

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

EAU00669

Cast wheels

To maximize the performance, durability, and safe operation of your motorcycle, note the following points regarding the specified wheels.

- The wheel rims should be checked for cracks, bends, warpage or damage before each ride. If any damage is found, have a Yamaha dealer replace the wheel. Do not attempt even the smallest repair to the wheel. A deformed or cracked wheel must be replaced.
- The wheel should be balanced whenever either the tire or wheel has been changed or replaced. An unbalanced wheel can result in poor performance, adverse handling characteristics, and a shortened tire life.
- Ride at moderate speeds after changing a tire since the tire surface must first be “broken in” for it to develop its optimal characteristics.

- After repairing or replacing a tire, tighten the valve stem nut and locknut to the specified torques.

Tightening torques:

Valve stem nut:

1.6 Nm (0.16 m·kg, 1.2 ft·lb)

Valve stem locknut:

1.6 Nm (0.16 m·kg, 1.2 ft·lb)

EAU00691

Accessories and replacement parts

EW000096

WARNING

This motorcycle is not designed to pull a trailer or to be attached to a sidecar. The accessories or replacement parts you choose for your motorcycle should be designed specifically for this model, and they must be securely mounted to maintain the inherent stability of the original design. Genuine Yamaha Parts and Accessories are designed and tested to be compatible with your motorcycle. Please consider Genuine Yamaha Parts and Accessories before making a purchase. Use of non-Yamaha-approved accessories or replacement parts may cause loss of handling stability and riding safety. Since Yamaha cannot control the quality of accessories or parts manufactured by other companies, Yamaha cannot be held lia-

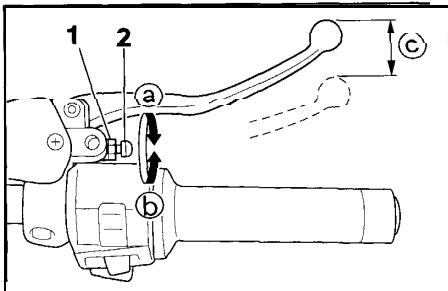
ble for any consequences caused by the use of items which have not been approved by Yamaha.

EAU00695

Clutch lever free play

Since this model is equipped with a hydraulic clutch, adjusting the clutch lever free play is not needed. However, it is necessary to check the clutch fluid level and check the hydraulic system for leakage before each ride. If the clutch lever free play does become excessive, and shifting becomes rough or clutch slippage occurs, causing poor acceleration, there may be air in the clutch system. If there is air in the hydraulic system, have a Yamaha dealer bleed the system before operating the motorcycle.

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1. Locknut
2. Adjusting bolt
- c. Brake lever free play

EAU00696

Adjusting the brake lever free

Play

The brake lever free play should measure 2-5 mm (0.08-0.20 in) as shown. Periodically check the brake lever free play and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

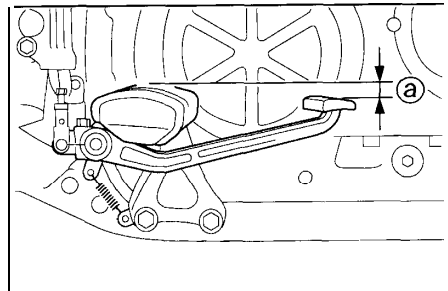
1. Loosen the locknut at the brake lever.
2. To increase the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting bolt in direction Ⓐ. To decrease the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting bolt in direction Ⓑ.

3. Tighten the locknut.

⚠ WARNING

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- After adjusting the brake lever free play, check the free play and make sure that the brake is working properly.
- A soft or spongy feeling in the brake lever can indicate the presence of air in the hydraulic system. If there is air in the hydraulic system, have a Yamaha dealer bleed the system before operating the motorcycle. Air in the hydraulic system will diminish the braking performance, which may result in loss of control and an accident.



- a. Distance between brake pedal and footrest

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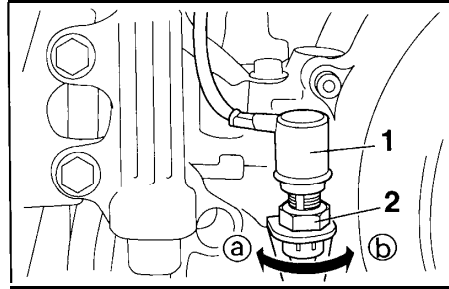
Adjusting the brake pedal position

The top of the brake pedal should be positioned approximately 20 mm (0.8 in) below the top of the footrest as shown. Periodically check the brake pedal position and, if necessary, have a Yamaha dealer adjust it.

EW000109

! WARNING

A soft or spongy feeling in the brake pedal can indicate the presence of air in the hydraulic system. If there is air in the hydraulic system, have a Yamaha dealer bleed the system before operating the motorcycle. Air in the hydraulic system will diminish the braking performance, which may result in loss of control and an accident.



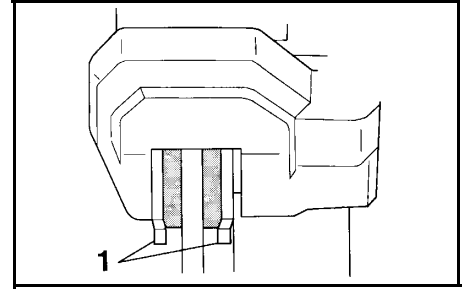
1. Brake light switch
2. Adjusting nut

EAU00713

Adjusting the rear brake light switch

The rear brake light switch, which is activated by the brake pedal, is properly adjusted when the brake light comes on just before braking takes effect. If necessary, adjust the brake light switch as follows.

Turn the adjusting nut while holding the rear brake light switch in place. To make the brake light come on earlier, turn the adjusting nut in direction ①. To make the brake light come on later, turn the adjusting nut in direction ②.



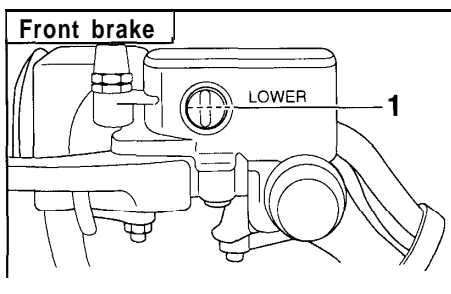
1. Wear indicator (x 2)

EAU00715

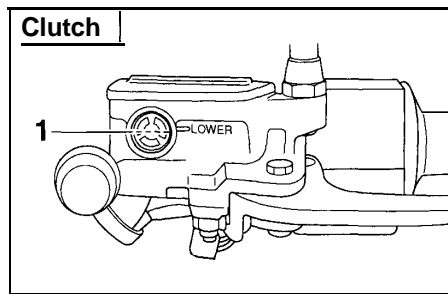
Checking the front and rear brake pads

The front and rear brake pads must be checked for wear at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. Each brake pad is provided with a wear indicator, which allows you to check the brake pad wear without having to disassemble the brake. To check the brake pad wear, check the position of the wear indicator while applying the brake. If a brake pad has worn to the point that the wear indicator almost touches the brake disc, have a Yamaha dealer replace the brake pads as a set.

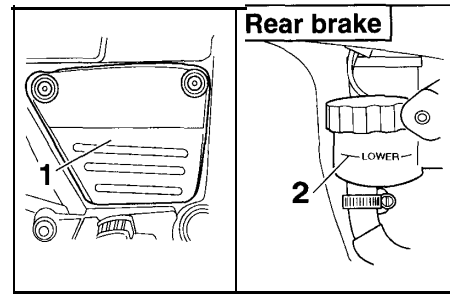
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1. Minimum level mark



1. Minimum level mark



1. Panel B

2. Minimum level mark

Checking the brake fluid level

Insufficient brake fluid may allow air to enter the brake or clutch systems, possibly causing them to become ineffective.

Before riding, check that the brake fluid is above the minimum level mark and replenish if necessary. A low brake fluid level may indicate worn brake pads and/or brake system leakage. If the brake level is low, be sure to check the brake pads for wear and the brake system for leakage.

NOTE:

To check the rear brake fluid level, remove panel B. (See page 6-9 for panel removal and installation procedures.)

Observe these precautions:

- When checking the fluid level, make sure that the top of the master cylinder is level by turning the handlebars.
- Use only the recommended quality brake fluid, otherwise the rubber seals may deteriorate, causing leakage and poor braking or clutch performance.

- Refill with the same type of brake fluid. Mixing fluids may result in a harmful chemical reaction and lead to poor braking or clutch performance.
- The diaphragm will lose its shape from the negative pressure if the brake fluid level goes down too far. Be sure to put the diaphragm back in its original shape before installing it into the master cylinder.
- Be careful that water does not enter the master cylinder when refilling. Water will significantly lower the boiling point of the fluid and may result in vapor lock.

Recommended brake fluid: DOT 4

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- Brake fluid may deteriorate 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. However, if the brake fluid level goes down suddenly, have a Yamaha dealer check the cause.

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Changing the brake fluid

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

- Oil seals: Replace every two years.
- Brake hose: Replace every four years.

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Checking and lubricating the cables

The operation of all control cables and the condition of the cables should be checked before each ride, and the cables and cable ends should be lubricated if necessary. If a cable is damaged or does not move smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or replace it.

Recommended lubricant:

Yamaha Chain and Cable Lube
or engine oil SAE 10W-30
(API SE)

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WARNING

Damage to the outer housing of cables may result in internal rusting and cause interference with cable movement. Replace damaged cables as soon as possible to prevent unsafe conditions.

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Checking and lubricating the throttle grip and cable

The operation of the throttle grip and the condition of the throttle cable should be checked before each ride, and the cable should be lubricated or replaced if necessary.

NOTE:

Since the throttle grip must be removed to access the throttle cable end, the throttle grip and the cable should always be lubricated at the same time.

1. Remove the throttle grip by removing the screws.
2. Disconnect the throttle cable, hold it up, and then apply several drops of oil to the cable end, allowing it to trickle into the sheath.
3. Connect the throttle cable, and then grease the inside of the throttle grip housing.
4. Grease the metal-to-metal contact surface of the throttle grip, and then install the grip by installing the screws.

Recommended lubricant:

Throttle cable:

Yamaha Chain and Cable

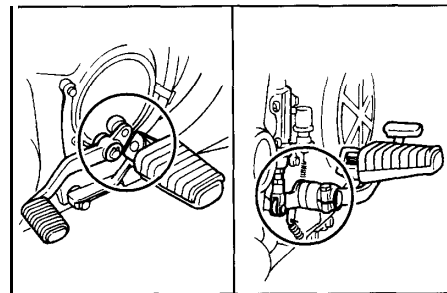
Lube or engine oil

SAE 10W-30

Throttle grip housing and grip:

Lithium-soap-based grease

(all-purpose grease)



Checking and lubricating the brake and shift pedals

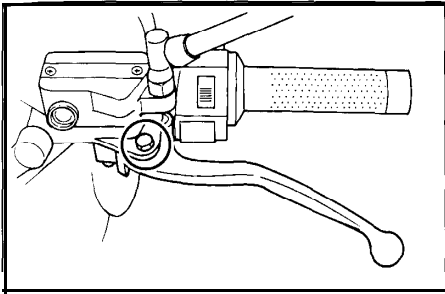
The operation of the brake and shift pedals should be checked before each ride, and the pedal pivots should be lubricated if necessary.

Recommended lubricant:

Lithium-soap-based grease

(all-purpose grease)

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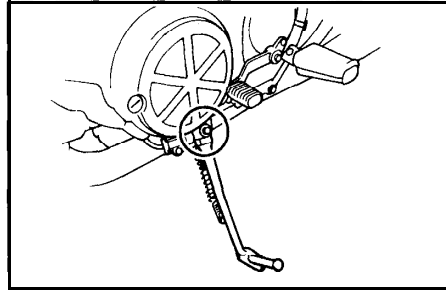


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Checking and lubricating the brake and clutch levers

The operation of the brake and clutch levers should be checked before each ride, and the lever pivots should be lubricated if necessary.

Recommended lubricant:
Lithium-soap-based grease
(all-purpose grease)



EAU03371

Checking and lubricating the centerstand and sidestand

The operation of the centerstand and sidestand should be checked before each ride, and the pivots and metal-to-metal contact surfaces should be lubricated if necessary.

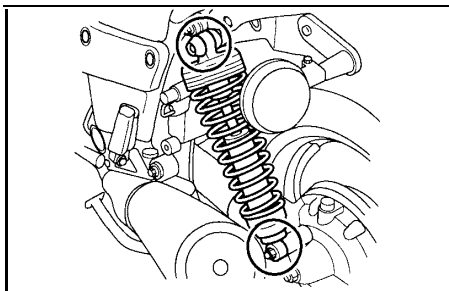
EW000114

WARNING

If the centerstand or sidestand does not move up and down smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair it.

Recommended lubricant:
Lithium-soap-based grease
(all-purpose grease)

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Lubricating the rear suspension

The pivoting points of the rear suspension must be lubricated at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

Recommended lubricant:
Lithium-soap-based grease
(all-purpose grease)

Checking the front fork

The condition and operation of the front fork must be checked as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

To check the condition

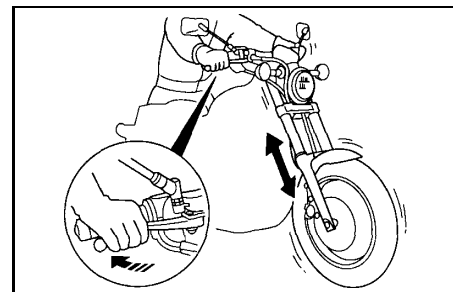
! WARNING

Securely support the motorcycle so that there is no danger of it falling over.

Check the inner tubes for scratches, damage and excessive oil leakage.

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TO Check the

1. Place the motorcycle on a level surface and hold it in an upright position.
2. While applying the front brake, push down hard on the handlebars several times to check if the front fork compresses and rebounds smoothly.

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CAUTION

If any damage is found or the front fork does not operate smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair it.

Checking the steering

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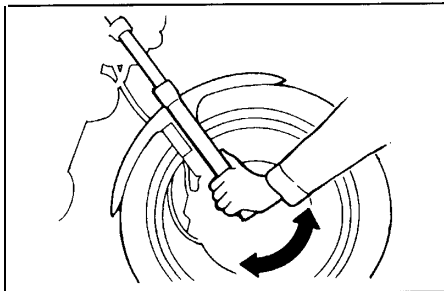
Worn or loose steering bearings may cause danger. Therefore, the operation of the steering must be checked as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

1. Place a stand under the engine to raise the front wheel off the ground.

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WARNING

Securely support the motorcycle so that there is no danger of it falling over.

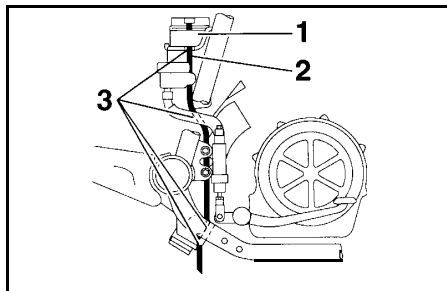


2. Hold the lower ends of the front fork legs and try to move them forward and backward. If any free play can be felt, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair the steering.

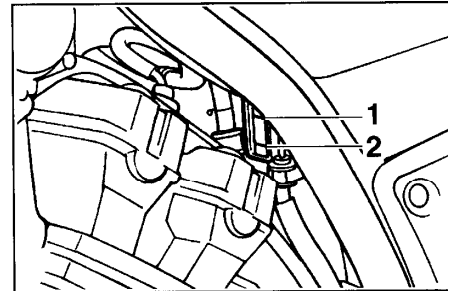
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Checking the wheel bearings

The front and rear wheel bearings must be checked at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. If there is play in the wheel hub or if the wheel does not turn smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check the wheel bearings.



1. Battery
2. Battery breather hose
3. Pass through the cable guide.



1. Maximum level mark
2. Minimum level mark

To check the electrolyte level

1. Place the motorcycle on a level surface and hold it in an upright position.

NOTE: _____
Make sure that the motorcycle is positioned straight up when checking the electrolyte level.

2. Check the electrolyte level in the battery.

NOTE: _____
The electrolyte should be between the minimum and maximum level marks.

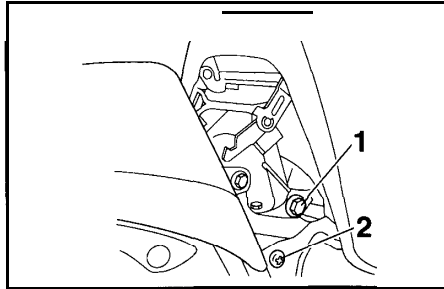
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Battery

A poorly maintained battery will corrode and discharge quickly. The electrolyte level, battery lead connections and breather hose routing should be checked before each ride and at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

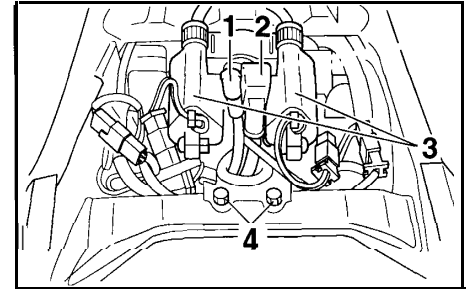
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3. If the electrolyte is at or below the minimum level mark, continue with the following steps.



1. Bolt (x 2)
2. Screw (x 2)

4. Remove the rider seat. (See page 3-9 for rider seat removal and stallation procedures.)
5. Disconnect the negative battery lead from the battery.



1. Starter moter lead (black)
2. Battery positive lead (red)
3. Ignition coil assembly (x 2)
4. Bolt (x 2)

6. Disconnect the positive battery lead and the starter motor lead from the starter motor relay.
7. Remove the ignition coil assemblies by removing the bolts.
8. Add distilled water to raise the electrolyte to the maximum level mark.