

850-T5



OWNER'S MANUAL

The illustrations and descriptions in this booklet are indicative only and the manufacturer reserves itself the right to introduce any modification it may deem necessary for better performance or for constructive or commercial reasons without prior notice.

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Dear rider

First of all we wish to thank you for choosing this motorcycle of our production.

By following the instructions outlined in this manual you will ensure your bike a long and troublefree life.

Before riding, please read thoroughly this manual in order to know your motorcycle's features and how to operate it safely.

All major checking and overhaul jobs are best carried out by our dealers who have the necessary facilities to quickly and competently repair your Moto Guzzi.

Repairs or adjustments by any other than a Guzzi dealer during the warranty period could invalidate the warranty right.



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Secondary drive

By cardan shaft, bevel gear set.
Ratio: 4.714 to 1 ($Z = 7/33$)
Overall gear ratios (Engine-wheel):
Low gear = 1 to 11.647
2nd gear = 1 to 8.088
3rd gear = 1 to 6.100
4th gear = 1 to 5.063
High gear = 1 to 4.367

Frame

Duplex cradle, tubular structure.

Suspension

Front: telescopic fork «MOTO GUZZI make» (patented) with oil pneumatic shock absorbers.
Rear: swinging fork and rear dampers with adjustable external springs concentric to the oil pneumatic shock absorbers.

Wheels

Front and rear in light alloy casting rims
Front: 16 x MT 2.15 H2
Rear: 16 x MT 3.00 H2

Tires

Front: 110/90 H 16"
Rear: 130/90 H 16"

Brakes

Front: disc type with caliper having 2 cylinders, controlled by hand lever on the R/H side of the motorcycle.
Hydraulic transmission independent from the rear brake. Disc size: 270 mm, braking cylinder 38

mm, master cylinder 12.7 mm.

Rear: disc type with fixed caliper with two cylinders. Pedal controlled from the R/H side of the byke. Disc size 270 mm braking cylinder size 38 mm, master cylinder 15.875 mm.

The rear brake is connected by an hydraulic transmission to a second brake on the front wheel having the same features and size as the hand controlled front brake.

Dimensions and weights

Wheelbase (loaded)	1.505 m
Length	2.150 m
Width	0.760 m
Height	1.080 m
Dry weight	abt. 220 kg

Performances

Top speed, solo riding: 200 km/h
Fuel consumption: 5.4 l x 100 km

Fuel and oil capacities

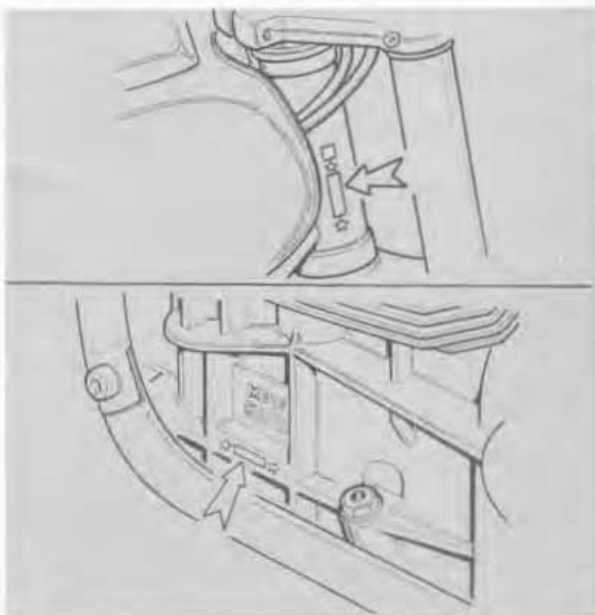
Group or part	Quantity	Recommendation
Fuel tank Reserve	23 l ab. 3 l	Supergrade petrol (97 NO-RM/min.)
Oil sump	3 l	Agip Sint 2000 SAE 10W/50 oil
Gear box	0.750 l	Agip Rotra MP SAE 80 W/90 oil
Rear drive box (bevel set lubrication)	0.250 l of which 0.230 l 0.020 l	Agip Rotra MP SAE 80 W/90 oil Agip Rocol ASO/R oil
Front fork (each leg)	0.060 l	Agip F.1 ATF Dexron fluid
Braking circuits (front and rear)		Agip F.1 Brake Fluid SAE J 1703

IDENTIFICATION DATA

(fig. 2)

Each motorcycle is identified by an identification number on the frame downtube and on the engine crankcase.

The identification number on the frame is mentioned in the motorcycle log-book and identifies the vehicle to all legal effects.



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Spare parts

In case of part replacements, ensure that «**original Moto Guzzi spare parts**» only are used.

The use of non-genuine parts invalidates every warranty right.

Warranty

The warranty is valid for a period of six months with a limitation to 10.000 km from the selling date and expires in case of modifications to the motorcycle, participation to racing events or use of not original accessories, or original accessories which are fitted not following SEIMM - MOTO GUZZI directions.

Tires, accessories, or parts not manufactured in the «Seimm - Moto Guzzi» factories are excluded from this guarantee.

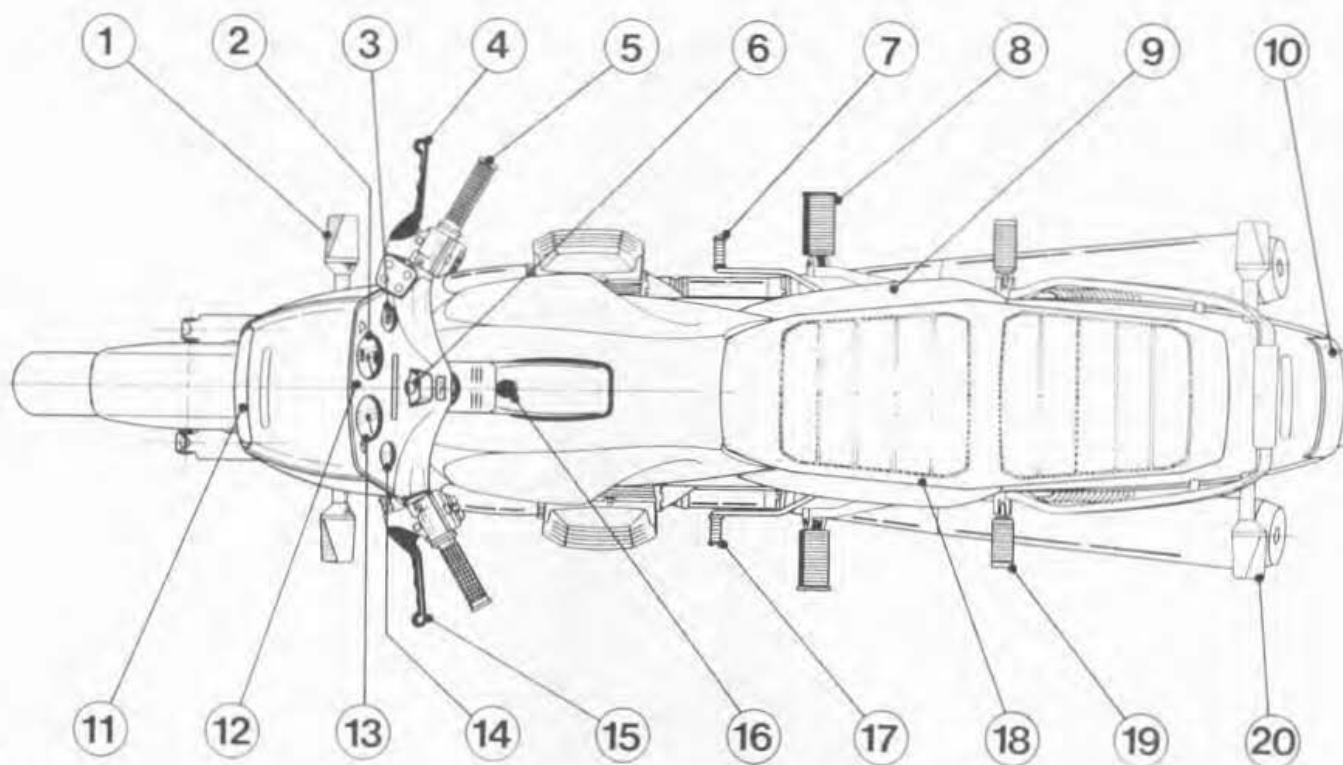
Each new motorcycle is supplied with a «voucher book» which has to be kept carefully with all other circulation papers as it is the only document entitling the owner to request warranty service from the Seimm - Moto Guzzi dealers, according to the general conditions of sale.

10 CONTROLS AND ACCESSORIES

(fig. 3)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 Front turn light signals | 15 Clutch lever |
| 2 Speedometer | 16 Lock set, fuel cap opening |
| 3 Voltmeter | 17 Gearshift pedal |
| 4 Right front brake control lever | 18 Saddle release lock |
| 5 Throttle control grip | 19 Footrest, pillion |
| 6 Ignition key | 20 Rear turn signal lights |
| 7 Left front brake and rear brake pedal | |
| 8 Front footrest | |
| 9 Master cylinder, left front brake and rear brake | |
| 10 Tail light | |
| 11 Headlight | |
| 12 Panel board | |
| 13 Rev-counter | |
| 14 Watch | |

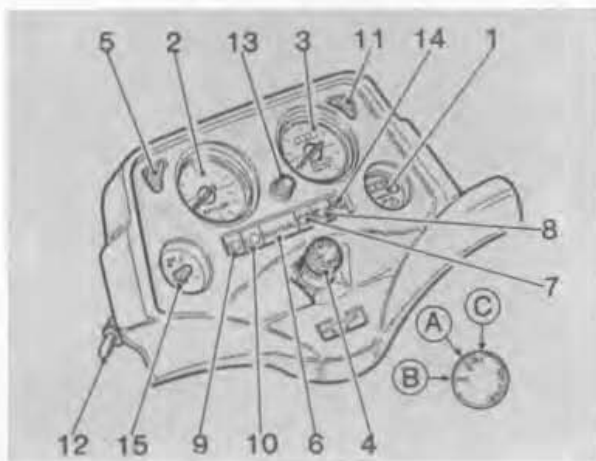
«Right» or «left» in the text are intended as seen by the rider astride the motorcycle.



12 INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Instrument panel (fig. 4)

- 1 Voltmeter.
- 2 Rev-counter.
- 3 Speedometer, km or miles.
- 4 Ignition key:
 - «OFF» In line with mark «C»: machine stationary, key removable (no contacts).
 - «A» In line with mark «C» (turned clockwise): machine ready to be started. All circuits «ON». Key not removable.



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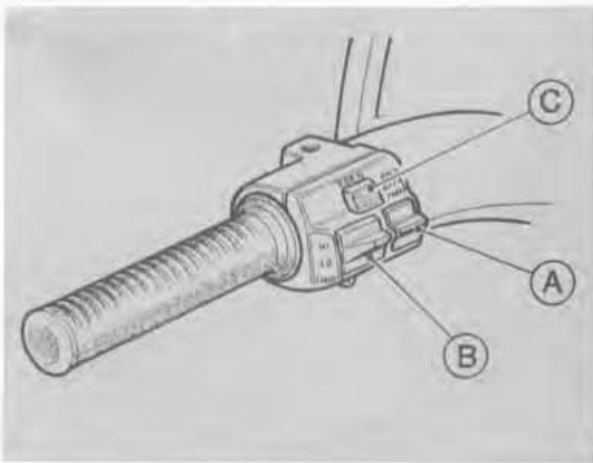
«B» In line with mark «C» (turned clockwise): machine at standstill. With switch «A» (fig. 5) in «PARK» position, parking light «ON». Key removable.

- 5 Warning light (green) left turn signal.
- 6 Warning light (green), «Neutral» indicator. Lights up only when the gearbox is in neutral.
- 7 Warning light (red), indicating current delivery from generator. Should go out when the engine has reached a certain number of revolutions.
- 8 Warning light (red), oil pressure gauge. Goes out when oil pressure is sufficient for normal engine lubrication. If it does not, this means oil pressure is not correct and in such an event the engine should be immediately stopped and all circuits checked over.
- 9 Warning light (blue) indicating high beam on.
- 10 Warning light (green) indicating parking lights on.
- 11 Warning light (green), right turn signal.
- 12 Switch for emergency flashers.
- 13 Zero reset for odometer.
- 14 Warning light (red) indicating insufficient oil in front R/H and rear brakes master cylinder reser-

voir.

When it lights up it is necessary to restore the correct fluid level and to check for possible fluid leaks.

15 Quartz watch: for its adjustment push and turn central knob.



Light switches and horn button

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(fig. 5)

Are fitted on the L/H side of the handlebar.

Switch «A»

«PARK» Parking lights.

«ON» Ignition dual beam lamp.

«OFF» Lights off.

Switch «B»

With switch «A» in position ON:

«LO» Low beam.

«HI» High beam.

«FLASH» flashing light control.

Button «C» (horn) Horn control.

Engine starting and stopping button and turn signals control (fig. 6)

It is located on the right handlebar.

With key mark «A» in line with mark «C» (fig. 4), the vehicle is ready to be started.

To start the engine, proceed as follows:

- Ensure switch «B» is in central position
- Pull the clutch lever completely.
- On a cold engine, adjust starter lever to position «A» (fig. 28).
- Press start button «A».

14 To stop the engine operate on the ignition switch on the panel.

To stop the engine in an emergency:

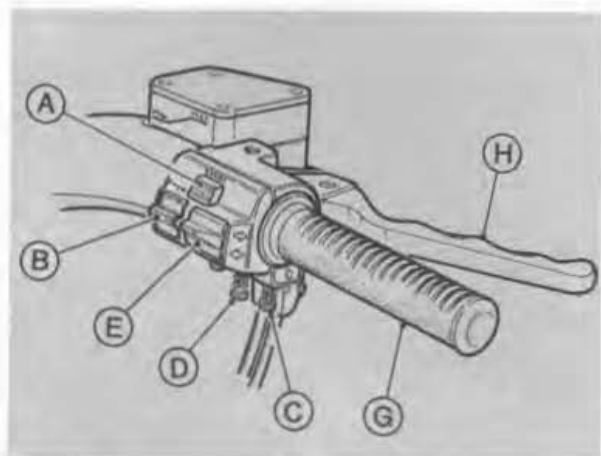
- Move switch «B» up or down.

As soon as the engine stops, turn ignition key (fig. 4) counterclockwise till mark «OFF» is in line with mark «C», and take out the key from the lockset.

Switch «E»

Position ➡ R/H indicator control

Position ➡ L/H indicator control



Starter lever (fig. 28)

This lever for cold startings is located on the left side of the vehicle.

- «A» Start position.
- «B» Riding position.

Throttle twist grip control («G» in fig. 6)

It is located on the right hand side of the handlebar: turning it inwards opens the gas and viceversa closes it.

To adjust the stroke of the throttle grip act on screw «D».

To harden the return of the throttle grip act on screw «C».

Clutch control lever

It is on the left hand side of the handlebar and it should be pulled only for starting and gearshifting.

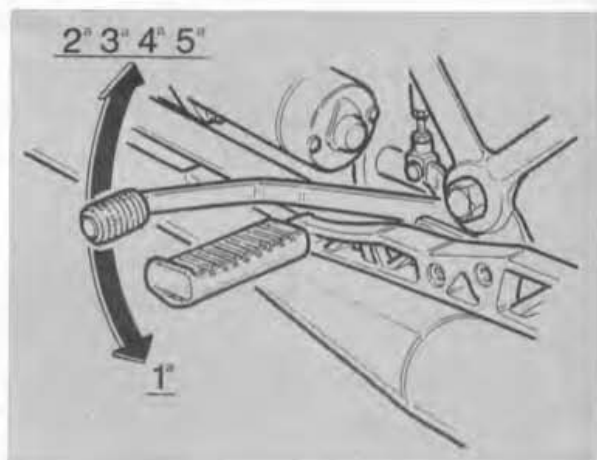
Control lever for R/H front brake

(«H» in fig. 6)

It is on the R/H handlebar and controls the master cylinder for the hydraulic front brake through a suitable circuit.

Left front and rear brake control pedal («F» in fig. 18)

It is centrally located on the R/H side of the vehicle and it is link connected to the master cylinder. It controls the left front brake and rear brake simultaneously.



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Gearbox control pedal (fig. 7)

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This pedal is centrally located on the L/H side of the byke.

Positions:

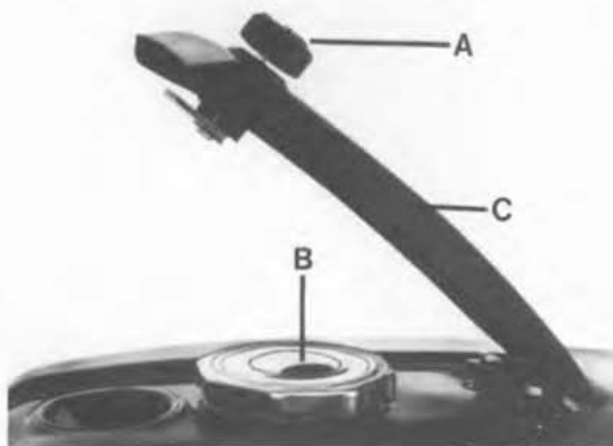
- low gear, lever end towards the ground;
- 2nd, 3rd, 4th and high gear lever end upward;
- neutral between low and 2nd gear.

Before actuating this pedal, be sure the clutch lever is pulled completely.

16 Fuel filler cap (fig. 8)

To access to filler cap «B» it is necessary to turn key «A» clockwise on the protection cover, then the cover «C» can be raised.

N.B. Fuel overflows during fuel filling have to be eliminated at once to avoid damages to the tank paint.



8

Fuel taps (fig. 9)

Are fitted under the tank, rear side.

The fuel tap has 3 positions:

- «ON» Open, lever arrow upwards.
- «RES» Reserve, lever arrow downwards.
- «OFF» Closed, arrow on lever horizontal.



9

Terminal block with fuses (fig. 10)

It is located on the right side of the motorcycle.
To access it remove the right side cover.
N. 6 fuses of 16 A are fitted.

Fuse n. 1

Starter relay - Rear stop switch.

Fuse n. 2

Flashing light - horn.

Fuse n. 3

Warning lights: (neutral - gen - oil - voltmeter -
front stop switch - high beam - low beam.

Fuse n. 4

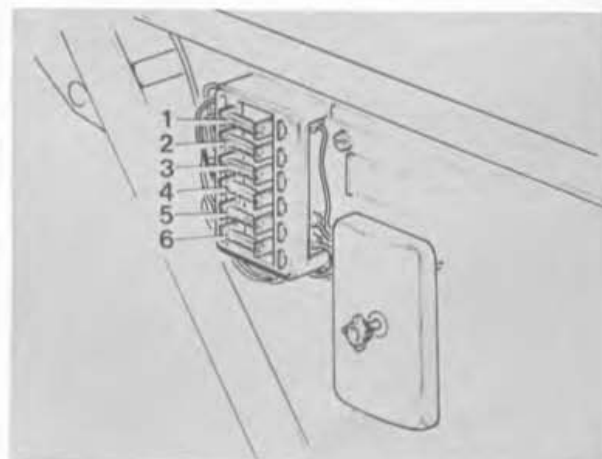
Parking lights - Parking lights indicator - Panel
lights.

Fuse n. 5

Turn signal lights and their warning lights.

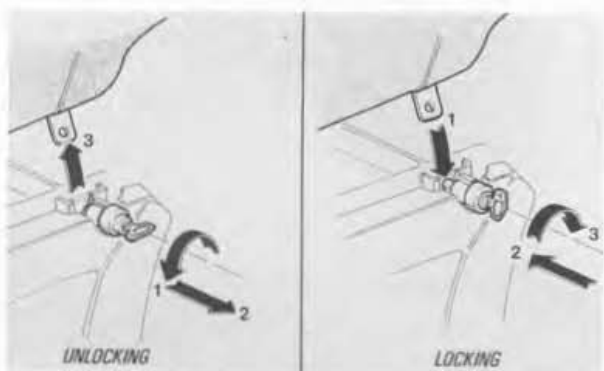
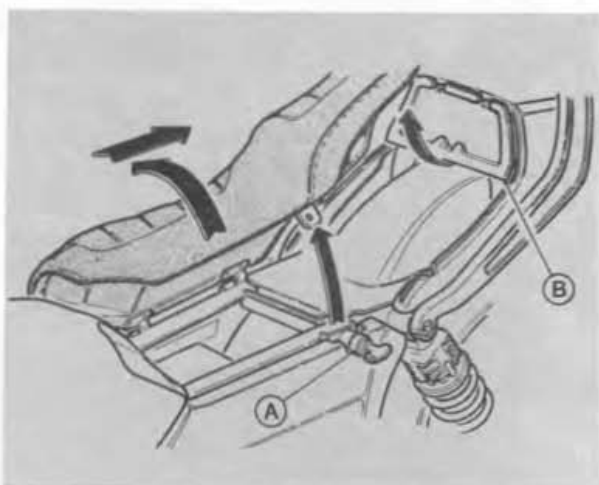
Fuse n. 6

Watch



10

18



Saddle lifting device (fig. 11)

To lift the removable saddle insert key in lock «A», pressing on the saddle at the same time. Turn the key anticlockwise.

To lock the saddle, lower it and while pressing on it fully insert the key and rotate it clockwise.

Remove cover «B» for the tools.

Side Stand

The bike is equipped with a side stand to be used for brief stops. Since it is automatically retractable, for long stops it is advisable to always use the centre stand which guarantees better stability.

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Steering lock («A» of fig. 12)

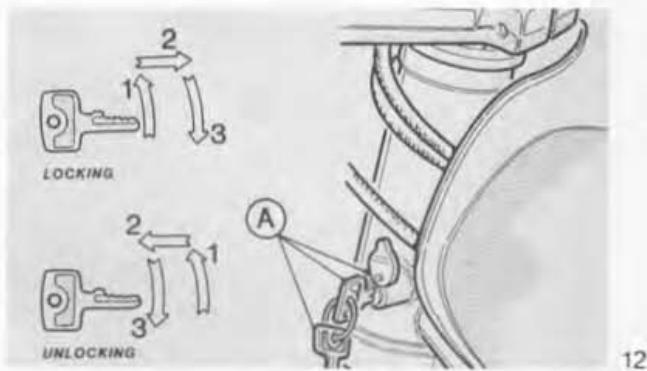
To lock or unlock the steering, proceed as follows:

Locking

- Turn the handlebar fully to the right.
- Insert the key in the lock set, turn it anticlockwise, push it right in, release it and slip it out.

Unlocking

- Insert the key in the lock set, turn it counterclockwise, release it, turn it clockwise.



20 RIDING INSTRUCTIONS

Controls before starting

Ensure that:

- the ignition key is in the start position (mark «A» on the key has to be in line with mark «C» (fig. 4);
- there is sufficient fuel in the tank;
- the oil in the sump is at correct level;
- the following red warning lights are lit: «oil», «gen»;
- starter control lever for cold starting is in position «A», fig. 28.

Starting a cold engine

After checking the above, turn the twist grip $\frac{1}{4}$ turn, pull the clutch lever fully, and press start button «A» (fig. 6).

As soon as the engine has started and before returning starter lever to position «B» (fig. 28), *allow the engine to idle a few minutes in the cold season or a few seconds in the hot season.*

If the starter lever is left in starting position «A», fig. 28 whilst riding, there would be irregular carburation and increased fuel consumption and in the worst cases the cylinders

might seize because of too much petrol going into them.

Caution – If the green light «Neutral» on the panel does not light up when mark «A» on the ignition key is lined up with mark «C» (see fig. 4), this means a gear is engaged and the pedal has to be moved to the neutral position.

Starting a hot engine

Proceed as for a cold engine, except that in this case the starter lever has not to be adjusted to start position «A», fig. 28 as this would richen the carburation too much.

On the way

To change up or down, pull the clutch lever completely and engage the next gear. Release the clutch lever slowly, accelerating at the same time. The pedal has to be actuated firmly and accompanied with the foot.

When shifting down to lower gears, operate gradually on the brakes and the throttle grip to avoid overrevving the engine when the clutch lever is released.

Stopping the motorcycle

Close the throttle, actuate the brakes gently, and pull the clutch lever only when the byke is almost to a standstill. This operation has to be done with much coordination in order to keep the vehicle under control.

To reduce the speed gradually by properly using the gearbox with a view to utilize the engine braking power, do this very carefully in order not to cause **the engine to overrev**.

On wet or slippery roads, the brakes – especially the front one on the right – should be used with great caution.

To stop the engine, turn the ignition key mark «OFF» to line it up with mark «C» (fig. 4).

Do not forget to always close the fuel taps on a stationary engine.

Parking

When parking at night on insufficiently lighted roads, switch on the parking lights by turning the key (fig. 4) till mark «B» on it is in line with mark «C» and light switch in fig. 5 is in position «PARK».

Then remove the key and lock the steering.

22 RUNNING IN

During the running in period follow strictly these recommendations:

- 1 Before starting allow the engine to warm up at idling speed for a more or less period of time, according to the external temperature.
- 2 Avoid exceeding the maximum permissible speeds in each gear. Avoid running at the same number of revolutions for long periods but change gear frequently.
- 3 Before stopping reduce the speed gradually to prevent the various engine groups from undergoing abrupt changes of temperature.
- 4 Ensure all operations specified in the service voucher have been carried out at the stated mileages.

5 Don't forget that proper bedding down of all components will only occur after several thousands of miles have been covered.

This will allow you to obtain excellent performance from your motorcycle for a long period of time.

After the first 500 km - 1500 km

- Change the crankcase oil.

Should the level fall under the minimum mark before the engine has covered 500-1000 km it will be necessary to change the oil instead of topping up.

Recommended oil: Agip Sint 2000 SAE 10W/50.

- Check tightness of all nuts and bolts.
- Adjust rocker clearance.
- Check contact breakers gap.

MAXIMUM RUNNING IN SPEEDS

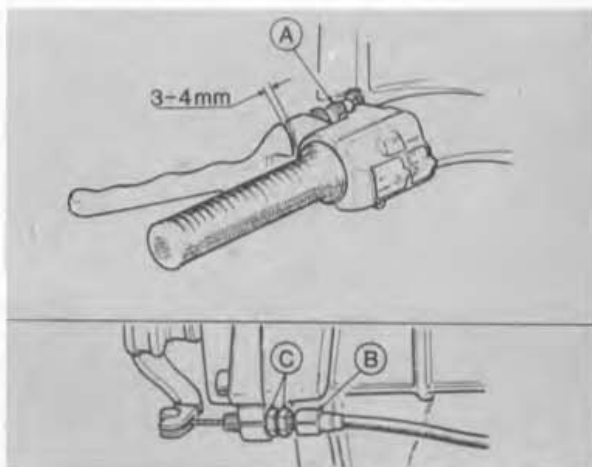
Distance covered	Maximum permissible speeds				
	Low gear	2nd gear	3rd gear	4th gear	high gear
Up to 1000 (600 miles)	45 km (29 mph)	65 km (40 mph)	85 km (53 mph)	100 km (63 mph)	115 km (72 mph)
From 1000 km (600 miles) to 2000 km (1200 miles)	55 km (34 mph)	80 km (48 mph)	105 km (63 mph)	120 km (74 mph)	140 km (87 mph)
From 2000 km (1200 miles) to 4000 km (2400 miles)	Gradually increase the above limits up to the maximum admissible speed.				

MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENTS

23

Adjusting the clutch control lever (fig. 14)

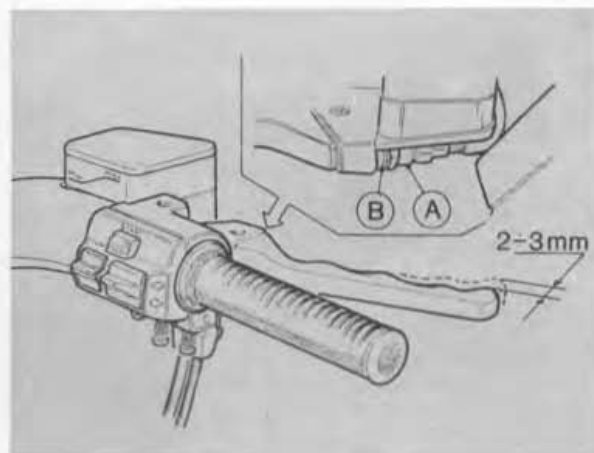
If the free play at the handlebar is more or less than 3 to 4 mm proceed as follows:
move rubber gaiter back and act on adjuster «A»
to restore the correct play.



14

Adjusting the right front brake control lever (fig. 15)

A free play is foreseen between master cylinder floater and control lever end. It is possible to adjust this play by changing washers «B» number that are located on STOP button «A» which is positioned under the transparent master cylinder reservoir.



15

24 Checking wear of the brake pads

Every 5000 km check thickness of the brake pads.

- New pad 9 mm.
- Wear limit 6 mm.

If the pad is worn down to more than this limit, it is necessary to change the pads.

After this operation has been carried out, there is no need to drain the air from the braking circuits: it is sufficient to operate the control lever on the handlebar «B» (in fig. 16) several times until the caliper pistons reach their normal position.

When replacing the pads, check also the condition of the fluid line and replace them immediately if damaged.

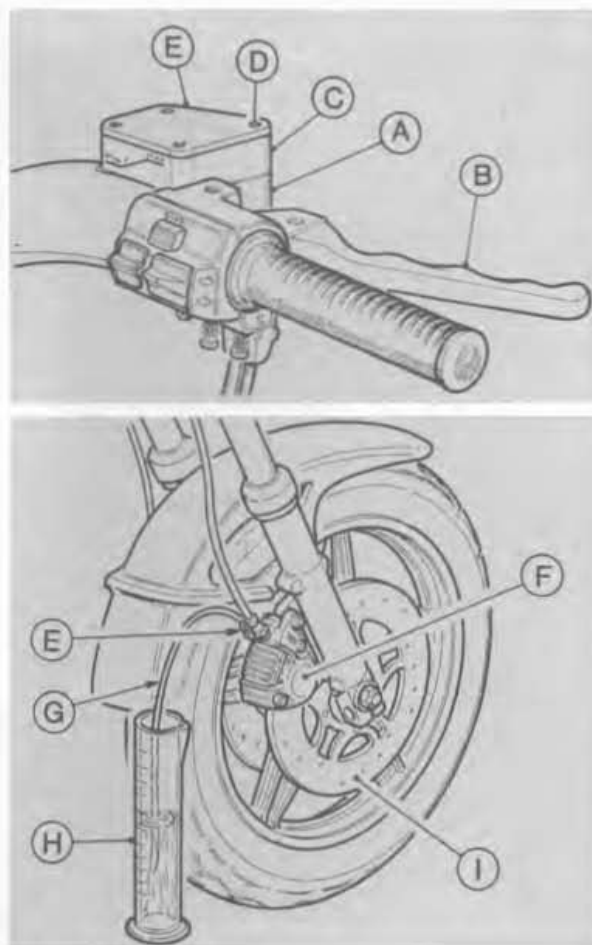
N.B. – When replacing the pads it is advisable, for the first 100 km, to act on the brakes carefully to allow a correct setting of the pads same.

Checking the braking discs

(«I» in fig. 16 and 17)

The brake discs are manufactured with material having a high friction coefficient, specially studied in order to be matched to the specific brake pads. The efficacy of this has been confirmed after researches and by numbers of tests.

During brakes operation, grooves are formed on



the disc which contribute to further increase braking efficiency. This is clearly perceived by the lower effort required to operate the brake controls for the same deceleration results.

In case of brake pads replacement, it is advisable, for the first 100 km, to carefully operate the controls to allow the pads settling on the disc: the disc profile in fact has to form the matching groove on the new pads surface.

When a disc is replaced or overhauled, it is necessary to check the «floating». This control is done by the aid of a suitable gauge and the reading should in no case exceed 0.2 mm.

If this «floating» is higher, it is well to ensure that the discs are properly assembled on the hubs, check also the hub bearings play.

The disc securing screws are tightened with a torque wrench set to $2.8 \div 3$ kgm.

Controlling the fluid level and replacing the brake fluid in the reservoirs (master cylinders)

25

(fig. 16-17)

For proper braking operation, these instructions should be followed strictly:

Front R/H brake circuit

1 Periodically check the fluid level in the reservoirs. This level should always be over transparent section «C» of the reservoir (master cylinder «A»).

This level must never fall under the transparent part.

2 Periodically check and, if necessary, top up the fluid in the reservoir «A», after undoing screw «D» of plug «E» and removing the diaphragm.

Use only fluid taken from original containers, opened just before pouring in.

3 Every 15.000 km or at least once a year, change the braking fluid.

For good operation of the circuits, it is necessary for the ducts to be always full with airless fluid.

A long and elastic movement of the control lever «B» indicates the presence of air bubbles in the ducts.

To wash the circuits, use only fresh fluid.

Never use alcohol for washing or compressed

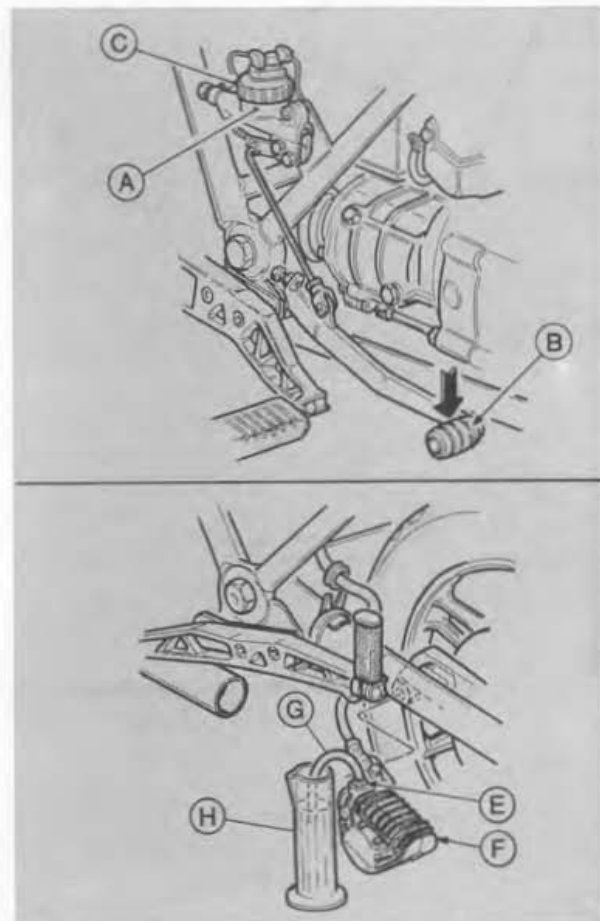
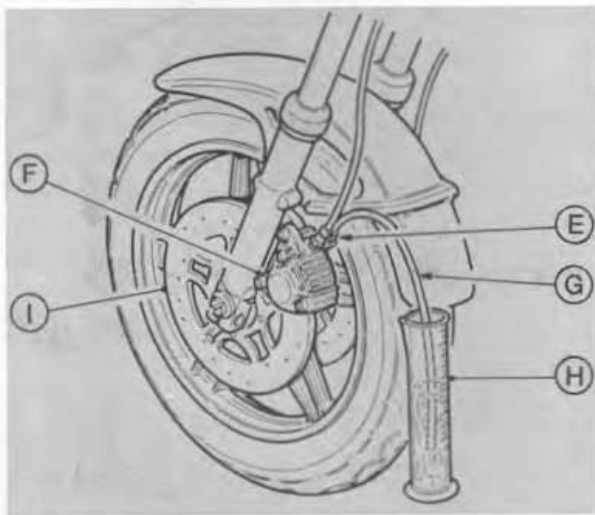
26 air for drying. For metal parts, the use of trichloroethylene is recommended.

Fluid to be used: Agip F.1 Brake Fluid SAE J 1703.

Rear brake and L/H front brake circuit (fig. 17)

Same as for front R/H brake, except for points 1 and 2:

1 the level is signalled by warning light «14» of fig. 4 on the panel. When this lights up it is necessary to top up the fluid.



- 2 periodically or whenever necessary top up the fluid in reservoir «A» after removing plug «C».

Bleeding the air from the braking circuits (fig. 16 and 17)

This operation is required when the movement of the control lever on the handlebar or the pedal is long and elastic, due to the presence of air in the braking circuits.

Right front brake circuit (fig. 16)

- 1 Turn the handlebar till the reservoir («A») is in the horizontal position.
 - 2 If necessary, fill up reservoir «A». Ensure that during the bleeding operation the fluid does not drop below the minimum level.
 - 3 Bleed by acting on caliper «F»;
 - 4 Remove rubber covers and fit flexible pipe «G» on drain plugs «E» with the other end of the pipe plunged in a transparent container «H» partially filled up with liquid of the same type.
 - 5 Loosen drain plug «E».
 - 6 Completely pull brake lever «B» several times, releasing it slowly and waiting a few minutes before pulling it again.
- Repeat this operation until the pipe end in the transparent container emits airless fluid.

- 7 Keep control lever «B» fully pulled and lock up plug «E». Remove plastic duct «G», and re-fit rubber cover on the drain plug.

If the air bleeding operation has been carried out correctly, a direct and efficient working of the fluid will be perceived immediately after the initial idle movement of control lever «B».

If not, repeat the operation until the above result is achieved.

Front left and rear brake circuit (fig. 17)

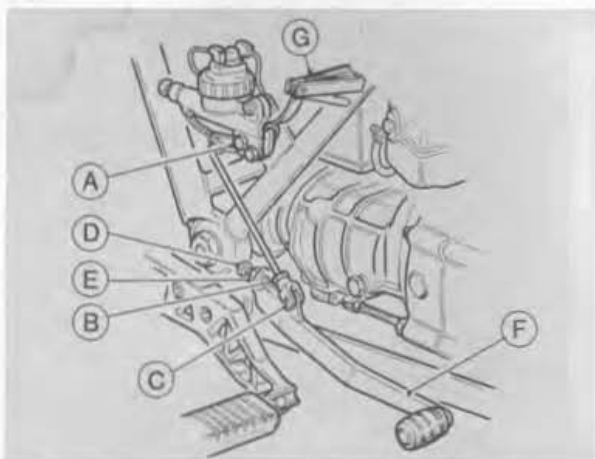
- 1 If necessary fill up the fluid in reservoir «A»;
- 2 bleed air from the circuit acting on caliper «F» after having removed it from support plate. Position the caliper in such a way that drain plug «E» is positioned upwards;
- 3 and 4 same as for «Right front brake circuit»;
- 5 fully press control pedal «B»...etc. same as for «Right front brake circuit».
- 6 keep control pedal «B» fully pressed...etc. (same as «Right front brake circuit»).

28 Adjusting the front left and rear brake pedal position (fig. 18)

Check clearance between floater and control lever «B», proceeding as follows:

- Fit feeler gauge «G» between the master cylinder floater and the control lever end. Then operate on thumb screw «A» to obtain the correct play which is $0.05 \div 0.15$ mm.
- If the clearance is not correct, take out the split pin, remove the pin, slacken counternut «B», and screw in or out fork «C» until control pedal «F» comes to the desired position.

Refit the rod retaining pin and the split pin.
At the end of this operation, slacken counternut «E» and adjust screw «D» for lever return.

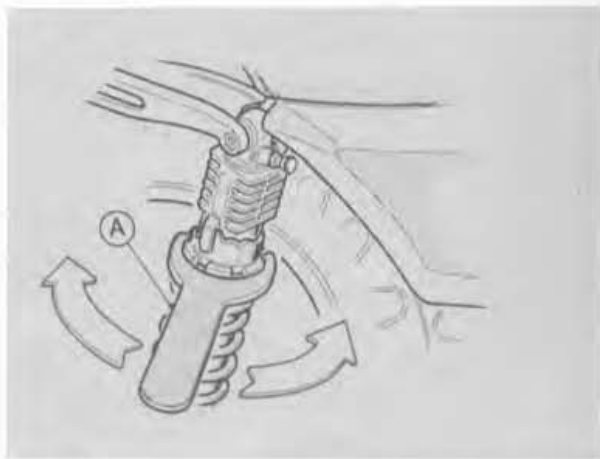


Adjusting the rear suspension with oil pneumatic dampers (fig. 19)

The external springs of the rear dampers can be adjusted to five different positions by means of lever «A» in the kit.

Should an irregular operation of the hydraulic dampers be noticed, it is advisable to have them checked in one of our dealers workshops.

Note – Do not forget that both suspensions have to be adjusted to the same position to assure good stability to the motorcycle.



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Oil pneumatic shock absorbers

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The operating load pressures of these shock absorbers are the following:

- front: 1.5 kg/sqcm to 2.5
- rear: 3 kg/sqcm to 5

To check the pressure it is advisable to use a pressure gauge having a very short pipe (better if any), as the capacity of the pipe may affect the pressure existing inside the shock absorbers.

To ascertain to which extent your pressure gauge reduces, when taking the measurement, the pressure inside the shock absorber it is sufficient to carry out two consecutive measurements: the difference between the two readings gives approximately the pressure reduction occurring whenever a measurement is taken.

The measurement must be taken with the bike on the central stand and with cold shock absorbers; to charge the shock absorbers only use moistureless air.

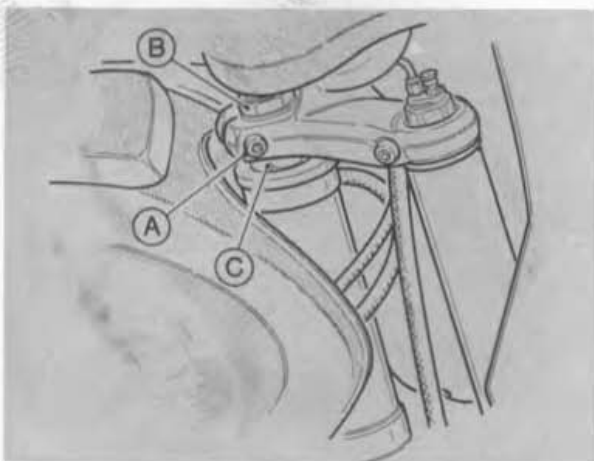
30 Adjusting the steering (fig. 20)

For safe riding, the steering has to be adjusted so as to allow free movement to the handlebar but without play. To correctly adjust, proceed as follows:

- Loosen steering head fixing bolt «A».
- Undo steering head nut «B».
- Screw in or out adjuster screw «C» to take up the play.

This done, tighten nut «B» and steering head fixing bolt «A».

It is well for this operation to be carried out by one of our dealers.

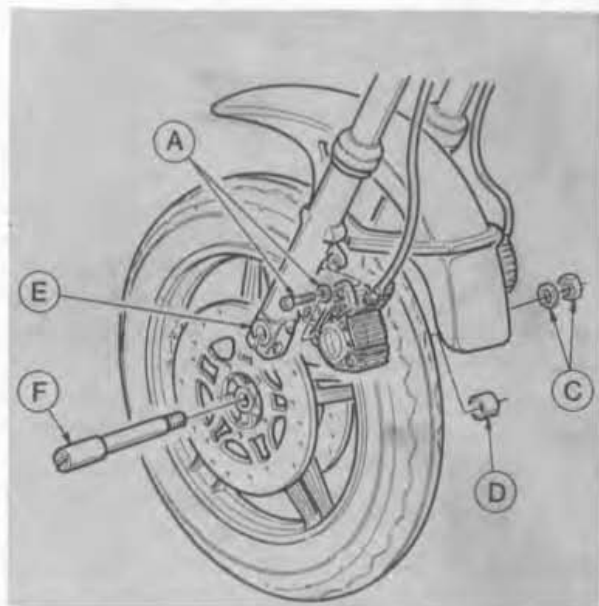


REMOVAL OF WHEELS

Front wheel (fig. 21)

To remove the front wheel, proceed as follows:

- Set the vehicle up on the center stand and place a stand under the engine crankcase to keep the wheel up from the ground.
- Undo screws «A» securing the caliper to the



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right fork cover and from this remove caliper complete with its piping.

- Undo the spindle wheel securing nut «C».
- Undo the screws «E» securing the fork covers to wheel spindle.
- Withdraw spindle «F» paying attention to the mounting position of spacer «D» and remove the wheel.
- The reassembly operation is a reversal of the dismantling one. Pay attention to the correct position of the spacer; operate different times brake controls to re-set caliper pistons in their normal position.

Rear wheel (fig. 22)

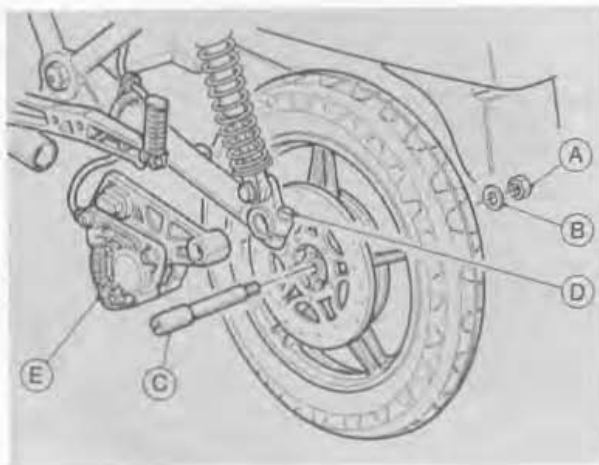
To remove the rear wheel from the swing arm and the drive box, proceed as follows:

- Set up the bike on the center stand.
- Remove L/H silencer.
- Undo nut «A» with washer «B» on the spindle, rear drive box side.
- Loosen spindle bolt «D» on fork arm.
- Withdraw spindle «C» from the drive box, the hub, and the swing arm.
- Take out braking disc from caliper «E».

- 32** ■ Remove the plate assembly fitting the caliper from the stop pin on the swing arm, securing this group to the frame.

- Lean the vehicle to the right just sufficiently to allow the wheel to be withdrawn from the rear fork arm and the rear drive box.

To re-assemble, reverse the dismantling sequence, remembering to insert the plate complete with caliper on the stop lug on the left arm of the swing fork.



Wheel balancing

To improve the vehicle stability and reduce vibrations at high speed, the wheels have to be kept in a perfectly balanced condition.

To balance a wheel, proceed as follows:

- Remove the wheel and set it up on a forked stand.
- Spin the wheel slowly several times and watch if it always stops in different positions, thus indicating a correct balance.
- If one point of the wheel always stops at the bottom, put a balancing weight opposite this point.
- Repeat the operation till the wheel is correctly balanced.

Tires

These are included in the motorcycle components that have to be kept under control very carefully as the vehicle stability, riding comfort, and sometimes even the rider's safety are dependent on them.

Therefore it is inadvisable to use tire having less than 2 mm (1/16") thickness tread.

An incorrect tire pressure may also affect the vehicle stability and cause rapid wear of the tire.

Recommended pressures are:

- Front wheel: solo riding 2.2 kg/sqcm; with pill-

ion 2.3 kg/sqcm.

■ Rear Wheel: solo riding 2.4 Kg/sqcm with pillion 2.8 kg/sqcm.

The above speeds are for normal riding (cruising speed). If using the motorcycle at constant high speed or on highways, it is recommended to increase the pressure by 0.2 kg/sqcm.

Removing and re-fitting tires on the rims

This model fits light alloy cast rims which offer quite high mechanical resistance but are liable to get damaged from an aesthetic and functional aspect when improper tooling is used for the removing and re-fitting operations.

Under these circumstances, never use tools that have ribbings or sharp edges on the sides contacting the rims.

The contacting surface of such rims has to be very wide, smooth, and with rounded edges. The use of any of the lubricants available on the market for these purposes will greatly facilitate tire sliding and settling of tire on the rim, preventing also overloads on the tools.

It is also very important for the tire beads to be properly entered into the center rim groove.

Tires that have an arrow on their sides have to be fitted in the following way: **33**

■ Rear wheel, with the arrow turned in the riding direction.

■ Front wheel, with arrow turned against the riding direction.

ITEMS ▼	MILEAGE COVERED ▶	900 mi. (1500 km)	1800 mi. (3000 km)	3700 mi. (6000 km)	5600 mi. (9000 km)
● Engine oil		R	R	R	R
● Oil filter cartridge		R			
● Wire gauze oil filter		C			
● Air filter				C	R
● Ignition timing		A	A	A	A
● Spark plugs		A	A	A	R
● Rocker clearance		A	A	A	A
● Carburetion		A	A	A	A
● Nuts and bolts		A			
● Fuel tank, filters and pipes					C
Gear box oil		A	A	A	R
Rear drive box oil		A	A	A	R
Wheel and steering bearings					
Fork legs oil					
Starter motor and generator					
Brake systems fluid		A	A	A	A
Brake pads		A	A	A	A

A = Inspections - Adjustments - Possible replacements - Servicing / C = Cleanings / R = Replacements.

● Operation required for maintaining the vehicle according to emission regulations (USA).

Occasionally, check the electrolyte level in battery, lubricate joints and cables; every 500 km (300 miles) check the engine oil level. In any case, renew this oil at least once a year.

	7500 mi. (12.000 km)	9400 mi. (15.000 km)	11.300 mi. (18.000 km)	13.200 mi. (21.000 km)	15.100 mi. (24.000 km)	17.000 mi. (27.000 km)	18.900 mi. (30.000 km)
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		R					R
		C					C
		C	R			R	
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	A	A	R	A	A	R	A
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
		A					A
			C			C	
	A	A	R	A	A	R	A
	A	A	R	A	A	R	A
				A			
				R			
				A			
	A	R	A	A	A	A	R
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

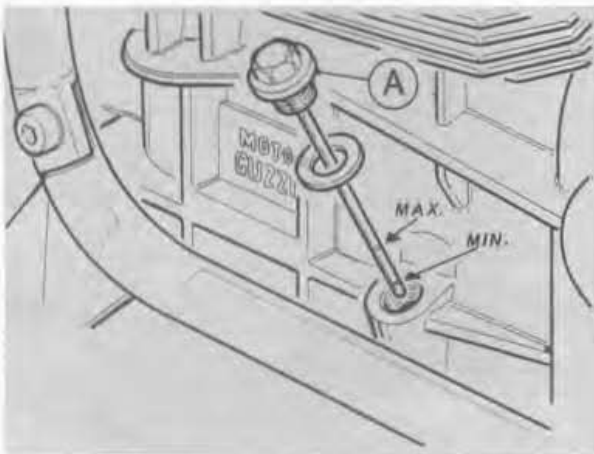
36 LUBRICATIONS

Engine lubrication

Checking the oil level

Every 500 km check level of oil in crankcase. Correct level is in proximity of the top mark in dipstick «A». If lower, top up with oil of same quality and density.

This control has to be made after the engine has run for a few minutes and with the cap-dipstick «A» fully screwed in.



Replacing the oil

After the first 500-1000 km and later on every 3000 km or so, replace the oil in the crankcase. This operation is done on a warm engine, allowing the old oil to drain completely before introducing fresh one.

«A» Oil filler cap (fig. 23).

«B» Oil drain cap (fig. 24).

Quantity required: 3 l of Agip Sint 2000 SAE 10W/50.

Replacing the oil filter cartridge and cleaning the wire gauze filter (fig. 24)

Every 15.000 km (or 5 oil changes), replace filter cartridge «A» proceeding as follows:

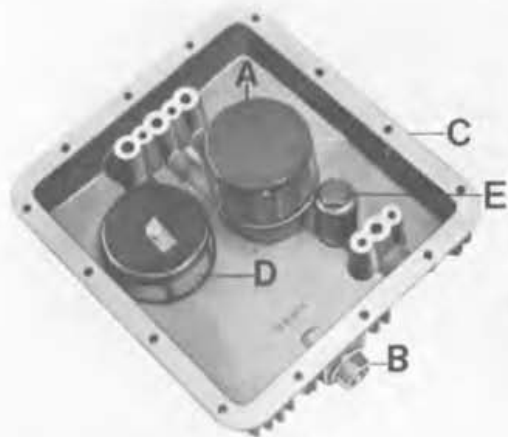
- Undo cap «B» and let the oil drain fully.
- Undo the sump securing screws and remove sump «C» from the crankcase complete with filter cartridge «A», wire gauze filter «D» and oil pressure relief valve «E».
- Undo filter cartridge «A» and replace with an original one.

When replacing filter cartridge «A» it is well to also remove wire gauze filter «D», washing it in

a petrol bath and drying it with a compressed air jet. Before re-fitting it, blow through the oil ducts in the sump with compressed air.

Finally, do not forget to always replace the sump gasket.

It is advisable to have this operation carried out by our dealers.



24

Lubrication of the gearbox (fig. 25)

37

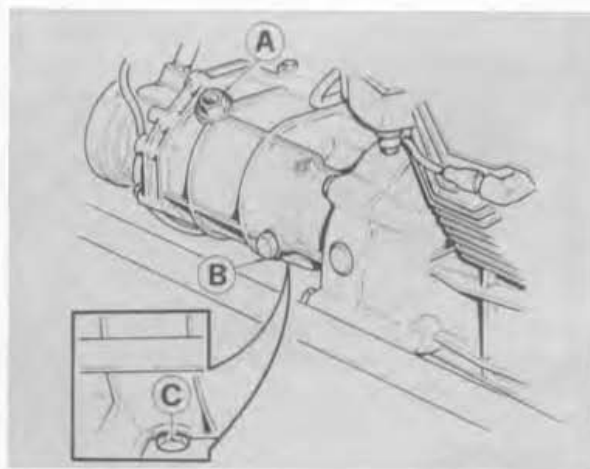
Checking the oil level

Every 3000 km check that the level is skimming the top of the inspection hole plug «B». If lower top up with oil of same quality and density.

Replacing the oil

Every 10.000 km, replace the oil in the gearbox. This operation has to be done on a warm engine when the oil is more fluid and easier to drain.

Do not forget to allow all the old oil to drain completely, before adding fresh one.



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- 38** «A» Filler cap.
«B» Level checking plug.
«C» Oil drain plug.
Quantity required 0.750 l of "Agip Rotra MP SAE 80 W/90".

Lubrication of the rear drive box (fig. 26)

Checking the oil level

Every 3000 km check that the oil level is nearly skimming top level cap «A». If lower, top up with oil of same quality and density.

Oil change

Every 10.000 km or so, change the oil in the rear drive box.

Do this on a warm engine as the oil is more easily drained.

Let the old oil drain completely before adding fresh one.

«A» Level plug.

«B» Filler plug.

«C» Drain plug.

Quantity required: abt. 0.250 l of which 0.230 l of Agip Rotra MP SAE 80 W/90 and 0.020 l of Agip Rocol ASO/R.

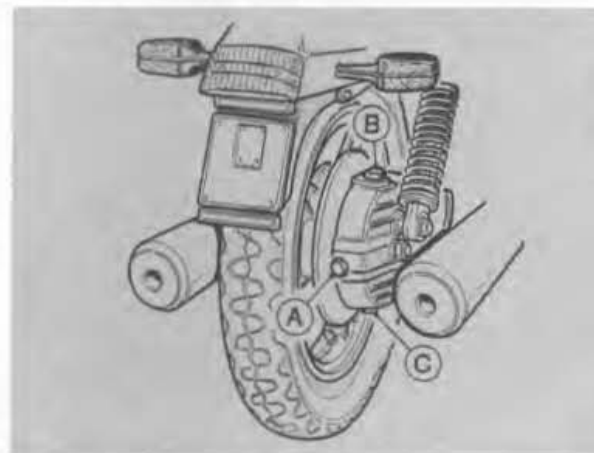
Front fork lubrication (fig. 27)

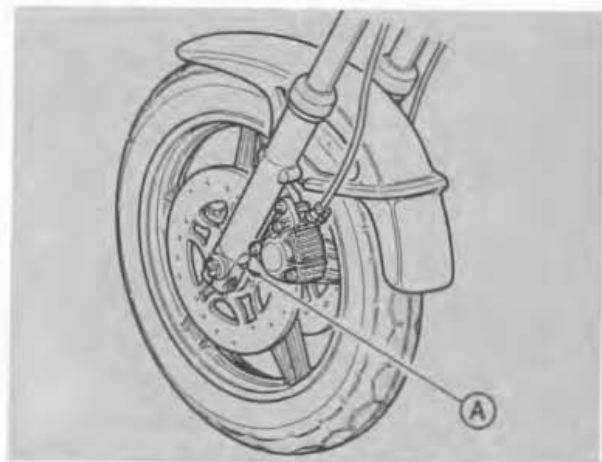
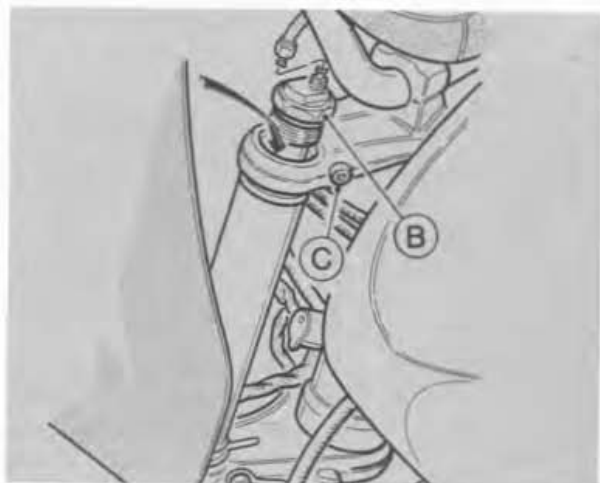
To replace the oil in the front fork legs, proceed as follows:

- Disassemble turn indicators and slip out the front fairing removing it at the same time from the instrument panel;

- unscrew ignition switch and speed zero-set rims.

- with the bike on the central stand, loosen the side screw «C» locking the steering head to the fork arm; disconnect compensating pipe and completely unscrew the hexagonal screw plug «B»; then undo drain plug «A»;





27

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- slightly press the front part of the bike to force out the plug «B» which is solidal to the shock absorber.
- refit plug «A» and introduce the quality of fluid necessary (100 cc Agip F.1 ATF Dexron) through the space existing between the inner diameter of the fork arm and the shock absorber body;
- release the front part of the bike, refit plug «B» and lock the side screw. Repeat the same operation for the other fork leg;
- reconnect compensating pipe and check the pressures keeping to the given values;
- refit panel.

Lubrication of the steering and rear fork bearings

These operations are best carried out by our dealers.

40 CARBURATION

Carburettors (fig. 28)

This model fits two Dell'Orto carburettors type VHBT 30 CD (right) and VHBT 30 CS (left).

Controls

- Throttle control grip on the R/H side of the handlebar.
- Easy starter lever for cold engine starts located under L/H intake pipe.
- «A» starting position, with cold engine.
- «B» riding position.

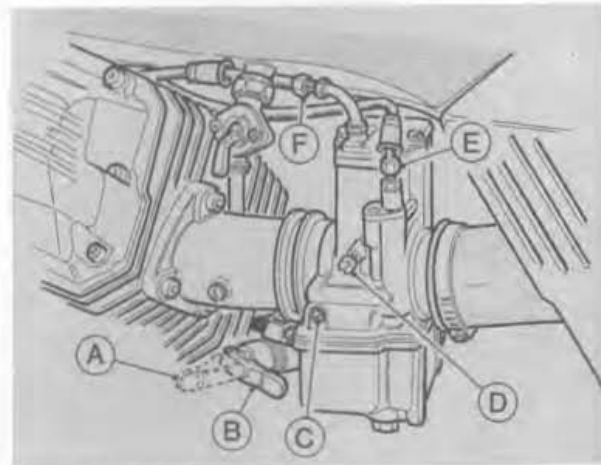
Standard carburettor settings

Choke	Ø 30 mm
Throttle valve	40
Atomizer	265
Main jet	130
Idling jet	50
Starter jet	80
Needle	V 9 (2nd notch)
Float	10 gr
Idling screw adjustment: open 1 1/2 turns.	

Adjustment of carburation and idling speed (fig. 28)

Proceed as follows:

- 1 Ensure that with starter lever in riding position «B», there is a play of about 3 mm between the cable terminals and adjuster screws «E» for both carburettors.
- 2 With the throttle grip fully closed, ensure that between the cable terminals and thumb screws there is a play of 1-1.5 mm for both carburettors.



3 Warm up the engine to its normal running temperature. Screw in fully idling adjusters «C» and then screw them out $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns.

4 Using both your hands, check if the exhaust pipe pressures are equal. If any difference is noted, operate on screw «D» of one carburettor until the exhaust pressure of both carburettors is the same (idling speed should be kept at no more than 900-1000 rpm and consequently it may be necessary to screw in the screw of the carburettor for the cylinder giving a lower exhaust pressure, or screw out the screw of the carburettor for the cylinder giving a higher exhaust pressure).

5 Acting on screw «C» get the best carburation for each cylinder (this is perceived by an increase of rpm), and then adjust idling speed according to point 4.

6 Disconnect one spark plug lead at time and check that in both cases the engine stops after firing the same number of revolutions. If it does not, screw out screw «D» of the carburettor making the engine fire more strokes or screw in for the carburettor making the engine fire less strokes.

7 Adjust idling speed at 900-1000 rpm by screwing in or out screws «D» (both) by the same amount.

8 Ensure that the throttle valves open simultaneously by proceeding as follows: gradually turn the throttle control grip and check that the exhaust pipe pressures increase in synchronization using both your hands (an assistant is necessary for this operation).

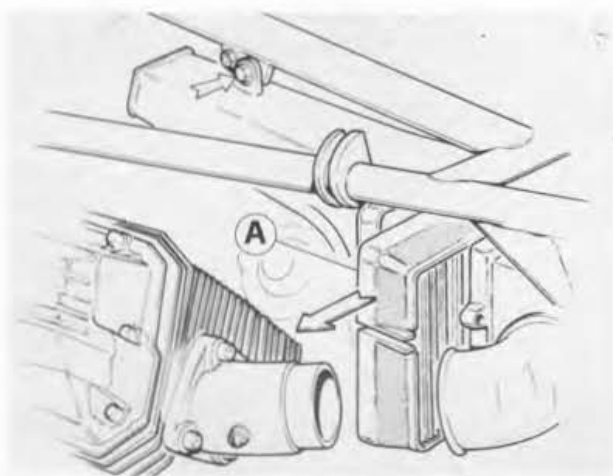
If the pressure increase of one cylinder is advanced, act on its carburettor by gradually screwing in cable adjuster «F» until the synchronization of both exhaust pipe pressure is reached.

N.B. — In order to obtain a correct adjustment of the carburation it is necessary to apply to anyone of our dealers who can carry out this operation by means of a vacuumeter.

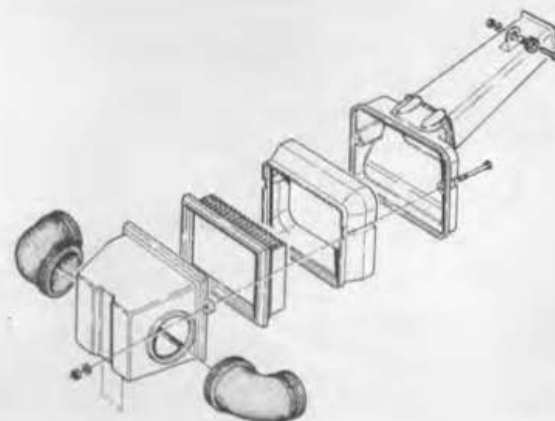
42 Replacing the air filter (fig. 29)

Every 6000 km check conditions of air filter, if necessary clean it using compressed air; replace it every 9000 km.

To replace the air filter lift the saddle, remove fuel tank and side covers. Take out R/H carburetor and undo the screw fixing the air intake to the bike frame; remove the two side screws and take out from the R/H side the container «A» complete with air filter.



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VALVE GEARING

Tappet clearance (fig. 30)

After the first 500-1500 km and later on after about 3000 km or so, or any time valve operation is too noisy, check tappet clearance.

This adjustment is done with a **cold engine** with the piston at TDC, at the end of the compression stroke (valves fully closed).

After removing the rocker cover, proceed as follows:

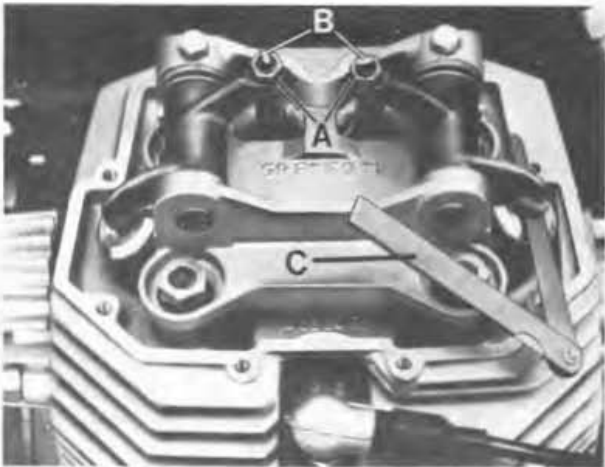
1 slacken nut «A»:

2 screw in or out adjuster «B» till there is a clearance of 0.22 mm for both the inlet and exhaust valves.

This check is made using feeler gauge «C».

In case of higher clearance, there will be noisy valve operation while if the valves do not close fully there will be inconveniences such as:

- compression loss,
- overheating of the engine,
- burning of valves, etc.



IN .008"
EX .010"

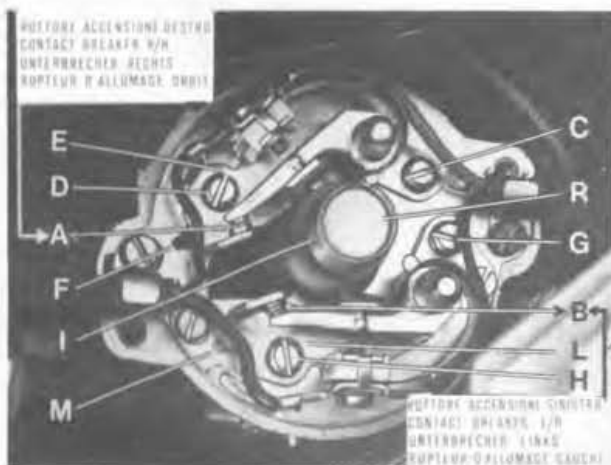
Compression
9.6-9.2
1850 mi/120
169-165
L R
30

44 IGNITION

Checking and adjusting the double contact breaker (fig. 31)

Maintenance

Every 3000 km, lightly moisten cam felt pad «R» with a few drops of engine oil.



Inspection

- remove the double contact breaker cover, after undoing its securing screws;
- if contacts «A» and «B» are dirty or greasy, clean them with a petrol soaked rag. If damaged or worn, replace them;
- check points gap of breaker «A» (right cylinder - red cable) and breaker «B» (left cylinder - green cable) which should be between 0.37-0.43 mm.

Adjusting the contact points

Contact «A» - right cylinder

Bring cam «I» to its maximum lift, loosen screws «C» and «D» and shift plate «E», acting on notch «F». After setting to correct distance, lock screws «C» and «D».

Contact «B» - left cylinder

Bring cam «I» to its maximum lift, loosen screws «G» and «H» and move plate «L», operating on notch «M».

After setting to the correct distance, lock screws «G» and «H».

When adjusting the contact points, check ignition timing as well (see following chapter).

Checking and adjusting the ignition timing «fixed advance»

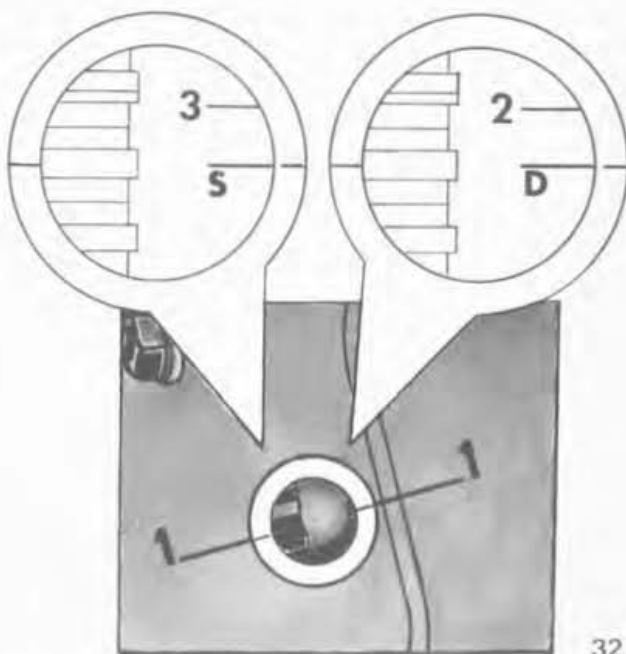
(fig. 32)

Inspection

- remove the rubber cap which seals the inspection hole on the R/H side of the reducer box opposite the flywheel;
- to find the exact moment when points «A» and «B» (fig. 31) start opening, it is advisable to use an appropriate timing light to be set up between the breaker feeding clamp and the ground.

Timing the right cylinder (fig. 32)

- turn the flywheel counterclockwise (i.e. engine rotation) until the piston is at the end of its compression stroke (both valves closed). At this stage, mark «D» on the flywheel (TDC for right cylinder) should coincide with mark «1» on the inspection hole rim;
- turn the flywheel clockwise until mark «2» on the flywheel (fixed advance) coincides exactly with mark «1» on the inspection hole rim. At this point, contact breaker points «A» should start to open («A» fig. 31).



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46 *Timing the left cylinder (fig. 32)*

■ turn the flywheel in the normal sense of rotation of the engine (anticlockwise) until the piston is at the end of its compression stroke (valves fully closed).

At this point mark «S» on the flywheel (TDC of left cylinder) should coincide with mark «1» on the inspection hole rim.

■ now rotate the flywheel clockwise until mark «3» (fixed advance) coincides exactly with mark «1» on the inspection hole rim. At this point, contact points of breaker «B» («B» fig. 31) should start to open.

Ignition advance data

- Initial advance 2°
- Full advance (fixed=automatic) 34°

Contact breaker points gap: 0.37÷0.43 mm.

This servicing of ignition timing is best carried out by one of our dealers.

Spark plugs

The type of spark plugs to be used is:

- Bosch W 8 D
- Bosch W 8 DC
- Lodge HLN Y.

Spark plug points gap: 0.6 mm.

The spark plug is best cleaned with petrol and a wire brush, using a needle for the inner part.

In re-fitting the spark plugs, **ensure they are started by hand for a few turns**, completing the operation with the wrench in the tool kit. If not properly started, the cylinder head thread may get stripped. For all events, the plugs have to be replaced every 9000 km even if they appear to be still in good condition.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

The electrical equipment consists of:

- Battery.
- Starter motor with electromagnetic ratchet control.
- Generator/alternator, fitted on the front end of the crankshaft.
- Double contact breaker with automatic advance.
- Ignition coils.
- Rectifier.
- Regulator.
- Terminal block with fuses (6 fuses 16 A).
- Flashing light relay.
- Starter relay.
- Headlight.
- Tail light.
- Turn signal indicators.
- Ignition switch.
- Light switch.
- Turn light switch, horn button, and flashing light.
- Engine starting and stop button.
- Electric horn.

Battery

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The battery is a 12 V type with 24 Ah capacity and is charged directly by the generator.

Access to the battery is obtained by:

- removing saddle
- unhooking the rubber bands and disconnecting all electrical cables.

Instructions on how to put a new dry battery in service.

Dry type batteries stay charged for quite a long time, provided they are stored in a cool place (20-30°C = 60-86°F) and with their plugs well tightened down.

When putting them in service, activate them as follows:

- 1 Introduce pure sulphuric acid in the cells with a specific gravity of 1.27 kg/l at temperature of 25°C (77°F) till the level tops the plate separators by 5 mm or up to the level mark.
 - 2 Let the battery at rest for about 1 hour and renew the level with the same type of acid.
- At this stage the battery is ready to be used. For longer life, it is well to check the acid intensity in each cell. In case of readings lower than 1.26 kg/l, it is necessary to give the battery a refreshing charge to an intensity equal to 1/5th of its capacity. 5 hours charge is normally sufficient. Temper-

48 ature should never exceed 45°C (113°F) but should it go up higher, reduce the current intensity and lengthen the charging time. Stop charging when the specific gravity has gone up again to 1.27÷1.28 sp. gravity at 25°C and such a rate has remained constant for at least 3 readings at half hour intervals.

Instructions for maintaining acid full batteries

Activated dry type batteries or batteries that have been received already full with acid, should be serviced as follows:

- 1** Add distilled water (never add sulphuric acid) at least once a month ensuring that the acid level always tops the plate separators by 5 mm (.19").
- 2** Always keep the battery terminals in a spotlessly clean condition and smeared with jelly.
- 3** **Always keep the top battery cover completely dry, avoiding overflows of electrolyte which will reduce insulation and corrode the battery bracket.**
- 4** Make sure the charging equipment does not give excessive or insufficient charging intensity, bearing in mind that the acid gravity should always be in between 1.24÷1.27 kg/l. If not it will be necessary to check over the insulation and the efficiency of the charging and engine starting equipment.

5 All acid full batteries that have been stored should be periodically charged at an intensity equal to 1/10th of the capacity and at correct acid level and correct gravity of 1.27 kg/l at 25°C (77°F).

6 All batteries should be installed on the machine with all retaining devices well tight and with all anti-vibratory devices properly adjusted.

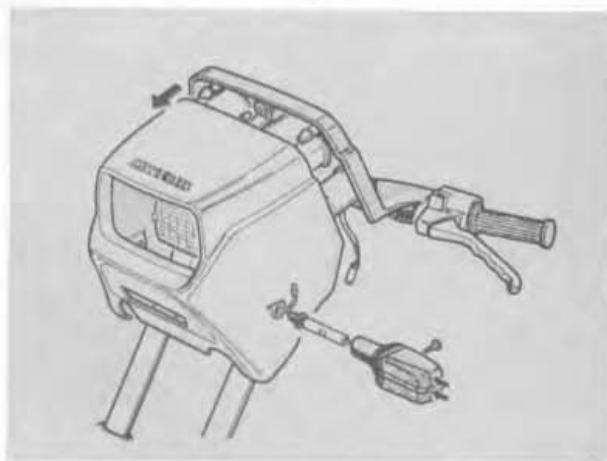
Note – If the battery is due to be used in tropical climates (average temperature over 35°C) (92°F) it is recommended to reduce the acid gravity to 1.23 kg/l.

Light bulbs replacement

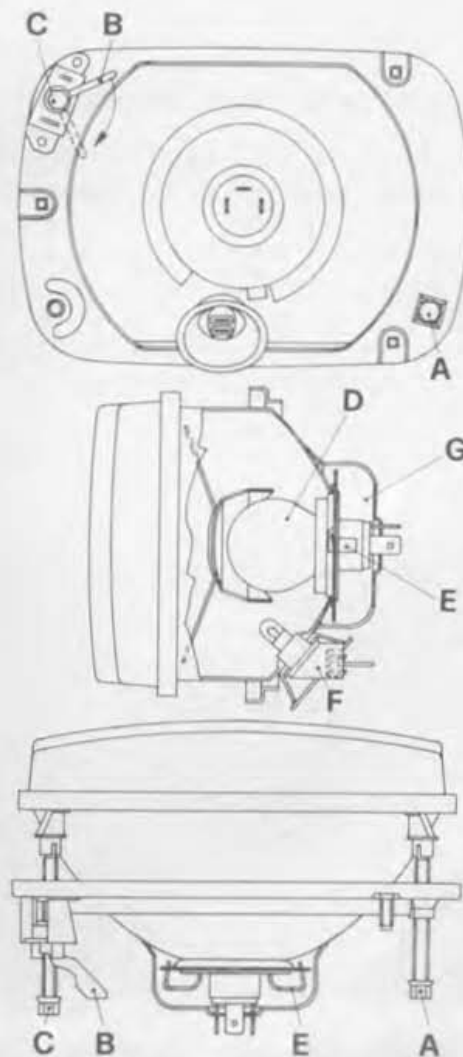
To replace the headlight bulbs and instrument panel bulbs it is necessary to remove the fairing from instrument panel plate. Before this remove turn signal indicators (fig. 33).

Headlight (fig. 34)

Detach from headlight rear side electric connections; remove rubber protection cup «G» and disengage bulb «D» by rotating spring «E». Once reassembly is completed check that no connections have been inadvertently disconnected (especially the position light one). Bulb holder complete with position light «F» is pressure fitted.



33

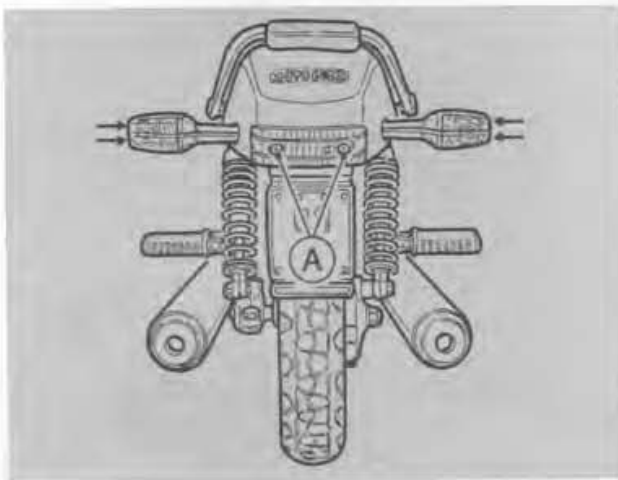


34

50 Headlight beam adjustment (fig. 34)

For safe riding and not to trouble crossing riders, the headlight has always to be kept at correct height.

Horizontal setting is adjusted by screw «A» while vertical setting is adjusted by «C» until the correct height is reached. Act on lever «B» for a rapid vertical setting according to the load condition (1 or 2 persons on the saddle).



Tail light (fig. 35)

Undo screw «A» securing the reflector to the lamp, push the bulb inwards, turning it to the left at the same time to free it from the bulb holder.

Turn indicators (figs. 33 and 35)

To remove indicator cups use a screw-driver as shown by the arrows, where special grooves are located for this purpose.

Bulbs

Headlight:

- High and low beam
- Parking light

45/40 W
4 W

Tail light:

- Parking and stop, plate ill.

5/21 W

Turn signals

21 W

Speedo and rev-counter

3 W

Panel warning lights

1.2 W

Voltmeter and watch

3 W

Purchased new 6-2-42

1000 miles Fred Heistand Motors PA 51
1st service Adj. valves, Torque Head, sync carbs oil + filter

2500 miles self Adj. valves change oil motor, trans, rear
new speedo cable rear air shocks

3500 miles oil, filter, trans rear

6870 miles valves Adj. Filter oil plugs lube point cam

9297 valve adj. oil

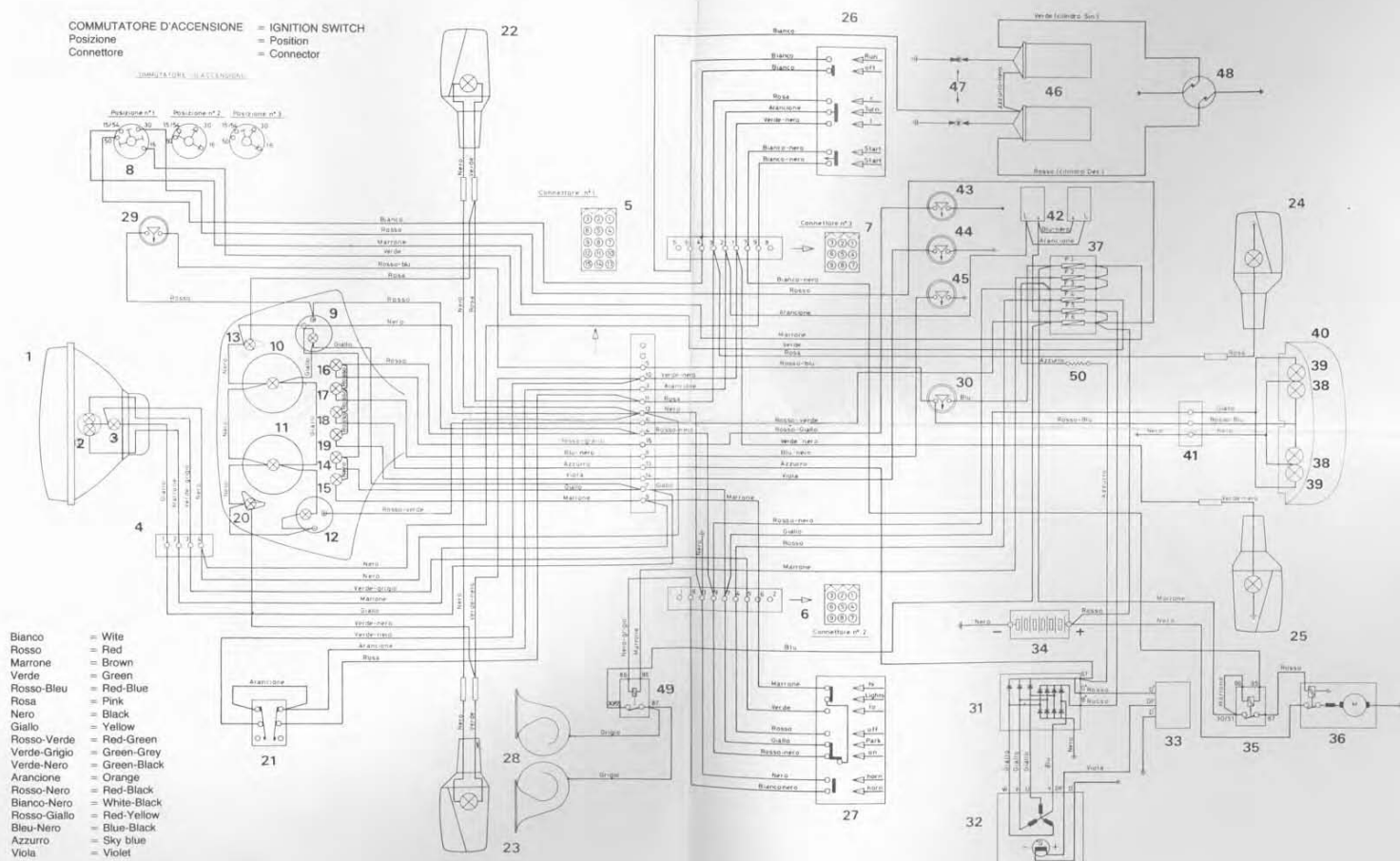
WIRING DIAGRAM

52 Legend electrical wiring diagram

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 1 | Headlight | 26 | Engine starting and stop button and turn indicators |
| 2 | High and low beam bulb 45/40 W | 27 | Horn and flasher control |
| 3 | Parking light 4W | 28 | Horns |
| 4 | 4-way connector Molex | 29 | Front brake switch (STOP) |
| 5 | 15-way connector Molex | 30 | Rear brake switch (STOP) |
| 6 | 9-way connector Molex | 31 | Rectifier |
| 7 | 9-way connector Molex | 32 | Alternator BOSCH G1 14V 20A 21 |
| 8 | Ignition switch 3 positions | 33 | Regulator |
| 9 | Voltmeter (3 W bulb) | 34 | Battery |
| 10 | Speedometer (3 W bulb) | 35 | Starter motor relay |
| 11 | Rev-counter (3 W bulb) | 36 | Starter motor |
| 12 | Watch (3 W bulb) | 37 | Terminal block with fuses 16 A |
| 13 | Warning light, right turn signal 1.2 W | 38 | STOP rear light 21W |
| 14 | Warning light, parking position 1.2 W | 39 | Number plate, rear parking light |
| 15 | Warning light, high beam 1.2 W | 40 | Tail light |
| 16 | Warning light, brake fluid level 1.2 W | 41 | 3-way connector Molex |
| 17 | Warning light, oil pressure 1.2 W | 42 | Flasher box |
| 18 | Warning light, generator 1.2 W | 43 | Brake Fluid level solenoid |
| 19 | Warning light, neutral position 1.2 W | 44 | Neutral position solenoid |
| 20 | Warning light, left turn signal 1.2 W | 45 | Oil pressure solenoid |
| 21 | Flashing light switch | 46 | Coils |
| 22 | Turn flasher, front right 21 W | 47 | Spark plugs |
| 23 | Turn flasher, front left 21 W | 48 | Contact breaker |
| 24 | Turn flasher, rear right 21 W | 49 | Horns solenoid |
| 25 | Turn flasher, rear left 21 W | 50 | Resistance 80Ω 2W |

COMMUTATORE D'ACCENSIONE = IGNITION SWITCH
 Posizione = Position
 Connettore = Connector

COMUTADOR DE ENCENDIDO



SEIMM MOTO GUZZI S.p.a. Mandello del Lario Registro Società Lecco N. 2220

