



OWNER'S MANUAL

READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY.
IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION.



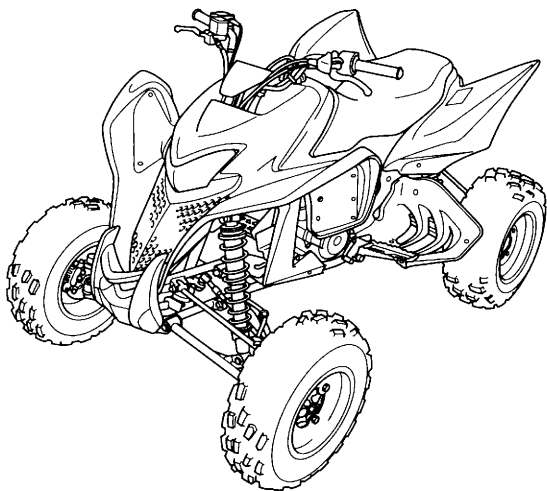
TRX700XX

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

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**Honda TRX700XX
SPORTRAX 700XX
OWNER'S MANUAL**



Introduction

Congratulations on choosing your Honda ATV.

When you own a Honda, you're part of a worldwide family of satisfied customers — people who appreciate Honda's reputation for building quality into every product.

Your Honda was designed as a recreational ATV for off-road use by one rider only.

Before riding, take time to get acquainted with your ATV and how it works. To protect your investment, we urge you to take responsibility for keeping your ATV well maintained. Scheduled service is a must, of course. But it's just as important to observe the break-in guidelines, and perform all pre-ride and other periodic checks detailed in this manual.

We also recommend that you read this owner's manual before you ride. It's full of facts, instructions, safety information, and helpful tips. To make it easy to use, the manual contains a detailed list of topics at the beginning of each section, and both an in-depth table of contents and an index at the back of the book.

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 Honda, other property, or the environment.

Whenever you ride, tread lightly. By staying on established trails and riding only in approved areas, you help protect the environment and keep off-road riding areas open for the future.

Introduction

If you have any questions, or if you ever need special service or repairs, remember that your Honda dealer knows your ATV best and is dedicated to your complete satisfaction.

Happy riding!

A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. And operating this ATV 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 an ATV. You must use your own good judgment.

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

Safety Labels — on the ATV.

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

A Few Words About Safety

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 ATV Safety.

Instructions — how to use this ATV correctly and safely.

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

Contents

These pages give an overview of the contents of your owner's manual. The first page of each section lists the topics covered in that section.

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ATV Safety

This section presents some of the most important information and recommendations to help you ride your ATV safely. Please take a few moments to read these pages. This section also includes information about the location of safety labels on your ATV.

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Important Safety Information

Your ATV can provide many years of service and pleasure if you take responsibility for your own safety and understand the challenges you can meet while riding.

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

Follow the Age Recommendation

The minimum recommended age for this ATV model is 16. Children under age 16 should never operate this vehicle.

Always Wear a Helmet

It's a proven fact: helmets significantly reduce the number and severity of head injuries. So always wear an approved motorcycle helmet. We also recommend that you wear eye protection, sturdy boots, gloves, and other protective gear (page 26).

Never Carry a Passenger

Your ATV is designed for one person only. There are no handholds, footrests, or seat for a second person, so never carry a passenger. A passenger could interfere with your ability to move around to maintain your balance and control of the ATV.

Important Safety Information

Ride Off-road Only

Your ATV is designed and manufactured for off-road use only. The tyres are not made for pavement, and the ATV does not have turn signals and other features required for use on public roads. If you need to cross a paved or public road, get off and walk your ATV across.

Take Time to Learn & Practice

Even if you have ridden other ATVs, take time to become familiar with how this ATV works and handles. Practice in a safe area until you build your skills and get accustomed to the ATV's size and weight.

Be Alert for Off-road Hazards

The terrain can present a variety of challenges when you ride off-road. Continually “read” the terrain for unexpected turns, drop-offs, rocks, ruts, and other hazards. Always keep your speed low enough to allow time to see and react to hazards.

Important Safety Information

Ride within Your Limits

Pushing limits is another major cause of ATV 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 judgments and ride safely.

Don't Drink and Ride

Alcohol and riding don't mix. Even one drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions, and your reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. So don't drink and ride, and don't let your friends drink and ride either.

Keep Your Honda in Safe Condition

It's important to keep your ATV properly maintained and in safe riding condition. Having a breakdown can be difficult, especially if you are stranded off-road far from your base. To help avoid problems, inspect your ATV before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance.

Safety Labels

Your ATV comes with several labels containing important safety information. Anyone who rides the vehicle should read and understand this information before riding.

The labels should be considered permanent parts of the vehicle. If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your Honda dealer for replacements.

Safety Labels

WARNING

Improper tire pressure or overloading can cause loss of control.

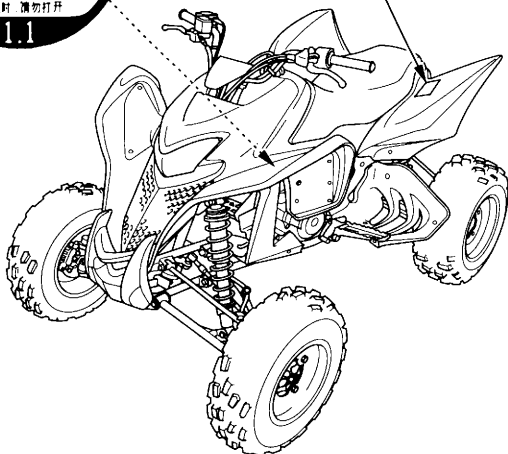
Loss of control can result in severe injury or death.

● Cold tire pressure :

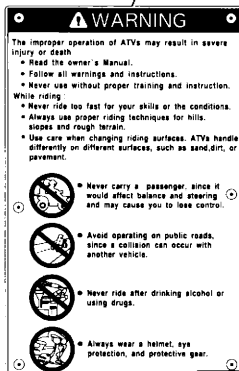
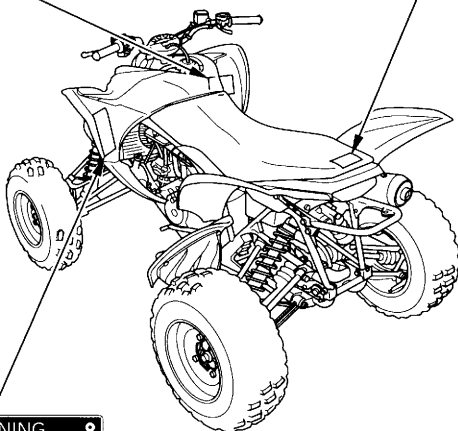
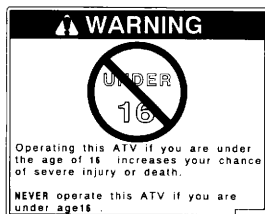
Front : 35kPa 0.35kgf/cm² 5.1psi

Rear : 42.5kPa 0.425kgf/cm² 6.2psi

● Maximum weight capacity : 110kg (243lbs)



Safety Labels



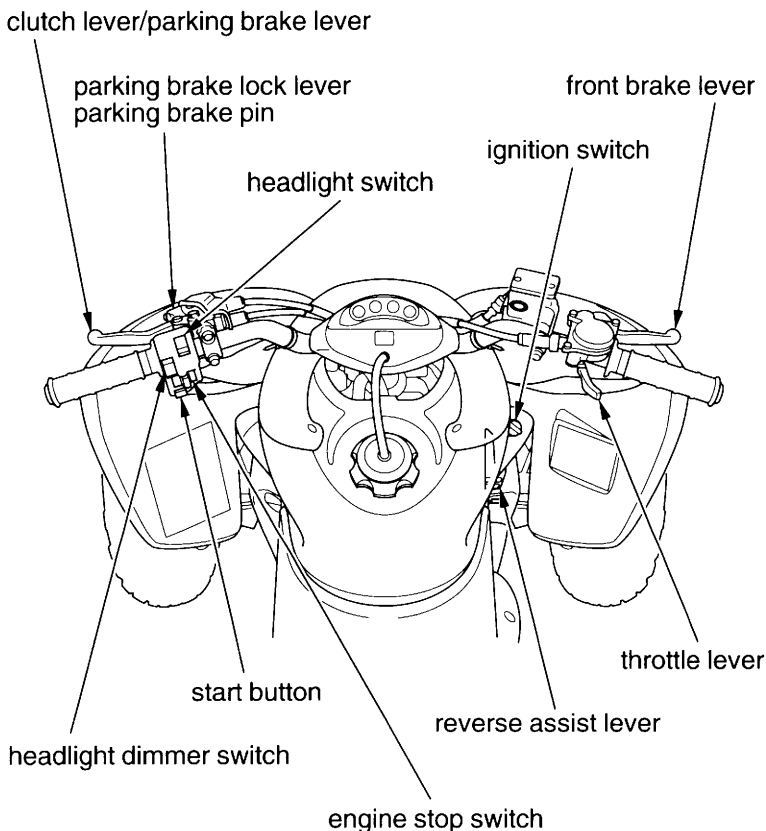
Indicators & Controls

This section shows the location of all indicators and controls you would normally use before or while riding your ATV.

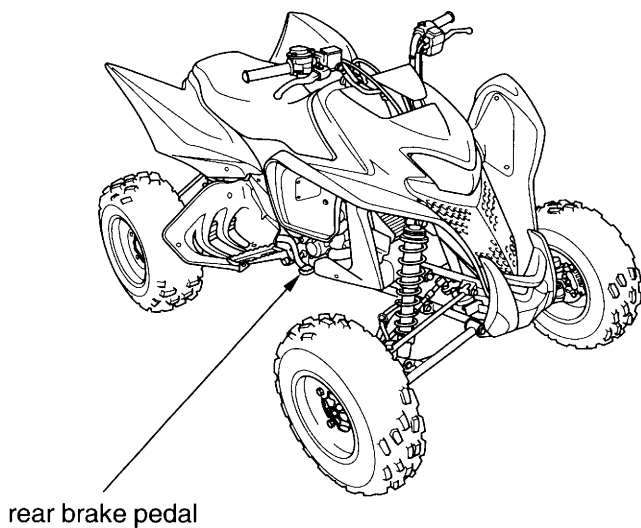
The items listed on this page are described in this section. Instructions for other components are presented in other sections of this manual where they will be most useful.

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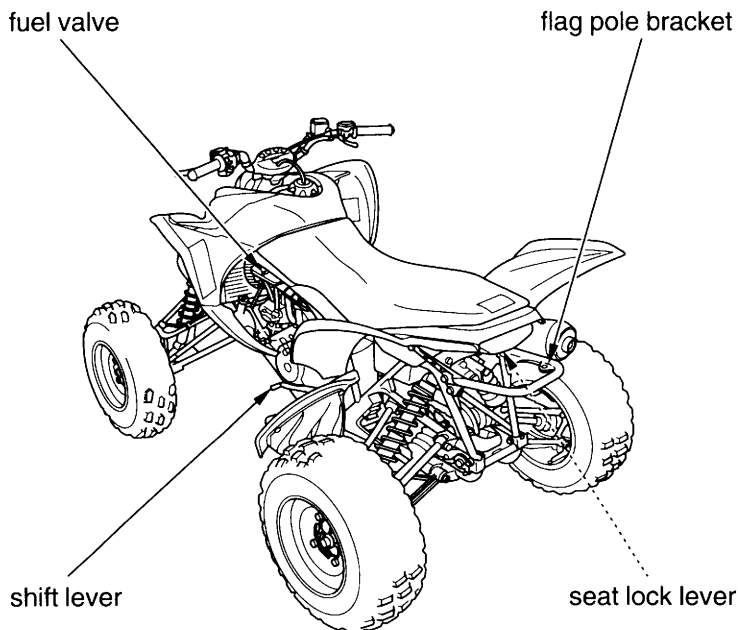
Operation Component Locations



Operation Component Locations



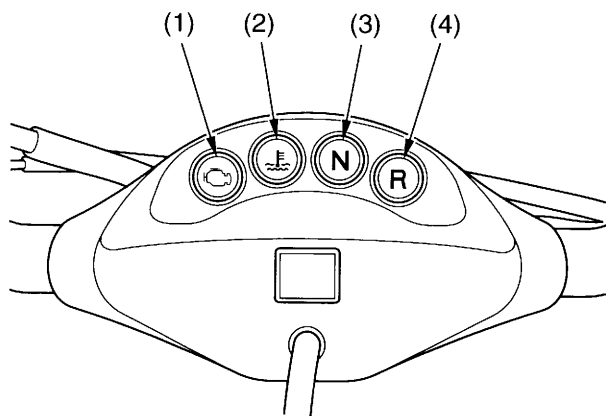
Operation Component Locations



Indicators

The indicators on your ATV keep you informed, alert you to possible problems, and make your riding safer and more enjoyable. Refer to the indicators frequently. Their functions are described on the following pages.

CENTRE OF HANDLEBAR



- (1) PGM-FI indicator
- (2) high coolant temperature indicator
- (3) neutral indicator
- (4) reverse indicator

Indicators

Lamp Check

The PGM-FI indicator and high coolant temperature indicator come on for a few seconds and then go off when you turn the ignition switch ON (I) and engine stop switch is on RUN (O).

The reverse indicator comes on for a few seconds and then goes off when you turn the ignition switch ON (I) and engine stop switch is on RUN (O) except transmission is in reverse. When the transmission is in reverse, remain on until you shift out of reverse.

The indicators are identified in the table on page 15 with the words: *Lamp Check*.

When applicable, the neutral indicator comes on when you turn the ignition switch ON (I) and remains on until you shift out of neutral.

If one of these indicators does not come on when it should, have your Honda dealer check for burned-out bulbs or other problems.

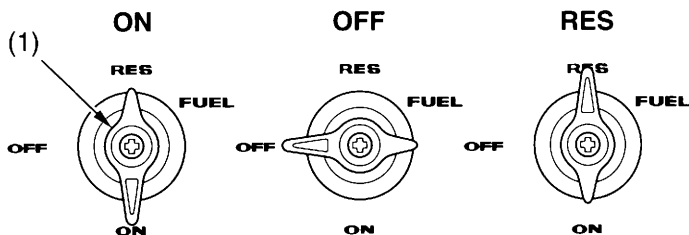
Indicators

1	PGM-FI indicator	Lights 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 (I) and engine stop switch is on RUN (O). If the indicator comes on at any other time, reduce speed and take your vehicle to a Honda dealer as soon as possible. <i>Lamp Check.</i>
2	High coolant temperature indicator	Lights when coolant temperature is high enough to adversely affect the service life of the engine. Should also light for a few seconds and then go off when the ignition switch is turned ON (I) and engine stop switch is on RUN (O). If the high coolant temperature indicator comes on while you are riding, immediately bring the vehicle to a stop, turn the engine off and let it cool. See page 180 . <i>Lamp Check.</i>
3	Neutral indicator	Lights when the transmission is in neutral.
4	Reverse indicator	Lights when the transmission is in reverse. Should also light for a few seconds and then go off when the ignition switch is turned ON (I) and engine stop switch is on RUN (O). <i>Lamp Check.</i>

Controls & Features

Fuel Valve

LEFT SIDE



(1) fuel valve

The manual fuel valve (1) is located on the left side under the fuel tank.

The three-way fuel valve is used to control the flow of fuel from the fuel tank to the fuel pump unit.

ON — normal position for riding.

OFF — for parking, storing, or transportation.

RES — for extra fuel to get to a gas supply for refueling.

Reserve Fuel

Remember to check that the fuel valve is in the ON position each time you refuel. If the fuel valve is left in the RES position, you may run out of fuel with no reserve.

For complete information about fueling your ATV, see page 89 .

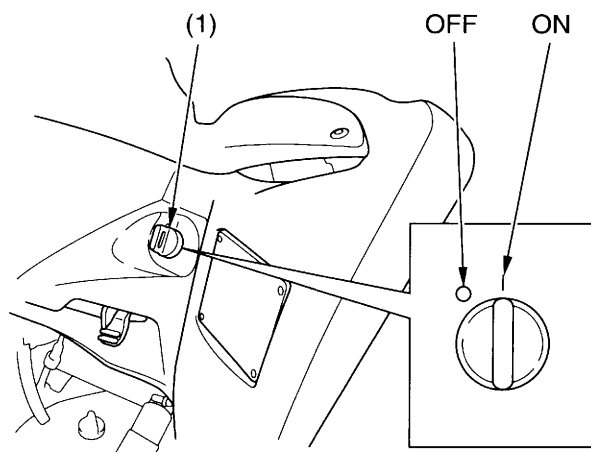
Controls & Features

Ignition Switch

The ignition switch (1) is used for starting and stopping the engine (page 48). Insert the key and turn it to the right for the ON (|) position.

Key Position	Function
ON ()	Electrical circuits on.
OFF (○)	No electrical circuits function.

RIGHT SIDE



(1) ignition switch

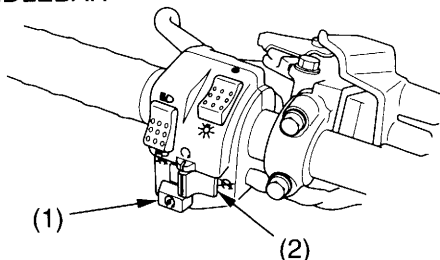
| ON
○ OFF

Controls & Features

Start Button



LEFT HANDLEBAR



- (1) start button
(2) engine stop switch

⚡ START
⊗ OFF
○ RUN

The start button (1) is used for starting the engine. Pushing the button in starts the engine. See *Starting Procedure*, page 50 .

When the start button is pushed, the starter motor will crank the engine. The starter motor will not operate if the engine stop switch is in the OFF (⊗) position when the start button is pushed.

Engine Stop Switch



The engine stop switch (2) is used to stop the engine in an emergency. To operate, slide the switch to the OFF (⊗) position. The switch must be in the RUN (○) position to start the engine, and it should normally remain in the RUN (○) position even when the engine is OFF.

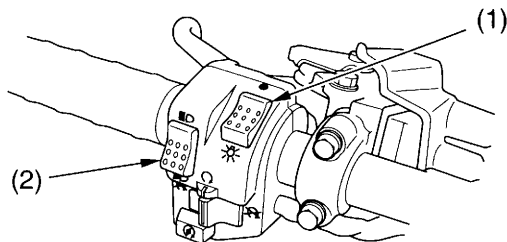
If your ATV is stopped with the ignition switch ON (I) and the engine stop switch OFF (⊗), the battery will discharge. Turn the ignition switch OFF (○) to prevent battery discharge.

Controls & Features

Headlight Switch



LEFT HANDLEBAR



(1) headlight switch

(2) headlight dimmer switch

☀ ON

• OFF

≡ D HI

≡ D LO

The headlight switch (1) is used to turn the headlight ON (☀) or OFF (•). To operate, turn the switch to ON (☀) or OFF (•).

Headlight Dimmer Switch

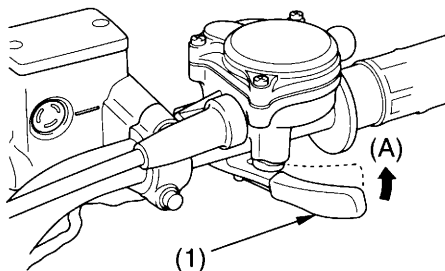


The headlight dimmer switch (2) is used to change between the high and low beams of the headlight. To operate, turn the switch to HI (≡ D) for high beam, LO (≡ D) for low beam.

Controls & Features

Throttle Lever

RIGHT HANDLEBAR



(1) throttle lever

(A) to open the throttle

The throttle controls engine rpm (speed). To increase engine rpm, press the throttle lever (1) with your thumb. To reduce engine rpm, release pressure on the throttle lever. The throttle will automatically return to the closed position (engine idle) when you remove your thumb.

Clutch Lever/Parking Brake Lever

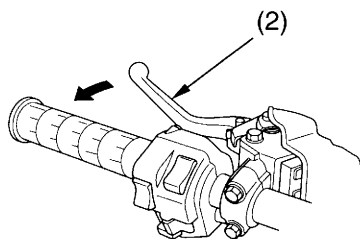
The clutch lever/parking brake lever is used to disengage the clutch whenever you shift gears. To operate, pull the clutch lever/parking brake lever in all the way before shifting, then slowly release it after shifting. See *Clutch System*, page 115 .

Controls & Features

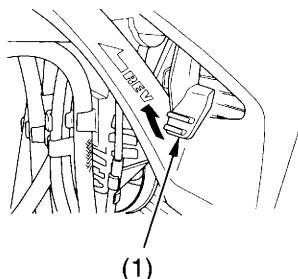
Reverse Assist Lever

The reverse assist lever (1), located on the right side under the fuel tank, is used to shift into reverse. To operate, pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever (2) with your ATV stopped. Leaving your left hand on the clutch lever/parking brake lever while pressing down on the rear brake pedal with your right foot, remove your right hand from throttle and place it on the reverse assist lever. Pull and hold the reverse assist lever, depress the shift lever (3) to reach the reverse gear (below 1st gear). See *Riding in Reverse* page 55.

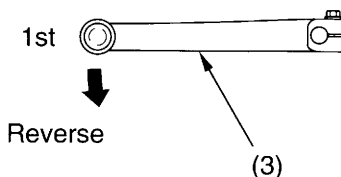
LEFT HANDLEBAR



RIGHT SIDE



LEFT SIDE



- (1) reverse assist lever
(2) clutch lever/parking brake lever

- (3) shift lever

Controls & Features

Front Brake Lever

The front brake lever is used to slow or stop your ATV. To operate, pull the lever. For information on braking techniques, see page 58 .

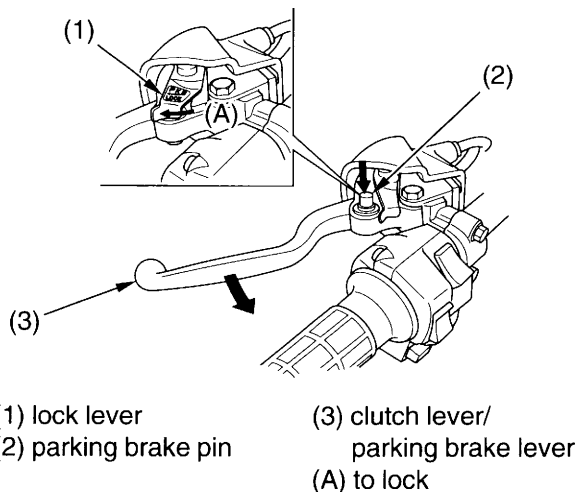
Rear Brake Pedal

The rear brake pedal is used to slow or stop your ATV. To operate, depress the pedal. For information on braking techniques, see page 58 .

Controls & Features

Parking Brake

LEFT HANDLEBAR

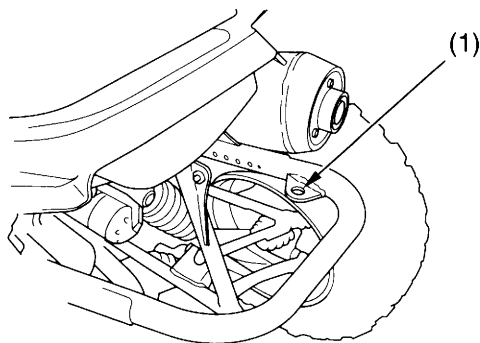


The lock lever (1) and parking brake pin (2) on the clutch lever/parking brake lever (3) allows it to be used as a parking brake. To operate, push down and hold the parking brake pin, squeeze the clutch lever/parking brake lever and then lock it with the lock lever. See *Parking* page 72 .

Controls & Features

Flag Pole Bracket

REAR



(1) flag pole bracket

Flag poles are optional equipment available from your Honda dealer. To mount a pole in the bracket (1), follow the instructions that come with the flag pole kit.

Flag poles are required in some riding areas. Check local regulations before riding.

Before Riding

Before each ride, you need to make sure you and your Honda are both ready to ride. To help get you prepared, this section discusses how to evaluate your riding readiness, what items you should check on your ATV, and adjustments to make for your comfort, convenience, or safety. This section also includes important information about loading.

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Are You Ready to Ride?

Before you ride your ATV for the first time, we urge you to:

- Read this owner's manual and the labels on your ATV carefully.
- Make sure you understand all the safety messages.
- Know how to operate all the controls.

Before each ride, be sure:

- You feel well and are in good physical and mental condition.
- You are wearing an approved motorcycle helmet (with chin strap tightened securely), eye protection, and other protective clothing.
- You don't have any alcohol or drugs in your system.

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 the proper gear.

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.

Are You Ready to Ride?

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.

WARNING

Operating this ATV without wearing an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, and protective clothing could increase your chances of severe injury or death in the event of an accident.

Always wear an approved motorcycle helmet that fits properly and wear eye protection (goggles or face shield), gloves, boots, long-sleeved shirt or jacket and long pants.

Additional Riding Gear

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

- Sturdy off-road motorcycle boots to help protect your feet, ankles, and lower legs.
- Off-road motorcycle gloves to help protect your hands.
- Riding pants with knee and hip pads, a riding jersey with padded elbows, and a chest/shoulder protector.

Are You Ready to Ride?

Rider Training

Developing your riding skills is an on-going process. Even if you have ridden other ATVs, take time to become familiar with how this ATV works and handles. Practice riding the ATV in a safe area to build your skills. Do not ride in rough terrain until you get accustomed to the ATV's controls, and feel comfortable with its size and weight.

WARNING

Operating this ATV without proper instruction could increase your risk of an accident which could lead to serious injury or death.

Beginning and inexperienced operators should complete the certified training course offered by Honda. They should then regularly practice the skills learned in the course and the operating techniques described in the owner's manual.

Are You Ready to Ride?

Age Recommendation

The minimum recommended age for this ATV model is 16. For safety, never let children under 16 years old operate this vehicle.

WARNING

A child using an ATV that is not recommended for their age could lose vehicle control while riding, resulting in severe injury or death.

A child under 16 should never operate an ATV with engine size greater than 90cc.

No Passengers

This ATV is designed as an operator-only vehicle. The long seat is designed to allow the rider to change body position, not for carrying a passenger. Never let a passenger ride on the seat.

WARNING

Carrying a passenger on this ATV greatly reduces your ability to balance and control this ATV and could cause a crash and you or your passenger could be injured or killed.

Never carry a passenger on this ATV.

Are You Ready to Ride?

No Alcohol or Drugs

Alcohol, drugs and ATVs don't mix. Even a small amount of alcohol can impair your ability to operate an ATV safely. Likewise, drugs — even if prescribed by a physician — can be dangerous while operating an ATV. Consult your doctor to be sure it is safe to operate a vehicle after taking medication.

WARNING

Operating this ATV after consuming alcohol or drugs can seriously affect your judgement, cause you to react more slowly, affect your balance and perception, and result in serious injury or death.

Never consume alcohol or drugs before or while operating this ATV.

Is Your ATV Ready to Ride?

Before each ride, it's important to inspect your ATV and make sure any problem you find is corrected. A pre-ride inspection is a must, not only for safety, but because having a breakdown, or even a flat tyre, can be a major inconvenience.

If your ATV has overturned or been involved in a collision, do not ride the vehicle until it has been inspected by your Honda dealer. There may be damage or other problems you cannot see.

WARNING

Improperly maintaining this ATV or failing to correct a problem before riding can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always perform a pre-ride inspection before every ride and correct any problems.

Pre-ride Inspection

Check the following items before you get on the ATV:

Engine Oil

Check the level and add oil if needed
(page 95).
Check for leaks.

Radiator Coolant

Check the coolant level and add coolant if
needed (page 103).
Check for leaks.

(cont'd)

Is Your ATV Ready to Ride?

<i>Fuel</i>	Check the level and add fuel (page 90) if needed. Also make sure the fuel fill cap is securely fastened. Check for leaks.
<i>Tyres</i>	Use a gauge to check the air pressure. Adjust if needed. Also look for signs of damage or excessive wear (page 134).
<i>Drive Chain</i>	Check the condition and slack. Adjust and lubricate if needed. Also check the chain slider for wear and replace if needed (page 143).
<i>Driveshaft Boots</i>	Check for damage (page 142).
<i>Nuts & Bolts</i>	Check the wheels to see that the axle nuts are tightened. Use a wrench to make sure all accessible nuts, bolts, and fasteners are tight.
<i>Underbody & Exhaust System</i>	Check for, and remove, any dirt, vegetation or other debris that could be a fire hazard or interfere with the proper operation of the vehicle.
<i>Air Cleaner Housing Drain Tube</i>	Check for deposits in the drain tube. If necessary, clean the tube (page 112) and check the air cleaner housing.

Is Your ATV Ready to Ride?

Leaks, Loose Parts

Walk around your ATV and look for anything that appears unusual, such as a leak or loose cable.

Cable

Check the cable housings for wear. Check the fittings for looseness. Replace or tighten as needed.

Lights

Make sure the headlight, brakelight and taillight are working properly.

Is Your ATV Ready to Ride?

Check these items after you get on the ATV:

<i>Throttle</i>	Check the freeplay and adjust if needed. Press the throttle to make sure it moves smoothly without sticking, and snaps shut automatically when it is released, in all steering positions (page 113).
<i>Brakes</i>	Squeeze the front brake lever and step on the rear brake pedal to check that the controls operate normally. Make sure there is no brake fluid leakage (page 126).
<i>Clutch Lever/ Parking Brake Lever</i>	Check for smooth operation and adjust if needed (page 115).
<i>Reverse Assist Lever</i>	Make sure the reverse assist lever operates smoothly without sticking.
<i>Indicators</i>	Turn the ignition switch ON (I) and check for normal operation of the indicators (page 14).
<i>Headlight and Headlight Dimmer Switch</i>	Check for proper function (page 19).
<i>Engine Stop Switch</i>	Check for proper function (page 18).
<i>Steering</i>	Check that the wheels turn properly as you steer the handlebar. Move the handlebar right and left and check that there is no excessive backlash.

Remember, be sure to take care of any problem you find, or have your Honda dealer correct it before you ride.

Load Limits & Guidelines

Your Honda was designed as a rider-only ATV. It was not designed to carry a passenger or cargo. A passenger or cargo could interfere with your ability to move around to maintain your balance and control of the ATV.

In addition, exceeding the weight limits or carrying an unbalanced load can seriously affect your ATV's handling, braking and stability. Adding accessories or making modifications that change this ATV's design and performance can also make it unsafe. Also, the weight of any accessories will reduce the maximum load the ATV can carry.

More specific information on load limits, accessories, and modifications follows.

Loading

How much weight you put on your ATV, and how you load it, are important to your safety. If you decide to carry cargo, you should be aware of the following information.

⚠ WARNING

Overloading, improper loading, or carrying a passenger 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 & Guidelines

Load Limits

Following are the load limits for your ATV:

There are limits to how much weight can be carried on your ATV.

The following load limits apply to standard equipment only. Modifying your ATV, using non-standard equipment, or riding on terrain that is not flat and smooth could further reduce these limits.

maximum weight capacity 110 kg (243 lbs)
(includes the weight of the rider, all cargo, and accessories.)

The weight of added accessories will reduce the maximum cargo weight you can carry.

Load Limits & Guidelines

Loading Guidelines

As discussed on page 35 , we recommend that you do not carry any cargo on this ATV. However, if you decide to carry cargo, ride at reduced speeds and follow these common-sense guidelines.

Carrying cargo or pulling a trailer will affect how your ATV handles and greatly reduce its ability in accelerating, braking and making turns and other maneuvers.

Be sure to observe the weight limits and follow these guidelines:

- Check that the tyres are properly inflated.
- Never ride with a passenger. The ATV is not designed to carry a passenger.
- Do not tow another vehicle.
- Never exceed the maximum weight limit.
- Make sure all cargo is secured before riding.
- Allow extra room for starting, stopping and turning whenever you carry cargo or pull a trailer.
- Avoid riding on steep slopes when carrying cargo or pulling a trailer.
- Never cross a slope when towing a trailer.

Accessories & Modifications

Modifying your ATV or using non-Honda accessories can make your ATV 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 Honda Genuine Accessories that have been specifically designed and tested for your ATV. 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 Honda dealer for assistance and always follow these guidelines:

- Make sure the accessory does not obscure any lights, reduce ground clearance, limit suspension travel or steering travel, or interfere with operating any controls.
- Make sure the accessory does not interfere with your ability to shift body position on the seat or operate hand and foot controls.
- Do not add any electrical equipment that will exceed the vehicle's electrical system capacity (page 196). A blown fuse can cause a loss of lights or engine power (page 182).

Accessories & Modifications

Modifications

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

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

Basic Operation & Riding

This section gives basic riding instructions, including how to start and stop your engine, how to use the throttle and brakes, and what to do when you're through riding.

To protect your new engine and enjoy optimum performance and service life, refer to Break-in Guidelines (page 198).

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Safe Riding Precautions

Before riding your ATV for the first time, please review the *ATV Safety* section beginning on page 1, and the *Before Riding* section beginning on page 25.

Even if you have ridden other ATVs, take time to become familiar with how this ATV works and handles. Practice in a safe area until you build your skills and get accustomed to the ATV's size and weight.

Off-road Use Only

Your ATV and its tyres are designed and manufactured for off-road use only, not for pavement. Riding on pavement can affect handling and control. You should not ride your ATV on pavement.

WARNING

Operating this ATV on paved surfaces may seriously affect handling and control of the ATV, and may cause the vehicle to go out of control.

Never operate the ATV on any paved surfaces, including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and streets.

When riding off-road, also remember to always obey local off-road riding laws and regulations. Obtain permission to ride on private property. Avoid posted areas and obey “no trespassing” signs.

(cont'd)

Safe Riding Precautions

You should never ride your ATV on public streets, roads or highways, even if they are not paved. Drivers of street vehicles may have difficulty seeing and avoiding you, which could lead to a collision. In many states it is illegal to operate ATVs on public streets, roads and highways.

WARNING

Operating this ATV on public streets, roads or highways could cause you to collide with another vehicle.

Never operate this ATV on any public street, road or highway, even a dirt or gravel one.

Keep Hands and Feet on Controls

Always keep both hands on the handlebars and both feet on the footpegs when riding your ATV. This is important to maintain your balance and to control the vehicle. Removing even one hand from the handlebars or one foot from the footpegs can reduce your ability to control the ATV or could cause you to lose your balance and fall off the ATV.

WARNING

Removing hands from handlebars or feet from footpegs during operation can reduce your ability to control the ATV or could cause you to lose your balance and fall off of the ATV.

Always keep both hands on the handlebars and both feet on the footpegs of your ATV during operation.

Safe Riding Precautions

Control Speed

Riding at excessive speed increases the chance of an accident. In choosing a proper speed, you need to consider the capability of your vehicle, the terrain, visibility and other operating conditions, plus your own skills and experience.

WARNING

Operating this ATV at excessive speeds increases your chances of losing control of the ATV, which can result in an accident.

Always go at a speed that is proper for your vehicle, the terrain, visibility and other operating conditions, and your experience.

Safe Riding Precautions

Use Care on Unfamiliar or Rough Terrain

Before riding in a new area, always check the terrain thoroughly. Don't ride fast on unfamiliar terrain or when visibility is limited. (It's sometimes difficult to see obstructions like hidden rocks, bumps, or holes in time to react.)

⚠ WARNING

Failure to use extra care when operating this ATV on unfamiliar terrain could result in the ATV overturning or going out of control.

Go slowly and be extra careful when operating on unfamiliar terrain. Always be alert to changing terrain conditions when operating the ATV.

Safe Riding Precautions

Never ride past the limit of visibility. Maintain a safe distance between your ATV and other off-road vehicles. Always exercise caution, and use extra care on rough, slippery and loose terrain.

WARNING

Failure to use extra care when operating on excessively rough, slippery or loose terrain could cause loss of traction or vehicle control, which could result in an accident, including an overturn.

Do not operate on excessively rough, slippery or loose terrain until you have learned and practiced the skills necessary to control the ATV on such terrain. Always be especially cautious on these kinds of terrain.

Do Not Perform Stunts

You should always operate your ATV in a safe and reasonable manner. When riding, always keep all four wheels on the ground.

WARNING

Attempting wheelies, jumps, and other stunts increases the chance of an accident, including an overturn.

Never attempt stunts, such as wheelies or jumps. Don't try to show off.

Starting & Stopping the Engine

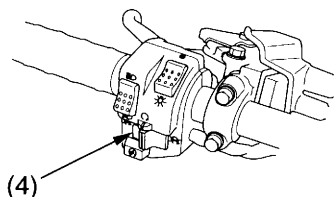
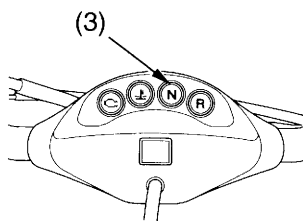
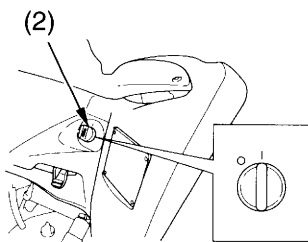
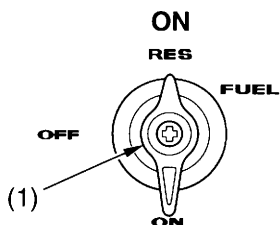
Always follow the proper starting procedure described below.

For your safety, avoid starting or operating the engine in an enclosed area such as a garage. Your ATV's exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas which can collect rapidly in an enclosed area and cause illness or death.

Your ATV is equipped with a gear position starter cut-off system. If the transmission is in forward or reverse gear, you must pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever in order to start the engine.

Starting & Stopping the Engine

Preparation



(1) fuel valve

(2) ignition switch

(3) neutral indicator

(4) engine stop switch

1. Before starting, select a level surface and lock the parking brake (page 23).
2. Turn the fuel valve (1) ON.
3. Turn the ignition switch (2) ON (I).

Confirm the following:

- The transmission is in neutral (neutral indicator (3) ON).
- The engine stop switch (4) is set to RUN (O).

Starting & Stopping the Engine

Starting Procedure

This vehicle has a fuel-injected engine with an automatic choke. Follow the procedure indicated below.

Any Air Temperature

- Press the start button with the throttle completely closed.

The engine will not start if the throttle is fully open (because the electronic control module cuts off the fuel supply).

The starter motor will operate when the transmission is in neutral or the clutch lever/parking brake lever is pulled in.

Starting & Stopping the Engine

Flooded Engine

If the engine fails to start after repeated attempts, it may be flooded with excess fuel. To clear a flooded engine:

1. Leave the engine stop switch set to RUN ().
2. Open the throttle fully.
3. Press the start button for 5 seconds.
4. Follow the normal starting procedure.
5. If the engine starts, then open the throttle slightly if idling is unstable.
If the engine does not start, wait 10 seconds, then follow steps 1 – 4 again.

If the engine still won't start, refer to *If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start*, page 174 .

Bank Angle Sensor Ignition Cut-off System

Your vehicle's banking (lean angle) sensor system is designed to automatically stop the engine if the vehicle is overturned.

Before restarting the engine, you must turn the ignition switch to the OFF () position and then back to ON (). The engine will not restart until you perform this procedure.

Starting & Stopping the Engine

How to Stop the Engine

Normal Engine Stop

To stop the engine, make sure the transmission is in neutral by checking that the neutral indicator lights, then turn the ignition switch OFF (○).

The engine stop switch should normally remain in the RUN (○) position even when the engine is OFF.

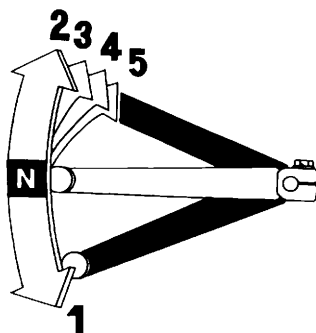
If your ATV is stopped with the engine stop switch OFF (✖) and the ignition switch ON (I), the battery will discharge.

Emergency Engine Stop

To stop the engine in an emergency, use the engine stop switch. To operate, slide the switch to either OFF (✖) position.

Shifting Gears

GEAR SHIFTING SEQUENCE



The shift lever is located near the left footpeg. One full stroke of the shift lever shifts the transmission to the next higher or lower gear in the shifting sequence. The shift lever automatically returns to the horizontal position when released.

Your ATV has five forward gears (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5). To shift the transmission, pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever, then operate the shift lever as follows.

To upshift to a higher gear, put the toe of your boot under the shift lever and raise it one full stroke. To downshift, step on the shift lever and depress it one full stroke.

To select reverse, use the reverse assist lever (page 55).

After starting the engine and letting it warm up, follow these procedures:

1. With the transmission in neutral, depress and hold down the rear brake pedal. Release the clutch lever/parking brake lever (page 23).

(cont'd)

Shifting Gears

2. While the engine is idling, pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever and raise the shift lever to shift into 1st gear.
3. Release the rear brake pedal, gradually release the clutch lever/parking brake lever, and increase engine speed by gradually opening the throttle.
4. When the speed increases, close the throttle, pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever, shift to 2nd gear by raising the shift lever, and gradually release the clutch lever/parking brake lever while gradually opening the throttle.
5. Repeat this sequence to progressively upshift to 3rd, 4th and 5th (top) gear.
6. To downshift, reverse this sequence. Remember to close the throttle each time you shift to the next lower gear.

Learning when to shift gears comes with experience. Keep the following tips in mind:

- As a general rule, shift while moving in a straight line.
- Close the throttle and pull the clutch lever/parking brake lever in completely before shifting. Improper shifting may damage the engine, transmission, and drive train.
- Upshift to a higher gear or reduce throttle before engine rpm (speed) gets too high. Learn the relationship between engine sound and the normal shifting points.
- Downshift to a lower gear before you feel the engine laboring (lugging) at low rpm.
- Avoid downshifting to help slow your ATV when engine rpm is high. Downshifting when engine speed is near its allowable maximum may over-rev the engine and possibly cause damage.
- To prevent transmission damage, do not coast or tow the ATV for long distances with the engine off.

Recommended Shift Points

Ride in the highest gear that lets the engine run and accelerate smoothly. This will give you good fuel economy and effective emissions control.

Riding in Reverse

If you need to ride in reverse, make sure the area behind you is clear and only operate the ATV at low speed.

Your ATV is equipped with a reverse gear rev limiter and reverse speed limiter to assure low operating speed while backing up.

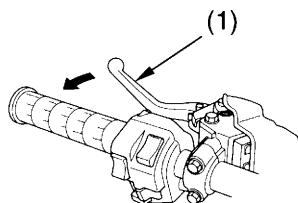
⚠ WARNING

Improperly operating in reverse could cause you to hit an obstacle or person behind you, resulting in serious injury.

Make sure there are no obstacles or people behind you before selecting reverse gear. When it is safe to proceed, go slowly.

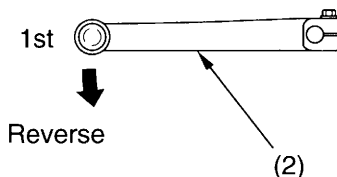
1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop, pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever (1) and depress the shift lever (2) to shift into 1st gear.
2. Depress and hold down the rear brake pedal.
3. Be sure there are no obstacles or people in the way.

LEFT HANDLEBAR



(1) clutch lever/
parking brake lever

LEFT SIDE



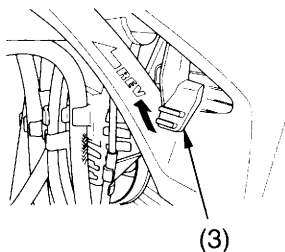
(2) shift lever

(cont'd)

Riding in Reverse

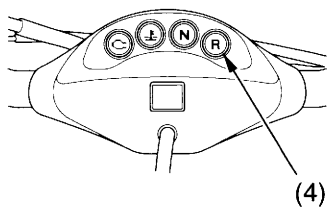
4. Leaving your left hand on the clutch lever/parking brake lever, remove your right hand from the throttle and place it on the reverse assist lever (3). Pull and hold the reverse assist lever.
5. While holding the reverse assist lever, depress the shift lever to reach the reverse gear (below 1st gear). Make sure that the reverse indicator (4) comes on.
6. Remove your right hand from the reverse assist lever.
7. Release the rear brake pedal.
8. Slowly release the clutch lever/parking brake lever and open the throttle gradually to begin reverse operation.

RIGHT SIDE



(3) reverse assist lever

CENTRE OF HANDLEBAR



(4) reverse indicator

9. Ride slowly. Do not open the throttle suddenly or make abrupt turns.
10. To stop, pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever, close the throttle and gradually apply both the front and rear brakes. Do not abruptly apply the rear brake by itself.

Riding in Reverse

11. To shift out of reverse into 1st gear, pull in the clutch lever/parking brake lever and raise the shift lever one click to 1st gear. Make sure that the reverse indicator goes off.

WARNING

Applying only the rear brake abruptly when operating in reverse gear could cause the front wheels to lift off the ground and the ATV could overturn backwards.

Carefully apply both the front and rear brakes when stopping in reverse gear.

Braking

Your ATV is equipped with disc braking systems which are hydraulically activated. Operating the front brake lever applies the two front disc brakes. Depressing the rear brake pedal applies the rear disc brake.

As a general rule, the front braking system provides about 70 percent of total stopping power.

For full braking effectiveness, use both the front brake lever and rear brake pedal simultaneously. Using both braking systems will stop your ATV faster with greater stability.

To slow or stop, apply the front brake lever and rear brake pedal smoothly, while downshifting to match your speed.

Gradually increase braking as you feel the brakes slowing your speed. The increase in engine compression from downshifting will help slow your ATV.

For maximum braking, close the throttle and firmly apply the front brake lever and rear brake pedal controls.

Applying the brakes too hard may cause the wheels to lock and slide, reducing control of your ATV. If this happens, release the brake controls, steer straight ahead until you regain control, then reapply the brakes more gently.

When possible, reduce your speed or complete braking before entering a turn. Avoid braking or closing the throttle quickly while turning. Either action may cause one or more wheels to slip and reduce your control of your ATV.

Braking

Your ability to brake in a turn and to brake hard in an emergency situation are important riding skills.

When descending a long, steep grade, use engine compression braking by downshifting, with intermittent use of both brakes. Continuous brake application can overheat the brakes and reduce their effectiveness.

To prevent stalling the engine, pull the clutch lever/parking brake lever in before coming to a complete stop.

Riding with your hand on the front brake lever or your foot resting on the rear brake pedal may overheat the brakes, reducing effectiveness.

For information on how to apply the brakes in various riding situations, see the following section, *Riding Your ATV*.

Riding Your ATV

Making Turns

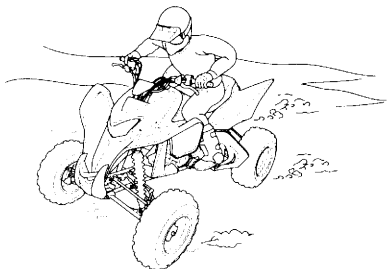
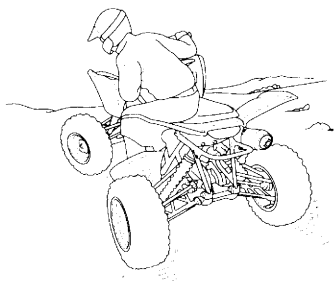
Learn how to turn your ATV properly. Practice the techniques outlined in this section on level ground and at low speeds until you are confident in making turns.

WARNING

Turning improperly can make the ATV go out of control, causing a collision or overturn.

- Always follow proper procedures for turning as described in this owner's manual.
- Practice turning at low speeds before attempting to turn at faster speeds.
- Do not turn at excessive speeds.

Riding Your ATV



Lean your body to the inside of a turn and forward.

To make a turn on level ground: Steer the handlebar and lean your body toward the inside of the turn. Leaning helps balance the vehicle, and it feels more comfortable. Leaning into a turn is an important technique to master in riding an ATV.

To make a sharp turn at low speed: It helps to shift your body slightly forward on the seat, and lean inside, as you steer the handlebar. Shifting weight forward allows the rear wheels to turn easier, and it also improves front-wheel steering.

To make a turn from a full stop: Apply the throttle gradually when you turn and start up at the same time. Remember to shift your body forward to make sharp low-speed turns and whenever you turn while accelerating from a full stop.

Riding Your ATV

Skidding or Sliding

The terrain surface can be a major factor affecting turns. Skidding during a turn is more likely to occur on slippery surfaces, such as snow, ice, mud and loose gravel. If you skid on ice, you may lose all directional control. To avoid skidding on slippery terrain, keep your speed low and ride with caution.

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 by practicing at low speeds and on level, smooth terrain.

If your ATV skids sideways during a turn, steer in the direction of the skid. Avoid hard braking or accelerating until you have regained directional control.

Riding Your ATV

Riding Up Hills

The ATV's ability to safely climb hills largely depends on the rider's skill and judgment. Begin by practicing on smooth, gentle slopes. As you gain experience, you'll learn the hazards and your own limitations. You may then proceed to ride on more difficult terrain. However, you must be able to decide which hills or hazards might cause the ATV to overturn. Avoid excessively steep hills.

WARNING

Operating on excessively steep hills can cause the vehicle to overturn more easily than operating on level surfaces or small hills.

Never operate the ATV on hills too steep for the ATV or for your abilities.

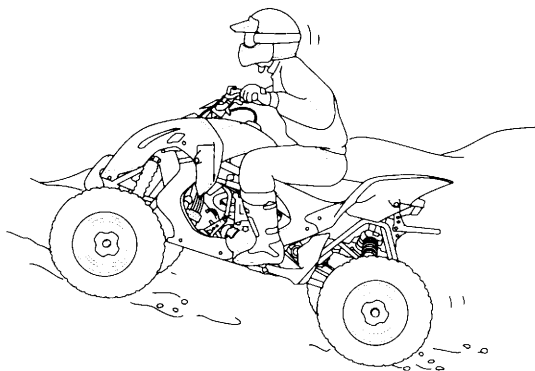
When climbing hills, you must shift weight toward the front wheels to help keep them on the ground. To do this, shift your body slightly forward on the seat and lean forward. For greater weight shift, move your body farther forward and lean forward.

WARNING

Climbing hills improperly could cause loss of control or cause the ATV to overturn.

Always follow proper procedures for climbing hills as described in this owner's manual.

Riding Your ATV



Shift weight forward when climbing hills.

- Always check the terrain carefully before you start up any hill.
- Never climb hills with excessively slippery or loose surfaces.
- To climb a hill, take a running start in an appropriate gear and speed for the conditions. Maintain a steady speed as you ascend the hill.
- Never open the throttle suddenly or make sudden gear changes. The ATV could flip over backward.
- Never go over the top of any hill at high speed. An obstacle, a sharp drop, or another vehicle or person could be on the other side of the hill.

Riding Your ATV

Stalling the ATV and/or Rolling Backwards:

If you incorrectly estimate climbing capability or terrain conditions, the ATV may not have enough power or traction to continue uphill. If this happens, the ATV can stall and/or roll backwards.

WARNING

Stalling, rolling backwards or improperly dismounting while climbing a hill could result in the ATV overturning.

Always follow proper procedures for climbing a hill as described in this owner's manual.

What to do if the ATV stalls or rolls backwards when climbing a hill:

If you are about to lose all forward speed:

1. Using the front and rear brakes together, bring the ATV to a stop with the vehicle pointed straight uphill.
2. Get off the ATV while you continue holding the brakes.
3. Shift into neutral, set the parking brake and turn the engine off.
4. Then assess the situation.

If the ATV starts rolling backwards before you begin braking:

1. Keep your weight uphill.
2. Carefully apply the front brakes first, then carefully apply the rear brake. Do not apply the rear brake only or abruptly if you are rolling backwards, or the vehicle may overturn.

If the ATV continues sliding backwards:

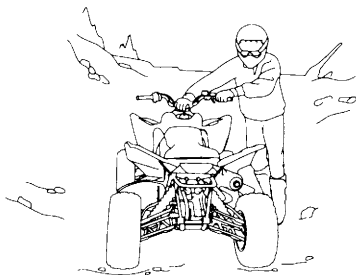
After you've applied the brakes, get off and away from the vehicle.

Riding Your ATV

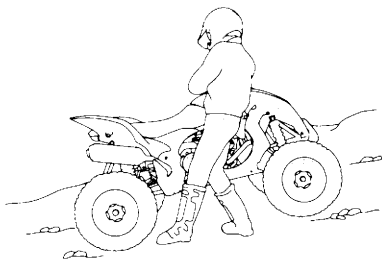
What to do after the ATV has stalled or rolled backwards:

If the hill is too steep or too slippery, or if you have any doubt whether you can safely walk the ATV back down the hill, leave the vehicle where it is and get help. If possible, block the wheels so the vehicle doesn't roll backwards.

If the hill is not too steep and you have good footing, you may be able to walk the ATV back down the hill. Make sure your intended path is clear in case you lose control of the ATV.



Be sure your legs are clear of the wheels.



Body position for backing down a hill.

1. Stand with your body facing downhill, beside the vehicle so you can reach the front brake lever with your left hand.
2. Be sure your legs are clear of the wheels.
3. Check your footing.
4. Slowly and carefully back the ATV down the hill using the front brake lever to control speed.
5. If you lose control of the ATV, for your safety, get away from the vehicle.

Riding Your ATV

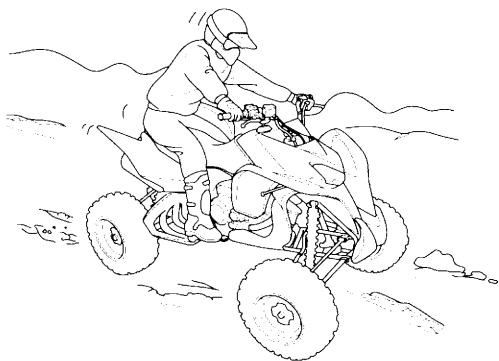
Riding Down Hills

It's usually advisable to descend hills with the ATV pointed straight downhill. Avoid angles that would cause the vehicle to lean sharply to one side.

⚠ WARNING

Going down a hill improperly could cause loss of control or cause the ATV to overturn.

Always follow proper procedures for going down hills as described in this owner's manual.



On downhills, shift your weight back.

As you approach a downhill, stop and survey the terrain below. Never ride past the limit of your visibility. Never go down a hill at high speed.

Riding Your ATV

When you've selected a safe downhill path, shift into a lower gear, shift your weight back with your arms extended and braced against the handlebar, then go down slowly with the throttle closed.

Use mainly the rear brake to control speed. Avoid using the front brake hard or abruptly when riding down hills.

Remember, braking effectiveness is reduced on any hill with a loose surface.

Crossing or Turning on Hills or Slopes

Riding on hills or slopes is different from riding on level terrain. Be careful when riding on any hill. Make sure that you practice on gentle, smooth slopes before attempting to ride on steeper or more difficult terrain.

⚠ WARNING

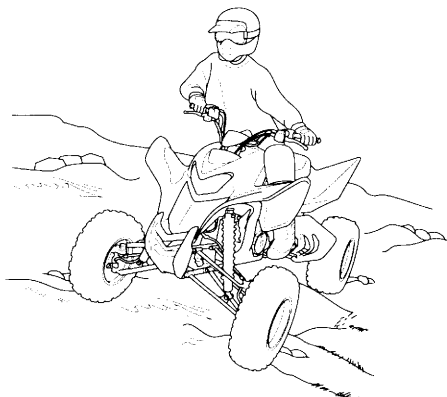
Improperly crossing hills or turning on hills could cause loss of control or cause the ATV to overturn.

Always follow proper procedures for crossing or turning on slopes as described in this owner's manual. Avoid crossing steep hills if possible.

Riding Your ATV

Crossing Hills or Slopes

- To maintain balance and stability when riding across a slope, you need to shift weight toward the uphill side of the vehicle. To do this, move your body off the centre of the seat and lean toward the uphill side.
- On a slippery or loose surface, you may also need to steer slightly uphill to maintain a straight course across the slope.
- Avoid crossing hills that are excessively steep, slippery or rough.



Shift weight uphill when crossing slopes.

Making Turns on Slopes

- Compared to riding on level ground, you may need to shift more weight and lean more when making turns on slopes.
- Do not make turns on any slopes until you have first mastered the techniques for making turns on level terrain.

Riding Your ATV

Riding Over Obstacles

Before operating in a new area, check for obstacles. Watch out for bumps, rain ruts, potholes and other obstacles in the terrain. When you approach any obstacle, reduce your speed and be prepared to stop. Never try to ride over large obstacles, such as large rocks or fallen logs.

WARNING

Improperly operating over obstacles could cause loss of control or a collision and could cause the ATV to overturn.

When you go over obstacles, always follow proper procedures as described in this owner's manual.

Riding Your ATV

Riding Through Water

Your ATV is designed to travel through water up to approximately 254 mm (10 inches) deep. Before crossing a stream, make sure the water is not too deep or flowing too fast.

WARNING

The ATV tyres have some ability to float. Operating this ATV through deep or fast-flowing water may cause a loss of traction and loss of control, which could lead to an accident.

Never operate this ATV in fast-flowing water or in water deeper than that specified in this owner's manual.

1. Choose a path where both banks have gradual slopes.
2. Proceed through the water at a slow, steady speed.
3. Watch out for submerged obstacles and slippery rocks.
4. Avoid getting the spark plug or air cleaner wet, as this would cause the engine to stop.
5. After leaving the water, always test both the front and rear brakes.
 - Riding through water can make the brakes less effective than normal, and may reduce stopping ability.
 - If necessary, apply the brakes repeatedly until they dry out and operate normally.

Parking

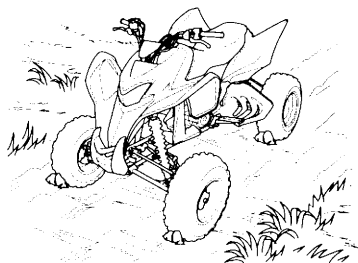
1. Look for level parking area. Make sure the ground surface is firm.
2. After bringing your ATV to a stop, hold the brakes while you shift into neutral.
3. Set the parking brake.
4. Turn the ignition switch OFF ().
5. If you're finished riding for the day, turn the fuel valve OFF.

If it is necessary to start the engine when your ATV is in gear and is stopped on a grade, rock the vehicle back and forth to allow shifting the transmission into neutral.

Parking on a Steep Incline or a Loose or Slippery Surface

If you must park your ATV on a steep incline or loose or slippery surface, use the following procedure:

1. While holding the brakes, set the parking brake.
2. Turn the ignition switch OFF () and release the brakes.
3. If the ATV begins to move, either while sitting on it or after you dismount, find a better parking location.
4. If rocks or other objects are available, you can block the wheels as shown for additional security.



Servicing Your Honda

To help keep your ATV in good shape, this section includes a Maintenance Schedule for required service and step-by-step instructions for specific maintenance tasks. You'll also find important safety precautions, information on fuels and oils, and tips for keeping your Honda looking good.

For information about replacing fuses, see page 182.

Before You Service Your Honda

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Servicing Your Honda

Service Procedures

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The Importance of Maintenance

A well-maintained ATV is essential for safe, economical, and trouble-free riding. It will also help reduce air pollution. Careful pre-ride inspections and good maintenance are especially important because your ATV is designed to be ridden over rough off-road terrain.

To help you properly care for your ATV, this section of the manual provides a Maintenance Schedule. The service intervals in this schedule are based on average riding conditions.

More frequent service is needed if you subject your ATV to severe use or ride in unusually wet or dusty areas.

WARNING

Improperly maintaining this ATV or failing to correct a problem before you ride can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

Frequent servicing of the air cleaner is especially important to help you avoid a possible costly engine repair.

If your ATV overturns or is involved in a crash, be sure your Honda dealer inspects all major parts, even if you are able to make some repairs.

Maintenance Safety

This section includes instructions on how to perform some important maintenance tasks. If you have basic mechanical skills, you can perform many of these tasks with the tools provided with your ATV.

Other tasks that are more difficult and require special tools are best performed by professionals. Removing the wheels should normally be handled only by a Honda technician or other qualified mechanic. Instructions are included in this manual only to assist in emergency service.

Some of the most important safety precautions follow. However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

WARNING

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

Always follow the procedures and precautions in this owner's manual.

Maintenance Safety

Important Safety Precautions

- Make sure the engine is off before you begin any maintenance or repairs. This will help eliminate several potential hazards:
 - Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust.** Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.
 - Burns from hot ATV parts.** Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching.
 - Injury from moving parts.** Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.
- Read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.
- To reduce the possibility of a fire or explosion, be careful when working around petrol. Use only non-flammable solvent, not petrol, to clean parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from all fuel-related parts.

Remember that your Honda dealer knows your ATV best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it. To ensure the best quality and reliability, use only new Honda Genuine Parts or other equivalents for repair and replacement. If you have the tools and skills required for additional maintenance jobs, you can purchase an official Honda Shop Manual.

Maintenance Schedule

The required Maintenance Schedule that follows specifies how often you should have your ATV serviced, and what things need attention. It is essential to have your ATV serviced as scheduled to maintain safe, dependable performance and proper emission control.

The service intervals in this Maintenance Schedule are based on average riding conditions. Some items will need more frequent service if you ride in unusually wet or dusty areas or at full throttle. Consult your Honda dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

Some items in the Maintenance Schedule can be performed with basic mechanical skills and hand tools. Procedures for these items are provided in this manual. Other items involve more extensive procedures and may require special training, tools, and equipment. We recommend that you have your Honda dealer perform these tasks unless you have advanced mechanical skills and the required tools and equipment. Procedures for such items in this schedule are provided in an official Honda Shop Manual available for purchase.

If you do not feel capable of performing a given task or need assistance, remember that your Honda dealer knows your ATV best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it. If you decide to do your own maintenance, use only Honda Genuine Parts or their equivalents for repair or replacement to ensure the best quality and reliability.

Maintenance Schedule

Perform the pre-ride inspection (page 31) and owner maintenance on this section at each scheduled maintenance period.

Each item on the maintenance schedule requires some mechanical knowledge. Certain items (particularly those marked * and **) may require more technical information and tools. Consult your Honda dealer.

- * Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data, and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Shop Manual.
- ** In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your Honda dealer.

Summary of Maintenance Schedule Notes & Procedures:

NOTES:

1. Service more frequently when riding in dusty areas, sand or snow.
2. Service more frequently after riding in very wet or muddy conditions.
3. Replace every 2 years. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Procedures:

I: inspect and clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary

C: clean

A: adjust

L: lubricate

R: replace

ITEMS	FREQUENCY	WHICHEVER COMES FIRST		INITIAL MAINT.	REGULAR MAINT. INTERVAL		Refer to page
		FIRST ⇔ NOTE	km	150	1000	2000	
			mi	100	600	1200	
			HOURS	20	100	200	
* FUEL LINE						I	—
* THROTTLE OPERATION						I	113
AIR CLEANER		NOTE 1			C	C	108
AIR CLEANER HOUSING DRAIN TUBE		NOTE 2			I	I	112
SPARK PLUG					I	I	119
* VALVE CLEARANCE				I	I	I	122
ENGINE OIL				INITIAL= 150km (100mi), 20 operating hours or 1 month : R REGULAR= Every 1,000km (600mi), 100 operating hours or 12 months : R			92
ENGINE OIL FILTER				R	R	R	98
* ENGINE OIL STRAINER SCREEN IN OIL TANK						C	—
RADIATOR COOLANT		NOTE 3			I	I	102
* COOLING SYSTEM		NOTE 2			I	I	106

- * Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data, and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Shop Manual.

Maintenance Schedule

ITEMS	FREQUENCY	WHICHEVER COMES FIRST ⇔	INITIAL MAINT.	REGULAR MAINT. INTERVAL		Refer to page
				1000	2000	
				600	1200	
		NOTE	HOURS	20	100	200
DRIVE SHAFT BOOTS						142
DRIVE CHAIN		NOTE 1,2	I, L	(I, LEVER 500km (300mi) or 50 operating hours)		143
DRIVE CHAIN SLIDER						145
* BRAKE FLUID		NOTE 3				125
* BRAKE PADS WEAR		NOTE 1,2				129
* BRAKELIGHT SWITCH						131
BRAKE SYSTEM						125
ENGINE GUARD						140
RR KNUCKLE SCRAPER		NOTE 2				141
* CLUTCH SYSTEM						115
* SUSPENSION						—
* SPARK ARRESTER				C	C	123
* NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS						—
** WHEELS/TYRES						—
** TIE-ROD AND JOINT BOOTS						—
** STEERING SHAFT HOLDER BEARINGS						—
** STEERING SYSTEM						—

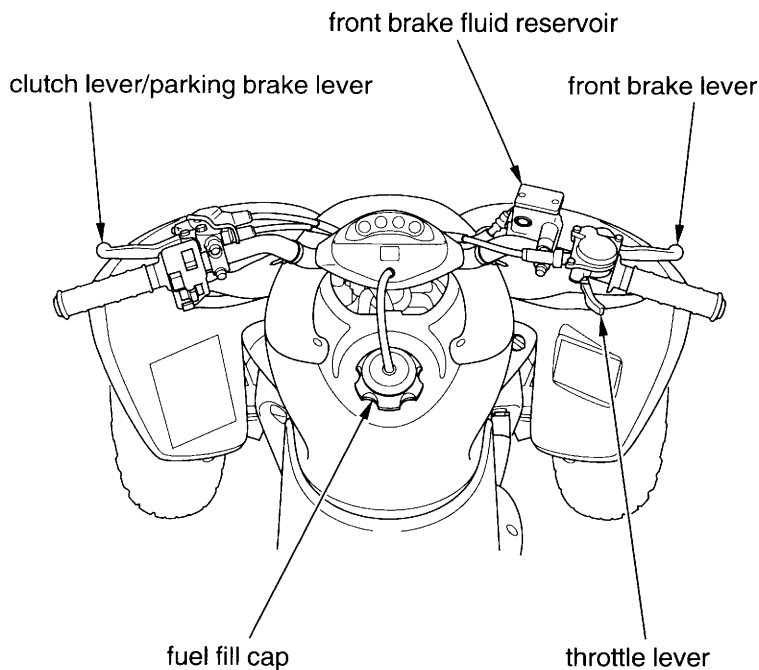
- * Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data, and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Shop Manual.
- ** In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your Honda dealer.

Maintenance Record

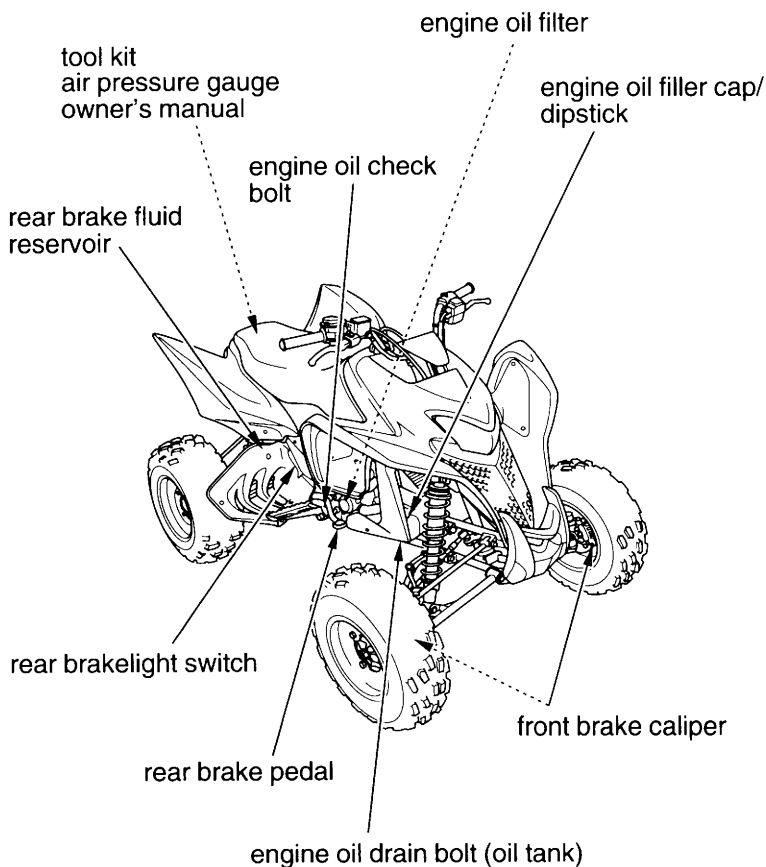
Keeping an accurate maintenance record will help ensure that your ATV is properly maintained. Retain detailed receipts to verify the maintenance was performed. If the ATV is sold, these receipts should be transferred with the ATV to the new owner. Make sure whoever performs the maintenance completes this record. All scheduled maintenance, including the 150 km (100 mile) or 20 hours initial maintenance, is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged for by your dealer. Use the space under Notes to record anything you want to remind yourself about or mention to your dealer.

km (Miles) or hours	Date	Performed By:	Notes
150 (100) or 20			
1,000 (600) or 100			
2,000 (1,200) or 200			
3,000 (1,800) or 300			
4,000 (2,400) or 400			
5,000 (3,000) or 500			
6,000 (3,600) or 600			
7,000 (4,200) or 700			
8,000 (4,800) or 800			

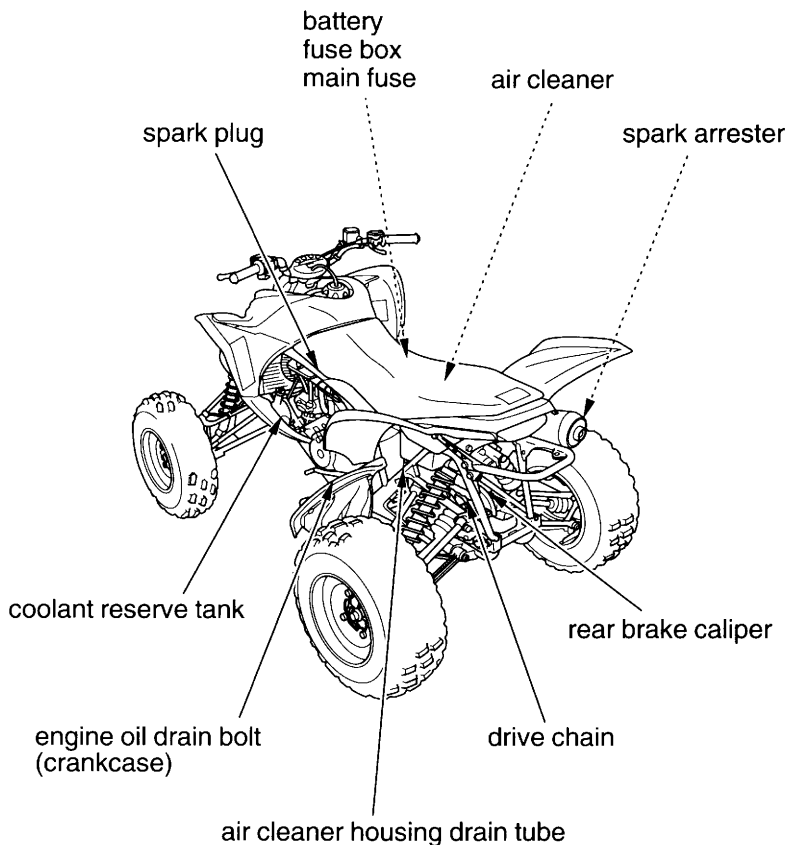
Maintenance Component Locations



Maintenance Component Locations



Maintenance Component Locations



Tool Kit

The tool kit (1) is stored in the storage compartment (2) under the seat. To access the tool kit, remove the seat (see page 88).

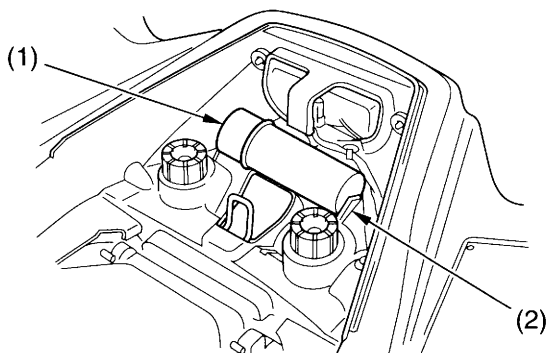
The air pressure gauge should be stored in the tool kit.

The tools in the kit are sufficient to perform routine maintenance and simple repairs. Any extensive work requiring additional tools should be performed by your Honda dealer.

The tool kit includes the following items:

- * spark plug wrench
- * standard/Phillips screwdriver
- * screwdriver handle
- * air pressure gauge
- * tool box

UNDER SEAT



(1) tool kit

(2) storage compartment

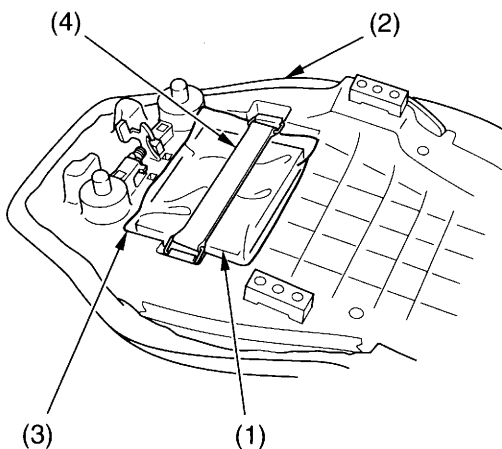
Owner's Manual Storage

Your ATV provides storage for the owner's manual so you'll have it with you for easy reference. Store your owner's manual (1) in the plastic document bag on the underside of the seat (2) (page 88).

The owner's manual should be stored in the plastic document bag (3) and fastened with the rubber band (4).

Be careful not to flood this area when washing your ATV or riding through water.

SEAT UNDERSIDE



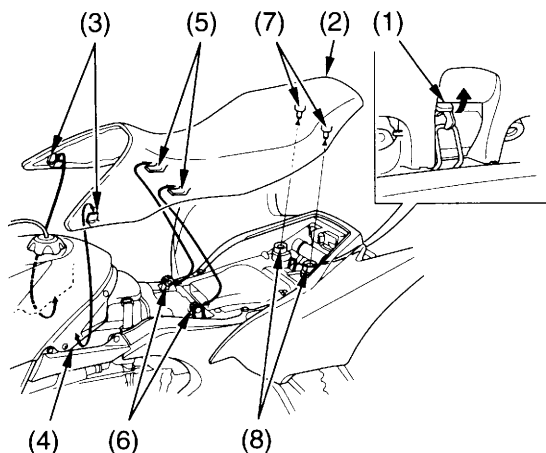
(1) owner's manual
(2) seat

(3) plastic document bag
(4) rubber band

Seat Removal

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

The seat must be removed for the air cleaner, battery and fuse maintenance, and to access the tool kit and owner's manual.



- (1) seat lock lever
- (2) seat
- (3) front prongs
- (4) fuel tank cover

- (5) prongs
- (6) hooks
- (7) studs
- (8) grommets

Removal

1. Pull the seat lock lever (1) located at the rear end of the seat, directly behind the taillight.
2. Slide the seat (2) back and lift it.

Installation

1. Insert the front prongs (3) into the backside of fuel tank cover (4), prongs (5) into the hooks (6) on the frame, and press the studs (7) into the grommets (8).
2. Press down on the seat until it locks.

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Fuel Recommendation

type	unleaded
research octane number	95 (or higher)

We recommend that you use unleaded fuel because it produces fewer engine deposits and extends the life of exhaust system components.

Your engine is designed to use any petrol that has a pump octane number $(R + M)/2$ of 91 or higher, or a research octane number of 95 or higher. Petrol pumps at service stations normally display the pump octane number. For information on the use of *petrol containing alcohol*, see page 199 .

Use of lower octane petrol can cause persistent “pinging” or “spark knock” (a loud rapping noise) which, if severe, can lead to engine damage. Light pinging experienced while operating under a heavy load, such as climbing a hill, is no cause for concern.

If pinging or spark knock occurs at a steady engine speed under normal load, change brands of petrol. If pinging or spark knock persists, consult your Honda dealer.

Never use stale or contaminated petrol or an oil/petrol mixture. Avoid getting dirt, dust, or water in the fuel tank.

Fuel

Fuel Capacity

Fuel tank capacity, including reserve:

11.4 ℓ (3.01 US gal , 2.51 Imp gal)

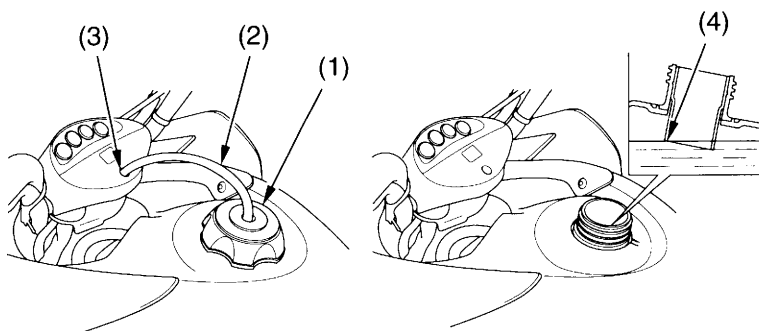
Reserve capacity:

3.6 ℓ (0.95 US gal , 0.79 Imp gal)

The tank should be refilled as soon as possible after switching to reserve, and the fuel valve should be returned to the ON position after refueling to avoid running out of fuel with no reserve.

Refueling Procedure

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.



- (1) fuel fill cap
- (2) breather tube

- (3) handlebar cover hole
- (4) filler neck

1. To open the fuel fill cap (1), turn it counterclockwise.
2. Pull the breather tube (2) out of the handlebar cover hole (3).
3. Add fuel until the level reaches the bottom of the filler neck (4).
Avoid over filling the tank. There should be no fuel in the filler neck.

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.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.

4. After refueling, reinstall the fuel fill cap, turning it clockwise.
5. Insert the breather tube into the handlebar cover hole.
6. If the fuel valve was set to RES, turn the fuel valve ON.

If you replace the fuel fill cap, use only a Honda Genuine replacement part.

Engine Oil & Filter

Engine oil quality is a major factor that affects both the performance and the service life of the engine.

Using the proper oil (page 93) and filter, and regularly checking, adding, and changing oil will help extend your engine's life. Even the best oil wears out. Changing oil helps get rid of dirt and deposits in the engine. Operating the engine with old or dirty oil can damage your engine. Running the engine with insufficient oil can cause serious damage to the engine and transmission.

Change the engine oil as specified in the maintenance schedule on page 80 . When running in very dusty conditions, oil changes should be performed more frequently than specified in the maintenance schedule.

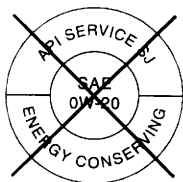
Engine Oil & Filter

Oil Recommendation

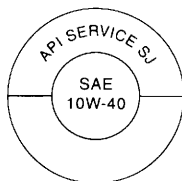
API classification *	SE, SF or SG
viscosity (weight)	SAE 10W-40
suggested oil	Honda 4-stroke oil or an equivalent

* Motor oils intended for Service SE, SF or SG will show this designation on the container.

- Your ATV does not need oil additives. Use the recommended oil.
- Do not use oils with graphite or molybdenum additives. They may adversely affect clutch operation.
- Do not use API SH or higher oils displaying a circular API “energy conserving” service label on the container. They may affect lubrication and clutch performance.



NOT RECOMMENDED

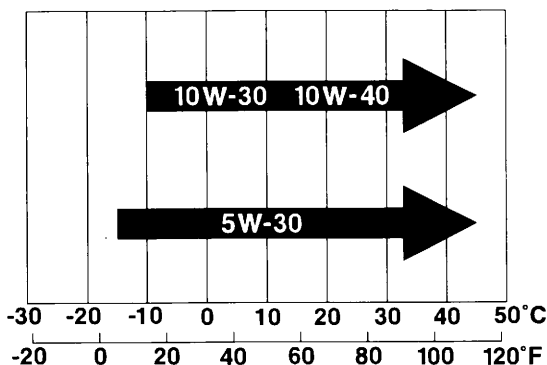


OK

- Do not use non-detergent, vegetable, or castor based racing oils.

Engine Oil & Filter

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

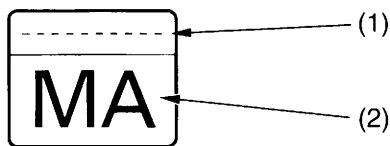


JASO T 903 standard

The JASO T 903 standard is an index for engine oils for 4-stroke motorcycle engines.

There are two classes: MA and MB.

Oil conforming to the standard is labeled on the oil container. For example, the following label shows the MA classification.



PRODUCT MEETING JASO T 903
COMPANY GUARANTEEING THIS MA PERFORMANCE:

- (1) code number of the sales company of the oil
- (2) oil classification

Engine Oil & Filter

Checking & Adding Engine Oil

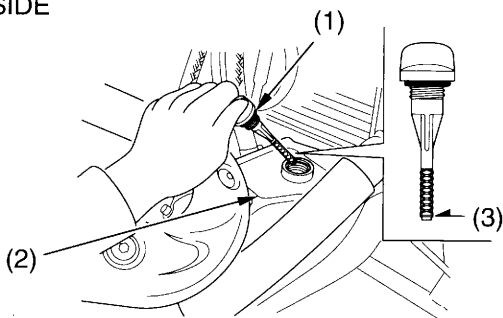
Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Check the engine oil level each day before operating your ATV and add if needed.

Before riding your ATV, check the engine oil level.

1. Park your ATV on a firm, level surface.
2. Remove the oil filler cap/dipstick (1) from the oil tank (2) and wipe it clean.
3. Insert the oil filler cap/dipstick without screwing it in, then remove the oil filler cap/dipstick and check the oil level.
 - If the oil level is above the LOWER level mark (3) on the oil filler cap/dipstick, install the oil filler cap/dipstick, and proceed to the *Oil Tank Level Check* (page 97).
 - If the oil level is below the LOWER level mark on the oil filler cap/dipstick, install the oil filler cap/dipstick, and proceed to the *Crankcase Oil Level Check* (page 96).

RIGHT SIDE



(1) oil filler cap/dipstick

(2) oil tank

(3) LOWER level mark

(cont'd)

Engine Oil & Filter

Crankcase Oil Level Check

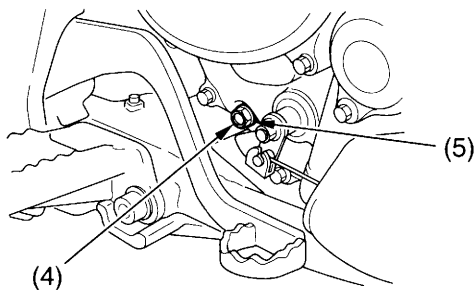
Check the crankcase oil level.

Do not check the oil level immediately after the engine has been operated at high speeds because the oil level reading will be inaccurate.

Remove the oil check bolt (4) and sealing washer (5). Check that the sealing washer is in good condition. If necessary, replace the sealing washer.

- If oil flows out of the check bolt hole, install and tighten the oil check bolt and sealing washer, and proceed to the *Oil Tank Level Check* (page 97).
- If oil does not flow out of the check bolt hole, install and tighten the oil check bolt and sealing washer and add the recommended engine oil to the oil tank up to the LOWER level mark on the oil filler cap/ dipstick (page 95).

RIGHT SIDE



(4) oil check bolt

(5) sealing washer

Proceed to the *Oil Tank Level Check* (page 97).

Engine Oil & Filter

Oil Tank Level Check

Check the oil tank level.

Do not snap the throttle while idling because the oil level reading will be inaccurate.

Start the engine and let it idle for 5 minutes. If the air temperature is below 10°C (50°F), let the engine idle for an additional 5 minutes (a total of 10 minutes).

Stop the engine and wait 2–3 minutes.

Remove the oil filler cap/dipstick (1) from the oil tank (2) and wipe it clean.

Check the oil level by inserting the oil filler cap/dipstick into the oil filler hole without screwing it in.

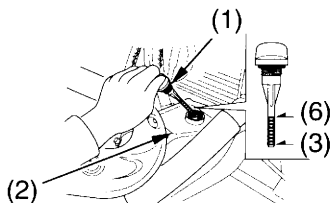
The engine contains a sufficient amount of oil if the oil level is between the UPPER level mark (6) and the LOWER level mark (3) on the oil filler cap/dipstick.

If the oil level is near or below the LOWER level mark, add the recommended engine oil up to the UPPER level mark.

NOTICE

Running the engine with an improper oil level can cause serious engine damage.

RIGHT SIDE



(1) oil filler cap/dipstick
(2) oil tank

(3) LOWER level mark
(6) UPPER level mark

Engine Oil & Filter

Changing Engine Oil & Filter

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Your ATV's oil filter has very specific performance requirements. Use a new Honda Genuine oil filter specified for your model or a filter of equal quality.

NOTICE

Using the wrong oil filter may result in leaks or engine damage.

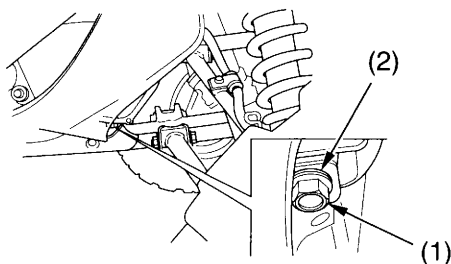
This procedure requires mechanical skill and professional tools such as a torque wrench, as well as a means for disposing of the drained fluid (page 170). If you do not have the skills or the tools, see your Honda dealer.

Engine Oil & Filter

Drain the Engine Oil:

1. With the ATV on level ground, start the engine and let it idle for 3–5 minutes.
2. Stop the engine.
3. Place an oil drain pan under the oil tank and crankcase.
4. Remove the oil filler cap/dipstick, the engine oil drain bolt (oil tank) (1) and sealing washer A (2) on the oil tank.

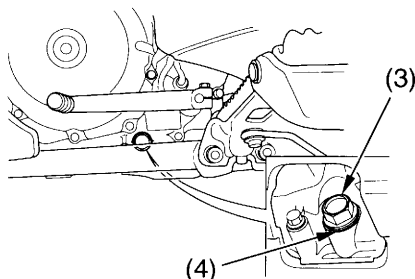
RIGHT SIDE



- (1) engine oil drain bolt (oil tank)
(2) sealing washer A

5. Remove the engine oil drain bolt (crankcase) (3) and sealing washer B (4) on the crankcase.

LEFT SIDE



- (3) engine oil drain bolt (crankcase)
(4) sealing washer B

Engine Oil & Filter

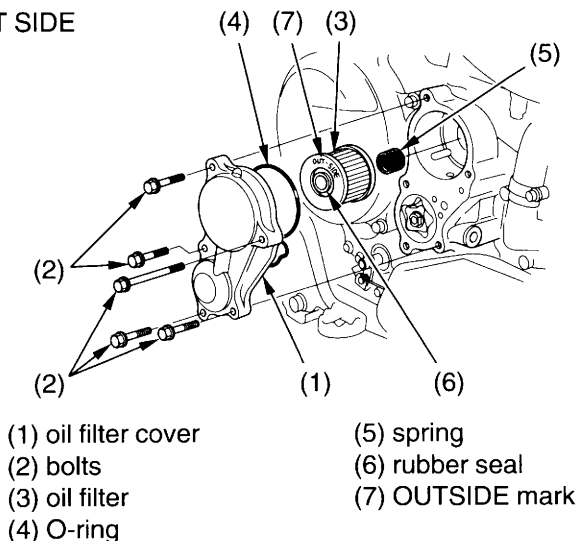
Install a New Engine Oil Filter:

1. Remove the oil filter cover (1) by removing the bolts (2). Let the remaining oil drain out. Discard the oil filter (3) in an approved manner (page 170).
2. Check that the oil filter cover O-ring (4) is in good condition and then install a new oil filter. Use only the Honda Genuine oil filter or a filter of equivalent quality specified for your model. Using the wrong Honda filter or a non-Honda filter which is not of equivalent quality may cause engine damage.
3. Reposition the spring (5) to the engine crankcase and install a new oil filter with the rubber seal (6) facing out, away from the engine. You will see the “OUTSIDE (TOWARDS FILTER COVER)” mark (7) on the filter body, near the seal.

NOTICE

Improper installation of the oil filter can cause serious engine damage.

RIGHT SIDE



Engine Oil & Filter

4. Reinstall the oil filter cover, making sure the bolts are tightened to the specified torque:
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
5. Pour the drained oil into a suitable container and dispose of it in an approved manner (page 170).

NOTICE

Improper disposal of drained fluids is harmful to the environment.

Add Engine Oil:

1. After the oil has drained, make sure the sealing washers on the drain bolts are in good condition. If necessary, replace the sealing washers.
2. Reinstall the drain bolts and tighten to the specified torque:
Engine oil drain bolt (oil tank):
20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 15 lbf·ft)
Engine oil drain bolt (crankcase):
24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)
3. Fill the oil tank with the recommended grade oil approximately:
1.8 ℓ (1.9 US qt , 1.6 Imp qt)
4. Reinstall the oil filler cap/dipstick.
5. Start the engine and let it idle for 3 — 5 minutes.
6. Stop the engine, wait 2 — 3 minutes and check the oil level. Make sure the oil is between the UPPER and LOWER level marks on the oil filler cap/dipstick. If necessary, add more oil but do not overfill.
7. Reinstall the oil filler cap/dipstick.
8. Check for oil leaks.

If a torque wrench is not used for installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly.

Coolant

Your ATV's liquid cooling system dissipates engine heat through the coolant jacket that surrounds the cylinder and cylinder head.

Maintaining the coolant will allow the cooling system to work properly and prevent freezing, overheating, and corrosion.

Coolant Recommendation

Use Pro Honda HP coolant or an equivalent high quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors specifically recommended for use in aluminum engines. Check the antifreeze container label.

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

NOTICE

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

The factory provides a 50/50 solution of antifreeze and water in this ATV. This coolant solution is recommended for most operating temperatures and provides good corrosion protection.

Decreasing the concentration of antifreeze to less than 40% will not provide proper corrosion protection.

Coolant

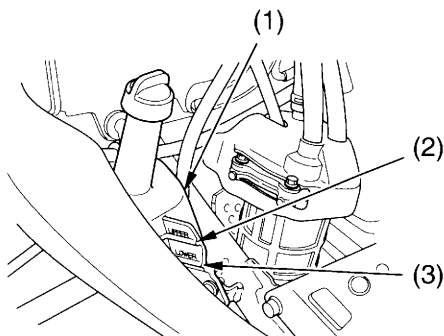
Increasing the concentration of antifreeze is not recommended because it decreases cooling system performance. Higher concentrations of antifreeze (up to 60%) should only be used to provide additional protection against freezing. Check the cooling system frequently during freezing weather.

Checking & Adding Coolant

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

Check the engine coolant level each day before operating your ATV and add if needed.

LEFT SIDE



(1) reserve tank

(2) UPPER level mark

(3) LOWER level mark

1. Make sure the vehicle is on level ground.
2. With the engine at normal operating temperature, check the coolant level in the reserve tank (1). It should be between the UPPER (2) and LOWER (3) level marks.

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

(cont'd)

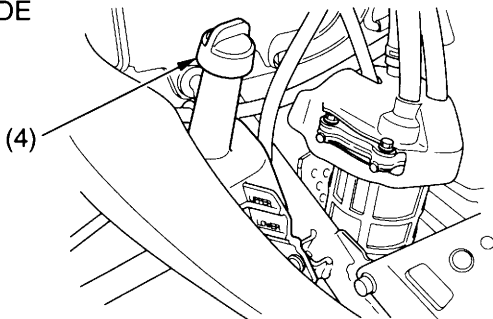
Coolant

3. Remove the reserve tank cap (4).

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

4. Add coolant to the reserve tank as required to bring the coolant level to the UPPER level mark.

LEFT SIDE



(4) reserve tank cap

5. After adding coolant, install the reserve tank cap .

Coolant Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Coolant should be replaced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data, and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Shop Manual.

WARNING

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

To properly dispose of drained coolant, refer to *You & the Environment*, page 170 .

NOTICE

Improper disposal of drained fluids is harmful to the environment.

Coolant

Radiator Core

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Check the air passages for clogging or damage. Remove insects, mud, or any obstruction with low water pressure. Have the radiator checked by your Honda dealer if the air flow is restricted over more than 20% of the radiator surface.

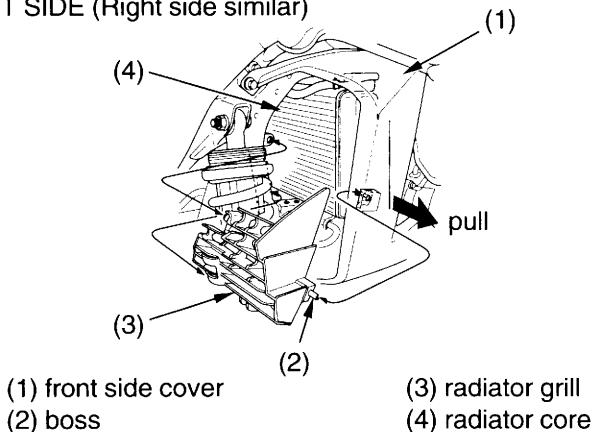
Clean the radiator core after riding the ATV in mud.

To clean the radiator core and radiator grill:

1. Pull the front side cover (1) outside, then pull out the boss (2) on the radiator grill (3) from the front side cover.
2. Remove the radiator grill. Be careful not to let the radiator grill come into contact with the radiator core (4), damaging it.

Right and left radiator grills can be removed in the same manner.

LEFT SIDE (Right side similar)



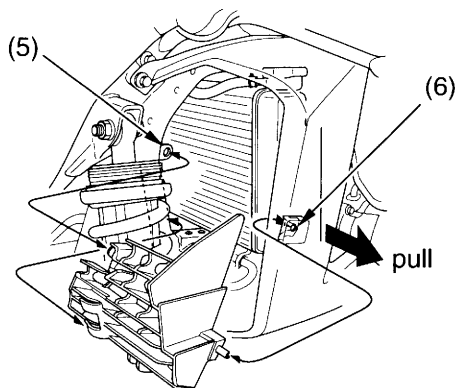
3. Wash the radiator grills and radiator core.

NOTICE

Do not apply pressured water directly to the radiator core. The pressured water can damage the radiator core.

4. Install the radiator grills in the reverse order of removal, then connect the bosses to the radiator grill mount bracket (5) and mount hole (6) on the front side cover.

LEFT SIDE (Right side similar)



(5) radiator grill mount bracket

(6) mount hole

Air Cleaner

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

Proper air cleaner maintenance is very important for off-road vehicles. A dirty, water-soaked, worn-out, or defective air cleaner will allow dirt, dust, mud, and other impurities to pass into the engine.

Service the air cleaner more frequently if you ride in unusually wet or dusty areas. Your Honda dealer can help you determine the correct service interval for your riding conditions.

Your ATV's air cleaner has very specific performance requirements. Use a new Honda Genuine air cleaner specified for your model or an air cleaner of equal quality.

NOTICE

Using the wrong air cleaner may result in premature engine wear.

Proper air cleaner maintenance can prevent premature engine wear or damage, expensive repairs, low engine power, poor gas mileage, and spark plug fouling.

NOTICE

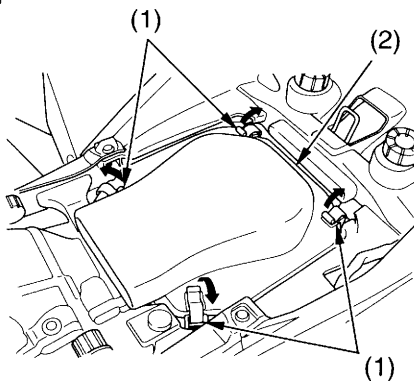
Improper or lack of proper air cleaner maintenance can cause poor performance and premature engine wear.

Air Cleaner

Cleaning

1. Remove the seat (page 88).

UNDER SEAT



(1) retainer clips

(2) air cleaner housing cover

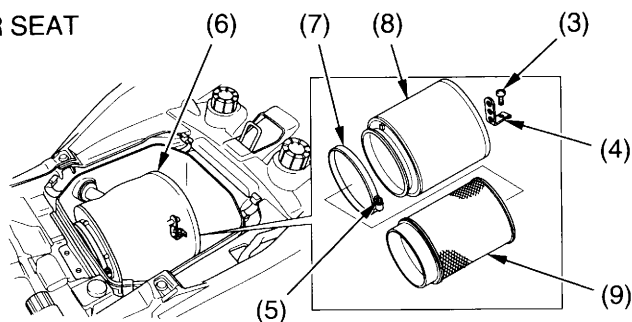
2. Unlatch the retainer clips (1).
3. Remove the air cleaner housing cover (2).

(cont'd)

Air Cleaner

4. Remove the screw A (3) and stay (4).
5. Loosen the screw B (5) and remove the air cleaner assembly (6) from the air cleaner housing.
6. Unscrew the clamp (7).
7. Remove the air cleaner (8) from the air cleaner body (9).
8. Gently wash the air cleaner in clean, non-flammable (high flash point) solvent such as kerosene — not petrol. After cleaning, gently squeeze out the remaining solvent. Avoid twisting or wringing the air cleaner. This can tear the foam.
9. Inspect for tears or cracks in the foam or seams of the air cleaner. Replace the air cleaner if it is damaged.
10. Allow the air cleaner to dry thoroughly before applying oil. A wet air cleaner will not fully absorb the oil.
11. Pour clean air filter oil over the entire surface of the air cleaner. Use both hands to evenly spread the oil into the air cleaner. Gently squeeze out any excess oil. (To keep your hands dry, place the air cleaner in a clean plastic bag before spreading the oil into the air cleaner.)

UNDER SEAT



- (3) screw A
- (4) stay
- (5) screw B
- (6) air cleaner assembly

- (7) clamp
- (8) air cleaner
- (9) air cleaner body

Air Cleaner

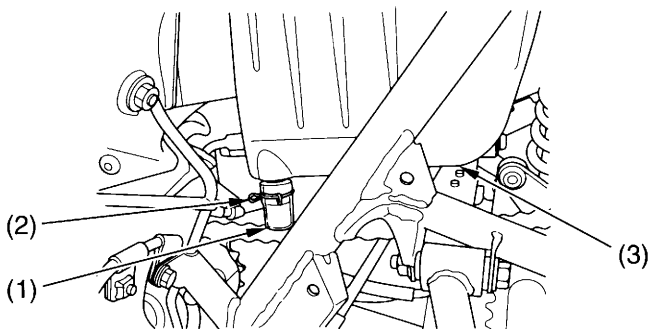
12. Install the air cleaner on the air cleaner body.
13. Apply a thin coat of grease to the sealing surface of the air cleaner assembly.
14. Install the clamp.
15. Insert the air cleaner assembly into the air cleaner housing.
16. Fasten the screw B.
17. Install the air cleaner housing cover and latch the retainer clips.
18. Install the stay and fasten the screw A.
19. Install the seat.

Air Cleaner

Air Cleaner Housing Drain Tube

The air cleaner housing drain tube should be serviced in accordance with the Maintenance Schedule. (Riding through water may require more frequent inspection.) If deposits can be seen in the drain tube, the tube must be cleaned before starting the vehicle.

LEFT SIDE



(1) drain tube
(2) clip

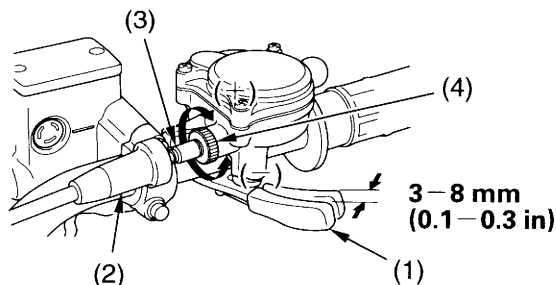
(3) air cleaner housing

1. Remove the drain tube (1) by removing the clip (2) under the air cleaner housing (3).
2. Drain the deposits.
3. Reinstall the drain tube, securing it with the clip.

Throttle Freeplay

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

RIGHT HANDLEBAR



- (1) throttle lever
- (2) rubber sleeve
- (3) throttle cable adjuster
- (4) lock nut

(+) increase freeplay
(-) decrease freeplay

Inspection

Check freeplay at the throttle lever (1).

Freeplay:

3-8 mm (0.1-0.3 in)

Adjustment

1. Slide the rubber sleeve (2) back to expose the throttle cable adjuster (3).
2. Loosen the lock nut (4).
3. Turn the adjuster to obtain the correct freeplay.
4. Tighten the lock nut and reinstall the sleeve.
5. After adjustment, check for smooth operation of the throttle lever from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions.

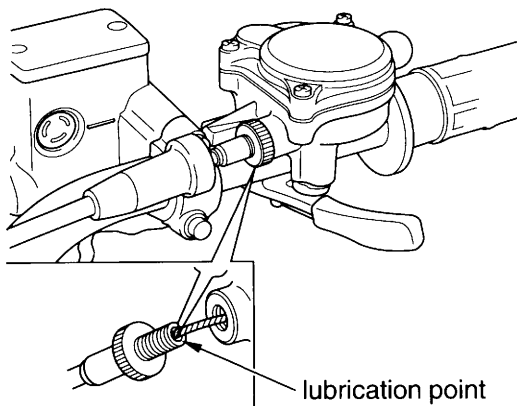
Throttle

Throttle Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

1. Check that the throttle assembly is positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
2. Check for smooth operation of the throttle lever from fully open to fully closed in all steering positions. If there is a problem, see your Honda dealer.
3. Inspect the condition of the throttle cable from the throttle lever down to the throttle body. If the cable is kinked or chafed, have it replaced.
4. Check the throttle cable for tension or stress in all steering positions.
5. Lubricate the throttle cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

RIGHT HANDLEBAR

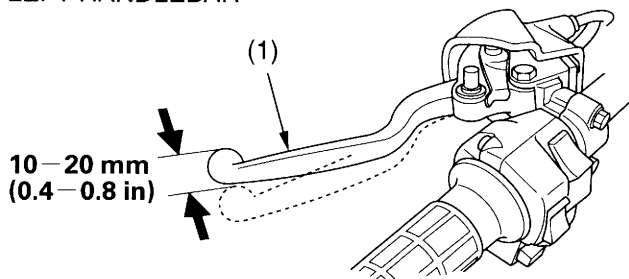


Clutch System

Clutch Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

LEFT HANDLEBAR



(1) clutch lever/parking brake lever

Clutch adjustment may be required if the ATV stalls when shifting into gear, if it tends to creep, or if the clutch slips, causing acceleration to lag behind engine speed.

Inspection

Check freeplay.

Freeplay:

10–20 mm (0.4–0.8 in)

If necessary, adjust to the specified range.

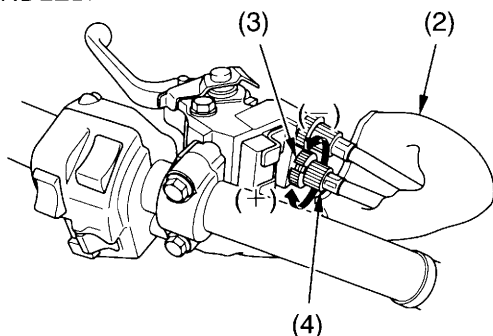
Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

Clutch System

Upper Adjustment

Minor adjustments are generally made with the upper clutch cable adjuster.

LEFT HANDLEBAR



(2) dust cover
(3) upper lock nut
(4) upper clutch cable
adjuster

(+) increase freeplay
(-) decrease freeplay

1. Pull back the dust cover (2).
2. Loosen the upper lock nut (3).
3. Turn the upper clutch cable adjuster (4) to obtain the specified freeplay.
4. Tighten the upper lock nut and pull the dust cover back to its normal position.
5. Check the freeplay again.

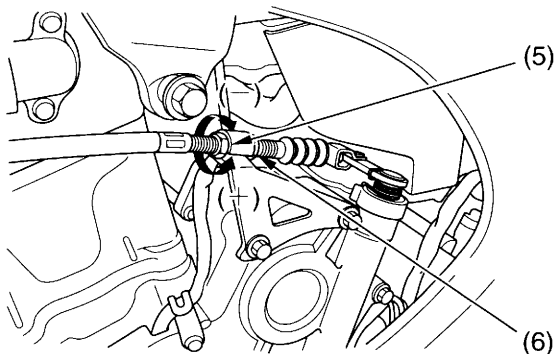
If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, the cable or clutch friction discs may be worn. See your Honda dealer.

Clutch System

Lower Adjustment

The lower clutch cable adjuster is used if the upper clutch cable adjuster is threaded out near its limit, or the correct freeplay cannot be obtained.

LEFT SIDE



(5) lower adjusting nut
(6) lower lock nut

(+) increase freeplay
(-) decrease freeplay

1. Loosen the upper lock nut (3) and turn the upper clutch cable adjuster (4) all the way in (to provide maximum freeplay).
2. Tighten the upper lock nut and pull the dust cover (2) back to its normal position.
3. Hold the lower adjusting nut (5) and loosen the lower lock nut (6) at the lower end of the cable.
4. Turn the lower adjusting nut to obtain the specified freeplay.
5. Hold the lower adjusting nut and tighten the lower lock nut. Check the adjustment.

(cont'd)

Clutch System

6. Start the engine, pull the clutch lever/parking brake lever in, and shift into gear. Make sure the engine does not stall and the ATV does not creep. Gradually release the clutch lever/parking brake lever and open the throttle. Your ATV should move smoothly and accelerate gradually.

Check the clutch lever/parking brake lever and cable for loose connections or other damage. If the clutch cable is worn or kinked, have it replaced by your Honda dealer.

Other Inspections & Lubrication

- Check that the clutch lever/parking brake lever assembly is positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
- Check the clutch cable for kinks or signs of wear. If necessary, have it replaced.
- Lubricate the clutch cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

Spark Plug

Spark Plug Recommendation

standard spark plug	ZFR7F-11 (NGK) or KJ22CR-L11 (DENSO)
---------------------	---

Use only the recommended type of spark plug in the recommended heat range.

NOTICE

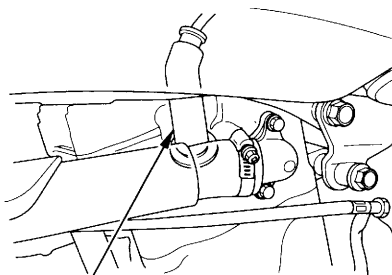
Using spark plugs with an improper heat range can cause engine damage.

Spark Plug Inspection & Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

1. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
2. Disconnect the spark plug cap (1). Take care to avoid damaging the spark plug wire when disconnecting the cap.
3. Using a spark plug wrench provided in the tool kit, remove the spark plug.

LEFT SIDE



(1)

(1) spark plug cap

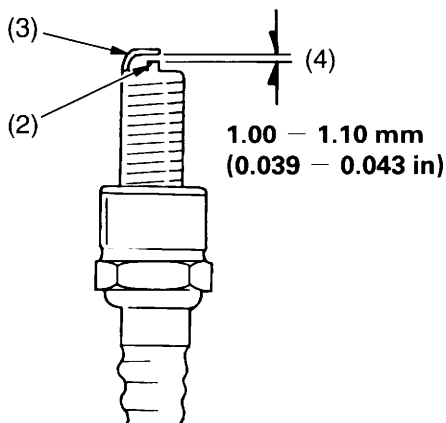
(cont'd)

Spark Plug

4. Inspect the electrodes and centre porcelain for deposits, corrosion, or carbon fouling. If the corrosion or deposits are heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, if available, or a wire brush. Inspect the spark plug electrodes for wear. The centre electrode (2) should have a flat tip and sharp edges, and the side electrode (3) should not be eroded. If the electrodes and insulator tip appear unusually fouled or burned, we suggest that you contact your Honda dealer.
5. Discard the spark plug if there is apparent wear or if the insulator is cracked or chipped.
6. Using a wire-type feeler gauge, check the spark plug gap (4). If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully.

The gap should be:

1.00 – 1.10 mm (0.039 – 0.043 in)



(2) centre electrode
(3) side electrode

(4) spark plug gap

Spark Plug

7. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
8. Tighten the spark plug:
 - If the old plug is good:
1/8 turn after it seats.
 - If installing a new plug, tighten it twice to prevent loosening:
 - a) First, tighten the plug:
NGK: 3/4 turn after it seats.
DENSO: 1/2 turn after it seats.
 - b) Then loosen the plug.
 - c) Next, tighten the plug again:
1/8 turn after it seats.

NOTICE

An improperly tightened spark plug can damage the engine. If a plug is too loose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.

9. Reinstall the spark plug cap. Take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.

Valves

Valve Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Valve clearance should be:

Intake: 0.15 mm (0.006 in)

Exhaust: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)

Excessive clearance will cause noise. Insufficient clearance will cause loss of power and possibly damage the valves.

For those who are mechanically proficient and have the proper tools, instructions on adjusting valve clearances are given in the official Honda Shop Manual. Otherwise, the valves should be adjusted by your Honda dealer.

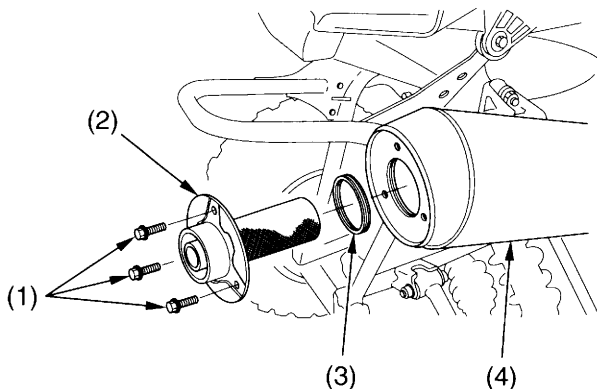
Spark Arrester

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

The exhaust system must be periodically purged of accumulated carbon. To purge the system:

1. Allow the engine and muffler to cool.
2. Remove the bolts (1), the spark arrester (2) and the gasket (3) from the muffler (4).

REAR



(1) bolts

(2) spark arrester

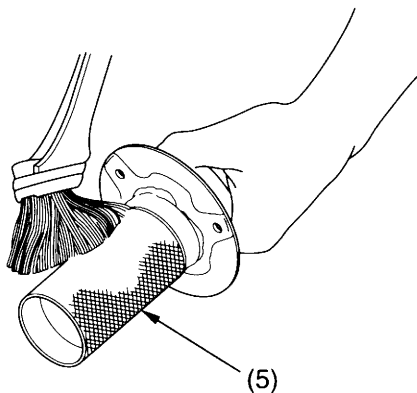
(3) gasket

(4) muffler

(cont'd)

Spark Arrester

3. Use a brush to remove carbon deposits from the spark arrester screen (5). Be careful to avoid damaging the spark arrester screen. The spark arrester must be free of breaks and holes. Replace, if necessary. Check the gasket. Replace, if necessary.



(5) spark arrester screen

4. Install the spark arrester and gasket in the muffler, and tighten the bolts to the specified torque:
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Brakes

The hydraulic disc braking systems on your ATV dissipate the heat generated by the friction of the brake pads on the brake discs as the wheels are slowed.

As the brake pads wear, the brake fluid level will drop. A leak in the system will also cause the level to drop.

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 front brake lever or rear brake pedal freeplay does not feel within the normal range while riding, check the brake pads for wear (page 129). Worn pads should be replaced. If the pads are not worn beyond the recommended limit, there is probably air in the brake system. See your Honda dealer to have the air bled from the system.

Brake Fluid Recommendation

brake fluid	DOT 4 Brake Fluid
-------------	-------------------

The recommended brake fluid is DOT 4 Brake Fluid, or any brake fluid of equal quality and performance. Use fresh brake fluid from a sealed container. Be sure to read the label before opening the sealed container. An opened container may be contaminated or may have absorbed moisture from the air.

Brakes

Fluid Level Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

If your inspection indicates a low fluid level, have your Honda dealer add the recommended fluid.

Do not add or replace brake fluid, except in an emergency. If you do add fluid, have your Honda dealer check the system as soon as possible.

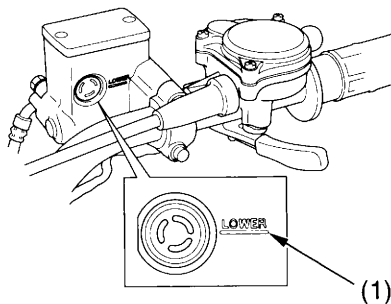
NOTICE

Brake fluid can damage plastic and painted surfaces. Handle with care.

Wipe up spills immediately. Avoid brake fluid contact with skin or eyes. If it comes in contact with your eyes, wash them out with clean water and immediately call a doctor. If it comes in contact with your skin, wash with clean water and, if necessary, call a doctor.

Front Brake Fluid Level

RIGHT HANDLEBAR



(1) LOWER level mark

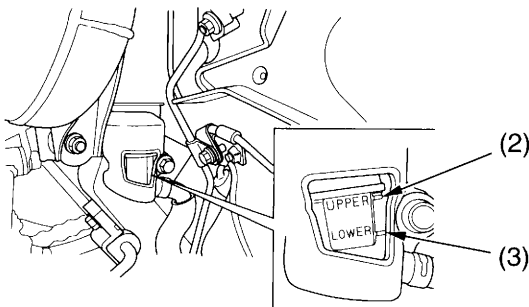
Brakes

With the ATV 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, check the brake pads for wear (page 129).

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

Rear Brake Fluid Level

RIGHT SIDE



(2) UPPER level mark

(3) LOWER level mark

With the ATV in an upright position, check the fluid level. It should be between the UPPER (2) and LOWER (3) level mark. If the level is at or below the LOWER level mark, check the brake pads for wear (page 129).

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

Brakes

Other Inspections

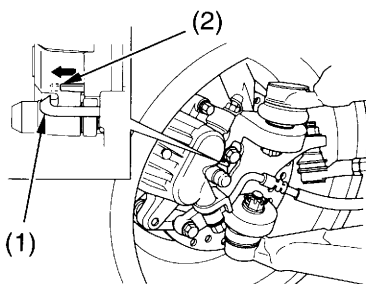
- Make sure there are no fluid leaks.
- Check for deterioration or cracks in the hoses and fittings. If the hoses are worn or cracked, have them replaced by your Honda dealer.

Brake Pad Wear

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

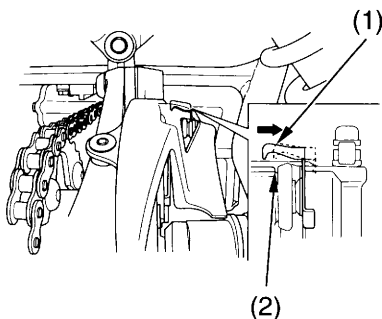
Brake pad wear will depend upon the severity of usage and riding conditions. The pads will wear faster in wet or muddy conditions. Inspect the pads visually during all regular service intervals to determine the pad wear.

RIGHT FRONT
(Left side similar)



(1) wear indicator

REAR



(2) edge of reference mark

Front brake pads/Rear brake pads: If the wear indicator (1) aligns with the edge of the reference mark (2), both pads must be replaced, see your Honda dealer for this replacement.

Always inspect both pads in both the right and left front brake calipers.

Brakes

Other Inspection

- Make sure there are no fluid leaks.
- Check for deterioration or cracks in the hoses and fittings.
- The rear brake pedal pivot must be inspected according to the Maintenance Schedule.
See your Honda dealer for this service.
- Check that the front brake lever and rear brake pedal assemblies are positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.

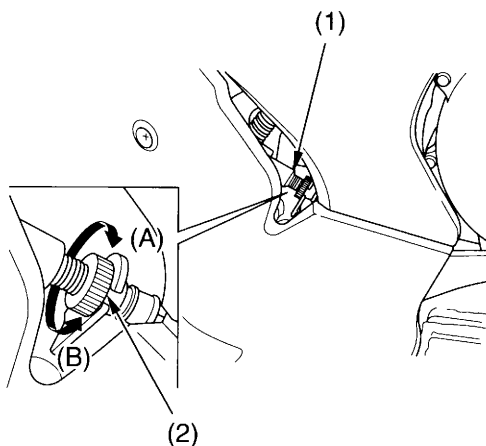
Brakelight Switch Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Rear Brake Only:

Check the operation of the rear brakelight switch (1) at the right side behind the engine from time to time. The brakelight should turn on at 15 mm (0.6 in) of pedal stroke. Adjustment is done by turning the adjusting nut (2). Turn the nut in direction (A) if the switch operates too late and in direction (B) if the switch operates too soon.

RIGHT SIDE



(1) brakelight switch

(2) adjusting nut

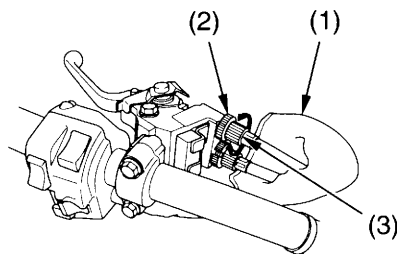
Brakes

Parking Brake Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

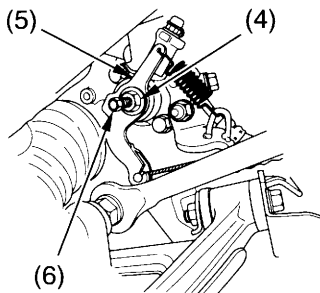
Parking brake adjustment may be required if the parking brake does not hold properly.

LEFT HANDLEBAR



- (1) dust cover
- (2) lock nut
- (3) adjuster

RIGHT REAR

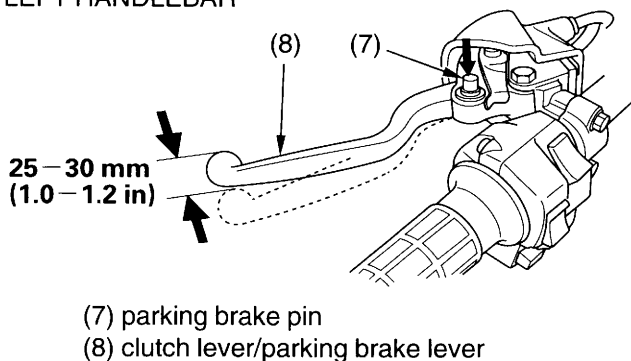


- (4) lock nut
- (5) parking brake arm
- (6) adjusting bolt

1. Temporarily adjust the clutch lever/parking brake lever freeplay to more than 30 mm (1.2 in) (page 115).
2. Pull back the dust cover (1).
3. Loosen the lock nut (2) on the parking brake cable, and screw in the adjuster (3) completely.
4. Loosen the lock nut (4) on the parking brake arm (5) and turn the adjusting bolt (6) clockwise until you feel resistance.
5. Then turn the adjusting bolt 1/8 counterclockwise, and tighten the lock nut.

6. Push down the parking brake pin (7) and then squeeze the clutch lever/parking brake lever (8) until firm resistance is felt. Measure the distance the clutch lever/parking brake lever has moved; the distance should be:
25–30 mm (1.0–1.2 in)
7. If necessary, adjust the clutch lever/parking brake lever freeplay (page 115).

LEFT HANDLEBAR



Check the clutch lever/parking brake lever and parking brake cable for loose connections or other damages. If the parking brake cable is worn or kinked, have it replaced by your Honda dealer.

Other Inspections & Lubrication

- Check that the clutch lever/parking brake lever assembly is positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
- Check the parking brake cable for kinks or signs of wear. If necessary, have it replaced.
- Lubricate the parking brake cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

Tyres

To safely operate your ATV, your tyres must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated.

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.

This ATV is equipped with low pressure tubeless tyres. Although the tyres are designed specifically for off-road use, they are not immune to punctures. Always select your riding area with care.

The following pages give detailed information on how and when to check your air pressure, how to inspect your tyres for wear and damage, and our recommendations for tyre repair and replacement.

Air Pressure

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

Properly inflated tyres provide 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 ATV ride harshly, are more prone to damage from surface hazards, and wear unevenly.

Make sure the valve stem caps are secure. If necessary, install new caps.

Always check air pressure when your tyres are “cold.” If you check air pressure when your tyres are “warm” — even if your ATV has only been ridden for a few miles — the readings will be higher. If you let air out of warm tyres to match the recommended cold tyre pressures, the tyres will be underinflated. Be sure to check tyre pressure at the riding site, since changes in altitude can affect air pressure.

The recommended “cold” tyre pressures are:

	FRONT	REAR
RECOMMENDED PRESSURE	35 kPa (0.35 kgf/cm ² , 5.1 psi)	42.5 kPa (0.425 kgf/cm ² , 6.2 psi)

Tyres

A manually operated tyre pump should be used rather than the high pressure system found in service stations. This will minimize the possibility of tyre damage from overinflation. If you use a high pressure system at a service station, add air in small amounts and check the pressure increase frequently to prevent possible tyre damage from overinflation.

WARNING

Operating this ATV with improper tyres, or with uneven tyre pressure may cause loss of control, and you could be seriously injured or killed.

- Always use the size and type tyres specified in this owner's manual for this vehicle.
- Always maintain proper tyre pressure as described in this owner's manual.

Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

Whenever you check the tyre pressures, you should also look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the side of the tyre or the tread. Replace any tyre that has a bump or bulge.
- Cuts, slits, or cracks in the tyres. Replace the tyre if you can see fabric or cord.
- Nails or other foreign objects embedded in the side of the tyre or tread.
- Excessive tread wear.

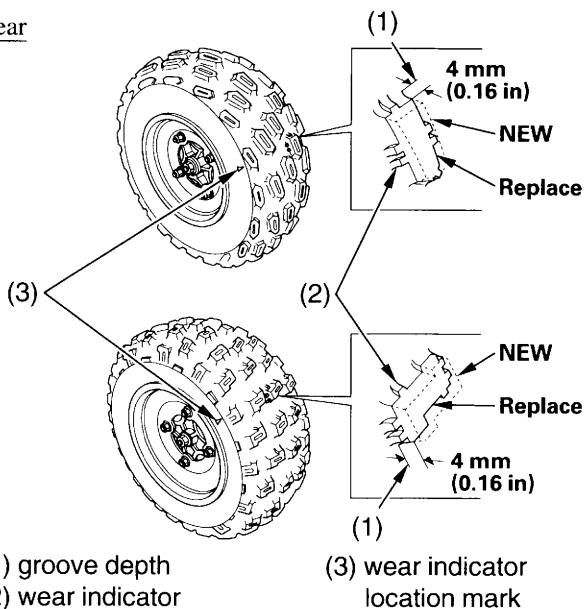
Tyres

Also, if you hit a pothole or other hard object while riding, stop as soon as you safely can and carefully inspect the tyres for damage.

Tread Wear

FRONT

REAR



To check the condition of a tyre tread, measure the groove depth (1) in the centre of the tyre, or check the wear indicator (2).

For best performance, you should replace a tyre before the tread depth at the centre reaches the following limits:

front	4 mm (0.16 in)
rear	4 mm (0.16 in)

Tyres

Tyre Repair

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

A tyre that is repaired, either temporarily or permanently, will have lower speed and performance limits than a new or undamaged tyre.

A temporary repair can sometimes be made in an emergency situation. However, since a temporary repair may not hold, you must ride very slowly and have the tyre replaced or permanently repaired as soon as possible. (For more information on temporary repairs, see *If You Have a Flat Tyre*, page 177.)

A permanent repair, such as an internal plug patch, can be made if a tyre has only a small puncture in the tread area. However you may not be able to safely carry as much weight. If you choose to have a tyre repaired, be sure the repair work is performed by a professional.

If you have a tyre professionally repaired at a non-Honda facility, we recommend that you have the work checked by your Honda dealer.

Tyre Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

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

It is best to replace all four tyres, however if that is not possible, you must replace the tyres in pairs (front or rear) with tyres of the same size and type as the originals. Never replace just one tyre.

WARNING

Installing improper tyres on your ATV 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 ATV are:

front	AT21 × 7R10 ★★ DUNLOP KT363
rear	AT22 × 9R11 ★★★ DUNLOP KT378A

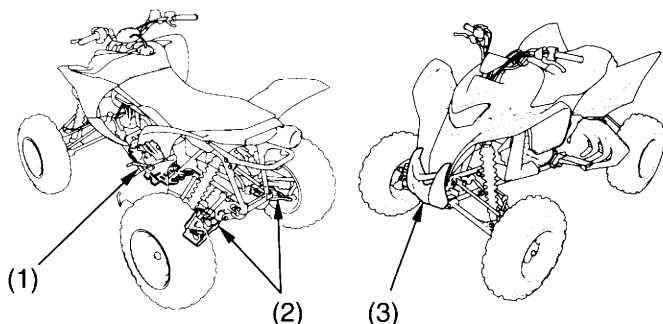
When you replace a tyre, remember:

Have the tyre replaced by your Honda dealer if possible.

If you have a tyre professionally replaced at a non-Honda facility, we recommended that you have the work checked by your Honda dealer.

Engine Guard

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.



(1) engine guard
(2) rear guards

(3) front skid plate
(front carry pipe)

The engine guard (1) protects the frame and engine crankcase.
The rear guards (2) protect the rear lower arm and driveshaft boots.
The front skid plate (front carry pipe) (3) protects the frame and front lower arm.

Check the engine guard, rear guards and front skid plate (front carry pipe) for cracks, damage or looseness at intervals shown in the Maintenance Schedule.

Have the engine guard, rear guards and front skid plate (front carry pipe) replaced if they are cracked or damaged. If the engine guard, rear guards and front skid plate (front carry pipe) bolts are loose, tighten them securely.

Rear Knuckle Scraper

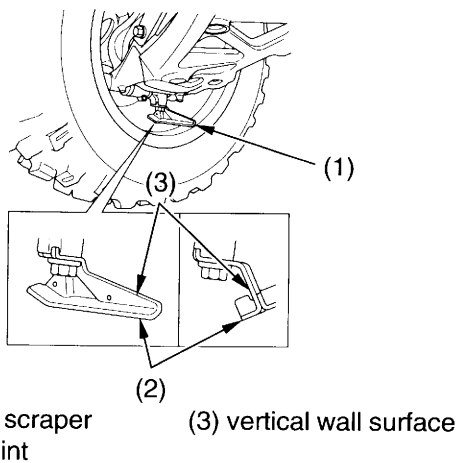
Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

The rear knuckle scraper protects the rear lower arm and rear knuckle, and also scrapes mud from inside of the rear wheel rims.

The rear knuckle scraper wear will depend upon the severity of usage and riding conditions. The rear knuckle scraper will wear faster in wet or muddy conditions.

RIGHT REAR

(Left side similar)



(1) rear knuckle scraper

(2) wear limit point

(3) vertical wall surface

Inspection

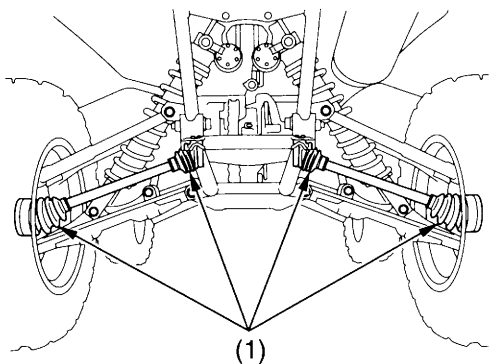
Check the rear knuckle scraper (1) for cracks, damage, worn or looseness at intervals specified in the Maintenance Schedule.

If the rear knuckle scraper is cracked or damaged, or if the wear limit point (2) reaches to the vertical wall surface (3), the rear knuckle scraper must be replaced, see your Honda dealer for this service.

Driveshaft Boots

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

REAR



(1) rubber driveshaft boots

Check the rubber driveshaft boots (1) for damage or leaking grease. If necessary, have your Honda dealer replace them.

Drive Chain

An endless (riveted master link) chain connects the front and rear sprockets. The O-ring chain uses rubber rings between the side plates of the pin and roller links to seal in the manufacturer-installed lubricating grease and keep out moisture and dirt.

The service life of the chain depends on proper lubrication and adjustment. Poor maintenance can cause premature wear or damage to the drive chain or sprockets.

The drive chain should be checked, adjusted, and lubricated as part of the pre-ride inspection (page 31).

Under severe usage, or when the ATV is ridden in unusually dusty or muddy areas, more frequent maintenance will be necessary.

Before servicing your drive chain, turn the engine OFF and check that your transmission is in neutral.

It is not necessary to remove or replace the drive chain to perform the recommended service in the Maintenance Schedule.

Inspection

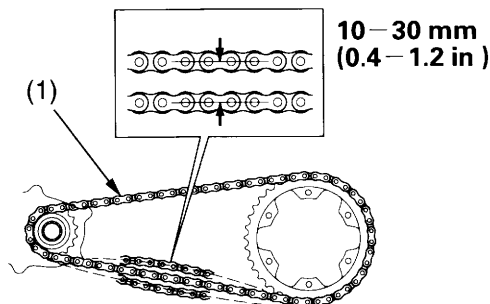
Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

1. Check slack in the lower drive chain (1) run midway between the sprockets. Drive chain slack should allow the following vertical movement by hand:
10 – 30 mm (0.4 – 1.2 in)

(cont'd)

Drive Chain

LEFT SIDE



(1) drive chain

2. Check drive chain slack at several points along the chain. The slack should remain constant. If it isn't, some links may be kinked and binding. Lubricating the chain will often eliminate binding and kinking.

NOTICE

Excessive chain slack may allow the drive chain to damage the engine cases.

3. Inspect the drive chain for:

- damaged rollers
- loose pins
- dry or rusted links
- kinked or binding links
- excessive wear
- damaged or missing O-rings

Replace the drive chain (page 149) if it has damaged rollers, loose pins, or kinks that cannot be freed. Lubricate the drive chain (page 148) if it appears dry or shows signs of rust. Lubricate any kinked or binding links and work them free. Adjust chain slack if needed.

Drive Chain

4. Check the upper drive chain slider (2) and lower drive chain slider (3) for wear.

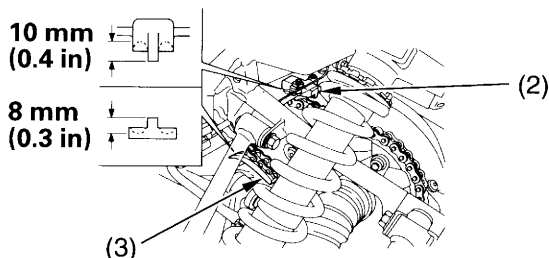
Measure the depth of the grooves in the upper drive chain slider and lower drive chain slider.

If the depth of the grooves in the each drive chain sliders reaches
upper drive chain slider 10 mm (0.4 in)

lower drive chain slider 8 mm (0.3 in)

have your Honda dealer replace the drive chain sliders.

LEFT SIDE



(2) upper drive chain slider

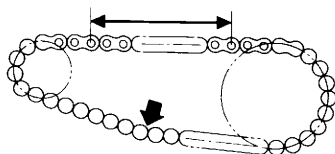
(3) lower drive chain slider

5. With the upper or lower section of drive chain tight between the sprockets measure the distance between a span of 21 pins from pin centre to pin centre. If the distance exceeds the service limit, the chain is worn out and should be replaced.

Service limit:

319.1 mm (12.56 in)

measure a span of 21 pins



(cont'd)

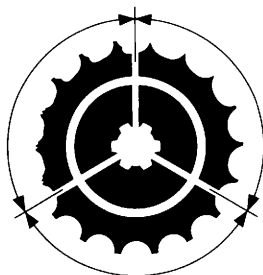
Drive Chain

6. Inspect the front and rear sprocket teeth for excessive wear or damage.
If necessary, have your Honda dealer replace a worn sprocket.

Damaged Sprocket
Teeth

Worn Sprocket
Teeth

REPLACE



REPLACE

Normal Sprocket Teeth
GOOD

NOTICE

Use of a new chain with worn sprockets will cause rapid chain wear.

Drive Chain

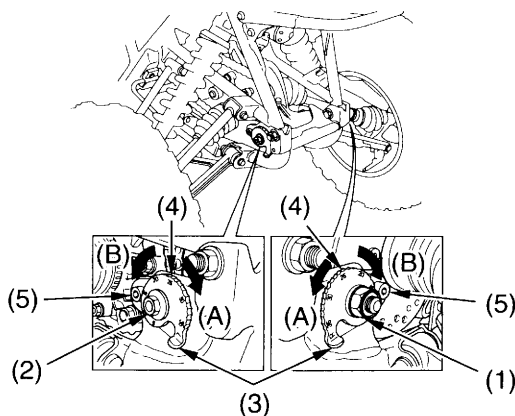
Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

1. Loosen the final case nut (1) while holding the final case bolt (2).
2. Turn both the right and left chain adjusters (3) equally to increase (A) or decrease (B) chain slack. Adjust the chain slack at a lower drive chain point midway between the sprockets.
3. After adjusting, be sure the same adjuster index marks (4) align with the stopper bolts (5) on both sides of the final case.
4. Recheck drive chain slack (page 143).
5. Tighten the final case nut to the specified torque while holding the final case bolt:
88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m , 65 lbf·ft)

If a torque wrench is not used for installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly.

REAR



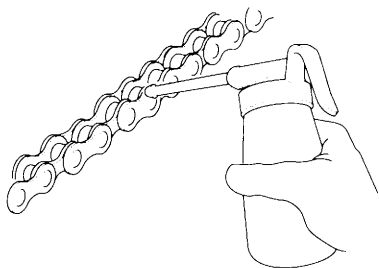
- (1) final case nut
(2) final case bolt
(3) chain adjusters

- (4) index marks
(5) stopper bolts

Drive Chain

Lubrication

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .



Lubricate every 30 days of riding or sooner if chain appears dry.

Commercial chain lubricants not designed for motorcycle drive chains may contain solvents which could damage the O-rings.

Removal, Cleaning & Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

Your ATV has an endless (riveted master link) type chain. It should only be removed or replaced by your Honda dealer.

The O-rings can be damaged by steam cleaning, high pressure washers, and certain solvents.

1. Clean the side surfaces of the chain with a dry cloth. Use a high flashpoint solvent such as kerosene — not petrol.
Do not brush the rubber O-rings.
Brushing will damage them. Use of a solvent may also damage the O-rings.
2. Inspect the drive chain for possible wear or damage.

Replace the drive chain if it has damaged rollers, loose fitting links, damaged O-rings, or otherwise appears unserviceable.

Replacement Chain:

DID520VM-70 or RK520KZO-70

Battery

Your ATV has a maintenance-free type battery. You do not have to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water as you would with a conventional-type battery.

NOTICE

Your battery is a maintenance-free type and can be permanently damaged if the cap strip is removed.

Electrical accessories use current from the battery, even when the ignition is OFF. Limited operation also allows the battery to discharge. If you have electrical accessories on your ATV or do not ride frequently, we recommend that you charge the battery frequently (see *Battery Charging*, page 154).

If you do not expect to ride your ATV for at least two weeks, we recommend you remove the battery, or at least disconnect the battery cables (negative cable first).

If you plan to store your ATV, see *Battery Storage*, page 151 .

If your battery seems weak and/or is leaking electrolyte (causing slow starting or other electrical problems), see your Honda dealer.

Battery Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

If you plan to store your ATV, we recommend you remove the battery and store it where it can be charged at least every 30 days to maintain its service life.

If you do not remove the battery, we recommend disconnecting the battery cables (negative cable first).

You will get the best storage results from removing the battery and slow (trickle) charging it every 30 days (see *Battery Charging*, page 154).

Before you remove the battery, be sure to read all the information that follows, as well as the information on the battery label.

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

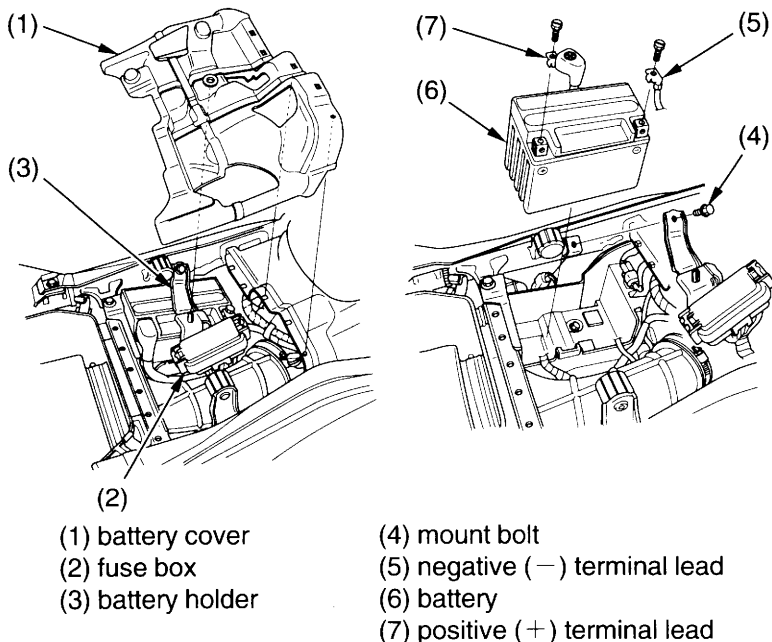
A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

Battery

The battery is located in a compartment under the seat.

UNDER SEAT



Removal

1. Make sure the ignition switch is OFF (○).
2. Remove the seat (page 88).
3. Remove the air cleaner housing cover (page 109).
4. Remove the battery cover (1).
5. Release the fuse box (2) from the battery holder (3).
6. Remove the battery holder by removing the mount bolt (4).
7. Disconnect the negative (-) terminal lead (5) from the battery (6) first, then disconnect the positive (+) terminal lead (7).
8. Remove the battery.

Battery

9. Charge the battery (see following section), unless you have been riding regularly.
10. Store your battery in an easy-to-reach location off the floor, in an area protected from freezing temperature and direct sunlight.
11. Clean the battery box after removing the battery for storage. Dry the battery box and, if paint is missing, re-paint the area.
12. Slow charge the battery (see following section) once every 30 days.

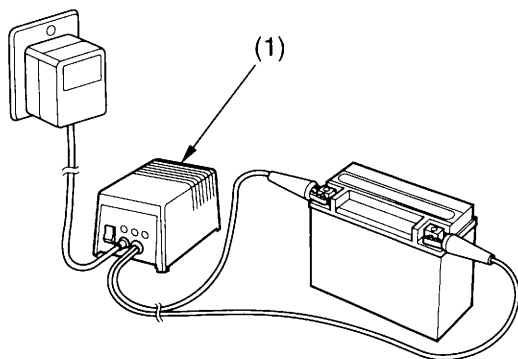
Installation

1. Reinstall in the reverse order of removal.
Be sure to connect the positive (+) terminal first, then the negative (-) terminal.
2. Make sure all bolts and other fasteners are secure.
3. Install the air cleaner housing cover.

Battery

Battery Charging

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.



(1) “trickle” charger

Be sure to read the information that came with your battery charger and follow the instructions on the battery. Improper charging may damage the battery.

We recommend using a “trickle” charger (1) for home charging. These units can be left connected for long periods without risking damage to the battery. However, do not intentionally leave the charger connected longer than the time period recommended in the charger’s instructions.

Avoid using an automotive-type battery charger. An automotive charger can overheat an ATV battery and cause premature damage.

Appearance Care

Frequent cleaning and polishing will keep your Honda looking newer longer.

Frequent cleaning also identifies you as an owner who values his ATV. A clean ATV is also easier to inspect and service.

General Recommendations

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

- To clean your ATV, you may use:
 - water
 - a mild, neutral detergent and water
 - a mild spray and wipe cleaner/polisher
 - a mild spray and rinse cleaner/degreaser and water
- Avoid products that contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents that could damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your ATV.
- If your ATV is still warm from recent operation, give the engine and exhaust system time to cool off.
- Park in a shady area. Washing your ATV in bright sunlight may cause the finish to fade because water droplets intensify the sun's brightness.
- Spotting is also more likely because surface water can dry before you have time to wipe it off.
- Clean your ATV regularly to protect surface finishes.
- We recommend the use of a garden hose to wash your ATV. High pressure washers (like those at coin-operated car washers) can damage certain parts of your ATV.

NOTICE

High pressure water (or air) can damage certain parts of your ATV.

- After cleaning, inspect for damage, wear, and leaks (fuel, oil, coolant and brake fluid).

Appearance Care

Washing Your ATV with a Mild Detergent

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

1. Rinse your ATV thoroughly with cool water to remove loose dirt.
 2. Fill a bucket with cool water. Mix in a mild, neutral detergent, such as dish washing liquid or a product made especially for washing motorcycles or automobiles.
 3. Wash your ATV with a sponge or soft towel. As you wash, check for heavy grime. If necessary, use a mild cleaner/degreaser to remove the grime.
 4. After washing, rinse your ATV thoroughly with plenty of clean water to remove any residue. Detergent residue can corrode alloy parts.
 5. Dry your ATV with a chamois or a soft towel. Leaving water on the surface to air dry can cause dulling and water spots. As you dry, inspect for chips and scratches.
 6. Start the engine and let it idle for several minutes. The engine heat will help dry moist areas.
 7. As a precaution, ride your ATV at a slow speed and apply the brakes several times. This will help dry the brakes and restore normal braking performance.
- If the inside of the headlight lens appears clouded immediately after washing, it should clear after a few minutes of riding.

Appearance Care

Spray Cleaning Your ATV

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

Avoid using spray cleaner products on the tyres or suspension components.

Suggestions for using spray cleaner(s) follow:

ATV condition	Recommended Cleaning
Dust and fingerprint smudges.	Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe paint, chrome, glass, and clear plastic.
Light road grimes.	Spray any difficult-to-reach or very dirty areas with a spray cleaner/degreaser. Rinse and dry. Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.
Heavy grime. Oil leaks. Brake dust.	Use a spray cleaner/degreaser. If necessary, rub with a sponge. Rinse and dry. Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.
Dull, corroded chrome or aluminum.	Apply a high quality chrome/aluminum polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.

Appearance Care

Aluminum Wheel Maintenance

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

Aluminum may corrode from contact with dirt, mud, or road salt. Clean the wheels after riding through any of these substances. Use a wet sponge and mild detergent. Avoid stiff brushes, steel wool, or cleaners containing abrasives or chemical compounds.

After washing, rinse with plenty of water and dry with a clean cloth. Then apply a mild, commercially available spray cleaner/polish or wax.

For stained or dull-looking wheels, use a quality chrome/aluminum polish to restore the finish.

Appearance Care

Finishing Touches

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

After washing your ATV, consider using a commercially available spray cleaner/polish or quality liquid or paste wax to finish the job. Use only a non-abrasive polish or wax made specifically for motorcycles or automobiles. Apply the polish or wax according to the instructions on the container.

Here's helpful advice on how to prepare for an off-road adventure, how to transport and store your Honda, and how to be an environmentally responsible ATV owner.

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What to Take on the Trail	163
Transporting Your Honda	164
Storing Your Honda	166
Preparation for Storage	167
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Preparing for a Ride

A safe and enjoyable ride begins with good planning and preparation. Always ride with at least one other person in case you have trouble, and let someone know where you're going and when you expect to return.

Before riding in an unfamiliar area, find out in advance if you need special permits, get maps so you can study the terrain, and talk to other riders who know the area.

What to Take to the Riding Area

Along with your ATV and riding gear, you should take along some tools and supplies in case you have a problem. For some of the difficulties you might encounter, see *Taking Care of the Unexpected*, which begins on page 171.

We recommend that you always take water, food, a first aid kit, and your owner's manual. Other items you should consider loading on your truck or trailer include:

- a tool kit
- tyre repair supplies and tools, and tyres
- extra parts, control levers, cables, and spark plugs
- wire, duct tape, and rope
- extra petrol

For safety, all refueling should be done at a gas station on the way to the riding area or at your base camp.

Preparing for a Ride

What to Take on the Trail

What you take with you during a ride depends on the kind of terrain, how long you expect to ride, how far you might go from your base camp or help, and how experienced you or your companions are in making repairs.

If you decide to take some tools, spare parts, or other supplies on the trail, be sure you can carry them safely and know how to use them. Also, be sure to follow the loading guidelines and weight limit (page 35).

Transporting Your Honda

Do not tow your ATV behind a car or other vehicle.

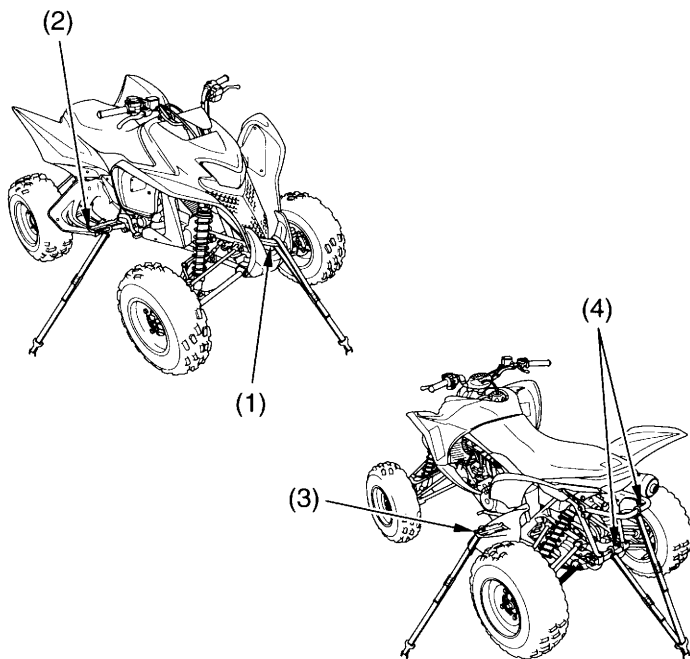
When you transport your ATV, we recommend that you carry the vehicle in its normal operating position (on all four wheels). Do not incline the vehicle upright on its rear end. This can damage the vehicle, and leaking petrol could be a hazard.

Follow these procedures:

1. Set the parking brake and place the transmission in gear.
2. Turn the fuel valve OFF.

Transporting Your Honda

3. Secure the vehicle with tie-down straps in the areas shown.
 - Suitable tie-down straps are available from your Honda dealer.
 - Ordinary rope is not recommended because it can stretch under load.
 - Using tie-down straps in any other areas can damage your ATV.
4. Rock the vehicle back and forth to make sure the tie-down straps are tight and the vehicle is secure.



- (1) front carry pipe
- (2) right footpeg
- (3) left footpeg
- (4) rear carry pipe or rear frame upper cross pipe

Storing Your Honda

If you won't be riding for an extended period, such as during the winter, thoroughly inspect your ATV and correct any problem before storing it. That way, needed repairs won't be forgotten and it will be easier to get your ATV running again.

We suggest you perform the following procedures to keep your ATV in top condition. These storage procedures will reduce the deterioration that can occur during storage.

Storing Your Honda

Preparation for Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .

1. Change the engine oil and filter (page 98).
2. Make sure the cooling system is filled with a 50/50% antifreeze solution (page 102).
3. Fill the fuel tank. Make sure the fuel fill cap is properly installed.
4. Check that the fuel valve is OFF.
5. To prevent rusting in the cylinder, perform the following:
 - Remove the spark plug cap from the spark plug.
 - Remove the spark plug.
Do not connect the spark plug to the spark plug cap.
 - Pour a tablespoon (15 – 20 cm³) of clean engine oil into the cylinder and cover the spark plug hole with a piece of cloth.
 - With the engine stop switch in the RUN ($\odot$) position, press the start button several times to crank the engine and distribute the oil.
 - Reinstall the spark plug and spark plug cap.

(cont'd)

Storing Your Honda

6. Remove the battery and charge it fully. Store it in an area protected from freezing temperatures and direct sunlight. Slow charge the battery (page 154) once a month.

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

7. Wash and dry your ATV. Wax all painted surfaces.
8. Lubricate the drive chain (page 148).
9. Inflate the tyres to their recommended pressures (page 135).
10. Store your ATV in an unheated area, free of dampness, away from sunlight, with a minimum of daily temperature variation.
11. Place your ATV on blocks to lift all tyres off the floor.
12. Cover your ATV with a porous material. Avoid using plastic or similar non-breathing, coated materials that restrict air flow and allow heat and moisture to accumulate.

Storing Your Honda

Removal from Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77.

1. Uncover and clean your ATV.
2. If your ATV has been stored for more than four months — change the engine oil (page 98).
3. If your ATV has been stored for more than two months — ask your Honda dealer to drain and replace the fuel.
4. Charge the battery (page 154) as required. Install the battery.
5. Lubricate the drive chain (page 148).
6. Perform a pre-ride inspection (page 31), then test-ride your ATV at low speeds.

You & the Environment

Owning and riding an ATV can be enjoyable, but you must do your part to protect nature. When you show respect for the land, wildlife, and other people, you also help preserve the sport of off-road riding.

Following are tips on how you can be an environmentally responsible ATV owner.

- **Tread Lightly.** Stay on existing roads and trails, avoid surfaces that are easily damaged, and ride only in areas approved for off-road vehicles.
- **Keep the Noise Down.** Loud vehicles can be offensive. Ride as quietly as possible, don't remove your spark arrester, and don't modify the muffler or any other part of your air intake and exhaust systems. Such modifications not only increase noise, they also reduce engine performance and may be illegal.
- **Choose Sensible Cleaners.** Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your ATV. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer. Don't throw cleaning solvents away; see the following guidelines for proper disposal.
- **Recycle Wastes.** It's illegal and thoughtless to put used engine oil in the trash, down a drain, or on the ground. Used oil, petrol, and cleaning solvents contain poisons that can hurt refuse workers and contaminate our drinking water, lakes, rivers, and oceans. Before changing your oil, make sure you have the proper containers. Put oil and other toxic wastes in separate sealed containers and take them to a recycling centre. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling centre in your area, and to get instructions on how to dispose of non-recyclable wastes.

Taking Care of the Unexpected

With all the challenges you can encounter off-road, there's a chance that sometime something may go wrong. This section gives practical advice to help you deal with a wide range of problems. Take time to read this section before you ride. Also review the tips in *Preparing for a Ride* (page 162).

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Taking Care of the Unexpected

General Guidelines

Keeping your ATV well-maintained is the best way to reduce the possibility of having a problem while riding. However, problems can arise even with well-maintained machines.

Remember to take along your owner's manual, the tool kit that came with your ATV, and any other items (such as tyre repair supplies and additional tools) that might help you solve a problem on your own.

If something goes wrong during a ride, the first thing to do is stop as soon as you safely can. Do not continue riding if you have a flat tyre, or you hear an unusual noise, or your ATV just doesn't feel right. If you continue riding, you could cause more damage and endanger your own safety.

After stopping, take time to assess the situation. Carefully inspect your ATV to identify the problem, then consider your options before you decide what to do.

If a problem is relatively minor and you have the tools, supplies, and skills to make a permanent repair, you may be able to fix it on the trail and continue riding. Or, you may be able to make a temporary repair that allows you to slowly ride back to your base where you can make a permanent repair or get help.

When a problem is more serious—or you don't have the tools, supplies, experience, or time to deal with it—you need to choose the safest way to get yourself and your ATV back to base. For example, if you are close enough, you (or you and another person) might be able to push it back.

Taking Care of the Unexpected

Should you ever have a problem while riding, please follow these guidelines:

- Always put personal safety first.
- Take time to assess the situation and your options before deciding what to do.
- If the problem is relatively minor and you have the tools, supplies, and skills to make a temporary repair, be sure to have permanent repairs made as soon as possible.
- Do not continue riding if you are hurt or your ATV is not in safe riding condition.

Additional recommendations for specific problems follow.

If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start

Proper operation and maintenance can prevent starting and engine performance problems. In many cases, the cause of the problem may be a simple operational oversight.

If you have a problem starting the engine — or experience poor engine performance — the following information may help you. If you can't correct the problem, see your Honda dealer.

If your ATV won't start, listen as you press the start button. If you don't hear the starter motor turning, refer to the *Starter motor doesn't operate* symptom. If you can hear the starter motor working normally, refer to the *Starter motor works, but the engine won't start* symptom.

If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start

SYMPTOM: Starter motor doesn't operate.	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
ignition switch OFF	Turn the ignition switch ON.
engine stop switch OFF	Slide the engine stop switch to RUN.
transmission not in neutral	Shift into neutral or pull in the clutch lever.
blown fuse	Replace with a new fuse of the same rating (page 182).
battery lead loose	Tighten the battery lead.
low (or dead) battery	Charge the battery (page 154). If charging doesn't help, see your Honda dealer.
faulty starter motor	If all possible causes are negative, the starter motor may be faulty. See your Honda dealer.

SYMPTOM: Starter motor works, but the engine won't start.	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
out of fuel	Fill the fuel tank.
flooded engine	See <i>Flooded Engine</i> (page 51).
loose or unconnected spark plug cap	Install the spark plug cap securely. If the engine still won't start, see your Honda dealer.
loose battery cables	Tighten the battery terminal bolts.
weak battery	Charge the battery (page 154). If charging doesn't help, see your Honda dealer.

If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start

SYMPTOM: Engine starts, but runs poorly.	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
high coolant temperature	Check the high coolant temperature indicator. Refer to <i>If the High Coolant Temperature Indicator Lights</i> , page 180.
runs erratically, misfires	See your Honda dealer.
blubbers (rich fuel mixture)	See your Honda dealer.
sooty exhaust (rich fuel mixture)	See your Honda dealer.
detonates or pings under load	If applicable, switch to the recommended octane petrol (page 89) or change your brand of petrol. If the problem persists, see your Honda dealer.
afterfires (backfires)	See your Honda dealer.
pre-ignition (runs on after ignition switched OFF)	See your Honda dealer.

If You Have a Flat Tyre

How you handle a flat tyre on the trail depends on how serious the tyre damage is, and what tools and supplies you have with you.

If you have a slow leak or a minor puncture, use the plug method to make a temporary repair. (The plug method is applied from the outside of the tyre and is the same as that for conventional tubeless tyres.)

A plug-type repair kit, available at most auto parts stores or service stations, provides a plug, an installation tool, tyre cement, and an instruction sheet. Follow the instructions provided with the repair kit to make a temporary repair.

As soon as possible, have the tyre permanently repaired by your Honda dealer. Any tyre that cannot be repaired should be replaced.

Whenever the ATV is to be operated far from service facilities or available transportation, we recommend that you carry a tyre pump and a repair kit with the vehicle.

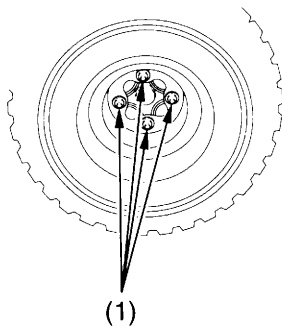
If the leak is more serious, or a temporary repair doesn't hold, the tyre must be replaced. The tyre will also need to be replaced if it is damaged (page 139). Replacing a tyre involves removing and re-installing the wheel (page 178).

If you are unable to repair a flat tyre on the trail, you will need to send for help. We strongly recommend that you do not try to ride with a flat tyre. The ATV will be hard to handle, and if the tyre comes off the rim, it may lock up the wheel and cause you to crash.

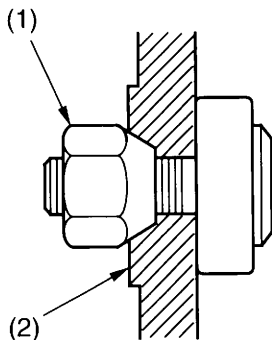
If You Have a Flat Tyre

Emergency Wheel Removal/Installation

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 77 .



(1) wheel nuts



(2) wheel rim

Removal

1. Park your ATV on a firm, level surface.
2. Raise the front (or rear) wheels off the ground and place a support block under the vehicle.
3. Remove the wheel nuts (1).
4. Remove the wheel.
 - Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces when removing and installing each wheel. Any contamination can cause poor brake performance or rapid pad wear after reassembly.

If You Have a Flat Tyre

Installation

1. Position the wheel.
2. Position the wheel nuts so that the tapered sides face the wheel rim (2).
3. Hand-tighten the wheel nuts on the wheel, then lower the ATV to the ground before tightening the nuts in a crisscross (rather than circular) pattern to the specified torque:
64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m , 47 lbf·ft)

If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capability.

If the High Coolant Temperature Indicator Lights

Normally, the high coolant temperature indicator will only light momentarily when you turn the ignition ON (I). Occasionally, it may flicker at or near idling speed.

High coolant temperature may be caused by restriction of air flow to the radiator (such as mud caked on the radiator), extended idling, an oil leak, a coolant leak, a low oil level, a low coolant level, or extended operation under adverse conditions.

If the indicator comes on while you're riding, don't ignore it. Pull safely to a stop. Stop the engine as soon as it's safe to do so, and let it cool.

NOTICE

Continuing to ride with high coolant temperature or an overheated engine can cause serious engine damage.

- A steaming engine indicates a coolant leak. Shut the engine off and wait until the steaming stops. Look for a leak, but don't touch the engine or radiator system. Let everything cool off first.
- Check for any restriction of air flow to the radiator.
- If there's no obvious problem, leave the engine on so the fan and coolant circulating system can continue working. Monitor the high coolant temperature indicator. The indicator may turn off after a brief stop with no load on the engine.
- Check the radiator fan.

If the fan is not working, turn the engine off. Open the fuse box (page 183) and check the radiator fan fuse. If the fuse is blown, replace it with the proper (same rating) spare fuse. Start the engine. If the high coolant temperature indicator comes on and stays on, turn the engine off.

If the radiator fan is working, visually check the coolant level in the reserve tank, located inside the left front side cover (page 103). It isn't necessary to touch the radiator system.

If the High Coolant Temperature Indicator Lights

- If the reserve tank is low or empty, don't ride without adding coolant (page 103). After adding coolant, turn the engine on and check the high coolant temperature indicator.
If the indicator doesn't turn off, do not ride. The engine needs repair. Transport your ATV to a Honda dealer (page 164).
If the temperature drops to normal, check the coolant level. If it has gone down, add more coolant.
- Check for an oil leak.
- Check the oil level. If necessary, add the recommended oil (page 95) to the upper level mark. If you must leave your ATV to get oil, secure it as much as possible.
- Start the engine, and check that the high coolant temperature indicator goes off.

If you are able to resume riding, continue to monitor the high coolant temperature indicator frequently.

If there is an oil leak — do not ride the ATV until the leak is repaired by Honda dealer.

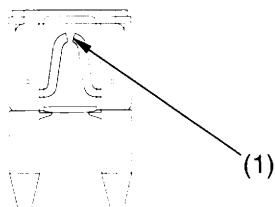
If there's a mild coolant leak, you can ride for awhile, carefully watching the indicator. Be prepared to stop and add more coolant or water. If the leak is bad, transport your ATV to a Honda dealer (page 164).

If a Fuse Blows

All of the electrical circuits on your ATV have a fuse to protect them from damage caused by excess current flow (short circuit or overload).

If something electrical on your ATV stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse (1).

Check the fuse before looking elsewhere for another possible cause of the problem. Replace a blown fuse and check component operation.



(1) blown fuse

The main fuse and the circuit fuses are located in the battery compartment.

Recommended Fuses

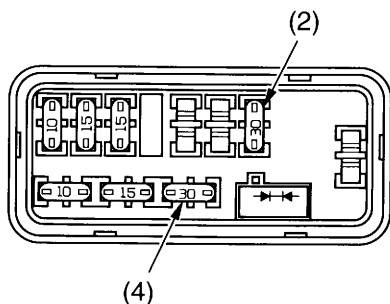
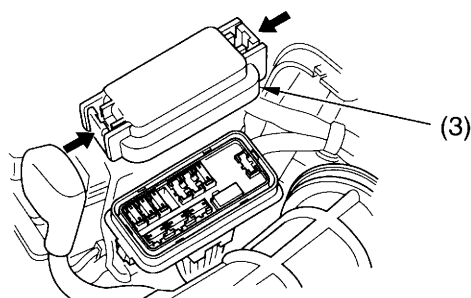
main fuse	30A
other fuses	15A × 2, 10A

If a Fuse Blows

Main Fuse Access

1. To prevent an accidental short circuit, turn the ignition switch OFF (○) before checking or replacing the fuses.
2. Remove the seat (page 88).
3. To access the main fuse (2), remove the fuse box cover (3).

UNDER SEAT



(2) main fuse

(4) spare main fuse

(3) fuse box cover

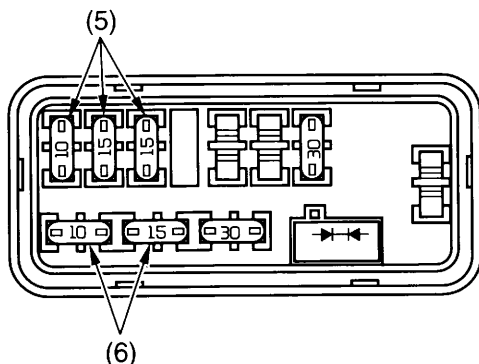
4. Pull the main fuse out.

If it is blown, install the spare main fuse (4).

(cont'd)

If a Fuse Blows

Circuit Fuse Access



(5) circuit fuses

(6) spare fuses

5. To check or replace the circuit fuses (5), pull the old fuse out of its retaining clips.
If the fuse is blown, replace it with a spare fuse (6) of the same rating or lower.

If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

NOTICE

Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chance of damage to the electrical system.

6. Install the fuse box cover.
7. Install the seat.

If a Fuse Blows

If you do not have a spare fuse and you cannot ride the ATV without fixing the problem, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits that you can do without temporarily.

If you replace a blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, replace the fuse with the correct rating as soon as you can. Also remember to replace any spare fuses that were installed.

If the replacement fuse of the same rating burns out in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem on your ATV. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit and have your ATV checked by your Honda dealer.

If You Crash

Personal safety is your first priority after an accident. If you or anyone else has been injured, take time to assess the severity of the injuries and whether it is safe to continue riding. If you cannot ride safely, send someone for help. Do not ride if you will risk further injury.

If you decide you are capable of riding safely, carefully inspect your ATV for damage and determine if it is safe to ride. Check the tightness of critical nuts and bolts securing such parts as the handlebar, control levers, brakes, and wheels.

If there is minor damage, or you are unsure about possible damage but decide to try riding the ATV back to your base, ride slowly and cautiously.

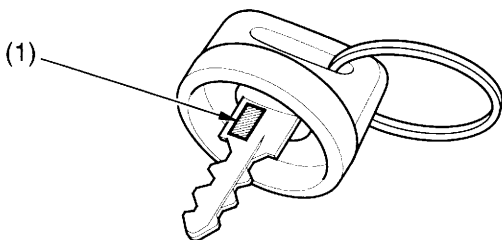
Sometimes, crash damage is hidden or not immediately apparent. When you get home, thoroughly check your ATV and correct any problems you find. Also, be sure to have your Honda dealer check the frame and suspension after any serious crash.

If You Lose Your Key

Be sure to record your key number (1) at following space. You'll need this number to have a duplicate key made.

If you lose your key and aren't carrying a duplicate, either get your spare or have one made. If you don't know your key number, call the dealer where you purchased your Honda ATV. They may have it listed in their records. If they don't, transport your ATV to them or the nearest Honda dealer. The dealer will probably have to remove the ignition switch assembly to find the key number so they can make a key for you.

KEY NO. _____



(1) key number

If the Battery Is Low (or Dead)

Jump starting is not recommended, especially if you use an automobile battery. The greater amperage of an automobile battery when the car engine is running can damage your ATV's electrical system.

Bump starting is also not recommended.

If you can't charge the battery or it appears unable to hold a charge, contact your Honda dealer.

If a Component Fails

The levers or pedal, control cables, and other components can be damaged as you ride in dense brush or over rocky terrain. Making a trailside repair depends on how serious the damage is and what tools and supplies you have with you.

- If any component of the brake system is damaged, you may be able to ride carefully back to your base using the other brake components for slowing or stopping.
- If you damage a throttle cable or other critical component, your ATV may be unsafe to ride. Carefully assess the damage and make any repairs that you can. But if there is any doubt, it's best to be conservative and safe.

Technical Information

This section contains dimensions, capacities, and other technical data, plus information on government requirements and how to break-in your ATV.

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Vehicle Identification

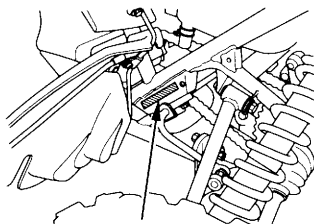
Serial Numbers

The VIN, engine serial number, and key number may be required when ordering replacement parts. Record the numbers here for your reference.

The VIN (1) is stamped on the left side of the frame behind the left foot well, just in front of the left-rear suspension.

VIN _____

LEFT SIDE



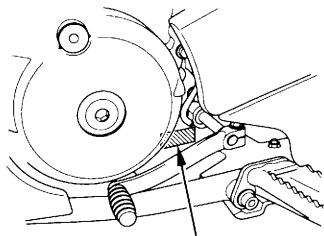
(1) VIN

(1)

The engine number (2) is stamped on the left side of the crankcase.

ENGINE NO. _____

LEFT SIDE



(2)

(2) engine number

Vehicle Identification

Colour Label & Code

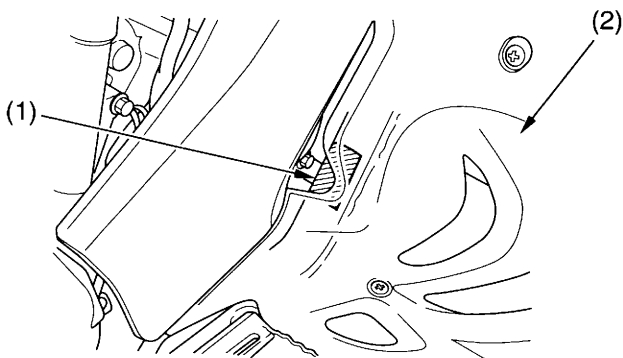
The colour label (1) is attached to the left side of the frame. It is visible through the slit in the left-side foot well (2).

The colour code is helpful when ordering replacement parts. Record the colour and code here for your reference.

COLOUR _____

CODE _____

LEFT SIDE



- (1) colour label
- (2) left-side foot well

Specifications

Dimensions	
overall length	1,815 mm (71.5 in)
overall width	1,165 mm (45.9 in)
overall height	1,135 mm (44.7 in)
wheelbase	1,260 mm (49.6 in)
ground clearance	260 mm (10.2 in)

Fuel & Lubricants	
fuel recommendation	unleaded petrol, research octane number of 95 or higher
fuel tank capacity	11.4 ℓ (3.01 US gal , 2.51 Imp gal) including reserve
fuel tank reserve	3.6 ℓ (0.95 US gal , 0.79 Imp gal)
engine oil capacity	after disassembly: 2.4 ℓ (2.5 US qt , 2.1 Imp qt) after draining: 1.7 ℓ (1.8 US qt , 1.5 Imp qt) after draining & oil filter change: 1.8 ℓ (1.9 US qt , 1.6 Imp qt)
engine oil recommendation	API Service Classification SE, SF or SG Honda 4-stroke oil or an equivalent
cooling system recommendation	High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors specifically recommended for use in aluminum engines
cooling system capacity	1.4 ℓ (1.5 US qt , 1.2 Imp qt)

Specifications

Capacities	
passenger capacity	operator only
maximum weight capacity	110 kg (243 lbs) rider, all cargo and accessories

Engine Specifications	
displacement	686.4 cm ³ (41.87 cu-in)
bore & stroke	102.0 × 84.0 mm (4.02 × 3.31 in)
compression ratio	10.0 : 1
spark plug (standard)	ZFR7F-11 (NGK) or KJ22CR-L11 (DENSO)
spark plug gap	1.00 – 1.10 mm (0.039 – 0.043 in)
valve clearance (cold)	Intake 0.15 mm (0.006 in) Exhaust 0.20 mm (0.008 in)
idle speed	1,500 ± 100 min ⁻¹ (rpm)

Power Transmission		
primary reduction		2.027
sub transmission ratio		1.087
final reduction		2.642
gear ratio	1st	3.166
	2nd	2.187
	3rd	1.631
	4th	1.272
	5th	1.040
	reverse	2.750
final drive		chain DID520VM-70 or RK520KZO-70

Specifications

Chassis & Suspension	
caster	5.3°
trail	23 mm (0.9 in)
tyre size, front	AT21 × 7R10 ★★ DUNLOP KT363
tyre size, rear	AT22 × 9R11 ★★★ DUNLOP KT378A
tyre pressure, front & rear (cold)	Front: 35 kPa (0.35 kgf/cm ² , 5.1 psi) Rear: 42.5 kPa (0.425 kgf/cm ² , 6.2 psi)

Electrical	
battery	12V – 8 Ah
generator	0.29 kW/5,000 min ⁻¹ (rpm)

Lights	
headlight (Low/High)	12V 30/30W × 2
brake/tail light	LED
PGM-FI indicator	12V 3.4W
high coolant temperature indicator	12V 3.4W
neutral indicator	12V 3.4W
reverse indicator	12V 3.4W

Fuses	
main	30A
other	15A × 2, 10A

Specifications

Torque Specification	
engine oil drain bolt (oil tank)	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 15 lbf·ft)
engine oil drain bolt (crankcase)	24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)
oil filter cover bolts	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
spark arrester mount bolts	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
final case nut	88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m , 65 lbf·ft)
wheel nuts	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m , 47 lbf·ft)

Break-in Guidelines

Help assure your ATV's future reliability and performance by paying extra attention to how you ride during the first operating day or 25 km (15 miles).

During this period, avoid full-throttle starts, rapid acceleration, and constant rpm operation.

Petrol Containing Alcohol

If you decide to use a petrol containing alcohol (gasohol), be sure its octane rating is at least as high as that recommended above.

There are two types of gasohol: One contains ethanol, and the other contains methanol. Do not use gasohol that contains more than 10% ethanol. Do not use gasohol that contains methanol (methyl or wood alcohol) unless it also contains cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors for methanol. Never use petrol containing more than 5% methanol, even if it has cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors.

Engine performance problems resulting from the use of fuels that contain alcohol are not covered under the warranty. Honda cannot endorse the use of fuels containing methanol since evidence of their suitability is not yet complete.

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.

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⚠ WARNING

The improper operation of ATVs may result in severe injury or death

- Read the owner's Manual.
- Follow all warnings and instructions.
- Never use without proper training and instruction.

While riding :

- Never ride too fast for your skills or the conditions.
- Always use proper riding techniques for hills, slopes and rough terrain.
- Use care when changing riding surfaces. ATVs handle differently on different surfaces, such as sand, dirt, or pavement.



- Never carry a passenger, since it would affect balance and steering and may cause you to lose control.



- Avoid operating on public roads, since a collision can occur with another vehicle.



- Never ride after drinking alcohol or using drugs.



- Always wear a helmet, eye protection, and protective gear.