



YAMAHA

RD400F

OWNER'S MANUAL

LIT-11626-01-24

www.legends-yamaha-enduros.com

2V0-28199-10

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY BEFORE OPERATING THIS VEHICLE.

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

NOTE: A NOTE provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.

CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates special procedures that must be followed to avoid damage to the machine.

WARNING: A WARNING indicates special procedures that must be followed to avoid injury to a machine operator or person inspecting or repairing the machine.

**RD400F OWNER'S MANUAL
1ST. EDITION, DECEMBER 1978
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BY YAMAHA MOTOR COMPANY
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INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of the Yamaha RD400F. This model represents the product of many years of Yamaha experience in the production of fine sporting, touring, and pace-setting racing machines. You can now appreciate the high degrees of craftsmanship and reliability that have made Yamaha a leader in these fields.

This manual will provide the owner with a good basic understanding of the operation, basic maintenance, and inspection items of this vehicle. **PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY BEFORE OPERATING YOUR NEW MACHINE.** If you have any questions regarding the operation or maintenance of your vehicle, please consult your Yamaha dealer.

NOTICE:

Some data in this manual may become outdated due to improvements made to this model in the future. If there is any question concerning this manual, consult your nearby Yamaha dealer.

This Yamaha Motorcycle in its design and manufacture fully complies with the emissions standards for clean air applicable at the date of manufacture. Yamaha has met these standards without reducing the motorcycle's performance or economy of operation. To maintain these high standards, it is important that you and your dealer pay close attention to the recommended maintenance schedules and operating instructions contained within this manual.

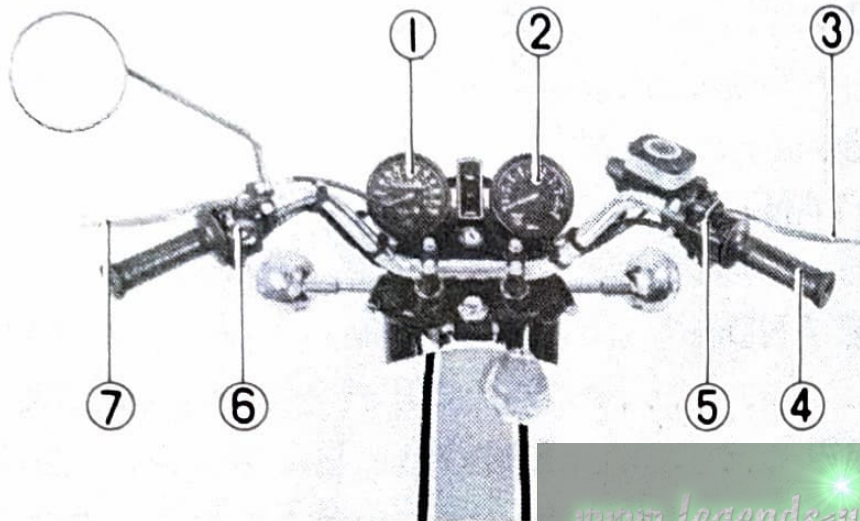
**SERVICE DEPT.
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD.**

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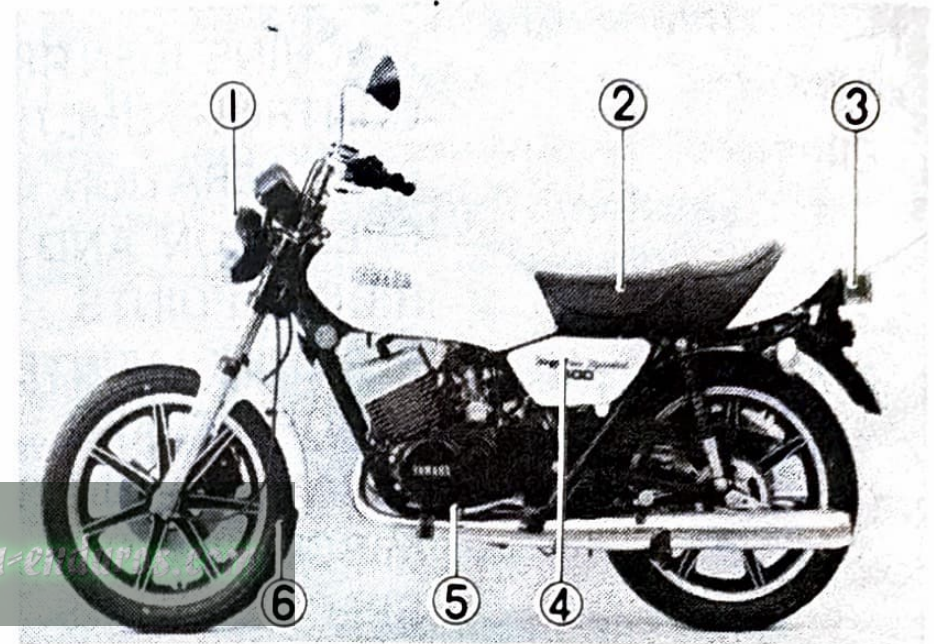
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DESCRIPTION

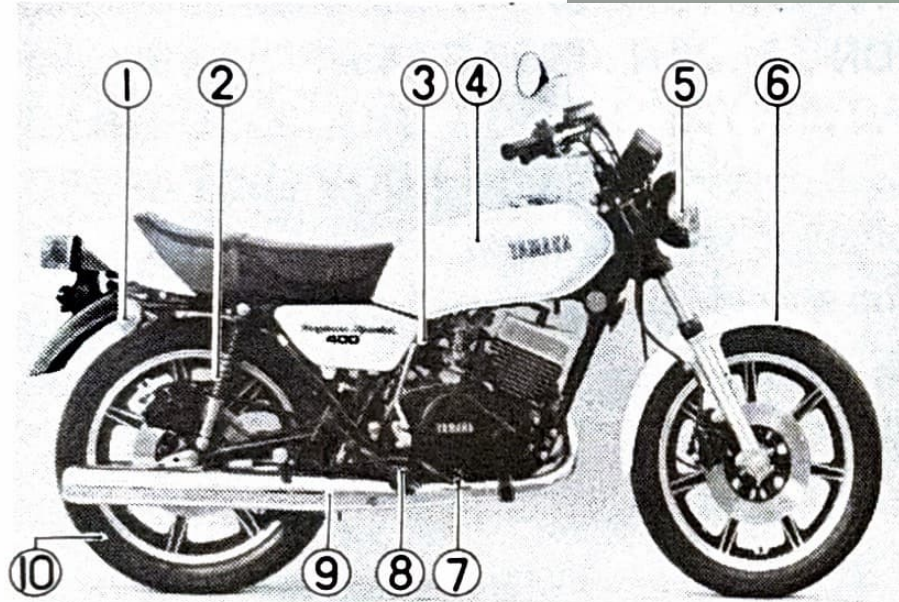
INSTRUMENTS (1)



LEFT SIDE (2)



RIGHT SIDE (3)



(1)

1. Speedometer
2. Tachometer
3. Brake lever
4. Throttle grip
5. Right handlebar switch
6. Left handlebar switch
7. Clutch lever

(2)

1. Headlight
2. Seat
3. Tail/brake light
4. Oil tank
5. Change pedal
6. Front wheel

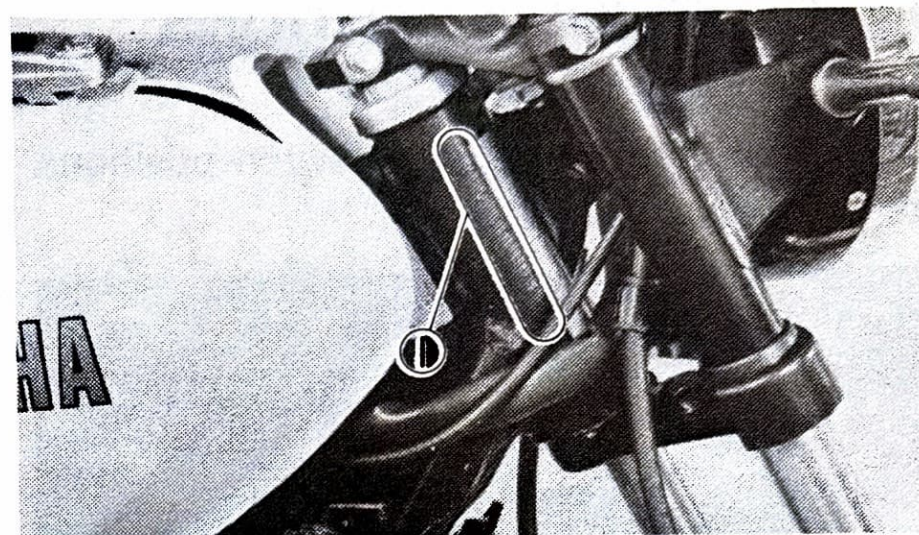
(3)

1. Rear flasher light
2. Rear shock absorber
3. Kick starter
4. Fuel tank
5. Front flasher light
6. Front fender
7. Brake pedal
8. Footrest
9. Silencer
10. Rear wheel

MACHINE IDENTIFICATION

Frame serial number

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



1. Frame serial number

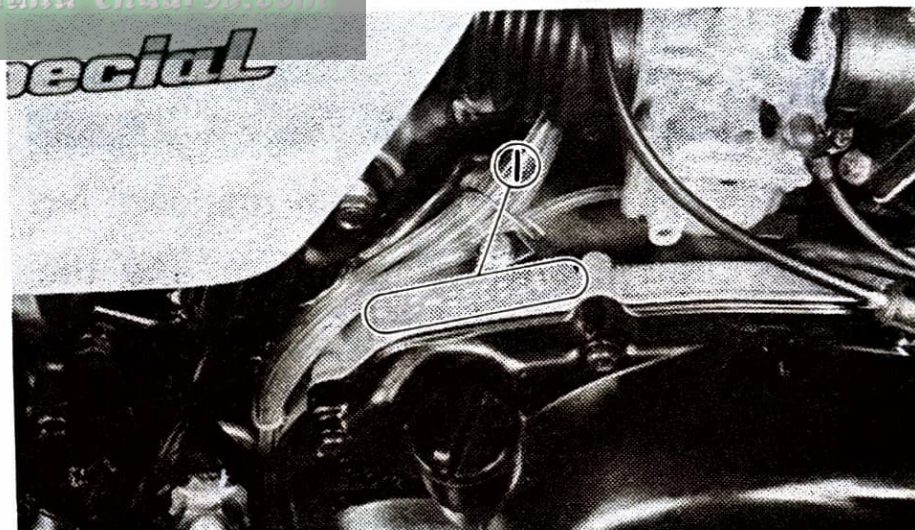
Engine serial number

The engine serial number is stamped into the elevated part of the right rear section of the engine.

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NOTE:

The first three digits of these numbers are for model identification; the remaining digits are the unit production number.

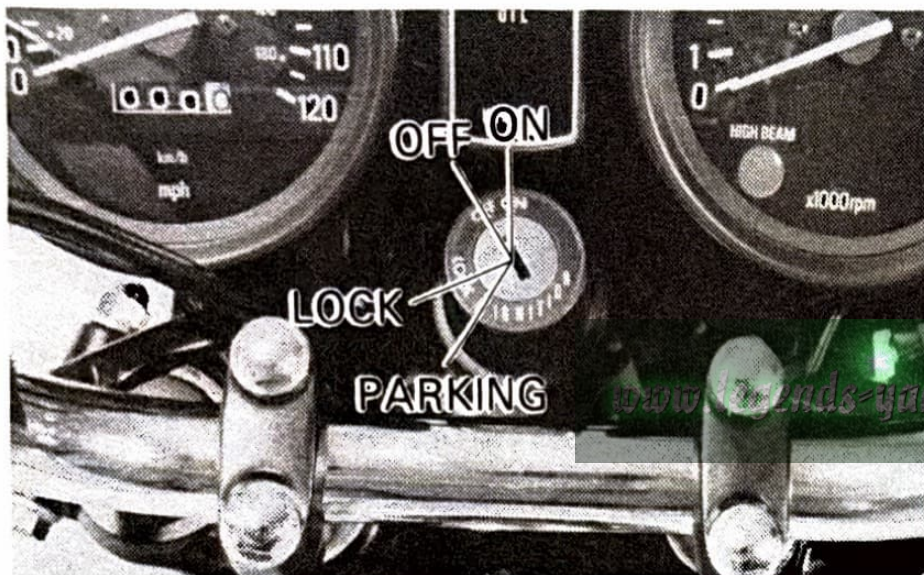


1. Engine serial number

CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Main switch

Functions of the respective switch positions are as follows:



ON:

Electrical circuits are switched on, and the taillight comes on. The engine can be started. The key cannot be removed in this position.

NOTE: _____

When the engine is started, the headlight and meter lights come on automatically and the

lights stay on until the main switch is turned to "OFF" even if the engine stalls.

OFF:

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

LOCK:

The steering is locked in this position, and all electrical circuits are switched off. The key can be removed in this position. Refer to "Steering lock" (Page 8) for proper operation.

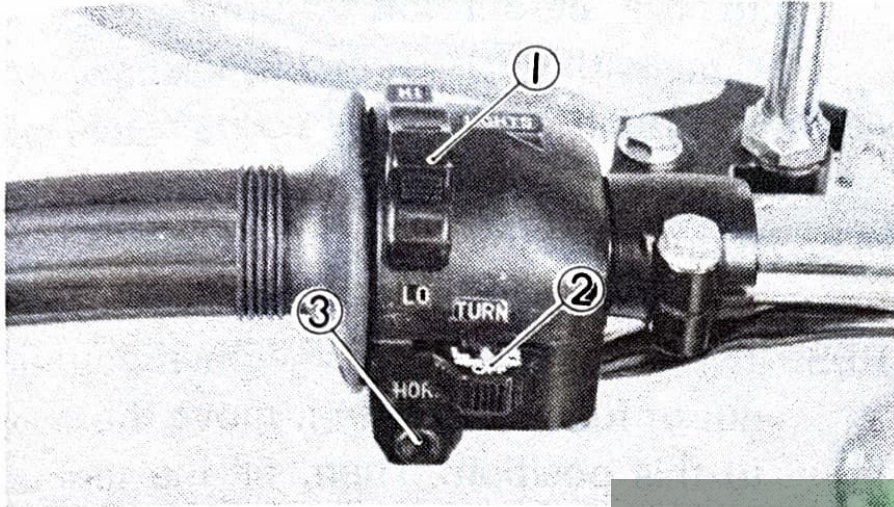
PARKING:

The steering is locked in this position, and the taillight comes on but all other circuits are off. The key can be removed in this position.

NOTE: _____

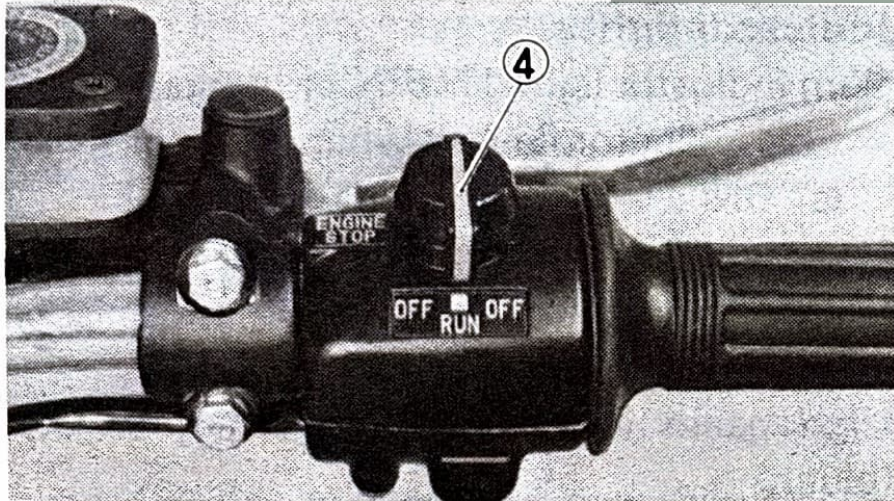
Always turn the main switch to "OFF" or "LOCK" position and remove the key when machine is unattended.

Handlebar switch:



- 1. "LIGHTS" (Dimmer) switch
- 2. "TURN" switch

- 3. "HORN" switch



- 4. "ENGINE STOP" switch

"LIGHTS" (Dimmer) switch

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

"TURN" switch

This model is equipped with a turn indicator system that is self-cancelling. 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 machine has travelled about 10 seconds or approximately 150 meters (490 feet) whichever is greater.

"HORN" switch

Press button to sound the horn.

"ENGINE STOP" switch

Make sure that the engine stop switch is on "RUN". The engine stop switch has been equipped to ensure safety should trouble occur in the throttle system. The engine will not start or run when the engine switch is turned to "OFF". In case of an emergency, turn the switch to "OFF".

Fuel petcock

The fuel petcock supplies fuel from the tank to the carburetor and also filters the fuel. The fuel petcock has the following three positions:

ON: With the lever in this position fuel flows to the carburetor. Normal riding is done with the lever in this position.

OFF: With the lever in this position fuel will not flow. Always return the lever to this position when the engine is not running.

RES: This indicates "RESERVE". If you run out of fuel while riding, move the lever to this position. Then, fill the tank at the first opportunity.

Indicator lights

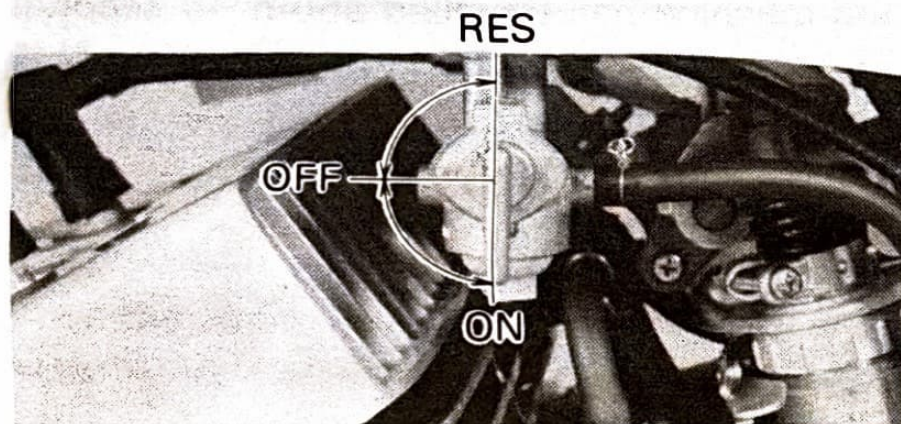
Turn indicator light "TURN" (orange):

This indicator flashes when the turn switch is "ON".

Neutral indicator light "NEUTRAL" (green):

This indicator lights when the transmission is in neutral.

High beam indicator light "HIGH BEAM" (blue):



This indicator lights when the headlight high beam is used.

Oil warning indicator light "OIL" (red):

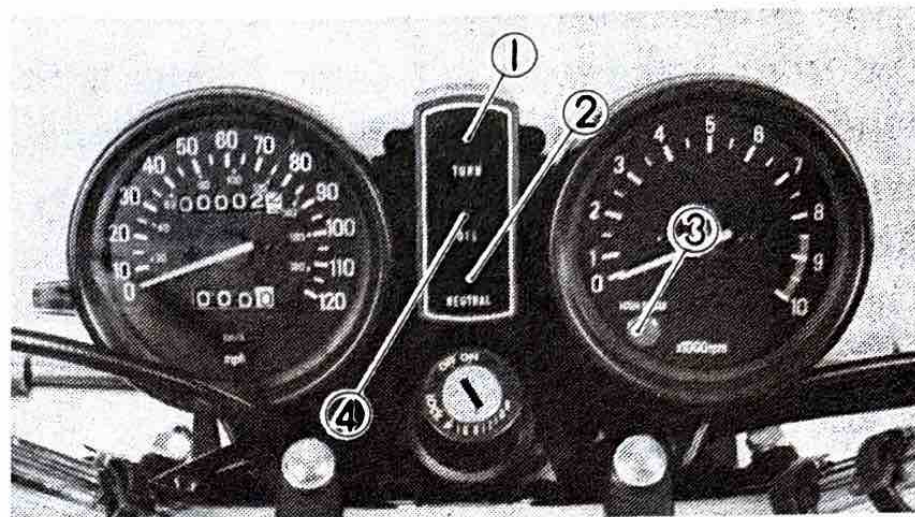
This indicator lights when the oil level is low, thus warning the rider. The rider can check the circuit by putting the machine in neutral. Both the neutral indicator light and the oil warning indicator light should come on.

NOTE:

If the oil warning indicator light will not light up during this test, have your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic check it. Of course, check the oil level first.

CAUTION:

Do not run the machine until you know the machine has enough oil.

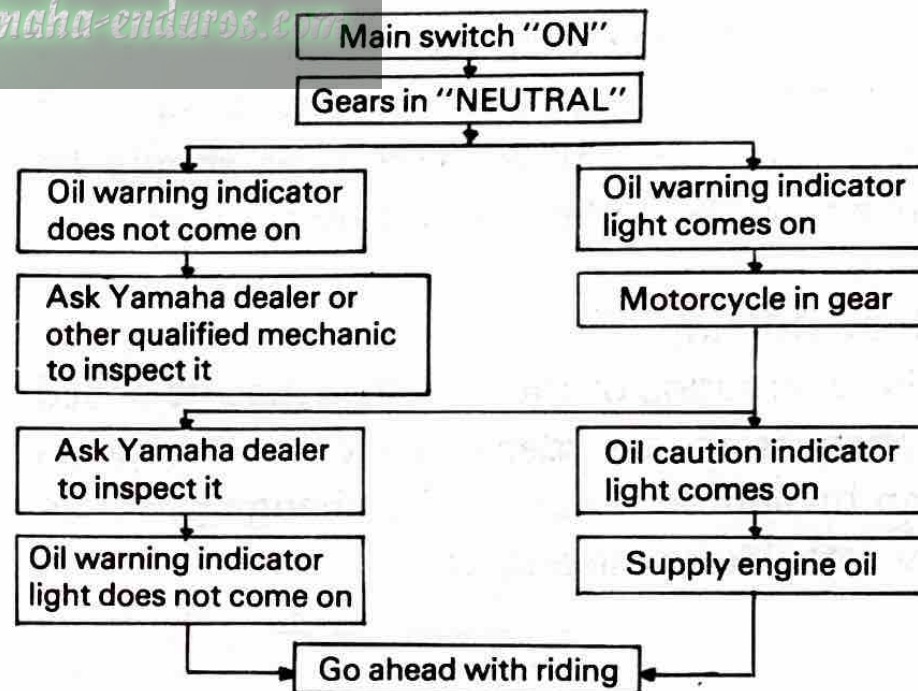


1. Turn indicator light

2. Neutral indicator light

3. High beam indicator light

4. Oil warning indicator light



Front brake lever

The front brake lever is located on the right handlebar. Pull it toward the handlebar to activate the front brake.

Rear brake pedal

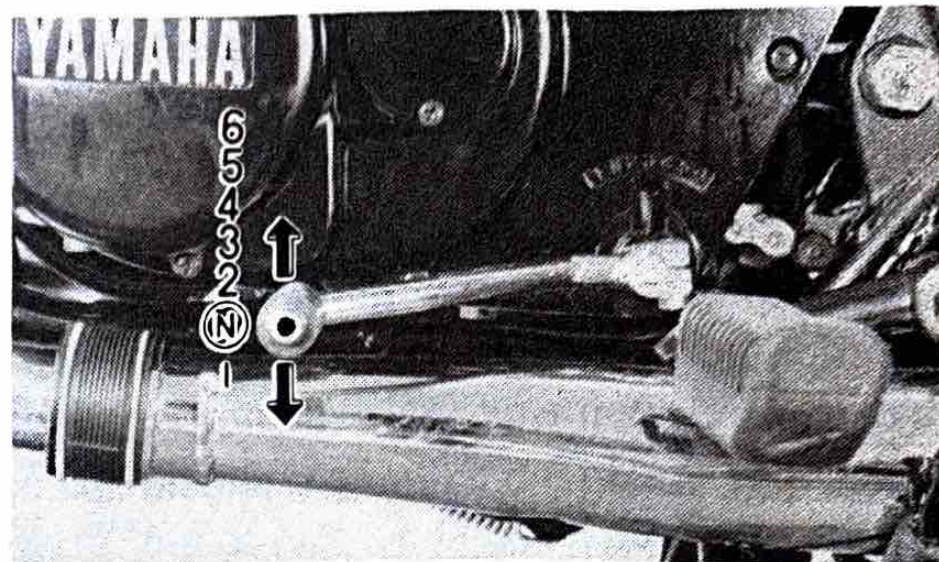
The rear brake pedal is on the right side of the motorcycle. Press down on the brake pedal to activate the rear brake.

Clutch lever

The clutch lever is located on the left handlebar and disengages or engages the clutch. 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.

Gear shifting

The gear ratios of the constant mesh 6 speed transmission are ideally spaced. The gears can be shifted by using the change pedal on the left side of the engine.



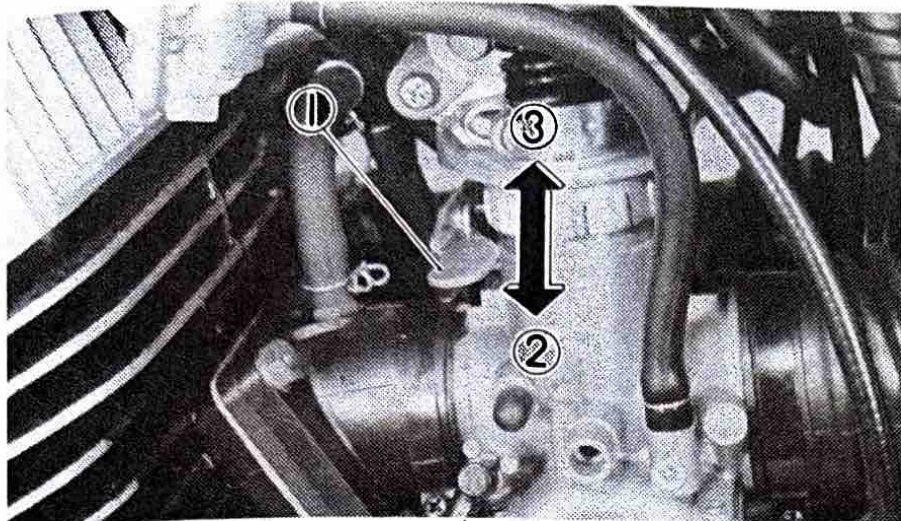
N. Neutral

Starter lever (choke lever)

When cold, the engine requires a richer fuel mixture for starting. A separate starter circuit, which is controlled by the starter lever, supplies this mixture.

Push the lever down to open the circuit (for starting) and pull it up to close the circuit.

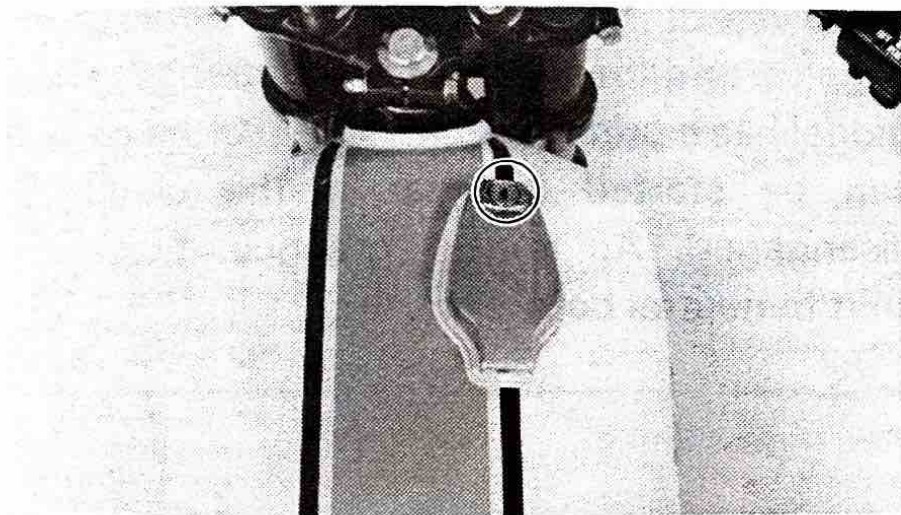
See "Starting Instruction (page 18)" before attempting to start the engine.



1. Starter lever 2. Open the circuit 3. Close the circuit

Fuel tank cap

Insert the key, push down and turn clockwise about 1/8 turn. The lock will be released and



the fuel tank cap can be opened.

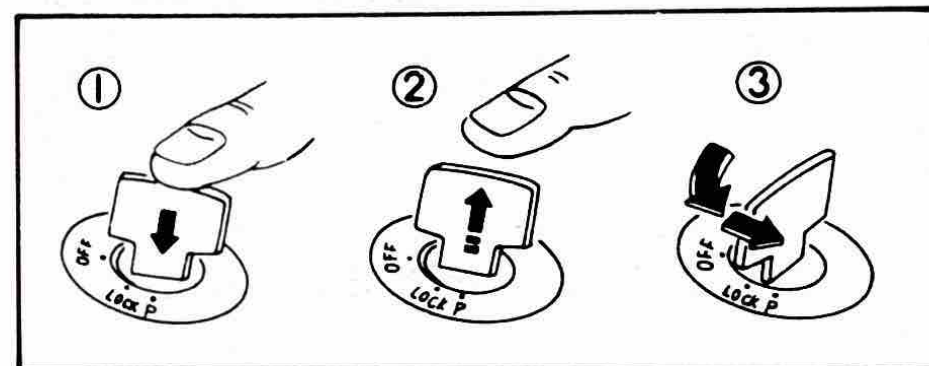
The cap can be locked by merely pushing it into position.

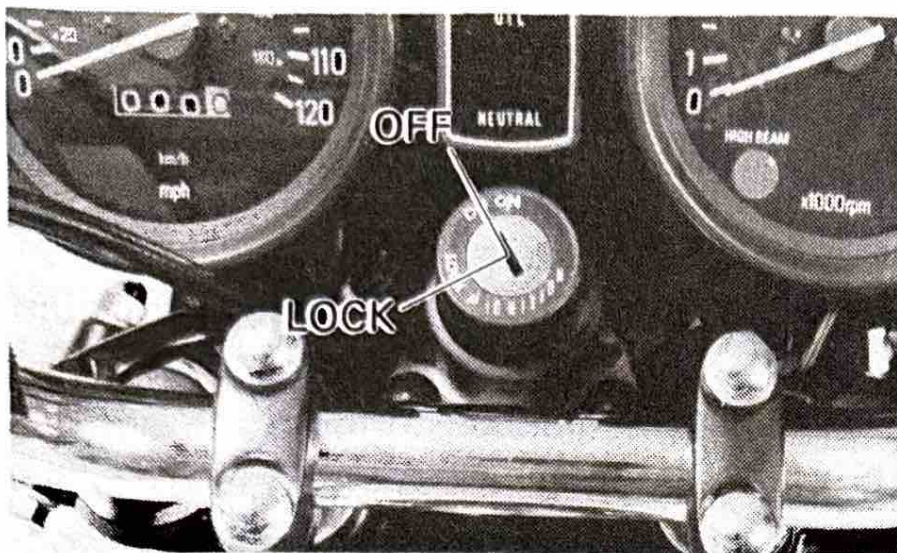
Steering lock

The steering is locked when the main switch is in the "LOCK" position. To lock the steering, turn the handlebars fully to the right or left. Give one push to the key at the "OFF" position; then turn it counterclockwise to the "LOCK" position and remove the key. To release the lock, only turn the key clockwise.

—WARNING:—

Never turn the key to "LOCK" when the machine is moving.





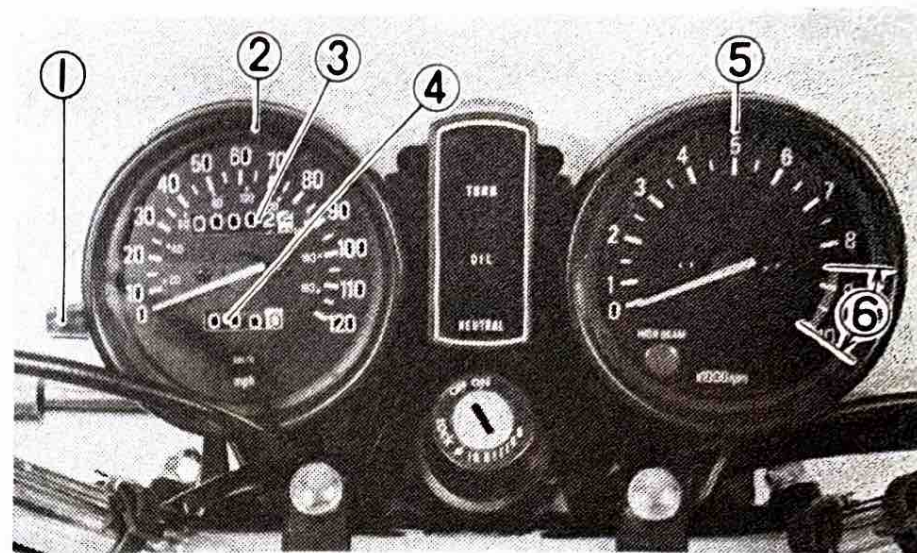
Speedometer

The odometer and trip odometer are built into the speedometer. The trip odometer can be reset to "0" with the reset knob.

Tachometer

The tachometer is provided so the rider can keep engine revolutions within the ideal power range.

Do not operate in the red zone.
Red zone: 8,500 r/min and above



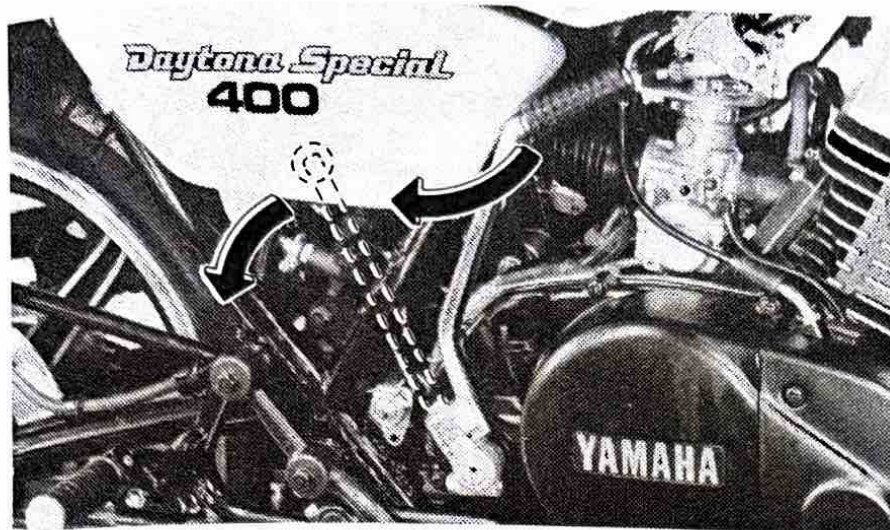
- 1. Reset knob
- 2. Speedometer

- 3. Odometer
- 4. Trip odometer

- 5. Tachometer
- 6. Red zone

Kick starter

To start the engine, rotate the kick crank, push down lightly with foot until gears engage, and then kick with full strength. This model has a primary kick starter so the engine can be started in gear if the clutch is disengaged. As normal practice, however, shift to neutral before starting.

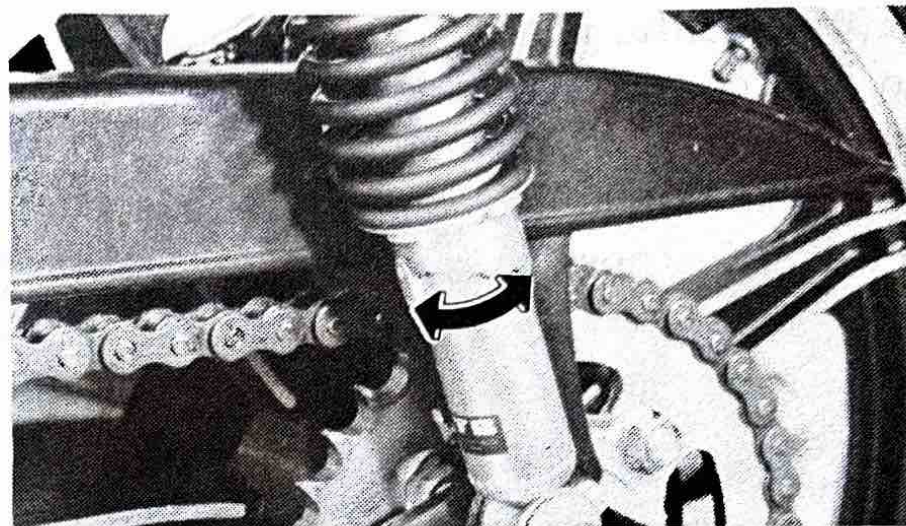


Rear shock absorber

The spring preload of the rear shock absorbers can be adjusted to suit rider preference and riding conditions. If the spring seat is raised, the spring becomes stiffer and if lowered the spring becomes softer.

NOTE: _____

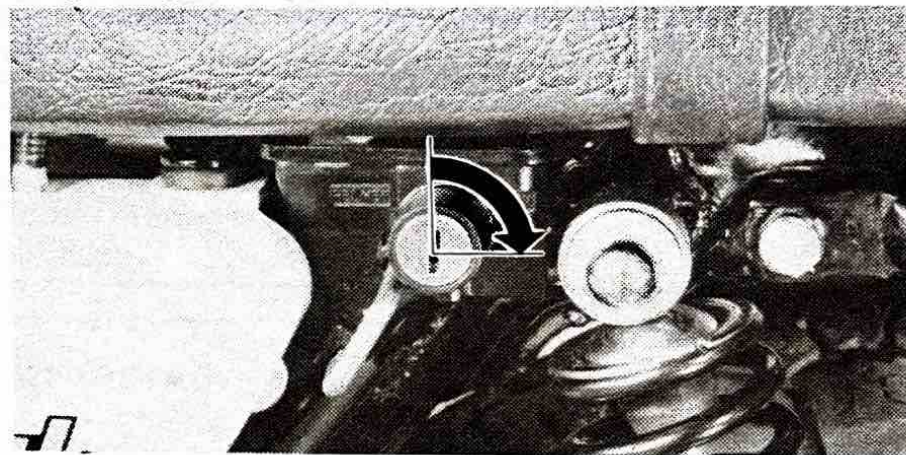
Adjust both the right and left sides to the same position.



Seat lock

To open the seat lock, insert the key in the lock and turn it clockwise.

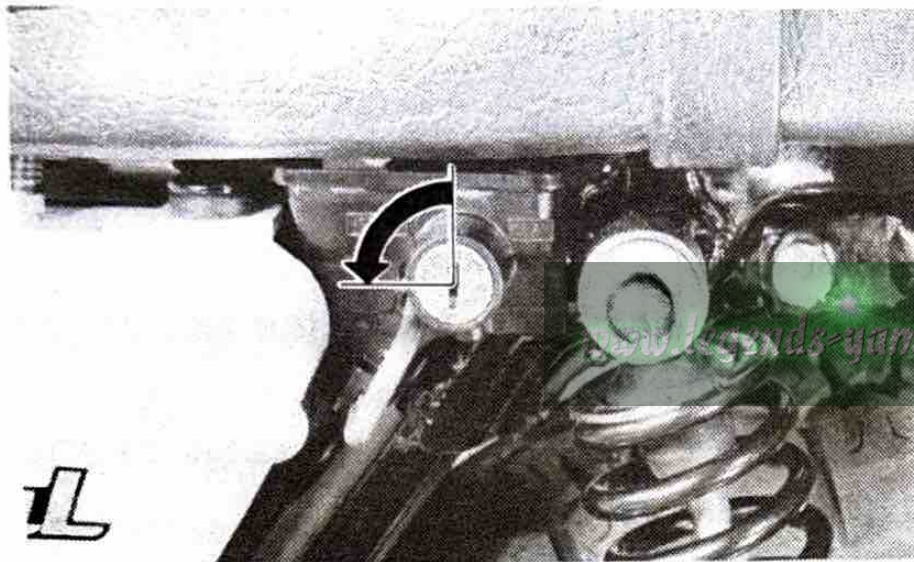
To lock the seat, replace the seat in the original position.



Helmet holder

To open the helmet holder, insert the key in the lock and turn it counterclockwise.

To lock the helmet holder, replace the holder in the original position.



PRE-OPERATION CHECKS (DAILY)

Before using this motorcycle be sure to check the following points:

No.	ITEM	REMARKS	PAGE
1.	Brake (Front and Rear)	Check operation, free play and fluid level. Top-up with D.O.T. No. 3 brake fluid if necessary	33 ~ 37
2.	Clutch	Check operation, condition and free play. Adjust if necessary.	37 ~ 39
3.	Engine Oil	Check engine oil level, add oil if necessary.	33
4.	Transmission Oil	Check oil level. Top-up with Yamalube 4-cycle oil or SAE 10W/30 type "SE" motor oil or "GL" gear oil, if necessary.	32, 33
5.	Drive Chain	Check chain tension and condition. Adjust/lubricate if necessary.	39 ~ 41
6.	Throttle	Check for smooth operation. Adjust if necessary	42
7.	Battery	Check fluid level, top-up with distilled water if necessary.	45, 46
8.	Lights/ Signals	Check operation.	3 ~ 6, 13
9.	Wheels/ Tires	Check tire pressure, wear, damage.	14 ~ 16
10.	Fittings/ Fasteners	Check all chassis fittings and fasteners. Adjust if necessary.	31

—WARNING:—

If any item in the pre-operation checks is not working properly, have it inspected and repaired before operating the machine.

Brakes (See page 33 for more detail)

1. Brake lever and brake pedal
Check for correct 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.
2. Brake fluid
Check the brake fluid level.
Add fluid if necessary.

Recommended brake fluid: DOT #3

3. Checking the disc pads
Refer to page 35.

Brake fluid leakage

Apply each brake for a few minutes. Check to see if any brake fluid leaks out from pipe joints or the master cylinder(s).

WARNING:

If brake fluid leakage is found, ask your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic for immediate repairs. Such leakage could indicate a hazardous condition in the brake system.

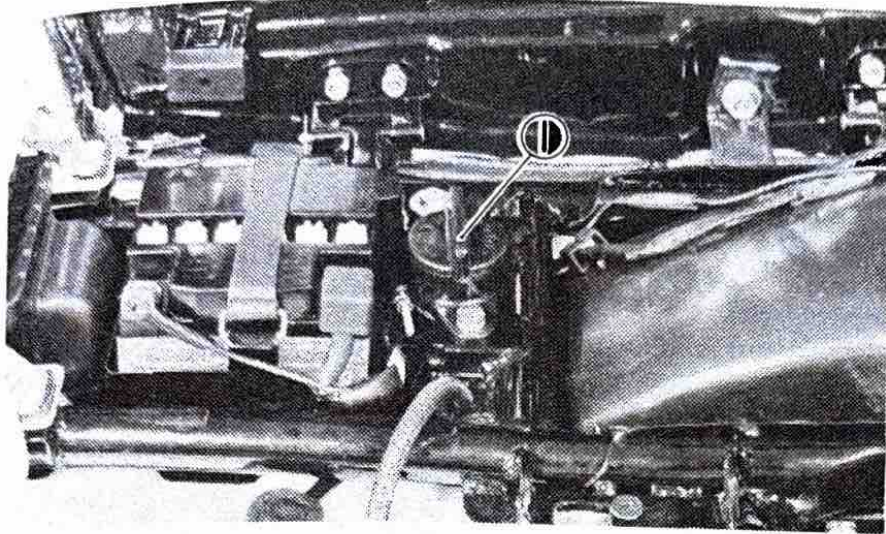
Clutch (See page 37 for more detail)

Check for correct play in the clutch lever and make sure the lever operates properly. If the play is incorrect, make an adjustment.

Engine oil (See page 33 for more detail)

Make sure there is sufficient engine oil in the oil tank. Add oil as necessary.

Recommended oil: See page 33
Oil tank capacity: 1.6 lit (1.7 US qt)



1. Oil tank filler cap

Transmission oil (See page 32 for more detail)

Make sure the transmission oil is at the specified level. Add oil as necessary.

Recommended oil:

Yamalube 4-cycle oil or SAE 10W/30 type "SE" motor oil or "GL" gear oil

Oil quantity:

1,450 ~ 1,550 cc (1.53 ~ 1.64 US qt)

Drive chain (Details, page 39)

Check the chain tension and general condition before every ride. Lubricate, if necessary. Check tension. Adjust if necessary.

Battery (Details, page 45)

Check the fluid level and top-off if necessary. Use only distilled water if refilling is necessary.

Throttle grip (Details, page 42)

Turn the throttle grip to see if it operates properly and if the play is normal. Make certain the throttle snaps closed when released.

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.

Wheel and tires

1. Tires

Check the tire pressure and check the tires for wear.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

Proper loading of your motorcycle is important for the handling, braking, and other performance and safety characteristics of your machine. **NEVER OVERLOAD YOUR MOTORCYCLE.**

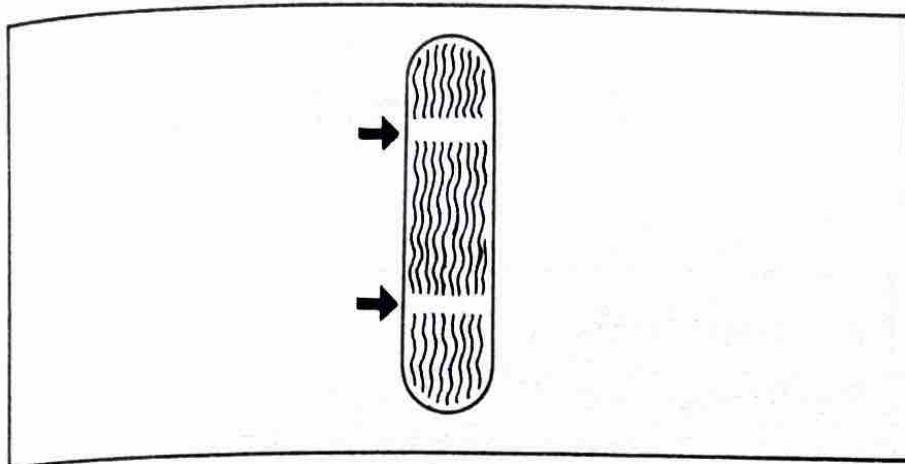
Consider your riding skill, road and weather conditions, and correct weight distribution when loading your motorcycle. Securely pack your heaviest items close to the center of the machine. Always check the condition and inflation pressure of your tires.

WARNING:

Never overload your motorcycle beyond specified tire limits. Operation of an overloaded tire could cause tire damage, an accident and injury.

	FRONT	REAR
RD400F BASIC WEIGHT with oil and full fuel tank	75 kg (165 lb)	93 kg (205 lb)
Standard tire	Yokohama 3.25S18-4PR	Yokohama 3.50S18-4PR
Maximum load limit	206 kg (455 lb)	224 kg (495 lb)
Cold tire pressure: Normal riding	1.8 kg/cm ² (26 psi)	2.0 kg/cm ² (28 psi)
With passenger or high speed riding	2.0 kg/cm ² (28 psi)	2.3 kg/cm ² (32 psi)
With passenger and extra load riding	2.5 kg/cm ² (36 psi)	2.5 kg/cm ² (36 psi)
Minimum tire tread depth	0.8 mm (0.03 in)	0.8 mm (0.03 in)

If a tire tread shows cross wise lines, it means that the tire is worn to its limit. Replace the tire.



—WARNING: —

It is dangerous to ride with a worn-out tire. When a tire tread begins to show lines, have your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic replace the tire immediately.

2. Wheels

Always inspect the aluminium wheels before a ride. Place the machine on the center stand and check for cracks, bends or warpage of the wheels. If any abnormal condition exists in a wheel, consult your Yamaha dealer or other

qualified mechanic. Do not attempt over small repairs to the wheel. If a wheel is deformed or cracked, it must be replaced.

—CAUTION: —

These aluminium wheels are not designed for use with tubeless tires. If you must change your own tires, use extreme caution with tire changing tools so as not to damage the wheel surface. Brake pad replacement, tire, tube and related wheel parts replacement should be left to a Yamaha service technician.

Fittings/fasteners

Always check the tightness of chassis fittings and fasteners before a ride. Use the chart on page 31 to find the correct torque setting.

Fuel

Make sure there is sufficient fuel in the tank.

Recommended gasoline:

Regular gasoline

Fuel tank capacity: 16.5 lit (4.4 US gal)

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OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

CAUTION:

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

Starting a cold engine

1. Shift transmission into neutral.
2. Turn the fuel petcock to the "ON" position.
3. Turn the ignition key to the "ON" position.
4. Turn the engine stop switch to the "RUN" position.
5. Push the starter lever down to ON, place

the throttle grip in the fully closed position or a slightly opened position, and kick the kick crank briskly.

6. After recommended seconds,* pull the starter lever up to OFF.

* Recommended seconds for the starter operation.

Above 20°C	Approx. 10 sec.
20°C ~ 10°C	10 sec. ~ 30 sec.
10°C	Approx. 30 sec.
10°C ~ 0°C	30 sec. ~ 90 sec.
Below 0°C	Approx. 90 sec.

Adjust the duration of time for using the starter according to ambient temperatures.

Starting a warm engine

To start a warm engine, the starter lever is not required.

Warming up

To get maximum engine life, always “warm-up” the engine before starting off. Never accelerate hard with a cold engine! To see whether or not the engine is warm, see if it responds to throttle normally with the starter lever turned off.

CAUTION:

See “Break-in Section” prior to operating engine for the first time.

Shifting and acceleration

This model has a 6-speed transmission. The transmission allows you to control the amount of power you have available at a given speed or starting, accelerating, climbing hills, etc. The use of the change pedal is shown in the illustration. To shift into NEUTRAL, repeatedly depress the change pedal to the end of its travel (you will feel a stop when you are in first gear.), then raise it

slightly.

To start out and accelerate:

1. Pull the clutch lever to disengage the clutch.
2. Shift into FIRST gear.
3. Open the throttle gradually, and at the same time, release the clutch lever slowly.
4. At the recommended shift point speed in the table below, close the throttle, and at the same time, pull in the clutch lever quickly.
5. Shift into SECOND. Be careful not to shift into neutral.
6. Open the throttle part way and gradually release the clutch lever.
7. To accelerate or decelerate, use the same procedure to shift into next higher or next lower gear.

To decelerate:

1. Apply front and/or rear brakes to slow the machine.
2. When the machine reaches the specified speed as indicated in the table below, shift into the next lower gear.
3. When the machine is almost completely stopped, shift into neutral.

Acceleration modes		Deceleration modes	
Shift position	Speed range km/h (mi/h)	Shift position	Speed range km/h (mi/h)
1st to 2nd	30 (19)	2nd to 1st	25 (16)
2nd to 3rd	45 (28)	3rd to 2nd	25 (16)
3rd to 4th	60 (37)	4th to 3rd	25 (16)
4th to 5th	70 (44)	5th to 4th	25 (16)
5th to 6th	80 (50)	6th to 5th	25 (16)

Riding on poor roads

When going from a paved road to an unpaved area, lower the engine speed and continue riding at reduced speed.

Riding in rain

Roads become slippery in rainy weather and are very dangerous. Always maintain the proper tire pressure, operate at reduced speed, and never apply the brakes or throttle suddenly.

Riding on hilly roads

1. When riding uphill, shift to a lower gear and reduce speed unless the hill can be climbed in the same gear.
2. When riding downhill, use the same gear as for climbing the hill and always use engine braking. It can be dangerous to shift gears in the middle of a hill. Brakes can be used when necessary but be careful not to apply the front brake too suddenly, a fall may result.
3. When stopped in the middle of ascending a hill, re-starting requires some skill. Take the following precautions:
 - a. Apply the front brake and support the motorcycle with your right leg.

- b. Pull the clutch lever and shift into low gear.
- c. While still gripping the clutch lever, shift the weight to the left leg and step on the brake pedal with the right foot.
Release the front brake.
- d. While opening the throttle grip, gradually release the clutch lever while releasing the brake and move forward.

Cornering

Reduce speed before entering the curve and proceed slowly. Be careful when applying the brakes with the motorcycle leaned into a corner as it may slip.

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 4,000 r/min.

Allow a cooling off period of 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 5,000 r/min. Allow the motorcycle to rev freely through the gears but do not use full throttle at any time.

3. 500 ~ 1,000 km (300 ~ 600 mi):

Avoid prolonged full throttle operation.

Avoid cruising speeds in excess of 6,000 r/min.

4. 1,000 km (600 mi) and beyond:
Avoid prolonged full throttle operation.
Avoid engine speeds in excess of 7,000 r/min. Vary speeds occasionally.

CAUTION:

If any engine trouble should occur during the break-in period, consult your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic immediately.

Night parking

When temporarily parking at night, turn the ignition key to the parking position and remove it.

CAUTION:

If the parking light is used for long periods, the battery may be discharged, making starting difficult.

Parking

When parking, stop the engine and remove the ignition key. Make it a habit to turn the fuel petcock to "OFF" whenever stopping the engine.

NOTE:

Select a parking place where the motorcycle is not apt to fall.

MEMO

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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 most important points of motorcycle inspection, adjustment, and lubrication are explained in the following pages.

CAUTION:

If the owner is not familiar with motorcycle service, this work should be done by a Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic.

Tool kit

The servicing 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, except that a torque wrench is also necessary to properly tighten nuts and bolts.



1. Tool kit

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

PROPER PERIODIC MAINTENANCE OF YOUR MOTORCYCLE IS IMPORTANT TO ITS GIVING YOU LONG, PLEASURABLE SERVICE: ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT ARE THE MAINTENANCE SERVICES RELATED TO EMISSIONS CONTROL. THESE CONTROLS NOT ONLY FUNCTION TO ENSURE CLEANER AIR BUT ARE ALSO VITAL TO PROPER ENGINE OPERATION AND MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE. IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES OF PERIODIC MAINTENANCE, THE SERVICES RELATED TO EMISSIONS CONTROL ARE GROUPED SEPARATELY. THESE SERVICES REQUIRE SPECIALIZED DATA, KNOWLEDGE, AND EQUIPMENT. YAMAHA DEALERS ARE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED TO PERFORM THESE PARTICULAR SERVICES.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

No.	ITEM	REMARKS	INITIAL BREAK-IN		THEREAFTER EVERY
			1,000 km (600 mi) or 1 month	5,000 km (3,000 mi) or 7 months	4,000 km (2,500 mi) or 6 months
1.	Ignition Timing*	Check and clean contact breaker point. Check ignition timing. Replace point if necessary. Check point cam wick. Apply oil if necessary.	○	○	○
2.	Spark Plug	Check spark plug condition and plug gap. Replace plug every 4,000 km (2,500 mi).	○	Replace	Replace
3.	Carburetor synchronization*	Adjust synchronization of carburetors and adjust exhaust valve opener at the same time.	○	○	○
4.	Idle Speed*	Check and adjust engine idle speed. Adjust cable free play if necessary.	○	○	○
5.	Exhaust Valve System*	Check exhaust valve for proper function. Check control hoses for cracks or damage.	○	○	○
6.	Exhaust System*	Check for leakage. Retighten if necessary. Replace gasket(s) if necessary.	○	○	○
7.	Fuel Hose*	Check fuel hose for cracks or damage. Replace if necessary.	○	○	○
8.	Fuel Petcock*	Check fuel petcock for proper function.	○	○	○

* It is recommended that these items be inspected and adjusted by a qualified mechanic such as your Yamaha dealer.

Spark plug inspection

The spark plug is an important engine component and is easy to inspect.

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 one of the proper type.

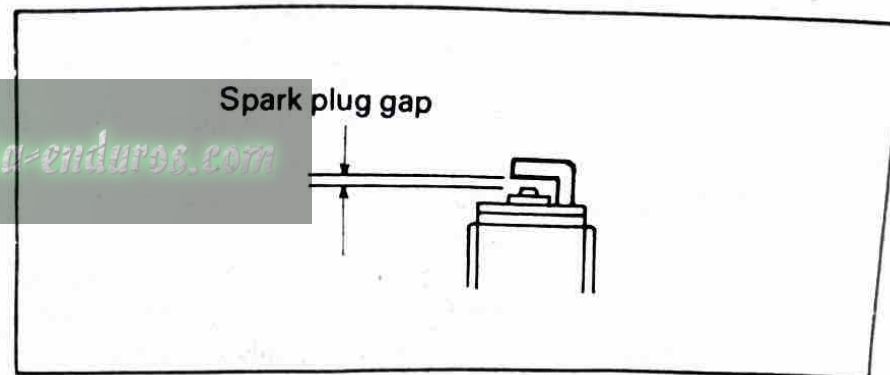
The condition of the spark plug reflects the running condition of the engine. For example, a very white center electrode porcelain color could indicate an intake tract air leak or carburetion problem.

Do not attempt diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, take the machine to your Yamaha dealer or a qualified mechanic.

Standard spark plug: B8ES (NGK)

Before installing any spark plug, measure the plug gap with a wire thickness gauge and adjust to specifications.

Spark plug gap:
0.6 ~ 0.8 mm (0.024 ~ 0.031 in)



When installing the plug, always clean the gasket surface. Wipe off any grime from the threads and torque the spark plug properly.

Tightening torque: 2.0 m·kg (14.5 ft·lb)

ANTICIPATED MAINTENANCE

The maintenance items in this table are set apart from the regular periodic maintenance items because of their anticipated need for irregular service intervals. The service interval is dependent upon variable factors such as the severity of use, operating conditions, etc. Therefore, perform this maintenance when the described symptoms warrant it.

No.	ITEM	REMARKS
1	Spark Plug	If any spark plug failure is noticed, replace it. Symptoms indicating spark plug failure are anticipated to occur around 4,000 km (2,500 mi).
2*	Decarbonization	If heavy power loss is evident, decarbonize the cylinder head, piston head and exhaust system. Carbon built-up is anticipated to occur around 5,000 ~ 10,000 km (3,000 ~ 6,000 mi).
3*	Piston	If the piston rattles, the vehicle becomes hard to start, appears to be lacking power, or becomes inoperative, repair as follows: replace the piston and piston rings, clean, hone, or replace the cylinder. These symptoms are anticipated to occur mainly below 4,000 km (2,500 mi).

*It is recommended that these items be serviced by a qualified mechanic such as your Yamaha dealer.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE/LUBRICATION

No.	ITEM	REMARKS	TYPE	INITIAL BREAK-IN		THEREAFTER EVERY		
				1,000 km (600 mi) or 1 month	5,000 km (3,000 mi) or 7 months	4,000 km (2,500 mi) or 6 months	8,000 km (5,000 mi) or 12 months	16,000 km (10,000 mi) or 24 months
1.	Transmission Oil	Warm-up engine before draining.	Yamalube 4-cycle oil or SAE 10W/30 "SE" motor oil or "GL" gear oil	○	○	○		
2.	Air Filter*	Dry type filter. Clean with compressed air	—	○	○	○		
3.	Brake System*	Adjust free play. Replace pads if necessary.	—	○	○	○		
4.	Clutch*	Adjust free play.	—	○	○	○		
5.	Drive Chain	Apply chain lube thoroughly.	Yamaha chain and cable lube or SAE 10W/30 motor oil	CHECK CHAIN TENSION AND LUBE EVERY 500 km (300 mi)				
6.	Control/Meter Cables	Apply cable lube thoroughly.	Yamaha chain and cable lube or 10W/30 motor oil	○	○	○		
7.	Throttle	Adjust/Lubricate if necessary	Lithium base grease		○	○		
8.	Rear Arm Pivot shaft	Apply lightly.	Lithium base grease		○		○	

NO.	ITEM	REMARKS	TYPE	INITIAL BREAK-IN		THEREAFTER EVERY		
				1,000 km (600 mi) or 1 month	5,000 km (3,000 mi) or 7 months	4,000 km (2,500 mi) or 6 months	8,000 km (5,000 mi) or 12 months	16,000 km (10,000 mi) or 24 months
9.	Stand Shaft Pivots/ Brake Pedal Shaft/ Change Pedal Shaft/ Kick Crank Boss	Apply lightly.	Yamaha chain and cable lube or SAE 10W/30 motor oil		○	○		
10.	Front Fork Oil*	Drain completely. Refill to specifi- cation.	Yamaha Fork Oil 10Wt or equivalent					○
11.	Steering Ball Bearing and Races*	Check bearing assembly for looseness. Moderately repack every 16,000 km (10,000 mi).	Medium weight wheel bearing grease		○	○		Repack
12.	Wheel Bearings*	Check bearings for smooth rotation.	—		○	○		
13.	Battery	Check specific gravity. Check breather pipe for proper operation.	—		○	○		
14.	Autolube Pump*	Check and adjust pump and minimum pump stroke.		○	○	○		

* It is recommended that these items be serviced by a qualified mechanic such as your Yamaha dealer.

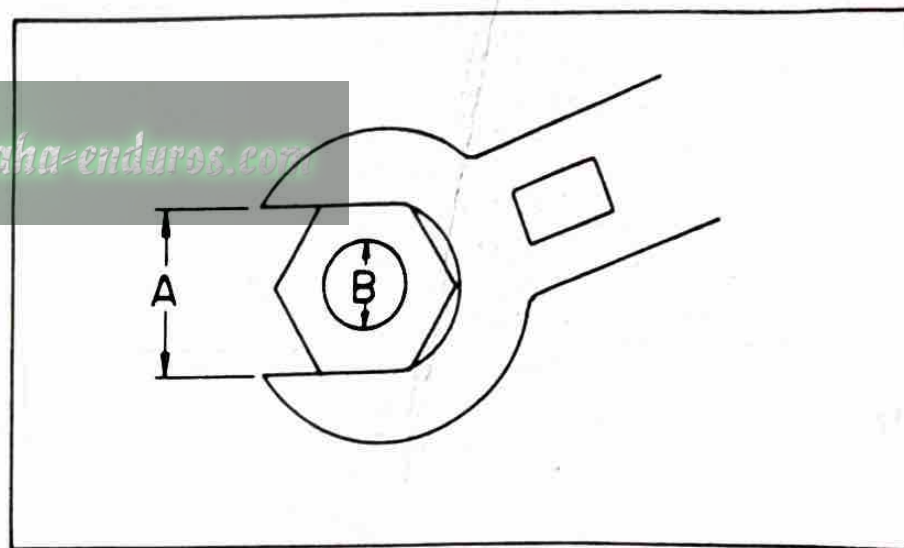
Torque specifications

(For a more complete list, refer to the Service Manual for this model.)

Use a torque wrench to tighten these items. It is recommended that these items be checked occasionally, especially before a long tour. Always check the tightness of these items whenever they are loosened for any reason.

Item	Torque
Spark plug	2.0 m-k _g (14.5 ft-lb)
Drive sprocket	6.5 m-k _g (47.0 ft-lb)
Drain plug	1.8 m-k _g (13.0 ft-lb)
Rear arm pivot shaft	6.5 m-k _g (47.0 ft-lb)
Fork cap bolt	2.3 m-k _g (16.5 ft-lb)
Handle crown	
- Pinch bolt	1.8 m-k _g (13.0 ft-lb)
- Steering shaft	5.4 m-k _g (38.5 ft-lb)
Handlebar holder	1.8 m-k _g (13.0 ft-lb)
Front wheel axle	10.5 m-k _g (76.0 ft-lb)
Rear wheel axle	10.5 m-k _g (76.0 ft-lb)
Change pedal	1.1 m-k _g (8.0 ft-lb)

A (NUT)	B (BOLT)	TORQUE SPECIFICATION	
		m-k _g	ft-lb
10 mm	6 mm	0.6	4.5
12 mm	8 mm	1.5	11.0
14 mm	10 mm	3.0	22.0
17 mm	12 mm	5.5	40.0
19 mm	14 mm	8.5	61.0
22 mm	16 mm	13.0	94.0



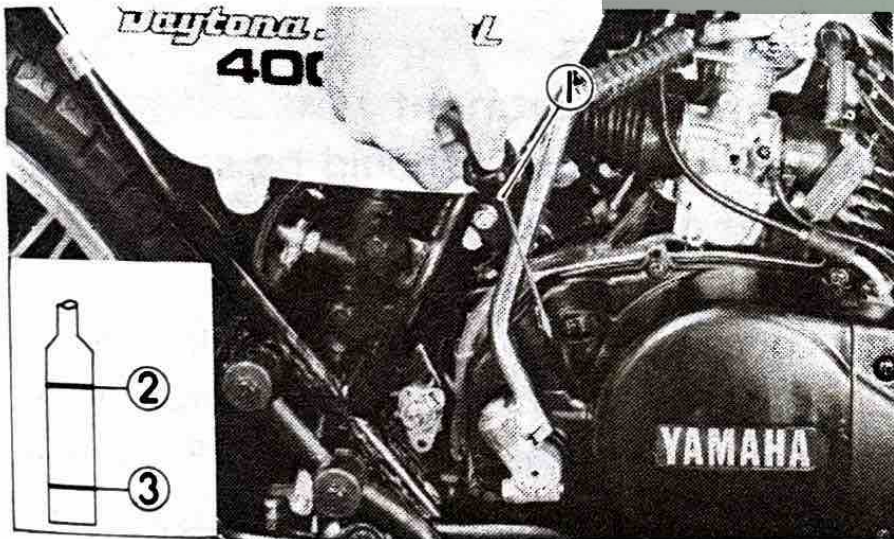
Transmission oil

1. Oil level measurement

- Place the machine on the center stand. Warm up the engine for several minutes.
- With the engine stopped, screw the dip stick completely out and then just rest the stick in the hole.

NOTE: _____

When checking transmission oil level with the dip stick, let the unscrewed dip stick just rest on the case threads.

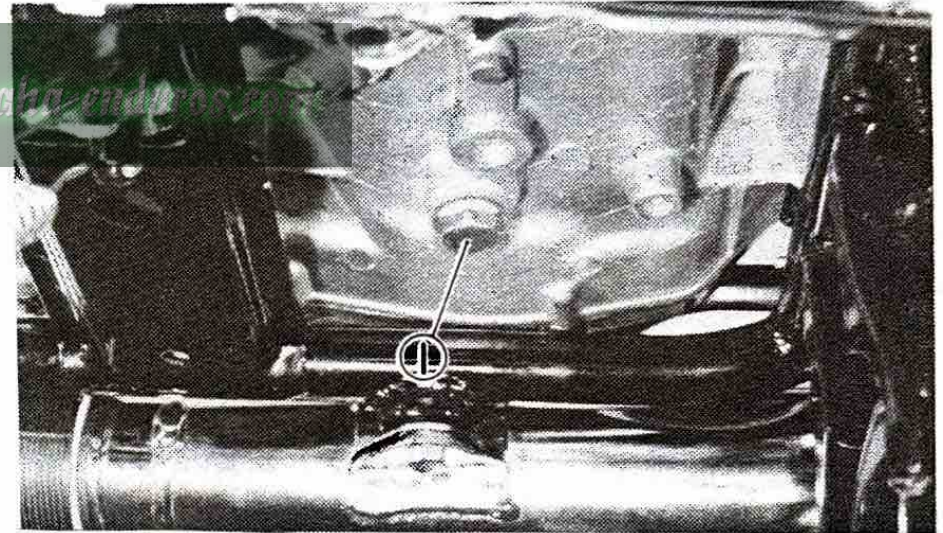


1. Dip stick 2. Maximum level 3. Minimum level

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

2. Transmission oil replacement

- Start the engine and stop it after a few minutes of warm up.
- Place an oil pan under the engine.
- Remove the drain plug and drain the oil.



1. Drain plug

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

Drain plug torque:
1.8 m·kg (13.0 ft·lb)

e. Add oil through the dip stick hole.

Periodic oil change:
1,450 ~ 1,550 cc (1.53 ~ 1.64 US qt)
Recommended oil: See page 14

f. After replacement of transmission oil be sure to check the oil leakage.

Engine oil

Engine oil is consumed along with gasoline in your engine.

We recommend Yamalube 2-cycle oil (available at most Yamaha dealers) or if unavailable, 2-cycle engine oil labelled "BIA certified for service TC-W".

NOTE:

Oil viscosity increases in very cold weather (where the normal temperature is below 0°C (32°F)) and oil does not flow as well. In such areas, consult your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic.

Oil tank capacity: 1.6 lit (1.7 US qt)

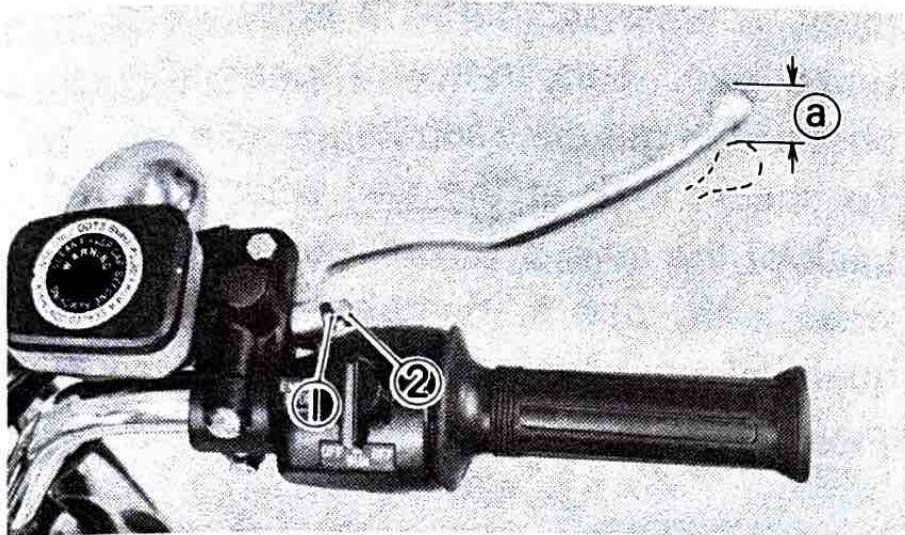
Air filter

Have your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic clean the air filter element at the specified intervals.

Front brake adjustment

The front brake lever should be so adjusted that it has a free play of 5 ~ 8 mm (0.2 ~ 0.3 in) at the lever end.

1. Loosen the lock nut on the brake lever.
2. Turn the adjuster so that the brake lever movement at the lever end is 5 ~ 8 mm (0.2 ~ 0.3 in) before the adjuster contacts the master cylinder piston.



1. Lock nut 2. Adjuster a. 5 ~ 8 mm (0.2 ~ 0.3 in)

3. After adjusting, tighten the lock nut.

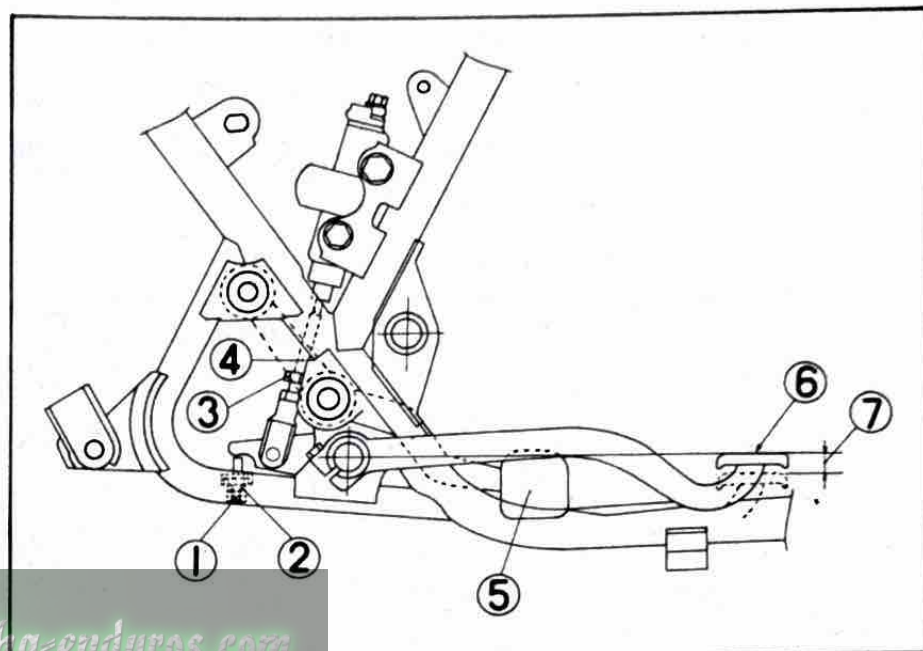
NOTE:

Check for correct play and make sure it is working properly.

Rear brake adjustment

CAUTION:

For the brake adjustment, be sure to proceed as follows: (It is advisable to have your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic make this adjustment.)



1. Adjuster
(for pedal height)
2. Lock nut
3. Lock nut
4. Brake rod

5. Footrest
6. Pedal height
0 mm (0 in)
7. Free play
8 ~ 10 mm (0.3 ~ 0.4 in)

The rear brake pedal should be so adjusted that it has a free play of 8 ~ 10 mm (0.3 ~ 0.4 in) from when the brake pedal is trod to when the brake begins to be effected.

1. Loosen the adjuster lock nut (for pedal height).

2. By turning the adjuster clockwise or counterclockwise, adjust the brake pedal position so that its top end is flush with the footrest top end.
3. Secure the adjuster lock nut.
4. Loosen the brake rod adjuster lock nut and screw brake rod downward until there is noticeable free play between rod and master cylinder.
5. Turn in the brake rod until it lightly touches the master cylinder, then turn it out by approx. 1-1/2 turns (for proper free play).
6. Tighten the brake rod adjuster lock nut.

CAUTION:

See that the punched mark on the brake rod is not above the top surface of the adjuster lock nut in securing the brake rod adjuster lock nut.

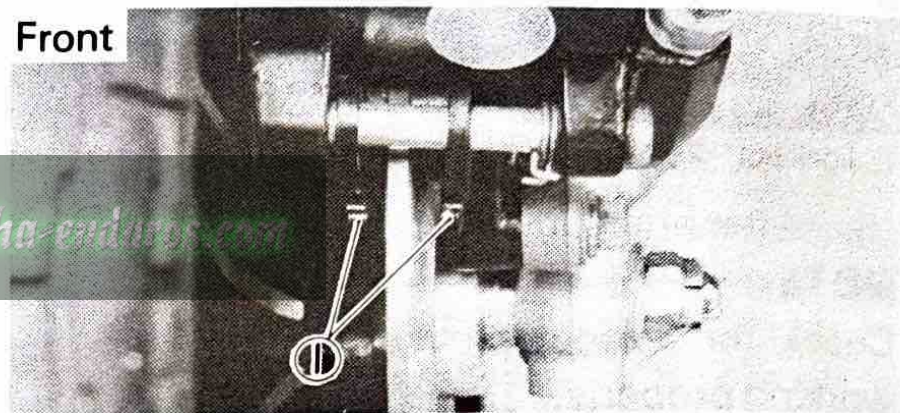
Checking the disc pads

For easy checking of wear on the disc brake

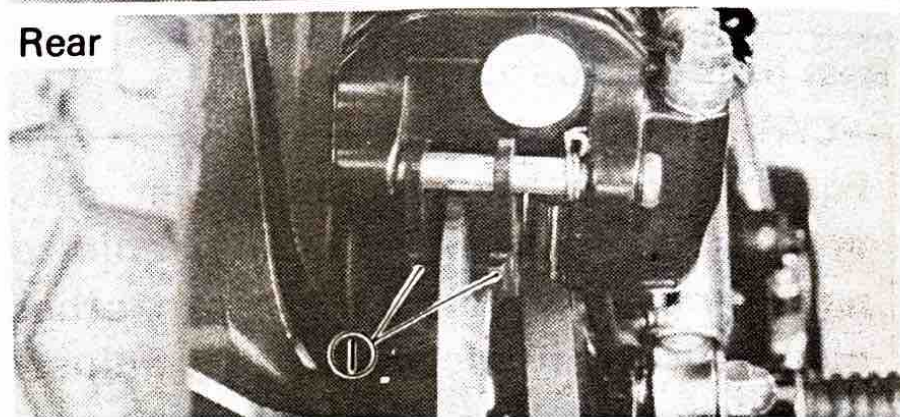
pads, a wear indicator is attached to each brake pad. This indicator permits a visual check without disassembling the pads.

To check, look at the pad wear indicator in back of the caliper. If any pad is worn to the wear limit, ask a Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic to replace the pads.

Front



Rear



1. Wear indicator

Inspecting the brake fluid level

Insufficient brake fluid may allow air to enter the brake system, possibly causing the brakes to become ineffective.

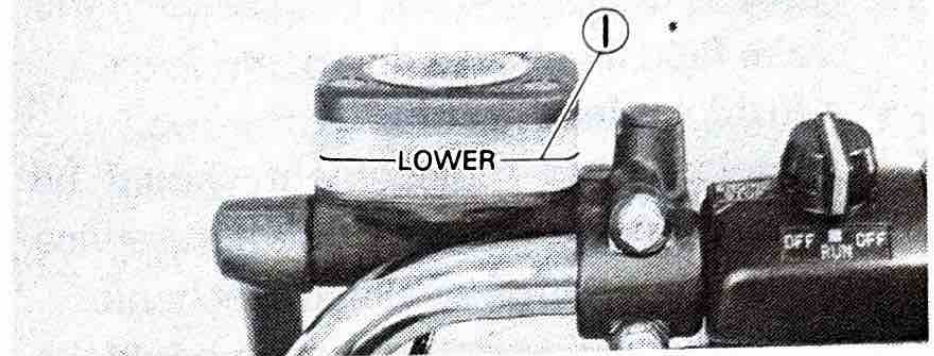
Before riding, check the brake fluid level, replenish when necessary, and observe these precautions.:

1. Use only the designated quality brake fluid; otherwise, the rubber seals may deteriorate, causing leakage and poor brake performance.

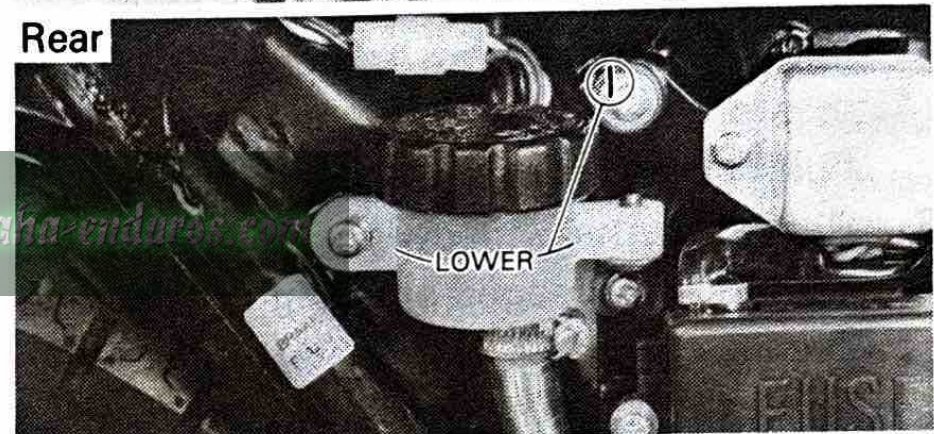
Recommended brake fluid: DOT #3

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

Front



Rear



1. Lower level

3. Be careful that water does not enter the master cylinder when refilling. Water will significantly lower the boiling point and may result in vapor lock.
4. Brake fluid may erode painted surfaces or plastic parts. Always clean up spilled fluid immediately.

5. Have a qualified mechanic like a Yamaha dealer check for the cause if the brake fluid level goes down.

Brake fluid replacement

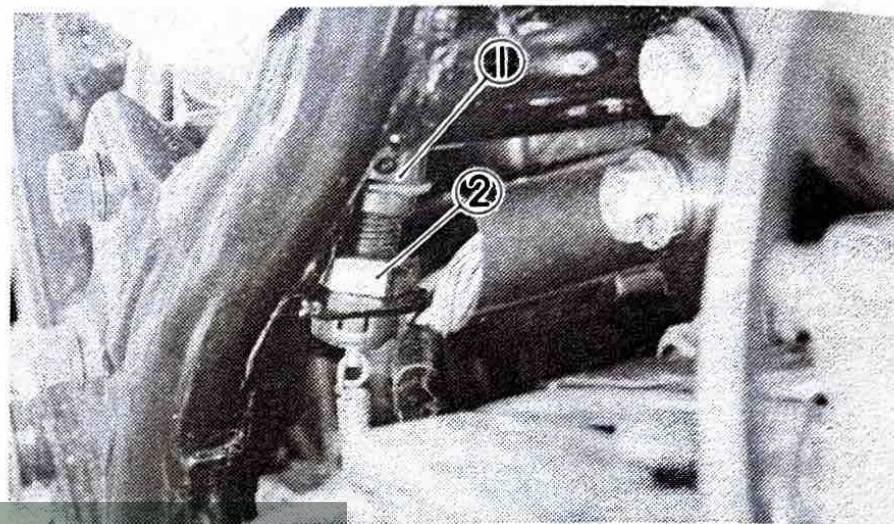
1. Complete fluid replacement should be done only by trained Yamaha service personnel or other qualified mechanic.
2. Complete fluid replacement should be done whenever the caliper cylinder or master cylinder is disassembled, or the fluid becomes seriously contaminated.
3. Replace the following components whenever damaged or leaking. Also:
 - a. Replace all brake seals every two years.
 - b. Replace all brake hoses every four years.

Brake lights switch adjustment

The brake light switch is operated by movement of the brake pedal.

To adjust, hold the main body of the switch with the hand so it does not rotate and turn the adjusting nut. Proper adjustment is achieved when the brake light comes on

slightly before the brake begins to take effect.



1. Main body 2. Adjusting nut

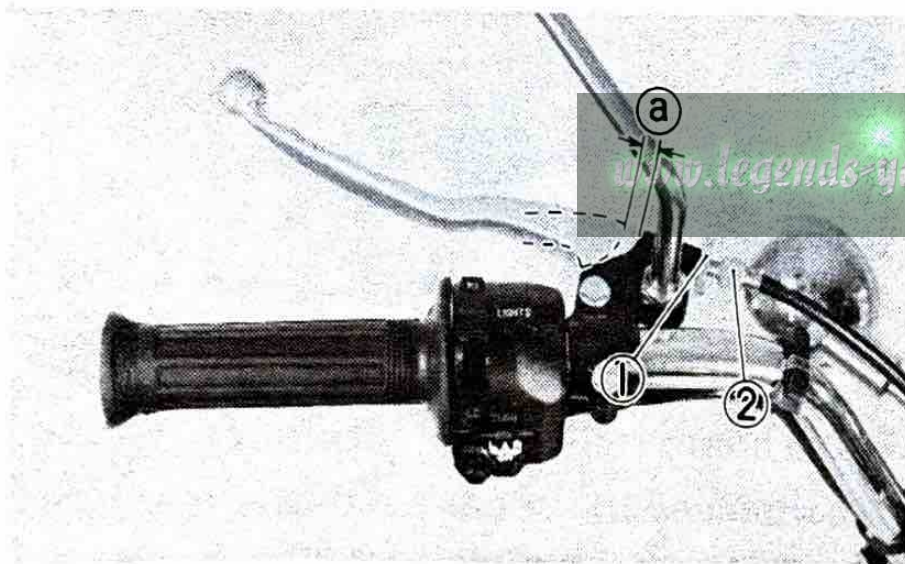
Clutch adjustment

This model has a clutch cable length adjuster and a clutch mechanism adjuster. The cable length adjuster is used to take up slack from cable stretch and to provide sufficient free play for proper clutch operation under various operating conditions. The clutch mechanism adjuster is used to provide the correct amount of clutch “throw” for proper disengagement. Normally, once the

mechanism is properly adjusted, the only adjustment required is maintenance of free play at the clutch handlebar lever.

1. Free play adjustment

Loosen the handlebar adjuster lock nut. Next, turn the length adjuster in or out until proper lever free play is achieved.



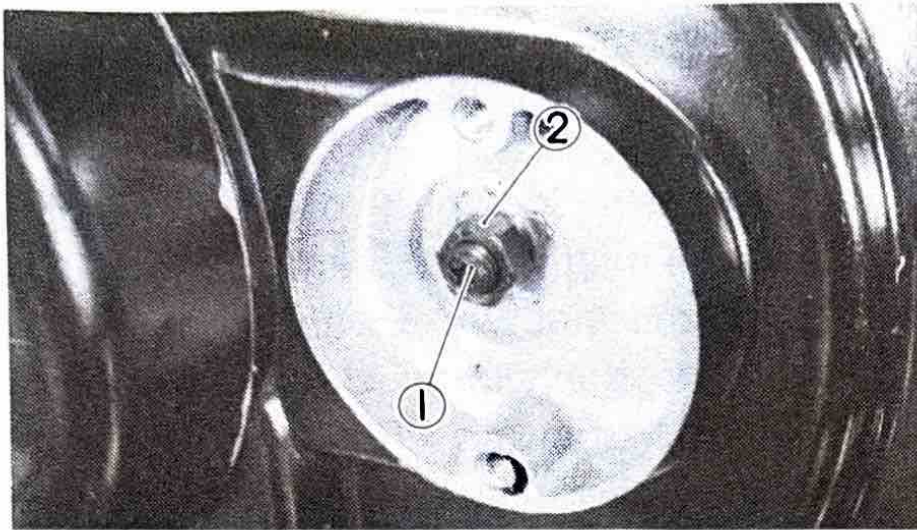
1. Lock nut 2. Adjuster a. 2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in)

2. Mechanical adjustment

The second adjustment is located

behind the adjusting cover. Removing the cover will expose the adjuster and lock nut.

Loosen the lock nut, rotate the adjuster in until it lightly seats against the clutch push rod that works with the adjuster to operate the clutch. Back the adjuster out 1/4 turn and tighten the lock nut. This adjustment must be checked because heat and clutch wear will affect this free play, possibly enough to cause incomplete clutch operation. Recheck clutch cable adjustment at handlebar after adjusting.



1. Adjuster 2. Lock nut

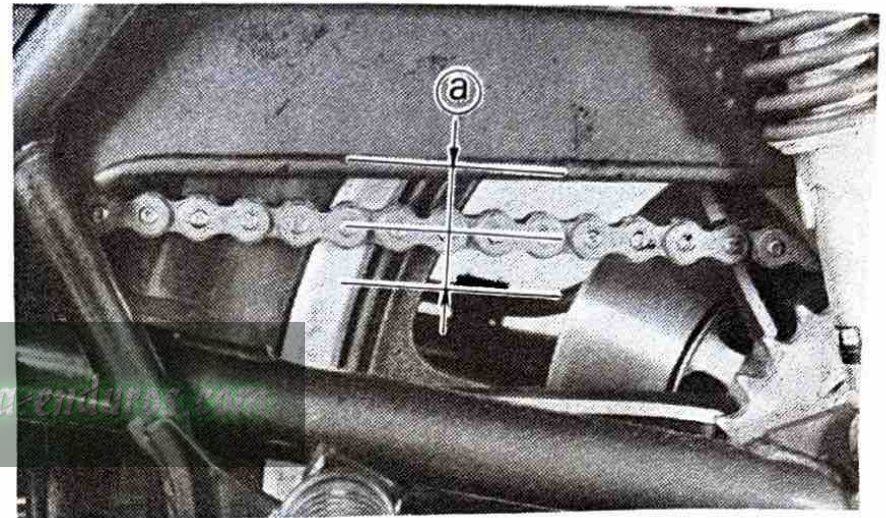
Drive chain tension check

NOTE:

Before checking and/or adjusting, rotate rear wheel through several revolutions and check tension several times to find the tightest point. Check and/or adjust chain tension with rear wheel in this "tight chain" position.

Inspect the drive chain with both tires touching the ground and without rider. Check the tension at the position shown in

the illustration. The normal vertical deflection is approximately 25 mm (1.0 in). If the deflection exceeds 25 mm (1.0 in) adjust the chain tension.

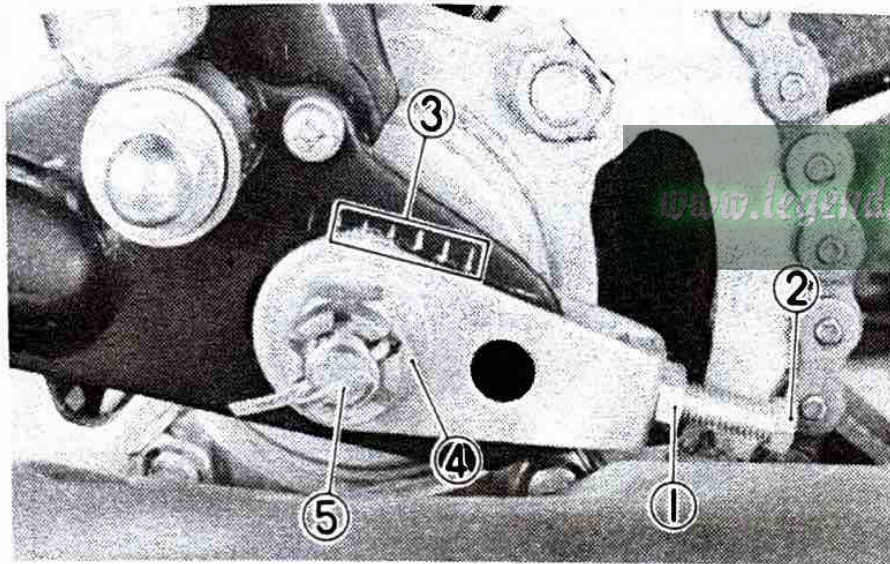


a. 25 mm (1.0 in)

Drive chain tension adjustment

1. Remove the cotter pin of the rear wheel axle nut with pliers.
2. Loosen the rear wheel axle nut.
3. Loosen the lock nuts on each side. To tighten chain turn chain puller adjusters clockwise. To loosen chain turn ad-

justers counterclockwise and push wheel forward. Turn each adjusters exactly the same amount to maintain correct axle alignment (There are marks on each side of rear arm and on each chain puller; use them to check for proper alignment).



1. Lock nut 2. Adjuster 3. Marks for align
4. Rear wheel axle nut 5. Cotter pin

4. After adjusting, be sure to tighten the lock nuts and the rear wheel axle nut.

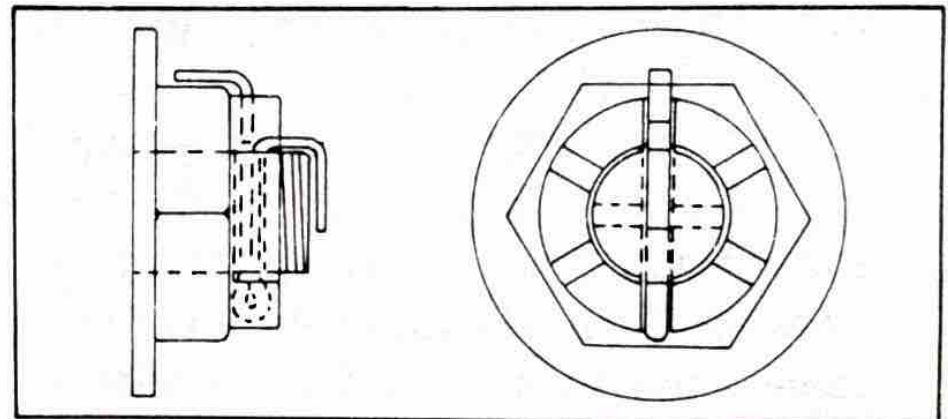
5. Insert the cotter pin into the rear wheel axle nut and bend the end of the cotter pin as shown in the illustration (if the nut notch and the cotter pin hole do not match tighten the nut slightly to match).

NOTE:

Excessive chain tension will overload the engine and other vital parts; keep the tension within the specified limits. Also, replace the rear axle cotter pin with a new one.

CAUTION:

Always use a new cotter pin on the rear axle nut.



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.

Without lubrication the chain could wear out within 500 km (300 mi), therefore, form the habit of periodically servicing the chain. This service is especially necessary when riding in dusty conditions.

1. Use YAMAHA CHAIN/CABLE LUBE or any of the many brands of spray type chain lubricant. First, remove dirt and mud from the chain with a brush or cloth and the spray the lubricant between both rows of side plates and on all center rollers. This should be performed every 500 km (300 mi).
2. To clean the entire chain, first remove the chain from the motorcycle, dip it in solvent and clean out as much dirt as possible. Then take the chain out of the solvent and dry it. After drying lubricate

the chain to prevent the formation of rust.

Cable inspection and lubrication

1. Damage to the outer housing of the various cables, may cause corrosion and often free movement will be obstructed. An unsafe condition may result so replace as soon as possible.
2. If the inner cables do not operate smoothly, lubricate them or ask your Yamaha dealer or other. qualified mechanic to replace them.

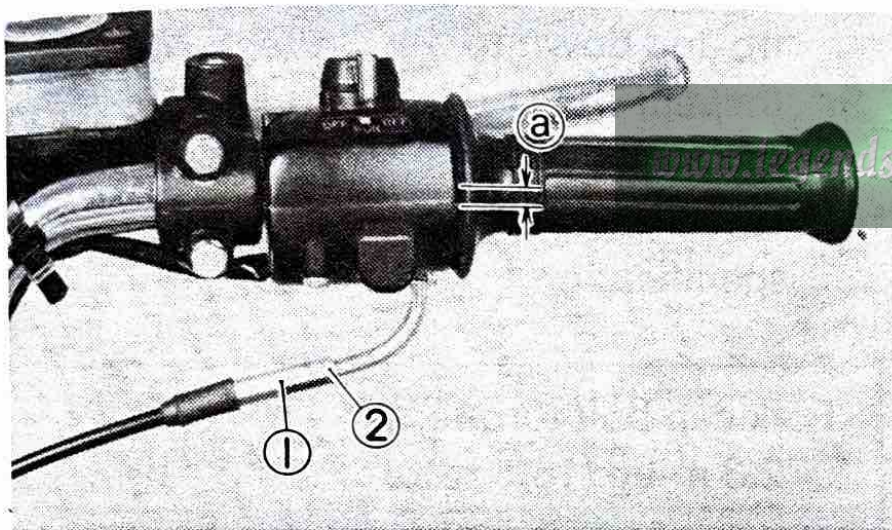
Recommended lubricant:

YAMAHA CHAIN/CABLE LUBE
or SAE 10W/30 motor oil

Throttle cable adjustment

Check free play in the turning direction of throttle grip. The play should be 3 ~ 7 mm (0.12 ~ 0.28 in) at the grip flange.

Loosen the lock nut and turn the adjuster to make the necessary adjustment. After adjusting, be sure to tighten the lock nut properly.



1. Adjuster 2. Lock nut a. 3 ~ 7 mm (0.12 ~ 0.28 in)

Throttle grip lubrication

Lightly lubricate the throttle grip with lithium base grease.

Rear arm pivot shaft lubrication

Lightly lubricate the rear arm pivot shaft with lithium base grease.

Stand shaft pivots, brake pedal shaft, change pedal shaft and kick crank boss lubrication

Lubricate the pivots of each shaft.

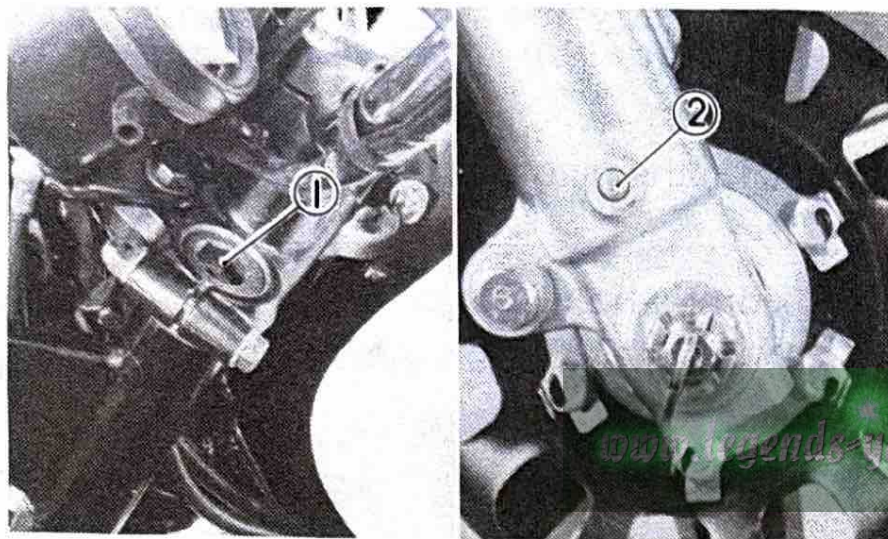
Recommended lubricant:

YAMAHA CHAIN AND CABLE LUBE
or 10W/30 motor oil

Front fork oil change

1. Elevate the front wheel by placing a suitable stand under the engine.
2. Remove the handlebar, and then loosen the fork pinch bolts.
3. Remove the cap bolts from the inner fork tubes.

4. Place the container under each fork tube. Remove the drain screw from each outer tube.



1. Cap bolt

2. Drain screw

5. After most of oil has drained, slowly raise and lower outer tubes to pump out remaining oil.
6. Replace the drain screws.

NOTE: _____

Check the gasket, replace if damaged.

7. Measure correct amount of oil and pour

into each leg.

Recommended oil:

Yamaha Fork Oil 10Wt or equivalent

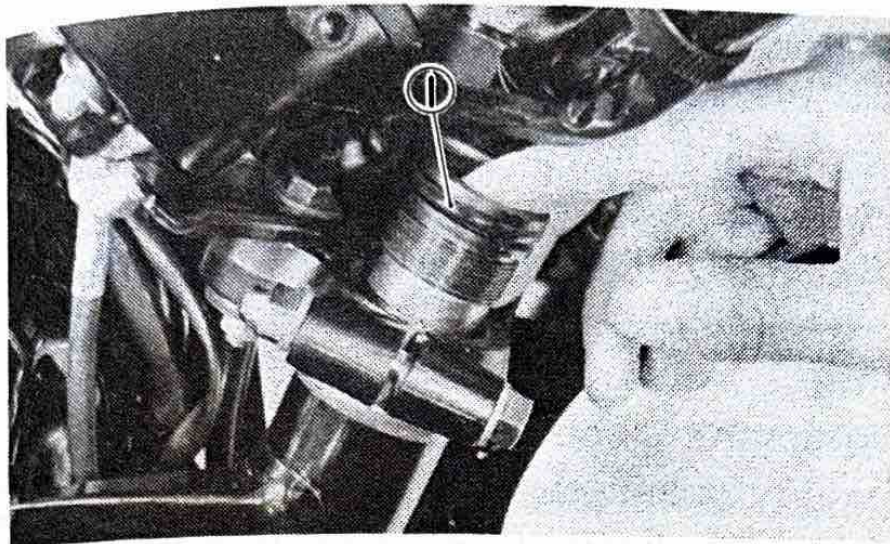
Quantity per leg:

163.5 ± 4 cc (5.53 ± 0.14 oz)

8. After filling, slowly pump the fork tubes up and down to distribute the oil.
9. Inspect the O-ring on fork cap bolts and replace if damaged.
10. Install the fork cap bolts and torque to specification.

Fork cap bolt torque:

2.3 m-kG (16.5 ft-lb)



1. O-ring

11. Install the handlebar and tighten the pinch bolts.

Tightening torque:

Handlebar: 1.8 m·kg (13.0 ft·lb)

Pinch bolt: 1.8 m·kg (13.0 ft·lb)

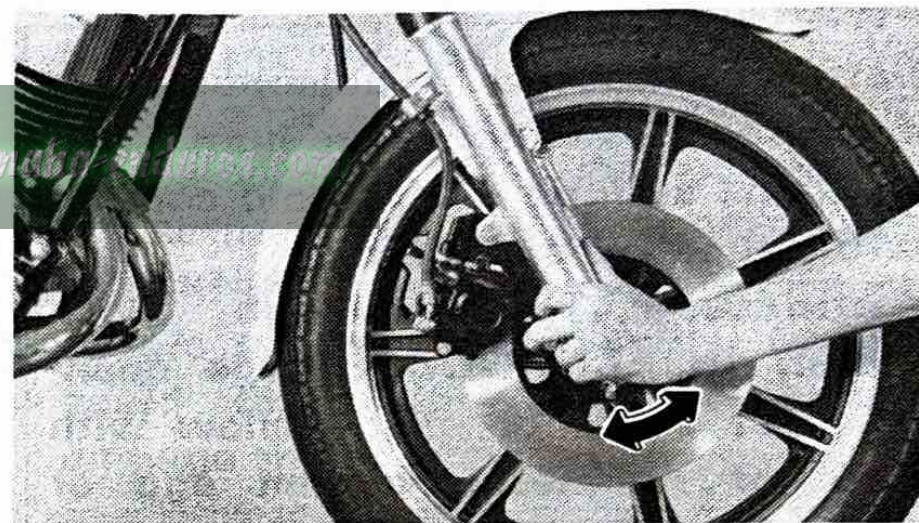
Steering inspection

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 of the motorcycle off the ground; then hold the lower end of the front fork and try to move it forward and backward. If any free play can be felt, ask a Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic to inspect and adjust the steering assembly.

Inspection is easier if the front wheel is removed.



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 your

Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic inspect the wheel bearings. The wheel bearings should be inspected according to the General Maintenance schedule.

Battery

Check the level of the battery fluid and see if the terminals are tight. Add distilled water if the fluid level is low.

—WARNING: —

Battery electrolyte is poisonous and dangerous, causing severe burns, etc. 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 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 enclosed space. Always shield eyes when working near batteries. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

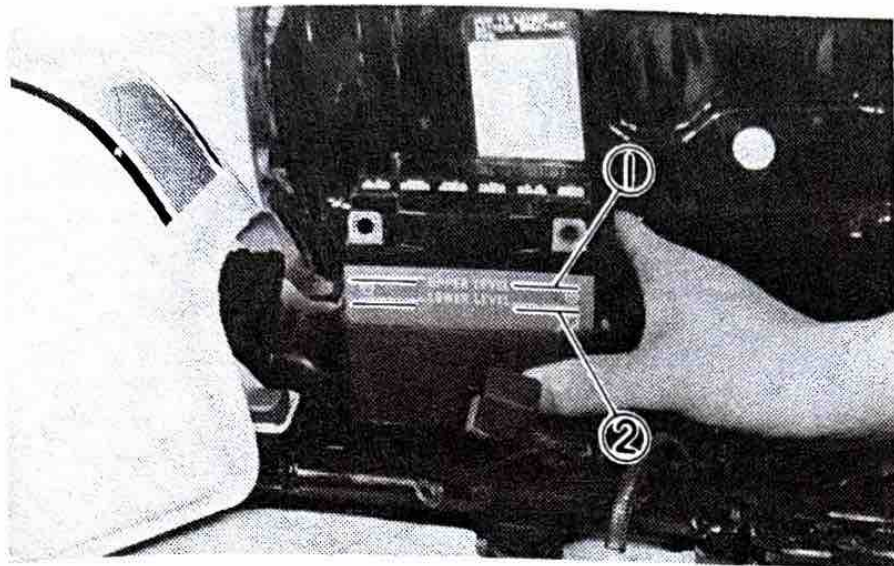
Replenishing the battery fluid

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.

NOTE: —

Normal tap water contains minerals which are harmful to a battery; therefore, refill only with distilled water.



1. Upper level 2. Lower level

2. When the motorcycle is not to 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 is to 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.

Autolube pump

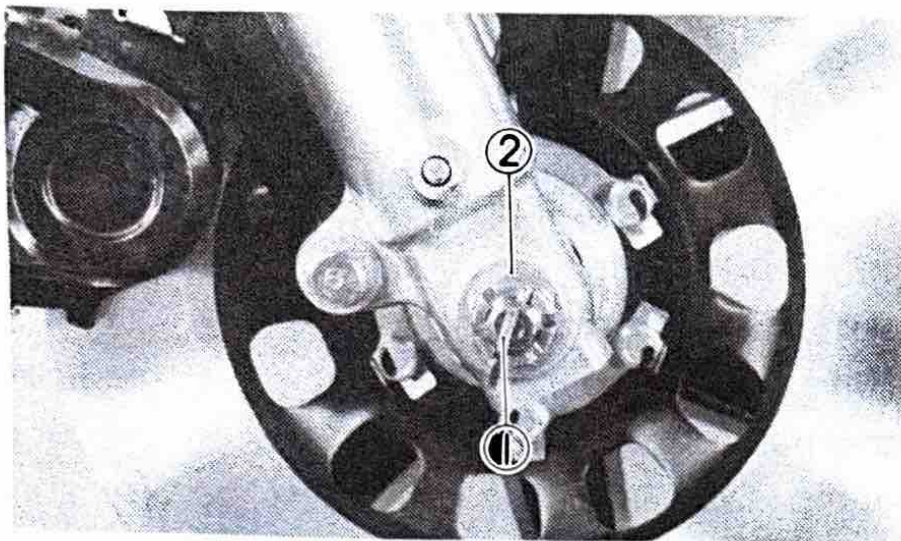
Have your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic check and adjust the oil injection pump cable and the pump stroke. Be sure your oil tank never runs out of oil. If it does, before operating your machine, have your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic bleed all the air out of the oil injection system.

—WARNING: —

Failure to bleed the injection system could result in extensive engine damage and an accident.

Front wheel removal

1. Place the machine on the center stand.
2. Remove the cotter pin and wheel axle nut.



1. Cotter pin 2. Axle nut

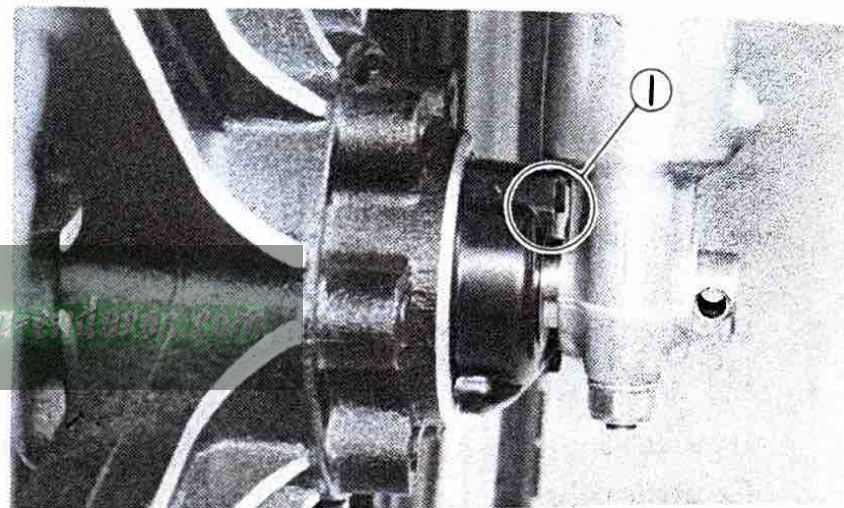
3. Loosen the axle holder nuts.
4. Remove the axle shaft and the wheel. In this case, make sure the machine is properly supported.

NOTE: _____

Do not depress the brake lever when the wheel is off the machine as the brake pads will be forced to shut.

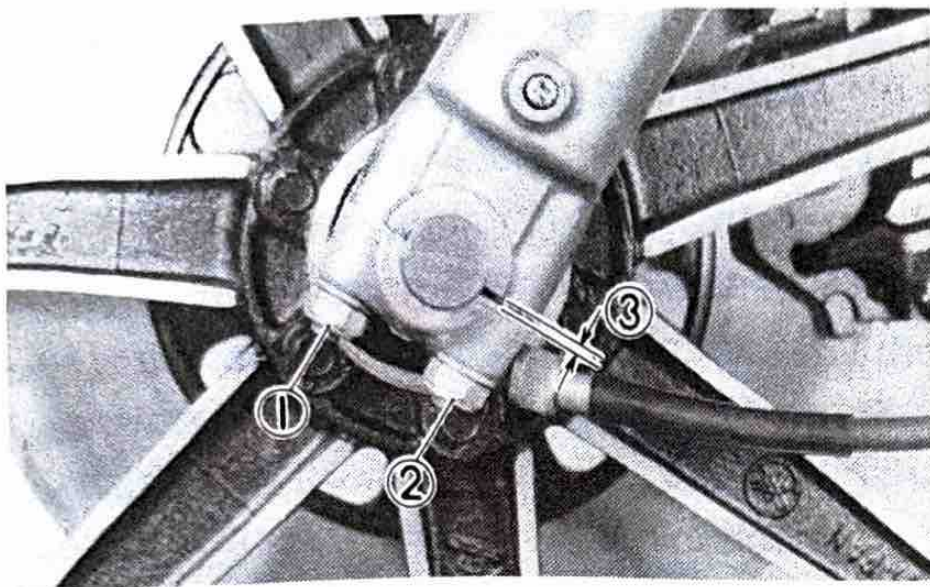
5. For reassembly, follow the procedure below with care:

- a. Make sure there is an enough gap between the disc pads.
- b. Make sure the projecting portion (torque stopper) of the speedometer housing is positioned correctly.



1. Torque stopper

- c. The axle holder nuts should be tightened in the sequence as shown. Make sure the axle nut is properly torqued and a new cotter pin is installed.



1. 1st 2. 2nd 3. Gap

1. Place the machine on the center stand.
2. Remove the drive chain with drive chain cutter.
3. Remove the cotter pin and the axle nut.
4. Remove the axle shaft and the wheel.
It may be necessary to raise the caliper assembly to clear it from the disc.
5. For reassembly, follow the procedure below with care:
 - a. Make sure there is an enough gap between the disc pads.
 - b. Make sure the drive chain master link is correctly installed with rounded end in direction of chain travel.

Tightening torque:

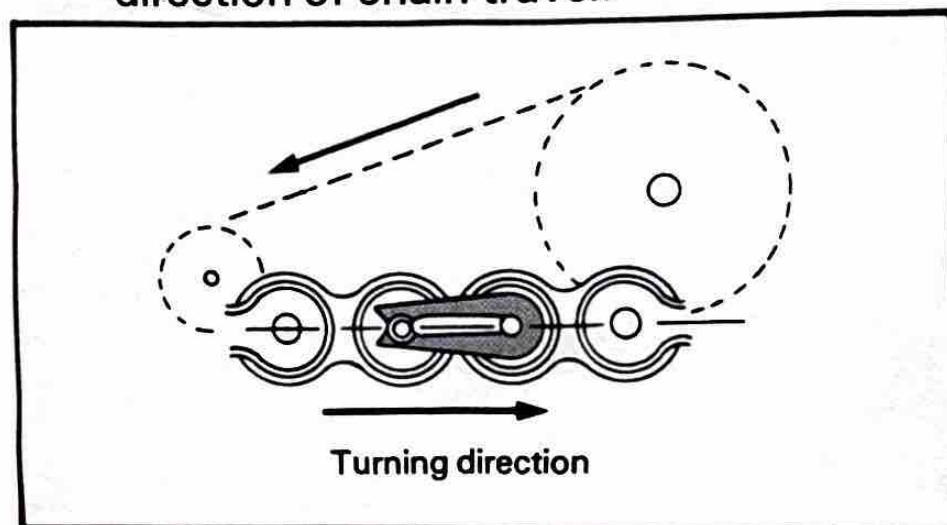
Axle nut: 10.5 m-k $\bar{g}$ (76.0 ft-lb)

Axle holder nut: 1.0 m-k $\bar{g}$ (7.2 ft-lb)

Rear wheel removal

CAUTION:

It is advisable to have your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic make this removal and reassembly.



- c. Make sure the axle nut is properly torqued and a new cotter pin is installed.

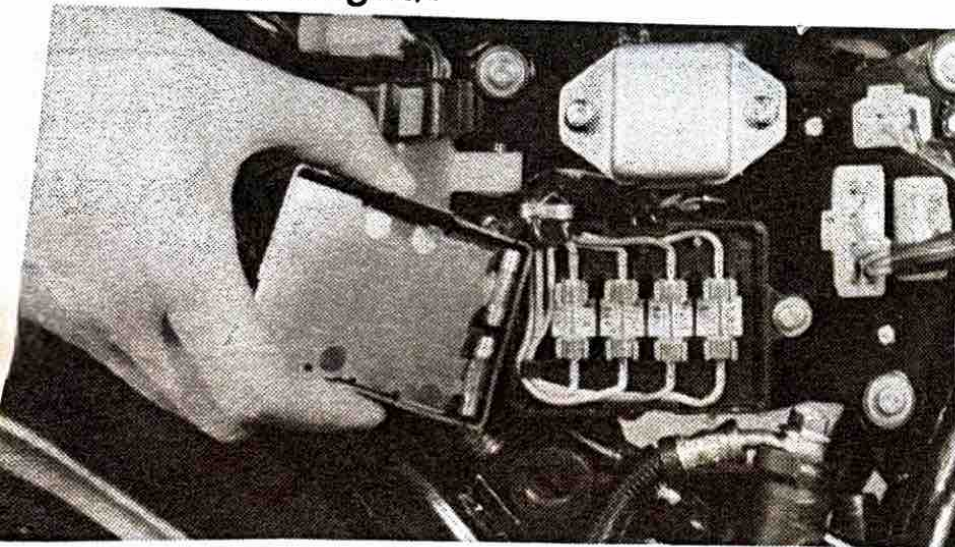
Axle nut torque:
10.5 m-kp (76.0 ft-lb)

Replacing the headlight bulb

This motorcycle is equipped with a sealed beam headlight. If the headlight burns out, ask your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic to replace and adjust the unit.

Fuse replacement

1. The fuse block is located in the side cover (Right).



2. If any fuse is blown, turn off the ignition switch and the switch in the circuit in question and install a new fuse of proper amperage.

Then turn on the switches, and see if the electrical device operates. If the fuse immediately blows again, consult your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic.

CAUTION:

Do not use fuses of a higher amperage rating than those recommended.

Carburetor adjustment:

The carburetor is a vital part of the engine and its emission control system. Adjusting should be left to a Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic with the professional knowledge, specialized data and equipment to do so properly.

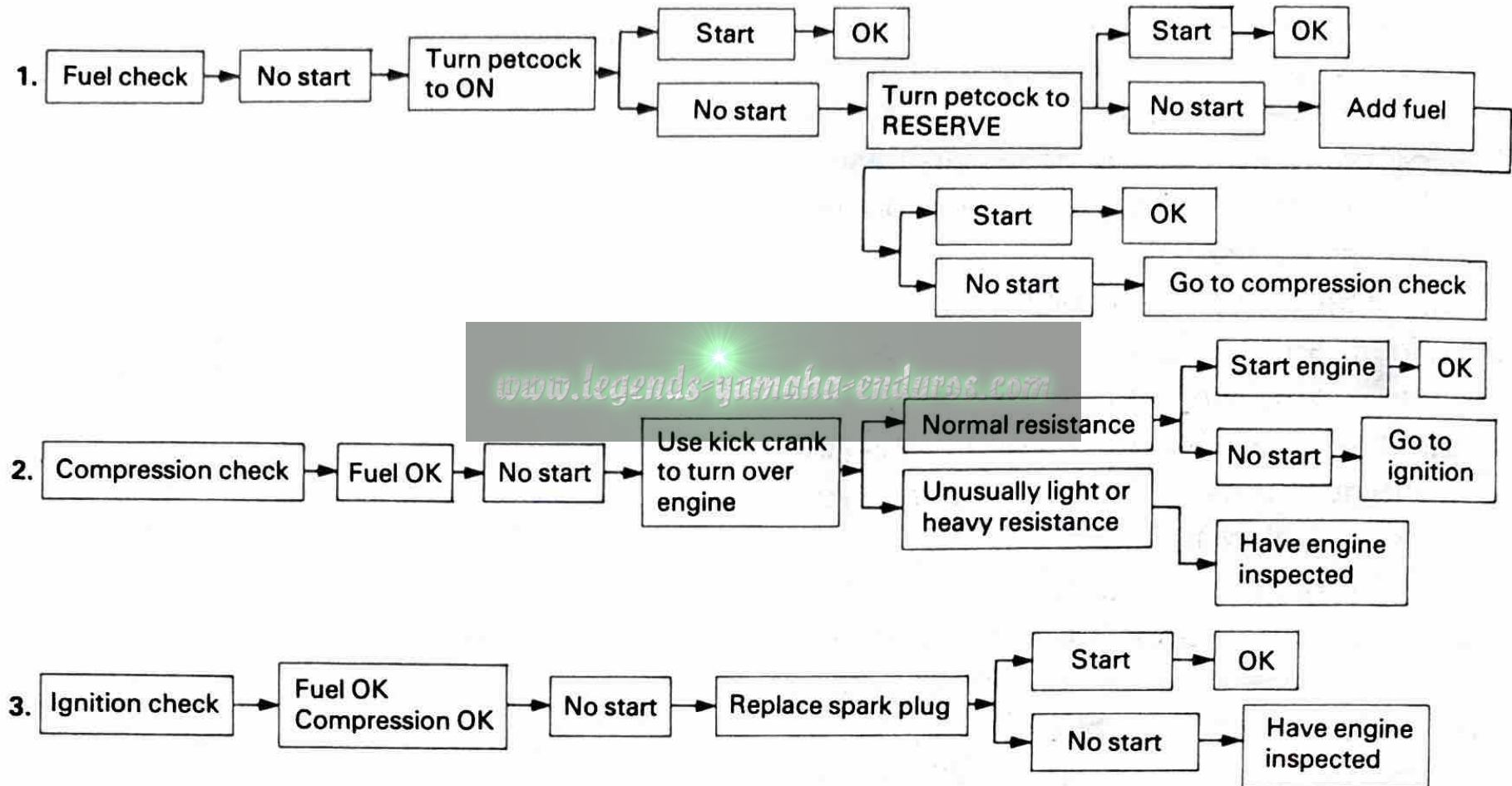
Troubleshooting

Although Yamaha motorcycles are given a rigid inspection before shipment from the factory, trouble may occur during operation. If this happens, check the motorcycle in accordance with the procedures given in the following chart. If repair is necessary, ask a qualified mechanic such as your Yamaha dealer for assistance.

The skilled technicians at your Yamaha dealer are trained and equipped to perform the necessary maintenance and repair work. For replacement parts, Yamaha recommends you use Genuine Yamaha Parts, or parts you know are equivalent in quality.

Any fault in the fuel, compression, or ignition systems can cause poor starting, excessive emissions, engine damage, or loss of power while riding. The troubleshooting chart describes quick and easy series of system checks to locate the problem.

Troubleshooting chart



CLEANING AND STORAGE

A. CLEANING

Frequent thorough cleaning of your motorcycle will not only enhance its appearance but will improve general performance and extend the useful life of many components.

1. Before cleaning the machine:

a. Block off the end of the exhaust pipe to prevent water entry; a plastic bag and a strong rubber band may be used.

b. Make sure the spark plug, fuel tank cap, oil tank cap, and transmission oil filler cap are installed properly.

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, using only enough hose pressure to do the job. Excessive hose

pressure may cause water seepage and contamination of wheel bearings, front forks, brake calipers, and transmission seals. Many expensive repair bills have resulted from improper applications of high pressure detergents.

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

5. Rinse machine off immediately with clean water and dry all its surfaces with compressed air and chamois, clean towel, or soft absorbent cloth.

6. Chrome-plated parts such as handlebars, front forks, etc., may be further cleaned with automotive chrome cleaner.

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 on the fuel and oil tanks.
9. After finishing, start the engine immediately and allow to idle for several minutes to dry it off completely.

B. STORAGE

Long term storage (30 days or more) of your motorcycle will require some preventive procedures to insure against deterioration. After cleaning machine thoroughly, prepare it for storage as follows:

1. Drain the fuel tank, fuel lines, and carburetor float bowl.
2. Remove empty fuel tank, pour a cup of 10W to 30W oil in tank, shake tank to coat inner surfaces thoroughly and drain off excess oil. Re-install tank.

3. Remove the spark plug, pour about one tablespoon of 10W to 30W oil in to the spark plug hole, and re-install the spark plug. Kick the engine over several times (with ignition off) to coat cylinder walls with oil.
4. Lubricate all control cables.
5. Block up the frame to raise both wheels off ground.
6. Tie a plastic bag over the exhaust pipe outlet to prevent moisture from entering.
7. If storing in humid or salt-air atmosphere, coat all exposed metal surfaces with a light film of oil. Do not apply oil to rubber parts or cover.
8. Remove the battery and charge it. Store it in a dry place and re-charge it once a month. Do not store the battery in an excessively warm or cold place (less than 0°C (32°F) or more than 30°C (90°F)).

NOTE:

Make any necessary repairs before storing the motorcycle.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Consumer information

STOPPING DISTANCE

These figures indicate braking performance that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which they apply, without locking the wheels, under different conditions of loading and with partial failures of the braking system. The information presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and the information may not be correct under other conditions.

Description of vehicles to which this table applies: Yamaha motorcycle RD400F

A. Fully Operational Service Brake

Load

Light

141.3

Maximum

151.5

0 100 200 300 (Feet)

NOTE:

The statement above is required by U.S. Federal law. "Partial failures" of the braking system do not apply to this chart.

Stopping distance in feet from 60 mi/h

ACCELERATION AND PASSING ABILITY

These figures indicate passing times and distances that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which they apply in the situations diagrammed below.

The low-speed pass assumes an initial speed of 20 mi/h and a limiting speed of 35 mi/h. The high-speed pass assumes an initial speed of 50 mi/h and a limiting speed of 80 mi/h.

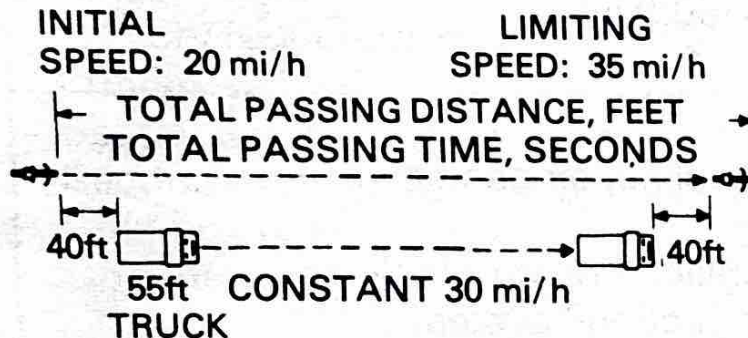
NOTICE: The information presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and the information may not be correct under other conditions.

Description of vehicles to which this table applies: Yamaha motorcycle RD400F

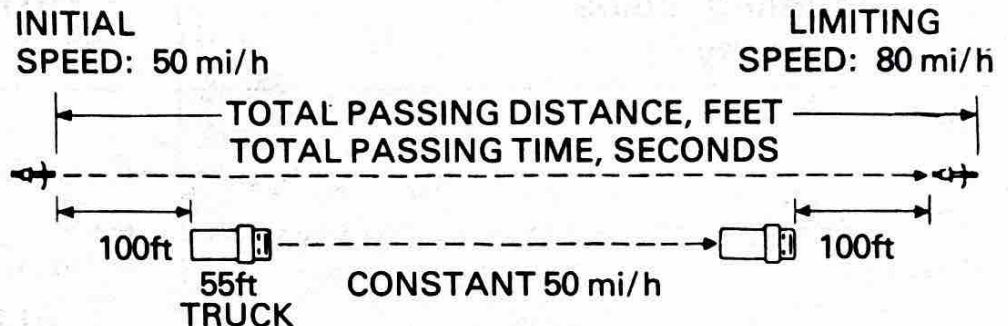
Summary table

Low-speed pass	354.8 feet:	7.3 seconds
High-speed pass	1,037.5 feet:	10.6 seconds

LOW-SPEED



HIGH-SPEED



SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model	RD400F
Dimension: Overall length Overall width Overall height Wheelbase Minimum road clearance	2,005 mm (78.9 in) 830 mm (32.7 in) 1,090 mm (42.9 in) 1,320 mm (52.0 in) 155 mm (6.1 in)
Weight: Dry	155 kg (342 lb)
Performance: Minimum turning radius Climbing capacity	2,310 mm (90.9 in) 28°
Engine: Type Engine model Cylinder Displacement Bore and Stroke Compression ratio	2 stroke gasoline, air cooled 2V0 Twin in parallel, Forward Inclined, "Torque induction" system 399 cc (24.35 cu. in) 64 mm × 62 mm (2.520 in × 2.441 in) 6.4 : 1 (10.2 : 1)

Model	RD400F
Starting system Ignition system Gasoline tank capacity Oil tank capacity Transmission oil capacity Lubricating system Battery type/ Capacity Generator system Spark plug Carburetor Air cleaner Clutch type	Kick starter (Primary kick) Battery ignition 16.5 lit (4.4 US. gal) 1.6 lit (1.7 US. qt) Periodic oil change: 1,500 cc (1.6 US. qt) Separate lubricant (Yamaha Autolube) 12N5.5A-3B/5.5AH A.C. Generator B8ES N.G.K. VM28SC Dry foam rubber Wet, multiple disc
Transmission: Primary reduction system Primary reduction ratio Secondary reduction system Secondary reduction ratio Gear box type Operating system/Type	Helical gear 66/23 (2.869) Chain 37/17 (2.176) Constant mesh, 6-speed forward Left foot operation/Return
Gear ratio: First Second Third Fourth	36/14 (2.571) 32/18 (1.777) 29/22 (1.318) 26/24 (1.083)

Model		RD400F
	Fifth Sixth	25/26 (0.961) 24/27 (0.888)
Chassis:		
Frame type		Double cradle type
Steering:	Caster	27°30'
	Trail	109 mm (4.33 in)
Tire size:	Front	3.25S18—4PR
	Rear	3.50S18—4PR
Braking system:	Front	Hydraulic disc brake/ Right hand operation
	Rear	Hydraulic disc brake/ Right foot operation
Suspension:	Front	Telescopic fork
	Rear	Swing arm
Shock absorber:	Front	Coil spring, oil damper
	Rear	Coil spring, oil damper
Electrical:		
Headlight		12V, 50W/35W
Tail/brake light		12V, 3CP/32CP (8W/27W) × 2
Flasher light		12V, 32CP (27W) × 4
Pilot lights:	Flasher	12V, 3.4W
	High beam	12V, 3.4W
	Neutral	12V, 3.4W
	Oil warning	12V, 3.4W
Meter light		12V, 3.4W × 4

WARRANTY INFORMATION

Please refer to your copy of the Yamaha Owner's Warranty Guide* for details of the warranty offered on your new Yamaha.

The Warranty Guide contains the warranty policy, an explanation of the warranty, and other important information. Becoming familiar with these policies will be to your advantage in making the best use of Yamaha's warranty programs.

There are certain requirements which you must meet in order to qualify for warranty coverage.

FIRST, your new Yamaha must be operated and maintained properly, as explained in this manual. If you have any questions about any procedure in this manual, please consult your dealer. **ABUSE AND NEGLECTED MAINTENANCE MAY LEAD TO MECHANICAL FAILURES WHICH CANNOT BE COVERED UNDER WARRANTY.**

SECOND, IF ANY PROBLEMS OCCUR WHICH YOU FEEL SHOULD BE COVERED UNDER WARRANTY, NOTIFY YOUR DEALER IMMEDIATELY. Don't delay, as small problems left unrepaired can become large problems which may not be covered under warranty.

We recommend that the Warranty Guide be used as a folder in which you may keep your registration and other important documents related to your new Yamaha.

* The Yamaha Owner's Warranty Guide is to be supplied by your Yamaha dealer at the time of purchase. If you did not receive one, or have lost yours, you may obtain extra copies upon request from your Yamaha dealer or by writing to:

YAMAHA MOTOR CORPORATION, U.S.A.

P.O. Box 6620

Buena Park, California 90622

Attn: Warranty Department

MAINTENANCE RECORD

Copies of work orders and/or receipts for parts you purchase and install will be required to document maintenance done in accordance with the emission warranty. The chart below is printed only as a reminder to you that the maintenance work is required. It is not acceptable proof of maintenance work.

MAINTENANCE INTERVAL	DATE OF SERVICE	MILEAGE	SERVICING DEALER NAME AND ADDRESS	SERVICING DEALER SIGNATURE
1,000 km or 600 mi or 1 mo.				
5,000 km or 3,000 mi or 7 mo.				
9,000 km or 5,600 mi or 13 mo.				
13,000 km or 8,100 mi or 19 mo.				
17,000 km or 10,600 mi or 25 mo.				

MAINTENANCE INTERVAL	DATE OF SERVICE	MILEAGE	SERVICING DEALER NAME AND ADDRESS	SERVICING DEALER SIGNATURE
21,000 km or 13,000 mi or 31 mo.				
25,000 km or 15,500 mi or 37 mo.				
29,000 km or 18,000 mi or 43 mo.				
33,000 km or 20,500 mi or 49 mo.				
37,000 km or 23,000 mi or 55 mo.				
41,000 km or 25,500 mi or 61 mo.				

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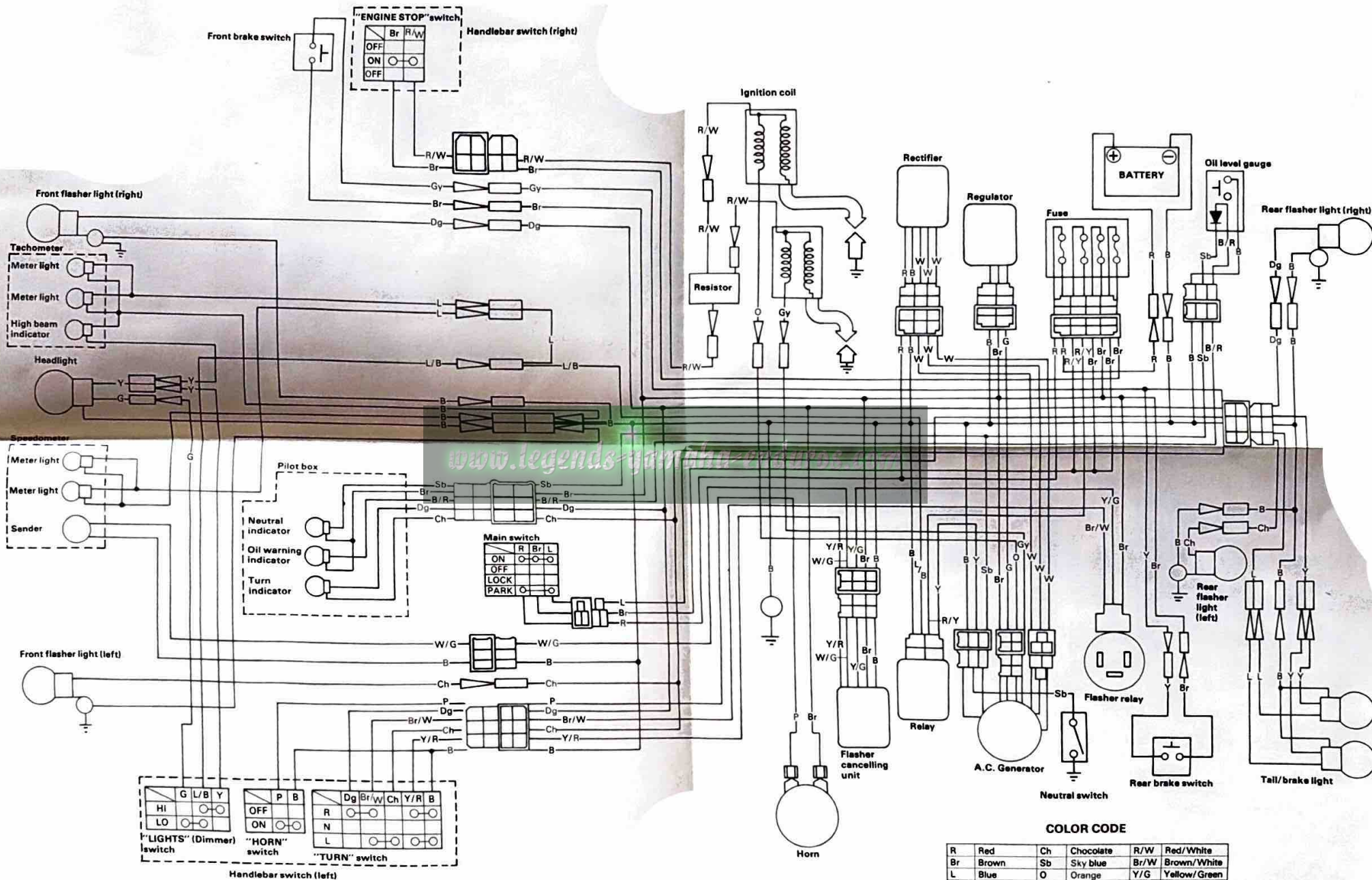
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WIRING DIAGRAM



COLOR CODE

R	Red	Ch	Chocolate	R/W	Red/White
Br	Brown	Sb	Sky blue	Br/W	Brown/White
L	Blue	O	Orange	Y/G	Yellow/Green
Dg	Dark green	Gy	Grey	W/R	White/Red
B	Black	W	White	Y/R	Yellow/Red
P	Pink	R/Y	Red/Yellow	L/B	Blue/Black
Y	Yellow	B/R	Black/Red		
G	Green	W/G	White/Green		

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