

YAMAHA

AT1-C & AT1-MX

SINGLE ENDURO



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261-28199-10

Congratulations! You are now the owner of a new Yamaha SINGLE ENDURO 125 AT1-C (AT1-MX). The AT1 is a highperformance, motorcycle manufactured by the leading manufacturer of motorcycles in Japan.

The AT1-C & AT1-MX, the newest and top of the Yamaha line model is designed for competition and high-speed road use. It features a rugged, powerful, 2-stroke single cylinder engine, and Autolube, the revolutionary lubricating system developed by Yamaha Technical Research Laboratory and proven in all Yamaha models.

This manual explains some steps necessary for operating and caring for your new motorcycle. Please read it carefully to become thoroughly familiar with all the features and advantages built into your AT1-C (AT1-MX).

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I. Features and Specifications

1. Features

(1) High-performance Single Cylinder Engine

The Yamaha Enduro 125 AT1-C utilizes a powerful two-stroke 125 cc engine. The new five-port cylinder, which is another Yamaha technical development, greatly improves engine efficiency and is responsible for high power output throughout a broad RPM range.

(2) Highly-dependable Yamaha Autolube

Yamaha Autolube provides superior engine lubrication that extends the service life of the engine.

(3) Easy Starting

The engine can be started by simply disengaging the clutch and kicking the kick pedal without shifting gears back to neutral. This is a valuable convenience to the rider. The AT1-C also has an electric starter dynamo for easier starting. The AT1-MX is equipped with a magneto. To start this engine, kick the kick pedal.

(4) Powerful Brakes

Patented waterproof, dustproof brake drums provide safe, fade-free braking on wet or dusty roads.

(5) Adjustable Rear Cushion

The rear cushions are adjustable to three positions. The rider can adjust spring tension to compensate for varying weights, speeds, and road conditions.

(6) Front Fork Design

The Yamaha Enduro 125 AT1-C employs a front fork design well known for its strength and superior handling characteristics. Its use assures the rider of the ultimate suspension for even the roughest terrain. The AT1-MX also employs an oil damper for better driving stability.

(7) Speedometer and Tachometer

A speedometer and tachometer are standard equipment. The individual units are separately mounted for maximum visibility. An additional feature of the speedometer is an odometer which can be reset by tenths to zero for trip or enduro purposes.

(8) Tires

The YAMAHA AT1-C is fitted with Tires having a universal type tread pattern as standard equipment. This particular tread is one of the most versatile available. It gives maximum trail traction and yet is compatible with road usage.

(9) Carburetor Starter Feature

Yamaha's starter feature is already well-known for providing easy starting. Equipped with this unique carburetor, the Yamaha AT1-C is quick starting under all conditions.

(10) GYT (Genuine Yamaha Tuning) Kit

The AT1-MX is furnished with the GYT kit so that it can be converted into a fully-equipped motocrosser.

2. Specifications

Performance

	AT 1 - C	AT 1 - MX
Dimensions:		
Overall length	77.2 in.	76.4 in.
Overall width	35.8 in.	35.8 in.
Overall height	42.9 in.	43.1 in.
Wheelbase	50.6 in.	50.8 in.
Min. ground clearance	8.9 in.	9.1 in.
Weight:		
Net	221 lbs	202 lbs
Performance:		
Max. speed	60 mph plus	70 mph plus
Fuel consumption (on paved level roads)	141.1 mpg/25 mph	
Climbing ability	30 degrees	
Min. turning radius	75.1 in.	74.8 in.
Braking distance	58.3 ft/31 mph	58.3 ft/31 mph
Engine:		
Model	AT1	AT1
Type	2 stroke gasoline	2 stroke gasoline
Lubricating system	Separate lubrication (Yamaha Autolube)	Separate lubrication (Yamaha Autolube)
Cylinder	single, forward inclined, 5-port	single, forward inclined, 5-port
Displacement	7.51 cu., in. (123 cc)	7.51 cu., in. (123 cc)
Bore × Stroke	2.205 × 1.969 in.	2.205 × 1.969 in.
Compression ratio	7.1 : 1	8.0 : 1
Max. power	11.5 BHP/7,500 rpm	18.0 BHP/8,500 rpm
Max. torque	8.5 ft-lb/ 6,000 rpm	11.4 ft-lb/7,500 rpm
Starting	Primary-coupled kick /Electric starter system	Primary-coupled kick
Ignition system	Battery ignition system	Magneto Ignition

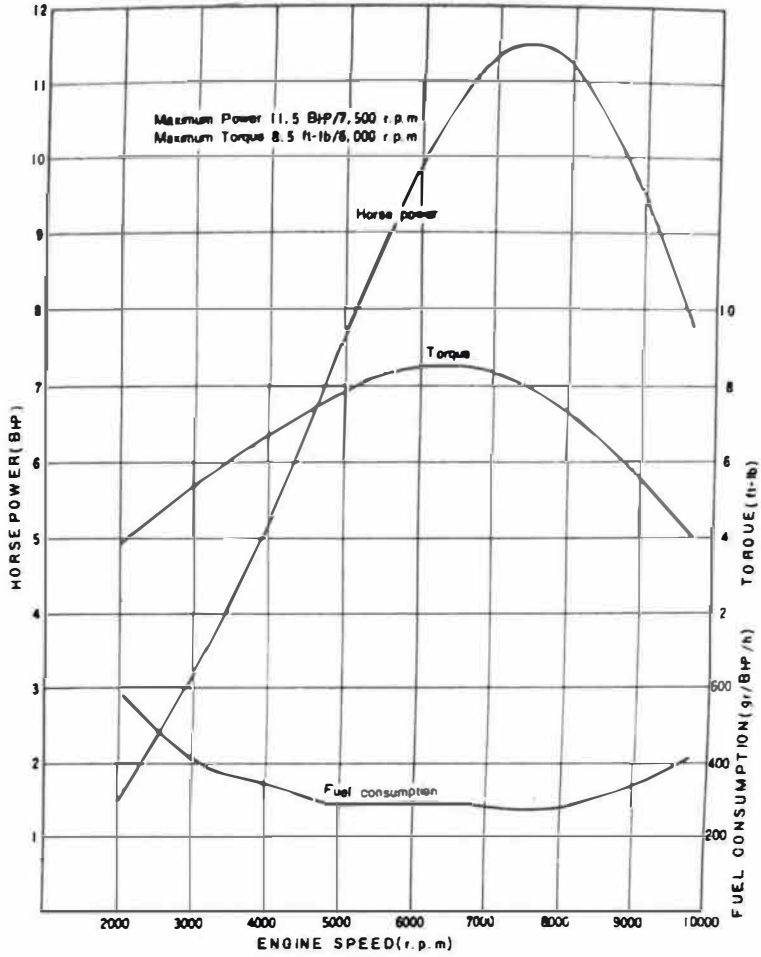
Carburetor:		
Type	VM24SH	VM26SH
M. J.	# 150	# 190
J. N.	4D3-3 stages	4F15-2 stages
Air cleaner:	Wet, poam rubber	same
Spark plug:	B-8ES	B-9ES
Chassis:		
Frame	Tubular-Double loop	same
Suspension Front	Telescopic	∕
Rear	Swinging arm	∕
Transmission:		
Clutch	Wet, multiple-disk	same
Primary reduction system	Gear	∕
Primary reduction ratio	3.894 (74/19)	∕
Gear shifting type	Constant mesh, 5 speed	∕
Gear ratio 1st	3.182	2.833
2nd	2.000	1.875
3rd	1.368	1.368
4th	1.000	1.091
5th	0.800	0.957
Secondary reduction system	Chain	same
Secondary reduction ratio	3.214 (45/14)	3.000 (45/15)
Steering:		
Steering angle	49°	same
Caster	60.5°	same
Trail	4.72 in.	4.84 in.

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M. J.	# 150	# 190
J. N.	4D3-3 stages	4F15-2 stages
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Spark plug:	B-8ES	B-9ES
Chassis:		
Frame	Tubular-Double loop	same
Suspension Front	Telescopic	◇
Rear	Swinging arm	◇
Transmission:		
Clutch	Wet, multiple-disk	same
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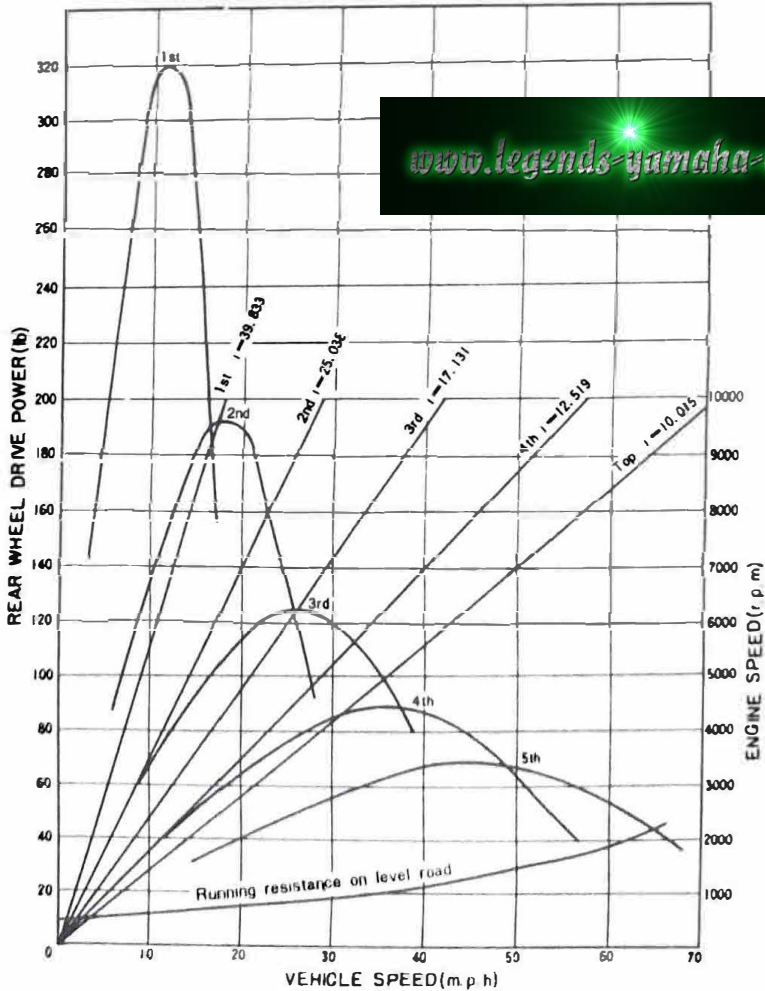
Tire size:		
Front	3.00-18-4PR (Trial Universal)	3.25-18-4PR (Trials Universal)
Rear	3.25-18-4PR (Trial Universal)	3.50-18-4PR (Trials Universal)
Lighting:		
Headlight	12V 25W/25W	
Taillight	12V 8.3W	
Stop light	12V 27W	
Meter light	12V 3W×2	
Flasher light	12V 27W	
Battery:		
Model No.	BRT3-12	
Capacity	12V 7AH	
Dynamo model :	GS-114	F-130
Tanks:		
Gasoline tank capacity	1.9 gal.	same
Oil tank capacity	1.3 qt.	same

3. Performance Curves

125 AT-C ENGINE PERFORMANCE CURVES

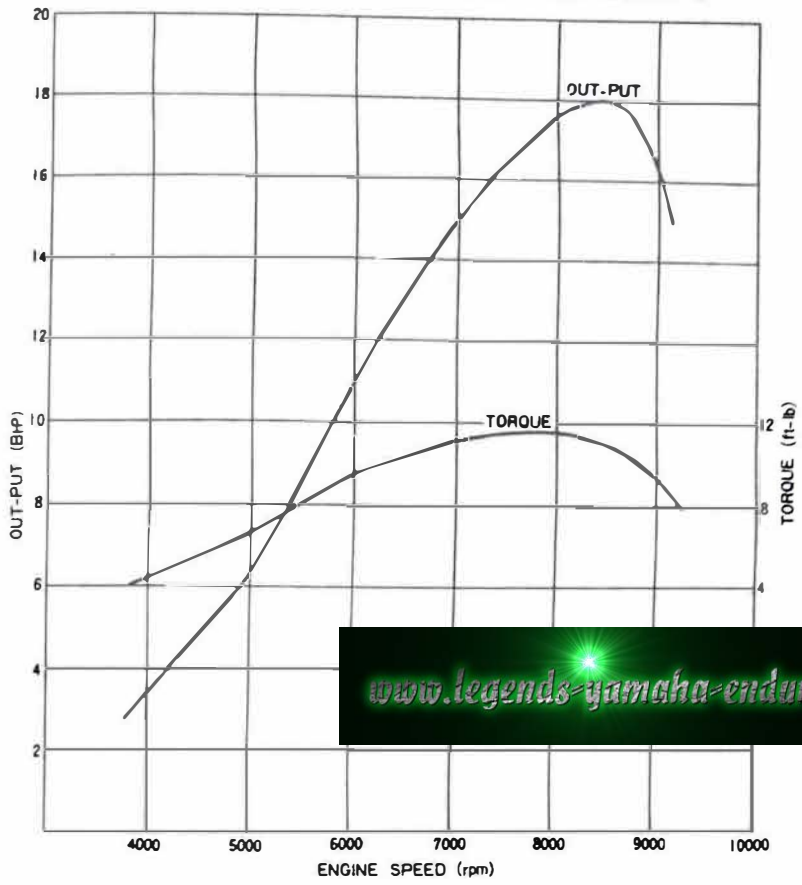


125 AT-C DRIVING PERFORMANCE CURVES

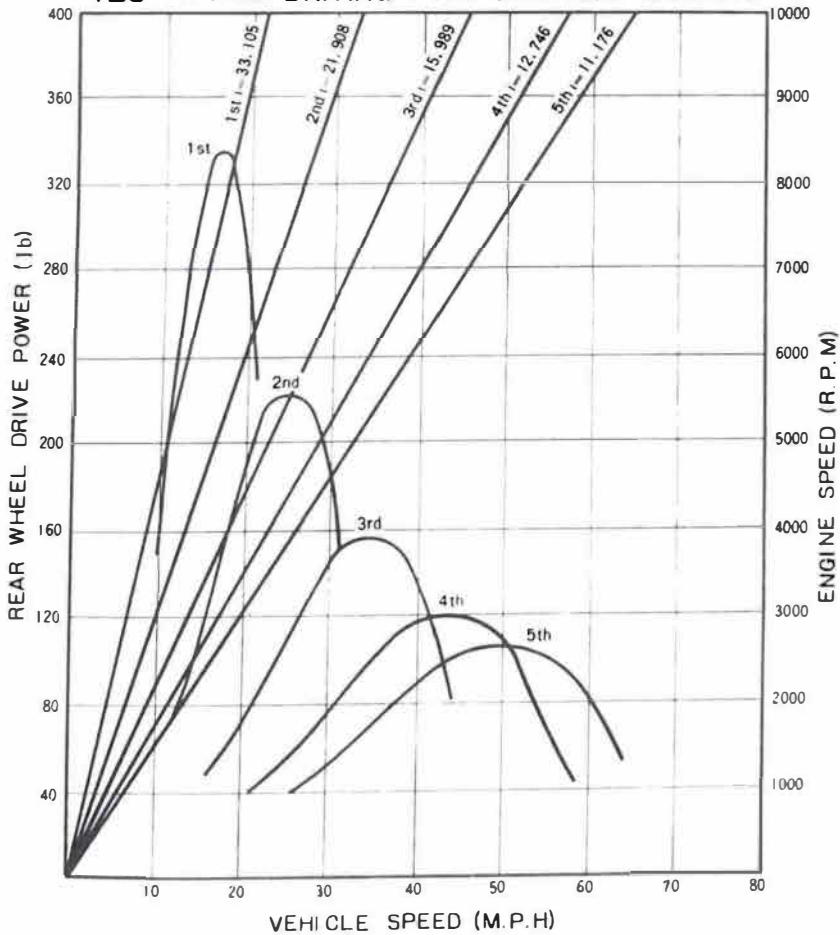


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125 AT1-MX ENGINE PERFORMANCE CURVES



125 AT1-MX DRIVING PERFORMANCE CURVES



II. Yamaha Autolube

What is Yamaha Autolube?

Yamaha Autolube is an automatic lubrication system which obsoletes the conventional two-stroke premixing system. Oil stored in the oil tank is metered automatically to the engine, by an oil pump, with the quantity varying according to engine speed and load.

The heart of the system is the compact, precisionbuilt oil pump. Driven off the engine crankshaft through reduction gears, the varying oil needs are regulated by the pump which feeds the oil directly to the engine. Regulation is controlled through engine rpm's and throttle setting.

Features:

Yamaha Autolube eliminates the lubrication problems peculiar to two-stroke engines with the conventional "pre-mixing" system. Oil is never contaminated by gasoline prior to delivery to the engine, nor is it subject to de-naturing through storage in the gas tank.

1. The Autolube system results in:

- Oil consumption up to $\frac{1}{3}$ LESS than that of previous lubrication systems.
- Greatly reduced carbon build-up.
- Reduced exhaust emission.

2. The Autolube system provides:

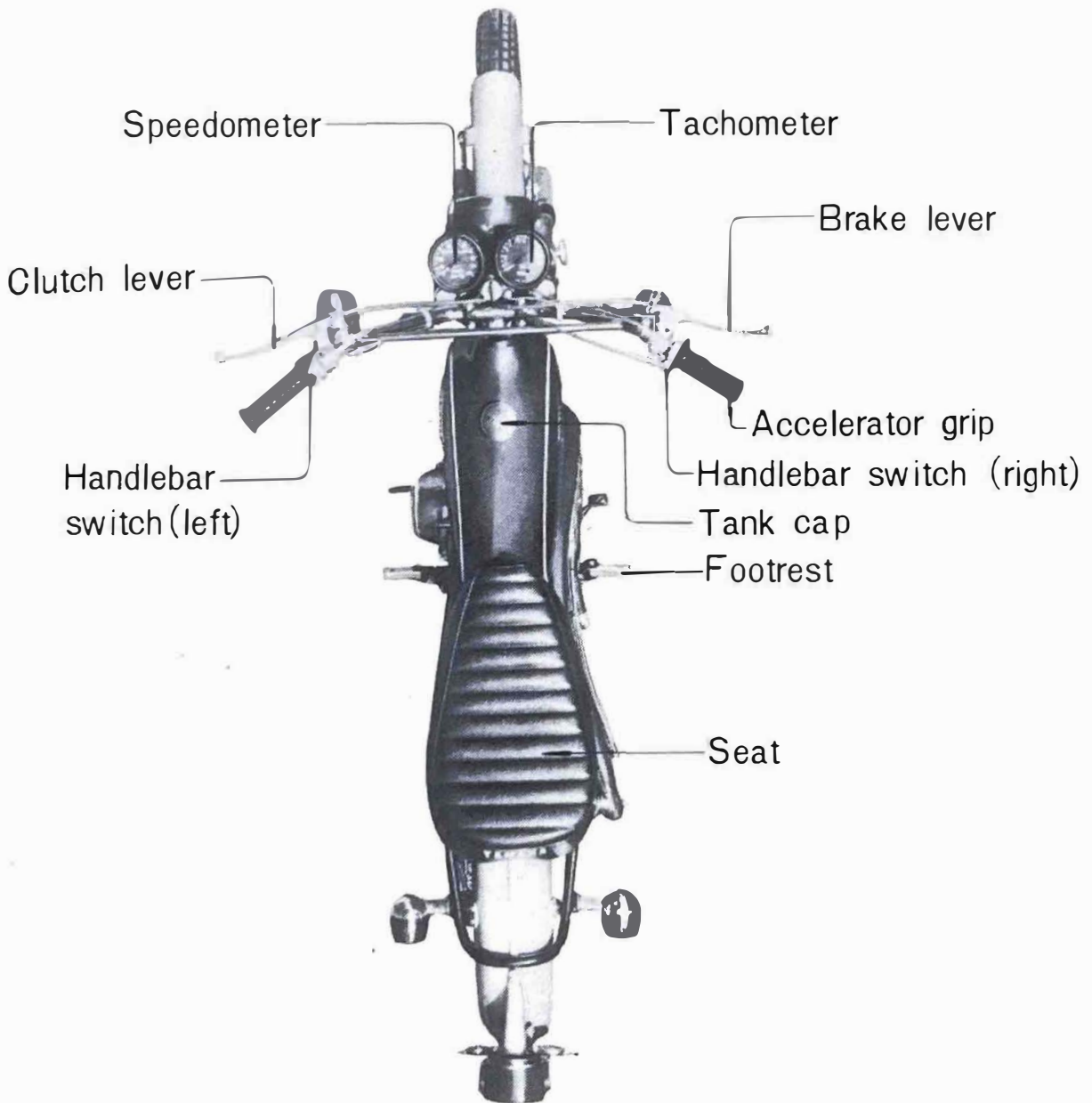
- Fresh oil supply
- Complete lubrication due to large oil particles
- No worries about the compatibility of oil and oil-fuel mixing ratios.

3. The Autolube system means:

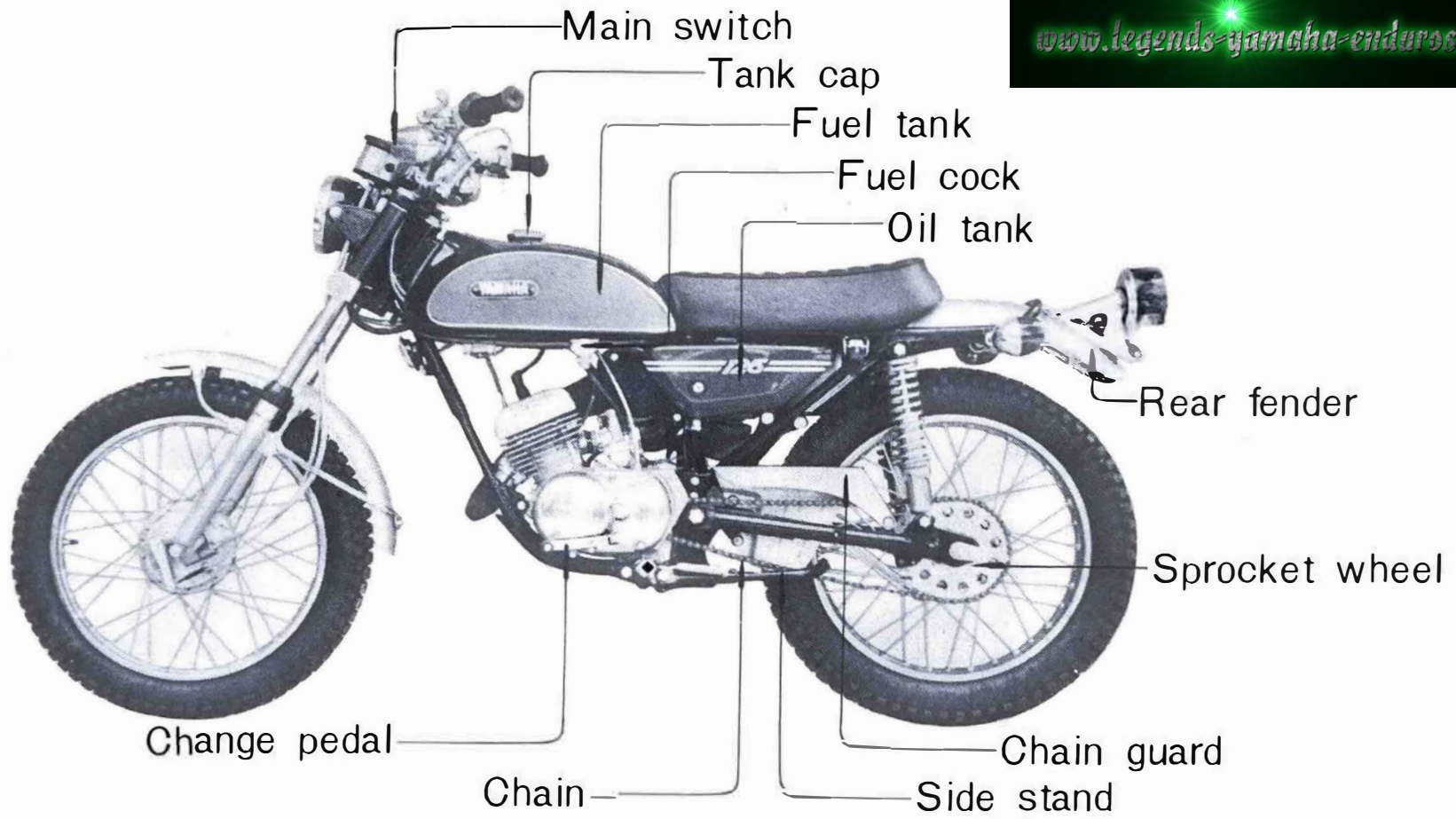
- Fuel-"straight" gasoline only
- No pre-mixing of oil and gasoline

III. Nomenclature

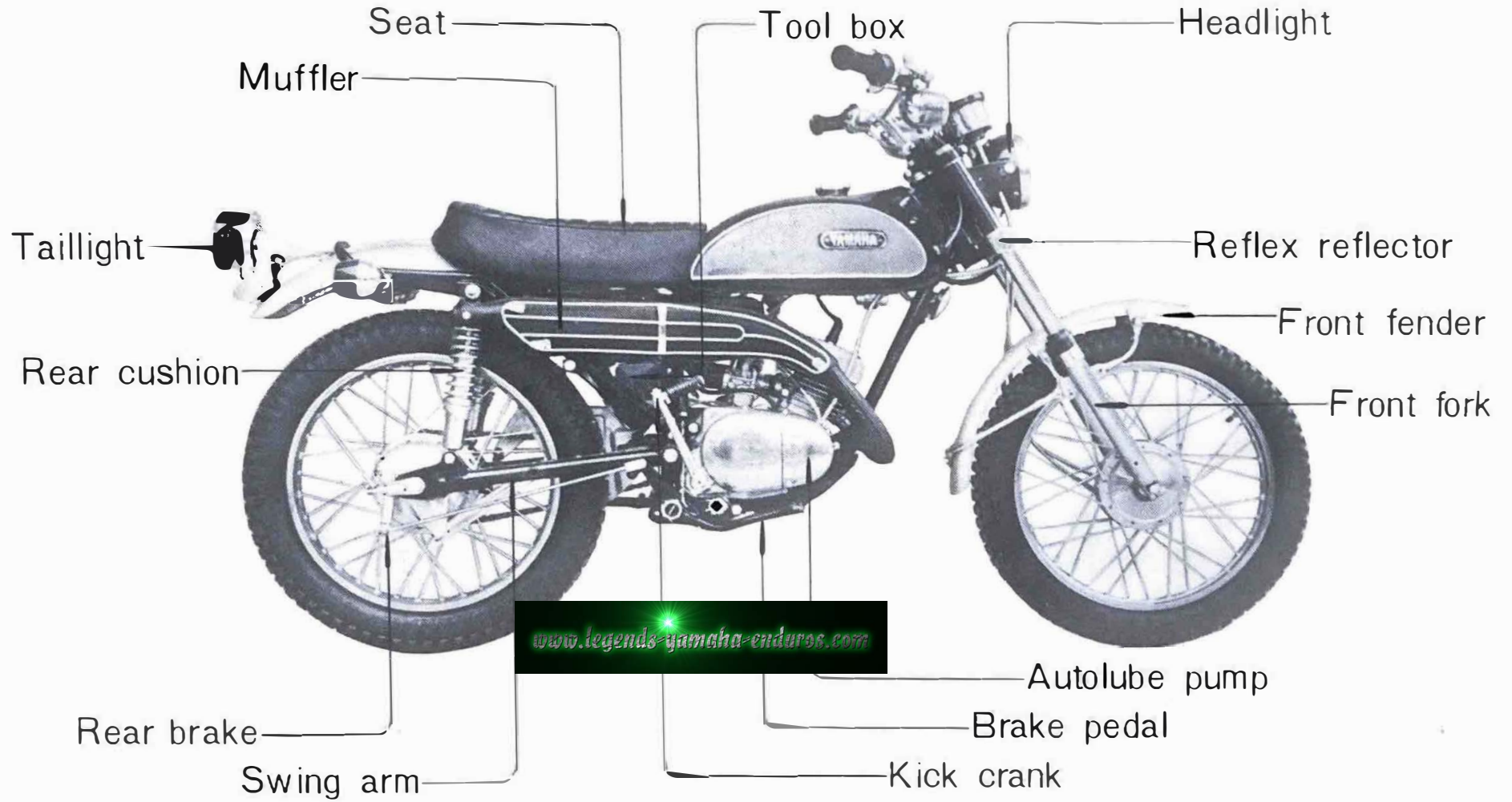
AT I-C



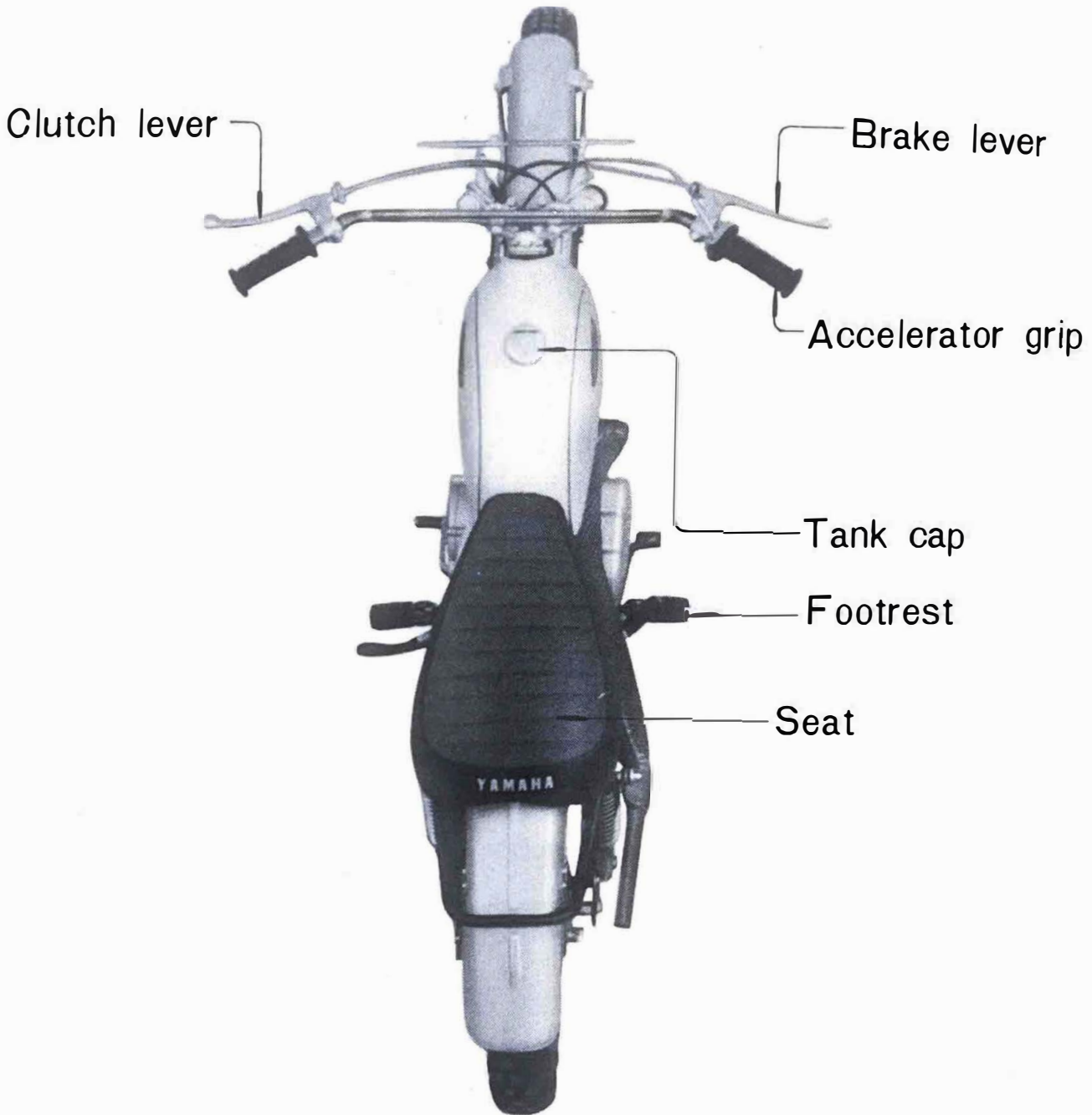
AT I - C



AT I-C



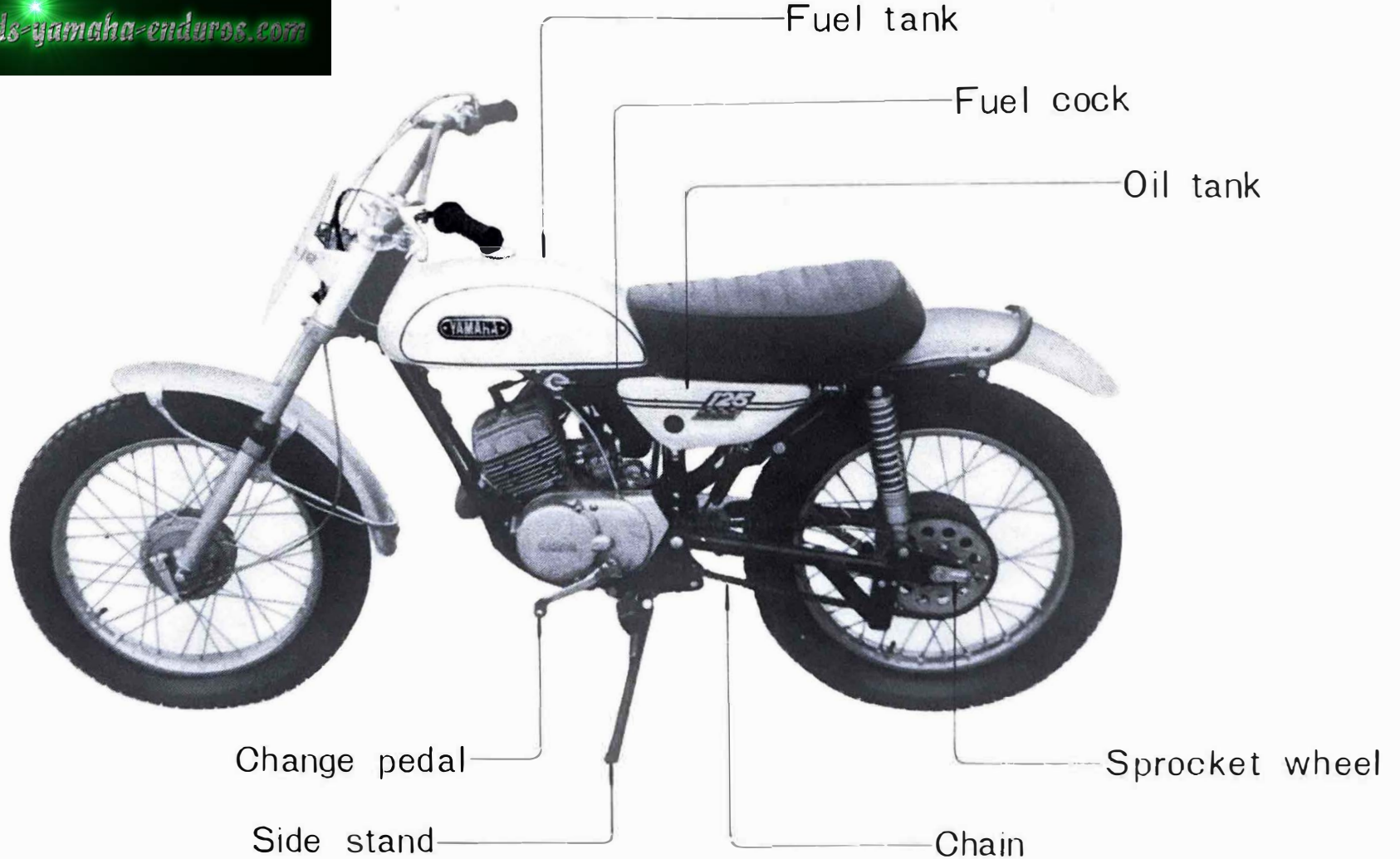
AT I - MX



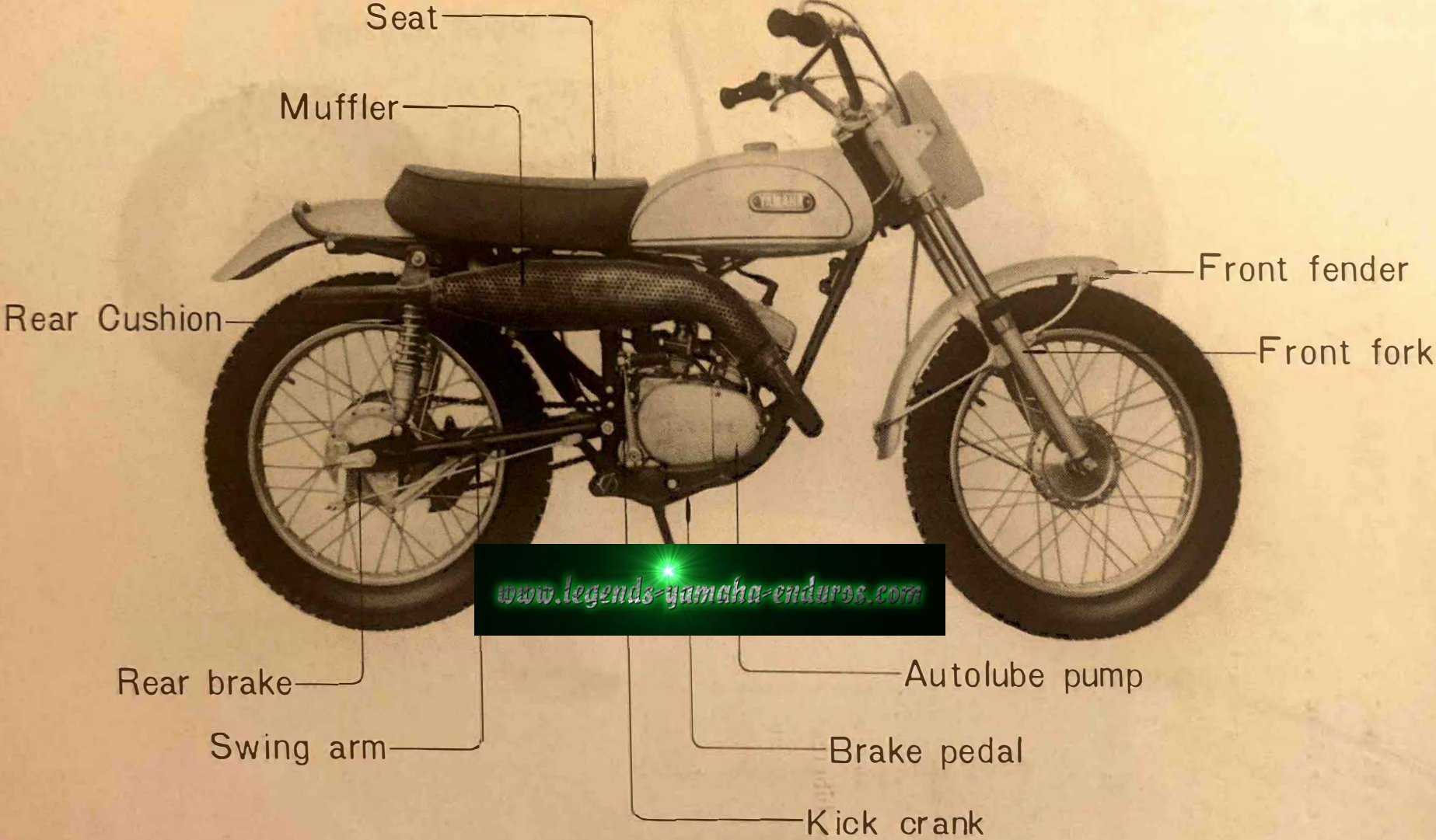
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AT I -MX

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AT I - MX



IV. Basic Instructions

1. Gasoline and Oil

The Yamaha Enduro 125 AT1-C equipped with the Yamaha Autolube system, uses straight gasoline as fuel.

Gasoline. Use gasoline of 90 octane rating or more.

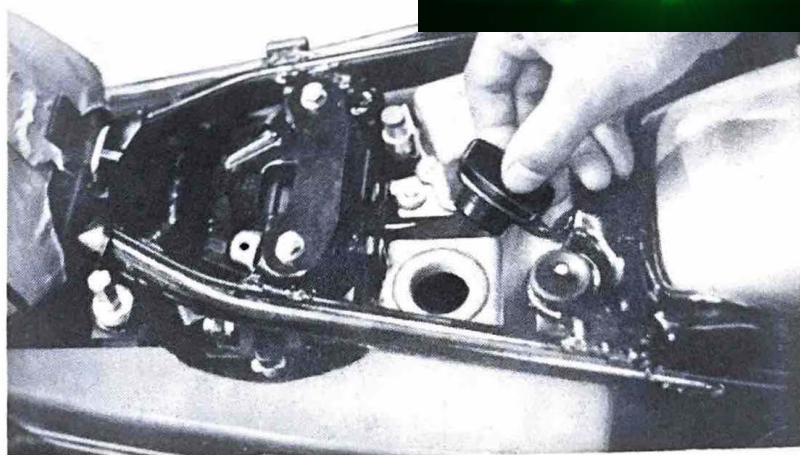
Oil: Use Oil for lubrication.

Store it in the separate oil tank located under the seat.

The fuel/oil mixing ratio for AT1-MX is 15 : 1 when not using the Autolube pump. It is advisable to use high-octane gasoline (more than 100 octane) and Shell Super 2-stroke oil or oil of similar quality in the AT1-MX.

[Autolube Oil]

The Yamaha Autolube Oil (YAMALUBE), refined especially for this new lubricating device, excels in lubrication, cleanliness and liquidity at low temperatures. The performance of the Autolube depends on the quality of oil. Yamaha Autolube Oil is recommended for higher performance and longer life of the engine.



2. Familiarization of Equipment

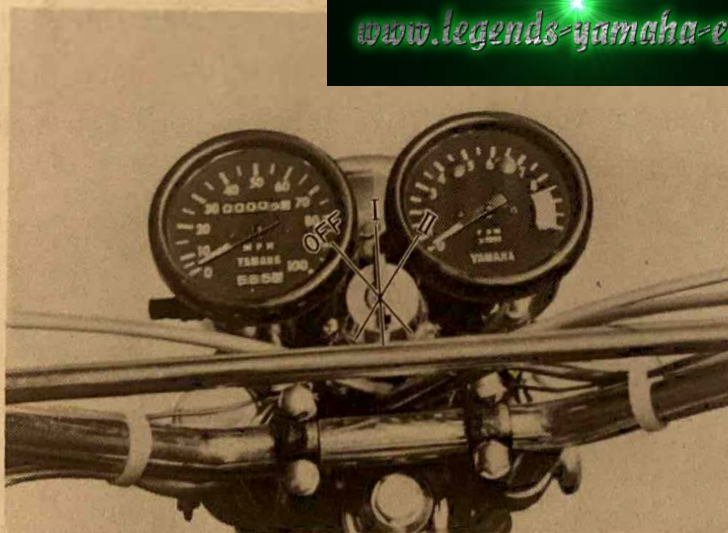
(1) Main Switch

The main switch has three key positions, OFF, Ignition, and Ignition + Lights.

The following chart shows the key positions at which the various system are switched on or off. (The circle (o) denotes "Switch on".)

	OFF	I	II	Instructions
Engine		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	To start the engine, kick the kick pedal or push the electric starter button.
Neutral light		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The change pedal is in neutral.
Meter lamp			<input type="radio"/>	
Headlight			<input type="radio"/>	
Taillight			<input type="radio"/>	
Stoplight		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The brake is applied.
Horn		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The horn button is depressed.
Flasher light		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Turn on left handlebar switch

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The AT1-MX is not provided with a main switch. When stopping the engine engage the clutch and depress the change pedal. Then apply the brake and disengage the clutch.

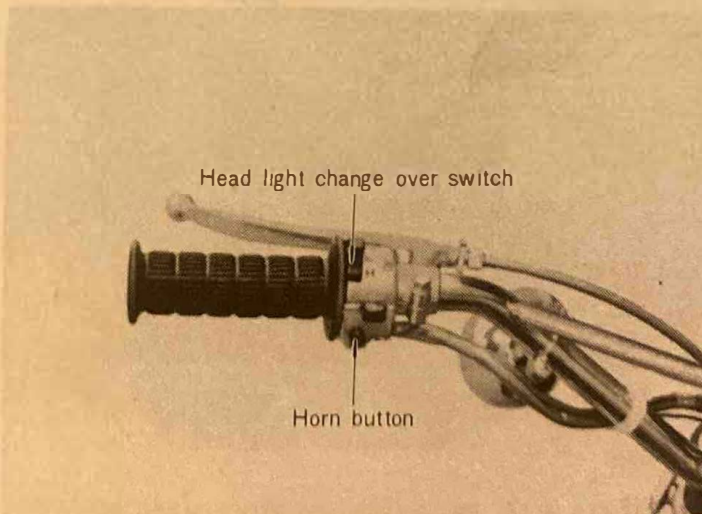
(2) Fuel Petcock

To allow the fuel to flow into the carburetor, turn the fuel petcock lever to ON. Should you run low of fuel while driving, turn it to RESERVE. The reserve position will enable you to drive approximately 25 miles (40 km). When parking, the lever should be turned to STOP.



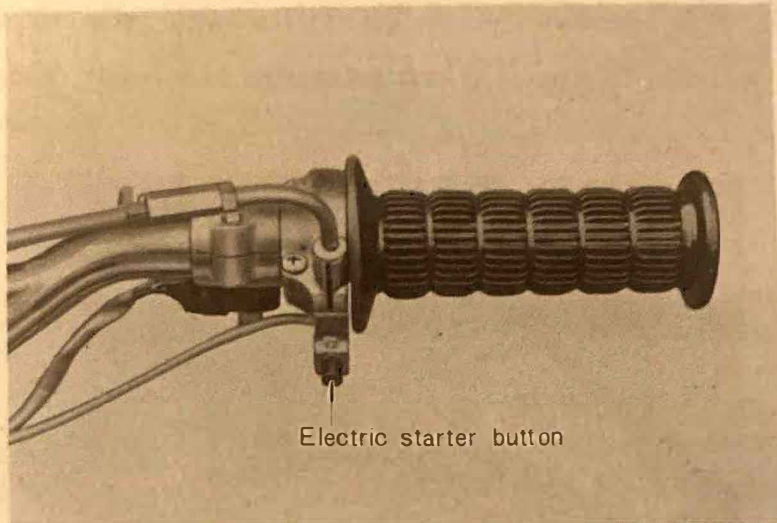
(3) Left Handlebar Switches (Applicable to the ATI-C Only)

- a. To sound the horn, depress the horn button.
- b. To raise the head light beam, pull the switch toward you. To lower the beam, push the switch toward the front.



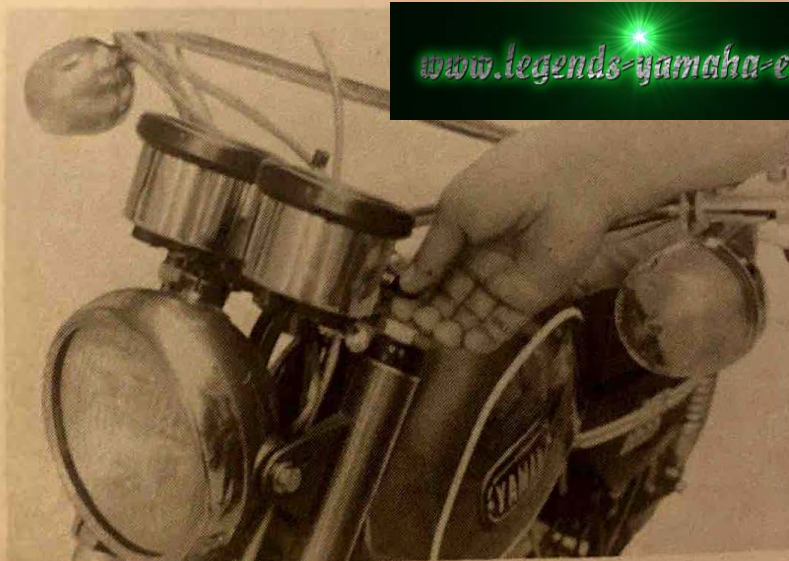
(4) Right Handlebar switch (Applicable to the AT I -C only)

Press the electric starter button and the engine will start.



(5) Trip Total Meter (Applicable to the AT I -C only)

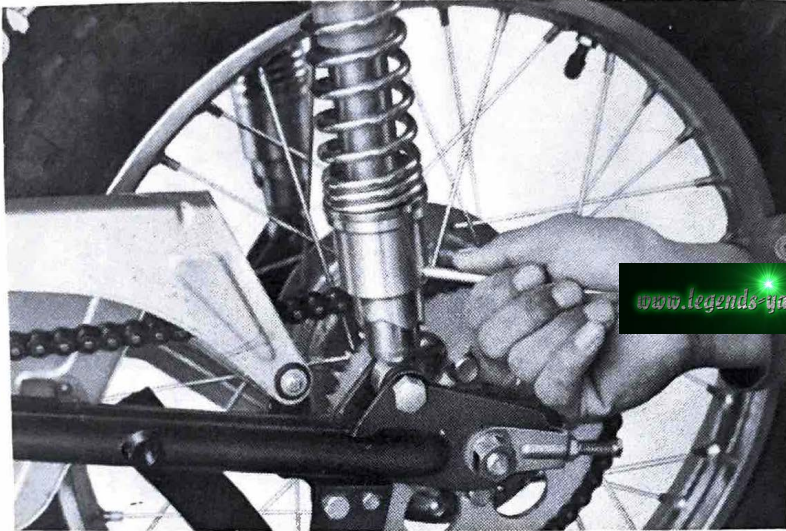
A trip total meter is built in the speedometer. It is designed to show the total mileage of each trip. Before starting a trip, set the trip total meter to the zero position.



(6) Rear Cushions

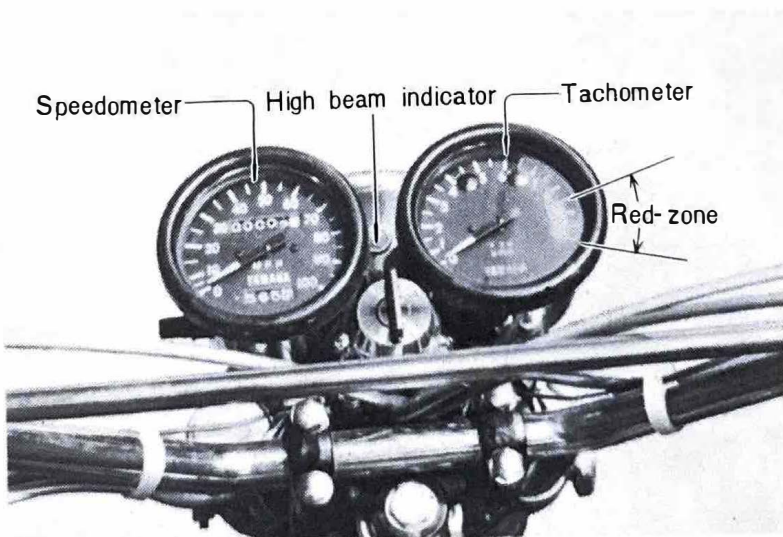
The rear cushions can be adjusted according to load, road conditions, and rider preference.

To adjust the rear cushion insert the screwdriver (service tool) buttend of the blade into the adjusting hole and then turn it in order to change the position of the toothed notch.



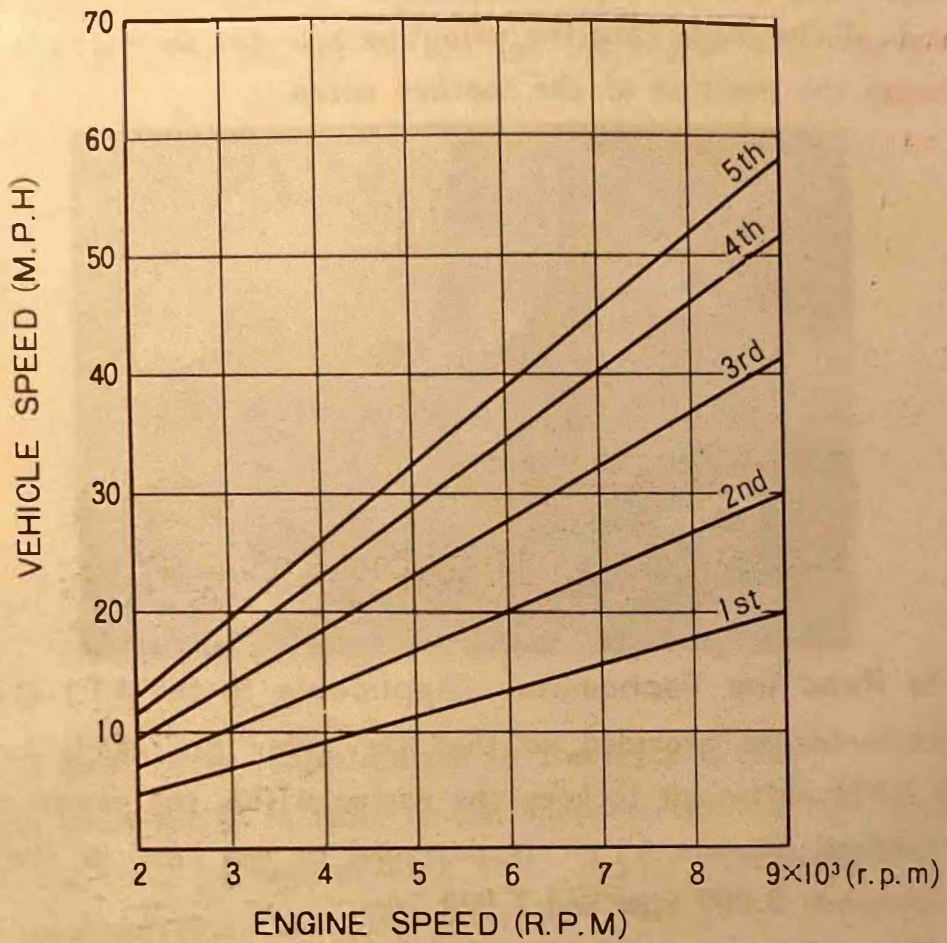
(7) How to Read the Tachometer (Applicable to the AT1-C only)

A tachometer is provided so that the rider can easily maintain engine RPM sufficient to keep the engine within the power curve. The standard Yamaha AT1-C is designed to run best in the power range between 3,000 rpm and 7,000 rpm. Never lug your engine! It is recommended not to use red-zone 8,500 ~10,000 r.p.m.



The relationship between engine RPM's and gears is shown in the diagram on the next page.

(Applicable to the AT I -C only)



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3. Pre-operation Check

You should check the following points before each usage.

(1) Is there sufficient fuel?

Make sure that there is sufficient fuel for your driving plan. Fill the fuel tank with gasoline only.

(2) Is there sufficient oil?

If the oil is below the center hole on the glass view port, refill the oil tank with Yamaha Autolube Oil or SAE #30 detergent motor oil.



(3) Is the tire pressure correct?

The wrong tire pressure affects riding comfort, steering, and life of tires.

Correct tire pressure:

Front — 14 lbs/in² (1.0 kg/cm²)
Rear — 17 lbs/in² (1.2 kg/cm²) } For on-the-road-riding

When the tire pressure is reduced below the specified value because of some reason, the tire may slip around the rim. To prevent this slipping of the tire, bead stoppers should be used.

(4) Do the front and rear brakes work effectively?

Try the brake lever (right handlebar) and the foot brake (on the right side of the engine). Check to see if the stoplight is functioning.

(5) Do the lights and horn function well?

Check the horn, stoplight, headlight, meter lamp, etc.

4. Operation

(1) Starting the Engine

The Yamaha Enduro 125 AT1-C employs the kick starter and electric starter system. The carburetor is provided with a starting system to produce the rich air-fuel mixture required for easy starting of the engine. It assures quick starting even in extremely cold weather. The AT1-MX is provided with a flywheel magneto, and therefore, to start the engine, the kick pedal must be kicked.

Preparation for Starting

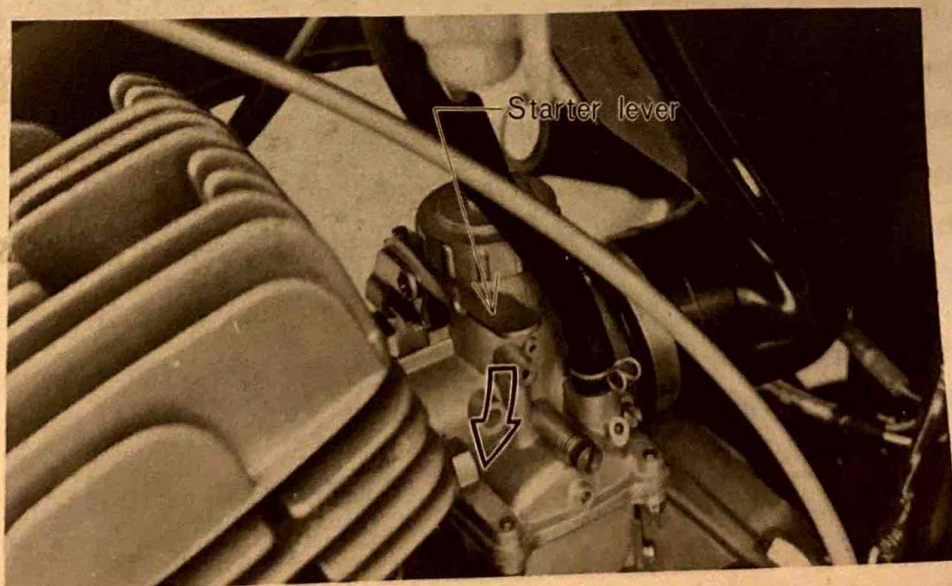
- Turn the fuel cock lever to the “ON” position.
- Insert the main switch key and turn it to the “Ignition” position. Make sure the neutral light is on.

The 125 AT1-C is equipped with a primary kick starter and electric starter. The engine can be started by kicking the kick pedal or pushing the electric starter button when the transmission is in neutral, or by disengaging the clutch first if the transmission is in gear.

Starting When the Engine is Cold

Most engines are more difficult to start in cold weather. For easiest starting, a richer mixture of gas/air can be obtained by operating the starter lever.

- Depress the starter lever.
- Start the engine by kicking the kick pedal or pushing the electric starter button with the accelerator grip closed.



Starting When the Engine is Warm

When the engine is still warm from running or in warm weather:

- Don't use the starter lever.
- Slightly open the accelerator grip, and kick the kick pedal or push the electric starter button.

Warming Up

It is very important to allow a warming-up period of 2 minutes or so after starting the engine.

After the engine has started, the depressed starter lever must be released. Keep the accelerator grip open until the engine begins to run smoothly.

Correct engine warm-up, along with periodic inspections, will assure a longer performance life from your engine.

(2) Operation Procedure

Shifting Gears:

The Yamaha 125 AT1-C is equipped with a foot-operated, 5-speed transmission.

To shift into NEUTRAL, move the toe section of the change pedal downward into 1st and then raise it slightly to the neutral detent.

The neutral position is between the First and the Second gear position.

FIFTH

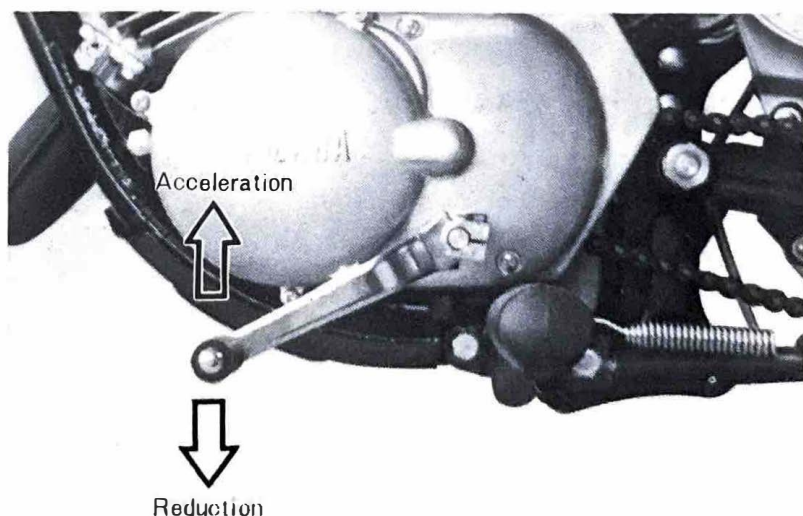
FOURTH

THIRD

SECOND

NEUTRAL

FIRST



Acceleration

- Pull in the clutch lever to disengage the clutch.
- Depress the toe section of the change pedal down into FIRST.
- Slowly twist the accelerator grip (the engine speed begins to increase), and release the clutch lever gently. Done properly, the machine will accelerate smoothly.

Shifting:

After starting off, accelerate to approximately 10 mph (15 km/h)

- Disengage the clutch while closing the accelerator grip.
- Shift into SECOND by raising the toe section of the change pedal one full position.

(In this case, the neutral position is bypassed)

- Increase engine speed slowly and release the clutch lever. Accelerate to approximately 20~25 mph (30~40 km/h), and shift into THIRD.

- Decelerate by reversing the above procedure. Close the accelerator grip, disengage the clutch, and then depress the change pedal.

No tachometer nor speedometer is provided for the AT1-MX.

Shift gears according to the engine speed.

Notes on Riding with the AT1-C

Off-the-road Riding

When you ride your motorcycle over rough land, safety parts may break or fall off due to shocks from the ground or due to accidents such as falling. It is advisable to remove all safety parts before you start riding.

Parts to be removed: Headlight, taillight, speedometer, tachometer, battery and side stand.

Caution on Riding over Paved Roads at High Speeds:

The AT1-C is equipped with tires having a block pattern. As a result, the area where the tire contacts the ground is smaller compared with other types of tires. Therefore, take care not to slip your motorcycle when you are cornering at high speeds and at sharp angles.

(3) Stopping

To stop the machine, gradually reduce speed by closing the throttle and apply the front and rear brakes simultaneously.

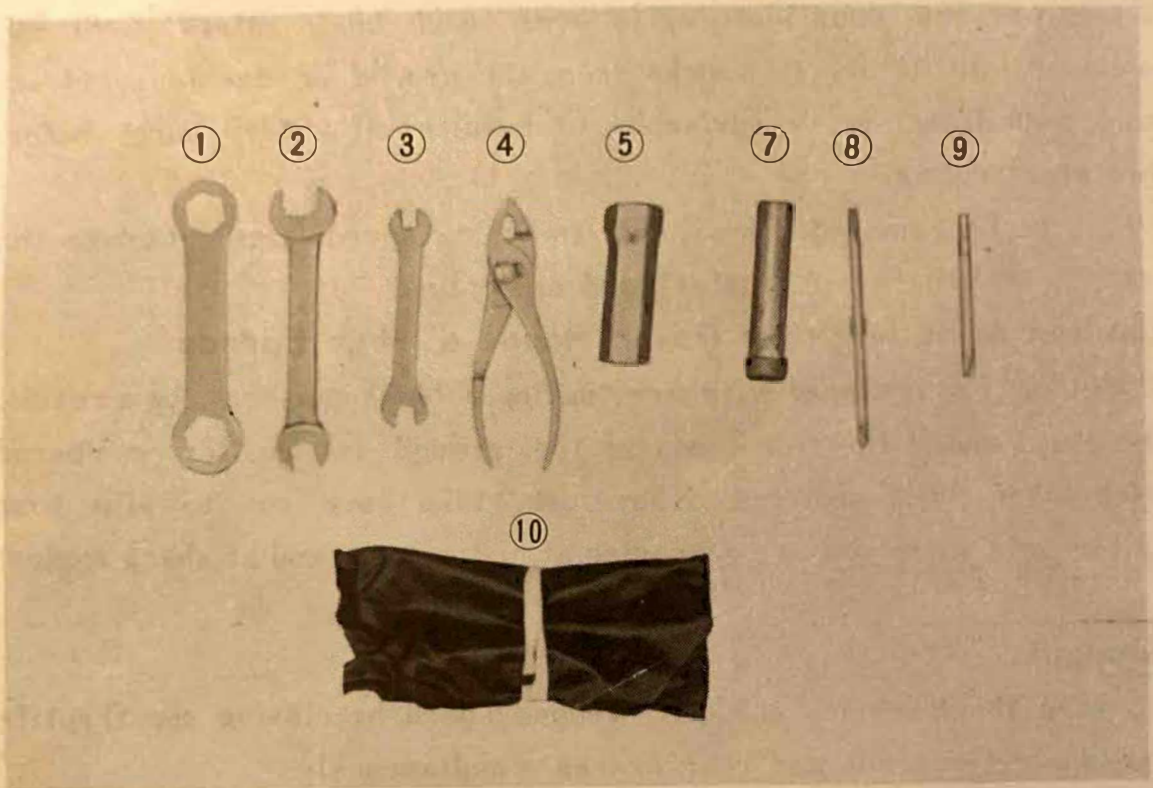
Applying only one brake may cause skidding or overturning.

5. Break-in Procedure

To secure a longer life for your Yamaha 125 AT1-C a certain period of breaking-in operation is very important.

During the first 600 miles (1,000 km), the various parts of the engine wear and polish themselves to the correct operating clearances. It is important to avoid prolonged full throttle operation which might result in excessive heating during this critical period. Care taken at this time will result in longer life, better dependability and higher performance.

V. Service Tools



1. $22 \frac{m}{m} \times 26 \frac{m}{m}$ double-ended spanner
2. $13 \frac{m}{m} \times 17 \frac{m}{m}$ spanner
3. $8 \frac{m}{m} \times 10 \frac{m}{m}$ spanner
4. Pliers
5. $17 \frac{m}{m} \times 21 \frac{m}{m}$ socket wrench
7. Screwdriver handle and $13 \frac{m}{m}$ socket wrench.
8. $\oplus \ominus$ screwdriver
9. \oplus screwdriver
10. Tool bag

V. Inspection and Service

Regular inspection and maintenance will keep your motorcycle in top condition.

Daily or periodic inspection by yourself or your Yamaha dealer not only assures a longer life for your motorcycle but prevents any machine trouble.

Remember to have the periodic inspection by your Yamaha dealer; otherwise, your machine will not be entitled to the Yamaha warranty plan. It is advisable, in addition to the periodic inspection at your Yamaha dealer according to the Periodic Inspection Card, that you check the machine parts listed below every 30~60 days.

1. Periodic Inspection Guide

	Check point	Instructions	P. Ref.
1	Front and rear brake	Adjustment	30, 31
2	Clutch	Adjustment	32
3	Gear oil	Level and replacement	33
4	Battery electrolyte	Refilling	34
5	Spark plug	Cleaning	35
6	Air cleaner	Checking and cleaning	36
7	Carburetor	Adjustment	37
8	Drive chain	Adjustment and oiling	38
9	Muffler	Cleaning	40
10	Cylinder head and piston	Cleaning	40
11	Screws, bolts and nuts	Retightening	41

Be sure to check the above points before long-distance touring.

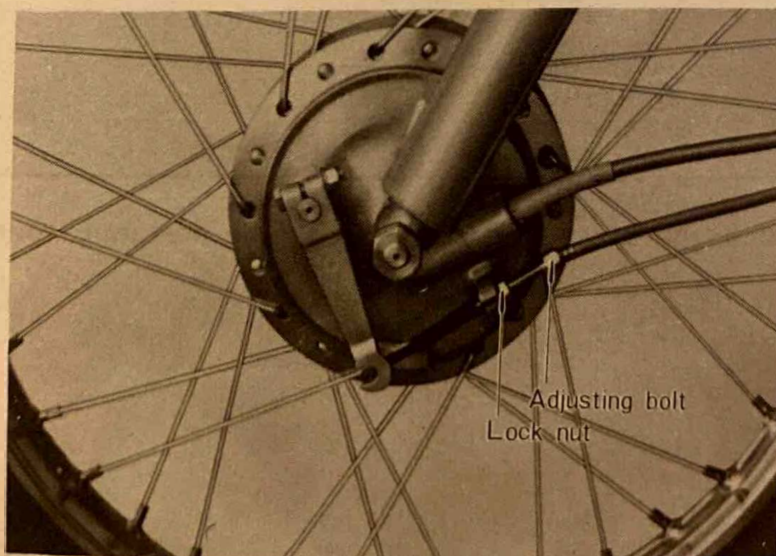
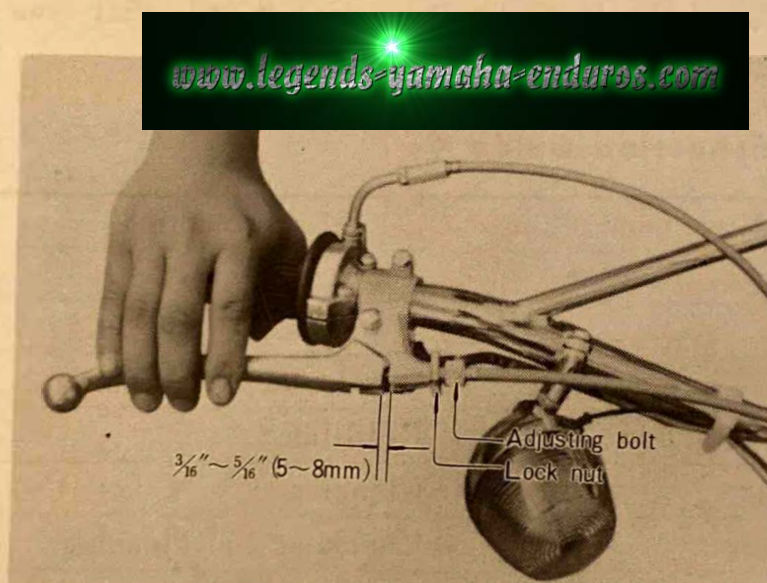
2. Inspection and Adjustments

The methods of inspection and adjustment are discussed below. This information will be of value in your daily inspections.

Adjusting the Brakes

Front Brake:

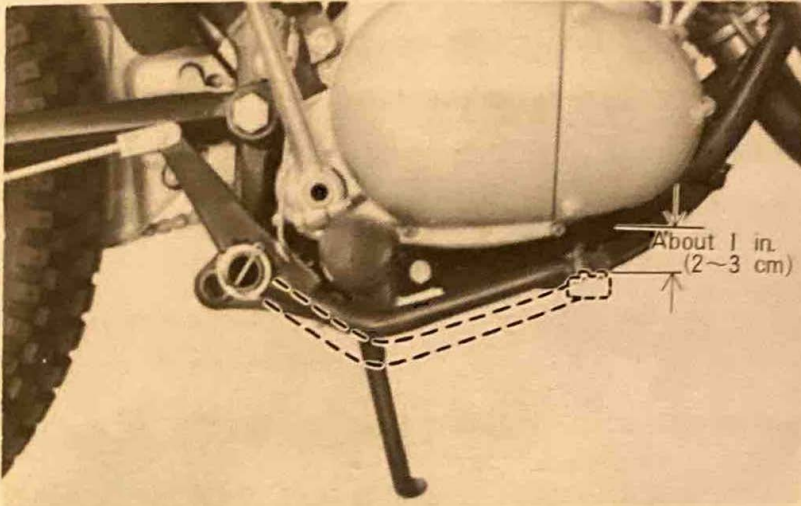
The correct free play of the front brake lever is 0.2 to 0.3 in. (5 to 8 mm). To adjust, turn the cable adjusting bolt at the front wheel and/or the adjuster located at the lever. After adjustment, be sure to tighten the lock nut fully.



Rear Brake:

The correct free play of the rear brake pedal is approximately 1 in. (25 mm). To adjust the play, turn the adjusting nut that is attached to the rear brake cable end, one-half turn at a time.

After the adjustment, check the stoplight to see if it functions properly.



NOTE: This adjustment must be checked any time the chain is adjusted or the rear wheel is removed.

Checking the Brake Lining:

Disassemble the wheel assembly every 3,000 miles (5,000 km), and check it for wear and clean the brake shoe and brake drum. Take care not to get any oil on the lining friction surface.

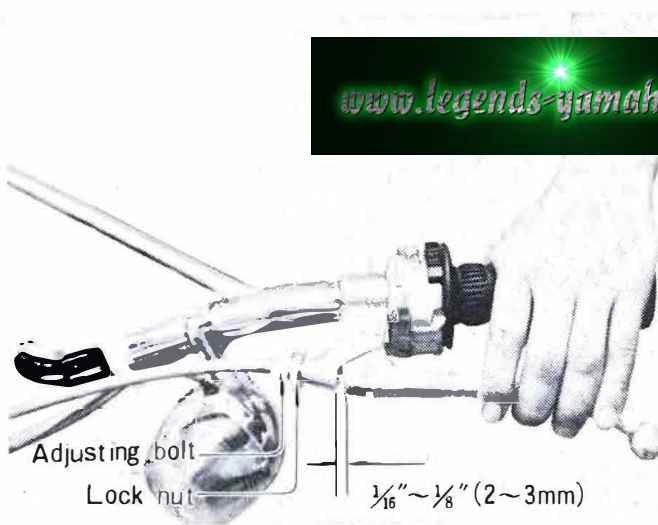
Adjusting the Clutch

The clutch lever should have .080 to .120 in. (2 to 3 mm) free play to maintain full pressure against the clutch facing. If the play is excessive, clutch action will be impaired. If the play is insufficient, the clutch will slip.

How to Adjust the Clutch:

To adjust the clutch, turn the adjusting bolt attached to the clutch lever holder.

After the adjustment, fully tighten the lock nut(s).

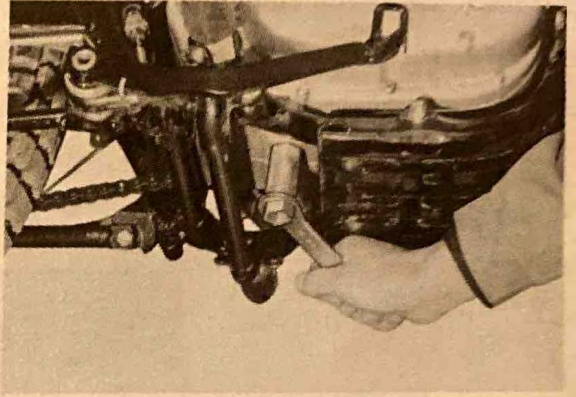
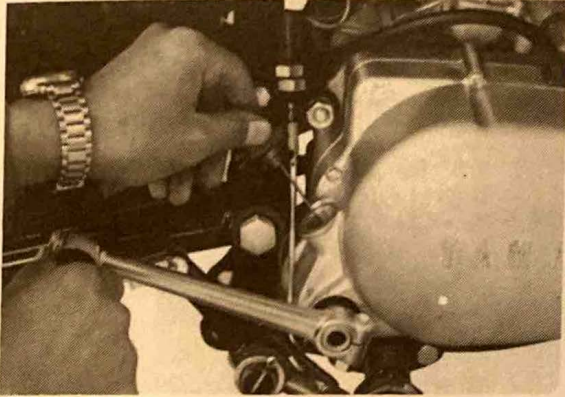


Replacing the Gear Oil

During the break-in period, replace the gear oil after 30 days from the date of purchase or after 300 miles (500 km) running.

After the first time, replacement should be made every three months or 1,200 miles (2,000 km).

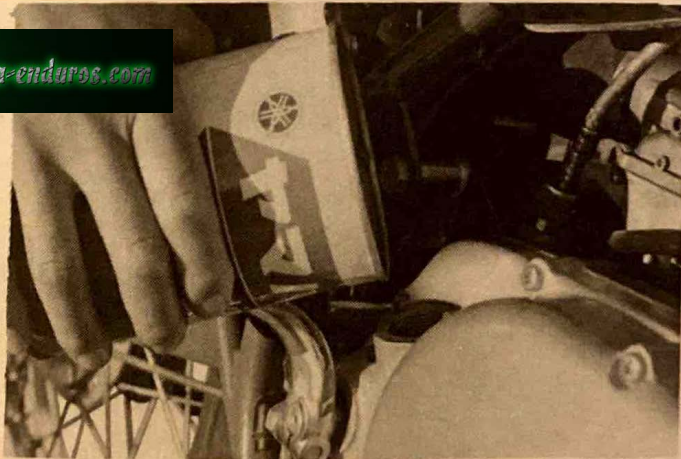
To drain the oil from the bottom of the crankcase, remove the oil drain plug.



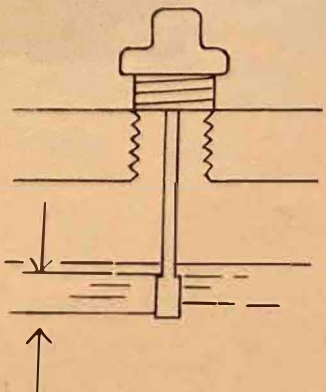
After draining the oil, fully tighten the oil drain bolt, and fill with new oil to the specified level.

OilSAE 10W/30 MOTOR OIL

Oil Amount0.7~0.8 quarts (0.7~0.8 litres)



Keep the oil level
between these level



Checking the Battery electrolyte (Applicable to the AT I-C only)

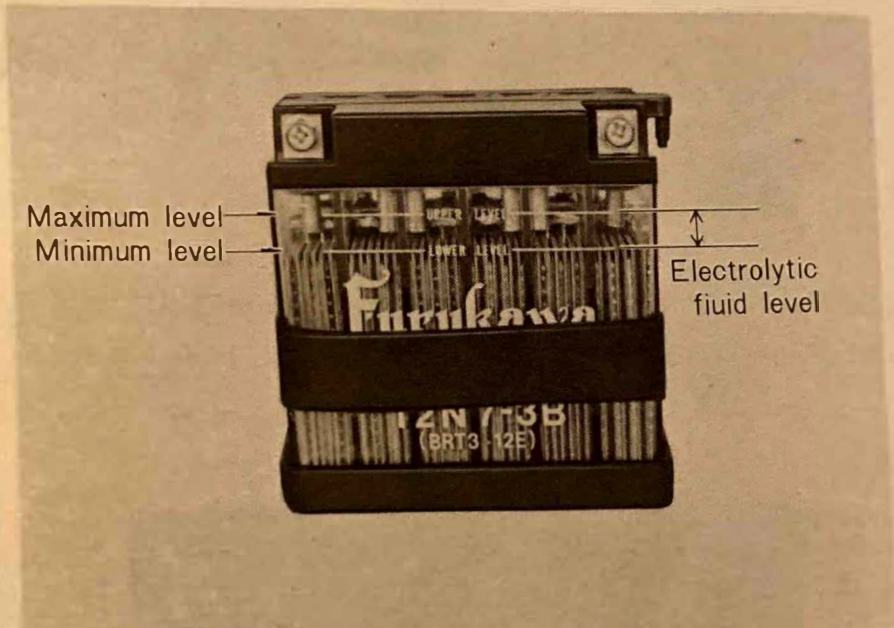
If the battery electrolyte is below the minimum level, remove the battery and add distilled water.

Check the overflow pipe to make sure it is not clogged or pinched shut.

If your motorcycle will not be used for several months, remove the battery and keep it in dry, cool place, or have it kept in a service shop.

If stored for more than 60 days, it should receive an occasional recharge.

Before reinstallation, it should be fully charged.



Checking the Spark Plug

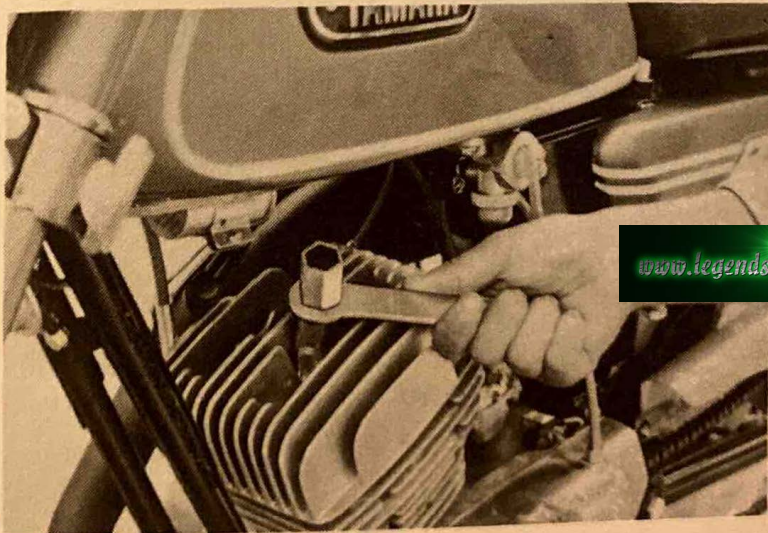
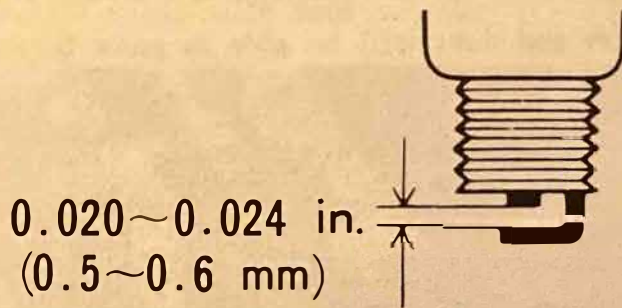
A spark plug ignites the air-fuel mixture in the cylinder. A dirty plug causes hard starting, engine misfiring and other problems.

Clean carbon from the electrodes and adjust the point gap.

- Remove carbon build-up, with a wire brush or a wire.
- Adjust the spark plug point gap to 0.020~0.024 in. (0.5~0.6 mm).

Standard Spark Plug : AT1-C.....B-8E
AT1-MX.....B-9EN

- Porcelain around the center electrode should be a light tan color.
- Replace the spark plug if the electrodes and porcelain are eroded or cracked. If your machine is frequently ridden at low speeds, the spark plug will become somewhat oily and sooty. Replace it with a hotter type.



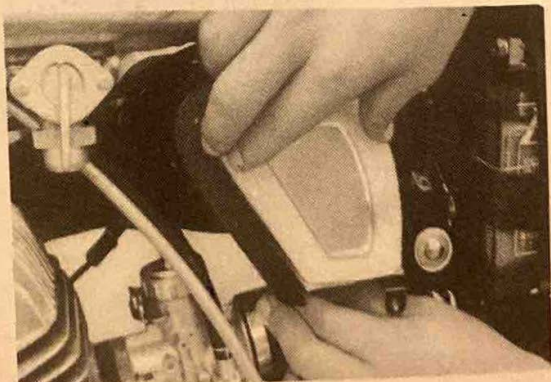
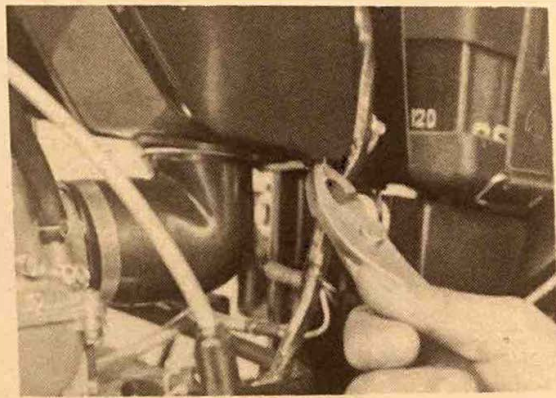
Cleaning the Air Cleaner

This model is equipped with a reuseable, oil impregnated, foam air filter. It must be removed and cleaned at least once a month, more often if the motorcycle is ridden mainly in the dirt (preferably each time after you spend an entire day in the dirt):

1. Remove the oil tank
2. Remove the air cleaner case cap fitting spring and cleaner case cap.
3. The cleaner element can be pulled out.

Wash the foam filter thoroughly in solvent until all dirt has been removed. Squeeze all the solvent out. Pour oil onto the filter (any grade of 20 or 30 wt), work it completely in, and then squeeze out the surplus oil. The filter should be completely impregnated with oil, but not "dripping" with it.

Under no circumstances should you run the motorcycle without the air filter. First, dirt and dust will be able to pass through into the cylinder. Premature engine failure will be the result. Secondly, more air will flow to the engine and there will not be enough gasoline for all the air. The lean mixture will result in higher engine temperatures and possibly severe engine damage.



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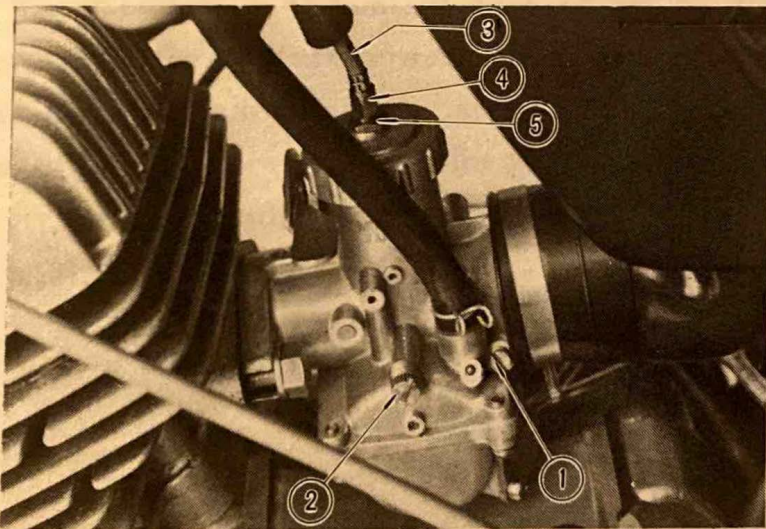
Checking the Carburetor

Each carburetor is set by the factory after careful tests.

Except for the following, do not change the carburetor setting without consulting your local Yamaha dealer.

a. Idling Speed Adjustments

- Tighten the pilot air screw ① until it lightly seats, and then back it off it $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns.
- Slightly loosen the adjusting screw of the throttle cable ③ connected to the accelerator grip, and start the engine.
- After warming up the engine, turn the throttle stop screw ② so that engine speed increases to 1,200~1,300 rpm.
After this adjustment, loosen lock nut ⑤ to adjust the play of throttle cable ③ to $\frac{1}{32}$ in. (0.5~ 1.0 mm); and turn throttle cable adjuster ④ while pulling throttle cable ③ to check the adjustment. Then lock the throttle cable with lock nut ⑤.

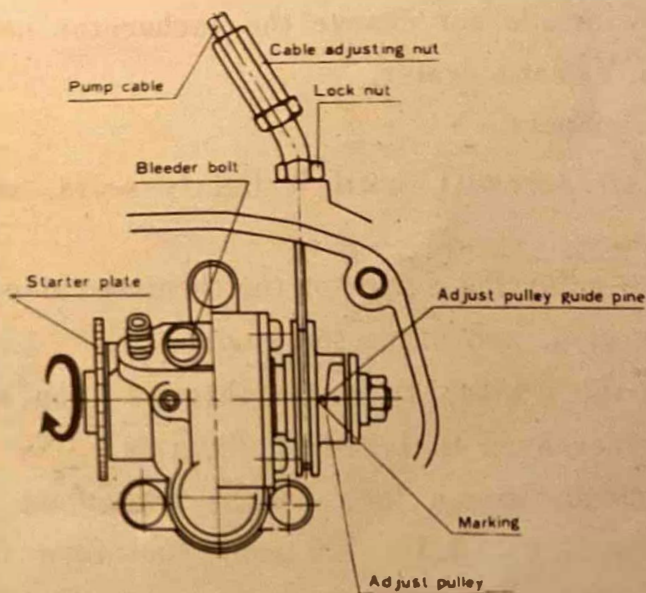


b. Adjusting the Pump Cable

After adjusting the carburetor, adjust the pump cable which is coupled with the throttle valve.

- Slightly turn the accelerator grip from the closed position so that free play of the accelerator grip is nil. (In other words, the throttle valve is ready to open with another slight turning of the throttle).

- Turn the pump cable adjusting nut so that the marking on the adjusting pulley is aligned with the guide pin.



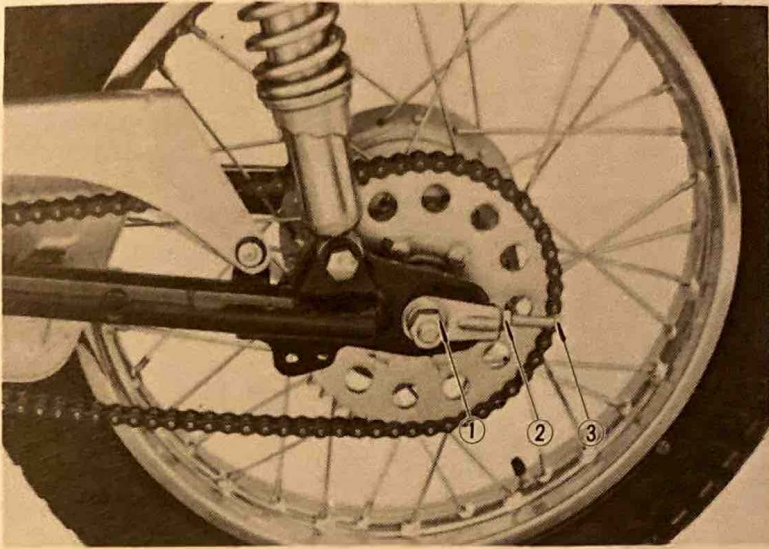
Adjusting the Drive Chain

The drive chain should have approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ "~1" (20~25 mm.) up and down play at the center of the lower section with the rear wheel on the ground and rider in position. Since a dirty dry chain causes excessive sprocket wear, apply oil at regular intervals. In addition, wash it in gasoline before oiling at every periodic inspection.

Adjusting Chain Tension:

- Loosen the rear brake adjusting screw.
- Loosen the tension bar nuts.
- Loosen the rear axle nuts ①.
- Loosen the chain adjusting bolt lock nuts, ② and shift the wheel shaft so that both ends of the wheel shaft are positioned evenly by utilizing the marks on the swing arms.
- After adjusting, tighten the tension bar lock nuts ② and axle nuts ①.
- Adjust the play of the brake pedal.

*After these adjustments, check the play of the brake pedal and stoplight operation.



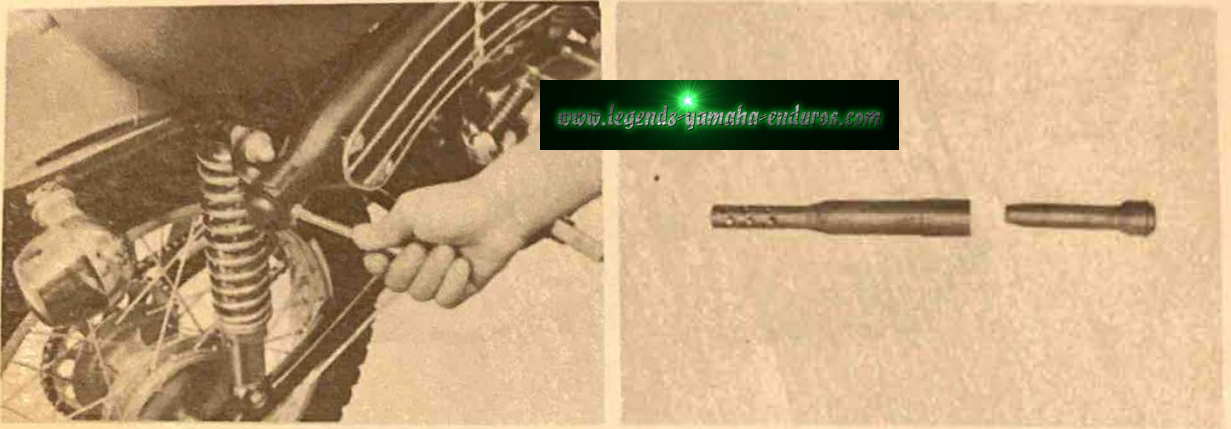
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Cleaning the Muffler (Applicable to the AT1-C only)

To remove the inner cylinder from the muffler, remove the set screw and pull out the tail pipe.

Remove carbon with a wire brush.

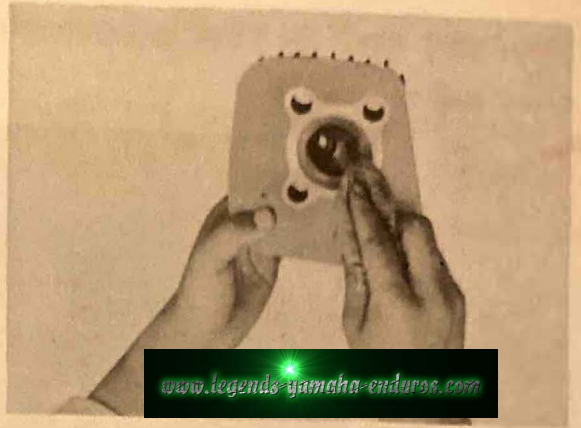
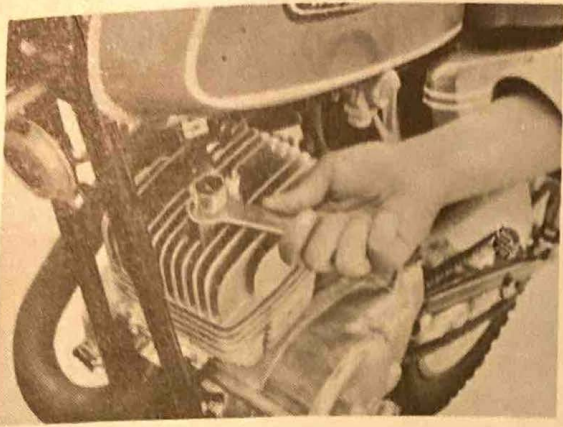
Check the inner bore for carbon. If it is clogged, clean it with a wire.



Cleaning the Combustion Chamber and Piston

Carbon deposits in the combustion chamber, on the head of the piston, in the exhaust port, and in the muffler are a constant cause of engine power loss. Decarbonization of these parts is relatively simple, requiring only a few tools. A torque wrench is one of the necessary tools. Going any further though, such as removing the carbon from ring grooves, should be done by a certified mechanic, as this requires cylinder removal.

Begin this servicing step by gradually loosening the four cylinder retaining nuts, in a pattern. DO NOT LOOSEN EACH NUT COMPLETELY ALL AT ONCE, but work around the cylinder head, loosening each nut $\frac{1}{2}$ turn at a time. Slip the head off and use a dull or round edge scraper to remove the carbon from the combustion chamber (do not remove the spark plug). The round end of a hacksaw blade works quite well. Use a rag dipped in solvent and thoroughly clean the area. Do not scratch the gasket surface.



Bring the piston up to the very top and use the same scraping tool to remove the carbon from the top of the piston. Blow off as much of the loosened carbon as possible, then use the solvent soaked rag to pick up as much of the rest as possible.

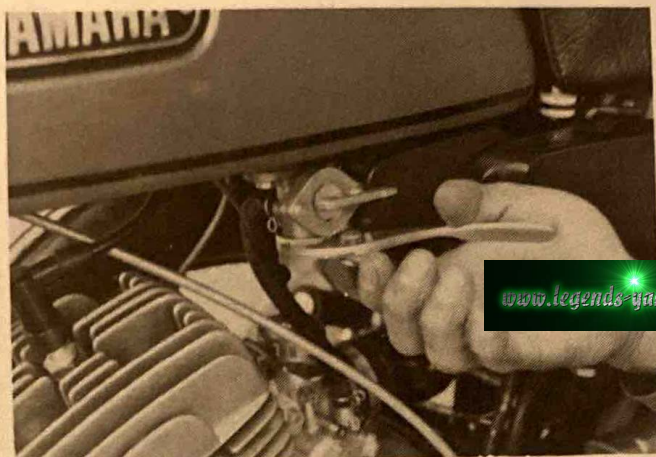
Next, rotate the piston as far down as possible. Slip a dry rag down over the piston for protection. Disconnect the muffler. Very carefully use a small scraper and remove the carbon from the port opening (take care that it does not fall back into the cylinder). As soon as possible, scrape the carbon from the exhaust port from the outside opening.

The head can now be put back onto the cylinder. Carefully wipe off the gasket surfaces of both parts. Position the head gasket (which should be a new one) on the cylinder. Slip the head into place and tighten the four retaining bolts until they are finger tight. Use the torque wrench to tighten them further. Total torquing pressure is 15—18 ft/lbs. but you should torque all four nuts in sequence, and in two progressive steps of increasing torque (example: 10 lbs., 18 lbs.).

Cleaning the Fuel Cock Filter

The fuel cock filter removes impurities from gasoline before they flow into the carburetor. A dirty filter clogs the system, and as a result, the engine will not run properly. Clean it from time to time. Remove

the cup from the fuel cock and remove the filter. Wash it carefully in gasoline and reinstall.



Retightening Screws, Bolts and Nuts

Check the screws, bolts and nuts in the parts listed below and retighten them if necessary.

Front and rear wheels

Foot rests

Swing arm shaft

Muffler

Side stand

Engine mountings

Carburetor

Air cleaner cover

Exhaust nuts

Rear cushions

Handlebars

Greasing and Oiling

	Parts to be lubricated	Distance of driving at 1st lubr., miles	Lubrication interval, miles	Type of Lubricant
1	Front brake cam shaft	600	2,000	cup grease
2	Rear brake cam shaft	600	2,000	"
3	Front brake cable	600	2,000	motor oil
4	Rear brake rod	600	2,000	cup grease
5	Accelerator grip	600	2,000	"
6	Stand shaft	600	2,000	cup grease
7	Brake linkage	600	2,000	"
8	Drive chain	300	600	motor oil
9	Gear oil	300	1,200	
10	Swinging arm shaft	600	2,000	cup grease

VII. Conversion of the Yamaha AT1-C for racing*

The Yamaha 125 AT1-C is easily converted into a high-performance motocrosser by installing GTY kit parts convert it to AT1-MX.

*It is suggested that when you desire to make this conversion, you enlist the services of your local Yamaha dealer.

1. Engine Tune-up

The engine can be tuned up by simply replacing standard parts with the bolt-on GYT kit accessory parts.

List of GYT kit Parts

No.	Part No.	Part Name	Q'ty	Remarks
1	248-11111-70	Head, cylinder	1	
2	248-11311-70	Body, cylinder	1	
3	248-11631-70	Piston	1	One ring
4	94700-00035	Plug, spark	1	NGK B-9E
5	248-11611-70	Ring, piston-top	1	
6	248-14101-70	Carburetor assembly	1	VM26SH
7	97201-08040	Bolt	1	
8	248-13511-70	Joint	1	
9	248-13556-70	Gasket	1	
10	161-15426-00	Cover, oil pump	1	Required only when traveling with oil pump removed.
11	248-14610-70	Exhaust pipe assembly	1	
12	174-17461-30	Sprocket, drive	1	13T
13	174-17461-40	Sprocket, drive	1	14T
14	174-17461-50	Sprocket, drive	1	15T (15T is standard)
15	174-17461-60	Sprocket, drive	1	16T
16	214-17819-10	Cap, housing	1	Remove tachometer, and install cap instead.
17	248-81300-00	Magneto	1	
28	248-11412-60	Crankshaft, left	1	Same as left Because of the magneto being used.

2. Modification of the Chassis

Modification of the chassis just requires the removal of the chassis components unnecessary for motocross.

- Replace both front and rear tires with those of the motocross specification.
- Choose the most suitable secondary sprocket ratio for motocross. Several types of sprockets, varying in the number of teeth, are available at your Yamaha dealer's shop.
- Remove all electrical components together with the wire harness, except for the generator and ignition coil. As an option, the motocross magneto is available. (Refer to the List of Motocross Tuning Parts.)
- Connect the black lead of the magneto if it is instanced to the orange lead of the ignition coil and ground the positive side of the coil.

No.	Part No.	Part Name	Q'ty	Remarks
1	248-25443-10	Gear, sprocket wheel	1	43T
2	248-25445-10	Gear, sprocket wheel	1	45T (standard on AT1-C)
3	248-25447-10	Gear, sprocket wheel	1	47T
4	248-25449-10	Gear, sprocket wheel	1	49T (standard on AT1-MX)
5	94418-18045	Rim	1	1.85B×18
6	214-25394-00	Spacer, bead	1	For 1.85B
7	94135-18000	Tire	1	For rear-3.50-18
8	94235-18022	Tube	1	For rear-3.50-18
9	94335-18018	Band, rim	1	For 3.50-18
10	94127-21071	Tire	1	For front-2.75-21
11	94227-21031	Tube	1	For front-2.75-21
12	94327-21024	Band, rim	1	For front-2.75-21
13	94416-21044	Rim	1	1.60A×21
14	248-25196-10	Spoke, inner	18	For 1.60A×21
15	248-25197-10	Spoke, outer	18	For 1.60A×21
16	214-25194-00	Spacer, bead	1	For 1.60A
17	152-25139-00	Blind plug		Remove speedometer and install blind plug.

The _____ is provided with these tuning parts. (Front tire size is 3.25-18)

3. Service Data (Tuning parts specifications)

- Piston clearance0.040-0.050 mm
- Piston ring end gap0.5 mm or less
(when piston is fitted in cylinder)
- Spark plugStandard B-9E
- Ignition timing2.0 mm B. T. D. C.
- Carburetor settingM. J. (Main jet) #190
J. N. (Jet needle) 4F15-2 stages
N. J. (Needle jet) 0-2
C. A. (Throttle valve 1.5 cut-away)
P. J. (Pilot jet) #30
A. S. (Air screw) turns out 1½ turns
- Fuel mixing ratioAutolube Disconnected: 15 : 1
Oil in GAS.

* These tuning parts, optional parts and service data may be subject to change without advance notice.

When desiring any of these parts, consult your Yamaha dealer as to their availability.

4. Change in Specifications

Participants in racing must change specifications of the machine depending on conditions of the racing course, road surface, soil, length of straight aways, angles of curves, number of curves, slopes, weather, temperatures, and skill of the rider.

These factors and conditions must be determined by the rider himself after trial running over the whole race course.

Main Points to be Modified

○ Carburetor Setting

In addition to the specified main jet, the rider should carry with him spare main jets whose numbers are several sizes larger and

smaller.

○ Secondary Reduction Ratio

Consideration should be given to a combination of the drive sprocket and rear wheel sprocket so that the motorcycle pulls easily in 3rd and 4th.

○ Plug

Change the plug if necessary by judging discoloration of the plug. Choose the most suitable one from B-8EN, B-9EN and B-10EN.

○ Tire Pressure

Adjust the tire pressure according to track conditions and the rider's choice.

○ Front Fork

Adjust the front fork by adjusting the quantity or weight of oil. (The oil amount is in the range of 145 to 150 cc.)

Note: The 250 DT1 front fork can be installed on the AT1 without modifying it.

○ Rear Cushions

Adjust the spring depending on the rider's choice. It is possible to use the DT1 rear cushions for the AT1 without modifying them.

○ Handlebar

Loosen the handle lever holder before racing. It will protect the rider's hands or fingers from getting injured in case of an accidental crash during the race. (The lever can easily turn when the machine turns over.)

5. Miscellaneous Notes

Racing demands the most out of the machine as well as high performance and extra durability.

Accordingly, thorough inspection and service of the machine before racing are very important. In particular, the engine will be operated at high speeds for many consecutive hours. Hence, even a minor defect may result in engine troubles. Be sure to check and service the machine with special care prior to racing.

The newly tuned engine must be handled in the same manner as a brand

new machine, so it requires a certain period of breaking-in.

○The racer should devote the maximum possible time to inspection and service of the machine prior to racing. "Thorough inspection and service are the first step to victory."

Note:

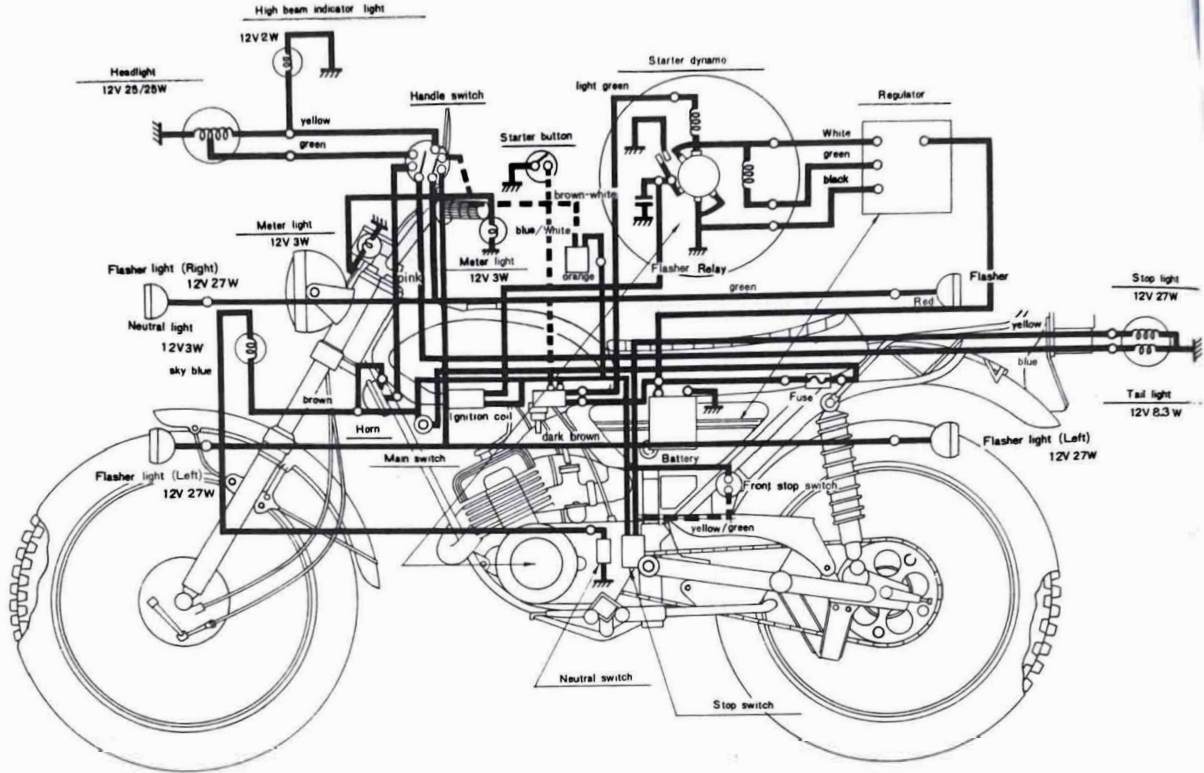
1) These parts may be subject to change in specifications (part numbers, setting values, etc.). When using them, consult your Yamaha dealer.

Note:

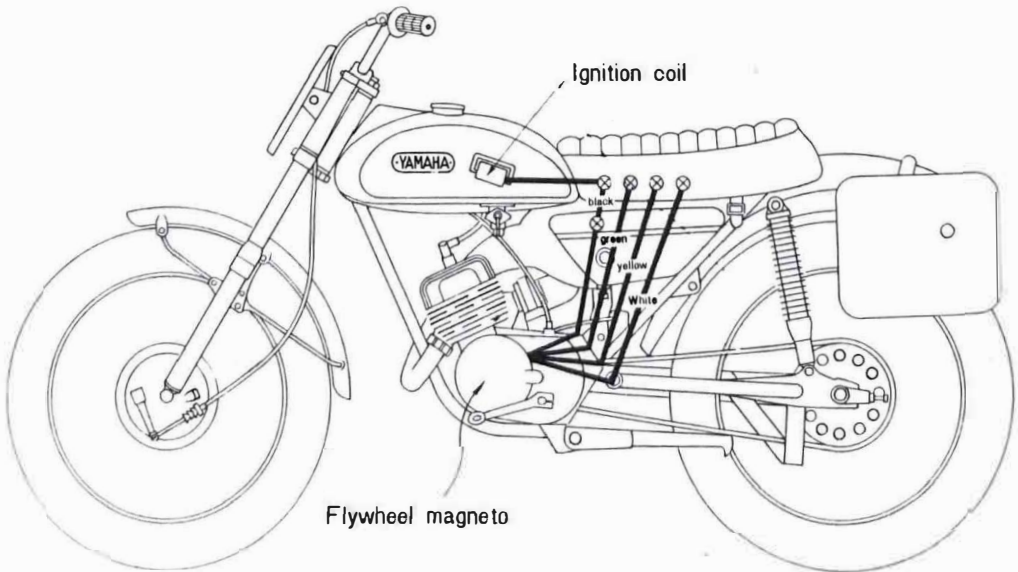
When the tire pressure is reduced below the specified value because of some reason, the tire may slip around the rim.

To prevent this slipping of the tire, bead stoppers should be used.

AT1-C WIRING DIAGRAM



AT1-MX WIRING DIAGRAM



Stopping Distance

This figure indicates braking performance that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which it applies, 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 AT1-C

A. Fully Operational Service Brake

Load

Light

190

Maximum

215

0

100

200

300

Stopping Distance in Feet from 60 mph.

Acceleration and passing ability

This figure indicates passing times and distances that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which it applies, in the situations diagrammed below.

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

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.

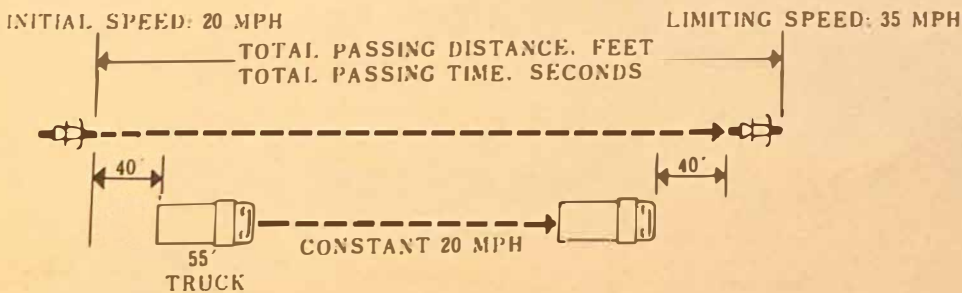
Description of vehicles to which this table applies: Yamaha motorcycle AT1-C

Summary table:

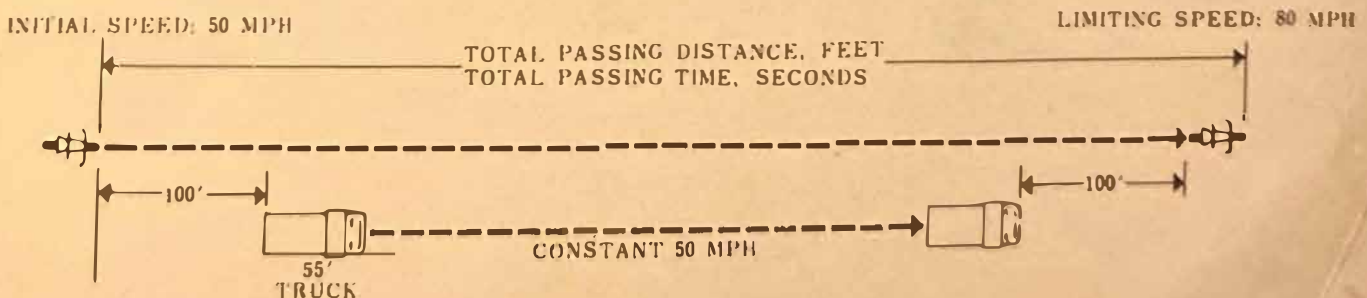
Low-speed pass..... 380 feet; 8.3 seconds

High-speed pass..... 2130 feet; 26.9 seconds

LOW-SPEED



HIGH-SPEED





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