

FOREWORD

This manual is presented as a means whereby you can maintain your RM-Z450 in top working condition at all times. Your riding skill and the maintenance steps outlined in this manual will assure you of top performance from your machine under any type of competition.

We sincerely wish you and your Suzuki motorcycle a successful partnership for many years of happy riding.

All information, illustrations, photographs and specifications contained in the manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Due to improvements or other changes, there may be some discrepancies in this manual. Suzuki reserves the right to make production changes at any time, without notice and without incurring any obligation to make the same or similar changes to motorcycle previous built or sold.

Suzuki Motor Corporation believes in conservation and protection of Earth's natural resources. To that end, we encourage every motorcycle owner to recycle, trade in, or properly dispose of, as appropriate, used motor oil, engine coolant, and other fluid, and tires.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Wear a helmet and goggles**

A helmet is the most important piece of gear to wear. Helmets do not reduce essential vision or hearing. Generally, helmets do not cause or intensify injury if you crash. Helmets simply help your skull protect your intelligence, your memory, your personality, and your life.

Your eyesight is equally valuable. Wearing suitable eye protection can help keep your vision unblurred by the wind and help shield your eyes from branches and airborne matter like bugs, dirt, or pebbles kicked up by tires. Wear a helmet and eye protection every time you ride.

- **Wear protective gear**

Wear proper clothing when you ride. Avoid loose clothes or scarves, which could get caught in moving parts. Abrasion injuries can be minimized by wearing protective clothing including gloves, strong boots that fit over the ankle, long pants, and a long sleeve shirt or jackets. Experienced riders often wear a kidney belt and chest or back protector for additional comfort and protection.

- **Inspect your machine before riding**

Before each use, perform an inspection per "Periodic Inspection" section starting on page 2-3.

- **No Passengers**

Suzuki RM-Zs are designed for the rider only.

- **Practice on level ground**

Before you begin riding, you should find a good place to practice the skills you need to ride safely. Find a flat, open area with enough space to maneuver. Check with your Suzuki dealer or call police department if you do not know where you can ride.

Review the controls on your motorcycle before riding.

- **Know your limits**

Always ride within the boundaries of your own skills. Knowing these limits and staying within them will help you avoid accidents. Ride only in events appropriate for your experience.

Safely competing on a motorcycle requires that your mental and physical skills are fully part of the experience. You should not attempt to operate a motorcycle, especially one with two wheels, if you are tired or under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Alcohol, illegal drugs, and even some prescription and over-the-counter drugs can cause drowsiness, loss of coordination, loss of balance, and loss of good judgement. If you are tired or under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, PLEASE DO NOT RIDE your motorcycle.

- **Conclusion**

The actions of other riders are unpredictable. Your motorcycle's condition can change. These factors can best be dealt with by giving every ride your full attention.

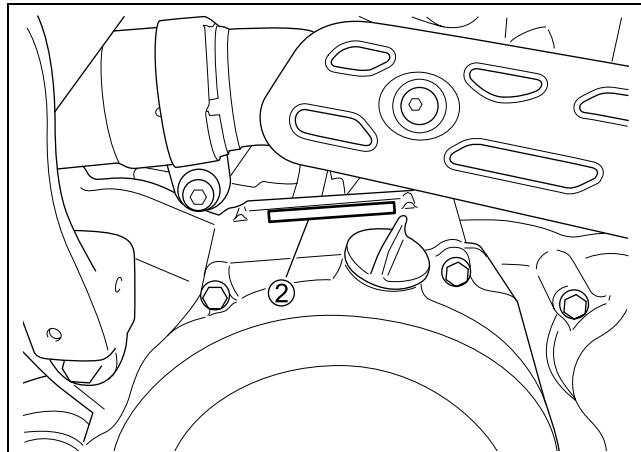
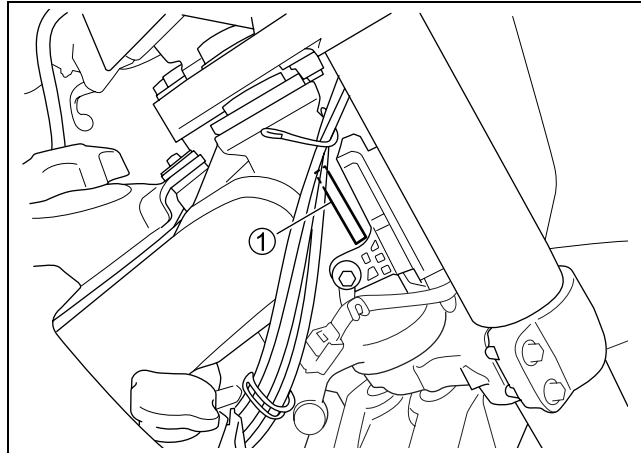
Circumstances beyond your control could lead to an accident. You need to prepare for the unexpected by wearing a helmet and other protective gear, and practicing safe riding techniques to minimize the damage to you and your machine.

May all of your rides on your new Suzuki be winning rides!

SERIAL NUMBER LOCATION

The frame number ① is stamped on the steering head as shown in the illustration. The engine serial number ② is stamped on the right side of the crank-case assembly.

Write down the serial numbers here for your future reference.



Frame No.	
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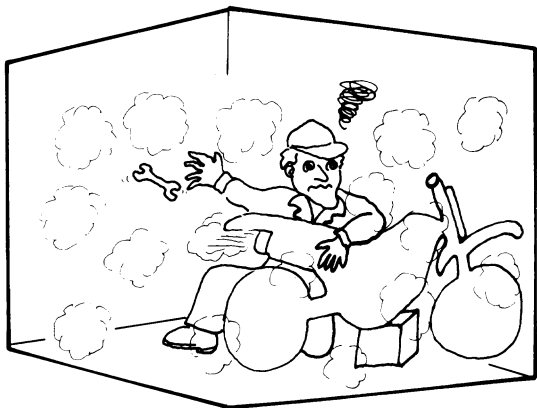
Engine No.	
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WARNINGS FOR SERVICING

▲ WARNING

Never run the engine indoors or in a garage. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a gas that is colorless and odorless and can cause death or severe injury.

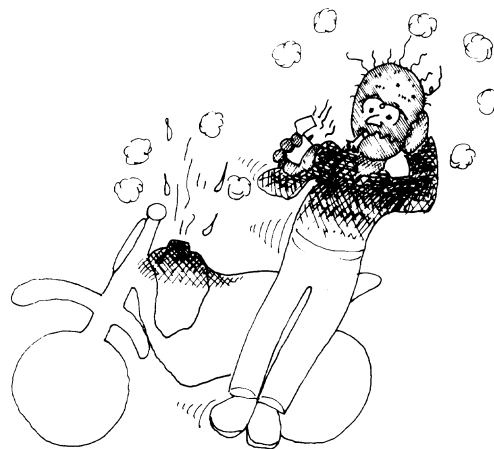
Only run the engine outdoors where there is fresh air.



▲ WARNING

Fuel can catch on fire if you do not handle it properly. Gasoline vapors can catch fire easily.

Do not smoke when servicing the machine. Do not service the machine in an area where there are open flames or sparks.



▲ WARNING

Hot engine and muffler can burn you.

Wait until the engine and muffler cools before servicing.



▲ WARNING

Brake fluids and engine coolant can be hazardous to humans and pets. Brake fluid and engine coolant are harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes.

Keep brake fluid and engine coolant away from children. Call your doctor immediately if swallowed, and induce vomiting. Flush eyes or skin with water if either brake fluid or engine coolant gets in eyes or comes in contact with skin.



▲ WARNING

Servicing the machine with engine running can be hazardous. You can be caught in the moving parts such as the drive chain, sprockets etc.

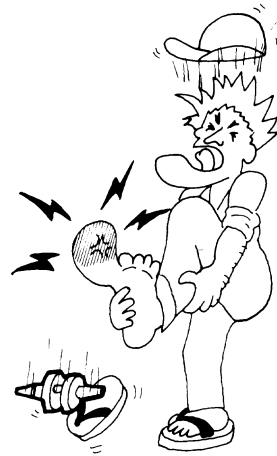
Be sure to stop the engine when servicing the machine.



▲ WARNING

Servicing the machine without proper clothes and protective gear can be hazardous. You can be injured if you do not wear proper clothes and protective gear.

Be sure to wear proper clothes and shoes for servicing and wear protective glasses, mask or gloves as necessary.



PRECAUTIONS FOR SERVICING

- Replace gaskets, snap rings, circlips, O-rings and cotter pins with new ones.
- Take care not to expand the end gap larger than required to slip the circlip over the shaft when installing a circlip.
- Use special tools where specified.
- Use genuine SUZUKI parts and recommended oil.
- When two or more persons work together, pay attention to the safety of each other.
- After reassembly, inspect parts for tightness and operation.

REPLACEMENT PARTS












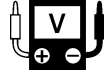










Use only genuine SUZUKI replacement parts or their equivalent. Genuine SUZUKI parts are high quality parts which are designed and built specially for SUZUKI motorcycle.

NOTE:

Use of replacement parts which are not equivalent in quality to genuine SUZUKI parts can lead to performance problems and damage.

SYMBOL MARKS AND MATERIALS

Listed in the table below are the symbols indicating instructions and other information. The meaning of each symbol is also included in the table.

SYMBOL	DEFINITION	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
	Torque control required. Data beside it indicates specified torque.		Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER "1360" or equivalent. 99000-32130
	Apply oil. Use engine oil or transmission oil unless otherwise specified.		Use SUZUKI FORK OIL SS-05 or equivalent. 99000-99001-SS5
	Apply molybdenum oil solution. (Mixture of engine oil and SUZUKI MOLY PASTE in a ratio of 1:1)		Use SUZUKI REAR SUSPENSION OIL SS-25 or equivalent. 99000-99001-S25
	Apply SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A" or equivalent. 99000-25010		Use engine coolant or equivalent.
	Apply SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE or equivalent. 99000-25100		Apply or use brake fluid. (DOT 4)
	Apply SUZUKI MOLY PASTE or equivalent. 99000-25140		Measure in voltage range.
	Apply SUZUKI BOND "1215" or equivalent. 99000-31110		Measure in resistance range.
	Apply SUZUKI BOND "1207B" or equivalent. 99000-31140		Measure in diode test range.
	Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER "1303" or equivalent. 99000-32030		Use special tool.
	Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER "1322" or equivalent. 99000-32110		Indication of service data.
	Apply THREAD LOCK "1342" or equivalent. 99000-32050		Replace a part with a new one when reassembling.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MANUAL

A		M	
AC	: Alternating Current	Max	: Maximum
API	: American Petroleum Institute	Min	: Minimum
B		R	
BTDC	: Before Top Dead Center	RH	: Right Hand
B+	: Battery Positive Voltage	S	
C		SAE	: Society of Automotive Engineers
CKP Sensor	: Crankshaft Position Sensor (CKPS)	T	
D		TO Sensor	: Tip-Over Sensor (TOS)
DC	: Direct Current	TP Sensor	: Throttle Position Sensor (TPS)
DTC	: Diagnostic Trouble Code		
E		WIRE COLOR	
ECM	: Engine Control Module Engine Control Unit (ECU) (FI Control Unit)	B	: Black
ECT Sensor	: Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor (ECTS), Water Temp. Sensor (WTS)	Bl	: Blue
F		Br	: Brown
FI	: Fuel Injection, Fuel Injector	Dg	: Dark green
FP	: Fuel Pump	G	: Green
FP Relay	: Fuel Pump Relay	Gr	: Gray
G		Lg	: Light green
GND	: Ground	O	: Orange
GP Switch	: Gear Position Switch	P	: Pink
I		R	: Red
IAP Sensor	: Intake Air Pressure Sensor (IAPS) (MAP Sensor)	Y	: Yellow
IAT Sensor	: Intake Air Temperature Sensor (IATS)	B/Bl	: Black with Blue tracer
J		B/Br	: Black with Brown tracer
JASO	: Japanese Automobile Standards Organization	B/R	: Black with Red tracer
L		B/W	: Black with White tracer
LH: Left Hand		B/Y	: Black with Yellow tracer
		Bl/B	: Blue with Black tracer
		Bl/G	: Blue with Green tracer
		Bl/R	: Blue with Red tracer
		Bl/W	: Blue with White tracer
		Bl/Y	: Blue with Yellow tracer
		Br/W	: Brown with White tracer
		G/B	: Green with Black tracer
		G/W	: Green with White tracer
		Gr/W	: Gray with White tracer
		R/B	: Red with Black tracer
		R/Bl	: Red with Blue tracer
		R/W	: Red with White tracer
		W/Bl	: White with Blue tracer
		W/R	: White with Red tracer
		Y/R	: Yellow with Red tracer

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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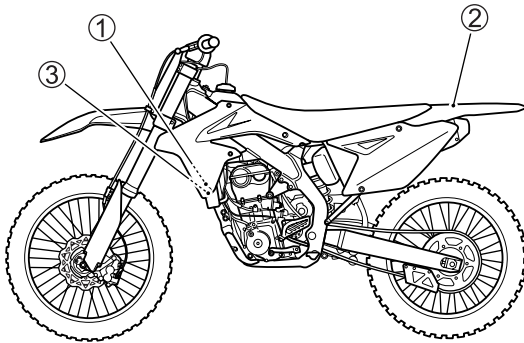
COUNTRY AND AREA CODES

The following codes stand for the applicable country(-ies) and area(-s).

CODE	COUNTRY or AREA	EFFECTIVE FRAME NO.
000	Japan	JS1RL42A000 503103 –
E-03	U. S. A.	JS1RL42C 92 100035 –
E-19	E.U.	JS1RL42A000 503098 –
E-28	Canada	JS1RL42C 92 100037 –

LOCATION OF PARTS

Read and follow all of the warnings labeled on your motorcycle. Make sure you understand all of the labels. Keep the labels on your motorcycle. Do not remove them for any reason.



①

THIS MOTORCYCLE IS DESIGNED FOR CLOSED COURSE COMPETITION USE ONLY. IT DOES NOT CONFORM TO U.S. EPA NOISE STANDARDS.

②

▲ WARNING

Failure to follow these safety precautions may increase your risk of injury;

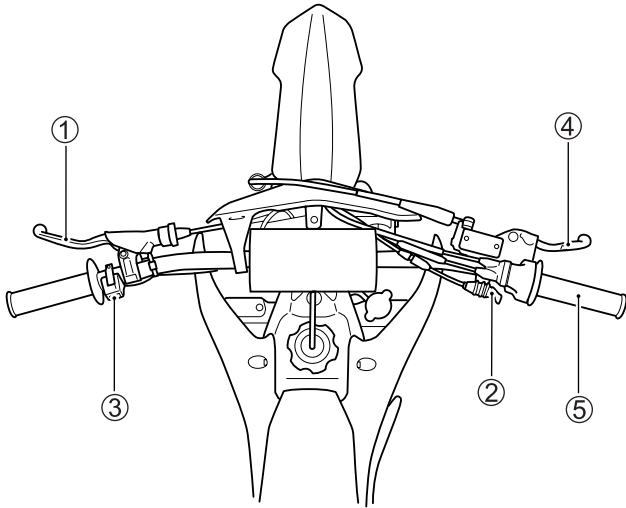
- Wear a helmet, eye protection, and bright, protective clothing.
- Don't ride after consuming alcohol or other drugs.
- Closed course competition use only – do not use on public streets, roads, or highways. Motorcycle does not meet federal and state safety (and other) standards for street use or off-road use.
- Single rider only.
- Slow down on slippery surfaces, unfamiliar terrain, or when visibility is reduced.
- Read owner's manual carefully.

- The owner's manual contains important safety information and instructions. If the motorcycle has been resold, obtain the owner's manual from the previous owner or contact your local Suzuki dealer for assistance.

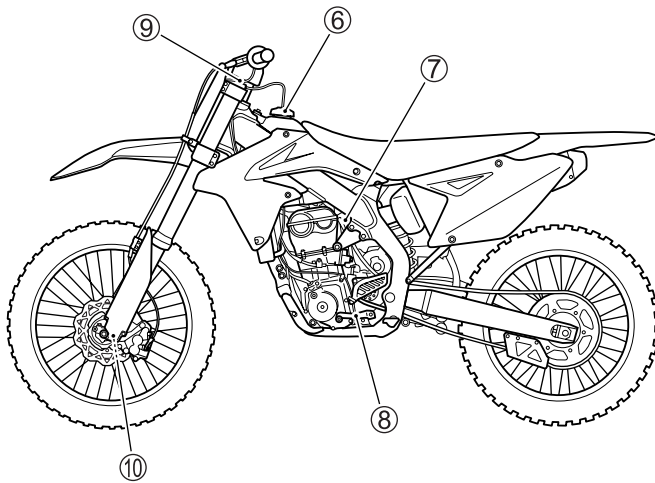
- This motorcycle is sold "AS IS" with NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND. The purchaser assumes all responsibilities concerning quality, performance, maintenance, and repair.

③

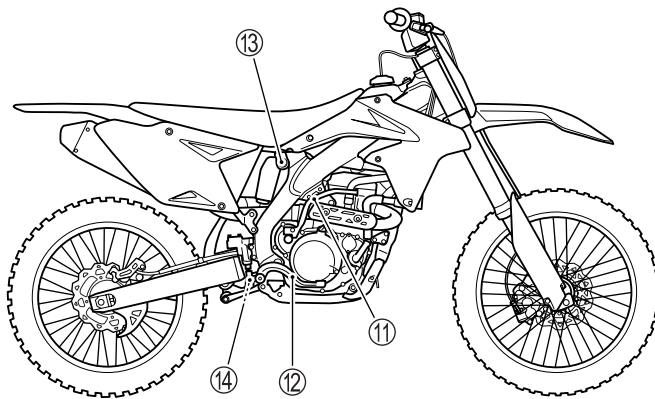
**MFD BY : SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION
MADE IN JAPAN**



- ① Clutch lever
- ② Hot starter lever
- ③ Engine stop switch
- ④ Front brake lever
- ⑤ Throttle grip



- ⑥ Fuel tank cap
- ⑦ Starter knob/Idle screw
- ⑧ Gearshift lever
- ⑨ Front suspension compression damping adjuster
- ⑩ Front suspension rebound damping adjuster

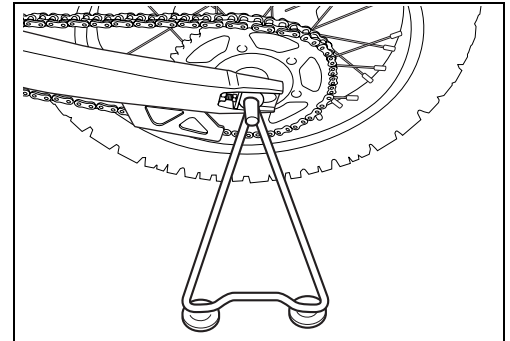


- ⑪ Kick starter lever
- ⑫ Rear brake pedal
- ⑬ Rear suspension compression damping adjuster
- ⑭ Rear suspension rebound damping adjuster

ACCESSORY

SIDE STAND

This motorcycle is not equipped with a side stand. To support the motorcycle for a short period of time, use the accessory side stand that comes supplied with the motorcycle. When servicing the motorcycle, use a service stand and support the underneath of the engine securely. When operating the motorcycle, make sure to remove the accessory side stand.



FUEL AND OIL RECOMMENDATION

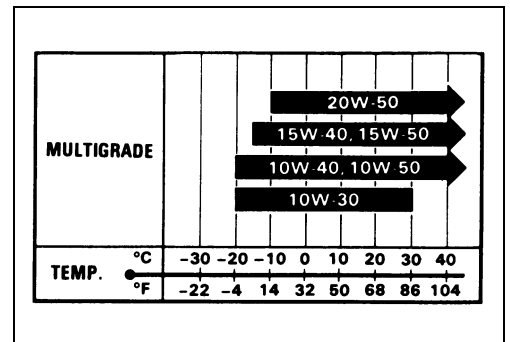
Gasoline: Use only unleaded gasoline of at least 90 pump octane. (R/2 + M/2 method) For USA and Canada
 Use only unleaded gasoline of at least 95 octane. (Research method) For other countries

Engine oil: SUZUKI recommends the use of SUZUKI PERFORMANCE 4 MOTOR OIL or equivalent engine oil. Use of SF/SG or SH/SJ in API with MA in JASO. The recommended viscosity is SAE 10W-40. If an SAE 10W-40 oil is not available, select an alternative according to the right chart.

..... For USA
 MOTUL 300V 10W-40 (recommendation) or use a premium quality 4-stroke motor oil to ensure longer service life of your motorcycle. Use of SF/SG or SH/SJ in API with MA in JASO. The recommended viscosity is SAE 10W-40. If an SAE 10W-40 motor oil is not available, select an alternative according to the right chart.

..... For other countries

Fuel tank capacity: 6.2 L (1.6/1.4 US/Imp gal)



⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is a flammable material that can cause fire hazard or burns. When handling gasoline, make sure to stop the engine and keep away from fire or spark.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION

Leaving the engine at idling speed after riding will cause engine overheat as this competition motorcycle does not have the radiator cooling fan and coolant reservoir. Riding the motorcycle under severe conditions such as muddy or sandy terrain with high ambient temperature can shorten time to be overheated.

Do not leave the engine at idling after riding the motorcycle. Inspect the radiator for proper coolant level before riding for practice and race.

STARTING THE ENGINE

Inspect the engine oil level, coolant level and air cleaner condition before starting the engine.

NOTE:

Check that the fuel tank has enough fuel for practice or race before starting the engine.

When the engine is cold:

- 1) Shift the transmission into neutral.
- 2) Pull the starter knob/idle screw ①.

NOTE:

When pulling the starter knob/idle screw ①, do not turn it.

- 3) Find the kick starter lever position around the top so that the resistance to depress the kick starter lever is fully felt by pushing down the kick starter lever slowly.
- 4) Kick the engine over, leaving the throttle closed.



CAUTION

When kick-starting the engine, make sure to remove the side stand.

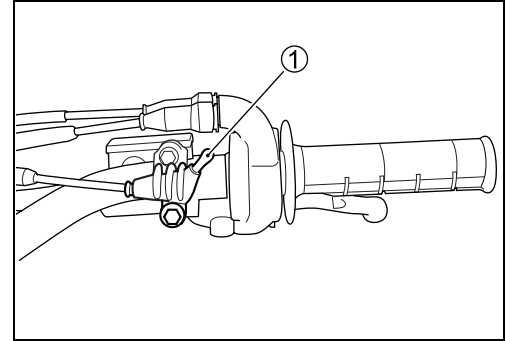
- 5) Return the starter knob/idle screw ① when the engine revs at steady speed.

NOTE:

When the clutch lever is pulled, the motorcycle can be started with the transmission in any gear.

When the engine is already warm or restarts:

- 1) Pull the hot starter lever ①.
- 2) Kick the engine over, leaving the throttle closed without using the starter knob/idle screw.
- 3) Return the hot starter lever back immediately after the engine starts.



NOTE:

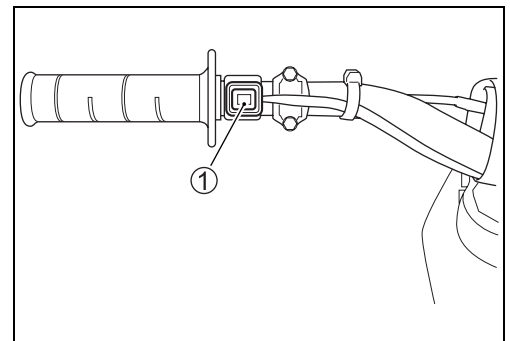
If the engine fails starting, open the throttle fully and depress the kick starter lever slowly about 4 – 5 times to clear too rich fuel mixtures in the engine. Then, kick the engine over, leaving the throttle closed with the hot starter lever pulled in.

CAUTION		
Racing the engine in neutral will exceed the engine speed limit. Exceeding the engine speed limit can damage the engine moving parts.		
Do not race the engine at high speed to avoid the engine damage.		

Conditions when the hot starter lever or starter knob/idle screw is used		
Engine Condition	Hot Starter Lever	Starter Knob/Idle Screw
Already Warm	Pull in (ON)	Push back (OFF)
Restarting after falling	Pull in (ON)	Push back (OFF)
Cold	No use (OFF)	Use (ON)

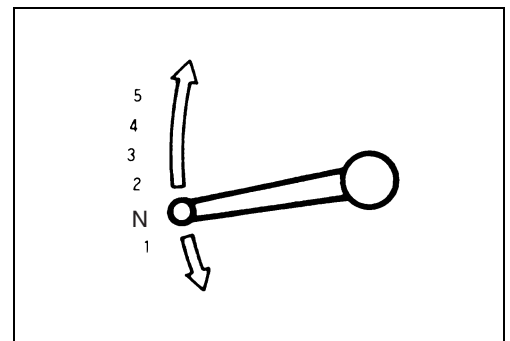
STOPPING THE ENGINE

- 1) Shift the transmission into neutral.
- 2) Push the engine stop switch ① to stop the engine.



TRANSMISSION

This motorcycle has a 5-speed transmission. Neutral is located between low and 2nd. Engage first gear by pressing the lever down from the neutral position. You can shift into higher gears by lifting the shift lever once for each gear. When neutral is desired, press or lift the lever to a position halfway between low and 2nd gear.

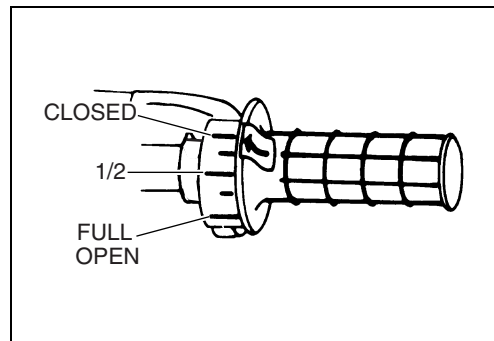


BREAK-IN (RUNNING-IN) WHEN THE MOTORCYCLE IS NEW

- 1) Warm up the engine before starting off.
- 2) Ride for 60 minutes using less than 1/2 throttle opening.
- 3) Ride for 60 minutes using less than 3/4 throttle opening.

NOTE:

- * *The break-in (running-in) period is the period of greatest wear.*
- * *The bolts and nuts of the new machine can loosen quickly. Be sure to retighten the bolts and nuts during the break-in (running-in) period.*

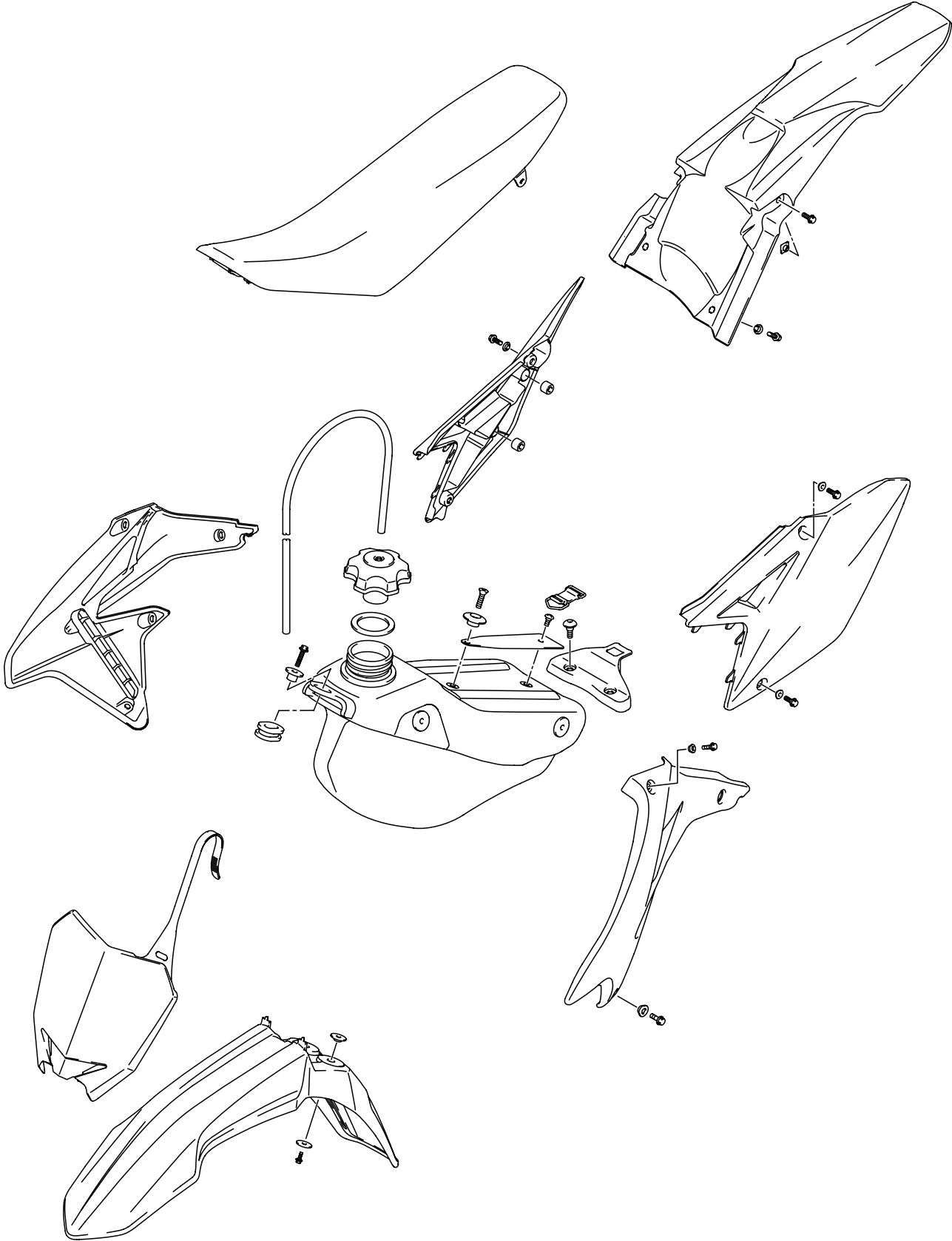


WHEN ENGINE PARTS ARE REPLACED

Follow the same procedure when any of the following parts are replaced:

- Piston
- Piston ring
- Cylinder
- Crankshaft
- Crankshaft bearing

EXTERIOR PARTS



PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

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PERIODIC MAINTENANCE INSPECTION BEFORE PRACTICE

WHAT TO CHECK	CHECK FOR
Spark plug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat range, fouled electrode, tightness • Loose high-tension cord
Air cleaner element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Lubrication
Engine oil	Oil level
Coolant	Coolant level
Cooling system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiator hose damage • Engine coolant leak
Clutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play • Smooth operation
Throttle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play • Smooth operation
Crankcase breather hose	Breather hose clogging and bend
Engine idle speed	Revolution speed
Brake fluid	Fluid level
Brakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake lever position • Brake pedal height • Operation
Drive chain	Slack, lubrication
Drive chain guide/buffer	Wear, damage
Suspension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth operation • Front fork air pressure
Wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoke tension • Rim lock tightness or damage
Tires	Tire pressure
Steering	Smoothness, play
Exhaust pipe and muffler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhaust gas leakage • Tightening torque
Bolts and nuts	Tightening torque

INSPECTION BEFORE RACE**(All items of inspection before practice on previous page plus)**

WHAT TO CHECK	CHECK FOR
Clutch	Clutch disc plates wear and distortion
Brake pads	Wear
Sprockets	Wear Cleanliness
Fuel tank	Leakage
Fuel hose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage • Hoses are connected
Exhaust pipe and muffler	Damage
Cylinder head	Combustion chamber carbon deposit
Piston and Cylinder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustion chamber carbon deposit • Piston head carbon deposit • Piston and cylinder wear
Air cleaner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage • Loose outlet tube

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE CHART

It is very important to inspect and maintain the machine regularly. Follow the guideline in the chart. The life of parts varies depending on the riding conditions. Perform more often than shown in the chart if you use the motorcycle under severe conditions.

Service Item	Interval	Every race	Every 3 races	Every 6 races	Remarks
	hours	Every 2 hours	Every 6 hours	Every 12 hours	
Spark plug		I	—	—	
Air cleaner		C	—	—	Replace air cleaner element as necessary.
Engine oil		—	R	—	Change after 1st initial break-in.
Engine oil filter		—	—	R	
Oil strainers		—	I	—	Inspect after 1st initial break-in.
Cooling-system		I	—	—	Replace radiator hose and engine coolant every year. Flushing for overhaul or storage.
Clutch		I	—	—	Replace clutch plates as necessary.
Throttle cable and clutch cable		I & L	—	—	
Hot starter		I	—	—	
Throttle body		I	—	—	
Crankcase breather hose		I	—	—	
Fuel hose		I	—	—	Replace every 4 years.
Valve clearance		—	—	I	
Piston		—	—	R	
Piston ring		—	—	R	
Cylinder head, cylinder		—	—	I	
Muffler		I	—	—	
Silencer		I	—	R	
Drive chain		I & L	R	—	Adjust slack every 30 minutes.
Crankcase driveshaft oil seal		I	—	—	Inspect the oil seal frequently for abnormality (dust, stone or foreign materials). If necessary, replace it with a new one.
Engine sprocket		I	—	—	
Rear sprocket		I	—	—	Check and retighten sprocket bolts at initial and subsequent 10 minutes of riding and each race thereafter.
Drive chain buffer and guide		—	R	—	
Brake		I	—	—	Replace brake hose and fluid every year.
Magneto cover guard		I	—	—	Replace magneto cover guard as necessary.

Service Item	Interval		Every race	Every 3 races	Every 6 races	Remarks
	racers	hours	Every 2 hours	Every 6 hours	Every 12 hours	
Front fork oil			—	R	—	Change after 1st initial break-in.
Front fork			I	—	—	Check front fork inner tube frequently for abnormality. Check the air pressure.
Rear suspension			I	—	—	Check rear suspension system frequently and apply the grease to the pivoting portion as necessary.
Tire			I	—	—	
Spoke nipple			I	—	—	Inspect every 20 min. up to initial 2 hours then check before each ride.
Steering			I	—	—	
Kick starter lever			I & L	—	—	
Bolts and nuts			T	—	—	Retighten every 1 hour.

NOTE: R = Replace, C = Clean, T = Tighten, I = Inspect and clean, adjust lubricate or replace if necessary, L = Lubricate

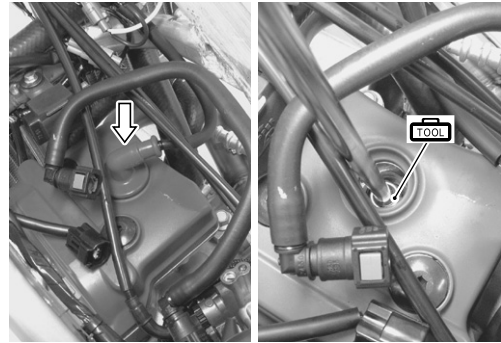
SPARK PLUG

- Remove the seat. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the radiator covers and fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Disconnect the spark plug cap.
- Remove the spark plug.

TOOL 09930-10121: Spark plug wrench set

NOTE:

Remove the dirt around the spark plug before removing the spark plug to prevent dirt from entering the combustion chamber.



- Inspect the spark plug condition, electrode color, carbon deposits, spark plug gap and insulator damage.
- If it is extremely worn or burnt, replace the spark plug.
Also, replace the spark plug if it has a broken insulator, damaged thread, etc.
- Inspect the porcelain tip color.

Porcelain tip color	Cause
White (overheated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot type spark plug • Advanced ignition timing • Lean air/fuel mixture • Deteriorated fuel
Black (fouled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold type spark plug • Retarded ignition timing • Rich air/fuel mixture

- Check the spark plug gap (A) with the thickness gauge.

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge

DATA Spark plug gap (A): 0.9 – 1.0 mm (0.035 – 0.039 in)

DATA Standard Spark plug

NGK	DIMR8A10
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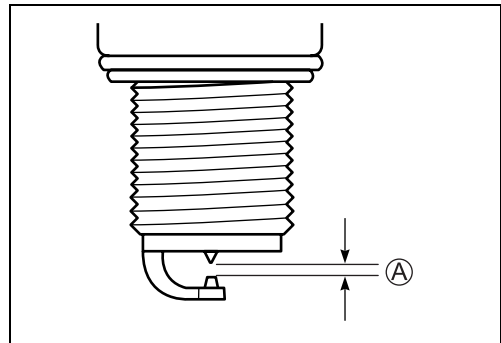
CAUTION

Changing the spark plug heat range improperly can damage the engine.

- Tighten the spark plug with specified tightening torque after tightening the spark plug temporarily with fingers.

TOOL 09930-10121: Spark plug wrench set

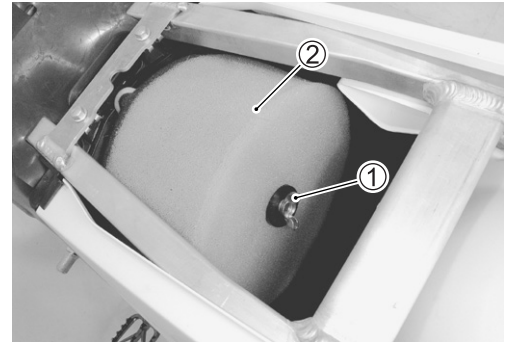
U Spark plug: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8.0 lbf·ft)



AIR CLEANER

AIR CLEANER ELEMENT REMOVAL

- Remove the seat. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the wing nut ①.
- Remove the element ② from the element holder.



WASHING

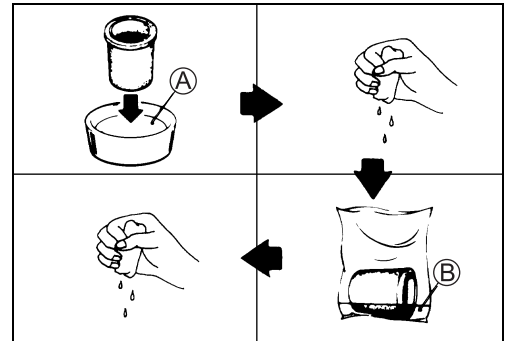
- Fill a washing pan large enough to hold the element with a non-flammable cleaning solvent (A). Immerse the element in the solvent and wash it.

Ⓐ: MOTUL AIR FILTER CLEAN or equivalent cleaning solvent

- Squeeze the element by grasping it to remove excess solvent. Do not twist or wring the element or it will develop cracks.
- Dry the element in a plastic bag, pour in some foam filter oil (B) and work the oil into the element.

Ⓑ: MOTUL AIR FILTER OIL or equivalent filter oil

- Squeeze the element to remove excess oil.

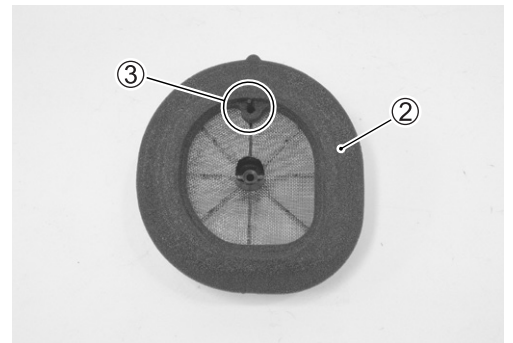


INSTALLATION

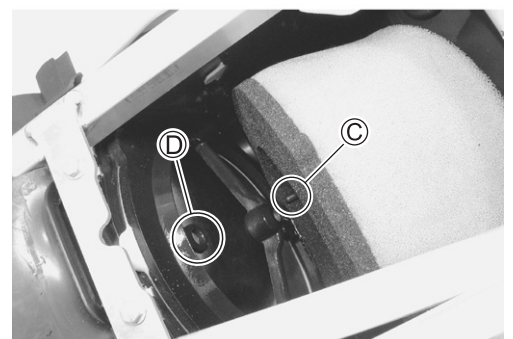
- Apply grease to the element base where it contacts the air cleaner box.
- Fit the element onto the element holder.

NOTE:

Fit the projection of the element holder ③ to the hole of the element base ②.



- Install them in the air cleaner box by engaging the projection ③ of the element holder with the hole ④ of the cleaner body.



CAUTION

Improper element installation allows dust and dirt to enter the combustion chamber. It can result in piston and cylinder wear.

Be sure to check the element seals properly after installing the element.

NOTE:

Follow the instructions below to prevent water from entering the engine through the air cleaner element when cleaning the motorcycle.

- Cover the element with a plastic bag.
- Install the seat.
- Cover the inlet holes on the frame covers in order to prevent water from entering the air cleaner box.
- Do not spray high pressure water to the air cleaner box.



ENGINE OIL AND OIL FILTER

⚠ WARNING

Engine oil and exhaust pipe can be hot enough to burn you.

Wait until the oil drain plug and exhaust pipe are cool enough to touch with bare hands before draining oil.

⚠ WARNING

New and used oil and solvent can be hazardous. Children and pets may be harmed by swallowing new or used oil or solvent. Repeated, prolonged contact with used engine oil may cause skin cancer. Brief contact with used oil or solvent may irritate skin.

- * Keep new and used oil and solvent away from children and pets.
- * Wear a long-sleeve shirt and waterproof gloves.
- * Wash with soap if oil or solvent contacts your skin.

NOTE:

Recycle or properly dispose of used oil and solvent.

INSPECTION BEFORE ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

- Before starting the engine, check that there is sufficient oil for operating the engine.

CAUTION

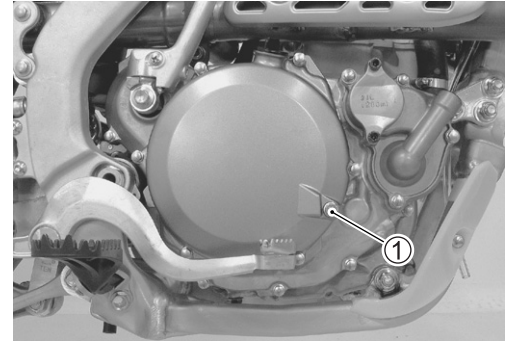
If the engine is started with insufficient or no oil, the engine components will possibly be damaged.

NOTE:

The oil level measurement may become inaccurate unless the motorcycle is held upright as the motorcycle inclination affects the oil level.

- During inspection, hold the motorcycle in an upright position on a level surface.
- Remove the oil check bolt ①. If, at this time, oil comes out from this bolt hole.

 **Oil check bolt: 5.5 N·m (0.55 kgf-m, 4.0 lbf-ft)**



ENGINE OIL LEVEL INSPECTION

- During inspection, hold the motorcycle in an upright position on a level surface.

NOTE:

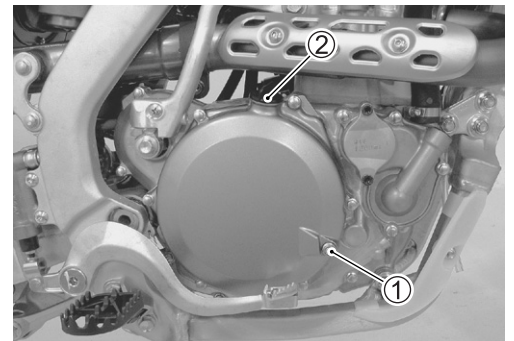
The oil level measurement may become inaccurate unless the motorcycle is held upright as the motorcycle inclination affects the oil level.

- Start and run the engine at idle for three minutes.

NOTE:

Do not run the engine at a speed higher than idling, otherwise the oil level to be inspected may be affected.

- Stop and leave the engine standstill for two minutes. Thereafter if oil flows out when the oil check bolt ① is removed, the oil level is appropriate.
- If oil is excessive, let oil flows out of the oil level hole.
- If oil still does not come out, tighten the oil check bolt, remove the filler cap ② and pour an adequate amount of recommended oil.



WARNING

When removing the oil filler cap to avoid the risk of being burned, do not touch the exhaust system when the system is hot.

- Repeat the above-mentioned procedure.
- Tighten the oil check bolt.

 **Oil check bolt: 5.5 N·m (0.55 kgf-m, 4.0 lbf-ft)**

ENGINE OIL CHANGE

- During inspection, hold the motorcycle in an upright position on a level surface.
- Warm up the engine.
- Remove filler cap, magneto cover guard ①, drain plug ② and magneto cover bolt ③.
Drain engine oil from the drain plug hole and magneto cover bolt hole.
- Tighten the drain plug ② and magneto cover bolt ③.
- Depress the kick starter lever 10 times and more.

NOTE:

To avoid turn on the engine, push along the engine stop switch while depressing the kick starter lever.

- Remove the magneto cover bolt ③ and drain engine oil.
- Replace the gasket washer with a new one and tighten the magneto cover bolt ③.
- Install the magneto cover guard ①.

 **Oil drain plug: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 8.5 lbf·ft)**

Magneto cover bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8.0 lbf·ft)


- Pour specified amount of motor oil.

 **MOTUL 300V 10W-40 (Recommended)**

..... **Except for E-03**


SAE 10W-40, API SF/SG or SH/SJ with JASO MA

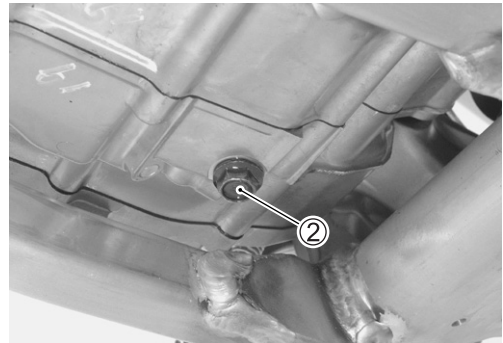
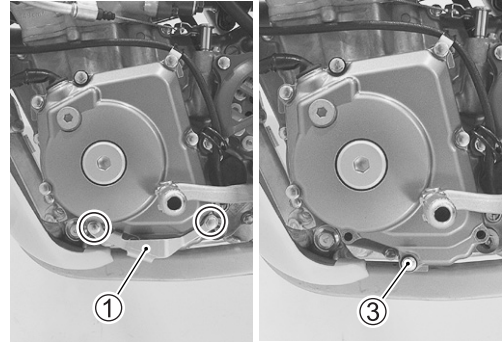
..... **Others**

 **Oil change..... 1 050 ml (1.1/0.9 US/Imp qt)**

Filter change..... 1 100 ml (1.2/1.0 US/Imp qt)

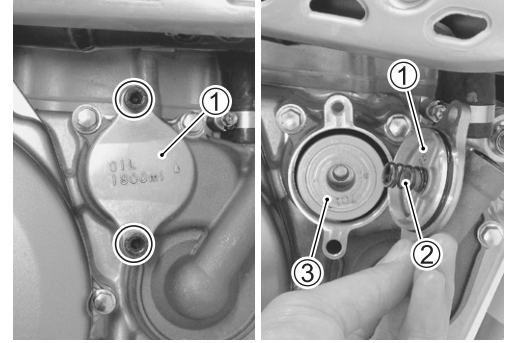
Overhaul..... 1 200 ml (1.3/1.1 US/Imp qt)

- Tighten the filler cap.
- Run the engine for a few minutes and stop it. Wait a few minutes.
- Inspect the oil level. ( 2-10)



ENGINE OIL FILTER CHANGE

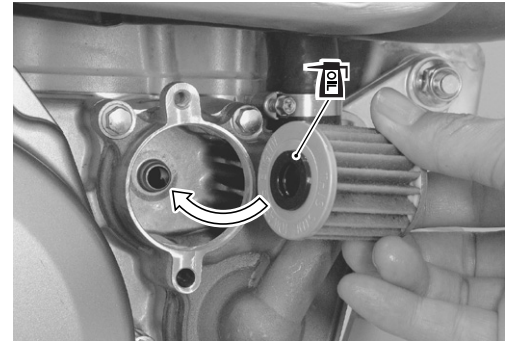
- Drain the engine oil as described in the engine oil replacement procedure.
- Remove the oil filter cap ① and spring ② with oil filter ③.



- Apply engine oil lightly to the gasket of new oil filter before installation.
- Install the new oil filter.

CAUTION

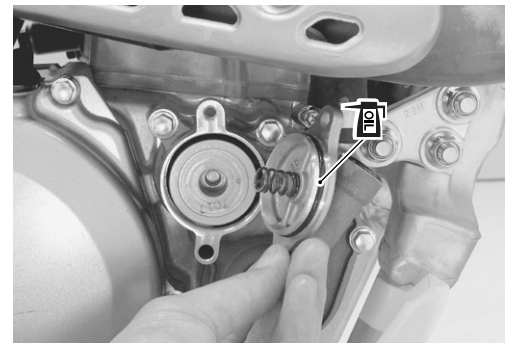
Make sure that the oil filter is installed properly. If the filter is installed improperly, serious engine damage may result.



- Apply engine oil lightly to the new O-ring.

CAUTION

Use the new O-ring to prevent oil leakage.



- Install the oil filter cap and tighten the bolts.

 **Oil filter cap bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)**

- Add new engine oil and check the oil level as described in the engine oil level inspection procedure.

DATA Oil change1 050 ml (1.1/0.9 US/lmp qt)
 Filter change1 100 ml (1.2/1.0 US/lmp qt)
 Overhaul1 200 ml (1.3/1.1 US/lmp qt)

OIL STRAINERS

OIL STRAINER (No.1) REMOVAL

- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Remove the oil strainer cap.

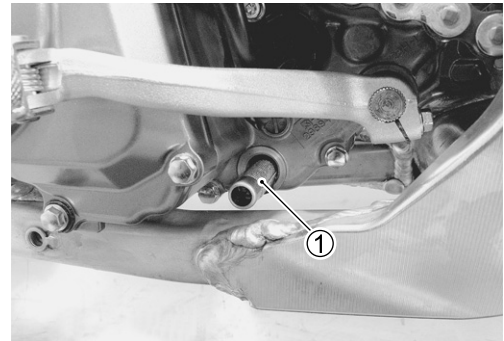
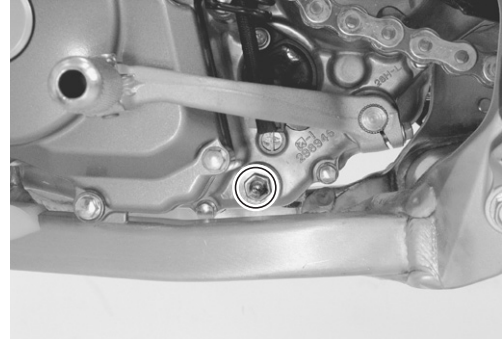
CAUTION

Do not lie the motorcycle to prevent dirty engine oil into the oil circuit when removing the oil strainer (No.1).

- Pull out the oil strainer ①.

NOTE:

We recommend to inspect the feed pump side oil strainer (No.1) every race.

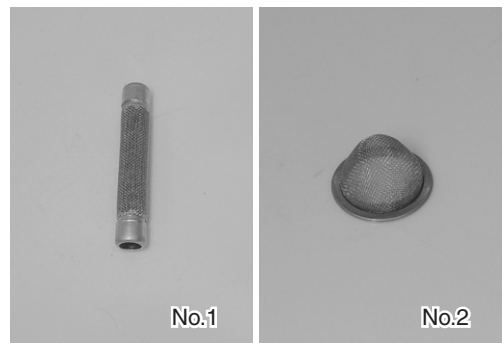


OIL STRAINER (No.2) REMOVAL

(☞ 11-6)

INSPECTION

- Check the oil strainers for any damage or clogging.
- If the oil strainer is clogging, clean the oil strainer with a compressed air.



OIL STRAINER (No.2) INSTALLATION


(☞ 11-8)

OIL STRAINER (No.1) INSTALLATION

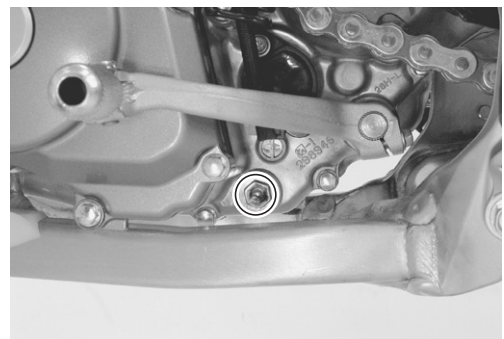
- Install the oil strainer and then tighten the oil strainer cap to the specified torque.

CAUTION

Replace the gasket washer with a new one.

 Engine oil strainer cap: 21 N·m (2.1 kgf·m, 15.0 lbf·ft)

- Add new engine oil and check the oil level. (☞ 2-10)



ENGINE COOLANT

ENGINE COOLANT LEVEL CHECK

⚠ WARNING

You can be injured by scalding fluid or steam if you open the radiator cap when the engine is hot.

Do not open the radiator cap when the engine is hot.

Wait until engine cools.

- Remove the radiator cap ①.
- Check that the engine coolant level is at the bottom of the inlet hole. If not, replenish the radiator with specified engine coolant.
- Tighten the radiator cap securely.

CAUTION

Improperly tightening the radiator cap will prevent the cooling system from reaching the specified operating pressure and will cause coolant overflow.

Tighten the radiator cap until it locks firmly.

NOTE:

- * This motorcycle does not have an overflow tank at the end of breather hose. Therefore, engine coolant level may decrease while riding. Check the engine coolant level every time before riding.
- * When replenishing engine coolant, be sure to use engine coolant mixed with distilled water at the ratio of 50:50. Adding only water will dilute engine coolant and it may decrease cooling performance.
- * If the motorcycle is to be exposed to temperatures below -31°C (-24°F), the percentage of antifreeze should be increased to 55% or 60%, according to figure 1.

Antifreeze density	Freezing point
50%	-31°C (-24°F)
55%	-40°C (-40°F)
60%	-55°C (-67°F)

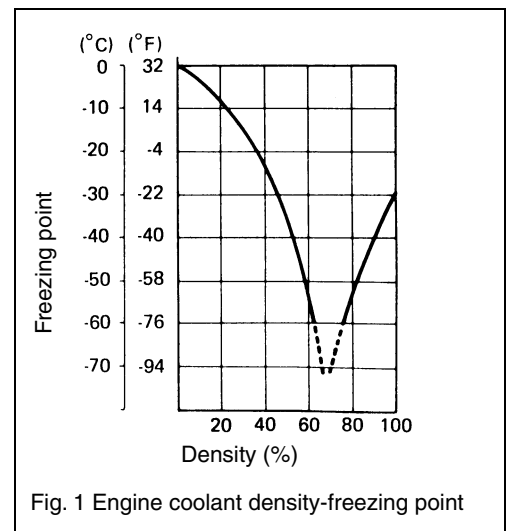
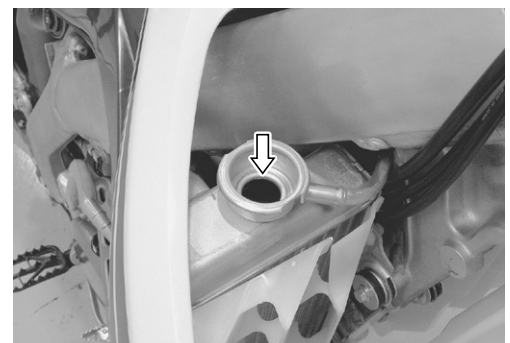
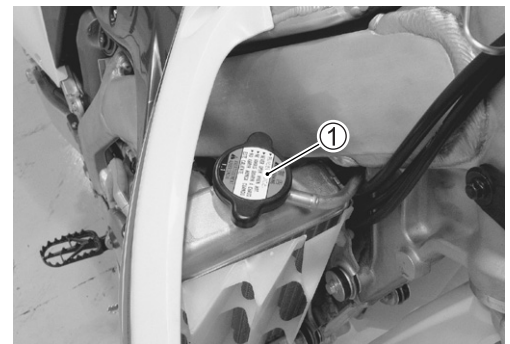
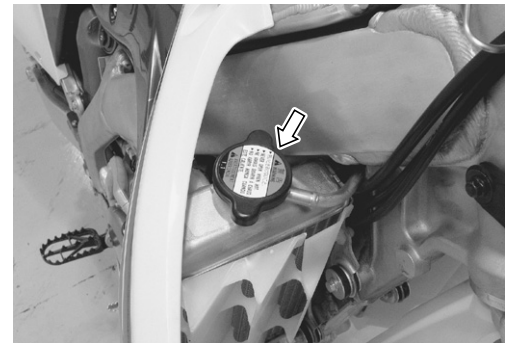


Fig. 1 Engine coolant density-freezing point

ENGINE COOLANT REPLENISHMENT

- Use an anti-freeze and Summer engine coolant which is compatible with aluminum radiator, mixed with distilled water at the ratio of 50:50.

NOTE:

The radiator, cylinder and cylinder head are made of aluminum alloy. Using non-recommended engine coolant may corrode aluminum alloy and may clog the coolant passageways.

▲ WARNING

Engine coolant is harmful if swallowed or if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes.

Keep engine coolant away from children and pets. Call your doctor immediately if engine coolant is swallowed and induce vomiting. Flush eyes or skin with water if engine coolant gets in eyes or comes in contact with skin.

COOLING SYSTEM INSPECTION

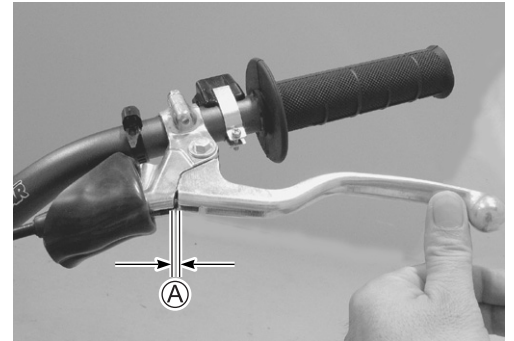
Inspect the following items before practice and races.

- Engine coolant leakage
- Radiator hose cracks and deterioration
- Radiator mounting condition
- Radiator over flow hose condition
- Radiator fin condition



CLUTCH CABLE

Adjust the clutch cable play as follows:

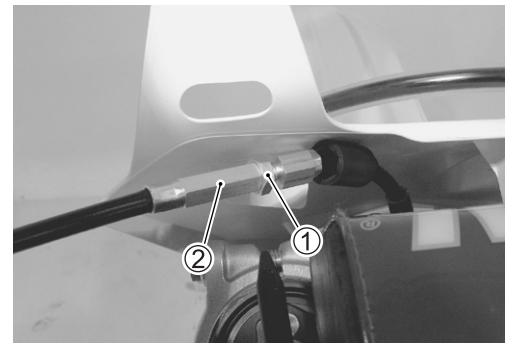


MAJOR ADJUSTMENT

- Loosen the lock-nut ①.
- Turn adjuster ② so the clutch lever clearance ④ measured at the lever holder obtains 2 – 3 mm (0.08 – 0.12 in) when squeezing the lever until pressure is felt.
- Tighten the lock-nut ① to the specified torque.

DATA Clutch lever clearance ④: 2 – 3 mm (0.08 – 0.12 in)

🔧 Cable adjuster lock-nut: 2.2 N·m (0.22 kgf-m, 1.60 lbf-ft)



MINOR ADJUSTMENT

- Turn adjuster ③ so the clutch lever clearance ④ measured at the lever holder obtains 2 – 3 mm (0.08 – 0.12 in) when squeezing the lever until pressure is felt.

DATA Clutch lever clearance ④: 2 – 3 mm (0.08 – 0.12 in)



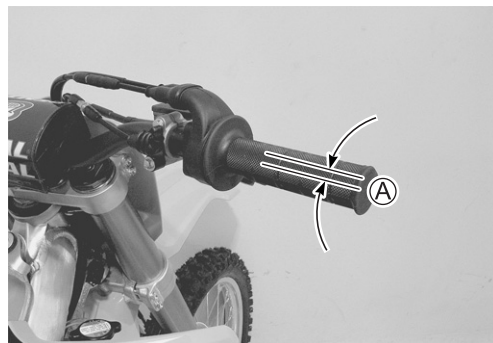
THROTTLE CABLE

⚠ WARNING

Inadequate throttle cable play can cause engine speed to rise suddenly when you turn the handlebars. This can lead to loss of rider control.

Adjust the throttle cable play so that engine speed does not rise due to handlebars movement.

Adjust the throttle cable play (A) as follows:

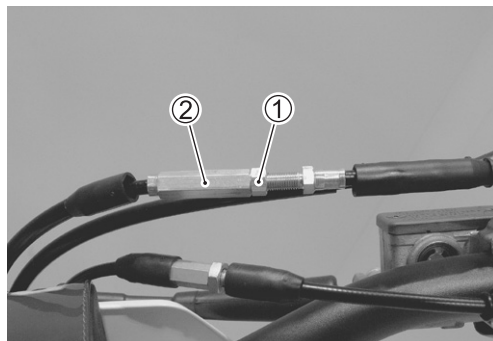


THROTTLE CABLE ADJUSTMENT

- Loosen the lock-nut ①.
- Turn adjuster ② so the throttle grip has 2 – 4 mm (0.08 – 0.16 in) play in circumference.
- Tighten the lock-nut ①.

DATA Throttle cable play (A): 2 – 4 mm (0.08 – 0.16 in)

🔧 Cable adjuster lock-nut: 2.2 N·m (0.22 kgf·m, 1.60 lbf·ft)

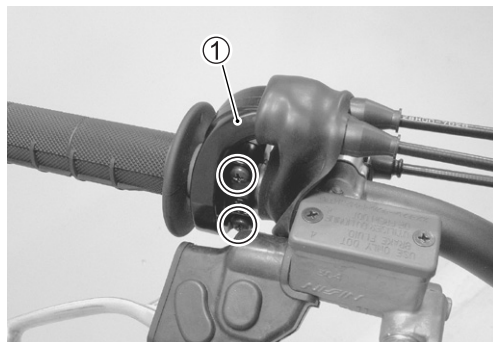


⚠ WARNING

After the adjustment is completed, check that handlebars movement does not raise the engine idle speed and that the throttle grip returns smoothly and automatically.

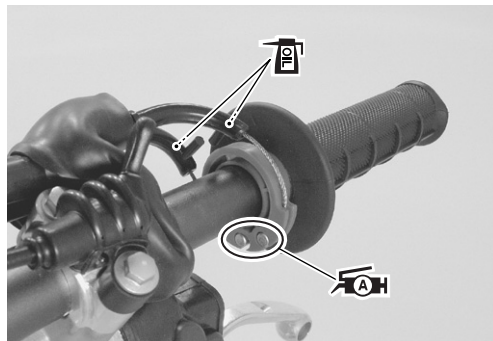
THROTTLE CABLE OIL SUPPLY

- Remove the throttle case ①.



- Apply oil to the throttle cable.
- Apply grease to the throttle cable spool.

🔧 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE “A”
or equivalent




HOT STARTER

Adjust the hot starter cable play as follows:

NOTE:

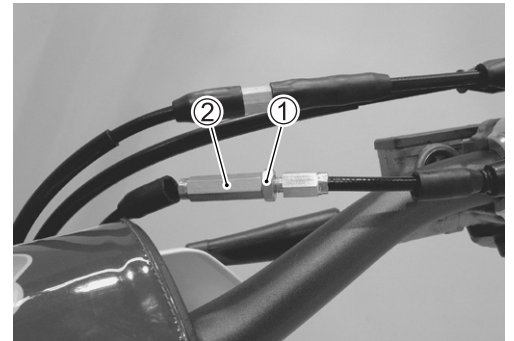
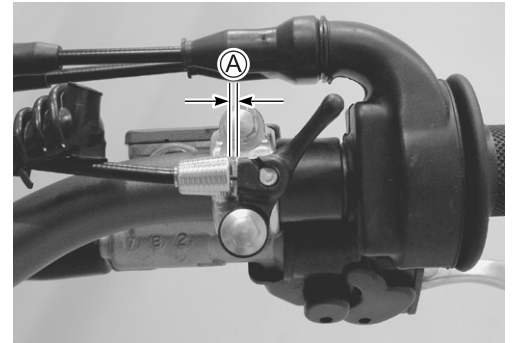
Be careful not to damage the lever cover when installing.

( 20-24)

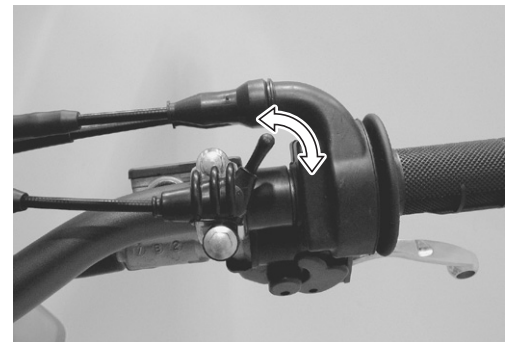
- Loosen the lock-nut ①.
- Turn adjuster ② so the hot starter lever clearance ③ measured at the lever holder obtains 2 – 3 mm (0.08 – 0.12 in) when squeezing the lever until pressure is felt.
- Tighten the lock-nut ①.

DATA Hot starter lever clearance ③: 2 – 3 mm (0.08 – 0.12 in)




🔧 Cable adjuster lock-nut: 2.2 N·m (0.22 kgf-m, 1.60 lbf-ft)

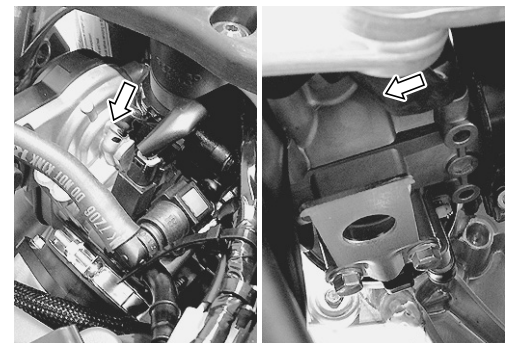


- Check that the hot starter lever moves smoothly from full open to full close.
- If it does not move smoothly, lubricate the hot starter cable.



THROTTLE BODY

- Remove the fuel tank. ( 5-2)
- Remove the condenser. ( 13-8)
- Inspect the throttle body for dirt or mud. If any dirt or mud is found, clean the throttle body. ( 13-12)



ENGINE IDLE SPEED

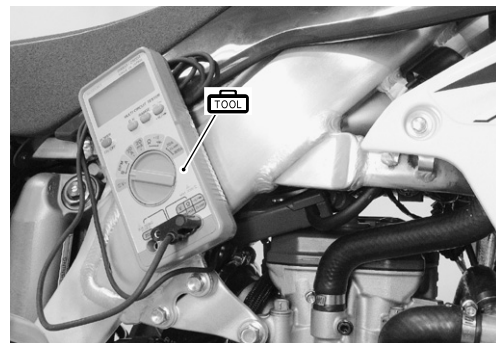
- Adjust the throttle cable play. (☞ 2-17)
- Warm up the engine.

NOTE:

Make this adjustment when the engine is hot.

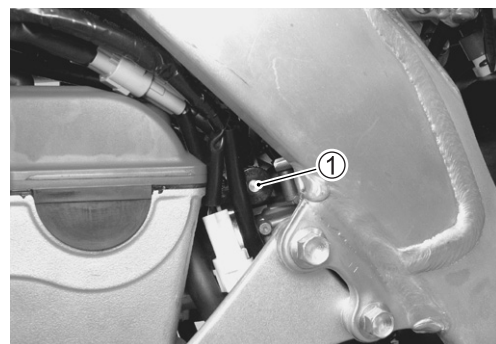
- Connect the multi-circuit tester or electric tachometer to the high-tension cord.

 **09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set**



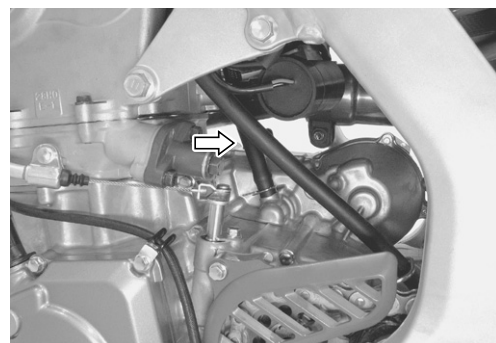
- Start the engine, turn the starter knob/idle screw ① and set the engine idle speed as follows.

 **Engine idle speed: 2 000 ± 100 r/min**



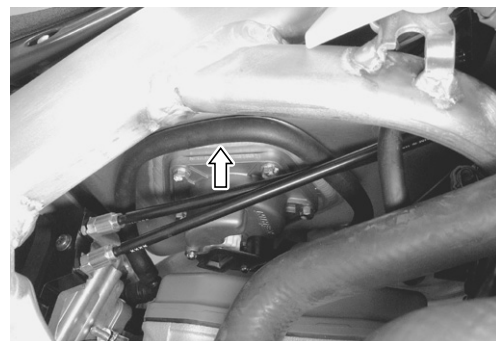
CRANKCASE BREATHER HOSE

- Inspect the crankcase breather hose for damage, clogging and bend. If any defects are found, the breather hose must be replaced.



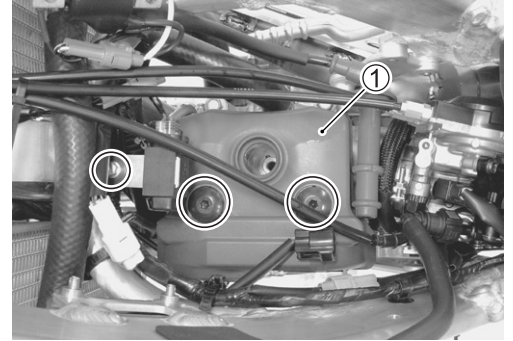
FUEL HOSE

- Inspect the fuel hose for damage and fuel leakage. If any defects are found, the fuel hose must be replaced.
- Replace the fuel hose every four years.



VALVE CLEARANCE

- Remove the seat. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the radiator covers and fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the spark plug. (☞ 2-7)
- Remove the TO sensor bracket bolt and nut.
- Remove the cylinder head cover ① and its gasket.



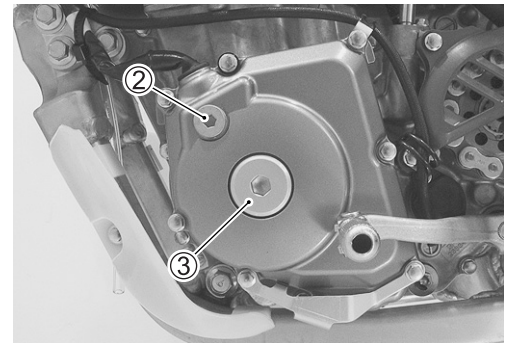
The valve clearance specification is different for both intake and exhaust valves.

Valve clearance adjustment must be checked and adjusted: 1) at the time of periodic maintenance, 2) when the valve mechanism is serviced, and 3) when the camshafts are removed for servicing.

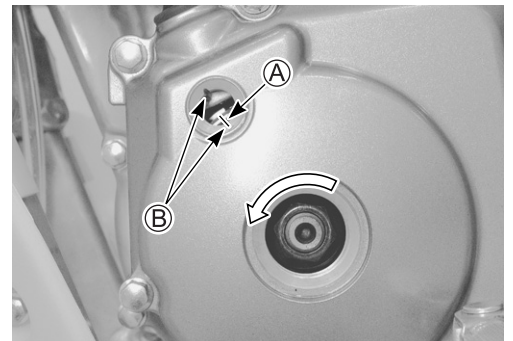
NOTE:

- * The piston must be at top dead center (TDC) on the compression stroke in order to check or adjust the valve clearance.
- * The valve clearance should only be checked when the engine is cold.

- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Remove the TDC plug ② and crankshaft hole plug ③.



- Place a wrench over the crankshaft and turn it counter-clockwise to align the TDC mark A with the center of the groove B of the timing inspection hole.

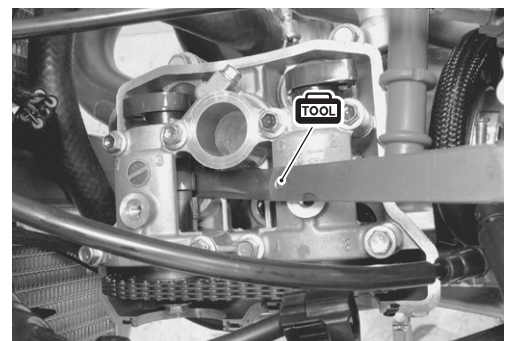


- Insert the thickness gauge between the tappet and cam. If the clearance is out of specification, adjust it to specification as follows.

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge

DATA Valve clearance (when cold):

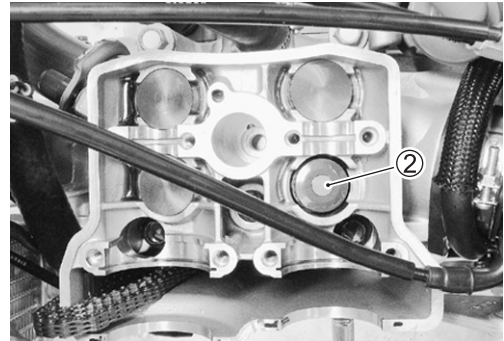
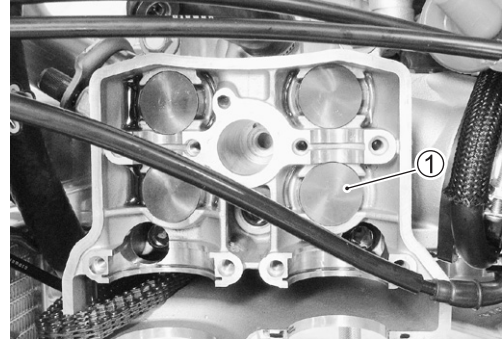
Standard: IN. : 0.09 – 0.16 mm (0.004 – 0.006 in)
EX. : 0.17 – 0.24 mm (0.007 – 0.009 in)



VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT

The clearance is adjusted by replacing the existing tappet shim with a thicker or thinner one.

- Remove the intake or exhaust camshafts. (☞ 6-4)
- Remove the tappet ① and shim ② by fingers or magnetic hand.
- Check the figures printed on the shim. These figures indicate the thickness of the shim, as illustrated.
- Select a replacement shim that will provide a clearance within the specified range. For the purpose of this adjustment, tappet shim are available ranging from 1.500 to 3.000 mm in steps of 0.025 mm. Fit the selected shim to the valve stem end, with numbers toward tappet. Be sure to check shim size with micrometer to ensure its size. Refer to the tappet shim selection table (☞ 2-22, -23) for details.



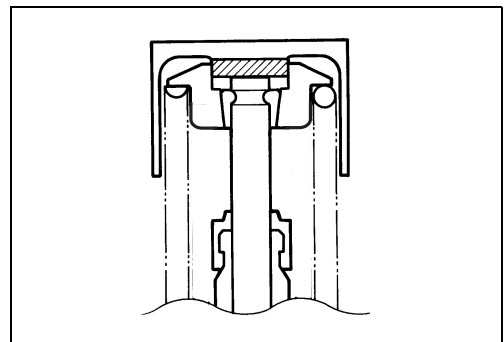
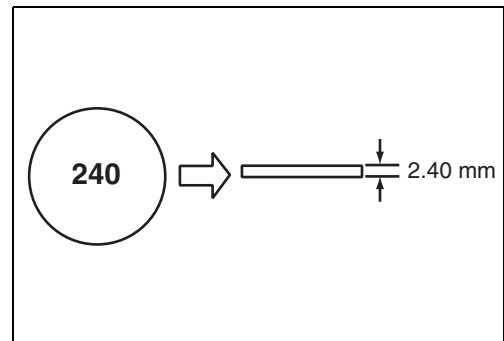
NOTE:

- * Be sure to apply engine oil to tappet shim top and bottom faces.
- * When seating the tappet shim, be sure the figure printed surface faces the tappet.

- Reinstall the camshafts in the specified manner. (☞ 6-28)
- After replacing the tappet shim and camshafts, rotate the engine so that the tappet is depressed fully. This will squeeze out oil trapped between the shim and the tappet that could cause an incorrect measurement. Then check the clearance again to confirm that it is within the specified range.

After finishing the valve clearance adjustment, reinstall the following items.

- Cylinder head cover (☞ 6-32)
- TO sensor bracket
- Spark plug and spark plug cap (☞ 2-7)
- Radiator covers and fuel tank (☞ 5-2)
- TDC plug and crankshaft hole plug (☞ 6-30)
- Pour engine oil (☞ 2-11)
- Seat



(INTAKE SIDE)

TAPPET SHIM SELECTION TABLE [INTAKE]

PRESENT SHIM SIZE (mm)	TAPPET SHIM NO. (12892-35G00-XXX)										TAPPET SHIM NO. (12892-41C00-XXX)																																																																																																														
	1.500	1.525	1.550	2.050	2.075	2.100	2.125	2.150	2.175	2.200	2.225	2.250	2.275	2.300	2.325	2.350	2.375	2.400	2.425	2.450	2.475	2.500	2.525	2.550	2.575	2.600	2.625	2.650	2.675	2.700	2.725	2.750	2.775	2.800	2.825	2.850	2.875	2.900	2.925	2.950	2.975	3.000																																																																															
MEASURED VALVE CLEARANCE (mm)	0.000	0.015	0.030	0.040	0.064	0.089	0.160	0.185	0.210	0.235	0.260	0.285	0.310	0.335	0.360	0.385	0.410	0.435	0.460	0.485	0.510	0.535	0.560	0.585	0.610	0.635	0.660	0.685	0.710	0.735	0.760	0.785	0.810	0.835	0.860	0.885	0.910	0.935	0.960	0.985	1.010	1.035	1.060	1.085	1.110	1.135	1.160	1.185	1.210	1.235	1.260	1.285	1.310	1.335	1.360	1.385	1.410	1.435	1.460	1.485	1.510	1.535	1.560	1.585	1.610	1.635	1.660	1.685	1.710	1.735	1.760	1.785	1.810	1.835	1.860	1.885	1.910	1.935	1.960	1.985	2.010	2.035	2.060	2.085	2.110	2.135	2.160	2.185	2.210	2.235	2.260	2.285	2.310	2.335	2.360	2.385	2.410	2.435	2.460	2.485	2.510	2.535	2.560	2.585	2.610	2.635	2.660	2.685	2.710	2.735	2.760	2.785	2.810	2.835	2.860	2.885	2.910	2.935	2.960	2.985	3.010
MEASURED VALVE CLEARANCE (mm)	0.000	0.015	0.030	0.040	0.064	0.089	0.160	0.185	0.210	0.235	0.260	0.285	0.310	0.335	0.360	0.385	0.410	0.435	0.460	0.485	0.510	0.535	0.560	0.585	0.610	0.635	0.660	0.685	0.710	0.735	0.760	0.785	0.810	0.835	0.860	0.885	0.910	0.935	0.960	0.985	1.010	1.035	1.060	1.085	1.110	1.135	1.160	1.185	1.210	1.235	1.260	1.285	1.310	1.335	1.360	1.385	1.410	1.435	1.460	1.485	1.510	1.535	1.560	1.585	1.610	1.635	1.660	1.685	1.710	1.735	1.760	1.785	1.810	1.835	1.860	1.885	1.910	1.935	1.960	1.985	2.010	2.035	2.060	2.085	2.110	2.135	2.160	2.185	2.210	2.235	2.260	2.285	2.310	2.335	2.360	2.385	2.410	2.435	2.460	2.485	2.510	2.535	2.560	2.585	2.610	2.635	2.660	2.685	2.710	2.735	2.760	2.785	2.810	2.835	2.860	2.885	2.910	2.935	2.960	2.985	3.010

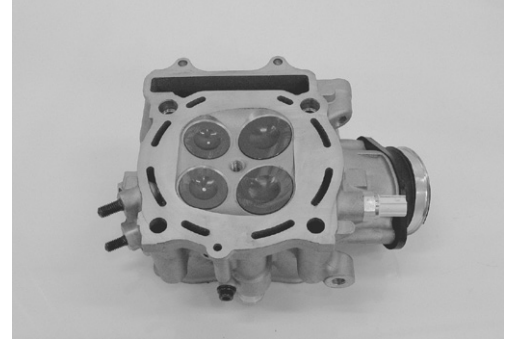
SPECIFIED CLEARANCE/NO ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED

HOW TO USE THIS CHART:
 I. Measure valve clearance. "ENGINE IS COLD"
 II. Measure present shim size.
 III. Match clearance in vertical column with present shim size in horizontal column.
EXAMPLE
 Valve clearance is 0.220 mm
 Present shim size 2.400 mm
 Shim size to be used 2.500 mm

CYLINDER HEAD, CYLINDER AND PISTON

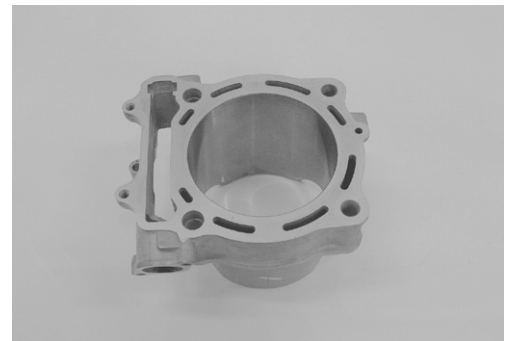
CYLINDER HEAD INSPECTION

- Remove the cylinder head. (👉 6-4)
- Decarbonize the combustion chambers.
- Inspect for pinholes, cracks and other damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the cylinder head with a new one.



CYLINDER INSPECTION

- Remove the cylinder. (👉 6-6)
- Inspect the cylinder wall for any scratches, nicks or other damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the cylinder with a new one.



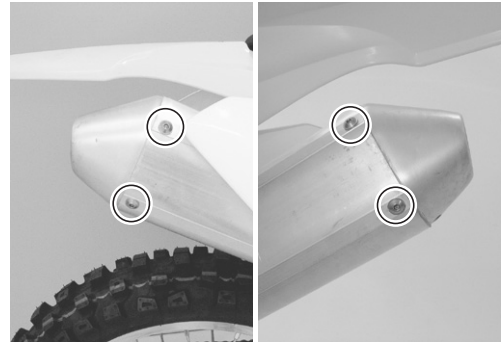
PISTON INSPECTION

- Remove the piston. (👉 6-6)
- Decarbonize the top surface of the piston.
- Check for scratches and cracks.
- Check piston ring wear. Remove carbon deposits from the piston ring groove.
- If any defects are found, replace the piston with a new one.

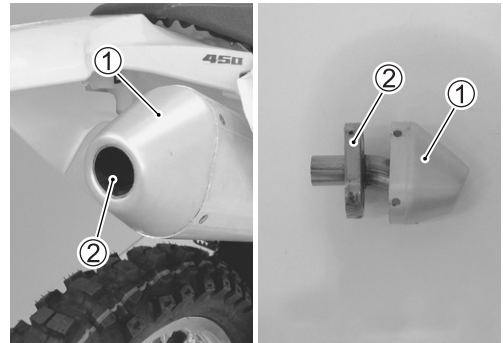


MUFFLER SILENCER SILENCER INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT

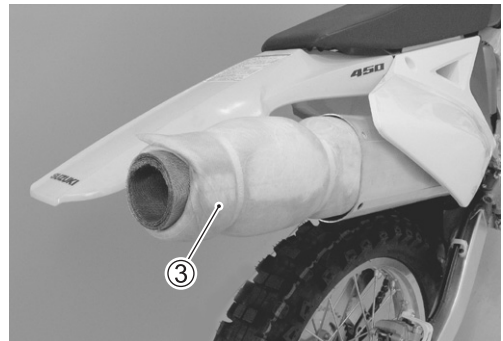
- Remove the rear muffler body mounting bolts.



- Remove the rear muffler body ① and inner plate ②.



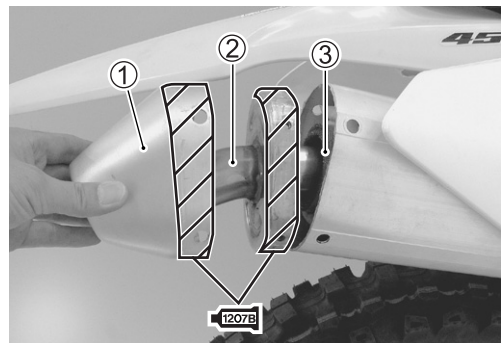
- Remove the muffler silencer ③.
- Inspect the muffler silencer ③ for clogging with carbon deposit or tar.
- If necessary, replace the glass wool with a new one.



- Insert the muffler silencer ③.
- Apply SUZUKI BOND to the circumference of the rear muffler body ① and inner plate ②.

 99000-31140: SUZUKI BOND “1207B” or equivalent

- Install the inner plate ② and rear muffler ①.



- The rear muffler body mounting bolt is of flanged type which tightens the muffler body ④, rear muffler body ① and inner plate ② together. When tightening, make sure to properly align the screw holes of these three parts to prevent the bolt from cross-threading or interfering with the screw holes.

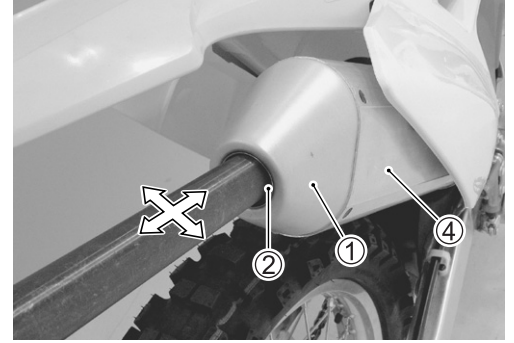
NOTE:

To position the rear muffler body ① and the inner plate ② in alignment with the muffler body, use a rod which fits into the inner plate bore and move it as necessary.

- Tighten four bolts.

NOTE:

After assembling the muffler, inspect the exhaust gas leakage.

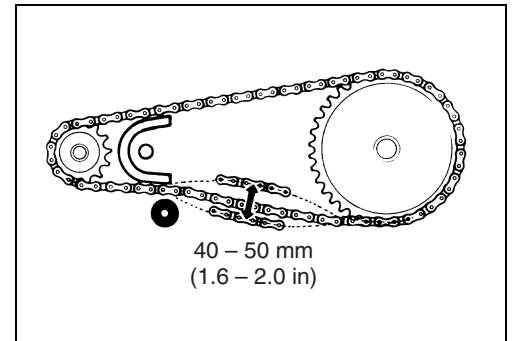


DRIVE CHAIN AND SPROCKETS

DRIVE CHAIN SLACK

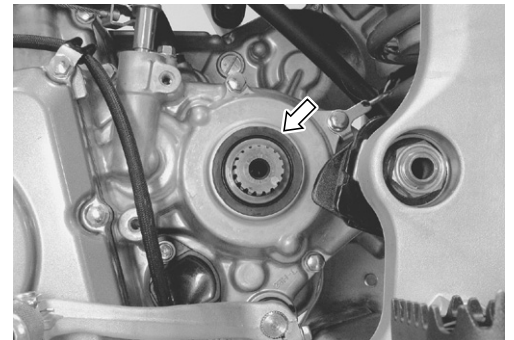
- Place the motorcycle on the side stand.
- Inspect the drive chain slack at the middle point between the drive chain buffer and rear sprocket.

DATA Drive chain slack: 40 – 50 mm (1.6 – 2.0 in)



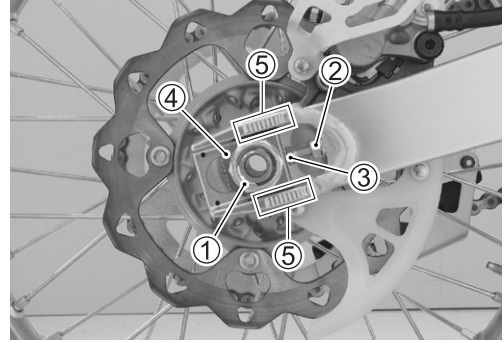
CRANKCASE DRIVESHAFT OIL SEAL

- Remove the engine sprocket. (☞ 5-5)
- Inspect the oil seal for abnormality (dust, stone or foreign materials).
- If necessary, replace it with a new one.



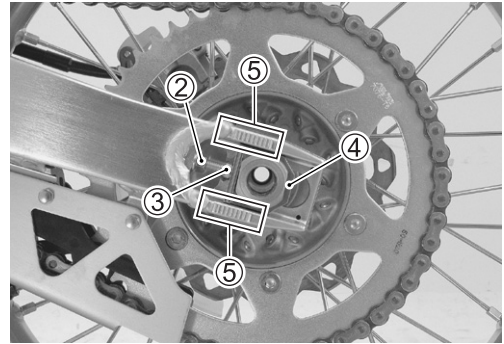
DRIVE CHAIN ADJUSTMENT

- Loosen the axle nut ①.
- Loosen the lock-nuts ② and adjust the drive chain slack to the specification by turning the adjusters ③. Make sure that the right and left adjuster washers ④ are at the same position on scales ⑤.
- With the adjusters ③ held in position, tighten the lock-nuts ②.
- Push the adjuster washers ④ to the adjusters ③ and tighten the axle nut ①.



Axle nut: 100 N·m (10.0 kgf-m, 72.5 lbf-ft)

- Tighten the lock-nut ②.



DRIVE CHAIN PLATE WEAR

- Measure the heights of the inner (A) and outer (B) plates using the vernier calipers.
- If any of the measurements exceeds the service limit, replace the drive chain with a new one.

Chain plate height:

Service Limit: (Inner A): 12.75 mm (0.502 in)
(Outer B): 11.20 mm (0.441 in)

09900-20101: Vernier calipers

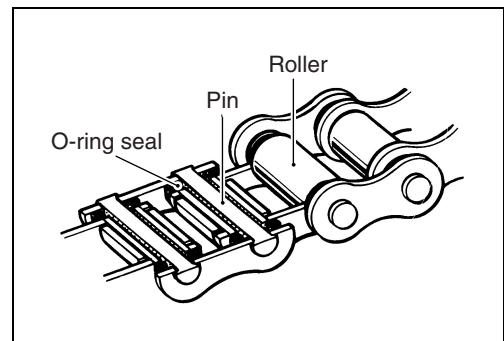
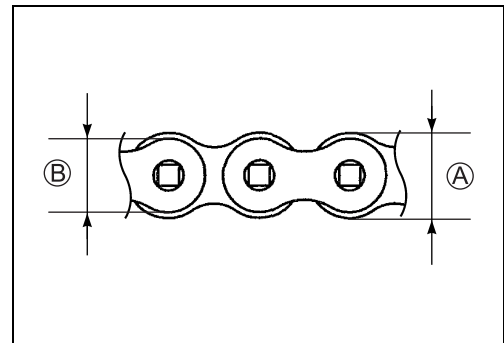
- Visually check the drive chain for the possible defects listed below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| * Loose pins | * Excessive wear |
| * Damaged rollers | * Missing O-ring seals |
| * Dry or rusted links | * Kinked or binding links |

If any defect is found, the drive chain must be replaced.

NOTE:

When replacing the drive chain, replace the drive chain and sprockets as a set.



DRIVE CHAIN LUBRICATION

- Remove the chain clip and joint from the drive chain and remove the drive chain.
- Clean the drive chain with kerosine.

CAUTION

Do not use trichloroethylene, gasoline or any similar solvent. These fluids will damage the O-ring seals. Use only kerosine to clean the drive chain.

- After washing and drying the chain, oil it with a heavyweight motor oil.

CAUTION

Do not use any oil sold commercially as “drive chain oil”. Such oil can damage the O-ring seals.

NOTE:

The standard drive chain is DID520MXV.

- Reassemble the drive chain.

NOTE:

Reassemble the drive chain clip so the slit end faces opposite the direction of rotation.

CAUTION

Replace the joint, clip and O-ring seals with new ones.

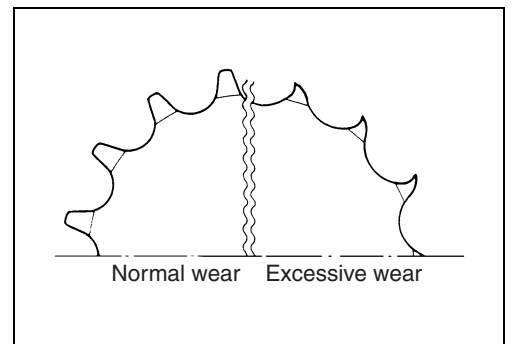
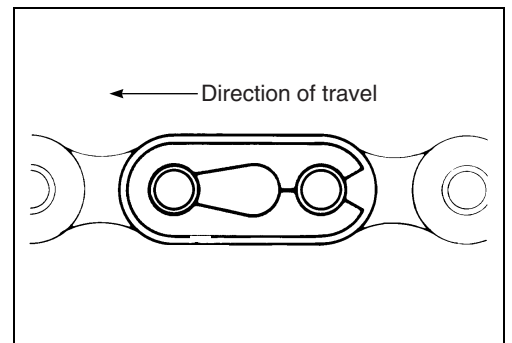
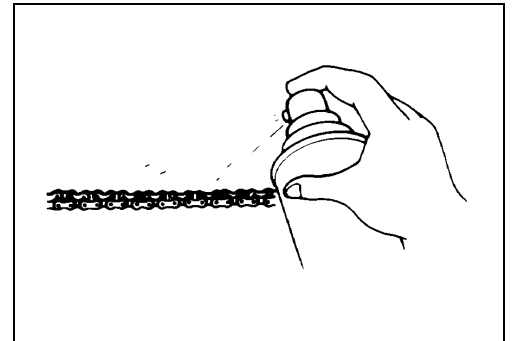
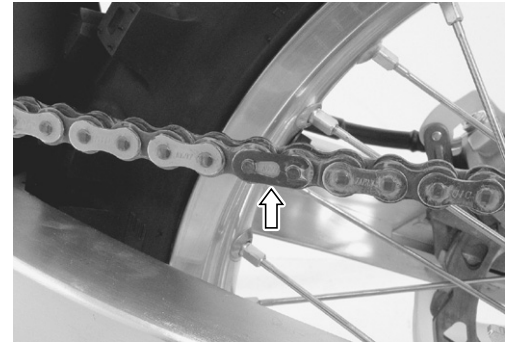
- Adjust the drive chain slack.

SPROCKET INSPECTION

- Inspect the engine sprocket and rear sprocket for wear and cracks. If any defects are found, replace the sprockets with a new one.

NOTE:

When replacing a worn sprocket, it is likely that the drive chain will need to be replaced as well.



DRIVE CHAIN GUIDE, BUFFER AND TENSIONER ROLLER

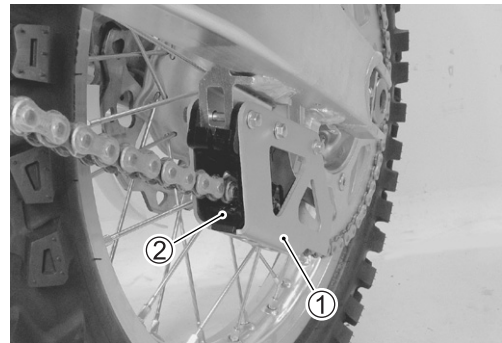
DRIVE CHAIN GUIDE INSPECTION

- Inspect the drive chain guide ① for bends and damage.

NOTE:

The drive chain can hit a bent guide causing noise and drive chain wear.

- Inspect the chain guide defense ② for wear.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



DRIVE CHAIN BUFFER AND ROLLER INSPECTION

- Inspect the drive chain buffer ① for wear and cracks.
- Inspect the drive chain rollers ② for wear.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.

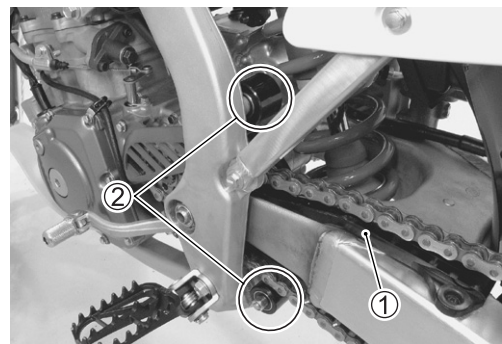
NOTE:

The drive chain can touch the swingarm directly if the chain guide buffer is worn out. This will cause drive chain and swingarm damage.

- Inspect the drive chain roller bolt and nut for tightness.

🔧 Drive chain roller bolt and nut:

23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)



BRAKES

BRAKE FLUID LEVEL

- Inspect the brake fluid level in both front and rear reservoirs. If the brake fluid level is lower than LOWER mark (A), replenish the reservoir with the specified brake fluid to the UPPER line. (☞ 17-3)

Inspect brake pad wear and brake fluid leakage if the brake fluid level decreases.

 **Brake fluid: DOT 4**

WARNING

Brake fluid can be hazardous to humans and pets. Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes.

Keep brake fluid away from children. Call your doctor immediately if brake fluid is swallowed, and induce vomiting. Flush eyes or skin with water if brake fluid gets in eyes or comes in contact with skin.

WARNING

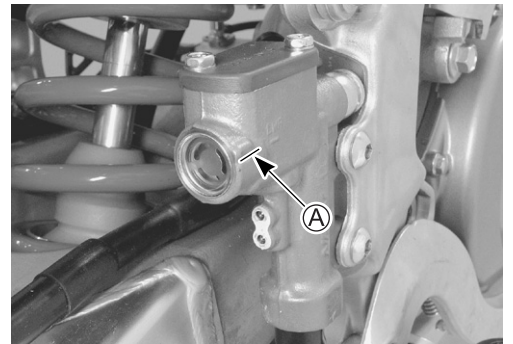
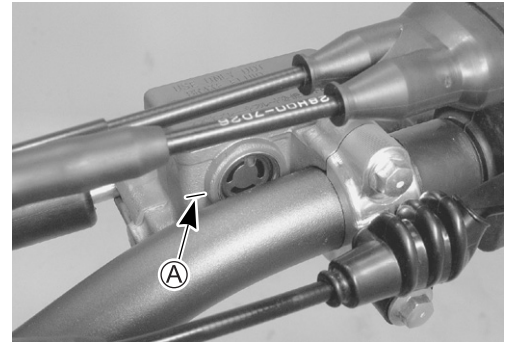
The use of any fluid except DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container can damage the brake system and lead to an accident.

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. Never use or mix different types of brake fluid.

CAUTION

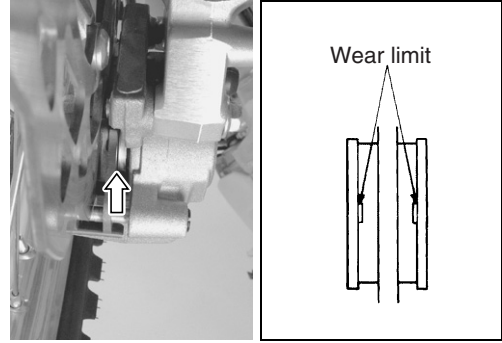
Spilled brake fluid can damage painted surfaces and plastic parts.

Be careful not to spill any fluid when filling the brake fluid reservoir. Wipe spilled fluid up immediately.



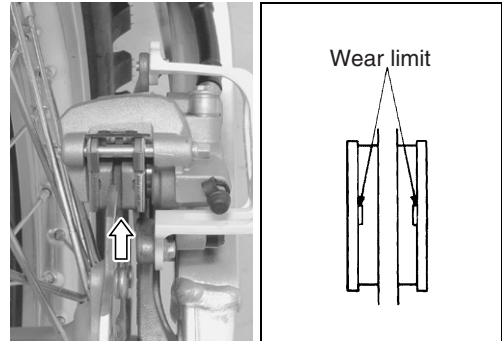
BRAKE PAD

- Inspect the brake pads for wear. If the brake pads are worn, replace them with new ones. (🔧 17-5)



NOTE:

- * Pump the brake lever and pedal several times to restore the brake pads after replacing the brake pads.
- * Replace both right and left pads together when replacing the brake pads.

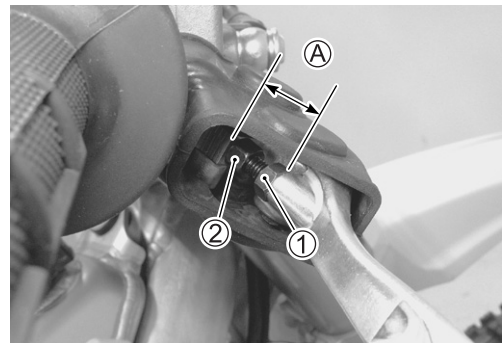


FRONT BRAKE LEVER ADJUSTMENT

Adjust the brake lever position as follows:

- Loosen the lock-nut ①.
- Turn in or out adjuster ② to obtain the proper brake lever position.
- The standard adjuster length ③ is from 11 – 15 mm (0.4 – 0.6 in).
- Tighten the lock-nut ①.

DATA Adjuster length ③: 11 – 15 mm (0.4 – 0.6 in)



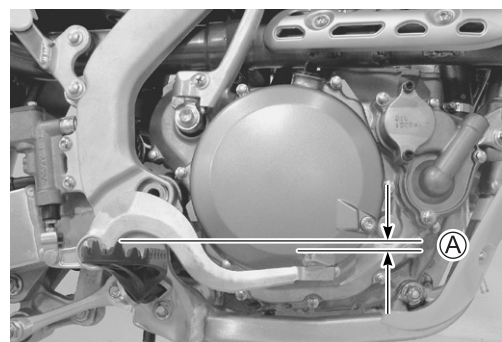
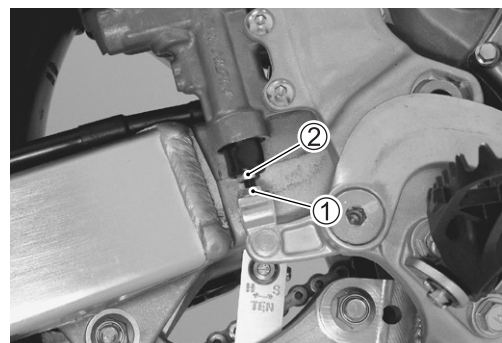
BRAKE PEDAL HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

Adjust the rear brake pedal height as follows:

- Loosen the lock-nut ①.
- Adjust the brake pedal height ④ by turning the adjuster ② to locate the pedal 0 – 10 mm (0 – 0.39 in) below the top face of the footrest.
- Tighten the lock-nut ①.

DATA Brake pedal height ④: 0 – 10 mm (0 – 0.4 in)

🔧 Rear brake master cylinder rod lock-nut:
6 N·m (0.6 kgf-m, 4.5 lbf-ft)



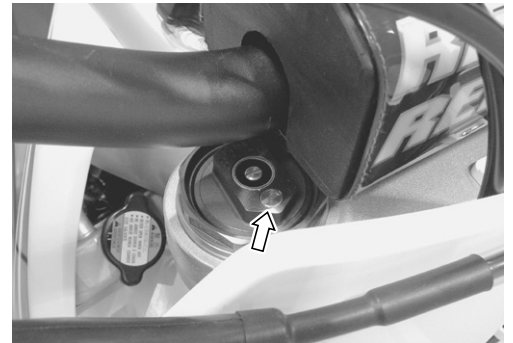
FRONT FORK

- Move the front fork up and down several times and inspect for smooth movement.
- Inspect for damage and oil leaks.
- Inspect the bolts and nuts for tightness.
- If any defects are found, replace the front fork with a new one.



- Place a stand under the chassis tube to lift the front wheel off the ground.
- Remove the air bleeder valve and equalize the air pressure in the front forks to atmospheric pressure.
- Install the air bleeder valve.

 **Front fork air bleeder valve: 1.3 N·m (0.13 kgf-m, 1.0 lbf-ft)**





REAR SUSPENSION

- Move the rear suspension up and down several times and inspect for smooth movement.
- Inspect for damage and oil leaks.
- Inspect the bolts and nuts for tightness.
- Inspect that the rear suspension has play or binds by moving the swingarm up and down, and right and left.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



WHEELS AND TIRES

WHEEL RIM AND TIRES INSPECTION

- Inspect the wheel and tires for damage.
- Inspect the wheel bearing for rattles. ( 16-4)
- Inspect the wheel rim runout. ( 16-4)
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



SPOKE NIPPLE AND RIM LOCK INSPECTION

- Inspect the spokes for tension by squeezing the spoke nipples.
- Retighten the spoke nipples with a spoke nipple wrench so as all spokes have same tension.

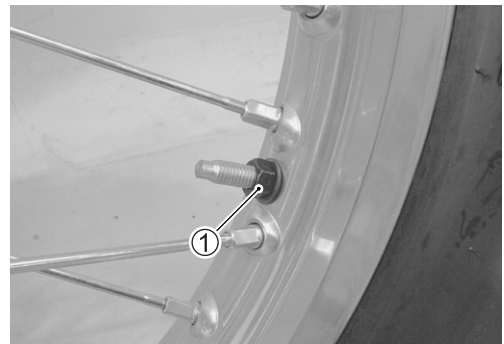
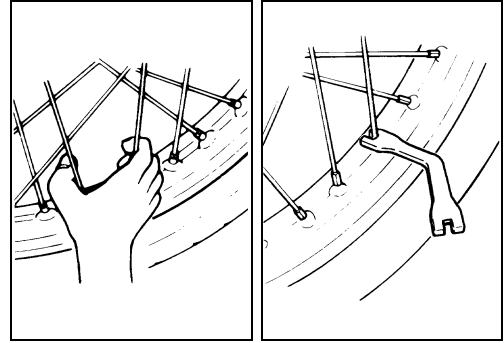
 **Spoke nipple: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf-m, 4.5 lbf-ft)**

CAUTION

Improperly tightening the spoke nipples can damage the wheel.

Tighten the spoke nipples less than 1/2 turn at a time. Inspect the spoke tension and then retighten the spoke nipple.

- Inspect the rim lock ① for tightness.



TIRE PRESSURE

- Inspect front and rear tire pressure.

DATA Tire pressure (cold): 70 – 110 kPa
(0.7 – 1.1 kgf/cm², 10 – 16 psi)



STEERING

- Inspect the steering by moving the front forks up and down, and back and forward. If the steering has play or binds, inspect steering stem head nut tightness and steering bearings. (👉 18-20, -22)



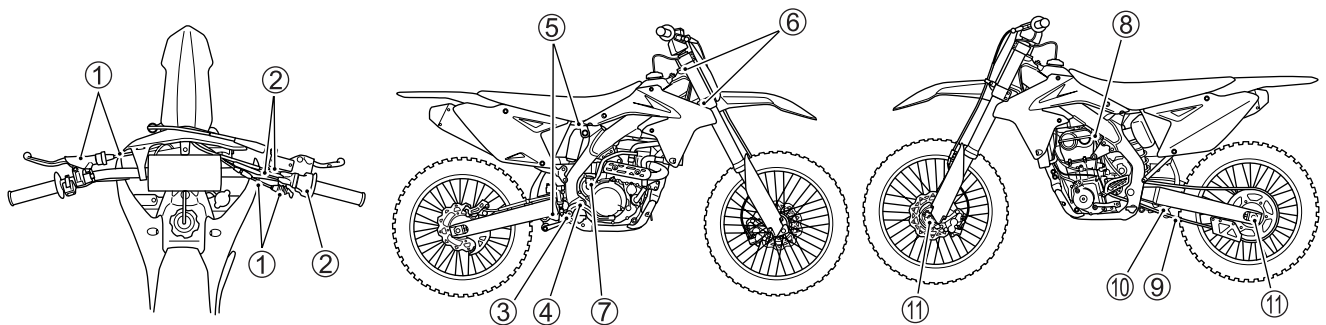
LUBRICATION

Apply grease or oil to the moving parts to increase durability and prevent wear.

No.	ITEM	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY	COMMENTS
①	Clutch inner cable, lever Hot starter inner cable, lever	A	Pre-race and between every race	Run oil through cables until it exits the lower end. Lube the cable ends where they pivot.
②	Throttle grip, throttle housing, cable	A	Pre-race	Lightly grease the inside of throttle spool. Keep free from dirt.
③	Rear brake pedal	C	Pre-race	Grease the brake pedal pivot.
④	Swingarm	C	Every 3 races/More often according to conditions	Clean and pack the bearings. Keep seals fresh. Grease the seals.
⑤	Rear suspension linkage pivot points	C	Every 1 race/More often according to conditions	Clean and pack the bearings. Keep seals fresh. Grease the seals.
⑥	Steering stem bearings	C	Every 5 races/More often according to conditions	Clean and pack the bearings. Keep seals fresh.
⑦	Kick starter lever	C	Pre-race	Grease the kick starter lever pivot.
⑧	Starter/idle adjuster shaft	A	Pre-race	Lightly oil the plunger shaft.
⑨	Drive chain	B	Pre-race and between every race	Keep chain thoroughly lubed at all times. Always check wear and alignment.
⑩	Cushion lever dust seals	A	Pre-race	Grease the seals.
⑪	Front and rear wheels	A	Pre-race	Grease the bearing and seals.

The following materials are necessary:

- A. Lightweight oil such as WD-40 or penetrating oil
- B. Aerosol type Chain Lube
- C. SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A" (or equivalent grease) or Water-proof wheel bearing grease



Follow the schedule closely. The disassembly necessary to lubricate many components is in itself valuable preventative maintenance. It allows you to inspect for wear, fatigue, adjustment and fastener tightness and it allows you to clean out the grit which otherwise cannot be gotten out.

COMPRESSION PRESSURE CHECK

The compression pressure reading of a cylinder is a good indicator of its internal condition. The decision to replace the cylinder is often based on the results of a compression test.

COMPRESSION PRESSURE SPECIFICATION (Automatic decomp. actuated)

Standard
400 kPa (4.0 kgf/cm ² , 57 psi) and more

Low compression pressure can indicate any of the following conditions:

- * Excessively worn cylinder walls
- * Worn piston or piston rings
- * Piston rings stuck in grooves
- * Poor valve seating
- * Ruptured or otherwise defective cylinder head gasket
- * Decomp. trouble
- * Valve clearance out of adjustment.

COMPRESSION TEST PROCEDURE

NOTE:

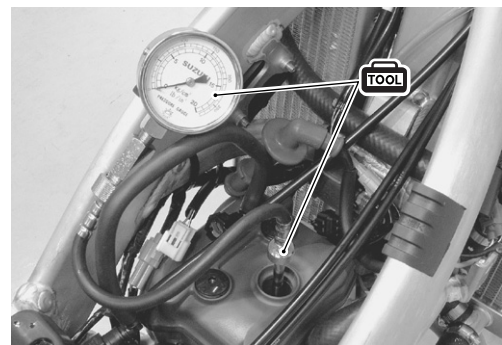
- * Before testing the engine for compression pressure, make sure that the cylinder head nuts are tightened to the specified torque values and the valves are properly adjusted.
- * Warm up the engine before testing.

Remove the related parts and test the compression pressure in the following manner:

- Remove the seat. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the spark plug. (☞ 2-7)
- Install the compression gauge and adaptor in the spark plug hole. Make sure that the connection is tight.
- Keep the throttle grip in the fully opened position.
- Kick energetically the kick starter lever about 5 times to turn the engine.
- Record the maximum gauge reading as the cylinder compression.

TOOL 09915-64512: Compression gauge
09913-10750: Adaptor

- Reinstall the removed parts.



OIL PRESSURE CHECK

Check the oil pressure periodically. This will give a good indication of the condition of the moving parts.

DATA Oil pressure:

50 kPa (0.5 kgf/cm², 7.1 psi) at 4 000 r/min, oil temp. at 50 °C (122 °F)

Low or high oil pressure can indicate any of the following conditions:

LOW OIL PRESSURE

- * Clogged oil filter
- * Oil leakage from the oil passage
- * Damaged oil seal
- * Defective oil pump
- * Combination of the above items

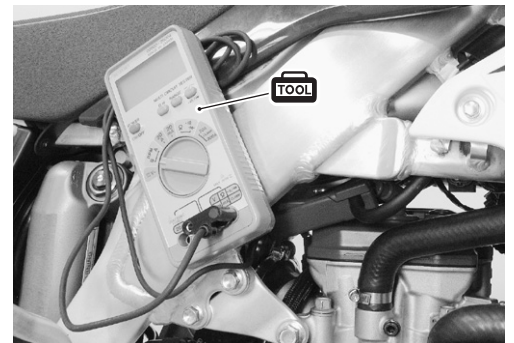
HIGH OIL PRESSURE

- * Engine oil viscosity is too high
- * Clogged oil passage
- * Combination of the above items

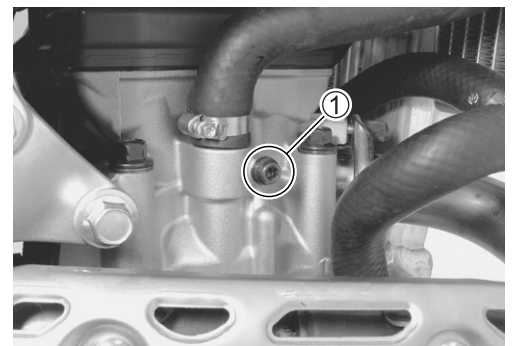
OIL PRESSURE TEST PROCEDURE

- Connect the multi-circuit tester or electric tachometer to the high-tension cord.

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set



- Remove the oil gallery plug ①.
- Install the oil pressure gauge and adaptor into the oil gallery.
- Warm up the engine.
- After warming up the engine, increase the engine speed to 4 000 r/min (observe the tachometer), and read the oil pressure gauge.



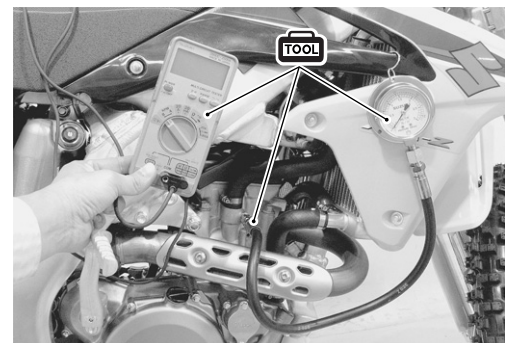
⚠ WARNING

Do not remove the oil pressure gauge adapter when the engine is hot. Wait until engine cools.

- Install the oil gallery plug ①.

TOOL Oil gallery plug: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)

TOOL 09915-74511: Oil pressure gauge
09940-40211: Adaptor



TROUBLESHOOTING

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<i>ENGINE</i>	<i>3- 2</i>
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ENGINE

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Engine will not start or is hard to start.	<p>Compression too low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valve clearance out of adjustment • Worn valve guides or poor seating of valves • Mistiming valves • Excessively worn piston ring • Worn-down cylinder bore • Poor seating of spark plug • Broken, cracked, or damaged piston • Defective automatic decomp. <p>Plug not sparking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fouled spark plug • Wet spark plug • Incorrect spark plug gap • Defective spark plug cap • Defective ignition coil • Defective ECM • Defective CKP sensor • Open-circuited wiring connections • Defective magneto <p>No fuel reaching the intake manifold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clogged fuel filter or fuel hose • Defective fuel pump • Defective fuel pressure regulator • Defective fuel injector • Defective ECM • Defective TO sensor • Open-circuited wiring connections <p>Incorrect fuel/air mixture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective fuel pump • Defective fuel pressure regulator • Defective TP sensor • Defective CKP sensor • Defective IAP sensor • Defective IAT sensor • Defective ECM • Defective ECT sensor 	<p>Adjust Repair or replace Adjust Replace Replace Retighten Replace Clean or replace</p> <p>Clean Clean and dry Adjust Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace or replace Replace</p> <p>Clean or replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace or replace</p> <p>Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace</p>

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Engine idles poorly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valve clearance out of adjustment • Valve timing out of adjustment • Poor seating of valves • Worn valve guide • Worn down camshafts • Incorrect spark plug gap • Defective ignition coil • Defective CKP sensor • Defective ECM • Defective TP sensor • Defective fuel pump • Insufficient throttle cable play 	Adjust Adjust Repair Replace Replace Adjust Replace Replace Replace Adjust or replace Replace Adjust
Engine stalls often.	<p>Incorrect fuel/air mixture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective IAP sensor or circuit • Clogged fuel filter • Defective fuel pump • Defective fuel pressure regulator • Defective ECT sensor • Defective IAT sensor <p>Fuel injector improperly operating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective fuel injector • No injection signal from ECM • Open or short circuited wiring connections • Defective magneto <p>Control circuit or sensor improperly operating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective ECM • Defective fuel pressure regulator • Defective TP sensor • Defective CKP sensor • Defective ECT sensor • Defective IAT sensor • Defective TO sensor <p>Engine internal parts improperly operating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fouled spark plug • Defective CKP sensor or ECM • Clogged fuel hose • Valve clearance out of adjustment 	Repair or replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Repair or replace Repair or replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Clean Replace Clean Adjust

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Noisy engine	Excessive valve chatter	
	• Too large valve clearance	Adjust
	• Weakened or broken valve springs	Replace
	• Worn tappet or cam surface	Replace
	• Worn and burnt camshaft journal	Replace
	Noise seems to come from piston	
	• Worn down piston or cylinder	Replace
	• Combustion chambers fouled with carbon	Clean
	• Worn piston pin or piston pin bore	Replace
	• Worn piston ring or ring groove	Replace
	Noise seems to come from timing chain	
	• Stretched cam chain	Replace
	• Worn sprockets	Replace
• Tension adjuster not working	Repair or replace	
Noise seems to come from clutch		
• Worn splines of countershaft or clutch sleeve hub	Replace	
• Worn teeth of clutch plates	Replace	
• Distorted clutch plates, driven and drive	Replace	
• Worn clutch release bearing	Replace	
Noise seems to come from crankshaft		
• Rattling bearings due to wear	Replace	
• Worn and burnt big-end bearing	Replace	
• Worn and burnt journal bearings	Replace	
Noise seems to come from transmission		
• Worn or rubbing gears	Replace	
• Worn splines	Replace	
• Worn bearings	Replace	
Noise seems to come from water pump		
• Worn or damaged impeller shaft	Replace	
• Worn or damaged oil seal	Replace	
• Contact between pump case and impeller	Replace	

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Engine runs poorly in high speed range.	<p>Defective engine internal/electrical parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened valve springs • Worn down camshafts • Valve timing out of adjustment • Incorrect spark plug gap • Ignition not advanced sufficiently due to poorly working timing advance circuit • Defective ignition coil • Defective CKP sensor • Defective ECM • Clogged air cleaner element • Clogged fuel hose, resulting in inadequate fuel supply to injector • Defective fuel pump • Defective TP sensor <p>Defective air flow system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clogged air cleaner element • Defective throttle valve • Sucking air from throttle body joint or intake pipe • Defective ECM <p>Defective control circuit or sensor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low fuel pressure • Defective TP sensor • Defective CKP sensor • Defective IAP sensor • Defective IAT sensor • Defective ECM 	<p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Adjust</p> <p>Adjust</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Clean or replace</p> <p>Clean and replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Clean or replace</p> <p>Adjust or replace</p> <p>Retighten or replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Repair or replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Replace</p>

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Engine lacks power.	<p>Defective engine internal/electrical parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of valve clearance • Weakened valve springs • Valve timing out of adjustment • Worn piston ring or cylinder • Poor seating of valves • Fouled spark plug • Incorrect spark plug • Clogged fuel injector • Clogged air cleaner element • Sucking air from throttle body joint or intake pipe • Too much engine oil • Defective fuel pump or ECM • Defective CKP sensor or ignition coil <p>Defective control circuit or sensor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low fuel pressure • Defective TP sensor • Defective CKP sensor • Defective IAP sensor • Defective IAT sensor • Defective ECM • Defective GP switch 	<p>Adjust Replace Adjust Replace Repair Clean or replace Adjust or replace Replace Clean or replace Retighten or replace Drain out excess oil Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace</p>
Engine overheats	<p>Defective engine internal parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy carbon deposit on piston crown • Not enough oil in the engine • Defective oil pump or clogged oil circuit • Sucking air from throttle body joint or intake pipe • Use incorrect engine oil • Defective cooling system <p>Lean fuel/air mixture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-circuited IAP sensor/lead wire • Short-circuited IAT sensor/lead wire • Sucking air from throttle body joint or intake pipe • Defective fuel injector • Defective ECT sensor <p>Other factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignition timing is too advanced due to defective timing advance system (ECT sensor, GP switch, CKP sensor and ECM) • Drive chain is too tight 	<p>Clean Add oil Replace or clean Retighten or replace Change See cooling section Repair or replace Repair or replace Retighten or replace Replace Replace Replace Adjust</p>

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Dirty or heavy exhaust smoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much engine oil in the engine • Worn piston ring or cylinder • Worn valve guides • Scored or scuffed cylinder wall • Worn valves stems • Defective stem seal • Worn oil ring side rails 	Drain out excess oil Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace
Slipping clutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened clutch springs • Worn or distorted pressure plate • Worn or distorted clutch plates • Insufficient clutch cable play 	Replace Replace Replace Adjust
Dragging clutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some clutch spring weakened while others are not • Distorted pressure plates or clutch plates 	Replace Replace
Transmission will not shift.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken gearshift cam • Distorted gearshift forks • Worn gearshift pawl 	Replace Replace Replace
Transmission will not shift back.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken return spring on shift shaft • Rubbing or stickily shift shaft • Distorted or worn gearshift forks 	Replace Repair or replace Replace
Transmission jumps out of gear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn shifting gears on driveshaft or countershaft • Distorted or worn gearshift forks • Weakened stopper spring on gearshift stopper • Worn gearshift cam plate 	Replace Replace Replace Replace

RADIATOR (COOLING SYSTEM)

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Engine overheats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not enough engine coolant• Radiator core clogged with dirt or scale• Clogged water passage• Air trapped in the cooling circuit• Defective water pump• Use incorrect coolant• Defective ECM• Defective ECT sensor	Add coolant Clean Clean Bleed air Replace Replace Replace Replace
Engine overcools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extremely cold weather	Put on the radiator cover

CHASSIS

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Heavy steering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overtightened steering stem nut • Broken bearing in steering stem • Distorted steering stem • Not enough pressure in tires 	Adjust Replace Replace Adjust
Wobbly handlebars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of balance between right and left front forks • Distorted front fork • Distorted front axle or crooked tire • Loose steering stem nut • Worn or incorrect tire or wrong tire pressure • Worn bearing/race in steering stem 	Adjust Repair or replace Replace Adjust Adjust or replace Replace
Wobbly front wheel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distorted wheel rim • Worn front wheel bearings • Defective or incorrect tire • Loose axle or axle pinch bolt • Incorrect front fork oil level • Incorrect front wheel weight balance • Loose spork nipple 	Replace Replace Replace Retighten Adjust Adjust Retighten
Front suspension too soft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened springs • Not enough fork oil • Wrong weight fork oil • Improperly set front fork damping force adjuster 	Replace Replenish Replace Adjust
Front suspension too stiff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too viscous fork oil • Too much fork oil • Bent front fork • Improperly set front fork damping force adjuster 	Replace Drain excess oil Replace Adjust
Noisy front suspension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough fork oil • Loose bolts on suspension • Broken spring 	Replenish Retighten Replace
Wobbly rear wheel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distorted wheel rim • Worn rear wheel bearing or swingarm bearings • Defective or incorrect tire • Worn swingarm and rear suspension bearings • Loose nuts or bolts on rear suspensions 	Replace Replace Replace Replace Retighten
Rear suspension too soft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened spring of shock absorber • Improperly set shock absorber spring force adjuster • Leakage of oil or gas shock absorber • Improperly set shock absorber damping force adjuster 	Replace Adjust Repair or replace Adjust
Rear suspension too stiff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bent shock absorber shaft • Improperly set shock absorber spring force adjuster • Bent swingarm pivot shaft • Worn swingarm and rear suspension bearings • Improperly set shock absorber damping force adjuster 	Replace Adjust Replace Replace Adjust
Noisy rear suspension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose nuts or bolts on rear suspension • Worn swingarm and suspension bearings 	Retighten Replace

BRAKES

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
Insufficient brake power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakage of brake fluid from hydraulic system • Worn pads • Oil adhesion of engaging surface of pads • Worn disc • Air in hydraulic system • Not enough brake fluid in the reservoir 	Repair or replace Replace Clean disc and pads Replace Bleed air Replenish
Brake squeaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon adhesion on pad surface • Tilted pads • Worn pads • Damaged wheel bearing • Loosen front wheel axle or rear wheel axle • Foreign material in brake fluid • Clogged return port of master cylinder 	Repair surface with sandpaper Correct pad fitting or replace Replace Replace Tighten to specified torque Replace brake fluid Disassemble and clean master cylinder
Excessive brake lever stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air in hydraulic system • Insufficient brake fluid • Improper quality of brake fluid 	Bleed air Replenish fluid to specified level; bleed air Replace with correct fluid
Leakage of brake fluid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient tightening of connection joints • Cracked hose • Worn piston or seal • Worn cylinder or cup 	Tighten to specified torque Replace Replace piston or seal Replace cylinder or cup
Brake drags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rusty part • Insufficient brake lever or brake pedal pivot lubrication 	Clean and lubricate Lubricate

ELECTRICAL

Complaint	Symptom and possible causes	Remedy
No sparking or poor sparking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective ignition coil • Defective spark plug • Defective CKP sensor • Defective ECM • Defective TO sensor • Open-circuited wiring connections 	Replace Replace Replace Replace Replace Repair or replace
Spark plug soon become fouled with carbon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixture too rich • Idling speed set too high • Incorrect gasoline • Dirty air cleaner elements • Too cold spark plug 	Inspect FI system Adjust idle screw Change Clean or replace Replace with hot type plug
Spark plug become fouled too soon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worn piston ring • Worn piston or cylinder • Excessive clearance of valve stems in valve guides • Worn valve stem seal 	Replace Replace Replace Replace
Spark plug electrodes overheat or burn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too hot spark plug • Overheated the engine • Loose spark plug • Too lean mixture 	Replace with cold type plug Tune up Retighten Inspect FI system
Magneto does not charge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open- or short-circuited lead wires, or loose lead connections • Short-circuited, grounded or open charge coil • Short-circuited or punctured regulator/rectifier 	Repair or replace or retighten Replace Replace
Magneto does charge, but charging rate is below the specification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead wires tend to get shorted or open-circuited or loosely connected at terminals • Grounded or open-circuited charge coil • Defective regulator/rectifier 	Repair or retighten Replace Replace
Magneto overcharges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged or defective regulator/rectifier • Poorly grounded regulator/rectifier 	Replace Clean and tighten ground connection
Unstable charging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead wire insulation frayed due to vibration, resulting in intermittent short-circuiting • Internally shorted magneto • Defective regulator/rectifier 	Repair or replace Replace Replace

MACHINE TUNING

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FRONT FORK TUNING

The front fork compression and rebound damping force, and oil capacity are adjustable for rider's preference, rider's weight and course condition.

NOTE:

- * Break-in new front forks before attempting adjustment.
- * Be sure to adjust both right and left front forks equally.
- * Inspect the following items before attempting adjustment.
 - * Front fork air pressure adjustment. (🔧 2-32)
 - * Front fork damage and oil leakage. (🔧 2-32)
 - * Tire pressure. (🔧 2-33)
 - * Tire and wheel damage. (🔧 2-32)
 - * Spoke nipple tension and rim lock tightness. (🔧 2-33)
 - * Steering movement. (🔧 2-33)

COMPRESSION DAMPING FORCE ADJUSTMENT

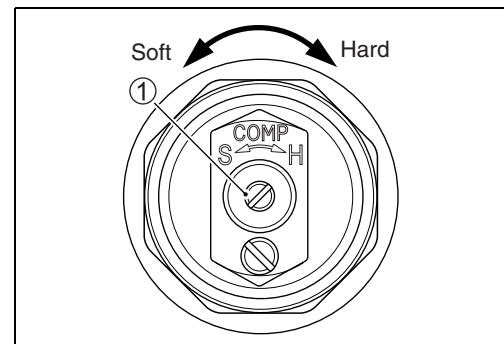
- Turn the adjust screw clockwise until it stops (full hard position).

NOTE:

To set the adjuster, you must gently turn the adjuster screw clockwise until it stops, then back it out the recommended number of turns. Do not force the adjuster screw past the stopped position or you may damage the adjuster.

- Turn the adjust screw ① counterclockwise and the 11th click is the standard position.

DATA Compression damping force adjuster
Standard setting: 11 clicks turn back



REBOUND DAMPING FORCE ADJUSTMENT

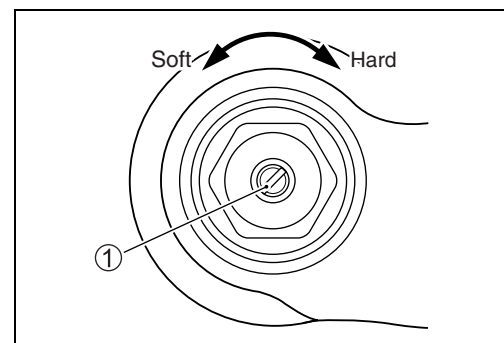
- Turn the adjuster screw clockwise until it stops (full hard position).

NOTE:

To set the adjuster, you must gently turn the adjuster screw clockwise until it stops, then back it out the recommended number of turns. Do not force the adjuster screw past the stopped position or you may damage the adjuster.

- Turn the adjust screw ① counterclockwise and the 11th click is the standard position.

DATA Rebound damping force adjuster
Standard setting: 11 clicks turn back



OIL QUANTITY MINOR ADJUSTMENT

ADDING THE FORK OIL

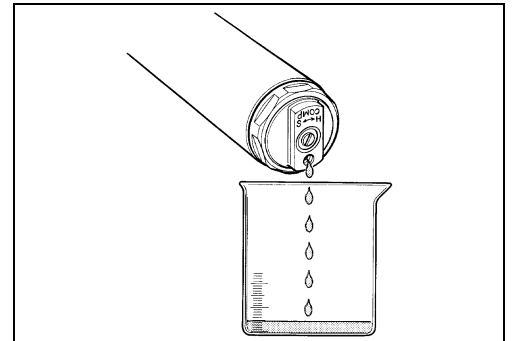
- Remove the air bleeder valve ①.
- Add the fork oil with a injector from the air bleed hole.



REDUCING THE FORK OIL

- Remove the front forks. (👉 18-4)
- Remove the air bleeder valve.
- Leaning the front fork, reduce the fork oil from the air bleed hole.

Front fork tuning procedure (👉 4-8)



CAUTION

The fork oil quantity must be adjusted equally on both fork legs to provide equal performance.

Operating the motorcycle with the fork oil quantity unevenly adjusted can cause handling instability.

Never mix different types of fork oil. Different oils may cause chemical reaction and deteriorate.

FORK 99000-99001-SS5: SUZUKI FORK OIL SS-05
or equivalent

U Front fork air bleeder valve: 1.3 N·m (0.13 kgf-m, 1.0 lbf-ft)

OIL CHANGE (Only for outer tube oil chamber)

- Remove the front forks. (🔧 18-4)
- Thoroughly clean the fork before disassembly.

CAUTION

The fork oil quantity must be adjusted equally on both fork legs to provide equal performance.

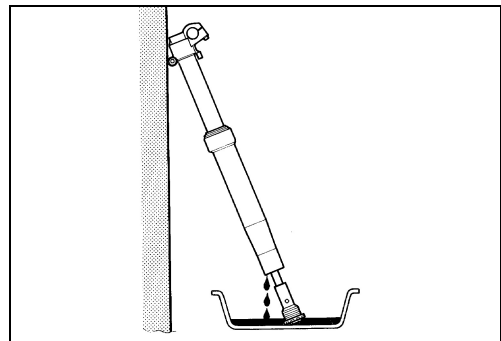
Scratches or other damage on the inner tube or on the oil seal lip will cause oil leak.

Avoid scratching or damaging the inner tube or the oil seal. Use a mild detergent or car wash soap and sponge out dirt with plenty of water.

- Clamp the outer tube with a vise. Protect the outer tube with a rag when using a vise. (🔧 18-5)
- Loosen and remove the fork cap bolt (sub-tank) from the outer tube and slowly slide down the outer tube. (🔧 18-5)

09941-53630: Front fork top cap wrench

- Hold the front fork inverted position for more than 20 minutes to allow the fork oil to fully drain.

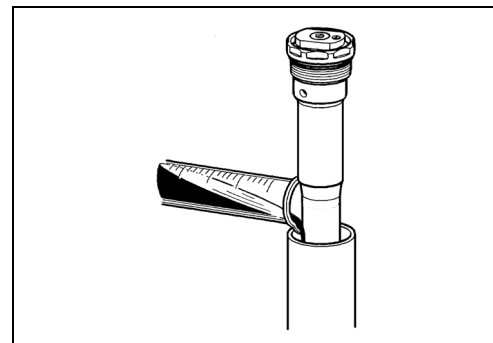


- Force out the remaining oil using compressed air completely.



- Slide down the outer tube.
- Pour the specified amount of fork oil into the outer tube.

FORK 99000-99001-SS5: SUZUKI FORK OIL SS-05 or equivalent



	Parts No.	Spring rate	Identification (Slit mark on the spring end)	STD Oil quantity	Oil quantity adjustable range
Soft	51171-28H10	4.5 N/mm (0.45 kgf/mm)	45°: I 120°: II (See Fig.1 below)	367 ml (12.40/12.92 US/Imp oz)	318 – 412 ml (10.75/11.20 – 13.93/14.51 US/Imp oz)
STD	51171-28H00	4.7 N/mm (0.47 kgf/mm)	45°: III 120°: II (See Fig.2 below)	370 ml (12.51/13.02 US/Imp oz)	321 – 415 ml (10.85/11.30 – 14.03/14.61 US/Imp oz)
Hard	51171-28H20	4.9 N/mm (0.49 kgf/mm)	45°: II 120°: II (See Fig.3 below)	365 ml (12.34/12.85 US/Imp oz)	316 – 410 ml (10.68/11.13 – 13.86/14.44 US/Imp oz)

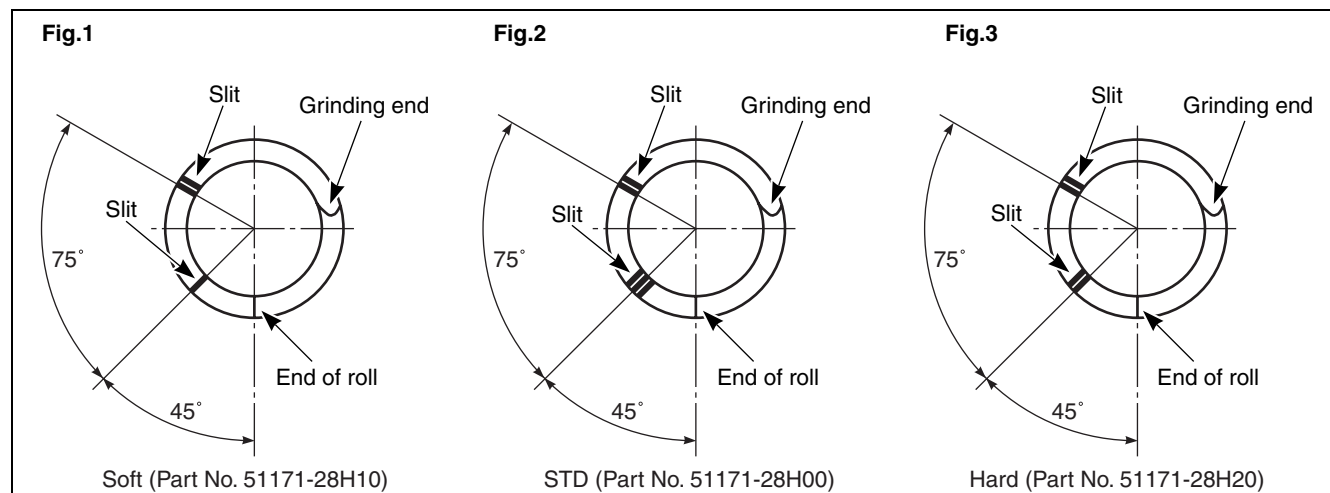
NOTE:

Be sure to adjust the fork oil quantity within the above-mentioned range.

- Raise the outer tube and temporarily tighten the fork cap bolt (sub-tank). (👉 18-16)

TOOL 09941-53630: Front fork top cap wrench

- Install the front forks. (👉 18-17)



SPRING CHANGE

- Remove the front forks. (☞ 18-4)
- Thoroughly clean the fork before disassembly.


CAUTION

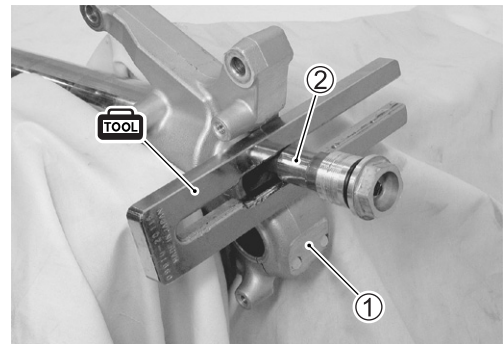
The fork oil quantity must be adjusted equally on both fork legs to provide equal performance.

Scratches or other damage on the inner tube or on the oil seal lip will cause oil leakage.

Avoid scratching or damaging the inner tube or the oil seal. Use a mild detergent or car wash soap and sponge out dirt with plenty of water.

- Remove the fork cap bolt and drain fork oil. (☞ 18-5)
- Loosen the center bolt completely. (☞ 18-6)
- Compress the outer tube by hands and install the conrod holder (special tool) between the axle holder ① and lock-nut ②.

 09910-20115: Conrod holder



- Hold the lock-nut with a wrench and remove the center bolt.
- Remove the push rod. (☞ 18-6)
- Remove the damper rod assembly and fork spring. (☞ 18-7)
- Hold the front fork inverted position for more than 20 minutes the allow the fork oil to fully drain. (☞ 4-4)
- Force out the remaining oil using compressed air completely. (☞ 4-4)

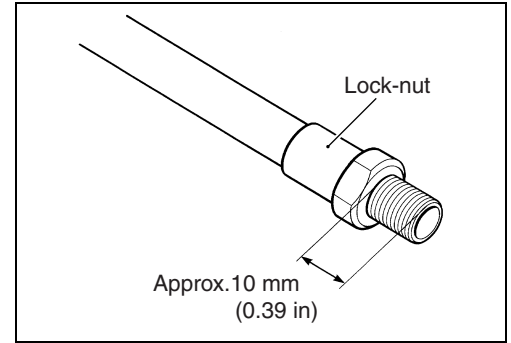



- Replace the spring.

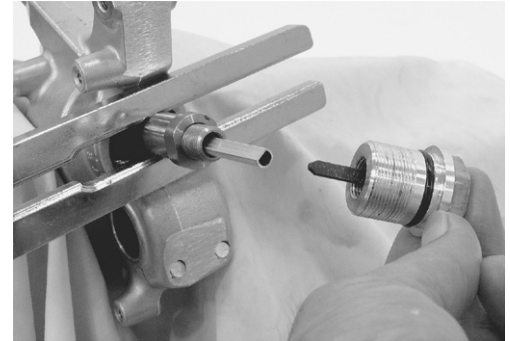
	SPRING/No.	SPRING RATE	Identification (Slit mark on the spring end)
Soft	51171-28H10	4.5 N/mm (0.45 kgf/mm)	(☞ 4-5)
STD	51171-28H00	4.7 N/mm (0.47 kgf/mm)	(☞ 4-5)
Hard	51171-28H20	4.9 N/mm (0.49 kgf/mm)	(☞ 4-5)



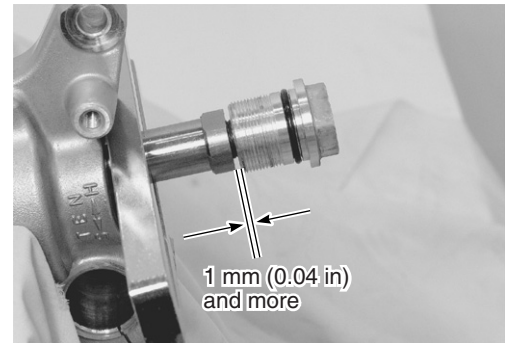
- Make sure approx. 10 mm (0.39 in) of inner rod thread is exposed on the end.



- Install the damper rod assembly. (👉 18-14)
- Insert the push rod into the inner rod.
- Insert the  shaped projection of center bolt into the push rod. (👉 18-15)




- Check or adjust the clearance between the lock-nut and center bolt to provide more than 1 mm (0.04 in) and more. (👉 18-15)
- Tighten the lock-nut/center bolt to the specified torque.



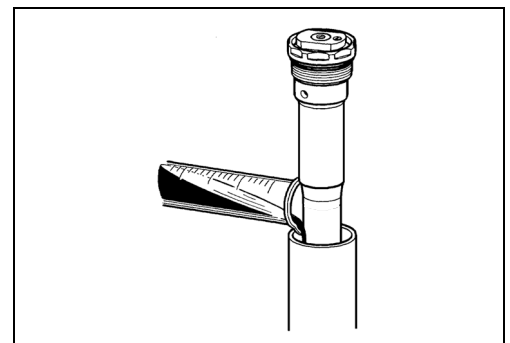
 **Lock-nut/center bolt: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16.0 lbf·ft)**


- Tighten the center bolt to the specified torque.

 **Center bolt: 69 N·m (6.9 kgf·m, 50.0 lbf·ft)**

- Pour the specified amount fork oil into the outer tube in accordance with the following table.

	SPRING	STD OIL QUANTITY	OIL QUANTITY ADJ. RANGE
Soft	51171-28H10	367 ml (12.40/12.92 US/Imp oz)	318 – 412 ml (10.75/11.20 – 13.93/14.51 US/Imp oz)
STD	51171-28H00	370 ml (12.51/13.02 US/Imp oz)	321 – 415 ml (10.85/11.30 – 14.03/14.61 US/Imp oz)
Hard	51171-28H20	365 ml (12.34/12.85 US/Imp oz)	316 – 410 ml (10.68/11.13 – 13.86/14.44 US/Imp oz)



 **99000-99001-SS5: SUZUKI FORK OIL SS-05**
or equivalent

FRONT FORK TUNING PROCEDURE

Test ride the motorcycle and find out how the front suspension reacts on various types of surface. According to the symptom noticed, adjust the front fork to the best setting for rider and race track conditions. To adjust, attempt changing fork oil capacity and compression and rebound damping force following the instructions below.

SYMPTOM	SECTION	ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE
Feels too hard overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Large bumps • Series of medium bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust both compression and rebound damping force to a softer setting. 2. Decrease fork oil capacity. 3. Change the spring with an optional softer one.
Feels too soft overall and bottoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Large bump • When braking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the compression damping force to a stiffer setting. 2. Increase fork oil capacity. 3. Change the spring with an optional stiffer one.
Feels too hard near end of travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease fork oil capacity.
Feels too soft near end of travel and bottoms harshly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Large bump 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the compression damping force to a stiffer setting. 2. Increase fork oil capacity.
Feels too hard in the beginning of stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Large bump • Series of medium bumps • Series of small bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the compression damping force to a softer setting.
Feels too soft and unstable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series of medium bumps • Series of small bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the rebound damping force to a stiffer setting.
Bounces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Large bump 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the rebound damping force to a stiffer setting.
Bounces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series of small bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the rebound damping force to a softer setting.

NOTE:

When adjusting the front fork oil capacity, make sure that the oil capacity is within the specified range. Also, the capacity should be increased or decreased by 1 ml (0.034/0.035 US/Imp oz).

When adjusting the damping force, attempt turning the adjuster 1 to 2 click stops at a time for each adjustment.

REAR SUSPENSION TUNING

The rear suspension compression and rebound damping force, and spring pre-load are adjustable for rider's preference, rider's weight and course condition.

NOTE:

- * Break-in the rear suspension when riding with a new rear cushion unit. (☞ 1-7)
- * Inspect the following items before attempting adjustment.
 - * Rear shock absorber damage and oil leakage. (☞ 2-32)
 - * Swingarm and links tightness. (☞ 2-32)
 - * Tire pressure. (☞ 2-33)
 - * Tire and wheel damage. (☞ 2-32)
 - * Spoke nipple tension and rim lock tightness. (☞ 2-33)

COMPRESSION DAMPING FORCE ADJUSTMENT

NOTE:

To set the adjuster, you must gently turn the adjust screw or bolt clockwise until it stops, then back it out the recommended number of turns. Do not force the adjust screw or bolt past the stopped position, or you may damage the adjuster.

Low-side

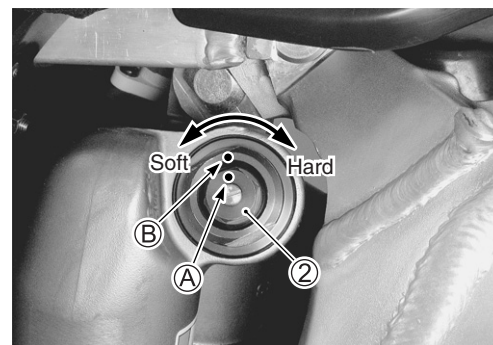
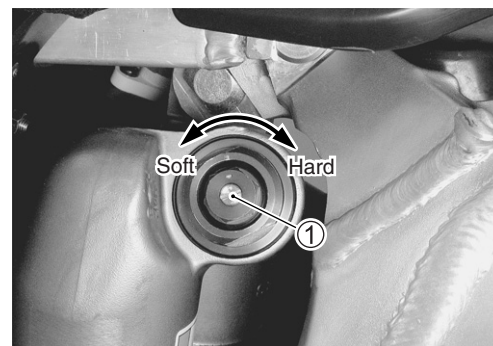
- Turn the adjust screw ① clockwise until it stops (full hard position).
- Turn the adjust screw ① counterclockwise about 7 clicks.

DATA Standard setting: (Lo-side) 7 clicks turn back

High-side

- Turn the adjust bolt ② clockwise until it stops (full hard position).
- Turn the adjust bolt ② counterclockwise about 2 turns until the two punch marks (A), (B) align.

DATA Standard setting: (Hi-side) 2 turns back



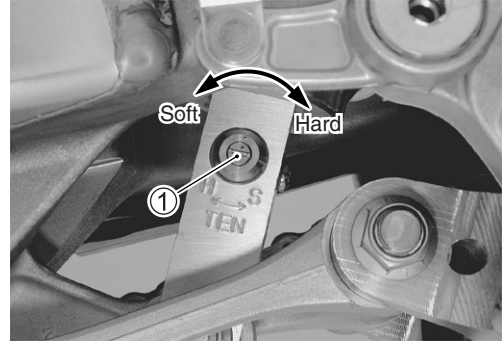
REBOUND DAMPING FORCE ADJUSTMENT

NOTE:

To set the adjuster, you must gently turn the adjust screw clockwise until it stops, then back it out the recommended number of turns. Do not force the adjust screw past the stopped position, or you may damage the adjuster.

- Turn the adjust screw ① clockwise until it stops (full hard position).
- Turn the adjust screw ① counterclockwise about 7 clicks until the two punch marks align.

DATA Standard setting: 7 clicks turn back



SPRING PRE-LOAD ADJUSTMENT

- Place a block under the chassis tube.
- Remove the muffler and seat rail assembly. (☞ 19-3)
- Loosen the lock-nut ① with the special tool.

TOOL 09910-60611: Universal clamp wrench

- Turn the adjuster ② clockwise or counterclockwise to change the spring pre-load.
- Tighten the lock-nut ①.

DATA Standard spring set length: 6.6 mm (0.26 in) compressed from spring free length

Spring set length adjustable range:

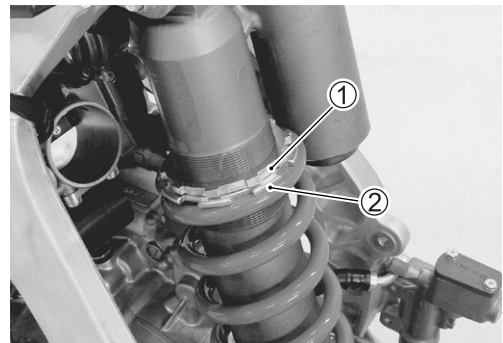
247 – 263 mm (9.72 – 10.35 in)

[at spring free length 265 mm (10.43 in)]

W Spring adjuster lock-nut: 44 N·m (4.4 kgf·m, 32.0 lbf·ft)

NOTE:

Turning the adjuster ② without loosening the lock-nut ① can damage the rear cushion unit.

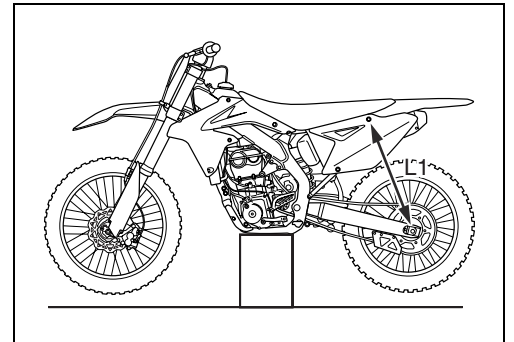


REAR SUSPENSION TUNING PROCEDURE

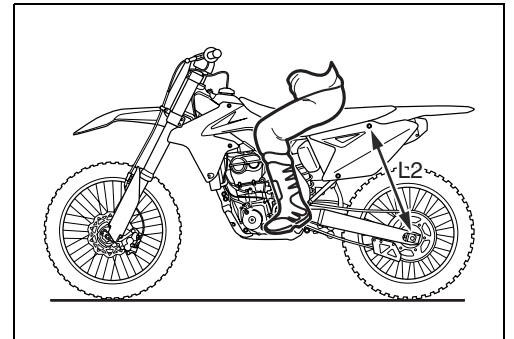
- Adjust the rear suspension according to the rider's weight and preference by referring to the table below.

Spring	Part No.	Spring rate	Marking paint	Set-length adjustable range
Soft	62211-10H10	52 N/mm (5.2 kgf/mm)	Yellow	247 – 263 mm (9.72 – 10.35 in) [at spring free length 265 mm (10.43 in)]
	62211-10H00	54 N/mm (5.4 kgf/mm)	Green	
Standard	62211-37FM0	56 N/mm (5.6 kgf/mm)	Pink	
Hard	62211-28H00	58 N/mm (5.8 kgf/mm)	Brown	
	62211-35G40	59 N/mm (5.9 kgf/mm)	Blue	

- Measure the distance L1 from the seat bolt to the chain adjuster lock-nut with the motorcycle on the stand and the rear wheel lifted off the ground.



- Measure the distance L2 from the seat bolt to the chain adjuster lock-nut with the motorcycle off the stand and riding the motorcycle normally in full riding gear.
- Find the sag by subtracting L2 from L1. Standard sag range is 100 mm (3.94 in).



When the sag measured is:	Adjustment procedure
Less than 100 mm (3.94 in)	Reduce spring pre-set length by turning the spring adjuster nut.
More than 100 mm (3.94 in)	Increase spring pre-set length by turning the spring adjuster nut.

After the sag measurement has been set 100 mm (3.94 in), test ride the motorcycle and adjust the suspension for the rider and track conditions referring to the guide below.

SYMPTOM	SECTION	ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE
Feels too hard overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Series of bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the low-speed compression damping force to a softer setting. (See note below.) 2. Adjust the rebound damping force to a softer setting. (See note below.) 3. Change the spring with an optional softer one. (☞ 4-11) 4. Adjust the high-speed compression damping force to a softer setting. (See note below.)
Kicks up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to large bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the low-speed compression damping force and rebound damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.) 2. Adjust the high-speed compression damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.)
Bottom feeling or feels too soft and unstable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Large bump • Series of bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the low-speed compression damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.) 2. Adjust the rebound damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.) 3. Change the spring with an optional stiffer one. (☞ 4-11)
Feels harsh and hits bumps too harshly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jump • Large bump • Series of bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the low-speed compression damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.) 2. Adjust the rebound damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.) 3. If the suspension feels bottom even with the above adjustment, adjust the high-speed compression damping to a harder setting. (See note below.)
Provides poor traction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating • Series of small bumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the rebound damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.) 2. If traction feeling does not improve after adjusting above mention, adjust the low-speed compression damping force to a softer setting. (See note below.) 3. If the suspension feels bottom even with the above adjustment, adjust the high-speed compression damping to a harder setting. (See note below.)
Tends to sink front than rear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decelerating or braking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the high-speed compression damping force to a softer setting. (See note below.) 2. Adjust the rebound damping force to a harder setting. (See note below.)

NOTE:

When adjusting the damping force setting, attempt turning the adjuster 1 to 2 click stops at a time for each adjustment.

SUSPENSION BALANCE

Balancing the front to rear suspension properly is the most critical adjustment for suspension performance. If the front forks are adjusted harder than the rear suspension, such as changing to heavier front fork oil, stiffer compression and rebound setting, air pressure build up in the forks and so on, the front forks will collapse less on bumps. This transfers more of the motorcycle and rider weight rearward, possibly causing the rear suspension to bottom, where as it felt fine before the front fork adjustment was made.

BALANCE TEST

Stand next to the motorcycle on level ground. Place one foot on the foot rest closest to you. Sharply push down. The front and rear suspensions should both collapse equally.

BALANCING TIPS

- Check for air pressure build-up in front forks. Heat and altitude will increase air pressure in the front forks.
- Always stay within sag measurement limits, 100 mm (3.94 in), when using spring pre-set to stiffen or soften rear suspension. If this is not possible, the next stiffer or softer accessory spring is needed.
- The rear shock compression damping can be used to fine tune suspension balance and is easy to access.

ENGINE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

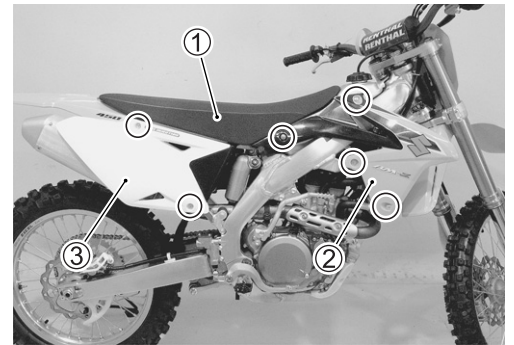
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ENGINE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

REMOVAL

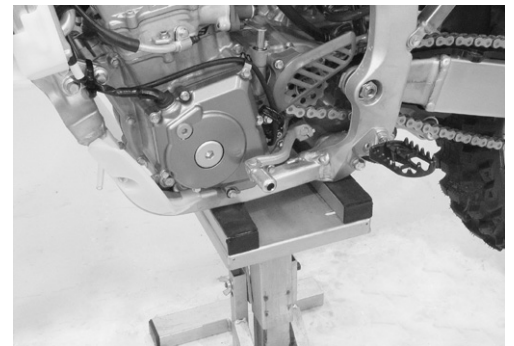
- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Drain engine coolant. (☞ 14-3)
- Remove the seat ①.
- Remove the radiator covers ②, left and right.
- Remove the right frame cover ③.



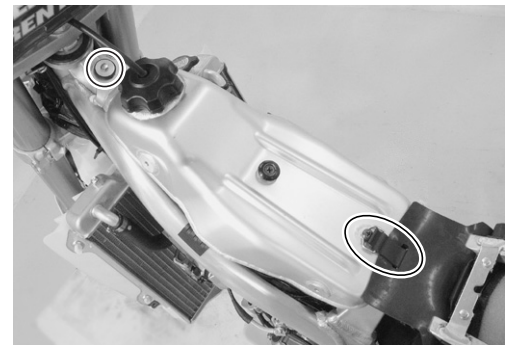
- Place the jack under the frame to support the motorcycle.

▲ WARNING

To prevent the motorcycle from falling, make sure to support the frame with a jack.



- Remove the fuel tank bolt and rubber band.

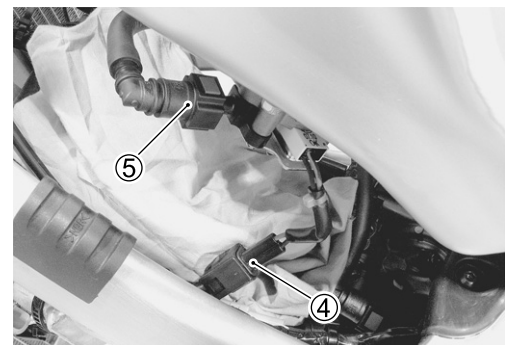


- Lift and hold the fuel tank.
- Disconnect the fuel pump coupler ④.
- Place a rag under the fuel hose ⑤ and disconnect the fuel hose ⑤ from the fuel pump.

CAUTION

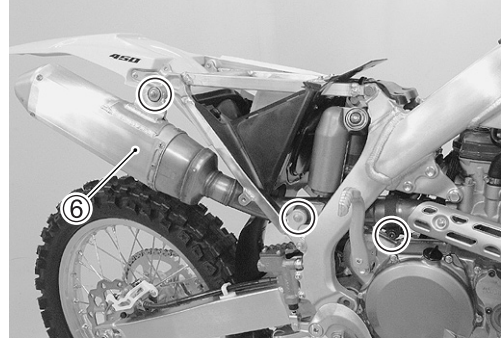
Be sure to disconnect the fuel hose ⑤ by hand. Do not disconnect the fuel hose ⑤ with any tool.

When removing the fuel tank, do not leave the fuel hose ⑤ on the fuel tank side.

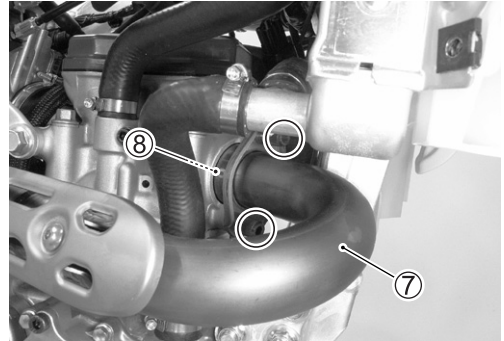


- Remove the fuel tank assembly.

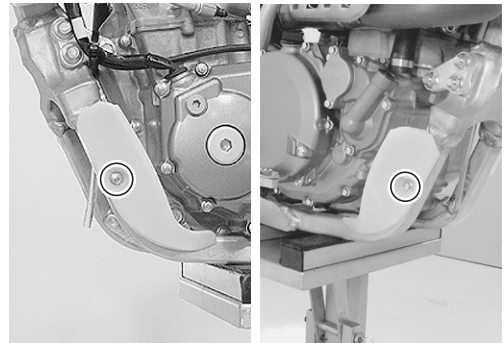
- Remove the muffler ⑥.



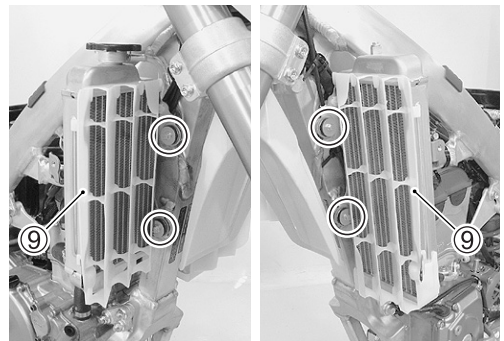
- Remove the exhaust pipe ⑦ and exhaust pipe gasket ⑧.



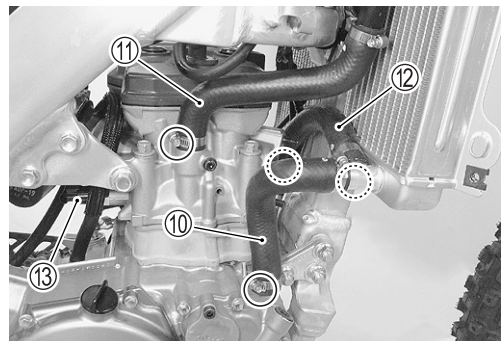
- Remove the front protectors, left and right.



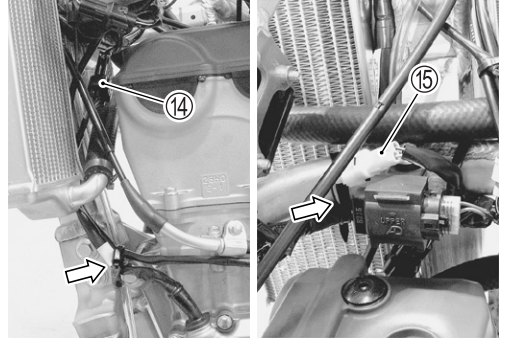
- Remove the radiator louvers ⑨, left and right.
- Remove the radiator mounting bolts, left and right.



- Disconnect the radiator hoses ⑩ and ⑪.
- Remove the radiator hose ⑫.
- Remove the ECT sensor coupler ⑬.



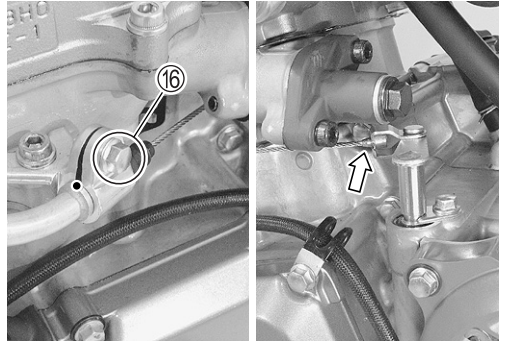
- Disconnect the magneto lead wire coupler ⑭ and GP switch coupler ⑮.
- Remove the clamps.
- Remove the TO sensor bracket bolt and nut.



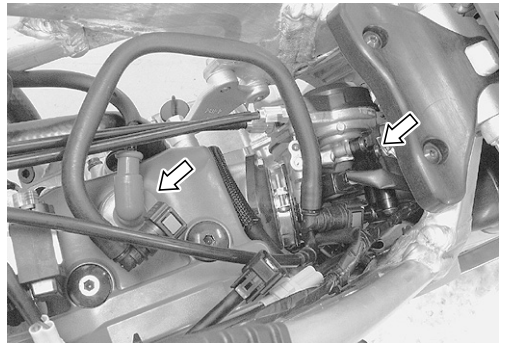
- Remove the clutch cable bracket bolt ⑯ and disconnect the clutch cable.

NOTE:

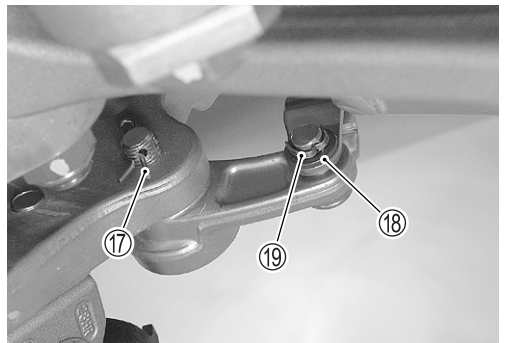
- * Mark the clutch cable at which the bracket slit set for correct reinstallation.
- * Loosen the clutch cable adjuster when disconnecting.



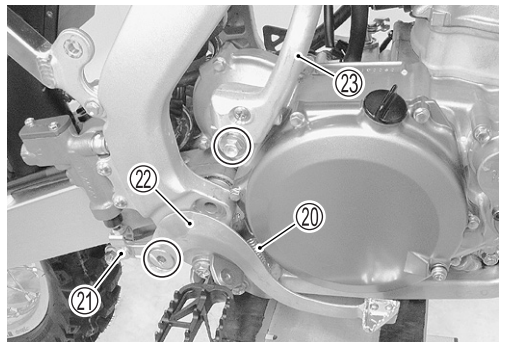
- Remove the throttle body. (➡ 13-8)
- Disconnect the spark plug cap.



- Remove the cotter pin ⑰, washer ⑱ and clip ⑲.



- Remove the brake pedal spring ⑳, master cylinder rod pin ㉑ and brake pedal ㉒.
- Remove the kick starter lever ㉓.

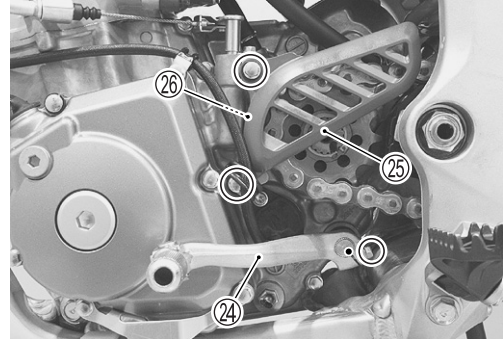


- Remove the gearshift lever ②④.

NOTE:

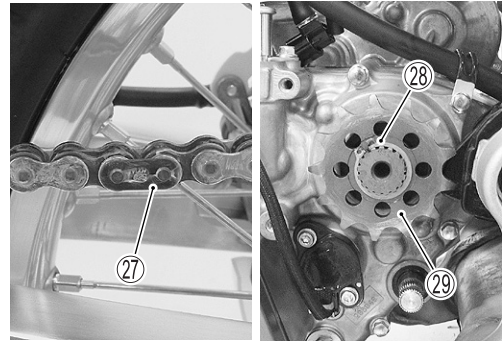
Mark the gearshift shaft head at which the gearshift lever slit set for correct reinstallation.

- Remove the engine sprocket cover ②⑤.
- Remove the front chain guide plate ②⑥.

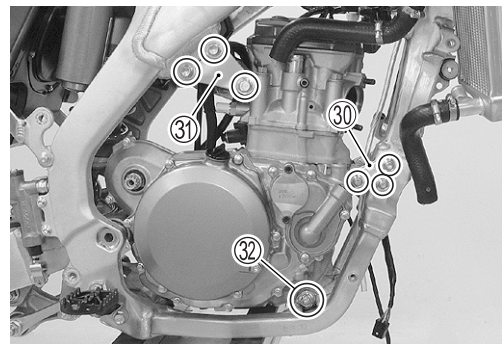


- Remove the drive chain clip ②⑦, and release the drive chain.
- Remove the snap ring ②⑧ and engine sprocket ②⑨.

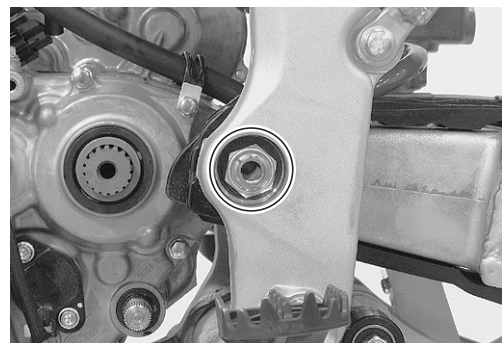
TOOL 09900-06107: Snap ring pliers



- Remove the engine mounting front brackets ③⑩, left and right.
- Remove the engine mounting upper brackets ③①, left and right.
- Remove the engine mounting bolt and nut ③②.



- Remove the swingarm pivot shaft nut and washer.

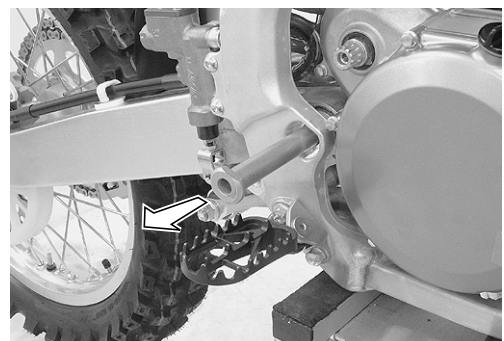


- Extract three quarters of the swingarm pivot shaft so as to keep the swingarm in position.

NOTE:

The swingarm will come off when the swingarm pivot shaft is completely removed.

- Remove the engine from the frame.



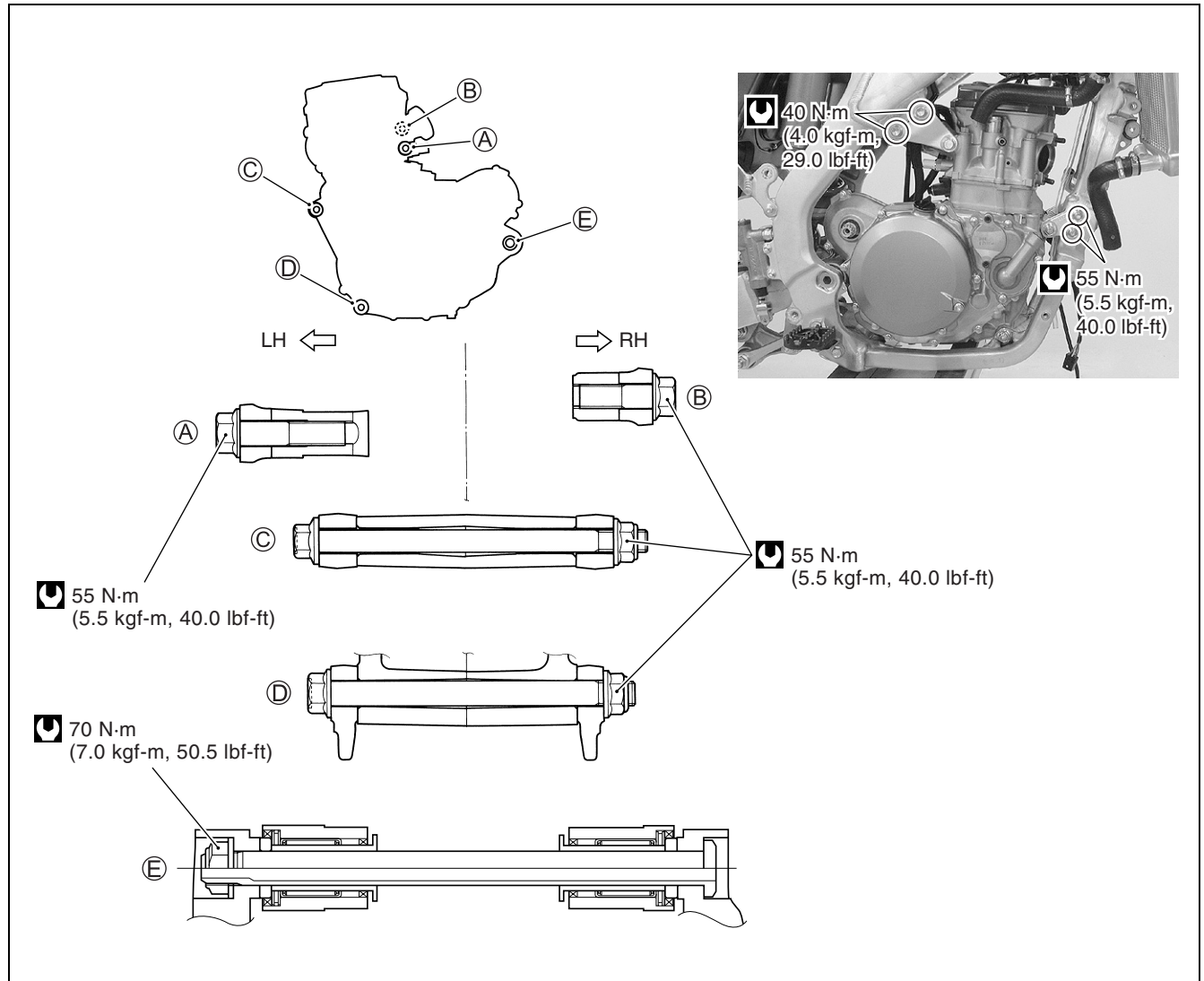
INSTALLATION

Install the engine in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Fit the swingarm in its position and hold it with the swingarm pivot shaft.
- Mount the engine on the frame.
- Tighten the engine mounting bolts, nuts and swingarm pivot shaft nut to the specified torque.

CAUTION


The engine mounting nut is the self-lock type and cannot be used repeatedly. If the self-lock effect is lost, replace it with a new one.

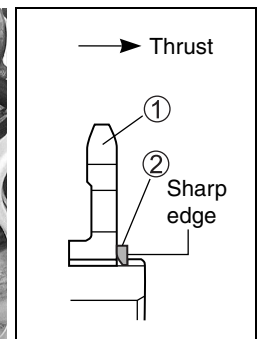
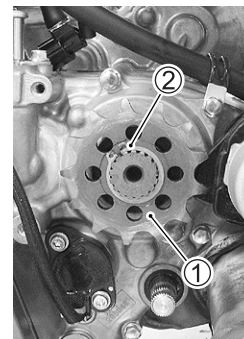


- Install the engine sprocket ① and snap ring ②.

CAUTION

Replace the snap ring with a new one.
Seat the snap ring in the groove and locate its end as shown in the illustration.

 09900-06107: Snap ring pilers



- Connect both ends of the drive chain with the joint pin ③ inserted from the wheel side ⑥ as installed on the motorcycle.
- ④ O-ring seal ... 4 pcs.
- ⑤ Joint plate

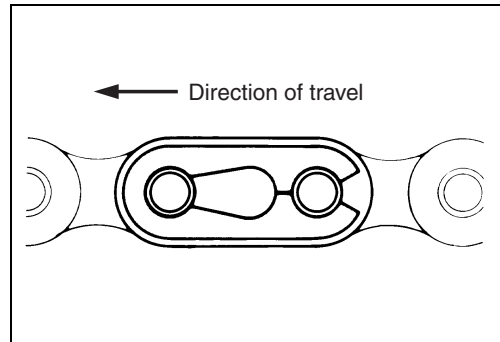
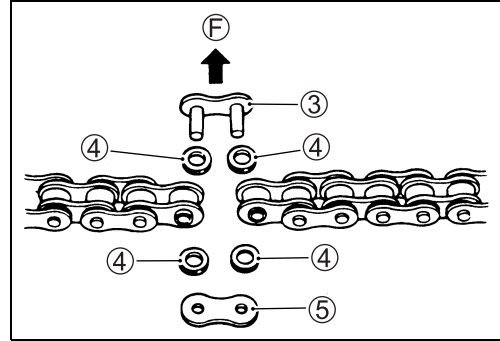
CAUTION

Replace the joint, clip and O-ring seals with new ones.

NOTE:

When installing the joint plate ⑤, its stamp mark must face the outside.

- Reassemble the drive chain clip so the slit end faces opposite the direction of rotation.



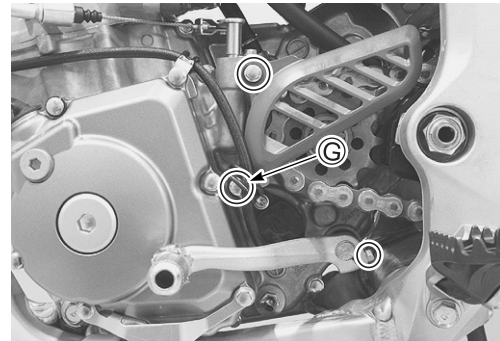
- Tighten the engine sprocket cover bolts to the specified torque.

NOTE:

Fit the clamp to the sprocket cover bolt ⑦.

🔧 Engine sprocket cover bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)

- Install the gearshift lever in the correct position.

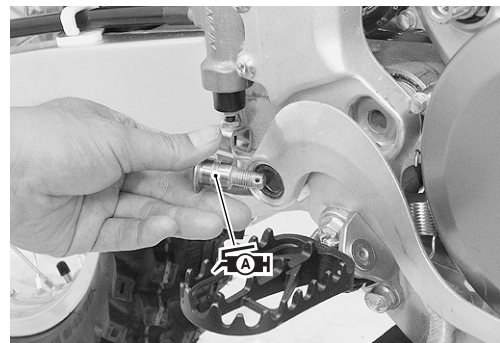


- Apply grease to the brake pedal pivot bolt.

🔧 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A" or equivalent

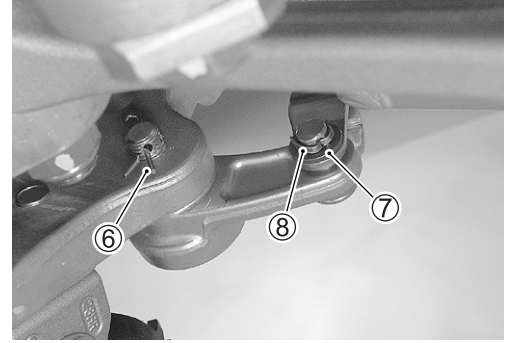
- Install the brake pedal and brake pedal spring. (📄 20-23)

🔧 Brake pedal pivot bolt: 29 N·m (2.9 kgf-m, 21.0 lbf-ft)



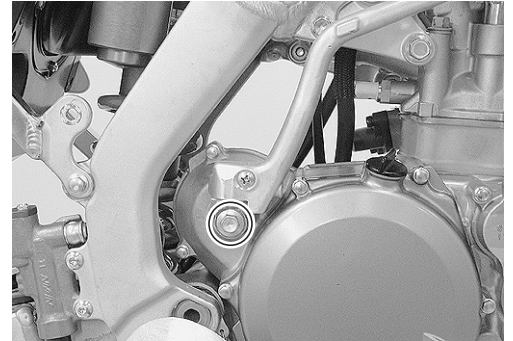
- Install the clip ⑥, washer ⑦ and cotter pin ⑧.

CAUTION
Replace the cotter pin ⑧ with a new one.



- Install the kick starter lever in the correct position. (☞ 8-7)

 **Kick starter lever bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)**

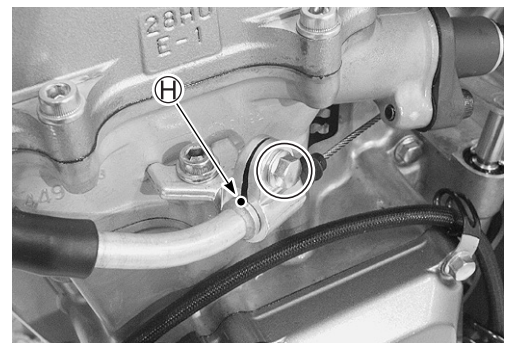


- Fit the projection of the throttle body to the depression of intake pipe.
- Position the clamps correctly. (☞ 20-22)



- Align the matching mark ⊕ on the clutch cable with slit of the bracket.
- Tighten the clutch cable bracket bolt to the specified torque.

 **Clutch cable bracket bolt: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf-m, 4.5 lbf-ft)**



- Install the muffler joint connector ⑨ and exhaust pipe gasket ⑩.

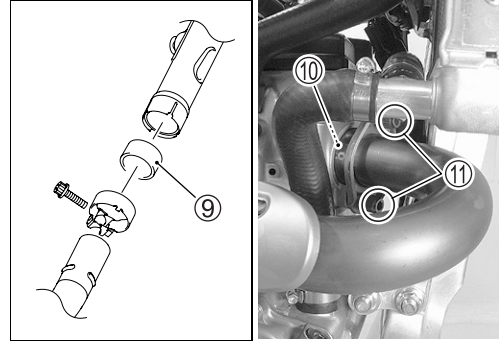
CAUTION

Replace the connector ⑨ and gasket ⑩ with new ones to prevent exhaust gas leakage.

NOTE:

When installing a new connector, clean the exhaust pipe and joint of the muffler.

- Temporarily tighten the exhaust pipe nuts ⑪.
- Insert the muffler to the exhaust pipe.
- Temporarily tighten the muffler mounting front bolt ⑫ and rear bolt ⑬.



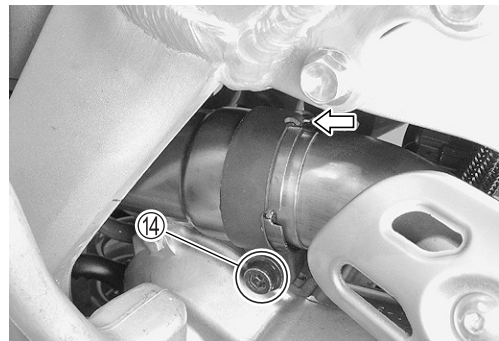
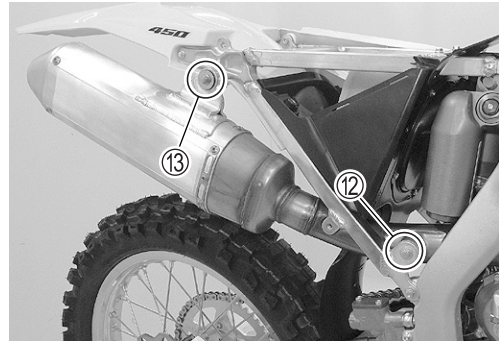
- Temporarily tighten the muffler connector clamp bolt ⑭.

NOTE:

When install the connector clamp, fit the convex part of the connector clamp onto the concave part of muffler.

- Check the clearance between exhausted pipe and radiator hose.
- Be sure to tighten the bolts and nuts in the following order.

- 1) Muffler mounting front bolt ⑫ and rear bolt ⑬
- 2) Exhaust pipe nuts ⑪
- 3) Connector clamp bolt ⑭



- 🔧 **Exhaust pipe nut: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf-m, 14.5 lbf-ft)**
- 🔧 **Muffler mounting bolt (front and rear): 24 N·m (2.4 kgf-m, 17.5 lbf-ft)**
- 🔧 **Muffler connector clamp bolt: 19 N·m (1.9 kgf-m, 13.5 lbf-ft)**

INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

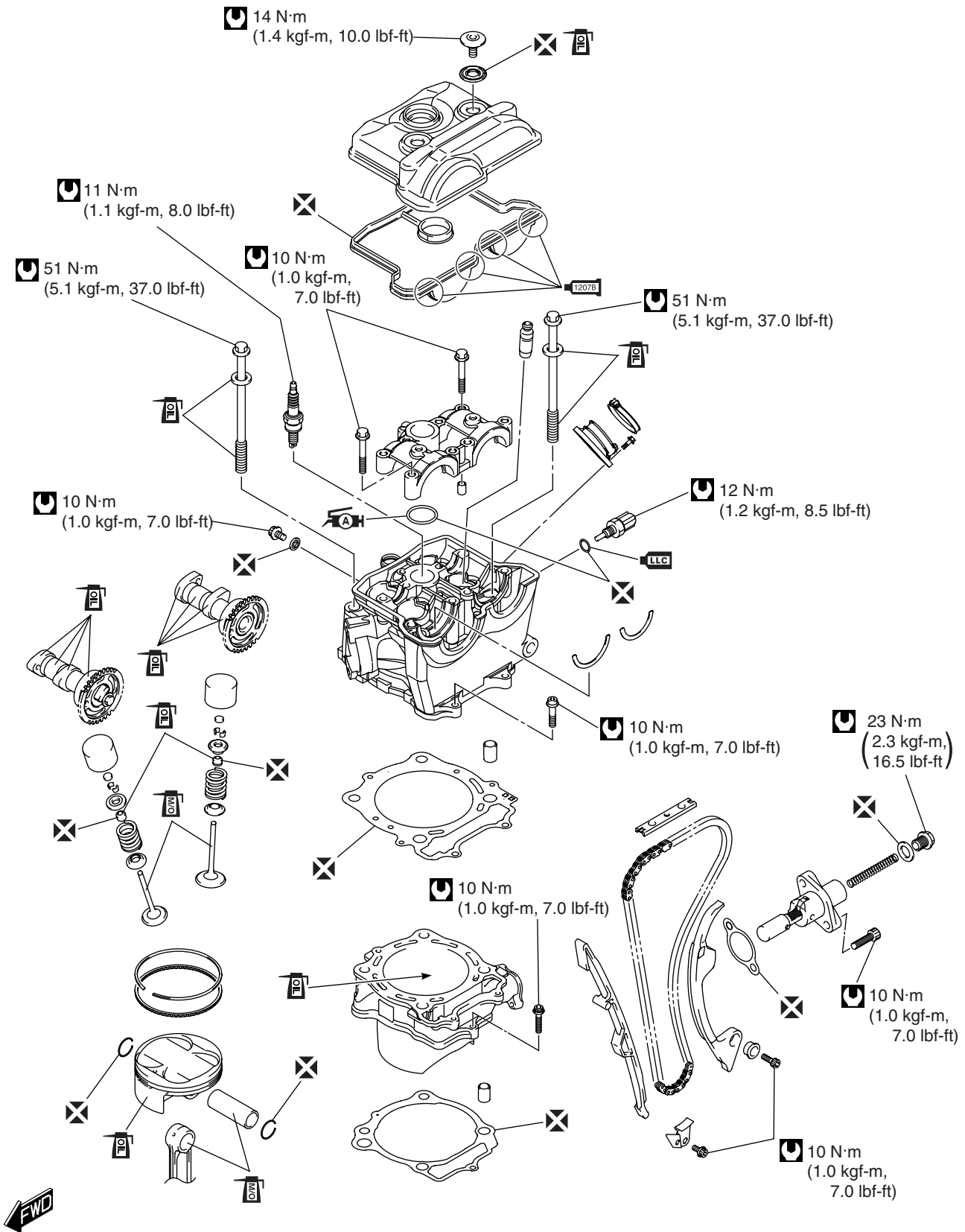
- Engine oil level (👉 2-10)
- Engine coolant level and coolant leakage (👉 2-14, -15)
- Fuel leakage
- Exhaust gas leakage
- Throttle cable play (👉 2-17)
- Clutch cable play (👉 2-16)
- Drive chain slack (👉 2-26)
- Brake pedal height (👉 2-31)
- Wiring harness, cable and hose routing (👉 20-19 to -23)

CYLINDER HEAD, CYLINDER AND PISTON

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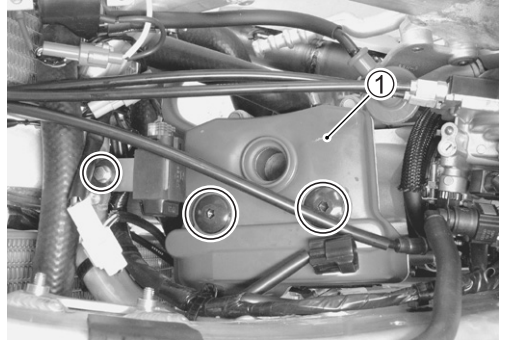
CONSTRUCTION CYLINDER HEAD, CYLINDER AND PISTON



ENGINE TOP SIDE DISASSEMBLY

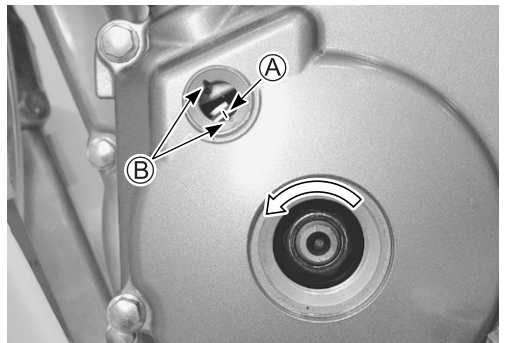
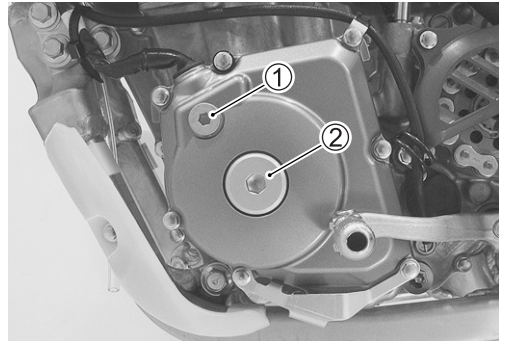
CYLINDER HEAD COVER REMOVAL

- Remove the seat. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the radiator covers and fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Disconnect the spark plug cap and remove the spark plug. (☞ 2-7)
- Remove the TO sensor bracket bolt and nut.
- Remove the cylinder head cover ① and its gasket.



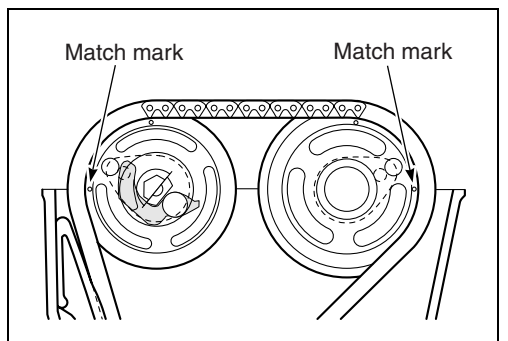
CAMSHAFTS (AUTOMATIC DECOMP.) AND CAM CHAIN TENSION ADJUSTER REMOVAL

- Remove the cylinder head cover. (☞ above)
- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Remove the TDC plug ① and crankshaft hole plug ②.
- Place a wrench over the crankshaft and turn it counter clockwise to align the TDC mark ① with the center of the groove ② of the timing inspection hole.

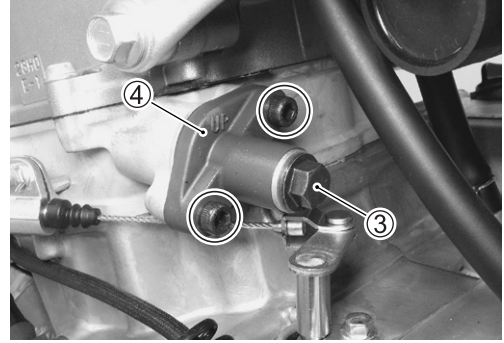


NOTE:

The piston must be at TDC on the compression stroke.



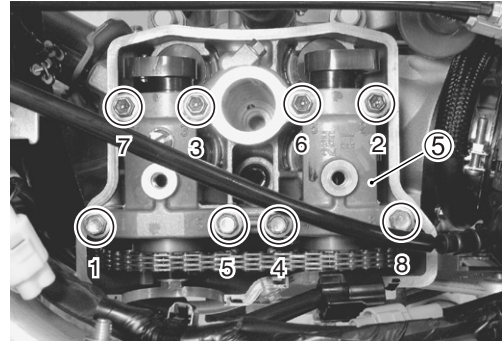
- Remove the cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt ③, washer and spring.
- Remove the cam chain tension adjuster ④ and its gasket.



- Remove the camshaft journal holder ⑤.

CAUTION

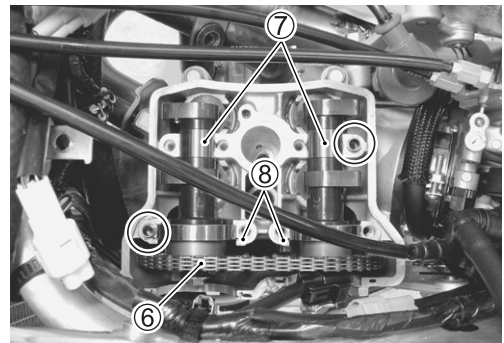
Be sure to loosen the camshaft journal holder bolts evenly by shifting the wrench in the descending order of numbers.



NOTE:

The descending order of numbers are indicated on the camshaft journal holder.

- Disengage the camshafts ⑦ from cam chain ⑥.
- Remove the dowel pins and C-rings ⑧.

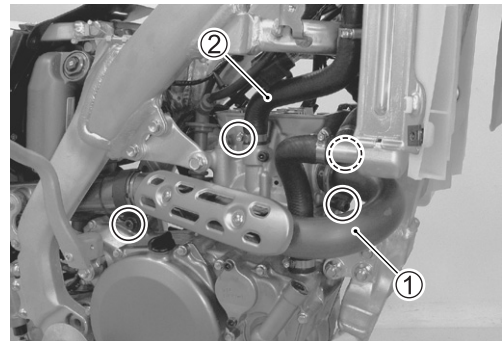


CAUTION

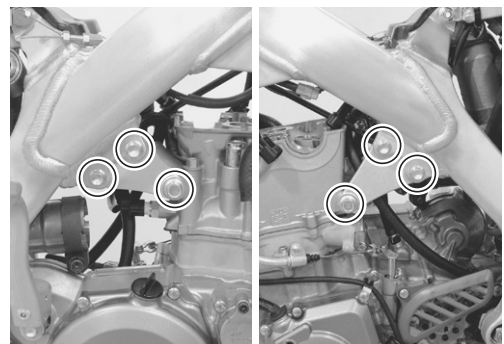
Do not drop the cam chain ⑥, dowel pins and C-rings ⑧ into the crankcase.

CYLINDER HEAD REMOVAL

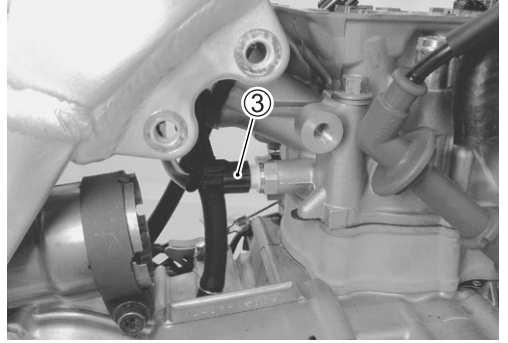
- Remove the camshafts. (☞ above)
- Remove the spark plug. (☞ 2-7)
- Remove the throttle body. (☞ 13-8)
- Drain engine coolant. (☞ 14-3)
- Remove the exhaust pipe ① and gaskets.
- Loosen the clamp and disconnect the radiator hose ②.



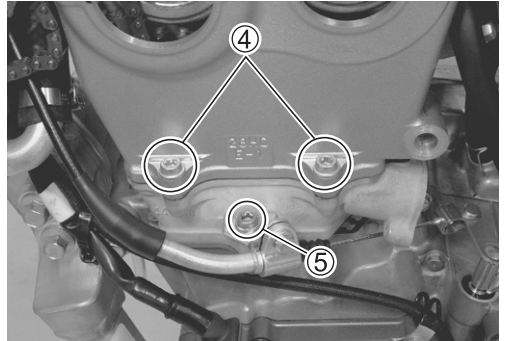
- Remove the engine mounting upper brackets, left and right.



- Disconnect the ECT sensor coupler ③.



- Remove the cylinder head base bolts ④.
- Loosen the cylinder base bolt ⑤.



- Remove the cylinder head bolts.

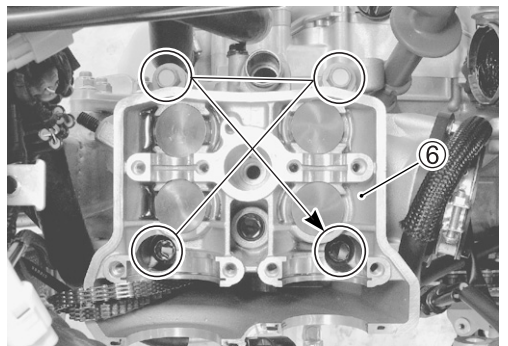
NOTE:

When loosening the cylinder head bolts, loosen each bolt little by little diagonally.

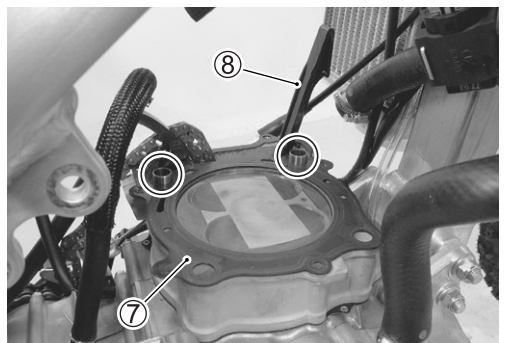
- Remove the cylinder head ⑥.

NOTE:

If the cylinder head does not come off easily, lightly tap it using a plastic hammer.



- Remove the cylinder head gasket ⑦, dowel pins and cam chain No.1 guide ⑧.



CAUTION

Do not drop the cam chain and dowel pins into the crankcase.

CYLINDER REMOVAL

- Remove the cylinder head. (☞ 6-4)
- Remove the cylinder ① by removing the cylinder base bolt.

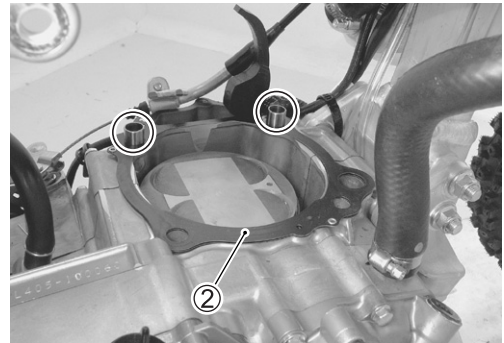
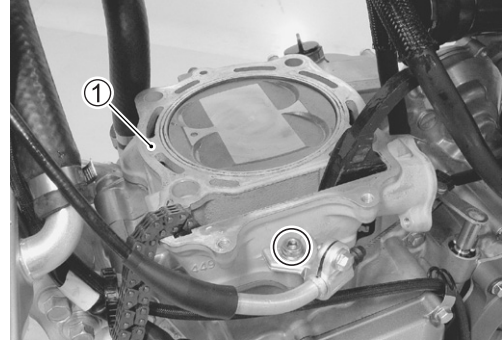
CAUTION

Do not drop the cam chain into the crankcase.

NOTE:

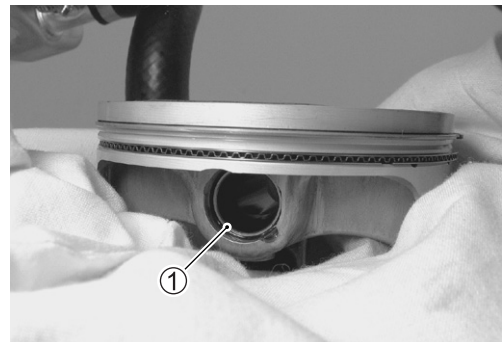
If the cylinder does not come off easily, lightly tap it using a plastic hammer.

- Remove the cylinder gasket ② and dowel pins.

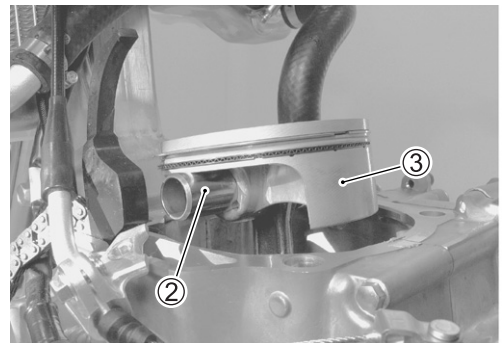


PISTON AND PISTON RING REMOVAL

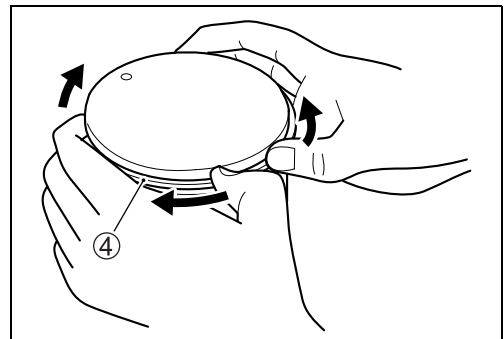
- Remove the cylinder. (☞ 6-6)
- Place a clean rag over the cylinder base to prevent the piston pin circlip ① from dropping into the crankcase.
- Remove the piston pin circlip ①.



- Remove the piston pin ② and piston ③.



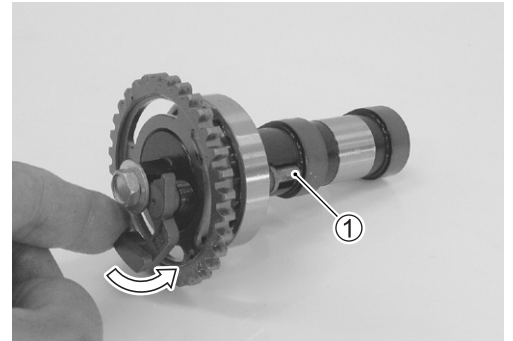
- Carefully spread the ring opening with your thumbs and then push up the opposite side of the ring ④ to remove it.
- Remove the oil ring in the same procedure.



ENGINE TOP COMPONENTS INSPECTION AND SERVICE

AUTOMATIC DECOMP. INSPECTION

- Check the decomp. cam moves smoothly and shaft ① rotates together.
- If any abnormal condition are found, replace the camshaft assembly.



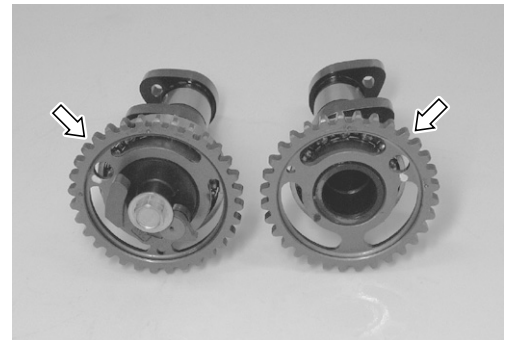
CAMSHAFT INSPECTION

CAUTION
The camshaft assembly can not be disassembled.



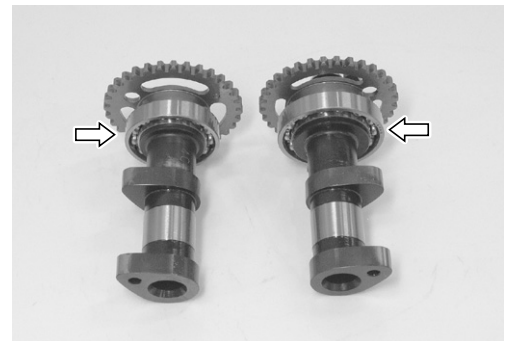
CAM SPROCKET

- Inspect the sprocket teeth for wear.
- If they are worn, replace the camshafts, crankshaft and cam chain as a set.



CAMSHAFT BEARING

- Inspect the bearings for play, discoloration, wear and seizure.
- Move the outer race by finger and inspect for smooth movement.
- If there is anything unusual, replace the camshaft assembly.



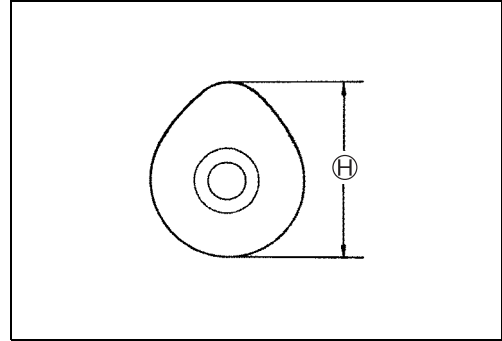
CAM WEAR

- Measure the cam height \ominus using the micrometer.
- Replace a camshaft if the cams are worn to the service limit.

DATA Cam height \ominus

Service Limit IN.: 35.23 mm (1.387 in)
 EX.: 34.03 mm (1.340 in)

TOOL 09900-20202: Micrometer (25 – 50 mm)



CAMSHAFT JOURNAL WEAR

- Determine whether or not each journal is worn down to the limit by measuring the oil clearance with the camshaft installed in place.
- Use the plastigauge to read the clearance at the widest portion, which is specified as follows:

TOOL 09900-22301: Plastigauge
 09900-22302: Plastigauge

- Tighten the camshaft journal holder in ascending order of numbers to the specified torque. (6-29)

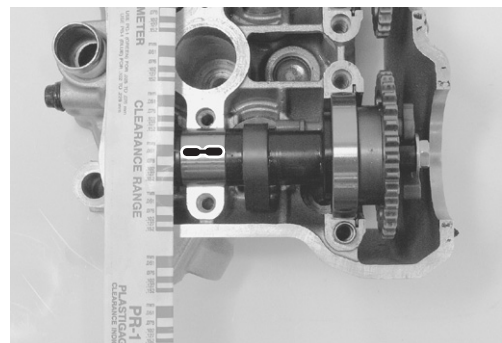
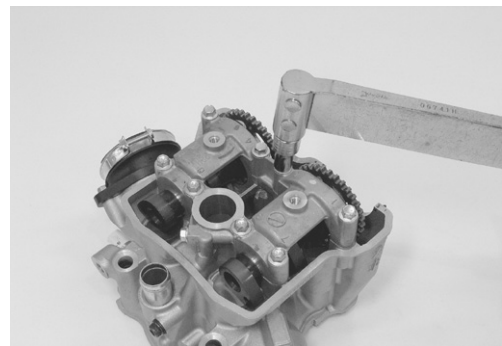
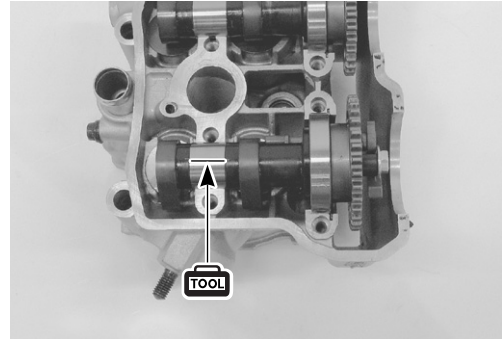
Camshaft journal holder bolt:
 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7.0 lbf·ft)

NOTE:

Do not rotate the camshaft with the plastigauge in place.

- Remove the camshaft journal holder, and read the width of the compressed plastigauge with envelope scale. This measurement should be taken at the widest part.

DATA Camshaft journal oil clearance:
 Service Limit (IN. & EX.): 0.150 mm (0.0059 in)



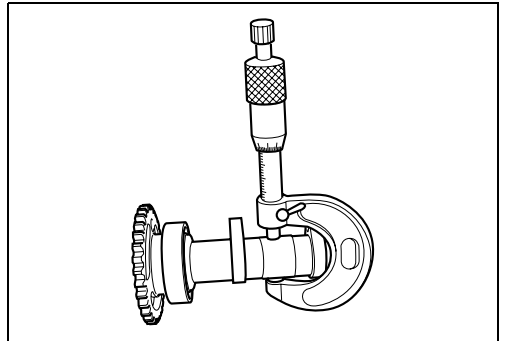
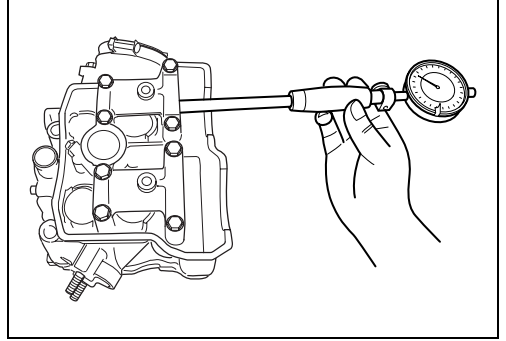
- If the camshaft journal oil clearance measured exceeds the limit, measure the inside diameter of the camshaft journal holder and outside diameter of the camshaft journal.
- Replace the camshaft or the cylinder head depending upon which one exceeds the specification.

DATA Camshaft journal holder I.D.:
Standard (IN. & EX.): 22.012 – 22.025 mm
(0.8667 – 0.8671 in)

TOOL 09900-20602: Dial gauge (1/1 000, 1 mm)
09900-22403: Small bore gauge (18 – 35 mm)

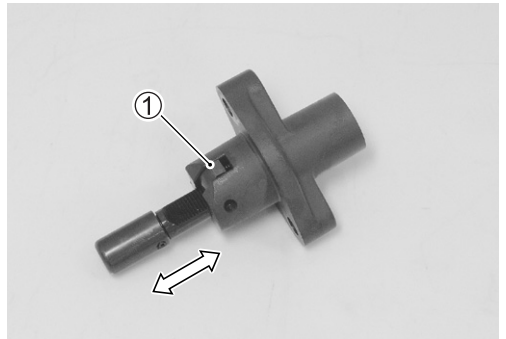
DATA Camshaft journal O.D.:
Standard (IN. & EX.): 21.959 – 21.980 mm
(0.8645 – 0.8654 in)

TOOL 09900-20205: Micrometer (0 – 25 mm)



CAM CHAIN TENSION ADJUSTER INSPECTION

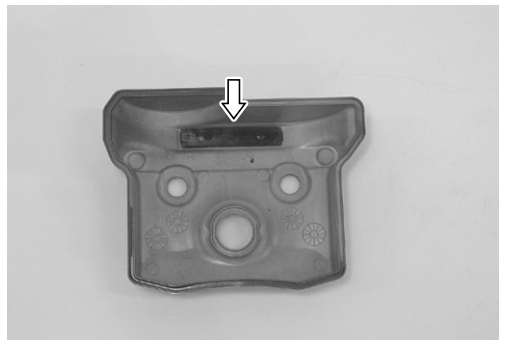
- Remove the cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt and spring.
- Check that the push rod slides smoothly when releasing stopper ①.
- If it does not slide smoothly, replace the cam chain tension adjuster with a new one.



CAM CHAIN No.2 GUIDE INSPECTION

- Inspect the contacting surface of the cam chain No.2 guide.
- If it is worn or damaged, replace it with a new one.

Cam chain No.1 guide and cam chain tensioner inspection
( 6-32)



CYLINDER HEAD AND VALVE INSPECTION VALVE DISASSEMBLY

- Remove the tappet ① and shim ② by fingers or magnetic hand.

CAUTION

Identify the position of each removed part. Organize the parts in their respective groups (i.e., intake or exhaust) so that they can be installed in their original locations.

- Install the sleeve protector ① between the valve spring and cylinder head.
- Using the special tools, compress the valve spring and remove the two cotter halves ③ from the valve stem.

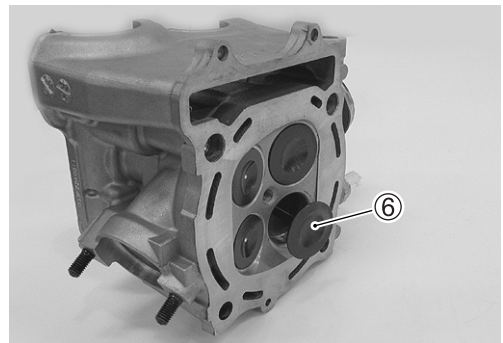
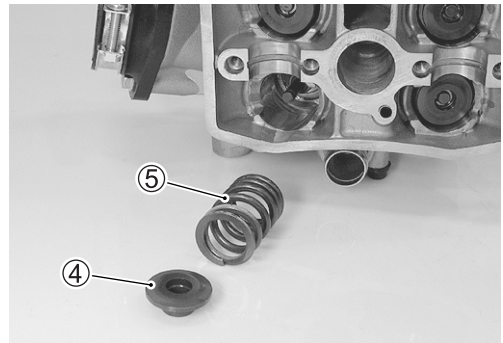
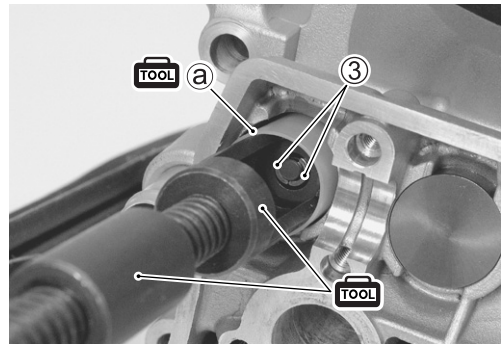
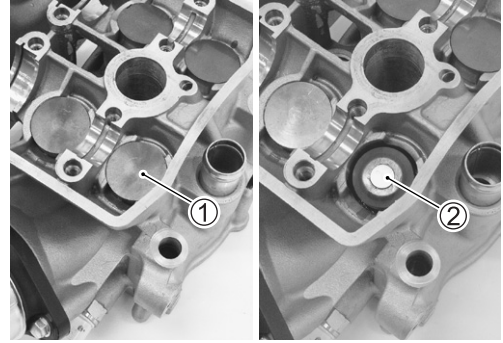
CAUTION

To prevent damage of the tappet sliding surface with the special tool, use the sleeve protector ①.

- TOOL** 09916-14510: Valve lifter
- 09916-14522: Valve lifter attachment
- 09916-84511: Tweezers
- 09919-28620: Sleeve protector

- Remove the valve spring retainer ④ and valve spring ⑤.

- Remove the valve ⑥ from the combustion chamber side.

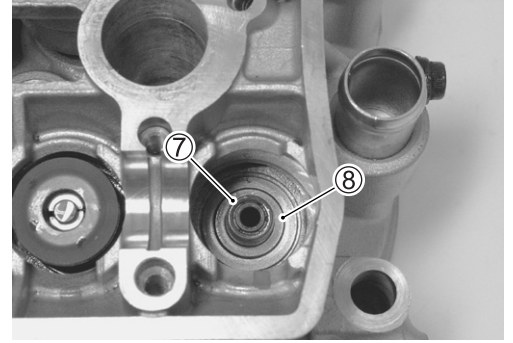


- Remove the valve stem seal ⑦ and spring seat ⑧.

CAUTION

Do not reuse the removed valve stem seal.

- Remove the other valves in the same manner as described previously.

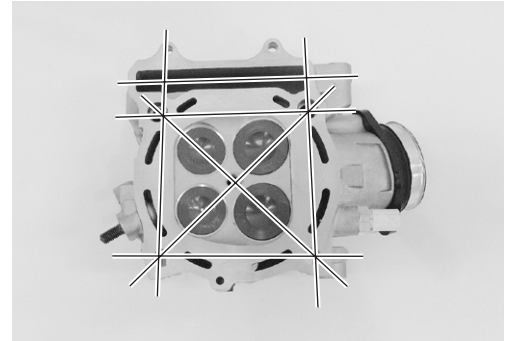


CYLINDER HEAD DISTORTION

- Decarbonize the combustion chamber.
- Check the gasket surface of the cylinder head for distortion with a straightedge and thickness gauge, taking a clearance reading at several places indicated.
- If the largest reading at any position of the straightedge exceeds the limit, replace the cylinder head.

DATA Cylinder head distortion:
Service Limit: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge

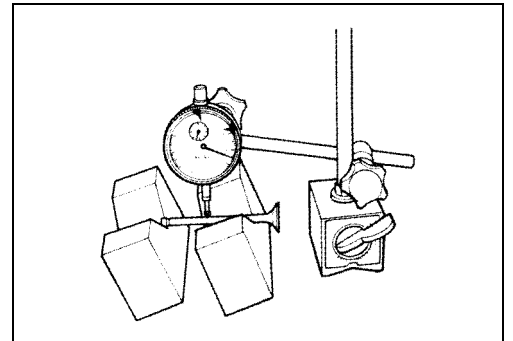


VALVE STEM RUNOUT

- Support the valve using V-blocks and check its runout using the dial gauge as shown.
- If the runout exceeds the service limit, replace the valve.

DATA Valve stem runout (IN. & EX.):
Service Limit: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
09900-20701: Magnetic stand
09900-21304: V-block set (100 mm)



CAUTION

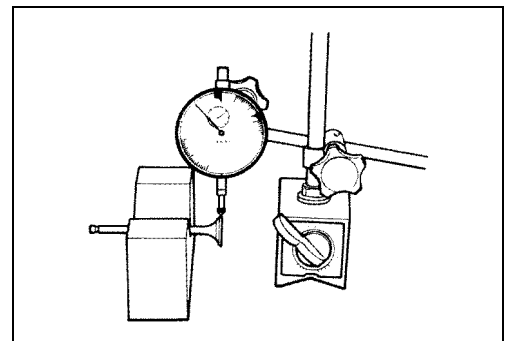
Be careful not to damage the valve head and valve stem when handling it.

VALVE HEAD RADIAL RUNOUT

- Place the dial gauge at a right angle to the valve head face and measure the valve head radial runout.
- If it measures more than the service limit, replace the valve.

DATA Valve head radial runout (IN. & EX.):
Service Limit: 0.03 mm (0.001 in)

TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
09900-20701: Magnetic stand
09900-21304: V-block set (100 mm)



CAUTION

Be careful not to damage the valve head and valve stem when handling it.

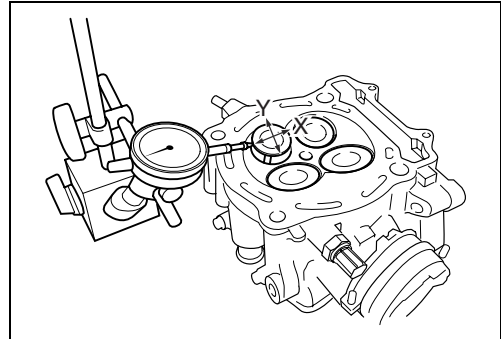
VALVE STEM AND VALVE FACE WEAR CONDITION

- Visually inspect each valve stem and valve face for wear and pitting.
- If it is worn or damaged, replace the valve with a new one.



VALVE STEM DEFLECTION

- Lift the valve about 10 mm (0.39 in) from the valve seat.
- Measure the valve stem deflection in two directions, perpendicular to each other, by positioning the dial gauge as shown.
- If the deflection measured exceeds the limit, then determine whether the valve or the guide should be replaced with a new one.



DATA Valve stem deflection (IN. & EX.):

Service Limit: 0.25 mm (0.010 in)

TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100,10 mm)

09900-20701: Magnetic stand

VALVE STEM WEAR

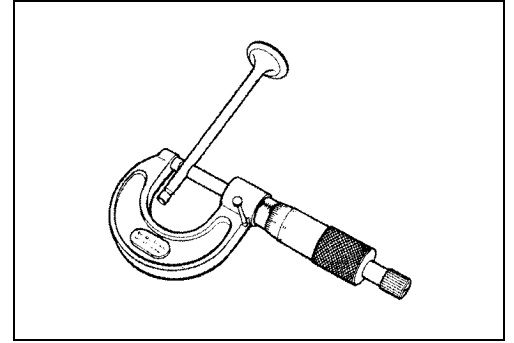
- If the valve stem is worn down to the limit, as measured with a micrometer, replace the valve.
- If the stem is within the limit, then replace the guide.
- After replacing valve or guide, be sure to recheck the deflection.

DATA Valve stem O.D.:

Standard (IN.) : 5.475 – 5.490 mm (0.2156 – 0.2161 in)
(EX.): 5.455 – 5.470 mm (0.2148 – 0.2154 in)

TOOL 09900-20205: Micrometer (0 – 25 mm)**NOTE:**

If valve guides have to be removed for replacement after inspecting related parts, carry out the steps shown in valve guide servicing.

**VALVE GUIDE SERVICING**

- Using the valve guide remover, drive the valve guide out toward the intake or exhaust camshaft side.

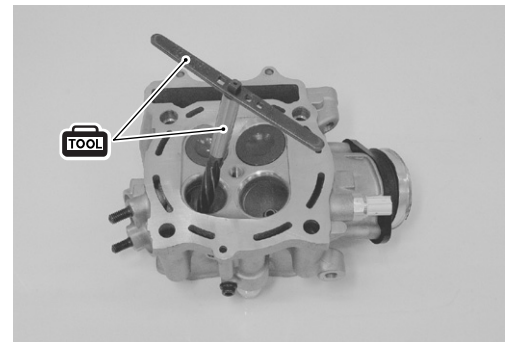
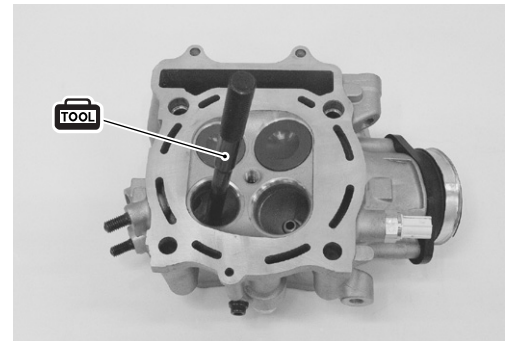
TOOL 09916-44910: Valve guide remover/installer**NOTE:**

- * *Discard the removed valve guide subassemblies.*
- * *Only oversized valve guides are available as replacement parts. (Part No. 11115-45G70)*

- Re-finish the valve guide holes in cylinder head with the reamer and handle.

CAUTION

When refinishing or removing the reamer from the valve guide hole, always turn it clockwise.

TOOL 09916-34580: Valve guide reamer (10.8 mm)
09916-34542: Reamer handle

- Cool down the new valve guides in a freezer for about one hour and heat the cylinder head to 100 – 150 °C (212 – 302 °F) with a hot plate.

CAUTION

Do not use a burner to heat the valve guide hole to prevent cylinder head distortion.

- Apply engine oil to the valve guide hole.
- Drive the valve guide into the hole using the valve guide installer ① and attachment ②.

CAUTION

Failure to oil the valve guide hole before driving the new guide into place may result in a damaged guide or head.

NOTE:

Install the valve guide until the attachment contacts with the cylinder head ③.

- 🔧 09916-44310: Valve guide remover/installer ①
- 09916-53360: Attachment ②

- After installing the valve guides, re-finish their guiding bores using the reamer.
- Clean and engine oil the guides after reaming.

- 🔧 09916-34550: Valve guide reamer
- 09916-34542: Reamer handle

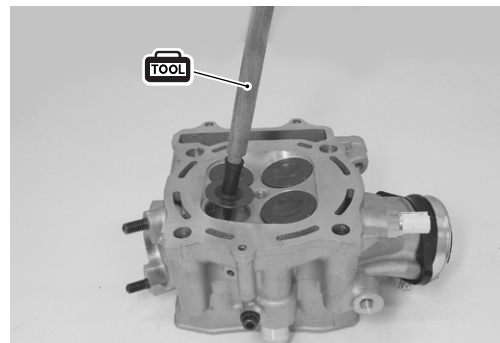
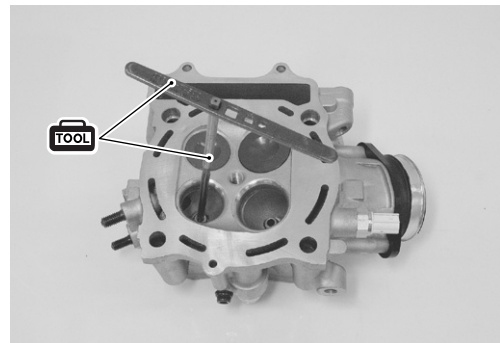
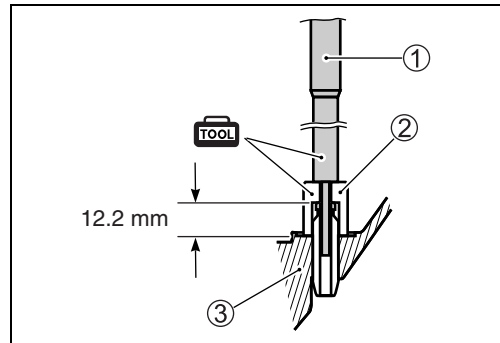
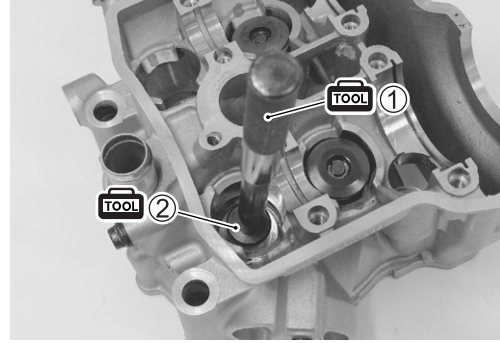
NOTE:

- * *Be sure to cool down the cylinder head to ambient air temperature.*
- * *Insert the reamer from the combustion chamber and always turn the reamer handle clockwise.*

VALVE SEAT WIDTH INSPECTION

- Visually check for valve seat width on each valve face.
- If the valve face has worn abnormally, replace the valve.
- Coat the valve seat with Prussian Blue and set the valve in place. Rotate the valve with light pressure.
- Check that the transferred blue on the valve face is uniform all around and in center of the valve face.

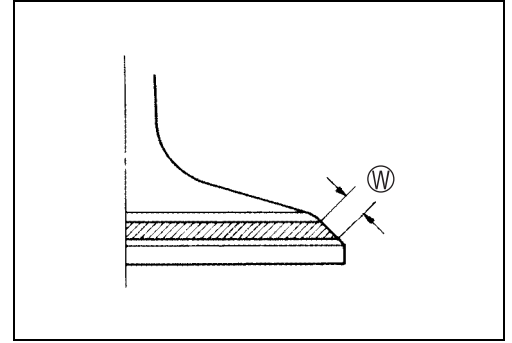
- 🔧 09916-10911: Valve lapper set



- If the seat width W measured exceeds the standard value or seat width is not uniform, refuse the seat using the seat cutter.

DATA Valve seat width W :

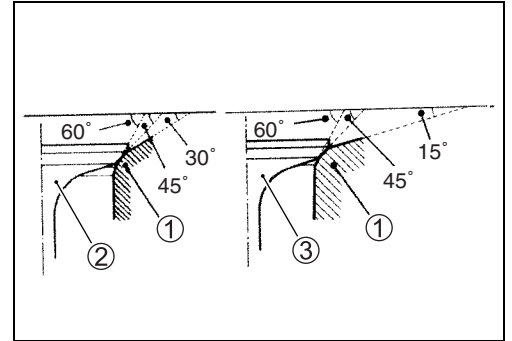
Standard: 0.9 – 1.1 mm (0.035 – 0.043 in)



VALVE SEAT SERVICING

The valve seats ① for both the intake valve ② and exhaust valve ③ are machined to three different angles. The seat contact surface is cut at 45°.

	INTAKE	EXHAUST
Seat angle	30°, 45°, 60°	15°, 45°, 60°
Seat width	0.9 – 1.1 mm (0.035 – 0.043 in)	←
Valve diameter	36 mm (1.4 in)	31 mm (1.2 in)
Valve guide I.D.	5.500 – 5.512 mm (0.2165 – 0.2170 in)	←



CAUTION

The valve seat contact area must be inspected after each cut.

Do not use lapping compound after the final cut is made. The finished valve seat should have a velvety smooth finish but not a highly polished or shiny finish. This will provide a soft surface for the final seating of the valve which will occur during the first few seconds of engine operation.

CAUTION

The titanium valves are coated with an oxidized membrane treatment to resist wear but the membrane tend to be removed if lapped after valve seat servicing.

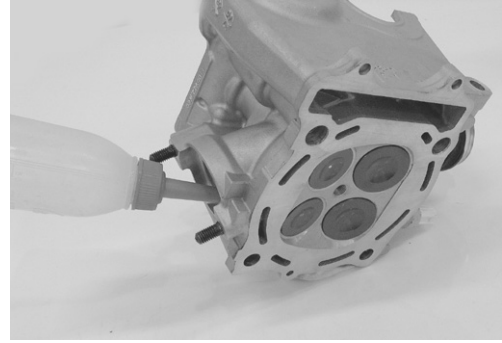
NOTE:

After servicing the valve seats, be sure to check the valve clearance after the cylinder head has been reinstalled. (↪ 2-20)

- Clean and assemble the head and valve components. Fill the intake and exhaust ports with gasoline to check for leaks.
- If any leaks occur, inspect the valve seat and face for burrs or other things that could prevent the valve from sealing.

⚠ WARNING

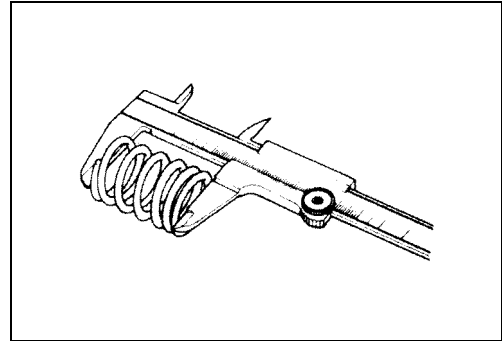
Always use extreme caution when handling gasoline.



VALVE SPRING

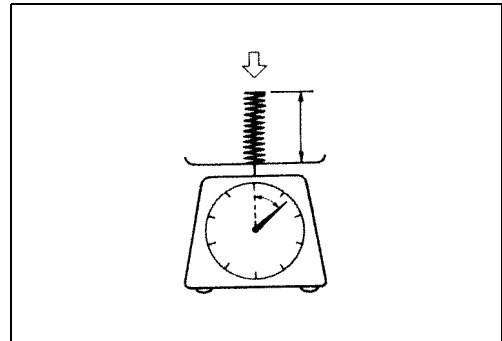
- Check the valve spring for proper strength by measuring its free length and also by the force required to compress it.
- If the spring length is less than the service limit, or if the force required to compress the spring does not fall within the range specified, replace the spring.

DATA Valve spring free length:
Service limit (IN. & EX.): 35.8 mm (1.41 in)



TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers

DATA Valve spring tension:
Standard (IN. & EX.): 146 – 168 N (14.9 – 17.1 kgf)/
30.9 mm (32.8 – 37.7 lbs/12.2 in)

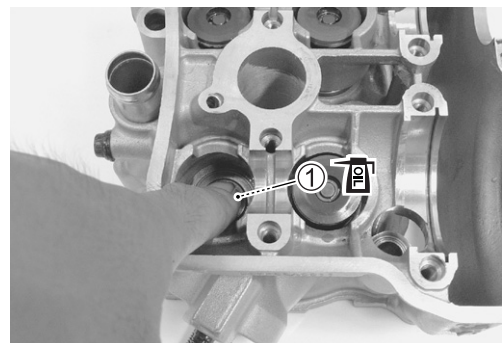


VALVE REASSEMBLY

- Install the valve spring seat.
- Apply engine oil to the stem seal ①, and press-fit it into position.

CAUTION

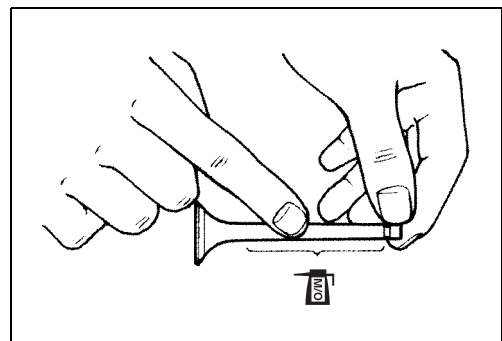
Do not reuse the removed stem seal.



- Insert the valve, with its stem coated with MOLYBDENUM OIL SOLUTION all around and along the full stem length without any break.

CAUTION

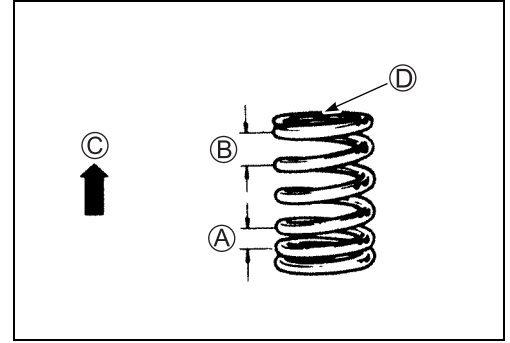
When inserting the valve, take care not to damage the lip of the stem seal.



TOOL MOLYBDENUM OIL SOLUTION

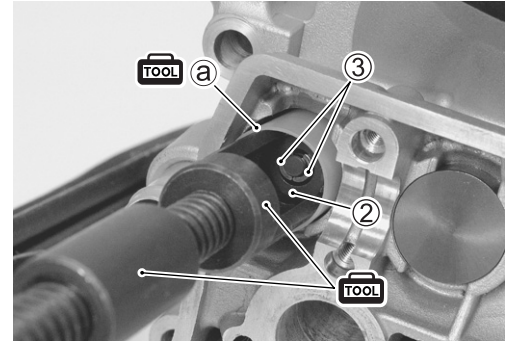
- Install the valve spring with the small-pitch portion (A) facing cylinder head.

- (A) Small-pitch portion
- (B) Large-pitch portion
- (C) UPWARD
- (D) Paint



- Put on the valve spring retainer (2), and using the valve lifter and sleeve protector (a), press down the spring, fit the valve cotter halves to the stem end, and release the lifter to allow the valve cotter (3) to wedge in between retainer and stem.

- TOOL** 09916-14510: Valve lifter
- 09916-14522: Valve lifter attachment
- 09916-84511: Tweezers
- 09919-28620: Sleeve protector



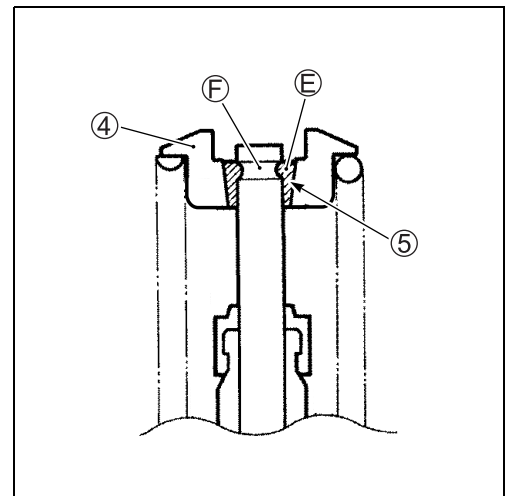
- Be sure that the rounded lip (E) of the cotter fits snugly into the groove (F) in the stem end.
- Install the other valves and springs in the same manner as described previously.

CAUTION

Be sure to restore each spring and valve to their original positions.

Be careful not to damage the valve and valve stem when handling it.

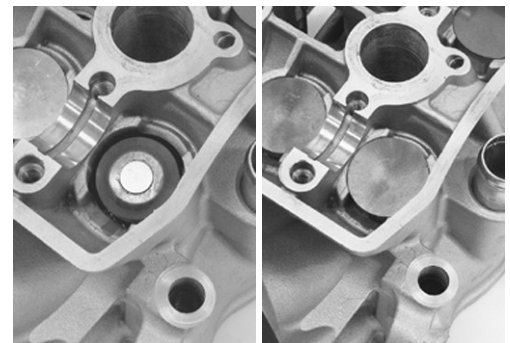
- (4) Valve spring retainer
- (5) Valve cotter



- Install the tappet shims and the tappets to their original positions.

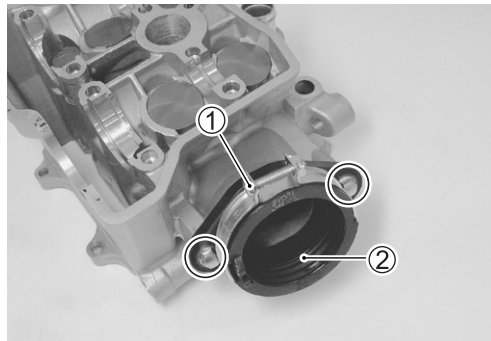
NOTE:

- * Apply engine oil to the stem end, shim and tappet before fitting them.
- * When seating the tappet shim, be sure the figure printed surface faces the tappet.



INTAKE PIPE REMOVAL

- Remove the intake pipe clamp ①.
- Remove intake pipe ②.



INTAKE PIPE INSTALLATION

- Apply grease to O-ring of the intake pipe.

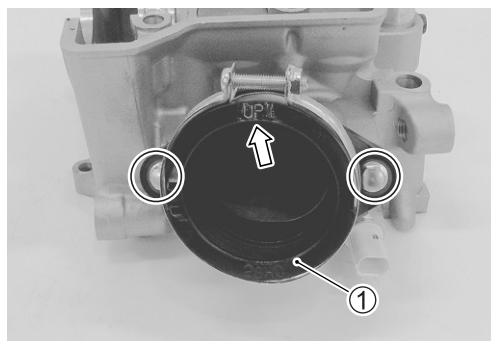
 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"
or equivalent




- Install the intake pipe ① and clamp.

NOTE:


Make sure that the "UP" mark faces up.




ECT SENSOR REMOVAL

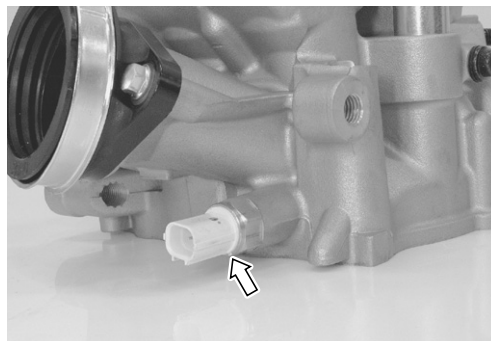
 12-45)

ECT SENSOR INSPECTION

 12-45)

ECT SENSOR INSTALLATION

 12-46)



CYLINDER INSPECTION

CYLINDER DISTORTION

- Check the gasketed surface of the cylinder for distortion with a straightedge and thickness gauge, taking a clearance reading at several places indicated.
- If the largest reading at any position of the straightedge exceeds the limit, replace the cylinder.

DATA Cylinder distortion:
Service Limit: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

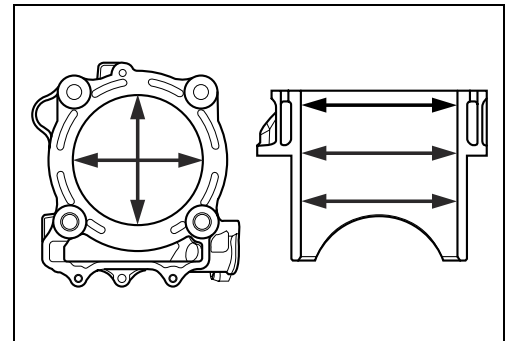
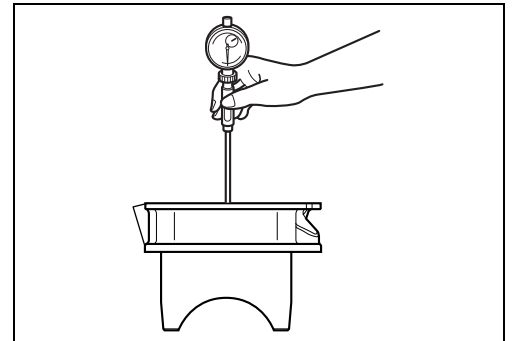
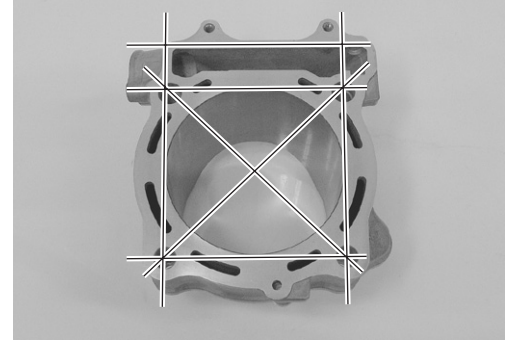
TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge

CYLINDER BORE

- Inspect the cylinder wall for any scratches, nicks or other damage.
- Measure the cylinder bore diameter at six places.

DATA Cylinder bore
Standard: 96.000 – 96.015 mm (3.7795 – 3.7801 in)

TOOL 09900-20530: Cylinder gauge set
 09900-20513: Rod (94 mm)



PISTON AND PISTON RING INSPECTION

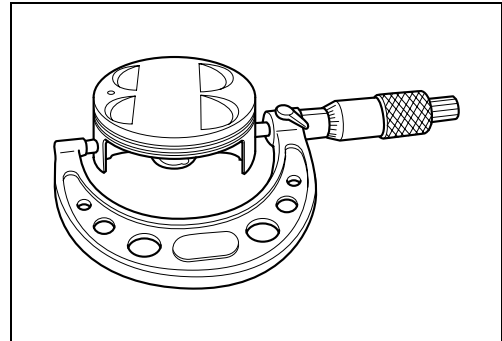
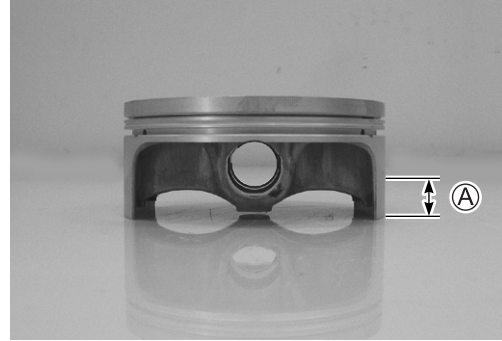
PISTON DIAMETER

- Using a micrometer, measure the piston outside diameter at 15 mm (0.6 in) ^(A) from the piston skirt end.
- If the measurement is less than the limit, replace the piston.

DATA Piston diameter:

Service Limit: 95.880 mm (3.7748 in)
at 15 mm (0.6 in) from the skirt end

TOOL 09900-20204: Micrometer (75 – 100 mm)



PISTON-TO-CYLINDER CLEARANCE

- Subtract the piston diameter from the cylinder bore diameter.
 (☞ above)
- If the piston-to-cylinder clearance exceeds the service limit, replace the cylinder or the piston, or both.

DATA Piston-to-cylinder clearance:

Service Limit: 0.120 mm (0.0047 in)

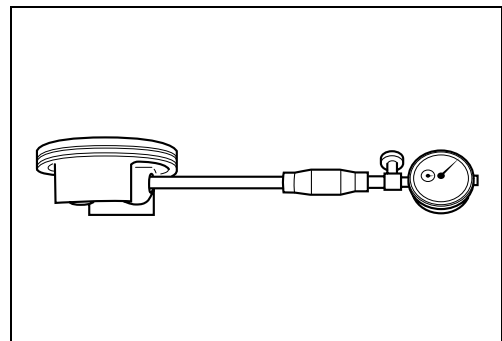
PISTON PIN AND PIN BORE

- Measure the piston pin bore inside diameter using the small bore gauge.
- If the measurement is out of specifications replace the piston.

DATA Piston pin bore:

Service Limit: 19.030 mm (0.7492 in)

TOOL 09900-20602: Dial gauge (1/1 000, 1 mm)
 09900-22403: Small bore gauge (18 – 35 mm)

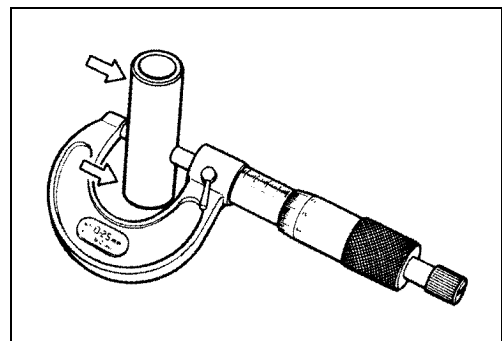


- Measure the piston pin outside diameter at three positions using the micrometer.
- If any of the measurements are out of specification, replace the piston pin.

DATA Piston pin O.D.:

Service Limit: 18.980 mm (0.7472 in)

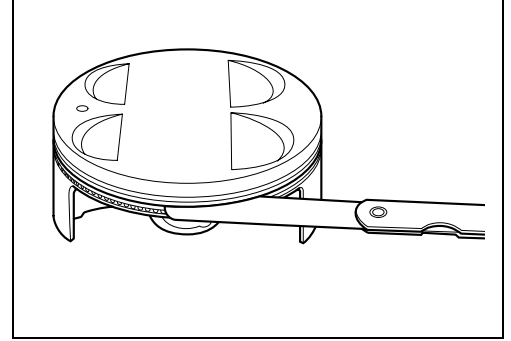
TOOL 09900-20205: Micrometer (0 – 25 mm)



PISTON RING-TO-GROOVE CLEARANCE

- Decarbonize the piston ring and piston ring groove.
- Measure the side clearances of the 1st piston ring using the thickness gauge.
- If any of the clearances exceed the limit, replace both the piston and piston ring.

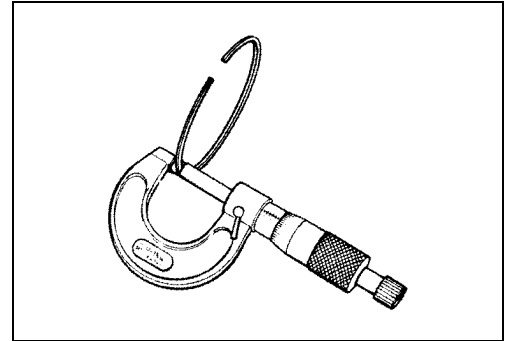
TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge
09900-20205: Micrometer (0 – 25 mm)



DATA Piston ring-to-groove clearance:
Service Limit (1st): 0.180 mm (0.007 in)

DATA Piston ring groove width:
Standard (1st) : 0.78 – 0.80 mm (0.0307 – 0.0315 in)
 : 1.30 – 1.32 mm (0.0512 – 0.0520 in)
(Oil) : 2.01 – 2.03 mm (0.0791 – 0.0799 in)

DATA Piston ring thickness:
Standard (1st) : 0.71 – 0.76 mm (0.0279 – 0.0299 in)
 : 1.08 – 1.10 mm (0.0425 – 0.0433 in)

**PISTON RING FREE END GAP AND PISTON RING END GAP**

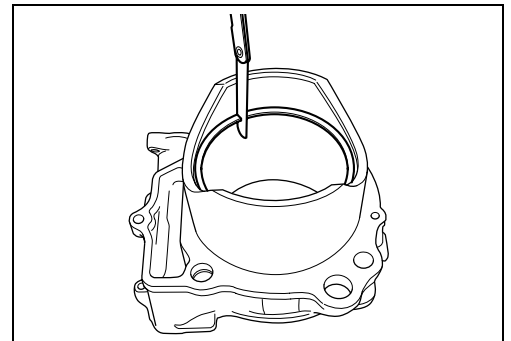
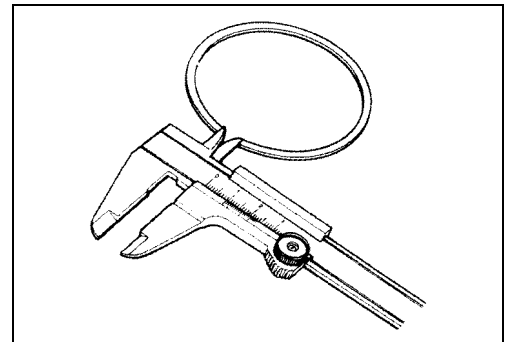
- Measure the piston ring free end gap using the vernier calipers.
- Next, fit the piston ring squarely into the cylinder and measure the piston ring end gap using the thickness gauge.
- If any of the measurements exceed the service limit, replace the piston ring with a new one.

DATA Piston ring free end gap:
Service Limit (1st): 6.9 mm (0.27 in)

TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers

DATA Piston ring end gap:
Service Limit (1st): 0.50 mm (0.020 in)

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge



CRANKSHAFT AND CONROD INSPECTION

For inspection other than the following, refer to page 10-7.

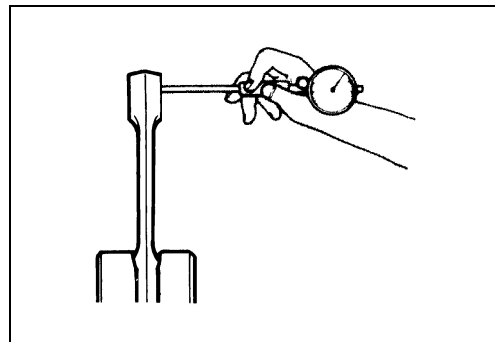
CONROD SMALL END I.D.

- Using a small bore gauge, measure the inside diameter of the conrod small end.
- If the inside diameter of the conrod small end exceeds the limit, replace the conrod.

DATA Conrod small end I.D.:

Service Limit: 19.040 mm (0.7496 in)

TOOL 09900-20602: Dial gauge (1/1 000 mm, 1 mm)
09900-22403: Small bore gauge (18 – 35 mm)



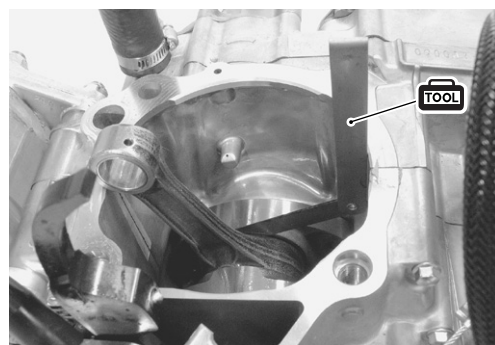
CONROD BIG END SIDE CLEARANCE

- Inspect the conrod side clearance by using a thickness gauge.
- If the clearance exceeds the service limit, replace crankshaft assembly or bring the deflection and side clearance into specification by replacing the worn parts. (e.g., conrod, big end bearing and crank pin)

DATA Conrod big end side clearance:

Service Limit: 1.0 mm (0.04 in)

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge



ENGINE TOP SIDE ASSEMBLY

PISTON AND PISTON RING INSTALLATION

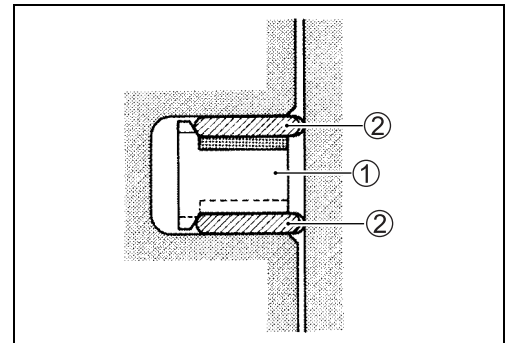
Install the piston and piston ring in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

PISTON RING

- Install the piston rings in the order of oil ring and 1st ring.
- The first member to go into the oil ring groove is a spacer ①. After placing the spacer, fit the two side rails ②.

NOTE:

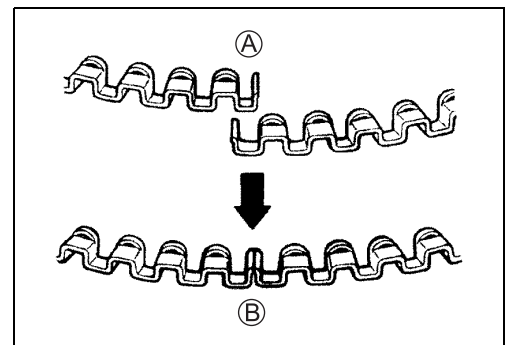
Side designations, top and bottom, are not applied to the spacer and side rails: you can position each either way.



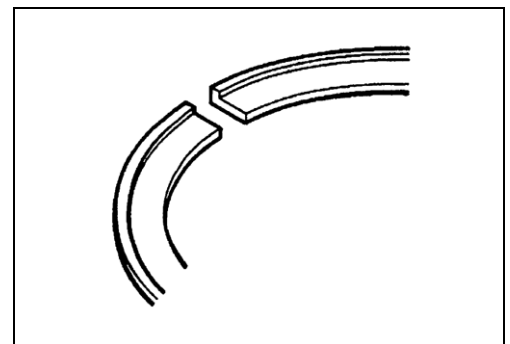
CAUTION

When installing the spacer ①, be careful not to allow its two ends to overlap in the groove.

- Ⓐ INCORRECT
- Ⓑ CORRECT

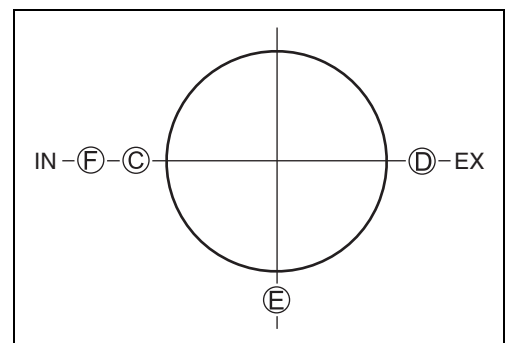


- Be sure to bring the concave side of 1st ring to the top when fitting it to the piston.



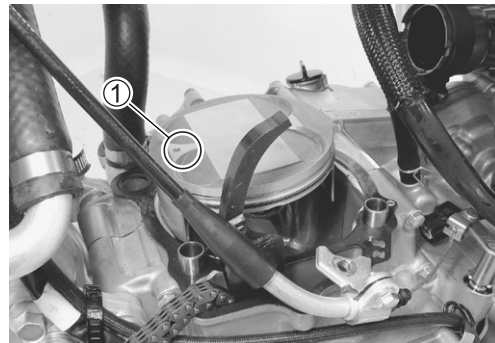
- Position the gaps of the two ring as shown. Before inserting a piston into the cylinder, check that the gaps are so located.

- Ⓒ 1st ring
- Ⓓ Upper side rail
- Ⓔ Spacer
- Ⓕ Lower side rail



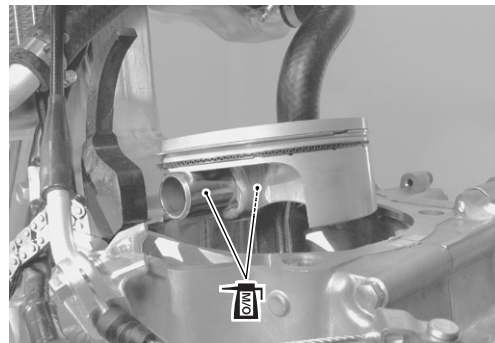
PISTON

- Install the piston with the punch mark ① facing towards the exhaust side.



- Before installing the piston pin, apply MOLYBDENUM OIL SOLUTION onto its surface.

MOLYBDENUM OIL SOLUTION



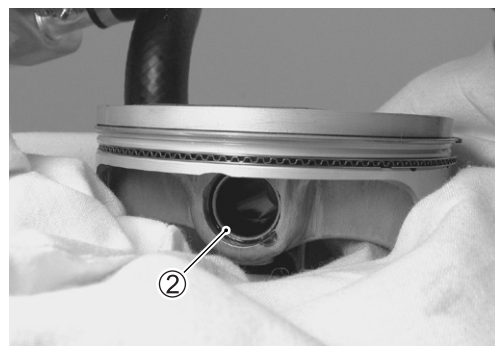
- Place a clean rag over the cylinder base to prevent the piston pin circlip from dropping into crankcase. Install the piston pin circlip ②.

CAUTION

Use the new piston pin circlip ② to prevent circlip failure.

NOTE:

End gap of the circlip should not be aligned with the cutaway in the piston pin bore.



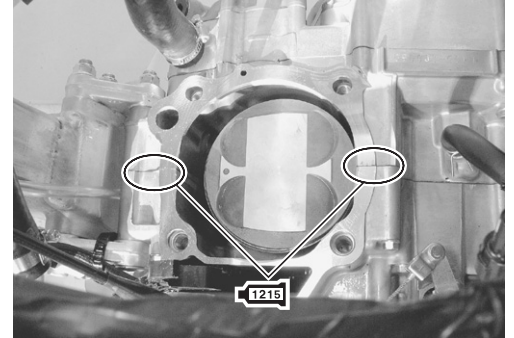
CYLINDER AND CYLINDER HEAD INSTALLATION

Install the cylinder and cylinder head in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

CYLINDER

- Thoroughly wipe off oil from the fitting surface of the crankcase.
- Apply SUZUKI BOND “1215” to the crankcase as shown.

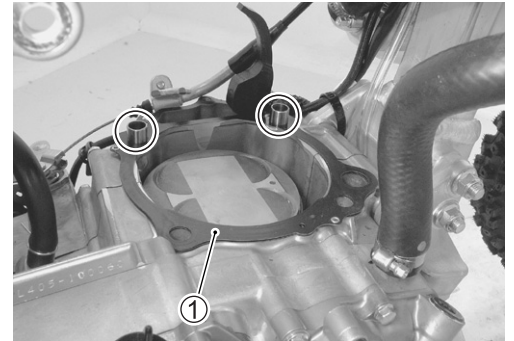
 99000-31110: SUZUKI BOND “1215” or equivalent



- Install the dowel pins into the crankcase and then install the cylinder gasket ①.

CAUTION

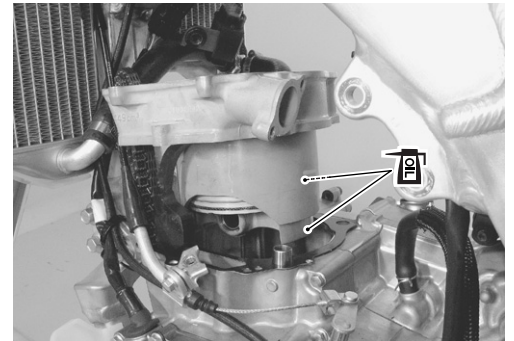
Use the new gasket to prevent oil leakage.



- Apply engine oil to the sliding surface of the piston and cylinder bore.
- Hold each piston ring with the piston ring sections positioned correctly and put it into the cylinder.
- Make sure that the piston rings are caught by the cylinder skirt.
- Place the cylinder on the crankcase.

CAUTION

Do not drop the cam chain into the crankcase.



- Temporarily tighten the cylinder base bolt ②.

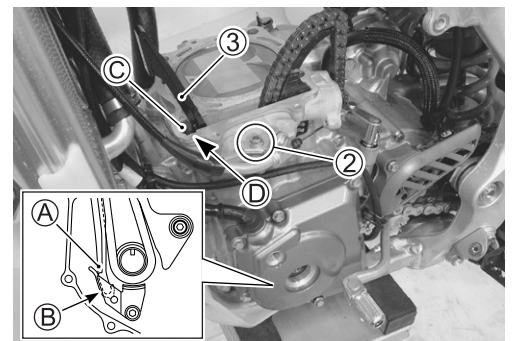
NOTE:

Fit the bracket to the cylinder base bolt ②.

- Insert the cam chain No.1 guide end ① into the recess ② of the crankcase securely.
- Fit the projection ③ of the cam chain No.1 guide ③ in the groove ④ of the cylinder.

CAUTION

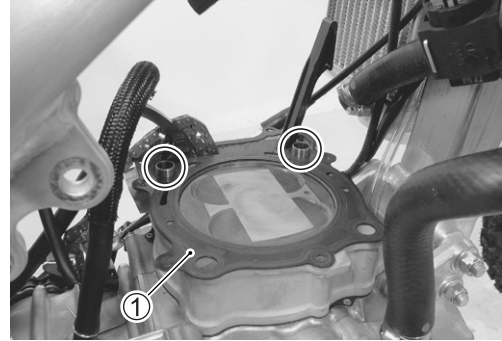
Make sure that cam chain engages properly to the cam chain drive gear.



CYLINDER HEAD

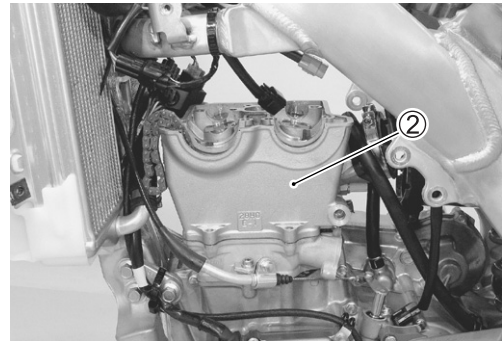
- Install the dowel pins into the cylinder and then install the cylinder head gasket ① onto the cylinder.

CAUTION
Use the new gasket to prevent gas leakage.

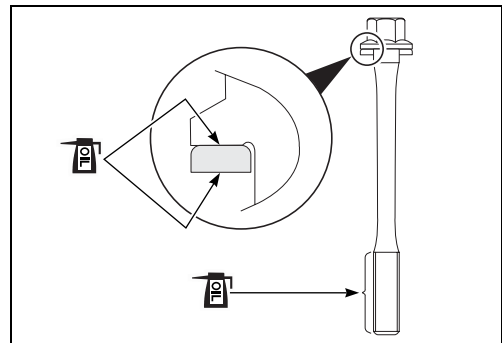


- Place the cylinder head ② on the cylinder.

CAUTION
Do not drop the cam chain into the crankcase.

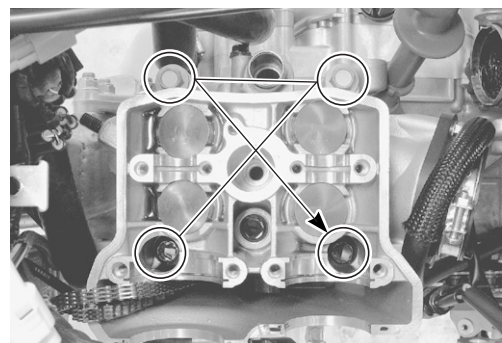


- Apply engine oil to the washers and thread portion of the bolts before installing the cylinder head bolts.



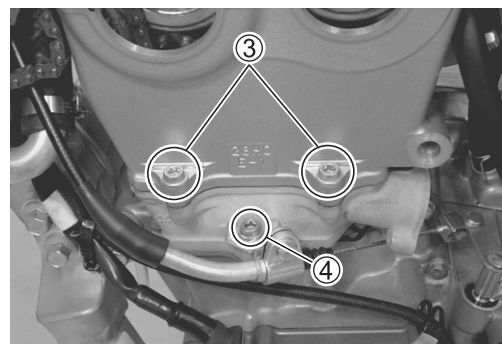
- With the head snugly seated on the cylinder, secure it by tightening the bolts in diagonal stages.
- Tighten the cylinder head bolts to the specified torque.

**🔧 Cylinder head bolt: Initial 25 N·m (2.5 kgf-m, 18.0 lbf-ft)
Final 51 N·m (5.1 kgf-m, 37.0 lbf-ft)**



- After tightening the cylinder head bolts to specification, tighten the cylinder head base bolts ③ and cylinder base bolt ④ to the specified torque.

**🔧 Cylinder head base bolt: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)
Cylinder base bolt: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)**



- Connect the ECT sensor coupler.
- Install the engine mounting upper brackets. (🔧 5-6)
- Install the exhaust pipe. (🔧 5-9)
- Connect the radiator hose. (🔧 20-23)
- Install the throttle body. (🔧 13-15)

CAMSHAFT (AUTOMATIC DECOMP.) AND CAM CHAIN TENSION ADJUSTER INSTALLATION

Install the camshaft and cam chain tension in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

CAMSHAFT (AUTOMATIC DECOMP.)

- Place a wrench over the crankshaft and turn it counter-clockwise to align the TDC mark (A) with the center of the groove (B) of the timing inspection hole.

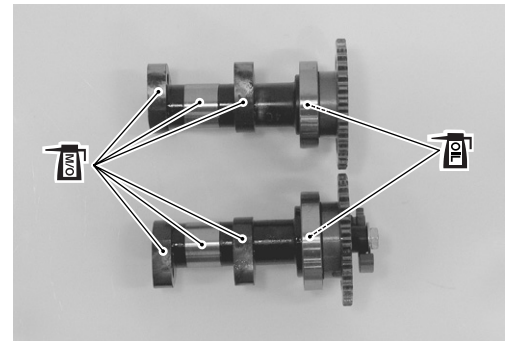
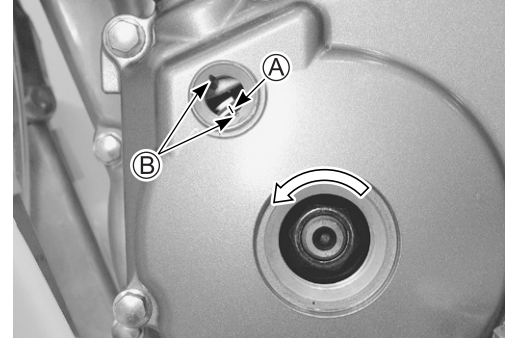
CAUTION

Pull the cam chain upward, or the chain will be caught between crankcase and cam drive sprocket.

To adjust the camshaft timing correctly, be sure to align the TDC mark (A) with the index mark (B) and hold this position when installing the camshafts.

- Just before installing the camshaft into the cylinder head, apply MOLYBDENUM OIL SOLUTION to the camshaft journals, camshaft journal holders and cam faces. Also, apply engine oil to the camshaft bearings.

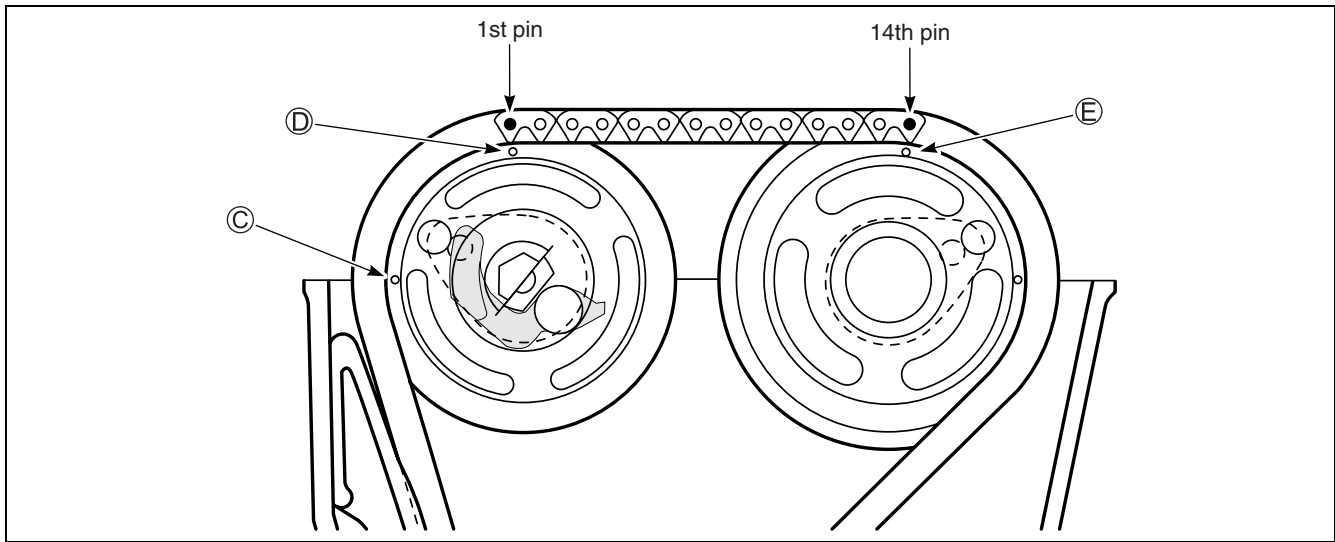
 MOLYBDENUM OIL SOLUTION



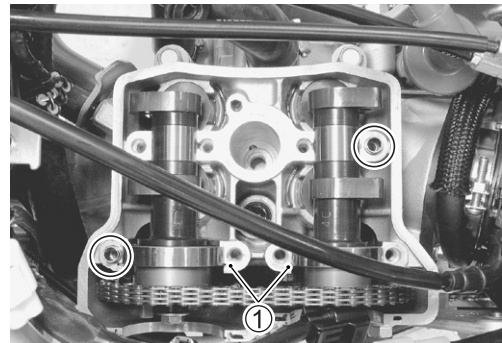
- Pull the exhaust side of the cam chain taut to install the camshaft sprocket (exhaust side).
- Turn the exhaust camshaft so that the timing mark ③ is aligned with the gasket surface of the cylinder head.
- Engage the cam chain with the exhaust camshaft sprocket.
- The other timing marked ④ should now be pointing straight up. Starting from the roller pin that is directly above the timing marked ④, count out 14 roller pins (from the exhaust camshaft side going towards the intake camshaft side).
- Engage the 14th roller pin on the cam chain with the timing marked ⑤ on the camshaft sprocket (intake side). Refer to the following illustrations.

NOTE:

The cam chain should now be on all three sprockets. Be careful not to move the crankshaft until the camshaft journal holder and cam chain tension adjuster are secured.



- Install the dowel pins and C-ring ①.
- Install the camshafts, intake and exhaust.

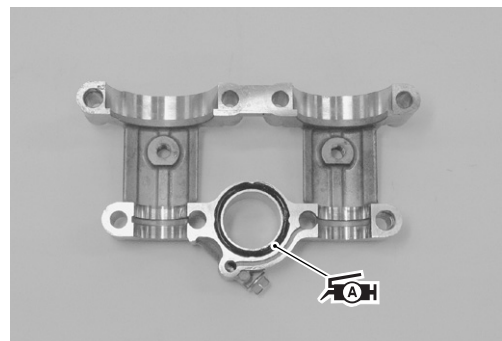


- Apply grease to the new O-ring and install it to the camshaft journal holder.

CAUTION

Use the new O-ring to prevent oil leakage.


 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"
or equivalent

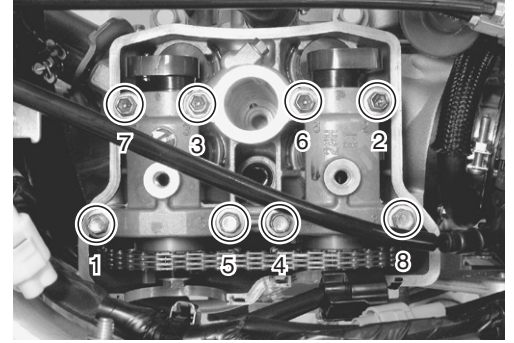


- Install the camshaft journal holder.
- Have the camshaft journal holder evenly by tightening the camshaft journal holder bolts lightly, in the ascending order of numbers.

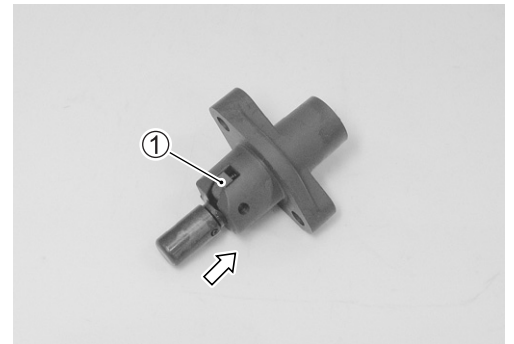
NOTE:

- * When tightening the camshaft journal holder bolts, the piston position must be at TDC on the compression stroke.
 - * The ascending order of numbers are indicated on the camshaft journal holder.
- Tighten the camshaft journal holder bolts in ascending order of numbers to the specified torque.

 **Camshaft journal holder bolt: 10 N·m
(1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)**

**CAM CHAIN TENSION ADJUSTER**

- Retract the push rod by pushing the stopper ①.



- Install a new gasket ②.

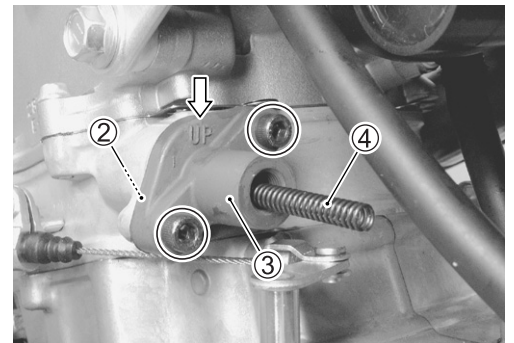
CAUTION

Use the new gasket to prevent oil leakage.

- Install the cam chain tension adjuster ③ with “UP” mark faced upward.
- Tighten the cam chain tension adjuster mounting bolts to the specified torque.

 **Cam chain tension adjuster mounting bolt:
10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)**

- Install the spring ④.



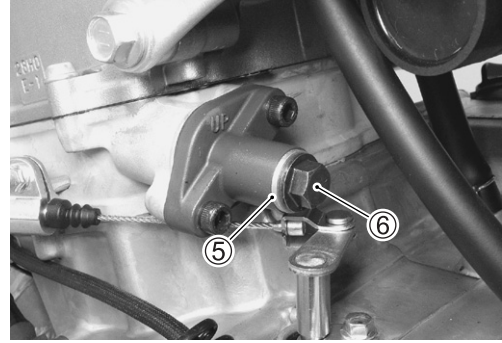
- Install the gasket ⑤ and cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt ⑥.

NOTE:

Click sound is heard when the cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt is installed.

- Tighten the cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt to the specified torque.

🔧 Cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt:
23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)



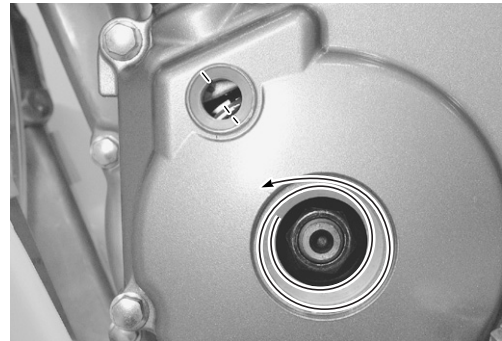
CAUTION

After installing the cam chain tension adjuster, check to be sure that the adjuster works properly by checking the slack of cam chain.

- After installing the cam chain tension adjuster, rotate the crankshaft (two turns), and recheck the positions of the camshafts. (👉 6-28)

CAUTION

After this procedure, if any resistance is felt while turning over the crankshaft, stop immediately, and check the camshaft chain timing.



- Inspect the valve clearance. (👉 2-20)
- Apply grease to the O-rings.

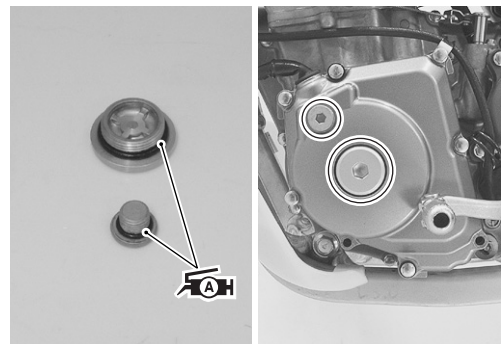
CAUTION

Use the new O-rings to prevent oil leakage.

🔧 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE “A”
or equivalent

- Tighten each plug to the specified torque.

🔧 TDC plug: 14 N·m (1.4 kgf-m, 10.0 lbf-ft)
Crankshaft hole plug: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)



- Install the magneto cover guard and pour engine oil. (👉 2-11)

CYLINDER HEAD COVER INSTALLATION

Install the cylinder head cover in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the new gasket to the cylinder head cover.

CAUTION

Check to be sure that the cam chain No.2 guide is securely installed on the cylinder head cover.

Use the new gaskets to prevent oil leakage.

- Apply bond to the end caps of the cylinder head cover gasket as shown.

 **99000-31140: SUZUKI BOND “1207B” or equivalent**

- Place the cylinder head cover on the cylinder head.
- Apply engine oil to both sides of gaskets.

CAUTION

Use the new gaskets to prevent oil leakage.





- Tighten the cylinder head cover bolts to the specified torque.

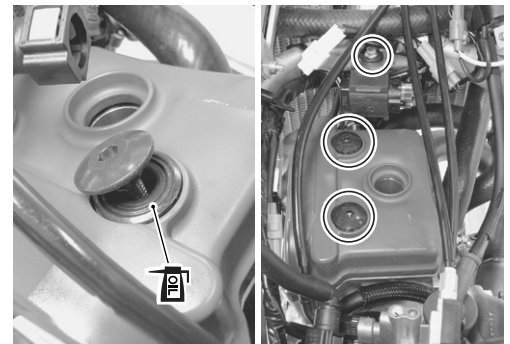
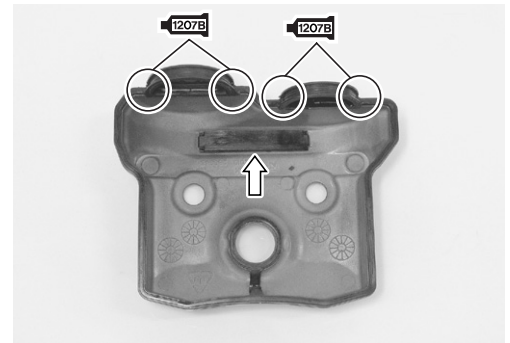
 **Cylinder head cover bolt: 14 N·m (1.4 kgf-m, 10.0 lbf-ft)**

- Install the TO sensor bracket.

- Install the spark plug cap and spark plug.
- Install the radiator covers and fuel tank.
- Install the seat.

INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

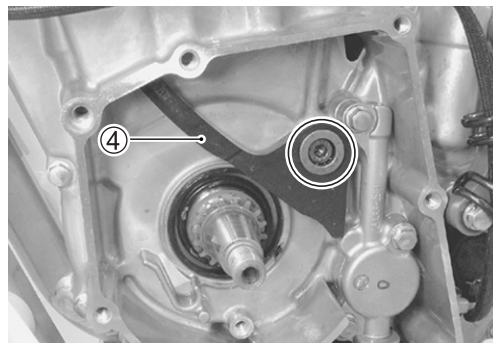
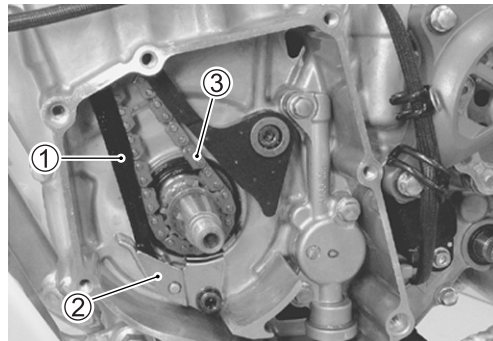
- Engine oil level and oil leakage
- Engine coolant level and coolant leakage ( 2-14, -15)
- Fuel leakage
- Exhaust gas leakage
- Throttle cable play ( 2-17)
- Clutch lever play ( 2-16)
- Wiring harness, cable and hose routing ( 20-19 to -23)



CAM CHAIN, CAM CHAIN TENSIONER AND CAM CHAIN No.1 GUIDE

REMOVAL

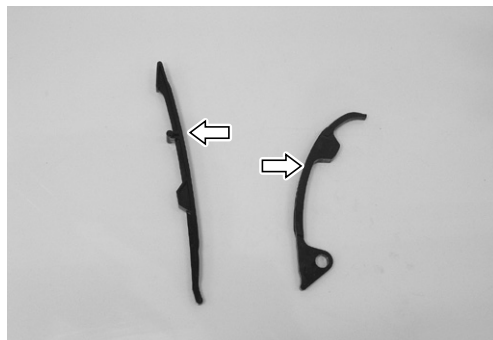
- Remove the cylinder head. (📄 6-4)
- Remove the magneto cover and magnet rotor. (📄 15-17, -18)
- Remove the cam chain No.1 guide ① and cam chain guide retainer ②.
- Remove the cam chain ③.
- Remove the cam chain tensioner ④.



INSPECTION

- Inspect the contacting surface of the cam chain No.1 guide and cam chain tensioner.
- If it is worn or damaged, replace it with a new one.

Cam chain No.2 guide inspection (📄 6-9)



INSTALLATION

Install the cam chain and cam chain tensioner in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the cam chain tensioner ①.

 **Cam chain tensioner bolt: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)**

- Install the cam chain ② to the crankshaft sprocket.



CAUTION

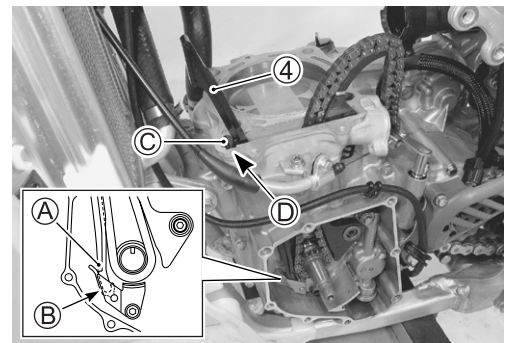
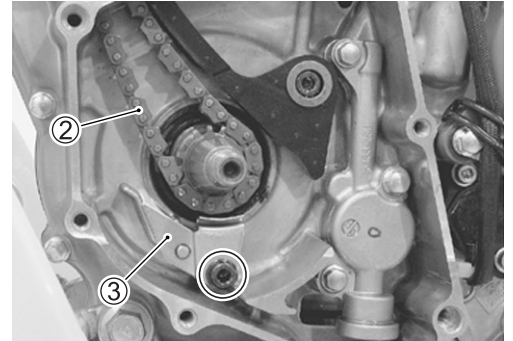
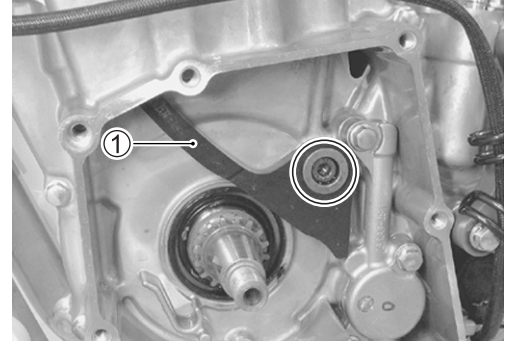
Make sure that cam chain engages properly to the cam chain drive gear.

- Install the cam chain guide retainer ③.

 **Cam chain guide retainer bolt:**
10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)

- Insert the cam chain No.1 guide end ① into the recess ② of the crankcase securely.
- Fit the projection ③ of the cam chain No.1 guide ④ in the groove ④ of the cylinder.

- Install the magneto cover and magneto rotor.
( 15-18 to -19)
- Install the cylinder head and cylinder head cover.
( 6-26 to -31)

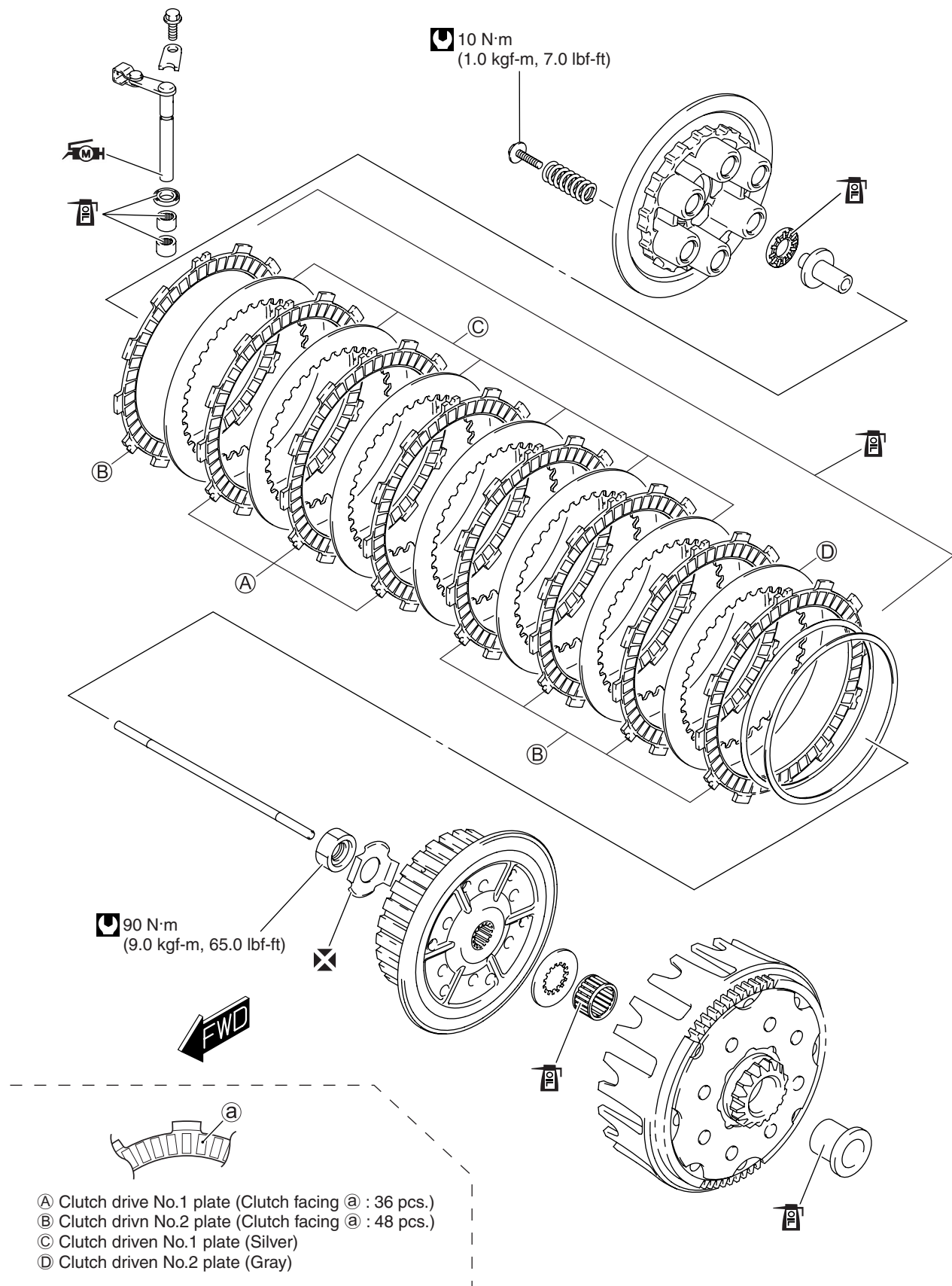


CLUTCH

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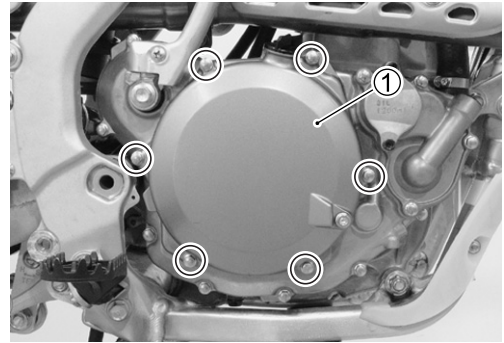
CONSTRUCTION CLUTCH



CLUTCH PLATE

REMOVAL

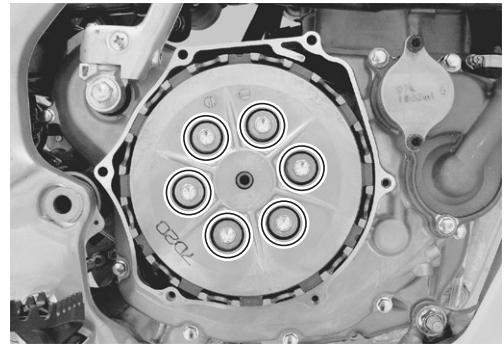
- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Remove the brake pedal. (☞ 17-18)
- Remove the clutch cover ① and its gasket.



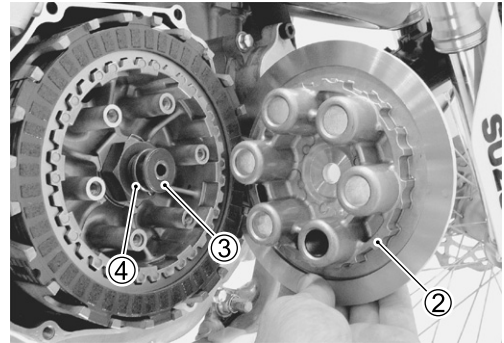
- Remove the clutch spring set bolts and clutch springs.

NOTE:

Loosen the clutch spring set bolts little by little and diagonally.



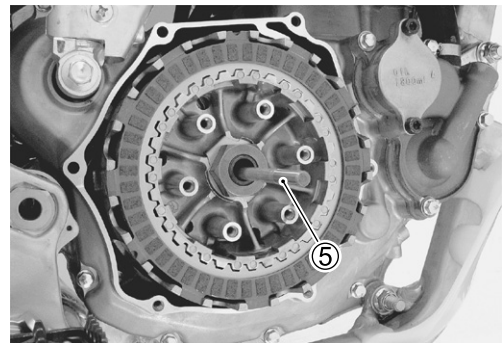
- Remove the clutch pressure plate ②, bearing ③ and push piece ④.



- Remove the push rod ⑤.

NOTE:

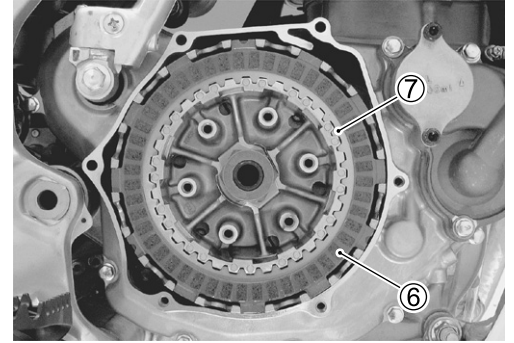
If it is difficult to pull out the push rod ⑤, use a magnetic hand or a wire.



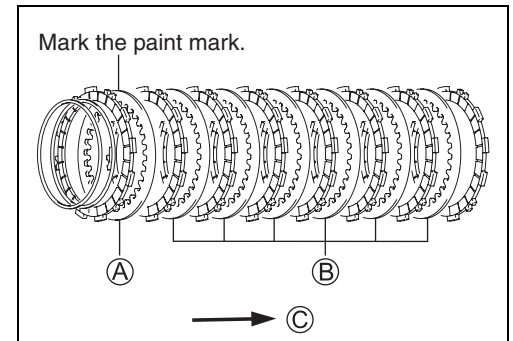
- Remove the clutch drive plates ⑥ and driven plates ⑦.

NOTE:

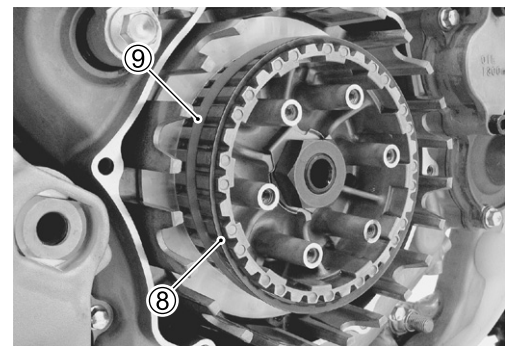
Mark the paint mark to the clutch driven No. 2 plate.



- Ⓐ Clutch driven No. 2 plate
- Ⓑ Clutch driven No. 1 plate
- Ⓒ Direction of outside



- Remove the spring washer ⑧ and spring washer seat ⑨.



INSPECTION

DRIVE PLATE

- Measure the drive plate thickness.

DATA Drive plate thickness
Service Limit: 2.77 mm (0.109 in)

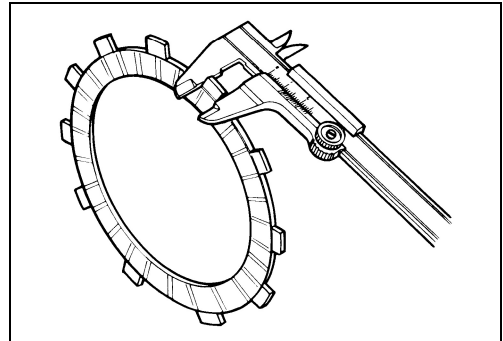
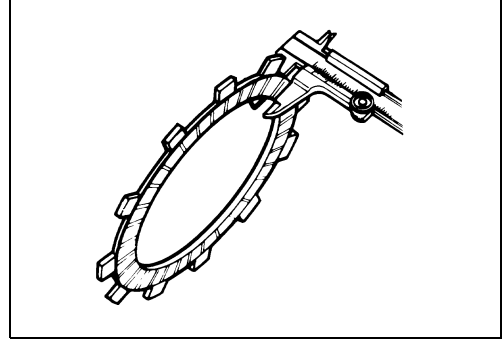
TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers

- Inspect the drive plates for wear, distortion and discoloration.
- If the drive plate thickness is found to have reached the limit, replace it with a new one.

- Measure the drive plate claw width.
- Replace the drive plates found to have worn down to the limit.

DATA Drive plate claw width
Service Limit: 13.05 mm (0.514 in)

TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers



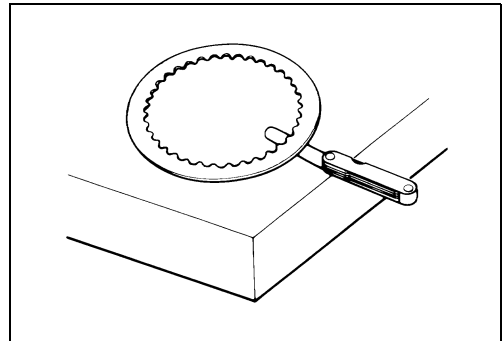
DRIVEN PLATE

- Measure the driven plate distortion.

DATA Driven plate distortion
Service Limit: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge

- Inspect the driven plates for wear and discoloration.
- Replace driven plates which exceed the limit.



CLUTCH SPRING

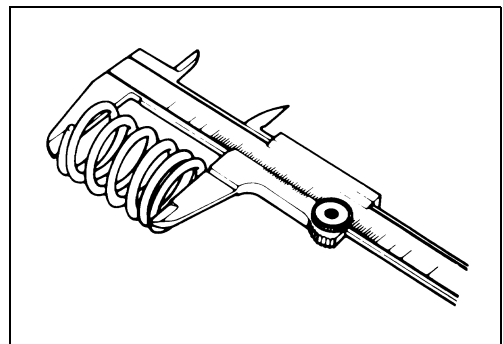
- Measure the clutch spring free length.
- Replace all the springs if any spring is not within the limit.

DATA Clutch spring free length
Service Limit: 49.4 mm (1.94 in)

TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers

NOTE:

Replace six clutch springs together even if only one spring is beyond the service limit.



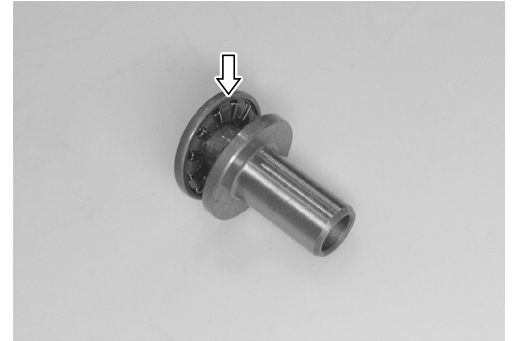
PUSH ROD

- Inspect the push rod for wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the push rod with a new one.



RELEASE BEARING

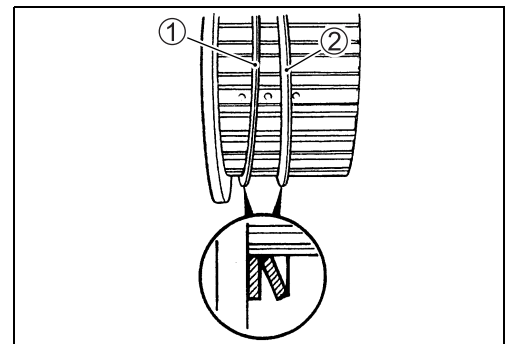
- Inspect the clutch release bearing for any abnormality, particularly cracks, to decide whether it can be reused or should be replaced.
- Smooth engagement and disengagement of the clutch depends on the condition of this bearing.



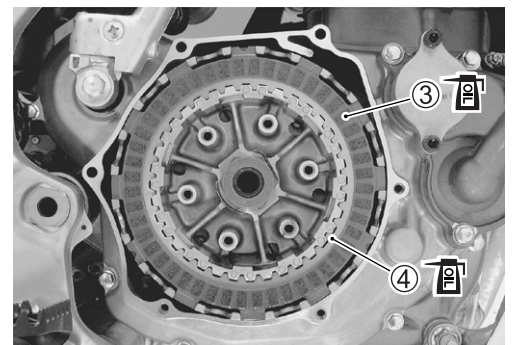
INSTALLATION

Install the clutch plates in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the spring washer seat ① and spring washer ② onto the clutch sleeve hub correctly.



- Apply engine oil to the drive plates ③ and driven plates ④.
- Install the clutch drive plates and driven plates one by one into the clutch sleeve hub in the prescribed order as show in illustration.



⇨ Direction of outside

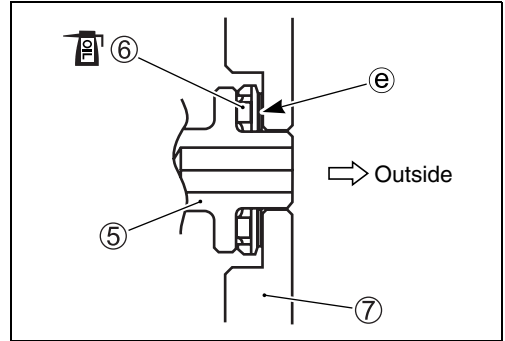
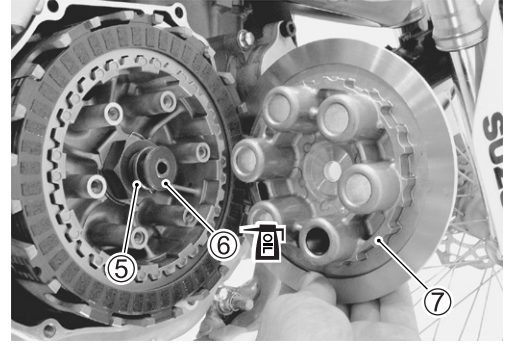
Clutch facing ①	
Drive No.1 plate A	36 pcs.
Drive No.2 plate B	48 pcs.
Color	
Driven No.1 plate C	Silver
Driven No.2 plate D	Gray

- Install the push rod and push piece ⑤.
- Apply engine oil to the release bearing ⑥.

NOTE:

The covered side ⑥ of the bearing ⑥ should face outside.

- Fit the clutch pressure plate ⑦.

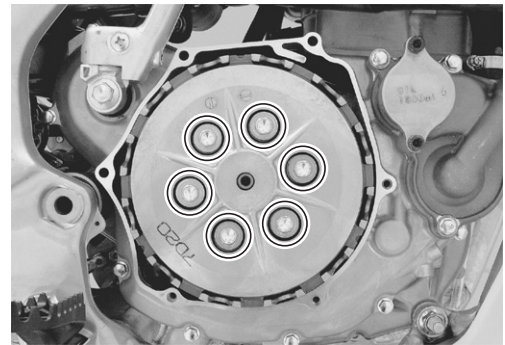


- Install the clutch springs and clutch spring set bolts.
- Tighten the clutch spring set bolts to the specified torque.

NOTE:

Tighten the clutch spring set bolts diagonally.

🔧 Clutch spring set bolt: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)



- Fit a new gasket ⑧ and clutch cover ⑨.

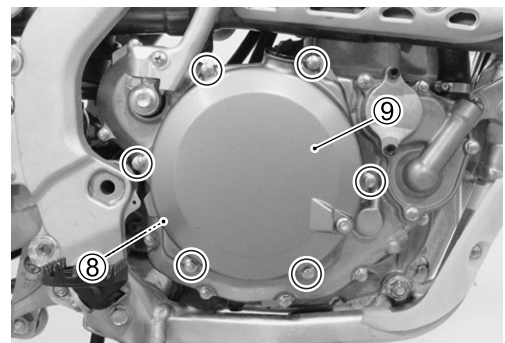
CAUTION

Replace the gasket ⑧ with a new one.

- Tighten the clutch cover bolts diagonally.

🔧 Clutch cover bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)

- Install the brake pedal. (👉 17-18)



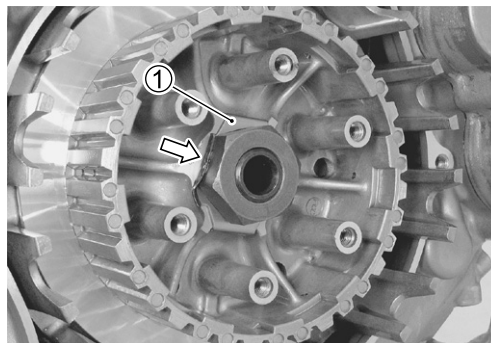
INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

- Engine oil level and oil leakage (👉 2-10)
- Clutch cable play (👉 2-16)
- Smooth operation of clutch system

PRIMARY DRIVEN GEAR AND CLUTCH SLEEVE HUB

REMOVAL

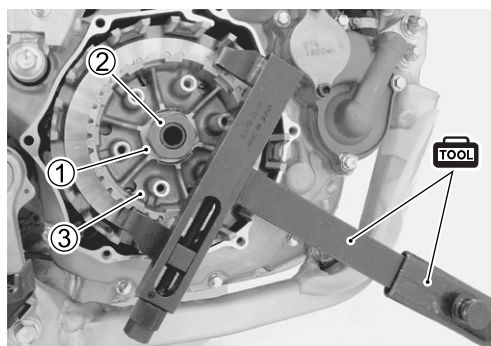
- Remove the clutch cover. (☞7-3)
- Remove the pressure plate and clutch plates. (☞7-3, -4)
- Flatten the lock washer ①.



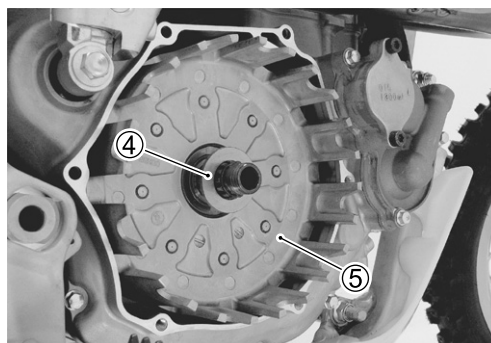
- Hold the clutch sleeve hub with the special tool and loosen the nut ②.

TOOL 09920-53740: Clutch sleeve hub holder
09920-31020: Extension handle

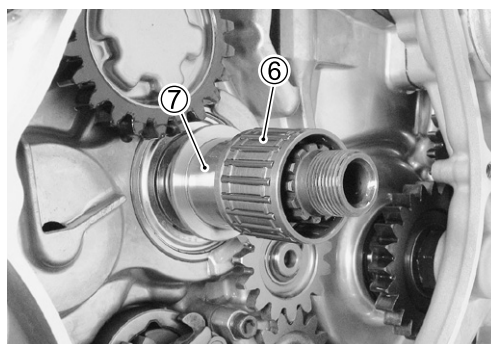
- Remove the nut ②, lock washer ① and clutch sleeve hub ③.



- Remove the washer ④ and primary driven gear ⑤.

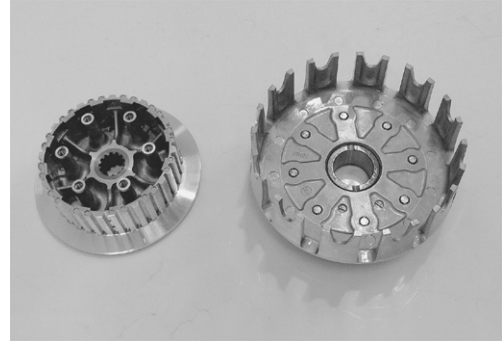


- Remove the needle bearing ⑥ and spacer ⑦.

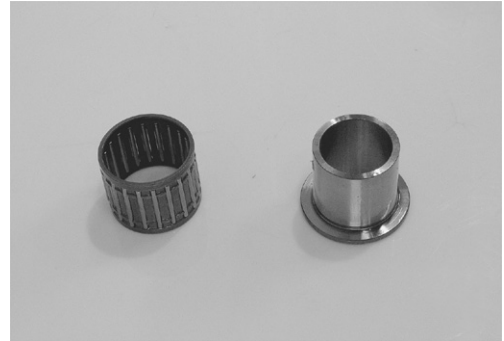


INSPECTION

- Inspect the clutch sleeve hub and primary driven gear for wear and cracks.
- If necessary, replace the sleeve hub or driven gear.



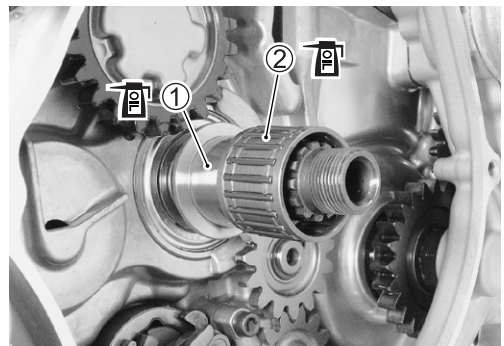
- Inspect the needle bearing and spacer for damage and wear.
- If any defects are found, replace the bearing or spacer.



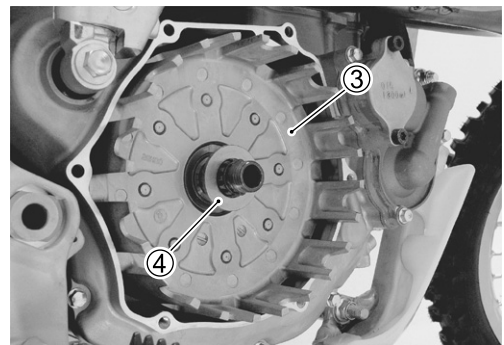
INSTALLATION

Install the primary driven gear and clutch sleeve hub in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

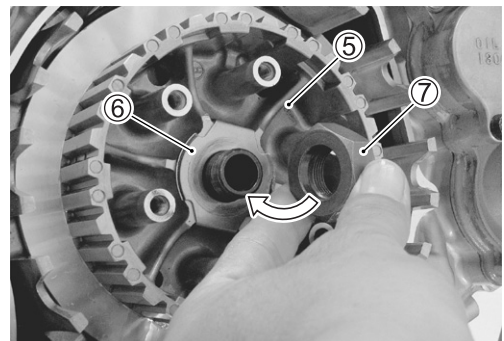
- Apply engine oil to the spacer ① and needle bearing ②.
- Install the spacer ① and needle bearing ②.



- Install the primary driven gear ③.
- Install the washer ④.



- Fit the clutch sleeve hub ⑤, new lock washer ⑥ and clutch sleeve hub nut ⑦.



CAUTION


Replace the lock washer ⑥ with a new one.

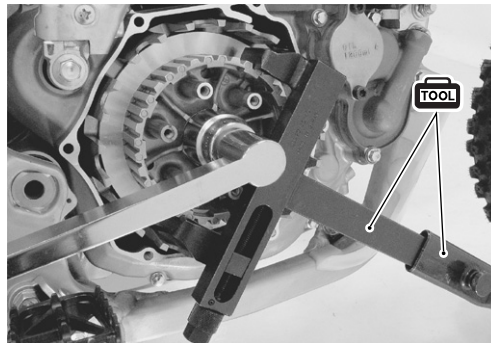
NOTE:

The concave side of clutch sleeve hub nut ⑦ faces inside.

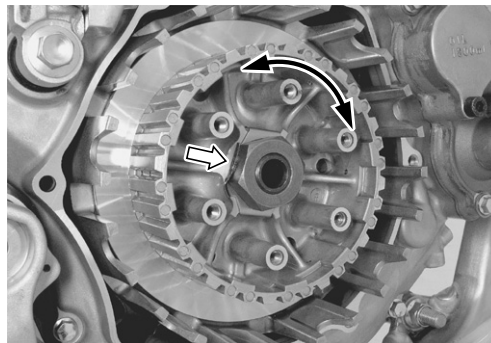
- Tighten the clutch sleeve hub nut with the special tool to the specified torque.

 **09920-53740: Clutch sleeve hub holder**
09920-31020: Extension handle

 **Clutch sleeve hub nut: 90 N·m (9.0 kgf-m, 65.0 lbf-ft)**



- Make sure the clutch sleeve hub for smooth movement.
- Bend the lock washer to secure the nut.

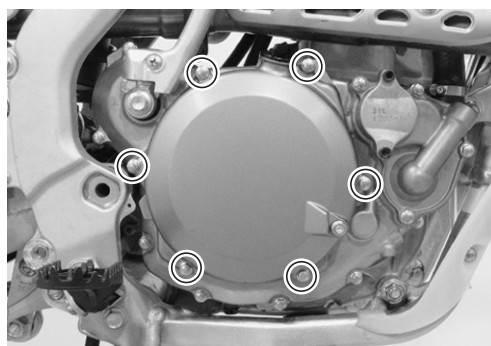


- Reassemble the clutch plates and pressure plate.
 (☞ 7-6, -7)
- Fit a new gasket and clutch cover.

CAUTION
Replace the gasket with a new one.

- Tighten the clutch cover bolts diagonally.

 **Clutch cover bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)**



- Install the brake pedal. (☞ 17-18)

INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

- Engine oil level and oil leakage (☞ 2-10)
- Clutch cable play (☞ 2-16)
- Smooth operation of clutch system

CLUTCH RELEASE CAMSHAFT

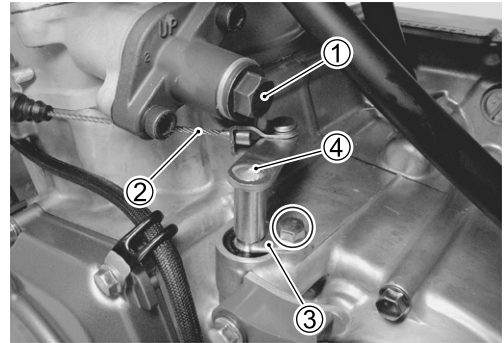
REMOVAL

- Remove the clutch cover and its gasket. (☞7-3)
- Remove the pressure plate and push rod. (☞7-3)
- Remove the cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt ① and spring. (☞6-4)

CAUTION

Do not turn the crankshaft after removing the cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt.

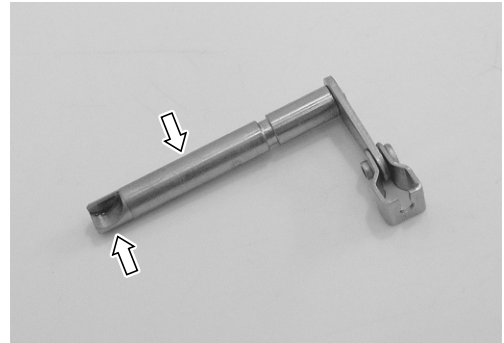
- Disconnect the clutch cable ② and remove the retainer ③.
- Pull the clutch release camshaft ④ out of crankcase.



INSPECTION

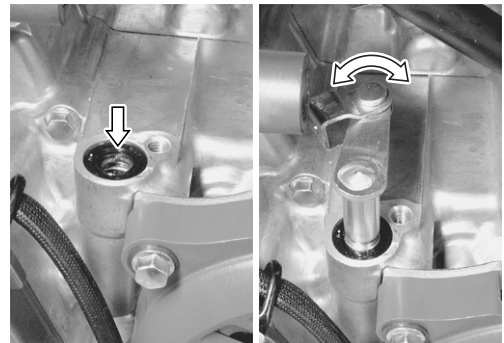
CLUTCH RELEASE CAMSHAFT

- Inspect the clutch release camshaft for abnormal deflection and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the release camshaft with a new one.



OIL SEAL AND BEARING

- Inspect the oil seal for oil leakage and oil seal lip damage.
- Inspect the bearing for play and smooth movement.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one. (☞10-8 to -11)



INSTALLATION

Install the clutch release camshaft in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

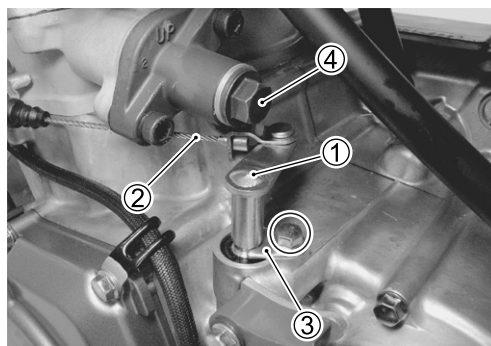
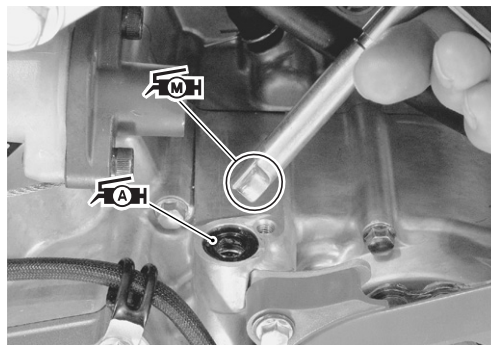
- Apply SUZUKI MOLY PASTE to the clutch release camshaft.

 **99000-25140: SUZUKI MOLY PASTE or equivalent**

- Apply grease to the oil seal lip.

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE “A”
or equivalent**

- Install the clutch release camshaft ① and connect the clutch cable ②.
- Install the push rod and pressure plate. (☞7-6, -7)
- Install the clutch cover and its gasket. (☞7-7)
- Install the retainer ③.
- Install the cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt ④ and spring. (☞6-29, -30)



INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

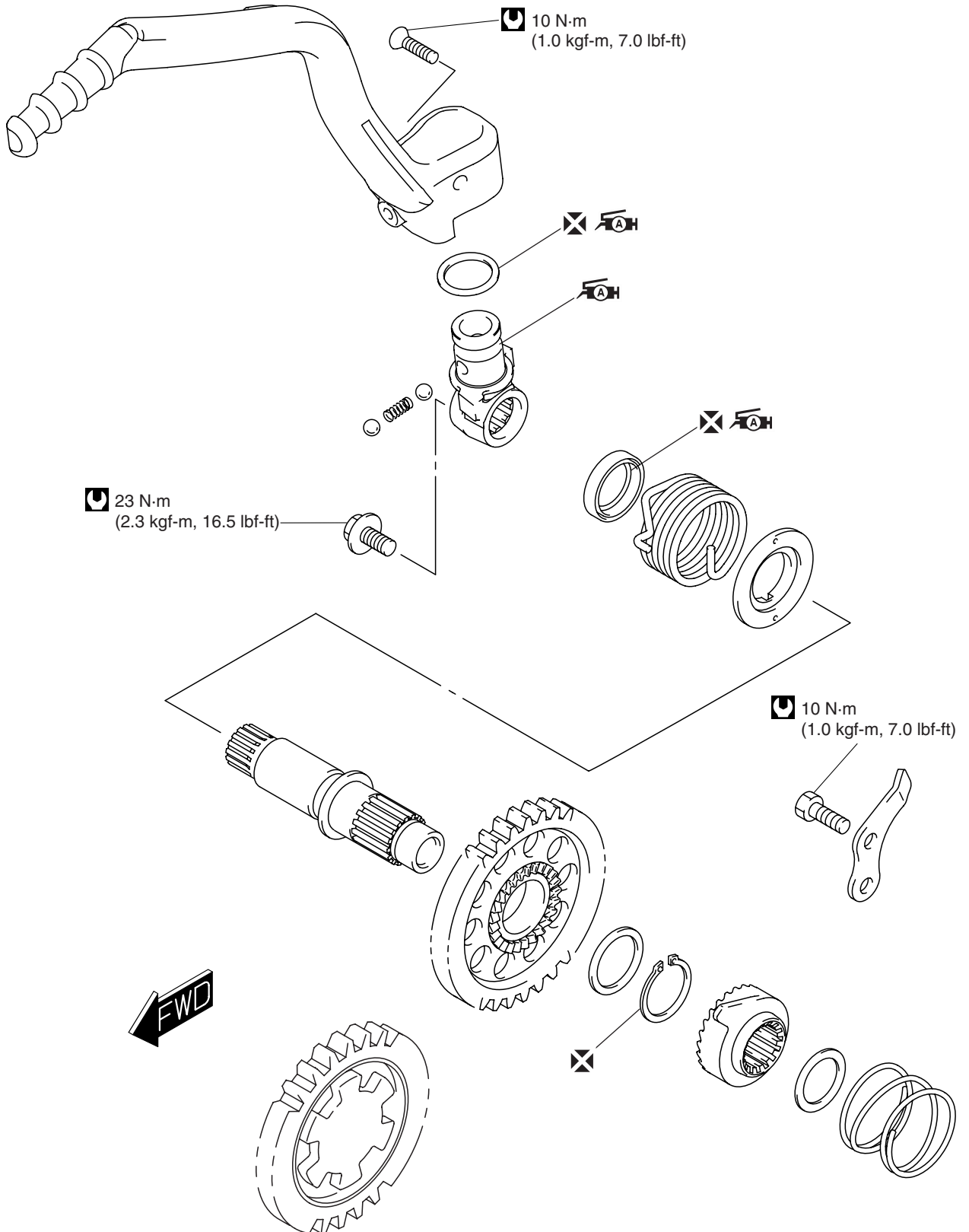
- Engine oil level and oil leakage (☞2-10)
- Clutch cable play (☞2-16)
- Smooth operation of clutch system

KICK STARTER

CONTENTS

<i>CONSTRUCTION</i>	<i>8- 2</i>
<i>KICK STARTER</i>	<i>8- 2</i>
<i>KICK STARTER</i>	<i>8- 3</i>
<i>REMOVAL</i>	<i>8- 3</i>
<i>INSPECTION</i>	<i>8- 4</i>
<i>INSTALLATION</i>	<i>8- 5</i>

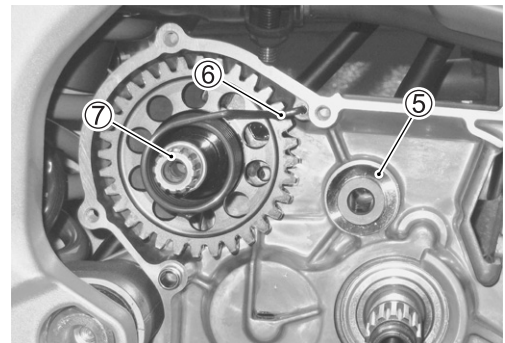
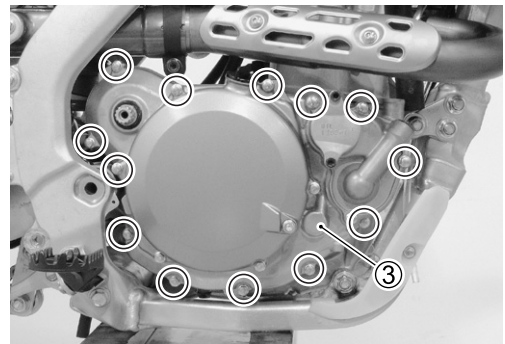
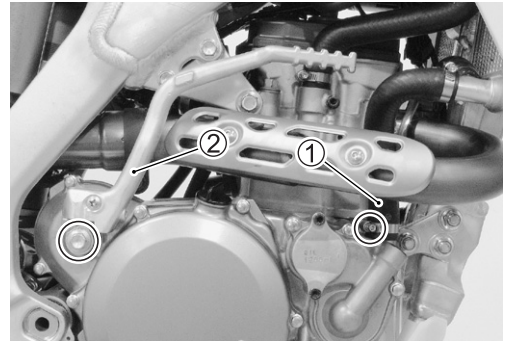
CONSTRUCTION KICK STARTER



KICK STARTER


REMOVAL

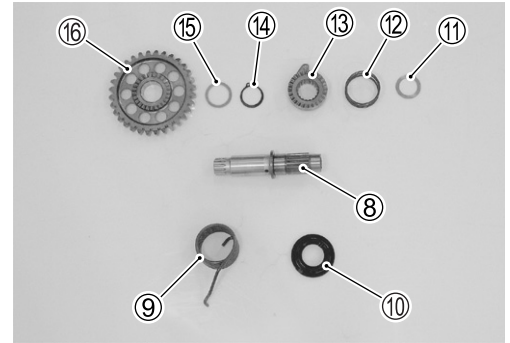
- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
 - Drain engine coolant. (☞ 14-3)
 - Remove the brake pedal. (☞ 17-18)
 - Disconnect the radiator hose ①.
 - Remove the kick starter lever ②.
-
- Remove the right crankcase cover ③, dowel pins, gasket and O-ring.
 - Remove the clutch component parts. (☞ 7-8)
-
- Remove the kick starter idle gear ④.
-
- Remove the wave washer ⑤.
 - Unhook the end of return spring ⑥.
 - Remove the kick starter shaft assembly ⑦.



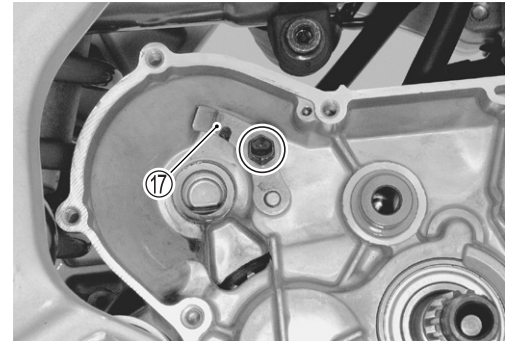
- Remove the following parts from the kick starter shaft ⑧.

Return spring ⑨	Kick starter ⑬
Spring guide ⑩	Snap ring ⑭
Washer ⑪	Washer ⑮
Spring ⑫	Kick starter drive gear ⑯

 **09900-06107: Snap ring pliers**

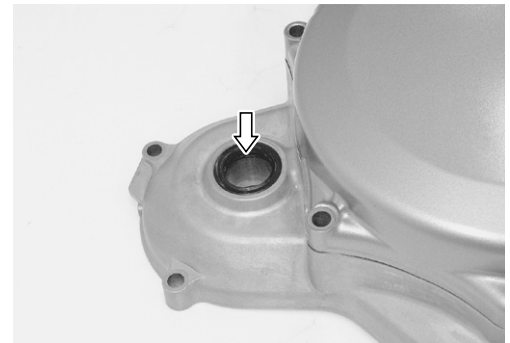


- Remove the kick starter guide ⑰.

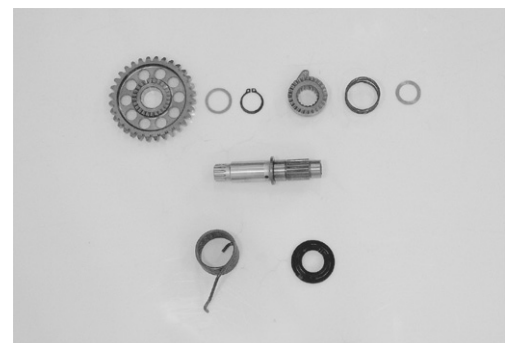


INSPECTION

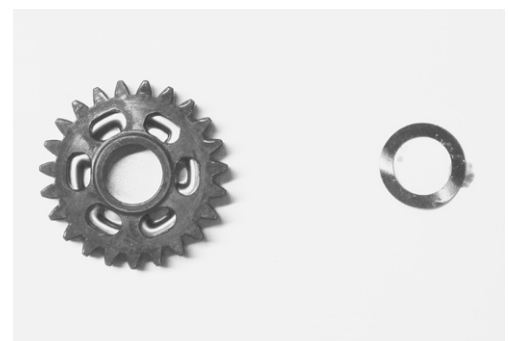
- Inspect the oil seal lip for wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the oil seal with a new one.



- Inspect the kick starter drive gear teeth for damage.
- Inspect the kick starter drive gear ratchet part for wear and damage.
- Inspect the kick starter shaft and drive gear for contact surface wear.
- Inspect the return spring for damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.




- Inspect the kick starter idle gear teeth for wear and damage.
- Inspect the kick starter idle gear and its shaft contact surface for wear and damage.
- Inspect the wave washer for wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the gear with a new one.

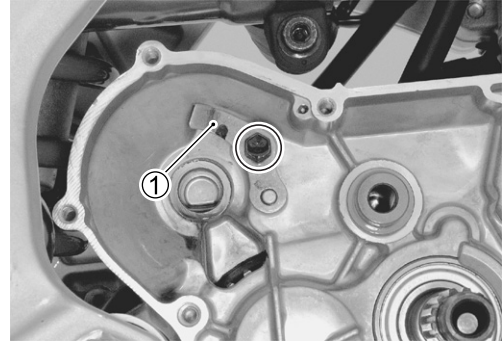


INSTALLATION

Install the kick starter in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the kick starter guide ①.


 **Kick starter guide bolt: 10 N-m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)**

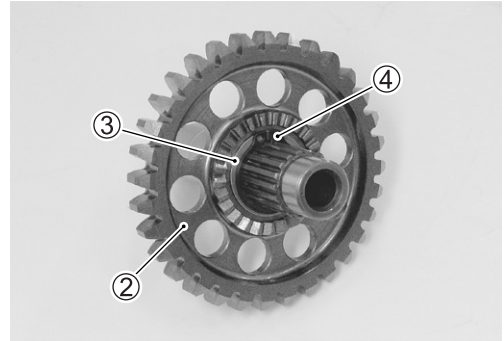


- Install the kick starter drive gear ②, washer ③ and snap ring ④ onto the kick starter shaft.

CAUTION

Replace the snap ring ④ with a new one.

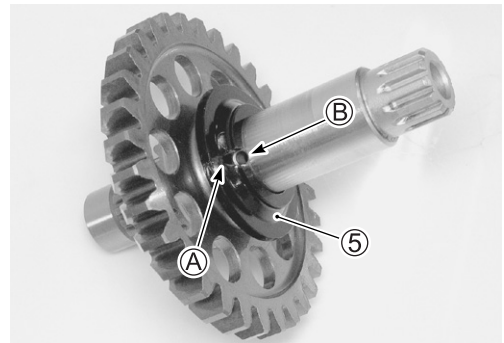
 **09900-06107: Snap ring pliers**



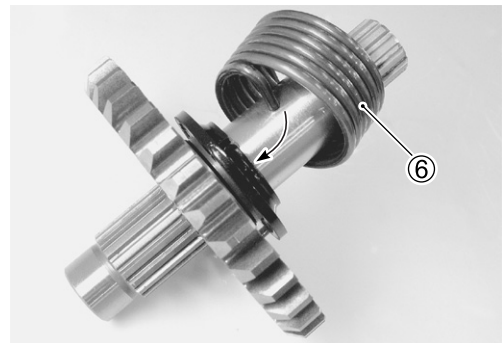
- Install the spring guide ⑤ onto the kick starter shaft.

NOTE:

Align the concave of spring guide (A) with kick starter shaft hole (B).



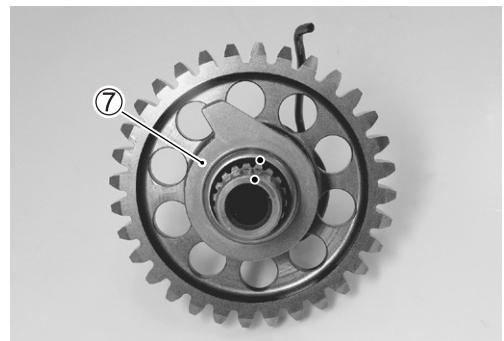
- Install the return spring ⑥ into the kick starter shaft hole.



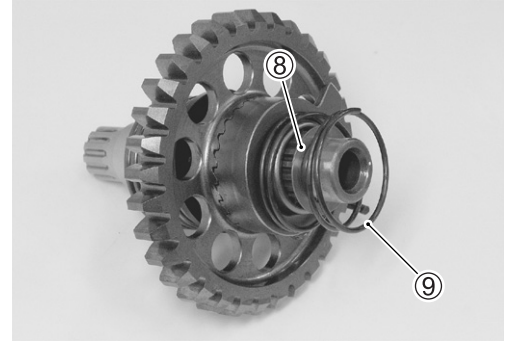
- Install the kick starter ⑦ onto the kick starter shaft.

NOTE:

Be sure to align the punch marks on the kick starter and kick starter shaft when fitting the kick starter.



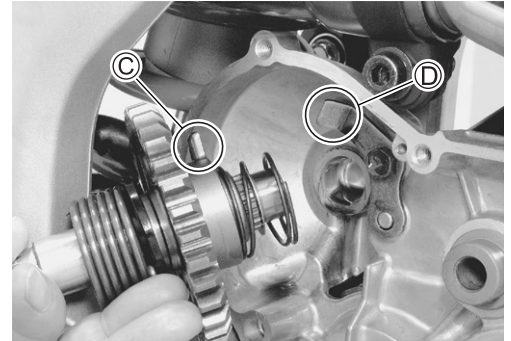
- Install the washer ⑧ and spring ⑨ onto the kick starter shaft.



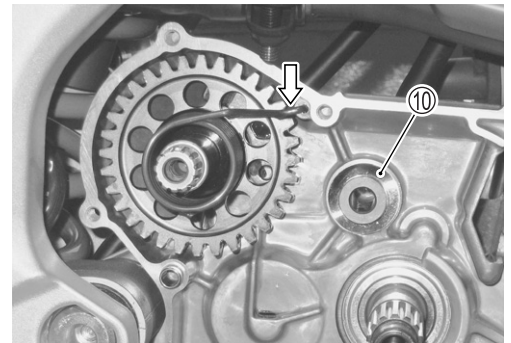
- Install the kick starter shaft assembly onto the crankcase.

NOTE:

Securely engage the stopper portion ㉞ of the kick starter with the stopper guide ㉟.



- Hook the end of return spring to the crankcase.
- Install the wave washer ⑩ with convex side inside onto the kick starter idle shaft.



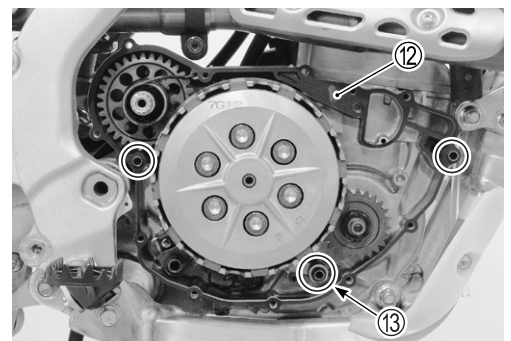
- Install the kick starter idle gear ⑪.
- Reassemble the clutch component parts. (➡ 7-9, -10)



- Install the dowel pins, gasket ⑫ and O-ring ⑬.

CAUTION

Use the new gasket ⑫ and O-ring ⑬ to prevent oil leakage.

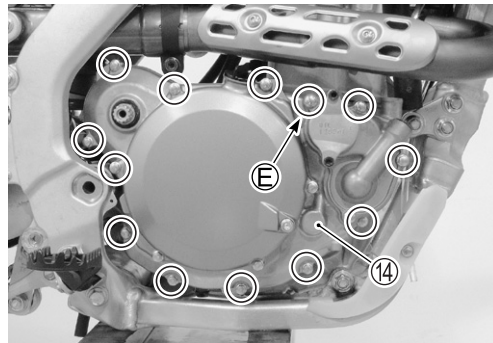


- Install the right crankcase cover ⑭.

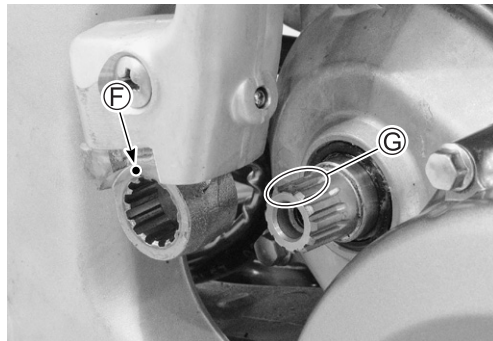
CAUTION

Use the new gasket washer ⑤ to prevent oil leakage.

- 🔧 Right crankcase cover bolt: 11 N·m (1.1kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)



- Install the kick starter lever so that its punch mark ⑥ aligns with the truncated spline ⑦.



- Tighten the kick starter lever bolt to the specified torque.

- 🔧 Kick starter lever bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)

- Install the brake pedal. (👉 17-18)
- Connect the radiator hose. (👉 20-23)



INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

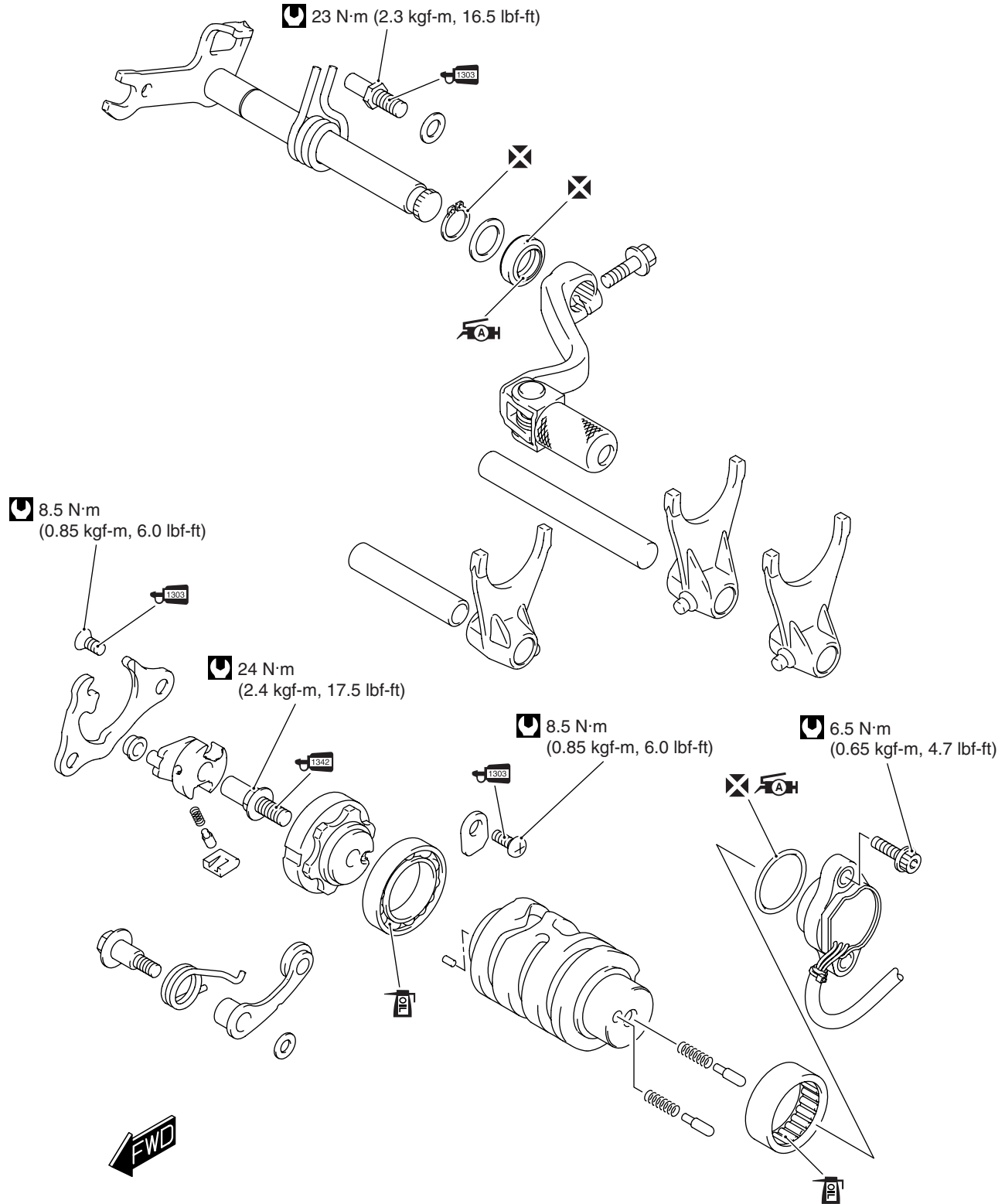
- Engine oil level and oil leakage (👉 2-10)
- Engine coolant level and coolant leakage (👉 2-14, -15)
- Smooth movement of kick starter system

GEARSHIFTING

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CONSTRUCTION	9- 2
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GEARSHIFT LINKAGE	9- 3
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INSTALLATION	9- 5
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REMOVAL	9- 8
INSPECTION	9- 8
INSTALLATION	9- 8

CONSTRUCTION GEARSHIFT LINKAGE



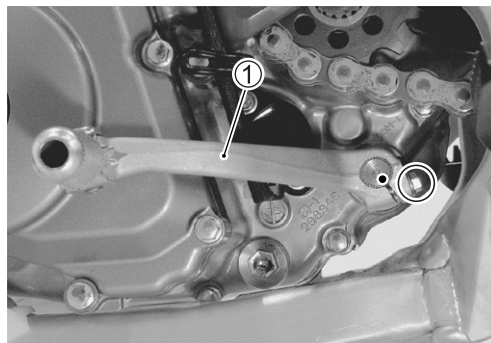
GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

REMOVAL

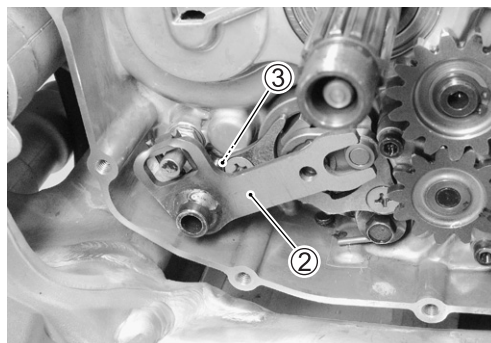
- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Drain engine coolant. (☞ 14-3)
- Remove the gearshift lever ①.

NOTE:

Mark the gearshift shaft head at which the gearshift lever slit set for correct reinstallation.

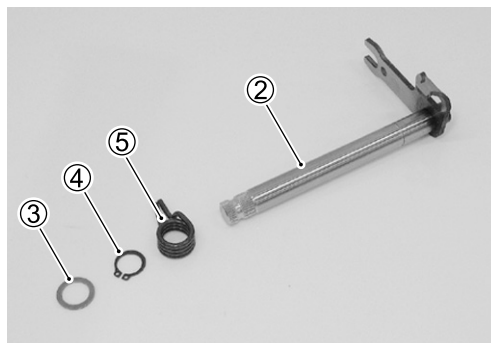


- Remove the right crankcase cover and clutch component parts. (☞ 7-8, 8-3)
- Remove the gearshift shaft assembly ② and washer ③.



- Remove the washer ③, snap ring ④ and return spring ⑤ from the gearshift shaft ②.

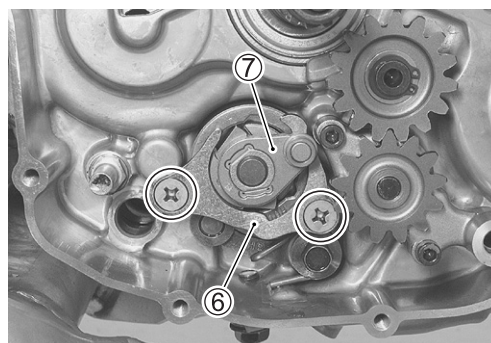
TOOL 09900-06107: Snap ring pliers



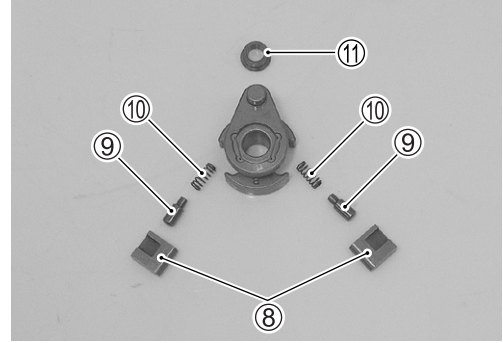
- Remove the gearshift pawl lifter ⑥.
- Remove the gearshift cam driven gear ⑦.

NOTE:

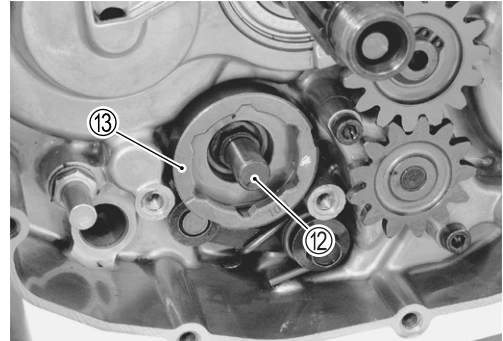
Be careful not to drop the pins and springs when removing the gearshift cam driven gear.



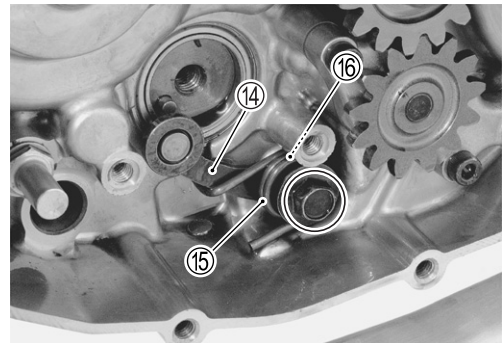
- Remove the gearshift pawls ⑧, pins ⑨, springs ⑩ and gearshift roller ⑪.



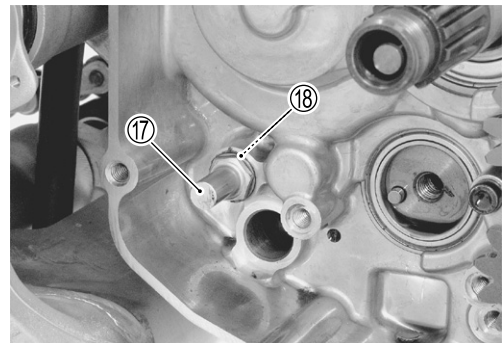
- Remove the gearshift cam driven gear pin ⑫ and gearshift cam stopper plate ⑬.



- Remove the gearshift cam stopper ⑭, spring ⑮ and washer ⑯.

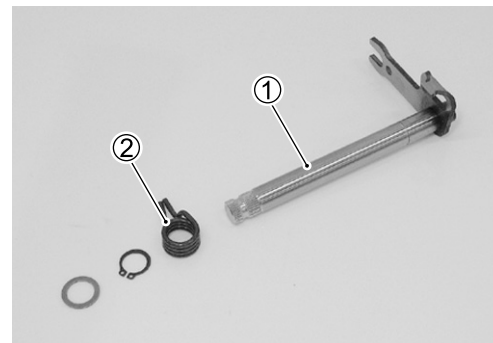


- Remove the gearshift arm stopper ⑰ and washer ⑱.

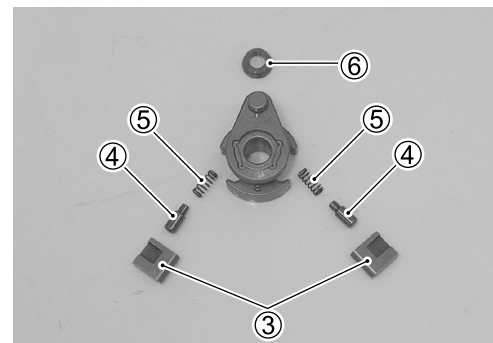


INSPECTION

- Inspect the gearshift shaft ① for bends and damage.
- Inspect the return spring ② for damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



- Inspect the pawls ③, pins ④, springs ⑤ and gearshift roller ⑥ for damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



INSTALLATION

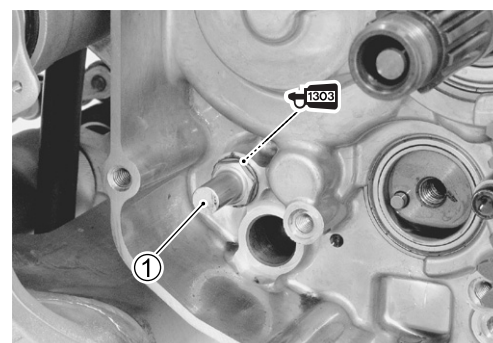
Install the gearshift in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Apply a small quantity of THREAD LOCK SUPER to the gearshift arm stopper ① and tighten it to the specified torque.

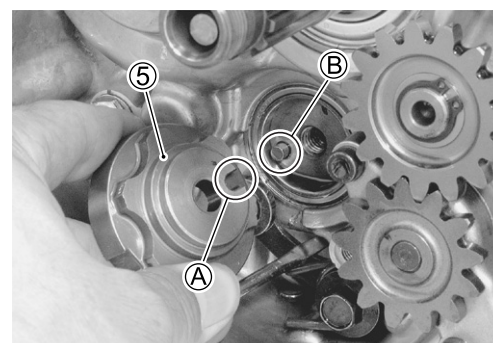
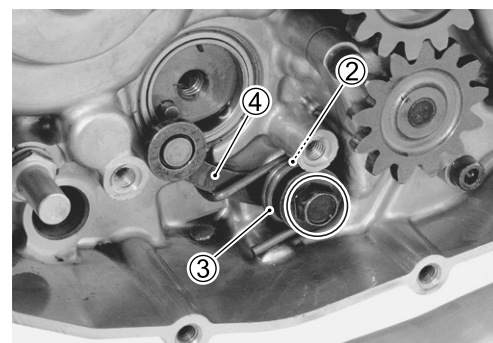
 99000-32030: THREAD LOCK SUPER "1303"
or equivalent

 Gearshift arm stopper: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 16.5 lbf·ft)

- Install the washer ②, spring ③ and gearshift cam stopper ④.




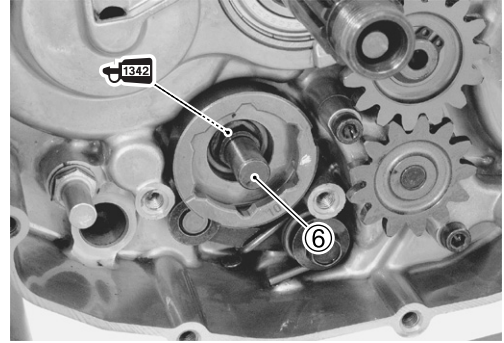
- Align the pin groove (A) with the pin (B) when installing the stopper plate ⑤.



- Apply a small quantity of THREAD LOCK to the gearshift cam driven pin ⑥ and tighten it to the specified torque.

 99000-32050: THREAD LOCK “1342” or equivalent

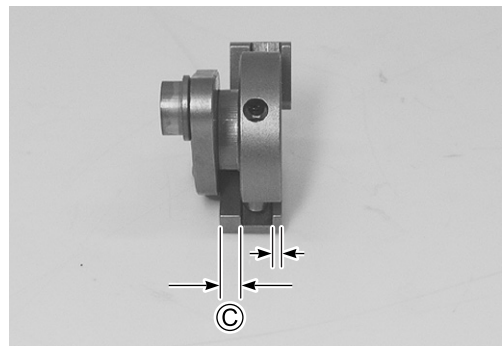
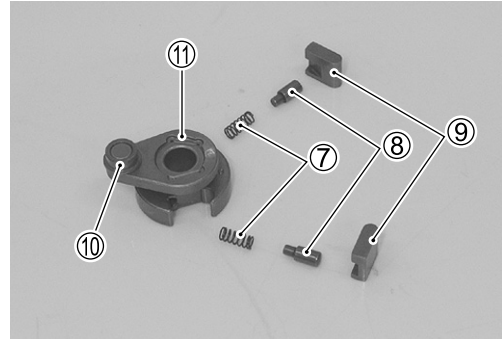
 Gearshift cam driven pin: 24 N·m (2.4 kgf·m, 17.5 lbf·ft)



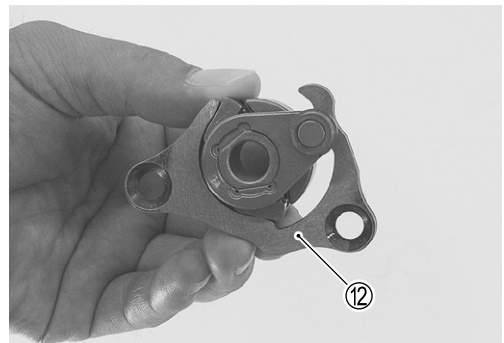
- Fit the springs ⑦, pins ⑧, pawls ⑨ and gearshift roller ⑩ to the gearshift cam driven gear ⑪.

NOTE:

Wider side © of pawl should be positioned outside.




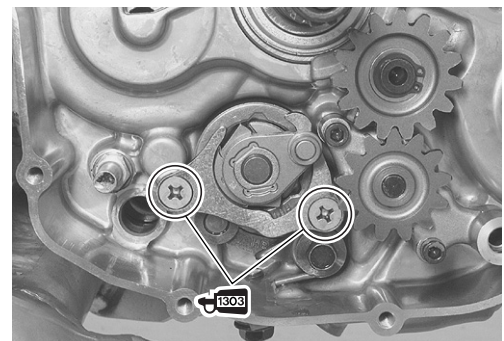
- With the pawls held in pushed position, install the pawl lifter ⑫.



- Install the gearshift cam driven gear and pawl lifter.
- Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER to the screws and tighten them to the specified torque.

 99000-32030: THREAD LOCK SUPER “1303”
or equivalent

 Pawl lifter screw: 8.5 N·m (0.85 kgf·m, 6.0 lbf·ft)




- Install the gearshift return spring ⑭, snap ring ⑮ and washer ⑯ onto the gearshift shaft ⑬ properly.

CAUTION

Replace the snap ring ⑮ with a new one.

NOTE:

When installing the return spring, position the stopper ① of gearshift arm between the return spring ends ②.

 **09900-06107: Snap ring pliers**

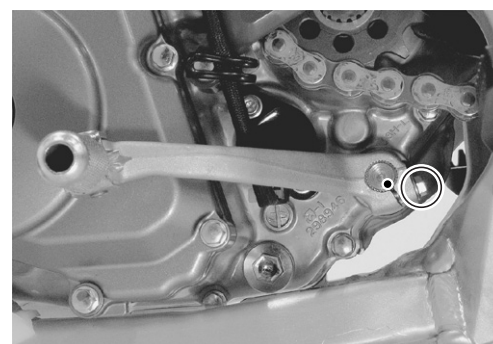
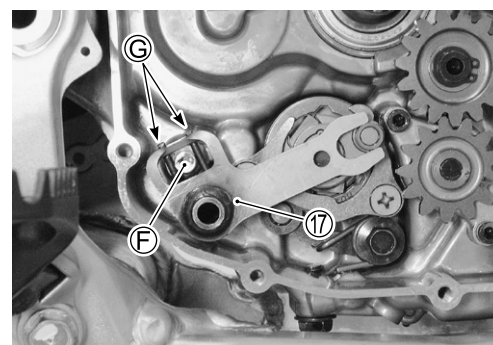
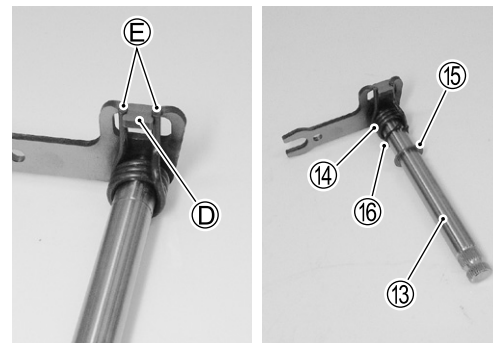
- Install the gearshift shaft assembly ⑰.

NOTE:

Pinch the gearshift arm stopper ③ with return spring ends ④.

- Install the clutch components parts and right crankcase cover. (➡ 7-9, 8-6)

- Align the matching mark on the gearshift shaft head with slit of the gearshift lever.
- Tighten the gearshift lever bolt.



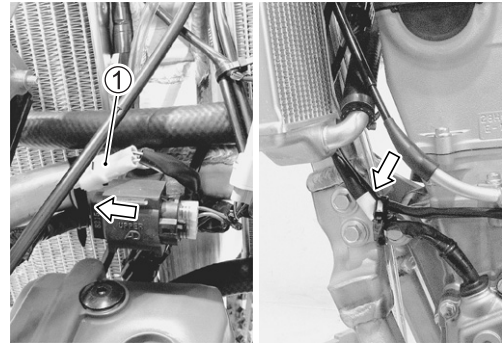
INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

- Engine oil level and oil leakage (➡ 2-10)
- Engine coolant level and coolant leakage (➡ 2-14, -15)
- Smooth operation of gearshift system

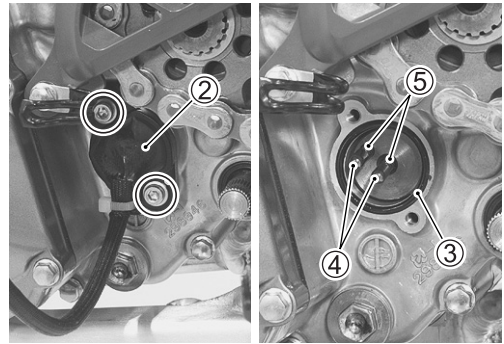
GEAR POSITION (GP) SWITCH

REMOVAL

- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Remove the seat, radiator covers and fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the gearshift lever. (☞ 9-3)
- Disconnect the GP switch lead wire coupler ① and clamps.



- Remove the GP switch ②.
- Remove the O-ring ③, switch contacts ④ and springs ⑤.



INSPECTION

Refer to page 12-36 for details.

INSTALLATION

Install the gear position switch in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:


- Install the switch contacts and springs.
- Fit the new O-ring to GP switch and apply grease to it.

CAUTION
Replace the O-ring with a new one.

 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"

or equivalent

- Install the GP switch and tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

 GP switch mounting bolt: 6.5 N·m (0.65 kgf·m, 4.7 lbf·ft)

- Route the GP switch lead wire properly. (☞ 20-20)

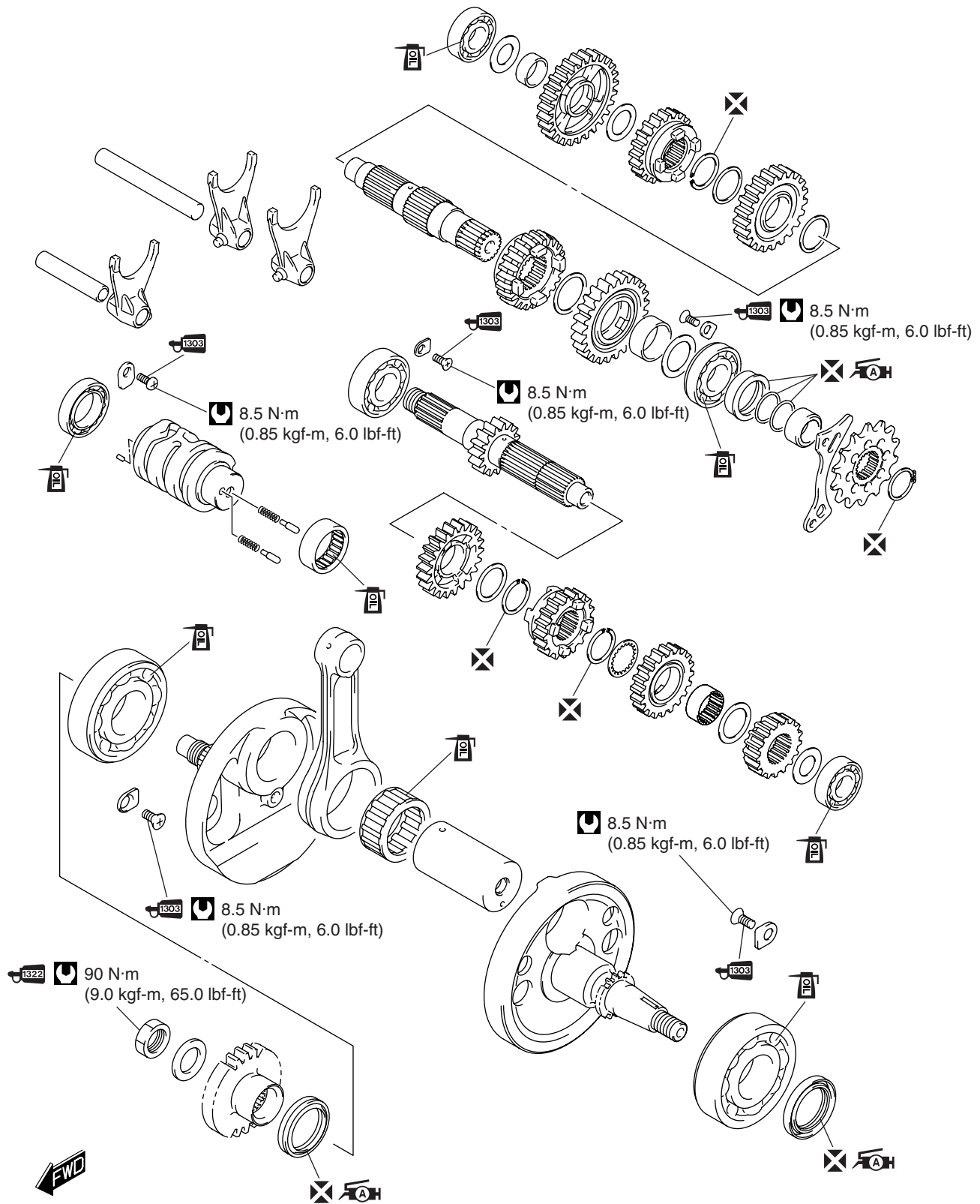


TRANSMISSION AND CRANKSHAFT

CONTENTS

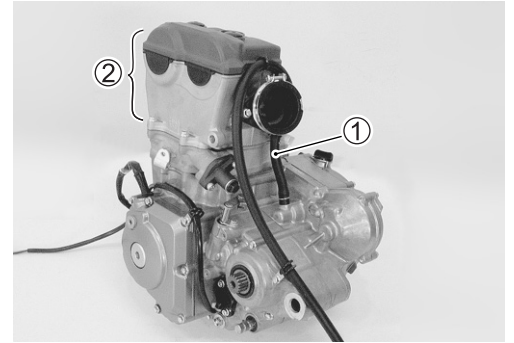
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CONSTRUCTION TRANSMISSION AND CRANKSHAFT



ENGINE BOTTOM SIDE

- Remove the engine assembly. (☞ 5-2 to -5)
- Disconnect the crankcase breather hose ①.
- Remove the engine top side ② (cylinder head, cylinder and piston). (☞ 6-3 to -6)
- Remove the magneto rotor and key. (☞ 15-17, -18)
- Remove the cam chain guide retainer, cam chain and cam chain tensioner. (☞ 6-32)
- Remove the right crankcase cover. (☞ 8-3)



PRIMARY DRIVE GEAR REMOVAL

- Hold the crankshaft immovable with the special tool.

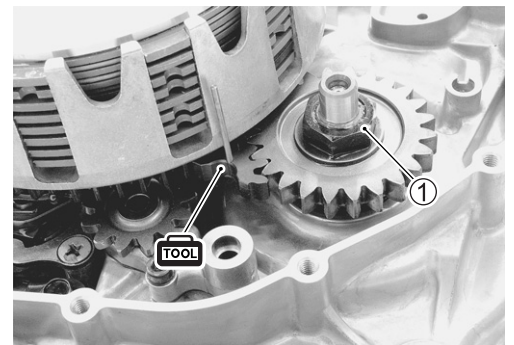
TOOL 09914-61010: Gear holder

- Remove the primary drive gear nut ① and washer.

CAUTION

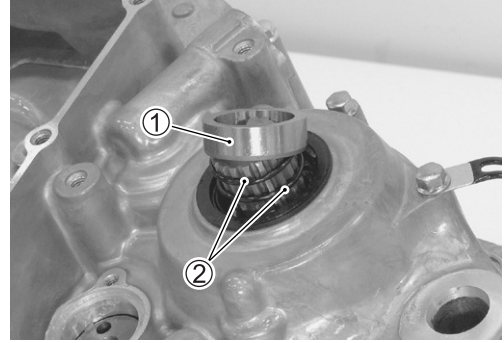
The primary drive gear nut has left-hand threads.

- Remove the clutch component parts. (☞ 7-8)
- Remove the primary drive gear.
- Remove the kick starter idle gear and kick starter shaft assembly. (☞ 8-3)
- Remove the gearshift linkage and GP switch. (☞ 9-3, -4, -8)
- Remove the oil pump No.1, No.2 and oil pump idle gear. (☞ 11-5, -6)

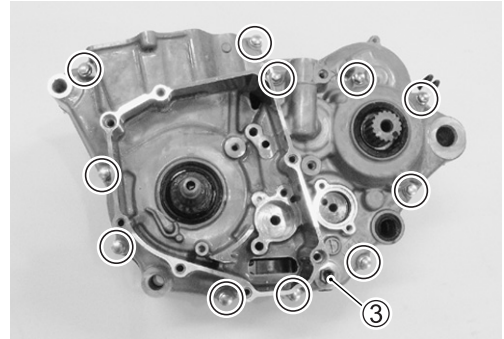


CRANKCASE SEPARATION

- Remove the engine sprocket spacer ① and two O-rings ②.



- Remove the oil strainer cap ③ and oil strainer (No.1). (Fig 2-13)
- Remove the crankcase bolts.

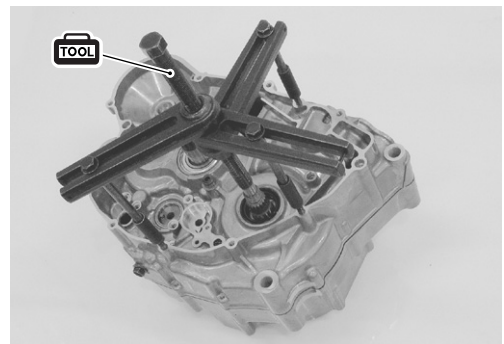


- Separate the crankcase with the special tool.

TOOL 09920-13120: Crankcase separating tool

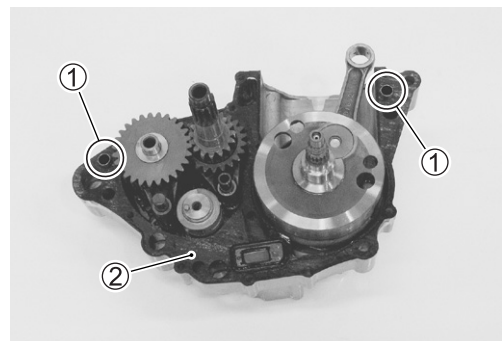
NOTE:

- * Set the crankcase separating tool to the clutch side of the crankcase.
- * Separate the crankcase gradually while hitting the crankcase boss and countershaft softly with a plastic hammer.

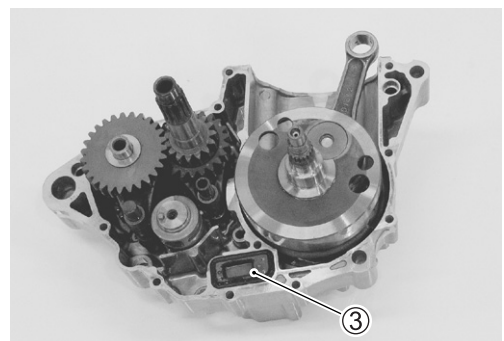


TRANSMISSION REMOVAL

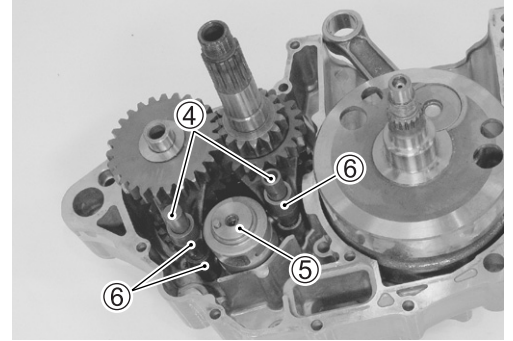
- Remove the dowel pins ① and gasket ②.



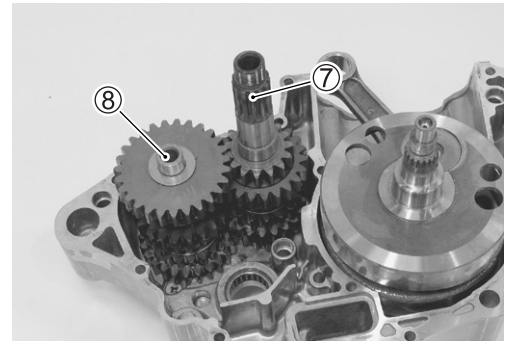
- Remove the oil reed valve ③.



- Remove the gearshift fork shafts ④.
- Remove the gearshift cam ⑤.
- Remove the gearshift forks ⑥.



- Remove the countershaft assembly ⑦ and driveshaft assembly ⑧.

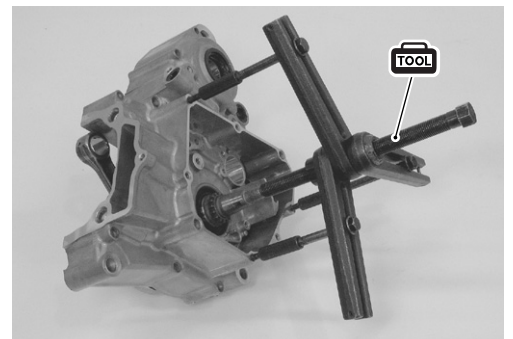


CRANKSHAFT REMOVAL

- Remove the crankshaft with the special tool.

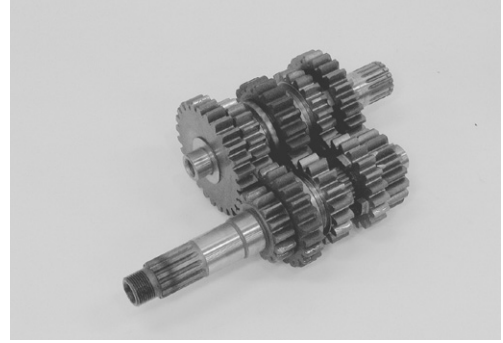
CAUTION
Be careful not to damage the thread part of the crankshaft.

 09920-13120: Crankcase separating tool



TRANSMISSION INSPECTION

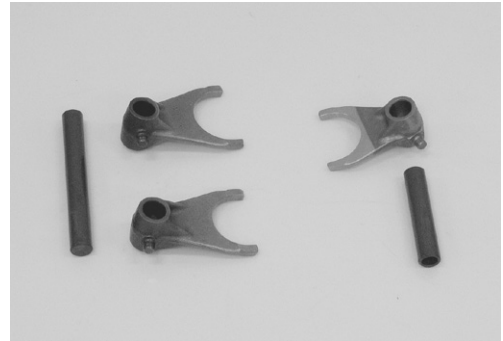
- Inspect the gear teeth, dogs, and gearshift grooves for abnormal wear and damage.
- Inspect the bushings and splines for abnormal wear and discoloration.
- If necessary, replace defective parts with a new one.



- Inspect the gearshift cam groove for abnormal wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the gearshift cam with a new one.



- Inspect the gearshift forks and shaft for wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the gearshift fork or shaft.



- Measure the gearshift fork to groove clearance with a thickness gauge.
- If the clearance checked is noted to exceed the limit, replace the fork or dog.



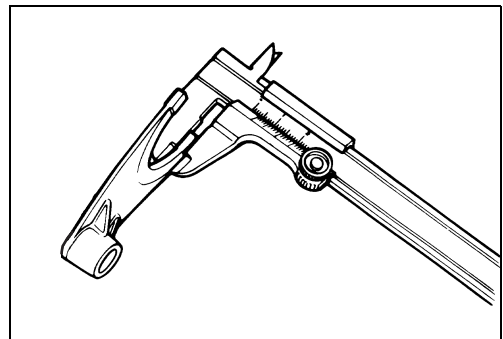
DATA Gearshift fork to groove clearance
Service Limit: 0.5 mm (0.02 in)

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge

- Measure the gearshift fork thickness with a vernier calipers.

DATA Gearshift fork thickness
Standard: 4.8 – 4.9 mm (0.189 – 0.193 in)

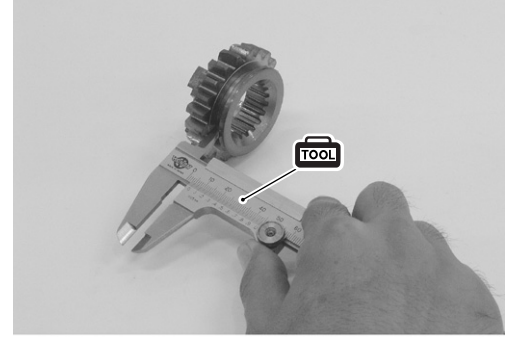
TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers



- Measure the gearshift fork groove width with a vernier calipers.

DATA Gearshift fork groove width
Standard: 5.0 – 5.1 mm (0.197 – 0.201 in)

TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers

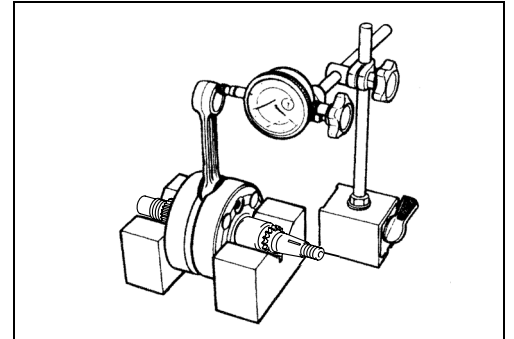


CONROD INSPECTION

- For conrod inspection other than the following, refer to page 6-22.
- Measure the conrod deflection with the special tools.

DATA Conrod deflection
Service Limit: 3.0 mm (0.12 in)

TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
09900-20701: Magnetic stand
09900-21304: V-block



CRANKSHAFT INSPECTION

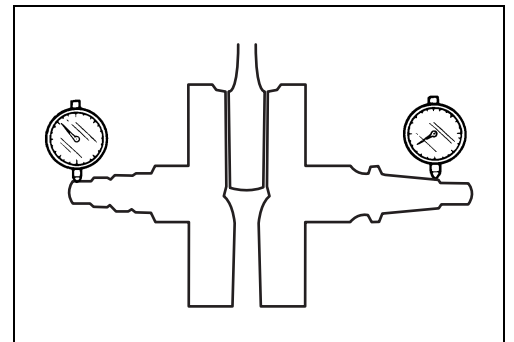
- Measure the crankshaft runout with V-blocks and dial gauge.

NOTE:

Place the crankshaft onto the V-blocks so that it becomes horizontally.

DATA Crankshaft runout
Service Limit: 0.08 mm (0.0031 in)

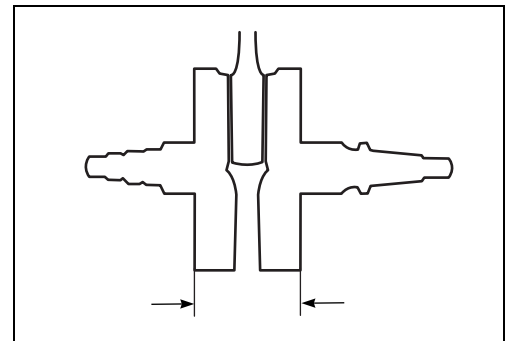
TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
09900-20701: Magnetic stand
09900-21304: V-block




- Measure the crankshaft web to web width with a vernier calipers.

DATA Crank web to web width
Standard: 61.9 – 62.1 mm (2.437 – 2.445 in)

TOOL 09900-20101: Vernier calipers

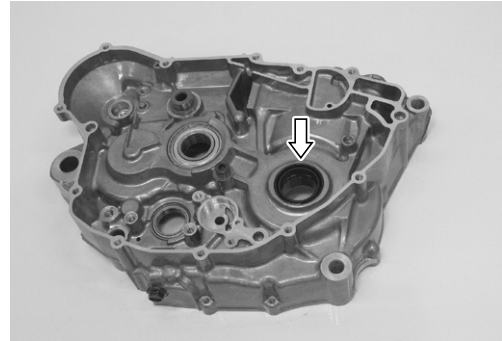
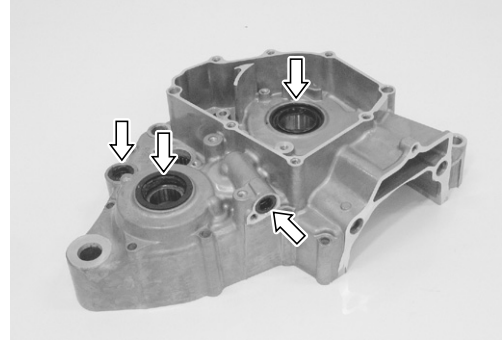


OIL REED VALVE INSPECTION

( 11-3)

OIL SEAL INSPECTION

- Inspect each oil seal lip for wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the oil seal with a new one.




OIL SEAL REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

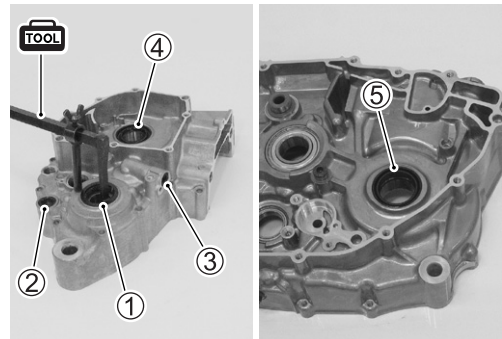
CAUTION

The removed oil seal should be discarded.

- Remove the oil seals (①, ②, ③, ⑤) with the special tool.

 **09913-50121: Oil seal remover**

- Remove the oil seal ④ with the suitable tool.



- Apply grease to each oil seal lip.

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent

- Install each new oil seal (①, ②, ③, ⑤) with the special tool.

NOTE:

After installing the crankshaft, install the oil seal ④ with special tool. (☞ 10-12)

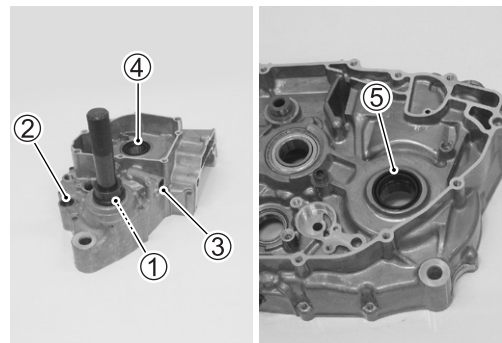
 **09913-70210: Bearing installer set**

Oil seal ①: ϕ 47 Attachment

Oil seal ②: ϕ 22 Attachment

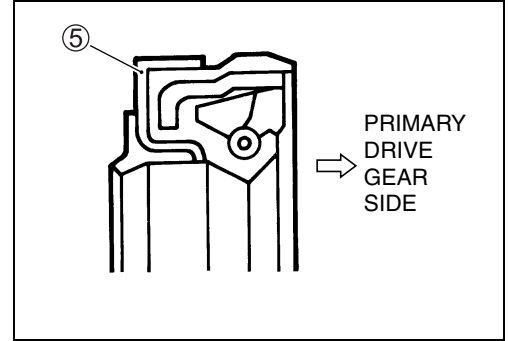
Oil seal ③: ϕ 17 Attachment

Oil seal ⑤: ϕ 40 Attachment



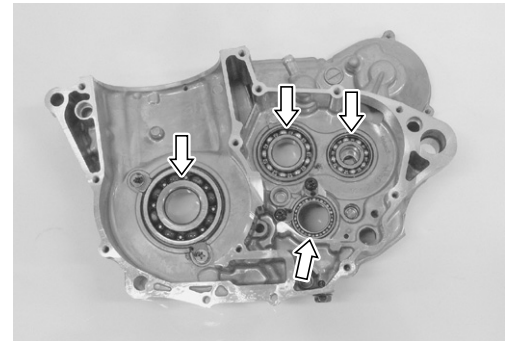
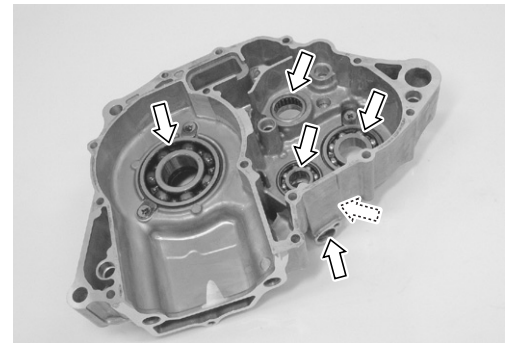
NOTE:

Be sure to check the direction of the crankshaft bearing oil seal ⑤ before installing them.



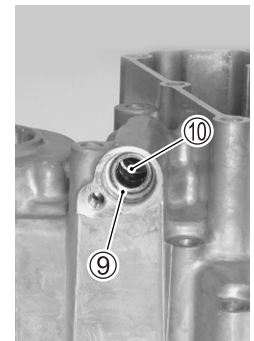
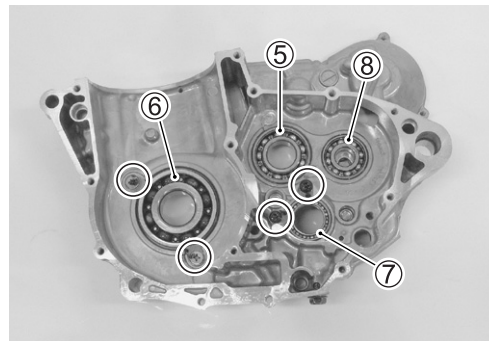
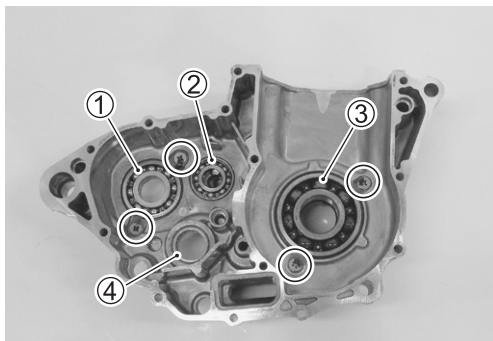
BEARING INSPECTION

- Inspect the bearings for play, discoloration, wear and seizure.
- Move the inner race by finger and inspect for smooth movement.
- If it does not move smoothly, replace the bearing with a new one.



BEARING REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- Remove the oil seals. (☞ 10-8)
- Remove the bearing retainers.



REMOVAL

CAUTION

The removed bearing should be discard.


- Remove the bearings with the special tool.
 Bearing ①, ③, ⑤, ⑥: ϕ 40 Attachment
 Bearing ⑦: ϕ 32 Attachment

 **09913-70210: Bearing installer set**


- Remove the bearings (②, ⑧) with the special tool.

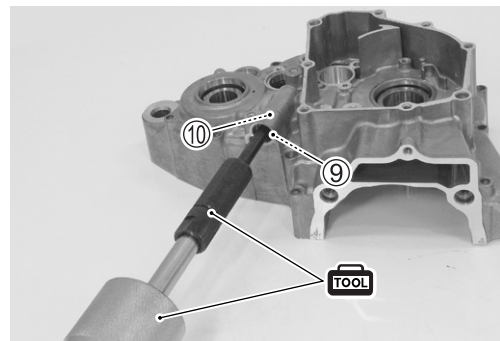
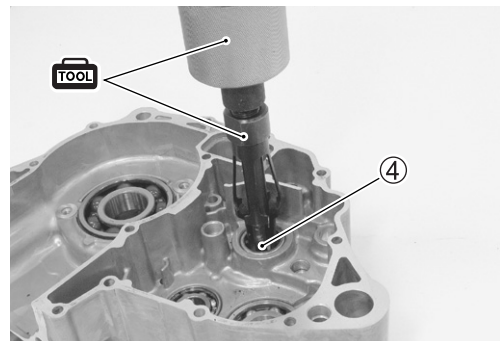
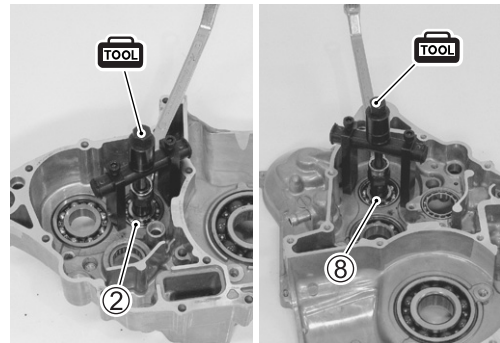
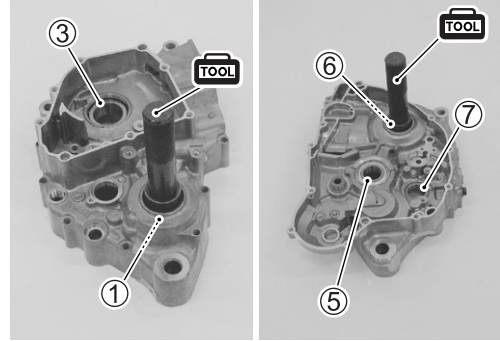
 **09921-20240: Bearing remover set**
Bearing ②, ⑧: Remover 17 mm

- Remove the bearing ④ with the special tools.

 **09923-74511: Bearing remover**
09930-30104: Sliding shaft

- Remove the bearings (⑨, ⑩) with the special tools.

 **09921-20200: Bearing remover**
09930-30104: Sliding shaft

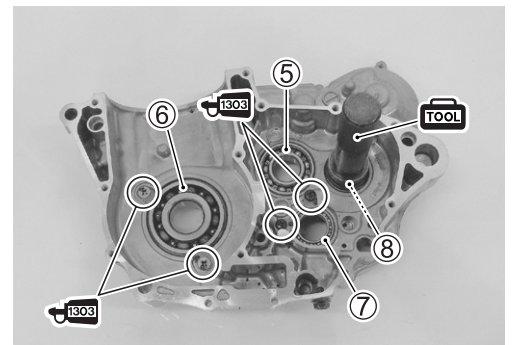
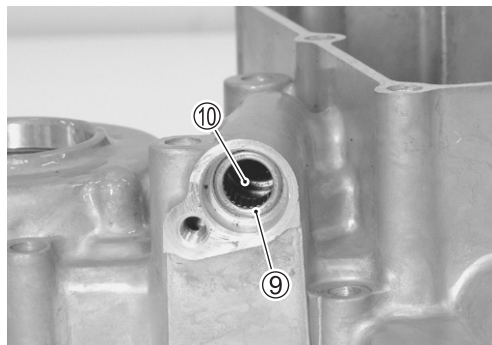
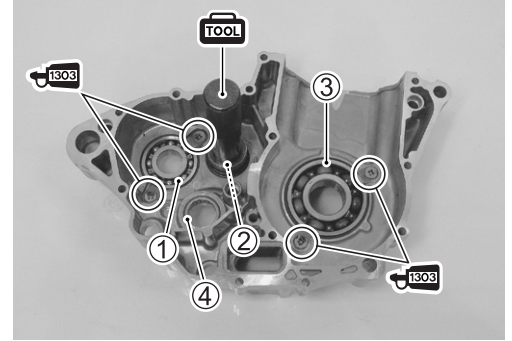


INSTALLATION

- Press the new bearings with the special tool.
 - Bearing ①: ϕ 55 Attachment
 - Bearing ②, ⑧: ϕ 40 Attachment
 - Bearing ③: ϕ 75 Attachment
 - Bearing ④: ϕ 32 Attachment
 - Bearing ⑤: ϕ 52 Attachment
 - Bearing ⑥: ϕ 72 Attachment
 - Bearing ⑦: ϕ 37 Attachment
 - Bearing ⑨: ϕ 15 Attachment

TOOL 09913-70210: Bearing installer set

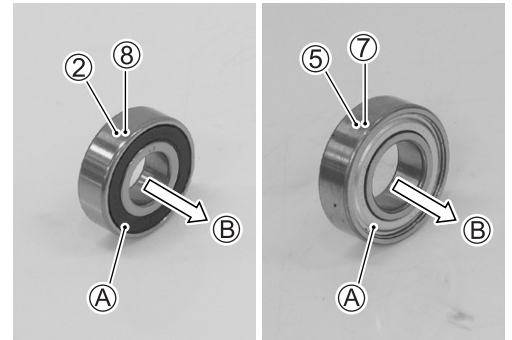
- Press the bearing ⑩ with the appropriate steel rod.



NOTE:

Press the bearing (②, ⑤, ⑦, ⑧) into the crankcase, so that the sealed side (A) faces outside of the crankcase.

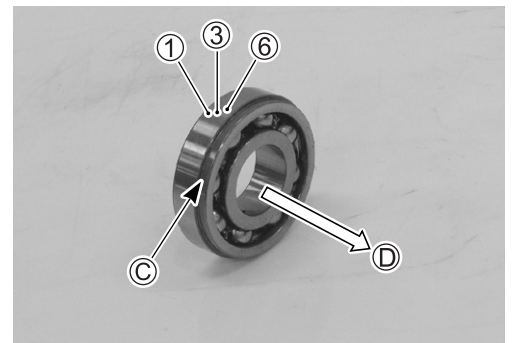
Ⓑ Outside of the crankcase



NOTE:

Press the bearings (①, ③, ⑥) into the crankcase, so that the stepped side (C) faces inside of the crankcase.

Ⓓ Inside of the crankcase



- Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER to the bearing retainer screws.

TOOL 99000-32030: THREAD LOCK SUPER "1303" or equivalent

- Tighten the bearing retainer screws to the specified torque.

TOOL Bearing retainer screw: 8.5 N·m (0.85 kgf·m, 6.0 lbf·ft)

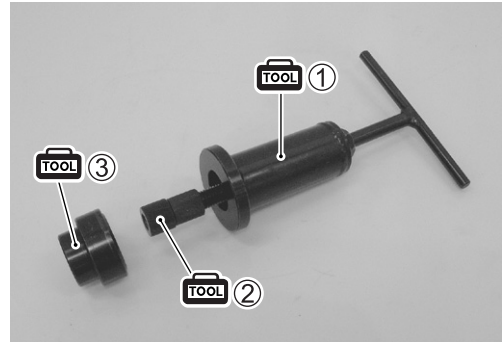
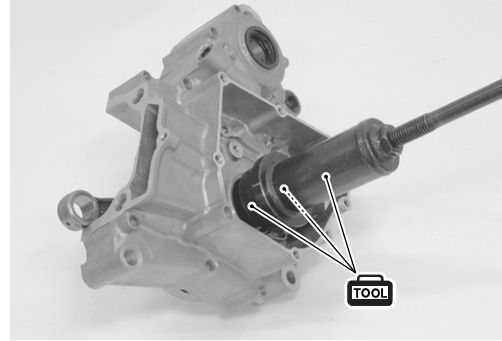
CRANKSHAFT INSTALLATION

- Fit the crankshaft into the left crankcase with the special tools.

NOTE:

Use the attachment (inner driver attachment ③) for crankshaft bearing inside diameter.

- TOOL** 09910-32812: Crankshaft installer ①
- 09911-11310: Crankshaft installer attachment ②
- 09913-70210: Bearing installer set
(Inner driver attachment 35 mm ③)



- Apply grease to the oil seal lip.

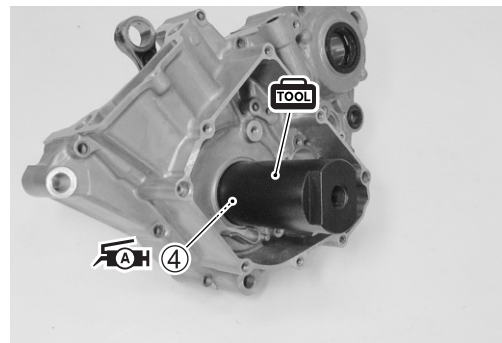
CAUTION

Replace the oil seal ④ with a new one.

- FAH** 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE “A”
or equivalent

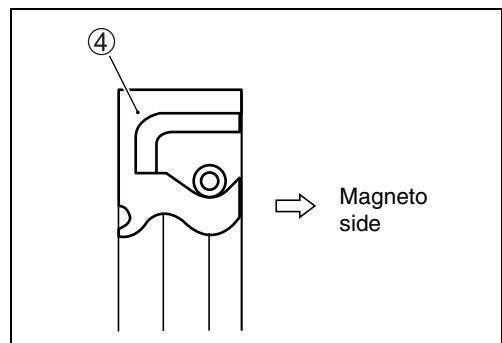
- Install a new oil seal ④ with the special tool.

- TOOL** 09930-35010: Rotor remover

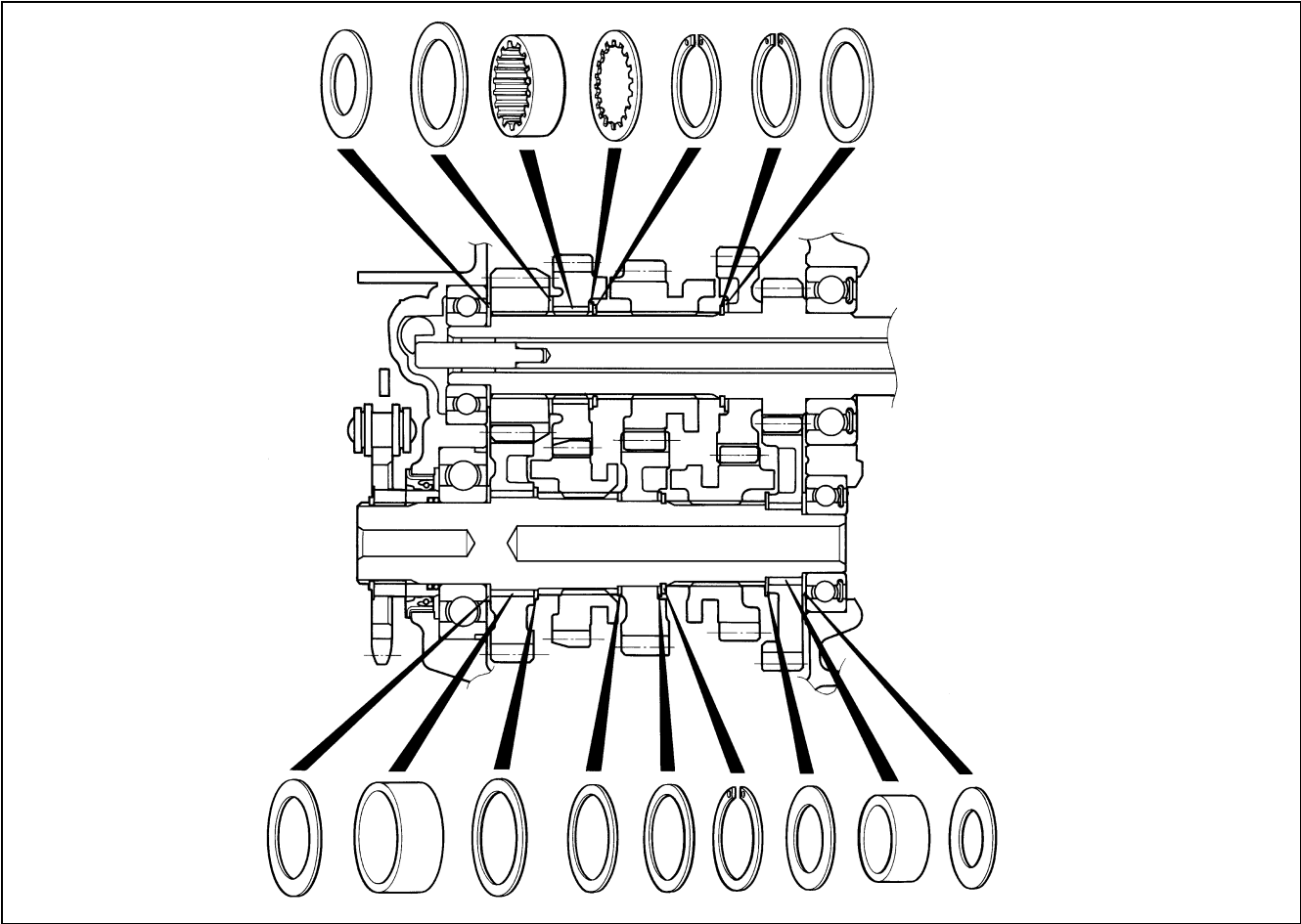


NOTE:

Be sure to check the direction of the crankshaft bearing oil seal ④ before installing them.



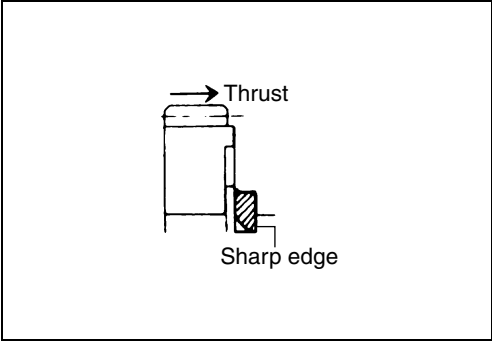
TRANSMISSION INSTALLATION



CAUTION

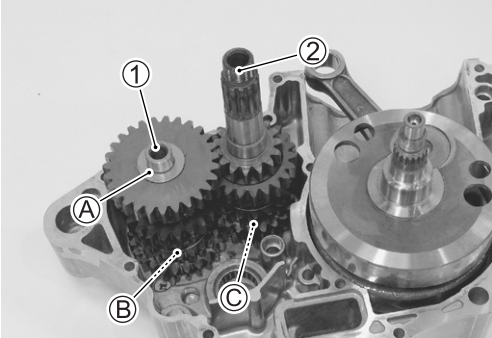
The removed snap ring should be discard.

NOTE:
 Install the snap ring in the groove and locate its end as shown in the illustration.



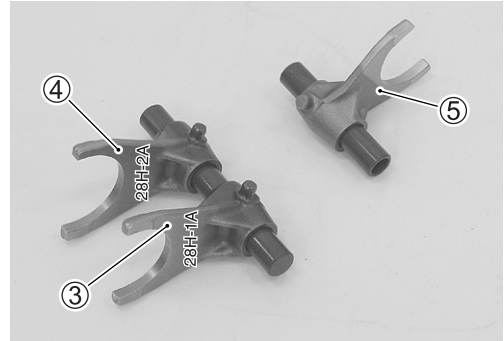
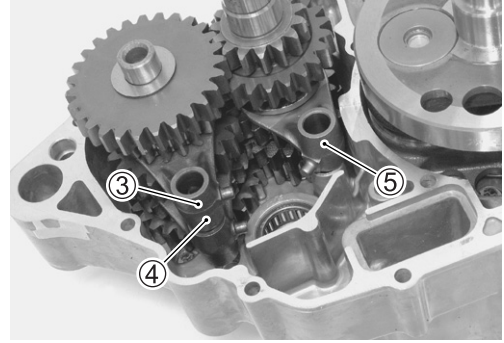
- Apply engine oil to the following parts: driveshaft, countershaft, transmission gears, bearings.
- Install the driveshaft ① and countershaft ② with gears installed.

NOTE:
 * Install the washers (A), (B) located in both ends of the driveshaft positively.
 * Install the washer (C) located in end of the countershaft ② positively



- Install the gearshift forks (③, ④, ⑤) as shown.

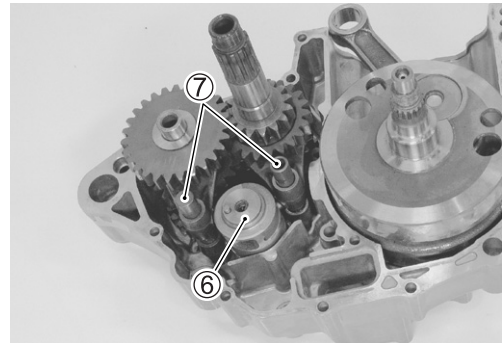
- ③ For 5th driven gear (28H-1A)
- ④ For 4th driven gear (28H-2A)
- ⑤ For 3rd driven gear



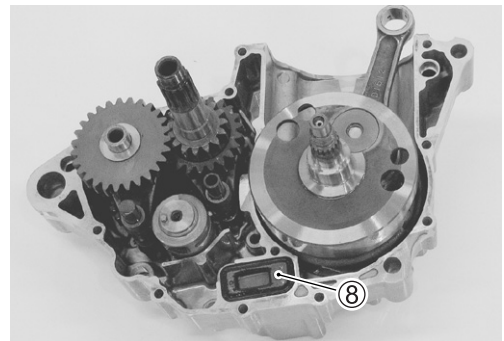
- Install the gearshift cam ⑥ and gearshift shafts ⑦.

NOTE:

Turn the gearshift cam to the neutral position and confirm that the driveshaft and countershaft turn without resistance.



- Install the oil reed valve ⑧.



CRANKCASE INSTALLATION

- Fit the dowel pins and gasket ①.

CAUTION

Replace the gasket ① with a new one.

- Fit the right crankcase on the left crankcase.
- Install the clamp **A** to the bolt.
- Tighten the crankcase bolts to the specified torque.

 **Crankcase bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8.0 lbf·ft)**

NOTE:

If it is hard to tighten the bolts, separate the crankcase and confirm that the transmission parts are assembled correctly.

- Install the oil strainer (No.1) and oil strainer cap ②. (☞ 2-13)

- Inspect the crankshaft, countershaft and driveshaft for smooth movement.

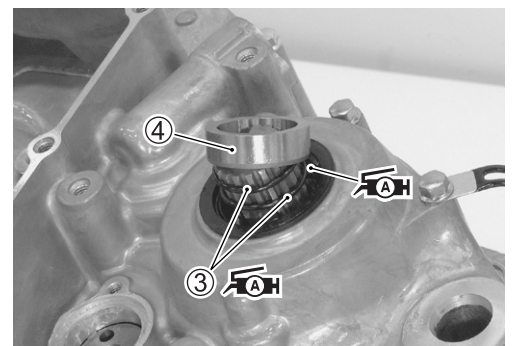
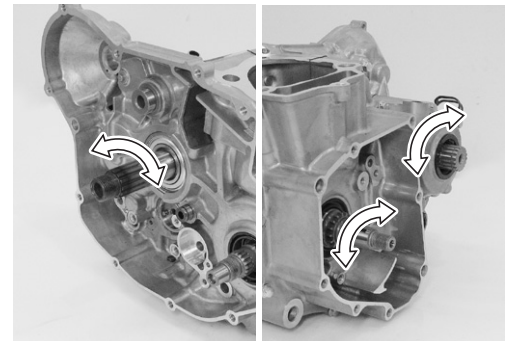
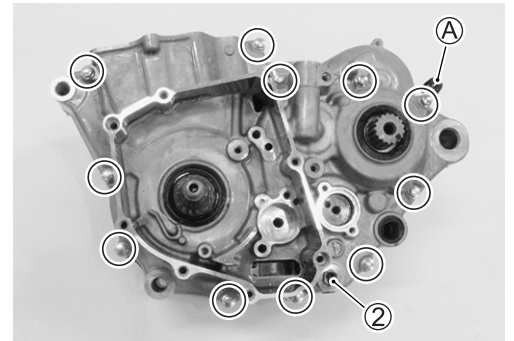
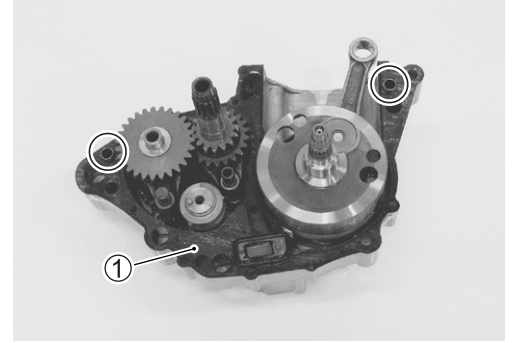
- Apply grease to the oil seal lip and O-rings ③.

CAUTION

Replace the O-rings with new ones.

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent

- Fit the O-rings ③ and spacer ④ to the driveshaft.



PRIMARY DRIVE GEAR INSTALLATION

- Install the oil pump No.1, No.2 and oil pump idle gear. (☞ 11-7, -8)
- Install the gearshift linkage and GP switch. (☞ 9-5 to -8)
- Install the kick starter idle gear and kick starter shaft assembly. (☞ 8-6)
- Apply grease to the oil seal lip.

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent

- Install the primary drive gear ① and washer ②.

NOTE:

The washer is directional. Assemble the washer ② as shown in the illustration.


CAUTION


The primary drive gear nut has left-hand threads.

- Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER to the primary drive gear nut ③.

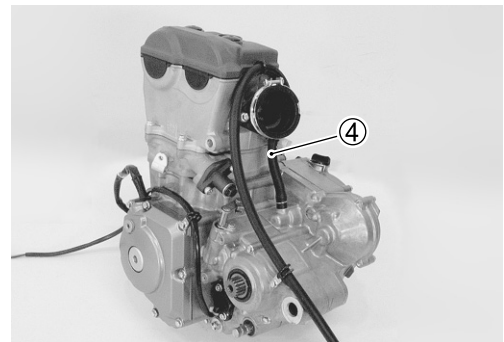
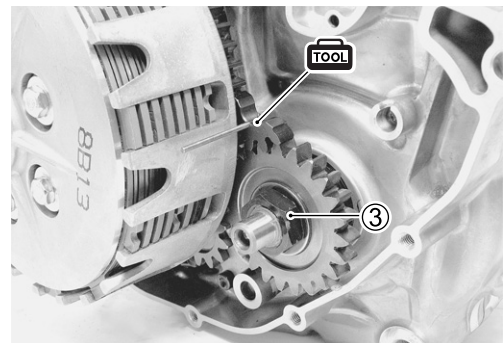
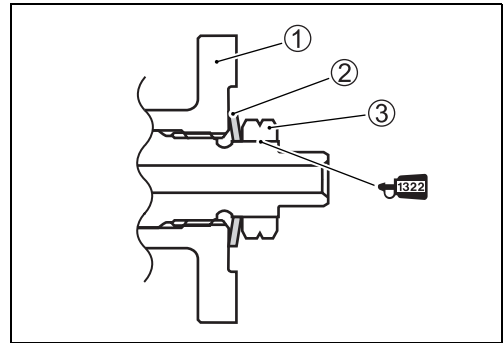
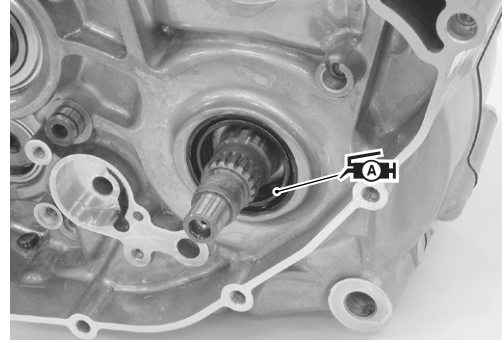
 **99000-32110: THREAD LOCK SUPER "1322"**
or equivalent

- Install the clutch component parts. (☞ 7-9, -10, -12)
- Hold the magneto rotor with the special tool and tighten the primary drive gear nut ③ to the specified torque.

 **09914-61010: Gear holder**

 **Primary drive gear nut: 90 N-m (9.0 kgf-m, 65.0 lbf-ft)**

- Install the cam chain, cam chain tensioner and cam chain guide retainer. (☞ 6-33)
- Install the key and magneto rotor. (☞ 15-18)
- Install the magneto cover. (☞ 15-19)
- Install the engine top side (piston, cylinder and cylinder head). (☞ 6-23 to -31)
- Connect the crankcase breather hose ④. (☞ 20-22)
- Mount the engine assembly. (☞ 5-6 to -9)



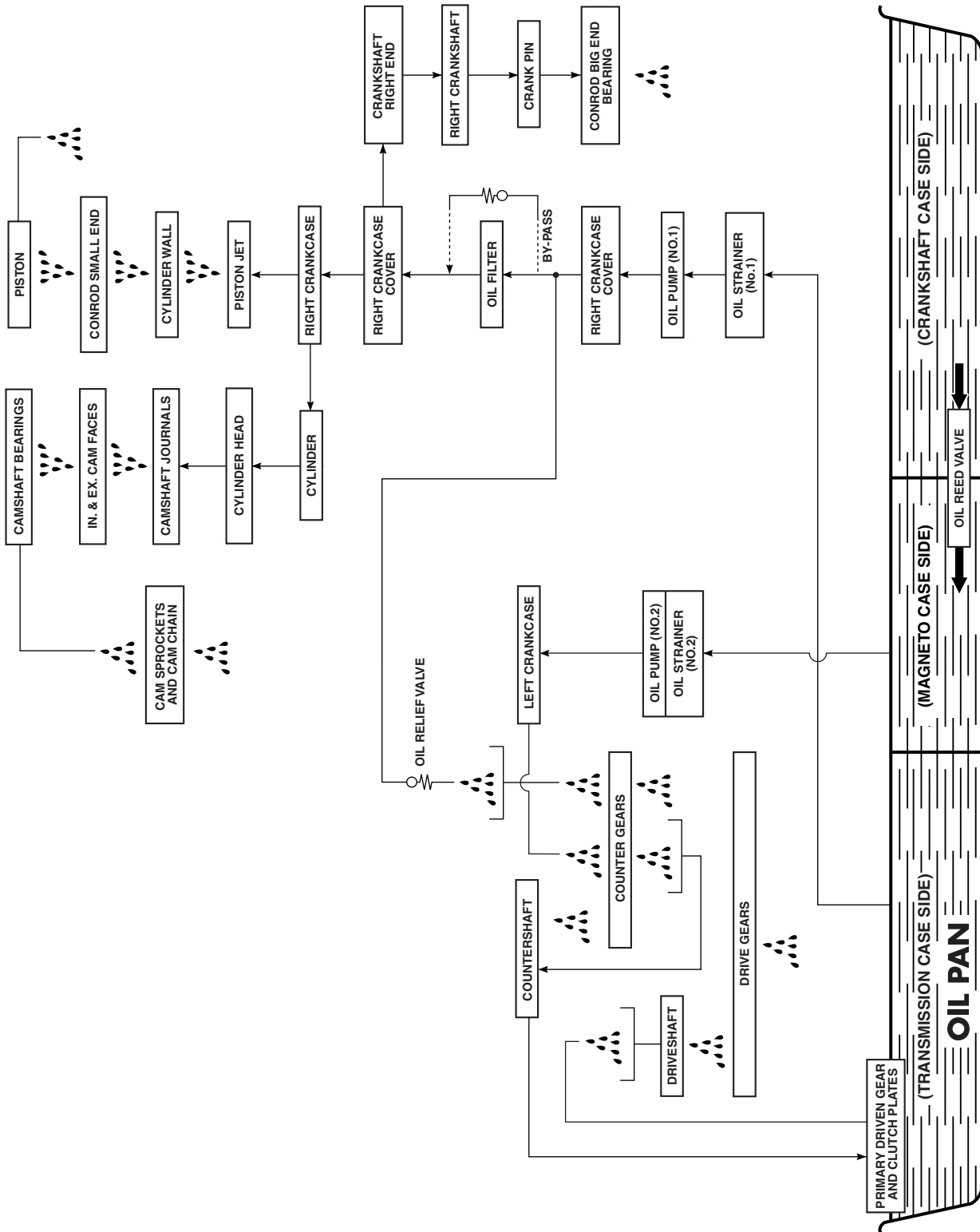
LUBRICATION SYSTEM

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ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM


ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM CHART




ENGINE OIL LEVEL INSPECTION

( 2-10)


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OIL STRAINER No.1 ( 2-13)

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OIL REED VALVE REMOVAL

( 10-4)


OIL REED VALVE INSPECTION

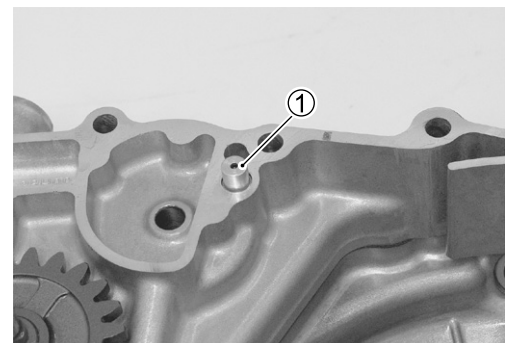
- Inspect the oil reed valve for wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the oil reed valve with a new one.

OIL REED VALVE INSTALLATION

( 10-14)

OIL RELIEF VALVE REMOVAL

- Remove the right crankcase cover. ( 8-3)
- Remove the oil relief valve ①.



OIL RELIEF VALVE INSPECTION

- Inspect the operation of the oil relief valve by pushing on the piston with a proper bar.
- If the piston does not operate, replace the oil relief valve with a new one.

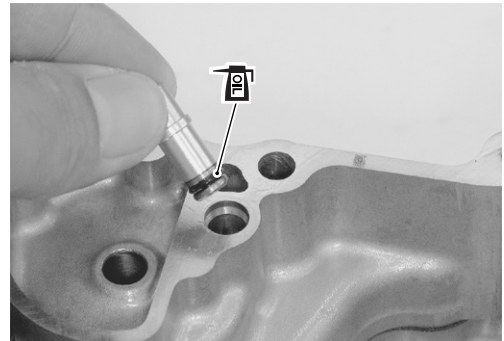


OIL RELIEF VALVE INSTALLATION

- Apply engine oil to the O-ring and press in the oil relief valve to the right crankcase cover.


CAUTION
Use the new O-ring to prevent oil leakage.

- Install the right crankcase cover. (👉 8-6)

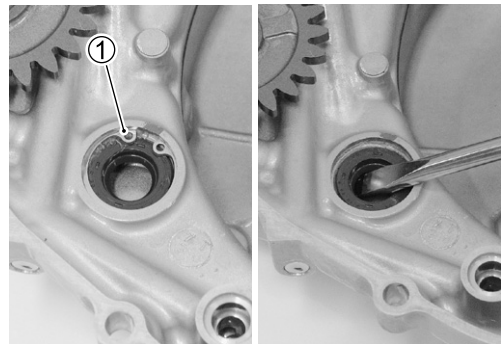


OIL SEAL REMOVAL

- Remove the right crankcase cover. (👉 8-3)
- Remove the snap ring ①.

 **09900-06108: Snap ring pliers**

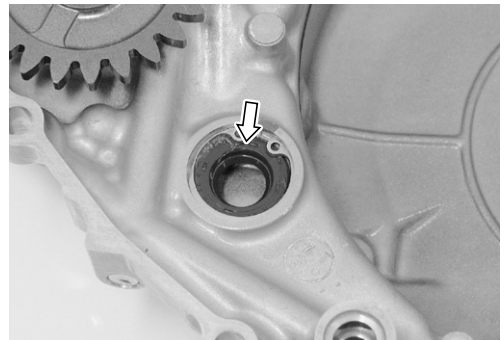
- Remove the oil seal.



OIL SEAL INSPECTION

For oil seal inspection other than the following, refer to page 10-8.

- Inspect the oil seal lip for wear and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the oil seal with a new one.



OIL SEAL INSTALLATION

- Install the oil seal and snap ring ① with the special tool.

CAUTION

Replace the oil seal and snap ring ① with new ones.

NOTE:

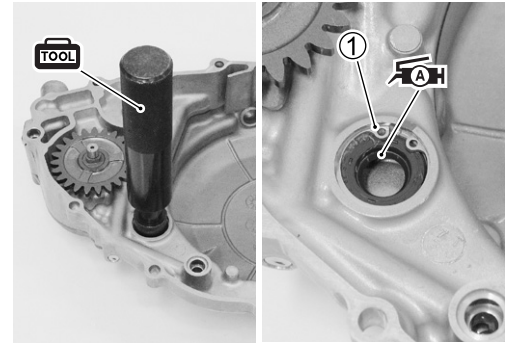
Take care not to scratch the oil seal by the snap ring pliers when installing the snap ring.

 **09913-70210: Bearing installer set**
Oil seal: ϕ 22 Attachment

09900-06108: Snap ring pliers

- Apply grease to the oil seal lip.


 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent



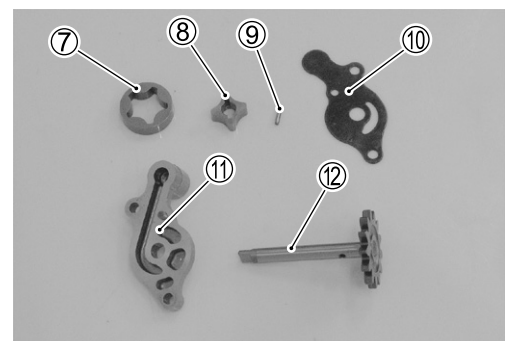
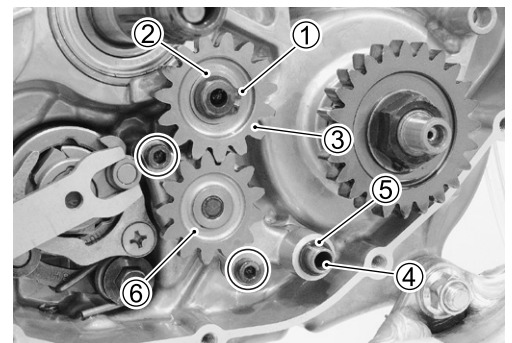
OIL PUMP No.1 AND No.2 REMOVAL

OIL PUMP No.1

- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Drain engine coolant. (☞ 14-3)
- Remove the brake pedal. (☞ 17-18)
- Remove the kick starter lever and right crankcase cover. (☞ 8-3)
- Remove the clutch component parts. (☞ 7-8)
- Remove the snap ring ①, washer ② and oil pump idle gear ③.

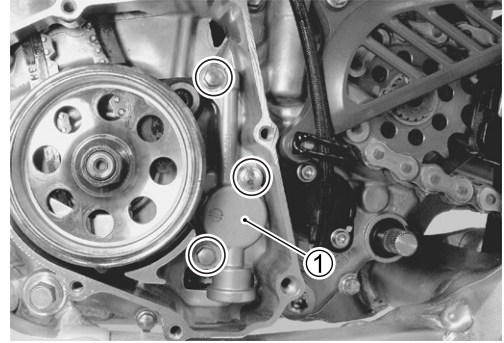
 **09900-06107: Snap ring pliers**

- Remove the dowel pin ④ and O-ring ⑤.
- Remove the oil pump No.1 ⑥.
- Remove the following parts from the oil pump No.1.
 - Outer rotor ⑦
 - Inner rotor ⑧
 - Pin ⑨
 - Oil pump No.1 plate ⑩
 - Oil pump No.1 cover ⑪
 - Oil pump driven gear shaft ⑫




OIL PUMP No.2

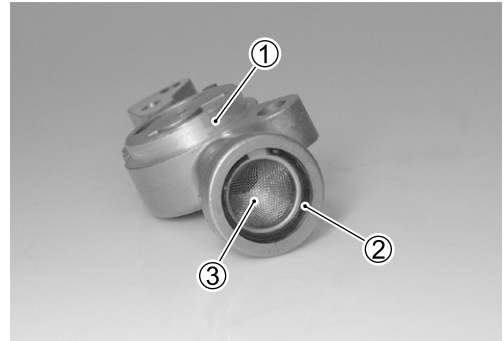
- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Remove the gearshift lever. (☞ 9-3)
- Remove the magneto cover. (☞ 15-17)
- Remove the oil pump No.2 cover ①.



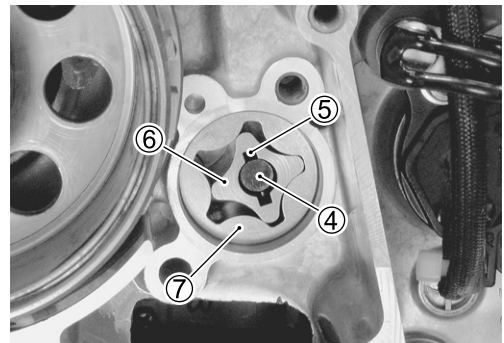
- Remove the snap ring ② and oil strainer No.2 ③ from the oil pump No.2 cover ①.

 **09900-06108: Snap ring pliers**

Oil strainer inspection (☞ 2-13)

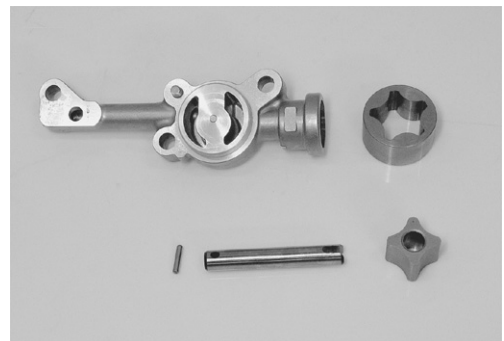


- Remove the oil pump No.2 shaft ④, pin ⑤, inner rotor ⑥ and outer rotor ⑦.



OIL PUMP No.1 AND No.2 INSPECTION

- Check the oil pump with each part for any defects or wear.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.

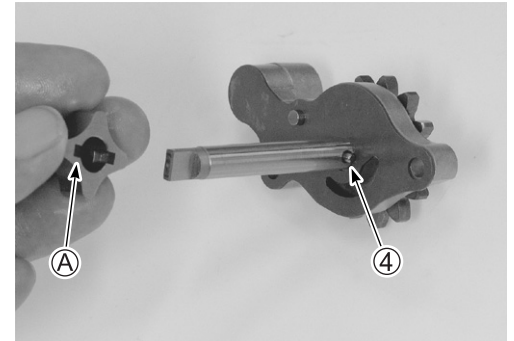
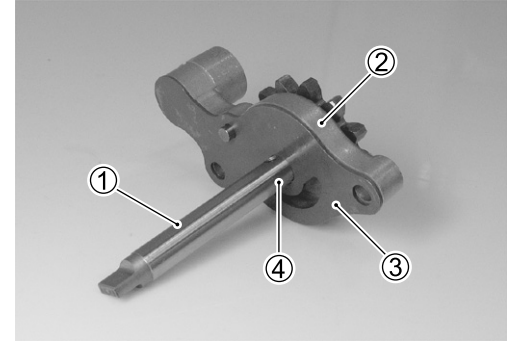


OIL PUMP No.1 AND No.2 INSTALLATION

OIL PUMP No.1

Install the oil pump No.1 in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the oil pump No.1 cover ②, oil pump No.1 plate ③ and pin ④ onto the oil pump driven gear shaft ①.
- Fit the slot ① of the inner rotor onto the pin ④.

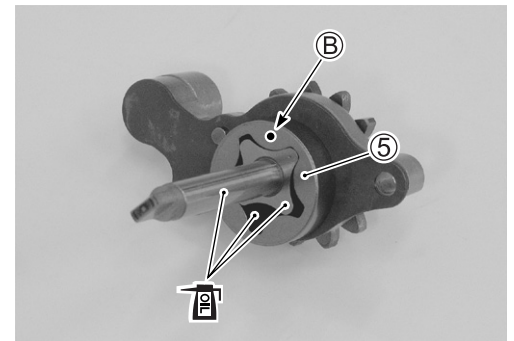


- Install the outer rotor ⑤.

CAUTION

Face the punch mark ① on outer rotor ⑤ to the crankcase.

- Apply engine oil to the oil pump driven gear shaft, outer rotor and inner rotor.



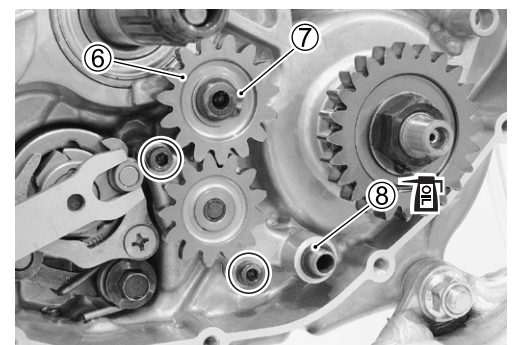
- Install the oil pump No.1 and tighten the oil pump No.1 bolts to the specified torque.

Oil pump No.1 bolt: 5.5 N·m (0.55 kgf·m, 4.0 lbf·ft)

- Install the oil pump idle gear ⑥, washer and snap ring ⑦.

09900-06107: Snap ring pliers

- Apply engine oil to the O-ring ⑧.
- Install the dowel pin and O-ring ⑧.



CAUTION

Replace the snap ring ⑦ and O-ring ⑧ with new ones.

- Install the clutch component parts. (☞ 7-9, -10)
- Install the right crankcase cover and kick starter lever. (☞ 8-6, -7)
- Install the brake pedal. (☞ 17-18)

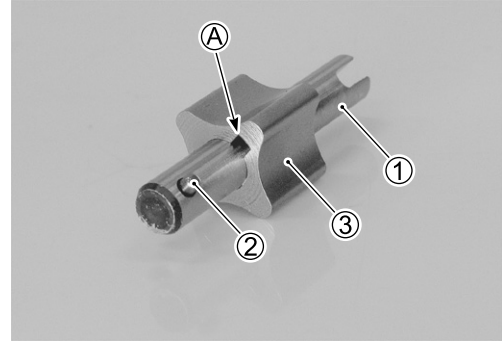
OIL PUMP No.2

Install the oil pump No.2 in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the pin ② into the oil pump No.2 shaft ①.
- Install the inner rotor ③ onto the oil pump No.2 shaft ①.

NOTE:

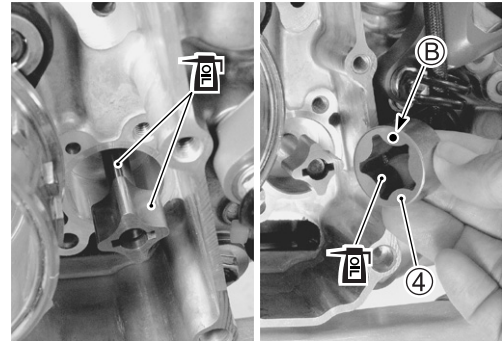
Fit the slot ① of the inner rotor onto the pin ②.



- Apply engine oil to the oil pump shaft, outer rotor and inner rotor.
- Install the oil pump No.2 shaft and inner rotor onto the crankcase.
- Install the outer rotor ④ onto the crankcase.

CAUTION


Face the punch mark ① on outer rotor ④ to the crankcase.

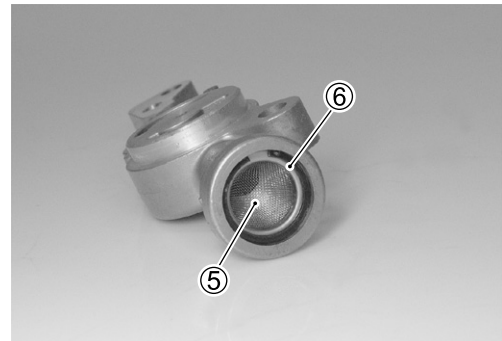


- Install the oil strainer No.2 ⑤ and snap ring ⑥.

CAUTION



Replace the snap ring ⑥ with a new one.

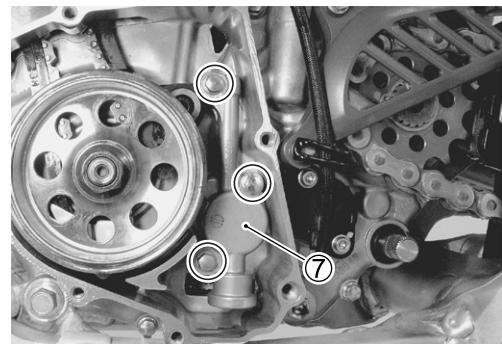
 09900-06108: Snap ring pliers






- Install the oil pump No.2 cover ⑦ and tighten the oil pump No.2 bolts to the specified torque.

 Oil pump No.2 bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)

- Install the magneto cover. ( 15-19)
- Install the gearshift lever. ( 9-7)

**INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION**

- Engine oil level and oil leakage ( 2-10)
- Engine coolant level and coolant leakage ( 2-14, -15)
- Oil pressure ( 2-36)

FI SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS

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FI SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS

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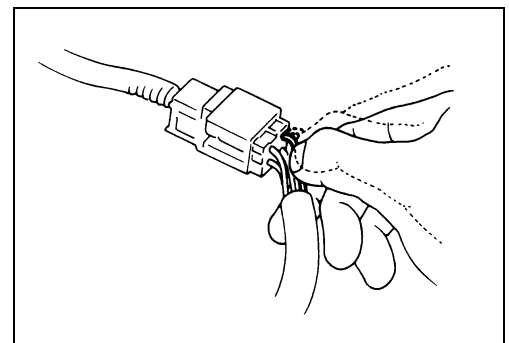
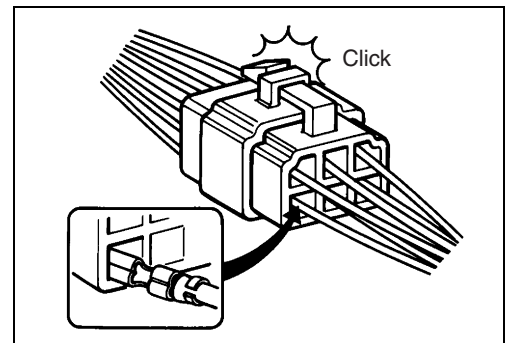
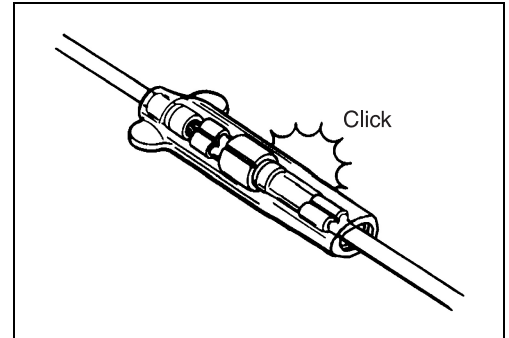
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PRECAUTIONS IN SERVICING

When handling the component parts or servicing the FI system, observe the following points for the safety of the system.

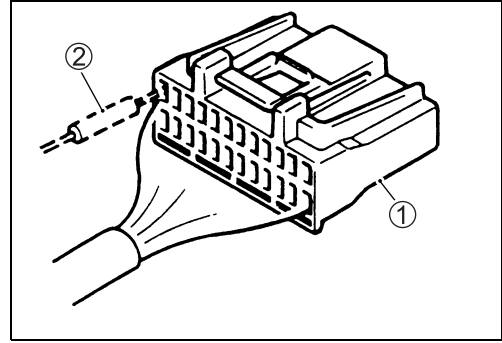
CONNECTOR/COUPLER

- Faulty FI system is often related to poor electrical contact of connector/coupler. Before servicing individual electronic part, check electrical contact of connector/coupler.
- When connecting a connector, be sure to push it in until a click is felt.
- With a lock type coupler, be sure to release the lock when disconnecting, and push in fully to engage the lock when connecting.
- When disconnecting the coupler, be sure to hold the coupler body and do not pull the lead wires.
- Inspect each terminal on the connector/coupler for looseness or bending.
- Push in the coupler straightly. An angled or skewed insertion may cause the terminal to be deformed, possibly resulting in poor electrical contact.
- Inspect each terminal for corrosion and contamination. The terminals must be clean and free of any foreign material which could impede proper terminal contact.
- Before refitting the sealed coupler, make sure its seal rubber is positioned properly. The seal rubber may possibly come off the position during disconnecting work and if the coupler is refitted with the seal rubber improperly positioned, it may result in poor water sealing.
- Inspect each lead wire circuit for poor connection by shaking it by hand lightly. If any abnormal condition is found, repair or replace.



- When taking measurements at electrical connectors using a tester probe, be sure to insert the probe from the wire harness side (backside) of the connector/coupler.

- ① Coupler
- ② Probe

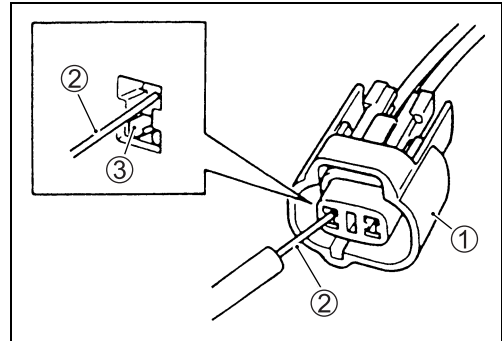


- When connecting meter probe from the terminal side of the coupler (where connection from harness side not being possible), use extra care not to force and cause the male terminal to bend or the female terminal to open. Connect the probe as shown to avoid opening of female terminal.

Never push in the probe where male terminal is supposed to fit.

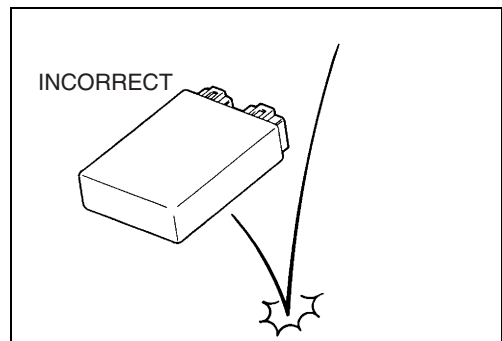
- Check the male connector for bend and female connector for excessive opening. Also check the coupler for locking (looseness), corrosion, dust, etc.

- ① Coupler
- ② Probe
- ③ Where male terminal fits

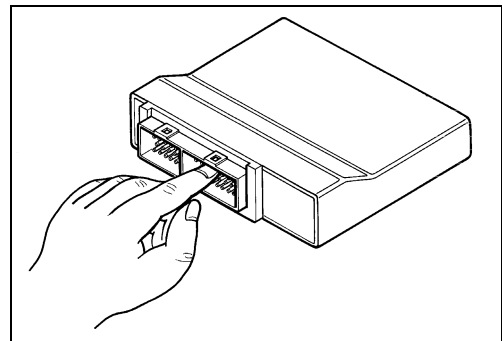


ECM/VARIOUS SENSORS

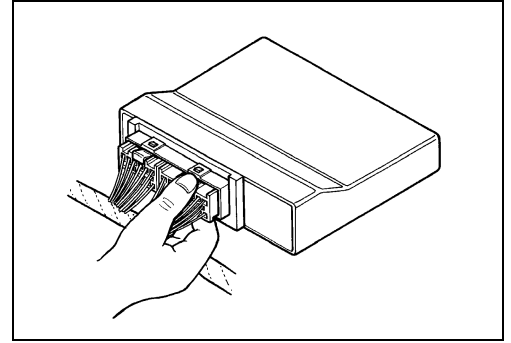
- Since each component is a high-precision part, great care should be taken not to apply any sharp impacts during removal and installation.



- Be careful not to touch the electrical terminals of the ECM. The static electricity from your body may damage this part.

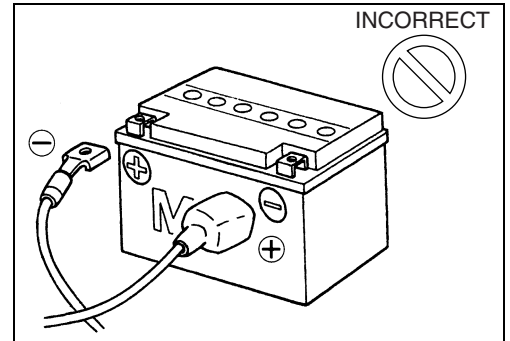


- When disconnecting and connecting the ECM, make sure to stop the engine, or electronic parts may get damaged.



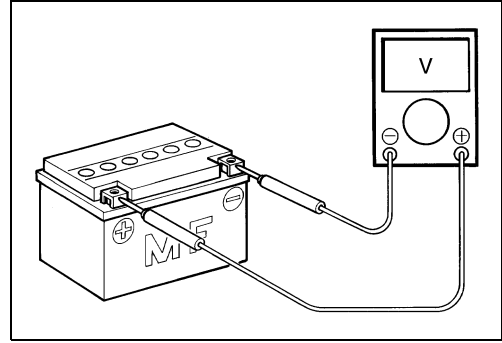
WHEN USING THE BATTERY LEAD WIRE (Optional part: 36890-28H00)

- Battery connection in reverse polarity is strictly prohibited. Such a wrong connection will damage the components of the FI system instantly when reverse power is applied.



- Removing the condenser coupler of a running engine is strictly prohibited. The moment such removal is made, damaging counter electromotive force will be applied to the ECM which may result in serious damage.

- Before measuring voltage at each terminal, check to make sure that battery voltage is 11 V or higher. Terminal voltage check with a low voltage battery will lead to erroneous diagnosis.



- Never connect any tester (voltmeter, ohmmeter, or whatever) to the ECM when its coupler is disconnected. Otherwise, damage to ECM may result.
- Never connect an ohmmeter to the ECM with its coupler connected. If attempted, damage to ECM or sensors may result.
- Be sure to use a specified voltmeter/ohmmeter. Otherwise, accurate measurements may not be obtained and personal injury may result.

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT INSPECTION PROCEDURE

While there are various methods for electrical circuit inspection, described here is a general method to check for open and short circuit using an ohmmeter and a voltmeter.

OPEN CIRCUIT CHECK

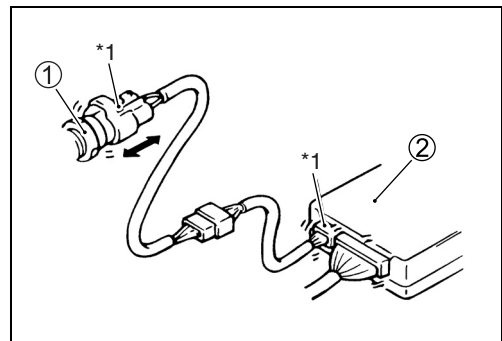
Possible causes for the open circuits are as follows. As the cause can exist in the connector/coupler or terminal, they need to be checked carefully.

- Loose connection of connector/coupler.
- Poor contact of terminal (due to dirt, corrosion or rust, poor contact tension, entry of foreign object etc.).
- Wire harness being open.
- Poor terminal-to-wire connection.
- Check each connector/coupler at both ends of the circuit being checked for loose connection. Also check for condition of the coupler lock if equipped.

① Sensor

② ECM

*1 Check for loose connection.

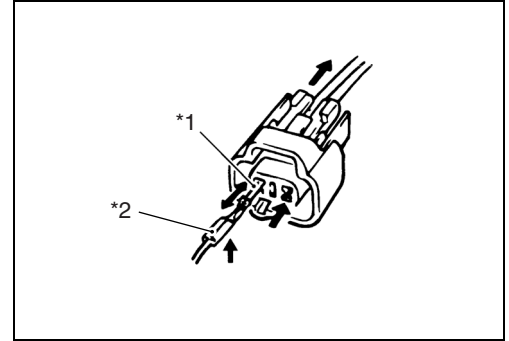


- Using a test male terminal, check the female terminals of the circuit being checked for contact tension. Check each terminal visually for poor contact (possibly caused by dirt, corrosion, rust, entry of foreign object, etc.). At the same time, check to make sure that each terminal is fully inserted in the coupler and locked. If contact tension is not enough, rectify the contact to increase tension or replace.

The terminals must be clean and free of any foreign material which could impede proper terminal contact.

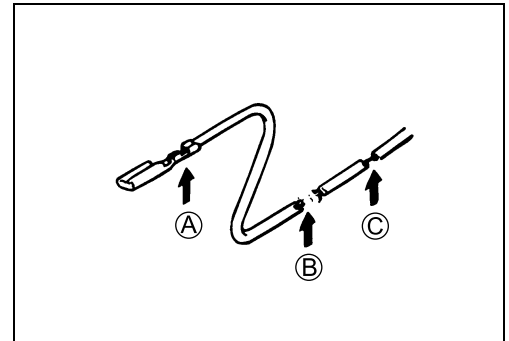
*1 Check contact tension by inserting and removing.

*2 Check each terminal for bend and proper alignment.



- Using continuity inspect or voltage check procedure as described below, inspect the wire harness terminals for open circuit and poor connection. Locate abnormality, if any.

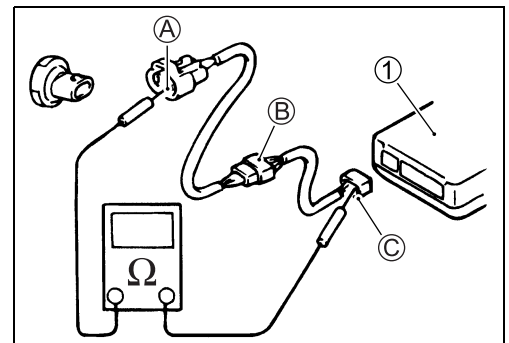
- Ⓐ Looseness of crimping
- Ⓑ Open
- Ⓒ Thin wire (a few strands left)



Continuity check

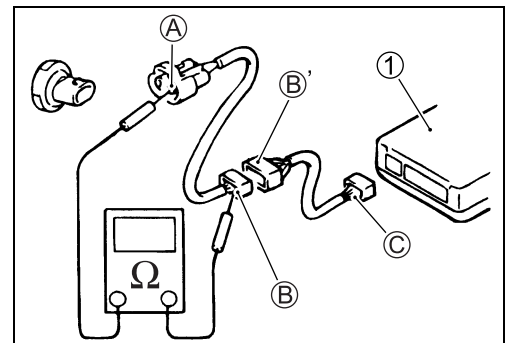
- Measure resistance across coupler Ⓑ (between Ⓐ and Ⓒ in the figure). If no continuity is indicated (infinity or over limit), the circuit is open between terminals Ⓐ and Ⓒ.

① ECM



- Disconnect the coupler Ⓑ and measure resistance between couplers Ⓐ and Ⓑ. If no continuity is indicated, the circuit is open between couplers Ⓐ and Ⓑ. If continuity is indicated, there is an open circuit between couplers Ⓑ' and Ⓒ or an abnormality in coupler Ⓑ' or coupler Ⓒ.

① ECM



VOLTAGE CHECK

If voltage is supplied to the circuit being checked, voltage check can be used as circuit check.

- With all connectors/couplers connected and voltage applied to the circuit being checked, measure voltage between each terminal and body ground.

If measurements were taken as shown in the figure at the right and results are as listed below, it means that the circuit is open between terminals (A) and (B).

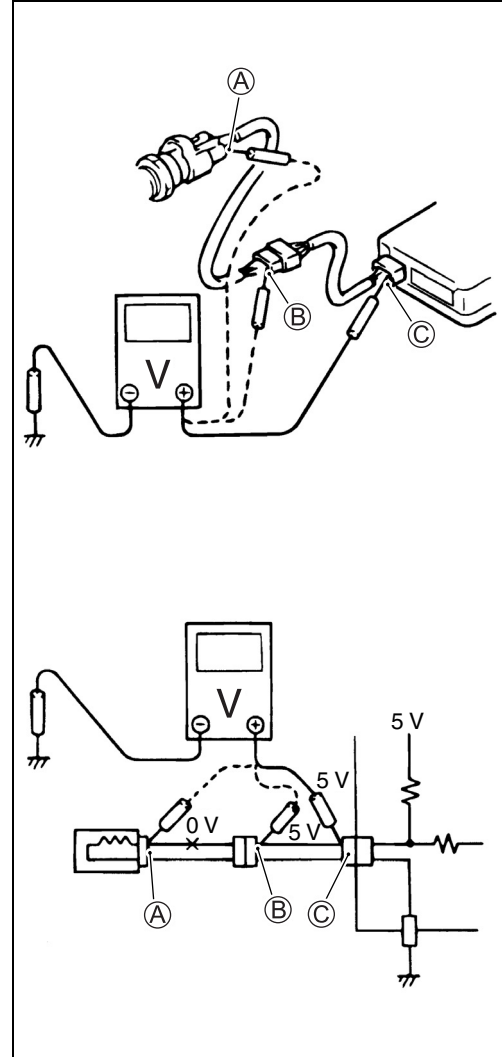
Voltage Between:

- (C) and body ground: Approx. 5 V
- (B) and body ground: Approx. 5 V
- (A) and body ground: 0 V

Also, if measured values are as listed below, a resistance (abnormality) exists which causes the voltage drop in the circuit between terminals (A) and (B).

Voltage Between:

- (C) and body ground: Approx. 5 V
 - (B) and body ground: Approx. 5 V
 - (A) and body ground: 3 V
- } 2 V voltage drop



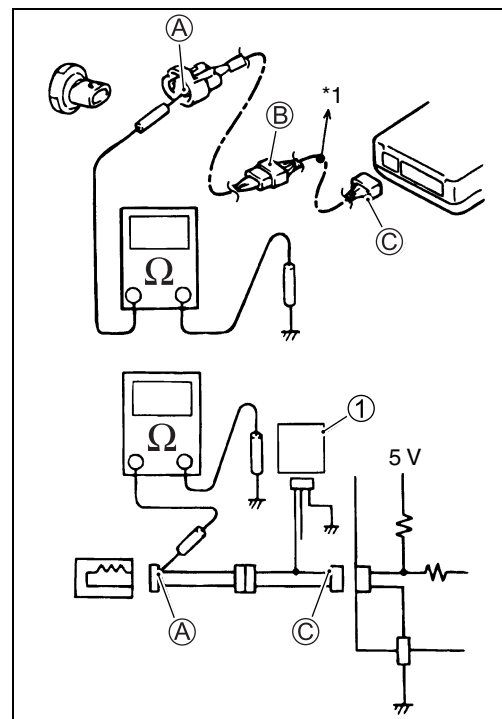
SHORT CIRCUIT CHECK (WIRE HARNESS TO GROUND)

- Disconnect the connectors/couplers at both ends of the circuit to be checked.

NOTE:

If the circuit to be checked branches to other parts as shown, disconnect all connectors/couplers of those parts. Otherwise, diagnosis will be misled.

- Measure resistance between terminal at one end of circuit (A terminal in figure) and body ground. If continuity is indicated, there is a short circuit to ground between terminals (A) and (C).



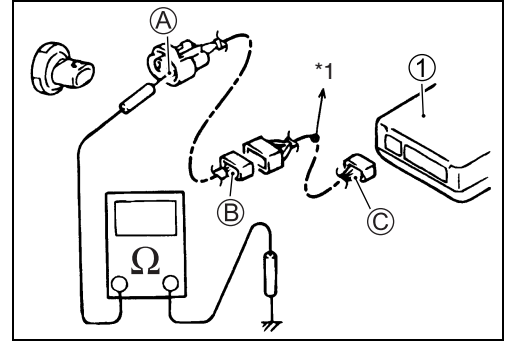
① Other parts
*1 To other parts

- Disconnect the connector/coupler included in circuit (coupler ②) and measure resistance between terminal ① and body ground.

If continuity is indicated, the circuit is shorted to the ground between terminals ① and ②.

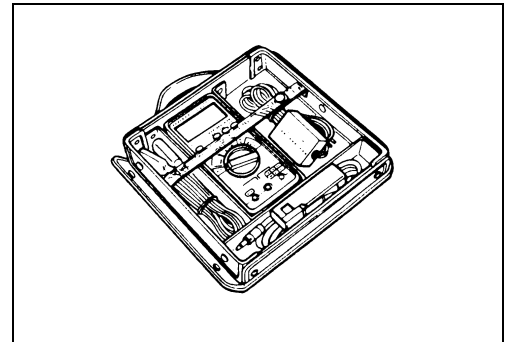
① ECM

*1 To other parts



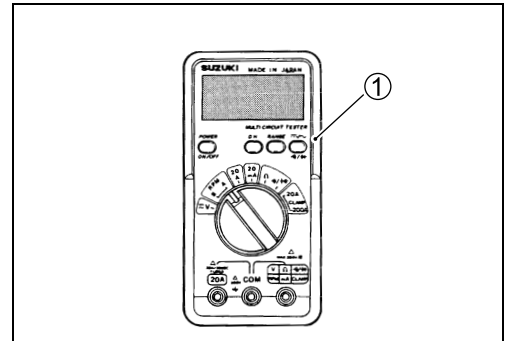
USING THE MULTI-CIRCUIT TESTER

- Use the Suzuki multi-circuit tester set (09900-25008).
- Use well-charged batteries in the tester.
- Be sure to set the tester to the correct testing range.



USING THE TESTER

- Incorrectly connecting the \oplus and \ominus probes may cause the inside of the tester to burnout.
- If the voltage and current are not known, make measurements using the highest range.
- When measuring the resistance with the multi-circuit tester ①, ∞ will be shown as 10.00 M Ω and "1" flashes in the display.
- Check that no voltage is applied before making the measurement. If voltage is applied the tester may be damaged.
- After using the tester, turn the power off.

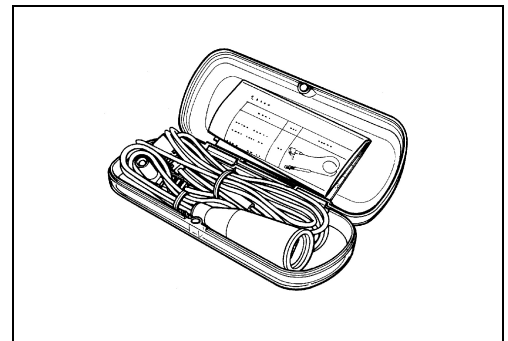


TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

NOTE:

- * When connecting the multi-circuit tester, use the needle pointed probe to the back side of the lead wire coupler and connect the probes of tester to them.
- * Use the needle pointed probe to prevent the rubber of the water proof coupler from damage.
- * When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

TOOL 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set

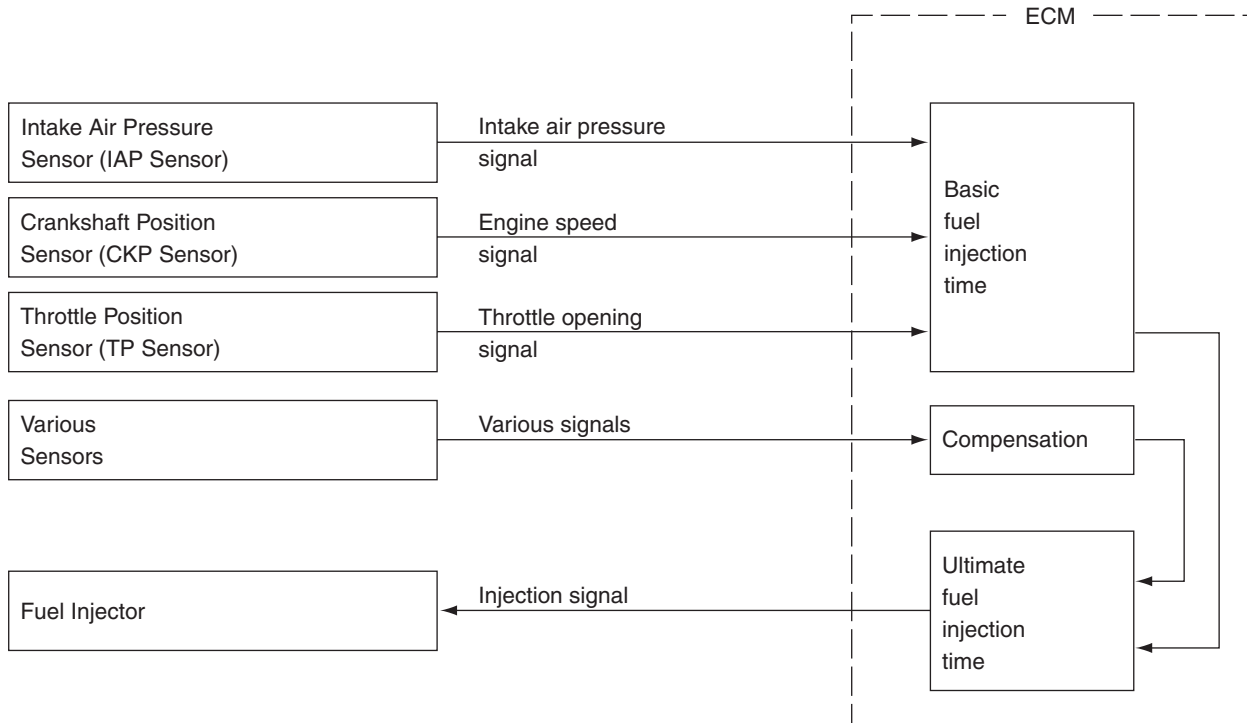


FI SYSTEM TECHNICAL FEATURES

INJECTION TIME (INJECTION VOLUME)

The factors to determine the injection time include the basic fuel injection time, which is calculated on the basis of intake air pressure, engine speed and throttle opening angle, and various compensations.

These compensations are determined according to the signals from various sensors that detect the engine and driving conditions.



COMPENSATION OF INJECTION TIME (VOLUME)

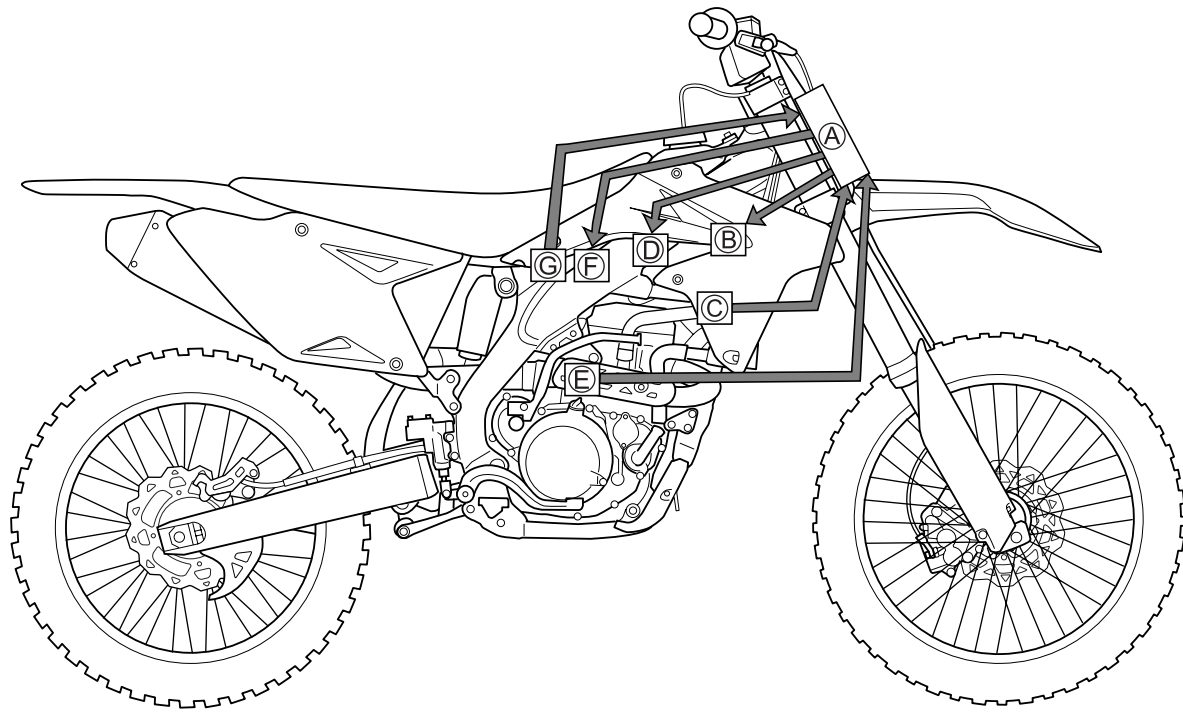
The following different signals are output from the respective sensors for compensation of the fuel injection time (volume).

SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE SENSOR SIGNAL	When engine coolant temperature is low, injection time (volume) is increased.
INTAKE AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR SIGNAL	When intake air temperature is low, injection time (volume) is increased.
POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SIGNAL	ECM operates on the power generation voltage and at the same time, it monitors the voltage signal for compensation of the fuel injection time (volume). A longer injection time is needed to adjust injection volume in the case of low voltage.
ACCELERATION SIGNAL/ DECELERATION SIGNAL	During acceleration, the fuel injection time (volume) is increased in accordance with the throttle opening speed and engine rpm. During deceleration, the fuel injection time (volume) is decreased.

INJECTION STOP CONTROL

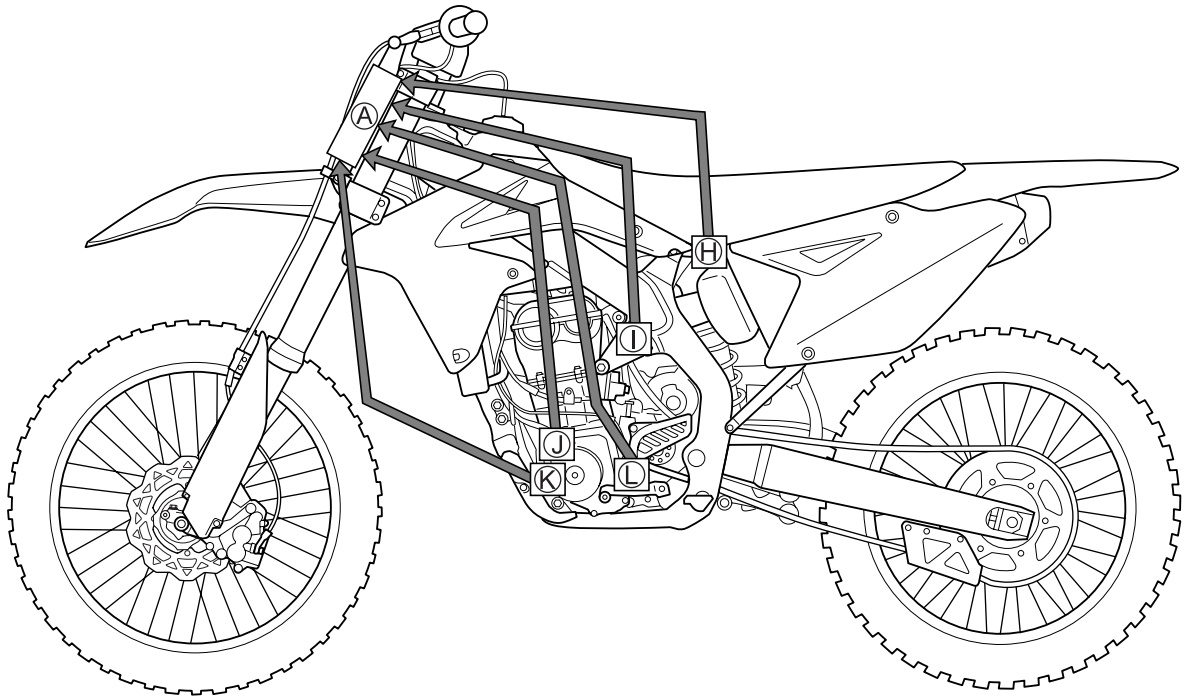
SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
TIP-OVER SENSOR SIGNAL (FUEL SHUT-OFF)	When the motorcycle tips over, the tip-over sensor sends a signal to the ECM. Then, this signal cuts OFF current supplied to the fuel pump, fuel injector and ignition coil.
OVER-REV. LIMITER SIGNAL	The fuel injector and ignition signal stop operation when engine rpm reaches rev. limit rpm.

FI SYSTEM PARTS LOCATION



- Ⓐ ECM
- Ⓑ Ignition coil
- Ⓒ TO sensor
- Ⓓ Fuel pump

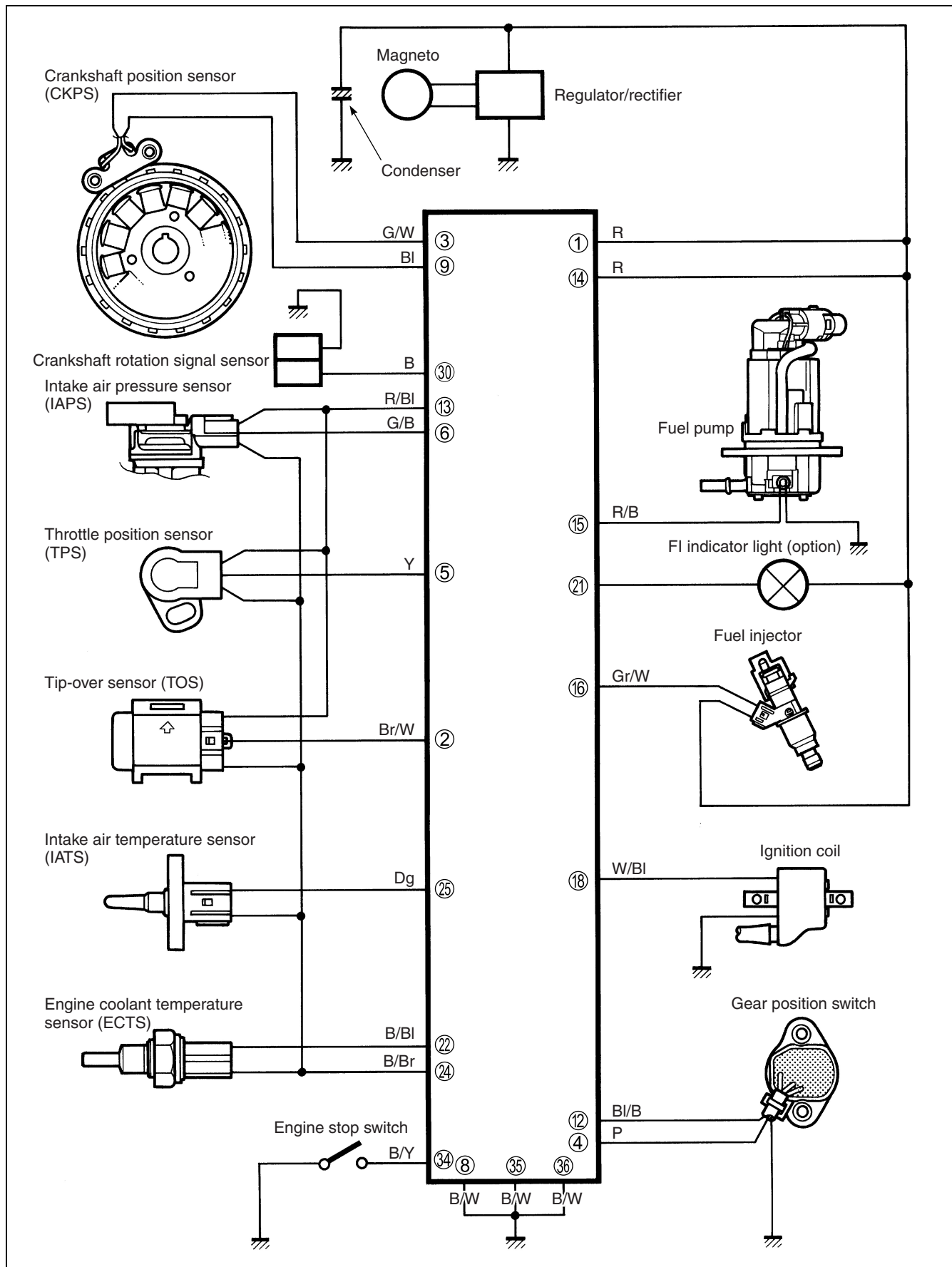
- Ⓔ ECT sensor
- Ⓕ Fuel injector
- Ⓖ IAP sensor



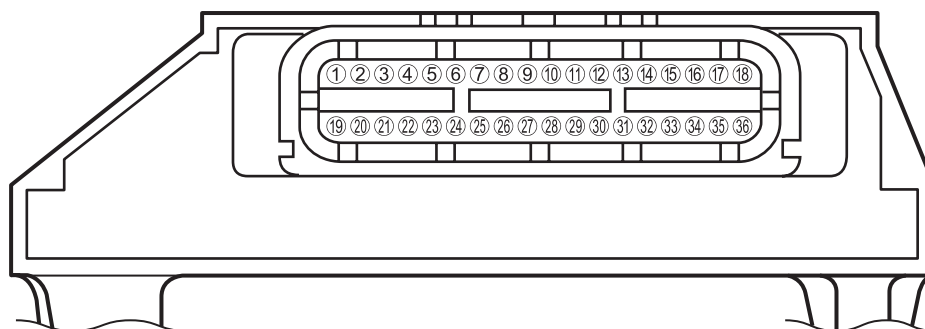
- Ⓐ ECM
- Ⓕ IAT Sensor
- Ⓛ TP Sensor

- Ⓜ CKP sensor
- Ⓨ Crankshaft rotation signal sensor
- Ⓦ GP switch

FI SYSTEM WIRING DIAGRAM



ECM TERMINAL



TERMINAL NO.	CIRCUIT	TERMINAL NO.	CIRCUIT
①	Power source (+B)	⑱	—
②	TO sensor signal (TOS)	⑳	Blank
③	CKP sensor signal (CKP+)	㉑	FI indicator
④	GP switch signal (GP)	㉒	ECT sensor signal (ECTS)
⑤	TP sensor signal (TPS)	㉓	—
⑥	IAP sensor signal (IAPS)	㉔	Sensor ground (E2)
⑦	—	㉕	IAT sensor signal (IATS)
⑧	Ground (E1)	㉖	—
⑨	CKP sensor signal (CKPS-)	㉗	—
⑩	Serial data for self-diagnosis	㉘	—
⑪	Blank	㉙	Blank
⑫	Neutral switch (NT)	⑳	Crankshaft rotation signal (SIG)
⑬	Power source for sensors (VCC)	㉑	Blank
⑭	Power source for fuel pump (FPP)	㉒	Blank
⑮	Fuel pump (FP)	㉓	Blank
⑯	Fuel injector (#11)	㉔	Engine stop switch
⑰	Blank	㉕	Ground (E01)
⑱	Ignition coil	㉖	Ground (E02)

SELF-DIAGNOSIS FUNCTION

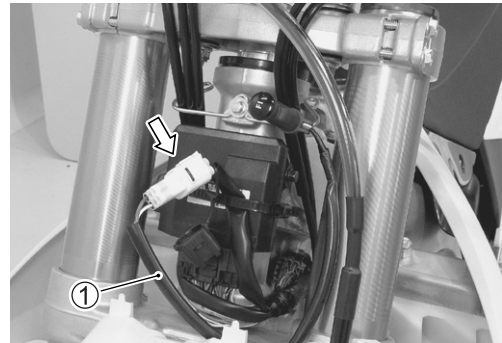
The self-diagnosis function is incorporated in the ECM. It can be notified by using the FI indicator light assy (option). To check the function of the individual FI system devices, the dealer mode is provided. In this check, the tool is necessary to read the DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code) that identify malfunction location.

DEALER MODE

Connect the FI indicator light assy ① to the dealer mode coupler. Also, connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire ②. The DTC is displayed by flashing pattern of FI indicator light. This means that the ECM has not received signals indicating a correct condition from the sensors or device concerned.

36380-28H00: FI indicator light assy (option)

36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)



CAUTION

**Before checking the DTC, do not disconnect the ECM lead wire coupler.
If the coupler from the ECM is disconnected, the DTC is erased and the DTC can not be checked.**

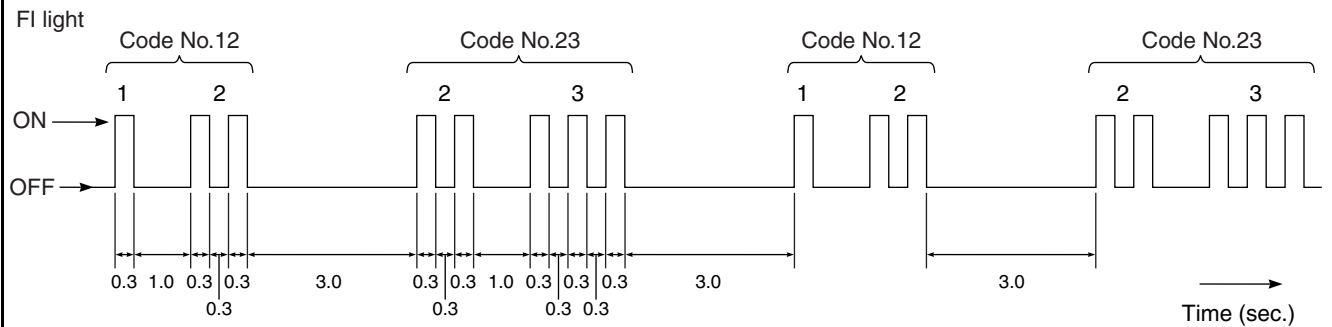
MALFUNCTION	FI LIGHT INDICATION
"NO"	FI light turns OFF.
"YES"	FI light turns ON and blinks. (Code is indicated from small numeral to large one.)

NOTE:

The FI light turns ON for about 2 seconds after connecting the battery.

DIAGNOSTIC TROUBLE CODE TABLE

EXAMPLE: When CKP sensor and TO sensor defective (DTC No.12 and 23)



DTC No.	FI LIGHT FLASHING PATTERN	MALFUNCTION PART	REMARKS
00	00	None	
12		CKP sensor (↗ 12-23)	Pick-up coil signal, signal generator
14		TP sensor (↗ 12-25)	
15		ECT sensor (↗ 12-27)	
17		IAP sensor (↗ 12-29)	
21		IAT sensor (↗ 12-32)	
23		TO sensor (↗ 12-34)	
24		Ignition signal (↗ 12-35)	IG coil
31		Gear position signal (↗ 12-36)	GP switch
32		Fuel injector signal (↗ 12-38)	Fuel injector
41		Fuel pump control system (↗ 12-40)	ECM
63		Crankshaft rotation signal sensor (↗ 12-42)	

In the FI light, the DTC is indicated from small code to large code.

TP SENSOR ADJUSTMENT

1. Remove the engine mounting upper bracket (LH). (☞ 5-5)
2. Remove the front number plate. (☞ 18-4)
3. Connect a 12 volt battery using the battery lead wire to service coupler. (☞ 12-20)

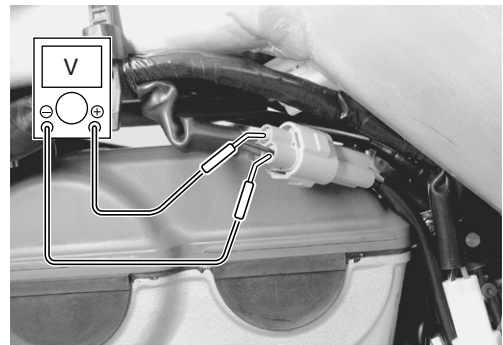
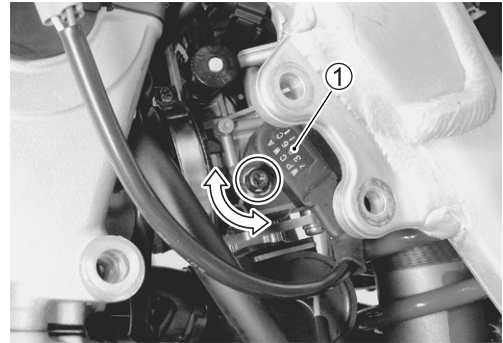
36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

4. Loosen the screw and turn the TP sensor ①.
5. Insert the needle pointed probes to the lead wire coupler.
6. Adjust the TP sensor ① until the output voltage comes within the specified value.
7. Then, tighten the screw to fix the TP sensor.

DATA TP sensor output voltage: 0.58 – 0.62 V
(⊕ Y – ⊖ B/Br)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
09930-11950: Torx wrench (T25)

8. Check the engine idle speed. (☞ 2-19)



FAIL-SAFE FUNCTION

FI system is provided with fail-safe function to allow the engine to start and the motorcycle to run in a minimum performance necessary even under malfunction condition.

ITEM	FAIL-SAFE MODE	STARTING ABILITY	RUNNING ABILITY
IAP sensor	Intake air pressure is fixed to 106 kPa (795 mmHg).	“YES”	“YES”
TP sensor	The throttle opening is fixed to close position. Ignition timing is also fixed.	“YES”	“YES”
ECT sensor	Engine coolant temperature value is fixed to 80 °C (176 °F).	“YES”	“YES”
IAT sensor	Intake air temperature value is fixed to 30 °C (86 °F).	“YES”	“YES”
Gear position signal	Gear position signal is fixed to 1st gear.	“YES”	“YES”

The engine can start and can run even if the above signal is not received from each sensor. But, the engine running condition is not complete, providing only emergency help (by fail-safe circuit). In this case, it is necessary to bring the motorcycle to the workshop for complete repair.

VISUAL INSPECTION

Prior to diagnosis using the FI indicator light assy, perform the following visual inspections. The reason for visual inspection is that mechanical failures (such as oil leakage) cannot be displayed on the FI indicator light assy.

- * Engine oil level and leakage (☞ 2-10)
- * Engine coolant level and leakage (☞ 2-14, -15)
- * Fuel level and leakage
- * Clogged air cleaner element
- * Throttle cable play (☞ 2-17)
- * Exhaust gas leakage and noise
- * Each coupler disconnection
- * Clogged radiator fins (☞ 14-5)

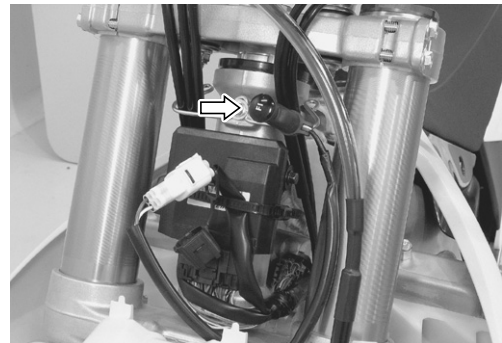
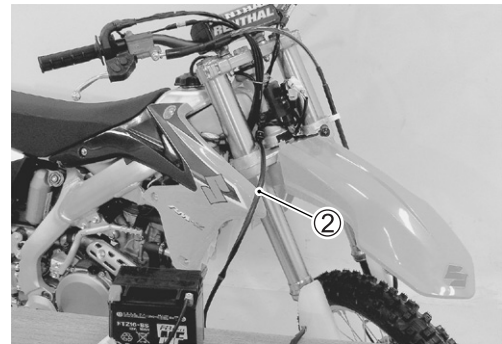
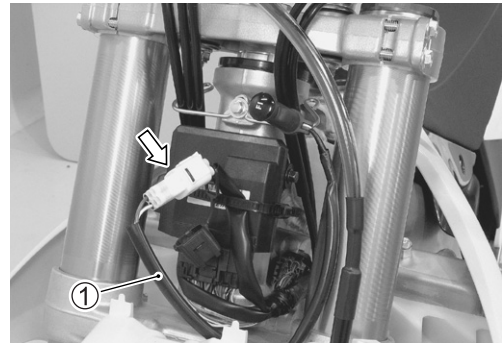
SELF-DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

NOTE:

- * Do not disconnect the ECM coupler or battery lead wire before checking the DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code). Such disconnection will erase the DTC.
 - * DTC can be checked by the FI indicator light assy.
 - * Before checking DTC, read SELF-DIAGNOSIS FUNCTION (☞ 12-16) carefully to have good understanding of the functions available and how to use them.
 - * Be sure to read "PRECAUTIONS IN SERVICING" (☞ 12-3) before inspection and observe what is written there.
- Remove the front number plate. (☞ 18-4)
 - Connect the FI indicator light assy ① to the dealer mode coupler on the wiring harness.
 - Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire ②.
 - Depress the kick starter lever at least ten times or run the engine for more than 30 seconds.
 - Check the DTC to determine the malfunction part.
- 36380-28H00: FI indicator light assy (option)**
36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

NOTE:

ECM detects the malfunction part by the cranking or the engine start.



SELF-DIAGNOSIS RESET PROCEDURE

- After repairing the trouble, disconnect the battery \ominus lead wire and connect it again.
- If the DTC does not indicate, the malfunction is cleared.
- Disconnect the battery lead wire and FI indicator light assy.

DTC AND DEFECTIVE CONDITION

DTC No.	DETECTED ITEM	DETECTED FAILURE CONDITION	CHECK FOR
12	CKP sensor	The signal does not reach ECM for 1 sec. or more, after receiving the IAP sensor input signal.	CKP sensor wiring and mechanical parts CKP sensor, lead wire/coupler connection
14	TP sensor	The sensor should produce following voltage. $0.5 \text{ V} \leq \text{sensor voltage} < 4.8 \text{ V}$ In other than the above range, 14 is indicated.	TP sensor, lead wire/coupler connection
15	ECT sensor	The sensor voltage should be the following. $0.1 \text{ V} \leq \text{sensor voltage} < 4.8 \text{ V}$ In other than the above range, 15 is indicated.	ECT sensor, lead wire/coupler connection
17	IAP sensor	The sensor should produce following voltage. $0.5 \text{ V} \leq \text{sensor voltage} < 4.4 \text{ V}$ In other than the above range, 17 is indicated.	IAP sensor, lead wire/coupler connection
21	IAT sensor	The sensor voltage should be the following. $0.2 \text{ V} \leq \text{sensor voltage} < 4.8 \text{ V}$ In other than the above range, 21 is indicated.	IAT sensor, lead wire/coupler connection
23	TO sensor	The sensor voltage should be the following for 5 sec. and more. $0.3 \text{ V} \leq \text{sensor voltage} < 4.5 \text{ V}$ In other than the above value, 23 is indicated.	TO sensor, lead wire/coupler connection
24	Ignition signal	CKP sensor (pick-up coil) signal is produced, but signal from ignition coil is interrupted 5 times or more continuously. In this case, 24 is indicated.	Ignition coil, wiring/coupler connection

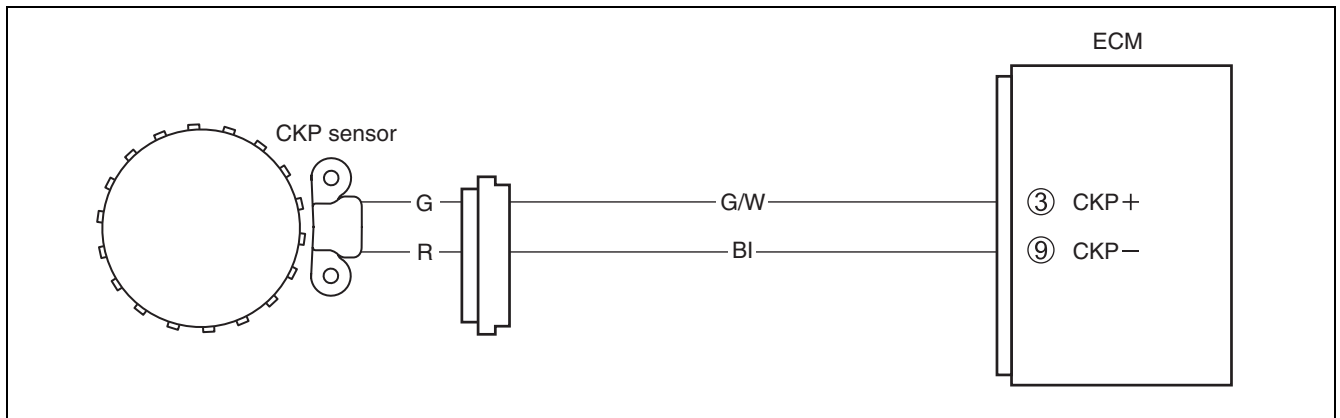
DTC No.	DETECTED ITEM	DETECTED FAILURE CONDITION	CHECK FOR
31	Gear position signal	Gear position signal voltage should be higher than the following for 30 seconds and more. GP switch voltage ≥ 0.6 V If lower than the above value, 31 is indicated.	GP switch, wiring/coupler connection, gearshift cam, etc.
32	Fuel injector	CKP sensor (pickup coil) signal is produced, but fuel injector signal is interrupted 8 times or more continuously. In this case, 32 is indicated.	Fuel injector, wiring/coupler connection, power supply to the injector
41	FP relay	No voltage is applied to the fuel pump, although FP relay is turned ON.	FP relay, lead wire/coupler connection, power source to FP relay
63	Crankshaft rotation signal sensor	The signal does not reach ECM for 30 sec. or more.	Crankshaft rotation signal sensor wiring and mechanical parts Crankshaft rotation signal sensor, lead wire/coupler connection

NOTE:

The FP relay is incorporated in the ECM.

“12” CKP SENSOR CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
The signal does not reach ECM for 1 sec. or more, after receiving the IAP sensor input signal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal particles or foreign material being stuck on the CKP sensor and rotor tip. • CKP sensor circuit open or short. • CKP sensor malfunction. • ECM malfunction.



CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION

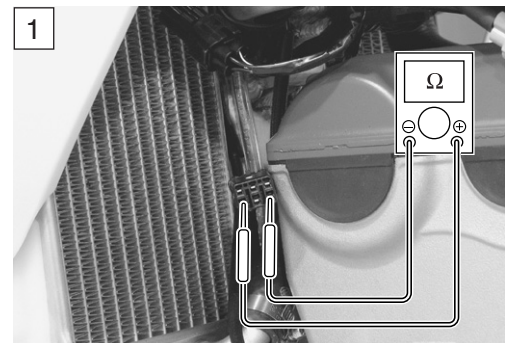
Step 1

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Check the CKP sensor coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the CKP sensor resistance.



- 3) Disconnect the CKP sensor coupler and measure the resistance.

DATA CKP sensor resistance: 80 – 120 Ω
(Green – Red)



4) If OK, then check the continuity between each terminal and ground.

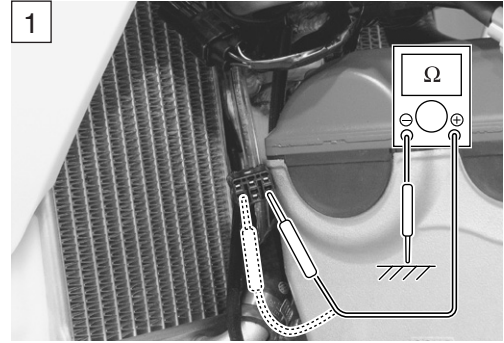
DATA CKP sensor resistance: $\infty \Omega$ (Infinity)
 (Green – Ground)
 (Red – Ground)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)

Are the resistance and continuity OK?

YES	Go to step 2.
NO	Replace the CKP sensor with a new one.



Step 2

- 1) Measure the CKP sensor peak voltage by depressing the kick starter lever several times forcefully.
- 2) Repeat the above test procedure a few times and measure the highest peak voltage.

DATA CKP sensor peak voltage: 2.8 V and more
 (+ Green – - Red)

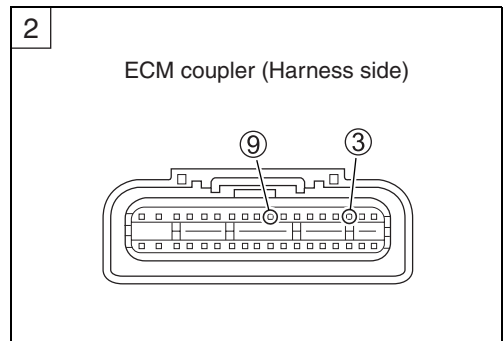
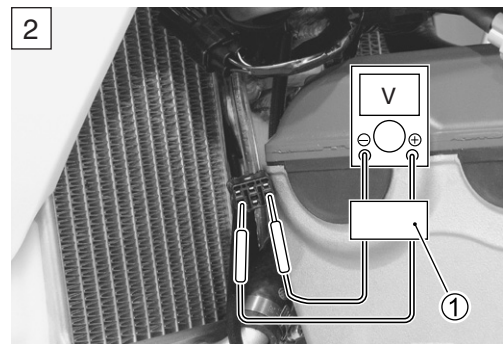
① Peak volt adaptor

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Voltage (V)

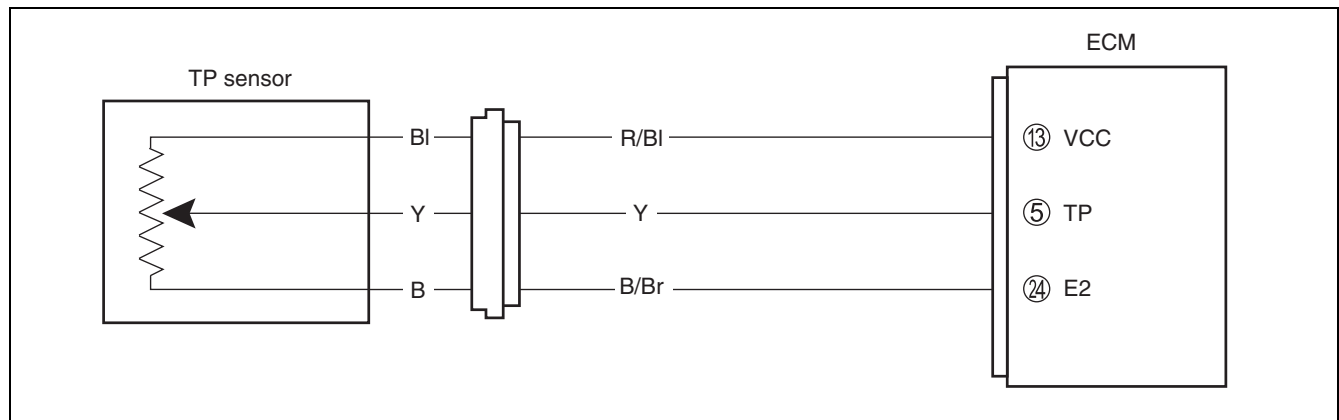
Is the voltage OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G/W or BI wire open or shorted to ground. • Loose or poor contacts on the CKP sensor coupler or ECM coupler (terminal ③ or ⑨). • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect that metal particles or foreign material stuck on the CKP sensor and rotor tip. • If there are no metal particles and foreign material, then replace the CKP sensor with a new one.



“14” TP SENSOR CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Output voltage is not within the following range. Difference between actual throttle opening and opening calculated by ECM is larger than specified value. $0.5\text{ V} \leq \text{Sensor voltage} < 4.8\text{ V}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP sensor maladjusted. • TP sensor circuit open or short. • TP sensor malfunction. • ECM malfunction.



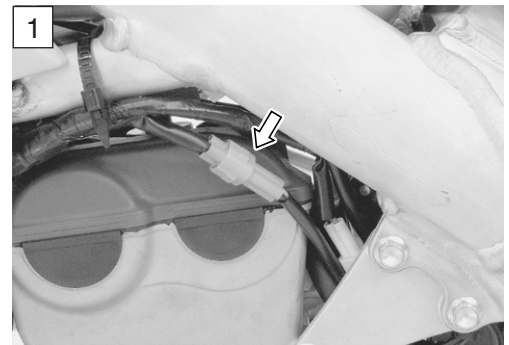
CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION

Step 1

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Check the TP sensor coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the TP sensor input voltage.
- 3) Disconnect the TP sensor coupler.
- 4) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (☞ 12-20)



- 5) Measure the voltage at the R/BI wire (A) and ground.
- 6) If OK, then measure the voltage at the R/BI wire (A) and B/Br wire (B).

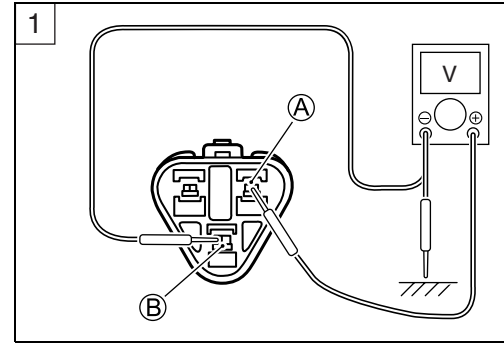
DATA TP sensor input voltage: 4.5 – 5.5 V
 (+ R/BI – (–) Ground)
 (+ R/BI – (–) B/Br)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
 36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

V Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)

Is the voltage OK?

YES	Go to Step 2.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose or poor contacts on the ECM coupler (terminal ⑬ or ⑭). • Open or short circuit in the R/BI wire or B/Br wire.



Step 2

- 1) Connect the ECM coupler and TP sensor coupler.
- 2) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (→ 12-20)
- 3) Insert the needle pointed probes to the lead wire coupler.
- 4) Measure the TP sensor output voltage at the coupler (between (+) Yellow and (–) B/Br) by turning the throttle grip.

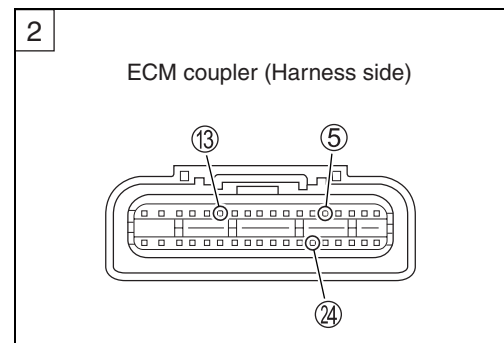
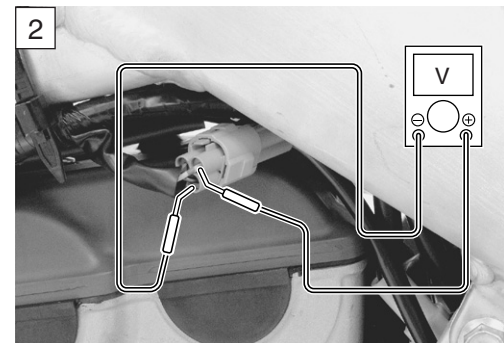
DATA TP sensor output voltage
 Throttle valve is closed: Approx. 0.6 V
 Throttle valve is opened: Approx. 3.9 V

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
 36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

V Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)

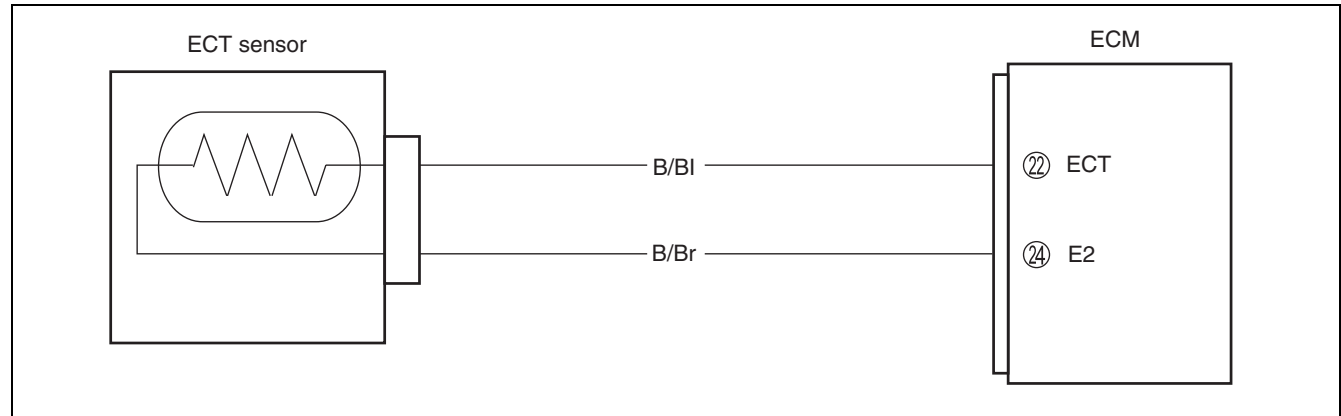
Is the voltage OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow, R/BI or B/Br wire open or shorted to ground, or poor ⑤, ⑬ or ⑭ connection. • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	If check result is not satisfactory, replace TP sensor with a new one.



“15” ECT SENSOR CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Output voltage is not within the following range. $0.1 \text{ V} \leq \text{Sensor voltage} < 4.8 \text{ V}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECT sensor circuit open or short. ECT sensor malfunction. ECM malfunction.



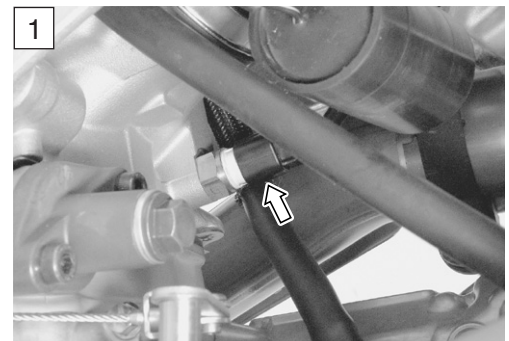
CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION

Step 1

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Check the ECT sensor coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the ECT sensor voltage at the wire side coupler.
- 3) Disconnect the ECT sensor coupler.
- 4) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (🔌 12-20)



- 5) Insert the needle pointed probes to the lead wire coupler.
- 6) Measure the voltage between B/BI wire terminal (A) and ground.
- 7) If OK, then measure the voltage between B/BI wire terminal (A) and B/Br wire terminal (B).

DATA ECT sensor voltage: 4.5 – 5.5 V
 (+ B/BI – (–) Ground)
 (+ B/BI – (–) B/Br)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
 36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

Tester knob indication: Voltage (V)

Is the voltage OK?

YES	Go to Step 2.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose or poor contacts on the ECM coupler (terminal 22 or 24). • Open or short circuit in the B/BI wire or B/Br wire.

Step 2

- 1) Connect the ECM coupler.
- 2) Disconnect the ECT sensor coupler.
- 3) Measure the ECT sensor resistance.

DATA ECT sensor resistance:
 Approx. 2.58 kΩ at 20 °C (68 °F)
 (Terminal – Terminal)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)

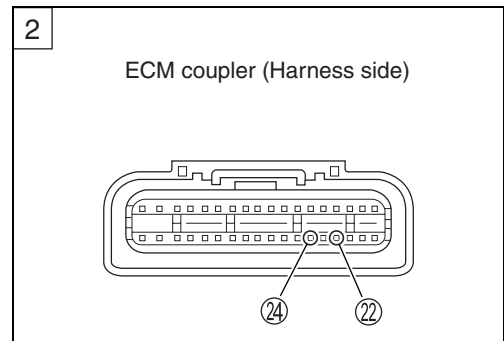
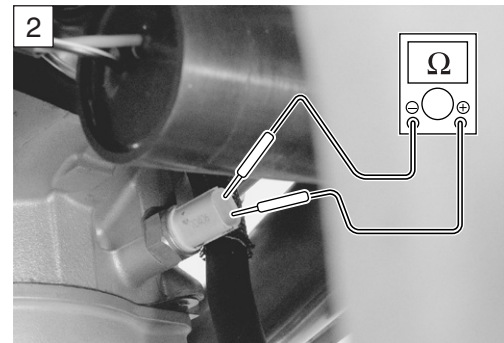
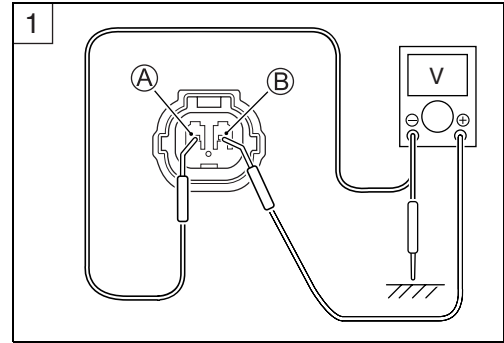
Refer to 12-45 for details.

Is the resistance OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B/BI or B/Br wire open or shorted to ground, or poor 22 or 24 connection. • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	Replace the ECT sensor with a new one.

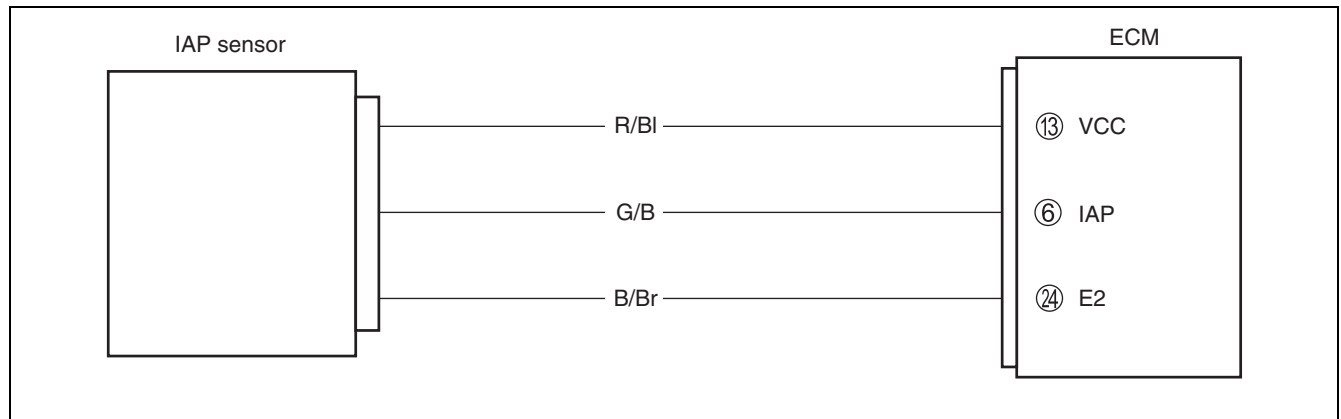
DATA ECT sensor specification

Engine Coolant Temp.	Resistance
20 °C (68 °F)	Approx. 2.58 kΩ
50 °C (122 °F)	Approx. 0.77 kΩ
80 °C (176 °F)	Approx. 0.28 kΩ
110 °C (230 °F)	Approx. 0.12 kΩ



“17” IAP SENSOR CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
<p>IAP sensor voltage is not within the following range. $0.5\text{ V} \leq \text{Sensor voltage} < 4.4\text{ V}$</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Note that atmospheric pressure varies depending on weather conditions as well as altitude. Take that into consideration when inspecting voltage.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clogged vacuum passage between throttle body and IAP sensor. • Air being drawn from vacuum passage between throttle body and IAP sensor. • IAP sensor circuit open or shorted to ground. • IAP sensor malfunction. • ECM malfunction.



CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION

Step 1

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the seat. (➡ 5-2)
- 3) Check the IAP sensor coupler for loose or poor contacts.
 If OK, then measure the IAP sensor input voltage.
- 4) Disconnect the IAP sensor coupler.



- 5) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (☞ 12-20)
- 6) Insert the needle pointed probes to the lead wire coupler.
- 7) Measure the voltage at the R/BI wire and ground.
- 8) If OK, then measure the voltage at the R/BI wire and B/Br wire.

DATA IAP sensor input voltage: 4.5 – 5.5 V
 (+ R/BI – (–) Ground)
 (+ R/BI – (–) B/Br)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
 36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

V Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)

Is the voltage OK?

YES	Go to Step 2.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose or poor contacts on the ECM coupler (terminal ⑬ or ⑭). • Open or short circuit in the R/BI wire or B/Br wire.

Step 2

- 1) Connect the ECM coupler and IAP sensor coupler.
- 2) Insert the needle pointed probes to the lead wire coupler.
- 3) Kickstart the engine at idle speed.
- 4) Measure the IAP sensor output voltage at the wire side coupler (between G/B and B/Br wires).

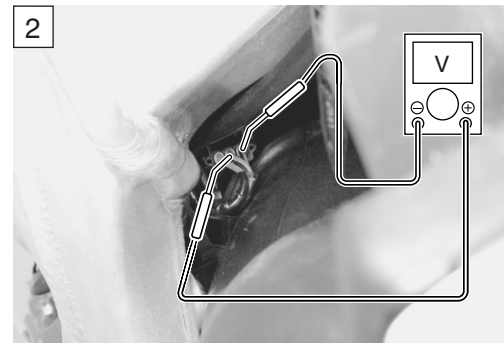
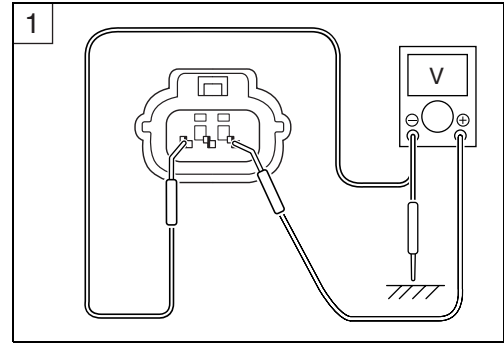
DATA IAP sensor output voltage: 0.98 – 2.86 V at idle speed
 (+ G/B – (–) B/Br)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set

V Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)

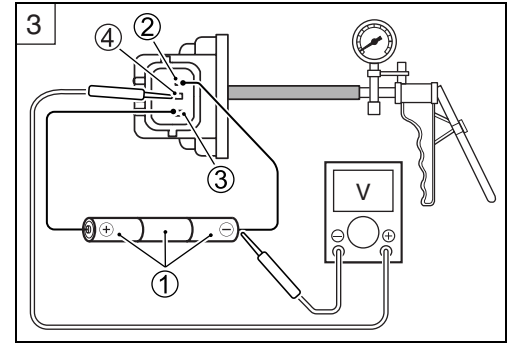
Is the voltage OK?

YES	Go to Step 3.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open or short circuit in the G/B wire. • If the wire is OK, replace the IAP sensor with a new one.



Step 3

- 1) Remove the throttle body. (🔧 13-8)
- 2) Remove the IAP sensor. (🔧 13-10)
- 3) Connect the vacuum pump gauge to the vacuum port of the IAP sensor.
- 4) Arrange 3 new 1.5 V batteries in series ① (check that total voltage is 4.5 – 5.0 V) and connect ⊖ terminal to the ground terminal ② and ⊕ terminal to the VCC terminal ③.
- 5) Check the voltage between Vout ④ and ground. Also, check if voltage reduces when vacuum is applied by using vacuum pump gauge.

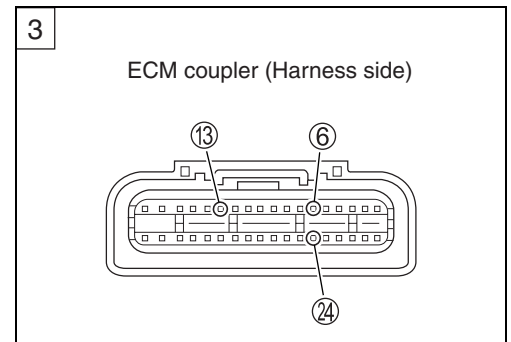


TOOL 09917-47011: Vacuum pump gauge
 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)

Is the voltage OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G/B, R/BI or B/Br wire open or shorted to ground, or poor ⑥, ⑬ or ⑳ connection. • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	If check result is not satisfactory, replace the IAP sensor with a new one.



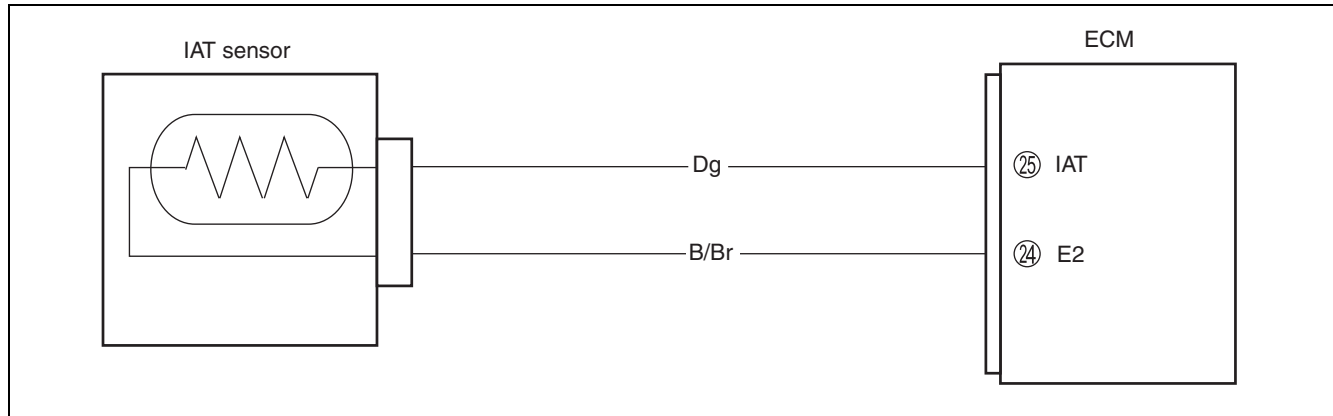
Output voltage

(VCC voltage 4.5 – 5.0 V, ambient temp. 25 °C, 77 °F)

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE		OUTPUT VOLTAGE
(mmHg)	kPa	(V)
760	100	Approx. 2.86
707	94	Approx. 2.70
634	85	Approx. 2.45
567	76	Approx. 2.21
526	70	Approx. 2.05

“21” IAT SENSOR CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Output voltage is not within the following range. $0.2\text{ V} \leq \text{Sensor voltage} < 4.8\text{ V}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAT sensor circuit open or short. • IAT sensor malfunction. • ECM malfunction.

**CAUTION**

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION**Step 1**

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the seat and fuel tank rubber band. (👉 5-2)
- 3) Check the IAT sensor coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the IAT sensor voltage at the wire side coupler.
- 4) Disconnect the IAT sensor coupler.
- 5) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (👉 12-20)

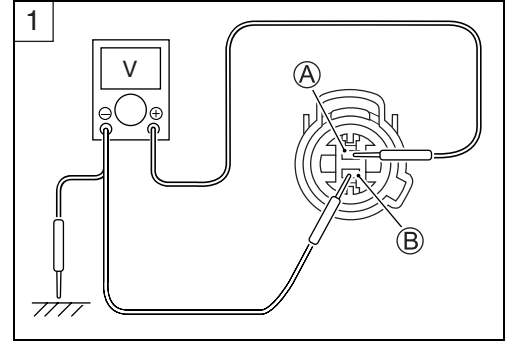


- 6) Measure the voltage between Dg wire terminal ① and ground.
- 7) If OK, then measure the voltage between Dg wire terminal ① and B/Br wire terminal ②.

DATA IAT sensor input voltage: 4.5 – 5.5 V
 (+ Dg – (–) Ground)
 (+ Dg – (–) B/Br)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
 36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

V Tester knob indication: Voltage (V)



Is the voltage OK?

YES	Go to Step 2.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose or poor contacts on the ECM coupler (terminal ②④ or ②⑤). • Open or short circuit in the Dg wire or B/Br wire.

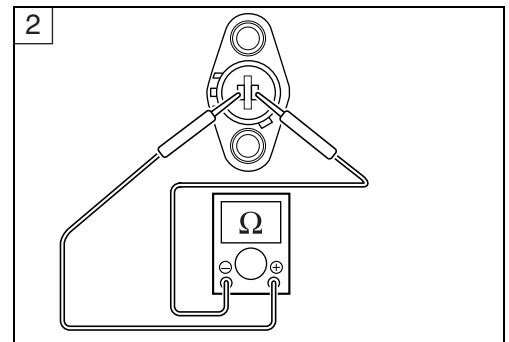
Step 2

- 1) Connect the ECM coupler.
- 2) Disconnect the IAT sensor coupler.
- 3) Measure the IAT sensor resistance.

DATA IAT sensor resistance: Approx. 2.58 kΩ at 20 °C (68 °F)
 (Terminal – Terminal)

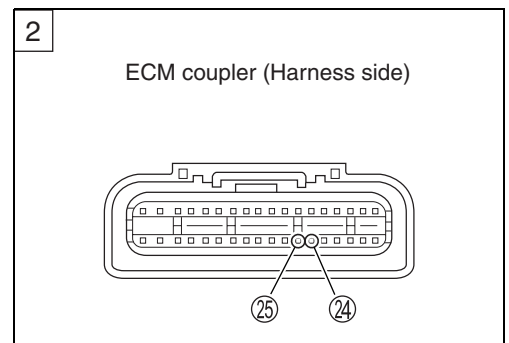
TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Ω Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)



Is the resistance OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dg or B/Br wire open or shorted to ground, or poor ②⑤ or ②④ connection. • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	Replace the IAT sensor with a new one.



DATA IAT sensor specification

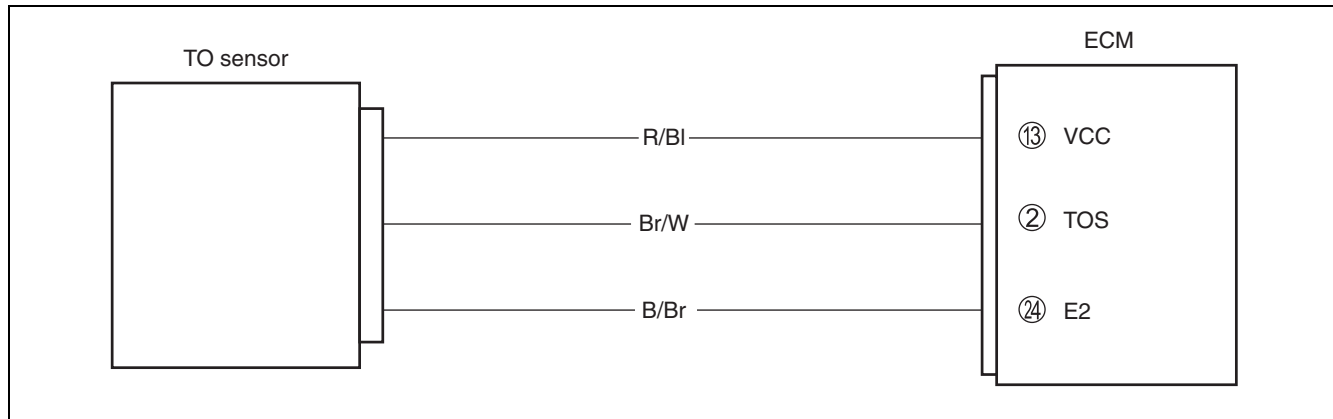
Intake Air Temp.	Resistance
20 °C (68 °F)	Approx. 2.58 kΩ
50 °C (122 °F)	Approx. 0.77 kΩ
80 °C (176 °F)	Approx. 0.28 kΩ
110 °C (230 °F)	Approx. 0.12 kΩ

NOTE:

IAT sensor resistance measurement method is the same way as that of the ECT sensor. Refer to 12-45 for details.

“23” TO SENSOR CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
The sensor voltage should be the following for 5 sec. and more. 0.3 V ≤ Sensor voltage < 4.5 V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO sensor circuit open or short. • TO sensor malfunction. • ECM malfunction.



CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION

Step 1

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- 3) Check the TO sensor coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the TO sensor resistance.



- 4) Remove the TO sensor.
- 5) Measure the resistance between terminal (A) and terminal (B).

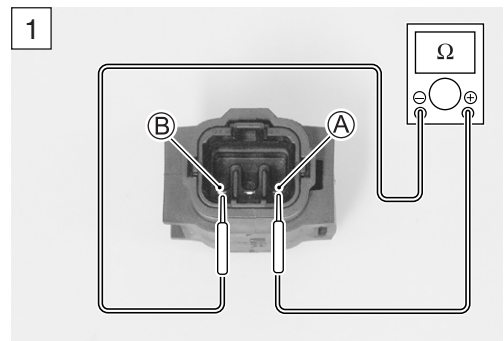
DATA TO sensor resistance: 16.5 – 22.3 kΩ
(Terminal (A) – Terminal (B))

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)

Is the resistance OK?

YES	Go to Step 2.
NO	Replace the TO sensor with a new one.



Step 2

- 1) Connect the ECM coupler and TO sensor coupler.
- 2) Insert the needle pointed probes to the lead wire coupler.
- 3) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (↗ 12-20)
- 4) Measure the voltage at the wire side coupler between Br/W and B/Br wires.

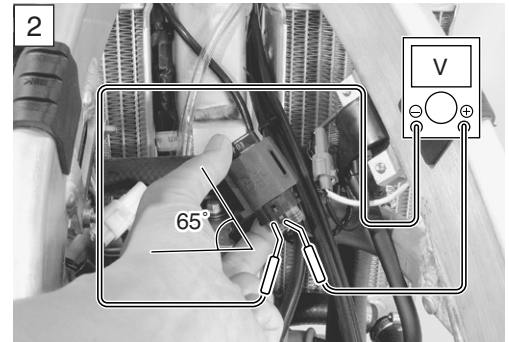
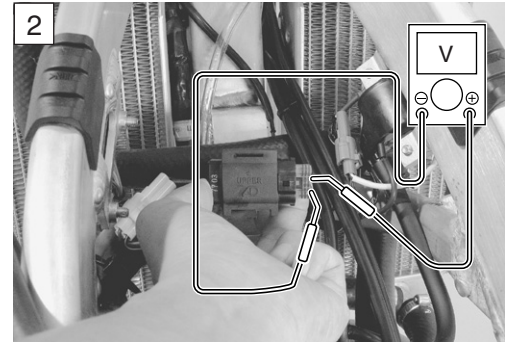
DATA TO sensor voltage (Normal): 0.4 – 1.4 V
 (+ Br/W – (-) B/Br)

- 5) Also, measure the voltage when it is leaned 65° and more, left and right, from the horizontal level.

DATA TO sensor voltage (Leaning): 3.7 – 4.4 V
 (+ Br/W – (-) B/Br)

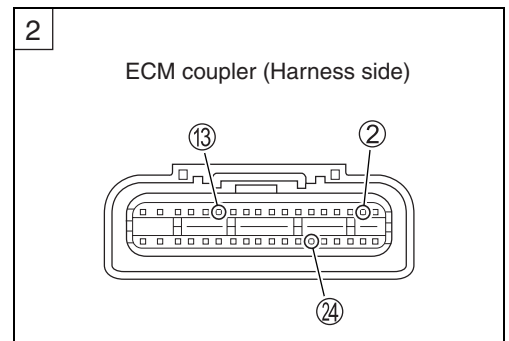
- TOOL** 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
- 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
- 36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

Tester knob indication: Voltage (V)



Is the voltage OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Br/W, R/BI or B/Br wire open or shorted to ground, or poor ②, ⑬ or ⑳ connection. • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose or poor contacts on the ECM coupler. • Open or short circuit. • Replace the TO sensor with a new one.

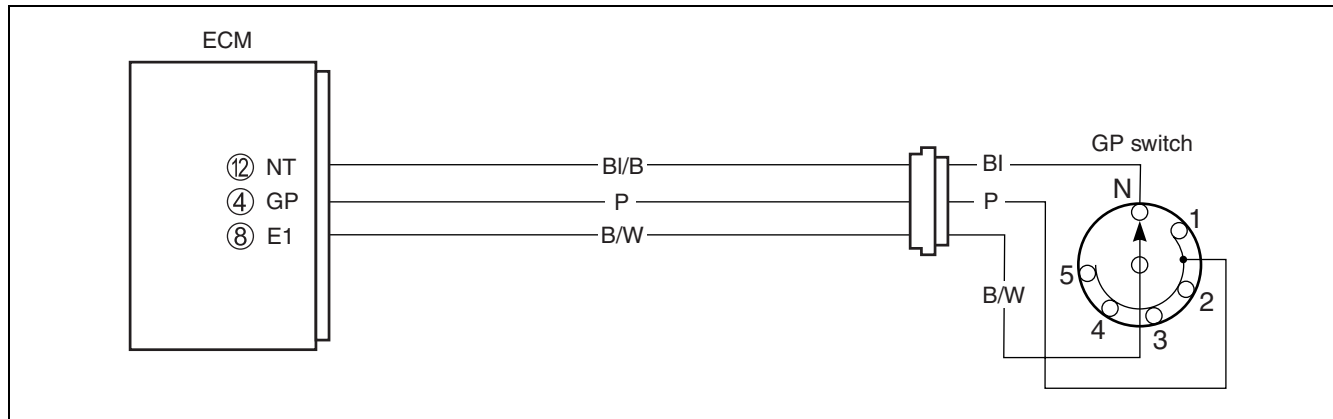


“24” IGNITION SYSTEM MALFUNCTION

* Refer to the IGNITION SYSTEM for details. (↗ 15-11)

“31” GP SWITCH CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
No GP switch voltage Switch voltage is not within the following range. Switch voltage ≥ 0.6 V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP switch circuit open or short. • GP switch malfunction. • ECM malfunction.

**CAUTION**

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION**Step 1**

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- 3) Check the GP switch coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the GP switch voltage.



- 4) Insert the needle pointed probes to the lead wire coupler.
- 5) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (☞ 12-20)
- 6) Measure the voltage at the wire side coupler between Pink wire and B/W wire, when shifting the gearshift lever from 1st to Top.

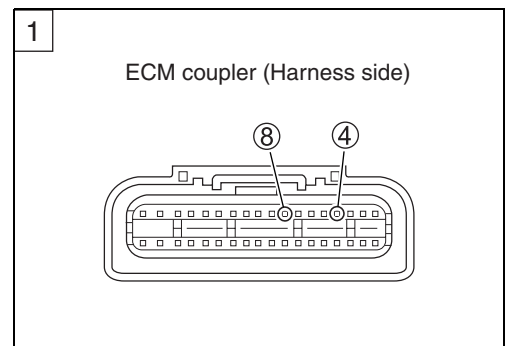
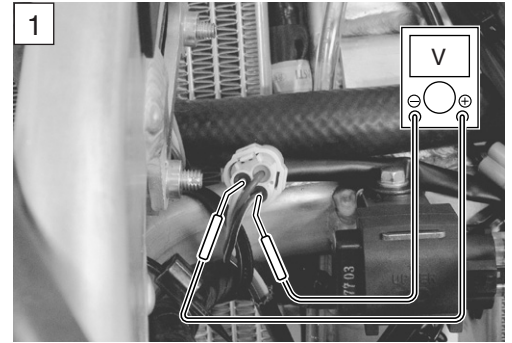
DATA GP switch voltage: 0.6 V and more
(⊕ Pink – ⊖ B/W)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

Tester knob indication: Voltage (V)

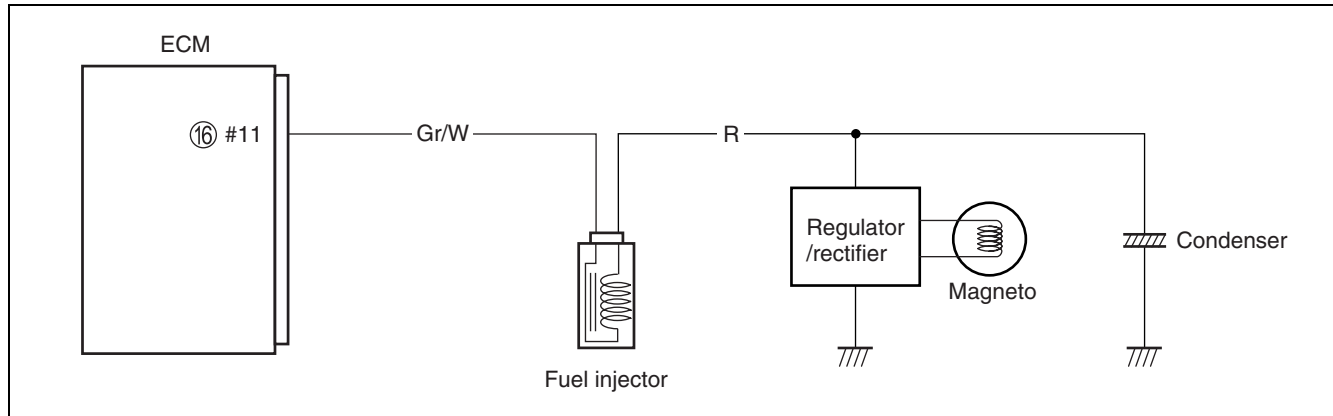
Is the voltage OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pink wire open or shorted to ground. • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pink or B/W wire open, or Pink wire shorted to ground. • Loose or poor contacts on the ECM coupler (terminal ④ or ⑧). • If wire and connection are OK, replace the GP switch with a new one.



“32” FUEL INJECTOR CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
CKP signal is produced but fuel injector signal is interrupted by 8 times or more continuously.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injector circuit open or short. • Injector malfunction. • ECM malfunction.



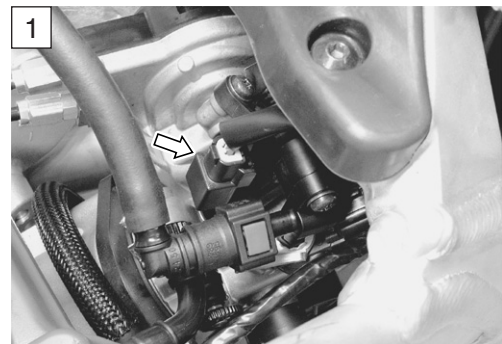
CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION

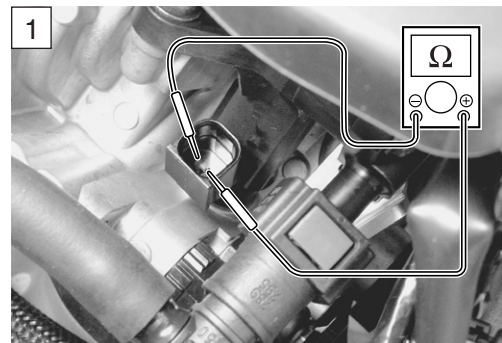
Step 1

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- 3) Check the injector coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the injector resistance.



- 4) Disconnect the injector coupler and measure the resistance between terminals.

DATA Injector resistance: 9.5 – 11.5 Ω at 20 °C (68 °F)
(Terminal – Terminal)



5) If OK, then check the continuity between each terminal and ground.

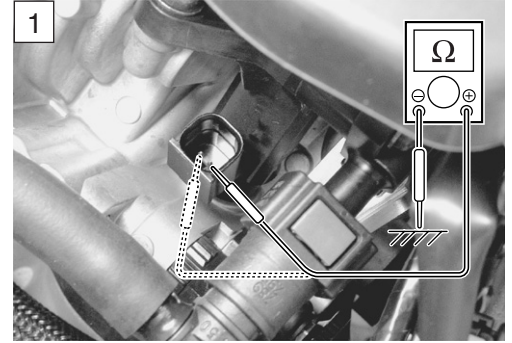
DATA **Injector resistance: $\infty \Omega$ (Infinity)**
(Terminal – Ground)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)

Are the resistance and continuity OK?

YES	Go to Step 2.
NO	Replace the injector with a new one. (📄 13-16)



Step 2

- 1) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (📄 12-20)
- 2) Insert the needle pointed probe to the lead wire coupler.
- 3) Measure the injector voltage between Red wire and ground.

DATA **Injector voltage: Battery voltage**
(+ Red – – Ground)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

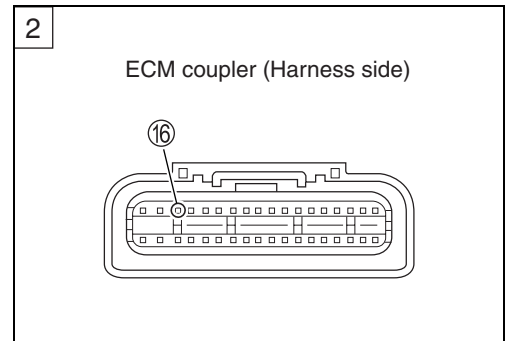
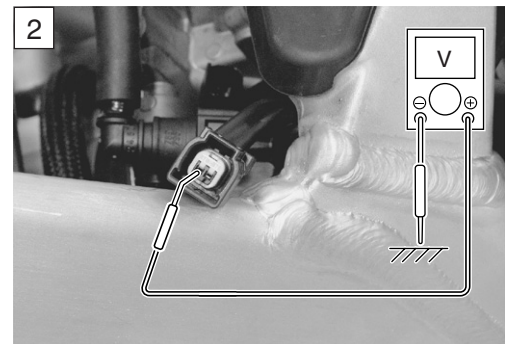
09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set

36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

Tester knob indication: Voltage (V)

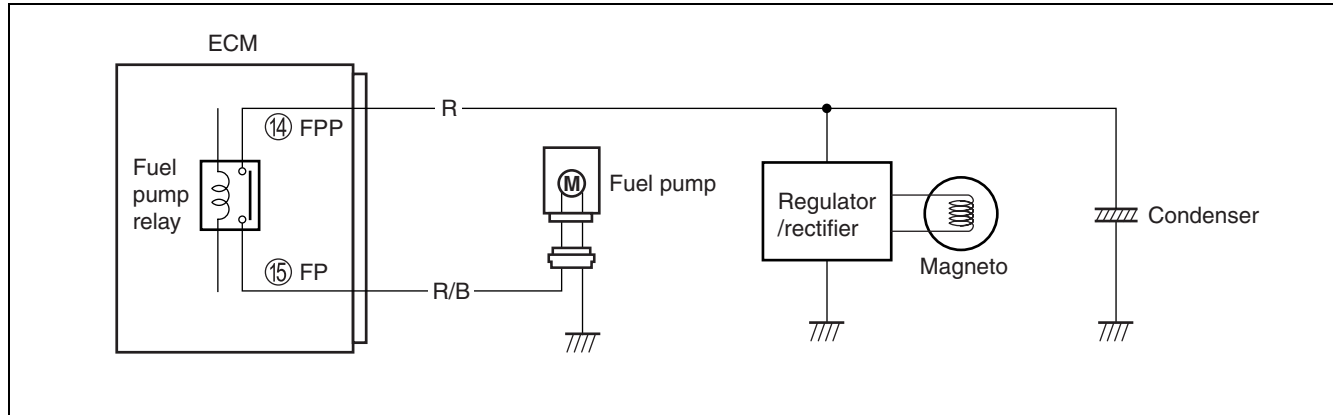
Is the voltage OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gr/W wire open or shorted to ground, or poor ⑩ connection. • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	Open or short circuit in the Red wire.



“41” FP RELAY CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

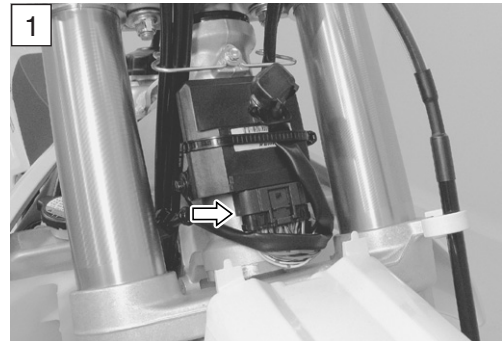
DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
No voltage is applied to the fuel pump although FP relay is turned ON.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP relay circuit open or short. • FP relay (ECM) malfunction.

**CAUTION**

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

INSPECTION**Step 1**

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the front number plate. (☞ 18-4)
- 3) Check the ECM coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the FP relay input voltage.
- 4) Remove the ECM mounting bolts.
- 5) Disconnect the ECM coupler.



- 6) Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire. (↗ 12-20)
- 7) Insert the needle pointed probe to the ECM coupler.
- 8) Measure the voltage between terminal ⑭ and ground.

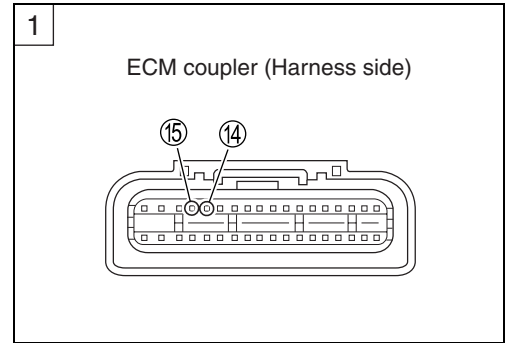
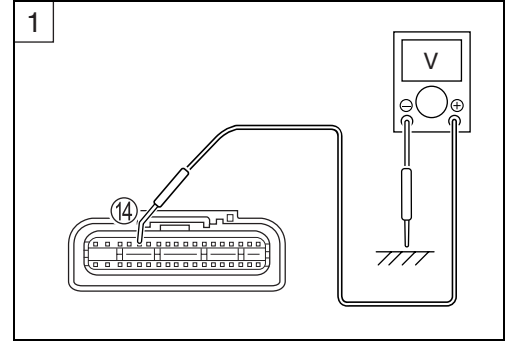
DATA FP relay input voltage: Battery voltage

- TOOL** 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
 36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)

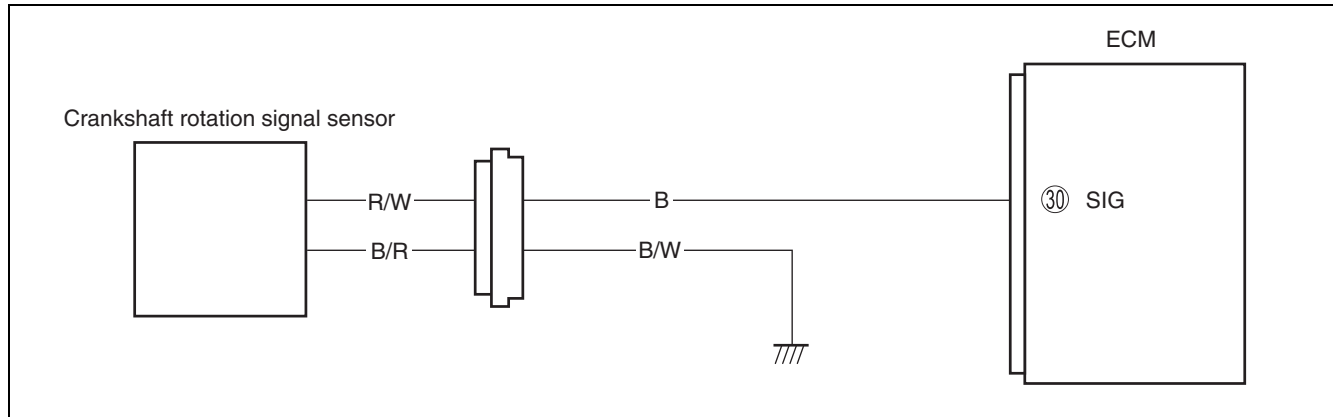
Is the voltage OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP relay (ECM) malfunction. • Red or R/B wire open or shorted, or poor terminal ⑭ or ⑮ connection. • If the wire and connection are OK. intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	Open or short circuit in the Red wire.



“63” CRANKSHAFT ROTATION SIGNAL CIRCUIT MALFUNCTION

DETECTED CONDITION	POSSIBLE CAUSE
The signal does not reach ECM for 30 sec. or more.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal particles or foreign material being stuck on the crankshaft rotation signal sensor and rotor tip. • Crankshaft rotation signal sensor circuit open or short. • Crankshaft rotation signal sensor malfunction. • ECM malfunction.

**CAUTION**

When using the multi-circuit tester, do not strongly touch the terminal of the ECM coupler with a needle pointed tester probe to prevent the terminal damage or terminal bend.

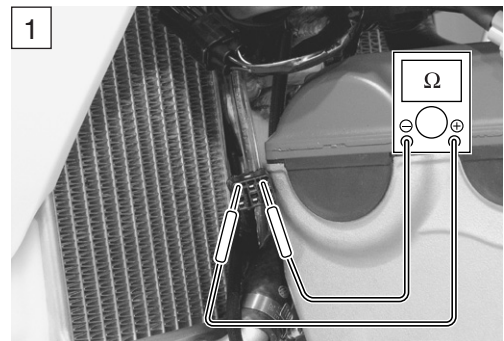
INSPECTION**Step 1**

- 1) Stop the engine.
- 2) Check the crankshaft rotation signal sensor coupler for loose or poor contacts.
If OK, then measure the crankshaft rotation signal sensor resistance.



- 3) Disconnect the crankshaft rotation signal sensor coupler and measure the resistance.

DATA Crankshaft rotation signal sensor resistance:
0.1 – 0.8 Ω (B/R – R/W)



4) If OK, then check the continuity between each terminal and ground.

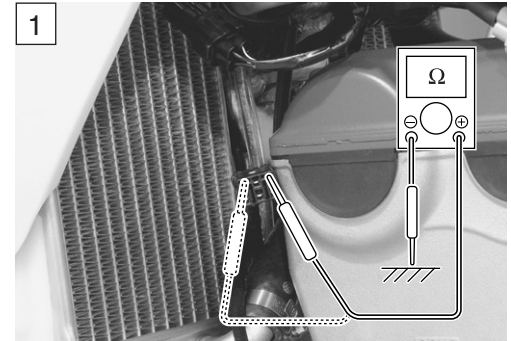
DATA Crankshaft rotation signal sensor resistance:
 $\infty \Omega$ (Infinity)
 (B/R – Ground)
 (R/W – Ground)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)

Are the resistance and continuity OK?

YES	Go to step 2.
NO	Replace the crankshaft rotation signal sensor with a new one.



Step 2

- 1) Measure the crankshaft rotation signal sensor peak voltage by depressing the kick starter several times forcefully.
- 2) Repeat the above test procedure a few times and measure the highest peak voltage.

DATA Crankshaft rotation signal sensor peak voltage:
 1.7 V and more (+ B/R – - R/W)

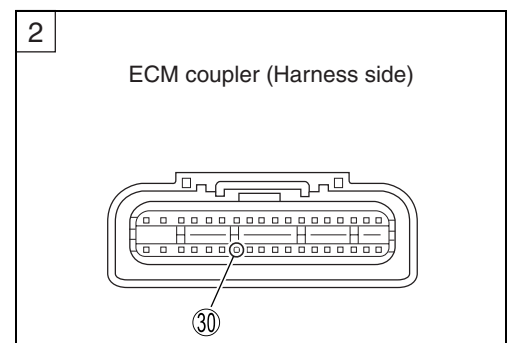
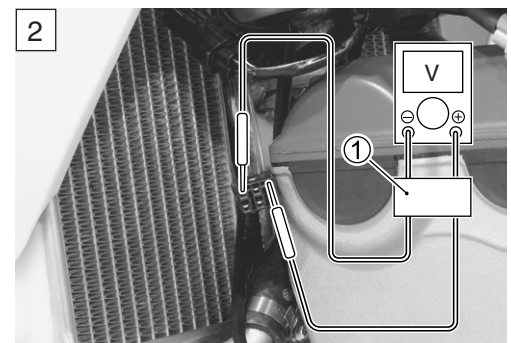
① Peak volt adaptor

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Voltage (V)

Is the voltage OK?

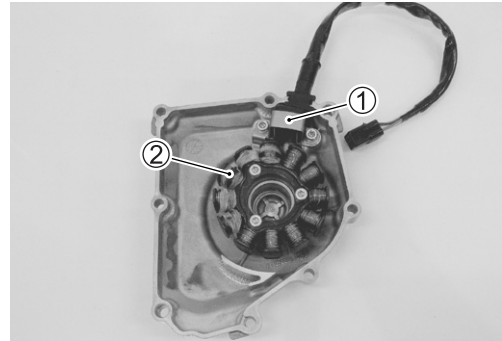
YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B/R or R/W wire open or short. • Loose or poor contacts on the crankshaft rotation signal sensor coupler or ECM coupler (terminal 30). • If wire and connection are OK, intermittent trouble or faulty ECM. • Recheck each terminal and wire harness for open circuit and poor connection. • Replace the ECM with a known good one, and inspect it again.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect that metal particles or foreign material stuck on the crankshaft rotation signal sensor and rotor tip. • If there are no metal particles and foreign material, then replace the crankshaft rotation signal sensor with a new one.



SENSORS

CKP SENSOR/CRANKSHAFT ROTATION SIGNAL SENSOR INSPECTION

The CKP sensor ① and crankshaft rotation signal sensor ② are installed at the inside of the magneto cover. (☞ 12-23, -42)



CKP SENSOR/CRANKSHAFT ROTATION SIGNAL SENSOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

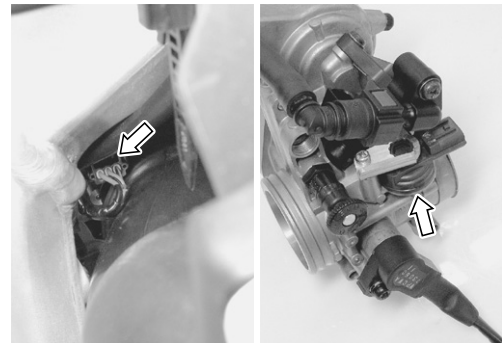
- Remove the magneto cover. (☞ 15-17)
- Remove the CKP sensor and crankshaft rotation signal sensor. (☞ 15-19)
- Install the CKP sensor and crankshaft rotation signal sensor in the reverse order of removal.

IAP SENSOR INSPECTION

The IAP sensor is installed on the throttle body. (☞ 12-29)

IAP SENSOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- Remove the fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the IAP sensor from the throttle body. (☞ 13-10)
- Install the IAP sensor in the reverse order of removal.



TP SENSOR INSPECTION

The TP sensor is installed at the left side of the throttle body. (☞ 12-25)

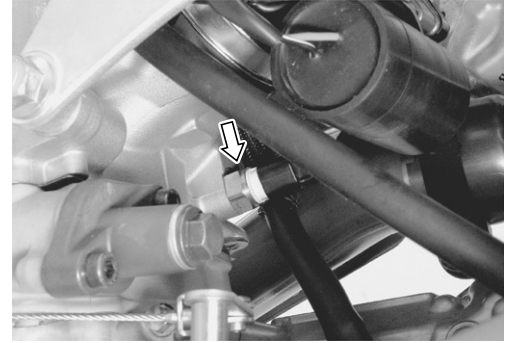
TP SENSOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- Remove the engine mounting upper bracket (LH). (☞ 5-5)
- Remove the TP sensor. (☞ 13-9)
- Install the TP sensor in the reverse order of removal.
- Adjust the TP sensor. (☞ 12-18)

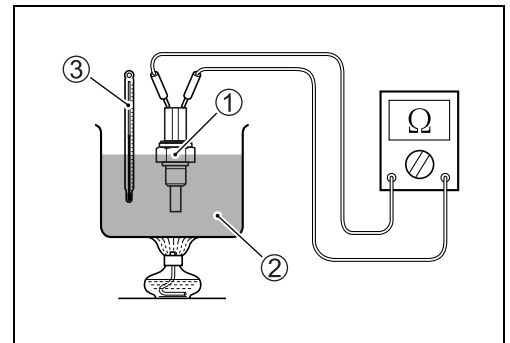


ECT SENSOR INSPECTION

The ECT sensor is installed on the cylinder head.



- Remove the ECT sensor. (☞ below)
- Check the ECT sensor by testing it at the bench as shown in the figure. Connect the ECT sensor ① to a circuit tester and place it in the oil ② contained in a pan, which is placed on a stove.
- Heat the oil to raise its temperature slowly and read the column thermometer ③ and the ohmmeter.
- If the ECT sensor ohmic value does not change in the proportion indicated, replace it with a new one.



DATA ECT sensor specification

Engine Coolant Temp.	Resistance
20 °C (68 °F)	Approx. 2.58 kΩ
50 °C (122 °F)	Approx. 0.77 kΩ
80 °C (176 °F)	Approx. 0.28 kΩ
110 °C (230 °F)	Approx. 0.12 kΩ

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)

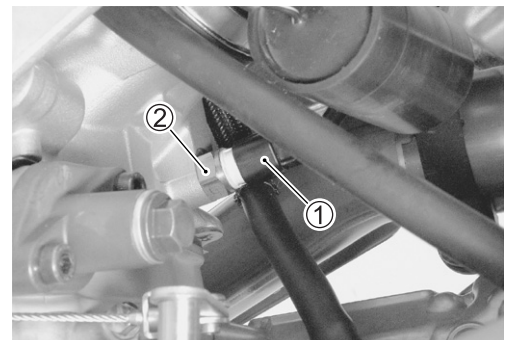
CAUTION

Take special care when handling the ECT sensor. It may cause damage if it gets a sharp impact.

Do not contact the ECT sensor and the column thermometer with a pan.

ECT SENSOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- Drain engine coolant. (☞ 14-3)
- Disconnect the ECT sensor coupler ①.
- Remove the ECT sensor ②.



- Apply engine coolant to the O-ring.

CAUTION

Replace the O-ring with a new one.

- Tighten the ECT sensor to the specified torque.

 **ECT sensor: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf-m, 8.5 lbf-ft)**

- Connect the ECT sensor coupler.
- Pour engine coolant. (👉 14-3)

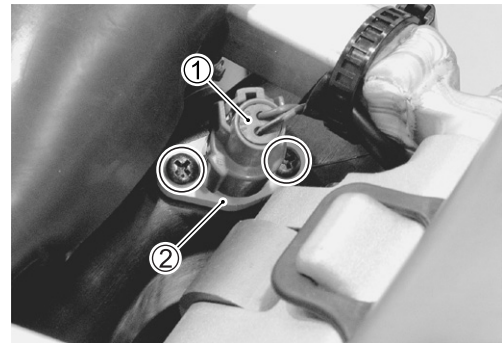


IAT SENSOR INSPECTION

The IAT sensor is installed on the air cleaner. (👉 12-32)

IAT SENSOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION


- Remove the seat and fuel tank rubber hand. (👉 5-2)
- Disconnect the IAT sensor coupler ①.
- Remove the IAT sensor ② from the air cleaner outlet tube.

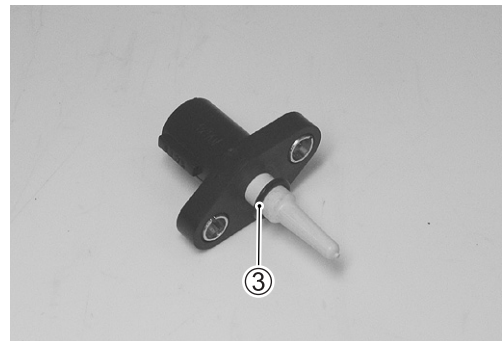


- Install the IAT sensor in the reverse order of removal.

CAUTION

Replace the O-ring ③ with a new one.

 **IAT sensor mounting screw:**
1.3 N·m (0.13 kgf-m, 0.95 lbf-ft)



TO SENSOR INSPECTION

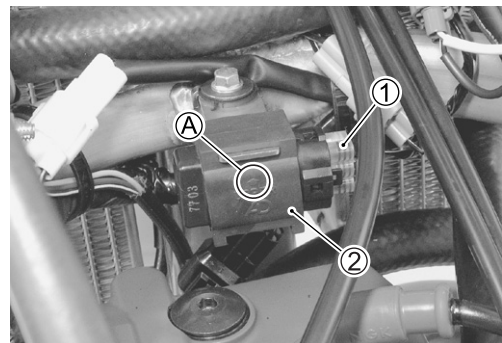
The TO sensor is installed on the frame bridge. (👉 12-34)

TO SENSOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- Remove the fuel tank. (👉 5-2)
- Disconnect the TO sensor coupler ①.
- Remove the TO sensor ②.
- Install the TO sensor in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

When installing the TO sensor, the arrow mark **Ⓐ** must be pointed upward.



FUEL SYSTEM AND THROTTLE BODY

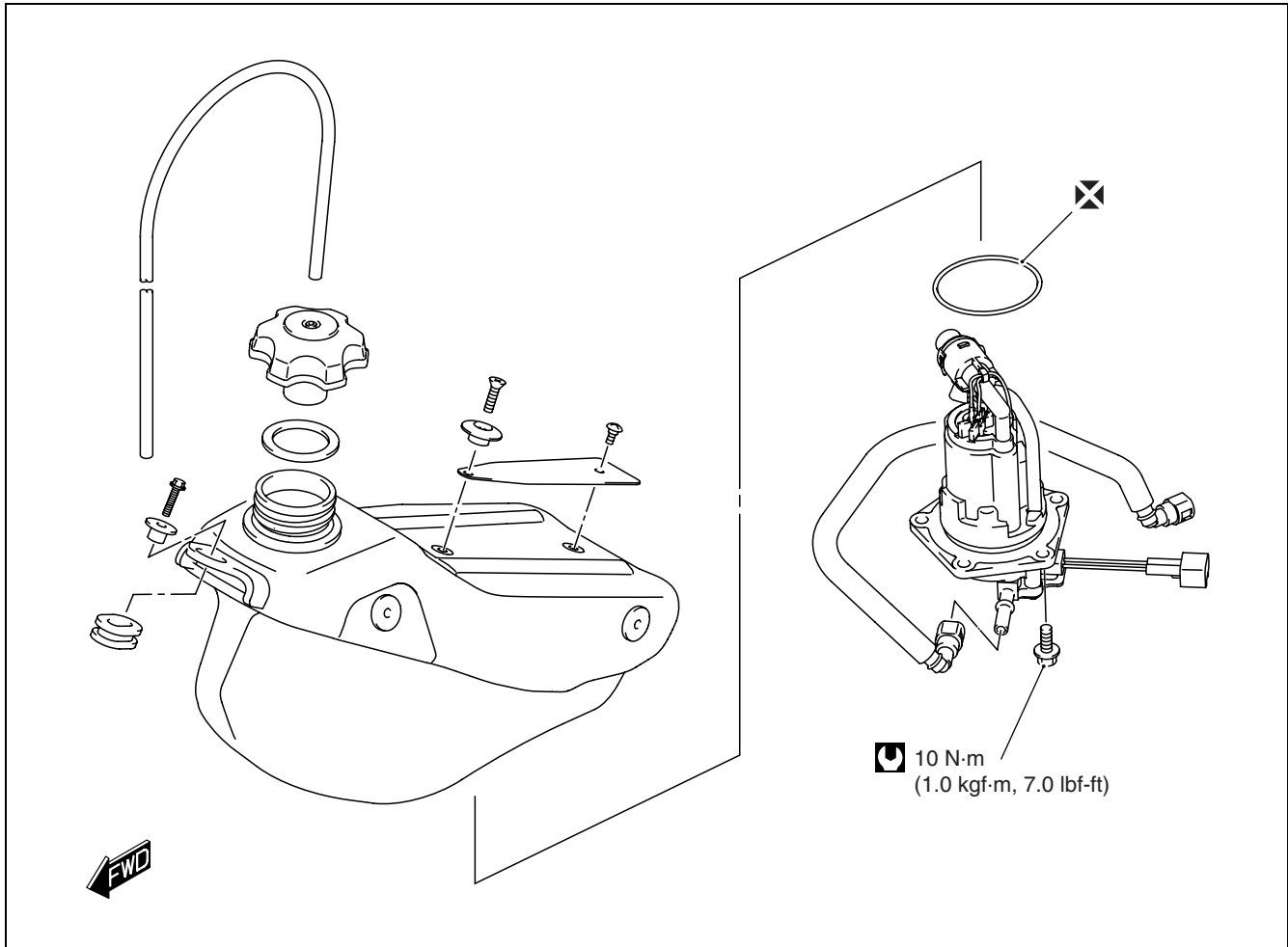
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⚠ WARNING

Gasoline must be handled carefully in an area well ventilated and away from fire or sparks.

FUEL SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION



FUEL TANK AND FUEL PUMP REMOVAL

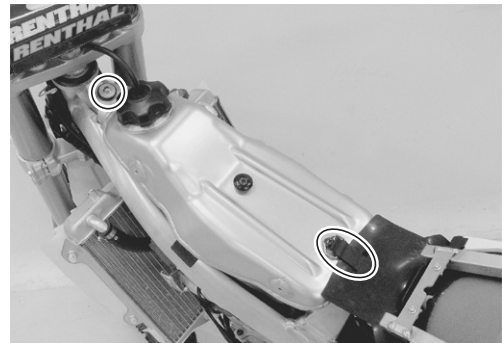
▲ WARNING

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive.
Keep heat, spark and flame away.

CAUTION

Drain out the gasoline before removing the fuel tank.

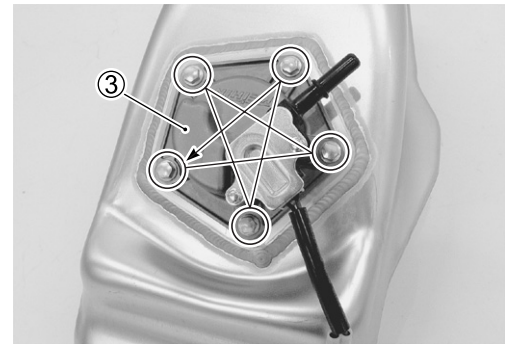
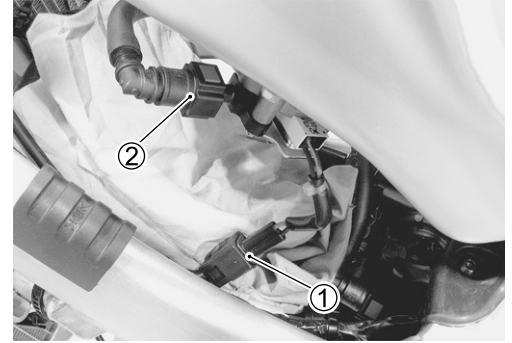
- Remove the seat. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the radiator covers, left and right. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the fuel tank bolt and rubber band.



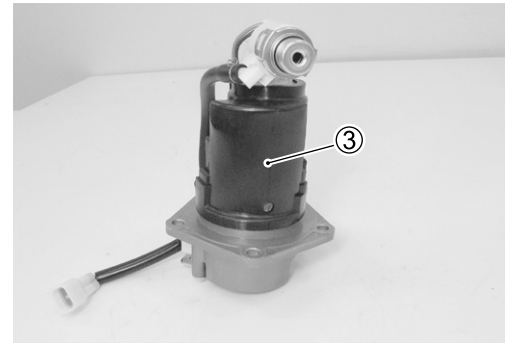
- Lift and hold the fuel tank.
- Disconnect the fuel pump coupler ①.
- Place a rag under the fuel hose ② and disconnect the fuel hose ② from the fuel pump.

CAUTION
Be sure to disconnect the fuel hose ② by hand. Do not disconnect the fuel hose ② with any tool.
When removing the fuel tank, do not leave the fuel hose ② on the fuel tank side.

- Remove the fuel tank assembly.
- Remove the fuel pump assembly ③ by removing its mounting bolts diagonally.



CAUTION
Never disassemble the fuel pump assembly ③.



FUEL TANK AND FUEL PUMP INSTALLATION

Install the fuel pump and fuel tank in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install a new O-ring and apply grease to it.

CAUTION
Replace the O-ring with a new one.

 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE “A”
or equivalent



- When installing the fuel pump assembly, first tighten all the fuel pump mounting bolts lightly and then to the specified torque.

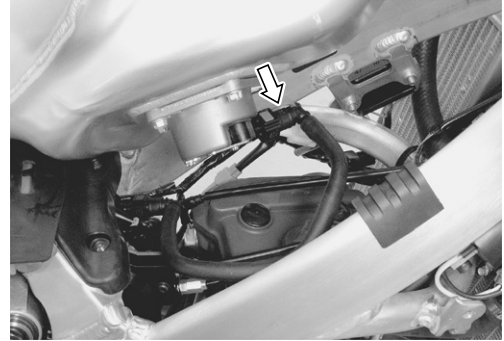
 **Fuel pump mounting bolt: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)**



- Connect the fuel hose to the fuel pump until it locks securely (a click is heard).

CAUTION

Be sure to connect the fuel hose by your hand. You may not connect the fuel hose with any tool.

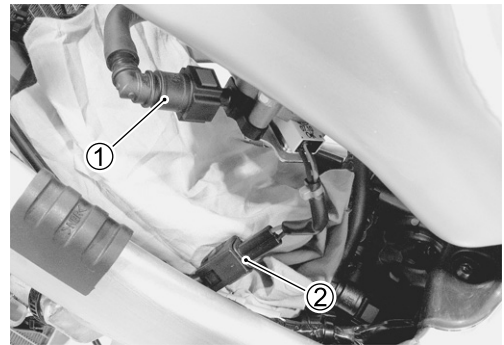


FUEL PRESSURE INSPECTION


- Remove the seat and radiator covers. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the fuel tank bolt and rubber band. (☞ 5-2)
- Lift and hold the fuel tank.
- Place a rag under the fuel hose and remove the fuel hose ①.

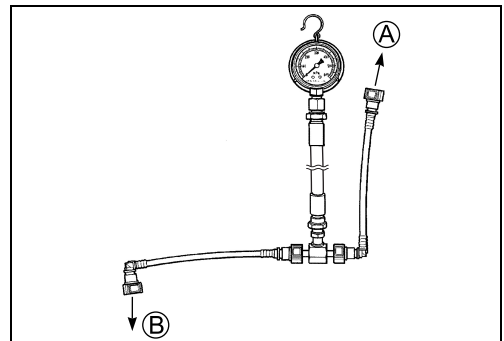
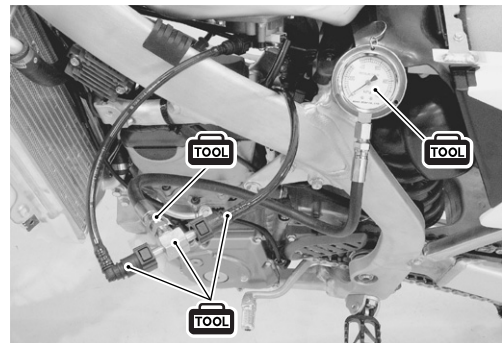
CAUTION

Be sure to disconnect the fuel hose ① by your hand. You may not disconnect the fuel hose ① with any tool.



- Disconnect the fuel pump coupler ②.
- Install the special tools between the fuel pump and fuel delivery pipe.

-  **09915-74521: Oil pressure gauge hose**
- 09915-77331: Oil pressure gauge**
- 09940-40211: Fuel pressure gauge adaptor**
- 09940-40220: Fuel pressure gauge hose attachment**



- Ⓐ To fuel pump
- Ⓑ To fuel delivery pipe

- Connect a proper lead wire into the fuel pump coupler (fuel pump side) and apply 12 volts to the fuel pump (between terminal **A** and terminal **B**) and check the fuel pressure.
 Battery **+** terminal — terminal **A** (Red wire)
 Battery **-** terminal — terminal **B** (Black wire)

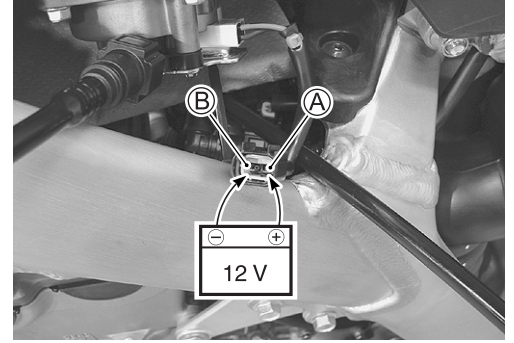
DATA Fuel pressure: Approx. 294 kPa (2.94 kgf/cm², 41.81 psi)

If the fuel pressure is lower than the specification, inspect the following items:

- * Fuel hose leakage
- * Clogged fuel filter
- * Pressure regulator
- * Fuel pump

If the fuel pressure is higher than the specification, inspect the following items:

- * Fuel pump
- * Pressure regulator



▲ WARNING

Before removing the special tools, disconnect the battery and release the fuel pressure slowly.

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. Keep heat, sparks and flame away.

FUEL PUMP INSPECTION

Connect a proper lead wire into the fuel pump coupler (fuel pump side) and apply 12 volts to the fuel pump (☞ above) and check that the fuel pump operates.

If the fuel pump motor does not make operating sound, replace the fuel pump with a new one.

If the fuel pump is OK, the cause may lie in the TO sensor or TO sensor circuit. (☞ 12-34)

FUEL DISCHARGE AMOUNT INSPECTION

⚠ WARNING

**Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive.
Keep heat, spark and flame away.**

- Remove the seat and radiator covers. (🔧 5-2)
- Remove the fuel tank bolt and rubber band. (🔧 5-2)
- Lift and hold the fuel tank.
- Disconnect the fuel pump coupler ①.
- Place a rag under the fuel hose and disconnect the fuel hose ② from the fuel pump.

CAUTION

**Be sure to disconnect the fuel hose ② by your hand.
You may not disconnect the fuel hose ② with any tool.**

- Connect a proper fuel hose ③ to the fuel pump.
- Place the measuring cylinder and insert the fuel hose end into the measuring cylinder.

- Connect a proper lead wire into the fuel pump coupler (fuel pump side) and apply 12 volts to the fuel pump (between terminal ① and terminal ②) for 10 seconds and measure the amount of fuel discharged.
Battery ⊕ terminal — terminal ① (Red wire)
Battery ⊖ terminal — terminal ② (Black wire)

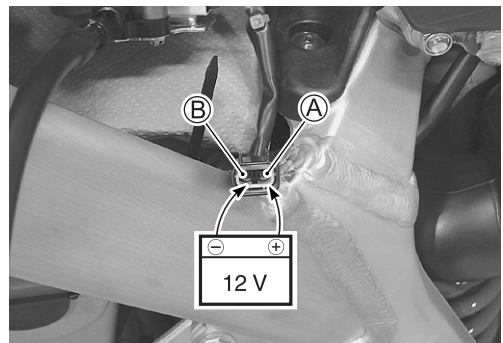
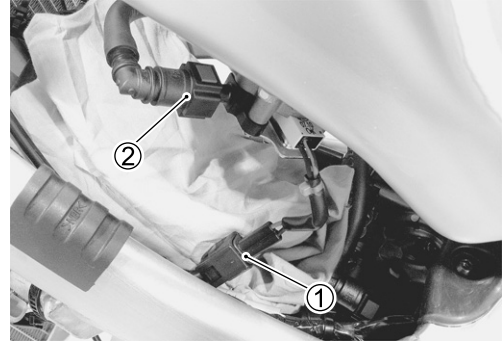
If the pump does not discharge the amount specified, it means that the fuel pump is defective or that the fuel filter is clogged. Replace the fuel pump assembly.

DATA Fuel discharge amount:

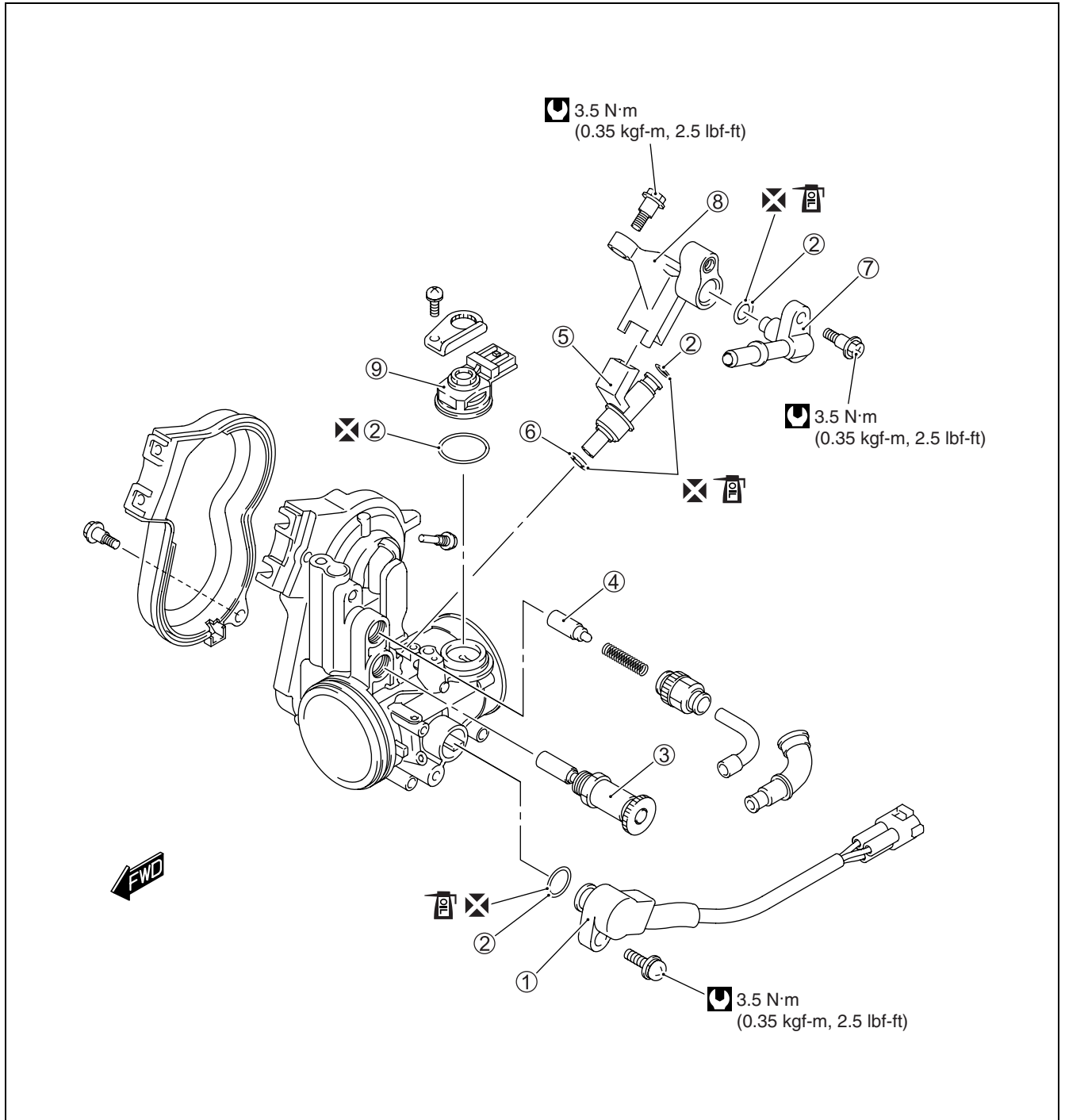
98 ml (3.3/3.5 US/Imp oz) and more/10 sec.

NOTE:

The battery must be in fully charged condition.



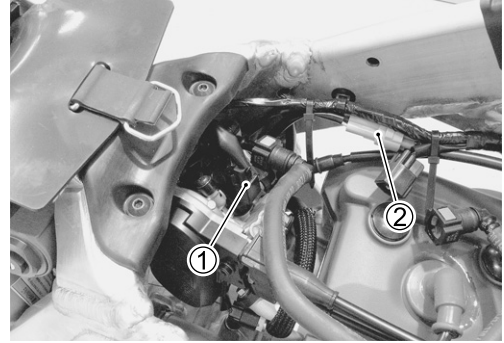
THROTTLE BODY CONSTRUCTION



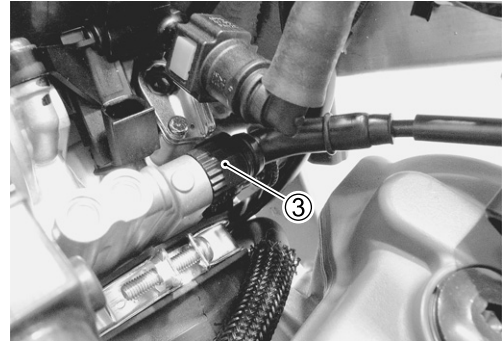
①	TP sensor	⑥	Cushion seal
②	O-ring	⑦	Fuel delivery pipe
③	Starter knob/idle screw	⑧	Fuel pipe
④	Hot starter valve	⑨	IAP sensor
⑤	Fuel injector		

REMOVAL

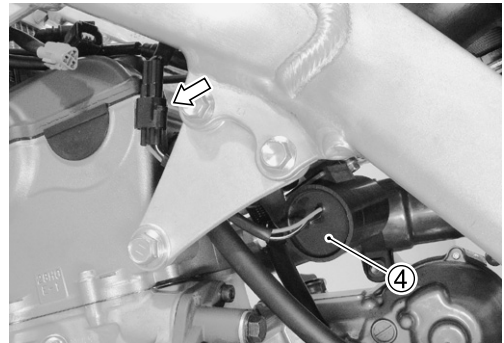
- Remove the seat and radiator covers. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Disconnect the TP sensor coupler ① and fuel injector coupler ②.



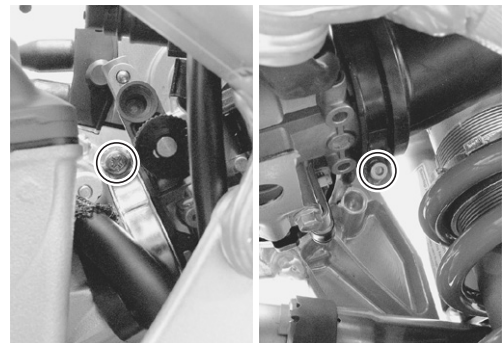
- Disconnect the hot starter cable ③ from the throttle body.



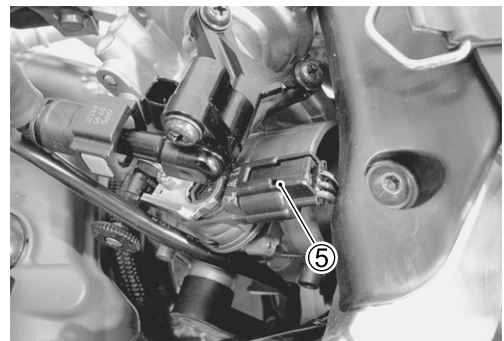
- Disconnect the condenser coupler and remove the condenser ④.



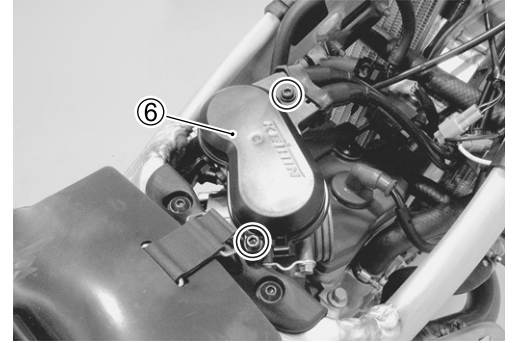
- Loosen the throttle body clamp screws and remove the throttle body assembly between the air cleaner and intake pipe.



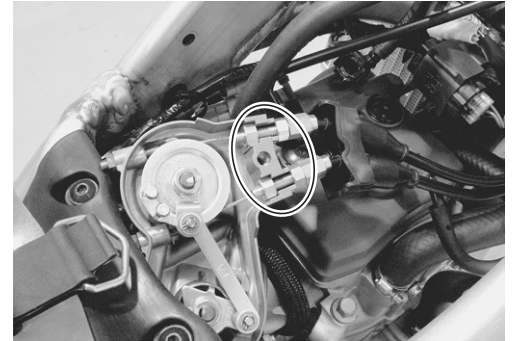
- Disconnect the IAP sensor coupler ⑤.



- Remove the throttle cable cover ⑥.



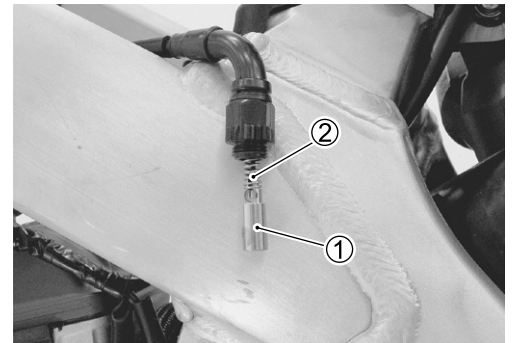
- Disconnect the throttle cables from their pulley.
- Remove the throttle body assembly.



CAUTION
After disconnecting the throttle cables, do not snap the throttle valve from full open to full close. It may cause damage to the throttle valve and throttle body.

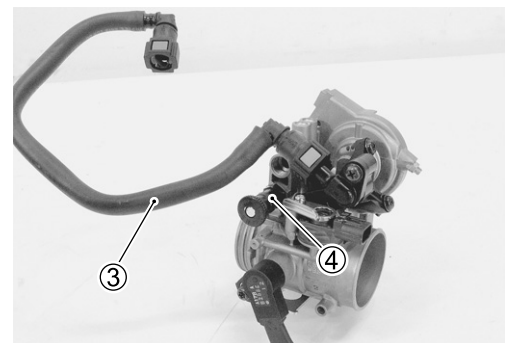
DISASSEMBLY

- Remove the hot starter valve ① and spring ② from the hot starter cable.



- Remove the fuel hose ③ and starter knob/idle screw ④.


CAUTION
Be sure to disconnect the fuel hose ③ by your hand. You may not disconnect the fuel hose ③ with any tool.
Do not turn the starter knob/idle screw ④ unless it is necessary.

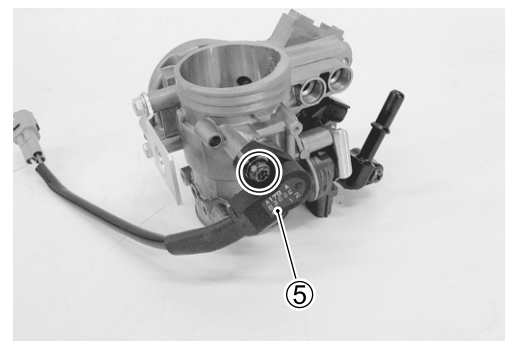


- Remove the TP sensor ⑤ using the special tool.

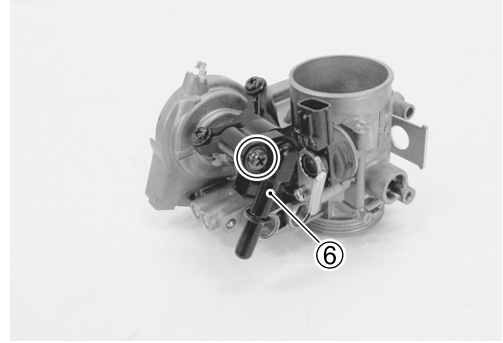
NOTE:

Prior to disassembly, mark the sensor original position with a paint or scribe for accurate reinstallation.

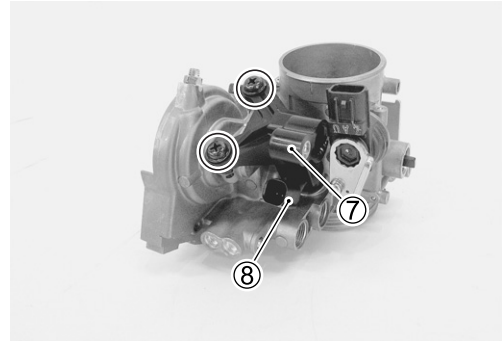
 09930-11950: Torx wrench (T25)



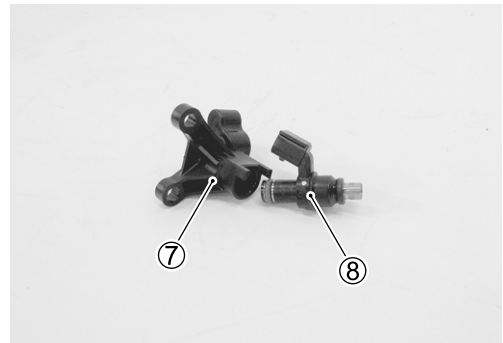
- Remove the fuel delivery pipe ⑥.



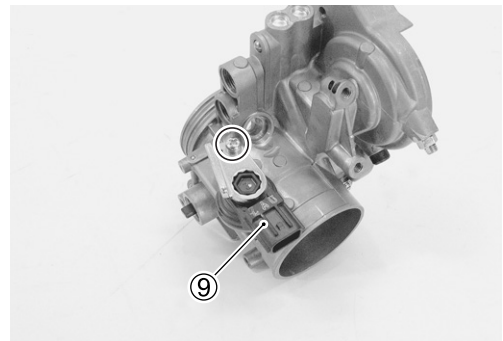
- Remove the fuel pipe ⑦ along with fuel injector ⑧.



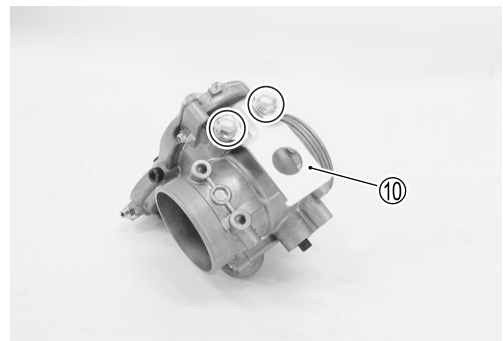
- Remove the fuel injector ⑧ from the fuel pipe ⑦.



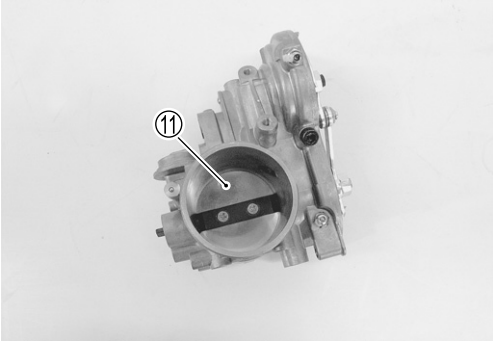
- Remove the IAP sensor ⑨.



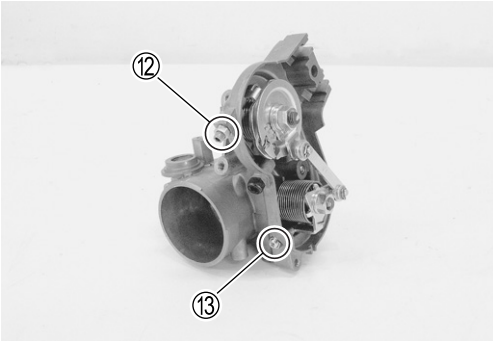
- Remove the condenser bracket ⑩.



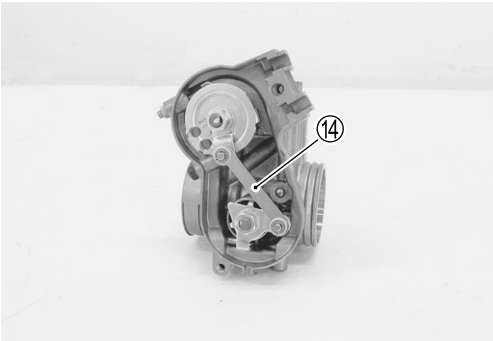
CAUTION
Never remove the throttle valve ⑪.



CAUTION
These adjusting screws (⑫, ⑬) are factory adjusted at the time of delivery and therefore avoid removing or turning them unless otherwise necessary.



CAUTION
Never remove the throttle valve linkage ⑭.



CLEANING

▲ WARNING

Some carburetor cleaning chemicals, especially dip-type soaking solutions, are very corrosive and must be handled carefully. Always follow the chemical manufacturer's instructions on proper use, handling and storage.

- Clean all passageways with a spray-type carburetor cleaner and blow dry with compressed air.

CAUTION

Do not use wire to clean passageways. Wire can damage passageways. If the components cannot be cleaned with a spray cleaner it may be necessary to use a dip-type cleaning solution and allow them to soak. Always follow the chemical manufacturer's instructions for proper use and cleaning of the throttle body components. Do not apply carburetor cleaning chemicals to the rubber and plastic materials.

INSPECTION

Check following items for any damage or clogging.

- * O-ring
- * Throttle valve
- * Fuel pipe
- * Cushion seal
- * Fuel injector

REASSEMBLY

Reassemble the throttle body in the reverse order of disassembly. Pay attention to the following points:

- Tighten the condenser bracket bolts to the specified torque.

CAUTION

Replace the condenser bracket bolts with new ones.

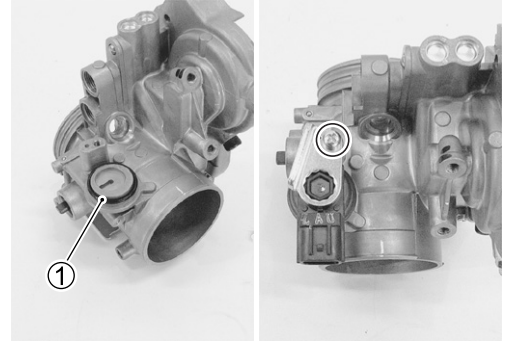
- 🔧 Condenser bracket bolt: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7.0 lbf·ft)



- Install a new O-ring ①.

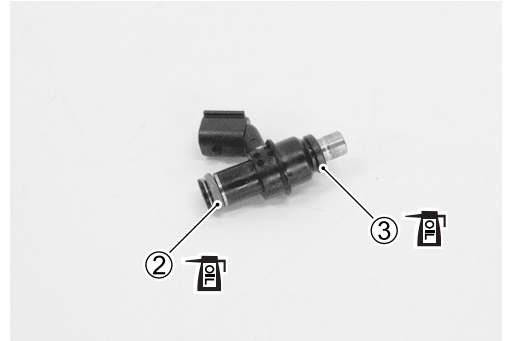
CAUTION
Replace the O-ring ① with a new one.

- Install the IAP sensor as shown.



- Apply thin coat of engine oil to new O-ring ② and cushion seal ③.

CAUTION
Replace the O-ring ② and cushion seal ③ with new ones.

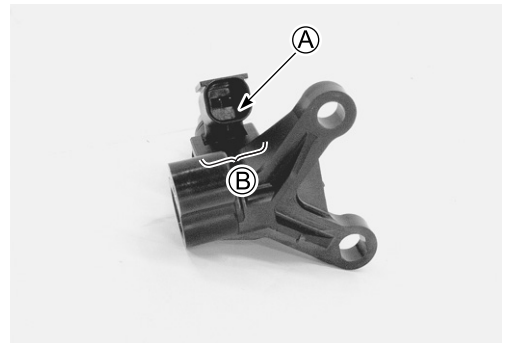


- Install the fuel injector by pushing it straight to fuel pipe.

CAUTION
Never turn the injector while pushing it.

NOTE:

Align the coupler ① of the injector with groove ② of the fuel pipe.



- Install the fuel injector by pushing it straight to the throttle body.

CAUTION
Never turn the injector while pushing it.

- Tighten the fuel pipe mounting screws to the specified torque.

 Fuel pipe mounting screw: 3.5 N·m (0.35 kgf·m, 2.5 lbf·ft)




- Apply thin coat of the engine oil to the new O-ring.
- Install the fuel delivery pipe ④ to the fuel pipe ⑤.

CAUTION

Replace the O-ring with a new one.
Never turn the fuel delivery pipe while pushing it.

- Tighten the fuel delivery pipe mounting screws to the specified torque.

 **Fuel delivery pipe mounting screw: 3.5 N·m (0.35 kgf-m, 2.5 lbf-ft)**

- With the throttle valve fully closed, install the TP sensor and tighten the TP sensor mounting screw to the specified torque.


CAUTION


Replace the O-ring with a new one.

NOTE:

- * Apply thin coat of the engine oil to the O-ring.
- * Align the throttle shaft end ③ with the groove ④ of TP sensor.
- * Apply grease to the throttle shaft end ③ if necessary.

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A" or equivalent**

 **09930-11950: Torx wrench (T25)**

 **TP sensor mounting screw: 3.5 N·m (0.35 kgf-m, 2.5 lbf-ft)**

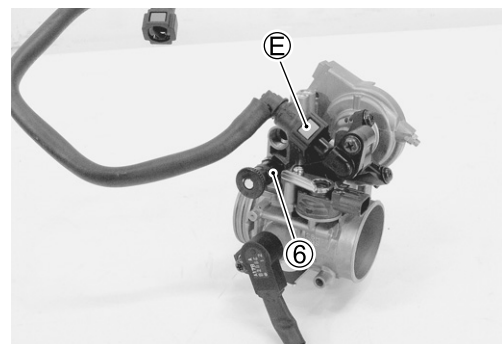
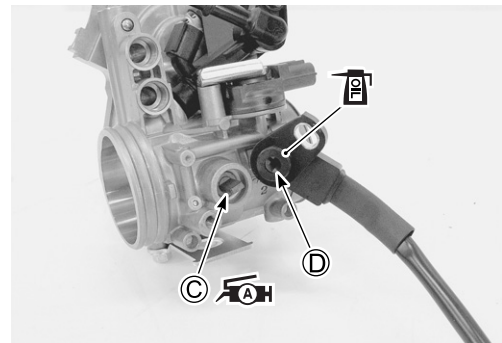
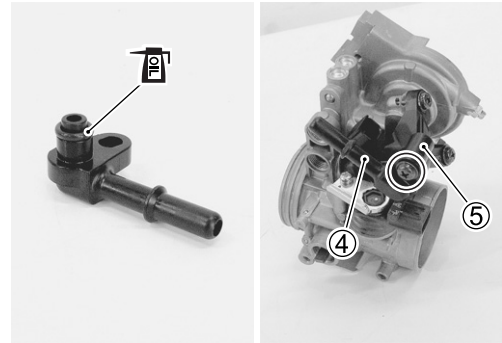
NOTE:

- * Make sure the throttle valve open or close smoothly.
- * TP sensor setting procedure. (🔧 12-18)
- Connect the Yellow button ⑤ side of the fuel hose to the throttle body side.

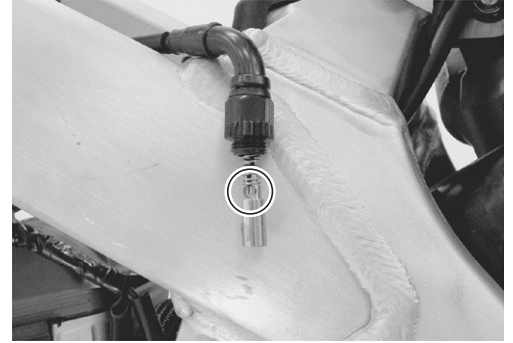
CAUTION

Be sure to connect the fuel hose by your hand. You may not connect the fuel hose with any tool.

- Install the starter knob/idle screw ⑥ to the lower hole.



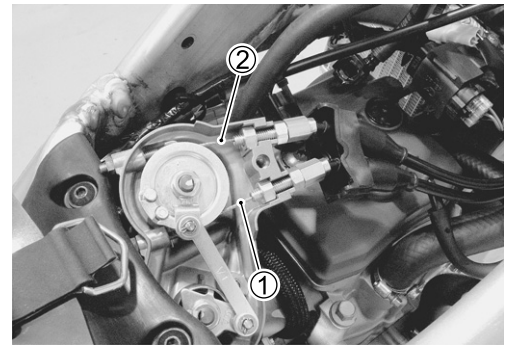
- Align the groove of hot starter valve with the hot starter cable end.




INSTALLATION

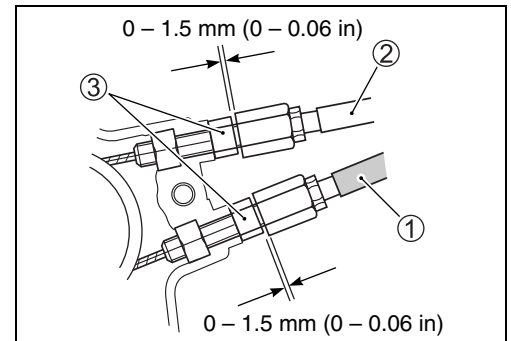
Install the throttle body assembly in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:


- Connect the throttle pulling cable ① and throttle returning cable ② to the pulley.

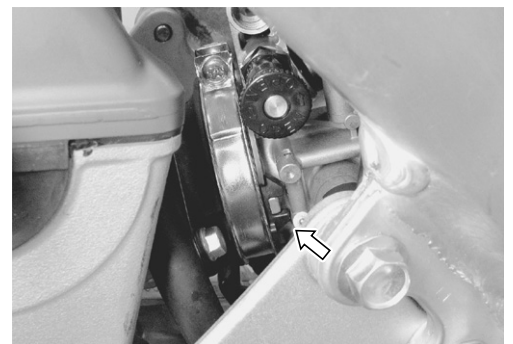


- Turn in each throttle cable adjuster fully and locate each outer cable so that the clearance is 0 – 1.5 mm (0 – 0.06 in).
- Tighten each lock-nut ③ to the specified torque.





 **Cable adjuster lock-nut: 2.2 N·m (0.22 kgf·m, 1.60 lbf·ft)**



- Fit the projection on the throttle body in the depression of the intake pipe.
- Position the throttle body clamps correctly. ( 20-22)



INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

- Wiring harness, cable and hose routing ( 20-19 to -22)
- Fuel leakage
- Throttle cable play ( 2-17)
- Engine idle speed ( 2-19)
- TP sensor setting condition ( 12-18)

FUEL INJECTOR REMOVAL

- Remove the throttle body assembly. (🔧 13-8)
- Remove the fuel injector. (🔧 13-10)

FUEL INJECTOR INSPECTION

Check fuel injector filter for evidence of dirt and contamination. If present, clean and check for presence of dirt in the fuel lines and fuel tank.

NOTE:

The fuel injector can be checked without removing it from the throttle body. (🔧 12-38)



FUEL INJECTOR INSTALLATION

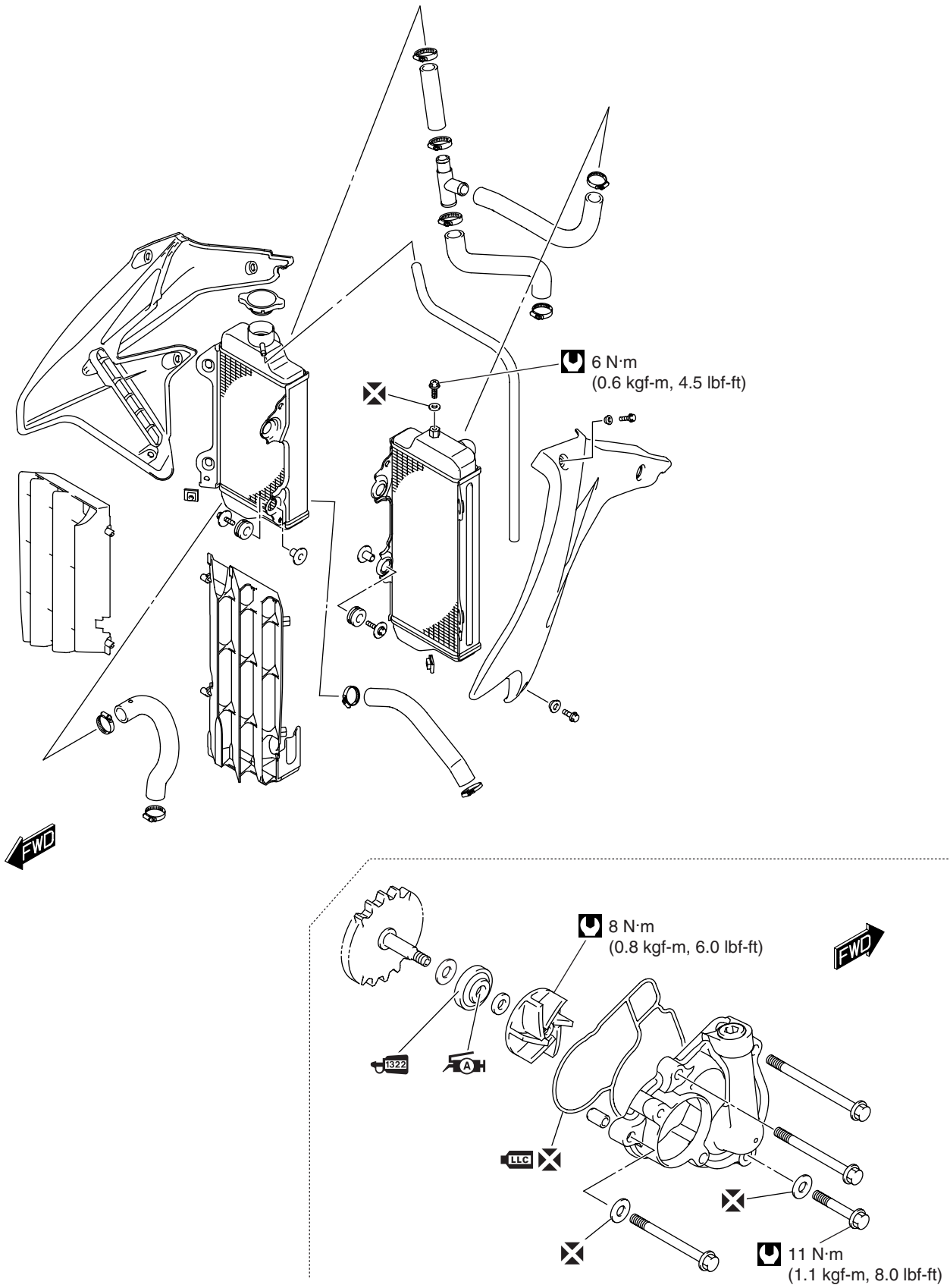
- Apply thin coat of the engine oil to new cushion seal and O-ring. (🔧 13-13)
- Install the injector by pushing it straight. Never turn the injector while pushing it. (🔧 13-13)
- Install the throttle body assembly. (🔧 13-15)

COOLING SYSTEM

CONTENTS

CONSTRUCTION	14- 2
ENGINE COOLANT	14- 3
REPLACEMENT	14- 3
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INSPECTION	14- 8
INSTALLATION	14- 9

CONSTRUCTION



ENGINE COOLANT REPLACEMENT

⚠ WARNING

Engine coolant may be harmful if swallowed or if it comes in contact with the skin or eyes. If engine coolant gets into the eyes or contacts the skin, flush the eyes or wash the skin thoroughly, with plenty of water. If engine coolant is swallowed, induce vomiting and call a physician immediately.

Do not open the radiator cap when the engine is hot, as you may be injured by escaping hot liquid or vapor.

- Open the radiator cap.
- Remove the drain bolt ① and drain engine coolant.
- Fit a new gasket washer and tighten the drain bolt ① to the specified torque.

CAUTION

Use the new gasket washer to prevent engine coolant leakage.

🔧 Engine coolant drain bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8.0 lbf·ft)

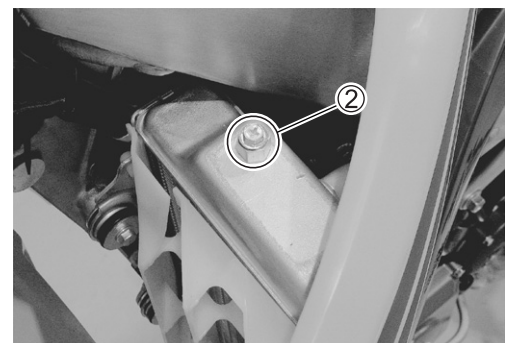
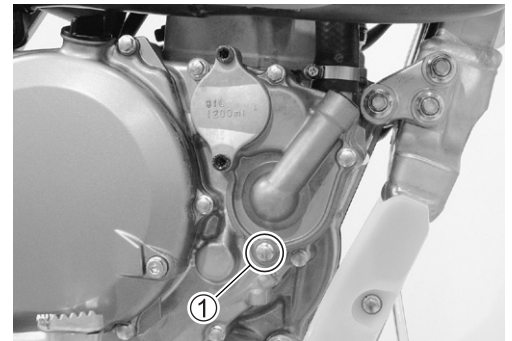
- Pour specified engine coolant up to the bottom of filler hole. (📖 2-14)

📊 DATA Engine coolant capacity: 950 ml (1.0/0.8 US/Imp qt)

- Bleed air from the air bleeder bolt ②.
- Tighten the air bleeder bolt ② to the specified torque.

🔧 Radiator air bleeder bolt: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.5 lbf·ft)

- Add engine coolant up to the radiator inlet.
- Tighten the radiator cap securely.
- After warming up and cooling down the engine, add the specified engine coolant.



COOLING CIRCUIT

INSPECTION

- Remove the radiator cap.

⚠ WARNING

Engine coolant may be harmful if swallowed or if it comes in contact with the skin or eyes. If engine coolant gets into the eyes or contacts the skin, flush the eyes or wash the skin thoroughly, with plenty of water. If engine coolant is swallowed, induce vomiting and call a physician immediately.

Do not open the radiator cap when the engine is hot, as you may be injured by escaping hot liquid or vapor.

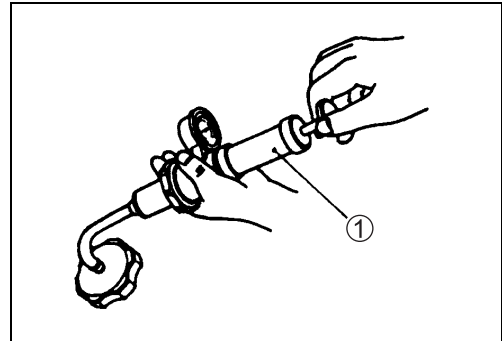
- Connect the tester ① to the filler.
- Give a pressure of about 120 kPa (1.2 kgf/cm², 17.0 psi) and see if the system holds this pressure for 10 seconds.
- If the pressure would fall during this 10-second interval, it means that there is a leaking point in the system. In such a case, inspect the entire system and replace the leaking component or part.

⚠ WARNING

When removing the radiator cap tester, put a rag on the filler to prevent spouting of engine coolant.

CAUTION

Do not allow the pressure to exceed the radiator cap release pressure, or the radiator can be damaged.



RADIATOR INSPECTION

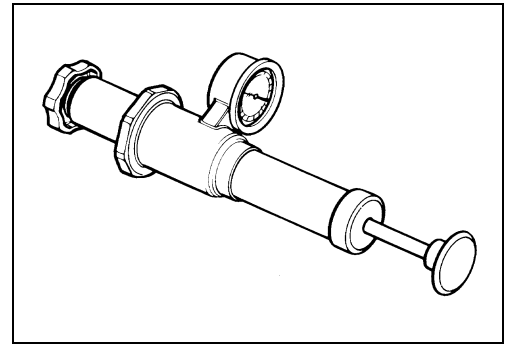
RADIATOR

- Visually inspect the radiators and hose for damage.
- Fins bent down or dented can be repaired by straightening them with the blade of a small screwdriver.



RADIATOR CAP

- Fit the cap to the radiator cap tester.
- Build up pressure slowly by operating the tester. Make sure that the pressure build-up stops at 95 – 125 kPa (0.95 – 1.25 kgf/cm², 14 – 18 psi) and that, with the tester held standstill, the cap is capable of holding that pressure for at least 10 seconds.
- Replace the cap if it is found not to satisfy either of these two requirements.



DATA Radiator cap valve release pressure

Standard: 95 – 125 kPa

(0.95 – 1.25 kgf/cm², 14 – 18 psi)

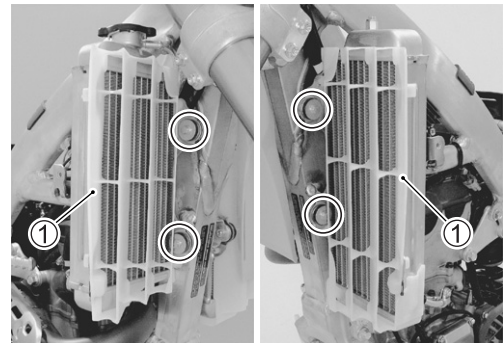
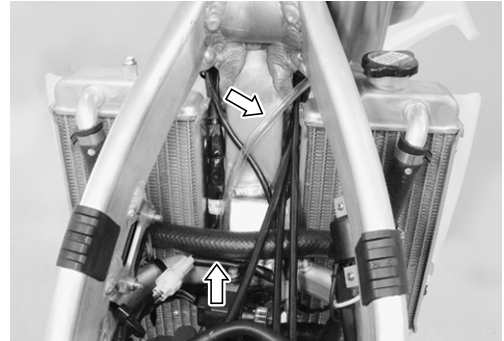
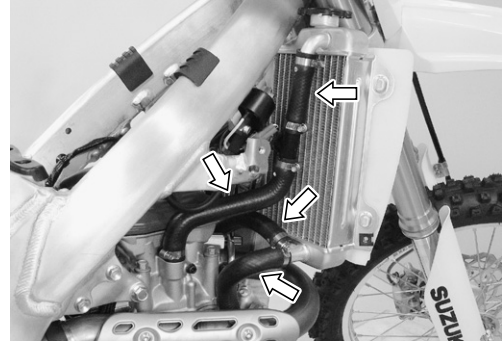
REMOVAL

⚠ WARNING

Engine coolant may be harmful if swallowed or if it comes in contact with the skin or eyes. If engine coolant gets into the eyes or contacts the skin, flush the eyes or wash the skin thoroughly, with plenty of water. If engine coolant is swallowed, induce vomiting and call a physician immediately.

The engine must be cool before servicing the cooling system.

- Remove the seat, radiator covers and fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Drain engine coolant. (☞ 14-3)
- Remove the radiator hoses.
- Remove the radiator louvers ①, left and right.
- Remove the radiators, left and right.



INSTALLATION

Install the radiator in the reverse order of removal.

- Connect the radiator hoses securely. (☞ 20-23)
- Inspect the engine coolant level and leakage. (☞ 2-14, -15)

WATER PUMP REMOVAL

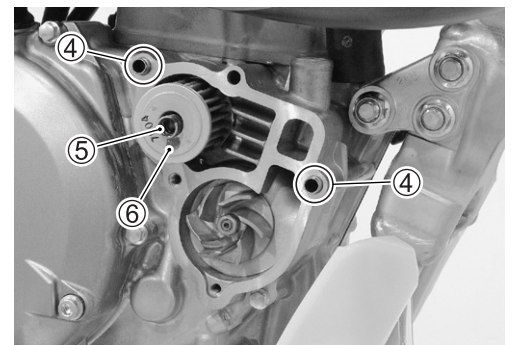
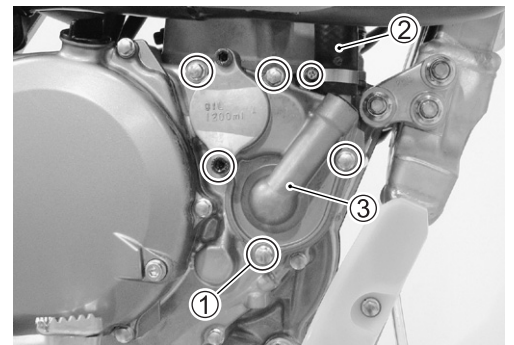
▲ WARNING

Engine coolant may be harmful if swallowed or if it comes in contact with the skin or eyes. If engine coolant gets into the eyes or contacts the skin, flush the eyes or wash the skin thoroughly, with plenty of water. If engine coolant is swallowed, induce vomiting and call a physician immediately.

The engine must be cool before servicing the cooling system.

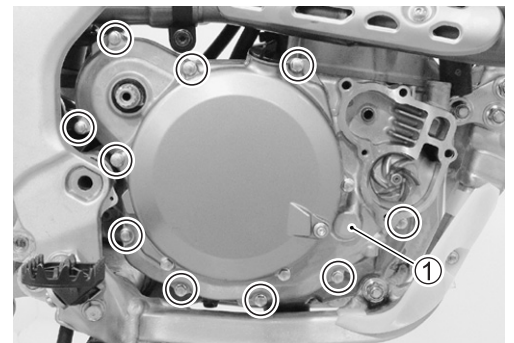
WATER PUMP CASE

- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
 - Drain engine coolant by removing the drain bolt ①.
 - Disconnect the radiator hose ②.
 - Remove the water pump case ③.
-
- Remove the dowel pins ④, spring ⑤ and oil filter ⑥.



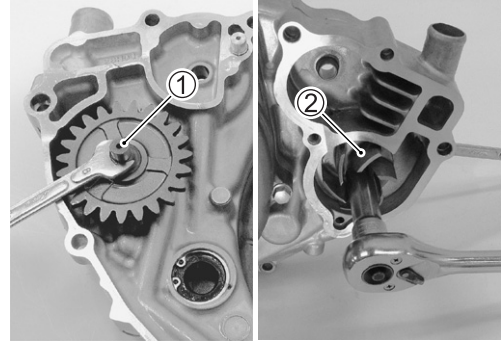
CRANKCASE COVER

- Remove the brake pedal. (☞ 17-18)
- Remove the kick starter lever. (☞ 8-3)
- Remove the right crankcase cover ①, dowel pins, gasket and O-ring.

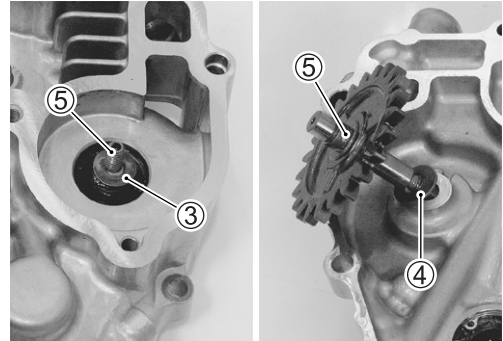


IMPELLER AND WATER PUMP SHAFT

- Hold the water pump shaft ① with a wrench and remove the impeller ②.



- Remove the washers (③, ④) and water pump shaft ⑤.



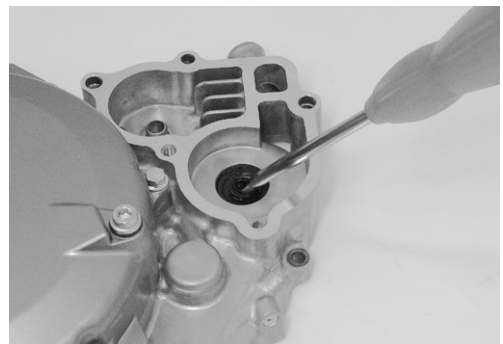
- Remove the oil seal.

CAUTION

Replace the removed oil seal with a new one.

NOTE:

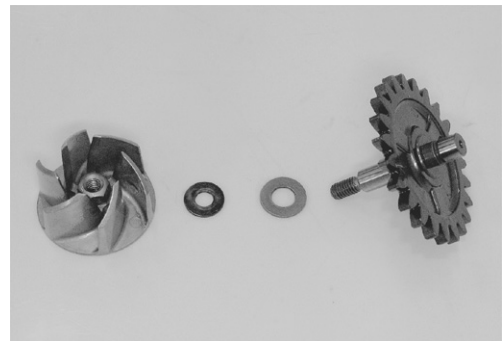
If there is no abnormal condition, the oil seal removal is not necessary.



INSPECTION

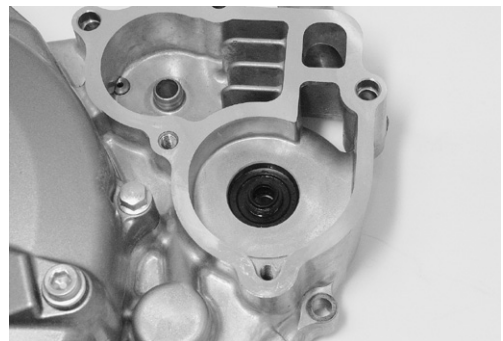
IMPELLER AND WATER PUMP SHAFT

- Inspect the impeller and water pump shaft for damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



OIL SEAL

- Visually inspect the oil seal for damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the oil seal with a new one.



INSTALLATION

Install the water pump in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

OIL SEAL

- Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER to the outer surface of the oil seal.

 99000-32110: THREAD LOCK SUPER “1322”
or equivalent


- Press the oil seal with the suitable size socket wrench.

- Check engine oil flow before installing the water pump shaft.

CAUTION


Make sure that engine oil flows to the bearing part of oil seal as shown in the illustration.
If the oil does not flow, replace the oil seal with a new one again.

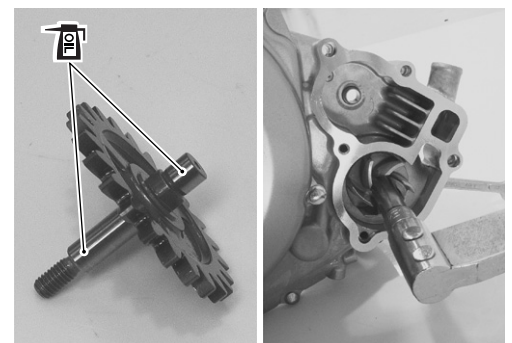
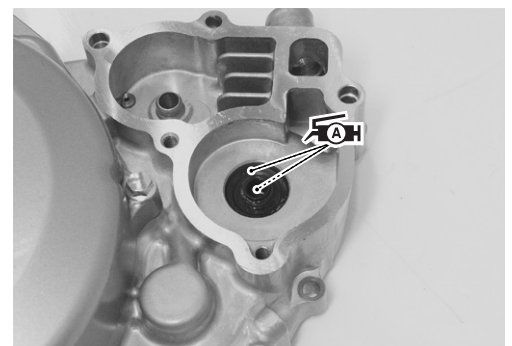
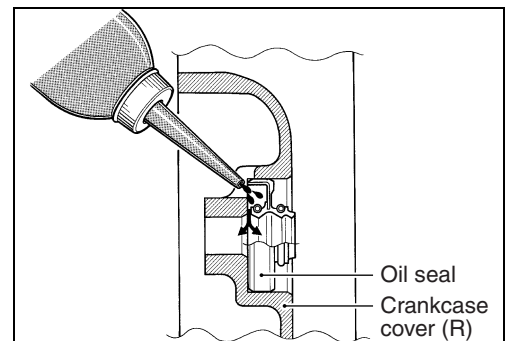
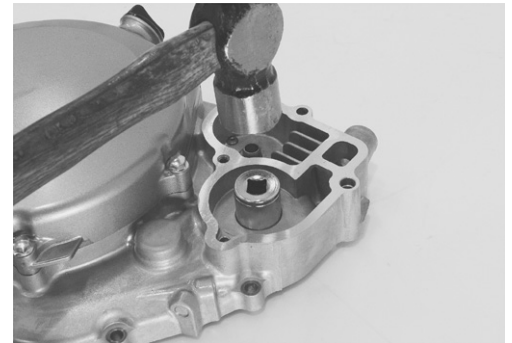
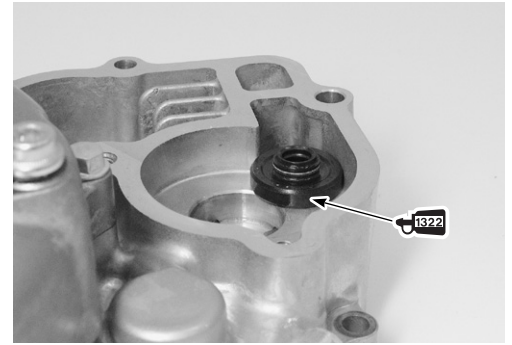
- Apply grease to the oil seal lips.

 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE “A”
or equivalent

IMPELLER AND WATER PUMP SHAFT

- Apply engine oil to the water pump shaft.
- Hold the water pump shaft with a wrench and tighten the impeller to the specified torque.

 Impeller: 8 N·m (0.8 kgf·m, 6.0 lbf·ft)

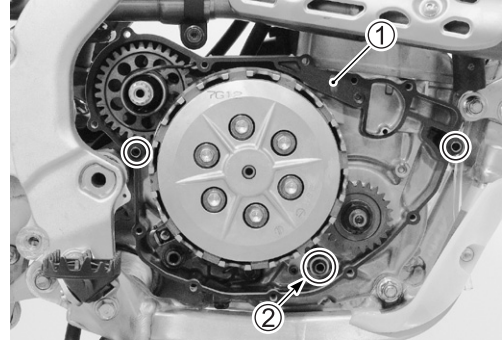


CRANKCASE COVER

- Install the dowel pins and gasket ① and O-ring ②.



CAUTION

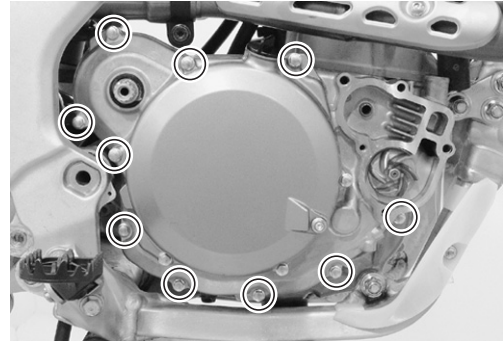
Use the new gasket ① and O-ring ② to prevent engine oil leakage.



- Fit the right crankcase cover.
- Tighten the crankcase cover bolts to the specified torque.

 **Right crankcase cover bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8.0 lbf·ft)**

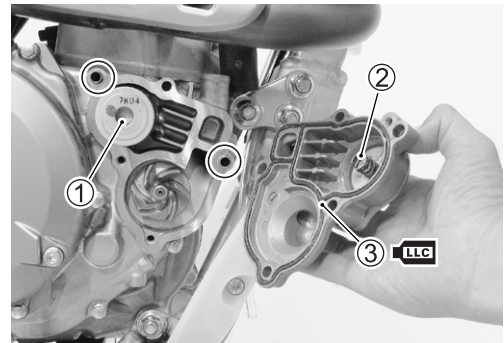
- Install the brake pedal. ( 17-18)
- Install the kick starter lever. ( 8-7)

**WATER PUMP CASE**

- Install the dowel pins and oil filter ①.
- Install the spring ② and a new gasket ③.
- Apply engine coolant to the gasket ③.

CAUTION

Use the new gasket to prevent engine oil/coolant leakage.





- Fit the water pump case.

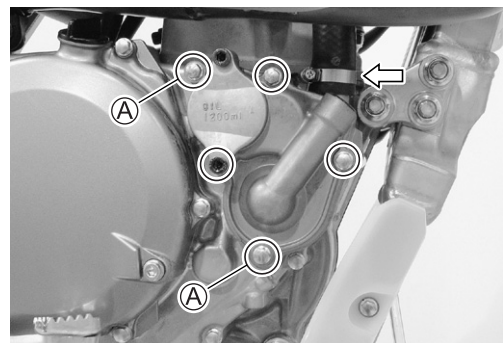
CAUTION



Use the new gasket washers (A) to prevent engine oil/coolant leakage.

- Tighten the water pump case bolts to the specified torque.

 **Water pump case bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 8.0 lbf·ft)**

- Connect the radiator hose and pour engine coolant. ( 14-3, 20-23)

**INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION**

- Engine oil level and leakage ( 2-10)
- Engine coolant level and leakage ( 2-14, -15)

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

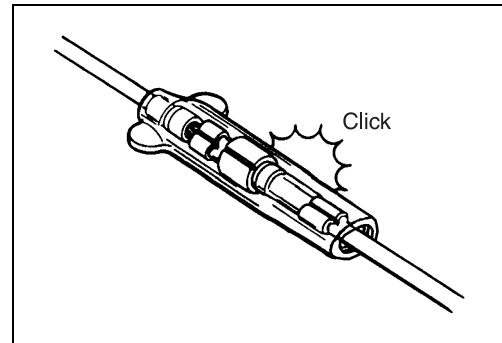
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CAUTIONS IN SERVICING

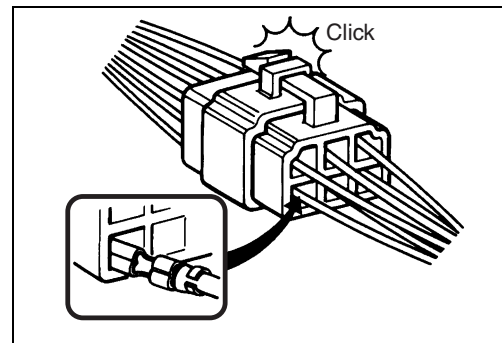
CONNECTOR

- When connecting a connector, be sure to push it in until a click is felt.
- Inspect the connector for corrosion, contamination and breakage in its cover.
- Avoid applying grease or other similar material to connector/coupler terminals to prevent electric trouble.



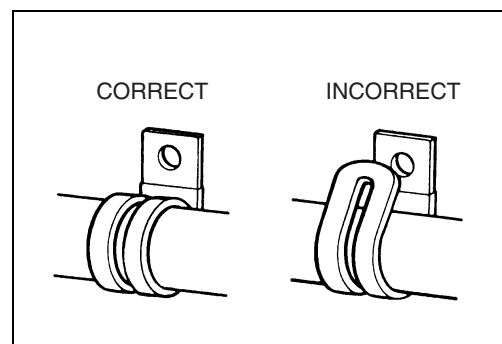
COUPLER

- With a lock type coupler, be sure to release the lock when disconnecting, and push in fully to engage the lock when connecting.
- When disconnecting the coupler, be sure to hold the coupler itself and do not pull the lead wires.
- Inspect each terminal on the coupler for being loose or bent.
- Push in the coupler straightly. An angled or skewed insertion may cause the terminal to be deformed, possibly resulting in poor electrical contact.
- Inspect each terminal for corrosion and contamination.
- Before refitting the sealed coupler, make sure its seal rubber is positioned properly. the seal rubber may possibly come off the position during disconnecting work and if the coupler is refitted with the seal rubber improperly positioned, it may result in poor water sealing.



CLAMP

- Clamp the wire harness at such positions as indicated in "WIRING HARNESS ROUTING". (☞ 20-19, -20)
- Bend the clamp properly so that the wire harness is clamped securely.
- In clamping the wire harness, use care not to allow it to hang down.
- Do not use wire or any other substitute for the band type clamp.

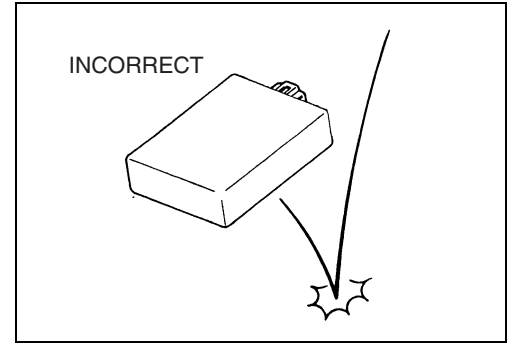


SWITCH

- Never apply grease material to switch contact points to prevent damage.

SEMI-CONDUCTOR EQUIPPED PART

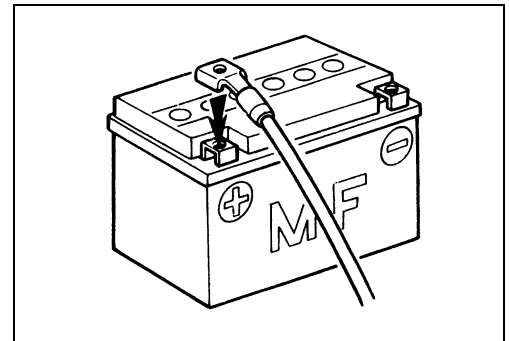
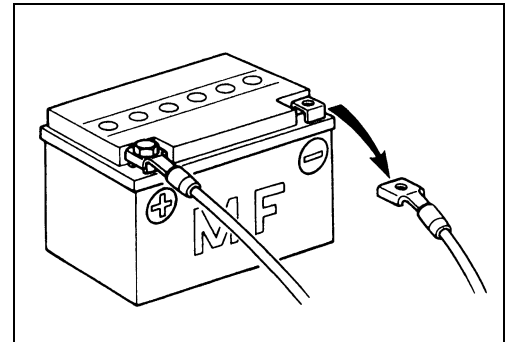
- Be careful not to drop the part with a semi-conductor built in such as a ECM.
- When inspecting this part, follow inspection instruction strictly. Neglecting proper procedure may cause damage to this part.



CONNECTING THE BATTERY

WHEN USING THE BATTERY LEAD WIRE (Optional part: 36890-28H00)

- When disconnecting terminals from the battery for servicing, be sure to disconnect the \ominus battery lead wire, first.
- When connecting the battery lead wires, be sure to connect the \oplus battery lead wire, first.



WIRING PROCEDURE

Properly route the wire harness according to the "WIRING HARNESS ROUTING" section. (☞ 20-19, -20)

USING THE MULTI-CIRCUIT TESTER

- Properly use the multi-circuit tester \oplus and \ominus probes. Improper use can cause damage to the motorcycle and tester.
- If the voltage and current values are not known, begin measuring in the highest range.
- When measuring the resistance, make sure that no voltage is applied. If voltage is applied, the tester will be damaged.
- After using the tester, be sure to turn the switch to the OFF.

 **09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set**

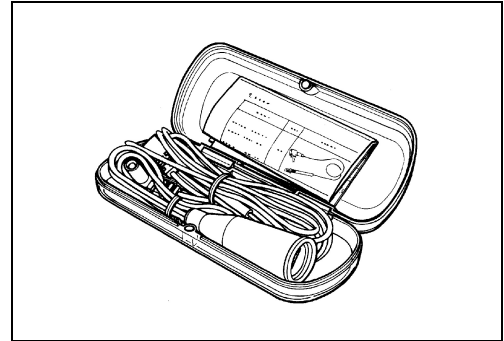
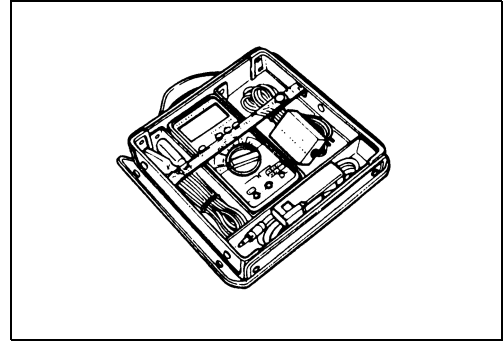
CAUTION

Before using the multi-circuit tester, read its instruction manual.

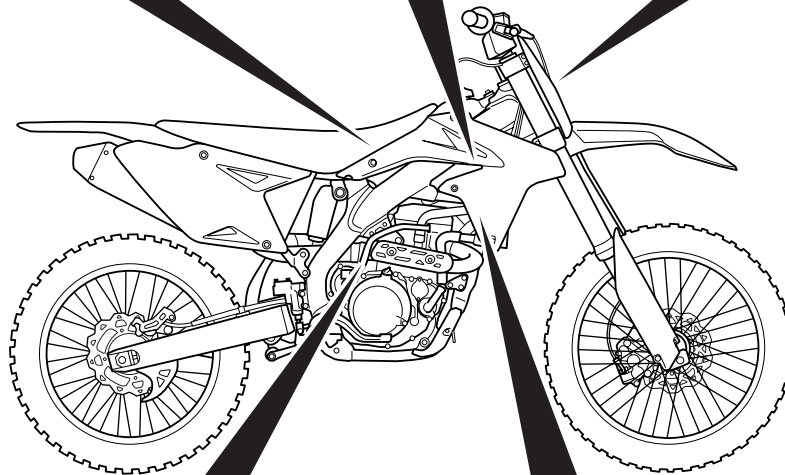
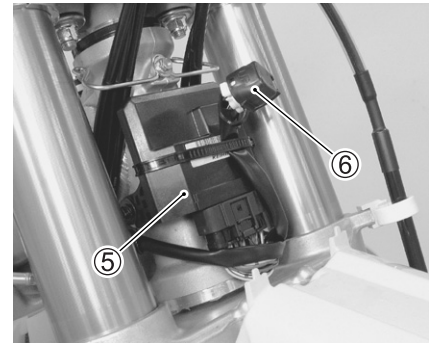
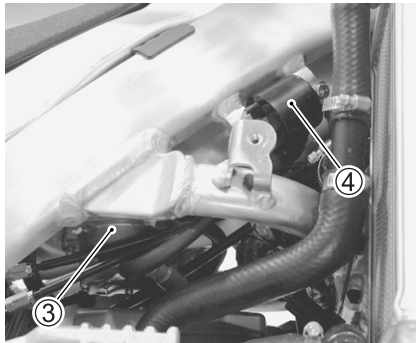
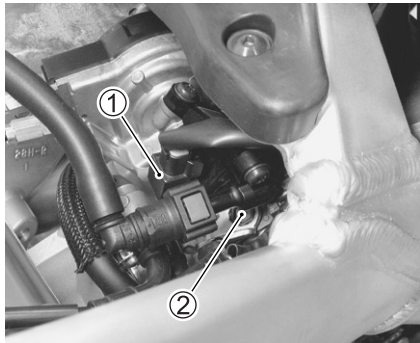
NOTE:

- * *When connecting the multi-circuit tester, use the needle pointed probe to the back side of the lead wire coupler and connect the probes of tester to them.*
- * *Use the needle pointed probe to prevent the rubber of the water proof coupler from damage.*

 **09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set**

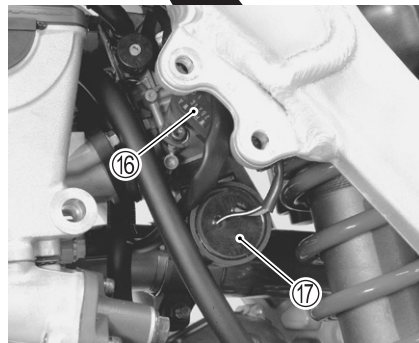
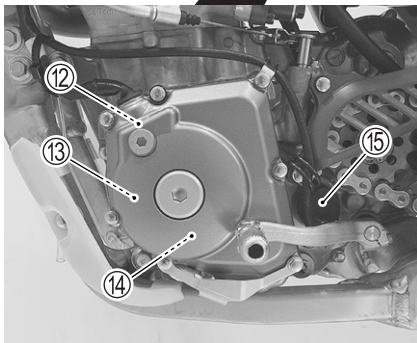
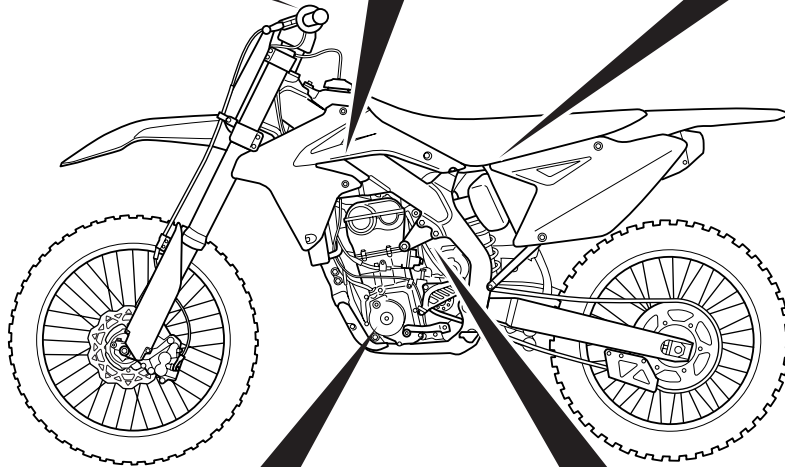
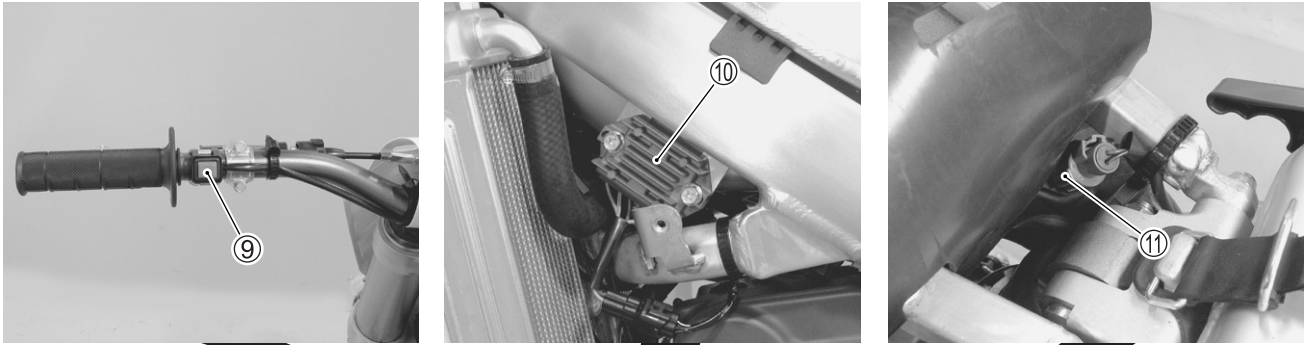


LOCATION OF ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS



- ① Fuel injector (☞ 12-38)
- ② IAP sensor (☞ 12-29)
- ③ Fuel pump (☞ 13-5)
- ④ Ignition coil (☞ 15-13)

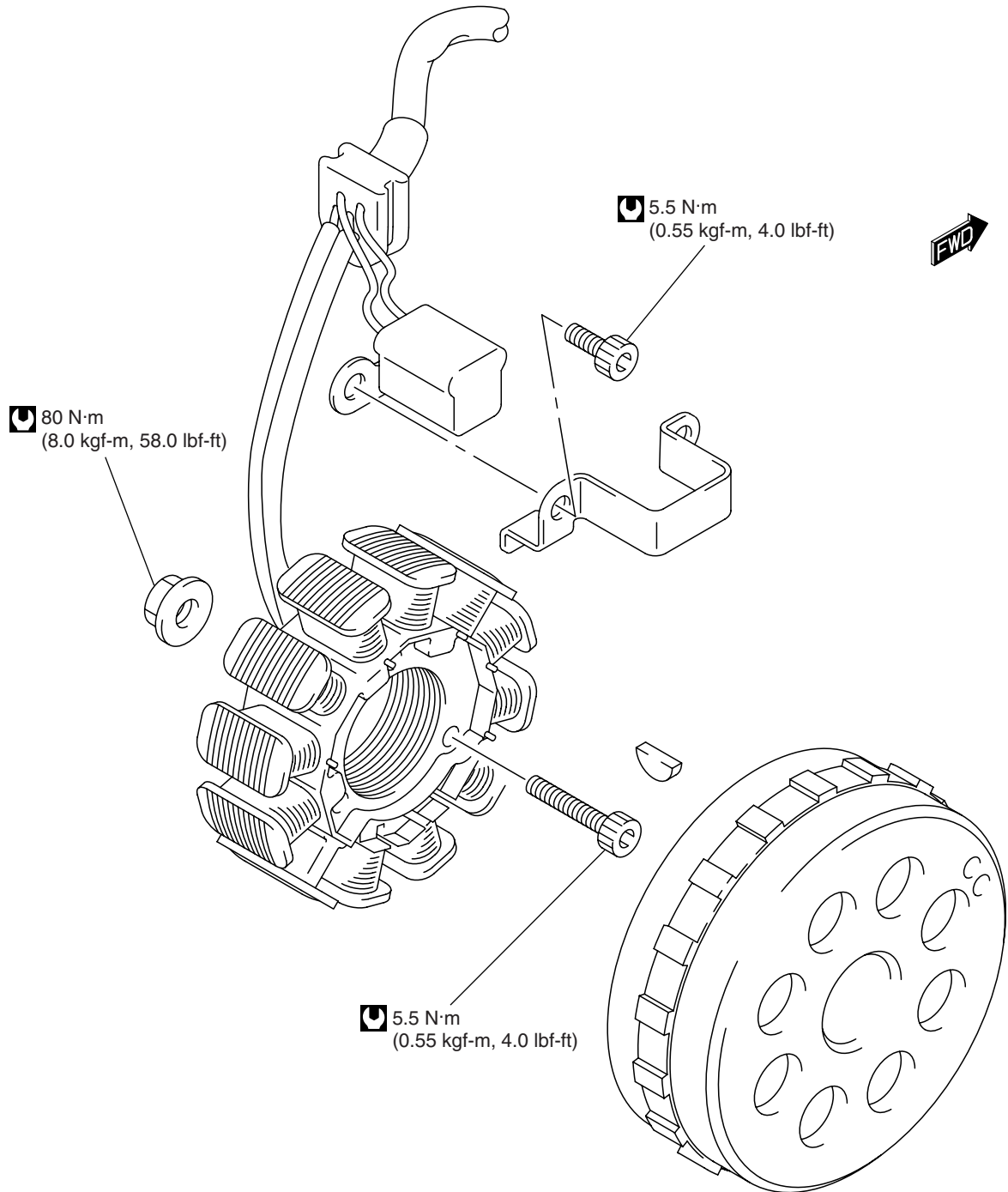
- ⑤ ECM
- ⑥ Service coupler (☞ 12-16)
- ⑦ ECT sensor (☞ 12-27)
- ⑧ TO sensor (☞ 12-34)



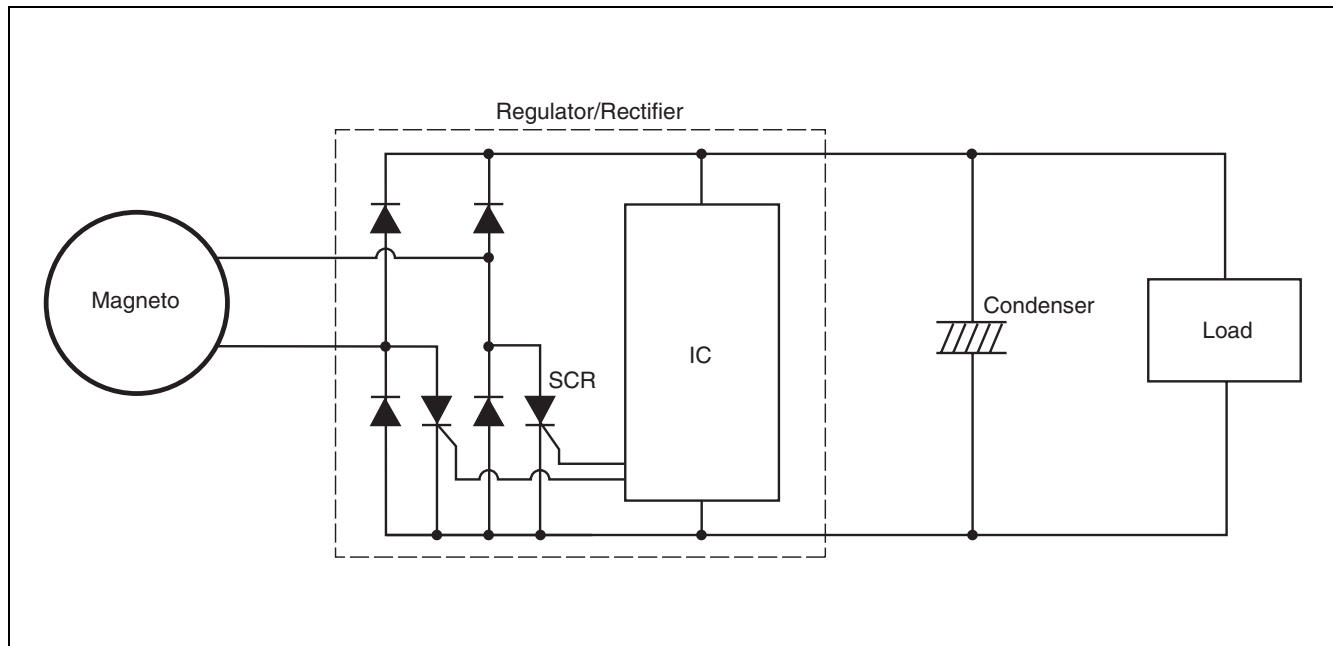
- ⑨ Engine stop switch (15-16)
- ⑩ Regulator/Rectifier (15-10)
- ⑪ IAT sensor (12-32)
- ⑫ CKP sensor (12-23)
- ⑬ Crankshaft rotation signal sensor (12-42)

- ⑭ Magneto (15-9)
- ⑮ GP switch (12-36)
- ⑯ TP sensor (12-25)
- ⑰ Condenser

CONSTRUCTION MAGNETO



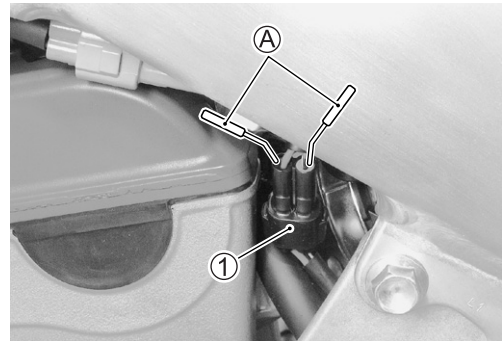
GENERATING SYSTEM



INSPECTION

REGULATED VOLTAGE

- Insert the needle pointed probes (A) to the condenser coupler (1).
- Prove: Red lead wire (+)
- Prove: B/W lead wire (-)
- Connect the multi-circuit tester or electric tachometer to the high-tension cord. (2-19)
- Kickstart the engine and keep it running at 5 000 r/min.
- Measure the DC voltage using the multi-circuit tester. If the voltage is not within the specified value, inspect the magneto and regulator/rectifier. (15-9, -10)

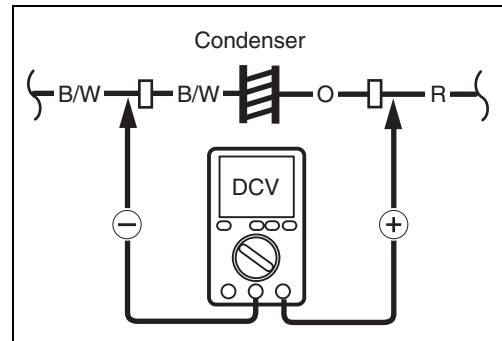


DATA Regulated voltage (Charging output):

13.5 – 15.0 V at 5 000 r/min

- **TOOL** 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
- 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set

• **V** Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)



CHARGE COIL RESISTANCE

- Disconnect the magneto lead wire coupler ①.
- Measure the charge coil resistance.
If the resistance is out of specified value, replace the stator with a new one. Also, check that the magneto core is insulated properly.

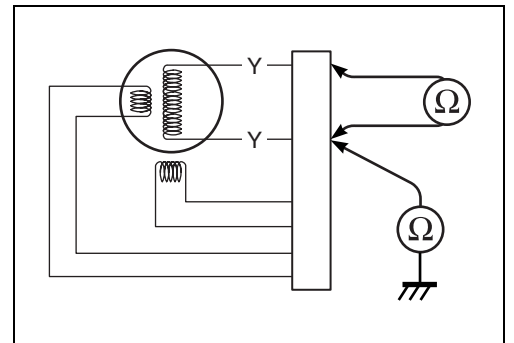
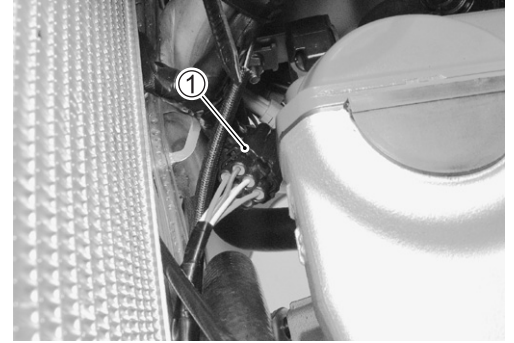
DATA Charge coil resistance: 1.5 – 2.5 Ω (Yellow – Yellow)
 $\infty \Omega$ (Yellow – Ground)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)

NOTE:

When making above test, it is not necessary to remove the magneto.

**MAGNETO NO-LOAD PERFORMANCE**

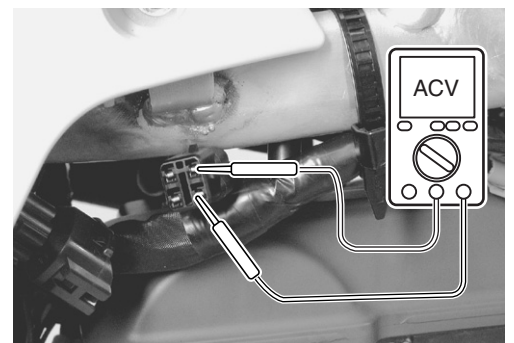
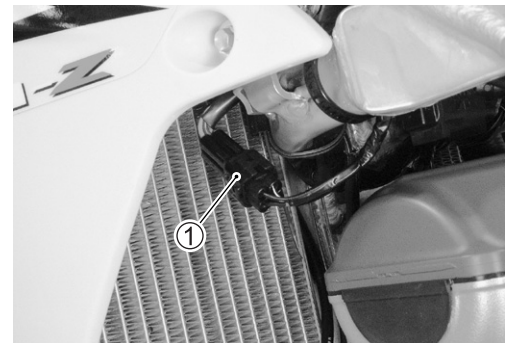
- Remove the front number plate. (☞ 18-4)
- Disconnect the regulator/rectifier coupler ①.
- Connect the multi-circuit tester or electric tachometer to the high-tension cord. (☞ 2-19)
- Connect a 12 volt battery to the service coupler using the battery lead wire (optional part). (☞ 12-20)
- Kickstart the engine and keep it running at 5 000 r/min.
- Measure the AC voltage using the multi-circuit tester. If the tester reads under the specified value, replace the magneto with a new one.

DATA Magneto no-load performance (When engine is cold):
95 V and more at 5 000 r/min (Black – Black)

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

36890-28H00: Battery lead wire (option)

Tester knob indication: Voltage (~)

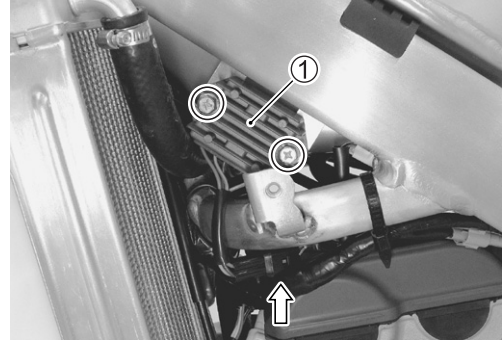


REGULATOR/RECTIFIER

- Remove the left radiator cover. (☞ 5-2)
- Remove the regulator/rectifier ①.
- Measure the voltage between the lead wires using the multi-circuit tester as indicated in the table below. If the voltage is not within the specified value, replace the regulator/rectifier with a new one.

TOOL 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set

Tester knob indication: Diode test (←→)



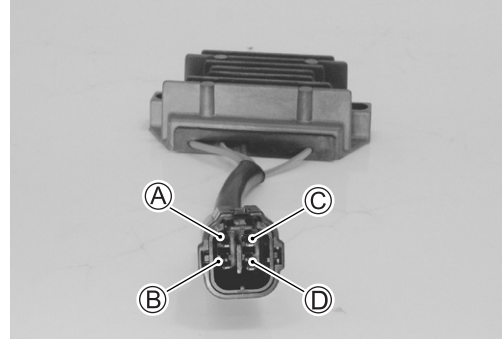
Unit: V

		⊕ Probe of tester to:			
		Ⓐ (Y/R)	Ⓑ (Y/R)	Ⓒ (Br)	Ⓓ (R)
⊖ Probe of tester to:	Ⓐ (Y/R)		*	0.1 - 0.8	*
	Ⓑ (Y/R)	*		0.1 - 0.8	*
	Ⓒ (Br)	*	*		*
	Ⓓ (R)	0.1 - 0.8	0.1 - 0.8	0.2 - 0.9	

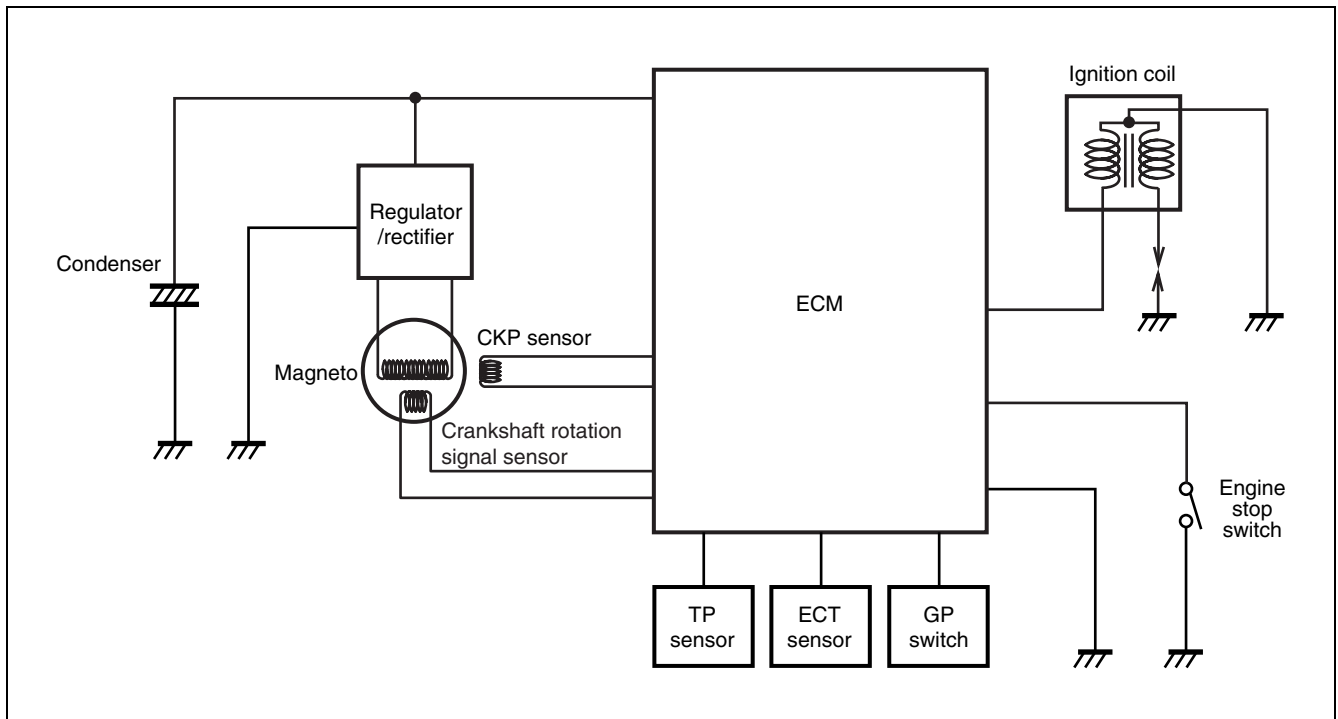
* More than 1.4 V (tester's battery voltage)

NOTE:

If the tester reads 1.4 V and below when the tester probes are not connected, replace its battery.



IGNITION SYSTEM



NOTE:

The fuel cut-off circuit is incorporated in this ECM in order to prevent over-running of engine.

TROUBLESHOOTING

No spark or poor spark

Step 1

1) Check the ignition system couplers for poor connections.

Is there connection in the ignition system couplers?

YES	Go to Step 2.
NO	Poor connection of couplers

Step 2

1) Measure the ignition coil primary peak voltage. (☞ 15-13)

Is the peak voltage OK?

YES	Go to Step 3.
NO	Go to Step 4.

Step 3

1) Inspect the spark plug. (☞ 2-7)

Is the spark plug OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor connection of the spark plug • Go to Step 4.
NO	Faulty spark plug

Step 4

1) Measure the ignition coil resistance. (👉 15-14)

Is the ignition coil resistance OK?

YES	Go to Step 5.
NO	Faulty ignition coil

Step 5

1) Measure the CKP sensor peak voltage and its resistance. (👉 15-15, -16)

Are the peak voltage and resistance OK?

YES	Go to Step 6.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty CKP sensor • Metal particles or foreign material being stuck on the CKP sensor and rotor tip

Step 6

1) Measure the crankshaft rotation signal sensor peak voltage and its resistance. (👉 15-15, -16)

Are the peak voltage and resistance OK?

YES	Go to Step 7.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty crankshaft rotation signal sensor • Metal particles or foreign material being stuck on the crankshaft rotation signal sensor and rotor tip

Step 7

1) Check the stator. (👉 15-9)

Is the stator OK?

YES	Go to Step 8.
NO	Faulty stator

Step 8


1) Measure the engine stop switch resistance. (👉 15-16)

Is the resistance OK?

YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty ECM • Open or short circuit in wire harness
NO	Faulty engine stop switch

INSPECTION

IGNITION COIL PRIMARY PEAK VOLTAGE

- Remove the seat, radiator covers and fuel tank.
( 5-2)
- Disconnect the spark plug cap ①.
- Connect a new spark plug to spark plug cap and ground it to the cylinder.

CAUTION

Avoid grounding the spark plug and supplying the electrical shock to the cylinder head cover (magnesium parts) to prevent the magnesium material from damage.

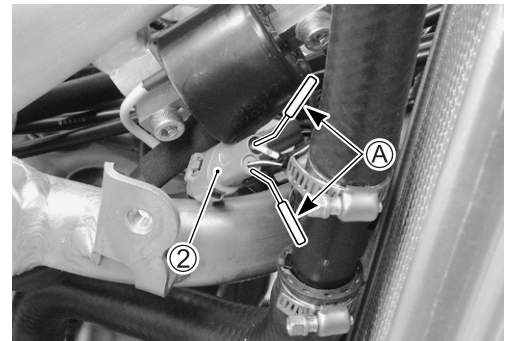
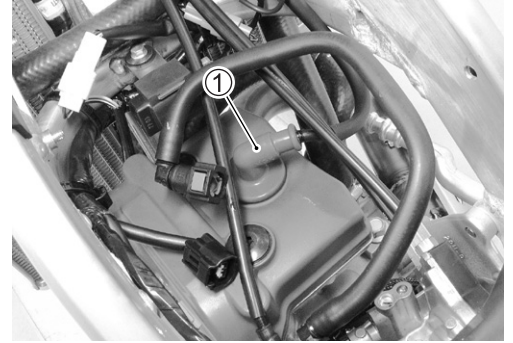
Measure the ignition coil primary peak voltage using the multi-circuit tester in the following procedure.

- Insert the needle pointed probes ① to the ignition coil lead wire coupler ②.

CAUTION

Use the special tool, to prevent the rubber of the water proof coupler from damage.

 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set



- Connect the multi-circuit tester with the peak voltage adaptor as follows.

⊕ Probe: Black/White lead wire

⊖ Probe: White/Blue lead wire

NOTE:

Do not disconnect the ignition coil lead wire coupler.

TOOL 09900-25008: multi-circuit tester set

- Measure the ignition coil primary peak voltage by depressing the kick starter lever several times forcefully.

CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester and peak volt adaptor, refer to the appropriate instruction manual.

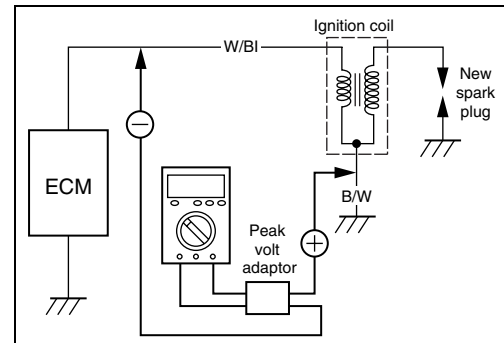
Repeat the above procedure a few times and measure the highest ignition coil primary peak voltage. If the voltage is lower than the standard values, inspect the ignition coil. (☞ below)

⚠ WARNING

While testing, do not touch the tester probes and spark plug to prevent receiving an electric shock.

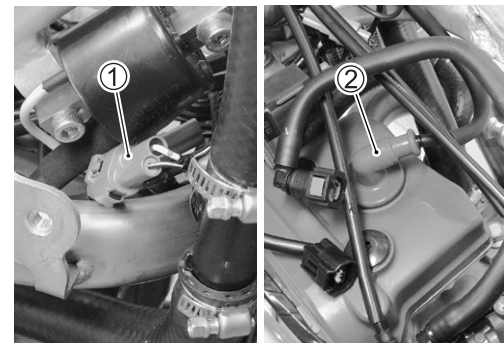
DATA Ignition coil primary peak voltage: 175 V and more

TOOL Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)



IGNITION COIL RESISTANCE

- Remove the seat, radiator covers and fuel tank. (☞ 5-2)
- Disconnect the ignition coil lead wire coupler ① and spark plug cap ②.
- Measure the ignition coil resistance in both the primary and secondary windings using the multi-circuit tester. If the resistance is not within the standard range, replace the ignition coil with a new one.



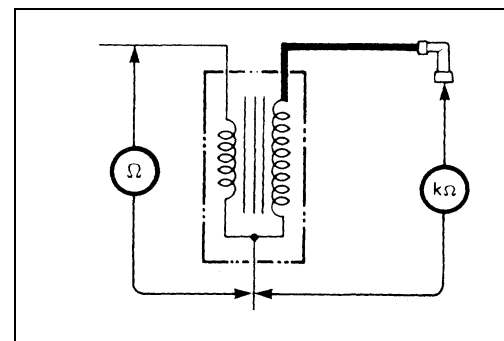
DATA Ignition coil resistance

Primary: 0.17 – 0.70 Ω (W/B1 – B/W)

Secondary: 9 – 14 kΩ (Spark plug cap – B/W)

TOOL 09900-25008: multi-circuit tester set

TOOL Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)



CKP SENSOR AND CRANKSHAFT ROTATION SIGNAL SENSOR PEAK VOLTAGE

- Disconnect the magneto lead wire coupler ①.
- Connect the multi-circuit tester with the peak volt adaptor as follows.

	CKP sensor	Crankshaft rotation signal sensor
⊕ probe	Red	B/R
⊖ probe	Green	R/W

TOOL 09900-25008: multi-circuit tester set

- Measure the highest peak voltage by depressing the kick starter lever several times forcefully.

CAUTION

When using the multi-circuit tester and peak volt adaptor, refer to the appropriate instruction manual.

- Repeat the above procedure a few times and measure the highest sensor peak voltage.

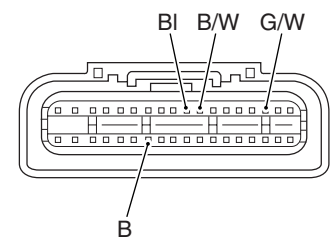
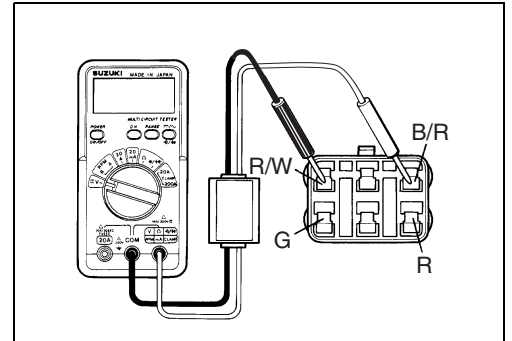
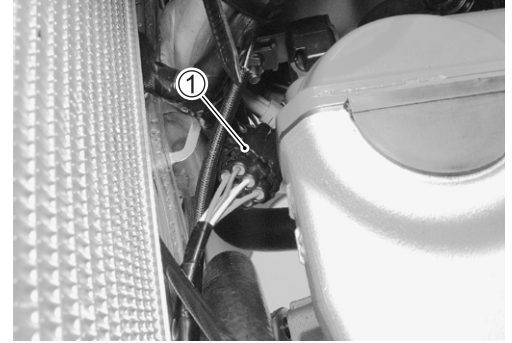
DATA CKP sensor peak voltage: 2.8 V and more
Crankshaft rotation signal sensor peak voltage:
1.7 V and more

Tester knob indication: Voltage (---)

If the peak voltage is within the specification, check the continuity between the magneto lead wire coupler and ECM coupler.

CAUTION

Normally, use the needle pointed probe to the back-side of the lead wire coupler to prevent the terminal bend and terminal alignment.



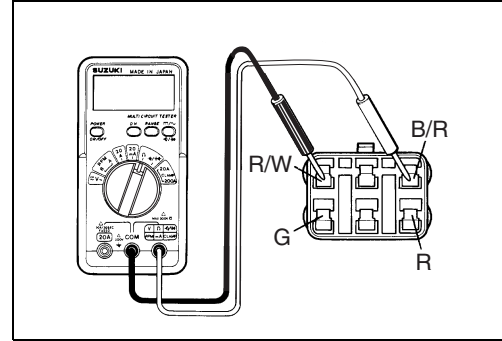
ECM coupler (Harness side)

CKP SENSOR AND CRANKSHAFT ROTATION SIGNAL SENSOR RESISTANCE

- Disconnect the magneto lead wire coupler.
- Measure the resistance between the lead wires using the multi-circuit tester. If the resistance is not within the specified value, replace the stator with a new one.

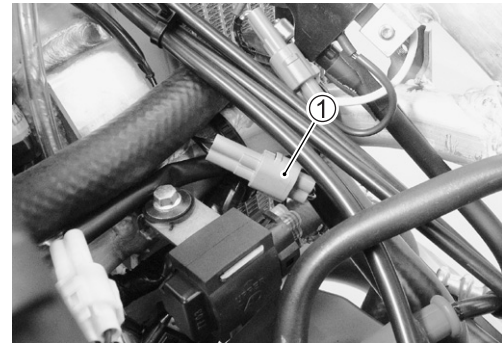
DATA CKP sensor resistance: 80 – 120 Ω (Red – Green)
 Crankshaft rotation signal sensor resistance:
 0.1 – 0.8 Ω (B/R – R/W)

- TOOL** 09900-25008: multi-circuit tester set
- Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)**



ENGINE STOP SWITCH

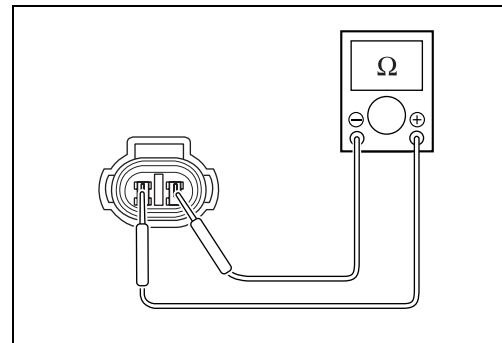
- Remove the seat, radiator covers and fuel tank. (➡5-2)
- Disconnect the engine stop switch lead wire coupler ①.



- Measure the engine stop switch resistance between B/Y lead wire and B/W lead wire.

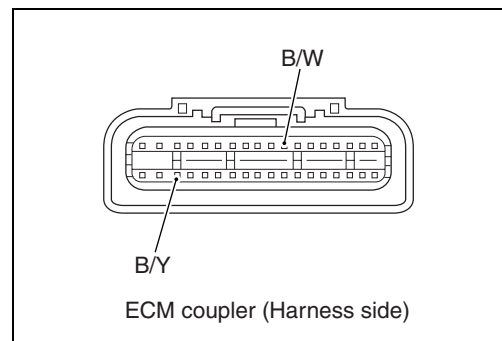
DATA Engine stop switch resistance:
 ON: Under 1 Ω (B/Y – B/W)
 OFF: ∞ Ω (Infinity) (B/Y – B/W)

- TOOL** 09900-25008: Multi-circuit tester set
- 09900-25009: Needle pointed probe set
- Tester knob indication: Resistance (Ω)**



If the measurement is out of the specification, the cause may lie in the engine stop switch.

If the measurement is within the specification, check the continuity between the engine stop switch coupler and ECM coupler.



CAUTION

Normally, use the needle pointed probe to the back-side of the lead wire coupler to prevent the terminal bend and terminal alignment.

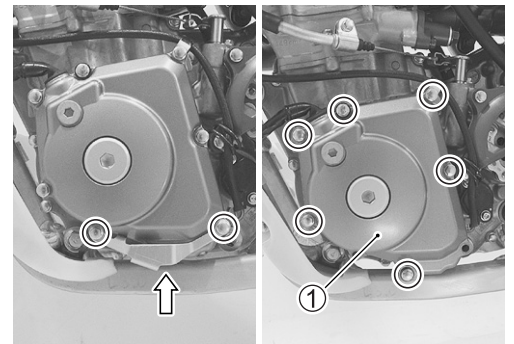
MAGNETO ROTOR

REMOVAL

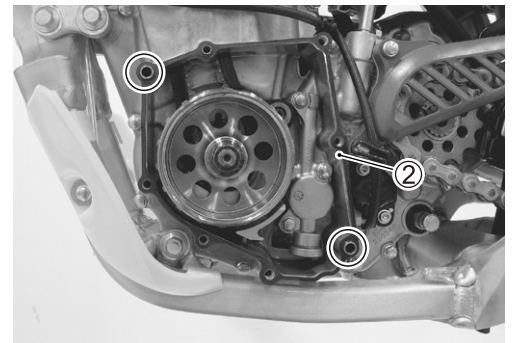
- Drain engine oil. (☞ 2-11)
- Disconnect the magneto lead wire coupler.
- Remove the clamp.



- Remove the gearshift lever. (☞ 9-3)
- Remove the magneto cover guard and magneto cover ①.

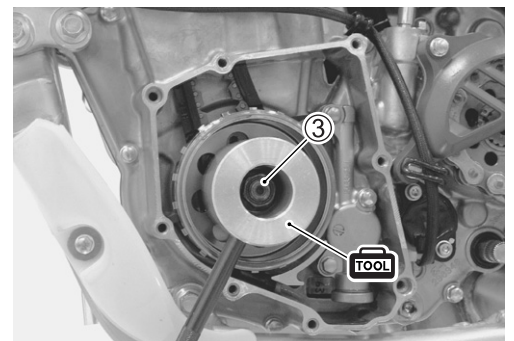


- Remove the gasket ② and dowel pins.




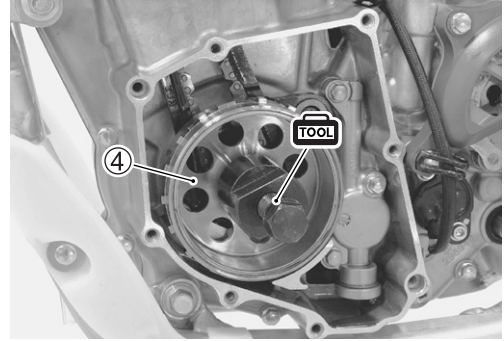
- Hold the magneto rotor with the special tool and remove the rotor nut ③.

TOOL 09930-44560: Rotor holder

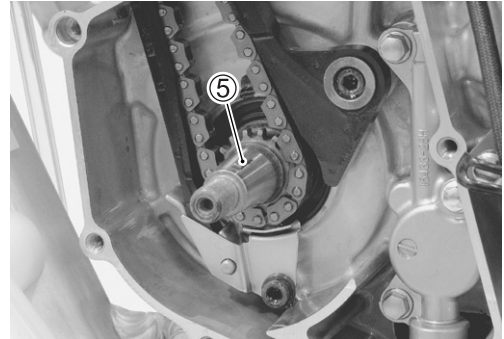


- Remove the magneto rotor ④ with the special tool.

 09930-34951: Rotor remover

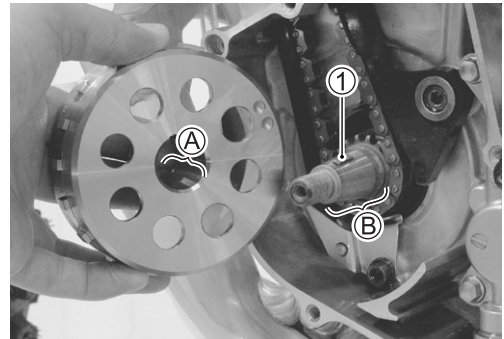


- Remove the magneto rotor key ⑤.



INSTALLATION

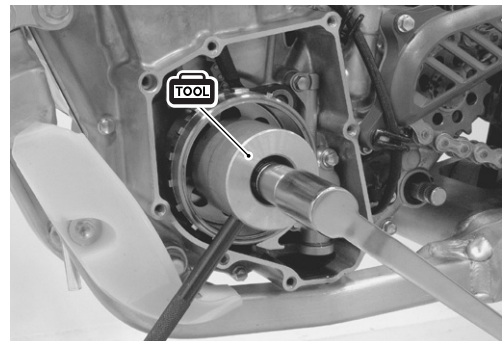
- Remove any grease from the tapered portion (A) of the magneto rotor and crankshaft (B).
- Fit the magneto rotor key ① to the crankshaft.



- Install the magneto rotor.
- Tighten the magneto rotor nut to the specified torque with the special tool.

 Magneto rotor nut: 80 N·m (8.0 kgf-m, 58.0 lbf-ft)

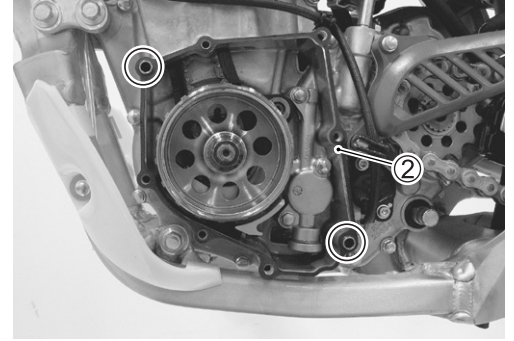
 09930-44560: Rotor holder



- Install the dowel pins and gasket ②.

CAUTION

Replace the gasket ② with a new one.



- Install the magneto cover ③ and magneto cover guard ④.

CAUTION

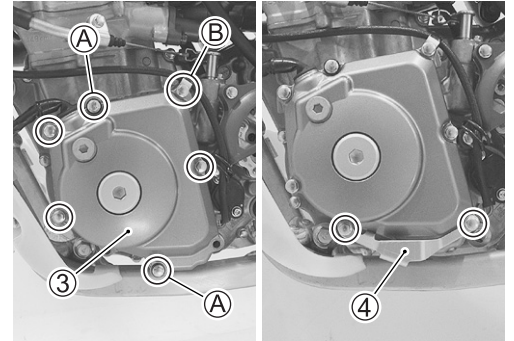
Fit the new gasket washer to the bolts ①.

NOTE:

Fit the clamp to the bolt ②.

🔧 Magneto cover bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)

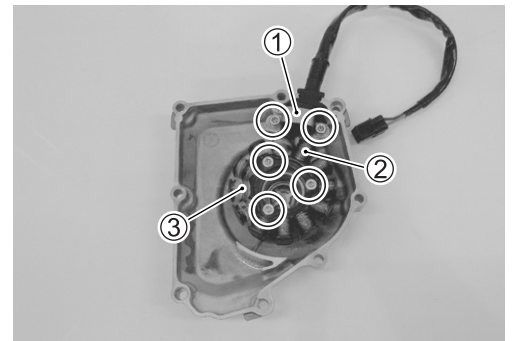
- Install the gearshift lever. (📖 9-7)
- Pour engine oil. (📖 2-11)



STATOR

REMOVAL

- Remove the magneto cover. (📖 15-17)
- Remove the clamp ①.
- Remove the CKP sensor ② along with stator ③.



INSTALLATION

- Install the stator, CKP sensor and clamp.

NOTE:

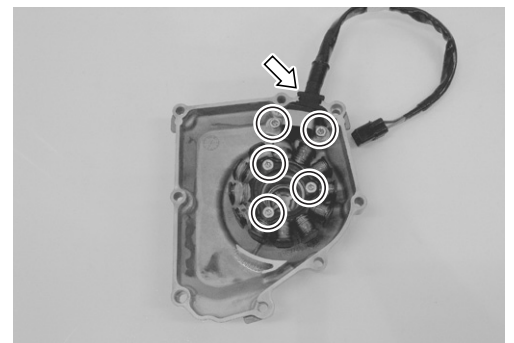
Be sure the grommet is set to the magneto cover.

- Tighten the stator bolts and CKP sensor bolts to the specified torque.

🔧 Magneto stator bolt: 5.5 N·m (0.55 kgf-m, 4.0 lbf-ft)

CKP sensor bolt: 5.5 N·m (0.55 kgf-m, 4.0 lbf-ft)

- Install the magneto cover. (📖 above)

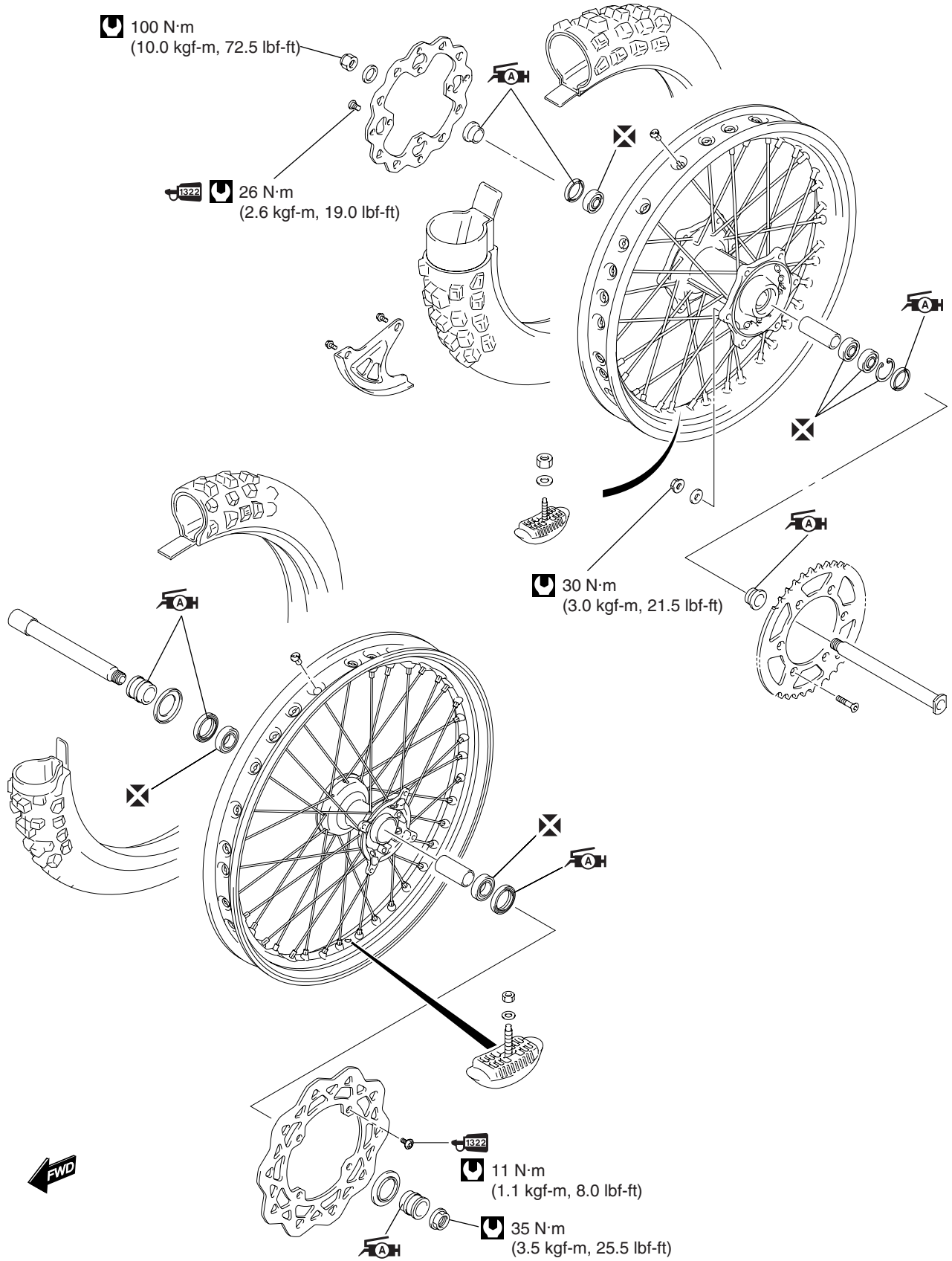


FRONT AND REAR WHEELS

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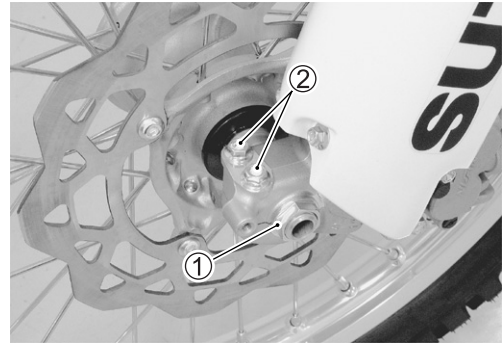
CONSTRUCTION



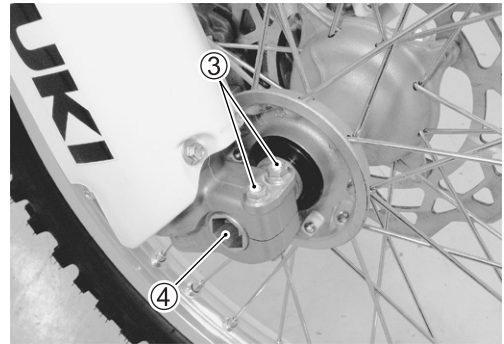
FRONT WHEEL

REMOVAL

- Remove the front axle nut ①.
- Loosen the left axle holder bolts ②.



- Place the motorcycle on a block to lift front wheel off the ground.
- Loosen the right axle holder bolts ③.
- Remove the front axle ④.
- Remove the front wheel.



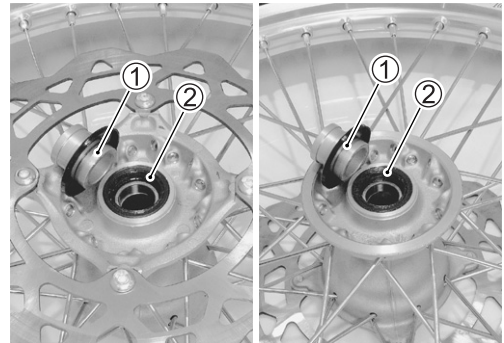
INSPECTION

SPACER AND DUST SEAL

- Remove the wheel spacers from the front wheel.
- Inspect the right and left wheel spacers ① and dust seals ② for wear and cracks.
- If any defects are found, replace the spacer together with the dust seal.

NOTE:

Apply grease to the spacers and dust seals before reassembling.



FRONT AXLE

- Support the axle shaft with the V-blocks and measure the axle shaft runout.
- If the runout exceeds the limit, replace the axle shaft with a new one.



Front axle runout

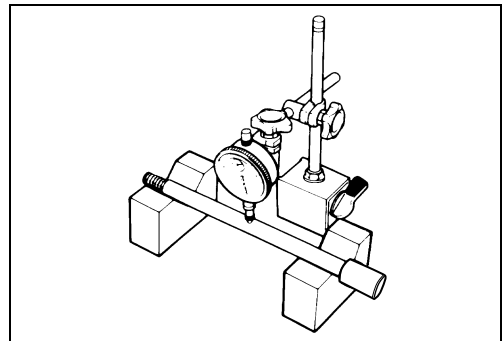
Service Limit: 0.25 mm (0.010 in)



09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)

09900-20701: Magnetic stand

09900-21304: V-block set (100 mm)

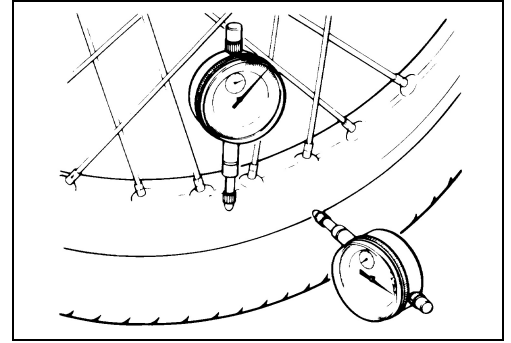


WHEEL RIM

- Measure the wheel rim runout with the dial gauge.
- If the runout exceeds the limit, replace the bearings or wheel.

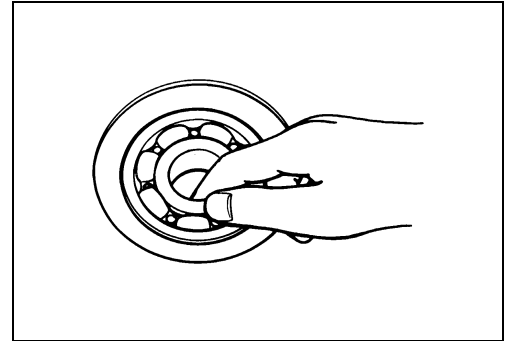
DATA Service Limit: 2.0 mm (0.08 in) ... axial and radial

TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
 09900-20701: Magnetic stand



WHEEL BEARING

- Turn the inner race by finger and inspect it for smooth movement.
- Inspect for bearing damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the bearing with a new one.



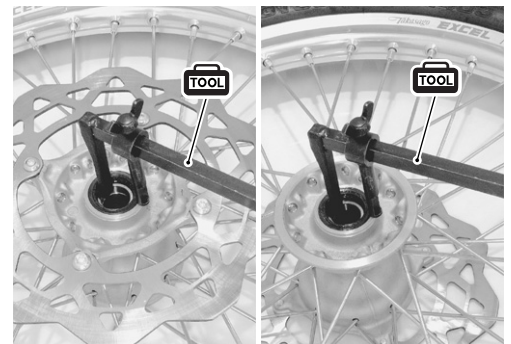
DUST SEAL AND BEARING REPLACEMENT

- Remove the dust seals with the special tool.

CAUTION

The removed dust seals must be replaced with new ones.

TOOL 09913-50121: Oil seal remover

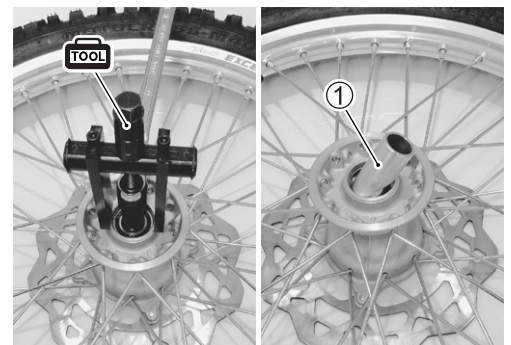


- Remove the bearing with the special tool.
- Remove the spacer ① and bearing with the special tool.

CAUTION

The removed bearings must be replaced with new ones.

TOOL 09921-20240: Bearing remover set (Remover 20 mm)



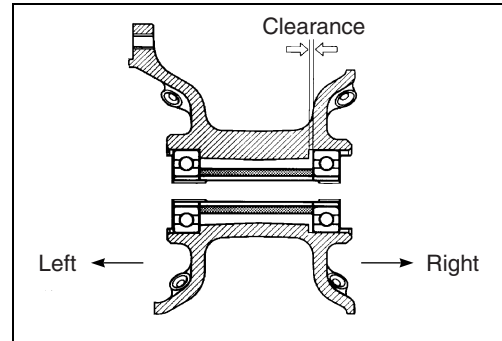
- Install new bearings with the special tool, using the suitable spacer (A) match for the outside dimension of bearings.

 **09924-84510: Bearing installer set**



NOTE:

- * Install the left side (disc side) bearing first and then the right side bearing.
- * After installing the bearings, inspect the bearings for smooth movement.



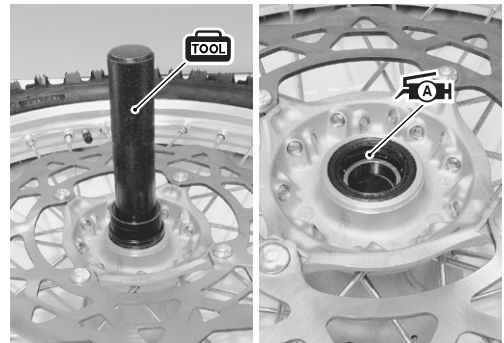
- Install new dust seals and apply grease to their lips.

NOTE:

When installing the dust seal, place the manufacturer's code indicated side of the dust seal outside.

 **09913-70210: Bearing installer set**
 Bearing: ϕ 40 Attachment

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
 or equivalent



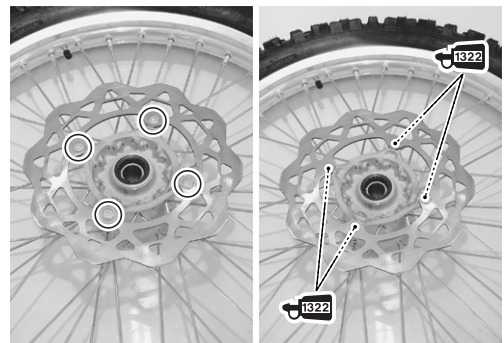
DISC PLATE REPLACEMENT

- Remove the disc plate.
- Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER to the bolts.

 **99000-32110: THREAD LOCK SUPER "1322"**
 or equivalent


- Tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

 **Disc plate bolt: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf-m, 8.0 lbf-ft)**



INSTALLATION

- Hold the front axle shaft with the special tool and tighten the front axle nut temporarily.

 **09940-34581: Attachment (F)**

- Remove the block from under the chassis tube and move the front forks up and down several times.
- Tighten the front axle nut to the specified torque.

 **Front axle nut: 35 N·m (3.5 kgf-m, 25.5 lbf-ft)**

- Tighten the left and right axle holder bolts to the specified torque.

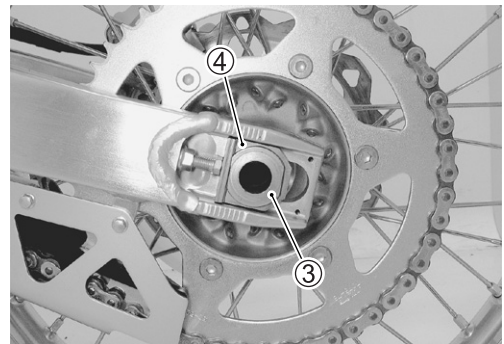
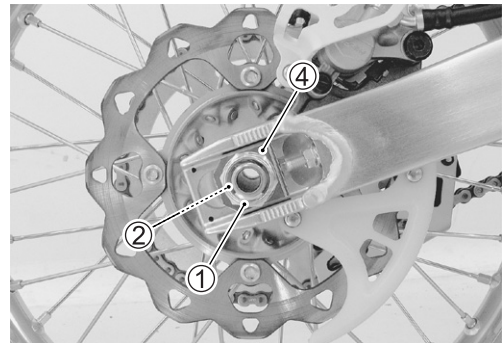
 **Axle holder bolt: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf-m, 13.0 lbf-ft)**



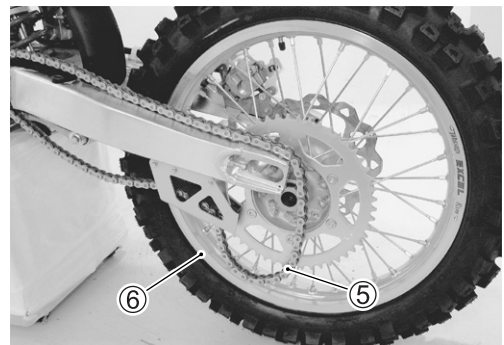
REAR WHEEL

REMOVAL

- Loosen the rear axle nut ①.
- Place the motorcycle on a block to lift the rear wheel off the ground.
- Remove rear axle nut ① and washer ②.
- Remove the rear axle shaft ③ and chain adjuster washers ④.



- Disengage the drive chain ⑤.
- Remove the rear wheel ⑥.



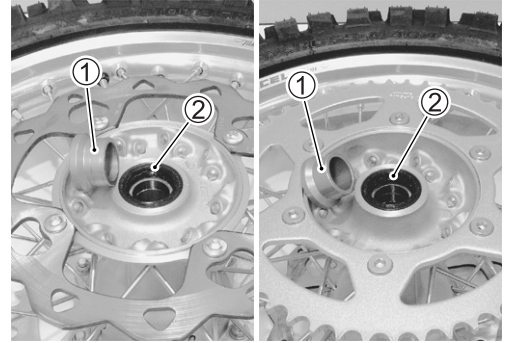
INSPECTION

WHEEL SPACER

- Remove the wheel spacers from the rear wheel.
- Inspect the rear wheel spacers ① and dust seals ② for wear and cracks.
- If any defects are found, replace the spacer together with the dust seal.

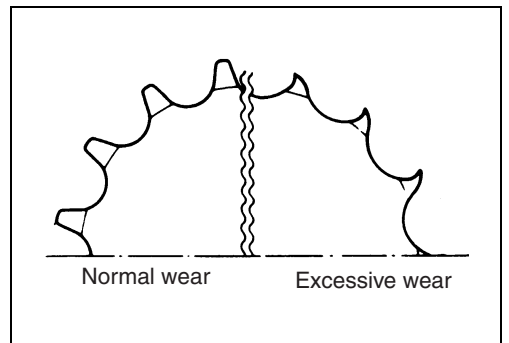
NOTE:

Apply grease on the spacers and dust seals before reassembling.



SPROCKET

- Inspect the sprocket teeth for wear.
- If they are worn as shown, replace the two sprockets and drive chain as a set.



AXLE SHAFT (👉 16-3)

WHEEL RIM (👉 16-4)


WHEEL BEARING (👉 16-4)

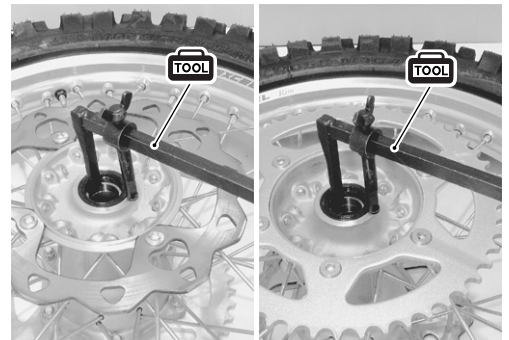
DUST SEAL AND BEARING REPLACEMENT

- Remove the dust seals with the special tool.

CAUTION

The removed dust seals must be replaced with new ones.


 09913-50121: Oil seal remover

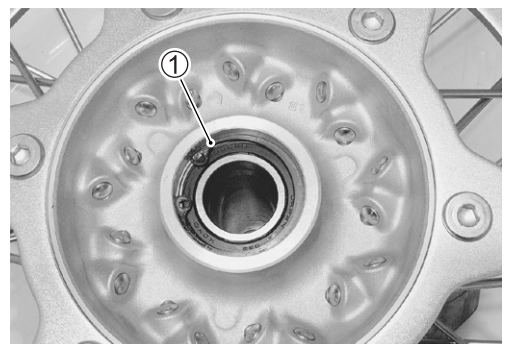


- Remove the snap ring ①.

CAUTION

The removed snap ring must be replaced with a new one.

 09900-06108: Snap ring pliers

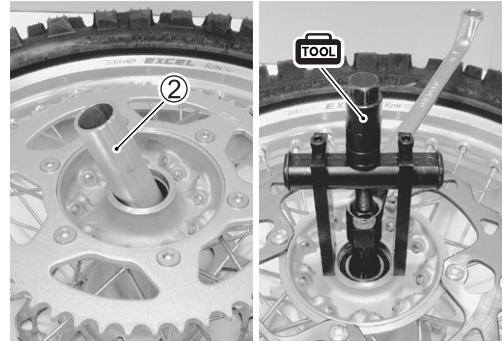
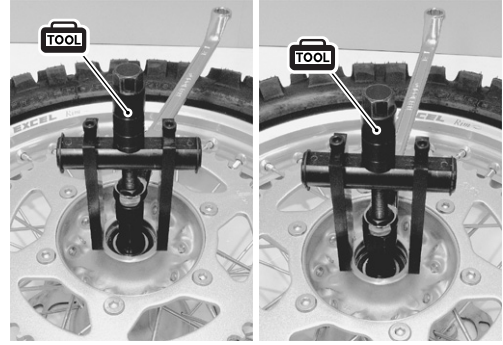


- Remove the bearings with the special tool.
- Remove the spacer ② and bearing with the special tool.

CAUTION

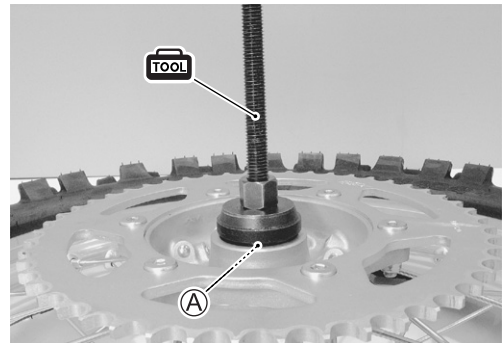
The removed bearings must be replaced with new ones.

 09921-20240: Bearing remover set (Remover 25 mm)



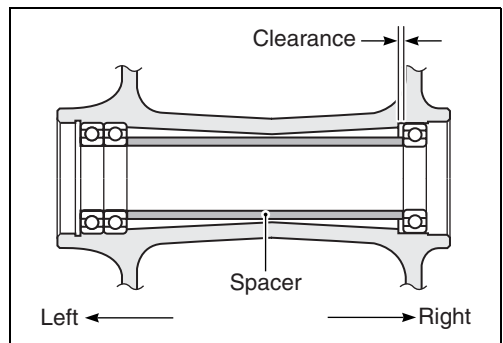
- Install new bearings with the special tool, using the suitable spacer ① match for the outside dimension of bearings.

 09941-34513: Steering race installer



NOTE:


- * Install the left side (sprocket side) bearings first and then the right side bearing.
- * After installing the bearings, inspect the bearings for smooth movement.

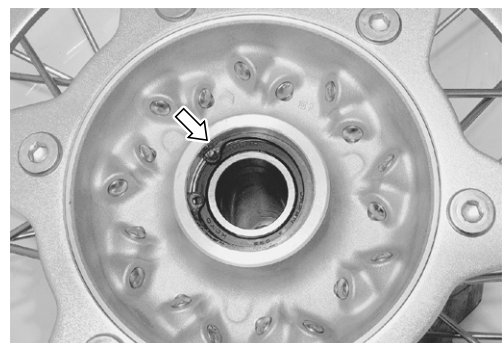


- Install a new snap ring.

NOTE:

Take care not to scratch the sealed bearing by the snap ring pliers when installing the snap ring.

 09900-06108: Snap ring pliers



- Install new dust seals and apply grease to their lips.

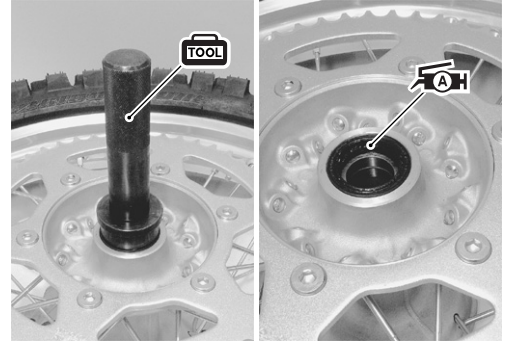
NOTE:

When installing the dust seal, place the manufacturer's code indicated side of the dust seal outside.

 **09913-70210: Bearing installer set**

Oil seal: ϕ 42 Attachment

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent

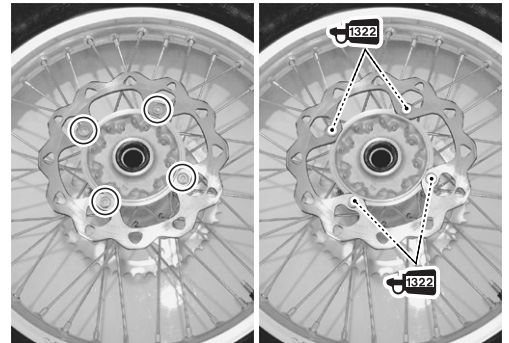
**DISC PLATE REPLACEMENT**

- Remove the disc plate.
- Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER to the bolts.

 **99000-32110: THREAD LOCK SUPER "1322"**
or equivalent

- Tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

 **Disc plate bolt: 26 N·m (2.6 kgf-m, 19.0 lbf-ft)**

**REAR SPROCKET REPLACEMENT**

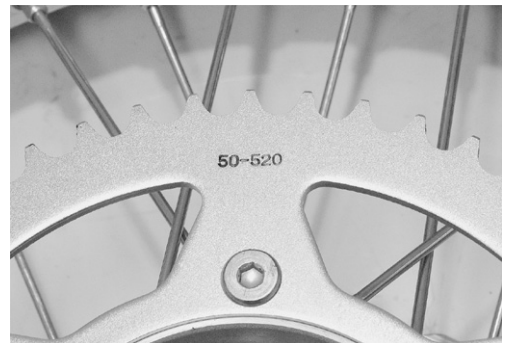
- Remove the rear sprocket.

NOTE:

Install the rear sprocket as the letter on the sprocket surface faces outside.

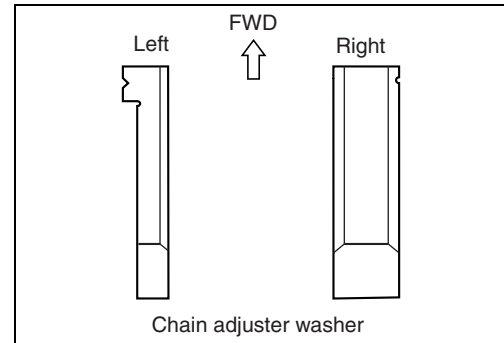
- Tighten the nuts to the specified torque.

 **Rear sprocket nut: 30 N·m (3.0 kgf-m, 21.5 lbf-ft)**



INSTALLATION

- Install the rear wheel, chain adjuster washers and axle shaft.
- Adjust the drive chain slack. (🔧 2-26)



- Tighten the rear axle nut to the specified torque.

 **Rear axle nut: 100 N·m (10.0 kgf-m, 72.5 lbf-ft)**



REAR WHEEL SPOKES REPLACEMENT

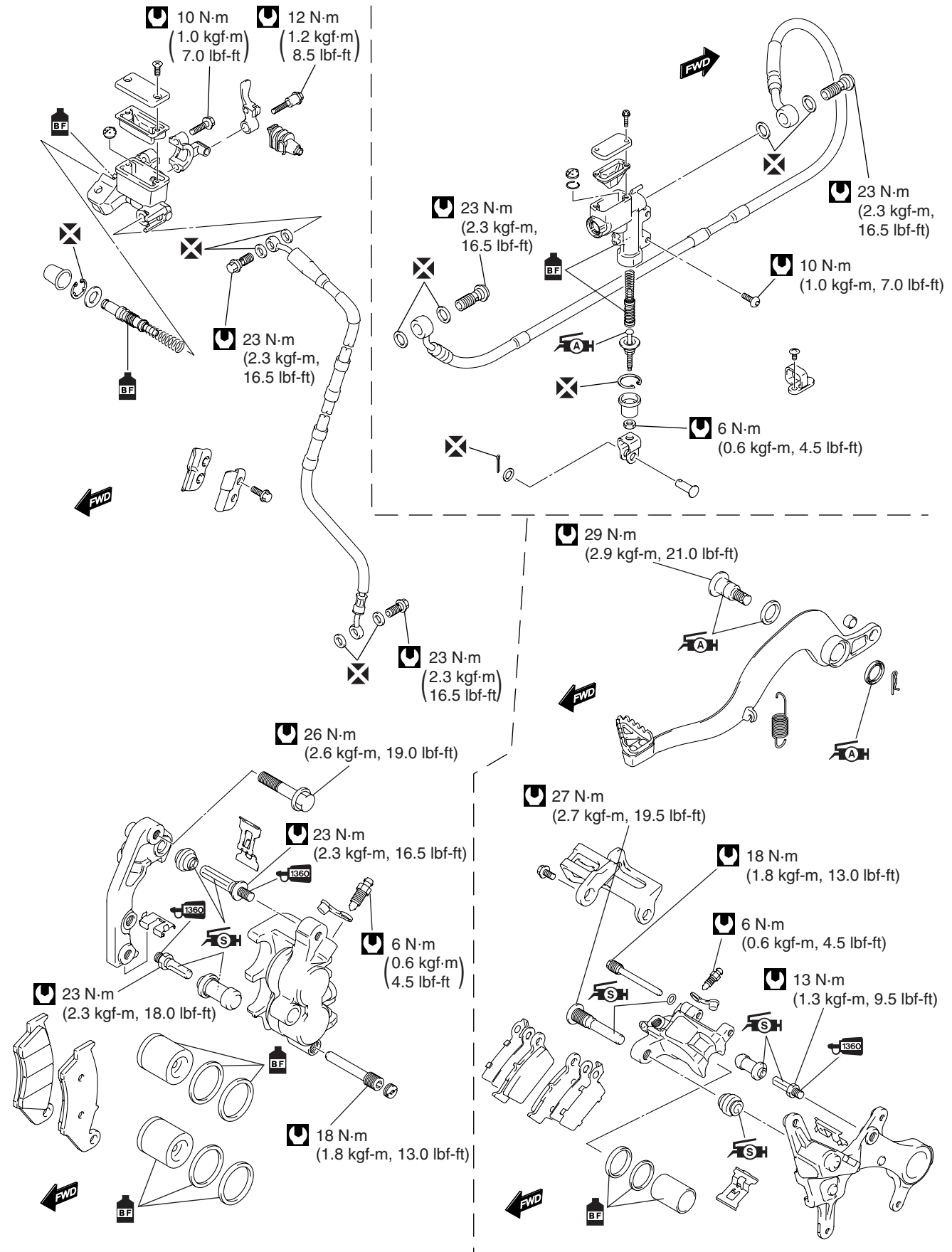
(🔧 20-28)

FRONT AND REAR BRAKES

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CONSTRUCTION



BRAKE FLUID AIR BLEEDING

⚠ WARNING

Brake fluid can be hazardous to humans and pets. Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes.

Keep brake fluid away from children. Call your doctor immediately if brake fluid is swallowed and induce vomiting. Flush eyes or skin with water if brake fluid gets in eyes or comes in contact with skin.

⚠ WARNING

The use of any fluid except DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container can damage the brake system and lead to an accident.

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from sealed container. Never use or mix different types of brake fluid.

CAUTION

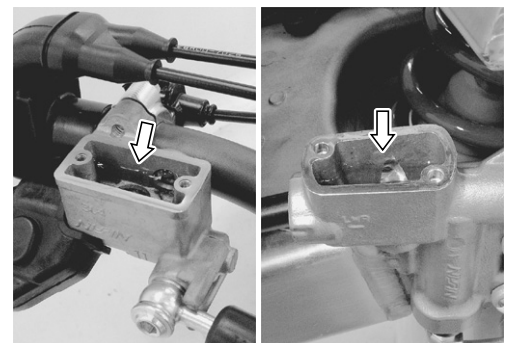
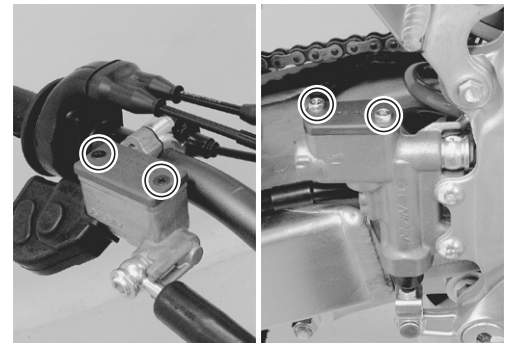
Spilled brake fluid can damage painted surfaces and plastic parts.

Be careful not to spill any brake fluid when servicing brake fluid. Wipe spilled fluid up immediately.

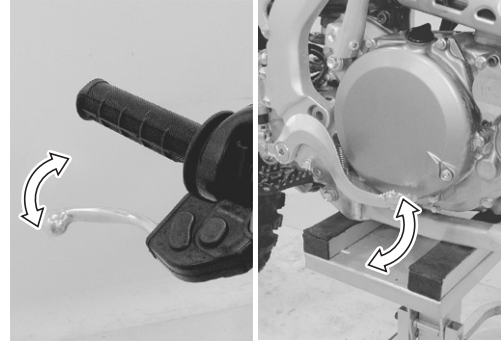
- Remove the reservoir cap.

- Pour brake fluid up to the UPPER line.

 Specification and classification: DOT 4



- Connect a transparent tube to the bleeder valve and set the other end into a receptacle.
- Pump the brake lever/pedal until air bubbles stop coming out from the reservoir.
- Hold the brake lever/pedal in the squeezed position.
- Open the bleeder valve and tighten the bleeder valve.
- Release the brake lever/pedal.
- Repeat this sequence until air bubbles stop coming out from the bleeder valve.



NOTE:

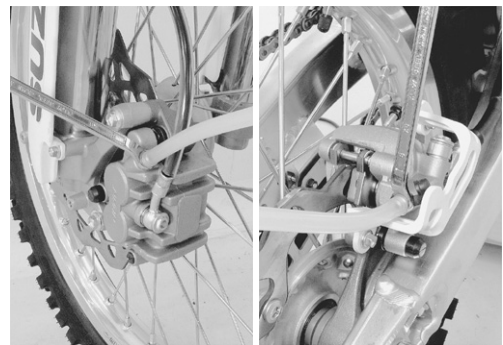
* Do not release the brake lever/pedal while the bleeder valve is opened.

* Replenish brake fluid to the UPPER line when the brake fluid level drops below LOWER line.

- Tighten the air bleeder valve.

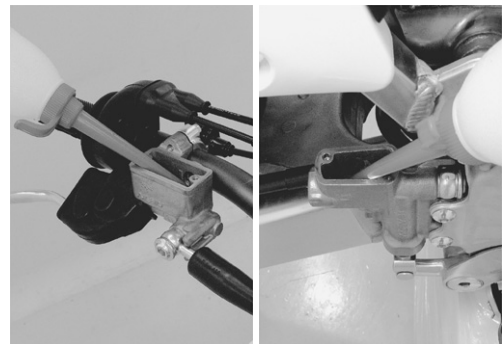
🔧 Air bleeder valve: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m, 4.5 lbf·ft)

- Pour brake fluid up to the UPPER line.
- Reassemble the reservoir cap.

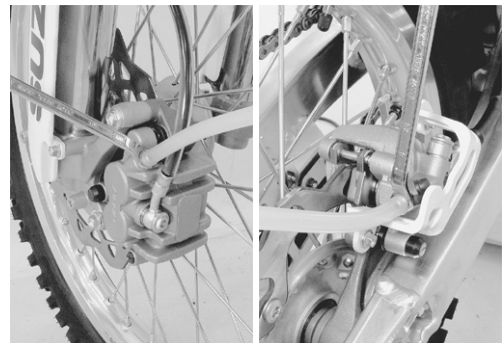


BRAKE FLUID REPLACEMENT

- Remove the reservoir cap. (👉 17-3)
- Suck up the brake fluid as much as possible.
- Drain the old brake fluid as much as possible.
- Fill the reservoir with new brake fluid.



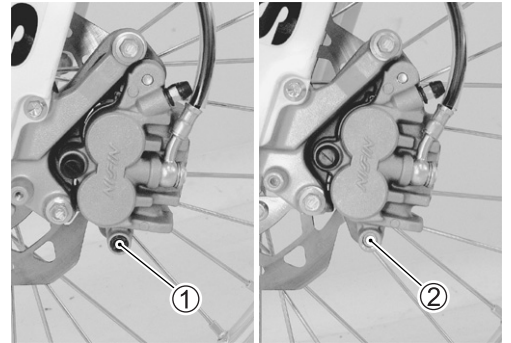
- Connect a transparent tube to the bleeder valve and set the other end into a receptacle.
- Loosen the bleeder valve and pump the brake lever/pedal until old brake fluid is completely out of the brake system.
- Bleed air from the brake system. (👉 17-3)



BRAKE PADS REPLACEMENT

FRONT BRAKE PADS

- Remove the cap ① and pad mounting pin ②.




- Remove the brake pads ③.

NOTE:

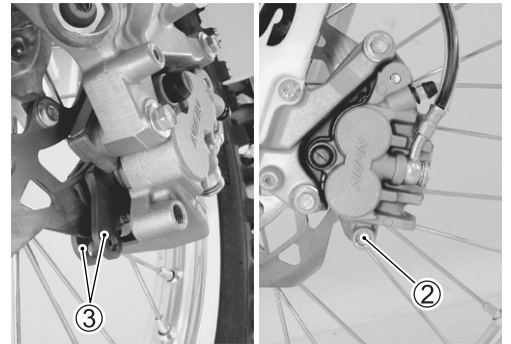
Replace the two brake pads as a set.

- Fit the new brake pads into the caliper.
- Tighten the pad mounting pin ② to the specified torque.

 **Brake pad mounting pin: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf-m, 13.0 lbf-ft)**

NOTE:

Pump the brake lever several times to seat the brake pads after reassembling.

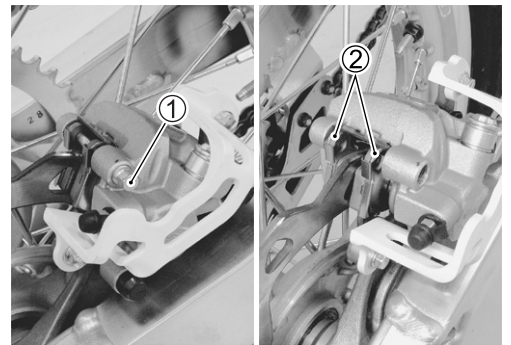


REAR BRAKE PADS

- Remove the pad mounting pin ①.
- Remove the brake pads ②.

NOTE:


Replace the two pads as a set.



- Fit the new brake pads into the caliper.
- Apply SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE to the O-ring.

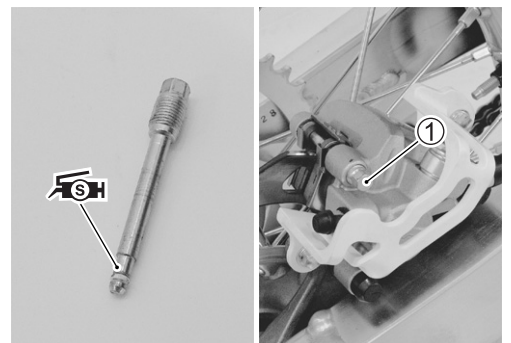
 **99000-25100: SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE**
or equivalent

- Tighten the brake pad mounting pin ① to the specified torque.

 **Brake pad mounting pin: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf-m, 13.0 lbf-ft)**

NOTE:

Pump the brake pedal several times to seat the brake pads after reassembling.



BRAKE DISC INSPECTION

- Inspect the brake discs for damage or cracks.
- Measure the front and rear brake disc thickness.
- Replace the disc if the thickness is less than the service limit or if damage is found.

DATA Brake disc thickness

Service limit (Front): 2.5 mm (0.10 in)
(Rear): 3.5 mm (0.14 in)

TOOL 09900-20205: Micrometer (0 – 25 mm)

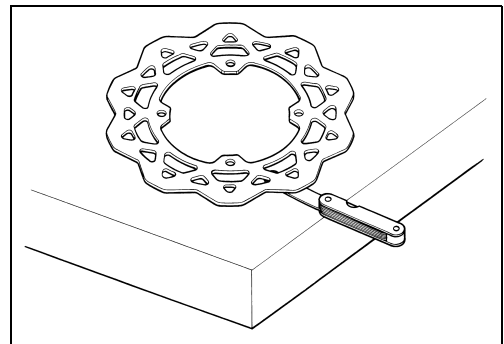
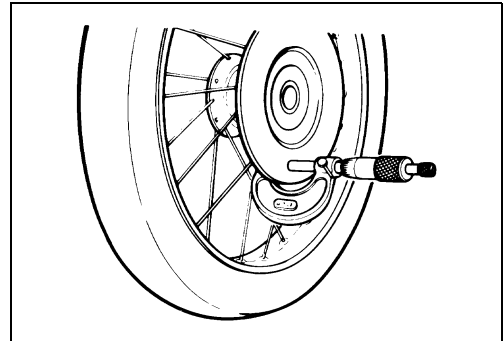
- Measure the front and rear brake disc distortion.
- Replace the disc if the distortion exceeds the service limit.

DATA Brake disc distortion

Service limit: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)

TOOL 09900-20803: Thickness gauge

BRAKE DISC REPLACEMENT (➔ 16-5, -10)



CALIPER

⚠ WARNING

The use of any brake fluid except DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container can damage the brake system and lead to an accident.

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. Never use or mix different types of brake fluid.

⚠ WARNING

Brake fluid can be hazardous to humans and pets. Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes.

Keep brake fluid away from children. Call your doctor immediately if brake fluid is swallowed, and induce vomiting. Flush eyes or skin with water if brake fluid gets in eyes or comes in contact with skin.

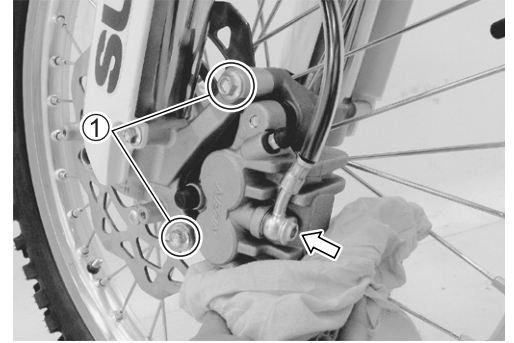
CAUTION

Spilled brake fluid can damage painted surfaces and plastic parts.

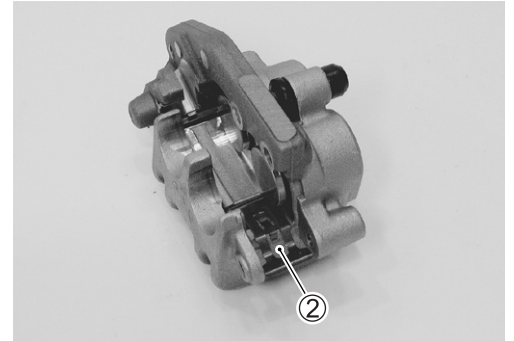
Be careful not to spill any fluid when servicing the caliper. Wipe spilled fluid up immediately.

FRONT CALIPER REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY

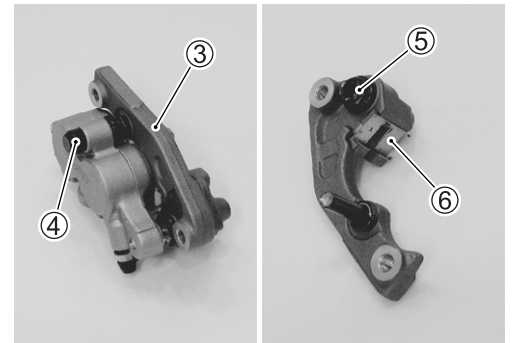
- Place a rag under the brake hose union bolt to catch spilled brake fluid.
- Disconnect the brake hose by removing the union bolt.
- Remove the caliper mounting bolts ①.
- Remove the caliper.



- Remove the brake pads. (📄 17-5)
- Remove the spring ②.



- Remove the caliper bracket ③ from the caliper.
- Remove the boots ④ and ⑤.
- Remove the spring ⑥.



- Wrap the caliper with a rag to prevent brake fluid scatter and piston pop-out.
- Apply low-pressure air into the caliper through the hole to remove the pistons.

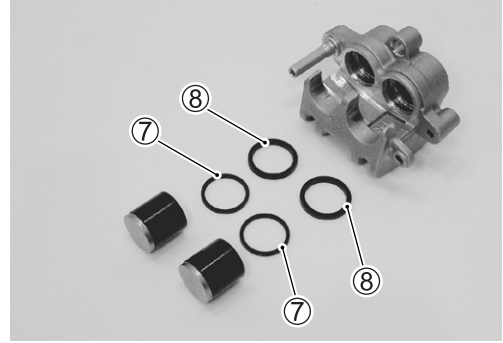


⚠ WARNING

Fingers can get caught between piston and caliper body when removing the piston.

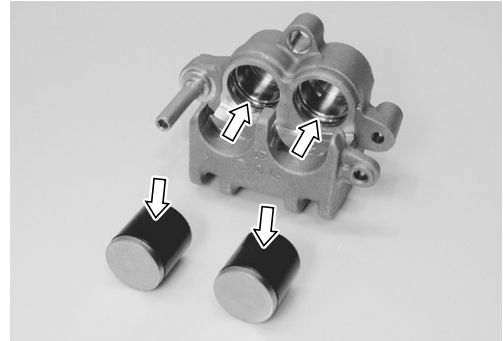
Do not place your fingers on the piston when removing the piston.

- Remove the dust seals ⑦ and piston seals ⑧.



CALIPER INSPECTION

- Inspect the caliper cylinders for scuffing, wear and damage.
- Inspect the pistons for scuffing, wear and damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



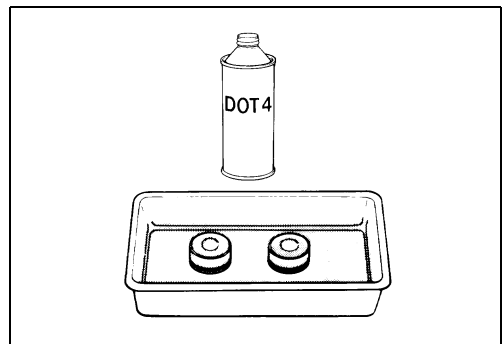
CALIPER CLEANING

- Flush the caliper ports with pressurized air.
- Wash the caliper pistons and cylinders with fresh brake fluid.

 **Specification and classification: DOT 4**

NOTE:

Do not use gasoline or other cleaning solvents to wash the caliper parts.

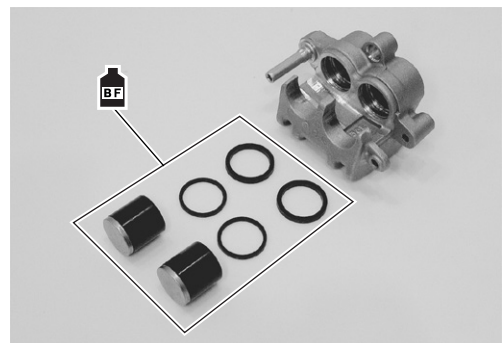


FRONT CALIPER REASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Reassemble and install the brake caliper in the reverse order of removal and disassembly. Pay attention to the following points:

- Apply brake fluid to the new piston seals, new dust seals and pistons and fit the piston seals, dust seals and pistons.

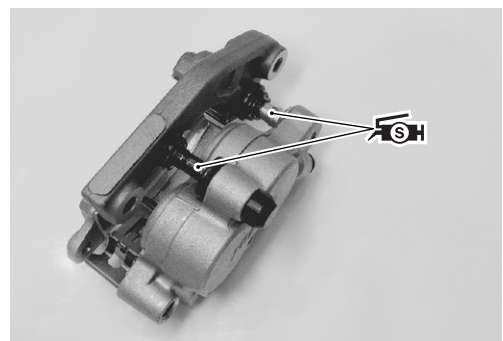
 **Specification and classification: DOT 4**



- Install the springs and boots.
- Apply SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE to the caliper axles.

 **99000-25100: SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE**
or equivalent

- Install the caliper bracket.
- Install the brake pads.
- Temporarily tighten the brake pad mounting pin.



- Tighten the caliper mounting bolts ① to the specified torque.

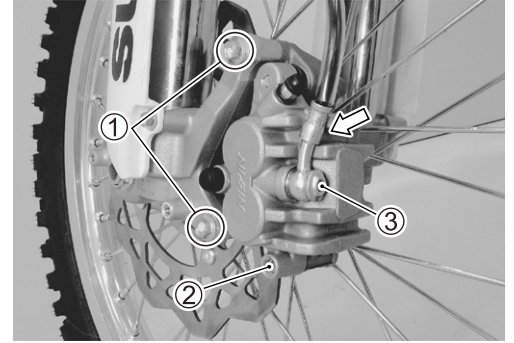
🔧 Brake caliper mounting bolt:

26 N·m (2.6 kgf·m, 19.0 lbf·ft)

- Tighten the brake pad mounting pin ② to the specified torque.

🔧 Brake pad mounting pin: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13.0 lbf·ft)

- Set the brake hose end between the hose stopper, then tighten the brake hose union bolt ③ to the specified torque.



CAUTION

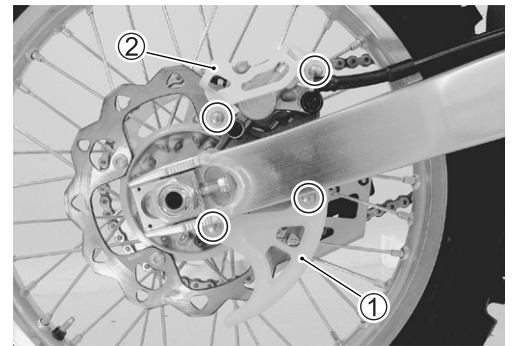
The seal washers should be replaced with the new ones to prevent fluid leakage.

🔧 Brake hose union bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 16.5 lbf·ft)

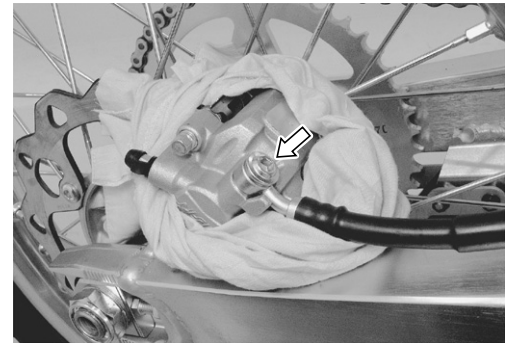
- Install the pad mounting pin cap.
- Refill brake fluid and bleed air from the brake system. (🔧 17-3)

REAR CALIPER REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY

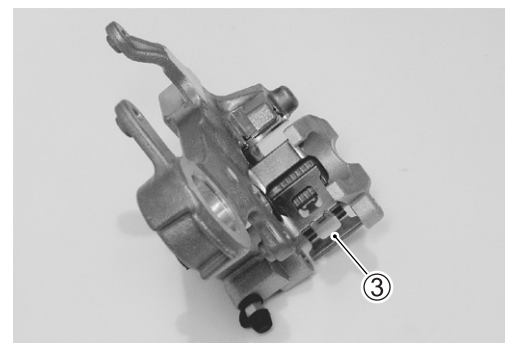
- Remove the disc cover ① and caliper protector ②.



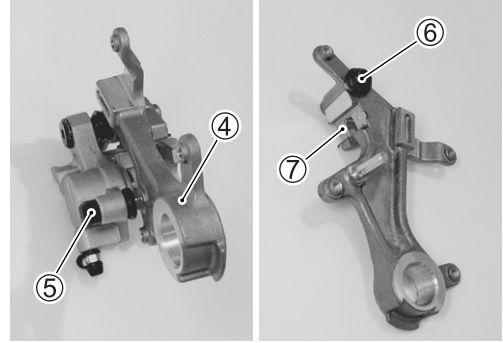
- Place a rag under the brake hose union bolt to catch spilled brake fluid.
- Disconnect the brake hose by removing the union bolt.
- Remove the rear wheel. (🔧 16-7)
- Remove the caliper.



- Remove the brake pad. (🔧 17-5)
- Remove the spring ③.



- Remove the caliper bracket ④ from the caliper.
- Remove the boots ⑤ and ⑥.
- Remove the spring ⑦.



- Wrap the caliper with a rag to prevent brake fluid scatter and piston pop-out.
- Apply low-pressure air into the caliper through the hole to remove the piston.



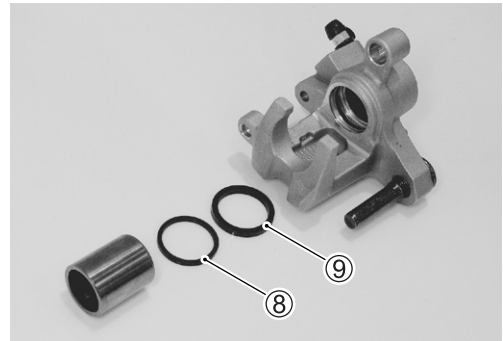
⚠ WARNING

Fingers can get caught between piston and caliper body when removing the piston.

Do not place your fingers on the piston when removing the piston.

- Remove the dust seal ⑧ and piston seal ⑨.

Brake caliper inspection and cleaning (👉 17-8)

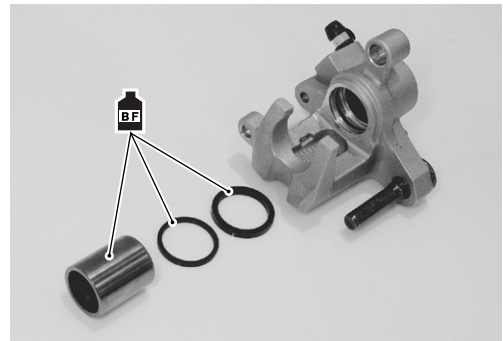


REAR CALIPER REASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Reassemble and install the brake caliper in the reverse order of removal and disassembly. Pay attention to the following points:

- Apply brake fluid to the new piston seal, new dust seal and piston fit the piston seal, dust seal and piston.

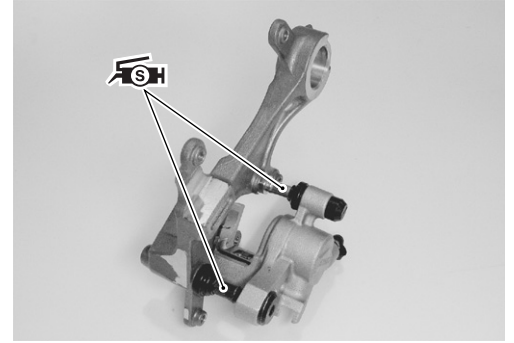
🛢 Specification and classification: DOT 4



- Install the springs and boots.
- Apply SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE to the caliper axles.

 **99000-25100: SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE**
or equivalent

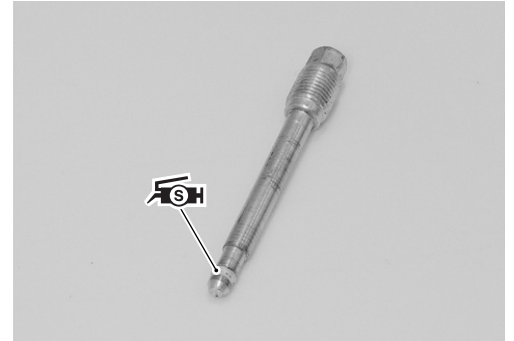
- Install the caliper bracket.




- Install the brake pads.
- Apply SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE to the O-ring.

 **99000-25100: SUZUKI SILICONE GREASE**
or equivalent

- Temporarily tighten the brake pad mounting pin.




- Install the caliper and rear wheel. (☞ 16-11)
- Tighten the brake pad mounting pin ① to the specified torque.

 **Brake pad mounting pin: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf-m, 13.0 lbf-ft)**

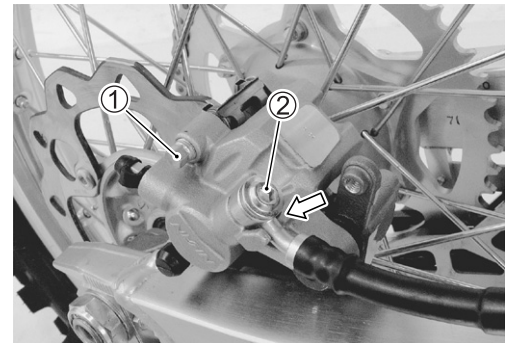
- Set the brake hose end between the hose stopper, then tighten the brake hose union bolt ② to the specified torque.

CAUTION

The seal washers should be replaced with new ones to prevent fluid leakage.

 **Brake hose union bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)**

- Refill brake fluid and bleed air from the brake system. (☞ 17-3)



MASTER CYLINDER

⚠ WARNING

Brake fluid can be hazardous to humans and pets. Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes.

Keep brake fluid away from children. Call your doctor immediately if brake fluid is swallowed, and induce vomiting. Flush eyes or skin with water if brake fluid gets in eyes or comes in contact with skin.

⚠ WARNING

The use of any fluid except DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container can damage the brake system and lead to an accident.

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. Never use or mix different types of brake fluid.

CAUTION

Spilled brake fluid can damage painted surfaces and plastic parts.

Be careful not to spill any fluid when filling the brake fluid reservoir. Wipe spilled fluid up immediately.

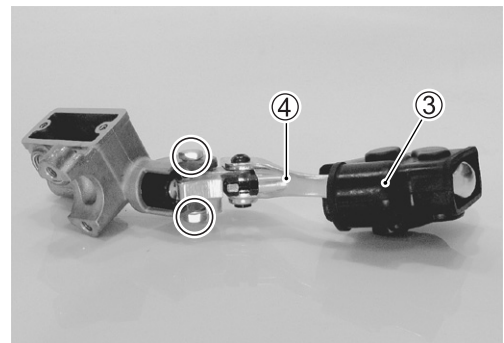
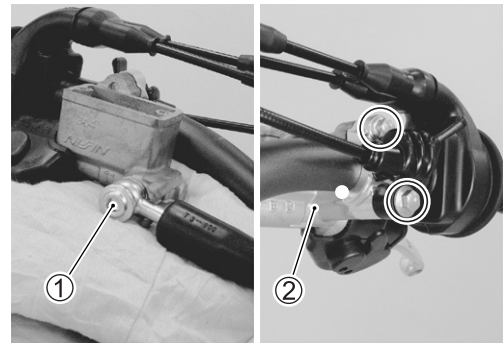
FRONT MASTER CYLINDER REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY

- Drain brake fluid. (☞ 17-4)
- Place a rag under the brake hose union bolt ① to catch spilled brake fluid.
- Disconnect the brake hose by removing the union bolt ①.
- Remove the master cylinder ② by removing the master cylinder holder bolts.


NOTE:

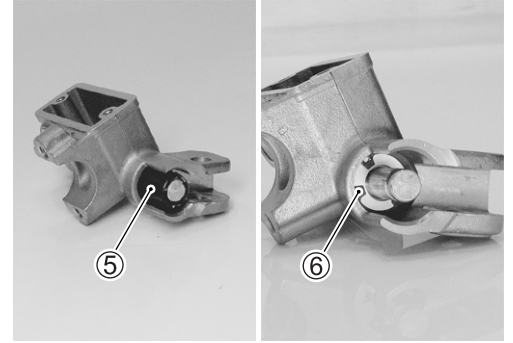
Mark the paint mark to the matching surface of master cylinder holder and handlebars.

- Remove the boot ③.
- Remove the brake lever ④.

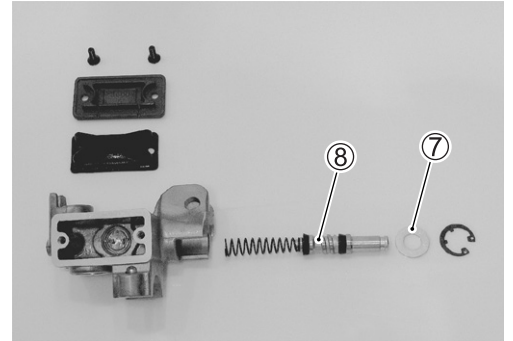


- Remove the dust boot ⑤ and snap ring ⑥.

 **09900-06108: Snap ring pliers**

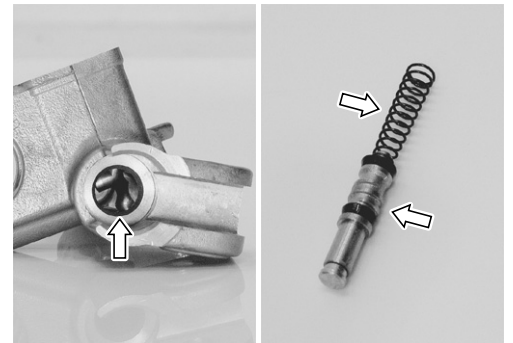


- Remove the washer ⑦ and piston/cup set ⑧.



MASTER CYLINDER INSPECTION

- Inspect the cylinder bore and piston for scuffing, wear and damage.
- Inspect the piston rod and spring for damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



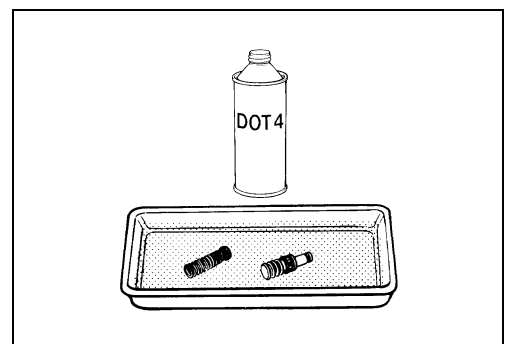
MASTER CYLINDER CLEANING

- Flush the master cylinder ports with pressurized air.
- Wash the master cylinder bore and piston with fresh brake fluid.

 **Specification and classification: DOT 4**

NOTE:

Do not use gasoline or other cleaning solvents to wash the master cylinder parts.



FRONT MASTER CYLINDER REASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Reassemble and install the master cylinder in the reverse order of removal and disassembly. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the brake lever. (☞ 17-17)

NOTE:

When remounting the master cylinder onto the handlebar, align the master cylinder holder's mating surface **A** with the matching mark **B** on the handlebar and tighten the lower bolt **1** first.

- Tighten the master cylinder holder bolts (1, 2) to the specified torque.

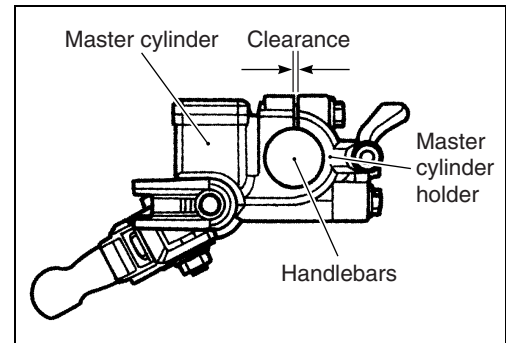
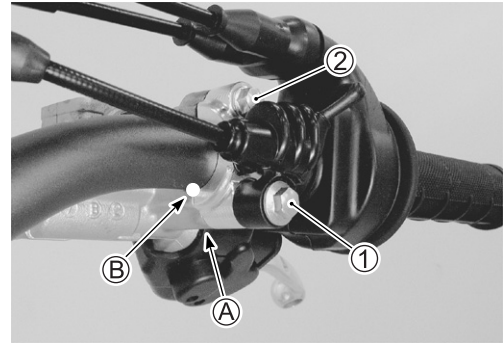
🔧 Master cylinder holder bolt :

(Lower 1): 12 N·m (1.2 kgf-m, 8.5 lbf-ft)

(Upper 2): 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)

NOTE:

Fasten the bolt of master cylinder holder bolt lower side, due to hot starter lever provided.



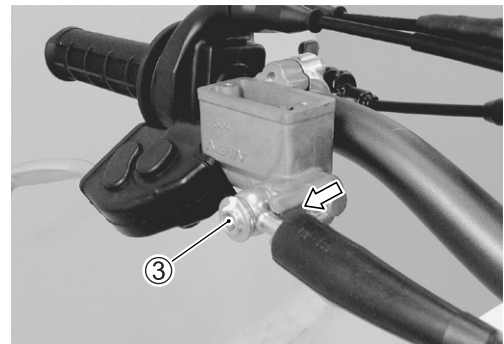
- Set the brake hose end between the hose stopper, then tighten the brake hose union bolt **3** to the specified torque.

CAUTION

The seal washers should be replaced with new ones to prevent fluid leakage.

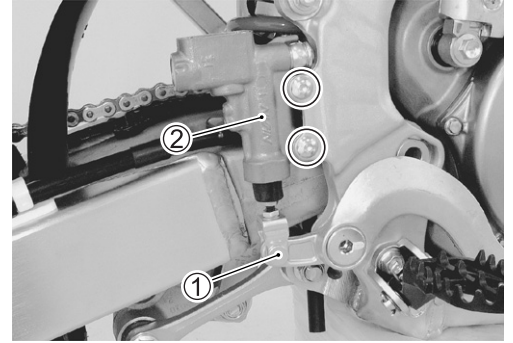
🔧 Brake hose union bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)

- Refill brake fluid and bleed air from the brake system. (☞ 17-3)



REAR MASTER CYLINDER REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY

- Drain brake fluid. (☞ 17-4)
- Remove the cotter pin and then master cylinder rod pin ① and washer.
- Remove the master cylinder ② by removing the bolts.

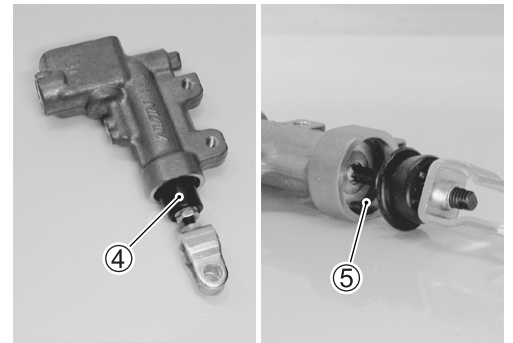


- Place a rag under the brake hose union bolt ③ to catch spilled brake fluid.
- Disconnect the brake hose by removing the union bolt ③.
- Remove the master cylinder.

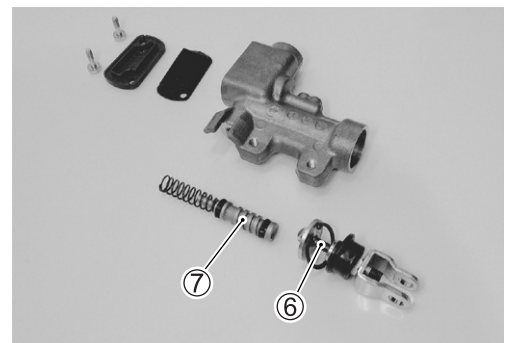


- Remove the dust boot ④ and snap ring ⑤.

TOOL 09900-06108: Snap ring pliers



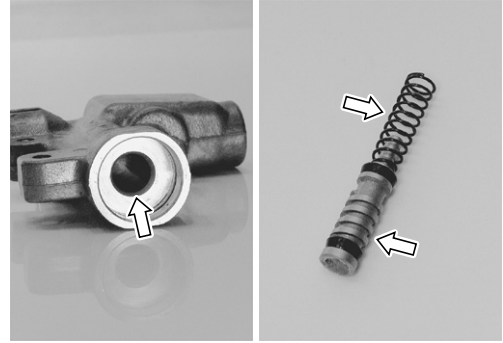
- Remove the push rod ⑥.
- Remove the piston/cup set ⑦.



MASTER CYLINDER INSPECTION

- Inspect the cylinder bore and piston for scuffing, wear and damage.
- Inspect the piston rod and spring for damage.

Master cylinder cleaning (☞ 17-13)

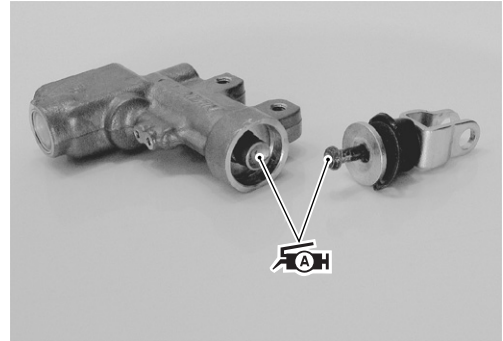


REAR MASTER CYLINDER REASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Reassemble and install the master cylinder in the reverse order of removal and disassembly. Pay attention to the following points:

- Apply grease to the contact point between piston and push rod.

 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent

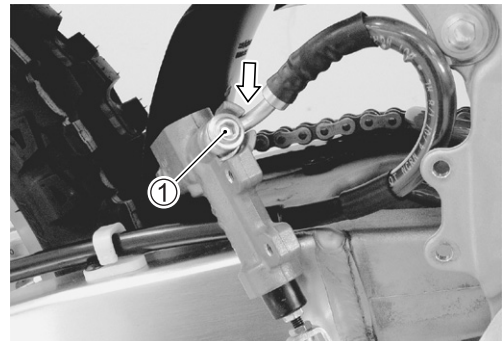


- Set the brake hose end between the hose stoppers, then tighten the brake hose union bolt ① to the specified torque.

CAUTION

The seal washers should be replaced with new ones to prevent fluid leakage.

 Brake hose union bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)



- Tighten the master cylinder mounting bolts ② to the specified torque.

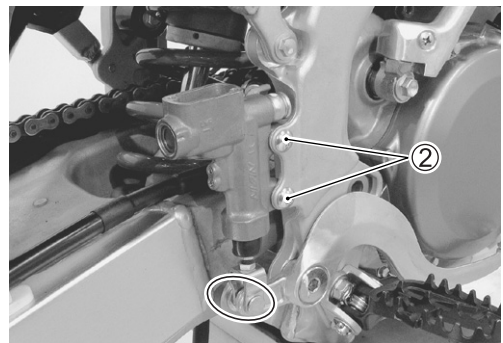
CAUTION

Improper brake hose routing can damage the brake hose.

Ensure the brake hose has enough clearance to the rear suspension spring.

 Master cylinder mounting bolt: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)

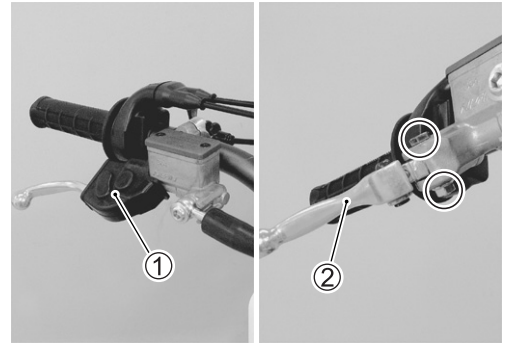
- Install the master cylinder rod pin, washer and new cotter pin.
- Refill brake fluid and bleed air from the brake system. (☞ 17-3)




BRAKE LEVER

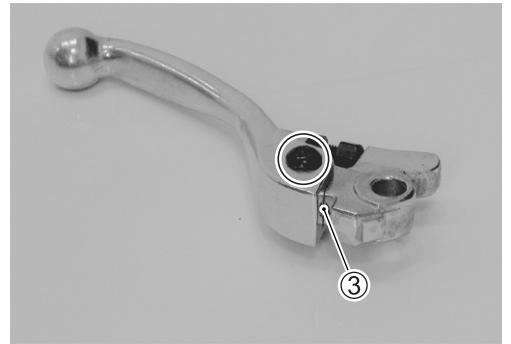
REMOVAL

- Remove the boot ① and brake lever ②.



- Remove the brake lever adjuster return spring ③.

 **09930-11950: Torx wrench (T25)**




INSTALLATION

Install the brake lever in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Apply grease to the brake lever adjuster return spring, pivot bolt and contact point between piston and brake lever.

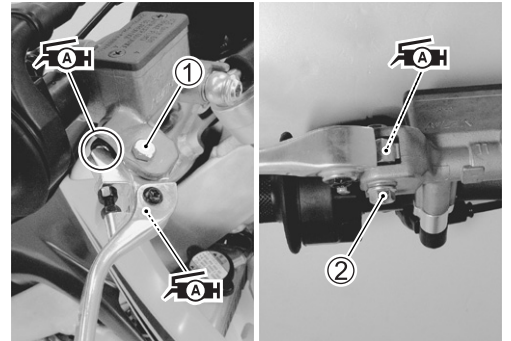
 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent

- Tighten the brake lever pivot bolt and lock-nut to the specified torque.

 **Brake lever pivot bolt ①: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf-m, 4.5 lbf-ft)**

Brake lever pivot bolt lock-nut ②:

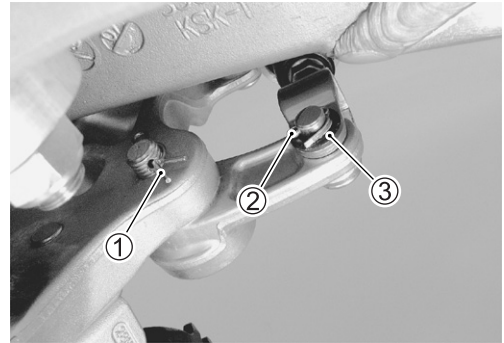
6 N·m (0.6 kgf-m, 4.5 lbf-ft)



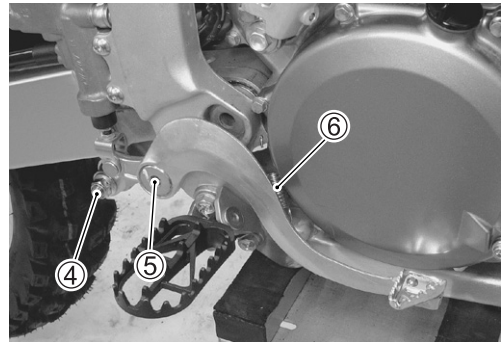
BRAKE PEDAL

REMOVAL

- Remove the clip ①.
- Remove the cotter pin ② and washer ③.



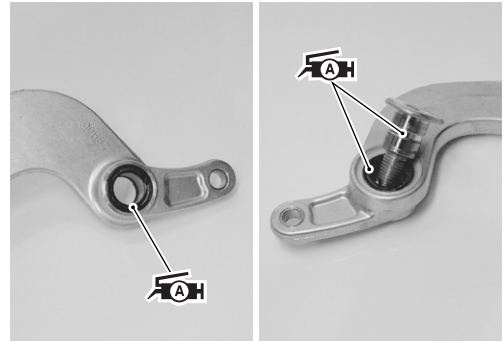
- Remove the master cylinder rod pin ④.
- Remove the brake pedal pivot bolt ⑤ and return spring ⑥.



INSTALLATION

- Apply grease to the oil seals and brake pedal pivot bolt.

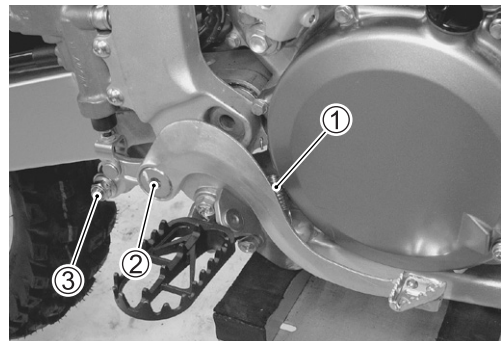
 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"
or equivalent



- Install the return spring ① properly. (☞ 20-23)
- Tighten the brake pedal pivot bolt ② to the specified torque.

 **Brake pedal pivot bolt: 29 N·m (2.9 kgf-m, 21.0 lbf-ft)**

- Install the clip.
- Install the master cylinder rod pin ③, washer and new cotter pin.
- Adjust the brake pedal height. (☞ 2-31)



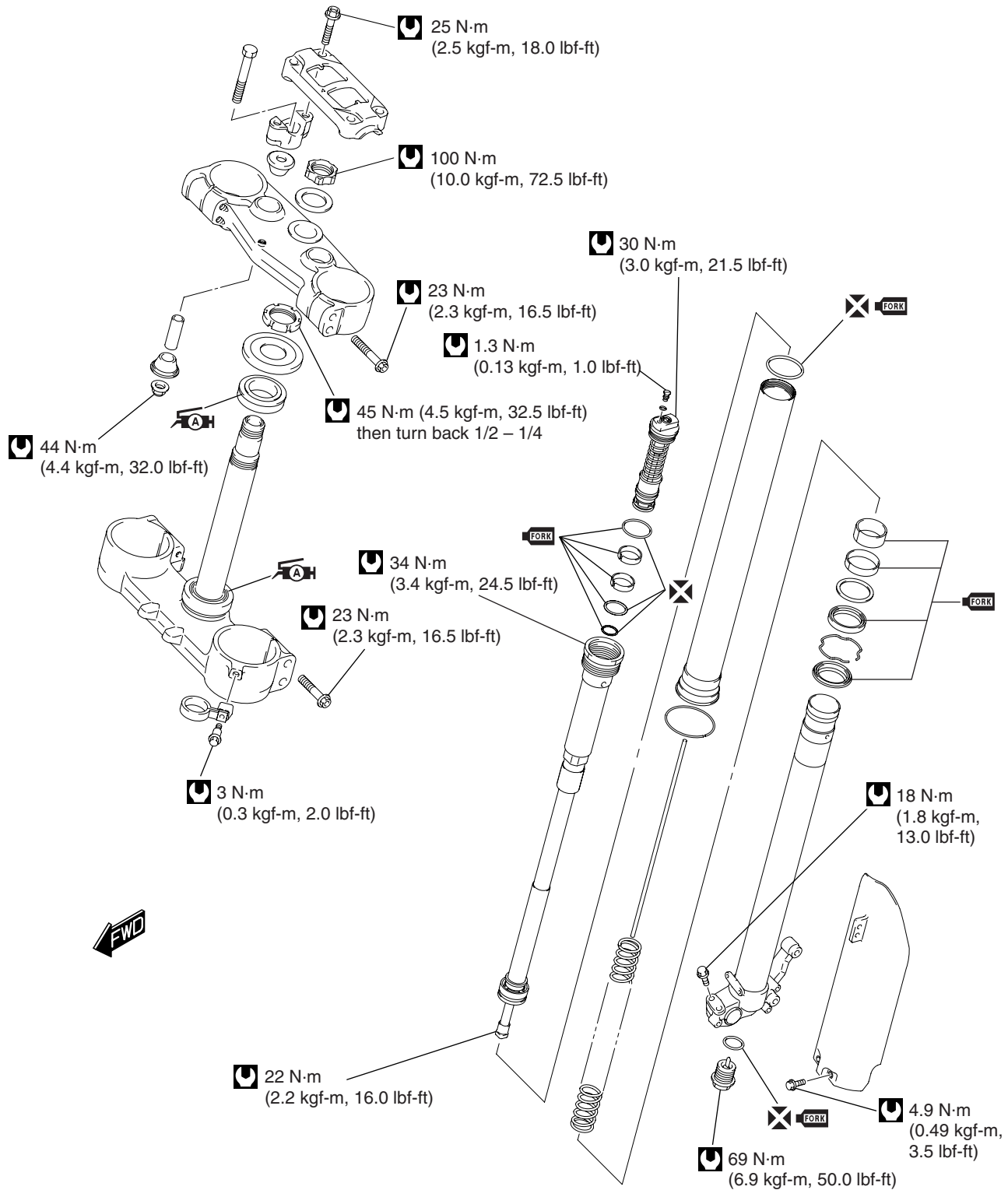
FRONT FORK AND STEERING

CONTENTS

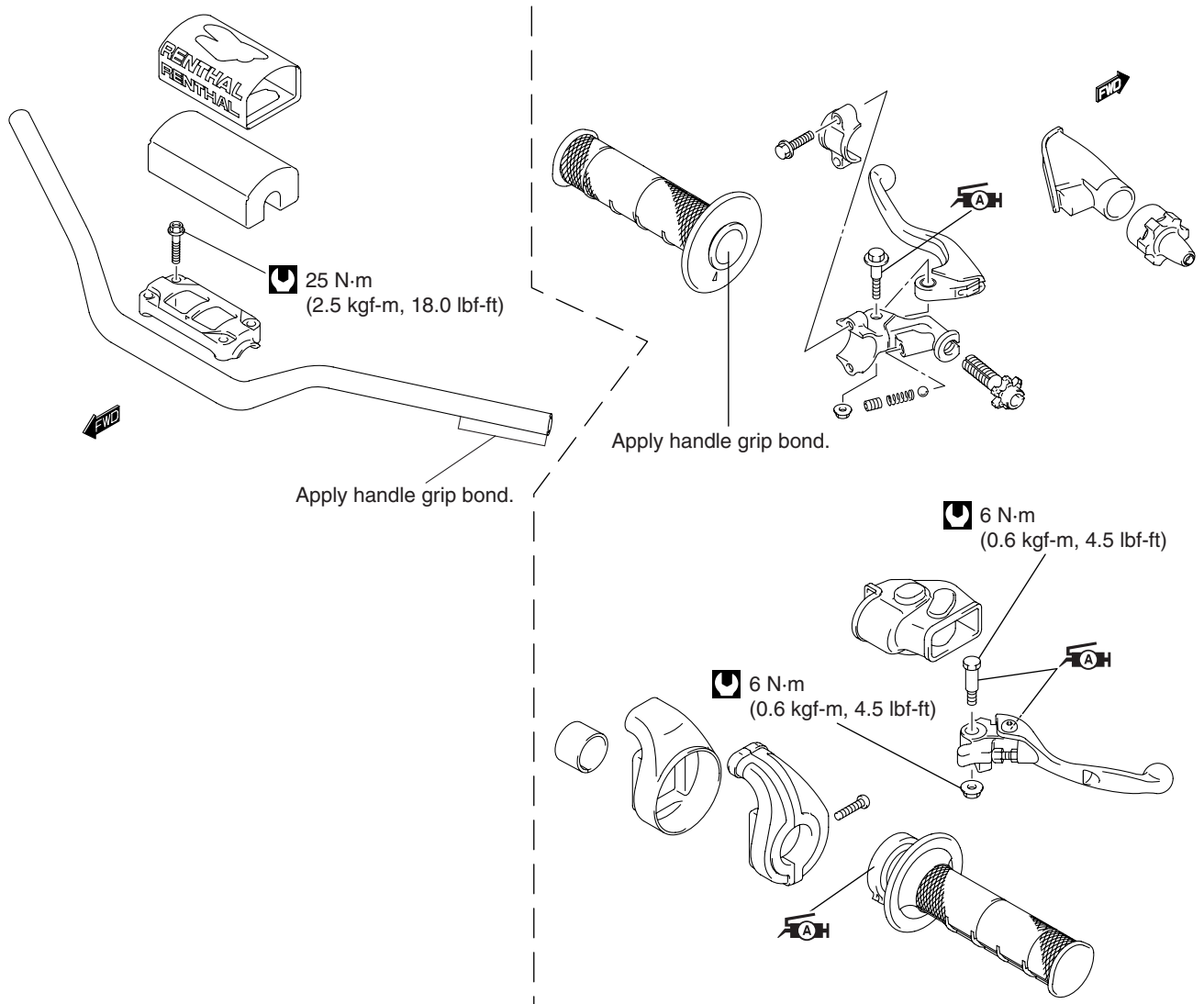
CONSTRUCTION	18- 2
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CONSTRUCTION

FRONT FORK, STEERING

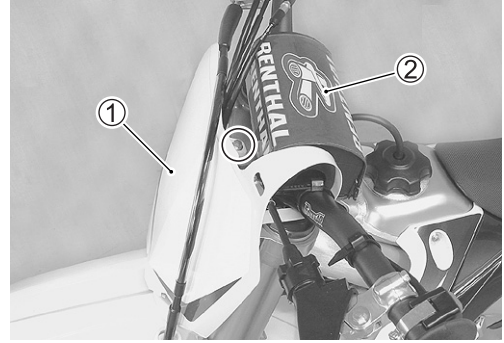


HANDLEBAR CONTROLS



REMOVAL

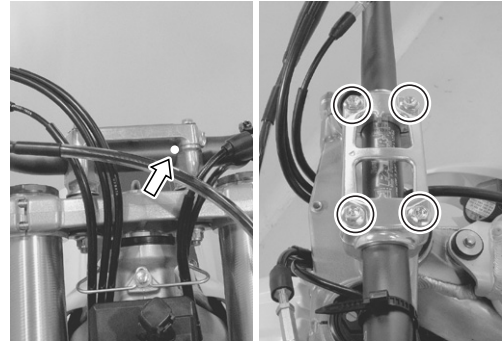
- Place the motorcycle on a block to lift front wheel off the ground.
- Remove the front wheel. (☞ 16-3)
- Remove the front number plate ①.
- Remove the handlebar pad ②.



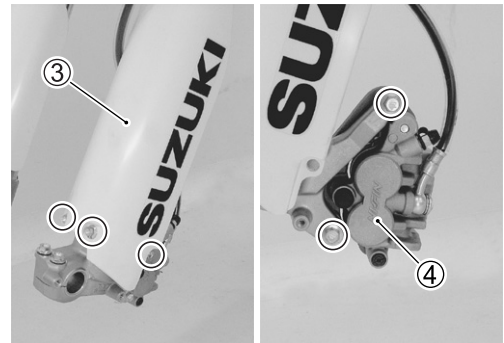
- Remove the handlebars.

NOTE:

Mark the paint mark to the matching surface of handlebar holder and handlebars before removing.

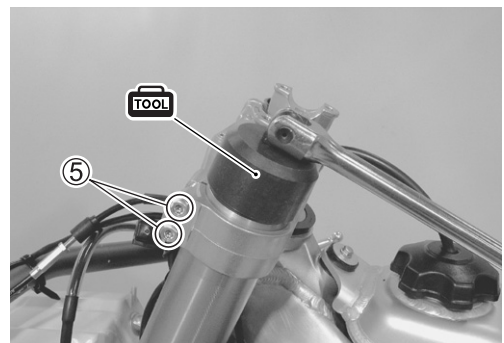


- Remove the fork protector ③ by removing the mounting bolts.
- Remove the brake caliper ④. (☞ 17-7)

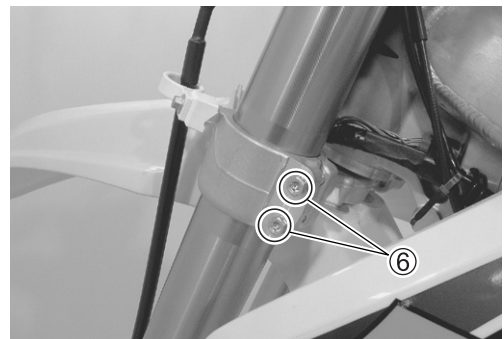


- Loosen the front fork upper clamp bolts ⑤.
- Loosen the front fork cap bolts 1 – 2 turns to facilitate later disassembly.

 **09941-53630: Front fork top cap wrench**



- Hold the fork body and loosen the fork lower clamp bolts ⑥.
- Remove the front fork.



DISASSEMBLY

- Set rebound and compression damper settings to the minimum settings (softest) before disassembling. Record the setting before turning the adjuster.
- Thoroughly clean the fork before disassembly.

CAUTION

Scratches or other damage on the inner tube or on the oil seal lip will cause oil leakage.

Avoid scratching or damaging the inner tube or the oil seal. Use a mild detergent or car wash soap and sponge out dirt with plenty of water.

- Clamp the outer tube with a vise. Protect the outer tube with a rag when using a vise.
- Loosen and remove the fork cap bolt (sub-tank) from the outer tube and slowly slide down the outer tube.

 **09941-53630: Front fork top cap wrench**


⚠ WARNING

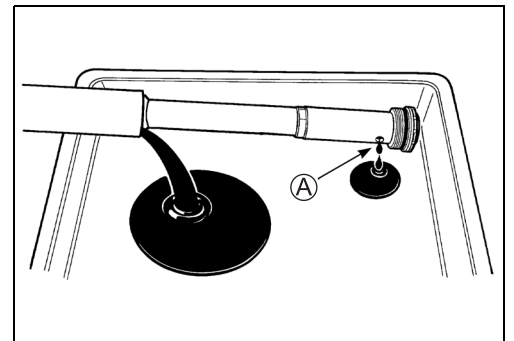
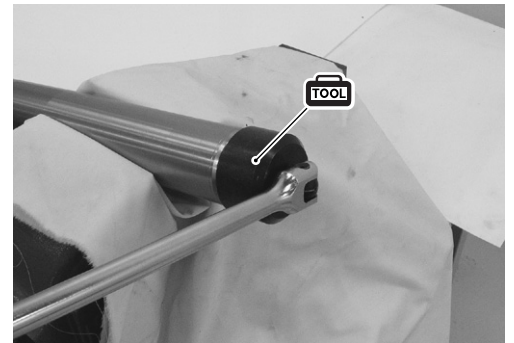
Clamping the outer tube too tight can damage it which will affect riding stability.


Do not clamp the outer tube too tight.

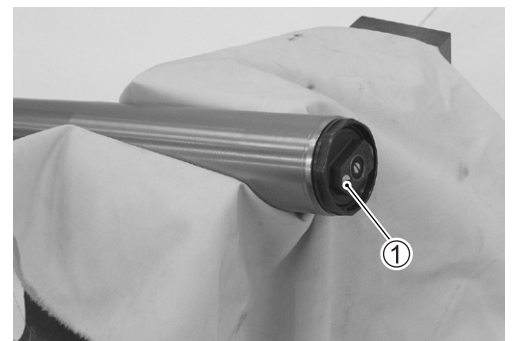
- Place a drain pan under the front fork and drain fork oil.

NOTE:

Face the oil hole  on the sub-tank downward.



- Raise the outer tube and temporarily install the fork cap bolt  (sub-tank) to the outer tube.

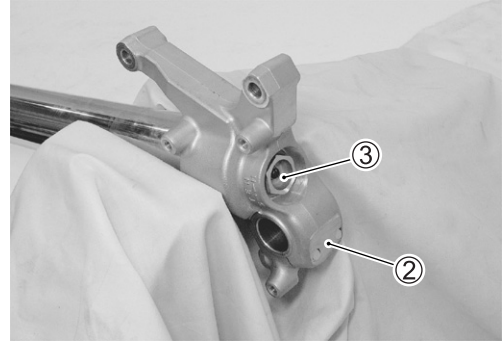


- Clamp the axle holder ② with a vise. Protect the axle holder with a rag when using a vise.
- Loosen the center bolt ③ completely with a 21 mm socket wrench.

⚠ WARNING

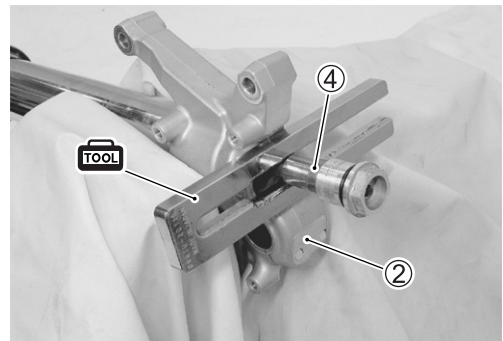
Clamping the axle holder too tight can damage it which will affect riding stability.

Do not clamp the axle holder too tight.

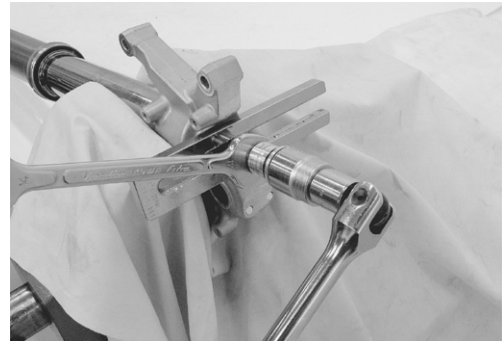


- Compress the outer tube by hands and install the conrod holder (special tool) between the axle holder bottom ② and lock-nut ④.

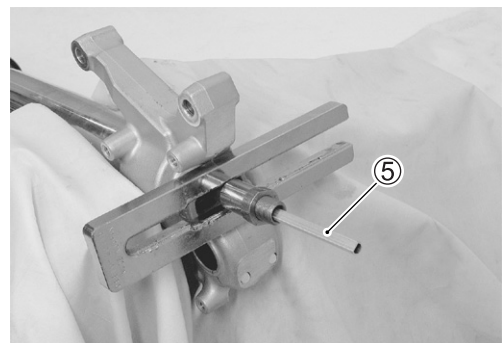
TOOL 09910-20115: Conrod holder



- Hold the lock-nut with a wrench and remove the center bolt.



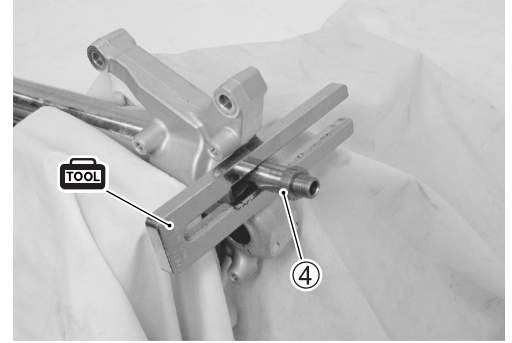
- Remove the push rod ⑤.



- With the outer tube compressed by hands, remove the special tool.

CAUTION

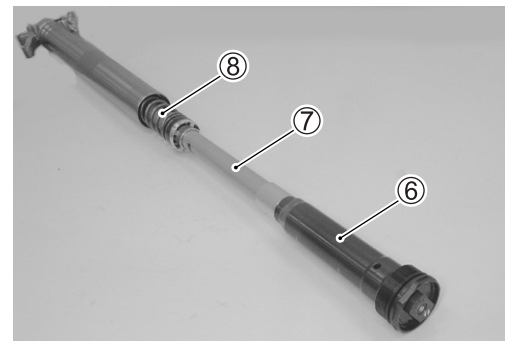
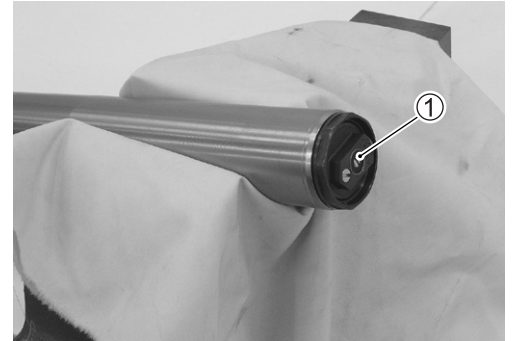
Do not remove the lock-nut ④. If removed, the inner rod may slip into the damper rod, possibly causing the threaded section to damage the oil seal.



- Loosen the fork cap bolt ① (sub-tank) and remove the sub-tank ⑥ along with the damper rod assembly ⑦.
- Remove the fork spring ⑧.

CAUTION

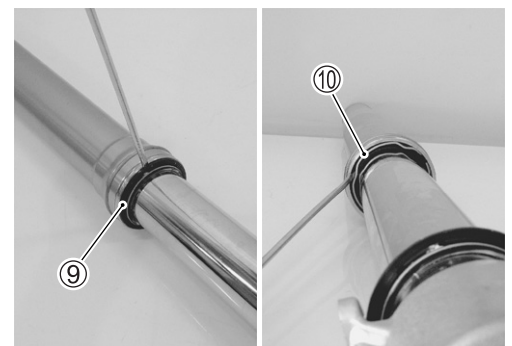
Do not attempt to disassemble the damper rod assembly. The damper rod assembly is available only as an assembly.



- Remove the dust seal ⑨.
- Remove the stopper ring ⑩.

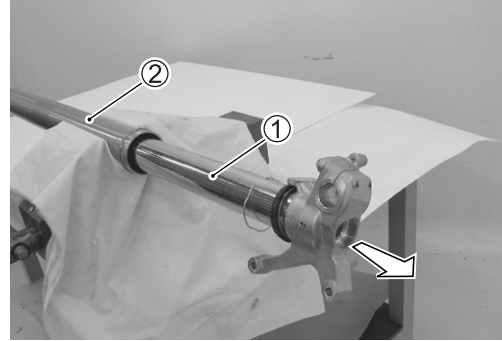
CAUTION

Scratches on the inner tube could cause oil leaks. Avoid scratching when removing.

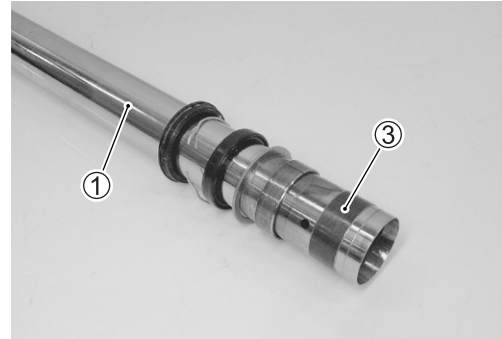


INNER TUBE

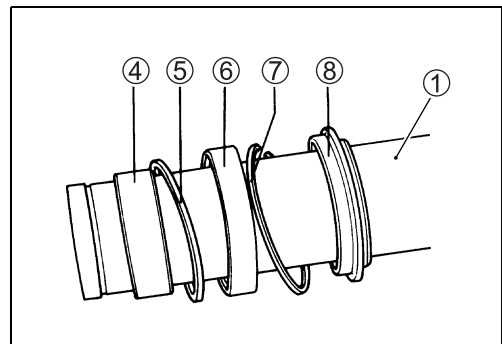
- Separate the inner tube ① out of the outer tube ②.



- Remove the slide bushing ③ from the inner tube ①.



- Remove the following parts from the inner tube ①.
 Guide bushing ④
 Seal retainer ⑤
 Oil seal ⑥
 Stopper ring ⑦
 Dust seal ⑧



DAMPER ROD AND COMPRESSION DAMPER UNIT

- Clamp the bottom (flat part) of the sub-tank with a vise.

CAUTION

Do not clamp the sub-tank too tight.

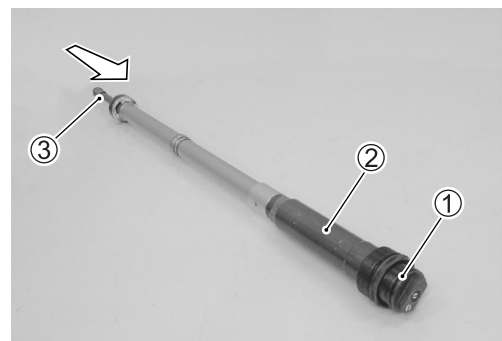
- Loosen the compression damper unit ①.



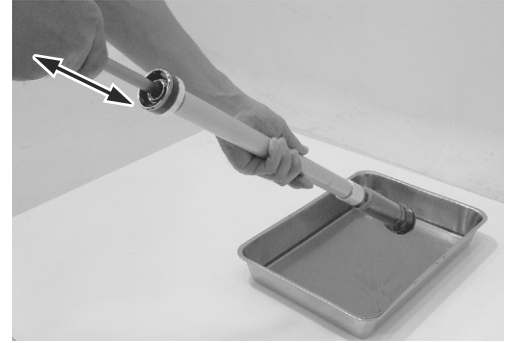
- Remove the compression damper unit ① from the sub-tank ②.

NOTE:

Slowly compress the inner rod ③ until it stops so that the compression damper unit can be removed easily.



- Drain the fork oil from the damper rod assembly by moving the inner rod several strokes.



INSPECTION

CENTER BOLT

- Inspect the adjuster rod of the center bolt for damage. If it is damaged, replace it with a new one.



COMPRESSION DAMPER UNIT

- Inspect the compression damper unit for damage. If it is damaged, replace it with a new one.

CAUTION
Disassembling the compression damper unit can lead to trouble.
Do not disassemble the compression damper unit.



INNER TUBE AND OUTER TUBE

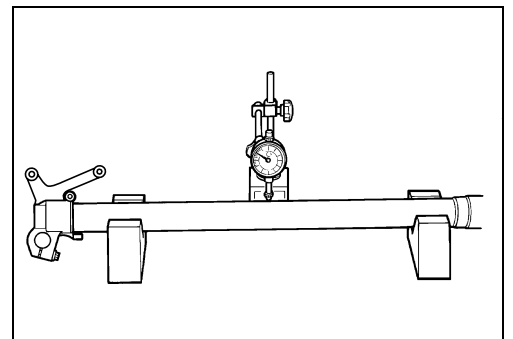
- Inspect the inner tube for scratches. If it has scratches, replace it with a new one.
- Inspect the outer tube for dent. If it is dented all the way to the inner side, replace it with a new one.



- Measure the inner tube runout using the V-blocks and dial gauge.

DATA Inner tube runout
Service Limit: 0.4 mm (0.02 in)

TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
09900-20701: Magnetic stand
09900-21304: V-block (100 mm)



DAMPER ROD ASSEMBLY

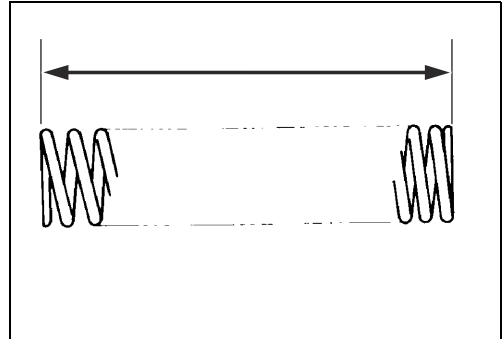
- Inspect the damper rod assembly for scratches or bending. If it has scratches or is bent, replace it with a new one.



FORK SPRING

- Measure the free length of front fork spring.
- If it is shorter than service limit, replace it with a new one.

DATA Service Limit: 485 mm (19.09 in)



SLIDE BUSHING AND GUIDE BUSHING

- Inspect the teflon coating metals (slide bushing and guide bushing) for wear or damage. If they are worn or damaged, replace them with new ones.
- Inspect the teflon coating metals surface. If they are not clean, clean them with a nylon brush and fork oil.



REASSEMBLY

CAUTION

Clean all fork parts before reassembling.

Replace the O-rings, oil seal and dust seal with new ones.

Apply specified front fork oil when installing the O-rings, slide bushing, guide bushing, damper unit and sliding parts.

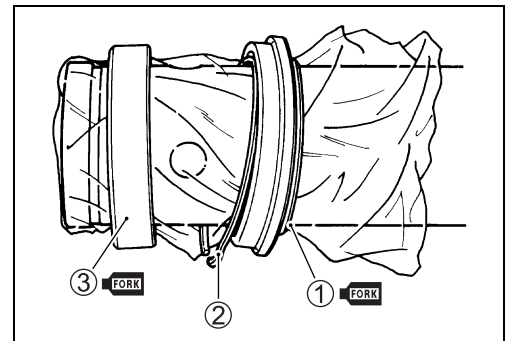
INNER TUBE

- Apply fork oil to the oil seal lip and the dust seal.
- Cover the inner tube with a plastic film.
- Install the following parts to the inner tube:
 - New dust seal ①
 - Stopper ring ②
 - New oil seal ③

CAUTION

Scratches on the oil seal lip can cause oil leaks.

When installing the seals, place a plastic film over the bushing attachment groove and edges of the inner tube to avoid damaging the seals' lip.



NOTE:

The side of the oil seal that has a mark should face the dust seal.

- Remove the plastic film and then install the seal retainer ④, guide bushing ⑤ and slide bushing ⑥.
- Clean the parts and keep them free from dust.

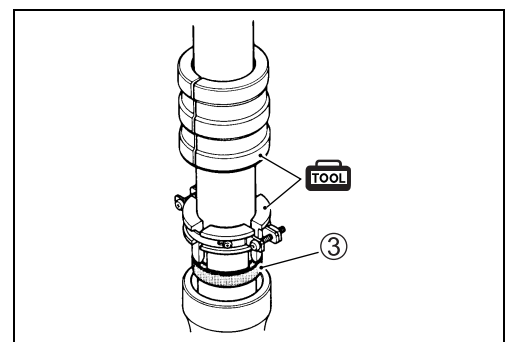
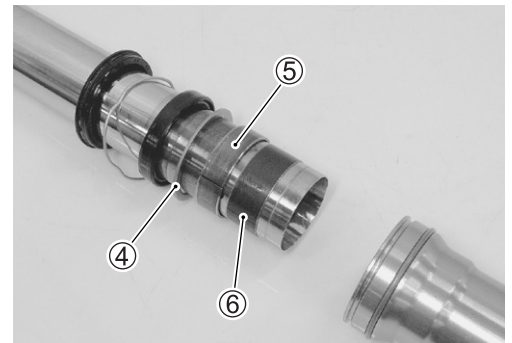
NOTE:

Inspect the bushings for burrs. If there is a burr, remove it with a knife, taking care not to peel off the teflon coating. If the bushings have a large crack or excessive play after installing them, replace them with new ones.

- Insert the inner tube into the outer tube.
- Install a new oil seal ③ with the special tool until the stopper ring groove of the outer tube can be seen.

TOOL 09940-52861: Front fork oil seal installer set

- Attach the stopper ring securely to the stopper ring groove of the outer tube.



- Attach the dust seal ④.

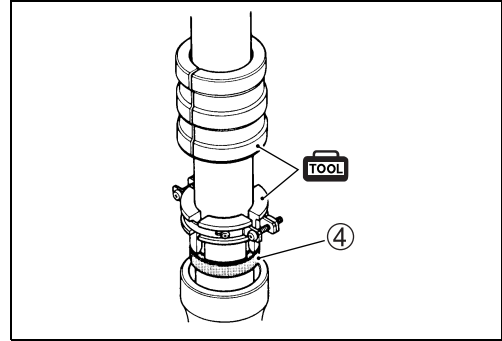
NOTE:

After attaching the dust seal, make sure that there are no cracks around the circumference of the seal. Cracks could allow water, mud and the like to enter and cause an oil leak.

CAUTION

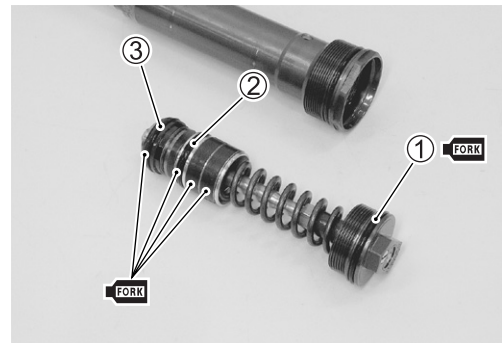
Use of grease as a substitute fork oil when installing the oil seal can result in an oil leak. Applying grease to the dust seal and oil seal can cause dirt to accumulate and damage the dust seal lip and oil seal lip.

Use only a thin coat of fork oil on the oil seal.



DAMPER ROD AND COMPRESSION DAMPER UNIT

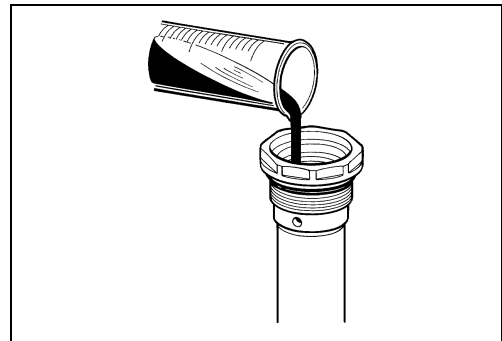
- Clean each threaded part before installing.
- Replace the O-rings (①, ②, ③) with new ones.
- Apply fork oil to the O-rings and bushings on the compression damper unit.



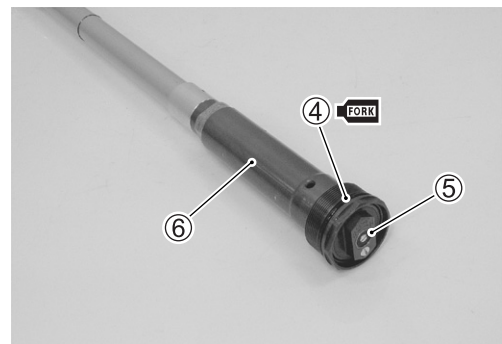
- With the damper rod in fully extended position, pour the specified amount of fork oil.

DATA Fork oil quantity (Inside the damper rod):
193 ml (6.5/6.8 US/Imp oz)

FORK 99000-99001-SS5: SUZUKI FORK OIL SS-05
or equivalent



- Replace the O-ring ④ with a new one.
- Apply fork oil to the O-ring ④.
- With the damper rod held immovable in fully extended position, gently install the compression damper unit ⑤ to the sub-tank ⑥.



- Clamp the bottom (flat part) of the sub-tank with a vise.

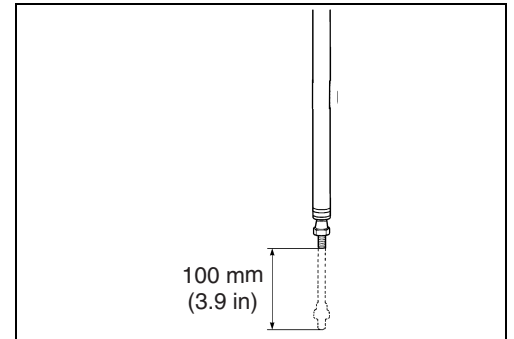
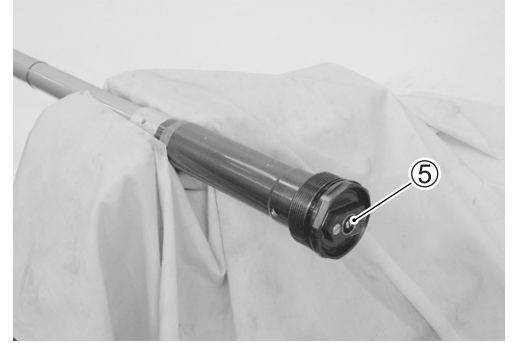
CAUTION

Do not clamp the sub-tank too tight.

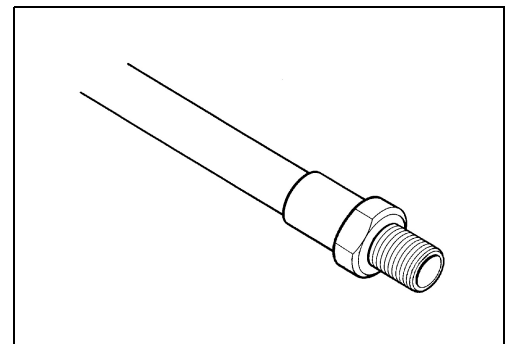
- Tighten the compression damper unit ⑤ to the specified torque.

 **Compression damper unit: 30 N·m (3.0 kgf-m, 21.5 lbf-ft)**

- With the damper rod held in vertical position, slowly move the inner rod several strokes.



- Tighten the lock-nut by hand completely.



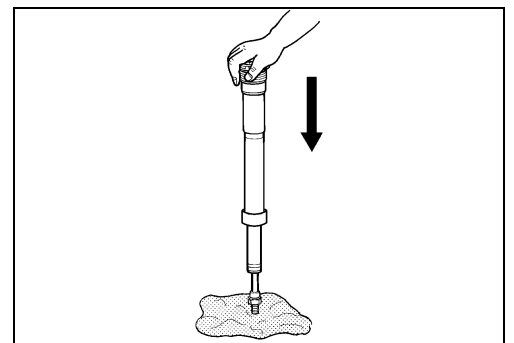
- With the damper rod held in vertical position, compress the damper rod fully to discharge an excess of oil.

CAUTION

Protect the inner rod end with a rag when compressing the damper rod.
--

NOTE:

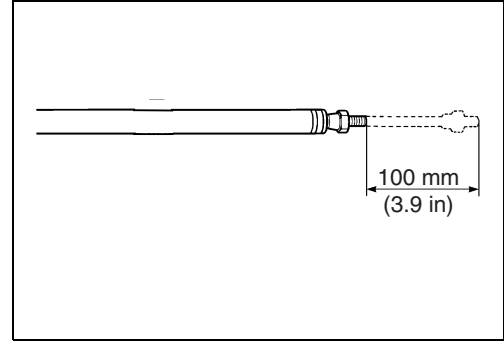
Set the compression damper setting to the softest.



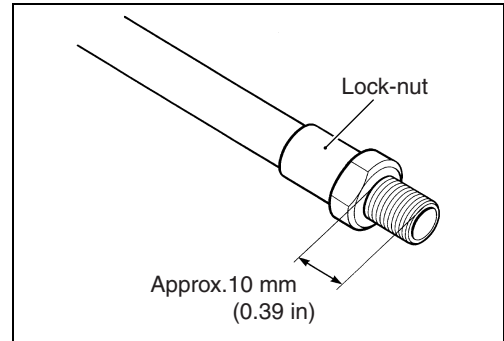
- Force out the remaining oil (discharged oil) using compressed air completely.



- With the damper rod in horizontal position, move the inner rod by hand to inspect it if operating smoothly.
- If the inner rod is not extend, repeat the “COMPRESSION DAMPER UNIT” procedures (Pour the specified amount fork oil and discharge an excess of oil). (☞ 18-12)



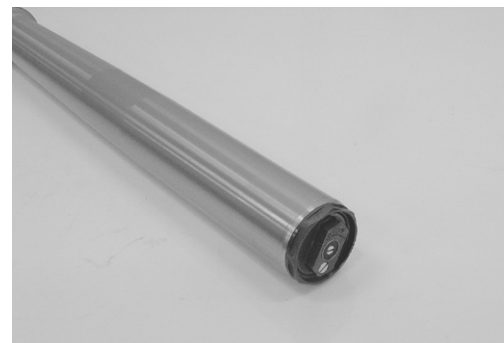
- Make sure approx. 10 mm (0.39 in) of inner rod thread is exposed on the end.



- Completely wipe off the fork oil from the spring and damper rod assembly.
- Apply fork oil to the bushing ⑦.
- Insert the spring and damper rod assembly into the fork.



- Temporarily tighten the fork cap bolt (sub-tank).



- Clamp the axle holder with a vise. Protect the axle holder with a rag when using a vise.



⚠ WARNING

Clamping the axle holder too tight can damage it which will affect riding stability.

Do not clamp the axle holder too tight.

- Compress the outer tube by hands and install the conrod holder (special tool) between the axle holder bottom and lock-nut.

🔧 09910-20115: Conrod holder

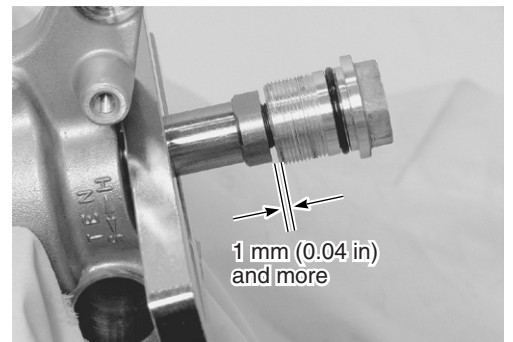
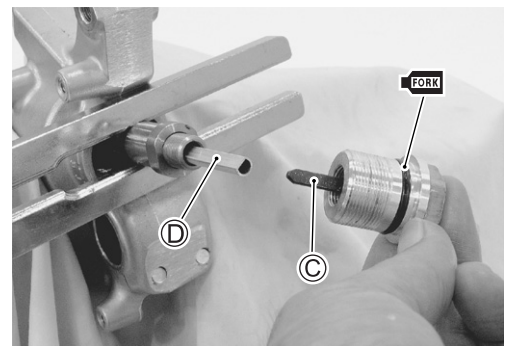
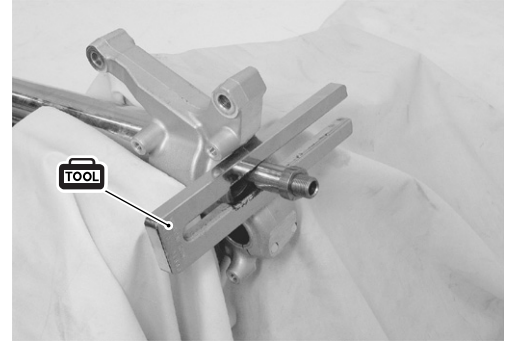
- Insert the push rod into the inner rod.
- Replace the O-ring with a new one.
- Apply fork oil to the O-ring.
- Insert the  shaped projection © of center bolt into the push rod .

- Slowly tighten the center bolt until resistance is felt and check the clearance between the lock-nut and center bolt to provide 1 mm (0.04 in) and more.

- Turn the lock-nut counterclockwise until it contacts with the center bolt.
- With the lock-nut held immovable using a wrench, tighten the lock-nut/center bolt to the specified torque.

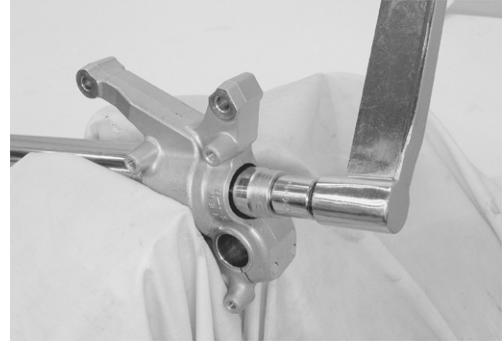
🔧 Lock-nut/center bolt: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16.0 lbf·ft)

- With the outer tube compressed by hands, remove the special tool.



- Tighten the center bolt to the specified torque.


 **Center bolt: 69 N·m (6.9 kgf·m, 50.0 lbf·ft)**



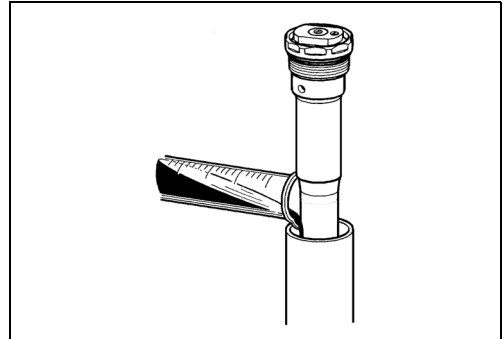
- Loosen and remove the fork cap bolt (sub-tank) from the outer tube and slowly slide down the outer tube.

 **09941-53630: Front fork top cap wrench**

- Pour the specified amount of fork oil into the outer tube.

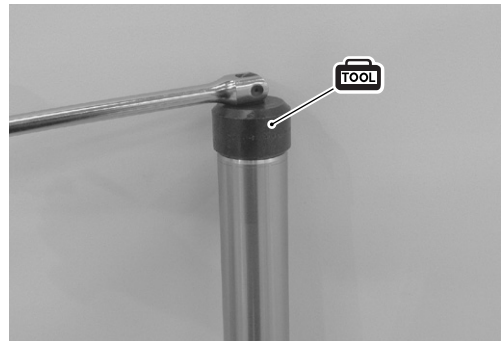
 **Oil quantity (When standard fork spring is used):**
370 ml (12.51/13.02 US/Imp oz)

 **99000-99001-SS5: SUZUKI FORK OIL SS-05**
or equivalent



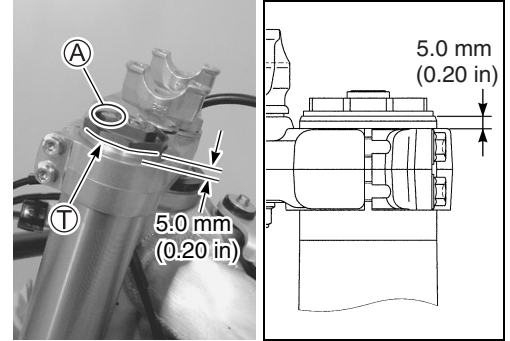
- Raise the outer tube and temporarily tighten the fork cap bolt (sub-tank).

 **09941-53630: Front fork top cap wrench**



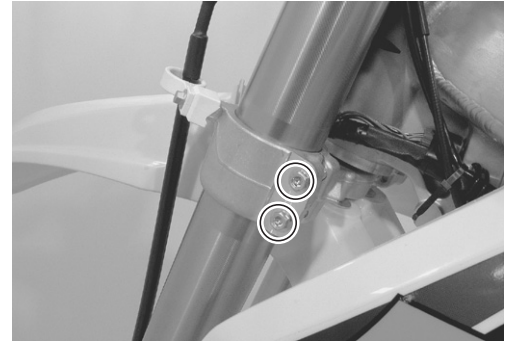
INSTALLATION

- Install the front fork with the upper surface T of the outer tube positioned 5.0 mm (0.20 in) from the upper surface of the upper bracket.
- Check that the air valve A is positioned at the front.



- Tighten the fork lower clamp bolts to the specified torque.

 **Fork lower clamp bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)**




- Tighten the fork cap bolt (sub-tank) to the specified torque.

 **TOOL 09941-53630 : Front fork top cap wrench**




 **Fork cap bolt: 34 N·m (3.4 kgf-m, 24.5 lbf-ft)**


- Tighten the fork upper clamp bolts to the specified torque.

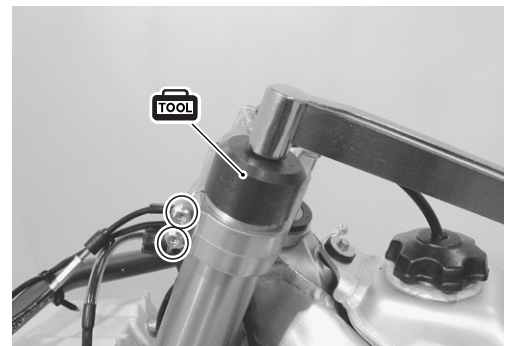
 **Fork upper clamp bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf-m, 16.5 lbf-ft)**

NOTE:




Check that the air valve is positioned at the front.

- Install the handlebars. ( 18-23)
- Install the front wheel. ( 16-6)
- Install the brake caliper. ( 17-9)
- Install the fork protector.

 **Fork protector bolt: 4.9 N·m (0.49 kgf-m, 3.5 lbf-ft)**




INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

- Front fork ( 2-32)
- Steering ( 2-33)
- Wiring harness, cable and hose routing ( 20-19, -21, -24, -25, -27)

STEERING

REMOVAL

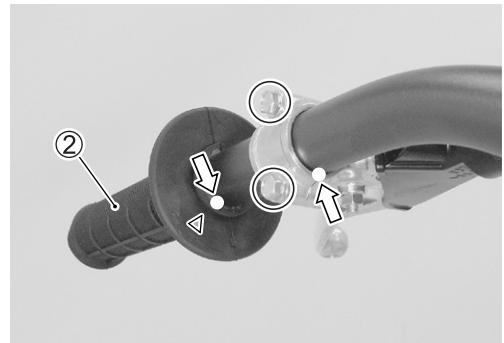
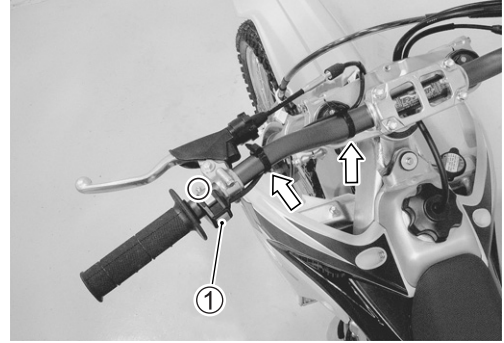
HANDLEBARS

- Place the motorcycle on a block to lift front wheel off the ground.
- Remove the front number plate and handlebar pad.
( 18-4)
- Remove the clamps.
- Remove the engine stop switch ①.
- Remove the clutch lever holder.

NOTE:

Mark the paint marks to the matching surfaces of clutch lever holder and handlebars, left handlebar grip and handlebars.

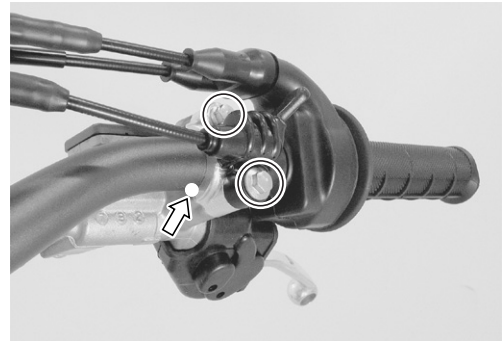
- Remove the left handlebar grip ②.



- Remove the front brake master cylinder holder.

NOTE:

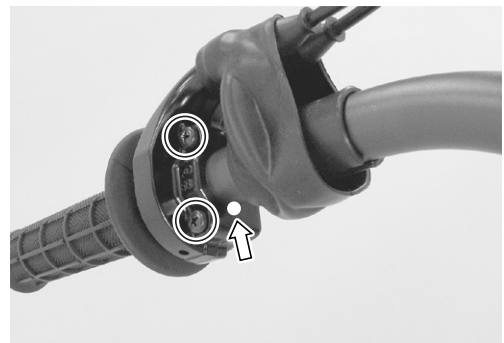
Mark the paint mark to the matching surface of master cylinder holder and handlebars before removing.



- Remove the throttle case screws.

NOTE:

Mark the paint mark to the matching surface of throttle holder and handlebars before removing.



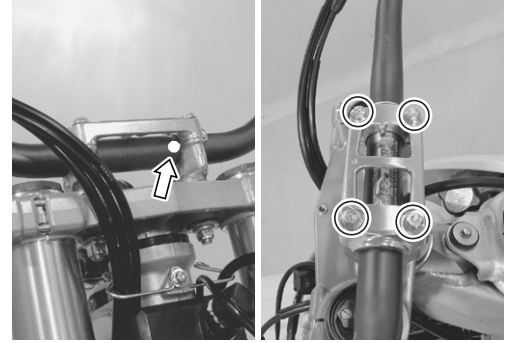
- Slightly loosen the handlebar holder set nuts.



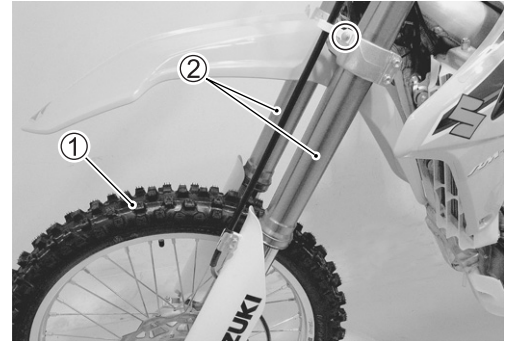
- Remove the handlebars by removing the handlebar clamp bolts.

NOTE:

Mark the paint mark to the matching surface of handlebar holder and handlebars before removing.

**STEERING STEM**

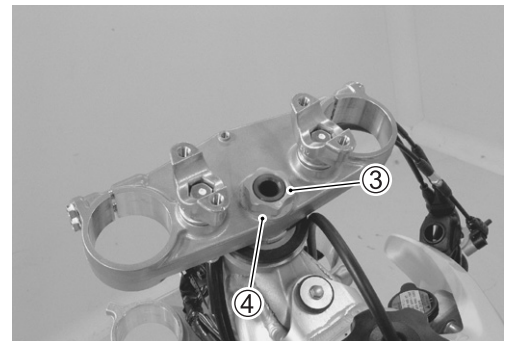
- Remove the front wheel ①. (☞ 16-3)
- Remove the brake hose guide.
- Remove the front forks ②. (☞ 18-4)



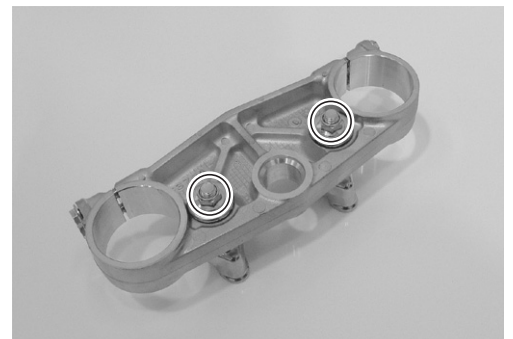
- Remove the front fender.



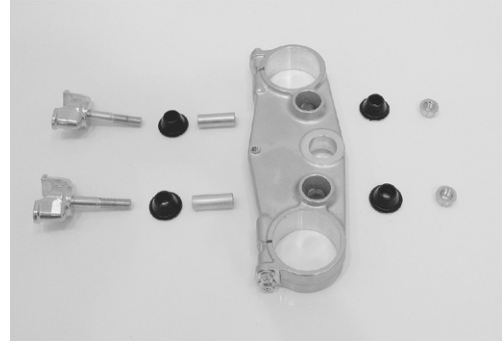
- Remove the steering stem head nut ③ and washer ④.
- Remove the steering stem upper bracket.



- Remove the handlebar holder set bolts and nuts.



- Remove the handlebar holders, damper bushings and spacers.



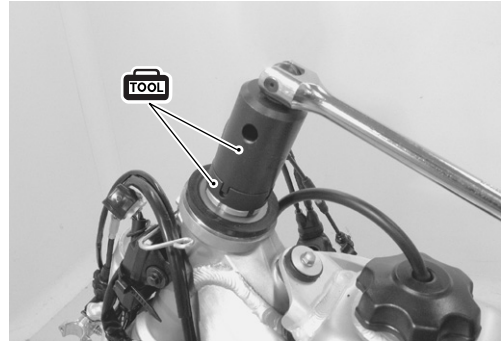
- Remove the steering stem nut with the special tools.

NOTE:

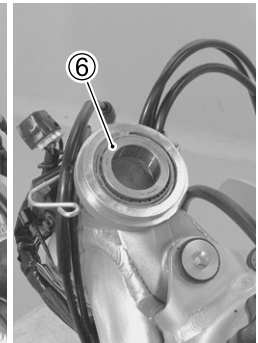
Hold the steering stem lower bracket to prevent it from falling.

- TOOL 09940-14911: Steering nut socket wrench
 09940-14960: Steering nut wrench socket

- Remove the steering stem lower bracket and lower bearing.

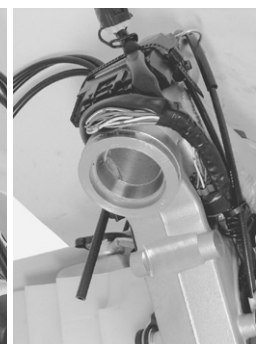
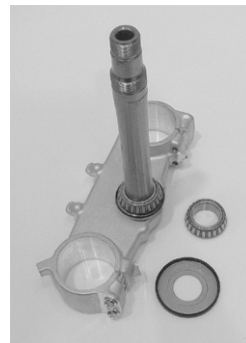


- Remove the upper dust seal ⑤ and upper bearing ⑥.



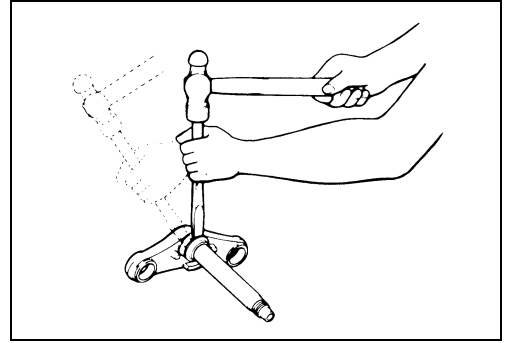
INSPECTION

- Inspect the removed parts for the following abnormalities.
 - Distortion of the steering stem
 - Bearing wear or damage
 - Abnormal bearing noise
 - Race wear or damage
 - Damper bushing wear or damage
- If any abnormal points are found, replace defective parts with new ones.



BEARING REPLACEMENT

- Remove the lower bearing.

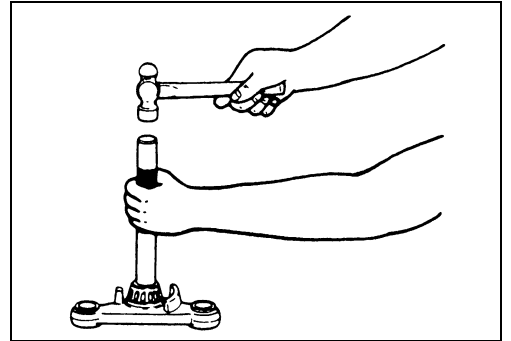


- Fit the lower bearing with the special tool.

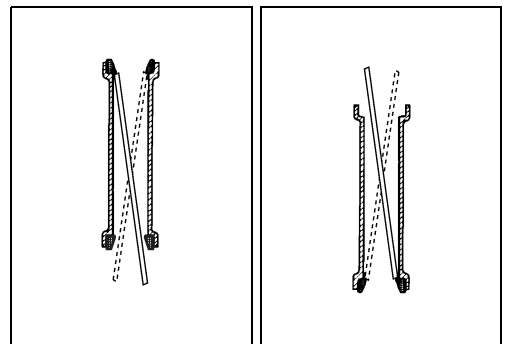
TOOL 09925-18011: Steering bearing installer

NOTE:

Replace the outer race and bearing as a set.



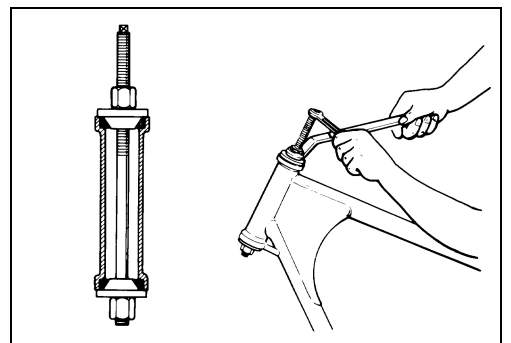
- Drive out the outer races using the steel rod.



- Fit the upper and lower outer races with the special tools.

TOOL 09941-34513: Steering race installer

09924-84510: Bearing installer set (ϕ 51.5 Attachment)



INSTALLATION

Install the steering in the reverse order of steering removal.

Pay attention to the following points:

STEERING STEM

- Apply grease to the bearings.

 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"
or equivalent

- Fit the steering stem lower bracket, upper bearing and upper dust seal.
- Tighten the steering stem nut with the special tools.

 09940-14911: Steering nut socket wrench


09940-14960: Steering nut wrench socket

 Steering stem nut: 45 N·m (4.5 kgf-m, 32.5 lbf-ft)

- Move the steering stem right and left several times to seat the bearings.
- Turn back the steering stem nut by 1/4 – 1/2 turn.

- Install the damper bushings, spacers and handlebar holders.

NOTE:

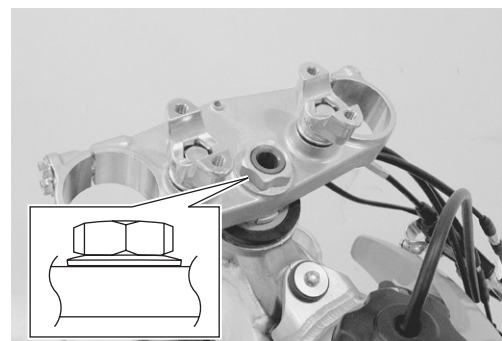
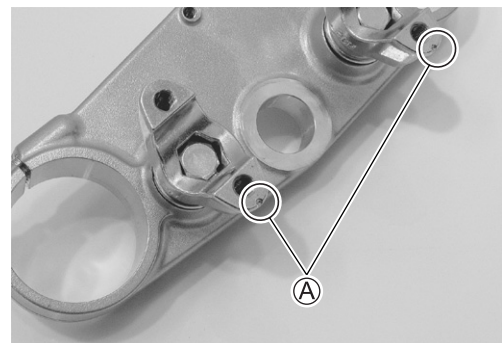
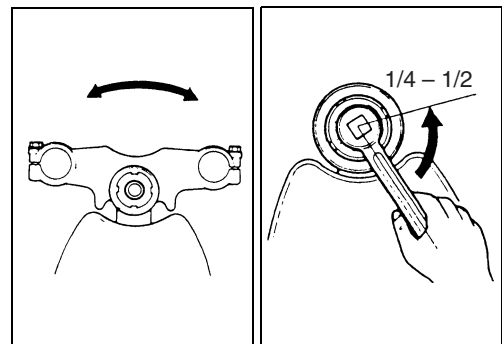
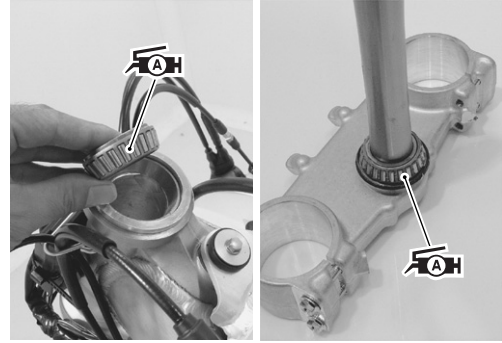
Make sure that the notch make  on the handlebar holder faces backward.

- Temporarily tighten the handlebar holder set nuts.

- Fit the steering stem upper bracket and washer.
- Temporarily tighten the steering stem head nut.

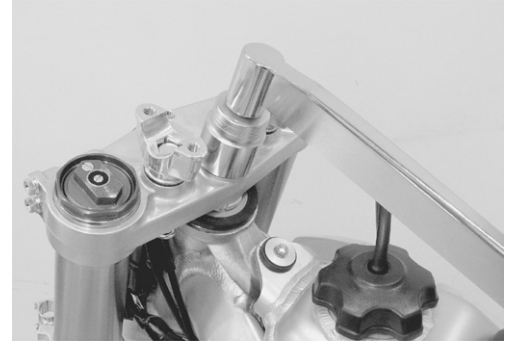
NOTE:



Pay attention to the direction of the washer.

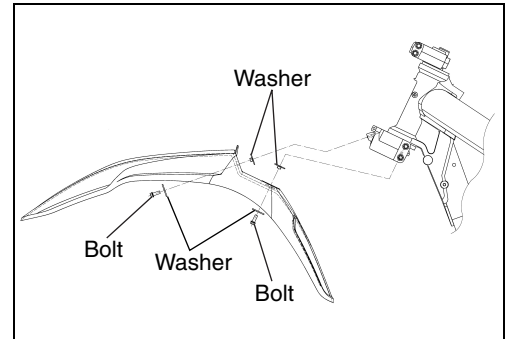


- Temporarily install the front forks to the steering stem, and tighten the lower clamp bolts.
- Tighten the steering stem head nut to the specified torque.

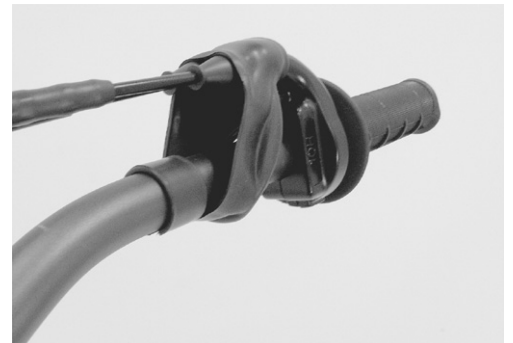
 **Steering stem head nut: 100 N·m (10.0 kgf-m, 72.5 lbf-ft)**



- Install the front fender as shown.
- Reinstall the front forks. ( 18-17)
- Install the front wheel. ( 16-6)



- Insert the throttle assembly and collar onto the handlebars.

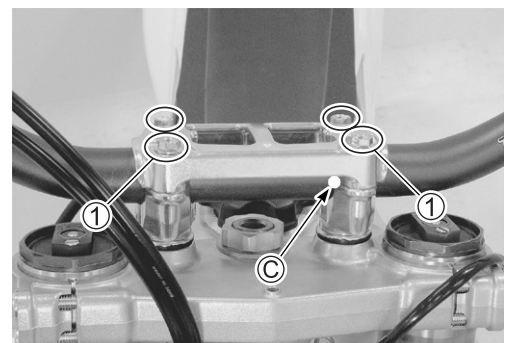
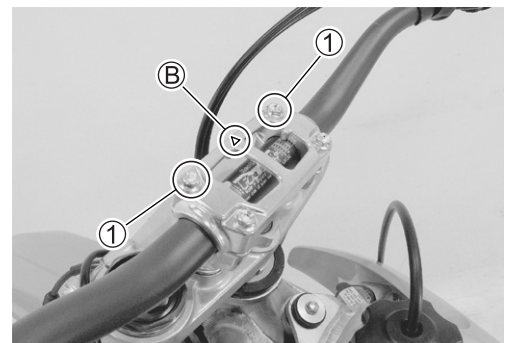


- Set the mark **Ⓑ** on the handlebar holder forward.
- Align the matching mark **Ⓒ** on the handlebars with the matching surface of the handlebar holder.
- Tighten the handlebar clamp bolts to the specified torque.


NOTE:

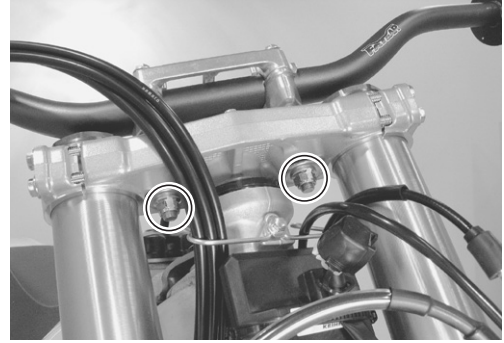
When tightening the handlebar clamp bolts, first tighten the bolts **①**.

 **Handlebar clamp bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf-m, 18.0 lbf-ft)**



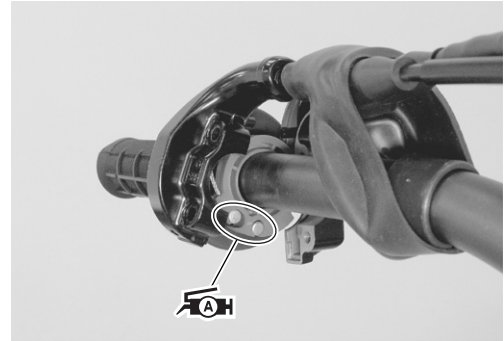
- Tighten the handlebar holder set nuts to the specified torque.

 **Handlebar holder set nut: 44 N·m (4.4 kgf-m, 32.0 lbf-ft)**



- Apply grease to the throttle cable and their hole.

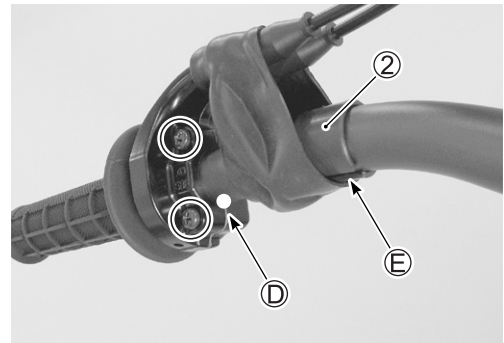
 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"**
or equivalent




- Align the matching mark ① on the handlebars with the throttle holder matching surface.
- Tighten the screws securely.

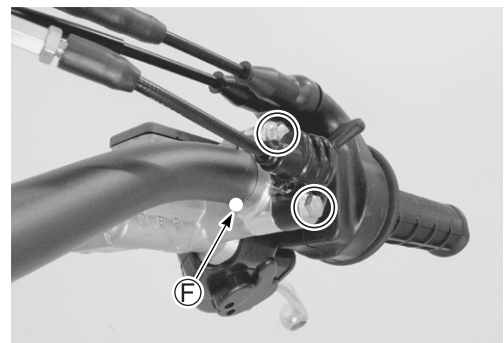
NOTE:

Make sure that the cut-line ② of collar ② to lower side.



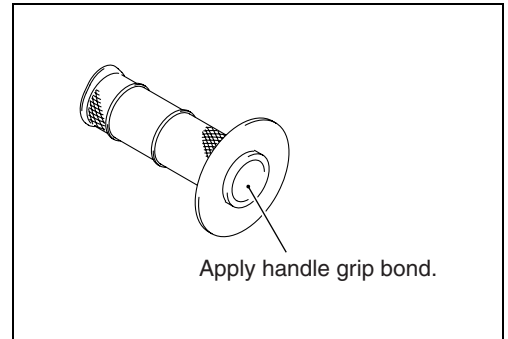
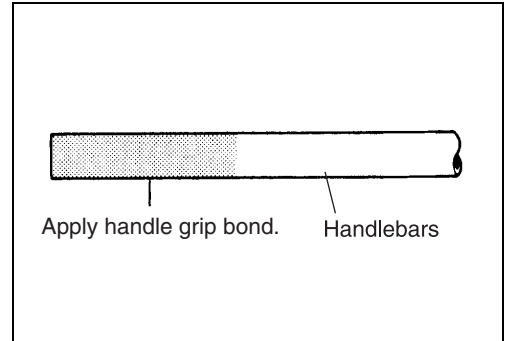
- Align the matching mark ③ on the handlebars with the master cylinder matching surface.
- Tighten the lower bolt first temporarily to provide clearance on the upper side and then tighten both the bolts to the specified torque. (☞ 20-24)

 **Master cylinder holder bolt :**
(Lower): 12 N·m (1.2 kgf-m, 8.5 lbf-ft)
(Upper): 10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)

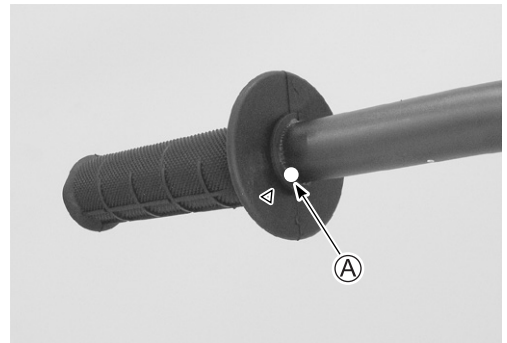


HANDLEBARS

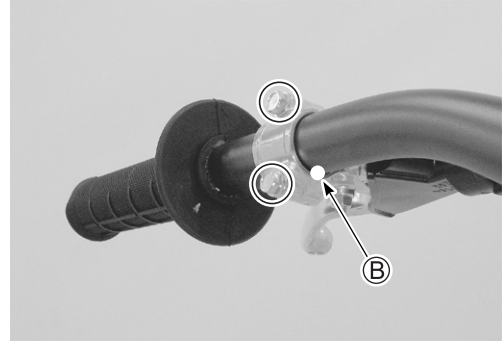
- Apply handle grip bond to the left handlebar end and inside of the left grip.



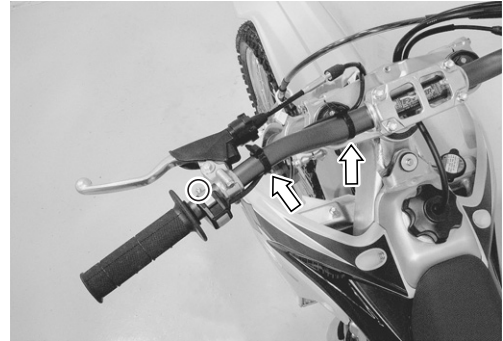
- Align the “△” mark on the left grip with the matching mark (A) on the left handlebar end.



- Align the matching mark ⑥ on the handlebars with the clutch lever holder matching surface.
- Tighten the upper bolt first temporarily to provide clearance on the lower side and then tighten both the bolts.



- Install the engine stop switch and clamps.
- Install the front number plate and handlebar pad.



INSPECTION AFTER INSTALLATION

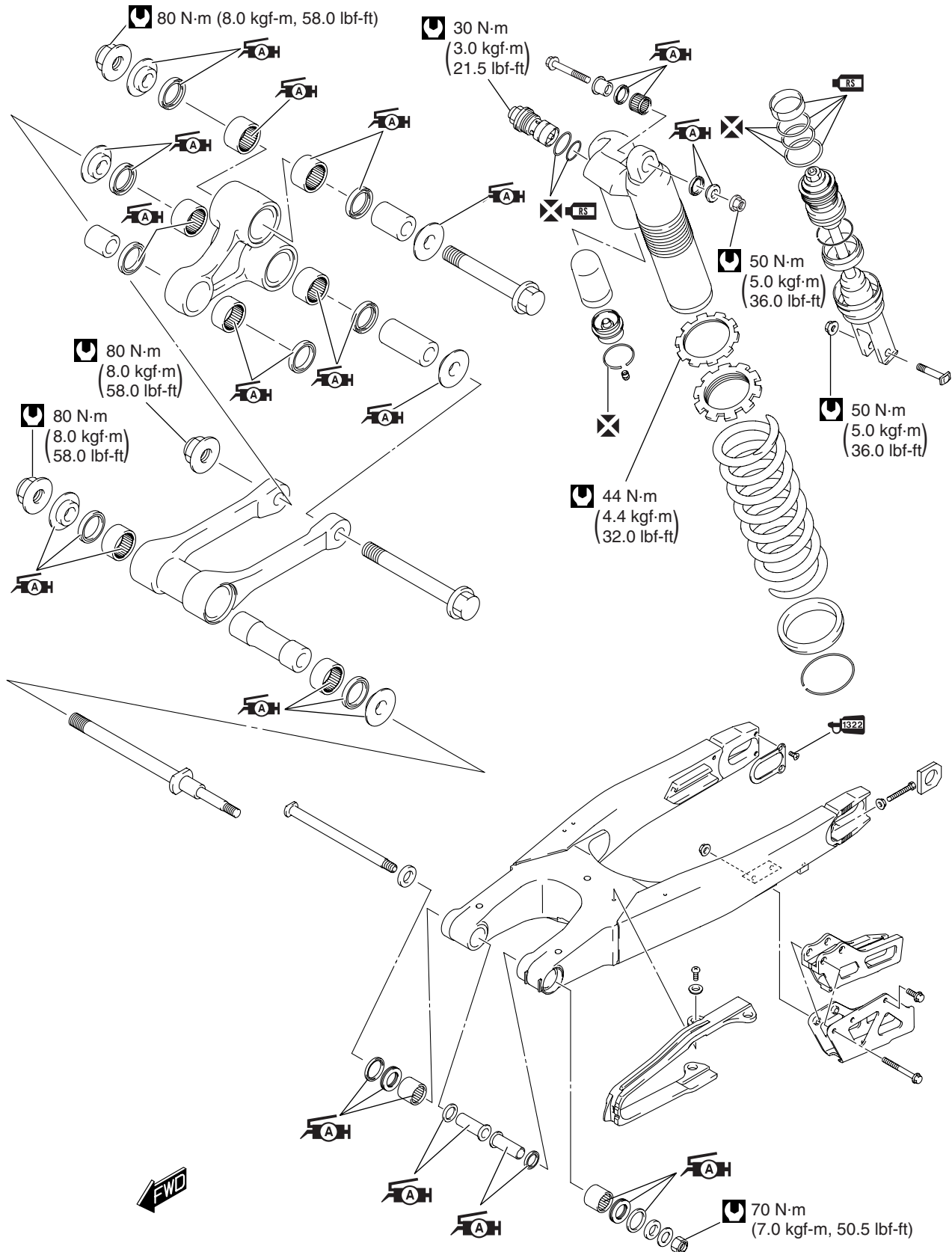
- Front fork (☞ 2-32)
- Steering (☞ 2-33)
- Wiring harness, cable and hose routing (☞ 20-19, -21, -24, -25)
- Handlebars set-up (☞ 20-27)

REAR SUSPENSION

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CONSTRUCTION REAR SUSPENSION



REAR SHOCK ABSORBER

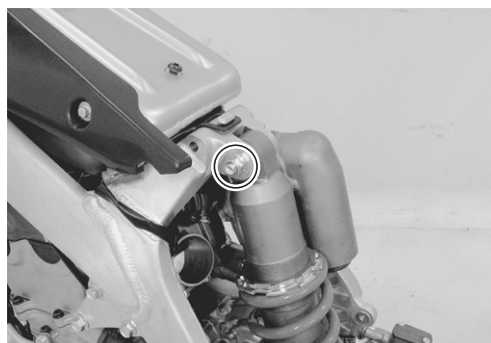
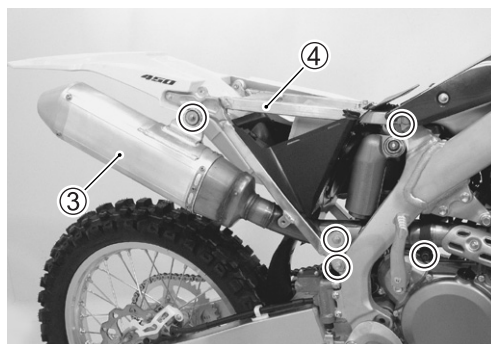
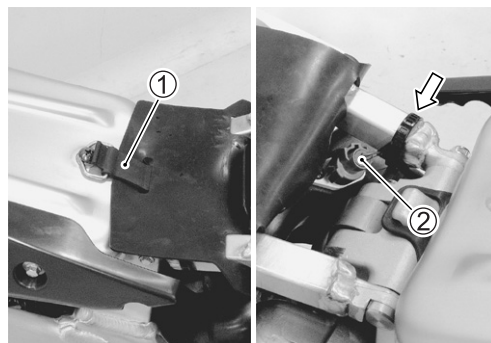
REMOVAL

- Place a block under chassis tube.
- Remove the seat, right frame cover and right radiator cover.
( 5-2)
- Loosen the air cleaner clamp screw.

- Remove the rubber band ①.
- Disconnect the IAT sensor coupler ② and remove the clamp.

- Remove the muffler ③ and seat rail assembly ④.

- Remove the rear shock absorber upper mounting bolt and nut.

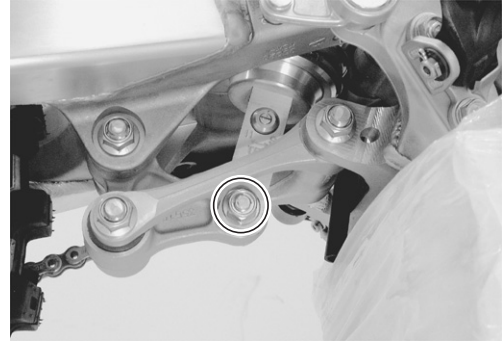


- Remove the rear shock absorber lower mounting bolt and nut.

NOTE:

If necessary, move the swingarm up or down to facilitate this mounting bolt/nut removal.

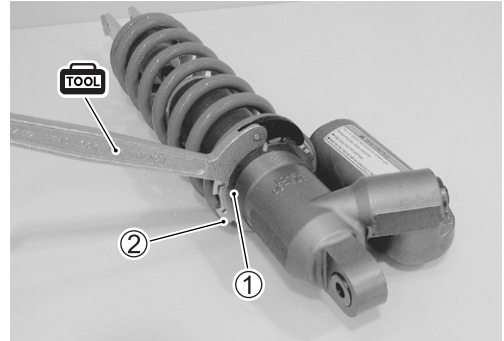
- Remove the rear shock absorber.



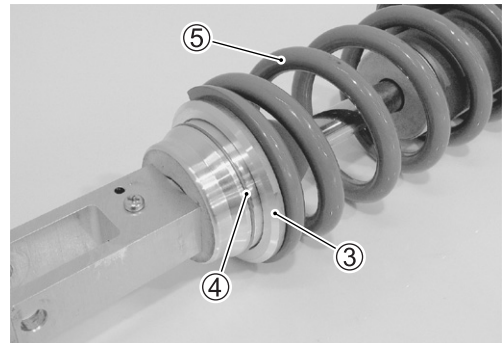
SPRING REPLACEMENT

- Loosen the lock-nut ① with the special tool and turn it fully to the end of the thread.
- Turn the adjuster ② as well as the lock-nut ①.

TOOL 09910-60611: Universal clamp wrench



- Depress the spring seat ③ and remove the stopper ring ④.
- Remove the spring seat ③ and the spring ⑤ from the rear shock absorber.

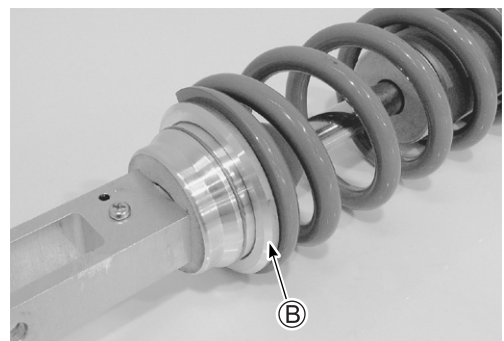
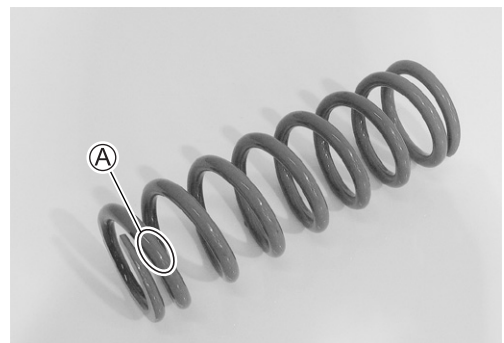


- Install the lock-nut, adjuster, spring, spring seat and stopper ring.

NOTE:

* *Install the spring as its painted side (A) (small diameter side) faces bottom.*

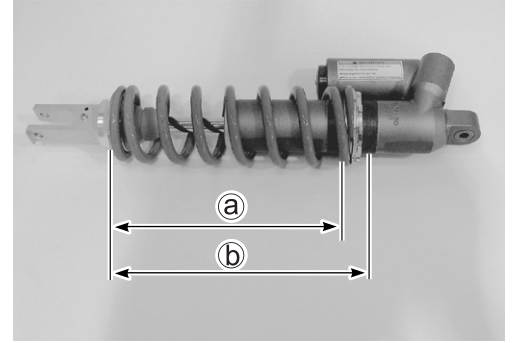
* *When installing the spring seat, insert the tapered end (B) of the spring seat to the bottom.*



- Adjust the spring set length and tighten the lock-nut.

DATA Standard spring set length:
 6.6 mm (0.26 in) compressed from the free length
 Spring set length adjustable range:
 247 – 263 mm (9.72 – 10.35 in)
 [at spring free length 265 mm (10.43 in)]
 Ⓐ: Hardest spring setting
 Ⓑ: Softest spring setting

🔧 Spring adjuster lock-nut: 44 N·m (4.4 kgf-m, 32.0 lbf-ft)



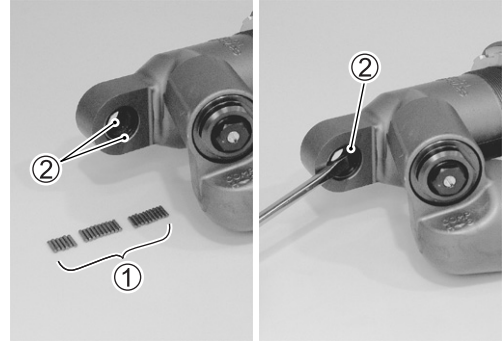
INSPECTION

- Inspect the rear shock absorber for oil leakage.
 - Inspect the damper rod for bends and smooth movement.
 - Inspect the bump rubber for deterioration and damage.
 - Inspect the damper rod hidden by the bump rubber by moving the bump rubber.
 - If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.
-
- Inspect the spacers and dust seals for damage.
 - Inspect the bearing for excessive play and smooth movement.
 - If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



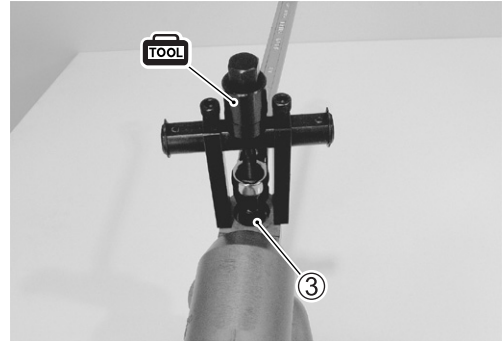
BEARING REPLACEMENT

- Remove the spacers.
- Remove the needle roller bearings ①. (26 pieces of needle roller bearing)
- Remove the dust seals ②.



- Remove the needle roller bearing cage ③ with the special tool.

TOOL 09921-20240: Bearing remover set (Remover 17 mm)



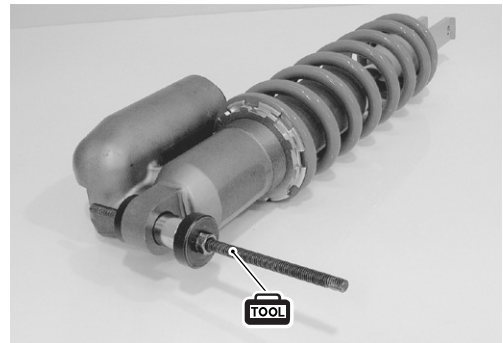
- Press the new needle roller bearing cage with the special tool and a suitable size socket wrench.

NOTE:

When installing the needle roller bearing cage, the stamped mark on the bearing must face left side.

Position the needle roller bearing cage by referring to the illustration of page 19-22.

TOOL 09924-84521: Bearing installer

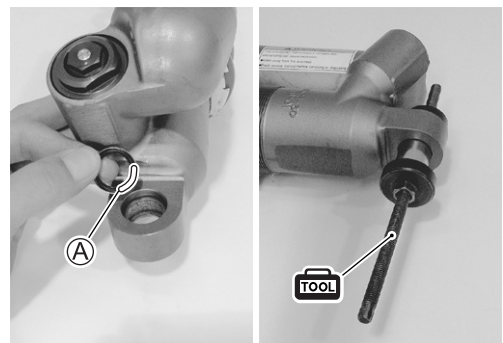


- Press the new dust seals with the special tool and a suitable size socket wrench.

NOTE:

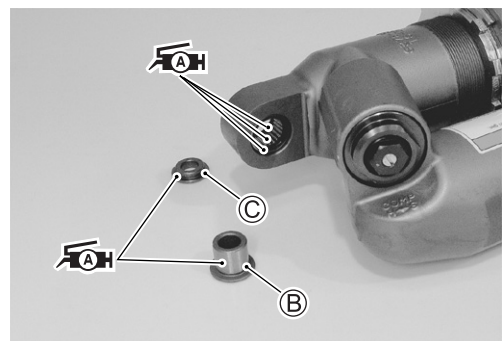
When installing the dust seal, the stamped mark (A) on the dust seal must face inside.

TOOL 09924-84521: Bearing installer



- Apply grease to the needle roller bearings and install them.
- Apply grease to the dust seals and spacers.
- Install the spacers (B) and (C).
 - (B) For right side
 - (C) For left side

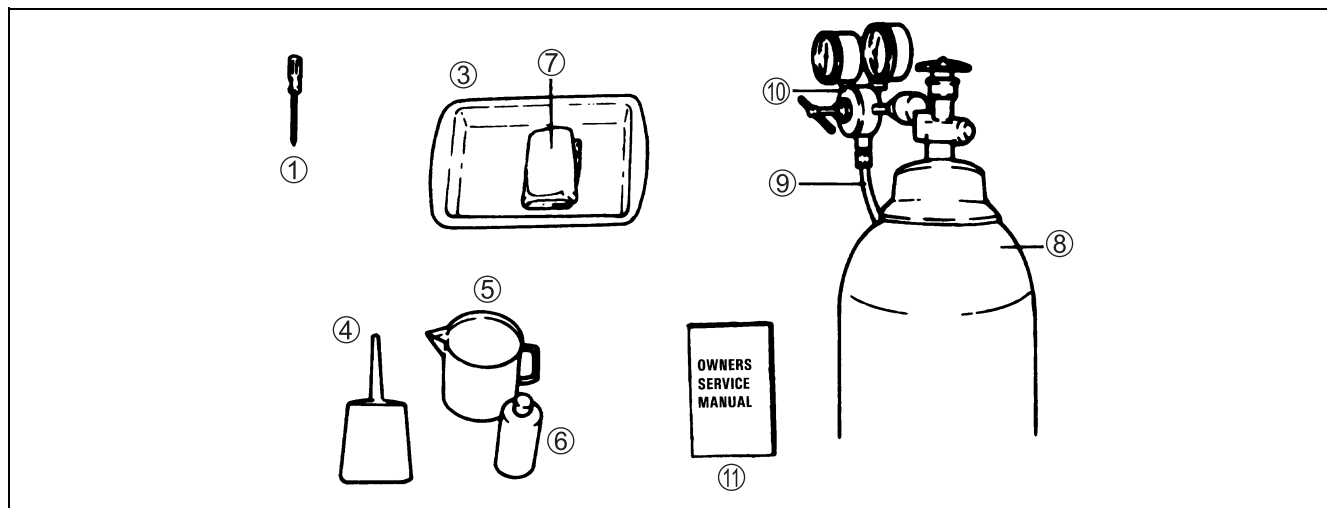
AH 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A" or equivalent



OIL REPLACEMENT

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

- Following tools and equipment are required to perform oil replacement.



- ① Screwdriver or small punch
- ② Vise*
- ③ Drain Pan
- ④ Oil can
- ⑤ Beaker
- ⑥ Specified Shock Oil (SS25)
- ⑦ Rags
- ⑧ Nitrogen tank
- ⑨ Filler Hose and Nozzle
- ⑩ Regulator Assembly
- ⑪ Owner's Service Manual

* Not shown in the illustration

OIL REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

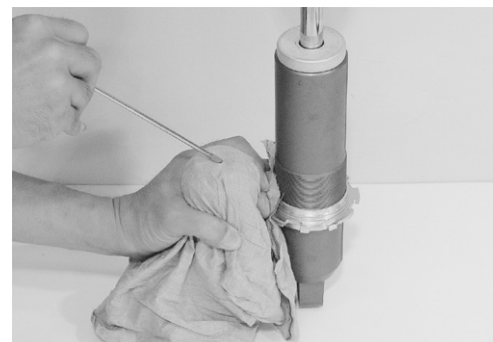
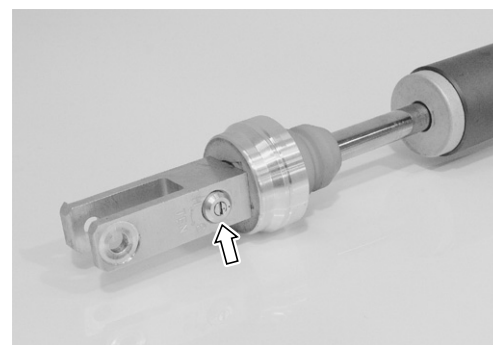
- Remove the rear shock absorber unit from the frame (19-3), clean and dry it.
- Remove the spring from the rear shock absorber unit. (19-4)

NOTE:

Inspect the rear shock absorber unit for oil leakage.

Turn the rebound damping force adjuster screw counterclockwise until it stops so that the rear suspension oil can be poured easily.

- Remove the valve cap. Press the valve with a screwdriver to bleed out nitrogen gas.



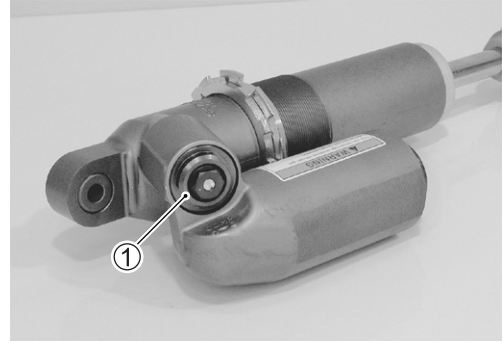
▲ WARNING

Releasing high pressure gas from the rear shock absorber unit can be hazardous.

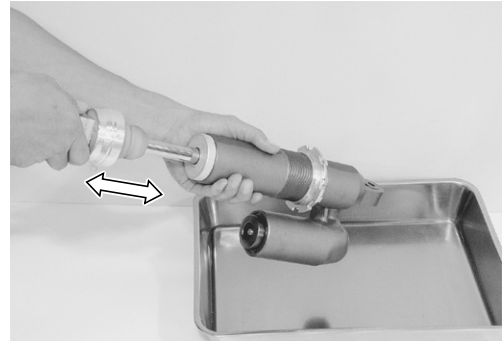
Never perform any servicing until the nitrogen gas pressure has been released from the rear shock absorber unit. When releasing the gas pressure, place a rag over the gas valve and use the tip of a screwdriver etc. to press the valve. Do not use your finger to depress the gas valve, and direct the valve away from your face and body.

- Remove the compression adjuster assembly ① with the special tool from the rear shock absorber.

TOOL 09941-53660: Rear cushion socket wrench



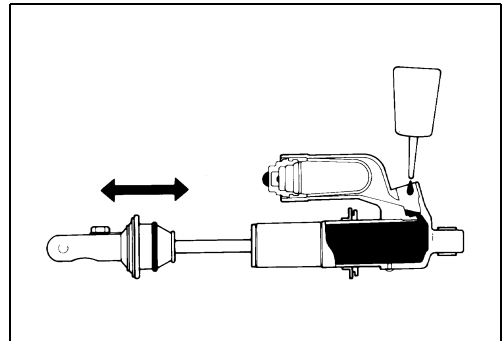
- Place a drain pan under the rear shock absorber unit.
- Move the rod and drain the oil completely.
- Push the valve core again to equalize the bladder to atmospheric pressure.



- Pour the fresh specified rear suspension oil as shown while moving the rod.

NOTE:

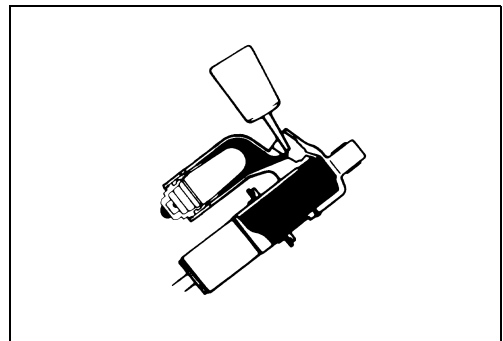
Be sure to extend the rod after filling the oil.



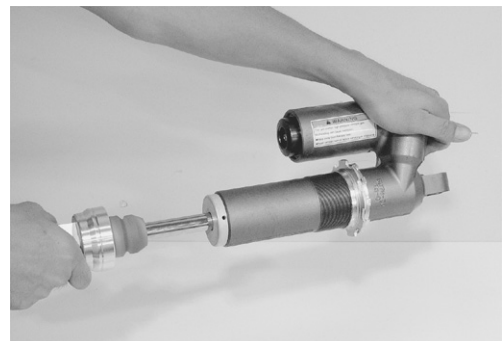
- Tilt the shock absorber unit as shown and pour the fresh rear suspension oil fully into the reservoir.

RS 99000-99001-S25: SUZUKI REAR SUSPENSION OIL
SS-25 or equivalent

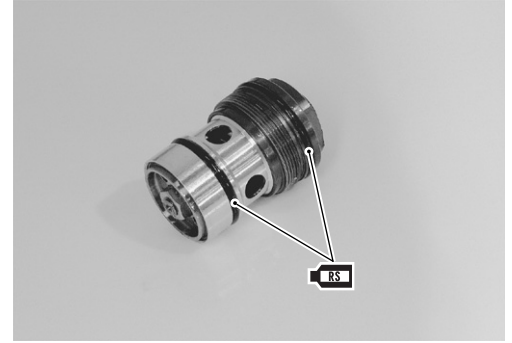
DATA Oil capacity: 395 ml (13.4/13.9 US/Imp oz)



- Cover the compression adjuster hole with the root of your thumb.
- Tilt and shake the rear shock absorber unit to fill the reservoir with the oil.
- Add the oil and repeat the above procedure until the reservoir is filled with the oil completely.



- Replace the O-rings on the compression adjuster assembly with new ones.
- Apply rear suspension oil to the O-rings.



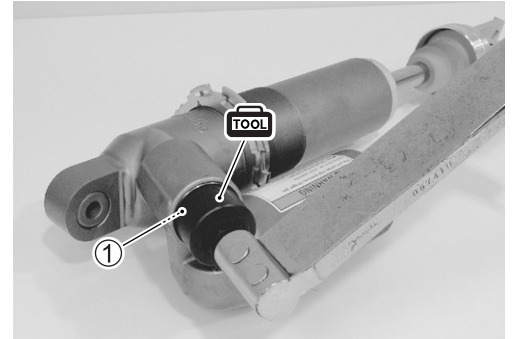
- Reinstall the compression adjuster assembly ①.

TOOL 09941-53660: Rear cushion socket wrench

U Compression adjuster assembly:

30 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 21.5 lbf·ft)

- Fill the rear shock absorber unit with nitrogen gas to 784 kPa (8.0 kgf/cm², 113.8 psi).
- Tighten the gas valve cap.
- Reinstall the spring. (🔧 19-4)



⚠ WARNING

Use of flammable gas for pressuring the rear shock absorber unit can be hazardous. Flammable gas such as gas welding oxygen can cause a fire hazard.

Use nitrogen gas. If nitrogen gas is not available, compressed air free from water can be substituted.

⚠ WARNING

Applying too much pressure to the rear shock absorber unit may rupture the rear shock absorber unit.

Be sure to fill the rear shock absorber unit to the specified pressure.

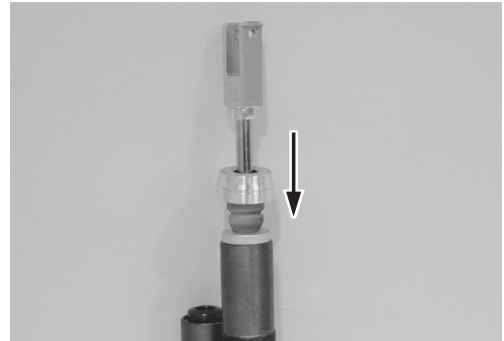
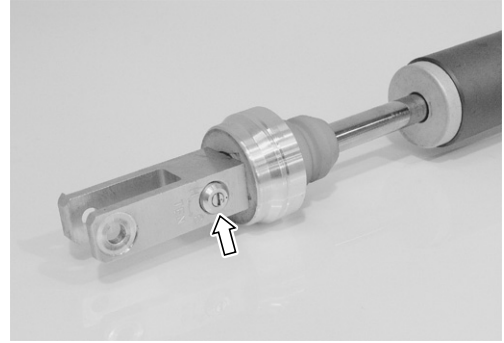
CAUTION

Riding the motorcycle with abnormal gas pressure can damage the rear shock absorber unit. Low gas pressure can result in oil leakage. Abnormal gas pressure cannot provide normal rear shock absorber unit performance.

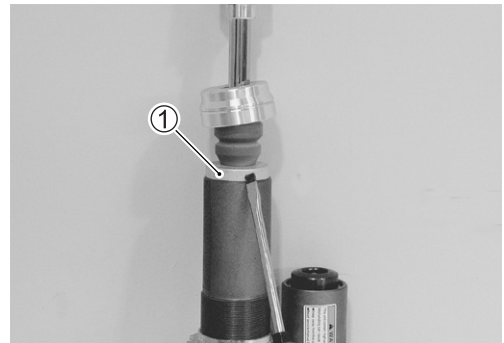
Be sure to fill the rear shock absorber unit to the specified pressure.

DISASSEMBLY AND INSPECTION

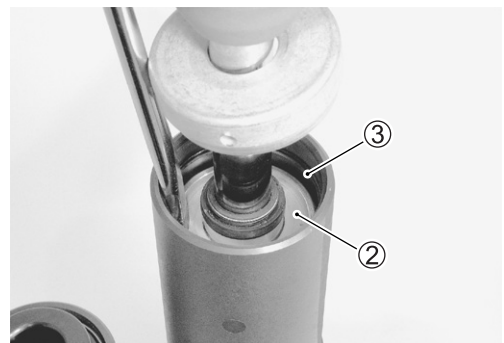
- Clean and dry the rear shock absorber.
- Remove the spring from the rear shock absorber. (☞ 19-4)
- Turn the rebound damping force adjuster to the softest position.
- Press the valve with a screwdriver to bleed out nitrogen gas. (☞ 19-7)
- Remove the compression adjuster assembly and drain the oil. (☞ 19-8)
- Vise the rear shock absorber unit in inverted position.
- Depress the bump rubber fully to protect the damper rod.



- Evenly hammer the stopper ① with a screwdriver or equivalent and remove it from the rear shock absorber body.



- Depress the seal case ② with a screwdriver until the circlip ③ is fully exposed.



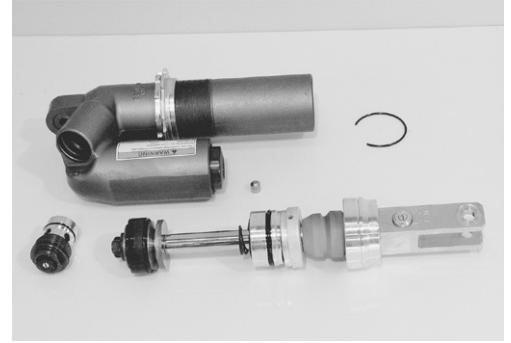
- Remove the circlip ④.

NOTE:

Do not scratch the inner surface of the shock absorber body to avoid oil leaks.

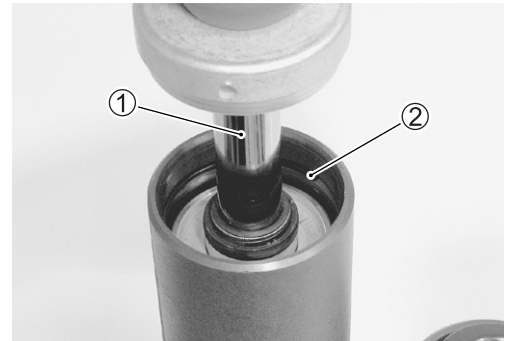


- Extract the damper rod assembly from the shock absorber body.
- Inspect the oil seal and O-rings.
- Inspect the damper rod for bends and scratches.
- Inspect the inner surface of the body.
- Inspect the “teflon coating metal” on the piston.
- Replace the O-rings with new ones.
- Replace the “teflon coating metal” by cutting off the old one and putting a new one onto the piston if necessary.



REASSEMBLY

- Apply the rear suspension oil to the O-rings and the “teflon coating metal”.
- Insert the damper rod assembly ① and fit a new circlip ②.
- Pull up the damper rod assembly ① until it is stopped by the circlip ②.
- Fit the stopper to the shock absorber body.
- Fill the specified rear suspension oil in the rear shock absorber. (19-8)



RS 99000-99001-S25: SUZUKI REAR SUSPENSION OIL
SS-25 or equivalent

DATA Oil capacity: 395 ml (13.4/13.9 US/Imp oz)

- Reinstall the compression adjuster assembly. (19-9)
- Pressure the rear shock absorber unit with nitrogen gas to 784 kPa (8.0 kgf/cm², 113.8 psi). (19-9)
- Reassemble the spring and adjust the spring set length. (19-4)
- Tighten the valve cap.

INSTALLATION

Install the rear shock absorber in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Tighten the rear shock absorber lower mounting bolt and nut to the specified torque.

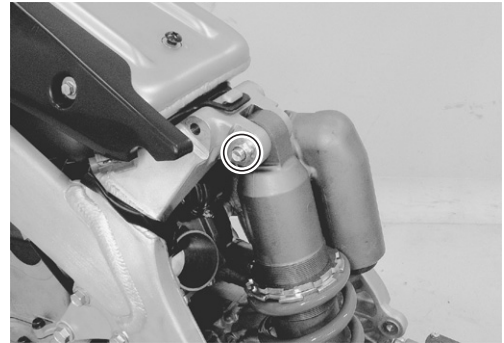
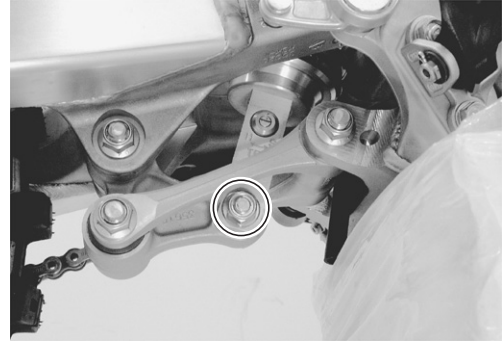
NOTE:

If necessary, move the swingarm up or down to facilitate this mounting bolt/nut tightening.

 **Rear shock absorber lower mounting nut:**
50 N·m (5.0 kgf-m, 36.0 lbf-ft)

- Tighten the upper mounting bolt and nut to the specified torque.

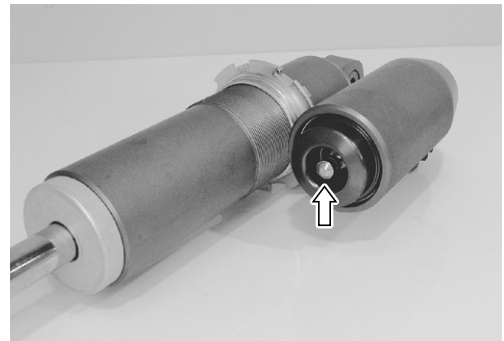
 **Rear shock absorber upper mounting nut:**
50 N·m (5.0 kgf-m, 36.0 lbf-ft)



DISPOSAL

High pressure nitrogen gas is sealed in the rear shock absorber unit. Be sure to release gas before disposing the rear shock absorber unit.

- Remove the valve cap.

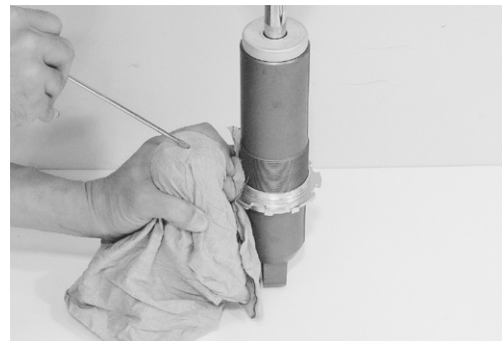


- Press the valve with a screwdriver.

WARNING

Releasing high pressure gas from the rear shock absorber unit can be hazardous.

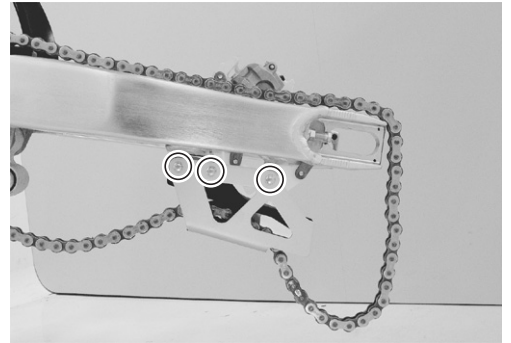
Place a rag over the valve and push the valve with a screwdriver to release nitrogen gas. Do not use your finger to push the valve, and direct the valve away from your face and body.



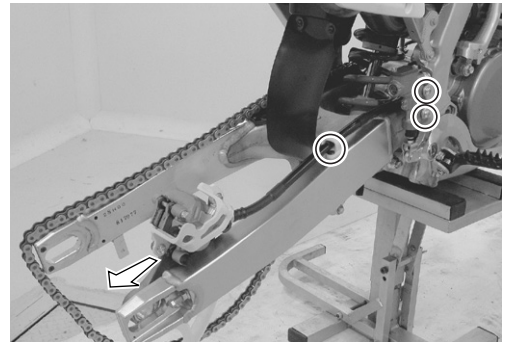
SWINGARM

REMOVAL

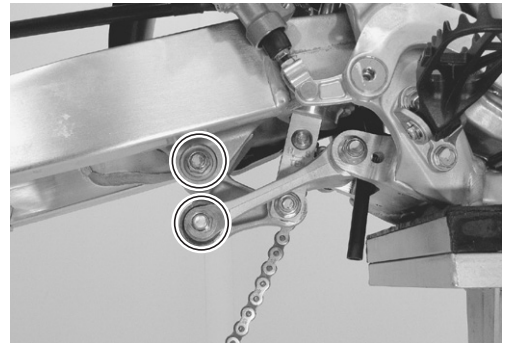
- Place the motorcycle on a block to lift rear wheel off the ground.
- Remove the rear wheel. (☞ 16-7)
- Remove the chain guide.



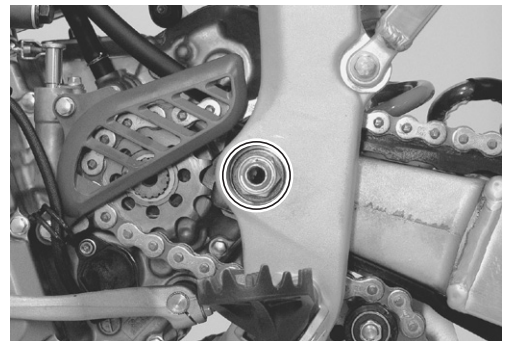
- Remove the rear master cylinder mounting bolts and brake hose guide bolt.
- Remove the rear brake caliper from the swingarm.



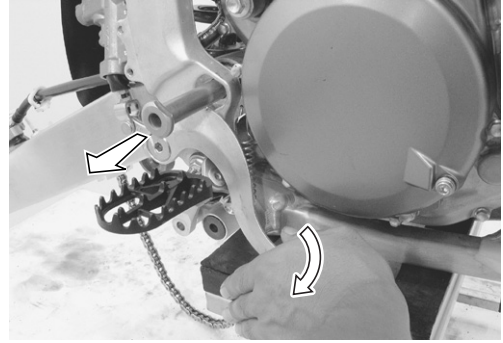
- Remove the cushion rod bolt and nut.
- Remove the cushion lever bolt and nut.



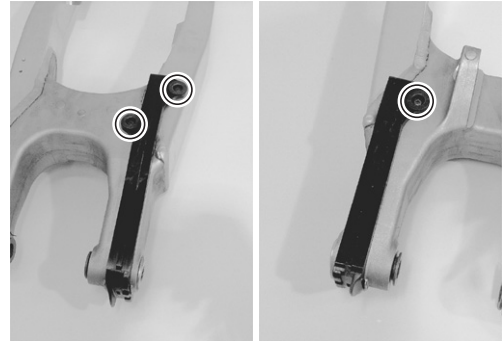
- Remove the swingarm pivot nut and washer.



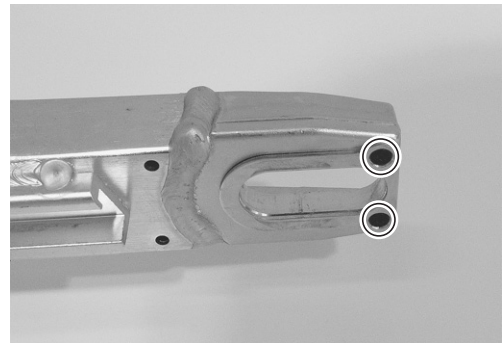
- Down the rear brake pedal and remove the pivot shaft.
- Remove the swingarm.



- Remove the chain buffer.

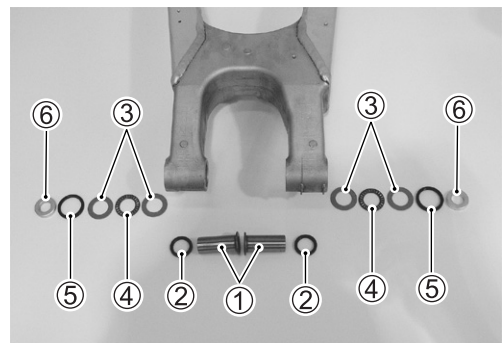


- Remove the plates.



- Remove the following parts from the swingarm.

- Spacer ①
- Oil seal ②
- Washer ③
- Thrust bearing ④
- Dust seal ⑤
- Spacer ⑥



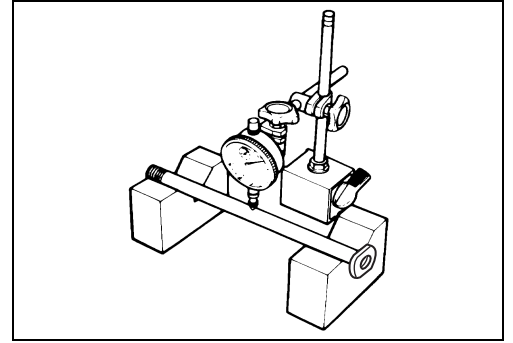
INSPECTION

PIVOT SHAFT

- Measure the pivot shaft runout with the dial gauge and V-blocks.
- If any the runout exceeds the limit, replace the pivot shaft with a new one.

DATA Swingarm pivot shaft runout
Service Limit: 0.3 mm (0.01 in)

TOOL 09900-20607: Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
09900-20701: Magnetic stand
09900-21304: V-block set (100 mm)



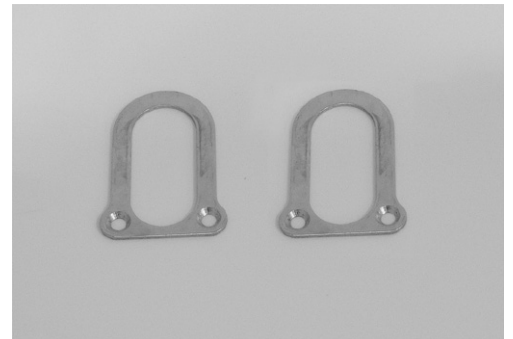
CHAIN BUFFER AND CHAIN GUIDE

- Inspect the chain buffer and chain guide for damage and excessive wear.
- If any defects are found, replace the chain buffer or guide with a new one.



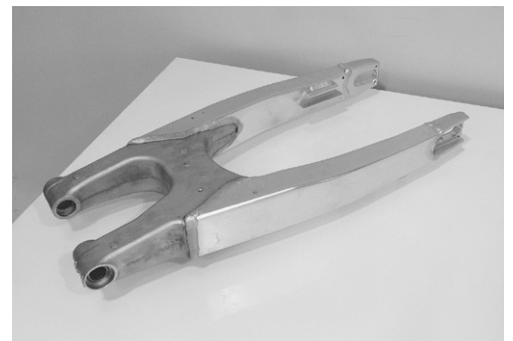
PLATE

- Inspect the plate for damage and excessive bend.
- If any defects are found, replace the plate with a new one.



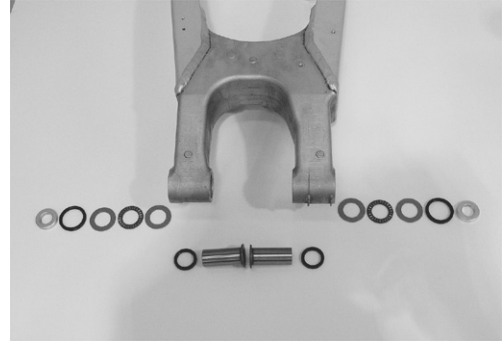
SWINGARM

- Inspect the swingarm for cracks and damage.
- If any defects are found, replace the swingarm with a new one.

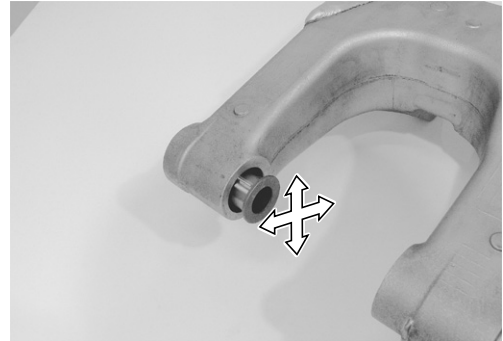


BEARING, SPACER, DUST SEAL, OIL SEAL

- Inspect the bearings, spacers, dust seals and oil seals for damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



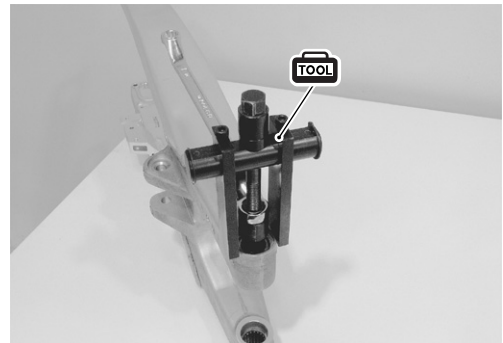
- Insert the spacer into the bearings and inspect them for play and smooth movement.
- If excessive play is noted, replace the bearing with a new one.




BEARING REPLACEMENT

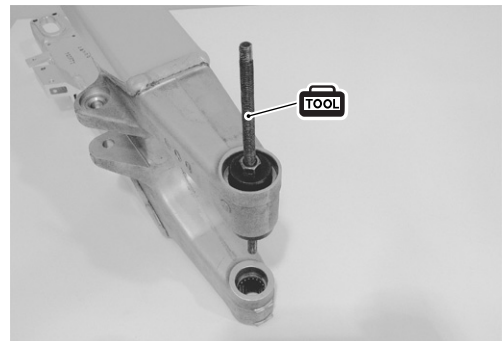
- Remove the bearings with the special tool.

 09921-20240: Bearing remover set (Remover 20 mm)




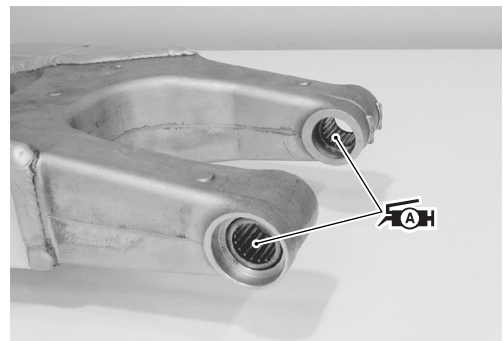
- Press the new bearings with the special tool. (☞ 19-23)

 09924-84521: Bearing installer



- Apply grease to the bearings.

 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"
or equivalent



INSTALLATION

Install the swingarm in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Install the following parts into the swingarm.

① Oil seal	⑤ Washer
② Spacer	⑥ Dust seal
③ Washer	⑦ Spacer
④ Thrust bearing	
- Apply grease to the dust seals, bearings and oil seals.


 **99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE “A”**
or equivalent

- Apply THREAD LOCK SUPER to the plate mounting screws.


 **99000-32110: THREAD LOCK SUPER “1322”**
or equivalent

- Tighten the plate mounting screws securely.
- Install the chain buffer.


- Install the swingarm.
- Tighten the swingarm pivot nut to the specified torque.



 **Swingarm pivot nut: 70 N·m (7.0 kgf-m, 50.5 lbf-ft)**

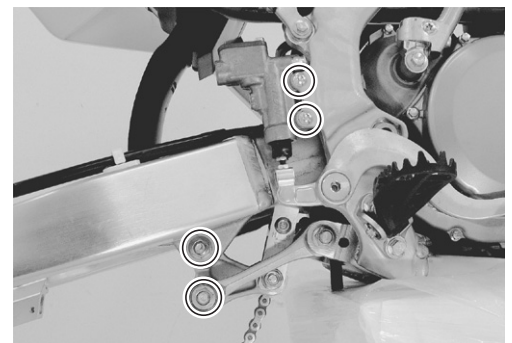
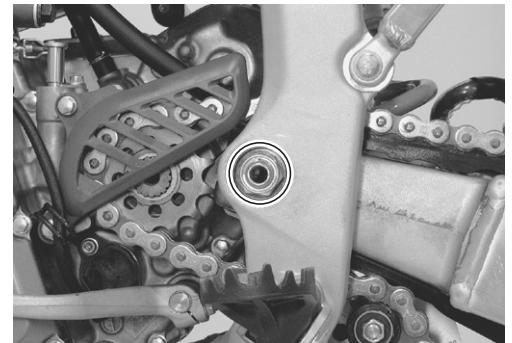
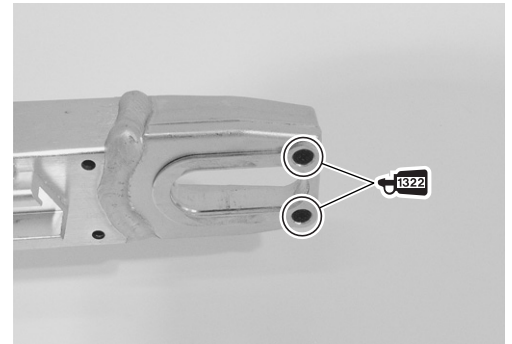
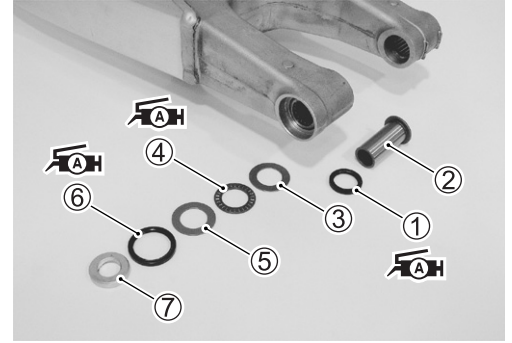
- Install the cushion lever and cushion rod.
- Tighten the cushion lever nut and cushion rod nut to the specified torque.

 **Cushion lever nut: 80 N·m (8.0 kgf-m, 58.0 lbf-ft)**
Cushion rod nut: 80 N·m (8.0 kgf-m, 58.0 lbf-ft)

- Tighten the master cylinder mounting bolts to the specified torque.

 **Master cylinder mounting bolt:**
10 N·m (1.0 kgf-m, 7.0 lbf-ft)

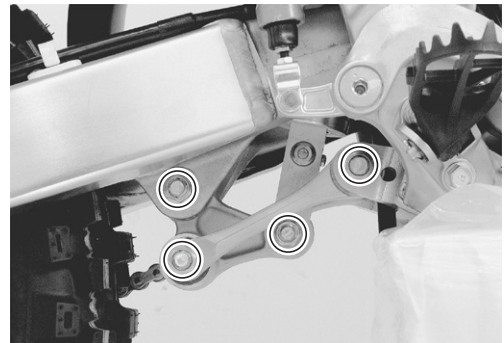
- Install the rear wheel. ( 16-11)
- Adjust the drive chain slack. ( 2-26)



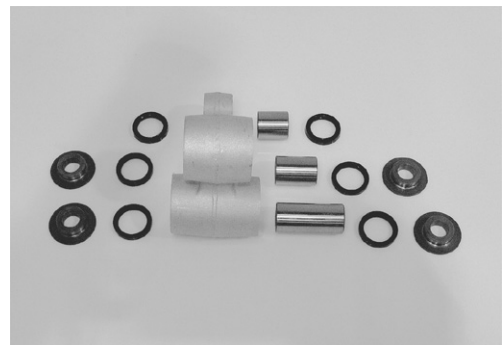
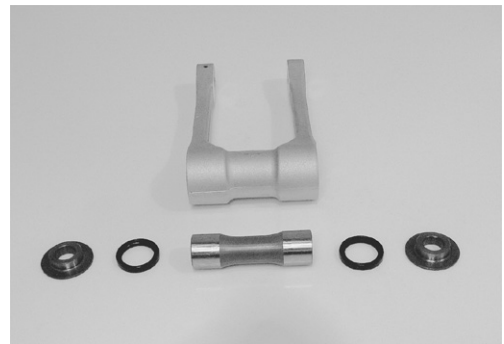
REAR SUSPENSION LINKAGE

REMOVAL

- Place a block under the chassis tubes.
- Remove the rear cushion rod bolt and nut.
- Remove the cushion lever bolt and nut.
- Remove the shock absorber lower bolt and nut.

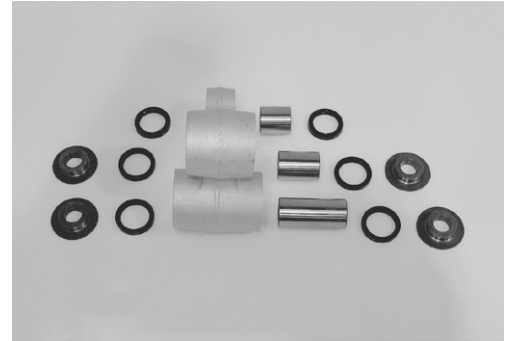
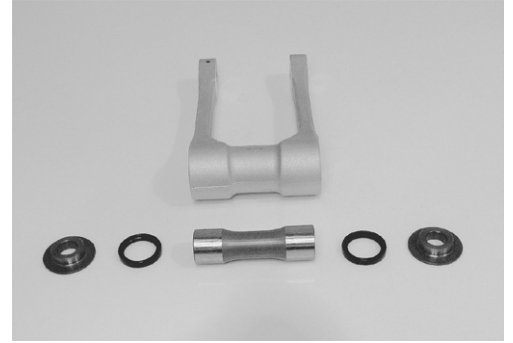


- Remove the collars, dust seals and spacers.

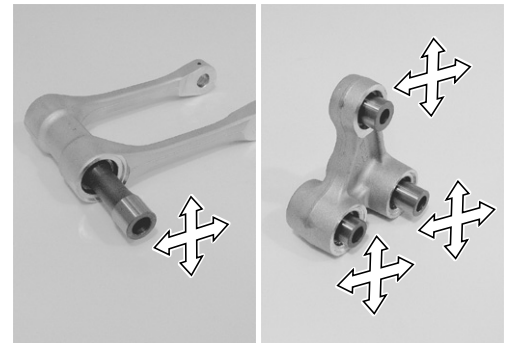


INSPECTION

- Inspect the cushion rod and cushion lever for damage.
- Inspect the dust seals and spacers for damage.
- If necessary, replace the defective parts with a new one.



- Insert the spacers into the bearings and inspect them for excessive play and smooth movement.
- If excessive play is noted, replace the bearing with a new one.



BEARING REPLACEMENT

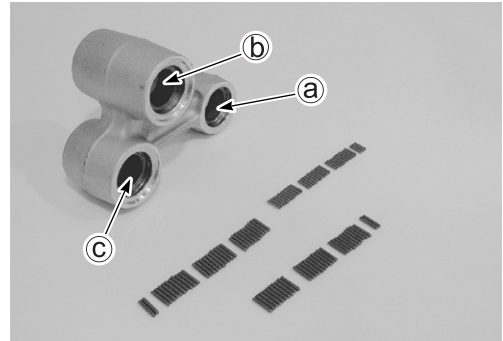
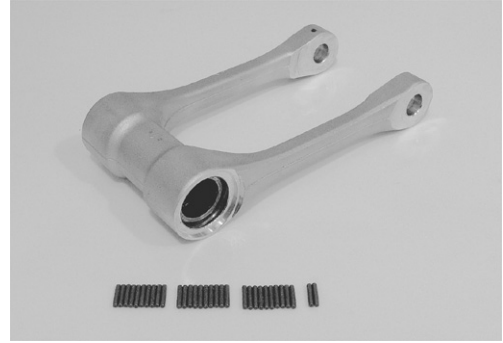
- Remove the collars, spacers and dust seals. (☞ 19-18)
- Remove the needle roller bearings.

Cushion rod bearing

(One side 32 pieces of needle roller bearing)

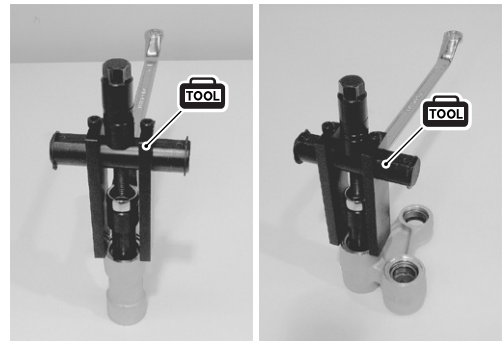
Cushion lever bearing

- Ⓐ (33 pieces of needle roller bearing)
- Ⓑ (One side 32 pieces of needle roller bearing)
- Ⓒ (One side 32 pieces of needle roller bearing)



- Remove the needle roller bearing cages with the special tool.

TOOL 09921-20240: Bearing remover set (Remover 20 mm)

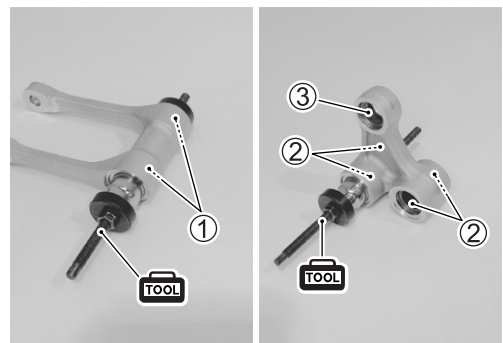


- Press fit the new needle roller bearing cages with the special tool and a suitable size socket wrench.

TOOL 09924-84521: Bearing installer

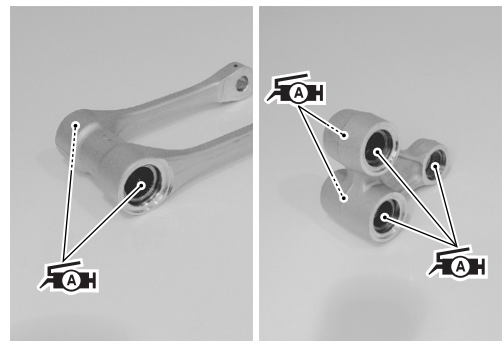
NOTE:

- * When installing the needle roller bearing cages ① and ②, the stamped mark on the bearing must face outside. (③: right side)
- * Position the needle roller bearing cages by referring to the illustration of page 19-22.



- Apply grease to the needle roller bearings and install them.

AH 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"
or equivalent

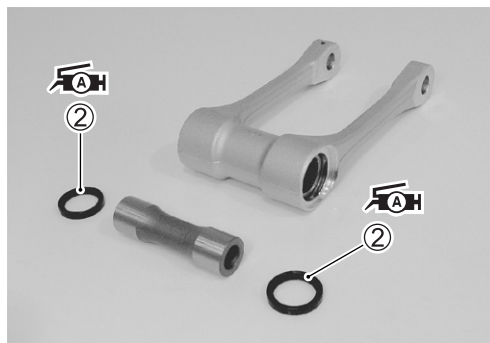
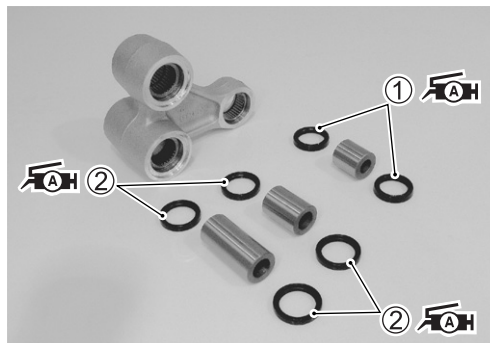


INSTALLATION

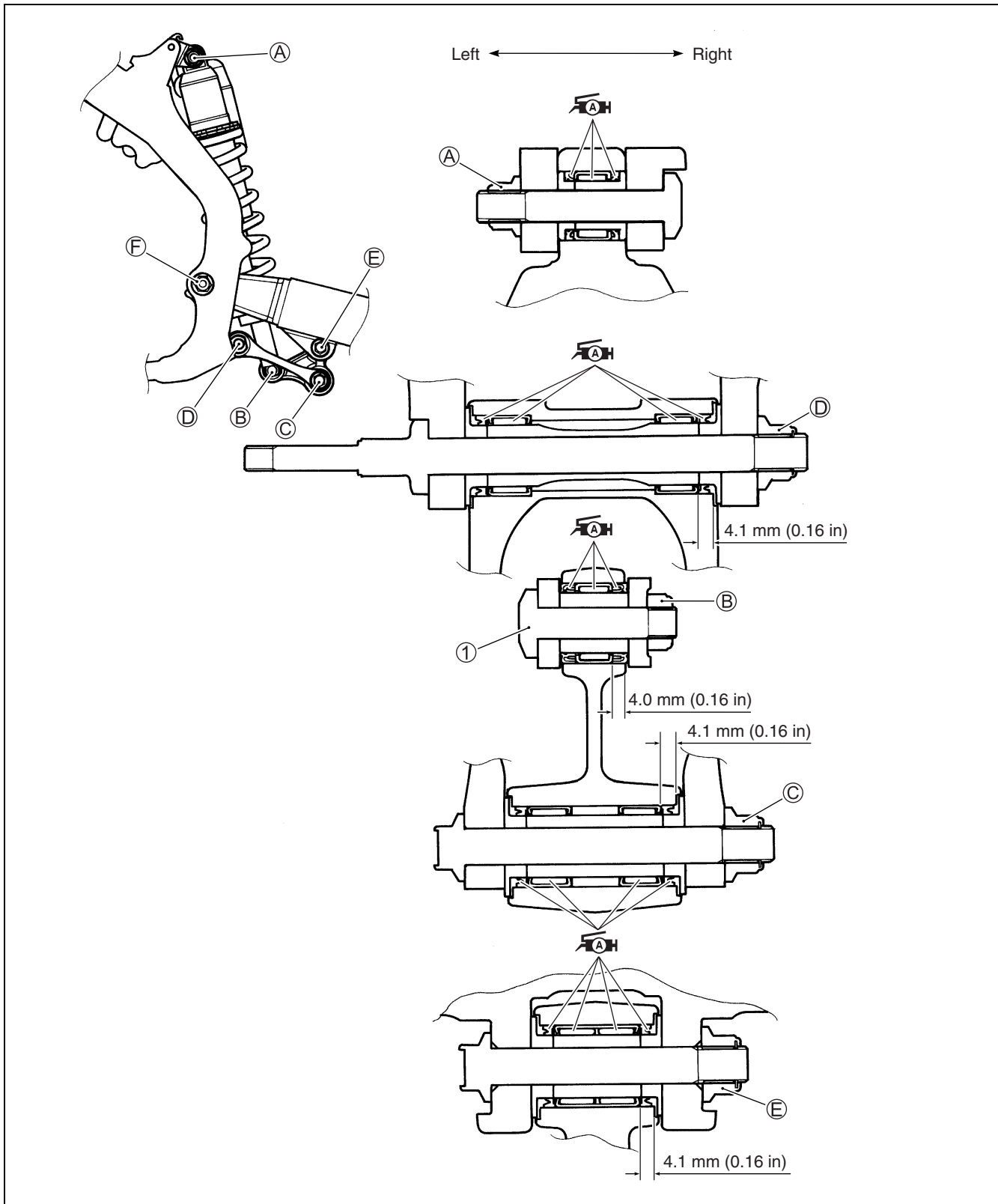
Install the rear suspension linkage in the reverse order of removal. Pay attention to the following points:

- Position the dust seals ① so that the manufacturer's code indicated side of the seals face outside. (②: inside)
- Apply grease to the dust seals.

 99000-25010: SUZUKI SUPER GREASE "A"
or equivalent



- Tighten the cushion lever, cushion rod and swingarm nuts to the specified torque.



Tightening torque:

A: 50 N·m (5.0 kgf-m, 36.0 lbf-ft)

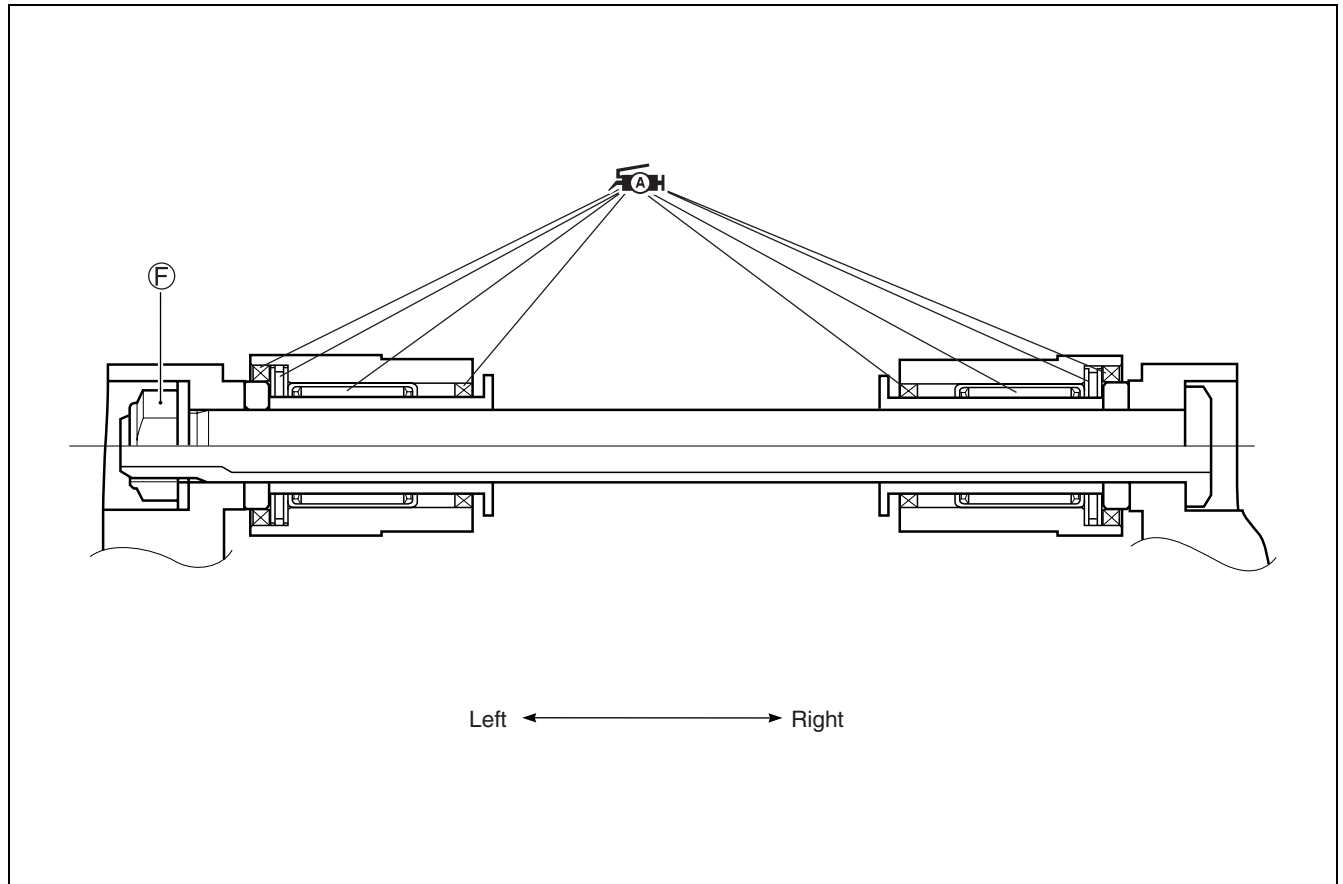
B: 50 N·m (5.0 kgf-m, 36.0 lbf-ft)

C: 80 N·m (8.0 kgf-m, 58.0 lbf-ft)

D: 80 N·m (8.0 kgf-m, 58.0 lbf-ft)

E: 80 N·m (8.0 kgf-m, 58.0 lbf-ft)

F: 70 N·m (7.0 kgf-m, 50.5 lbf-ft)

**CAUTION**

Improperly reassembled rear suspension linkage bolts can interfere with suspension movement and damage the rear suspension linkage.

- * Make sure that the rear shock absorber rebound damping adjuster on the bottom bracket of the rear shock absorber is located to the right side.
- * Insert the rear suspension linkage bolt ① from the left side. Make sure that the nut ② is in the recess of the rear shock absorber bottom bracket.

SERVICING INFORMATION

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SERVICE DATA

VALVE + GUIDE

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD		LIMIT
Valve diam.	IN.	36 (1.4)	—
	EX.	31 (1.2)	—
Tappet clearance (when cold)	IN.	0.09 – 0.16 (0.004 – 0.006)	—
	EX.	0.17 – 0.24 (0.007 – 0.009)	—
Valve guide to valve stem clearance	IN.	0.010 – 0.037 (0.0004 – 0.0015)	—
	EX.	0.030 – 0.057 (0.0012 – 0.0022)	—
Valve stem deflection	IN. & EX.	—	0.25 (0.010)
Valve guide I.D.	IN. & EX.	5.500 – 5.512 (0.2165 – 0.2170)	—
Valve stem O.D.	IN.	5.475 – 5.490 (0.2156 – 0.2161)	—
	EX.	5.455 – 5.470 (0.2148 – 0.2154)	—
Valve stem runout	IN. & EX.	—	0.05 (0.002)
Valve seat width	IN. & EX.	0.9 – 1.1 (0.035 – 0.043)	—
Valve head radial runout	IN. & EX.	—	0.03 (0.001)
Valve spring free length	IN. & EX.	—	35.8 (1.41)
Valve spring tension	IN. & EX.	146 – 168 N (14.9 – 17.1 kgf, 32.8 – 37.7 lbs) at length 30.9 mm (12.2 in)	—

CAMSHAFT + CYLINDER HEAD

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD		LIMIT
Cam height	IN.	35.53 – 35.58 (1.399 – 1.401)	35.23 (1.387)
	EX.	34.33 – 34.38 (1.352 – 1.354)	34.03 (1.340)
Camshaft journal oil clearance	IN. & EX.	0.032 – 0.066 (0.001 – 0.002)	0.150 (0.0059)
Camshaft journal holder I.D.	IN. & EX.	22.012 – 22.025 (0.8667 – 0.8671)	—
Camshaft journal O.D.	IN. & EX.	21.959 – 21.980 (0.8645 – 0.8654)	—
Camshaft runout	—		0.10 (0.004)
Cam chain pin	14th pin		—
Cylinder head distortion	—		0.05 (0.002)

CYLINDER + PISTON + PISTON RING

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD		LIMIT
Compression pressure (Automatic decomp. actuated)	400 kPa (4.0 kgf/cm ² , 57 psi) and more		—
Piston to cylinder clearance	0.035 – 0.045 (0.0014 – 0.0018)		0.120 (0.0047)
Cylinder bore	96.000 – 96.015 (3.7795 – 3.7801)		Nicks or scratches
Piston diam.	95.960 – 95.975 (3.7779 – 3.7785) Measure at 15 mm (0.6 in) from the skirt end.		95.880 (3.7748)
Cylinder distortion	—		0.05 (0.002)
Piston ring free end gap	1st	Approx. 8.6 (0.34)	6.9 (0.27)
Piston ring end gap	1st	0.08 – 0.20 (0.003 – 0.008)	0.50 (0.020)
Piston ring to groove clearance	1st	—	0.180 (0.007)
Piston ring groove width	1st	0.78 – 0.80 (0.0307 – 0.0315)	—
		1.30 – 1.32 (0.0512 – 0.0520)	—
	Oil	2.01 – 2.03 (0.0791 – 0.0799)	—
Piston ring thickness	1st	0.71 – 0.76 (0.0279 – 0.0299)	—
		1.08 – 1.10 (0.0425 – 0.0433)	—
Piston pin bore	19.002 – 19.008 (0.7425 – 0.7433)		19.030 (0.7492)
Piston pin O.D.	18.995 – 19.000 (0.7478 – 0.7480)		18.980 (0.7472)

CONROD + CRANKSHAFT

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	LIMIT
Conrod small end I.D.	19.010 – 19.018 (0.7484 – 0.7487)	19.040 (0.7496)
Conrod deflection	—	3.0 (0.12)
Conrod big end side clearance	0.20 – 0.65 (0.008 – 0.026)	1.0 (0.04)
Conrod big end width	19.75 – 19.80 (0.778 – 0.780)	—
Crank web to web width	61.9 – 62.1 (2.437 – 2.445)	—
Crankshaft runout	—	0.08 (0.003)

OIL PUMP

ITEM	STANDARD	LIMIT
Oil pressure (at 50 °C, 122 °F)	50 kPa (0.5 kgf/cm ² , 7.1 psi) at 4 000 r/min	—

CLUTCH

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	LIMIT
Clutch lever clearance	2 – 3 (0.08 – 0.12)	—
Drive plate thickness (No.1 & No.2)	3.07 – 3.23 (0.121 – 0.127)	2.77 (0.109)
Drive plate claw width (No.1 & No.2)	13.85 – 13.95 (0.545 – 0.549)	13.05 (0.514)
Driven plate distortion	—	0.10 (0.004)
Clutch spring free length	51.94 (2.045)	49.4 (1.94)

RADIATOR + ENGINE COOLANT

ITEM	STANDARD/SPECIFICATION	LIMIT	
ECT sensor resistance	20 °C (68 °F)	Approx. 2.58 kΩ	—
	50 °C (122 °F)	Approx. 0.77 kΩ	—
	80 °C (176 °F)	Approx. 0.28 kΩ	—
	110 °C (230 °F)	Approx. 0.12 kΩ	—
Radiator cap valve opening pressure	95 – 125 kPa (0.95 – 1.25 kgf/cm ² , 14 – 18 psi)	—	
Engine coolant type	Use an anti-freeze/coolant compatible with aluminum radiator, mixed with distilled water only, at the ratio of 50:50.	—	
Engine coolant capacity	950 ml (1.0/0.8 US/lmp qt)	—	

TRANSMISSION + DRIVE CHAIN

Unit: mm (in) Except ratio

ITEM		STANDARD	LIMIT
Primary reduction ratio		2.625 (63/24)	—
Final reduction ratio		3.846 (50/13)	—
Gear ratios	Low	1.800 (27/15)	—
	2nd	1.471 (25/17)	—
	3rd	1.235 (21/17)	—
	4rh	1.050 (21/20)	—
	Top	0.909 (20/22)	—
Shift fork to groove clearance	No.1, 2, 3	0.1 – 0.3 (0.004 – 0.012)	0.5 (0.02)
Shift fork groove width	No.1, 2, 3	5.0 – 5.1 (0.197 – 0.201)	—
Shift fork thickness	No.1, 2, 3	4.8 – 4.9 (0.189 – 0.193)	—
Drive chain	Type	DID 520 MXV	—
	Links	114	—
Drive chain plate height	Inner	15.0 (0.59)	12.75 (0.502)
	Outer	12.8 (0.50)	11.20 (0.441)
Drive chain slack		40 – 50 (1.6 – 2.0)	—

INJECTOR + FUEL PUMP + FUEL PRESSURE REGULATOR

ITEM	SPECIFICATION	NOTE
Injector resistance	9.5 – 11.5 Ω at 20 °C (68 °F)	
Fuel pump discharge amount	98 ml (3.3/ 3.5 US/lmp oz) and more /10 sec.	
Fuel pressure regulator operating set pressure	Approx. 294 kPa (2.94 kgf/cm ² , 41.81 psi)	

FI SENSORS

ITEM	STANDARD/SPECIFICATION		NOTE
CKP sensor resistance	80 – 120 Ω		
CKP sensor peak voltage	2.8 V and more		
Crankshaft rotation signal sensor resistance	0.1 – 0.8 Ω		
Crankshaft rotation signal sensor peak voltage	1.7 V and more		
IAP sensor input voltage	4.5 – 5.5 V		
IAP sensor output voltage	0.98 – 2.86 V at idle speed		
TP sensor input voltage	4.5 – 5.5 V		
TP sensor output voltage	Closed	Approx. 0.6 V	
	Opened	Approx. 3.9 V	
ECT sensor input voltage	4.5 – 5.5 V		
ECT sensor resistance	Approx. 2.58 k Ω at 20 °C (68 °F)		
IAT sensor input voltage	4.5 – 5.5 V		
IAT sensor resistance	Approx. 2.58 k Ω at 20 °C (68 °F)		
TO sensor resistance	16.5 – 22.3 k Ω		
TO sensor voltage	Normal	0.4 – 1.4 V	
	Leaning	3.7 – 4.4 V	When leaning 65°
GP switch voltage	0.6 V and more		From 1st to Top
Injector voltage	Battery voltage		

THROTTLE BODY

ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Bore size	43 mm
I.D. No.	28H1
Idle r/min	2 000 \pm 100 r/min
Throttle cable play	2 – 4 mm (0.08 – 0.16 in)
Hot starter lever clearance	2 – 3 mm (0.08 – 0.12 in)

ELECTRICAL

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD/SPECIFICATION		NOTE
Ignition timing	6° B.T.D.C. at 2 000 r/min.		
Spark plug	Type	NGK: DIMR8A10	
	Gap	0.9 – 1.0 (0.035 – 0.039)	
Spark performance	Over 8 (0.3) at 1 atm.		
CKP sensor resistance	80 – 120 Ω		G – R
Crankshaft rotation signal sensor resistance	0.1 – 0.8 Ω		R/W – B/R
Charge coil resistance	1.5 – 2.5 Ω		Y – Y
CKP sensor peak voltage	2.8 V and more		⊕ G – ⊖ R
Crankshaft rotation signal sensor peak voltage	1.7 V and more		⊕ R/W – ⊖ B/R
Ignition coil resistance	Primary	0.17 – 0.70 Ω	W/BI – B/W
	Secondary	9 – 14 kΩ	Plug cap – B/W
Ignition coil primary peak voltage	175 V and more		⊕ B/W – ⊖ W/BI
Magneto no-load voltage (When engine is cold)	95 V (AC) and more at 5 000 r/min		
Regulated voltage	13.5 – 15.0 V at 5 000 r/min		
Engine stop switch resistance	Under 1 Ω		B/Y – B/W

BRAKE + WHEEL

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD		LIMIT
Brake lever adjuster length	11 – 15 (0.4 – 0.6)		—
Rear brake pedal height	0 – 10 (0 – 0.4)		—
Brake disc thickness	Front	3.0 ± 0.2 (0.118 ± 0.008)	2.5 (0.10)
	Rear	4.0 ± 0.15 (0.157 ± 0.006)	3.5 (0.14)
Brake disc distortion	Front & Rear	—	0.3 (0.012)
Master cylinder bore	Front	11.000 – 11.043 (0.4331 – 0.4348)	—
	Rear	11.000 – 11.043 (0.4331 – 0.4348)	—
Master cylinder piston diam.	Front	10.957 – 10.984 (0.4314 – 0.4324)	—
	Rear	10.957 – 10.984 (0.4314 – 0.4324)	—
Brake caliper cylinder bore	Front	27.000 – 27.050 (1.0630 – 1.0650)	—
	Rear	25.400 – 25.450 (1.0000 – 1.0020)	—
Brake caliper piston diam.	Front	26.900 – 26.950 (1.0591 – 1.0610)	—
	Rear	25.335 – 25.368 (0.9974 – 0.9987)	—
Brake fluid type	DOT 4		—
Wheel rim runout	Axial	—	2.0 (0.08)
	Radial	—	2.0 (0.08)
Wheel rim size	Front	1.60 × 21	—
	Rear	2.15 × 19	—
Wheel axle runout	Front	—	0.25 (0.010)
	Rear	—	0.25 (0.010)

TIRE

ITEM	STANDARD/SPECIFICATION		LIMIT
Cold inflation tire pressure	Front & Rear	70 – 110 kPa (0.7 – 1.1 kgf/cm ² , 10 – 16 psi)	—
Tire size	Front	80/100-21 57M	—
	Rear	110/90-19 63M	—
Tire type	Front	M403	—
	Rear	M404	—
Tire tread depth (Recommend depth)	Front & Rear	—	4.0 mm (0.16 in)

SUSPENSION

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	LIMIT	NOTE
Front fork stroke		310 (12.2)	—	
Front fork inner tube O.D.		47 (18.5)	—	
Front fork spring free length		495 (19.49)	485 (19.09)	
Front fork damping force adjuster	Rebound	MAX – 11 clicks turn back	—	
	Compression	MAX – 11 clicks turn back	—	
Front fork air pressure		0 kPa (0 kgf/cm ² , 0 psi)	—	
Front fork spring rate		4.7 N/mm (0.47 kgf/mm)	—	
Rear shock absorber gas pressure		784 kPa (8.0 kgf/cm ² , 113.8psi)	—	
Rear shock absorber spring set length		6.6 (0.26)	—	6.6 mm (0.26 in) compressed from spring free length
Rear shock absorber spring rate		56 N/mm (5.6 kgf/mm)	—	
Rear shock absorber damping force adjuster	Rebound	MAX – 7 clicks turn back	—	
	Compression (High speed)	MAX – 2 turns back	—	
	Compression (Low speed)	MAX – 7 clicks turn back	—	
Rear wheel travel		310 (12.2)	—	
Swingarm pivot shaft runout		—	0.3 (0.01)	

FUEL + OIL

ITEM	SPECIFICATION		NOTE
Fuel type	Use only unleaded gasoline of at least 90 pump octane (R/2 + M/2 method).		E-03, 28
	Use only unleaded gasoline of at least 95 octane. (Research method)		The others
Fuel tank capacity	6.2 L (1.6/1.4 US/Imp gal)		
Engine oil type	SAE 10W-40, API SF/SG or SH/SJ with JASO MA		E-03
	MOTUL 300V 10W-40 (Recommendation oil) or SAE 10W-40, API SF/SG or SH/SJ with JASO MA		The others
Engine oil capacity	Change	1 050 ml (1.1/0.9 US/Imp qt)	
	Filter change	1 100 ml (1.2/1.0 US/Imp qt)	
	Overhaul	1 200 ml (1.3/1.1 US/Imp qt)	
Air cleaner element oil type	MOTUL AIR FILTER OIL or equivalent filter oil		
Front fork oil type	SUZUKI FORK OIL SS-05 or an equivalent fork oil		
Front fork oil capacity (each leg)	370 ml (12.51/13.02 US/Imp oz)		Outer tube oil quantity
	193 ml (6.5/6.8 US/Imp oz)		Damper rod oil quantity
Rear shock absorber oil type	SUZUKI REAR SUSPENSION OIL SS-25 or an equivalent suspension oil		
Rear shock absorber oil capacity	395 ml (13.4 /13.9 US/Imp oz)		

TIGHTENING TORQUE ENGINE

PART		N·m	kgf-m	lbf-ft
Cylinder head cover bolt		14	1.4	10.0
Spark plug		11	1.1	8.0
Cylinder head bolt	(Initial)	25	2.5	18.0
	(Final)	51	5.1	37.0
Cylinder head base bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Cylinder base bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Camshaft journal holder bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Oil gallery bolt (journal holder)		10	1.0	7.0
Primary drive gear nut		90	9.0	65.0
Magneto rotor nut		80	8.0	58.0
Clutch sleeve hub nut		90	9.0	65.0
Clutch spring set bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Gearshift arm stopper		23	2.3	16.5
Gearshift cam driven pin		24	2.4	17.5
Pawl lifter screw		8.5	0.85	6.0
Bearing retainer screw		8.5	0.85	6.0
Kick starter guide bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Cam chain tension adjuster mounting bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Cam chain tension adjuster cap bolt		23	2.3	16.5
Cam chain tensioner bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Cam chain guide retainer bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Right crankcase cover bolt		11	1.1	8.0
Engine oil drain plug		12	1.2	8.5
Engine oil check bolt		5.5	0.55	4.0
Oil filter cap bolt		11	1.1	8.0
Oil gallery plug		10	1.0	7.0
Oil pump No.1 bolt		5.5	0.55	4.0
Oil pump No.2 bolt		11	1.1	8.0
Engine oil strainer cap		21	2.1	15.0
Crankcase bolt		11	1.1	8.0
Clutch cover bolt		11	1.1	8.0
TDC plug		14	1.4	10.0
Magneto cover bolt		11	1.1	8.0
Crankshaft hole plug		11	1.1	8.0
Magneto stator bolt		5.5	0.55	4.0
Ignition coil mounting bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Regulator/rectifier mounting bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Condenser bracket bolt		10	1.0	7.0
Air cleaner bolt		5	0.5	3.5

PART	N·m	kgf-m	lbf-ft
Engine mounting bolt and nut	55	5.5	40.0
Engine mounting bracket nut (Front)	55	5.5	40.0
Engine mounting bracket bolt (Upper)	40	4.0	29.0
Intake pipe bolt	10	1.0	7.0
Engine sprocket cover bolt	11	1.1	8.0
Kick starter lever bolt	23	2.3	16.5
Kick starter lever screw	10	1.0	7.0
Exhaust pipe nut	20	2.0	14.5
Muffler connector clamp bolt	19	1.9	13.5
Muffler mounting bolt (Front)	24	2.4	17.5
Muffler mounting bolt (Rear)	24	2.4	17.5
Exhaust pipe cover bolt	11	1.1	8.0

FI SYSTEM AND INTAKE AIR SYSTEM

ITEM	N·m	kgf-m	lbf-ft
CKP sensor bolt	5.5	0.55	4.0
IAT sensor mounting screw	1.3	0.13	0.95
GP switch mounting bolt	6.5	0.65	4.7
Fuel delivery pipe mounting screw	3.5	0.35	2.5
Fuel pipe mounting screw	3.5	0.35	2.5
Fuel pump mounting bolt	10	1.0	7.0
TP sensor mounting screw	3.5	0.35	2.5
ECT sensor	12	1.2	8.5
ECM mounting bolt	10	1.0	7.0

COOLING SYSTEM

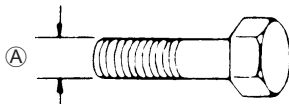
ITEM	N·m	kgf-m	lbf-ft
Impeller	8	0.8	6.0
Water pump case bolt	11	1.1	8.0
Engine coolant drain bolt	11	1.1	8.0
Radiator air bleeder bolt	6	0.6	4.5
Water hose clamp screw	1.5	0.15	1.0

CHASSIS

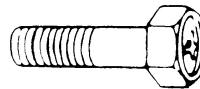
PART	N·m	kgf-m	lbf-ft
Handlebar clamp bolt	25	2.5	18.0
Handlebar holder set nut	44	4.4	32.0
Front fork upper clamp bolt (right and left)	23	2.3	16.5
Front fork lower clamp bolt (right and left)	23	2.3	16.5
Steering stem head nut	100	10.0	72.5
Front fork cap bolt	34	3.4	24.5
Lock-nut/center bolt	22	2.2	16.0
Front fork center bolt	69	6.9	50.0
Front fork compression damper unit	30	3.0	21.5
Front fork air bleeder valve	1.3	0.13	1.0
Front fork protector bolt	4.9	0.49	3.5
Front brake master cylinder holder bolt (upper)	10	1.0	7.0
Front brake master cylinder holder bolt (lower)	12	1.2	8.5
Rear brake master cylinder mounting bolt	10	1.0	7.0
Rear brake master cylinder rod lock-nut	6	0.6	4.5
Brake lever pivot bolt	6	0.6	4.5
Brake lever pivot bolt lock-nut	6	0.6	4.5
Brake pedal pivot bolt	29	2.9	21.0
Brake hose union bolt (front and rear)	23	2.3	16.5
Brake hose guide bolt (front)	3	0.3	2.0
Brake caliper mounting bolt (front)	26	2.6	19.0
Brake pad mounting pin (front and rear)	18	1.8	13.0
Front brake caliper axle bolt (caliper and bracket)	23	2.3	16.5
Rear brake caliper axle bolt (caliper)	27	2.7	19.5
Rear brake caliper axle bolt (bracket)	13	1.3	9.5
Brake air bleeder valve (front and rear)	6	0.6	4.5
Disc plate bolt (front)	11	1.1	8.0
Disc plate bolt (rear)	26	2.6	19.0
Front axle nut	35	3.5	25.5
Front axle holder bolt	18	1.8	13.0
Rear axle nut	100	10.0	72.5
Rear sprocket nut	30	3.0	21.5
Chain roller bolt and nut	23	2.3	16.5
Spoke nipple	6	0.6	4.5
Rear swingarm pivot nut (engine mounting)	70	7.0	50.5
Rear shock absorber mounting nut (upper and lower)	50	5.0	36.0
Rear shock absorber compression adjuster assembly	30	3.0	21.5
Rear cushion lever nut (upper and lower)	80	8.0	58.0
Rear cushion rod nut	80	8.0	58.0
Rear shock absorber spring adjuster lock-nut	44	4.4	32.0
Seat rail bolt (upper and lower)	23	2.3	16.5
Footrest bolt	35	3.5	25.5
Cable adjuster lock-nut (throttle, clutch and hot starter)	2.2	0.22	1.60
Clutch cable bracket bolt	6	0.6	4.5

For other bolts and nuts not listed in the table, refer to this chart.

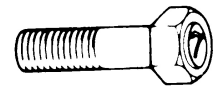
Bolt Diameter Ⓐ (mm)	Conventional or "4" marked bolt			"7" marked or crown headed bolt		
	N·m	kgf·m	lbf·ft	N·m	kgf·m	lbf·ft
4	1.5	0.15	1.0	2.3	0.23	1.5
5	3	0.3	2.0	4.5	0.45	3.0
6	5.5	0.55	4.0	10	1.0	7.0
8	13	1.3	9.5	23	2.3	16.5
10	29	2.9	21.0	50	5.0	36.0
12	45	4.5	32.5	85	8.5	61.5
14	65	6.5	47.0	135	13.5	97.5
16	105	10.5	76.0	210	21.0	152.0
18	160	16.0	115.5	240	24.0	173.5



Conventional bolt

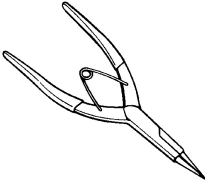
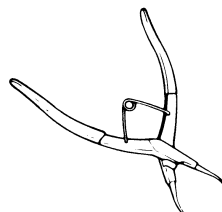
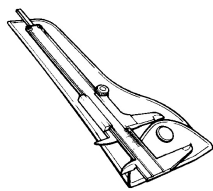
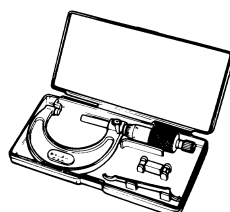
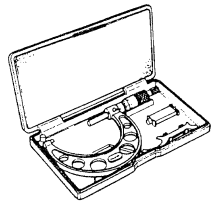
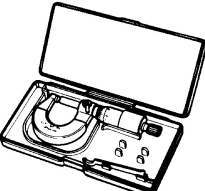
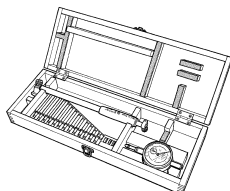
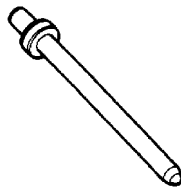
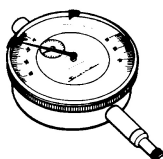
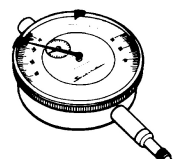
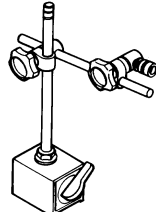
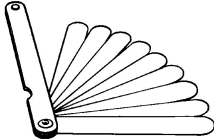
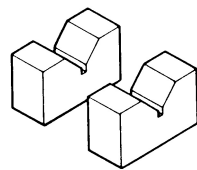


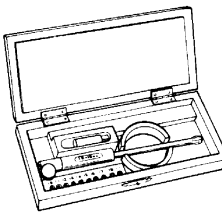
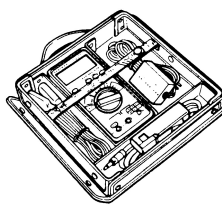
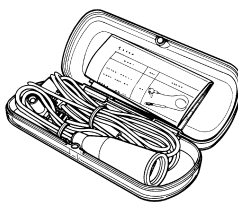
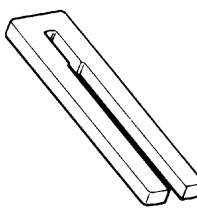
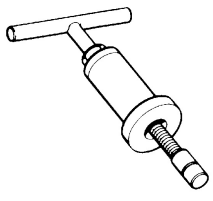
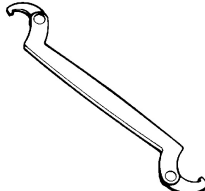
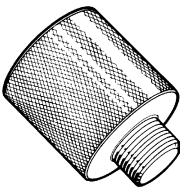
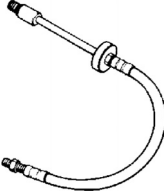
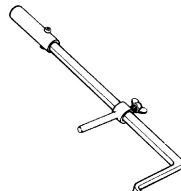
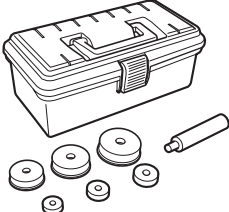


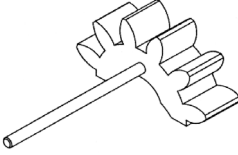

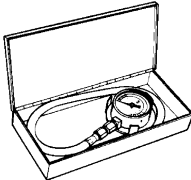
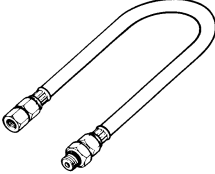
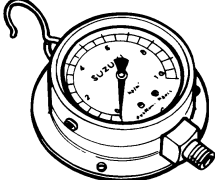
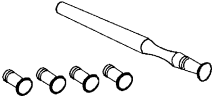
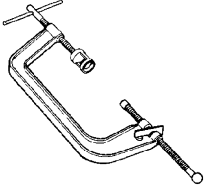
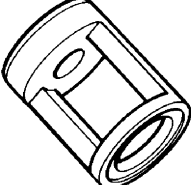
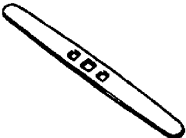

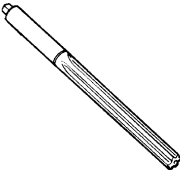
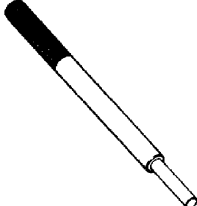

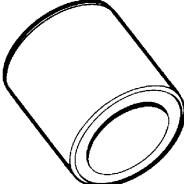
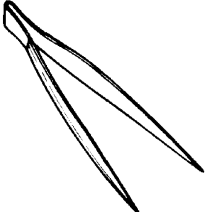
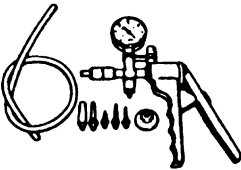
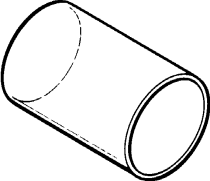
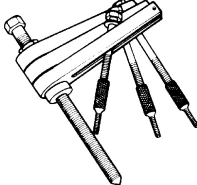
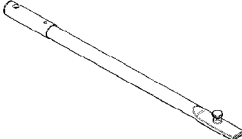
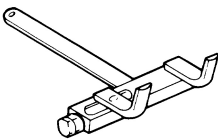
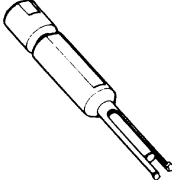
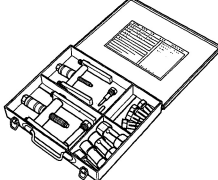

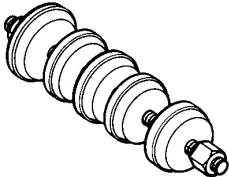
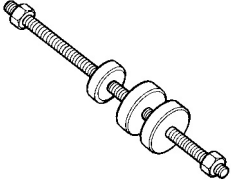
"4" marked bolt

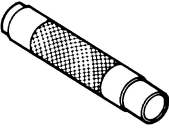
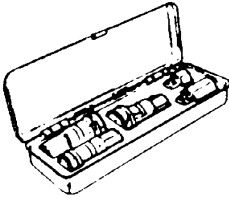
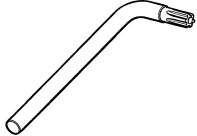
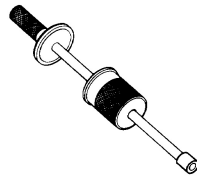
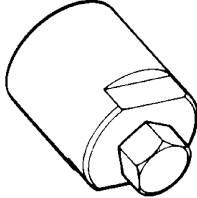

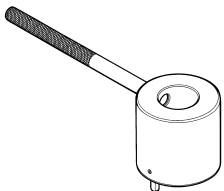
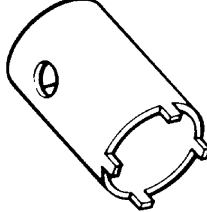
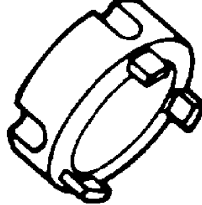
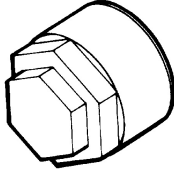
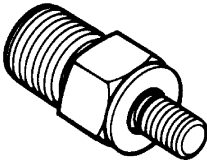
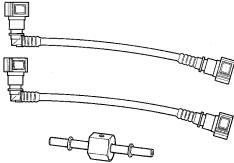
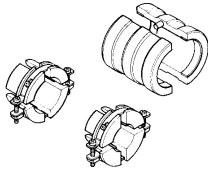
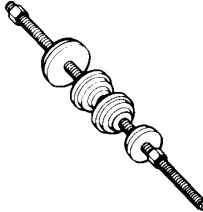
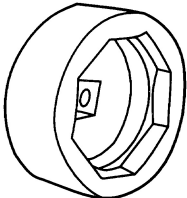
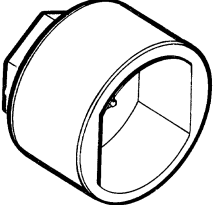


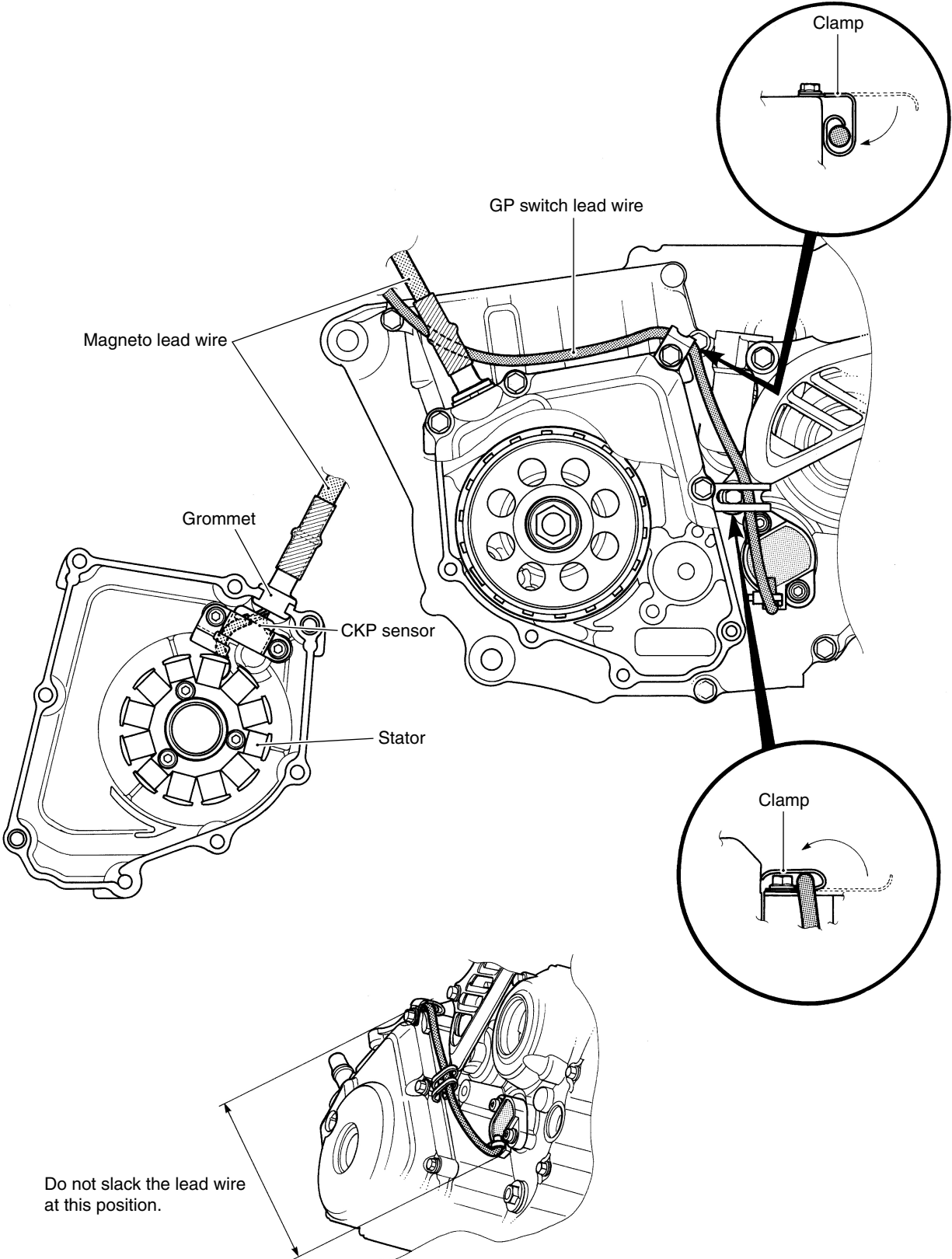
"7" marked bolt

SPECIAL TOOLS

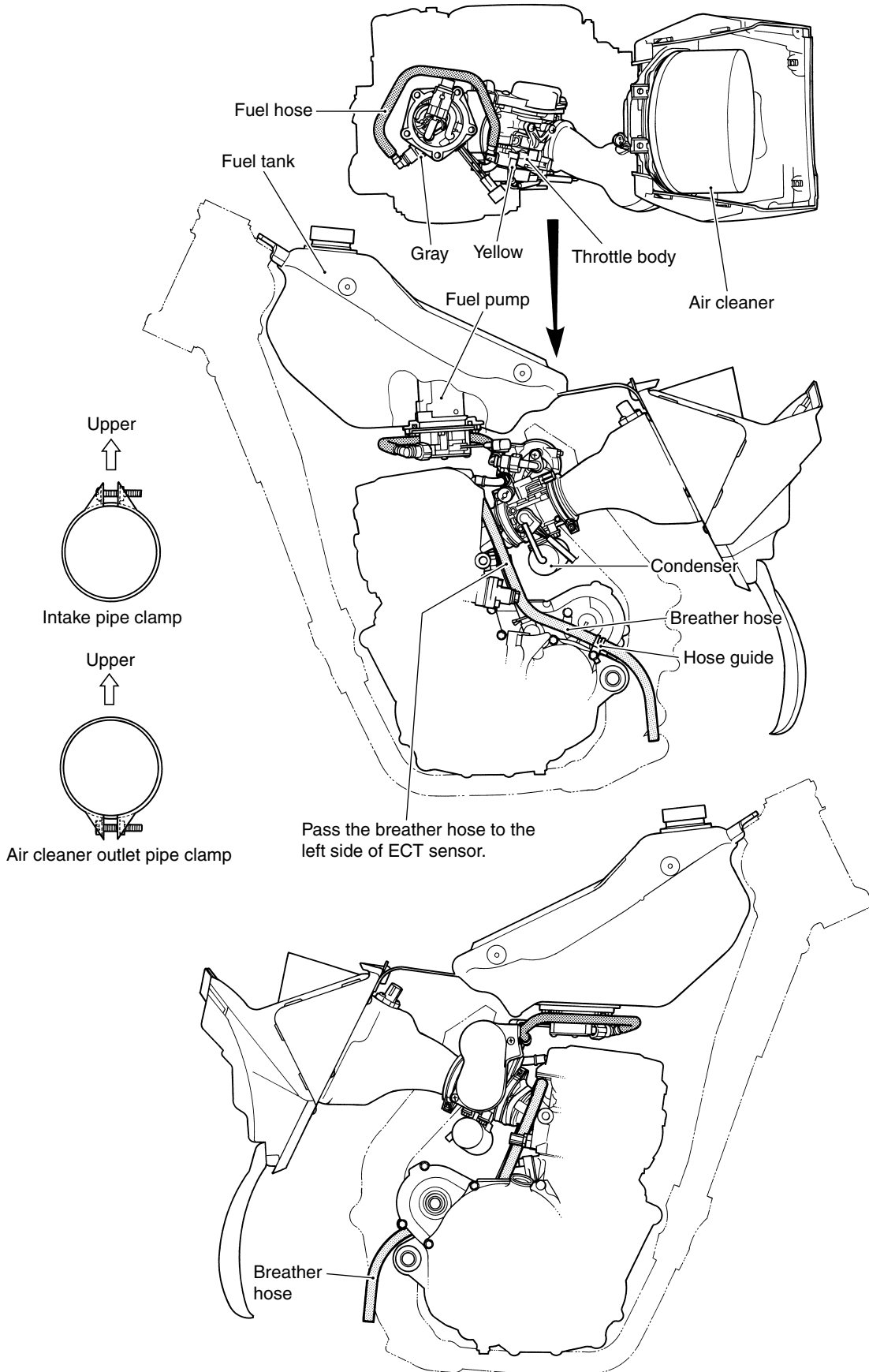
				
09900-06107 Snap ring pliers	09900-06108 Snap ring pliers	09900-20101 Vernier calipers (150 mm)	09900-20202 Micrometer (25 – 50 mm)	09900-20204 Micrometer (75 – 100 mm)
				
09900-20205 Micrometer (0 – 25 mm)	09900-20530 Cylinder gauge set	09900-20513 Cylinder gauge rod	09900-20602 Dial gauge (1/1 000, 1 mm)	09900-20607 Dial gauge (1/100, 10 mm)
				
09900-20701 Magnetic stand	09900-20803 Thickness gauge	09900-21304 V-block (100 mm)	09900-22301 Plastigauge	09900-22302 Plastigauge
				
09900-22403 Small bore gauge (18 – 35 mm)	09900-25008 Multi-circuit tester	09900-25009 Needle pointed probe set	09910-20115 Conrod holder	09910-32812 Crankshaft installer
				
09910-60611 Universal clamp wrench	09911-11310 Crankshaft installer attachment	09913-10750 Compression gauge adaptor	09913-50121 Oil seal remover	09913-70210 Bearing installer set

 <p>09914-61010 Gear holder</p>	 <p>09915-64512 Compression gauge</p>	 <p>09915-74511 Oil pressure gauge</p>	 <p>09915-74521 Oil pressure gauge hose</p>	 <p>09915-77331 Oil pressure gauge</p>
 <p>09916-10911 Valve lapper set</p>	 <p>09916-14510 Valve lifter</p>	 <p>09916-14522 Attachment</p>	 <p>09916-34542 Reamer handle</p>	 <p>09916-34550 Valve guide reamer (5.5 mm)</p>
 <p>09916-34580 Valve guide reamer (10.8 mm)</p>	 <p>09916-44310 Valve guide reamer</p>	 <p>09916-44910 Valve guide installer and remover</p>	 <p>09916-53360 Valve guide installer attachment</p>	 <p>09916-84511 Tweezers</p>
 <p>09917-47011 Vacuum pump gauge</p>	 <p>09919-28620 Sleeve protector</p>	 <p>09920-13120 Crankcase separating tool</p>	 <p>09920-31020 Extension handle</p>	 <p>09920-53740 Clutch sleeve hub holder</p>
 <p>09921-20200 Bearing remover</p>	 <p>09921-20240 Bearing remover set</p>	 <p>09923-74511 Bearing remover</p>	 <p>09924-84510 Bearing installer set</p>	 <p>09924-84521 Bearing installer</p>

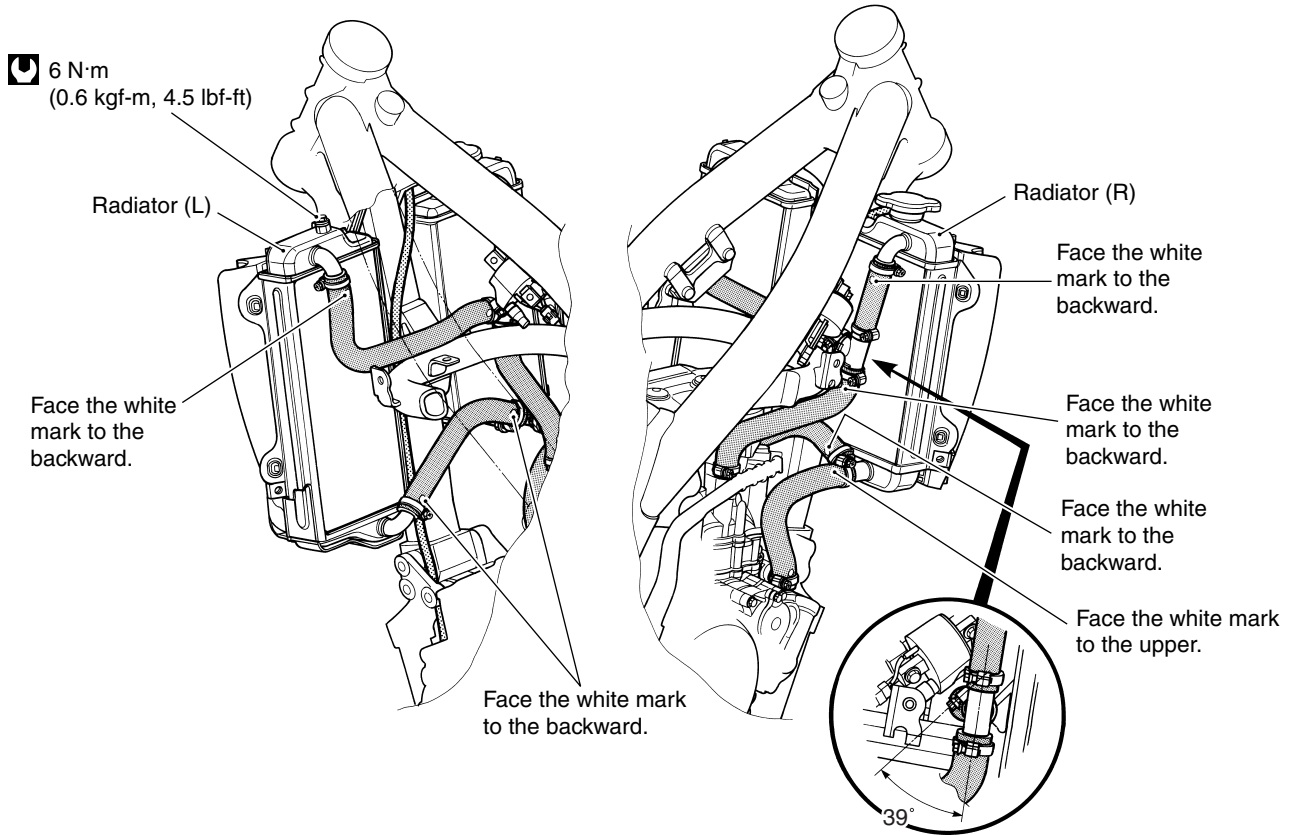
 <p>09925-18011 Steering bearing installer</p>	 <p>09930-10121 Spark plug wrench set</p>	 <p>09930-11950 Torx wrench (T25)</p>	 <p>09930-30104 Rotor remover slide shaft</p>	 <p>09930-34951 Rotor remover</p>
 <p>09930-35010 Rotor remover</p>	 <p>09930-44560 Rotor holder</p>	 <p>09940-14911 Steering nut socket wrench</p>	 <p>09940-14960 Steering nut wrench socket</p>	 <p>09940-34581 Attachment (F)</p>
 <p>09940-40211 Adapter</p>	 <p>09940-40220 Fuel pressure gauge hose attachment</p>	 <p>09940-52861 Front fork oil seal installer set</p>	 <p>09941-34513 Steering race installer</p>	 <p>09941-53630 Front fork top cap wrench</p>
 <p>09941-53660 Rear cushion socket wrench</p>				



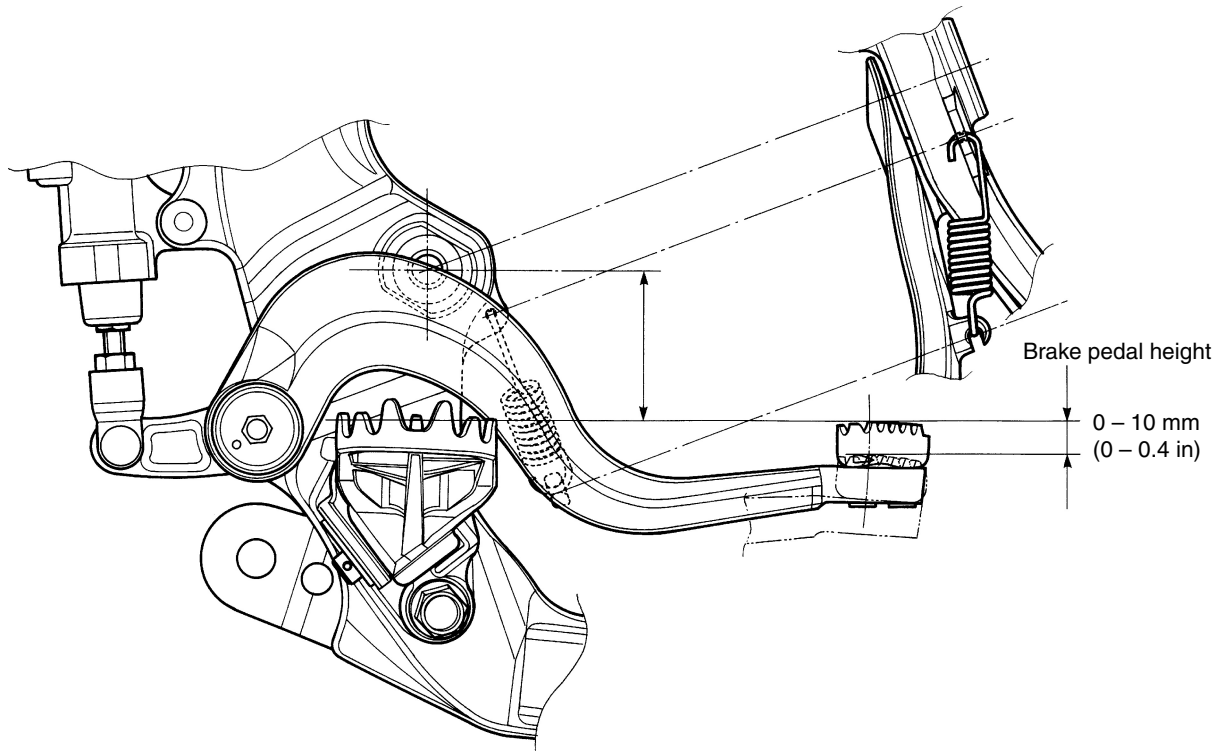
FUEL HOSE ROUTING



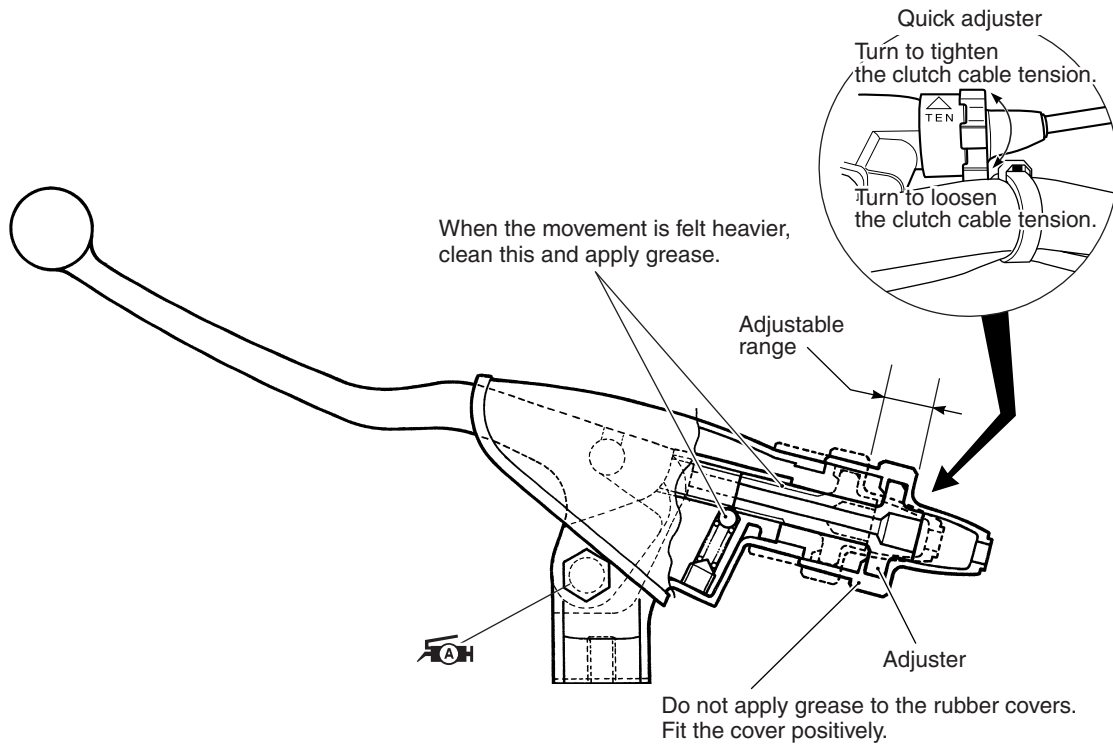
RADIATOR HOSE ROUTING



REAR BRAKE PEDAL SET-UP

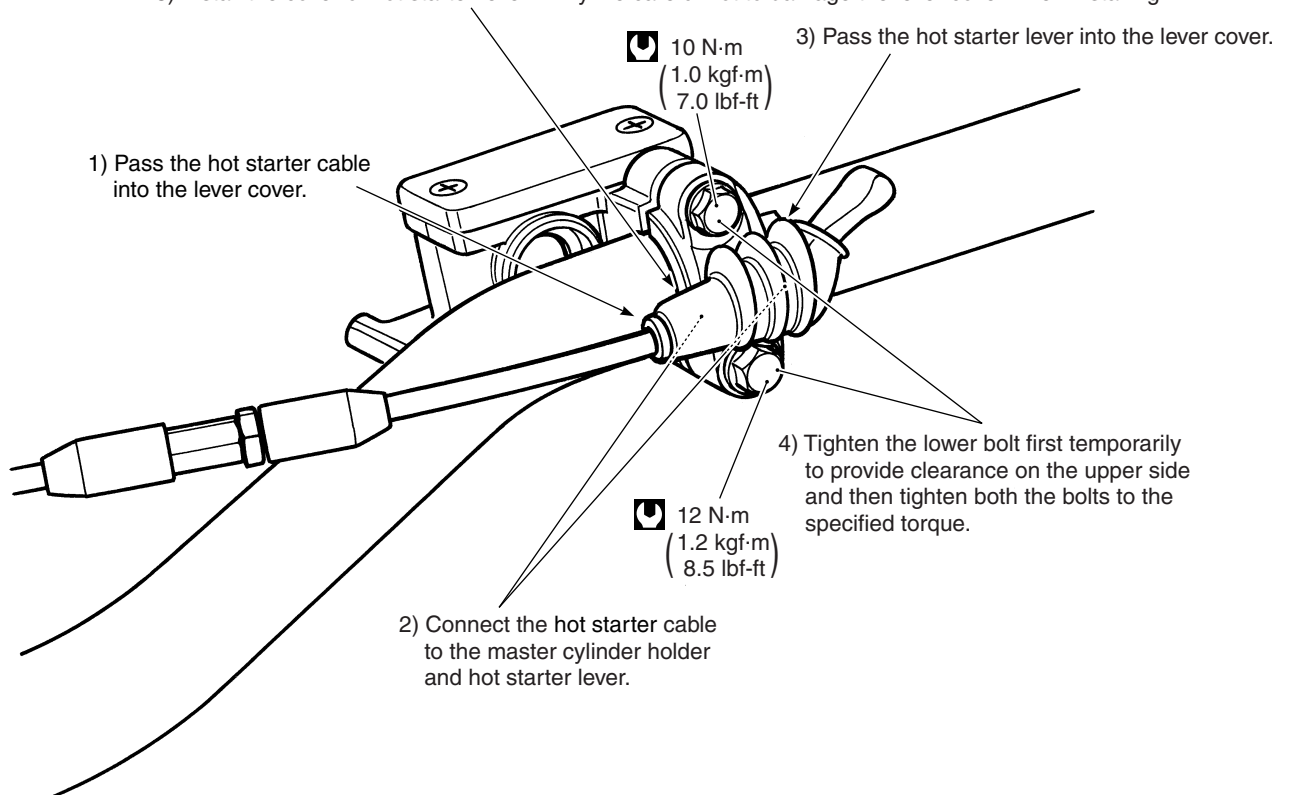


CLUTCH CABLE ADJUSTER

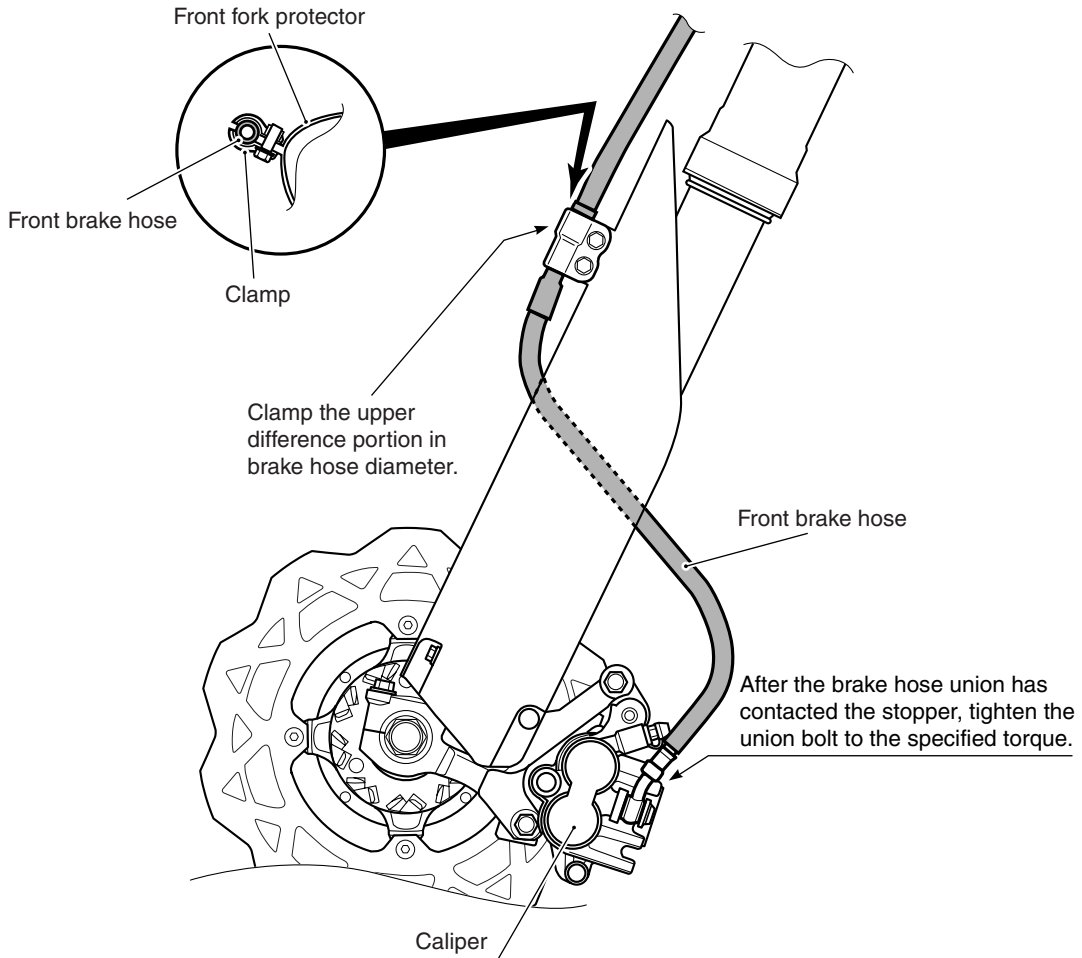
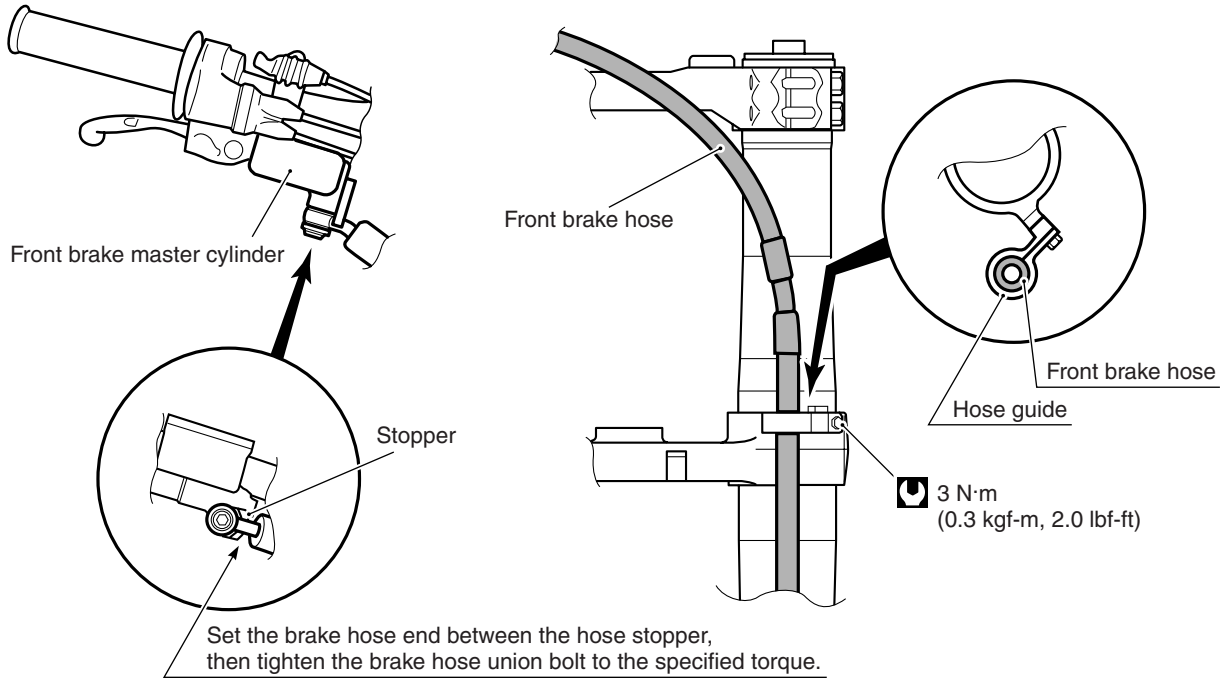


HOT STARTER LEVER INSTALLATION

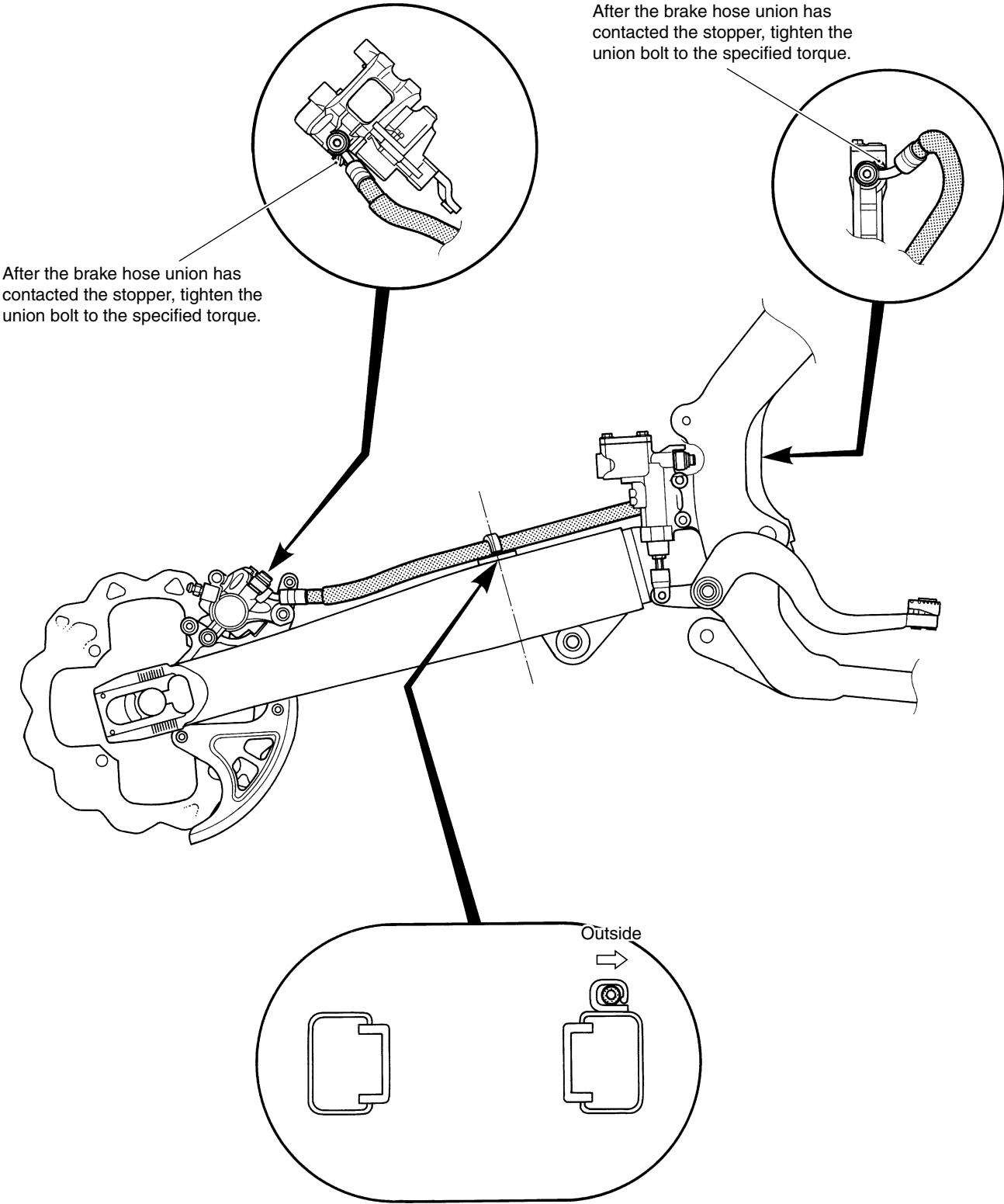
5) Install the cover of hot starter lever firmly. Be careful not to damage the lever cover when installing.



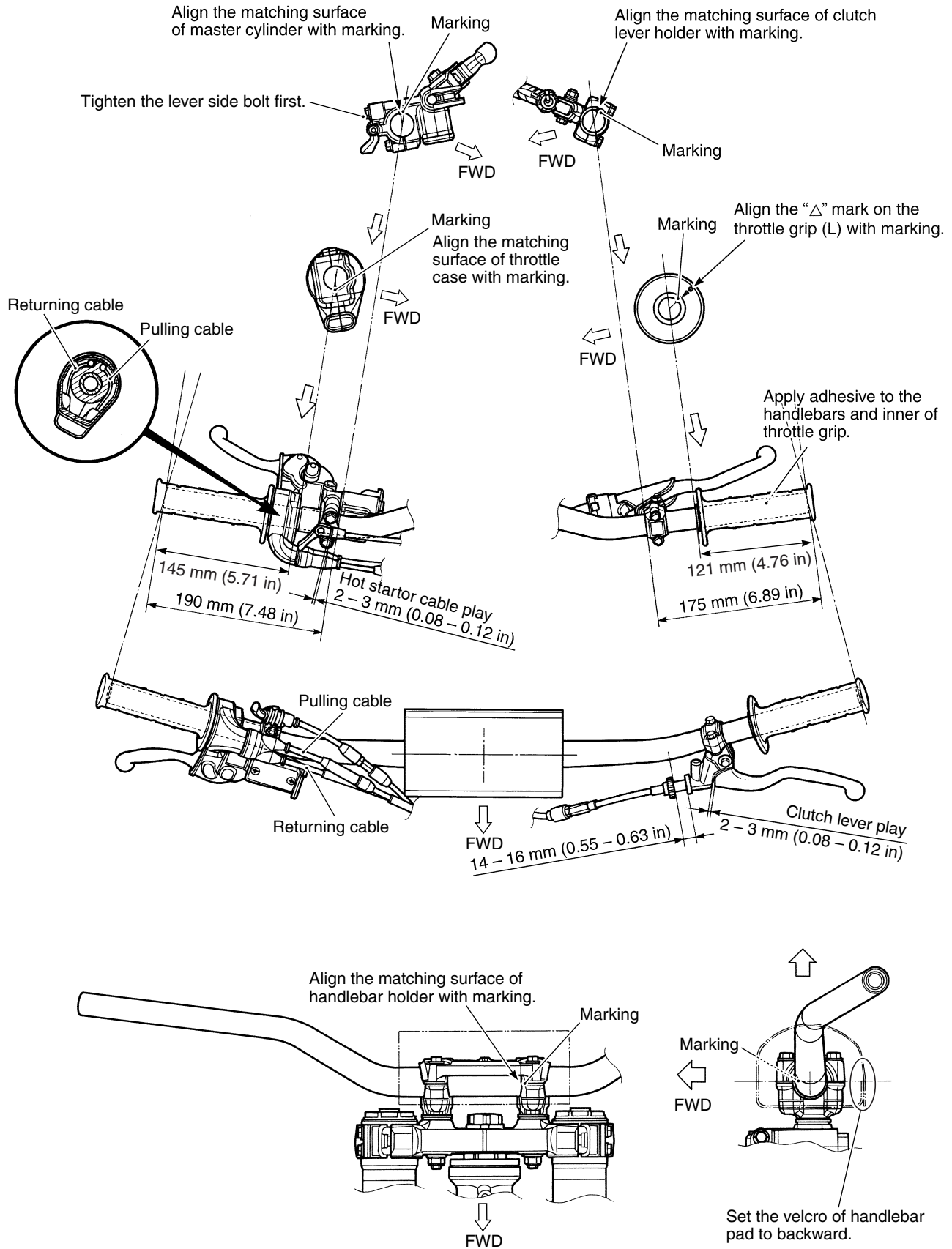
FRONT BRAKE HOSE ROUTING



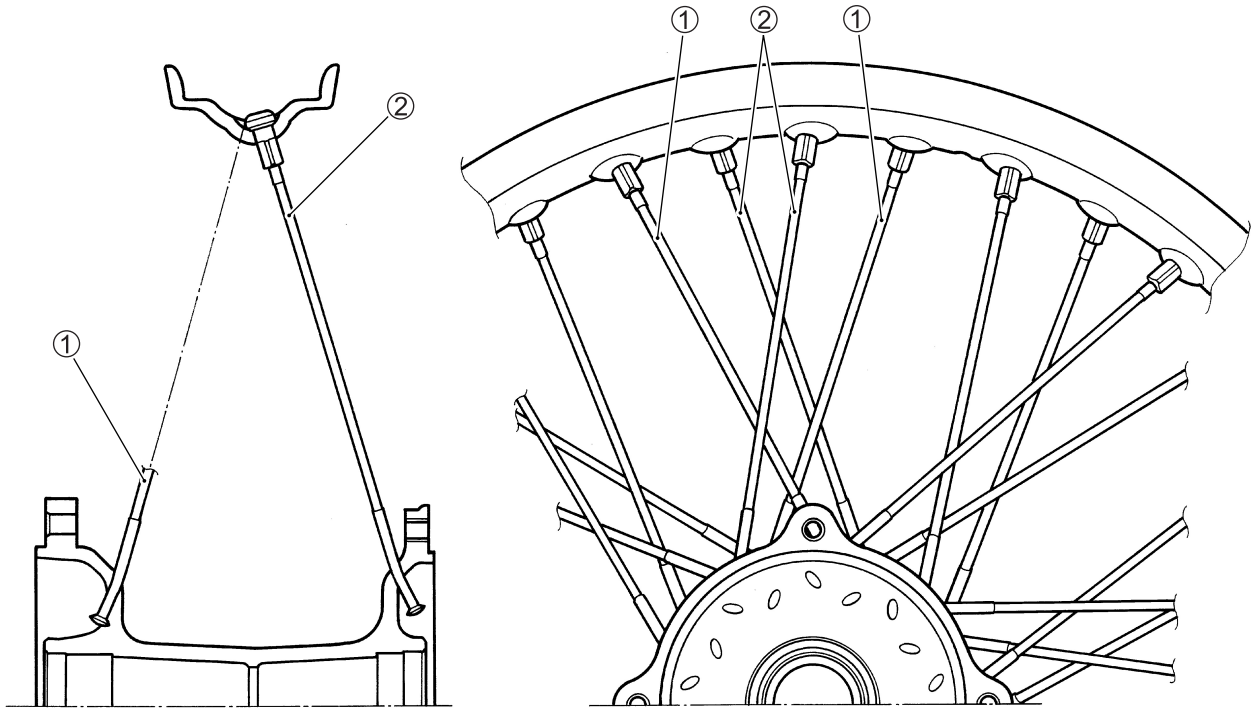
REAR BRAKE HOSE ROUTING



HANDLEBAR SET-UP

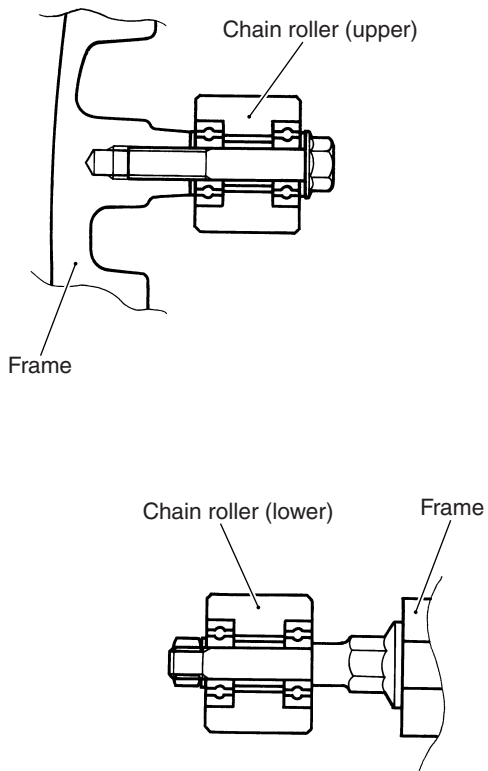


REAR WHEEL SPOKES INSTALLATION



- ① Spoke (inner) L: 206.5 mm (8.13 in)
- ② Spoke (outer) L: 204.5 mm (8.05 in)

CHAIN ROLLER INSTALLATION



SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS AND CURB MASS

Overall length	2 185 mm (86.0 in)
Overall width	830 mm (32.7 in)
Overall height	1 260 mm (49.6 in)
Wheelbase	1 480 mm (58.3 in)
Ground clearance	350 mm (13.8 in)
Seat height.....	955 mm (37.6 in)
Curb mass.....	112 kg (247 lbs)

ENGINE

Type	Four-stroke, liquid-cooled, DOHC
Number of cylinders	1
Bore	96.0 mm (3.780 in)
Stroke.....	62.1 mm (2.445 in)
Displacement	449 cm ³ (27.4 cu. in)
Compression ratio.....	12.2 : 1
Fuel system.....	Fuel injection
Air cleaner.....	Polyurethane foam element
Starter system.....	Primary kick
Lubrication system	Semi dry sump
Idle speed	2 000 ± 100 r/min

DRIVE TRAIN

Clutch.....	Wet multi-plate type
Transmission	5-speed constant mesh
Gearshift pattern	1-down, 4-up
Primary reduction ratio.....	2.625 (63/24)
Gear ratios, Low	1.800 (27/15)
2nd.....	1.471 (25/17)
3rd	1.235 (21/17)
4th.....	1.050 (21/20)
Top.....	0.909 (20/22)
Final reduction ratio	3.846 (50/13)
Drive chain	DID 520MXV, 114 links

CHASSIS

Front suspension	Telescopic, coil spring, oil damped
Rear suspension	Link type, coil spring, oil damped
Front suspension stroke	310 mm (12.2 in)
Rear wheel travel	310 mm (12.2 in)
Caster.....	25° 30'
Trail.....	111 mm (4.4 in)
Steering angle	45° (right & left)
Turning radius.....	1.95 m (6.4 ft)
Front brake	Disc brake
Rear brake.....	Disc brake
Front tire size.....	80/100-21
Rear tire size	110/90-19

ELECTRICAL

Ignition type.....	Electronic ignition (CDI)
Ignition timing	6° B.T.D.C. at 2 000 r/min
Spark plug	NGK DIMR8A10


CAPACITIES

Fuel tank	6.2 L (1.6 / 1.4 US/Imp gal)
Engine oil (change)	1 050 ml (1.1 / 0.9 US/Imp qt)
(with filter change)	1 100 ml (1.2 / 1.0 US/Imp qt)
(overhaul)	1 200 ml (1.3 / 1.1 US/Imp qt)
Coolant.....	950 ml (1.0 / 0.8 US/Imp qt)

OPTIONAL PARTS

	PART No.	NUMBER OF TEETH	COMMENTS
MUFFLER SILENSER	14351-28H10	—	—
ENGINE SPROCKET	27511-35G20	14	114 L
REAR SPROCKET	64511-37E00	48	114 L
	64511-28E00	49	114 L
	64511-40261	51	116 L
FI INDICATOR LIGHT ASSY	36380-28H00	—	—
BATTERY LEAD WIRE	36890-28H00	—	—
FRONT BRAKE DISC COVER	59231-36E30	—	—

Front fork spring:  4-6

Rear suspension spring:  4-11

SETTING DATA

EVENT	DATE/ LOCATION	DATE	/ /	/ /	/ /
		RACE/COURSE	/	/	/
		TEMP./HUMIDITY	/	/	/
		WEATHER			
		COURSE COUDITION			
ENGINE	SPARK PLUG				
CHASSIS	FRONT FORK	OIL CAPACITY	ml	ml	ml
		COMP. ADJ. POSITION			
		RE-BOUND ADJ. POSITION			
		SPRING			
	REAR SUSPENSION	SPRING			
		SPRING SET LENGTH	mm	mm	mm
		SUG	mm	mm	mm
		COMP. ADJ. POSITION LOW			
		COMP. ADJ. POSITION HIGH			
		RE-BOUND ADJ. POSITION			
		FINAL REDUCTION RATIO	/	/	/
	FRONT TIRE	MAKER/SIZE			
		PRESSURE	kPa	kPa	kPa
	REAR TIRE	MAKER/SIZE			
		PRESSURE	kPa	kPa	kPa
	COMMENT:				

*MAKE COPIES.

– MEMO –