



Do not attempt to climb hills until you have mastered basic maneuvers on flat ground. Always check the terrain carefully before attempting any hill. In all cases avoid inclines with

slippery or loose surfaces, or obstacles that might cause you to lose control.

It is important when climbing a hill to make sure that you weight is transferred forward on the ATV. This can be accomplished by leaning forward and, on steeper inclines, standing on the footrests and leaning forward over the handlebars. Whenever possible, ride straight up hill. Slow down when you reach the crest of the hill if you cannot see clearly what is on the other side—there could be another person, an obstacle, or a sharp drop-off. Use common sense and remember that some hills are too steep for you to climb or descend.

If you are climbing a hill and you find that you have not properly judged your ability to make it to the top, you should turn the ATV around while you still have forward motion (provided you have the room to do so) and go down the hill. If your ATV has stalled or stopped and you believe you can continue up the hill, restart carefully to make sure you do not lift the front wheels which could cause you to lose control. If you are unable to continue up the hill, dismount the ATV on the up-hill side. Physically turn the ATV around and then descend the hill.

If you start to roll backwards, DO NOT apply the rear brake, and apply the front brake gradually. The ATV could easily tip over backwards. When fully stopped, apply the rear brake as well. Dismount the ATV immediately on the uphill side or to a side if pointed straight uphill. Turn the ATV around and remount, following the procedure described in the Owner's Manual.



**WARNING!** Stalling, rolling backwards or improperly dismounting while climbing a hill could result in ATV overturning. If you cannot control the ATV, dismount immediately on the uphill side.



## RIDING DOWNHILL



### WARNING

Going down a hill improperly could cause overturn or loss of control. Always follow proper procedures for going down hills as described in this Owner's Manual.

- Always check the terrain carefully before you start down any hill.
- Never operate the ATV on hills too steep for the ATV or for your abilities. The ATV can overturn more easily on extremely steep hills than on level surfaces or small hills.
- Shift your weight backward and to the top side of the hill.
- Never go down a hill at high speed.
- Avoid going down a hill at an angle that would cause the ATV to lean sharply to one side. Go straight down the hill where possible.
- Improper braking can cause the wheels on the uphill side to come off the ground or cause loss of traction. gradually apply only the rear brake when going downhill.

When riding your ATV downhill, shift your weight as far to the rear and uphill side of the ATV as possible. Move back on the seat and sit with your arms straight. Choose a low gear which will allow the engine compression to do most of the braking for you.

Use caution while descending a hill with loose or slippery surfaces. Braking ability and traction may be adversely affected by these surfaces. Improper braking may also cause a loss of traction. Gradually apply only the rear brake.

Whenever possible, ride your ATV straight downhill. Avoid sharp angles which could allow the ATV to tip or roll over. Carefully choose your path and ride no faster than you will be able to react to obstacles which may appear.



## CROSSING A SLOPE



### WARNING

**Improperly crossing hills or turning on hills could cause loss of control or cause the ATV to overturn.**

- **Always follow proper procedures as described in the Owner's Manual.**
- **Avoid hills with excessively slippery or loose surfaces.**
- **Avoid crossing the side of a steep hill.**
- **Shift your weight to the uphill side of the ATV.**
- **Never attempt to turn the ATV around on any hill until you have mastered the turning technique as described in the Owner's Manual on level ground. Be very careful when turning on any hill.**

Traversing a sloping surface on your ATV requires you to properly position your weight to maintain proper balance. Be sure that you have learned the basic riding skills on flat ground before attempting to cross a sloping surface. Avoid slopes with slippery surface or rough terrain that may upset your balance.

As you travel across a slope, lean your body in the uphill direction. It may be necessary to correct the steering when riding on loose surfaces by pointing the front wheels slightly uphill. When riding on slopes, be sure not to make sharp turns either up or down hill.

If your ATV does begin to tip over, gradually steer in the

downhill direction if there are no obstacles in your path. As you regain proper balance, gradually steer again in the direction you wish to travel.



## CROSSING THROUGH SHALLOW WATER



### WARNING

**Operating this vehicle through deep or fast-flowing water can lead to loss of control or an overturn. To reduce your risk of drowning or other injuries, use care when crossing through water. Never operate this ATV water deeper than the depth specified in your Owner's Manual, as tires may float, increasing the risk of an overturn.**


The ATV can be used to cross slow moving, shallow water of up to a maximum of 35 cm ( 4 in) in depth.

Before entering the water, choose your path carefully.

Enter where there is no sharp drop off, and avoid rocks or other obstacles which may be slippery or upset the ATV. Drive slowly and carefully.



Test your brakes after leaving the water. If necessary, apply them several times to let friction dry out the linings. Do not continue to ride your ATV without verifying that you

have regained proper braking ability.  **WARNING! Wet brakes may have reduced stopping ability, which could cause loss of control.**



Wash the ATV in fresh water if it has been operated in salt Water or muddy conditions.

## RIDING OVER ROUGH TERRAIN



### WARNING

**Riding improperly over obstacles could cause loss of control or a collision. Before operating in a new area, check for obstacles. Never attempt to ride over large obstacles, such as large rocks or fallen trees. When you go over obstacles, always follow proper procedures as described in the Owner's Manual.**

Riding over rough terrain should be done with caution. Look out for obstacles which could cause damage to the ATV or could lead to an upset or accident. Be sure to keep your feet firmly mounted on the footrests at all times. Avoid jumping the ATV as loss of control and damage to the ATV may result.

## SLIDING AND SKIDDING



### WARNING

**Skidding or sliding improperly may cause you to lose control of this ATV. You may also regain traction unexpectedly, which may cause the ATV to overturn.**

- **Learn to safely control skidding or sliding by practicing at low speeds and on levels, smooth terrain.**
- **On extremely slippery surfaces, such as ice, go slowly and be very cautious in order to re-**

**duce the chance of skidding or sliding out of control.**

Care should be used when riding on loose or slippery surfaces since the ATV may slide. If unexpected and uncorrected, sliding could lead to an accident. To reduce the tendency for the front wheels to slide in loose or slippery conditions, positioning your weight over the front wheels will sometimes help.



If the rear wheels of your ATV start to slide sideways, control can usually be regained (if there is room to do so) by steering in the direction of the slide. Applying the brakes or accelerating is not recommended until you have corrected the slide.



With practice, over a period of time, skill at controlled sliding can be developed. The terrain should be chosen carefully before attempting such maneuvers, since both stability and control are reduced. Bear in mind that sliding maneuvers should always be avoided on extremely slippery surfaces such as ice, since all control may be lost.

### WHAT TO DO IF...

This section is designed to be a reference guide only. Be sure to read each section on riding techniques completely.

### WHAT TO DO...

- If your ATV doesn't turn when you want it to:  
Bring the ATV to a stop and practice the turning maneuvers again. Be sure you are putting your weight on the footrest to the outside of the turn.  
Position your weight over the front wheels for better control.
- If your ATV begins to tip while turning:

Lean more into the turn to regain balance. If necessary, gradually let off the throttle and/or steer to the outside of the turn.

- If your ATV starts to slide sideways:  
Steer in the direction of the slide if you have the room. Applying the brakes or accelerating is not recommended until you have corrected the slide.
- If your ATV can't make it up a hill you are trying to climb:  
Turn the ATV around if you still have forward speed. If not, stop, dismount on the uphill side of the ATV and physically turn the ATV around. If the ATV starts to slip backwards, **DO NOT USE THE REAR BRAKE** -- the ATV may tip over on top of you. Dismount the ATV on the hill side.
- If your ATV is traversing a sloping surface:  
Be sure to ride with your weight positioned towards the uphill side of the ATV to maintain proper balance. If the ATV starts to tip, steer down the hill (if there are no obstacles in your way) to regain balance. If you discover that the ATV is going to tip over, dismount on the uphill side.
- If your ATV encounters shallow water:  
Ride slowly and carefully through slow moving water, watching for obstacles. Be sure to let water drain from the ATV and **CHECK YOUR BRAKES FOR PROPER OPERATION** when you come out of the water. Do not continue to ride your ATV until you have regained adequate braking ability.

## Transportation

Make sure your vehicle is securely strapped in the upright position. Straps must be rated for the weight of the vehicle. Use chassis as base from which you mount your straps.

### WARNING

Improper handling of gasoline may cause fire and you could be burned.

Remember: Always turn off the engine when refueling. Do not refuel right after the engine has been stopped which is still very hot.

Do not spill gasoline on the engine or exhaust pipe/muffler when refueling.

No smoking while refueling.

Never refuel in the vicinity of sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition such as the pilot lights of water heaters and clothes dryers.

When transporting the ATV in another vehicle, be sure it is in an upright position. Otherwise, fuel may leak out of the fuel tank.

Gasoline is poisonous and can cause injuries.

If you swallow gasoline or inhale gasoline fumes, or get gasoline in your eyes, see your doctor immediately. If gasoline spills on your skin, wash with soap and water. If gasoline spills on your clothing, change your clothes.





## PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

Periodic inspection, adjustment, and lubrication will keep your vehicle in the safest and most efficient condition possible. Safety is an obligation of the vehicle owner/operator. The most important points of vehicle inspection, adjustment, and lubrication are explained on the following pages.



### WARNING

**Failure to properly maintain the vehicle or performing maintenance activities incorrectly may increase your risk of injury or death during service or while using the vehicle. If you are not familiar with vehicle service, have a dealer perform the service.**



### WARNING

Turn off engine when performing maintenance unless otherwise specified.

- A running engine has moving parts that can catch on body parts or clothing and electrical parts that can cause shocks or fires.
- Running the engine while servicing can lead to eye injury, burns, fire, or carbon monoxide poisoning - possibly leading to death.



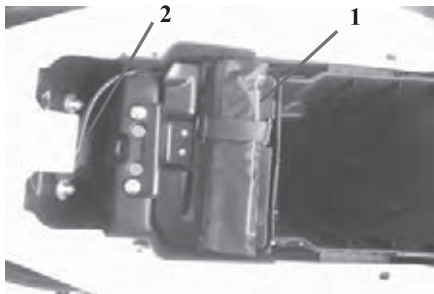
### WARNING

**Brake discs, calipers, drums, and linings can become very hot during use. To avoid possible burns, let brake components cool before touching them.**

The intervals given in the periodic maintenance charts should be considered as a general guide under normal riding conditions. However, DEPENDING ON THE WEATHER, TERRAIN, GEO-GRAPHICAL LOCATION, AND INDIVIDUAL USE, THE MAINTENANCE INTERVALS MAY NEED TO BE SHORTENED.

## Owner's manual and tool kit

Be sure to put this owner's manual in the manual box and the owner's tool kit under the seat.



1. Owner's tool kit
2. Owner's manual box

The service information included in this manual and the tool provided in the owner's tool kit are intended to assist you in the performance of preventive maintenance and minor repairs. However, additional tools such as a torque wrench may be necessary to perform certain maintenance work correctly.

### TIP

If you do not have the tools or experience required for a particular job, have a dealer perform it for you.

## Periodic maintenance chart for the emission control system

### TIP

- For ATVs not equipped with an odometer or an hour meter, follow the month maintenance intervals.
- For ATVs equipped with an odometer or an hour meter, follow the km (mi) or hours maintenance intervals. However, keep in mind that if the ATV isn't used for a long period of time, the month maintenance intervals should be followed.
- Items marked with an asterisk should be performed by a dealer as they require special tools, data and technical skills.

NO.		ITEM	CHECK OR MAINTENANC E JOB	Whichever comes first  ⇒	INITIAL			EVERY		
					month	1	3	6	6	12
					Km (mi)	320 (200)	1300 (800)	2500 (1600)	2500 (1600)	5000 (3200)
					hours	20	80	160	160	320
1	*	Fuel line	● Check fuel hoses for cracks or other damage, and replace if necessary			✓	✓	✓		
2	*	Spark plug	● Check condition and clean, regap, or replace if necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
3	*	Valves	● Check valve clearance and adjust if necessary.	✓		✓	✓	✓		
4	*	Carburetor	● Check starter (choke) operation and correct if necessary. ● Check engine idling speed and adjust if necessary.		✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	*	Crankcase breather system	● Check breather hose for cracks or other damage, and replace if necessary.			✓	✓	✓		
6	*	Exhaust system	● Check for leakage and replace gasket(s) if necessary. ● Check for looseness and tighten all screw clamps and joints if necessary.			✓	✓	✓		

## General maintenance and lubrication chart

### TIP

- For ATVs not equipped with an odometer or an hour meter, follow the month maintenance intervals.
- For ATVs equipped with an odometer or an hour meter, Follow the km (mi) or hours maintenance intervals.  
However, keep in mind that if the ATV isn't used for a long period of time, the month maintenance intervals should be followed.
- Items marked with an asterisk should be performed by a dealer as they require special tools, data and technical skills.

NO.		ITEM	CHECK OR MAINTENANCE JOB	Whichever comes first  ⇒	INITIAL			EVERY		
					month	1	3	6	6	12
					Km (mi)	320 (200)	1300 (800)	2500 (1600)	2500 (1600)	5000 (3200)
					hours	20	80	160	160	320
1	*	Air filter element	● Clean and replace if necessary		Every 20-40 hours (more often in wet or dusty areas)					
2	*	Front brake	●Check operation and correct if necessary. ●Check fluid level and ATV for fluid leakage, and correct if necessary. (If your ATV front brake is disc brake)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
			● Replace brake pads		Whenever worn to the limit					
3	*	Rear brake	● Check operation and correct if necessary. ● Check fluid level and ATV for fluid leakage, and correct if necessary.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
			● Replace brake pads.		Whenever worn to the limit					

NO .	ITEM	CHECK OR MAINTENANCE JOB	Whichever comes first  ⇒	INITIAL			EVERY	
				month	1	3	6	12
				Km (mi)	320 (200)	1300 (800)	2500 (1600)	5000 (3200)
				hours	20	80	160	320
4	*	Brake hoses	• Check for cracks or other damage, and replace if necessary.			✓	✓	✓
			• Replace	Every 4 years				
5	*	Wheels	• Check runout and for damage, and replace if necessary.	✓		✓	✓	✓
6	*	Tires	• Check tread depth and for damage, and replace if necessary. • Check air pressure and balance, and correct if necessary.	✓		✓	✓	✓
7	*	Wheel hub bearing	• Check for looseness or damage, and replace if necessary.	✓		✓	✓	✓
8	*	Swing arm pivots	• Check operation and for excessive play, and replace bearing if necessary. • Lubricate with lithium-soap-based grease.			✓	✓	✓
9	*	Upper and lower arm pivots	• Lubricate with lithium-soap-based grease.			✓	✓	✓
10	*	Drive chain	• Check chain slack and adjust if necessary. • Check rear wheel alignment and correct if necessary. • Clean and lubricate.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	*	Drive chain roller	• Check for wear and replace if necessary.			✓	✓	✓

NO.	ITEM	CHECK OR MAINTENANCE JOB	Whichever comes first  ⇒	INITIAL			EVERY	
				month	1	3	6	12
				Km (mi)	320 (200)	1300 (800)	2500 (1600)	5000 (3200)
				hours	20	80	160	320
12	*	Chassis fasteners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make sure that all nuts, bolts, and screws are properly tightened.</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	*	Shock absorber assemblies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check operation and correct if necessary</li> <li>Check for oil leakage and replace if necessary.</li> </ul>			✓	✓	✓
14	*	Steering shaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate with lithium-soap-based grease.</li> </ul>			✓	✓	✓
15	*	Steering system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check operation and repair or replace if damaged.</li> <li>Check toe-in and adjust if necessary.</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	*	Engine oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change</li> <li>Check ATV for oil leakage, and correct if necessary.</li> </ul>	✓		✓	✓	✓
17	*	Engine oil filter element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean and replace if necessary</li> <li>Replace.</li> </ul>	✓		✓		✓
18	*	Moving parts and cables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate.</li> </ul>		✓	✓	✓	✓
19	*	Throttle lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check operation.</li> <li>Check throttle lever free play, and adjust if necessary.</li> <li>Lubricate cable and lever housing.</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	*	Front and rear brake switches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check operation and correct if necessary.</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	*	Lights and switches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check operation and correct if necessary.</li> <li>Adjust headlight beams angle</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**TIP**

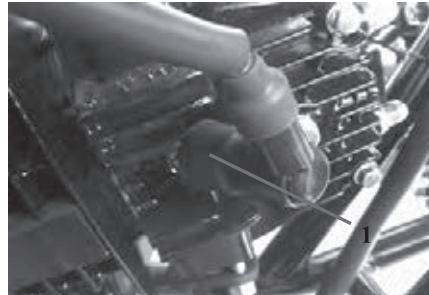
- Some maintenance items need more frequent service if you are riding in unusually wet, dusty, sandy or muddy areas, or at full-throttle.
- Hydraulic brake service  
Regularly check and, if necessary, correct the brake fluid.

**Checking the spark plug**

The spark plug is an important engine component, which is easy to check. Since heat and deposits will cause any spark plug to slowly erode, the spark plug should be removed and checked in accordance with the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. In addition, the condition of the spark plug can reveal the condition of the engine.

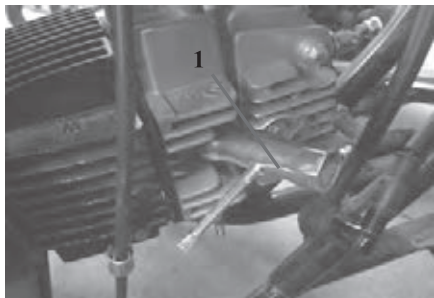
**To remove the spark plug**

1. Remove the spark plug cap.



1. Spark plug cap

2. Remove the spark as shown, with the spark plug wrench included in the owner's tool Kit.



1. Spark plug wrench

To check the spark plug

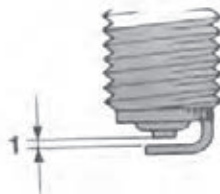
1. Check that the porcelain insulator around the center electrode of the spark plug is a medium-to-light tan (the ideal color when the ATV is ridden normally).

**TIP**

If the spark plug shows a distinctly different color, the engine could be operating improperly. Do not attempt to diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, have a dealer check the ATV.

2. Check the spark plug gap for electrode erosion and excessive carbon or other deposits, and replace it if necessary.

3. Measure the spark plug gap with a wire thickness gauge and, if necessary, adjust the gap to specification.



1. Spark plug gap

Spark plug gap:  
0.6-0.7mm (0.024-0.028 in)



### To install the spark plug

1. Clean the surface of the spark plug gasket and its mating surface, and then wipe off any grime from the the spark plug threads.
2. Install the spark plug with the spark plug wrench, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:  
Spark plug:  
18Nm(1.8m-kgf, 13ft-lbf)

### TIP

If a torque wrench is not available when installing the spark plug, a good estimate of the correct torque is 1/4-1/2 turn past finger tight. However, the spark should be tightened to the specified torque as soon as possible.

3. Install the spark plug cap.

### Engine oil

The engine oil level should be checked before each ride, in addition, the oil must be changed and the oil filter element must be replaced at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

### To check the engine oil level

1. Place the ATV on a level surface.
2. Check the engine oil level on a cold engine.

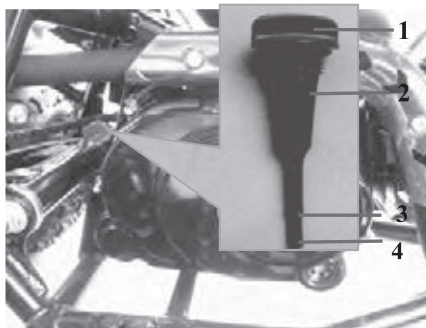
### TIP

If the engine was started before checking the oil level, be sure to warm up the engine sufficiently, and then wait at least ten minutes until the oil settles for an accurate reading.

3. Remove the engine oil filter cap, and then wipe the engine oil dipstick off with a clean rag.
4. Insert the dipstick into the filter hole (without screwing it in), and then remove it again to check the oil level.

### TIP

The engine oil should be between the minimum and maximum level marks.



1. Engine oil filler cap
2. Engine oil dipstick
3. Maximum level mark
4. Minimum level mark

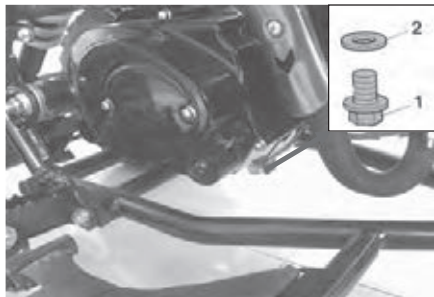
5. If the engine oil is at or below the minimum level mark, add sufficient oil of the recommended type to raise it to the correct level.

**NOTICE:** Be sure the engine oil is at the correct level, otherwise engine damage may result.

6. Insert the dipstick into the oil filter hole, and then tighten the engine oil filter cap.

#### To change the engine oil (with or without oil filter element replacement)

1. Place the ATV on a level surface.
2. Start the engine, warm it up for several minutes, and then turn it off.
3. Place an oil pan under the engine to collect the used oil.
4. Remove the engine oil filler cap, and then remove the engine oil drain bolt and its gasket to drain the oil from the crankcase.



1. Engine oil drain bolt
2. Gasket

5. Install the engine oil drain bolt and its new gasket, and then tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Engine oil drain bolt::

20 Nm (2.0 m·kgf, 14 ft·lbf)

6. Refill with the specified amount of the recommended engine oil

#### TIP

Be sure to wipe off spilled oil on any parts after the engine and exhaust system have cooled down.

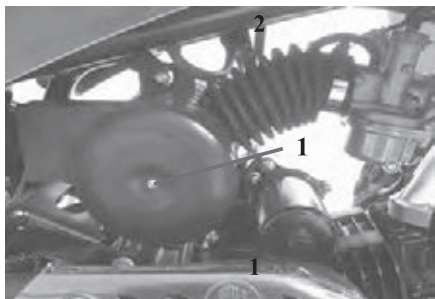
#### NOTICE

- In order to prevent clutch slippage (since the engine oil also lubricates the clutch), do not mix any chemical additives. Do not use oils with a diesel specification of “CD” or oils of a higher quality than specified. In addition, do not use oils labeled “ENERGY CONSERVING II” or higher.
- Make sure that no foreign material enters the crankcase.

7. Start the engine, and then let it idle for several minutes while checking it for oil leakage. If oil is leaking, immediately turn the engine off and check for the cause.
8. Turn the engine off, wait at least ten minutes, and then check the oil level and correct it if necessary.

## Cleaning the air filter element

The air filter element should be cleaned at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. Clean or, if necessary, replace the air filter element more frequently if you are riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.



1. Bolt

1. Loosen the bolt, remove the sponge from the air filter.
2. Wash the sponge material gently but thoroughly in solvent.

**⚠ WARNING! Always use parts cleaning solvent to clean the sponge material. Never use low-flash-point solvents or gasoline to clean the sponge material because the engine could catch fire or explode.**

3. Squeeze the excess solvent out of the sponge material and let it dry. **NOTICE: Do not twist the sponge**

**material when squeezing it.**

4. Check the sponge material and replace it if damaged.
5. Apply foam air filter oil or other quality foam air filter oil to the sponge material.

### TIP

The sponge material should be wet but not dripping.

6. Insert the air filter element into the air filter case, and then tighten the bolt. **NOTICE: Make sure that the air filter element is properly seated in the air filter case. Never operate the engine with the air filter element removed. This will allow unfiltered air to enter the engine, causing rapid engine wear and possible engine damage. Additionally, operation without the air filter element will affect carburetor jetting with subsequent poor performance and possible engine overheating.**

### TIP

The air filter element should be cleaned every 20-40 hours. It should be cleaned and lubricated more often if the ATV is operated in extremely dusty areas. Each time the air filter element maintenance is performed, check the air inlet of the air filter case for obstructions. Check the air filter case rubber joint to the carburetor fittings and the rubber joint manifold fittings for an air-tight seal. Tighten all fittings securely to avoid the possibility of unfiltered air entering the engine.

## Adjusting the carburetor

The carburetor should be checked and, if necessary, adjusted at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. The carburetor is an important part of the engine and requires very sophisticated adjustment. Therefore, most carburetor adjustments should be left to a dealer, who has the necessary professional knowledge and experience. The adjustment described in the following section, however, may be performed by the owner as part of routine maintenance.

### NOTICE

**The carburetor has been set and extensively tested at the factory. Changing these settings without sufficient technical knowledge may result in poor performance or damage to the engine.**

## Adjusting the engine idling speed

The engine idling speed must be checked and, if necessary, adjusted as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

### TIP

A diagnostic tachometer is needed to make this adjustment.

1. Start the engine and warm it up.

### TIP

The engine is warm when it quickly responds to the throttle.

2. Attach the tachometer to the spark plug lead.
3. Check the engine idling speed and, if necessary, adjust it to specification by turning the throttle stop screw at the carburetor. To increase the engine idling speed, turn the throttle stop screw clockwise, and to decrease it, turn the screw counter-clockwise.



1. Throttle stop screw

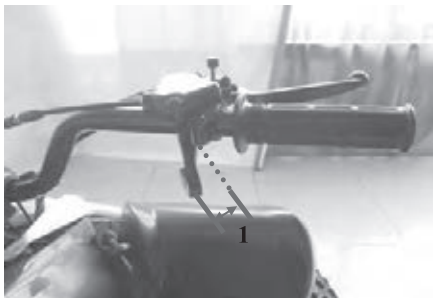
### TIP

If the specified idling speed cannot be obtained as described above, have a dealer make the adjustment.

## Adjusting the throttle level free play

The throttle level free play should be checked and, if necessary, adjusted at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

The throttle lever free play should measure 2.0-4.0 mm (0.08-0.16 in) as shown. Periodically check the throttle lever free play.



1. Throttle lever free play

## Valve clearance

The valve clearance changes with use, resulting in improper air-fuel mixture and/or engine noise. To prevent this from occurring, the valve clearance must be adjusted by a dealer at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

## Brakes

Replacement of the brake components requires professional knowledge. Brake service should be performed by a dealer.



### WARNING

**Operating with improperly serviced or adjusted brakes could lead to a loss in braking ability and an accident.**

### Checking the front and rear brake pads

The front and rear brake pads must be checked for wear at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

## Checking the brake fluid level

Before riding, check that the brake fluid is above the minimum level mark. Check the brake fluid level with the top of the reservoir level. Replenish the brake fluid if necessary.

### Rear brake



1. Minimum level mark



#### **WARNING**

**Improper maintenance can result in loss of braking ability.**

**Observe these precautions:**

**Insufficient brake fluid may allow air to enter the brake system, reducing braking performance.**

- Clean the filler cap before removing. Use brake fluid from a sealed container.
- Use only the specified brake fluid; otherwise, the rubber seals may deteriorate, causing leakage.

● Refill with the same type of brake fluid. Adding a brake fluid other may result in a harmful chemical reaction.

● Be careful that water does not enter the brake fluid reservoir when refilling. Water will significantly lower the boiling point of the fluid and may result in vapor lock.

#### **NOTICE**

**Brake fluid may damage painted surfaces or plastic parts. Always clean up spilled fluid immediately.**

As the brake pads wear, it is normal for the brake fluid level to gradually go down. A low brake fluid level may indicate worn brake pads and/or brake system leakage; therefore, be sure to check the brake pads for wear and the brake system for leakage. If the brake fluid level goes down suddenly, have a dealer check the cause before further riding.

## Changing the brake fluid

Have a dealer change the brake fluid at the intervals specified in the TIP after the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. In addition, have the oil seals of the master cylinders and calipers as well as the brake hoses replaced at the intervals listed below or whenever they are damaged or leaking.