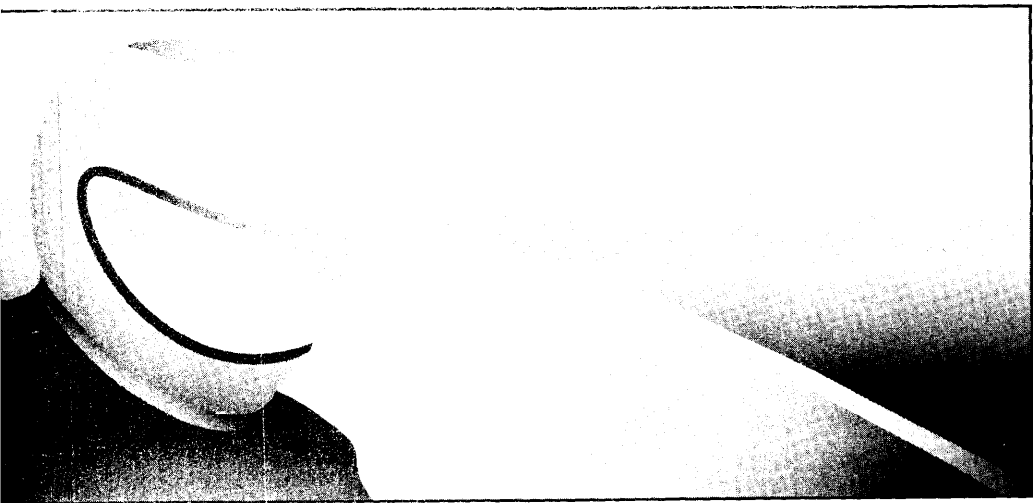




**OWNER'S MANUAL  
MANUEL DU CONDUCTEUR  
FAHRER-HANDBUCH**



**VTX 1800C  
VTX**



**Honda VTX1800C**

**OWNER'S MANUAL**

**MANUEL DU CONDUCTEUR**

**FAHRER-HANDBUCH**

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

- **OPERATOR AND PASSENGER**

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

- **ON-ROAD USE**

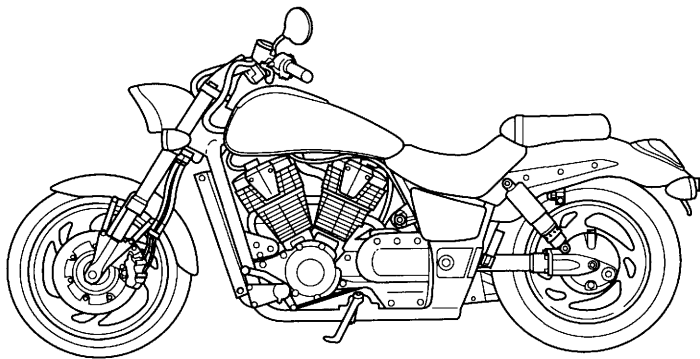
This motorcycle is designed to be used only on the road.

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

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

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

# **Honda VTX1800C OWNER'S MANUAL**



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## WELCOME

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

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

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

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

Pleasant riding, and thank you for choosing a Honda !

- Following codes in this manual indicate each country.

E	UK	F	France	U	Australia
ED ( European direct sales )			Austria		Holland
	Belgium		Switzerland		Spain
	Germany		Italy		Portugal

- The specifications may vary with each locale.


## A FEW WORDS ABOUT SAFETY

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

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.

Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all hazards associated with operating or maintaining a motorcycle. You must use your own good judgment.

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

- **Safety Labels** — on the motorcycle.
- **Safety Messages** — preceded by a safety alert symbol  and one of three signal words: **DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION.**

These signal words mean:



**▲ DANGER**

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

**▲ WARNING**

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

**▲ CAUTION**

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

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

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

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- 1 Important Safety Information
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# **MOTORCYCLE SAFETY**

## **IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

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

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

### **Always Wear a Helmet**

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

### **Make Yourself Easy to See**

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

### **Ride Within Your Limits**

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

## Keep Your Bike in Safe Condition

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

## PROTECTIVE APPAREL

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

Following are suggestions to help you choose proper gear.

### **WARNING**

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

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

## **Helmets and Eye Protection**

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

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

## **Additional Riding Gear**

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

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

## **LOAD LIMITS AND GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

## **Loading**

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

### **⚠ WARNING**

Overloading or improper loading can cause a crash and you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual.



## **Load Limits**

Following are the load limits for your motorcycle:

### **Maximum weight capacity:**

197 kg (434 lbs)

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

### **Maximum cargo weight:**

18 kg (40 lbs)

## **Loading Guidelines**

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

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

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

Follow these guidelines whenever you carry a passenger or cargo:

- Check that both tyres are properly inflated.
- If you change your normal load, you may need to adjust the rear suspension (page 16 ).
- To prevent loose items from creating a hazard, make sure that all cargo is securely tied down before you ride away.
- Place cargo weight as close to the center of the motorcycle as possible.
- Balance cargo weight evenly on both sides.

## Accessories and Modifications

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

### **WARNING**

Improper accessories or modifications can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding accessories and modifications.

## Accessories

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

- Make sure the accessory does not obscure any lights, reduce ground clearance and banking angle, limit suspension travel or steering travel, alter your riding position or interfere with operating any controls.
- Be sure electrical equipment does not exceed the motorcycle's electrical system capacity (page 88 ). A blown fuse can cause a loss of lights or engine power.

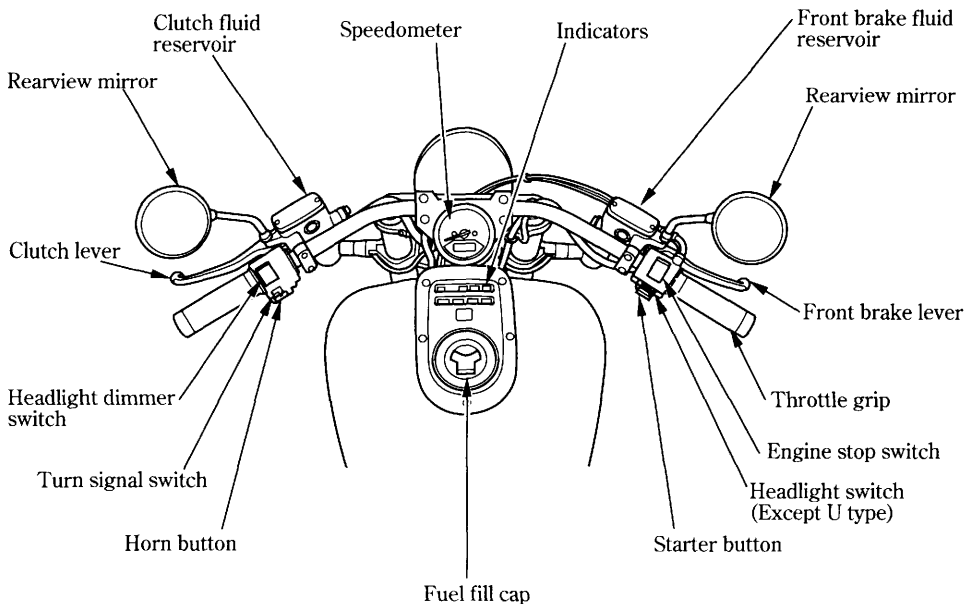
- Do not pull a trailer or sidecar with your motorcycle. This motorcycle was not designed for these attachments, and their use can seriously impair your motorcycle's handling.

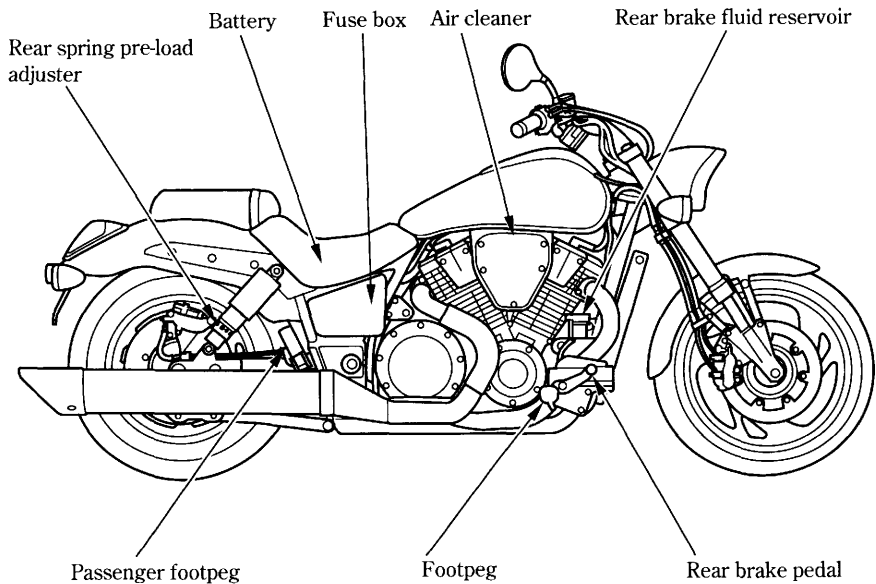
### **Modifications**

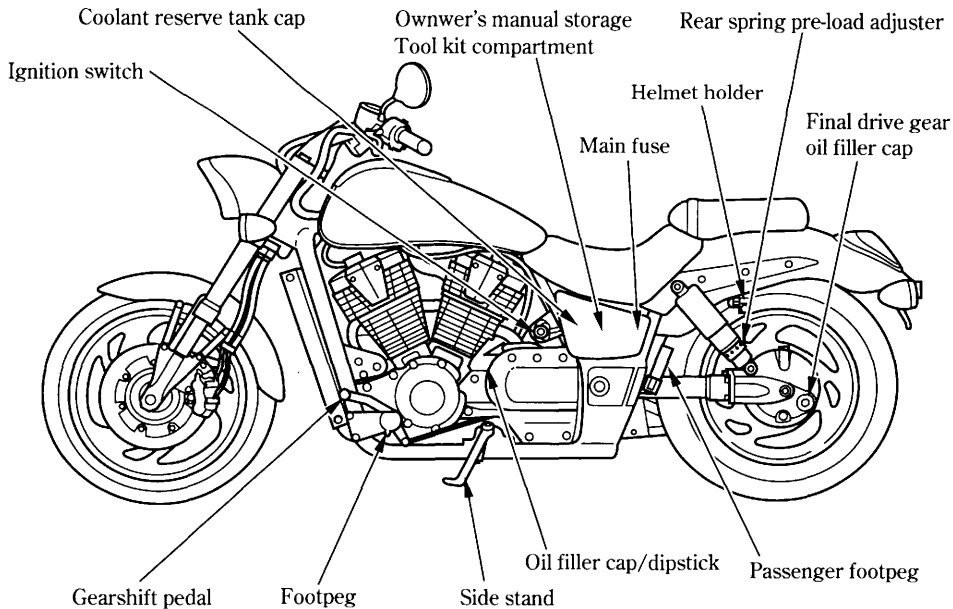
We strongly advise you not to remove any original equipment or modify your motorcycle in any way that would change its design or operation. Such changes could seriously impair your motorcycle's handling, stability and braking, making it unsafe to ride.

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

## PARTS LOCATION



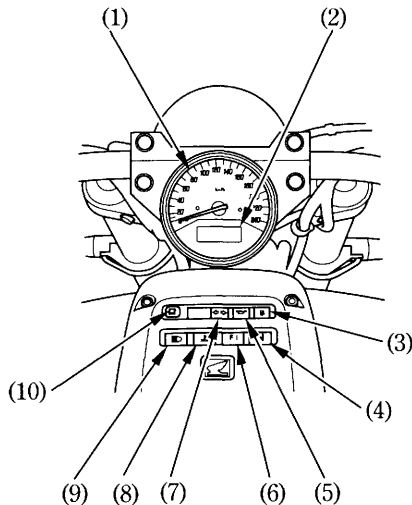




## INSTRUMENTS AND INDICATORS

The indicators are contained on the fuel tank. Their functions are described in the tables on the following pages.

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



<b>(Ref.No.) Description</b>	<b>Function</b>
(1) Speedometer	Shows riding speed.
(2) Odometer/Tripmeter display	ODO: shows accumulated mileage. TRIP: shows mileage per trip.
(3) Fuel indicator	Lights when there is only few fuel left in the fuel tank. The amount of fuel left in the tank when lights and with the vehicle set upright is approximately: 3.0 ℓ (0.79 US gal , 0.66 Imp gal)
(4) Neutral indicator (green)	Lights when the transmission is in neutral.
(5) Low oil pressure indicator (red)	<p>Lights when the engine oil pressure is below normal operating range. Should light when ignition switch is ON and engine is not running. Should go out when the engine starts, except for occasional flickering at or near idling speed when engine is warm.</p> <p><b>NOTICE</b></p> <p>Running the engine with insufficient oil pressure may cause serious engine damage.</p>



<b>(Ref.No.) Description</b>	<b>Function</b>
(6) PGM-FI indicator (red)	<p>Flashes when there is any abnormality in the PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) system. Should also light for a few seconds and then go off when the ignition switch is turned ON and engine stop switch is at ○ (RUN).</p> <p>If it comes on at any other time , reduce speed and take the motorcycle to your Honda dealer as soon as possible.</p>
(7) Turn signal indicator	Flashes when the either turn signal operates.
(8) Coolant temperature indicator (red)	<p>Lights when the coolant is over the specified temperature. If the indicator goes on while riding, stop the engine and check the reserve tank coolant level. Read pages 20 – 21 and do not ride the motorcycle until the problem has been corrected.</p> <p><b>NOTICE</b></p> <p>Exceeding maximum running temperature may cause serious engine damage.</p>

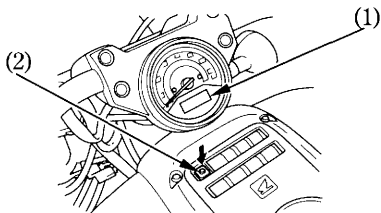
<b>(Ref.No.) Description</b>	<b>Function</b>
(9) High beam indicator (blue)	Lights when the headlight is on high beam.
(10) Odometer/Tripmeter select and reset button	This button is used to reset the tripmeter or to select the tripmeter or odometer (page 15 ).

## Odometer/Tripmeter Display

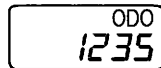
The display (1) has two functions, odometer and tripmeter.

Push the button (2) to select “ODO” or “TRIP” mode.

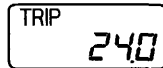
To reset the tripmeter, push and hold the button when the display is in the “TRIP” mode.



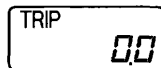
Odometer



Tripmeter



Tripmeter reset



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

## MAJOR COMPONENTS

### (Information you need to operate this motorcycle)

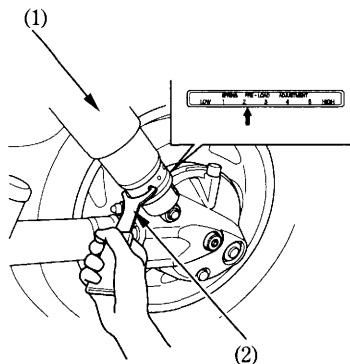
#### SUSPENSION

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

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

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

Standard position: 2



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

## **BRAKES**

Both the front and rear brakes are the hydraulic disc types.

As the brake pads wear, the brake fluid level drops.

There are no adjustments to perform, but fluid level and pad wear must be inspected periodically. The system must be inspected frequently to ensure there are no fluid leaks. If the control lever or pedal free travel becomes excessive and the brake pads are not worn beyond the recommended limit (page 83 ), there is probably air in the brake system and it must be bled. See your Honda dealer for this service.

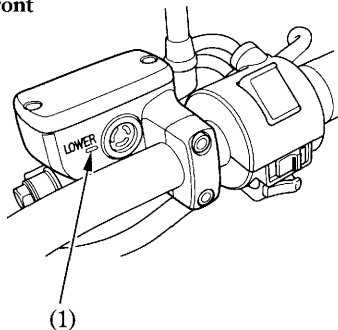
### Front Brake Fluid Level:

With the motorcycle in an upright position, check the fluid level. It should be above the LOWER level mark (1). If the level is at or below the LOWER level mark (1), check the brake pads for wear (page 83 ).

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

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

### **Front**



(1) LOWER level mark

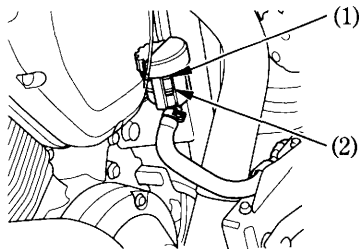
### Rear Brake Fluid Level:

With the motorcycle in an upright position, check the fluid level. It should be between the UPPER (1) and LOWER (2) level marks. If the level is at or below the LOWER level mark (2), check the brake pads for wear (page 83 ).

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

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

### **Rear**



- (1) UPPER level mark
- (2) LOWER level mark

### Other Checks:

Make sure there are no fluid leaks. Check for deterioration or cracks in the hoses and fittings.

## CLUTCH

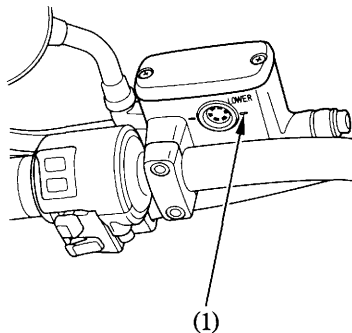
This motorcycle has a hydraulically actuated clutch. There are no adjustments to perform but the clutch system must be inspected periodically for fluid level and leakage. If the control lever freeplay becomes excessive and the motorcycle creeps or stalls when shifted into gear, or if the clutch slips, causing acceleration to lag behind engine speed, there is probably air in the clutch system and it must be bled out. See your Honda dealer for this service.

### Fluid Level:

Check that the fluid level is above the LOWER level mark (1) with the motorcycle in an upright position. If the fluid level is near the lower level line, it indicates fluid leakage. See your Honda dealer.

### Other Checks:

Make sure there are no fluid leaks. Check for deterioration or cracks in the hoses and fittings.



(1) LOWER level mark

## **COOLANT**

### **Coolant Recommendation**

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

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

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

Using tap water may cause engine damage.

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



## Inspection

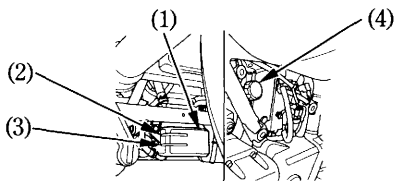
The reserve tank is under the crankcase.

Check the coolant level in the reserve tank (1) while the engine is at the normal operating temperature with the motorcycle in an upright position. If the coolant level is below the LOWER level mark (3), remove the left side cover (page 39) and the reserve tank cap (4).

Add coolant mixture until it reaches the UPPER level mark (2). Always add coolant to the reserve tank.

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

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



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

## FUEL

### Fuel Tank

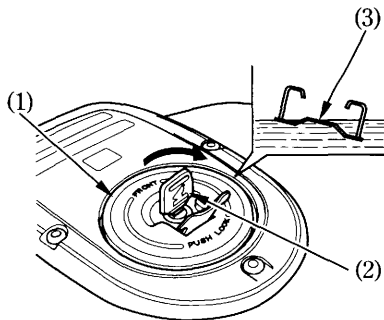
The fuel tank capacity including the reserve supply is:

17.0 ℓ (4.49 US gal , 3.74 Imp gal)

To open the fuel fill cap (1), insert the ignition key (2) and turn it clockwise. The fuel fill cap is hinged and will lift up.

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

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



## ⚠ WARNING

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

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

(1) Fuel fill cap  
(2) Ignition key

(3) Filler neck

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

The use of leaded petrol will cause premature damage to the catalytic converter.

#### **NOTICE**

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

## **Petrol Containing Alcohol**

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

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

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

## ENGINE OIL

### Engine Oil Level Check

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

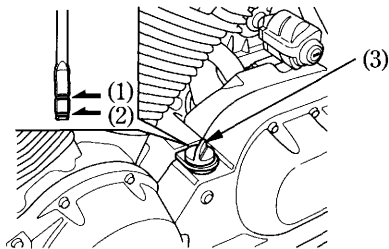
The level must be maintained between the upper (1) and lower (2) level marks on the dipstick (3).

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

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

### NOTICE

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



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

## FINAL DRIVE OIL

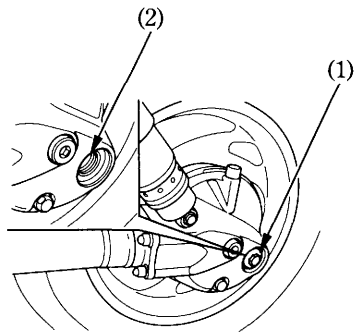
### Oil Level Check

Check the final drive oil level when specified by the maintenance schedule (page 58 ).

1. Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
2. Remove the oil filler cap (1 ).
3. Check that the oil level reaches the lower edge of the oil cap hole (2 ).

If the level is low, check for leaks. Pour fresh oil through the oil filler hole until it reaches the lower edge of the opening.

**Recommended Oil:**  
**HYPOID GEAR OIL SAE 80**



(1) Oil filler cap

(2) Oil cap hole

## TUBELESS TYRES

To safely operate your motorcycle, your tyres must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated for the load you are carrying. The following pages give more detailed information on how and when to check your air pressure, how to inspect your tyres for damage, and what to do when your tyres need to be repaired or replaced.

### **WARNING**

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

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

## Air Pressure

Keeping your tyres properly inflated provides the best combination of handling, tread life and riding comfort. Generally, underinflated tyres wear unevenly, adversely affect handling, and are more likely to fail from being overheated.

Overinflated tyres make your motorcycle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

We recommend that you visually check your tyres before every ride and use a gauge to measure air pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tyres might be low.

Tubeless tyres have some self-sealing ability if they are punctured. However, because leakage is often very slow, you should look closely for punctures whenever a tyre is not fully inflated.

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

The recommended “cold” tyre pressures are:

kPa (kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> , psi)		
Driver only	Front	225 (2.25 , 33)
	Rear	225 (2.25 , 33)
Driver and one passenger	Front	225 (2.25 , 33)
	Rear	250 (2.50 , 36)

## Inspection

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

Look for:

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

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



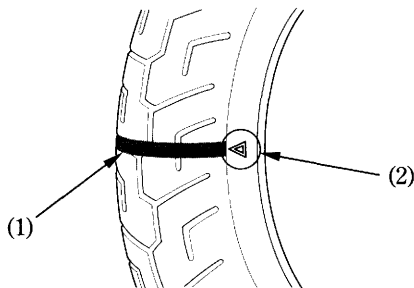
## Tread Wear

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

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

< For Germany >

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



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

## **Tyre Repair**

If a tyre is punctured or damaged, you should replace it, not repair it. As discussed below, a tyre that is repaired, either temporarily or permanently, will have lower speed and performance limits than a new tyre.

A temporary repair, such as an external tubeless tyre plug, may not be safe for normal speeds and riding conditions. If a temporary or emergency repair is made to a tyre, you should ride slowly and cautiously to a dealer and have the tyre replaced. If possible, you should not carry a passenger or cargo until a new tyre is installed.

Even if a tyre is professionally repaired with a permanent internal patch plug, it will not be as good as a new tyre. You should not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph) for the first 24 hours, or 130 km/h (80 mph) at any time thereafter. In addition, you may not be able to safely carry as much weight as with a new tyre. Therefore, we strongly recommend that you replace a damaged tyre. If you choose to have a tyre repaired, be sure the wheel is balanced before you ride.

## Tyre Replacement

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

### **WARNING**

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

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

The recommended tyres for your motorcycle are:

Front: 130/70R18 63H  
DUNLOP  
D251F

Rear: 180/70R16 77H  
DUNLOP  
D251

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

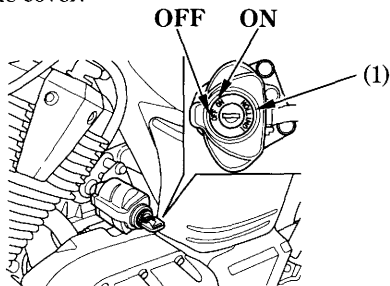
### **Important Safety Reminders**

- Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tyre on this motorcycle. Excessive heat build-up can cause the tube to burst.
- Use only tubeless tyres on this motorcycle. The rims are designed for tubeless tyres, and during hard acceleration or braking, a tube-type tyre could slip on the rim and cause the tyre to rapidly deflate.

# ESSENTIAL INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

## IGNITION SWITCH

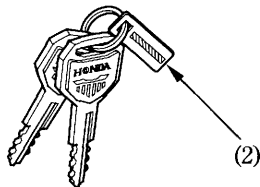
The ignition switch (1) is in front of the left side cover.



(1) Ignition switch

You should received a key number plate (2) with your key.

You will need this key number if you ever have to replace a lost key. Store this plate in a safe place.






(2) Key number plate




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


## RIGHT HANDLEBAR CONTROLS


### Engine Stop Switch

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

### Headlight Switch < Except U type >

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


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

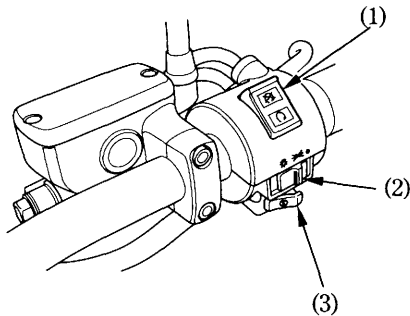
 : Position light, taillight and meter lights on.

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

### Starter Button

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



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





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

## LEFT HANDLEBAR CONTROLS

### Headlight Dimmer Switch (1)

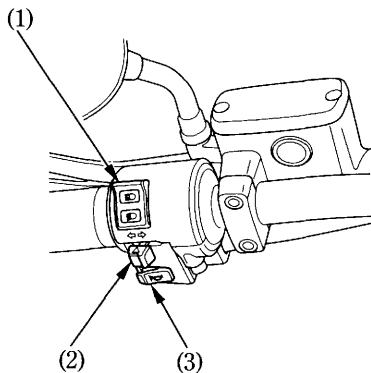
Push the dimmer switch to  (HI) to select high beam or to  (LO) to select low beam.

### Turn Signal Switch (2)

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

### Horn Button (3)

Press the button to sound the horn.



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

## FEATURES

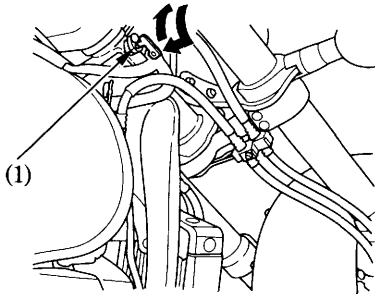
### (Not required for operation)

#### STEERING LOCK

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

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

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



(1) Steering lock