IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS RECORD

1. KEY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Record this number in the space provided for reference if you need a new key.

2. VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: (For Australia)
FRAME SERIAL NUMBER: (Except for Australia)

3. ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER:

Your key identification number is stamped on your key as shown in the following illustration.

Record your vehicle identification number (or frame serial number) and engine serial number in the spaces provided to assist you in ordering spare parts from your Yamaha dealer or for reference in case your vehicle is stolen (See page 2-1)
XV250W
OWNER'S MANUAL
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INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of the Yamaha XV250W. This model is the result of Yamaha’s vast experience in the production of fine sporting, touring, and pacesetting racing machines. It represents the high degree of craftsmanship and reliability that have made Yamaha a leader in these fields. This manual will give you an understanding of the operation, inspection, and basic maintenance of this motorcycle. If you have any questions about the operation or maintenance of your motorcycle, please consult a Yamaha dealer.

NOTE: ______________________________________
Some data in this manual may become outdated due to future improvement on this model. If you have any questions about this manual or your motorcycle, please consult a Yamaha dealer.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS
SERVICE DIVISION
MOTORCYCLE GROUP
YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD.
\textbf{WARNING:}

PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY BEFORE OPERATING THIS MOTORCYCLE.

Particularly important information is distinguished in this manual by the following notations.

\textbf{NOTE:}
A NOTE provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.

\textbf{CAUTION:}
A CAUTION indicates special procedures that must be followed to avoid damage to the motorcycle.

\textbf{WARNING:}
A WARNING indicates special procedures that must be followed to avoid injury to a motorcycle operator or person inspecting or repairing the motorcycle.

\textbf{NOTE:}
This manual should be considered a permanent part of this motorcycle and should remain with it even if the motorcycle is subsequently sold.
Both motorcycles and mopeds are fascinating vehicles which give a tremendous feeling of freedom to their riders. They must be correctly maintained at all times in order to ensure optimum performance. However, as a rider you must also ensure that your physical condition is good, and that you are not tired, in order that you too can optimise your vehicle control. Medicines, drugs and alcohol should not be combined with riding, especially alcohol which increases the individual’s likelihood of taking risks. Alcohol is dangerous, even in small quantities: Correct protective riding gear is just as much a part of motorcycling safety as the safety belt is in the car; a good leather suit and gloves, sturdy boots and a good quality, properly fitting crash helmet are ideal. But beware: good protective clothing can result in the individual being lulled into a false sense of security. When this happens more risks are taken and speeds increase... this particularly applies in wet weather. The good motorcyclist therefore rides defensively and protectively in order to minimise risks.
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WIRING DIAGRAM
DESCRIPTION

1. Tail/break light
2. Rear flash light
3. Seat
4. Air filter
5. Front flash light
6. Brake pedal
7. Footrest
8. Headlight
9. Fuel tank
10. Helmet holder
11. Rear wheel
12. Main switch
13. Change pedal
14. Front wheel
15. Clutch lever
16. Handlebar switch
17. Speedometer
18. Brake lever
19. Throttle grip

NOTE:
The motorcycle you have purchased may differ slightly from those shown in the photographs.
MOTORCYCLE IDENTIFICATION

Frame serial number (Except for Australia)
The frame serial number is stamped into the right side of the steering head pipe.

Vehicle identification number (For Australia)
The vehicle identification number is stamped into the steering head pipe.

NOTE:
The vehicle identification number is used to identify your motorcycle and may be used to register your motorcycle with the licensing authority in your state.
Engine serial number
The engine serial number is stamped into the left side of the engine.

1 Engine serial number

NOTE: The first three digits of these numbers are for model identification, the remaining digits are the unit production number. Keep a record of these numbers for reference when ordering parts from a Yamaha dealer.
CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Main switch
The main switch controls the ignition and lighting systems, its operation is described below.

OFF
ON

PARKING

ON.
Electrical circuits are switched on. The engine can be started. The key cannot be removed in this position.

OFF.
All electrical circuits are switched off. The key can be removed in this position.

PARKING:
The taillight and auxiliary light come on but all other circuits are off. With the key at "OFF", push it into the main switch, turn it counterclockwise to "PARKING", and remove it. To cancel the parking, turn the key clockwise.

NOTE:
Always turn the main switch to "OFF" and remove the key when the motorcycle is unattended.
**Indicator lights**

1. "TURN" indicator light
2. "NEUTRAL" indicator light
3. "HIGH BEAM" indicator light

**TURN" indicator light (orange)
This indicator flashes when the turn switch is "ON"

**NEUTRAL" indicator light (green).
This indicator comes on when the transmission is in neutral

"HIGH BEAM" indicator light (blue).
This indicator comes on when the headlight high beam is used.

**Speedometer**
The odometer and trip odometer are built into the speedometer. The trip odometer can be reset to "0" with the reset switch.
Use the odometer to estimate how far you can ride on a tank of fuel before going to "RESERVE". This information will enable you to plan fuel stops in the future.
**Handlebar switches:**

1. "PASS" switch
2. "LIGHTS" (Dimmer) switch
3. "TURN" signal switch
4. "HORN" switch
5. "ENGINE STOP" switch
6. "LIGHTS" switch
7. "START" switch

**"LIGHTS" (Dimmer) switch**

Turn the switch to "HI" for the high beam and to "LO" for the low beam.

**"TURN" signal switch**

This model is equipped with self-cancelling turn signals. To signal a right-hand turn, push the switch to the right; to signal a left-hand turn, push the switch to the left. Once the switch is released it will return to the center position. To cancel the signal, push the switch in after it has returned to the center position. If the switch is not cancelled by hand, it will self-cancel after the motorcycle has travelled for about 10 seconds or approximately 150 meters (490 feet) whichever is greater. The self-cancelling mechanism only operates when the motorcycle is moving; thus the signal will not self-cancel while you are stopped at an intersection.
"HORN" switch
Press the switch to sound the horn.

"LIGHTS" switch
Turn the light switch to "ON" to turn on the headlight, taillight, and meter lights. Turn the light switch to "PO" to turn on the auxiliary light, taillight, and meter lights.

"ENGINE STOP" switch
The engine stop switch is a safety device for use in an emergency such as when the motorcycle overturns or when trouble occurs in the throttle system. The engine will not run when the engine stop switch is turned to "OFF." In case of emergency, turn the switch to "OFF."

"START" switch
To start the engine, push the starter.

"CAUTION:
See starting instructions prior to starting engine.

Clutch lever
The clutch lever is located on the left handlebar, and the starting circuit cut-off switch is incorporated in the clutch lever holder. Pull the clutch lever to the handlebar to disengage the clutch, and release the lever to engage the clutch. The lever should be pulled rapidly and released slowly for smooth starts. (Refer to the engine starting procedures for a description of the starting circuit cut-off switch.)

Change pedal
The gear ratios of the constant-mesh 5-speed transmission are ideally spaced. The gears can be shifted by using the change pedal on the left side of the engine.
C-001

Fuel tank cap

TO OPEN:
Insert the key and turn clockwise 1/4 turn
The lock will be released and the cap can be opened

TO CLOSE
Push the tank cap into position with the key inserted. To remove the key, turn it counterclockwise to the original position.

U-012

NOTE:
This tank cap cannot be closed unless the key is in the lock. The key cannot be removed if the cap is not locked properly.
1 Open

C-102

**Fuel cock**
The negative pressure fuel cock supplies fuel from the tank to the carburetors and also filters the fuel. The fuel cock has the following three positions.

**ON** With the lever in this position, fuel flows if the engine is running but stops if the engine is not running.

**RES.** This indicates reserve. If you run out of fuel while riding, move the lever to

"PRI", start the engine, then switch to "RES" FILL THE TANK AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY. BE SURE TO SET THE LEVER TO "ON" AFTER REFUELING.

**NOTE:**
The fuel cock operates on vacuum from the engine when set at "ON" or "RES." If the line connecting the cock to the carburetor intake manifold is not connected or has a leak, the cock will not function properly.

PRI: This indicates prime. With the lever in this position, fuel flows whether the engine is running or not. If the fuel tank is completely empty, refill the tank, prime the carburetor in this position, and then switch to "ON" after starting the engine.
Starter lever (CHOKE)
The starter lever is located on the left handlebar.
Starting a cold engine requires a richer fuel mixture. In such a case, turn the starter lever to the left. After the engine is warm, turn the lever to its original position.

NOTE: Refer to “Starting and warming up a cold engine” for proper operation.

Steering lock
To lock the steering, turn the handlebars all the way to the right, and insert the key into the steering lock. Turn the key 1/8 turn counterclockwise, push it in, then turn it 1/8 turn clockwise. After checking to see that the lock is engaged, remove the key from the lock. To release the lock, reverse the above procedure.
C-415

**Seat removal**

To remove the rider seat, remove the two bolts. When reinstalling the rider seat, insert the lob on the seat front into the receptacle on the frame, then tighten the bolts.
Helmet holder
To open the helmet holder, insert the key in the lock and turn it as shown. To lock the helmet holder, replace the holder in its original position.

U-615

WARNING:

Never ride with a helmet in the helmet holder. It could interfere with rear wheel movement, causing loss of control and possibly an accident.

1. Helmet holder 2. Open

Rear shock absorber
The spring preload of the rear shock absorber can be adjusted to suit motorcycle's load (excluding optional accessories etc.) and riding conditions. Refer to page 6-26 for proper adjustment procedures.

1. Softest 2. Stiffest
Sidestand
This model is equipped with an ignition circuit cut-off system. The motorcycle must not be ridden when the sidestand is down. The sidestand is located on the left side of the frame. (Refer to page 5-1 for an explanation of this system.)

⚠️ WARNING: ⚠️
This motorcycle must not be operated with the sidestand in the down position. If the stand is not properly retracted, it could contact the ground and distract the operator resulting in a possible loss of control. Yamaha has designed into this motorcycle a lockout system to assist the operator in fulfilling his responsibility of retracting the sidestand. Please check carefully the operating instructions listed below and if there is any indication of a mal-function, you must return the motorcycle to a Yamaha dealer immediately for repair.

Sidestand/clutch switch operation check
Check the operation of the sidestand switch and clutch switch against the information below.

- TURN MAIN SWITCH TO "ON" AND ENGINE STOP SWITCH TO "RUN"
- TRANSMISSION IS IN GEAR AND SIDESTAND IS UP
- PULL IN CLUTCH LEVER AND PUSH STARTER SWITCH
Engine will start.

Clutch switch is ok.

Sidestand is down.

Engine will stall.

Sidestand switch is ok

⚠️ WARNING:

If improper operation is noted, consult a Yamaha dealer immediately.
# PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

Before using this motorcycle, check the following points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Routine</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front brakes</td>
<td>Check operation, free play, fluid level, and fluid leakage Top-up with DOT #4 (or #3) brake fluid if necessary</td>
<td>4-3～4-4, 6-14～6-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear brake</td>
<td>Check operation, condition and free play Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>4-4, 6-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clutch</td>
<td>Check operation, condition and free play Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>4-4, 6-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throttle grip/Housing</td>
<td>Check for smooth operation Lubricate/Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>4-4, 6-12, 6-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine oil</td>
<td>Check oil level/add oil as required</td>
<td>4-4, 6-6～6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive chain</td>
<td>Check chain slack and condition Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>4-5, 6-21～6-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheels/Tires</td>
<td>Check tire pressure, wear, damage and spoke tightness</td>
<td>4-5～4-7, 6-32～6-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control/Meter cables</td>
<td>Check for smooth operation Lubricate if necessary</td>
<td>6-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brake and change pedal shafts</td>
<td>Check for smooth operation Lubricate if necessary</td>
<td>6-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brake and clutch lever pivot</td>
<td>Check for smooth operation Lubricate if necessary</td>
<td>6-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidestand pivot</td>
<td>Check for smooth operation Lubricate if necessary</td>
<td>6-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fittings/fasteners</td>
<td>Check all chassis fittings and fasteners. Tighten/Adjust, if necessary</td>
<td>4-7, 6-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel tank</td>
<td>Check fuel level/top-up as required</td>
<td>4-8～4-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lights and signals</td>
<td>Check for proper operation</td>
<td>4-8, 6-30～6-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>Check fluid level, top-up with distilled water if necessary</td>
<td>4-8, 6-27～6-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE:
Pre-operation checks should be made each time the motorcycle is used. Such an inspection can be thoroughly accomplished in a very short time, and the added safety it assures is more than worth the time involved.

⚠️ WARNING: ⚠️
If any item in the Pre-Operation Check is not working properly, have it inspected and repaired before operating the motorcycle.
Brakes (See page 6-14 for more detail)

1. Brake lever and brake pedal
   Check for correct free play in the front brake lever and rear brake pedal. Make sure they are working properly. Check the brakes at low speed shortly after starting out. If the free play is incorrect, adjust it.

   **WARNING:**
   A soft, spongy feeling in the brake lever indicates a failure in the brake system. Do not operate the motorcycle until the failure in the brake system is corrected. Ask a Yamaha dealer for immediate repairs. A soft, spongy feeling could indicate a hazardous condition in the brake system.

   **Recommended brake fluid. DOT#4**

   **NOTE:**
   If DOT#4 is not available, #3 can be used.

   3. Check the disc pads
      Refer to page 6-17.

   4. Check the brake shoes
      Refer to page 6-17.

   **NOTE:**
   When this brake service is necessary, ask a Yamaha dealer.

   **Brake fluid leakage (Front)**
   Apply the brake for a few minutes. Check to see if any brake fluid leaks out from the pipe joints or the master cylinder.
WARNING:

If brake fluid leakage is found, ask a Yamaha dealer for immediate repairs. Such leakage could indicate a hazardous condition.

Clutch (See page 6-20 for more detail)
Check the free play in the clutch lever, and make sure the lever operates properly. If the free play is incorrect, adjust it.

Throttle grip (See page 6-12 for more detail)
Turn the throttle grip to see if it operates properly, and check the free play. Make sure the grip returns by spring force when released. Ask a Yamaha dealer to make any necessary adjustments.

Engine oil (See page 6-6 for more detail)
Make sure the engine oil is at the specified level. Add oil as necessary.

Recommended oil:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Oil Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0°C</td>
<td>SAE 10W30 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5°C</td>
<td>SAE 10W30 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10°C</td>
<td>SAE 20W40 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15°C</td>
<td>SAE 20W40 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30°F</td>
<td>SAE 20W40 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40°F</td>
<td>SAE 20W40 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50°F</td>
<td>SAE 20W40 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60°F</td>
<td>SAE 20W40 type SE motor oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oil quantity:

Total amount:
1.8 L (1.6 Imp qt, 1.9 US qt)

Periodic oil change:
1.4 L (1.2 Imp qt, 1.5 US qt)

With oil filter replacement:
1.6 L (1.4 Imp qt, 1.7 US qt)

NOTE:

Recommended engine oil classification, API Service “SE”, “SF” type or equivalent (e.g. “SF-SE”, “SF-SE-CC”, “SF-SE-SD” etc.).
Chain (See page 6-21 for more detail)
Check the general condition of the chain and check the chain slack before every ride. Lubricate and adjust the chain as necessary.

Tires
To ensure maximum performance, long service, and safe operation, note the following:
1. Tire air pressure
   Always check and adjust the tire pressure before operating the motorcycle.

WARNING:

Tire inflation pressure should be checked and adjusted when the temperature of the tire equals the ambient air temperature. Tire inflation pressure must be adjusted according to total weight of cargo, rider, passenger, and accessories (fairing, saddlebags, etc. if approved for this model), and vehicle speed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic weight With oil and full fuel tank</th>
<th>147 kg (324 lb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum load*</td>
<td>183 kg (403 lb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold tire pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 90 kg (180 lb) load*</td>
<td>180 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(18 kg/cm²,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 kg (198 lb) ~ Maximum load*</td>
<td>200 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20 kg/cm²,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High speed riding</td>
<td>200 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20 kg/cm²,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 psi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Load is the total weight of cargo, rider, passenger, and accessories.

WARNING:

Proper loading of your motorcycle is important for the handling, braking, and other performance and safety characteristics of your motorcycle. Do not carry loosely packed items that can shift. Securely pack your heaviest items close to the center of the mo-
torcycle, and distribute the weight evenly from side to side. Properly adjust the suspension for your load, and check the condition and pressure of your tires. NEVER OVERLOAD YOUR MOTORCYCLE. Make sure the total weight of the cargo, rider, passenger, and accessories (fairing, saddlebags, etc. if approved for this model) does not exceed the maximum load of the motorcycle. Operation of an overloaded motorcycle could cause tire damage, an accident, or even injury.

2. Tire inspection
   Always check the tires before operating the motorcycle. If a tire tread shows crosswise lines (minimum tread depth), if the tire has a nail or glass fragments in it, or if the side wall is cracked, contact a Yamaha dealer immediately and have the tire replaced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacture</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>3.00-18-4PR</td>
<td>NF27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacture</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>130/90-15 M/C 66P</td>
<td>NR31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum tire tread depth (front and rear) 10 mm (0.04 in)
WARNING:

1. It is dangerous to ride with a worn-out tire. When a tire tread begins to show lines, have a Yamaha dealer replace the tire immediately. Brakes, tires, and related wheel parts replacement should be left to a Yamaha Service Technician.

2. Patching a punctured tube is not recommended. If it is absolutely necessary to do so, use great care and replace the tube as soon as possible with a good quality replacement.

Wheels

To ensure maximum performance, long service, and safe operation, note the following:

1. Always inspect the wheels before a ride. Check for cracks, bends, or warpage of the wheel, be sure the spokes are tight and undamaged. If any abnormal condition exists in a wheel, consult a Yamaha dealer. Do not attempt even small repairs to the wheel. If a wheel is deformed or cracked, it must be replaced.

2. Tires and wheels should be balanced whenever either one is changed or replaced. Failure to have a wheel balanced can result in poor performance, adverse handling characteristics, and shortened tire life.

3. After installing a tire, ride conservatively to allow the tire to seat itself on the rim properly. Failure to allow proper seating may cause tire failure, resulting in damage to the motorcycle and injury to the rider.

Fittings/Fasteners

Always check the tightness of chassis fittings and fasteners before a ride. Use the chart on page 6-5 to find the correct torque.
Lights and signals
Check the headlight, flasher lights, taillight, brake light, meter lights, and all the indicator lights to make sure they are in working condition.

Switches
Check the operation of the headlight switch, turn switch, brake light switch, horn switch, starter switch, main switch, etc.

Battery (See page 6-27 for more detail)
Check the fluid level and top-up if necessary. Use only distilled water if refilling is necessary.

Fuel
Make sure there is sufficient fuel in the tank.
Recommended fuel: Regular gasoline
For Australia: Unleaded fuel only
Fuel tank capacity:
Total:
  9.5 L (2.1 Imp gal, 2.5 US gal)
Reserve:
  2.6 L (0.6 Imp gal, 0.9 US gal)
OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

⚠️ WARNING: ⚠️

Before riding this motorcycle, become thoroughly familiar with all operating controls and their function. Consult a Yamaha dealer regarding any control or function that you do not thoroughly understand.

⚠️ WARNING: ⚠️

1. Never start your engine or let it run for any length of time in a closed area. The exhaust fumes are poisonous and can cause loss of consciousness and death within a short time. Always operate your motorcycle in an area with adequate ventilation.

2. Before starting out, always be sure the sidestand is up. Failure to retract the sidestand completely can result in a serious accident when you try to turn a corner.

Starting and warming up a cold engine

NOTE: This motorcycle is equipped with a starting and an ignition circuit cut-off switch.

1. The engine can be started only under the following conditions:
   a. The transmission is in neutral.
   b. The sidestand is up, the transmission is in gear, and the clutch is disengaged.

2. The motorcycle must not be ridden when the sidestand is down.
WARNING:

Before going through the following steps, check the function of the side-stand switch and clutch switch. (Refer to page 3-10.)

**CF1-01**

1. **TURN MAIN SWITCH TO "ON" AND ENGINE STOP SWITCH TO "RUN"**
2. **IF TRANSMISSION IS IN NEUTRAL AND SIDESTAND IS DOWN**
   - **PUSH STARTER SWITCH, ENGINE WILL START**
   - **RETRACT SIDESTAND AND PUT TRANSMISSION IN GEAR**
   - **MOTORCYCLE CAN BE RIDDEN**
3. **IF TRANSMISSION IS IN GEAR AND SIDESTAND IS UP**
   - **PULL IN CLUTCH LEVER AND PUSH STARTER SWITCH, ENGINE WILL START**
   - **MOTORCYCLE CAN BE RIDDEN**
1. Turn the fuel cock to "ON."
2. Turn the ignition key to "ON" and the engine stop switch to "RUN."
3. Shift transmission into neutral.

**Note:**

When the transmission is in neutral, the neutral indicator light (green) should be on. If the light does not come on, ask a Yamaha dealer to inspect it.

4. Fully open the starter (CHOKE) and completely close the throttle grip
5. Start the engine by pushing the starter switch.

**Note:**

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

6. After starting the engine, turn back the starter (CHOKE) to warming up position (about halfway).

**Note:**

To get maximum engine life, always warm up the engine before starting off. Never accelerate hard with a cold engine!

7. After warming up the engine, turn off the starter completely.

**Note:**

The engine is warm when it responds normally to the throttle with the starter turned off.
Starting a warm engine
The starter (CHOKE) is not required when the engine is warm.

⚠️ CAUTION: See “Break-in section” prior to operating the motorcycle for the first time.

Shifting
The transmission lets you control the amount of power you have available at a given speed for starting, accelerating, climbing hills, etc. The use of the change pedal is shown in the illustration. (Page 3-4)

To shift into NEUTRAL, depress the change pedal repeatedly until it reaches the end of its travel (you will feel a stop when you are in first gear) then raise the pedal slightly.

⚠️ CAUTION:

1. Do not coast for long periods with the engine off, and do not tow the motorcycle a long distance. Even with gears in neutral, the transmission is only properly lubricated when the engine is running. Inadequate lubrication may damage the transmission.

2. Always use the clutch when changing gears. The engine, transmission, and driveline are not designed to withstand the shock of forced shifting and can be damaged by shifting without the clutch.
**Engine break-in**

There is never a more important period in the life of your motorcycle than the period between zero and 1,000 km (600 mi). For this reason we ask that you carefully read the following material. Because the engine is brand new, you must not put an excessive load on it for the first 1,000 km (600 mi). The various parts in the engine wear and polish themselves to the correct operating clearances. During this period, prolonged full throttle operation or any condition which might result in excessive heating of the engine, must be avoided.

1. **0 ~ 150 km (0 ~ 90 mi):**
   Avoid operation above 1/3 throttle. Stop the engine and let it cool for 5 to 10 minutes after every hour of operation. Vary the speed of the motorcycle from time to time. Do not operate it at one set throttle position.

2. **150 ~ 500 km (90 ~ 300 mi):**
   Avoid prolonged operation above 1/2 throttle. Rev the motorcycle freely through the gears, but do not use full throttle at any time.

3. **500 ~ 1,000 km (300 ~ 600 mi):**
   Avoid cruising speeds in excess of 3/4 throttle.

**CAUTION:**

After 1,000 km (600 mi) of operation, be sure to replace the engine oil and clean the oil filter element and oil strainer.

4. **1,000 km (600 mi) and beyond:**
   Avoid prolonged full-throttle operation. Vary speed occasionally.
CAUTION: If any engine trouble should occur during the break-in period, consult a Yamaha dealer immediately.

Parking
When parking the motorcycle, stop the engine and remove the ignition key.

WARNING: The muffler and exhaust pipe are hot. Park the motorcycle in a place where pedestrians or children are not likely to touch the motorcycle. Do not park the motorcycle on a slope or soft ground; the motorcycle may overturn.
PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Periodic inspection, adjustment, and lubrication will keep your motorcycle in the safest and most efficient condition possible. Safety is an obligation of the motorcycle owner. The maintenance and lubrication schedule chart should be considered strictly as a guide to general maintenance and lubrication intervals. YOU MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THAT WEATHER, TERRAIN, GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS, AND A VA-RIETY OF INDIVIDUAL USES ALL TEND TO DEMAND THAT EACH OWNER ALTER THIS TIME SCHEDULE TO SHORTER INTERVALS TO MATCH HIS ENVIRONMENT. The most important points of motorcycle inspection, adjustment, and lubrication are explained in the following pages.

⚠️ WARNING:
If you are not familiar with motorcycle service, this work should be done by a Yamaha dealer.

Tool kit
The service information included in this manual is intended to provide you, the owner, with the necessary information for completing some of your own preventive maintenance and minor repairs. The tools provided in the owner’s tool kit are sufficient for most of these purposes; however, a torque wrench is also necessary to properly tighten nuts and bolts.
WARNING:
Modifications to this motorcycle not approved by Yamaha may cause loss of performance, and render it unsafe for use. Consult a Yamaha dealer before attempting any changes.

1. Tool kit

NOTE: If you do not have a torque wrench available during a service operation requiring one, take your motorcycle to a Yamaha dealer to check the torque settings and adjust them as necessary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
<th>BREAK-IN 1,000 (600)</th>
<th>6,000 (4,000) or 6 months</th>
<th>12,000 (8,000) or 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valve(s)*</td>
<td>Check valve clearance Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark plug(s)</td>
<td>Check condition Clean or replace if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air filter</td>
<td>Clean Replace if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carburetor*</td>
<td>Check idle speed/starter operation Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel line*</td>
<td>Check fuel hose and vacuum pipe for cracks or damage Replace if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel filter*</td>
<td>Check condition Replace if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine oil</td>
<td>Replace (Warm engine before draining)</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine oil filter*</td>
<td>Replace</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front brake</td>
<td>Check operation/fluid leakage/See NOTE Correct if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear brake</td>
<td>Check operation Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clutch</td>
<td>Check operation Adjust if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear arm pivot*</td>
<td>Check rear arm assembly for looseness Correct if necessary Moderately repack every 24,000 (16,000) or 24 months **</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheels*</td>
<td>Check balance/damage/runout/spoke tightens Repair if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheel bearings*</td>
<td>Check balance/damage/runout/spoke tightens Replace if necessary</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering bearing*</td>
<td>Check bearings assembly for looseness Correct if necessary Moderately repack every 24,000 (16,000) or 24 months **</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITEM</td>
<td>REMARKS</td>
<td>BREAK-IN 1,000 (600)</td>
<td>6,000 (4,000) or 6 months</td>
<td>12,000 (8,000) or 12 months</td>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Front forks*</td>
<td>Check operation/oil leakage Repair if necessary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear shock absorber*</td>
<td>Check operation/oil leakage Repair if necessary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive chain</td>
<td>Check chain slack/alignment Adjust if necessary Clean and lube</td>
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<td>EVERY 500 (300)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fittings/Fasteners*</td>
<td>Check all chassis fittings and fasteners Correct if necessary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidestand*</td>
<td>Check operation Replace if necessary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidestand switch*</td>
<td>Check operation Clean or replace if necessary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery*</td>
<td>Check specific gravity Check breather pipe for proper operation Correct if necessary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* It is recommended that these items be serviced by a Yamaha dealer

** Medium weight wheel bearing grease (bearing type)

*** Lithium soap base grease (Bush type)

**NOTE:**

Brake fluid replacement

1. When disassembling the master cylinder or caliper cylinder replace the brake fluid. Normally check the brake fluid level and add the fluid as required.

2. On the inner parts of the master cylinder and caliper cylinder replace the oil seals every two years.

3. Replace the brake hose every four years, or if cracked or damaged
**Torque specifications**

Use a torque wrench to tighten these items. It is recommended that these items be checked occasionally, especially before a long trip.

Always check the tightness of these items whenever they are loosened for any reason.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A (Nut)</th>
<th>B (Bolt)</th>
<th>General torque specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mm</td>
<td>6 mm</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 mm</td>
<td>8 mm</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 mm</td>
<td>10 mm</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 mm</td>
<td>12 mm</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 mm</td>
<td>14 mm</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 mm</td>
<td>16 mm</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Item**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Torque</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spark plug</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine drain plug</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil filter bolt</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front axle pinch bolt</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front axle</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear wheel axle</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tension bar bolt</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Engine oil

1. Oil level measurement
   a. Place the motorcycle on a level place and hold it in an upright position. Warm up the engine for several minutes.

NOTE:

Be sure the motorcycle is positioned straight up when checking the oil level, a slight tilt toward the side can produce false readings.

b. With the engine stopped, check the oil level through the level window located at the lower part of the right side crankcase cover.

NOTE:

Wait a few minutes until the oil level settles before checking.

c. The oil level should be between maximum and minimum marks. If the level is low, add sufficient oil to raise it to the proper level.

2. Engine oil and oil filter replacement
   a. Warm-up the engine for a few minutes.
b. Stop the engine. Place an oil pan under the engine, and remove the oil filler cap.

c. Remove the drain plug and drain the oil.

d. Remove the oil filter bolt and filter element.

1 Oil filler cap

1 Drain plug

1 Oil filter bolt

e. Reinstall the drain plug (make sure it is tight)

Drain plug torque:
34 Nm (3.4 m·kg, 25 ft·lb)

f. Install the new oil filter element, new O-ring, and the filter cover, tighten the oil filter bolt.
Oil filter bolt.

7 Nm (0.7 m·kg, 5.1 ft·lb)

**NOTE:**

Make sure the O-ring is positioned properly

---

Periodic oil change:

- 1.4 L (1.2 Imp qt, 1.5 US qt)
- 1.6 L (1.4 Imp qt, 1.7 US qt)

With oil filter replacement.

Recommended oil: See page 4-4.

---

**CAUTION:**

Do not add any chemical additives. Engine oil also lubricates the clutch and additives could cause clutch slippage.

---

**CAUTION:**

Be sure no foreign material enters the crankcase.

---

Add oil through the oil filler hole

h. After replacement of engine oil and/or oil filter, be sure to check for any oil leakage.
**Air filter**

1. Remove the air filter case assembly.

2. Remove the air filter case cover.

3. Remove the air filter element from its case, and clean it with solvent. After cleaning, remove the remaining solvent by squeezing the element.
4. Apply recommended oil to the entire surface of the filter and squeeze out the excess oil. The element should be wet but not dripping.

Recommended oil: SAE10W30 motor oil

5. When installing the air filter element in its case, be sure its sealing surface matches the sealing surface of the case so there is no air leak.

6. The air filter element should be cleaned at the specified intervals. It should be cleaned more often if the motorcycle is operated in dusty or wet areas.

CAUTION:
The engine should never be run without the air cleaner element; excessive piston and/or cylinder wear may result.
Carburetor adjustment
The carburetor is a vital part of the engine and requires very sophisticated adjustment. Most adjustments should be left to a Yamaha dealer who has the professional knowledge and experience to do so. However, the following point may be serviced by the owner as part of this routine maintenance.

⚠️ CAUTION ⚠️
The carburetor was set at the Yamaha factory after many tests. If the settings are disturbed, poor engine performance and damage may result.

Idle speed adjustment
1. Start the engine and warm it up for a few minutes (normally, 1 or 2 minutes) at approximately 1,000 to 2,000 r/min. Occasionally rev the engine to 4,000 to 5,000 r/min. The engine is warm when it quickly responds to the throttle.

2. Set the idle to the specified engine speed by adjusting the throttle stop screw, turn the screw in to increase engine speed, turn the screw out to decrease engine speed.

![Throttle stop screw](image)

Standard idle speed:
1,250 ~ 1,350 r/min
NOTE: If the specified idle speed cannot be obtained by performing the above adjustment, consult a Yamaha dealer.

Throttle cable adjustment

NOTE: Before adjusting the throttle cable free play, the engine idling speed should be adjusted.

The throttle cable should have a specified free play in the turning direction at the grip flange. If the play is incorrect, take the following steps for adjustment:

1. Loopen the lock nut
2. Turn the adjuster in or out until the adjustment is suitable
3. Tighten the lock nut

Free play
3 ~ 5 mm (0.12 ~ 0.20 in)
Valve clearance adjustment
The valve clearance becomes larger with use, resulting in improper fuel/air supply and engine noise. To prevent this, the valve clearance must be adjusted regularly. This adjustment, however, should be left do a professional Yamaha service technician.

Spark plug inspection
The spark plug is an important engine component and is easy to inspect. The condition of the spark plug can indicate something of the condition of the engine. Normally, all spark plugs from the same engine should have the same color on the white porcelain insulator around the center electrode. The ideal color at this point is a medium to light tan color for a motorcycle that is being ridden normally. If one spark plug shows a distinctly different color, there could be something wrong with the engine.

Do not attempt to diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, take the motorcycle to a Yamaha dealer. You should periodically remove and inspect the spark plug because heat and deposits will cause any spark plug to slowly break down and erode. If electrode erosion becomes excessive, or if carbon and other deposits are excessive, you should replace the spark plug with a proper type plug.

Standard spark plug:
C6HSA (NGK) or U20FS-U (ND)

Before installing any spark plug, measure the electrode gap with a wire thickness gauge, adjust the gap to specification as necessary.
NOTE:
If a torque wrench is not available when you are installing a spark plug, a good estimate of the correct torque is 1/4 to 1/2 turns past finger tight. Have the spark plug torqued to the correct value as soon as possible with a torque wrench.

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Front brake adjustment
The free play at the end of the front brake lever should be 2 ~ 5 mm (0.08 ~ 0.2 in)
1. Loosen the lock nut.
2. Turn the adjuster so that the brake lever movement at the lever end is 2 ~ 5 mm (0.08 ~ 0.2 in) before the adjuster contacts the master cylinder piston.
3. After adjusting, tighten the lock nut.
before the motorcycle is operated. Air in the system will cause greatly diminished braking capability and can result in loss of control and an accident. Have a Yamaha dealer inspect and bleed the system if necessary.

---

**WARNING:**

Check the brake lever free play. Be sure the brake is working properly.

---

**WARNING:**

A soft or spongy feeling in the brake lever can indicate the presence of air in the brake system. This air must be removed by bleeding the brake system.

---

**Rear brake adjustment**

**WARNING:**

For brake pedal adjustment, be sure to proceed as follows: (It is advisable to have a Yamaha dealer make this adjustment.)

1. Pedal height
   a. Loosen the adjuster lock nut (for pedal height).
   b. By turning the adjuster clockwise or counterclockwise, adjust the brake pedal position as shown below.
   c. Secure the adjuster lock nut.
**WARNING:**

After adjusting the pedal height, adjust brake pedal free play.

2. Free play

The rear brake should be adjusted to suit the rider's preference, but free play at the brake pedal end must be 20 ~ 30 mm (0.8 ~ 1.2 in). Turn the adjuster on the brake rod clockwise to reduce play, turn the adjuster counterclockwise to increase play.
1. The rear brake pedal adjustment must be checked anytime chain is adjusted or rear wheel is removed and then reinstalled.
2. Check the operation of the brake light after adjusting the rear brake.

Brake light switch adjustment
The brake light switch is operated by movement of the brake pedal. To adjust, hold the main body of the switch with your hand so it does not rotate and turn the adjusting nut. Proper adjustment is achieved when the brake light comes on just before the brake begins to take effect.

Checking the front brake pads and rear brake shoes
A wear indicator is attached to each brake to facilitate brake pad and shoe check. This indicator permits a visual check without disassembling the brake.

FRONT
To check, depress the brake and inspect the wear indicator. If the wear indicator is ALMOST in contact with the disc plate, ask a Yamaha dealer to replace the pads.
REAR

To check, look at the wear indicator while depressing the brake pedal. If the indicator reaches the wear limit line, ask a Yamaha dealer to replace the shoes.

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Inspecting the brake fluid level

Insufficient brake fluid may let air enter the brake system, possibly causing the brakes to become ineffective. Before riding, check the brake fluid level and replenish when necessary, observe these precautions.

1. When checking the fluid level, make sure the master cylinder top is horizontal by turning the handlebars.
2. Use only the designated quality brake fluid; otherwise, the rubber seals may deteriorate, causing leakage and poor brake performance.

**Recommended brake fluids: DOT #4**

**NOTE:** If DOT#4 is not available, #3 can be used.

3. Refill with the same type of brake fluid; mixing fluids may result in a harmful chemical reaction and lead to poor performance.

4. Be careful that water does not enter the master cylinder when refilling. Water will significantly lower the boiling point of the fluid and may result in vapor lock.

5. Brake fluid may erode painted surfaces or plastic parts. Always clean up spilled fluid immediately.

6. Have a Yamaha dealer check the cause if the brake fluid level goes down.

---

**Brake fluid replacement**

1. Complete fluid replacement should be done only by trained Yamaha service personnel.

2. Have a Yamaha dealer replace the following components when indicated in the schedule or when they are damaged or leaking.
a. Replace all rubber seals every two years  
b. Replace all hoses every four years.

**Clutch adjustment**  
This model has two clutch cable length adjusters. The cable length adjuster are used to take up slack from cable stretch and to provide sufficient free play for proper clutch operation.

**Free play adjustment**  
The clutch should be adjusted to suit the rider’s preference, but, free play at the lever pivot should be 3 ~ 5 mm (0.12 ~ 0.20 in). Loosen either the handlebar lever adjuster lock nut or the cable length adjuster lock nut. Turn the cable length adjuster either in or out until proper lever free play is achieved.

**Clutch lever free play**  
3 ~ 5 mm (0.12 ~ 0.20 in)
Drive chain slack check

NOTE:
Before checking and/or adjusting the chain slack, rotate the rear wheel through several revolutions. Check the chain slack several times to find the point where the chain is the tightest. Check and/or adjust the chain slack where the rear wheel is in this “tight chain” position.

To check the chain slack the motorcycle must stand vertically with its both wheels on the ground and without a rider. Check the slack at the position shown in the illustration. The normal vertical deflection is approximately 30 ~ 40 mm (1.2 ~ 1.6 in). If the deflection exceeds 40 mm (1.6 in) adjust the chain slack.

Drive chain slack adjustment
1. Loosen the rear brake adjuster.
2. Remove the cotter pin from the rear wheel axle nut.

(There are marks on each side of swingarm and on each chain adjuster, use them to check for proper alignment.

**CAUTION:**

Too small chain slack will overload the engine and other vital parts; keep the slack within the specified limits.

5. After adjusting, be sure to tighten the lock nuts and the axle nut.

**Axle nut torque**

110 Nm (11 m·kg, 80 ft·lb)

6. Insert a new cotter pin into the rear wheel axle nut and bend the end of the cotter pin as shown in the illustration. (If the nut notch and the cotter pin hole do not match tighten the nut slightly to align them.)

3. Loosen the rear wheel axle nut
4. Loosen the lock nuts on each side. To tighten the chain, turn chain adjuster clockwise. To loosen the chain, turn the adjuster counterclockwise and push the wheel forward. Turn each adjuster exactly the same amount to maintain correct axle alignment.
Drive chain lubrication
The chain consists of many parts which work against each other. If the chain is not maintained properly, it will wear out rapidly, therefore, form the habit of periodically servicing the chain. This service is especially necessary when riding in dusty conditions. This motorcycle has a drive chain with small rubber O-rings between the chain plates. Steam cleaning, high-pressure washes, and certain solvent can damage these O-rings. Use only kerosene to clean the drive chain. Wipe it dry, and thoroughly lubricate it with SAE 30 ~ 50W motor oil. Do not use any other lubricants on the drive chain. They may contain solvents that could damage the O-rings.

WARNING:
Always use a new cotter pin on the axle nut.

7. Adjust the free play in the brake pedal.

WARNING:
Check the operation of the brake light after adjusting the rear brake.
Cable inspection and lubrication

⚠️ WARNING:

Damage to the outer housing of the various cables may cause corrosion and interfere with the movement of the cable. An unsafe condition may result so replace such cables as soon as possible.

Lubricate the inner cable and the cable end. If they do not operate smoothly, ask a Yamaha dealer to replace them.

Recommended lubricant

- SAE 10W30 motor oil

Throttle cable and grip lubrication

The throttle twist grip assembly should be greased at the time that the cable is lubricated, since the grip must be removed to get at the end of the throttle cable. Two screws clamp the throttle housing to the handlebar. Once these two are removed, the end of the cable can be held high to pour in several drops of lubricant. With the throttle grip disassembled, coat the metal surface of the grip assembly with a suitable all-purpose grease.

Brake and change pedals

Lubricate the pivoting parts.

Recommended lubricant

- Yamaha Chain and Cable Lube or SAE 10W30 motor oil

Brake and clutch levers

Lubricate the pivoting parts.

Recommended lubricant:

- Yamaha Chain and Cable Lube or SAE 10W30 motor oil
Sidestand
Lubricate the pivoting parts. Check to see that the sidestand move up and down smoothly.

Recommended lubricant.
Yamaha Chain and Cable Lube or
SAE 10W30 motor oil

⚠️ WARNING:
If the sidestand movement is not smooth, consult a Yamaha dealer.

Front fork inspection

⚠️ WARNING:
Securely support the motorcycle so there is no danger of it falling over.

1. Visual check
   Check any scratch/damage on the inner tube and excessive oil leakage with the front fork.

2. Operation check
   Place the motorcycle on a level place.
   a. Hold the motorcycle on an upright position with a rider's hands on the handlebar and apply the front brake.
   b. Pump the front fork up and down for several times.

⚠️ CAUTION:
If any damage or unsmooth movement is found with the front fork, consult a Yamaha dealer.
Rear shock absorber adjustment

Spring preload
If the spring seat is raised, the spring becomes stiffer, and if lowered, it becomes softer.

Standard position  2  
1. — Softest
5 — Stiffest

⚠️ WARNING: ⚠️
Always adjust each shock absorber to the same setting. Uneven adjustment can cause poor handling and loss of stability.
Steering inspection
Periodically inspect the condition of the steering. Worn out or loose steering bearings may be dangerous.
Place a block under the engine to raise the front wheel off the ground.
Hold the lower end of the front forks and try to move them forward and backward. If any free play can be felt, ask a Yamaha dealer to inspect and adjust the steering. Inspection is easier if the front wheel is removed.

⚠️ WARNING:
Securely support the motorcycle so there is no danger of it falling over.

Wheel bearings
If the wheel bearings in the front or rear wheel allow play in the wheel hub or if the wheel does not turn smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer inspect the wheel bearings. The wheel bearings should be inspected according to the Maintenance Schedule.

Battery
Check the level of the battery electrolyte and see that the terminals are tight. Add distilled water if the electrolyte level is low.
**WARNING:**

Battery electrolyte is poisonous and dangerous, causing severe burns, etc. It contains sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Antidote: EXTERNAL-Flush with water. INTERNAL-Drink large quantities of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten egg, or vegetable oil. Call a physician immediately.

Eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention. Batteries produce explosive gases. Keep sparks, flame, cigarettes etc., away. Ventilate when charging or using in an enclosed space. Always shield your eyes when working near batteries.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

---

**CAUTION:**

When inspecting the battery, be sure the breather pipe is routed correctly. If the breather pipe touches the frame or exits in such a way as to cause battery electrolyte or gas to exit onto the frame, structural and cosmetic damage to the motorcycle can occur.
Replenishing the battery fluid
A poorly maintained battery will deteriorate quickly. The battery fluid should be checked at least once a month.
1. The level should be between the upper and lower level marks. Use only distilled water if refilling is necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-338</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAUTION:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal tap water contains minerals which are harmful to a battery; therefore, refill only with distilled water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WARNING:**
Battery fluid on the chain can cause premature failure and possibly an accident.

2. When the motorcycle will not be used for a month or longer, remove the battery and store it in a cool, dark place. Completely recharge the battery before reusing.

3. If the battery will be stored for a longer period than the above, check the specific gravity of the fluid at least once a month and recharge the battery when it is too low.
4. Always make sure the connections are correct when putting the battery back in the motorcycle. Make sure the breather pipe is properly connected and is not damaged or obstructed.

Fuse replacement
1. The fuse is located under the seat.

2. If a fuse is blown, turn off the ignition switch and the switch in the circuit in question. Install a new fuse of proper amperage. Turn on the switches, and see if the electrical device operates. If the fuse immediately blows again, consult a Yamaha dealer.

CAUTION:
Do not use fuses of higher amperage rating than those recommended. Substitution of a fuse of improper rating can cause extensive electrical system damage and possibly a fire.

Replacing the headlight bulb
If the headlight bulb burns out, replace the bulb as follows:
1. Remove the 2 screws holding the light unit assembly.
2. Disconnect the lead and remove the cover.

3. Turn the bulb holder counterclockwise and remove the defective bulb.

1 Bulb holder
U-660

**WARNING:**
Keep flammable products or your hands away from the bulb while it is on, it will be hot. Do not touch the bulb until it cools down.

4. Slip a new bulb into position and secure it in place with the bulb holder.
5. Reinstall the cover, leads and light unit assembly. Adjust the headlight beam if necessary.

Headlight beam adjustment

CAUTION: For the headlight beam adjustment, be sure to proceed as follows; (It is advisable to have a Yamaha dealer make this adjustment.)

1. Horizontal adjustment.
   To adjust the beam to the right, turn the adjusting screw clockwise.
   To adjust the beam to the left, turn the screw counterclockwise.

2. Vertical adjustment:
   To raise the beam, turn the adjusting screw clockwise.
   To lower the beam, turn the screw counterclockwise.

Front wheel removal

1. Elevate the front wheel by placing a suitable stand under the engine.
2. Remove the speedometer cable at the speedometer gear housing.
4. Remove the axle and the front wheel. Make sure the motorcycle is properly supported.

NOTE: Do not depress the brake lever when the disc is off the caliper as the brake pads will be forced shut.

J-217

**Front wheel installation**

When installing the front wheel, reverse the removal procedure.

Pay attention to the following points:

1. Make sure the wheel hub and the speedometer clutch assembly are installed with the projections meshed into the slots.
2. Make sure the projecting portion (torque stopper) of the speedometer housing is positioned correctly.

3. Make sure the axle is properly torqued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tightening torque:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58 Nm (5.8 m·kg, 42 ft·lb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Before tightening the pinch bolt, compress the front forks several times to check for proper fork operation.

5. Tighten the axle pinch bolt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Axle pinch bolt torque:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 Nm (2 m·kg, 14 ft·lb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Rear wheel removal**

**WARNING:**

It is advisable to have a Yamaha dealer service the rear wheel.

1. Elevate the rear wheel by placing a suitable stand under the engine
2. Remove the tension bar and the brake rod from the brake shoe plate. The tension bar can be removed by removing the cotter pin and nut from the tension bar bolt. The brake rod can be removed by removing the adjuster.

3. Loosen the lock nuts of the right and left chain adjusters and loosen the adjusters.

4. Remove the axle nut cotter pin and the axle nut.

5. The rear wheel assembly, the collar, the chain adjusters, etc., can be removed from the motorcycle by pulling the wheel axle.

NOTE: You do not have to disassemble the chain in order to remove or install the rear wheel.
Rear wheel installation
When installing the rear wheel, reverse the removal procedure. Pay attention to the following points
1. Adjust the drive chain
2. Make sure the axle nut and tension bar bolt are properly torqued, and a new cotter pin is installed.

⚠️ WARNING: Always use a new cotter pin on the axle nut.

⚠️ WARNING: Always use a new cotter pin on the tension bar bolt.

Tightening torque:
Axle nut
110 Nm (11 m·kg, 80 ft·lb)
Tension bar bolt
20 Nm (2.0 m·kg, 14 ft·lb)

3. Adjust the rear brake (See page 6-15.)

⚠️ WARNING:
Check the operation of the brake light after adjusting the rear brake.
Troubleshooting

Although Yamaha motorcycles receive a rigid inspection before shipment from the factory, trouble may occur during operation. Any problem in the fuel, compression, or ignition systems can cause poor starting and a loss of power. The troubleshooting chart describes a quick, easy procedure for checking these systems.

If your motorcycle requires any repair, bring it to a Yamaha dealer. The skilled technicians at a Yamaha dealer have the tools, experience, and know-how to properly service your motorcycle. Use only genuine Yamaha parts on your motorcycle. Imitation parts may look like Yamaha parts, but they are often inferior. Consequently, they have a shorter service life and can lead to expensive repair bills.
Troubleshooting chart

1. WARNING:
Never check the fuel system while smoking or in the vicinity of an open flame.

1. Fuel
   - Check if there is fuel in the fuel tank
     - There is fuel
       - Turn the fuel cock to "ON"
     - Some fuel
       - Turn the fuel cock to "RES"
     - No fuel
       - Supply fuel
       - Restart engine
       - Turn the fuel cock to "PRI"

2. Compression
   - Use electric starter
     - There is compression
       - Compression normal
     - No compression
       - Ask Yamaha dealer to inspect

3. Ignition
   - Remove spark plug(s) and check electrode
     - Wet
       - Wipe clean with dry cloth
     - Dry
       - Attach plug cap and ground to chassis
       - Use electric starter
       - Spark good
         - Ignition system normal
       - Spark weak
         - Adjust plug gap or replace plug(s)
       - No spark
         - Ask Yamaha dealer to inspect

4. Battery
   - Use electric starter
     - Engine turns over quickly
       - Battery good
     - Engine turns over slowly
       - Check fluid, recharge, check connections
       - Ask Yamaha dealer to inspect
A. CLEANING
Frequent thorough cleaning of your motorcycle will not only enhance its appearance but will improve its general performance and extend the useful life of many components.

1. Before cleaning the motorcycle.
   a. Block off the end of exhaust pipe to prevent water entry; a plastic bag and strong rubber band may be used.
   b. Make sure the spark plug(s) and all filler caps are properly installed.

2. If the engine case is excessively greasy, apply degreaser with a paint brush. Do not apply degreaser to the chain, sprockets, or wheel axles.

3. Rinse the dirt and degreaser off with a garden hose, use only enough pressure to do the job.

4. Once the majority of the dirt has been hosed off, wash all surfaces with warm water and mild, detergent-type soap. An old toothbrush or bottle brush is handy for hard-to-get-to places.

5. Rinse the motorcycle off immediately with clean water and dry all surfaces with a chamois, clean towel, or soft absorbent cloth.

6. Dry the chain and lubricate it to prevent rust.

Excessive hose pressure may cause water seepage and contamination of wheel bearings, front forks, brakes and transmission seals. Many expensive repair bills have resulted from improper high pressure detergent applications such as those available in coin-operated car washers.
7. Clean the seat with a vinyl upholstery cleaner to keep the cover pliable and glossy.

8. Automotive-type wax may be applied to all painted and chrome-plated surfaces. Avoid combination cleaner-waxes. Many contain abrasives which may mar the paint or protective finish. When finished, start the engine and let it idle for several minutes.

shake the tank to coat the inner surfaces thoroughly and drain off the excess oil. Reinstall the tank.

3. Remove the spark plug, pour about one tablespoon of SAE 10W30 or 20W40 motor oil in the spark plug hole and reinstall the spark plug. Turn the engine over several times (ground spark plug lead wires) to coat the cylinder walls with oil.

K-012

B. STORAGE
Long term storage (60 days or more) of your motorcycle will require some preventive procedures to guard against deterioration. After thoroughly cleaning the motorcycle, prepare for storage as follows.

1. Drain the fuel tank, fuel lines, and carburetor float bowl(s)

2. Remove empty fuel tank, pour a cup of SAE 10W30 or 20W40 motor oil in tank, and shake the tank to coat the inner surfaces thoroughly and drain off the excess oil. Reinstall the tank.

3. Remove the spark plug, pour about one tablespoon of SAE 10W30 or 20W40 motor oil in the spark plug hole and reinstall the spark plug. Turn the engine over several times (ground spark plug lead wires) to coat the cylinder walls with oil.

U-664

⚠️ WARNING:

When using the starter motor to crank the engine, remove the spark plug wires, and ground them to prevent sparking.

4. Remove the drive chain. Thoroughly clean the chain with kerosene and lubricate. Reinstall the chain or store it in a plastic bag (tied to frame for safe-keeping).
5. Lubricate all control cables.
6. Block up the frame to raise both wheels off the ground.
7. Tie a plastic bag over the exhaust pipe outlet to prevent moisture from entering.
8. If storing in a humid or salt-air atmosphere, coat all exposed metal surfaces with a light film of oil. Do not apply oil to any rubber parts or the seat cover.
9. Remove the battery and charge it. Store it in a dry place and recharge it once a month. Do not store the battery in an excessively warm or cold place (less than 0 °C (30 °F) or more than 30 °C (90 °F)).

NOTE: Make any necessary repairs before storing the motorcycle.
# SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>XV250W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall length</td>
<td>2,190 mm (86 2 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall width</td>
<td>725 mm (28 5 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall height</td>
<td>1,045 mm (41 1 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat height</td>
<td>685 mm (27 0 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheel base</td>
<td>1,490 mm (58 7 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum ground clearance</td>
<td>145 mm (5 7 in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic weight</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With oil and full fuel tank</td>
<td>147 kg (324 lb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Minimum turning radius          | 2,800 mm (110 2 in)        |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engine</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Air cooled 4-stroke, gasoline, SOHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>3LV1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder arrangement</td>
<td>V-2 cylinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>248 cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore x Stroke</td>
<td>49 x 66 mm (1 93 x 2 60 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compression ratio</td>
<td>10:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting system</td>
<td>Electric starter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubrication system</td>
<td>Wet sump</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8-1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>XV250W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engine oil (4-cycle):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>30 40 50 60°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodic oil change</td>
<td>SAE 20W40 type SE motor oil (If temperature does not go below 5°C/40°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With oil filter replacement</td>
<td>SAE 10W30 type SE motor oil (If temperature does not go above 15°C/60°F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>1.4 L (1.2 imp qt, 1.5 US qt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air filter.</td>
<td>1.6 L (1.4 imp qt, 1.7 US qt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 L (1.6 imp qt, 1.9 US qt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Regular gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank capacity</td>
<td>For Australia Unleaded fuel only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve amount</td>
<td>9.5 L (2.1 imp gal, 2.5 US gal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 L (0.6 imp gal, 0.9 US gal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carburetor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type/Manufacturer</td>
<td>BDS26/MIKUNI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark plug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type/Manufacturer</td>
<td>C6HSA (NGK) or U20FS-U (ND)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap</td>
<td>0.6～0.7 mm (0.024～0.028 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XV250W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clutch type</strong></td>
<td>Wet, multi-disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transmission</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary reduction system</td>
<td>Spur Gear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary reduction ratio</td>
<td>72/23 (3130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary reduction system</td>
<td>Chain drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary reduction ratio</td>
<td>45/16 (2813)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission type</td>
<td>Constant mesh 5-speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Left foot operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear ratio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>37/14 (2.643)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>32/19 (1.684)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>29/23 (1.261)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>26/26 (1.000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>23/28 (0.821)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chassis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame type</td>
<td>Double cradle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caster angle</td>
<td>32°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>120 mm (4.7 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tire</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>With tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size — Front</td>
<td>3.00-18-4PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>130/90-15 M/C 66P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brake</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front brake type</td>
<td>Single, Disk brake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Right hand operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear brake type</td>
<td>Drum brake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Right foot operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>XV250W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension</td>
<td>Telescopic fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Swing arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shock absorber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Coil spring, Oil damper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>Coil spring, Oil damper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheel Travel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td>140 mm (5.5 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>100 mm (3.9 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignition system</td>
<td>TCI (Digital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator system</td>
<td>AC magneto generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery type/capacity</td>
<td>GM10-3A-2/12V10AH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlight type</td>
<td>Quartz bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulb wattage/Quantity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlight</td>
<td>12V 60W/55W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail/brake light</td>
<td>12V 5W/21W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flasher light</td>
<td>12V 21W x 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meter light</td>
<td>12V 3W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary light</td>
<td>12V 3.4W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator light wattage/quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;NEUTRAL&quot;</td>
<td>12V 3W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;HIGH BEAM&quot;</td>
<td>12V 1.7W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;TURN&quot;</td>
<td>12V 3W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOISE REGULATION (For Australia)

"TAMPERING WITH NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM PROHIBITED"

Owners are warned that the law may prohibit.

(a) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person other than for purposes of maintenance, repair or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; and

(b) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.