

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 end of exhaust pipe to prevent water entry. A plastic bag and strong rubber band may be used.
 - b) Make sure spark plug. gas cap are properly installed.
- 2 If engine case is excessively greasy. apply degreaser with a paint brush. Do not apply degreaser to wheel axles.
3. Rinse dirt and degreaser off with garden hose, using only enough hose pressure to do the job. Excessive hose pressure may cause water seepage and con-

tamination of wheel bearings, front forks, brake calipers, and transmission seals. Many expensive repair bills have resulted from improper high pressure detergent applications such as those available in coin-operated car washes.

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 surfaces with a chamois, clean towel, or soft absorbent cloth.
6. Chrome-plated parts such as handlebars, fenders, 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.

6. Automotive-type wax may be applied to all painted and chrome-plated surfaces. Avoid combination cleaner-waxes. Many contain abrasives which may mar paint or protective finish on fuel tank and side covers.
9. After finishing, start the engine immediately and allow to idle for several minutes.

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 for storage as follows:

1. Drain fuel tank, fuel lines, and carburetor float bowl(s).
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 spark plug(s). pour about one tablespoon of 1 OW to 30W oil in spark plug hole(s) and re-install spark plugs. Kick engine over several times (with ignition off) to coat cylinder walls with oil.
4. Lubricate all control cables.
5. Block up frame to raise both wheels off ground.
6. Tie a plastic bag over exhaust pipe outlet(s) 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 seat cover.
6. Remove battery and charge. Store in a dry place and re-charge once a month. Do not store battery in an excessively warm or cold place (less than 0 °C (32°F) or more than 32°C (90°F)).

NOTE: _____
Make any necessary repairs before storing the motorcycle.

Any fault in the fuel, compression or ignition systems can cause poor starting or loss of power while riding. The troubleshooting chart describes quick and easy procedures for checking these systems.

Troubleshooting

Although Yamaha motorcycles are given a rigid inspection before shipment from the factory, trouble may occur in operation. If this happens, check the motorcycle in accordance with the procedures given in the troubleshooting chart below. If repair is necessary, see your Yamaha dealer.

The skilled technicians at your Yamaha dealer provide excellent service. For replacement parts, use only genuine Yamaha Parts.

Imitation parts are similar in shape but often inferior in quality of materials and workmanship. Consequently, service life is shorter and more expensive repairs may be necessitated.

Basic troubleshooting

