Install the middle cowl stay/cable protector and tighten the bolt securely.



Connect the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



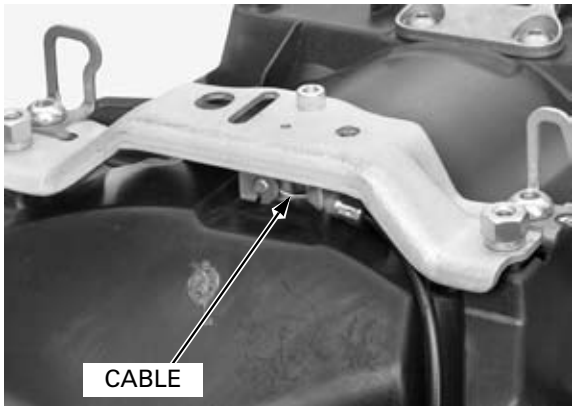
EGCV SERVOMOTOR (AFTER '05)

REMOVAL

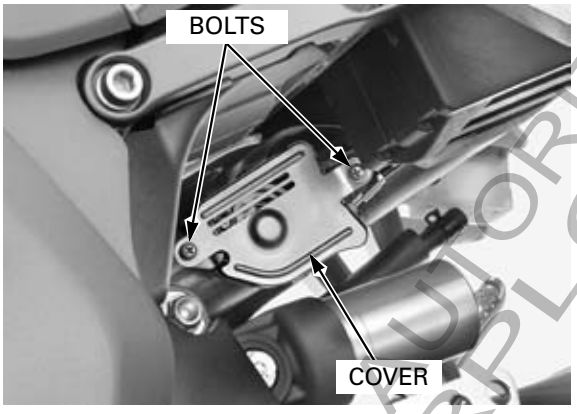
Remove the following:

– Rear seat cowl (page 3-7)
– Battery (page 17-6)

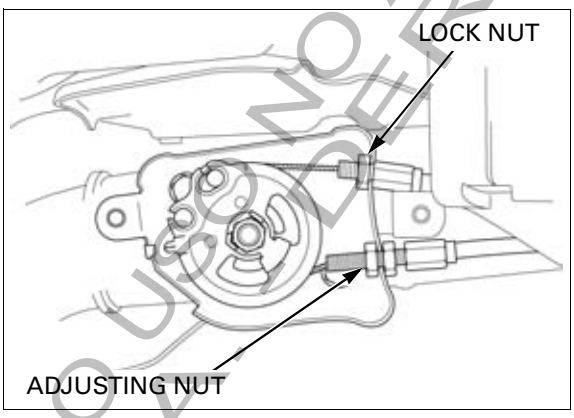
Disconnect the pillion seat lock cable.



Remove the bolts and exhaust valve cover.



Loosen the EGCV control cable lock nut and adjusting nut.

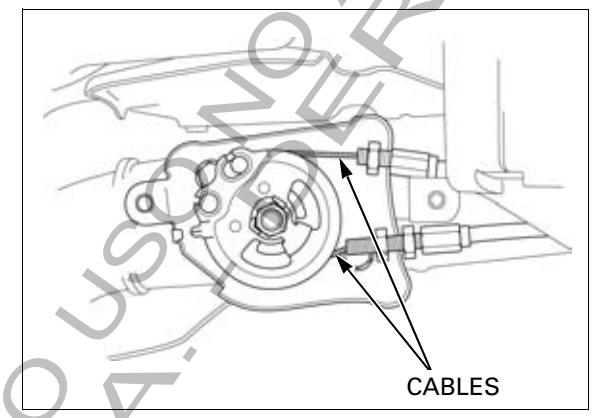


Disconnect the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

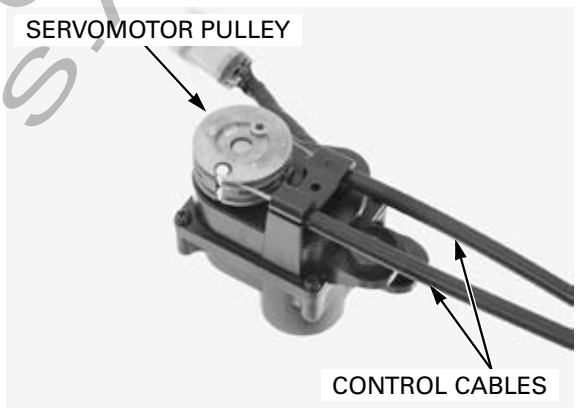
Remove the bolts, collars and nuts.

Remove the trim clip, cover and servomotor.

Disconnect the cables from the EGCV control valve.



Disconnect the EGCV control cables from the servomotor pulley.

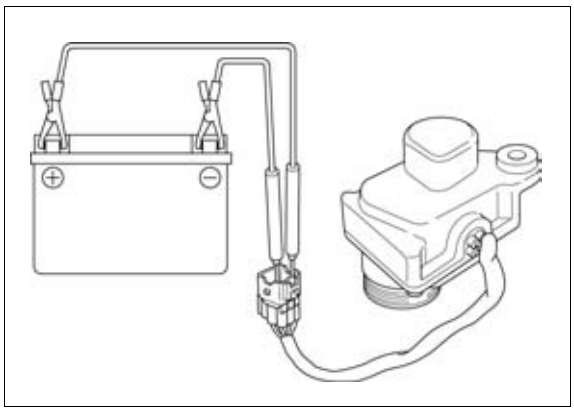


INSPECTION

Connect the 12 V battery to the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector terminals and check that the motor operation.

Connection: Red (+) – Blue (–)

If the servomotor does not turn, replace the servomotor with a new one.

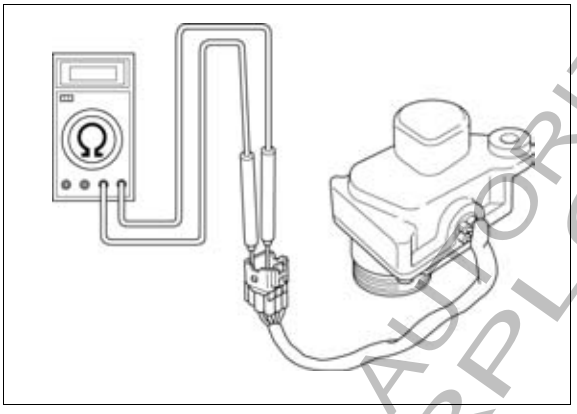


Measure the resistance between the servomotor 6P (Natural) connector terminals.

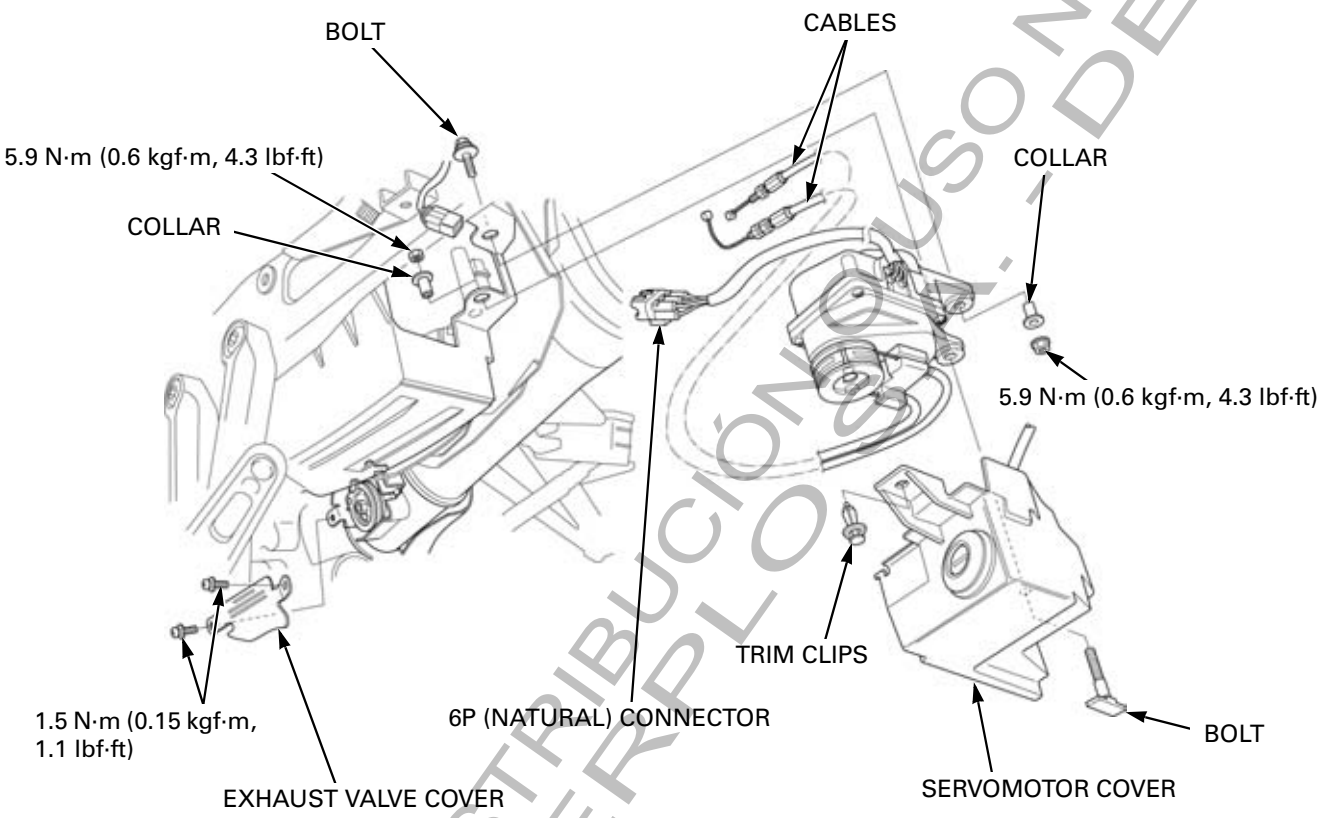
Connection: Yellow/red – Green
Standard: 5 kΩ

Connection: Brown – Green
Standard: 0 – 5 kΩ

If the resistance is out of range, replace the servomotor.



INSTALLATION

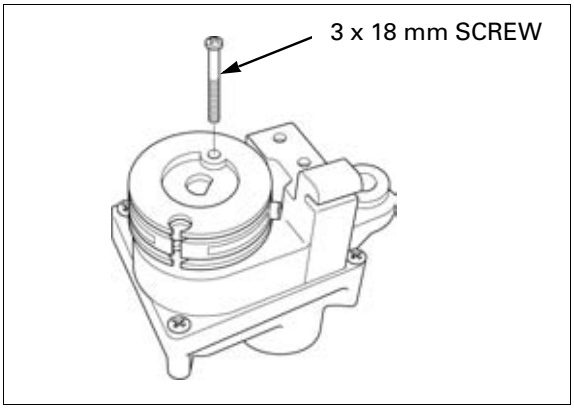


Connect the battery and servomotor 6P (Natural) connector.

If you use a new servomotor, it is not necessary to do this procedure.

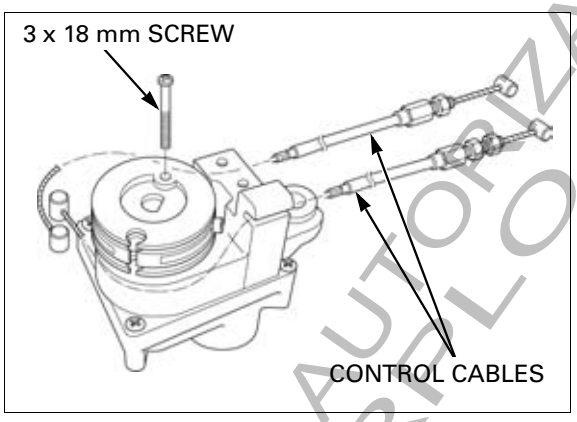
Short the DLC (page 6-17).

Turn the ignition switch ON.
The servomotor turns, then stops.
Secure the servomotor pulley at this position using a 3 x 18 mm screw as shown.

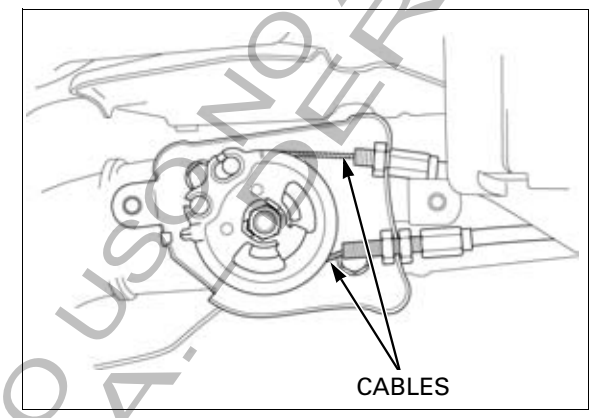


Connect the EGCV control cables to each position.

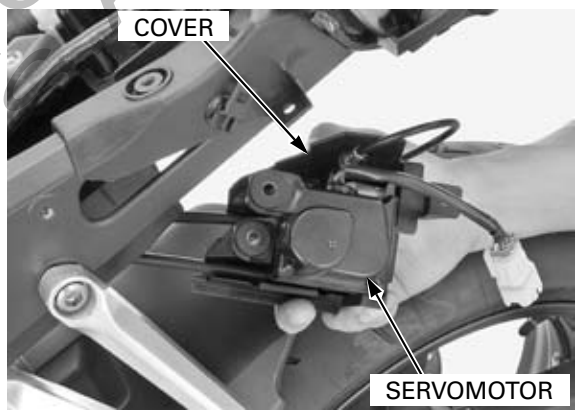
Remove the 3 x 18 mm screw from the servomotor pulley.



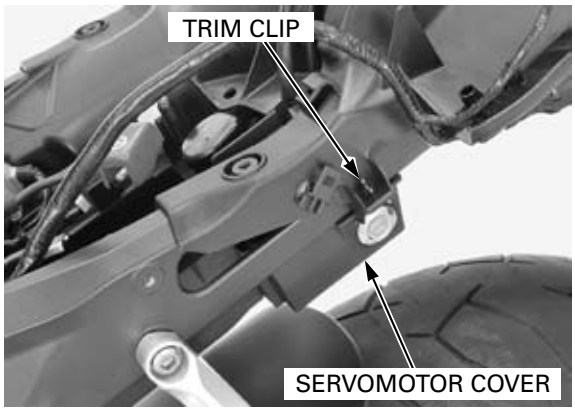
Connect the cables to the EGCV control valve.



Install the servomotor into the cover as shown.



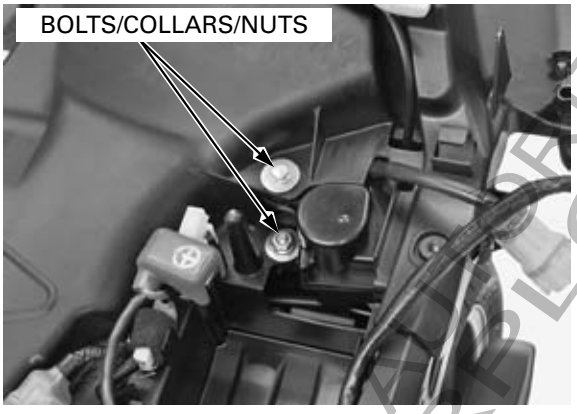
Install the servomotor cover and trim clip.



Install the bolts, collars and nuts.

Tighten the nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)

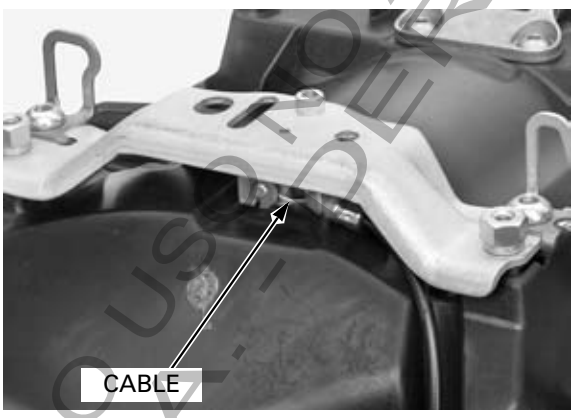


Connect the pillions seat lock cable.

Install the following:

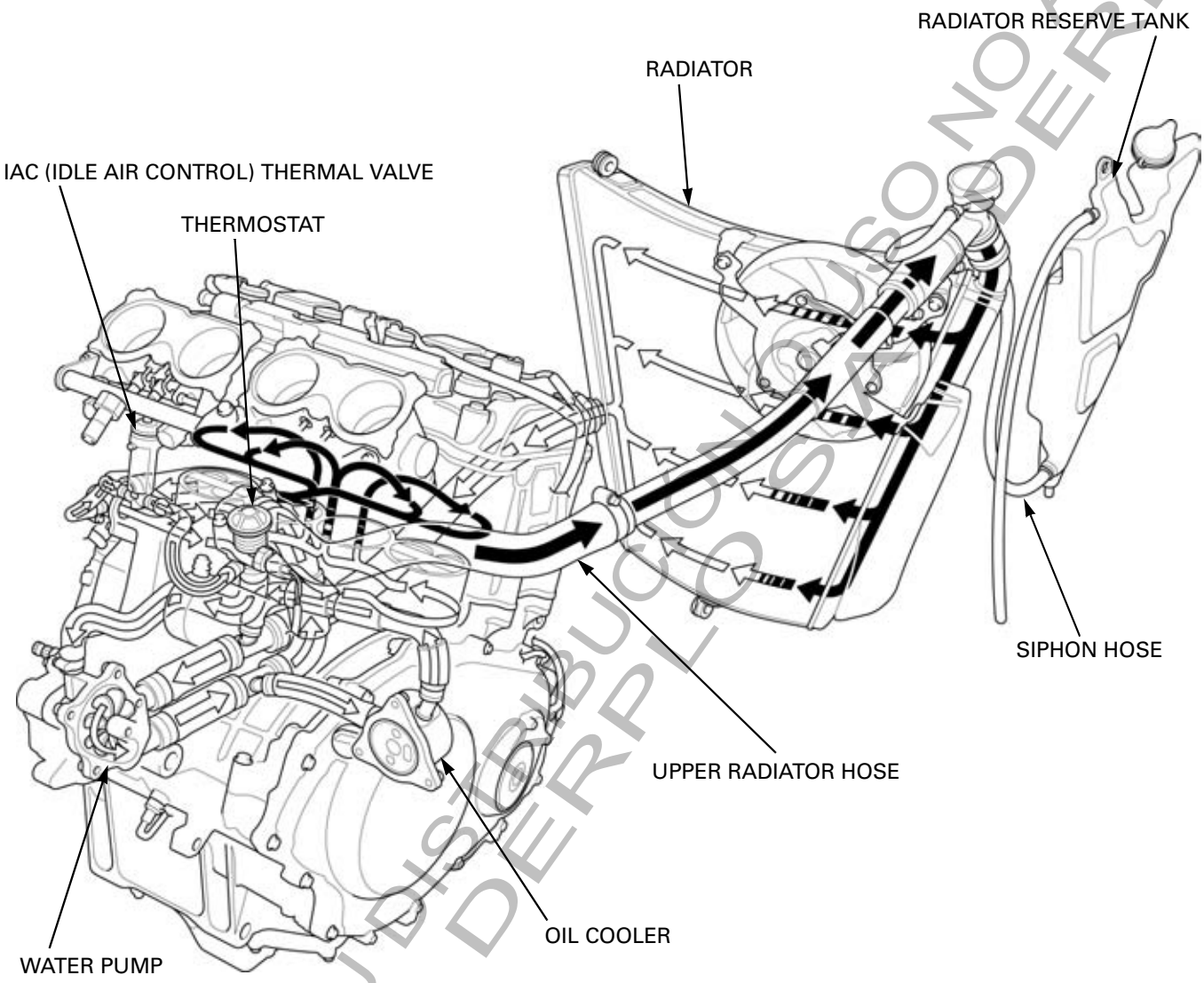
– Battery (page 17-6)
– Rear seat cowl (page 3-7)

Adjust the EGCV control cables (page 4-40).



7. COOLING SYSTEM

SYSTEM FLOW PATTERN



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can allow the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you. Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

NOTICE

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

- Add cooling system at the reserve tank. Do not remove the radiator cap except to refill or drain the system.
- All cooling system services can be done with the engine installed in the frame.
- Avoid spilling coolant on painted surfaces.
- After servicing the system, check for leaks with a cooling system tester.
- Refer to the ECT sensor inspection (page 20-17).

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.55 liter (3.75 US qt, 3.12 Imp qt)
	Reserve tank	0.40 liter (0.42 US qt, 0.35 Imp qt)
Radiator cap relief pressure		108 – 137 kPa (1.1 – 1.4 kgf/cm^2, 16 – 20 psi)
Thermostat	Begin to open	80 – 84 °C (176 – 183 °F)
	Fully open	95 °C (203 °F)
	Valve lift	8 mm (0.3 in) minimum
Recommended antifreeze		High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors
Standard coolant concentration		1:1 mixture with distilled water

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.3 liter (3.49 US qt, 2.90 Imp qt)
	Reserve tank	0.40 liter (0.42 US qt, 0.35 Imp qt)
Radiator cap relief pressure		108 – 137 kPa (1.1 – 1.4 kgf/cm^2, 16 – 20 psi)
Thermostat	Begin to open	80 – 84 °C (176 – 183 °F)
	Fully open	95 °C (203 °F)
	Valve lift	8 mm (0.3 in) minimum
Recommended antifreeze		High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors
Standard coolant concentration		1:1 mixture with distilled water

TORQUE VALUES

Water pump assembly flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	CT bolt
Thermostat housing cover bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	CT bolt
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/ thermo sensor	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Cooling fan nut	2.9 N·m (0.3 kgf·m, 2.2 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Fan motor nut	4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)	
Fan motor bracket mounting bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	

TROUBLESHOOTING

Engine temperature too high
- Faulty temperature gauge or ECT sensor
- Thermostat stuck closed
- Faulty radiator cap
- Insufficient coolant
- Passage blocked in radiator,hoses or water jacket
- Air in system
- Faulty cooling fan motor
- Faulty fan control relay
- Faulty water pump

Engine temperature too low
- Faulty temperature gauge or ECT sensor
- Thermostat stuck open
- Faulty cooling fan control relay

Coolant leak
- Faulty water pump mechanical seal
- Deteriorated O-rings
- Faulty radiator cap
- Damaged or deteriorated cylinder head gasket
- Loose hose connection or clamp
- Damaged or deteriorated hose

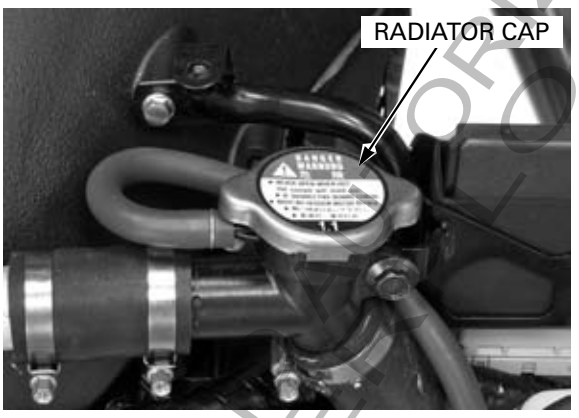
SYSTEM TESTING

COOLANT (HYDROMETER TEST)

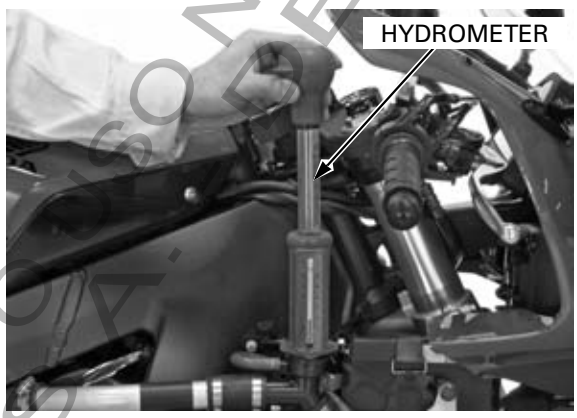
Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the radiator cap.



Test the coolant gravity using a hydrometer (see below for "Coolant gravity chart").
For maximum corrosion protection, a 1:1 solution of ethylene glycol and distilled water is recommended (page 7-3).
Look for contamination and replace the coolant if necessary.



COOLANT GRAVITY CHART

		Coolant temperature °C (°F)										
		0 (32)	5 (41)	10 (50)	15 (59)	20 (68)	25 (77)	30 (86)	35 (95)	40 (104)	45 (113)	50 (122)
Coolant ratio%	5	1.009	1.009	1.008	1.008	1.007	1.006	1.005	1.003	1.001	0.999	0.997
	10	1.018	1.017	1.017	1.016	1.015	1.014	1.013	1.011	1.009	1.007	1.005
	15	1.028	1.027	1.026	1.025	1.024	1.022	1.020	1.018	1.016	1.014	1.012
	20	1.036	1.035	1.034	1.033	1.031	1.029	1.027	1.025	1.023	1.021	1.019
	25	1.045	1.044	1.043	1.042	1.040	1.038	1.036	1.034	1.031	1.028	1.025
	30	1.053	1.052	1.051	1.049	1.047	1.045	1.043	1.041	1.038	1.035	1.032
	35	1.063	1.062	1.060	1.058	1.056	1.054	1.052	1.049	1.046	1.043	1.040
	40	1.072	1.070	1.068	1.066	1.064	1.062	1.059	1.056	1.053	1.050	1.047
	45	1.080	1.078	1.076	1.074	1.072	1.069	1.066	1.063	1.060	1.057	1.054
	50	1.086	1.084	1.082	1.080	1.077	1.074	1.071	1.068	1.065	1.062	1.059
	55	1.095	1.093	1.091	1.088	1.085	1.082	1.079	1.076	1.073	1.070	1.067
	60	1.100	1.098	1.095	1.092	1.089	1.086	1.083	1.080	1.077	1.074	1.071

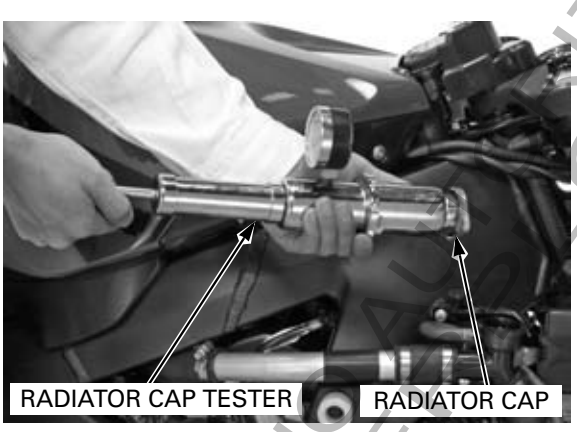
RADIATOR CAP/SYSTEM PRESSURE INSPECTION

Remove the radiator cap (page 7-5).

Before installing the cap in the tester, wet the sealing surfaces.

Pressure test the radiator cap.
Replace the radiator cap if it does not hold pressure, or if relief pressure is too high or too low.
It must hold specified pressure for at least 6 seconds.

RADIATOR CAP RELIEF PRESSURE:
108 – 137 kPa (1.1 – 1.4 kgf/cm², 16 – 20 psi)



Pressure the radiator, engine and hoses, and check for leaks.

NOTICE

Excessive pressure can damage the cooling system components. Do not exceed 137 kPa (1.4 kgf/cm², 20 psi).

Repair or replace components if the system will not hold specified pressure for at least 6 seconds.

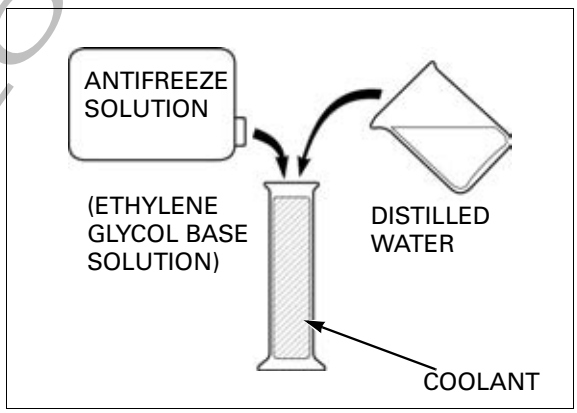
COOLANT REPLACEMENT

PREPARATION

- The effectiveness of coolant decreases with the accumulation of rust or if there is a change in the mixing proportion during usage. Therefore, for best performance change the coolant regularly as specified in the maintenance schedule.
- Mix only distilled water with the antifreeze.

RECOMMENDED ANTIFREEZE:
High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors

RECOMMENDED MIXTURE:
1:1 (Distilled water and antifreeze)



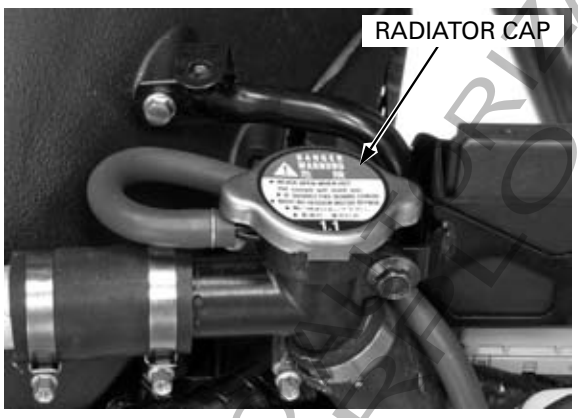
REPLACEMENT/AIR BLEEDING

When filling the system or reserve tank with a coolant (checking coolant level), place the motorcycle in a vertical position on a flat, level surface.

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the radiator cap.



Remove the drain bolt on the water pump cover and drain the system coolant.

Reinstall the drain bolts with new sealing washers. Tighten the water pump drain bolt to the specified torque.

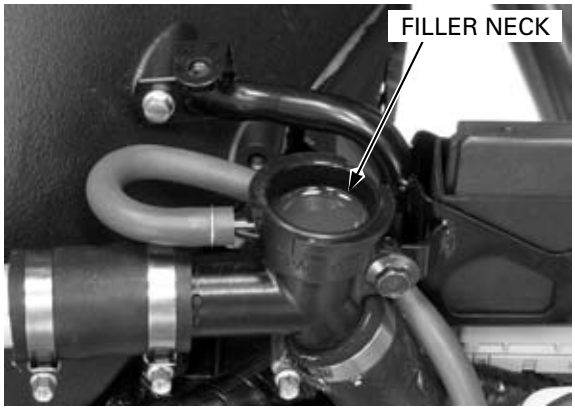
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Disconnect the siphon hose from the radiator.

Drain the reserve tank coolant.
Empty the coolant and rinse the inside of the reserve tank with water.

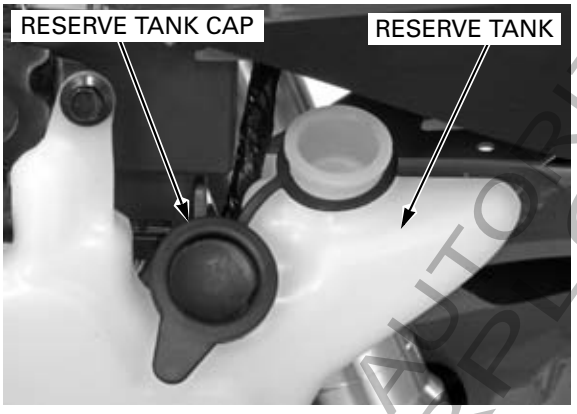
Connect the radiator siphon hose.

Fill the system with the recommended coolant through the filler opening up to filler neck.



Remove the radiator reserve tank cap and fill the reserve tank to the upper level line.

Bleed air from the system as follows:
1. Shift the transmission into neutral. Start the engine and let it idle for 2 – 3 minutes.
2. Snap the throttle three to four times to bleed air from the system.
3. Stop the engine and add coolant up to the proper level if necessary. Reinstall the radiator cap.
4. Check the level of coolant in the reserve tank and fill to the upper level if it is low.



Install the radiator reserve tank cap.

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

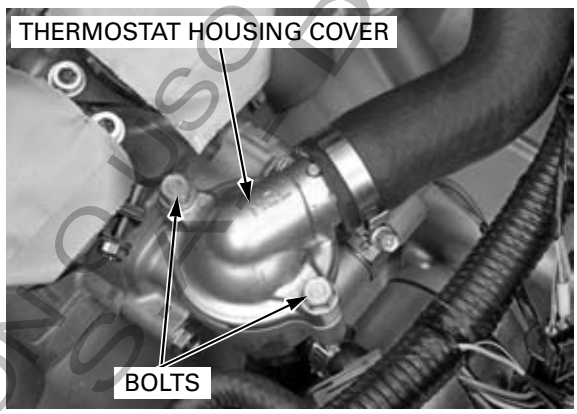
– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

THERMOSTAT

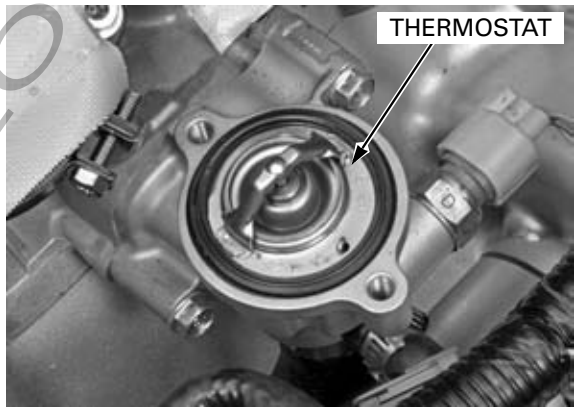
REMOVAL

Drain the coolant (page 7-7).
Remove the throttle body (page 6-123).

Remove the bolts and thermostat housing cover.



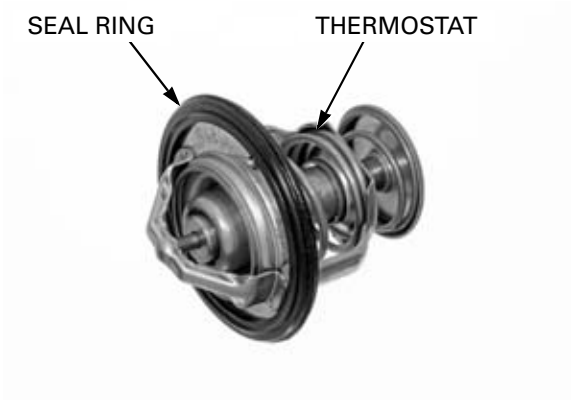
Remove the thermostat from the housing.



INSPECTION

Wear insulated gloves and adequate eye protection. Keep flammable materials away from the electric heating element.

Visually inspect the thermostat for damage.
Check for damage of the seal ring.



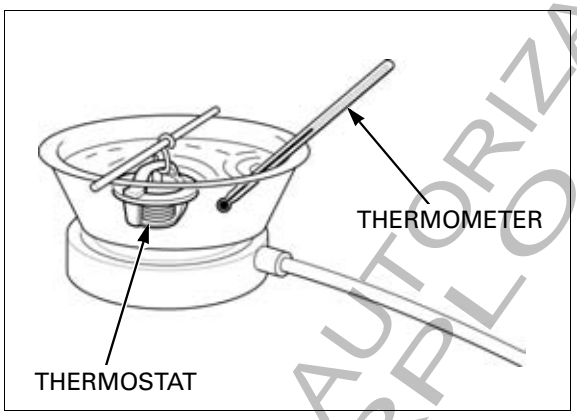
Do not let the thermostat or thermometer touch the pan, or you will get false reading.

Heat the water with an electric heating element to operating temperature for 5 minutes.
Suspend the thermostat in heated water to check its operation.

Replace the thermostat if the valve stays open at room temperature, or if it responds at temperatures other than those specified.

THERMOSTAT BEGIN TO OPEN:
80 – 84 °C (176 – 183 °F)

VALVE LIFT:
8 mm (0.3 in) minimum at 95 °C (203 °F)

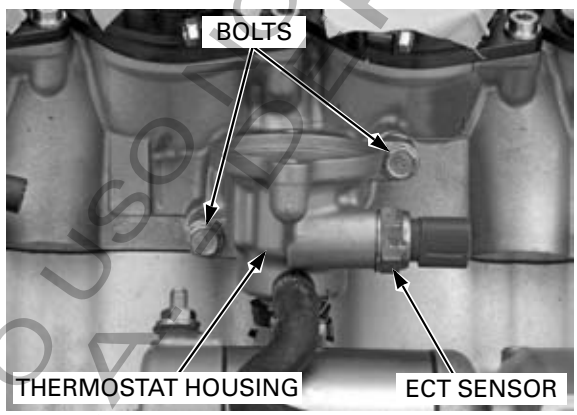


THERMOSTAT HOUSING REMOVAL

Disconnect the ECT sensor connector.
If necessary, remove the ECT sensor from the thermostat housing (page 20-17).
If necessary, disconnect the IAC (idle air control) thermal valve water hose and bypass hose from the thermostat housing.

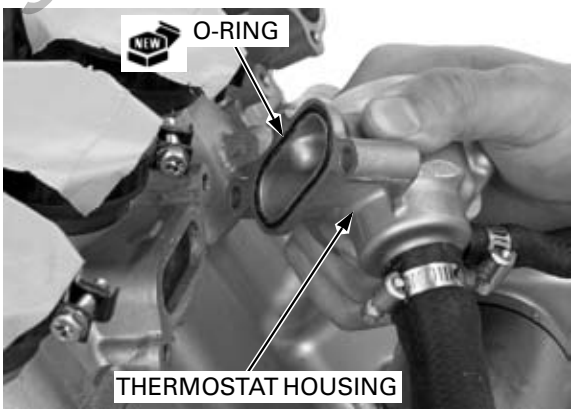
Remove the bolts and thermostat housing from the cylinder head.

Remove the O-ring from the housing.



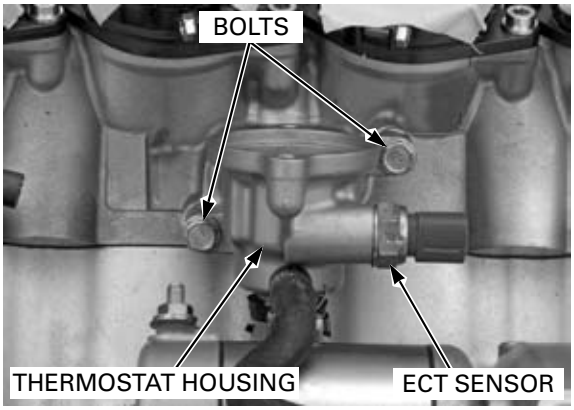
THERMOSTAT HOUSING INSTALLATION

Install a new O-ring into the groove of the thermostat housing.
Install the thermostat housing onto the cylinder head.



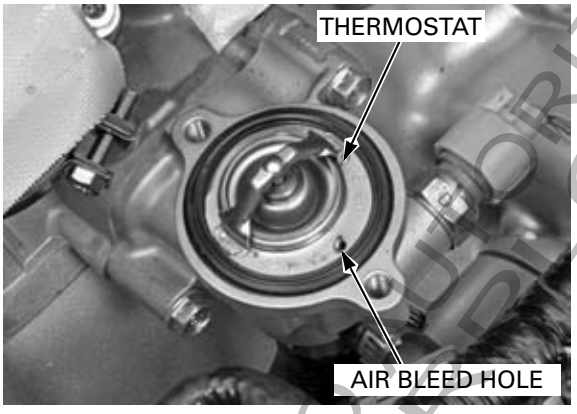
Install and tighten the thermostat housing mounting bolts securely.

Connect the IAC (idle air control) thermal valve water hose and bypass hose if it has been removed.
Install the ECT sensor if it has been removed (page 20-17).
Connect the ECT sensor connector.



THERMOSTAT INSTALLATION

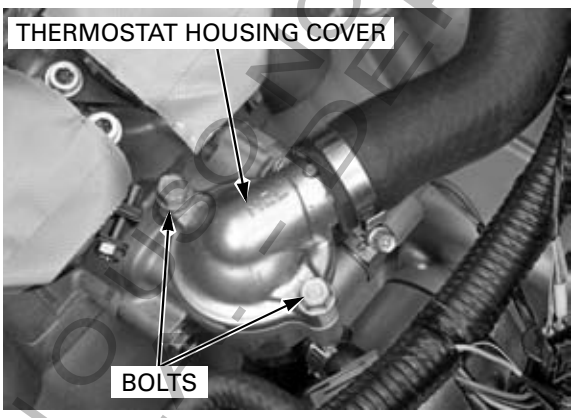
Install the thermostat into the housing with its air bleed hole facing rearward.



Install the thermostat housing cover onto the housing.
Install and tighten the housing cover bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Fill the system with the recommended coolant and bleed any air (page 7-6).



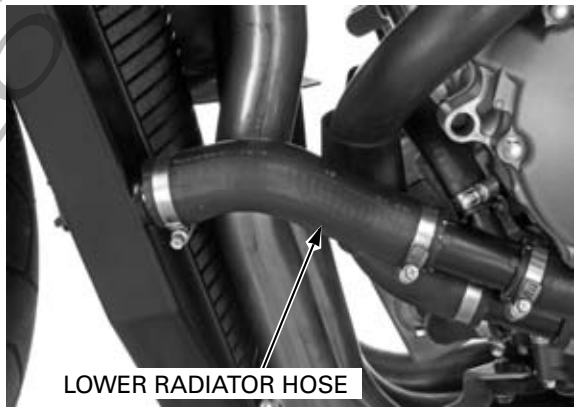
RADIATOR

REMOVAL ('04, '05)

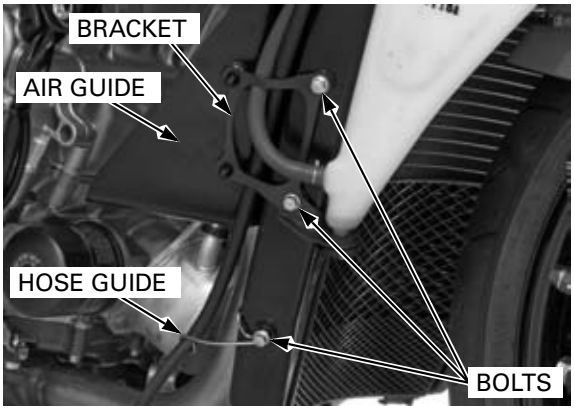
Remove the under cowls/middle cowls(page 3-9).

Drain the coolant (page 7-7).

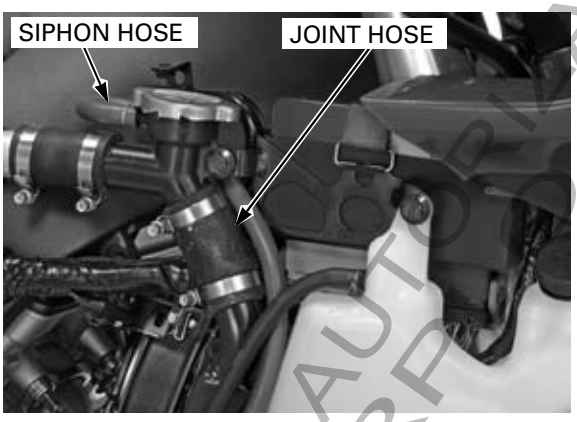
Loosen the hose clamp screw and disconnect the lower radiator hose.



Remove the bolts and air guide/reserve tank lower bracket from the radiator.
Remove the bolt and radiator overflow hose guide.



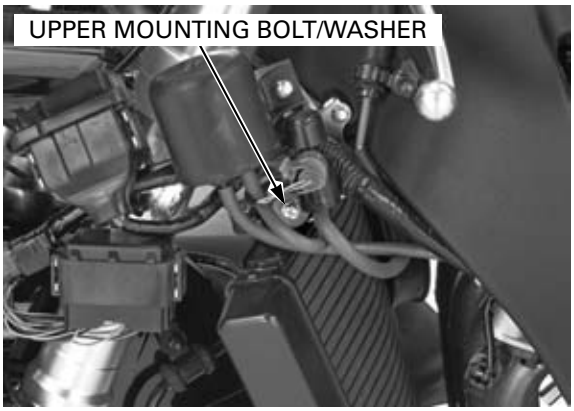
Disconnect the siphon hose and filler neck joint hose from the radiator.



Disconnect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.

Remove the radiator lower mounting bolt.

Remove the radiator upper mounting bolt and washer.



Be careful not to damage the radiator fins.

Move the radiator assembly to the right and release the radiator upper grommet from the bracket boss, then remove the radiator assembly.

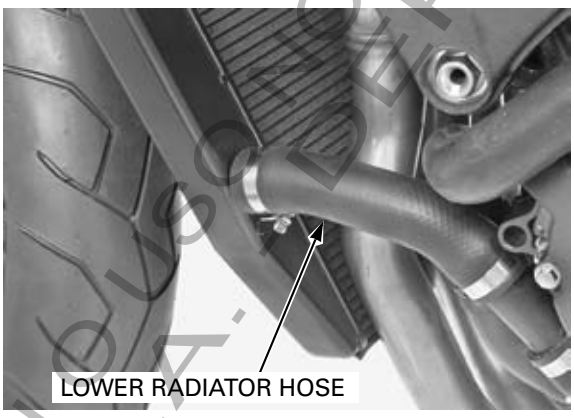
REMOVAL (AFTER '05)

Remove the following:

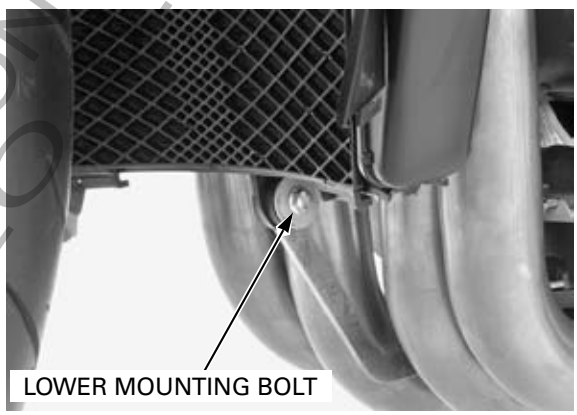
– Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14)
– Radiator reserve tank (page 7-24)

Drain the coolant (page 7-7).

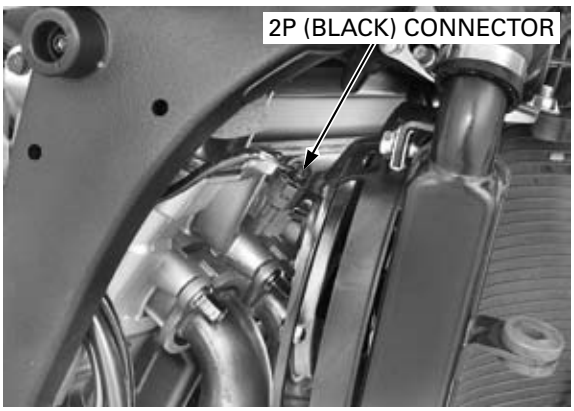
Loosen the hose clamp screw and disconnect the lower radiator hose.



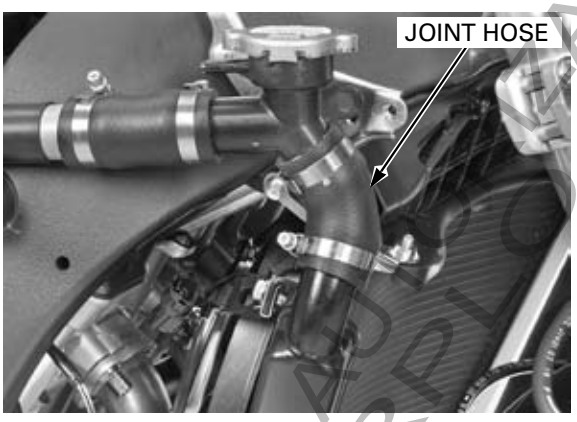
Remove the radiator lower mounting bolt.



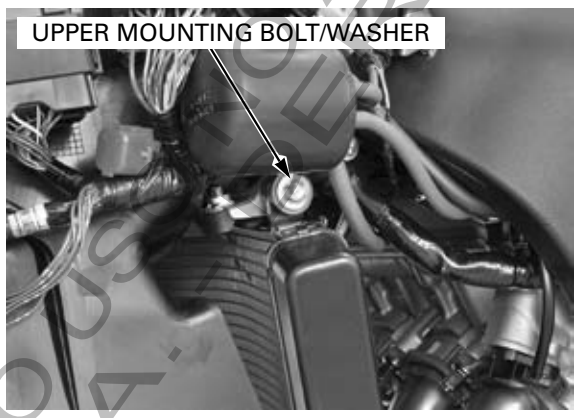
Disconnect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



Disconnect the filler neck joint hose from the radiator.

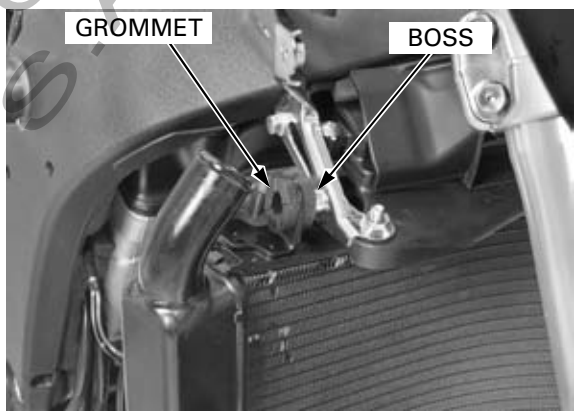


Remove the radiator upper mounting bolt and washer.



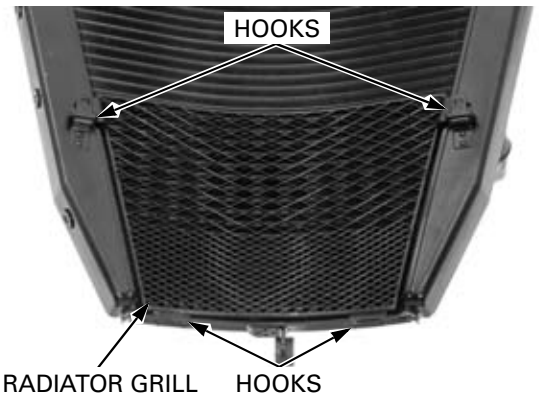
Be careful not to damage the radiator fins.

Move the radiator assembly to the right and release the radiator upper grommet from the bracket boss, then remove the radiator assembly.

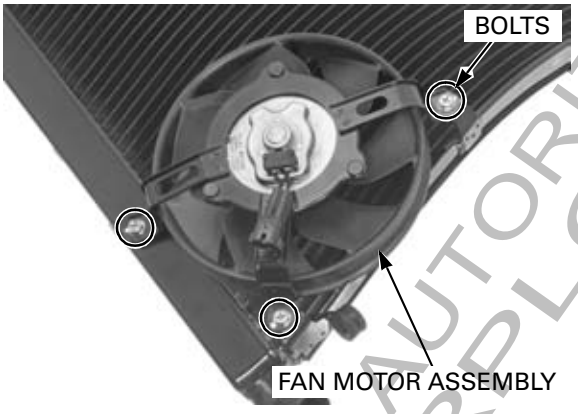


DISASSEMBLY

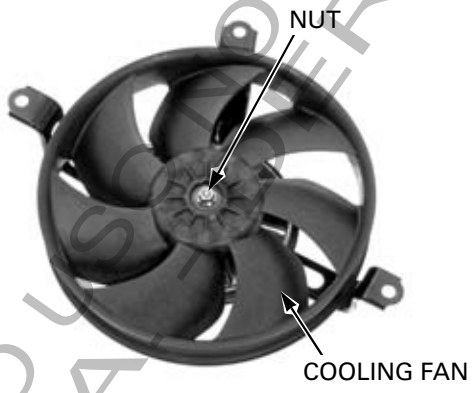
Unhook the hooks from the radiator bosses, then remove the radiator grill.



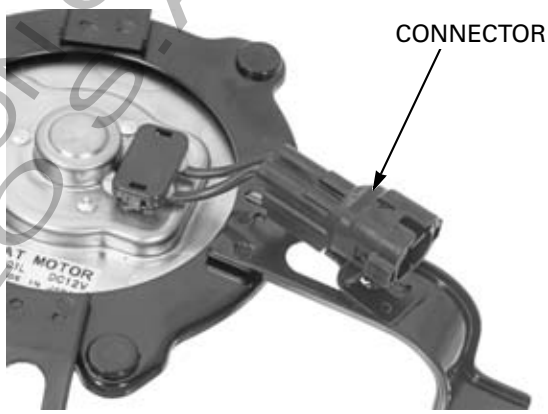
Remove the three bolts and cooling fan motor assembly from the radiator.



Remove the nut and cooling fan.

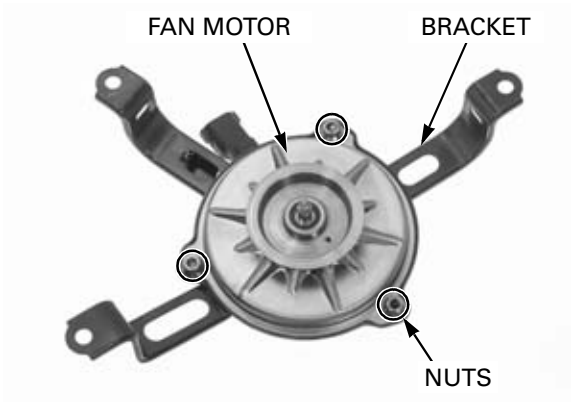


Release the fan motor connector from the fan motor bracket.

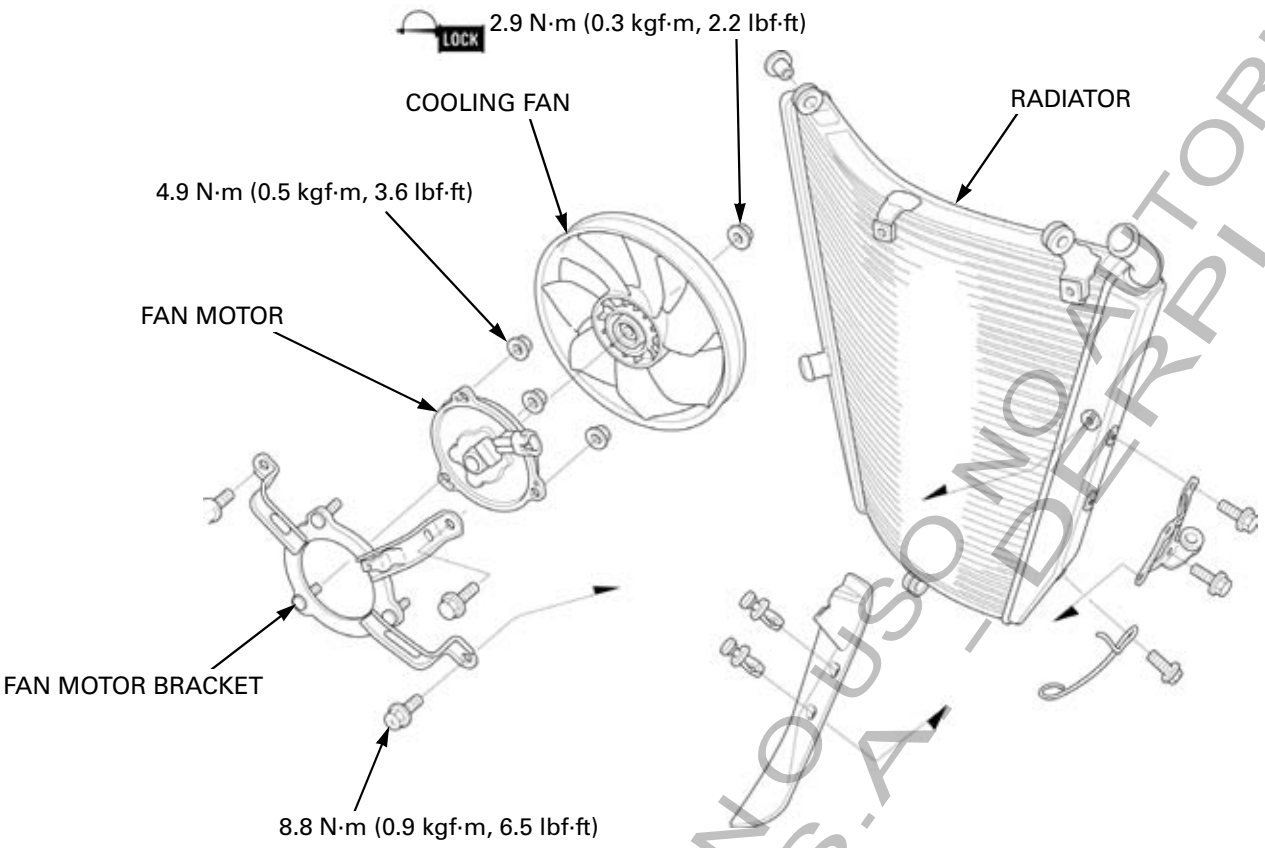


Remove the nuts and fan motor from the fan motor bracket.

Refer to the fan control relay information (page 7-25).

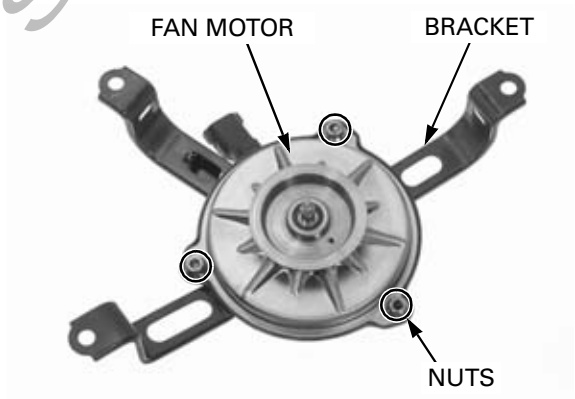


ASSEMBLY

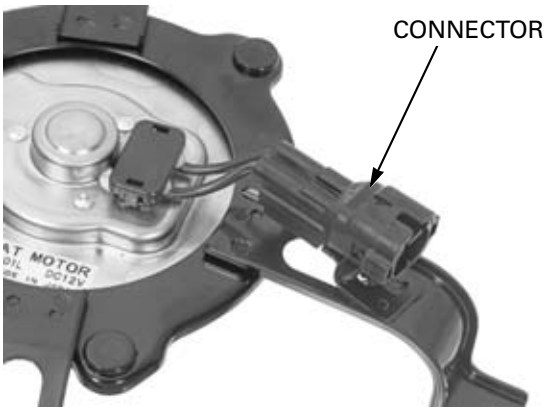


Install the fan motor onto the fan motor bracket and tighten the nuts to the specified torque.

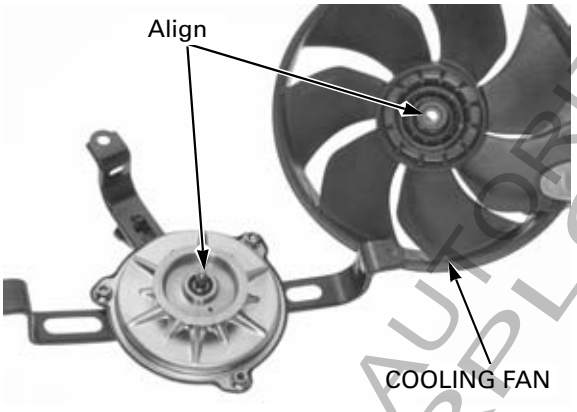
TORQUE: 4.9 N·m (0.5 kgf·m, 3.6 lbf·ft)



Install the fan motor connector onto the fan motor bracket boss.



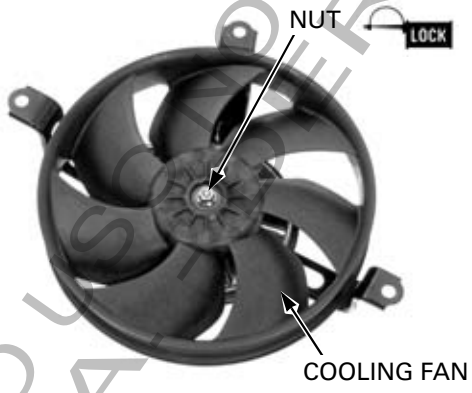
Install the cooling fan onto the fan motor shaft by aligning the flat surfaces.



Apply a locking agent to the cooling fan nut threads.

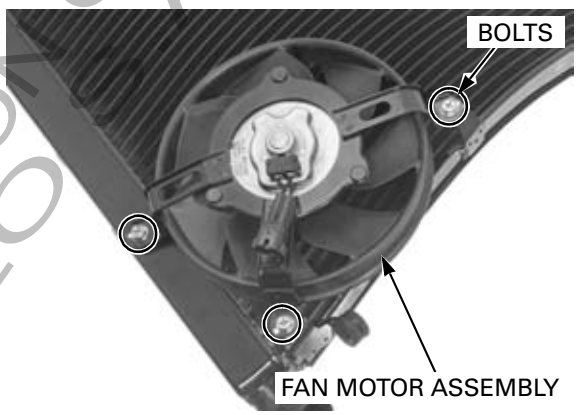
Install and tighten the nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 2.9 N·m (0.3 kgf·m, 2.2 lbf·ft)

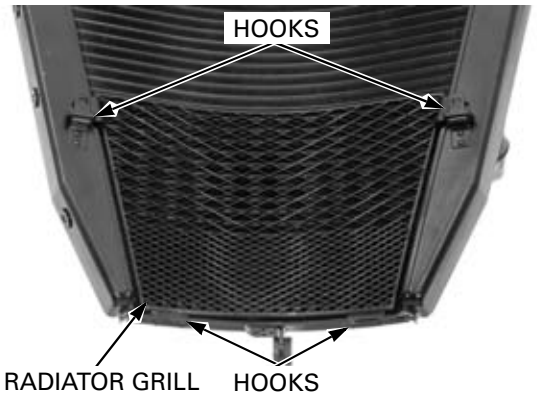


Install the fan motor assembly onto the radiator. Install and tighten the three bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)



Install the radiator grill onto the radiator, and install the hooks securely.

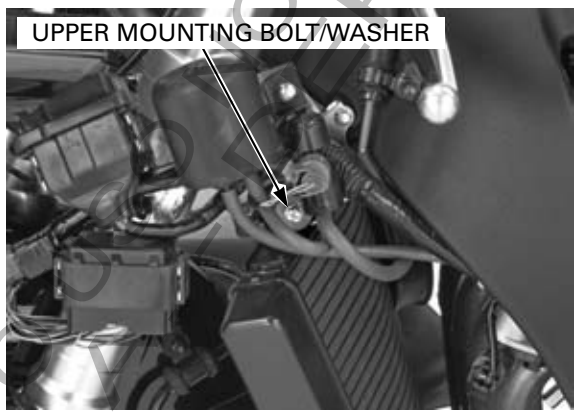


INSTALLATION ('04, '05)

Be careful not to damage the radiator fins.

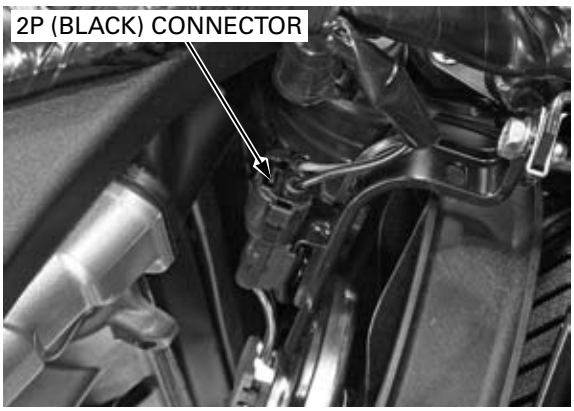
Install the radiator assembly, aligning its upper grommet with the frame bracket boss.

Install the radiator upper mounting bolt and washer, tighten the bolt securely.

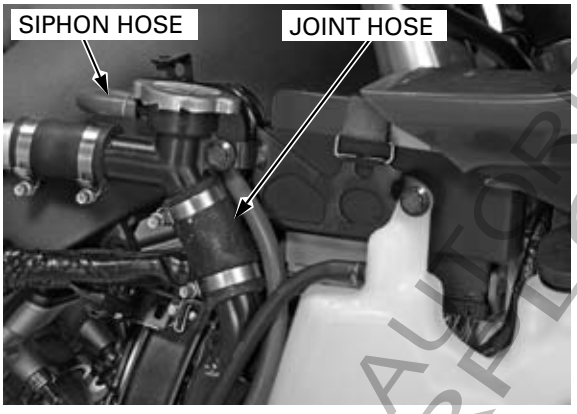


Install and tighten the radiator lower mounting bolt.

Connect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.

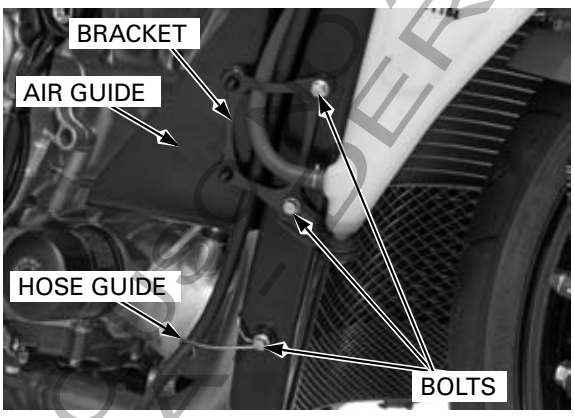


Connect the filler neck joint hose and tighten the hose clamp screw.
Connect the siphon hose to the filler neck and secure it with clip.



Route the radiator drain hose and over flow hose into the bracket.

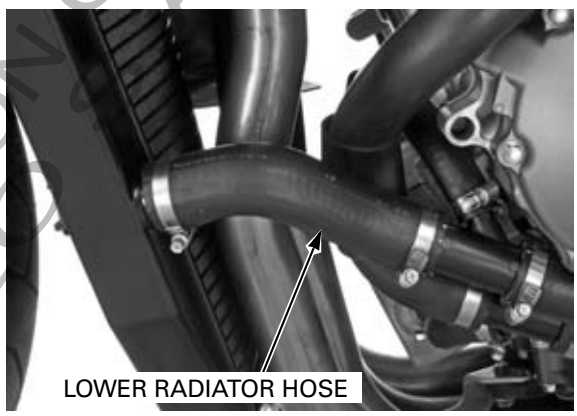
Install the air guide/reserve tank lower bracket onto the radiator, tighten the bolts securely.
Install the radiator overflow hose guide onto the radiator, tighten the bolt.



Connect the lower radiator hose and tighten the hose clamp screw.

Fill the system with the recommended coolant (page 7-6).

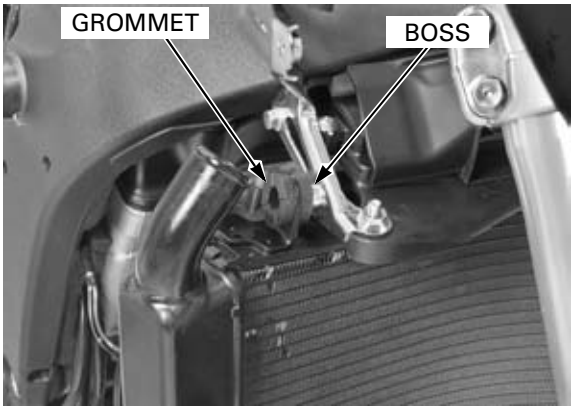
Install the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9).



INSTALLATION (AFTER '05)

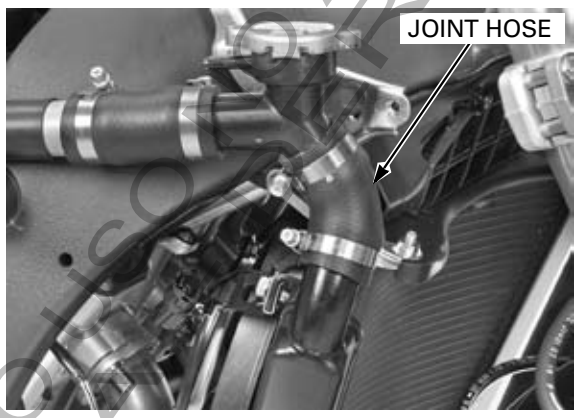
Be careful not to damage the radiator fins.

Install the radiator assembly, aligning its upper grommet with the frame bracket boss.

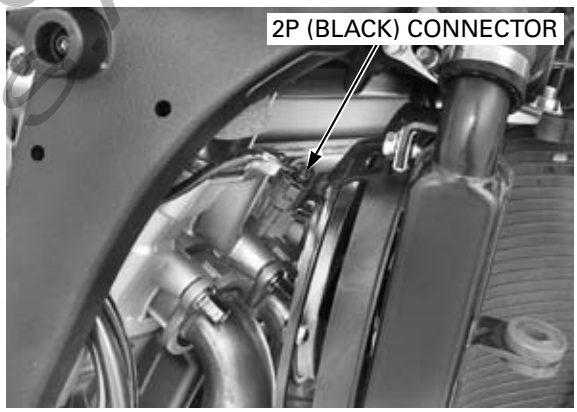


Install the radiator upper mounting bolt and washer, tighten the bolt securely.

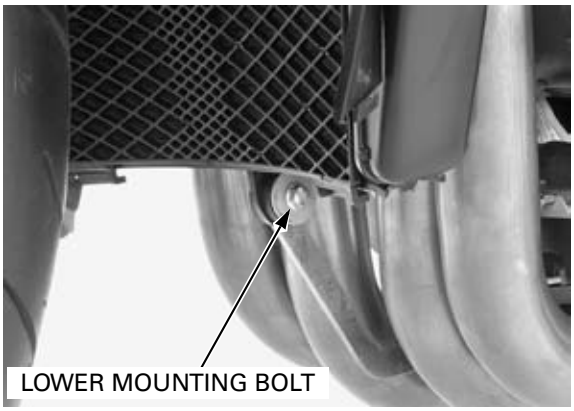
Connect the filler neck joint hose and tighten the hose clamp screw.



Connect the fan motor 2P (Black) connector.



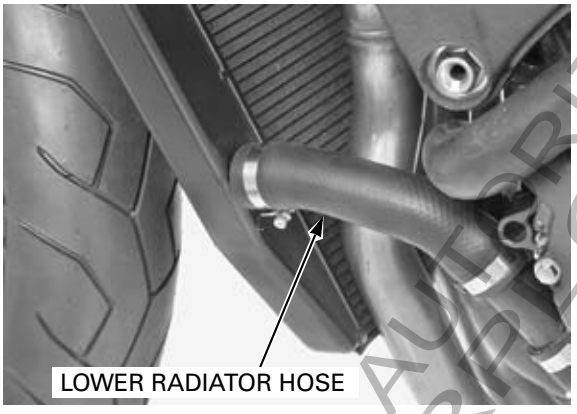
Install and tighten the radiator lower mounting bolt.



Connect the lower radiator hose and tighten the hose clamp screw.

Install the radiator reserve tank (page 7-24).

Fill the system with the recommended coolant (page 7-6).



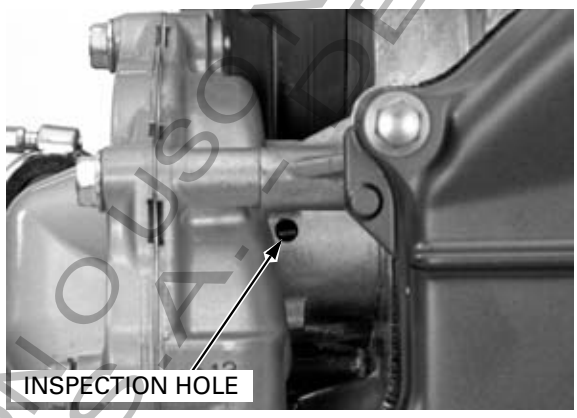
WATER PUMP

MECHANICAL SEAL INSPECTION

Remove the under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

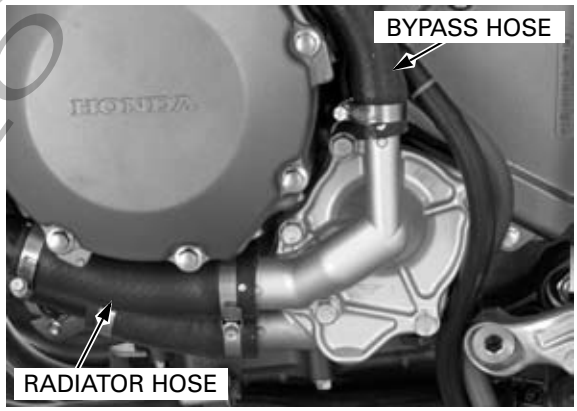
Inspect the inspection hole for signs of coolant leakage.
If there is leakage, the mechanical seal is defective and replace the water pump as an assembly.



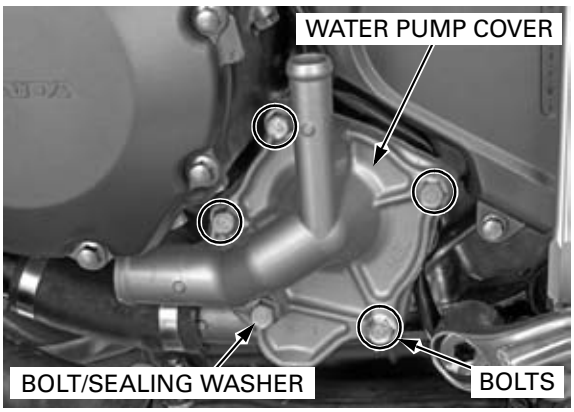
REMOVAL

Drain the coolant (page 7-7).

Disconnect the lower radiator hose and bypass hose from the water pump cover.

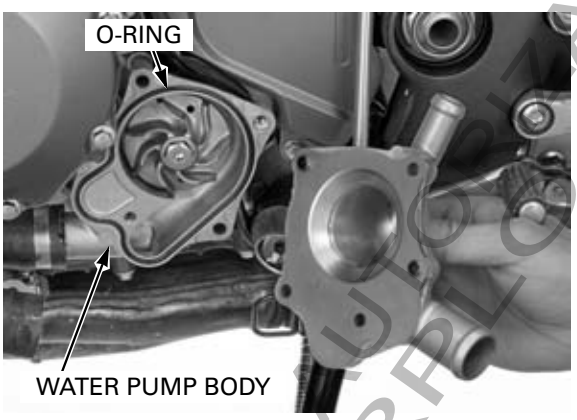


Remove the flange bolts, sealing washer.

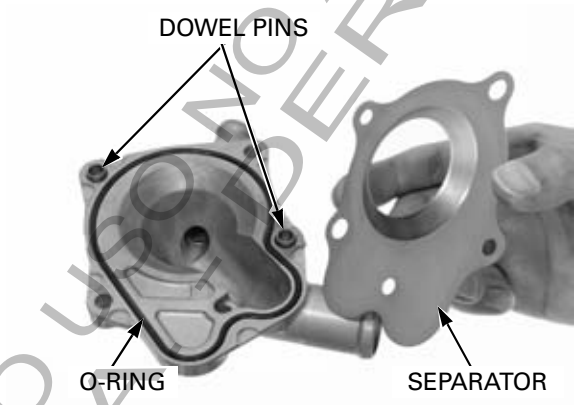


Remove the water pump cover assembly

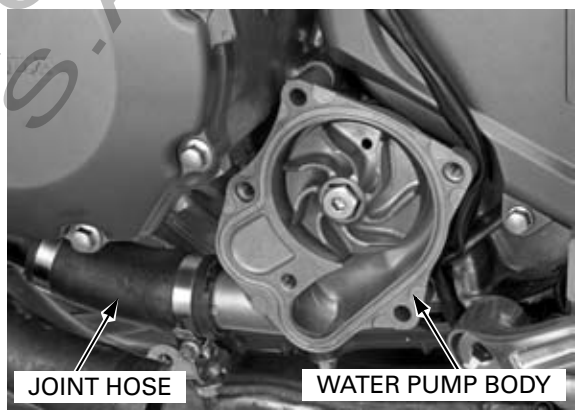
Remove the O-ring from the water pump body.



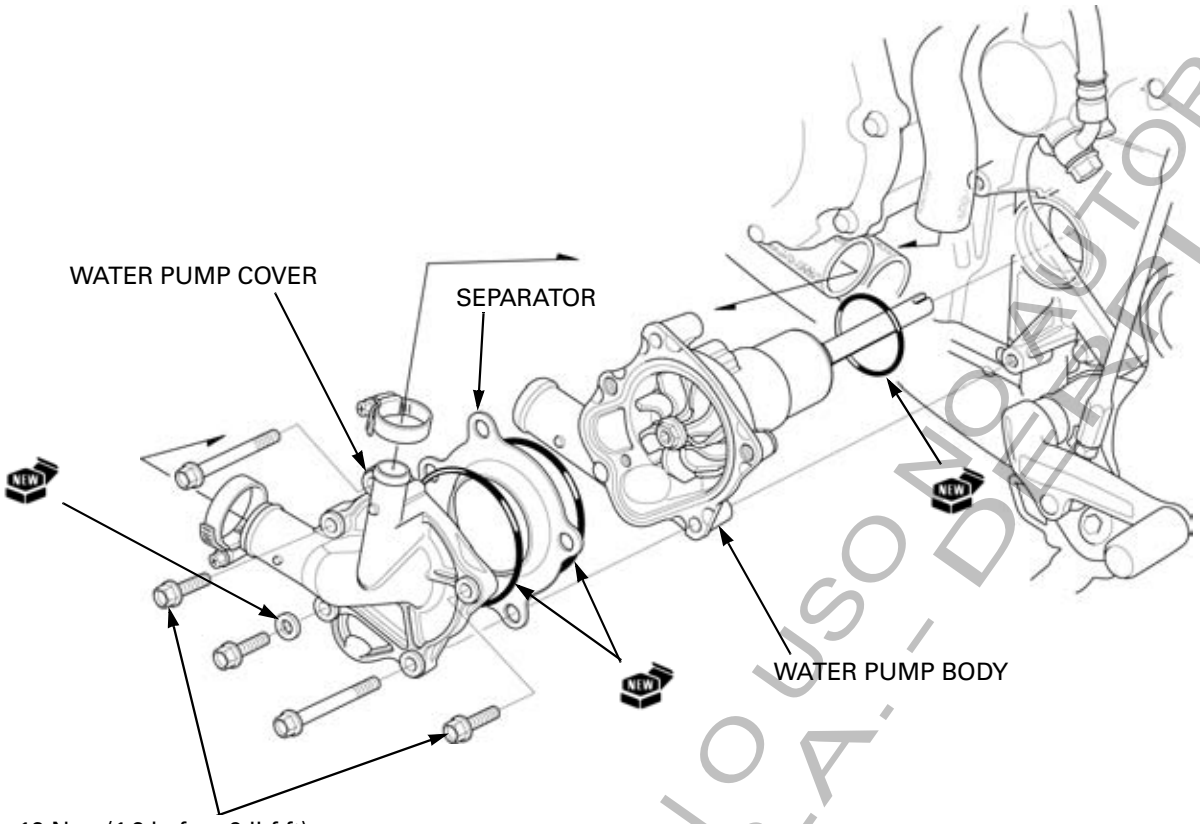
Remove the separator plate from the water pump cover.
Remove the dowel pins and O-ring from the water pump cover.



Disconnect the water joint hose from the water pump body.
Remove the water pump body from the crankcase.

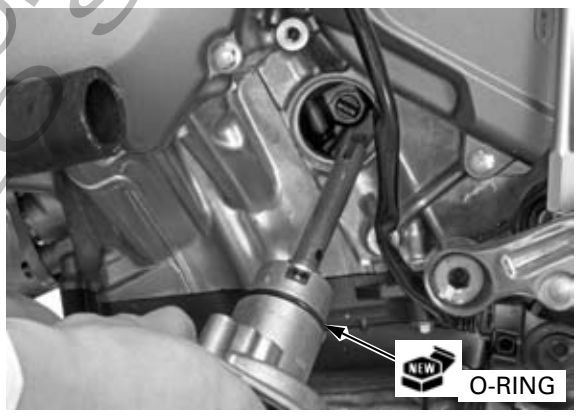


INSTALLATION

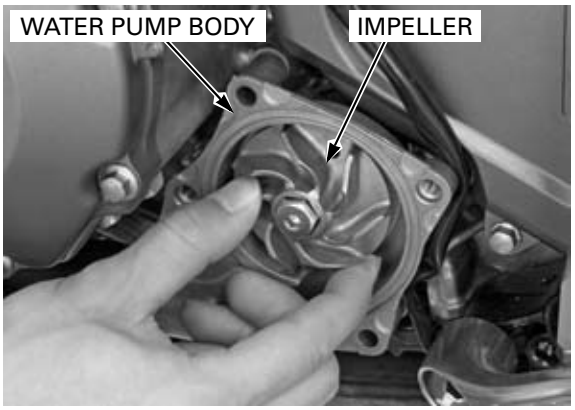


Apply engine oil to a new O-ring and install it onto the stepped portion of the water pump body.

Install the water pump body into the crankcase while aligning the water pump shaft groove with the oil pump shaft end.

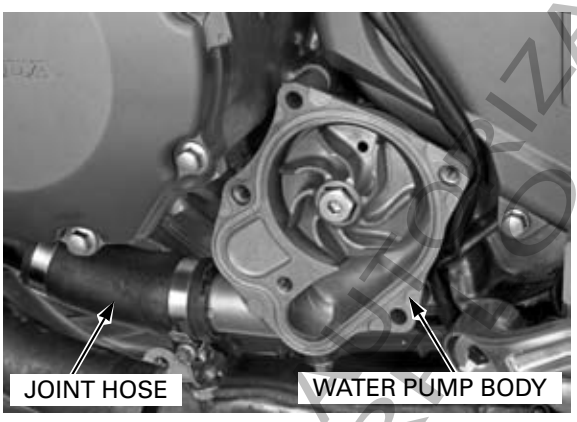


Align the water pump shaft groove with the oil pump shaft end by turning the water pump impeller.



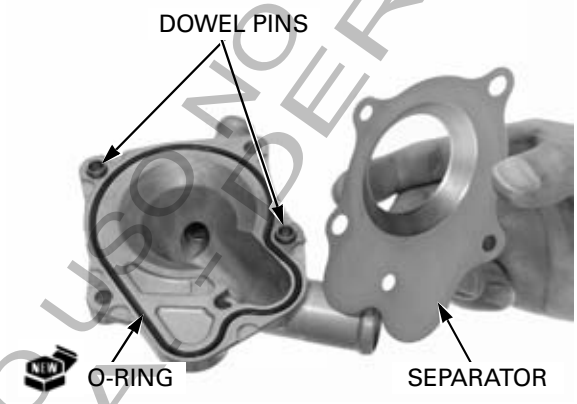
Align the mounting bolt holes in the water pump and crankcase and make sure the water pump is securely installed.

Connect the joint hose to the water pump body, tighten the clamp screw.



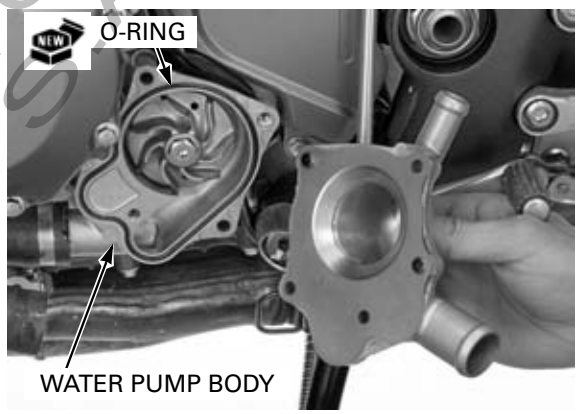
Install a new O-ring into the groove in the water pump cover.
Install the dowel pins.

Install the separator onto the water pump cover.



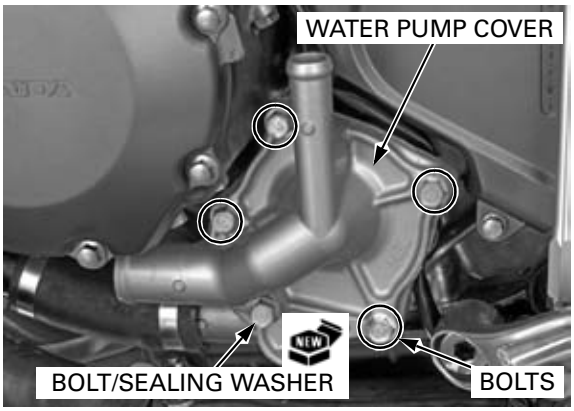
Install the new O-ring into the water pump body groove.

Install the water pump cover assembly onto the water pump body.



Install a new sealing washer and flange bolts.
Tighten the flange bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

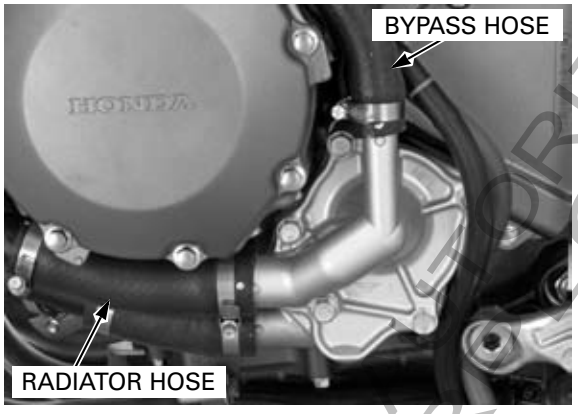


Connect the lower radiator hose and bypass hose, then tighten the clamp screws.

Fill the system with the recommended coolant (page 7-6).

Install the under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)



RADIATOR RESERVE TANK ('04, '05)

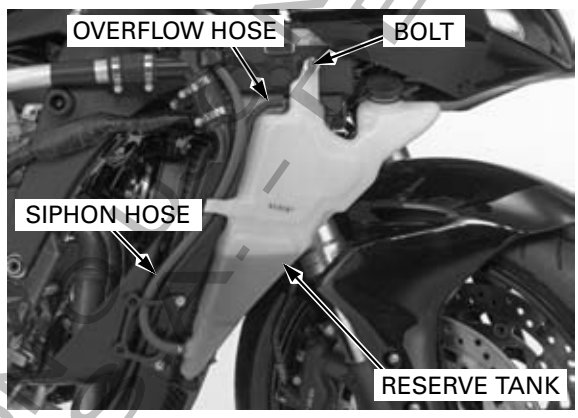
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9).

Disconnect the siphon hose and drain the coolant from the reserve tank.

Remove the bolt and radiator reserve tank.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



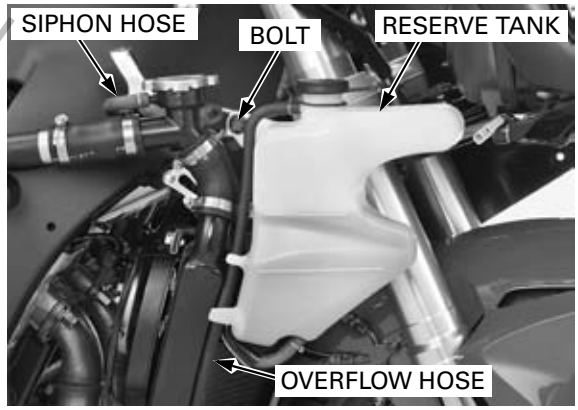
RADIATOR RESERVE TANK (AFTER '05)

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14).

Disconnect the siphon hose and drain the coolant from the reserve tank.

Remove the bolt and radiator reserve tank.



Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

- Install the radiator reserve tank aligning its boss with the radiator grommet.
- Route the siphon and overflow hoses properly (page 1-54).

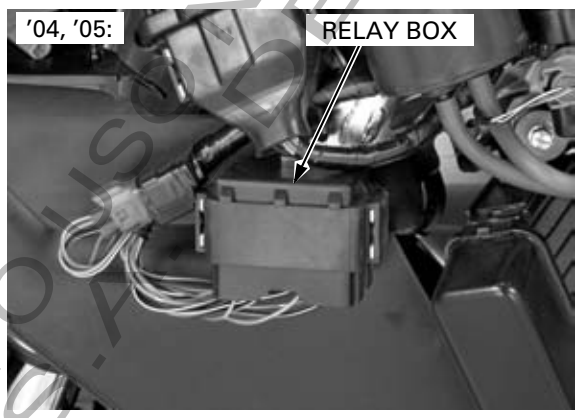
FAN CONTROL RELAY

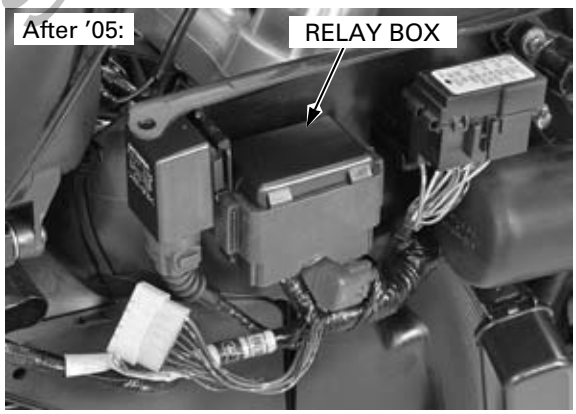
INSPECTION

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

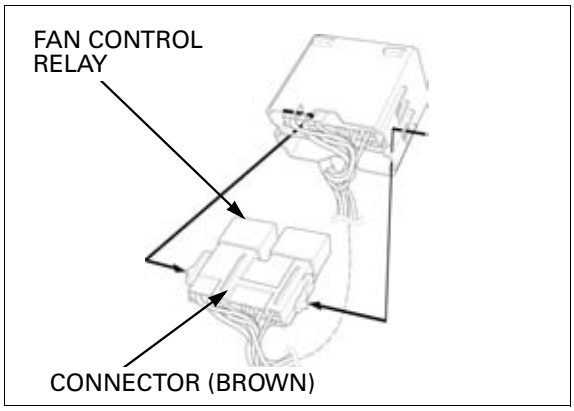
Remove the relay box from the bracket.





Release the retainers (brown) and remove the relay connector base.

Remove the fan control relay from the connector base.



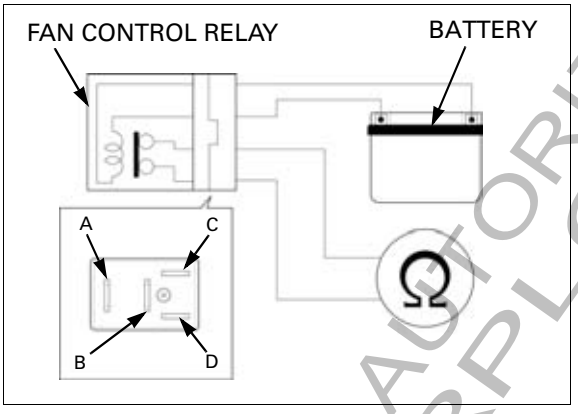
Connect the ohmmeter to the fan control relay connector terminals.

Connection: A – B

Connect a 12 V battery to the following engine stop relay connector terminals.

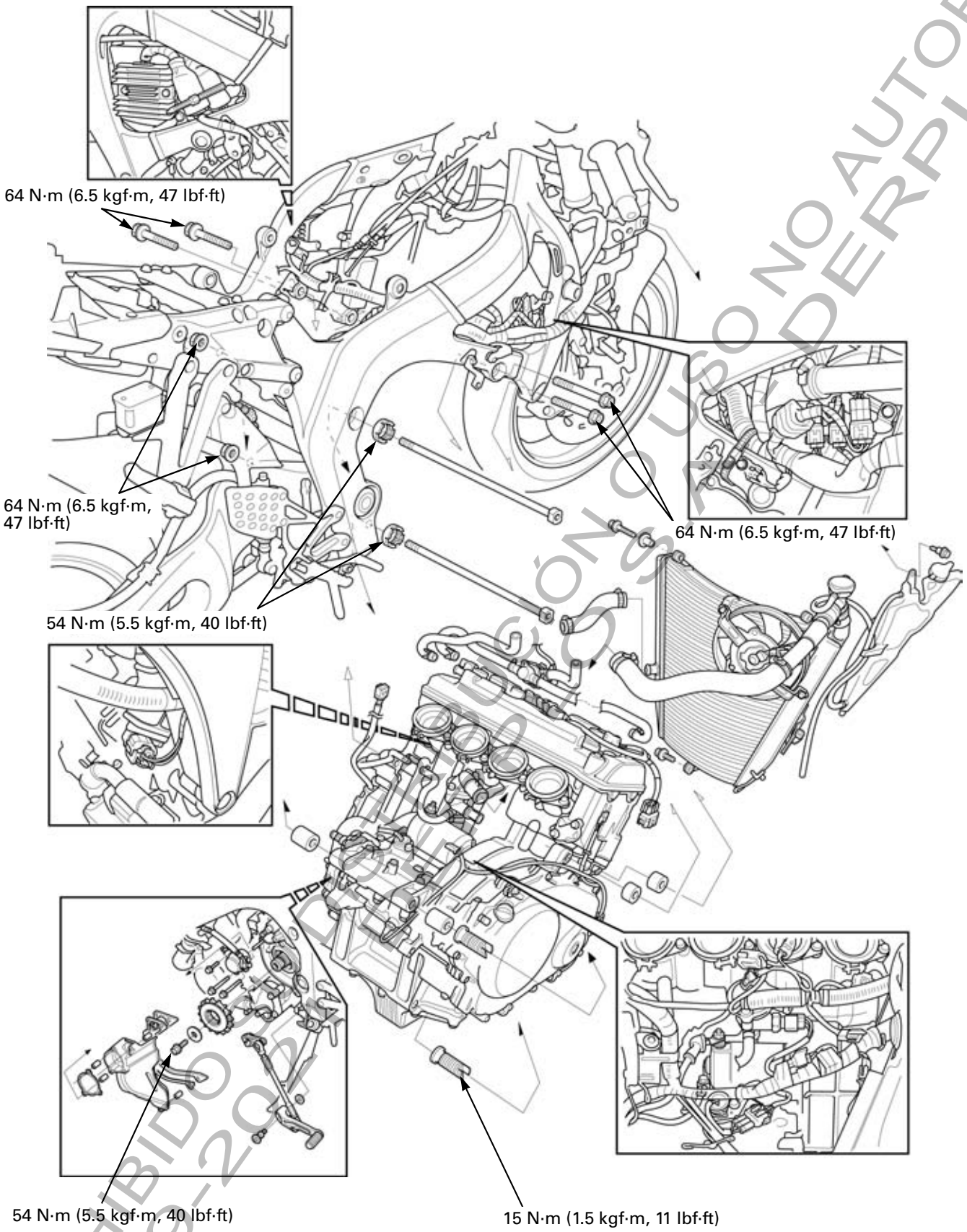
Connection: C (+) – D (–)

There should be continuity only when the 12 V battery is connected.
If there is no continuity when the 12 V battery is connected, replace the fan control relay.IAC (idle air control) thermal valve

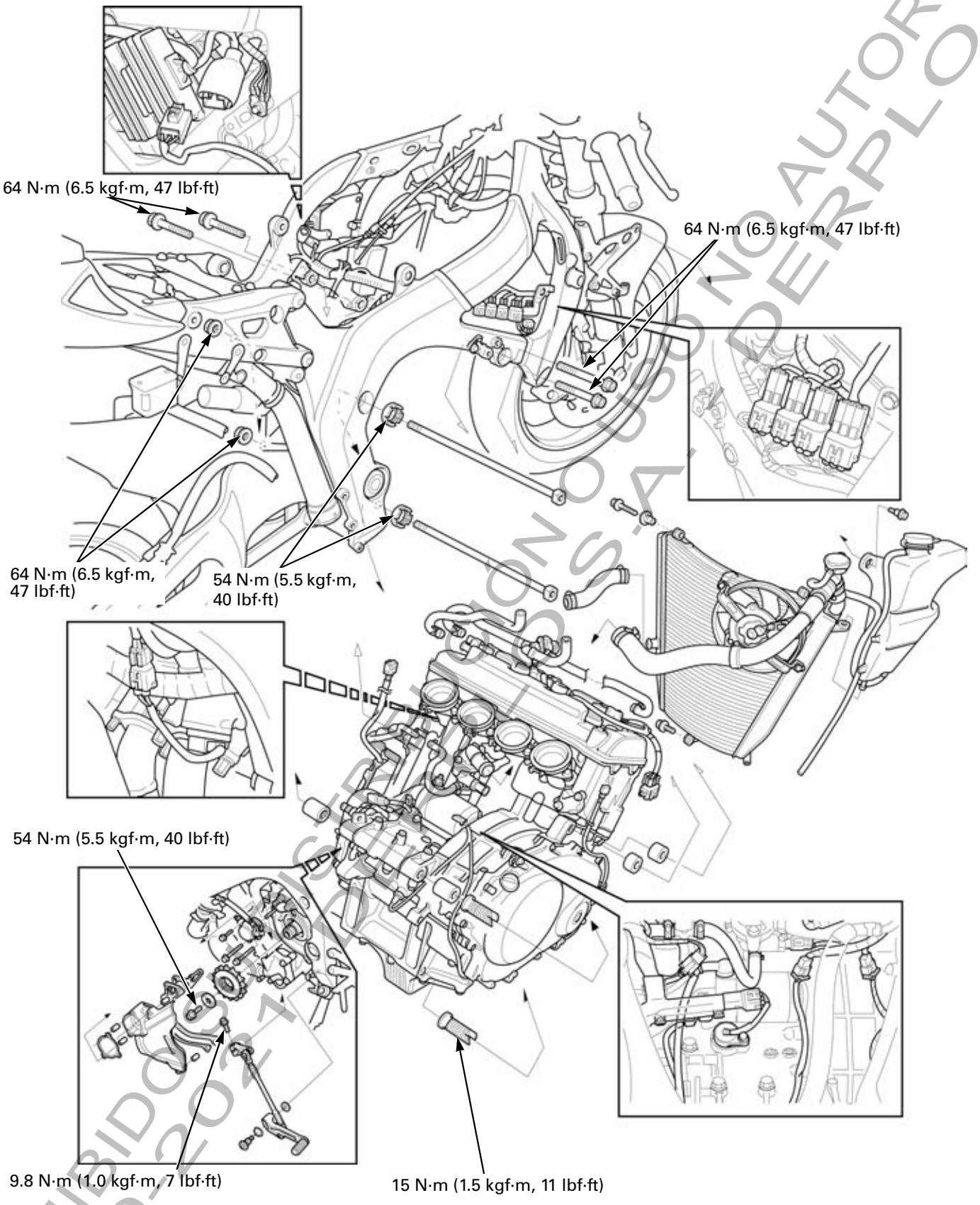


8. ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

COMPONENT LOCATION ('04, '05)



COMPONENT LOCATION (AFTER '05)



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- A hoist or equivalent is required to support the motorcycle when removing and installing the engine.
- A floor jack or other adjustable support is required to support and maneuver the engine.
- Do not use the oil filter and oil cooler as a jacking point.
- When using the lock nut wrench for the adjusting bolt lock nut, use a deflecting beam type torque wrench 20 inches long. The lock nut wrench increases the torque wrench's leverage, so the torque wrench reading will be less than the torque actually applied to the lock nut. The specification given is the actual torque applied to the lock nut, not the reading on the torque wrench. Do not overtighten the lock nut. The specification later in the text gives both actual and indicated.
- The following components can be serviced with the engine installed in the frame.
  – Alternator (page 11-4)
  – Clutch (page 10-18)
  – Camshaft (page 9-9)
  – Gearshift linkage (page 12-11)
  – Oil cooler (page 5-13)
  – Oil pump (page 5-8)
  – Transmission/gearshift linkage (page 12-11)
  – Water pump (page 7-20)
- The following components require engine removal for service.
  – Cylinder head (page 9-14)
  – Crankshaft (page 13-8)
  – Piston/cylinder (page 13-16)
- When installing the engine, be sure to tighten the engine mounting fasteners to the specified torque in the specified sequence. If you mistake the torque or sequence, loosen all mounting fasteners, then tighten them again to the specified torque in the correct sequence.

SERVICE DATA ('04, '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Engine dry weight		65.8 kg (145.1 lbs)
Engine oil capacity	After disassembly	3.8 liter (4.0 US qt, 3.3 Imp qt)
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.55 liter (3.75 US qt, 3.12 Imp qt)

SERVICE DATA (AFTER '05)

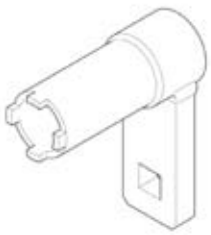
ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Engine dry weight		65.05 kg (143.4 lbs)
Engine oil capacity	After disassembly	3.8 liter (4.0 US qt, 3.3 Imp qt)
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.3 liter (3.49 US qt, 2.90 Imp qt)

TORQUE VALUES

Engine hanger adjusting bolt		15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)
Engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut	Actual	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)
	Indicated	49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m, 36 lbf·ft)
Rear upper engine hanger nut		64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)
Rear lower engine hanger nut		64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)
Front engine hanger bolt		64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)
Middle engine hanger bolt		64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)
Drive sprocket special bolt		54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)
Starter motor terminal nut		12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)
Gearshift pedal pivot bolt		22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)
Gearshift pedal link pinch bolt		9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

TOOLS

Lock nut wrench
07VMA-MBB0100



or 07VMA-MBB0101

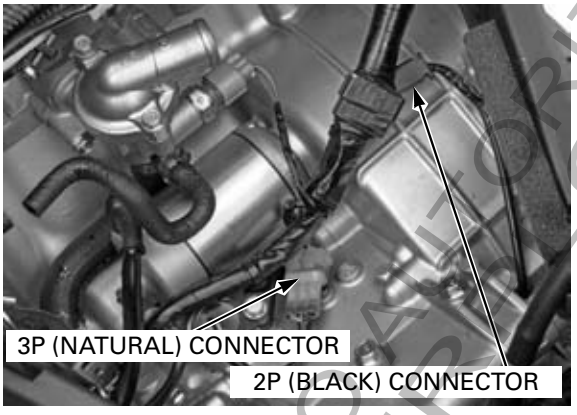
ENGINE REMOVAL ('04, '05)

Remove the following:

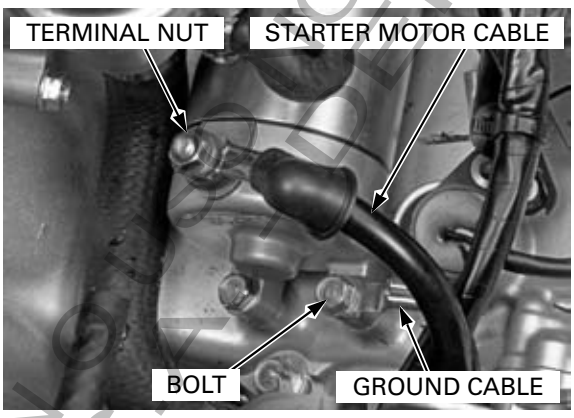
- Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9)
- Exhaust pipe (page 3-43)
- Fuel tank (page 6-111)
- Radiator reserve tank (page 7-24)
- Air cleaner housing (page 6-116)
- Throttle body (page 6-123)

Disconnect the following connectors:

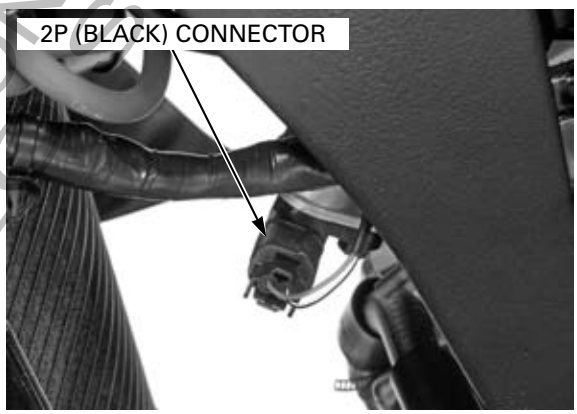
- VS (vehicle speed) sensor 3P (Natural) connector
- Engine sub-harness 2P (Black) connector



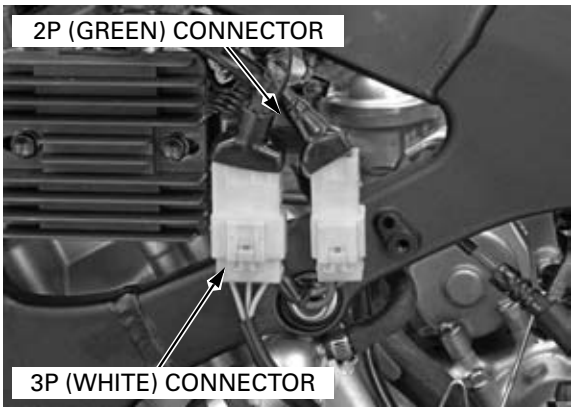
Remove the terminal nut and disconnect the starter motor cable from the starter motor.
Remove the starter motor mounting bolt and starter motor ground cable.



Disconnect the CMP (camshaft position) sensor 2P (Black) connector.

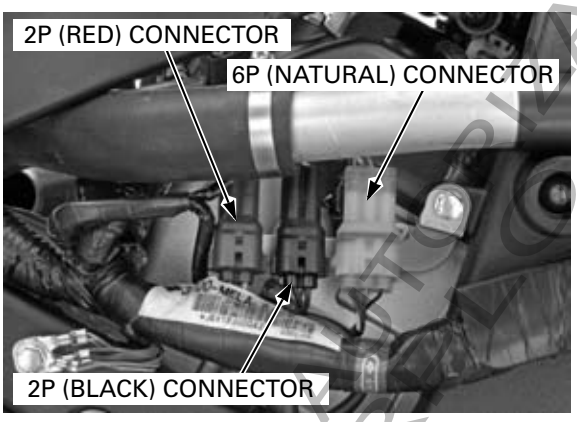


Disconnect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector and side stand switch 2P (Green) connector.

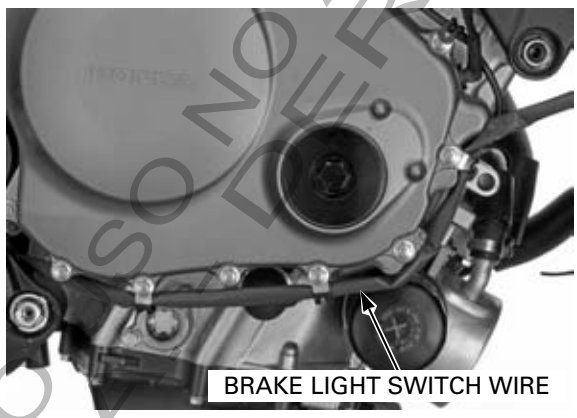


Disconnect the following connectors:

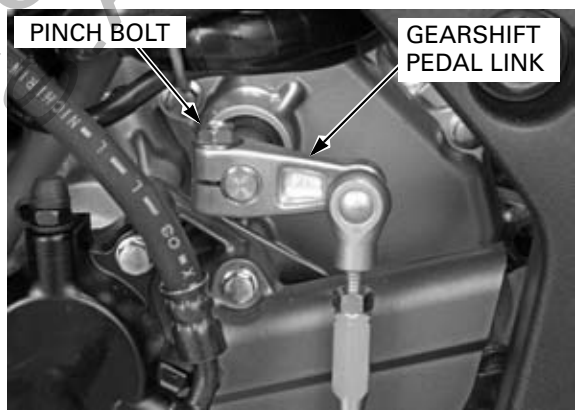
- CKP (crankshaft position) sensor 2P (Red) connector
- Rear brake light switch 2P (Black) connector
- Ignition coil sub-harness 6P (Natural) connector



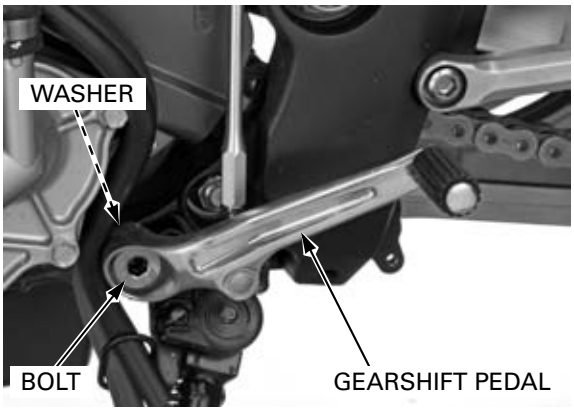
Remove the rear brake light switch wire from the clamps on the right crankcase cover.



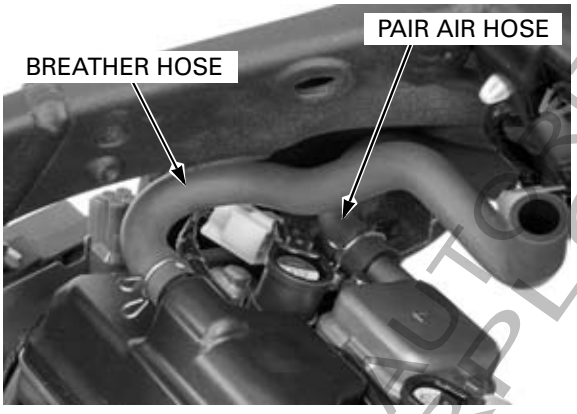
Remove the pinch bolt and disconnect the gear shift pedal link from the gearshift spindle.



Remove the bolt, washer, wave washer and gear shift pedal assembly.

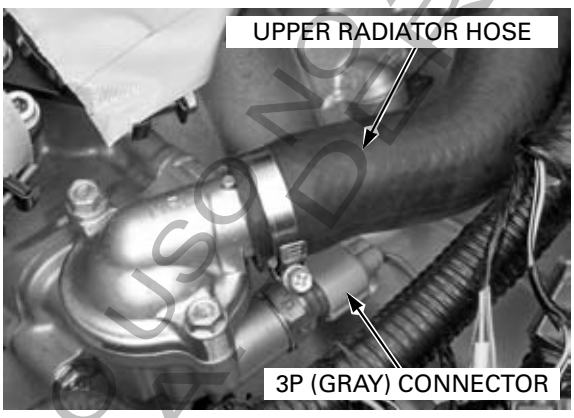


Disconnect the PAIR control valve air hoses from the reed valve cover.
Disconnect the crankcase breather hose from the cylinder head cover.



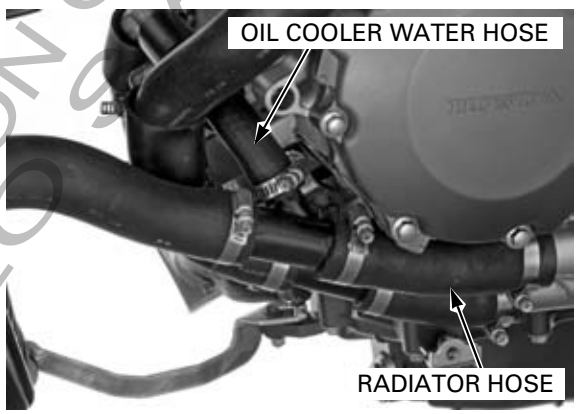
Disconnect the upper radiator hose from the thermostat housing cover.

Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector.



Loosen the hose clamp screw and disconnect the radiator hose from the water pump.
Loosen the hose clamp screws and disconnect the water hoses from the oil cooler.

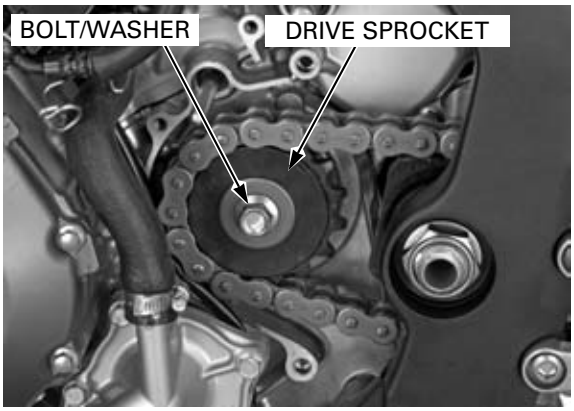
Remove the radiator assembly.



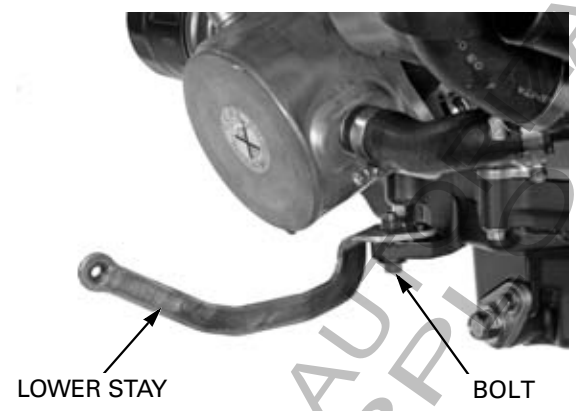
Remove the two bolts, drive sprocket cover and guide plate (page 12-7).

Loosen the rear axle nut.
Turn the drive chain adjusting bolts make the drive chain slack fully.

Remove the drive sprocket special bolt, washer and drive sprocket.

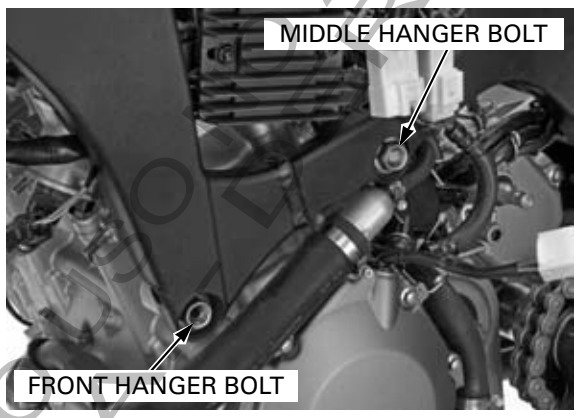


Remove the bolt and radiator lower stay from the oil pan.

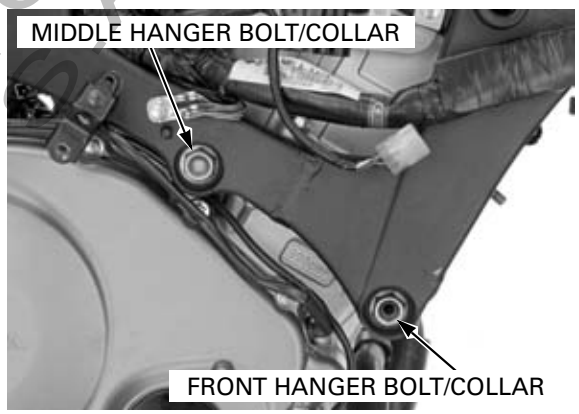


Support the engine using a jack or other adjustable support to ease of engine hanger bolts removal.

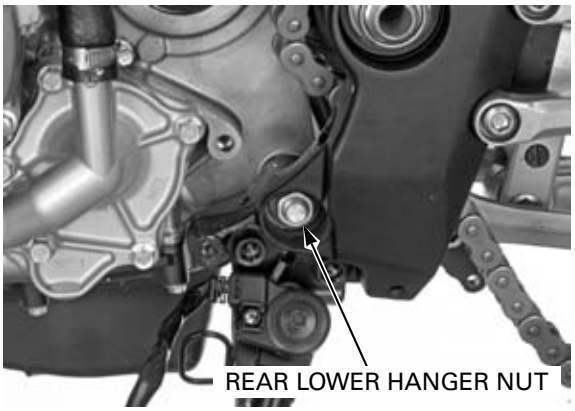
Remove the left front engine hanger bolt and middle engine hanger bolt.



Remove the right front engine hanger bolt and middle engine hanger bolt and distance collars.



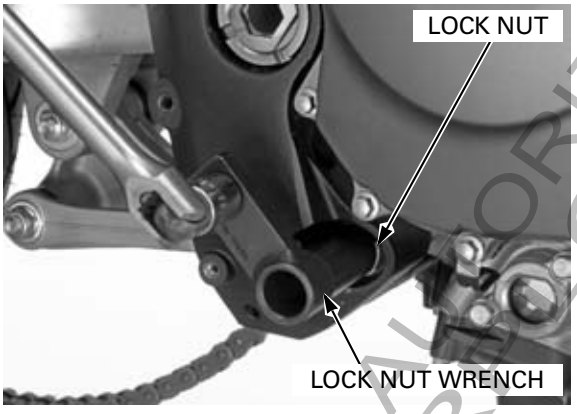
Remove the rear lower engine hanger nut while holding the hanger bolt.



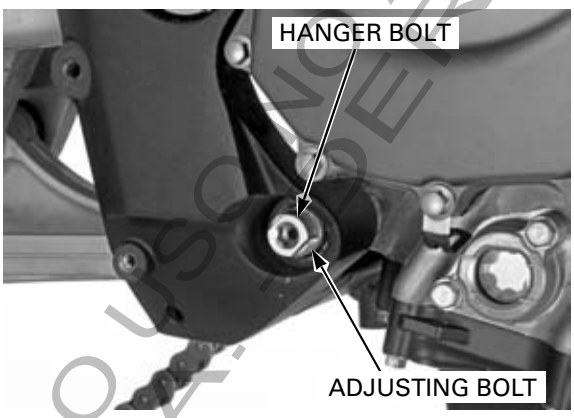
Remove the rear engine hanger lock nut using the special tool.

TOOL:

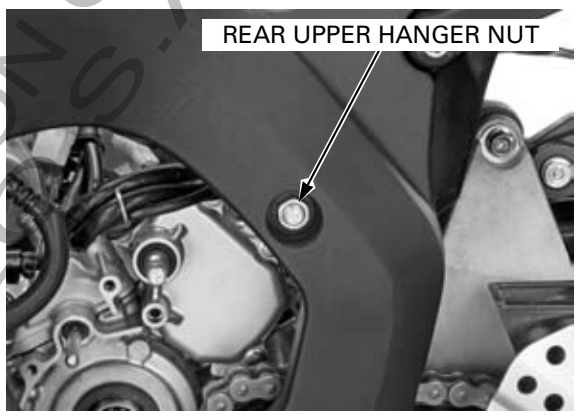
Lock nut wrench	**07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**



Turn the engine hanger adjusting bolt counterclockwise fully by loosening the rear engine hanger bolt.



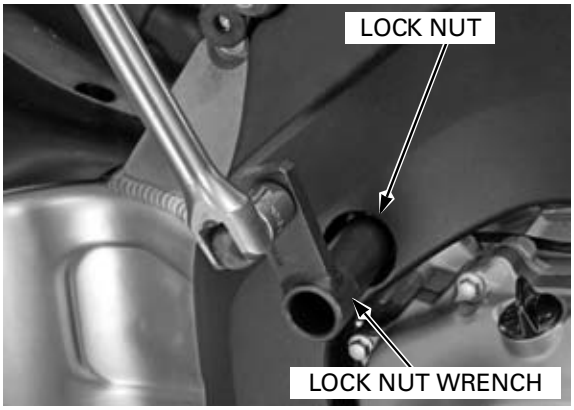
Remove the rear upper engine hanger nut while holding the hanger bolt.



Loosen the rear upper engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut using the special tool.

TOOL:

Lock nut wrench	**07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**



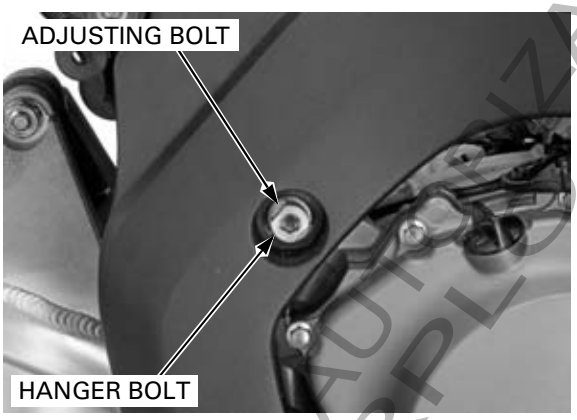
Turn the engine hanger adjusting bolt counterclockwise fully by loosening the rear engine hanger bolt.

Support the engine using a jack or other adjustable support to ease of engine hanger bolts removal.

Remove the following:

– Rear lower engine hanger bolt
– Rear upper engine hanger bolt and collars

Carefully lower the adjustable support, then remove the engine from the frame.

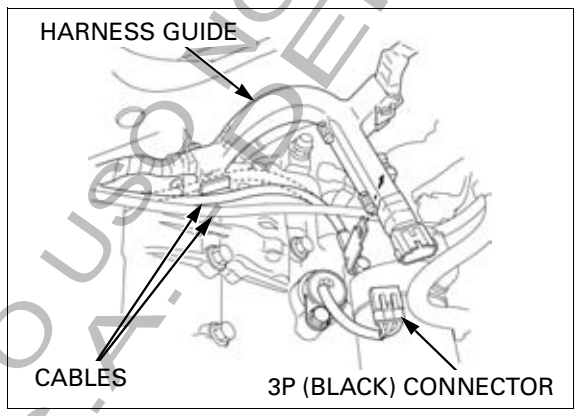


ENGINE REMOVAL (AFTER '05)

Remove the following:

– Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14)
– Radiator (page 7-12)
– Exhaust pipe (page 3-62)
– Fuel tank (page 6-111)
– Air cleaner housing (page 6-116)
– Throttle body (page 6-123)

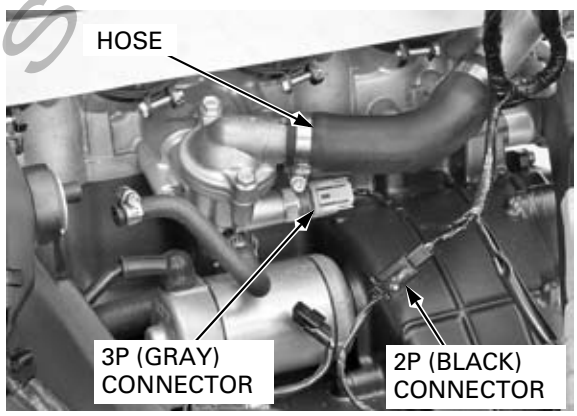
Disconnect the VS (vehicle speed) sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Release the starter motor and ground cables from the harness guide.
Remove the harness guide from the stay and frame.



Disconnect the following connectors:

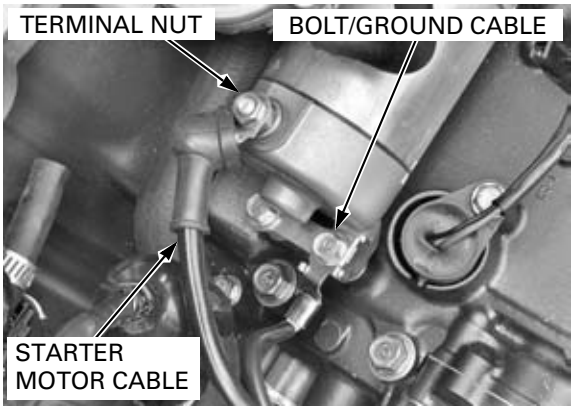
– Engine sub-harness 2P (Black) connector
– ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector

Disconnect the upper radiator hose from the thermostat housing cover.

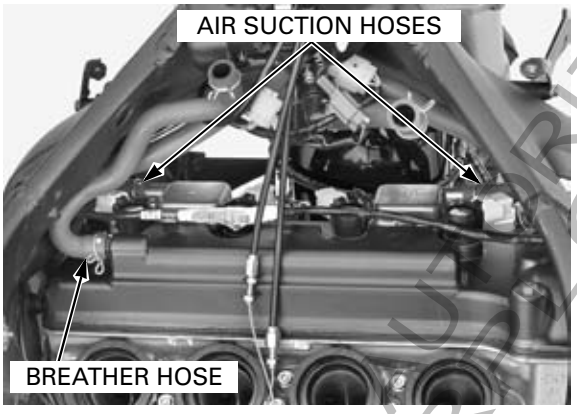


Remove the following:

– Terminal nut and starter motor cable
– Bolt and ground cable

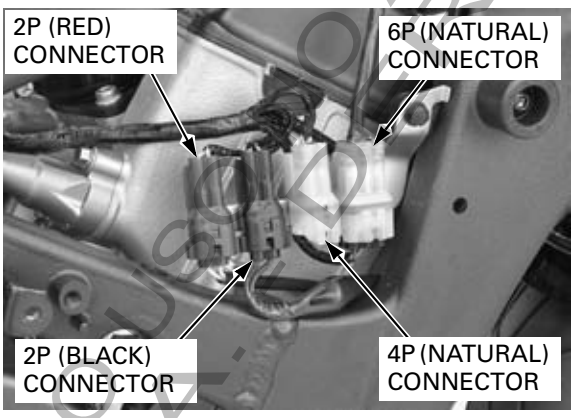


Disconnect the PAIR control valve air suction hoses from the reed valve cover.
Disconnect the crankcase breather hose from the cylinder head cover.

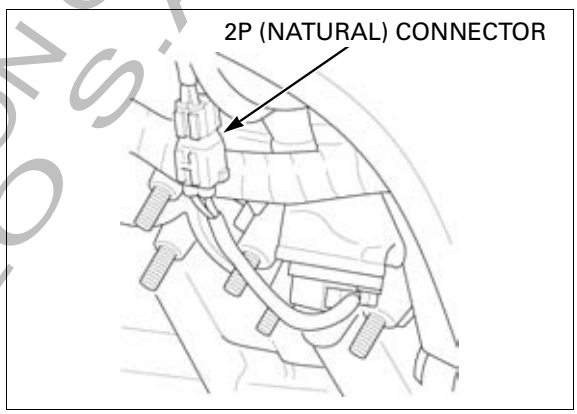


Disconnect the following connectors:

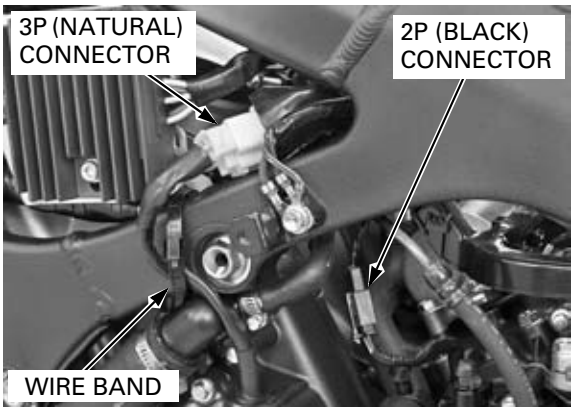
- CKP (crankshaft position) sensor 2P (Red) connector
- Rear brake light switch 2P (Black) connector
- Ignition coil sub-harness 6P (Natural) connector
- O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector



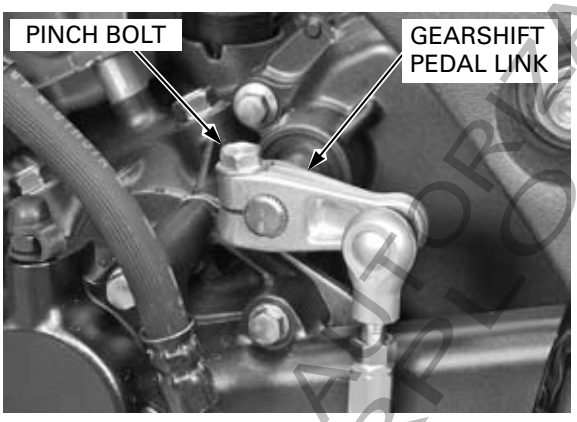
Disconnect the CMP (camshaft position) sensor 2P (Natural) connector.



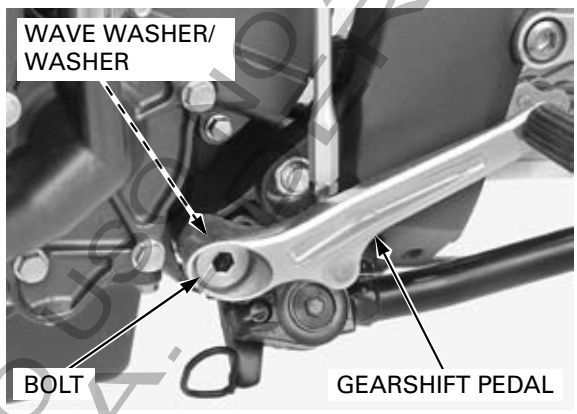
Release the alternator wire from the wire band.
Disconnect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector and side stand switch 2P (Black) connector.



Remove the pinch bolt and disconnect the gearshift pedal link from the gearshift spindle.



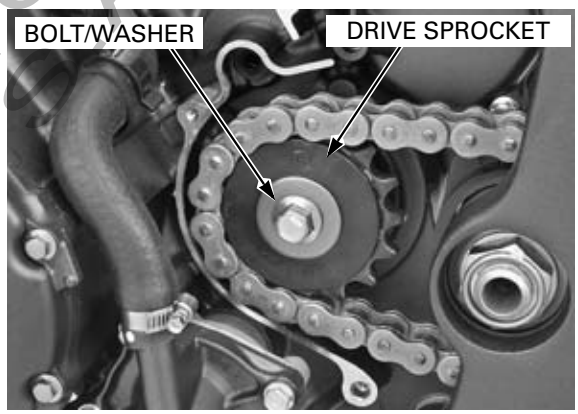
Remove the bolt, washer, wave washer and gearshift pedal assembly.



Remove the two bolts, drive sprocket cover and guide plate (page 12-7).

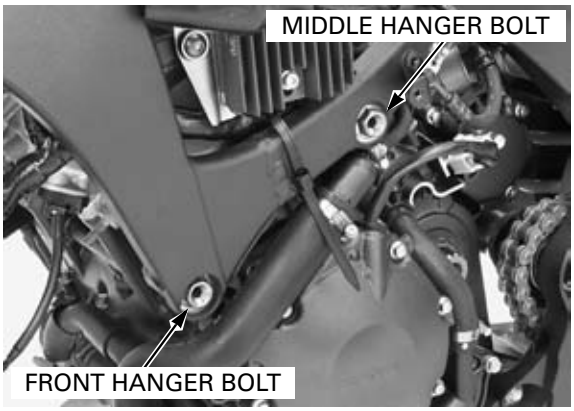
Loosen the rear axle nut.
Turn the drive chain adjusting bolts and make the drive chain slack fully.

Remove the drive sprocket special bolt, washer and drive sprocket.

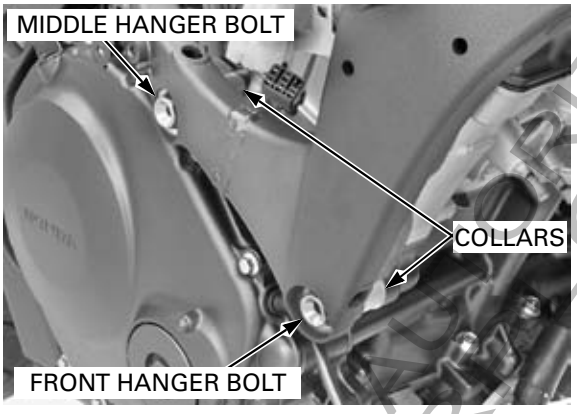


Support the engine using a jack or other adjustable support to ease of engine hanger bolts removal.

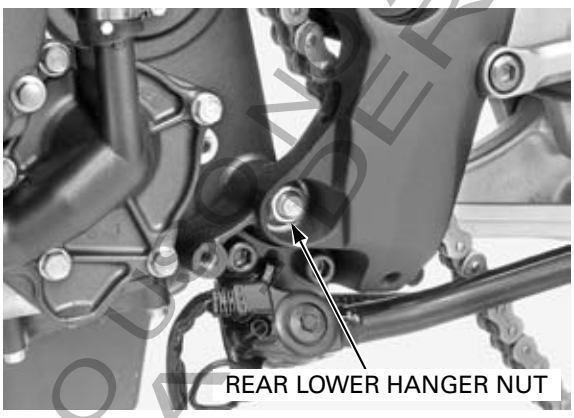
Remove the left front engine hanger bolt and middle engine hanger bolt.



Remove the right front and middle engine hanger bolts and distance collars.



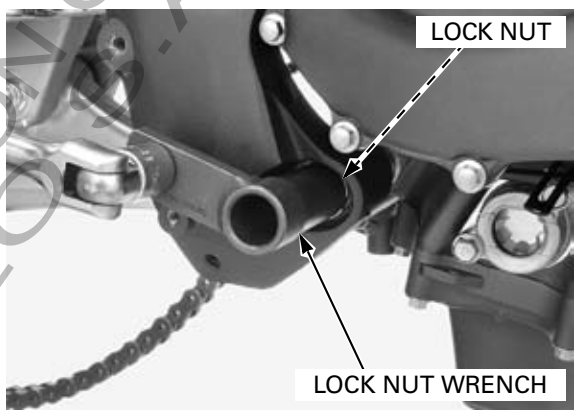
Remove the rear lower engine hanger nut while holding the hanger bolt.



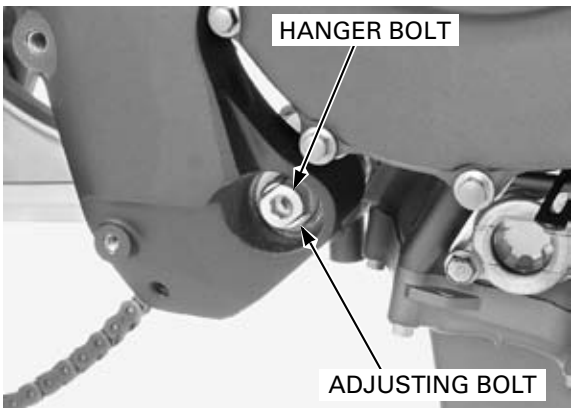
Remove the rear lower engine hanger lock nut using the special tool.

TOOL:

Lock nut wrench	**07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**



Turn the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt counterclockwise fully by loosening the rear engine hanger bolt.



Remove the rear upper engine hanger nut while holding the hanger bolt.

Loosen the rear upper engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut using the special tool.

TOOL:

Lock nut wrench	**07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**

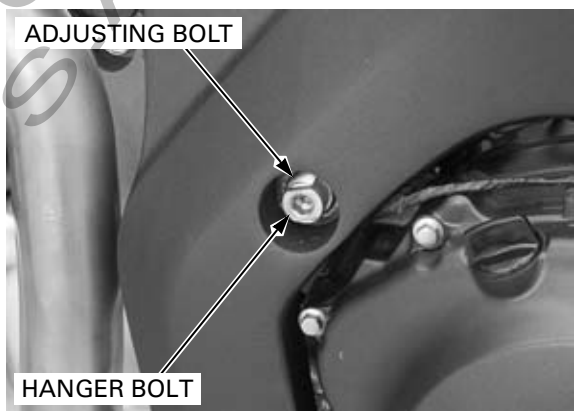
Turn the rear upper engine hanger adjusting bolt counterclockwise fully by loosening the rear upper engine hanger bolt.

Support the engine using a jack or other adjustable support to ease of engine hanger bolts removal.

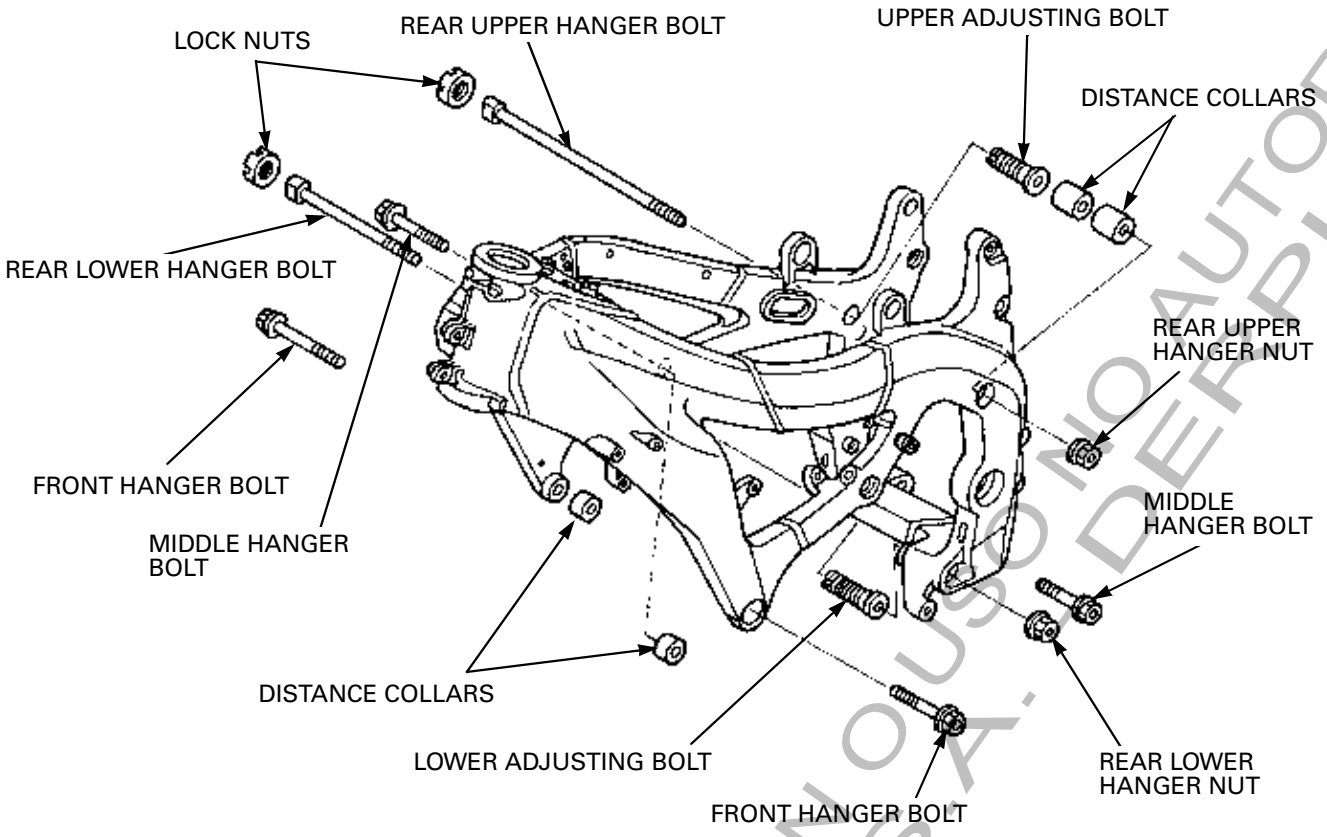
Remove the following:

– Rear lower engine hanger bolt
– Rear upper engine hanger bolt and collars

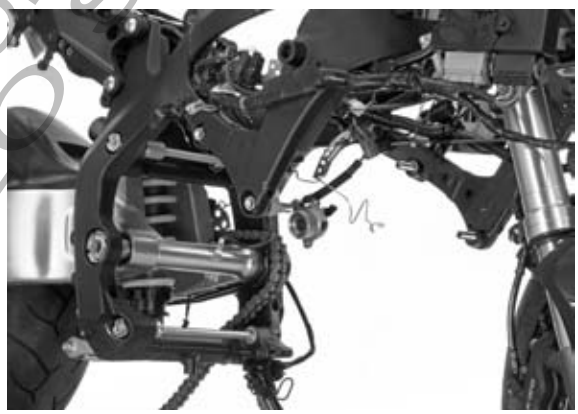
Carefully lower the adjustable support, then remove the engine from the frame.



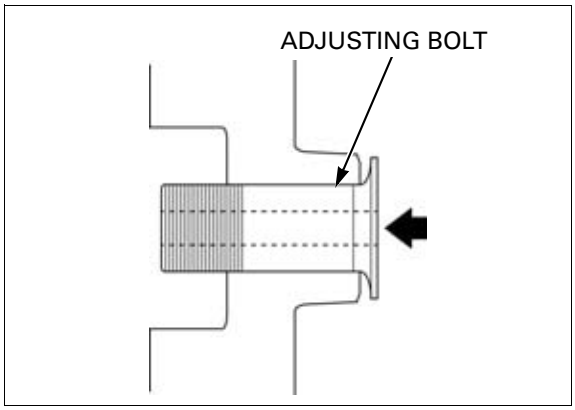
ENGINE INSTALLATION ('04, '05)



- Note the direction of the hanger bolts/collars.
- When tighten the lock nut with the lock nut wrench, refer to the torque wrench reading information in "SERVICE INFORMATION" (page 8-4).
- The jack height must be continually adjusted to relieve stress from the mounting fasteners.
- Route the wire and cables properly (page 1-39).
- Be sure to tighten all engine mounting fasteners to the specified torque in the specified sequence described following page. If you mistake the tightening torque or sequence, loosen all mounting fasteners, then tighten them again to the specified torque in the specified sequence.



Install the rear upper and rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolts fully from the inside of the frame.

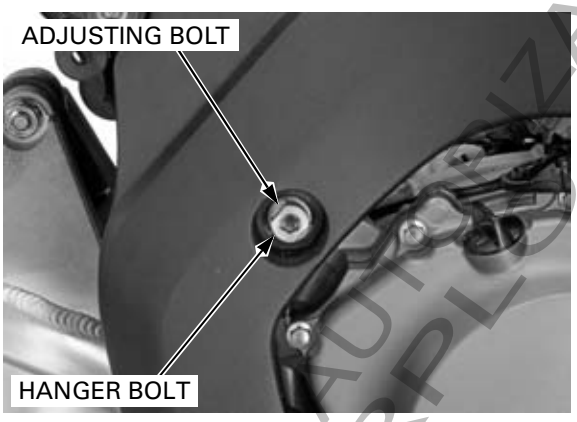


Carefully install the engine into the frame.

Do not interchange the upper and lower hanger bolts. The upper hanger bolt is not hollowed bolt.

Install the collars and rear upper engine hanger bolt from the right side.

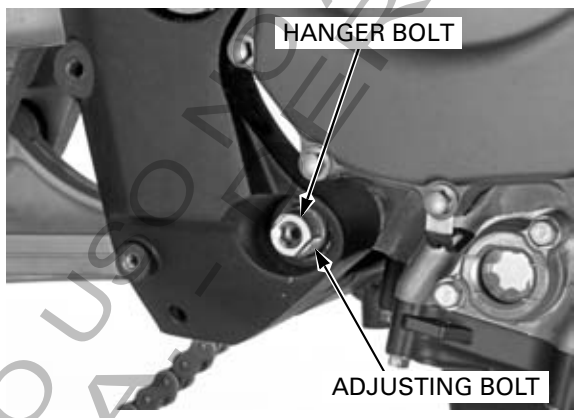
Align the straight position of the rear upper hanger bolt head with the adjusting bolt boss.



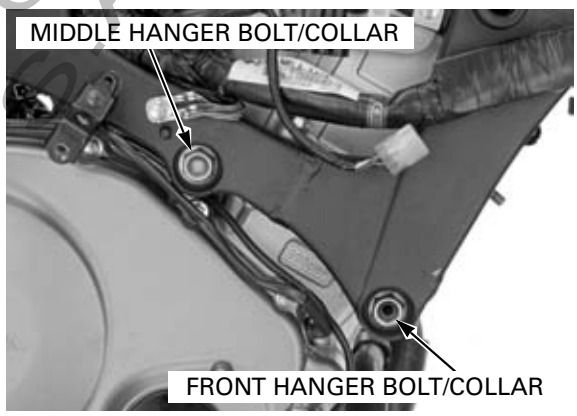
The lower hanger bolt is hollowed bolt.

Install the rear lower engine hanger bolt from the right side.

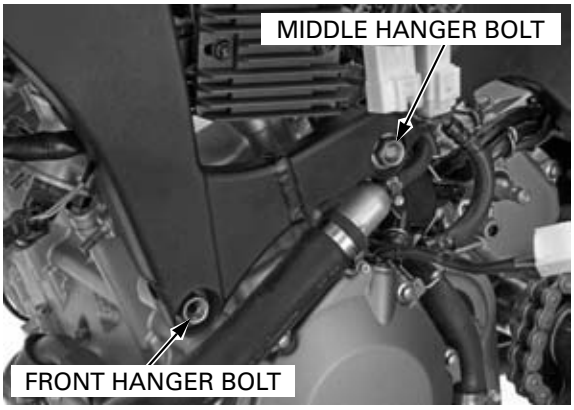
Align the straight position of the rear lower hanger bolt head with the adjusting bolt boss.



Install the distance collars, right front engine hanger bolt and middle engine hanger bolt.



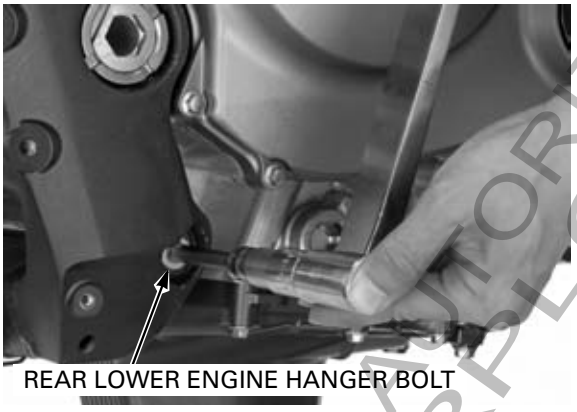
Install the left front engine hanger bolt and middle engine hanger bolt.



Turn the upper and lower engine hanger adjusting bolt by turning the hanger bolt until the adjusting bolt is seated on the engine.

Tighten the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt to the specified torque by turning the hanger bolt.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)



Install the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut.

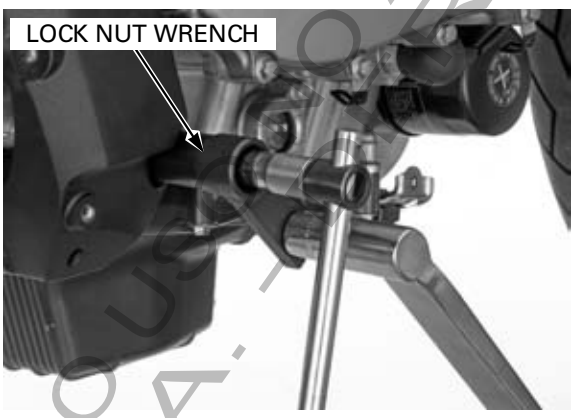
Hold the adjusting bolt by holding the hanger bolt and tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

TOOL:

Lock nut wrench	**07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**

TORQUE:

Actual: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)
Indicated: 49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m, 36 lbf·ft)



Tighten the rear upper engine hanger adjusting bolt to the specified torque by turning the hanger bolt.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)

Install the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut.

Hold the adjusting bolt by holding the hanger bolt and tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

TOOL:

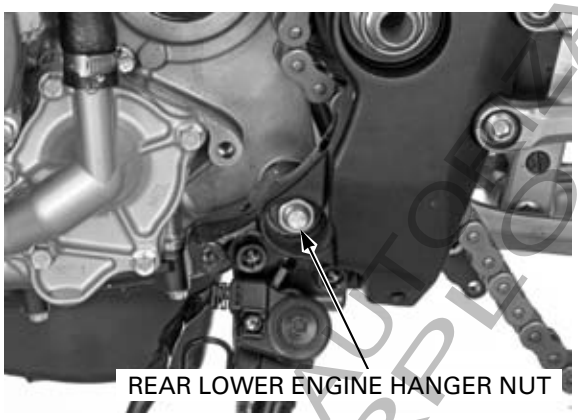
Lock nut wrench	**07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**

TORQUE:

Actual: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)
Indicated: 49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m, 36 lbf·ft)

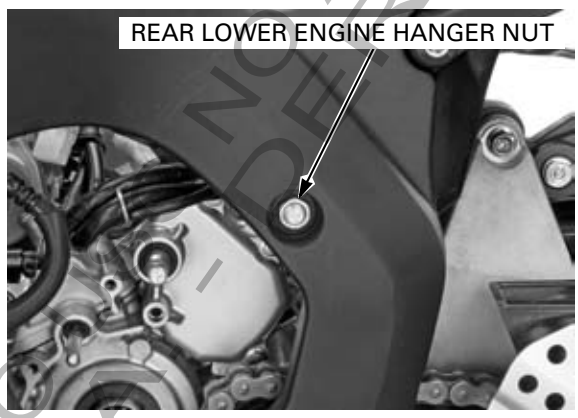
Tighten the rear lower engine hanger nut to the specified torque while holding the hanger bolt.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)



Tighten the rear upper engine hanger nut to the specified torque while holding the hanger bolt.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

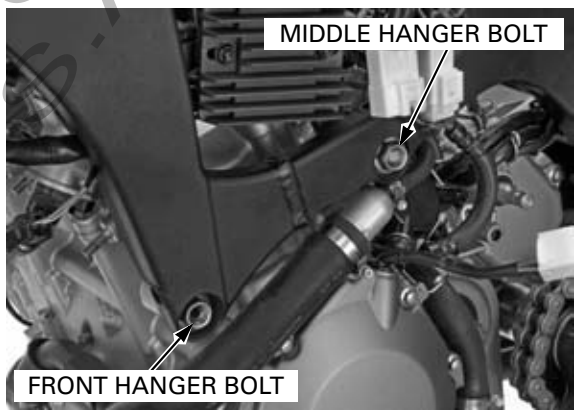


Install and tighten the left side front engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the left side middle engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

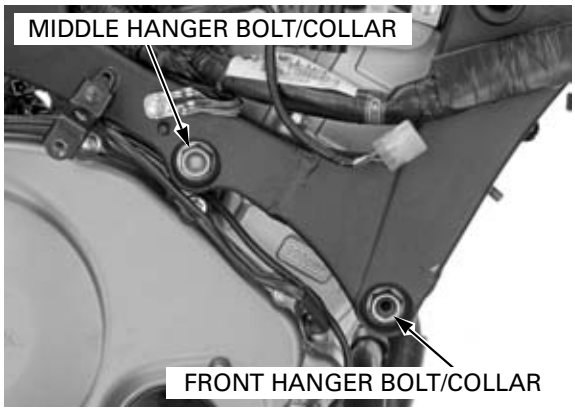


Install and tighten the right side front engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the right side middle engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

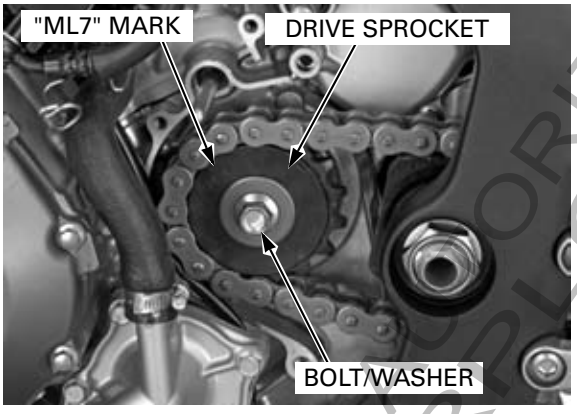


Install the drive sprocket with its "ML7" mark facing out.

Install the washer and special bolt, tighten the special bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)

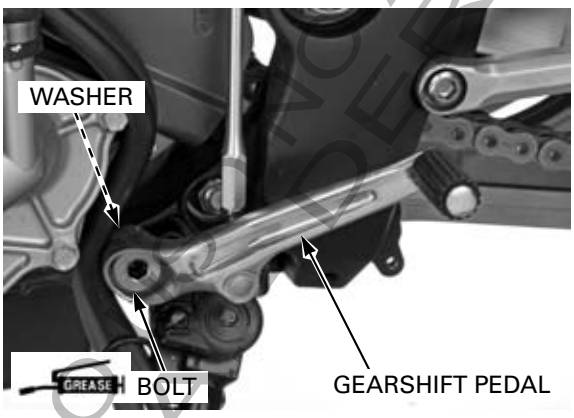
Install the drive sprocket cover and clutch slave cylinder (page 12-9).



Apply grease to the pivot bolt sliding surface.

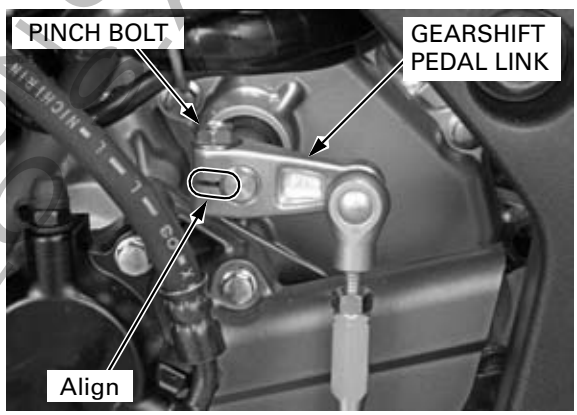
Install the gearshift pedal assembly onto the frame, then install the washer and pivot bolt.
Tighten the pivot bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)



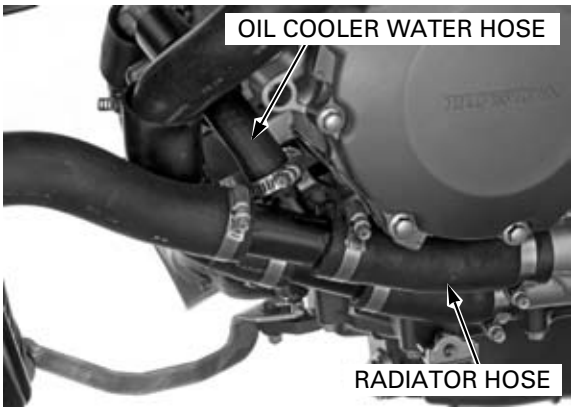
Install the gearshift pedal link to the gearshift spindle while aligning its slit with the front punch mark on the gearshift spindle.
Install and tighten the pinch bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



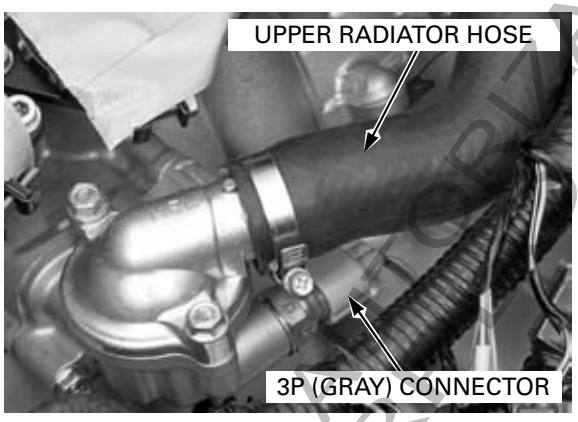
Install the radiator onto the frame.

Connect the radiator hose and tighten the clamp screw securely.
Connect the oil cooler hose and tighten the clamp screw securely.

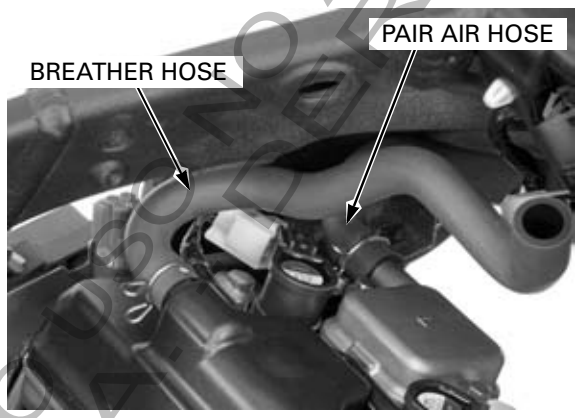


Connect the upper radiator hose to the thermostat housing cover and tighten the clamp screw securely.

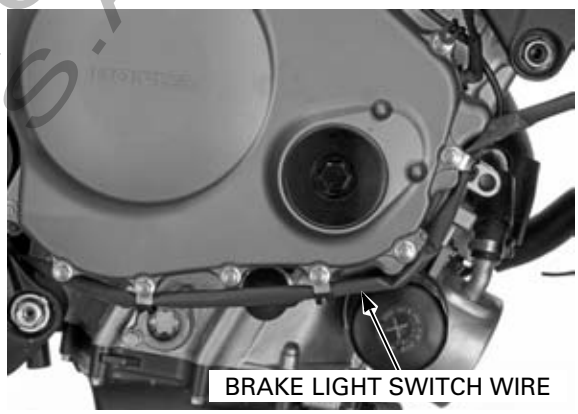
Connect the ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector.



Connect the PAIR control valve air hoses to the reed valve cover.
Connect the crankcase breather hose to the cylinder head cover.

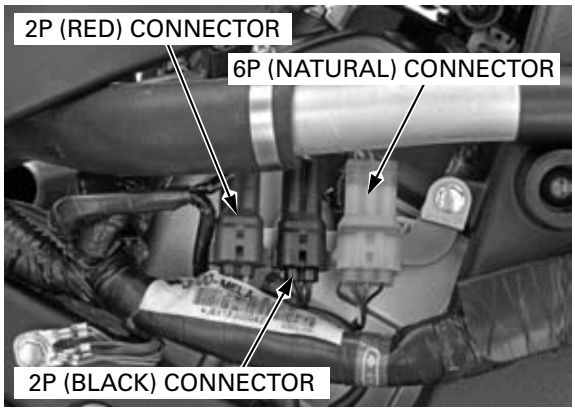


Route the rear brake light switch wire properly and clamp it with wire clamps on the right crankcase cover.

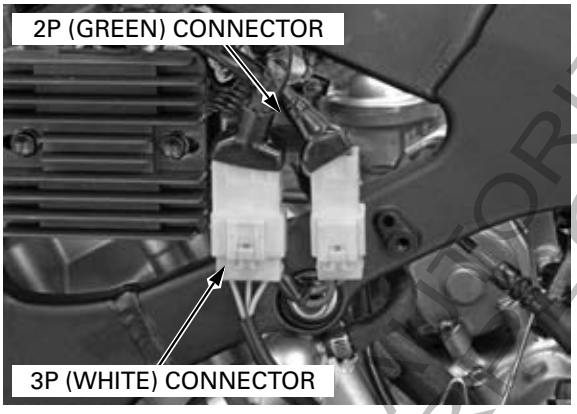


Connect the following connectors:

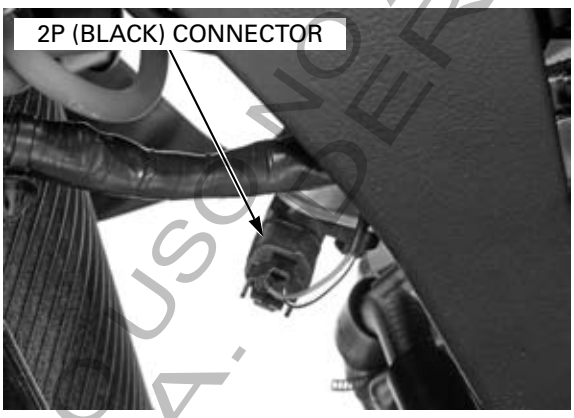
- CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector
- Rear brake light switch 2P (Black) connector
- Ignition coil sub-harness 6P (Natural) connector



Connect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector and side stand switch 2P (Green) connector.

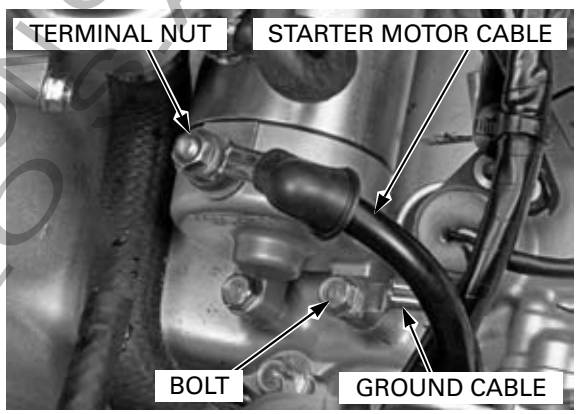


Connect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.



Route the starter motor cable and ground cable properly.
Connect the ground cable with the starter motor mounting bolt, tighten the mounting bolt.
Connect the starter motor cable to the starter motor terminal, tighten the terminal nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



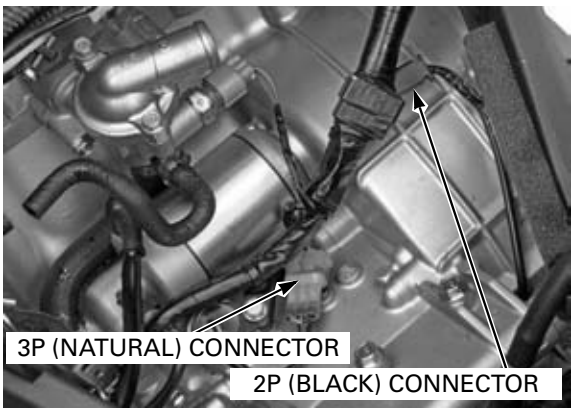
Connect the following connectors:

- VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector
- Engine sub-harness 2P (Black) connector

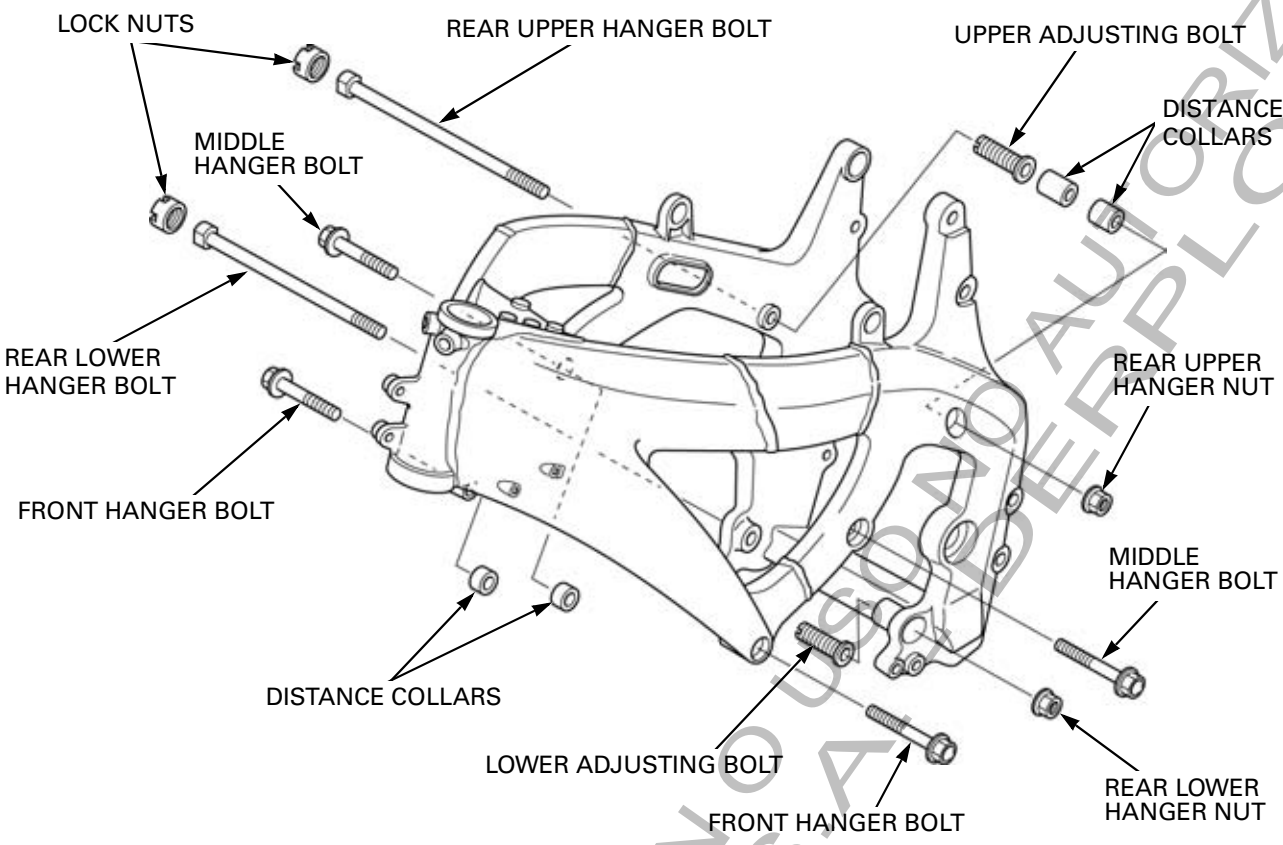
Install the following:

- Throttle body (page 6-123)
- Air cleaner housing (page 6-116)
- Radiator reserve tank (page 7-24)
- Radiator (page 7-10)
- Fuel tank (page 6-111)
- Exhaust pipe (page 3-49)
- Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-9)

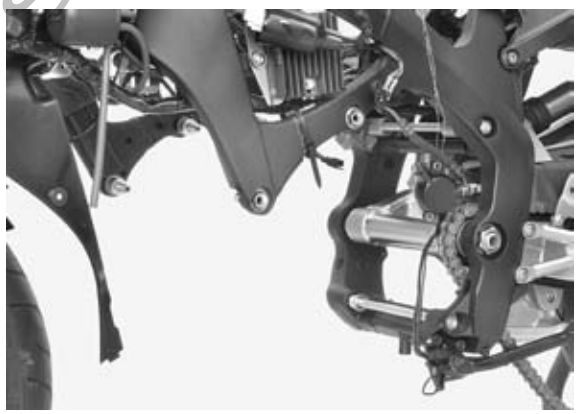
Adjust the drive chain slack (page 4-29).
Pour recommended engine oil up to the proper level (page 4-24).
Fill the cooling system with the recommended coolant and bleed any air (page 7-6).



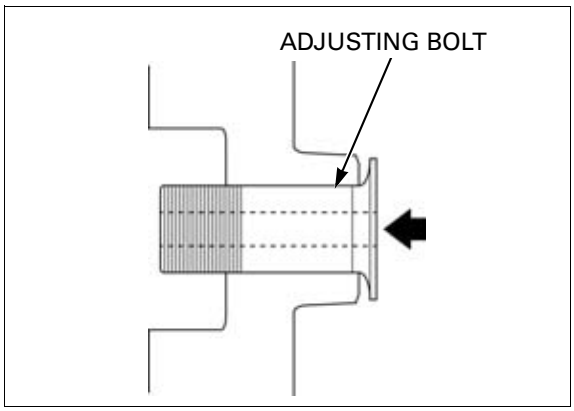
ENGINE INSTALLATION (AFTER '05)



- Note the direction of the hanger bolts/collars.
- When tighten the lock nut with the lock nut wrench, refer to the torque wrench reading information in "SERVICE INFORMATION" (page 8-4).
- The jack height must be continually adjusted to relieve stress from the mounting fasteners.
- Route the wire and cables properly (page 1-54).
- Be sure to tighten all engine mounting fasteners to the specified torque in the specified sequence described following page. If you mistake the tightening torque or sequence, loosen all mounting fasteners, then tighten them again to the specified torque in the specified sequence.



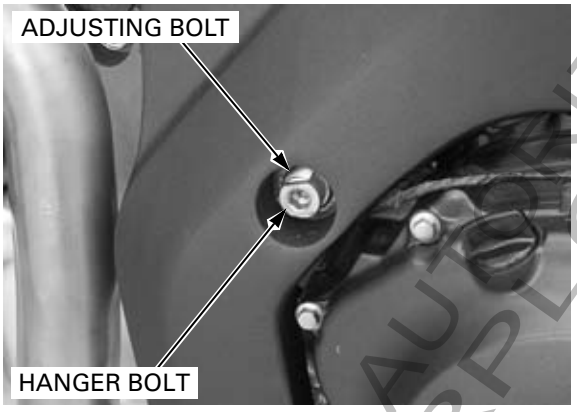
Install the rear upper and rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolts fully from the inside of the frame.



Carefully install the engine into the frame.

Install the collars and rear upper engine hanger bolt from the right side.

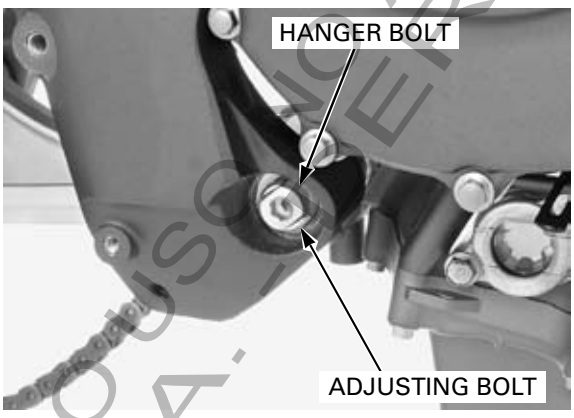
Align the straight position of the rear upper hanger bolt head with the adjusting bolt boss.



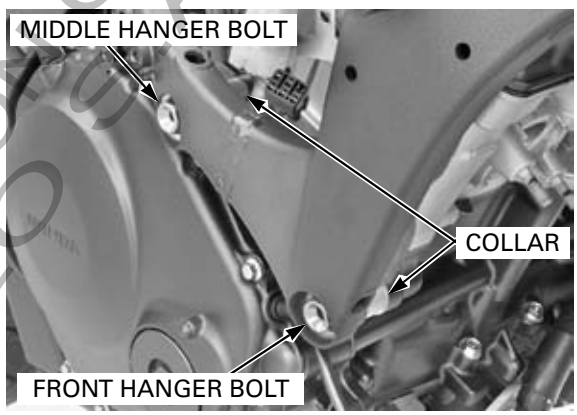
The lower hanger bolt is hollowed bolt.

Install the rear lower engine hanger bolt from the right side.

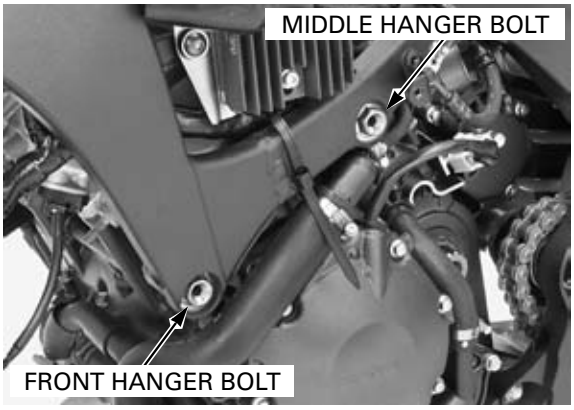
Align the straight position of the rear lower hanger bolt head with the adjusting bolt boss.



Install the distance collars, right front engine hanger bolt and middle engine hanger bolt.



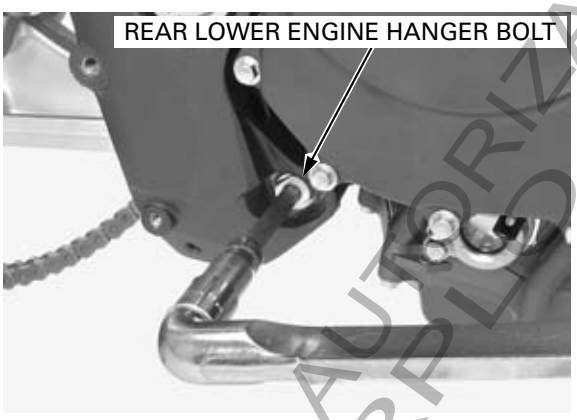
Install the left front engine hanger bolt and middle engine hanger bolt.



Turn the upper and lower engine hanger adjusting bolt by turning the hanger bolt until the adjusting bolt is seated on the engine.

Tighten the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt to the specified torque by turning the hanger bolt.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)

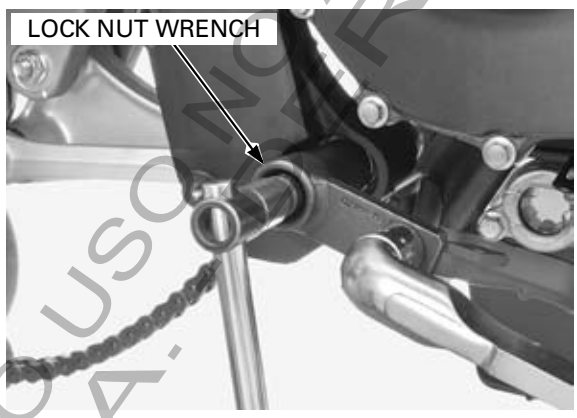


Install the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut.

Hold the adjusting bolt by holding the hanger bolt and tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

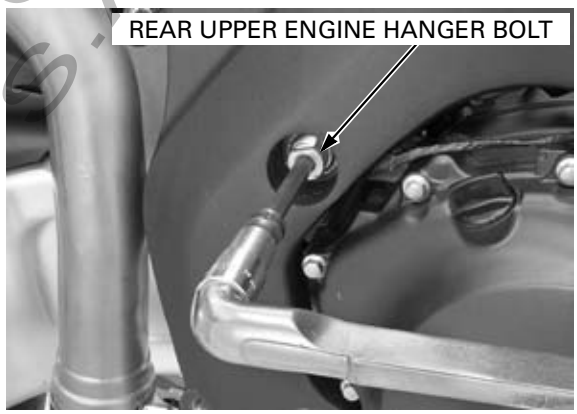
TOOL:
Lock nut wrench **07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**

TORQUE:
Actual: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)
Indicated: 49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m, 36 lbf·ft)



Tighten the rear upper engine hanger adjusting bolt to the specified torque by turning the hanger bolt.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)

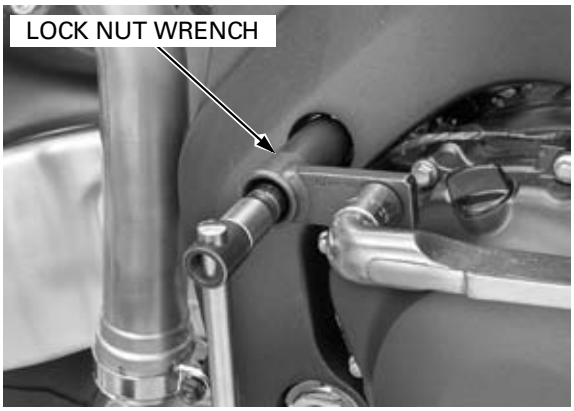


Install the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut.

Hold the adjusting bolt by holding the hanger bolt and tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

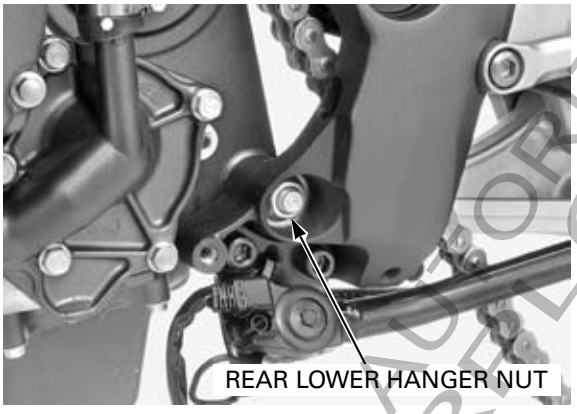
TOOL:
Lock nut wrench **07VMA-MBB0100 or 07VMA-MBB0101**

TORQUE:
Actual: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)
Indicated: 49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m, 36 lbf·ft)



Tighten the rear lower engine hanger nut to the specified torque while holding the hanger bolt.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)



Tighten the rear upper engine hanger nut to the specified torque while holding the hanger bolt.

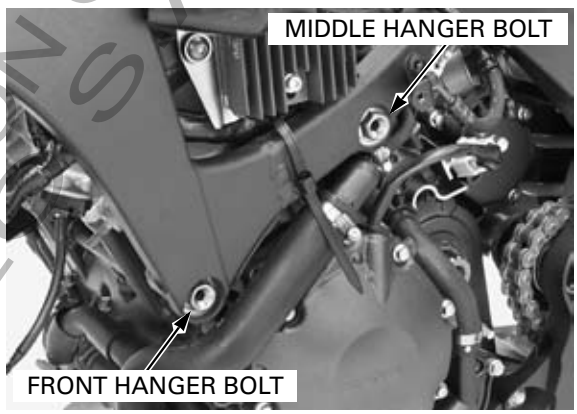
TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

Tighten the left side front engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

Tighten the left side middle engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

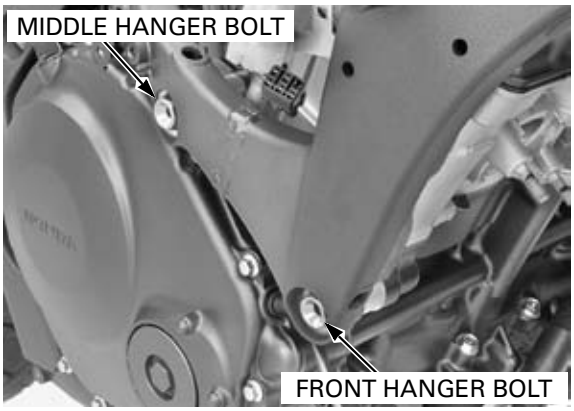


Tighten the right side front engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

Tighten the right side middle engine hanger bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

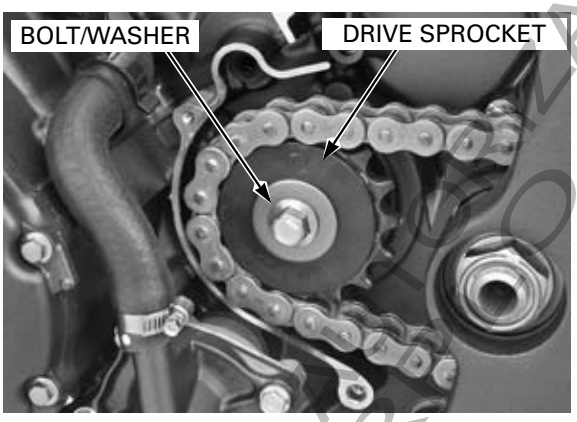


Install the drive sprocket with its "ML7" mark facing out.

Install the washer and special bolt, tighten the special bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)

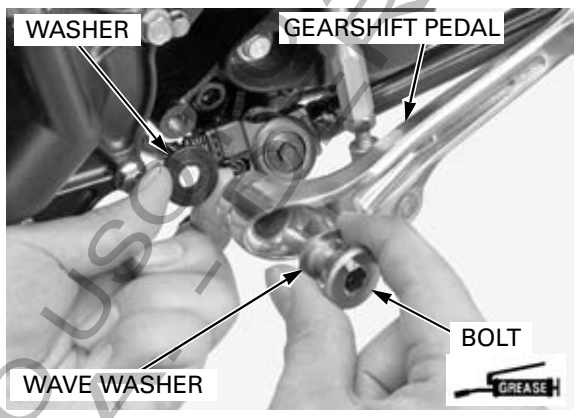
Install the drive sprocket cover and clutch slave cylinder (page 12-7).



Apply grease to the pivot bolt sliding surface.

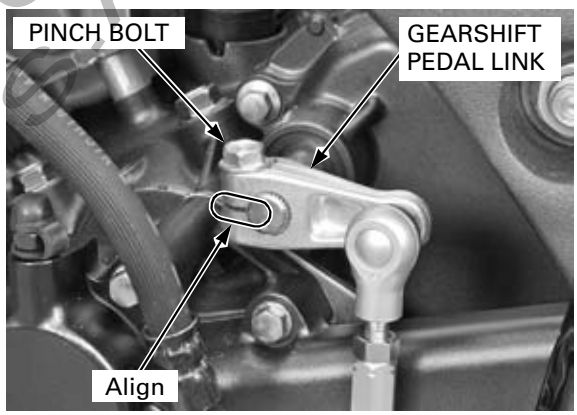
Install the gearshift pedal assembly onto the frame, then install the washer and pivot bolt.
Tighten the pivot bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)

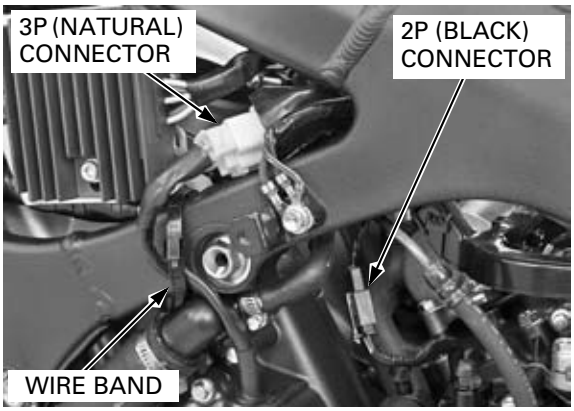


Install the gearshift pedal link to the gearshift spindle while aligning its slit with the front punch mark on the gearshift spindle.
Install and tighten the pinch bolt to the specified torque.

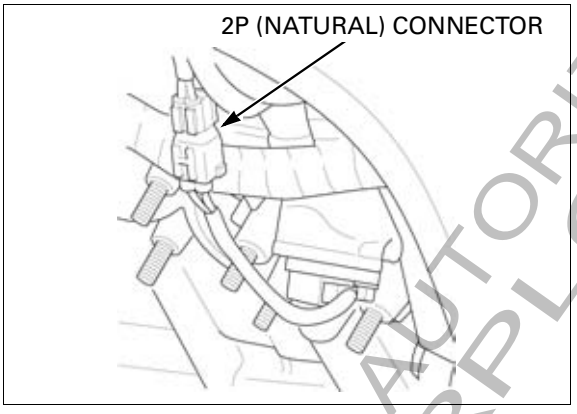
TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



Connect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector and side stand switch 2P (Black) connector.
Secure the alternator wire with the wire band.

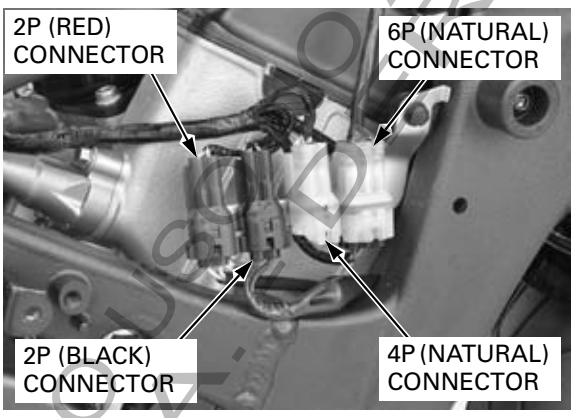


Connect the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector.

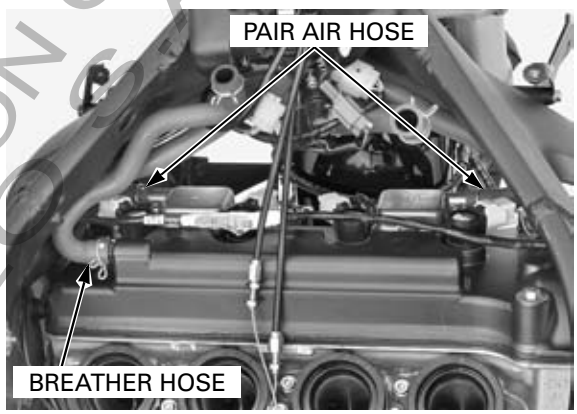


Connect the following connectors:

- CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector
- Rear brake light switch 2P (Black) connector
- Ignition coil sub-harness 6P (Natural) connector
- O_2 sensor 4P (Natural) connector

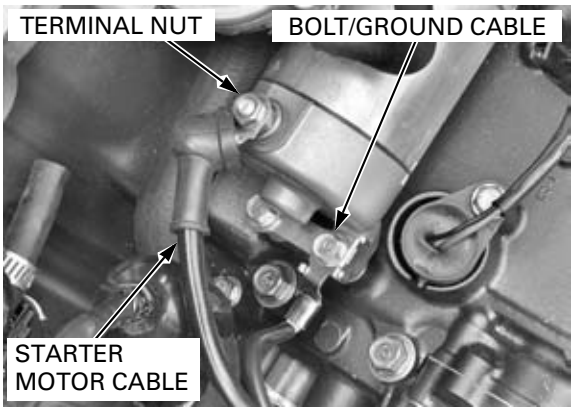


Connect the PAIR control valve air hoses to the reed valve cover.
Connect the crankcase breather hose to the cylinder head cover.



Connect the ground cable with the starter motor mounting bolt, tighten the mounting bolt.
Connect the starter motor cable to the starter motor terminal, tighten the terminal nut to the specified torque.

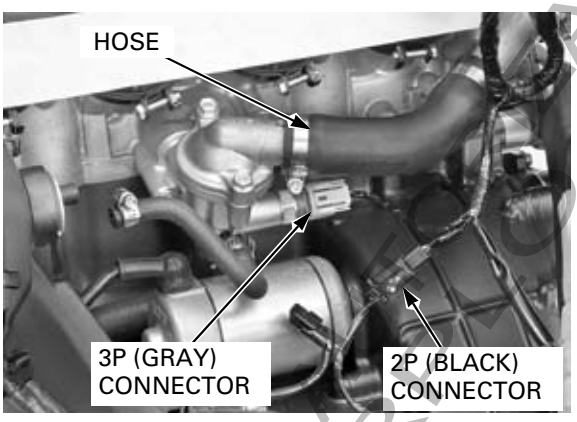
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



Connect the upper radiator hose to the thermostat housing cover and tighten the clamp screw securely.

Connect the following connectors:

– Engine sub-harness 2P (Black) connector
– ECT sensor 3P (Gray) connector

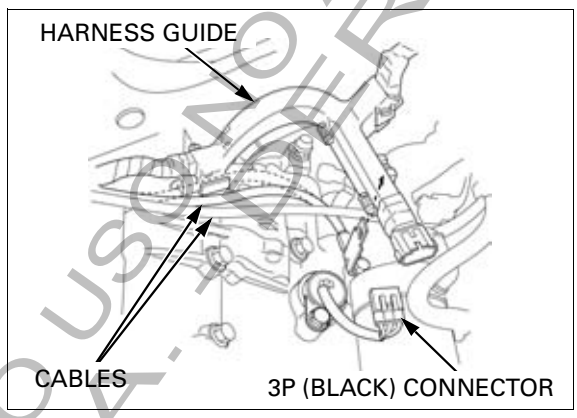


Install the harness guide to the frame and stay.
Route the starter and ground cables properly (page 1-54).
Connect the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector

Install the following:

– Throttle body (page 6-123)
– Air cleaner housing (page 6-116)
– Fuel tank (page 6-111)
– Radiator (page 7-18)
– Exhaust pipe (page 3-62)
– Under cowls/middle cowls (page 3-14)

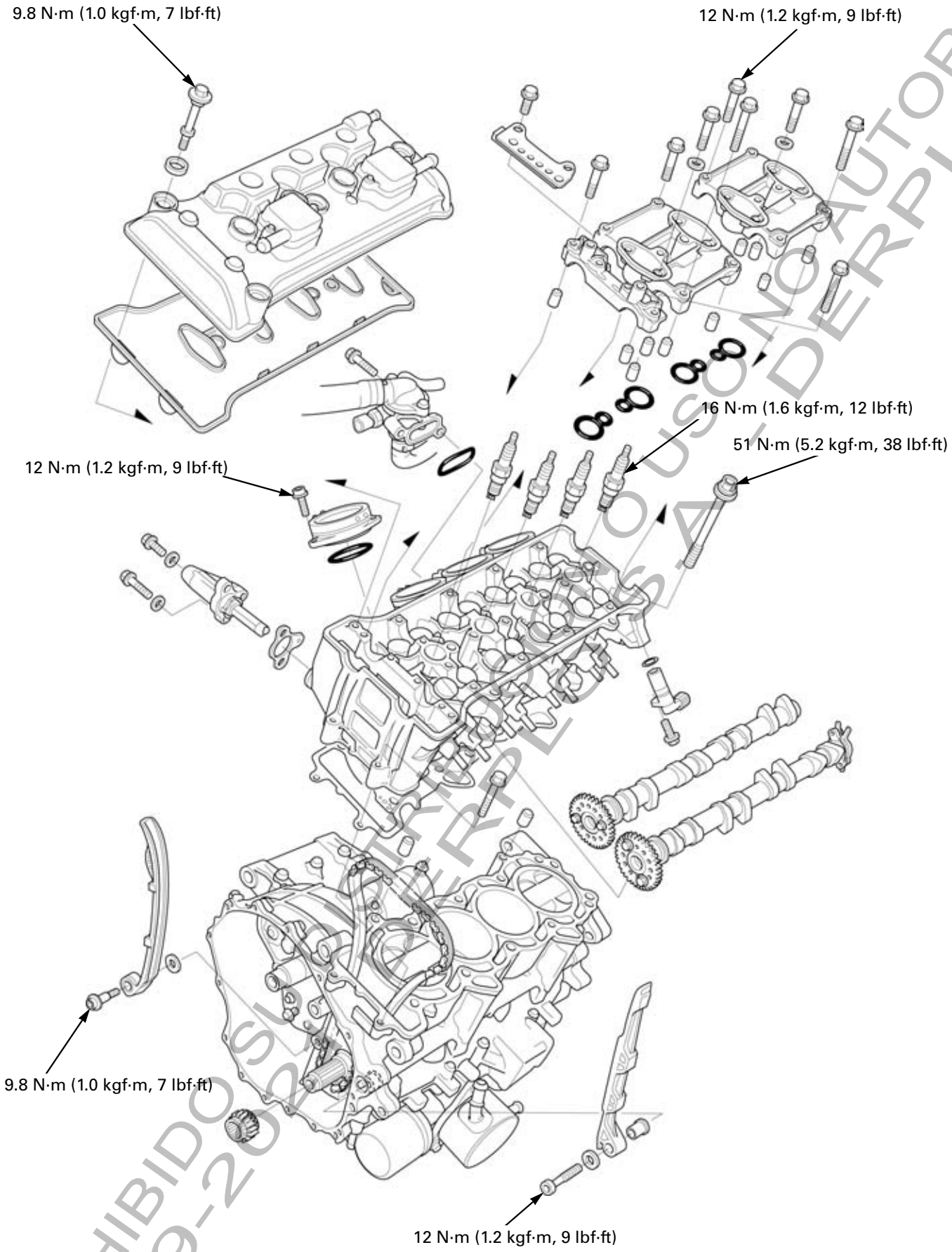
Adjust the drive chain slack (page 4-29).
Pour recommended engine oil up to the proper level (page 4-24).
Fill the cooling system with the recommended coolant and bleed any air (page 7-6).



MEMO

9. CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES

COMPONENT LOCATION



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers service of the cylinder head, valves and camshaft.
- The camshaft services can be done with the engine installed in the frame. The cylinder head service requires engine removal.
- When disassembling, mark and store the disassembled parts to ensure that they are reinstalled in their original locations.
- Clean all disassembled parts with cleaning solvent and dry them by blowing them off with compressed air before inspection.
- Camshaft lubricating oil is fed through oil passages in the cylinder head. Clean the oil passages before assembling cylinder head.
- Be careful not to damage the mating surfaces when removing the cylinder head cover and cylinder head.

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder compression			1,098 kPa (11.2 kgf/cm^2, 159 psi) at 350 min^{-1} (rpm)	–
Valve clearance		IN	0.16 ± 0.03 (0.006 ± 0.001)	–
		EX	0.30 ± 0.03 (0.012 ± 0.001)	–
Camshaft	Cam lobe height	IN	37.02 – 37.10 (1.457 – 1.461)	37.00 (1.457)
		EX	36.66 – 36.74 (1.443 – 1.446)	36.64 (1.443)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
	Oil clearance		0.020 – 0.062 (0.0008 – 0.0024)	0.10 (0.004)
Valve lifter	Valve lifter O.D.		25.978 – 25.993 (1.0228 – 1.0233)	25.97 (1.022)
	Valve lifter bore I.D.		26.010 – 26.026 (1.0240 – 1.0246)	26.04 (1.025)
Valve, valve guide	Valve stem O.D.	IN	3.975 – 3.990 (0.1565 – 0.1571)	3.965 (0.1561)
		EX	3.965 – 3.980 (0.1561 – 0.1567)	3.955 (0.1557)
	Valve guide I.D.	IN/EX	4.000 – 4.012 (0.1575 – 0.1580)	4.04 (0.159)
	Stem-to-guide clearance	IN	0.010 – 0.037 (0.0004 – 0.0015)	0.075 (0.0030)
		EX	0.020 – 0.047 (0.0008 – 0.0019)	0.085 (0.0033)
	Valve guide projection above cylinder head	IN	16.1 – 16.4 (0.63 – 0.65)	–
		EX	15.5 – 15.8 (0.61 – 0.62)	–
	Valve seat width	IN	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
		EX	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
Valve spring free length	IN		39.5 (1.56)	38.7 (1.52)
	EX		39.5 (1.56)	38.7 (1.52)
Cylinder head warpage			–	0.10 (0.004)

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

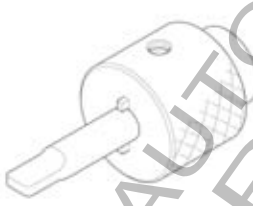
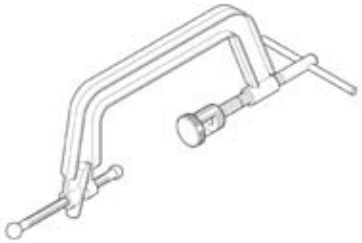
Unit: mm (in)

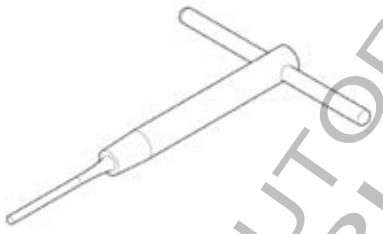
ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder compression			1,226 kPa (12.5 kgf/cm^2, 178 psi) at 350 min^{-1} (rpm)	–
Valve clearance		IN	0.16 ± 0.03 (0.006 ± 0.001)	–
		EX	0.30 ± 0.03 (0.012 ± 0.001)	–
Camshaft	Cam lobe height	IN	37.22 – 37.30 (1.465 – 1.469)	37.20 (1.465)
		EX	36.66 – 36.74 (1.443 – 1.446)	36.64 (1.443)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
	Oil clearance		0.020 – 0.062 (0.0008 – 0.0024)	0.10 (0.004)
Valve lifter	Valve lifter O.D.		25.978 – 25.993 (1.0228 – 1.0233)	25.97 (1.022)
	Valve lifter bore I.D.		26.010 – 26.026 (1.0240 – 1.0246)	26.04 (1.025)
Valve, valve guide	Valve stem O.D.	IN	3.975 – 3.990 (0.1565 – 0.1571)	3.965 (0.1561)
		EX	3.965 – 3.980 (0.1561 – 0.1567)	3.955 (0.1557)
	Valve guide I.D.	IN/EX	4.000 – 4.012 (0.1575 – 0.1580)	4.04 (0.159)
	Stem-to-guide clearance	IN	0.010 – 0.037 (0.0004 – 0.0015)	0.075 (0.0030)
		EX	0.020 – 0.047 (0.0008 – 0.0019)	0.085 (0.0033)
	Valve guide projection above cylinder head	IN	16.1 – 16.4 (0.63 – 0.65)	–
		EX	15.5 – 15.8 (0.61 – 0.62)	–
	Valve seat width	IN	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
		EX	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
Valve spring free length	IN	Inner	36.56 (1.439)	35.83 (1.411)
		Outer	40.65 (1.600)	39.80 (1.567)
	EX		40.04 (1.576)	39.24 (1.545)
Cylinder head warpage			–	0.10 (0.004)

TORQUE VALUES

Cylinder head mounting bolt/washer	51 N·m (5.2 kgf·m, 38 lbf·ft)	Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to thethreads and seating surface
Camshaft holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads
Cylinder head sealing bolt	27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Cylinder head cover bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Breather plate flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
PAIR check valve cover bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Throttle body insulator socket bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Cam sprocket bolt	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Cam chain tensioner socket bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
CMP (camshaft position) sensor rotor bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Cam chain guide torx bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Exhaust pipe stud bolt	See page 1-22	
Spark plug	16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Compression gauge attachment 07RMJ-MY50100  or equivalent commercially available.	Cam chain tensioner holder 07ZMG-MCAA400  or 07NMG-MY90100	Cam chain tensioner holder 070MG-0010100 
Valve spring compressor 07757-0010000 	Valve spring compressor attachment 07959-KM30101 	Tappet hole protector 07HMG-MR70002 
Valve guide driver 07GMD-KT70100 	Valve guide driver 07743-0020000 	Valve guide reamer, 4.008 mm 07MMH-MV90100 
Valve seat cutter, 29 mm (45° IN) 07780-0010300  or equivalent commercially available.	Valve seat cutter, 27.5 mm (45° EX) 07780-0010200  or equivalent commercially available.	Flat cutter, 30 mm (32° IN) 07780-0012200  or equivalent commercially available.

Flat cutter, 27 mm (32° EX) 07780-0013300  or equivalent commercially available.	Interior cutter, 30 mm (60° IN) 07780-0014000  or equivalent commercially available.	Cutter holder 07781-0010500  or equivalent commercially available.

TROUBLESHOOTING

- Engine top-end problems usually affect engine performance. These problem can be diagnosed by a compression test or by tracing engine noises to the top-end with a sounding rod stethoscope.
- If the performance is poor at low speeds, check for white smoke in the crankcase breather hose. If the hose is smoky, check for a seized piston ring (page 13-17).

Compression too low, hard starting or poor performance at low speed
- Valves:
  - Incorrect valve adjustment
  - Burned or bent valve
  - Incorrect valve timing
  - Broken valve spring
  - Uneven valve seating
- Cylinder head:
  - Leaking or damaged head gasket
  - Warped or cracked cylinder head
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings (page 13-17)

Compression too high, overheating or knocking
- Excessive carbon build-up on piston crown or on combustion chamber

Excessive smoke
- Cylinder head:
  - Worn valve stem or valve guide
  - Damaged stem seal
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings (page 13-17)

Excessive noise
- Cylinder head:
  - Incorrect valve adjustment
  - Sticking valve or broken valve spring
  - Damaged or worn camshaft
  - Loose or worn cam chain
  - Worn or damaged cam chain
  - Worn or damaged cam chain tensioner
  - Worn cam sprocket teeth
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings (page 13-17)

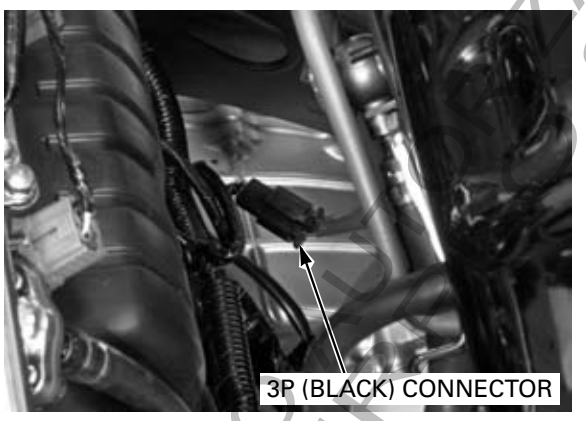
Rough idle
- Low cylinder compression

CYLINDER COMPRESSION TEST

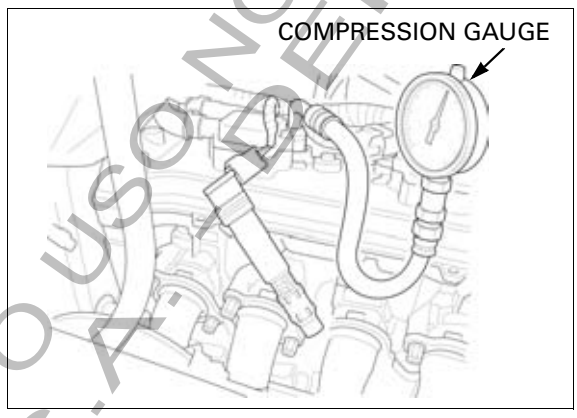
Warm the engine to normal operating temperature. Stop the engine and remove the all direct ignition coil/spark plug caps and spark plugs (page 4-10).

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector.



Install a compression gauge into the spark plug hole.



TOOL:

Compression gauge attachment	**07RMJ-MY50100 or equivalent commercially available**

Open the throttle all the way and crank the engine with the starter motor until the gauge reading stops rising.

The maximum reading is usually reached within 4 – 7 seconds.

Compression pressure:

'04, '05: 1,098 kPa (11.2 kgf/cm^2, 159 psi) at 350 min^{-1} (rpm)

After '05: 1,226 kPa (12.5 kgf/cm^2, 178 psi) at 350 min^{-1} (rpm)

Low compression can be caused by:
- Blown cylinder head gasket
- Improper valve adjustment
- Valve leakage
- Worn piston ring or cylinder

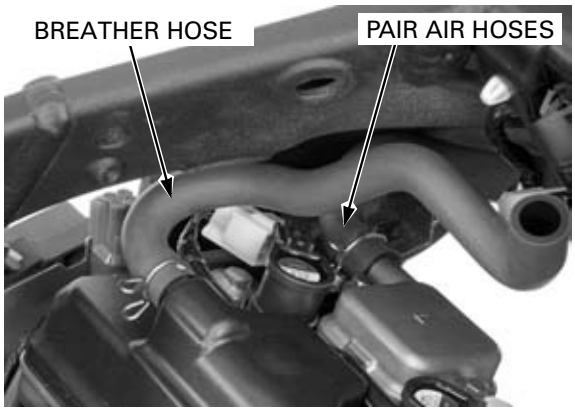
High compression can be caused by:
- Carbon deposits in combustion chamber or on piston head

CYLINDER HEAD COVER REMOVAL

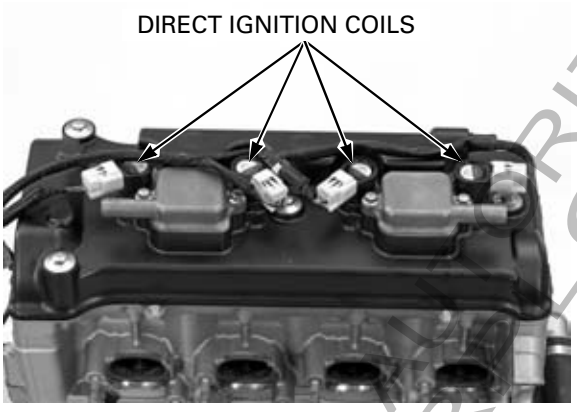
Remove the throttle body (page 6-123).

Remove the crankcase breather hose.

Disconnect the PAIR air hoses from the cylinder head and remove the PAIR control solenoid valve ('04, '05: page 6-150, After '05: page 6-151).

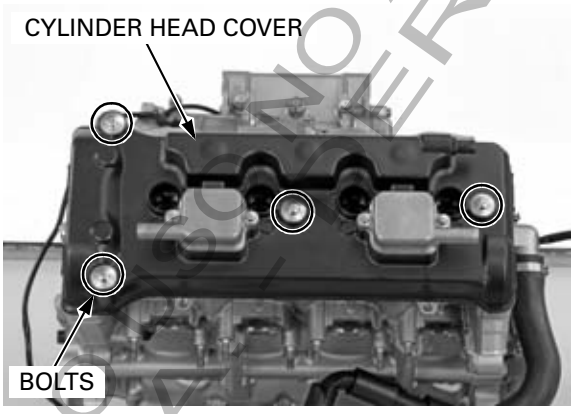


Disconnect the ignition coil connectors and remove the direct ignition coils.



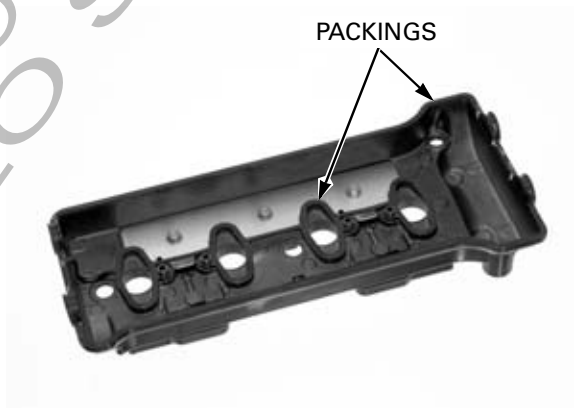
Remove the cylinder head cover bolts.

Remove the cylinder head cover from the cylinder head.

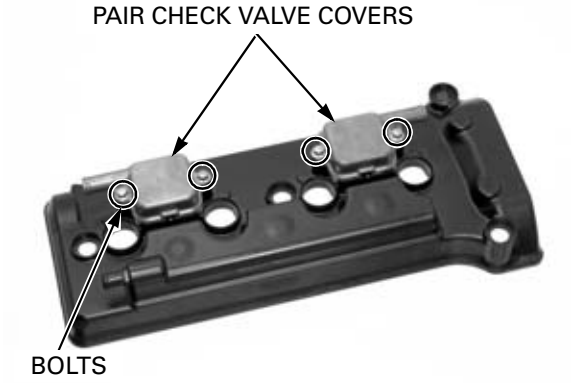


CYLINDER HEAD COVER DISASSEMBLY

Remove the cylinder head cover packings.

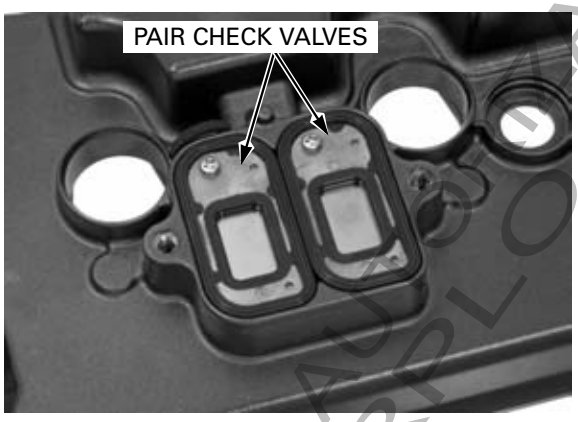


Remove the bolts and PAIR check valve cover.

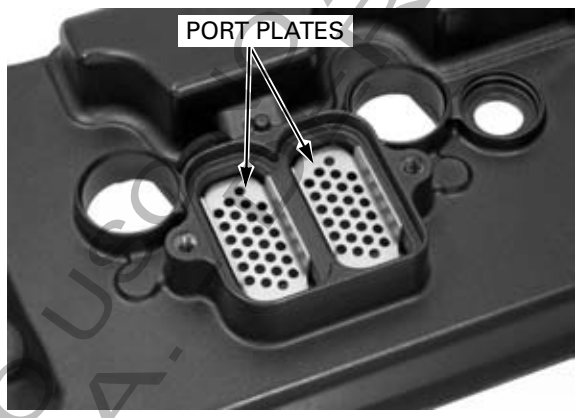


Remove the PAIR check valves from the cylinder head cover.

Check the PAIR check valve for wear or damage, replace if necessary.



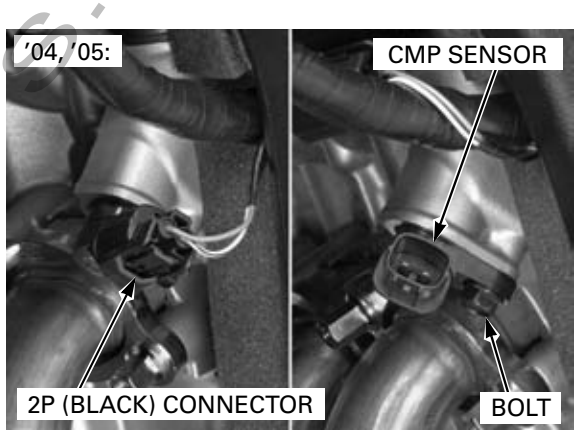
Remove the port plates from the cylinder head cover.

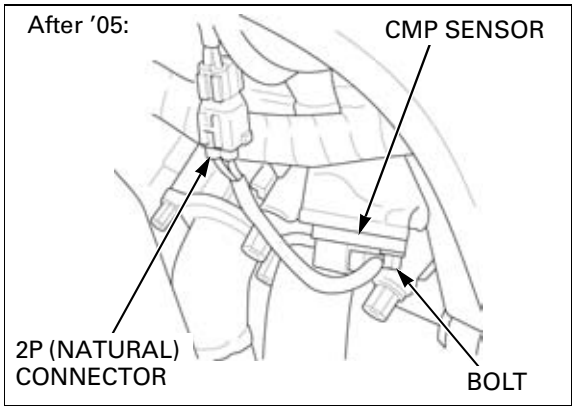


CAMSHAFT REMOVAL

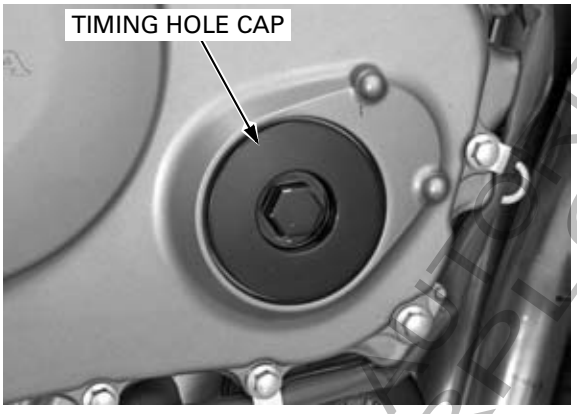
Remove the cylinder head cover (page 9-7).

Avoid damaging the CMP (camshaft position) sensor while removing the camshafts, disconnect the CMP sensor 2P ('04, '05: Black, After '05: Natural) connector, remove the bolt and CMP sensor from the cylinder head.

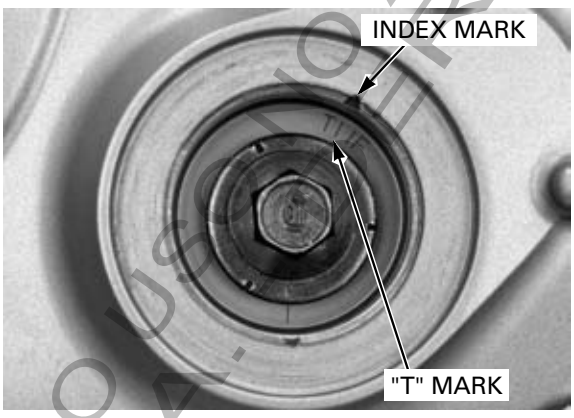




Remove the timing hole cap and O-ring.

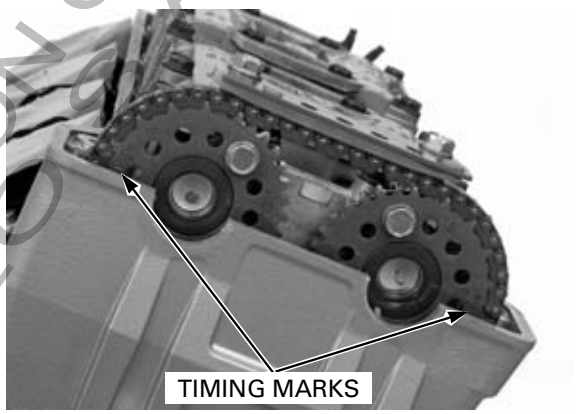


Turn the crankshaft clockwise, align the "T" mark on the CKP (crankshaft position) sensor rotor with the index mark on the right crankcase cover.

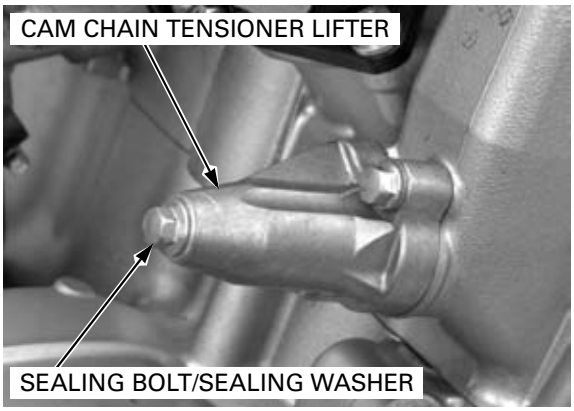


The timing marks ("IN" and "EX") on the cam sprockets must be flush with the cylinder head surface and facing outward as shown.

If the timing marks on the cam sprocket are facing inward, turn the crankshaft clockwise one full turn (360°) and realign the timing marks with the cylinder head surface so they are facing outward.



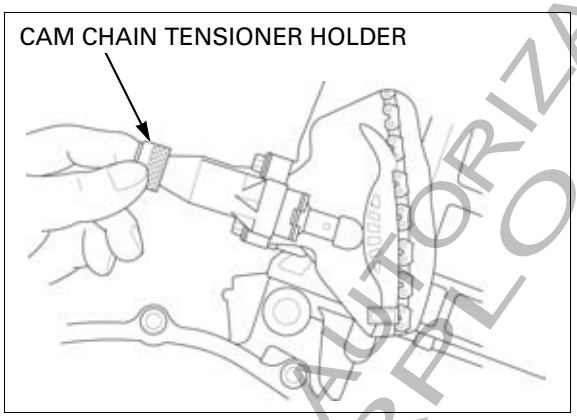
Remove the cam chain tensioner lifter sealing bolt and sealing washer.



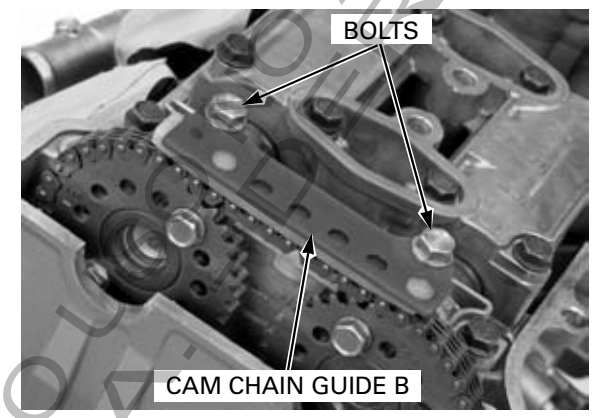
Turn the tensioner lifter shaft fully in (clockwise) and secure it using the special tool to prevent damaging the cam chain.

TOOL ('04,'05 model):
Cam chain tensioner holder 07ZMG-MCAA400 or 07NMG-MY90100

TOOL (After '05 model):
Cam chain tensioner holder 070MG-0010100

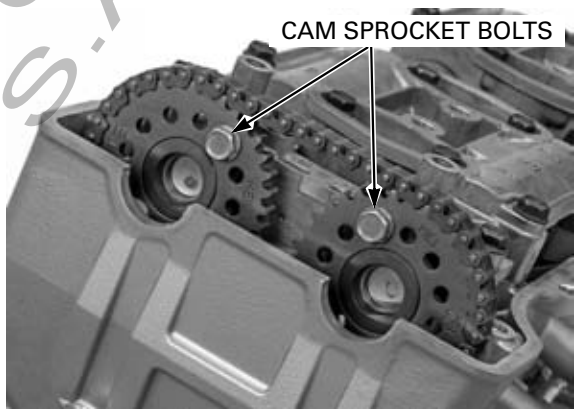


Remove the bolts and cam chain guide B.



It is not necessary to remove the cam sprocket from the camshaft except when replacing the camshaft and/or cam sprocket.

If you plan to replace the camshaft and/or cam sprocket, loosen the cam sprocket bolts as follows:

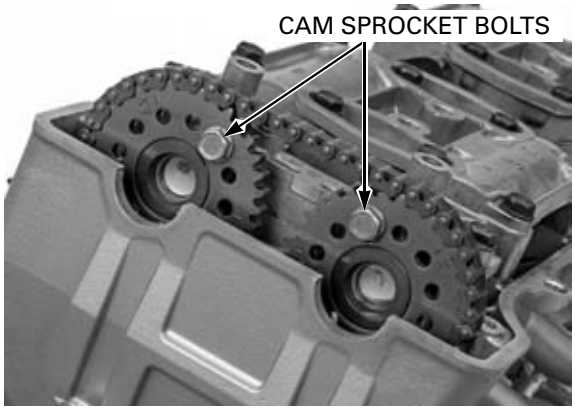


Be careful not to drop the cam sprocket bolts and cam sprocket into the crankcase.

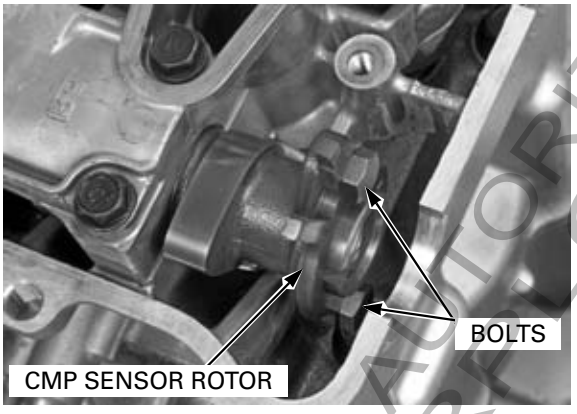
– Remove the cam sprocket bolts from the intake and exhaust camshafts.

– Turn the crankshaft clockwise one full turn (360°), remove the other cam sprocket bolts from the camshafts.

– Remove the cam sprockets from the camshafts.



– Remove the bolts and CMP (camshaft position) sensor rotor from the exhaust camshaft.



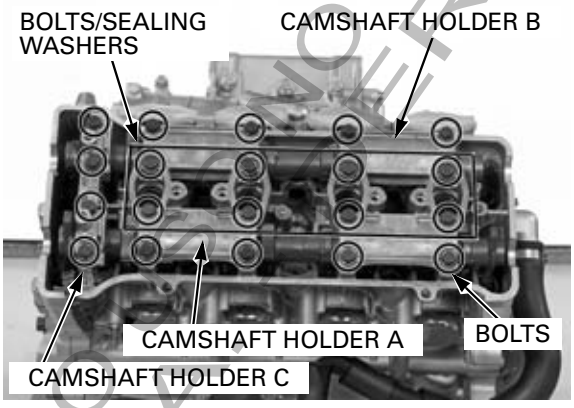
Suspend the cam chain with a piece of wire to prevent the chain from falling into the crankcase.

Loosen and remove the camshaft holder bolts/washers, then remove the camshaft holders and camshafts.

NOTE:

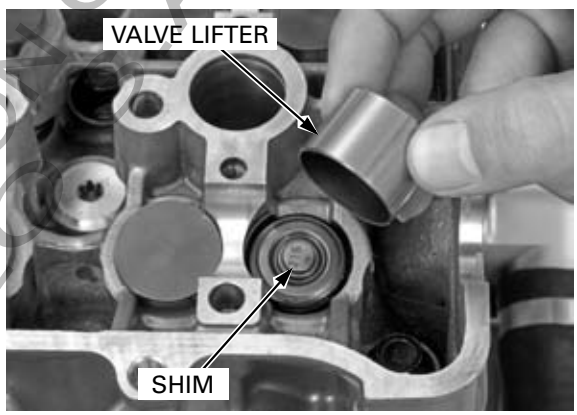
From outside to inside, loosen the bolts in a criss-cross pattern in several steps or the camshaft holder might break.

Do not forcibly remove the dowel pins from the camshaft holders.



Remove the valve lifters and shims.

- Be careful not to damage the valve lifter bore.
- Shim may stick to the inside of the valve lifter. Do not allow the shims to fall into the crankcase.
- Mark all valve lifters and shims to ensure correct reassembly in their original locations.
- The valve lifter can be easily removed with a valve lapping tool or magnet.
- The shims can be easily removed with a tweezers or magnet.



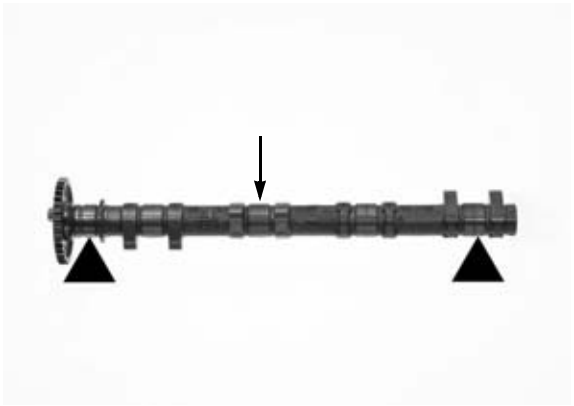
INSPECTION

CAMSHAFT

Check the cam and journal surfaces of the camshaft for scoring, scratches or evidence of insufficient lubrication.
Check the oil holes in the camshaft for clogging.

Support both sides of the camshaft (at journals) with V-blocks and check the camshaft run out with a dial gauge.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

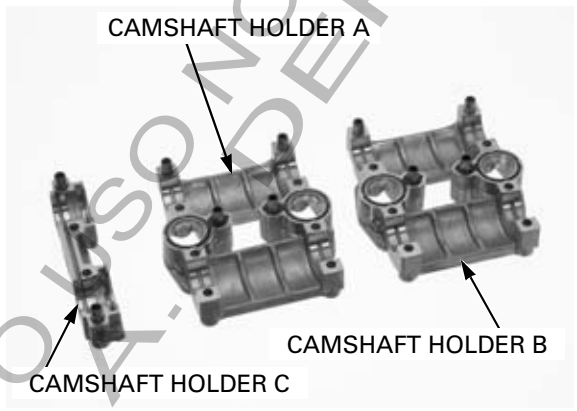


Using a micrometer, measure each cam lobe height.

SERVICE LIMITS ('04, '05):
IN: 37.00 mm (1.457 in)
EX: 36.64 mm (1.443 in)
SERVICE LIMITS (After '05):
IN: 37.20 mm (1.465 in)
EX: 36.64 mm (1.443 in)

CAMSHAFT HOLDERS

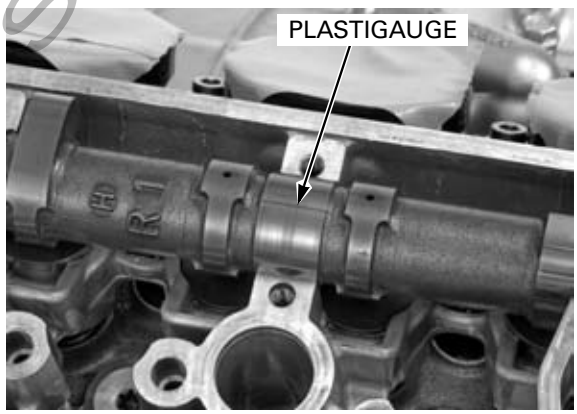
Inspect the bearing surface of the each camshaft holder for scoring, scratches, or evidence of insufficient lubrication.
Inspect the oil orifices of the holders for clogging.



CAMSHAFT OIL CLEARANCE

Do not rotate the camshaft when using plastigauge.

Wipe any oil from the journals of the camshaft, cylinder head and camshaft holders.
Lay a strip of plastigauge lengthwise on top of each camshaft journal.



Be sure the dowel pins in the cam shaft holder align the holes in the cylinder head.

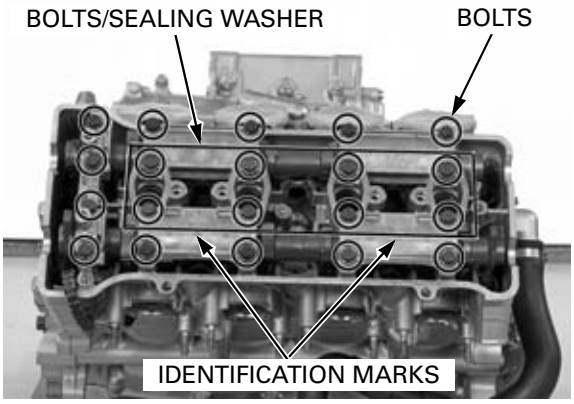
Install the each camshaft holder to the correct locations with the identification marks.

– "R" mark : center camshaft holder (Holder A)
– "L" mark : left camshaft holder (Holder B)

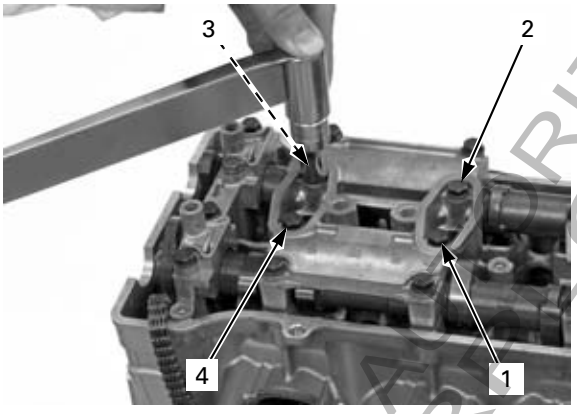
Apply engine oil to the threads and seating surfaces of the camshaft holder bolts.

Install the twenty holder bolts with the eight sealing washers.

Finger tighten the bolts.



First gradually tighten the four bolts (No.5 – No.6 – No.7 – No.8) in the numerical order cast on the camshaft holders.
Gradually tighten the other camshaft holder bolts until the camshaft holders lightly contact the cylinder head surface.



NOTICE

Failure to tighten the camshaft holder in a crisscross pattern might cause a camshaft holder to break.

Tighten all camshaft holder bolts in the numerical order cast on the camshaft holders.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Remove the camshaft holders and measure the width of each plastigauge.
The widest thickness determines the oil clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)

When the service limits are exceeded, replace the camshaft and recheck the oil clearance.
Replace the cylinder head and camshaft holders as a set if the clearance still exceeds the service limit.

CYLINDER HEAD REMOVAL

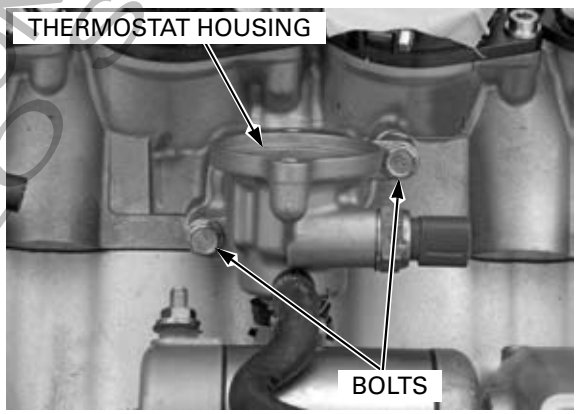
Remove the engine from the frame

– '04, '05 (page 8-6)
– After '05 (page 8-11)

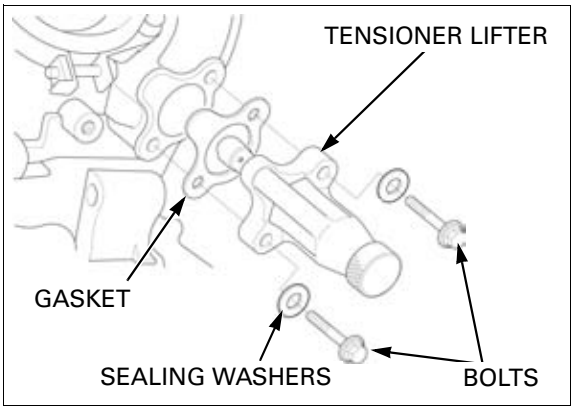
Remove the camshafts (page 9-9).

Remove the bolts, thermostat housing and O-ring.

Tilt the engine and drain the coolant from the cylinder head and cylinder.



Remove the bolts, sealing washers, cam chain tensioner lifter and gasket.

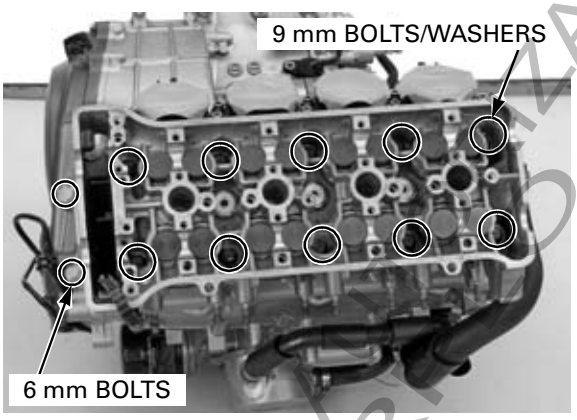


Remove the two 6 mm bolts.

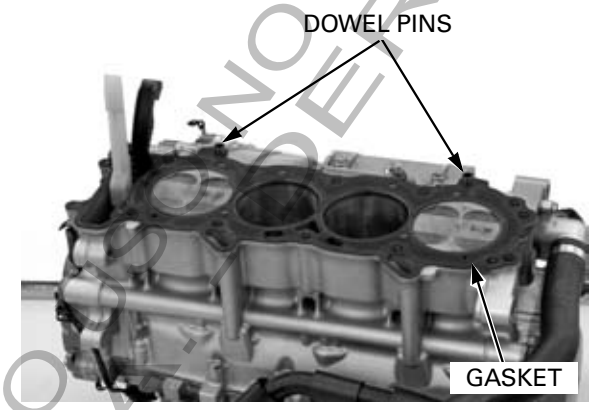
Loosen the 9 mm bolts in a criss-cross pattern in two or three steps.

Remove the ten 9 mm bolts/washers.

Remove the cylinder head.



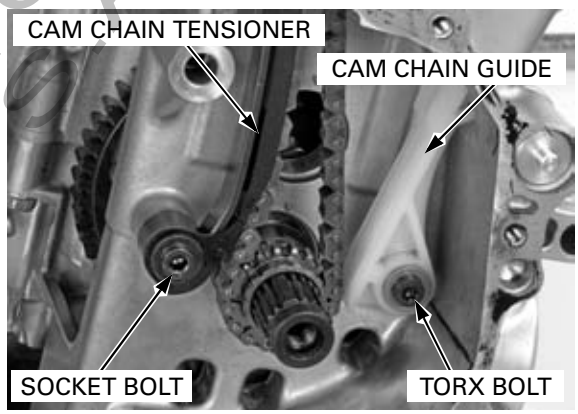
Remove the gasket and dowel pins.



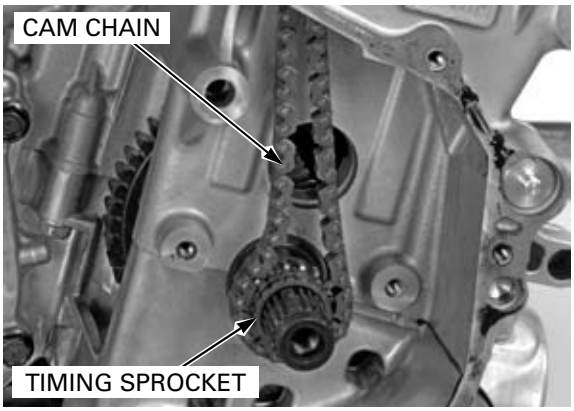
Remove the following:

– Right crankcase cover (page 10-17)
– Starter clutch (page 10-31)

Remove the torx bolt, washer, cam chain guide and pivot collar.
Remove the socket bolt, cam chain tensioner and washer.



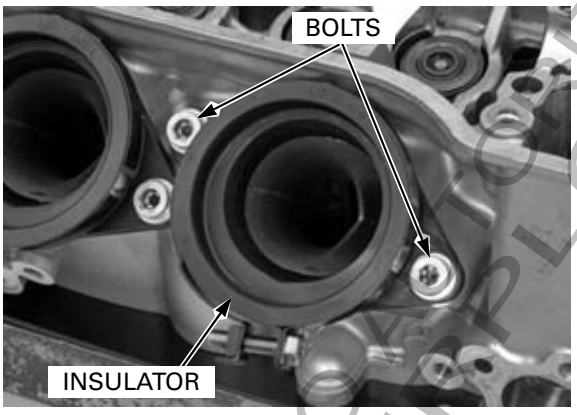
Remove the cam chain and timing sprocket from the crankshaft.



CYLINDER HEAD DISASSEMBLY

Remove the cylinder head (page 9-14).

Remove the bolts and throttle body insulators from the cylinder head.

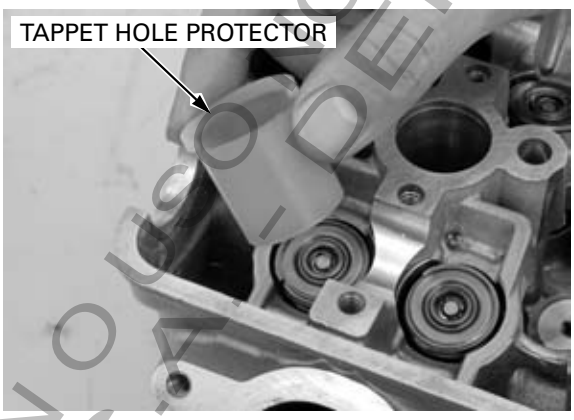


Remove the spark plugs from the cylinder head.

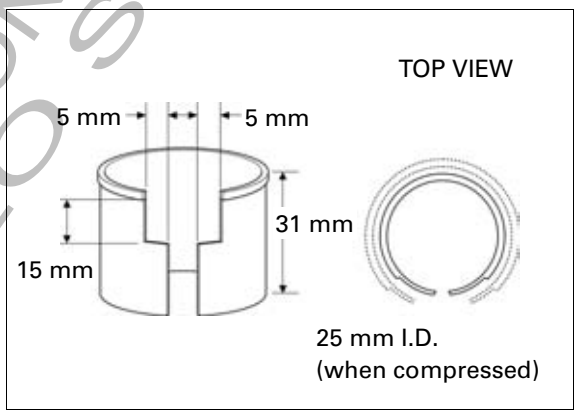
Install the tappet hole protector into the valve lifter bore.

TOOL:

Tappet hole protector	**07HMG-MR70002**



An equivalent tool can easily be made from a plastic 35 mm film container as shown.

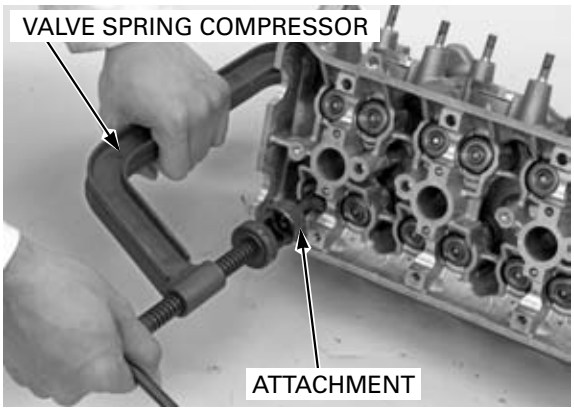


To prevent loss of tension, do not compress the valve springs more than necessary to remove the cotters.

Remove the valve spring cotters using the special tools as shown.

TOOLS:

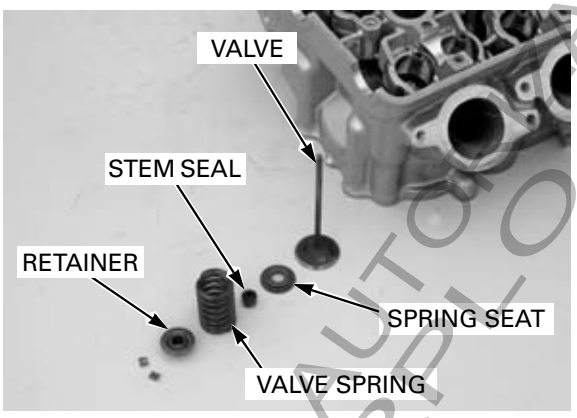
Valve spring compressor	**07757-0010000**
Valve spring compressor attachment	**07959-KM30101**



Mark all parts during disassembly so they can be placed back in their original locations.

Remove the following:

- Spring retainer
- Valve spring (After '05: intake side has inner and outer springs)
- Valve
- Stem seal
- Valve spring seat

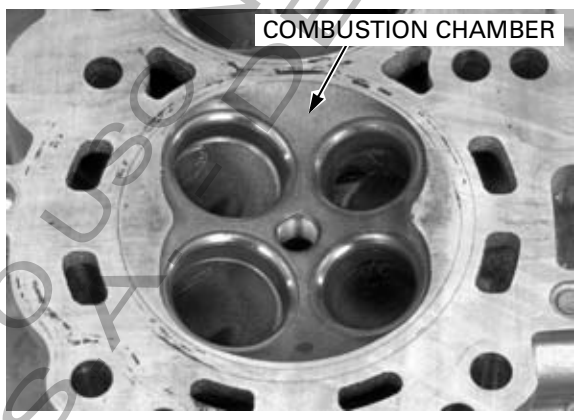


CYLINDER HEAD INSPECTION

CYLINDER HEAD

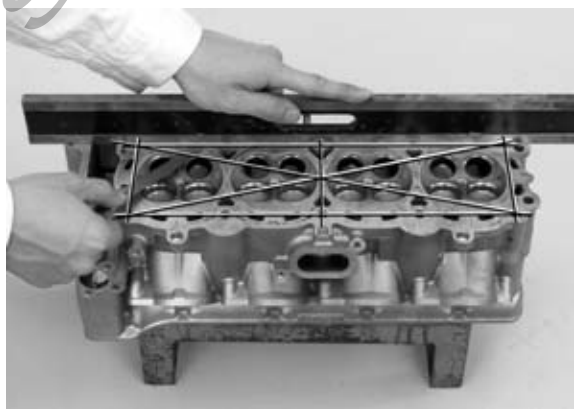
Avoid damaging the gasket surface.

Remove carbon deposits from the combustion chambers.
Check the spark plug hole and valve areas for cracks.



Check the cylinder head for warpage with a straight edge and feeler gauge.

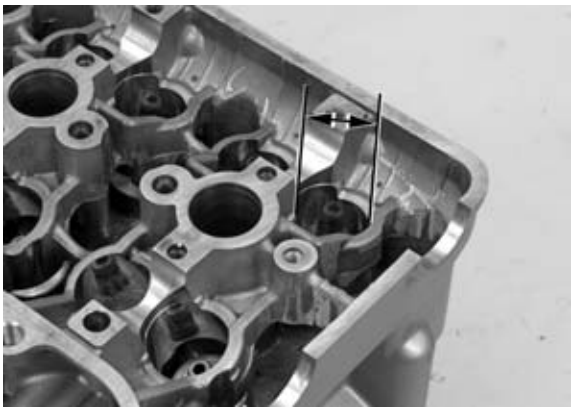
SERVICE LIMIT: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)



VALVE LIFTER BORE

Inspect each valve lifter bore for scratches or abnormal wear.
Measure the each valve lifter bore I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 26.04 mm (1.025 in)



VALVE LIFTER

Inspect each valve lifter for scratches or abnormal wear.
Measure the each valve lifter O.D.

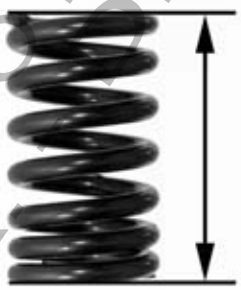
SERVICE LIMIT: 25.97 mm (1.022 in)

VALVE SPRING

Measure the free length of the valve springs.

SERVICE LIMITS ('04, '05):
IN: 38.7 mm (1.52 in)
EX: 38.7 mm (1.52 in)
SERVICE LIMITS (After '05):
IN: Inner: 35.83 mm (1.411 in)
Outer: 39.80 mm (1.567 in)
EX: 39.24 mm (1.545 in)

Replace the springs if they are shorter than the service limits.



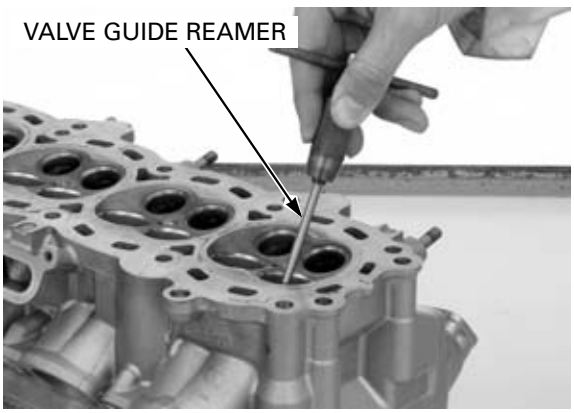
VALVE/VALVE GUIDE

Check that the valve moves smoothly in the guide.
Inspect each valve for bending, burning or abnormal stem wear.
Measure and record each valve stem O.D.

SERVICE LIMITS:
IN: 3.965 mm (0.1561 in)
EX: 3.955 mm (0.1557 in)

Ream the guides to remove any carbon deposits before checking clearances.
Insert the reamer from the combustion chamber side of the cylinder head and always rotate the reamer clockwise.

TOOL:
Valve guide reamer, 4.008 mm 07MMH-MV90100



Measure and record each valve guide I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: IN/EX: 4.04 mm (0.159 in)

Subtract each valve stem O.D. from the corresponding guide I.D. to obtain the stem-to-guide clearance.

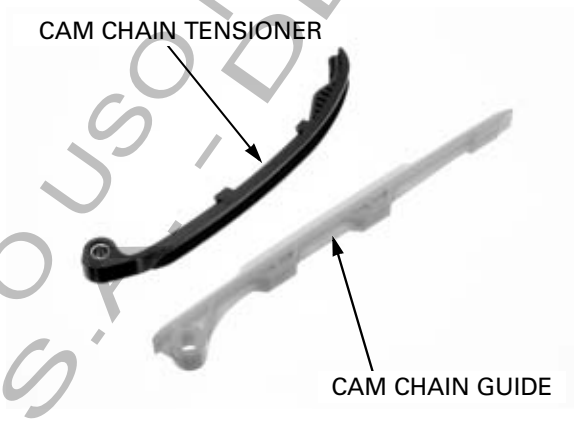
SERVICE LIMIT:
IN: 0.075 mm (0.0030 in)
EX: 0.085 mm (0.0033 in)

Reface the valve seats whenever the valve guides are replaced (page 9-21).

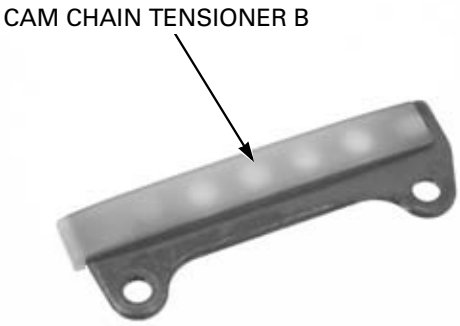
If the stem-to-guide clearance is out of standard, determine if a new guide with standard dimensions would bring the clearance within tolerance. If so, replace any guides as necessary and ream to fit.
If the stem-to-guide clearance exceeds the service limit with the new guides, replace the valves and guides.

CAM CHAIN TENSIONER/CAM CHAIN GUIDE

Inspect the cam chain tensioner and cam chain guide for excessive wear or damage, replace them if necessary.



Inspect the cam chain tensioner B for excessive wear or damage, replace it if necessary.



VALVE GUIDE REPLACEMENT

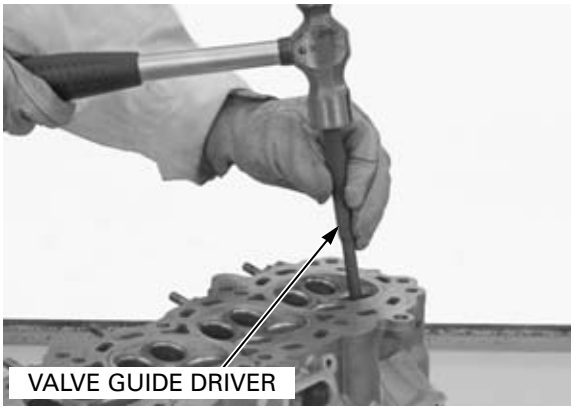
Chill the replacement valve guides in the freezer section of a refrigerator for about an hour.

Do not use a torch to heat the cylinder head; it may cause warping.

Heat the cylinder head to 100 – 150°C (212 – 300°F) with a hot plate or oven.
To avoid burns, wear heavy gloves when handling the heated cylinder head.

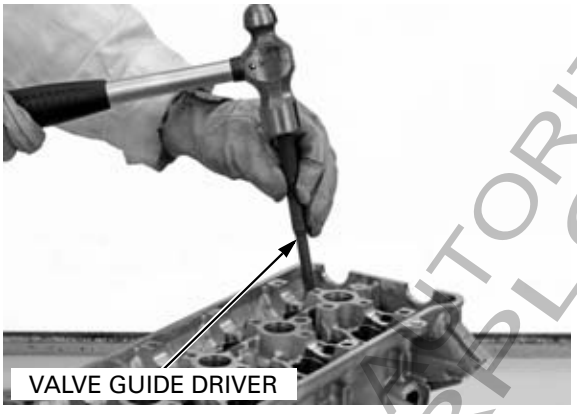
Support the cylinder head and drive out the valve guides from combustion chamber side of the cylinder head.

TOOL:
Valve guide driver **07GMD-KT70100**



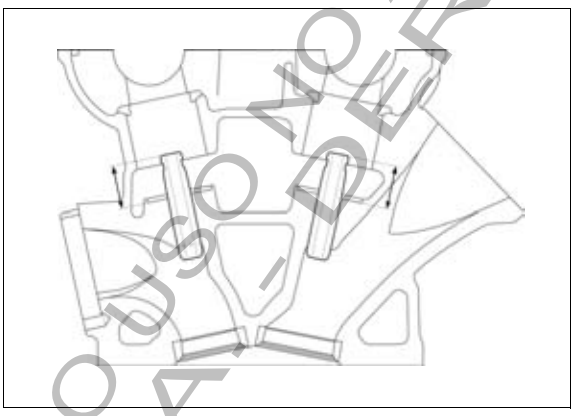
Drive in the guides to the specified depth from the top of the cylinder head.

TOOL:
Valve guide driver 07743-0020000



SPECIFIED DEPTH:
IN: 16.1 – 16.4 mm (0.63 – 0.65 in)
EX: 15.5 – 15.8 mm (0.61 – 0.62 in)

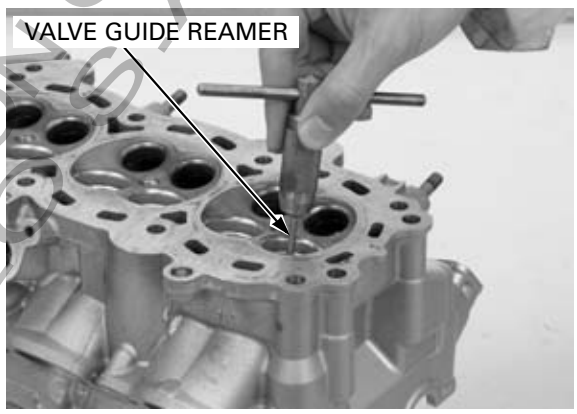
Let the cylinder head cool to room temperature.



Use cutting oil on the reamer during this operation.

Ream the new valve guides after installation.
Insert the reamer from the combustion chamber side of the head and also always rotate the reamer clockwise.

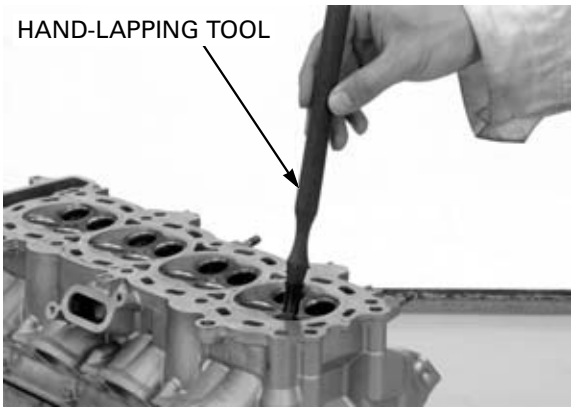
TOOL:
Valve guide reamer, 4.008 mm 07MMH-MV90100



Clean the cylinder head thoroughly to remove any metal particles.
Reface the valve seat (page 9-21).

VALVE SEAT INSPECTION/REFACING

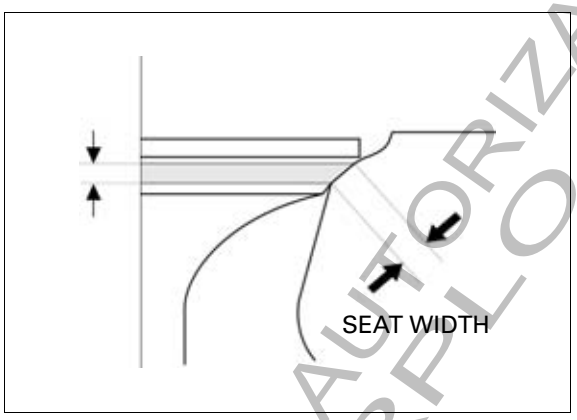
Clean the intake and exhaust valves thoroughly to remove carbon deposits.
Apply a light coating of Prussian Blue to the valve seats.
Tap the valves and seats using a rubber hose or other hand-lapping tool.



Remove the valve and inspect the valve seat face. The valve seat contact should be within the specified width and even all around the circumference.

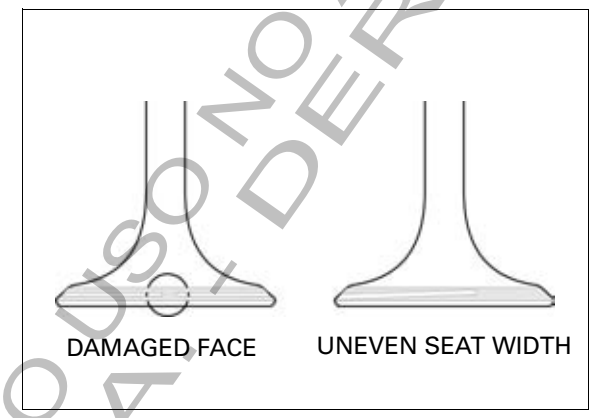
STANDARD:
IN: 0.90 – 1.10 mm (0.035 – 0.043 in)
EX: 0.90 – 1.10 mm (0.035 – 0.043 in)
SERVICE LIMIT:
IN: 1.5 mm (0.06 in)
EX: 1.5 mm (0.06 in)

If the seat width is not within specification, reface the valve seat (page 9-21).



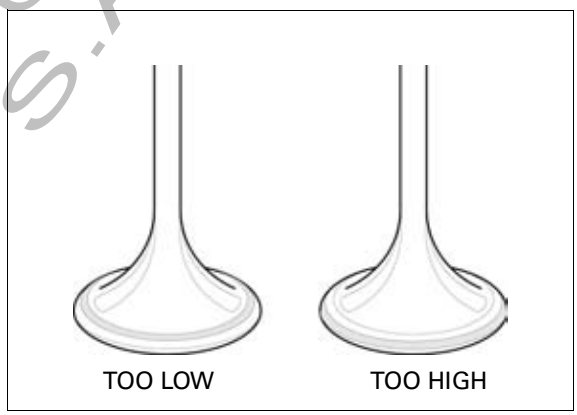
Inspect the valve seat face for:

- Uneven seat width:
  – Replace the valve and reface the valve seat.
- Damaged face:
  – Replace the valve and reface the valve seat.



The valves cannot be ground. If a valve face is burned or badly worn or if it contacts the seat unevenly, replace the valve.

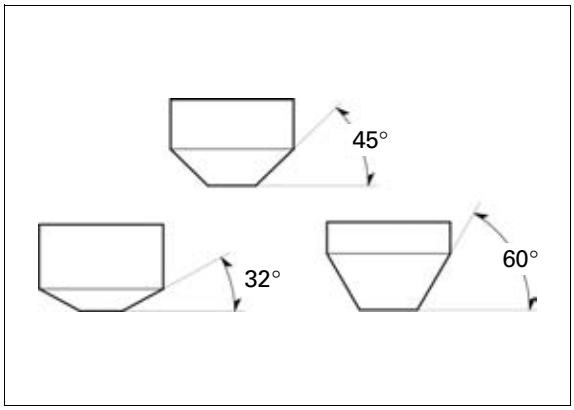
- Contact area (too high or too low)
  – Reface the valve seat.



VALVE SEAT REFACING

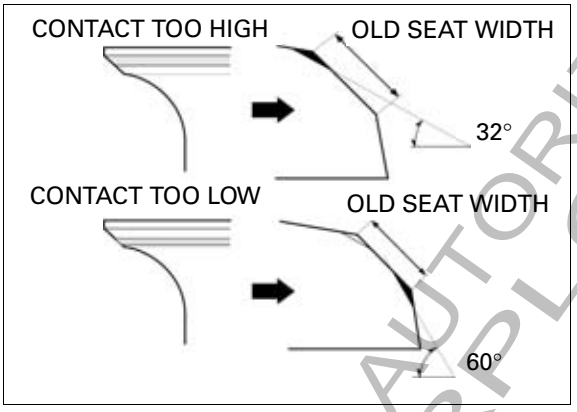
Follow the refacing manufacturer's operating instructions.

Valve seat cutters/grinders or equivalent valve seat refacing equipment are recommended to correct worn valve seats.



If the contact area is too high on the valve, the seat must be lowered using a 32-degree flat cutter.

If the contact area is too low on the valve, the seat must be raised using a 60-degree interior cutter.

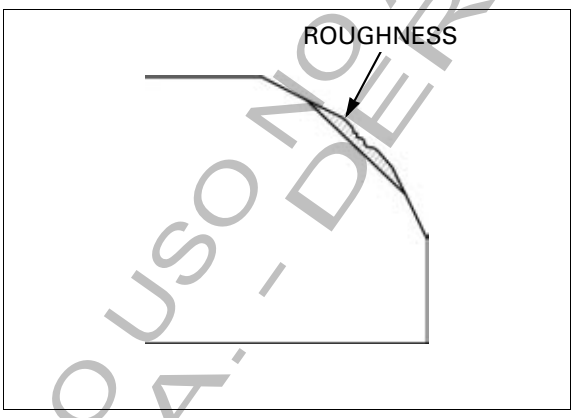


Reface the seat with a 45-degree cutter whenever a valve guide is replaced.

Use a 45-degree cutter to remove any roughness or irregularities from the seat.

TOOLS:

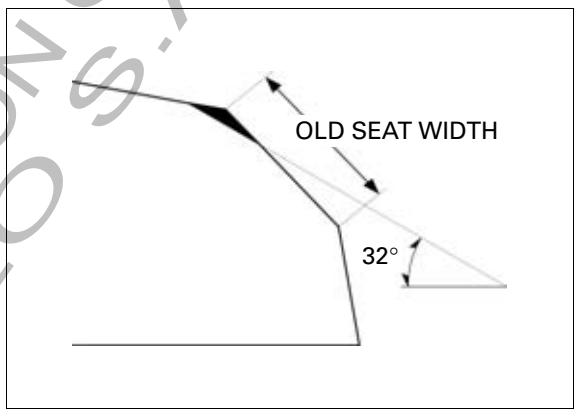
Seat cutter, 29 mm (IN)	**07780-0010300**
Seat cutter, 27.5 mm (EX)	**07780-0010200**
Cutter holder	**07781-0010500 or equivalent commercially available**



Use a 32-degree cutter to remove the top 1/4 of the existing valve seat material.

TOOLS:

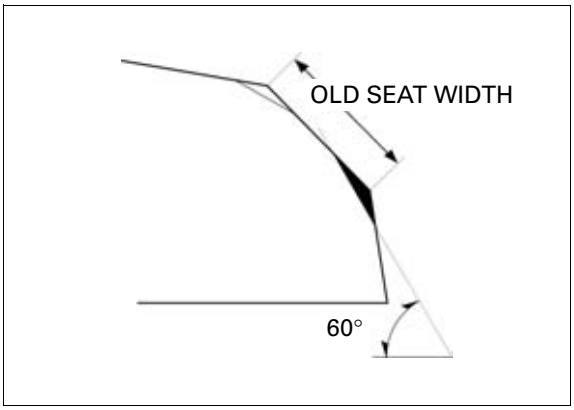
Flat cutter, 30 mm (IN)	**07780-0012200**
Flat cutter, 27 mm (EX)	**07780-0013300**
Cutter holder	**07781-0010500 or equivalent commercially available**



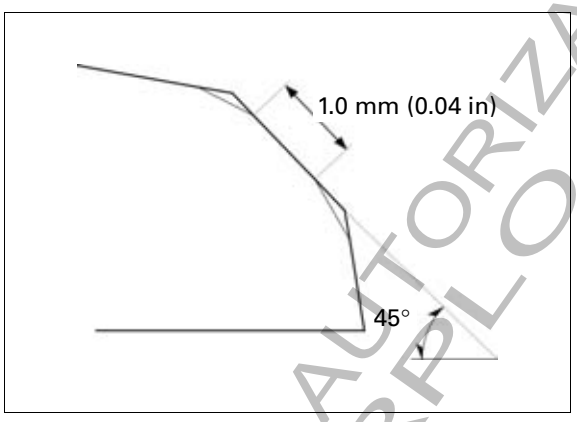
Use a 60-degree cutter to remove the bottom 1/4 of the old seat.

TOOLS:

Interior cutter, 30 mm (IN)	**07780-0014000**
Interior cutter, 30 mm (EX)	**07780-0014000**
Cutter holder	**07781-0010500 or equivalent commercially available**



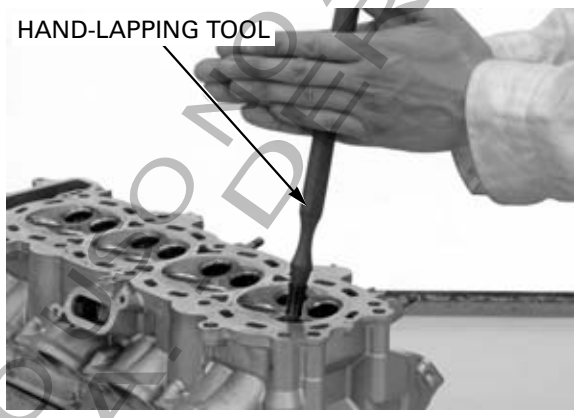
Using a 45-degree seat cutter, cut the seat to the proper width.
Make sure that all pitting and irregularities are removed.
Refinish if necessary.



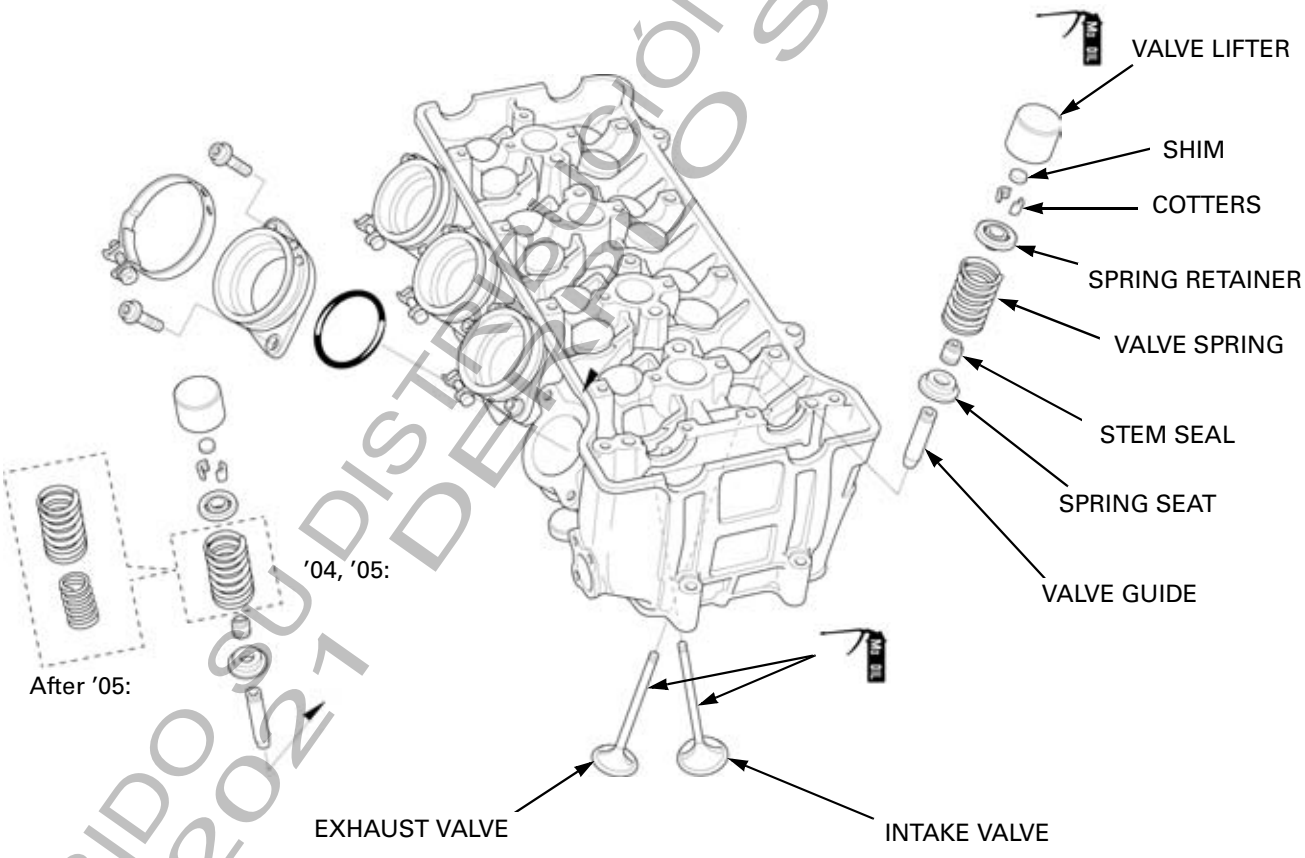
After cutting the seat, apply lapping compound to the valve face, and lap the valve using light pressure.

- Excessive lapping pressure may deform or damage the seat.
- Change the angle of lapping tool frequently to prevent uneven seat wear.
- Do not allow lapping compound to enter the guides.

After lapping, wash all residual compound off the cylinder head and valve.



CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY

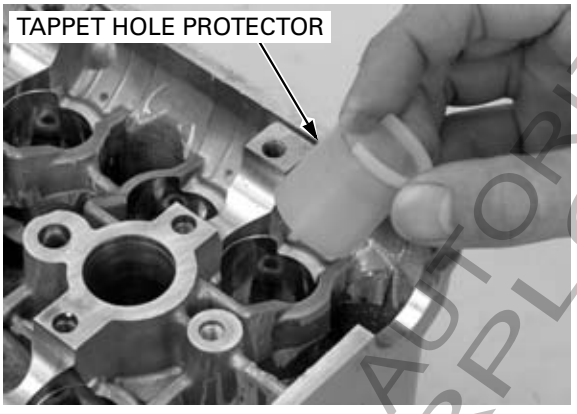


Blow through all oil passages in the cylinder head with compressed air.

Install the tappet hole protector into the valve lifter bore.

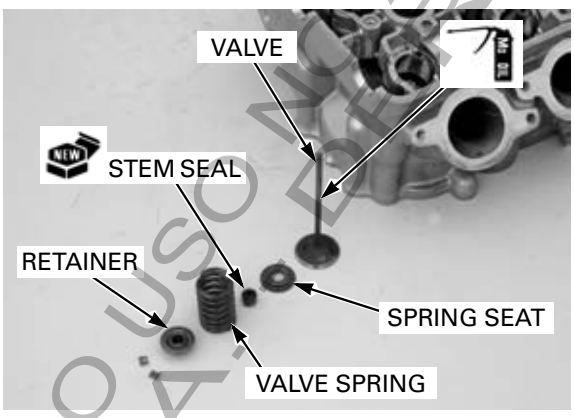
TOOL:

Tappet hole protector	**07HMG-MR70002 or refer to page 9-16 for alternative tool**



Install the valve spring seats.
Install the new stem seals.

Lubricate the valve stems with molybdenum oil solution.
Insert the valve into the valve guide while turning it slowly to avoid damage to the stem seal.



Install the valve springs with the tightly wound coils facing the combustion chamber.

- The valve springs have paint marks ('04, '05):
  – IN: Yellow green
  – EX: Orange
- The valve springs have paint marks (After '05):
  – IN (inner): Yellow green
  – IN (outer): Yellow green
  – EX: Pink

Install the valve spring retainer.

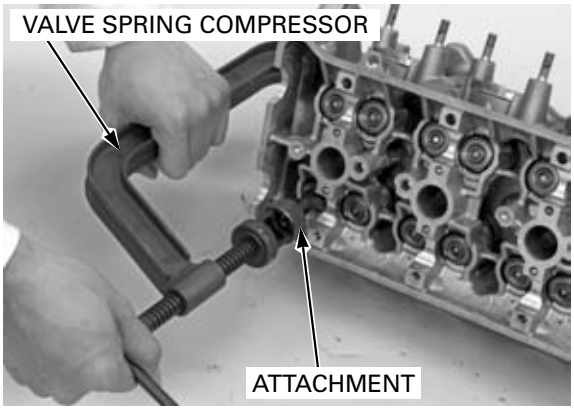
Grease the cotters to ease installation.

Install the valve cotters using the special tool as shown.

NOTE:
To prevent loss of tension, do not compress the valve spring more than necessary.

TOOLS:

Valve spring compressor	**07757-0010000**
Valve spring compressor attachment	**07959-KM30101**

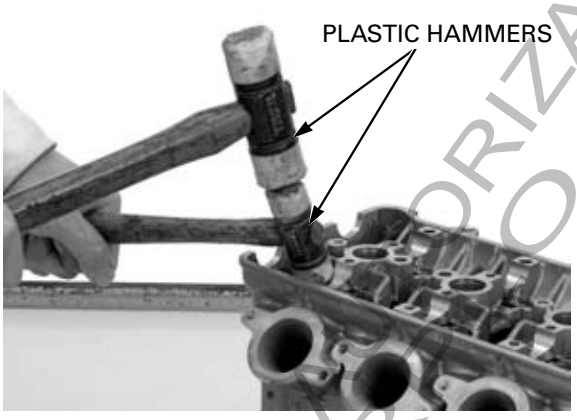


Support the cylinder head above the work bench surface to prevent possible valve damage.

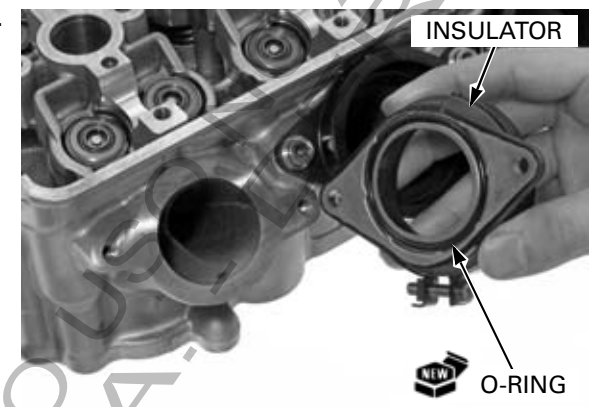
Tap the valve stems gently with two plastic hammers as shown to seat the cotters firmly.

Install and tighten the spark plugs.

TORQUE: 16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)

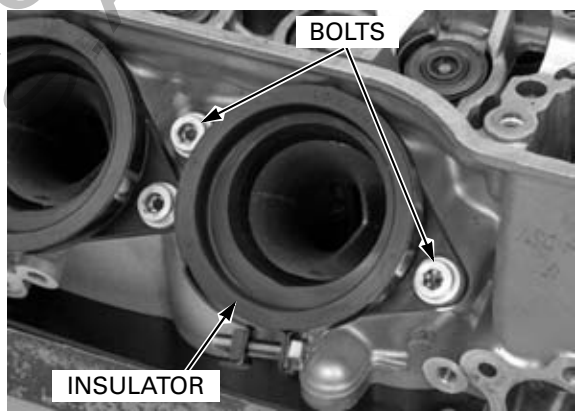


Install a new O-ring into the groove of the insulator. Install the insulator onto the cylinder head.



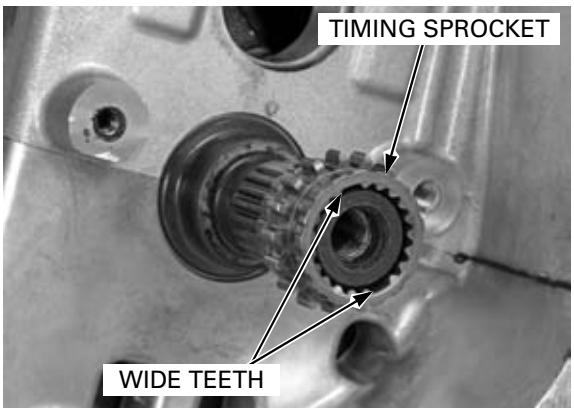
Install and tighten the insulator socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

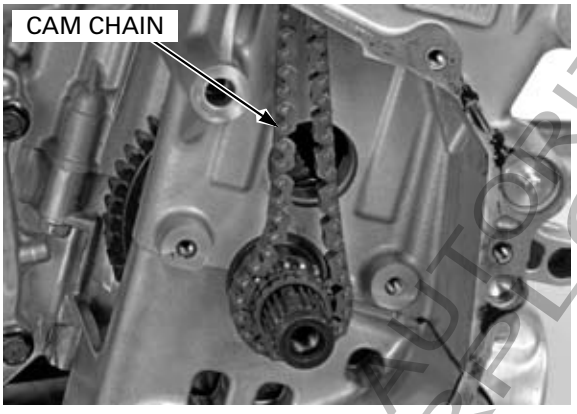


CYLINDER HEAD INSTALLATION

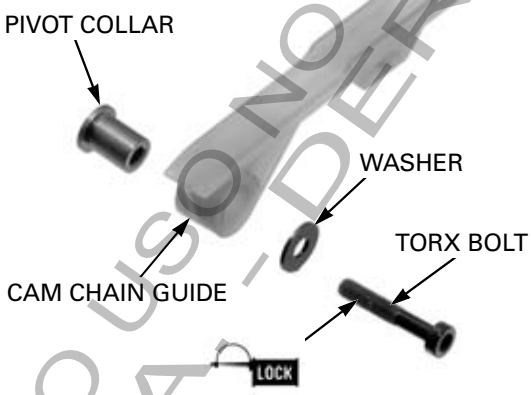
Install the timing sprocket by aligning the wide teeth between the crankshaft and sprocket.



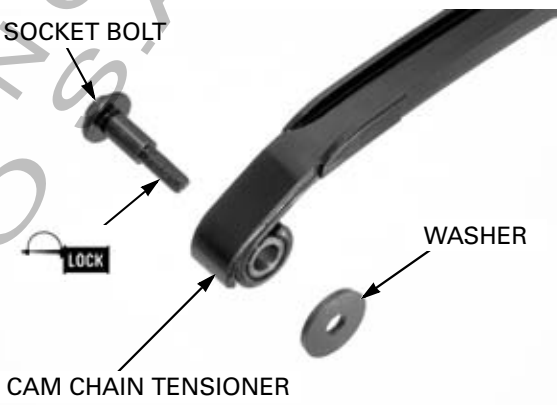
Install the cam chain.



Apply a locking agent to the cam chain guide torx bolt threads.
Install the pivot collar, cam chain guide, washer and torx bolt.



Apply a locking agent to the cam chain tensioner socket bolt threads.
Install the washer, cam chain tensioner and socket bolt.



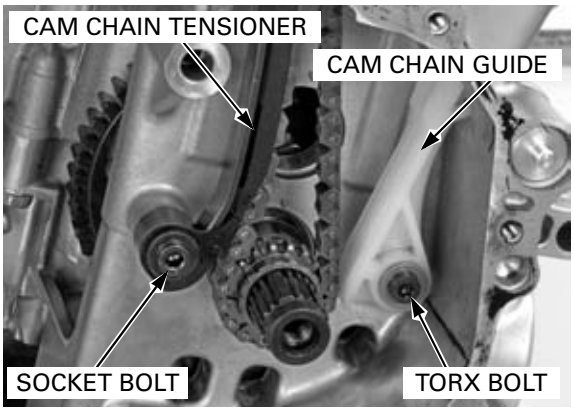
Tighten the cam chain guide torx bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

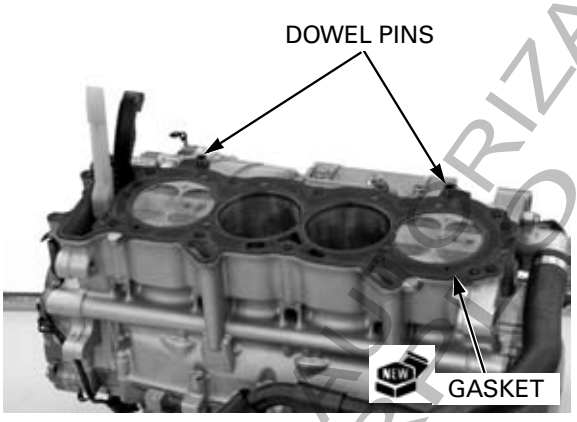
Tighten the cam chain tensioner socket bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

Install the starter clutch (page 10-35) and right crankcase cover (page 10-37).



Install the dowel pins and a new cylinder head gasket as shown.



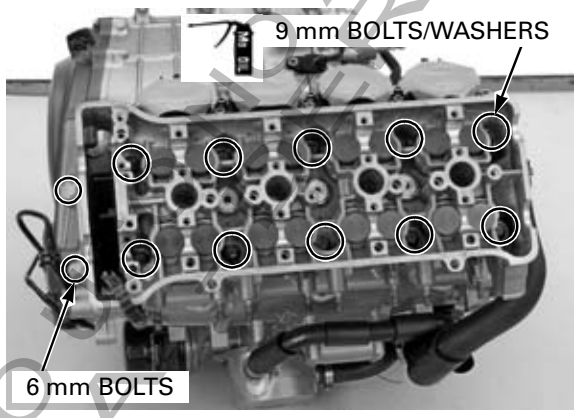
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the threads and seating surface of the 9 mm bolts/washers and install them.

Install the two 6 mm flange bolts.

Tighten the 9 mm bolts in a crisscross pattern in two or three steps to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 51 N·m (5.2 kgf·m, 38 lbf·ft)

Tighten the 6 mm flange bolts.

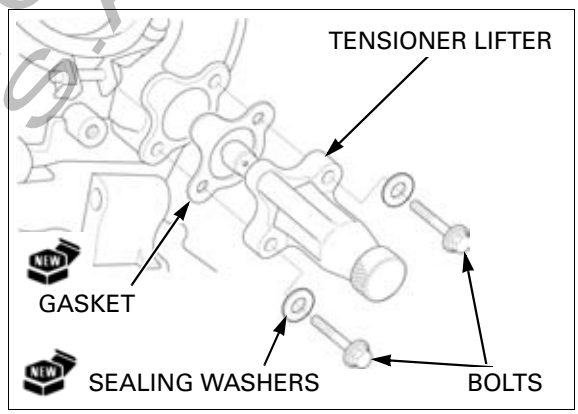


Install the cam chain tensioner lifter onto the cylinder head with a new gasket.

Install and tighten the bolts.

Install the engine into the frame

– '04, '05 (page 8-16)
– After '05 (page 8-23)

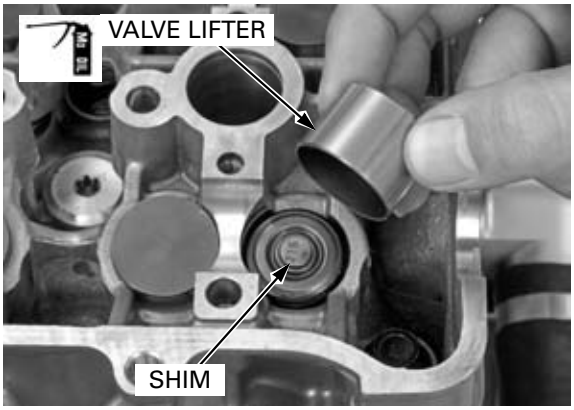


CAMSHAFT INSTALLATION

Apply molybdenum oil solution to the outer surface of the each valve lifter.

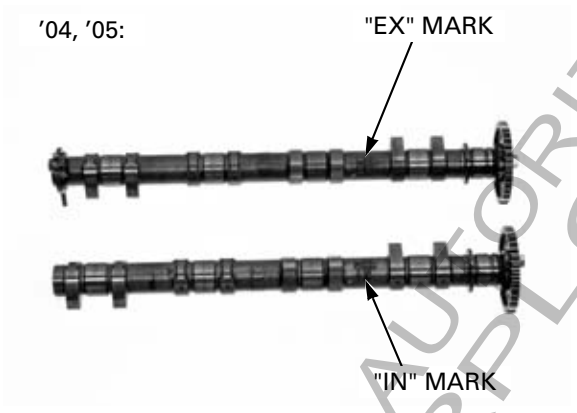
Install the shims and valve lifters in their original locations.

Install the shims on the retainers and valve lifters into the valve lifter bores.



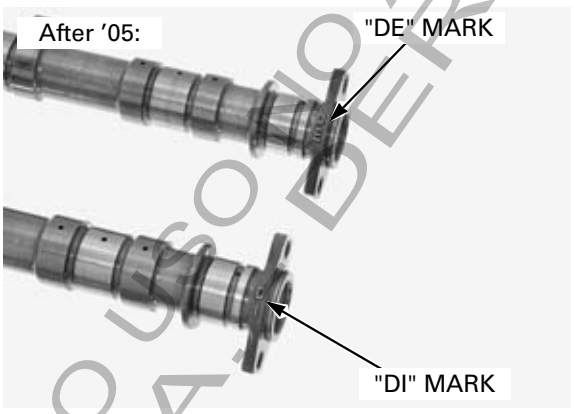
'04, '05: The each camshaft has identification mark.

- IN: Intake camshaft
- EX: Exhaust camshaft



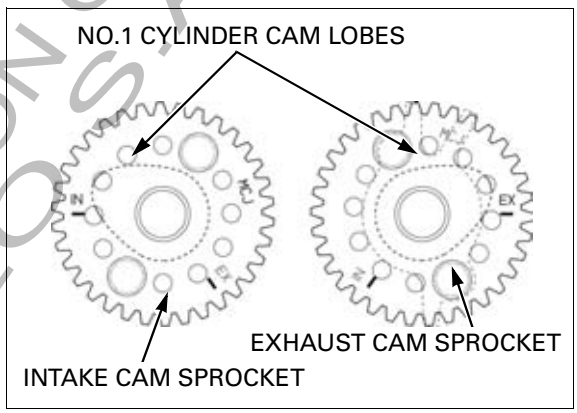
After '05: The each camshaft has identification mark.

- DI: Intake camshaft
- DE: Exhaust camshaft

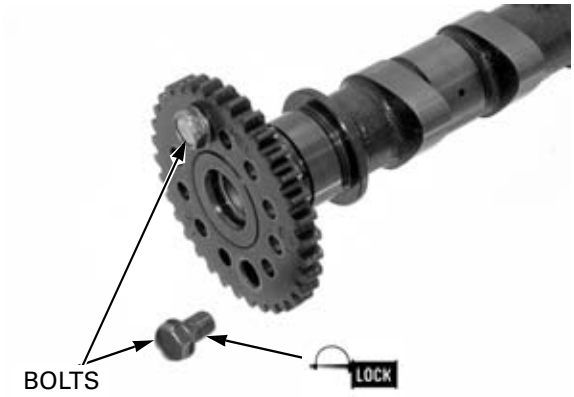


If the cam sprockets are removed, install the cam sprockets onto the camshafts.

- Install the intake cam sprocket with the timing mark (IN) facing outward and the No.1 cam lobes facing up and out as shown.
- Install the exhaust cam sprocket with the timing mark (EX) facing outward and the No.1 cam lobes facing up and out as shown.



Clean and apply a locking agent to the cam sprocket bolt threads.
Install the cam sprockets and bolts.

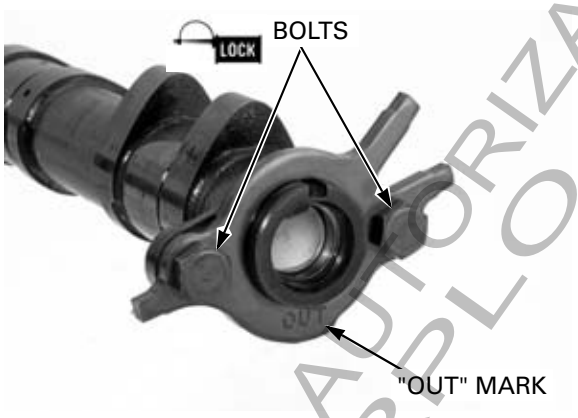


Exhaust camshaft only:

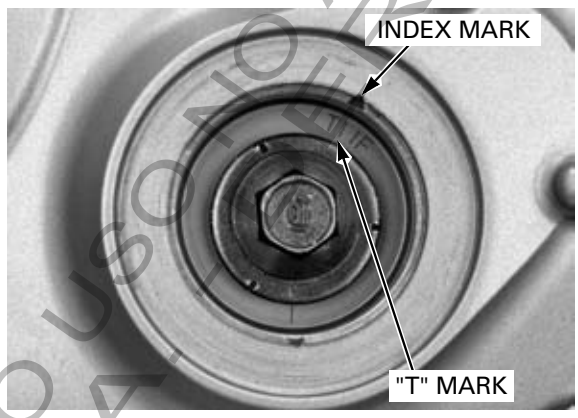
Clean and apply a locking agent to the camshaft position sensor rotor bolt threads.

Install the CMP sensor rotor with the No.1 cylinder cam lobes facing down and rotor "OUT" mark facing up as shown.

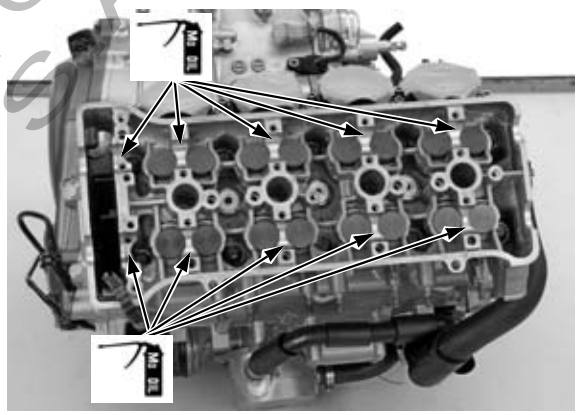
Install the CMP sensor rotor and bolts.



Turn the crankshaft clockwise and align the "T" mark on the crankshaft position sensor rotor with the index mark on the right crankcase cover.



Apply molybdenum oil solution to the camshaft journal of the cylinder head.



Apply molybdenum oil solution to the camshaft cam lobes.

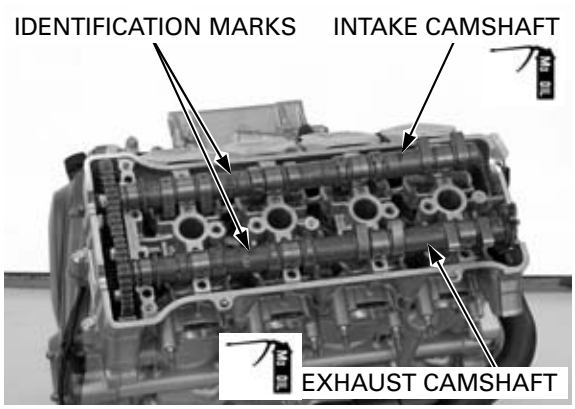
Install the cam chain over the cam sprockets and then install the intake and exhaust camshafts.

'04, '05:

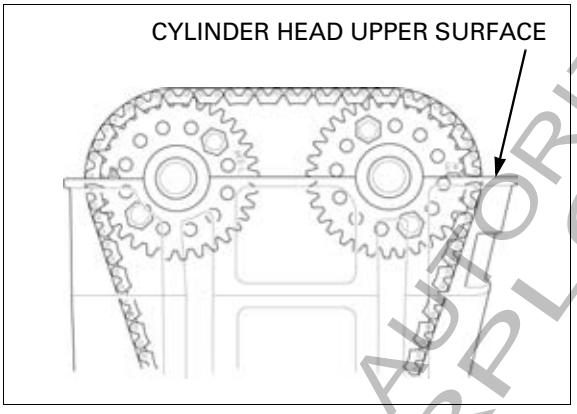
- Install each camshaft to the correct locations with the identification marks.
  "IN": Intake camshaft
  "EX": Exhaust camshaft

After '05:

- Install each camshaft to the correct locations with the identification marks.
  "DI": Intake camshaft
  "DE": Exhaust camshaft



- Make sure that the timing marks on the cam sprockets are facing outward and flush with the cylinder head upper surface as shown.

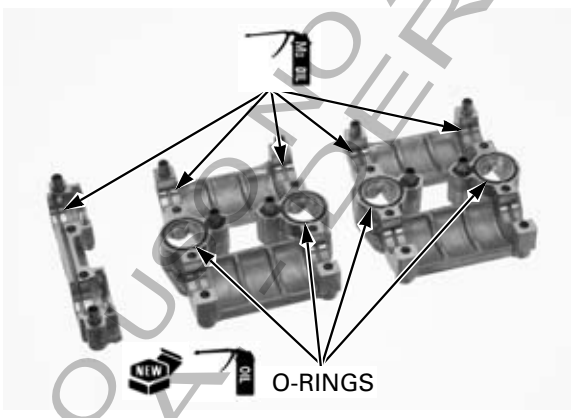


Coat new O-rings with oil and install them into the grooves in the camshaft holders.

Apply molybdenum oil solution to the camshaft journals of the camshaft holders.

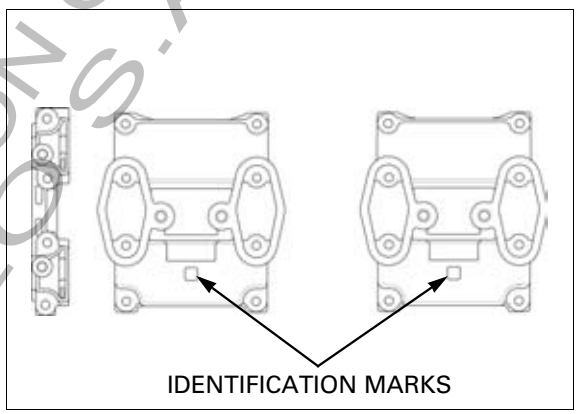
Be sure to align the dowel pins in the camshaft holder align properly with the holes in the cylinder head properly.

Install the each camshaft holder onto the camshafts.



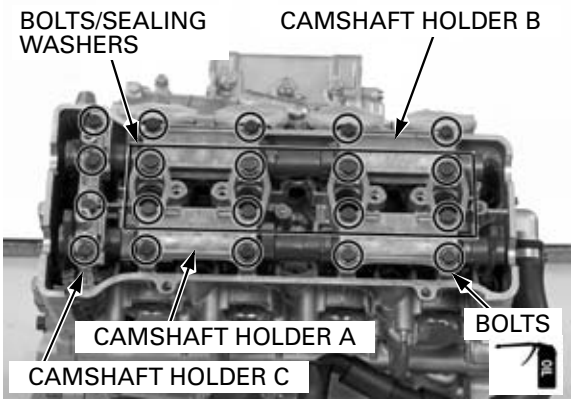
Note the correct locations with the identification marks as shown.

– No mark: right camshaft holder
– "R" mark: center camshaft holder
– "L" mark: left camshaft holder

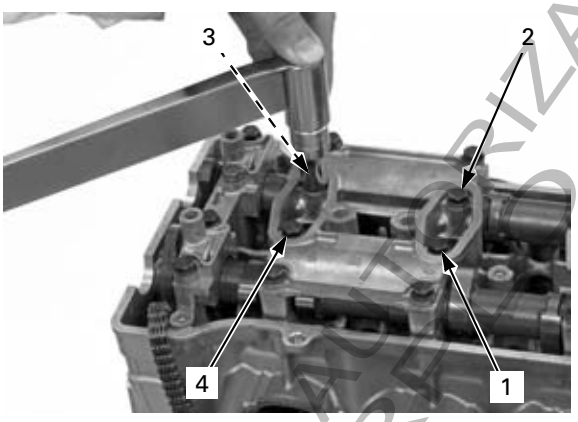


Apply engine oil to the threads and seating surfaces of the camshaft holder bolts.
Install the twenty holder bolts with new eight sealing washers as shown.

Finger tighten the bolts.



First gradually tighten the four bolts (No.5 – No.6 – No.7 – No.8) in the numerical order cast on the camshaft holders.
Gradually tighten the other camshaft holder bolts until the camshaft holders lightly contact the cylinder head surface.



NOTICE

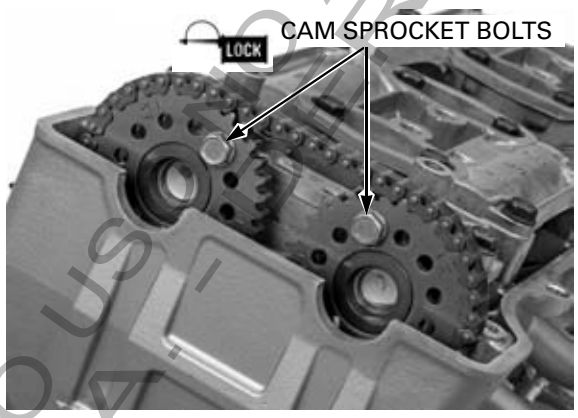
Failure to tighten the camshaft holder in a crisscross pattern might cause a camshaft holder to break.

Tighten all camshaft holder bolts in the numerical order cast on the camshaft holders.

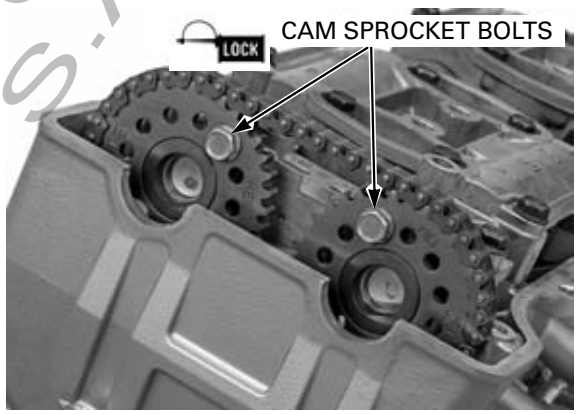
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

In case the cam sprockets were removed, apply a locking agent to the cam sprocket bolt threads.
Tighten the cam sprocket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)

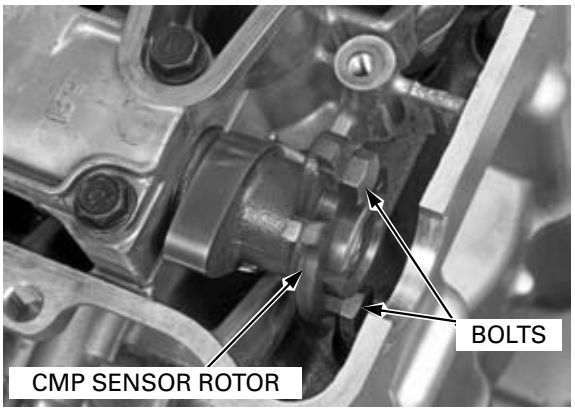


Turn the crankshaft clockwise one full turn (360°) and tighten the other cam sprocket bolts.

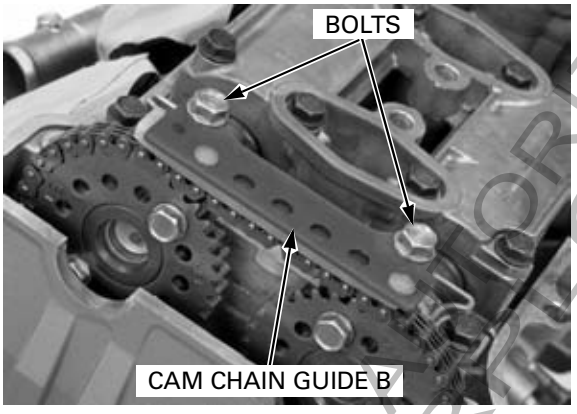


In case the camshaft position sensor rotor was removed, tighten the CMP sensor rotor bolts to the specified torque.

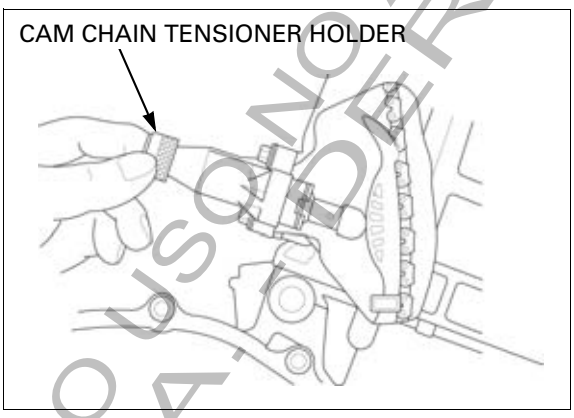
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



Install the cam chain guide B, and tighten the bolts.

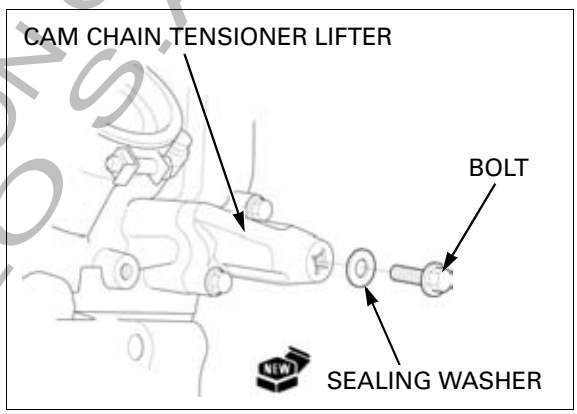


Remove the special tool from the cam chain tensioner lifter.

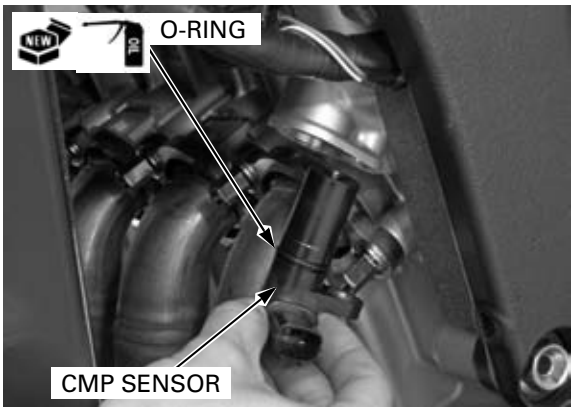


Install a new sealing washer and tighten the sealing bolt.

Recheck the valve timing.



Apply oil to a new O-ring, and install it onto the CMP sensor.
Install the CMP sensor into the cylinder head.

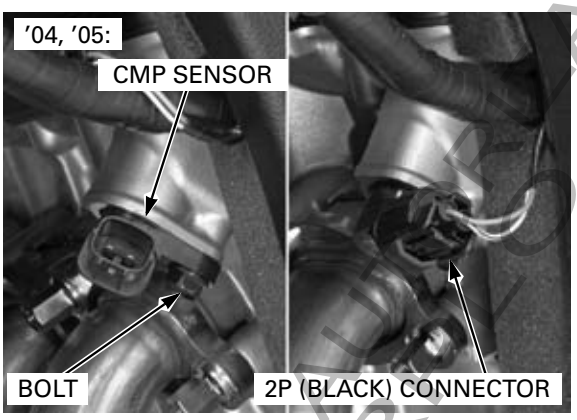


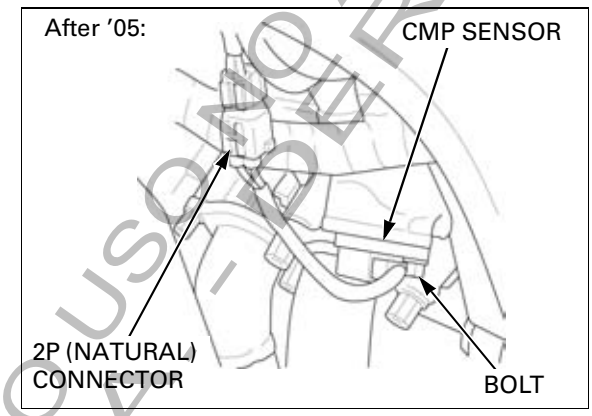
Install and tighten the mounting bolt securely.

'04, '05: Connect the CMP sensor 2P (Black) connector.

After '05: Connect the CMP sensor 2P (Natural) connector.

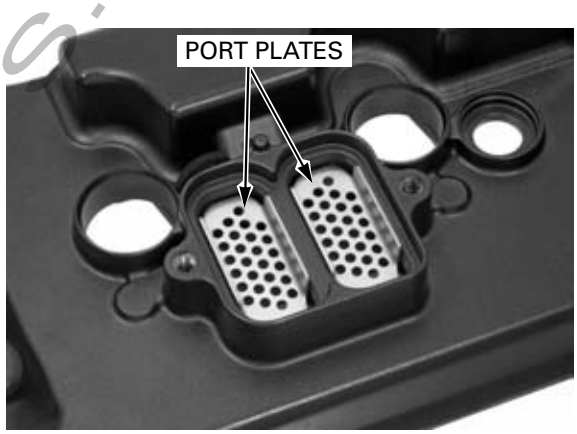
Install the cylinder head cover (page 9-34).



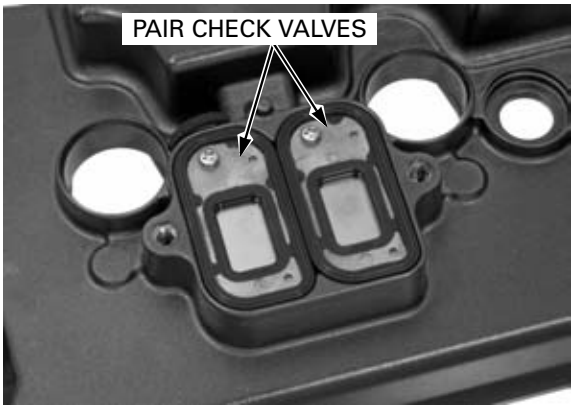


CYLINDER HEAD COVER ASSEMBLY

Install the PAIR check valve port plates into the cylinder head cover.

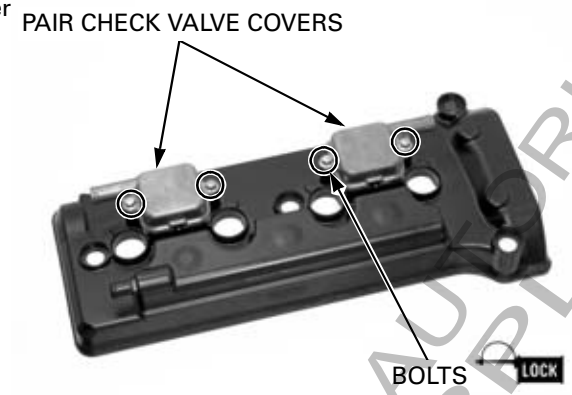


Install the PAIR check valves into the cylinder head cover.



Apply a locking agent to the PAIR check valve cover mounting bolt threads.
Install the PAIR check valve cover and tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

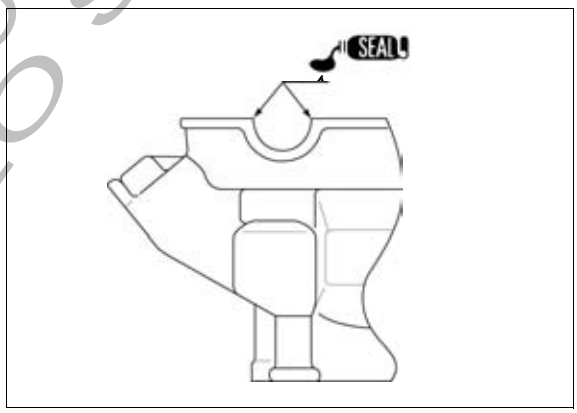
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



Install the new cylinder head cover packings into the cylinder head cover grooves.

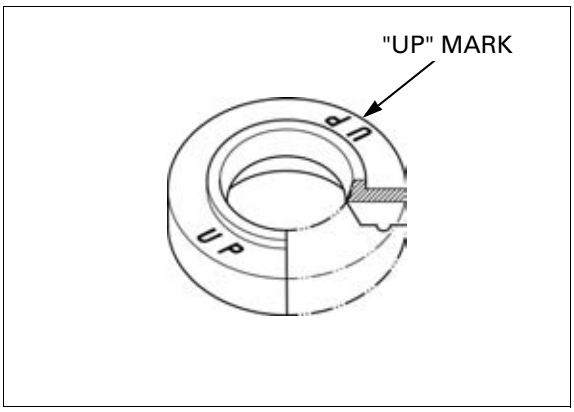
CYLINDER HEAD COVER INSTALLATION

Apply sealant to the cylinder head semi-circular cut-outs as shown.



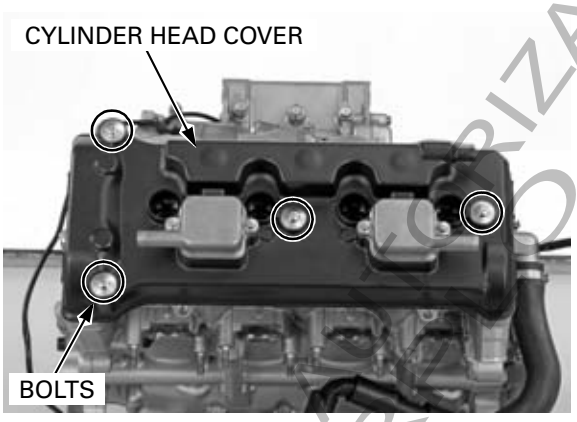
Install the cylinder head cover onto the cylinder head.

Install the washers to the cylinder head cover with their "UP" mark facing up.

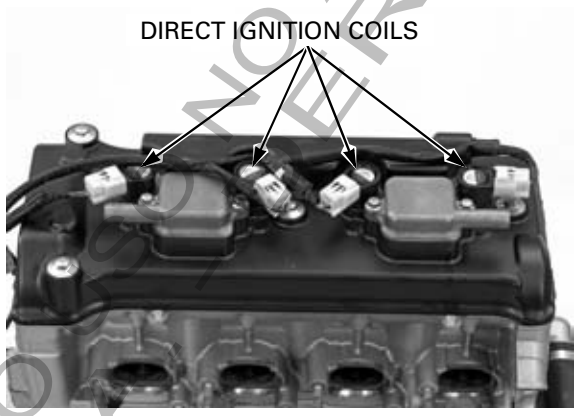


Install and tighten the cylinder head cover bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



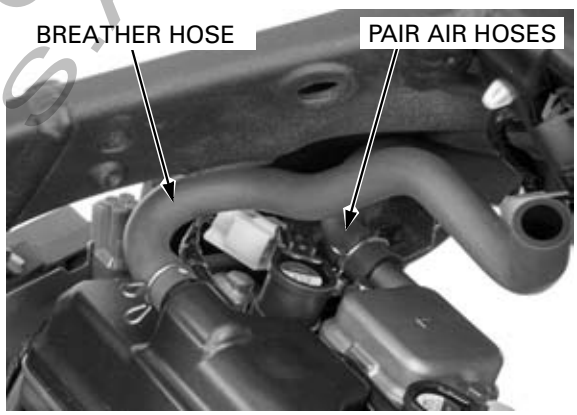
Install the direct ignition coils and connect the ignition coil connectors.



Connect the PAIR air hoses onto the reed valve covers.
Connect the PAIR control solenoid valve 2P (Black) connector (page 6-150).

Install the crankcase breather hose to the cylinder head cover.

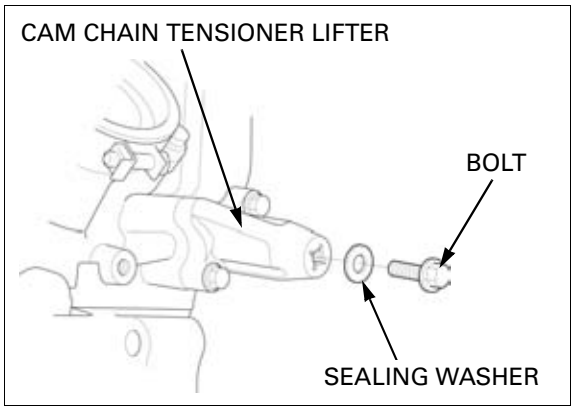
Install the throttle body (page 6-123).



CAM CHAIN TENSIONER LIFTER

REMOVAL

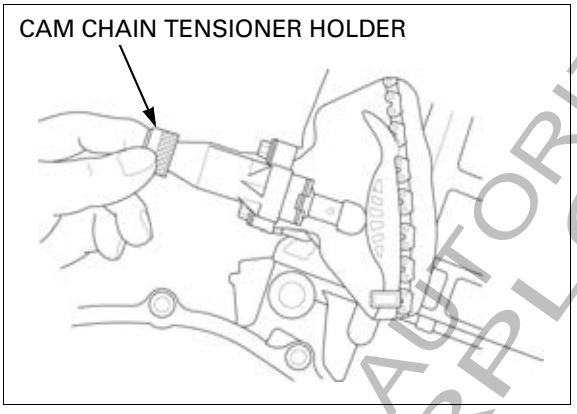
Remove the cam chain tensioner sealing bolt and sealing washer.



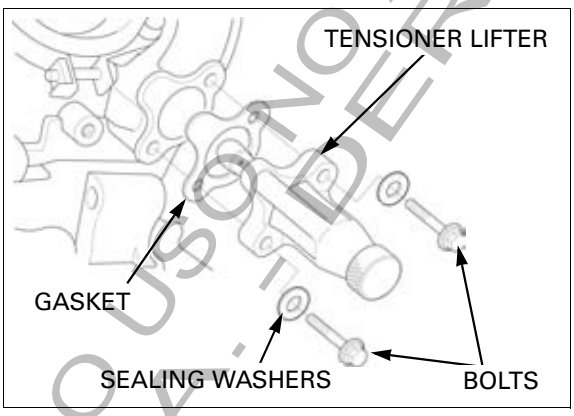
Turn the tensioner shaft fully in (clockwise) and secure it using the special tool to prevent damaging the cam chain.

TOOL ('04,'05 model):
Cam chain tensioner holder 07ZMG-MCAA400 or 07NMG-MY90100

TOOL (After '05 model):
Cam chain tensioner holder 070MG-0010100



Remove the bolts, sealing washers, cam chain tensioner lifter and gasket.



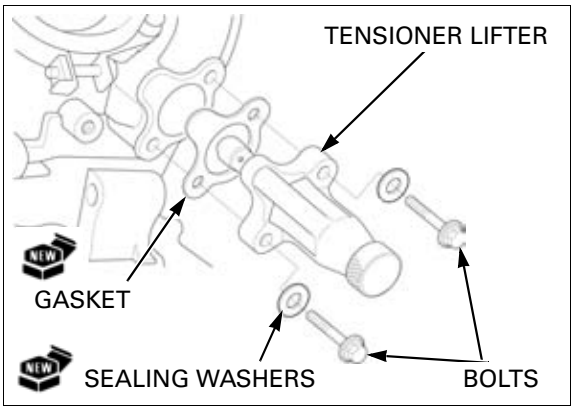
INSTALLATION

Note the installation direction of the gasket.

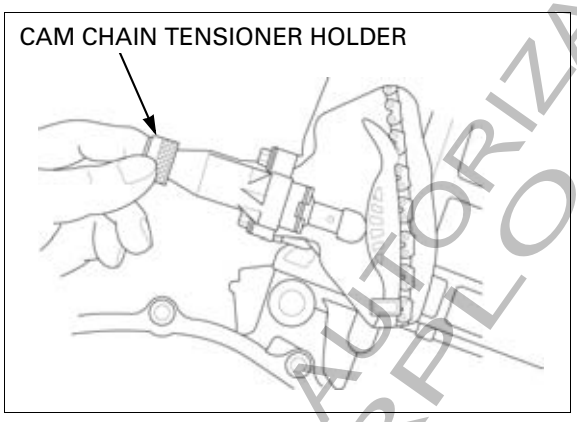
Install a new gasket onto the cam chain tensioner lifter.

Install the cam chain tensioner lifter into the cylinder head.

Install the sealing washers and bolts, tighten the bolts.

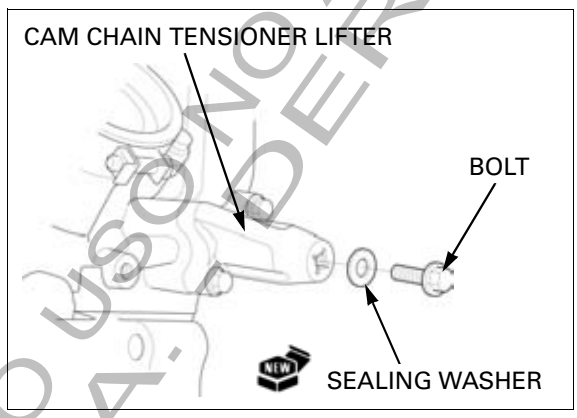


Remove the special tool.



Install a new sealing washer and tighten the sealing bolt securely.

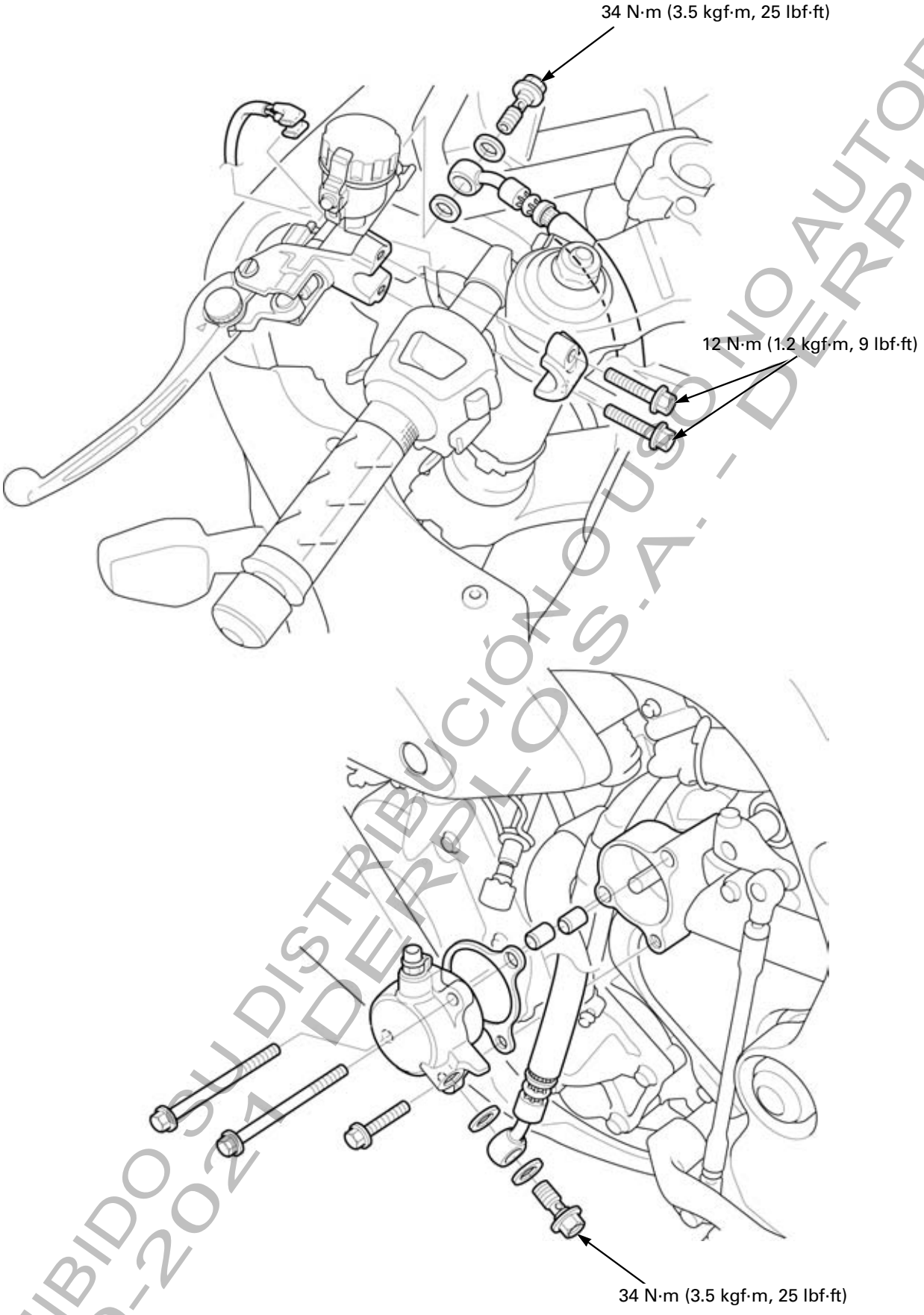
Install the throttle body (page 6-127).

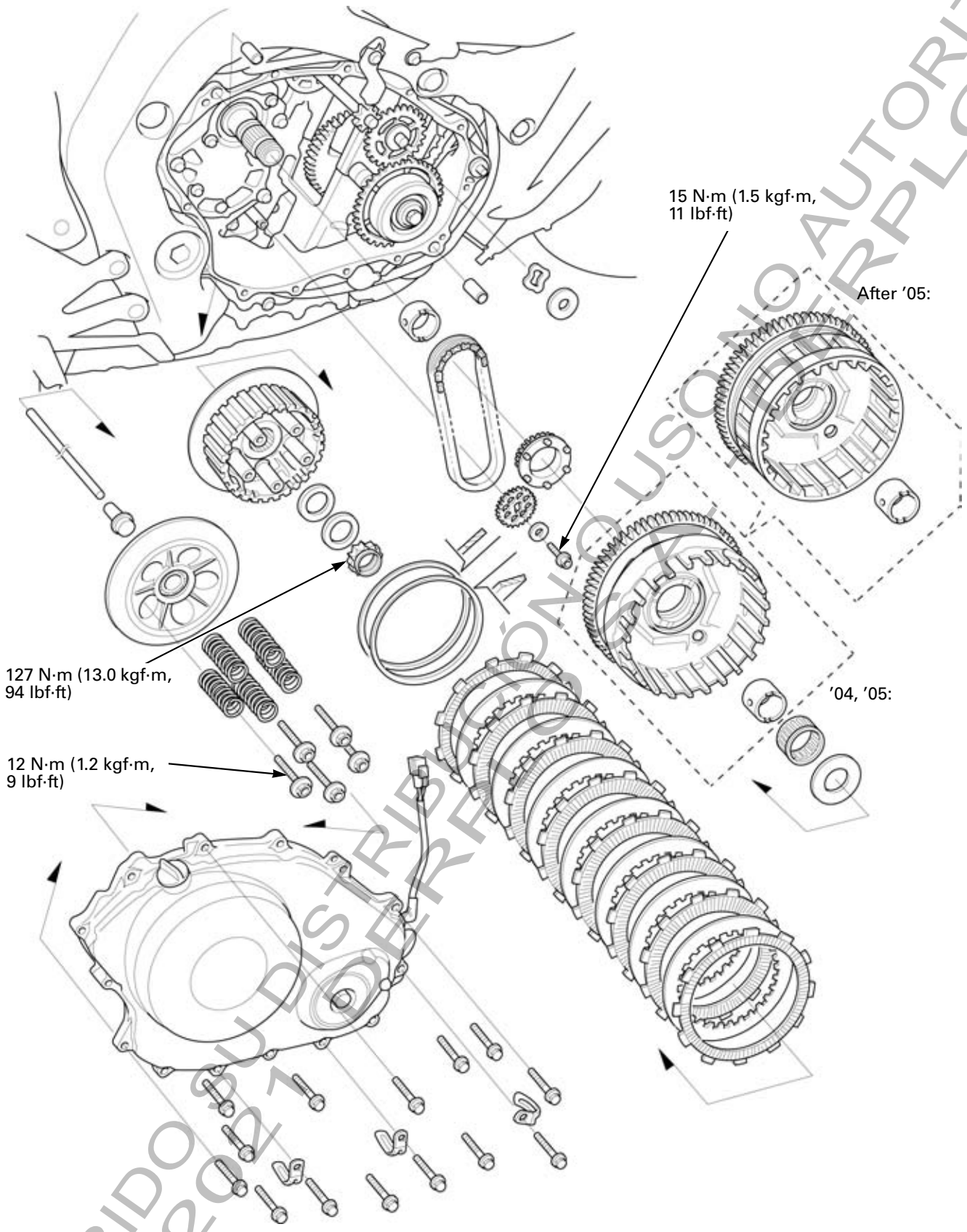


MEMO

10. CLUTCH/STARTER CLUTCH

COMPONENT LOCATION





SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

NOTICE

Spilled fluid will severely damage instrument lenses and painted surfaces, It is also harmful to some rubber parts. Be careful whenever you remove the reservoir cap; make sure the reservoir is horizontal first.

- This section covers service of the clutch and starter clutch. All service can be done with the engine installed in the frame.
- Transmission oil viscosity and level have an effect on clutch disengagement. When the clutch does not disengage or the motorcycle creeps with clutch disengaged, inspect the transmission oil level before servicing the clutch system.

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Specified clutch fluid		DOT 4 brake fluid	–
Clutch master cylinder	Master cylinder I.D.	12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.755 (0.5022)
	Master piston O.D.	12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.645 (0.4978)
Clutch	Spring free length	56.8 (2.24)	55.7 (2.19)
	Disc A thickness	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.4 (0.13)
	Disc B thickness	3.22 – 3.38 (0.127 – 0.133)	2.9 (0.11)
	Plate warpage	–	0.30 (0.012)
Clutch outer guide A (Without ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	35.004 – 35.012 (1.3781 – 1.3784)	34.994 (1.3777)
Clutch outer guide B (With ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	34.996 – 35.004 (1.3778 – 1.3781)	34.986 (1.3774)
Primary driven gear I.D.	A	41.008 – 41.016 (1.6145 – 1.6148)	41.026 (1.6152)
	B	41.000 – 41.008 (1.6142 – 1.6145)	41.018 (1.6149)
Oil pump drive sprocket guide	I.D.	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.030 (1.1035)
	O.D.	34.975 – 34.991 (1.3770 – 1.3776)	34.965 (1.3766)
Oil pump drive sprocket I.D.		35.025 – 35.145 (1.3789 – 1.3837)	35.155 (1.3841)
Mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Mainshaft O.D. at oil pump drive sprocket guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Starter idle gear	Gear I.D.	10.013 – 10.035 (0.3942 – 0.3951)	10.05 (0.396)
	Shaft O.D.	9.991 – 10.000 (0.3933 – 0.3937)	9.98 (0.393)
Starter driven gear boss O.D.		45.657 – 45.673 (1.7975 – 1.7981)	45.642 (1.7969)

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

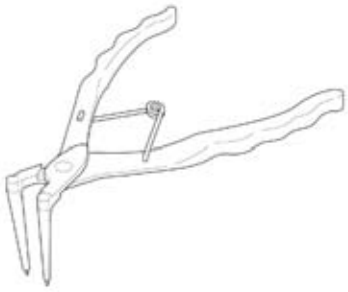
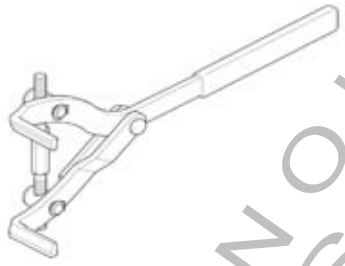
Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Specified clutch fluid		DOT 4 brake fluid	–
Clutch master cylinder	Master cylinder I.D.	12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.755 (0.5022)
	Master piston O.D.	12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.645 (0.4978)
Clutch	Spring free length	56.8 (2.24)	55.7 (2.19)
	Disc A thickness	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.4 (0.13)
	Disc B thickness	3.22 – 3.38 (0.127 – 0.133)	2.9 (0.11)
	Plate warpage	–	0.30 (0.012)
Clutch outer guide A (Without ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	35.004 – 35.012 (1.3781 – 1.3784)	34.994 (1.3777)
Clutch outer guide B (With ID mark)	I.D.	27.993 – 28.003 (1.1021 – 1.1025)	28.012 (1.1028)
	O.D.	34.996 – 35.004 (1.3778 – 1.3781)	34.986 (1.3774)
Primary driven gear I.D.	White	41.008 – 41.016 (1.6145 – 1.6148)	41.026 (1.6152)
	Black	41.000 – 41.008 (1.6142 – 1.6145)	41.018 (1.6149)
Oil pump drive sprocket guide	I.D.	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.030 (1.1035)
	O.D.	34.975 – 34.991 (1.3770 – 1.3776)	34.965 (1.3766)
Oil pump drive sprocket I.D.		35.025 – 35.145 (1.3789 – 1.3837)	35.155 (1.3841)
Mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Mainshaft O.D. at oil pump drive sprocket guide		27.980 – 27.990 (1.1016 – 1.1020)	27.96 (1.101)
Starter idle gear	Gear I.D.	10.013 – 10.035 (0.3942 – 0.3951)	10.05 (0.396)
	Shaft O.D.	9.991 – 10.000 (0.3933 – 0.3937)	9.98 (0.393)
Starter driven gear boss O.D.		45.657 – 45.673 (1.7975 – 1.7981)	45.642 (1.7969)

TORQUE VALUES

Clutch center lock nut	127 N·m (13.0 kgf·m, 94 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the thread and seating surface Stake the nut
Clutch spring bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Oil pump driven sprocket bolt	15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Starter clutch outer bolt	93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m, 69 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads and seating surface
Clutch master cylinder oil cup mounting screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Clutch lever pivot bolt	1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Clutch lever pivot nut	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Clutch switch screw	1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Clutch hose oil bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)	
Clutch master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Clutch slave cylinder bleed valve	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Snap ring pliers 07914-SA50001 	Clutch center holder 07724-0050002  or equivalent commercially available.	Gear holder, M2.5 07724-0010100 

TROUBLESHOOTING

Clutch lever soft or spongy
- Air in hydraulic system
- Low fluid level
- Hydraulic system leaking

Clutch lever too hard to pull in
- Sticking master cylinder piston
- Sticking slave cylinder
- Clogged hydraulic system
- Damaged clutch lifter mechanism
- Faulty clutch lifter bearing
- Clutch lifter piece installed improperly

Clutch slips when accelerating
- Hydraulic system sticking
- Worn clutch disc
- Weak clutch springs
- Transmission oil mixed with molybdenum or graphite additive

Clutch will not disengage or motorcycle creeps with clutch disengaged
- Air in hydraulic system
- Low fluid level
- Hydraulic system leaking or clogged
- Clutch plate warped
- Loose clutch lock nut
- Oil level too high
- Improper oil viscosity
- Damaged clutch lifter mechanism
- Clutch lifter piece installed improperly

Hard to shift
- Improper clutch operation
- Improper oil viscosity

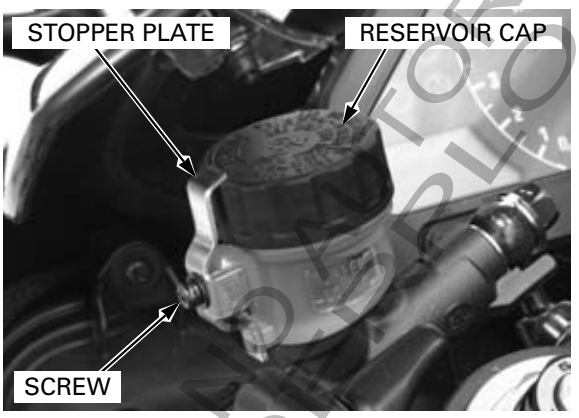
CLUTCH FLUID REPLACEMENT/AIR BLEEDING

CLUTCH FLUID DRAINING

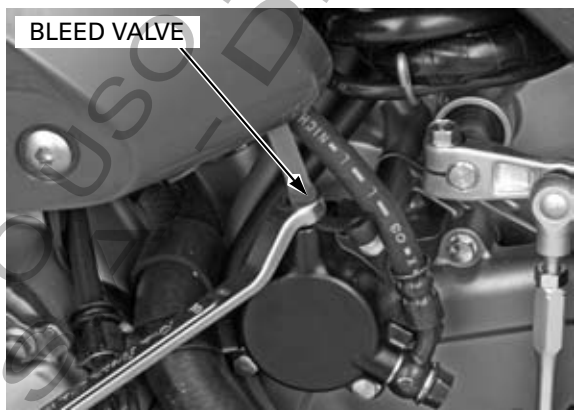
Support the motorcycle on its side stand.

Turn the handlebar to the right until the reservoir is parallel to the ground, before removing the reservoir cap.

Remove the screw and stopper plate.
Remove the reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.



Connect a bleed hose to the bleed valve of the clutch slave cylinder.
Loosen the bleed valve and pump the clutch lever until fluid stops flowing out of the bleed valve.



CLUTCH FLUID FILLING/AIR BLEEDING

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 Brake fluid from a sealed container.

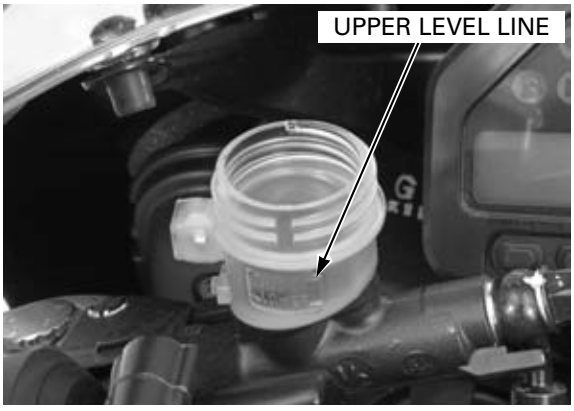
Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the bleed valve.

Do not mix different types of fluid. They are not compatible.

Pump the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve.

Add brake fluid when the fluid level in the reservoir is low.

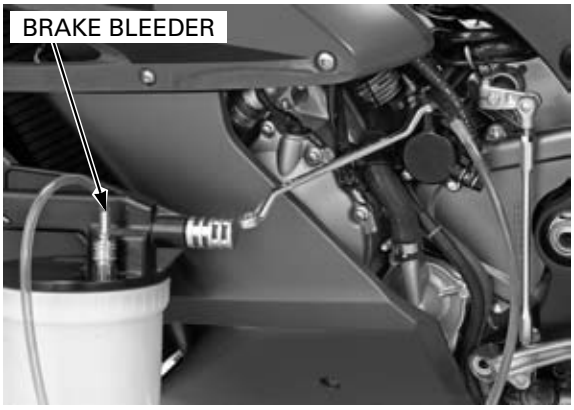
- Check the fluid level often while bleeding the clutch to prevent air from being pumped into the system.
- When using a brake bleeding tool, follow the manufacturer's operating instruction.



If air is entering the bleeder from around the bleed valve threads, seal the threads with teflon tape.

Repeat the above procedures until new fluid flows out of the bleed valve and air bubbles do not appear in the plastic hose.

Close the bleed valve and operate the clutch lever. If it is still spongy, bleed the system again.



If a brake bleeder is not available, use the following procedure.
Pump the clutch lever until lever resistance is felt.

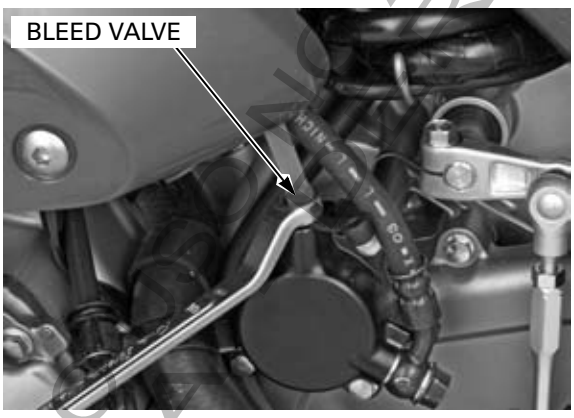
Connect a bleed hose to the bleed valve and bleed the system as follows:

1. Squeeze the clutch lever, open the bleed valve 1/4 of a turn and then close it. Do not release the clutch lever until the bleed valve has been closed.
2. Release the clutch lever slowly and wait several seconds after it reaches the end of its travel.

Repeat steps 1 and 2 until air bubbles do not appear in the bleed hose.

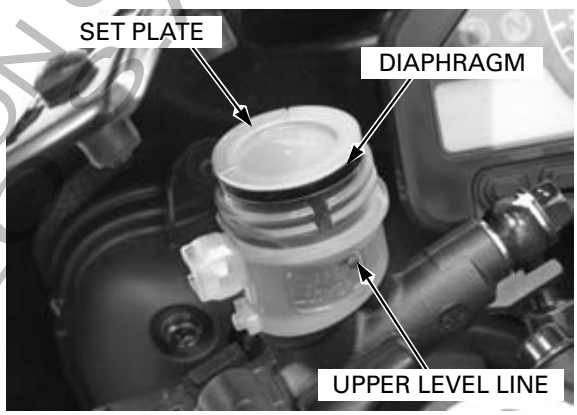
Tighten the bleed valve to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)



Fill the reservoir to the upper level line with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

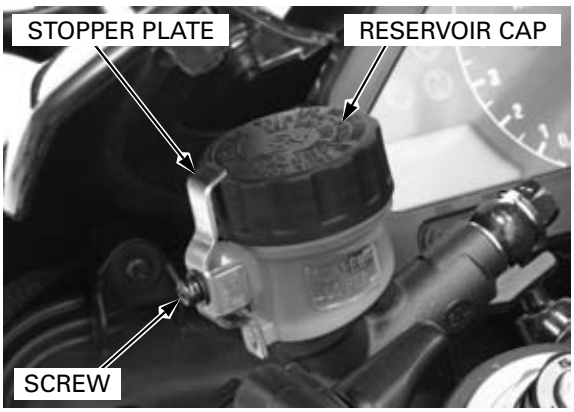
Install the diaphragm and set plate.



Install and tighten the reservoir cap.

Install the stopper plate and tighten the screw.

Check the clutch operation (page 4-36).



CLUTCH MASTER CYLINDER

REMOVAL

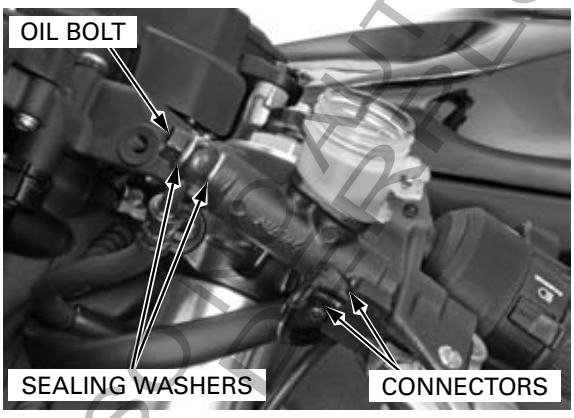
NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

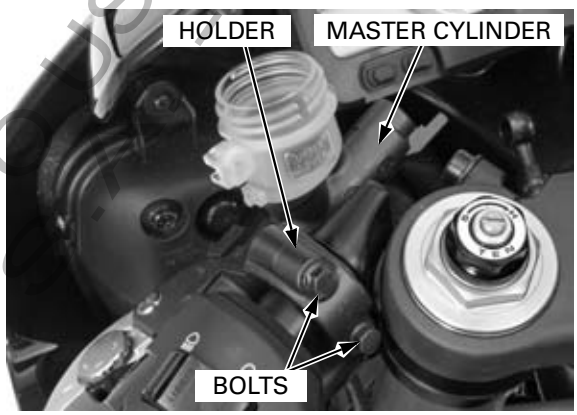
Drain the clutch hydraulic system (page 10-7).

Disconnect the clutch switch wire connectors.

Remove the clutch hose oil bolt, sealing washers and clutch hose eyelet.

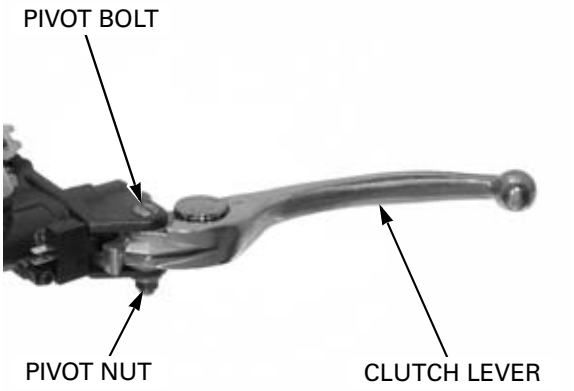


Remove the bolts from the master cylinder holder and remove the master cylinder assembly.

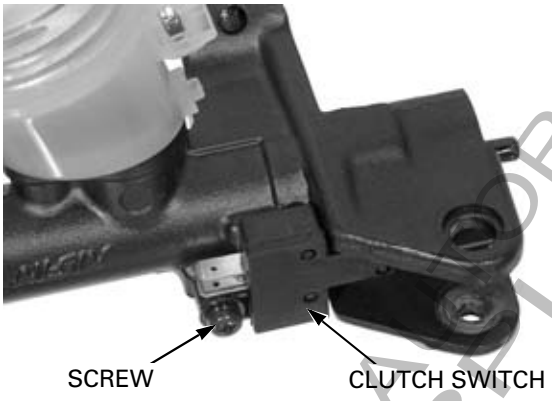


DISASSEMBLY

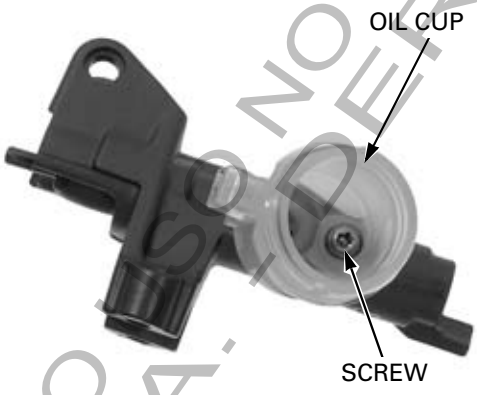
Remove the pivot bolt/nut and clutch lever assembly.



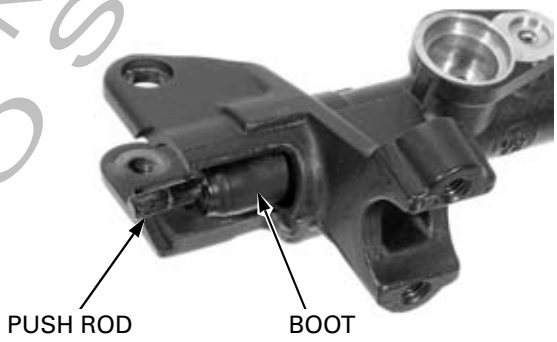
Remove the screw and clutch switch.



Remove the screw and oil cup and O-rings from the master cylinder body.



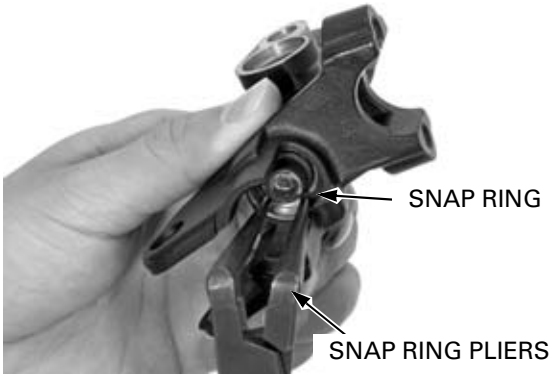
Remove the boot and push rod.



Remove the snap ring from the master cylinder body using the special tool as shown.

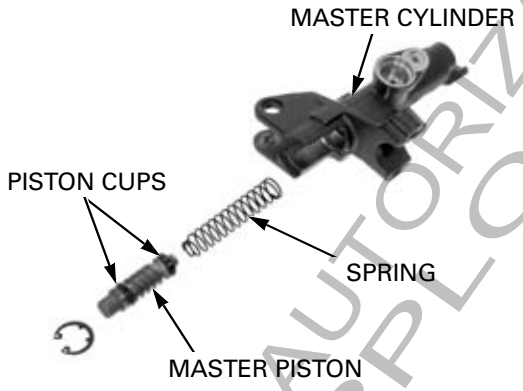
TOOL:

Snap ring pliers	**07914–SA50001**



Remove the master piston assembly and spring.

Clean the inside of the cylinder and reservoir with brake fluid.



INSPECTION

Check the piston boot, primary cup and secondary cup for fatigue or damage.
Check the master cylinder and piston for abnormal scratches.

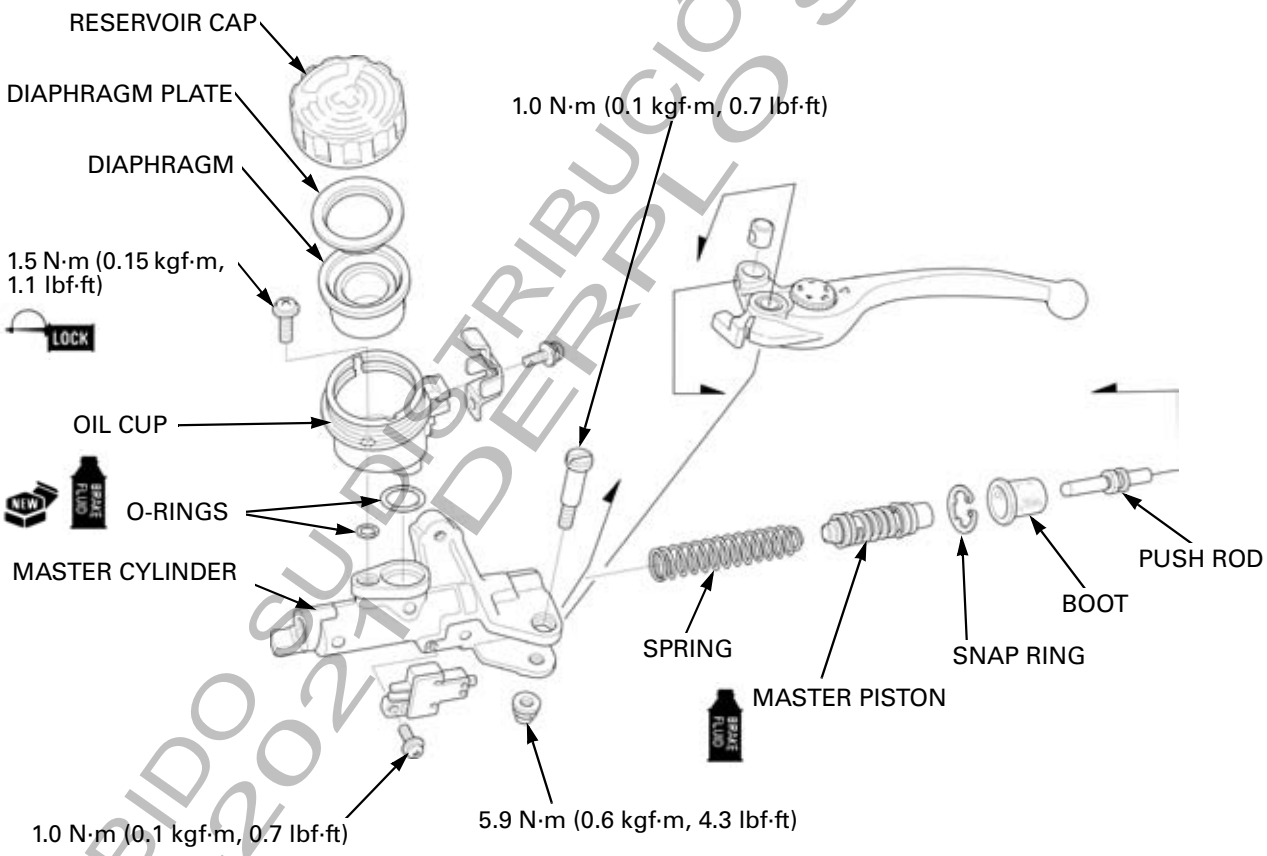
Measure the master cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.755 mm (0.5022 in)

Measure the master piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.645 mm (0.4978 in)

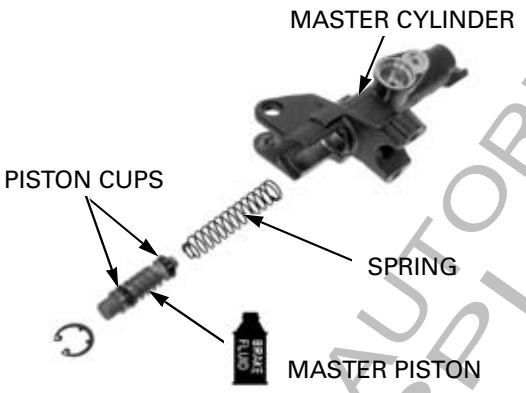
ASSEMBLY



Coat all parts with clean brake fluid before assembly.
Dip the piston in brake fluid.
Install the primary and secondary cups onto the master piston.

When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out.

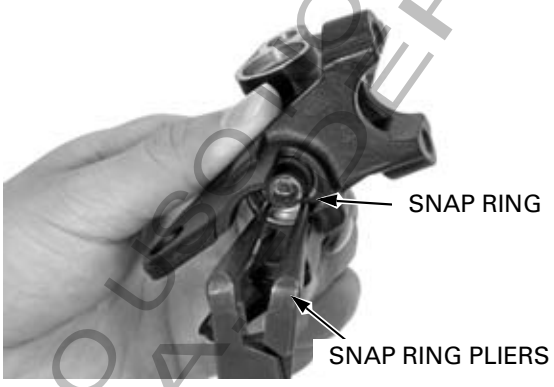
Install the spring and master piston assembly into the master cylinder.



Be certain the snap ring is firmly seated in the groove.

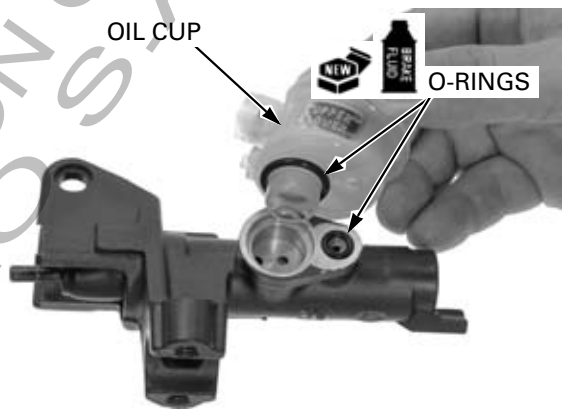
Install the snap ring using the special tool.

TOOL:
Snap ring pliers **07914–SA50001**



Apply clean brake fluid to the O-rings and install them oil cup and master cylinder body grooves.

Install the oil pup onto the master cylinder body.

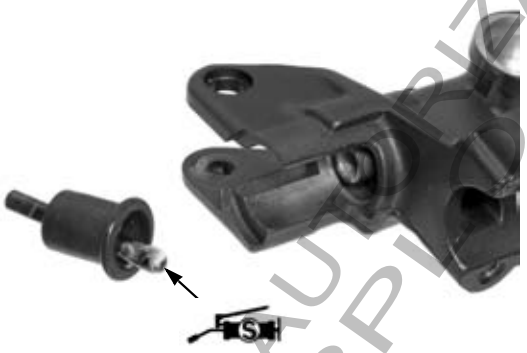


Apply a locking agent to the oil cup mounting screw threads.

Install and tighten the oil cup mounting screw to the specified torque.

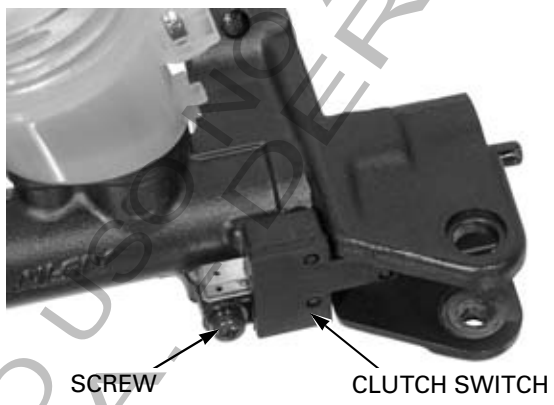
TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

Apply silicone grease to the boot inside and tip of the push rod.

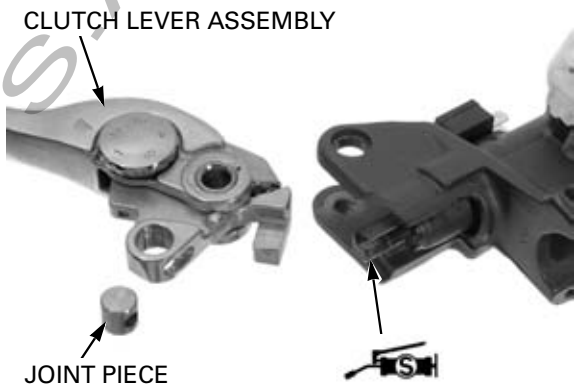


Install the clutch switch and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)



Apply silicone grease to the top of the push rod, then install the joint piece and clutch lever assembly.



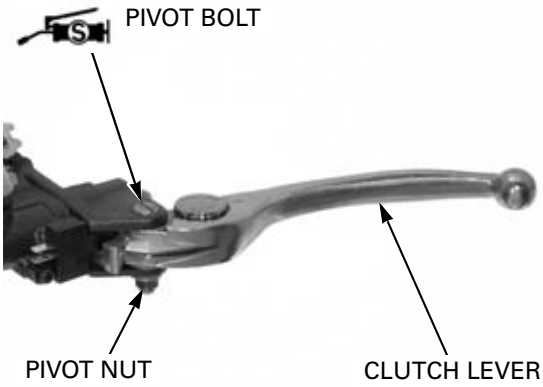
Apply silicone grease to the clutch lever pivot sliding surface.

Install and tighten the pivot bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)

Hold the pivot bolt and tighten the pivot nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)

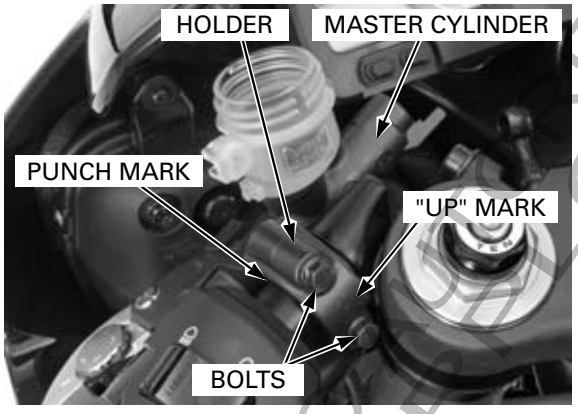


INSTALLATION

Place the master cylinder assembly onto the handlebar.
Align the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar.

Install the master cylinder holder with the "UP" mark facing up.
Tighten the upper bolt first, then the lower bolt.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

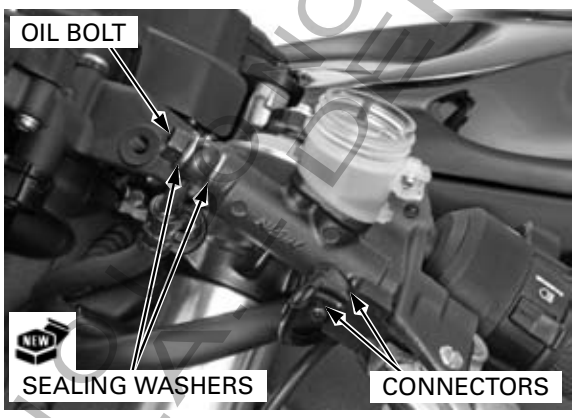


Install the clutch hose eyelet the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
While pushing the clutch hose against the stopper and tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)

Connect the clutch switch connectors.

Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the hydraulic system (page 10-7).



CLUTCH SLAVE CYLINDER

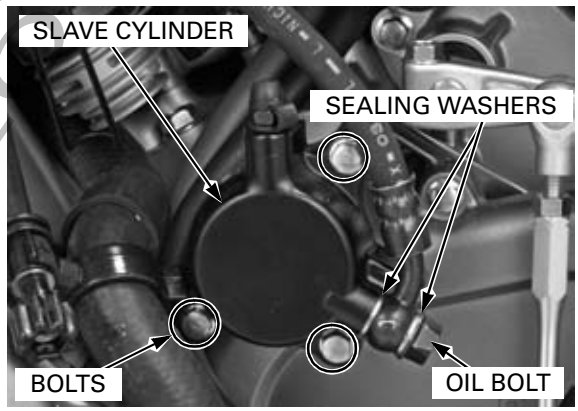
REMOVAL

Drain the clutch hydraulic system (page 10-7).

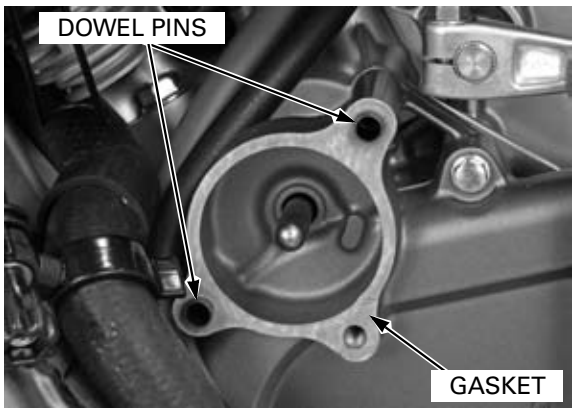
Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

Remove the clutch hose oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet.

Remove the bolts and clutch slave cylinder assembly.



Remove the gasket and dowel pins.

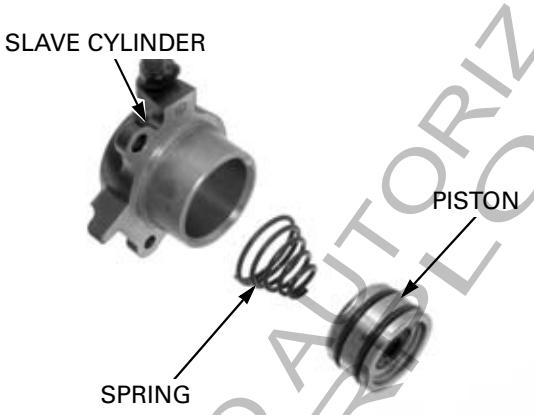


DISASSEMBLY

Remove the slave cylinder piston and spring.
If the piston is hard to remove, remove the following:
Place a shop towel over the piston to cushion the piston when it is expelled, and position the cylinder with the piston down.

Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle to close to the inlet.

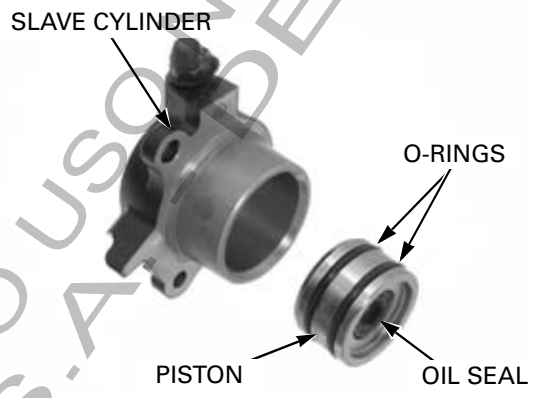
Apply small squirts of air pressure to the fluid inlet to remove the pistons.



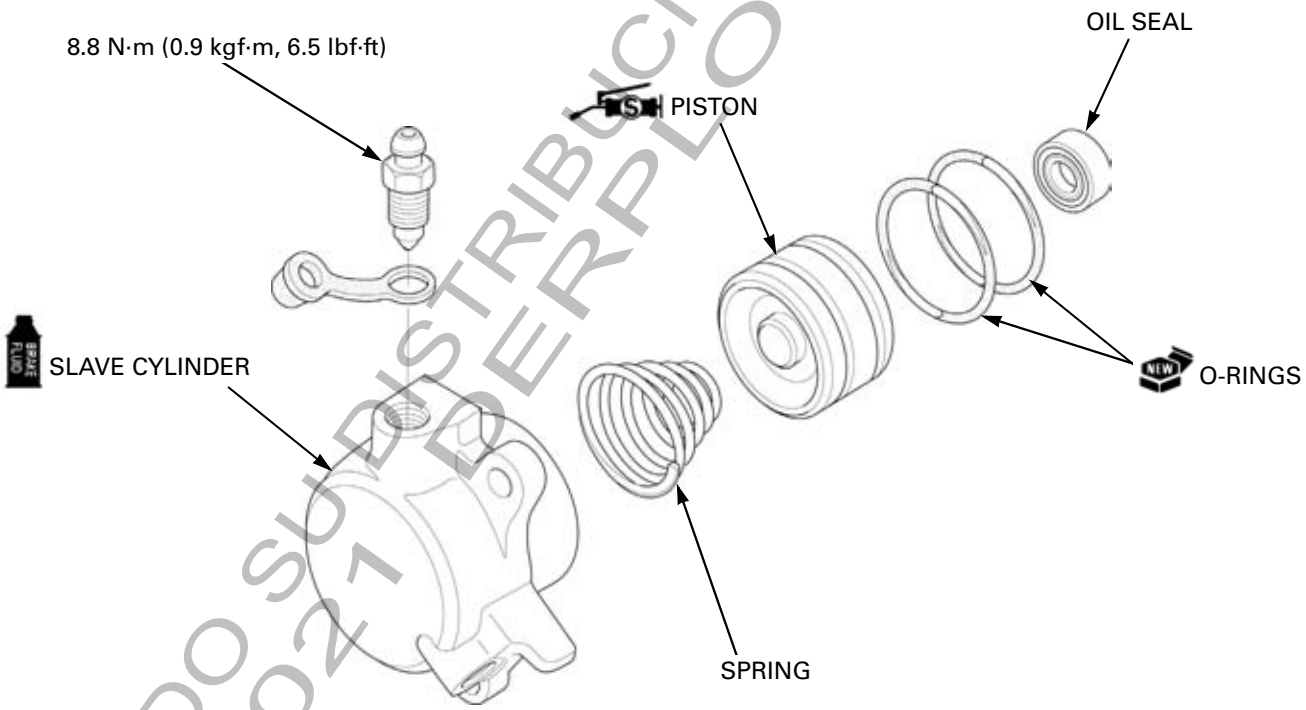
INSPECTION

Check the piston spring for weakness or damage.
Inspect the oil seal and O-rings for damage or deterioration, replace if necessary.
Clean the O-ring grooves with clean brake fluid.

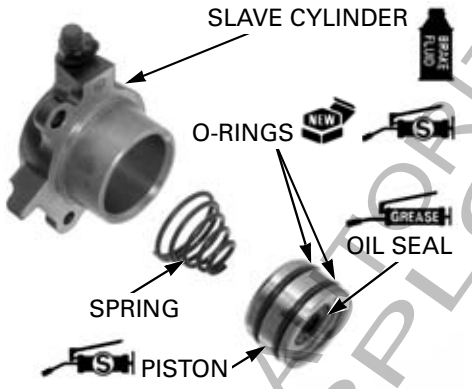
Check the slave cylinder for scoring or other damage.
Check the slave cylinder piston for scratches, scoring or other damage.



ASSEMBLY

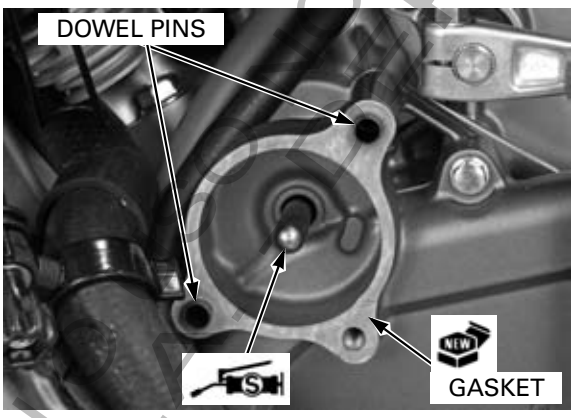


Lubricate the slave cylinder inner surface with brake fluid.
Apply grease to the oil seal lips.
Apply silicone grease to the piston surface between the O-ring grooves.
Apply silicone grease to the new O-rings and install them to the slave cylinder piston grooves.
Install the spring into the boss of the piston.
Install the spring and piston into the slave cylinder



INSTALLATION

Install the dowel pins and new gasket.
Apply silicone grease to the top of the lifter rod.
Install the slave cylinder onto the left crankcase rear cover.



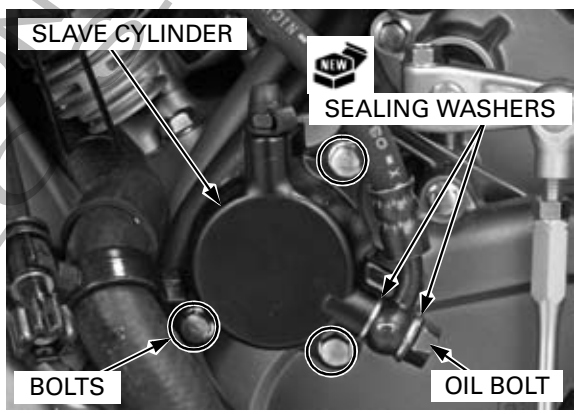
Install and tighten the SH bolts.

Install the clutch hose eyelet with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.

While pushing the clutch hose against the stopper and tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)

Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the hydraulic system (page 10-7).



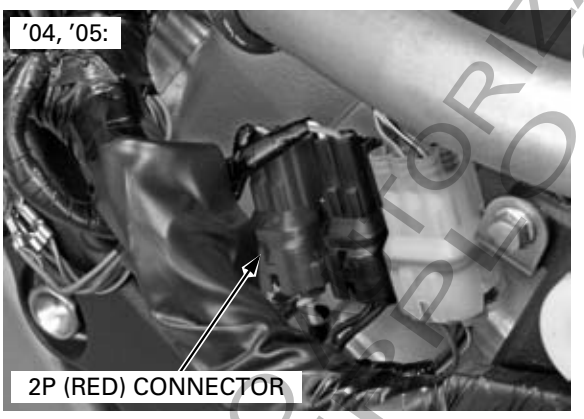
RIGHT CRANKCASE COVER REMOVAL

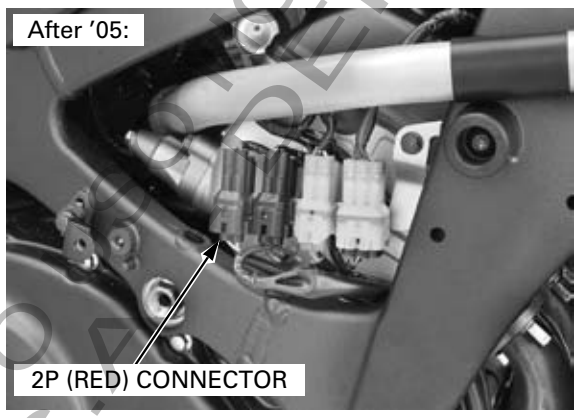
Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Drain the engine oil (page 4-24).

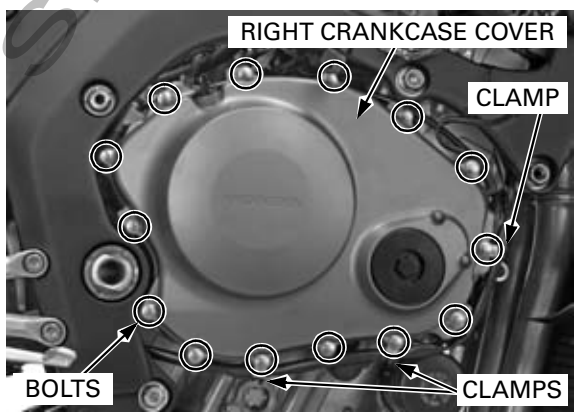
Disconnect the CKP (crankshaft position) sensor 2P (Red) connector.



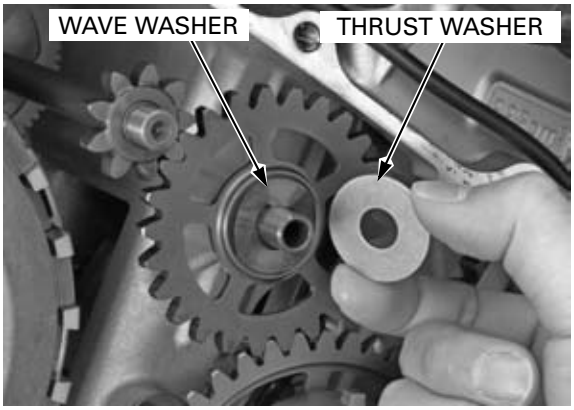


Be careful not to drop the thrust/ wave washers into the crankcase.

Remove the right crankcase cover bolts, wire clamps and right crankcase cover.



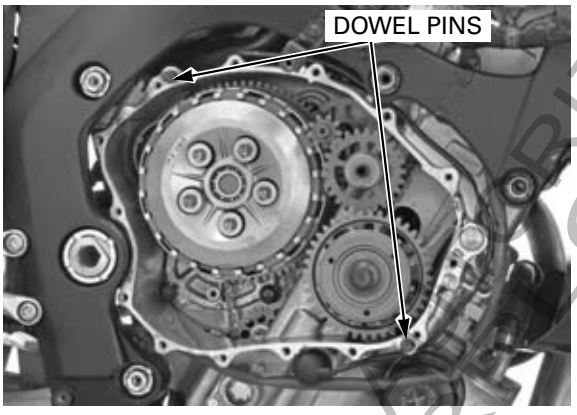
Remove the thrust washer and wave washer from the starter idle gear.



Do not turn the crankshaft counter-clockwise after removing the right crankcase cover to prevent the starter reduction gear from damage.

Remove the dowel pins.

Clean off any sealant from the right crankcase cover mating surfaces.

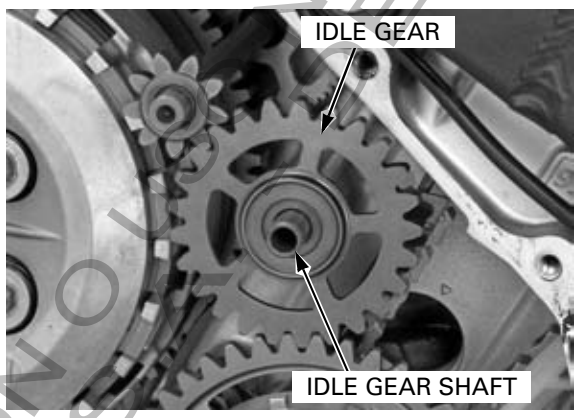


CLUTCH

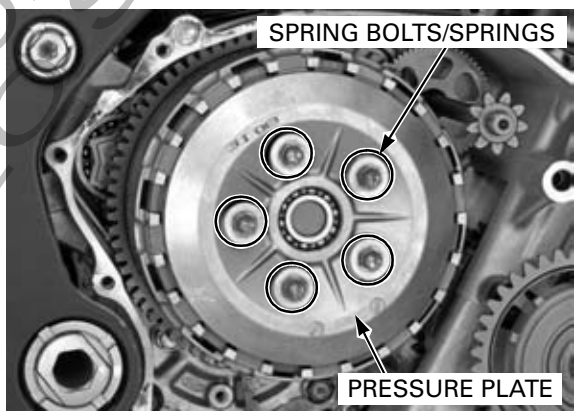
REMOVAL

Remove the right crankcase cover (page 10-17).

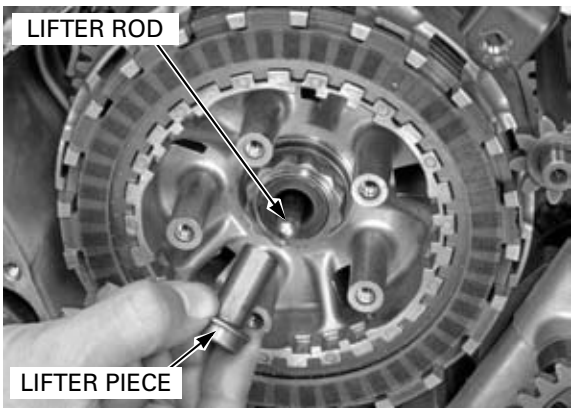
Prevent damaging the starter reduction gear shaft, remove the starter idle gear and shaft from the crankcase.



Remove the clutch spring bolts, springs in a criss-cross pattern in two to three steps, then remove the pressure plate.

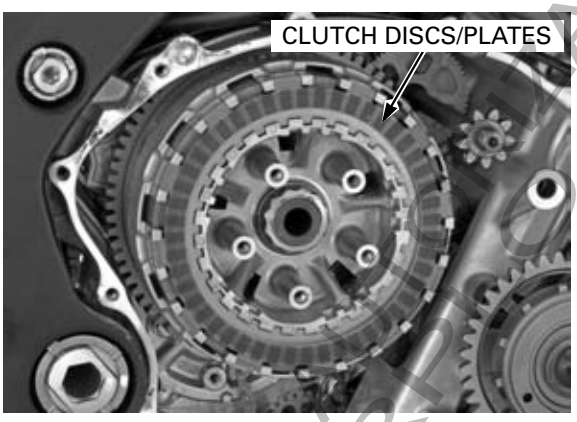


Remove the clutch lifter piece and lifter rod.

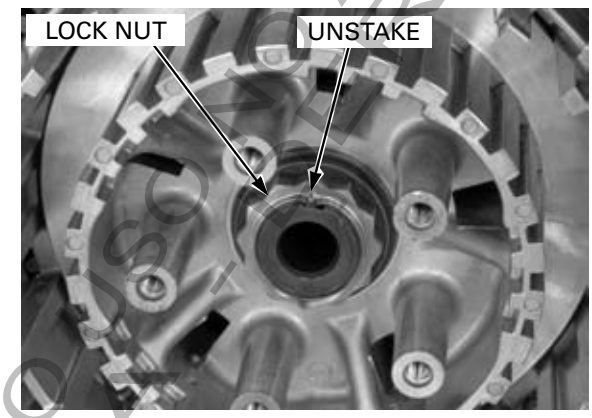


Remove the following:

- Two clutch disc A
- Six clutch disc B
- Seven clutch plates
- Friction spring
- Spring seat



Unstake the clutch center lock nut.

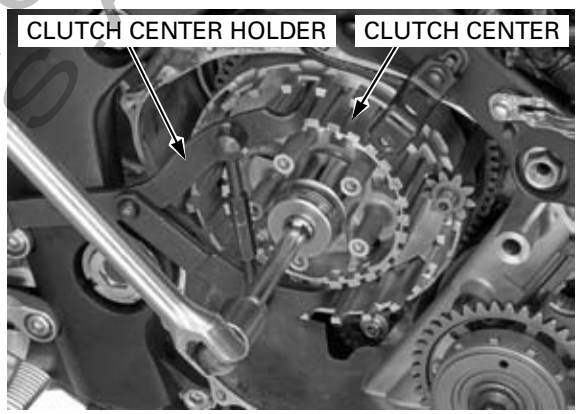


Hold the clutch center with the special tool and remove the clutch center lock nut.

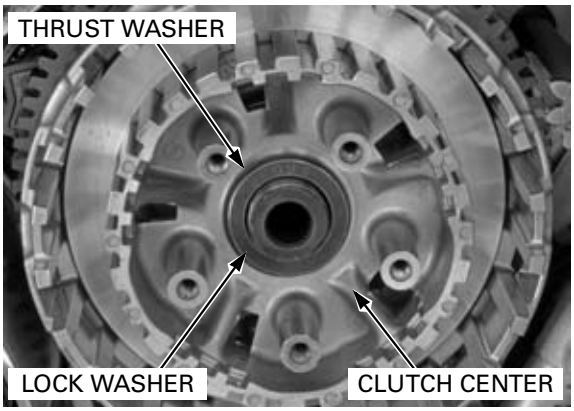
TOOL:

Clutch center holder	**07724–0050002 or equivalent commercially available**

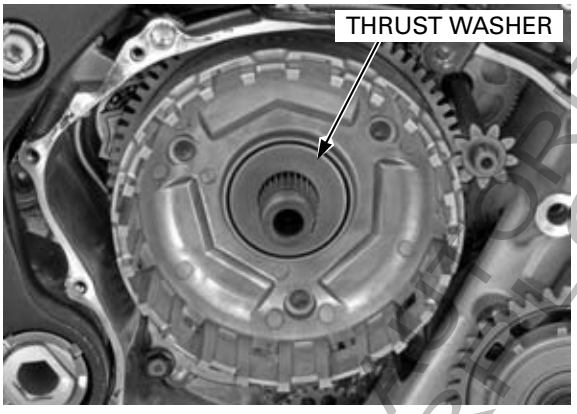
Discard the lock nut.



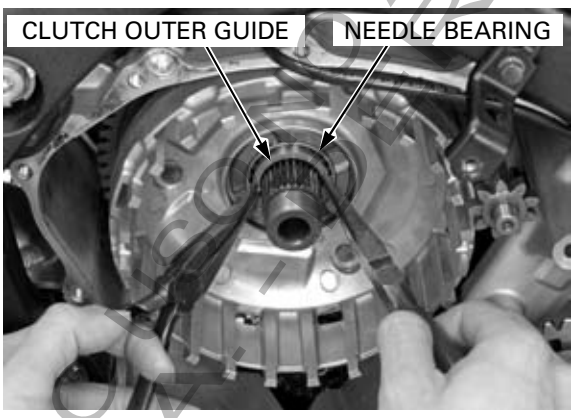
Remove the lock washer, thrust washer and clutch center.



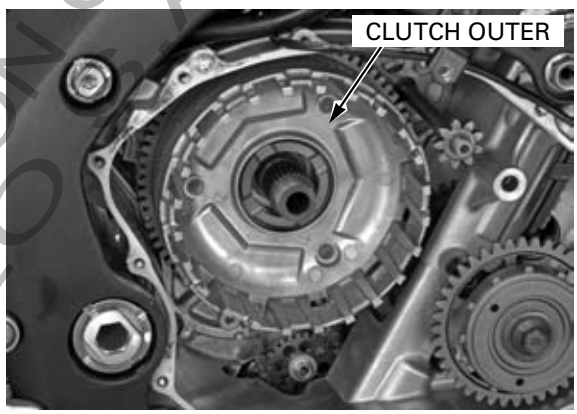
Remove the thrust washer.



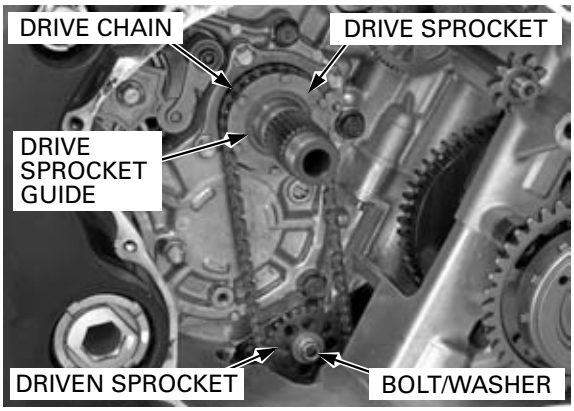
Pull out the clutch outer guide, then remove the needle bearing.



Remove the clutch outer.



Remove the oil pump driven sprocket bolt/washer. Remove the oil pump drive/driven sprocket and drive chain as an assembly.



INSPECTION

Clutch lifter bearing

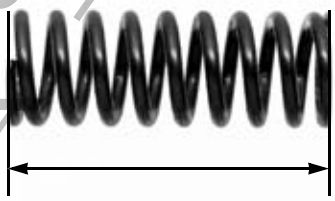
Turn the inner race of the lifter bearing with your finger.
The bearing should turn smoothly and freely without excessive play.
If necessary, replace the bearing.

Clutch spring

Replace the clutch springs as a set.

Measure the clutch spring free length.

SERVICE LIMIT: 55.7 mm (2.19 in)



Clutch center

Check the grooves of the clutch center for damage or wear caused by the clutch plates.
Replace it if necessary.

Clutch lifter piece

Check the clutch lifter piece for damage or abnormal wear.

Clutch lifter rod

Check the clutch rod for vend or other damage.

Clutch disc

Replace the clutch discs and plates as a set.

Replace the clutch discs if they show signs of scoring or discoloration.

Measure the disc thickness of each disc.

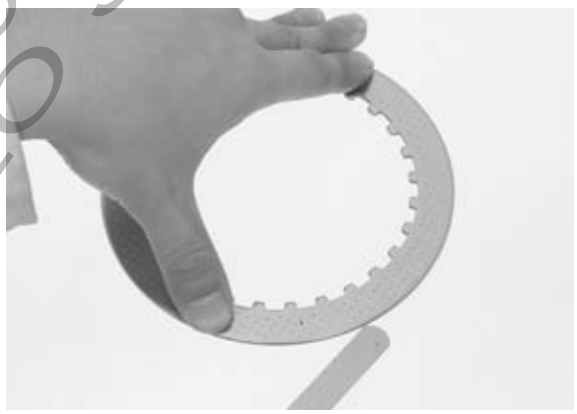
SERVICE LIMIT:
A: 3.4 mm (0.13 in)
B: 2.9 mm (0.11 in)

Clutch plate

Replace the clutch discs and plates as a set.

Check the plates for discoloration.
Check the plate warpage on a surface plate using a feeler gauge.

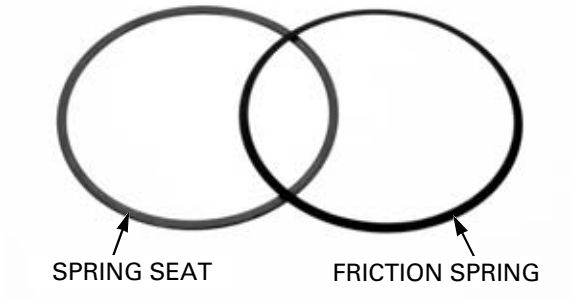
SERVICE LIMIT: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)



Friction spring/spring seat

Check the friction spring and spring seat for deformation, warpage or damage; replace as necessary.

- A damaged or warped spring seat will cause the friction spring to be pressed unevenly.
- A damaged friction spring also causes the weak contact between the discs and plates or uneven disc/plate contact.



Clutch outer/primary driven gear

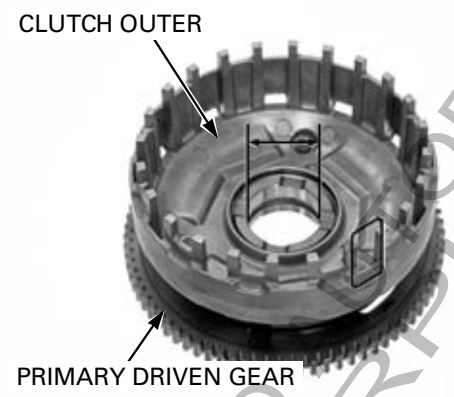
Check the slots of the clutch outer for damage or wear caused by the clutch discs.

Check the primary driven gear for abnormal wear or damage.

Measure the I.D. of the primary driven gear.

SERVICE LIMITS ('04, '05):
A: 41.026 mm (1.6152 in)
B: 41.018 mm (1.6149 in)

SERVICE LIMITS (After '05):
WHITE: 41.026 mm (1.6152 in)
BLACK: 41.018 mm (1.6149 in)



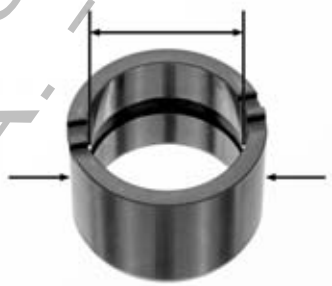
Replace the clutch outer assembly if necessary.

When the clutch outer assembly is replaced, be sure to select the needle bearing according to the selective fit table ('04, '05: page 10-24, After '05: page 10-25).

Clutch outer guide/needle bearing

Measure the O.D. and I.D. of the clutch outer guide.

SERVICE LIMITS:
A (without ID mark):
O.D.: 34.994 mm (1.3777 in)
I.D.: 28.012 mm (1.1028 in)
B (with ID mark):
O.D.: 34.986 mm (1.3774 in)
I.D.: 28.012 mm (1.1028 in)



Check the needle bearing for wear or damage. Replace the bearing if necessary.

When the clutch outer guide and/or needle bearing is replaced, be sure to select the needle bearing according to the selective fit table ('04, '05: page 10-24, After '05: page 10-25).

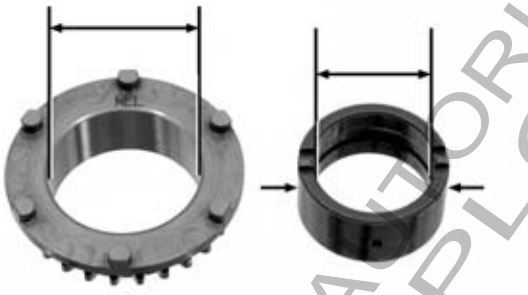
Oil pump drive sprocket/sprocket guide

Measure the O.D. and I.D. of the oil pump drive sprocket guide.

SERVICE LIMITS:
O.D.: 34.965 mm (1.3766 in)
I.D.: 28.030 mm (1.1035 in)

Measure the I.D. of the oil pump drive sprocket.

SERVICE LIMIT: 35.155 mm (1.3841 in)



Mainshaft

Measure the mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide and oil pump drive sprocket guide sliding surfaces.

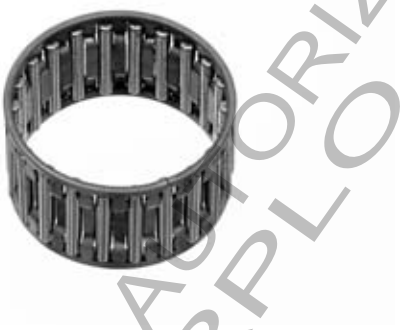
SERVICE LIMITS:
Oil pump drive sprocket guide position: 27.96 mm (1.101 in)
Clutch outer guide position: 27.96mm (1.101 in)

NEEDLE BEARING SELECTION ('04, '05)

The primary driven gear has I.D. code letter as shown.

The clutch outer guide has O.D. code mark as shown.

Cross-reference the primary driven gear and clutch outer guide codes to determine the replacement needle bearing.
Refer to the selection table below for bearing selection.

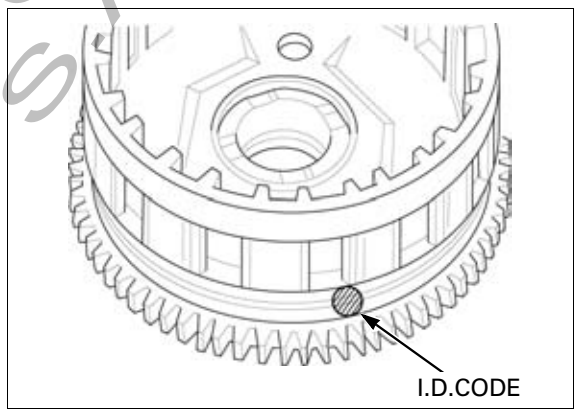


NEEDLE BEARING SELECTION TABLE :

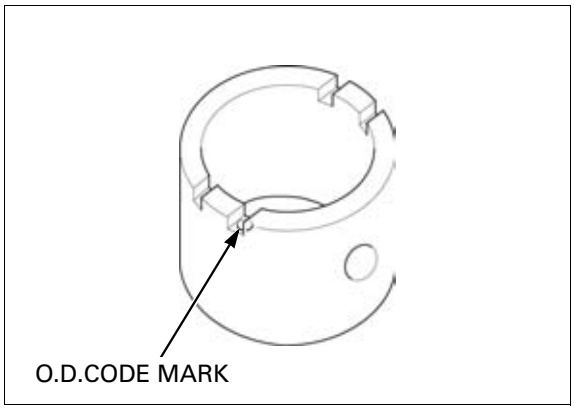
			CLUTCH OUTER GUIDE ID MARK	
			GUIDE A (Without ID mark)	GUIDE B (With ID mark)
			35.004 – 35.012 mm (1.3781 – 1.3784 in)	34.996 – 35.004 mm (1.3778 – 1.3781 in)
PRIMARY DRIVEN GEAR I.D. MARK	A	41.008 – 41.016 mm (1.6145 – 1.6148 in)	NEEDLE BEARING B	NEEDLE BEARING A
	B	41.000 – 41.008 mm (1.6142 – 1.6145 in)	NEEDLE BEARING C	NEEDLE BEARING B

NEEDLE BEARING SELECTION (AFTER '05)

The primary driven gear has I.D. code paint.



The clutch outer guide has O.D. code mark as shown.

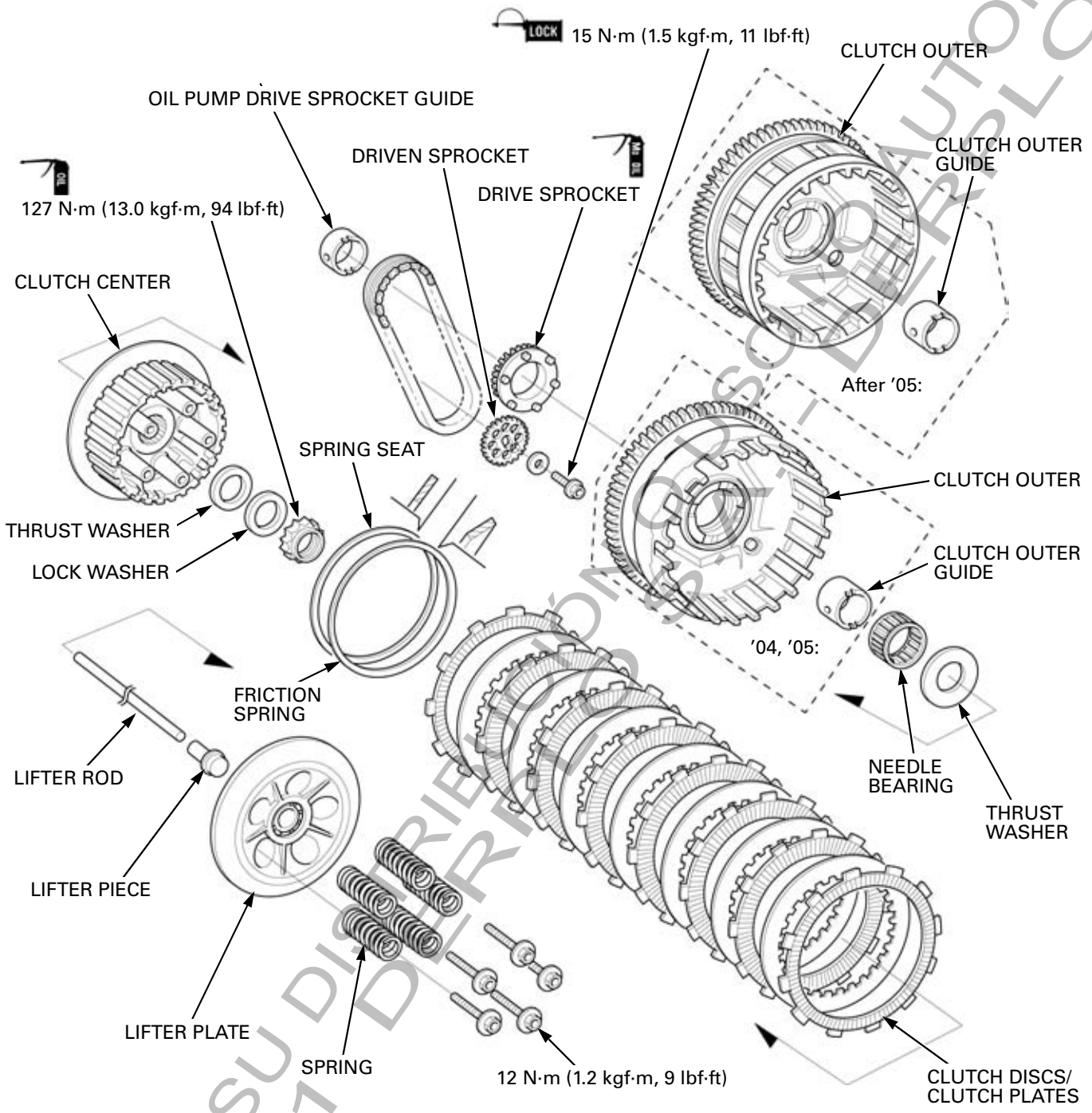


Cross-reference the primary driven gear and clutch outer guide codes to determine the replacement needle bearing.
Refer to the selection table below for bearing selection.

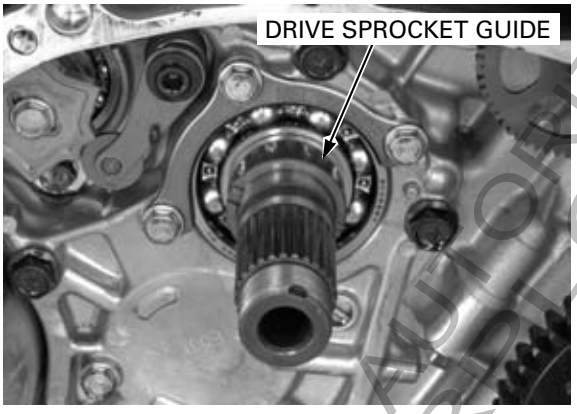
NEEDLE BEARING SELECTION TABLE :

			CLUTCH OUTER GUIDE ID MARK	
			GUIDE A (Without ID mark)	**GUIDE B (With ID mark)**
			35.004 – 35.012 mm (1.3781 – 1.3784 in)	**34.996 – 35.004 mm (1.3778 – 1.3781 in)**
PRIMARY DRIVEN GEAR I.D. MARK	WHITE	41.008 – 41.016 mm (1.6145 – 1.6148 in)	NEEDLE BEARING B	NEEDLE BEARING A
	BLACK	41.000 – 41.008 mm (1.6142 – 1.6145 in)	NEEDLE BEARING C	NEEDLE BEARING B

INSTALLATION



Install the oil pump drive sprocket guide.



Apply molybdenum oil solution to the oil pump drive sprocket sliding surface.

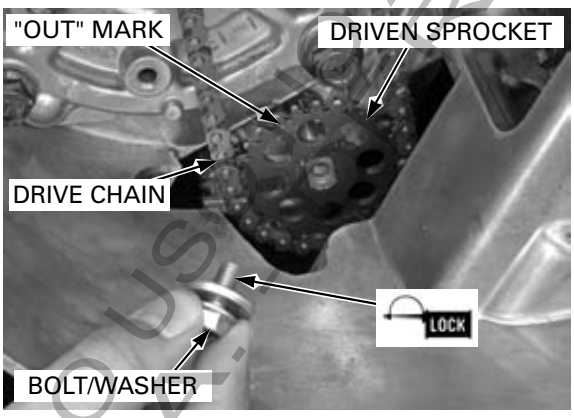
Install the oil pump driven sprocket with its "OUT" mark facing out.

Install the oil pump drive/driven sprocket and drive chain as an assembly.

Apply a locking agent to the threads of the oil pump driven sprocket bolt.

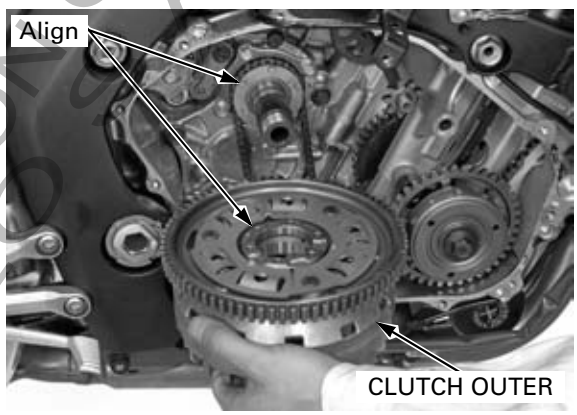
Install the oil pump driven sprocket bolt, washer and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)



Apply molybdenum oil solution to the clutch outer sliding surface.

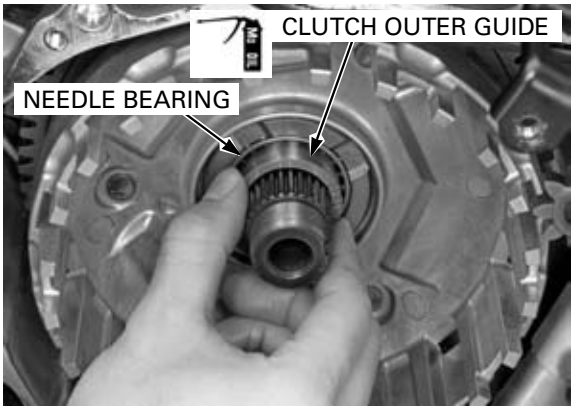
Install the clutch outer while aligning the bosses on the oil pump drive sprocket with holes in the clutch outer.



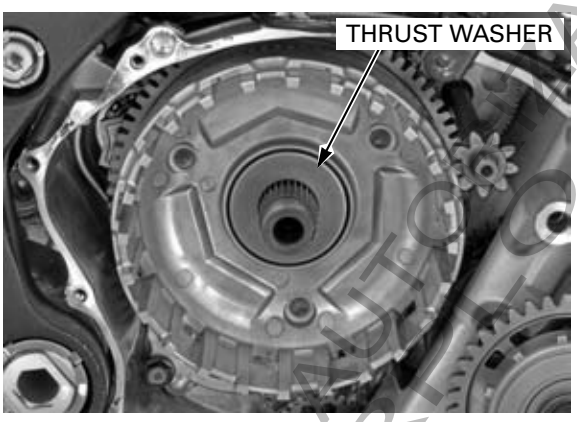
Apply molybdenum oil solution to the clutch outer guide sliding surface.

Install the clutch outer guide with its grooves facing out.

Install the clutch outer guide and needle bearing onto the mainshaft (Refer to the needle bearing selection: '04, '05: page 10-25, After '05: page 10-26).

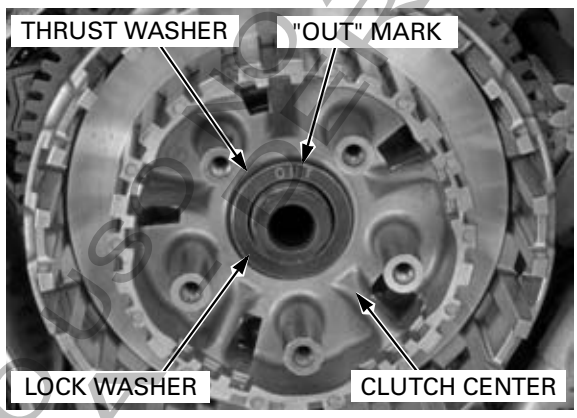


Install the thrust washer.



Install the clutch center and thrust washer.

Install the lock washer with its "OUT" mark facing out.



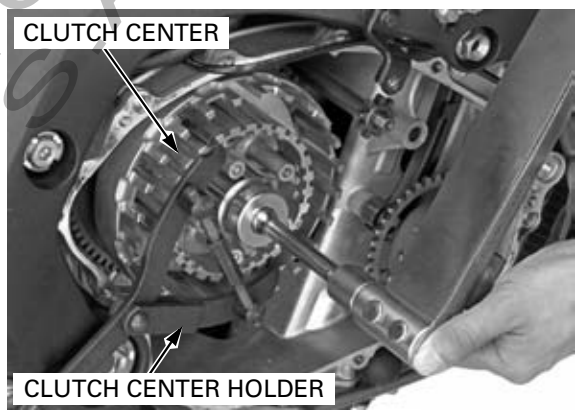
Apply oil to the threads and seating surface of a new clutch center lock nut, then install it onto the mainshaft.

Hold the clutch center with the special tool and tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

TOOL:

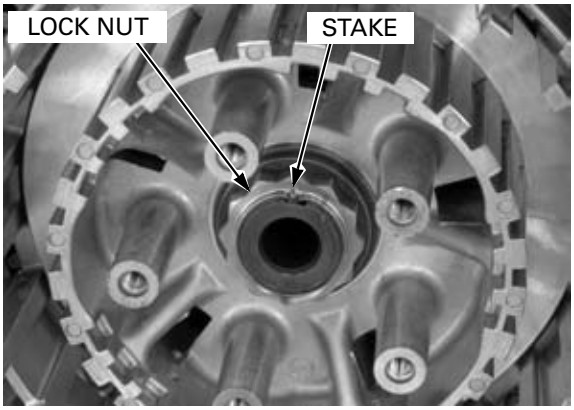
Clutch center holder	**07724–0050002 or equivalent commercially available**

TORQUE: 127 N·m (13.0 kgf·m, 94 lbf·ft)



Be careful not to damage the mainshaft threads.

Stake the lock nut into the mainshaft groove with a punch.

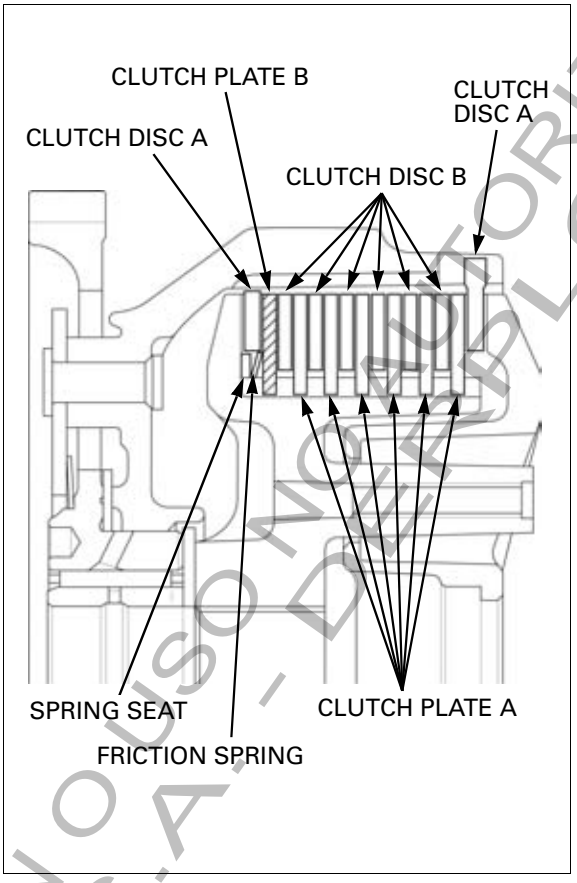


Install the spring seat and friction spring onto the clutch center as shown.

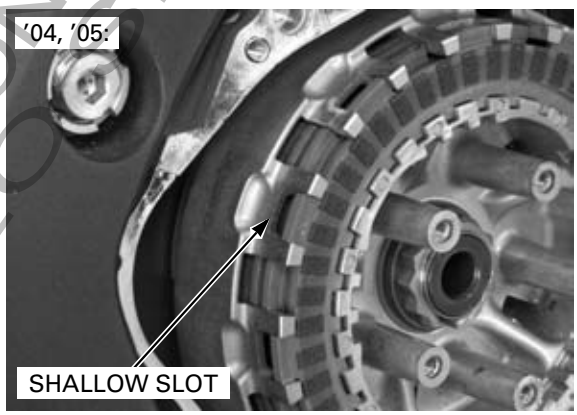
Coat the clutch discs and plates with clean engine oil.

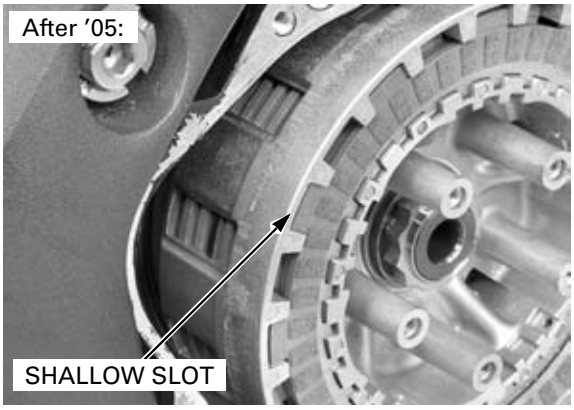
Surface treatment of clutch plate B is different from that of plate A.

First install the clutch disc A (larger I.D. disc) into the clutch outer, and then install the clutch plate B. Stack the six clutch discs (B) and plates (A) alternately.



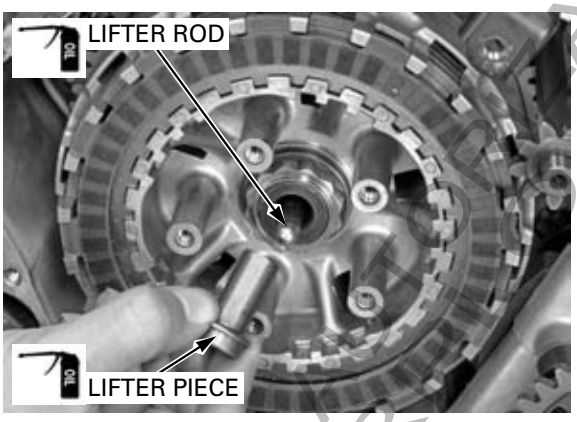
Install the tabs of outside clutch disc A (larger I.D. disc) into the shallow slots of the clutch outer.





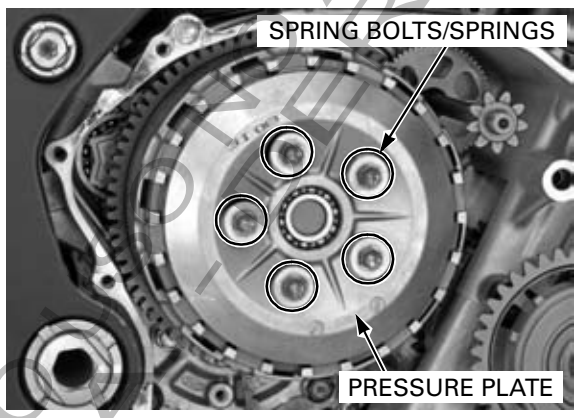
Apply engine oil to the clutch lifter piece sliding surface and lifter rod outer area.

Install the lifter rod and clutch lifter piece into the mainshaft.



Install the pressure plate.
Install the clutch springs and spring bolts.
Tighten the bolts to the specified torque in a criss-cross pattern in two to three steps.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



Apply molybdenum oil solution to the starter idle gear shaft sliding surface.

Install the starter idle gear and shaft.

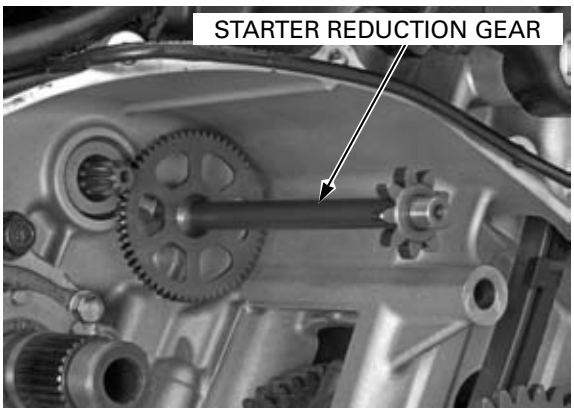
Install the right crankcase cover (page 10-37).

STARTER CLUTCH

REMOVAL

Remove the clutch (page 10-18).

Remove the starter reduction gear from the crankcase.

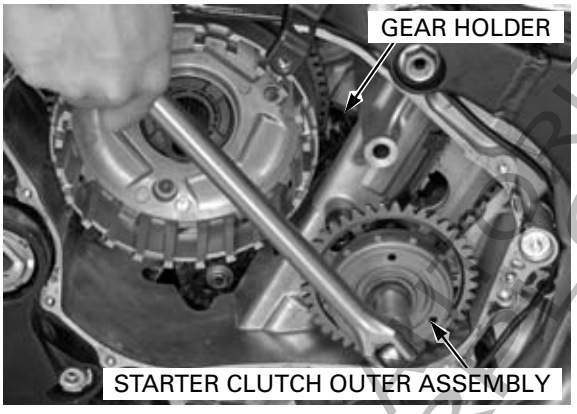


Temporarily install the following:

- Oil pump drive gear guide
- Oil pump drive gear
- Clutch outer
- Clutch outer guide
- Clutch outer needle bearing

Insert the gear holder between the primary drive and driven gear as shown.

TOOL:
Gear holder, M2.5 07724-0010100

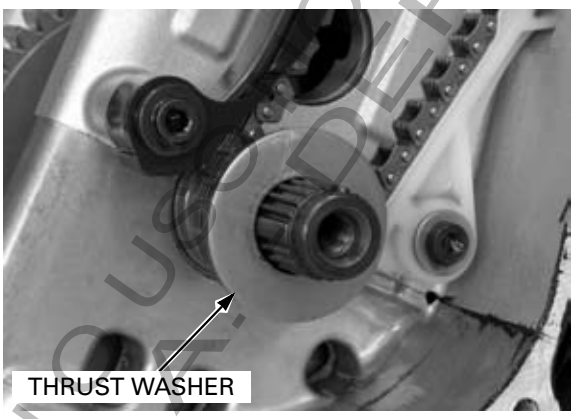


Remove the starter clutch outer bolt and washer.

Remove the temporarily installed parts.

Remove the starter clutch outer assembly.

Remove the thrust washer.



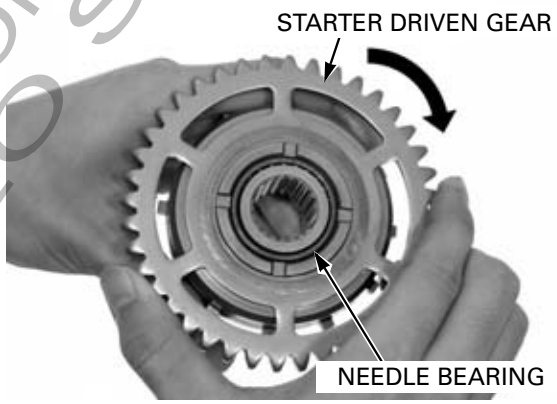
INSPECTION

Check the operation of the one-way clutch by turning the driven gear.
You should be able to turn the driven gear clockwise smoothly, but the gear should not turn counterclockwise.

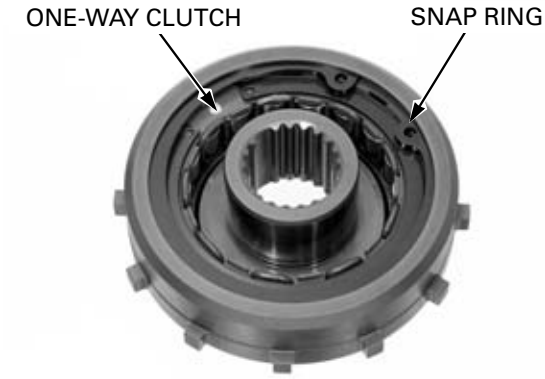
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the starter driven gear by turning it counterclockwise.

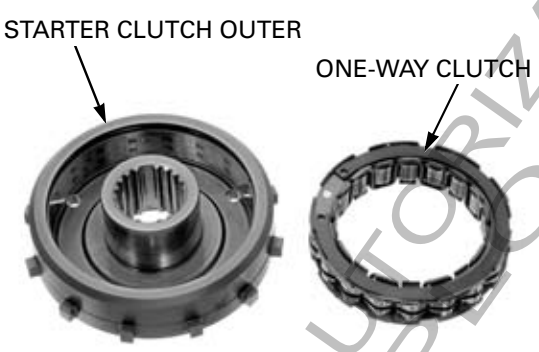
Remove the needle bearing.



Remove the snap ring and one-way clutch.



Check the starter clutch outer inner surface and one-way clutch for abnormal wear or damage and replace them if necessary.

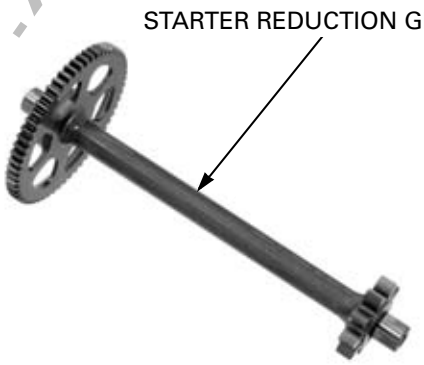


Check the starter driven gear for abnormal wear or damage.

Measure the starter driven gear boss O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 45.642 mm (1.7969 in)

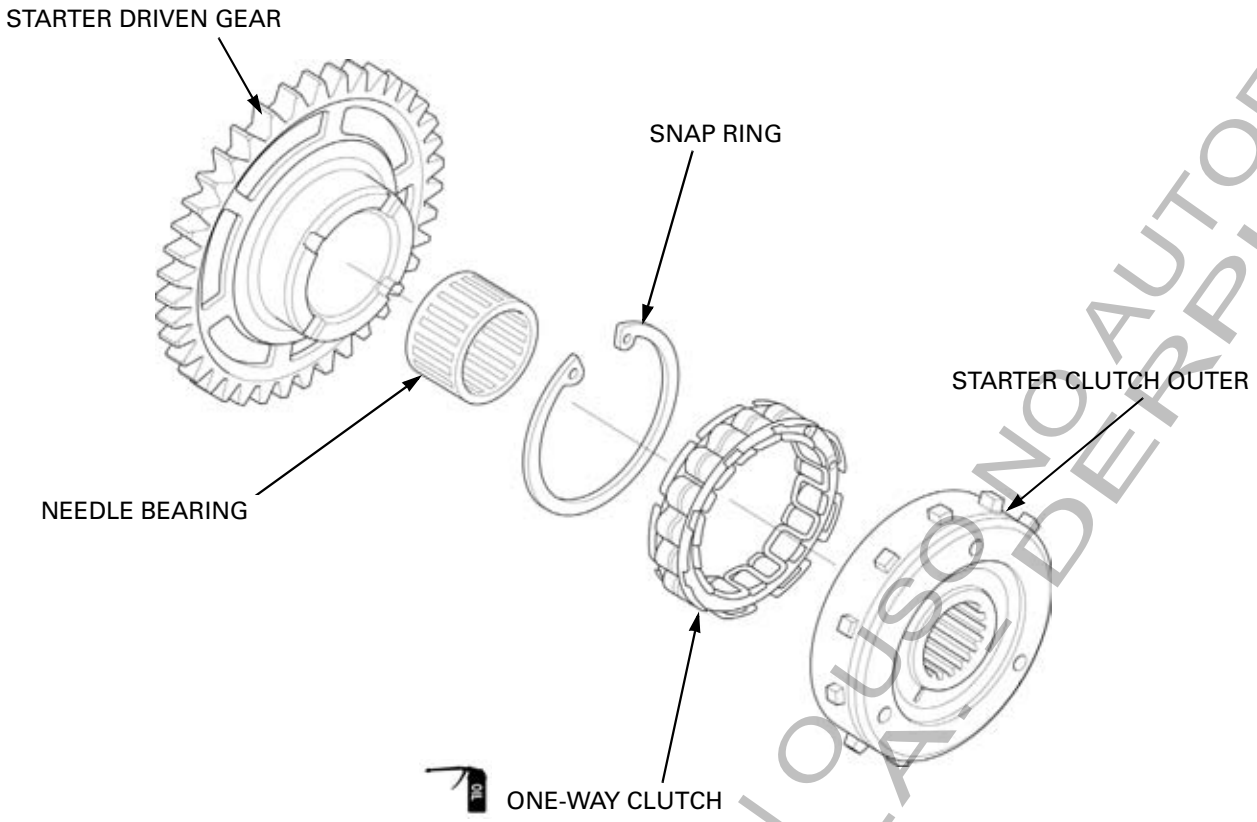
Check the starter reduction gear for wear or damage and replace it if necessary.



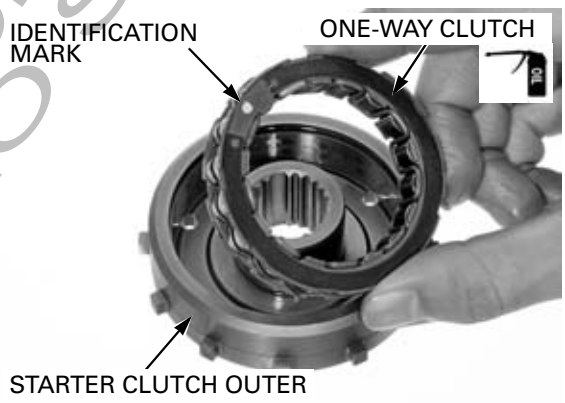
Check the starter idle gear and shaft for wear or damage, replace them if necessary.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Shaft O.D.: 9.98 mm (0.393 in)
Gear I.D.: 10.05 mm (0.396 in)

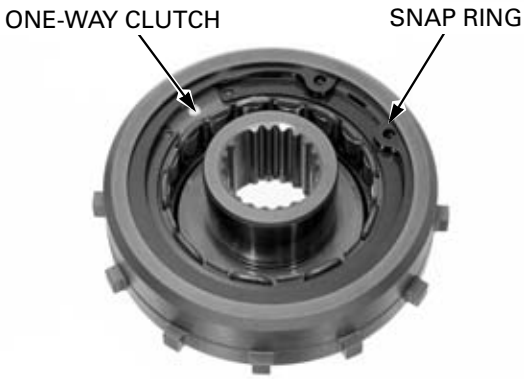
ASSEMBLY



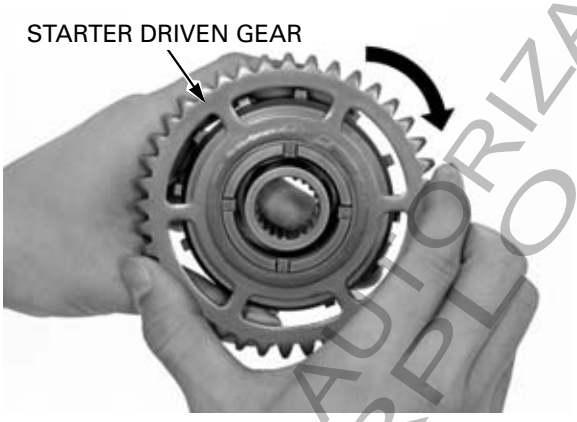
Apply oil to the one-way clutch.
Install the one-way clutch into the starter clutch outer with its identification mark (white paint) facing out.



Install the snap ring into the starter clutch outer groove securely.



Install the starter driven gear into the starter clutch outer while turning the starter driven gear clockwise.

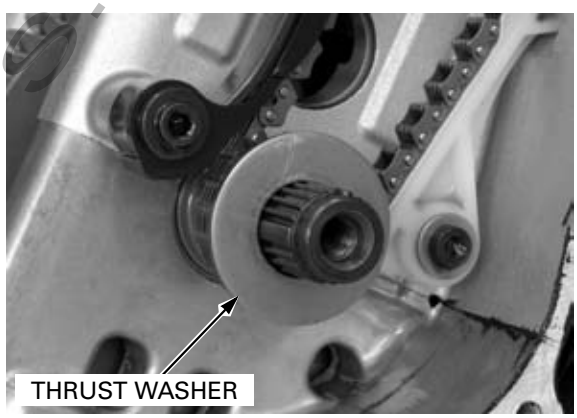


Install the needle bearing.

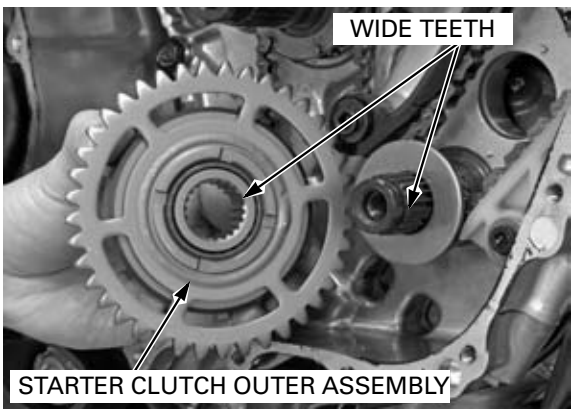
Recheck the one-way clutch operation (page 10-32).

INSTALLATION

Install the thrust washer into the crankshaft.

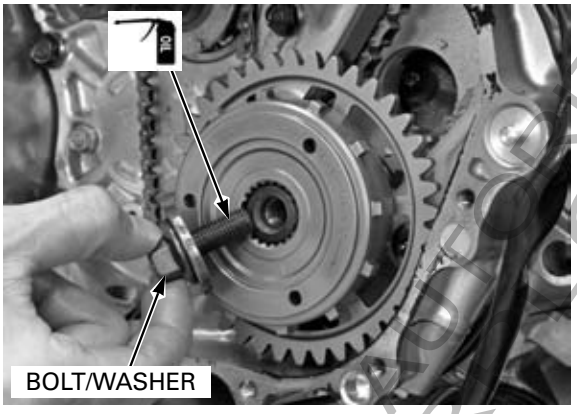


Install the starter clutch outer assembly into the crankshaft while aligning the wide teeth of the crankshaft and the starter clutch assembly.



Apply oil to the starter clutch outer bolt threads and seating surface.

Install the washer and starter clutch outer bolt.



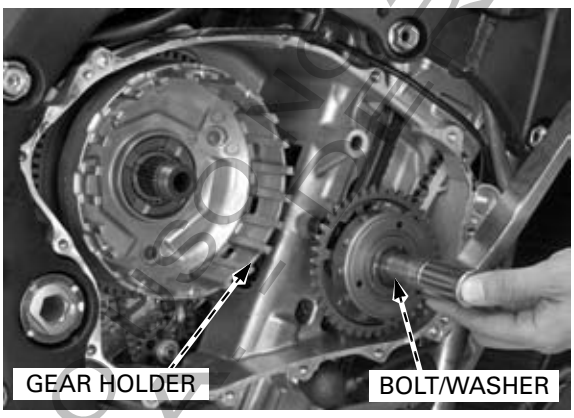
Temporarily install the following:

- Oil pump drive gear guide
- Oil pump drive gear
- Clutch outer
- Clutch outer guide
- Clutch outer needle bearing

Be careful not to drop the gear holder into the crankcase.

Attach the gear holder between the primary drive gear and driven gear.

TOOL:
Gear holder, M2.5 07724-0010100



Tighten the starter clutch outer bolt to the specified torque.

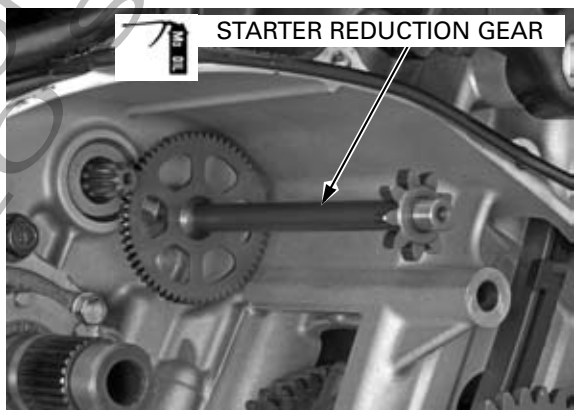
TORQUE: 93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m, 69 lbf·ft)

Remove the temporarily installed parts.

Apply molybdenum oil solution to the starter reduction gear sliding surface.

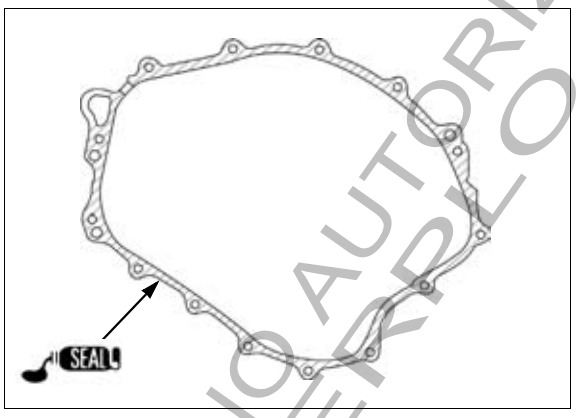
Install the starter reduction gear into the crankcase.

Install the clutch (page 10-27).

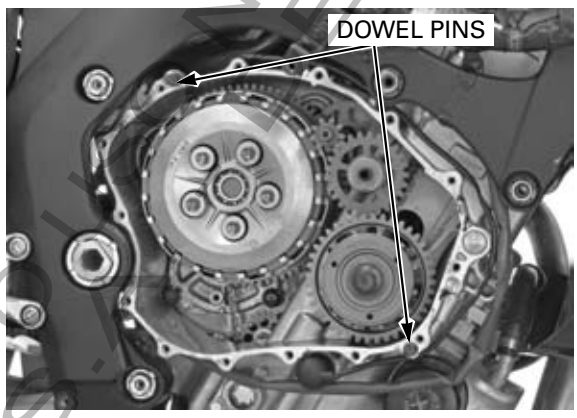


RIGHT CRANKCASE COVER INSTALLATION

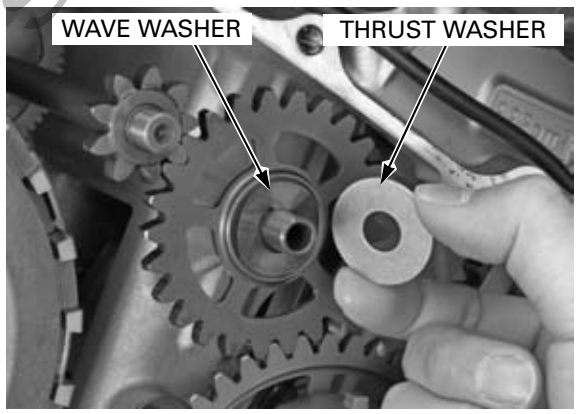
Apply sealant to the mating surface of the right crankcase cover.



Install the two dowel pins.



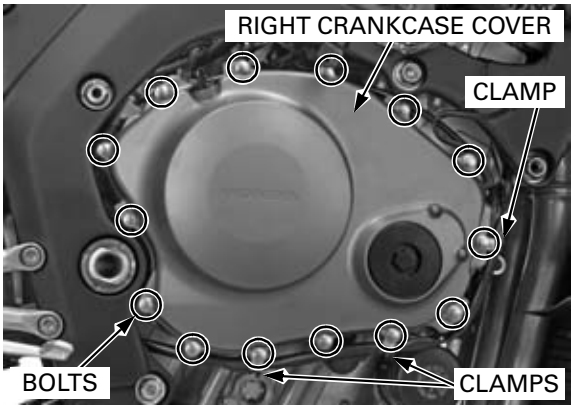
Install the wave washer and thrust washer onto the starter idle gear.



Install the right crankcase cover while aligning the starter idle gear shaft and reduction gear shaft with the holes in the right crankcase cover, then align the dowel pins with the cover holes.

Install the wire clamps and right crankcase cover bolts.

Tighten the right crankcase cover bolts crisscross pattern in two or three steps.



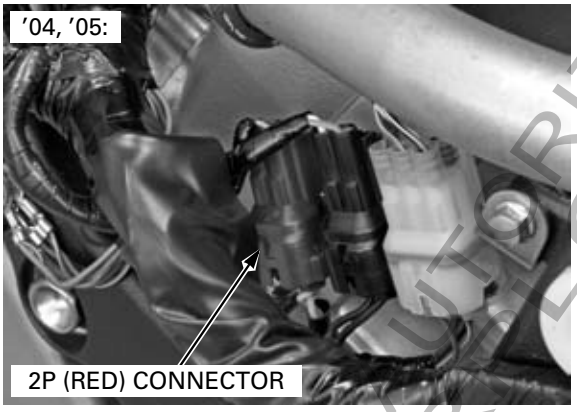
Connect the crankshaft position sensor 2P (Red) connector.

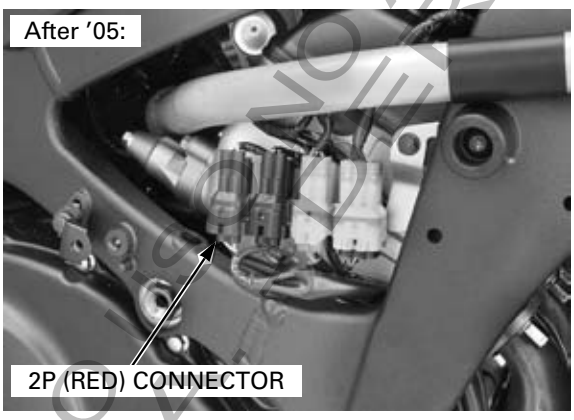
Add the recommended engine oil (page 4-24).

Install the middle cowls/under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

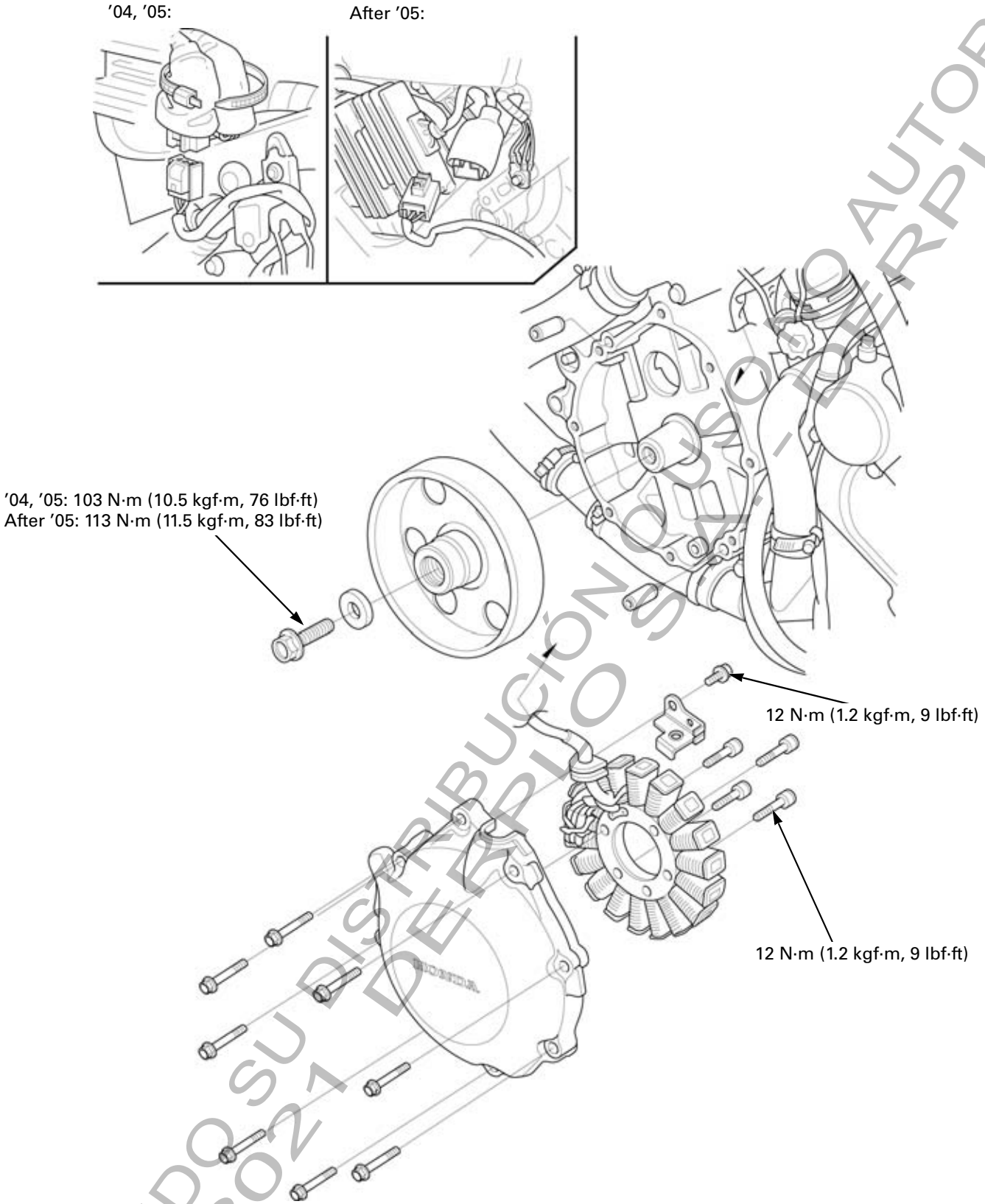
Adjust the clutch lever free play (page 4-36).





11. ALTERNATOR

COMPONENT LOCATION



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers service of the alternator stator and flywheel. All service can be done with the engine installed in the frame.
- Refer to procedures for alternator stator inspection (page 17-7).
- Refer to procedures for starter motor servicing (page 19-6).

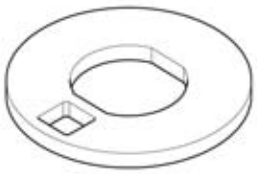
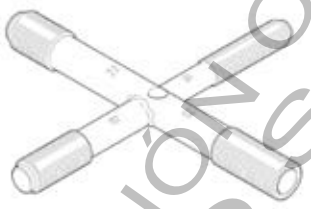
TORQUE VALUES ('04, '05)

Stator wire clamp flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	CT bolt
Flywheel flange bolt	103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads and seating surface
Stator mounting socket bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	

TORQUE VALUES (AFTER '05)

Flywheel flange bolt	113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads and seating surface
Stator mounting socket bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Flywheel holder 070MB-MELC100	Rotor puller 07733-0020001
	

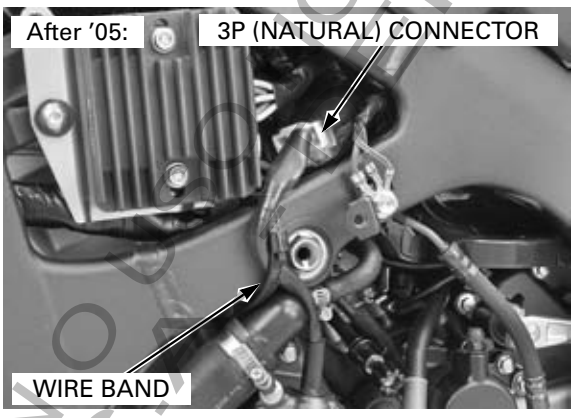
ALTERNATOR COVER REMOVAL

Remove the under cowls/middle cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

After '05: Release the alternator wire from the wire band.

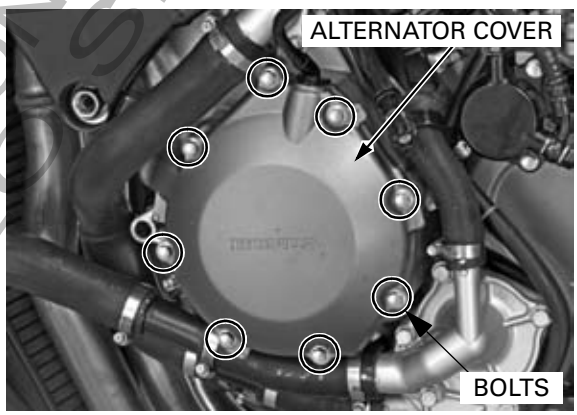
Disconnect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector.



The alternator cover (stator) is magnetically attached to the flywheel, be careful during removal.

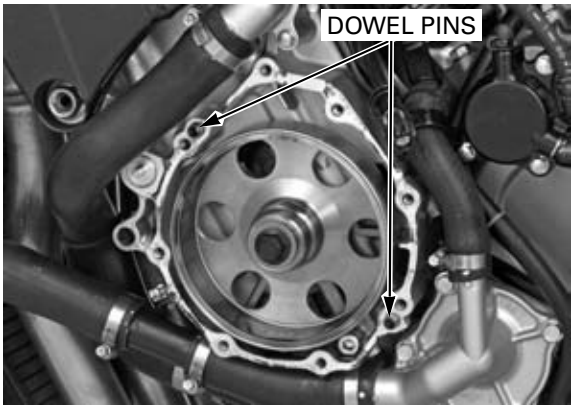
Remove the alternator cover SH bolts and alternator cover.

- Engine oil will run out when the alternator cover is removed. Set a clean oil pan under the engine and add the recommended oil to the specified level after installation.



Remove the dowel pins.

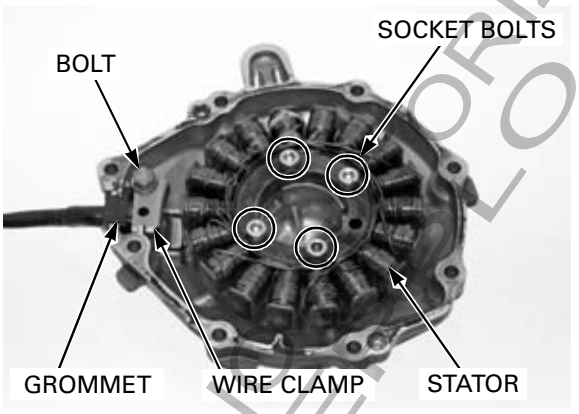
Clean off any sealant from the right crankcase cover mating surfaces.



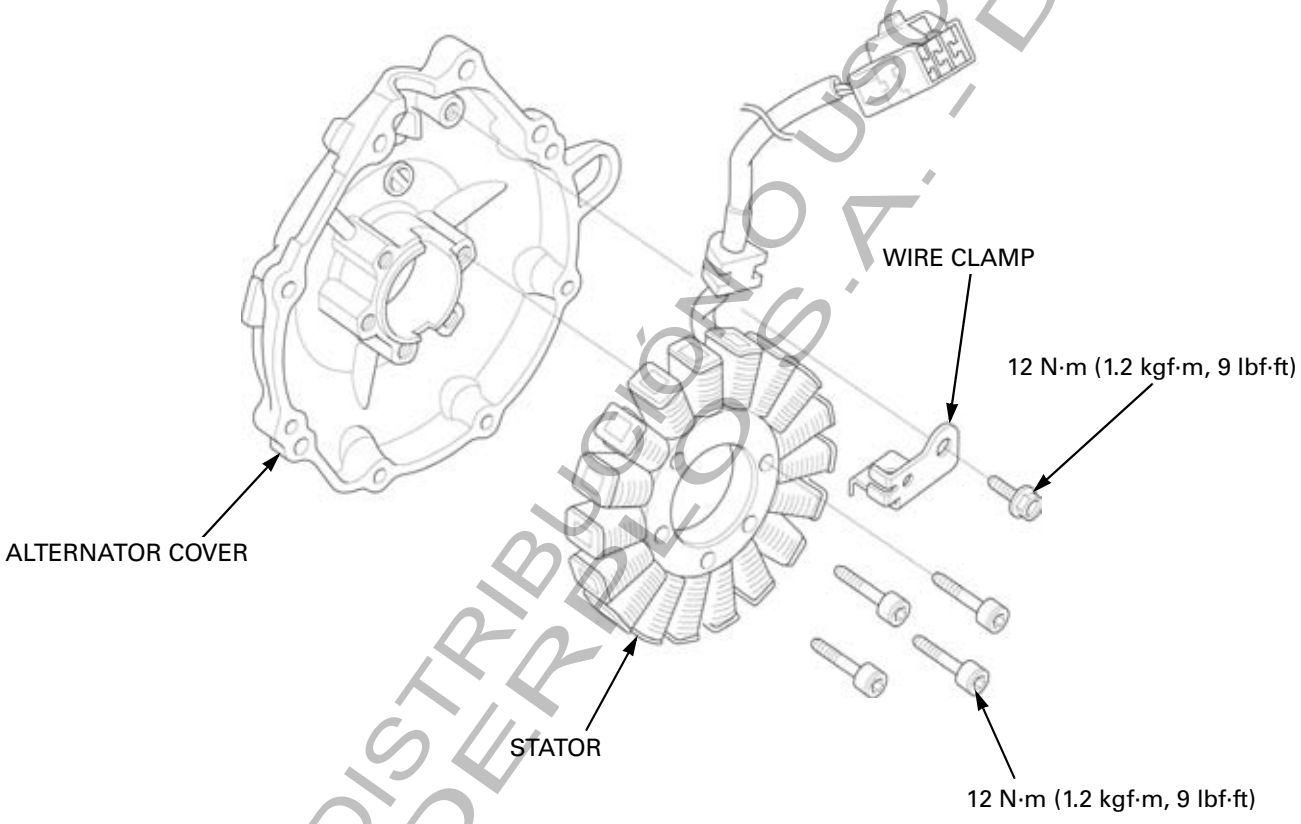
STATOR

REMOVAL

Remove the bolt and stator wire clamp.
Remove the alternator wire grommet from the alternator cover.
Remove the socket bolts and stator.



INSTALLATION



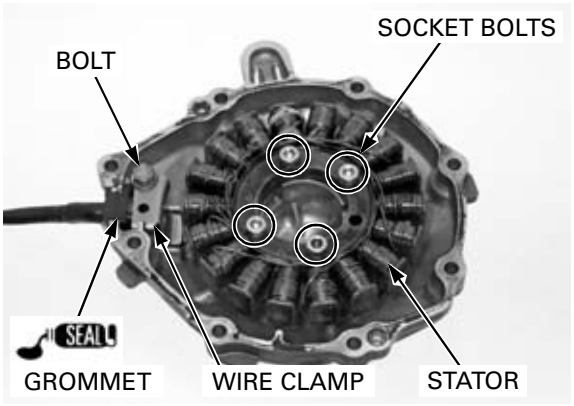
Install the stator into the alternator cover.

Apply sealant to the wire grommet, then install the wire grommet into the alternator cover groove securely.
Install and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Install the wire clamp and tighten the flange bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



FLYWHEEL

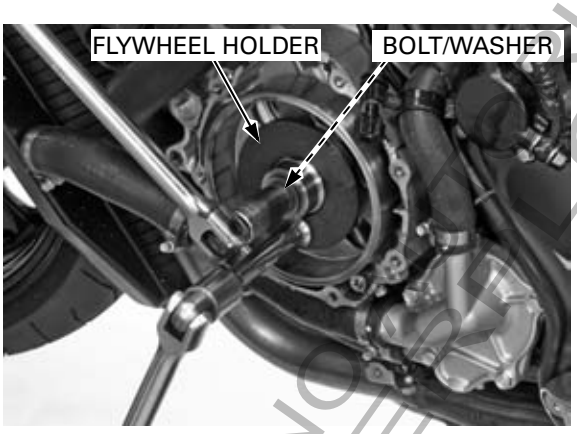
REMOVAL

Remove the alternator cover (page 11-4).

Hold the flywheel using the special tool, then remove the flywheel flange bolt.

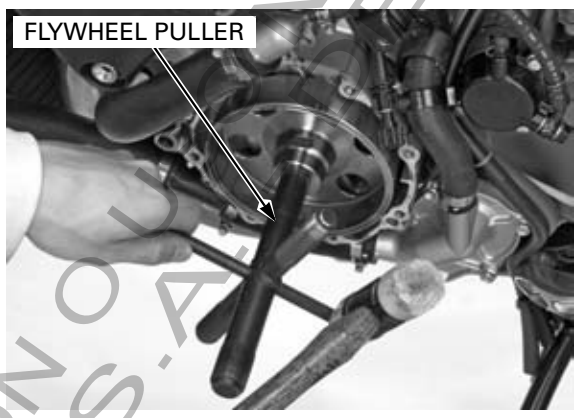
TOOL:
Flywheel holder **070MB-MELC100**

Remove the washer.



Remove the flywheel using the special tool.

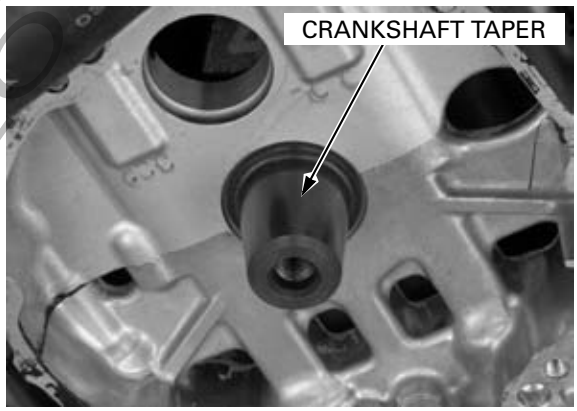
TOOL:
Rotor puller **07733-0020001**



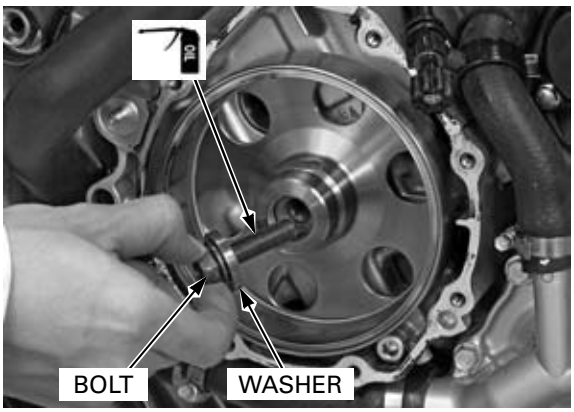
INSTALLATION

Clean any oil from the crankshaft taper.

Install the flywheel.



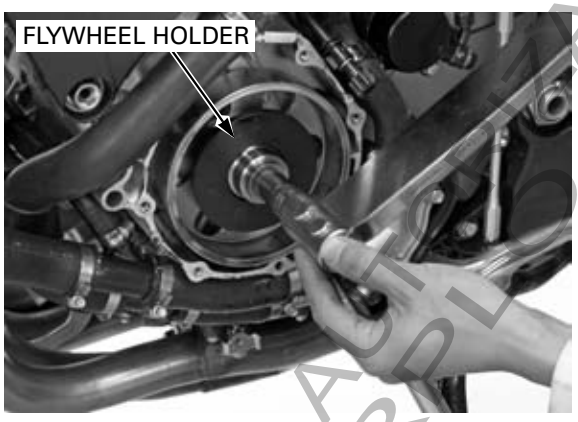
Apply oil to the flywheel flange bolt threads and seating surface.
Install the washer and flywheel bolt.



Hold the flywheel using the special tool, then tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

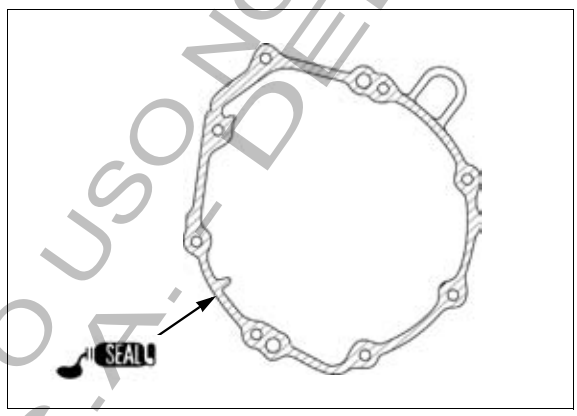
TOOL:
Flywheel holder 070MB-MELC100

TORQUE:
'04, '05: 103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 lbf·ft)
After '05: 113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)

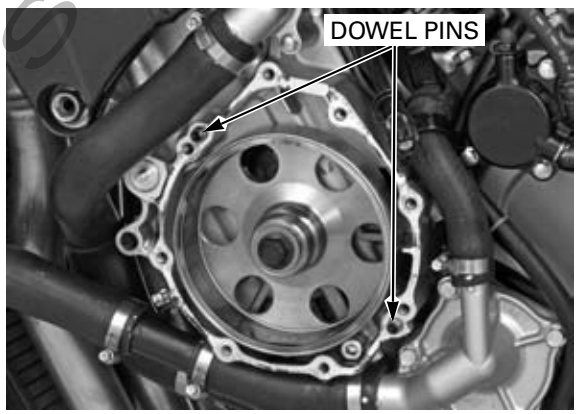


ALTERNATOR COVER INSTALLATION

Apply a sealant to the mating surface of the alternator cover.



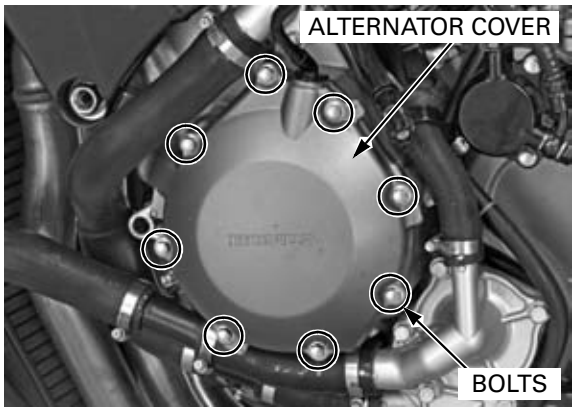
Install the dowel pins.



The alternator cover (stator) is magnetically attached to the flywheel, be careful during installation.

Install the alternator cover.

Install and tighten the SH bolts securely.

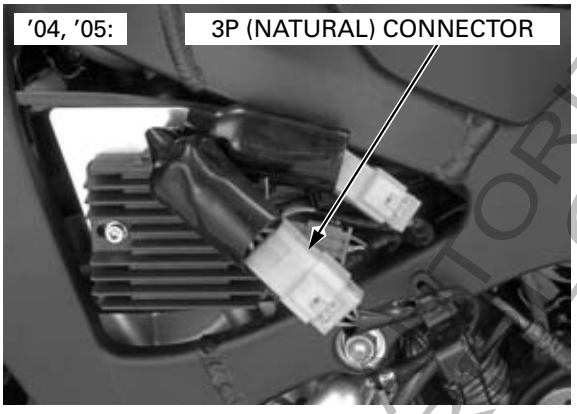


Connect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector.

After '05: Secure the alternator wire with the wire band.

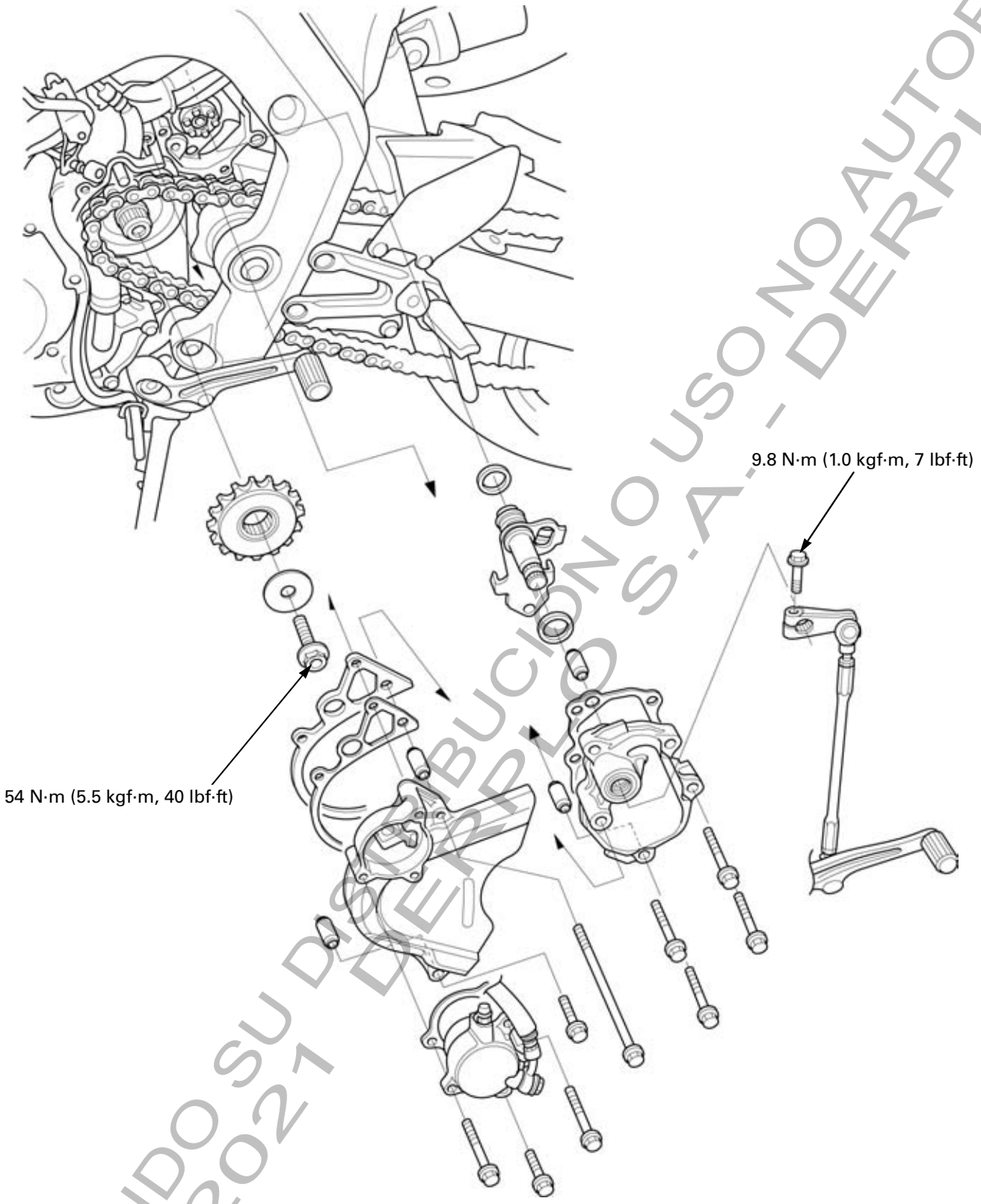
Install the under cowls/middle cowls

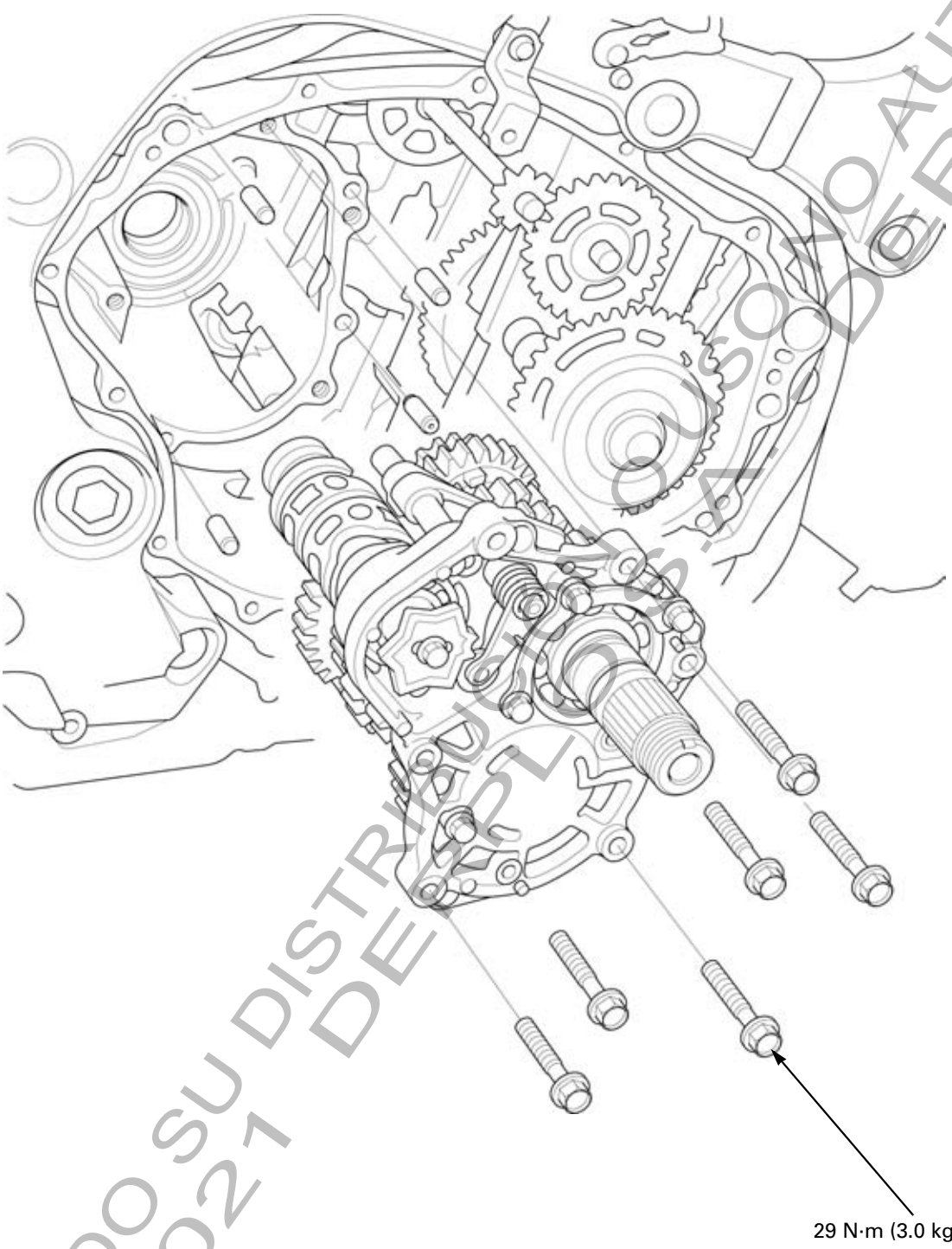
- '04, '05 (page 3-9)
- After '05 (page 3-14)



12. TRANSMISSION/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

COMPONENT LOCATION





SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers the transmission and gearshift linkage service. These service can be done engine installed in the frame.

SPECIFICATIONS

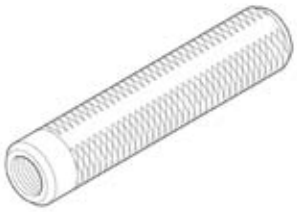
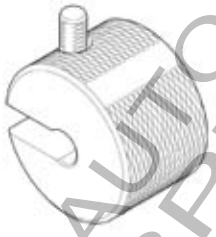
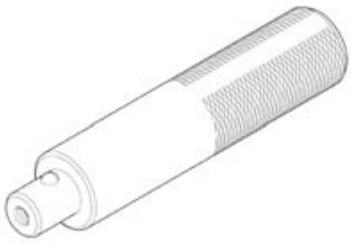
Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Shift fork	I.D.		12.000 – 12.018 (0.4724 – 0.4731)	12.03 (0.474)
	Claw thickness		5.93 – 6.00 (0.233 – 0.236)	5.9 (0.23)
Shift fork shaft O.D.			11.957 – 11.968 (0.4707 – 0.4712)	11.95 (0.470)
Transmission	Gear I.D.	M5, M6	31.000 – 31.025 (1.2205 – 1.2215)	31.04 (1.222)
		C1	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.04 (1.104)
		C2, C3, C4	33.000 – 33.025 (1.2992 – 1.3002)	33.04 (1.301)
	Gear busing O.D.	M5, M6	30.955 – 30.980 (1.2187 – 1.2197)	30.935 (1.2179)
		C2	32.955 – 32.980 (1.2974 – 1.2984)	32.935 (1.2967)
		C3, C4	32.950 – 32.975 (1.2972 – 1.2982)	32.930 (1.2965)
	Gear-to-bushing clearance	M5, M6	0.020 – 0.070 (0.0008 – 0.0028)	0.10 (0.004)
		C2	0.020 – 0.070 (0.0008 – 0.0028)	0.10 (0.004)
		C3, C4	0.025 – 0.075 (0.0010 – 0.0030)	0.11 (0.004)
	Gear bushing I.D.	M5	27.985 – 28.006 (1.1018 – 1.1026)	28.016 (1.1030)
		C2	29.985 – 30.006 (1.1805 – 1.1813)	30.021 (1.1819)
	Mainshaft O.D.	at M5	27.967 – 27.980 (1.1011 – 1.1016)	27.957 (1.1007)
	Countershaft O.D.	at C2	29.967 – 29.980 (1.1798 – 1.1803)	29.960 (1.1795)
	Bushing to shaft clearance	M5	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.06 (0.002)
		C2	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.06 (0.002)

TORQUE VALUES

Transmission bearing holder flange bolt	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)	
Bearing set plate bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Shift drum center socket bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Shift drum stopper arm pivot bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Gearshift spindle return spring pin	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Shift drum bolt/washer	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Gearshift cam flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Drive sprocket special bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)	
Gearshift pedal pivot bolt	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	
Gearshift pedal link pinch bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Link arm lock nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Bearing remover handle 07936-3710100 	Bearing remover set, 20 mm 07936-3710600 	Remover weight 07741-0010201 
Driver 07749-0010000 	Attachment, 42 x 47 mm 07746-0010300 	Attachment, 52 x 55 mm 07746-0010400 
Attachment, 62 x 68 mm 07746-0010500 	Pilot, 20 mm 07746-0040500 	Pilot, 25 mm 07746-0040600 
Pilot, 28 mm 07746-0041100 		

TROUBLESHOOTING

Hard to shift
- Improper clutch operation
- Incorrect engine oil weight
- Bent shift fork
- Bent shift fork shaft
- Bent shift fork claw
- Damaged shift drum cam groove
- Bent gearshift spindle

Transmission jumps out of gear
- Worn gear dogs
- Worn gear shifter groove
- Bent shift fork shaft
- Broken shift drum stopper arm
- Broken shift drum stopper arm spring
- Worn or bent shift forks
- Broken gearshift spindle return spring

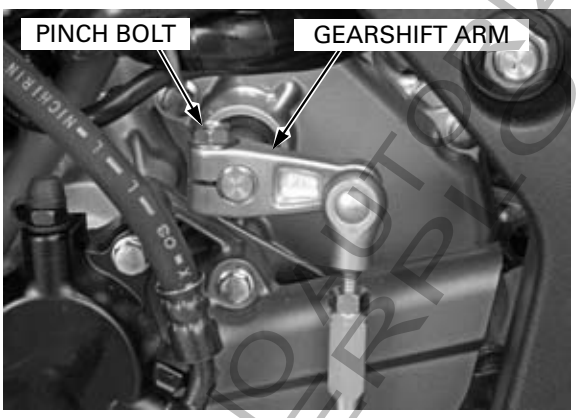
Excessive engine noise
- Worn or damaged transmission gear
- Worn or damaged transmission bearings

GEARSHIFT SPINDLE

REMOVAL

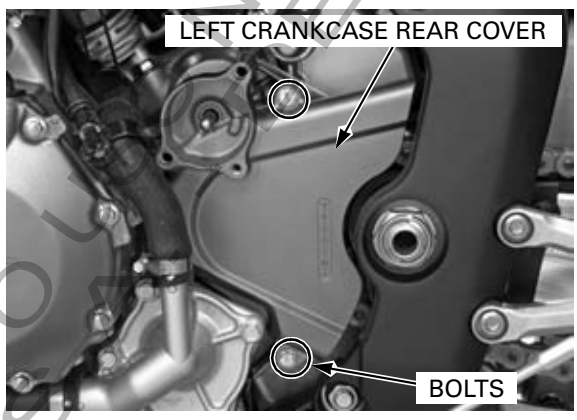
After '05: Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6), then remove the harness guide (page 19-7).

Remove the pinch bolt and disconnect the gear shift arm from the gear shift spindle.

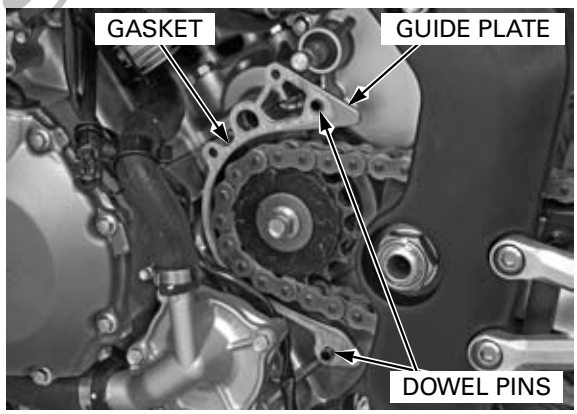


Remove the clutch slave cylinder (page 10-14).

Remove the bolts and left crankcase rear cover.

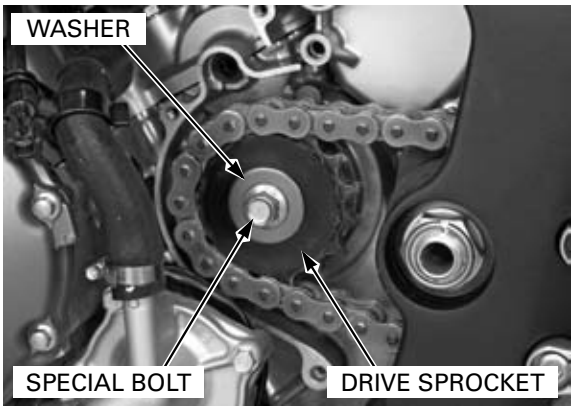


Remove the gasket, guide plate and dowel pins.

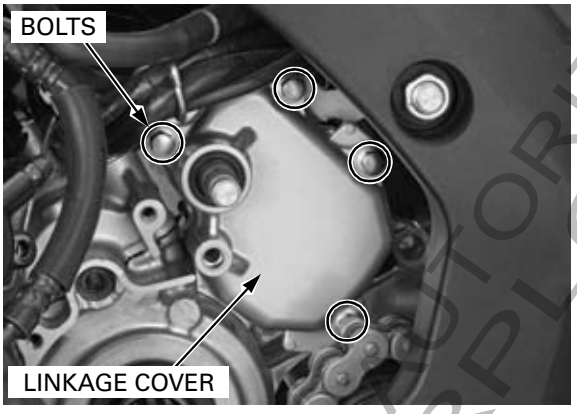


Loosen the rear axle nut.
Turn the drive chain adjusting bolts make the drive chain slack fully.

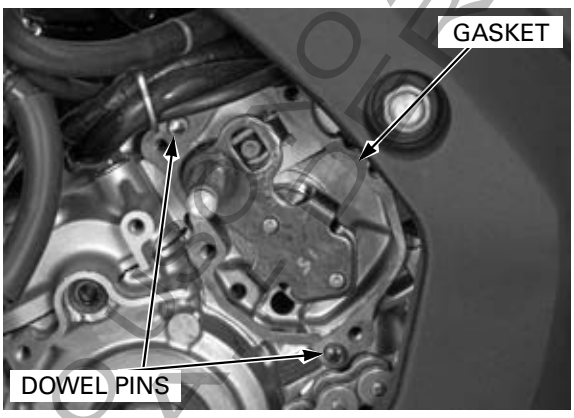
Remove the drive sprocket special bolt, washer and drive sprocket.



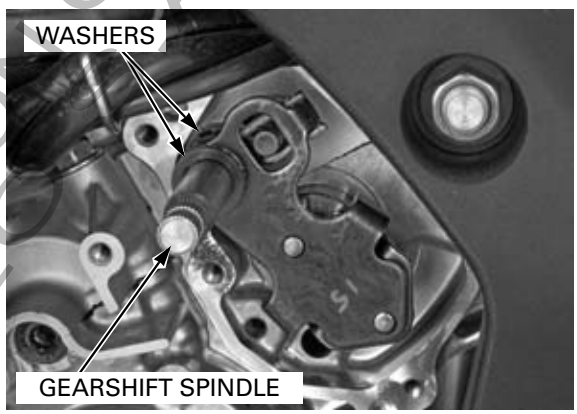
Remove the bolts and gearshift linkage cover.



Remove the gasket and dowel pins.



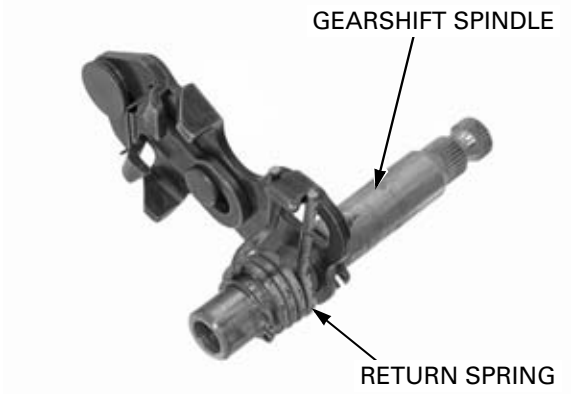
Remove the gearshift spindle and washers.



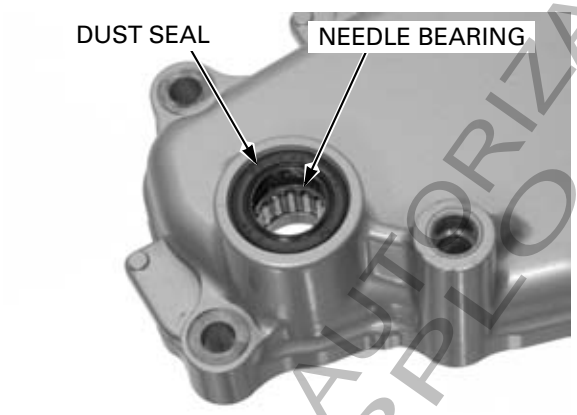
INSPECTION

Check the gearshift spindle for wear, damage or bending.
Check the return spring for fatigue or damage.

If the snap rings are removed, install them with their chamfered side facing the thrust washers.

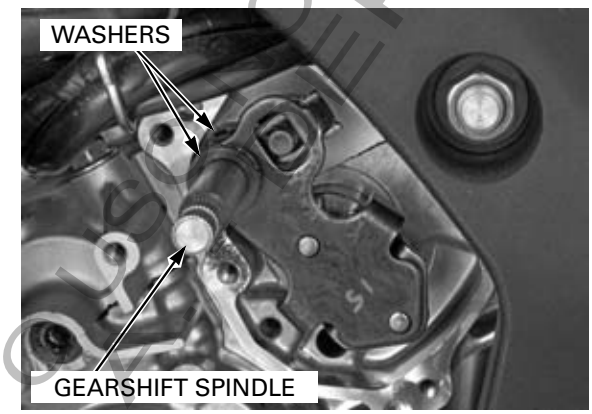


Check the dust seal for wear or damage.
Check the needle bearing for wear or damage.

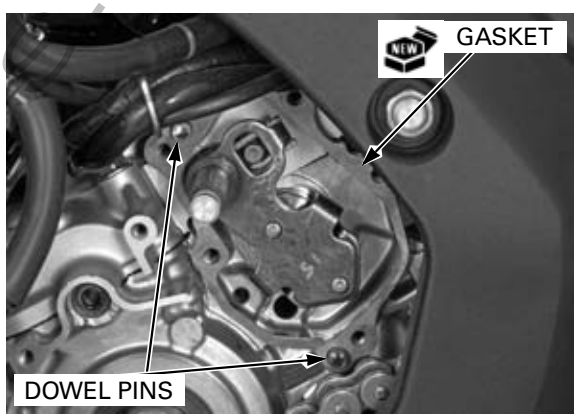


INSTALLATION

Install the gearshift spindle and washers.



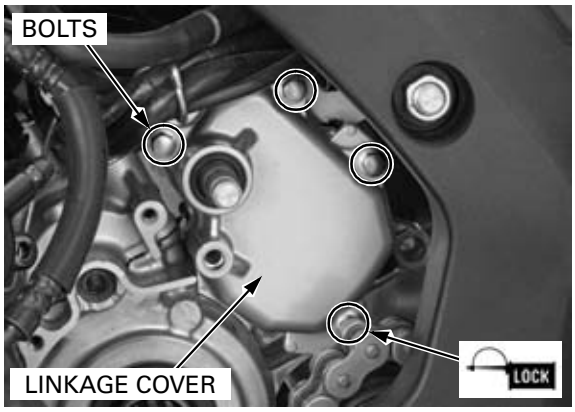
Install a dowel pins and new gasket.



Install the gearshift linkage cover being careful not to damage the oil seal lips.

Apply a locking agent to the threads of the bolt indicated.

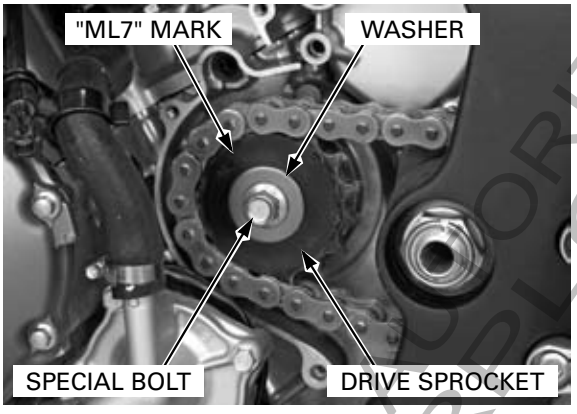
Install and tighten the linkage cover bolts.



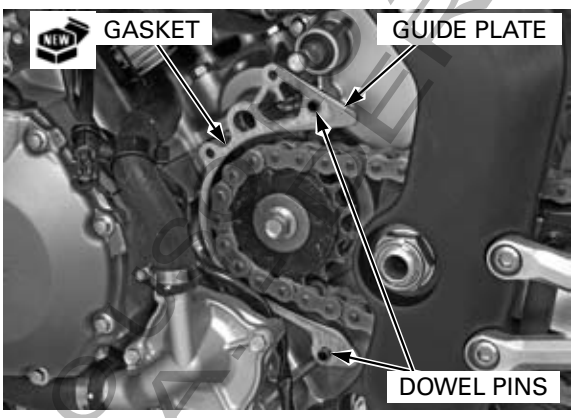
Install the drive sprocket with it "ML7" mark facing out.

Install the washer and special bolt, tighten the special bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)

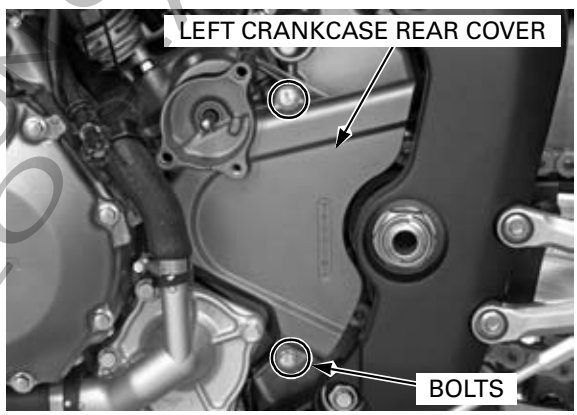


Install the dowel pins, guide plate and new gasket.



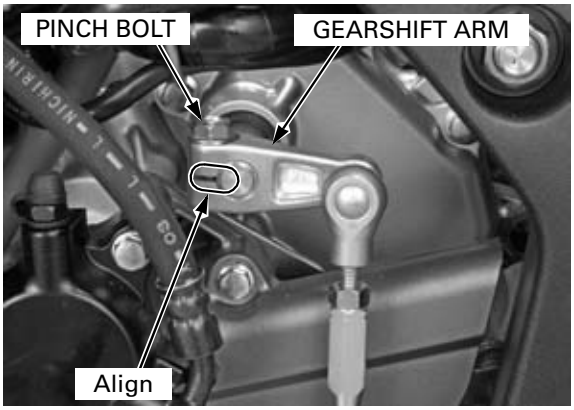
Install the left crankcase rear cover and tighten the mounting bolts.

Install the clutch slave cylinder (page 10-14).



Install the gearshift arm to the gearshift spindle, while aligning its slit with the front punch mark onto the spindle.
Install the gearshift arm to the gearshift spindle, tighten the pinch bolt.

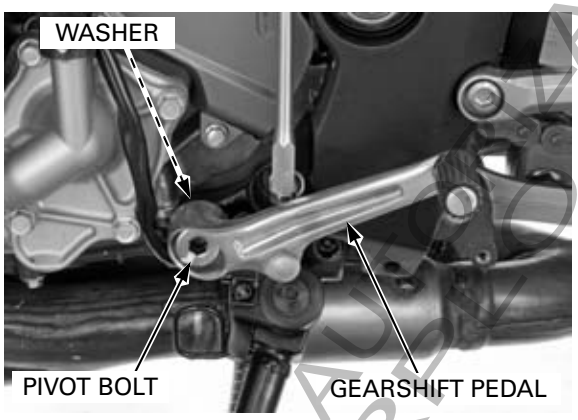
TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



If the gearshift pedal has been removed, install the washer, gearshift pedal and pivot bolt onto the frame.
Tighten the pivot bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)

After '05: Install the harness guide (page 19-14).



TRANSMISSION

REMOVAL

Remove the following:

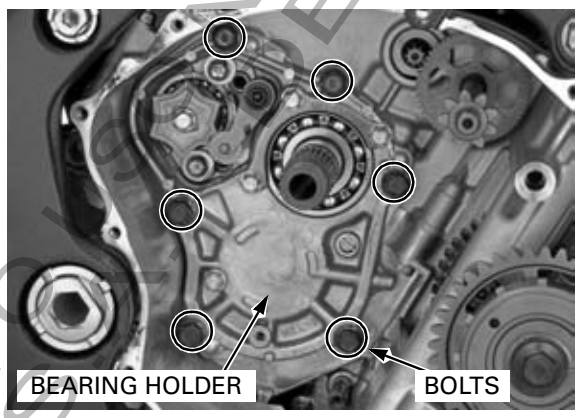
- Right crankcase cover (page 10-17)
- Clutch (page 10-18)
- Drive sprocket (page 12-7)

Replace the transmission bearing holder and crankcase as a set.

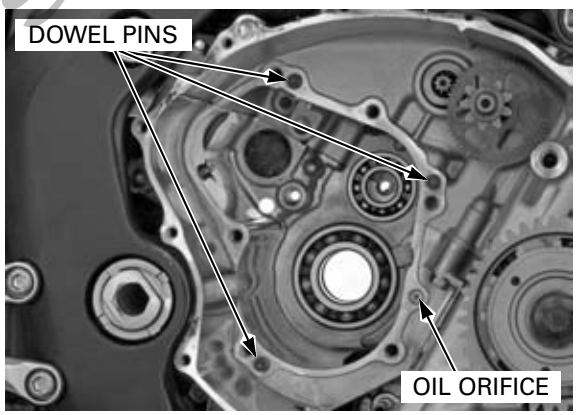
Remove the transmission bearing holder mounting bolts.

Be careful not to fall the oil orifice into the crankcase.

Pull out the bearing holder/transmission assembly from the crankcase.

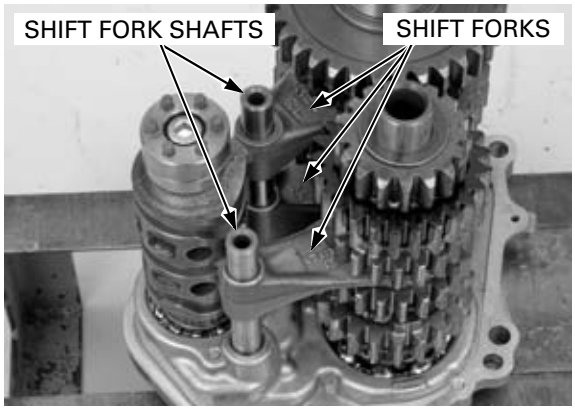


Remove the dowel pins and oil orifice.

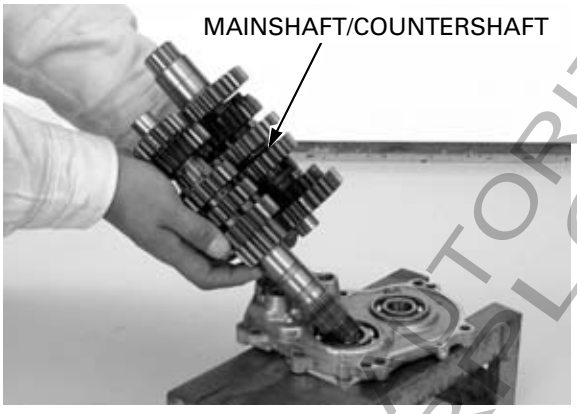


DISASSEMBLY

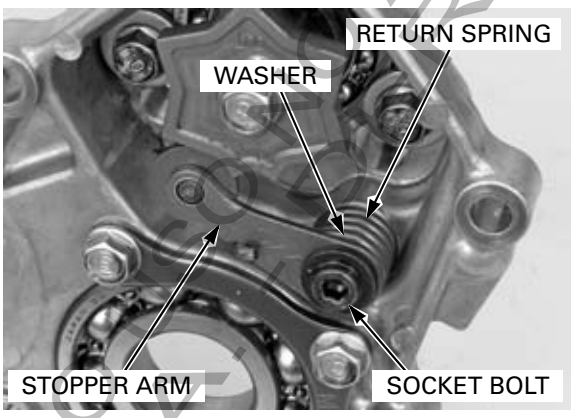
Remove the shift fork shafts and shift forks.



Remove the mainshaft and countershaft assembly.

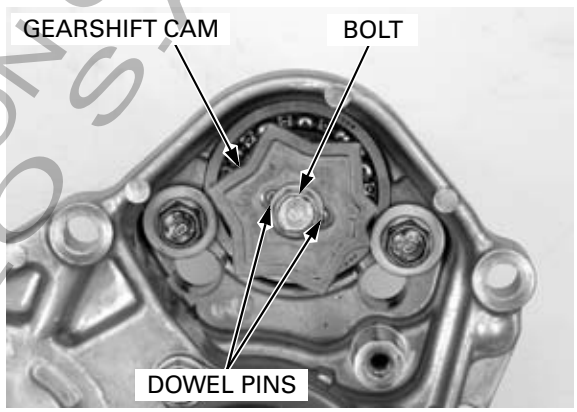


Remove the socket bolt, stopper arm, return spring and washer.

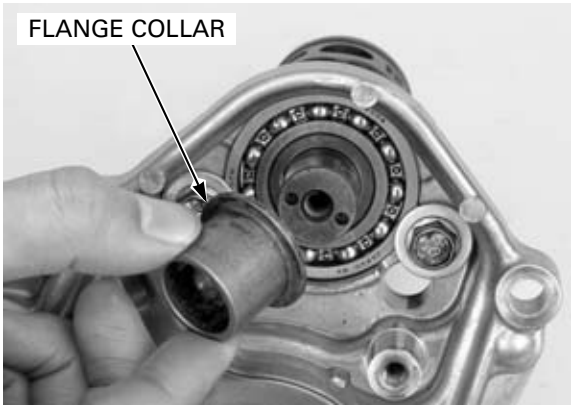


Remove the gearshift cam bolt.

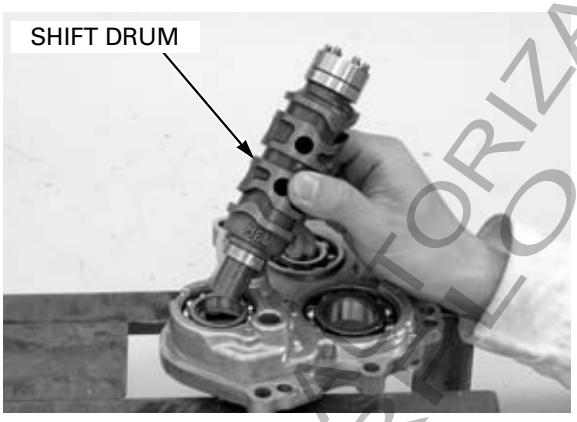
Remove the gearshift cam and dowel pins.



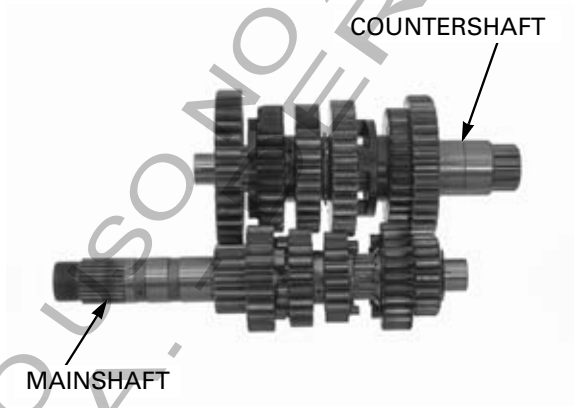
Remove the flange collar.



Remove the shift drum from the bearing holder.



Disassemble the mainshaft and countershaft assembly.



INSPECTION

Check the shift fork guide pin for abnormal wear or damage

Measure the shift fork I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.03 mm (0.474 in)

Measure the shift fork claw thickness.

SERVICE LIMIT: 5.9 mm (0.23 in)

Measure the shift fork shaft O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 11.95 mm (0.470 in)

Turn the outer race of the shift drum bearing with your finger.
The bearing should turn smoothly and freely without excessive play.
If necessary replace the bearing.

Inspect the shift drum guide grooves for abnormal wear or damage.

Check the gear dogs, dog holes and teeth for abnormal wear or lack of lubrication.

Measure the I.D. of each gear.

SERVICE LIMITS:
M5, M6: 31.04 mm (1.222 in)
C1: 28.04 mm (1.104 in)
C2, C3, C4: 33.04 mm (1.301 in)

Measure the O.D. of each gear bushing.

SERVICE LIMITS:
M5, M6: 30.935 mm (1.2179 in)
C2: 32.935 mm (1.2967 in)
C3, C4: 32.930 mm (1.2965 in)

Measure the I.D. of each gear bushing.

SERVICE LIMITS:
M5: 28.016 mm (1.1030 in)
C2: 30.021 mm (1.1891 in)

Calculate the gear-to-bushing clearance.

SERVICE LIMITS:
M5, M6: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)
C2: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)
C3, C4: 0.11 mm (0.004 in)

Check the gear shifter groove for abnormal wear or damage.

Check the mainshaft and countershaft for abnormal wear or damage.

Measure the mainshaft O.D. at the M5 gear.

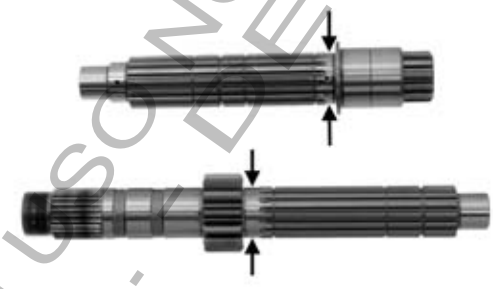
SERVICE LIMIT: 27.957 mm (1.1007 in)

Measure the countershaft O.D. at the C2 gear.

SERVICE LIMIT: 29.960 mm (1.1795 in)

Calculate the gear bushing-to-shaft clearance.

SERVICE LIMITS:
M5: 0.06 mm (0.002 in)
C2: 0.06 mm (0.002 in)



Turn the outer race of each transmission bearing with your finger.

The bearing should turn smoothly and freely without excessive play.

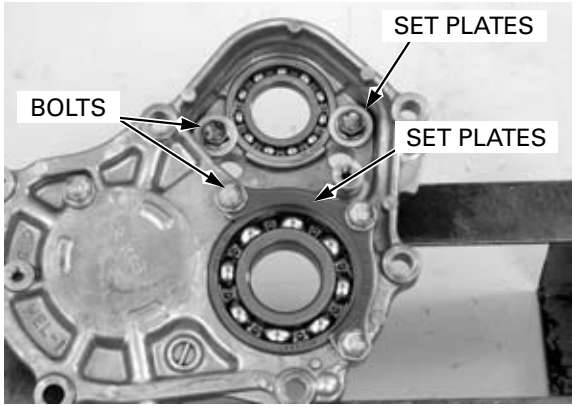
If necessary replace the bearing.

TRANSMISSION BEARING REPLACEMENT

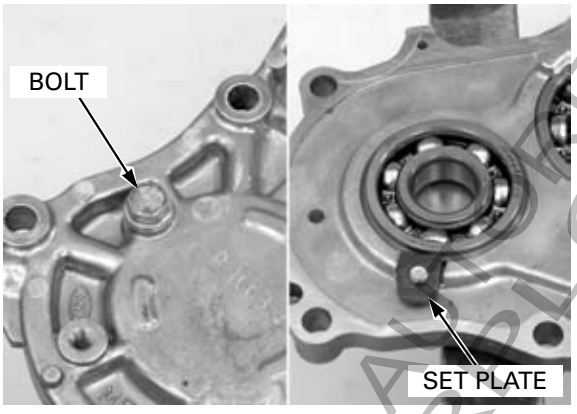
Replace the transmission bearing holder and crankcase as a set.

Remove the bolts and shift drum bearing set plates.

Remove the bolts and mainshaft bearing set plate.



Remove the bolt and countershaft bearing set plate.

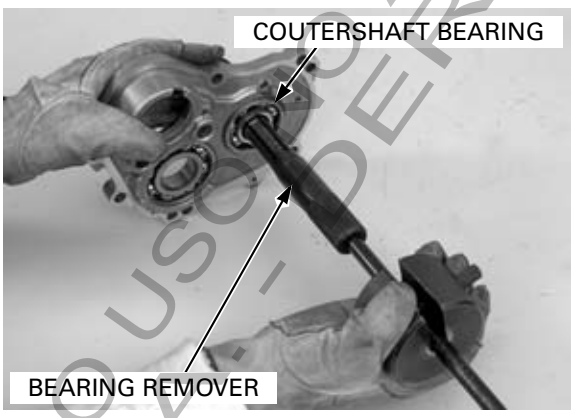


Remove the countershaft bearing using the special tools.

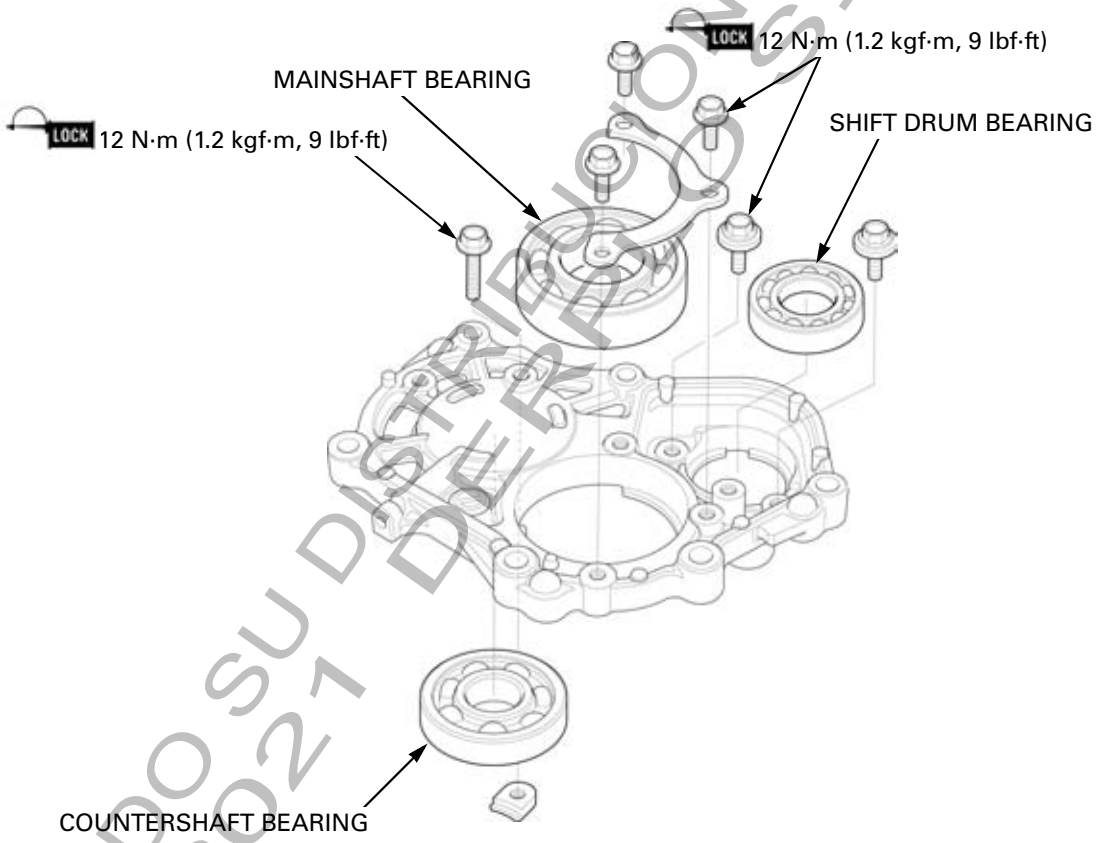
TOOLS:

Bearing remover handle	**07936-3710100**
Bearing remover set	**07936-3710600**
Remover weight	**07741-0010201**

Drive out the countershaft bearing and shift drum bearing.



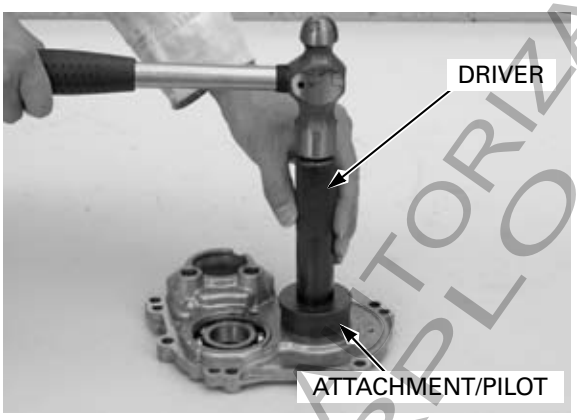
Bearing Locations



Drive the each bearing into the bearing holder using the special tools.

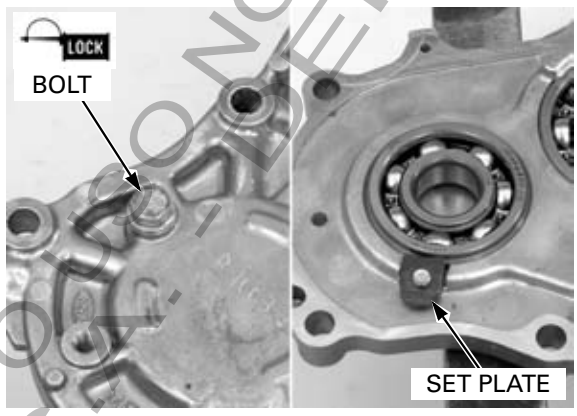
TOOLS:

Mainshaft bearing:	
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 62 x 68 mm	**07746-0010500**
Pilot, 28 mm	**07746-0041100**
Countershaft bearing:	
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 52 x 55 mm	**07746-0010400**
Pilot, 20 mm	**07746-0040500**
Shift drum bearing:	
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 42 x 47 mm	**07746-0010300**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**



Apply a locking agent to the countershaft bearing set plate bolt threads.
Install the set plate and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

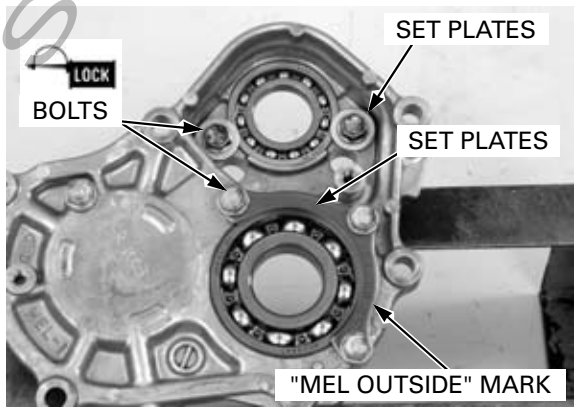
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



Apply a locking agent to the mainshaft bearing set plate bolt threads and shift drum bearing set plate bolt threads.

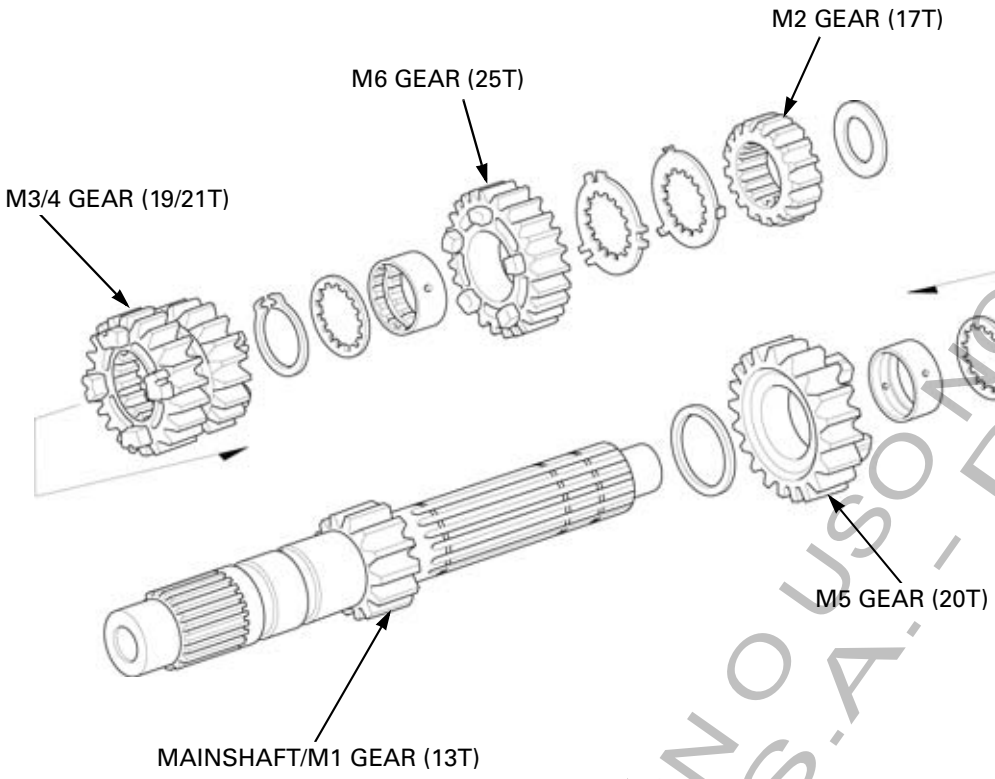
Install the mainshaft bearing set plate with its "MEL OUTSIDE" mark facing out.
Install and tighten the bearing set plate bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

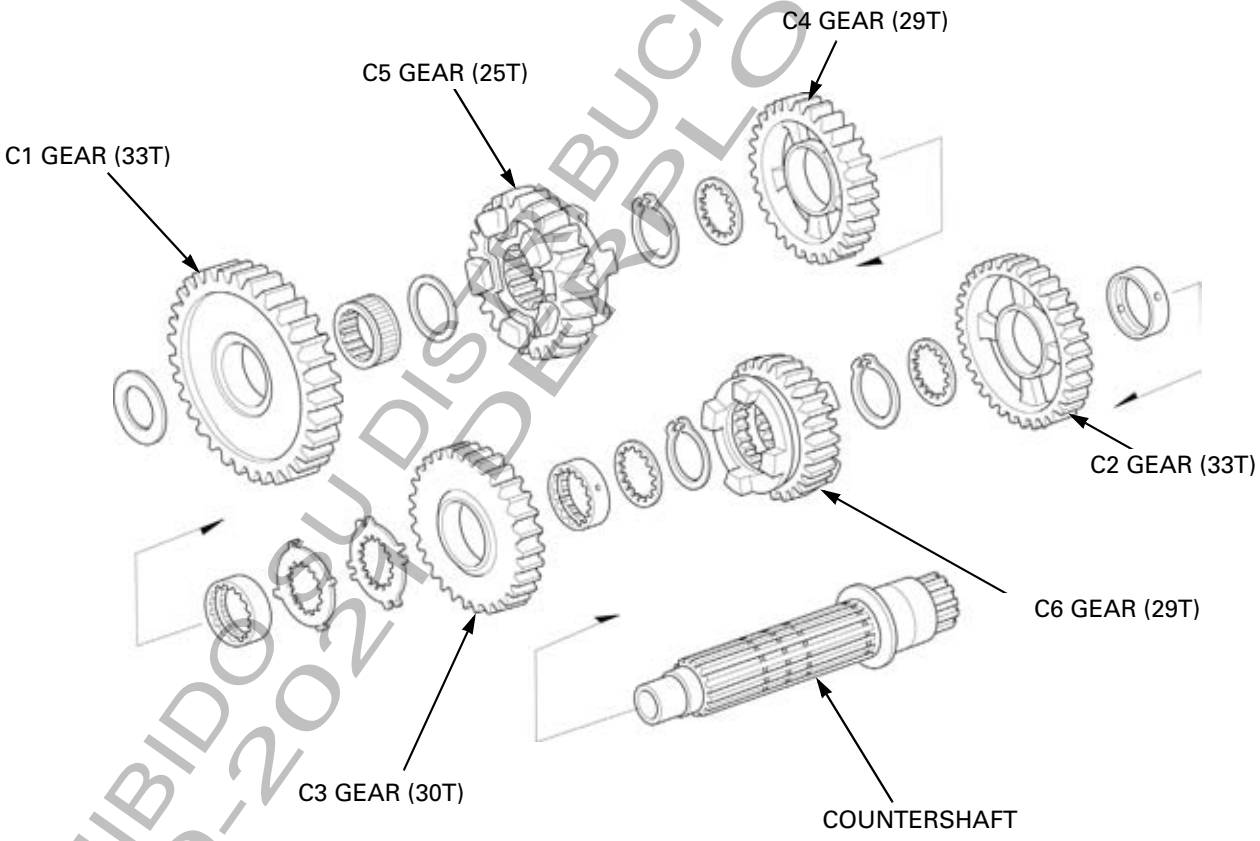


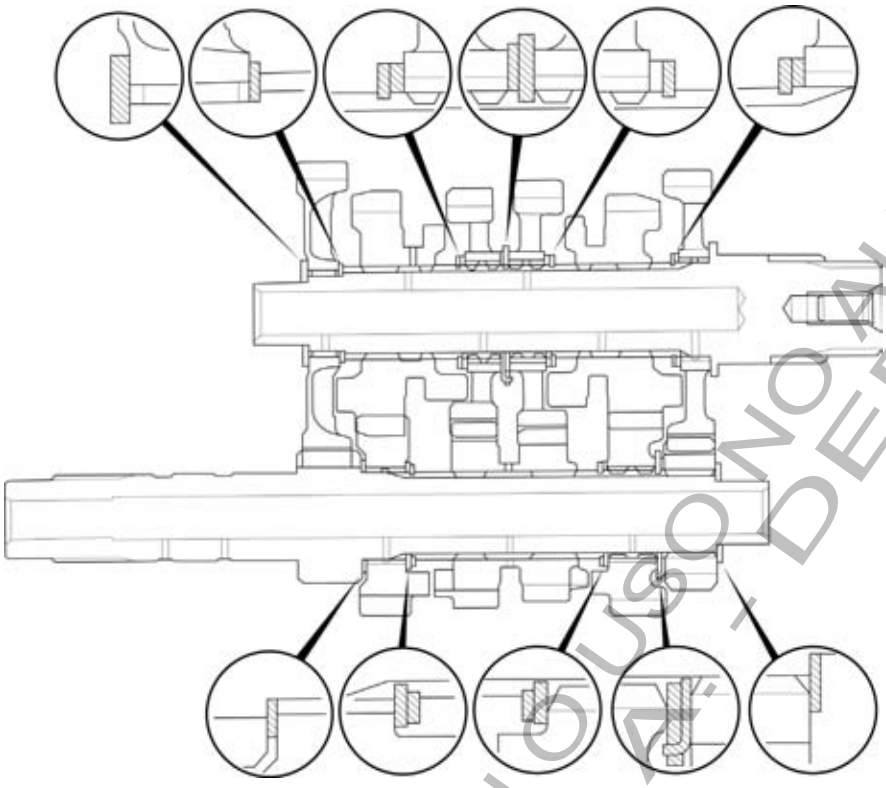
ASSEMBLY

Mainshaft:



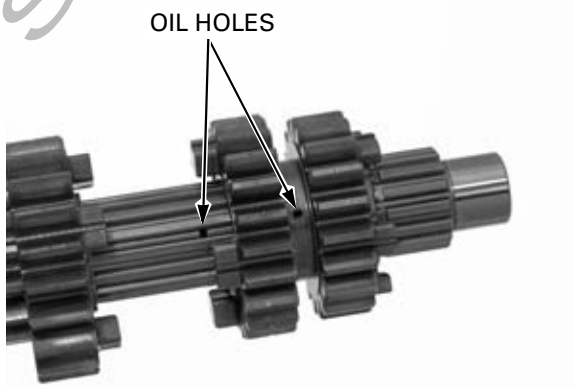
Countershaft:



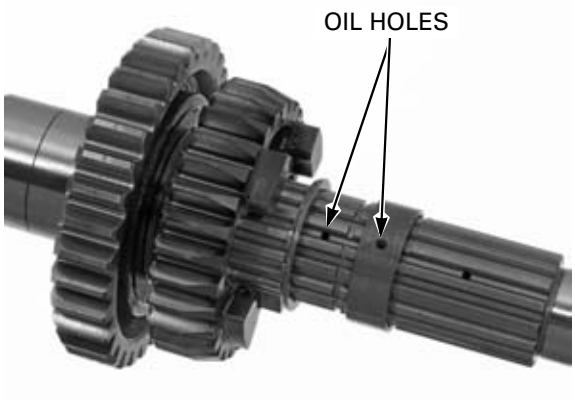


Coat each gear with clean engine oil and check for smooth movement.
Assemble the transmission gear and shafts.

- Always install the thrust washer and snap ring with the chamfered (rolled) edge facing away from the thrust load.
- Install the snap ring so that its end gap aligns with the groove in the splines.
- Make sure that the snap ring is fully seated in the shaft groove after installing it.

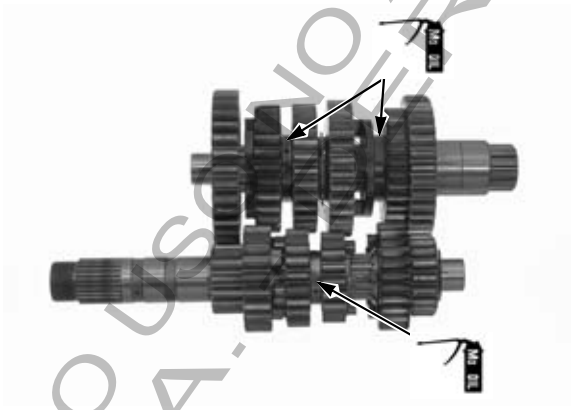


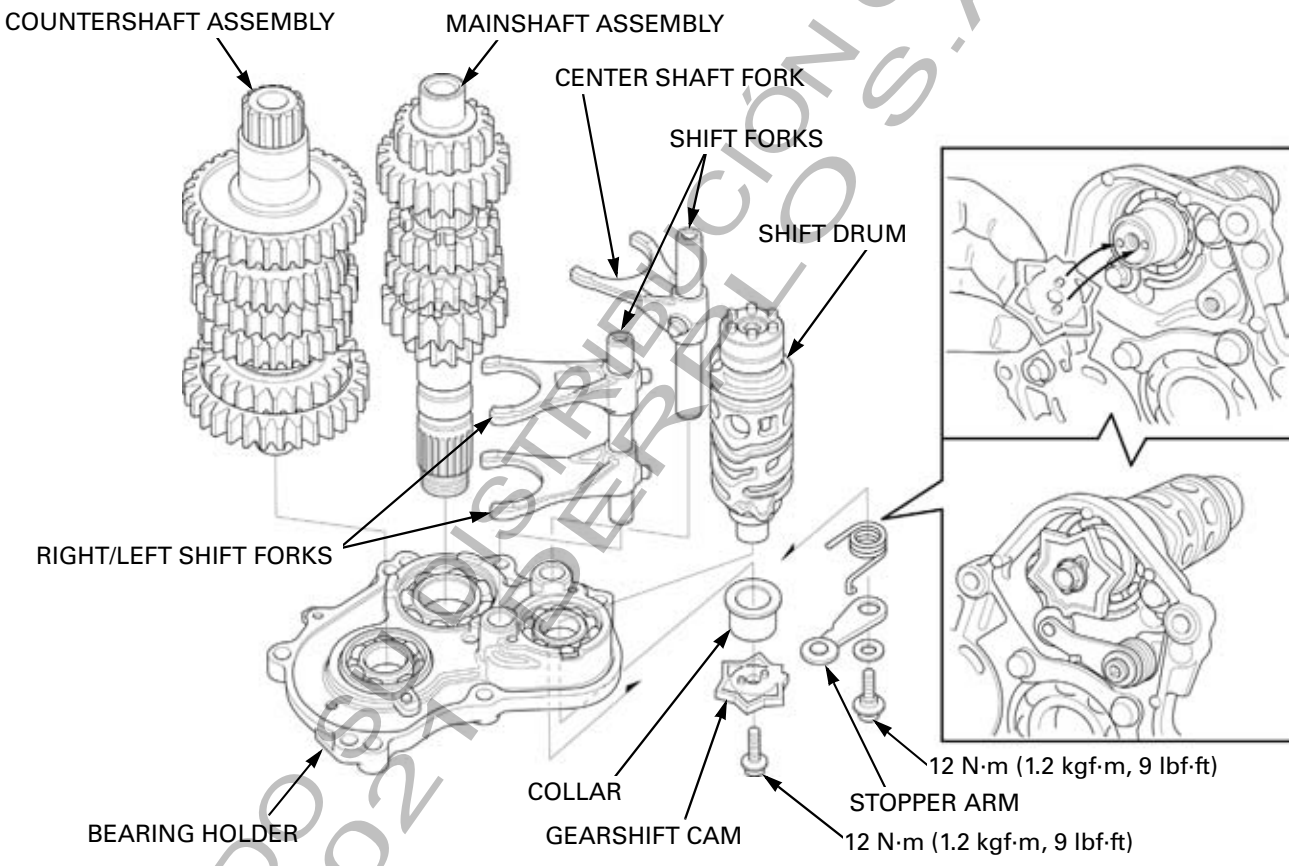
Align the oil holes between the shaft, gear and collar.



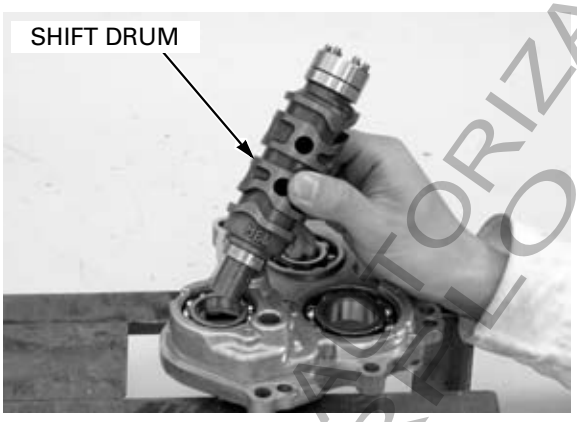
Align the lock washer tabs with the spline washer grooves.

Apply molybdenum oil solution to the shift fork grooves in the M3, C4 and C5 gear.

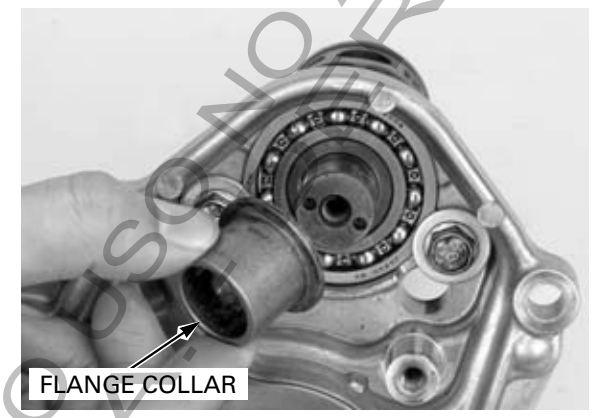




Install the shift drum into the bearing holder.



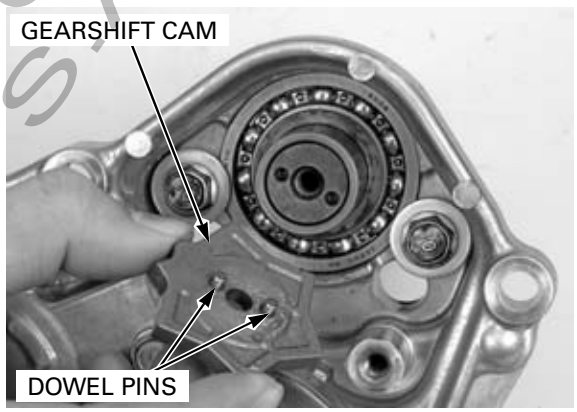
Install the flange collar with it flange facing in.



Install the dowel pin onto the gearshift cam.

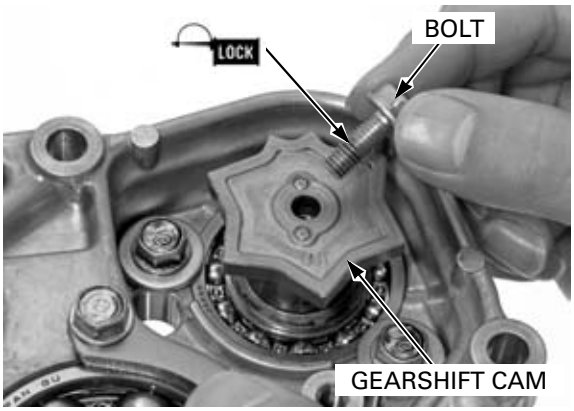
Install the gearshift cam onto the gearshift drum.

Align the dowel pin on the shift drum with the wide groove on the gearshift cam.



Apply a locking agent to the gearshift cam flange bolt threads.
Tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

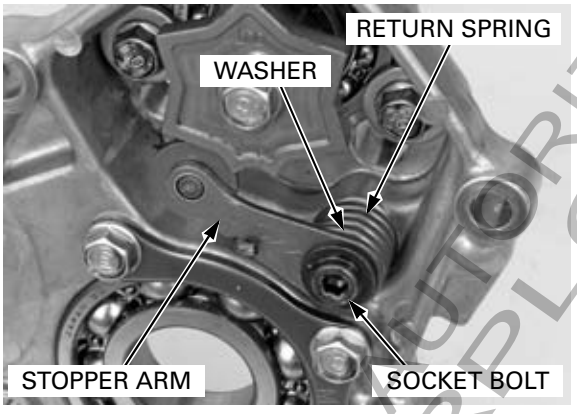


Install the following:

- Washer
- Return spring
- Stopper arm
- Pivot bolt

Tighten the stopper arm pivot bolt to the specified torque.

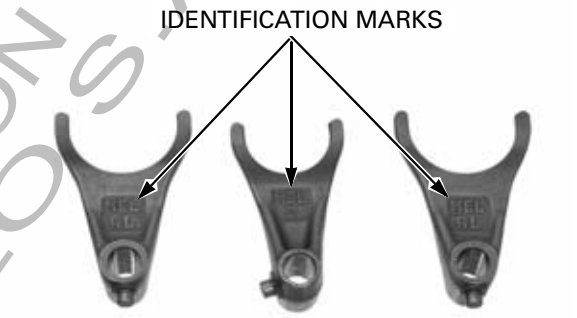
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



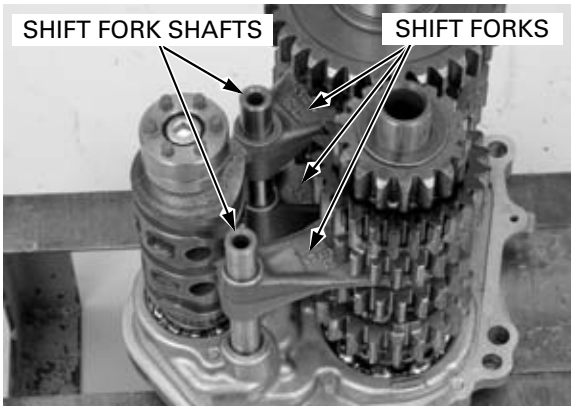
Install the mainshaft and countershaft as an assembly to the bearing holder.

The shift forks have location marks:

- "RL" for right and left
- "C" for center



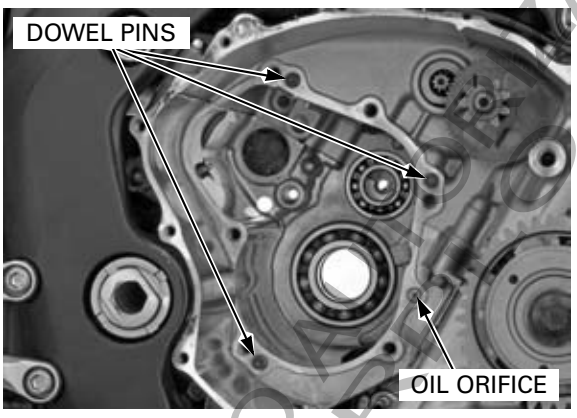
Install the shift forks into the shift drum guide groove with the identification marks facing up.



INSTALLATION

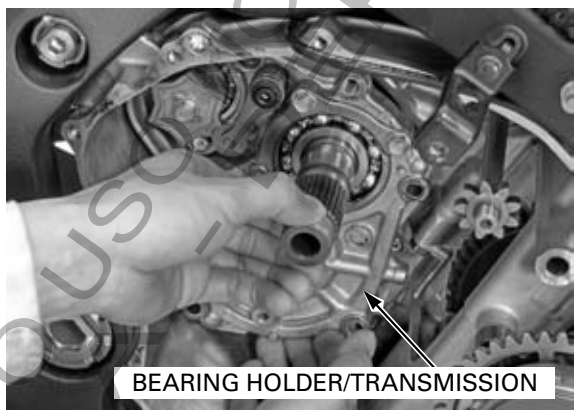
Install the oil orifice with its small I.D. side facing in.

Install the dowel pins.



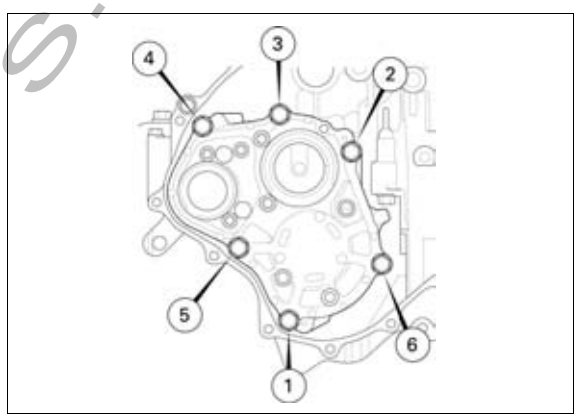
Turn the shift drum while turning the mainshaft, position the transmission into neutral.

Install the bearing holder/transmission assembly into the crankcase.



Install and tighten the bearing holder mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)



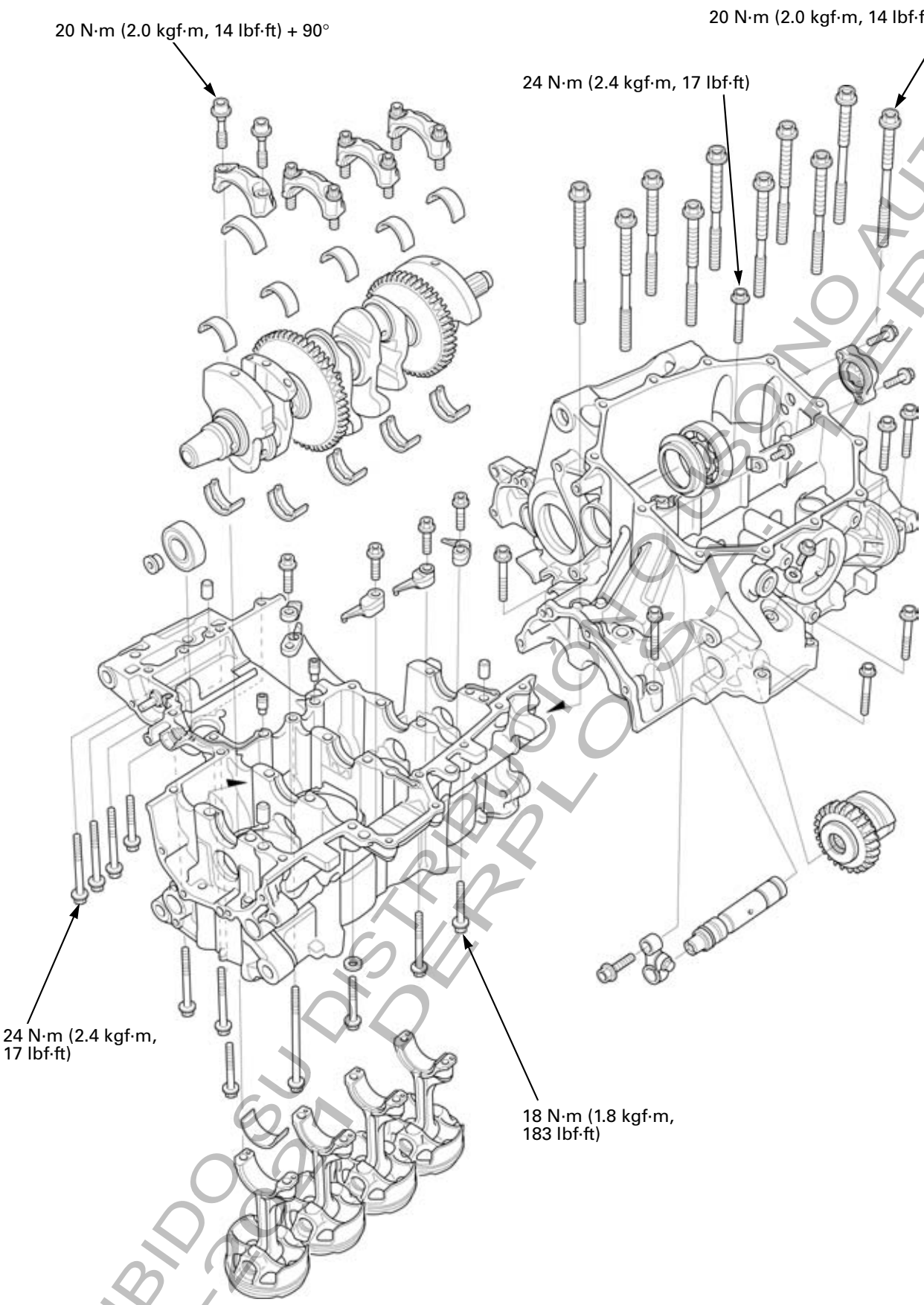
Install the following:

- Drive sprocket (page 12-9)
- Clutch (page 10-18)
- Right crankcase cover (page 10-37)

MEMO

13. CRANKCASE/CRANKSHAFT/BALANCER/PISTON/CYLINDER

COMPONENT LOCATION



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- The crankcase must be separated to service the following:
  – Crankshaft (page 13-8)
  – Piston/connecting rod/cylinder (page 13-16)
- The following components must be removed before separating the crankcase:
  – Engine ('04, '05: page 8-6, After '05: page 8-11)
  – Clutch (page 10-18)
  – Cylinder head (page 9-14)
  – Flywheel (page 11-6)
  – Gearshift linkage/transmission (page 12-11)
  – Oil pan (page 5-6), oil pump (page 5-8) and oil cooler (page 5-13)
  – Starter clutch (page 10-31)
  – Starter motor (page 19-6)
  – Water pump (page 7-20)
- Replace the crankcase and transmission bearing holder as an assembly.
- Be careful not to damage the crankcase mating surfaces when servicing.
- Prior to assembling the crankcase halves, apply sealant to their mating surfaces. Wipe off excess sealant thoroughly.
- The crankcase must be separated to service the crankshaft, cylinder and piston/connecting rod. Refer to procedures for crankcase separation (page 13-6) and assembly (page 13-22).
- Mark and store the connecting rods, bearing caps and bearing inserts to be sure of their correct locations for reassembly.
- The crankpin and main journal bearing inserts are select fit and are identified by color codes. Select replacement bearings from the code tables. After selecting new bearings, recheck the oil clearance with a plastigauge. Incorrect oil clearance can cause major engine damage.
- Clean the oil jets in the upper crankcase with compressed air before installing the pistons

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Crankshaft	Connecting rod side clearance		0.05 – 0.20 (0.002 – 0.008)	0.25 (0.001)
	Crankpin bearing oil clearance		0.030 – 0.052 (0.0012 – 0.0020)	0.06 (0.002)
	Main journal bearing oil clearance		0.019 – 0.037 (0.0007 – 0.0015)	0.05 (0.002)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
Piston, piston rings	Piston O.D. at 4.0 (0.16) from bottom		74.960 – 74.980 (2.9512 – 2.9520)	74.895 (2.9486)
	Piston pin bore I.D.		17.002 – 17.008 (0.6694 – 0.6696)	17.030 (0.6705)
	Piston pin O.D.		16.994 – 17.000 (0.6691 – 0.6693)	16.980 (0.6685)
	Piston-to-piston pin clearance		0.002 – 0.014 (0.0001 – 0.0006)	0.04 (0.002)
	Piston ring end gap	Top	0.22 – 0.32 (0.009 – 0.013)	0.52 (0.020)
		Second	0.48 – 0.63 (0.019 – 0.025)	0.82 (0.032)
		Oil (side rail)	0.2 – 0.7 (0.01 – 0.03)	1.0 (0.04)
	Piston ring-to-ring groove clearance	Top	0.050 – 0.085 (0.0020 – 0.0033)	0.125 (0.0049)
		Second	0.015 – 0.050 (0.0006 – 0.0020)	0.075 (0.0030)
Cylinder	I.D.		75.000 – 75.015 (2.9528 – 2.9533)	75.15 (2.959)
	Out of round		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Taper		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Warpage		–	0.10 (0.004)
Cylinder-to-piston clearance			0.020 – 0.055 (0.0008 – 0.0022)	0.10 (0.004)
Connecting rod small end I.D.			17.030 – 17.042 (0.6705 – 0.6709)	17.048 (0.6712)
Connecting rod-to-piston pin clearance			0.030 – 0.046 (0.0012 – 0.0018)	0.07 (0.003)

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Crankshaft	Connecting rod side clearance		0.05 – 0.20 (0.002 – 0.008)	0.25 (0.001)
	Crankpin bearing oil clearance		0.030 – 0.052 (0.0012 – 0.0020)	0.06 (0.002)
	Main journal bearing oil clearance		0.019 – 0.037 (0.0007 – 0.0015)	0.05 (0.002)
	Runout		–	0.05 (0.002)
Piston, piston rings	Piston O.D. at 4.0 (0.16) from bottom		74.960 – 74.980 (2.9512 – 2.9520)	74.895 (2.9486)
	Piston pin bore I.D.		17.002 – 17.008 (0.6694 – 0.6696)	17.030 (0.6705)
	Piston pin O.D.		16.994 – 17.000 (0.6691 – 0.6693)	16.980 (0.6685)
	Piston-to-piston pin clearance		0.002 – 0.014 (0.0001 – 0.0006)	0.04 (0.002)
	Piston ring end gap	Top	0.22 – 0.32 (0.009 – 0.013)	0.52 (0.020)
		Second	0.48 – 0.63 (0.019 – 0.025)	0.82 (0.032)
		Oil (side rail)	0.2 – 0.7 (0.01 – 0.03)	1.0 (0.04)
	Piston ring-to-ring groove clearance	Top	0.050 – 0.085 (0.0020 – 0.0033)	0.125 (0.0049)
		Second	0.015 – 0.045 (0.0006 – 0.0018)	0.070 (0.0028)
Cylinder	I.D.		75.000 – 75.015 (2.9528 – 2.9533)	75.15 (2.959)
	Out of round		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Taper		–	0.10 (0.004)
	Warpage		–	0.10 (0.004)
Cylinder-to-piston clearance			0.020 – 0.055 (0.0008 – 0.0022)	0.10 (0.004)
Connecting rod small end I.D.			17.030 – 17.042 (0.6705 – 0.6709)	17.048 (0.6712)
Connecting rod-to-piston pin clearance			0.030 – 0.046 (0.0012 – 0.0018)	0.07 (0.003)

TORQUE VALUES

Crankcase	7 mm bolt	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
	8 mm bolt	24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
	9 mm bolt (main journal bolt)	See page 13-22	Apply oil to the threads and seating surface
Lower crankcase sealing bolt		59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Lower crankcase socket bolt		12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Lower crankcase sealing bolt		29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Lower crankcase socket bolt		23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Connecting rod bolt (new bolt)		See page 13-9	Apply oil to the threads and seating surface
Connecting rod bolt (retightening)		See page 13-13	Apply oil to the threads and seating surface
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch		12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads
EOP (engine oil pressure) switch wire terminal screw		2.0 N·m (0.2 kgf·m, 1.4 lbf·ft)	

TROUBLESHOOTING

Cylinder compression is too low, hard to starting or poor performance at low speed
- Leaking cylinder head gasket
- Worn, stuck or broken piston ring
- Worn or damaged cylinder and piston

Cylinder compression too high, overheating or knocking
- Excessive carbon built-up on piston head or combustion chamber

Excessive smoke
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston ring
- Improper installation of piston rings
- Scored or scratched piston or cylinder wall

Abnormal noise
- Worn piston pin or piston pin hole
- Worn connecting rod small end
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings

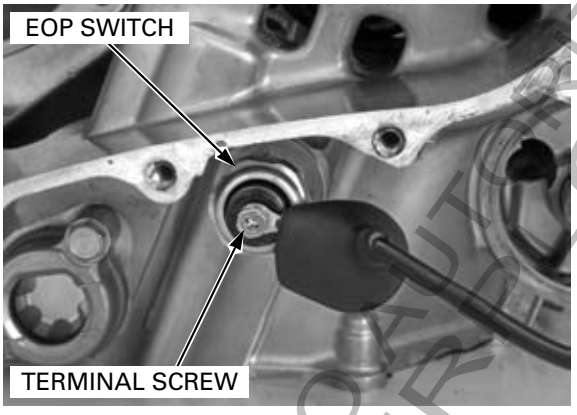
- Worn main journal bearings
- Worn crankpin bearings

Engine vibration
- Excessive crankshaft runout
- Incorrect balancer timing

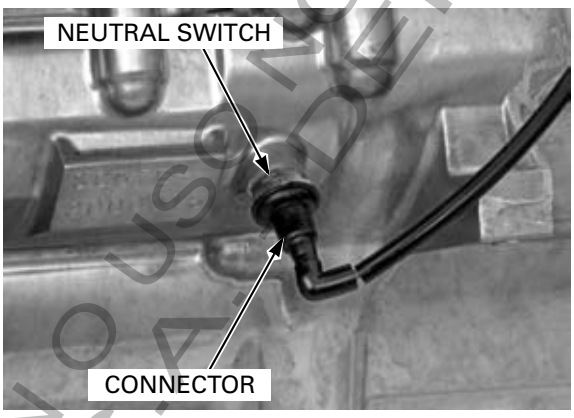
CRANKCASE SEPARATION

Refer to Service Information (page 13-3) for removal of necessary parts before separating the crankcase.

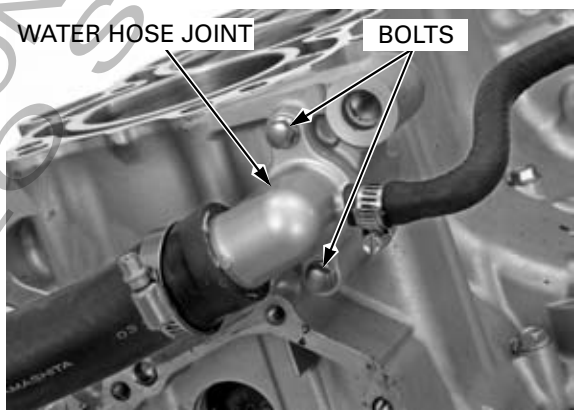
Remove the terminal screw and terminal eyelet from the EOP (engine oil pressure) switch.



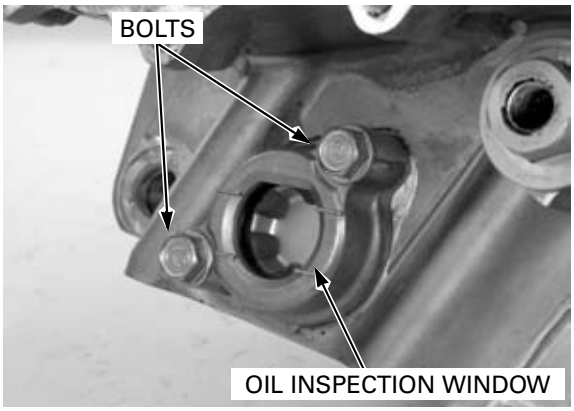
Disconnect the neutral switch connector, then remove the engine sub-harness.



Remove the bolts, water hose joint and O-ring.

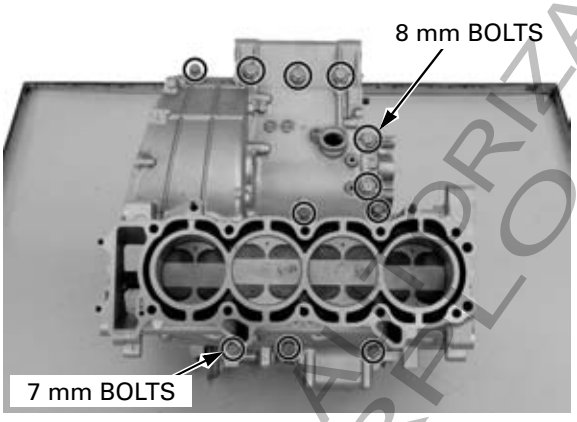


Remove the bolts, oil inspection window and O-ring from the crankcase.



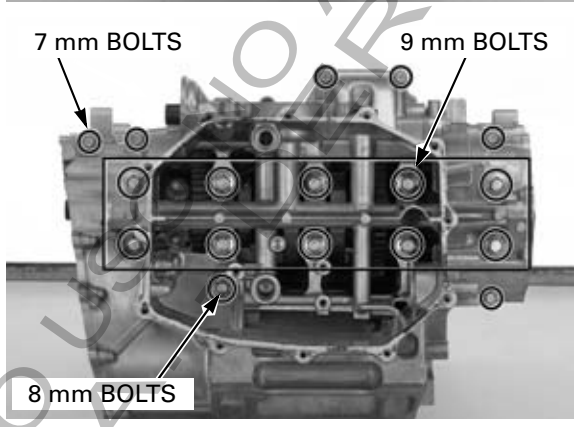
Loosen the 7 mm bolts (six) and sealing washer in two to three steps.
Loosen the 8 mm bolts (five) in two to three steps.

Remove the 8 mm bolts, 7 mm bolts and sealing washer.



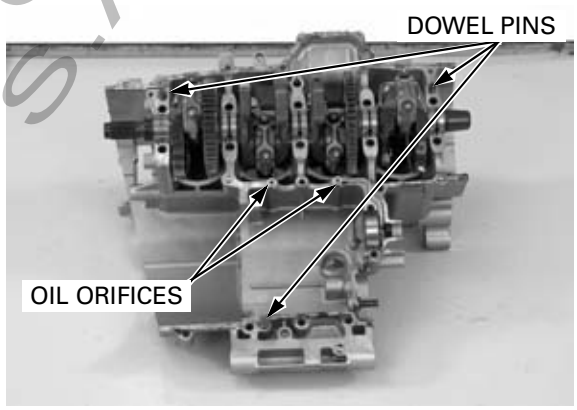
Place the engine upside down.
Loosen the 8 mm bolt and 7 mm bolts (six) in a crisscross pattern in two to three steps.
Loosen the 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts) in a crisscross pattern in two to three steps, then remove the bolts.

Separate the lower crankcase from the upper crankcase.

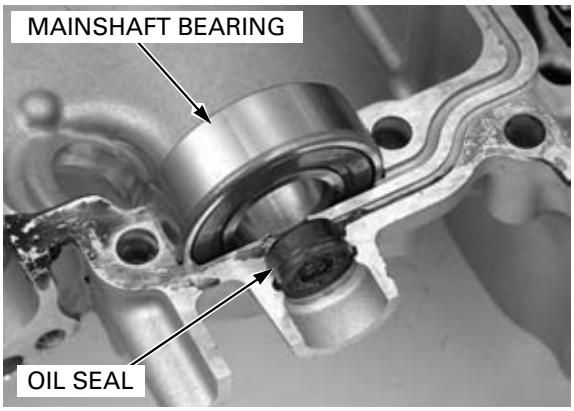


Remove the three dowel pins and two oil orifices.

Clean any sealant off from the crankcase mating surface.



Remove the mainshaft bearing and clutch lifter rod oil seal from the upper crankcase.



CRANKSHAFT

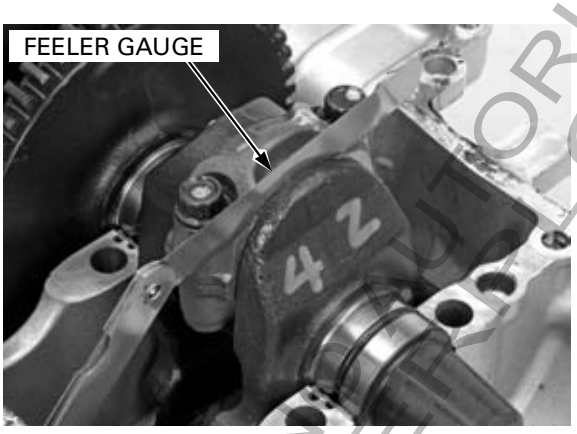
SIDE CLEARANCE INSPECTION

Separate the crankcase halves (page 13-6).

Measure the connecting rod side clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.25 mm (0.001 in)

If the clearance exceeds the service limit, replace the connecting rod.
Recheck and if still out of limit, replace the crankshaft.



REMOVAL

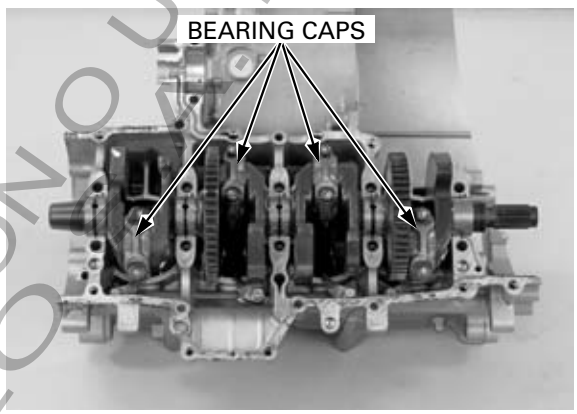
NOTICE

Before removal, position all the pistons at TDC (Top Dead Center) to prevent damaging the crankpin with the connecting rod.

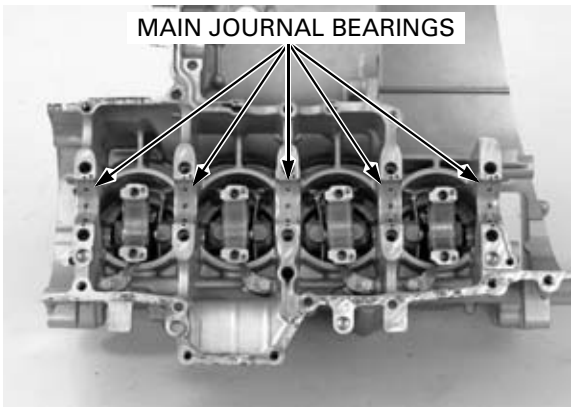
Mark the bearing caps and bearings as you remove them to indicate the correct cylinder for reassembly.

Remove the connecting rod bearing cap bolts and bearing caps.
Tap the side of the cap lightly if the bearing cap is hard to remove.

Position all the pistons at TDC (Top Dead Center), then remove the crankshaft.



Remove the main journal bearings from both the crankcase halves.

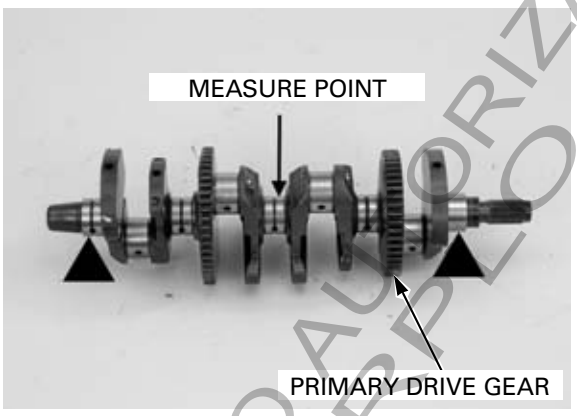


INSPECTION

Support the crankshaft on both end journals.
Set a dial gauge on the center main journal of the crankshaft.
Rotate the crankshaft two revolutions and read the runout.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

Check the primary drive gear teeth for abnormal wear or damage.

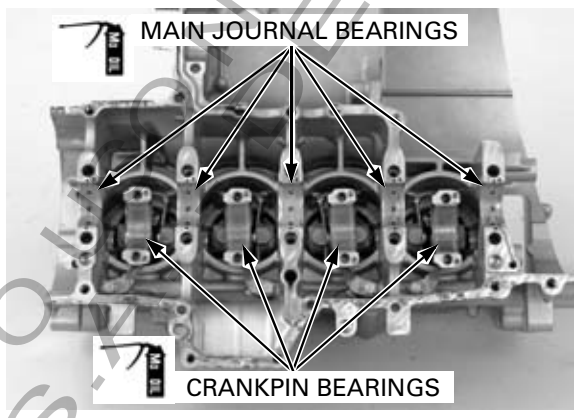


INSTALLATION

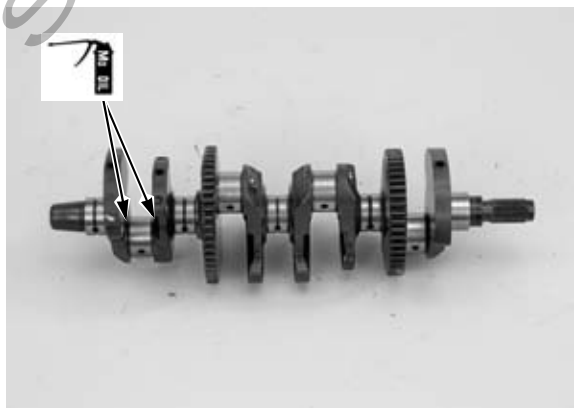
Apply molybdenum oil solution to the main journal bearing sliding surfaces on the upper crankcase and the crankpin bearing sliding surfaces on the connecting rods.

The bearing tabs should be aligned with the grooves in the crankcase.

Install the main journal bearings into the upper crankcase.



Apply molybdenum oil solution to the thrust surfaces of the crankshaft as shown.



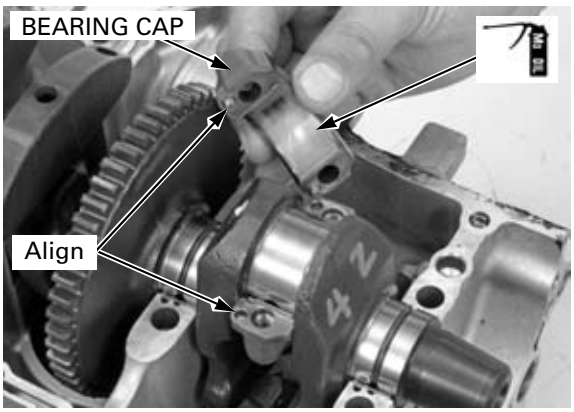
NOTICE

Position all the pistons at TDC (Top Dead Center) to prevent damaging the crankpin with the connecting rod.

Install the crankshaft onto the upper crankcase.
Set the connecting rods onto the crankpins.

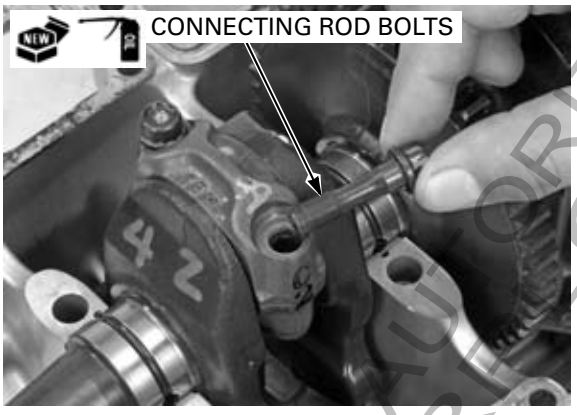
Apply molybdenum oil solution to the crankpin bearing sliding surfaces on the connecting rod bearing caps.

Install the connecting rod bearing caps, aligning the dowel pins with the holes in the connecting rods.
Be sure each part is installed in its original position, as noted during removal.



The connecting rod bolts cannot be reused. Once the connecting rod bolts have been loosened replace them with new ones.

Apply oil to new connecting rod bearing cap bolt threads and seating surfaces, and install the bolts.



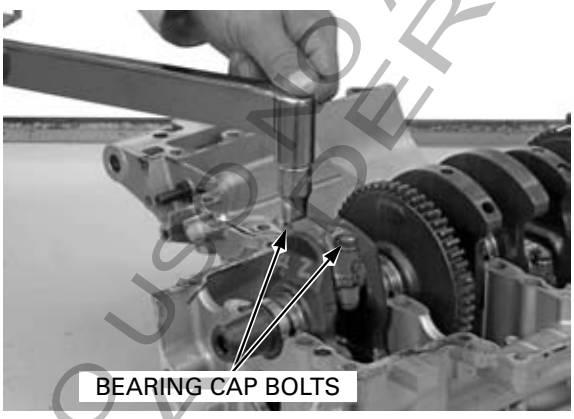
Tighten the connecting rod bearing cap bolts with a Plastic Region Tightening Method.

Tighten the bolts in two or three steps alternately, then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)

Further tighten the connecting rod bearing cap bolts 90 degrees.

Assemble the upper and lower crankcase (page 13-22).



MAIN JOURNAL BEARING

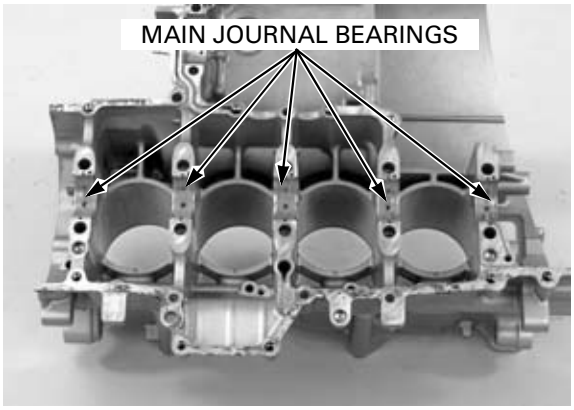
NOTICE

Do not interchange the bearing inserts. They must be installed in their original locations or the correct bearing oil clearance may not be obtained, resulting in engine damage.

Remove the crankshaft (page 13-8).

BEARING INSPECTION

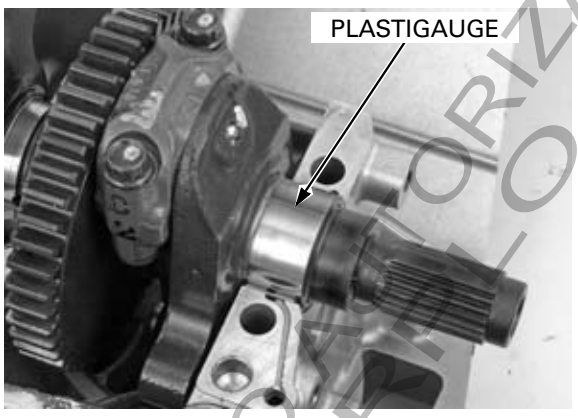
Inspect the main journal bearing inserts on the upper and lower crankcase halves for unusual wear or peeling.
Check the bearing tabs for damage.



OIL CLEARANCE INSPECTION

Clean off any oil from the bearing inserts and main journals.
Install the crankshaft onto the upper crankcase.
Put a strip of plastigauge lengthwise on each main journal avoiding the oil hole.

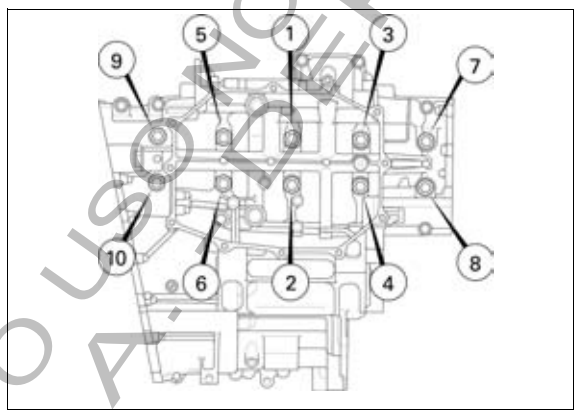
- Do not rotate the crankshaft during inspection.



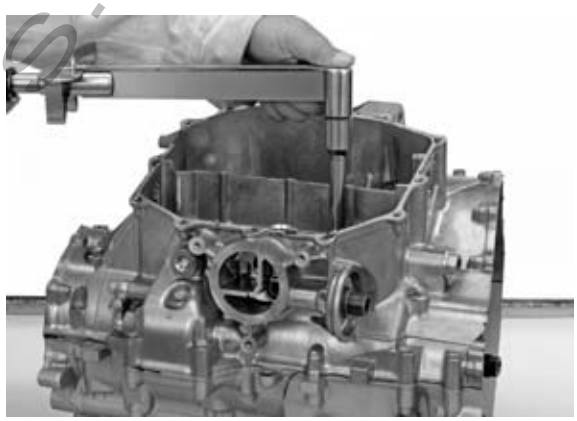
Install the lower crankcase onto the upper crankcase, then install the crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts).

Tighten the 9 mm bolts in numerical order to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)



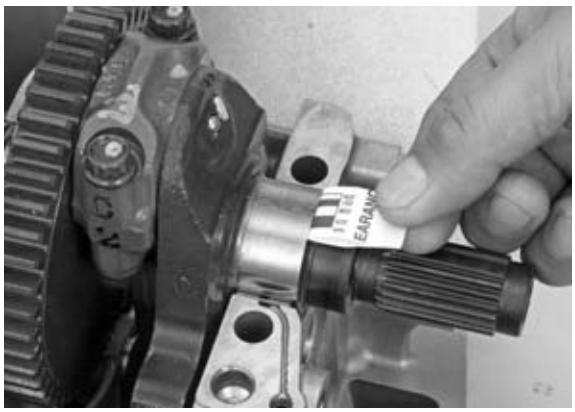
Further tighten the 9 mm bolts 150 degrees.



Remove the crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts) and lower crankcase, measure the compressed plastigauge at its widest point on each main journal to determine the oil clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

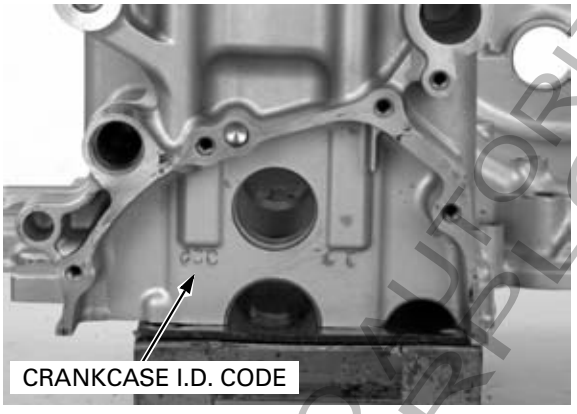
If the oil clearance exceeds the service limit, select a replacement bearing.



BEARING SELECTION

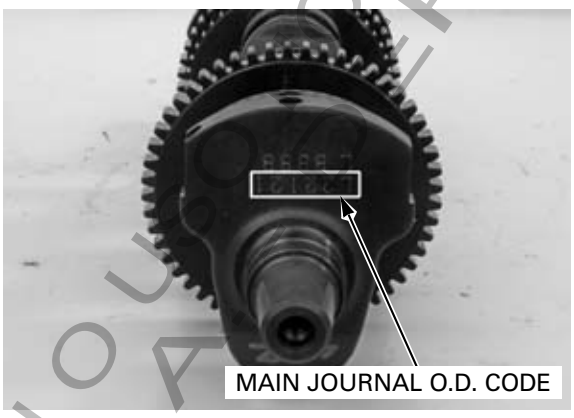
Letters (A, B or C) on the left side of upper crankcase are the codes for the bearing support I.D.s from left to right.

Record the crankcase bearing support I.D. code letters from the pad on the left side of the upper crankcase as shown.



Numbers (1, 2 or 3) on the crank weight are the codes for the main journal O.D.s from left to right.

Record the corresponding main journal O.D. code numbers from the crank weight.



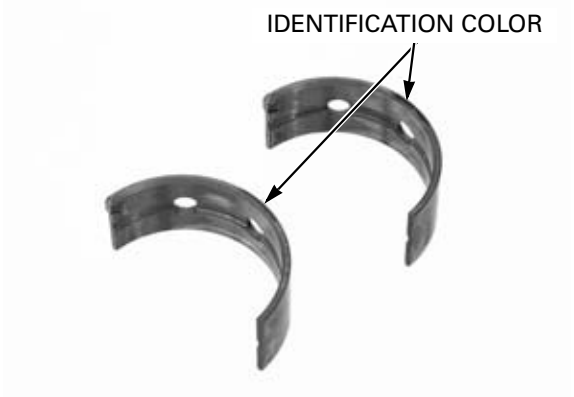
Cross reference the main journal and bearing support codes to determine the replacement bearing color code.

MAIN JOURNAL BEARING SELECTION TABLE:

			BEARING SUPPORT I.D.CODE		
			A	B	C
			37.000 – 37.006 mm (1.4567 – 1.4569 in)	37.006 – 37.012 mm (1.4569 – 1.4572 in)	37.012 – 37.018 mm (1.4572 – 1.4574 in)
MAIN JOURNAL O.D. CODE	1	34.000 – 34.006 mm (1.3386 – 1.3388 in)	Red	Pink	Yellow
	2	33.994 – 34.000 mm (1.3383 – 1.3386 in)	Pink	Yellow	Green
	3	33.988 – 33.994 mm (1.3381 – 1.3383 in)	Yellow	Green	Brown

BEARING THICKNESS:

Brown: **Thickest**
Green:
Yellow:
Pink: **Thinnest**

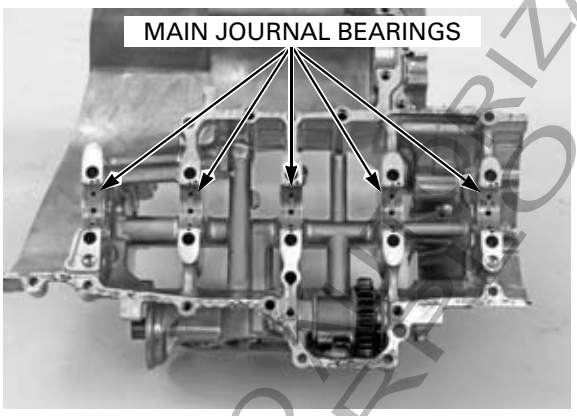


NOTICE

After selecting new bearings, recheck the clearance with a plastigauge. Incorrect clearance can cause severe engine damage.

BEARING INSTALLATION

Clean the bearing outer surfaces and crankcase bearing supports.
Apply molybdenum oil solution to the main journal bearing sliding surfaces on the upper crankcase.
Install the main journal bearing inserts onto the crankcase bearing supports, aligning each tabs with each grooves.



CRANKPIN BEARING

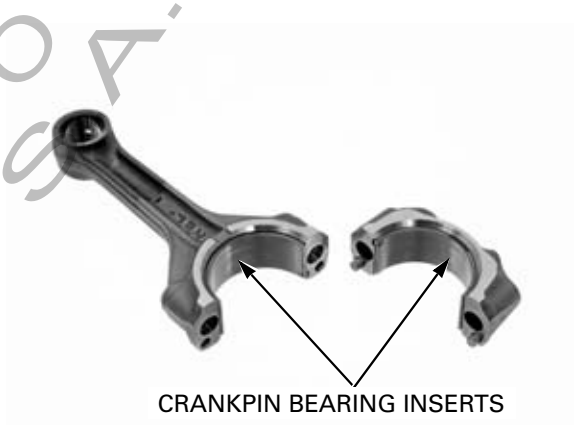
NOTICE

Do not interchange the bearing inserts. They must be installed in their original locations or the correct bearing oil clearance may not be obtained, resulting in engine damage.

Remove the crankshaft (page 13-8).

BEARING INSPECTION

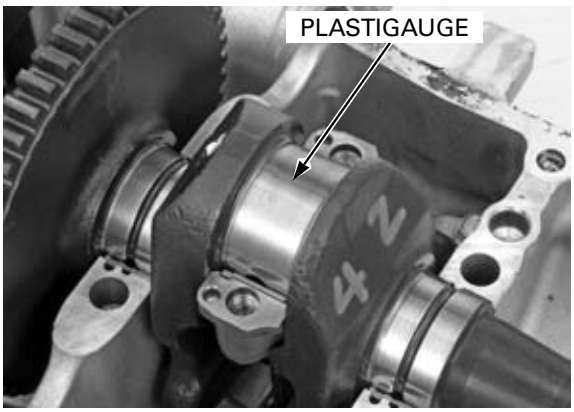
Check the bearing inserts for unusual wear or peeling.
Check the bearing tabs for damage.



OIL CLEARANCE INSPECTION

Clean off any oil from the bearing inserts and crankpins.
Carefully install the crankshaft onto the upper crankcase.
Set the connecting rods onto the crankpins.
Put a strip of plastigauge lengthwise on each crankpin avoiding the oil hole.

- Do not rotate the crankshaft during inspection.



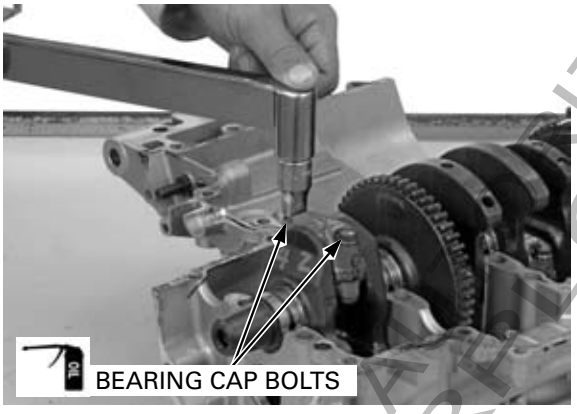
Carefully install the connecting rod bearing caps, aligning the dowel pins with the holes in the connecting rods.

Use the removed connecting rod bolts when checking the oil clearance.

Apply oil to the connecting rod bearing cap bolt threads and seating surfaces and install the bolts. Tighten the bolts in two or three steps alternately, then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 14 N·m (1.4 kgf·m, 10 lbf·ft)

Further tighten the connecting rod bearing cap bolts 90 degrees.



Remove the bearing caps and measure the compressed plastigauge at its widest point on the crankpin to determine the oil clearance.

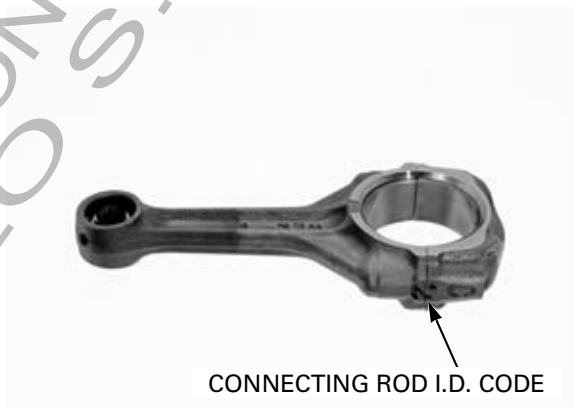
SERVICE LIMIT: 0.06 mm (0.002 in)

If the oil clearance exceeds the service limit, select the correct replacement bearings.

BEARING SELECTION

Numbers (1 or 2) on the connecting rods are the codes for the connecting rod I.D.

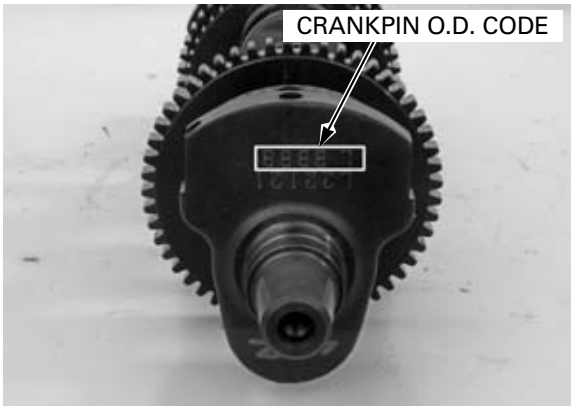
Record the connecting rod I.D. code number (1 or 2) or measure the I.D. with the connecting rod bearing cap installed without bearing inserts.



Letters (A or B) on the crankweight are the codes for the crankpin O.D.s from left to right.

If you are replacing the crankshaft, record the corresponding crankpin O.D. code letter (A or B).

If you are reusing the crankshaft, measure the crankpin O.D. with the micrometer.



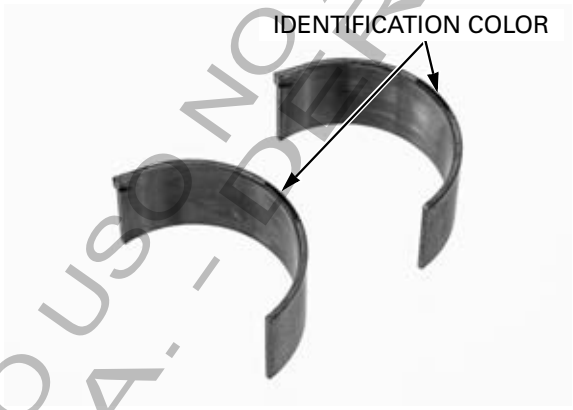
Cross-reference the connecting rod and crankpin codes to determine the replacement bearing color.

CRANKPIN BEARING SELECTION TABLE:

			CONNECTING ROD I.D.CODE		
			1	2	3
			39.500 – 39.506 mm (1.5551 – 1.5554 in)	39.506 – 39.512 mm (1.5554 – 1.5556 in)	39.512 – 39.518 mm (1.5556 – 1.5558 in)
CRANK PIN O.D.CODE	A	36.497 – 36.503 mm (1.4369 – 1.4371 in)	Yellow	Green	Brown
	B	36.491 – 36.497 mm (1.4367 – 1.4369 in)	Green	Brown	Black
	C	36.485 – 36.491 mm (1.4364 – 1.4367 in)	Brown	Black	Blue

BEARING THICKNESS:

Blue: **Thickest**
Black:
Brown:
Green:
Yellow: **Thinnest**

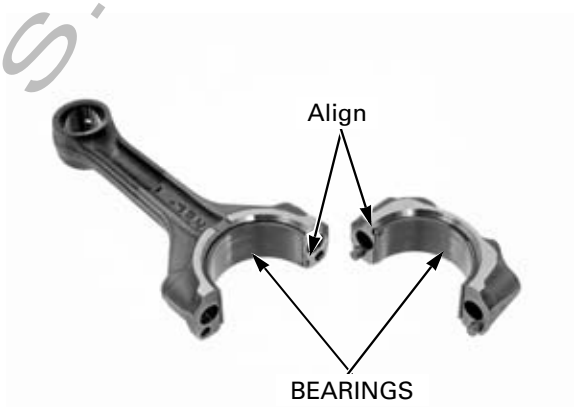


NOTICE

After selecting new bearings, recheck the clearance with a plastigauge. Incorrect clearance can cause severe engine damage.

BEARING INSTALLATION

Clean the bearing outer surfaces, connecting rod bearing cap and connecting rod.
Install the crankpin bearing inserts onto the bearing cap and connecting rod, aligning each tab with each groove.



PISTON/CYLINDER

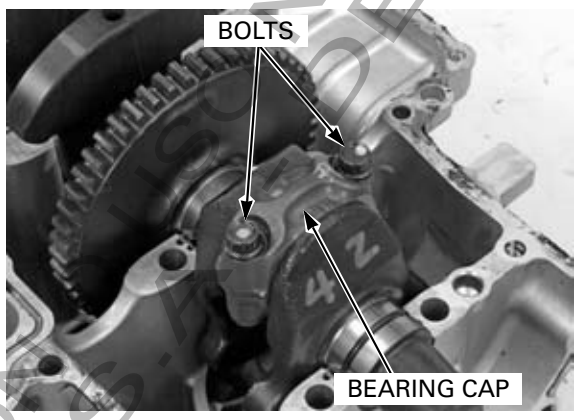
PISTON/CONNECTING ROD REMOVAL

NOTICE

- *This motorcycle is equipped with aluminum cylinder sleeves. Before piston removal, place a clean shop towel around the connecting rod to prevent damaging the cylinder sleeve.*
- *Do not try to remove the piston/connecting rod assembly from bottom of the cylinder; the assembly will get stuck in the gap between the cylinder liner and the upper crankcase.*
- *Do not interchange the bearing inserts. They must be installed in their original locations or the correct bearing oil clearance may not be obtained, resulting in engine damage.*

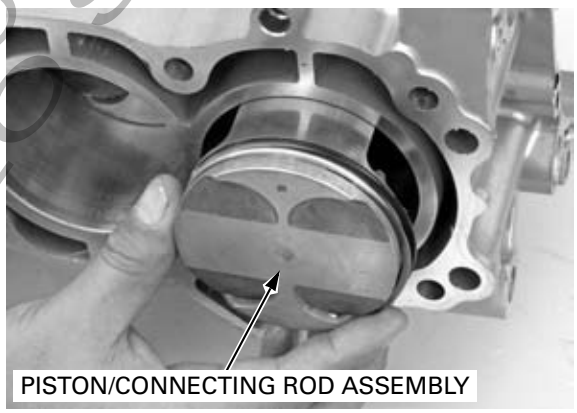
Mark all parts as you remove them to indicate the correct cylinder for reassembly.

Remove the bolts and connecting rod bearing caps.



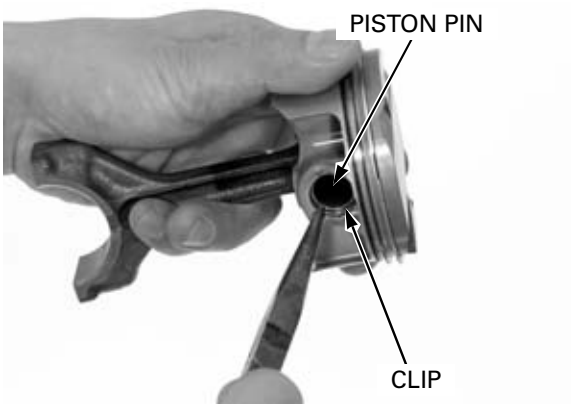
Do not try to remove the connecting rod/piston assembly from the bottom of the cylinder; the assembly will be locked so that the oil ring expands in the gap between the cylinder liner and the upper crankcase.

Remove the piston/connecting rod assembly from the top of the cylinder.



PISTON REMOVAL

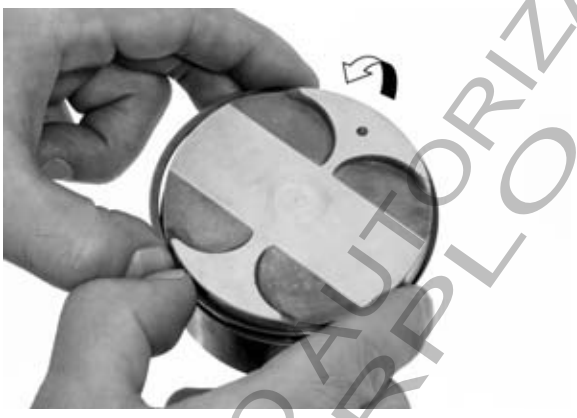
Remove the piston pin clip with pliers.
Push the piston pin out of the piston and connecting rod, and remove the piston.



PISTON DISASSEMBLY

Be careful not to damage the piston ring by spreading the ends too far.

Spread each piston ring ends and remove them by lifting up at a point opposite the gap.



Never use a wire brush; it will scratch the groove.

Clean carbon deposits from the piston ring grooves with a ring that will be discarded.

PISTON INSPECTION

Inspect the piston rings for movement by rotating the rings. The rings should be able to move in their grooves without catching.

Push the ring until the outer surface of the piston ring is nearly flush with the piston and measure the ring-to-ring groove clearance.

SERVICE LIMITS ('04, '05):

Top:	**0.125 mm (0.0049 in)**
Second:	**0.075 mm (0.0030 in)**

SERVICE LIMITS (AFTER '05):

Top:	**0.125 mm (0.0049 in)**
Second:	**0.070 mm (0.0028 in)**

Push the rings into the cylinder with the top of the piston to be sure they are squarely in the cylinder.

Insert the piston ring squarely into the top of the cylinder and measure the ring end gap.

SERVICE LIMITS:

Top:	**0.52 mm (0.020 in)**
Second:	**0.82 mm (0.032 in)**
Oil (side rail):	**1.0 mm (0.04 in)**

Measure the piston pin bore.

SERVICE LIMIT: 17.030 mm (0.6705 in)

Measure the O.D. of the piston pin.

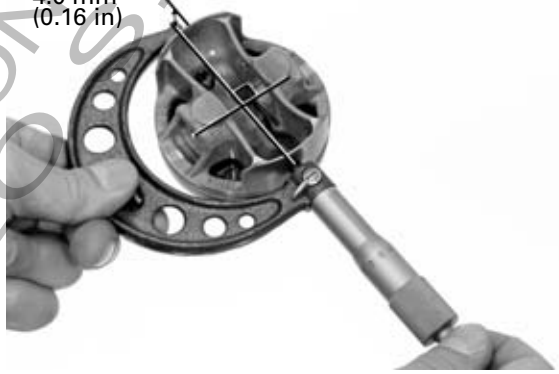
SERVICE LIMIT: 16.980 mm (0.6685 in)

Calculate the piston-to-piston pin clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.04 mm (0.002 in)

Measure the diameter of the piston at 4.0 mm (0.16 in) from the bottom and 90 degrees to the piston pin hole.

SERVICE LIMIT: 74.895 mm (2.9486 in)



CONNECTING ROD INSPECTION

Measure the connecting rod small end I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 17.048 mm (0.6712 in)

Calculate the connecting rod-to-piston pin clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.07 mm (0.003 in)

CYLINDER INSPECTION

Inspect the cylinder bore for wear or damage.
Measure the cylinder I.D. in X and Y axis at three levels.
Take the maximum reading to determine the cylinder wear.

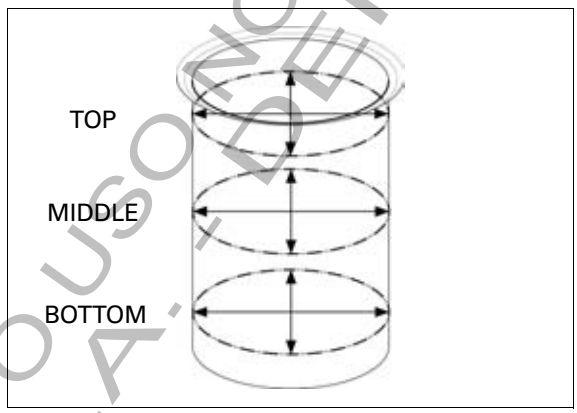
SERVICE LIMIT: 75.15 mm (2.959 in)

Calculate the piston-to-cylinder clearance.
Take a maximum reading to determine the clearance.
Refer to the procedures for measurement of the piston O.D. (page 13-18).

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)

Calculate the taper and out-of-round at three levels in X and Y axis. Take the maximum reading to determine them.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Taper: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)
Out-of-round: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)



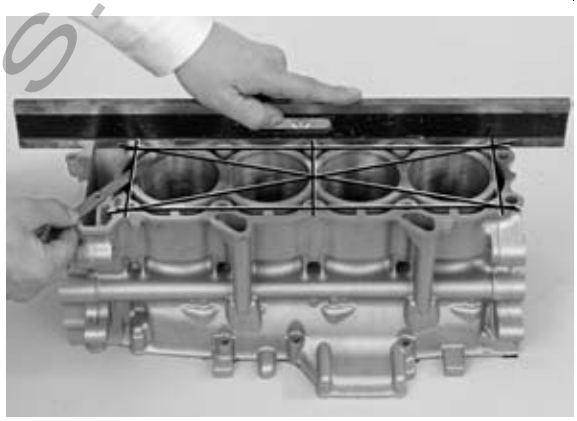
The cylinder must be rebored and an oversize piston fitted if the service limits are exceeded.

The following oversize piston is available:
0.25 mm (0.010 in)

The piston to cylinder clearance for the oversize piston must be: 0.015 – 0.050 mm (0.0006 – 0.0020 in).

Inspect the top of the cylinder for warpage.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)

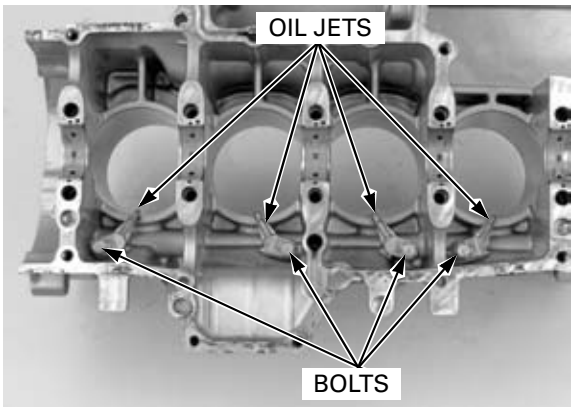


PISTON OIL JET REPLACEMENT

Always replace the O-ring when the oil jets are removed.

Remove the bolts and piston oil jets from the upper crankcase.

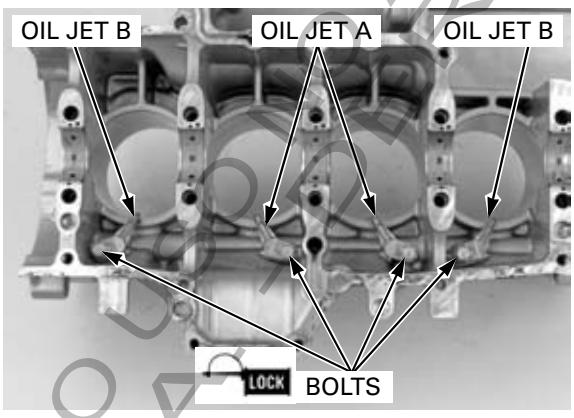
Inspect the oil jets for clogs, and replace it if necessary.



Install the oil jet collar onto the oil jet.

The piston oil jet has identification marks (A or B) on the body.
Install the oil jet A into the No.2 and 3 cylinder, and the oil jet B into the No.1 and 4 cylinder as shown.

Apply a locking agent to the piston oil jet mounting bolt threads.
Install and tighten the piston oil jet mounting bolts.



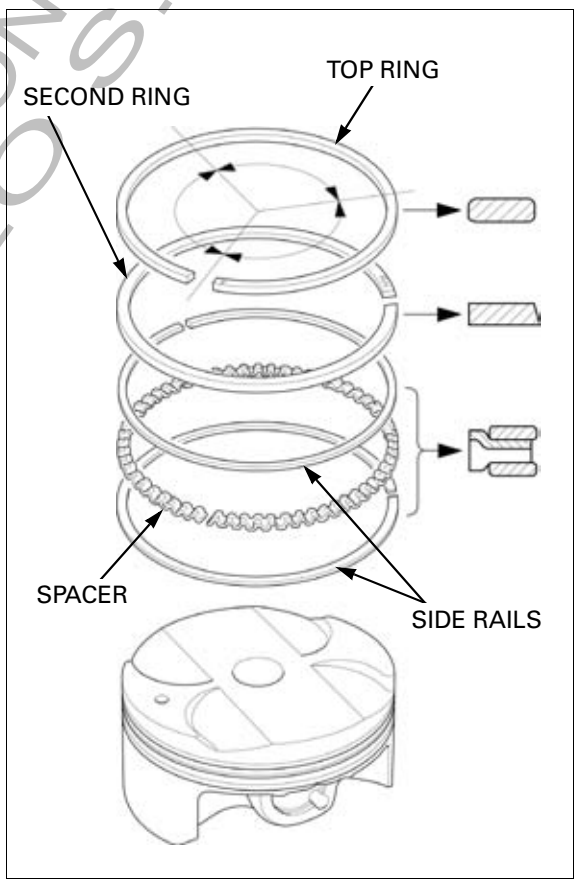
PISTON ASSEMBLY

Clean the piston ring grooves thoroughly and install the piston rings.

- Apply oil to the piston rings.
- Avoid piston and piston ring damage during installation.
- Install the piston rings with the marking (R: top ring, RN: second ring) facing up.
- Do not mix the top and second rings; top ring is narrower than the second ring in width.
- To install the oil ring, install the spacer first, then install the side rails.

Stagger the piston ring end gaps 120° apart from each other.
Stagger the side rail end gaps as shown.

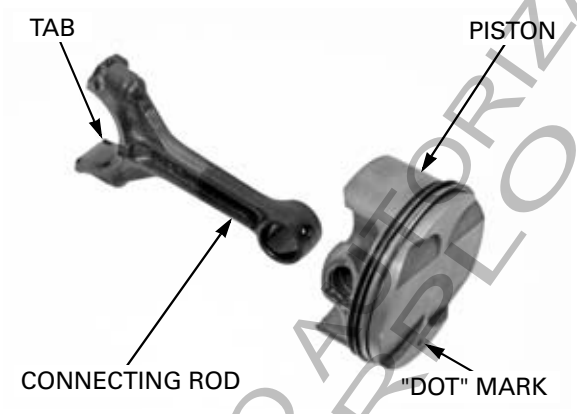
After installation, the rings should rotate freely in the ring groove.



PISTON INSTALLATION

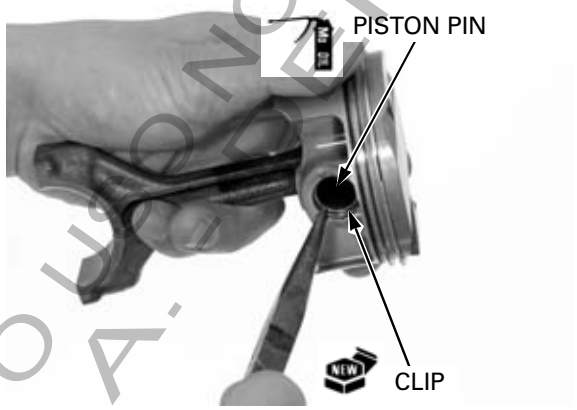
Apply molybdenum oil solution to the connecting rod small end inner surfaces and piston pin outer surfaces.

Assemble the piston and connecting rod with the journal bearing tab facing to the piston "dot" mark.



Install the piston pin and secure it using new piston pin clips.

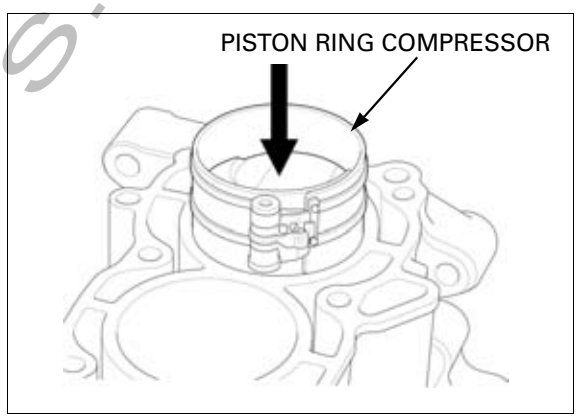
- Make sure that the piston pin clips are seated securely.
- Do not align the piston pin clip end gap with the piston cut-out.



Coat the cylinder walls, pistons and piston rings with engine oil.

Install the piston/connecting rod assembly with the piston "IN" mark facing the intake side.

Install the piston/connecting rod assemblies into the cylinders using a commercially available piston ring compressor tool.
When reusing the connecting rods, they must be installed in their original locations.



NOTICE

- *While installing the piston, be careful not to damage the top surface of the cylinder, especially around the cylinder bore.*
- *Be careful not to damage the cylinder sleeve and crankpin with the connecting rod.*

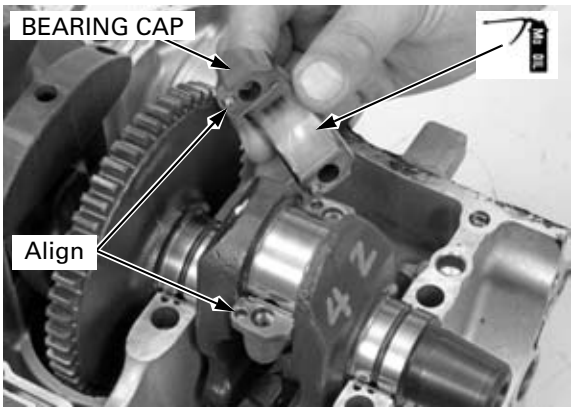
Make sure the piston ring compressor tool sits flush on the top surface of the cylinder.

Use the handle of a plastic hammer or equivalent tool to tap the piston into the cylinder.

Install the crankshaft (page 13-9).

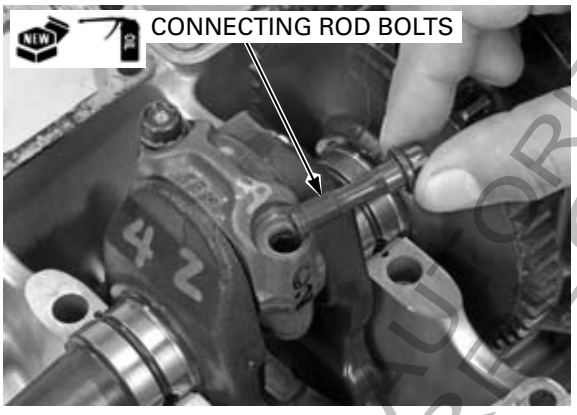
Apply molybdenum oil solution to the crankpin bearing sliding surface on the bearing caps.

Install the connecting rod bearing caps, aligning the dowel pins with the holes in the connecting rods.



The connecting rod bolts cannot be reused. Once the connecting rod bolts have been loosened replace them with new ones.

Apply oil to new connecting rod bearing cap bolt threads and seating surfaces, and install the bolts.

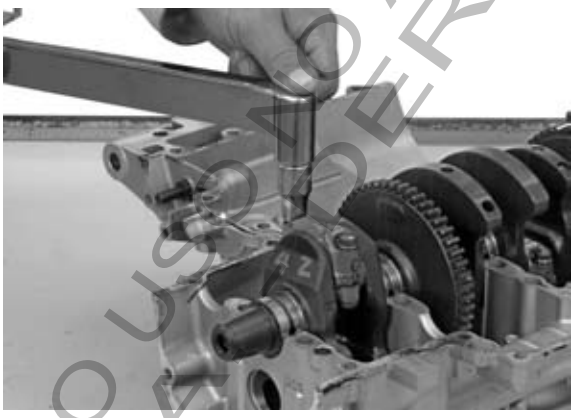


Tighten the bolts in two or three steps alternately.

TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)

Further tighten the connecting rod bearing cap bolts 90 degrees.

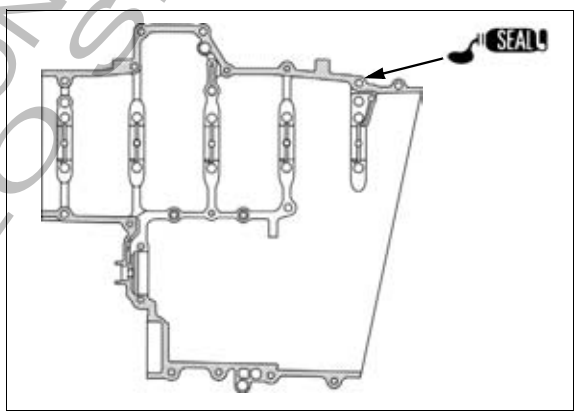
Assemble the crankcase halves (page 13-22).



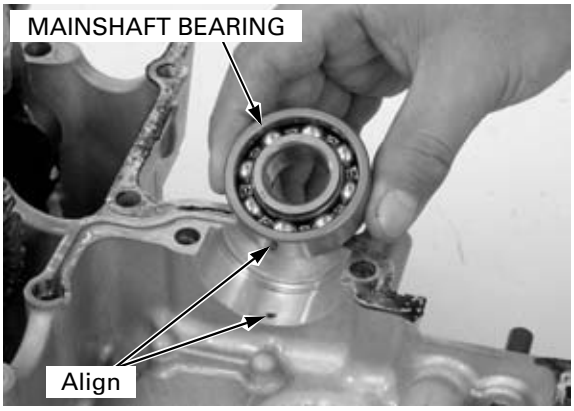
CRANKCASE ASSEMBLY

Replace the transmission bearing holder and crankcase as a set.

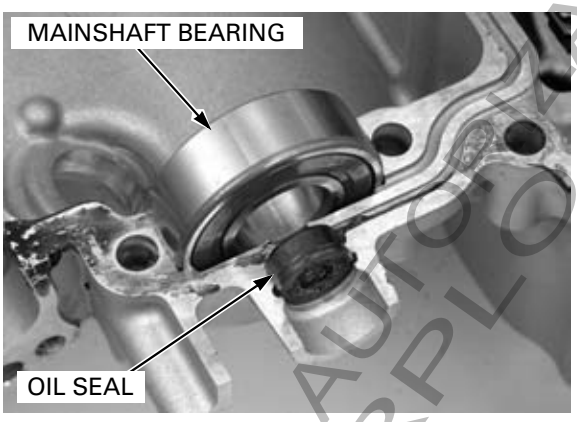
Apply a light, but thorough, coating of liquid sealant to the crankcase mating surface. Do not apply sealant to the crankcase 8 mm bolt (main journal bolt) area and the oil passage area as shown.



Install the mainshaft bearing while aligning it locating pin with the crankcase hole.

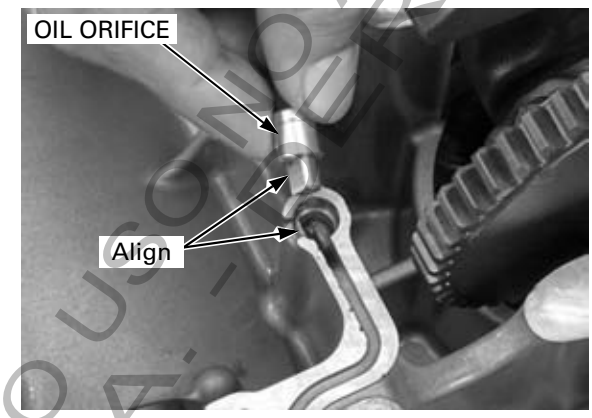


Install the clutch lifter rod oil seal.

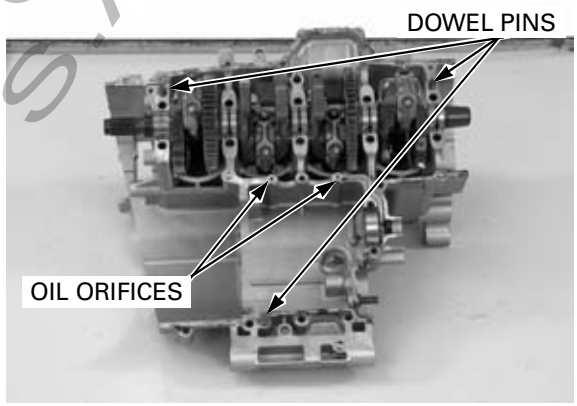


Align the cut-outs between the oil orifice and crankcase.

Install the oil orifices in the upper crankcase.

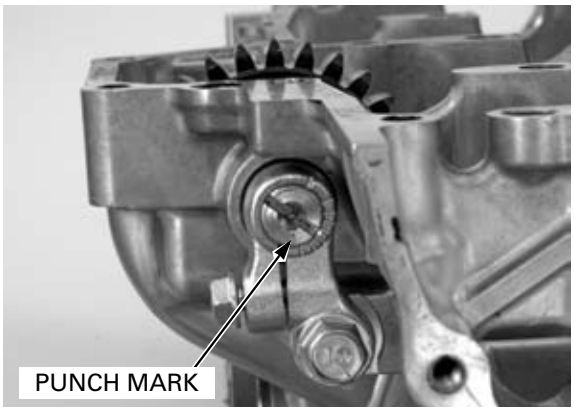


Install the three dowel pins.

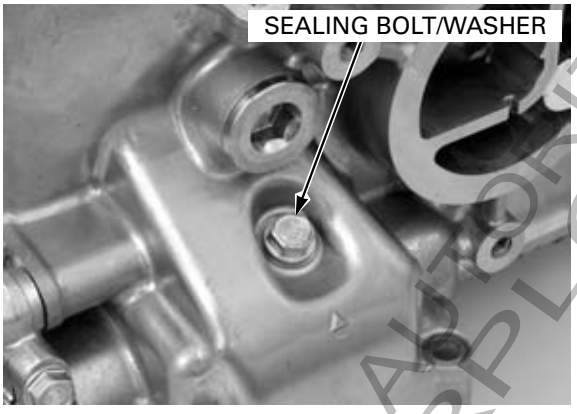


BALANCER TIMING ALIGNMENT/ UPPER CRANKCASE INSTALLATION

1. Avoid damaging the balancer drive and driven gear, turn the balancer shaft and place the punch mark facing down, make the balancer backlash maximum.



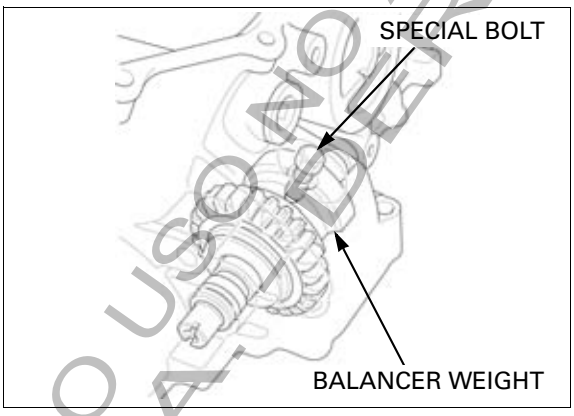
2. Remove the sealing bolt and sealing washer from the lower crankcase.



3. Temporarily install the special bolt into the sealing bolt hole, hold the balancer weight securely.

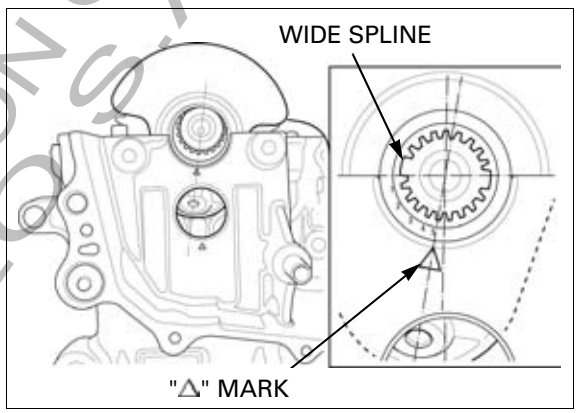
   Make sure the special bolt tip into the balancer weight hole.

   Special bolt, 6 x 18 mm: 90004-MM5-000



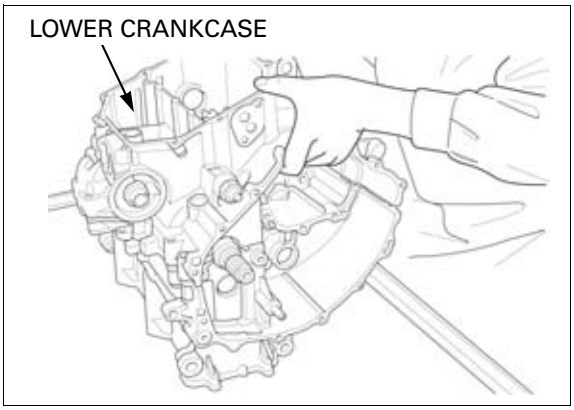
4. Place the crankshaft onto the upper crankcase so that the No.1 piston at TDC (Top Dead Center).

   Slightly turn the crankshaft clockwise and align the crankshaft 5th spline center (from the wide spline) with the "△" mark on the upper crankcase as shown.



5. Carefully place the lower crankcase onto the upper crankcase.

NOTE:
The crankshaft will slightly move counterclockwise when engaging the balancer gears.

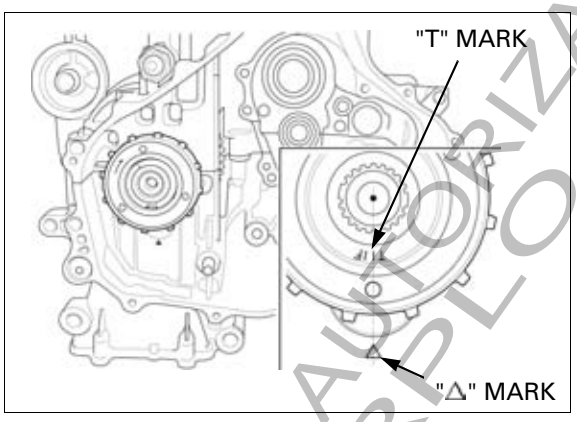


6. Check that the upper and lower crankcase seats properly.

Temporarily install the starter clutch assembly to check the TDC.

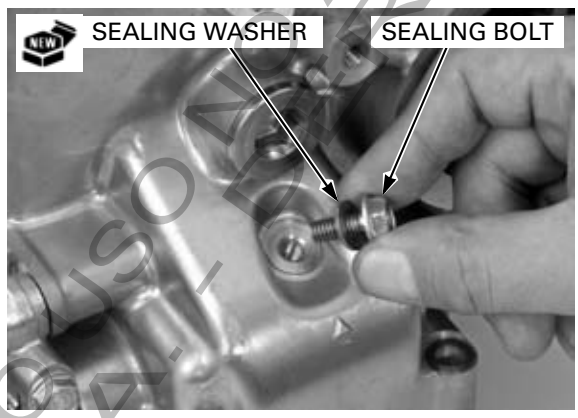
Check that the crankshaft 5th spline center aligns with the next "△" mark on the upper crankcase as shown.
Make sure the No.1 piston at TDC (Top Dead Center).

If the crankshaft is not proper position, reassemble the crankcase halves from the beginning.



7. Remove the temporarily installed special bolt from the balancer weight.

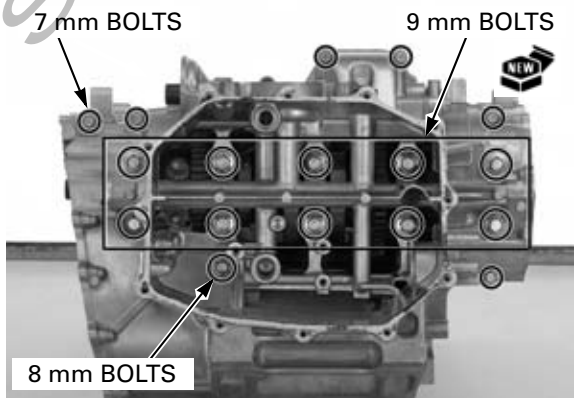
Install a new sealing washer and bolt, tighten the bolt securely.



CRANKCASE BOLT TIGHTENING PROCEDURE

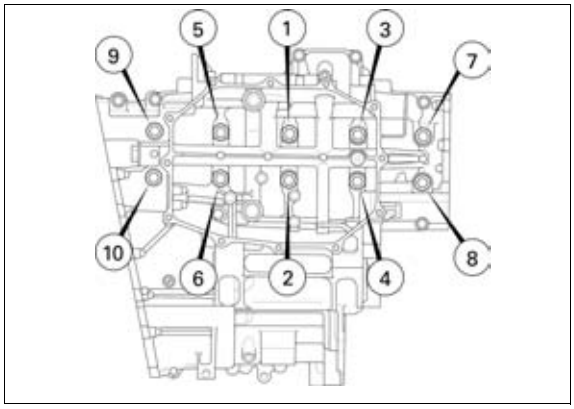
Install new crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts).
Loosely install all the lower crankcase bolts.
Make sure the upper and lower crankcase are seated securely.

- Tighten the crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts) using the Plastic Region Tightening Method described on next procedure.
- Do not reuse the crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts), because the correct axial tension will not be obtained.
- The crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts) are pre-coated with an oil additive for axial tension stability. Do not remove the oil additive from the new 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts) surface.

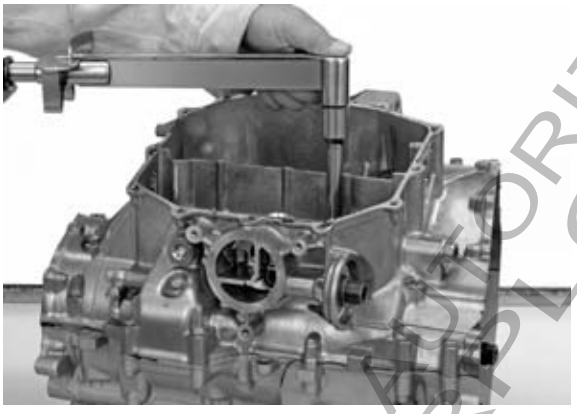


Tighten the crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts) in numerical order in the illustration in two to three steps to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)



Further tighten the crankcase 9 mm bolts (main journal bolts) 150 degrees.

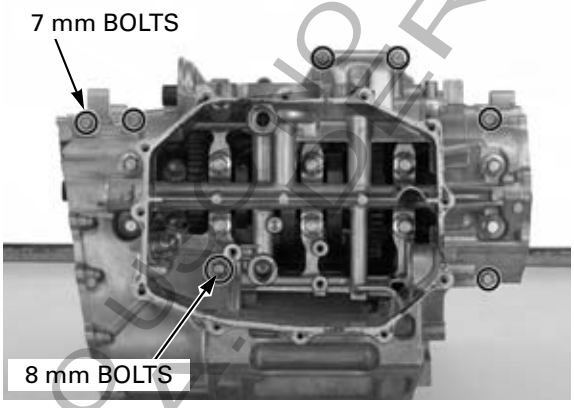


Tighten the 8 mm bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

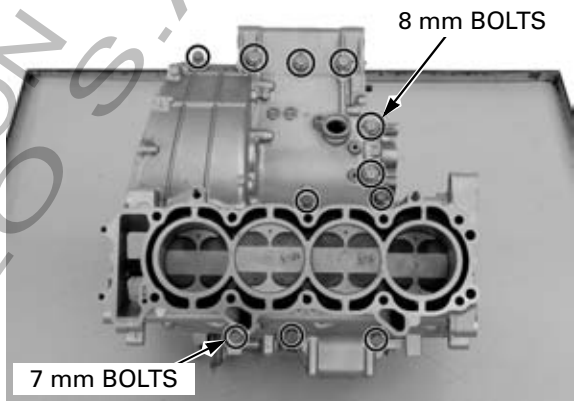
From the inside to outside, tighten the 7 mm bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)

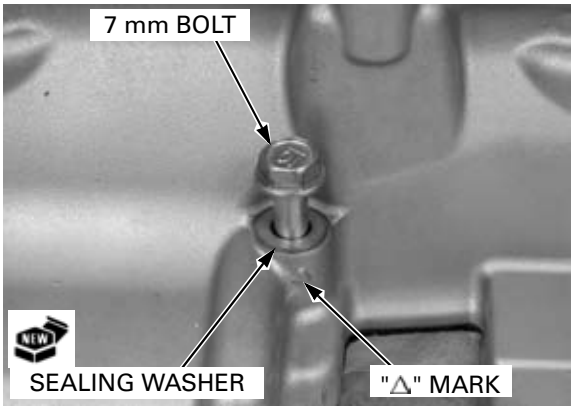


Place the engine with the lower side down.

Install the upper crankcase 8 mm bolts, sealing washer and 7 mm bolts.



The sealing washer locations are indicated on the upper crankcase using the "△" mark.

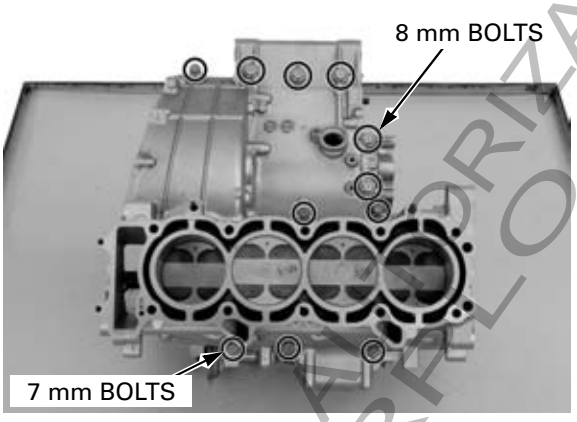


Tighten the 8 mm bolt in a crisscross pattern in 2 - 3 steps.

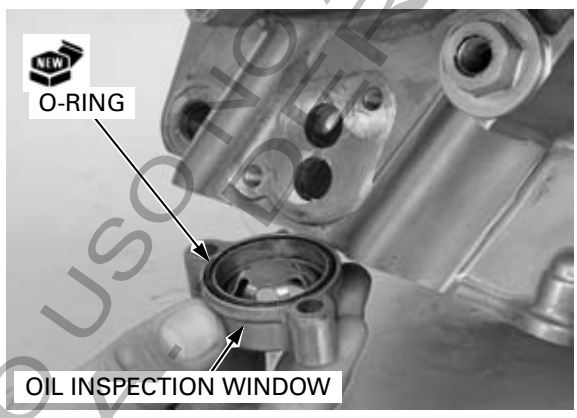
TORQUE: 24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

Tighten the 7 mm bolt in a crisscross pattern in 2 - 3 steps.

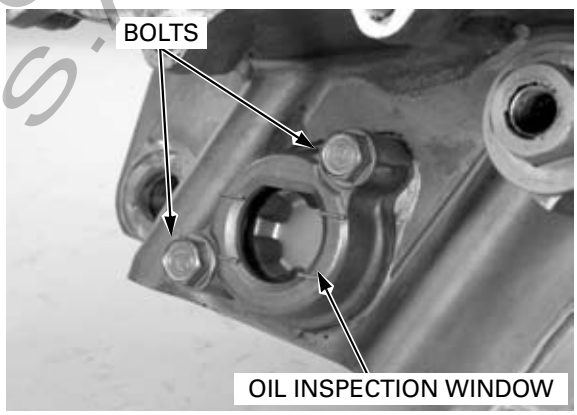
TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



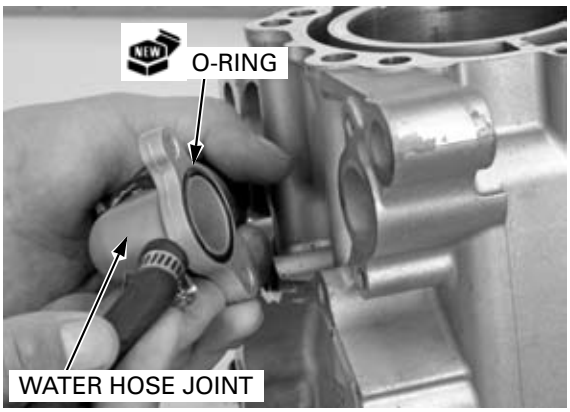
Apply oil to a new O-ring and install it into the oil inspection window groove.
Install the oil inspection window onto the lower crankcase.



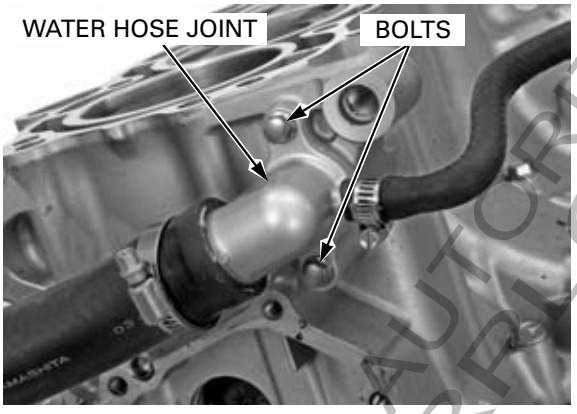
Install and tighten the bolts securely.



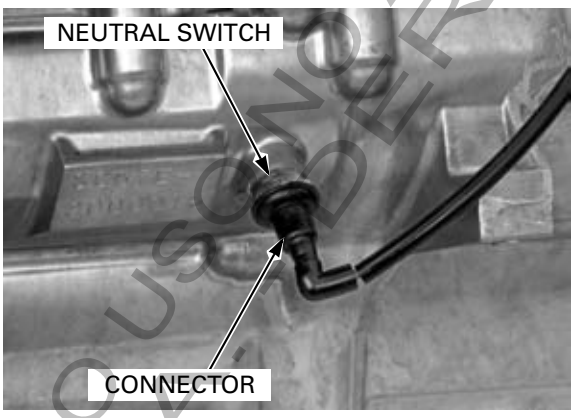
Install a new O-ring into the water hose joint groove.



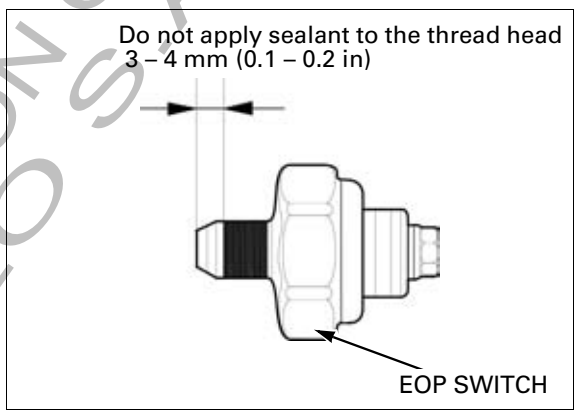
Install the water hose joint to the crankcase, tighten the two bolts securely.



Route the engine sub-harness properly, connect the neutral switch connector.



Apply a sealant to the EOP switch threads as shown.



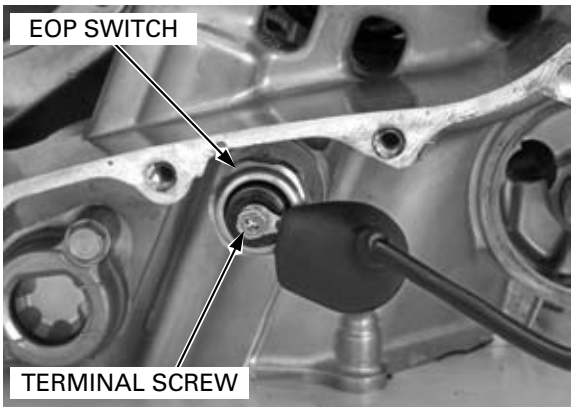
Tighten the EOP switch to the specified torque while holding the switch base.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Install the terminal eyelet to the EOP switch, tighten the terminal screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 2.0 N·m (0.2 kgf·m, 1.4 lbf·ft)

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

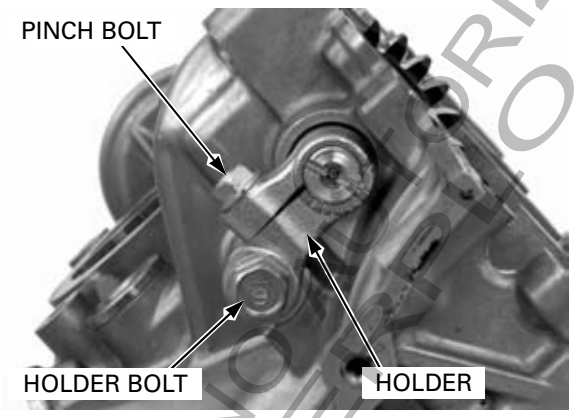


BALANCER

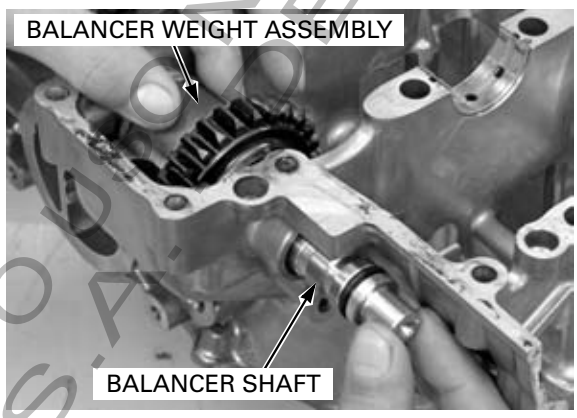
REMOVAL

Separate the crankcase halves (page 13-6).

Loosen the balancer shaft pinch bolt.
Remove the balancer shaft holder bolt and balancer holder.

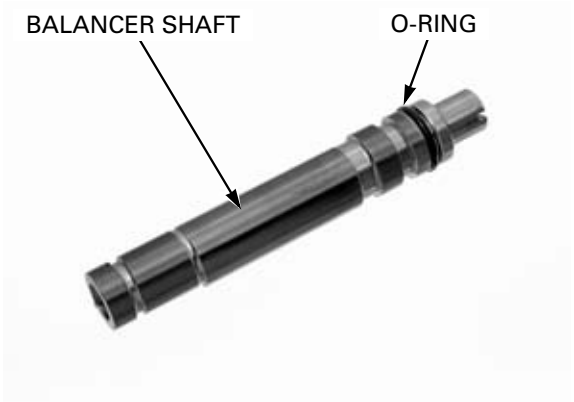


Pull the balancer shaft out and remove the balancer weight assembly from the lower crankcase.

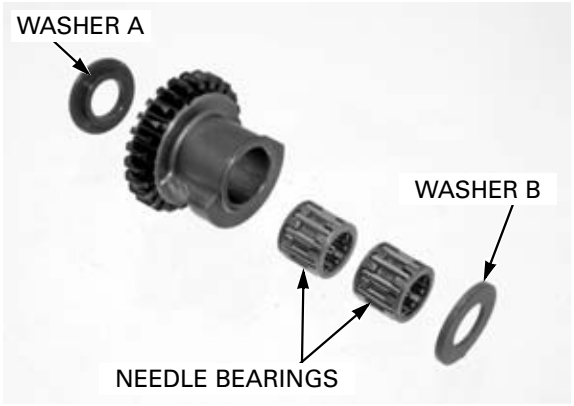


DISASSEMBLY

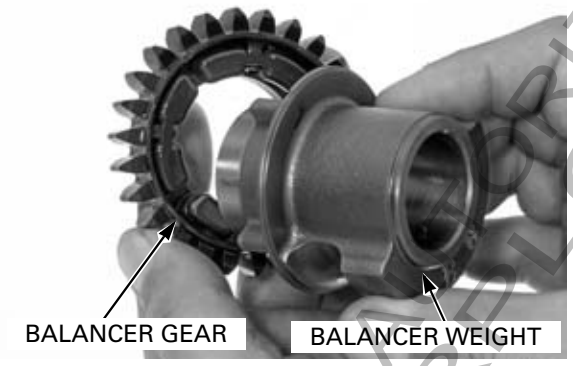
Remove the O-ring from the balancer shaft.



Remove the washers and needle bearings from the balancer weight assembly.



Remove the balancer gear assembly from the balancer weight.

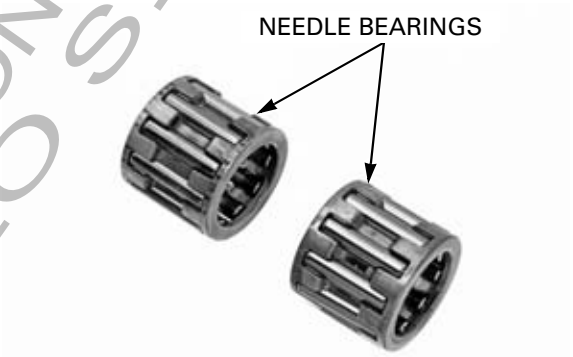


Remove the damper rubbers from the balancer gear.

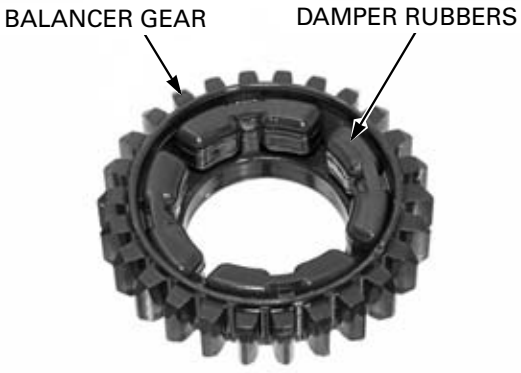
INSPECTION

Replace the balancer weight, balancer shaft, needle bearing as a set

Check the needle bearing for wear or damage, replace if necessary.



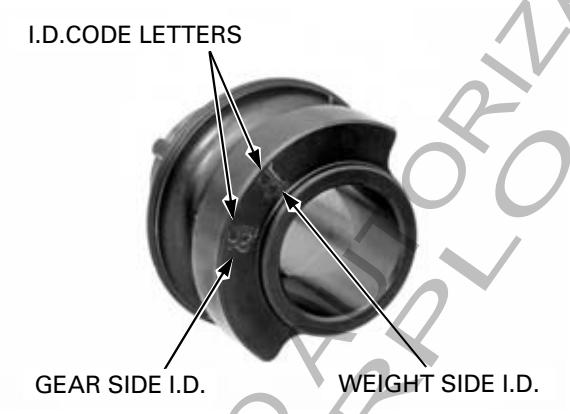
Check the balancer weight and gear for wear or damage.
Check the damper rubbers for fatigue or damage, replace if necessary.



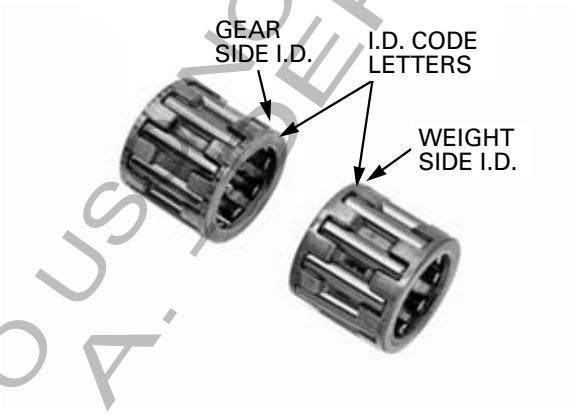
BALANCER BEARING SELECTION

The balancer weight and needle bearings are select fitted.

The balancer weight has two I.D. code letters as shown.
The marking identify each I.D. of the balancer weight as shown.



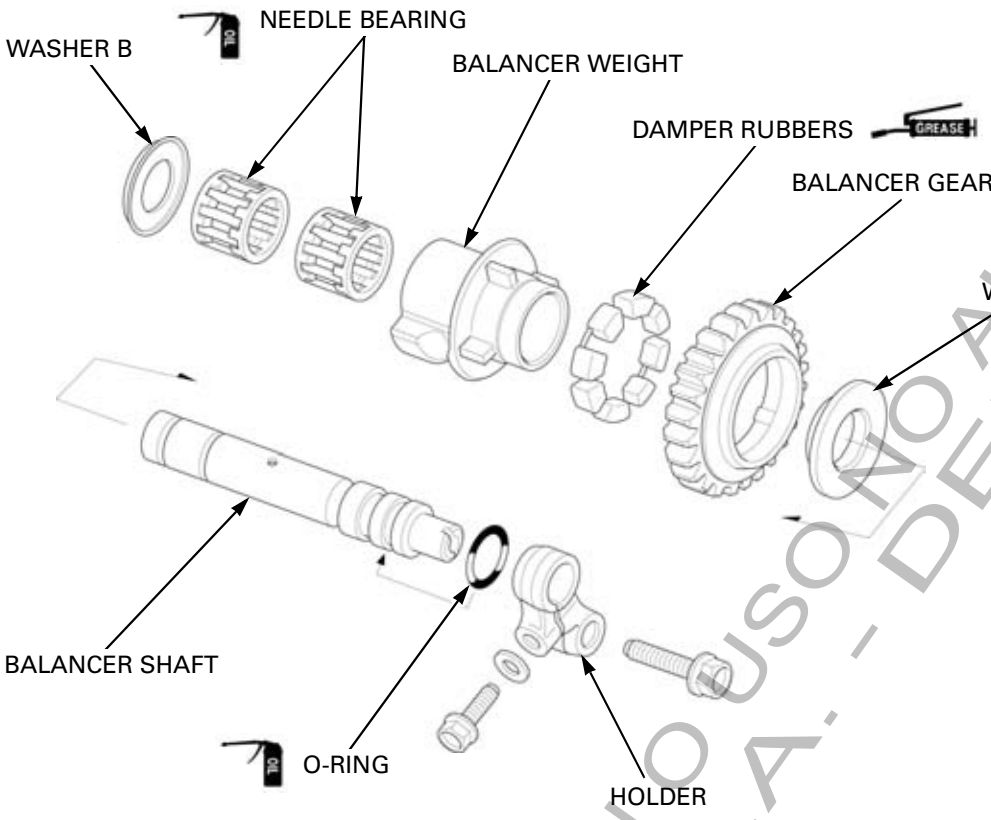
Reference the balancer weight I.D. code letters to determine the replacement bearing color.
Refer to the selection table below for bearing selection.



BALANCER BEARING SELECTION TABLE:

		BALANCER WEIGHT I.D. CODE		
		A	B	C
		27.000 – 26.996 mm (1.0630 – 1.0628 in)	26.991 – 26.996 mm (1.0626 – 1.0628 in)	26.987 – 26.991 mm (1.0624 – 1.0626 in)
BALANCER SHAFT	17.990 – 17.996 mm (0.7083 – 0.7085 in)	Blue	White	Green

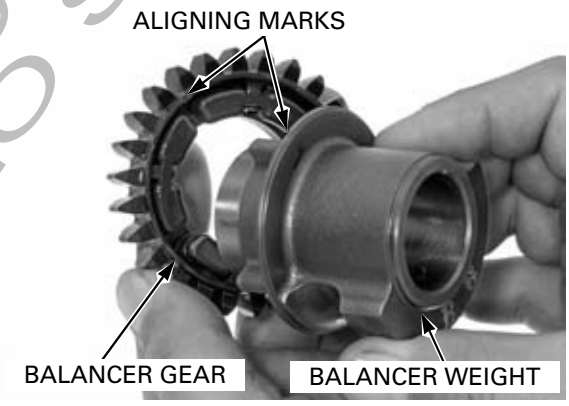
DISASSEMBLY



Apply grease to the damper rubber fitting area.

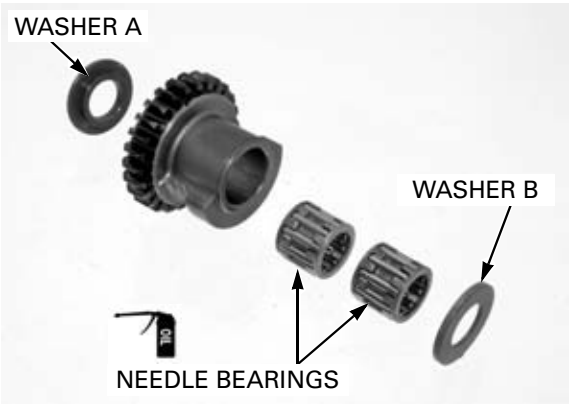
Install the damper rubbers into the balancer gear.

Assemble the balancer gear and weight while aligning the aligning marks.



Apply oil to the needle bearing, install them into the balancer weight.

Install the washer A and B.

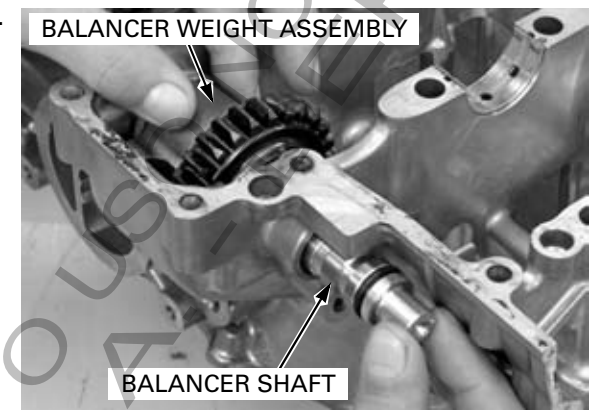


Install a new O-ring to the balancer shaft.

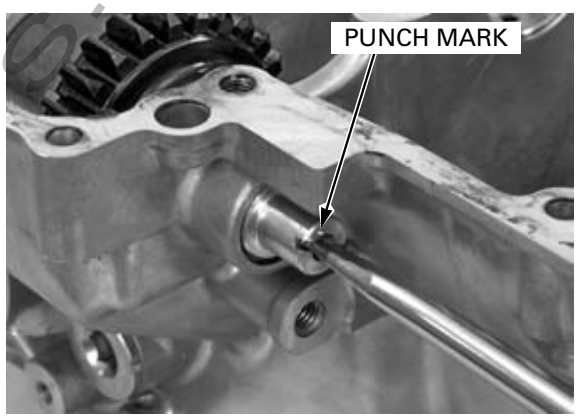
INSTALLATION

Install the balancer weight into the lower crankcase.

Install the balancer shaft.



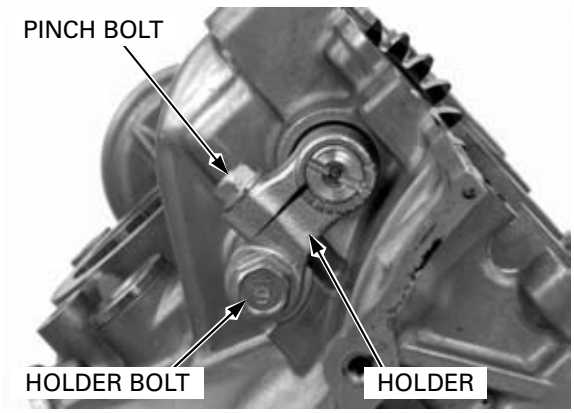
Turn the balancer shaft and place the punch mark on the shaft facing down.



Install the balancer shaft holder.

Install the balancer holder bolt and balancer holder pinch bolt.

Assemble the crankcase halves (page 13-22).



INITIAL BACKLASH ADJUSTMENT

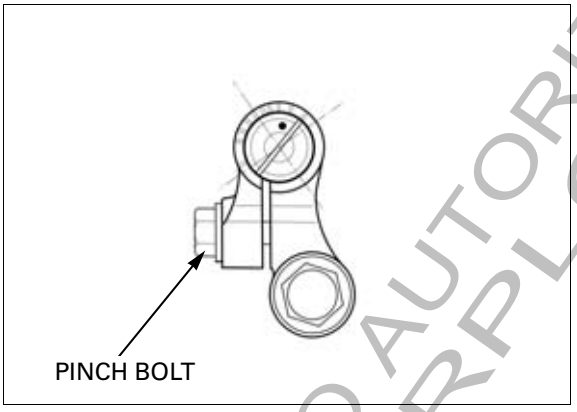
MEMO

Install the engine into the frame

– '04, '05 (page 8-16)
– After '05 (page 8-23)

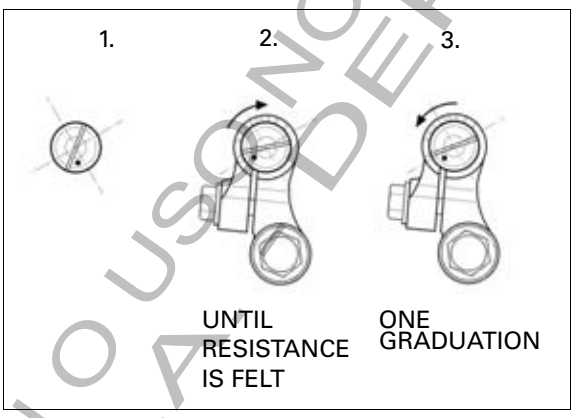
Adjust the backlash while the engine is cold (below 35°C/ 95°F) and the engine is not running.

Loosen the balancer shaft holder pinch bolts.



Excessive force can cause balancer gear, bearing and shaft damage. Do not turn the shaft more than necessary.

Turn the balancer shaft clockwise until resistance is felt, then back it off one graduation using the punch mark as a measure.



Warm up the engine and let it idle.

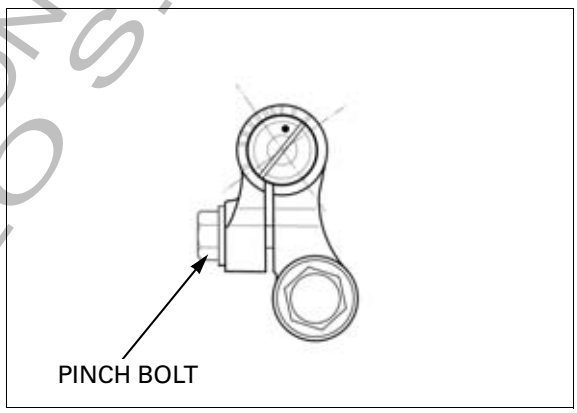
If the balancer gear noises are excessive, adjust the balancer backlash as follows:

Turn the balancer gear shaft counterclockwise until the gears begin to make a "whining" noise. Then turn the gear shaft clockwise until the gear "whining" noise disappears.

Tighten the balancer shaft pinch bolt.

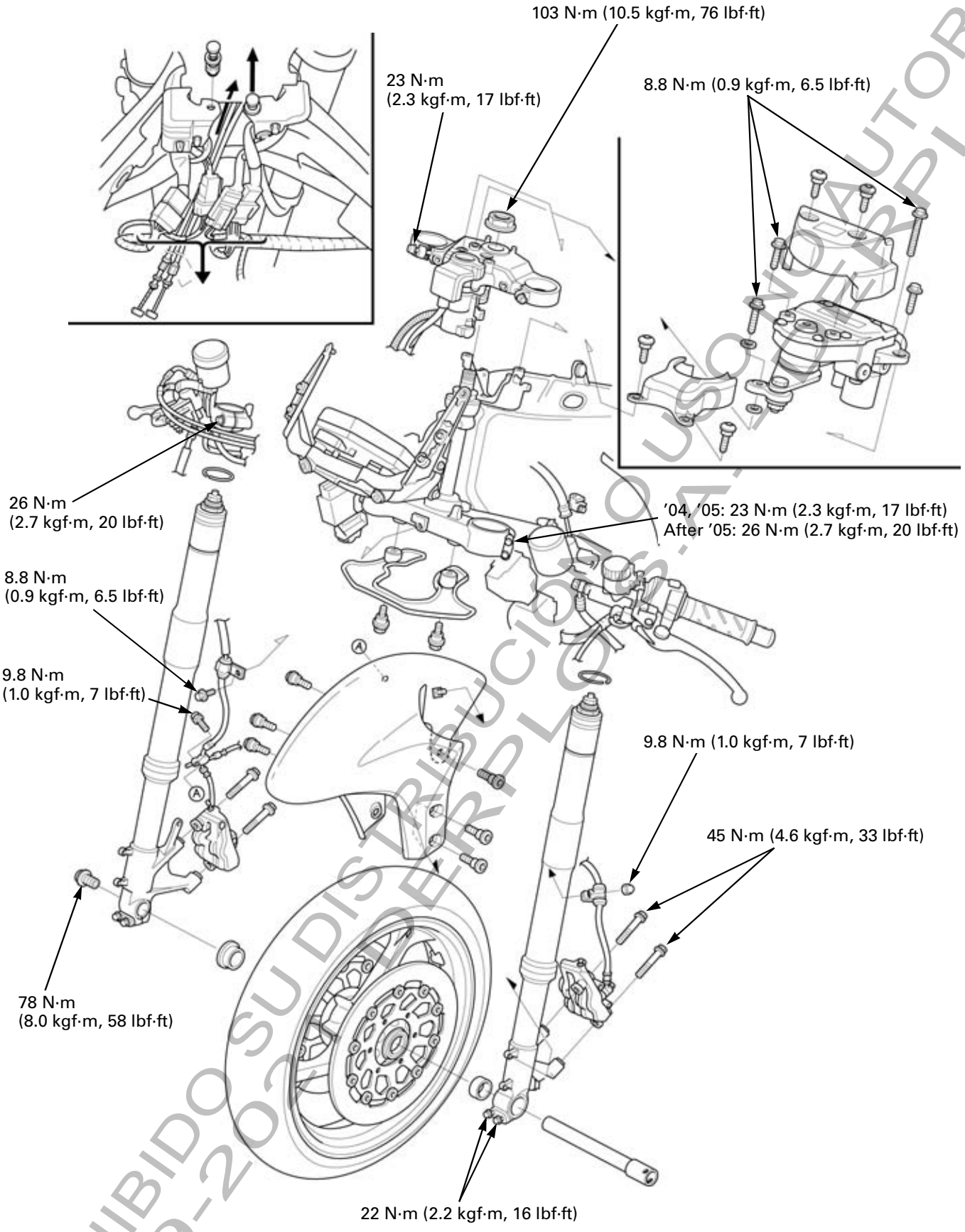
After all gear backlash adjustments are done, snap the throttle and make sure the gear noises are not excessive.

If the gear "whine" noise is excessive, the backlash is too small.
If the gear "rattling" noise is excessive, the backlash is excessive.



14. FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING

COMPONENT LOCATION



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- When servicing the front wheel, fork or steering stem, support the motorcycle using a hoist or equivalent.
- A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.
- After the front wheel installation, check the brake operation by applying the brake lever.
- Use only tires marked "TUBELESS" and tubeless valves on rim marked "TUBELESS TIRE APPLICABLE".
- Refer to the brake system information (page 16-5).

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth		–	1.5 (0.06)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
Axle runout		–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial	–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial	–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight		–	60 g (2.1oz) max.
Fork	Spring free length	218.2 (8.59)	213.8 (8.42)
	Fork pipe runout		0.20 (0.008)
	Recommended fork fluid	Honda ULTRA CUSHION OIL 10W or equivalent	–
	Fluid level	90 (3.5)	–
	Fluid capacity	466 ± 2.5 cm^3 (15.8 ± 0.08 US oz, 16.4 ± 0.09 Imp oz)	–
	Pre-load adjuster initial setting	7 turns from minimum	–
	Rebound adjuster initial setting	2 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression adjuster initial setting	2 turns out from full hard	–
Steering head bearing pre-load		12 – 19 N (1.2 – 1.9 kgf)	–

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth		–	1.5 (0.06)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger	250 kPa (2.50 kgf/cm^2, 36 psi)	–
Axle runout		–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial	–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial	–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight		–	60 g (2.1oz) max.
Fork	Spring free length	215.2 (8.47)	210.9 (8.30)
	Fork pipe runout	–	0.20 (0.008)
	Recommended fork fluid	Honda ULTRA CUSHION OIL 10W or equivalent	–
	Fluid level	86 (3.4)	–
	Fluid capacity	471 ± 2.5 cm^3 (15.9 ± 0.08 US oz, 16.6 ± 0.09 Imp oz)	–
	Pre-load adjuster initial setting	7 turns from minimum	–
	Rebound adjuster initial setting	2 - 1/4 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression adjuster initial setting	1 - 3/4 turns out from full hard	–
Steering head bearing pre-load		13 – 19 N (1.3 – 1.9 kgf)	–

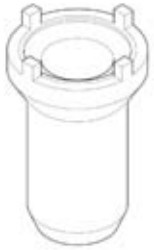
TORQUE VALUES ('04, '05)

Handlebar weight mounting screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	ALOC screw; replace with a new one
Handlebar pinch bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Front axle bolt	78 N·m (8.0 kgf·m, 58 lbf·ft)	
Front axle holder pinch bolt	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	
Front brake disc bolt	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt; replace with a new one
Fork socket bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)	
Fork bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)	
Fork damper lock nut	25 N·m (2.6 kgf·m, 19 lbf·ft)	
Fork compression adjuster plug bolt	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Fork top bridge pinch bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Fork bottom bridge pinch bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Steering damper second arm nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Steering damper second arm bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Steering damper mounting bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Steering stem adjusting nut	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	
Steering stem adjusting lock nut	–	See page 14-46
Steering stem nut	103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 lbf·ft)	
Right handlebar switch screw	0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Clutch master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Front brake caliper mounting bolt	45 N·m (4.6 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	

TORQUE VALUES (AFTER '05)

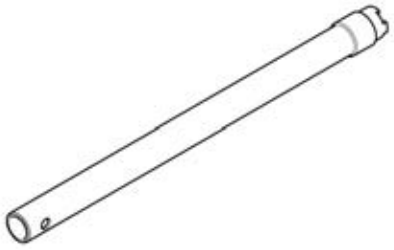
Handlebar weight mounting screw	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	ALOC screw; replace with a new one
Handlebar pinch bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Front axle bolt	78 N·m (8.0 kgf·m, 58 lbf·ft)	
Front axle holder pinch bolt	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	
Front brake disc bolt	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt; replace with a new one
Fork socket bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)	
Fork bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)	
Fork damper lock nut	25 N·m (2.6 kgf·m, 19 lbf·ft)	
Fork compression adjuster plug bolt	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Fork top bridge pinch bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Fork bottom bridge pinch bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Steering damper second arm nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Steering damper second arm bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Steering damper mounting bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Steering stem adjusting nut	27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Steering stem adjusting lock nut	–	See page 14-46
Steering stem nut	103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 lbf·ft)	
Right handlebar switch screw	0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Clutch master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Front brake caliper mounting bolt	45 N·m (4.6 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS ('04, '05)

Attachment, 42 x 47 mm 07746-0010300 	Pilot, 25 mm 07746-0040600 	Bearing remover head, 25 mm 07746-0050800 
Driver 07749-0010000 	Steering stem socket 07916-3710101  or 07916-3710100	Driver shaft assembly 07946-KM90301 
Bearing remover, A 07946-KM90401 	Assembly base 07946-KM90600 	Steering stem driver 07946-MB00000 
Driver attachment (upper) 070MF-MCJ0100 	Driver attachment (lower) 070MF-MCJ0200 	Bearing remover shaft 07GGD-0010100 

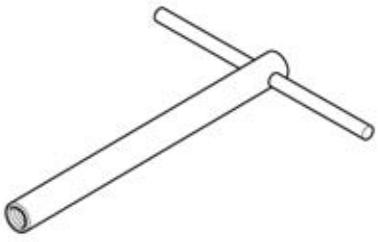
Bearing remover, B
07NMF-MT70110

Fork damper holder
07YMB-MCF0101



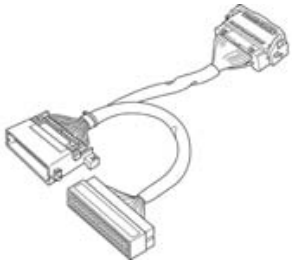
Fork seal driver
07YMD-MCF0100

Damper rod holder
070MB-MEL0200



or 070MB-MELC200

ECM test harness, 32P
070MZ-0010201



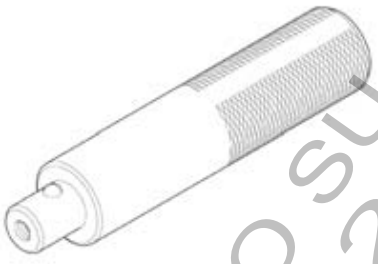
TOOLS (AFTER '05)

Attachment, 42 x 47 mm
07746-0010300

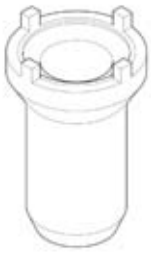
Pilot, 25 mm
07746-0040600

Bearing remover head, 25 mm
07746-0050800

Driver
07749-0010000

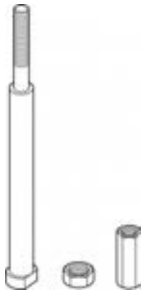


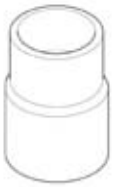
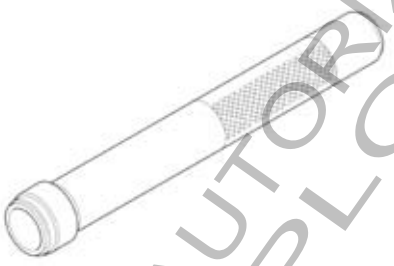
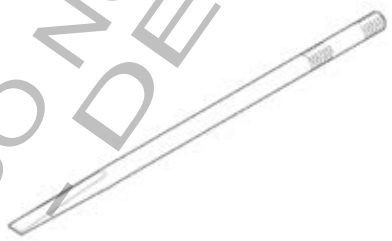
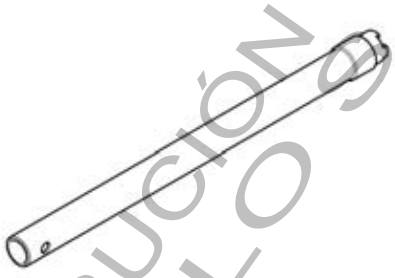
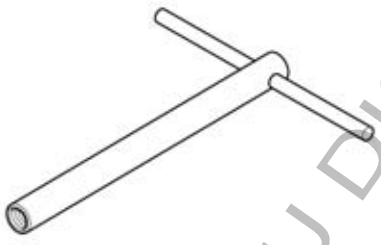
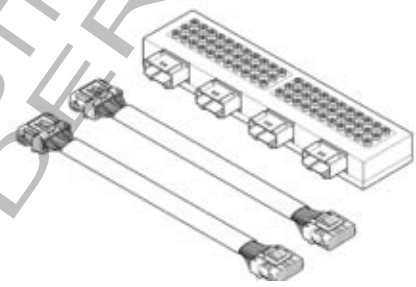
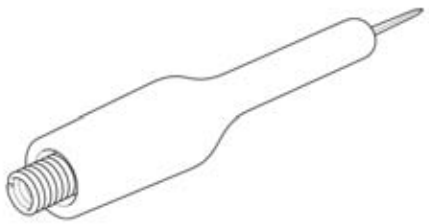
Steering stem socket
07916-3710101



or 07916-3710100

Driver shaft assembly
07946-KM90301



Bearing remover, A 07946-KM90401 	Assembly base 07946-KM90600 	Steering stem driver 07946-MB00000 
Driver attachment (upper) 070MF-MCJ0100 	Driver attachment (lower) 070MF-MCJ0200 	Bearing remover shaft 07GGD-0010100 
Bearing remover, B 07NMF-MT70110 	Fork damper holder 07YMB-MCF0101 	Fork seal driver 07YMD-MCF0100 
Damper rod holder 070MB-MEL0200  or 070MB-MELC200	ECM test harness, 33P 070MZ-MCA0100 	Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110 

TROUBLESHOOTING

NOTE:

If there is any problem at steering, remove the HESD (page 14-40) and inspect the steering condition. Check the HESD by using the Function Test (page 14-9) in case of no faulty parts at steering.

Hard steering
- Faulty steering damper (HESD)
- Steering stem adjusting nut too tight
- Worn or damaged steering head bearings
- Bent steering stem
- Insufficient tire pressure

Steers to one side or does not track straight
- Faulty steering damper (HESD)
- Unevenly adjusted right and left forks
- Damaged or loose steering head bearings
- Bent fork legs
- Bent axle
- Wheel installed correctly
- Bent frame
- Worn or damaged wheel bearings
- Worn or damaged swingarm pivot bearings

Front wheel wobbling
- Bent rim
- Worn or damaged front wheel bearings
- Faulty tire
- Unbalanced front tire and wheel

Front wheel turns hard
- Faulty front wheel bearings
- Bent front axle
- Front brake drag

Soft suspension
- Insufficient fluid in fork
- Incorrect fork fluid weight
- Weak fork springs
- Insufficient tire pressure

Hard suspension
- Bent fork legs
- To much fluid in fork
- Incorrect fork fluid weight
- Clogged fork fluid passage

Front suspension noise
- Insufficient fluid in fork
- Loose fork fasteners
- Incorrect fork fluid weight

HESD (HONDA ELECTRONIC STEERING DAMPER) TROUBLESHOOTING

- The HESD (Honda Electronic Steering Damper) system is equipped with the Self-Diagnostic System as well as the PGM-FI system described ('04, '05: page 6-13, After '05: page 6-17). If the malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) blinks, follow the Self-Diagnostic Procedures to remedy the problem (Refer to MIL troubleshooting; '04, '05: page 14-10, After '05: page 14-11 and DTC troubleshooting; '04, '05: page 14-12, After '05: page 14-14).
  The HESD system is also equipped with the Function Test Mode that is possible to check the HESD under maximum damping characteristics. If there is any abnormal condition in the HESD system without MIL blinking, follow the HESD function test and check the HESD function.
- The HESD system is provided with fail-safe function to secure a minimum running capability even when there is any trouble in the system. When any abnormality is detected by the self-diagnosis function, the ECM stops the HESD system control by shutting off the current supply to the linear solenoid and the HESD would operate under minimum damping characteristics accordingly.
- Refer to system diagram in the PGM-FI system (page 6-12).
- Refer to PGM-FI self-diagnosis information for self-diagnosis procedure and clearing procedure in the PGM-FI system ('04, '05: page 6-13, After '05: page 6-17).
- Refer to test harness connection ('04, '05: page 6-15, After '05: page 6-19) and terminal location ('04, '05: page 6-16, After '05: page 6-20).
- Refer to MIL code information ('04, '05: page 14-10, After '05: page 14-11) and DTC information ('04, '05: page 14-12, After '05: page 14-14) before starting troubleshooting.
- A faulty HESD system is often related to poorly connected or corroded connectors. Check those connections before proceeding.

If the following symptom occurred to the HESD, check the MIL blinking and perform the troubleshooting in accordance with MIL blinks.

- MIL blink 11 times ('04, '05: page 6-31, After '05: page 6-49)
- MIL blink 51 times ('04, '05: page 14-10, After '05: page 14-11)
- MIL does not blink, although HESD does not work.
  – When the vehicle speed rises, the damping force does not increase.
  – Although vehicle is not running, the damping force is strong (hard steering).

HESD FUNCTION TEST

NOTE:

- By using the Function Test Mode, the ECM operates the linear solenoid with maximum current then the HESD system is set under the maximum damping characteristics temporarily.
  The HESD system is under minimum damping characteristics at no vehicle speed under normal condition. So, it is possible to compare the minimum with maximum damping characteristics without riding.
- It is not possible to use the HESD Function Test Mode when any problem occur (MIL blinking).
- Before performing the HESD function test, remove the HESD unit from the vehicle (page 14-40) and check the following.
  – Steering stem pre-load (page 14-49)
  – Wear or damage of steering head bearing (page 14-42)
  – HESD-to-steering linkage (page 14-40)

HESD FUNCTION TEST PROCEDURE

- Support the motorcycle using a hoist or equivalent and raise the front wheel off the ground.
- Before function test, check the feel for minimum damping characteristics with moving the steering right and left quickly several times. Operate the steering quickly and at a uniform force any time of the test.

Perform the HESD function test at the Function Test Mode in accordance with the following procedure.

1. Lower the side stand (side stand switch OFF).
2. Shift the transmission in gear other than neutral.
3. Open the throttle grip fully.
4. Turn the ignition switch ON by the state of 1 – 3 mentioned above.

   The HESD indicator starts blinking and the HESD system enters the Function Test Mode for 10 seconds.

   Make sure that the damping characteristics (force) changes, by means of comparing the minimum damping characteristics before Function Test with the maximum damping characteristics under the Function Test.

   If the HESD damping characteristics (force) in Function Test Mode does not change at all, replace the HESD unit with a new one (page 14-40).

MIL TROUBLESHOOTING ('04, '05)

MIL Blinks	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
11	• Loose or poor contact on speed sensor connector • Open or short circuit in speed sensor wire • Faulty speed sensor	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	6-31
51	• Loose or poor contact on linear solenoid connector • Open or short circuit in linear solenoid wire • Faulty linear solenoid	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	14-10

MIL 51 BLINKS (LINEAR SOLENOID)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the linear solenoid connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. Linear Solenoid Circuit Inspection

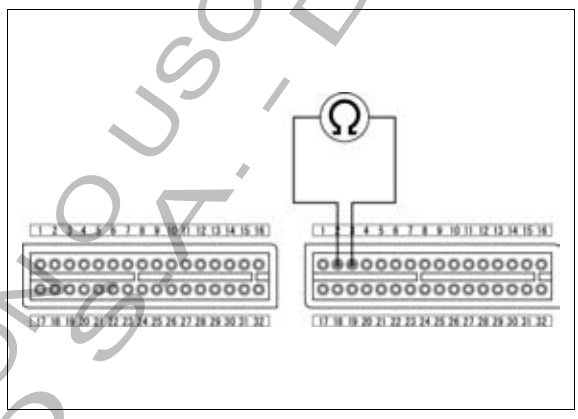
Disconnect the ECM connectors and connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors at the wire harness side (page 6-15).
Measure the resistance at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B2 – B3

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – GO TO STEP 3.

No – GO TO STEP 2.



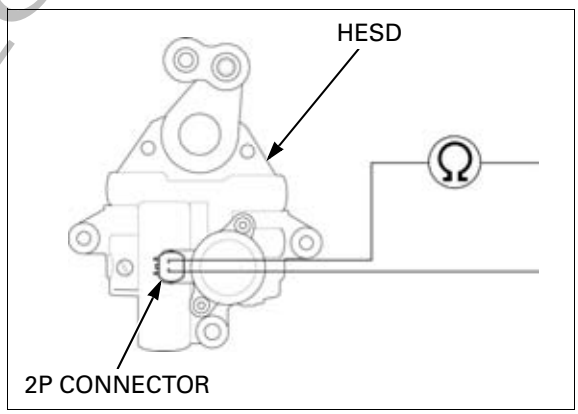
2. Linear Solenoid Resistance Inspection

Remove the HESD (page 14-40) and disconnect the linear solenoid 2P connector.
Measure the resistance at the linear solenoid terminals.

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – Open circuit in White/green or White/blue wire

No – Faulty linear solenoid



3. Linear Solenoid Short Circuit Inspection

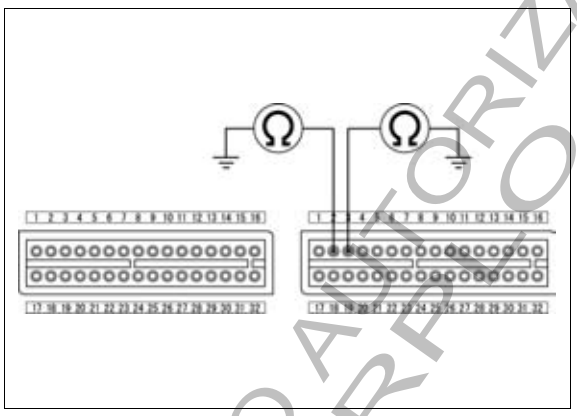
Check for continuity between the test harness and body ground.

Connections: B2 (+) – body ground (–)
B3 (+) – body ground (–)

Is there continuity?

Yes – Short circuit in White/green or White/blue wire

No – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



MIL TROUBLESHOOTING (AFTER '05)

MIL Blinks	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
11	• Loose or poor contact on speed sensor connector • Open or short circuit in speed sensor wire • Faulty speed sensor	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	6-49
51	• Loose or poor contact on linear solenoid connector • Open or short circuit in linear solenoid wire • Faulty linear solenoid	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	14-11

MIL 51 BLINKS (LINEAR SOLENOID)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the linear solenoid connector and recheck the MIL blinking.

1. Linear Solenoid Circuit Inspection

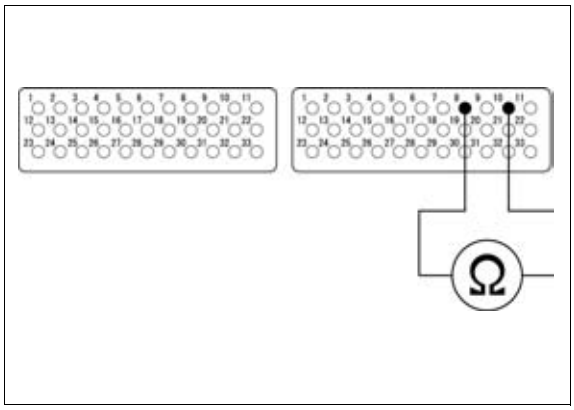
Disconnect the ECM connectors and connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors at the wire harness side (page 6-19).
Measure the resistance at the test harness terminals.

Connection: B8 – B10

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – GO TO STEP 3.

No – GO TO STEP 2.



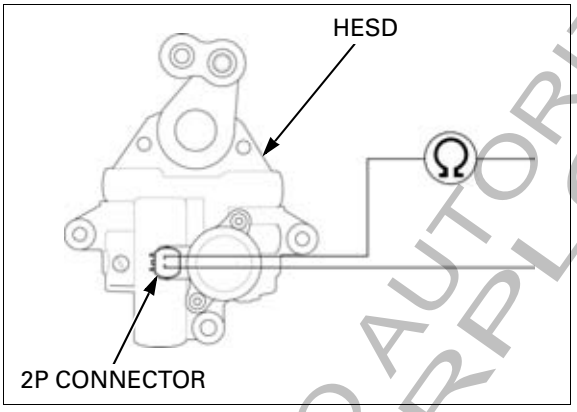
2. Linear Solenoid Resistance Inspection

Remove the HESD (page 14-40) and disconnect the linear solenoid 2P connector.
Measure the resistance at the linear solenoid terminals.

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – Open circuit in White/green or White/blue wire

No – Faulty linear solenoid



3. Linear Solenoid Short Circuit Inspection

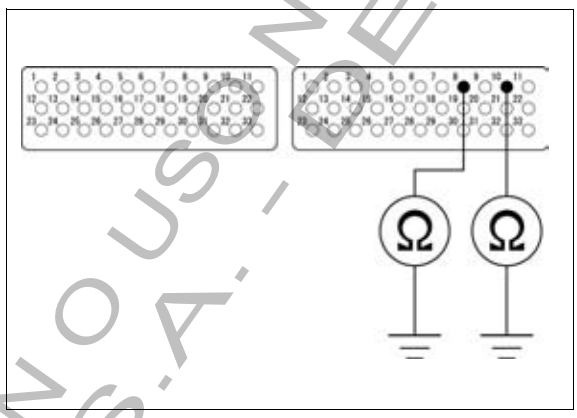
Check for continuity between the test harness and body ground.

Connections: B8 – body ground
B10 – body ground

Is there continuity?

Yes – Short circuit in White/green or White/blue wire

No – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



DTC TROUBLESHOOTING ('04, '05)

DTC	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
11-1	• Loose or poor contact on speed sensor connector • Open or short circuit in speed sensor wire • Faulty speed sensor	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	6-94
51-1	• Loose or poor contact on linear solenoid connector • Open or short circuit in linear solenoid wire • Faulty linear solenoid	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	14-13

DTC 51-1 (LINEAR SOLENOID)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the linear solenoid connector and recheck the DTC.

1. Linear Solenoid Circuit Inspection

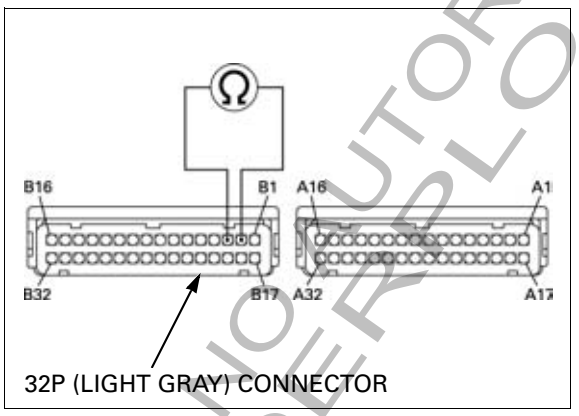
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Measure the resistance at the ECM connector terminals at the wire harness side.

Connection: B2 – B3

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – GO TO STEP 3.

No – GO TO STEP 2.



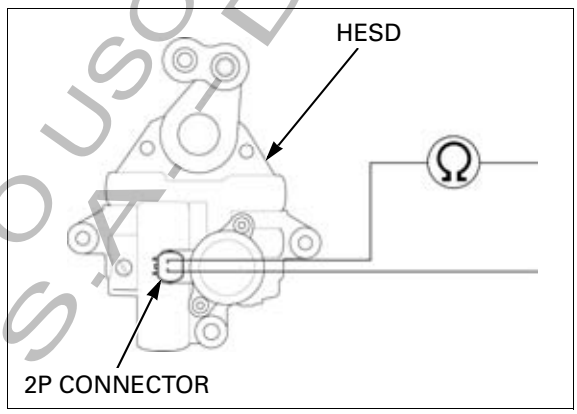
2. Linear Solenoid Resistance Inspection

Connect the ECM connectors.
Remove the HESD (page 14-40) and disconnect the linear solenoid 2P connector.
Measure the resistance at the linear solenoid terminals.

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – Open circuit in White/green or White/Blue wire

No – Faulty linear solenoid



3. Linear Solenoid Short Circuit Inspection

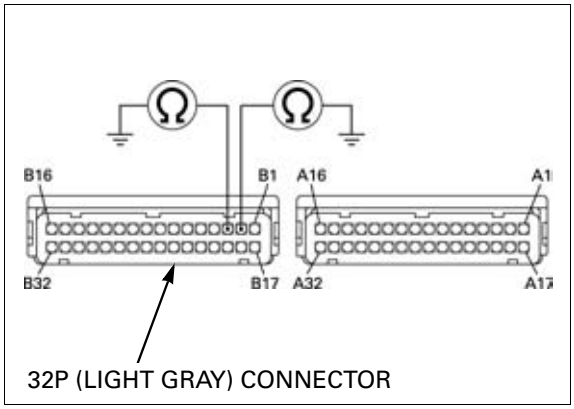
Check for continuity between the ECM connector terminals at the wire harness side and body ground.

Connection: B2 (+) – body ground (–)
B3 (+) – body ground (–)

Is there continuity?

Yes – Short circuit in White/green or White/blue wire

No – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck



DTC TROUBLESHOOTING (AFTER '05)

DTC	Causes	Symptoms	Refer to
11-1	• Loose or poor contact on speed sensor connector • Open or short circuit in speed sensor wire • Faulty speed sensor	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	6-94
51-1	• Loose or poor contact on linear solenoid connector • Open or short circuit in linear solenoid wire • Faulty linear solenoid	• Engine operates normally • HESD does not function – ECM does not control the linear solenoid – Minimum damping characteristics	14-14

DTC 51-1 (LINEAR SOLENOID)

- Before starting the inspection, check for loose or poor contact on the linear solenoid connector and recheck the DTC.
- For circuit inspection (page 6-19).

1. Linear Solenoid Circuit Inspection

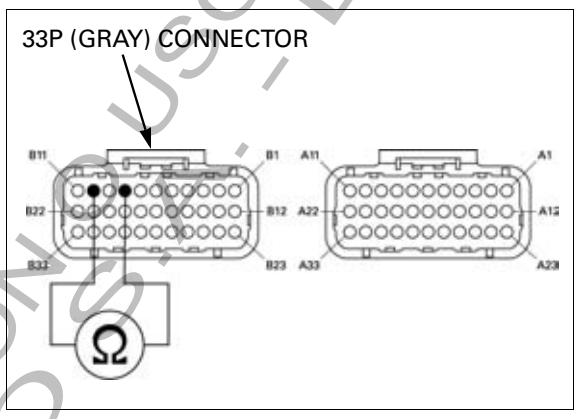
Turn the ignition switch OFF.
Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Measure the resistance at the ECM connector terminals at the wire harness side.

Connection: B8 – B10

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – GO TO STEP 3.

No – GO TO STEP 2.



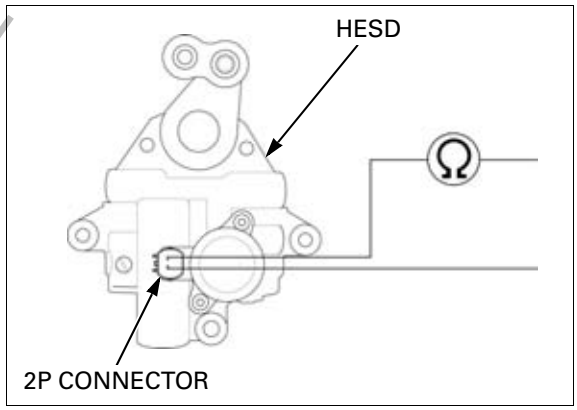
2. Linear Solenoid Resistance Inspection

Connect the ECM connectors.
Remove the HESD (page 14-40) and disconnect the linear solenoid 2P connector.
Measure the resistance at the linear solenoid terminals.

Is the resistance within 6.0 – 8.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

Yes – Open circuit in White/green or White/Blue wire

No – Faulty linear solenoid



3. **Linear Solenoid Short Circuit Inspection**

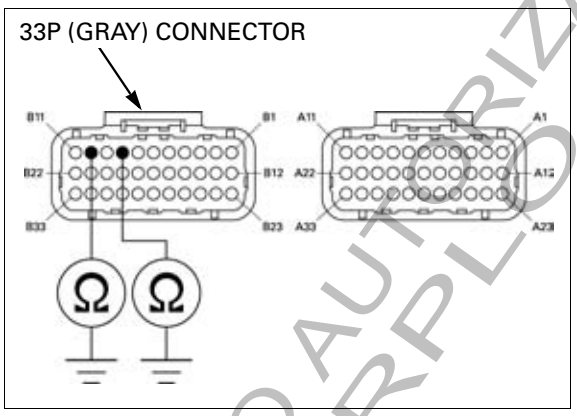
Check for continuity between the ECM connector terminals at the wire harness side and body ground.

Connection: B8 – body ground
B10 – body ground

Is there continuity?

Yes – Short circuit in White/green or White/blue wire

No – Replace the ECM with a known good one, and recheck

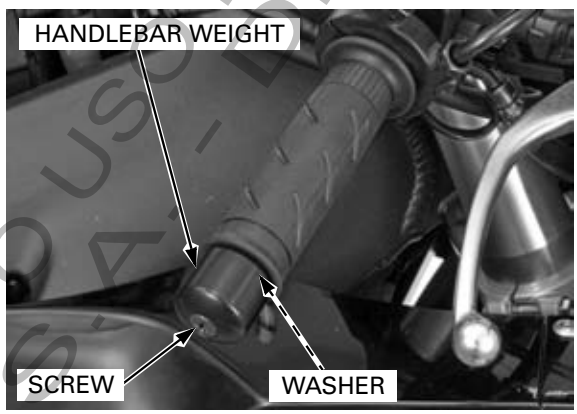


HANDLEBARS

REMOVAL

Support the motorcycle using a hoist or equivalent and raise the front wheel of the ground.

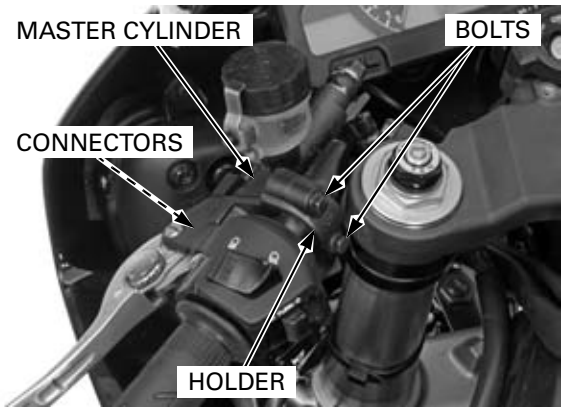
Hold the handlebar weight and remove the mounting screw, then remove both handlebar weights/washers.



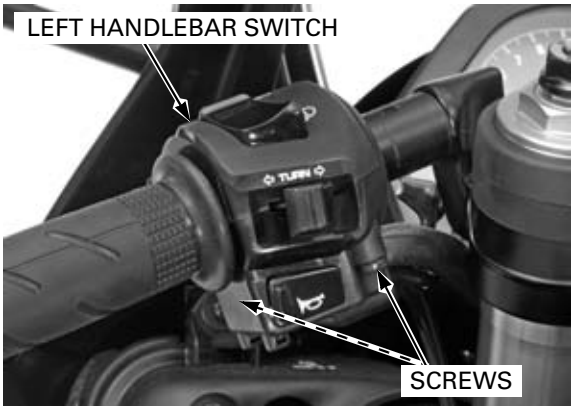
Disconnect the clutch switch connectors from the switch.

Keep the clutch master cylinder upright to prevent air from entering the hydraulic system.

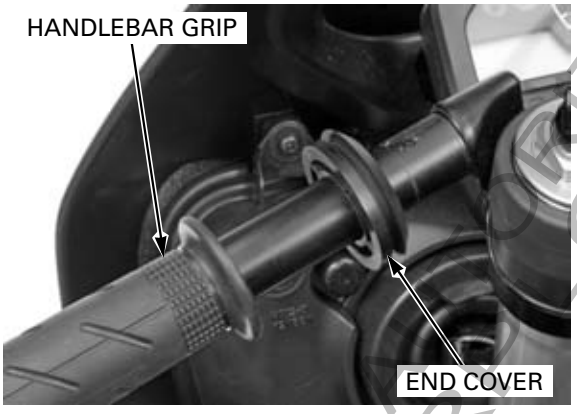
Remove the master cylinder holder bolts, holder and clutch master cylinder assembly.



Remove the screws and left handlebar switch.



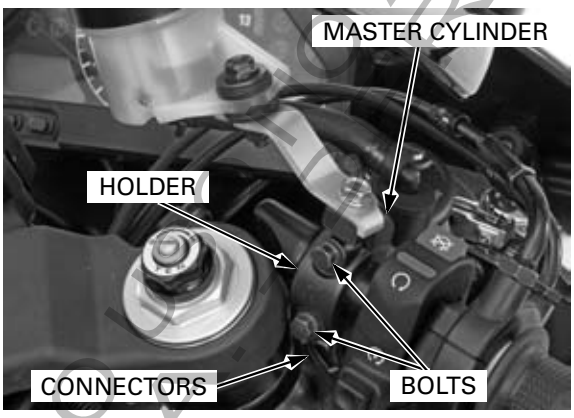
Remove the left handlebar grip and switch end cover.



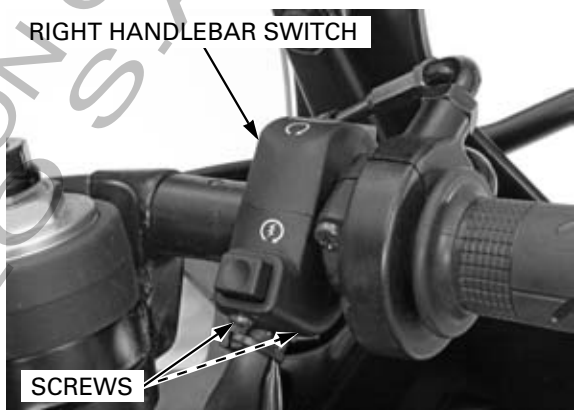
Disconnect the front brake light switch connectors from the switch.

Remove the master cylinder holder bolts, holder and brake master cylinder assembly.

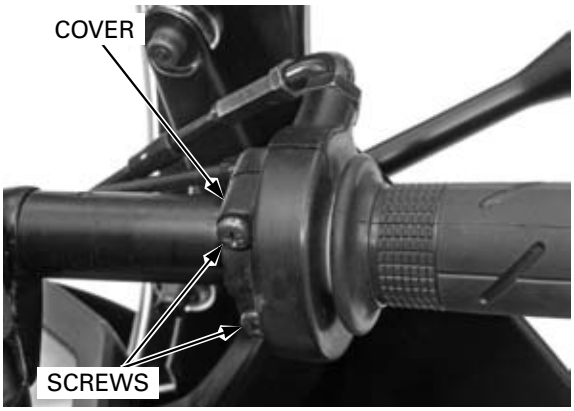
Keep the brake master cylinder upright to prevent air from entering the hydraulic system.



Remove the screws and right handlebar switch.

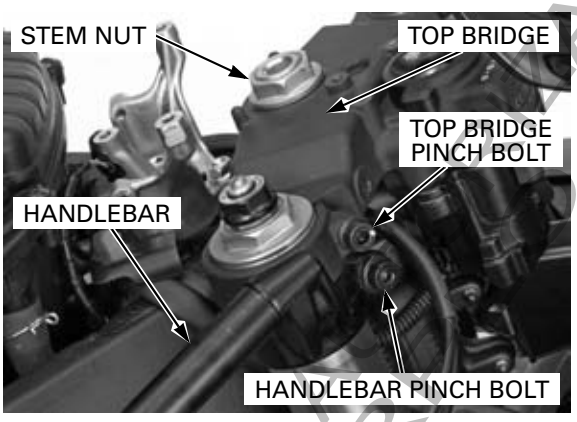


Remove the screws and throttle cable housing cover.

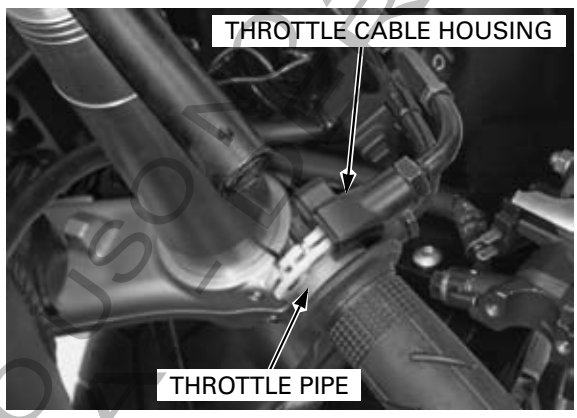


Remove the steering damper (page 14-40).

Loosen the top bridge pinch bolts and handlebar pinch bolts.
Remove the steering stem nut and top bridge.
Remove the handlebars from the fork sliders.



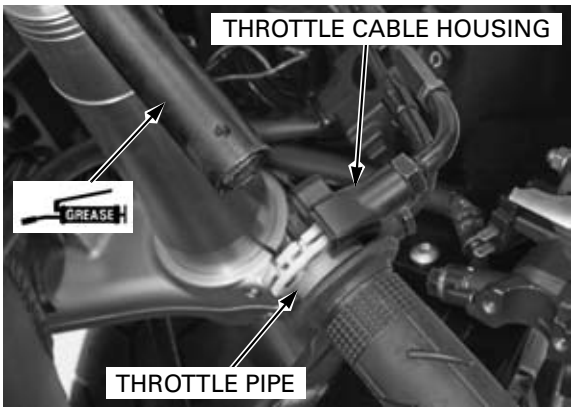
Remove the throttle cable housing/throttle pipe from the right handlebar.



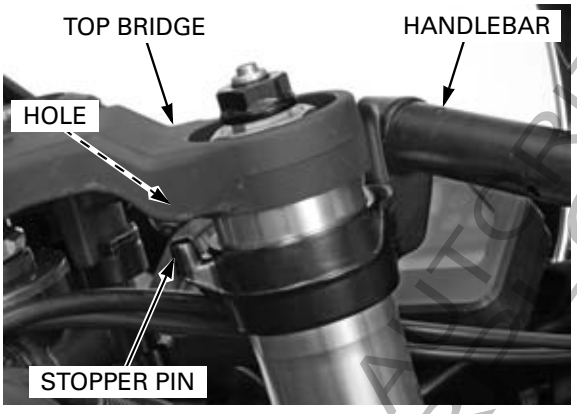
INSTALLATION

Make sure that the handlebar stopper ring is installed on the fork slider groove properly.

Apply grease to the sliding surface of the throttle pipe.
Install the throttle cable housing/throttle pipe to the right handlebar.



Install the right and left handlebars onto the fork sliders.
Install the top bridge while aligning its holes with the handlebar stopper pins.



Install the steering stem nut and tighten it to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 lbf·ft)

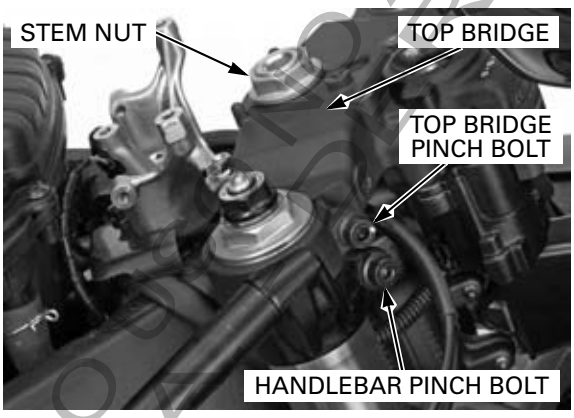
Tighten the top bridge pinch bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

Seat the handlebar upper surface with the top bridge lower surface, then tighten the handlebar pinch bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)

Install the steering damper (page 14-40).

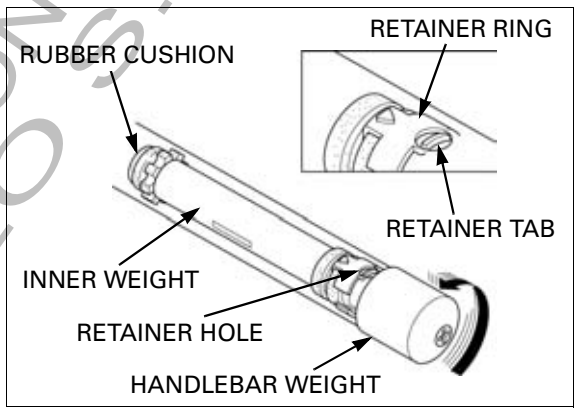


HANDLEBAR WEIGHT REPLACEMENT

Straighten the weight retainer tab by the screwdriver or punch.

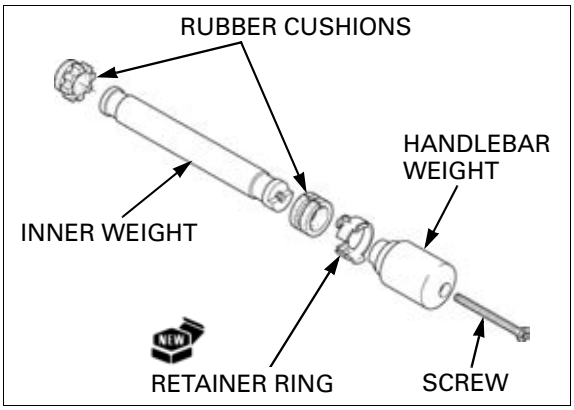
Apply lubricant spray through the tab locking hole to the rubber for easy removal.

Temporarily install the handlebar weight and screw, then remove the inner weight by turning the handlebar weight.



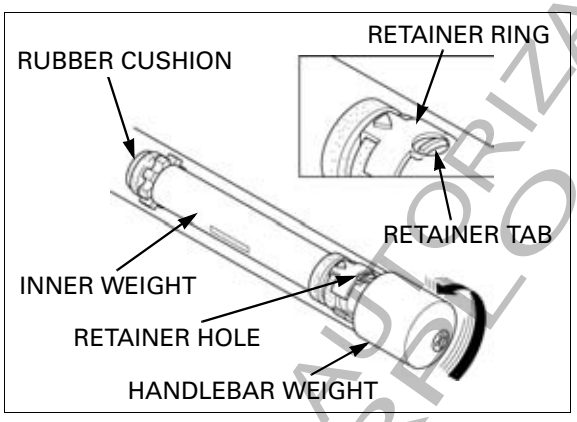
Remove the handlebar weight from the inner weight.
Discard the retainer ring.

Install the new retainer ring onto the inner weight.
Install the handlebar weight onto the inner weight while aligning the bosses and grooves each other.
Install and temporarily tighten the mounting screw.



Insert the handlebar weight assembly into the handlebar.
Turn the handlebar weight and hook the retainer ring tab with the hole in the handlebar.

Remove the mounting screw and handlebar weight.

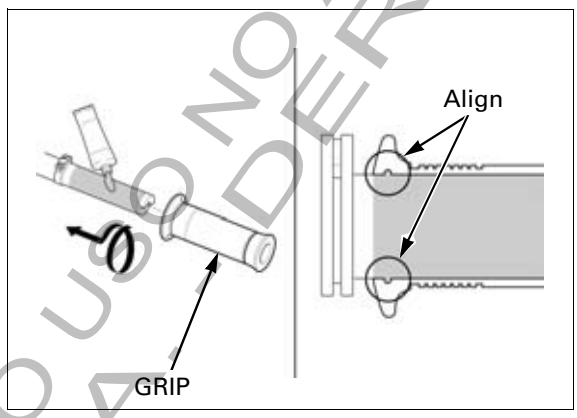


If you remove the right handlebar grip from the throttle pipe, install it in accordance with following procedure.

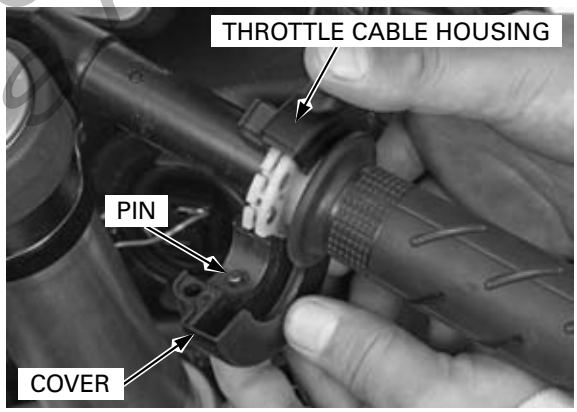
Apply Honda Bond A or equivalent adhesive to the inside of the handlebar grip and to the clean surfaces of the throttle pipe.
Wait 3 – 5 minutes and install the grip.

Allow the adhesive to dry for an hour before using.

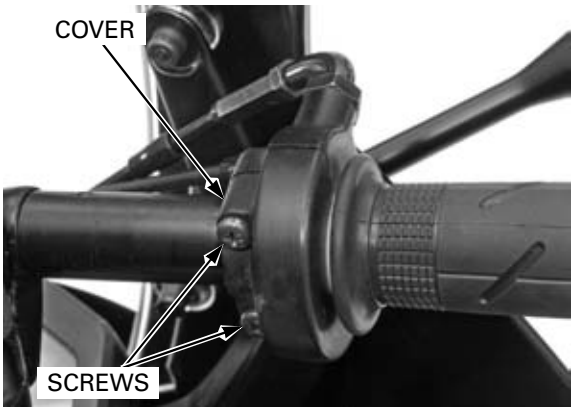
Rotate the grip for even application of the adhesive, and align the inner groove of the grip with the index line of throttle pipe.



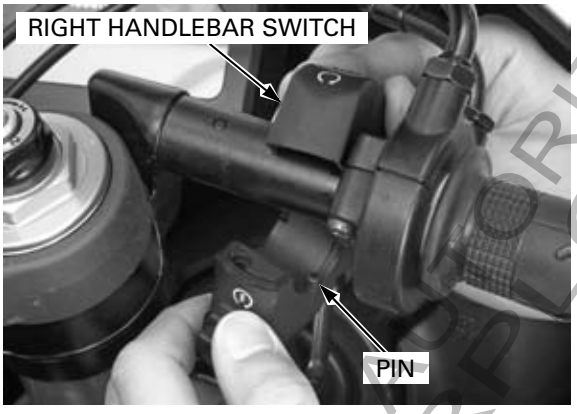
Install the throttle cable housing cover to the throttle pipe flange, aligning its locating pin with the hole in the handlebar.



Install and tighten the housing cover screws securely.

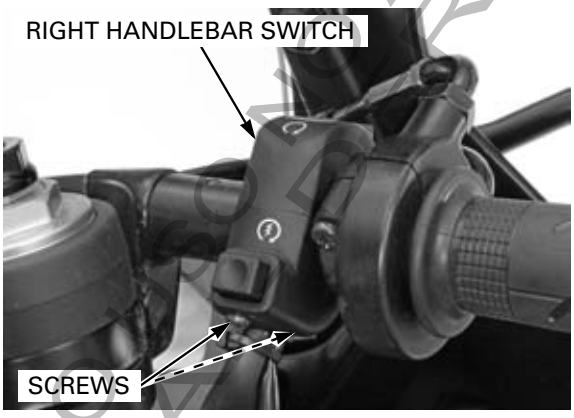


Install the right handlebar switch, aligning its locating pin with the hole in the handlebar.



Tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)

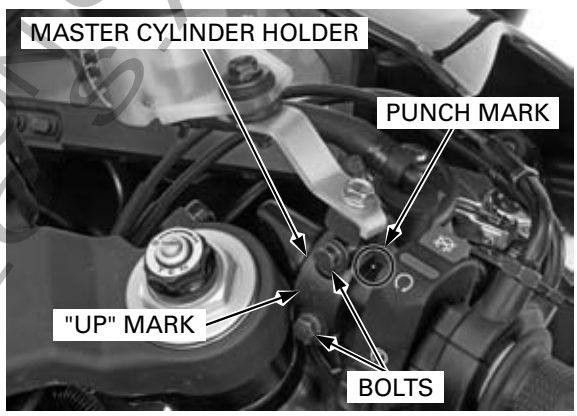


Install the front brake master cylinder and holder with the "UP" mark facing up.
Align the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar, and tighten the upper bolt first, then lower bolt.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Connect the front brake light switch connectors.

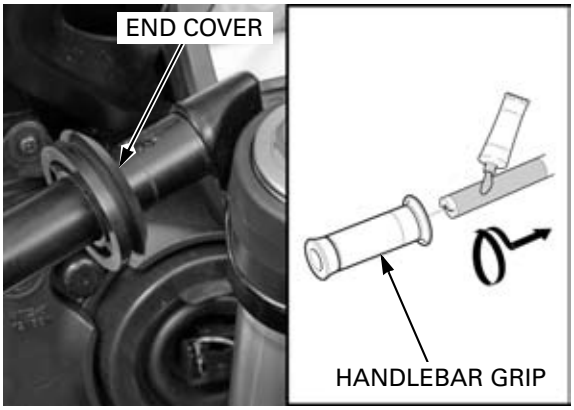
Check the throttle grip operation and free play (page 4-9).



Install the switch end cover to the left handlebar.
Apply Honda bond A or equivalent to the inside surface of the handlebar grip and to the clean surface of the handlebar. Wait 3 – 5 minutes and install the grip.

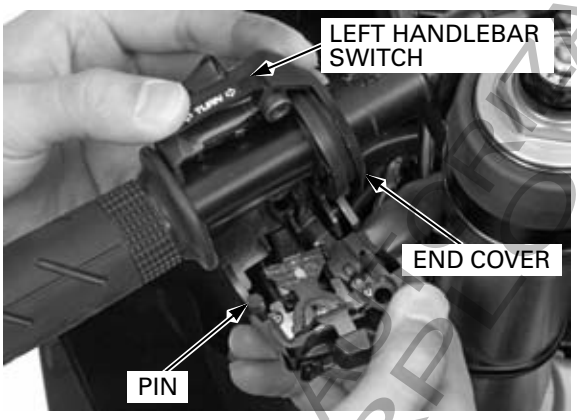
Allow the adhesive to dry for an hour before using.

Rotate the grip for even application of the adhesive.

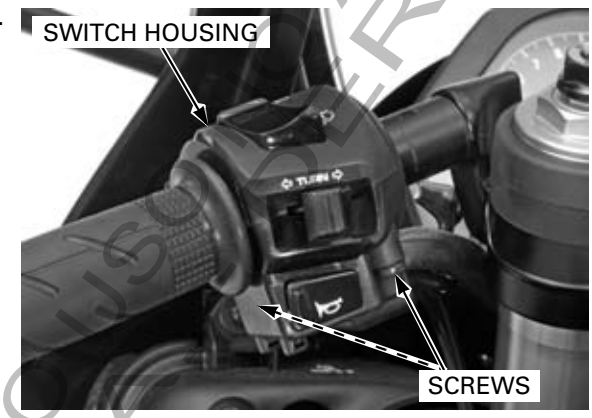


Make sure that the switch end cover is installed into the handlebar switch groove.

Install the left handlebar switch, aligning its locating pin with the hole in the handlebar.



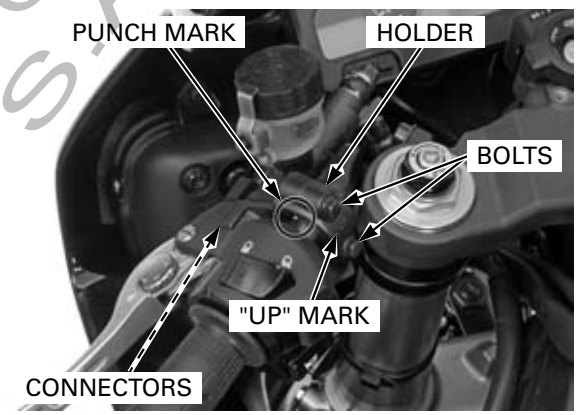
Tighten the forward screw first, then the rear screw.



Install the clutch master cylinder and holder with the "UP" mark facing up.
Align the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar, and tighten the upper bolt first, then lower bolt.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

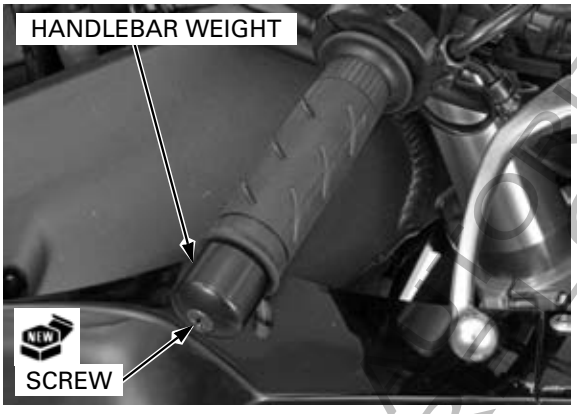
Connect the clutch switch connectors.



Install the washer and handlebar weight on both handlebars, aligning with each handlebar and handlebar weight cutout.

Tighten the new mounting screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



FRONT WHEEL

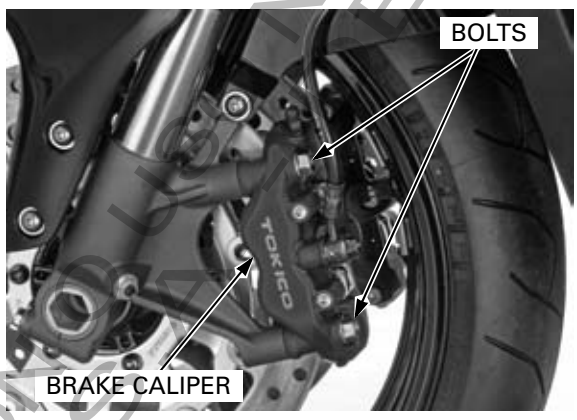
REMOVAL

Support the motorcycle securely using a hoist or equivalent, and raise the front wheel off the ground.

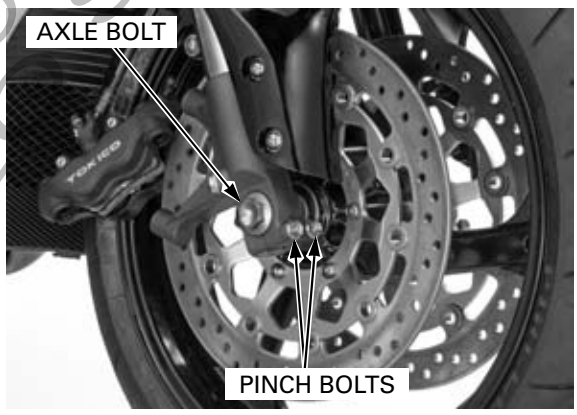
Remove the brake caliper mounting bolts and both brake calipers.

Do not operate the brake lever after the brake caliper is removed.

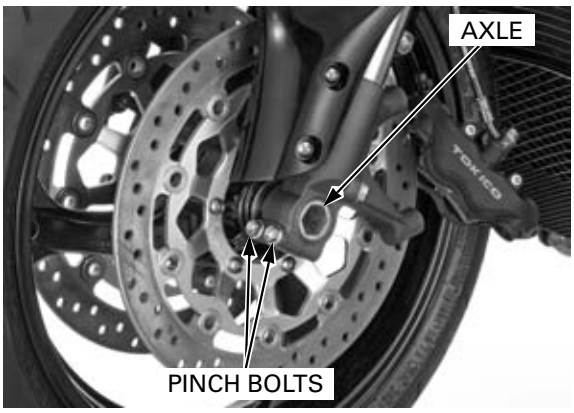
Support the brake caliper with a piece of wire so that it does not hang from the brake hose. Do not twist the brake hose.



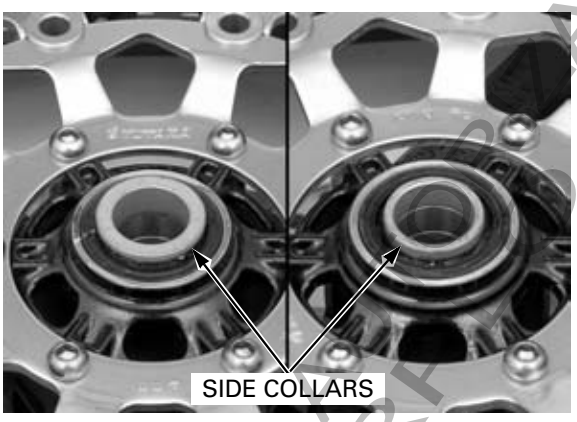
Loosen the right axle holder pinch bolts.
Remove the axle bolt.



Loosen the left axle holder pinch bolts.
Remove the axle and front wheel.



Remove the right and left side collars.

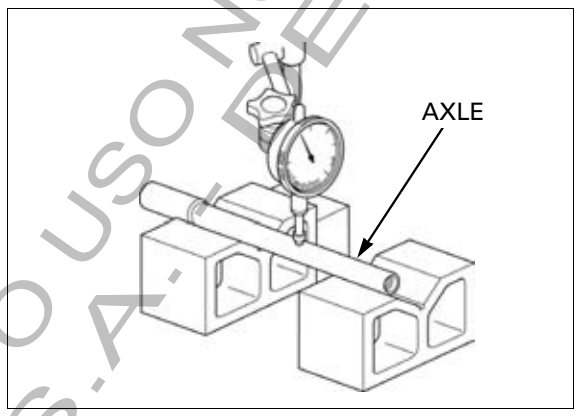


INSPECTION

Axle

Set the axle on V-blocks and measure the runout.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.2 mm (0.01 in)

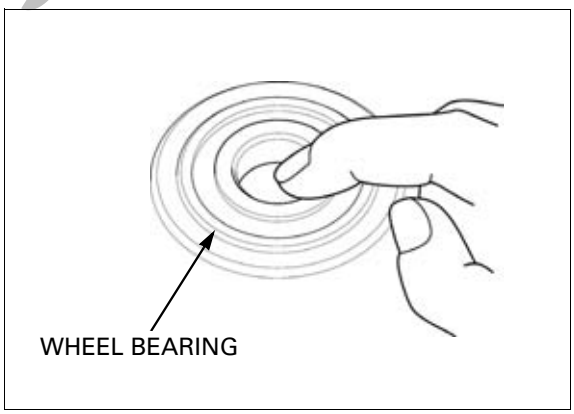


Wheel bearing

Turn the inner race of each bearing with your finger.
The bearings should turn smoothly and quietly.
Also check that the bearing outer race fits tightly in the hub.
Remove and discard the bearings if they do not turn smoothly, quietly, or if they fit loosely in the hub.

Replace the bearings in pairs.

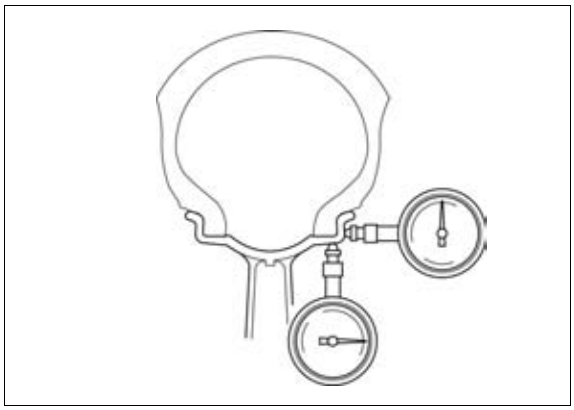
Replace the wheel bearings, if necessary (page 14-24).



Wheel rim runout

Check the rim runout by placing the wheel in a truing stand.
Spin the wheel slowly and read the runout using a dial indicator.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

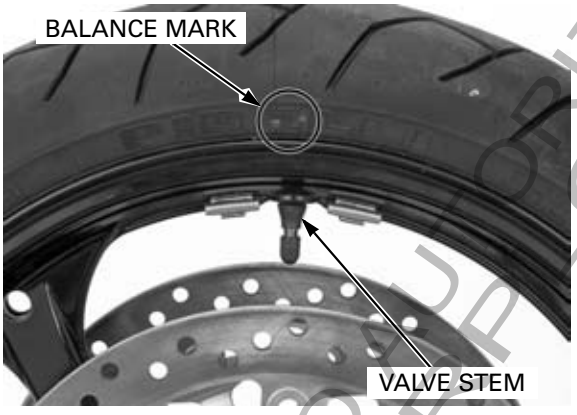
SERVICE LIMITS:
Radial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)
Axial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)



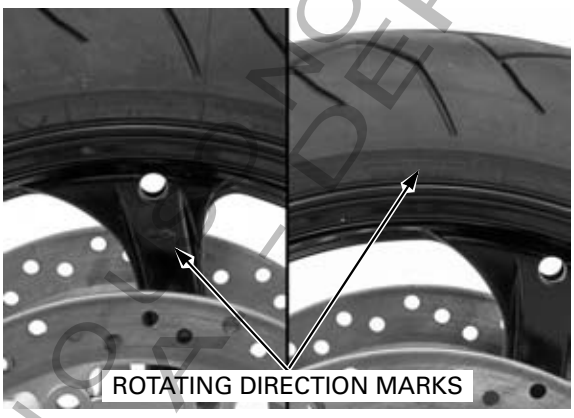
For optimum balance, the tire balance mark (a paint dot on the side wall) must be located next to the valve stem. Remount the tire if necessary.

Wheel balance

- Wheel balance directly affects the stability, handling and over all safety of the motorcycle. Always check balance when the tire has been removed from the rim.

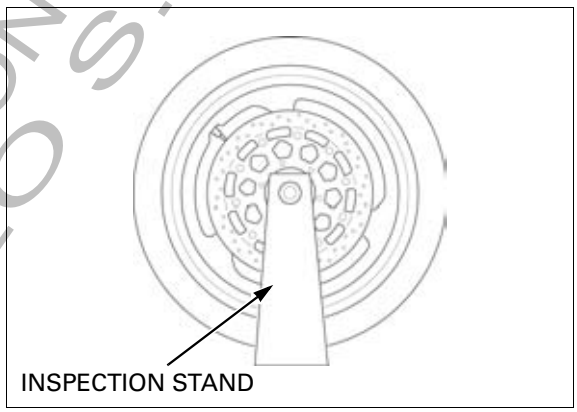


Note the rotating direction marks on the wheel and tire.



Remove the dust seals from the wheel.
Mount the wheel, tire and brake discs assembly in an inspection stand.
Spin the wheel, allow it to stop, and mark the lowest (heaviest) point of the wheel with a chalk. Do this two or three times to verify the heaviest area.
If the wheel is balanced, it will not stop consistently in the same position.

To balance the wheel, install the wheel weights on the highest side of the rim, the side opposite the chalk marks. Add just enough weight so the wheel will no longer stop in the same position when it is spun. Do not add more than 60 grams to the wheel.

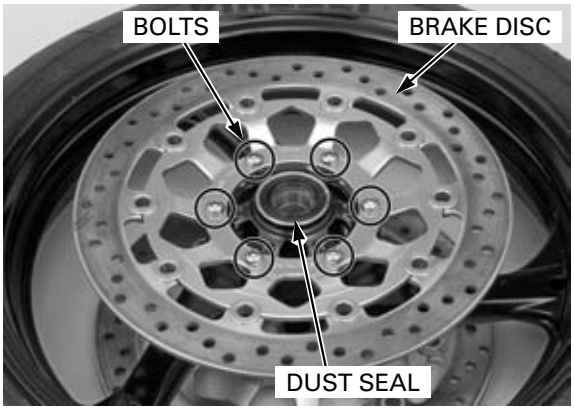


NOTE:

This model is equipped with the new shape wheel weight made of zinc spelter. This wheel weight is incompatible with the conventional one in case of installation to the wheel.

DISASSEMBLY

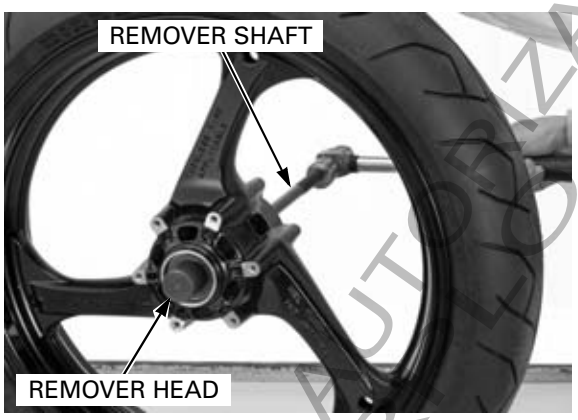
Remove the bolts and brake discs.
Remove the dust seals.



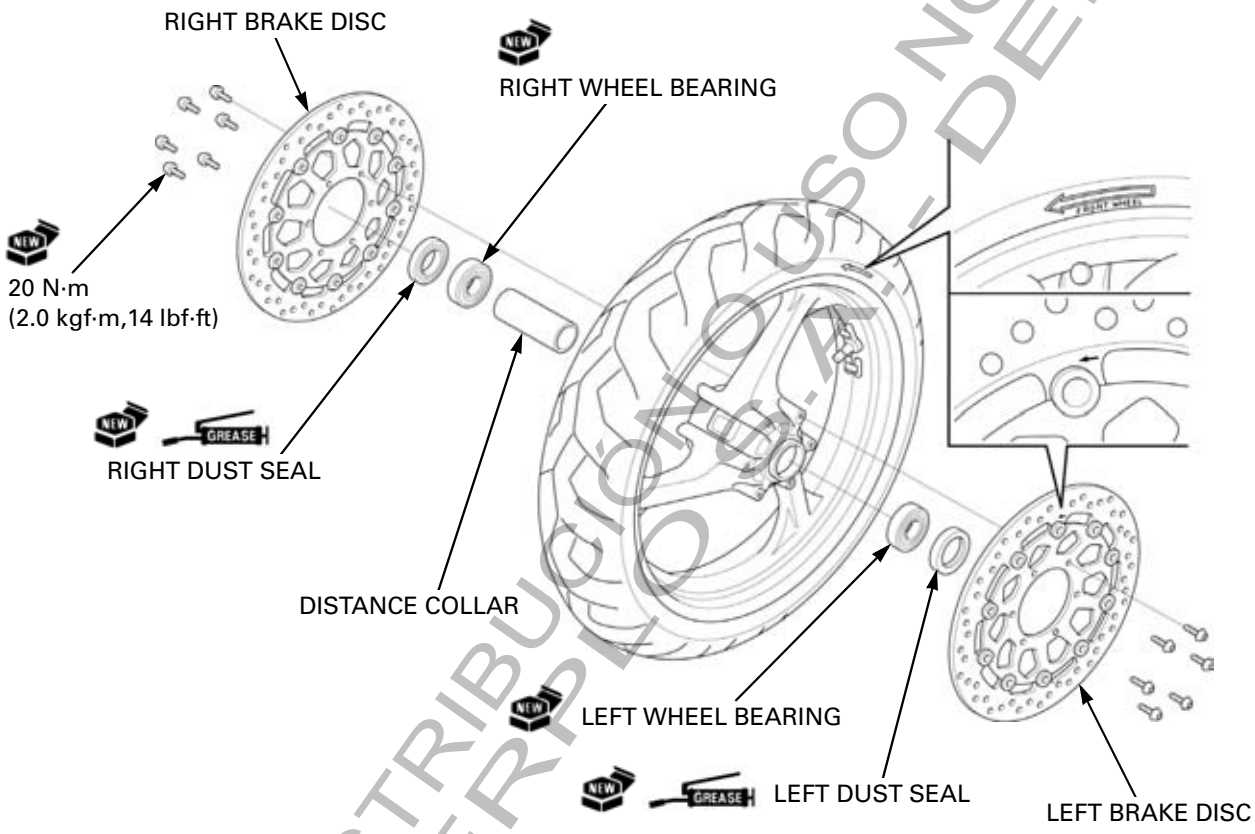
Install the bearing remover head into the bearing. From the opposite side, install the bearing remover shaft and drive the bearing out of the wheel hub. Remove the distance collar and drive out the other side bearing.

TOOLS:

Bearing remover head, 25 mm	**07746-0050800**
Bearing remover shaft	**07GGD-0010100**



ASSEMBLY

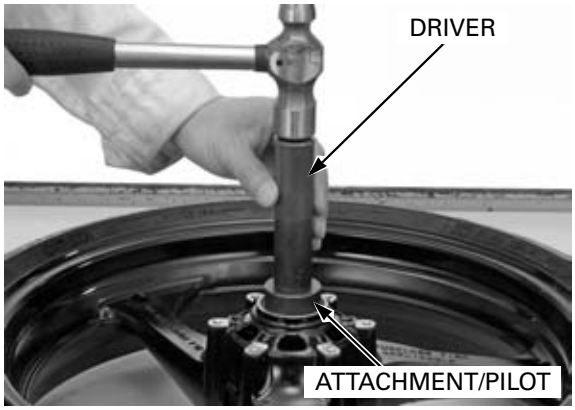


Never install the old bearings. Once the bearings has been removed, the bearings must be replaced with new ones.

Drive in new right wheel bearing squarely until it is fully seated using the special tools.
Install the distance collar, then drive in new left wheel bearing using the same tools.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 42 x 47 mm	**07746-0010300**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**

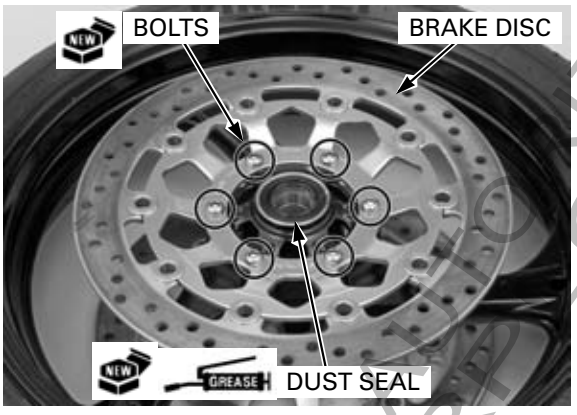


Do not get grease on the brake discs or stopping power will be reduced.

Install the brake discs with the arrow mark facing the normal rotating direction.
Install new disc bolts and tighten them in a criss-cross pattern in two or three steps.

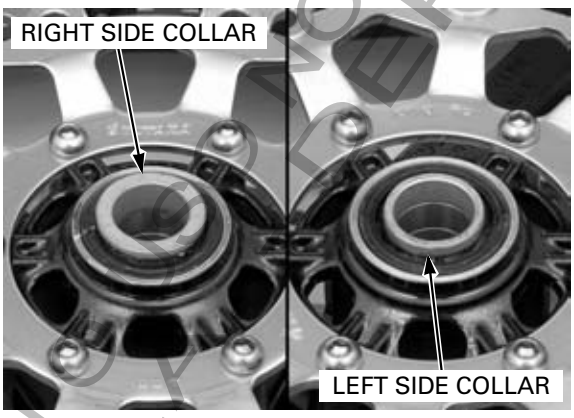
TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)

Apply grease to new dust seal lips.
Install the dust seals into the wheel hub.

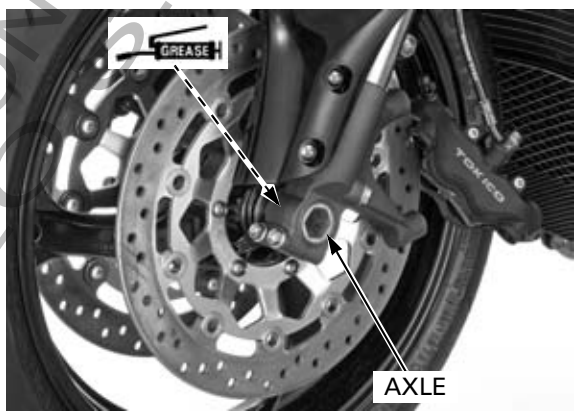


INSTALLATION

Install the right and left side collars.



Install the front wheel between the fork legs.
Apply a thin layer of grease to the front axle surface.
Install the front axle from the left side.

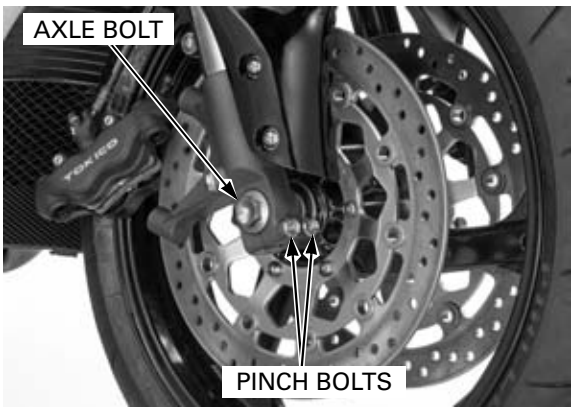


Install the axle bolt.
Hold the axle and tighten the axle bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 78 N·m (8.0 kgf·m, 58 lbf·ft)

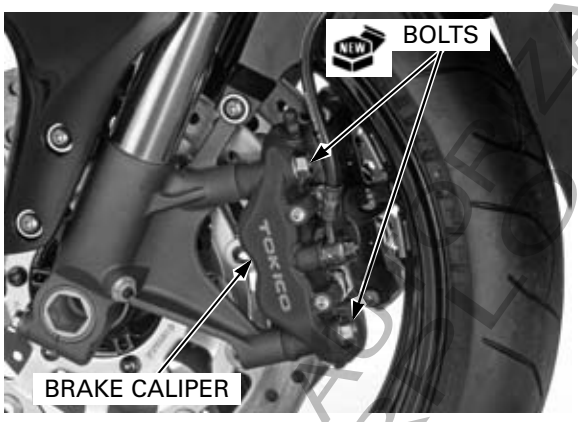
Tighten the right axle holder pinch bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)

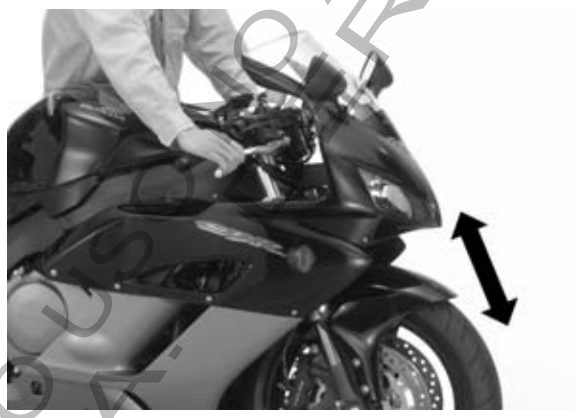


Install the both brake caliper and tighten the new mounting bolts to the specified torque (page 16-34).

TORQUE: 45 N·m (4.6 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)



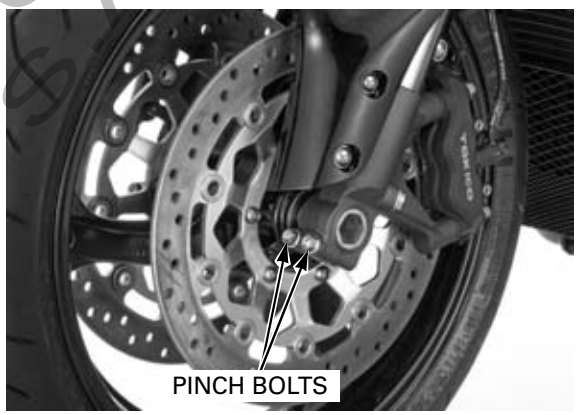
With the front brake applied, pump the forks up and down several times to seat the axle and check brake operation.



Tighten the left axle holder pinch bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)

Recheck the front brake operation.

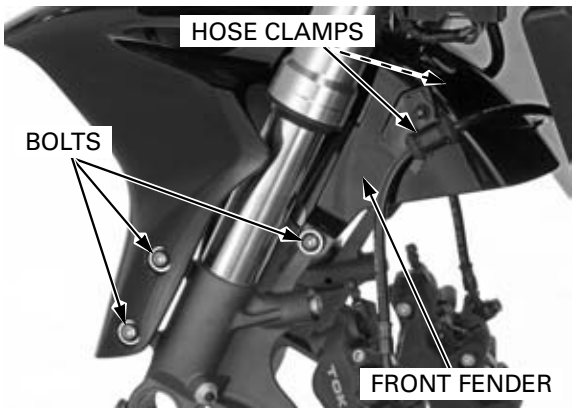


FORK

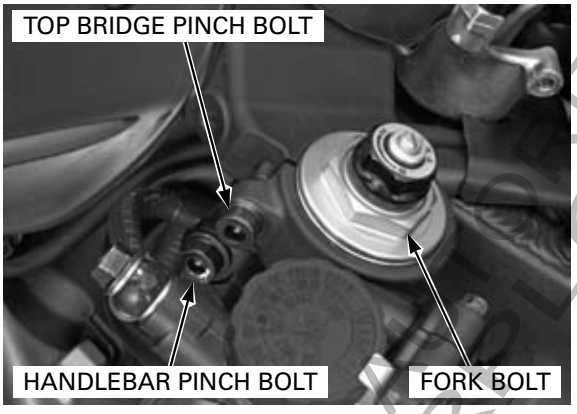
REMOVAL

Remove the front wheel (page 14-22).

Remove the front brake hose clamps from the front fender.
Remove the special bolts and the front fender.

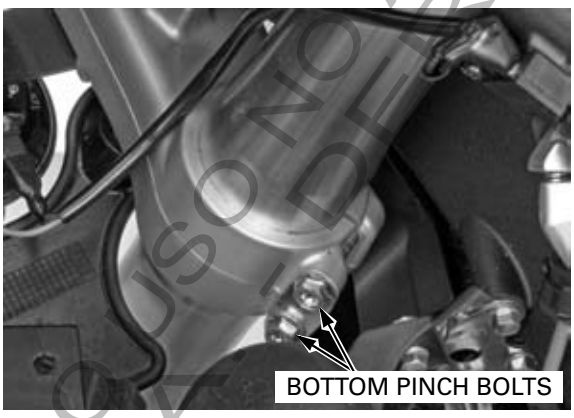


Loosen the handlebar pinch bolt and fork top bridge pinch bolt.
When the fork leg will be disassembled, loosen the fork bolt, but do not remove it yet.



Keep the front brake and clutch master cylinder upright.

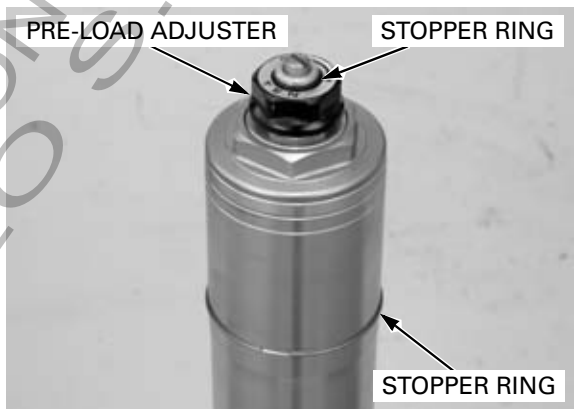
While holding the fork leg, loosen the fork bottom bridge pinch bolts and remove the fork slider from the handlebar and fork bridges.



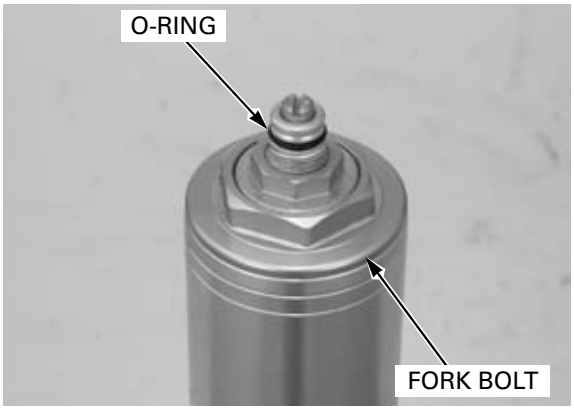
DISASSEMBLY

Be careful not to scratch the fork slider.

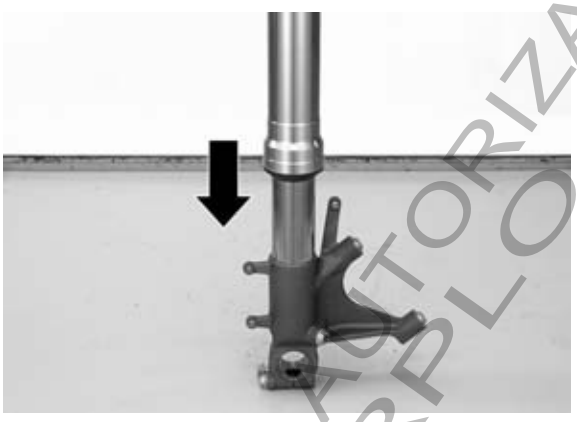
Remove the handlebar stopper ring.
Remove the stopper ring and pre-load adjuster.



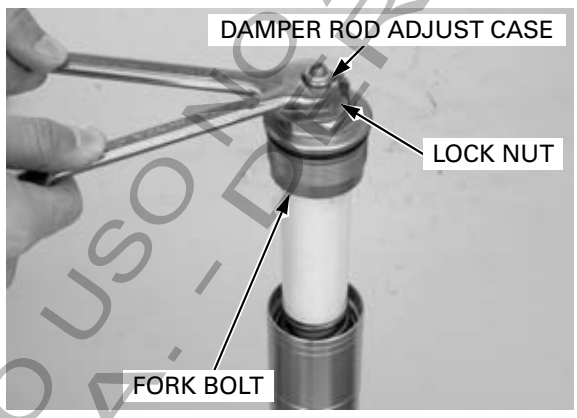
Remove the O-ring from the damper rod adjust case.
Remove the fork bolt from the fork slider.



Push the fork slider slowly down, and gently seat the dust seal onto the axle holder.

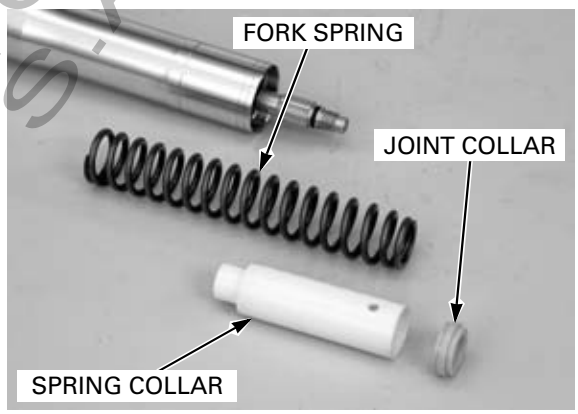


Hold the damper rod adjust case, then loosen the lock nut.
Remove the lock nut and fork bolt.



Remove the following:

- Joint collar
- Spring collar
- Fork spring



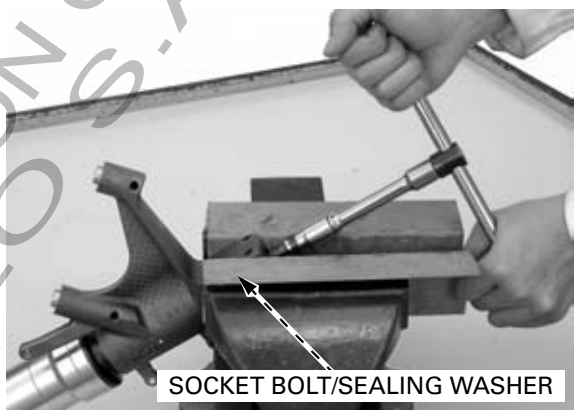
Remove the O-ring from the damper rod adjust case.

Pour out the fork fluid by pumping the fork pipe several times.
Pour out the fork fluid from the fork damper by pumping the damper rod several times.

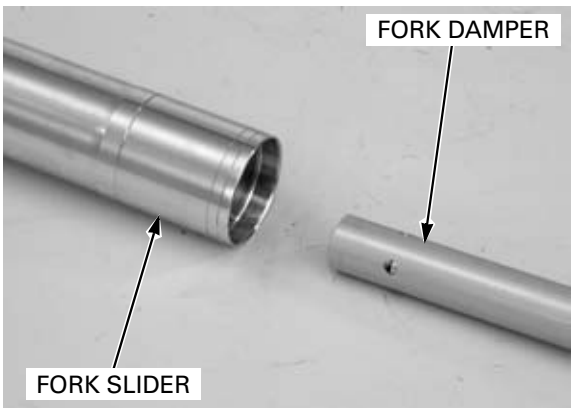
Remove the compression adjuster from the axle holder.

Hold the axle holder in a vise with soft jaws or a shop towel.
Hold the fork damper with the fork damper holder, then remove the fork socket bolt and sealing washer.

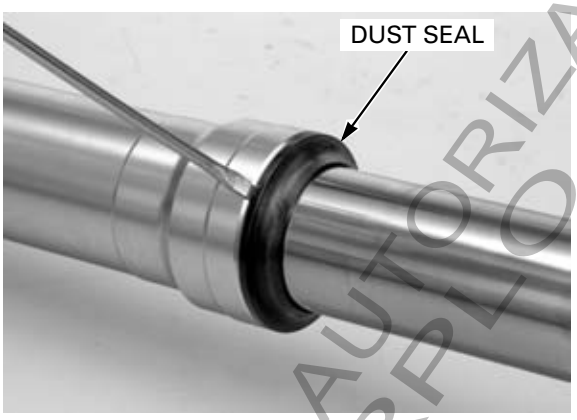
TOOL:
Fork damper holder **07YMB-MCF0101**



Remove the fork damper assembly from the fork slider.



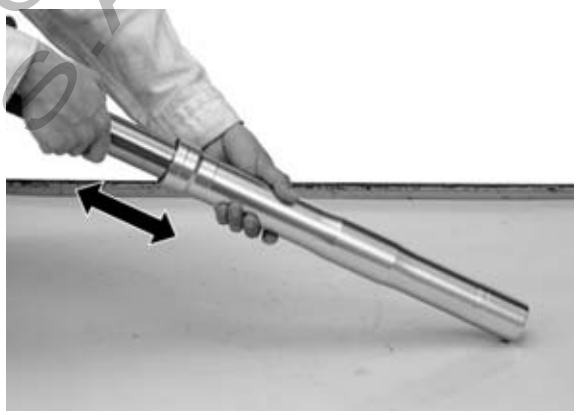
Remove the dust seal.



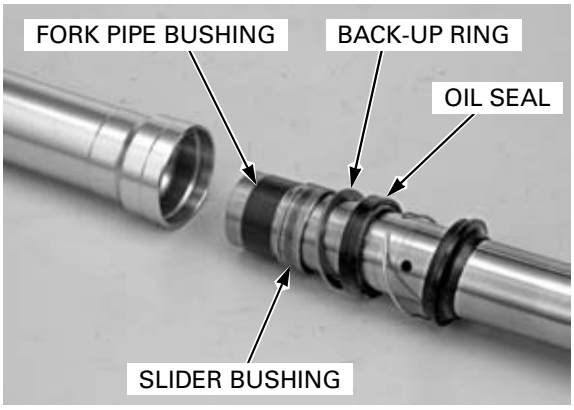
Do not scratch the fork pipe sliding surface.

Remove the oil seal stopper ring.

Pull the fork pipe out until you feel resistance from the slider bushing. Then move it in and out, tapping the bushing lightly until the fork pipe separates from the fork slider.
The slider bushing will be forced out by the fork pipe bushing.



Remove the fork pipe bushing, slider bushing, back-up ring, oil seal, stopper ring and dust seal from the fork pipe.

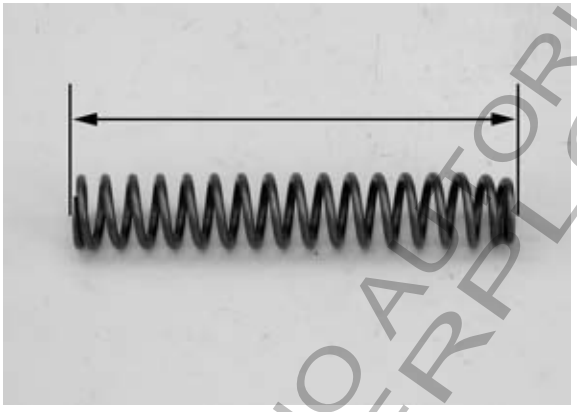


INSPECTION

Fork spring

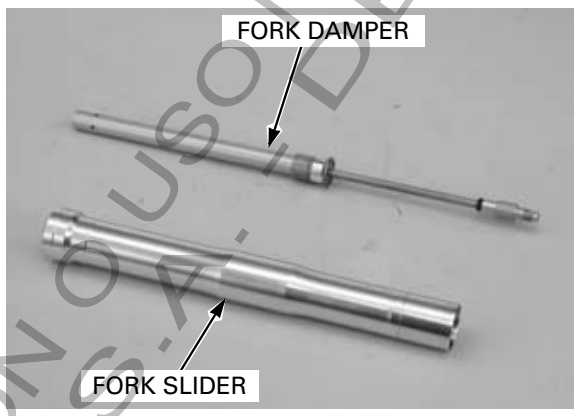
Measure the fork spring free length.

SERVICE LIMIT:
'04, '05: 213.8 mm (8.42 in)
After '05: 210.9 mm (8.30 in)

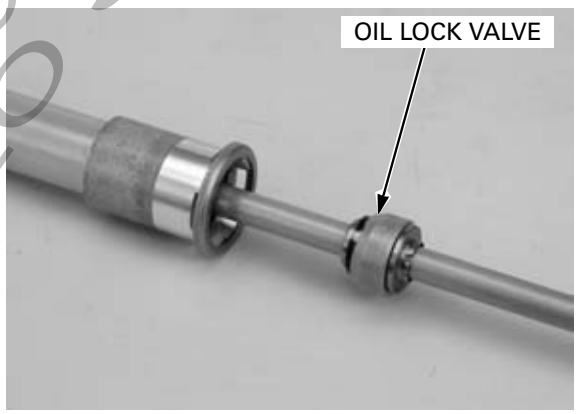


Fork pipe/slider/damper

Check the fork slider for damage or deformation.
Check the fork damper for bend or damage.
Replace any components which are damaged.

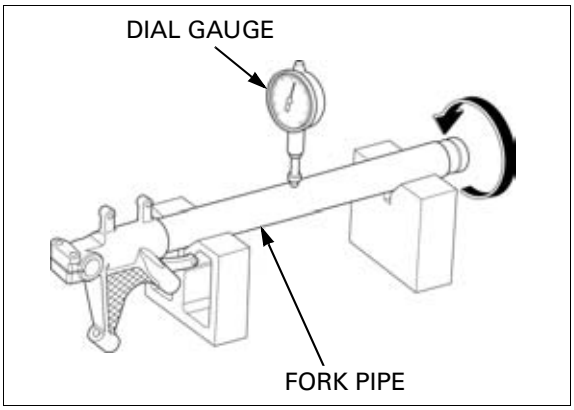


Check the oil lock valve for wear or damage.
Replace the fork damper assembly, if any components are damaged.



Check the fork pipe for score marks, scratches, or excessive or abnormal wear.
Place the fork pipe on V-blocks and measure the runout.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

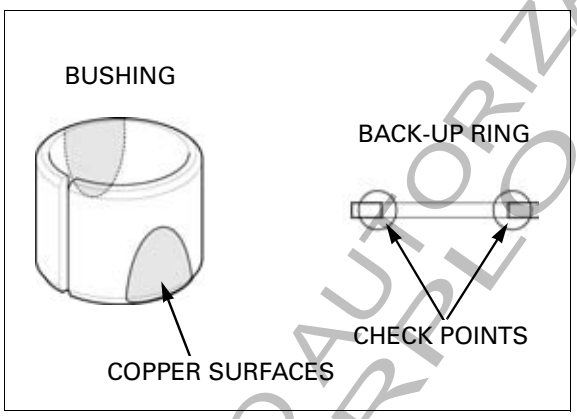
SERVICE LIMIT: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)



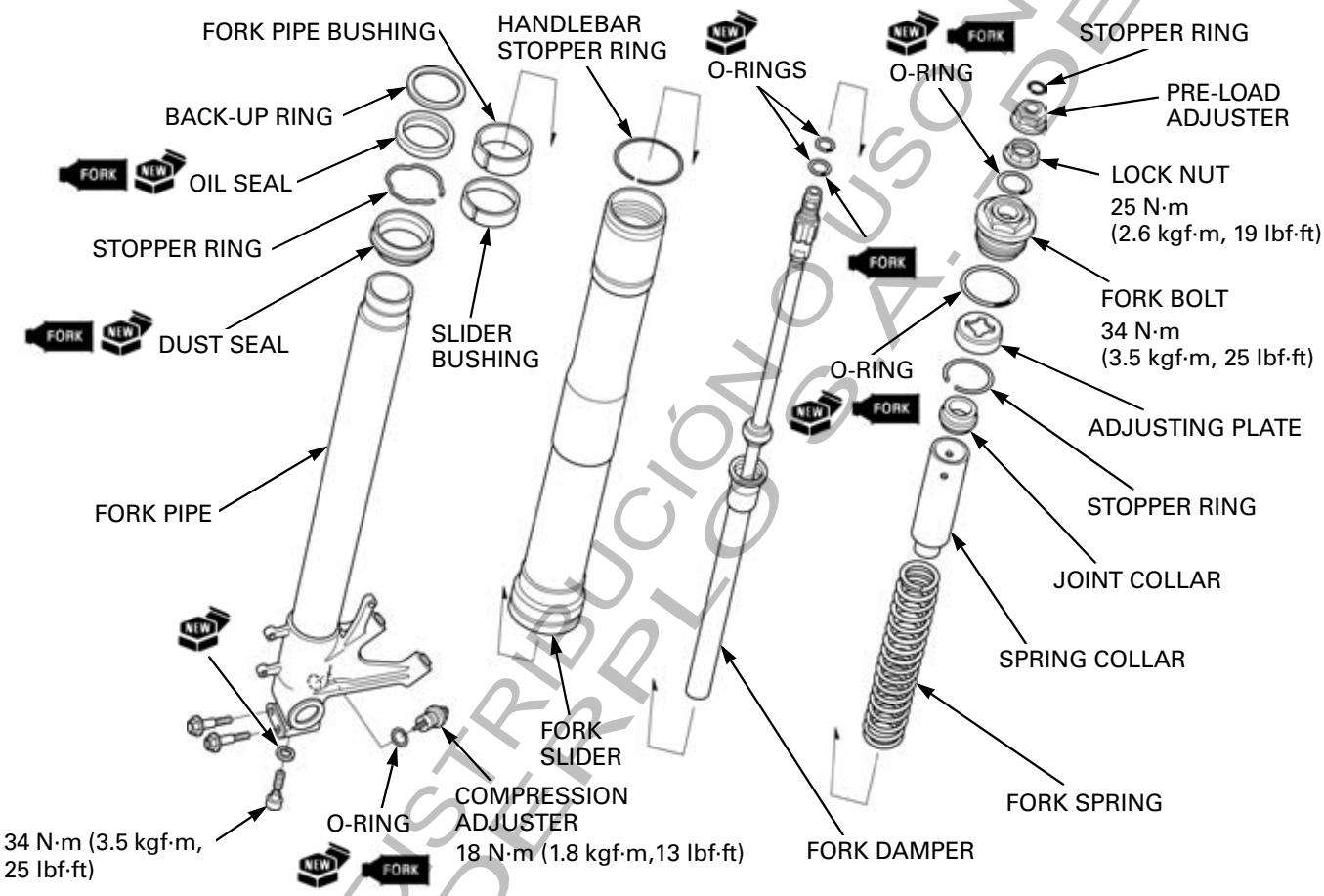
Fork pipe bushing/back-up ring

Visually inspect the slider and fork pipe bushings. Replace the bushings if there is excessive scoring or scratching, or if the teflon is worn so that the copper surface appears on more than 3/4 of the entire surface.

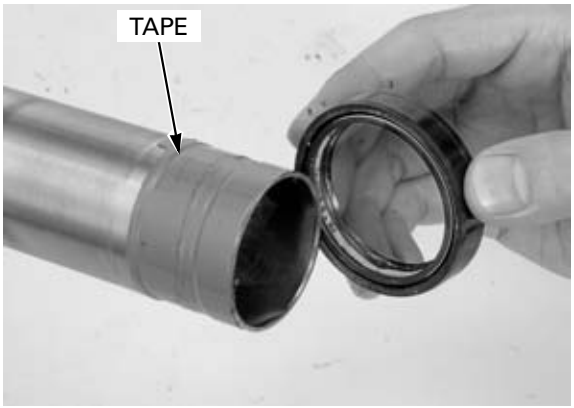
Check the back-up ring; replace it if there is any distortion at the points shown.



ASSEMBLY



- Before assembly, wash all parts with a high flash or non-flammable solvent and wipe them dry.
- When installing the fork dust seal and oil seal, wrap the edge and groove of the fork pipe with a tape.



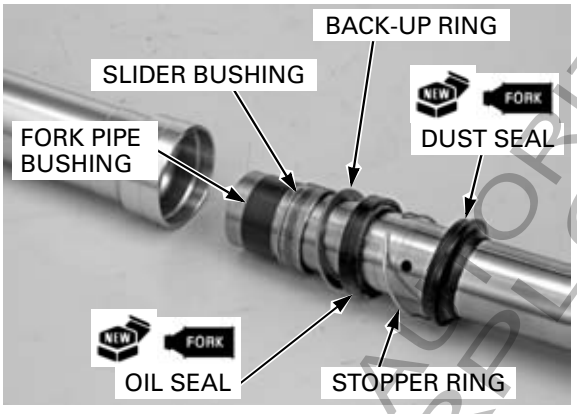
Apply fork fluid to new dust seal and oil seal lips.

Install the oil seal with its marked side facing toward the axle holder.

Install the dust seal, stopper ring and oil seal.

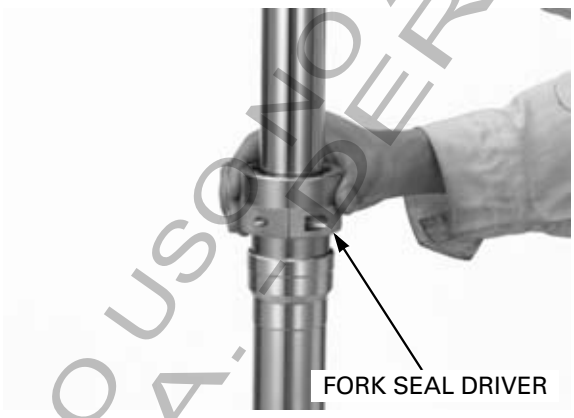
Remove the burrs from the slider bushing mating surface, being careful not to peel off the coating.

Install the back-up ring, slider bushing and fork pipe bushing.
Install the fork pipe into the fork slider.



Drive the oil seal in using the special tool.

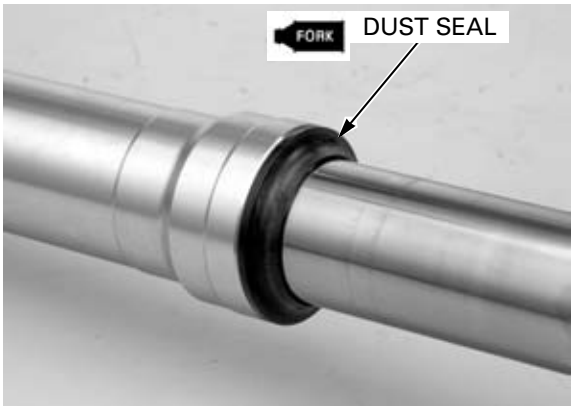
TOOL:
Fork seal driver **07YMD-MCF0100**



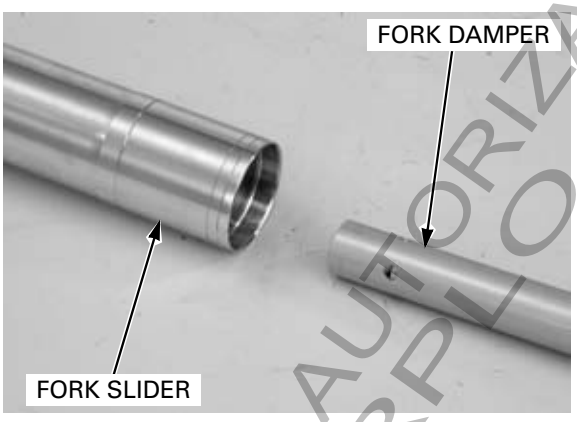
Do not scratch the fork pipe sliding surface.

Install the stopper ring into the fork slider groove securely.

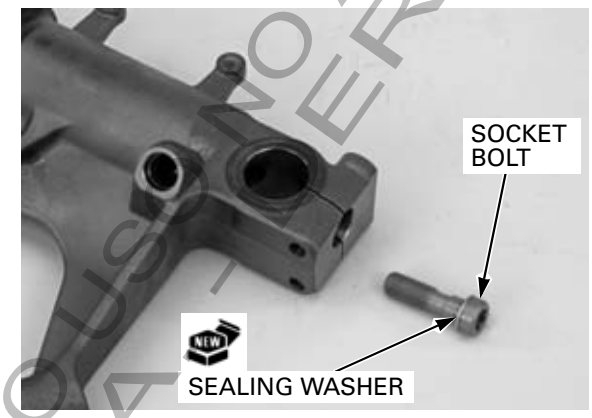
Install the dust seal into the fork slider.



Install the fork damper assembly into the fork slider.



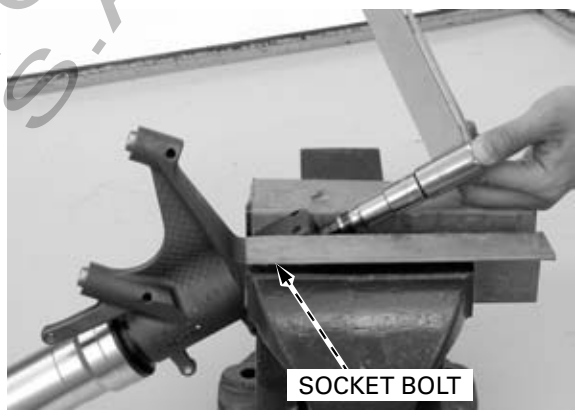
Install the socket bolt with a new sealing washer.



Hold the axle holder in a vise with soft jaws or a shop towel.
Hold the fork damper with the fork damper holder, then tighten the fork socket bolt to the specified torque.

TOOL:
Fork damper holder 07YMB-MCF0101

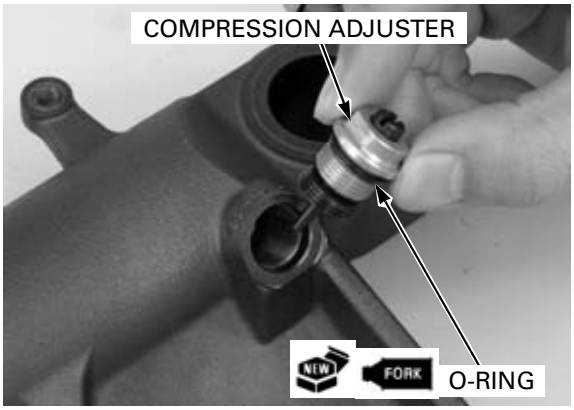
TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)



Apply fork fluid to new O-ring and install it to the compression adjuster.

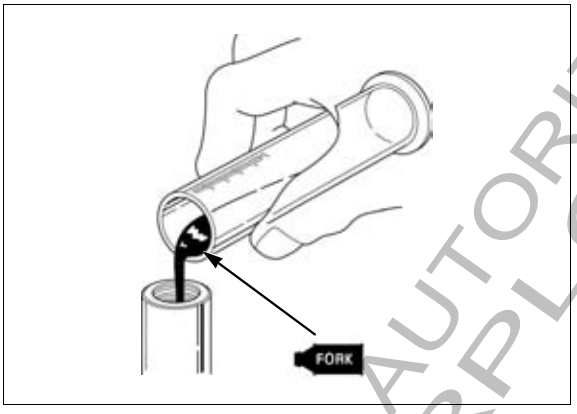
Install the compression adjuster to the axle holder.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



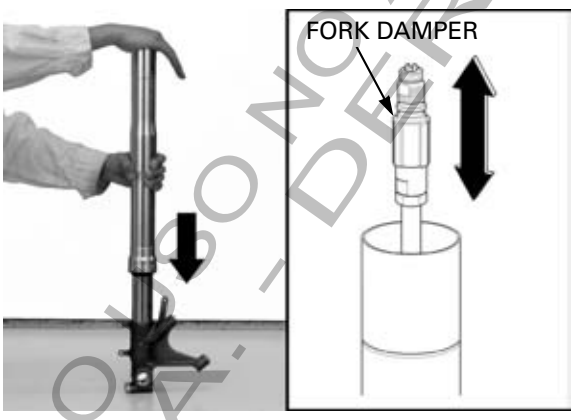
Pour the specified amount of recommended fork fluid into the fork leg.

RECOMMENDED FORK FLUID:
Honda ULTRA CUSHION OIL 10W or equivalent
FORK FLUID CAPACITY ('04, '05):
466 ± 2.5 cm³ (15.8 ± 0.08 US oz, 16.4 ± 0.09 Imp oz)
FORK FLUID CAPACITY (AFTER '05):
471 ± 2.5 cm³ (15.9 ± 0.08 US oz, 16.6 ± 0.09 Imp oz)



Bleed the air from the fork leg as follows:

1. Extend the fork, cover the top of the fork slider with your hand and compress the fork leg slowly.
2. Remove your hand and extend the fork slowly. Repeat above procedure 2 or 3 times.
3. Pump the fork damper rod slowly 8 – 10 times.

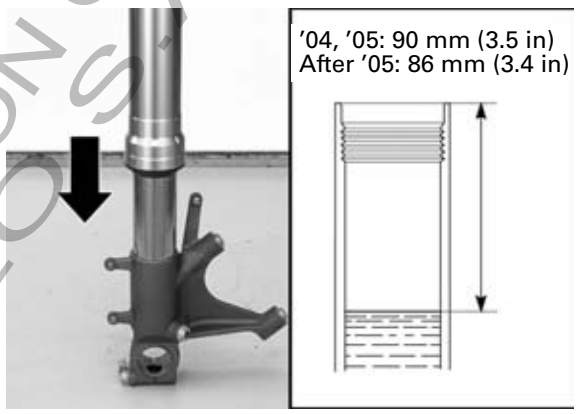


Slowly push the fork slider, and gently seat the dust seal onto the axle holder and leave it for 5 minutes.

Be sure the fluid level is the same in the both forks.

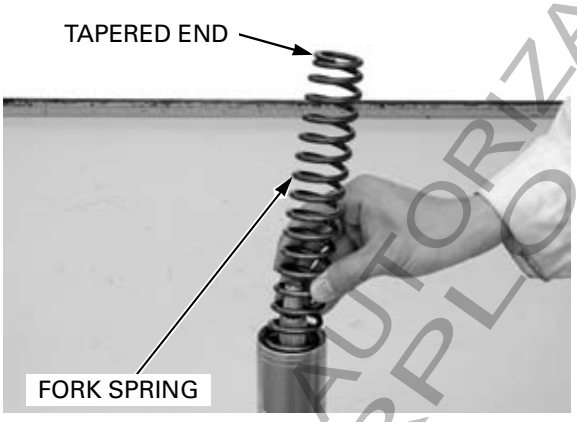
After the fluid level stabilizes, measure the fluid level from top of the fork slider.

FORK FLUID LEVEL:
'04, '05: 90 mm (3.5 in)
After '05: 86 mm (3.4 in)



Apply fork fluid to new O-ring.
Extend the fork damper and install the O-ring to the damper rod adjust case groove.

Install the fork spring into the fork slider with the tapered end facing up.



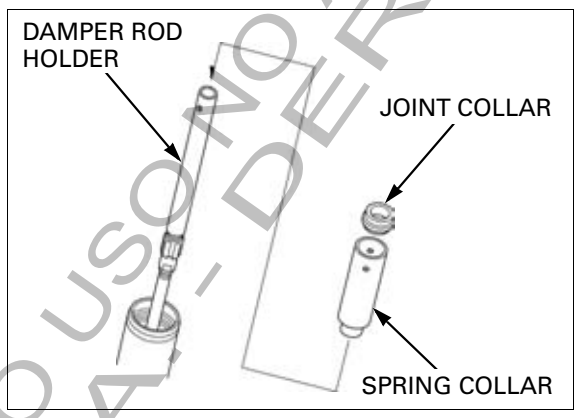
Attach the handle to the damper rod holder after installing the spring collar and joint collar.

Extend the fork damper fully and install the damper rod holder onto the damper rod adjust case.

TOOL:

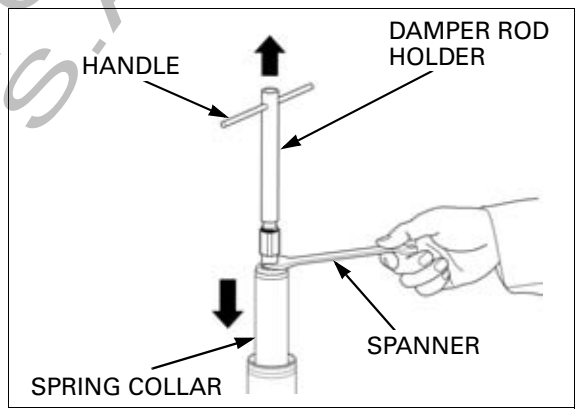
Damper rod holder	**070MB-MEL0200 or 070MB-MELC200**

Install the spring collar and joint collar.

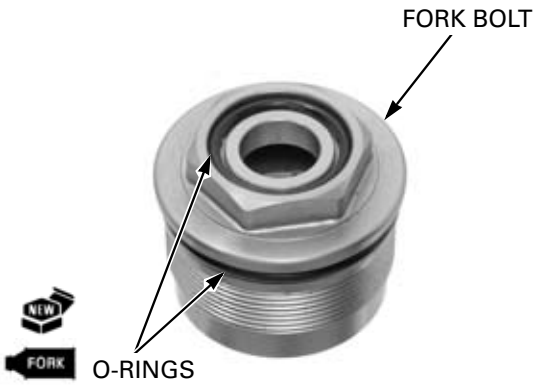


Attach the handle to the damper rod holder, then lower the spring collar while pulling up the damper rod holder.
Attach the 14 mm spanner to the damper rod adjust case as shown.

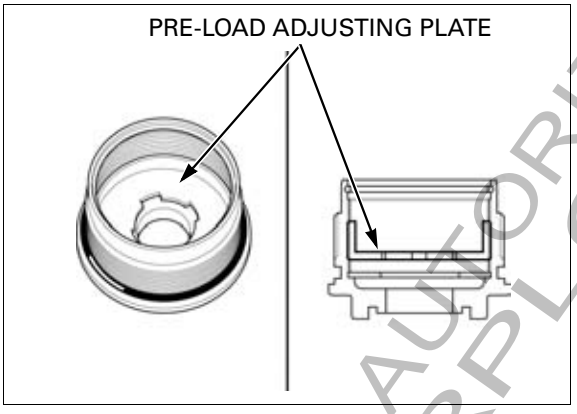
Make sure that the damper rod adjust case is firmly fixed, and then remove the damper rod holder.



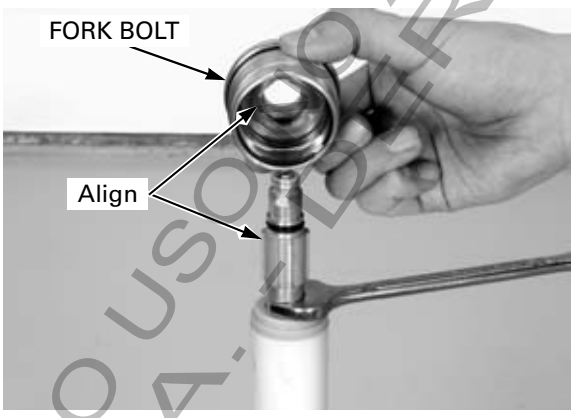
Apply fork fluid to new O-rings and install them to the fork bolt.



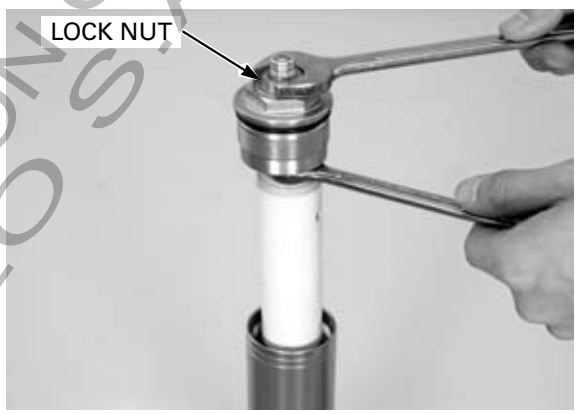
Turn the pre-load adjusting plate clockwise until it seats lightly.



Install the fork bolt to the damper rod adjust case while aligning the grooves of the adjusting plate with the damper rod adjust case.

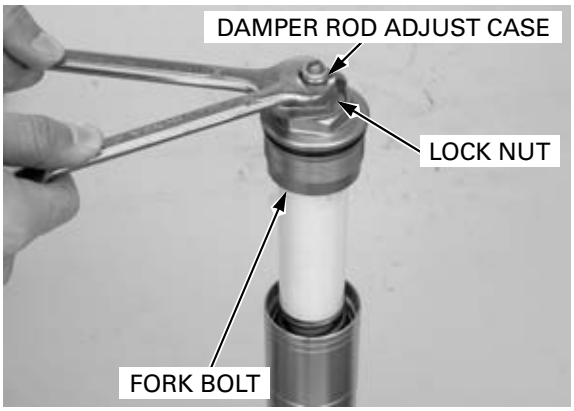


Install the lock nut to the damper rod adjust case.
Hold the damper rod adjust case and tighten the lock nut.
Remove the 14 mm spanner from the damper rod adjust case.



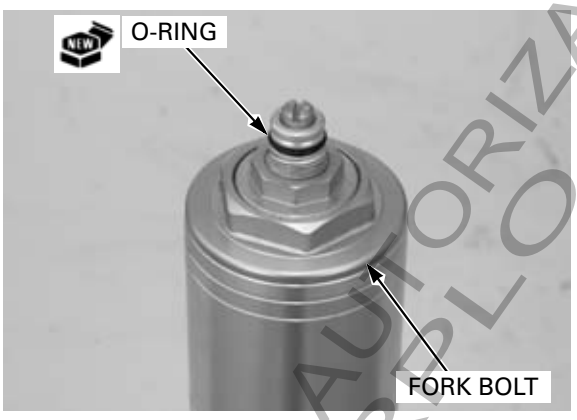
Hold the damper rod adjust case, and then tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 25 N·m (2.6 kgf·m, 19 lbf·ft)

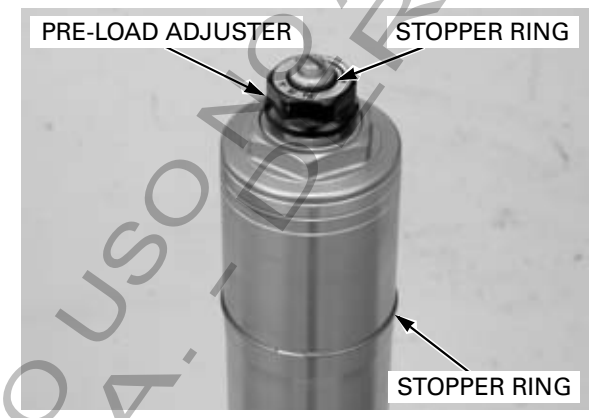


Tighten the fork bolt after installing the fork slider into the fork bridges.

Install the fork bolt to the fork slider.
Install new O-ring to the damper rod adjust case.



Install the handlebar stopper ring.
Install the pre-load adjuster and stopper ring.

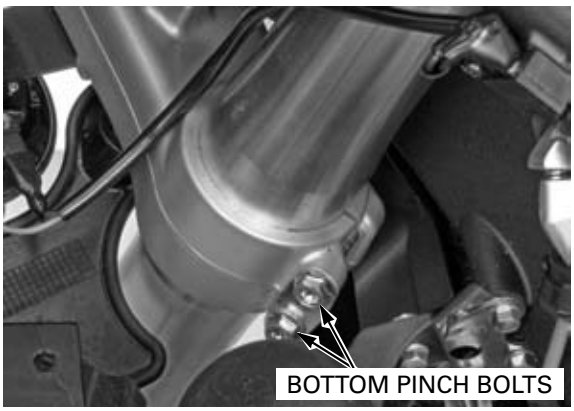


INSTALLATION

Install the fork leg through the bottom bridge, handlebar and top bridge.
Position the top end of the fork slider flush with the upper surface of the top bridge as shown.

Tighten the bottom bridge pinch bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE:
'04, '05: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)
After '05: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)



If the fork bolt was loosened, tighten it to the specified torque.

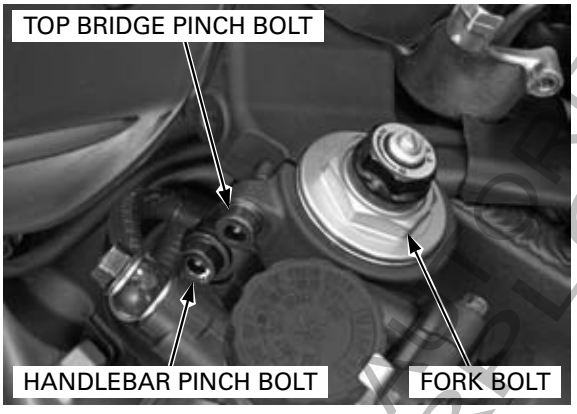
TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)

Tighten the top bridge pinch bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

Tighten the handlebar pinch bolt to the specified torque.

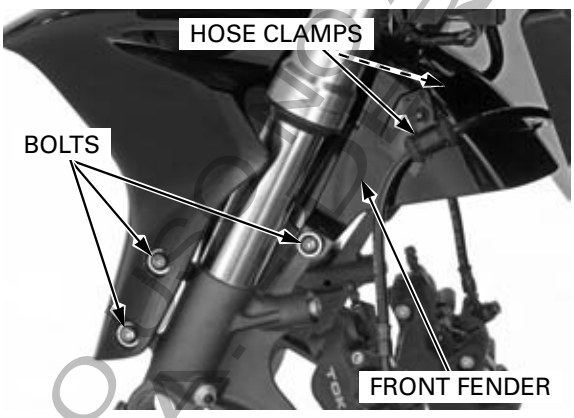
TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)



Install the front fender and tighten the bolts securely.
Install the brake hose clamps onto the front fender and tighten the bolt and nut.

TORQUE:
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt:
9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)
Front brake hose clamp nut:
9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

Install the front wheel (page 14-26).
Adjust the pre-load and compression/rebound damping adjusters (page 4-42).

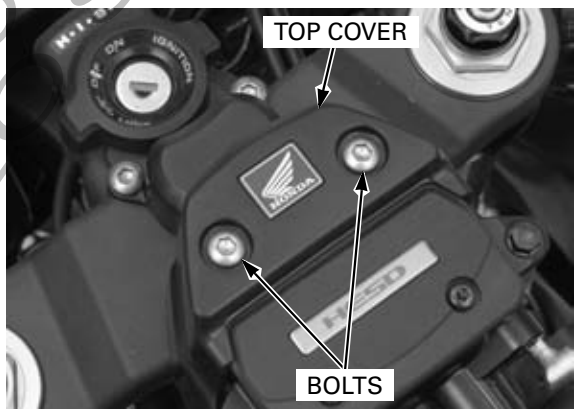


STEERING DAMPER

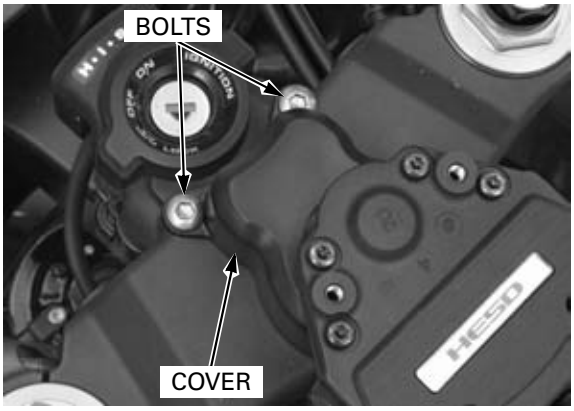
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).

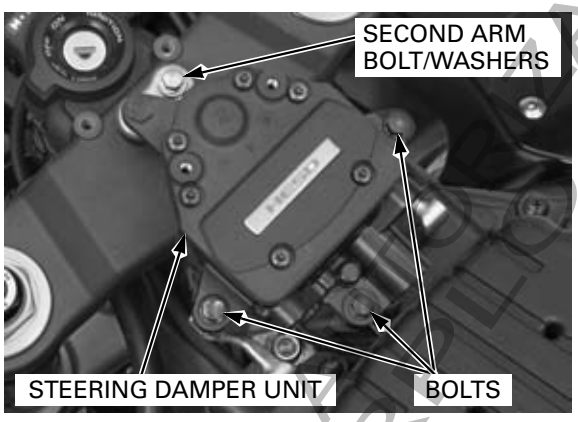
Remove the bolts and steering damper top cover.



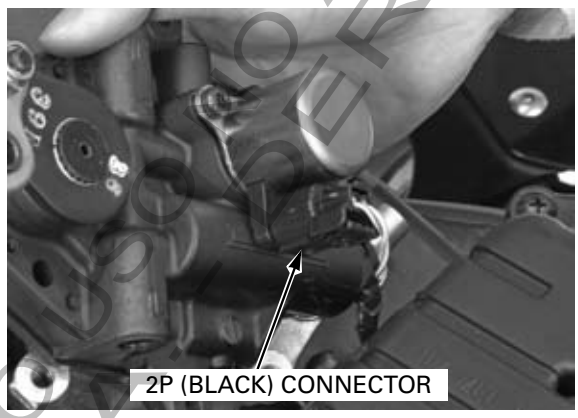
Remove the bolts and steering linkage cover.



Remove the bolts and steering damper unit.
Remove the second arm bolt/washers, mounting bolts and steering damper unit.



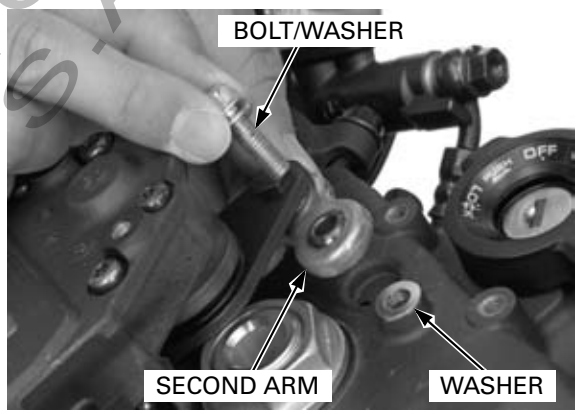
Disconnect the 2P (Black) connector from the steering damper unit.



Connect the 2P (Black) connector.

Install a washer between the steering damper second arm and top bridge.

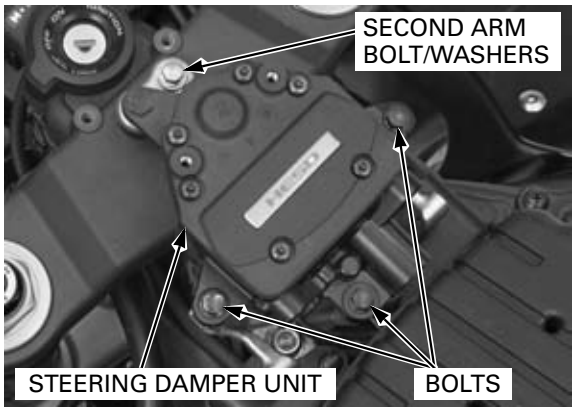
Install the steering damper onto the top bridge, then install the washers and steering damper second arm bolt.



Install the steering damper mounting bolts, and tighten the second arm bolt and mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



STEERING STEM

REMOVAL

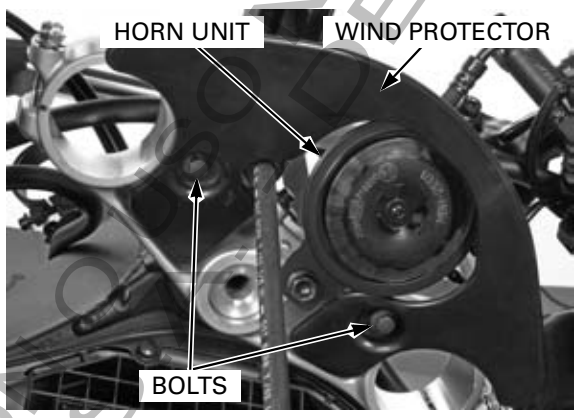
Remove the following:

- Front wheel (page 14-22)
- Front fender (page 3-26)
- Upper cowl (page 3-19)
- Top shelter (page 3-23)
- Steering damper (page 14-40)

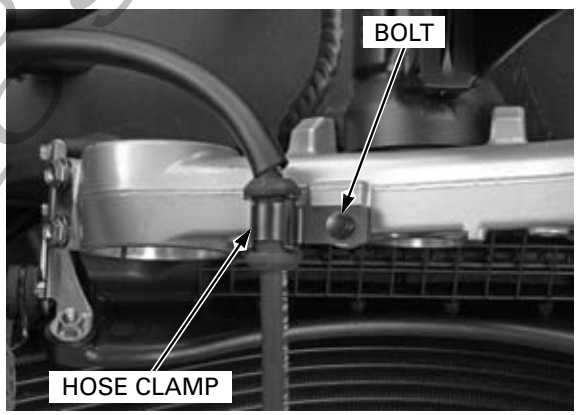
Remove the steering stem nut.

Remove the fork legs (page 14-27).

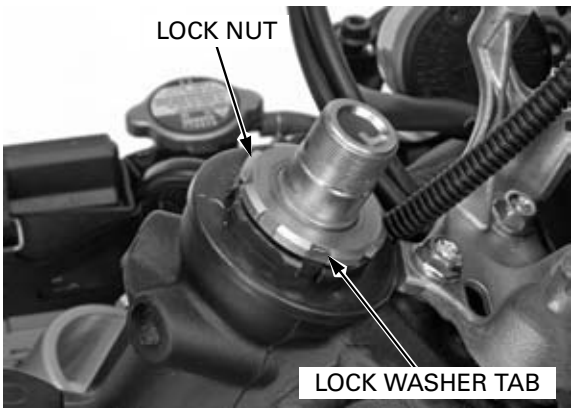
Remove the bolts and wind protector.
Remove the bolt and horn unit.



Remove the bolt and front brake hose clamp.



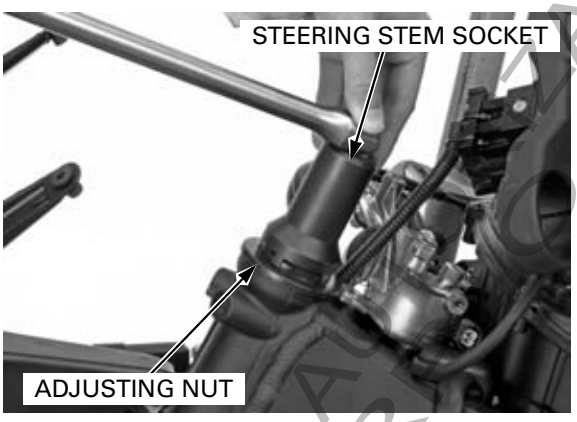
Straighten the tabs of the lock washer.
Remove the lock nut and lock washer.



Remove the steering stem adjusting nut using the special tool.

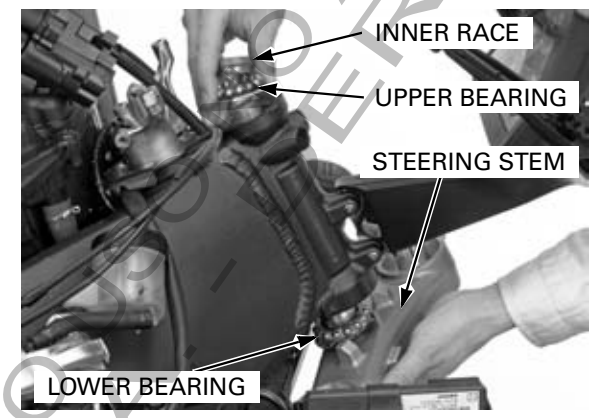
TOOL:

Steering stem socket	**07916-3710101 or 07916-3710100**



Remove the following:

- Dust seal
- Upper bearing inner race
- Upper bearing
- Steering stem
- Lower bearing



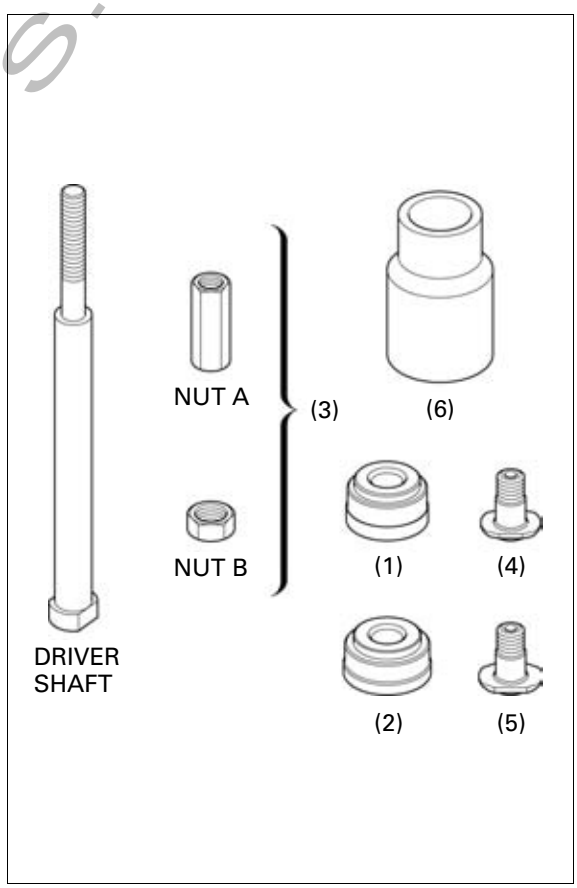
OUTER RACE REPLACEMENT

Always replace the bearings and races as a set.

Replace the races using the special tools as described in the following procedure.

TOOLS:

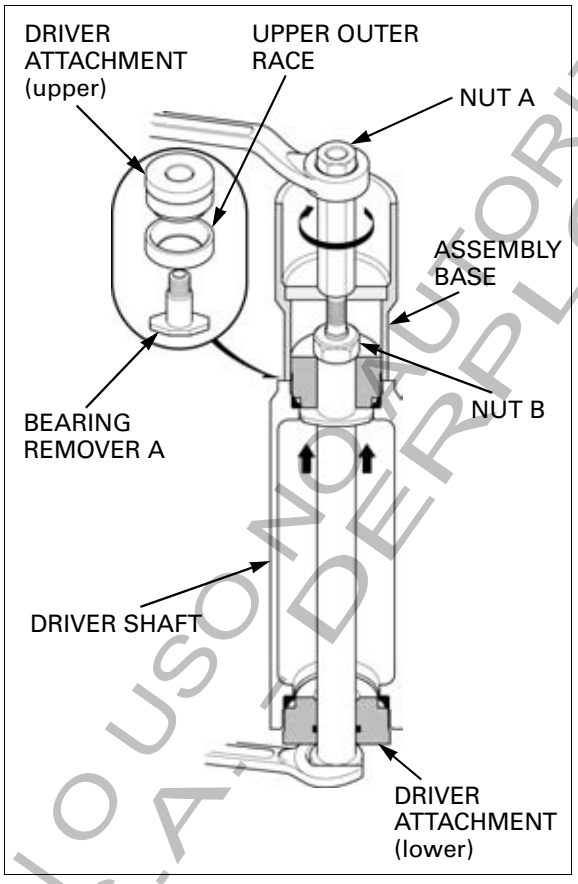
(1) Driver attachment (upper)	**070MF-MCJ0100**
(2) Driver attachment (lower)	**070MF-MCJ0200**
(3) Driver shaft assembly	**07946-KM90301**
(4) Bearing remover, A	**07946-KM90401**
(5) Bearing remover, B	**07NMF-MT70110**
(6) Assembly base	**07946-KM90600**



Note the installation direction of the assembly base; the small I.D. side facing the upper attachment.

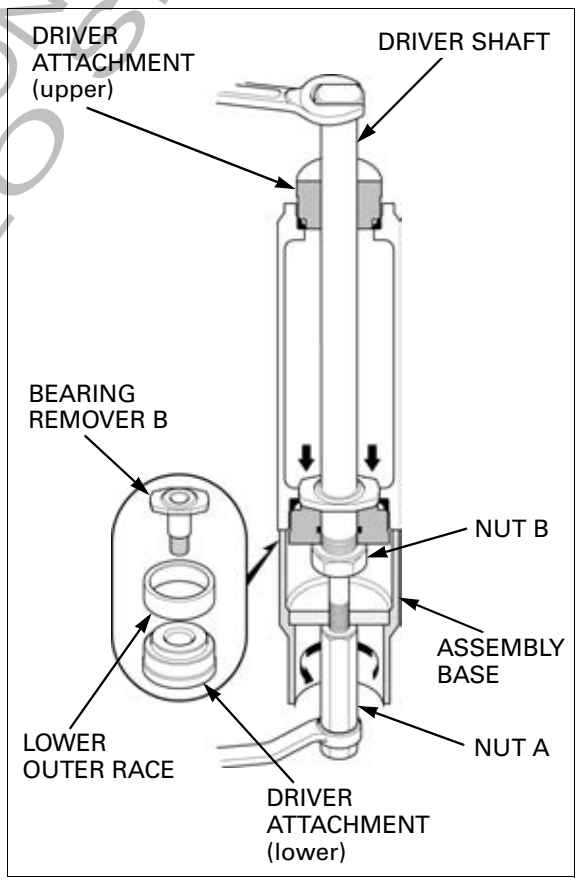
Install the special tools into the steering head as shown.

Align the bearing remover A with the grooves in the steering head.
Lightly tighten the nut B with a wrench.
Holding the driver shaft with a wrench, turn the nut A gradually to remove the upper outer race.



Note the installation direction of the assembly base; the large I.D. side facing the lower attachment.

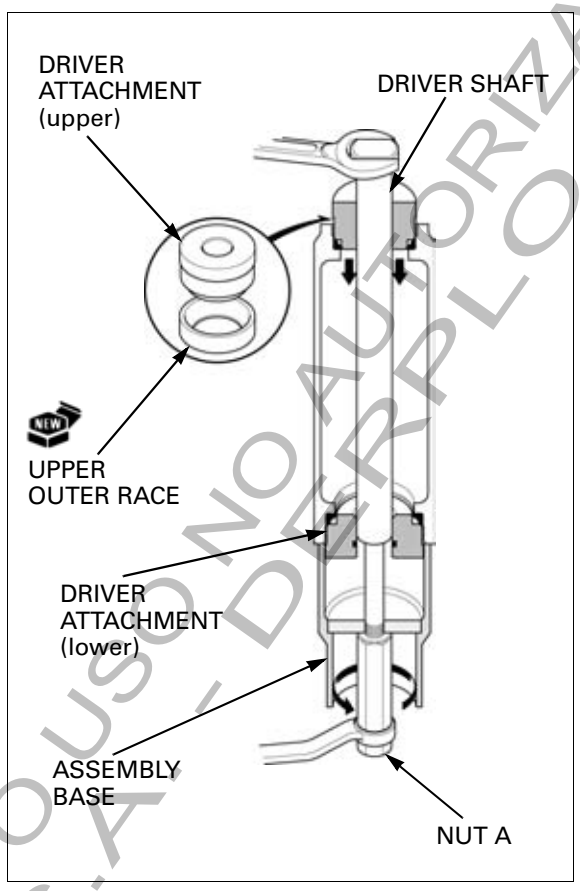
Install the special tools into the steering head as shown and remove the lower outer race using the same procedure as for the upper outer race.



Remove any burrs from the outer race installation surface of the steering head.

Note the installation direction of the assembly base; the large I.D. side facing the lower attachment.

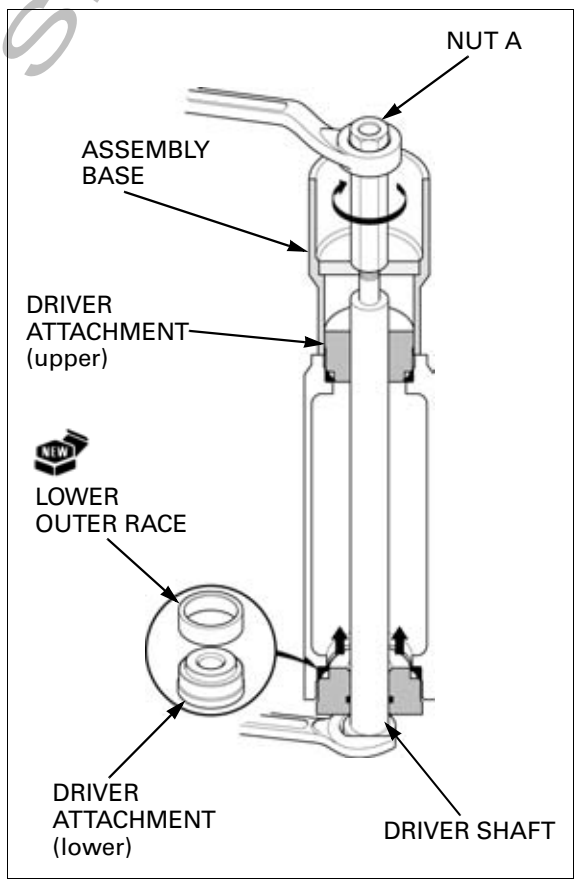
Install a new upper outer race with the special tools as shown.
Hold the driver shaft with a wrench and turn the nut A gradually until upper outer race is fully seated.



Remove any burrs from the outer race installation surface of the steering head.

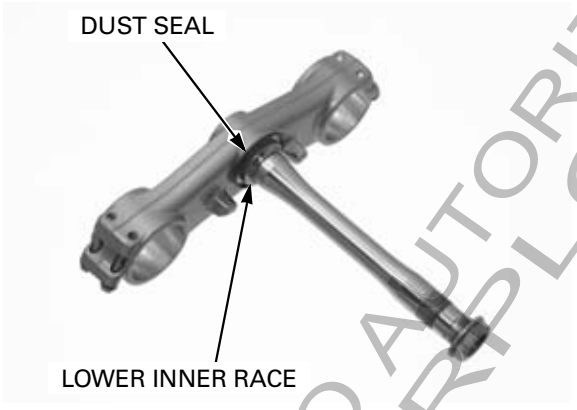
Note the installation direction of the assembly base; the small I.D. side facing the upper attachment.

Install a new lower outer race with the special tools as shown.
Hold the driver shaft with a wrench and turn the nut A gradually until lower outer race is fully seated.



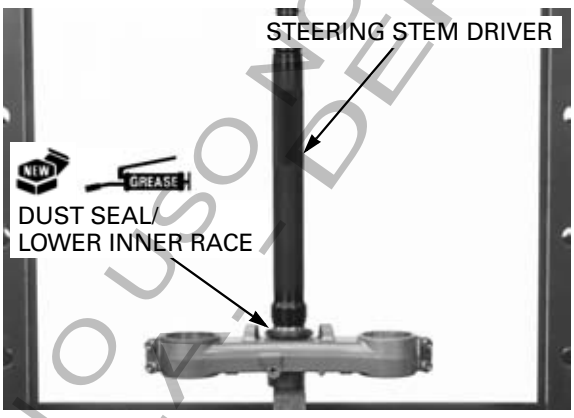
LOWER INNER RACE REPLACEMENT

Temporarily install the steering stem nut onto the stem to prevent the threads from being damaged when removing the lower bearing inner race from the stem.
Remove the lower bearing inner race with a chisel or equivalent tool, being careful not to damage the stem.
Remove the dust seal.

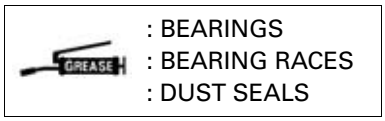


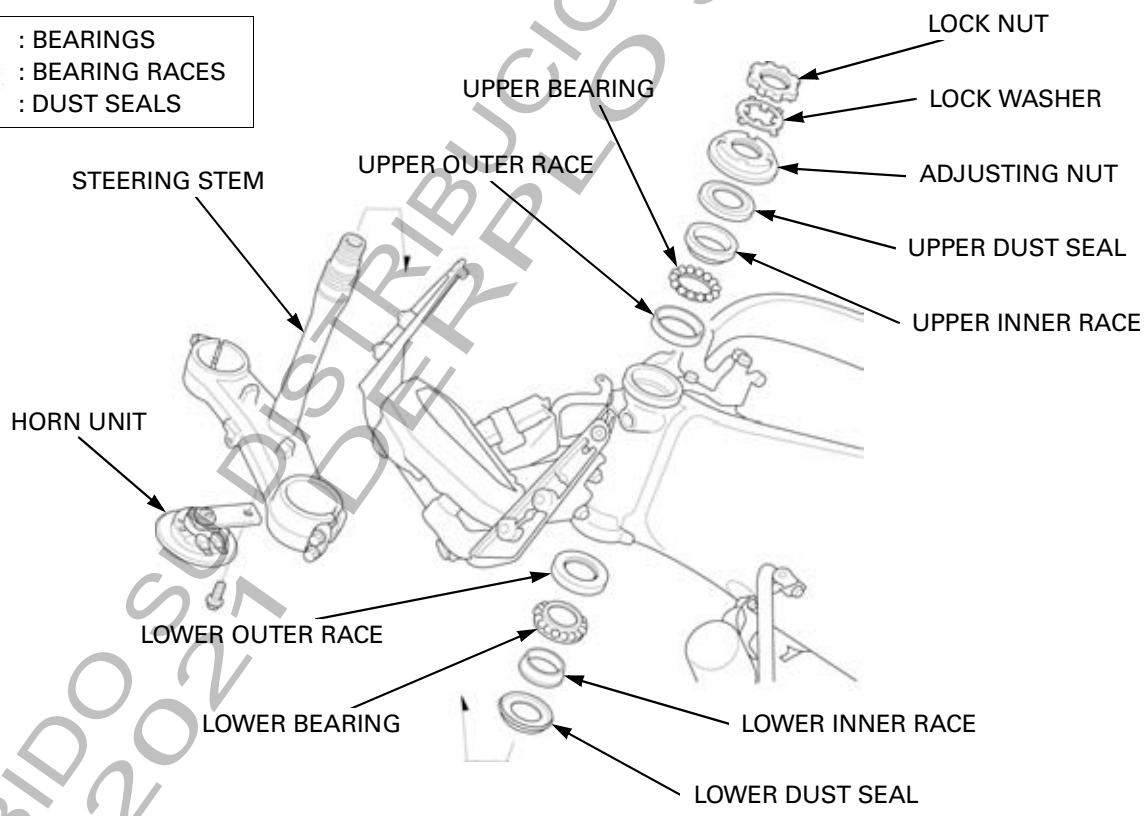
Apply specified grease (page 1-38) to new dust seal lips and install it over the steering stem.
Install new lower bearing inner race using a special tool and a hydraulic press.

TOOL:
Steering stem driver **07946-MB00000**

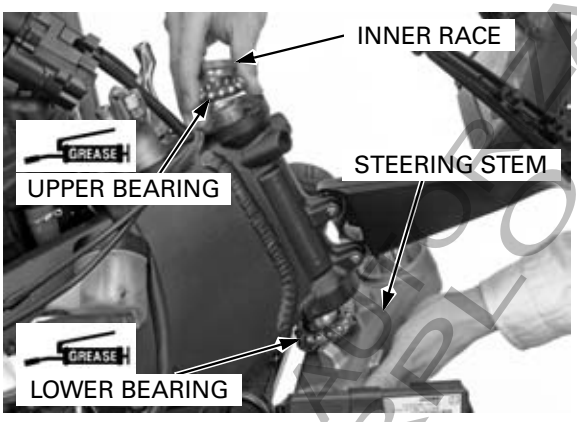


INSTALLATION





Apply specified grease (page 1-38) to the upper and lower bearings, bearing races and upper dust seal lips.
Install the lower bearing onto the steering stem.
Insert the steering stem into the steering head pipe.
Install the upper bearing, inner race and upper dust seal.



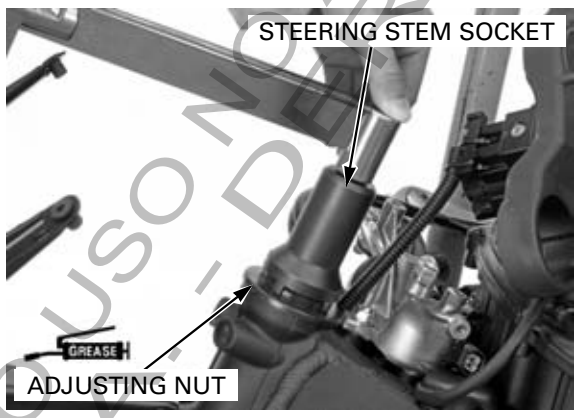
Apply specified grease (page 1-38) to the steering stem adjusting nut threads.
Install and tighten the steering stem adjusting nut to the initial torque.

TOOL:

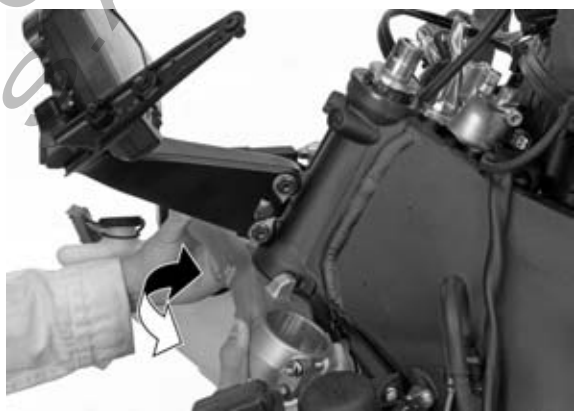
Steering stem socket	**07916-3710101 or 07916-3710100**

TORQUE:

'04, '05:	**20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)**
After '05:	**27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)**



Move the steering stem right and left, lock-to-lock, several times to seat the bearings.
Make sure that the steering stem moves smoothly without play or binding, then loosen the adjusting nut.

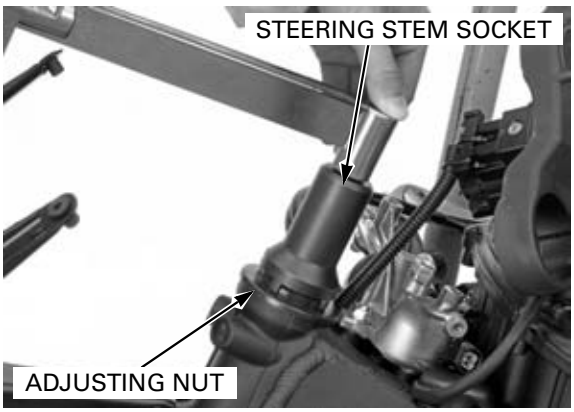


Retighten the steering stem adjusting nut to the specified torque.

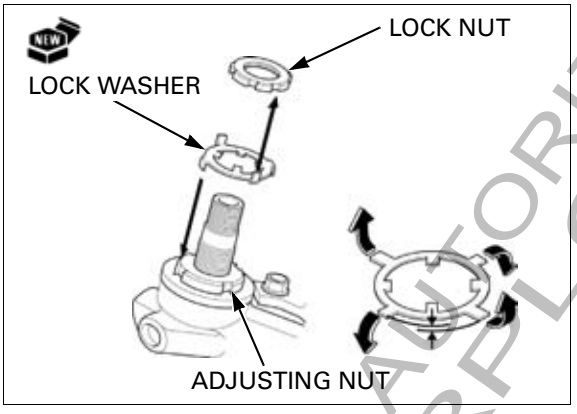
TORQUE:

'04, '05:	**20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)**
After '05:	**27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)**

Recheck that the steering stem moves smoothly without play or binding.

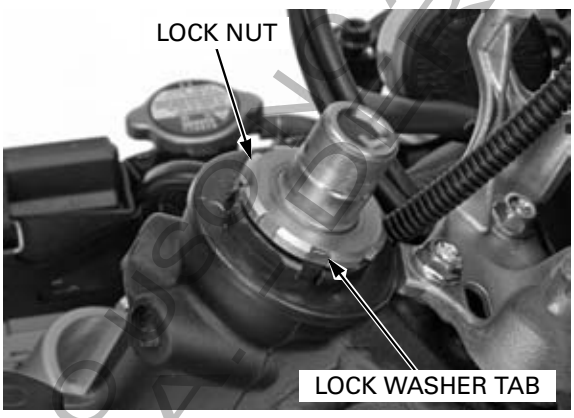


Install a new lock washer onto the steering stem.
Align the tabs of the lock washer with the grooves in the adjusting nut and bend two opposite tabs (shorter) down into the adjusting nut groove.



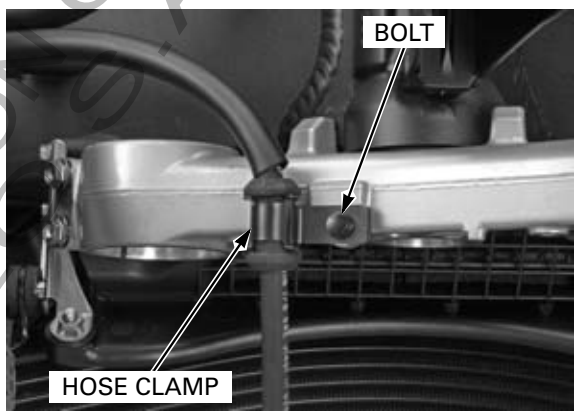
Do not overtighten the lock nut until the lock washer being flat.

Install and finger tighten the lock nut.
Hold the lock nut and further tighten the lock nut within 1/4 turns (90°) enough to align its grooves with the lock washer tabs.
Bend the lock washer tabs up into the lock nut grooves.

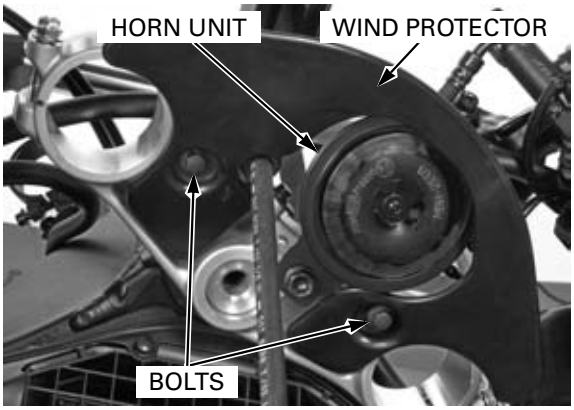


Install the front brake hose clamp and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)



Install the horn unit and tighten the bolt securely.
Install the wind protector and tighten the bolts.



Install the following:

– Fork legs (page 14-39)
– Handlebars (page 14-17)

Install the top bridge and steering stem nut.
Tighten the steering stem nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 lbf·ft)

Install the following:

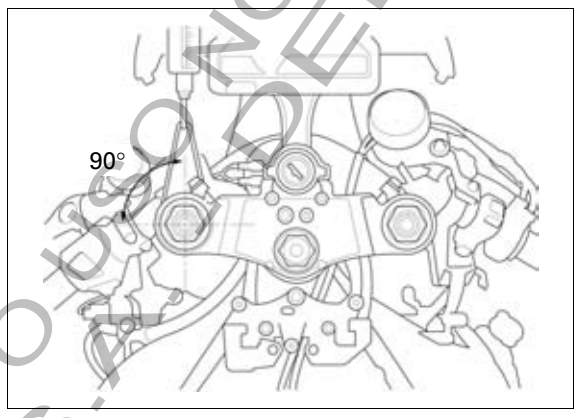
– Steering damper (page 14-40)
– Top shelter (page 3-23)
– Upper cowl (page 3-19)
– Front fender (page 3-26)
– Front wheel (page 14-26)

STEERING HEAD BEARING PRE-LOAD

Support the motorcycle using a hoist or equivalent and raise the front wheel off the ground.
Position the steering stem to the straight ahead position.

Make sure that there is no cable or wire harness interference.

Hook a spring scale to the fork slider and measure the steering head bearing pre-load.



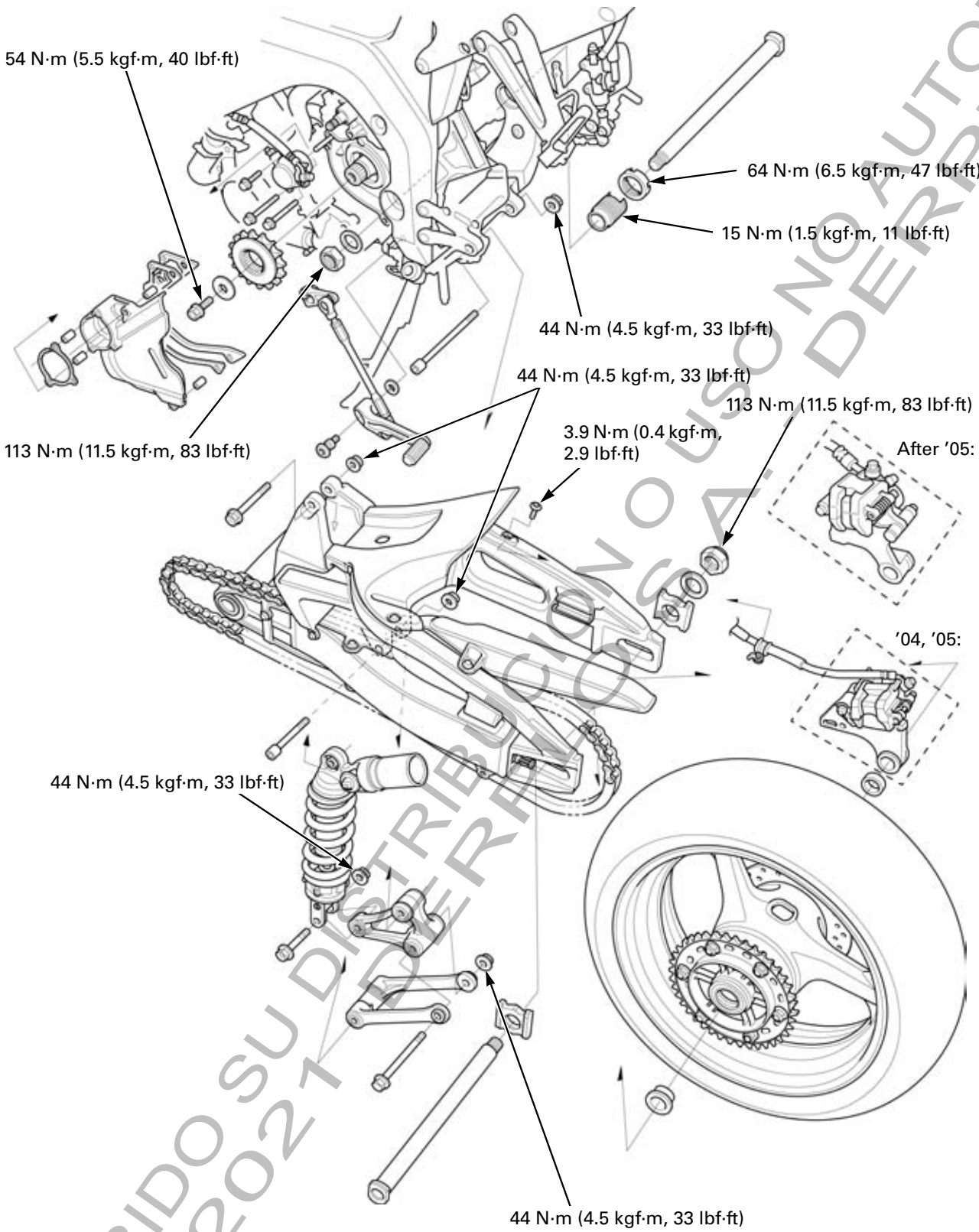
STANDARD:
'04, '05: 12 – 19 N (1.2 – 1.9 kgf)
After '05: 13 – 19 N (1.3 – 1.9 kgf)

If the readings do not fall within the limits, lower the front wheel to the ground and adjust the steering stem adjusting nut (page 14-46).

MEMO

15. REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION

COMPONENT LOCATION



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- When servicing the rear wheel and suspension, support the motorcycle using a safety stand or hoist.
- A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.
- After the rear wheel installation, check the brake operation by applying the brake pedal.
- The shock absorber contains nitrogen under high pressure. Do not allow fire or heat near the shock absorber.
- Before disposal of the shock absorber, release the nitrogen (page 15-16).
- Use only tires marked "TUBELESS" and tubeless valves on rim marked "TUBELESS TIRE APPLICABLE".
- Use genuine Honda replacement bolts and nuts for all suspension pivot and mounting point.
- When installing the swingarm, be sure to tighten the swingarm pivot fasteners to the specified torque in the specified sequence. If you mistake the tightening torque or sequence, loosen all pivot fasteners, then tighten them again to the specified torque in the correct sequence.
- When using the lock nut wrench for the swingarm pivot, use a 20-inch long deflecting beam type torque wrench. The lock nut wrench increases the torque wrench's leverage, so the torque wrench reading will be less than the torque actually applied to the lock nut. The specification given on this page is actual torque applied to the lock nut, not the reading on the torque wrench when used to the lock nut wrench. The procedure later in the text gives the actual and indicated torque.
- Refer to the brake system information (page 16-5).

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth			–	2.0 (0.08)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
Axle runout			–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial		–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial		–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight			–	60 g (2.1 oz) max.
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50VM2-114YB	–
		RK	RK50GFOZ1-114LJFZ	–
	Slack		25 – 35 (1 – 1-3/8)	–
Shock absorber	Spring pre-load adjuster standard position		Position 4	–
	Rebound damping adjuster initial setting		2 - 1/2 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression damping adjuster initial setting		9 clicks out from full hard	–

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

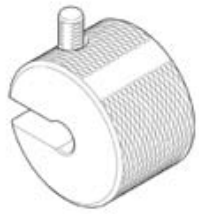
Unit: mm (in)

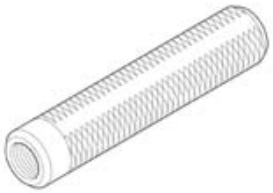
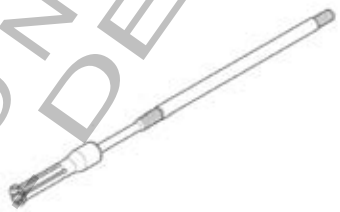
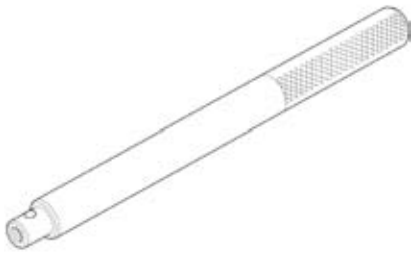
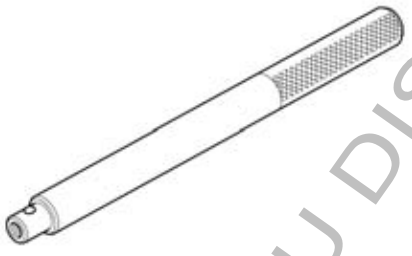
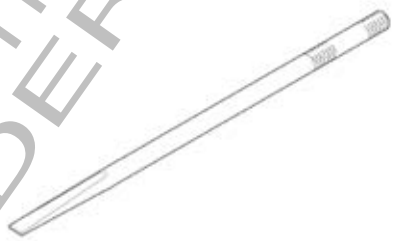
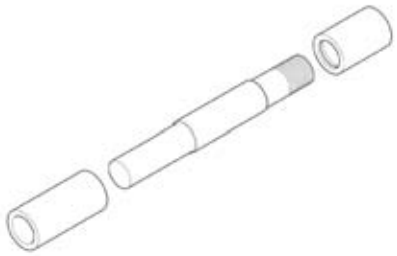
ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth			–	2.0 (0.08)
Cold tire pressure	Driver only		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
	Driver and passenger		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm^2, 42 psi)	–
Axle runout			–	0.2 (0.01)
Wheel rim runout	Radial		–	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial		–	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel balance weight			–	60 g (2.1 oz) max.
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50VM2-114YB	–
		RK	RK50GFOZ1-114LJFZ	–
	Slack		25 – 35 (1 – 1-3/8)	–
Shock absorber	Spring pre-load adjuster standard position		Position 4	–
	Rebound damping adjuster initial setting		2 - 1/4 turns out from full hard	–
	Compression damping adjuster initial setting		17 clicks out from full hard	–

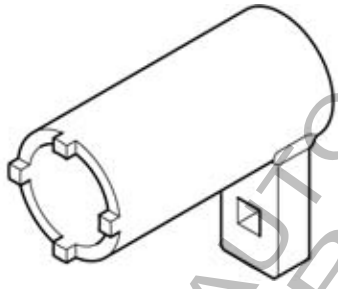
TORQUE VALUES

Rear axle nut	113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Rear brake disc bolt	42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m, 31 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt: replace with a new one
Final driven sprocket nut	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Rear shock absorber upper mounting nut	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Rear shock absorber lower mounting nut	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Shock link-to-frame pivot nut	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Shock arm-to-shock link nut	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Shock arm-to-swingarm nut	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Drive chain case flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt	15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)	
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt lock nut	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)	See page 15-29
Swingarm pivot nut	113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)	
Drive chain slider bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Drive sprocket special bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake hose clamp bolt	3.9 N·m (0.4 kgf·m, 29 lbf·ft)	
Gearshift pedal link pinch bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Remover weight 07741-0010201 	Attachment, 32 x 35 mm 07746-0010100 	Attachment, 42 x 47 mm 07746-0010300 
Attachment, 52 x 55 mm 07746-0010400 	Attachment, 24 x 26 mm 07746-0010700 	Attachment, 22 x 24 mm 07746-0010800 
Attachment, 40 x 42 mm 07746-0010900 	Pilot, 17 mm 07746-0040400 	Pilot, 25 mm 07746-0040600 

Pilot, 28 mm 07746-0041100 	Pilot, 19 mm 07746-0041400 	Bearing remover head, 25 mm 07746-0050800 
Driver 07749-0010000 	Bearing remover handle 07936-3710100 	Bearing remover, 17 mm 07936-3710300 
Attachment, 28 x 30 mm 07946-1870100 	Ball race remover 07948-4630100 	Driver 07949-3710001 
Driver 070GD-0010100 	Bearing remover shaft 07GGD-0010100 	Bearing driver 07GMD-KT80100 

Pilot, 32 mm 07MAD-PR90200 	Attachment, 42 mm 07QAD-P0A0100 	Lock nut wrench, 5.8 x 46 mm 07YMA-MCF0100 
Attachment, 34 mm 07ZMD-MBW0100 		

TROUBLESHOOTING

Soft suspension
- Weak shock absorber spring
- Incorrect suspension adjustment
- Oil leakage from damper unit
- Insufficient tire pressure

Hard suspension
- Incorrect suspension adjustment
- Damaged rear suspension pivot bearings
- Bent damper rod
- Bent swingarm pivot
- Tire pressure too high

Rear wheel wobbling
- Bent rim
- Worn or damaged rear wheel bearings
- Faulty rear tire
- Unbalanced rear tire and wheel
- Insufficient rear tire pressure
- Faulty swingarm pivot bearings

Rear wheel turns hard
- Faulty rear wheel bearings
- Bent rear axle
- Rear brake drag
- Drive chain too tight

Rear suspension noise
- Faulty rear shock absorber
- Loose rear suspension fasteners
- Worn rear suspension pivot bearings

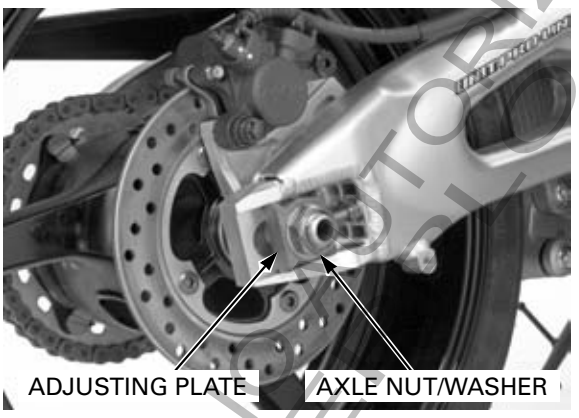
Steers to one side or does not track straight
- Bent rear axle
- Axle alignment/chain adjustment not equal on both sides

REAR WHEEL

REMOVAL

Loosen the lock nuts and drive chain adjusting bolts. (page 4-29)

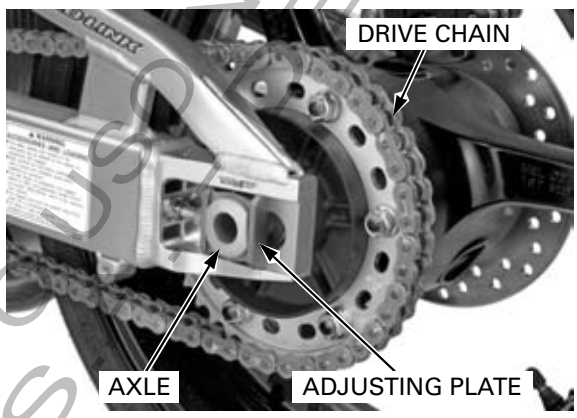
Loosen the rear axle nut.
Support the motorcycle using a safety stand or hoist and raise the rear wheel off the ground.
Remove the axle nut, washer and drive chain adjusting plate.



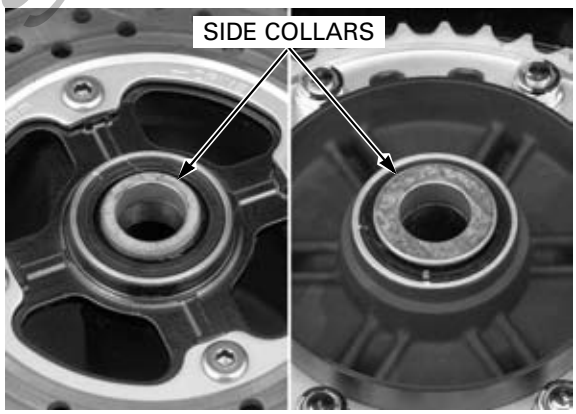
Push the rear wheel forward and derail the drive chain from the driven sprocket.

Do not operate the brake pedal after removing the rear wheel.

Remove the rear axle and drive chain adjusting plate from the left side, then remove the rear wheel.



Remove the side collars.

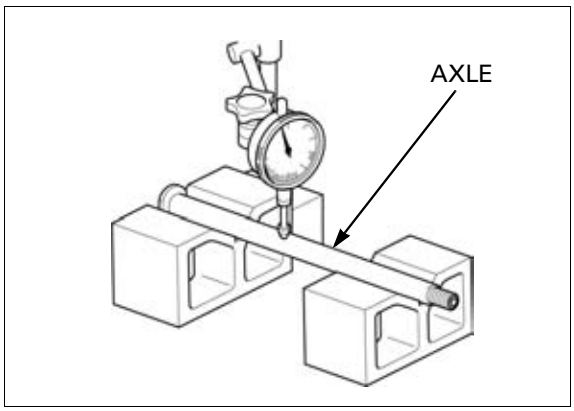


INSPECTION

Axle

Place the axle on V-blocks and measure the runout. Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.2 mm (0.01 in)

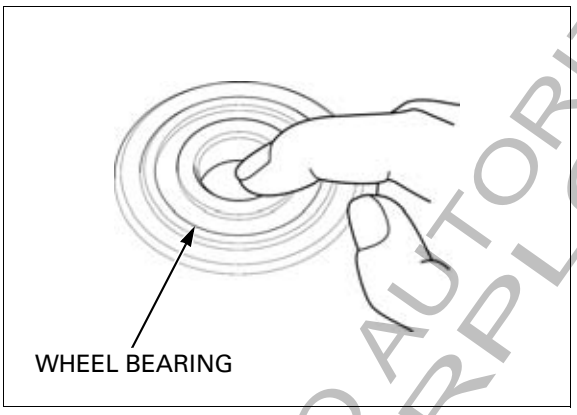


Wheel bearing

Turn the inner race of each bearing with your finger. Bearings should turn smoothly and quietly. Also check that the bearing outer race fits tightly in the hub or driven flange.
Remove and discard the bearings if the races do not turn smoothly and quietly, or if they fit loosely in the hub or driven flange.

Replace the wheel bearings in pairs.

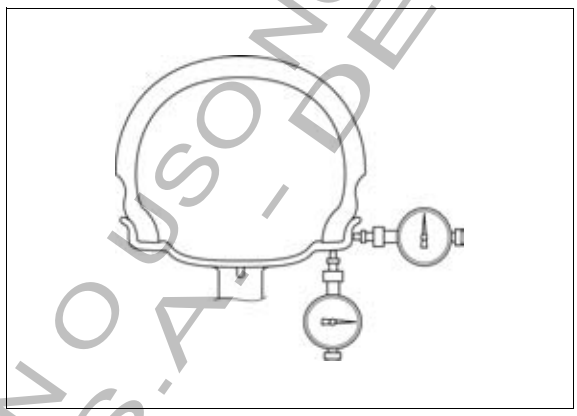
Remove the wheel bearings, if necessary (page 15-10).



Wheel rim runout

Check the rim runout by placing the wheel in a truing stand.
Spin the wheel slowly and read the runout using a dial indicator.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

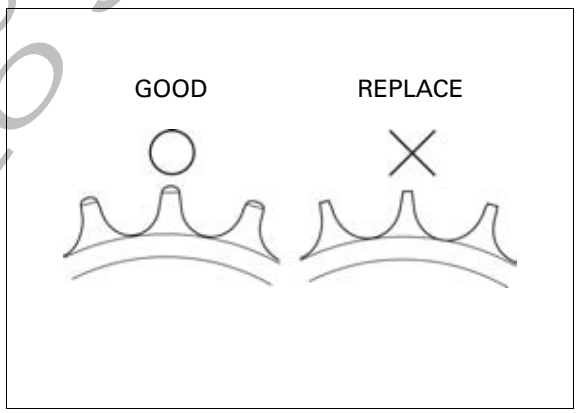
SERVICE LIMITS:
Radial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)
Axial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)



Driven sprocket

Check the condition of the final driven sprocket teeth.
Replace the sprocket if worn or damaged.

- If the final driven sprocket requires replacement, inspect the drive chain and drive sprocket.
- Never install a new drive chain on a worn sprocket or a worn chain on new sprockets. Both chain and sprocket must be in good condition or the replacement chain or sprocket will wear rapidly.

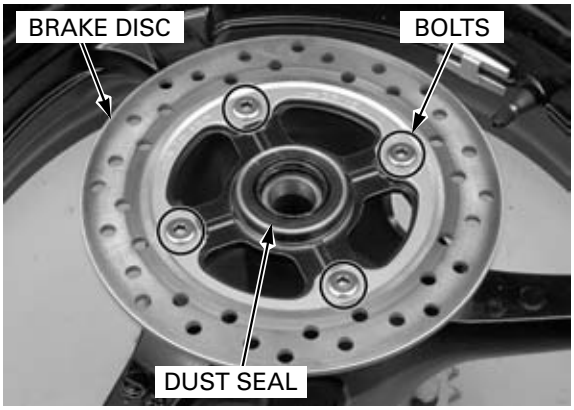


Wheel balance

Refer to the wheel balance servicing (page 14-24).

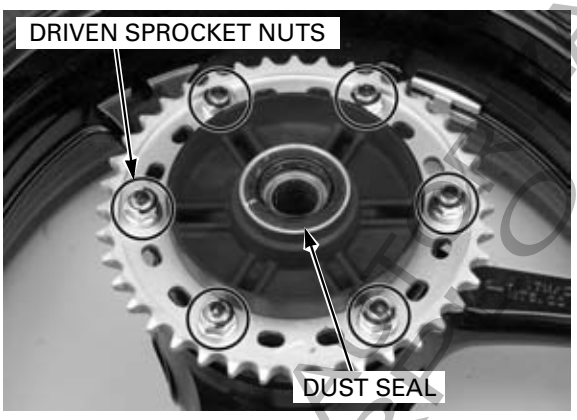
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the right dust seal.
Remove the bolts and brake disc.



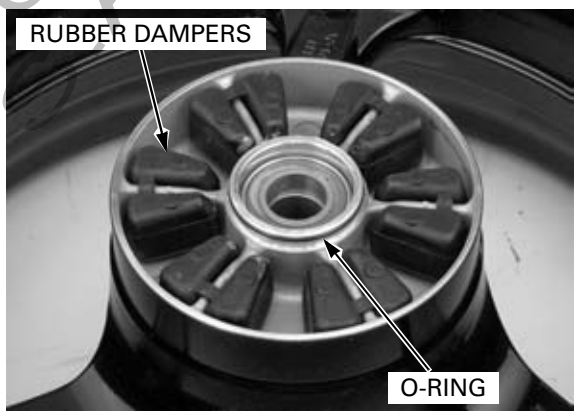
If you will be disassemble the driven flange, loosen the driven sprocket nuts and bolts before removing the driven flange from the wheel hub.

Remove the left dust seal.



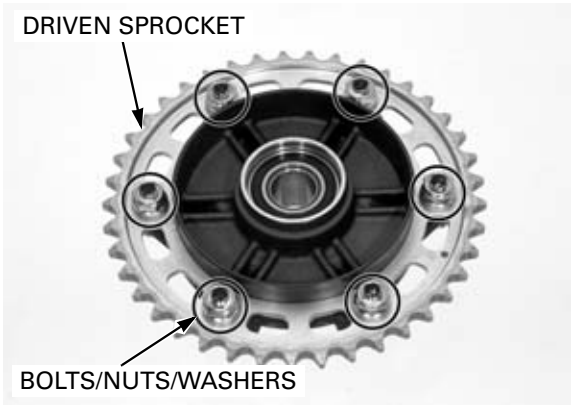
Remove the driven flange assembly from the left wheel hub.

Remove the wheel rubber dampers and O-ring.



Driven flange bearing removal

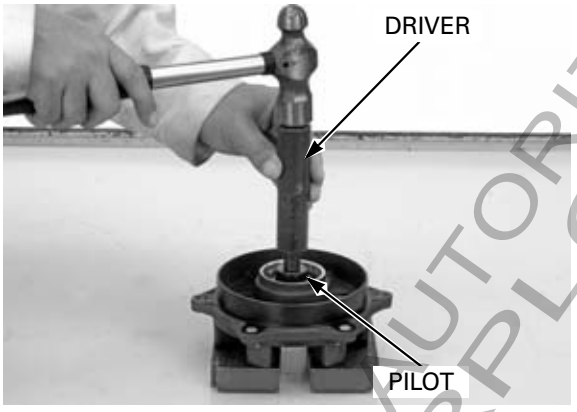
Remove the nuts, washer, bolts and driven sprocket from the driven flange.



Drive the driven flange collar out of the driven flange bearings using the special tools.

TOOLS:

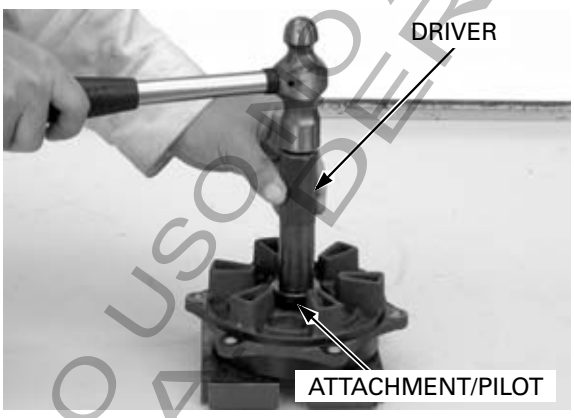
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Pilot, 28 mm	**07746-0041100**



Drive out the driven flange bearings using the special tools.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 52 x 55 mm	**07746-0010400**
Pilot, 28 mm	**07746-0041100**

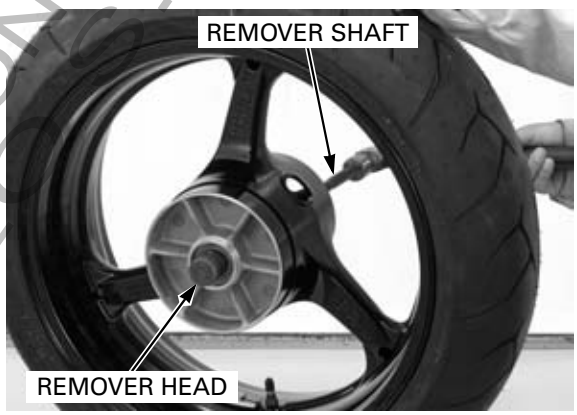


Wheel bearing removal

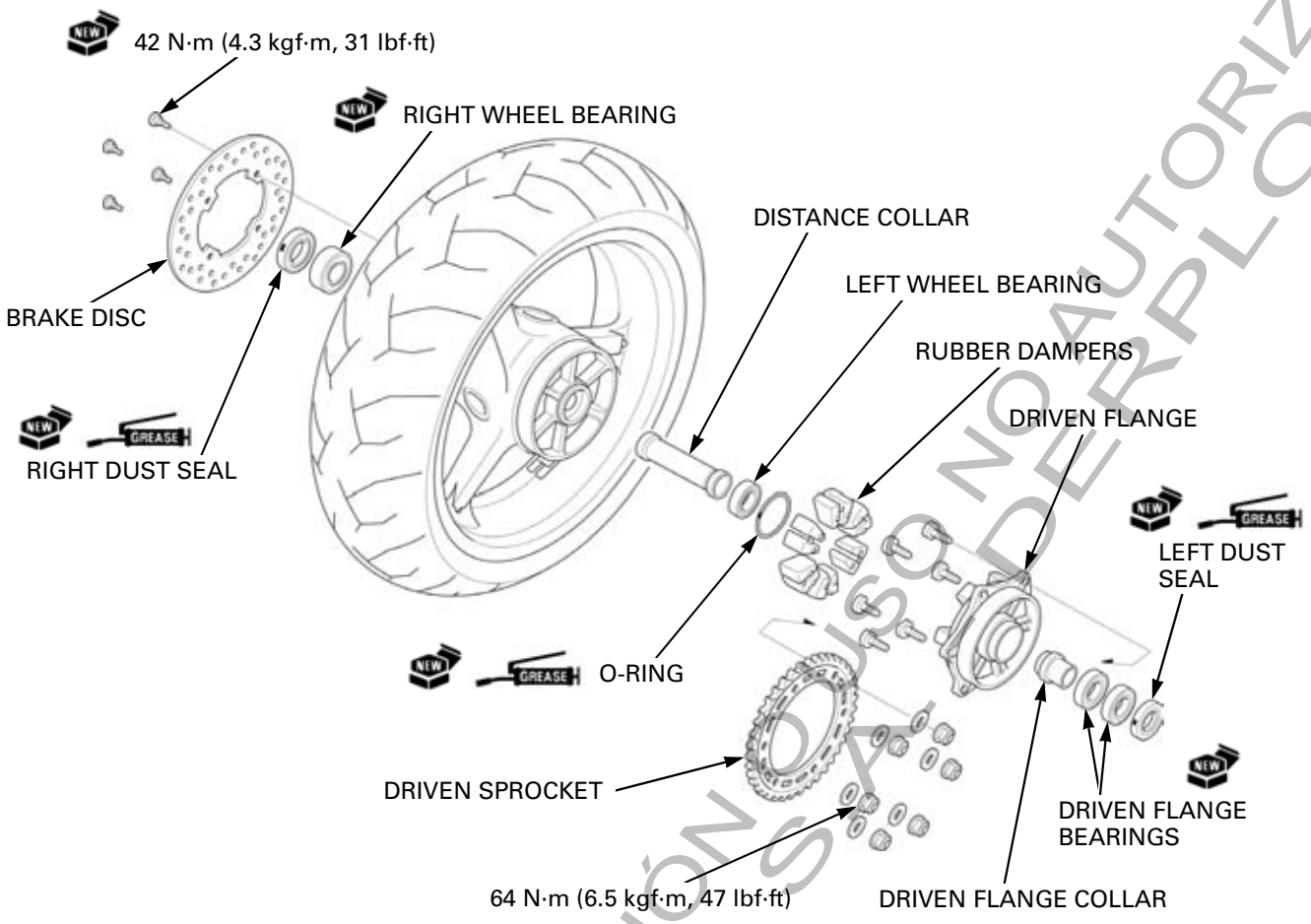
Install the bearing remover head into the bearing. From the opposite side, install the bearing remover shaft and drive the bearing out of the wheel hub. Remove the distance collar and drive out the other bearing.

TOOLS:

Bearing remover head, 25 mm	**07746-0050800**
Bearing remover shaft	**07GGD-0010100**



ASSEMBLY



Never install the old bearings, once the bearings has been removed, the bearings must be replaced with new ones.

Wheel bearing installation

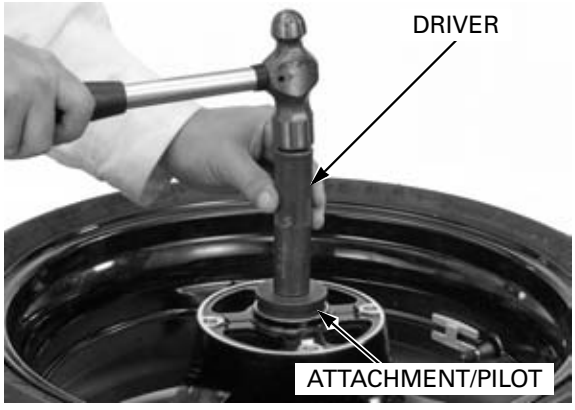
- Install the right wheel bearing previously.

Drive in a new right bearing squarely, until it is fully seated.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 52 x 55 mm	**07746-0010400**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**

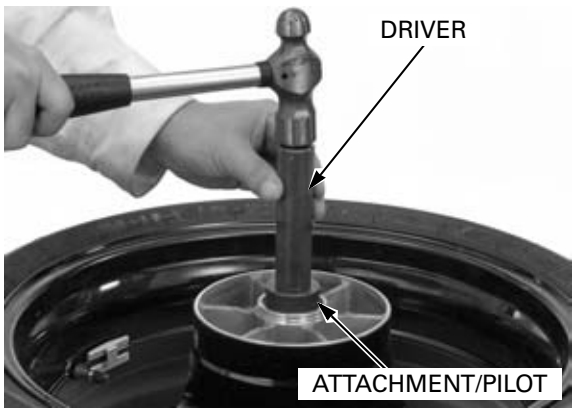
Install the distance collar.



Drive in a new left bearing squarely.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 42 x 47 mm	**07746-0010300**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**

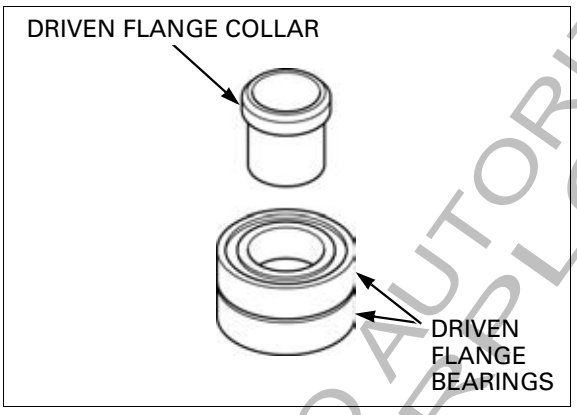


Driven flange bearing installation

Press the driven flange collar in the new driven flange bearings until it is fully seated.

TOOLS:

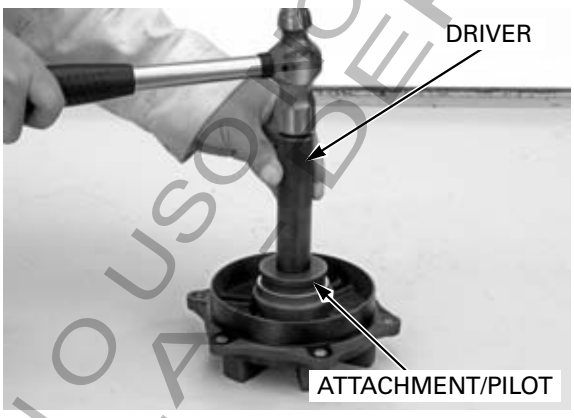
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 32 x 35 mm	**07746-0010100**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**



Drive the new driven flange bearings with a collar into the driven flange using the special tools.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 52 x 55 mm	**07746-0010400**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**



Install the wheel rubber dampers into the left wheel hub.
Apply grease to new O-ring and install it to the groove of the left wheel hub.

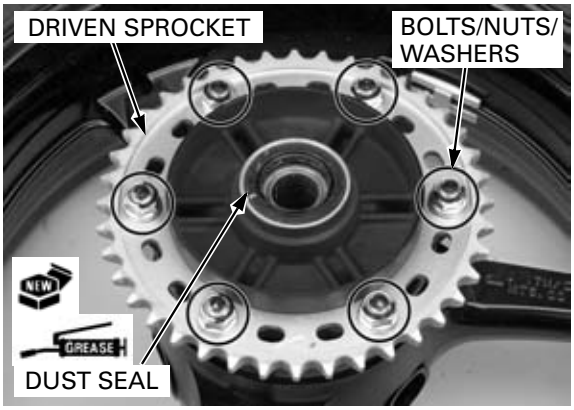
Install the driven flange assembly into the left wheel hub.

Install the washers with their chamfered side facing toward the sprocket.

If the driven sprocket was removed, install the driven sprocket bolts, driven sprocket, washers and nuts.
Tighten the nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)

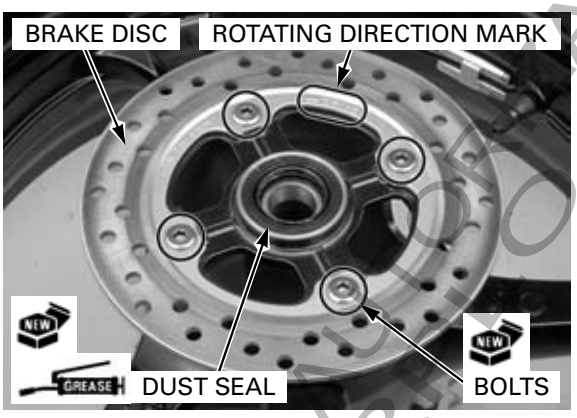
Apply grease to new dust seal lips, then install it to the driven flange.



Install the brake disc with its rotating direction mark facing out.
Tighten the new brake disc bolts to the specified torque.

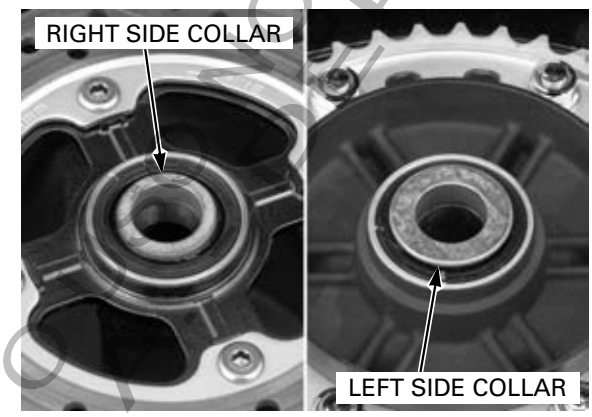
TORQUE: 42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m, 31 lbf·ft)

Apply grease to new dust seal lips, then install it to the right wheel hub.

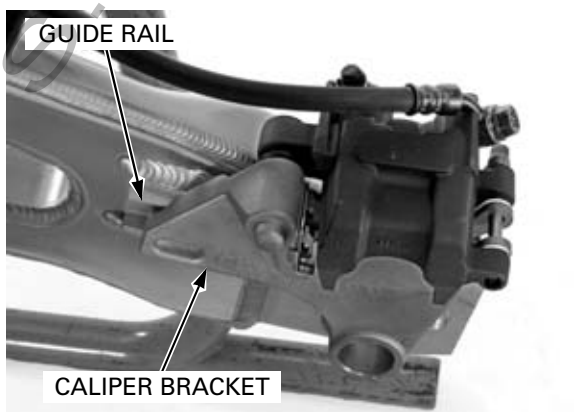


INSTALLATION

Install the side collars.

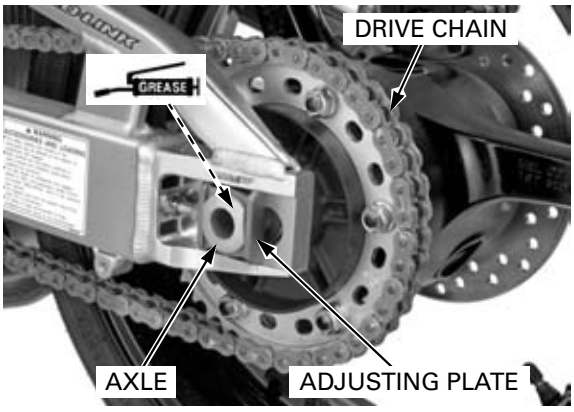


Make sure that the rear brake caliper bracket is positioned in the guide rail of the swingarm.



Be careful not to damage the brake pads.

Place the rear wheel in the swingarm.
Install the drive chain over the driven sprocket.
Apply a thin coat of grease to the rear axle.
Install the drive chain adjusting plate and rear axle from the left side.

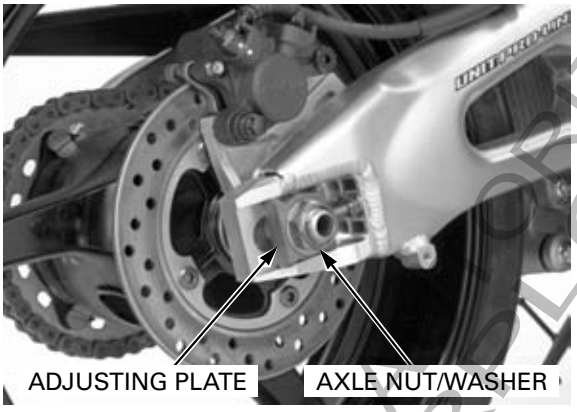


Install the adjusting plate, washer and axle nut.

Adjust the drive chain slack (page 4-29).

Tighten the axle nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)

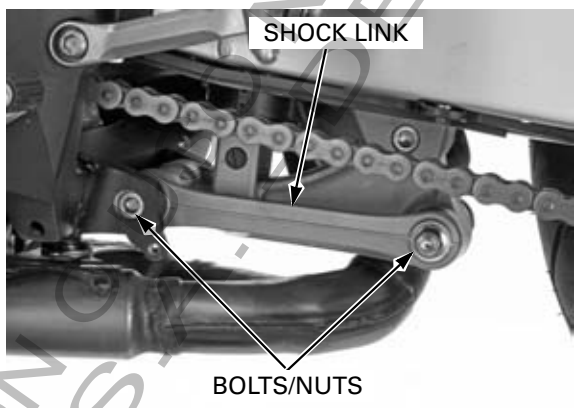


SHOCK ABSORBER

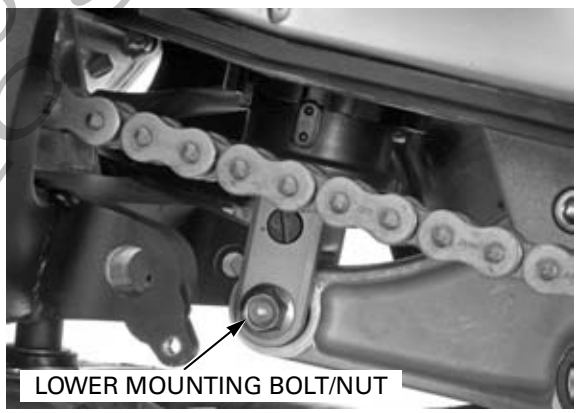
REMOVAL

Support the motorcycle using a safety stand or hoist and raise the rear wheel off the ground.

Remove the bolts/nuts and shock link.

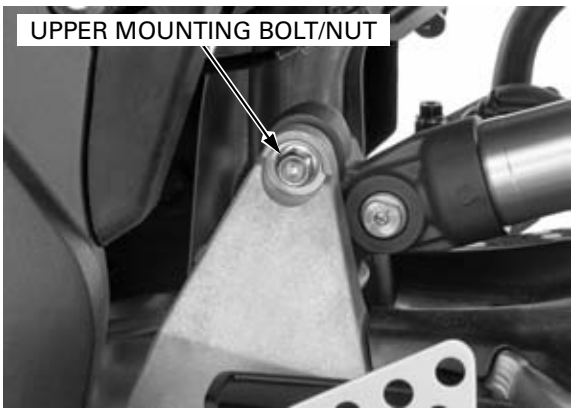


Remove the shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut.



Remove the shock absorber upper mounting bolt/nut.

Remove the shock absorber to downward of the swingarm.

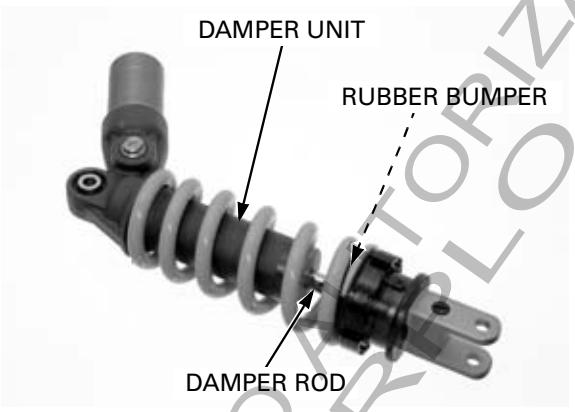


INSPECTION

Visually inspect the shock absorber for damage.
Check the following:

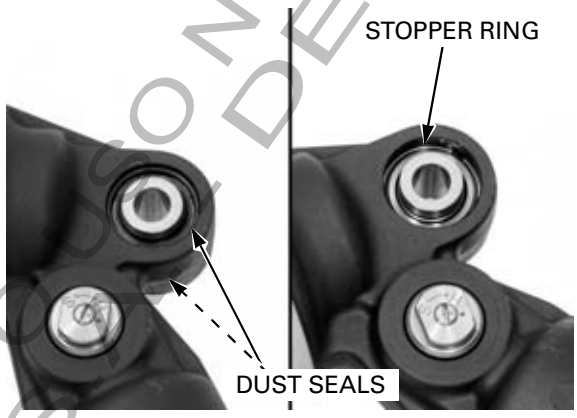
- Damper rod for bends or damage
- Damper unit for deformation or oil leaks
- Rubber bumper for wear or damage

Inspect all the other parts for wear or damage.
If necessary, replace the shock absorber as an assembly.



SPHERICAL BEARING REPLACEMENT

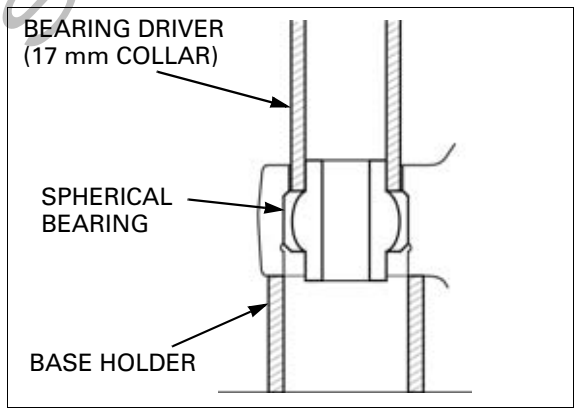
Remove the dust seals.
Remove the stopper ring from the left side pivot.



Prepare the metal pipe (as a base holder; I.D. 27 mm or other suitable collar) for the spherical bearing removal.

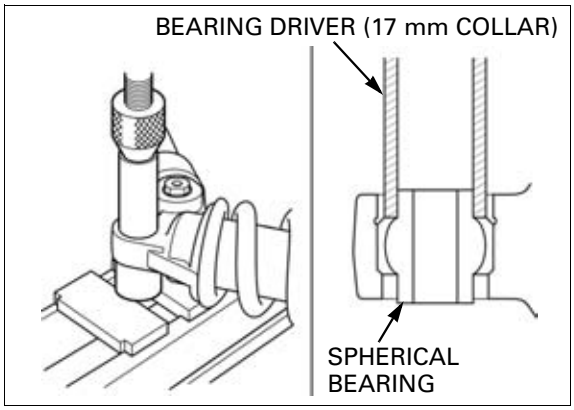
Press the spherical bearing out of the shock absorber pivot using the metal pipe and special tool as shown.

TOOLS:
Bearing driver **07GMD-KT80100**
(Use only 17 mm collar)



Press new spherical bearing into the shock absorber pivot from the left side until it is fully seated, using the special tool and hydraulic press.

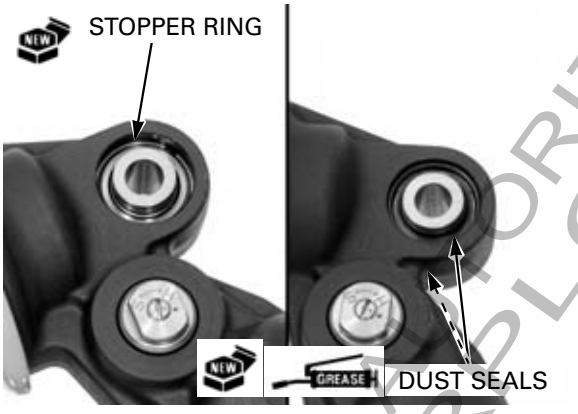
TOOLS:
Bearing driver **07GMD-KT80100**
(Use only 17 mm collar)



Install a new stopper ring into the groove of the shock absorber pivot securely.

The left pivot dust seal O.D. is larger than right pivot dust seal O.D.

Apply grease to the new dust seal lips and install them into the shock absorber pivot.

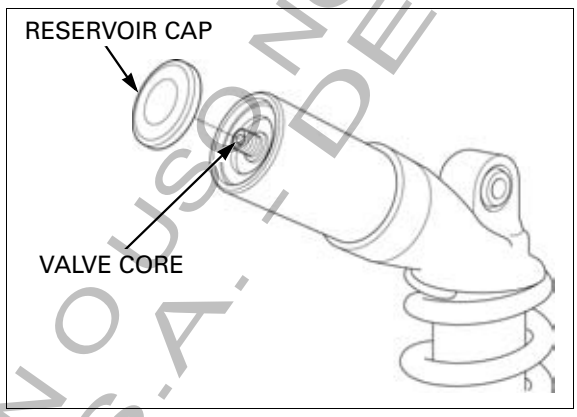


SHOCK ABSORBER DISPOSAL PROCEDURE

Do not remove the valve core until pressure is released.

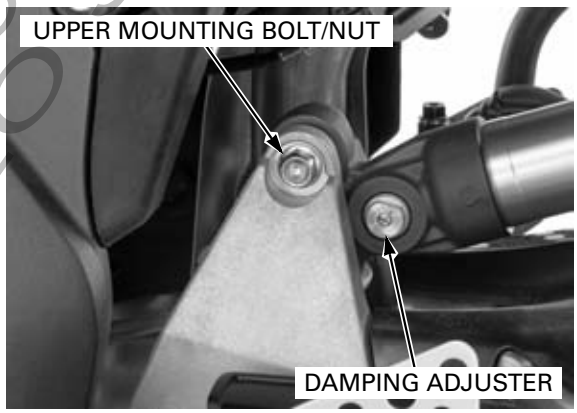
Remove the shock absorber reservoir cap.
Put on safety glasses, then release the nitrogen from the reservoir by depressing the valve core.

- Point the valve away from you to prevent debris getting in your eyes.
- Before disposal of the shock absorber, release the nitrogen by pressing the valve core. Then remove the valve from the shock absorber reservoir.



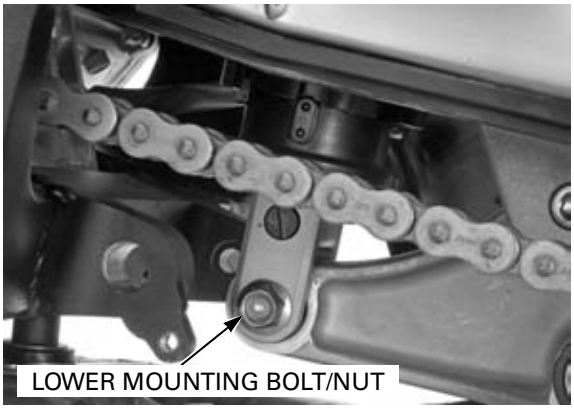
INSTALLATION

Set the shock absorber to the upper mount with the damping adjuster facing left.
Install the upper mounting bolt and nut.



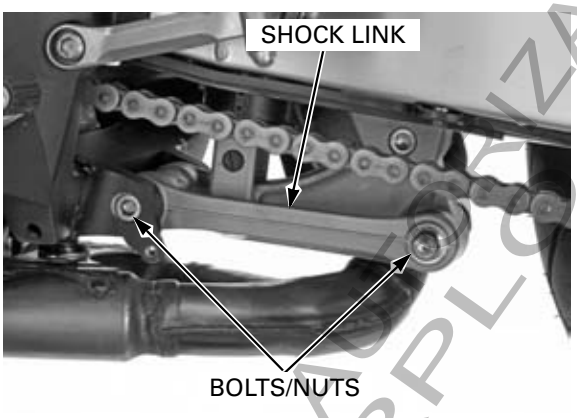
Install the lower mounting bolt and nut.
Tighten the upper and lower mounting nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)



Install the shock link to the frame and shock arm.
Install the shock link bolts and nuts.
Tighten the nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)

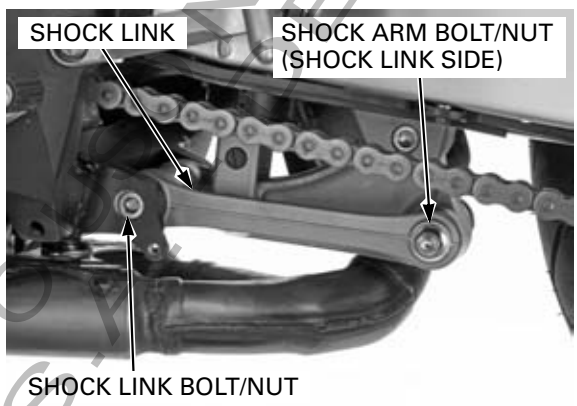


SUSPENSION LINKAGE

REMOVAL

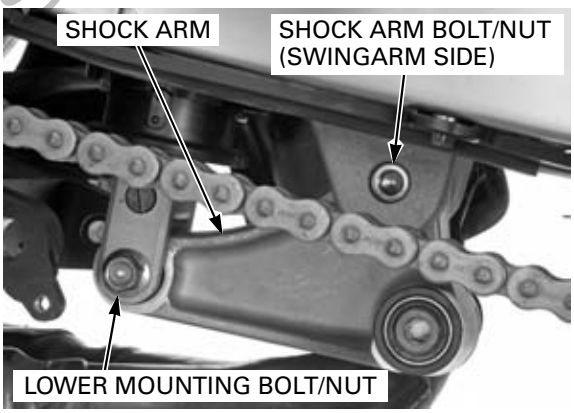
Support the motorcycle using a safety stand or hoist and raise the rear wheel off the ground.

Remove the bolts, nuts and shock link.



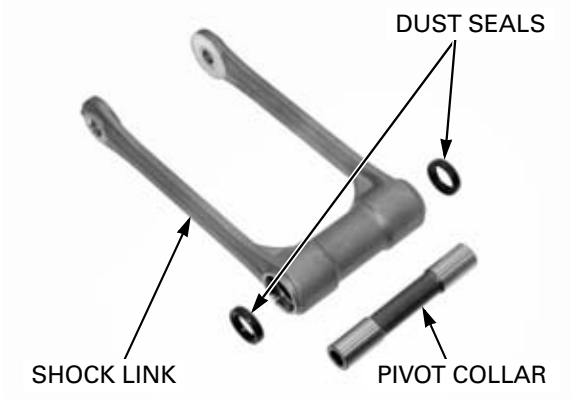
Remove the following:

- Shock arm bolt/nut (swingarm side)
- Shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut
- Shock arm



Remove the pivot collar and dust seals from the shock link.
Check the dust seals and pivot collar for wear, damage or fatigue.
Check the needle bearings for damage or loose fit.
Check the shock link for cracks or damage.

If the needle bearings are damaged, replace them.

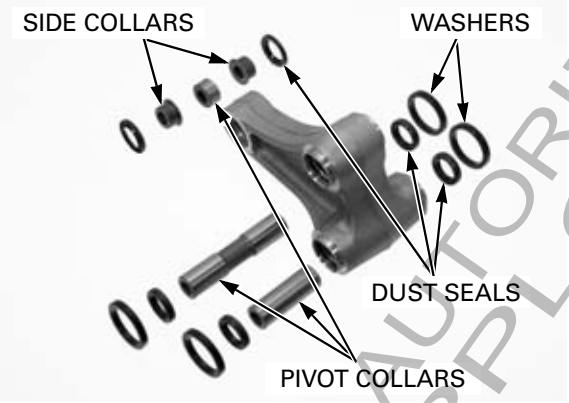


Remove the following:

– Thrust washers
– Dust seals
– Side collars
– Pivot collars

Check the dust seals, thrust washers and collars for wear, damage or fatigue.
Check the needle bearings for damage or loose fit.
Check the shock arm for cracks or damage.

If the needle bearings are damaged, replace them.



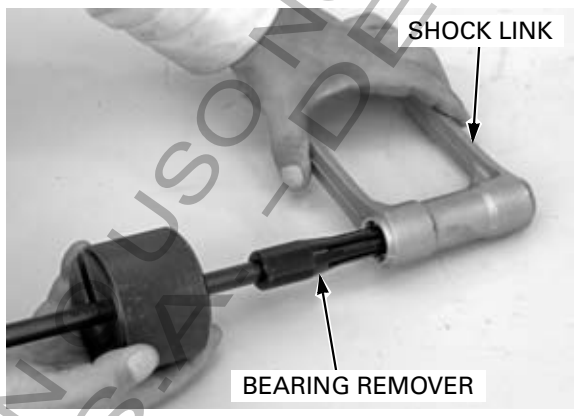
BEARING REPLACEMENT

SHOCK LINK NEEDLE BEARING

Remove the needle bearings from the shock link using the special tools.

TOOLS:

Bearing remover handle	**07936-3710100**
Bearing remover, 17 mm	**07936-3710300**
Remover weight	**07741-0010201**



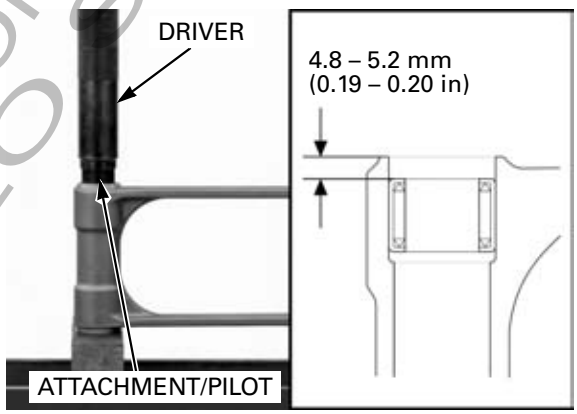
Pack the new needle bearings with multi-purpose grease.

Press the needle bearings into the shock link with the marked side facing out.

Press the new needle bearings into the shock link so that the needle bearing surface is lower 4.8 – 5.2 mm (0.19 – 0.20 in) from the end of the shock link using the special tools.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 24 x 26 mm	**07746-0010700**
Pilot, 17 mm	**07746-0040400**

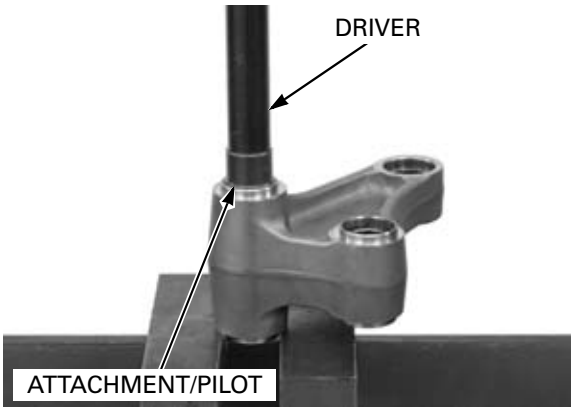


SHOCK ARM NEEDLE BEARING

Press the needle bearings (shock link side and swingarm side) out of the shock arm using the special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

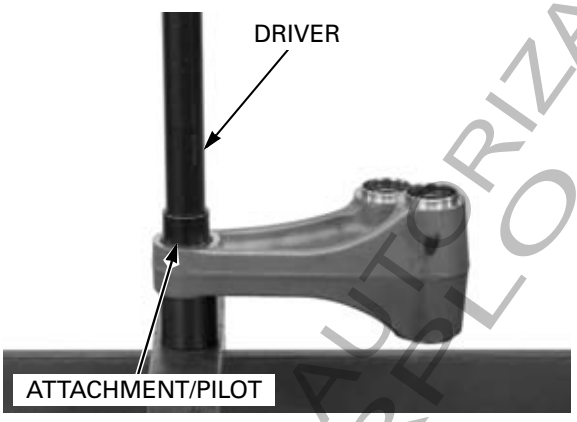
Driver	**07949-3710001**
Attachment, 22 x 24 mm	**07746-0010800**
Pilot, 17 mm	**07746-0040400**



Press the needle bearing (shock absorber side) out of the shock arm using the special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07949-3710001**
Attachment, 22 x 24 mm	**07746-0010800**
Pilot, 19 mm	**07746-0041400**



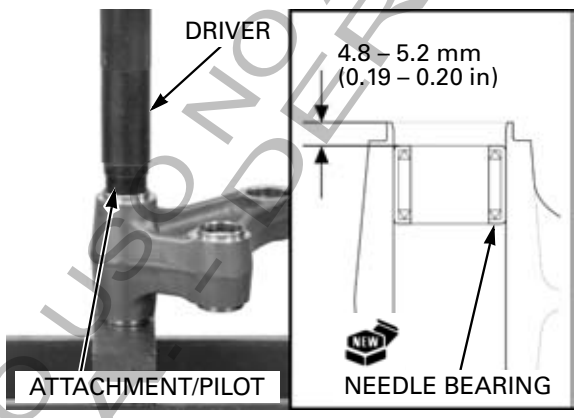
Pack the new needle bearings with multi-purpose grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent).

Press the needle bearings into the shock arm with the marked side facing out.

Press the new needle bearings into the pivot (shock link side and swingarm side) until the depth from the shock arm pivot surface is 4.8 – 5.2 mm (0.19 – 0.20 in), using the special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

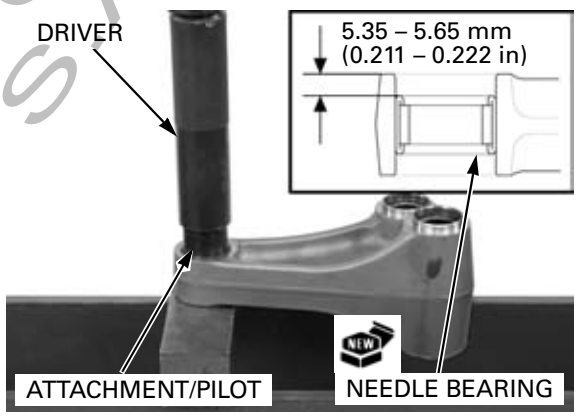
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 24 x 26 mm	**07746-0010700**
Pilot, 17 mm	**07746-0040400**



Pack the new needle bearing with multi-purpose grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent).
Press the new needle bearing into the shock absorber side pivot until the depth from the shock arm pivot surface is 5.35 – 5.65 mm (0.211 – 0.222 in), using the special tools and a hydraulic press

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 24 x 26 mm	**07746-0010700**
Pilot, 19 mm	**07746-0041400**

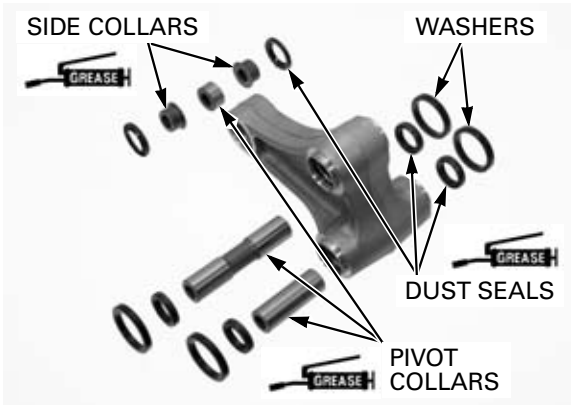


INSTALLATION

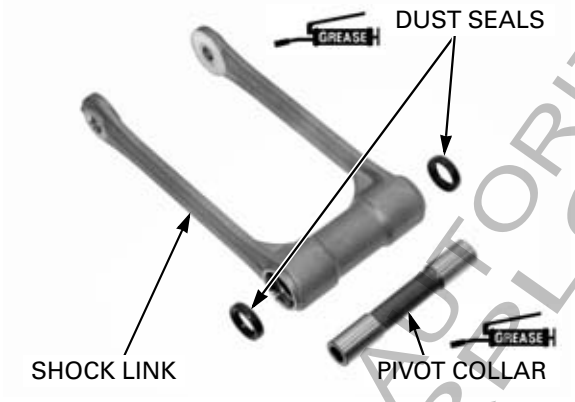
Apply multi-purpose grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent) to the dust seal lips, collars and needle bearings.

- Make sure the needle bearing rollers of shock absorber side are in position before installing.
  – Number of needle rollers: 27

Install the pivot collars, side collars, dust seals and thrust washers to the shock arm.



Apply multi-purpose grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent) to the dust seal lips, pivot collar and needle bearings.
Install the pivot collar and dust seals to the shock link.

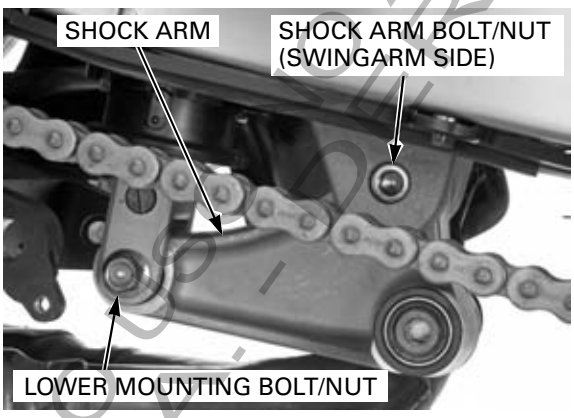


Temporarily install the following:

- Shock arm
- Shock arm bolt/nut (swingarm side)
- Shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut

Tighten the shock absorber lower mounting nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)

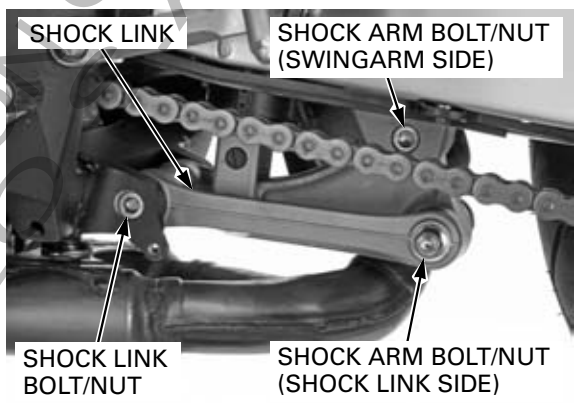


Install the following:

- Shock link
- Shock arm bolt/nut (shock link side)
- Shock link bolt/nut (frame side)

Tighten the nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE:
Shock link-to-frame pivot nut:
44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)
Shock arm-to-shock link nut:
44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)
Shock arm-to-swingarm nut:
44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)



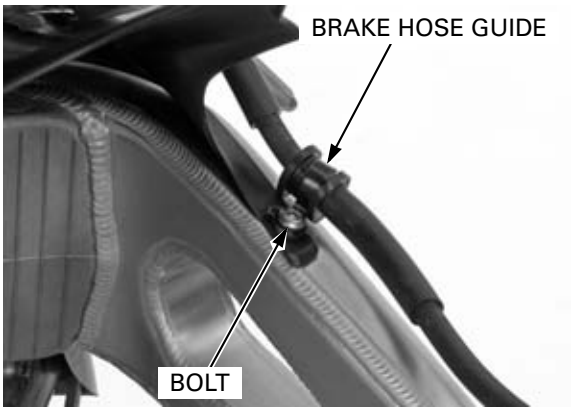
SWINGARM

REMOVAL

Remove the following:

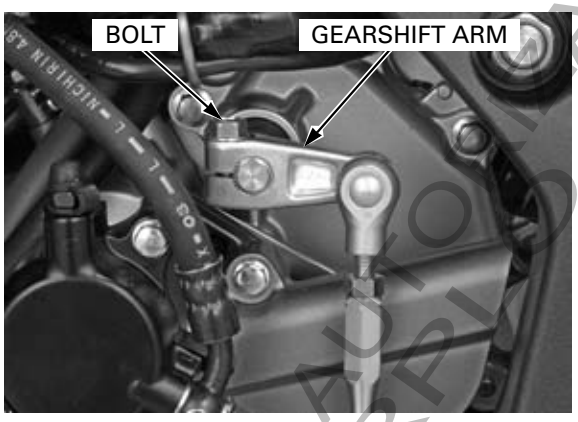
- Rear wheel (page 15-7)
- Shock absorber (page 15-14)
- Suspension linkage (page 15-17)

Remove the bolt and rear brake hose guide from the swingarm.

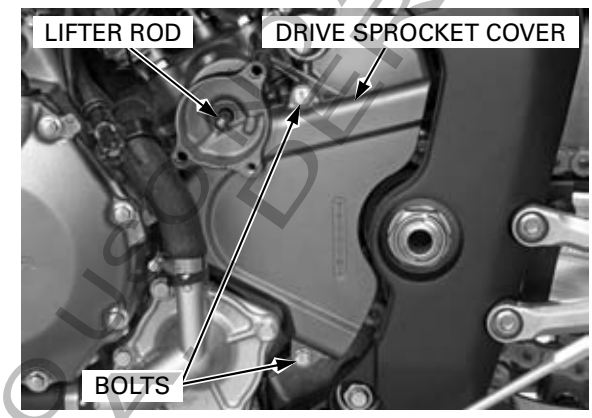


Remove the bolt and gearshift arm from the gearshift spindle.

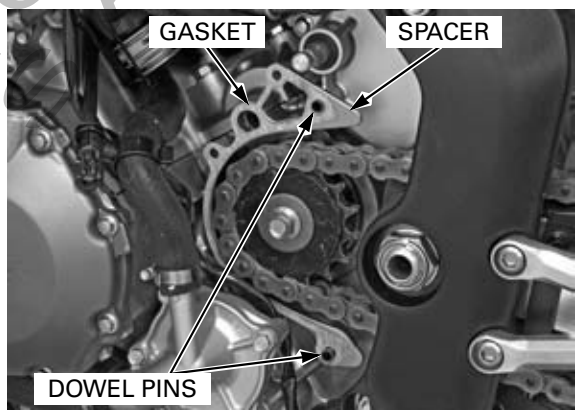
Remove the clutch slave cylinder (page 10-14).



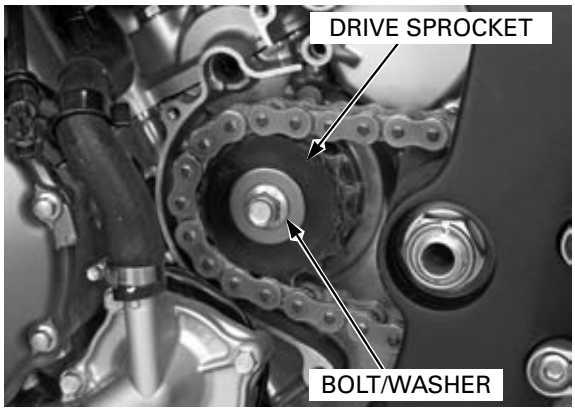
Remove the clutch lifter rod.
Remove the bolts and drive sprocket cover.



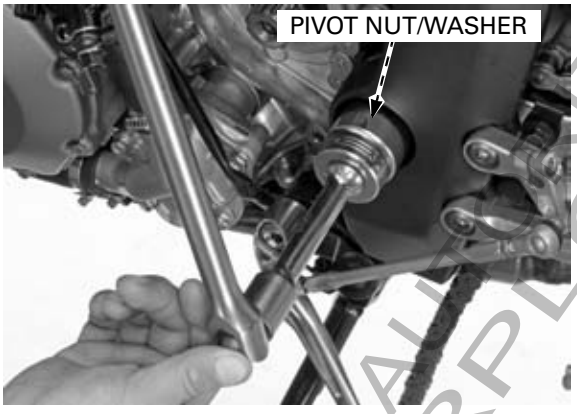
Remove the gasket, spacer and dowel pins.



Remove the bolt, washer and drive sprocket.



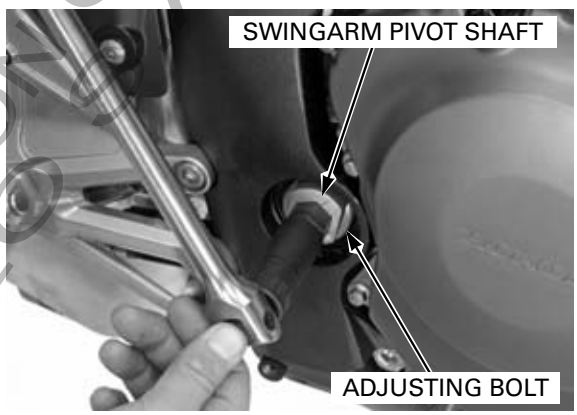
Remove the swingarm pivot nut and washer.



Hold the swingarm pivot shaft and remove the swingarm pivot lock nut from the right pivot using the special tool.

TOOL:
Lock nut wrench, 5.8 x 46 mm 07YMA-MCF0100

Loosen the swingarm pivot adjusting bolt with the pivot shaft.

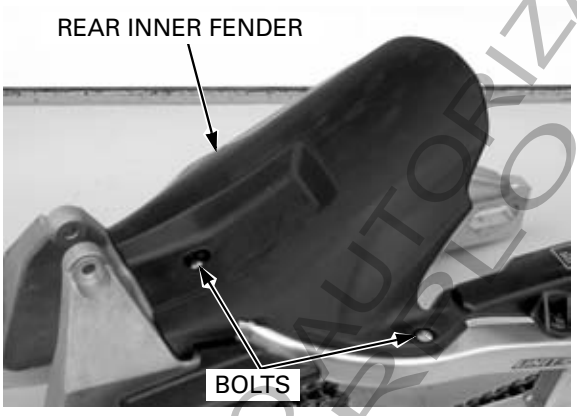


Be careful so that the pivot collars does not damage the main frame.

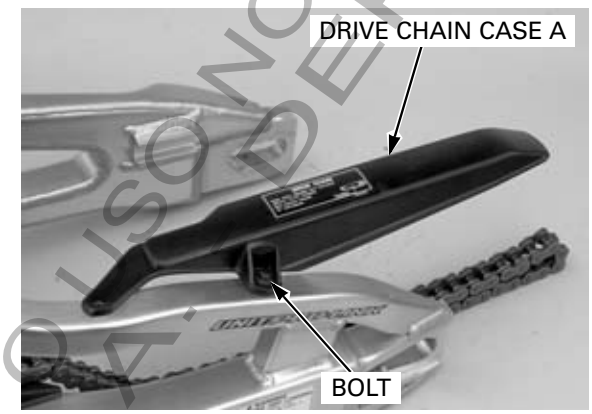
Remove the swingarm pivot shaft and the swingarm.

DISASSEMBLY/INSPECTION

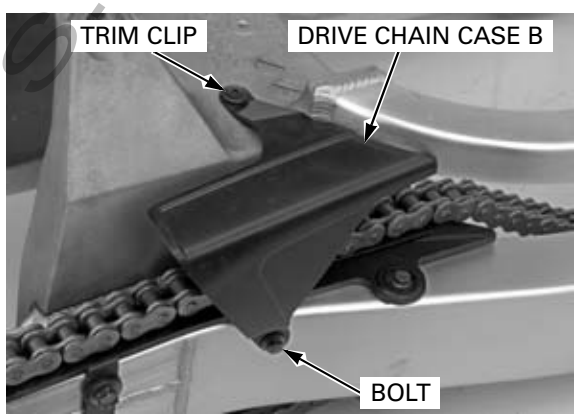
Remove the bolts and rear inner fender.



Remove a bolt and the drive chain case A.

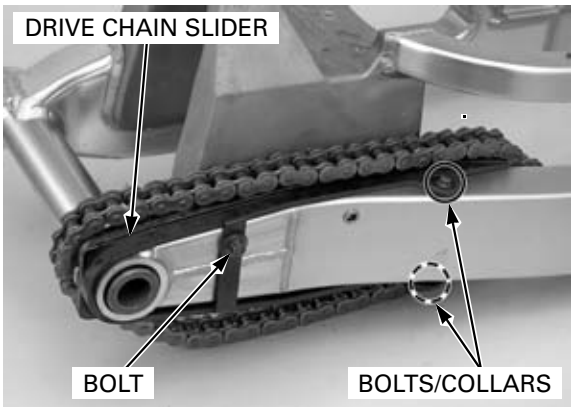


Remove the bolt, trim clip and drive chain case B.



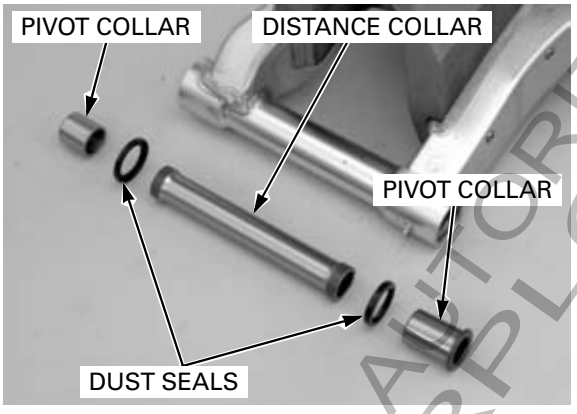
Remove the three bolts, collars and drive chain slider.

Check the drive chain slider for wear or damage.



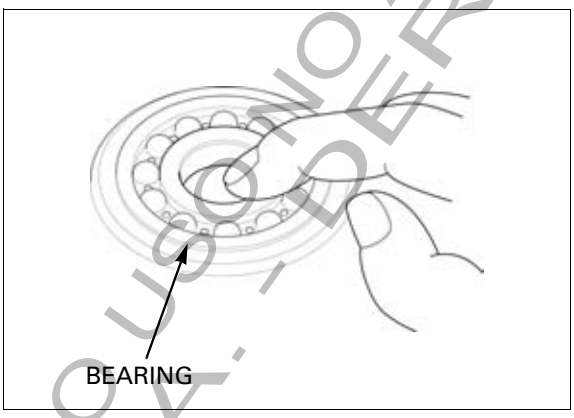
Remove the pivot collars and dust seals.
Remove the distance collar from the swingarm left side pivot.

Check the dust seals for damage or fatigue.
Check the pivot collar and distance collar for wear or damage.



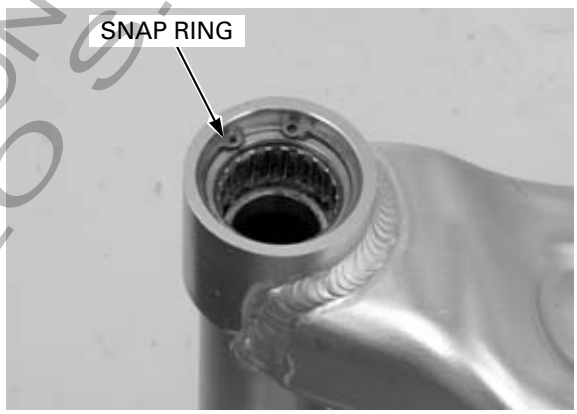
Turn the inner race of right side pivot ball bearing with your finger.
The bearing should turn smoothly and quietly. Also check that the bearing outer race fits tightly in the swingarm pivot.

Remove and discard the bearing if the races do not turn smoothly and quietly, or if they fit loosely in the swingarm pivot.



PIVOT BEARING REPLACEMENT

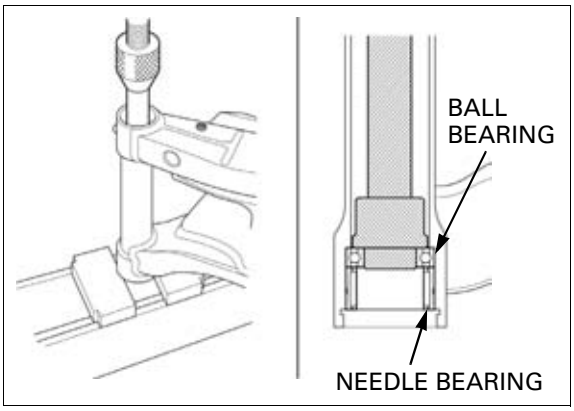
Remove the snap ring from the swingarm right side pivot.



Remove the left pivot bearing needle rollers before removing the right pivot bearings.
Press the right pivot needle and ball bearings out of the swingarm pivot using the special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

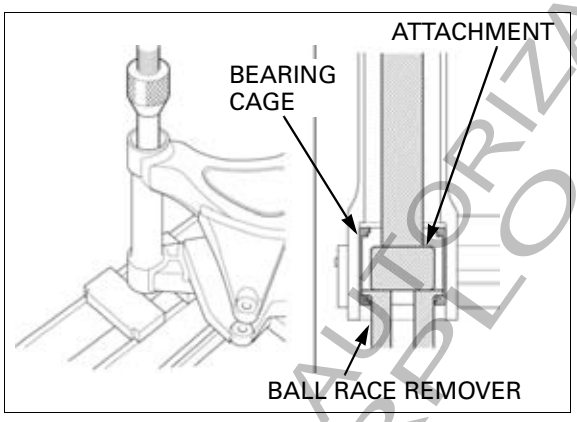
Driver	**070GD-0010100**
Attachment, 28 x 30 mm	**07946-1870100**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**



Attach the special tools into the left pivot needle bearing cage as shown.
Press the left pivot needle bearing cage out of the swingarm pivot, using the special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

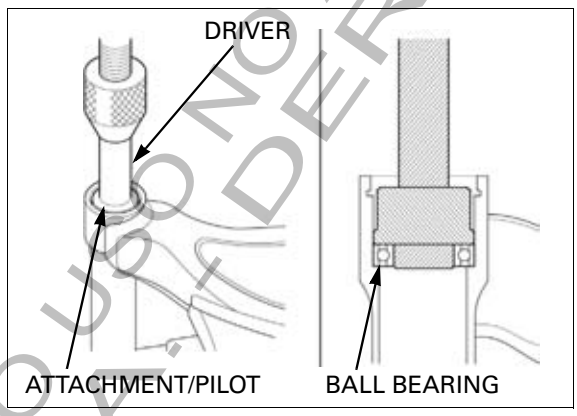
Driver	**070GD-0010100**
Attachment, 34 mm	**07ZMD-MBW0100**
Ball race remover	**07948-4630100**



Pack the new ball bearing cavities with grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent).
Press the ball bearing into the swingarm right pivot until it is fully seated, using the special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

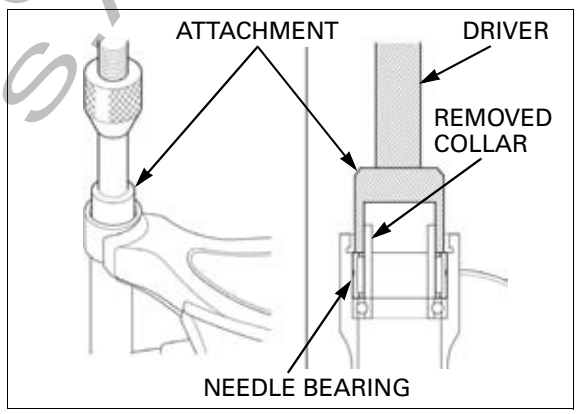
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 40 x 42 mm	**07746-0010900**
Pilot, 25 mm	**07746-0040600**



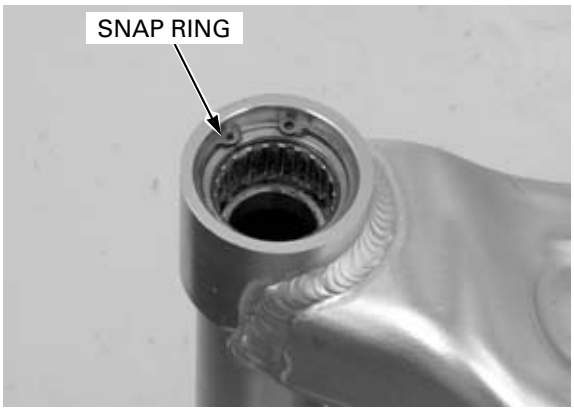
Pack the new needle bearing with grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent).
Press the needle bearing into the swingarm right pivot until it is fully seated onto the ball bearing, using the special tools, removed right pivot collar and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 42 mm	**07QAD-P0A0100**



Install the snap ring into the right swingarm pivot groove securely.

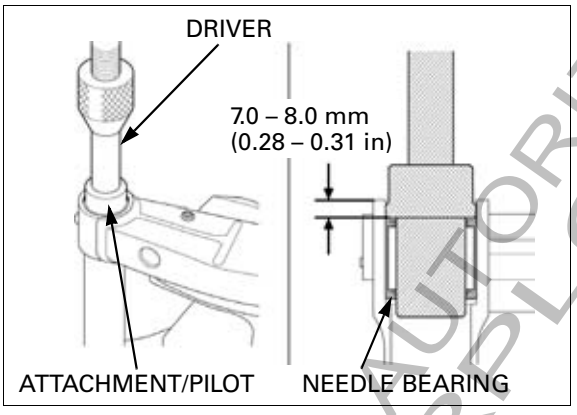


Press the needle bearing into the swingarm with the marked side facing out.

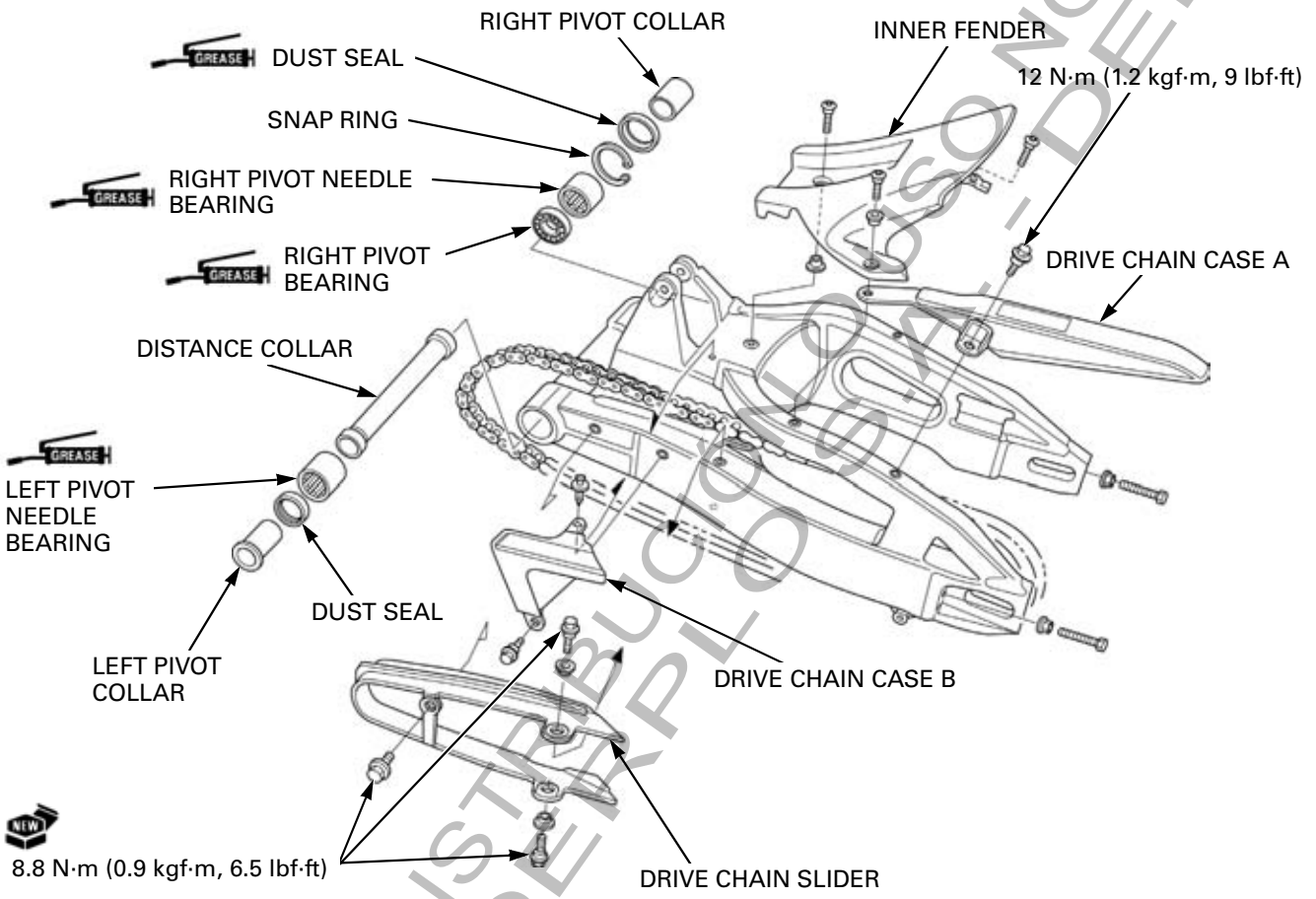
Pack the new needle bearing with grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent).
Press the needle bearing into the left swingarm pivot until the depth from the swingarm pivot surface is 7.0 – 8.0 mm (0.28 – 0.31 in), using the special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOLS:

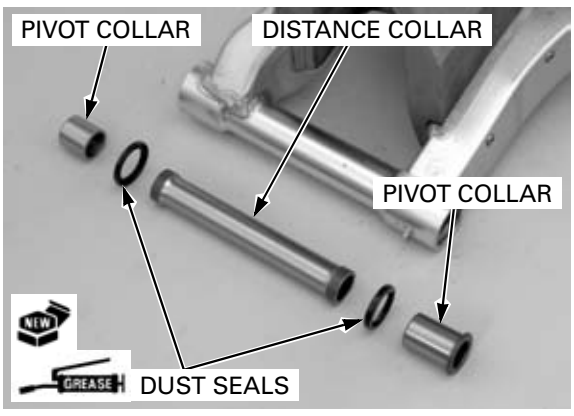
Driver	**07749-0010000**
Attachment, 40 x 42 mm	**07746-0010900**
Pilot, 32 mm	**07MAD-PR90200**



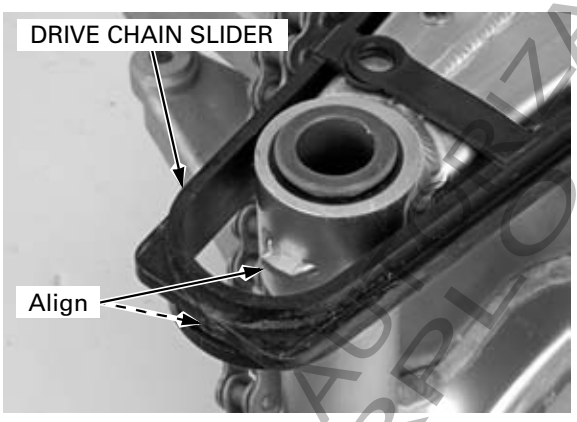
ASSEMBLY



Install the distance collar from the left side pivot.
Apply grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent) to new dust seal lips.
Install the dust seals and pivot collars into the swingarm pivot.

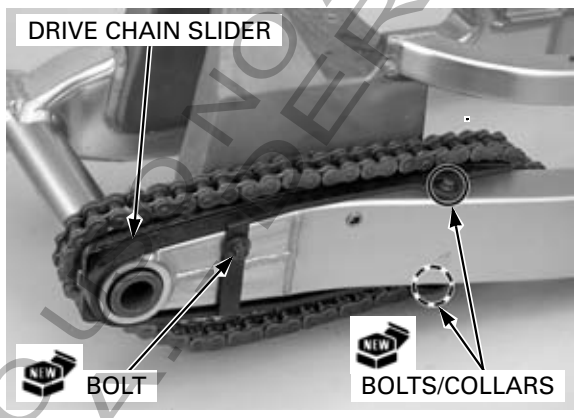


Install the drive chain slider aligning its slit with the boss on the swingarm.

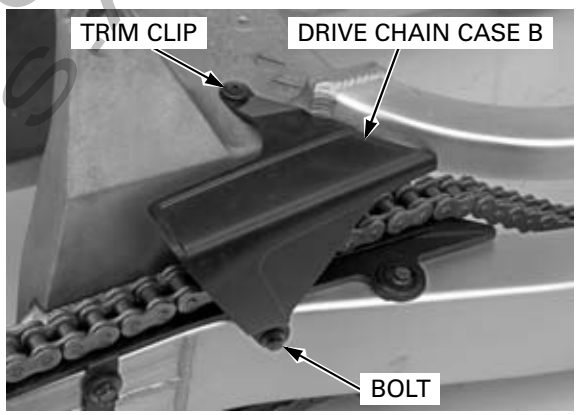


Install a new drive chain slider mounting bolt (front).
Install the collars and new drive chain slider mounting bolts (rear).
Tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)

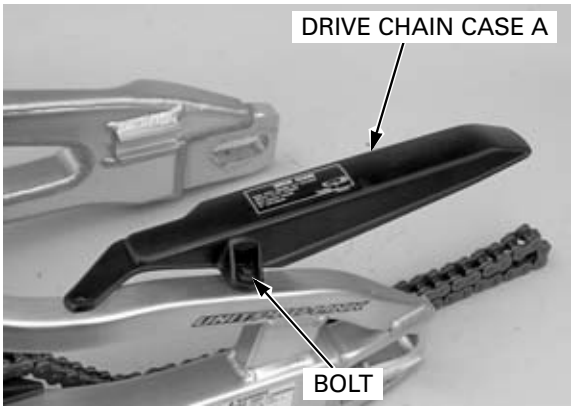


Install the drive chain case B and tighten the bolt securely.
Install the trim clip.

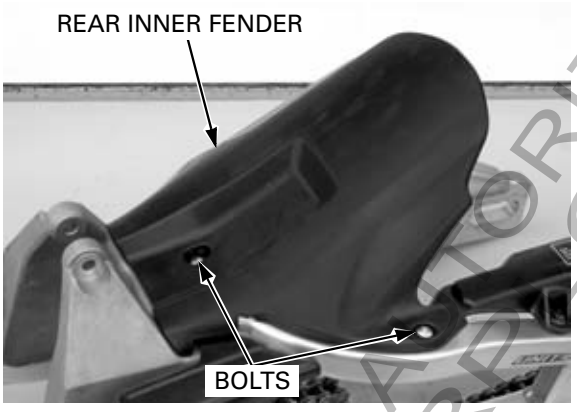


Install the drive chain case A and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

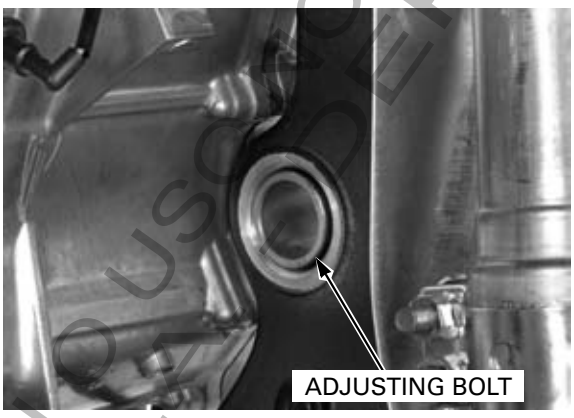


Install the rear inner fender and tighten the bolts securely.

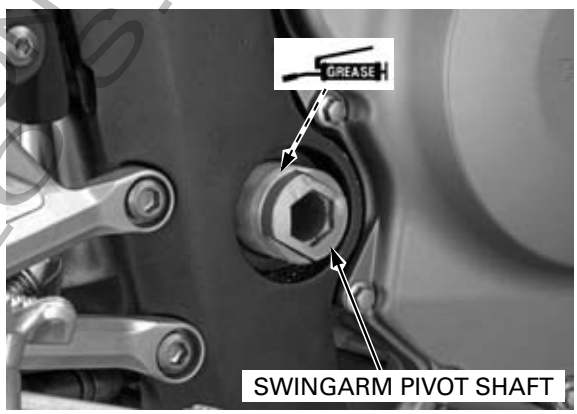


INSTALLATION

Make sure that the adjusting bolt does not protrude from the inside pivot.

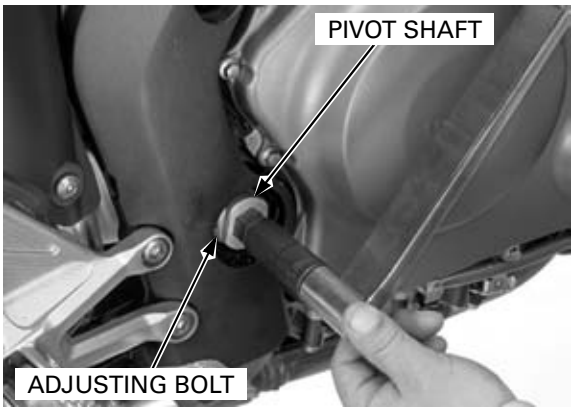


Apply a thin coat of grease (Shell Alvania EP2 or equivalent) to the swingarm pivot shaft sliding surface.
Install the swingarm to the frame.
Install the swingarm pivot shaft from the right side.



Tighten the adjusting bolt with the pivot shaft.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)



Refer to torque wrench reading information on page 15-3 "Service Information".

Hold the swingarm pivot shaft, and tighten the pivot adjusting bolt lock nut using the special tool.

TOOL:
Lock nut wrench, 5.8 x 46 mm 07YMA-MCF0100

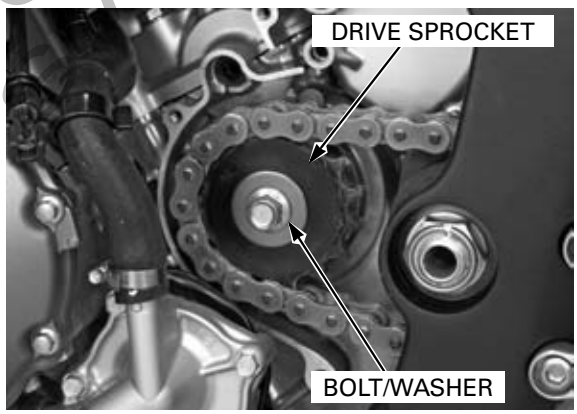
TORQUE:
Actual: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)
Indicated: 58 N·m (5.9 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)

Install the washer and swingarm pivot nut, and tighten the nut to the specified torque.

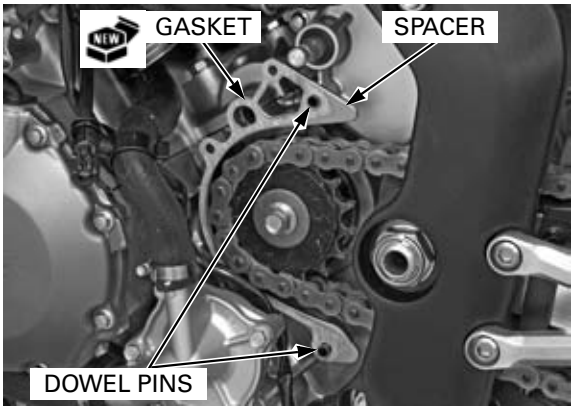
TORQUE: 113 N·m (11.5 kgf·m, 83 lbf·ft)

Install the drive sprocket with its marks facing out. Install the washer and sprocket bolt, then tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

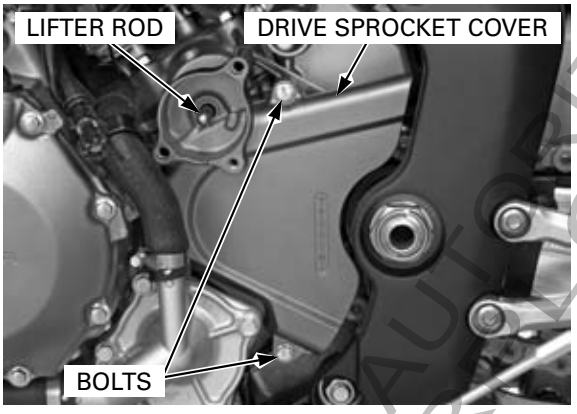
TORQUE: 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)



Install the dowel pins, spacer and new drive sprocket cover gasket.



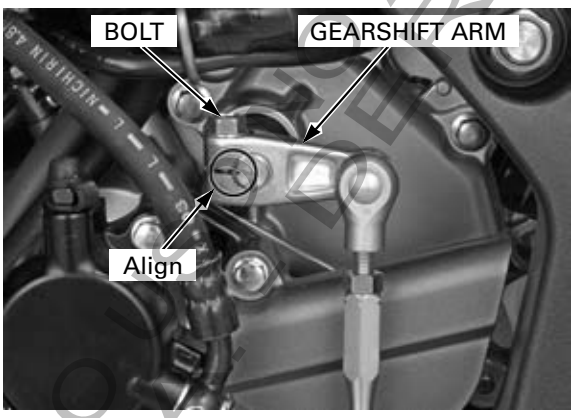
Install the drive sprocket cover and tighten the bolts securely.
Install the clutch lifter rod.



Install the gearshift arm aligning its slit with the front punch mark on the gearshift spindle.
Tighten the gearshift arm pinch bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

Install the clutch slave cylinder (page 10-16).



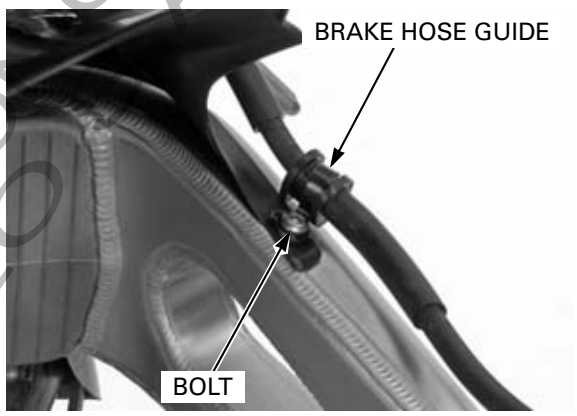
Install the brake hose guide between the inner fender and swingarm.

Install the rear brake hose guide and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 3.9 N·m (0.4 kgf·m, 2.9 lbf·ft)

Install the following:

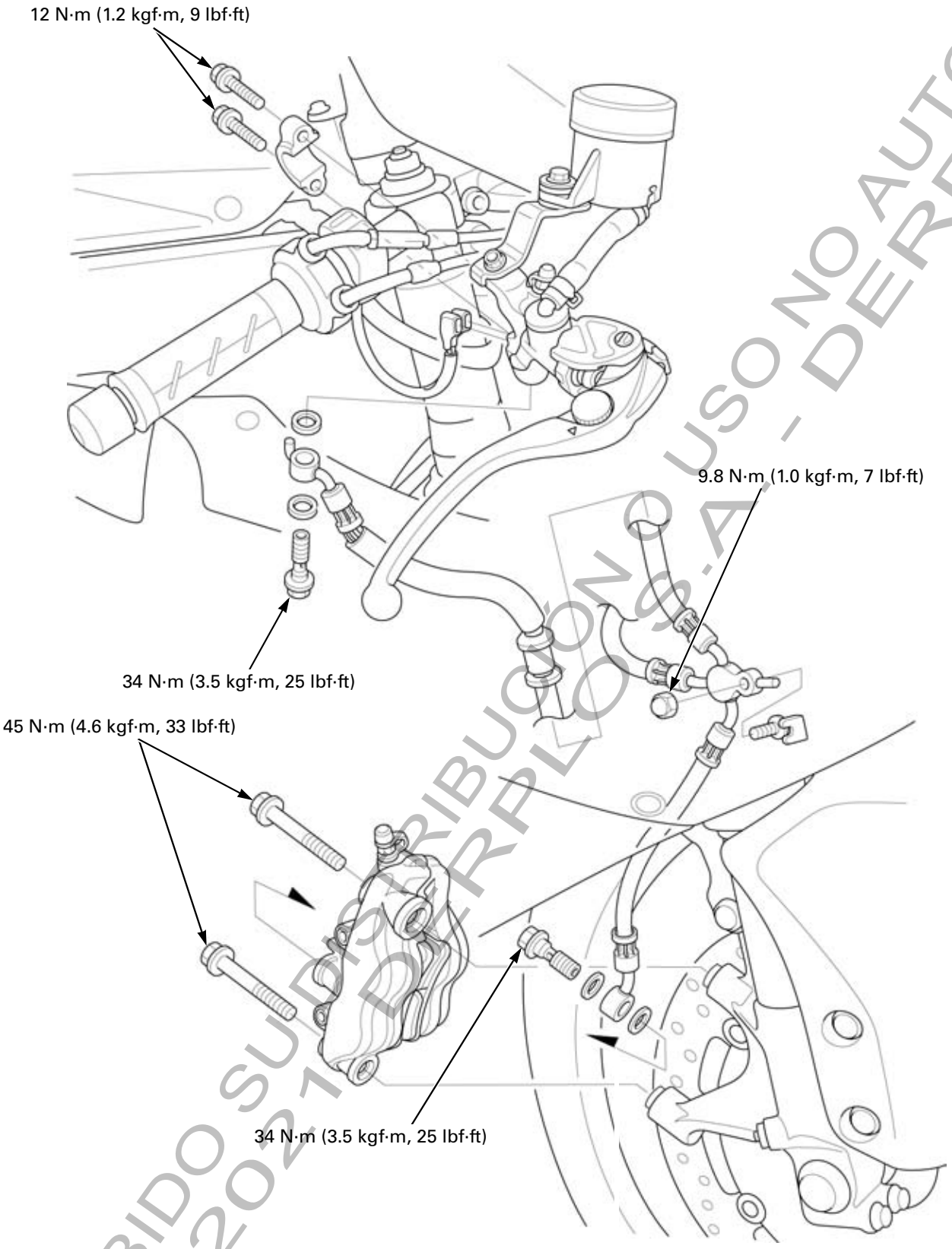
- Shock absorber (page 15-16)
- Suspension linkage (page 15-19)
- Rear wheel (page 15-13)



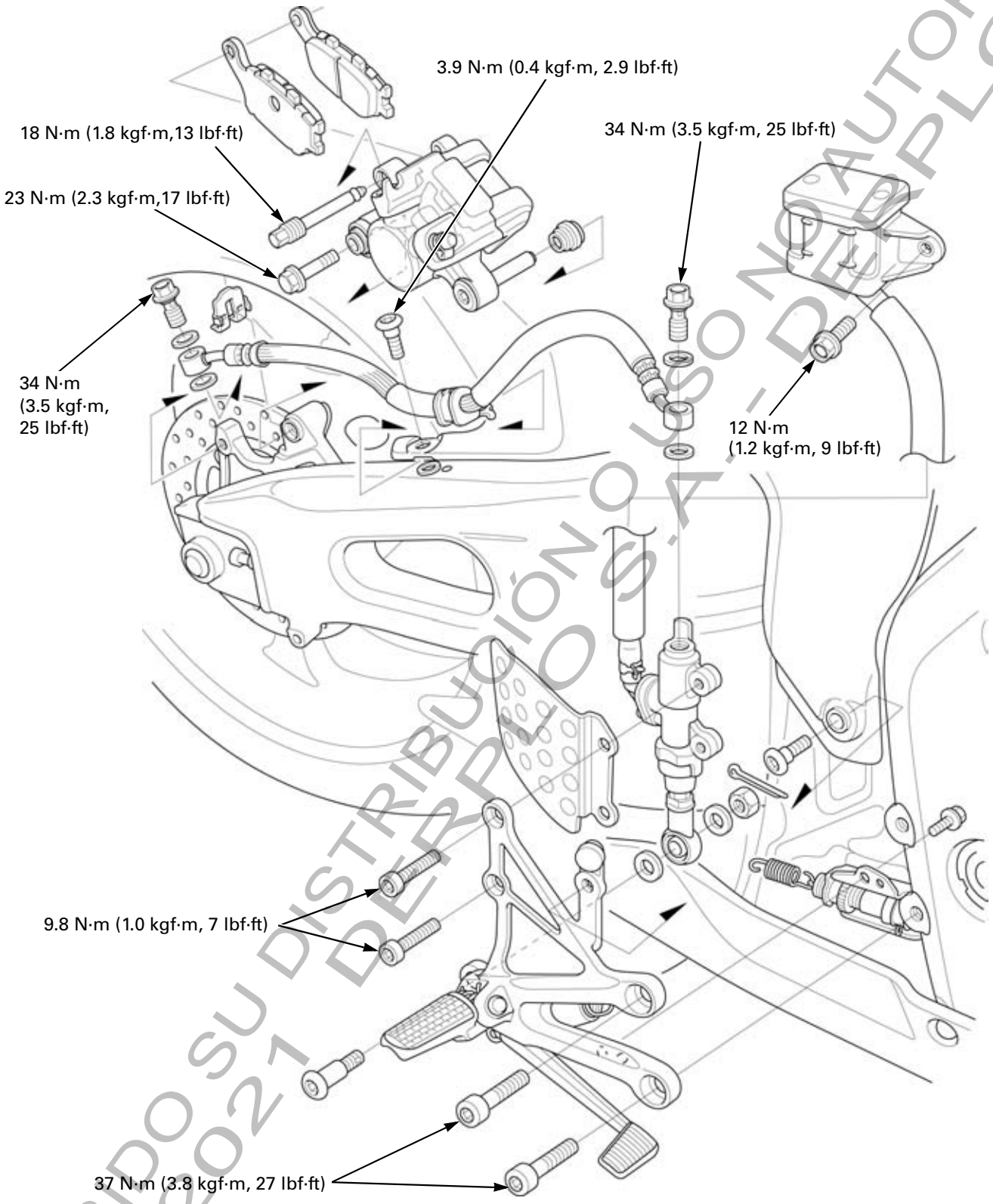
16. HYDRAULIC BRAKE

COMPONENT LOCATION

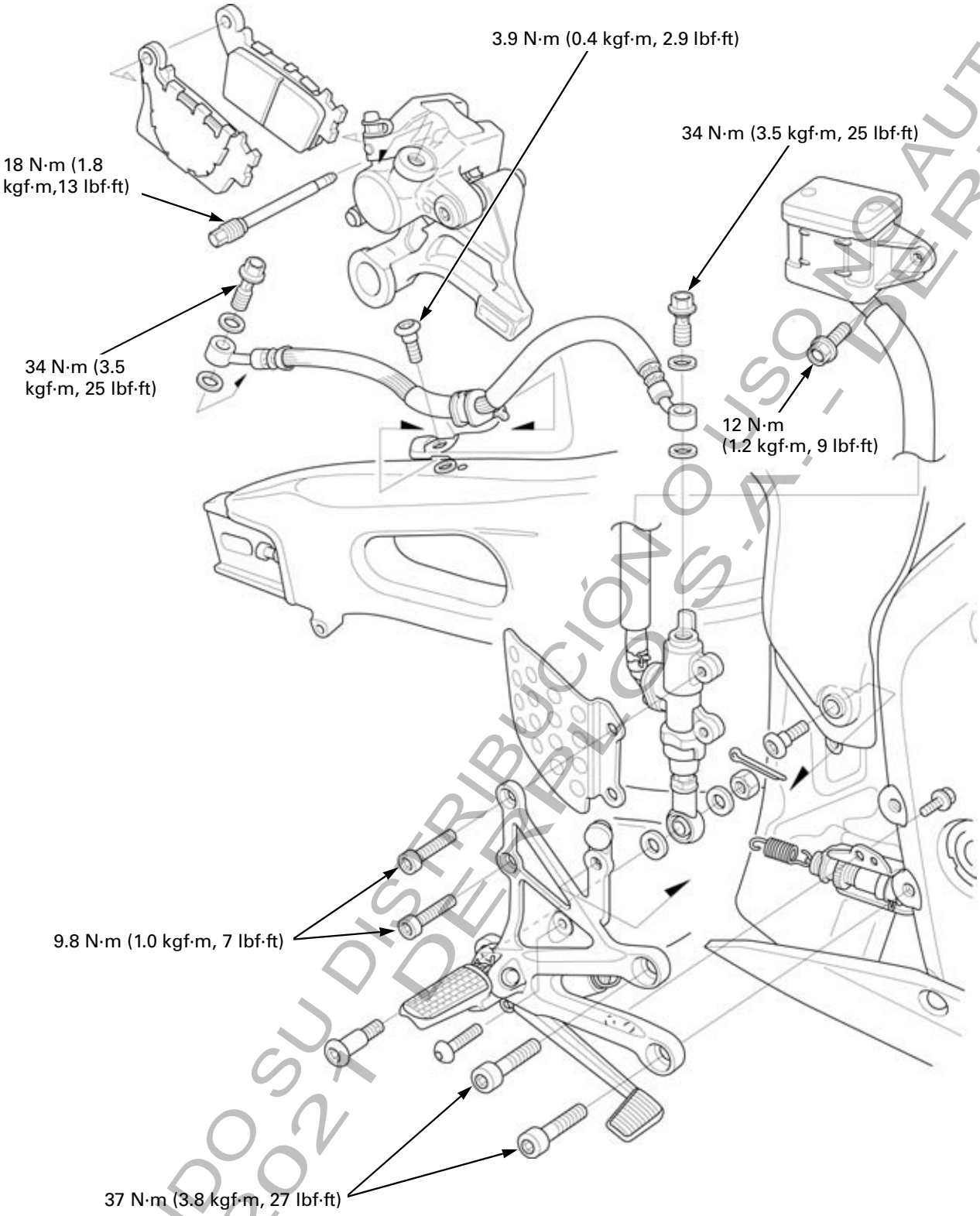
FRONT:



REAR ('04, '05):



REAR (AFTER '05):



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠CAUTION

Frequent inhalation of brake pad dust, regardless of material composition, could be hazardous to your health.
- Avoid breathing dust particles.
- Never use an air hose or brush to clean brake assemblies. Use an OSHA-approved vacuum cleaner.

NOTICE

Spilled brake fluid will severely damage instrument lenses and painted surfaces. It is also harmful to some rubber parts. Be careful whenever you remove the reservoir cap; make sure the reservoirs are horizontal first.

- A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.
- Check the brake system by applying the brake lever or pedal after the air bleeding.
- Never allow contaminants (dirt, water, etc.) to get into an open reservoir.
- Once the hydraulic system has been opened, or if the brake feels spongy, the system must be bled.
- Always use fresh DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container when servicing the system. Do not mix different types of fluid; they may not be compatible.
- Always check brake operation before riding the motorcycle.

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Front	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake disc thickness		5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		17.460 – 17.503 (0.6874 – 0.6891)	17.515 (0.6896)
	Master piston O.D.		17.321 – 17.367 (0.6819 – 0.6837)	17.309 (0.6815)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.	A	32.080 – 32.130 (1.2630 – 1.2650)	32.140 (1.2654)
		B	30.280 – 30.330 (1.1921 – 1.1941)	30.340 (1.1945)
	Caliper piston O.D.	A	31.967 – 32.000 (1.2585 – 1.2598)	31.957 (1.2581)
		B	30.167 – 30.200 (1.1877 – 1.1890)	30.157 (1.1873)
Rear	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake pedal height		75 (3.0)	–
	Brake disk thickness		5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		15.870 – 15.913 (0.6248 – 0.6265)	15.925 (0.6270)
	Master piston O.D.		15.827 – 15.854 (0.6231 – 0.6242)	15.815 (0.6226)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.		38.180 – 38.230 (1.5031 – 1.5051)	38.24 (1.506)
	Caliper piston O.D.		38.098 – 38.148 (1.4999 – 1.5019)	38.09 (1.500)

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Front	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake disc thickness		4.4 – 4.6 (0.17 – 0.18)	3.5 (0.14)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		17.460 – 17.503 (0.6874 – 0.6891)	17.515 (0.6896)
	Master piston O.D.		17.321 – 17.367 (0.6819 – 0.6837)	17.309 (0.6815)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.	A	32.080 – 32.130 (1.2630 – 1.2650)	32.140 (1.2654)
		B	30.280 – 30.330 (1.1921 – 1.1941)	30.340 (1.1945)
	Caliper piston O.D.	A	31.967 – 32.000 (1.2585 – 1.2598)	31.957 (1.2581)
		B	30.167 – 30.200 (1.1877 – 1.1890)	30.157 (1.1873)
Rear	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	–
	Brake pedal height		75 (3.0)	–
	Brake disk thickness		5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout		–	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		14.000 – 14.043 (0.5512 – 0.5529)	14.055 (0.5533)
	Master piston O.D.		13.957 – 13.984 (0.5495 – 0.5506)	13.945 (0.5490)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.		30.23 – 30.28 (1.190 – 1.192)	30.29 (1.193)
	Caliper piston O.D.		30.082 – 30.115 (1.1843 – 1.1856)	30.14 (1.187)

TORQUE VALUES ('04, '05)

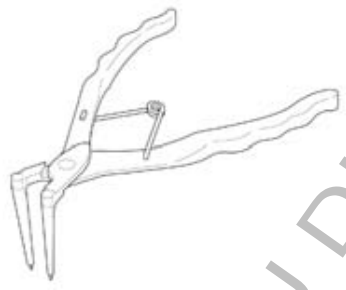
Brake hose oil bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake caliper pad pin	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Rear caliper bleed valve	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake caliper slide pin bolt	27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake caliper mounting bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake hose clamp bolt	3.9 N·m (0.4 kgf·m, 2.9 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder push rod lock nut	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake reservoir hose joint screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Rear master cylinder reservoir cap screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder reservoir mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder mounting bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Brake pedal pivot bolt	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Front brake caliper mounting bolt	45 N·m (4.6 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt: replace with a new one
Front brake caliper assembly bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Front brake caliper pad pin	16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)	
Front caliper bleed valve	7.8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 5.8 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder reservoir cap screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder reservoir stay bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Front brake light switch screw	1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder reservoir mounting nut	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Front brake lever pivot bolt	1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Front brake lever pivot nut	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder bleed valve	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Rider footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)	
Pillion footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)	

TORQUE VALUES (AFTER '05)

Brake hose oil bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake caliper pad pin	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Rear caliper bleed valve	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake caliper slide pin bolt	27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake caliper bracket pin bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Rear brake caliper mounting bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake hose clamp bolt	3.9 N·m (0.4 kgf·m, 2.9 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder push rod lock nut	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Rear brake reservoir hose joint screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Rear master cylinder reservoir cap screw	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder reservoir mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder mounting bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Brake pedal pivot bolt	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	
Front brake caliper mounting bolt	45 N·m (4.6 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt: replace with a new one
Front brake caliper assembly bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads
Front brake caliper pad pin	16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)	
Front caliper bleed valve	7.8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 5.8 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose 3-way joint bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front brake hose clamp nut	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder reservoir stopper plate screw	1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder reservoir stay bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Front brake light switch screw	1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder reservoir mounting nut	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	U-nut
Front brake lever pivot bolt	1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Front brake lever pivot nut	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder bleed valve	5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Front master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Rider footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)	
Pillion footpeg bracket socket bolt	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Snap ring pliers
07914-SA50001



TROUBLESHOOTING

Brake lever/pedal soft or spongy
- Air in hydraulic system
- Leaking hydraulic system
- Contaminated brake pad/disc
- Worn caliper piston seal
- Worn master cylinder piston cups
- Worn brake pad/disc
- Contaminated caliper
- Caliper not sliding properly (rear)
- Low brake fluid level
- Clogged fluid passage
- Warped/deformed brake disc
- Sticking/worn caliper piston
- Sticking/worn master cylinder piston
- Contaminated master cylinder
- Bent brake lever/pedal

Brake lever/pedal hard
- Clogged/restricted hydraulic system
- Sticking/worn caliper piston
- Caliper not sliding properly (rear)
- Sticking/worn master cylinder piston
- Bent brake lever/pedal

Brake drags
- Contaminated brake pad/disc
- Misaligned wheel
- Warped/deformed brake disc
- Caliper not sliding properly (rear)
- Clogged/restricted hydraulic system
- Sticking caliper piston
- Clogged master cylinder port
- Sticking master cylinder piston

BRAKE FLUID REPLACEMENT/ AIR BLEEDING

NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

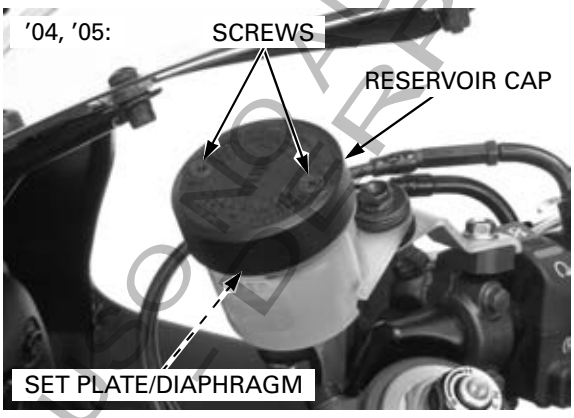
BRAKE FLUID DRAINING

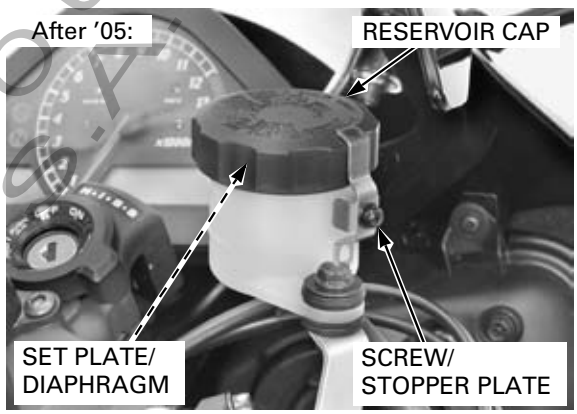
FRONT:

Before removing the reservoir cap, turn the handlebar until the reservoir is parallel to the ground.

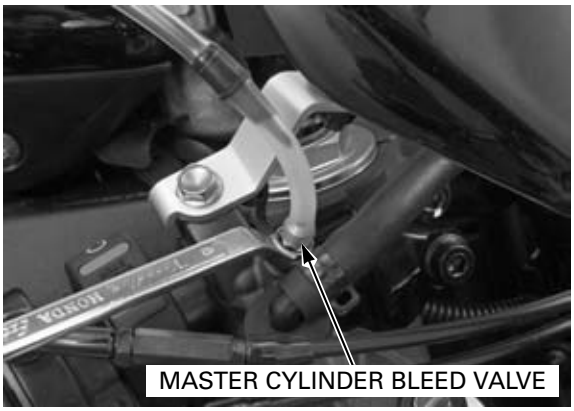
'04, '05: Remove the screws, reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.

After '05: Remove the screw, stopper plate, reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.



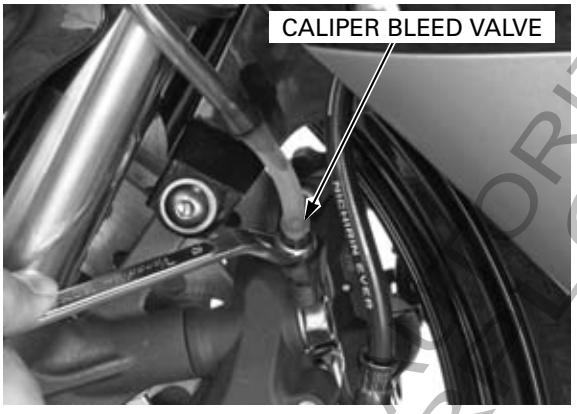


Connect the bleed hose to the master cylinder bleed valve.
Loosen the master cylinder bleed valve, and pump the brake lever.
Stop pumping the brake lever until no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.



Connect the bleed hose to the caliper bleed valve.
Loosen the caliper bleed valve, and pump the brake lever.
Stop pumping the brake lever until no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.

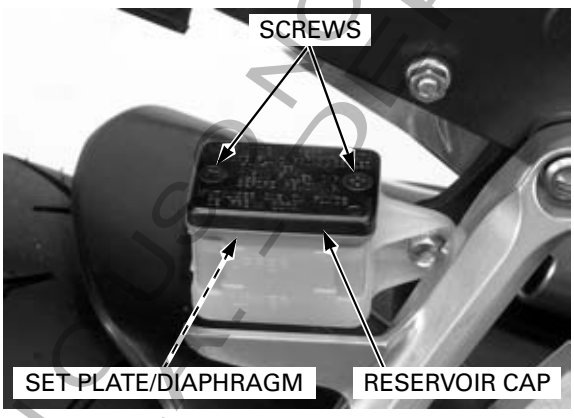
Perform this operation for the other side brake caliper.



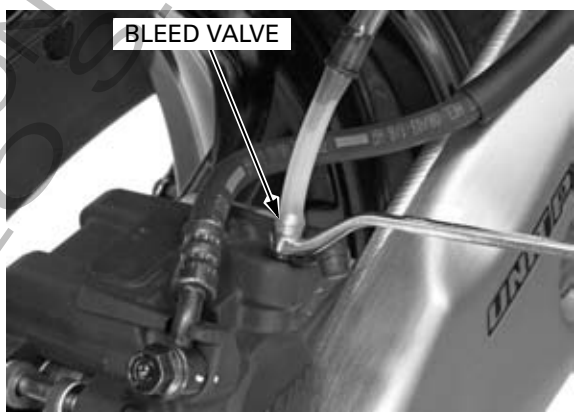
REAR:

Remove the rear seat cowl (page 3-7).

Remove the screws, reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.



Connect a bleed hose to the caliper bleed valve.
Loosen the bleed valve and pump the brake pedal.
Stop pumping the brake pedal until no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.



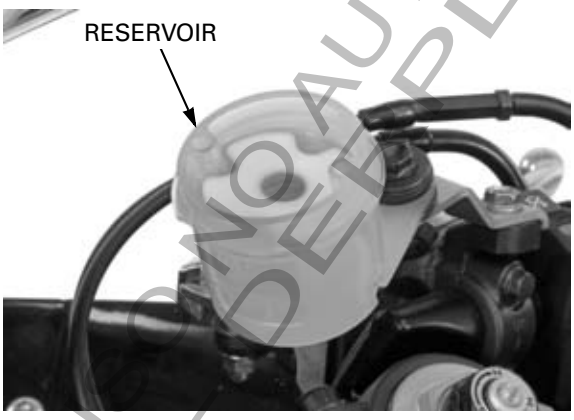
BRAKE FLUID FILLING/AIR BLEEDING

NOTE:

- Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.
- Do not mix different types of fluid. There are not compatible.
- Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.

FRONT:

1. Close the bleed valves.
   Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

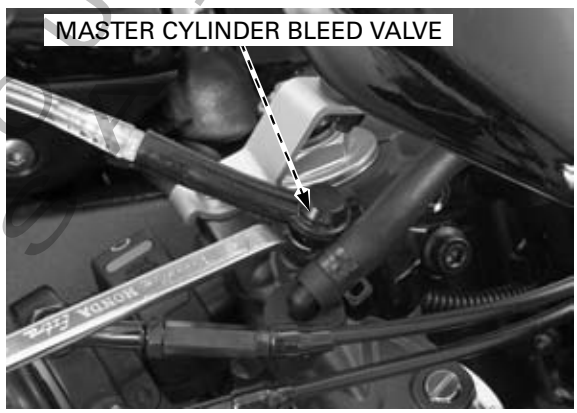


2. Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the master cylinder bleed valve.

   Operate the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve.

If not using an automatic refill system, add brake fluid when the fluid level in the reservoir is low.

- Check the fluid level often while bleeding the brakes to prevent air from being pumped into the system.
- If air is entering the bleeder from around the bleed valve threads, seal the threads with teflon tape.
- When using a brake bleeding tool, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.

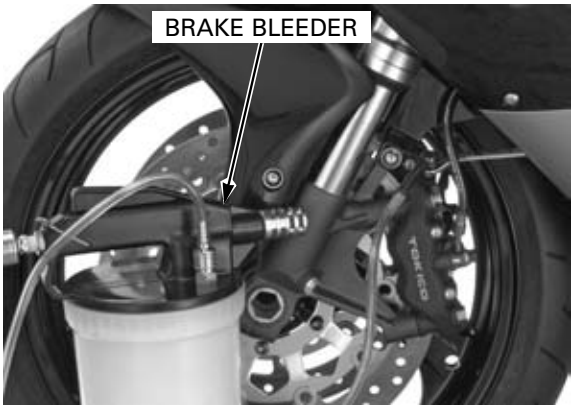


   Repeat above procedure until air bubbles do not appear in the bleed hose.
   Close the master cylinder bleed valve.

   TORQUE: 5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)

3. Connect a brake bleeder to the caliper bleed valve.
   Operate the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve.
   Repeat above procedure until air bubbles do not appear in the bleed hose.
   Close the bleed valve and perform air bleeding for the other side caliper bleed valve.

   Close the caliper bleed valves.



   TORQUE: 7.8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 5.8 lbf·ft)

4. Perform the bleeding procedure at the master cylinder bleed valve again until the system is completely flushed/bled.

   Operate the brake lever. If it still feels spongy, bleed the system again.

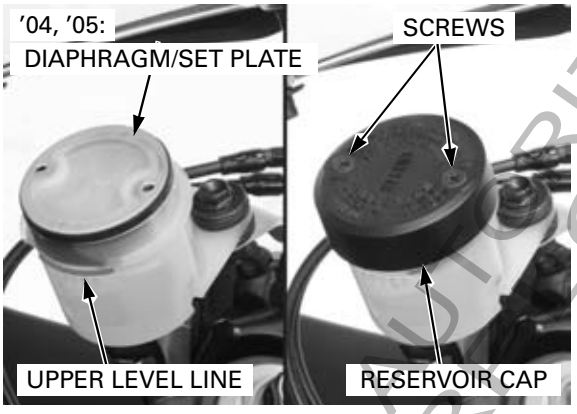
Fill the front brake reservoir to the upper level with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.
Install the diaphragm, set plate, reservoir cap and screws.

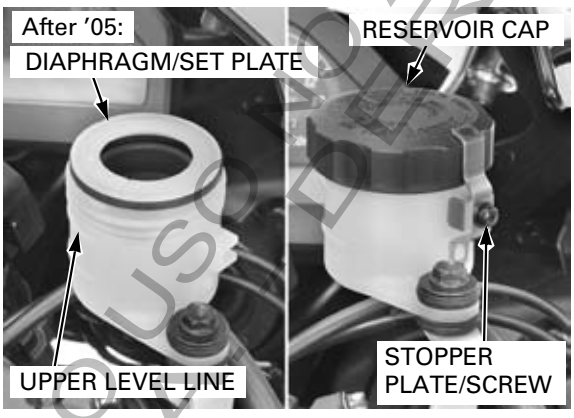
'04, '05: Tighten the reservoir cap screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

After '05: Tighten the stopper plate screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 0.9 lbf·ft)





REAR:

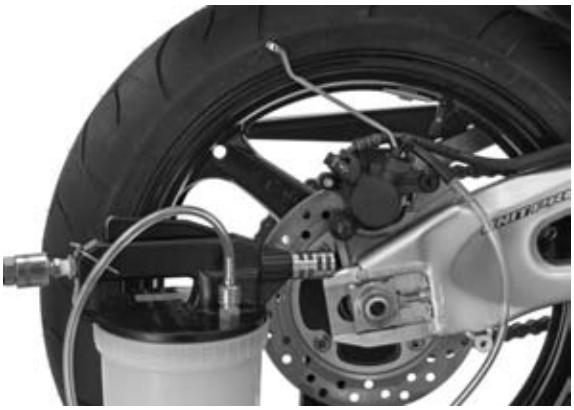
Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the bleed valve.

If not using an automatic refill system, add brake fluid when the fluid level in the reservoir is low.

Operate the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve.

- Check the fluid level often while bleeding the brake to prevent air from being pumped into the system.
- If air is entering the bleeder from around the bleed valve threads, seal the threads with teflon tape.
- When using a brake bleeding tool, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.



Repeat above procedure until air bubbles do not appear in the bleed hose.
Close the bleed valve.

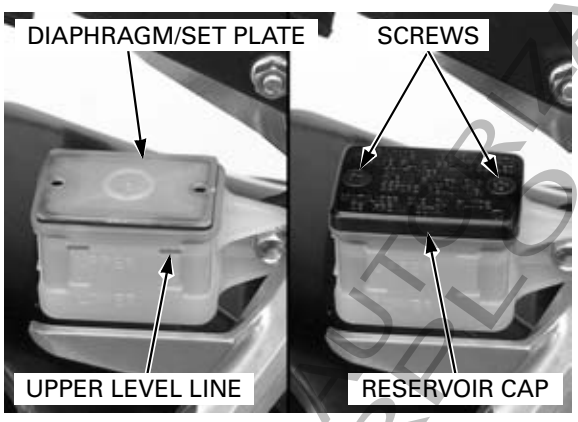
TORQUE: 5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)

Operate the brake pedal. If it still feels spongy, bleed the system again.

Fill the rear brake reservoir to the upper level with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.
Install the diaphragm, set plate, reservoir cap and screws.
Tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)

Install the rear seat cowl (page 3-8).



If the brake bleeder is not available, perform the following procedures:

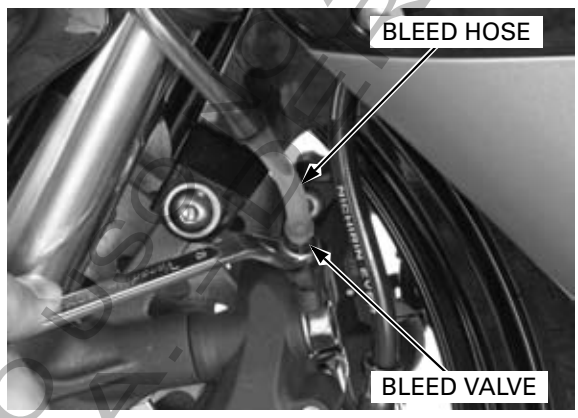
Connect a clear bleed hose to the bleed valve.
Pressurize the system with the brake lever or pedal until there are no air bubbles in the fluid flowing out of the reservoir small hole and lever or pedal resistance is felt.

Do not release the brake lever or pedal until the bleed valve has been closed.

1. Squeeze the brake lever or push the brake pedal, open the bleed valve 1/2 turn and then close the valve.
2. Release the brake lever or pedal slowly and wait several seconds after it reaches the end of its travel.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until bubbles cease to appear in the fluid coming out of the bleed valve.
4. Tighten the bleed valves.

   TORQUE:
   Front caliper bleed valve:
   7.8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 5.8 lbf·ft)
   Front master cylinder bleed valve:
   5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)
   Rear caliper bleed valve:
   5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)

5. Fill the reservoir to the upper level line with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.
   Install the diaphragm, set plate and reservoir cap.



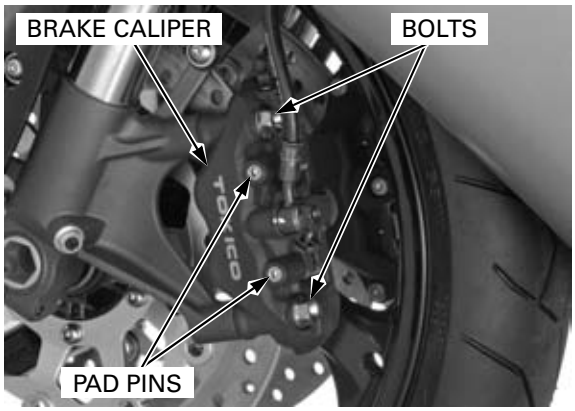
BRAKE PAD/DISC

NOTICE

Always replace the brake pads in pairs to assure even disc pressure.

FRONT BRAKE PAD REPLACEMENT

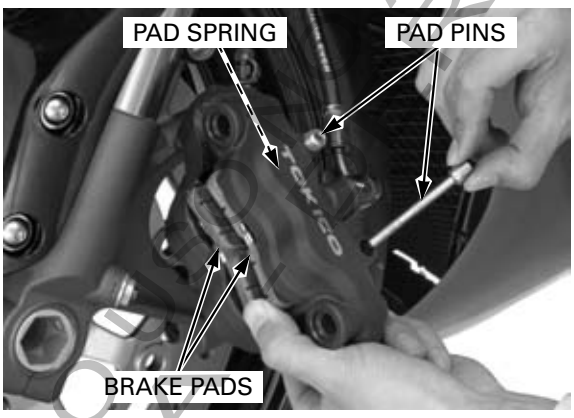
Loosen the pad pins.
Remove the caliper mounting bolts and brake caliper.
Discard the brake caliper mounting bolts.



Check the brake fluid level in the brake master cylinder reservoir as this operation causes the level to rise.

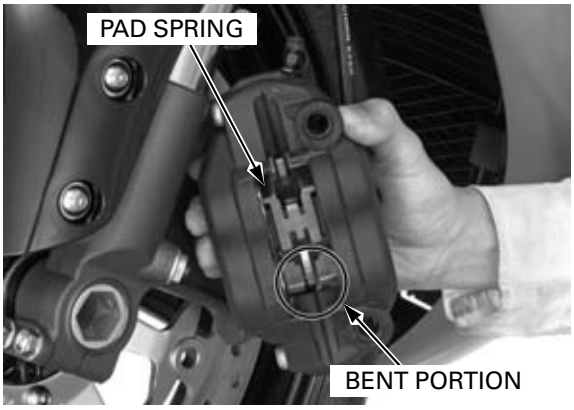
Push the caliper pistons all the way in to allow installation of new brake pads.

Remove the pad pins, brake pads and pad spring.

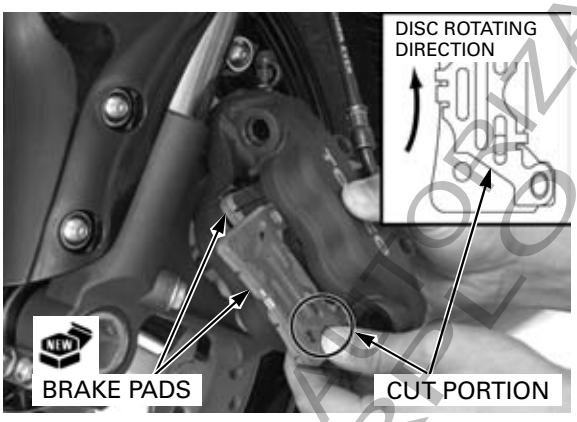


Clean the inside of the caliper especially around the caliper pistons.

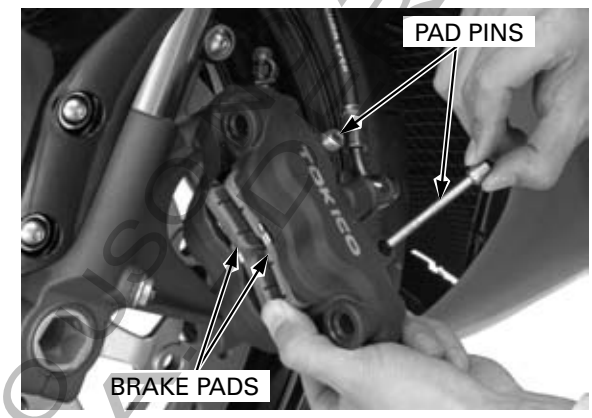
Install the pad spring with its bent side downward.



Install the new brake pads with the cut portion of the shims toward entrance side of brake disc which rotates normal direction.



Install the pad pins while pushing in the brake pad.



Be careful not to damage the pads.

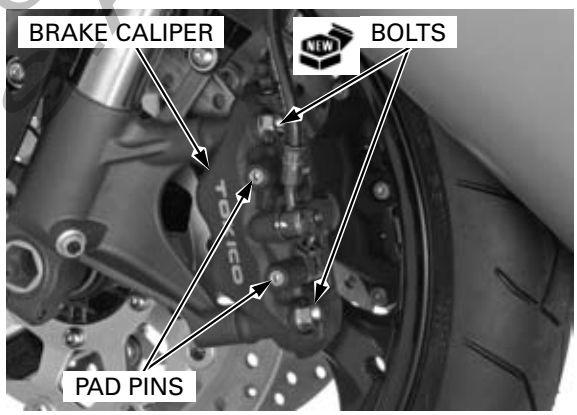
Install the brake caliper to the fork leg so that the disc is positioned between the pads (page 16-34).

Tighten the new brake caliper mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 45 N·m (4.6 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)

Tighten the pad pins to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 lbf·ft)

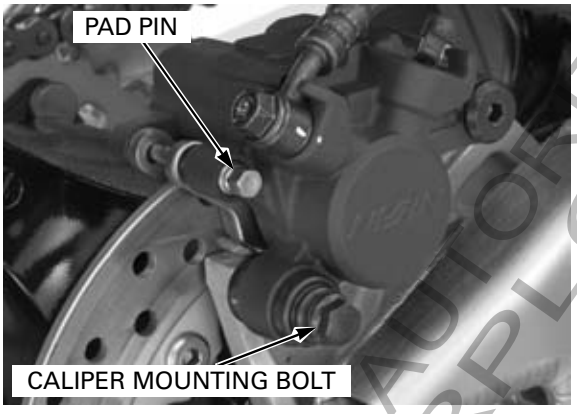


REAR BRAKE PAD REPLACEMENT ('04, '05)

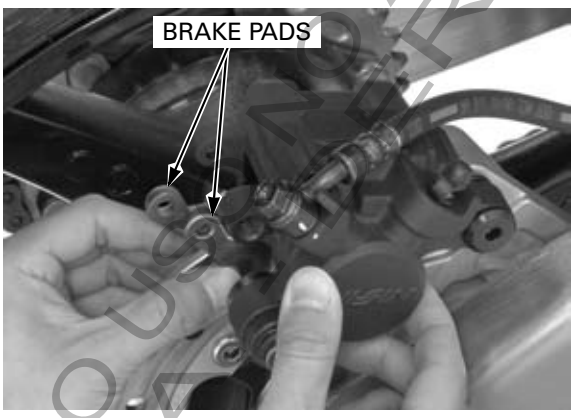
Check the brake fluid level in the brake master cylinder reservoir as this operation causes the level to rise.

Push the caliper piston all the way in by pushing the caliper body inward to allow installation of new brake pads.

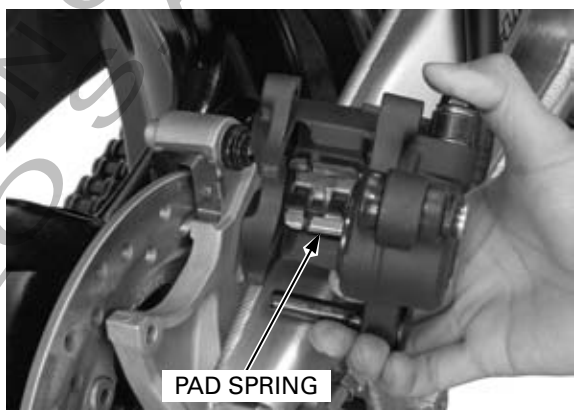
Remove the pad pin.
Remove the caliper mounting bolt.



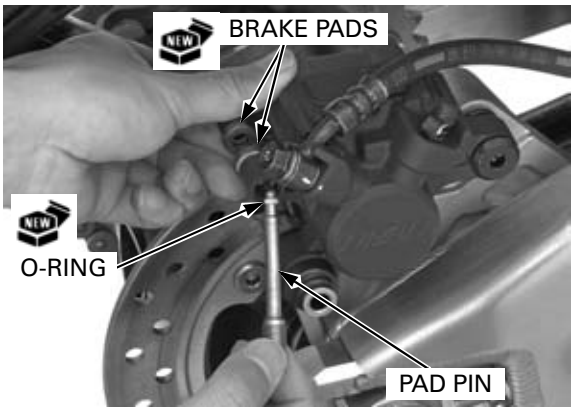
Pivot the caliper up, and remove the brake pads.



Clean the inside of the caliper especially around the caliper piston.
Make sure the pad spring is in place.



Install the new brake pads.
Lower the caliper while pushing the pads against the pad spring so that the pad ends are positioned onto the retainer on the caliper bracket.
Install new O-ring to the pad pin groove.
Install the pad pin.

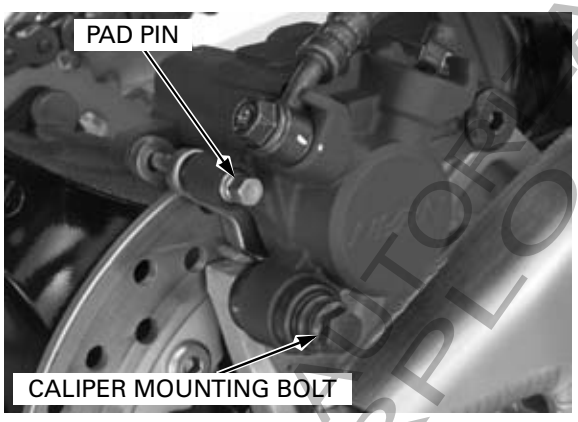


Tighten the caliper mounting bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

Tighten the pad pin to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)

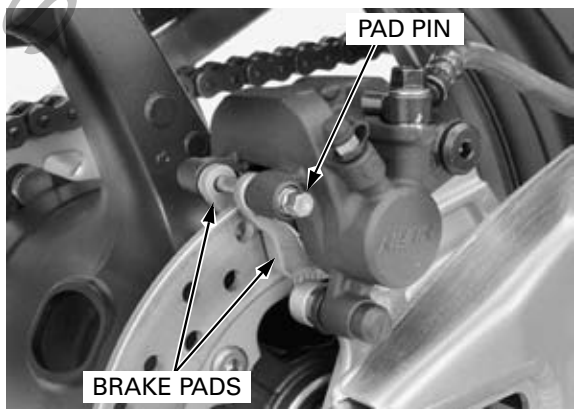


REAR BRAKE PAD REPLACEMENT (AFTER '05)

Check the brake fluid level in the brake master cylinder reservoir as this operation causes the level to rise.

Push the caliper piston all the way in by pushing the caliper body inward to allow installation of new brake pads.

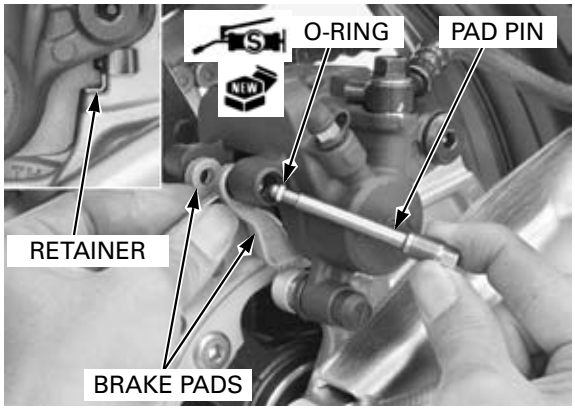
Remove the pad pin and brake pads.



Clean the inside of the caliper especially around the caliper piston.
Make sure the pad spring is in place.

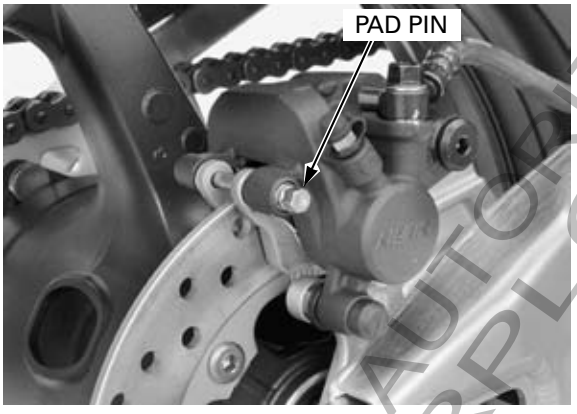
Coat a new O-ring with silicone grease.
Install new O-ring to the pad pin groove.

Install new brake pads against the pad spring so that the pad ends are positioned onto the retainer on the caliper bracket.
Install the pad pin.



Tighten the pad pin to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



BRAKE DISC INSPECTION

Visually inspect the brake discs for damage or cracks.
Measure the brake disc thickness with a micrometer.

SERVICE LIMITS:
FRONT:
'04, '05: 4.0 mm (0.16 in)
After '05: 3.5 mm (0.14 in)
REAR: 4.0 mm (0.16 in)

Replace the brake disc if the smallest measurement is less than the service limit.

Measure the brake disc warpage with a dial indicator.

SERVICE LIMITS:
FRONT: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)
REAR: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)

Check the wheel bearings for excessive play, if the warpage exceeds the service limit.

– Refer to front wheel bearing (page 14-23)
– Refer to rear wheel bearing (page 15-8)

Replace the brake disc if the wheel bearings are normal.

FRONT MASTER CYLINDER

NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

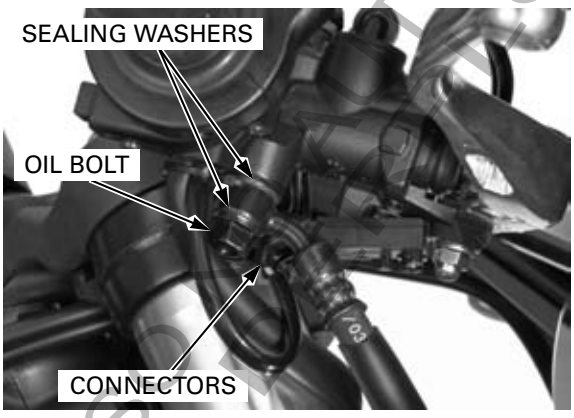
REMOVAL

Drain the front hydraulic system (page 16-9).

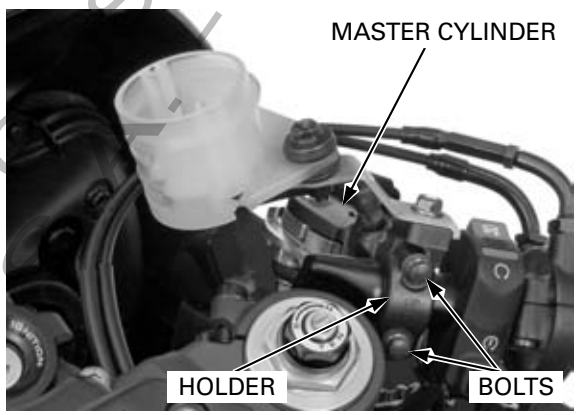
Disconnect the brake light switch connectors.

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts.

Remove the brake hose oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joint.



Remove the bolts from the master cylinder holder and remove the master cylinder assembly.



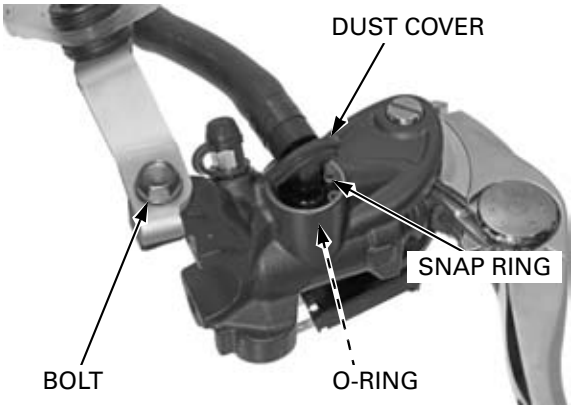
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the dust cover and snap ring.

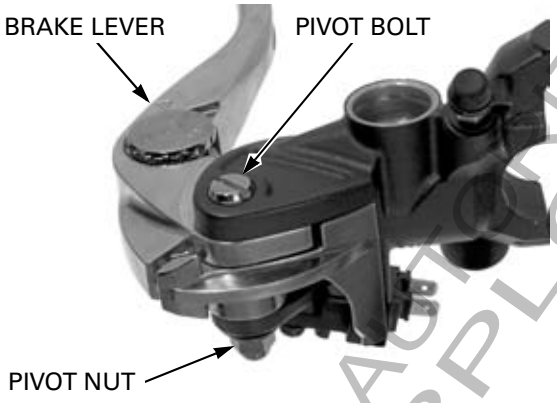
TOOL:

Snap ring pliers	**07914-SA50001**

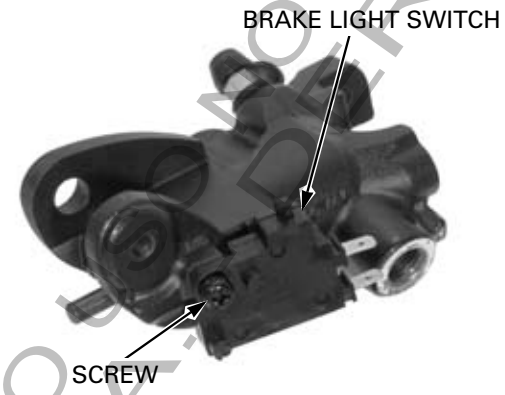
Remove the bolt and brake reservoir from the master cylinder.
Remove the O-ring from the reservoir joint.



Remove the pivot bolt/nut and brake lever assembly.

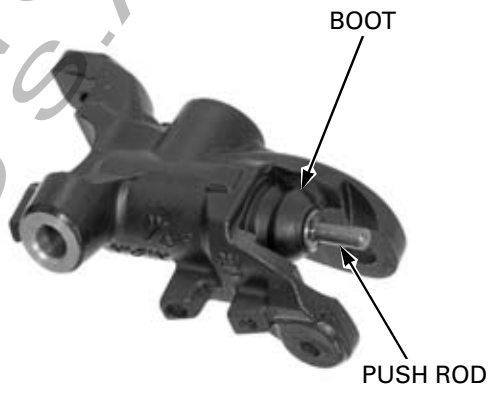


Remove the screw and brake light switch.



Be careful not to damage the boot.

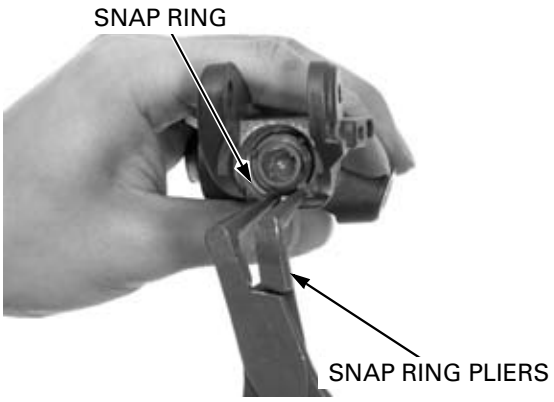
Remove the boot and push rod.



Remove the snap ring from the master cylinder body using the special tool.

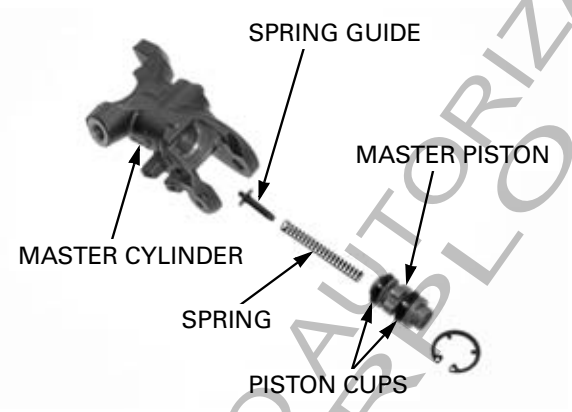
TOOL:
Snap ring pliers **07914-SA50001**

Remove the master piston, spring and spring guide from the master cylinder body.



INSPECTION

Clean the inside of the cylinder and reservoir with clean brake fluid.
Check the piston boot, piston cups for damage or deterioration.
Check the master cylinder and piston for abnormal scratches.
Check the spring for fatigue or damage.



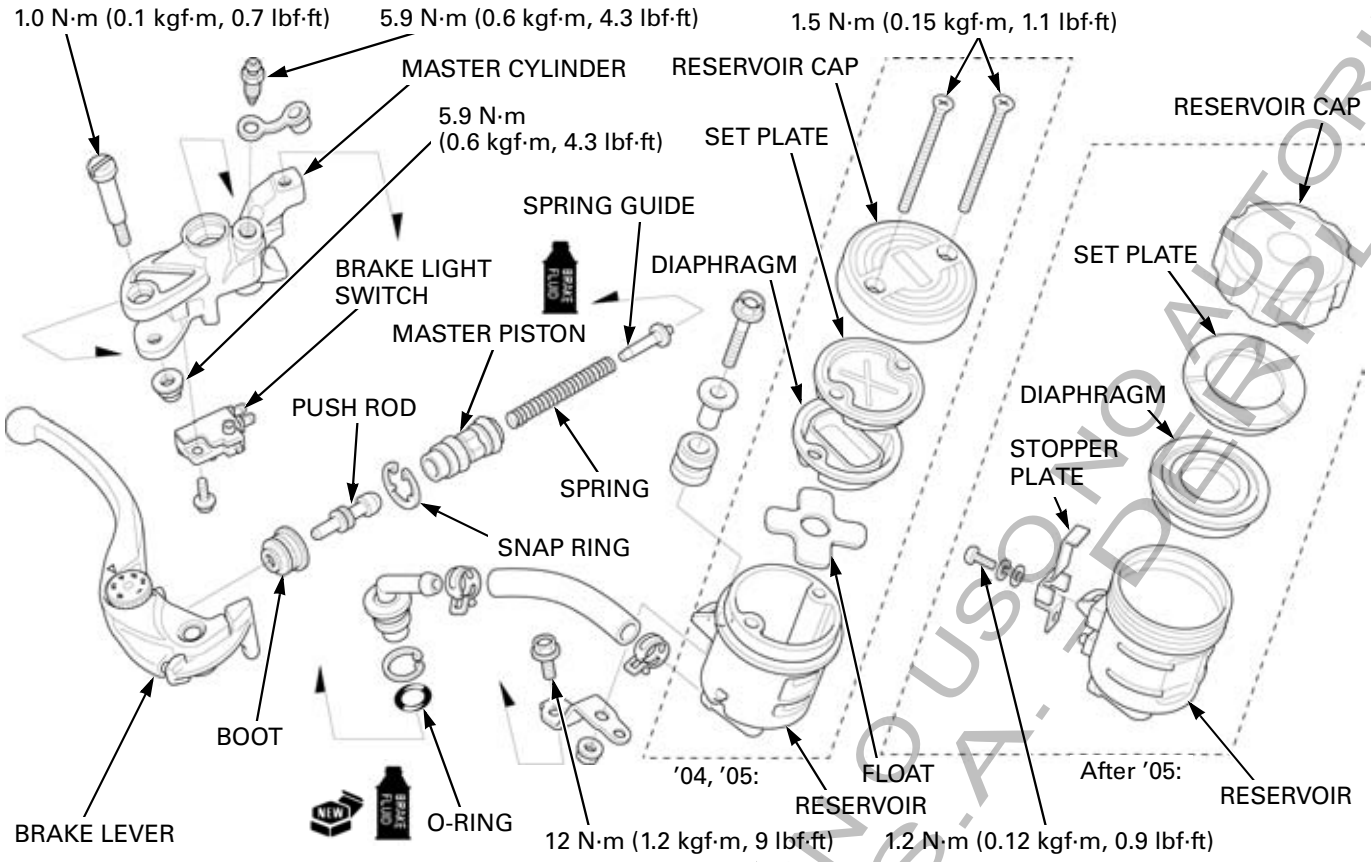
Measure the master cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 17.515 mm (0.6896 in)

Measure the master cylinder piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 17.309 mm (0.6815 in)

ASSEMBLY

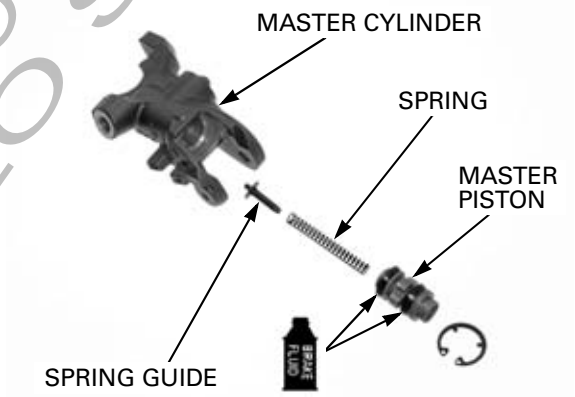


- Keep the piston, cups, spring, snap ring and boot as a set; do not substitute individual parts.

Coat the master piston and piston cups with clean brake fluid.
Install the spring guide into the spring.

When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out.

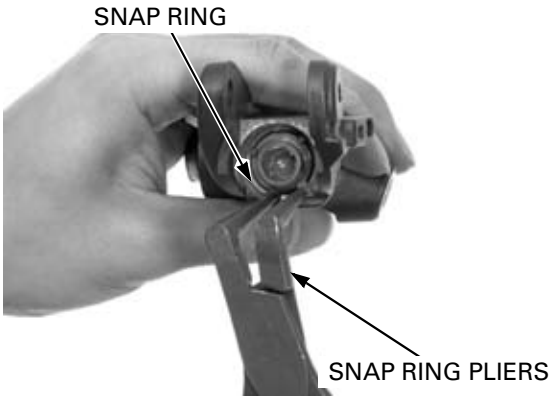
Install the spring guide/spring and master piston into the master cylinder.



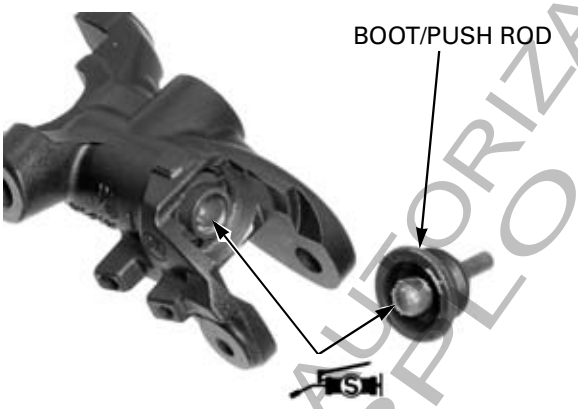
Be certain the snap ring is firmly seated in the groove.

Install the snap ring using the special tool.

TOOL:
Snap ring pliers **07914-SA50001**

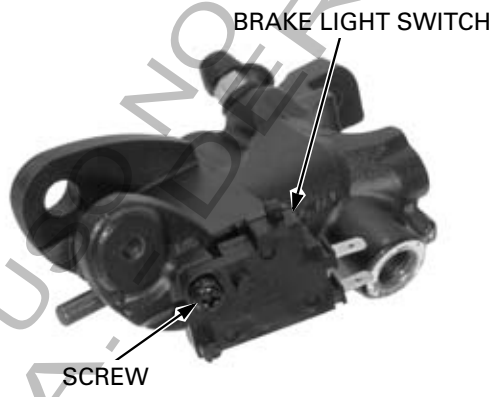


Apply silicone grease to contact surfaces of the push rod and master piston.
Install the boot with the push rod.

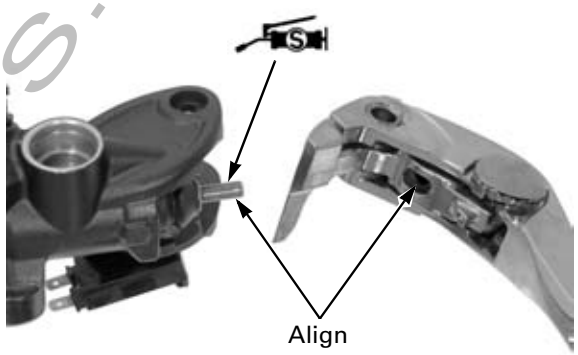


Install the brake light switch and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)



Apply silicone grease to push rod tip.
Install the brake lever by aligning the hole of brake lever with the push rod.

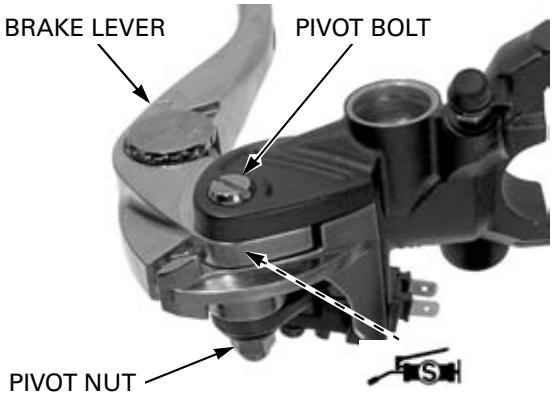


Apply silicone grease to the brake lever pivot bolt sliding surface.
Install the brake lever pivot bolt and nut.
Tighten the pivot bolt to the specified torque.

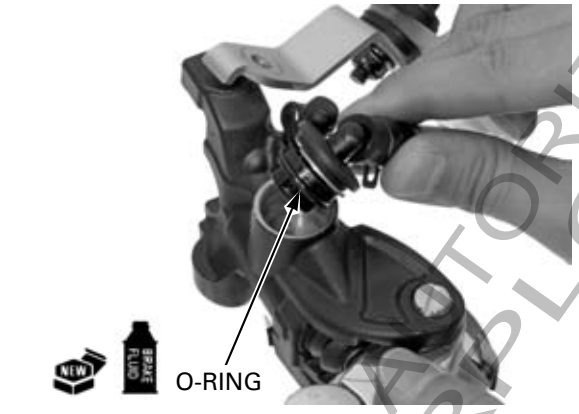
TORQUE: 1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)

Hold the pivot bolt and tighten the pivot nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 5.9 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.3 lbf·ft)



Apply brake fluid to new O-ring and install it to the reservoir hose joint.

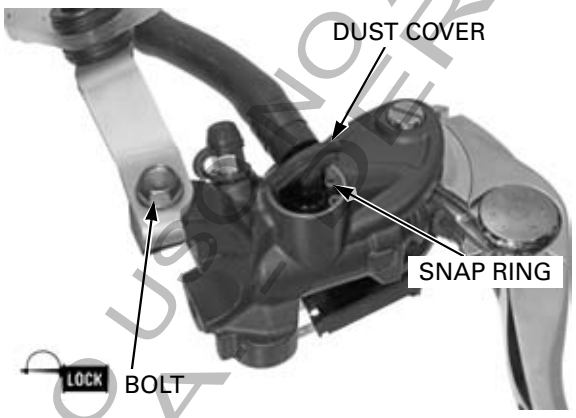


Install the master cylinder reservoir joint into the master cylinder and secure the joint with a snap ring.

TOOL:
Snap ring pliers **07914-SA50001**

Install the dust cover.
Apply a locking agent to the reservoir stay mounting bolt threads.
Install the reservoir stay onto the master cylinder and tighten the mounting bolt to the specified torque.

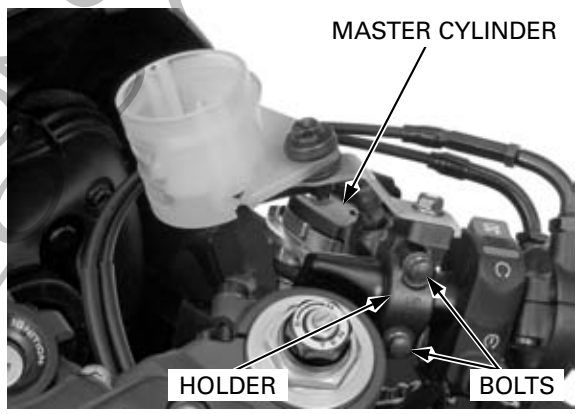
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



Install the master cylinder holder with its "UP" mark facing up.

Install the master cylinder assembly, master cylinder holder and bolts.
Align the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar (page 14-20).
Tighten the upper bolt first, then the lower bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

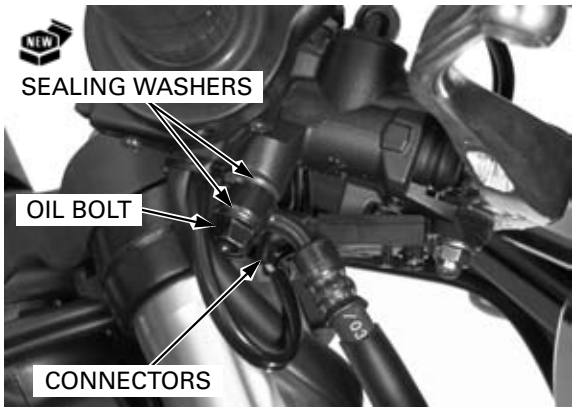


Install the brake hose eyelet with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
Push the eyelet joint against the stopper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)

Connect the brake light switch connectors.

Fill brake fluid and bleed air from the front brake hydraulic system (page 16-11).



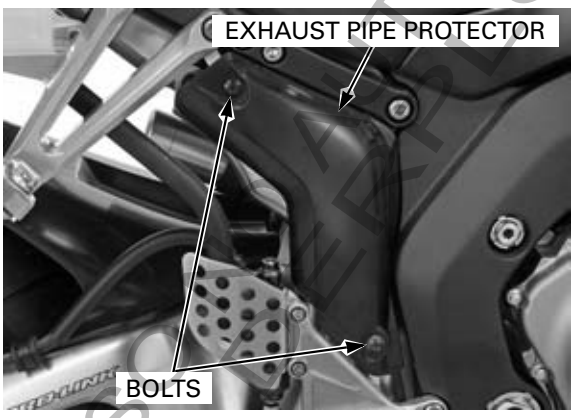
REAR MASTER CYLINDER

NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

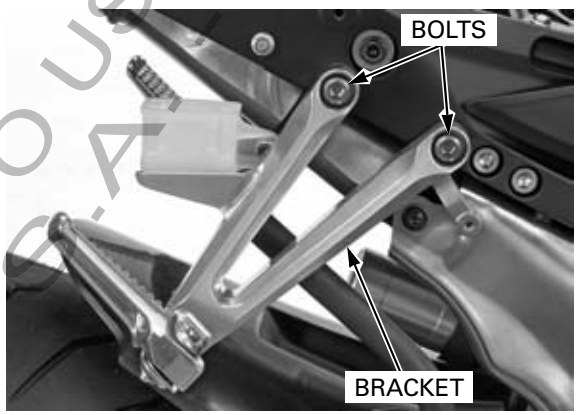
REMOVAL

Remove the bolts and exhaust pipe protector.

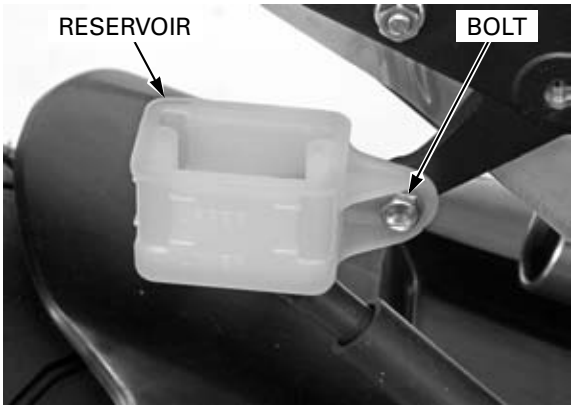


Drain the rear hydraulic system (page 16-9).

Remove the bolts and pillion footpeg bracket.

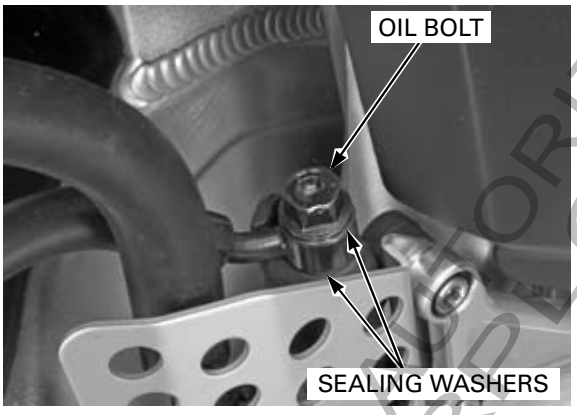


Remove the bolt and rear master cylinder reservoir.

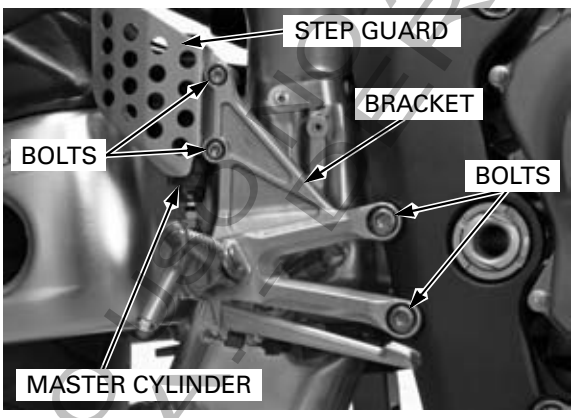


Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts.

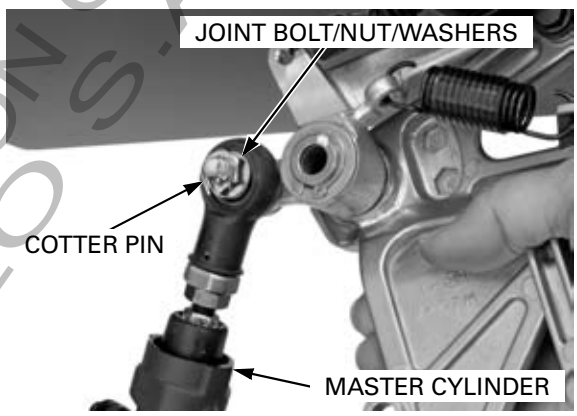
Remove the brake hose oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joint.



Loosen the rear master cylinder mounting bolts.
Remove the bolts and right footpeg bracket, then remove the master cylinder mounting bolts, step guard and rear master cylinder from the right footpeg bracket.

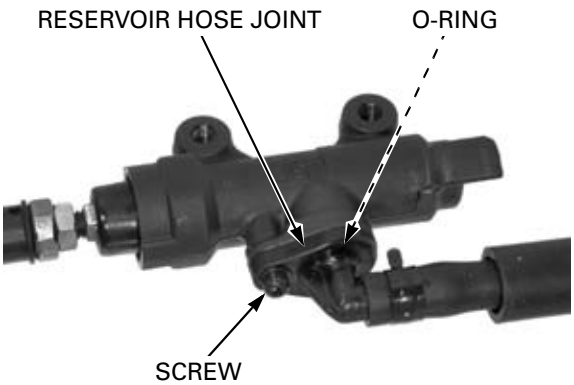


Remove and discard the brake pedal joint cotter pin.
Remove the nut, washers, joint bolt and rear master cylinder.



DISASSEMBLY

Remove the screw and reservoir hose joint from the master cylinder.
Remove the O-ring from the reservoir hose joint.

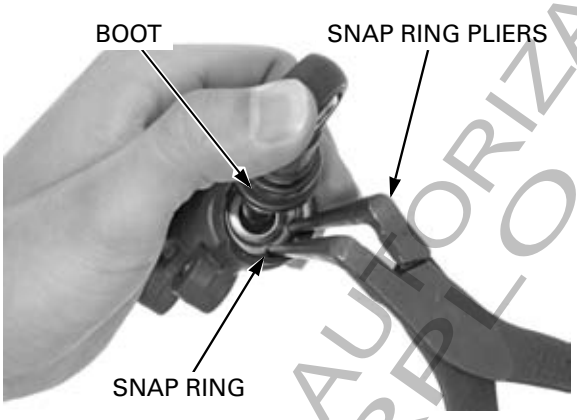


Be careful not to damage the boot.

Remove the boot from the master cylinder body.
Remove the snap ring using the special tool.

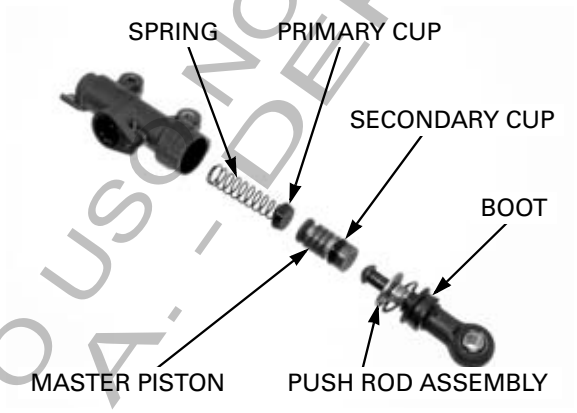
TOOL:
Snap ring pliers **07914-SA50001**

Remove the push rod, master piston, primary cup and spring.



INSPECTION

Clean the master piston, spring and inside of the cylinder with clean brake fluid.
Check the push rod boot, primary cup and secondary cup for damage or deterioration.
Check the master cylinder and piston for abnormal scratches.
Check the spring for fatigue or damage.



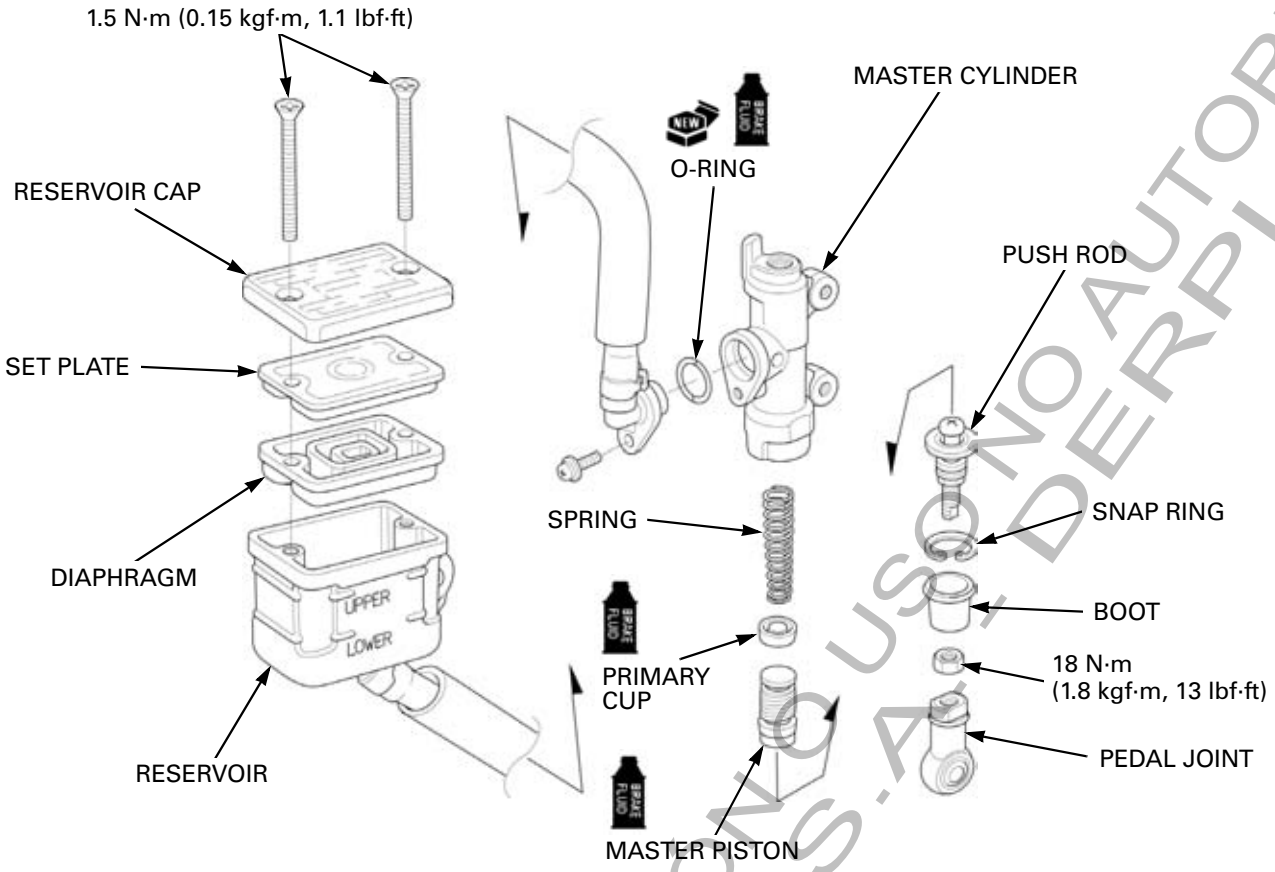
Measure the master cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT:
'04, '05: 15.925 mm (0.6270 in)
After '05: 14.055 mm (0.5533 in)

Measure the master cylinder piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT:
'04, '05: 15.815 mm (0.6226 in)
After '05: 13.945 mm (0.5490 in)

ASSEMBLY

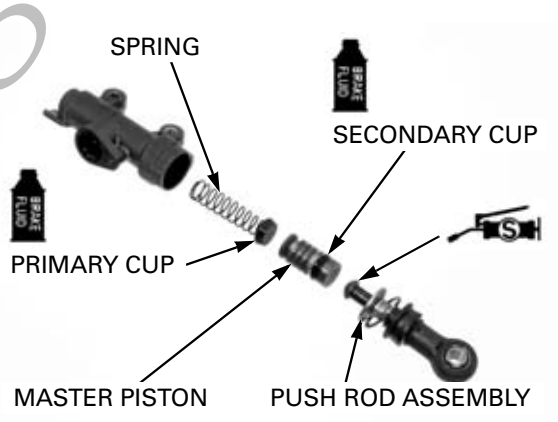


- Keep the piston, cups, spring, snap ring and boot as a set; do not substitute individual parts.

Coat the master piston and piston cups with clean brake fluid.
Install the primary cup to the spring.

When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out.

Install the spring/primary cup and master piston into the master cylinder.
Apply silicone grease to the piston contact area of the push rod.
Install the push rod assembly into the master cylinder.

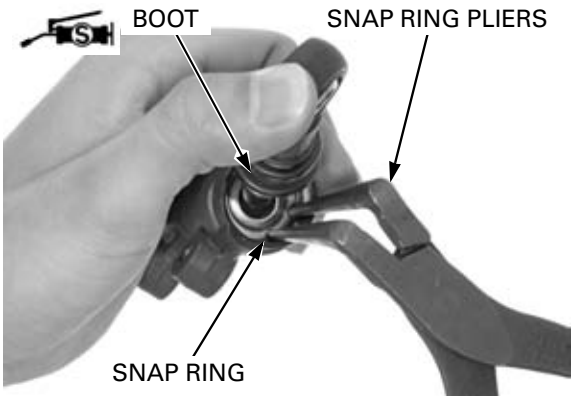


Be certain the snap ring is firmly seated in the groove.

Install the snap ring with the special tool.

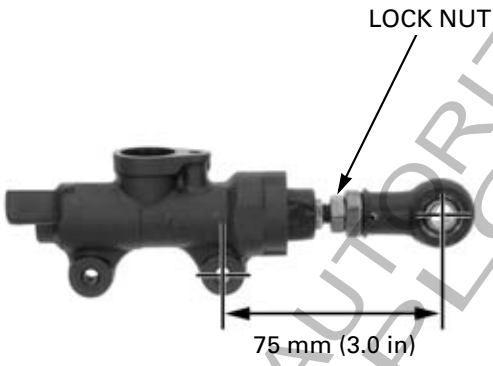
TOOL:
Snap ring pliers **07914-SA50001**

Apply silicone grease to the push rod boot inside.
Install the boot into the master cylinder.



If the push rod joint is disassembled, adjust the push rod length so that the distance between the centers of the master cylinder lower mounting bolt hole and joint pin hole is 75 mm (3.0 in). After adjustment, tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

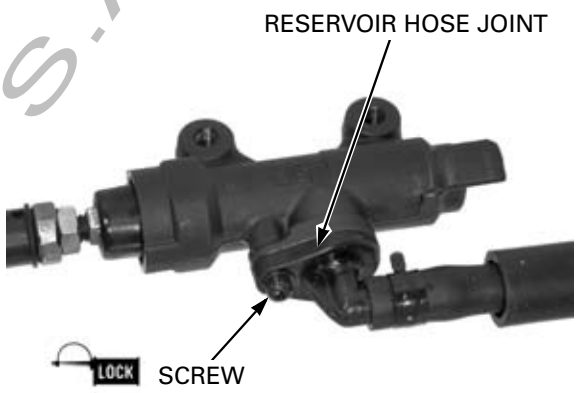
TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)



Apply brake fluid to new O-ring and install it onto the reservoir joint.
Install the reservoir hose joint to the master cylinder.

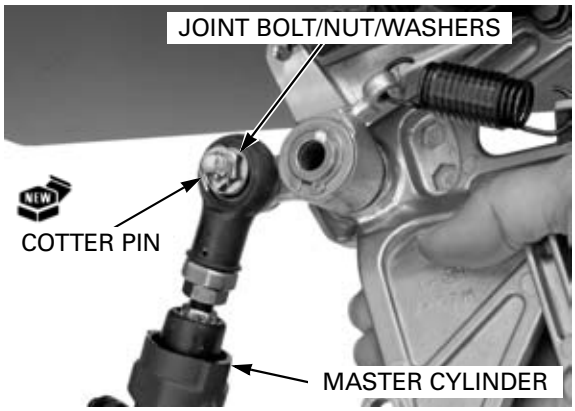
Apply a locking agent to the reservoir hose joint screw threads.
Tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)



INSTALLATION

Connect the push rod lower joint to the brake pedal and install the joint bolt and nut with washers.
Tighten the nut and secure it with new cotter pin.



Install the step guard and rear master cylinder to the right footpeg bracket, then tighten the master cylinder mounting bolts.

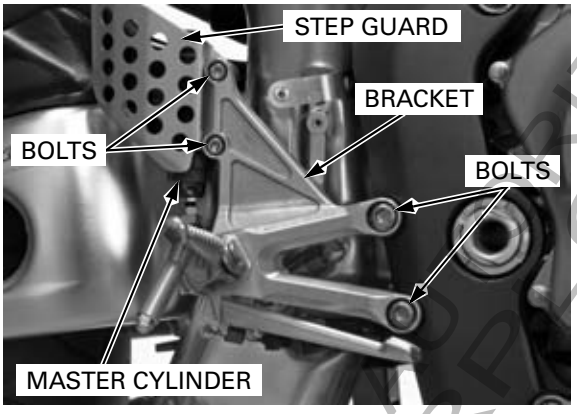
Put the bracket in at the hook of the heat guard.

Install the right footpeg bracket and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)

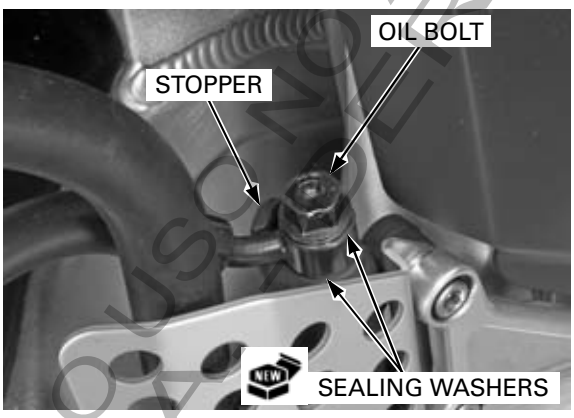
Tighten the rear master cylinder mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)



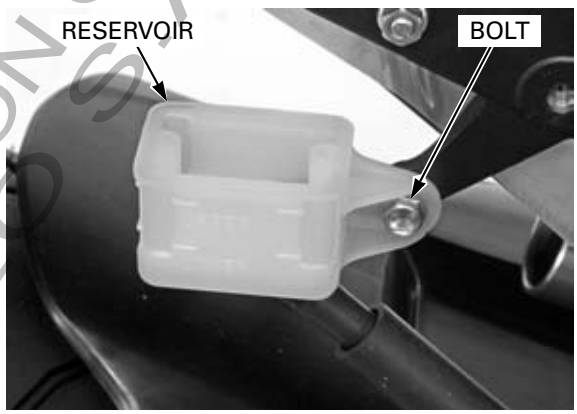
Install the brake hose with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
Push the eyelet joint against the stopper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)



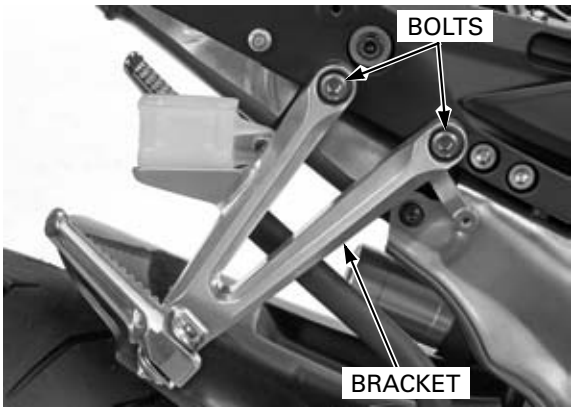
Install the reservoir and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)



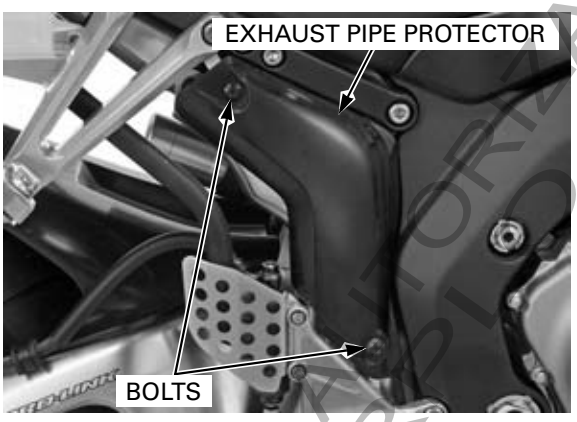
Install the pillion footpeg bracket and tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)



Install the exhaust pipe protector and tighten the bolts securely.

Fill brake fluid and bleed air from the rear brake hydraulic system (page 16-11).



FRONT BRAKE CALIPERS

NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

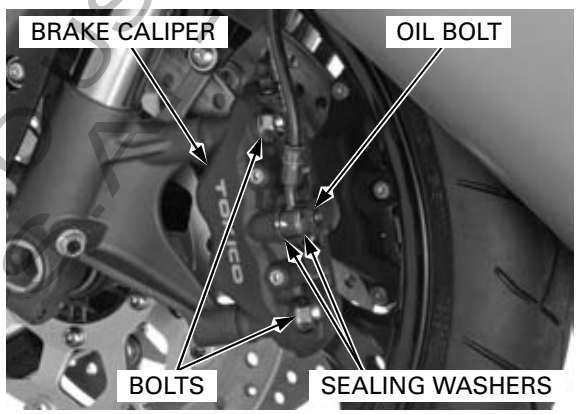
REMOVAL

Drain the front brake hydraulic system (page 16-9).

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts.

Remove the brake hose oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joint.
Remove the caliper mounting bolts and brake caliper.

Remove the brake pads (page 16-13).



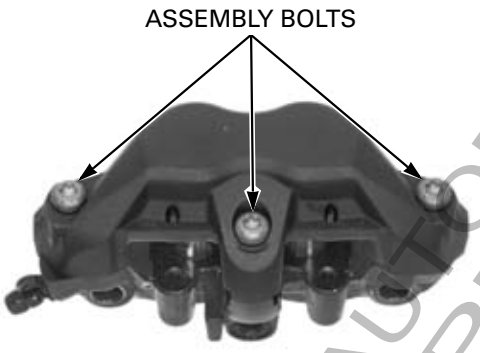
DISASSEMBLY

Install a corrugated cardboard or soft wood sheet between the caliper pistons.

Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle too close to the inlet.

Apply small squirts of air pressure to the fluid inlet to remove the pistons.

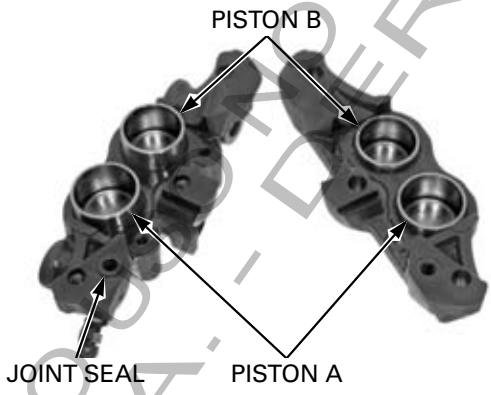
Remove the three caliper assembly torx bolts and separate the caliper halves.



Mark the pistons to ensure correct reassembly.

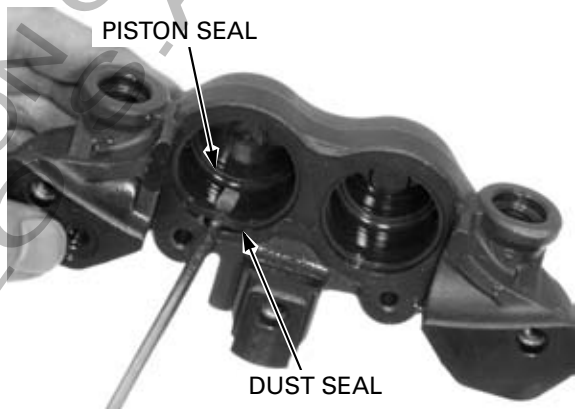
Remove the following:

- Joint seal
- Caliper piston A
- Caliper piston B



Be careful not to damage the piston sliding surface.

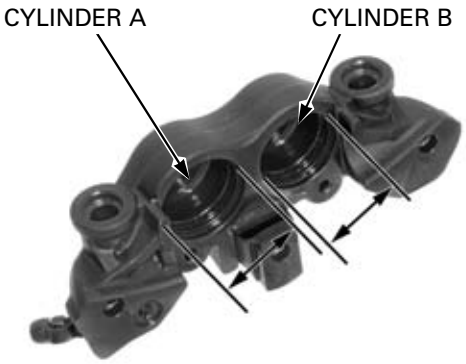
Push the dust seals and piston seals in and lift them out.
Clean the seal grooves with clean brake fluid.



INSPECTION

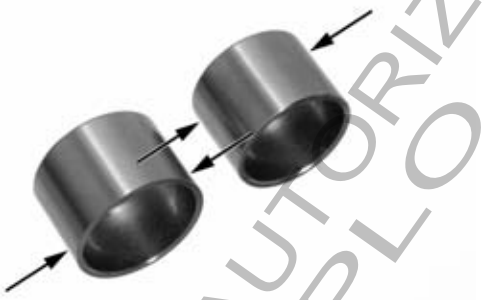
Check the caliper cylinder for scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Cylinder A: 32.140 mm (1.2654 in)
Cylinder B: 30.340 mm (1.1945 in)

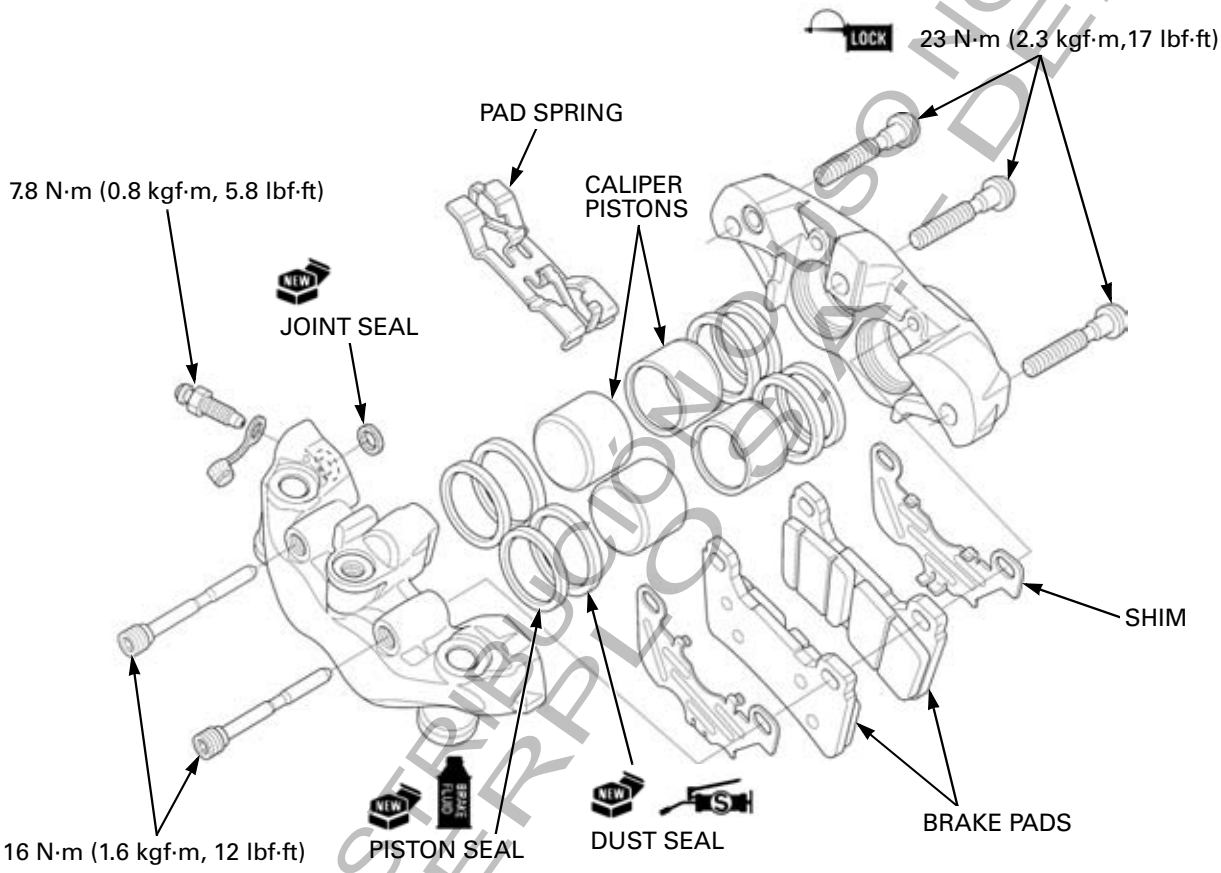


Check the caliper pistons for scratches, scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper piston O.D.

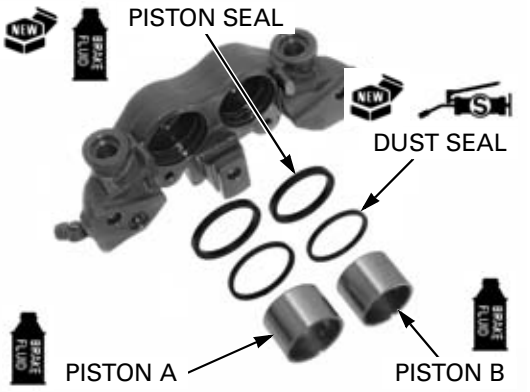
SERVICE LIMITS:
Piston A: 31.957 mm (1.2581 in)
Piston B: 30.157 mm (1.1873 in)



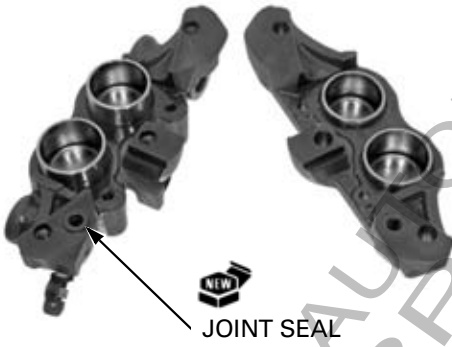
ASSEMBLY



Coat new piston seals with clean brake fluid.
Coat new dust seals with silicone grease.
Install the piston and dust seals into the grooves of the caliper body.
Coat the caliper pistons with clean brake fluid and install them into the caliper cylinder with their open ends toward the pad.

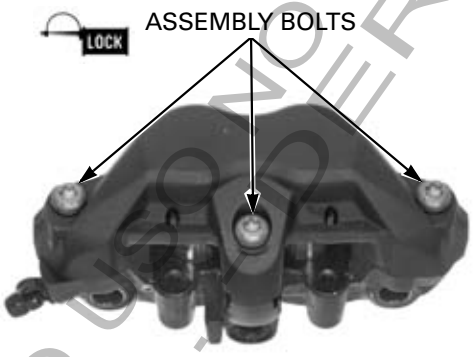


Install the new joint seal into the fluid passage on caliper.



Assemble the caliper halves.
Apply a locking agent to the caliper assembly torx bolt threads.
Install and tighten the caliper assembly torx bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)



INSTALLATION

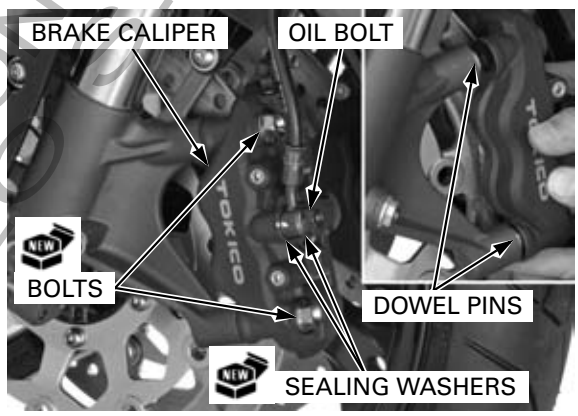
Install the brake pads (page 16-13).

Make sure that the dowel pins are installed into the caliper bracket properly.

Install the caliper to the caliper bracket.
Tighten the new caliper mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 45 N·m (4.6 kgf·m, 33 lbf·ft)

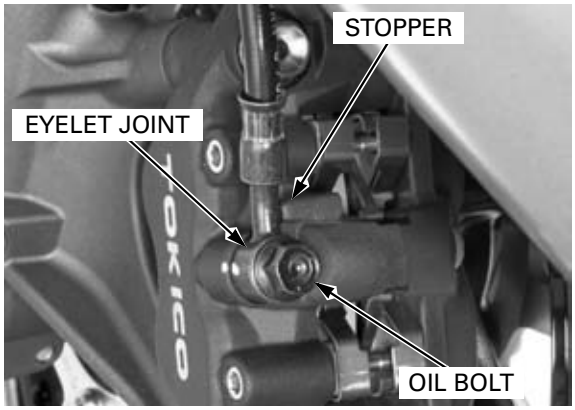
Install the brake hose eyelet joint to the caliper body with two new sealing washers and oil bolt.



Push the brake hose eyelet joint to the stopper on the caliper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)

Fill brake fluid and bleed air from the front brake hydraulic system (page 16-11).



REAR BRAKE CALIPER ('04, '05)

NOTICE

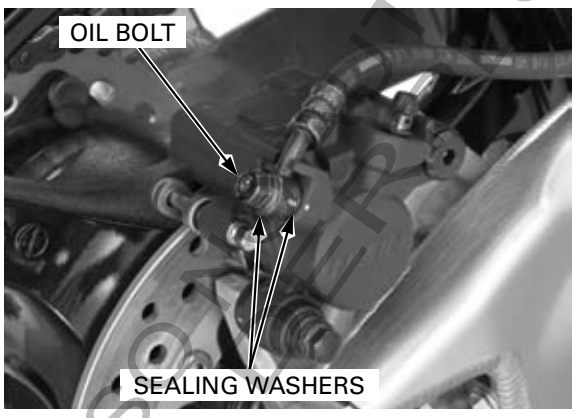
Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

REMOVAL

Drain the rear brake hydraulic system (page 16-9).

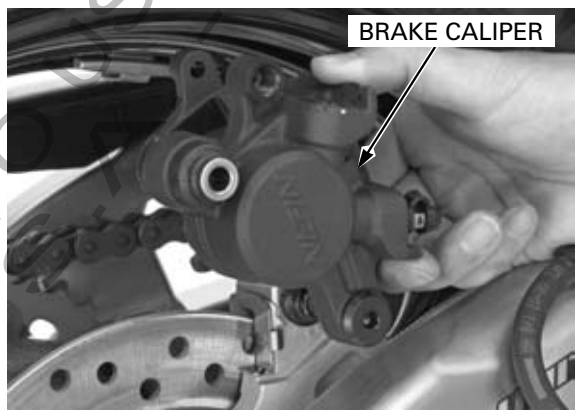
Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts.

Remove the oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joint.



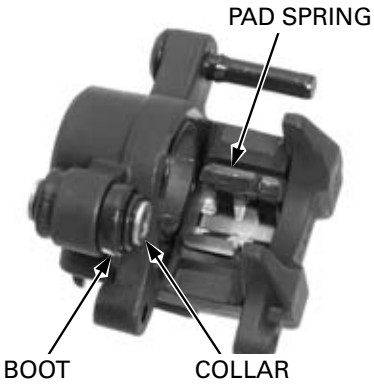
Remove the caliper mounting bolt and the brake pads (page 16-15).

Pivot the caliper up and remove it from the caliper bracket.



DISASSEMBLY

Remove the pad spring, collar and boot from the caliper body.



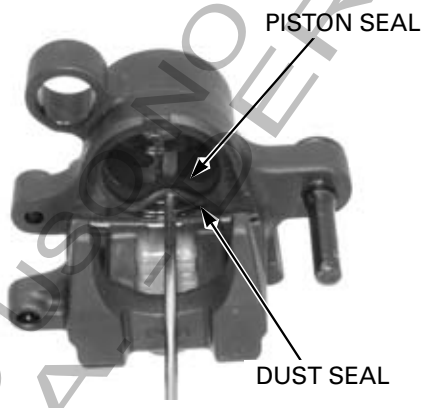
Place a shop towel over the piston.

Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle too close to the inlet.

Position the caliper body with the piston down and apply small squirts of air pressure to the fluid inlet to remove the piston.

Be careful not to damage the piston sliding surface.

Push the dust seal and piston seal in and lift them out.
Clean the seal grooves with clean brake fluid.



INSPECTION

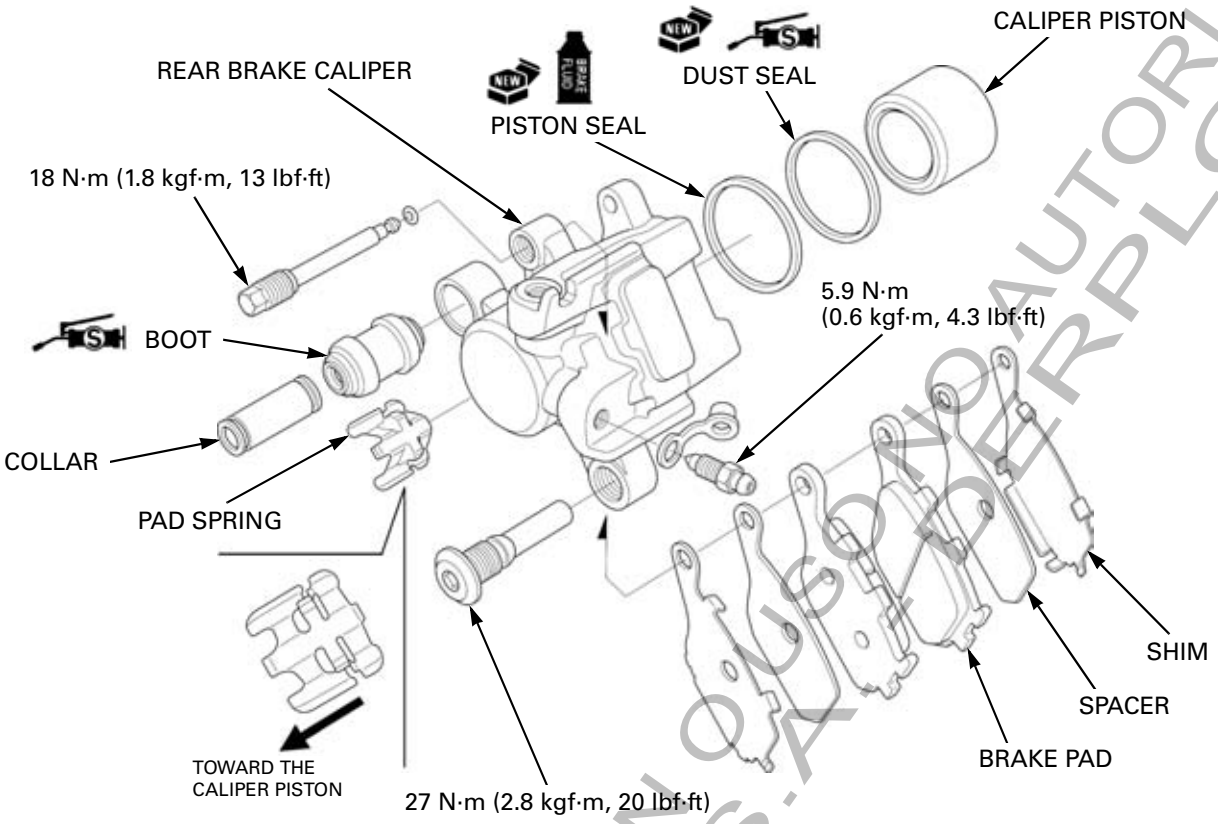
Check the caliper cylinder for scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 38.24 mm (1.506 in)

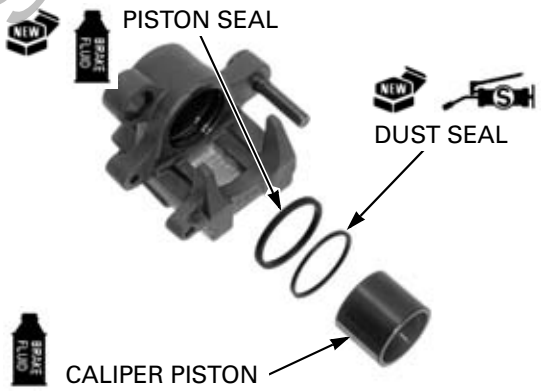
Check the caliper piston for scratches, scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 38.09 mm (1.500 in)

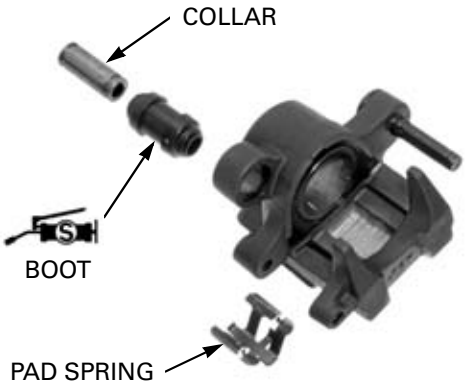
ASSEMBLY



Coat a new piston seal with clean brake fluid.
Coat a new dust seal with silicone grease.
Install the piston seal and dust seal into the groove of the caliper body.
Coat the caliper piston with clean brake fluid and install it into the caliper cylinder with its open end toward the pad.



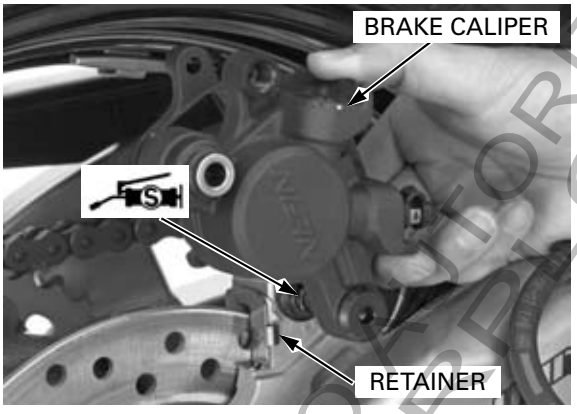
Install the pad spring into the caliper body.
Apply silicone grease to the inside of the boot and install the boot and collar to the caliper.
If the boot is hard or deteriorated, replace it with a new one.



INSTALLATION

Make sure that the pad retainer is installed on the caliper bracket properly.
Apply silicone grease to the caliper pin and install the caliper onto the bracket.

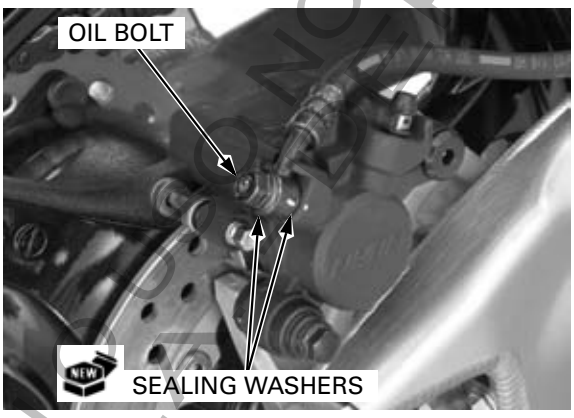
Install the rear brake pads and tighten the caliper mounting bolt and pad pin (page 16-15).



Install the brake hose eyelet joint to the caliper body with new sealing washers and oil bolt.
Push the brake hose eyelet joint to the stopper on the caliper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)

Fill brake fluid and bleed air from the rear brake hydraulic system (page 16-11).



REAR BRAKE CALIPER (AFTER '05)

NOTICE

Spilled fluid can damage painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

REMOVAL

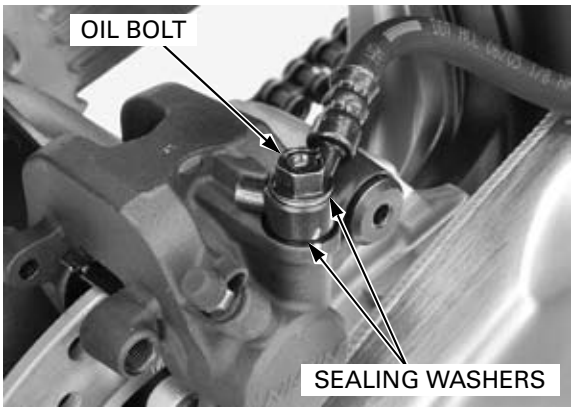
Drain the rear brake hydraulic system (page 16-9).

Remove the rear brake pads (page 16-17).

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts.

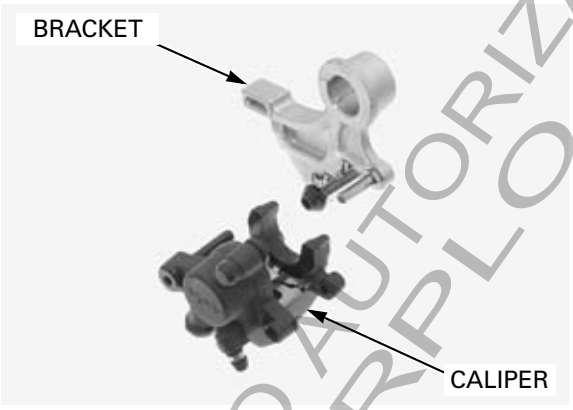
Remove the oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joint.

Remove the rear wheel (page 15-7).

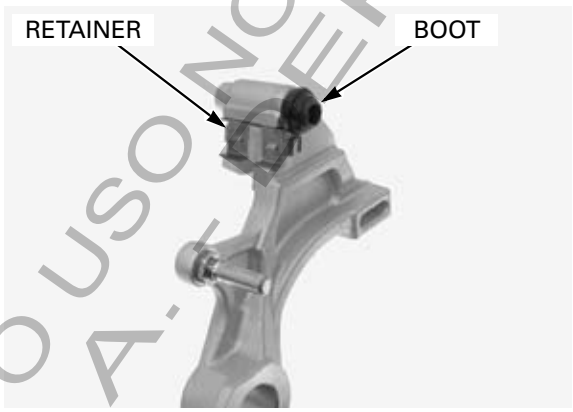


DISASSEMBLY

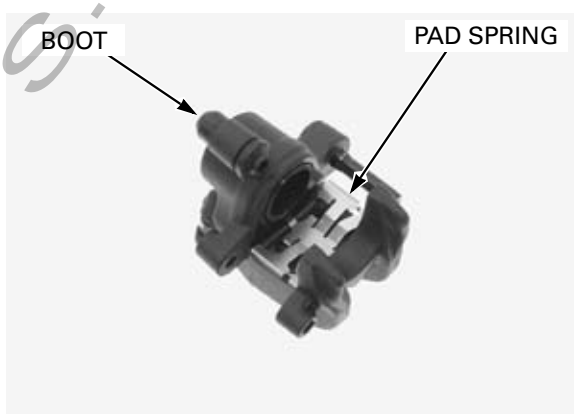
Disassemble the caliper from the bracket.



Remove the boot and retainer.



Remove the boot and pad spring.



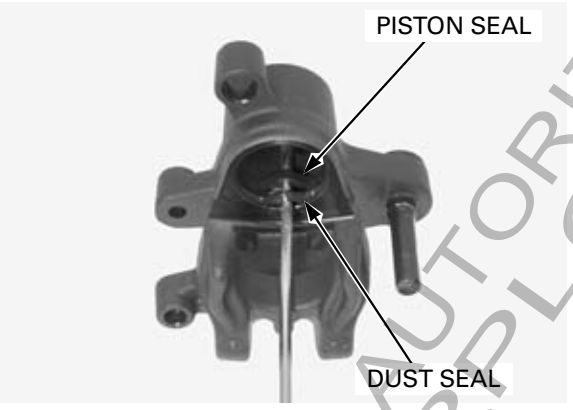
Place a shop towel over the piston.

Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle too close to the inlet.

Position the caliper body with the piston down and apply small squirts of air pressure to the fluid inlet to remove the piston.

Be careful not to damage the piston sliding surface.

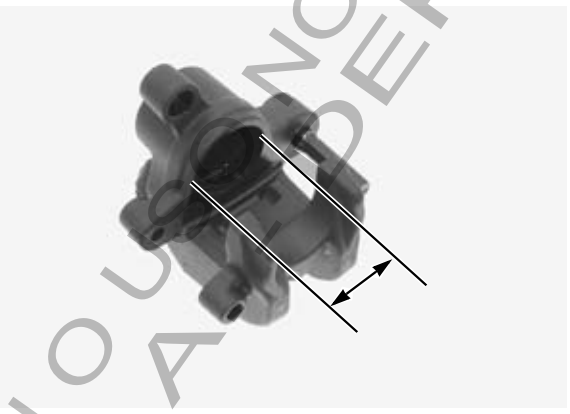
Push the dust seal and piston seal in and lift them out.
Clean the seal grooves with clean brake fluid.



INSPECTION

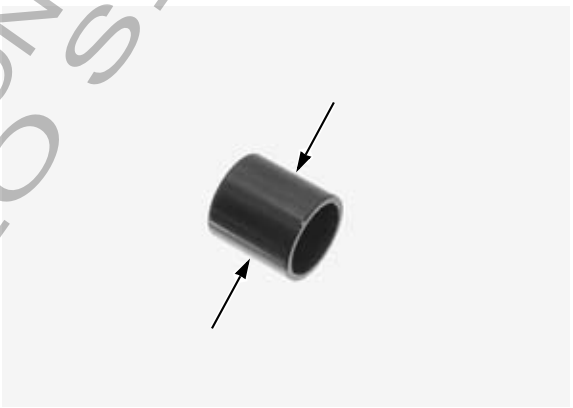
Check the caliper cylinder for scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 30.29 mm (1.193 in)

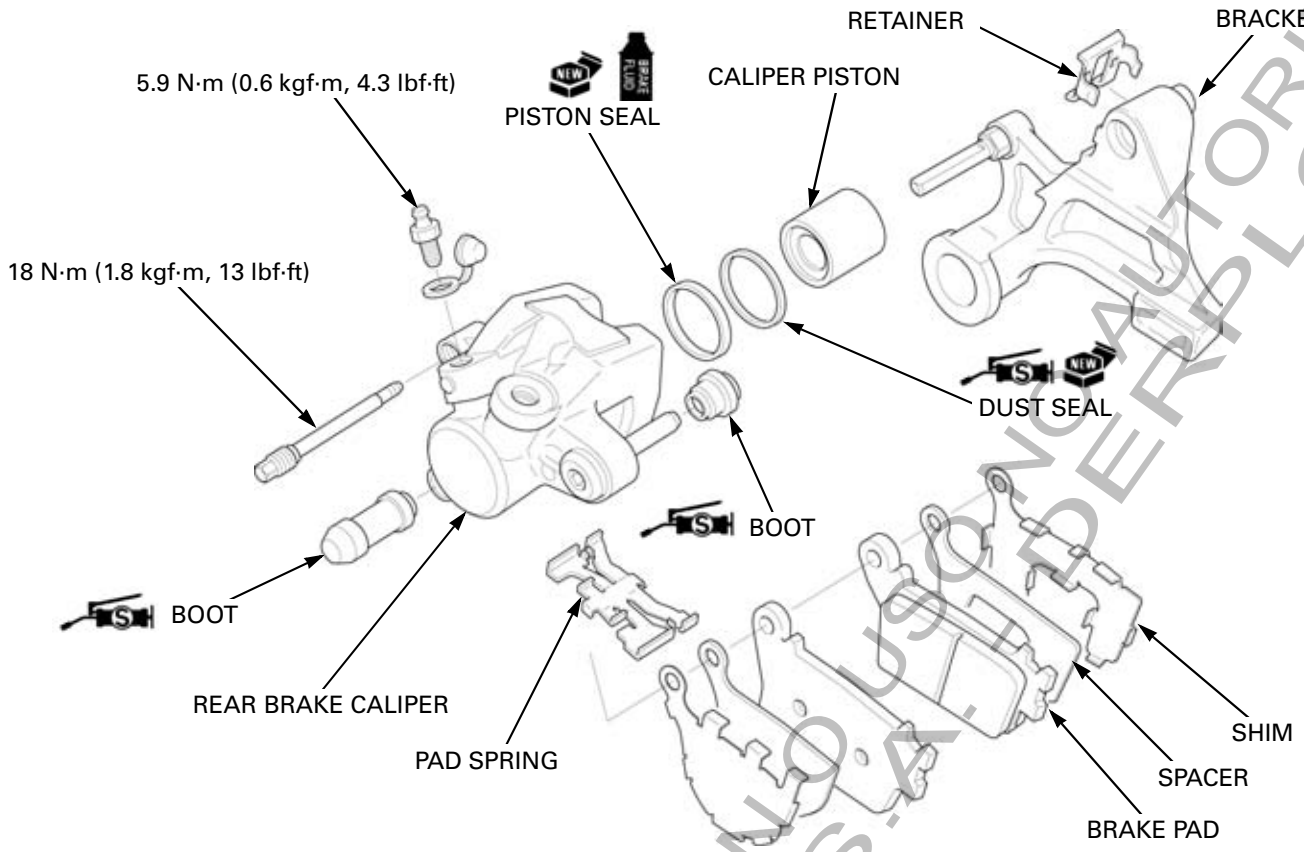


Check the caliper piston for scratches, scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper piston O.D.

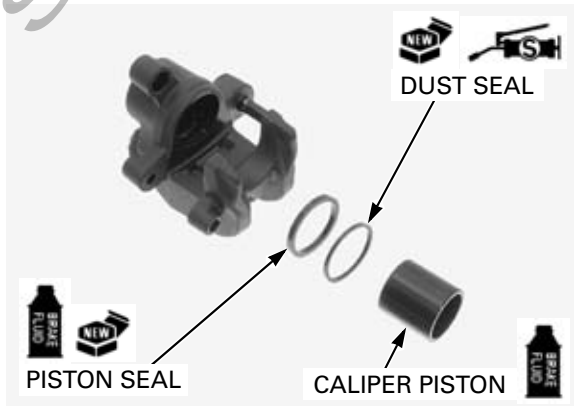
SERVICE LIMIT: 30.14 mm (1.187 in)



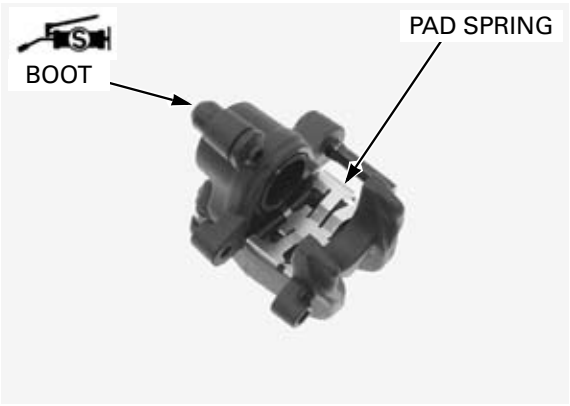
ASSEMBLY



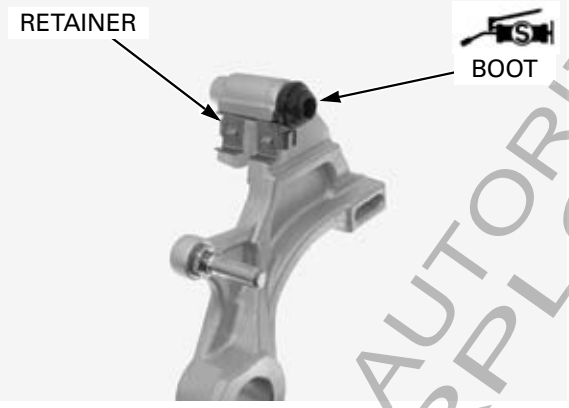
Coat a new piston seal with clean brake fluid.
Coat a new dust seal with silicone grease.
Install the piston seal and dust seal into the groove of the caliper body.
Coat the caliper piston with clean brake fluid and install it into the caliper cylinder with its open end toward the pad.



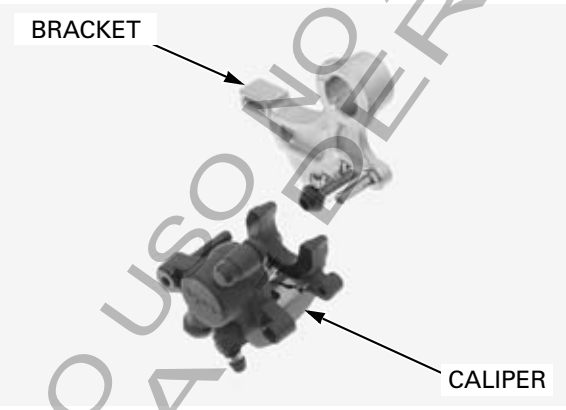
Install the pad spring into the caliper body.
Apply silicone grease to the inside of the boot and install the boot to the caliper.
If the boot is hard or deteriorated, replace it with a new one.



Install the retainer onto the bracket.
Apply silicone grease to the inside of the boot and install the boot to the bracket.
If the boot is hard or deteriorated, replace it with a new one.



Assemble the caliper and bracket.



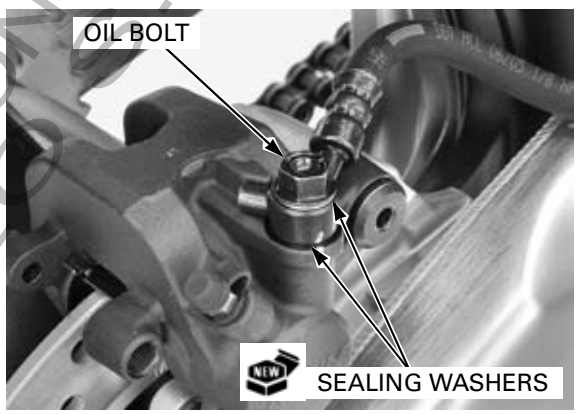
INSTALLATION

Install the rear wheel (page 15-13).

Install the brake hose eyelet joint to the caliper body with new sealing washers and oil bolt.
Push the brake hose eyelet joint to the stopper on the caliper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 lbf·ft)

Fill brake fluid and bleed air from the rear brake hydraulic system (page 16-11).



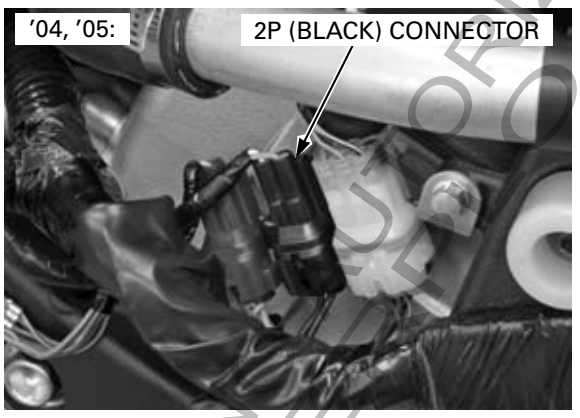
BRAKE PEDAL

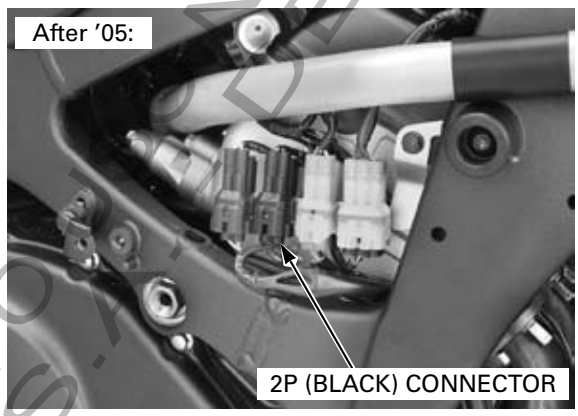
REMOVAL

Remove the right middle cowl

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

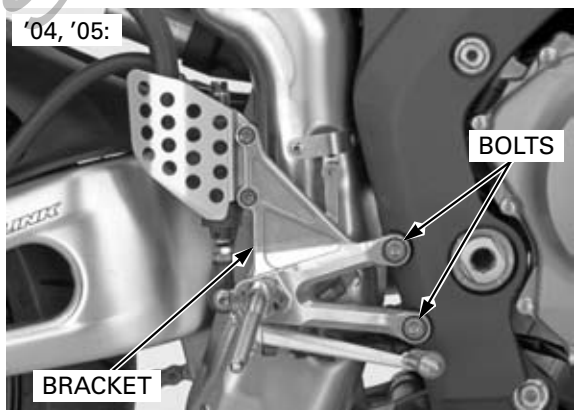
Disconnect the rear brake light switch 2P connector and release the light switch wire from the clamps.





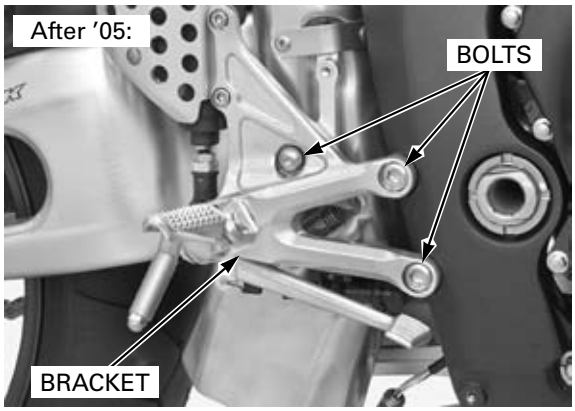
'04, '05: Remove the exhaust pipe protector (page 16-25).

Remove the right rider footpeg bracket socket bolts and bracket assembly from the frame.

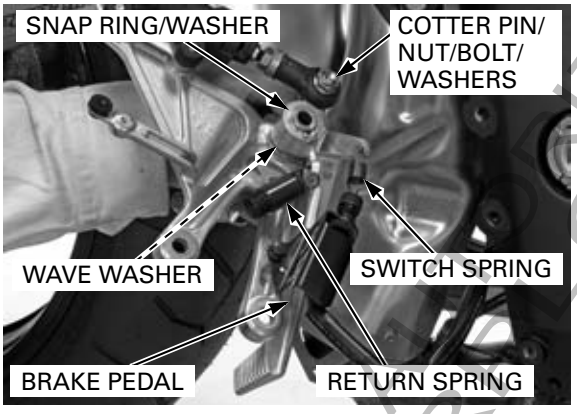


After '05: Remove the exhaust pipe protector (page 16-25).

Remove the socket bolts and bracket assembly from the frame.

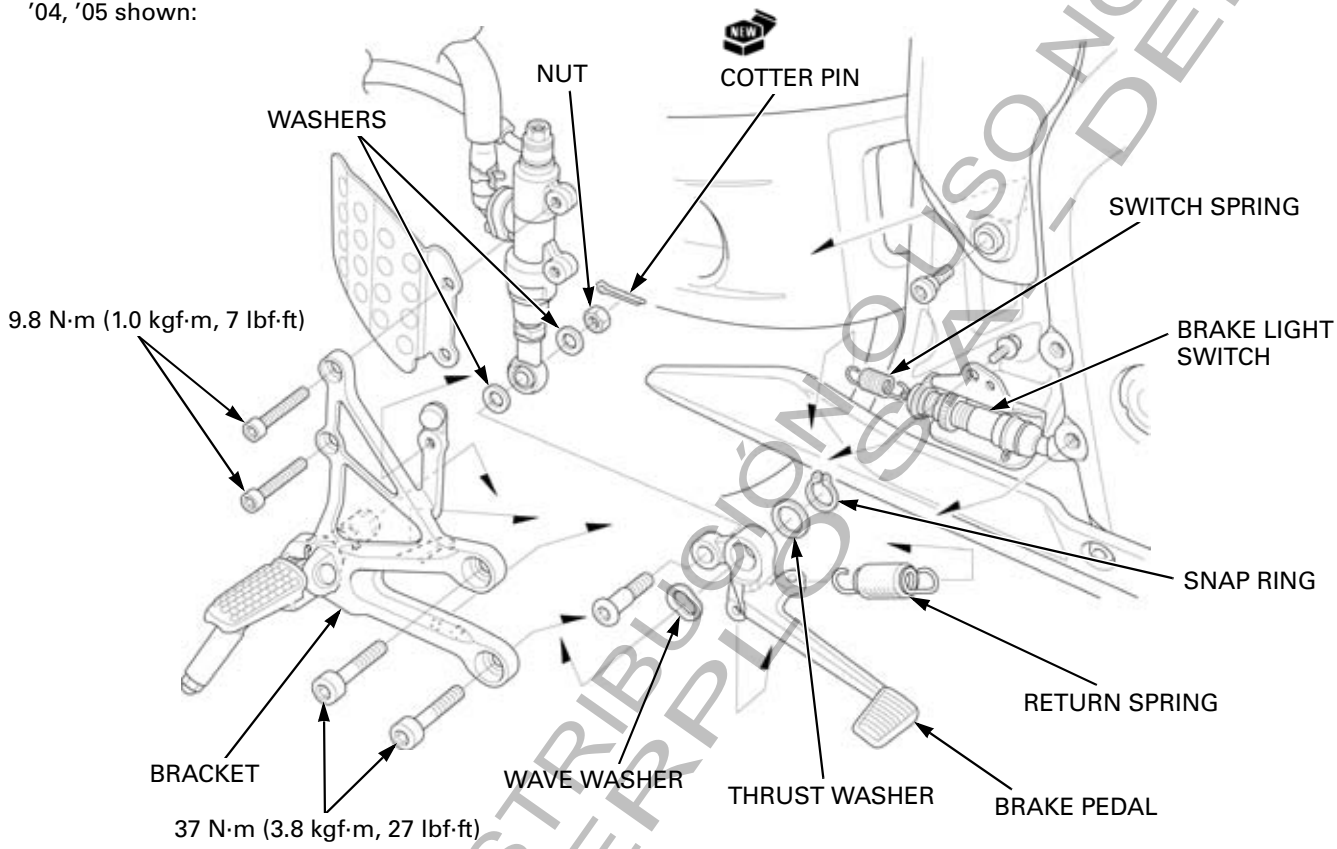


Remove and discard the brake pedal joint cotter pin.
Remove the nut, washers and joint bolt, and disconnect the push rod lower joint from the brake pedal.
Unhook the brake light switch spring and brake pedal return spring from the brake pedal.
Remove the snap ring and thrust washer, then remove the brake pedal and wave washer.

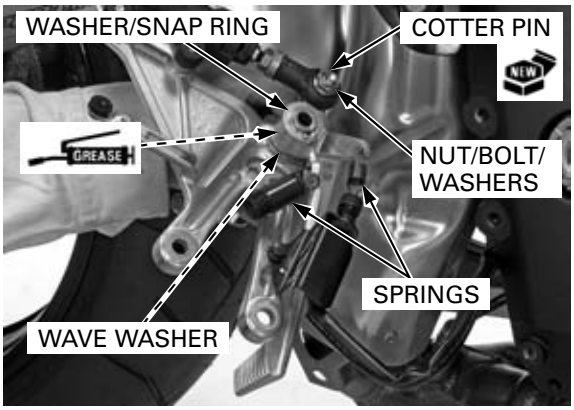


INSTALLATION

'04, '05 shown:



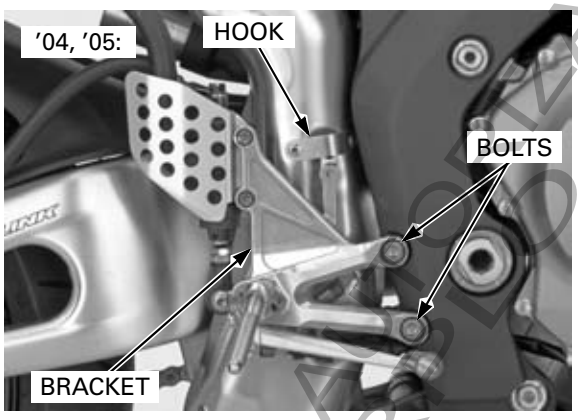
Apply grease to the sliding surface of the brake pedal and pedal pivot.
Install the wave washer, brake pedal, thrust washer and snap ring onto the brake pedal pivot.
Connect the push rod lower joint to the brake pedal and install the joint bolt and nut with washers.
Tighten the nut and secure it with new cotter pin.
Install the brake pedal return spring and brake light switch spring securely.



'04, '05: Install the right rider footpeg bracket to the frame and tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)

NOTE:
Put the bracket in at the hook of the heat guard.

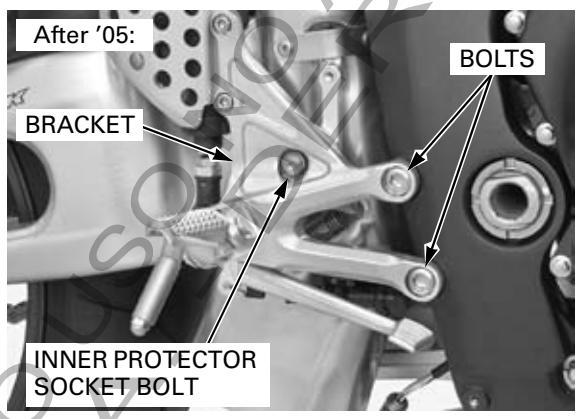


After '05: Install the right rider footpeg bracket to the frame and tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 lbf·ft)

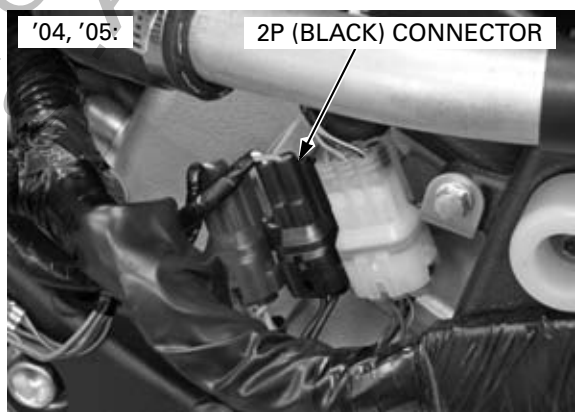
NOTE:
Put the bracket in at the hook of the heat guard.

Tighten the exhaust pipe inner protector socket bolt.



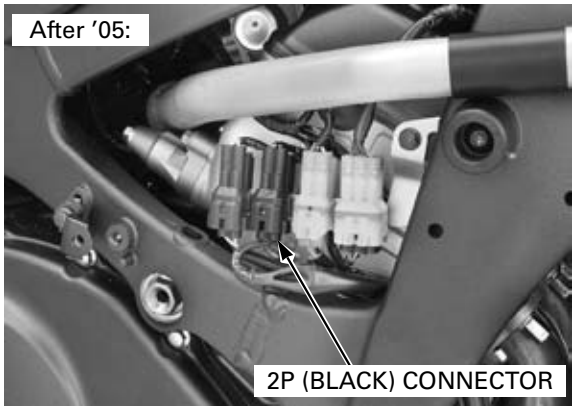
Install the exhaust pipe protector (page 16-31).

Route the rear brake light switch wire properly. Connect the 2P (Black) connector and secure the brake light switch wire to the wire clamp.



Install the right middle cowl

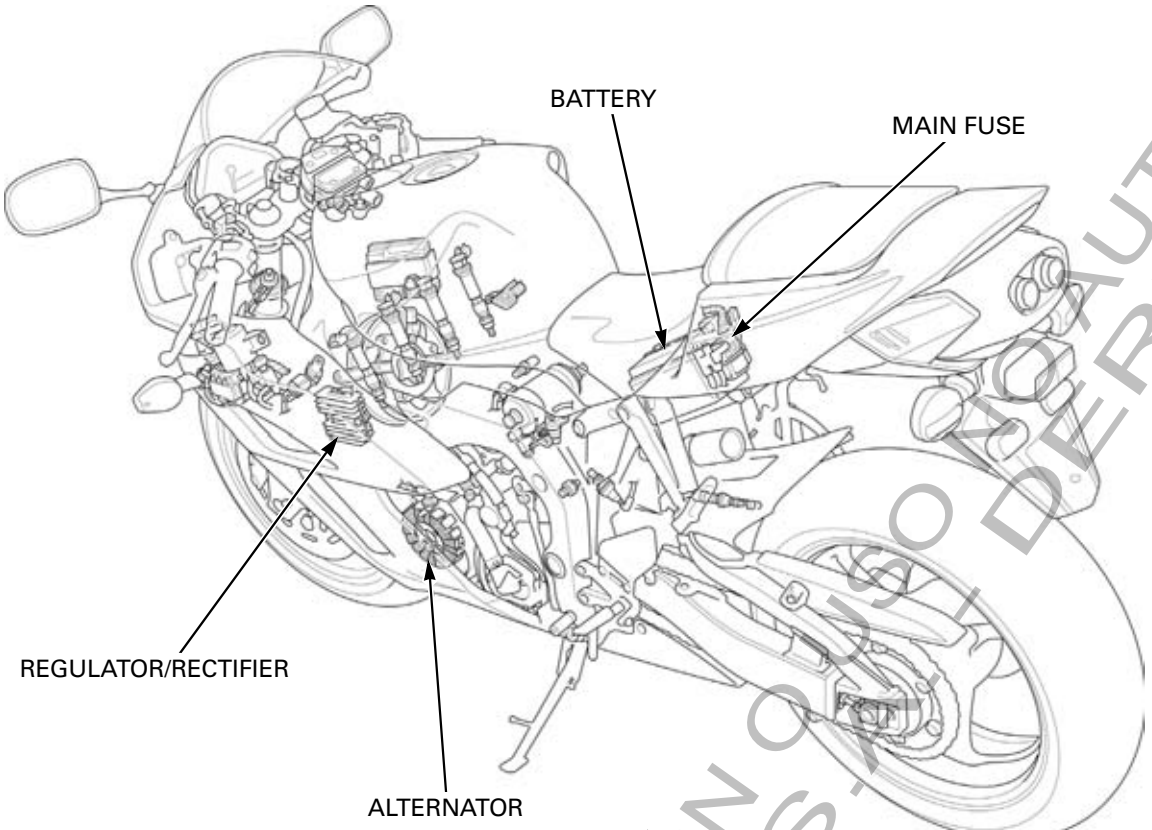
– '04, '05 (page 3-11)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

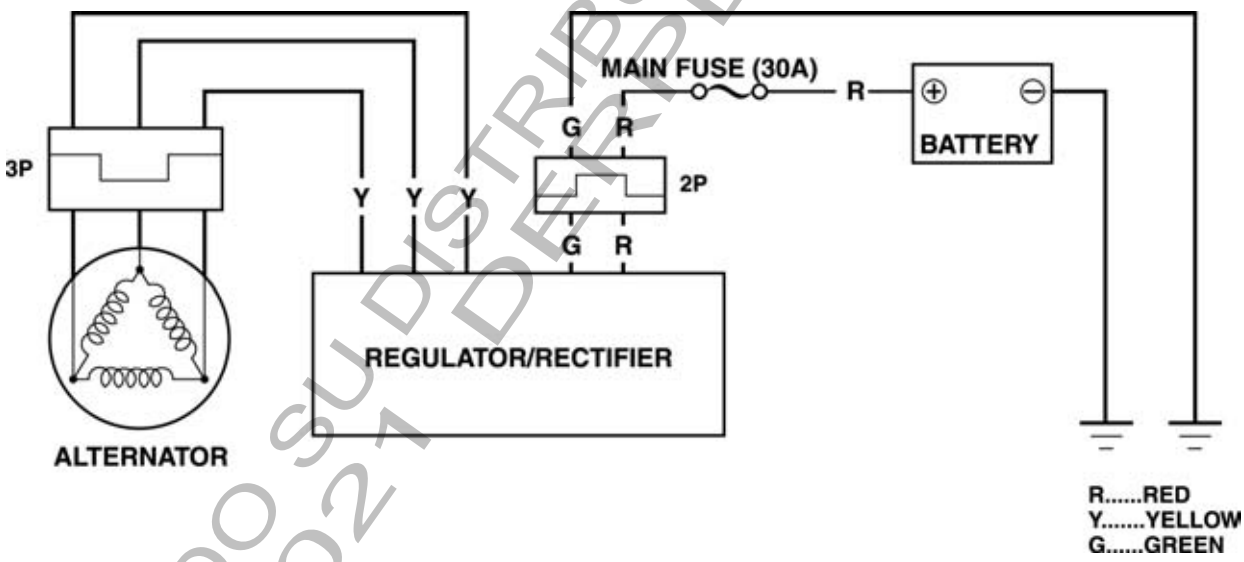


MEMO

17. BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM

SYSTEM DIAGRAM





SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- The battery gives off explosive gases; keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Provide adequate ventilation when charging.
- The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte). Contact with skin or eyes may cause severe burns. Wear protective clothing and a face shield.
  – If electrolyte gets on your skin, flush with water.
  – If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician immediately.
- Electrolyte is poisonous.
  – If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk and call your local Poison Control Center or call a physician immediately.

NOTICE

- *Always turn off the ignition switch before disconnecting any electrical component.*
- *Some electrical components may be damaged if terminals or connectors are connected or disconnected while the ignition switch is ON and current is present.*

- For extended storage, remove the battery, give it a full charge, and store it in a cool, dry space. For maximum service life, charge the stored battery every two weeks.
- For a battery remaining in a stored motorcycle, disconnect the negative battery cable from the battery terminal.
- The maintenance free battery must be replaced when it reaches the end of its service life.
- The battery can be damaged if overcharged or undercharged, or if left to discharge for a long period. These same conditions contribute to shortening the "life span" of the battery. Even under normal use, the performance of the battery deteriorates after 2 – 3 years.
- Battery voltage may recover after battery charging, but under heavy load, battery voltage will drop quickly and eventually die out. For this reason, the charging system is often suspected as the problem. Battery overcharge often results from problems in the battery itself, which may appear to be an overcharging symptom. If one of the battery cells is shorted and battery voltage does not increase, the regulator/rectifier supplies excess voltage to the battery. Under these conditions, the electrolyte level goes down quickly.
- Before troubleshooting the charging system, check for proper use and maintenance of the battery. Check if the battery is frequently under heavy load, such as having the headlight and taillight ON for long periods of time without riding the motorcycle.
- The battery will self-discharge when the motorcycle is not in use. For this reason, charge the battery every two weeks to prevent sulfation from occurring.
- When checking the charging system, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting flow chart (page 17-5).
- Refer to (page 11-4) for alternator removal and disassembly.

BATTERY CHARGING

- Turn power ON/OFF at the charger, not at the battery terminal.
- For battery charging, do not exceed the charging current and time specified on the battery. Using excessive current or extending the charging time may damage the battery.
- Quick charging should only be done in an emergency; slow charging is preferred.

BATTERY TESTING

Refer to the instruction of the Operation Manual for the recommended battery tester for details about battery testing. The recommended battery tester puts a "load" on the battery so that the actual battery condition can be measured.

Recommended battery tester: BM-210 or BATTERY MATE or equivalent

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Battery	Capacity		12 V – 8.6 Ah
	Current leakage		2.0 mA max.
	Voltage (20°C/68°F)	Fully charged	13.0 – 13.2 V
		Needs charging	Below 12.4 V
	Charging current	Normal	0.9 A/5 – 10 h
		Quick	4.5 A/1 h
Alternator	Capacity		0.344 kW/5,000 min^{-1} (rpm)
	Charging coil resistance (20°C/68°F)		0.1 – 1.0 Ω

SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Battery	Capacity		12 V – 8.6 Ah
	Current leakage		2.0 mA max.
	Voltage (20°C/68°F)	Fully charged	13.0 – 13.2 V
		Needs charging	Below 12.4 V
	Charging current	Normal	0.9 A/5 – 10 h
		Quick	4.5 A/1 h
Alternator	Capacity		0.350 kW/5,000 min^{-1} (rpm)
	Charging coil resistance (20°C/68°F)		0.1 – 1.0 Ω

TORQUE VALUE

Regulator/rectifier mounting bolt	8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)

TROUBLESHOOTING

BATTERY IS DAMAGED OR WEAK

1. BATTERY TEST

Remove the battery (page 17-6).

Check the battery condition using the recommended battery tester.

RECOMMENDED BATTERY TESTER:
BM210 or BATTERY MATE or equivalent

Is the battery in good condition?

NO – Faulty battery

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. CURRENT LEAKAGE TEST

Install the battery (page 17-6).

Check the battery current leakage (Leakage test; See page 17-6).

Is the current leakage below 2.0 mA?

YES – GO TO STEP 4.

NO – GO TO STEP 3.

3. CURRENT LEAKAGE TEST WITHOUT REGULATOR/RECTIFIER CONNECTED

Disconnect the regulator/rectifier 2P connector and recheck the battery current leakage.

Is the current leakage below 2.0 mA?

YES – Faulty regulator/rectifier

NO –
- Shorted wire harness
- Faulty ignition switch

4. ALTERNATOR CHARGING COIL INSPECTION

Check the alternator charging coil ('04, '05: page 17-7, After '05: page 17-8).

Is the alternator charging coil resistance within 0.1 – 1.0 Ω (20°C/68°F)?

NO – Faulty charging coil

YES – GO TO STEP 5.

5. CHARGING VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Measure and record the battery voltage using a digital multimeter (page 17-6).

Start the engine and measure the charging voltage (page 17-7).

Compare the measurements to result of the following calculation.

STANDARD:
Measured battery Voltage < Measured charging voltage < 15.5 V

Is the measured charging voltage within the standard voltage?

YES – Faulty battery

NO – GO TO STEP 6.

6. REGULATOR/RECTIFIER SYSTEM INSPECTION

Check the voltage at the regulator/rectifier connector (page 17-8).

Are the results of checked voltage correct?

YES – Faulty regulator/rectifier

NO –
- Open circuit in related wire
- Loose or poor contacts of related terminal
- Shorted wire harness

BATTERY

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

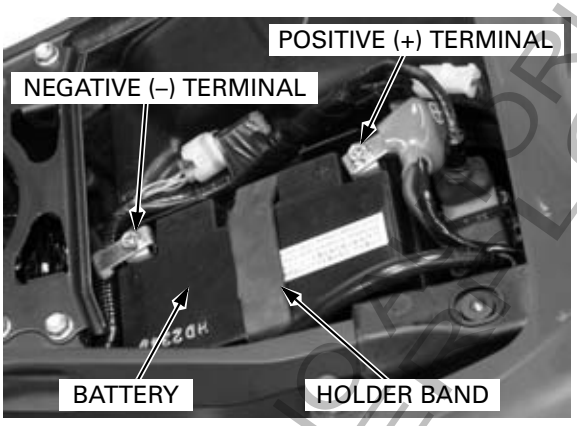
Always turn the ignition switch OFF before removing the battery.

Remove the rider seat (page 3-6).

Remove the battery holder band.
Disconnect the negative cable first, then the positive cable.
Remove the battery from the battery tray.

Connect the positive cable first and then the negative cable.

Install the battery in the reverse order of removal.
After installing the battery, coat the terminals with clean grease.

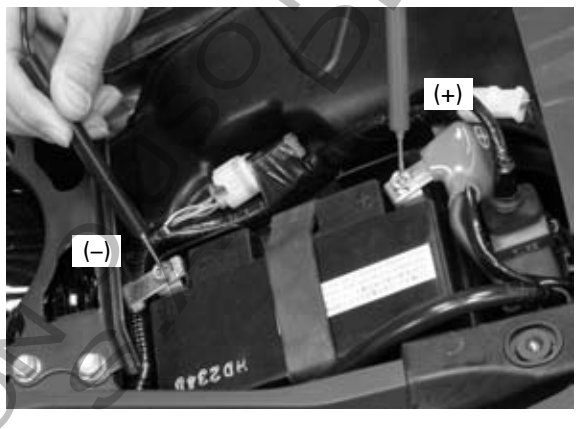


VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Measure the battery voltage using a digital multimeter.

VOLTAGE:
Fully charged: 13.0 – 13.2V
Under charged: Below 12.4V

TOOL:
Digital multimeter **Commercially available**



CHARGING SYSTEM INSPECTION

CURRENT LEAKAGE INSPECTION

Do not disconnect the battery or any cable in the charging system without first switching off the ignition switch. Failure to follow this precaution can damage the tester or electrical components.

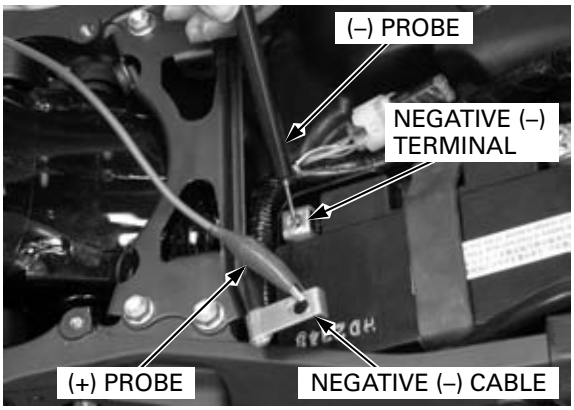
Remove the rider seat (page 3-6).

Turn the ignition switch OFF and disconnect the battery negative cable from the battery.
Connect the ammeter (+) probe to the negative cable and the ammeter (–) probe to the battery (–) terminal.
With the ignition switch OFF, check for current leakage.

- When measuring current using a tester, set it to a high range, and then bring the range down to an appropriate level. Current flow higher than the range selected may blow out the fuse in the tester.
- While measuring current, do not turn the ignition switch ON. A sudden surge of current may blow out the fuse in the tester.

SPECIFIED CURRENT LEAKAGE: 2.0 mA max.

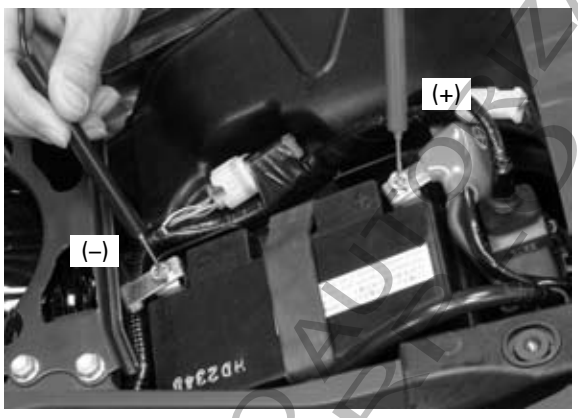
If current leakage exceeds the specified value, a shorted circuit is likely.
Locate the short by disconnecting connections one by one and measuring the current.



CHARGING VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Be sure the battery is in good condition before performing this test.
Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature.
Stop the engine, and connect the multimeter between the positive and negative terminals of the battery.

- To prevent a short, make absolutely certain which are the positive and negative terminals or cable.



Restart the engine.
With the headlight on Hi beam, measure the voltage on the multimeter when the engine runs at 5,000 min^{-1} (rpm).

Standard:
Measured BV < Measured CV < 15.5 V

- **BV= Battery Voltage (page 17-6)**
- **CV= Charging Voltage**

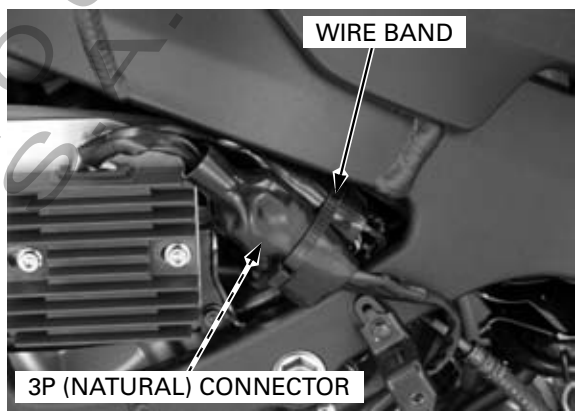
ALTERNATOR CHARGING COIL

INSPECTION ('04, '05)

It is not necessary to remove the stator coil to make this test.

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

Remove the wire band and disconnect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector.



Check the resistance between three Yellow terminals of the alternator side connector.

STANDARD: 0.1 – 1.0 Ω (at 20°C/68°F)

Check for continuity between each terminal and ground.
There should be no continuity.

If resistance is out of specification, or if any wire has continuity to ground, replace the alternator stator.
Refer to page 11-5 for stator removal.

INSPECTION (AFTER '05)

It is not necessary to remove the stator coil to make this test.

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

Disconnect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector.

Check the resistance between three Yellow terminals of the alternator side connector.

STANDARD: 0.1 – 1.0 Ω (at 20°C/68°F)

Check for continuity between each terminal and ground.
There should be no continuity.

If resistance is out of specification, or if any wire has continuity to ground, replace the alternator stator. Refer to page 11-5 for stator removal.

REGULATOR/RECTIFIER ('04, '05)

WIRE HARNESS INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

Remove the wire band and disconnect the regulator/rectifier 2P (Natural) connector and alternator 3P (Natural) connector.
Check the connectors for loose contacts or corroded terminals.

If the regulated voltage reading (page 17-7) is out of the specification, check the following at the wire harness side connector.

BATTERY LINE

Measure the voltage between the red wire terminal and green wire terminal.

There should be battery voltage at all time.

GROUND LINE

Check the continuity between the green wire terminal and ground.

There should be continuity at all time.

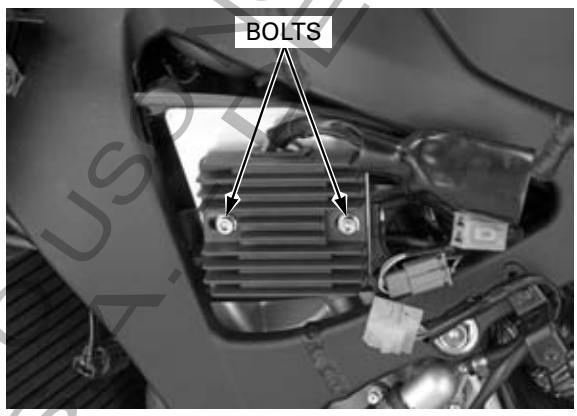
If all components of the charging system are normal and there are no loose connections at the regulator/rectifier connectors, replace the regulator/rectifier unit (page 17-9).

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Disconnect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector and regulator/rectifier 2P (Natural) connector (page 17-8).

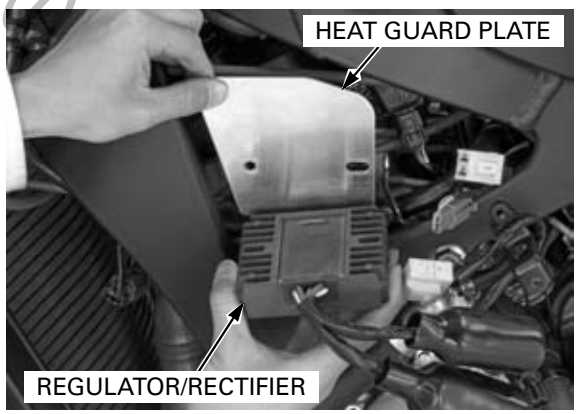
Remove the regulator/rectifier mounting bolts.

TORQUE:
Regulator/rectifier mounting bolt:
8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)



Remove the regulator/rectifier unit and heat guard plate.

Install the regulator/rectifier unit in the reverse order of removal.



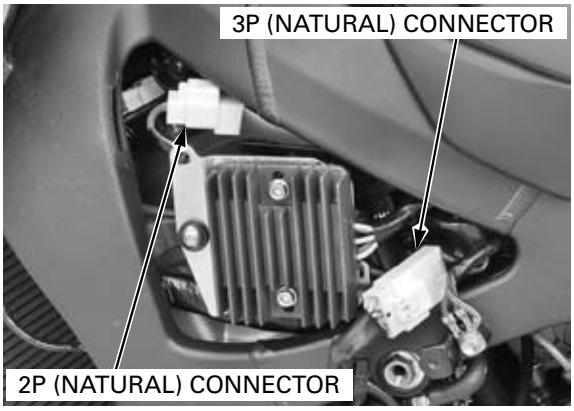
REGULATOR/RECTIFIER (AFTER '05)

WIRE HARNESS INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

Disconnect the regulator/rectifier 2P (Natural) connector and alternator 3P (Natural) connector.
Check the connectors for loose contacts or corroded terminals.

If the regulated voltage reading (page 17-7) is out of the specification, check the following at the wire harness side connector.



BATTERY LINE

Measure the voltage between the red wire terminal and green wire terminal.

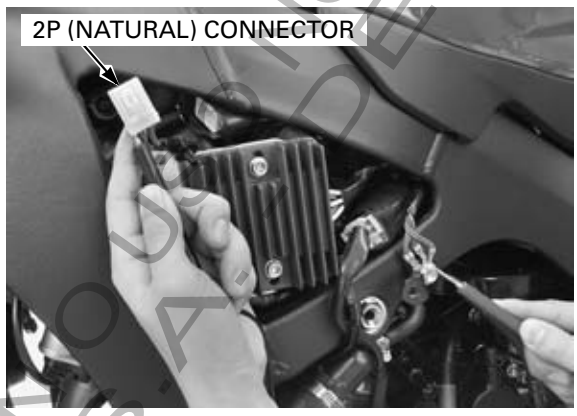
There should be battery voltage at all time.

GROUND LINE

Check the continuity between the green wire terminal and ground.

There should be continuity at all time.

If all components of the charging system are normal and there are no loose connections at the regulator/rectifier connectors, replace the regulator/rectifier unit (page 17-10).



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).

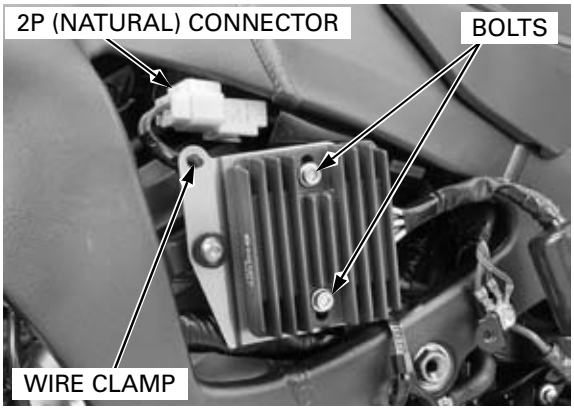
Disconnect the alternator 3P (Natural) connector.

Release the wire clamp and disconnect the regulator/rectifier 2P (Natural) connector.

Remove the bolts and regulator/rectifier unit.

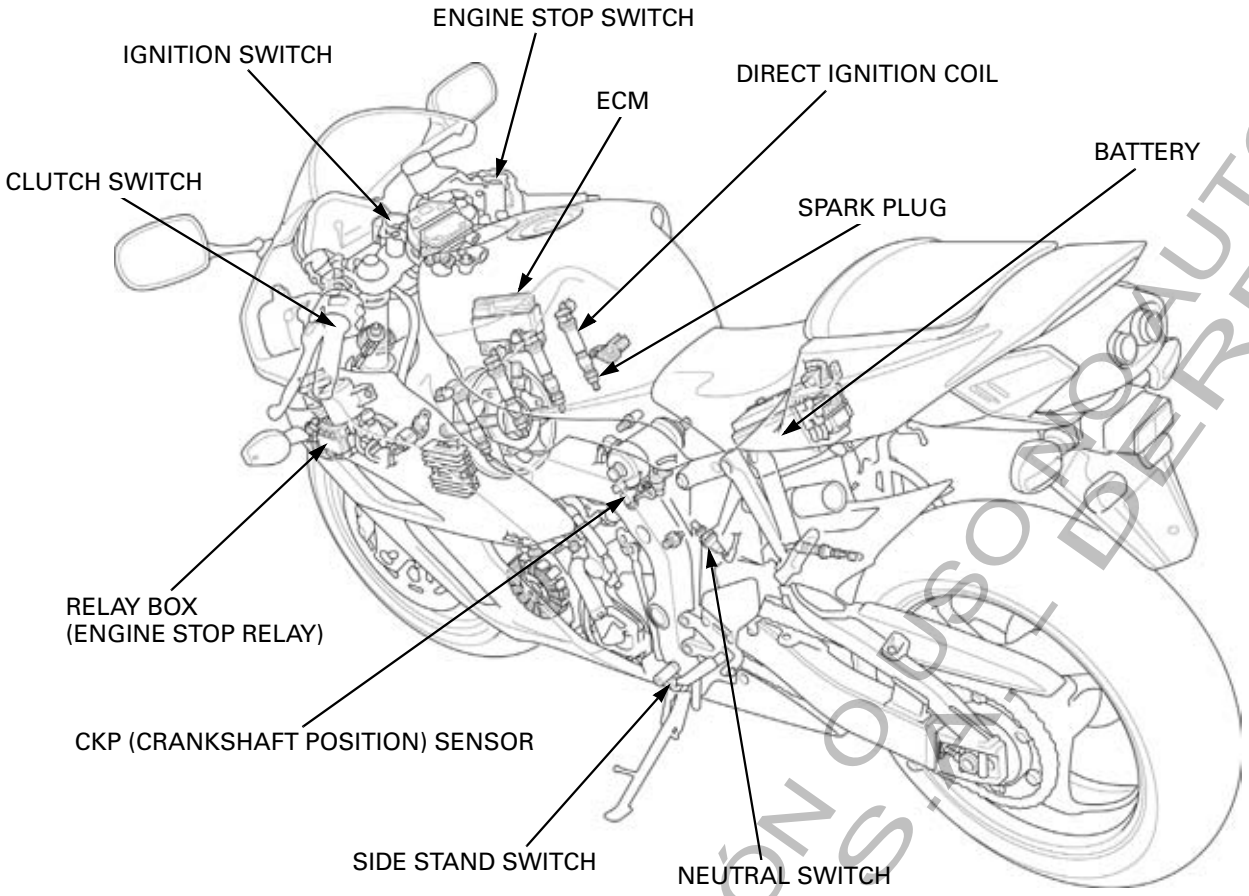
Install the regulator/rectifier unit in the reverse order of removal.

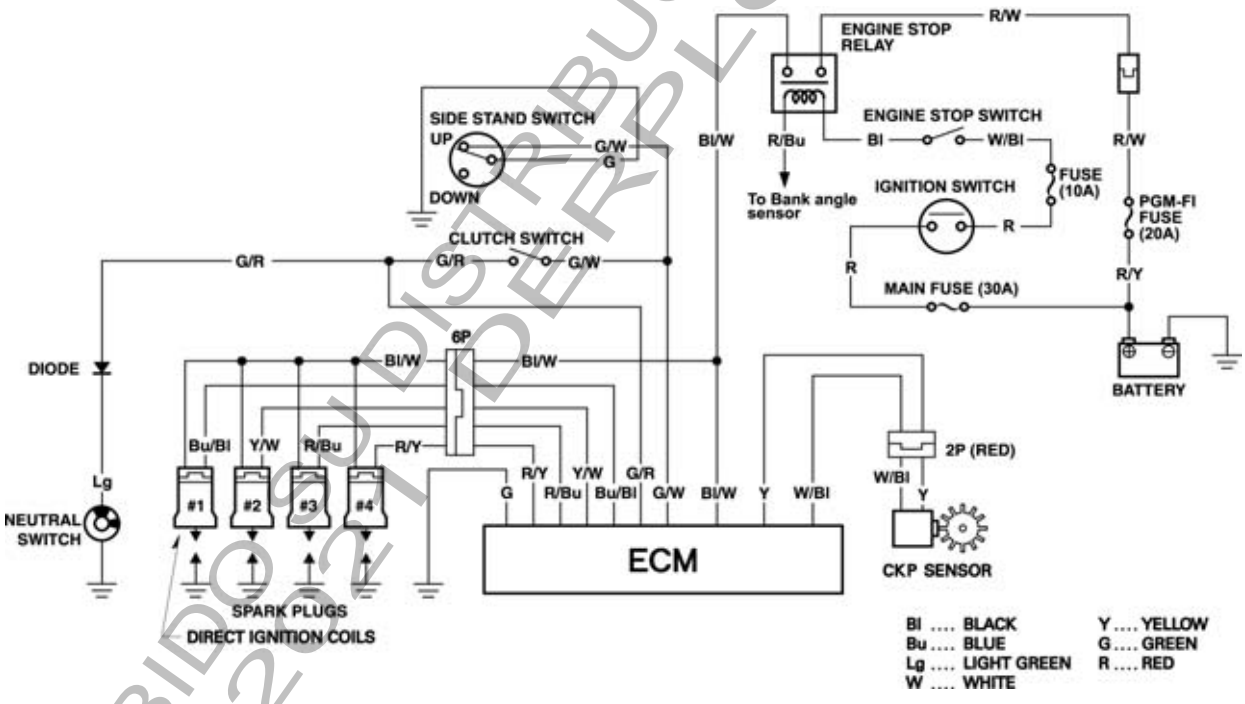
TORQUE:
Regulator/rectifier mounting bolt:
8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)



18. IGNITION SYSTEM

SYSTEM DIAGRAM





SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

NOTICE

- *The ECM may be damaged if dropped. Also if the connector is disconnected when current is flowing, the excessive voltage may damage the module. Always turn off the ignition switch before servicing.*
- *Use spark plug of the correct heat range. Using spark plug with an incorrect heat range can damage the engine.*
- Some electrical components may be damaged if terminals or connectors are connected or disconnected while the ignition switch is ON and current is present.
- When servicing the ignition system, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting sequence (page 18-5).
- This motorcycle's Ignition Control Module (ICM) is built into the Engine Control Module (ECM).
- The ignition timing does not normally need to be adjusted since the ECM is factory preset.
- A faulty ignition system is often related to poor connections. Check those connections before proceeding. Make sure the battery is adequately charged. Using the starter motor with a weak battery results in a slower engine cranking speed as well as no spark at the spark plug.
- This motorcycle features direct ignition coils, where the ignition coil and spark plug cap are integrated. There are four direct ignition coils.
- This motorcycle's spark plug is equipped with iridium type electrode. Do not use spark plugs other than specified.
- Refer to the CMP (camshaft position) sensor inspection (page 6-141) and ECM inspection ('04, '05: page 6-146, After '05: page 6-148).

SPECIFICATIONS ('04, '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Spark plug (Iridium)	NGK	IMR9C-9HES
	DENSO	VUH27ES
Spark plug gap		0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)
Ignition coil peak voltage		100 V minimum
CKP (crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage		0.7 V minimum
Ignition timing ("F"mark)		8° 12' BTDC at idle

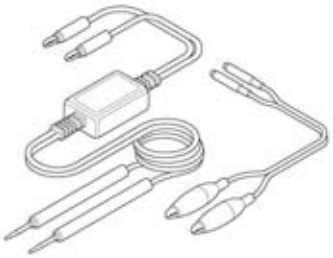
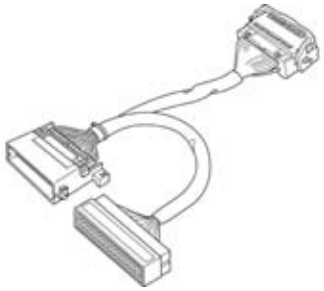
SPECIFICATIONS (AFTER '05)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Spark plug (Iridium)	NGK	IMR9C-9HES
	DENSO	VUH27ES
Spark plug gap		0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)
Ignition coil peak voltage		100 V minimum
CKP (crankshaft position) sensor peak voltage		0.7 V minimum
Ignition timing ("F"mark)		3.2° BTDC at idle

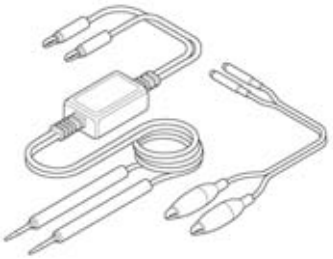
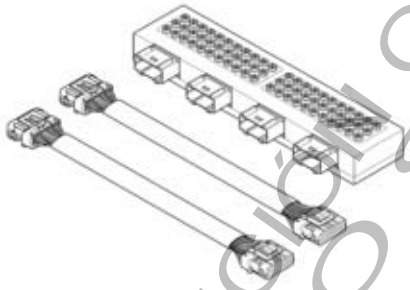
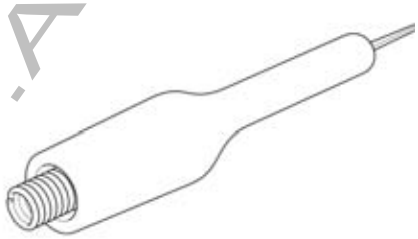
TORQUE VALUE

Timing hole cap	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)	Apply grease to the threads

TOOLS ('04, '05)

Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100  with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)	ECM test harness, 32P 070MZ-0010201  (two required)

TOOLS (AFTER '05)

Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100  with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)	ECM test harness, 33P 070MZ-0010201 	Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110 

TROUBLESHOOTING

- Inspect the following before diagnosing the system.
  – Faulty spark plug
  – Loose direct ignition coil and spark plug connection
  – Loose direct ignition coil connectors
  – Water got into the direct ignition coil (shorting the ignition coil secondary voltage)
- If there is no spark at any cylinder, temporarily exchange the direct ignition coil with the other good one and perform the spark test. If there is spark, the exchanged direct ignition coil is faulty.
- "Initial voltage" of the ignition primary coil is the battery voltage with the ignition switch turned ON and engine stop switch turned " ⟳ " (The engine is not cranked by the starter motor).

No spark at all plugs

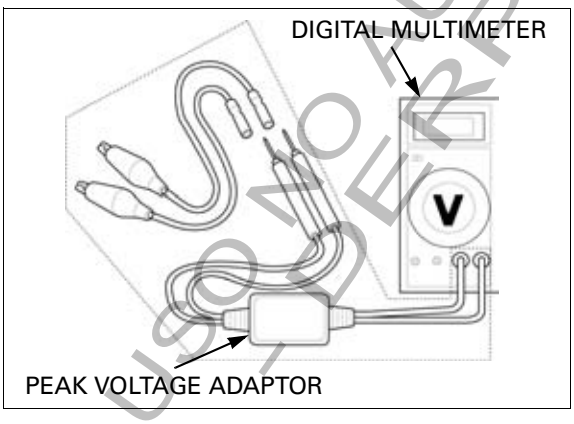
Unusual condition		Probable cause (Check in numerical order)
Ignition coil primary voltage	No initial voltage with the ignition ON and engine stop switch turned " ⟳ " (other electrical components are normal)	1. Faulty engine stop relay. 2. An open circuit in Black/white wire between the direct ignition coil and engine stop relay. 3. Loose or poor connect of the direct ignition coil connectors, or an open circuit in primary coil (Check at the ECM connector). 4. Faulty ECM (in case when the initial voltage is normal while disconnecting ECM connectors)
	Initial voltage is normal, but it drops down to 2 – 4 V while cranking the engine.	1. Incorrect peak voltage adaptor connections. 2. Undercharged battery. 3. No voltage between the Black/white (+) and body ground (–) at the ECM multi-connector or loosen ECM connection. 4. An open circuit or loose connection in Green wire. 5. An open circuit or loose connection in Blue/black, Yellow/white, Red/blue and Red/yellow wires between the direct ignition coils and ECM. 6. Faulty side stand switch or neutral switch. 7. An open circuit or loose connection in No. 6 related circuit wires. – Side stand switch line: Green/white wire – Neutral switch line:Light green wire 8. Faulty CKP sensor (Measure the peak voltage). 9. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1 – 8 are normal).
	Initial voltage is normal, but no peak voltage while cranking the engine.	1. Faulty peak voltage adaptor connections. 2. Faulty peak voltage adaptor. 3. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1 and 2 are normal).
	Initial voltage is normal, but peak voltage is lower than standard valve.	1. The multimeter impedance is too low; below 10 MΩ/DCV. 2. Cranking speed is too low (Battery is undercharged). 3. The sampling timing of the tester and measured pulse were not synchronized (System is normal if measured voltage is over the specification at least once). 4. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1 – 3 are normal).
	Initial and peak voltage are normal, but does not spark.	1. Faulty spark plug or leaking ignition coil secondary current ampere. 2. Faulty direct ignition coil (s).
CKP sensor	Peak voltage is lower than standard value.	1. The multimeter impedance is too low; below 10 MΩ/DCV. 2. Cranking speed is too low (Battery is undercharged). 3. The sampling timing of the tester and measured pulse were not synchronized (System is normal if measured voltage is over the specification at least once). 4. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1 – 3 are normal).
	No peak voltage.	1. Faulty peak voltage adaptor. 2. Faulty CKP sensor.

IGNITION SYSTEM INSPECTION

- If there is no spark at any plug, check all connections for loose or poor contact before measuring each peak voltage.
- Use recommended digital multimeter or commercially available digital multimeter with an impedance of 10 MΩ/DCV minimum.
- The display value differs depending upon the internal impedance of the multimeter.
- If the Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) is used, follow the manufacturer's instruction.

Connect the peak voltage tester or peak voltage adaptor to the digital multimeter.

TOOLS:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter
(impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)

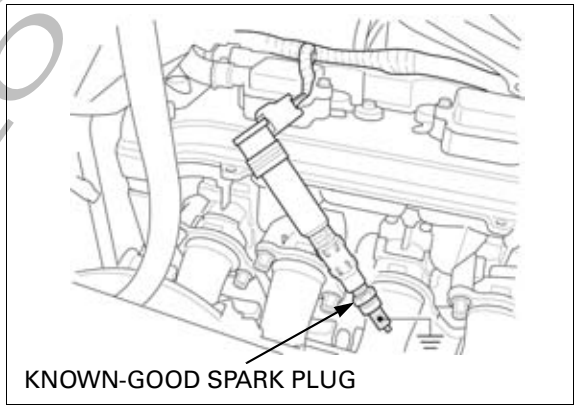


IGNITION COIL PRIMARY PEAK VOLTAGE ('04, '05)

- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that the spark plugs are installed correctly.

Remove the direct ignition coils from the spark plugs (page 4-10).

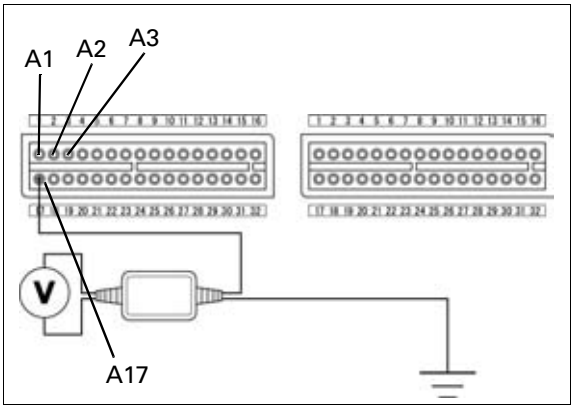
Connect the direct ignition coil 2P connectors to the direct ignition coil.
Connect known-good spark plugs to the direct ignition coil and ground the spark plug to the cylinder head as done in a spark test.



Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-15).

Connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie diagnostic tester probes to the test harness terminals.

CONNECTIONS:
No.1 ignition coil:
A17 (+) – Body ground (–)
No.2 ignition coil:
A1 (+) – Body ground (–)
No.3 ignition coil:
A2 (+) – Body ground (–)
No.4 ignition coil:
A3 (+) – Body ground (–)



Avoid touching the spark plugs and tester probes to prevent electric shock.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ⟳ ".
Check for initial voltage at this time.
Battery voltage should be present.
If the initial voltage cannot be measured, check the power supply circuit (refer to the troubleshooting, page 18-5).

Shift the transmission into neutral.
Crank the engine with the starter motor and read the ignition coil primary peak voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 100 V minimum

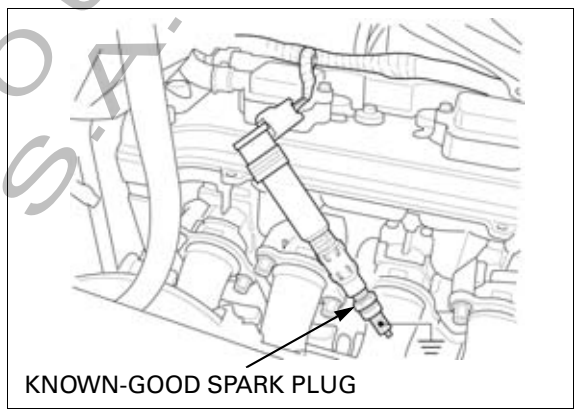
If the peak voltage is abnormal, check for an open circuit or poor connection in Blue/black, Yellow/white, Red/blue and Red/yellow wires.
If not defects are found in the harness, refer to the troubleshooting chart on (page 18-5).

IGNITION COIL PRIMARY PEAK VOLTAGE (AFTER '05)

- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that the spark plugs are installed correctly.

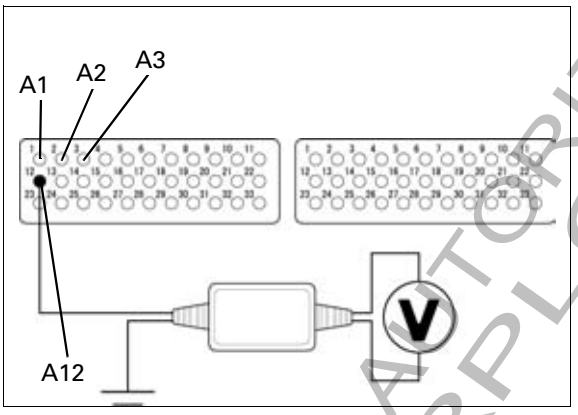
Remove the direct ignition coils from the spark plugs (page 4-10).

Connect the direct ignition coil 2P connectors to the direct ignition coil.
Connect known-good spark plugs to the direct ignition coil and ground the spark plug to the cylinder head as done in a spark test.


KNOWN-GOOD SPARK PLUG

Connect the ECM test harness to the ECM connectors (page 6-19).

Connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie diagnostic tester probes to the test harness terminals.



CONNECTIONS:
No.1 ignition coil:
A12 (+) – Body ground (–)
No.2 ignition coil:
A1 (+) – Body ground (–)
No.3 ignition coil:
A2 (+) – Body ground (–)
No.4 ignition coil:
A3 (+) – Body ground (–)

Avoid touching the spark plugs and tester probes to prevent electric shock.

Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Check for initial voltage at this time.
Battery voltage should be present.
If the initial voltage cannot be measured, check the power supply circuit (refer to the troubleshooting, page 18-5).

Shift the transmission into neutral.
Crank the engine with the starter motor and read the ignition coil primary peak voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 100 V minimum

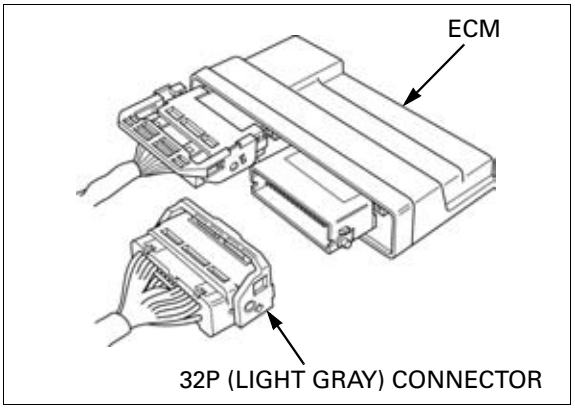
If the peak voltage is abnormal, check for an open circuit or poor connection in Blue/black, Yellow/white, Red/blue and Red/yellow wires.
If not defects are found in the harness, refer to the troubleshooting chart on (page 18-5).

CKP (CRANKSHAFT POSITION) SENSOR PEAK VOLTAGE ('04, '05)

- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that the spark plugs are installed correctly.

Remove the right middle cowl (page 3-9).

Disconnect the ECM 32P (Light gray) connector from the ECM.



Connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie diagnostic tester probes to the connector terminal of the wire harness side and body ground.

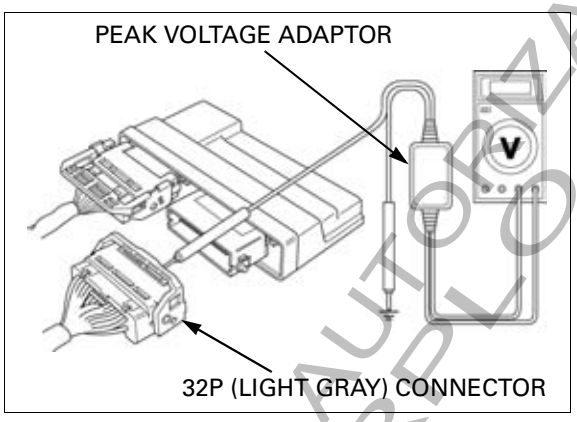
TOOLS:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter
(impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)

CONNECTION:
Yellow terminal (+) – body ground (–)

Crank the engine with the starter motor and read the peak voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 0.7 V minimum

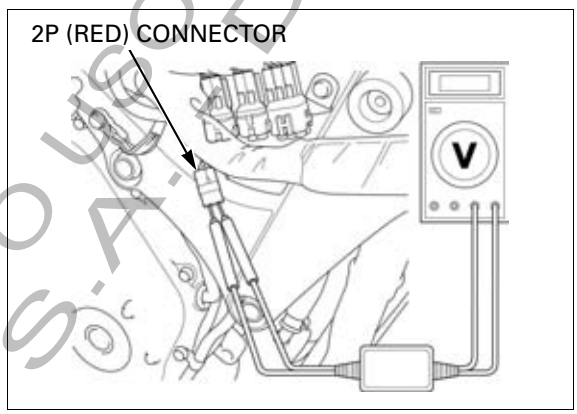
If the peak voltage measured at ECM connector is abnormal, measure the peak voltage at the CKP sensor connector.



Remove the right middle cowl (page 3-9)

Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector and connect the tester probes to the terminal (Yellow and White/black).
In the same manner as at the ECM connector, measure the peak voltage and compare it to the voltage measured at the ECM connector.

- If the peak voltage measured at the ECM is abnormal and the one measured at the CKP sensor is normal, check the 2P (Red) connector for loose connection and the wire harness for an open circuit or loose connection.
- If both peak voltage measured are abnormal, check each item in the troubleshooting chart (page 18-5). If all items are normal, the CKP sensor is faulty. See following steps for CKP (crankshaft position) sensor replacement.

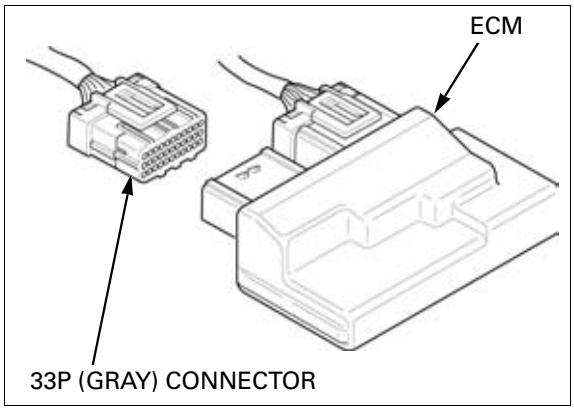


CKP (CRANKSHAFT POSITION) SENSOR PEAK VOLTAGE (AFTER '05)

- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that the spark plugs are installed correctly.

Remove the top shelter (page 3-23).

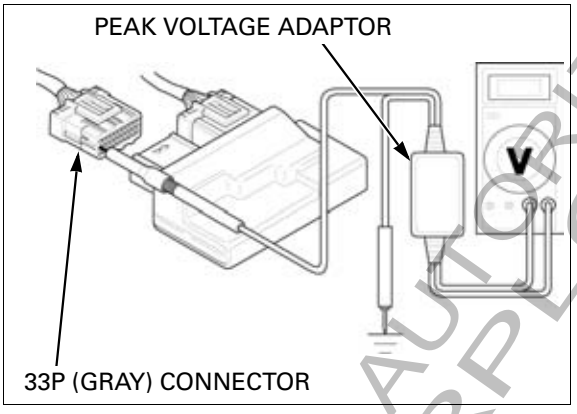
Disconnect the ECM 33P (Gray) connector from the ECM.



Connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie diagnostic tester probes to the connector terminal of the wire harness side and body ground.

TOOLS:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter
(impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)
Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110

CONNECTION:
Yellow terminal (+) – body ground (–)



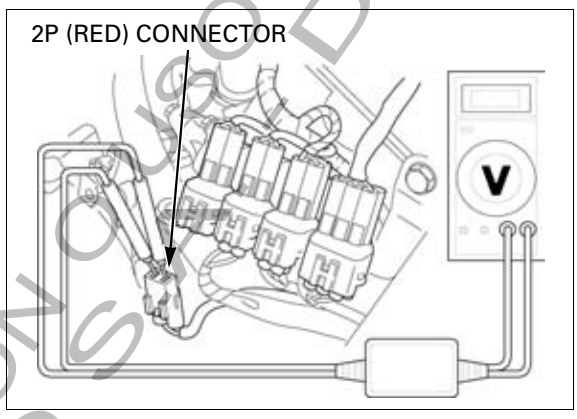
Crank the engine with the starter motor and read the peak voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 0.7 V minimum

If the peak voltage measured at ECM connector is abnormal, measure the peak voltage at the CKP sensor connector.

Remove the right middle cowl (page 3-14)

Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector and connect the tester probes to the terminal (Yellow and White/black).
In the same manner as at the ECM connector, measure the peak voltage and compare it to the voltage measured at the ECM connector.



- If the peak voltage measured at the ECM is abnormal and the one measured at the CKP sensor is normal, check the 2P (Red) connector for loose connection and the wire harness for an open circuit or loose connection.
- If both peak voltage measured are abnormal, check each item in the troubleshooting chart (page 18-5). If all items are normal, the CKP sensor is faulty. See following steps for CKP (crankshaft position) sensor replacement.

CKP (CRANKSHAFT POSITION) SENSOR

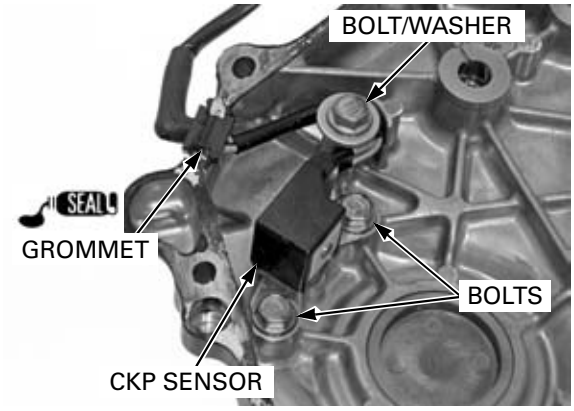
REPLACEMENT

Remove the right crankcase cover (page 10-17).

Remove the wire grommet from the cover.
Remove the bolts and CKP sensor.

Apply sealant to the grommet seating surface.
Install a new CKP sensor and the grommet into the cover groove properly.
Tighten the mounting bolts securely.
Route the CKP sensor wire into the groove of the right crankcase cover.
Install the washer and bolt, then tighten the bolt securely.

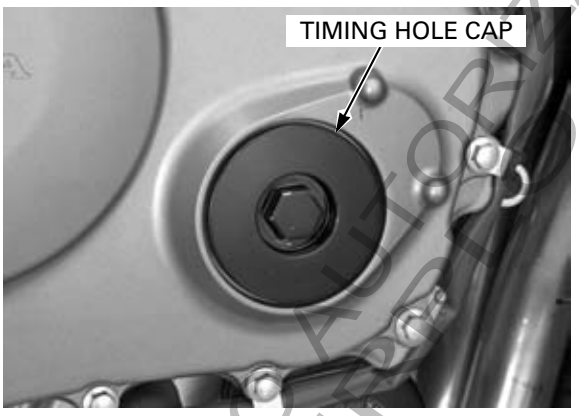
Install the right crankcase cover (page 10-37).



IGNITION TIMING ('04, '05)

Remove the under cowls (page 3-9).

Warm up the engine.
Stop the engine and remove the timing hole cap.

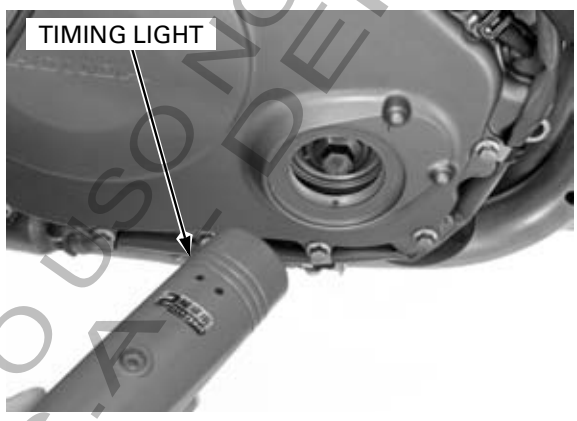


Read the instructions for timing light operation.

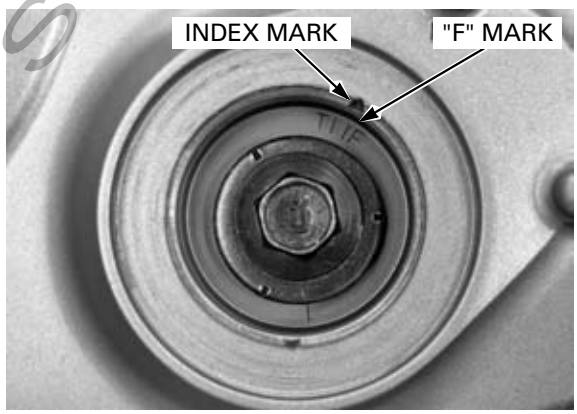
Remove the intake air duct (refer to the spark plug removal; page 4-10) and connect the timing light to the No.1 direct ignition coil connector wire.

Start the engine, let it idle and check the ignition timing.

IDLE SPEED: 1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)



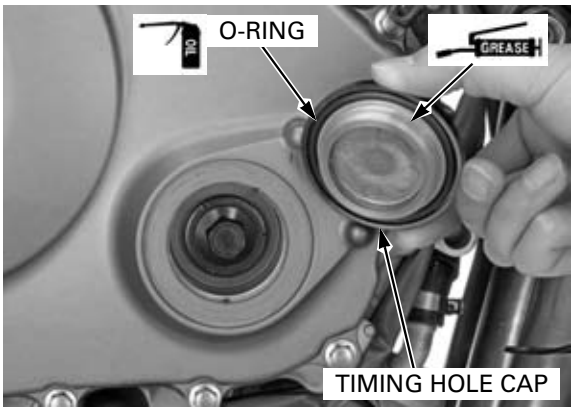
The ignition timing is correct if the "F" mark on the CKP sensor rotor aligns with the index mark on the right crankcase cover at idle.
Increase the engine speed by turning the throttle stop screw and make sure the "F" mark begins to move counterclockwise.



Apply oil to the O-ring.

Check the O-ring is in good condition, replace it if necessary.

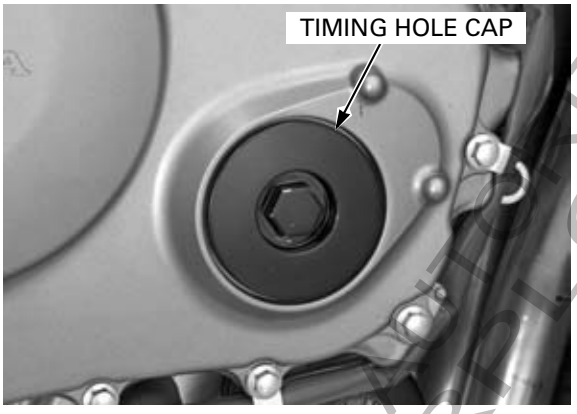
Apply grease to the timing hole cap threads and install the O-ring and timing hole cap.



Tighten the timing hole cap to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)

Install the under cowls (page 3-11).



IGNITION TIMING (AFTER '05)

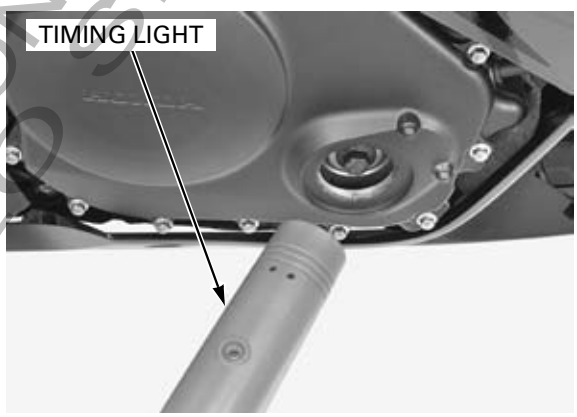
Warm up the engine.
Stop the engine and remove the timing hole cap.

Read the instructions for timing light operation.

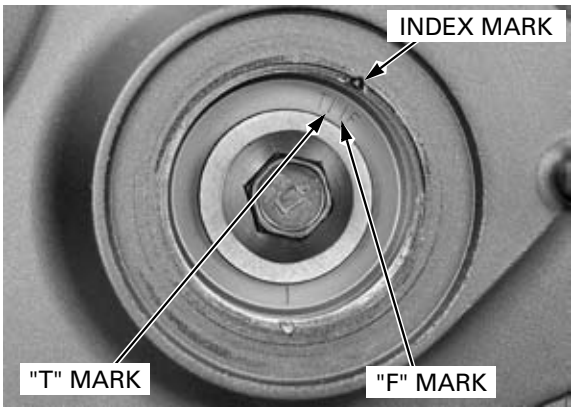
Remove the intake air duct (refer to the spark plug removal; page 4-10) and connect the timing light to the No.1 direct ignition coil connector wire.

Start the engine, let it idle and check the ignition timing.

IDLE SPEED: 1,200 ± 100 min^{-1} (rpm)



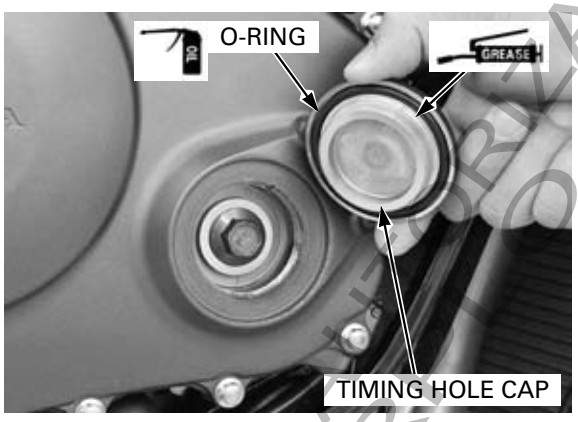
The ignition timing is correct if the index mark on the right crankcase cover exists between the "F" and "T" marks at idle.
Increase the engine speed by turning the throttle stop screw and make sure the "F" mark begins to move counterclockwise.



Apply oil to the O-ring.

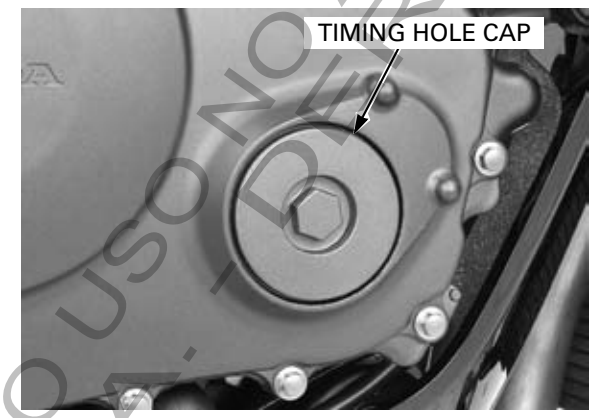
Check the O-ring is in good condition, replace it if necessary.

Apply grease to the timing hole cap threads and install the O-ring and timing hole cap.



Tighten the timing hole cap to the specified torque.

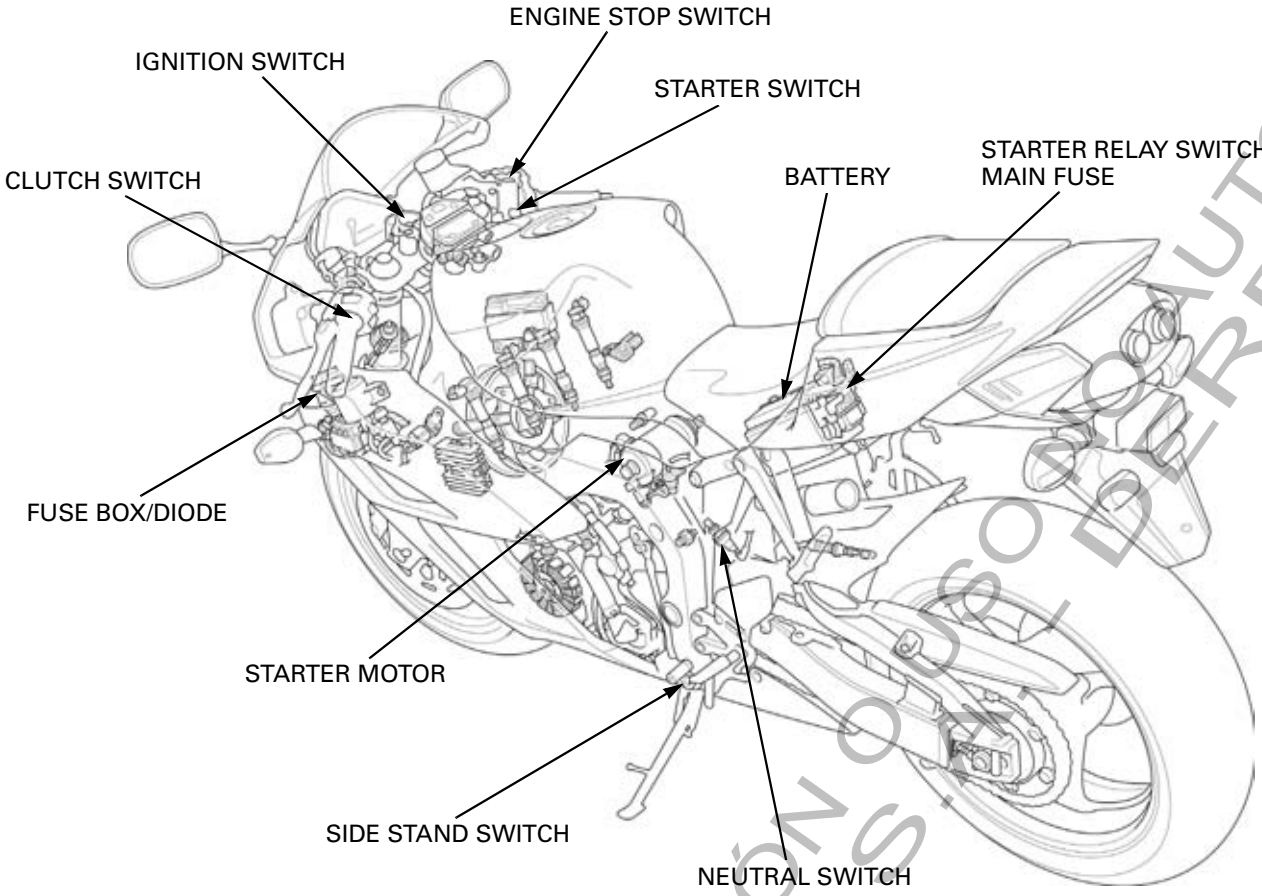
TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 lbf·ft)

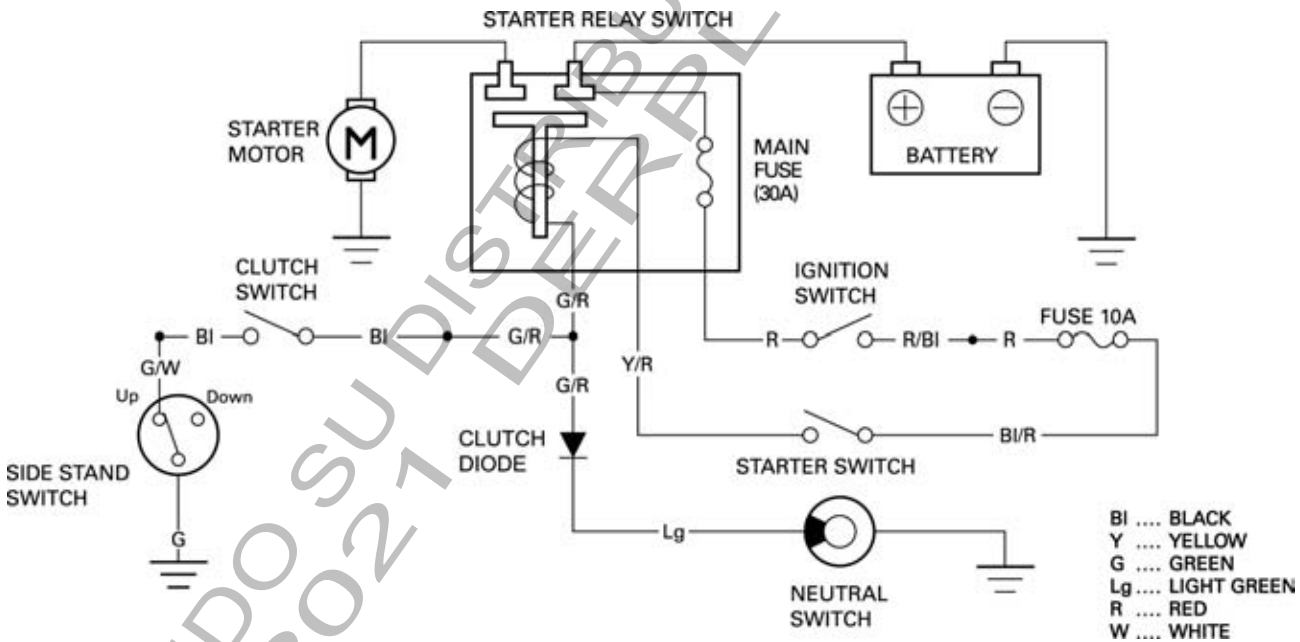


MEMO

19. ELECTRIC STARTER

SYSTEM DIAGRAM





SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

NOTICE

If the current is kept flowing through the starter motor to turn it while the engine is not cranking over, the starter motor may be damaged.

- Always turn the ignition switch OFF before servicing the starter motor. The motor could suddenly start, causing serious injury.
- The starter motor can be serviced with the engine in the frame.
- When checking the starter system, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting flow chart (page 19-4).
- A weak battery may be unable to turn the starter motor quickly enough, or supply adequate ignition current.
- Refer to the starter clutch servicing (page 10-31).
- Refer to the following components informations.
  - Ignition switch (page 20-20)
  - Starter switch ('04, '05: page 20-22, After '05: page 20-23)
  - Neutral switch (page 20-26)
  - Side stand switch ('04, '05: page 20-26, After '05: page 20-28)
  - Clutch switch (page 20-25)

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Starter motor brush length	12.0 – 13.0 (0.47 – 0.51)	6.5 (0.26)

TORQUE VALUES

Starter motor terminal nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

TROUBLESHOOTING

Starter motor does not turn

1. **Fuse Inspection**

   Check for blown main fuse or sub fuse.

   Is the fuse blown?

   YES – Replace the fuse

   NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Battery Inspection**

   Make sure the battery is fully charged and in good condition.

   Is the battery in good condition?

   YES – GO TO STEP 3.

   NO – Replace the battery

3. **Starter Relay Switch Operation**

   Check the starter relay switch operation.
   You should hear the relay "CLICK" when the engine starter switch button is depressed.

   Is there a "CLICK"?

   YES – GO TO STEP 4.

   NO – GO TO STEP 5.

4. **Starter Motor Inspection**

   Apply battery voltage to the starter motor directly and check the operation.

   Does the starter motor turn?

   YES –
   - Poorly connected starter motor cable
   - Faulty starter relay switch (page 19-15)

   NO – Faulty starter motor (page 19-6)

5. **Relay Coil Ground Wire Lines Inspection**

   Disconnect the starter relay switch connector, and check the relay coil ground wire lines as below for continuity:

   1. Green/red terminal – clutch diode – neutral switch line (with the transmission in neutral and clutch lever released).
   2. Green/red terminal – clutch switch – side stand switch line (in any gear except neutral, and with the clutch lever pulled in and the side stand up.

   Is there continuity?

   NO –
   - Faulty neutral switch (page 20-26)
   - Faulty clutch diode (page 19-17)
   - Faulty clutch switch (page 20-25)
   - Faulty side stand switch ('04, '05: page 20-26, After '05: page 20-28)
   - Loose or poor contact connector
   - Open circuit in wire harness

   YES – GO TO STEP 6.

6. **Starter Relay Voltage Inspection**

   Connect the starter relay switch connector.

   With the ignition switch ON and the starter switch pushed, measure the voltage at the starter relay switch connector (between Yellow/red (+) and body ground (–)).

   Is the starter relay switch operation correct?

   NO –
   - Faulty ignition switch (page 20-20)
   - Faulty starter switch ('04, '05: page 20-22, After '05: page 20-23)
   - Loose or poor contact connector
   - Open circuit in wire harness

   YES – GO TO STEP 7.

7. Starter Relay Switch Continuity Inspection

Disconnect the starter relay switch 4P connector and cables.

Connect a fully charged 12 V battery positive wire to the relay switch Yellow/red wire terminal and negative wire to the Green/red wire terminal.
Check the continuity between the starter relay switch large terminals while the battery connected.

Is there continuity?

NO – Faulty starter relay switch

YES – Loose or poor contact of the starter relay switch 4P connector

The starter motor turns when the transmission is in neutral, but does not turn with the transmission in any position except neutral, with the side stand up and the clutch lever pulled in.

1. Clutch Switch Inspection

Check the clutch switch operation.

Is the clutch switch operation normal?

NO – Faulty clutch switch

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. Side Stand Switch Inspection

Check the side stand switch operation.

Is the side stand switch operation normal?

NO – Faulty side stand switch ('04, '05: page 20-26, After '05: page 20-28)

YES – • Open circuit in wire harness
• Loose or poor contact connector

Starter motor turns engine slowly
- Low battery voltage
- Poorly connected battery terminal cables
- Poorly connected starter motor cable
- Faulty starter motor
- Poorly connected battery ground cable

Starter motor turns, but engine does not turn
- Starter motor is running backwards
  - Starter motor assembled improperly
  - Terminals connected improperly
- Faulty starter clutch
- Damaged or faulty starter driven gear, idle gear and/or reduction gear

Starter relay switch "Clicks", but engine does not turn over
- Crankshaft does not turn due to engine problems

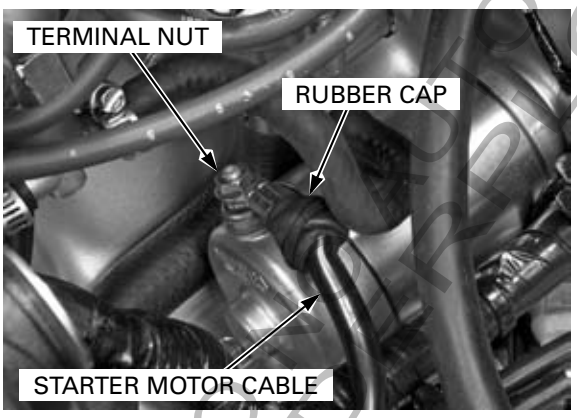
STARTER MOTOR

REMOVAL ('04, '05)

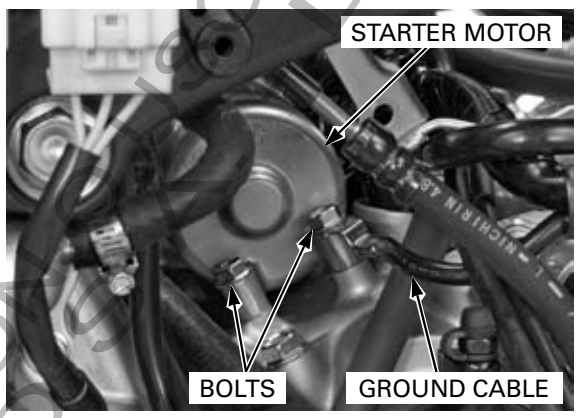
- With the ignition switch OFF, remove the negative cable at the battery before servicing the starter motor.

Remove the EGCV servo motor (page 6-162).

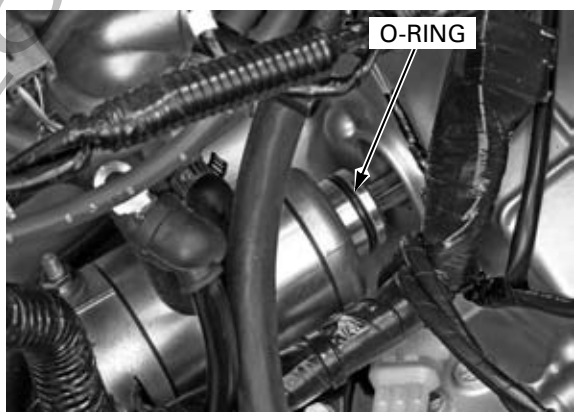
Remove the rubber cap, terminal nut and starter motor cable.



Remove the two mounting bolts and ground cable.



Remove the starter motor from the crankcase.
Remove the O-ring from the starter motor.

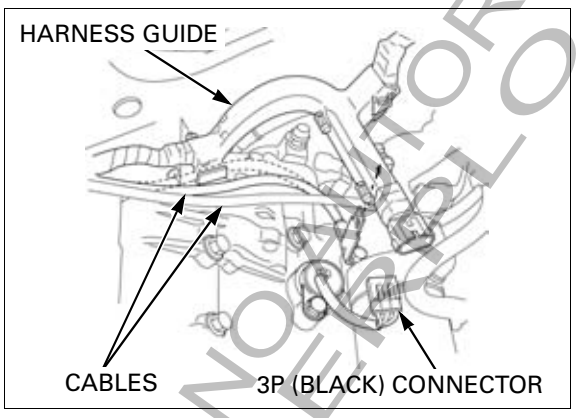


REMOVAL (AFTER '05)

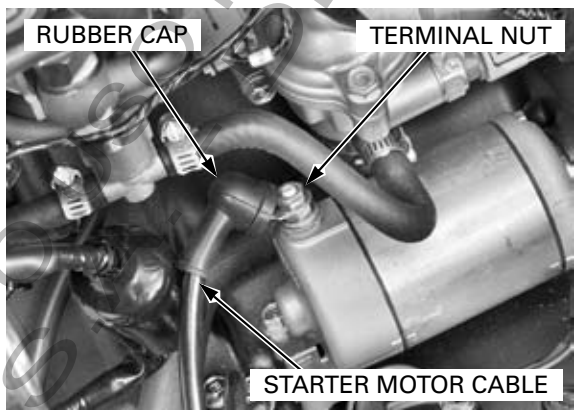
- With the ignition switch OFF, remove the negative cable at the battery before servicing the starter motor.

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

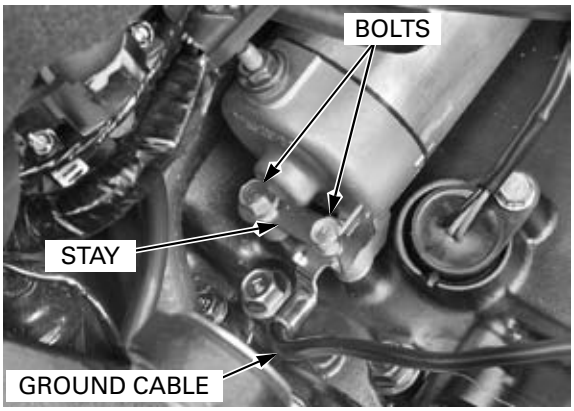
Disconnect the VS (vehicle speed) sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Release the starter and ground cables from the harness guide.
Remove the harness guide from the stay and frame.



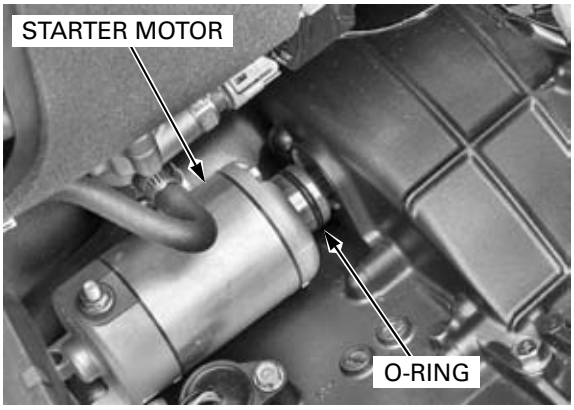
Remove the rubber cap, terminal nut and starter motor cable.



Remove the two mounting bolts, ground cable and harness guide stay.



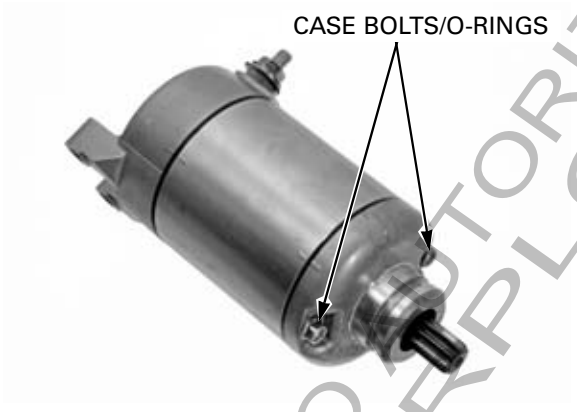
Remove the starter motor from the crankcase.
Remove the O-ring from the starter motor.



DISASSEMBLY

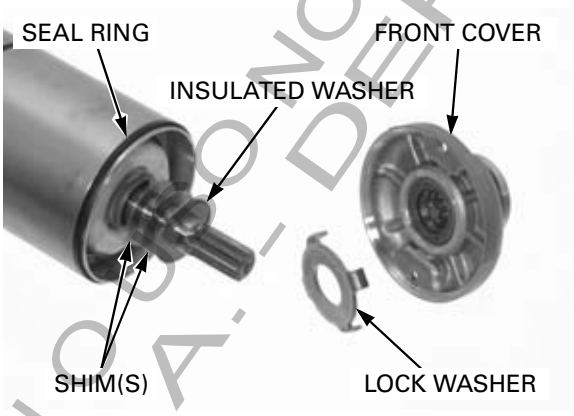
Remove the following:

– Starter motor case bolts/O-rings



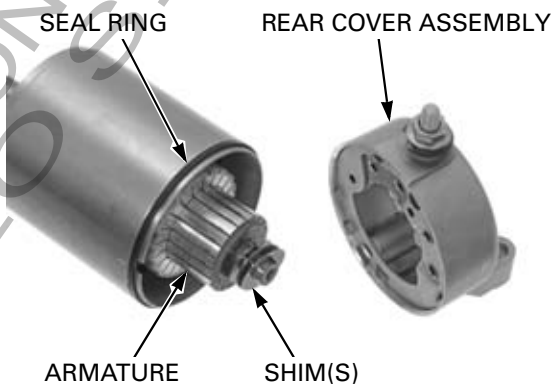
Record the location and number of shims.

– Front cover
– Seal ring
– Lock washer
– Insulated washer
– Shim(s)



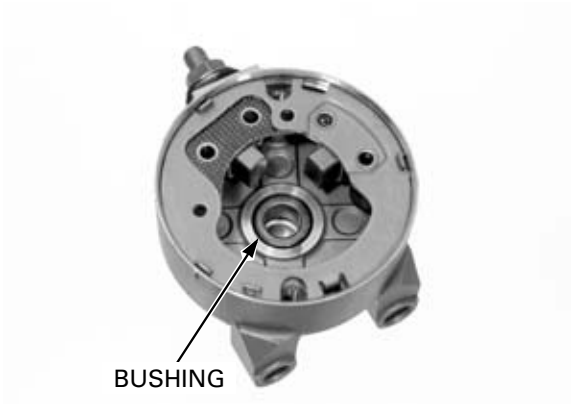
Record the location and number of shims.

– Rear cover assembly
– Seal ring
– Shim(s)
– Armature



INSPECTION

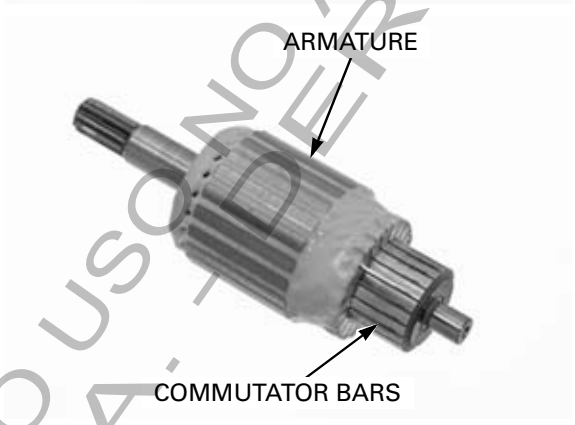
Check the bushing in the rear cover for wear or damage.



Check the oil seal and needle bearing in the front cover for deterioration, wear or damage.

Do not use emery or sand paper on the commutator.

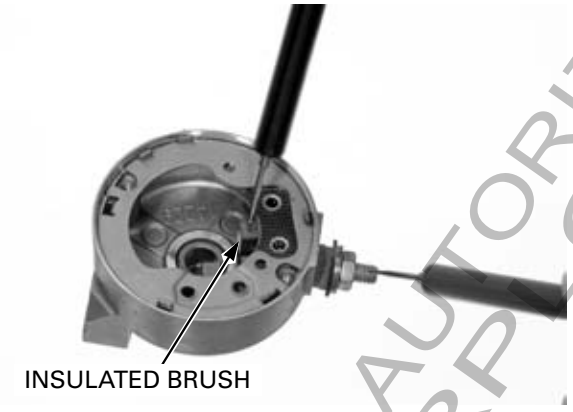
Check the commutator bars of the armature for discoloration.



Check for continuity between pairs of commutator bars.
There should be continuity.

Check for continuity between each commutator bar and the armature shaft.
There should be no continuity.

Check for continuity between the insulated brush and cable terminal.
There should be continuity.

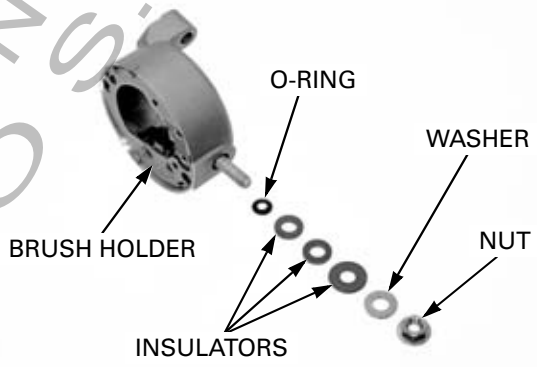


Check for continuity between the cable terminal and the rear cover.
There should be no continuity.

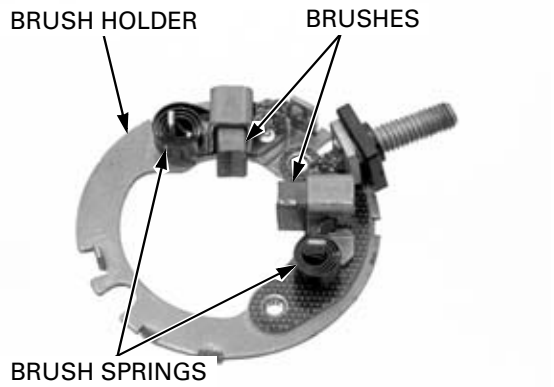
Record the location and number of insulators.

Remove the following:

- Nut
- Washer
- Insulators
- O-ring
- Brush holder assembly



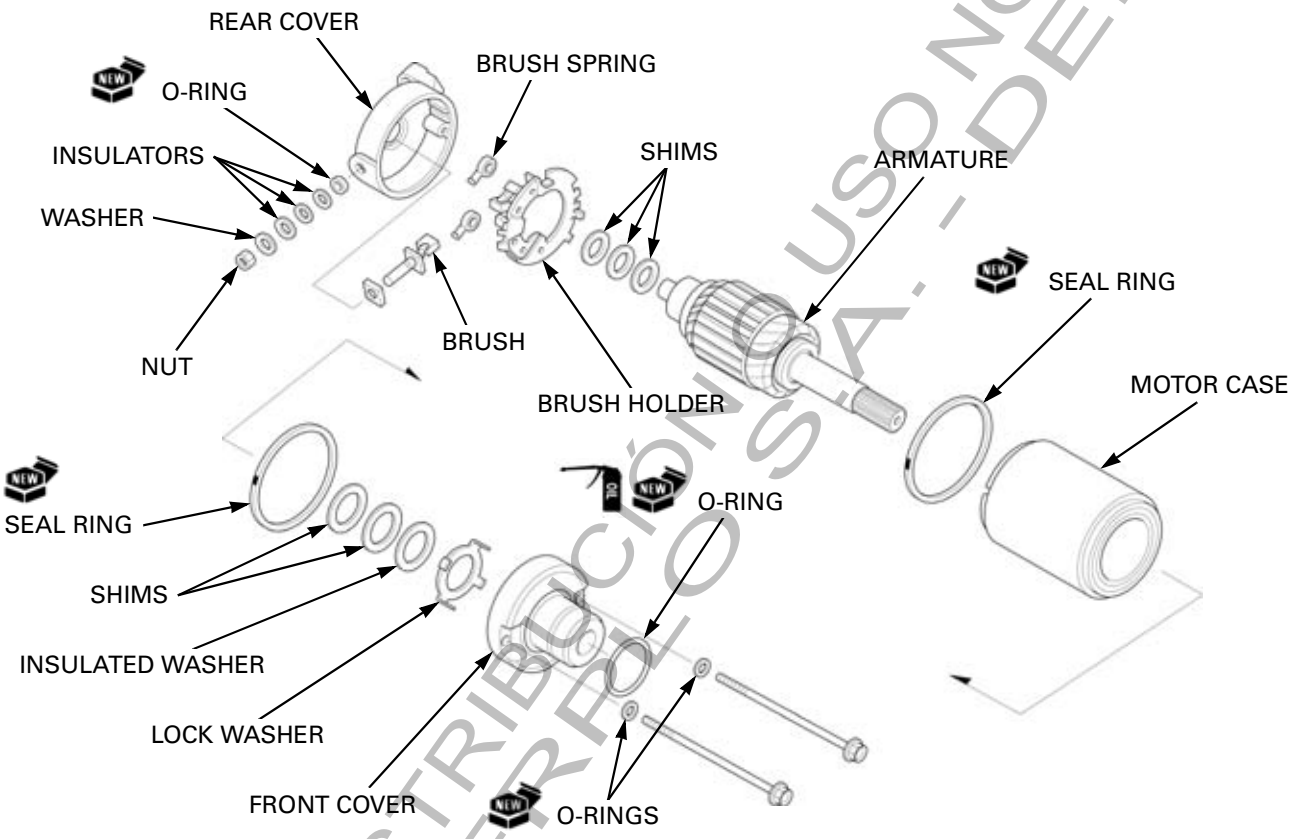
Remove the brush springs and brushes from the brush holder.



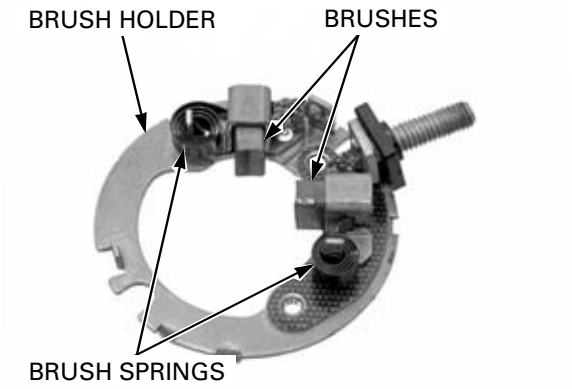
Inspect the brushes for damage and measure the brush length.

SERVICE LIMIT: 6.5 mm (0.26 in)

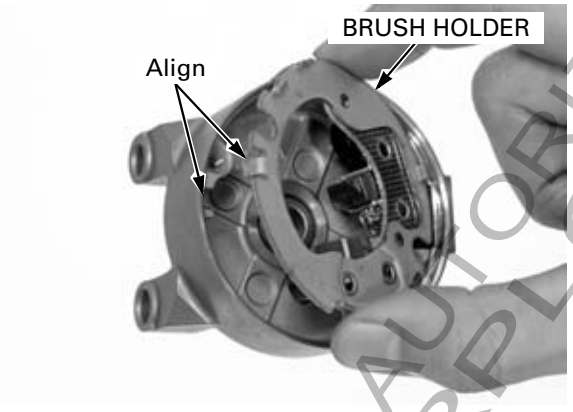
ASSEMBLY



Install the brushes and brush springs to the brush holder.



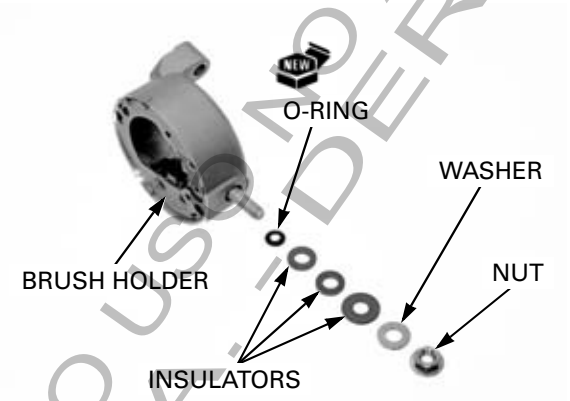
Install the cable terminal and brush holder into the rear cover, aligning the holder tab with the rear cover groove.



Install the insulators properly as noted during removal.

Install the following:

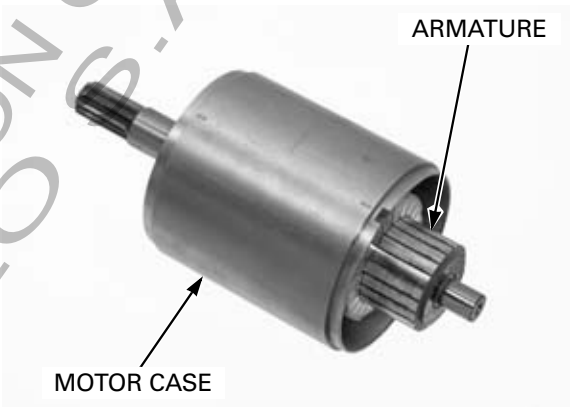
- New O-ring
- Insulators
- Washer
- Nut



Install the armature in the motor case.
When installing the armature into the motor case, hold the armature tightly to keep the magnet of the case from pulling the armature against it.

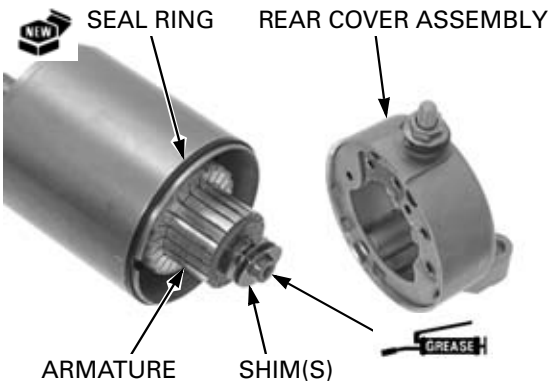
NOTICE

The coil may be damaged if the magnet pulls the armature against the case.



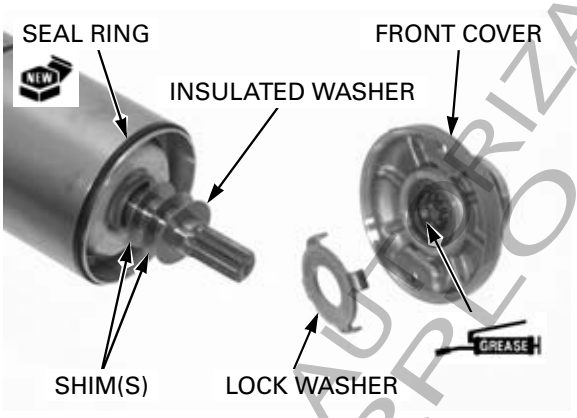
Install the shims properly as noted during removal.

Install a new seal ring onto the motor case.
Install the shim(s) onto the armature shaft.
Apply thin coat of grease to the armature shaft end.
Install the rear cover assembly, while pushing in the brushes into the brush holder and aligning the brush holder tab with the motor case groove.

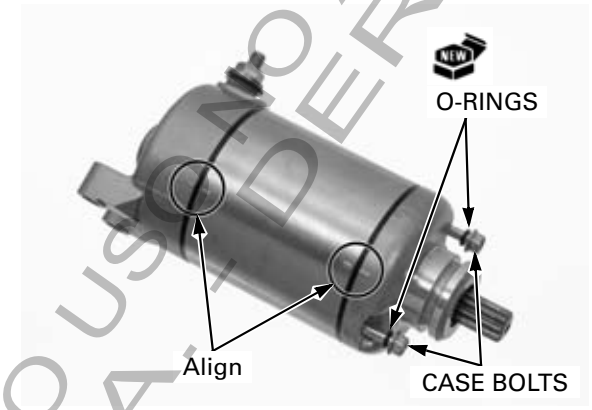


Install the shims properly as noted during removal.

Install the shim(s) and insulated washer onto the armature shaft.
Install a new seal ring onto the motor case.
Apply grease to the oil seal lip and needle bearing in the front cover.
Install the lock washer to the front cover with the lock washer tabs facing to front cover, and install them onto the armature shaft.



Make sure the index lines are aligned.
Install the new O-rings onto the motor case bolts.
Install and tighten the case bolts securely.



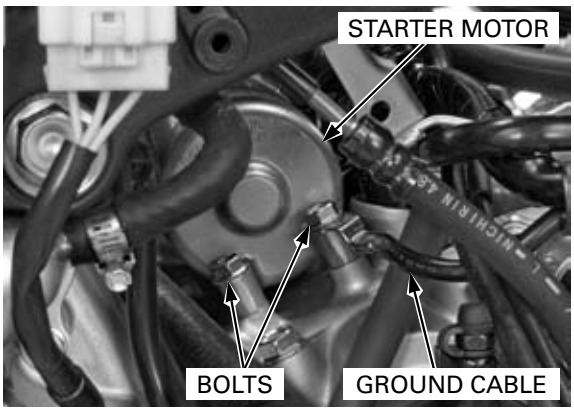
INSTALLATION ('04, '05)

Coat a new O-ring with oil and install it into the starter motor groove.
Install the starter motor into the crankcase.

Route the starter motor cable and ground cable properly

– '04, '05 (page 1-39)
– After '05 (page 1-54)

Install the ground cable and mounting bolts, and tighten the bolts securely.

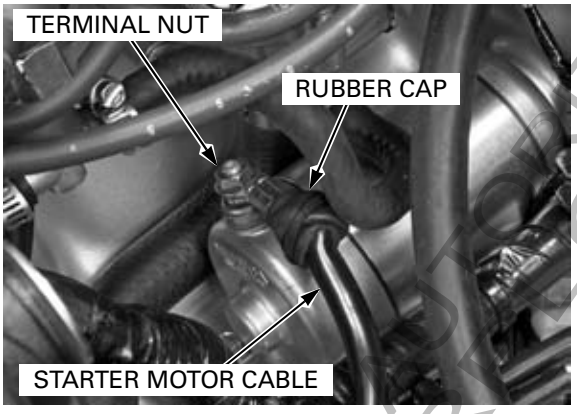


Install the starter motor cable to the terminal, then tighten the terminal nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

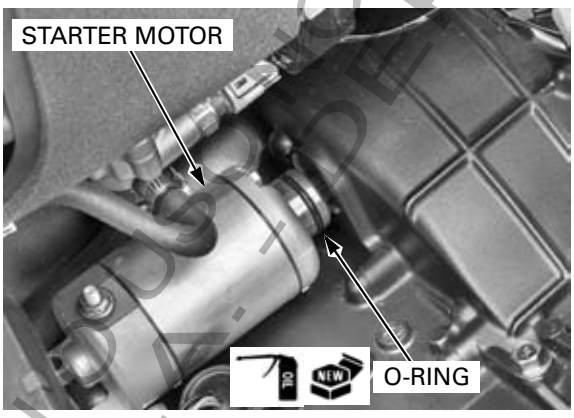
Install the rubber cap securely.

Install the EGCV servo motor (page 6-164).



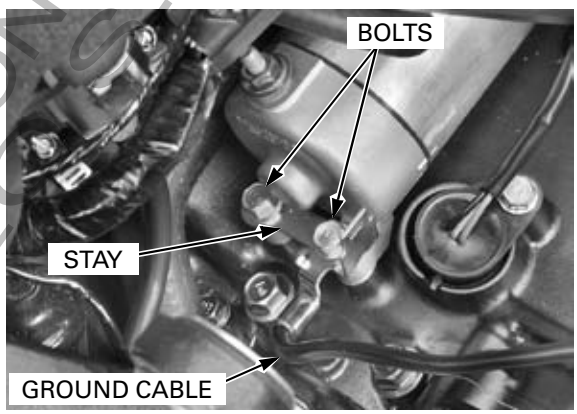
INSTALLATION (AFTER '05)

Coat a new O-ring with oil and install it into the starter motor groove.
Install the starter motor into the crankcase.



Route the starter motor cable and ground cable properly (page 1-54).

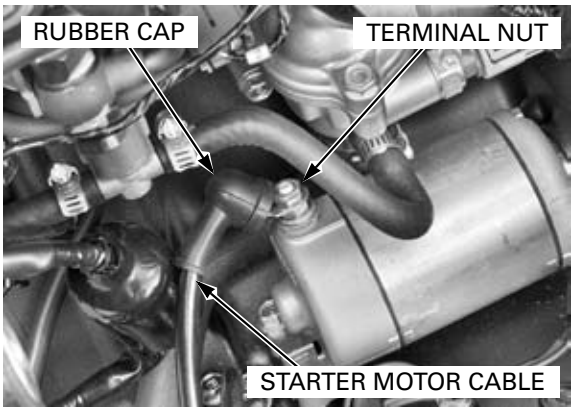
Install the harness guide stay, ground cable and mounting bolts, and tighten the bolts securely.



Install the starter motor cable to the terminal, then tighten the terminal nut to the specified torque.

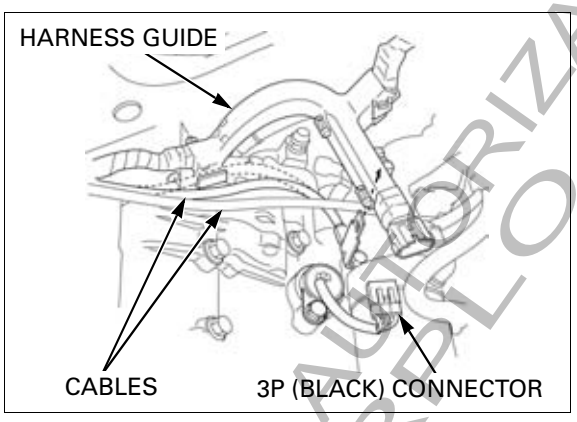
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Install the rubber cap securely.



Install the harness guide to the frame and stay.
Route the cables into the harness guide.
Connect the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector.

Install the fuel tank (page 4-6).



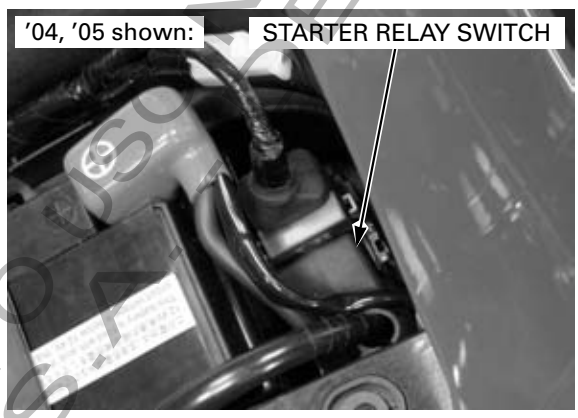
STARTER RELAY SWITCH

OPERATION INSPECTION

Remove the single seat (page 3-6).

Shift the transmission into neutral.
Turn the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ".
Press the starter switch button.
The coil is normal if the starter relay switch clicks.

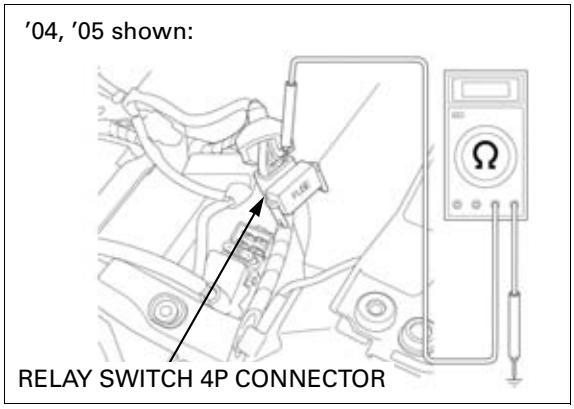
If you don't hear the switch "click", inspect the relay switch using the procedure below.



GROUND LINE INSPECTION

Disconnect the starter relay switch 4P (Red) connector.
Check for continuity between the Green/red wire (ground line) and ground.

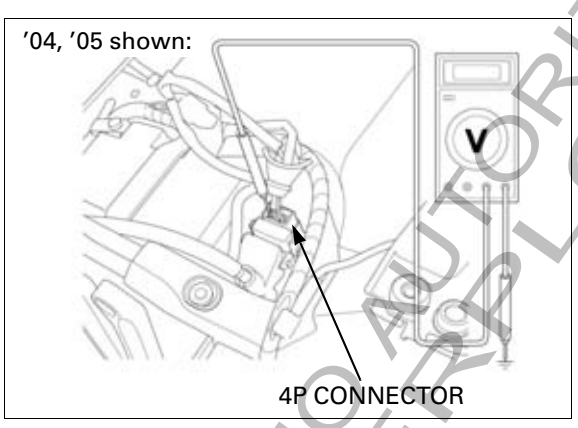
If there is continuity when the transmission is in neutral and clutch lever released or when the clutch lever pulled and the side stand up, the ground circuit is normal (In neutral, there is a slight resistance due to the diode).



STARTER RELAY VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Connect the starter relay switch 4P (Red) connector.
Shift the transmission into neutral.
Measure the voltage between the Yellow/red wire terminal (+) and body ground (–).

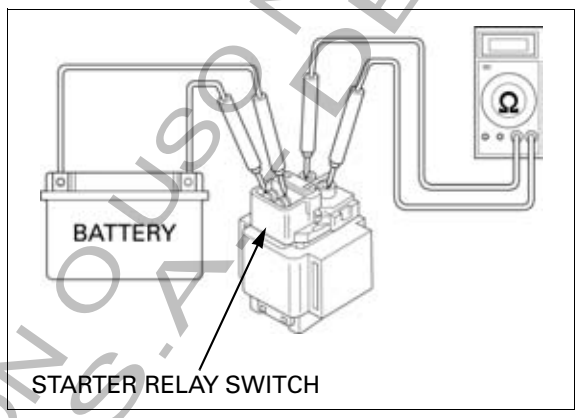
If the battery voltage appears only when the starter switch is pushed with the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch " ", it is normal.



CONTINUITY INSPECTION

Disconnect the starter relay switch 4P connector and cables.
Connect a fully charged 12 V battery positive wire to the relay switch Yellow/red wire terminal and negative wire to the Green/red wire terminal.

There should be continuity between the large terminals while the battery is connected, and no continuity when the battery is disconnected.



DIODE

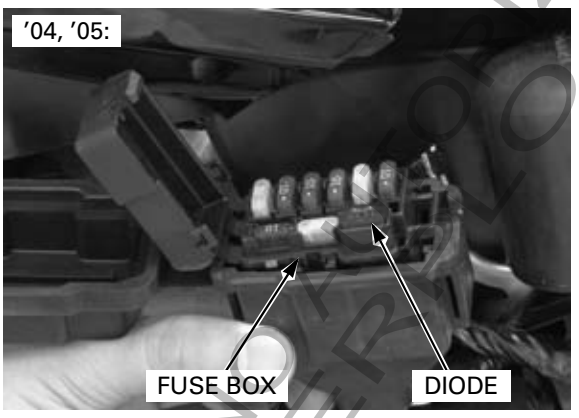
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

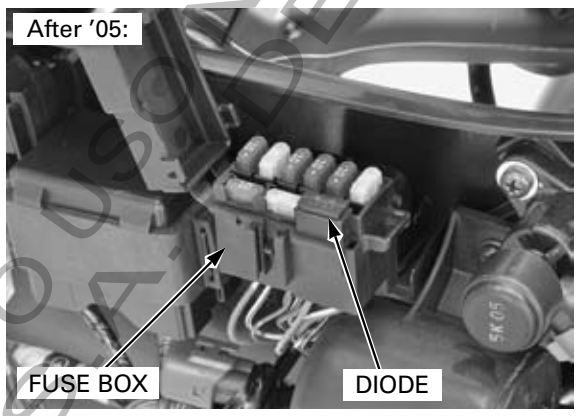
Remove the left middle cowl

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Open the fuse box and remove the diode.

Install the diode in the reverse order of removal.

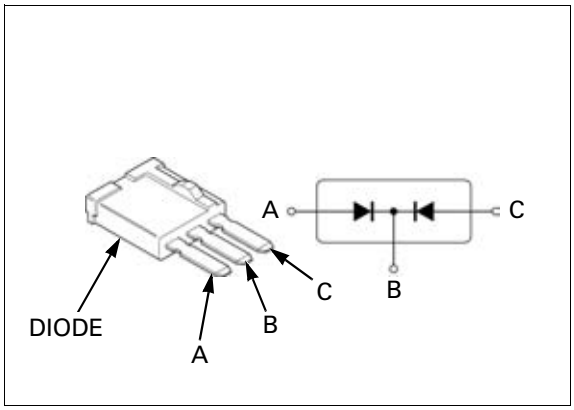




INSPECTION

Check for continuity between the diode terminals. When there is continuity, a small resistance value will register.

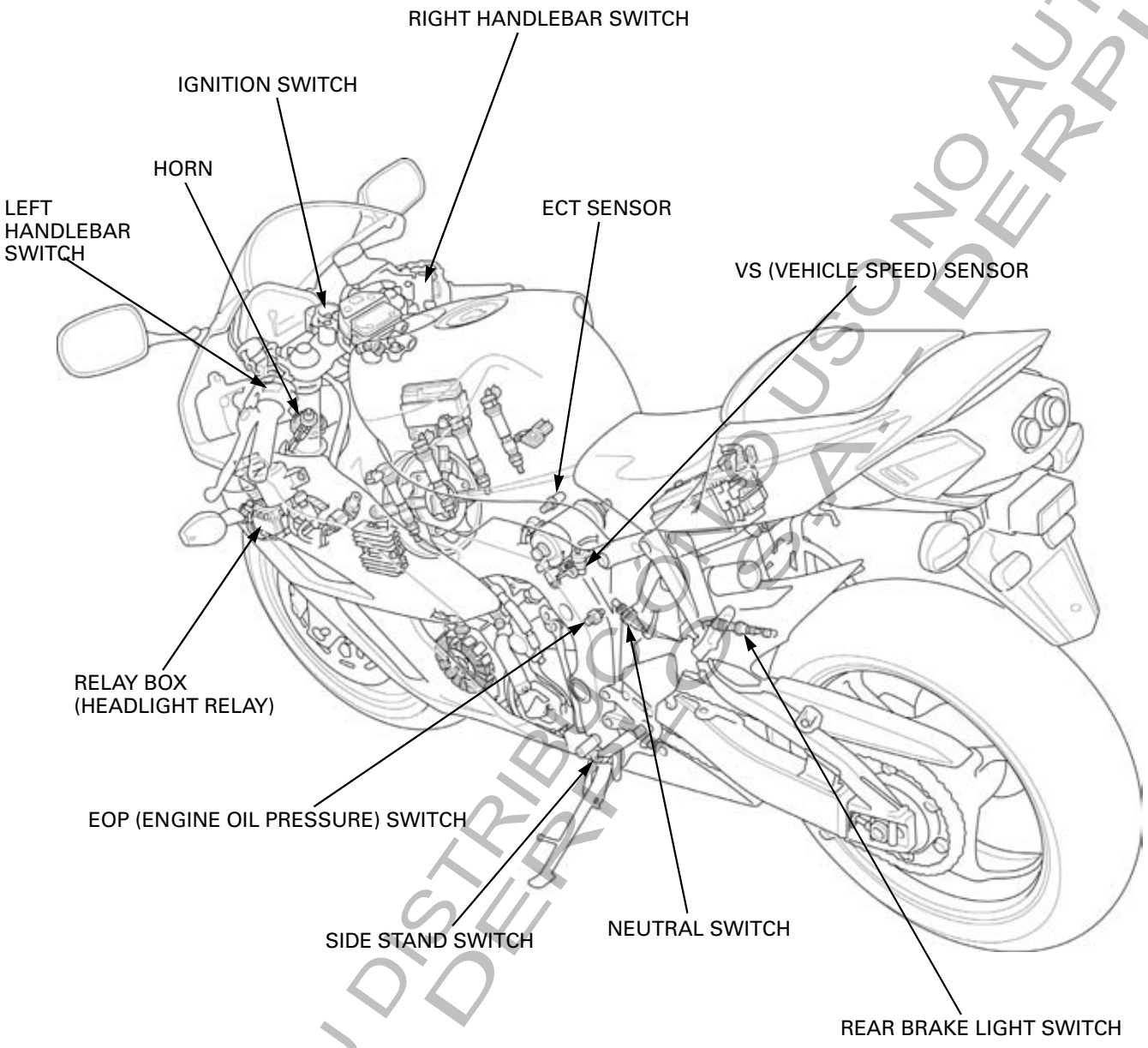
If there is continuity in one direction, the diode is normal.



MEMO

20. LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES

SYSTEM LOCATION



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

NOTICE

- *A halogen headlight bulb becomes very hot while the headlight is ON, and remain hot for a while after it is turned OFF. Be sure to let it cool down before servicing.*
- *Note the following when replacing the halogen headlight bulb.*
  - *Wear clean gloves while replacing the bulb. Do not put finger prints on the headlight bulb, as they may create hot spots on the bulb and cause it to fail.*
  - *If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with denatured alcohol to prevent its early failure.*
  - *Be sure to install the dust cover after replacing the bulb.*
- Use an electric heating element to heat the water/coolant mixture for the ECT sensor inspection. Keep flammable materials away from the electric heating element. Wear protective clothing, insulated gloves and eye protection.
- Check the battery condition before performing any inspection that requires proper battery voltage.
- A continuity test can be made with the switches installed on the motorcycle.
- The following color codes are used throughout this section.

Bu = Blue	G = Green	Lg = Light green	R = Red
Bl = Black	Gr = Gray	O = Orange	W = White
Br = Brown	Lb = Light blue	P = Pink	Y = Yellow

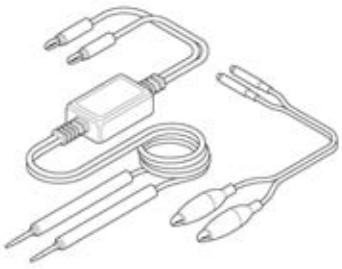
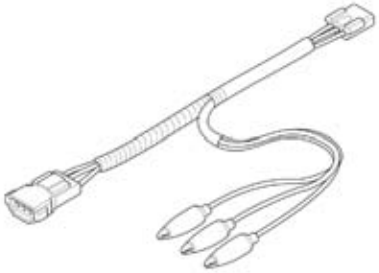
SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Bulbs	Headlight	Hi	12V – 55 W
		Lo	12V – 55 W
	Position light		12V – 5 W
	Brake/tail light		LED
	Turn signal light		12V – 21 W x 4
	License light		12V – 5 W
	Instrument light		LED
	Turn signal indicator		LED
	High beam indicator		LED
	Neutral indicator		LED
	Malfunction indicator lamp (MIL)		LED
	Immobilizer indicator		LED
Fuse	Main fuse		30 A
	PGM-FI fuse		20 A
	Sub fuse		10 A x 4, 20 A x 2
Tachometer peak voltage			10.5 V minimum
ECT sensor resistance		80 °C (176 °F)	2.1 – 2.6 kΩ
		120 °C (248 °F)	0.65 – 0.73 kΩ

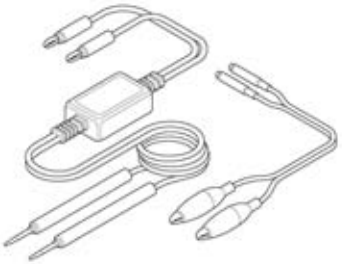
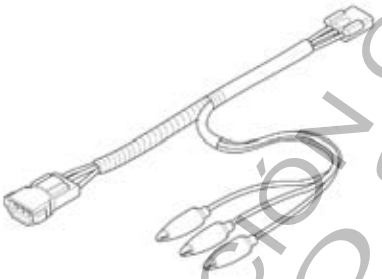
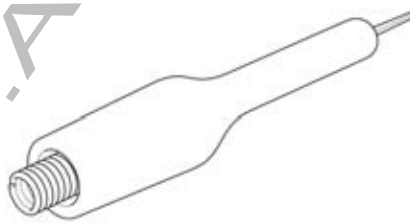
TORQUE VALUES

EOP (engine oil pressure) switch	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads
EOP switch wire terminal screw	2.0 N·m (0.2 kgf·m, 1.4 lbf·ft)	
Neutral switch	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Ignition switch mounting one-way bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Right handlebar switch screw	0.9 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Combination meter assembly screw	1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Side stand switch special bolt	9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt: replace with a new one
ECT (engine coolant temperature)/thermo sensor	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Bank angle sensor mounting nut	1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Headlight mounting screw	1.8 N·m (0.18 kgf·m, 1.3 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS ('04, '05)

Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100  with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)	Inspection adaptor 07GMJ-ML80100 

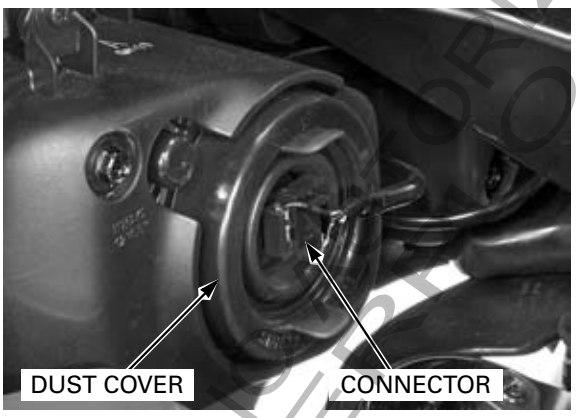
TOOLS (AFTER '05)

Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100  with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)	Inspection adaptor 07GMJ-ML80100 	Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110 

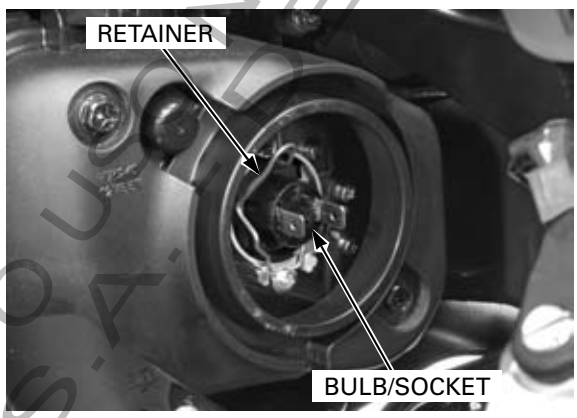
HEADLIGHT

BULB REPLACEMENT

Disconnect the headlight bulb connector.
Remove the dust cover.



Unhook the bulb retainer and remove the headlight bulb/socket.



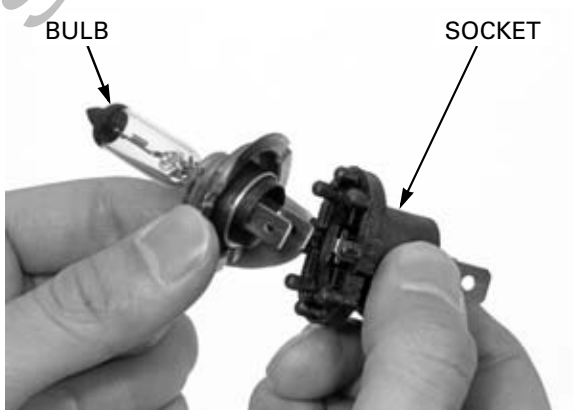
Remove the headlight bulb from the socket.

Install new bulb into the socket.

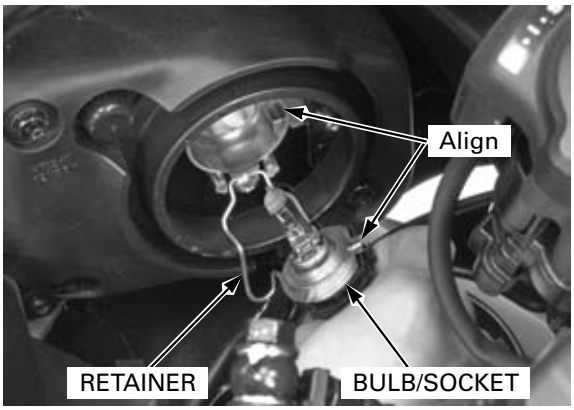
NOTICE

Avoid touching the halogen headlight bulb. Finger prints can create hot spots that cause a bulb to break.

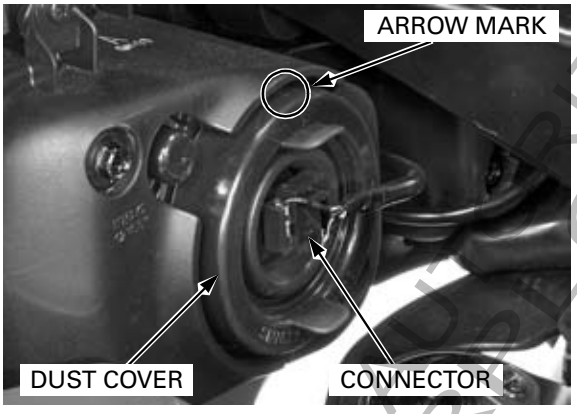
If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with denatured alcohol to prevent early bulb failure.



Install the new headlight bulb/socket aligning its tab with the groove in the headlight unit, and hook the bulb retainer properly.



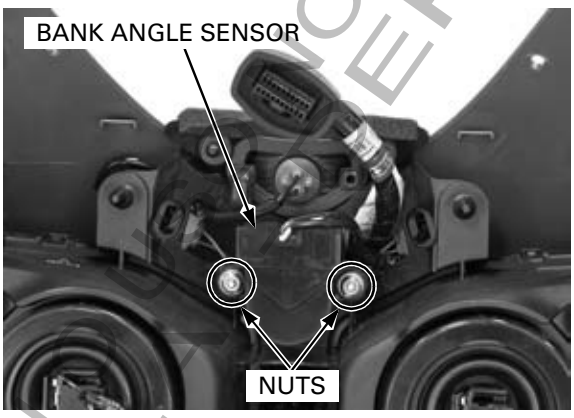
Install the dust cover tightly against the headlight unit with its arrow mark facing up.
Connect the headlight bulb connector.



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the upper cowl (page 3-19).

Remove the nuts and bank angle sensor.

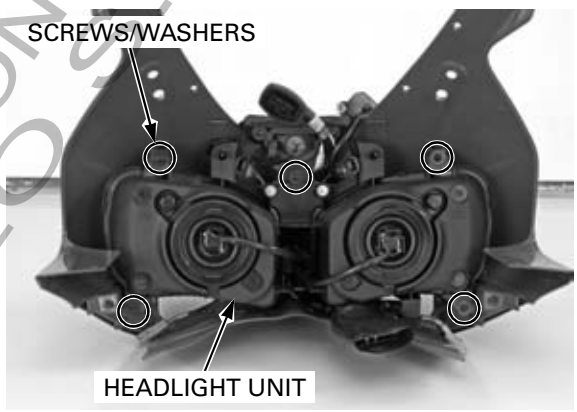


Remove the five screws/washers and headlight unit.

Rout the wire harness properly ('04, '05: page 1-39, After '05: page 1-54).

Install the headlight unit in the reverse order of removal.

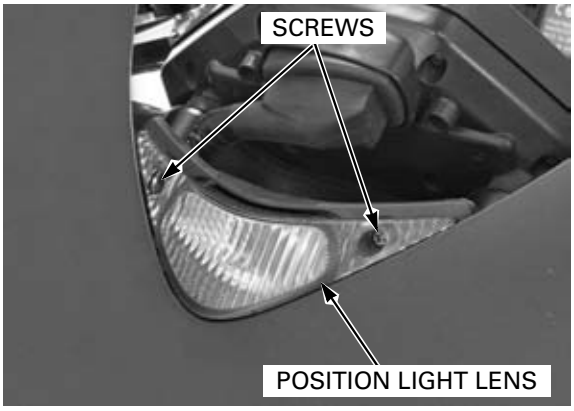
TORQUE:
Headlight mounting screw:
1.8 N·m (0.18 kgf·m, 1.3 lbf·ft)
Bank angle sensor mounting nut:
1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 1.1 lbf·ft)



POSITION LIGHT

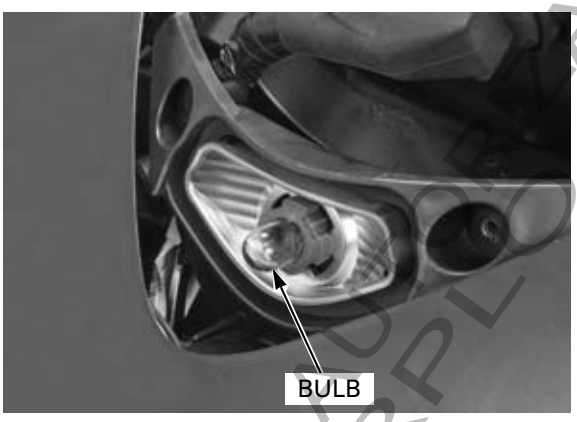
BULB REPLACEMENT

Remove the screws and position light lens.



Remove the bulb from the socket, and replace it with new one.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

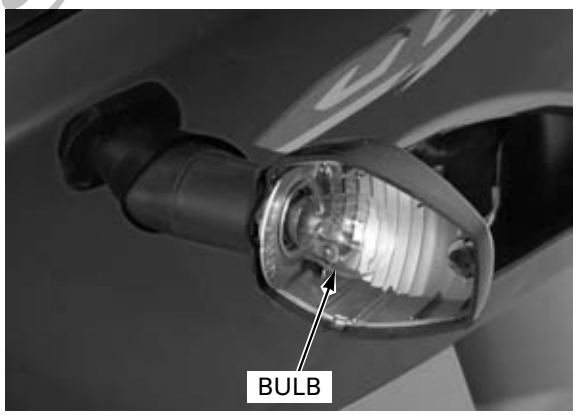


TURN SIGNAL

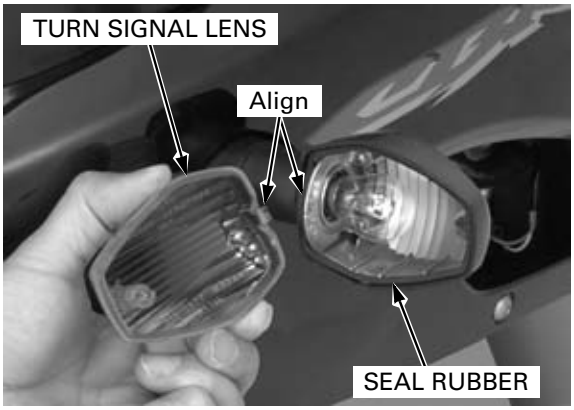
BULB REPLACEMENT

Remove the screw, turn signal light lens and seal rubber.

While pushing in, turn the bulb counterclockwise to remove it and replace with new one.



Install the seal rubber onto the turn signal light case.
Install the lens by aligning the lens tab with the turn signal light case groove, and tighten the screw securely.



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

For front turn signal light removal, remove the following:

– '04, '05 : Middle cowls (page 3-9)
– After '05: Front spoiler (page 3-14)

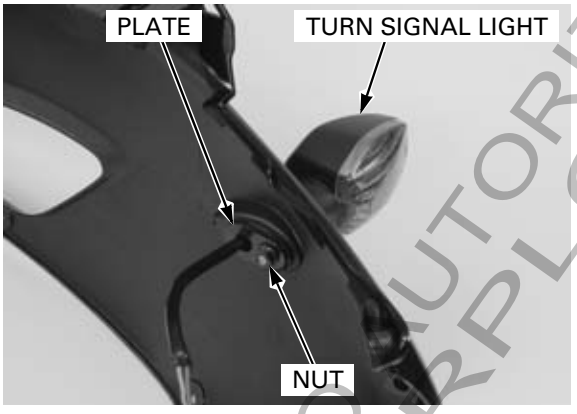
After '05: Disconnect the front turn signal light connector.

Remove the nut, setting plate and the turn signal light from the middle cowl.

Install the turn signal light in the reverse order of removal.

For rear turn signal removal, see rear fender A disassembly

– '04, '05 (page 3-27)
– After '05 (page 3-35)



TAIL/BRAKE LIGHT

INSPECTION

Turn the ignition switch ON, and check the taillight operation.
Check that all LED in the tail/brake light unit illuminate with the front brake lever and/or rear brake pedal applied.

If any LED does not turn on, replace the tail/brake light unit assembly.

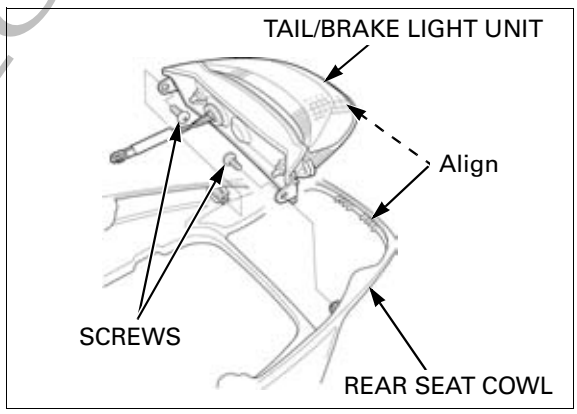
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the rear seat cowl (page 3-7).

Remove the tail/brake light unit mounting screws.
Pull out the tabs from the grooves of rear seat cowl, then remove the tail/brake light unit.

Install the tail/brake light unit onto the rear seat cowl while aligning the tabs with groove of the rear seat cowl.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

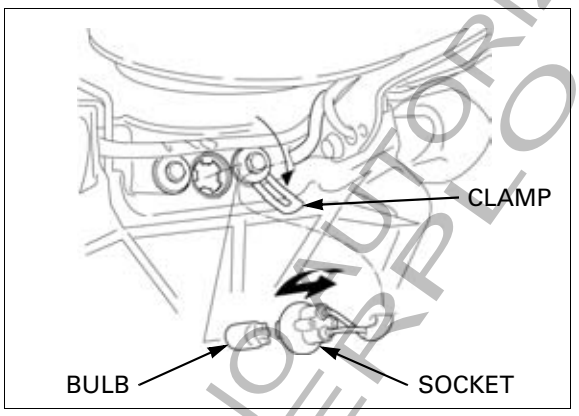


LICENSE LIGHT

BULB REPLACEMENT

Turn the license light bulb socket counterclockwise and remove it from the rear fender B.
Remove the bulb from the socket, replace it with new one.

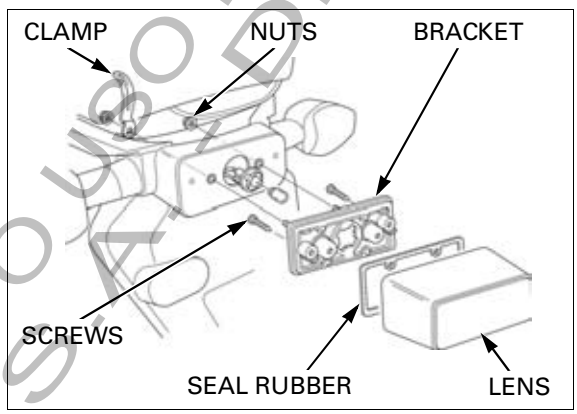
Install the license light bulb socket in the reverse order of removal.



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION ('04, '05)

Remove the two nuts, clamp and license light bracket.
Remove the screws, seal rubber and lens from the bracket.

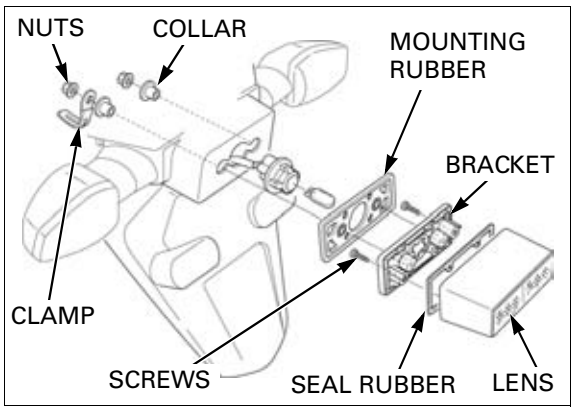
Install the license light in the reverse order of removal.



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION (AFTER '05)

Remove the two nuts, clamp, license light and mounting rubber.
Remove the screws, seal rubber and lens from the bracket.

Install the license light in the reverse order of removal.



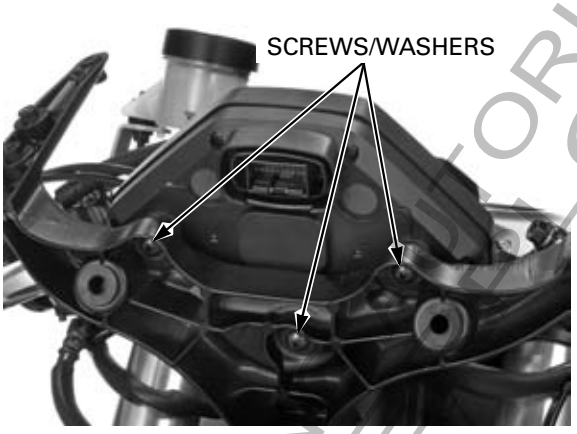
COMBINATION METER

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the upper cowl (page 3-19).

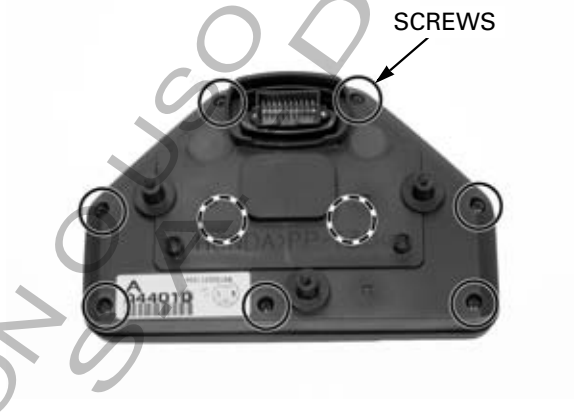
Remove the three screws/washers and combination meter from the bracket.

Install the combination meter in the reverse order of removal.



DISASSEMBLY/ASSEMBLY

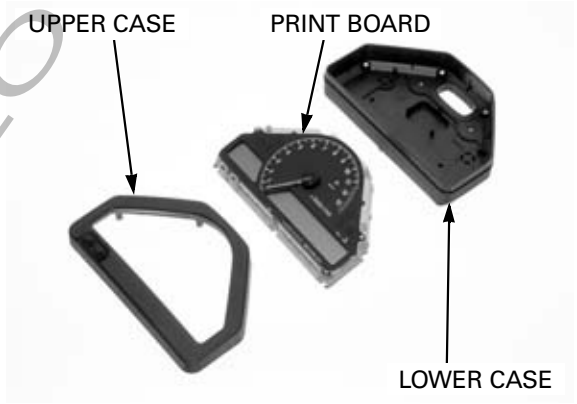
Remove the screws.



Remove the meter upper case, print board and lower case.

Assemble the meter upper case, print board and lower case, then tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1.0 N·m (0.1 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)



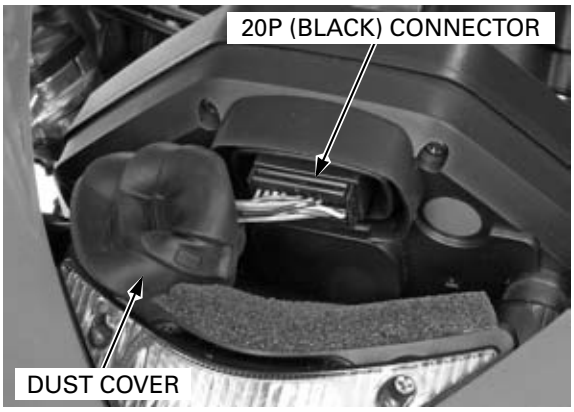
POWER/GROUND LINES INSPECTION

Remove the windscreen (page 3-19).

Check the following at the wire harness side connector terminals of the combination meter.

Power input line

Measure the voltage between the Brown/white wire terminal (+) and body ground (–).
There should be battery voltage with the ignition switch ON.
If there is no voltage, check the sub-fuse (10 A) and an open circuit in Brown/white wire.



Back-up voltage line

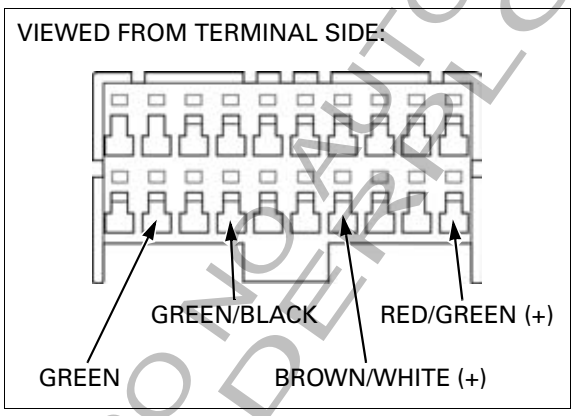
Measure the voltage between the Red/green wire terminal (+) and body ground (–).
There should be battery voltage at all times.
If there is no voltage, check the sub-fuse (10 A) and an open circuit in Red/green wire.

Ground line

Measure the continuity between the Green wire terminal (+) and body ground (–).
There should be continuity at all times.
If there is no continuity, check for open circuit in Green wire.

Sensor ground line

Measure the continuity between the Green/black wire terminal (+) and body ground (–).
There should be continuity at all times.
If there is no continuity, check for open circuit in Green/black wire.



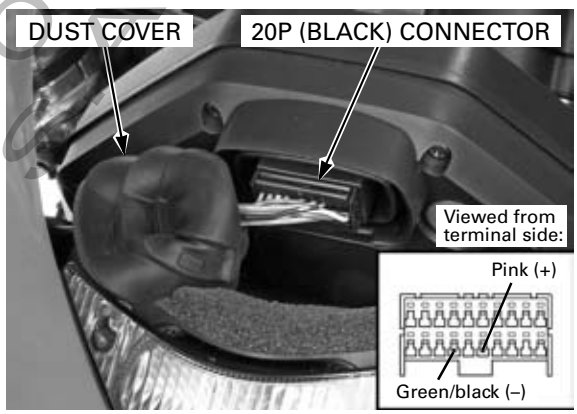
SPEEDOMETER/VS (VEHICLE SPEED) SENSOR ('04, '05)

SYSTEM INSPECTION

Check that the tachometer and coolant temperature meter function properly.

- If they do not function, perform the power and ground line inspection of the combination meter (page 20-10).
- If they function, remove the dust cover and disconnect the combination meter 20P (Black) connector. Shift the transmission into neutral and turn the ignition switch ON.
  Measure the voltage between the Pink (+) and Green/black (–) wire terminals of the wire harness side connector.
  Slowly turn the rear wheel by hand.
  There should be 0 to 5 V pulse voltage.

– If pulse voltage appears, replace the combination meter printed circuit board (page 20-10).
– If pulse voltage does not appear, check for open or short circuit in the Pink wire.
  If the Pink wire is OK, check the VS sensor (page 20-11).



VS SENSOR INSPECTION

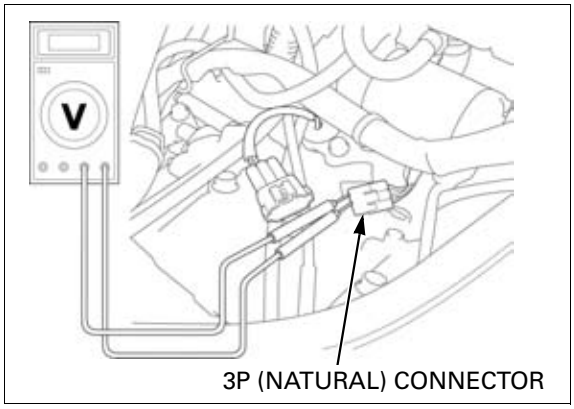
Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector.
Measure the voltage between the Brown/white (+) and Green/black (–) wire terminals at the harness side 3P connector.

CONNECTION: Brown/white (+) – Green/black (–)
STANDARD: Battery voltage

There should be battery voltage with the ignition switch ON.

If there is no voltage, check for open circuit in related wires.
If there is voltage, check the VS sensor as follows.



Support the motorcycle securely using a safety stand or hoist, and raise the rear wheel off the ground.

Connect the inspection adaptor to the sensor 3P connectors.

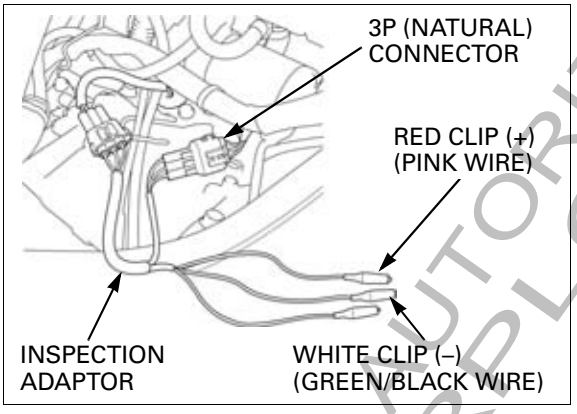
TOOL:
Inspection adaptor 07GMJ-ML80100

Measure the voltage between the Red clip (+) and White clip (–).

CONNECTION: Red clip (+) – White clip (–)
STANDARD: Repeat 0 to 5V

Shift the transmission into neutral and turn the ignition switch ON.
Slowly turn the rear wheel by hand.
There should be 0 to 5 V pulse voltage.

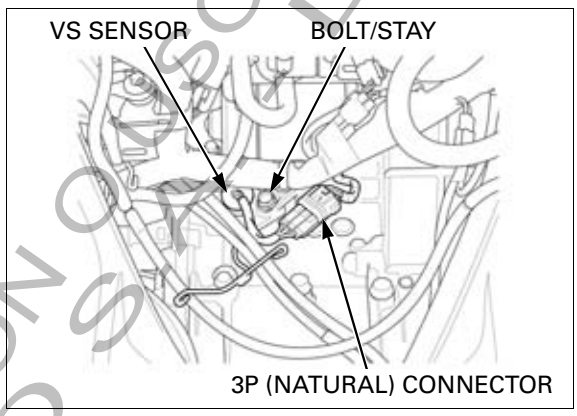
If the pulse voltage does not appear, replace the VS sensor (page 20-12).



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

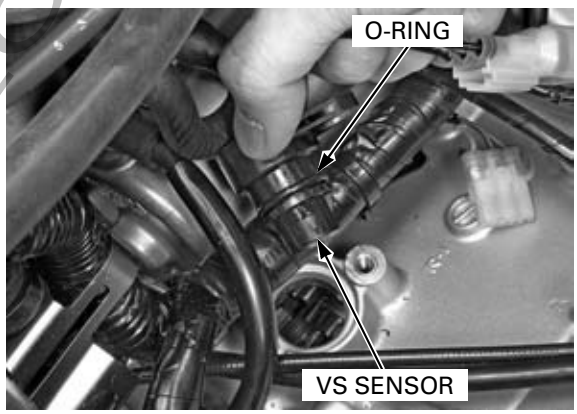
Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Remove the VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector from the stay and disconnect the connector.
Remove the bolt, stay and VS sensor.



Check the condition of the O-ring, replace it if necessary.

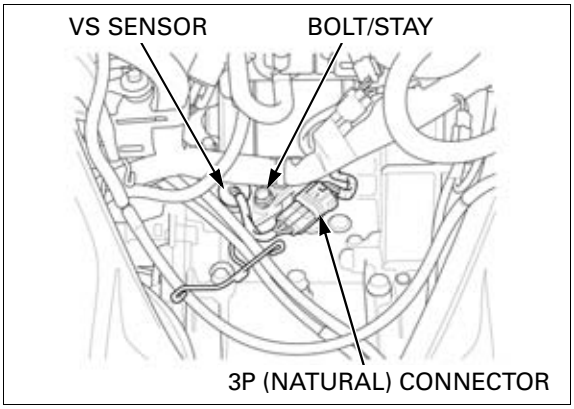
Install the VS sensor into the upper crankcase.



Install the stay and tighten the bolt securely.

Connect the VS sensor 3P (Natural) connector and install it to the stay.

Route the EGCV servo motor cable and fuel tank breather tube properly (page 1-39).



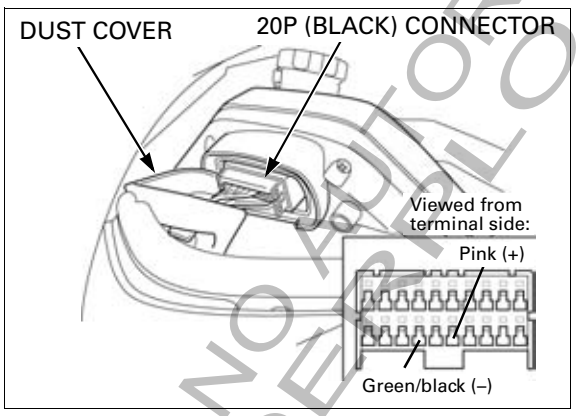
SPEEDOMETER/VS (VEHICLE SPEED) SENSOR (AFTER '05)

SYSTEM INSPECTION

Check that the tachometer and coolant temperature meter function properly.

- If they do not function, perform the power and ground line inspection of the combination meter (page 20-10).
- If they function, remove the dust cover and disconnect the combination meter 20P (Black) connector. Shift the transmission into neutral and turn the ignition switch ON.
  Measure the voltage between the Pink (+) and Green/black (–) wire terminals of the wire harness side connector.
  Slowly turn the rear wheel by hand.
  There should be 0 to 5 V pulse voltage.

– If pulse voltage appears, replace the combination meter printed circuit board (page 20-10).
– If pulse voltage does not appear, check for open or short circuit in the Pink wire.
  If the Pink wire is OK, check the VS sensor (page 20-11).

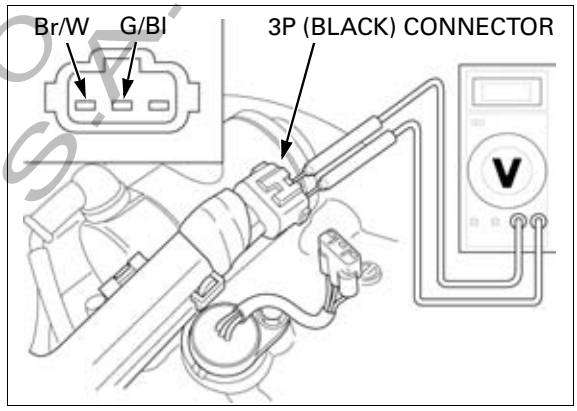


VS SENSOR INSPECTION

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Measure the voltage between the Brown/white (+) and Green/black (–) wire terminals at the harness side 3P connector.

CONNECTION: Brown/white (+) – Green/black (–)
STANDARD: Battery voltage



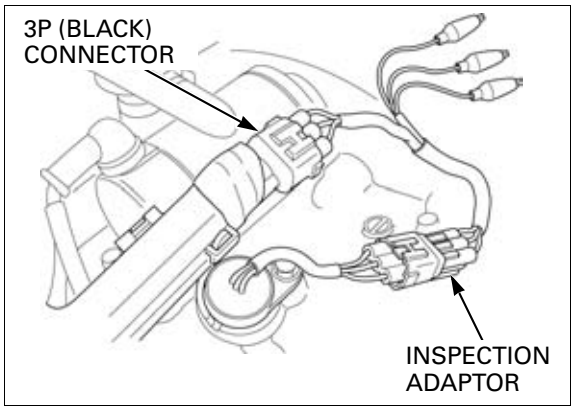
There should be battery voltage with the ignition switch ON.

If there is no voltage, check for open circuit in related wires.
If there is voltage, check the VS sensor as follows.

Support the motorcycle securely using a safety stand or hoist, and raise the rear wheel off the ground.

Connect the inspection adaptor to the VS sensor 3P connectors.

TOOL:
Inspection adaptor 07GMJ-ML80100



Measure the voltage between the Red clip (+) and White clip (–).

CONNECTION: Red clip (+) – White clip (–)

Shift the transmission into neutral and turn the ignition switch ON.
Slowly turn the rear wheel by hand.
There should be 0 to 5 V pulse voltage.

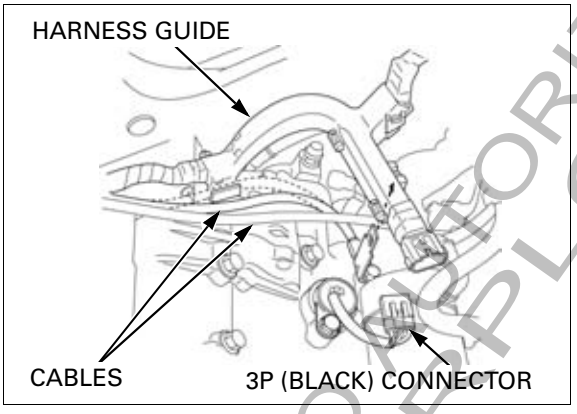
STANDARD: Repeat 0 to 5V

If the pulse voltage does not appear, replace the VS sensor (page 20-14).

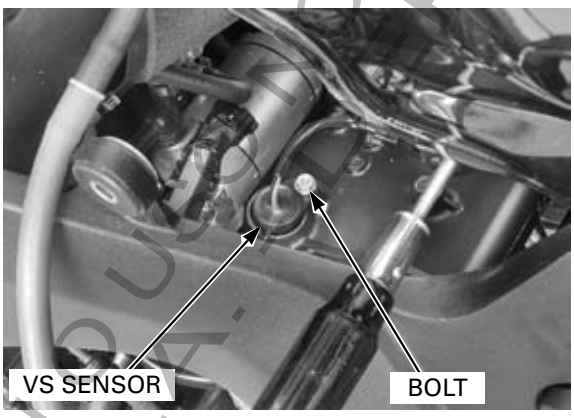
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector.
Release the starter and ground cables from the harness guide.
Remove the harness guide from the stay and frame.



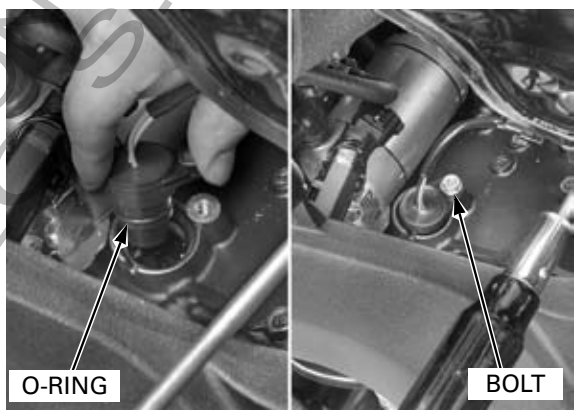
Remove the bolt and VS sensor.



Check the condition of the O-ring, replace it if necessary.

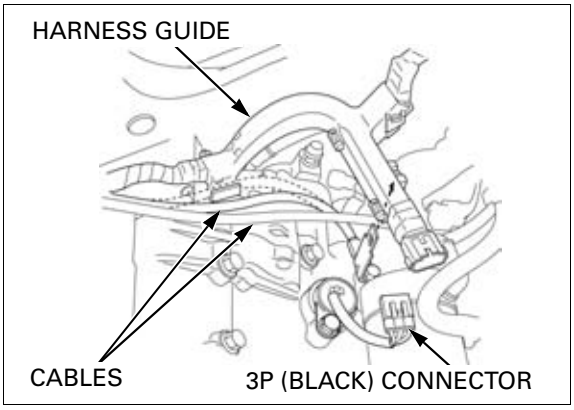
Install the VS sensor into the upper crankcase.

Tighten the bolt.



Install the harness guide to the frame and stay.
Route the cables into the harness guide.
Connect the VS sensor 3P (Black) connector.

Install the fuel tank (page 4-6).



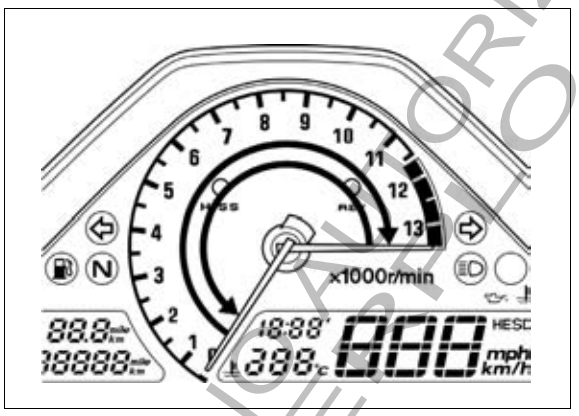
TACHOMETER ('04, '05)

SYSTEM INSPECTION

- Check for loose or poor contact terminals at the combination meter 20P (Black) connector and front sub-harness 22P connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON, check that the tachometer needle move to full scale and then returns to zero.

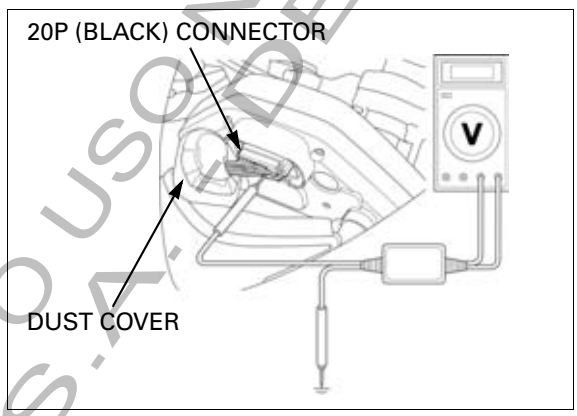
If the needle does not show initial function, check the combination meter power input line (page 20-10).



Remove the windscreen (page 3-19) and expose the combination meter 20P (Black) connector.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie diagnostic tester probe to the tachometer Yellow/green terminal and ground.

TOOLS:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter
(impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)



CONNECTION: Yellow/green (+) – body ground (–)

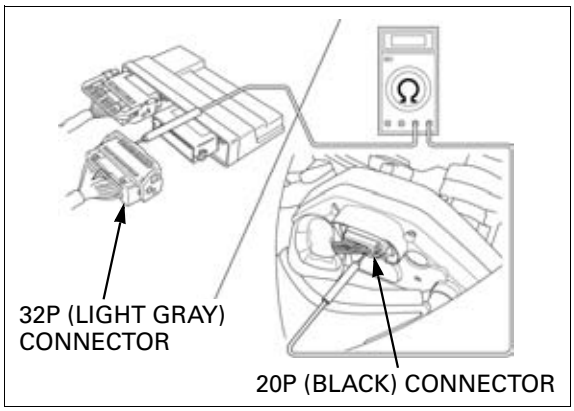
Start the engine and measure the tachometer input peak voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 10.5 V minimum

If the peak voltage is normal, replace the combination meter printed circuit board (page 20-10).
If the measured value is below 10.5 V, replace the ECM (page 6-146).

If the value is 0 V, check for continuity between the combination meter 20P (Black) connector and ECM 32P (Light gray) connector Yellow/green terminals.

If there is no continuity, check the wire harness and front sub-harness for an open circuit.
If there is continuity, replace the ECM (page 6-146).



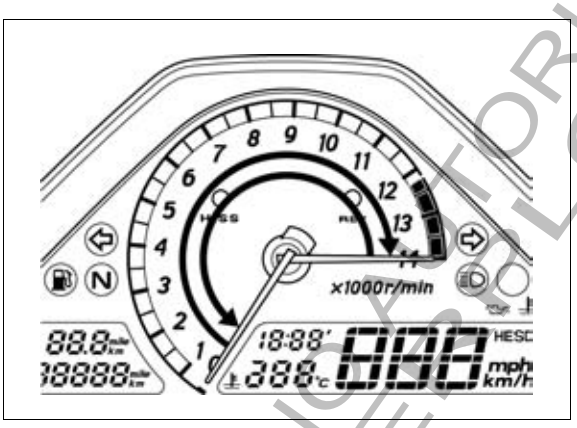
TACHOMETER (AFTER '05)

SYSTEM INSPECTION

- Check for loose or poor contact terminals at the combination meter 20P (Black) connector and front sub-harness 22P connector.

Turn the ignition switch ON, check that the tachometer needle move to full scale and then returns to zero.

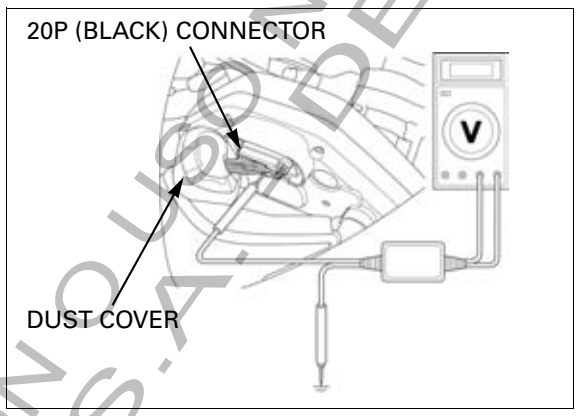
If the needle does not show initial function, check the combination meter power input line (page 20-10).



Remove the windscreen (page 3-19) and expose the combination meter 20P (Black) connector.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie diagnostic tester probe to the tachometer Yellow/green terminal and ground.

TOOLS:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter
(impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)
Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110



CONNECTION: Yellow/green (+) – body ground (–)

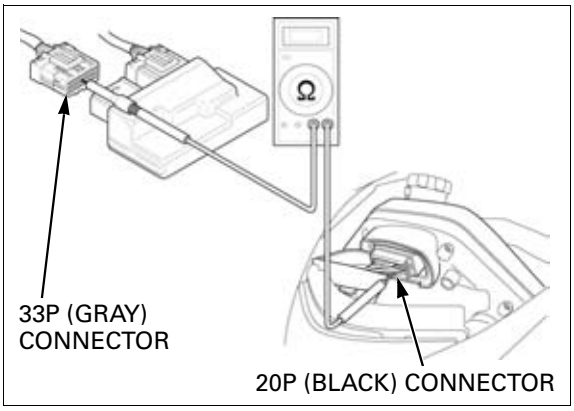
Start the engine and measure the tachometer input peak voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 10.5 V minimum

If the peak voltage is normal, replace the combination meter printed circuit board (page 20-10).
If the measured value is below 10.5 V, replace the ECM (page 6-148).

If the value is 0 V, check for continuity between the combination meter 20P (Black) connector and ECM 33P (Gray) connector Yellow/green terminals.

If there is no continuity, check the wire harness and front sub-harness for an open circuit.
If there is continuity, replace the ECM (page 6-148).

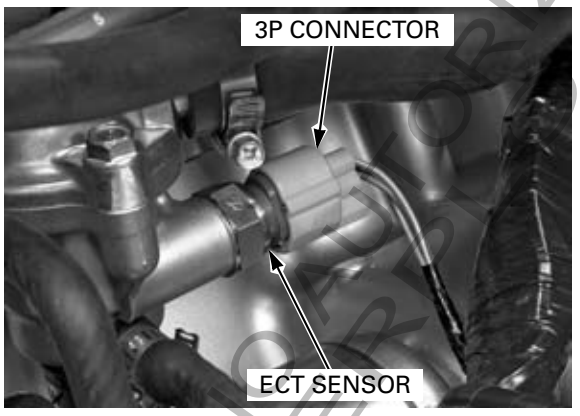


ECT SENSOR

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Drain the coolant (page 7-7).

Disconnect the 3P connector and remove the ECT sensor from the thermostat housing.



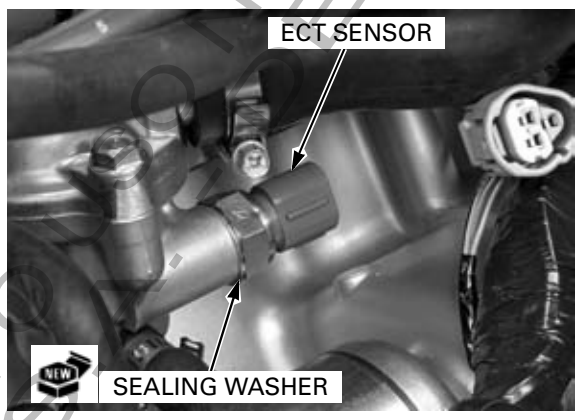
Always replace the sealing washer with a new one.

Install the ECT sensor with new sealing washer and tighten it to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)

Connect the ECT sensor 3P connector.

Fill the system with recommended coolant and bleed the air (page 7-7).



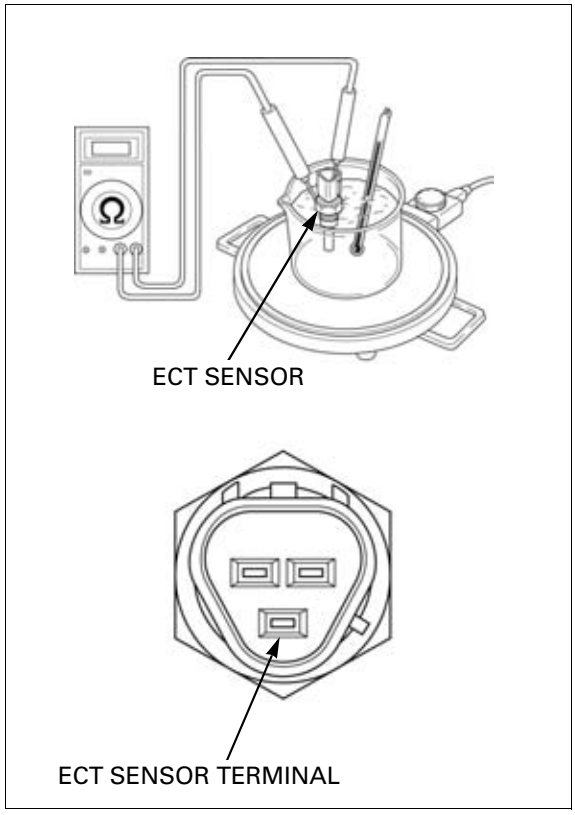
INSPECTION

Suspend the ECT sensor in a pan of coolant (50 – 50 mixture) on an electric heating element and measure the resistance through the sensor as the coolant heats up.

- Soak the ECT sensor in coolant up to its threads with at least 40 mm (1.6 in) from the bottom of the pan to the bottom of the sensor.
- Keep the temperature constant for 3 minutes before testing. A sudden change of temperature will result in incorrect readings. Do not let the thermometer or ECT sensor touch the pan.

Replace the sensor if it is out of specification by more than 10% at any temperature listed.

Temperature	80°C (68°F)	120°C (248°F)
Resistance	2.1 – 2.6 kΩ	0.65 – 0.73 kΩ

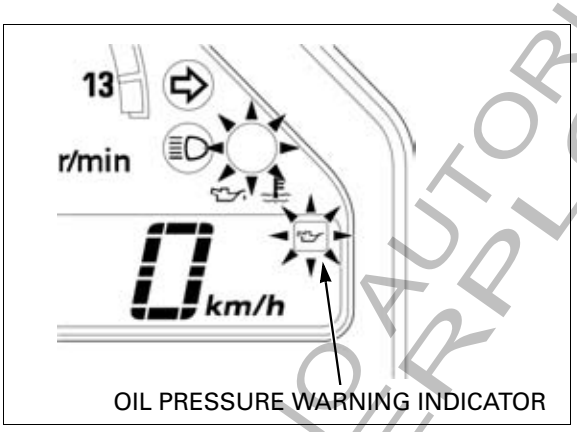


EOP (ENGINE OIL PRESSURE) SWITCH

INSPECTION

If the oil pressure warning indicator stays on while the engine is running, check the engine oil level before this inspection (page 4-23).

Make sure that the oil pressure warning indicator comes on with the ignition switch ON.

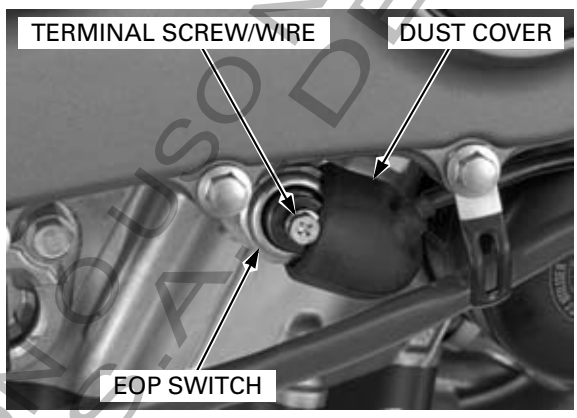


If the indicator does not come on, inspect as follows:

Remove the under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the dust cover.
Remove the terminal screw and EOP switch wire.



Short the EOP switch wire to ground using a jumper wire.
The oil pressure warning indicator comes on when the ignition switch is ON.
If the indicator does not come on, check the sub-fuse (10 A) and wires for a loose connection or an open circuit.

Connect the wire to the EOP switch and start the engine, and make sure the indicator goes out.
If the indicator does not go out, check the oil pressure (page 5-5).
If the oil pressure is normal, replace the EOP switch (page 20-18).

Install the under cowls

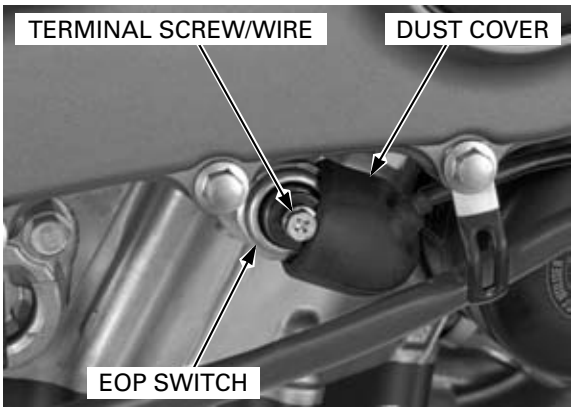
– '04, '05 (page 3-11)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

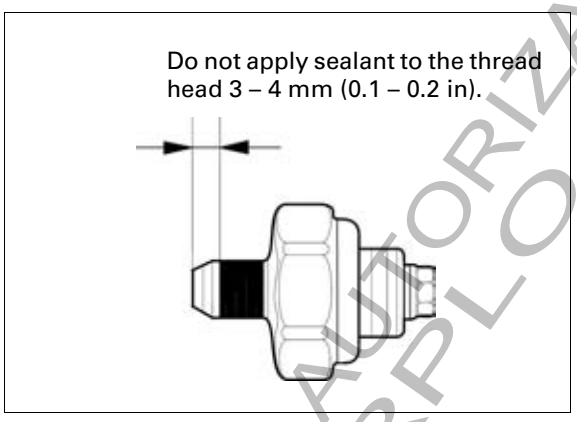
Remove the under cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Release the rear brake light switch wire from the clamp.
Remove the dust cover, terminal screw and wire.
Remove the EOP switch while holding switch base.



Apply sealant to the EOP switch threads as shown.



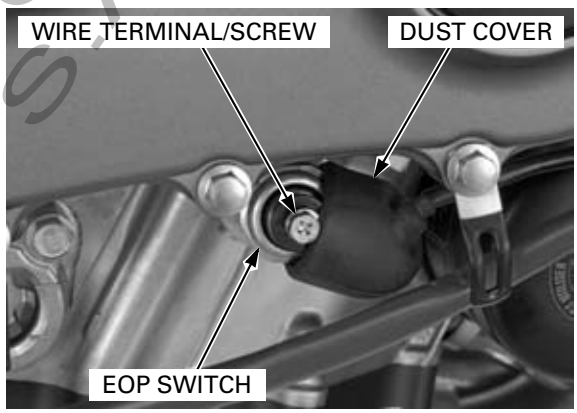
Install the EOP switch onto the switch base, tighten the EOP switch to the specified torque while holding the switch base.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

Connect the EOP switch wire to the switch and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 2.0 N·m (0.2 kgf·m, 1.4 lbf·ft)

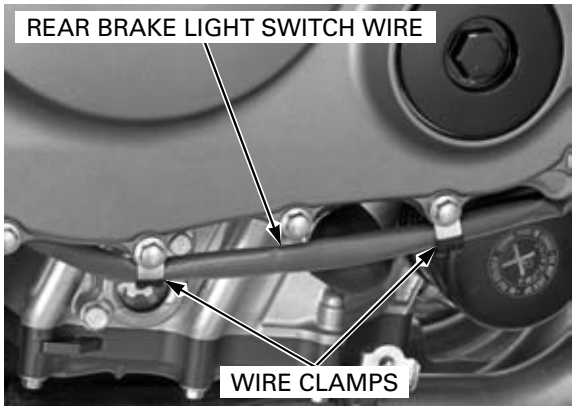
Install the dust cover.



Clamp the rear brake light switch wire properly.

Install the lower cowls

– '04, '05 (page 3-11)
– After '05 (page 3-14)



FUEL RESERVE SENSOR

FUEL RESERVE SENSOR INSPECTION

Fuel reserve indicator does not go off

Lift and support the fuel tank (page 4-6).

Disconnect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector. Turn the ignition switch ON and check the fuel reserve indicator.

If the indicator goes off, replace the fuel pump unit (page 6-109).
If the indicator is still on, check for short circuit in Brown/black wire between the fuel pump unit connector and combination meter.

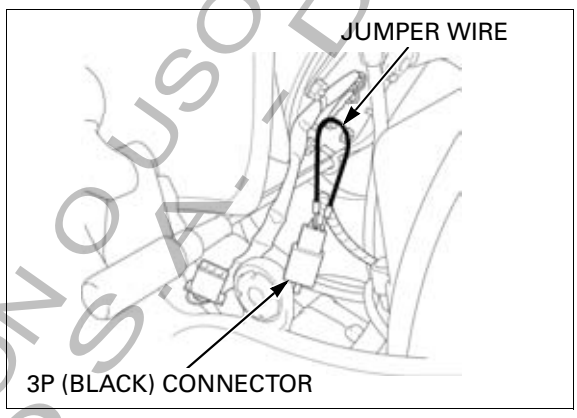
Fuel reserve indicator does not come on

Before this inspection, perform the power and ground line inspection of the combination meter (page 20-10).

Disconnect the fuel pump unit 3P (Black) connector and short the wire harness side connector Brown/black and Green terminals with a jumper wire.
Turn the ignition switch ON and check the indicator.

If the indicator comes on, replace the fuel pump unit.
If the indicator does not come on, check for open circuit in Brown/black wire between the fuel pump unit connector and combination meter.

If they are OK, replace the combination meter (page 20-10).

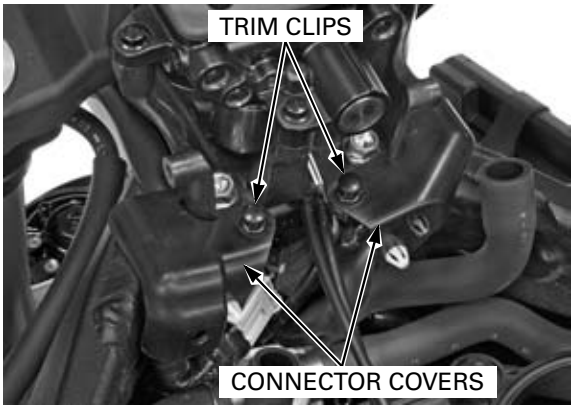


IGNITION SWITCH

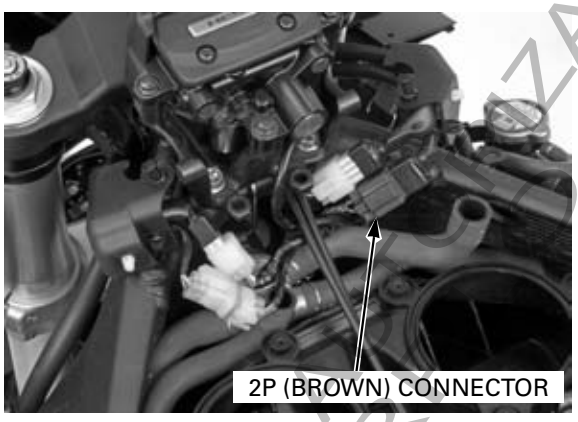
INSPECTION

Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Remove the trim clips and connector covers.



Disconnect the ignition switch wire 2P (Brown) connector.



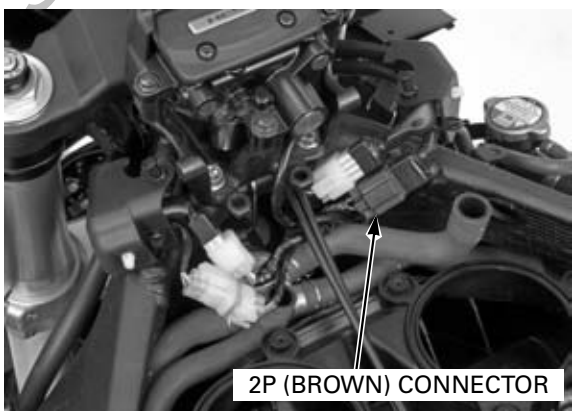
Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the ignition switch connector in each switch position.
Continuity should exist between the color coded wires as follow:

	IG	BAT1	KEY
ON	○—○		KEY ON
OFF			KEY OFF
LOCK			KEY OFF LOCK PIN
COLOR	R/Bl	R	—

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116) and connector covers (page 20-20).

Disconnect the ignition switch wire 2P (Brown) connector.

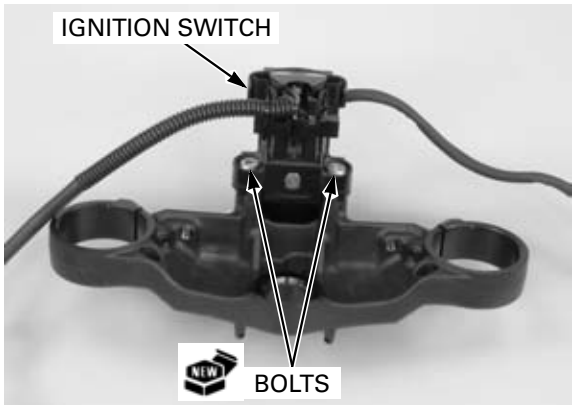


Remove the top bridge (page 14-17).
Remove the immobilizer receiver (page 21-17).

Remove the mounting one-way bolts and ignition switch.
Install the ignition switch to the top bridge.
Tighten the new ignition switch mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



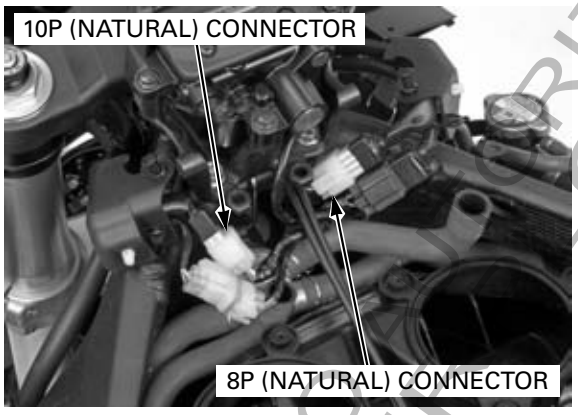
HANDLEBAR SWITCHES ('04, '05)

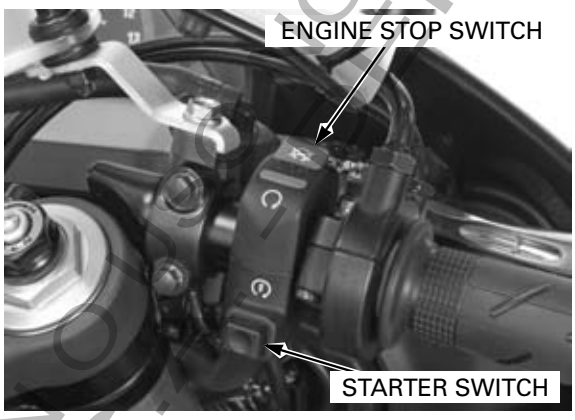
Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Disconnect the handlebar switch connectors.

– Right handlebar switch: 8P (Natural) connector
– Left handlebar switch: 10P (Natural) connector

Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the handlebar switch connector.
Continuity should exist between the color coded wire terminals as follows:



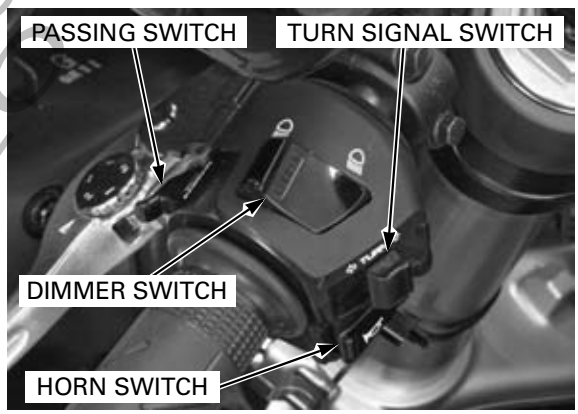


ENGINE STOP SWITCH

	IG	BAT
◯ (OFF)		
⊗ (RUN)	○—○	
COLOR	Bl	W/Bl

STARTER SWITCH

	BAT	ST	H/L
FREE	○		○
PUSH	○	○	
COLOR	Bl/R	Y/R	Bu/W



TURN SIGNAL SWITCH

	W	R	L
⇨ (R)	○	○	
(N)			
⇦ (L)	○		○
COLOR	Gr	Lb	O

DIMMER/PASSING SWITCHES

	BAT	Hi
FREE		
PUSH	○	○
COLOR	Bl/R	•

	HL	Lo	Hi
Lo			
(N)	○		○
Hi	○		○
COLOR	Bu/W		W •

HORN SWITCH

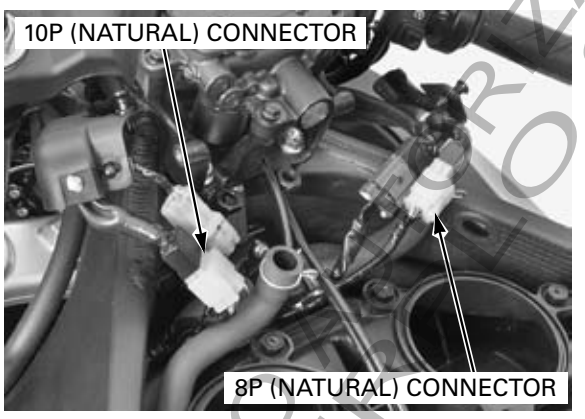
	Ho	BAT
FREE		
PUSH	○	○
COLOR	Bl	W/G

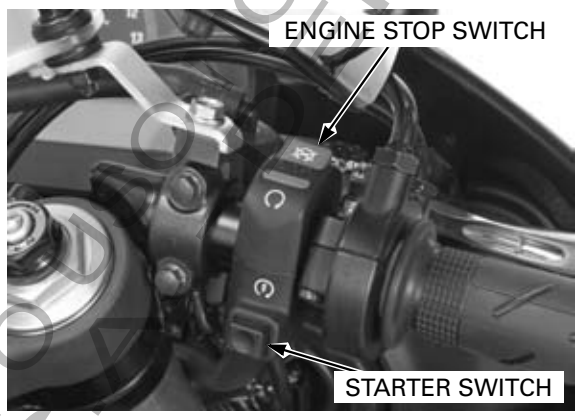
HANDLEBAR SWITCHES (AFTER '05)

Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Disconnect the handlebar switch connectors.
– Right handlebar switch: 8P (Natural) connector
– Left handlebar switch: 10P (Natural) connector

Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the handlebar switch connector.
Continuity should exist between the color coded wire terminals as follows:



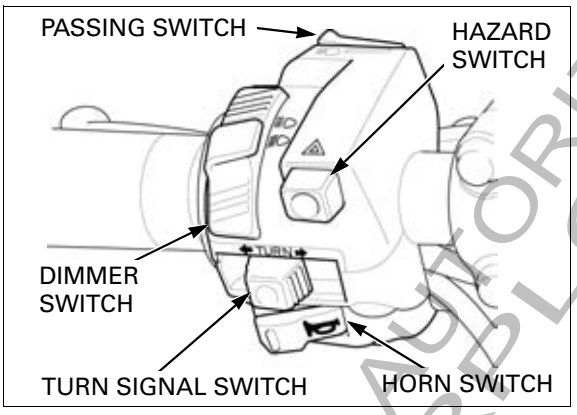


ENGINE STOP SWITCH

	IG	BAT
(OFF)		
(RUN)	○—○	
COLOR	Bl	W/Bl

STARTER SWITCH

	BAT	ST	H/L
FREE	○		○
PUSH	○	○	
COLOR	Bl/R	Y/R	Bu/W



HAZARD SWITCH

	HZ	R	L
FREE			
PUSH	○	○	○
COLOR	GR	Lb	O

TURN SIGNAL SWITCH

	W	R	L
⇨ (R)	○	○	
(N)			
⇦ (L)	○		○
COLOR	Gr	Lb	O

DIMMER/PASSING SWITCHES

	BAT	Hi
FREE		
PUSH	○	○
COLOR	Bl/R	•

	HL	Lo	Hi
Lo			
(N)	○		○
Hi	○		○
COLOR	Bu/W		W •

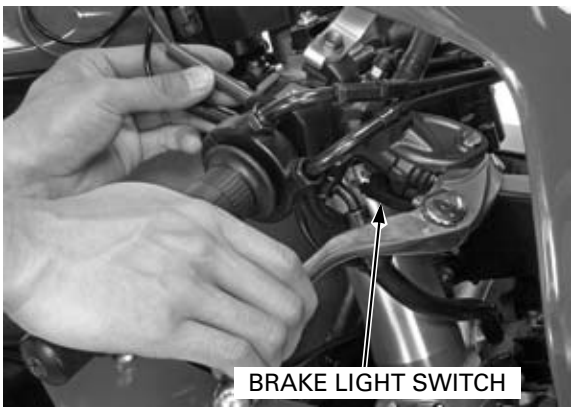
HORN SWITCH

	Ho	BAT
FREE		
PUSH	○	○
COLOR	Bl	W/G

BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH

FRONT

Disconnect the front brake light switch connectors and check for continuity between the terminals.
There should be continuity with the brake lever applied, and there should be no continuity with the brake lever is released.

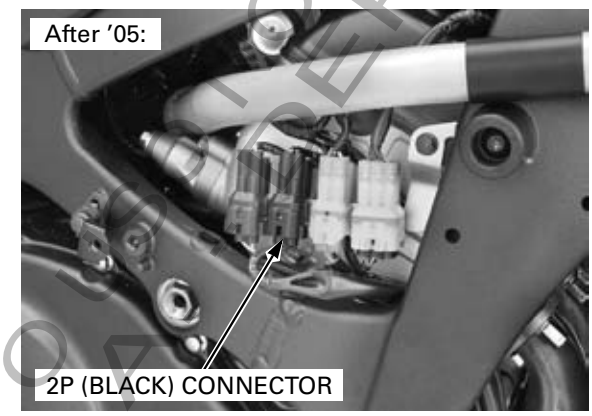


REAR

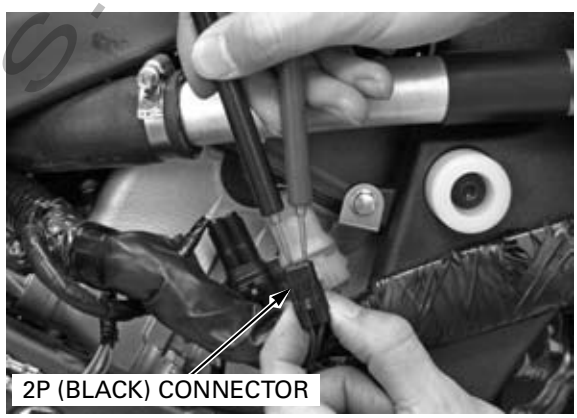
Remove the right middle cowl

– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Disconnect the rear brake light switch 2P (Black) connector.



Check for continuity between the terminals.
There should be continuity with the brake pedal applied, and there should be no continuity with the brake pedal is released.



CLUTCH SWITCH

Disconnect the clutch switch connectors.

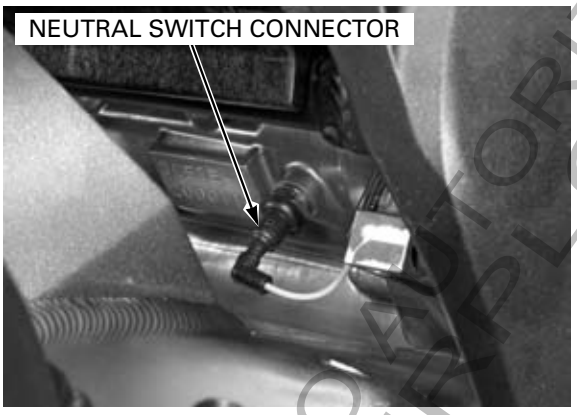
There should be continuity with the clutch lever applied, and there should be no continuity when the clutch lever is released.

NEUTRAL SWITCH

Remove the exhaust joint pipe

– '04, '05 (page 3-43)
– After '05 (page 3-57)

Disconnect the neutral switch connector from the switch.



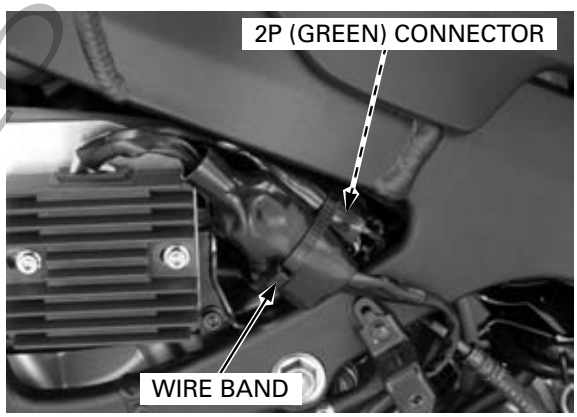
Shift the transmission into neutral and check for continuity between the Light green wire and ground.
There should be continuity with the transmission in neutral, and no continuity when the transmission is in gear.

SIDE STAND SWITCH ('04, '05)

INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-9).

Remove the wire band and pull out the 2P (Green) connector from the connector boot.

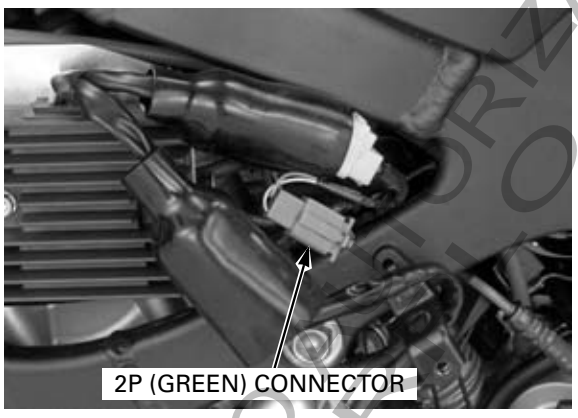


Disconnect the side stand switch 2P (Green) connector.
Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the side stand switch 2P (Green) connector.
Continuity should exist only when the side stand is up.

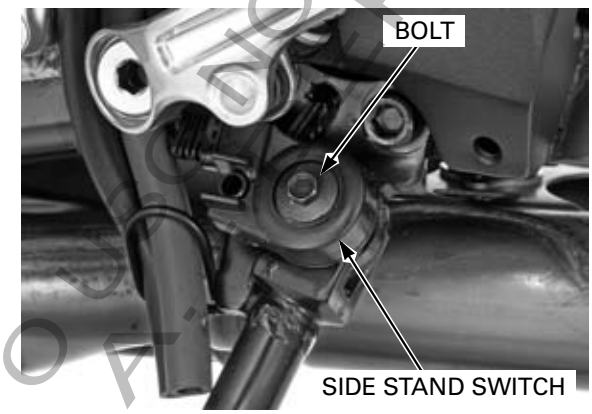
REMOVAL

Remove the wire band and pull out the 2P (Green) connector from the connector boot (page 20-26).

Disconnect the side stand switch 2P (Green) connector.



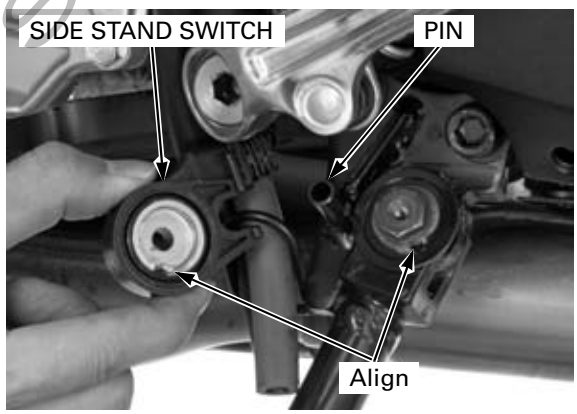
Remove the bolt and side stand switch.



INSTALLATION

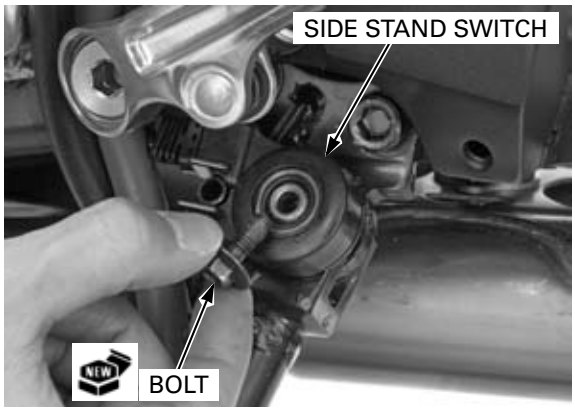
Route the side stand switch wire properly (page 1-39).

Install the side stand switch by aligning the switch pin with the side stand hole and switch groove with the return spring holding pin.

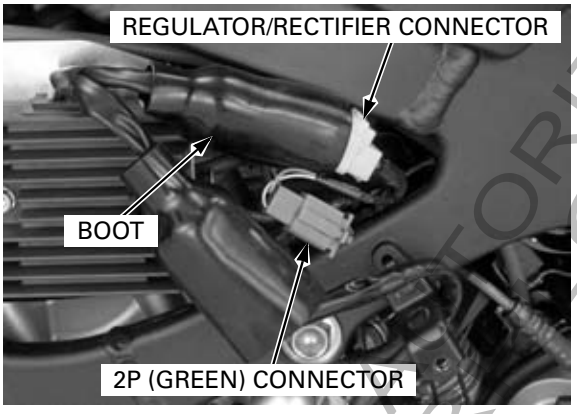


Secure the side stand switch with a new bolt.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

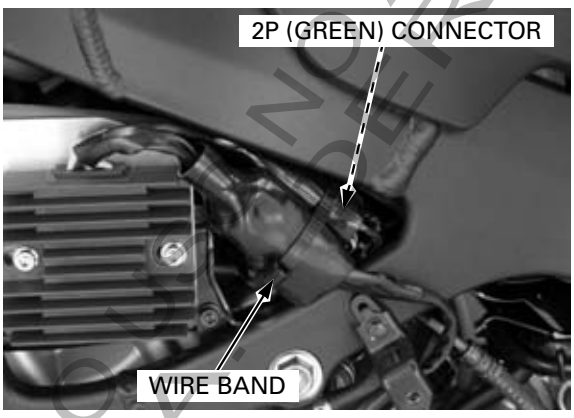


Connect the side stand switch 2P (Green) connector. Install the 2P (Green) connector into the connector boot with regulator/rectifier 2P connector.



Bundle the connector boots in the wire band.

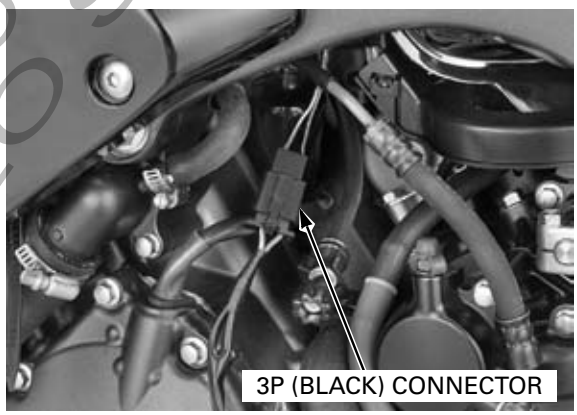
Install the middle and under cowls (page 3-11).



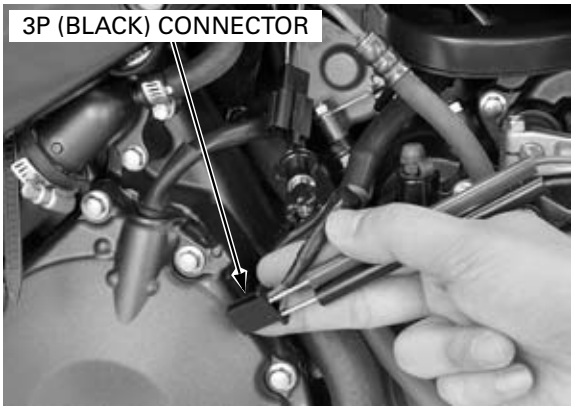
SIDE STAND SWITCH (AFTER '05)

INSPECTION

Disconnect the side stand switch 3P (Black) connector.

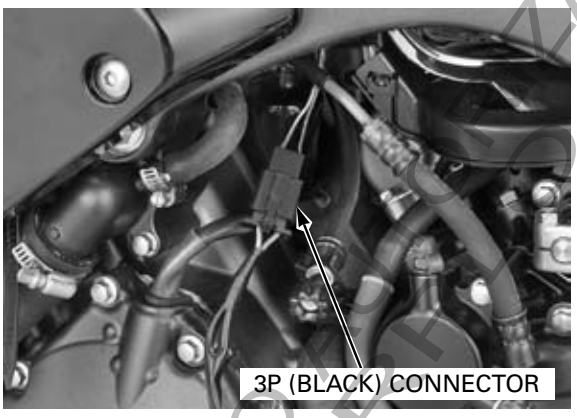


Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the side stand switch 3P (Black) connector.
Continuity should exist only when the side stand is up.

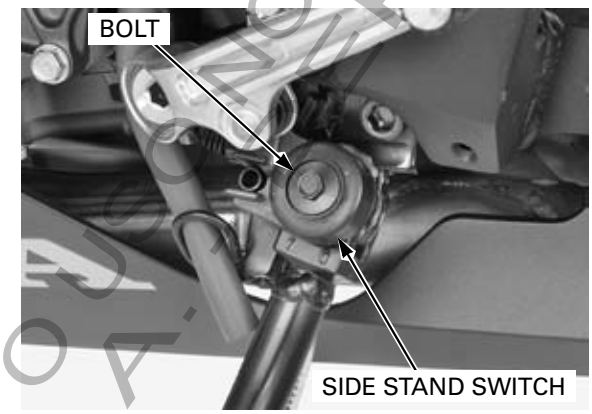


REMOVAL

Disconnect the side stand switch 3P (Black) connector.



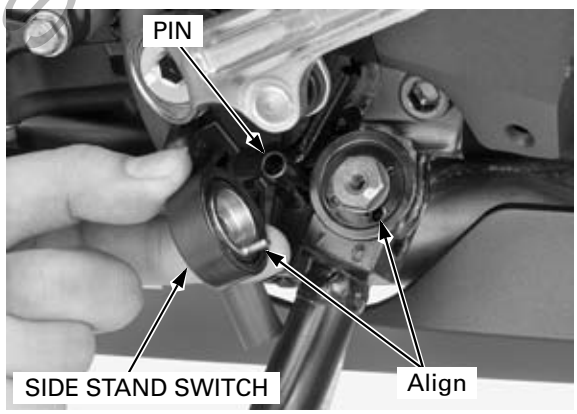
Remove the bolt and side stand switch.



INSTALLATION

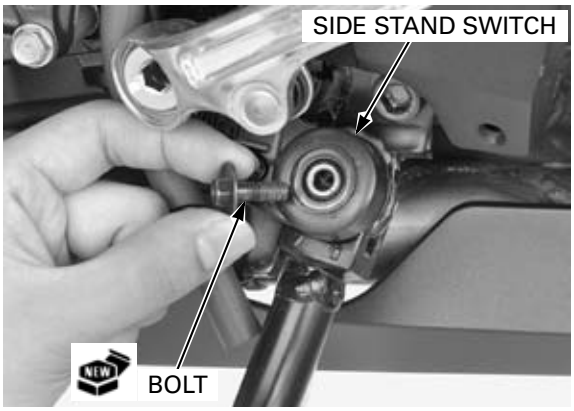
Route the side stand switch wire properly (page 1-54).

Install the side stand switch by aligning the switch pin with the side stand hole and switch groove with the return spring holding pin.

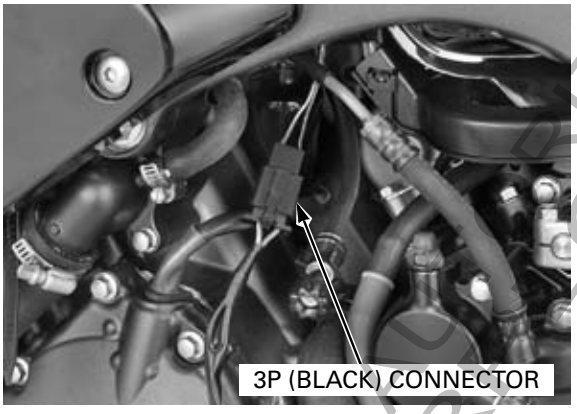


Secure the side stand switch with a new bolt.

TORQUE: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)

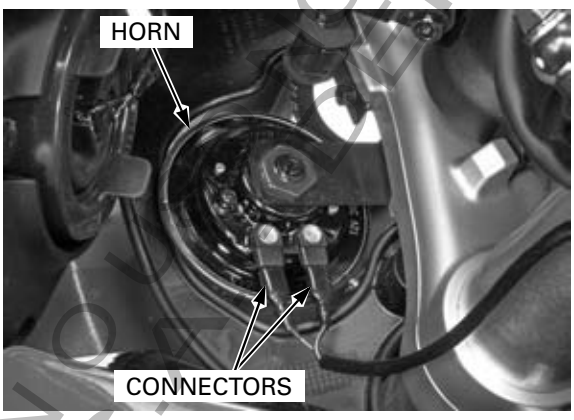


Connect the side stand switch 3P (Black) connector.



HORN

Disconnect the wire connectors from the horn.
Connect the 12 V battery to the horn terminal directly.
The horn is normal if it sounds when the 12 V battery is connected across the horn terminals.



TURN SIGNAL RELAY ('04, '05)

INSPECTION

1. **Related Circuit Inspection**

   Check the following:
   – Burned bulb or non-specified wattage
   – Blown fuse
   – Ignition switch and turn signal switch function
   – Loose connectors

   Check for the above items.

   Are the above items in good condition?

   NO – Replace or repair the malfunction part(s)

   YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. Turn Signal Circuit Inspection

Remove the upper cowl (page 3-19), then remove the head light unit from the upper cowl (page 20-6).

Disconnect the turn signal relay 3P (Black) connector and short the Gray and White/green terminals of the wire harness side connector with a jumper wire.
Connect the front sub-harness 22P connector.
Turn the ignition switch ON and check the turn signal light by turning the turn signal switch on.

Does the light come on?

YES – • Faulty turn signal relay
• Loose or poor contact of the connector terminals

NO – Open circuit in related wires

TURN SIGNAL RELAY (AFTER '05)

INSPECTION

1. Related Circuit Inspection

Check the following:
– Burned bulb or non-specified wattage
– Blown fuse
– Ignition switch and turn signal switch function
– Loose connectors

Check for the above items.

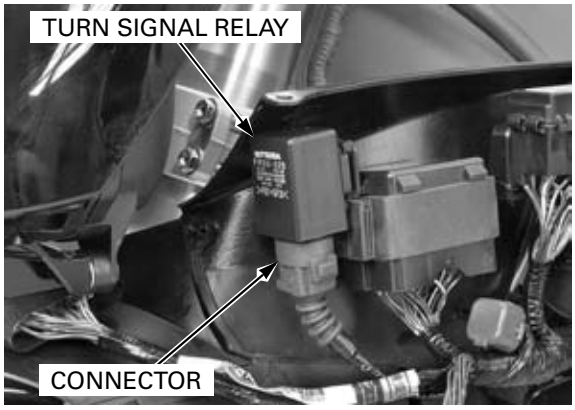
Are the above items in good condition?

NO – Replace or repair the malfunction part(s)

YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. Turn Signal Circuit Inspection

Remove the left middle cowl (page 3-14).
Disconnect the turn signal relay 4P (Natural) connector and short the Gray and White/green terminals of the wire harness side connector with a jumper wire.
Connect the left front turn signal 2P (Orange) connector.
Turn the ignition switch ON and check the turn signal light by turning the turn signal switch on.



Does the light come on?

YES – • Faulty turn signal relay
• Loose or poor contact of the connector terminals

NO – Open circuit in related wires

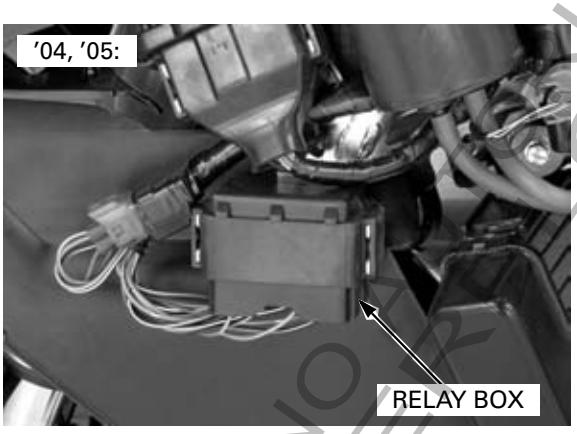
HEADLIGHT RELAY

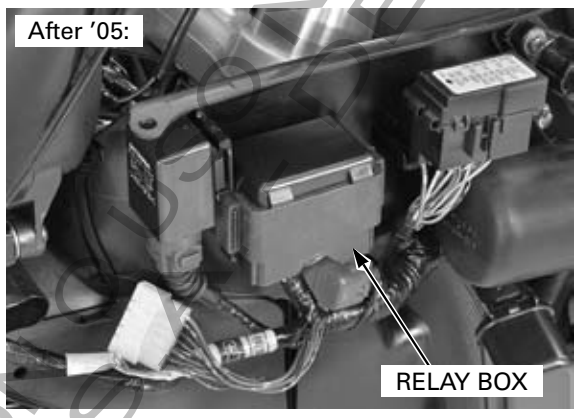
INSPECTION

Remove the left middle cowl

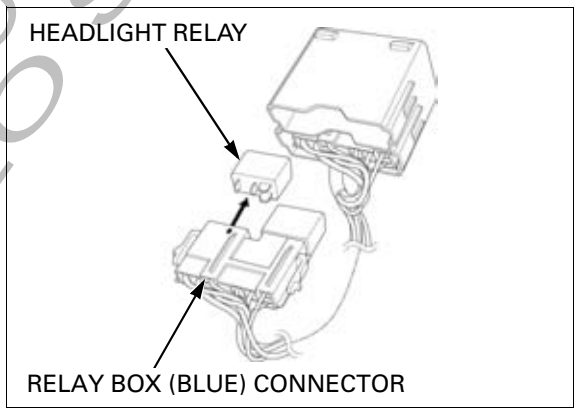
– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Remove the relay box from the bracket.





Remove the relay box (Blue) connector from the relay box, and then remove the headlight relay.



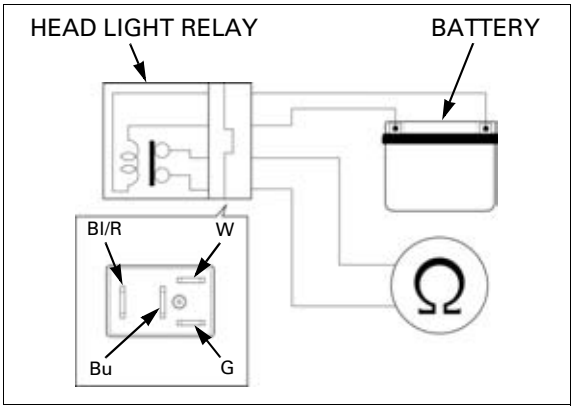
Connect the ohmmeter to the following headlight relay terminals.

CONNECTION: Black/red – Blue

Connect the 12 V battery to the following headlight relay terminals.

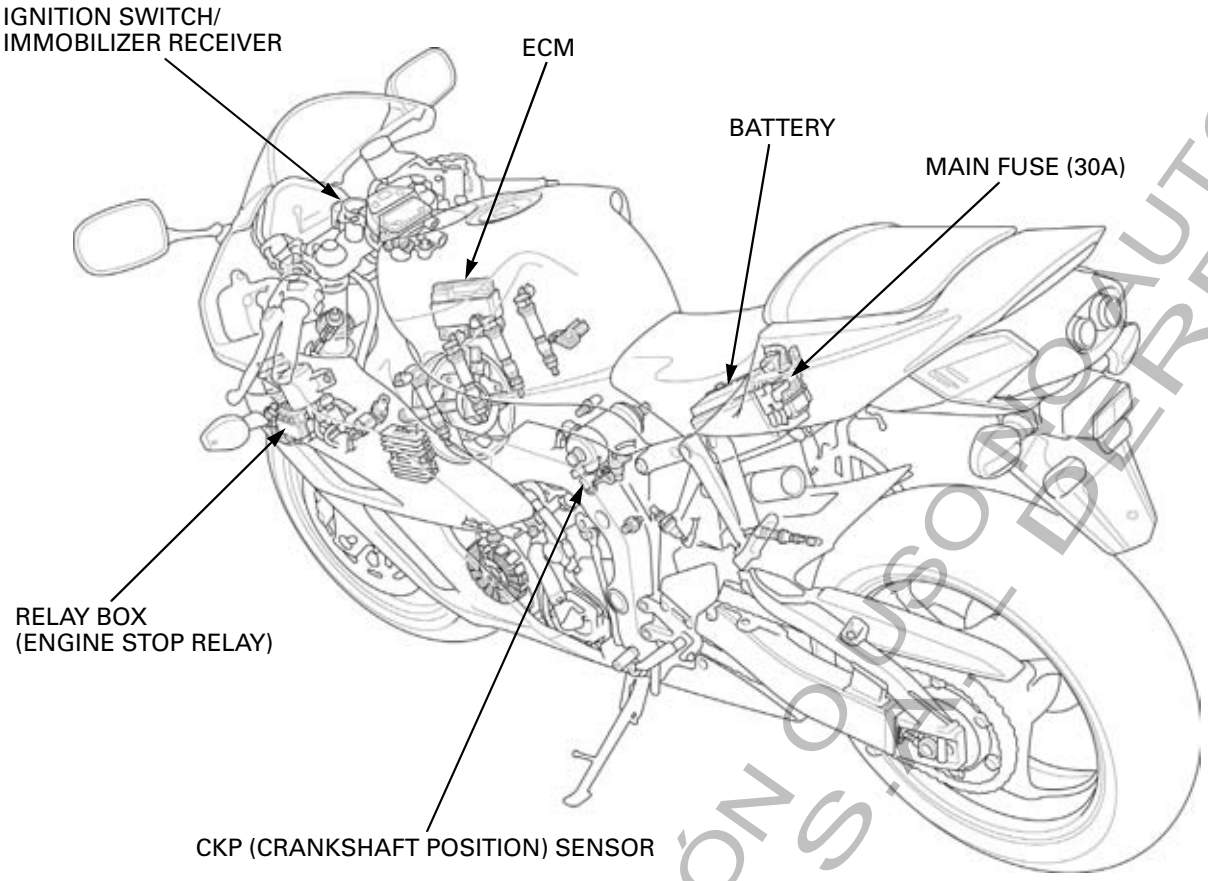
CONNECTION: White – Green

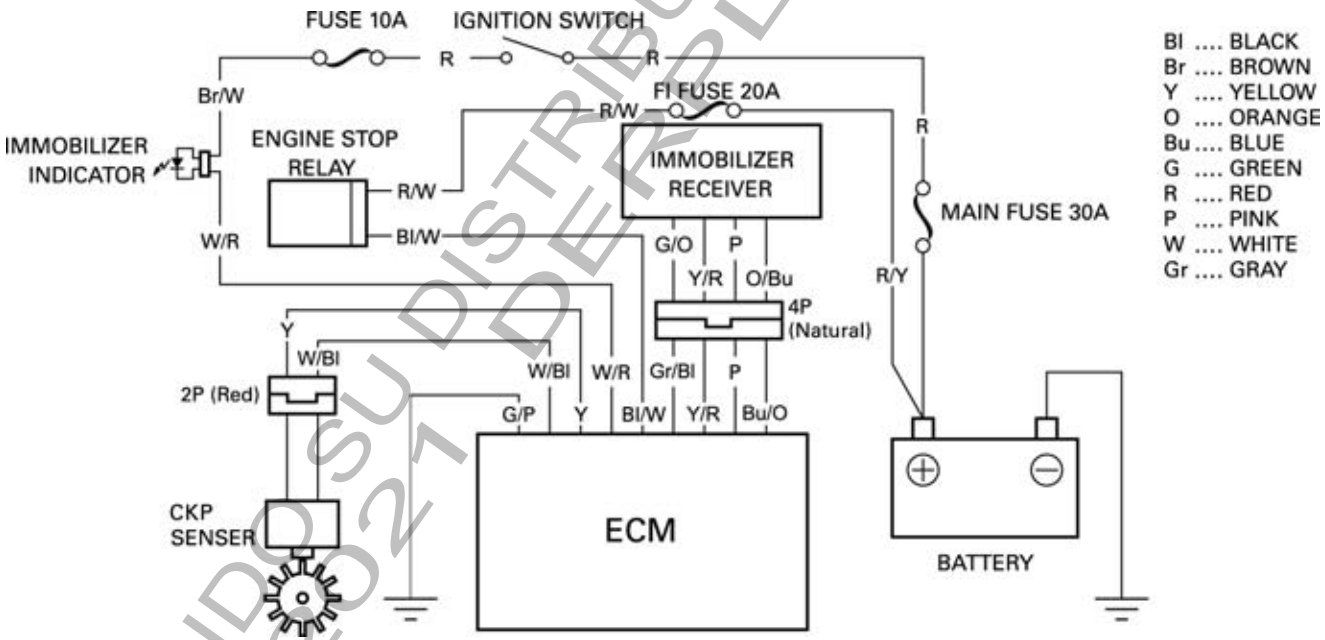
There should be continuity only when the 12 V battery is connected.
If there is no continuity when the 12 V battery is connected, replace the headlight relay.



21. IMMOBILIZER SYSTEM (HISS)

SYSTEM DIAGRAM



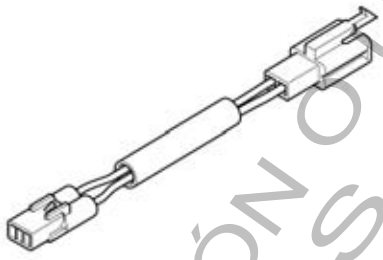


SERVICE INFORMATION

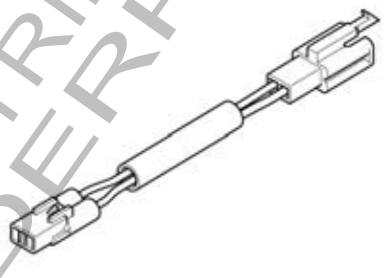
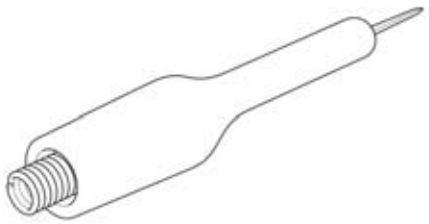
GENERAL

- HISS is the abbreviation of Honda Ignition Security System.
- When checking the immobilizer system (HISS), follow the steps in the troubleshooting flow chart (page 21-9).
- Keep the immobilizer key away from the other vehicle's immobilizer key when using it. The jamming of the key code signal may occur and the proper operation of the system will be obstructed.
- The key has built-in electronic part (transponder). Do not drop and strike the key against a hard material object, and do not leave the key on the dashboard in the car, etc. where the temperature will rise. Do not leave the key in the water for a prolonged time such as by washing the clothes.
- The engine control module (ECM) as well as the transponder keys must be replaced if all transponder keys have been lost.
- The system does not function with a duplicated key code is registered into the transponder with the immobilizer system (HISS).
- The ECM can store up to four key codes. (The four keys can be registered.)
- Do not modify the immobilizer system as it can cause the system failure. (The engine cannot be started.)
- Refer to the ignition system inspection (page 18-6).
- Refer to the ignition switch servicing (page 20-20).

TOOLS ('04, '05)

Inspection adaptor 07XMZ-MBW0101	Adaptor, test harness 070MZ-MEC0100
	

TOOLS (AFTER '05)

Inspection adaptor 07XMZ-MBW0101	Adaptor, test harness 070MZ-MEC0100	Test probe 07ZAJ-RDJA110
		

KEY REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

When the key has been lost, or additional spare key is required:

1. Obtain a new transponder key.
2. Grind the key in accordance with the shape of the original key.
3. Apply 12 V battery voltage to the CKP (crankshaft position) sensor lines of the Engine Control Module (ECM) using the special tool (page 21-7).
4. Turn the ignition switch ON with the original key. The immobilizer indicator comes on and it remains on.

- The code of the original key recognized by the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the immobilizer system (HISS), the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain on for approx. ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).

5. Disconnect the red clip of the inspection adaptor from the battery positive (+) terminal for two seconds or more, then connect it again. The indicator remains on for approx. two seconds, then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The immobilizer system (HISS) enters the registration mode. Registrations of all key except the original key inserted in the ignition switch are cancelled. (Registration of the lost key or spare key is cancelled.)

  The spare key must be registered again.

6. Turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the key.
7. Turn the ignition switch ON with a new key or the spare key. (Never use the key registered in previous steps.) The indicator comes on for four seconds then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The new key or spare key is registered in the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the registration, the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain for approx. ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).
- Keep the other transponder key away from the immobilizer receiver more than 50 mm (2.0 in).

8. Repeat the steps 6 and 7 when you continuously register the other new key.

   The ECM can store up to four key codes. (The four keys can be registered.)

9. Turn the ignition switch OFF, remove the inspection adaptor and connect the CKP sensor connector.
10. Turn the ignition switch ON with the registered key.

- The immobilizer system (HISS) returns to the normal mode.

11. Check that the engine can be started using all registered keys.

When the ignition switch is faulty:

1. Obtain a new ignition switch and two new transponder keys.
2. Remove the ignition switch (page 20-21).
3. Apply 12 V battery voltage to the CKP (crankshaft position) sensor lines of the Engine Control Module (ECM) using the special tool (page 21-7).
4. Set the original (registered) key near the immobilizer receiver so that the transponder in the key can communicate with the receiver.
5. Connect a new ignition switch to the wire harness and turn it ON with a new transponder key. (keep the ignition switch away from the receiver.) The immobilizer indicator comes on and it remains on.

- The code of the original key recognized by the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the immobilizer system (HISS), the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain on for approx. ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).

6. Disconnect the red clip of the inspection adaptor from the battery positive (+) terminal for two seconds or more, then connect it again. The indicator remains on for approx. two seconds then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The immobilizer system (HISS) enters the registration mode. Registrations of all key except the original key set near the receiver are cancelled.

7. Turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the key.
8. Install the ignition switch onto the top bridge (page 20-21).
9. Turn the ignition switch ON with a first new key. The indicator comes on for four seconds then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The first key or spare key is registered in the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the registration, the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain for approx.ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).

10. Turn the ignition switch OFF and disconnect the red clip of the inspection adaptor from the battery positive (+) terminal.
11. Turn the ignition switch ON (with the first key registered in step 9). The immobilizer indicator comes on for two seconds then it goes off.

- The immobilizer system (HISS) returns to the normal mode.

12. Turn the ignition switch OFF and connect the red clip of the inspection adaptor to the battery positive (+) terminal.
13. Turn the ignition switch ON (with the first key registered in step 9). The immobilizer indicator comes on and it remains on.

- The code of the first key is recognized by the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the immobilizer system (HISS), the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain on for approx.ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).

14. Disconnect the red clip of the inspection adaptor from the battery positive (+) terminal for two seconds or more, then connect it again. The indicator remains on for approx. two seconds then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The immobilizer system (HISS) enters the registration mode. Registration of the original key used in step 4 is cancelled.

15. Turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the key.
16. Turn the ignition switch ON with a second new key. (Never use the key registered in previous step.) The indicator comes on for four seconds then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The second key or spare key is registered in the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the registration, the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain for approx. ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).
- Keep the other transponder key away from the immobilizer receiver more than 50 mm (2.0 in).

17. Repeat the steps 15 and 16 when you continuously register the other new key.

    The ECM can store up to four key codes. (The four keys can be registered.)

18. Turn the ignition switch OFF, remove the inspection adaptor and connect the CKP sensor connector.
19. Turn the ignition switch ON with the registered key.

- The immobilizer system (HISS) returns to the normal mode.

20. Check that the engine can be started using all registered keys.

When all keys have been lost, or the Engine Control Module (ECM) is faulty:

1. Obtain a new ECM and two new transponder keys.
2. Grind the keys in accordance with the shape of the original key (or use the key number plate when all keys have been lost).
3. Replace the ECM with a new one.
4. Turn the ignition switch ON with a first new key. The immobilizer indicator comes on for two seconds, then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The first key is registered in the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the registration, the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain for approx. ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).

5. Turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the first key.
6. Turn the ignition switch ON with a second new key. The immobilizer indicator comes on for two seconds, then it blinks four times repeatedly.

- The second key is registered in the ECM.
- If there is any problem in the registration, the system will enter the diagnostic mode and the indicator will remain for approx. ten seconds, then it will indicate the diagnostic code (page 21-8).

7. Turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the second key.

- The system (ECM) will not enter the normal mode unless the two keys are registered in ECM.
- The third new key cannot be continuously registered. When it is necessary to register the third key, follow the procedures "When the key has been lost, or additional key is required" (page 21-4).

8. Check that the engine can be started using all registered keys.

DIAGNOSTIC CODE INDICATION

Remove the right middle cowl

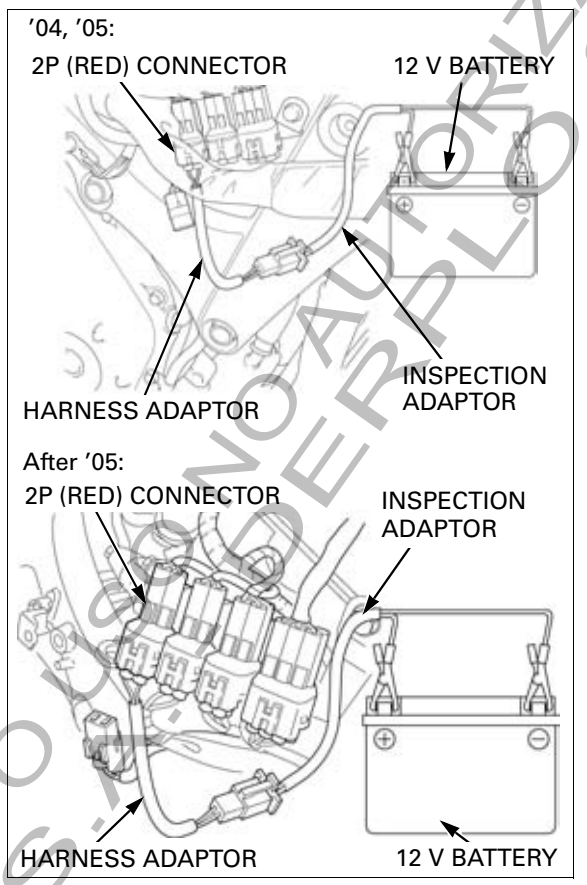
– '04, '05 (page 3-9)
– After '05 (page 3-14)

Disconnect the CKP (crankshaft position) sensor 2P (Red) connector.

Connect the inspection adaptor and harness adaptor to the wire harness side connector.
Connect the red clip of the adaptor to the 12 V battery positive (+) terminal and green clip to the negative (–) terminal.

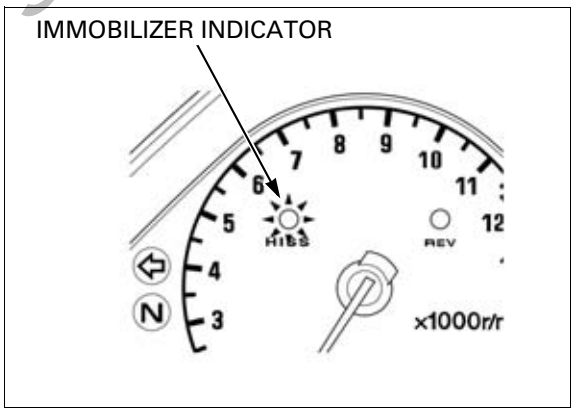
TOOLS:

Inspection adaptor	**07XMZ-MBW0101**
Adaptor, test harness	**070MZ-MEC0100**



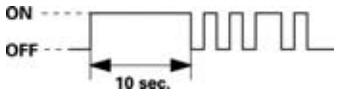
Turn the ignition switch ON with the properly registered key.
The immobilizer indicator will come on for approx. ten seconds then it will start blinking to indicate the diagnostic code if the system is abnormal.
The blinking frequency is repeated.

The immobilizer indicator remains on when the system is normal. (The system is in the normal mode and the diagnostic code does not appear.)

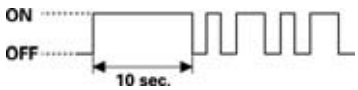


DIAGNOSTIC CODE

When the system (ECM) enters the diagnostic mode from the normal mode:

BLINKING PATTERN	SYMPTOM	PROBLEM	PROCEDURE
	ECM data is abnormal	Faulty ECM	Replace the ECM
	Code signals cannot send or receive	Faulty immobilizer receiver or wire harness	Follow the trouble-shooting (page 21-9)
	Identification code is disagree	Jamming by the other transponder	Keep the other vehicle's transponder key away from the immobilizer receiver more than 50 mm (2.0 in)
	Secret code is disagree		

When the system (ECM) enters the diagnostic mode from the registration mode:

BLINKING PATTERN	SYMPTOM	PROBLEM	PROCEDURE
	Registration is overlapped	The key is already registered properly	Use a new key or cancelled key
	Code signals cannot send or receive	Communication fails	Follow the trouble-shooting (page 21-9)
	Registration is impossible	The key is already registered on the other system	Use a new key

TROUBLESHOOTING

The immobilizer indicator comes on for approx. two seconds then it goes off, when the ignition switch is turned ON with the properly registered key and the immobilizer system (HISS) functions normally. If there is any problem or the properly registered key is not used, the indicator will remains on.

Immobilizer indicator does not come on when the ignition switch is turned ON

1. **Fuse Inspection**

   Check for blown fuse (10 A).

   Is the fuse blow?

   YES – Replace the fuse

   NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Combination Meter Inspection**

   Check that the neutral indicator comes on with the ignition switch ON.

   Does the indicator come on?

   NO – GO TO STEP 3.

   YES – GO TO STEP 4.

3. **Combination Meter Power Input line Inspection**

   Check the power input line (Red/green wire) at the combination meter connector (page 21-12).

   Is the voltage specified value?

   NO – • Open circuit in Red/green wire
   • Open circuit in Green wire

   YES – Faulty combination meter

4. **Immobilizer Indicator Line Inspection At The ECM Connector**

   Check the immobilizer indicator line (White/red wire) at the Engine Control Module (ECM) connector ('04, '05: page 21-13, After '05: page 21-15).

   Is the voltage specified?

   NO – GO TO STEP 5.

   YES – GO TO STEP 6.

5. **Immobilizer Indicator Line Inspection At The Combination Meter Connector**

   Check the immobilizer indicator line (White/red wire) at the combination meter connector (page 21-12).

   Is the voltage specified value?

   NO – Open circuit in White/Red wire

   YES – • Faulty combination meter

6. **Power Input Line Inspection At The ECM Connector**

   Check the power input line (Black/white wire) at the Engine Control Module (ECM) connector (page 21-13).

   Is the voltage specified?

   NO – • Open circuit in Black/white wire
   • Faulty engine stop relay
   • Blown FI fuse (20 A)
   • Open circuit in Red/yellow ('04, '05) or Red/white wire between the battery and engine stop relay

   YES – GO TO STEP 7.

7. **Ground Line Inspection At The ECM Connector**

   Check the ground line (Green/pink wire) at the Engine Control Module (ECM) connector (page 21-14).

   Is there continuity?

   NO – Open circuit in Green/pink wire

   YES – • Loose or poor ECM connector contact
   • Faulty ECM

Immobilizer indicator remains on with the ignition switch ON

1. **Immobilizer Receiver Jamming Inspection**

   Check that there is any metal obstruction or the other vehicle's transponder key near the immobilizer receiver and key.

   Is there any metal obstruction or the other key?

   YES – Remove it and recheck.

   NO – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **First Transponder Key Inspection**

   Turn the ignition switch ON with the spare transponder key and check the immobilizer indicator. The indicator should come on for 2 seconds then go off.

   Is there indicator go off?

   YES – Faulty first transponder key

   NO – GO TO STEP 3.

3. **Diagnostic Code Inspection**

   Perform the diagnostic code indication procedure (page 21-8) and check that the immobilizer indicator comes on then it starts blinking.

   Is there indicator Blinks or Stay Lit?

   BLINKS–Read the diagnostic code (page 21-8).

   STAY LIT–GO TO STEP 4.

4. **Immobilizer Indicator Line Inspection At The ECM Connector**

   Check the immobilizer indicator line (White/red wire) at the Engine Control Module (ECM) connector ('04, '05: page 21-13, After '05: page 21-15).

   Is the voltage specified?

   NO – Short circuit in White/red wire

   YES – GO TO STEP 5.

5. **CKP (Crankshaft Position) Sensor Line Inspection**

   Check the CKP sensor lines (Yellow and White/black wires) between the ECM and CKP sensor connectors (page 21-14).

   Is there Continuity?

   NO – Faulty ECM

   YES – • Open circuit in Yellow or White/black wire

Diagnostic code  is indicated (Code signals cannot send or receive)

1. **Immobilizer Receiver Power Input Line Inspection**

   Check the power input line (Yellow/red) at the immobilizer receiver connector (page 21-16).

   Is there approx. 5 V?

   NO – Open or short circuit in Yellow/red wire

   YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Immobilizer Receiver Ground Line Inspection**

   Check the ground line (Gray/black) at the immobilizer receiver connector (page 21-16).

   Is there continuity?

   NO – Open or short circuit in Gray/black wire

   YES – GO TO STEP 3.

3. **Immobilizer Receiver Signal Line Inspection**

   Check the signal lines (Pink and Blue/orange) between the immobilizer receiver and ECM connectors (page 21-17).

   Is there continuity?

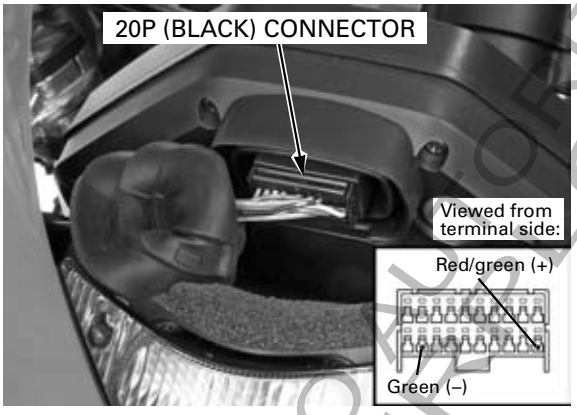
   NO – • Open or short circuit in Pink wire
   • Open or short circuit in Blue/orange wire

   YES – Faulty immobilizer receiver

IMMOBILIZER INDICATOR

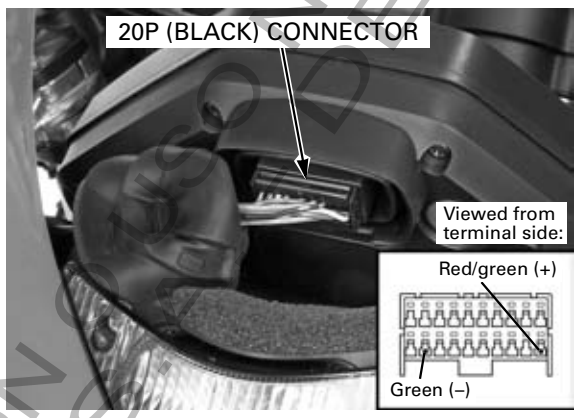
Remove the windscreen (page 3-19).

Perform the following inspections with the combination meter 20P (Black) connector connected.



POWER INPUT LINE INSPECTION

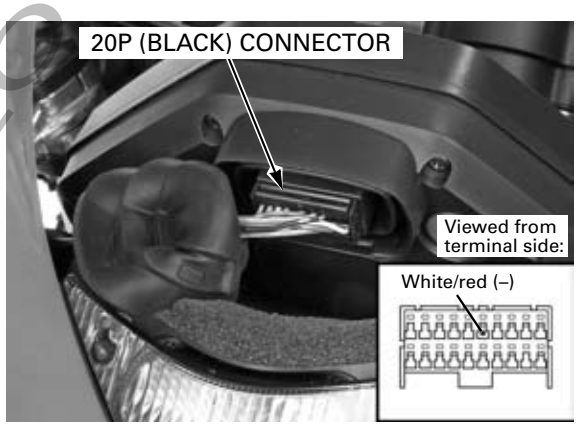
Measure the voltage between the Red/green (+) and Green (–) wire terminals.
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be battery voltage.



IMMOBILIZER INDICATOR LINE INSPECTION

Measure the voltage between the White/red (+) and ground (–).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be battery voltage.

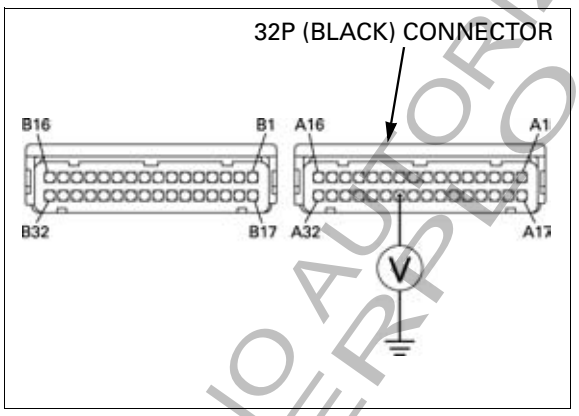
There should be no voltage for approx. two seconds after the ignition switch is turned ON, then the battery voltage should appear, if the system is normal.



ENGINE CONTROL MODULE (ECM: '04, '05)

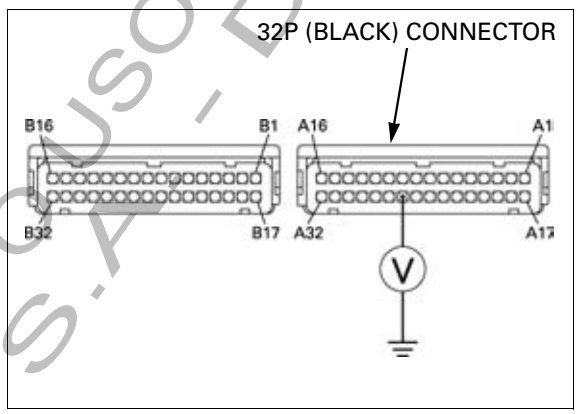
Remove the right middle cowl (page 3-9).

Disconnect the ECM 32P connectors.
Perform the following inspections at the wire harness side connector of the ECM.



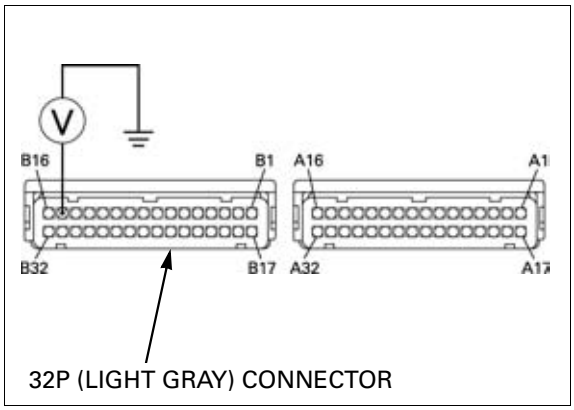
IMMOBILIZER INDICATOR LINE INSPECTION

Measure the voltage between the A26 (White/red) wire terminal (+) and ground (–).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be battery voltage.



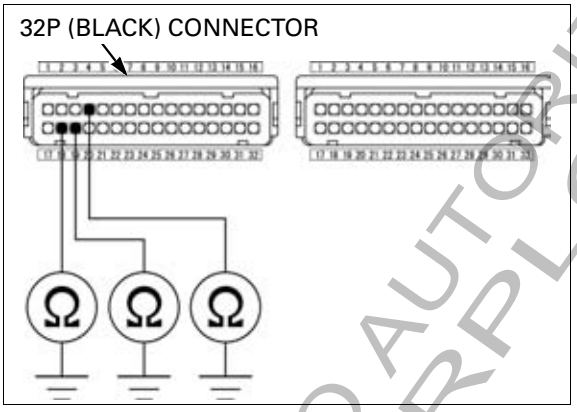
POWER INPUT LINE INSPECTION

Measure the voltage between the B15/B16 (Black/white) wire terminal (+) and ground (–).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be battery voltage.



GROUND LINE INSPECTION

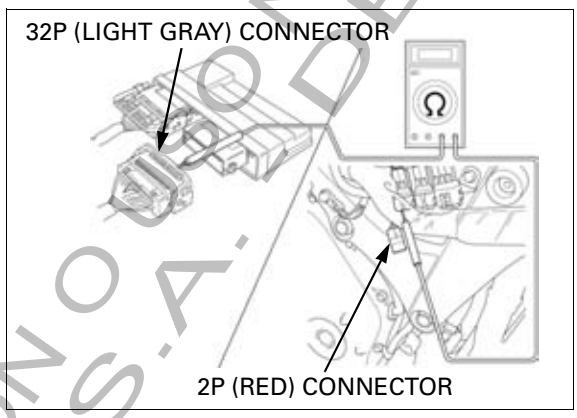
Check for continuity between the A4, A18, A19 (Green/pink) wire terminal and ground.
There should be continuity at all times.



CKP (CRANKSHAFT POSITION) SENSOR LINE INSPECTION

Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.
Check the Yellow wire for continuity between the ECM and CKP sensor connectors.
Also check the White/black wire for continuity between the ECM and CKP sensor connectors

There should be continuity between the same color wire terminals.

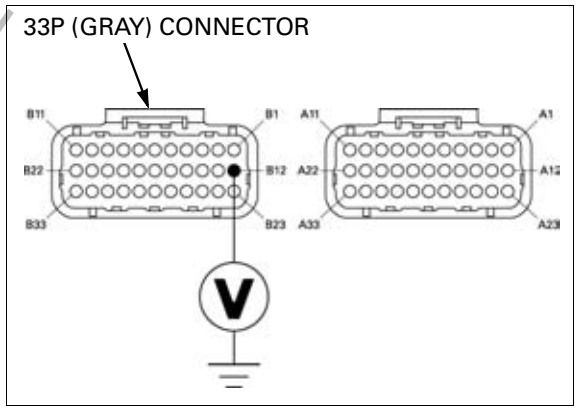


ENGINE CONTROL MODULE (ECM: AFTER '05)

- For circuit inspection (page 6-19).

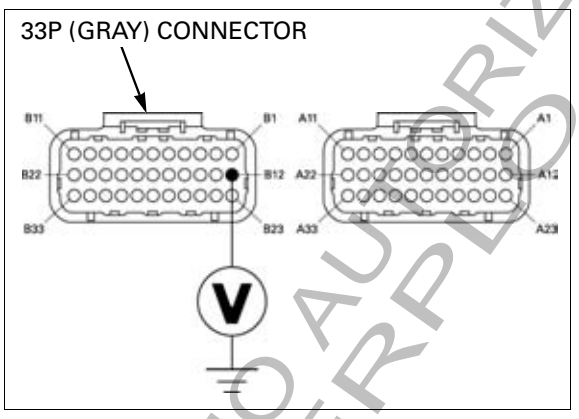
Remove the right middle cowl (page 3-14).

Disconnect the ECM 33P connectors.
Perform the following inspections at the wire harness side connector of the ECM.



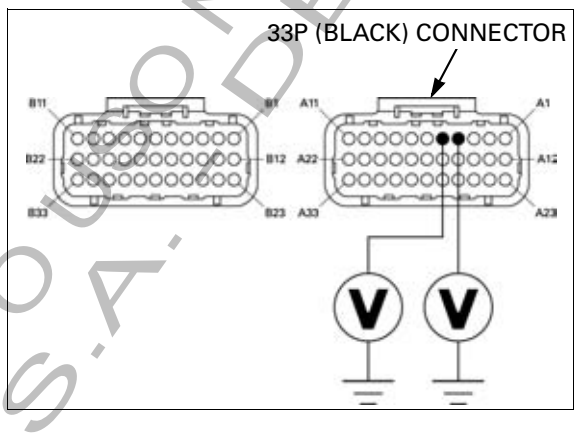
IMMOBILIZER INDICATOR LINE INSPECTION

Measure the voltage between the B12 (White/red) wire terminal (+) and ground (–).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be battery voltage.



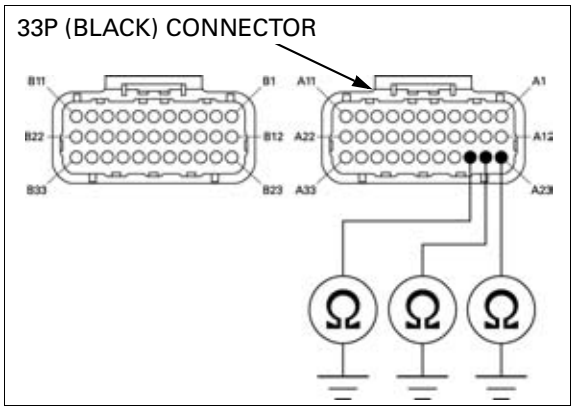
POWER INPUT LINE INSPECTION

Measure the voltage between the A4/A5 (Black/white) wire terminal (+) and ground (–).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be battery voltage.



GROUND LINE INSPECTION

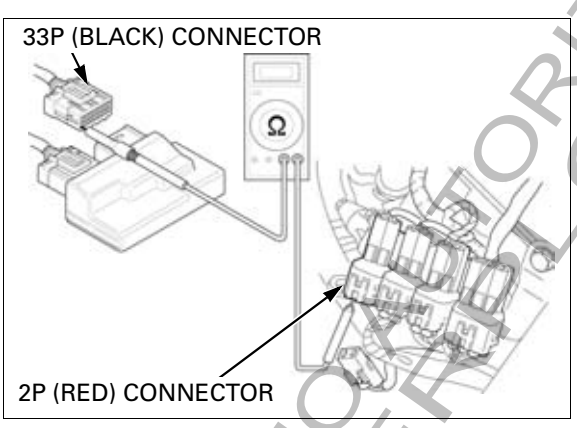
Check for continuity between the A23, A24, A25 (Green/pink) wire terminal and ground.
There should be continuity at all times.



CKP (CRANKSHAFT POSITION) SENSOR LINE INSPECTION

Disconnect the CKP sensor 2P (Red) connector.
Check the Yellow wire for continuity between the ECM and CKP sensor connectors.
Also check the White/black wire for continuity between the ECM and CKP sensor connectors

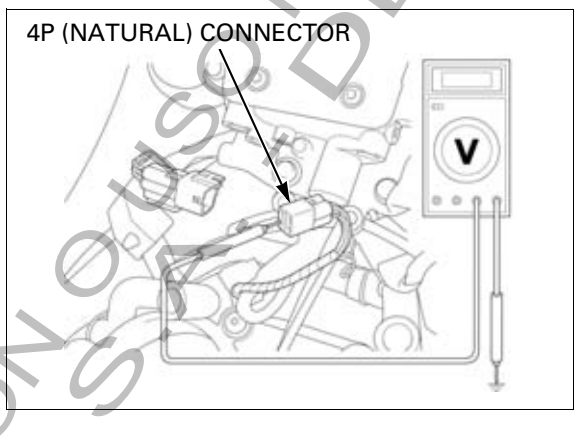
There should be continuity between the same color wire terminals.



IMMOBILIZER RECEIVER

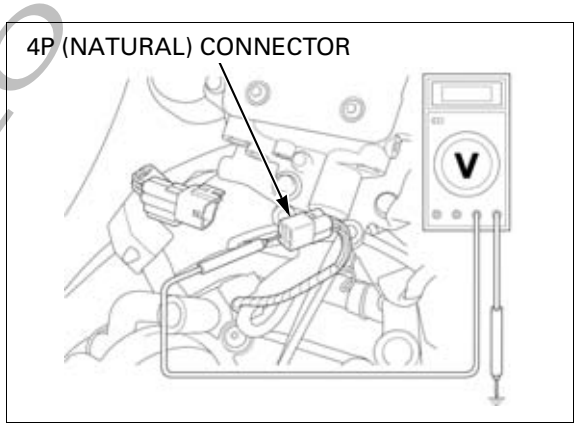
Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116).

Disconnect the immobilizer receiver 4P (Natural) connector.



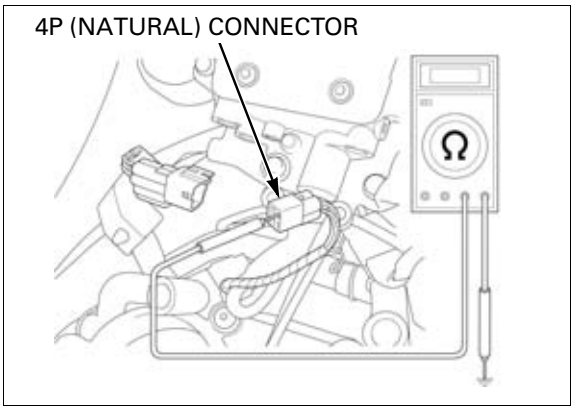
POWER INPUT LINE INSPECTION

Measure the voltage between the Yellow/red wire terminal (+) of the wire harness side connector and ground (–).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be approx. 5 V.



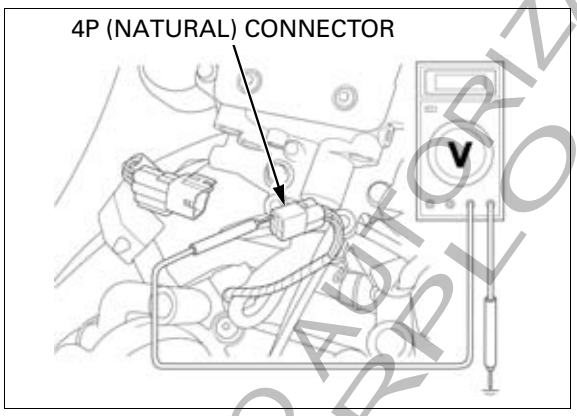
GROUND LINE INSPECTION

Check for continuity between the Gray/black wire terminal of the wire harness side connector and ground.
There should be continuity at all times.



SIGNAL LINE INSPECTION

Measure the voltage between the Pink wire terminal (+) of the wire harness side connector and body ground (–).
Turn the ignition switch ON.
There should be approx. 5 V.

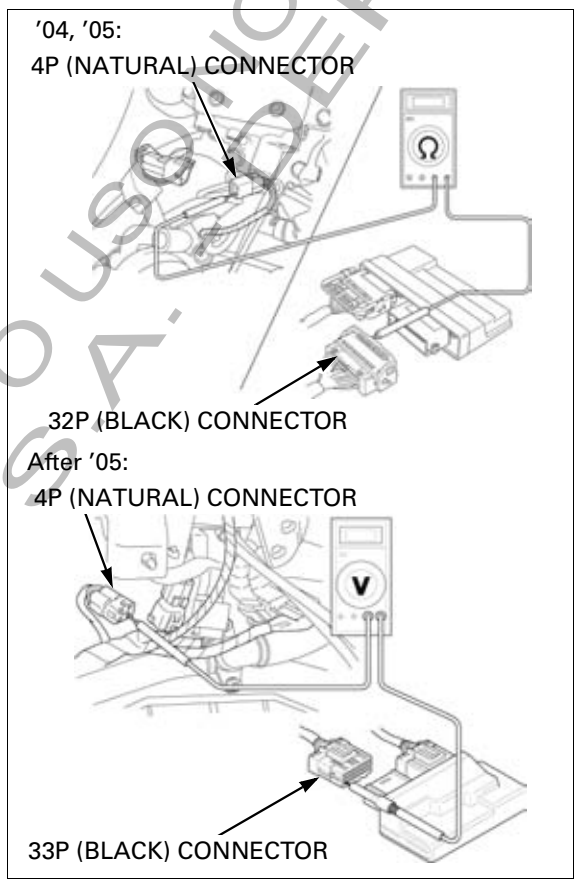


'04, '05: Disconnect the ECM 32P (Black) connector.

After '05: Disconnect the ECM 33P (Black) connector.

- For circuit inspection (page 6-19).

Check the Blue/orange wire for continuity between the immobilizer receiver and ECM connectors.
There should be continuity.
Check for continuity between the Blue/orange wire terminal and ground.
There should be no continuity.



REPLACEMENT

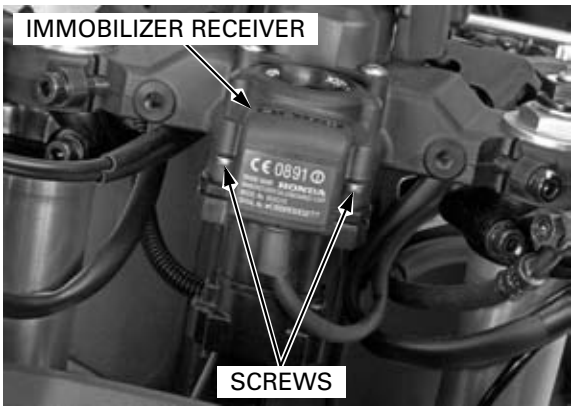
Remove the air cleaner housing (page 6-116) and disconnect the immobilizer 4P (Natural) connector.

Remove the two screws and immobilizer receiver.

Install new receiver and tighten the two screws.
Route the receiver wire properly

– '04, '05 (page 1-39)
– After '05 (page 1-54)

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



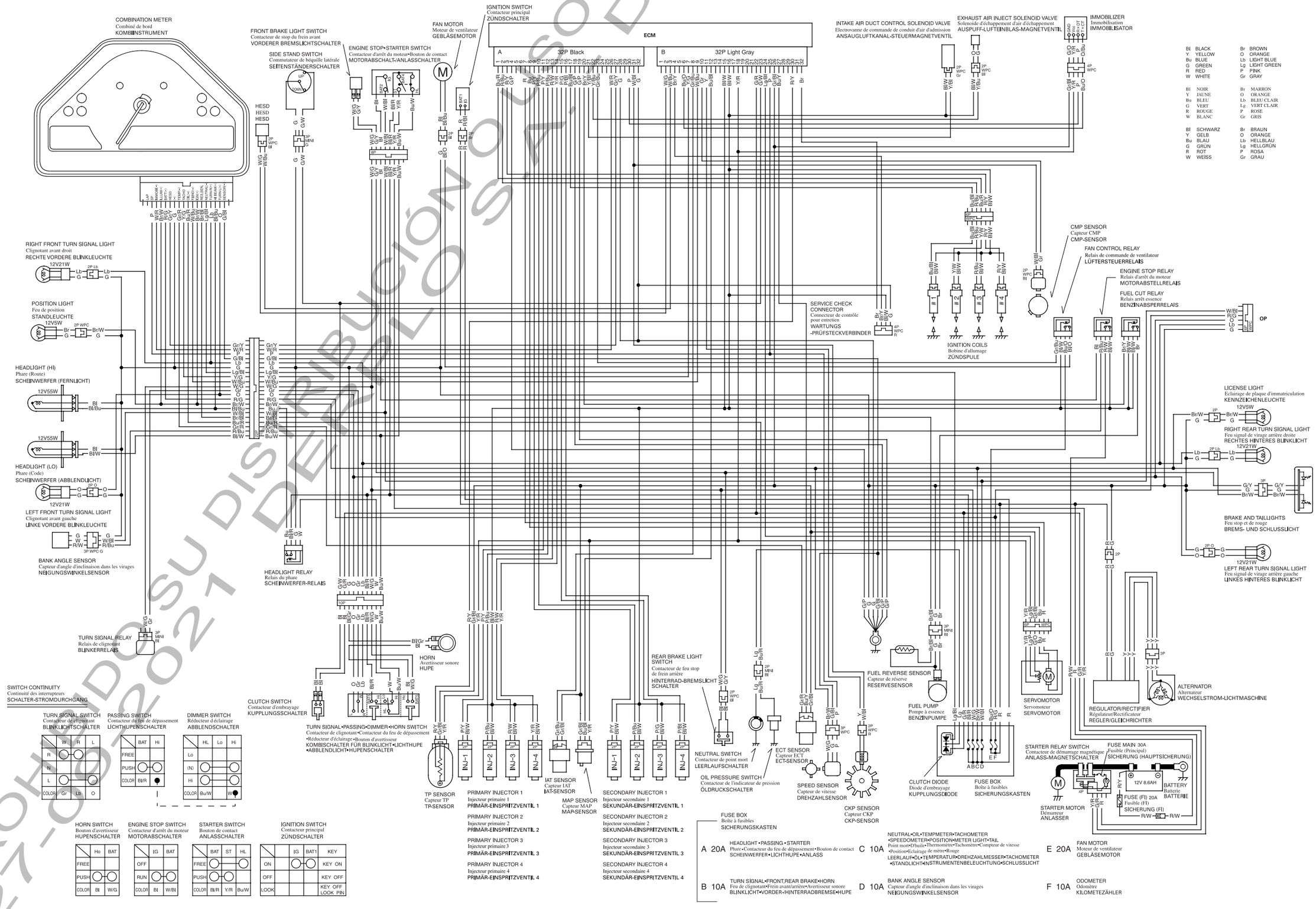
REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR PROBLEM

Problem	Replacement parts				
	Transponder Key	Immobilizer receiver	ECM	Ignition switch	*Accessory lock and key
One Key has been lost, or additional spare key is required	C				
All key have been lost, or ECM is faulty	C		C		
Immobilizer receiver is faulty		C			
Ignition switch is faulty	C			C	
*Accessory lock is faulty					C

*Accessory lock means the seat lock and fuel fill cap.

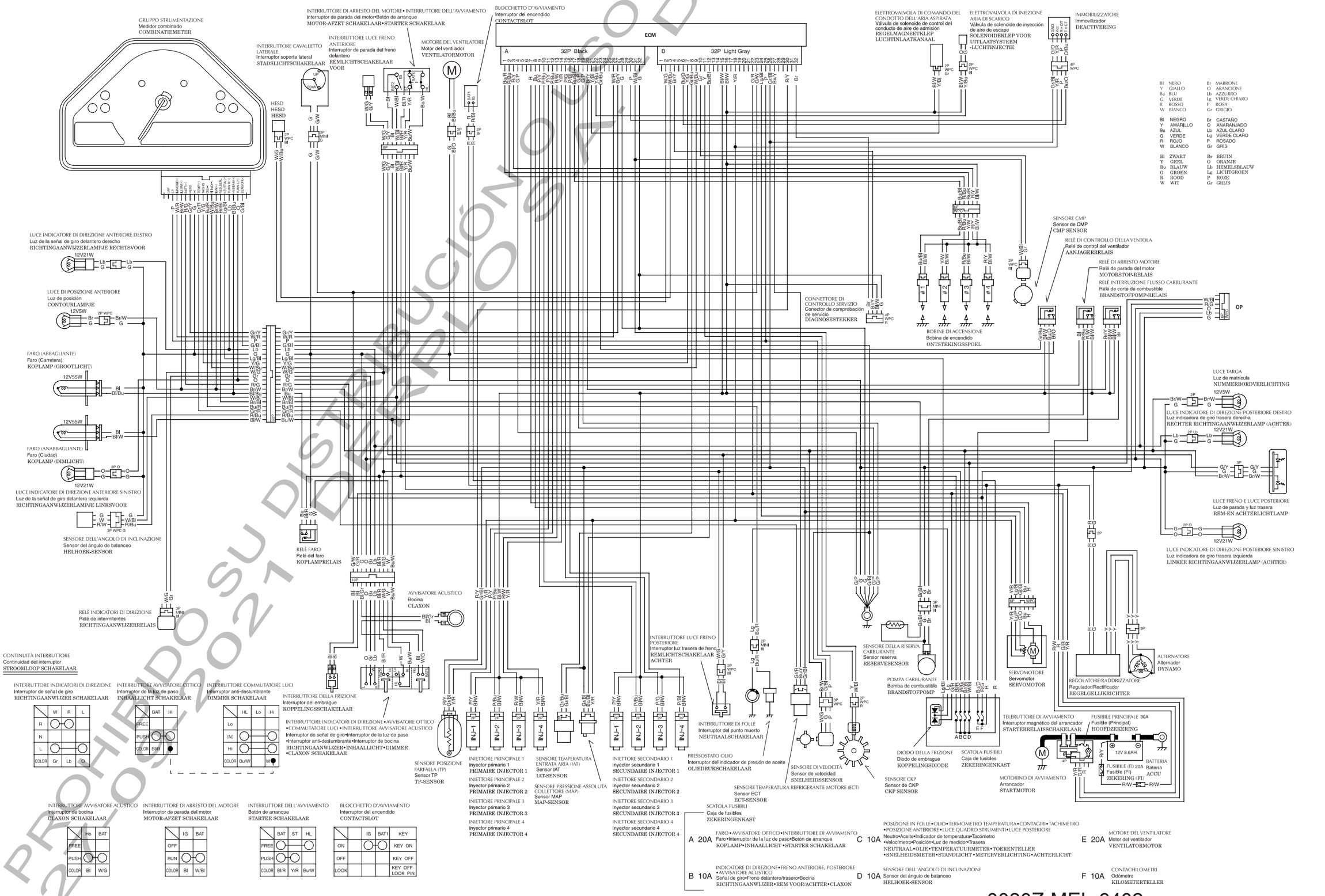
22. WIRING DIAGRAMS

’04, ’05 ED, E, F, U, BR type (English, French, German):

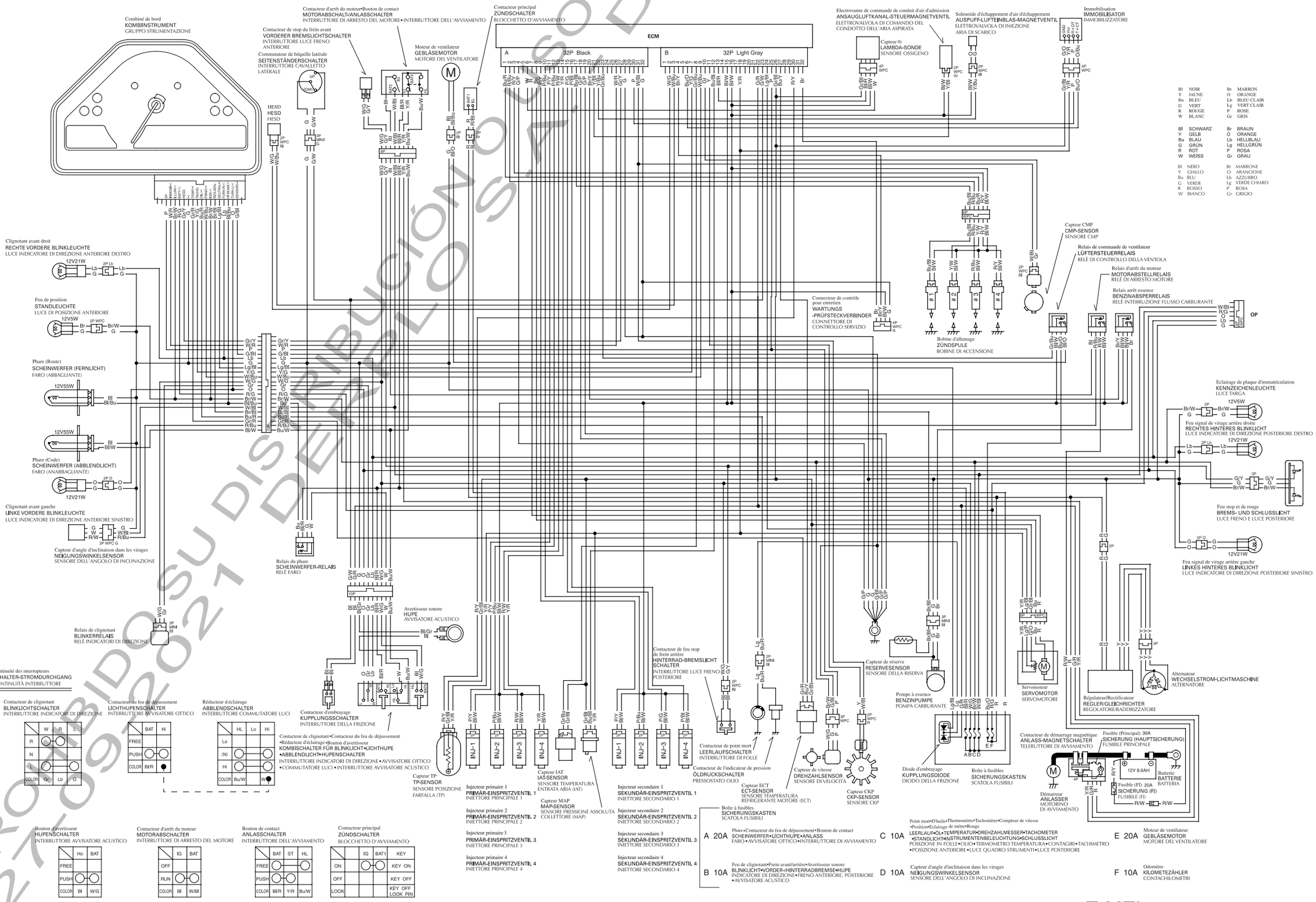


0030Z-MEL-6402

’04, ’05 ED, E, F, U, BR type (Italian, Spanish, Dutch):



’04, ’05 G type:



0030Z-MEL-6100

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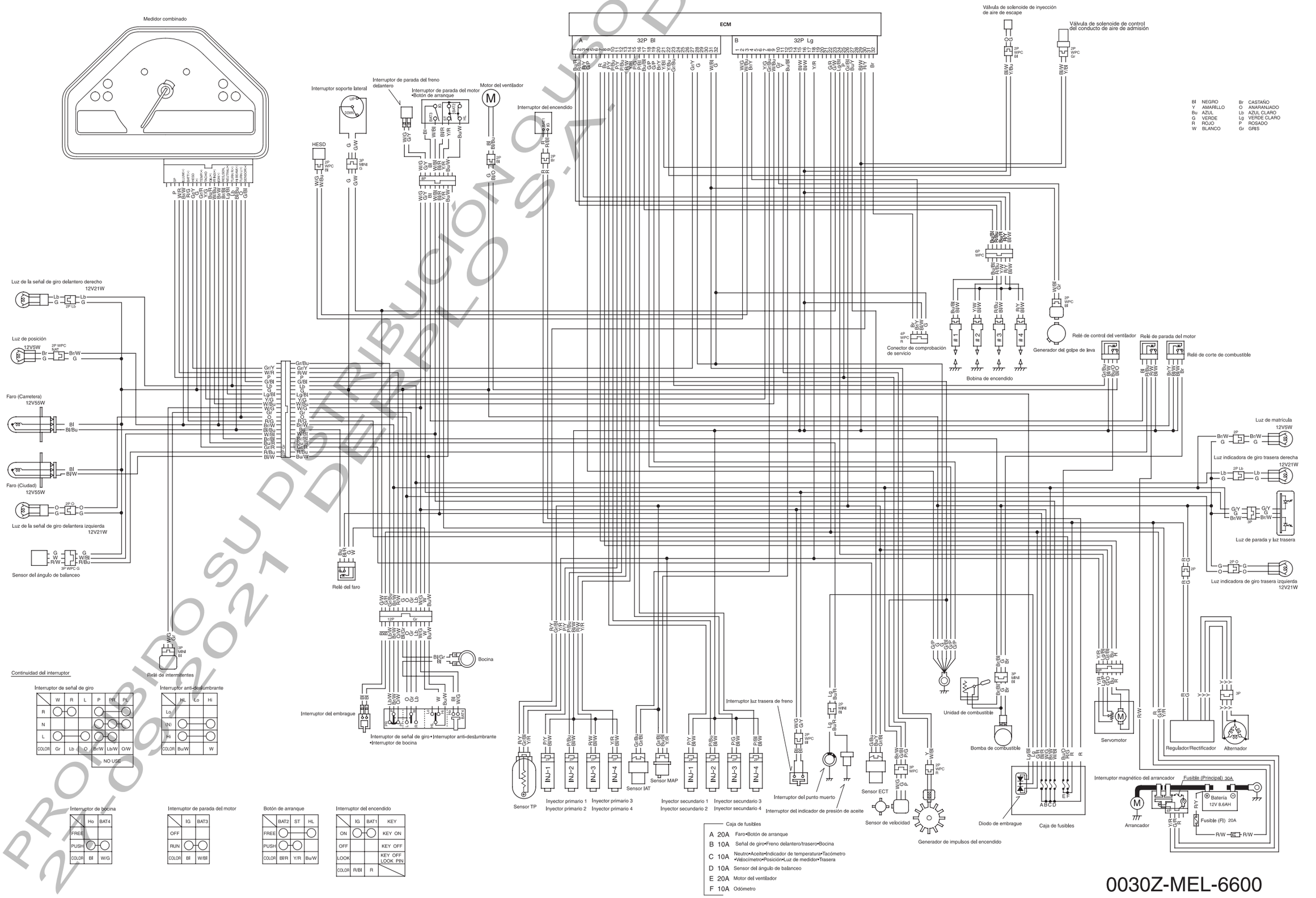
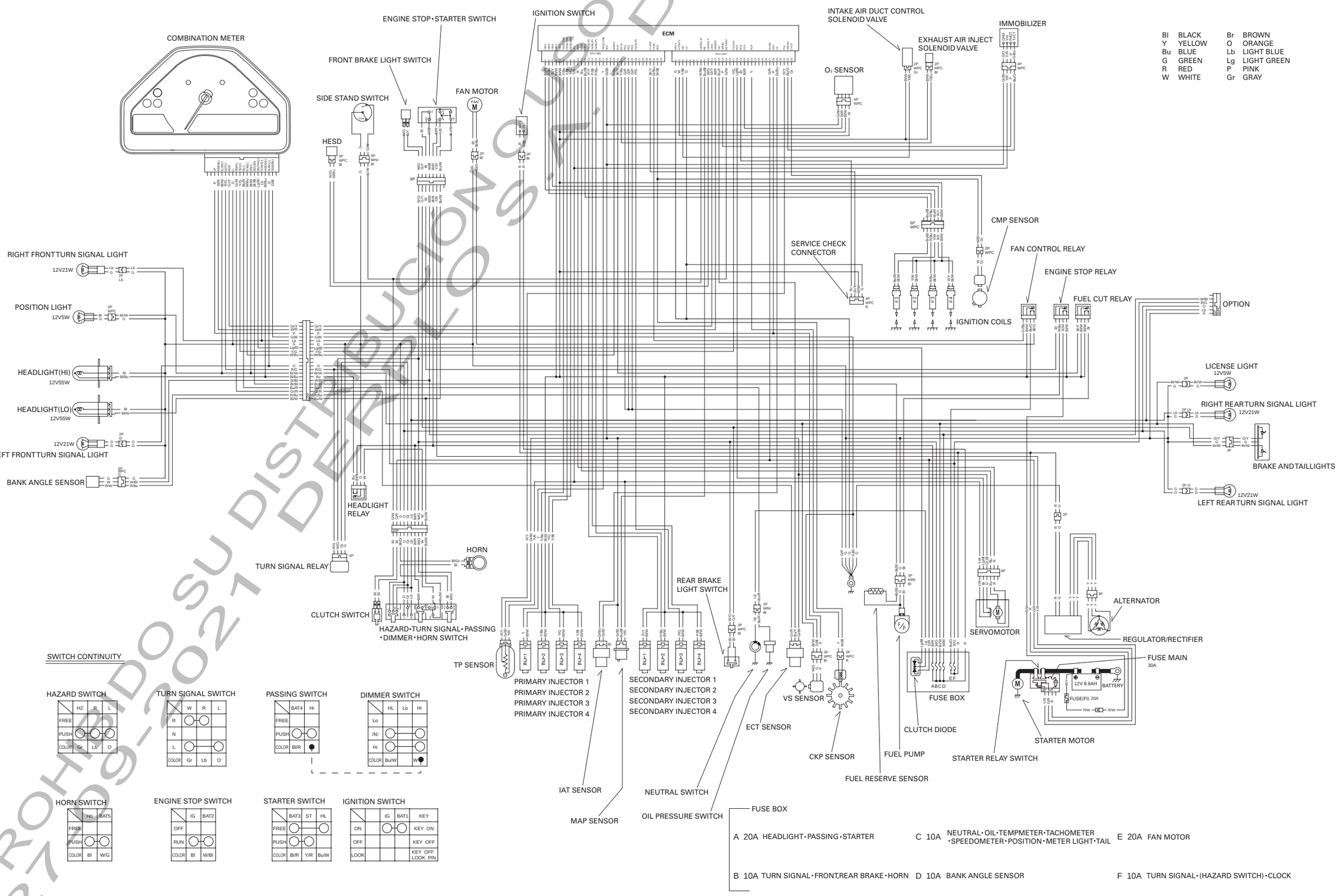


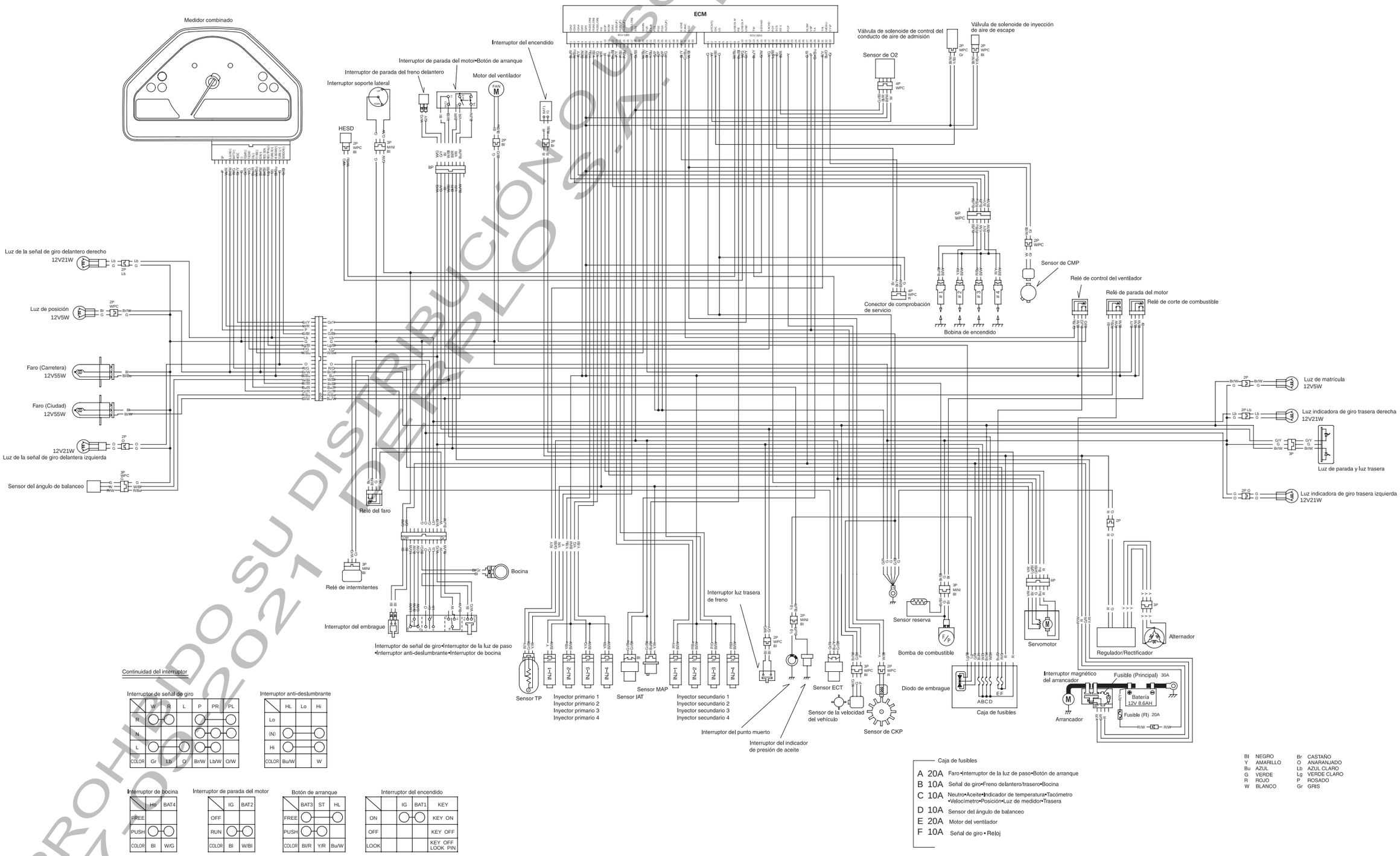
0030Z-MEL-6600

AFTER '05 ED, E, F, U, BR type:



0030Z-MEL-D200

AFTER ’05 MX type:



Continuidad del interruptor

Interruptor de señal de giro

	W	R	L	P	PR	PL
R				●	●	●
N					●	●
L	●		●		●	●
COLOR	Gr	Lb	O	Br/W	Lb/W	O/W

Interruptor anti-deslumbrante

	HL	Lo	Hi
Lo			
(N)	●		●
Hi			●
COLOR	Bu/W		W

Interruptor de bocina

	Ho	BAT4
FREE		
PUSH	●	●
COLOR	Bl	W/G

Interruptor de parada del motor

	IG	BAT2
OFF		
RUN	●	●
COLOR	Bl	W/Bl

Botón de arranque

	BAT3	ST	HL
FREE	●		●
PUSH	●	●	
COLOR	Bl/R	Y/R	Bu/W

Interruptor del encendido

		IG	BAT1	KEY
ON		●	●	KEY ON
OFF				KEY OFF
LOCK				KEY OFF LOCK PIN

Caja de fusibles

A	20A	Faro•Interruptor de la luz de paso•Botón de arranque
B	10A	Señal de giro•Freno delantero/trasero•Bocina
C	10A	Neutro•Aceite•Indicador de temperatura•Tacómetro •Velocímetro•Posición•Luz de medidor•Trasera
D	10A	Sensor del ángulo de balanceo
E	20A	Motor del ventilador
F	10A	Señal de giro • Reloj

Bl	NEGRO	Br	CASTAÑO
Y	AMARILLO	O	ANARANJADO
Bu	AZUL	Lb	AZUL CLARO
G	VERDE	Lg	VERDE CLARO
R	ROJO	P	ROSADO
W	BLANCO	Gr	GRIS

0030Z-MEL-M200

23. TROUBLESHOOTING

ENGINE DOES NOT START OR IS HARD TO START

1. **Spark Plug Inspection**

   Remove and inspect spark plugs.

   Are the spark plugs in good condition?

   NO – • Incorrect spark plug heat range
   • Incorrect spark plug gap
   • Dirty air cleaner

   YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Spark Test**

   Perform spark test.

   Are there good sparks?

   NO – • Loose or disconnected ignition system wire
   • Faulty ignition coil
   • Broken or shorted direct ignition coil connector wire
   • Faulty CKP (crankshaft position) sensor
   • Faulty engine stop switch
   • Faulty engine control module (ECM)

   YES – GO TO STEP 3.

3. **Fuel Pump Inspection**

   Check for operation of the fuel pump and inspect the fuel flow.

   Is the fuel pump unit normal?

   NO – Faulty fuel pump unit (page 6-109).

   YES – GO TO STEP 4.

4. **Programmed Fuel Injection System Inspection**

   Check the fuel injection system.

   Is the fuel injection system normal?

   NO – Faulty fuel injection system (primary injector: page 6-130, secondary injector: page 6-120).

   YES – GO TO STEP 5.

5. **Cylinder compression Inspection**

   Test the cylinder compression.

   Is the compression specified?

   NO – • Valve stuck open
   • Worn cylinder and piston rings
   • Damaged cylinder head gasket
   • Seized valves
   • Improper valve timing

   YES – GO TO STEP 6.

6. **Engine Start Condition**

   Start by following normal procedure.

   Did the engine start but stops?

   YES – • Leaking intake manifold
   • Leaking intake pipes
   • Faulty IAC (idle air control) valves
   • Improper ignition timing (Faulty ECM or CKP (crankshaft position) sensor)
   • Contaminated fuel

ENGINE LACKS POWER

1. **Drive Train Inspection**

   Raise wheel off the ground and spin by hand.

   Did the wheel spin freely?

   NO – • Brake dragging
   • Worn or damaged wheel bearings

   YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Tire Pressure Inspection**

   Check the tire pressure.

   Is the tire pressure correct?

   NO – • Faulty tire valve
   • Punctured tire

   YES – GO TO STEP 3.

3. **Clutch Inspection**

   Accelerate rapidly, shift from first to second.

   Did the engine speed change accordingly when clutch is released?

   NO – • Clutch slipping
   • Worn clutch discs/plates
   • Warped clutch discs/plates
   • Weak clutch spring
   • Additive in engine oil

   YES – GO TO STEP 4.

4. **Engine Performance Inspection**

   Accelerate lightly.

   Did the Engine speed increase?

   NO – • Dirty air cleaner
   • Restricted fuel flow
   • Clogged muffler

   YES – GO TO STEP 5.

5. **Spark Plug Inspection**

   Remove and inspect spark plugs.

   Are the spark plugs in good condition?

   NO – • Plugs not serviced frequently enough
   • Incorrect spark plug heat range
   • Incorrect spark plug gap

   YES – GO TO STEP 6.

6. **Engine Oil Inspection**

   Check the oil level and condition.

   Is the engine oil in good condition?

   NO – • Oil level too high
   • Oil level too low
   • Contaminated oil

   YES – GO TO STEP 7.

7. **Ignition Timing Inspection**

   Check the ignition timing.

   Is the ignition timing as specified?

   NO – • Faulty engine control module (ECM)
   • Faulty CKP (crankshaft position) sensor
   • Improper valve timing

   YES – GO TO STEP 8.

8. Cylinder compression Inspection

Test the cylinder compression.

Is the compression as specified?

NO – • Valve clearance too small
• Valve stuck open
• Worn cylinder and piston rings
• Damaged cylinder head gasket
• Improper valve timing

YES – GO TO STEP 9.

9. Fuel Pump Inspection

Inspect the fuel flow.

Is the fuel pump unit normal?

NO – Faulty fuel pump unit (page 6-109).

YES – GO TO STEP 10.

10. Programmed Fuel Injection System Inspection

Check the fuel injection system.

Is the fuel injection system normal?

NO – Faulty fuel injection system (primary injector: page 6-130, secondary injector: page 6-120).

YES – GO TO STEP 11.

11. lubrication Inspection

Remove cylinder head cover and inspect lubrication.

Is the valve train lubricated properly?

NO – • Faulty oil pump
• Faulty pressure regulator valve
• Clogged oil strainer
• Clogged oil passage

YES – GO TO STEP 12.

12. Over Heating Inspection

Check for engine over heating.

Is the engine over heating?

YES – • Coolant level too low
• Fan motor not working
• Thermostat stuck closed
• Excessive carbon build-up in combustion chamber
• Use of poor quality fuel
• Wrong type of fuel
• Clutch slipping

NO – GO TO STEP 13.

13. Engine Knocking Inspection

Accelerate or run at high speed.

Is the engine knocking?

YES – • Worn piston and cylinder
• Wrong type of fuel
• Excessive carbon build-up in combustion chamber
• Ignition timing too advance (Faulty ECM)
• Faulty CKP (crankshaft position) sensor
• Faulty CMP (camshaft position) sensor

NO – • Engine does not knock

POOR PERFORMANCE AT LOW AND IDLE SPEED

1. **Spark Plug Inspection**

   Remove and inspect spark plugs.

   Are the spark plugs in good condition?

   NO – • Plugs not serviced frequently enough
   • Incorrect spark plug heat range
   • Incorrect spark plug gap

   YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Ignition Timing Inspection**

   Check the ignition timing.

   Is the ignition timing as specified?

   NO – • Faulty engine control module (ECM)
   • Faulty CKP (crankshaft position) sensor
   • Faulty CMP (camshaft position) sensor
   • Faulty VS (vehicle speed) sensor
   • Improper valve timing

   YES – GO TO STEP 3.

3. **Fuel Pump Inspection**

   Inspect the fuel flow.

   Is the fuel pump unit normal?

   NO – Faulty fuel pump unit (page 6-109).

   YES – GO TO STEP 4.

4. **Programmed Fuel Injection System Inspection**

   Check the fuel injection system.

   Is the fuel injection system normal?

   NO – Faulty fuel injection system (primary injector: page 6-130, secondary injector: page 6-120).

   YES – GO TO STEP 5.

5. **IAC (idle air control) Valve Synchronization Inspection**

   Check the IAC (idle air control) valve synchronization.

   Is the IAC (idle air control) valve synchronization as specified?

   NO – Adjust the IAC (idle air control) valve synchronization (page 6-137).

   YES – GO TO STEP 6.

6. **Intake Pipes Leaking Inspection**

   Check for leaks at the intake manifold pipes.

   Are there leaks?

   YES – • Loose insulator
   • Damaged insulator

POOR PERFORMANCE AT HIGH SPEED

1. **Ignition Timing Inspection**

   Check the ignition timing.

   Is the ignition timing as specified?

   NO – • Faulty engine control module (ECM)
   • Faulty CKP (crankshaft position)
   • Faulty CMP (camshaft position)
   • Faulty VS (vehicle speed) sensor
   • Improper valve timing

   YES – GO TO STEP 2.

2. **Fuel Pump Inspection**

   Inspect the fuel flow.

   Is the fuel pump unit operation normal?

   NO – Faulty fuel pump unit (page 6-109).

   YES – GO TO STEP 3.

3. **Programmed Fuel Injection System Inspection**

   Check the fuel injection system.

   Is the fuel injection system normally?

   NO – Faulty fuel injection system (primary injector: page 6-130, secondary injector: page 6-120).

   YES – GO TO STEP 4.

4. **Valve Timing Inspection**

   Check the valve timing.

   Is the valve timing correct?

   NO – Camshafts not installed properly

   YES – GO TO STEP 5.

5. **Valve Spring Inspection**

   Check for the valve springs.

   Is the valve spring free length as specified?

   NO – Faulty valve springs

   YES – Not weak

POOR HANDLING

Steering is heavy
- Faulty steering damper (HESD)
- Steering stem adjusting nut too tight
- Damaged steering head bearings
- Insufficient tire pressure

Either wheel is wobbling
- Excessive wheel bearing play
- Bent rim
- Swingarm pivot bearing excessively worn
- Bent frame

The motorcycle pulls to one side
- Front and rear wheel not aligned
- Faulty shock absorber
- Bent fork
- Bent swingarm
- Bent axle
- Bent frame

24. INDEX