

DRIVE CHAIN/SPROCKET

DRIVE CHAIN SLACK INSPECTION/ADJUSTMENT

⚠ WARNING

Take care to prevent catching your fingers between the chain and sprocket.

Turn the engine OFF. Raise the rear wheel off the ground by placing a work stand under the engine. Shift the transmission into NEUTRAL. Measure the slack in the lower drive chain run midway between the sprockets.

STANDARD SLACK: 20–30 mm (13/16–1 3/16 in)

If the chain needs adjustment, loosen the axle nut and adjuster lock nuts, and turn the adjusting bolts.

Check that the chain adjuster index marks are in the same position on each side, then tighten the axle nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)

After torquing the axle nut, seat the adjusting bolts snugly against the axle adjustment plates and tighten the adjuster lock nuts.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND LUBRICATION

CAUTION:

- Chains with O-rings should not be treated with steam or high pressure water washing. This treatment will cause degradation of the O-rings and loss of grease, thus shortening chain life.
- Use a chain spray containing a cleaning agent or use gasoline to clean the chain.

Clean the chain with suitable detergent and wipe it dry.

Be sure the chain has dried completely before lubricating.

Inspect the drive chain for possible damage or wear.

Replace any chain that has damaged chain sliders, loose fitting links, or otherwise appears unserviceable. Installing a new chain on badly worn sprockets will cause the new chain to wear quickly. Inspect and replace sprockets as necessary.

Lubricate the drive chain with # 80–90 gear oil or Pro-Honda Chain Lube. Wipe off the excess chain lube.

