

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

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The vehicle pictured in this owner's manual may not match your actual vehicle.

# Welcome

Congratulations on your purchase of a new Honda motorcycle. Your selection of a Honda makes you part of a worldwide family of satisfied customers who appreciate Honda's reputation for building quality into every product.

To ensure your safety and riding pleasure:

- Read this owner's manual carefully.
- Follow all recommendations and procedures contained in this manual.
- Pay close attention to safety messages contained in this manual and on the motorcycle.

- The following codes in this manual indicate the country.
- The illustrations here in are based on the CB125 II KE type.

## Country Codes

Code	Country
CB125	
KE, II KE, III KE	Kenya

## A Few Words About Safety

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

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on safety labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others. Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all hazards associated with operating or maintaining a motorcycle. You must use your own good judgement.

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

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

### 3 DANGER

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

### 3 WARNING

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

### 3 CAUTION

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

Other important information is provided under the following titles:

**NOTICE** Information to help you avoid damage to your motorcycle, other property, or the environment.

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# Motorcycle Safety

This section contains important information for safe riding of your motorcycle.  
Please read this section carefully.

<b>Safety Guidelines .....</b>	<b>P. 3</b>
<b>Safety Precautions .....</b>	<b>P. 6</b>
<b>Riding Precautions.....</b>	<b>P. 7</b>
<b>Accessories &amp; Modifications .....</b>	<b>P. 10</b>
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## Safety Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to enhance your safety:

- Perform all routine and regular inspections specified in this manual.
- Stop the engine and keep sparks and flame away before filling the fuel tank.
- Do not run the engine in enclosed or partly enclosed areas. Carbon monoxide in exhaust gases is toxic and can kill you.

### Always Wear a Helmet

It's a proven fact: helmets and protective apparel significantly reduce the number and severity of head and other injuries. So always wear an approved motorcycle helmet and protective apparel. 2 P. 6

### Before Riding

Make sure that you are physically fit, mentally focused and free of alcohol and drugs. Check that

you and your passenger are both wearing an approved motorcycle helmet and protective apparel. Instruct your passenger on holding onto the grab rail or your waist, leaning with you in turns, and keeping their feet on the footpegs, even when the motorcycle is stopped.

### Take Time to Learn & Practice

Even if you have ridden other motorcycles, practice riding in a safe area to become familiar with how this motorcycle works and handles, and to become accustomed to the motorcycle's size and weight.

### Ride Defensively

Always pay attention to other vehicles around you, and do not assume that other drivers see you. Be prepared to stop quickly or perform an evasive maneuver.

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

Make yourself more visible, especially at night, by wearing bright reflective clothing, positioning yourself so other drivers can see you, signaling before turning or changing lanes, and using your horn when necessary.

### **Ride within Your Limits**

Never ride beyond your personal abilities or faster than conditions warrant. Fatigue and inattention can impair your ability to use good judgement and ride safely.

### **Don't Drink and Ride**

Alcohol and riding don't mix. Even one alcoholic drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions, and your reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. 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 motorcycle properly maintained and in safe riding condition. Inspect your motorcycle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits (2 P. 11), and do not modify your motorcycle or install accessories that would make your motorcycle unsafe (2 P. 10).

### **If You are Involved in a Crash**

Personal safety is your first priority. 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. Call for emergency assistance if needed. Also follow applicable laws and regulations if another person or vehicle is involved in the crash.

If you decide to continue riding, first turn the ignition switch off, and evaluate the condition of your motorcycle. Inspect for fluid leaks, check the

tightness of critical nuts and bolts, and check the handlebar, control levers, brakes, and wheels. Ride slowly and cautiously.

Your motorcycle may have suffered damage that is not immediately apparent. Have your motorcycle thoroughly checked at a qualified service facility as soon as possible.

### **Carbon Monoxide Hazard**

Exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide, a colourless, odorless gas. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.

If you run the engine in confined or even partly enclosed area, the air you breathe could contain a dangerous amount of carbon monoxide. Never run your motorcycle inside a garage or other enclosure.

## **3 WARNING**

Carbon monoxide gas is toxic.  
Breathing it can cause unconsciousness and even kill you.

Avoid any areas or activities that expose you to carbon monoxide.

## Safety Precautions

# Safety Precautions

- Ride cautiously and keep your hands on the handlebar and feet on the footpegs.
- Keep passenger's hands onto the grab rail or your waist, passenger's feet on the footpegs while riding.
- Always consider the safety of your passenger, as well as other drivers and riders.

## Protective Apparel

Make sure that you and any passenger are wearing an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, and high-visibility protective clothing. Ride defensively in response to weather and road conditions.

### ?Helmet

Safety-standard certified, high-visibility, correct size for your head

- Must fit comfortably but securely, with the chin strap fastened

- Face shield with unobstructed field of vision or other approved eye protection

## 3 WARNING

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

Make sure that you and any passenger always wear an approved helmet and protective apparel.

### ?Gloves

Full-finger leather gloves with high abrasion resistance

### ?Boots or Riding Shoes

Sturdy boots with non-slip soles and ankle protection

### ?Jacket and Trousers

Protective, highly visible, long-sleeved jacket and durable trousers for riding (or a protective suit).

## Riding Precautions

### Running-in Period

During the first 500 km (300 miles) of running, follow these guidelines to ensure your motorcycle's future reliability and performance.

- Avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.
- Avoid hard braking and rapid down-shifts.
- Ride conservatively.

### Brakes

Observe the following guidelines:

- Avoid excessively hard braking and down-shifts.
  - u Sudden braking can reduce the motorcycle's stability.
  - u Where possible, reduce speed before turning; otherwise you risk sliding out.
- Exercise caution on low traction surfaces.
  - u The tyre slip more easily on such surfaces and braking distances are longer.
- Avoid continuous braking.
  - u Repeated braking, such as when descending long, steep slopes can seriously overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed.
- For full braking effectiveness, operate both the front and rear brakes together.

## Riding Precautions

### ?Engine Braking

Engine braking helps slow your motorcycle down when you release the throttle. For further slowing action, downshift to a lower gear. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed when descending long, steep slopes.

### ?Wet or Rainy Conditions

Road surfaces are slippery when wet, and wet brakes further reduce braking efficiency. Exercise extra caution when braking in wet conditions.

If the brakes get wet, apply the brakes while riding at low speed to help them dry.

## Parking

- Park on a firm, level paved surface.
- If you must park on a slight incline or loose surface, park so that the motorcycle cannot move or fall over.
- Make sure that high-temperature parts cannot come into contact with flammable materials.

- Do not touch the engine, muffler, brakes and other high-temperature parts until they cool down.
- To reduce the likelihood of theft, always lock the handlebar and remove the key when leaving the motorcycle unattended.  
Use of an anti-theft device is also recommended.

### ?Parking with the Side Stand or Centre Stand

1. Stop the engine.

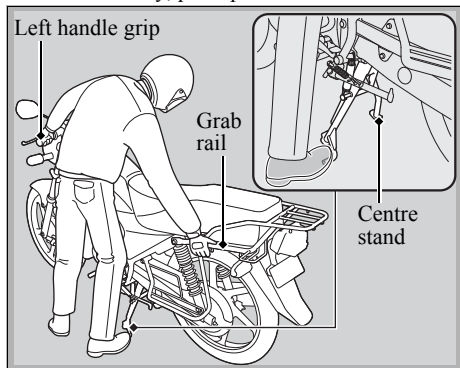
2. **Using the side stand**

Push the side stand down.

Slowly lean the motorcycle to the left until its weight rests on the side stand.

### Using the centre stand

To lower the centre stand, stand on the left side of the motorcycle. Hold the left handle grip and the left grab rail. Press down on the tip of the centre stand with your right foot and, simultaneously, pull up and back.



3. Turn the handlebar fully to the left.
  - u Turning the handlebar to the right reduces stability and may cause the motorcycle to fall.
4. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and remove the key. 2 P. 20
5. Turn the fuel valve ● (Off).

### Refuelling and Fuel Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to protect the engine:

- Use only unleaded petrol.
- Use recommended octane number. Using lower octane petrol will result in decreased engine performance.
- Do not use fuels containing a high concentration of alcohol. 2 P. 103
- Do not use stale or contaminated petrol or an oil/petrol mixture.
- Avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.



## Accessories & Modifications

We strongly advise that you do not add any accessories that were not specifically designed for your motorcycle by Honda or make modifications to your motorcycle from its original design. Doing so can make it unsafe.

Modifying your motorcycle may also void your warranty and make your motorcycle illegal to operate on public roads and highways. Before deciding to install accessories on your motorcycle be certain the modification is safe and legal.

### 3 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.

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

## Loading

- Carrying extra weight affects your motorcycle's handling, braking and stability.  
Always ride at a safe speed for the load you are carrying.
- Avoid carrying an excessive load and keep within specified load limits.  
**2 Maximum weight capacity / Maximum weight on rear carrier** P. 104
- Tie all luggage securely, evenly balanced and close to the centre of the motorcycle.
- Do not place objects near the lights or the muffler.

### 3 WARNING

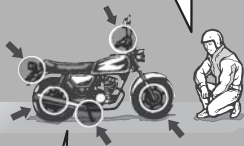
Overloading or improper loading can cause a crash and you can be seriously hurt or killed.

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

# Basic Operation Flow

## ?Pre-ride Inspection (P36)

Carefully inspect your motorcycle to make sure that it is safe to ride.



## ?Acceleration

Apply throttle gradually.  
Obey the speed limit.



## ?Starting the Engine (P23)

Start and warm the engine.  
Avoid revving the engine.



How to use basic features.

- Instruments (P18)
- Switches (P20)
- Steering Lock (P21)

## ?Starting the Motorcycle

Before pulling away, indicate your direction with the turn signal switch, and check for oncoming traffic.



## ?Braking

**STOP!**



Close the throttle and apply the front and rear brakes together.

- u The brakelight will indicate that you have applied the brakes.

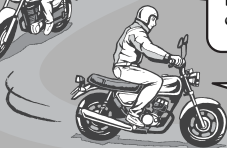
## ?Stopping

If pulling off the road, signal early enough to show traffic that you are pulling over, and pull over smoothly.



## ?Turning Corners

Do your braking before entering corners.



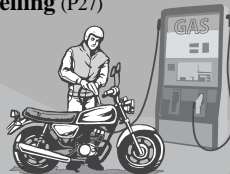
Gradually reapply throttle when exiting turn.

## ?Parking (P8)

Park on a firm level surface. Use the stand, and lock the steering.

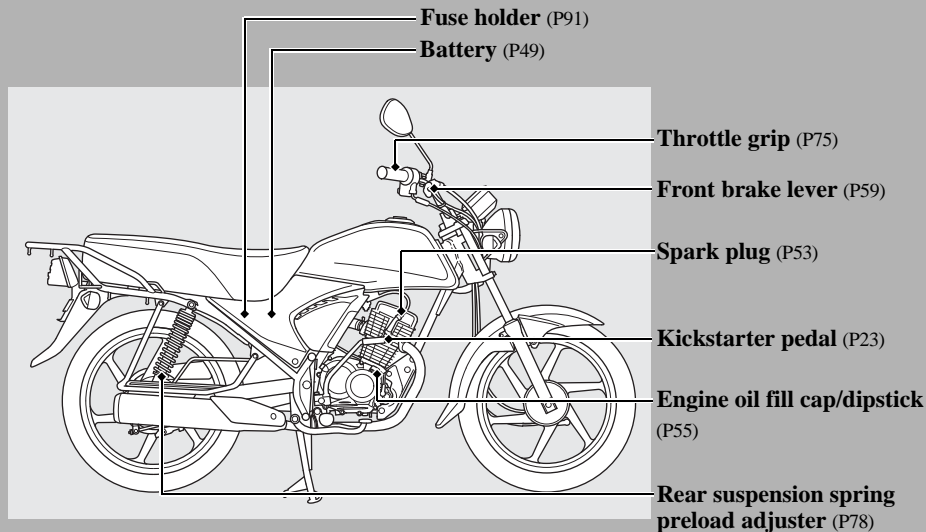


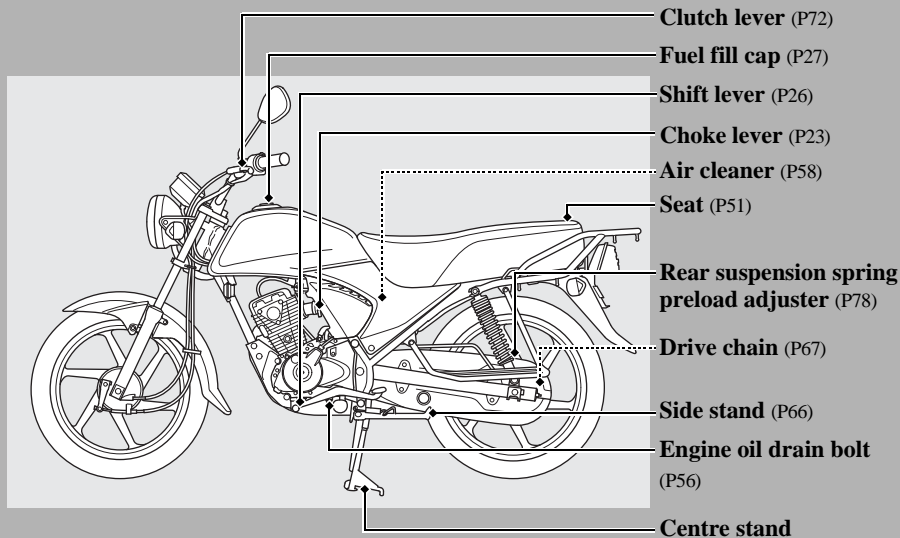
## ?Refuelling (P27)



# Parts Location

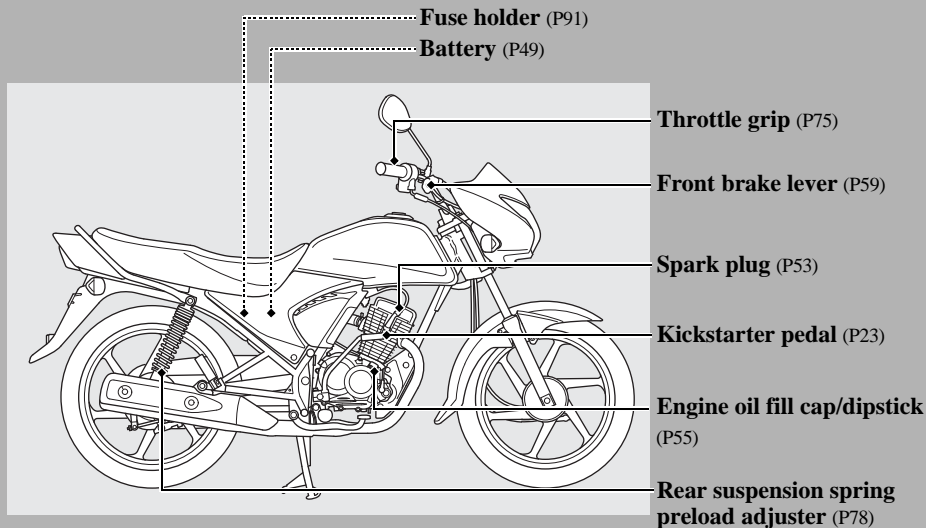
CB125 KE, II KE

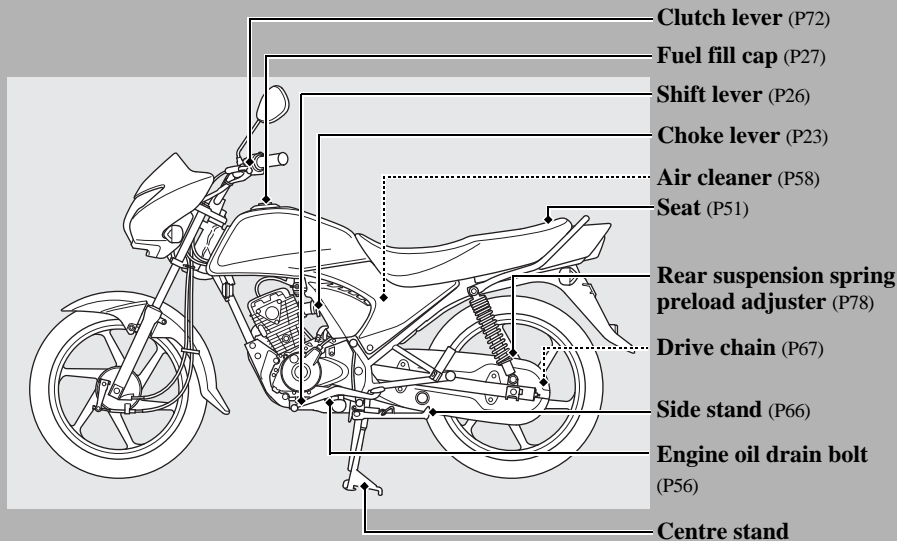




## Parts Location (Continued)

CB125 III KE

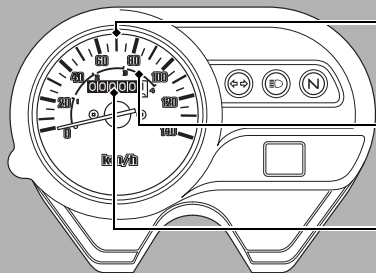






# Instruments

CB125 KE, II KE



## **Speedometer**

This shows your speed in kilometre per hour (km/h).

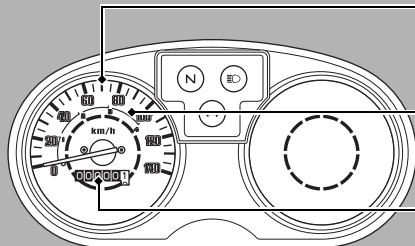
## **Gear range**

This shows proper speed range for each gear.

## **Odometer**

Total distance ridden.

CB125 III KE



## **Speedometer**

This shows your speed in kilometre per hour (km/h).

## **Gear range**

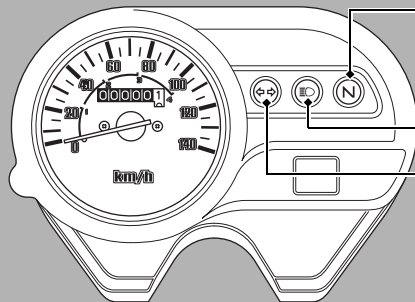
This shows proper speed range for each gear.

## **Odometer**

Total distance ridden.

# Indicators

CB125 KE, II KE



**Neutral indicator**

Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.

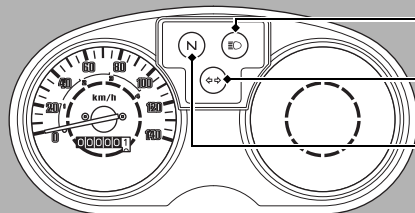


**High beam indicator**



**Turn signal indicator**

CB125 III KE



**High beam indicator**



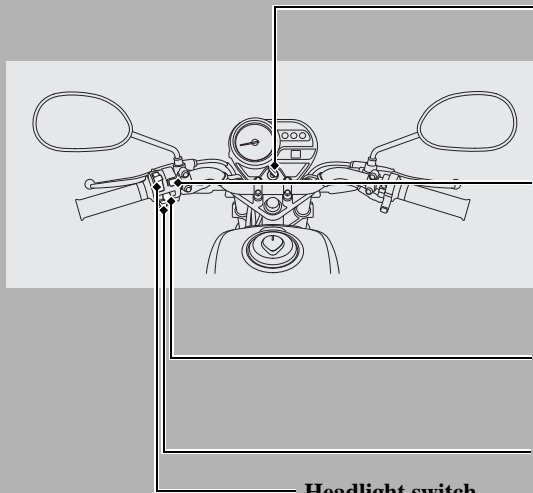
**Turn signal indicator**





**Neutral indicator**

Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.

# Switches



## Headlight dimmer switch

-  : High beam
-  : Low beam

## Start button




Except CB125 KE

## Turn signal switch

- u Pressing the switch turns the turn signal off.

## Horn button

## Headlight switch

-  : Headlight, taillight, position light and meter lights on.
-  : Position light, taillight and meter lights on.
-  : Headlight, taillight, position light and meter lights off.

## Ignition Switch

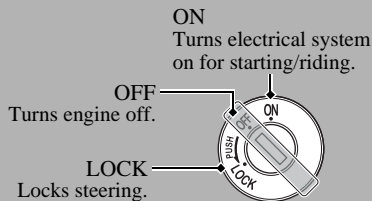
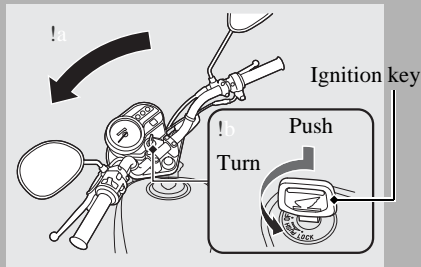
Switches the electrical system on/off, locks the steering.

- u Key can be removed when in the OFF or LOCK position.

## Steering Lock

Lock the steering when parking to help prevent theft.

A U-shaped wheel lock or similar device is also recommended.



## ? Locking

- a Turn the handlebar all the way to the left.
- b Push the key down, and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position.
  - u Jiggle the handlebar if the lock is difficult to engage.
- c Remove the key.

## ? Unlocking

Insert the key and turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.

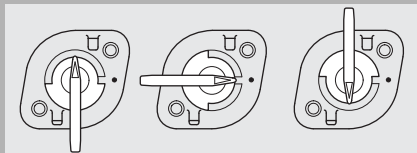
# Fuel Valve


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


**On**


**Off**

**Res**



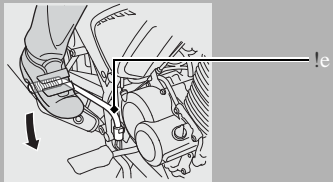
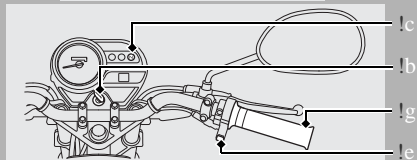
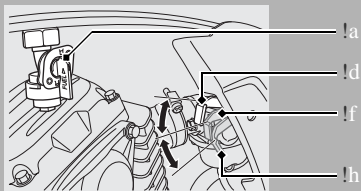
 **(On):** Normal position for riding.

 **(Off):** For parking, storing, or transportation.

 **(Res):** For extra fuel to get to a gas station for refuelling.

# Starting the Engine

Start your engine using the following procedure.





To restart a warm engine, follow the procedure for “High Air Temperature.”

## NOTICE

Extended fast idling and revving the engine can damage the engine, and the exhaust system.

Normal Air Temperature 10 - 35°C (50 - 95°F):

- a The fuel valve is  (On).
- b Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- c Shift the transmission to Neutral ( indicator comes on).
- d Pull the choke lever up all the way to fully on.

## Starting the Engine *(Continued)*

### **e Using the start button**

**Except CB125 KE**

With the throttle slightly open, press the start button.

### **Using the kickstarter**

Lightly depress the kickstarter until resistance is felt. Then let the kickstarter return to the top of its stroke.

With the throttle slightly open, operate the kickstarter. Kick from the top of the stroke through to the bottom with a rapid, continuous motion.

- f** Immediately after the engine starts, push the choke lever down to the halfway position.
- g** Warm up the engine by opening and closing the throttle slightly.
- h** About a quarter minute after the engine starts, push the choke lever down all the way to fully off.
- i** If idling is unstable, open the throttle slightly.

### **High Air Temperature 35°C (95°F) or Above:**

- a** Follow steps 1-3 under “Normal Air Temperature.”

- b** Do not use the choke.

### **c Using the start button**

**Except CB125 KE**

With the throttle slightly open, press the start button.

### **Using the kickstarter**

Lightly depress the kickstarter until resistance is felt. Then let the kickstarter return to the top of its stroke.

With the throttle slightly open, operate the kickstarter. Kick from the top of the stroke through to the bottom with a rapid, continuous motion.

Allowing the kickstarter to snap back freely against the pedal stop can damage the engine case.

### Low Air Temperature 10°C (50°F) or Below:

- a Follow steps 1-5 under “Normal Air Temperature.”
- b Warm up the engine by opening and closing the throttle slightly.
- c Continue warming up the engine until it runs smoothly and responds to the throttle when the choke lever is at fully off.

If the engine does not start:

### Using the start button

Except CB125 KE

- a Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- b Push the choke lever down all the way to fully off.
- c Open the throttle fully and press the start button for 5 seconds.
- d If the engine starts, quickly close the throttle, then open it slightly if idling is unstable.

- e If the engine does not start, wait 10 seconds before trying steps 3-4 again.

### Using the kickstarter

- a Turn off the ignition switch.
- b Push the choke lever down all the way to fully off.
- c Open the throttle fully.
- d Crank the engine several times with the kickstarter.
- e Follow steps 1-3 under “High Air Temperature.”

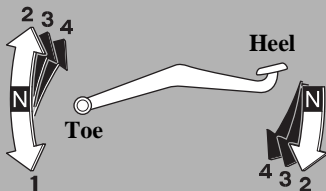
### ?If Engine Will Not Start (P79)



# Shifting Gears

Your motorcycle transmission has four forward gears in a one-down, three-up shift pattern when you shift with your toe.

You can also shift to a higher gear by depressing the shift lever with your heel.



Proper shifting can prevent damaging the engine and transmission.

## Upshifting

The upper limit speed of each gear is shown in gear range. (P18)

Upshift to a higher gear before exceeding the

upper limit speed.

Upshifting at speeds higher than the upper limit speed can cause damage to the engine.

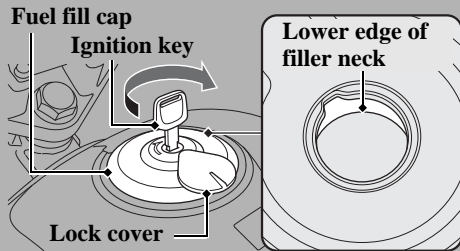
## Downshifting

Downshifting at speeds higher than those in the table below may overrev the engine and can cause damage to the engine and transmission.

Follow the table below when downshifting the gears.

Downshifting Acceptable Speed	
From 4th to 3rd	75 km/h or less
From 3rd to 2nd	50 km/h or less
From 2nd to 1st	25 km/h or less

# Refuelling




Do not fill with fuel above the lower edge of the filler neck.

**Fuel type:** Unleaded petrol only

**Fuel octane number:** Your motorcycle is designed to use Research Octane Number (RON) 91 or higher.

**Tank capacity including the reserve:**  
10.0 litres (2.64 US gal, 2.20 Imp gal)

**Reserve capacity:**  
2.5 litres (0.66 US gal, 0.55 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 refuelling to avoid running out of fuel with no reserve. (P22)

## ?Refuelling and Fuel Guidelines (P9)

### Opening the Fuel Fill Cap

Open the lock cover, insert the ignition key, and turn it clockwise to open the cap.

## Refuelling *(Continued)*

### Closing the Fuel Fill Cap

- a After refuelling, align the fuel fill cap latch with the slot in the filler neck.  
Push the fuel fill cap into the filler neck until it snaps closed and locks.
- b Remove the key and close the lock cover.
  - u The key cannot be removed if the cap is not locked.

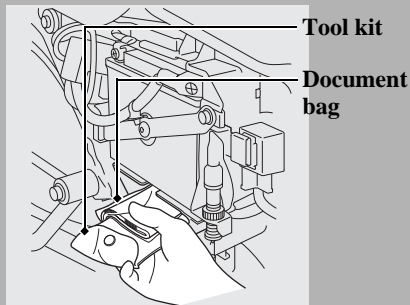
## 3 WARNING

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.

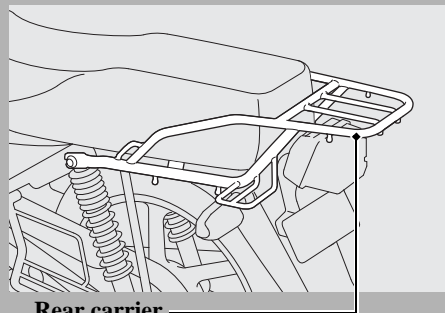
# Storage Equipment

The document bag and the tool kit are in the compartment box behind the right side cover.



**? Removing the Side Cover (P52)**

Except CB125 III KE



**Rear carrier**

Never exceed the maximum weight limit.

**Maximum Weight: 3.0kg (6.6 lb)**

# Maintenance

Please read “Importance of Maintenance” and “Maintenance Fundamentals” carefully before attempting any maintenance. Refer to “Specifications” for service data.

<b>Importance of Maintenance</b> .....	P. 31	<b>Side Stand</b> .....	P. 66
<b>Maintenance Schedule</b> .....	P. 32	<b>Drive Chain</b> .....	P. 67
<b>Maintenance Fundamentals</b> .....	P. 36	<b>Clutch</b> .....	P. 72
<b>Tool Kit</b> .....	P. 48	<b>Throttle</b> .....	P. 75
<b>Removing &amp; Installing Body Components</b> .....	P. 49	<b>Crankcase Breather</b> .....	P. 76
Battery .....	P. 49	<b>Other Adjustments</b> .....	P. 77
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<b>Engine Oil</b> .....	P. 55		
<b>Air Cleaner</b> .....	P. 58		
<b>Brakes</b> .....	P. 59		

# Importance of Maintenance

## Importance of Maintenance

Keeping your motorcycle well-maintained is absolutely essential to your safety and to protect your investment, obtain maximum performance, avoid breakdowns, and reduce air pollution. Maintenance is the owner's responsibility. Be sure to inspect your motorcycle before each ride, perform the periodic checks specified in the Maintenance Schedule. 2 P. 32

### 3 WARNING

Improperly maintaining your motorcycle 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.

## Maintenance Safety

Always read the maintenance instructions before you begin each task, and make sure that you have the tools, parts, and skills required. 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.

Follow these guidelines when performing maintenance.

- Stop the engine and remove the key.
- Place your motorcycle on a firm, level surface using the side stand, centre stand or a maintenance stand to provide support.
- Allow the engine, muffler, brakes, and other high-temperature parts to cool before servicing as you can get burned.
- Run the engine only when instructed, and do so in a well-ventilated area.








## Maintenance Schedule

The maintenance schedule specifies the maintenance requirements necessary to ensure safe, dependable performance, and proper emission control.


Maintenance work should be performed in accordance with Honda's standards and specifications by properly trained and equipped technicians. Your dealer meets all of these requirements. Keep an accurate record of maintenance to help ensure that your motorcycle is properly maintained. Make sure that whomever performs the maintenance completes this record.


All scheduled maintenance is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged for by your dealer. Retain all receipts. If you sell the motorcycle, these receipts should be transferred with the motorcycle to the new owner.

Honda recommends that your dealer should road test your motorcycle after each periodic maintenance is carried out.

Items		Pre-ride Check 2 P. 36	Frequency*1								Annual Check	Regular Replace	Refer to page
			× 1,000 km	1	4	8	12	16	20	24			
			× 1,000 mi	0.6	2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5	15			
Fuel Line					I	I	I	I	I	I	I		–
Fuel Level		I											–
Fuel Strainer Screen					C	C	C	C	C	C			–
Throttle Operation		I			I	I	I	I	I	I	I		75
Air Cleaner*2					C	C	C	C	C	C			58
Crankcase Breather*3					C	C	C	C	C	C	C		76
Spark Plug					I	R	I	R	I	R			53
Valve Clearance				I	I	I	I	I	I	I			–
Engine Oil		I		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		55
Engine Oil Strainer Screen							C			C			–
Engine Oil Centrifugal Filter							C			C			–
Engine Idle Speed				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		–
Drive Chain		I		Every 500 km (300 mi): I L									67
Battery					I	I	I	I	I	I			38

**Maintenance Level**

 : Intermediate. We recommend service by your dealer, unless you have the necessary tools and are mechanically skilled. Procedures are provided in an official Honda Shop Manual.

 : Technical. In the interest of safety, have your motorcycle serviced by your dealer.



## Maintenance Schedule





### Maintenance Legend

**I** : Inspect (clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary)

**R** : Replace

**L** : Lubricate

**C** : Clean

Items		Pre-ride Check 2 P. 36		Frequency*1							Annual Check	Regular Replace	Refer to page
				× 1,000 km	1	4	8	12	16	20	24		
				× 1,000 mi	0.6	2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5	15		
Brake Shoes Wear		1				1	1	1	1	1	1		64
Brake System		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		59
Brakelight Switch						1	1	1	1	1	1		65
Headlight Aim						1	1	1	1	1	1		77
Lights/Horn		1											–
Clutch System		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		72
Side Stand						1	1	1	1	1	1		66
Suspension						1	1	1	1	1	1		–
Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners				1			1		1		1		–
Wheels/Tyres		1				1	1	1	1	1	1		45
Steering Head Bearings				1				1			1		–

**Notes:**

\*1 : At higher odometer reading, repeat at the frequency interval established here.

\*2 : Service more frequently when riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.

\*3 : Service more frequently when riding in rain or at full throttle.

### Pre-ride Inspection

To ensure safety, it is your responsibility to perform a pre-ride inspection and make sure that 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.

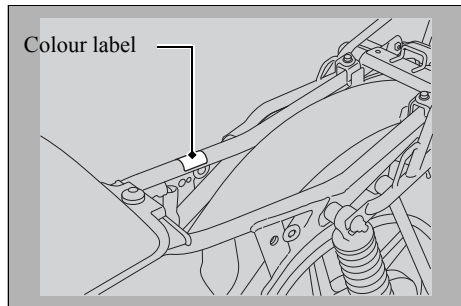
Check the following items before you ride your motorcycle:

- Fuel level-Fill fuel tank when necessary.  
2 P. 27
- Throttle-Check for smooth opening and full closing in all steering position. 2 P. 75
- Engine oil level-Add engine oil if necessary.  
Check for leaks. 2 P. 55
- Drive chain-Check condition and slack,  
adjust and lubricate if necessary. 2 P. 67

- Brakes-Check operation;  
Front and Rear: check shoes wear and freeplay, adjust if necessary. 2 P. 59
- Lights and horn-Check that lights, indicators and horn function properly.
- Clutch-Check operation;  
Adjust freeplay if necessary. 2 P. 72
- Wheels and tyres-Check condition, air pressure and adjust if necessary. 2 P. 45

## Replacing Parts

Always use Honda Genuine Parts or their equivalents to ensure reliability and safety. When ordering coloured components, specify the model name, colour, and code mentioned on the colour label. The colour label is attached to the frame below the seat. 2 P. 51



## 3 WARNING

Installing non-Honda parts may make your motorcycle unsafe and cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use Honda Genuine Parts or equivalents that have been designed and approved for your motorcycle.

### Battery

If the motorcycle is operated with insufficient battery electrolyte, sulfation and battery plate damage will occur.

If rapid loss of electrolyte is experienced, or if your battery seems to be weak, causing hard starting or other electrical problems, see your dealer.

Clean the battery terminals if they become dirty or corroded.

#### NOTICE

An improperly disposed of battery can be harmful to the environment and human health.

Always confirm local regulations for battery disposal.

**?What to do in an emergency**

If any of the following occur, immediately see your doctor.

- Electrolyte splashes into your eyes:
  - u Wash your eyes repeatedly with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Using water under pressure can damage your eyes.
- Electrolyte splashes onto your skin:
  - u Remove affected clothing and wash your skin thoroughly using water.
- Electrolyte splashes into your mouth:
  - u Rinse mouth thoroughly with water, and do not swallow.

**3 WARNING**

The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte) which is highly corrosive and poisonous.

Getting electrolyte in your eyes or on your skin can cause serious burns.

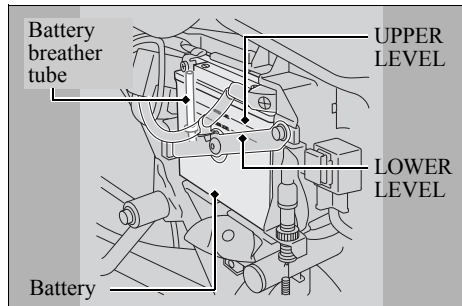
The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

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 servicing.

### ?Checking the Battery Electrolyte

1. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Remove the right side cover. 2 P. 52
3. Check the electrolyte level must be maintained between the UPPER and LOWER LEVEL marks.



If the electrolyte level is low, remove the battery (2 P. 49) and filler caps. Carefully add distilled water to UPPER LEVEL mark.

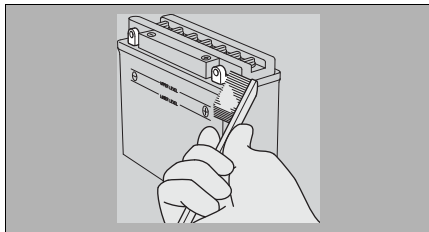
- u Filling the battery above the UPPER LEVEL line may cause the electrolyte to overflow, resulting in corrosion to engine or frame parts. Immediately wash off any spilled electrolyte.
  - u After checking battery fluid level, or adding distilled water, make sure breather tube is connected to the battery breather outlet. The battery breather tube must be routed as shown on the label.
- Do not bend or twist the breather tube.

#### NOTICE

- Battery fluid is highly corrosive and can damage metal or painted surface. Use care when adding distilled water.
- A bent or kinked breather tube may pressurize the battery and damage its case.

### ?Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery. 2 P. 49
2. If the terminals are starting to corrode and are coated with a white substance, wash with warm water and wipe clean.
3. If the terminals are heavily corroded, clean and polish the terminals with a wire brush or sandpaper. Wear safety glasses.



4. After cleaning, reinstall the battery.

The battery has a limited life span. Consult your dealer about when you should replace the battery. Always replace the battery with the same type.

#### NOTICE

Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

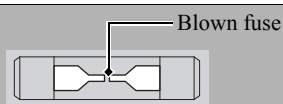


### Fuses

Fuses protect the electrical circuits on your motorcycle. If something electrical on your motorcycle stops working, check for and replace any blown fuses. 2 P. 91

#### ?Inspecting and Replacing Fuses

Turn off the ignition switch to remove and inspect fuses. If a fuse is blown, replace with a fuse of the same rating. For fuse ratings, see “Specifications.” 2 P. 105



#### NOTICE

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

If a fuse fails repeatedly, you likely have an electrical fault. Have your motorcycle inspected by

your dealer.

### Engine Oil

Engine oil consumption varies and oil quality deteriorates according to riding conditions and time elapsed.

Check the engine oil level regularly, and add the recommended engine oil if necessary. Dirty oil or old oil should be changed as soon as possible.

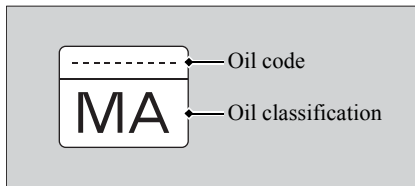
#### ?Selecting the Engine Oil

For recommended engine oil, see “Specifications.” 2 P. 105

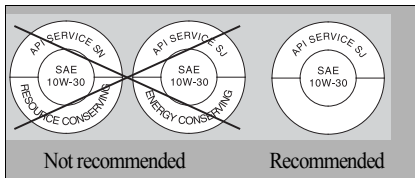
If you use non-Honda engine oil, check the label to make sure that the oil satisfies all of the following standards:

- JASO T 903 standard\*<sup>1</sup>: MA
- SAE standard\*<sup>2</sup>: 10W-30
- API classification\*<sup>3</sup>: SG or higher

- \*1. The JASO T 903 standard is an index for engine oils for 4-stroke motorcycle engines. There are two classes: MA and MB. For example, the following label shows the MA classification.



- \*2. The SAE standard grades oils by their viscosity.  
 \*3. The API classification specifies the quality and performance rating of engine oils. Use SG or higher oils, excluding oils marked as "Energy Conserving" or "Resource Conserving" on the circular API service symbol.

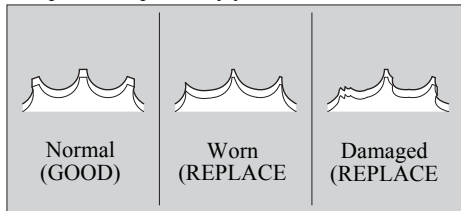


## Drive Chain

The drive chain must be inspected and lubricated regularly. Inspect the chain more frequently if you often ride on bad roads, ride at high speed, or ride with repeated fast acceleration. 2 P. 67

If the chain does not move smoothly, makes strange noises, has damaged rollers, has loose pins, or kinks, have the chain inspected by your dealer.

Also inspect the front sprocket and rear wheel sprocket. If either has worn or damaged teeth, have the sprocket replaced by your dealer.



### NOTICE

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

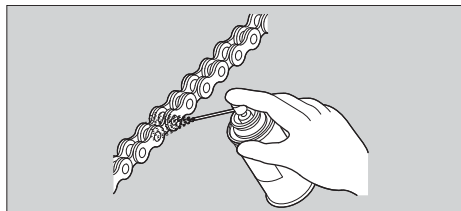
### ?Cleaning and Lubricating

After inspecting the slack, clean the chain and sprockets while rotating the rear wheel. Use a dry cloth with high flash-point solvent. Use a soft brush if the chain is dirty.

After cleaning, wipe dry and lubricate with the recommended lubricant.

#### **Recommended lubricant:**

Drive chain lubricant. If not available, use SAE 80 or 90 gear oil.



Never use petrol or low flash point solvents for cleaning the drive chain.

A fire or explosion could result.

Avoid getting lubricant on the brakes or tyres.

Avoid applying excess chain lubricant to prevent spray onto your clothes and the motorcycle.

## Crankcase Breather

Service more frequently when riding in rain, at full throttle, or after the motorcycle is washed or overturned. Service if the deposit level can be seen in the transparent section of the drain tube.

If the drain tube overflows, the air filter may become contaminated with engine oil causing poor engine performance. 2 P. 76

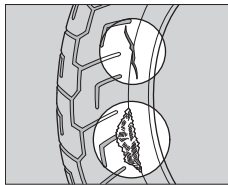
## Tyres (Inspecting/Replacing)

### ?Checking the Air Pressure

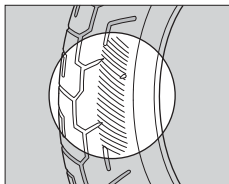
Visually inspect your tyres and use an air pressure gauge to measure the air pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tyres look low. Always check air pressure when your tyres are cold.

### ?Inspecting for Damage

Inspect the tyres for cuts, slits, or cracks that exposes fabric or cords, or nails or other foreign objects embedded in the side of the tyre or the tread. Also inspect for any unusual bumps or bulges in the side walls of the tyres.



### ?Inspecting for Abnormal Wear

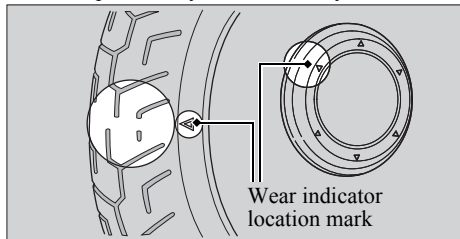


Inspect the tyres for signs of abnormal wear on the contact surface.

### ?Inspecting Tread

#### Depth

Inspect the tread wear indicators. If they become visible, replace the tyres immediately.



## 3 WARNING

Riding on 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.

Have your tyres replaced by your dealer.

For recommended tyres and air pressure, see “Specifications.” 2 P. 105

Follow these guidelines whenever you replace tyres.

- Use the recommended tyres or equivalents of the same size, construction, speed rating, and load range.
- Remember to replace the inner tube whenever you replace a tyre. The old tube will probably be stretched, and it could fail if installed in a new tyre.

### 3 WARNING

Installing improper tyres on your motorcycle can adversely affect handling and stability, and 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.

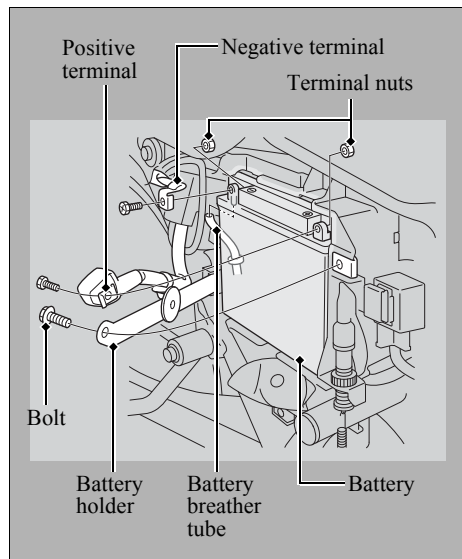
## Tool Kit

The tool kit is stored in the compartment box.  
2 P. 29

You can perform some roadside repairs, minor adjustments and parts replacement with the tools contained in the kit.

- Spark plug wrench
- 10 × 14 mm Open end wrench
- 12 × 17 mm Open end wrench
- No.2 Phillips screwdriver
- Extension bar
- 19 mm Box end wrench
- 22 mm Box end wrench

## Battery





### ?Removal

Make sure the ignition switch is off.

1. Remove the right side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Remove the battery holder by removing the bolt.
3. Disconnect the negative - terminal from the battery.
4. Disconnect the positive + terminal from the battery.
5. Disconnect the battery breather tube.
6. Remove the battery taking care not to drop the terminal nuts.

### ?Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Always connect the positive + terminal first.

Make sure that bolts and nuts are tight.

For proper handling of the battery, see

“Maintenance Fundamentals.” 2 P. 38

“Battery Goes Dead.” 2 P. 85

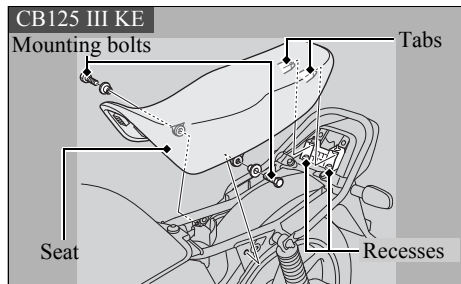
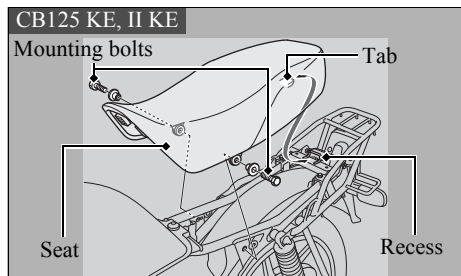
Make sure breather tube is connected to the battery breather outlet. The battery breather tube must be routed as shown on the label.

Do not bend or twist the breather tube.

#### NOTICE

A bent or kinked breather tube may pressurize the battery and damage its case.

## Seat



## ? Removal

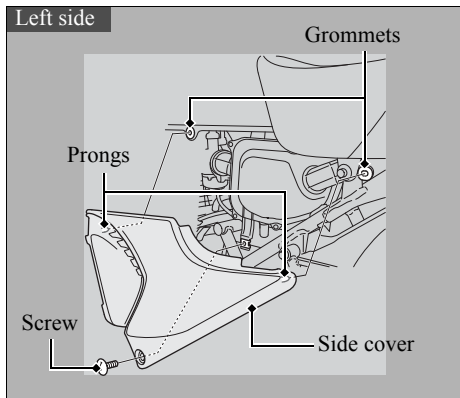
1. Remove both side covers. 2 P. 52
2. Remove the mounting bolts.
3. Pull the seat forward and up.

## ? Installation

1. Insert the tab(s) into the recess(es).
2. Install and tighten the mounting bolts securely.

Make sure that the seat is locked securely in position to pull it up lightly.

3. Install both side covers.



The right and left side covers can be removed in the same way.

## ?Removal

1. Remove the screw.
2. Remove the prongs from the grommets.
3. Remove the side cover.

## ?Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

## Checking Spark Plug

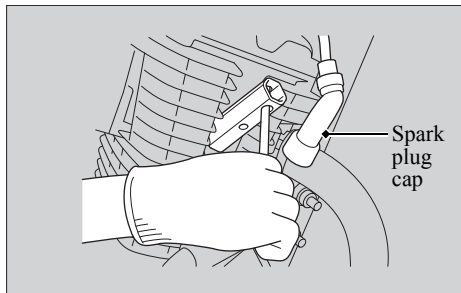
For the recommended spark plug, see “Specifications.” 2 P. 105

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

### NOTICE

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

1. Disconnect the spark plug cap from the spark plug.
2. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
3. Remove the spark plug using the spark plug wrench provided in the tool kit.



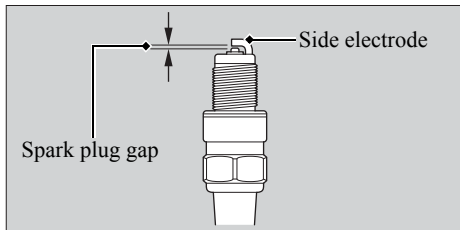
4. Inspect the electrodes and centre porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling.
  - u If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug.
  - u Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.

## 5. Check the spark plug gap using a wire-type feeler gauge.

- u If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully.

### The gap should be:

0.80 to 0.90 mm (0.031 to 0.035 in)



6. Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.
7. Install the spark plug. 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:  
1/2 turn after it seats.
  - b) Then loosen the plug.
  - c) Next, tighten the plug again:  
1/8 turn after it seats.

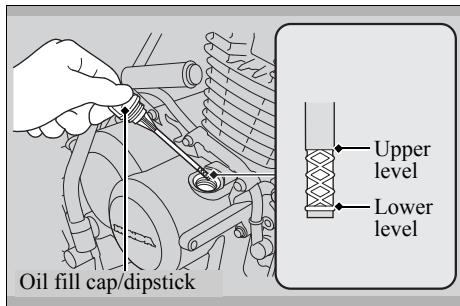
### NOTICE

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 avoid pinching any cables or wires.

## Checking the Engine Oil

1. If the engine is cold, idle the engine for 3 to 5 minutes.
2. Turn the ignition switch off, and wait for 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
4. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick and wipe it clean.
5. Insert the oil fill cap/dipstick until it seats, but don't screw it in.
6. Check that the oil level is between the upper level and lower level marks in the oil fill cap/dipstick.
7. Securely install the oil fill cap/dipstick.



## Adding Engine Oil

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If the engine oil is below or near the lower level mark, add the recommended engine oil. 2 P. 42

1. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick. Add the recommended oil until it reaches the upper level mark.
  - u Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface when checking the oil level.
  - u Do not overfill above the upper level mark.
  - u Make sure no foreign objects enter the oil filler opening.
  - u Wipe up any spills immediately.
2. Securely reinstall the oil fill cap/dipstick.

### NOTICE

Overfilling with oil or operating with insufficient oil can cause damage to your engine. Do not mix different brands and grades of oil. They may affect lubrication and clutch operation.

For the recommended oil and oil selection guidelines, see “Maintenance Fundamentals.”

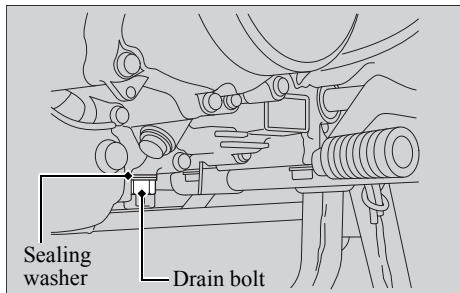
2 P. 42

## Changing Engine Oil

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Changing the oil requires special tools. We recommend that you have your motorcycle serviced by your dealer.

1. If the engine is cold, idle the engine for 3 to 5 minutes.
2. Turn the ignition switch off, and wait for 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
4. Place a drain pan under the drain bolt.
5. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick, drain bolt and sealing washer to drain the oil.
  - u Discard the oil at an approved recycling centre.



6. Install a new sealing washer onto the drain bolt. Tighten the drain bolt.

**Torque:** 24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m, 18 lbf·ft).

7. Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (2 P. 42) and install the oil fill cap/dipstick.

**Required oil**

**When changing oil:**

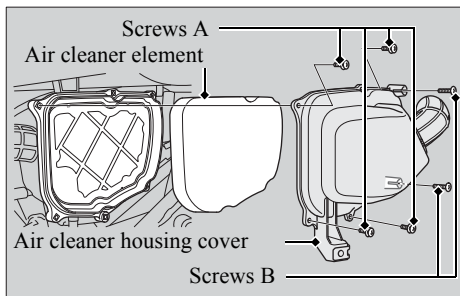
0.85 litres (0.90 US qt, 0.75 Imp qt)

8. Check the oil level. 2 P. 55
9. Check that there are no oil leaks.



## Cleaning the Air Cleaner Element

1. Remove the left side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Remove the air cleaner housing cover by removing the screws A and screws B.
3. Remove the air cleaner element.



4. Wash the air cleaner element in clean, nonflammable or high flash point solvent and let it dry thoroughly.
  - u Never use petrol or low flash point solvents for cleaning the air cleaner

element. A fire or explosion could result.

- u Inspect for tears or cracks in the foam or seams of the air cleaner element. Replace the air cleaner element if it is damaged.

### NOTICE

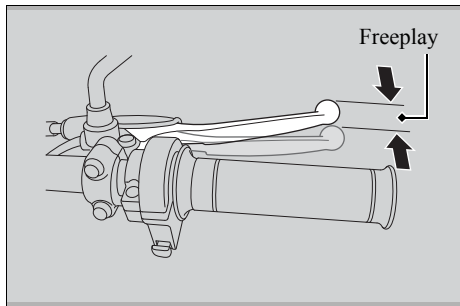
Using the wrong air cleaner element can result in serious damage to the engine.

5. Soak the air cleaner element in 4-stroke motorcycle engine oil (10W-30 MA or 20W-40 MA) until saturated, then squeeze out the excess oil.
6. Thoroughly clean the inside of the air cleaner housing.
7. Install the air cleaner element.
8. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

## Inspecting the Front Brake Lever Freeplay

1. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Measure the distance of the front brake lever before the starts to take hold.

**Freeplay at the tip of the brake lever:**  
10 to 20 mm (0.4 to 0.8 in)



## Brakes u Adjusting the Front Brake Lever Freeplay

Check the brake cable for kinks or signs of wear. If necessary have it replaced by your dealer.

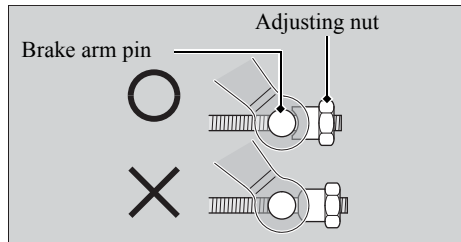
Lubricate the brake cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

Make sure the brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

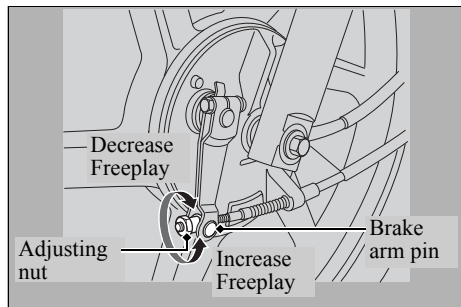
## Adjusting the Front Brake Lever Freeplay

Adjust the freeplay of the brake lever with the front wheel pointed straight ahead.

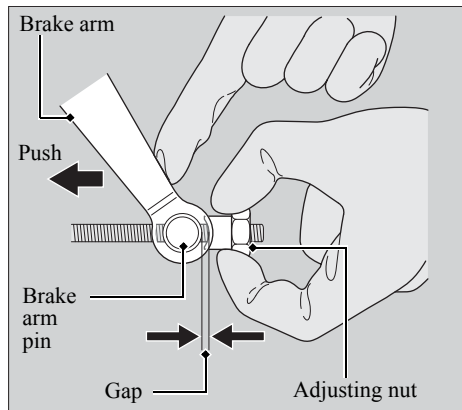
Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin when adjusting the freeplay.



If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method, see your dealer.



1. Adjust by turning the front brake adjusting nut a half-turn at a time.
2. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake lever is released.
3. Push the brake arm to confirm that there is a gap between the front brake adjusting nut and brake arm pin.



After adjustment, confirm the freeplay of the brake lever.

Make sure the brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

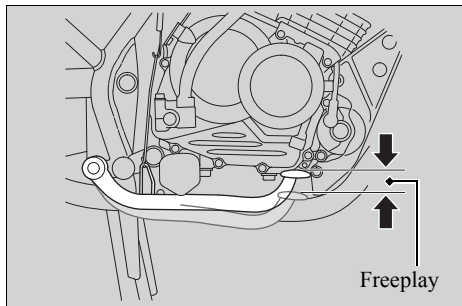
#### NOTICE

Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limits.

## Inspecting the Rear Brake Pedal Freeplay

1. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Measure the distance of the rear brake pedal before the starts to take hold.

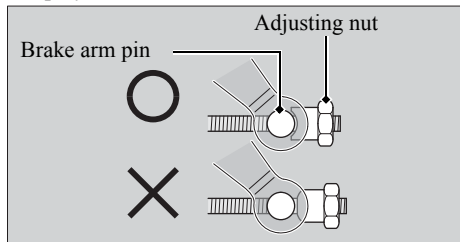
**Freeplay at the tip of the brake pedal:**  
20 to 30 mm (0.8 to 1.2 in)



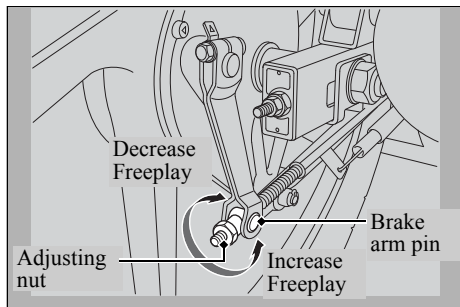
Make sure the brake rod, brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

## Adjusting the Rear Brake Pedal Freeplay

Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin when adjusting the freeplay.

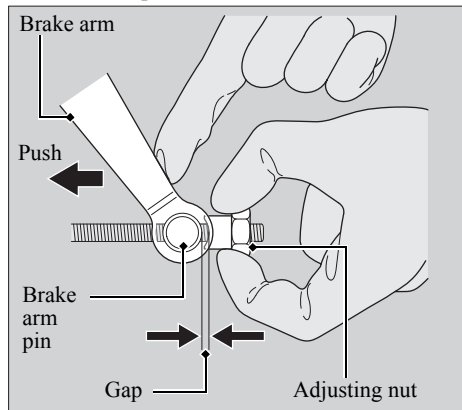


If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method, see your dealer.



1. Adjust by turning the rear brake adjusting nut a half-turn at a time.
2. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake pedal is released.

3. Push the brake arm to confirm that there is a gap between the rear brake adjusting nut and brake arm pin.



After adjustment, confirm the freeplay of the brake pedal.

## Brakes u Inspecting the Brake Shoe Wear

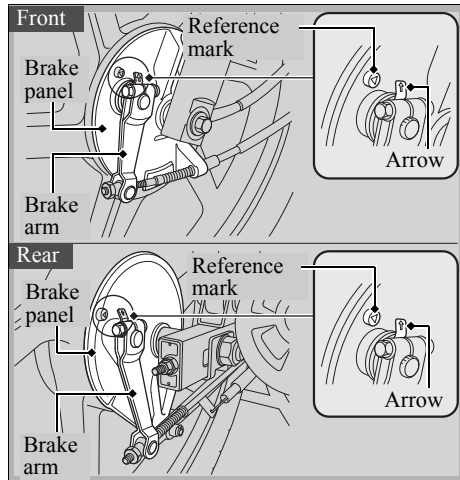
Make sure the brake rod, brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

### NOTICE

Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limits.

## Inspecting the Brake Shoe Wear

The front and rear brake are equipped with a brake wear indicator.



When the brake is applied, an arrow attached to the brake arm moves toward a reference mark on the

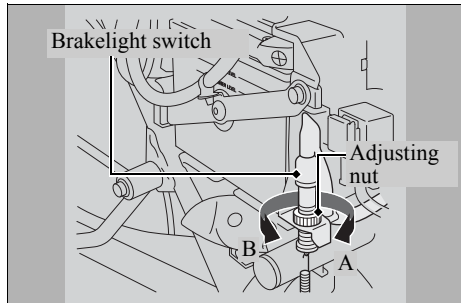
brake panel. If the arrow aligns with the reference mark on full application of the brake, the brake shoes must be replaced. See your dealer for this service.

When the brake service is necessary, see your dealer. Use only Honda Genuine Parts or its equivalent.

## Adjusting the Brakelight Switch

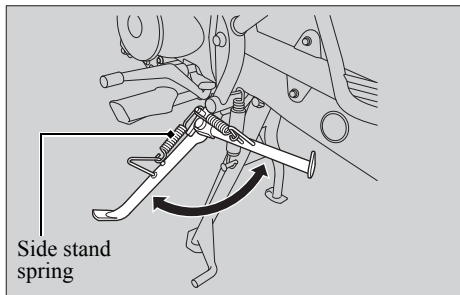
Check the operation of the brakelight switch.

1. Remove the right side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Hold the brakelight switch and turn the adjusting nut in the direction A if the switch operates too late, or turn the nut in the direction B if the switch operates too soon.
3. Install the right side cover.





### Checking the Side Stand

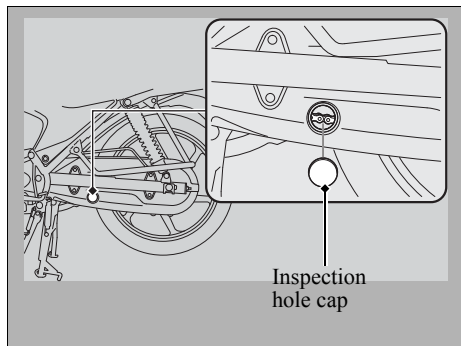


1. Check that the side stand operates smoothly. If the side stand is stiff or squeaky, clean the pivot area and lubricate the pivot bolt with clean grease.
2. Check the spring for damage or loss of tension.

## Inspecting the Drive Chain Slack

Check the drive chain slack at several points along the chain. If the slack is not constant at all points, some links may be kinked and binding. Have the chain inspected by your dealer.

1. Shift the transmission to Neutral. Stop the engine.
2. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.



3. Remove the inspection hole cap.

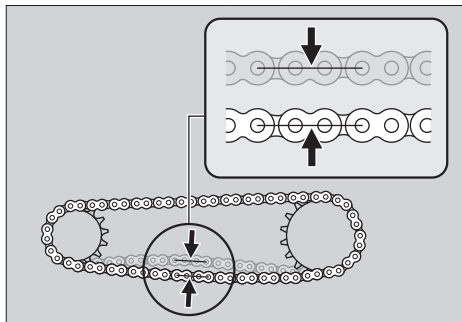
## Drive Chain u Inspecting the Drive Chain Slack

4. Move the drive chain up and down with your finger.

### Drive chain slack:

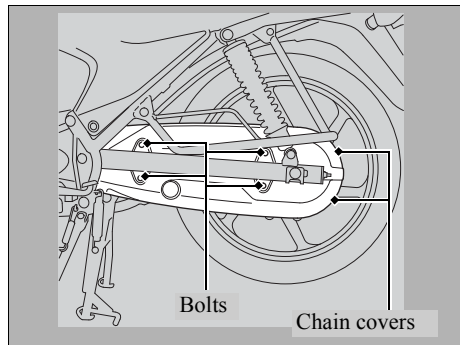
25 to 35 mm (1.0 to 1.4 in)

- u Do not ride your motorcycle if the slack exceeds 50 mm (2.0 in).



5. Rotate the rear wheel and check that the chain moves smoothly.

6. Remove the chain covers by removing the bolts.

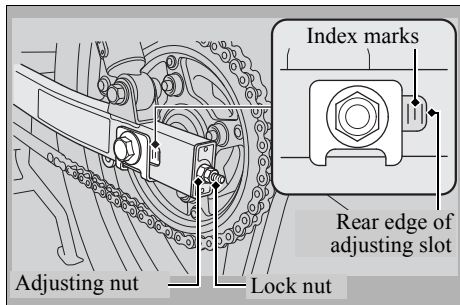
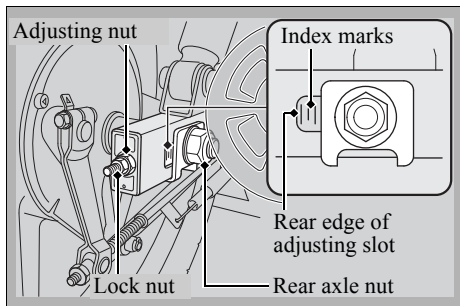


7. Inspect the sprockets. 2 P. 43
8. Clean and lubricate the drive chain. 2 P. 44
9. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

## Adjusting the Drive Chain Slack

Adjusting the chain requires special tools. Have the drive chain slack adjusted by your dealer.

1. Place the transmission in Neutral. Stop the engine.
2. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
3. Loosen the rear axle nut.
4. Loosen the lock nuts on both sides of the swingarm.



## Drive Chain u Adjusting the Drive Chain Slack

5. Turn both adjusting nuts an equal number of turns until the correct drive chain slack is obtained. Turn the adjusting nuts clockwise to tighten the chain. Turn the adjusting nuts counterclockwise and push the rear wheel toward the front to provide more slack. Adjust the slack at a point midway between the front sprocket and the rear wheel sprocket.

Check the drive chain slack. 2 P. 67

6. Check rear axle alignment by making sure the chain adjuster index marks align with the rear edge of the adjusting slots. Both marks should correspond. If the axle is misaligned, turn the right or left adjusting nuts until the marks are aligned and recheck chain slack.

7. Tighten the rear axle nut.

<b>Torque:</b> 88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m, 65 lbf·ft).
---

8. Tighten the drive chain adjusting nuts lightly, then hold the adjusting nuts and tighten the lock nuts.
9. Recheck drive chain slack.
10. Rear brake pedal freeplay is affected when repositioning the rear wheel to adjust drive chain slack. Check rear brake pedal freeplay and adjust as necessary. 2 P. 62

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

Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

## Checking the Drive Chain Wear

If the drive chain slack is excessive when the rear axle is moved to the furthest limit of adjustment, the drive chain is worn and must be replaced.

**Chain:**

KMC428DF

If necessary have the drive chain replaced by your dealer.

## Clutch u Checking the Clutch

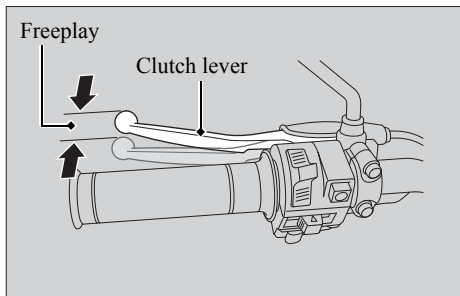
### Checking the Clutch

#### ?Checking the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Check the clutch lever freeplay.

**Freeplay at the clutch lever:**

10 to 20 mm (0.4 to 0.8 in)



Check the clutch cable for kinks or signs of wear. If necessary have it replaced by your dealer.

Lubricate the clutch cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

**NOTICE**

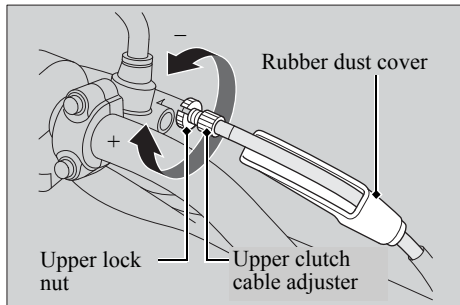
Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

## Adjusting the Clutch Lever Freeplay

### ?Upper Adjustment

Attempt adjustment with the upper clutch cable adjuster first.

1. Pull back the rubber dust cover.
2. Loosen the upper lock nut.
3. Turn the upper clutch cable adjuster until the freeplay is 10 to 20 mm (0.4 to 0.8 in).
4. Tighten the upper lock nut and check the freeplay again.
5. Install the rubber dust cover.

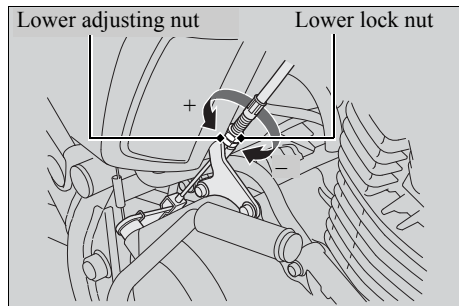


### ?Lower Adjustment

If the upper clutch cable adjuster is threaded out near its limit, or the correct freeplay cannot be obtained, attempt adjustment with the lower adjusting nut.



1. Loosen the upper lock nut and turn the upper clutch cable adjuster all the way in (to provide maximum freeplay). Tighten the upper lock nut.
2. Loosen the lower lock nut.
3. Turn the lower adjusting nut until the clutch lever freeplay is 10 to 20 mm (0.4 to 0.8 in).
4. Tighten the lower lock nut and check the clutch lever freeplay.
5. Start the engine, pull the clutch lever in, and shift into gear. Make sure the engine does not stall and the motorcycle does not creep. Gradually release the clutch lever and open the throttle. Your motorcycle should move smoothly and accelerate gradually.



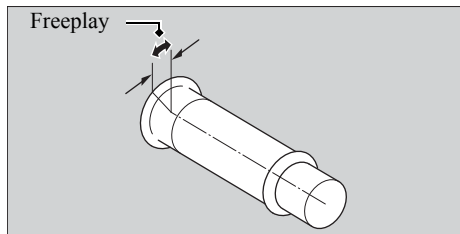
If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, see your dealer.

## Checking the Throttle

With the engine off, check that the throttle rotates smoothly from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions and throttle freeplay is correct. If the throttle does not move smoothly, close automatically, or if the cable is damaged, have the motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

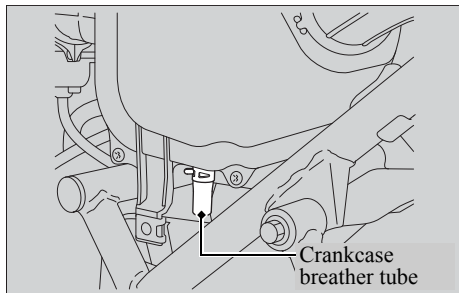
### Freeplay at the throttle grip flange:

2 to 6 mm (0.1 to 0.2 in)



## Cleaning the Crankcase Breather

1. Remove the left side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Remove the crankcase breather tube and drain deposits.
3. Reinstall the crankcase breather tube.
4. Install the left side cover.



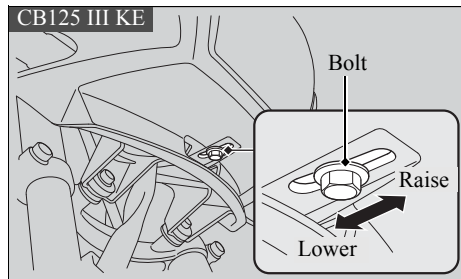
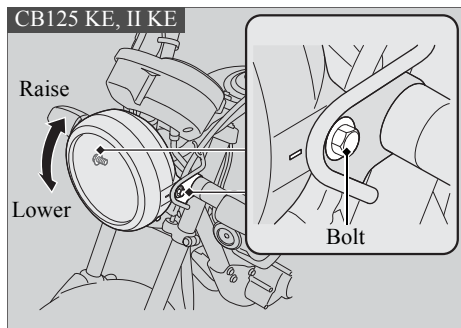
## Adjusting the Headlight Aim

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You can adjust vertical aim of the headlight for proper alignment. To move the headlight case, loosen the bolt(s).

Tighten the bolt(s) after adjustment.

Obey local laws and regulations.



## Adjusting the Rear Suspension

### ?Spring Preload

Adjusting the suspension requires a pin spanner. We recommend that you have your motorcycle serviced by your dealer.

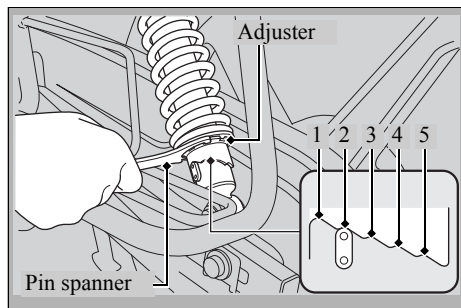
You can adjust the spring preload by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. Use the pin spanner to turn the adjuster. Position 1 is for a decrease spring preload (soft), or turn the position 3 to 5 increase spring preload (hard).

The standard position is 2.

Attempting to adjust directly from 1 to 5 or 5 to 1 may damage the shock absorber.

#### NOTICE

Adjust both left and right shock absorbers to the same spring preload.



# Troubleshooting

<b>Engine Will Not Start</b> .....	P. 79
<b>Tyre Puncture</b> .....	P. 80
Tube Repair and Replacement.....	P. 80
Removing Wheels.....	P. 80
<b>Electrical Trouble</b> .....	P. 85
Battery Goes Dead.....	P. 85
Burned-out Light Bulb.....	P. 85
Blown Fuse .....	P. 91

### **Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start**

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**CB125 II KE, III KE**

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence 2 P. 23
- Check that there is petrol in the fuel tank

### **Starter Motor Does Not Operate**

---

**CB125 II KE, III KE**

Check the following items:

- Check for a blown fuse 2 P. 91
- Check for a loose battery connection or battery terminal corrosion 2 P. 37, 48
- Check the condition of the battery 2 P. 85

If the problem continues, have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

### **Engine Does Not Start**

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**CB125 KE**

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence 2 P. 23
- Check that there is petrol in the fuel tank
- Check for a blown fuse 2 P. 91
- Check for a loose battery connection or battery terminal corrosion 2 P. 37, 48
- Check the condition of the battery 2 P. 85

If the problem continues, have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.



## Tyre Puncture

Repairing a puncture or removing a wheel requires special tools and technical expertise. We recommend you have this type of service performed by your dealer.

After an emergency repair, always have the tyre inspected/replaced by your dealer.

### Tube Repair and Replacement

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If a tube is punctured or damaged, you should replace it as soon as possible. A tube that is repaired may not have the same reliability as a new one, and it may fail while you are riding. If you need to make a temporary repair by patching a tube or using an aerosol sealant, ride cautiously at reduced speed and have the tube replaced before you ride again. Anytime a tube is replaced, the tyre should be carefully inspected as described.

### 3 WARNING

Riding your motorcycle with a temporary tyre or tube repair can be risky. If the temporary repair fails, you can crash and be seriously injured or killed.

If you must ride with a temporary tyre or tube repair, ride slowly and carefully and do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) until the tyre or tube is replaced.

### Removing Wheels

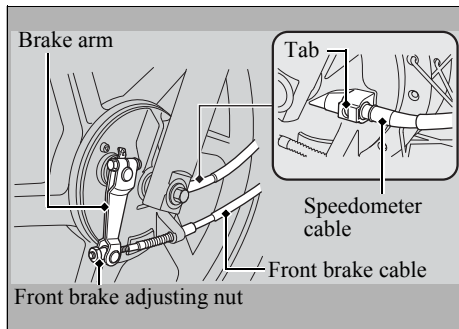
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Follow these procedures if you need to remove a wheel in order to repair a puncture.

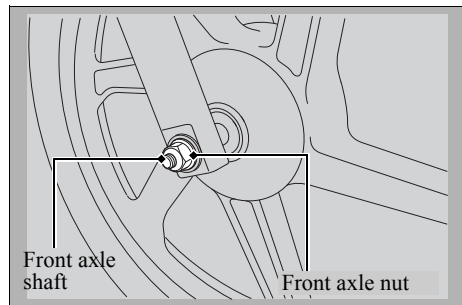
## ?Front Wheel

### Removal

1. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Raise the front wheel off the ground by placing a support block under the engine.
3. Remove the speedometer cable by pushing the tab.



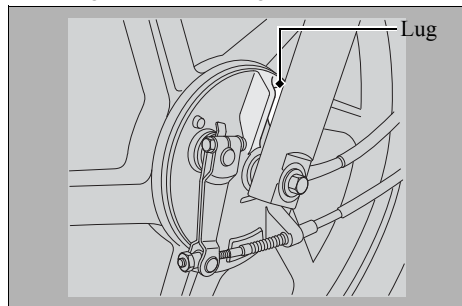
4. Remove the front brake adjusting nut and remove the front brake cable from the brake arm.



5. Remove the front axle nut.
6. Remove the front axle shaft, side collar, and the wheel.

### Installation

1. Install the side collar into the right side wheel hub.
2. Position the wheel between the fork legs and insert the front axle shaft from the left side, through the left fork leg and wheel hub.



3. Make sure that the lug on the left fork leg is located in the brake panel.
4. Tighten the front axle nut.

**Torque:** 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 lbf·ft).

5. Adjust the front brake. 2 P. 59
6. After installing the wheel, apply the brake several times and then check if the wheel rotates freely. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or if the wheel does not rotate freely.
7. Install the speedometer cable securely.

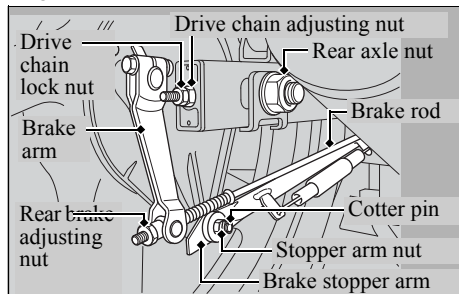
If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly.

Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

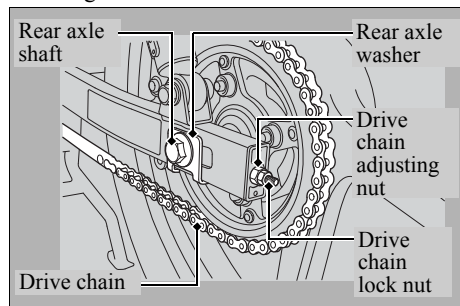
## ?Rear Wheel

### Removal

1. Place your motorcycle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Remove the chain covers. 2 P. 67
3. Remove the rear brake adjusting nut.
4. Disconnect the brake rod from the brake arm.
5. Disconnect the brake stopper arm from the brake panel by removing the cotter pin, stopper arm nut, washer and rubber grommet.



6. Loosen the drive chain lock nuts and drive chain adjusting nuts.
7. Remove the rear axle nut.
8. Remove the drive chain from the rear wheel sprocket by pushing the rear wheel forward.
9. Remove the rear axle shaft, rear axle washer, side collars and rear wheel from the swingarm.



### Installation

1. To install the rear wheel, reverse the removal procedure.
2. Tighten the rear axle nut.

**Torque:** 88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m, 65 lbf·ft).

3. Tighten the stopper arm nut.

**Torque:** 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft).

4. Adjust the drive chain. 2 P. 68
5. Adjust the rear brake. 2 P. 61
6. After installing the wheel, apply the brake several times and then check if the wheel rotates freely. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or if the wheel does not rotate freely.

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

Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

A used cotter pin may not effectively secure a fastener. Always replace a used cotter pin with a new one.

### Battery Goes Dead

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Charge the battery using a motorcycle battery charger.

Remove the battery from the motorcycle before charging.

Do not use an automobile-type battery charger, as these can overheat a motorcycle battery and cause permanent damage.

If the battery does not recover after recharging, contact your dealer.

#### **NOTICE**

Jump starting using an automobile battery is not recommended, as this can damage your motorcycle's electrical system.

### Burned-out Light Bulb

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Follow the procedure below to replace a burned-out light bulb.

Turn the ignition switch to the OFF or LOCK position.

Allow the bulb to cool before replacing it.

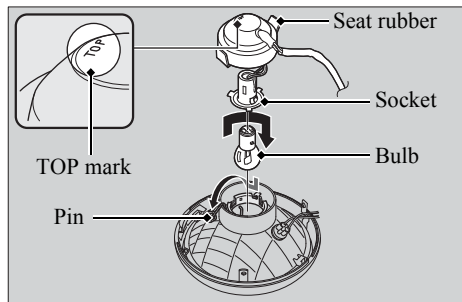
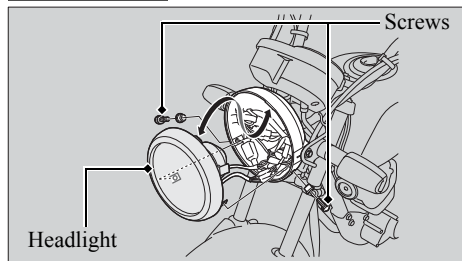
Do not use bulbs other than those specified.

Check the replacement bulb for correct operation before riding.

For the light bulb wattage, see “Specifications.”  
2 P. 105

## ?Headlight Bulb

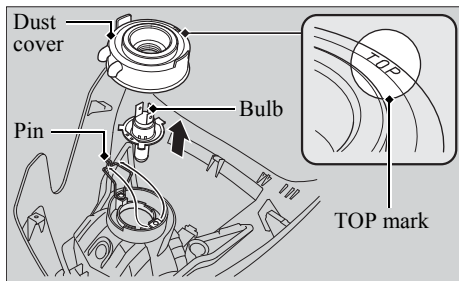
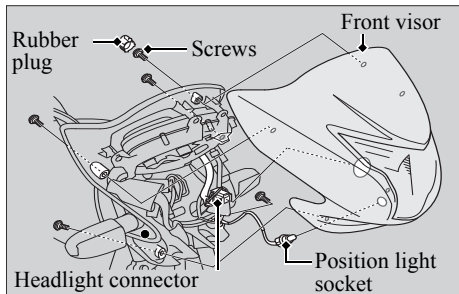
CB125 KE, II KE



1. Remove the screws from the headlight case.
2. Gently pull the lower end of the headlight forward and remove the headlight.
3. Remove the seat rubber.
4. Unhook the pin and remove the socket.
5. Slightly press the bulb in and turn it counterclockwise.
6. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.
  - u Install the seat rubber with its TOP mark facing up.

Do not touch the glass surface with your fingers. If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol.

## CB125 III KE



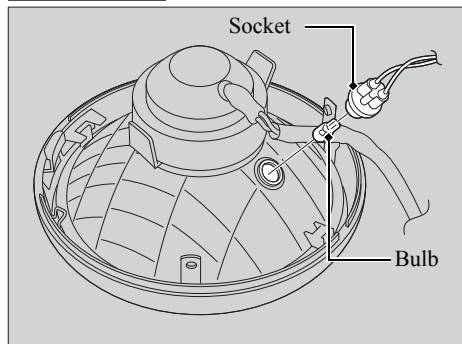
1. Remove the rubber plug.
2. Remove the front visor by removing the screws.
3. Pull the position light socket and remove it.
4. Disconnect the headlight connector.
5. Remove the dust cover.
6. Unhook the pin and remove the bulb.
7. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.
  - u Install the dust cover with its TOP mark facing up.

Do not touch the glass surface with your fingers. If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol.



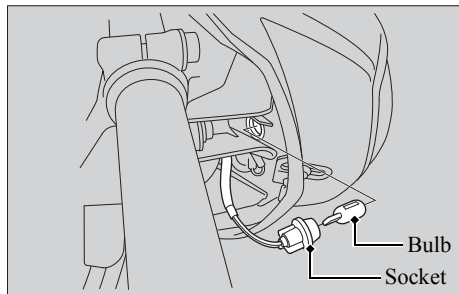
## ?Position Light bulb

CB125 KE, II KE

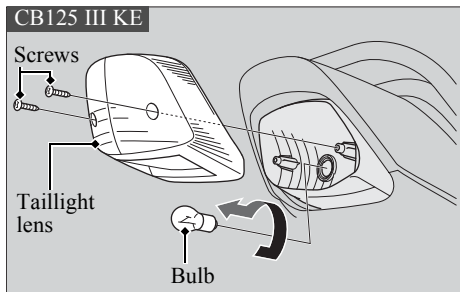
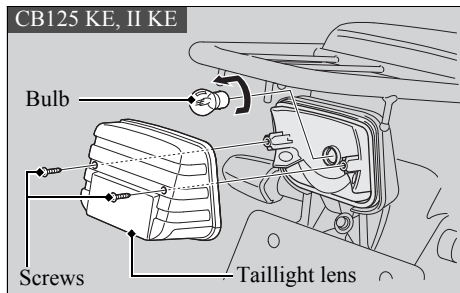


1. Remove the headlight case. 2 P. 86
2. Pull the socket and remove it.
3. Pull out the bulb without turning.
4. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.

CB125 III KE

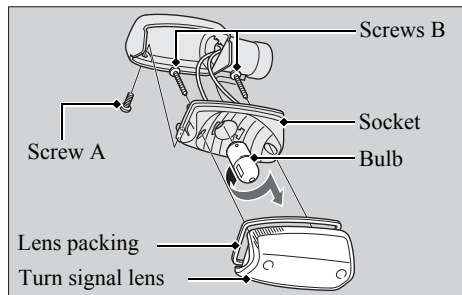


1. Pull the socket and remove it.
2. Pull out the bulb without turning.
3. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.

**?Brake/Tail light bulb**

1. Remove the taillight lens by removing the screws.
2. Slightly press the bulb in and turn it counterclockwise.
3. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.
  - u After putting back the lens packing in place, install the taillight lens.

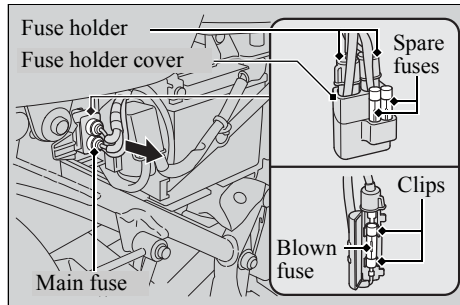
## ?Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb



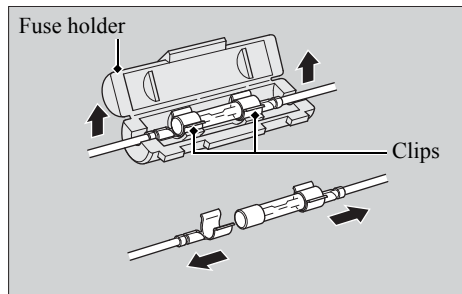
1. Remove the screw A.
2. Remove the socket, turn signal lens and lens packing by removing the screws B.
3. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
4. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

## Blown Fuse

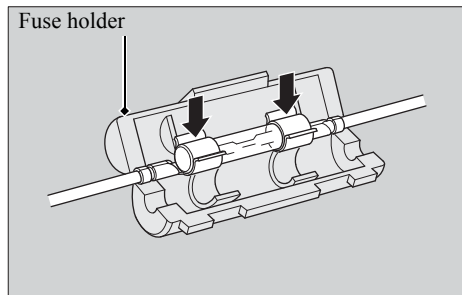
Before handling fuses, see “Inspecting and Replacing Fuses.” 2 P. 41



1. Remove the right side cover. 2 P. 51
2. Remove the fuse holder from the fuse holder cover.



3. Open the fuse holder and lift out the blown fuse with the clips.
4. Slide the blown fuse out of the clips.



5. Slide the clips onto the ends of the spare fuse, push them back into the fuse holder.
  - u Always replace a blown fuse with a spare of the same rating.
6. Close the fuse holder and install it in the fuse holder cover.
7. Reinstall the right side cover.

Do not pry the clips open to get a fuse out; you could bend them and cause poor contact with the new fuse. A loose fuse could cause damage to the electrical system and even start a fire.

## NOTICE

If a fuse fails repeatedly, you likely have an electrical problem. Have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

# Information

<b>Keys .....</b>	<b>P. 94</b>
<b>Instruments, Controls, &amp; Other Features .....</b>	<b>P. 95</b>
<b>Caring for Your Motorcycle .....</b>	<b>P. 96</b>
<b>Storing Your Motorcycle .....</b>	<b>P. 99</b>
<b>Transporting Your Motorcycle .....</b>	<b>P. 100</b>
<b>You &amp; the Environment .....</b>	<b>P. 101</b>
<b>Serial Numbers .....</b>	<b>P. 102</b>
<b>Fuels Containing Alcohol .....</b>	<b>P. 103</b>

## Keys

### Ignition key

Be sure to record the key number provided with the original keys. Store the spare key in a safe location. To make a duplicate, take the spare key or the key number to your dealer.

If you lose all keys and the key number, the ignition switch assembly will probably have to be removed by your dealer to determine the key number.

A metal key holder may cause damage to the area surrounding the ignition switch.

## Instruments, Controls, & Other Features

### Ignition Switch

Leaving the ignition switch ON with the engine stopped will drain the battery.

Do not turn the key while riding.

### Odometer

The odometer returns to 0 when the read-out exceeds 99999.9.

### Document Bag

The owner's manual, registration, and insurance information can be stored in the plastic document bag behind the right side cover.



## Caring for Your Motorcycle

Frequent cleaning and polishing is important to ensure the life of your Honda. A clean motorcycle makes it easier to spot potential problems.

In particular, seawater and salts used to prevent ice on roads promote the formation of corrosion.

Always wash your motorcycle thoroughly after riding on coastal or treated roads.

### Washing

Allow the engine, muffler, brakes, and other high-temperature parts to cool before washing.

1. Rinse your motorcycle thoroughly using a garden hose to remove loose dirt.
2. If necessary, use a sponge or a soft towel with mild cleaner to remove road grime.
  - u Clean the headlight lens, panels, and other plastic components with extra care to avoid scratching them. Avoid directing water into the air cleaner, muffler, and electrical parts.

3. Thoroughly rinse your motorcycle with plenty of clean water and dry with a soft, clean cloth.
4. After the motorcycle dries, lubricate any moving parts.
  - u Make sure that no lubricant spills onto the brakes or tyres. Brake discs, pads, drum or shoes contaminated with oil suffer greatly reduced braking effectiveness and can lead to a crash.
5. Lubricate the drive chain immediately after washing and drying the motorcycle.
6. Apply a coat of wax to prevent corrosion.
  - u Avoid products that contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents. These can damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your motorcycle. Keep the wax clear of the tyres and brakes.
  - u If your motorcycle has any mat painted parts, do not apply a coat of wax to the mat painted surface.

## ?Washing Precautions

Follow these guidelines when washing:

- Do not use high-pressure washers:
    - u High-pressure water cleaners can damage moving parts and electrical parts, rendering them inoperable.
    - u Water in the air intake can be drawn into the carburetor and/or enter the air cleaner.
  - Do not direct water at the muffler:
    - u Water in the muffler can prevent starting and causes rust in the muffler.
  - Dry the brakes:
    - u Water adversely affects braking effectiveness. After washing, apply the brakes intermittently at low speed to help dry them.
  - Do not direct water at the compartment box:
    - u Water in the compartment box can damage your documents and other belongings.
- 
- Do not direct water at the air cleaner:
    - u Water in the air cleaner can prevent the engine from starting.
  - Do not direct water near the headlight:
    - u Any condensation inside the headlight should dissipate after a few minutes of lighting the headlight with the engine running.
  - Do not use wax or polishing compounds on mat painted surface:
    - u Use soft cloth or sponge, plenty of water, and a mild detergent to clean mat painted surfaces. Dry with a soft clean cloth.

### Aluminium Components

Aluminium will corrode from contact with dirt, mud, or road salt. Clean aluminium parts regularly and follow these guidelines to avoid scratches:

- Do not use stiff brushes, steel wool, or cleaners containing abrasives.
- Avoid riding over or scraping against curbs.

### Panels

Follow these guidelines to prevent scratches and blemishes:

- Wash gently using a soft sponge and plenty of water.
- To remove stubborn stains, use diluted detergent and rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.
- Avoid getting petrol, or detergents on the instruments, panels, or headlight.

### Exhaust Pipe and Muffler

When the exhaust pipe and muffler are painted, do not use a commercially available abrasive kitchen

cleaning compound. Use a neutral detergent to clean the painted surface on the exhaust pipe and muffler. If you are not sure if your exhaust pipe and muffler are painted, contact your dealer.

#### NOTICE

Even though the exhaust is made of stainless steel, it can become stained. Remove all marks and blemishes as soon as they are noticed.

## Storing Your Motorcycle

If you store your motorcycle outdoors, you should consider using a full-body motorcycle cover.

If you won't be riding for an extended period, follow these guidelines:

- Wash your motorcycle and wax all painted surfaces (except mat painted surfaces).  
Coat chrome pieces with rust-inhibiting oil.
- Lubricate the drive chain.
- Place your motorcycle on its centre stand and position a block so that both tyres are off the ground.
- After rain, remove the body cover and allow the motorcycle to dry.
- Remove the battery (2 P. 48) to prevent discharge.  
Charge the battery in a shaded, well-ventilated area.
  - u If you leave the battery in place, disconnect the negative - terminal to prevent discharge.

After removing your motorcycle from storage, inspect all maintenance items required by the Maintenance Schedule.

## Transporting Your Motorcycle

If your motorcycle needs to be transported, it should be carried on a motorcycle trailer or a flatbed truck or trailer that has a loading ramp or lifting platform, and motorcycle tie-down straps. Never try to tow your motorcycle with a wheel or wheels on the ground.

### NOTICE

Towing your motorcycle can cause serious damage to the transmission.

## You & the Environment

Owning and riding a motorcycle can be enjoyable, but you must do your part to protect the environment.

### Choose Sensible Cleaners

Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your motorcycle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer.

### Recycle Wastes

Put oil and other toxic wastes in approved 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. Do not place used engine oil in the trash, or pour it down a drain or on the ground. Used oil, petrol, and cleaning solvents

contain poisons that can hurt people and animals and contaminate drinking water, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

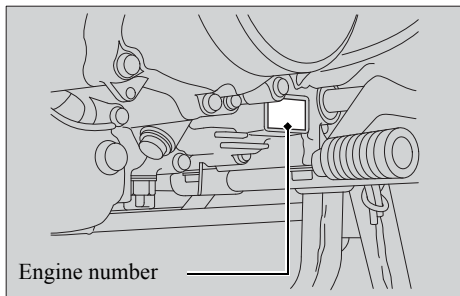
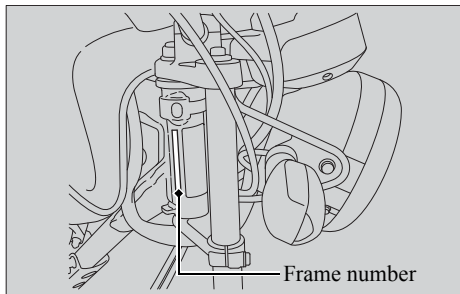
## Serial Numbers

The frame and engine serial numbers uniquely identify your motorcycle and are required in order to register your motorcycle. They may also be required when ordering replacement parts.

The frame number is stamped on the right side of the steering head.

The engine number is stamped on the lower left side of the crankcase.

You should record these numbers and keep them in a safe place.



## Fuels Containing Alcohol

Some conventional fuels blended with alcohol are available in some locales to help reduce emissions to meet clean air standards. If you plan to use blended fuel, check that it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating requirement.

The following fuel blends can be used in your motorcycle:

- Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) up to 10% by volume.
  - u Petrol containing ethanol may be marketed under the name Gasohol.

The use of petrol containing more than 10% ethanol may:

- Damage the painting of the fuel tank.
- Damage the rubber tubes of the fuel line.
- Cause corrosion of the fuel tank.
- Cause poor drivability.

### NOTICE

Use of blended fuels containing higher than approved percentages can damage metal, rubber, plastic parts of your fuel system.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms or performance problems, try a different brand of petrol.



# Specifications

## ■ Main Components

Overall length	2,050 mm (80.7 in)	
Overall width	751 mm (29.6 in)	
Overall height	CB125 KE, II KE	1,056 mm (41.6 in)
	CB125 III KE	1,073 mm (42.2 in)
Wheelbase	1,310 mm (51.6 in)	
Minimum ground clearance	156 mm (6.1 in)	
Caster angle	27° 17'	
Trail	98 mm (3.9 in)	
Curb weight	110 kg (243 lb)	
Maximum weight capacity*1	CB125 KE, II KE	153 kg (337 lb)
	CB125 III KE	150 kg (331 lb)
Maximum weight on rear carrier	CB125 KE, II KE	3.0 kg (6.6 lb)
Passenger capacity	Rider and 1 passenger	
Minimum turning radius	2.00 m (6.56 ft)	

\*1 Including rider, passenger, all luggage, and accessories.

Displacement	125 cm <sup>3</sup> (7.6 cu-in)	
Bore × stroke	52.4 × 57.9 mm (2.06 × 2.28 in)	
Compression ratio	9.0:1	
Fuel	Unleaded petrol Recommended: 91 RON or higher	
Tank capacity	10.0 litres (2.64 US gal, 2.20 Imp gal)	
Battery	CB125 KE	12M3L-A 12V-3Ah (10HR)
	CB125 II KE, III KE	12M7A-3A 12V-7Ah (10 HR)
Gear ratios	1st	3.181
	2nd	1.705
	3rd	1.238
	4th	0.916
Reduction ratios (primary / final)	3.250 / 3.142	

## ■ Service Data

Tyre size	Front	80/100-18M/C 47P
	Rear	90/90-18M/C 51P
Tyre type		Bias-ply, tube
Recommended Tyres	Front	CHENG SHIN C-116 DURO HF-301E
	Rear	CHENG SHIN C-180 DURO HFC-329
	Front	175 kPa (1.75 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> , 25 psi)
	Rear	200 kPa (2.00 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> , 29 psi)
Tyre air pressure (Driver only)	Front	175 kPa (1.75 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> , 25 psi)
	Rear	225 kPa (2.25 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> , 33 psi)
Tyre air pressure (Driver and passenger)		
Spark plug	(standard)	CPR6EA-9 (NGK)
Spark plug gap		0.80 to 0.90 mm (0.031 to 0.035 in)
Idle speed		1,400 ± 100 rpm
Recommended engine oil		Honda 4-stroke motorcycle oil API Service Classification SG or higher, excluding oils marked as energy conserving or resource conserving. SAE 10W-30, JASO T 903 standard MA
Engine oil capacity	After draining	0.85 litres (0.90 US qt, 0.75 Imp qt)
	After disassembly	1.0 litres (1.1 US qt, 0.9 Imp qt)

Recommended drive chain lubricant	Drive chain lubricant. If not available, use SAE 80 or 90 gear oil.	
Drive chain slack	25 to 35 mm (1.0 to 1.4 in)	
Standard drive chain	KMC428DF	
	No. of links	122
Standard sprocket sizes	Front sprocket	14T
	Rear wheel sprocket	44T

## ■ Bulbs

Headlight	12V-35/35W
Brake/Taillight	12V-21/5W
Front turn signal lights	12V-10W × 2
Rear turn signal lights	12V-10W × 2
Position light	12V-5W

## ■ Fuses

Main fuse	20A
Other fuse	15A

## Specifications

### ■ Torque Specifications

Engine oil drain bolt	24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m, 18 lbf·ft)
Front wheel axle nut	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 lbf·ft)
Rear wheel axle nut	88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m, 65 lbf·ft)
Rear brake stopper arm nut	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)

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