

EAU00373

## WARNING

- Become thoroughly familiar with all operating controls and their functions before riding. Consult a Yamaha dealer regarding any control or function that you do not thoroughly understand.
- Never start the engine or operate it in a closed area for any length of time. Exhaust fumes are poisonous, and inhaling them can cause loss of consciousness and death within a short time. Always make sure that there is adequate ventilation.
- Before starting out, make sure that the sidestand is up. If the sidestand is not raised completely, it could contact the ground and distract the operator, resulting in a possible loss of control.

EAU00376

## CAUTION:

- Make sure not to store personal items near the air cleaner intake, otherwise air intake will be blocked and performance will suffer.
- Make sure not to put anything near the battery and its terminals, otherwise electrical failure and acid corrosion may result.

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## Starting and warming up a cold engine

In order for the ignition circuit cut-off system to enable starting, one of the following conditions must be met:

- The transmission is in the neutral position.
- The transmission is in gear with the clutch lever pulled and the sidestand up.

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## WARNING

- Before starting the engine, check the function of the ignition circuit cut-off system according to the procedure described on page 3-18.
  - Never ride with the sidestand down.
1. Turn the key to "ON" and make sure that the engine stop switch is set to "RUN".

# OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

EC000035

## CAUTION

If the fuel level warning light comes on, check the fuel level, and, if necessary, refuel as soon as possible.

2. Shift the transmission into the neutral position.

## NOTE:

When the transmission is in the neutral position, the neutral indicator light should be on, otherwise have a Yamaha dealer check the electrical circuit.

3. Turn the starter (choke) on and completely close the throttle. (See page 3-8 for starter (choke) operation.)
4. Start the engine by pushing the start switch.

## NOTE:

If the engine fails to start, release the start switch, wait a few seconds, and then try again. Each starting attempt should be as short as possible to preserve the battery. Do not crank the engine more than 10 seconds on any one attempt.

EC000038

## CAUTION

- The oil level warning light and fuel level warning light should come on when the start switch is pushed, and they should go off when the start switch is released.
- If the oil level warning light flickers or remains on after starting, immediately stop the engine, and then check the engine oil level and the vehicle for oil leakage. If necessary, add engine oil, and then check the warning light again. If the warning light does not come on when pushing the start switch, or if it does

not go off after starting with sufficient engine oil, have a Yamaha dealer check the electrical circuit.

- If the fuel level warning light remains on after starting, stop the engine, and then check the fuel level. If necessary, refuel as soon as possible, and then check the warning light again. If the warning light does not come on when pushing the start switch, or if it does not go off after starting with sufficient fuel, have a Yamaha dealer check the electrical circuit.

5. After starting the engine, move the starter (choke) lever back halfway.

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## CAUTION

For maximum engine life, always warm the engine up before starting off. Never accelerate hard when the engine is cold!

# OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

6. When the engine is warm, turn the starter (choke) off.

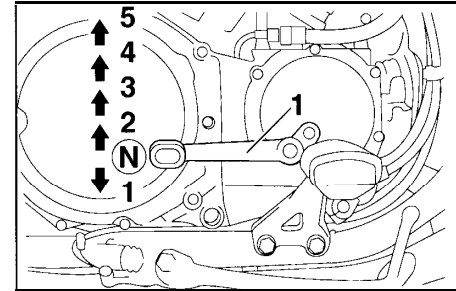
**NOTE:** \_\_\_\_\_

The engine is warm when it responds normally to the throttle with the starter (choke) turned off. To avoid the possibility of excessive exhaust emissions, never leave the starter (choke) on longer than necessary. The time necessary for starter (choke) use depends upon the ambient temperature. Temperatures above 10 °C (50 °F) require about 7 seconds of starter (choke) use and temperatures below 10 °C (50 °F) require about 35 seconds with the starter (choke) turned on, then about 2.5 minutes with the starter (choke) in the half-way position.

## Starting a warm engine

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Follow the same procedure as for starting a cold engine with the exception that the starter (choke) is not required when the engine is warm.



1. Shift pedal

N. Neutral position

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## Shifting

Shifting gears lets you control the amount of engine power available for starting off, accelerating, climbing hills, etc.

The gear positions are shown in the illustration.

**NOTE:** \_\_\_\_\_

To shift the transmission into the neutral position, press the shift pedal down repeatedly until it reaches the end of its travel, and then slightly raise it.

**CAUTION:**

- **Even with the transmission in the neutral position, do not coast for long periods of time with the engine off, and do not tow the motorcycle for long distances. The transmission is properly lubricated only when the engine is running. Inadequate lubrication may damage the transmission.**
- **Always use the clutch while changing gears to avoid damaging the engine, transmission, and drive train, which are not designed to withstand the shock of forced shifting.**

**To start out and accelerate**

1. Pull the clutch lever to disengage the clutch.
2. Shift the transmission into first gear. The neutral indicator light should go out.
3. Open the throttle gradually, and at the same time, release the clutch lever slowly.
4. At the recommended shift points shown in the table on page 5-5, close the throttle, and at the same time, quickly pull the clutch lever in.
5. Shift the transmission into second gear. (Make sure not to shift the transmission into the neutral position.)
6. Open the throttle part way and gradually release the clutch lever.
7. Follow the same procedure when shifting to the next higher gear.

**NOTE:**

Always shift gears at the recommended shift points.

**To decelerate**

1. Apply both the front and the rear brakes to slow the motorcycle.
2. Shift the transmission into first gear when the motorcycle reaches 20 km/h (12.5 mi/h). If the engine is about to stall or runs very roughly, pull the clutch lever in and use the brakes to stop the motorcycle.
3. Shift the transmission into the neutral position when the motorcycle is almost completely stopped. The neutral indicator light should come on.

# OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

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## Recommended shift points

The recommended shift points during acceleration and deceleration are shown in the table below.

	Acceleration shift point km/h (mi/h)	Deceleration shift point km/h (mi/h)
1st → 2nd	16 (10.0)	20 (12.5)
2nd → 3rd	24 (15.0)	20 (12.5)
3rd → 4th	32 (20.0)	20 (12.5)
4th → 5th	40 (25.0)	20 (12.5)

## Engine break-in

There is never a more important period in the life of your engine than the period between 0 and 1,000 km (600 mi). For this reason, you should read the following material carefully.

Since the engine is brand new, do not put an excessive load on it for the first 1,000 km (600 mi). The various parts in the engine wear and polish themselves to the correct operating clearances. During this period, prolonged full-throttle operation or any condition that might result in engine overheating must be avoided.

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## 0-150 km (0-90 mi)

- Avoid prolonged operation above 4,500 r/min.
- After every hour of operation, stop the engine, and then let it cool for five to ten minutes.
- Vary the engine speed from time to time. Do not operate the engine at one set throttle position.

## 150-500 km (90-300 mi)

- Avoid prolonged operation above 5,500 r/min.
- Rev the engine freely through the gears, but do not use full throttle at any time.

## 500-1,000 km (300-600 mi)

- Avoid prolonged full-throttle operation.
- Avoid prolonged operation above 6,500 r/min.

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