



# OWNER'S MANUAL

READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY.  
IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION.



MINIMUM RECOMMENDED OPERATOR AGE: 12

# 04

## TRX90 Sportrax 90

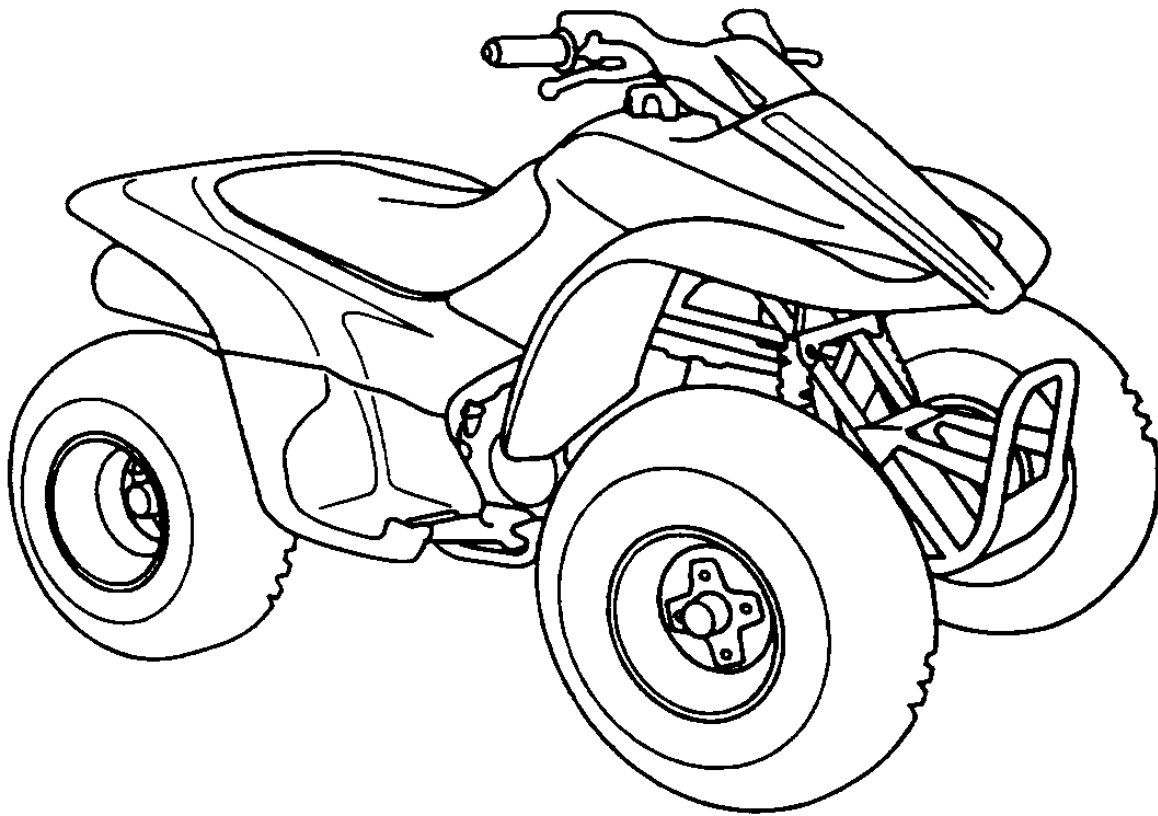
This manual should be considered a permanent part of the ATV and should remain with the ATV when it is resold.

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**2004  
Honda TRX90  
Sportrax 90  
OWNER'S MANUAL**



**FOR OFF-ROAD USE ONLY**

This vehicle is designed and manufactured for off-road use only.

USA only:

It does not conform to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, and operation on public streets, roads, or highways is illegal. The vehicle is equipped with a USDA qualified spark arrester. Obey local laws and regulations. It conforms to California exhaust emission regulations for ATVs.

# Introduction

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Congratulations on choosing your Honda ATV.

When you own a Honda, you're part of a worldwide family of satisfied customers — people who appreciate Honda's reputation for building quality into every product.

Your Honda was designed as a recreational ATV for off-road use by one rider only.

Before riding, take time to get acquainted with your ATV and how it works. To protect your investment, we urge you to take responsibility for keeping your ATV well maintained. Scheduled service is a must, of course. But it's just as important to observe the break-in guidelines, and perform all pre-ride and other periodic checks detailed in this manual.

We also recommend that you read this owner's manual before you ride. It's full of facts, instructions, safety information, and helpful tips. To make it easy to use, the manual contains a detailed list of topics at the beginning of each section, and both an in-depth table of contents and an index at the back of the book.

As you read this manual, you will find information that is preceded by a **NOTICE** symbol. This information is intended to help you avoid damage to your Honda, other property, or the environment.

Read the Warranties Booklet (page 185 ) thoroughly so you understand the coverages that protect your new Honda and are aware of your rights and responsibilities.

Whenever you ride, tread lightly. By staying on established trails and riding only in approved areas, you help protect the environment and keep off-road riding areas open for the future.

# Introduction

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If you have any questions, or if you ever need special service or repairs, remember that your Honda dealer knows your ATV best and is dedicated to your complete satisfaction.

Please report any change of address or ownership to your Honda dealer so we will be able to contact you concerning important production information.

You may also want to visit our website at [www.honda.com](http://www.honda.com).

Happy riding!

# A Few Words About Safety

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Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. And operating this ATV safely is an important responsibility.

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.

Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all hazards associated with operating or maintaining an ATV. You must use your own good judgment.

You will find important safety information in a variety of forms, including:

**Safety Labels** — on the ATV.

**Safety Messages** — preceded by a safety alert symbol  and one of three signal words: **DANGER**, **WARNING**, or **CAUTION**.

# A Few Words About Safety

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These signal words mean:

**⚠ DANGER**

You **WILL** be **KILLED** or **SERIOUSLY HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

**⚠ WARNING**

You **CAN** be **KILLED** or **SERIOUSLY HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

**⚠ CAUTION**

You **CAN** be **HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

**Safety Headings** — such as Important Safety Reminders or Important Safety Precautions.

**Safety Section** — such as ATV Safety.

**Instructions** — how to use this ATV correctly and safely.

This entire manual is filled with important safety information — please read it carefully.

# Contents

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These pages give an overview of the contents of your owner's manual. The first page of each section lists the topics covered in that section.

<b>ATV Safety .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Important safety information and a special message for parents you should know, plus a look at the safety-related labels on your ATV.	
<b>Indicator &amp; Controls.....</b>	<b>13</b>
The location and function of indicators and controls on your ATV and operating instructions for various controls and features.	
<b>Before Riding.....</b>	<b>29</b>
The importance of wearing a helmet and other protective gear, how to make sure you and your ATV are ready to ride, and important information about loading.	
<b>Basic Operation &amp; Riding .....</b>	<b>43</b>
How to start and stop the engine, shift gears, and brake. Also, riding precautions.	



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## **Servicing Your Honda ..... 79**

Why your ATV needs regular maintenance, what you need to know before servicing your Honda, an owner maintenance schedule, and instructions for specific maintenance and adjustment items.

## **Tips ..... 147**

How to store and transport your ATV and how to be an environmentally-responsible rider.

## **Taking Care of the Unexpected ..... 157**

What to do if you have a flat tire, your engine won't start, etc.

## **Technical Information ..... 167**

ID numbers, technical specifications, and other technical facts.

## **Consumer Information ..... 181**

Information on warranties, emission controls, how to get Honda service manuals.

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Sequential listing of topics in this owner's manual.

## **Index ..... 196**

## **Quick Reference**

Handy facts about fuel, engine oil, tire sizes, and air pressures.

# ATV Safety

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This section presents some of the most important information and recommendations to help you ride your ATV safely. Please take a few moments to read these pages. This section also includes information about the location of safety labels on your ATV.

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# Important Safety Information

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Your ATV can provide many years of service and pleasure — if you take responsibility for your own safety and understand the challenges you can meet while riding.

This ATV has been designed for younger riders. However, not all youngsters are physically or emotionally ready to ride. Therefore, before parents allow any youngster to ride this ATV, we urge them to carefully read the *Important Message to Parents* beginning on page 5 and the *Parents, Youngsters & ATVs* booklet that came with the ATV (USA only).

There is much that you can do to protect yourself when you ride. You'll find many helpful recommendations throughout this manual. The following are a few that we consider most important.

## **Follow the Age Recommendation**

The minimum recommended age for this ATV model is 12. Children under age 12 should never operate an ATV with engine size 70cc or greater.

## **Always Wear a Helmet**

It's a proven fact: helmets significantly reduce the number and severity of head injuries. So always wear an approved motorcycle helmet. We also recommend that you wear eye protection, sturdy boots, gloves, and other protective gear (page 30 ).

## **Never Carry a Passenger**

Your ATV is designed for one person only. There are no handholds, footrests, or seat for a second person — so never carry a passenger. A passenger could interfere with your ability to move around to maintain your balance and control of the ATV.

# **Important Safety Information**

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## **Ride Off-Road Only**

Your ATV is designed and manufactured for off-road use only. The tires are not made for pavement, and the ATV does not have turn signals and other features required for use on public roads. If you need to cross a paved or public road, get off and walk your ATV across.

## **Take Time to Learn & Practice**

Even if you have ridden other ATVs, take time to become familiar with how this ATV works and handles. Practice in a safe area until you build your skills and get accustomed to the ATV's size and weight.

Because many accidents involve inexperienced or untrained riders, we urge all riders to take a training course approved by the ATV Safety Institute (ASI). See page 32.

Contact an authorized ATV dealer or call 1-800-887-2887 (USA only) to find out about the training courses nearest you.

## **Be Alert for Off-Road Hazards**

The terrain can present a variety of challenges when you ride off-road. Continually “read” the terrain for unexpected turns, drop-offs, rocks, ruts, and other hazards. Always keep your speed low enough to allow time to see and react to hazards.

# Important Safety Information

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## **Ride within Your Limits**

Pushing limits is another major cause of ATV accidents. Never ride beyond your personal abilities or faster than conditions warrant. Remember that alcohol, drugs, fatigue, and inattention can significantly reduce your ability to make good judgments and ride safely.

## **Don't Drink and Ride**

Alcohol and riding don't mix. Even one drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions, and your reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. So don't drink and ride, and don't let your friends drink and ride either.

## **Keep Your Honda in Safe Condition**

It's important to keep your ATV properly maintained and in safe riding condition. Having a breakdown can be difficult, especially if you are stranded off-road far from your base. To help avoid problems, inspect your ATV before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance.

# Important Message to Parents

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Your child's safety is very important to Honda. That's why we urge you to read this message before you let any young person ride this ATV. Off-road riding can be fun. But, as with riding a bicycle, bad judgment can result in injury, and we don't want that to happen! As a parent, you can help prevent accidents by making good decisions about if, when, and how your youngster rides this ATV.

## **Riding Readiness**

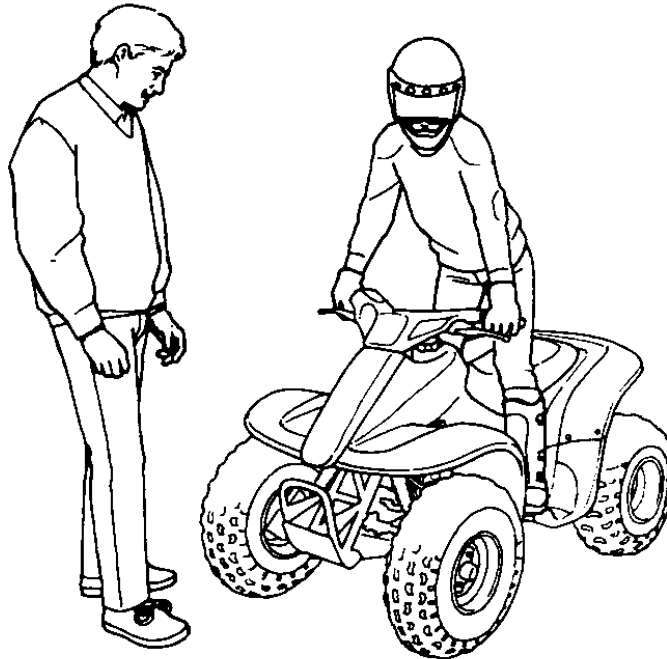
The first decision you'll need to make is whether your youngster is ready to ride. Riding readiness varies widely from one person to another, and while the minimum age recommended for this ATV is 12 years old, there are other factors that you should consider.

**PHYSICAL ABILITY** are important considerations. To help determine whether a youngster is big enough for this ATV, have them stand up on the footpegs and grasp the handgrips. While the youngster holds this position, check that they have at least three inches of clearance between the ATV seat and the youngster's "seat of the pants." A rider needs at least three inches of clearance so they can stand up for balance and comfort, and to shift their body forward, backward and from side to side.

# Important Message to Parents

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Also make sure your youngster can comfortably reach and work all the controls. For example, can they turn the handlebars all the way to the right and left? Can they easily use their feet to work the brake pedal and gearshift lever? Can they operate the throttle and brake levers while they hold onto the handgrips? If not, the youngster is not physically ready to ride this ATV.



Before you let a youngster ride an ATV, decide whether they are physically, mentally and emotionally ready to ride.

**ATHLETIC ABILITY** is another requirement for riding an ATV. Generally speaking, your youngster should be good at riding a bicycle before they get on an ATV. Can your youngster judge speeds and distances while riding a bicycle and react with proper hand and foot actions? Anyone who does not have good coordination, balance, and agility is not ready for this ATV.

# Important Message to Parents

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MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL MATURITY maturity are also necessary for safe riding. Does your youngster think through problems and come to logical solutions? On a bicycle, does your youngster obey safe riding rules? Be honest! Young people who take unnecessary risks, make bad judgments and don't obey rules are not ready to ride this ATV.

## **Instruction and Supervision**

If you decide that your youngster is ready to safely operate this ATV, make sure both of you first carefully read and understand the instructions and warnings in this owner's manual.

Also be sure that your youngster always wears a helmet and other appropriate riding equipment when operating or sitting on it (page 30 ).

Because good instruction is an important part of learning how to ride, we strongly recommend that young riders take the free hands-on training course Honda offers to all new ATV owners and immediate family members. We also recommend that you take or observe the course with your youngster. This will enable you to better understand proper riding techniques and safety messages.

To enroll in a class in your area, call 1-800-887-2887 (USA only).

Even if a youngster takes a certified training course, it's up to you to ensure your youngster's safety. Remember, learning to ride an ATV is a gradual step-by-step process. It takes time, patience and practice.

To help you regulate your youngster's rate of learning, your ATV was delivered with an adjustable throttle limiter and an air restrictor. We recommend that all beginning riders start off with the throttle limiter adjusted as delivered. The limiter may be adjusted to gradually increase maximum speed as the beginner becomes more familiar with operating the ATV. For adjustment and removal instructions, see pages 46 — 48 .



# **Important Message to Parents**

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SUPERVISION is another important obligation of parents. Even after youngsters have become skilled off-road riders, make sure they always have adult supervision while riding. It also helps to regularly remind young riders to follow the instructions and warnings in this manual. And remember, it's the parents' responsibility to see that the ATV is properly maintained and kept in safe operating condition.

If you choose to lend your ATV, do make sure that any riders under 16 years old will have adult supervision. Your youngster should understand that the decision to lend the ATV is yours.

SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE RIDING must be an on-going commitment — by you and your youngster. When you both put safety first, you can enjoy more peace of mind, and your youngster can enjoy many hours of safe off-road riding.

## **In Summary**

Children differ in skills, physical abilities, and judgement. Some children may not be able to operate an ATV safely. Parents should supervise their child's use of the ATV at all times.

Parents should permit continued use only if they determine that the child has the ability to operate the ATV safely.

# Safety Labels

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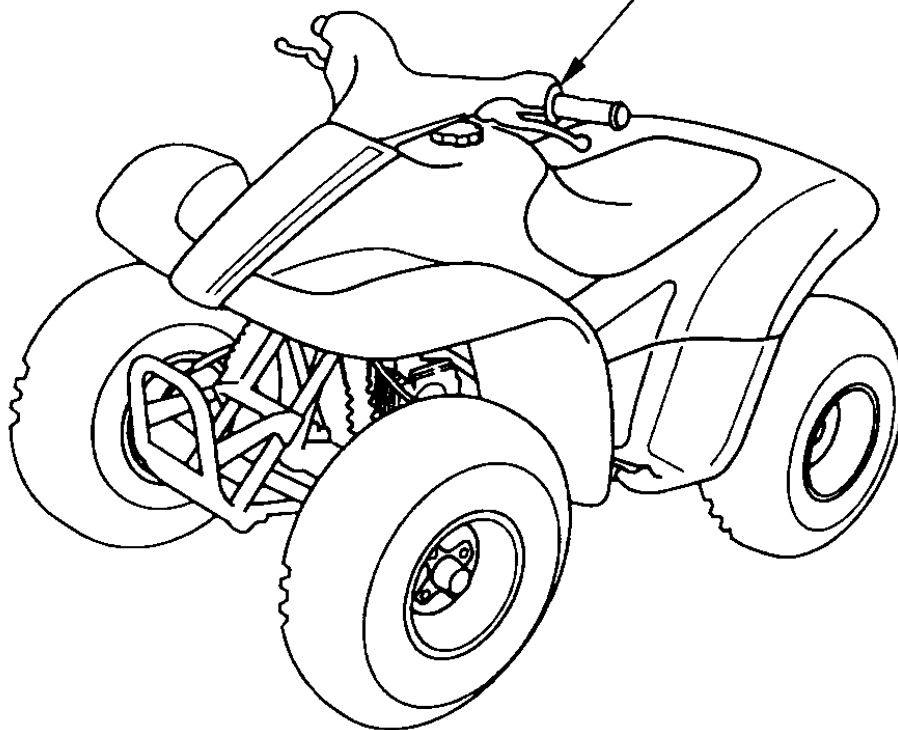
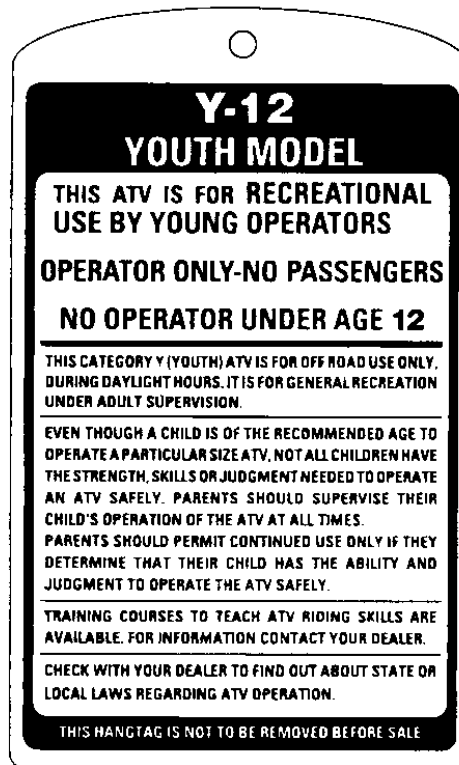
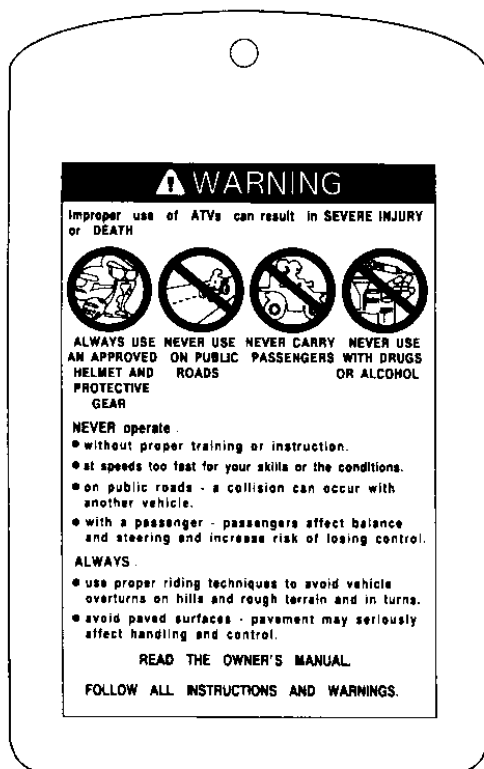
Your ATV comes with a hang tag and several labels containing important safety information. Anyone who rides the vehicle should read and understand this information before riding.

Parents of young riders should make sure their youngsters read and understand the hang tag and label information before allowing them to ride.

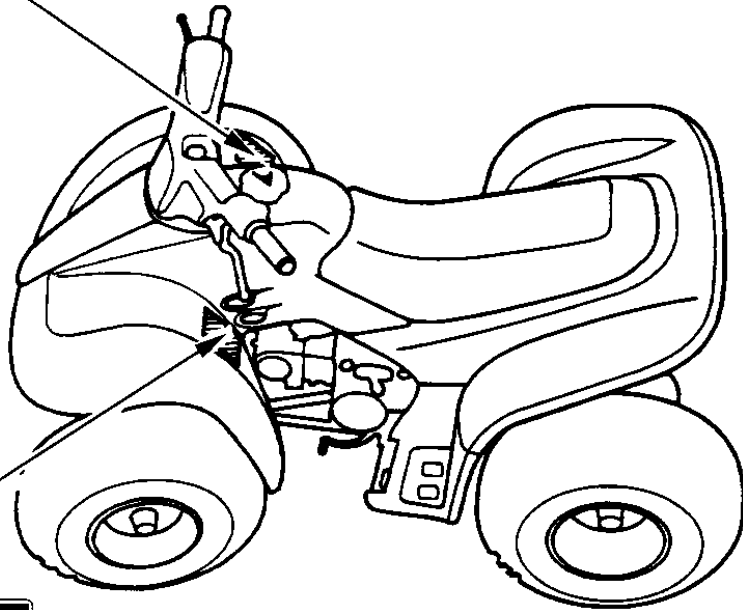
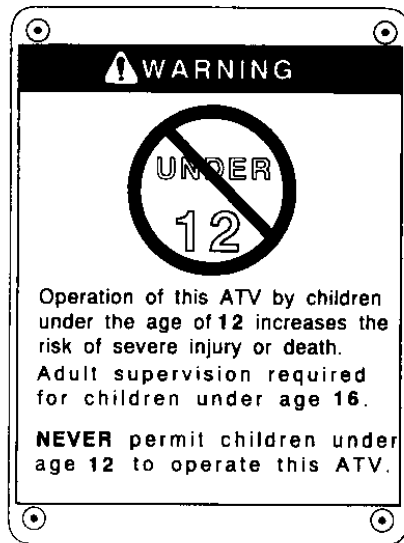
The labels should be considered permanent parts of the vehicle. If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your Honda dealer for replacements.

# Safety Labels

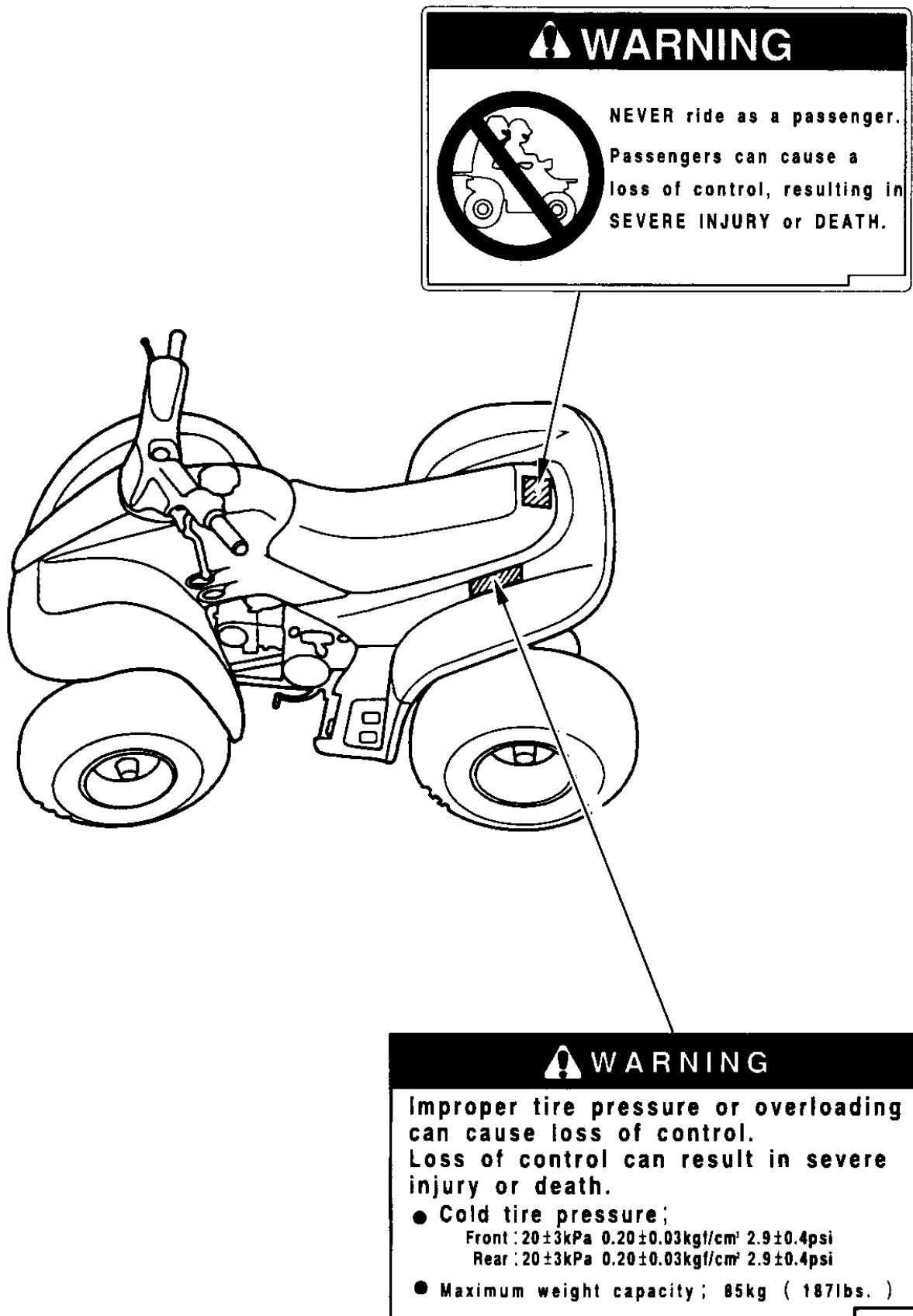
USA only



# Safety Labels



# Safety Labels



# Indicator & Controls

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This section shows the location of all indicators and controls you would normally use before or while riding your ATV.

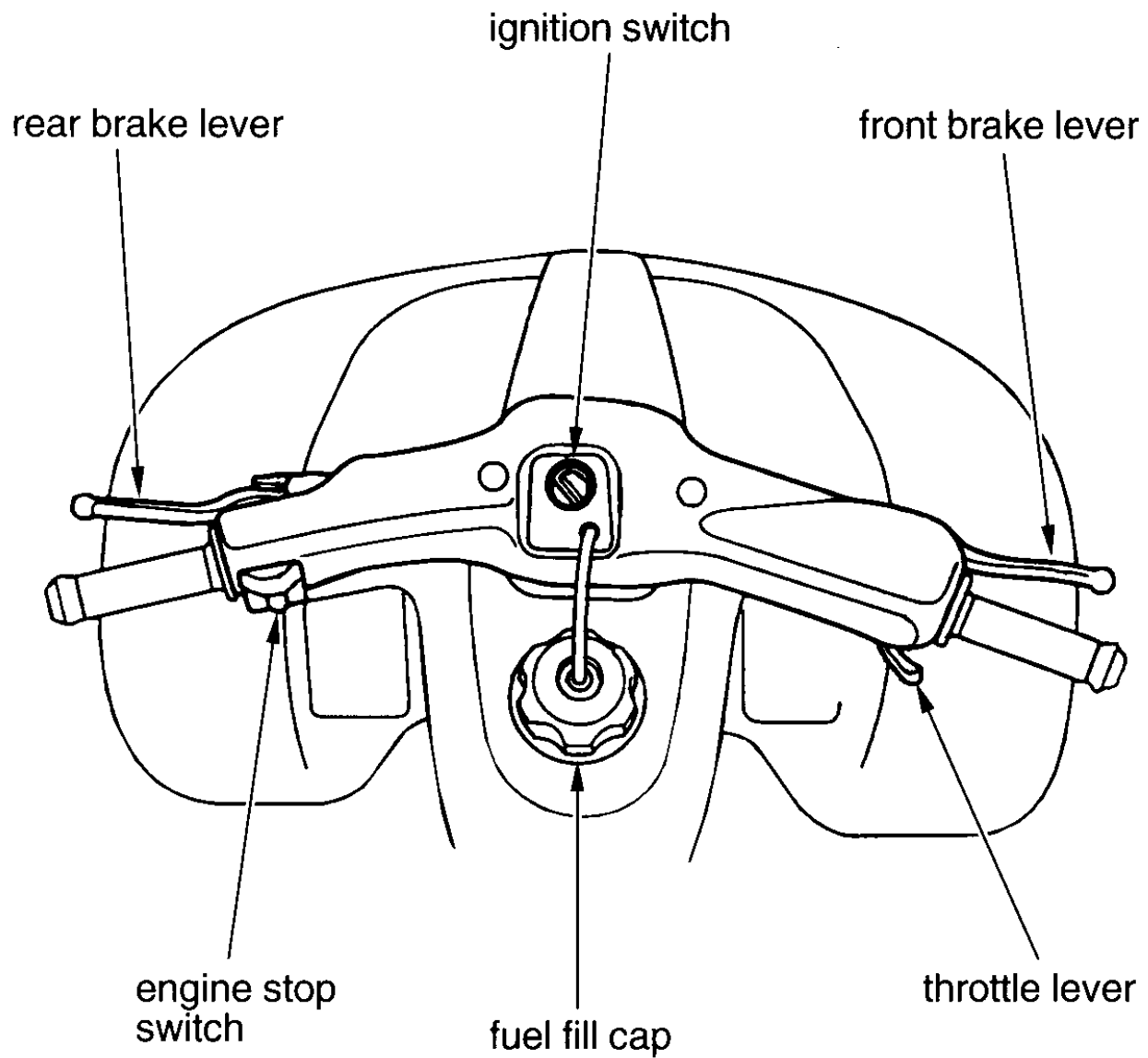
The items listed on this page are described in this section. Instructions for other components are presented in other sections of this manual where they will be most useful.

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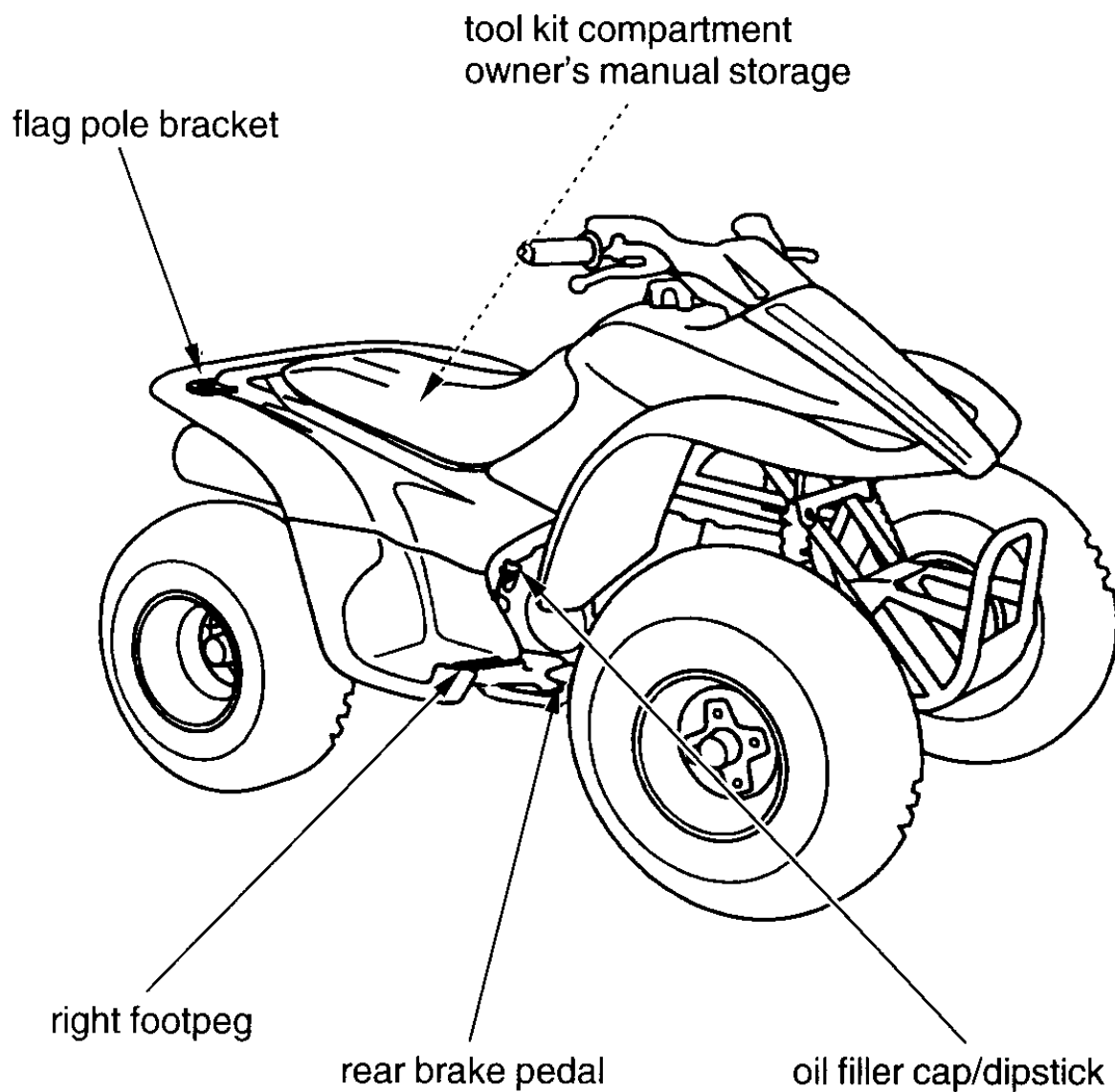
# Component Locations

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# Component Locations

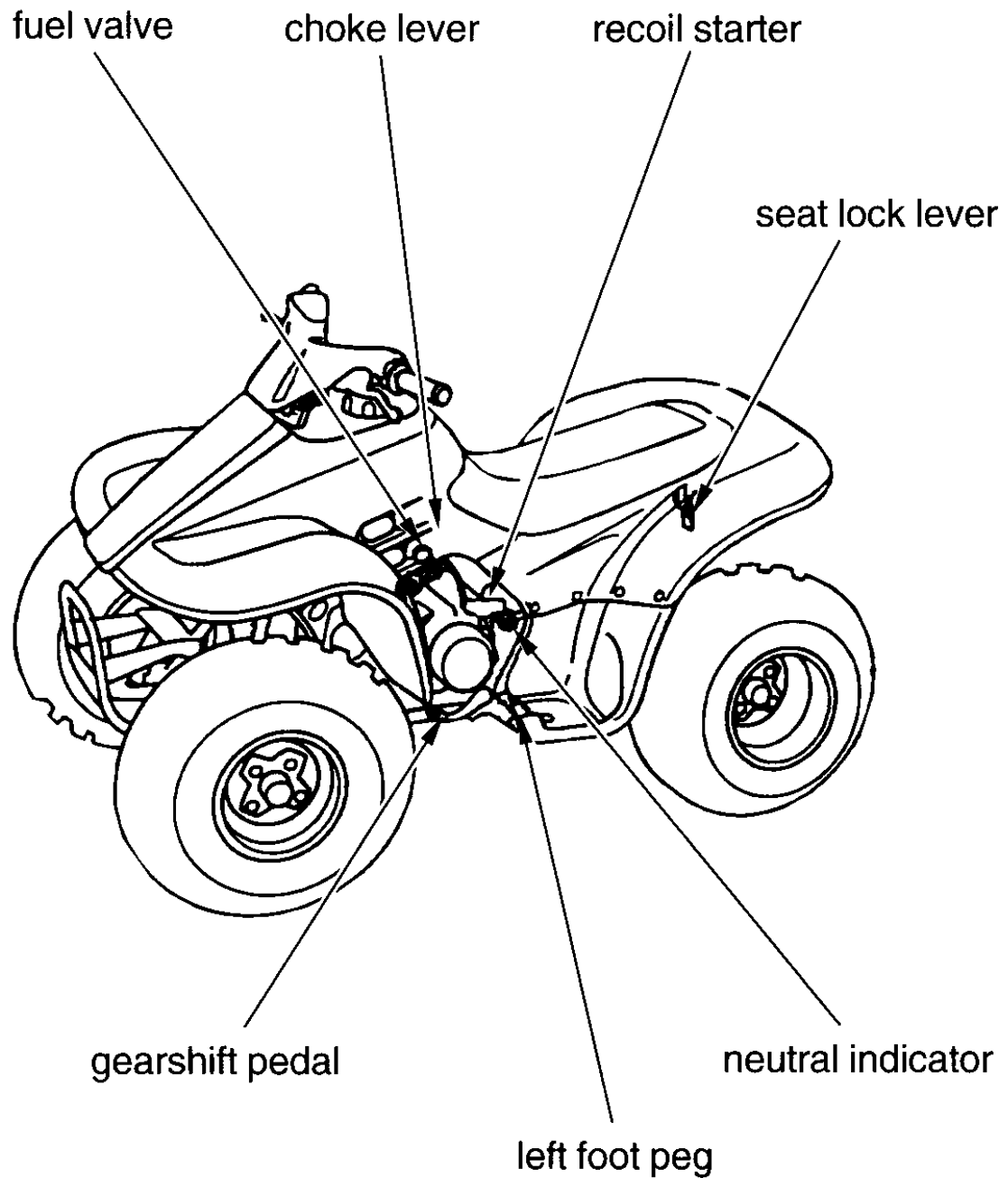
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# Component Locations

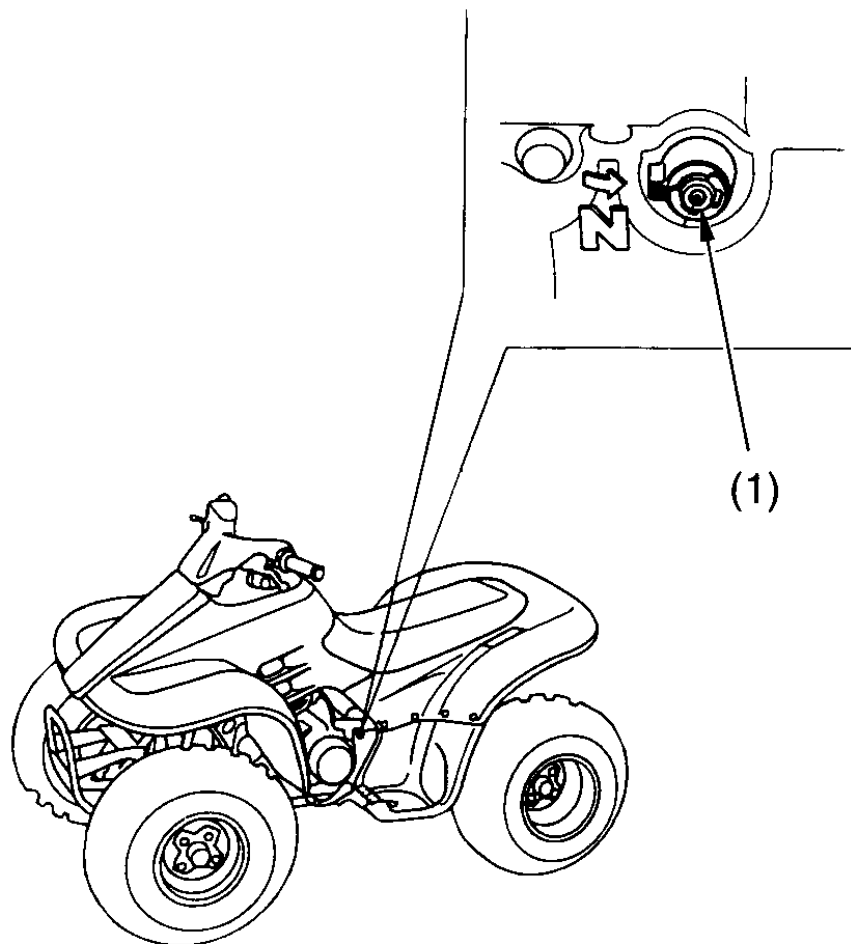
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## Neutral Indicator

The neutral indicator is on the left crankcase cover, just behind the recoil starter. This feature enables the rider to verify that the transmission is in neutral before starting the engine.

The indicator rotates as the gears are changed. When the indicator aligns with the N mark on the crankcase, the transmission is in neutral.

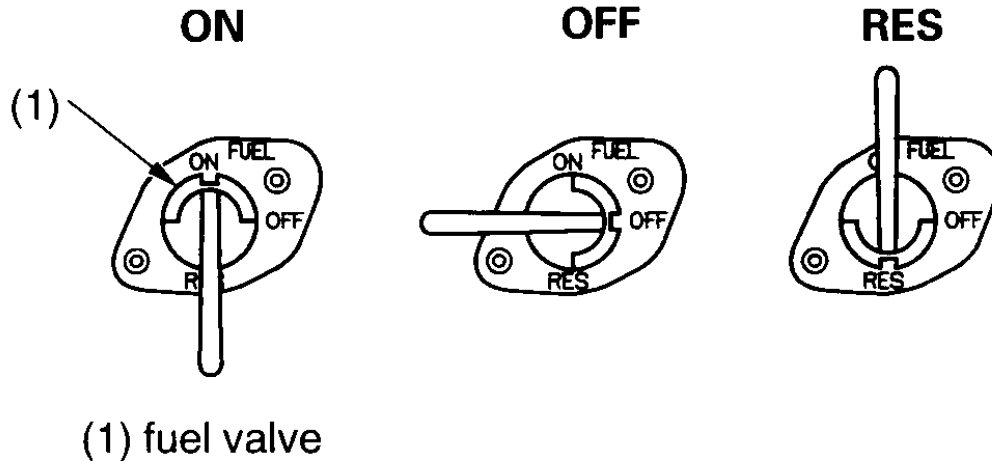


(1) neutral indicator

# Operating Control

## Fuel Valve

### LEFT SIDE



The manual fuel valve is located on the left side under the fuel tank.

The three-way fuel valve is used to control the flow of fuel from the fuel tank to the carburetor.

ON — normal position for riding.

OFF — for parking, storing, or transportation.

RES — for extra fuel to get to a gas supply for refueling.

### Reserve Fuel

Remember to check that the fuel valve is in the ON position each time you refuel. If the valve is left in the RES position, you may run out of fuel with no reserve.

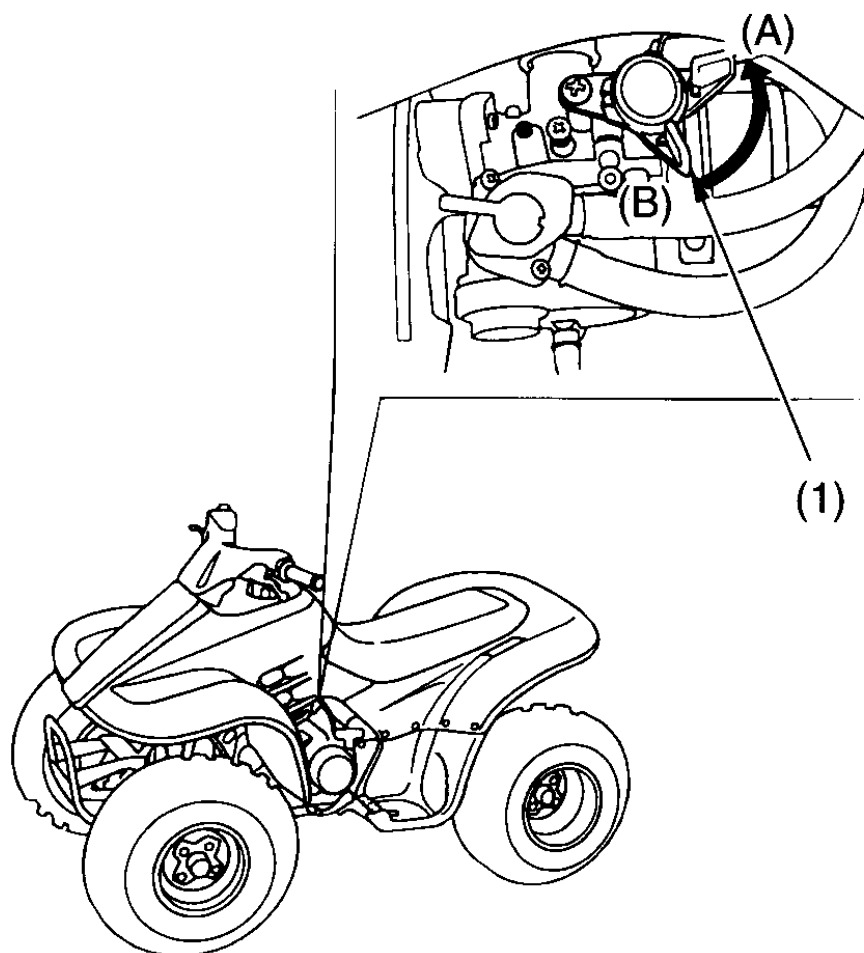
For complete information about fueling your ATV, see page 97 .

# Operating Control

## Choke Lever



LEFT SIDE



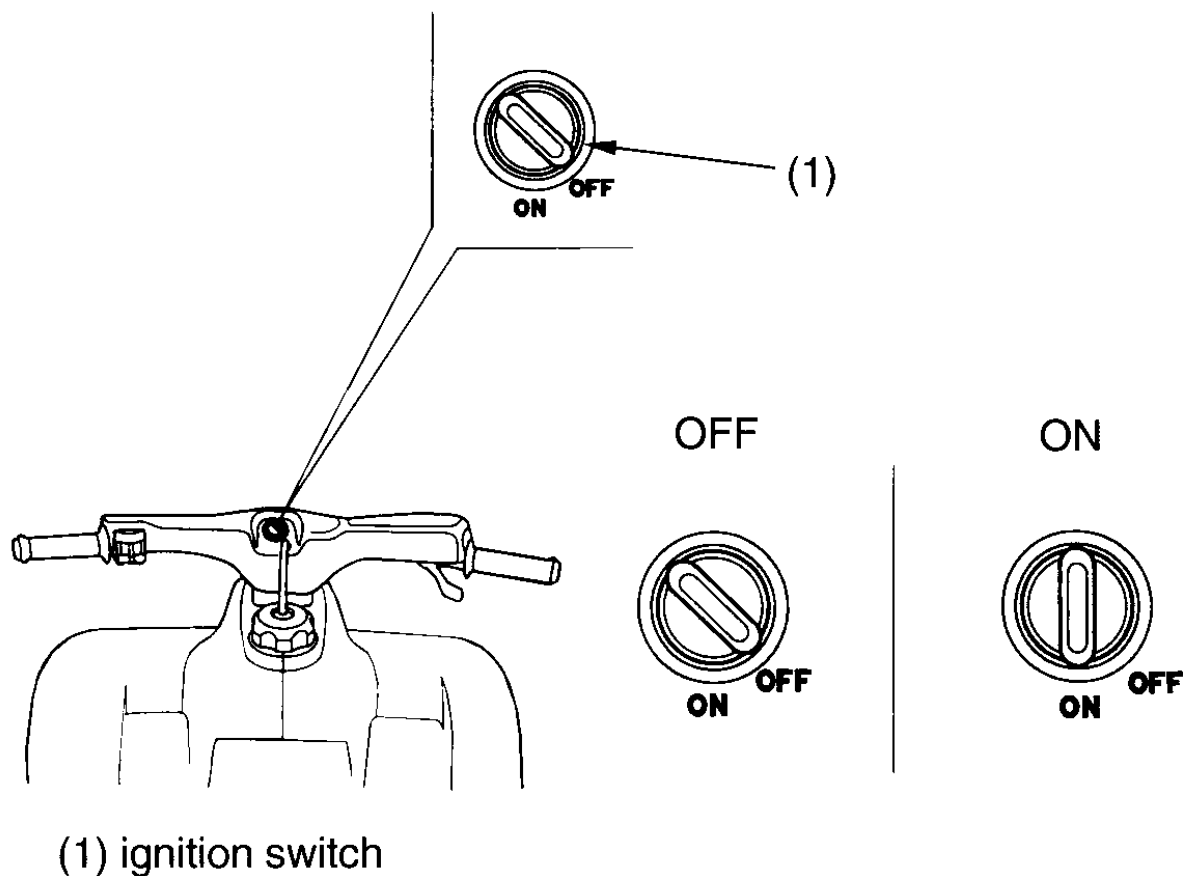
(1) choke lever

The choke lever may be used when starting the engine. See page 56 .

# Operating Control

## Ignition Switch

The ignition switch is used for starting and stopping the engine (page 55 ). Insert the key and turn it to the right for the ON position.



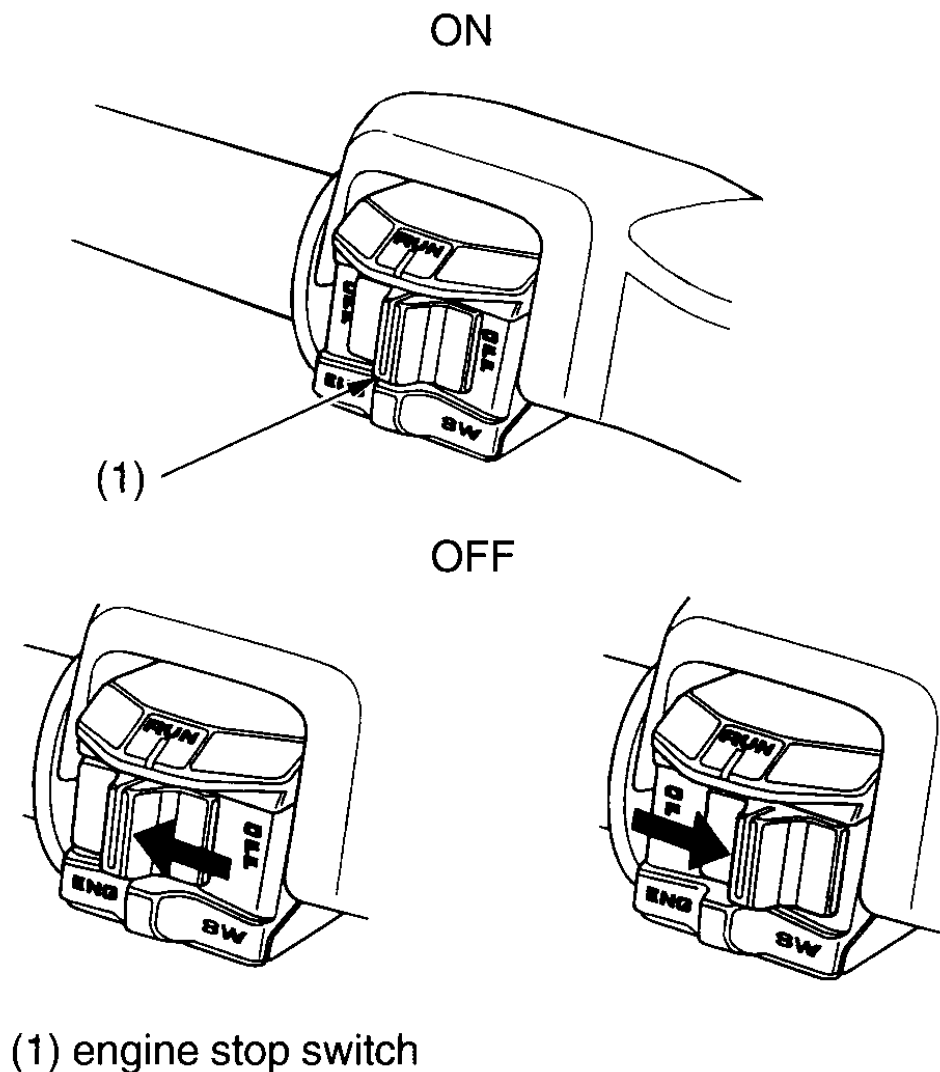
Key Position	Function
ON	Electrical circuits on.
OFF	With the engine stop switch at RUN and the transmission in neutral, the engine can be started.

# Operating Control

## Engine Stop Switch

The engine stop switch (1) is used to stop the engine in an emergency. To operate, press the switch to either OFF position. The switch must be in the RUN position to start the engine, and it should normally remain in the RUN position even when the engine is OFF.

### LEFT HANDLEBAR

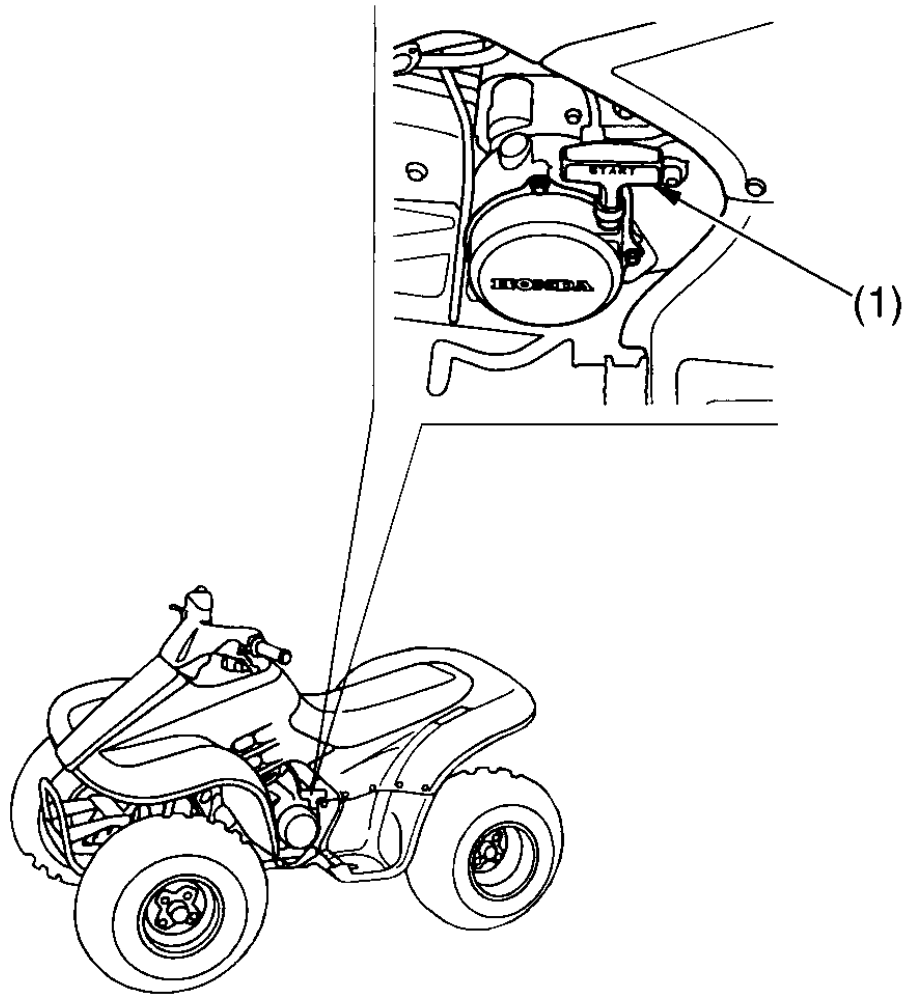


# Operating Control

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## **Recoil Starter**

The recoil starter ( 1 ) is used to start the engine. See *Starting Procedure*, page 56 .



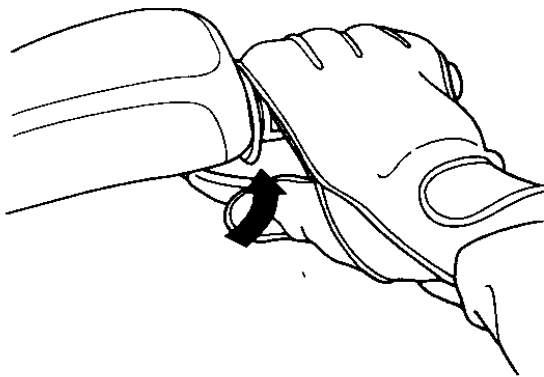
(1) recoil starter

# Operating Control

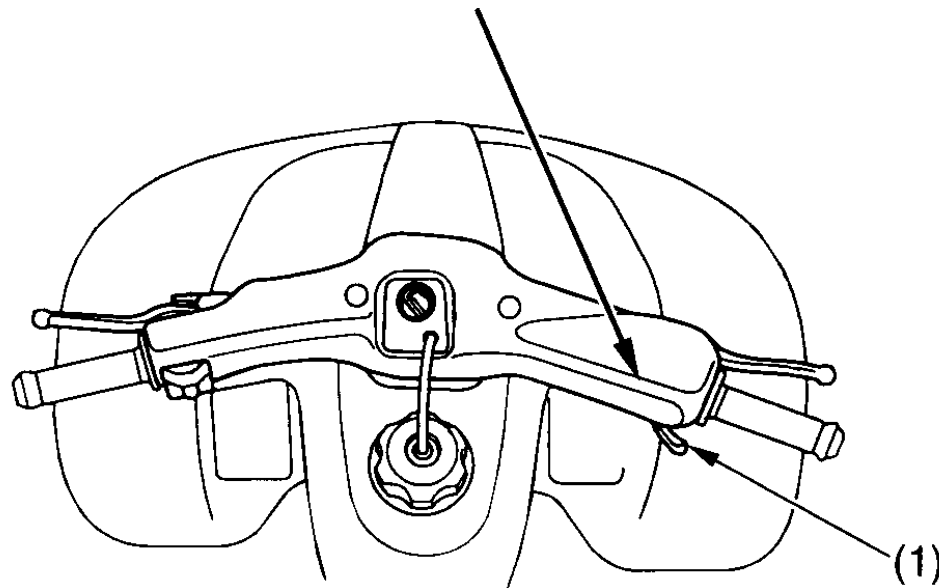
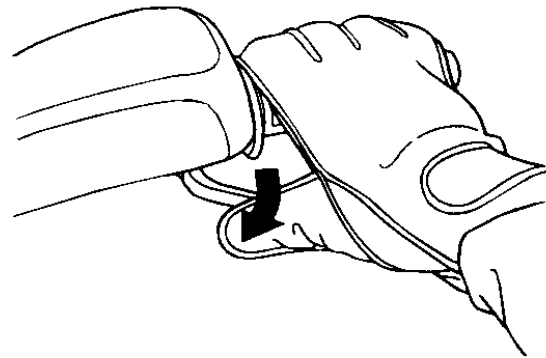
## Throttle Lever

The throttle controls engine rpm (speed). To increase engine rpm, press the lever ( 1 ) with your thumb. To reduce engine rpm, release pressure on the lever. The throttle will automatically return to the closed position (engine idle) when you remove your thumb.

OPEN



CLOSE



(1) throttle lever



# Operating Control

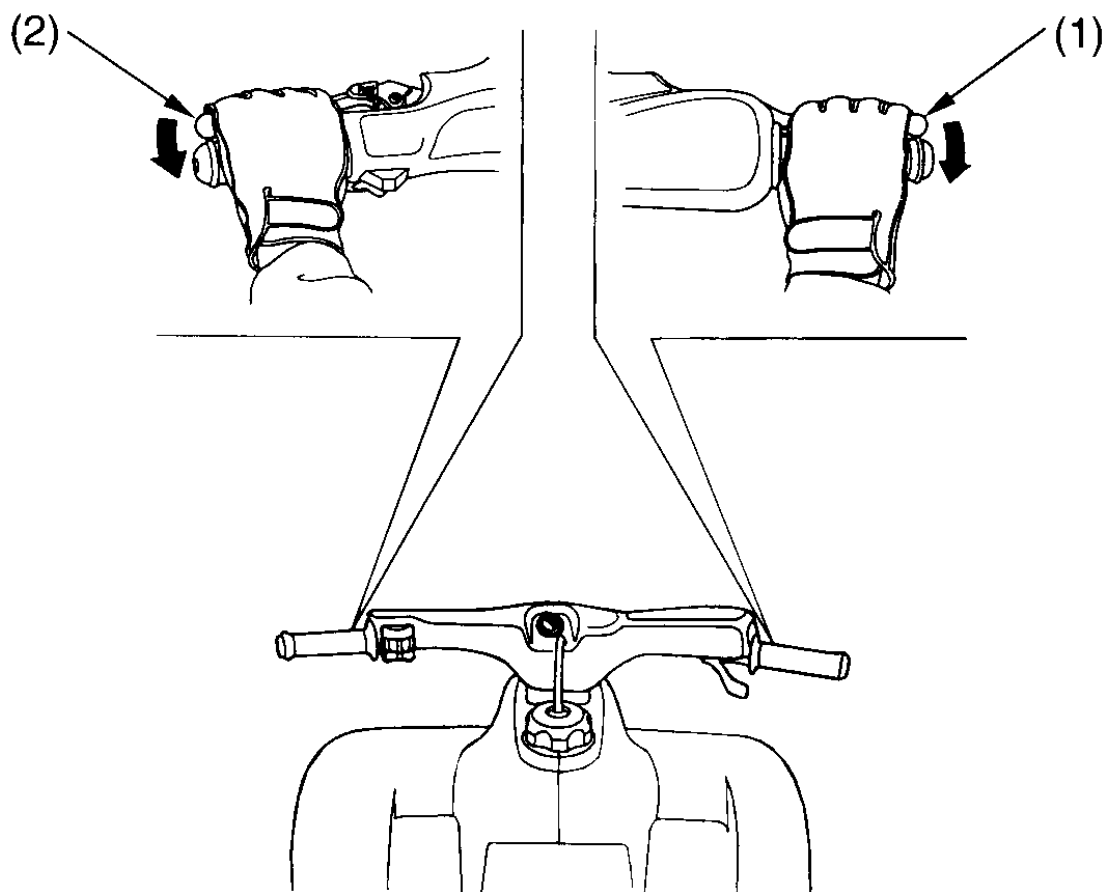
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## Front Brake Lever

The front brake lever ( 1 ) is used to slow or stop your ATV. To operate, pull the lever. For information on braking techniques, see page 63 .

## Rear Brake Lever

The rear brake lever ( 2 ) is used to slow or stop your ATV. To operate, pull the lever. For information on braking techniques, see page 63 .



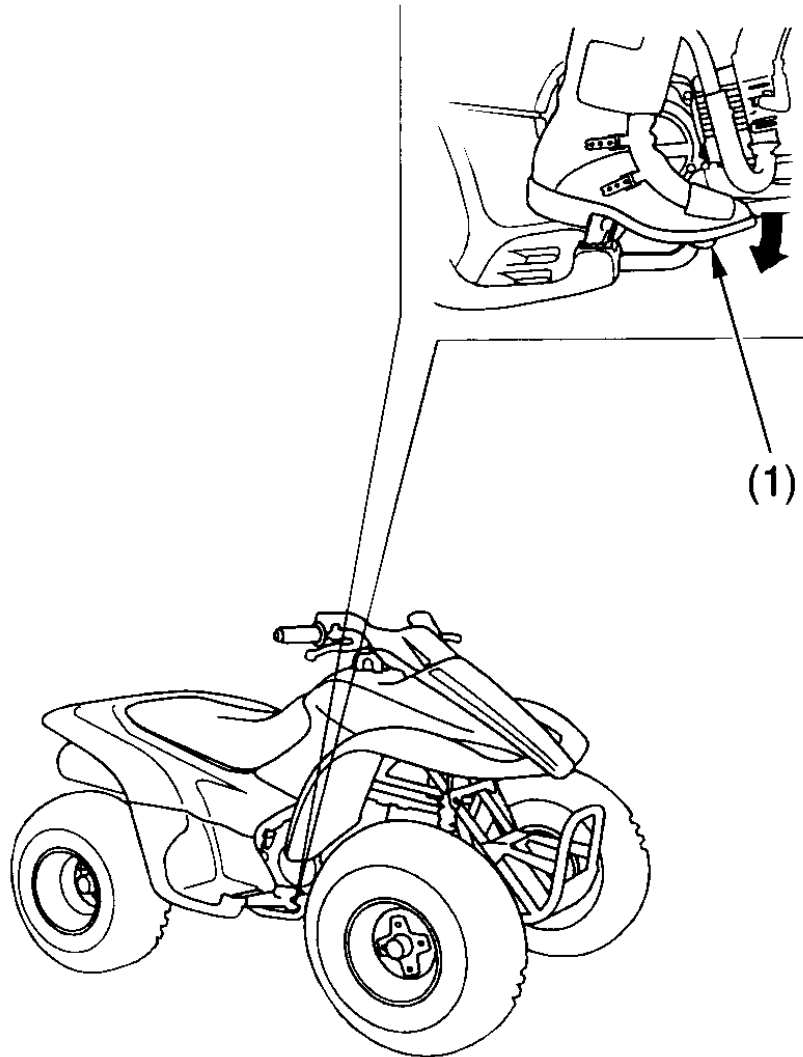
(1) front brake lever

(2) rear brake lever

# Operating Control

## Rear Brake Pedal

The rear brake pedal ( 1 ) is used to slow or stop your ATV. To operate, depress the pedal. For information on braking techniques, see page 63 .



(1) rear brake pedal

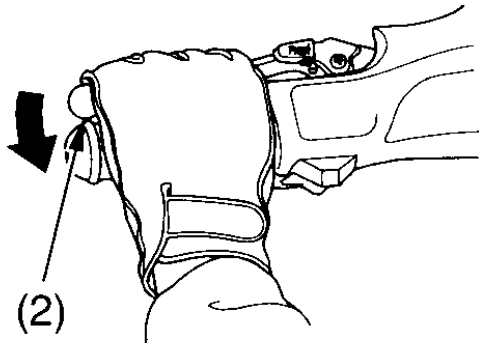
# Operating Control

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## Parking Brake

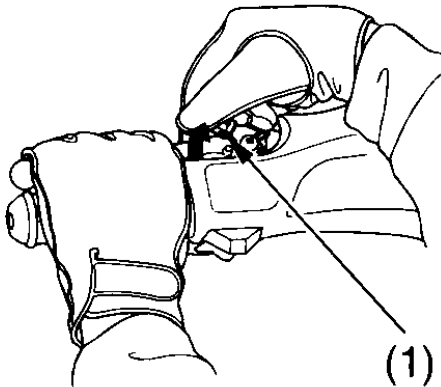
The lock lever ( 1 ) on the rear brake lever ( 2 ) allows it to be used as a parking brake.

1. Squeeze the rear brake lever.



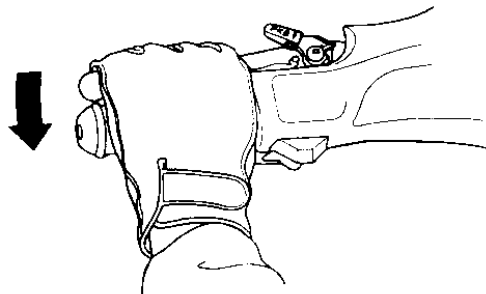
(2) rear brake lever

2. Lock it with the lock lever.



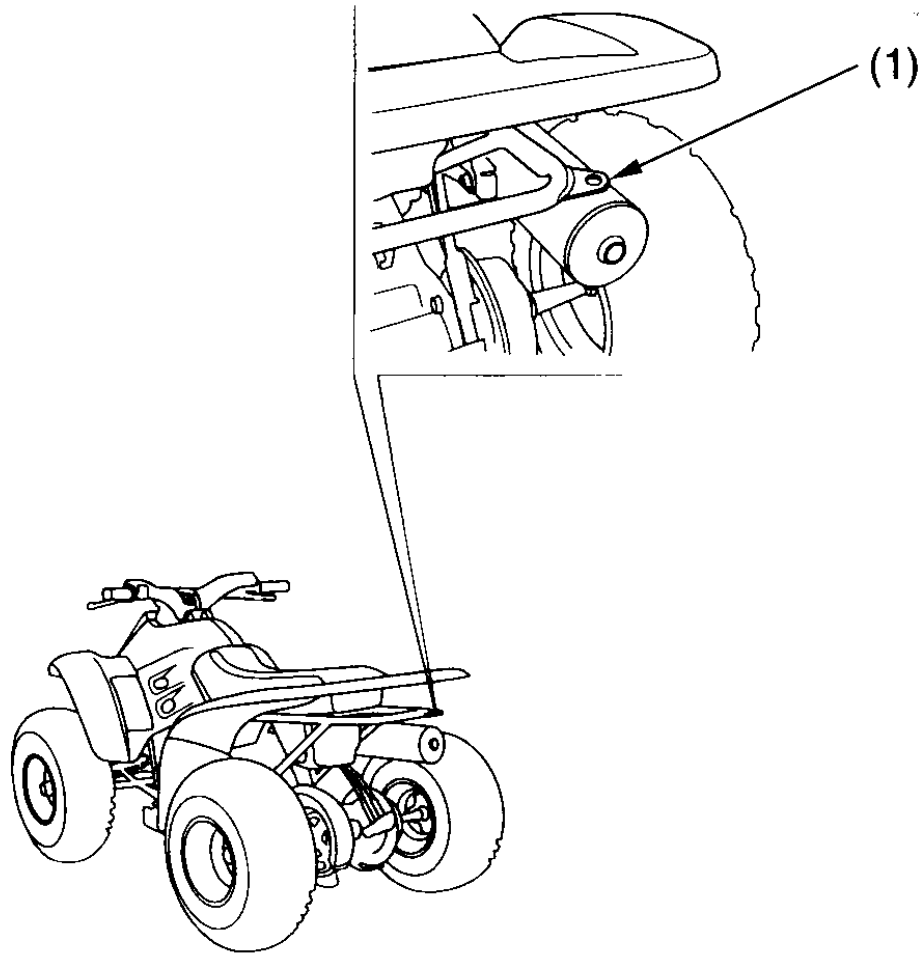
(1) lock lever

3. Unlock the parking brake by squeezing the rear brake lever until the lock lever releases.



# Operating Control

## Flag Pole Bracket



(1) flag pole bracket

Flag poles are optional equipment available from your Honda dealer. To mount a pole in the bracket (1), follow the instructions that come with the flag pole kit.

Flag poles are required in some riding areas. Check local regulations before riding.

# Before Riding

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Before each ride, you need to make sure you and your Honda are both ready to ride. To help get you prepared, this section discusses how to evaluate your riding readiness, what items you should check on your ATV, and adjustments to make for your comfort, convenience, or safety. This section also includes important information about loading.

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# Are You Ready to Ride?

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Before you ride your ATV for the first time, we urge you to:

- Read this owner's manual and the labels on your ATV carefully.
- Make sure you understand all the safety messages.
- Know how to operate all the controls.

Before each ride, be sure:

- You feel well and are in good physical and mental condition.
- You are wearing an approved motorcycle helmet (with chin strap tightened securely), eye protection, and other protective clothing.
- You don't have any alcohol or drugs in your system.

## Protective Apparel

For your safety, we strongly recommend that you always wear an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, boots, gloves, long pants, and a long-sleeved shirt or jacket whenever you ride.

Although complete protection is not possible, wearing proper gear can reduce the chance of injury when you ride.

Following are suggestions to help you choose the proper gear.

### Helmets and Eye Protection

Your helmet is your most important piece of riding gear because it offers the best protection against head injuries. A helmet should fit your head comfortably and securely.

# Are You Ready to Ride?

---

An open-face helmet offers some protection, but a full-face helmet offers more. Regardless of the style, look for a DOT (Department of Transportation) sticker in any helmet you buy (USA only). Always wear a face shield or goggles to protect your eyes and help your vision.

## **WARNING**

Operating this ATV without wearing an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, and protective clothing could increase your chances of severe injury or death in the event of an accident.

Always wear an approved motorcycle helmet that fits properly and wear eye protection (goggles or face shield), gloves, boots, long-sleeved shirt or jacket and long pants.

### Additional Riding Gear

In addition to a helmet and eye protection, we also recommend:

- Sturdy off-road motorcycle boots to help protect your feet, ankles, and lower legs.
- Off-road motorcycle gloves to help protect your hands.
- Riding pants with knee and hip pads, a riding jersey with padded elbows, and a chest/shoulder protector.

# Are You Ready to Ride?

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## Rider Training

Developing your riding skills is an on-going process. Even if you have ridden other ATVs, take time to become familiar with how this ATV works and handles. Practice riding the ATV in a safe area to build your skills. Do not ride in rough terrain until you get accustomed to the ATV's controls, and feel comfortable with its size and weight.

We urge all riders to take a certified course approved by the ATV Safety Institute (ASI). For information about the ASI training course nearest you, call the national toll-free number; (800) 887-2887 (USA only).

Other riding tips can be found in the *Parents, Youngster & ATVs* booklet that came with your ATV (USA only).

### **WARNING**

Operating this ATV without proper instruction could increase your risk of an accident which could lead to serious injury or death.

Beginning and inexperienced operators should complete the certified training course offered by Honda. They should then regularly practice the skills learned in the course and the operating techniques described in the owner's manual.



# Are You Ready to Ride?

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## Age Recommendation

The minimum recommended age for this ATV model is 12. For safety, never let children under 12 years old operate this vehicle. Children under 16 should be supervised by an adult.

### **WARNING**

A child using an ATV that is not recommended for their age could lose vehicle control while riding, resulting in severe injury or death.

A child under 12 should never operate this ATV.

## No Passengers

This ATV is designed as an operator-only vehicle. The long seat is designed to allow the rider to change body position, not for carrying a passenger. Never let a passenger ride on the seat or on the front or rear cargo racks.

### **WARNING**

Carrying a passenger on this ATV greatly reduces your ability to balance and control this ATV and could cause a crash and you or your passenger could be injured or killed.

Never carry a passenger on this ATV.

# Are You Ready to Ride?

---

## No Alcohol or Drugs

Alcohol, drugs and ATVs don't mix. Even a small amount of alcohol can impair your ability to operate an ATV safely. Likewise, drugs — even if prescribed by a physician — can be dangerous while operating an ATV. Consult your doctor to be sure it is safe to operate a vehicle after taking medication.

### **WARNING**

Operating this ATV after consuming alcohol or drugs can seriously affect your judgement, cause you to react more slowly, affect your balance and perception, and result in serious injury or death.

Never consume alcohol or drugs before or while operating this ATV.

# Is Your ATV Ready to Ride?

---

Before each ride, it's important to inspect your ATV and make sure any problem you find is corrected. A pre-ride inspection is a must, not only for safety, but because having a breakdown, or even a flat tire, can be a major inconvenience.

If your ATV has overturned or been involved in a collision, do not ride the vehicle until it has been inspected by your Honda dealer. There may be damage or other problems you cannot see.

## **WARNING**

Improperly maintaining this ATV or failing to correct a problem before riding can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always perform a pre-ride inspection before every ride and correct any problems.

### *Note to Parents:*

*If a youngster will be performing any of the following pre-ride inspection procedures, it's your responsibility to provide careful supervision and make sure they are performed safely.*

# Is Your ATV Ready to Ride?

---

## Pre-ride Inspection

Check the following items before you get on the ATV:

### *Engine Oil*

Check the level and add oil if needed (page 100 ).  
Check for leaks.

### *Fuel*

Check the level and add fuel (page 97 ) if needed. Also make sure the fuel fill cap is securely fastened.  
Check for leaks.

### *Tires*

Use a gauge to check the air pressure. Adjust if needed. Also look for signs of damage or excessive wear (page 130 ).

### *Drive Chain*

Check the condition and slack. Adjust and lubricate if needed.

### *Nuts & Bolts*

Check the wheels to see that the axle nuts are tightened. Use a wrench to make sure all accessible nuts, bolts, and fasteners are tight.

### *Underbody & Exhaust System*

Check for, and remove, any dirt, vegetation or other debris that could be a fire hazard or interfere with the proper operation of the vehicle.

# Is Your ATV Ready to Ride?

---

## *Leaks, Loose Parts*

Walk around your ATV and look for anything that appears unusual, such as a leak or loose cable.

## *Cable*

Check the cable housings for wear. Check the fittings for looseness. Replace or tighten as needed.

Check these items after you get on the ATV:

## *Throttle*

Check the freeplay and adjust if needed. Press the throttle to make sure it moves smoothly without sticking, and snaps shut automatically when it is released, in all steering positions (page 109 ).

## *Brakes*

Squeeze the front and rear brake levers and step on the rear brake pedal to check that the controls operate normally. Check for proper freeplay (pages 118 , 120 , 121 ). Make sure there is no brake fluid leakage.

## *Engine Stop Switch*

Check for proper function (page 21 ).

## *Steering*

Check that the wheels turn properly as you steer the handlebar.

Remember, be sure to take care of any problem you find, or have your Honda dealer correct it before you ride.

# Load Limits & Guidelines

---

Your Honda was designed as a rider-only ATV. It was not designed to carry a passenger or cargo. A passenger or cargo could interfere with your balance and control of the ATV.

In addition, exceeding the weight limits or carrying an unbalanced load can seriously affect your ATV's handling, braking, and stability. Adding accessories or making modifications that change this ATV's design and performance can also make it unsafe. Also, the weight of any accessories will reduce the maximum load the ATV can carry.

More specific information on load limits, accessories, and modifications follows.

## Loading

How much weight you put on your ATV, and how you load it, are important to your safety. If you decide to carry cargo, you should be aware of the following information.

### **WARNING**

Overloading, improper loading, or carrying a passenger can cause a crash and you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual.

# Load Limits & Guidelines

---

## **Load Limits**

Following are the load limits for your ATV:

The following load limits apply to standard equipment only. Modifying your ATV, using non-standard equipment, or riding on terrain that is not flat and smooth could further reduce these limits.

maximum weight capacity      **187 lbs (85 kg)**  
(includes the weight of the rider, and all accessories.)

The weight of added accessories will reduce the maximum cargo weight you can carry.

## **Loading Guidelines**

As discussed on page 38 , we recommend that you do not carry any cargo on this ATV. However, if you decide to carry cargo, ride at reduced speeds and follow these common-sense guidelines.

- Check that the tires are properly inflated.
- Make sure all cargo is secured before riding.
- Balance cargo weight evenly on both sides.
- Never exceed the maximum weight limit.

# Accessories & Modifications

---

Modifying your ATV or using non-Honda accessories can make your ATV unsafe.

Before you consider making any modifications or adding an accessory, be sure to read the following information.

## **WARNING**

Improper accessories or modifications can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding accessories and modifications.

### **Accessories**

We strongly recommend that you use only genuine Honda accessories that have been specifically designed and tested for your ATV. Because Honda cannot test all other accessories, you must be personally responsible for proper selection, installation, and use of non-Honda accessories.

Check with your Honda dealer for assistance and always follow these guidelines:

- Make sure the accessory does not reduce ground clearance, limit suspension travel or steering travel, or interfere with operating any controls.
- Make sure the accessory does not interfere with your ability to shift body position on the seat or operate hand and foot controls.



# Accessories & Modifications

---

## Modifications

We strongly advise you not to remove any original equipment or modify your ATV in any way that would change its design or operation. Such changes could seriously impair your ATV's handling, stability, and braking, making it unsafe to ride.

We also advise you not to make any modifications or remove any equipment (such as the USDA qualified spark arrester or emission control system components) that would make your ATV illegal in your area.

Removing or modifying your exhaust system, emission control system, or other equipment can also make your ATV illegal.

# Basic Operation & Riding

---

This section gives basic riding instructions, including how to start and stop your engine, and how to use the throttle and brakes. It also provides important information on riding with cargo.

To protect your new engine and enjoy optimum performance and service life, refer to Break-in Guidelines (page 173 ).

For information about carburetor adjustment for riding at high altitude, see page 174 .

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# Basic Operation & Riding

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# Safe Riding Precautions

---

Before riding your ATV for the first time, please review the *ATV Safety* section beginning on page 1, and the *Before Riding* section beginning on page 29.

Even if you have ridden other ATVs, take time to become familiar with how this ATV works and handles. Practice in a safe area until you build your skills and get accustomed to the ATV's size and weight.

Your ATV is not equipped with lights. Do not ride at night.

## **Speed Restrictors for New Riders**

To limit top speed to about one half of normal in every gear, your ATV has an adjustable throttle limiter and air intake restrictor.

The screw and locknut in the lower throttle housing can be adjusted to limit throttle lever movement. The air intake restrictor is used to restrict air flow to the engine which reduces engine power.

# Safe Riding Precautions

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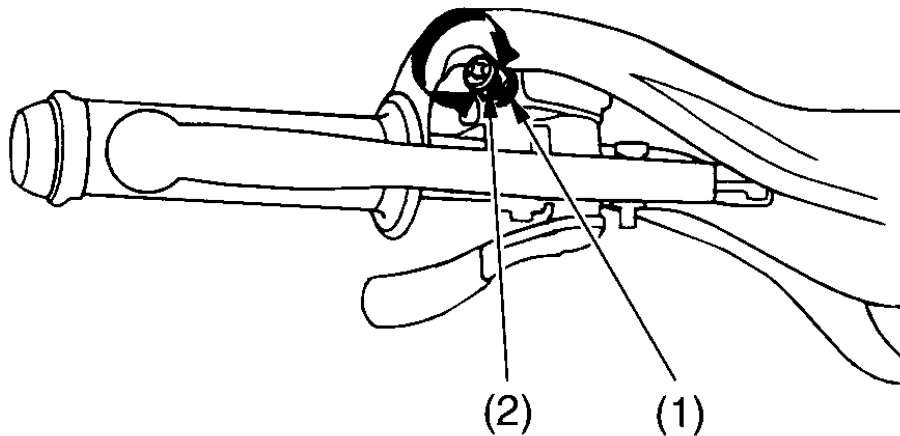
Practice with the throttle limiter adjusted as delivered until you are confident in shifting gears, braking, and making turns.

## Throttle Limiter Adjustment

1. Loosen the lock nut ( 1 ).
2. Turn the throttle limiter screw ( 2 ) clockwise to reduce throttle lever movement or counterclockwise to increase throttle lever movement.
3. Hold the screw in place and tighten the lock nut.

For higher top speed, removing the air intake restrictor is required. Adjusting for increased throttle lever movement without removing the air intake restrictor will cause the engine to run roughly at higher speeds.

## RIGHT HANDLEBAR



(1) lock nut

(2) throttle limiter screw

# Safe Riding Precautions

---

## **Full Throttle Operation**

1. Remove the air intake restrictor (page 48).
2. Loosen the lock nut (1 ) and remove the throttle limiter screw (2 ).
3. Install the standard screw supplied with your ATV to prevent moisture or debris (dirt, sand, pebbles, sticks, etc.) from entering the throttle housing.

Moisture and debris may interfere with proper throttle operation.

Store the throttle limiter screw and air intake restrictor in the owner's manual bag so you can install them whenever you want to reduce the top speed.

# Safe Riding Precautions

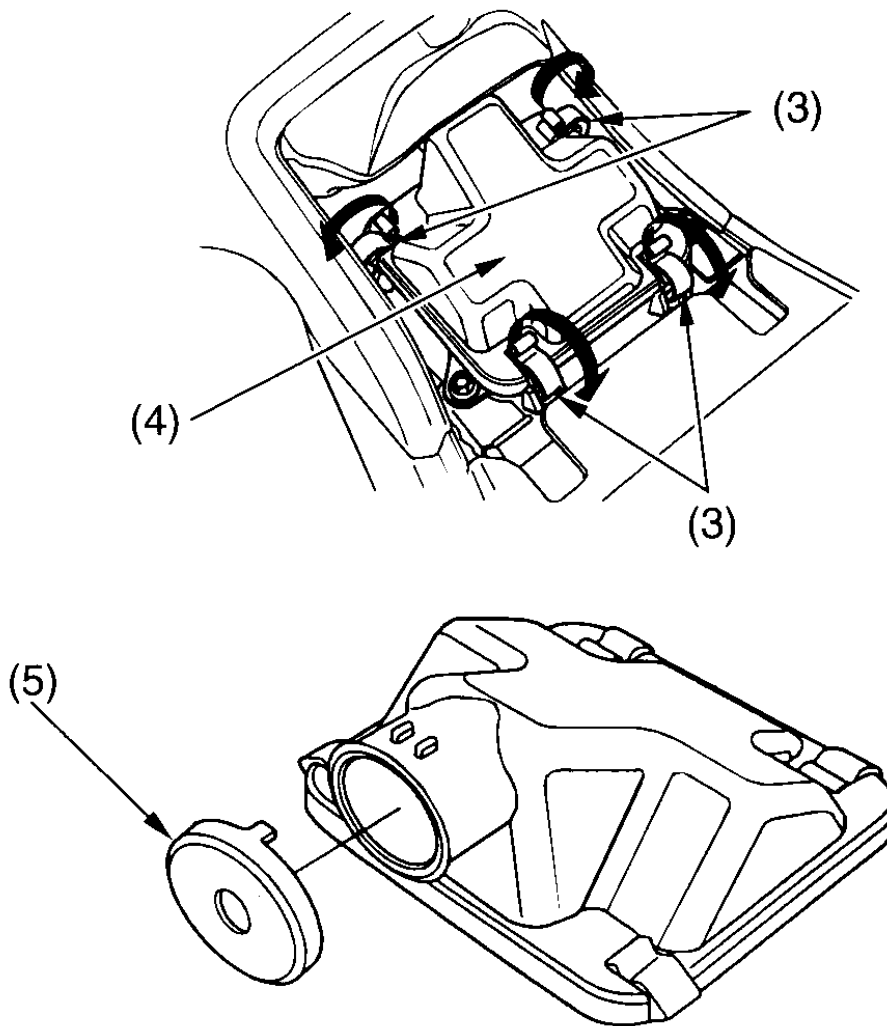
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## Air Intake Restrictor Removal

1. Remove the seat (page 95 ).
2. Unlatch the four retainer clips (3 ).
3. Remove the air cleaner housing cover (4 ).
4. Remove the air intake restrictor (5 ).

Reinstall in the reverse order of removal.

### UNDER SEAT



(3) retainer clips  
(4) air cleaner housing cover

(5) air intake restrictor

# Safe Riding Precautions

---

## Off-Road Use Only

Your ATV and its tires are designed and manufactured for off-road use only, not for pavement. Riding on pavement can affect handling and control. You should not ride your ATV on pavement.

### **WARNING**

Operating this ATV on paved surfaces may seriously affect handling and control of the ATV, and may cause the vehicle to go out of control.

Never operate the ATV on any paved surfaces, including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and streets.

When riding off-road, also remember to always obey local off-road riding laws and regulations. Obtain permission to ride on private property. Avoid posted areas and obey “no trespassing” signs.



# Safe Riding Precautions

---

You should never ride your ATV on public streets, roads or highways, even if they are not paved. Drivers of street vehicles may have difficulty seeing and avoiding you, which could lead to a collision. In many states it is illegal to operate ATVs on public streets, roads and highways.

## **WARNING**

Operating this ATV on public streets, roads or highways could cause you to collide with another vehicle.

Never operate this ATV on any public street, road or highway, even a dirt or gravel one.

## **Keep Hands and Feet on Controls**

Always keep both hands on the handlebars and both feet on the footpegs when riding your ATV. This is important to maintain your balance and to control the vehicle. Removing even one hand from the handlebars or one foot from the footpegs can reduce your ability to control the ATV or could cause you to lose your balance and fall off the ATV.

## **WARNING**

Removing hands from handlebars or feet from footpegs during operation can reduce your ability to control the ATV or could cause you to lose your balance and fall off of the ATV.

Always keep both hands on the handlebars and both feet on the footpegs of your ATV during operation.

# Safe Riding Precautions

---

## Control Speed

Riding at excessive speed increases the chance of an accident. In choosing a proper speed, you need to consider the capability of your vehicle, the terrain, visibility and other operating conditions, plus your own skills and experience.

### **WARNING**

Operating this ATV at excessive speeds increases your chances of losing control of the ATV, which can result in an accident.

Always go at a speed that is proper for your vehicle, the terrain, visibility and other operating conditions, and your experience.

# Safe Riding Precautions

---

## Use Care on Unfamiliar or Rough Terrain

Before riding in a new area, always check the terrain thoroughly. Don't ride fast on unfamiliar terrain or when visibility is limited. (It's sometimes difficult to see obstructions like hidden rocks, bumps, or holes in time to react.)

### **WARNING**

Failure to use extra care when operating this ATV on unfamiliar terrain could result in the ATV overturning or going out of control.

Go slowly and be extra careful when operating on unfamiliar terrain. Always be alert to changing terrain conditions when operating the ATV.

# Safe Riding Precautions

---

Never ride past the limit of visibility. Maintain a safe distance between your ATV and other off-road vehicles. Always exercise caution, and use extra care on rough, slippery and loose terrain.

## **WARNING**

Failure to use extra care when operating on excessively rough, slippery or loose terrain could cause loss of traction or vehicle control, which could result in an accident, including an overturn.

Do not operate on excessively rough, slippery or loose terrain until you have learned and practiced the skills necessary to control the ATV on such terrain. Always be especially cautious on these kinds of terrain.

# Safe Riding Precautions

---

## Do Not Perform Stunts

You should always operate your ATV in a safe and reasonable manner. When riding, always keep all four wheels on the ground.

### **WARNING**

Attempting wheelies, jumps, and other stunts increases the chance of an accident, including an overturn.

Never attempt stunts, such as wheelies or jumps. Don't try to show off.

## Ride Only When Visibility Is Good

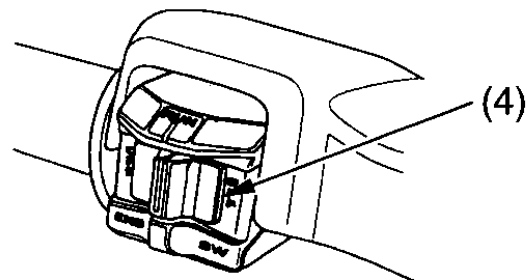
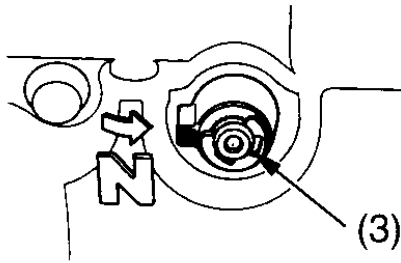
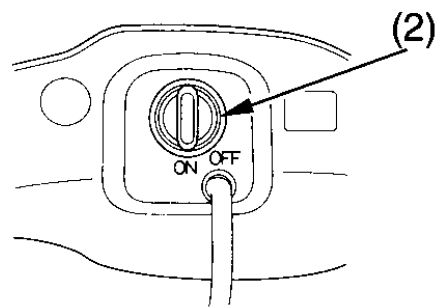
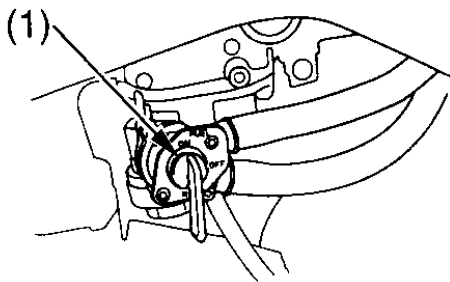
Your ATV is not equipped with lights. It is intended to be used only during the daytime. You should ride only when visibility is good. Plan to stop riding well before it gets dark. Operation at night without lights may be illegal in some states.

# Starting & Stopping the Engine

Always follow the proper starting procedure described below.

For your safety, avoid starting or operating the engine in an enclosed area such as a garage. Your ATV's exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas which can collect rapidly in an enclosed area and cause illness or death.

## Preparation



(1) fuel valve  
(2) ignition switch

(3) neutral indicator  
(4) engine stop switch

1. Before starting, Select a level surface and lock the parking brake (page 26 ).
2. Turn the fuel valve ( 1 ) and ignition switch ( 2 ) to ON.

Confirm the following:

- The transmission is in **NEUTRAL** (neutral indicator ( 3 ) aligned with the N mark).
- The engine stop switch ( 4 ) is set to **RUN**.

# Starting & Stopping the Engine

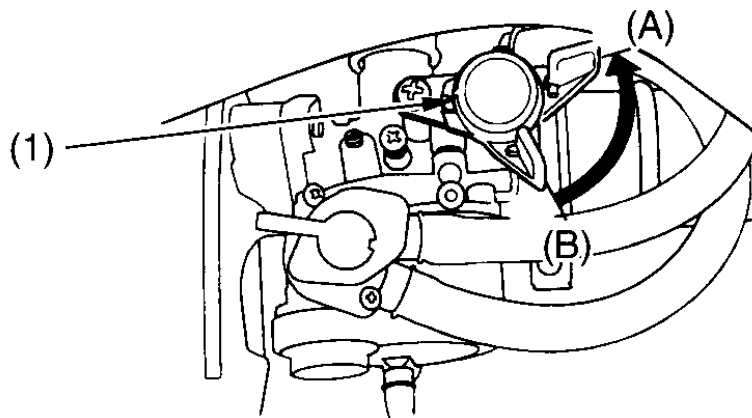
## Starting Procedure

To restart a warm engine, follow the procedure for “*High Air Temperature.*”

Normal Air Temperature 10° – 35°C (50° – 95°F)

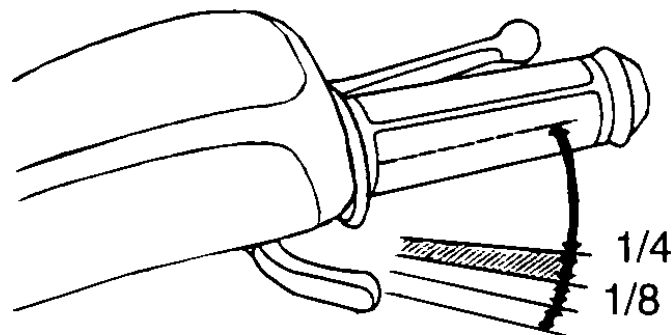
1. Pull the choke lever up all the way to fully ON (A).
2. Open the throttle slightly (1/8 – 1/4).  
(If the throttle limiter is adjusted as delivered, open the throttle fully.)

RIGHT SIDE



(1) choke lever

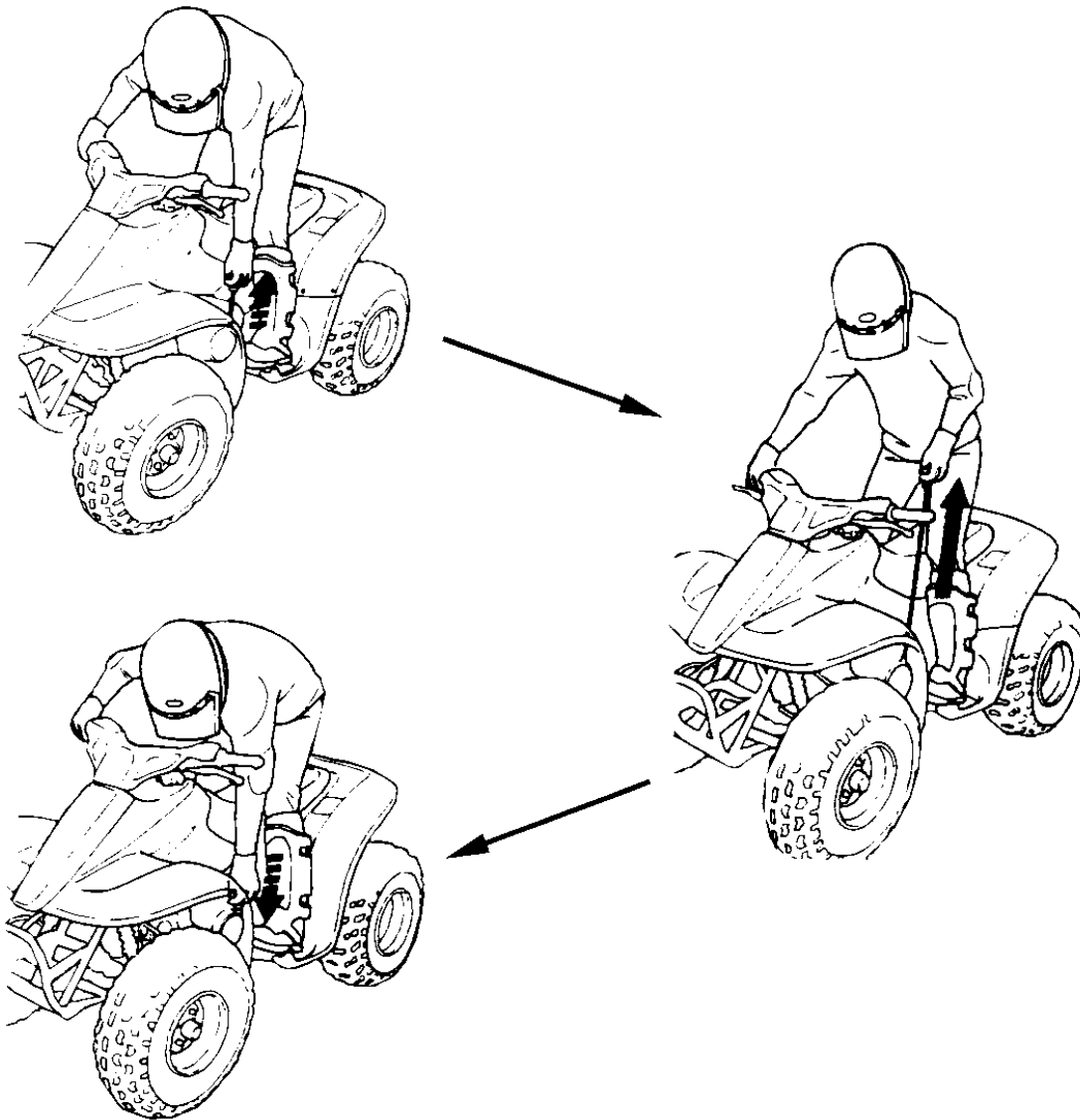
RIGHT HANDLEBAR



# Starting & Stopping the Engine

---

3. Grasp the starter grip and slowly pull it out about 4 inches (100 mm). Then pull the starter grip briskly to start the engine. After the engine starts, slowly return the starter grip.



4. Warm up the engine by opening and closing the throttle slightly.
5. About a half minute after the engine starts, push the choke lever down all the way to fully OFF (B).
6. If idling is unstable, open the throttle slightly.



# Starting & Stopping the Engine

---

High Air Temperature 35°C (95°F) or above

1. Do not use the choke.
2. Start the engine (follow steps 2—4 under *Normal Air Temperature*).

Low Air Temperature 10°C (50°F) or below

1. Follow steps 1 — 2 under *Normal Air Temperature*.
2. Warm up the engine by opening and closing the throttle slightly.
3. Continue warming up the engine until it runs smoothly and responds to the throttle when the choke lever is fully OFF.

## NOTICE

*Extended use of the choke may impair piston and cylinder wall lubrication and shorten the life of the engine.*

# Starting & Stopping the Engine

---

## Flooded Engine

If the engine fails to start after repeated attempts, it may be flooded with excess fuel. To clear a flooded engine:

1. Turn the engine stop switch OFF.
2. Move the choke lever to the fully OFF position.
3. Hold the throttle fully open and operate the recoil starter several times.
4. Turn the engine stop switch to RUN and repeat the normal starting procedure, but don't use the choke.

If the engine still won't start, refer to *If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start*, page 160 .

## How to Stop the Engine

### Normal Engine Stop

To stop the engine, make sure the transmission is in neutral by checking that the neutral indicator is aligned with the N mark, and turn the ignition switch OFF.

The engine stop switch should normally remain in the RUN position even when the engine is OFF.

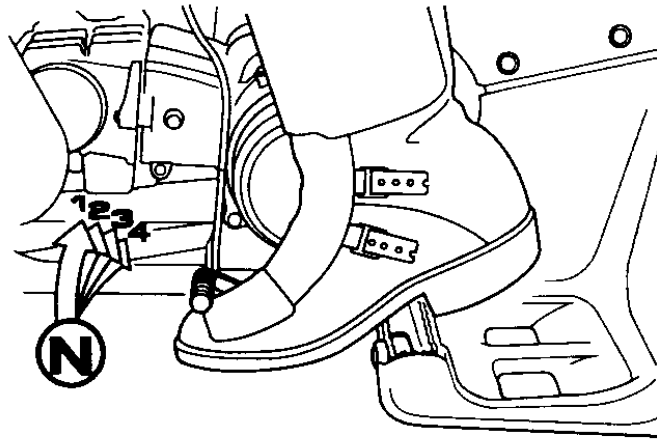
### Emergency Engine Stop

To stop the engine in an emergency, use the engine stop switch. To operate, move the switch to either OFF position.

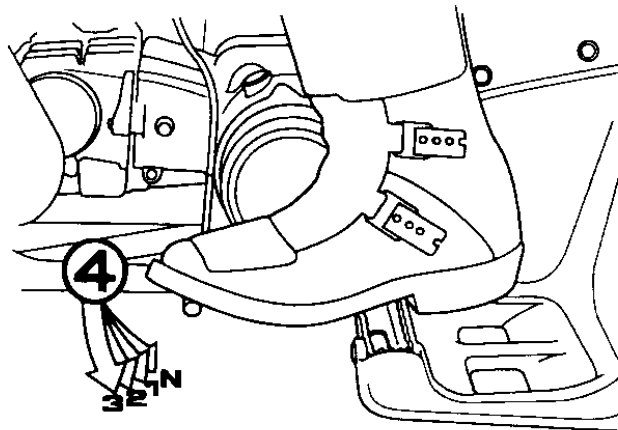
# Shifting Gears

---

## UPSHIFTING SEQUENCE



## DOWNSHIFTING SEQUENCE



Your ATV has four forward gears: 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The gearshift pedal is located near the left footpeg. One full stroke of the pedal shifts the transmission to the next higher or lower gear in the shifting sequence. The pedal automatically returns to the horizontal position when released.

To upshift to a higher gear, put the toe of your boot under the gearshift pedal and raise the pedal one full stroke. To downshift, step on the gearshift pedal and depress the pedal one full stroke.

# Shifting Gears

---

With the engine stop switch at RUN and the transmission in neutral, the engine can be started.

1. With the transmission in neutral, release the parking brake, but continue squeezing the rear brake lever.
2. With the throttle closed, raise the gearshift pedal one full stroke to shift into 1st (first) gear.
3. Release the rear brake lever and increase engine speed by gradually opening the throttle.
4. When speed increases, release the throttle and shift to 2nd gear by pressing the upshift switch once.
5. Repeat this sequence to progressively upshift to 3rd and 4th (top) gear.
6. To downshift, reverse this sequence. Remember to close the throttle each time you shift to the next lower gear.

# Shifting Gears

---

Learning when to shift gears comes with experience. Keep the following tips in mind:

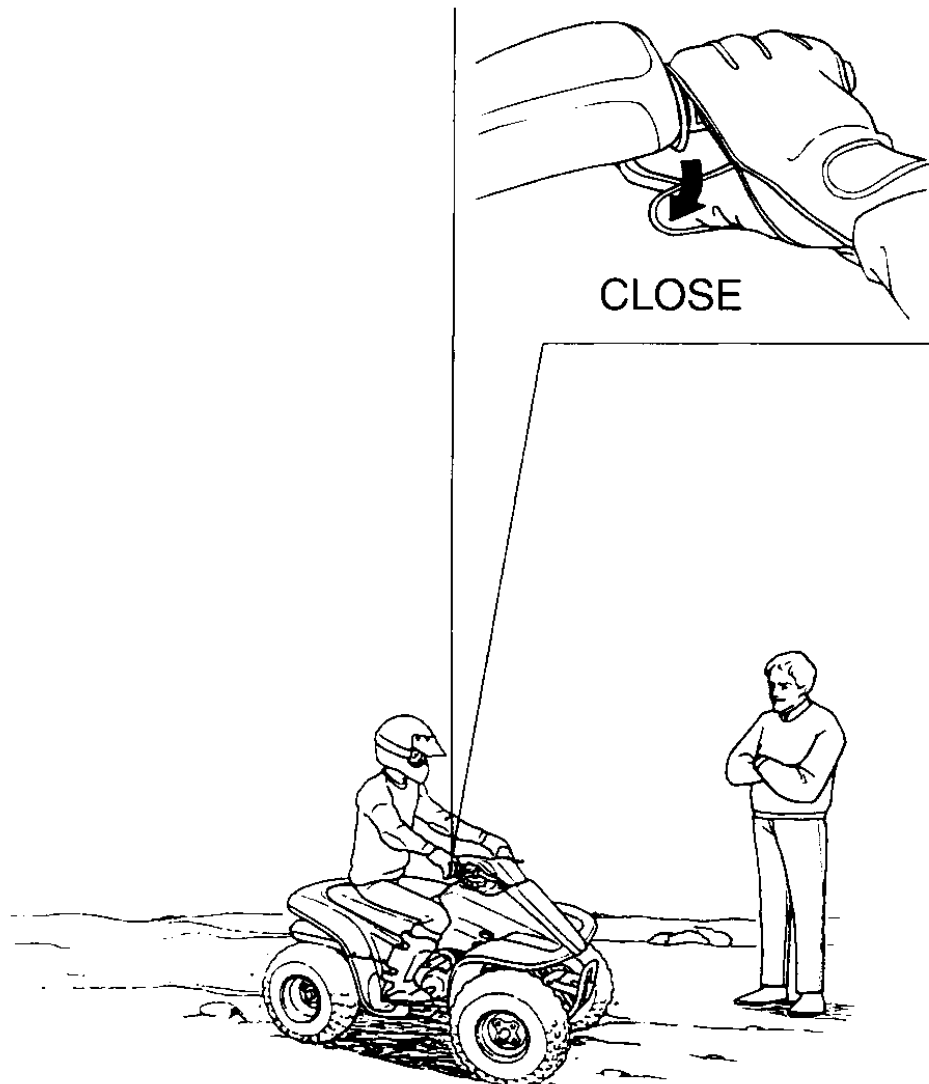
- As a general rule, shift while moving in a straight line.
- Close the throttle completely before shifting. Improper shifting may damage the engine, transmission, and drive train.
- Upshift to a higher gear or reduce throttle before engine rpm (speed) gets too high. Learn the relationship between engine sound and the normal shifting points.
- Downshift to a lower gear before you feel the engine laboring (lugging) at low rpm.
- Avoid downshifting to help slow your ATV when engine rpm is high. Downshifting when engine speed is near its allowable maximum may over-rev the engine and cause possible damage.
- To prevent transmission damage, do not coast or tow the ATV for long distances with the engine off.
- Ride in the highest gear that lets the engine run and accelerate smoothly. This will give you good fuel economy and effective emissions control.

# Braking

Your ATV is equipped with drum brakes on both front wheels which are mechanically activated by operating the right brake lever. A single drum brake on the rear axle housing is mechanically activated by depressing the brake pedal or operating the left brake lever.

As a general rule, the front braking system provides about 70 percent of total stopping power.

For full braking effectiveness, use both the pedal and lever simultaneously. Using both braking systems will stop your ATV faster with greater stability.

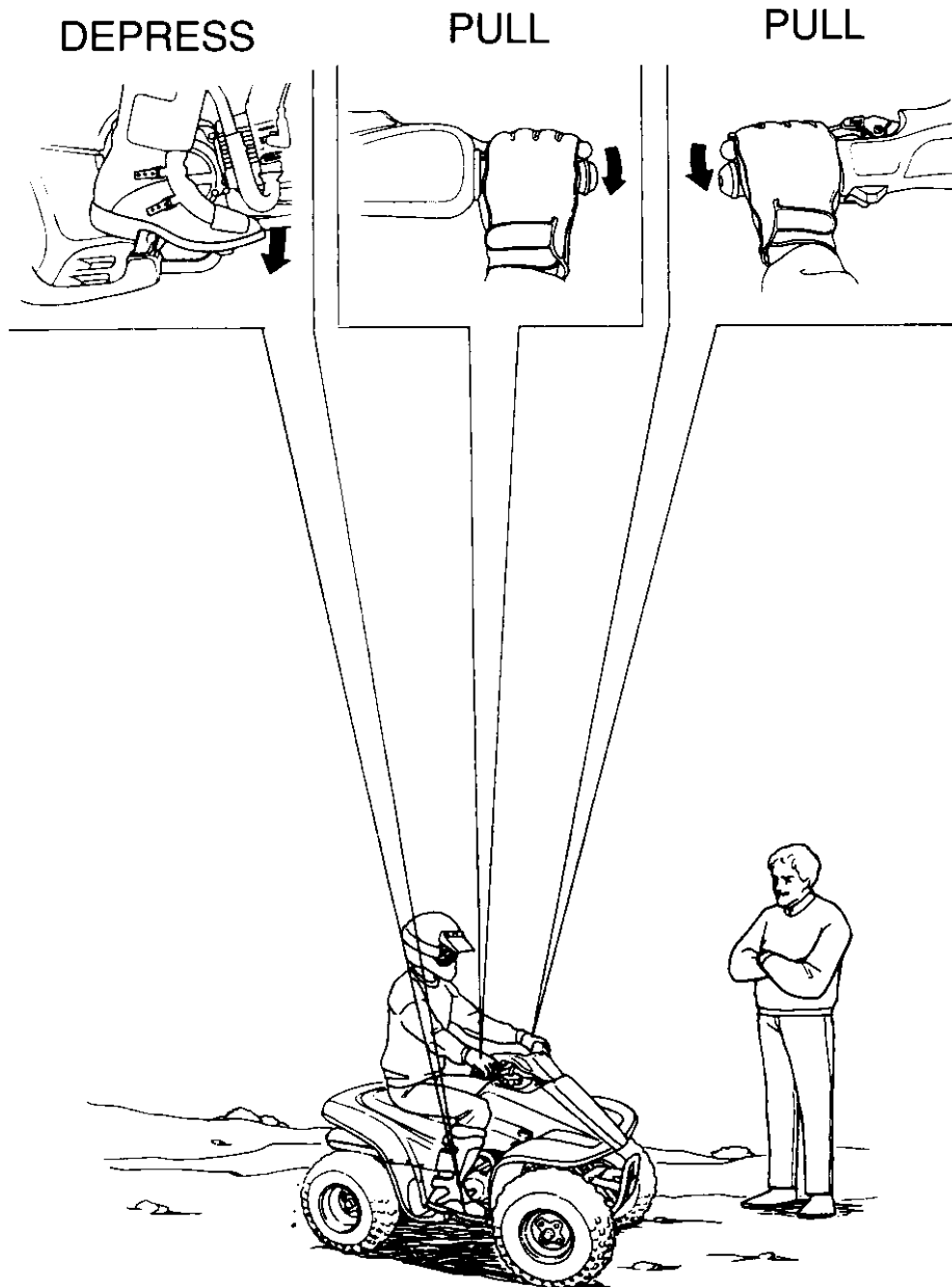


# Braking

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To slow or stop, apply the brake lever and brake pedal smoothly, while downshifting to match your speed.

Gradually increase braking as you feel the brakes slowing your speed. The increase in engine compression from downshifting will help slow your ATV.



# Braking

---

Applying the brakes too hard may cause the wheels to lock and slide, reducing control of your ATV. If this happens, release the brake controls, steer straight ahead until you regain control, then reapply the brakes more gently.

When possible, reduce your speed or complete braking before entering a turn. Avoid braking or closing the throttle quickly while turning. Either action may cause one or more wheels to slip and reduce your control of your ATV.

Your ability to brake in a turn and to brake hard in an emergency situation are important riding skills.

When descending a long, steep grade, use engine compression braking by downshifting, with intermittent use of both brakes. Continuous brake application can overheat the brakes and reduce their effectiveness.

Riding with your foot resting on the brake pedal or your hands on the brake levers may overheat the brakes, reducing effectiveness.

For information on how to apply the brakes in various riding situations, see the following section, *Riding Your ATV*.



# Riding Your ATV

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## Making Turns

Learn how to turn your ATV properly. Practice the techniques outlined in this section on level ground and at low speeds until you are confident in making turns.

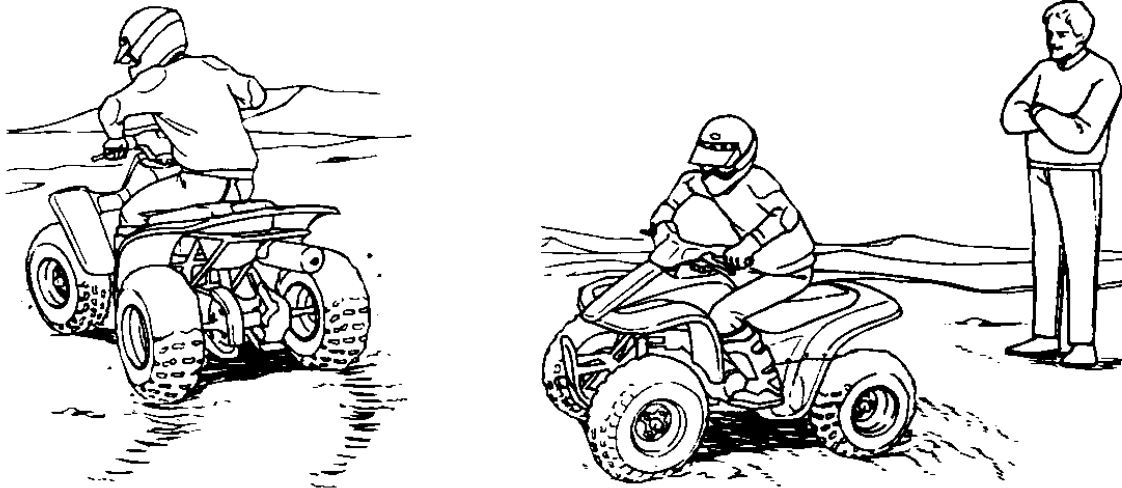
### **WARNING**

Turning improperly can make the ATV to go out of control, causing a collision or overturn.

- Always follow proper procedures for turning as described in this owner's manual.
- Practice turning at low speeds before attempting to turn at faster speeds.
- Do not turn at excessive speeds.

# Riding Your ATV

---



Lean your body to the inside of a turn and forward.

To make a turn on level ground: Steer the handlebar and lean your body toward the inside of the turn. Leaning helps balance the vehicle, and it feels more comfortable. Leaning into a turn is an important technique to master in riding an ATV.

To make a sharp turn at low speed: It helps to shift your body slightly forward on the seat, and lean inside, as you steer the handlebar. Shifting weight forward allows the rear wheels to turn easier, and it also improves front-wheel steering.

To make a turn from a full stop: Apply the throttle gradually when you turn and start up at the same time. Remember to shift your body forward to make sharp low-speed turns and whenever you turn while accelerating from a full stop.

# Riding Your ATV

---

## Skidding or Sliding

The terrain surface can be a major factor affecting turns. Skidding during a turn is more likely to occur on slippery surfaces, such as snow, ice, mud and loose gravel. If you skid on ice, you may lose all directional control. To avoid skidding on slippery terrain, keep your speed low and ride with caution.

### **WARNING**

Skidding or sliding improperly may cause you to lose control of this ATV. You may also regain traction unexpectedly, which may cause the ATV to overturn.

Learn to safely control skidding by practicing at low speeds and on level, smooth terrain.

If your ATV skids sideways during a turn, steer in the direction of the skid. Avoid hard braking or accelerating until you have regained directional control.

# Riding Your ATV

---

## Riding Up Hills

The ATV's ability to safely climb hills largely depends on the rider's skill and judgment. Begin by practicing on smooth, gentle slopes. As you gain experience, you'll learn the hazards and your own limitations. You may then proceed to ride on more difficult terrain. However, you must be able to decide which hills or hazards might cause the ATV to overturn. Avoid excessively steep hills.

### **WARNING**

Operating on excessively steep hills can cause the vehicle to overturn more easily than operating on level surfaces or small hills.

Never operate the ATV on hills too steep for the ATV or for your abilities.

When climbing hills, you must shift weight toward the front wheels to help keep them on the ground. To do this, shift your body slightly forward on the seat and lean forward. For greater weight shift, move your body farther forward and lean forward.

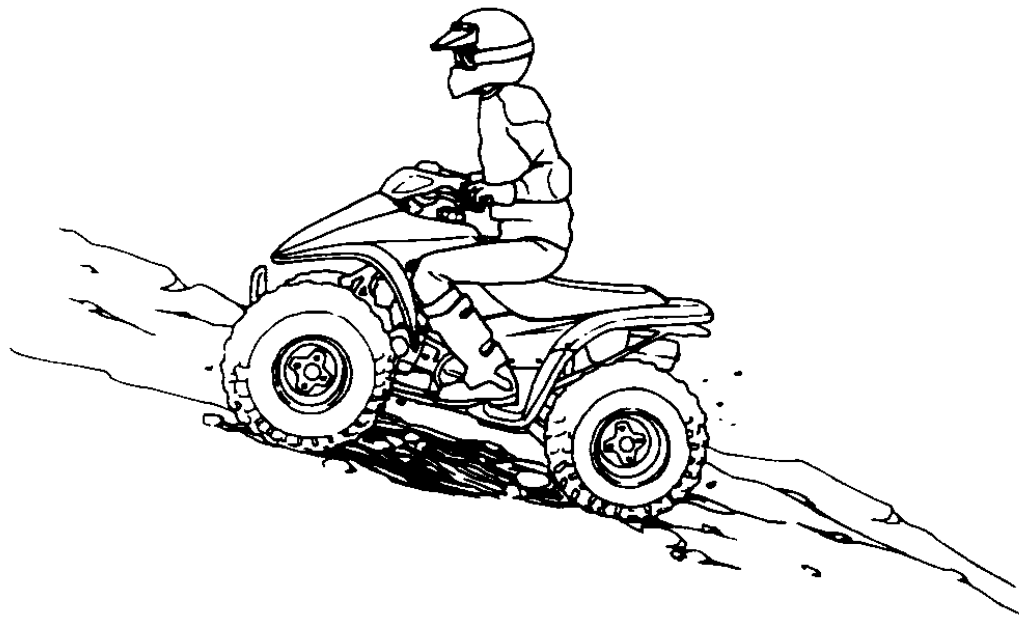
### **WARNING**

Climbing hills improperly could cause loss of control or cause the ATV to overturn.

Always follow proper procedures for climbing hills as described in this owner's manual.

# Riding Your ATV

---



Shift weight forward when climbing hills.

- Always check the terrain carefully before you start up any hill.
- Never climb hills with excessively slippery or loose surfaces.
- To climb a hill, take a running start in an appropriate gear and speed for the conditions. Maintain a steady speed as you ascend the hill.
- Never open the throttle suddenly or make sudden gear changes. The ATV could flip over backward.
- Never go over the top of any hill at high speed. An obstacle, a sharp drop, or another vehicle or person could be on the other side of the hill.

# Riding Your ATV

---

## **Stalling the ATV and/or Rolling Backwards:**

If you incorrectly estimate climbing capability or terrain conditions, the ATV may not have enough power or traction to continue uphill. If this happen, the ATV can stall and/or roll backwards.

### **WARNING**

Stalling, rolling backwards or improperly dismounting while climbing a hill could result in the ATV overturning.

Always follow proper procedures for climbing a hill as described in this owner's manual.

## What to do if the ATV stalls or rolls backwards when climbing a hill:

If you are about to lose all forward speed:

1. Using the front and rear brakes together, bring the ATV to a stop with the vehicle pointed straight uphill.
2. Get off the ATV while you continue holding the brakes.
3. Shift into neutral, set the parking brake and turn the engine off.
4. Then assess the situation.

If the ATV starts rolling backwards before you begin braking:

1. Keep your weight uphill.
2. Carefully apply the front brakes first, then carefully apply the rear brake. Do not apply either brake abruptly if you are rolling backwards, or the vehicle may overturn.

If the ATV continues sliding backwards:

After you've applied the brakes, get off and away from the vehicle.

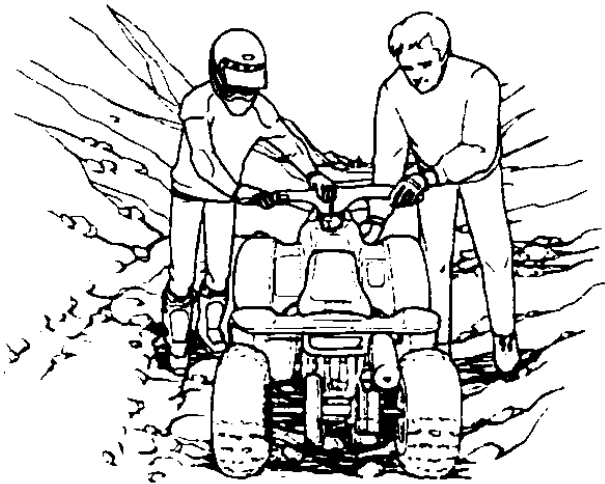
# Riding Your ATV

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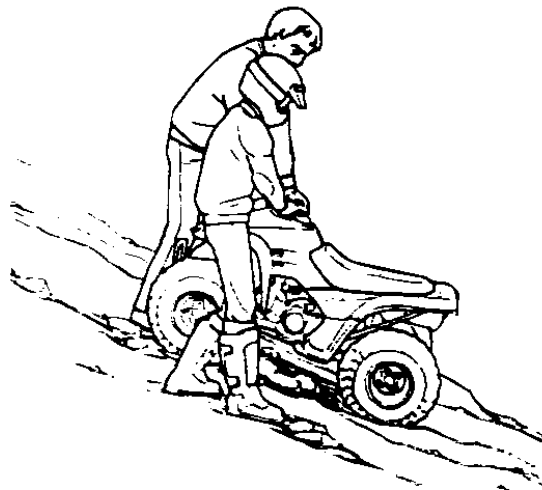
What to do after the ATV has stalled or rolled backwards:

If the hill is too steep or too slippery, or if you have any doubt whether you can safely walk the ATV back down the hill, leave the vehicle where it is and get help. If possible, block the wheels so the vehicle doesn't roll backwards.

If the hill is not too steep and you have good footing, you may be able to walk the ATV back down the hill. Make sure your intended path is clear in case you lose control of the ATV.



Be sure your legs are clear of the wheels.



Body position for backing down a hill.

1. Stand with your body facing downhill, beside the vehicle so you can reach the rear brake lever with your right hand.
2. Be sure your legs are clear of the wheels.  
Check your footing.
3. Slowly and carefully back the ATV down the hill using the rear brake lever to control speed.
4. If you lose control of the ATV, for your safety, get away from the vehicle.

# Riding Your ATV

## Riding Down Hills

It's usually advisable to descend hills with the ATV pointed straight downhill. Avoid angles that would cause the vehicle to lean sharply to one side.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Going down a hill improperly could cause loss of control or cause the ATV to overturn.

Always follow proper procedures for going down hills as described in this owner's manual.



On downhills, shift your weight back.

As you approach a downhill, stop and survey the terrain below. Never ride past the limit of your visibility. Never go down a hill at high speed.



# Riding Your ATV

---

When you've selected a safe downhill path, shift into a lower gear, shift your weight back with your arms extended and braced against the handlebar, then go down slowly with the throttle closed.

Use mainly the rear brake to control speed. Avoid using either the front brake or rear brake hard or abruptly when riding down hills.

Remember, braking effectiveness is reduced on any hill with a loose surface.

## Crossing or Turning on Hills or Slopes

Riding on hills or slopes is different from riding on level terrain. Be careful when riding on any hill. Make sure that you practice on gentle, smooth slopes before attempting to ride on steeper or more difficult terrain.

### **WARNING**

Improperly crossing hills or turning on hills could cause loss of control or cause the ATV to overturn.

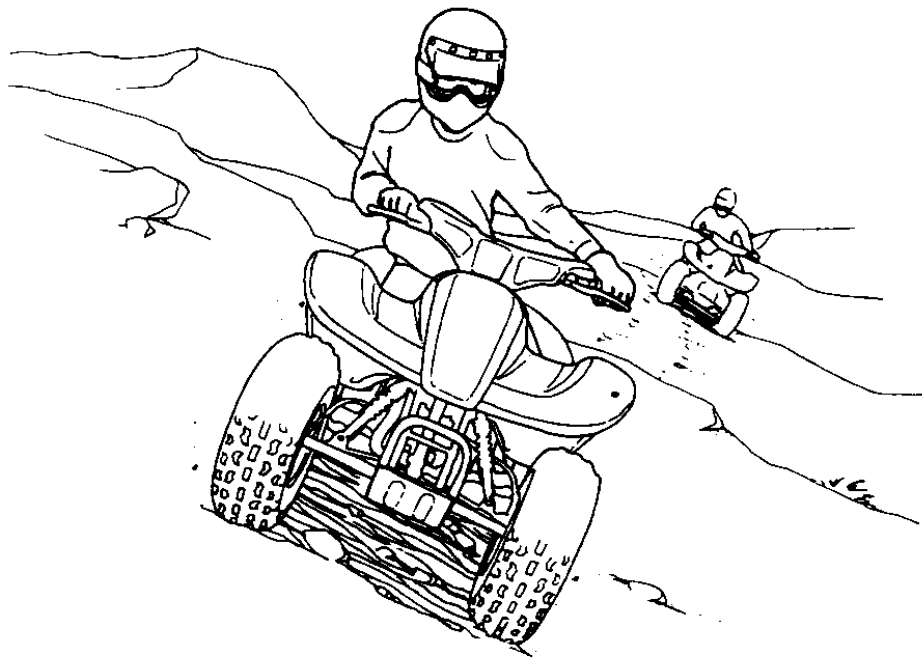
Always follow proper procedures for crossing or turning on slopes as described in this Owner's Manual. Avoid crossing steep hills if possible.

# Riding Your ATV

---

## Crossing Hills or Slopes

- To maintain balance and stability when riding across a slope, you need to shift weight toward the uphill side of the vehicle. To do this, move your body off the center of the seat and lean toward the uphill side.
- On a slippery or loose surface, you may also need to steer slightly uphill to maintain a straight course across the slope.
- Avoid crossing hills that are excessively steep, slippery or rough.



Shift weight uphill when crossing slopes.

## Making Turns on Slopes

- Compared to riding on level ground, you may need to shift more weight and lean more when making turns on slopes.
- Do not make turns on any slopes until you have first mastered the techniques for making turns on level terrain.

# Riding Your ATV

---

## Riding Over Obstacles

Before operating in a new area, check for obstacles. Watch out for bumps, rain ruts, potholes and other obstacles in the terrain. When you approach any obstacle, reduce your speed and be prepared to stop. Never try to ride over large obstacles, such as large rocks or fallen logs.

### **WARNING**

Improperly operating over obstacles could cause loss of control or a collision and could cause the ATV to overturn.

When you go over obstacles, always follow proper procedures as described in this owner's manual.

# Riding Your ATV

---

## Riding Through Water

Your ATV is designed to travel through water up to approximately 10 inches deep. Before crossing a stream, make sure the water is not too deep or flowing too fast.

### **WARNING**

The ATV tires have some ability to float. Operating this ATV through deep or fast-flowing water may cause a loss of traction and loss of control, which could lead to an accident.

Never operate this ATV in fast-flowing water or in water deeper than that specified in this Owner's Manual.

1. Choose a path where both banks have gradual slopes.
2. Proceed through the water at a slow, steady speed.
3. Watch out for submerged obstacles and slippery rocks.
4. Avoid getting the spark plug or air cleaner wet, as this would cause the engine to stop.
5. After leaving the water, always test both the front and rear brakes.
  - Riding through water can make the brakes less effective than normal, and may reduce stopping ability.
  - If necessary, apply the brakes repeatedly until they dry out and operate normally.
  - If the brakes don't regain effectiveness, stop your ATV and follow the procedures on page 125.

# Parking

---

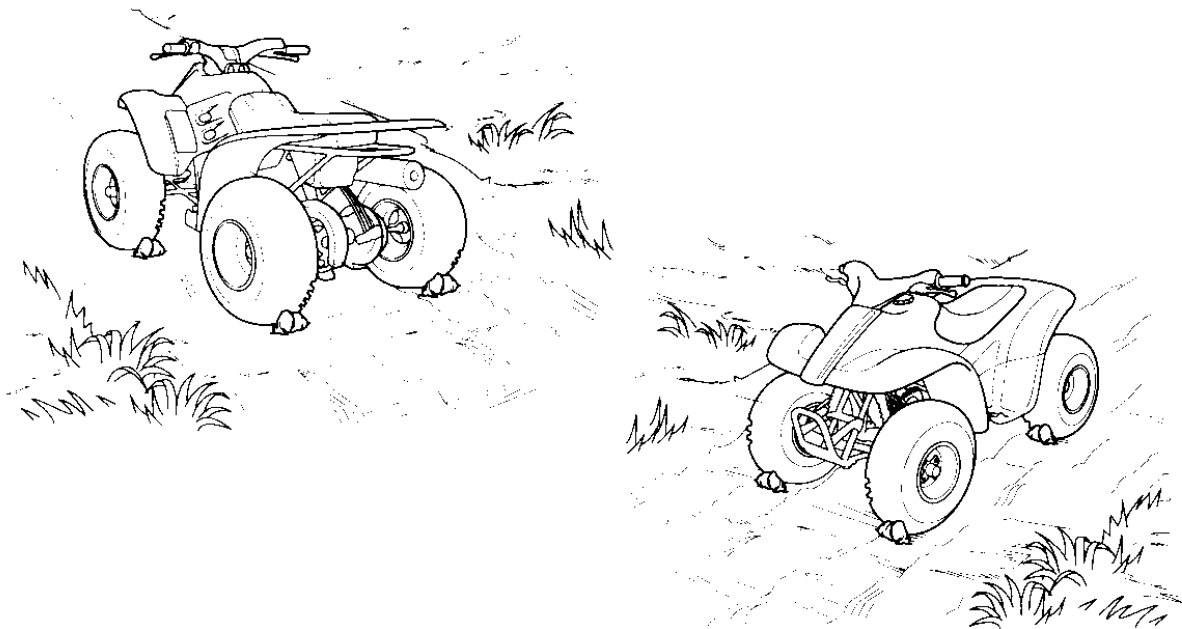
1. Look for level parking area. Make sure the ground surface is firm.
2. After bringing your ATV to a stop, hold the brakes while you shift into neutral.
3. Set the parking brake.
4. Turn the ignition switch OFF ( ○ ).
5. If you're through riding for the day, turn the fuel valve OFF.

If it is necessary to start the engine when your ATV is stopped on a grade in gear, rock the vehicle back and forth to allow shifting the transmission into neutral.

## Parking on a steep Incline or a Loose or Slippery Surface

If you must park your ATV on a steep incline or loose or slippery surface, use the following procedure:

1. While holding the brakes, set the parking brake.
2. Turn the ignition switch OFF ( ○ ) and release the brakes.
3. If the ATV begins to move, either while sitting on it or after you dismount, find a better parking location.
4. If rocks or other objects are available, you can block the wheels as shown for additional security.



# Servicing Your Honda

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To help keep your ATV in good shape, this section includes a Maintenance Schedule for required service and step-by-step instructions for specific maintenance tasks. You'll also find important safety precautions, information on fuels and oils, and tips for keeping your Honda looking good.

## *Before You Service Your Honda*

The Importance of Maintenance .....	81
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Important Safety Precautions .....	84
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Maintenance Record.....	89

## *Service Preparations*

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(cont'd)

# Servicing Your Honda

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## *Service Procedures*

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### Engine

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# The Importance of Maintenance

---

A well-maintained ATV is essential for safe, economical, and trouble-free riding. It will also help reduce air pollution. Careful pre-ride inspections and good maintenance are especially important because your ATV is designed to be ridden over rough off-road terrain.

To help you properly care for your ATV, this section of the manual provides a Maintenance Schedule. The service intervals in this schedule are based on average riding conditions.

## **WARNING**

Improperly maintaining this ATV or failing to correct a problem before you ride can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

Frequent servicing of the air cleaner is especially important to help you avoid a possible costly engine repair.

If your ATV overturns or is involved in a crash, be sure your Honda dealer inspects all major parts, even if you are able to make some repairs.



# The Importance of Maintenance

---

## *Note to Parents:*

*As a parent, it's up to you to make sure that this ATV is properly maintained and kept in safe operating condition. For youngsters, learning how to take care of a ATV and perform basic maintenance can be an important part of their riding experience. However, if you allow a youngster to perform or assist in any maintenance task, such as filling the tank with gasoline, you should provide close supervision to make sure that it is performed safely.*

# Maintenance Safety

---

This section includes instructions on how to perform some important maintenance tasks. If you have basic mechanical skills, you can perform many of these tasks with the tools provided with your ATV.

Other tasks that are more difficult and require special tools are best performed by professionals. Removing the wheels should normally be handled only by a Honda technician or other qualified mechanic. Instructions are included in this manual only to assist in emergency service.

Some of the most important safety precautions follow. However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

## **WARNING**

Failure to properly follow maintenance instructions and precautions can cause you to be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the procedures and precautions in this owner's manual.

# Maintenance Safety

---

## Important Safety Precautions

- Make sure the engine is off before you begin any maintenance or repairs. This will help eliminate several potential hazards:  
**Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust.** Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.  
**Burns from hot ATV parts.** Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching.  
**Injury from moving parts.** Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.
- Read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.
- To reduce the possibility of a fire or explosion, be careful when working around gasoline. Use only non-flammable solvent, not gasoline, to clean parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from all fuel-related parts.

Remember that your Honda dealer knows your ATV best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it. To ensure the best quality and reliability, use only new genuine Honda parts or other equivalents for repair and replacement. If you have the tools and skills required for additional maintenance jobs, you can purchase an official Honda Service Manual (page 182 ).

# Maintenance Schedule

---

The required Maintenance Schedule that follows specifies how often you should have your ATV serviced, and what things need attention. It is essential to have your ATV serviced as scheduled to maintain safe, dependable performance and proper emission control.

The service intervals in this Maintenance Schedule are based on average riding conditions. Some items will need more frequent service if you ride in unusually wet or dusty areas or at full throttle. Consult your Honda dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

Some items in the Maintenance Schedule can be performed with basic mechanical skills and hand tools. Procedures for these items are provided in this manual. Other items involve more extensive procedures and may require special training, tools, and equipment. We recommend that you have your Honda dealer perform these tasks unless you have advanced mechanical skills and the required tools and equipment. Procedures for such items in this schedule are provided in an official Honda Service Manual available for purchase (page 182 ).

If you do not feel capable of performing a given task or need assistance, remember that your Honda dealer knows your ATV best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it. If you decide to do your own maintenance, use only genuine Honda parts or their equivalents for repair or replacement to ensure the best quality and reliability.

# Maintenance Schedule

---

Perform the pre-ride inspection (page 36 ) and owner maintenance on this section at each scheduled maintenance period.

Each item on the maintenance schedule requires some mechanical knowledge. Certain items (particularly those marked \* and \*\*) may require more technical information and tools. Consult your Honda dealer.

- \* Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Service Manual (page 182 ).
- \*\* In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your Honda dealer.

## *Summary of Maintenance Schedule Notes & Procedures:*

### NOTES:

1. Service more frequently if the ATV is ridden in dusty area, sand or snow.
2. Service more frequently if the ATV is ridden in very wet or muddy conditions.

# Maintenance Schedule

## Maintenance Procedures:

I: inspect and clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary

C: clean

A: adjust

L: lubricate

R: replace

ITEMS		FREQUENCY	WHICHEVER COMES FIRST ⇒ NOTE	mi km HOURS	INITIAL MAINT. 100 150 20	REGULAR MAINT. INTERVAL		Refer to page
						600	1200	
						1000	2000	
						100	200	
EMISSION RELATED ITEMS	*	FUEL LINE					I	—
	*	THROTTLE OPERATION					I	109
	*	AIR CLEANER	NOTE 1			C	C	105
		SPARK PLUG				I	I	113
		VALVE CLEARANCE			I	I	I	116
		ENGINE OIL			R	R	R	99
	**	ENGINE OIL STRAINER SCREEN					C	—
	**	ENGINE OIL CENTRIFUGAL FIITER					C	—
	*	ENGINE IDLE SPEED			I	I	I	112
	*	SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM					I	—

\* Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Service Manual (page 182 ).

\*\* In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your Honda dealer.

# Maintenance Schedule

ITEMS		FREQUENCY	WHICHEVER COMES FIRST ⇒ NOTE	mi km HOURS	INITIAL MAINT. 100 150 20	REGULAR MAINT. INTERVAL		Refer to page
						600	1200	
						1000	2000	
						100	200	
NON EMISSION RELATED ITEMS		DRIVE CHAIN	NOTE 1, NOTE 2		I, L	I, L: EVERY 300mi (500km) or 50 operating hours		134
		DRIVE CHAIN SLIDER				I	I	136
	*	BRAKE SHOE WEAR	NOTE 1				I	123
		BRAKE SYSTEM			I	I	I	118
		SKID PLATES				I	I	133
	*	CLUTCH SYSTEM			I	I	I	111
	*	SUSPENSION				I	I	—
	*	SPARK ARRESTER				C	C	117
	*	NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS			I		I	—
	**	WHEELS/TIRES			I	I	I	—
	**	STEERING SHAFT HOLDER BEARINGS					I	—
	**	STEERING SYSTEM					I	—

- \* Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Service Manual (page 182).
- \*\* In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your Honda dealer.

# Maintenance Record

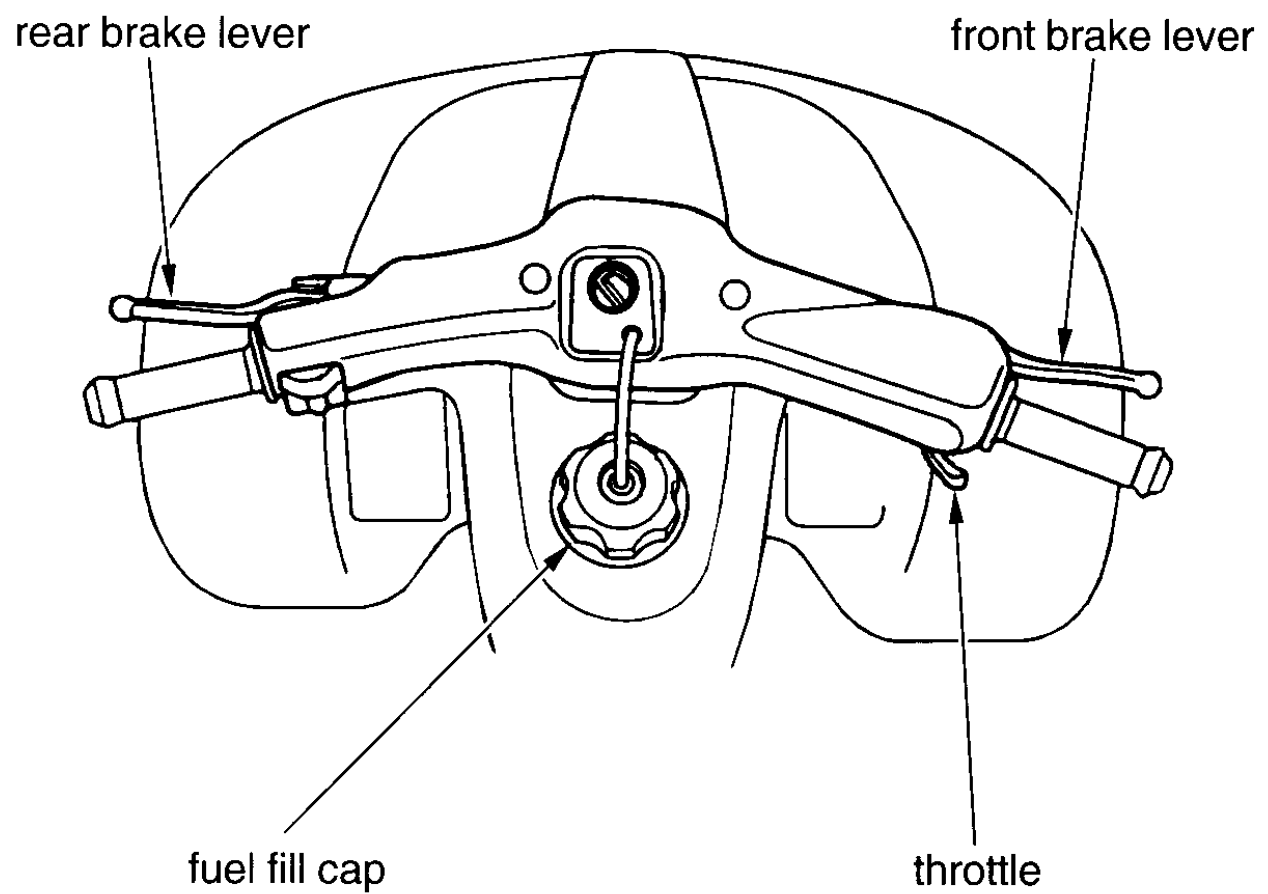
Keeping an accurate maintenance record will help ensure that your ATV is properly maintained. Retain detailed receipts to verify the maintenance was performed. If the ATV is sold, these receipts should be transferred with the ATV to the new owner. Make sure whoever performs the maintenance completes this record. All scheduled maintenance, including the 100 mile (150 km) or 20 hours initial maintenance, is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged for by your dealer. Use the space under Notes to record anything you want to remind yourself about or mention to your dealer.

<b>Miles (km) or hours</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Performed By:</b>	<b>Notes</b>
100 (150) or 20			
600 (1,000) or 100			
1,200 (2,000) or 200			
1,800 (3,000) or 300			
2,400 (4,000) or 400			
3,000 (5,000) or 500			
3,600 (6,000) or 600			
4,200 (7,000) or 700			
4,800 (8,000) or 800			



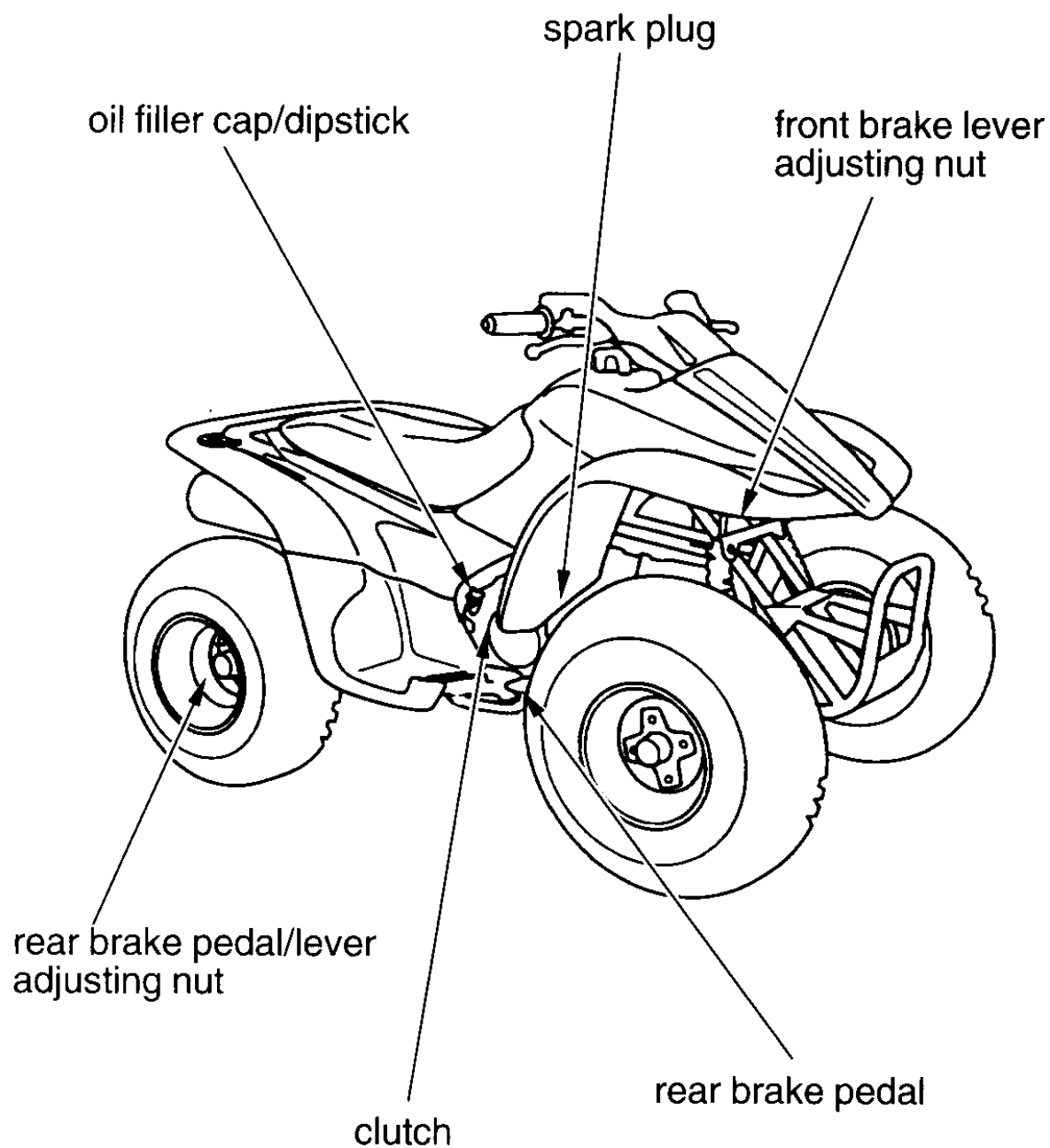
# Component Locations

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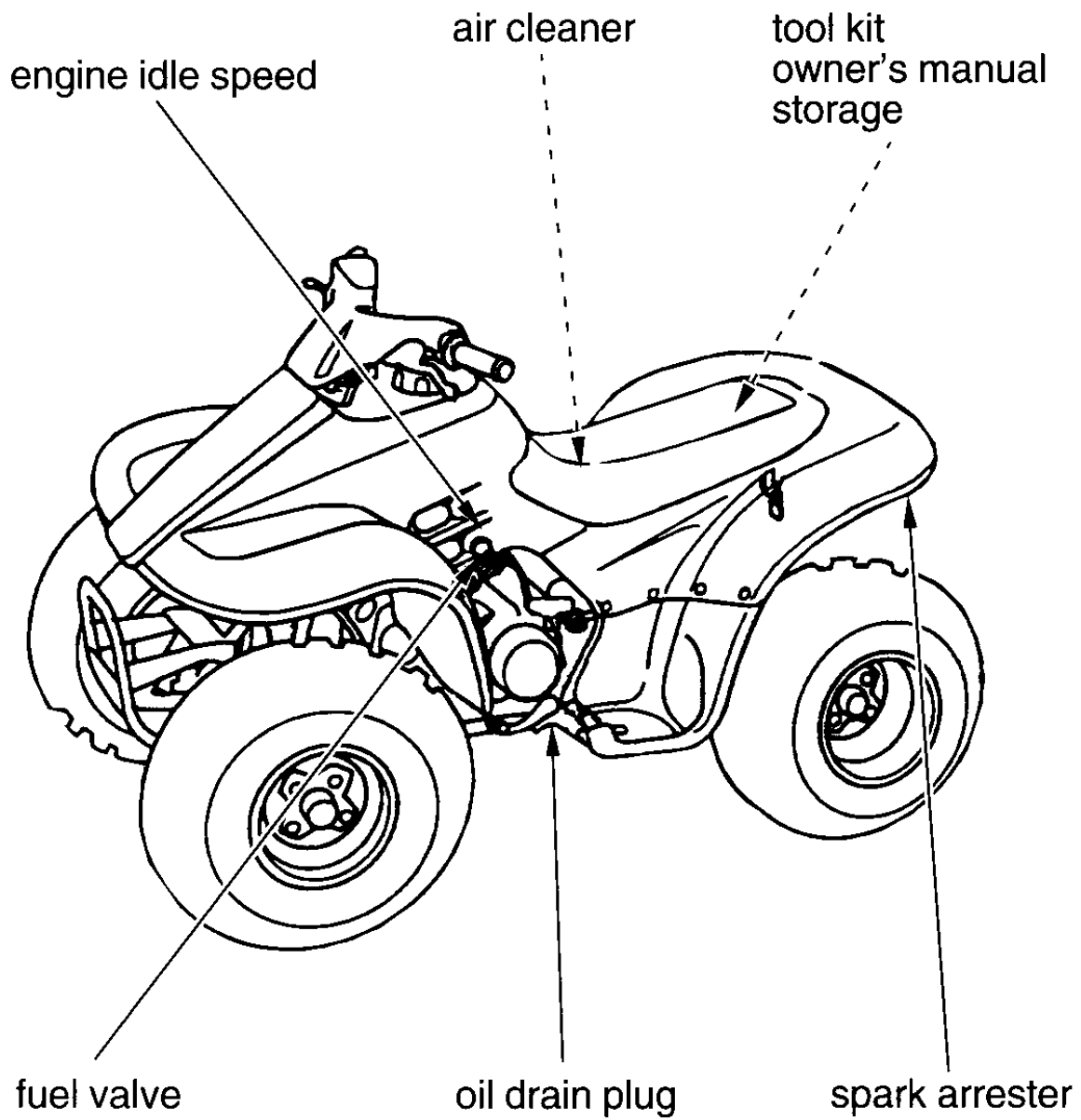
# Component Locations

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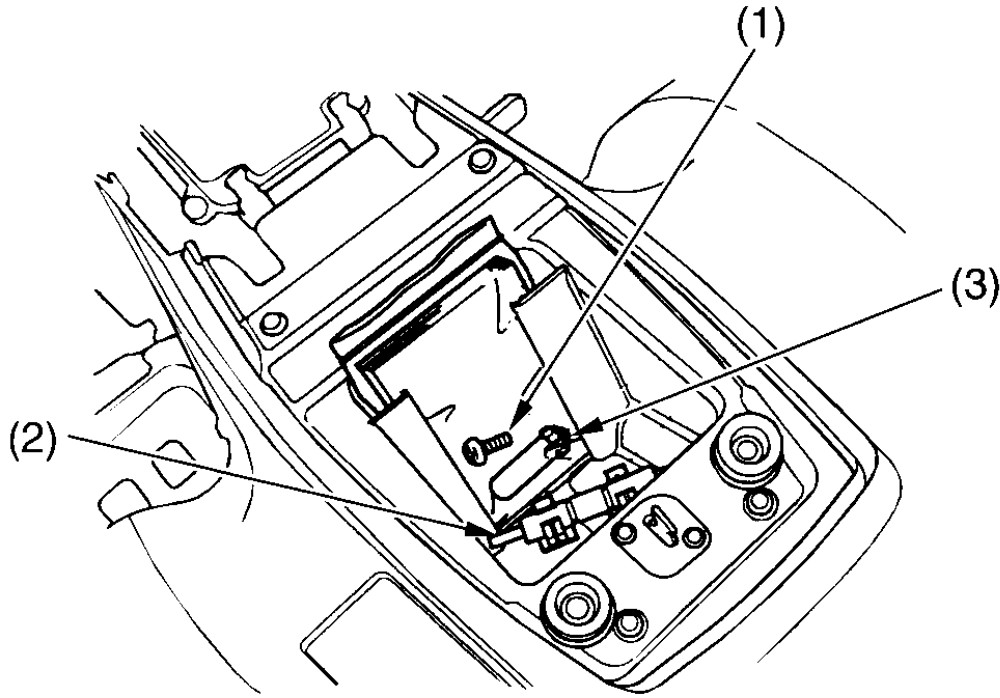
# Component Locations

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A standard screw ( 1 ), spark plug wrench and handlebar ( 2 ), and air pressure gauge ( 3 ) are provided with your ATV and stored in the storage compartment below the seat.

## UNDER SEAT



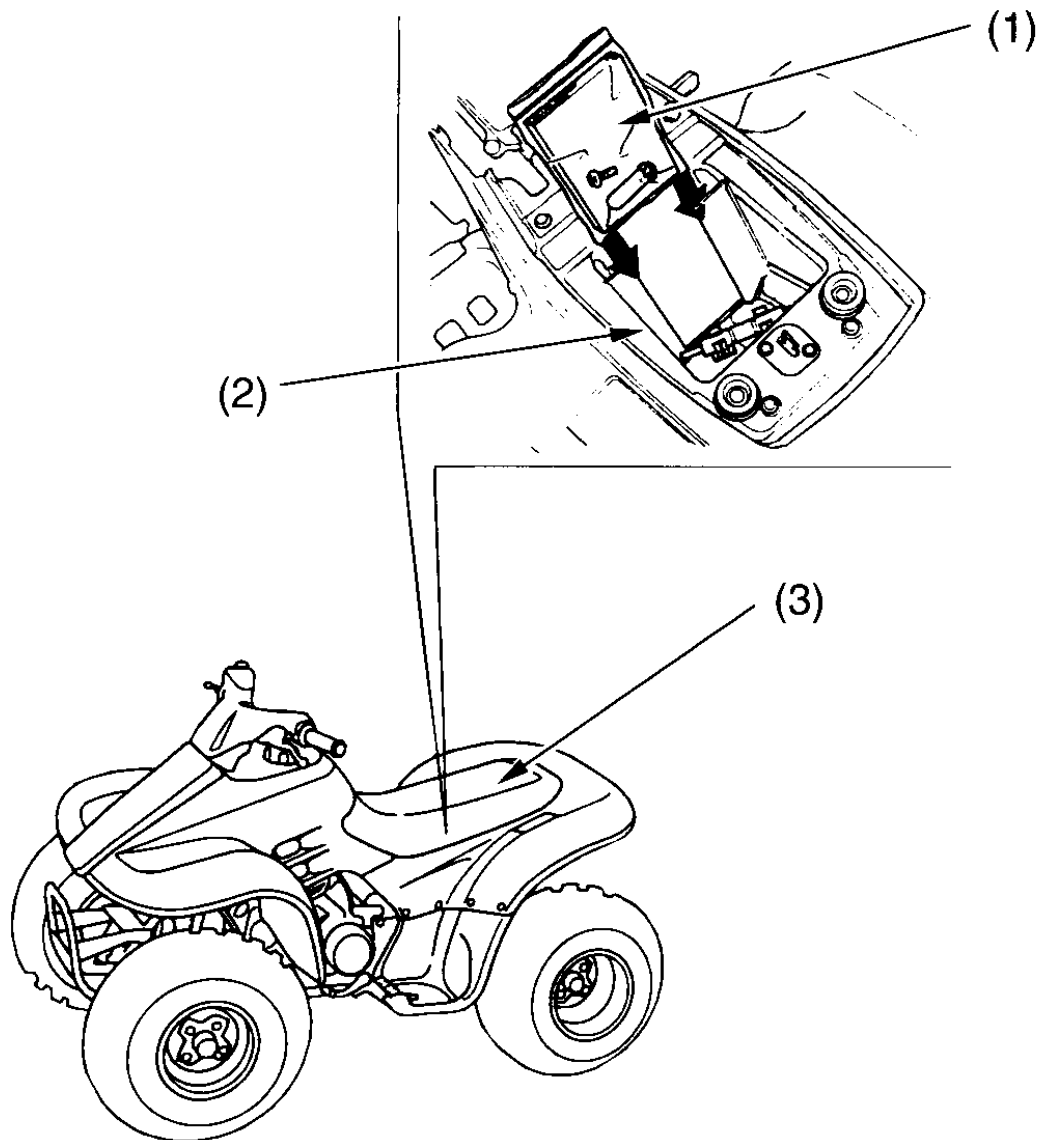
- (1) standard screw
- (2) spark plug wrench and handlebar
- (3) air pressure gauge

# Owner's Manual Storage

---

Your ATV provides storage for the owner's manual so you'll have it with you for easy reference. Store your owner's manual (1) in the storage compartment (2). The storage compartment is under the seat (3).

Be careful not to flood this area when washing your ATV.



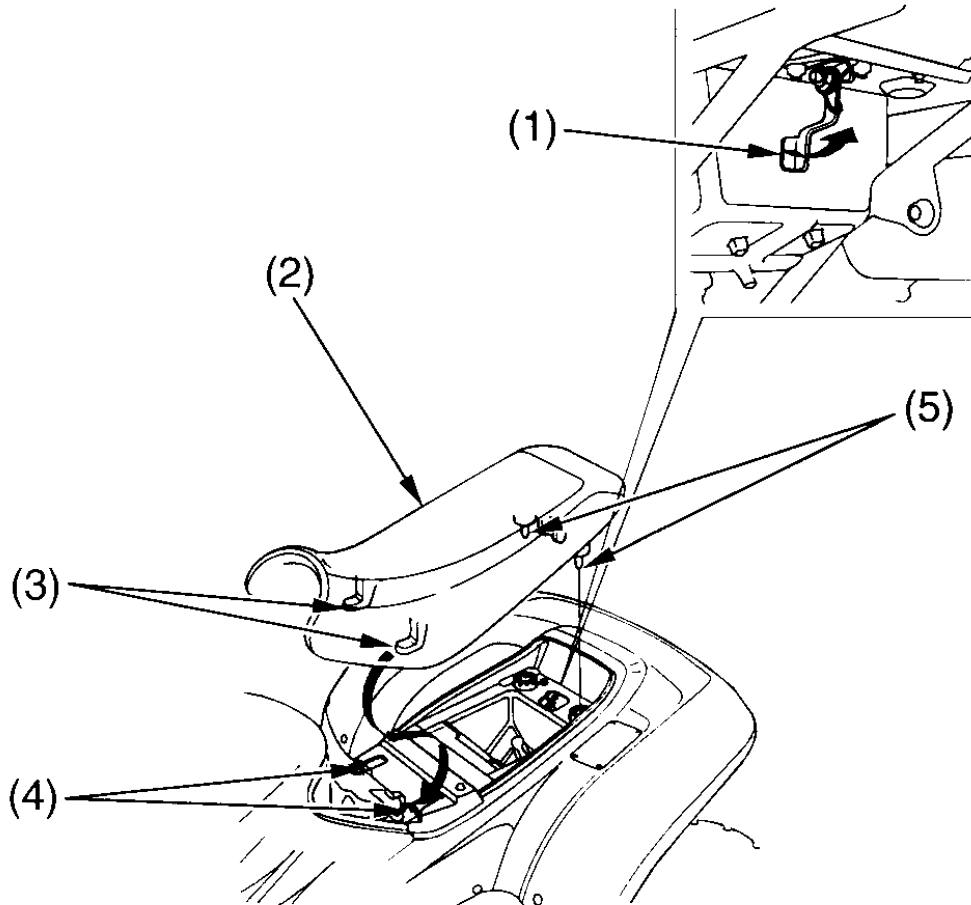
(1) owner's manual  
(2) storage compartment

(3) seat

# Seat Removal

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

The seat must be removed for the air cleaner maintenance.



(1) seat lock lever

(2) seat

(3) front prongs

(4) hooks

(5) studs

## Removal

1. Pull up the seat lock lever ( 1 ) behind the seat.
2. Slide the seat ( 2 ) back and lift it.

## Installation

1. Insert the front prongs ( 3 ) into the hooks ( 4 ) on the frame and press the studs ( 5 ) into the grommets on the storage compartment.
2. Press down on the seat until locks.

# Fuel

---

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

## Fuel Recommendation

type	unleaded
pump octane number	86 (or higher)

We recommend that you use unleaded fuel because it produces fewer engine deposits and extends the life of exhaust system components.

Your engine is designed to use any gasoline that has a pump octane number of 86 or higher. Gasoline pumps at service stations normally display the pump octane number. For information on the use of oxygenated fuels, see page 178.

Use of lower octane gasoline can cause persistent “pinging” or “spark knock” (a loud rapping noise) which, if severe, can lead to engine damage. Light pinging experienced while operating under a heavy load, such as climbing a hill, is no cause for concern.

If pinging or spark knock occurs at a steady engine speed under normal load, change brands of gasoline. If pinging or spark knock persists, consult your Honda dealer.

Never use stale or contaminated gasoline or an oil/gasoline mixture. Avoid getting dirt, dust, or water in the fuel tank.

## Fuel Capacity

Fuel tank capacity, including reserve:

1.59 US gal (6.0 l)

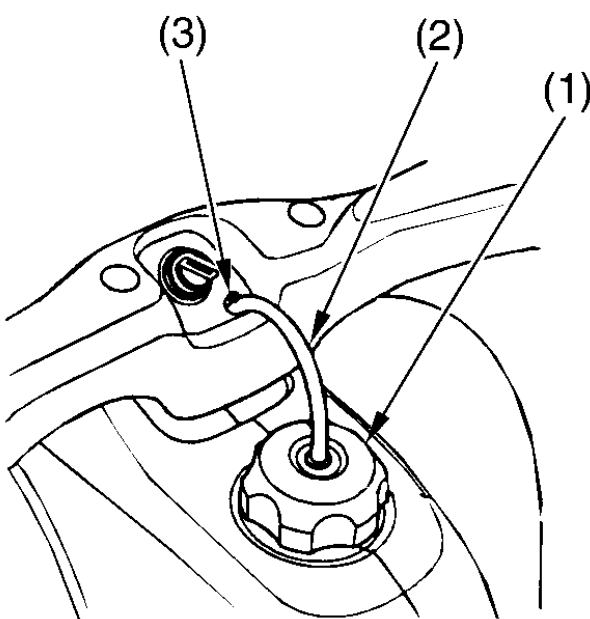
Reserve capacity:

0.34 US gal (1.3 l)

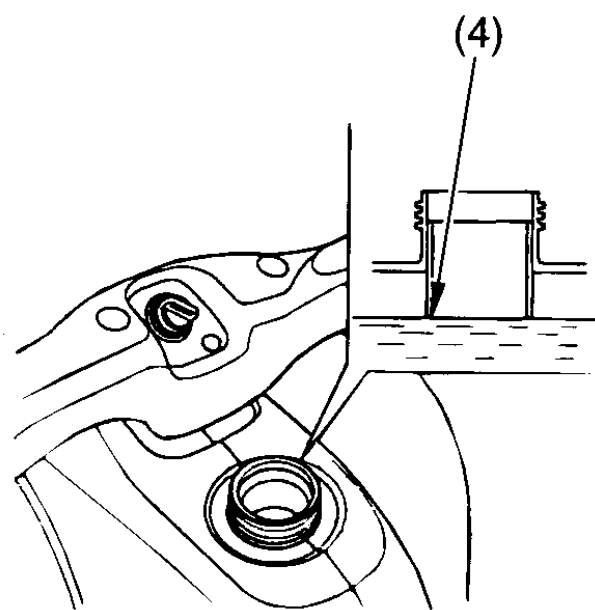
The tank should be refilled as soon as possible after switching to reserve, and the fuel valve should be returned to the ON position after refueling to avoid running out of fuel with no reserve.

## Refueling Procedure

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.



- (1) fuel fill cap
- (2) breather tube



- (3) handle cover hole
- (4) filler neck



# Fuel

---

1. To open the fuel fill cap ( 1 ), turn it counterclockwise.
2. Pull the breather tube ( 2 ) out of the handlebar cover hole ( 3 ).
3. Add fuel until the level reaches the bottom of the filler neck ( 4 ).  
Avoid over filling the tank. There should be no fuel in the filler neck.

## **WARNING**

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

- Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks and flame away.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.

4. After refueling, turn the fuel fill cap clockwise until it clicks.
5. Insert the breather tube ( 2 ) into the handlebar cover hole ( 3 ).
6. If the fuel valve was set to RES, turn the fuel valve ON.

If you replace the fuel fill cap, use only a genuine Honda replacement part.

# Engine Oil

---

Engine oil quality is a major factor that affects both the performance and the service life of the engine.

Using the proper oil (page 100 ) and filter, and regularly checking, adding, and changing oil will help extend your engine's life. Even the best oil wears out. Changing oil helps get rid of dirt and deposits in the engine. Operating the engine with old or dirty oil can damage your engine. Running the engine with insufficient oil can cause serious damage to the engine and transmission.

Change the engine oil as specified in the maintenance schedule on page 87 . When running in very dusty conditions, oil changes should be performed more frequently than specified in the maintenance schedule.

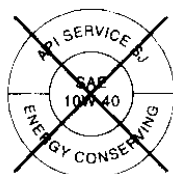
# Engine Oil

## Oil Recommendation

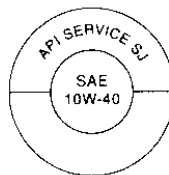
API classification	SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label
viscosity (weight)	SAE 10W-40
JASO T 903 standard	MA
suggested oil*	Pro Honda GN4 or HP4 (without molybdenum additives) 4-stroke oil (USA & Canada), or Honda 4-stroke oil (Canada only), or an equivalent motorcycle oil.

\* Suggested oils are equal in performance to SJ oils that are not labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label.

- Your ATV does not need oil additives. Use the recommended oil.
- Do not use oils with graphite or molybdenum additives. They may adversely affect clutch operation.
- Do not use API SH or higher oils displaying a circular API “energy conserving” service label on the container. They may affect lubrication and clutch performance.



**NOT RECOMMENDED**

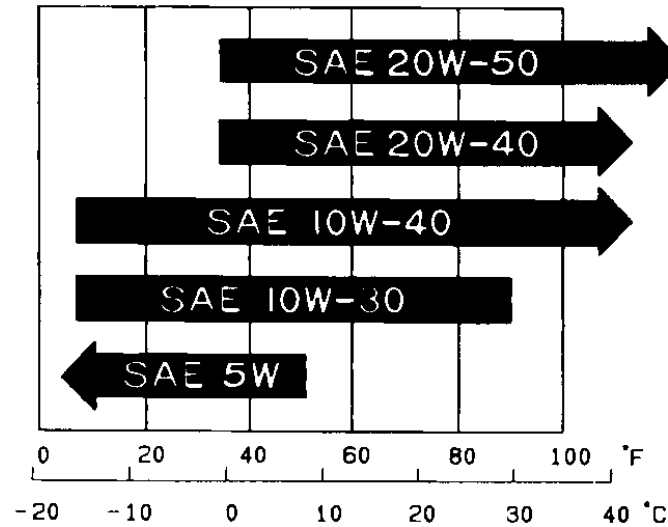


**OK**

- Do not use non-detergent, vegetable, or castor based racing oils.

# Engine Oil

Other viscosities shown in the following chart may be used when the average temperature in your riding area is within the indicated range.

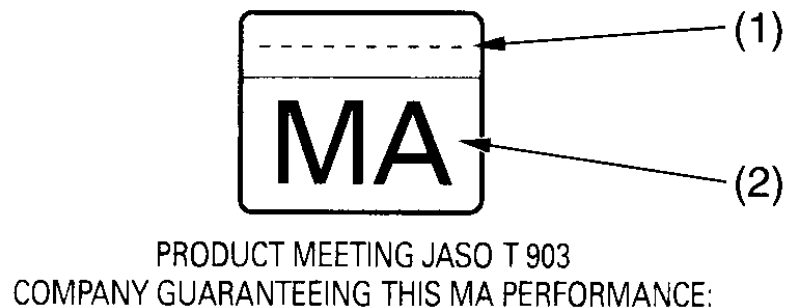


## JASO T 903 standard

The JASO T 903 standard is an index to choose engine oils for 4-stroke motorcycle engines.

There are two classes: MA and MB.

Oil conforming to the standard has the following classification on the oil container.



(1) code number of the sales company of the oil

(2) oil classification

# Engine Oil

## Checking & Adding Oil

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

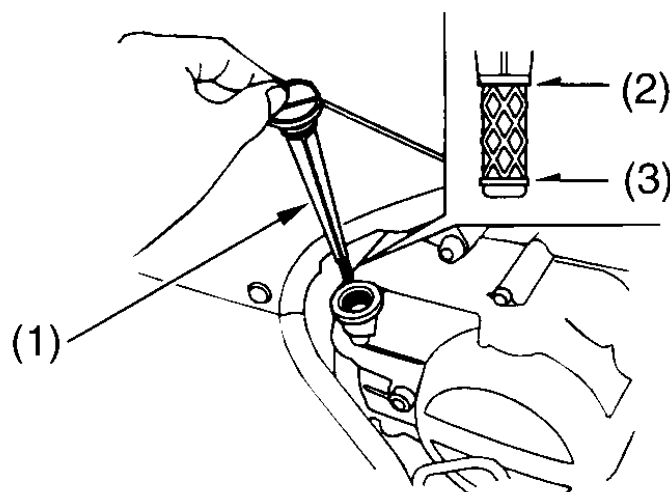
Check the engine oil level each day before operating your ATV and add if needed.

1. Park your ATV on a firm, level surface.
2. Start the engine in a well-ventilated area and let it idle for 3—5 minutes. Stop the engine and wait 2—3 minutes.
3. Remove the oil filler cap/dipstick ( 1 ) from the right crankcase cover and wipe it clean.
4. Insert the dipstick without screwing it in, then remove the dipstick and check the oil level. The oil level should be between the upper level mark ( 2 ) and the lower level mark ( 3 ) on the dipstick.
5. If required, add the specified oil into the filler cap hole, up to the upper level mark on the dipstick. Do not overfill.
6. Reinstall the oil filler cap/dipstick.

### NOTICE

*Running the engine with improper oil level can cause serious engine damage.*

RIGHT SIDE



(1) oil filler cap/dipstick  
(2) upper level mark

(3) lower level mark

## Changing Engine Oil

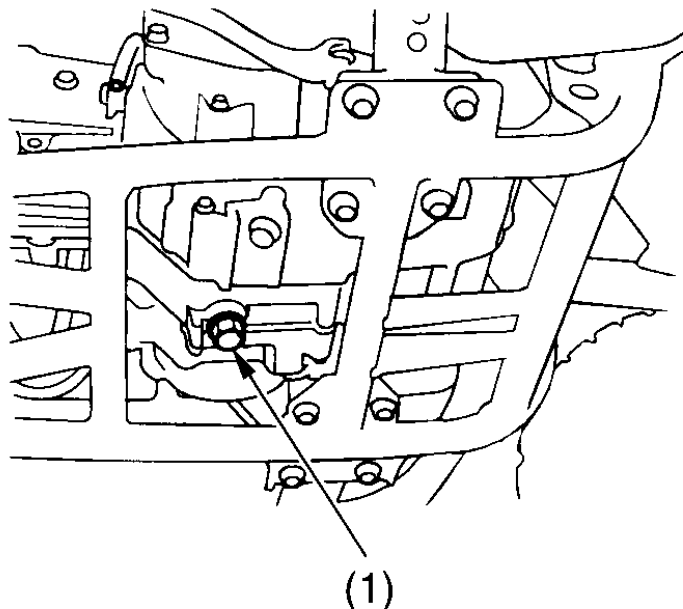
Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

This procedure requires mechanical skill and professional tools such as a torque wrench as well as a means for disposing of the drained fluid (page 156). If you do not have the skills or the tools, see your Honda dealer.

### *Drain the Engine Oil:*

1. With the ATV on the level ground, remove the oil filler cap/dipstick from the right crankcase cover.
2. Place an oil drain pan under the crankcase and remove the oil drain plug (1).

### UNDER ENGINE



(1) oil drain plug

(cont'd)

# Engine Oil

---

4. Pour the drained oil into a suitable container and dispose of it in an approved manner (page 156 ).

## NOTICE

*Improper disposal of drained fluids is harmful to the environment.*

### *Add Engine Oil:*

1. Check that the drain plug sealing washer is in good condition. If necessary, replace the sealing washer.
2. Reinstall the oil drain plug and tighten it to the specified torque:  
17 lbf·ft (24 N·m , 2.4 kgf·m)
3. Fill the crankcase with the recommended grade oil approximately:  
0.7 US qt (0.7 ℓ)
4. Reinstall the oil filler cap and dipstick.
5. Start the engine and let it idle for a few minutes.
6. Stop the engine and check the oil level. Make sure the oil is between the upper and lower level marks on the dipstick. If necessary, add more oil but do not overfill.
7. Check that there are no oil leaks.

If a torque wrench is not used for installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly.

# Air Cleaner

---

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

Proper air cleaner maintenance is very important for off-road vehicles. A dirty, water-soaked, worn-out, or defective air cleaner will allow dirt, dust, mud, and other impurities to pass into the engine.

Service the air cleaner more frequently if you ride in unusually wet or dusty areas. Your Honda dealer can help you determine the correct service interval for your riding conditions.

Your ATV's air cleaner has very specific performance requirements. Use a new genuine Honda air cleaner specified for your model or an air cleaner of equal quality.

## NOTICE

*Using the wrong air cleaner may result in premature engine damage.*

Proper air cleaner maintenance can prevent premature engine wear or damage, expensive repairs, low engine power, poor gas mileage, and spark plug fouling.

## NOTICE

*Improper or lack of proper air cleaner maintenance can cause poor performance and premature engine wear.*

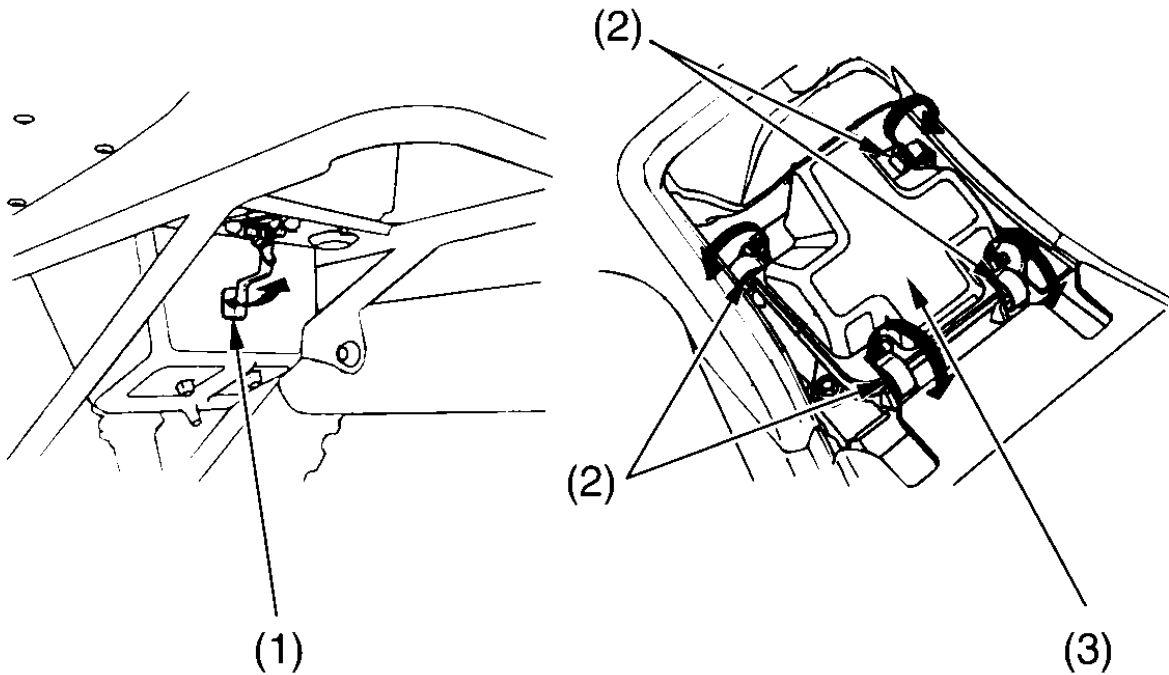


# Air Cleaner

---

## Cleaning

1. Remove the seat by pulling the seat lock lever ( 1 ) up.



(1) seat lock lever

(2) retainer clips

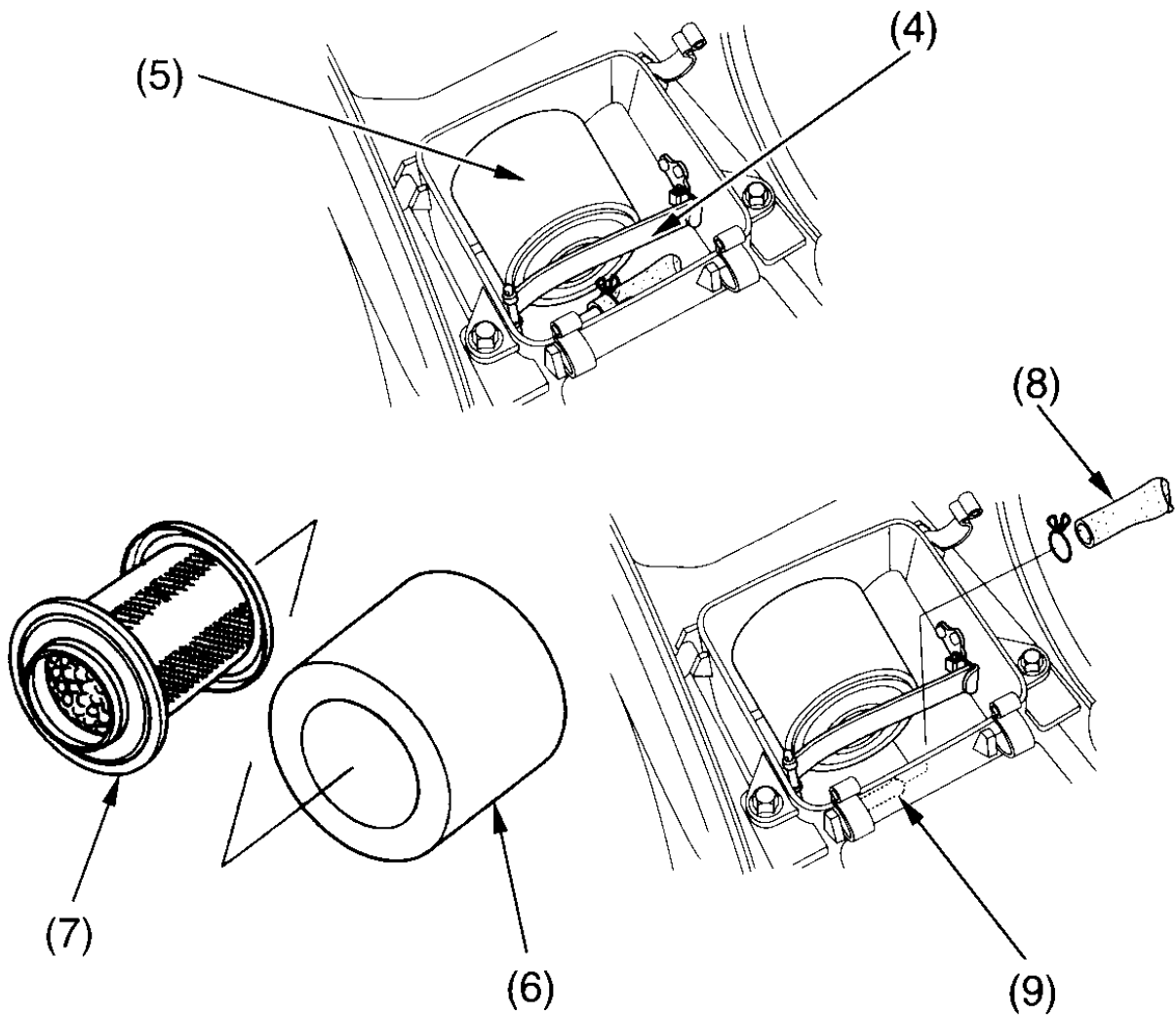
(3) air cleaner housing cover

2. Unlatch the four retainer clips ( 2 ).
3. Remove the air cleaner housing cover ( 3 ).

# Air Cleaner

4. Remove the set plate (4 ) and remove the air cleaner assembly (5 ) from the case.
5. Remove the air cleaner (6 ) from the air cleaner body (7 ).
6. Remove the sub air cleaner (8 ) from the air cleaner joint ( 9 ).
7. Gently wash the air cleaner and sub air cleaner in clean, non-flammable (high flash point) solvent such as kerosene — not gasoline. After cleaning, gently squeeze out the remaining solvent. Avoid twisting or wringing the air cleaner. This can tear the foam.

## UNDER SEAT



- (4) set plate
- (5) air cleaner assembly
- (6) air cleaner

- (7) air cleaner body
- (8) sub air cleaner
- (9) air cleaner joint

# Air Cleaner

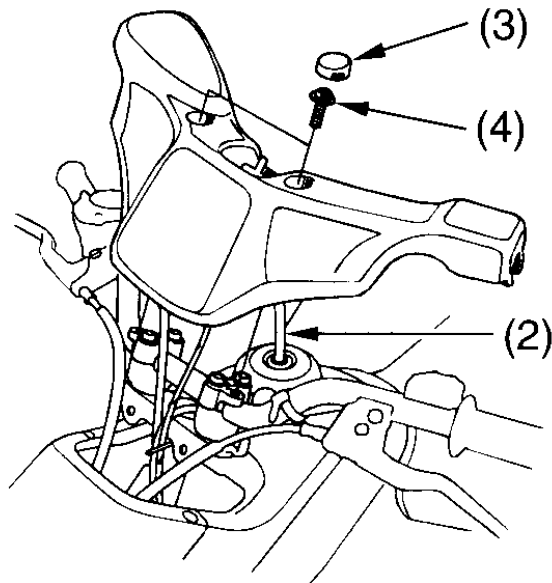
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8. Inspect for tears or cracks in the foam or seams of the air cleaner.  
Replace the air cleaner if it is damaged.
9. Allow the air cleaner to dry thoroughly before applying oil. A wet air cleaner will not fully absorb the oil.
10. Pour clean Pro Honda Foam Filter Oil or an equivalent (Canada: Honda Foam Filter Oil or an equivalent) over the entire surface of the air cleaner. Use both hands to evenly spread the oil into the air cleaner. Gently squeeze out any excess oil. (To keep your hands dry, place the air cleaner in a clean plastic bag before spreading the oil into the air cleaner.)
11. Install the air cleaner on the air cleaner body.
12. Apply a thin coat of grease to the sealing surface of the air cleaner assembly.
13. Insert the air cleaner assembly into the air cleaner housing.
14. Install the set plate.
15. Install the air cleaner housing cover.
16. Latch the four retainer clips.

## Throttle Freeplay

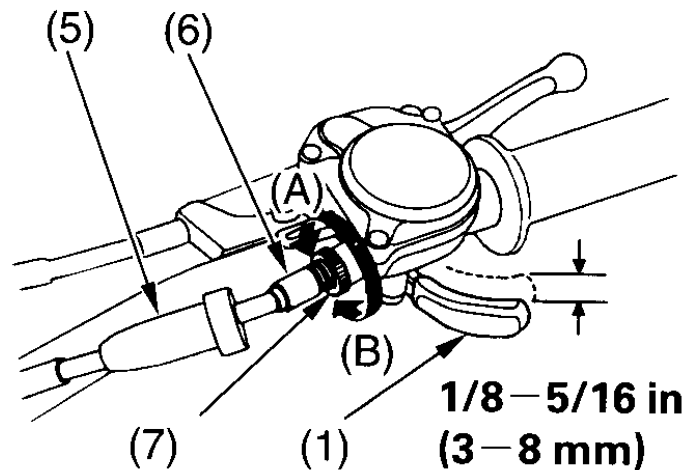
Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

### HANDLEBAR



- (1) throttle lever
- (2) breather tube
- (3) dust caps
- (4) screws

### RIGHT HANDLEBAR



- (5) rubber sleeve
- (6) throttle cable adjuster
- (7) lock nut

### Inspection

Check freeplay at the throttle lever (1 )

Freeplay:

1/8 - 5/16 in (3 - 8 mm)

### Adjustment

1. Remove the fuel fill cap breather tube (2 ) from the handlebar cover.
2. Remove the two dust caps (3 ), the two screws (4 ) and the handlebar cover.

(cont'd)

# Throttle

---

3. Slide the rubber sleeve (5 ) back to expose the throttle cable adjuster (6 ).
4. Loosen the lock nut (7 ).
5. Turn the adjuster to obtain the correct freeplay.
6. Tighten the lock nut and reinstall the sleeve.
7. After adjustment, check for smooth operation of the throttle lever from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions.

## Throttle Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

1. Check that the throttle assembly is positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
2. Check for smooth operation of the throttle lever from fully open to fully closed in all steering positions. If there is a problem, see your Honda dealer.
3. Inspect the condition of the throttle cables from the throttle lever down to the carburetor. If the cable is kinked or chafed, have it replaced.
4. Check the cables for tension or stress in all steering positions.
5. Lubricate the cables with a commercially-available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

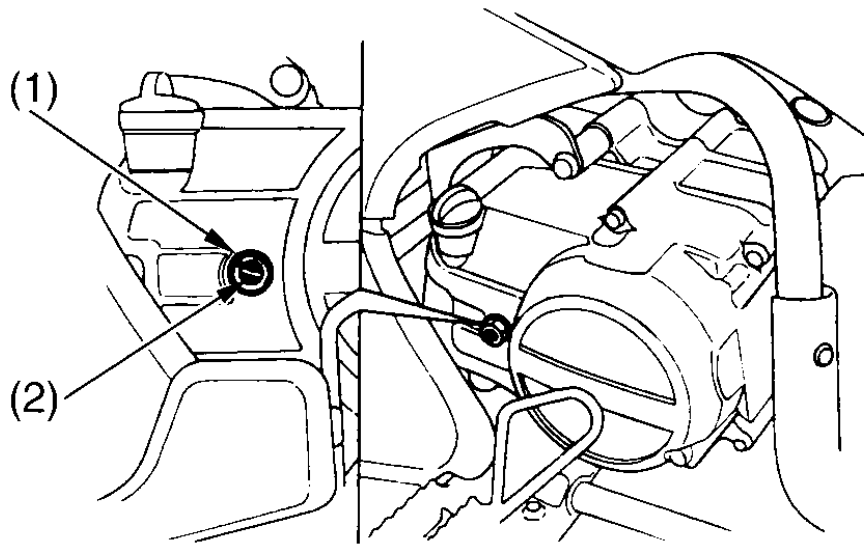
# Clutch System

Your ATV's shift-activated, wet, multiplate clutch is part of the primary drive system. Proper adjustment allows a smooth, gradual engagement when shifting gears.

## Clutch Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

### RIGHT SIDE



(1) lock nut

(2) clutch adjuster

1. Make sure the ignition switch is OFF.
2. Loosen the lock nut ( 1 ).
3. Turn the clutch adjuster ( 2 ) counterclockwise until you feel slight resistance.
4. Turn the adjuster 1/4 turn clockwise, then tighten the lock nut to hold the adjuster in this position.
5. After adjustment, start the engine and test ride your ATV to be sure the clutch is operating properly.

If you cannot get proper adjustment, or the clutch does not work properly, the cable or clutch friction discs may be worn. See your Honda dealer or refer to official Honda Service Manual (page 182 ).

# Engine Idle Speed

---

The best way to assure proper carburetion is to see your Honda dealer for regularly scheduled servicing, including carburetor adjustment.

Remember, idle speed adjustment is not a “cure-all” for other problems in your engine’s fuel-delivery system. Adjusting the idle will not compensate for a fault elsewhere.

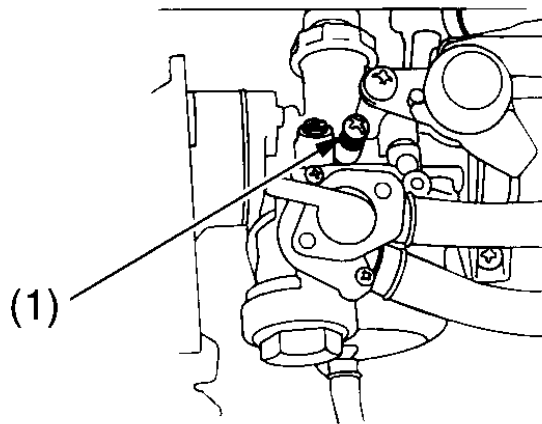
The engine must be at normal operating temperature for accurate idle speed adjustment.

For information about high altitude carburetor adjustment, see page 174 .

## Idle Speed Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

LEFT SIDE



(1) throttle stop screw

1. If the engine is cold, start it and warm it up with ten minutes of stop-and-go riding. Stop the engine.
2. Park your ATV on a firm, level surface.
3. Connect a tachometer to the engine.
4. Shift into neutral. Start the engine.
5. Adjust idle speed using a screwdriver to turn the throttle stop screw (1 ). Idle speed (in neutral):  
 $1,600 \pm 100$  rpm

# Spark Plug

## Spark Plug Recommendation

standard spark plug	CR7HSA (NGK) or U22FSR-U (DENSO)
for cold climate (below 5°C, 41°F)	CR6HSA (NGK) or U20FSR-U (DENSO)
for extended high speed riding	CR8HSA (NGK) or U24FSR-U (DENSO)

Use only the recommended type of spark plug in the recommended heat range.

### NOTICE

*Using spark plugs with an improper heat range can cause engine damage.*

## Spark Plug Replacement & Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

1. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
2. Disconnect the spark plug cap. Take care to avoid damaging the spark plug wire when disconnecting the cap.
3. Using the spark plug wrench provided in the tool kit, remove the spark plug.



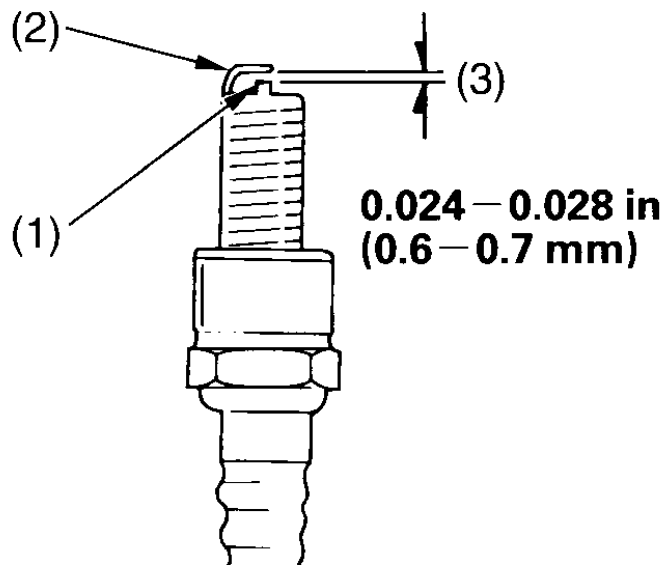
# Spark Plug

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4. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, corrosion, or carbon fouling. If the corrosion or deposits are heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, if available, or a wire brush. Inspect the spark plug electrodes for wear. The center electrode (1) should have a flat tip and sharp edges, and the side electrode (2) should not be eroded. If the electrodes and insulator tip appear unusually fouled or burned, we suggest that you contact your Honda dealer.
5. Discard the spark plug if there is apparent wear or if the insulator is cracked or chipped.
6. Using a wire-type feeler gauge, check the spark plug gap (3). If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully.

The gap should be:

0.024–0.028 in (0.60–0.70 mm)



(1) center electrode  
(2) side electrode

(3) spark plug gap

# Spark Plug

---

7. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.

Tighten the spark plug:

- about 1/8 – 1/4 turn after it seats (if the old plug is good).
- about 1/2 turn after it seats (if installing a new plug).

## NOTICE

*Improperly tightened spark plug can damage the engine. If a plug is too loose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.*

# Valves

---

## Valve Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

Valve clearance should be:

0.002 in (0.05 mm)

Excessive clearance will cause noise. Insufficient clearance will cause loss of power and possibly damage the valves.

For those who are mechanically proficient and have the proper tools, instructions on adjusting valve clearances are given in the official Honda Service Manual (page 182 ). All others should have valves adjusted by your Honda dealer.

# Spark Arrester

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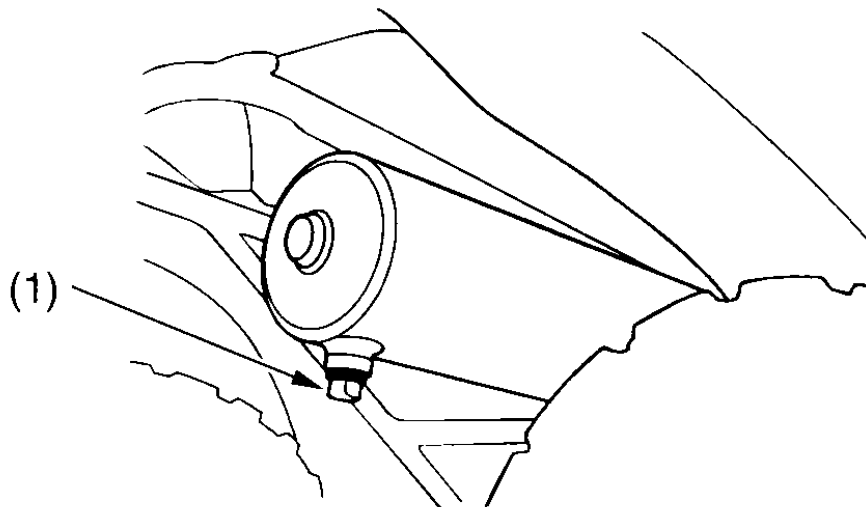
Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

Regular servicing prevents carbon build up (which can diminish engine performance) and also complies with USDA regulations for regular maintenance to assure proper function. The spark arrester prevents random sparks from the combustion process in your engine from reaching the environment.

The use of safety glasses is recommended for this procedure.

Because of the possible fire hazard, check that there are no combustible materials in the area before purging the spark arrester.

REAR



(1) bolt

1. Select a well-ventilated area free of combustible materials and make sure the exhaust pipe is cool.
2. Remove the bolt ( 1 ).
3. Start the engine and rev it up approximately twenty times while momentarily creating exhaust system back pressure by blocking the end of the muffler with a shop towel.
4. Stop the engine and allow the exhaust pipe to cool.
5. Reinstall the bolt securely.

# Brakes

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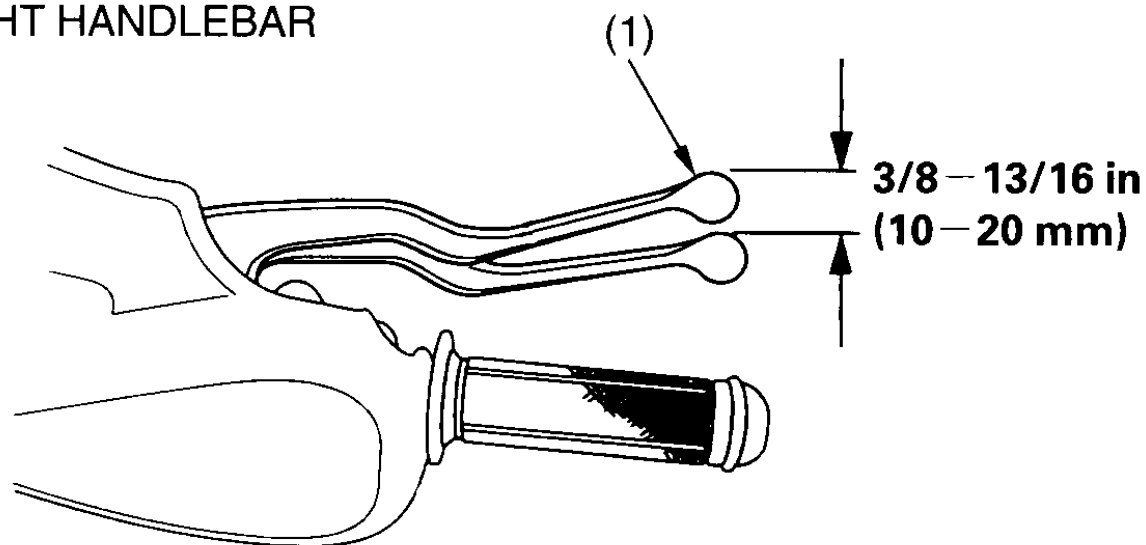
The mechanical drum brakes on your ATV dissipate heat generated by the friction of the brake shoes on the drums as the wheels are slowed.

## Front Brake Lever Freeplay

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

### Inspection

#### RIGHT HANDLEBAR



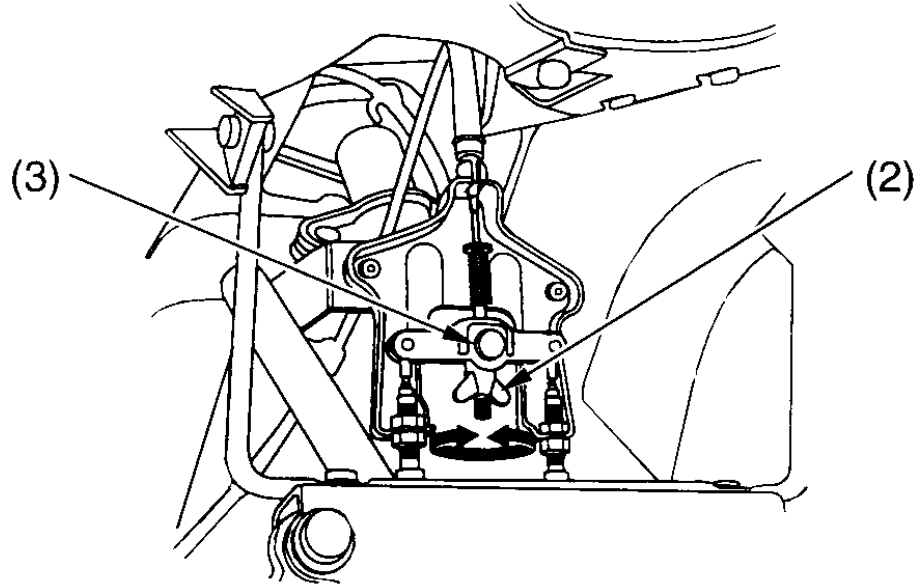
(1) front brake lever

Measure the distance the brake lever moves before the brakes start to take hold. Freeplay, measured at the tip of the front brake lever (1) should be:

**3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm)**

## Adjustment

### UNDER FRONT FENDER



- (2) front brake lever adjusting nut
- (3) brake arm pin

Turn the front brake lever adjusting nut ( 2 ), located under the front fender. Make sure the cutout on the adjusting nut is properly seated on the brake arm pin ( 3 ).

# Brakes

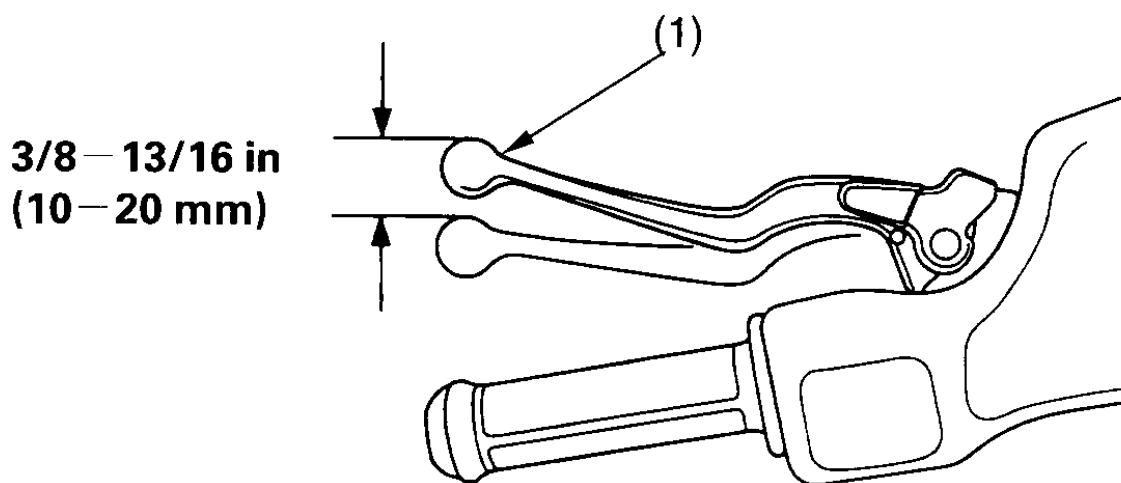
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## Rear Brake Lever and Pedal Freeplay

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

### Lever Inspection

#### LEFT HANDLEBAR



(1) rear brake lever

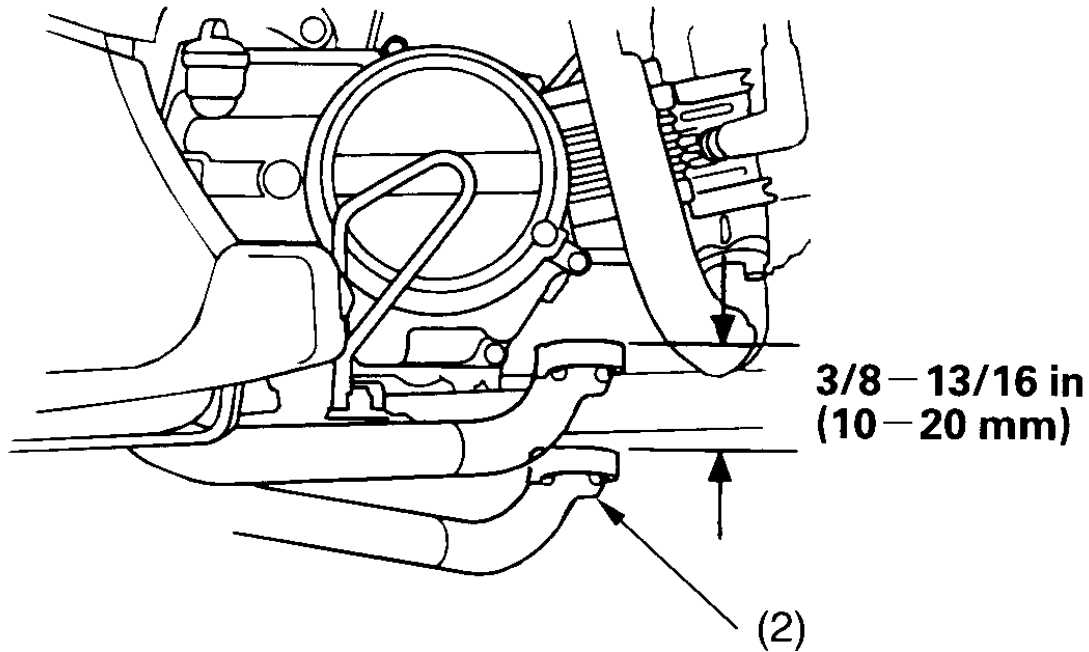
Measure the distance the rear brake lever ( 1 ) moves before the brake starts to take hold. Freeplay, measurement at the tip of the end of the brake lever, should be:

**3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm)**

If necessary, adjust to the specified range.

## Pedal Inspection

### RIGHT SIDE



(2) rear brake pedal

Measure the distance the rear brake pedal (2) moves before the brake starts to take hold. Freeplay, measurement at the tip of the end of the pedal, should be:

**3/8 – 13/16 in (10 – 20 mm)**

If necessary, adjust to the specified range.

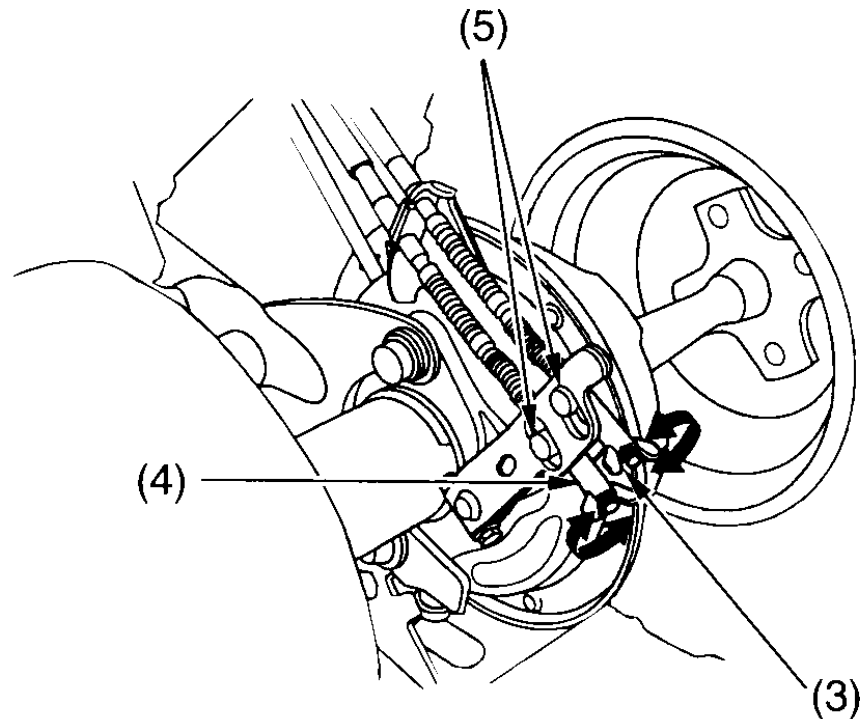


# Brakes

---

## Adjustment

### REAR



(3) brake lever adjusting nut  
(4) brake pedal adjusting nut

(5) brake arm pins

Turn the brake lever adjusting nut ( 3 ) and the brake pedal adjusting nut ( 4 ), located on the brake operating rod at the rear of the frame. Make sure the cutout on the adjusting nut is properly seated on the brake arm pin ( 5 ).

## Other Inspection

- Check that the brake lever and brake pedal assemblies are positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
- Make sure that the brake cables, brake arm, spring, and fasteners are in good condition.

# Brakes

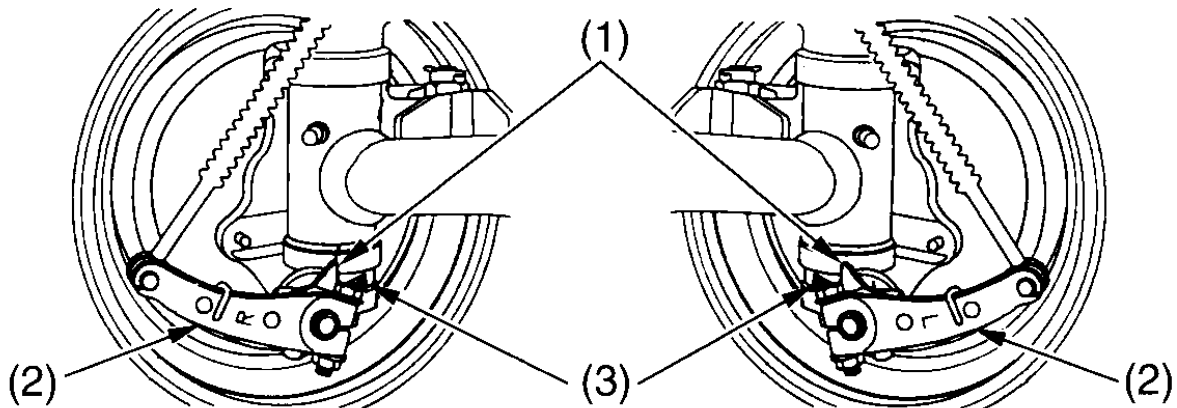
## Brake Shoe Wear

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

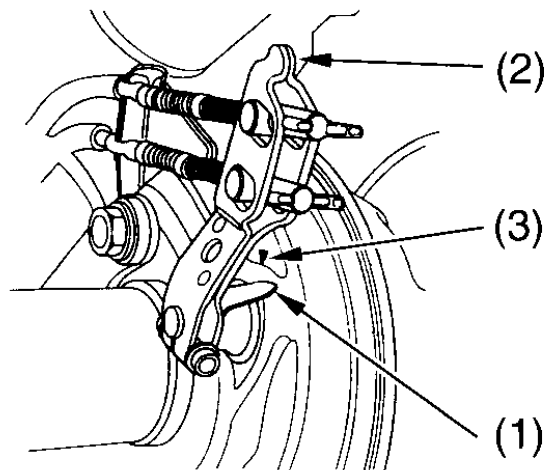
The front and rear brake are equipped with external brake wear indicators that lets you check brake wear without disassembly. Application of the brake control (lever or pedal) causes the arrow on the brake arm to move toward a reference mark on the brake panel.

RIGHT FRONT

LEFT FRONT



RIGHT REAR



(1) arrow  
(2) brake arm

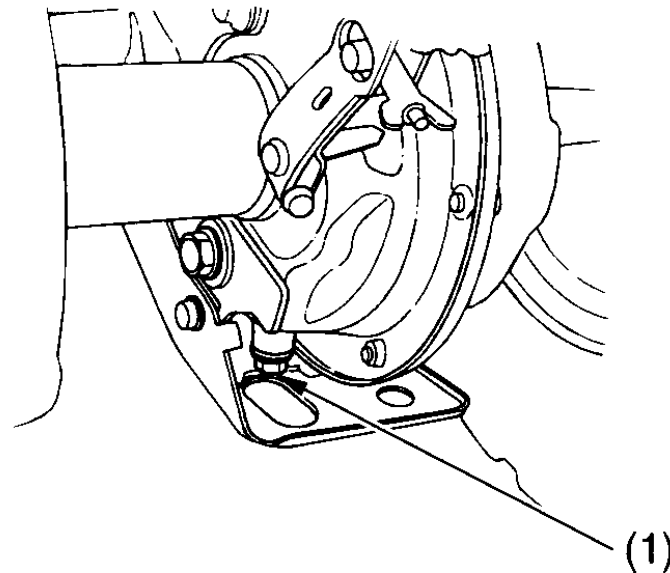
(3) reference mark

1. Apply the brake control (lever and pedal) and check the movement of the arrow ( 1 ) on the brake arm ( 2 ).
2. Replace the brake shoe if the arrow aligns with the reference mark ( 3 ) on the brake panel upon full application of the brake. If replacement is necessary, see your Honda dealer.

## Draining Water from Brakes

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

### REAR



(1) brake drain bolt

1. Make sure the engine is off and the parking brake is set.
2. Remove the brake drain bolt ( 1 ) from the bottom of the rear brake cover.

If any water drains, the brake seals must be replaced by your Honda dealer as soon as possible.

# Tires

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To safely operate your ATV, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated.

## **WARNING**

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

This ATV is equipped with low pressure tubeless tires. Although the tires are designed specifically for off-road use, they are not immune to punctures. Always select your riding area with care.

The following pages give detailed information on how and when to check your air pressure, how to inspect your tires for wear and damage, and our recommendations for tire repair and replacement.

## Air Pressure

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

Properly inflated tires provide the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort. Generally, underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling, and are more likely to fail from being overheated. Overinflated tires make your ATV ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from surface hazards, and wear unevenly.

Make sure the valve stem caps are secure. If necessary, install a new cap.

# Tires

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Always check air pressure when your tires are “cold.” If you check air pressure when your tires are “warm” — even if your ATV has only been ridden for a few miles — the readings will be higher. If you let air out of warm tires to match the recommended cold tire pressures, the tires will be underinflated. Be sure to check tire pressure at the riding site, since changes in altitude can affect air pressure.

The recommended “cold” tire pressures are:

		FRONT	REAR
NO CARGO	RECOMMENDED PRESSURE	2.9 psi (20 kPa , 0.20 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )	2.9 psi (20 kPa , 0.20 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
	MAXIMUM PRESSURE	3.3 psi (23 kPa , 0.23 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )	3.3 psi (23 kPa , 0.23 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
	MINIMUM PRESSURE	2.5 psi (17 kPa , 0.17 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )	2.5 psi (17 kPa , 0.17 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

A manually operated tire pump should be used rather than the high pressure system found in service stations. This will minimize the possibility of tire damage from overinflation. If you use a high pressure system at a service station, add air in small amounts and check the pressure increase frequently to prevent possible tire damage from overinflation.

## **WARNING**

Operating this ATV with improper tires, or with uneven tire pressure may cause loss of control, and you could be seriously injured or killed.

- Always use the size and type tires specified in this owner's manual for this vehicle.
- Always maintain proper tire pressure as described in this owner's manual.

## **Inspection**

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

Whenever you check the tire pressures, you should also look for:

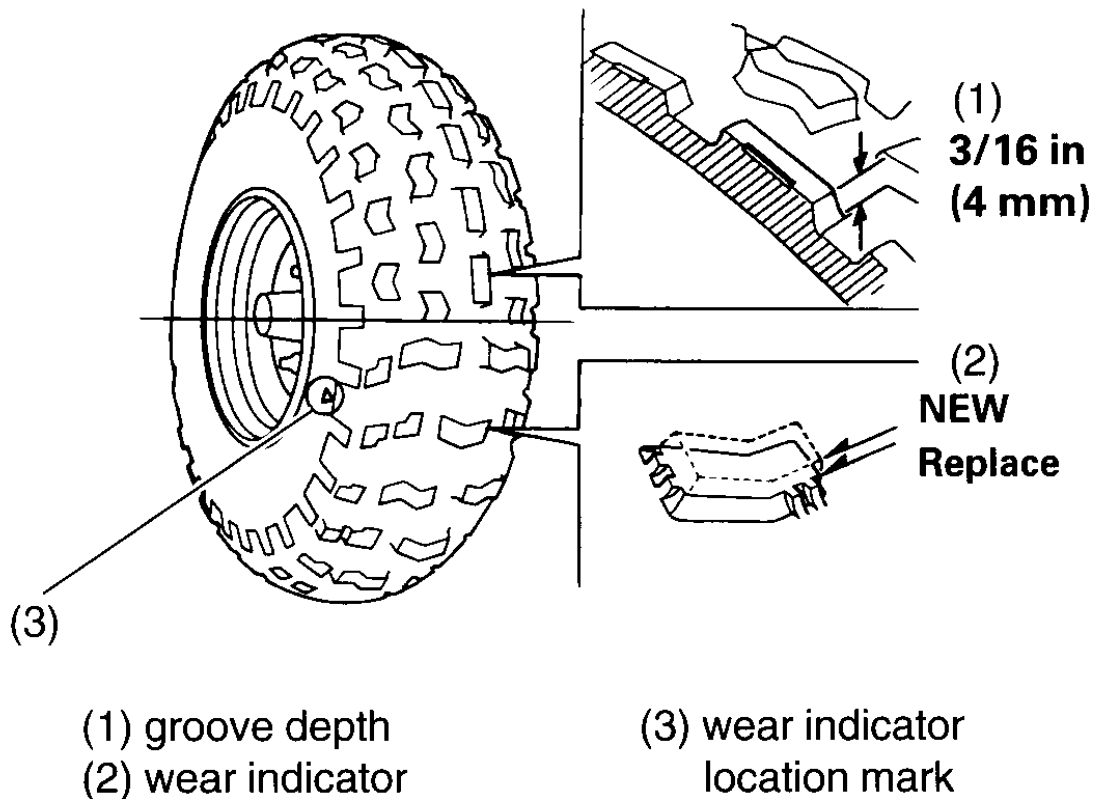
- Bumps or bulges in the side of the tire or the tread. Replace any tire that has a bump or bulge.
- Cuts, slits, or cracks in the tires. Replace the tire if you can see fabric or cord.
- Nails or other foreign objects embedded in the side of the tire or tread.
- Excessive tread wear.



# Tires

Also, if you hit a pothole or other hard object while riding, stop as soon as you safely can and carefully inspect the tires for damage.

## Tread Wear



To check the condition of a tire tread, measure the groove depth (1) in the center of the tire, or check the wear indicator (2).

For best performance, you should replace a tire before the tread depth at the center reaches the following limits:

front	3/16 in (4 mm)
rear	3/16 in (4 mm)

## Tire Repair

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

A tire that is repaired, either temporarily or permanently, will have lower speed and performance limits than a new or undamaged tire.

A temporary repair can sometimes be made in an emergency situation. However, since a temporary repair may not hold, you must ride very slowly, preferably without any cargo, and have the tire replaced or permanently repaired as soon as possible. (For more information on temporary repairs, see *If You Have a Flat Tire*, page 161 .)

A permanent repair, such as an internal plug patch, can be made if a tire has only a small puncture in the tread area. However you may not be able to safely carry as much weight. If you choose to have a tire repaired, be sure the repair work is performed by a professional.

If you have a tire professionally repaired at a non-Honda facility, we recommend that you have the work checked by your Honda dealer.

# Tires

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## Tire Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

The tires that came on your ATV were designed to match the performance capabilities of your ATV and provide the best combination of handling, braking, and comfort.

It is best to replace all four tires, however if that is not possible, you must replace the tires in pairs (front or rear) with tires of the same size and type as the originals. Never replace just one tire.

### **WARNING**

Installing improper tires on your ATV can affect handling and stability. This can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use the size and type of tires recommended in this owner's manual.

The recommended tires for your ATV are:

front	AT 20 × 7-8 ★ H-TRAK A/T 101 OHTSU
rear	AT 19 × 8-8 ★ H-TRAK P/V 302 OHTSU

When you replace a tire, remember:

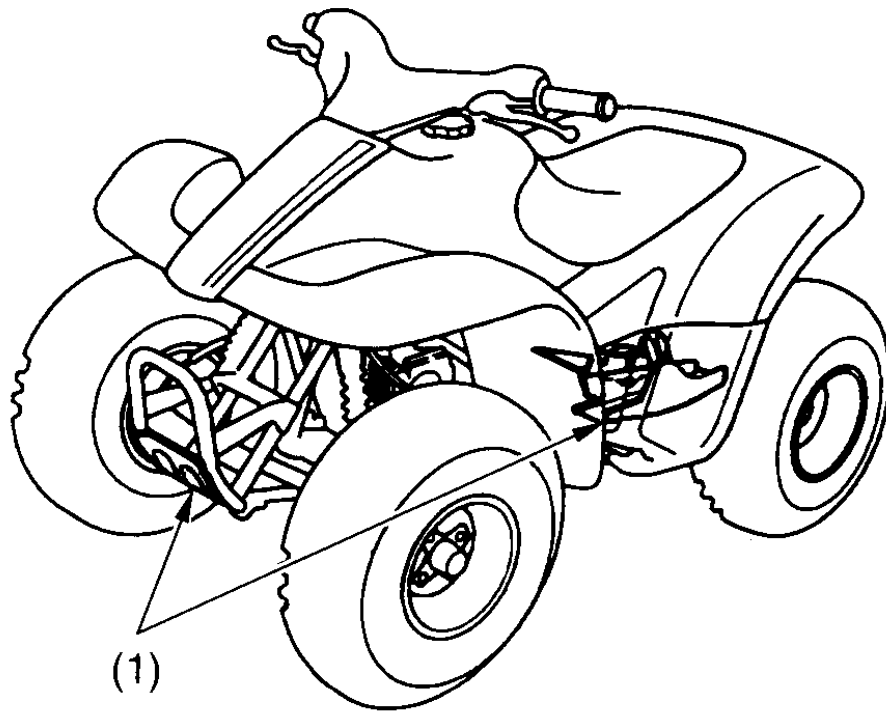
Have the tire replaced by your Honda dealer if possible.

If you have a tire professionally replaced at a non-Honda facility, we recommended that you have the work checked by your Honda dealer.

# Skid Plates

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Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.



(1) skid plates

The skid plates ( 1 ) protect the frame/lower arm, the drive components and the rear brake. Check the plates for cracks, damage or looseness at intervals shown in the Maintenance Schedule.

Have the skid plates replaced if they are cracked or damaged. If the plate bolts are loose, tighten them securely.

# Drive Chain

---

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

An endless (riveted master link) chain connects the countershaft and rear wheel sprockets. The O-ring chain uses rubber rings between the side plates of the pin and roller links to seal in the manufacturer-installed lubricating grease and keep out moisture and dirt.

The service life of the chain depends on proper lubrication and adjustment. Poor maintenance can cause premature wear or damage to the drive chain or sprockets.

Under severe usage, or when the ATV is ridden in unusually dusty or muddy areas, more frequent maintenance will be necessary.

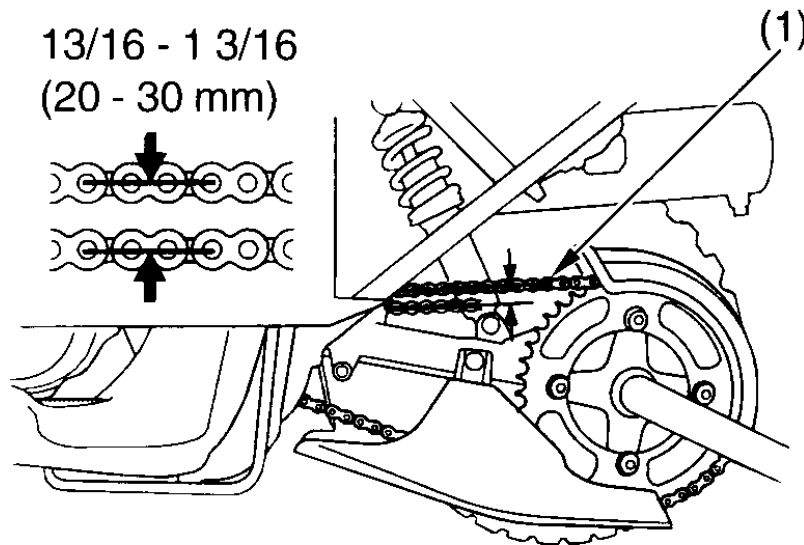
Before servicing your drive chain, turn the engine OFF and check that your transmission is in neutral.

It is not necessary to remove or replace the drive chain to perform the recommended service in the Maintenance Schedule.

# Drive Chain

## Inspection

### LEFT SIDE



(1) drive chain

1. Measure the amount of chain slack midway between the sprockets. Drive chain slack should allow the following vertical movement by hand:  
 $13/16 - 1 \frac{3}{16}$  (20 - 30 mm)
2. Check drive chain slack at several points along the chain. The slack should remain constant. If it isn't, some links may be kinked and binding. Lubricating the chain will often eliminate binding and kinking.

### NOTICE

*Excessive chain slack may allow the drive chain to damage the engine cases.*

# Drive Chain

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## 3. Inspect the drive chain for:

- damaged rollers
- loose pins
- dry or rusted links
- kinked or binding links
- excessive wear
- damaged or missing O-rings

Replace the drive chain (page 141) if it has damaged rollers, loose pins, or kinks that cannot be freed. Lubricate the drive chain (page 140) if it appears dry or shows signs of rust. Lubricate any kinked or binding links and work them free. Adjust chain slack if needed.

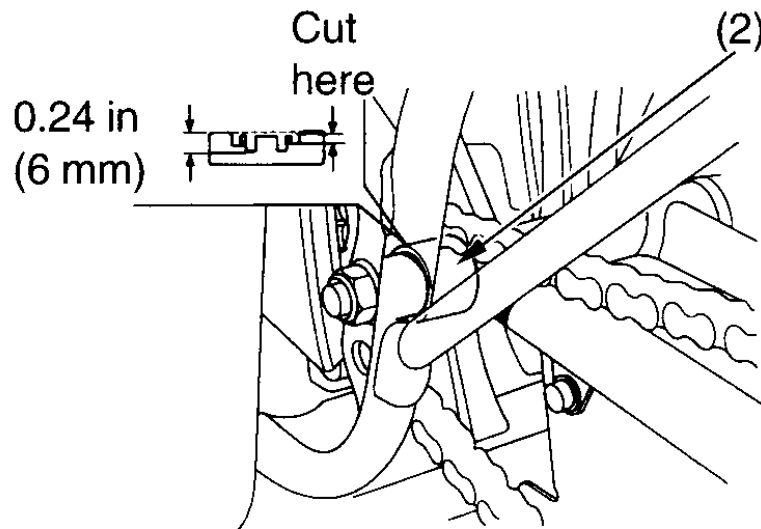
## 4. Check the drive chain slider (2 ) for wear.

When the depth of the grooves in the slider reaches 0.08 in ( 2.0 mm), remove material to lower the height of the center ridge between the grooves to less than 0.08 in ( 2.0 mm).

Replace the slider when the depth of the grooves reaches the limit.

Service limit:

0.24 in (6.0 mm)



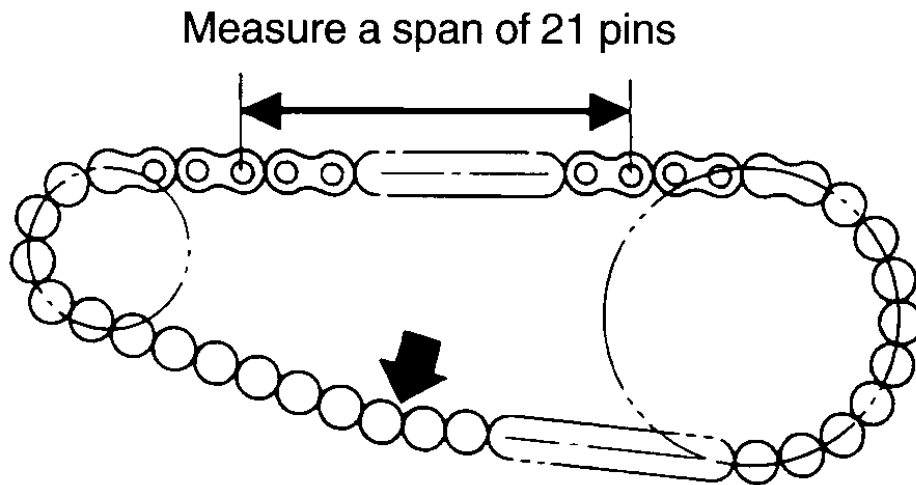
(2) drive chain slider

# Drive Chain

5. With the upper or lower section of drive chain tight between the sprockets measure the distance between a span of 21 pins from pin center to pin center. If the distance exceeds the service limit, the chain is worn out and should be replaced.

Service limit:

10.6 in (268 mm)



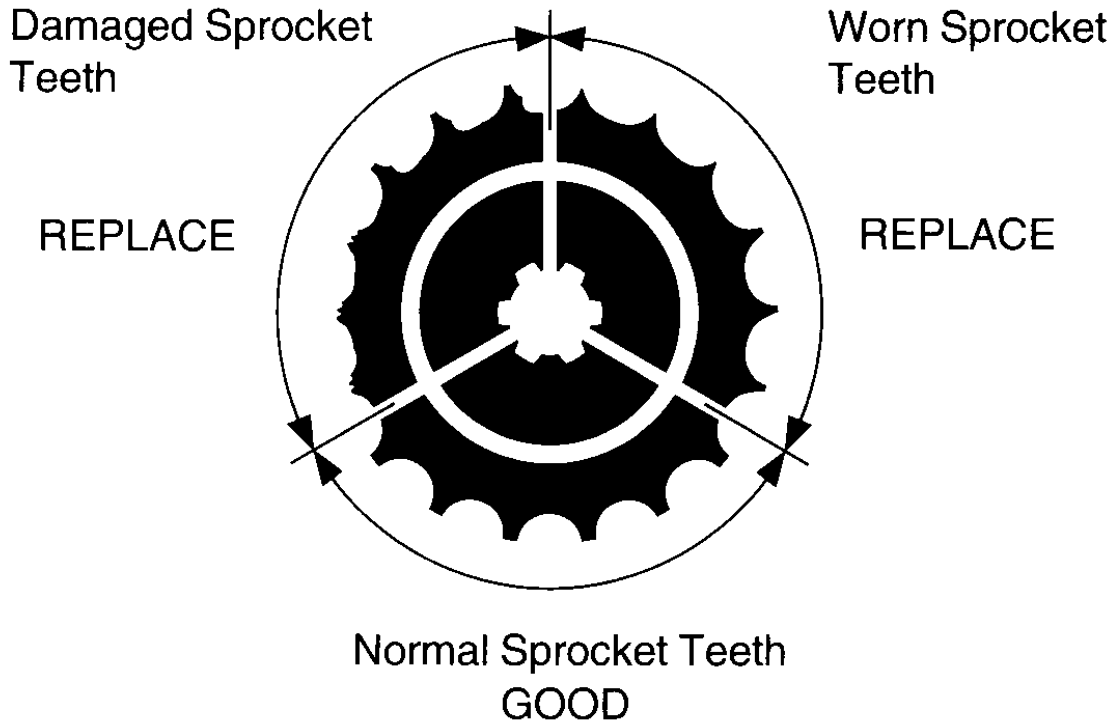
(cont'd)



# Drive Chain

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6. Inspect the front and rear sprocket teeth for excessive wear or damage.  
If necessary, have your Honda dealer replace a worn sprocket.



## NOTICE

*Use of a new chain with worn sprockets will cause rapid chain wear.*

# Drive Chain

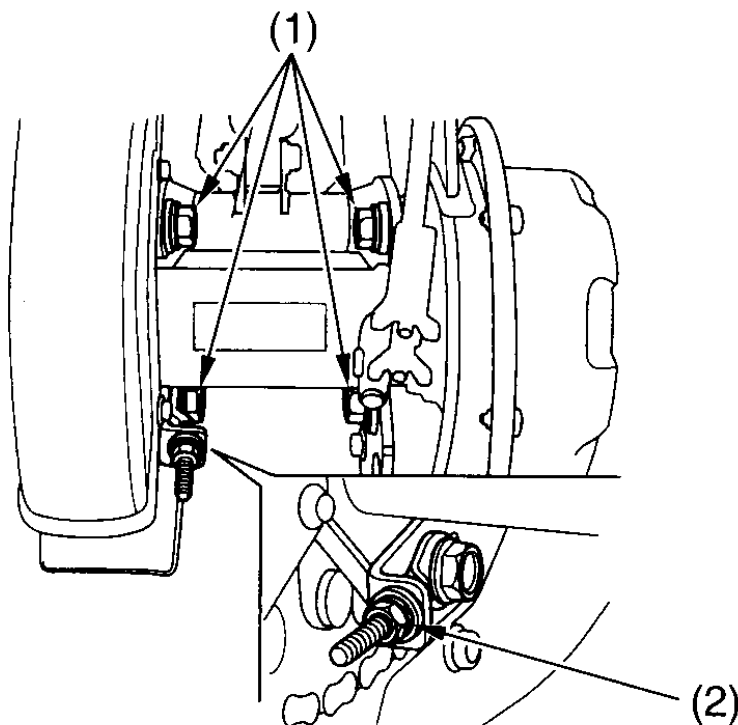
## Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

1. To adjust slack, loosen the rear axle holder fixing bolts ( 1 ).
2. Turn the adjusting nut ( 2 ) to decrease or increase chain slack.
3. Retighten the rear axle holder fixing bolts.
4. Rear axle holder fixing bolts torque:  
65 lbf•ft (88 N•m, 9.0 kgf•m)

If a torque wrench is not used for this installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly.

## REAR



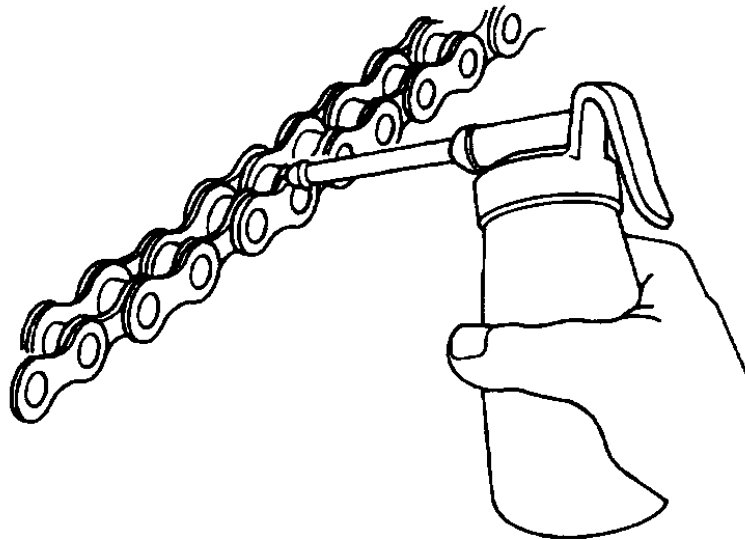
- (1) rear axle holder fixing bolts  
(2) adjusting nut

# Drive Chain

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## Lubrication

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .



Lubricate every 30 days of riding or sooner if chain appears dry.

Lubricate only with SAE 80 or 90 gear oil. Commercial chain lubricants may contain solvents which could damage the rubber O-rings.

## Removal, Cleaning & Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

Your ATV has an endless (riveted master link) type chain. It should only be removed or replaced by your Honda dealer.

The O-rings can be damaged by steam cleaning, high pressure washers, and certain solvents.

1. Clean the side surfaces of the chain with a dry cloth. Use a high flashpoint solvent such as kerosene — not gasoline.  
Do not brush the rubber O-rings.  
Brushing will damage them. Use of a solvent may also damage the O-rings.
2. Inspect the drive chain for possible wear or damage.

Replace the drive chain if it has damaged rollers, loose fitting links, damaged O-rings, or otherwise appears unserviceable.

Replacement Chain:

DID428 V2/98 or RK 428 HMOZ/98

# Appearance Care

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Frequent cleaning and polishing will keep your Honda looking newer longer.

Frequent cleaning also identifies you as an owner who values his ATV. A clean ATV is also easier to inspect and service.

## General Recommendations

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

- To clean your ATV, you may use:
  - water
  - a mild, neutral detergent and water
  - a mild spray and wipe cleaner/polisher
  - a mild spray and rinse cleaner/degreaser and water
- Avoid products that contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents that could damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your ATV.
- If your ATV is still warm from recent operation, give the engine and exhaust system time to cool off.
- Park in a shady area. Washing your ATV in bright sunlight may cause the finish to fade because water droplets intensify the sun's brightness.
- Spotting is also more likely because surface water can dry before you have time to wipe it off.
- Clean your ATV regularly to protect surface finishes.
- We recommend the use of a garden hose to wash your ATV. High pressure washers (like those at coin-operated car washers) can damage certain parts of your ATV.

### NOTICE

*High pressure water (or air) can damage certain parts of your ATV.*

- After cleaning, inspect for damage, wear, and leaks (fuel and oil).

## **Washing Your ATV with a Mild Detergent**

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

1. Rinse your ATV thoroughly with cool water to remove loose dirt.
2. Fill a bucket with cool water. Mix in a mild, neutral detergent, such as dish washing liquid or a product made especially for washing motorcycles or automobiles.
3. Wash your ATV with a sponge or soft towel. As you wash, check for heavy grime. If necessary, use a mild cleaner/degreaser to remove the grime.
4. After washing, rinse your ATV thoroughly with plenty of clean water to remove any residue. Detergent residue can corrode alloy parts.
5. Dry your ATV with a chamois or a soft towel. Leaving water on the surface to air dry can cause dulling and water spots. As you dry, inspect for chips and scratches.
6. Start the engine and let it idle for several minutes. The engine heat will help dry moist areas.
7. As a precaution, ride your ATV at a slow speed and apply the brakes several times. This will help dry the brakes and restore normal braking performance.

# Appearance Care

---

## Spray Cleaning Your ATV

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

Avoid using spray cleaner products on the tires or suspension components.

Suggestions for using spray cleaner(s) follow:

ATV condition	Recommended Cleaning
Dust and fingerprint smudges.	Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe paint, chrome, glass, and clear plastic.
Light road grimes.	Spray any difficult-to-reach or very dirty areas with a spray cleaner/degreaser. Rinse and dry. Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.
Heavy grime. Oil leaks. Brake dust.	Use a spray cleaner/degreaser. If necessary, rub with a sponge. Rinse and dry. Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.
Dull, corroded chrome or aluminum.	Apply a high quality chrome/aluminum polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.

## Finishing Touches

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

After washing your ATV, consider using a commercially-available spray cleaner/polish or quality liquid or paste wax to finish the job. Use only a non-abrasive polish or wax made specifically for motorcycles or automobiles. Apply the polish or wax according to the instructions on the container.

If a surface on your ATV is chipped or scratched, your Honda dealer has touch-up paint to match your ATV's color. Be sure to use your ATV's color code (page 169 ) when you buy touch-up paint.

If the frame has a chip that exposes the metal, first apply primer (to prevent corrosion) and then apply the touch-up paint. Several thin layers of touch-up paint are better than one thick coat.



Here's helpful advice on how to prepare for an off-road adventure, how to transport and store your Honda, and how to be an environmentally responsible ATV owner.

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# Preparing for a Ride

---

A safe and enjoyable ride begins with good planning and preparation. Always ride with at least one other person in case you have trouble, and let someone know where you're going and when you expect to return.

Before riding in an unfamiliar area, find out in advance if you need special permits, get maps so you can study the terrain, and talk to other riders who know the area. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (USA only), the Ministry of Natural Resources (Canada only), riding clubs, and off-road magazines are good sources of information.

## What to Take to the Riding Area

Along with your ATV and riding gear, you should take along some tools and supplies in case you have a problem. For some of the difficulties you might encounter, see *Taking Care of the Unexpected*, which begins on page 157.

We recommend that you always take water, food, a first aid kit, and your owner's manual. Other items you should consider loading on your truck or trailer include:

- a tool kit
- tire repair supplies and tools, and tires
- extra parts, control levers, cables, and spark plugs
- wire, duct tape, and rope
- extra gasoline

For safety, all refueling should be done at a gas station on the way to the riding area or at your base camp.

# Preparing for a Ride

---

## What to Take on the Trail

What you take with you during a ride depends on the kind of terrain, how long you expect to ride, how far you might go from your base camp or help, and how experienced you or your companions are in making repairs.

If you decide to take some tools, spare parts, or other supplies on the trail, be sure you can carry them safely and know how to use them. Also, be sure to follow the loading guidelines and weight limit (page 39).

# Transporting Your Honda

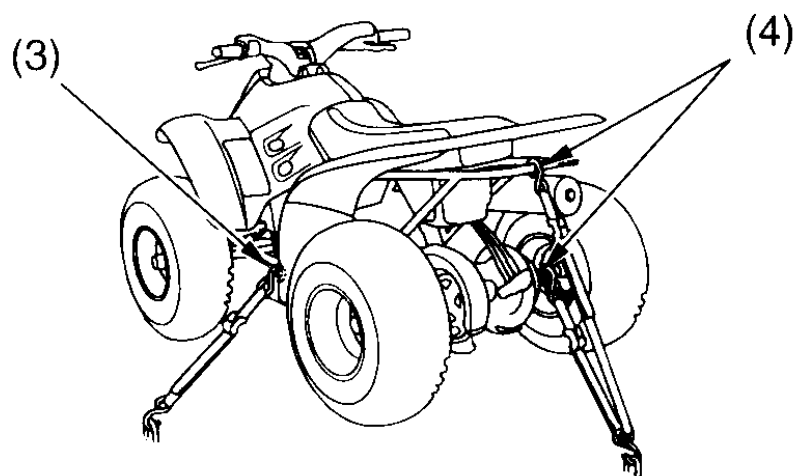
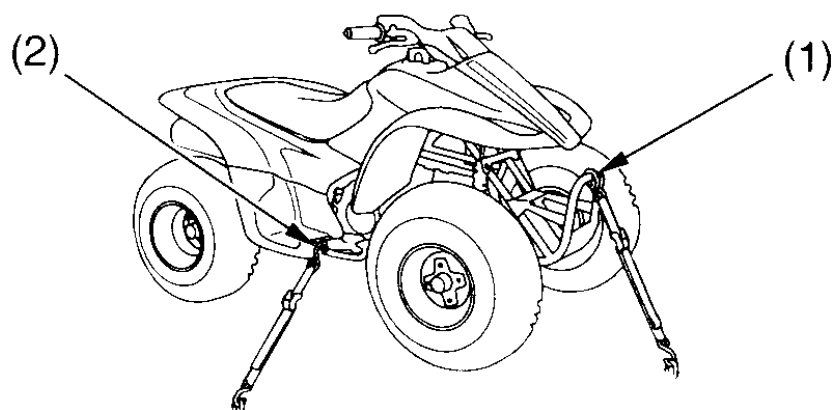
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Do not tow your ATV behind a car or other vehicle.

When you transport your ATV, we recommend that you carry the vehicle in its normal operating position (on all four wheels) and follow these procedures:

1. Set the parking brake and place the transmission in gear.
2. Turn the fuel valve OFF.
3. Secure the vehicle with “tie-down straps” in the areas shown.  
Suitable “tie-down straps” are available from your Honda dealer.  
Ordinary rope is not recommended because it can stretch under load.

Using tie-down straps in any other areas can damage your ATV.



(1) front carry pipe  
(2) right footpeg

(3) left footpeg  
(4) rear carry pipe or  
rear axle shaft

# Transporting Your Honda

---

If it is necessary to incline your ATV upright on the rear end:

1. Follow steps 1 and 2 on the previous page.
2. Place a suitable container under the carburetor drain tube.
3. Turn the drain screw counterclockwise and drain the fuel from the carburetor.
4. After draining the carburetor, turn the drain screw clockwise until it is tight.
5. Pour the drained fuel into the fuel tank.
6. Tilt the vehicle and secure properly.

## **WARNING**

Inclining this ATV without first draining fuel from the carburetor could cause the fuel to explode or ignite.

Always drain fuel from the carburetor before inclining this ATV. Always handle fuel in a well-ventilated area with the engine off. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks in the area where fuel is handled. If any fuel is spilled, make sure the area is dry before starting the engine.

# Storing Your Honda

---

If you won't be riding for an extended period, such as during the winter, thoroughly inspect your ATV and correct any problem before storing it. That way, needed repairs won't be forgotten and it will be easier to get your ATV running again.

For more information about storage, refer to the *Honda Motorcycle Winter Storage Guide*, available from your Honda dealer (USA only).

We suggest you perform the following procedures to keep your ATV in top condition. These storage procedures will reduce the deterioration that can occur during storage.

# Storing Your Honda

---

## Preparation for Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84.

This procedure requires a means for draining and disposing of drained fuel (page 156 ).

1. Change the engine oil (page 103).
2. Fill the fuel tank. Make sure the fuel fill cap is properly installed.
3. Check that the fuel valve is OFF.
4. Drain the carburetor into an approved gasoline container and dispose of it in an approved manner (page 156).

If storage will last longer than one month, carburetor draining is important, to assure proper performance after storage.

### **WARNING**

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

- Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks and flame away.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.

(cont'd)

# Storing Your Honda

---

5. To prevent rusting in the cylinders, perform the following:
  - Remove the spark plug cap from the spark plug.
  - Remove the spark plug.  
Do not connect the spark plug to the spark plug cap.
  - Pour a tablespoon (15 – 20 cc) of clean engine oil into cylinder and cover the spark plug hole with a piece of cloth.
  - With the engine stop switch in the OFF position, press the start button several times to crank the engine and distribute the oil.
  - Reinstall the spark plug and spark plug cap.
6. Wash and dry your ATV. Wax all painted surfaces.
7. Inflate the tires to their recommended pressures (page 128 ).
8. Store your ATV in an unheated area, free of dampness, away from sunlight, with a minimum of daily temperature variation.
9. Place your ATV on blocks to lift both tires off the floor.
10. Cover your ATV with a porous material. Avoid using plastic or similar non-breathing, coated materials that restrict air flow and allow heat and moisture to accumulate.



# Storing Your Honda

---

## Removal from Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .

1. Uncover and clean your ATV.
2. If your ATV has been stored for more than four months — change the engine oil (page 103 ).
3. If your ATV has been stored for more than two months — ask your Honda dealer to drain and replace the fuel.
4. Perform a pre-ride inspection (page 36 ), then test-ride your ATV at low speeds.

# You & the Environment

---

Owning and riding an ATV can be enjoyable, but you must do your part to protect nature. When you show respect for the land, wildlife, and other people, you also help preserve the sport of off-road riding.

Following are tips on how you can be an environmentally-responsible ATV owner.

- **Tread Lightly.** Stay on existing roads and trails, avoid surfaces that are easily damaged, and ride only in areas approved for off-road vehicles.
- **Keep the Noise Down.** Loud vehicles can be offensive. Ride as quietly as possible, don't remove your spark arrester, and don't modify the muffler or any other part of your air intake and exhaust systems. Such modifications not only increase noise, they also reduce engine performance and may be illegal.
- **Choose Sensible Cleaners.** Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your ATV. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer. Don't throw cleaning solvents away; see the following guidelines for proper disposal.
- **Recycle Wastes.** It's illegal and thoughtless to put used engine oil in the trash, down a drain, or on the ground. Used oil, gasoline, and cleaning solvents contain poisons that can hurt refuse workers and contaminate our drinking water, lakes, rivers, and oceans. Before changing your oil, make sure you have the proper containers. Put oil and other toxic wastes in separate sealed containers and take them to a recycling center. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling center in your area, and to get instructions on how to dispose of non-recyclable wastes.

# Taking Care of the Unexpected

---

With all the challenges you can encounter off-road, there's a chance that sometime something may go wrong. This section gives practical advice to help you deal with a wide range of problems. Take time to read this section before you ride. Also review the tips in *Preparing for a Ride* (page 148).

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# Taking Care of the Unexpected

---

## General Guidelines

Keeping your ATV well-maintained is the best way to reduce the possibility of having a problem while riding. However, problems can arise even with well-maintained machines.

Remember to take along your owner's manual, the tool kit that came with your ATV, and any other items (such as tire repair supplies and additional tools) that might help you solve a problem on your own.

If something goes wrong during a ride, the first thing to do is stop as soon as you safely can. Do not continue riding if you have a flat tire, or you hear an unusual noise, or your ATV just doesn't feel right. If you continue riding, you could cause more damage and endanger your own safety.

After a stop, take time to assess the situation. Carefully inspect your ATV to identify the problem, then consider your options before you decide what to do.

If a problem is relatively minor and you have the tools, supplies, and skills to make a permanent repair, you may be able to fix it on the trail and continue riding. Or, you may be able to make a temporary repair that allows you to slowly ride back to your base where you can make a permanent repair or get help.

When a problem is more serious — or you don't have the tools, supplies, experience, or time to deal with it — you need to choose the safest way to get yourself and your ATV back to base. For example, if you are close enough, you (or you and another person) might be able to push it back.

# Taking Care of the Unexpected

---

Should you ever have a problem while riding, please follow these guidelines:

- Always put personal safety first.
- Take time to assess the situation and your options before deciding what to do.
- If the problem is relatively minor and you have the tools, supplies, and skills to make a temporary repair, be sure to have permanent repairs made as soon as possible.
- Do not continue riding if you are hurt or your ATV is not in safe riding condition.

Additional recommendations for specific problems follow.

# **If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start**

If the engine wasn't making any unusual noises before it quit running, and it feels normal when you operate the recoil starter, you can probably rule out a major mechanical problem.

The next area to check is the fuel system:

- Make sure there is enough gas in the tank and the fuel valve is at the ON or RES position.
- Check the fuel breather tube to see if it is pinched or obstructed.
- Turn the fuel valve OFF, disconnect the fuel line that goes from the fuel valve to the carburetor, then momentarily turn the fuel valve ON. If fuel does not flow out, there is an obstruction in the fuel tank or the fuel valve.

If the fuel system appears to be okay, check the ignition system (this requires a spark plug wrench):

- Check that the spark plug cap isn't loose or disconnected.
- Disconnect the spark plug cap and remove the spark plug. Connect the spark plug cap to the spark plug and ground the threaded portion of the spark plug on the cylinder head.
- Operate the recoil starter while you watch the spark plug. If it sparks, the ignition system is probably working. If there is no spark, install a new spark plug, if you have one with you. If there is still no spark, there is a problem in the ignition system.

If you cannot identify or correct the problem, you will need to send for help.

# If You Have a Flat Tire

---

How you handle a flat tire on the trail depends on how serious the tire damage is, and what tools and supplies you have with you.

If you have a slow leak or a minor puncture, use the plug method to make a temporary repair. (The plug method is applied from the outside of the tire and is the same as that for conventional tubeless tires.)

A plug-type repair kit, available at most auto parts stores or service stations, provides a plug, an installation tool, tire cement, and an instruction sheet. Follow the instructions provided with the repair kit to make a temporary repair.

As soon as possible, have the tire permanently repaired by your Honda dealer. Any tire that cannot be repaired should be replaced.

Whenever the ATV is to be operated far from service facilities or available transportation, we recommend that you carry a tire pump and a repair kit with the vehicle.

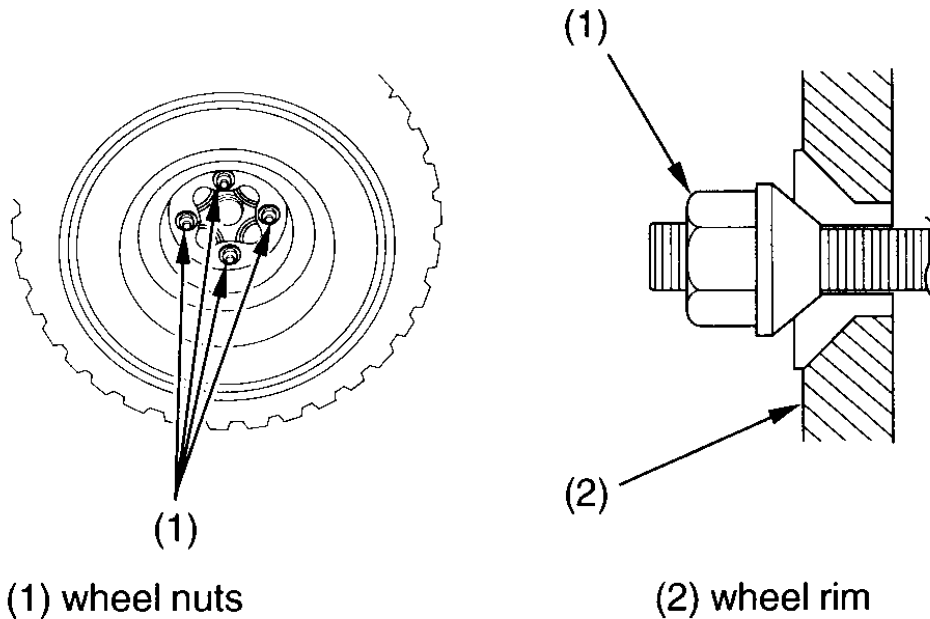
If the leak is more serious, or a temporary repair doesn't hold, the tire must be replaced. The tire will also need to be replaced if it is damaged (page 131). Replacing a tire involves removing and re-installing the wheel (page 162).

If you are unable to repair a flat tire on the trail, you will need to send for help. We strongly recommend that you do not try to ride with a flat tire. The ATV will be hard to handle, and if the tire comes off the rim, it may lock up the wheel and cause you to crash.

# If You Have a Flat Tire

## Emergency Wheel Removal/Installation

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 84 .



### Removal

1. Park your ATV on a firm, level surface.
2. Raise the front (or rear) wheels off the ground and place a support block under the vehicle.
3. Remove the wheel nuts ( 1 ) with a 17 mm socket wrench.
4. Remove the wheel.



# If You Have a Flat Tire

---

## Installation

1. Position the wheel.
2. Position the wheel nuts so that the tapered sides face the wheel rim (2).
3. Tighten the wheel nuts in a crisscross (rather than a circular) pattern to the specified torque:  
40 lbf·ft (54 N·m , 5.5 kgf·m)

If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capability.

# If You Crash

---

Personal safety is your first priority after an accident. If you or anyone else has been injured, take time to assess the severity of the injuries and whether it is safe to continue riding. If you cannot ride safely, send someone for help. Do not ride if you will risk further injury.

If you decide you are capable of riding safely, carefully inspect your ATV for damage and determine if it is safe to ride. Check the tightness of critical nuts and bolts securing such parts as the handlebar, control levers, brakes, and wheels.

If there is minor damage, or you are unsure about possible damage but decide to try riding the ATV back to your base, ride slowly and cautiously.

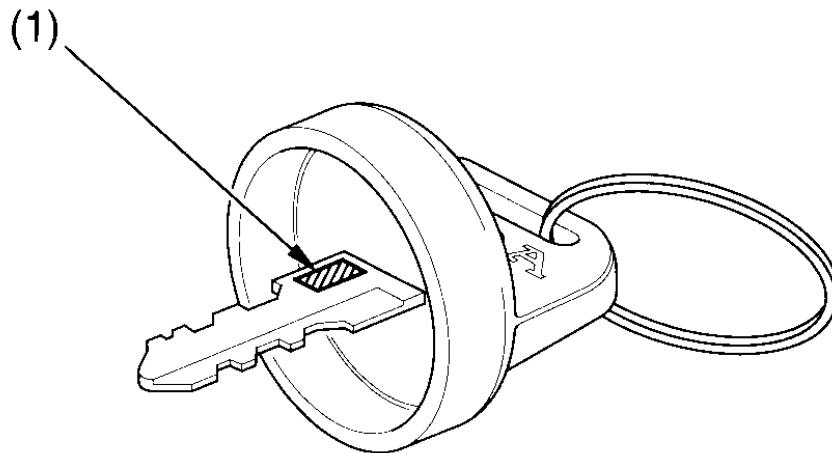
Sometimes, crash damage is hidden or not immediately apparent. When you get home, thoroughly check your ATV and correct any problems you find. Also, be sure to have your Honda dealer check the frame and suspension after any serious crash.

# If You Lose Your Key

---

Be sure to record your key number ( 1 ) in the Quick Reference section at the rear of the manual. You'll need this number to have a duplicate key made.

If you lose your key and aren't carrying a duplicate, either get your spare or have one made. If you don't know your key number, call the dealer you purchased your Honda from. They may have it listed in their records. If they don't, transport your ATV to them or the nearest Honda dealer. The dealer will probably have to remove the ignition switch assembly to find the key number so they can make a key for you.



(1) key number

# If a Component Fails

---

The brake levers or pedal, control cables, and other components can be damaged as you ride in dense brush or over rocky terrain. Making a trailside repair depends on how serious the damage is and what tools and supplies you have with you.

- If any component of the brake system is damaged, you may be able to ride carefully back to your base using the other brake components for slowing or stopping.
- If you damage a throttle cable or other critical component, your ATV may be unsafe to ride. Carefully assess the damage and make any repairs that you can. But if there is any doubt, it's best to be conservative and safe.

# Technical Information

---

This section contains dimensions, capacities, and other technical data, plus information on government requirements and how to break-in your ATV.

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# Vehicle Identification

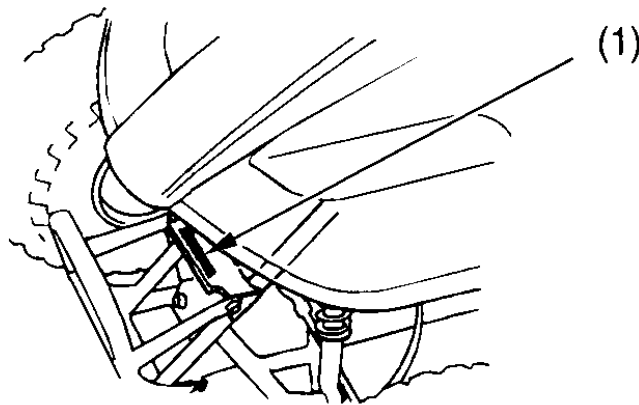
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## Serial Numbers

The frame and engine serial numbers and key number may be required when ordering replacement parts. You may record these numbers in the Quick Reference section at the rear of this manual.

The frame number ( 1 ) is stamped on the front of the frame.

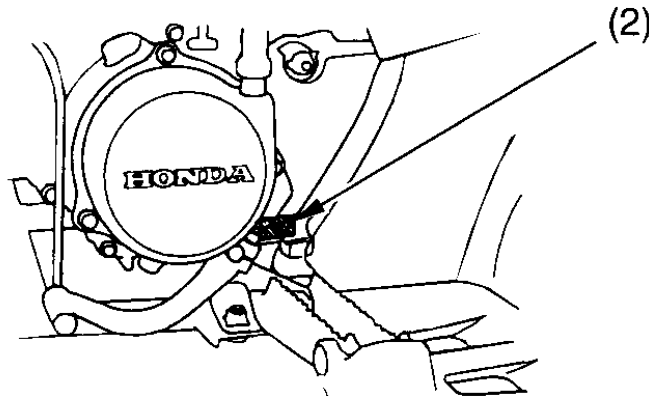
FRONT



(1) frame number

The engine number ( 2 ) is stamped on the lower side of the rear crankcase.

LEFT SIDE



(2) engine number

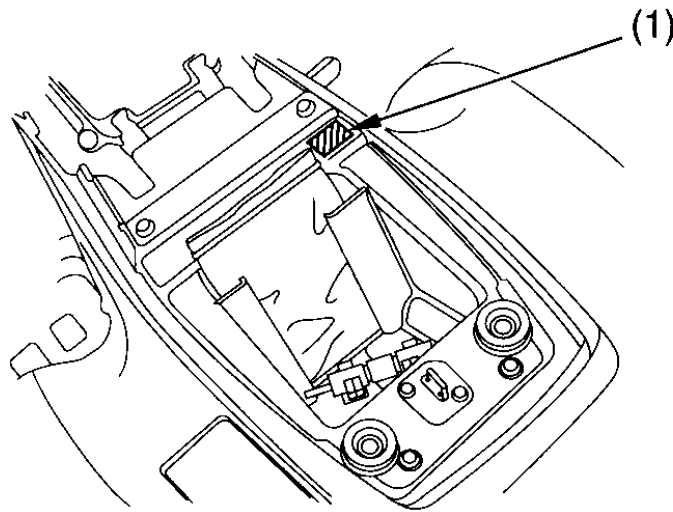
# Vehicle Identification

## Color Label & Code

The color label ( 1 ) is attached to the frame under the seat. Remove the seat (page 95) to check the label.

The color code is helpful when ordering replacement parts. You may record the color and code in the Quick Reference section at the rear of this manual.

### UNDER SEAT



(1) color label

# Specifications

---

<b>Dimensions</b>	
overall length	58.6 in (1,489 mm)
overall width	35.2 in (895 mm)
overall height	36.1 in (917 mm)
wheelbase	38.8 in (985 mm)
ground clearance	4.0 in (102 mm)

<b>Weight</b>	
dry weight	243 lbs (110 kg)

<b>Fuel &amp; Lubricants</b>	
fuel recommendation	unleaded gasoline, pump octane number of 86 or higher
fuel tank capacity	1.59 US gal (6.0 ℓ) including reserve
fuel tank reserve	0.34 US gal (1.3 ℓ)
engine oil capacity	after disassembly: 1.0 US qt (0.9 ℓ) after draining: 0.7 US qt (0.7 ℓ)
engine oil recommendation	API Service Classification SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label, SAE 10W-40, JASO T 903 standard MA, Pro Honda GN4 or HP4 (without molybdenum additives) 4-stroke oil (USA & Canada) or Honda 4-stroke oil (Canada only), or an equivalent motorcycle oil



# Specifications

<b>Capacities</b>	
passenger capacity	operator only
maximum weight capacity	187 lbs (85 kg) rider, all cargo and accessories

<b>Engine Specifications</b>	
displacement	5.23 cu-in (85.8 cm <sup>3</sup> )
bore & stroke	1.85 × 1.95 in (47 × 49.5 mm)
compression ratio	9.2 : 1
spark plug (standard)	CR7HSA (NGK) or U22FSR-U (DENSO)
spark plug (cold climate)	CR6HSA (NGK) or U20FSR-U (DENSO)
spark plug gap	0.024 – 0.028 in (0.60 – 0.70 mm)
valve clearance (cold)	0.002 in (0.05 mm)
idle speed	1,600 ± 100 rpm

<b>Power Transmission</b>	
primary reduction	4.058
gear ratio, 1st	2.833
2nd	1.937
3rd	1.300
4th	0.958

# Specifications

---

<b>Chassis &amp; Suspension</b>	
caster	4°
trail	0.6 in (16 mm)
tire size, front	AT 20 × 7-8 ★
tire size, rear	AT 19 × 8-8 ★
tire pressure, front & rear (cold)	2.9 psi (20 kPa , 0.20 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
maximum tire pressure, front & rear (cold)	3.3 psi (23 kPa , 0.23 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
minimum tire pressure, front & rear (cold)	2.5 psi (17 kPa , 0.17 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

<b>Torque Specification</b>	
oil drain bolt	17 lbf·ft (24 N·m , 2.4 kgf·m)
wheel nuts	40 lbf·ft (54 N·m , 5.5 kgf·m)

# Break-in Guidelines

---

Help assure your ATV's future reliability and performance by paying extra attention to how you ride during the first operating day or 15 miles (25 km).

During this period, avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.

# High Altitude Carburetor Adjustment

---

Your engine's air-fuel mixture becomes overly rich when operated at high altitudes. Above 3,000 feet (1,000 m), a rich mixture can cause driveability problems, reduce engine performance, and increase fuel consumption. To compensate, you can have the carburetor adjusted for high altitude riding. See your Honda dealer.

A high altitude jet is available to compensate for high altitude richness. For those who are mechanically proficient and have the necessary tools, installation and adjustment procedures are given in the official Honda Service Manual available from your Honda dealer. All others should have this carburetor modification performed by a Honda dealer.

However, the carburetor must be returned to standard factory specifications before riding again at lower altitudes (below 5,000 feet, 1,500 m).

Sustained riding at lower altitudes with the lean high-altitude setting may cause rough idling, stalling, or engine damage from overheating.

# Emission Control Systems

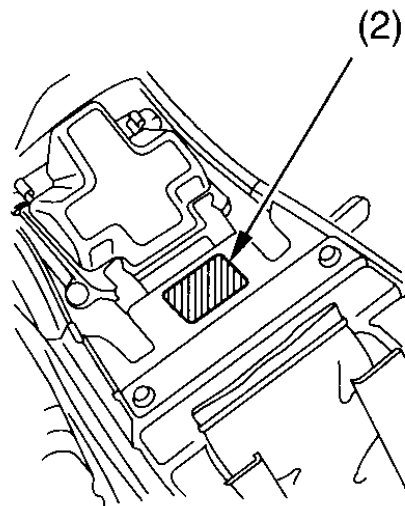
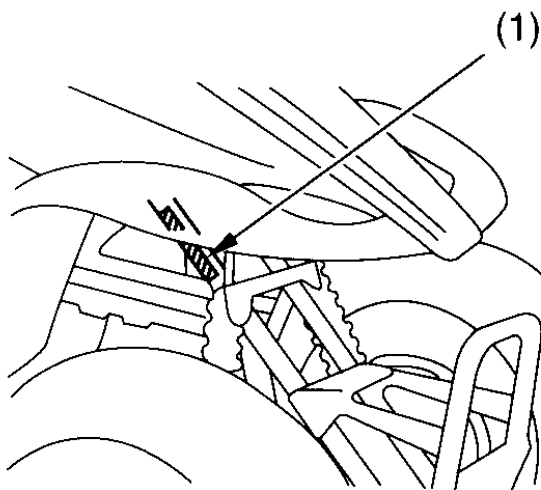
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## Exhaust Emission Requirements

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) requires that your ATV comply with applicable exhaust emissions standards during its useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

The Vehicle Emission Control Information Label ( 1 ) is attached on the right side of the frame.

The Vacuum Hose Routing Diagram Label ( 2 ) is attached on the front of the rear fender under the seat.



- (1) vehicle emission control information label
- (2) vacuum hose routing diagram label

# Emission Control Systems

---

## Source of Exhaust Emissions

The combustion process produces carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), and hydrocarbons (HC). Control of hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen is very important because, under certain conditions, they react to form photochemical smog when subjected to sunlight. Carbon monoxide does not react in the same way, but it is toxic.

Honda Motor Co., Ltd. utilizes lean carburetor settings and other systems to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.

## Exhaust Emission Control System

The exhaust emission control system consists of a secondary air injection system.

No adjustments to this system should be made although periodic inspection of the components is recommended.

## Secondary Air Injection System

Secondary air injection system which introduces filtered air into the exhaust gases in the exhaust port. The secondary air injection system helps improve emission performance.

## Crankcase Emission Control System

The engine is equipped with a closed crankcase system to prevent discharging crankcase emissions into the atmosphere. Blow-by gas is returned to the combustion chamber through the air cleaner and the carburetor.

## Problems That May Affect ATV Exhaust Emissions

If you are aware of any of the following symptoms, have the vehicle inspected and repaired by your Honda ATV dealer.

# Emission Control Systems

---

Symptoms:

1. Hard starting or stalling after starting
2. Rough idle
3. Misfiring or backfiring during acceleration
4. After-burning (backfiring)
5. Poor performance (driveability) and poor fuel economy

## Noise Emission Control System

**TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED:**

State laws prohibit, or Canadian provincial laws may prohibit the following acts or the causing thereof: ( 1 ) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; or ( 2 ) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

**AMONG THOSE ACTS PRESUMED TO CONSTITUTE TAMPERING ARE THE FOLLOWING ACTS:**

1. Removal of, or puncturing the muffler, baffles, header pipes or any other component which conducts exhaust gases.
2. Removal of, or puncturing of any part of the intake system.
3. Lack of proper maintenance.
4. Replacing any moving parts of the vehicle, or parts of the exhaust or intake system, with parts other than those specified by the manufacturer.

# Oxygenated Fuels

---

Some conventional gasolines are being blended with alcohol or an ether compound. These gasolines are collectively referred to as oxygenated fuels. To meet clean air standards, some areas of the United States and Canada use oxygenated fuels to help reduce emissions.

If you use an oxygenated fuel, be sure it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating requirement.

Before using an oxygenated fuel, try to confirm the fuel's contents.

Some states/provinces require this information to be posted on the pump.

The following are the EPA-approved percentages of oxygenates:

**ETHANOL** (ethyl or grain alcohol) 10% by volume

You may use gasoline containing up to 10% ethanol by volume.

Gasoline containing ethanol may be marketed under the name "Gasohol".

**MTBE** (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) 15% by Volume

You may use gasoline containing up to 15% MTBE by volume.

**METHANOL** (methyl or wood alcohol) 5% by Volume

You may use gasoline containing methanol containing up to 5% methanol by volume as long as it also contains cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors to protect the fuel system. Gasoline containing more than 5% methanol by volume may cause starting and/or performance problems. It may also damage metal, rubber, and plastic parts of your fuel system.



# Oxygenated Fuels

---

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms, try another service station or switch to another brand of gasoline.

Fuel system damage or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing more than the percentages of oxygenates mentioned above are not covered under warranty.

Oxygenated fuels can damage paint and plastic. Be careful not to spill fuel when filling the fuel tank. Wipe up any spills immediately.

<b>NOTICE</b>
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*Oxygenated fuels can damage paint and plastic. Damage caused by spilled fuel is not covered by warranty.*

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# Quick Reference

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The following is a brief, but important collection of information you need to know about your Honda. You'll also find space to record important notes.

## **How To Avoid Costly Repairs**

The engine of your Honda can be the most expensive component to repair. Proper maintenance, especially the use of the recommended fluids and filters, prevents premature wear and damage.

Frequent causes of costly repairs are:

- Engine oil: insufficient quantity, improper oil.
- Air cleaner: dirty, leaking because of improper installation (poor seal).

Record important information on the following page:

# Quick Reference

---

Engine No.	
Frame No.	
Ignition Key No.	
Color Label	
Owner's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Dealer's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Service Mgr.	

# Quick Reference

Scheduled Maintenance	Initial: 100 miles (150 km) Regular: every 600 miles (1,000 km)
Pre-ride Inspection	Check the following items each time before you ride (page 30): engine oil, fuel, tires, driveshaft boots, nuts & bolts, underbody & exhaust system, air cleaner housing drain tube, leaks, loose parts, cables, throttle, brakes, switches, steering.
Fuel/Capacity	unleaded gasoline, pump octane number 86 or higher 1.59 US gal (6.0 l) reserve: 0.34 US gal (1.3 l)
Engine Oil	API Service Classification SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label, SAE 10W-40, JASO T 903 standard MA, Pro Honda GN4 or HP4 (without molybdenum additives) 4-stroke oil or equivalent
Maximum Weight Capacity	187 lbs (85 kg) rider, all cargo and accessories

# Quick Reference

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Tires	Front: AT 20 × 7-8 ★ Rear: AT 19 × 8-8 ★
Tire Pressure (cold)	Front: 2.9 psi (20 kPa , 0.20 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> ) Rear: 2.9 psi (20 kPa , 0.20 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> ) maximum tire pressure: 3.3 psi (23 kPa , 0.23 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> ) (front & rear) minimum tire pressure: 2.5 psi (17 kPa , 0.17 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> ) (front & rear)
Spark Plugs	standard: CR7HSA (NGK) or U22FSR-U (DENSO) cold climate: CR6HSA (NGK) or U20FSR-U (DENSO) high speed riding: CR8HSA (NGK) or U24FSR-U (DENSO)

# HONDA

The power of dreams.

## ! WARNING

**Improper use of ATVs can result in SEVERE INJURY or DEATH**



**ALWAYS USE  
AN APPROVED  
HELMET AND  
PROTECTIVE  
GEAR**



**NEVER USE  
ON PUBLIC  
ROADS**



**NEVER CARRY  
PASSENGERS**



**NEVER USE  
WITH DRUGS  
OR ALCOHOL**

**NEVER operate:**

- without proper training or instruction.
- at speeds too fast for your skills or the conditions.
- on public roads - a collision can occur with another vehicle.
- with a passenger - passengers affect balance and steering and increase risk of losing control.

**ALWAYS:**

- use proper riding techniques to avoid vehicle overturns on hills and rough terrain and in turns.
- avoid paved surfaces - pavement may seriously affect handling and control.

**READ THE OWNER'S MANUAL**

**FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS.**