



Includes:

- Important Safety Information
- Operating Instructions
- Maintenance and Storage

CONCOURS 14 ABS **Motorcycle**

OWNER'S MANUAL

Quick Reference Guide

This Quick Reference Guide will assist you in finding the information you're looking for.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HOW TO RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE

SAFE OPERATION

MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

STORAGE

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

A Table of Contents is included after the Foreword.

Whenever you see the symbols shown below, heed their instructions! Always follow safe operating and maintenance practices.

 **DANGER**

DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

 **WARNING**

WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

NOTICE

NOTICE is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

NOTE

○ *NOTE* indicates information that may help or guide you in the operation or service of the vehicle.

 **WARNING**

Engine exhaust, some of its constituents, and certain vehicle components contain or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

NOTICE

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN A REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MANNER BY A QUALIFIED OPERATOR AND AS A VEHICLE ONLY.

This is product contains the encryption algorithm "MISTY" developed by MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION.

FOREWORD

Congratulations on your purchase of a new Kawasaki motorcycle. Your new motorcycle is the product of Kawasaki's advanced engineering, exhaustive testing, and continuous striving for superior reliability, safety and performance.

Please read this Owner's Manual carefully before riding so that you will be thoroughly familiar with the proper operation of your motorcycle's controls, its features, capabilities, and limitations. This manual offers many safe riding tips, but its purpose is not to provide instruction in all the techniques and skills required to ride a motorcycle safely. Kawasaki strongly recommends that all operators of this vehicle enroll in a motorcycle rider training program to attain awareness of the mental and physical requirements necessary for safe motorcycle operation.

To ensure a long, trouble-free life for your motorcycle, give it the proper care and maintenance described in this manual. For those who would like more detailed information on their Kawasaki Motorcycle, a Service Manual is available for purchase from any authorized Kawasaki motorcycle dealer. The Service Manual contains detailed disassembly and maintenance information. Those who plan to do their own work should, of course, be competent mechanics and possess the special tools described in the Service Manual.

Keep this Owner's Manual aboard your motorcycle at all times so that you can refer to it whenever you need information.

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

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without our prior written permission.

This publication includes the latest information available at the time of printing. However, there may be minor differences between the actual product and illustrations and text in this manual.

All products are subject to change without prior notice or obligation.

KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.
Motorcycle & Engine Company

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SPECIFICATIONS

PERFORMANCE

Minimum Turning Radius 3.2 m (126 in.)

DIMENSIONS

Overall Length 2 230 mm (87.8 in.)

Overall Width 790 mm (31.1 in.)

(with saddlebags) (1 000 mm (39.4 in.))

Overall Height/High Position 1 345 mm (53.0 in.)/1 465 mm (57.7 in.)

Wheelbase 1 520 mm (59.8 in.)

Road Clearance 125 mm (4.92 in.)

Curb Mass 304 kg (670 lb)

(with saddlebags) (312 kg (688 lb))

ENGINE

Type DOHC, 4-cylinder, 4-stroke, liquid-cooled

Displacement 1 352 cm³ (82.5 cu in.)

Bore × Stroke 84.0 × 61.0 mm (3.3 × 2.4 in.)

10 SPECIFICATIONS

Compression Ratio	10.7:1
Starting System	Electric starter
Cylinder Numbering Method	Left to right, 1-2-3-4
Firing Order	1-2-4-3
Fuel System	FI (Fuel Injection)
Ignition System	Battery and coil (transistorized ignition)
Ignition Timing (Electronically advanced)	10° BTDC @1 100 r/min (rpm) ~ 36.8° BTDC @3 800 r/min (rpm)
Spark Plugs	NGK CR9EIA-9
Lubrication System	Forced lubrication (wet sump)
Engine Oil:	
Type	API SG, SH, SJ, SL or SM with JASO MA, MA1 or MA2
Viscosity	SAE 10W-40
Capacity	4.7 L (5.0 US qt)
Coolant Capacity	3.4 L (3.6 US qt)

TRANSMISSION

Transmission Type	6-speed, constant mesh, return shift
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Clutch Type	Wet, multi disc
Driving System	Shaft drive
Primary Reduction Ratio	1.556 (84/54)
Final Reduction Ratio	2.036 (14/22 × 32/10)
Overall Drive Ratio	3.402 @Top gear
Gear Ratio:	
1st	3.333 (50/15)
2nd	2.412 (41/17)
3rd	1.900 (38/20)
4th	1.545 (34/22)
5th	1.292 (31/24)
6th	1.074 (29/27)

FRAME

Caster	26.1°
Trail	112 mm (4.4 in.)

12 SPECIFICATIONS

Tire Size:

Front 120/70ZR17M/C (58 W)

Rear 190/50ZR17M/C (73 W)

Rim Size:

Front J17M/C × MT3.50

Rear J17M/C × MT6.00

Fuel Tank Capacity 22 L (5.8 US gal)

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Battery 12 V 14 Ah

Headlight:

High Beam 12 V 60 W × 2

Low Beam 12 V 55 W × 2

Tail/Brake Light LED

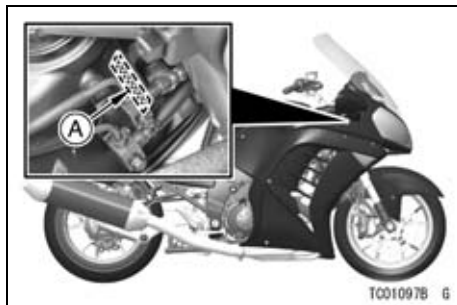
Even if one of LED (Light Emitting Diode) tail/brake lights does not go on, consult with an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

SERIAL NUMBER LOCATIONS

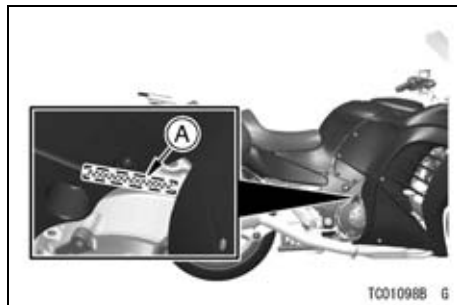
The engine and frame serial numbers are used to register the motorcycle. They are the only means of identifying your particular machine from others of the same model type. These serial numbers may be needed by your dealer when ordering parts. In the event of theft, the investigating authorities will require both numbers as well as the model type and any peculiar features of your machine that can help them identify it.

Frame No.



A. Frame Number

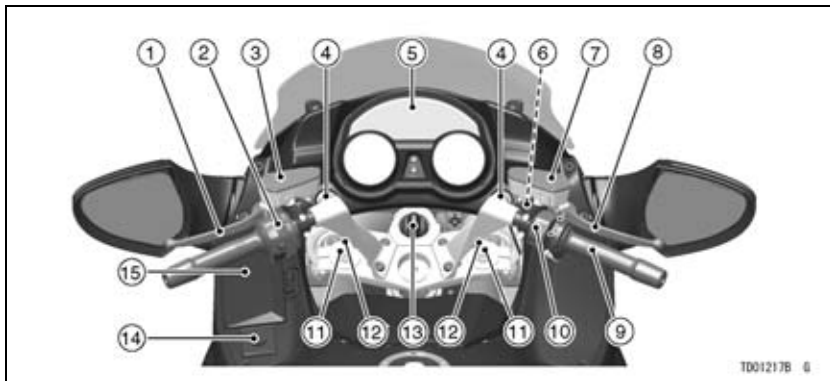
Engine No.



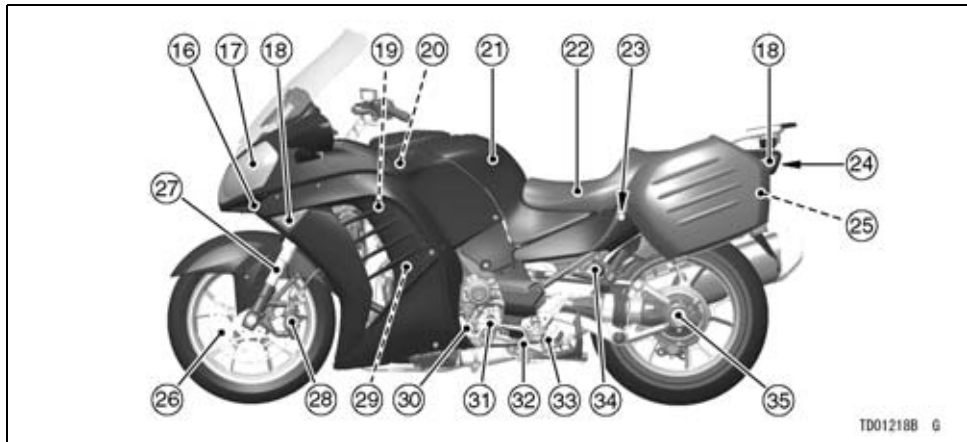
A. Engine Number

LOCATION OF PARTS

This manual is based on the vehicle equipped with the saddlebags of the accessories.



- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Clutch Lever | 7. Brake Fluid Reservoir (Front) | 12. Rebound Damping Force Adjuster (Front Fork) |
| 2. Left Handlebar Switches | 8. Front Brake Lever | 13. Key Knob |
| 3. Clutch Fluid Reservoir | 9. Throttle Grip | 14. Grip Warmer Temperature Adjustment Dial |
| 4. Headlight Aiming Adjuster | 10. Right Handlebar Switches | 15. Storage Case |
| 5. Meter Instruments | 11. Spring Preload Adjuster | |
| 6. Accessory Socket | | |



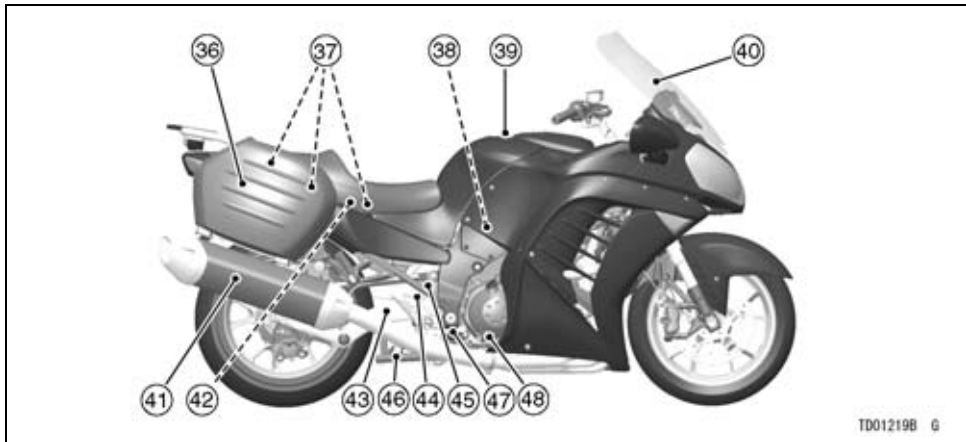
TD01218B G

- 16. Air Intake
- 17. Headlight
- 18. Turn Signal Lights
- 19. Spark Plugs
- 20. Air Cleaner
- 21. Fuel Tank
- 22. Seat
- 23. Seat Lock

- 24. Tail/Brake Light
- 25. License Plate Light
- 26. Brake Disc
- 27. Front Fork
- 28. Brake Caliper
- 29. Coolant Reserve Tank
- 30. Idle Adjusting Screw
- 31. Shift Pedal

- 32. Rebound Damping Force Adjuster
- 33. Side Stand
- 34. Spring Preload Adjuster
- 35. Final Gear Case

16 LOCATION OF PARTS



TD01219B G

- 36. Saddlebag
(Accessory)
- 37. Fuse Box
- 38. Battery
- 39. Fuel Tank Cap
- 40. Windshield

- 41. Muffler
- 42. Brake Fluid Reservoir
(Rear)
- 43. Swingarm
- 44. Rear Brake Light
Switch

- 45. Rear Shock Absorber
- 46. Center Stand
- 47. Rear Brake Pedal
- 48. Oil Level Inspection
Window

LOADING AND ACCESSORIES INFORMATION

 **WARNING**

Incorrect loading, improper installation or use of accessories, or modification of your motorcycle may result in an unsafe riding condition. Before you ride the motorcycle, make sure it is not overloaded and that you have followed these instructions.

With the exception of genuine Kawasaki Parts and Accessories, Kawasaki has no control over the design or application of accessories. In some cases, improper installation or use of accessories, or motorcycle modification, will void the motorcycle warranty, can negatively affect performance, and can even be illegal.

In selecting and using accessories, and in loading the motorcycle, you are personally responsible for your own safety and the safety of other persons involved.

NOTE

○ *Kawasaki Parts and Accessories have been specially designed for use on Kawasaki motorcycles. We strongly recommend that all parts and accessories you add to your motorcycle be genuine Kawasaki components.*

Because a motorcycle is sensitive to changes in weight and aerodynamic forces, you must take extreme care in carrying cargo, passengers and/or in the fitting of additional accessories.

18 LOADING AND ACCESSORIES INFORMATION

The following general guidelines have been prepared to assist you in making your determinations.

1. Any passenger should be thoroughly familiar with motorcycle operation. The passenger can affect control of the motorcycle by improper positioning during cornering and sudden movements. It is important that the passenger sit still while the motorcycle is in motion and not interfere with the operation of the motorcycle. Do not carry animals on your motorcycle.
2. You should instruct any passenger before riding to keep his feet on the passenger footpegs and hold on to the operator or grab rail. Do not carry a passenger unless he or she is tall enough to reach the footpegs and footpegs are provided.
3. All baggage should be carried as low as possible to reduce the effect on the motorcycle center of gravity. Baggage weight should also be distributed equally on both sides of the motorcycle. Avoid carrying baggage that extends beyond the rear of the motorcycle.
4. Baggage should be securely attached. Make sure that the baggage will not move around while you are riding. Recheck baggage security as often as possible (not while the motorcycle is in motion) and adjust as necessary.
5. Do not carry heavy or bulky items on a luggage rack. They are designed for light items, and overloading can affect handling due to changes in weight distribution and aerodynamic forces.
6. Do not install accessories or carry baggage that impairs the performance of the motorcycle. Make sure that you have not adversely

affected any lighting components, road clearance, banking capability (i.e., lean angle), control operation, wheel travel, front fork movement, or any other aspect of the motorcycle's operation.

7. Weight attached to the handlebar or front fork will increase the mass of the steering assembly and can result in an unsafe riding condition.
8. Fairings, windshields, backrests, and other large items have the capability of adversely affecting stability and handling of the motorcycle, not only because of their weight, but also due to the aerodynamic forces acting on these surfaces while the motorcycle is in operation. Poorly designed or installed items can result in an unsafe riding condition.
9. This motorcycle was not intended to be equipped with a sidecar or to

be used to tow any trailer or other vehicle. Kawasaki does not manufacture sidecars or trailers for motorcycles and cannot predict the effects of such accessories on handling or stability, but can only warn that the effects can be adverse and that Kawasaki cannot assume responsibility for the results of such unintended use of the motorcycle. Furthermore, any adverse effects on motorcycle components caused by the use of such accessories will not be remedied under warranty.

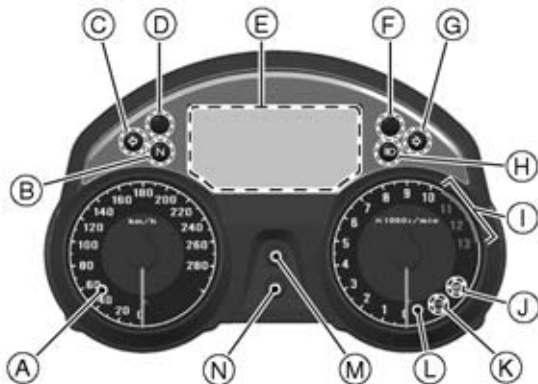
Maximum Load

Weight of rider, passenger, baggage, and accessories must not exceed 228 kg (503 lb).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Meter Instruments

- A. Speedometer
- B. Neutral Indicator Light
- C. Left Turn Signal Indicator Light
- D. Warning Indicator Light
- E. Multifunction Meter
- F. Oil Pressure Warning Indicator Light
- G. Right Turn Signal Indicator Light
- H. High Beam Indicator Light
- I. Red Zone
- J. K-ACT ABS Indicator Light
- K. KTRC Indicator Light
- L. Tachometer
- M. Upper Button
- N. Lower Button



Speedometer and Tachometer

The needle of the speedometer and tachometer momentarily sweeps from the minimum to maximum and back to minimum when the key knob is turned to "ON". This checks the operation of the meter needles, so if they do not operate correctly, have the function checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

The speedometer shows the speed of the vehicle.

The tachometer shows the engine speed in revolutions per minute (r/min,

rpm). On the right side of the tachometer face is a portion called the "red zone". Engine r/min (rpm) in the red zone is above maximum recommended engine speed and is also above the range for good performance.

NOTICE

Engine r/min (rpm) should not be allowed to enter the red zone; operation in the red zone will overstress the engine and may cause serious engine damage.

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Multifunction Meter

The multifunction meter displays the following modes.

- Odometer/Trip Meters (Trip Meter A/B)
- Clock
- Mileage (Average Mileage/Current Mileage/Cruising Range)
- Tire Air Pressure
- Battery Voltage
- Outside Temperature
- Gear Position
- Coolant Temperature Gauge
- Fuel Gauge
- K-ACT ABS Standard Mode (mode 1)/High Combined Mode (mode 2)
- Economical Riding Indicator
- Fuel Economy Assistance Mode

The symbol of the key knob is displayed in the multifunction meter for 5 seconds by pushing the key knob, and when turning the key knob to ON position, “KAWASAKI” is displayed for 3 seconds, then, depending on the mode selected, the average mileage, current mileage, cruising range, tire air pressure, battery voltage or outside temperature and trip meter or odometer are displayed.



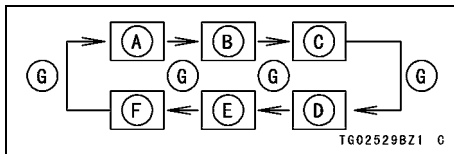
A. KAWASAKI Display

Pushing the upper button shifts the display through the following modes: Average Mileage (AVERAGE), Current Mileage (CURRENT), Cruising Range (RANGE), Tire Air Pressure (TIRE F/R), Battery Voltage (BATTERY) Outside Temperature (OUTSIDE).

Pushing the lower button shifts the display through the following modes: Trip Meter (TRIP A/B), Odometer (ODO).

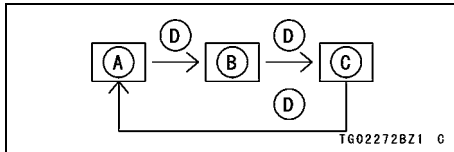
Pushing the meter mode button on the left handlebar switch housing shifts the display through the following modes: Average Mileage (AVERAGE), Current Mileage (CURRENT), Cruising Range (RANGE), Tire Air Pressure (TIRE F/R), Battery Voltage (BATTERY), Outside Temperature (OUTSIDE). Holding the meter mode button for more than one second, but less than three seconds, to switch between fuel economy assistance mode "ON/OFF".

Upper Button Function



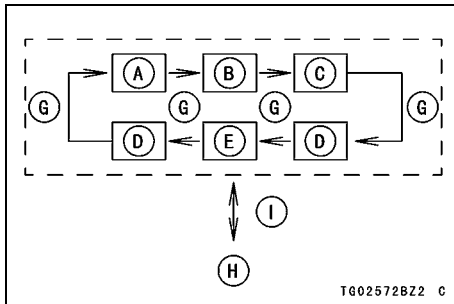
- A. Average Mileage (AVERAGE)
- B. Current Mileage (CURRENT)
- C. Cruising Range (RANGE)
- D. Tire Air Pressure (TIRE F/R)
- E. Battery Voltage (BATTERY)
- F. Outside Temperature (OUTSIDE)
- G. Push Upper Button

Lower Button Function



- A. Odometer (ODO)
- B. Trip Meter (TRIP A)
- C. Trip Meter (TRIP B)
- D. Push Lower Button

Meter Mode Button Function



- A. Average Mileage (AVERAGE)
- B. Current Mileage (CURRENT)
- C. Cruising Range (RANGE)
- D. Tire Air Pressure (TIRE F/R)
- E. Battery Voltage (BATTERY)
- F. Outside Temperature (OUTSIDE)
- G. Push Meter Mode Button
- H. Fuel Economy Assistance Mode "ON/OFF"
- I. Push and Hold Meter Mode Button

NOTE

○ Do not shift the multifunction meter display by the upper button and the lower button while riding for safe operation.

The following settings can be adjusted in the multifunction meter. When changing the settings of these items, refer to the "Setting Menu" item in this section.

- Language Setting: ENGLISH/FRANCAIS/DEUTSCH/ITALIANO
- Unit Setting (TIRE PRESSURE): KPA, PSI
- Unit Setting (MILEAGE): KM/L, L/100KM, MPG USA, MPG UK
- Unit Setting (OUTSIDE TEMP): °C, °F
- Electric Windshield Setting (WINDSHIELD SET)
- Clock Adjustment (CLOCK)



- A. Unit Display Setting in Tire Air Pressure: KPA, PSI
- B. Unit Display Setting in Mileage: KM/L, L/100KM, MPG USA, MPG UK
- C. Unit Display Setting in Outside Temperature: °C, °F
- D. Electric Windshield Setting
- E. Clock Adjustment

Odometer/Trip Meters -

“ODO”/“TRIP A”/“TRIP B”

The trip meter and odometer can be shifted to ODO, TRIP A and TRIP B by pushing the lower button.

The odometer shows the total distance in kilometers or miles that the vehicle has been ridden. This meter cannot be reset.

NOTE

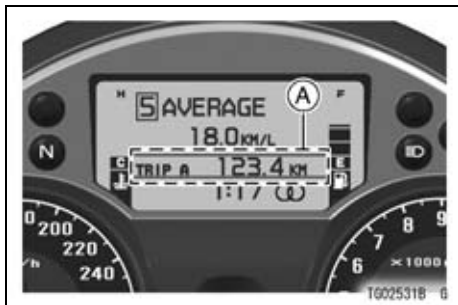
- *The data is maintained even if the battery is disconnected.*
- *When the figures come to 999999, they are stopped and locked.*
- *The measurement unit of the odometer can be changed, refer to the “Setting Menu” item in this section*

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The trip meter shows the distance in kilometers or miles traveled since they were last reset to zero.

TRIP A:0.0 ~ 999.9

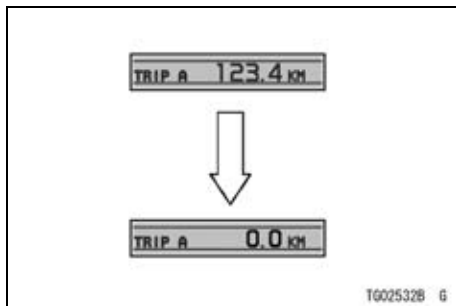
TRIP B:0 ~ 9999.9



A. ODO/TRIP A/TRIP B

To reset the trip meter:

- Push the lower button to display the TRIP A or TRIP B.
- Push the lower button and hold it in.



NOTE

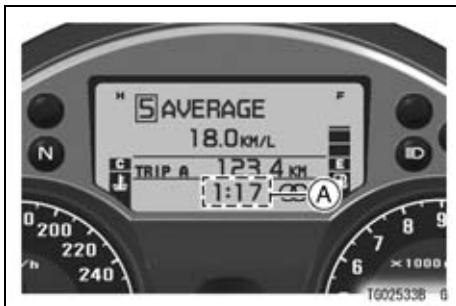
- *The data is maintained by the back up power if the key knob is turned off.*
- *When the trip meter reaches 999.9 (TRIP A), or 9999.9 (TRIP B) while riding, the meter resets to 0.0 and continues counting.*

- *When the battery is disconnected, the meter display resets to 0.0.*
- *The measurement unit of the trip meter can be changed, refer to the “Setting Menu” item in this section.*

Clock -

This display shows the time.

When adjusting the clock, refer to the “Setting Menu” item in this section.



A. Clock

NOTE

- *The clock works normally from the back-up power while the ignition switch is turned off.*
- *When the battery is disconnected, the clock resets to 1:00 and starts working again when the battery is connected.*

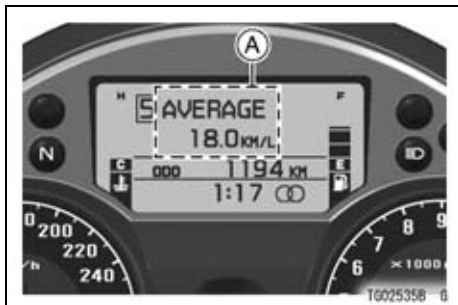
Mileage (Average Mileage/Current Mileage/Cruising Range) -

“AVERAGE”

This display shows the average mileage by numerical value, and indicates the average fuel consumption counted from the start of measuring to present time.

28 GENERAL INFORMATION

- Push the upper button or the meter mode button to display the average mileage.

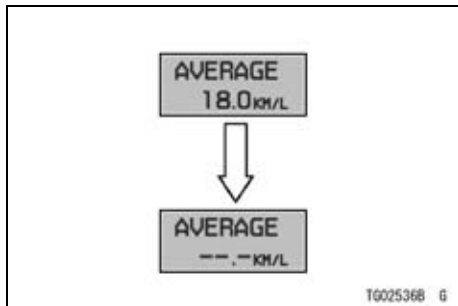


A. Average Mileage

NOTE

- The data is maintained by back up power if the key knob is turned off.
- The measurement unit of the mileage can be changed, refer to the “Setting Menu” item in this section.

- Push the upper button for 2 seconds while the average mileage is displayed, and the average mileage resets to “-.-.-”.



NOTE

- When the battery is disconnected, the average mileage resets to “-.-.-” for a few seconds.
- After resetting the average mileage, the numerical value is not displayed until 5 mL (0.2 US oz.) of fuel has

been used and 100 m (328 ft) has been traveled.

“CURRENT”

This display shows the current mileage by numerical value, and indicates the current fuel consumption. The current mileage display is renewed every 4 seconds.

- Push the upper button or the meter mode button to display the current mileage.



A. Current Mileage

NOTE

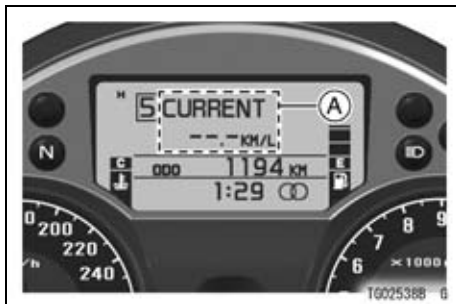
- *This display indicates the current fuel consumption, not average fuel consumption.*

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- The measurement unit of the mileage can be changed, refer to the “Setting Menu” item in this section.
- The numerical value shows “- -.-” until 4 seconds have passed and a speed of 5 km/h (3 mph) is reached.

cruising range from the remaining fuel in the fuel tank. This cruising range display is renewed every 10 seconds.

- Push the upper button or the meter mode button to display the cruising range,



A. Current Mileage



A. Cruising Range

“RANGE”

This display shows the cruising range by numerical value, and indicates the

- When the fuel tank is full, all the segments (6 segments) in the fuel gauge are displayed, and then, (+) is added to the numerical value of the cruising range.



A. “(+)” Display

- When only last 1 segment (E) blinks in the fuel gauge, the fuel warning message “FUEL LOW” and fuel

warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter instead of the numerical value of the cruising range.



A. “FUEL LOW” Display

B. Fuel Gauge



A. Fuel Warning Symbol

B. Fuel Gauge

NOTE

- *The measurement unit of the cruising range can be changed, refer to the “Setting Menu” item in this section.*

- *The display range for cruising range unit is 0 ~ 999.*

Tire Air Pressure -

“TIRE F/R”

This display shows the tire air pressure. This value displayed in this meter is shown by riding at approx. 20 km/h (12 mph) or more and 1 minute passed.

This display is for indicator message if the tire air pressure is not low while riding.

TIRE F: Front tire air pressure

TIRE R: Rear tire air pressure

- Push the upper button or the meter mode button to display the tire air pressure.



A. Tire Air Pressure

NOTE

- The tire air pressure can be displayed up to 350 kPa (50 psi).
- Do not refer to the value of the tire air pressure displayed in this meter for measuring the tire air pressure.

Because this value may not show the value of the actual tire air pressure. This value should be referred only while riding.

- The value of the tire air pressure displayed in this meter may show higher or lower value than the standard tire air pressure. When measuring the tire air pressure, refer to the Wheel section of the “Maintenance and Adjustment” chapter.
- The measurement unit of the tire air pressure can be changed, refer to the “Setting Menu” item in this section.
- When replacing the wheel, check the tire air pressure is displayed.
- The tire air pressure sensor has the radio wave. In noisy area or high-intensity radio wave area, the tire air pressure may not display correctly.
- If the tire air pressure is not correctly displayed while riding, have the tire

34 GENERAL INFORMATION

air pressure sensor checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Battery Voltage -

“BATTERY”

This display shows the battery voltage.

- Push the upper button or the meter mode button to display the battery voltage.



A. Battery Voltage

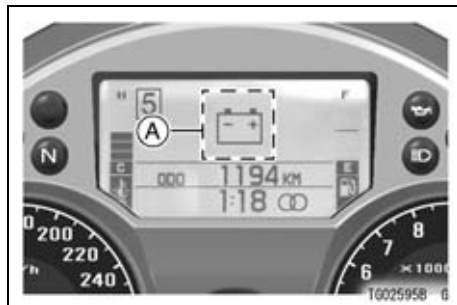
NOTE

- *The battery voltage may not be displayed correctly in this meter when the battery voltage is less than 9.0 V or more than 16.0 V.*
- *The battery voltage shown in this display may differ from the numerical value measured by the another device.*

When the battery voltage low, the battery warning message "LOW BATTERY" and the battery warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multi-function meter. If the warning message and warning symbol are displayed, charge the battery. Refer to the "BATTERY Charging" item of the Battery section.



A. "LOW BATTERY" Display



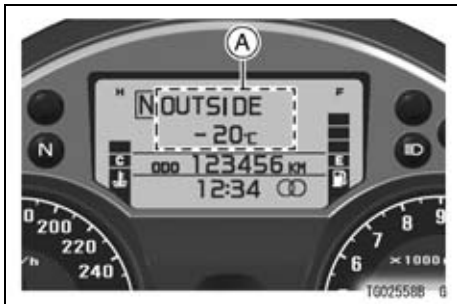
A. Battery Warning Symbol

Outside Temperature -

This display shows the outside temperature by numerical value. The outside temperature display is renewed every 5 seconds.

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- Push the upper button or the meter mode button to display the outside temperature.



A. Outside Temperature

NOTE

- *The outside temperature can be displayed from -20°C (4°F) to 60°C (140°F).*

- *The outside temperature may not be displayed correctly in this meter when the vehicle stops, or the speed is 20 km/h (12 mph) or less, or immediately after engine start.*
- *The measurement unit of the outside temperature can be changed, refer to the "Setting Menu" item in this section.*

Gear Position -

This display shows the corresponding gear position when the transmission is shifted. As the transmission is shifted, the corresponding gear position (1st ~ 5th, OD) is shown in this display. When the transmission is in neutral, "N" is displayed, and the neutral indicator light goes on.

- 1: When the transmission is in 1st gear, "1" is displayed.
- 2: When the transmission is in 2nd gear, "2" is displayed.
- 3: When the transmission is in 3rd gear, "3" is displayed.
- 4: When the transmission is in 4th gear, "4" is displayed.
- 5: When the transmission is in 5th gear, "5" is displayed.
- OD: When the transmission is in Over Drive gear, "OD" is displayed.



- A. Gear Position
- B. Neutral Indicator Light

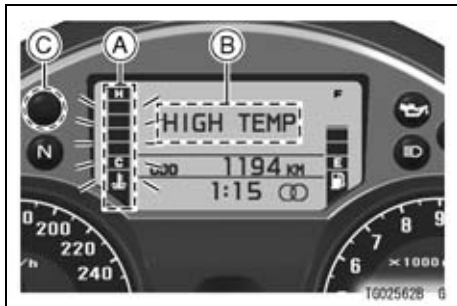
NOTE

- If the gear position display in the multifunction meter shows "□", the transmission is not properly shifted to 1st. Be sure to shift the transmission.

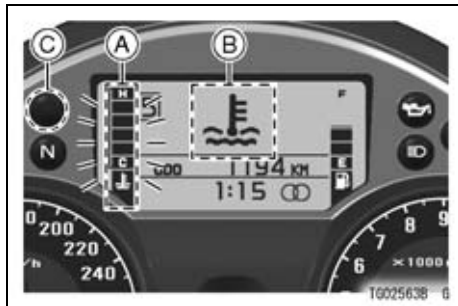
38 GENERAL INFORMATION

Coolant Temperature Gauge -

The coolant temperature is shown by the number of segment currently displayed between C (cool) and H (hot). If the coolant temperature gauge is not correctly displayed, have the coolant temperature gauge checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer. If all 6 segments are displayed and start blinking, the coolant warning message “HIGH TEMP”, and the coolant warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter, this warns the operator that the coolant temperature is too high; stop the engine and check the coolant level in the reserve tank after the engine cools down.



- A. Coolant Temperature Gauge
- B. “HIGH TEMP” Display
- C. Warning Indicator Light



- A. Coolant Temperature Gauge
- B. Coolant Warning Symbol
- C. Warning Indicator Light

NOTICE

Do not let the engine continue running when all the segments blink and coolant warning message/symbol are displayed. Prolonged engine operation will result in severe engine damage from overheating.

NOTE

- *When pushing the lower button with the upper button held in while the coolant warning message “HIGH TEMP” and coolant warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter, the display in the multifunction meter is shifted to the previous display and then the warning indicator light goes on.*
- *The coolant warning message and coolant warning symbol are displayed by rolling the message in the multifunction meter when more than two warning messages and warning symbols in the multifunction meter are displayed. When rolling the warning message and warning symbol, the warning message shifts to the other warning message by pushing the upper button.*

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Fuel Gauge -

The fuel in the fuel tank is shown by the number of segments displayed. When the fuel tank is full, all 6 segments are displayed.

If the fuel gauge is not correctly displayed, have the fuel gauge checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. Fuel Gauge

As the fuel level in the tank goes down, the segments disappear one by

one from F (full) to E (empty). When the last segment (E) is displayed in the fuel gauge, the fuel warning message "FUEL LOW" and the fuel warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter. The fuel level warning indicator light goes on when approximately 4.0 L (1.1 US gal) of usable fuel remains. Refuel at the earliest opportunity if the last 1 segment (E) and fuel warning message and fuel warning symbol are displayed in the multifunction meter.

When vehicle stands with Side Stand, Fuel Gauge cannot show the amount of fuel in the fuel tank exactly. Stand upright the vehicle to check the fuel level.



A. "FUEL LOW" Display
B. Fuel Gauge



A. Fuel Warning Symbol
B. Fuel Gauge

NOTE

- When pushing the lower button with the upper button held in while the fuel warning message "FUEL LOW" and fuel warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter, the display in the multifunction meter is shifted to the previous display and

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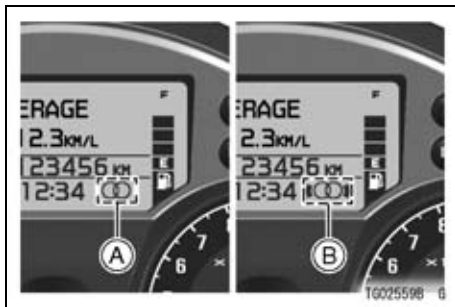
then the warning indicator light goes on.

- *The fuel warning message and fuel warning symbol are displayed by rolling the message in the multifunction meter when more than two warning messages and warning symbols in the multifunction meter are displayed. When rolling the warning message and warning symbol, the warning message shifts to the other warning message by pushing the upper button.*

K-ACT ABS Standard Mode (mode 1)/High Combined Mode (mode 2)

There are two K-ACT ABS modes (mode 1, mode 2) where braking effort is different depending on individual taste or running conditions. For more detailed information about the K-ACT system, see the Kawasaki Advanced Coactive-braking Technology (K-ACT)

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) section in the How to Ride the Motorcycle chapter.



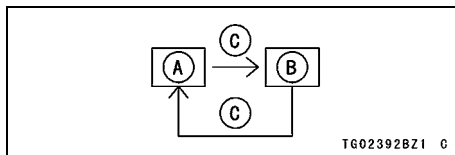
A. K-ACT ABS Symbol (mode 1)

B. K-ACT ABS Symbol (mode 2)

Standard Mode (mode 1): Link effect on the front brake is lower than mode 2 from the initial to mid rear brake pedal stroke. Best suitable on winding roads.
High Combined Mode (mode 2): Link effect on the front / rear brake is heightened from the beginning of the rear

brake pedal stroke. Best suitable for touring, carrying a passenger, and the expressway.

- Push and hold the K-ACT ABS button for more than one second, but less than three seconds, to switch between K-ACT ABS modes “mode 1/mode 2”.



- A. Standard Mode (mode 1)
- B. High Combined Mode (mode 2)
- C. Push K-ACT ABS Button

NOTE

- The mode can only be changed when the vehicle stopped.
- The mode setting is maintained the ignition switch is turned off.

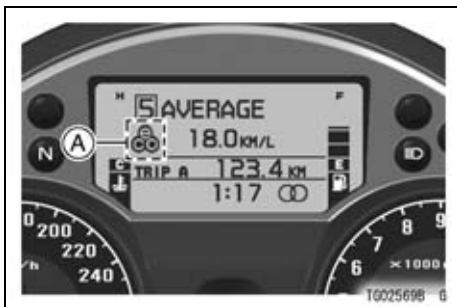
- When the K-ACT ABS indicator light is blinking, the K-ACT ABS has been in the low voltage mode (the battery voltage decreases). When it is in the low voltage mode, the K-ACT system does not function, but the ABS functions. The ignition switch is turned off to recover the K-ACT system. At this time, the battery must be in the normal condition. If the low voltage mode continues, you should have the K-ACT ABS checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.
- When the battery voltage is low, the K-ACT ABS mode may not be able to be changed. The ignition switch must be turned off to recover the function.
- K-ACT ABS symbols (mode 1/mode 2) displayed on multifunction meter go off if K-ACT function is suspended (for example, low battery mode etc.).

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Economical Riding Indicator and Fuel Economy Assistance Mode -

Economical Riding Indicator

When the operator is driving the motorcycle for optimum fuel-efficiency, the economical riding indicator appears on the multifunction meter to indicate favorable fuel consumption. Monitoring the economical riding indicator can help the rider maximize fuel efficiency.



A. Economical Riding Indicator

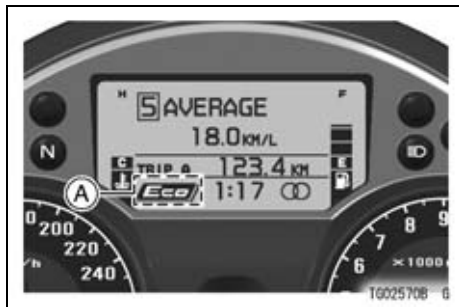
⚠️ WARNING

Failing to properly observe the road ahead increases the chance of an accident resulting in severe injury or death. Do not concentrate on the economical riding indicator by taking your eyes off the road; observe using peripheral vision.

Fuel Economy Assistance Mode

This motorcycle is equipped with a fuel economy assistance mode that helps maximize fuel efficiency. Activating the fuel economy assistance mode changes to a leaner fuel injection map that prioritizes fuel economy over rideability. The fuel economy assistance mode can be activated using the meter mode button on the left switch housing when rpm is less than 6 000, throttle position is less than 30 percent and

vehicle speed is less than 250 km/h (152 mph). When the fuel economy assistance mode function is effective, the fuel economy assistance indicator appears on the multifunction meter.



A. Fuel Economy Assistance Indicator

- Push and hold the meter mode button for more than one second, but less than three seconds, to switch between fuel economy assistance mode “ON/OFF”.



A. Meter Mode Button

NOTE

- *Rider input affects vehicle fuel efficiency. Fuel consumption may not change due to sudden start or quick acceleration.*

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- *Activating the fuel economy assistance mode decreases horsepower.*

NOTICE

If engine “knocking” or “pinging” occurs, use a different brand of gasoline of a higher octane rating. If this condition is allowed to continue it can lead to severe engine damage.

Gasoline quality is important. Fuels of low quality or not meeting standard industry specifications may result in unsatisfactory performance. Operating problems that result from the use of poor quality or nonrecommended fuel may not be covered under your warranty.

Setting Menu

The various settings in the multifunction meter can be performed in this setting menu.

NOTE

- *This setting menu cannot be shifted while riding. Operate this setting menu with the vehicle stopped.*

**Language Setting: ENGLISH/
FRANCAIS/DEUTSCH/ITALIANO -**

The language displayed in the multi-function meter can be changed among English, French, German and Italian in this Language Setting Menu.

- Push the upper button and lower button simultaneously for 2 seconds.
- Align the cursor and select language to display by pushing the lower button.
- Push the upper button, if advancing to the setting menu for changing the unit of the mileage and the tire air pressure, or adjusting the clock.
- Push the upper button and lower button simultaneously for 2 seconds, if not advancing to the other setting menu.



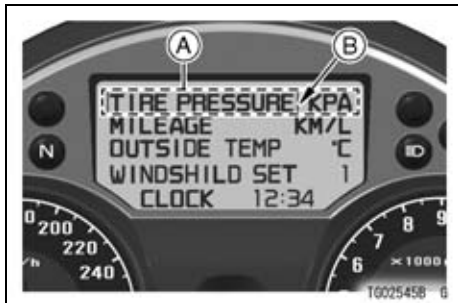
A. Language Setting Menu
B. Cursor

48 GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Setting: KPA, PSI -

“TIRE PRESSURE”

The unit setting in the multifunction display can be changed according to local regulations. Make sure the unit setting is correctly displayed before riding.



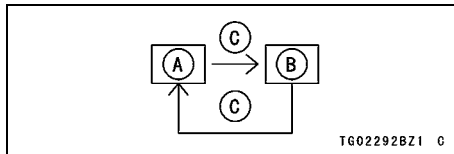
A. Unit Setting Menu for Tire Air Pressure

B. Cursor

- Push the upper button to align the cursor to “TIRE PRESSURE” after

setting the language in the language setting menu.

- Hold the upper button in for 2 seconds, and then the previous unit setting of “TIRE PRESSURE” starts blinking.
- Select the unit to display by pushing the lower button.
- The unit shifts as the following order.



A. KPA

B. PSI

C. Push Lower Button

- Push the upper button to set the display unit after setting.

NOTE

- Do not operate the vehicle with the multifunction meter displaying in the wrong unit.
- After changing the unit in the setting menu, the tire air pressure unit in the multifunction meter is also changed.

Unit Setting: KM/L, L/100KM, MPG USA, MPG UK -

“MILEAGE”

The unit setting in the multifunction display can be changed according to local regulations. Make sure the unit setting is correctly displayed before riding.



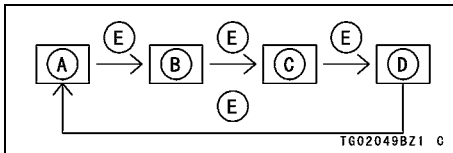
- A. Unit Setting Menu for Mileage
- B. Cursor

- Push the upper button to align the cursor to “MILEAGE” after setting

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the language in the language setting menu.

- Hold the upper button in for 2 seconds, and then the previous unit setting of "MILEAGE" starts blinking.
- Select the unit to display by pushing the lower button.
- The unit shifts as the following order.



- A. KM/L
- B. L/100KM
- C. MPG USA
- D. MPG UK
- E. Push Lower Button

- Push the upper button to set the display unit after setting.

NOTE

- Do not operate the vehicle with the multifunction meter displaying in the wrong unit.
- After changing the distance unit in the setting menu, the odometer, trip meters and mileage unit in the multifunction meter are also changed.

Unit Setting: °C, °F -

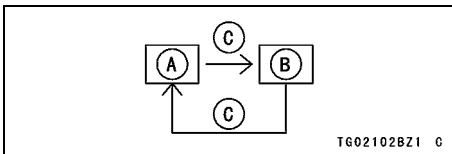
“OUTSIDE TEMP”

The unit setting in the multifunction display can be changed according to local regulations. Make sure the unit setting is correctly displayed before riding.



A. Unit Setting Menu for Outside Temperature
B. Cursor

- Push the upper button to align the cursor to “OUTSIDE TEMP” after setting the language in the language setting menu.
- Hold the upper button in for 2 seconds, and then the previous unit setting of “OUTSIDE TEMP” starts blinking.
- Select the unit to display by pushing the lower button.
- The unit shifts as the following order.



- A. °C**
B. °F
C. Push Lower Button

- Push the upper button to set the display unit after setting.

NOTE

- Do not operate the vehicle with the multifunction meter displaying in the wrong unit.
- After changing the unit in the setting menu, the outside temperature unit in the multifunction meter is also changed.

Electric Windshield -**“WINDSHIELD SET”**

This setting menu can be used to set the initial position of the windshield. The initial position of the windshield can be selected from 4 standard positions.

1	Bottom Position (Basic Position)
2	Middle Position
3	3/4 from Bottom Position
4	Top Position

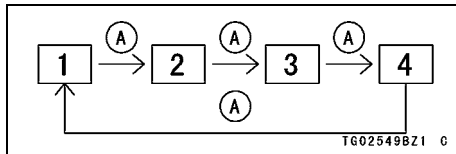


A. Electric Windshield Setting Menu

B. Cursor

- Push the upper button to align the cursor to “WINDSHIELD SET” after setting the language in the language setting menu.
- Hold the upper button in for 2 seconds, and then the previous unit setting of “WINDSHIELD SET” starts blinking.

- Select the initial position of the windshield from any of the standard 4 positions by pushing the lower button.
- The setting position shifts in the following order.



A. Push Lower Button

- Push the upper button to set the display unit after setting.

NOTE

- *When the engine starts, the windshield moves to the set position automatically.*

- *If the ignition switch is turned to "ON" soon after it is turned to "OFF", the windshield may not move correctly. Turn the ignition switch to "OFF" again to move the windshield to a correct position.*

WARNING

Windshield movement can trap the hands and fingers and cause injury. When the ignition switch is turned to the "OFF" position, the windshield automatically moves to the "basic" (bottom) position. Be sure nobody is adjacent to the windshield when switching the ignition to "OFF."

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Clock -

“CLOCK”

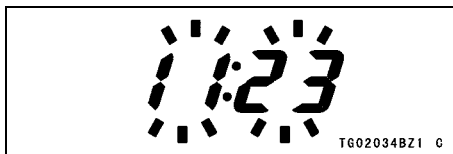
- Push the upper button to align the cursor to the “CLOCK” after setting language in the language setting menu.



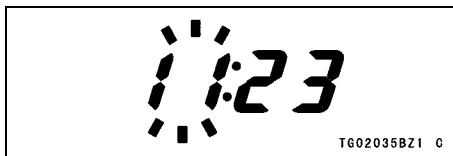
A. Clock Setting Menu

B. Cursor

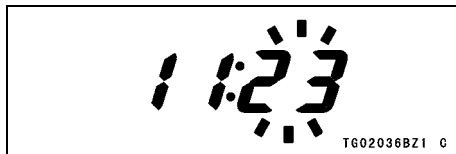
- Push the upper button and hold it in for 2 seconds. Both the hour and minute displays start blinking.



- Push the lower button. When only the hour display blinks, push the upper button to advance the hours.



- Push the lower button. The hour display stops blinking and the minute display starts blinking. Push the upper button to advance the minutes.



- Push the lower button. Both the hour and minute displays start blinking again.
- Push the upper button. The displays stop blinking and the clock starts working.

NOTE


- *Pushing the upper button advances the hours or minutes step by step.*


Pushing and holding the button advances the hours or minutes continuously.

- *The clock works normally from the back-up power while the ignition switch is turned off.*
- *When the battery is disconnected, the clock resets to 1:00 and starts working again when the battery is connected.*


Warning/Indicator Lights

N : When the transmission is in neutral, the neutral indicator light goes on.


 : When the headlight is on high beam, the high beam indicator light goes on.


 : When the turn signal switch is pushed to the left or right, the turn signal indicator light blinks.

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 : The K-ACT ABS indicator light in the tachometer goes on when the ignition switch is turned on and goes off shortly after the motorcycle starts moving. If the K-ACT ABS is normal, it stays off. If something is fault with the K-ACT ABS, the indicator goes on and remains lit. You should have the K-ACT ABS checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer. When the K-ACT ABS indicator light is on, the K-ACT ABS does not function but if the K-ACT ABS fails, the conventional brake system will still work normally.

For more detailed information about the K-ACT ABS, see the Kawasaki Advanced Coactive-braking Technology (K-ACT) Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) section in the HOW TO RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE chapter.

 : The KTRC indicator light in the tachometer shows the operating state of the KTRC. For more detailed information about KTRC, see the Kawasaki TRaction Control (KTRC) section in the HOW TO RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE chapter.

 : The oil pressure warning indicator light goes on whenever the oil pressure is dangerously low or the key knob is in the ON position with the engine not running, and goes off when the engine oil pressure is high enough. Refer to the Maintenance and Adjustment chapter for more detailed engine oil information.

Warning Indicator Light: The warning indicator light goes on or blinks with the meter message display whenever a problem occurs in digital fuel injection (DFI), or KIPASS system. Refer to the following each instructions for more detailed information with the meter message.



A. Warning Indicator Light

NOTE

- *When pushing the lower button with the upper button held in while the warning message and warning symbol without the warning light are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter, the display in the multifunction meter is shifted to the previous display and warning indicator light goes on for noticing the warning message leaves.*
- *The warning message and warning symbol are displayed by rolling the message in the multifunction meter when more than two warning messages and warning symbols in the multifunction meter are displayed. When rolling the warning message and warning symbol, the warning message shifts to the other warning message by pushing the upper button.*

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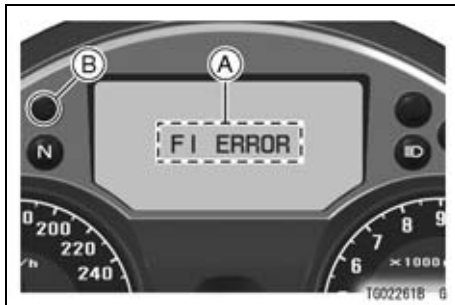
- When the key is turned to “OFF”, the warning indicator light will start blinking indicating that the immobilizer system is enabled. After 24 hours have passed, the warning indicator light will stop blinking; however the immobilizer system is still enabled.
- The warning indicator light blinks if an improperly coded key is used, or any incorrect communication between antenna and key has occurred. However, when a properly coded key is used, and the communication is clear, the warning indicator light does not blink.

NOTE

- *Warning indicator light blinking mode can be set to either ON or OFF. Push and hold the upper and lower buttons simultaneously for more than two seconds, within twenty seconds of turning the key knob to the “OFF” position, then the warning indicator light will not blink.*
- *The warning indicator light blinking mode cannot be changed if it is indicating a problem with the fuel injection system or KIPASS system. If the warning indicator light blinking mode cannot be disabled, there may be a problem with the fuel injection or immobilizer system. In this case, have fuel injection system or KIPASS system checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.*
- *When the battery is connected, warning indicator light defaults to blinking mode.*
- *When the battery voltage is low (below 12 V), warning indicator light blinking automatically stops to prevent excessive battery discharge.*

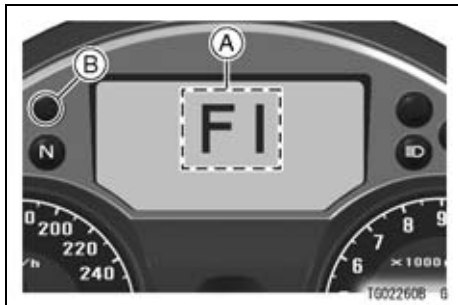
FI Warning Message/FI Warning Symbol -

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light whenever a problem occurs in digital fuel injection system (DFI). If troubles occur in the digital fuel injection system, the warning indicator light goes on or blinks and FI warning message "FI ERROR" and FI warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter. If the warning indicator light goes on or blinks, and warning message and warning symbol are displayed, have DFI system checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. "FI ERROR" Message
B. Warning Indicator Light

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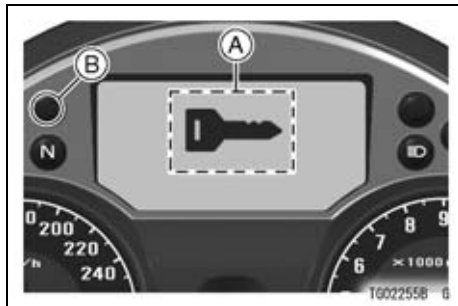


- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

When the warning message “ECU ID ERROR” and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light, this warns that the FI ECU is not correctly communicated. Have FI ECU checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



- A. “ECU ID ERROR” Message
- B. Warning Indicator Light



- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

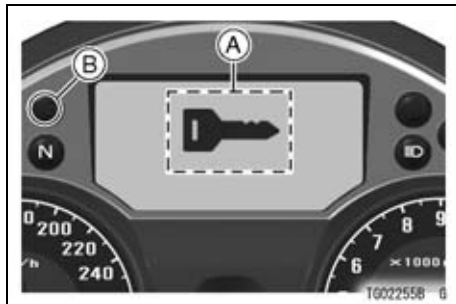
Immobilizer Warning Message/Warning Symbol -

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light whenever a problem occurs in immobilizer system. If troubles occur in the immobilizer system, the warning indicator light goes on or blinks and immobilizer warning message “IMMOBILIZER ERROR” and warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter. If the warning indicator light goes on or blinks, and warning message and warning symbol are displayed, have immobilizer system checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

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- A. "IMMOBILIZER ERROR" Message
- B. Warning Indicator Light



- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

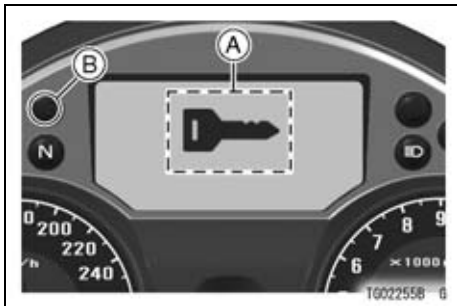
Steering Lock Warning Message/Warning Symbol -

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light whenever a problem occurs in ignition switch unit. If troubles occur in the ignition switch unit, the warning indicator light goes on and steering lock warning message "STEERING LOCK ERROR" and warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter. If the warning indicator light goes on, and warning message and warning symbol are displayed, have the ignition switch unit checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. "STEERING LOCK ERROR" Message
B. Warning Indicator Light

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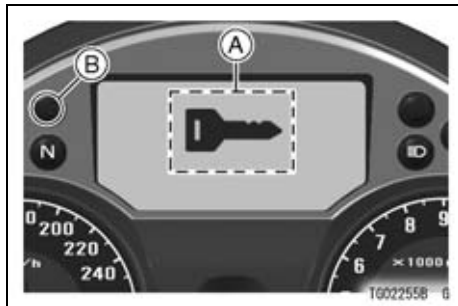


- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

When the warning message “STEERING LOCK ID ERROR” and warning symbol are displayed with the warning Indicator light, this warns that the ignition switch unit is not correctly communicated. Have the ignition switch unit checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



- A. “STEERING LOCK ID ERROR” Message
- B. Warning Indicator Light



- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

Tire Air Pressure Sensor Warning Message/Warning Symbol -

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light whenever a problem occurs in the tire air pressure sensor. If troubles occur in the tire air pressure sensor, the warning indicator light goes on or blinks and the tire air pressure sensor warning message and warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter. If the warning indicator light goes on or blinks, and warning message and warning symbol are displayed, have the tire air pressure sensor checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

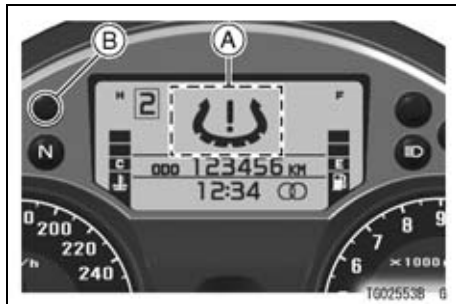
TIRE PRESSURE SENSOR : F ERROR: Front tire pressure sensor trouble

TIRE PRESSURE SENSOR : R ERROR: Rear tire pressure sensor trouble

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- A. Tire Air Pressure Sensor Warning Message (Front Tire)
- B. Warning Indicator Light



- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

Tire Air Pressure Warning Message/Warning Symbol -

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light instead of the numerical value of the tire air pressure when the tire air pressure is approx. 220 kPa (32 psi) or less. This warns the operator that the tire air pressure is low. Measure the tire air pressure following the instruction of Wheel section of the “Maintenance and Adjustment” chapter at the earliest opportunity. When the sensor recognizes that tire air pressure is approx. 230 kPa (33 psi) or more, tire air pressure warning message and warning symbol disappear.

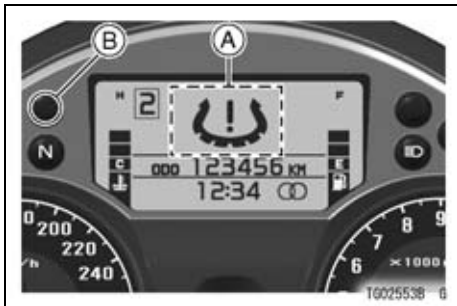
LOW PRESSURE TIRE F: Front tire air pressure is low.

LOW PRESSURE TIRE R: Rear tire air pressure is low.



A. Tire Air Pressure Warning Message (Front Tire)

B. Warning Indicator Light



- A. Warning Symbol
B. Warning Indicator Light

NOTE

- *The tire air pressure warning message and warning symbol are displayed till the tire air pressure is approx. 230 kPa (33 psi).*
- *When replacing the wheel, check the tire air pressure is correctly displayed.*

Tire Air Pressure Sensor Battery Warning Message/Warning Symbol -

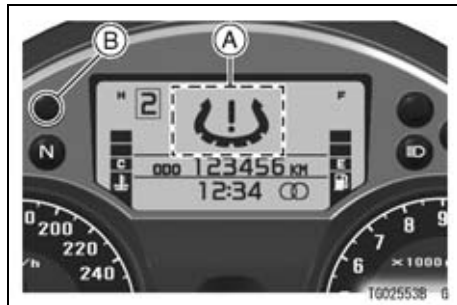
The warning message and warning symbol are displayed when the battery voltage of the tire air pressure sensor is low. If this warning message and warning symbol are displayed, the air pressure sensor should be consulted by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

TIRE PRESSURE SENSOR : F LOW BATTERY: Front tire air pressure sensor battery is low.

TIRE PRESSURE SENSOR : R LOW BATTERY: Rear tire air pressure sensor battery is low.



A. Tire Air Pressure Sensor Battery Warning Message (Front Side)



**A. Warning Symbol
B. Warning Indicator Light**

NOTE

- *When tire pressure sensor battery is discharged, each tire pressure warning messages and symbol is not displayed.*

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K-ACT ABS Warning Message/Warning Symbol

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed with the K-ACT ABS indicator light whenever a problem occurs in the K-ACT ABS. If troubles occur in the K-ACT ABS, the K-ACT ABS indicator light goes on and the K-ACT ABS warning message and warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter. If the K-ACT ABS indicator light goes on, and warning message and warning symbol are displayed, have the K-ACT ABS checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



- A. K-ACT ABS Warning Message**
- B. K-ACT ABS Indicator Light**



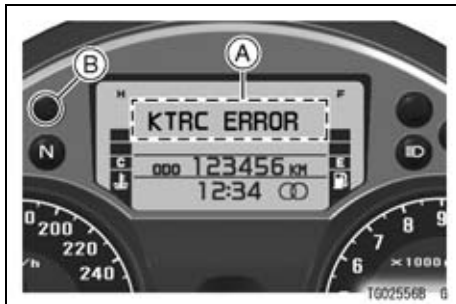
A. Warning Symbol

B. K-ACT ABS Indicator Light

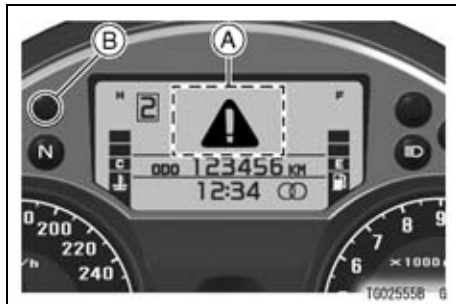
KTRC Warning Message/Warning Symbol

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light whenever a problem occurs in the KTRC. If troubles occur in the KTRC, the warning indicator light goes on or blinks and the KTRC warning message and warning symbol are displayed alternately in the multifunction meter. If the warning indicator light goes on or blinks, and warning message and warning symbol are displayed, have the KTRC checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

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- A. KTRC Warning Message
- B. Warning Indicator Light



- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

FOB Warning Message/Warning Symbol -

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed in the multifunction meter when the engine stops/the motorcycle goes away without carrying the FOB (portable key), battery voltage is discharged, or the FOB cannot correctly certified.



A. FOB (Portable Key)

The warning message “NO TRANSPONDER” is displayed with the warning indicator light, then warning symbol are displayed in the multifunction meter for 10 seconds. This warns that the FOB is not near the motorcycle and the engine can be started again while displaying the warning symbol in the multifunction meter.

If the motorcycle goes away with the FOB left, the warning message is displayed. If the warning message is displayed, check where the FOB is after the motorcycle stops.

This warning message is displayed when the motorcycle goes away with the FOB left, and the vehicle speed is over 20 km/h (12 mph), moreover the vehicle speed has the stable acceleration.

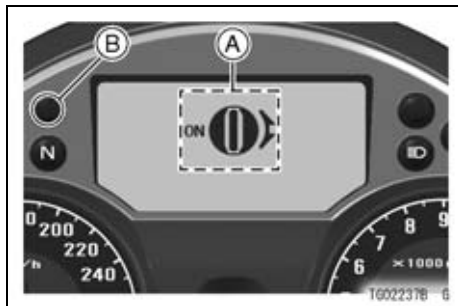
NOTICE

The engine cannot be started when the warning symbol display became to off after 10 seconds passed.

If the motorcycle cannot be started after the warning symbol is displayed for 10 seconds, use the spare FOB or consult an authorized Kawasaki dealer for starting the engine.



A. "NO TRANSPONDER" Message
B. Warning Indicator Light

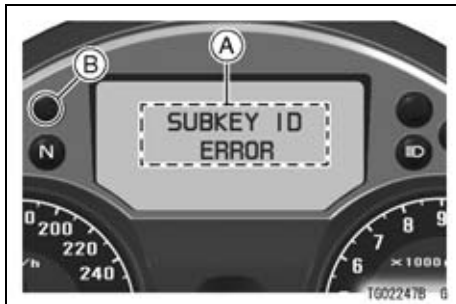


- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

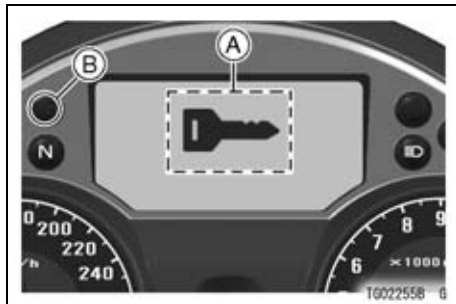
When the warning message “SUB-KEY ID ERROR” and warning symbol are displayed with the warning indicator light, this warns that the FOB is not correctly communicated when bringing the FOB to the ignition switch within 2 cm (0.8 in.) with the battery of the FOB discharged.

Check that the range between the FOB and ignition switch is 2 cm (0.8 in.), or use the spare FOB. If the warning message and warning symbol are still displayed, it should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

76 GENERAL INFORMATION



- A. "SUBKEY ID ERROR" Message
- B. Warning Indicator Light

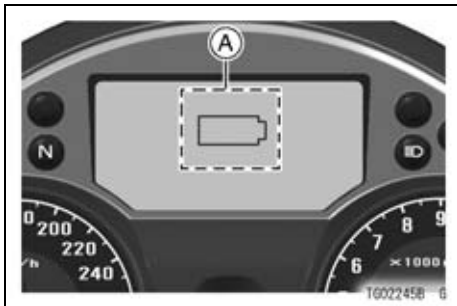


- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

When the warning message “TRANSPONDER LOW BATTERY” and warning symbol are displayed in the multifunction meter after turning the key knob to ON position, this warns that battery voltage of the FOB is low. If the warning message and warning symbol is displayed in the multifunction meter, replace the battery to the new one at the earliest opportunity. Refer to the KIPASS System section in this chapter for the replacement and detail information of the battery.



A. “TRANSPONDER LOW BATTERY”
Message



A. Warning Symbol

with the battery of the FOB discharged, “NO TRANSPONDER” and “TRANSPONDER LOW BATTERY” message is not displayed in the multifunction meter when turning the key knob to OFF position, and “NO TRANSPONDER” message is not displayed in the multifunction meter even if the motorcycle goes away with the FOB left.

NOTE

- *When the battery voltage of the FOB is discharged, “TRANSPONDER LOW BATTERY” message is not displayed in the multifunction meter.*
- *If the key knob is turned to ON position by bringing the FOB to the ignition switch within 2 cm (0.8 in.)*

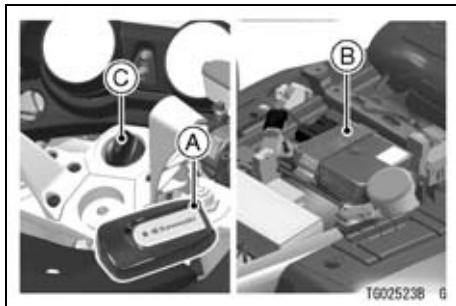
KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System) System

This motorcycle has the KIPASS system, which can start the engine and lock the steering without taking out the ignition key by only carrying the FOB (portable key).

This system contains of the FOB, KIPASS ECU, Key Knob.

NOTE

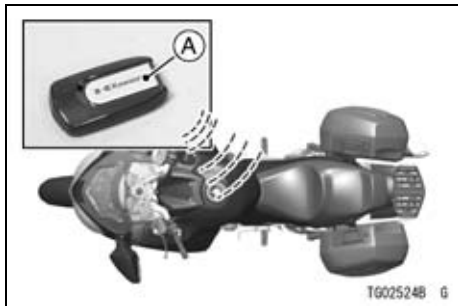
- *When the battery is discharged or taken off from the motorcycle, this system cannot lock or unlock the steering lock.*



- A. FOB (Portable Key)
- B. KIPASS ECU
- C. Key Knob

Starting the engine -

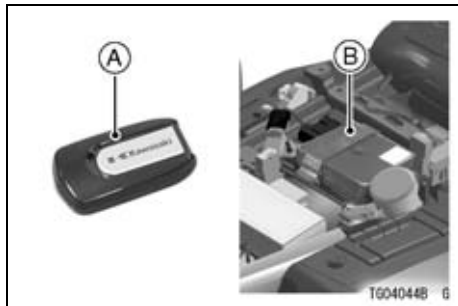
This system can start the engine by the user ID certification (mutual certification between the motorcycle and FOB is performed by radio wave, and certifies if the FOB is properly coded for the motorcycle).



A. FOB (Portable Key)

⚠️ WARNING

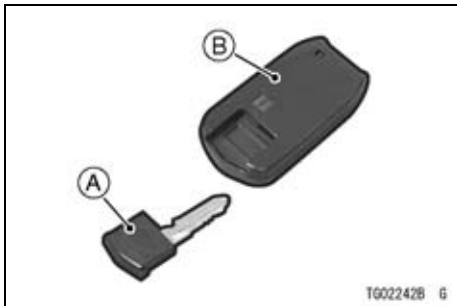
KIPASS system may interfere with the operation of certain medical devices such as implanted pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators. The FOB or KIPASS ECU must be kept more than 22 cm (9 in.) from these type of medical devices to avoid interference. Do not carry the FOB in your breast pocket. Operators with medical devices such as pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators should consult with their doctors before use.



- A. FOB (Portable Key)
- B. KIPASS ECU (Under Seat)

FOB (Portable Key) -

The FOB of this motorcycle has the emergency ignition key (mechanical key). The emergency ignition key should be inserted into the FOB. When the key knob is lost, etc, the ignition key can be used as the emergency key. Up to six FOB can be registered with the KIPASS system at one time. Registering additional FOB should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer. If all FOB are lost, registering new codes for replacement FOB into electronic control unit is impossible. To make additional user keys, take the vehicle along with the all FOB to authorized Kawasaki dealer to have them re-registered.



A. Emergency Ignition Key (Mechanical Key)
B. FOB

Information for Use of FOB

- If the FOB is put on the other metal surface, or touch to the other metal materials, incorrect communication between ECU and FOB may be occurred.
- When the FOB is within the possible area of the radio wave starting the engine, note that anyone can start

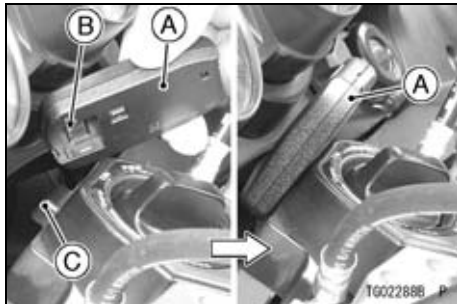
the engine (even if the person does not possess the FOB).

- When parking the motorcycle across the glass window, or house wall, the location may be within the possible area of the radio wave.
- The rider should possess the FOB while riding, do not leave the FOB in the saddlebag, or storage case, etc, for antitheft, and make sure to check that there is the FOB before stopping the engine.
- FOB transmits and receives the radio wave, so the battery in the FOB discharges. The normal battery life is for about 1 years depending on the situation of the use. If the FOB is close to the manufacture developing the strong radio wave (TV, Personal Computer), the battery life may discharge earlier. The FOB is communicated when the steering is unlocked,

turned to ON, and the motorcycle is moved off.

- If the battery of the FOB is discharged, key knob cannot be operated. Remove the emergency ignition key from FOB and fit the hollow of the FOB on the projection of the ignition switch, then key knob can be operated after about 2 seconds passed when key knob is pushed.
- When possessing the several registered FOB, the engine can be started if any one FOB is correctly certified. If the communication is failed, move one of the FOB to other location.

- Even if the FOB is within the possible area of the radio wave starting the engine, the FOB may not be correctly certified. Move the motorcycle or the FOB to other place.



- A. FOB
- B. Hollow
- C. Projection

NOTICE

Do not expose the FOB to excessively high temperature or more humid place.

Do not put any magnetic materials with the FOB on the same key ring.

Do not put the FOB close to the other electric appliance (TV, Audio system, Personal Computer, etc) or medical appliance.

Do not submerge FOB in water.

Do not disassemble the FOB except of replacing the battery.

Do not drop the FOB or apply shocks to it.

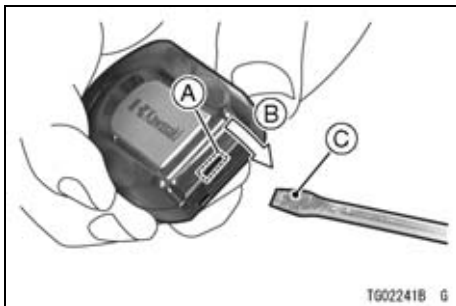
If FOB is lost, re-registry at dealer is securely required to prevent the possibility of theft.

If all FOB are lost, an authorized Kawasaki dealer will have to replace the ECU, and re-register the new FOB.

Battery Replacement

The FOB has the battery. If the battery is discharged, the replacement of the battery should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer or replace it as follows.

- Insert the (–) screwdriver into the groove of the upper of the FOB, and disassemble the FOB by twisting the (–) screwdriver lightly.

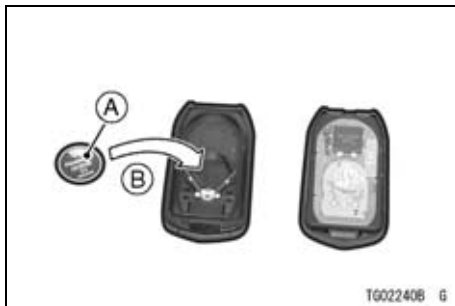


- A. Groove
- B. Twist
- C. (–) ScrewDriver

NOTE

- *When separating the FOB halves, protect top surface with towel while applying with properly size screwdriver.*

- Replace battery, and insert securely.



- A. Battery
- B. (+) Side Facing to down

Battery

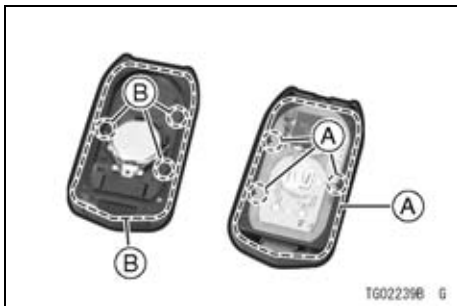
CR2025

NOTICE

Battery shall not be exposed to excessive heat such as sunshine, fire or the like.

NOTE

- *Install the battery with (+) side of the battery facing to down.*
- When assembling the FOB, align each grooves of the upper and lower case of the FOB and insert them securely.



- A. Groove
- B. Projection

⚠ WARNING

The FOB contains a coin-style battery and other small parts that could be ingested by a child and result in severe injury. To prevent accidental ingestion, keep the FOB battery and other small parts out of the reach of children.

NOTICE

Be careful not to damage the FOB when replacing the FOB battery.

Be sure to install the (+) side of battery to the correct installation.

Do not touch the electrical parts, or electrical circuit on the inside of the FOB.

Avoid to replace the battery where heavy dust is blowing.

Do not make the dust insert into the FOB.

Do not force to disassemble the FOB when replacing the battery.

Do not touch the battery or terminal of the FOB with the bare hands when replacing the battery.

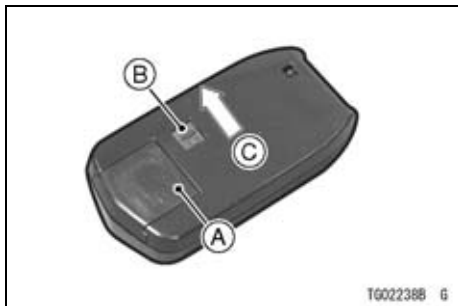
Emergency Key Removal

The emergency key can be used as the substitute key for key knob when the key knob is lost, or etc. Remove the emergency key by pulling out it with sliding the knob to the arrow mark. Be sure to insert the emergency key into FOB when using the normal use.

NOTE

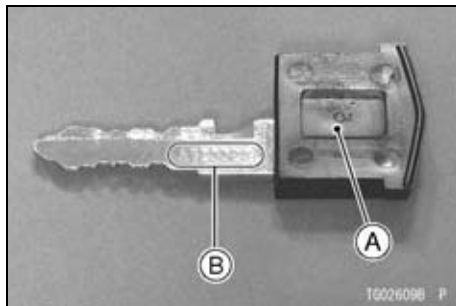
- *The emergency key should be used with the FOB. The only emergency key cannot operate the ignition switch.*

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- A. Emergency Key
- B. Knob
- C. Push

This motorcycle has a emergency key, which is used for the ignition switch, fuel tank cap, seat lock and saddlebag lock. Included with the key is a key number, which may be stamped on the key itself. Record the key number in the space provided and store the number in a safe place.



- A. Emergency Key
- B. Key Number

Write your key number here

In the event you lose your keys, you will need the key number to have a duplicate made. If you cannot locate your key number, contact the dealer where

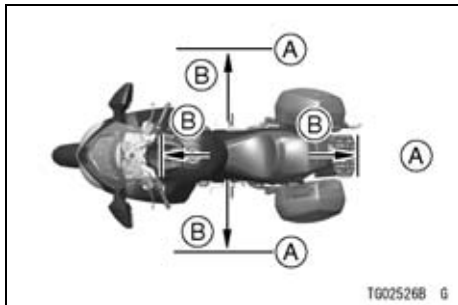
you purchased your Kawasaki motorcycle. It's possible the dealer may have the number in its records. If the key number is lost completely, you will need to replace the ignition switch and all other locks operated by that key.

Contact your Kawasaki dealer to purchase additional spare keys either using your original key as a master or using the key code on the tag or your key. Store one key at home and keep another spare in your wallet or riding gear, in case the original is lost.

FOB Possible Radio Wave Area -

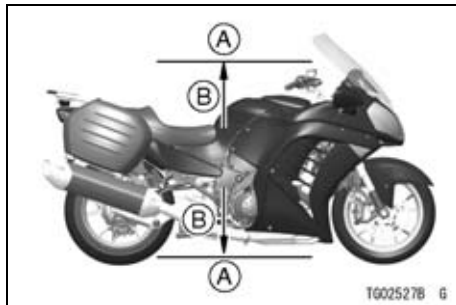
The possible communication area of the radio wave between the FOB and antenna is about 80 cm (31.5 in.). This KIPASS system uses the weak radio wave, so, the possible communication area may be different. Incorrect communication may occur by the location of the FOB, even if the FOB is located within the possible communication area.

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A. Area

B. About 80 cm (31.5 in.)



A. Area

B. About 80 cm (31.5 in.)

KIPASS System Does Not Operate -

If KIPASS system does not operate correctly excluding the following item, KIPASS system should have been checked by an authorized KAWASAKI dealer.

- As incorrect communication occurs in such environment as the high-intensity radio wave and noisy

area (close to such the place developing strong radio wave, broadcasting station, electric power station, cellular phone, personal computer, etc, and close or covered by metal material).

- Battery is not correctly installed or discharged (refer to the battery replacement section).

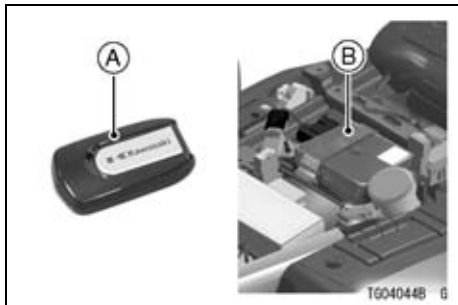
Special Warning on KIPASS System

This motorcycle has the KIPASS system, which develops and receives the radio wave between FOB and antenna. Make sure that the rider or passenger applying the medical appliances of the cardiac pacemaker, implantable cardioverter defibrillator, and etc, confirm the antenna location and FOB (portable key) location before riding, and be sure to read the following warning.

WARNING

KIPASS system may interfere with the operation of certain medical devices such as implanted pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators. The FOB or KIPASS ECU must be kept more than 22 cm (9 in.) from these type of medical devices to avoid interference. Do not carry the FOB in your breast pocket. Operators with medical devices such as pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators should consult with their doctors before use.

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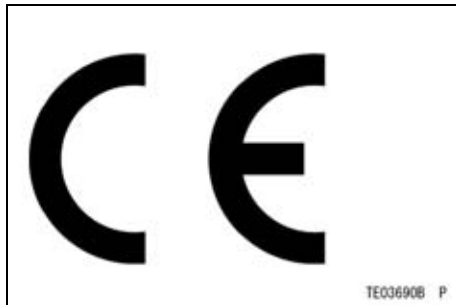


A. FOB (Portable Key)

B. KIPASS ECU (Under Seat)

Hereby *MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP. JAPAN* declares that this *KIPASS SYSTEM* is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.

Hereby *ASAHIDENSO CORPORATION* declares that this *IMMOBILIZER (KM191)* is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.

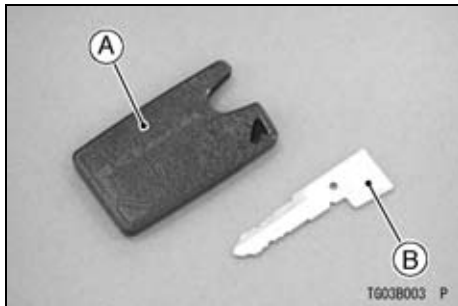


Attach the label into this space if your country requires attaching the radio wave certification label. The certification label should be consulted by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Spare FOB

This motorcycle has a spare FOB in addition to the primary FOB (portable electronic key). If the primary FOB is lost, the spare FOB can be used as an emergency key. The spare FOB has the emergency mechanical ignition key which should be inserted into the spare FOB. If the key knob is lost, etc, the ignition key can be used as the emergency key.

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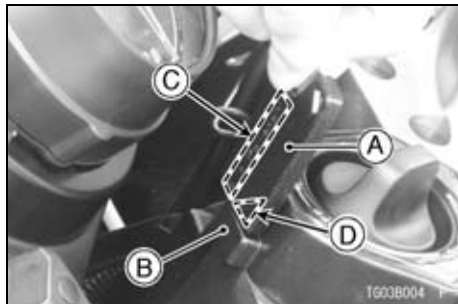
A. Spare FOB

B. Emergency Ignition Key (Mechanical Key)

The spare FOB has the immobilizer function, but it does not have the KIPASS function. Therefore, when using the spare FOB, perform the following procedures.

- Fit the “Triangle Mark” corner of the spare FOB on the projection of the

ignition switch so that the “Kawasaki” logo of the spare FOB faces the front, then key knob can be operated after about 2 seconds when the key knob is pushed.

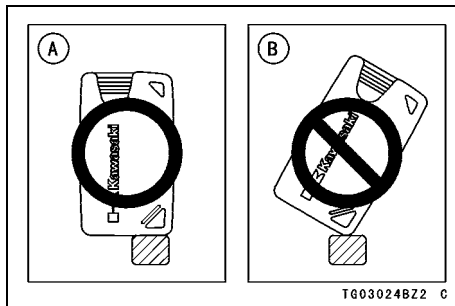


A. Spare FOB

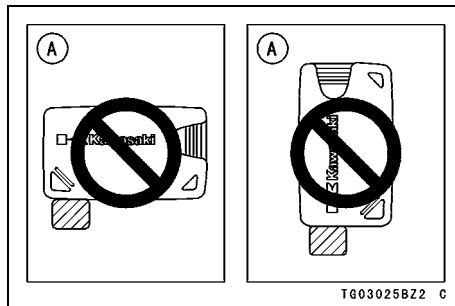
B. Projection

C. “Kawasaki” Logo

D. Triangle Mark



- A. Correct Position
- B. Not Position



- A. Not Position

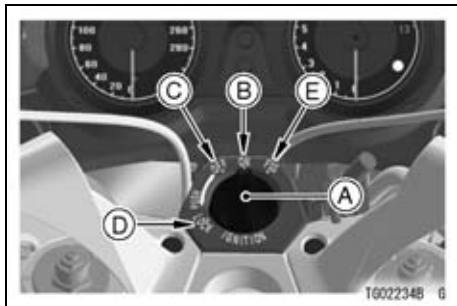
Ignition Switch

This motorcycle has the KIPASS system, which can start the engine and lock the steering without taking out the key knob by only carrying the FOB (portable key).

This motorcycle has a four-position, key knob-operated switch. The key knob can be removed from the switch when it is in the FSS position.

NOTE

- *Forcible operation of the ignition switch may cause the any malfunction. If any unexpected message is displayed, turn the key knob to OFF position, and then turn the key knob to ON, LOCK or FSS position slowly again.*



- A. Key Knob
- B. ON Position
- C. OFF Position
- D. LOCK Position
- E. FSS Position

OFF	Engine off. All electrical circuits off. Key knob cannot be removed.
ON	Engine on. All electrical equipment can be used. Key knob cannot be removed.
LOCK	Steering locked. Engine off. All electrical circuits off. Key knob cannot be removed.
FSS	Steering is not locked. Engine off. All electrical circuits off. Key knob can be removed.

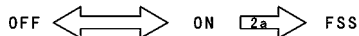
NOTE

- *The tail, city and license plate lights are on whenever the ignition switch is in the ON position. Headlight goes on when the starter button is released after starting the engine. To*

avoid battery discharge, always start the engine immediately after turning the ignition switch to "ON".

- *If you leave the ON position on for a long time, the battery may become totally discharged.*

To operate the ignition switch:



1. Turn the handlebar fully to the left.
2. a. For FSS push down the key in the OFF position and turn it to FSS through the ON position.
b. For locking push down the key in the OFF position and turn it to LOCK.

 **WARNING**

Windshield movement can trap the hands and fingers and cause injury. When the ignition switch is turned to the "OFF" position, the windshield automatically moves to the "basic" (bottom) position. Be sure nobody is adjacent to the windshield when switching the ignition to "OFF."

NOTICE

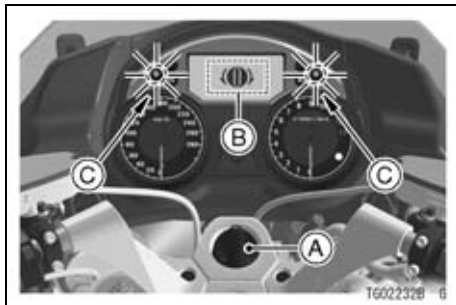
Do not leave the key knob at the FSS position for no mischief or antitheft.

Key knob should be left at the lock position when parking the motorcycle.

Kawasaki recommends that the key knob is removed at the FSS position only when opening the fuel tank, saddlebag, and removing the seat.

If the FOB is not correctly communicated when the key knob is pushed in, push the key knob again after several seconds (about 10 seconds).

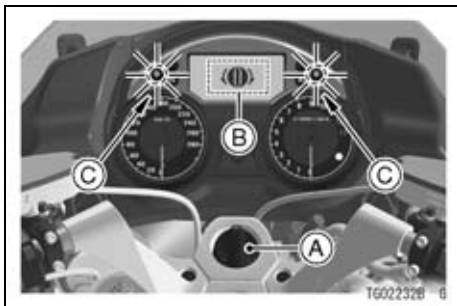
When pushing the key knob, the key knob can be turned to ON, OFF, LOCK, FSS position while the symbol of the key knob is displayed in the multifunction meter. When the key knob is pushed in, then, when turning to ON, turn signal light blinks two times, the symbol of the key knob is displayed in the multifunction meter for 5 seconds. Key knob symbol display means that the FOB is correctly certificated.



- A. Key Knob**
- B. Symbol of Key Knob**
- C. Turn Signal Indicator Light Blinks Two Times**

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When turning the key knob to OFF or FSS, the turn signal light blinks one time and the symbol of the key knob is displayed in the multifunction meter for 5 seconds, and then the ignition switch cannot be turned. When leaving the motorcycle, make sure the ignition switch cannot be turned to any position.



- A. Key Knob
- B. Symbol of Key Knob
- C. Turn Signal Indicator Light Blinks One Time

The warning message and warning symbol are displayed in the multifunction meter when the engine stops without carrying the FOB (portable key).

The warning message “NO TRANSPONDER” is displayed in the multifunction meter with the warning indicator light, then warning symbol are displayed in the multifunction meter for 10 seconds. This warns that the FOB is not near the motorcycle and the engine can be started again while displaying the warning symbol in the multifunction meter. Use the correct registered FOB by turning the key knob to ON again while displaying the warning symbol in the multifunction meter.

NOTICE

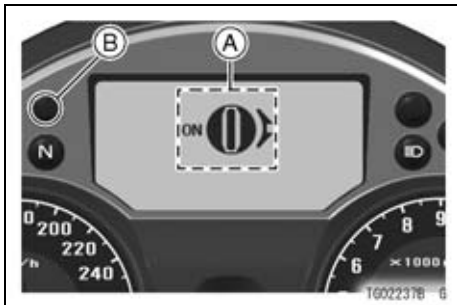
The engine cannot be started when the warning symbol display became to off after 10 seconds passed.

If the motorcycle cannot be started after the warning symbol is displayed for 10 seconds, use the correct Spear FOB or consult an authorized Kawasaki dealer for starting the engine.

Do not leave the motorcycle with the key knob turned to the ON position for antitheft.



- A. "NO TRANSPONDER" Message
- B. Warning Indicator Light

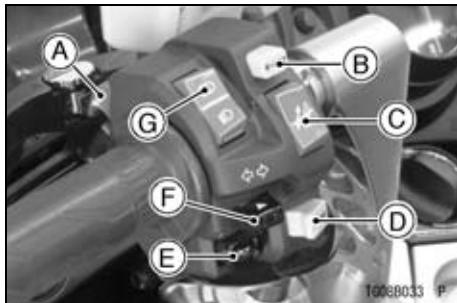


- A. Warning Symbol
- B. Warning Indicator Light

NOTE


○ If KIPASS system is failure, steering may not be locked. Have the KIPASS system checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Left Handlebar Switches





- A. Meter Mode Button
- B. K-ACT ABS Button
- C. Electric Windshield Adjusting Button
- D. KTRC Button
- E. Horn Button
- F. Turn Signal Switch
- G. Dimmer Switch/Passing Button

Dimmer Switch



High or low beam can be selected with the dimmer switch. When the headlight is on high beam (), the high beam indicator light goes on.

High Beam... ()

Low Beam... ()

When the passing button () is pushed, the headlight high beam (passing beam) goes on to signal the driver of the vehicle ahead that you are about to pass. The passing light is shut off as soon as the button is released.

Turn Signal Switch

When the turn signal switch is turned to the left () or right (), the corresponding turn signals blink on and off.

To stop blinking, push the switch in.

Horn Button

When the horn button is pushed, the horn sounds.

Meter Mode Button

This button is used for selecting the various modes of the multifunction meter. Refer to the Multifunction Meter section in this chapter for more detail.

K-ACT ABS Button

This button is used for selecting the K-ACT ABS standard mode (mode 1)/high combined mode (mode 2). Refer to the Multifunction Meter section in this chapter for more detail.

KTRC Button


This button is used for selecting the operation of KTRC. Refer to the Kawasaki TRaction Control (KTRC) section in the HOW TO RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE chapter for more detail.


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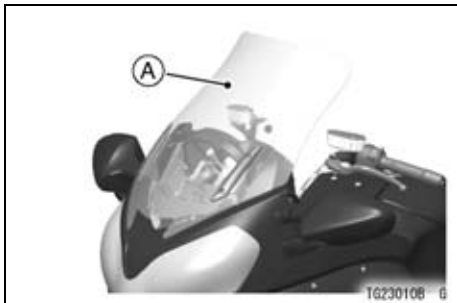
Electric Windshield Adjusting Button

Windshield height can be changed by electrical windshield adjusting button.

When moving the windshield up or down as the arrow mark, push and hold the adjusting button.

Windshield up…()

Windshield down…()

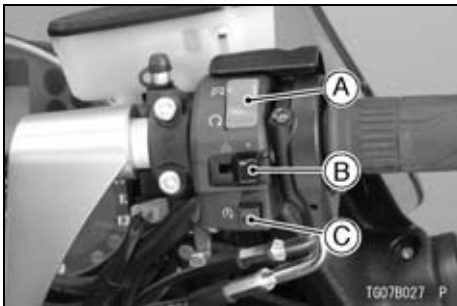


A. Windshield

NOTICE


Make sure all body parts, clothing or other objects are not near the movable parts of the windshield when it is being moved to avoid such items from becoming pinched or caught.


Right Handlebar Switches



- A. Engine Stop Switch
- B. Hazard Switch
- C. Starter Button

Engine Stop Switch

In addition to the “ON” position of the key knob, the engine stop switch must be in the  position for the motorcycle to operate.

The engine stop switch is for emergency use. If required, move the switch to the  position.

NOTE

- *Although the engine stop switch stops the engine, it does not turn off all the electrical circuits. Ordinarily, the ignition switch should be used to stop the engine.*

Starter Button

The starter button operates the electric starter when the transmission is in neutral.

Refer to the Starting the Engine section of the HOW TO RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE chapter for starting instructions.

Hazard Switch

If an emergency requires you to park on the highway shoulder, turn on the

hazard lights to warn other drivers of your location.

Push in the hazard switch to the left with the key knob in the ON position. All the turn signals and turn signal indicator lights will blink on and off.

To stop blinking, push the switch to the right.

NOTICE

Be careful not to use the hazard lights for more than 30 minutes, otherwise the battery may become totally discharged.

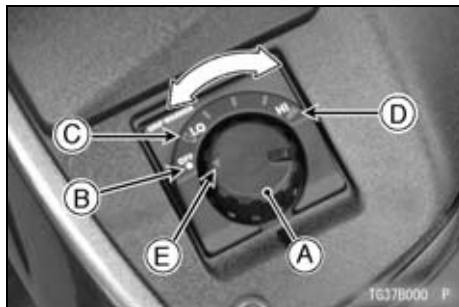
Grip Warmer

This motorcycle is equipped with temperature-adjustable grip warmers designed to heat the handlebar grips. The temperature adjustment dial is stepless between LO and HI so the rider has a wide choice of temperature settings.

To raise the temperature, turn the dial towards “HI”.

To lower the temperature, turn the dial towards “LO”.

Adjust the grip warmer temperature according to the ambient temperature or feeling temperature. To turn the grip warmer off, align the triangle mark on the temperature adjustment dial with “OFF”.



- A. Temperature Adjustment Dial
- B. OFF Position
- C. LO Position
- D. HI Position
- E. Triangle Mark

⚠ WARNING

Releasing your hand(s) from the handlebar while riding may cause a crash resulting in serious injury or death. Do not operate the grip warmer while riding.

NOTICE

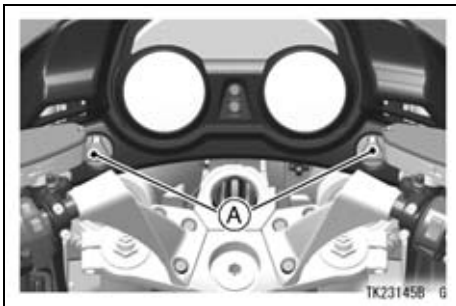
Always wear gloves when using the grip warmer. If the handlebar grip becomes worn or damaged, stop using the grip warmer and replace the grip with a new one. Using the grip warmer with worn or damaged grips may cause burns. On a warm day (ambient temperature 20°C (68°F) or higher), refrain from using the grip warmer. In warmer weather, keep the temperature adjustment dial near the “LO” position.

Battery Protection -

- This grip warmer is equipped with the automatic shift switch to prevent the battery from running down. Therefore, when the motorcycle is at a stop or is slowing down, the switch may be turned off automatically. Once the motorcycle returns to normal operating speed, the switch is turned on automatically.
- During the motorcycle is traveling at extremely low speed, the automatic shift switch may not be turned on depending on the battery condition.
- Batteries are consumable goods. If the lifetime of the battery is at the end, the grip warmer cannot operate. Inspect the battery and replace it with a new one.

Headlight Aiming Adjuster Knob

The headlight aiming is adjusted vertically by the adjuster knob on the rear of the meter. Refer to the Headlight Beam section of the “Maintenance and Adjustment” chapter for adjusting the headlight aiming.



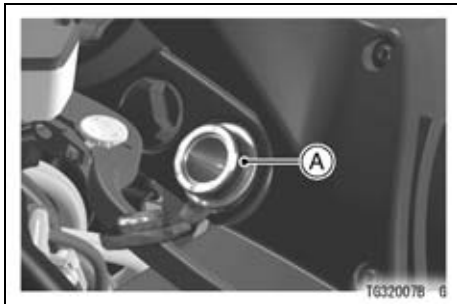
A. Vertical Adjuster (Adjuster Knob)

NOTE

- *If you carry a heavier or lighter than normal load, you may need to adjust your headlight beam so you can better see the road ahead and don't blind oncoming drivers.*

Accessory Socket/Connectors

The electric power of the battery can be used through the electric accessory socket or connectors. Observe and follow the notes listed below.



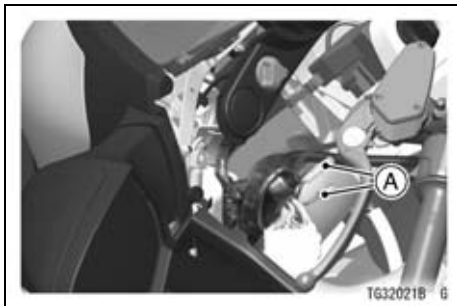
A. Accessory Socket

Electric Accessory Connectors

Location	Polarity	Lead Color
Under Latch	(+)	Black
	(-)	Black/Yellow
Under Front Inner Cover	(+)	Black
	(-)	Black/Yellow

NOTICE

If using an accessory in the socket, unless it has a waterproof connection do not operate this motorcycle in the rain or wash it. Always put the cap on the socket when the accessory is not used.



A. Connectors (Under Front Inner Cover)



A. Connectors (Under Latch)

NOTE

- *When using the electric accessory connectors, the electric accessory connection to the connectors should be done by authorized Kawasaki dealer.*

NOTICE

The vehicle has an electrical accessory circuit (5 A fuse) for the socket and connectors. Always install a fuse 5 A or less for the circuit.

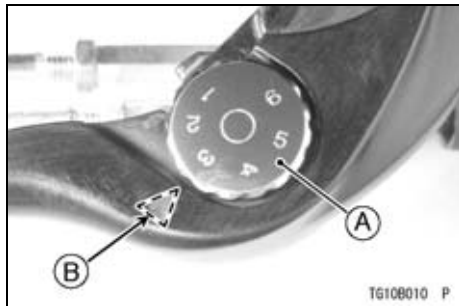
Do not connect more than 60 W of total load to the vehicle's electrical system or the battery may become discharged, even with the engine running.

WARNING

Take care not to pinch any wire between the seat and the frame or between other parts to avoid a short circuit.

Brake/Clutch Lever Adjuster

There is an adjuster on both the brake and clutch levers. The brake lever adjuster has 6 positions and the clutch lever adjuster has 5 positions so that the released lever position can be adjusted to suit the operator's hands. Push the lever forward and turn the adjuster to align the number with the triangular mark on brake lever and the triangular mark on the clutch lever. The distance from the grip to the released lever is minimum at Number 6 for the brake lever and Number 5 for the clutch lever, and maximum at Number 1 for both.



A. Adjuster
B. Mark

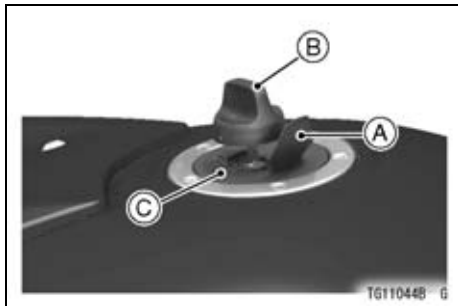
Fuel Tank Cap

To open the fuel tank cap, pull up the key hole cover. Insert the key knob into the fuel tank cap and turn the key knob to the right.

To close the cap, push it down into place with the key knob inserted. The key knob can be removed by turning it to the left to the original position. Close the key hole cover.

NOTE

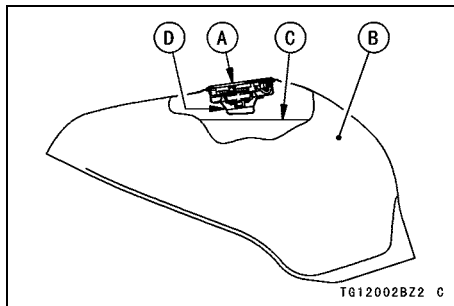
- *The fuel tank cap cannot be closed without the key knob inserted, and the key cannot be removed unless the cap is locked properly.*
- *Do not push on the key knob to close the cap, or the cap cannot be locked.*



- A. Key Hole Cover
- B. Key Knob
- C. Fuel Tank Cap

Fuel Tank

The following octane rating gasoline is recommended in the fuel tank. Avoid filling the tank in the rain or where heavy dust is blowing so that the fuel does not get contaminated.



- A. Tank Cap
- B. Fuel Tank
- C. Top Level
- D. Filler Neck

 **WARNING**

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions, creating the potential for serious burns. Turn the key knob to "FSS". Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light. Never fill the tank so the fuel level rises into the filler neck. If the tank is overfilled, heat may cause the fuel to expand and overflow through the vents in the tank cap. After refueling, make sure the fuel tank cap is closed securely. If gasoline is spilled on the fuel tank, wipe it off immediately.

NOTICE

California model only: Never fill the tank so the fuel level rises into the filler neck. If the tank is overfilled, heat may cause the fuel to expand and flow into the Evaporative Emission Control System resulting in hard starting and engine hesitation and in compliance with the emission regulation.

Fuel Requirement*Fuel Type*

Use clean, fresh unleaded gasoline with a minimum Antiknock Index of 90. The Antiknock Index is posted on service station pumps. The octane rating of a gasoline is a measure of its resistance to detonation or "knocking." The Antiknock Index is an average of the Research Octane Number (RON) and

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the Motor Octane Number (MON) as shown in the table.

Octane Rating Method	Minimum Rating
Antiknock Index $\frac{(\text{RON} + \text{MON})}{2}$	90

NOTICE

Use minimum of 90 octane gasoline only to prevent severe engine damage.

NOTICE

If engine “knocking” or “pinging” occurs, use a different brand of gasoline of a higher octane rating. If this condition is allowed to continue it can lead to severe engine damage.

Gasoline quality is important. Fuels of low quality or not meeting standard industry specifications may result in unsatisfactory performance. Operating problems that result from the use of poor quality or nonrecommended fuel may not be covered under your warranty.

Fuels Containing Oxygenates

Gasoline frequently contains oxygenates (alcohols and ethers) especially in areas of the U.S. and Canada which are required to sell such reformulated fuels as part of a strategy to reduce exhaust emissions.

The types and volume of fuel oxygenates approved for use in unleaded gasoline by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency include a broad range of alcohols and ethers, but only two components have seen any significant level of commercial use.

Gasoline/Alcohol Blends - Gasoline containing up to 10% ethanol (alcohol produced from agricultural products such as corn), also known as "gasohol" is approved for use.

NOTICE

Avoid using blends of unleaded gasoline and methanol (wood alcohol) whenever possible, and never use "gasohol" containing more than 5% methanol. Fuel system damage and performance problems may result.

Gasoline/Ether Blends - The most common ether is methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). You may use gasoline containing up to 15 % MTBE.

NOTE

- *Other oxygenates approved for use in unleaded gasoline include TAME (up to 16.7 %) and ETBE (up to 17.2 %). Fuel containing these oxygenates can also be used in your Kawasaki.*

NOTICE

Never use gasoline with an octane rating lower than the minimum specified by Kawasaki.

Never use “gasohol” with more than 10% ethanol, or more than 5% methanol. Gasoline containing methanol must also be blended with cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors.

Certain ingredients of gasoline may cause paint fading or damage. Be extra careful not to spill gasoline or gasoline oxygenate blends during refueling.

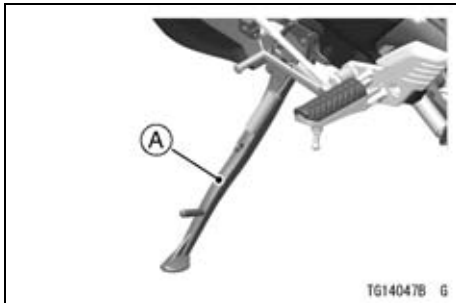
When not operating your Kawasaki for 30 to 60 days, mix a fuel stabilizer (such as STA-BIL) with the gasoline in the fuel tank. Fuel stabilizer additives inhibit oxidation of the fuel which minimizes gummy deposits.

NOTICE

Never store this product with “gasohol” in the fuel system. Before storage it is recommended that you drain all fuel from the fuel system. See the Storage section in this manual.

Stands

The motorcycle is equipped with two stands: a center stand and a side stand.



A. Side Stand

Do not sit on the motorcycle while it is on its side stand. Always kick the stand fully up before sitting on the motorcycle.

NOTE

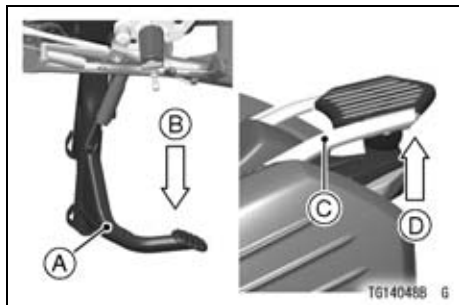
- *The motorcycle is equipped with a side stand switch. This switch is designed so that the engine does not start if the transmission is in gear and the side stand is down.*

NOTE

- *When using the side stand, turn the handlebar to the left.*

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To set the motorcycle up on the center stand, step down firmly on the stand, and then lift the motorcycle up and to the rear using the grip as a handhold. Don't pull up on the seat to lift as this will damage the seat.

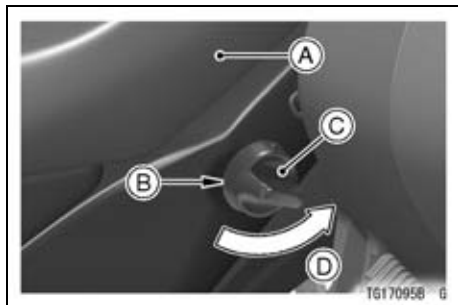


- A. Center Stand
- B. Step down.
- C. Grip
- D. Lift up.

Seat

Seat Removal

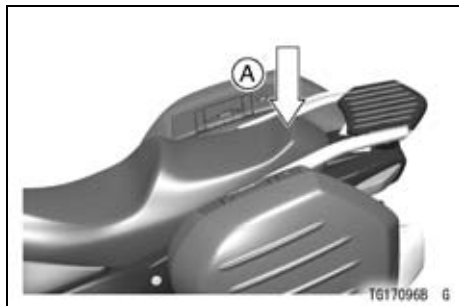
- Remove the seat by inserting the key knob into the seat lock and turning it counterclockwise.



- A. Seat
- B. Seat Lock
- C. Key Knob
- D. Turn Counterclockwise

NOTE

- If the seat removal is hard, be sure to insert the key knob fully into the seat lock, then turn the key counterclockwise while strongly pushing down the rear part of the seat.

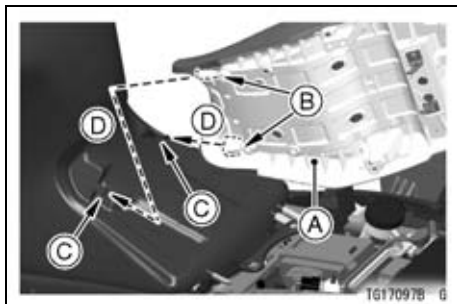


A. Push down.

Seat Installation

- Install the seat in the reverse order of removal.

- Place the brackets on each side of the fuel tank into the slots on the front of the seat.

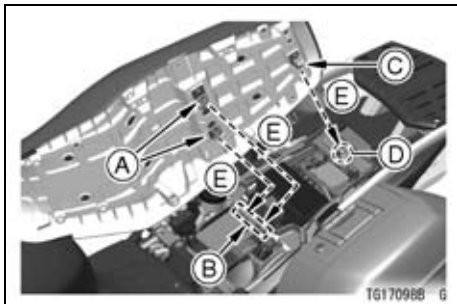


- A. Seat**
- B. Slot**
- C. Bracket**
- D. Insert**

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- Insert the hooks on the middle of the seat into the holders of the frame, and the projection on the rear end of the seat into the slot of the frame.

- Push down the rear part of the seat until the lock clicks.
- Pull up the front and rear end of the seat to make sure they are securely locked.



- A. Hooks
- B. Holders
- C. Projection
- D. Slot
- E. Insert

Special Warning on the Use of Storage Case and Saddlebags (Accessory)

When preparing to ride this motorcycle, always check the saddlebags for secure mounting in their respective holders. Be certain the saddlebags are securely engaged on their holders and are securely locked by attempting to pull them from the holders. Make sure the saddlebag lids and storage case are securely locked.

 **WARNING**

The sudden detachment or loss of a saddlebag could distract or alarm the motorcycle rider, and the consequent loss of attention to road and traffic conditions could cause loss of control and a serious accident. Also the sudden change of vehicle balance resulting from the loss of a saddlebag could cause loss of control and a serious accident. A dislodged saddlebag could physically obstruct the motorcycle's path, or interfere in the path of a following motorcycle or other vehicle. This could cause a loss of control by one of the motorcycle riders or another vehicle driver with a consequent accident. Be sure the saddlebags are securely fastened to the motorcycle before each ride.

 **WARNING**

Riding with an open saddlebag lid could allow clothing or other objects to fall into the rear wheel, resulting in rear wheel lockup and loss of control. Keep both saddlebag covers securely locked when riding.

 **WARNING**

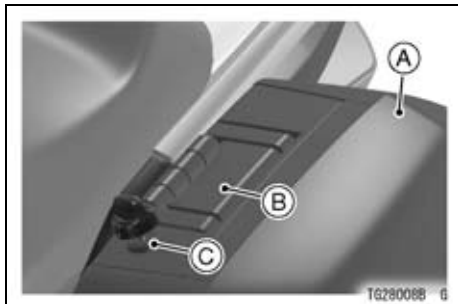
Loose objects can interfere with the steering mechanism, vehicle controls and/or divert the rider's attention from the road and traffic conditions and cause an accident resulting in serious injury or death. Be sure the storage case is tightly closed before riding to prevent any objects stored in it from getting loose. Do not rest, store, or attach objects in the area between the movable parts of the steering mechanism (including handlebar, front fork, etc.) and the fixed parts of the chassis (including fairing, fuel tank, frame etc.)

Saddlebags (Accessory)

The saddlebags are provided at both sides of the rear wheel to carry baggage.

To open the saddlebag lid -

- Insert the key knob into the lid lock.
- Turn the key knob to lever side from the lock mark.
- Pull up the lever on the top of the saddlebag.



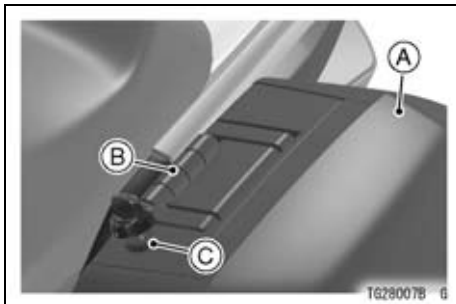
- A. Saddlebag
- B. Lever
- C. Lock

To close the saddlebag lid -

- While holding the lever pulled fully up, push the lid back against the saddlebag all the way.
- Push back the lever to the original position.
- Turn the key knob to the lock mark and pull it out.
- Make sure that the lid is securely locked by pulling the lid and the lever.

To remove the saddlebag -

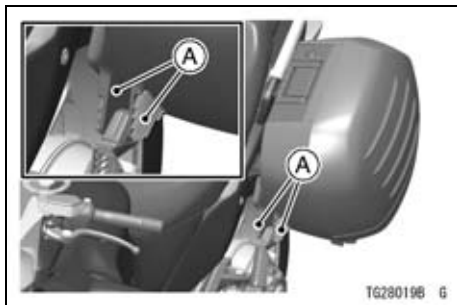
- Insert the key knob into the lid lock.
- Turn the key knob to lever side from the lock mark.
- Pull up the handle on the top of the saddlebag.
- Remove the saddlebag by pulling it up.



- A. Saddlebag**
- B. Handle**
- C. Lock**

To install the saddlebag -

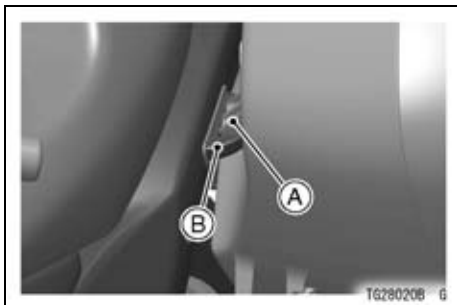
Distinguish left saddlebag and right saddlebag. See that both saddlebags are set in proper sides. Setting bags in wrong sides could cause breakage of lock mechanism parts or dislodging of bags while riding. Make sure that holder is on the front below of the saddlebag.

**A. Holder**

- Hold the handle pulled fully up.

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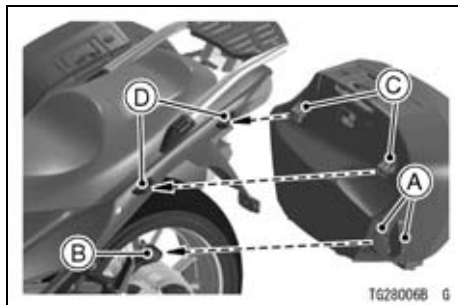
- While aligning the holder on the front below of the saddlebag with the projection on the rear of the passenger footpeg, insert the hooks on the top of the saddlebag into the holders of the under of the seat. See that the hooks are inserted into the end as shown in the figure.



- A. Hook
- B. Holder

- Push back the handle to the original position.
- Turn the key knob counterclockwise.
- Make sure that the saddlebag and saddlebag lid are securely locked by pulling the handle, the saddlebag, the lid and the lever.





- A. Holder
- B. Projection
- C. Hooks
- D. Holders

 **WARNING**

Overloading the motorcycle with cargo and/or passengers, and/or not balancing the weight of items carried in each saddlebag may cause adverse handling, loss of control and an accident resulting in serious injury or death. Do not carry loads of more than 10 kg (22 lb) in each saddlebag. Distribute the load equally on both sides of the motorcycle to minimize imbalance. Do not exceed the total payload limit of 228 kg (503 lb), including rider, passenger, baggage, and accessories. Do not exceed the vehicle speed of 130 km/h (80 mph) when carrying a passenger and/or cargo. Also reduce speed according to road or weather condition, etc. Failure to adjust the speed to compensate for added weight and other conditions may result in a loss of control and subsequent accident.

 **WARNING**

Riding with an open saddlebag lid could allow clothing or other objects to fall into the rear wheel, resulting in rear wheel lockup and loss of control. Keep both saddlebag covers securely locked when riding.

NOTICE

Do not sit on the saddlebags and their lids.

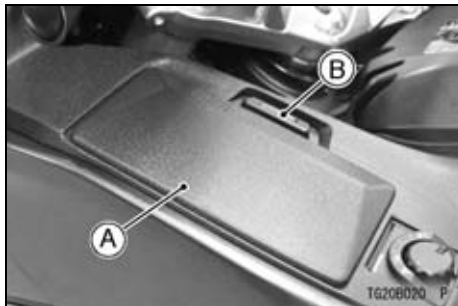
Do not put load on the lids.

Storage Case

The storage case is located on the left inner cover.

The compartment is used to store light items.

- Open the storage case lid by pushing the release button.
- The lid will open automatically.
- Close the storage case lid by pushing down until it clicks.
- Make sure the lid is securely locked by attempting to open it without pushing the release button.



A. Storage Case Lid

B. Release Button

Electric Lock -

This storage case is equipped with an electric lock. When the ignition switch is turned to “OFF” or “FSS”, the lid lock is locked automatically. When the ignition switch is turned to “ON”, the lid lock is unlocked automatically. Additionally, when speed reaches to 40 km/h (25 mph) or more, the lid lock is locked automatically. And then, when the speed

is reached to 3 km/h (2 mph) or less, the lid lock is unlocked automatically.

NOTE

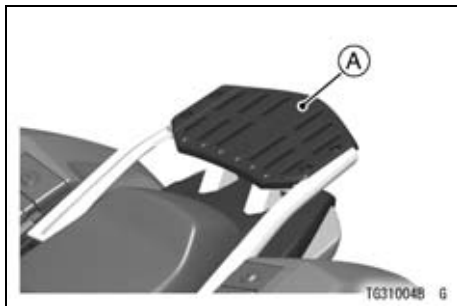
- *In any case, do not store the FOB and spare FOB in the storage case. If the FOB battery is “run down” in the storage case, it is impossible to restart the vehicle.*
- *This case is intended for temporary storage during vehicle operation. To avoid theft, do not store valuables in the compartment when leaving the motorcycle.*
- *Do not leave the motorcycle without starting the engine when the ignition switch is turned to “ON”. The solenoid valve of the electric lock repeats “ON/OFF” to prevent the battery from running down.*

⚠ WARNING

Loose objects can interfere with the steering mechanism, vehicle controls and/or divert the rider's attention from the road and traffic conditions and cause an accident resulting in serious injury or death. Be sure the storage case is tightly closed before riding to prevent any objects stored in it from getting loose.

Rear Carrier

This motorcycle is equipped with carriers on the rear.



A. Rear Carrier

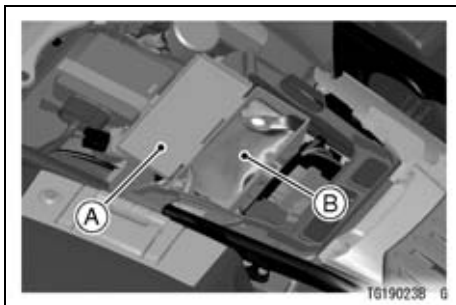
 **WARNING**

Overloading the motorcycle with cargo and/or passengers, and/or not balancing the weight of items carried on the rear carrier may cause adverse handling, loss of control and an accident resulting in serious injury or death. Do not carry loads of more than 10 kg (22 lb) on the rear carrier. Do not exceed the total payload limit of 228 kg (503 lb), including rider, passenger, baggage, and accessories. Do not exceed the vehicle speed of 130 km/h (80 mph) when carrying a passenger and/or cargo. Also reduce speed according to road or weather condition, etc. Failure to adjust the speed to compensate for added weight and other conditions may result in a loss of control and subsequent accident.

Tool Kit Compartment

The tool kit compartment is located under the seat.

The kit contains tools that can be helpful in making roadside repairs, adjustments, and some maintenance procedures explained in this manual. Keep the tool kit in this case.



- A. Tool Kit Compartment
- B. Tool Kit

Air Intake

The air intake allows air to enter the fuel system. Never allow anything to restrict the flow of air into the air intake. A restricted air intake will reduce performance and increase exhaust emissions.



- A. Air Intake

BREAK-IN

The first 1 600 km (1 000 miles) that the motorcycle is ridden is designated as the break-in period. If the motorcycle is not used carefully during this period, you may very well end up with a “broken down” instead of a “broken in” motorcycle after a few thousand kilometers.

The following rules should be observed during the break-in period.

- The table shows maximum recommended engine speed during the break-in period.

Distance traveled	Maximum engine speed
0 ~ 800 km (0 ~ 500 miles)	4 000 r/min (rpm)
800 ~ 1 600 km (500 ~ 1 000 miles)	6 000 r/min (rpm)

NOTE

- *When operating on public roadways, keep maximum speed under traffic law limits.*
- Do not start moving or race the engine immediately after starting it, even if the engine is already warm. Run the engine for two or three minutes at idle speed to give the oil a chance to work up into all the engine parts.
- Do not race the engine while the transmission is in neutral.


 **WARNING**

New tires are slippery and may cause loss of control and injury. A break-in period of 160 km (100 miles) is necessary to establish normal tire traction. During break-in, avoid sudden and maximum braking and acceleration, and hard cornering.

In addition to the above, at 1 000 km (600 miles) it is extremely important that the owner has the initial maintenance service performed by a competent mechanic following the procedures in the Service Manual.

HOW TO RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE

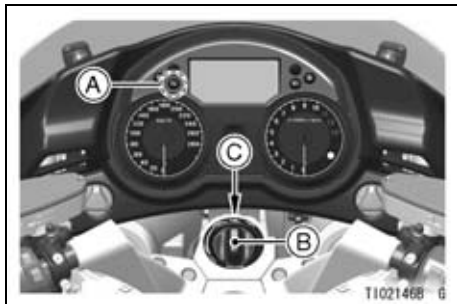
Starting the Engine

- Check that the engine stop switch is in the  position.
- Push down the key knob and release it while carrying the FOB.
- Turn the key knob to “ON” while the symbol of the key knob is displayed for 5 seconds.

NOTE

- *The turn signal light blinks two times when the key knob is pushed in and turned to ON.*

- Make sure the transmission is in neutral.



- A. Neutral Indicator Light
- B. Key Knob
- C. ON Position

NOTE

- *The motorcycle is equipped with a vehicle-down sensor, which causes*

the engine to stop automatically and the warning indicator light to blink when the motorcycle falls down. After righting the motorcycle, first turn the key knob to “OFF” and then back to “ON” before starting the engine.

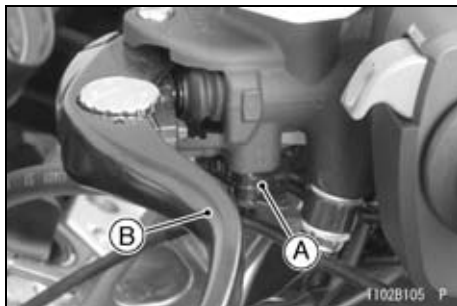
- Without holding the throttle grip, push the starter button to start the engine.

NOTICE

Do not operate the starter continuously for more than 5 seconds, or the starter will overheat and the battery power will drop temporarily. Wait 15 seconds between each operation of the starter to let it cool and the battery power recover.

NOTE

- *The motorcycle is equipped with a starter lockout switch. This switch is designed so that the engine does not start if the transmission is in gear and the side stand is down. However, the engine can be started if the clutch lever is pulled and the side stand is fully up.*



A. Starter Lockout Switch
B. Clutch Lever

NOTICE

Do not let the engine idle longer than five minutes, or engine overheating and damage may occur.

Jump Starting

If your motorcycle battery is “run down”, it should be removed and charged. If this is not practical, a 12 volt booster battery and jumper cables may be used to start the engine.

 **DANGER**

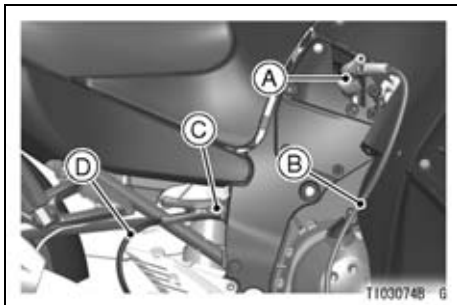
Battery acid generates hydrogen gas which is flammable and explosive under certain conditions. It is present within a battery at all times, even in a discharged condition. Keep all flames and sparks (cigarettes) away from the battery. Wear eye protection when working with a battery. In the event of battery acid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing, wash the affected areas immediately with water for at least 5 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Connecting Jumper Cables

- Make sure the key knob is turned to "OFF".
- Remove the sub side cover (see Battery section in the MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT chapter).
- Connect a jumper cable from the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery to the positive (+) terminal of the motorcycle battery.

NOTICE

Be careful not to contact the jumper cable clip on the positive battery terminal to the frame, or it cause a short circuit.



- A. Motorcycle Battery Positive (+) Terminal
- B. From Booster Battery Positive (+) Terminal
- C. Unpainted Metal Surface
- D. From Booster Battery Negative (-) Terminal

- Connect another jumper cable from the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery to your motorcycle footpeg or other unpainted metal surface. Do not use the negative (-) terminal of the battery.

⚠ DANGER

Batteries contain sulfuric acid that can cause burns and produce hydrogen gas which is highly explosive. Do not make this last connection at the fuel system or battery. Take care not to touch the positive and negative cables together, and do not lean over the battery when making this last connection. Do not connect to a frozen battery. It could explode. Do not reverse polarity by connecting positive (+) to negative (-), or a battery explosion and serious damage to the electrical system may occur.

- Follow the standard engine starting procedure.

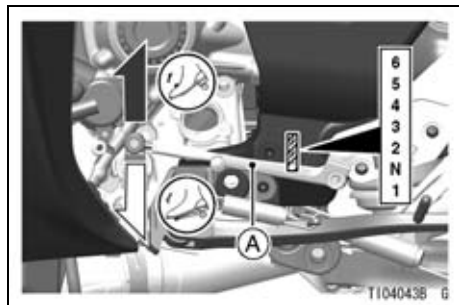
NOTICE

Do not operate the starter continuously for more than 5 seconds or the starter will overheat and the battery power will drop temporarily. Wait 15 seconds between each operation of the starter to let it cool and the battery power recover.

- After the engine has started, disconnect the jumper cables. Disconnect the negative (–) cable from the motorcycle first.
- Reinstall the removed parts.

Moving Off

- Check that the side stand or center stand is up.
- Pull in the clutch lever.
- Shift into 1st gear.
- Open the throttle a little, and start to let out the clutch lever very slowly.
- As the clutch starts to engage, open the throttle a little more, giving the engine just enough fuel to keep it from stalling.



A. Shift Pedal

NOTE

- *The motorcycle is equipped with a side stand switch. This switch is designed so that the engine does not start if the transmission is in gear and the side stand is down.*

Shifting Gears

- Close the throttle while pulling in the clutch lever.
- Shift into the next higher or lower gear.
- Open the throttle part way, while releasing the clutch lever.
- For smooth riding, each gear position should cover the proper rate of speed shown in the table.

 **WARNING**

Downshifting at high speed can make the rear wheel skid and cause an accident resulting in severe injury or death, as well as cause the engine to overrev and damage it. When shifting down to a lower gear, do not shift at such a high speed that engine rpm jumps excessively. Downshift at the vehicle speeds shown in the table in this section.

Vehicle speed when shifting

Shifting up	km/h (mph)	Shifting down	km/h (mph)
1st → 2nd	15 (9)	6th → 5th	30 (19)
2nd → 3rd	25 (15)	5th → 4th	25 (15)
3rd → 4th	35 (21)	4th → 3rd	20 (12)
4th → 5th	45 (27)	3rd → 2nd	15 (9)
5th → 6th	55 (34)	2nd → 1st	15 (9)

NOTE

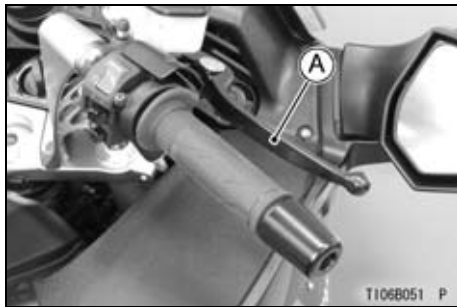
- *The transmission is equipped with a positive neutral finder. When the motorcycle is standing still, the transmission cannot be shifted past neutral from 1st gear. To use the positive neutral finder, shift down to 1st gear, then lift up on the shift pedal while standing still. The transmission will shift only into neutral.*

Braking

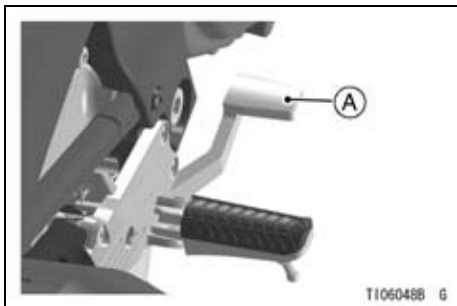
- Close the throttle completely, leaving the clutch engaged (except when shifting gears) so that the engine will help slow down the motorcycle.
- Shift down one gear at a time so that you are in 1st gear when you come to a complete stop.
- When stopping, always apply both brakes at the same time. Normally the front brake should be applied a little more than the rear. Shift down or fully disengage the clutch as necessary to keep the engine from stalling.
- Never lock the brakes, or it will cause the tires to skid. When turning a corner, it is better not to brake at all. Reduce your speed before you get into the corner.
- Even in motorcycles equipped with K-ACT ABS, braking during cornering

may cause wheel slip. When turning a corner, it is better to limit braking to the light application of both brakes or not to brake at all. Reduce your speed before you get into the corner.

- For emergency braking, disregard downshifting, and concentrate on applying the brakes as hard as possible without skidding.



A. Front Brake Lever



A. Rear Brake Pedal

Kawasaki Advanced Coactive-braking Technology (K-ACT) - Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

K-ACT system supports the distribution of the front/rear brake force in an optimum balance to maintain a stable vehicle position. When using the front brake lever, the right and left front calipers and the rear brake operate. When using the rear brake pedal, the rear brake and the right front caliper operate. The cooperative brake balance is controlled optimally in response to the vehicle status such as the brake input and the vehicle speed.

ABS is designed to help prevent the wheels from locking up when the brakes are applied hard while running straight. The ABS automatically regulates brake force. Intermittently gaining gripping force and braking force helps

prevent wheel lock-up and allows stable steering control while stopping.

Although K-ACT system supports the distribution of the front/rear brake force in an optimum balance. The ABS provides stability while stopping by preventing wheel lock-up, remember the following characteristics:

- To apply the brake effectively, use the front brake lever and rear brake pedal simultaneously in the same manner as conventional motorcycle brake system.
- K-ACT ABS cannot compensate for adverse road conditions, misjudgment or improper application of brakes. You must take the same care as with motorcycles not equipped with K-ACT ABS.
- ABS is not designed to shorten the braking distance. On loose, uneven

or downhill surface, the stopping distance of a motorcycle with ABS may be longer than that of equivalent motorcycle without ABS. Use special caution in such areas.

- ABS will help prevent wheel lock-up when braking in a straight line, but it cannot control wheel slip which may be caused by braking during cornering. When turning the corner, it is better to limit braking to the light application of both brakes or not to brake at all. Reduce your speed before you get into the corner.
- Same as conventional brake system, an excessive sudden braking may cause wheel lock up that makes it harder to control a motorcycle.
- During braking, K-ACT ABS will not prevent the rear wheel lifting.

⚠ WARNING

K-ACT ABS cannot protect the rider from all possible hazards and is not a substitute for safe riding practices. Be aware of how the K-ACT ABS system operates and its limitations. It is the rider's responsibility to ride at appropriate speeds and manner for weather, road surface and traffic conditions.

- The computers integrated in the K-ACT ABS compares vehicle speed with wheel speed. Since non-recommended tires can affect wheel speed, they may confuse the computers, which can extend braking distance.

⚠ WARNING

Use of non-recommended tires may cause malfunctioning of K-ACT ABS and can lead to extended braking distance. The rider could have an accident as a result. Always use recommended standard tires for this motorcycle.

NOTE

- *When K-ACT system is functioning, you may feel a pulsing in the brake lever or pedal and feel a change of the braking touch. When the ABS is functioning, you may feel a pulsing in the brake lever or pedal. These are normal. Maintain braking pressure.*
- *K-ACT system does not function at the speed of approx. 20 km/h (12 mph) or below when the brake starts to be applied. ABS does not function*

at the speed of approx. 5 km/h (3.1 mph) or below.

- *K-ACT ABS does not function if the battery is discharged. When driving with an insufficiently charged battery, K-ACT ABS may not function. Keep the battery in good condition in reference to “Battery maintenance” section.*

K-ACT ABS Indicator Light

Normally the K-ACT ABS indicator light goes on when the ignition switch is turned on and goes off shortly after the motorcycle starts moving.

If the K-ACT ABS indicator light shows any of the following, a fault or faults may have taken place in the K-ACT ABS. You should have the K-ACT ABS checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

- The light does not go on when the ignition switch is turned on.

- The light remains lit after the motorcycle starts moving.
- The light goes on.

Remember that the K-ACT ABS does not function when the indicator light is on. If the K-ACT ABS fails, the front and rear brakes work normally as a conventional brake system. However, the effectiveness of the brake, especially the rear brake, decreases compared to when K-ACT system functions normally.

NOTE

- *K-ACT ABS indicator light may go on under motorcycle riding condition. (ex. The front or rear wheel races.) In this case, first turn the key knob to “OFF”, and then back to “ON”. K-ACT ABS indicator lights goes off by this operation, but if K-ACT ABS indicator light remains lit after the motorcycle runs at the speed of approx. 5*

km/h (3.1 mph) or below, you should have the K-ACT ABS checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

- *When the K-ACT ABS indicator light is blinking, the K-ACT ABS has been in the low voltage mode (the battery voltage decreases). When it is in the low voltage mode, the K-ACT system does not function, but the ABS functions. The ignition switch is turned off to recover the K-ACT system. At this time, the battery must be in the normal condition. If the low voltage mode continues, you should have the K-ACT ABS checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.*
- *K-ACT ABS symbols (mode 1/mode 2) displayed on multifunction meter go off if K-ACT function is suspended (for example, low battery mode etc.).*

Stopping the Engine

- Close the throttle completely.
- Shift the transmission into neutral.
- Turn the key knob to “OFF”.

NOTE

- *When turning the key knob to “OFF” or “FSS” position, the turn signal light blinks one time and the symbol of the knob key is displayed in the multifunction meter for 5 seconds. Refer to the Ignition Switch section of the “General Information” chapter for the detailed information of ignition switch.*
- Support the motorcycle on a firm, level surface with the side stand.
- Lock the steering.

NOTE

- *The motorcycle is equipped with a vehicle-down sensor, which causes*

the engine to stop automatically and the warning light to blink when the motorcycle falls down. After righting the motorcycle, first turn the key knob to "OFF" and then back to "ON" before starting the engine.

Stopping the Motorcycle in an Emergency

Your Kawasaki Motorcycle has been designed and manufactured to provide you optimum safety and convenience. However, in order to fully benefit from Kawasaki's safety engineering and craftsmanship, it is essential that you, the owner and operator, properly maintain your motorcycle and become thoroughly familiar with its operation. Improper maintenance can create a dangerous situation known as throttle failure. Two of the most common causes of throttle failure are:

1. An improperly serviced or clogged air cleaner may allow dirt and dust to enter the throttle body and stick the throttle open.
2. During removal of the air cleaner, dirt is allowed to enter and jam the fuel injection system.

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In an emergency situation such as throttle failure, your vehicle may be stopped by applying the brakes and disengaging the clutch. Once this stopping procedure is initiated, the engine stop switch may be used to stop the engine. If the engine stop switch is used, turn off the ignition switch after stopping the motorcycle.

Parking

WARNING

Operating or parking the vehicle near flammable materials can cause a fire, and can result in property damage or severe personal injury.

Do not idle or park your vehicle in an area where tall or dry vegetation, or other flammable materials could come into contact with the muffler or exhaust pipe.

 **WARNING**

The engine and exhaust system get extremely hot during normal operation and can cause serious burns. Never touch a hot engine, exhaust pipe, or muffler during operation or after stopping the engine.

- Shift the transmission into neutral and turn the key knob to “OFF”.
- Support the motorcycle on a firm, level surface with the side stand.

NOTICE

Do not park on a soft or steeply inclined surface, or the motorcycle may fall over.

- If parking inside a garage or other structure, be sure it is well ventilated

and the motorcycle is not close to any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light.

 **WARNING**

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions, creating the potential for serious burns. Turn the ignition switch to “OFF”. Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light.

- Lock the steering to help prevent theft.

Catalytic Converter

This motorcycle is equipped with a catalytic converter in the exhaust system. The converter react with carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides to convert them into carbon dioxide, water, nitrogen and oxygen resulting in much cleaner exhaust gases to be discharged into the atmosphere.

For proper operation of the catalytic converter, the following cautions must be observed.

WARNING

Operating or parking the vehicle near flammable materials can cause a fire, and can result in property damage or severe personal injury.

Do not idle or park your vehicle in an area where tall or dry vegetation, or other flammable materials could come into contact with the muffler or exhaust pipe.

WARNING

The engine and exhaust system get extremely hot during normal operation and can cause serious burns. Never touch a hot engine, exhaust pipe, or muffler during operation or after stopping the engine.

- Use only unleaded gasoline. Never use leaded gasoline. Leaded gasoline significantly reduces the capability of the catalytic converter.
- Do not operate the vehicle with the engine or any one cylinder misfiring. Under these conditions unburned air/fuel mixture flowing out of engine excessively accelerates reaction in the converter allowing the converter to overheat and become damaged when the engine is hot, or reduces converter performance when the engine is cold.

Kawasaki TRaction Control (KTRC)

The KTRC calculates the slip level of the rear wheel and may adjust engine output automatically. The KTRC is designed to function on public roads. Acceleration may be delayed under certain circumstances depending on road conditions. The KTRC cannot respond to every condition.

WARNING

KTRC cannot protect the rider from all possible hazards and is not a substitute for safe riding practices. Be aware of how the KTRC system operates and its limitations. It is the rider's responsibility to ride at appropriate speeds and manner for weather, road surface and traffic conditions.

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Some conditions may cause the KTRC to automatically turn off. The function can be activated again by turning the key knob of the OFF position, then turning the ignition to the ON

position and running the motorcycle at more than 5 km/h (3.1 mph). Always verify the KTRC function is in the desired position by checking the KTRC indicator light.

 **WARNING**

Releasing the throttle grip without disengaging the clutch on a slippery road surface may cause the rear wheel to lock up, which could lead to a crash resulting in serious injury or death. On a slippery road surface, never suddenly fully release the throttle grip without the disengaging the clutch. Using the clutch rather than the throttle to control engine output on a slippery road could cause the engine to stall which could lead to a crash resulting in serious injury or death. Use the throttle to control engine output when negotiating slippery roads. Use of non-recommended tires could cause malfunctioning or improper operation of KTRC, which could lead to a crash resulting in serious injury or death. Always use recommended standard tires for this motorcycle.

When getting out of a slippery road while the KTRC is operating, close the throttle first, and then open it again.

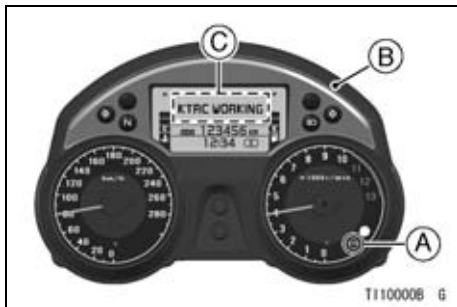
KTRC Indicator Light

Operation -

The KTRC indicator light in the tachometer and the multifunction meter show the operating condition of the KTRC.

The KTRC indicator light is displayed when the KTRC function is turned off.

While the KTRC is operating, the KTRC indicator light blinks quickly and the message “KTRC WORKING” is displayed in the multifunction meter.



- A. KTRC Indicator Light
- B. Multifunction Meter
- C. “KTRC WORKING” Message

NOTE

- *When the rider purposely operates the KTRC for extended time periods, the message “KTRC SLOW DOWN” is displayed in the multifunction meter and the engine output is further restricted. When this occurs, release the throttle grip until the KTRC indicator light stops blinking. Keeping the*

throttle opened in spite of the warning could cause motorcycle failure.



- A. KTRC Indicator Light
- B. Multifunction Meter
- C. "KTRC SLOW DOWN" Message

Self-diagnosis Uncompleted -

When the KTRC self-diagnosis has not been completed, the KTRC indicator light blinks slowly. The KTRC function cannot be used until the self-diagnosis has been completed. To

complete the self-diagnosis, start the engine and run the motorcycle at a speed above 5 km/h (3.1 mph). When completing the self-diagnosis, start the motorcycle carefully since the KTRC does not function until the proper speed is reached.

KTRC Malfunction -

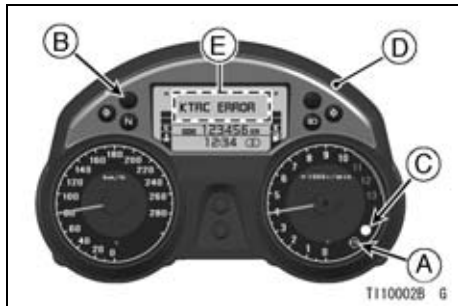
When failure occurs in the KTRC system, the KTRC indicator light goes on automatically, and at the same time the warning indicator light or the K-ACT ABS indicator light goes on. Also, the warning message "KTRC ERROR" is displayed in the multifunction meter. If the indicator light goes on, and warning messages are displayed, the KTRC stops functioning.

NOTE

- *In unusual running conditions, the KTRC may detect abnormality, and the KTRC indicator light goes on.*

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- Turn the ignition switch to “OFF”, and then back to “ON”. The KTRC indicator light goes off by this operation, but if KTRC indicator light remains lit after the motorcycle runs at the speed of 5 km/h (3.1 mph) or below, you should have the KTRC checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.
- Remember that the KTRC does not function when the KTRC indicator light goes on, but if the KTRC fails, the conventional riding still works normally.



- A. KTRC Indicator Light
- B. Warning Indicator Light
- C. K-ACT ABS Indicator Light
- D. Multifunction Meter
- E. Warning Message “KTRC ERROR”

KTRC Button

This button is used for selecting the operation of KTRC.



A. KTRC Button

To set the KTRC -

- Depress the KTRC button on the left handlebar for more than one second but less than three seconds to switch the KTRC function on and off.
- When the KTRC function is off, the KTRC indicator light goes on.
- When the KTRC function is on, the KTRC indicator light goes off or blinks slowly.

- The KTRC function is switched on and off once the button is released.

NOTE

- *Depressing the KTRC button for more than three seconds will not affect the KTRC mode. After operating the KTRC button, check the KTRC indicator light to verify that the KTRC function has been switched to the desired position.*
- *When the motorcycle is off, turning the key knob to the ON position automatically engages, the KTRC function.*
- *The KTRC function cannot be turned off when the KTRC indicator light blinks quickly.*

SAFE OPERATION

Safe Riding Technique

The points given below are applicable for everyday motorcycle use and should be carefully observed for safe and effective vehicle operation.

For safety, eye protection and a helmet are strongly recommended. You should be aware of and verify the applicable safety regulations in force prior to riding your motorcycle. Gloves and suitable footwear should also be used for added protection in case of a mishap.

A motorcycle does not provide the impact protection of an automobile, so defensive riding in addition to wearing protective apparel is extremely important. Do not let protective apparel give you a false sense of security.

When riding always keep both hands on the handlebars and both feet on the footpegs. Removing your hands from the handlebars or feet from the footpegs while riding can be hazardous. If you remove even one hand or foot, you can reduce your ability to control the motorcycle.

Before changing lanes, look over your shoulder to make sure the way is clear. Do not rely solely on the rear view mirror; you may misjudge a vehicle's distance and speed, or you may not see it at all.

In general your actions should be smooth as sudden acceleration, braking or turning may cause loss of control, especially when riding in wet conditions or on loose roadway surfaces, when the ability to maneuver will be reduced.

When going up steep slopes, shift to a lower gear so that there is plenty of power to spare rather than overloading the engine.

When applying the brakes, use both the front and rear brakes. Applying only one brake for sudden braking may cause the motorcycle to skid and lose control.

When going down long slopes, control vehicle speed by closing the throttle. Use the front and rear brakes for auxiliary braking.

In wet conditions, rely more on the throttle to control vehicle speed and less on the front and rear brakes. The throttle should also be used judiciously to avoid skidding the rear wheel from too rapid acceleration or deceleration.

Riding at the proper rate of speed and avoiding unnecessarily fast acceleration are important not only for safety and low fuel consumption but also for long vehicle life and quieter operation.

On rough roads, exercise caution, slow down, and grip the fuel tank with the knees for better stability.

When quick acceleration is necessary as in passing, shift to a lower gear to obtain the necessary power.

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Do not downshift at too high an r/min (rpm) to avoid damage to the engine from overrevving.

Avoiding unnecessary weaving is important to the safety of both the rider and other motorists.

Daily Checks

Check the following items each day before you ride. The time required is minimal, and habitual performance of these checks will help ensure you a safe, reliable ride.

If any irregularities are found during these checks, refer to the Maintenance and Adjustment chapter or see your dealer for the action required to return the motorcycle to a safe operating condition.

WARNING

Failure to perform these checks before operation may result in serious damage or an accident. Always perform daily checks before operation.

DANGER

Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless poisonous gas.

Inhaling carbon monoxide can cause serious brain injury or death.

Do not run the engine in enclosed areas. Operate only in a well-ventilated area.

Fuel Adequate supply in tank, no leaks.

Engine Oil Oil level between level lines.

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Tires Air pressure (when cold):

Front	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)
Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)

Install the air valve cap.

Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners Check that steering and suspension components, axles, and all controls are properly tightened or fastened.

Steering Action smooth but not loose from lock to lock.

No binding of control cables.

Brakes Brake pad wear: Lining thickness more than 1 mm (0.04 in.) left.

No brake fluid leakage.

Throttle Throttle grip play 2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.).

Clutch No clutch fluid leakage.

Coolant No coolant leakage.

Coolant level between level lines (when engine is cold).

Final Gear Case No oil leakage.

Electrical Equipment ... All lights (Head, Tail/Brake, Turn Signal, License Plate, Warning/Indicator) and horn work.

Engine Stop Switch Stops engine.

Side Stand and Center

Stand Return to its fully up position by spring tension.

Return spring not weak or not damaged.

Additional Considerations for High Speed Operation

Brakes: The importance of the brakes, especially during high speed operation, cannot be overemphasized. Check to see that they are correctly adjusted and functioning properly.

Steering: Looseness in the steering can cause loss of control. Check to see that the handlebar turns freely but has no play.

Tires: High speed operation is hard on tires, and good tires are crucial for riding safety. Examine their overall condition, inflate them to the proper pressure, and check the wheel balance.

Fuel: Have sufficient fuel for the high fuel consumption during high speed operation.

Engine Oil: To avoid engine seizure and resulting loss of control, make sure that the oil level is at the upper level line.

Coolant: To avoid overheating, check that the coolant level is at the upper level line.

Final Gear Case Oil: To avoid gear seizure and resulting loss of control, make sure the oil level is correct.

Electrical Equipment: Make sure that the headlight, tail/brake light, turn signal lights, license plate light, horn, etc., all work properly.

Miscellaneous: Make sure that all nuts and bolts are tight and that all safety related parts are in good condition.

 **WARNING**

Handling characteristics of a motorcycle at high speeds may vary from those you are familiar with at legal highway speeds. Do not attempt high speed operation unless you have received sufficient training and have the required skills.

MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

The maintenance and adjustments outlined in this chapter must be carried out in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart to keep the motorcycle in good running condition. **The initial maintenance is vitally important and must not be neglected.**

With a basic knowledge of mechanics and the proper use of tools, you should be able to carry out many of the maintenance items described in this chapter. If you lack proper experience or doubt your ability, all adjustments, maintenance, and repair work should be completed by a qualified technician.

Please note that Kawasaki cannot assume any responsibility for damage resulting from incorrect or improper adjustment made by the owner.

EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION

To protect the environment in which we all live, Kawasaki has incorporated crankcase emission (1) and exhaust emission (2) control systems in compliance with applicable regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and California Air Resources Board. Additionally, Kawasaki has incorporated an evaporative emission control system (3) in compliance with applicable regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and California Air Resources Board.

1. Crankcase Emission Control System

This system eliminates the release of crankcase vapors into the atmosphere. Instead, the vapors are routed through an oil separator to the intake side of the engine. While the engine is operating, the vapors are drawn into the combustion chamber, where they are burned along with the fuel and air supplied by the fuel injection system.

2. Exhaust Emission Control System

This system reduces the amount of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere by the exhaust of this motorcycle. The fuel, ignition and exhaust systems of this motorcycle have been carefully designed and constructed to ensure an efficient engine with low exhaust pollutant levels. The exhaust system of this model motorcycle includes a catalytic converter system.

3. Evaporative Emission Control System

The evaporative emission control system for this vehicle consists of low permeation fuel hoses and fuel tank.

3. Evaporative Emission Control System (California model only)

Vapors caused by fuel evaporation in the fuel system are not vented into the atmosphere. Instead, fuel vapors are routed into the running engine to be burned, or stored in a canister when the engine is stopped. Liquid fuel is caught by a vapor separator and returned to the fuel tank.

High Altitude Performance Adjustment Information

High altitude adjustment is not required.

MAINTENANCE AND WARRANTY

Proper maintenance is necessary to ensure that your motorcycle will continue to have low emission levels. This Owner's Manual contains those maintenance recommendations for your motorcycle. Those items identified by the Periodic Maintenance Chart are necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable standards.

As the owner of this motorcycle, you have the responsibility to make sure that the recommended maintenance is carried out according to the instructions in this Owner's Manual at your own expense.

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The Kawasaki Limited Emission Control System Warranty requires that you return your motorcycle to an authorized Kawasaki dealer for remedy under warranty. Please read the warranty carefully, and keep it valid by complying with the owner's obligations it contains.

You should keep a maintenance record for your motorcycle. To assist you in keeping this record, we have provided space on pages 272 through 275 of this manual where an authorized Kawasaki dealer, or someone equally competent, can record the maintenance. You should also retain copies of maintenance work orders, bills, etc., as verification of this maintenance.

TAMPERING WITH NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM PROHIBITED:

Federal law prohibits 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 acts listed below:

- * Replacement of the original exhaust system or muffler with a component not in compliance with Federal regulations.
- * Removal of the muffler(s) or any internal portion of the muffler(s).
- * Removal of the air box or air box cover.
- * Modifications to the muffler(s) or air intake system by cutting, drilling, or other means if such modifications result in increased noise levels.

Periodic Maintenance Chart

K: Should be serviced by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

*: For higher odometer readings, repeat at the frequency interval established here.

#: Service more frequently when operating in severe conditions: dusty, wet, muddy, high speed, or frequent starting/stopping.

(e): Emission Related Item

1. Periodic Inspection (Engine Related Items)

Frequency	Whichever comes first ↓	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)							See Page
		→	1 (0.6)	6 (3.75)	12 (7.5)	18 (11.25)	24 (15)	30 (18.75)	
Operation (Engine Items)	Every								
K Valve clearance - inspect (e)						•			204
Throttle control system (play, smooth return, no drag) - inspect	year	•		•		•		•	213

Frequency	Whichever comes first ↓ Every	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)							See Page
		1 (0.6)	6 (3.75)	12 (7.5)	18 (11.25)	24 (15)	30 (18.75)	36 (22.5)	
K	Engine vacuum synchronization - inspect (e)			•		•		•	215
	Idle speed - inspect (e)	•		•		•		•	216
K	Fuel leak (fuel hose and pipe) - inspect	year	•	•		•		•	—
K	Fuel hoses damage - inspect	year	•	•		•		•	—
K	Fuel hoses installation condition - inspect	year	•	•		•		•	—

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Frequency Operation (Engine Items)	Whichever comes first	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)							See Page
	↓ Every	1 (0.6)	6 (3.75)	12 (7.5)	18 (11.25)	24 (15)	30 (18.75)	36 (22.5)	
Coolant level - inspect		•		•		•		•	200
Coolant leak - inspect	year	•		•		•		•	198
Radiator hose damage - inspect	year	•		•		•		•	198
Radiator hoses installation condition - inspect	year	•		•		•		•	198

Frequency Operation (Engine Items)	Whichever comes first ↓ Every	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)							See Page
		1 (0.6)	6 (3.75)	12 (7.5)	18 (11.25)	24 (15)	30 (18.75)	36 (22.5)	
Evaporative emission control system - function (California model only) (e)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	203
Air suction system damage - inspect (e)				•		•		•	205

Frequency	Whichever comes first → *Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)								See Page
	↓ Every	1 (0.6)	6 (3.75)	12 (7.5)	18 (11.25)	24 (15)	30 (18.75)	36 (22.5)	
Clutch hose installation condition - inspect	year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	–
Final gear case oil level - inspect #				•		•		•	194
Wheels and tires:									
Tire air pressure - inspect	year			•		•		•	232
Wheels/tires damage - inspect				•		•		•	233
Tire tread wear, abnormal wear - inspect				•		•		•	233

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Frequency	Whichever comes first →								See Page
	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)								
Operation (Chassis Items)	Every	1	6	12	18	24	30	36	
		(0.6)	(3.75)	(7.5)	(11.25)	(15)	(18.75)	(22.5)	
Suspensions:									
Front forks/rear shock absorber operation (damping and smooth stroke) - inspect				•		•		•	224/ 228
Front forks/rear shock absorber oil leak - inspect	year			•		•		•	224/ 228
K Uni-trak rocker arm operation - inspect				•		•		•	—
K Uni-trak tie rods operation - inspect				•		•		•	—

Frequency	Whichever comes first →								See Page
	↓	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)							
Operation (Chassis Items)	Every	1 (0.6)	6 (3.75)	12 (7.5)	18 (11.25)	24 (15)	30 (18.75)	36 (22.5)	
Steering system:									
K Steering play - inspect	year	●		●		●		●	—
K Steering stem bearings - lubricate	2 years					●			—
Electrical system:									
Lights and switches operation - inspect	year			●		●		●	—
Headlight aiming - inspect	year			●		●		●	246
Side stand switch operation - inspect	year			●		●		●	—

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Frequency	Whichever comes first → *Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)								See Page
	↓ Every	1 (0.6)	6 (3.75)	12 (7.5)	18 (11.25)	24 (15)	30 (18.75)	36 (22.5)	
Engine stop switch operation - inspect	year			•		•		•	–
Chassis:									
Chassis parts - lubricate	year			•		•		•	249
Bolts and nuts tightness - inspect		•		•		•		•	257

3. Periodic Replacement

Change/Replacement Items	Frequency	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)					See Page
	Whichever comes first ↓ Every	1 (0.6)	12 (7.5)	24 (15)	36 (22.5)	48 (30)	
Air cleaner element # - replace (e)	every 18 000 km (11 250 mile)					206	
K Engine oil # - change	year	●	●	●	●	●	191
K Oil filter - replace	year	●	●	●	●	●	191
K Fuel hoses - replace	5 years						–
K Coolant - change	3 years				●		202
K Radiator hoses and O-rings - replace	3 years				●		–
K Brake or clutch hoses - replace	4 years					●	–
K Brake or clutch fluid (front and rear) - change	2 years			●		●	218/ 221

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Change/Replacement Items	Frequency	*Odometer Reading km × 1 000 (mile × 1 000)					See Page
	Whichever comes first ↓ Every	1 (0.6)	12 (7.5)	24 (15)	36 (22.5)	48 (30)	
K Rubber parts of master cylinder and caliper (or slave cylinder) - replace	4 years					●	-
Spark plug - replace (e)			●	●	●	●	202
Final gear case oil - change		●	●	●	●	●	194

Engine Oil

In order for the engine, transmission, and clutch to function properly, maintain the engine oil at the proper level, and change the oil and replace the oil filter in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart. Not only do dirt and metal particles collect in the oil, but the oil itself loses its lubricative quality if used too long.

WARNING

Motorcycle operation with insufficient, deteriorated, or contaminated engine oil will cause accelerated wear and may result in engine or transmission seizure, accident, and injury. Check the oil level before each ride and change the oil according to the periodic maintenance chart in the Owner's Manual.

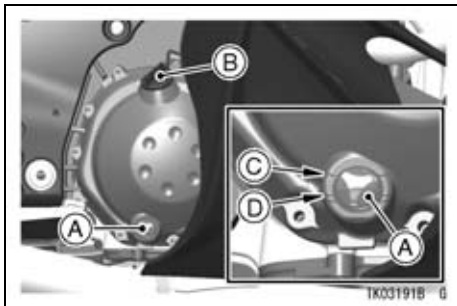
Oil Level Inspection

- If the oil has just been changed, start the engine and run it for several minutes at idle speed. This fills the oil filter with oil. Stop the engine, then wait several minutes until the oil settles.

NOTICE

Racing the engine before the oil reaches every part can cause engine seizure.

- If the motorcycle has just been used, wait several minutes for all the oil to drain down.
- Check the engine oil level through the oil level inspection window. With the motorcycle held level, the oil level should come up between the upper and lower level lines next to the oil level inspection window.



- A. Oil Level Inspection Window
- B. Oil Filler Cap
- C. Upper Level Line
- D. Lower Level Line

- If the oil level is too high, remove the excess oil through the oil filler opening using a syringe or some other suitable device.

- If the oil level is too low, add oil to reach the correct level. Use the same type and brand of oil that is already in the engine.

NOTICE

If the engine oil gets extremely low or if the oil pump does not function properly or oil passages are clogged, the oil pressure warning indicator light will go on. If it stays on when the engine speed is above idle, stop the engine immediately and have it serviced. Failure to do so could cause serious engine damage.

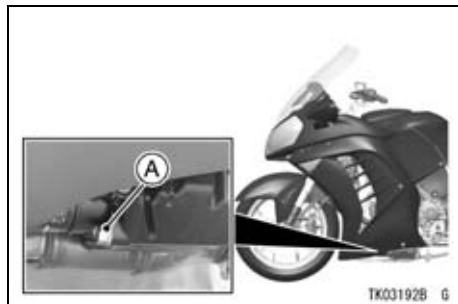
change and oil filter replacement should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



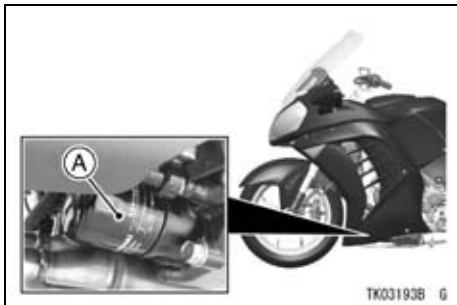
A. Oil Pressure Warning Indicator Light

Oil and/or Oil Filter Change

- To change the engine oil and replace oil filter, the engine oil drain bolt and oil filter must be removed. The oil



A. Engine Oil Drain Bolt



A. Oil Filter

⚠ WARNING

Engine oil is a toxic substance. Dispose of used oil properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods or possible recycling.

Tightening Torque

Engine Oil Drain Bolt:

30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 ft·lb)

Oil Filter:

17 N·m (1.7 kgf·m, 13 ft·lb)

Recommended Engine Oil

Type:

Kawasaki Performance 4-Stroke
Motorcycle Oil*

Kawasaki Performance 4-Stroke
Semi-Synthetic Oil*

Kawasaki Performance 4-Stroke Full
Synthetic Oil*

or other 4-stroke oils with API SG, SH,
SJ, SL, SM and JASO MA, MA1, MA2
rating

Viscosity:

SAE10W-40

Engine Oil Capacity

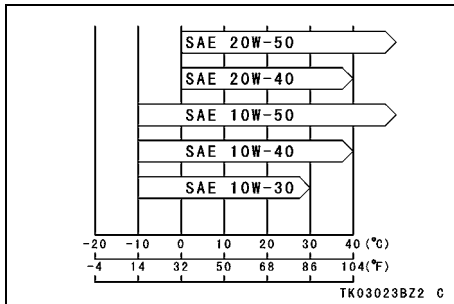
Capacity:

- 4.0 L (4.2 US qt) (when filter is not removed)
- 4.4 L (4.7 US qt) (when filter is removed)
- 4.7 L (5.0 US qt) (when engine is completely dry)

NOTE

- *Do not add any chemical additive to the oil. Oils fulfilling the above requirements are fully formulated and provide adequate lubrication for both the engine and the clutch.*

Although 10W-40 engine oil is the recommended oil for most conditions, the oil viscosity may need to be changed to accommodate atmospheric conditions in your riding area.



*Kawasaki Performance Oils and Lubricants have been specifically engineered for your vehicle. Consistent use of these products meets or exceeds warranty and service requirements and can help to extend the life of your Kawasaki.

Final Gear Case Oil

In order for the pinion and ring gears in the final gear case to function properly, check the oil level, and change the oil in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

WARNING

Motorcycle operation with insufficient, deteriorated, or contaminated oil causes accelerated wear of the differential, pinion, and ring gears and may result in seizure. Seizure can lock the rear wheel and skid the rear tire, with consequent loss of control. Check the differential oil according to the periodic maintenance chart.

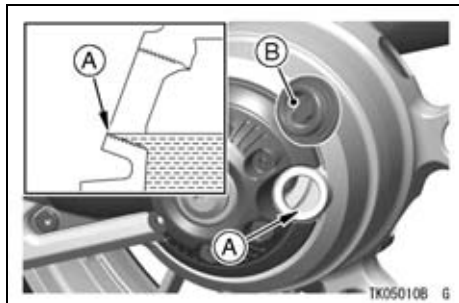
Oil Level Inspection

- Use the center stand by holding the motorcycle vertical on level ground.
- Remove the filler cap.

NOTICE

Be careful not to allow any dirt or foreign materials to enter the gear case.

- Check the oil level. If it is low, add oil as necessary. The oil level should come to the bottom of the filler opening with the motorcycle held vertical on level ground.



- A. Bottom of Filler Opening
- B. Filler Cap

NOTE

- Use the same type and brand of oil that is already in the final gear case.

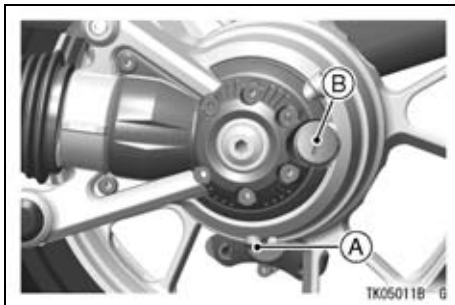
Oil Change

NOTE

- Final gear case oil drains easily and picks up any sediment when the oil is warmed up by running the motorcycle.
- Put the motorcycle on its side stand.
- Place an oil pan beneath the gear case.
- Remove the filler cap and drain bolt.

⚠ WARNING

Gear case oil is a toxic substance. Dispose of used oil properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods or possible recycling.



- A. Drain Bolt
B. Oil Filler Cap

⚠ WARNING

Oil on tires can make them slippery which can cause an accident and injury. When draining or filling the gear case, be careful that no oil gets on the tires or rims. Clean off any oil that inadvertently gets on them with soap and water.

- After the oil has completely drained out, install the drain bolt and a new gasket.
- With the motorcycle held vertical on level ground, fill the gear case up to the top thread of the filler opening with the oil specified below without turning the rear tire.
- If the rear tire is turned, it is necessary to leave it for about six minutes.

Final Gear Case Oil

Oil Capacity	about 160 mL (5.41 US oz.)
Oil Type	API "GL-5" Hypoid gear oil above 5°C (41°F) SAE 90 below 5°C (41°F) SAE 80

NOTE

- "GL-5" indicates a quality and additive rating. "GL-6" rated hypoid gear oils can also be used.

- Install the filler cap.

Cooling System

Radiator and Cooling Fan -

Check the radiator fins for obstruction by insects or mud. Clean off any obstructions with a stream of low-pressure water.

**WARNING**

The cooling fan spins at high speed and can cause serious injuries. Keep your hands and clothing away from the cooling fan blades at all times.

NOTICE

Using high-pressure water, as from a car wash facility, could damage the radiator fins and impair the radiator's effectiveness. Do not obstruct or deflect airflow through the radiator by installing unauthorized accessories in front of the radiator or behind the cooling fan. Interference with the radiator airflow can lead to overheating and consequent engine damage.

Radiator Hoses -

Check the radiator hoses for leakage, cracks or deterioration, and connections for leakage, or looseness each day before riding the motorcycle, and in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Coolant -

Coolant absorbs excessive heat from the engine and transfers it to the air at the radiator. If the coolant level becomes low, the engine overheats and may suffer severe damage. Check the coolant level each day before riding the motorcycle, also in accordance with the periodic maintenance chart and replenish coolant if the level is low. Change the coolant in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Information for Coolant

To protect the cooling system (consisting of the aluminum engine and radiator) from rust and corrosion, the use of corrosion and rust inhibitor chemicals in the coolant is essential. If coolant containing corrosion and rust inhibitor chemicals are not used, over a period of time, the cooling system

accumulates rust and scale in the water jacket and radiator. This will clog up the coolant passages, and considerably reduce the efficiency of the cooling system.

 **WARNING**

Coolant containing corrosion inhibitors for aluminum engines and radiators include harmful chemicals for human body. Drinking coolant can result in serious injury or death. Use coolant in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

Soft or distilled water must be used with the antifreeze (see below for antifreeze) in the cooling system.

NOTICE

If hard water is used in the system, it causes scale accumulation in the water passages, and considerably reduces the efficiency of the cooling system.

If the lowest ambient temperature encountered falls below the freezing point of water, use permanent antifreeze in the coolant to protect the cooling system against engine and radiator freeze-up, as well as from rust and corrosion.

Use a permanent type of antifreeze (soft water and ethylene glycol plus corrosion and rust inhibitor chemicals for aluminum engines and radiators) in the cooling system. On the mixture ratio of coolant, choose the suitable one referring to the relation between freezing point and strength directed on the container.

NOTICE

Permanent types of antifreeze on the market have anti-corrosion and anti-rust properties. When it is diluted excessively, it loses its anti-corrosion property. Dilute a permanent type of antifreeze in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

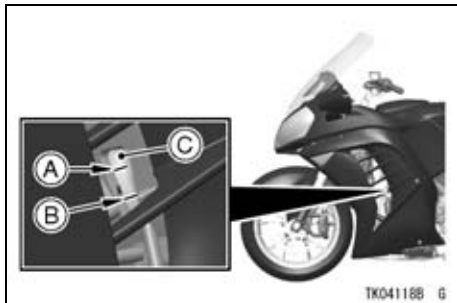
NOTE

- A permanent type of antifreeze is installed in the cooling system when shipped. It is colored green and contains ethylene glycol. It is mixed at 50% and has the freezing point of -35°C (-31°F).

Coolant Level Inspection

- Position the motorcycle so that it is perpendicular to the ground.

- Check the coolant level through the coolant level gauge on the reserve tank located to the left of the engine. The coolant level should be between the F (Full) and L (Low) level lines.



- A. F (Full) Level Line
- B. L (Low) Level Line
- C. Reserve Tank

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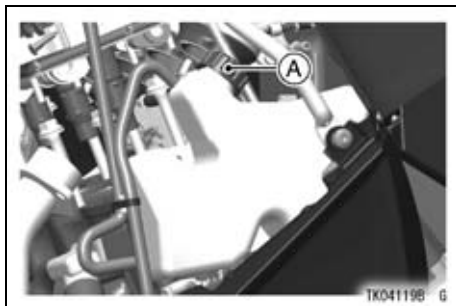
NOTE

- *Check the level when the engine is cold (room or atmospheric temperature).*
- If the amount of coolant is insufficient, add coolant into the reserve tank.

Coolant Filling

- Remove the rear middle fairing (see Air Cleaner section).

- Remove the cap from the reserve tank and add coolant through the filler opening to the F (Full) level line.



A. Reserve Tank Cap

NOTE

- *In an emergency you can add water alone to the coolant reserve tank, however it must be returned to the correct mixture ratio by the addition*

of antifreeze concentrate as soon as possible.

NOTICE

If coolant must be added often, or the reserve tank completely runs dry, there is probably leakage in the system. Have the cooling system inspected by your authorized Kawasaki dealer.

- Install the reserve tank cap.
- Install the removed parts.

Coolant Change

Have the coolant changed by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Spark Plugs

The standard spark plug is shown in the table. The spark plugs should be replaced in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Spark plug removal should be done only by a competent mechanic following the instructions in the Service Manual.

Spark Plug

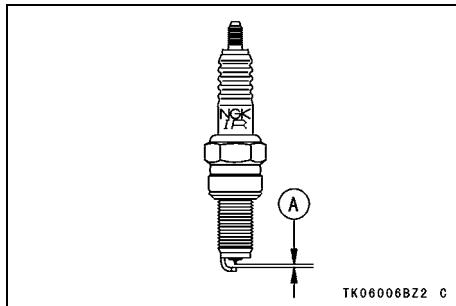
Standard Plug	NGK CR9EIA-9
Plug Gap	0.8 ~ 0.9 mm (0.031 ~ 0.035 in.)
Tightening Torque	13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m, 115 in·lb)

Evaporative Emission Control System (California model only)

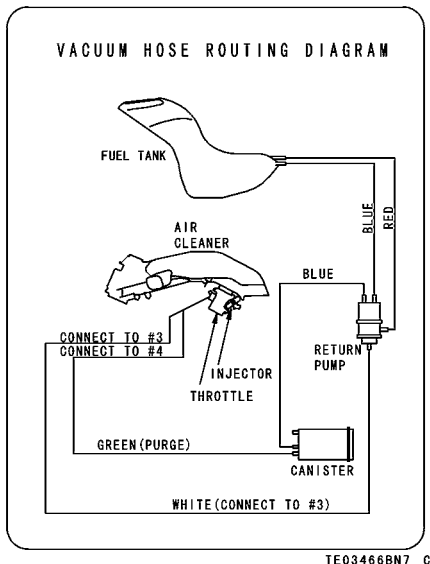
This system routes fuel vapors from the fuel system into the running engine or stores the vapors in a canister when the engine is stopped. Although no adjustments are required, a thorough visual inspection must be made at the intervals specified by the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Inspection

- Check that the hoses are securely connected.
- Replace any kinked, deteriorated, or damaged hoses.



A. 0.8 ~ 0.9 mm (0.031 ~ 0.035 in.)



Valve Clearance

Valve and valve seat wear decreases valve clearance, upsetting valve timing.

NOTICE

If valve clearance is left unadjusted, wear will eventually cause the valves to remain partly open; which lowers performance, burns the valves and valve seats, and may cause serious engine damage.

Valve clearance for each valve should be checked and adjusted in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Inspection and adjustment should be carried out only by a competent mechanic following the instructions in the Service Manual.

Kawasaki Clean Air System

The Kawasaki Clean Air System (KCA) is a secondary air suction system that helps the exhaust gases to burn more completely. When the spent fuel charge is released into the exhaust system, it is still hot enough to burn. The KCA System allows extra air into the exhaust system so that the spent fuel charge can continue to burn. This continued burning action tends to burn up a great deal of the normally unburned gases, as well as changing a significant portion of the carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide.

Air Suction Valves -

The air suction valve is essentially a check valve which allows fresh air to flow only from the air cleaner into the exhaust port. Any air that has passed

the air suction valve is prevented from returning. Inspect the air suction valves in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart. Also, inspect the air suction valves whenever stable idling cannot be obtained, engine power is greatly reduced, or there are abnormal engine noises.

Air suction valve removal and inspection should be carried out only by a competent mechanic following the instructions in the Service Manual.

Air Cleaner

A clogged air cleaner restricts the engine's air intake, increasing fuel consumption, reducing engine power, and causing spark plug fouling.

This motorcycle's air cleaner element consists of a wet paper filter, which cannot be cleaned.

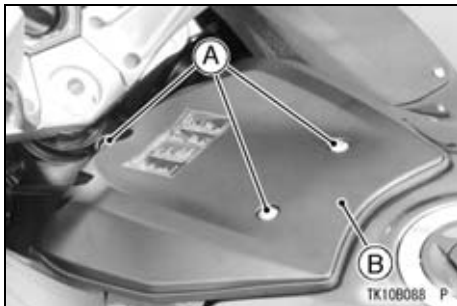
The air cleaner element must be replaced in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart. In dusty, rainy, or muddy conditions, the air cleaner element should be serviced more frequently than the recommended interval.

NOTICE

Use only the recommended air cleaner element (Kawasaki part number 11013-0014). Using the any other air cleaner element will wear the engine prematurely or lower the engine performance.

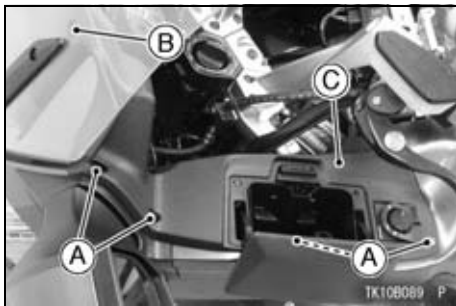
Air Cleaner Element Removal

- Remove the fuel tank front cover by removing the bolts.



- A. Bolts
- B. Fuel Tank Front Cover

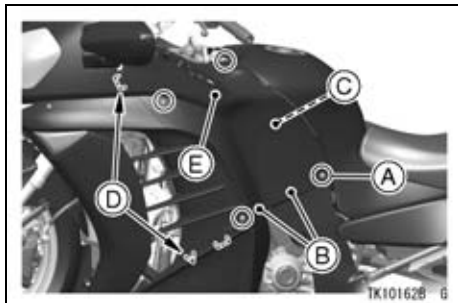
- Open the storage case lid.
- Remove the inner cover by removing the bolts and quick rivet.



- A. Bolts
- B. Quick Rivet
- C. Inner Cover

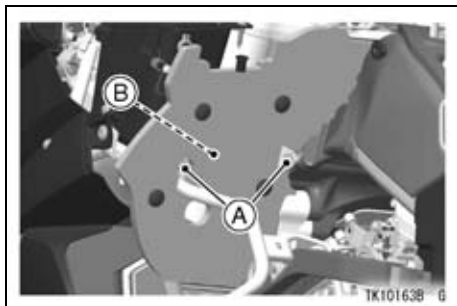
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- Remove the bolts and quick rivets.
- Pull the rear part of the rear middle fairing slowly to detach the projection, and then pull the rear middle fairing backward to detach the tabs.



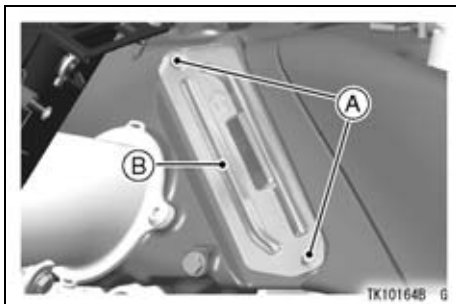
- A. Bolts
- B. Quick Rivets
- C. Projection
- D. Tabs
- E. Rear Middle Fairing

- Remove the bracket by removing the bolts.



- A. Bolts
- B. Bracket

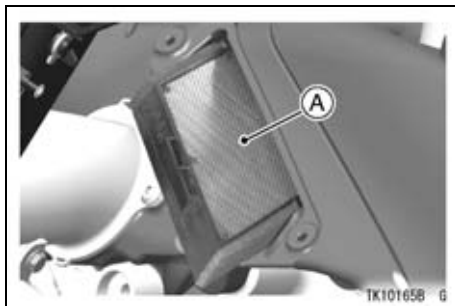
- Remove the air cleaner element cover by removing the bolts.



A. Bolts

B. Air Cleaner Element Cover

- Pull out the air cleaner element.



A. Air Cleaner Element

⚠ WARNING

If dirt or dust is allowed to pass through into the fuel injection system, the throttle may stick or become inoperable resulting in a hazardous operating condition.

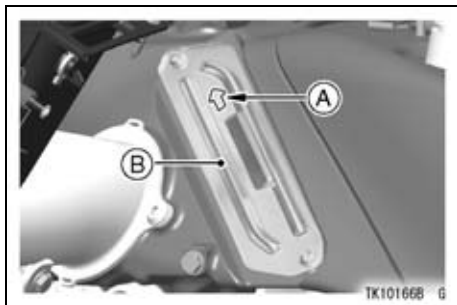
NOTICE

If dirt gets through into the engine, excessive engine wear and possibly engine damage will occur.

Air Cleaner Element Installation

Element and the removed parts installation is performed in the reverse order of removal, and make sure that the lead does not pinch with any parts.

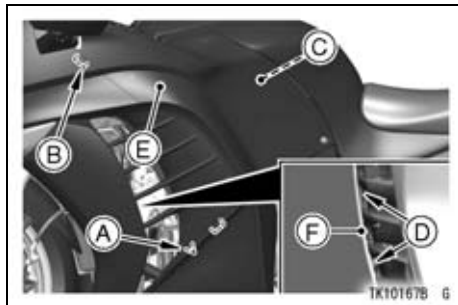
- Install the air cleaner element cover so that arrow mark faces upward.



A. Arrow Mark

B. Air Cleaner Element Cover

- Insert the tabs on the lower part of the rear middle fairing, and then insert the tab on the upper part of the rear middle fairing, and attach the projection. Make sure the front end of the rear middle fairing is inserted into the hook of the front middle fairing.



- A. Tabs (Lower Part)
- B. Tab (Upper Part)
- C. Projection
- D. Hook
- E. Rear Middle Fairing
- F. Front Middle Fairing

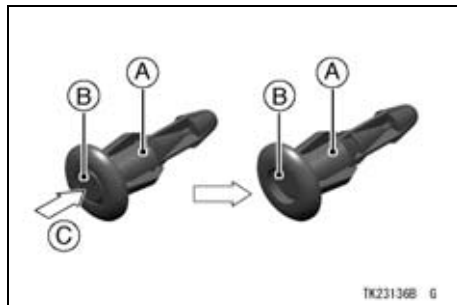
- Be sure the storage case lid lock is locked correctly after installing the inner cover.

NOTE

- *The inner cover and the rear middle fairing use the quick rivets. The quick*

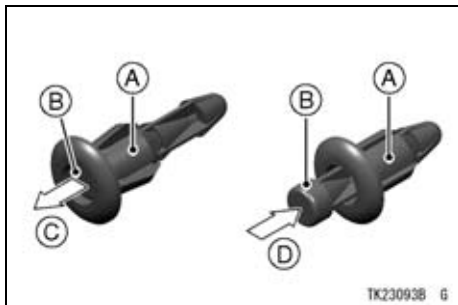
rivets can be removed by pushing the central pin into the quick rivets, and when installing them, pull the central pin fully up first, and then push into the central pin after inserting them.

Quick Rivet Removal



- A. Quick Rivet
- B. Central Pin
- C. Push in.

Quick Rivet Installation



- A. Quick Rivet
- B. Central Pin
- C. Pull up fully.
- D. Push in.

Oil Draining

- Inspect the transparent reservoir located under the left side of the engine to see if any oil has run down by removing the rear middle firing (see Air Cleaner Element Removal).



A. Reservoir

- If there is any oil in the reservoir, remove the reservoir and drain the oil.

⚠ WARNING

Oil on tires will make them slippery and can cause an accident and injury. Be sure to install the reservoir in the drain hose after draining.

Throttle Control System

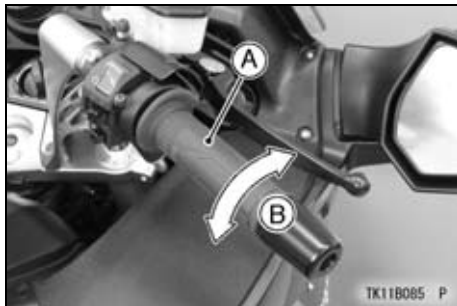
Check the throttle grip play each day before riding the motorcycle, and in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart. Adjust it if necessary.

Throttle Grip -

The throttle grip controls the butterfly valves in the throttle body. If the throttle grip has excessive play due to either cable stretch or maladjustment, it will cause a delay in throttle response, especially at low engine speed. Also, the throttle valve may not open fully at full throttle. On the other hand, if the throttle grip has not play, the throttle will be hard to control, and the idle speed will be erratic.

Inspection

- Check that the throttle grip play is correct by lightly turning the throttle grip back and forth.



- A. Throttle Grip
- B. Throttle Grip Play

Throttle Grip Play

2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.)

- If there is improper play, adjust it.

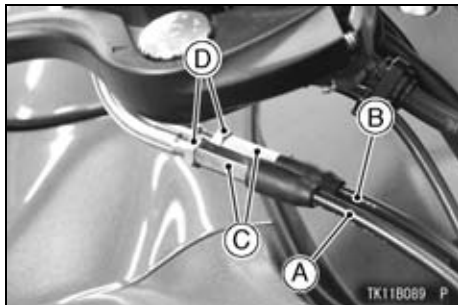
Adjustment

- Loosen the locknuts at the lower ends of the throttle cables, and screw

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both throttle cable adjusters in completely so as to give the throttle grip plenty of play.

- Turn out the decelerator cable adjuster until there is no play when the throttle grip is completely closed. Tighten the locknut against the adjuster.



- A. Decelerator Cable
- B. Accelerator Cable
- C. Adjusters
- D. Locknuts

- Turn out the accelerator cable adjuster until 2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.) of throttle grip play is obtained. Tighten the locknut against the adjuster.
- If the throttle cables cannot be adjusted with the adjuster at the upper of the throttle cable, further adjustment of the throttle cables should be done by a competent mechanic following the instructions in the Service Manual.
- With the engine idling, turn the handlebar to each side. If handlebar movement changes the idle speed, the throttle cables may be improperly adjusted or in correctly routed, or they may be damaged. Be sure to correct any of these conditions before idling.

 **WARNING**

Operation with improperly adjusted, incorrectly routed or damaged cables could result in an unsafe riding condition. Follow the service manual to make sure to correct any of these conditions.

Engine Vacuum Synchronization

Engine vacuum synchronization must be checked and adjusted periodically in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart by a competent mechanic following the instructions in the Service Manual.

NOTE

- *Poor engine vacuum synchronization will cause unstable idling, sluggish throttle response, and reduce engine power and performance.*

Idle Speed

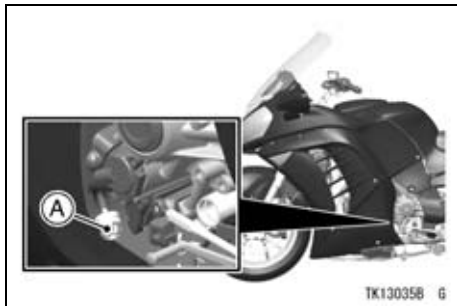
The idle speed adjustment should be performed in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart or whenever the idle speed is disturbed.

Adjustment

- Start the engine, and warm it up thoroughly.
- Adjust the idle speed by turning the idle adjusting screw.

Idle Speed

1 050 ~ 1 150 r/min (rpm)



A. Idle Adjusting Screw

- Open and close the throttle a few times to make sure that the idle speed does not change. Readjust if necessary.
- With the engine idling, turn the handlebar to each side. If handlebar movement changes the idle speed, the throttle cables may be improperly adjusted or incorrectly routed, or they may be damaged. Be sure to correct any of these conditions before riding.

 **WARNING**

Operation with damaged cables could result in an unsafe riding condition. Replace damaged control cables before operation.

Clutch

The motorcycle is equipped with a hydraulically operated clutch that requires no adjustment except fluid level and clutch operation inspection each day before riding the motorcycle in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

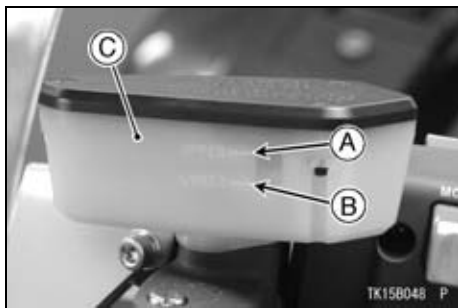
Clutch Operation Inspect

- If the clutch lever play becomes excessive and the motorcycle creeps or stalls when shifted into gear, there is probably air in the clutch system and it must be bled out by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

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Fluid Level Inspection

- With the clutch fluid reservoir held horizontal, the clutch fluid level must be kept between the upper and lower level lines.
- If the fluid level is lower than the lower level line, check for fluid leaks in the clutch line, and fill the clutch fluid reservoir to the upper level line.



- A. Upper Level Line
- B. Lower Level Line
- C. Clutch Fluid Reservoir

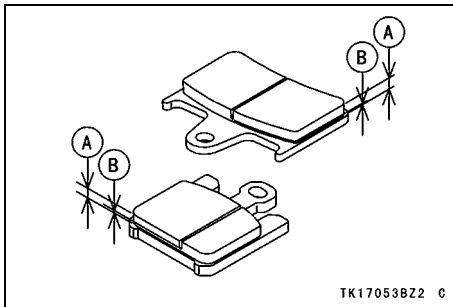
NOTE

- *Use the same fluid as is used in the brakes and keep the same requirements mentioned in the Brakes section.*

Brakes

Brake Wear Inspection

Inspect the brakes for wear. For each front and rear disc brake caliper, if the thickness of either pad lining is less than 1 mm (0.04 in.), replace both pads in the caliper as a set. Pad replacement should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



- A. Lining Thickness
B. 1 mm (0.04 in.)

Disc Brake Fluid -

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, inspect the brake fluid level in both the front and rear brake fluid reservoirs and change the brake fluid. The brake fluid should also be changed if it becomes contaminated with dirt or water.

Fluid Requirement

Use DOT4 rated heavy-duty brake fluid only.

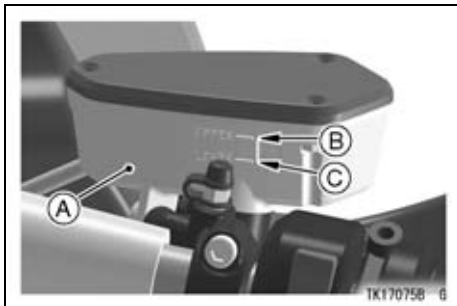
NOTICE

- Do not spill brake fluid onto any painted surface.**
- Do not use fluid from a container that has been left open or that has been unsealed for a long time.**
- Check for fluid leakage around the fittings.**
- Check brake hose for damage.**

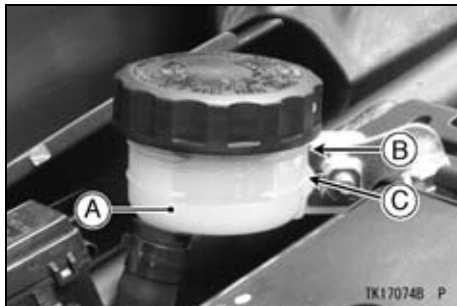
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Fluid Level Inspection

- With the brake fluid reservoirs held horizontal, the brake fluid level must be kept between the upper and lower level lines.



- A. Front Brake Fluid Reservoir
- B. Upper Level Line
- C. Lower Level Line



- A. Rear Brake Fluid Reservoir
- B. Upper Level Line
- C. Lower Level Line

- If the fluid level in either reservoir is lower than the lower level line, check for fluid leaks in the brake lines, and fill the reservoir to the upper level line.

⚠ WARNING

Mixing brands and types of brake fluid can reduce the brake system's effectiveness and cause an accident resulting in injury or death. Do not mix two brands of brake fluid. Change the brake fluid in the brake line completely if the brake fluid must be refilled but the type and brand of the brake fluid that is already in the reservoir are unidentified.

NOTE

- *First, tighten until slight resistance is felt indicating that the cap is seated on the reservoir body; tighten the cap an additional 1/6 turn while holding the brake fluid reservoir body.*



- A. Reservoir
- B. Cap
- C. Clockwise
- D. 1/6 turn

Fluid Change

Have the brake fluid changed by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Front and Rear Brakes -

Disc and disc pad wear is automatically compensated for and has no effect on the brake lever or pedal action.

So there are no parts that require adjustment on the front or rear brakes.

WARNING

Air in the brake lines diminish braking performance and can cause an accident resulting in injury or death. If the brake lever or pedal feels mushy when it is applied, there might be air in the brake lines or the brake may be defective. Have the brake checked immediately by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

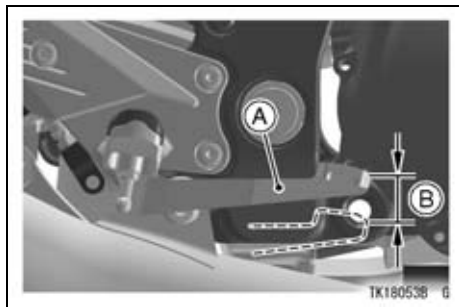
Brake Light Switches

When either the front or rear brake is applied, the brake light goes on. The front brake light switch requires no adjustment, but the rear brake light switch should be adjusted in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Inspection

- Turn the key knob to ON.
- The brake light should go on when the front brake is applied.
- If it does not, ask your authorized Kawasaki dealer to inspect the front brake light switch.

- Check the operation of the rear brake light switch by depressing the brake pedal. The brake light should go on after the proper pedal travel.



A. Brake Pedal
B. 10 mm (0.39 in.)

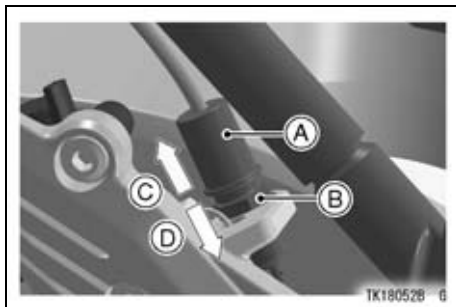
- If the light does not go on, adjust the rear brake light switch.

Brake Pedal Travel

10 mm (0.39 in.)

Adjustment

- To adjust the rear brake light switch, move the switch up or down by turning the adjusting nut.



A. Rear Brake Light Switch
B. Adjusting Nut
C. Lights sooner
D. Lights later

NOTICE

To avoid damaging the electrical connections inside the switch, be sure that the switch body does not turn during adjustment.

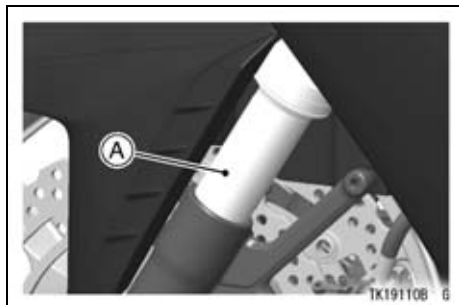
Front Fork

The front fork operation and oil leakage should be checked in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Front Fork Inspection

- Holding the brake lever, pump the front fork up and down several times to inspect smooth stroke.
- Visually inspect the front fork for oil leakage, scoring or scratches on the outer surface of the inner tube.

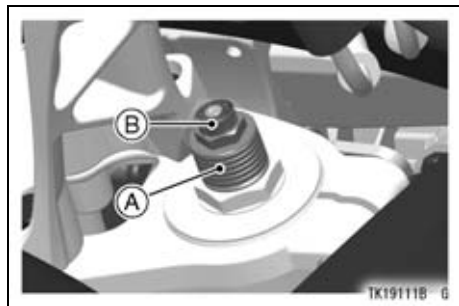
- If any doubt about the front fork, it should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. Inner Tube

On top of each front fork leg are a spring preload adjuster and a rebound damping force adjuster, so that the spring force and damping force can be

adjusted for different riding and loading conditions. Weaker spring force and damping force are for comfortable riding, but they should be increased for high speed riding or riding on rough roads.



A. Spring Preload Adjuster

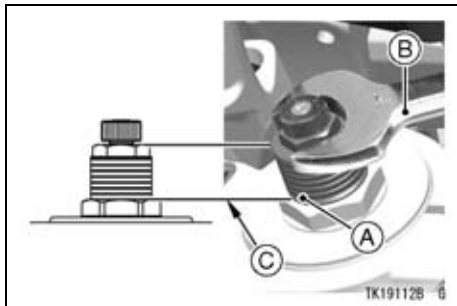
B. Rebound Damping Force Adjuster

NOTICE

Do not force to turn the rebound damping force adjuster from the fully seated position, at the adjusting mechanism may be damaged.

Spring Preload Adjustment

- Turn the spring preload adjusters into the nut to increase spring force and out to decrease spring force using the wrench. The adjusting range is measured from the top of each adjuster. Be sure to turn both adjusters to the same position.



- A. Spring Preload Adjuster
- B. Wrench
- C. Adjustable Range

Adjusting Range

4 ~ 19 mm (0.16 ~ 0.75 in.)

Rebound Damping Force Adjustment

- Turn the rebound damping force adjuster clockwise. This makes the damping force greatest.

- Turn the adjuster counterclockwise to decrease damping force. Be sure to turn both adjusters by the same number of turns.

⚠ WARNING

If both spring preload adjusters and both rebound and compression damping force adjusters are not adjusted equally, handling may be impaired and hazardous condition may result. Always adjust the suspension components equally.

The standard setting positions of the spring preload adjuster, and rebound damping force adjuster for an average -build rider of 68 kg (150 lb) with no

passenger and no accessories are as follows:

Spring Preload Adjuster	14 mm (0.55 in.) from top of adjuster
Rebound Damping Force Adjuster	5 clicks*

*: counterclockwise from the fully seated position (strongest position)

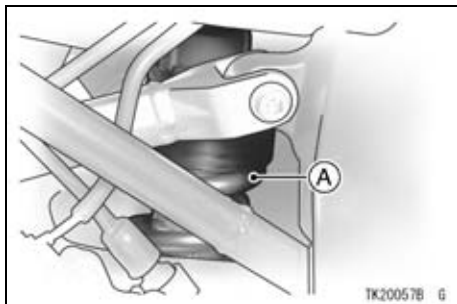
Rear Shock Absorber

The rear shock absorber operation and oil leakage should be checked in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Rear Shock Absorber Inspection

- Press down on the seat several times to inspect the stroke.
- Visually inspect the rear shock absorber for oil leakage.

- If any doubt about the rear shock absorber, it should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. Rear Shock Absorber

The rear shock absorber can be adjusted by changing the spring preload and rebound damping force for various riding and loading conditions.

Before making any adjustments, however, read the following procedures:

NOTICE

Do not force to turn the rebound damping force adjuster from the fully seated position or the adjusting mechanism may be damaged.

Spring Preload Adjustment

- Turn the adjuster in or out to the desired position.
- Turning the adjuster clockwise increases the spring preload, and turning it counterclockwise decreases the spring preload.

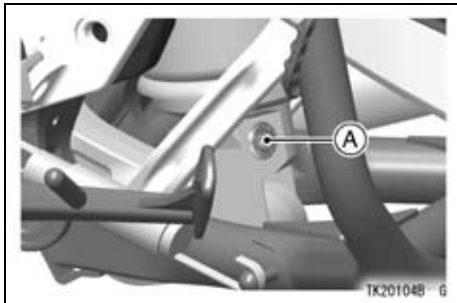


A. Adjuster

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Rebound Damping Force Adjustment

The rebound damping force adjuster is located at the lower end of the rear shock absorber.



A. Rebound Damping Force Adjuster

- Turn the rebound damping force adjuster all the way clockwise with a screwdriver to make the damping force greatest.

- Turn the adjuster counterclockwise to decrease damping force.

The standard setting position of the spring preload adjuster and rebound damping force adjuster for an average-build rider of 68 kg (150 lb) with no passenger and no accessories is as follows:

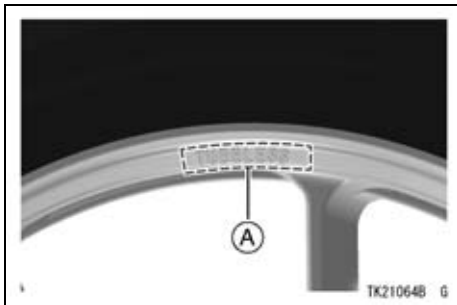
Spring Preload Adjuster	13 clicks*
Rebound Damping Force Adjuster	1 1/4 turns out**

*: counterclockwise from the fully seated position (weakest position)

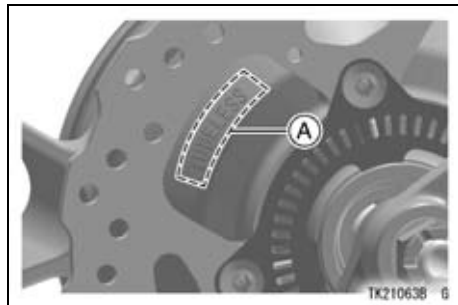
** : clockwise from the fully seated position (strongest position)

Wheels

Tubeless tires are installed on the wheels of this motorcycle. The indications of TUBELESS on the tire side wall and the rim show that the tire and rim are specially designed for tubeless use.



A. TUBELESS Mark



A. TUBELESS Mark

The tire and rim form a leakproof unit by making airtight contacts at the tire chamfers and the rim flanges instead of using an inner tube.

 **WARNING**

Installing a tube inside a tubeless-type tire can create excessive heat build up that can damage the tube and cause rapid deflation. The tires, rims, and air valves on this motorcycle are designed only for tubeless type wheels. The recommended standard tires, rims, and air valves must be used for replacement. Do not install tube-type tires on tubeless rims. The beads may not seat properly on the rim causing tire deflation. Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tire. Excessive heat build-up may damage the tube causing tire deflation.

Tire Sealants

Internal tire sealants or repair products can cause damage to the tire pressure sensor(s) and should not be used.

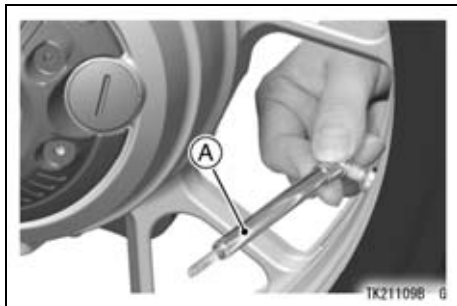
Tires -*Payload and Tire Pressure*

Failure to maintain proper inflation pressures or observe payload limits for your tires may adversely affect handling and performance of your motorcycle and can result in loss of control. The maximum recommended load in addition to vehicle weight is 228 kg (503 lb), including rider, passenger, baggage, and accessories.

- Remove the air valve cap.
- Check the tire pressure often, using an accurate gauge.
- Make sure to install the air valve cap securely.

NOTE

- *Measure the tire pressure when the tires are cold (that is, when the motorcycle has not been ridden more than a mile during the past 3 hours).*
- *Tire pressure is affected by changes in ambient temperature and altitude, and so the tire pressure should be checked and adjusted when your riding involves wide variations in temperature or altitude.*

**A. Tire Pressure Gauge****Tire Air Pressure (when cold)**

Front	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)
Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)

Tire Wear, Damage

As the tire tread wears down, the tire becomes more susceptible to puncture and failure. An accepted estimate is that 90% of all tire failures occur during the last 10% of tread life (90% worn).

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So it is false economy and unsafe to use the tires until they are bald.

- In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, measure the depth of the tread with a depth gauge, and replace any tire that has worn down to the minimum allowable tread depth.



A. Tire Depth Gauge

Minimum Tread Depth

Front	–	1 mm (0.04 in.)
Rear	Under 130 km/h (80 mph)	2 mm (0.08 in.)
	Over 130 km/h (80 mph)	3 mm (0.12 in.)

- Visually inspect the tire for cracks and cuts, replacing the tire in case of bad damage. Swelling or high spots indicate internal damage, requiring tire replacement.
- Remove any imbedded stones or other foreign particles from the tread.

NOTE

- *Have the wheel balance inspected whenever a new tire is installed.*

⚠ WARNING

Tires that have been punctured and repaired do not have the same capabilities as undamaged tires and can suddenly fail, causing an accident resulting in serious injury or death. Replace damaged tires as soon as possible. To ensure safe handling and stability, use only the recommended standard tires for replacement, inflated to the standard pressure. If it is necessary to ride on a repaired tire, do not exceed 100 km/h (60 mph) until the tire is replaced.

NOTE

- *When operating on public roadways, keep maximum speed under traffic law limits.*

Standard Tire (Tubeless)

Front	Make, Type: BRIDGESTONE, BATTLAX BT021F U Size: 120/70ZR17M/C (58W)
	Make, Type: BRIDGESTONE, BATTLAX BT021F M Size: 120/70ZR17M/C (58W)
Rear	Make, Type: BRIDGESTONE, BATTLAX BT021R U Size: 190/50ZR17M/C (73W)

 **WARNING**

Mixing tire brands and types can adversely affect handling and cause an accident resulting in injury or death. Always use the same manufacturer's tires on both front and rear wheels.

 **WARNING**

New tires are slippery and may cause loss of control and injury. A break-in period of 160 km (100 miles) is necessary to establish normal tire traction. During break-in, avoid sudden and maximum braking and acceleration, and hard cornering.

Battery

The battery installed in this motorcycle is a sealed type, so it is not necessary to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water.

The sealing strip should not be pulled off once the specified electrolyte has been installed in the battery for initial service.

However, in order to maximize battery life and ensure that it will provide the power needed to start the motorcycle you must properly maintain the battery's charge. When used regularly, the charging system in the motorcycle helps keep the battery fully charged. If your motorcycle is only used occasionally or for short periods of time, the battery is more likely to discharge.

Due to their internal composition, batteries continually self discharge. The discharge rate depends on the

type of battery and ambient temperature. As temperatures rise, so does the discharge rate. Every 15°C (59°F) doubles the rate.

Electrical accessories, such as digital clocks and computer memory, also draw current from the battery even when the key is switched off. Combine such “key-off” draws with hot temperature, and a battery can go from fully charged to completely discharged in a matter of days.

Self-discharge		
Temperature	Approx. number of days from 100% charged to 100% discharged	
	Lead -Antimony	Lead -Calcium
	Battery	Battery
40°C (104°F)	100 Days	300 Days
25°C (77°F)	200 Days	600 Days
0°C (32°F)	550 Days	950 Days

Current Drain		
Discharging Ampere	Days from 100% charged to 50% discharged	Days from 100% charged to 100% discharged
7 mA	60 Days	119 Days
10 mA	42 Days	83 Days
15 mA	28 Days	56 Days
20 mA	21 Days	42 Days
30 mA	14 Days	28 Days

In extremely cold weather the fluid in an inadequately charged battery can easily freeze, which can crack the case and buckle the plates. A fully charged battery can withstand sub-freezing temperatures with no damage.

Battery Sulfation -

A common cause of battery failure is sulfation.

Sulfation occurs when the battery is left in a discharged condition for an extended time. Sulfate is a normal by product of the chemical reactions within a battery. But when continuous discharge allows the sulfate to crystallize in the cells, the battery plates become permanently damaged and will not hold a charge. Battery failure due to sulfation is not warrantable.

Battery Maintenance -

It is the owner's responsibility to keep the battery fully charged. Failure to do so can lead to battery failure and leave you stranded.

If you are riding your vehicle infrequently, inspect the battery voltage weekly using a voltmeter. If it drops below 12.6 volts, the battery should be charged using an appropriate charger (check with your Kawasaki dealer).

If you will not be using the motorcycle for longer than two weeks, the battery should be charged using an appropriate charger. Do not use an automotive-type quick charger that may overcharge the battery and damage it.

NOTE

- *Leaving the battery connected causes the electrical components (clock etc) to make the battery discharged, resulting the over discharge of the battery. In this case, the repair or replacement of the battery is not included in the warranty. If you do not drive for four weeks or more, disconnect the battery from the vehicle.*

Kawasaki-recommended chargers are:

Battery Mate 150-9
OptiMate 4

Yuasa MB-2040/2060
Christie C10122S

If the above chargers are not available, use equivalent one.

For more details, ask your Kawasaki dealer.

Battery Charging -

- Remove the battery from the motorcycle (see Battery Removal).
- Attach the leads from the charger and charge the battery at a rate (amperage × hours) that is indicated on the battery. If it is not possible to read the rate, charge the battery at an amperage that is about 1/10th of the battery capacity.
- The charger will keep the battery fully charged until you are ready to re-install the battery in the motorcycle (see Battery Installation).

NOTICE

Never remove the sealing strip, or the battery can be damaged. Do not install a conventional battery in this motorcycle, or the electrical system cannot work properly.

NOTE

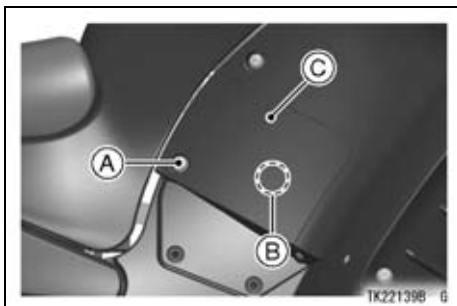
- *If you charge the sealed battery, never fail to observe the instructions shown in the label on the battery.*

 **WARNING**

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

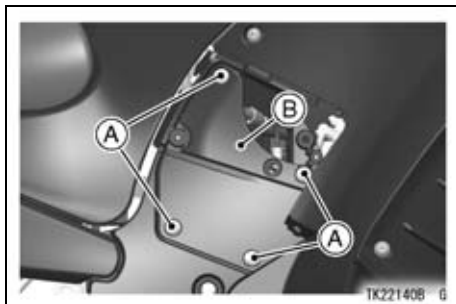
Battery Removal

- Remove the bolt.
- Remove the sub side cover by pulling out it to detach the projector.



- A. Bolt**
- B. Projection**
- C. Sub Side Cover**

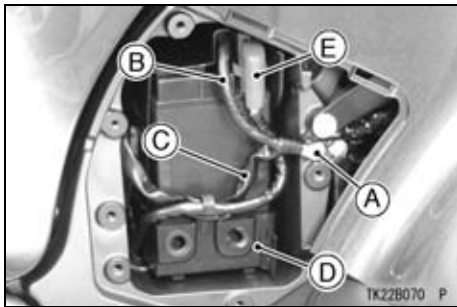
- Remove the battery cover by removing the bolts.



- A. Bolts**
- B. Battery Cover**

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- Remove the battery (-) cable and frame ground cable by removing the bolt.
- Pull the battery holder a little, and remove the battery (+) cable from the battery.
- Pull out the battery holder.

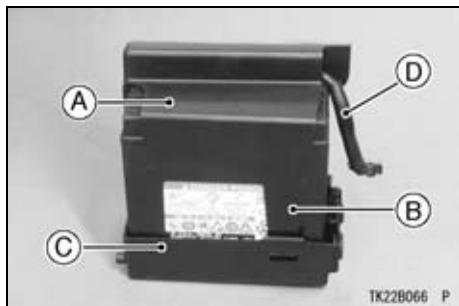


- A. Bolt
- B. Battery (-) Cable
- C. Frame Ground Cable
- D. Battery Holder
- E. Battery (+) Cable

NOTICE

**Be careful not to drop the battery from the motorcycle when pulling out it.
Do not give the battery tray a strong pull, or the cables may be damaged.**

- Detach the hook, and separate the cover and holder.
- Remove the battery (-) cable from the battery.



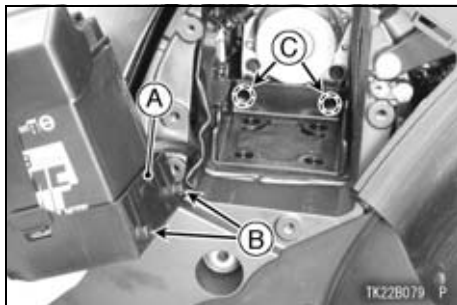
- A. Cover
- B. Hook
- C. Battery Holder
- D. Battery (-) Cable

- Clean the battery using a solution of baking soda and water. Be sure that the wire connections are clean.

Battery Installation

Battery and the removed parts installation is performed in the reverse order of removal, and make sure that the lead or cable does not pinch with any parts.

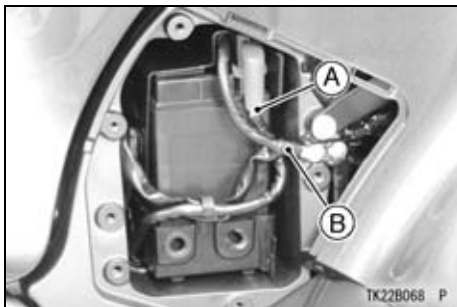
- Insert the projections on the battery holder into the holes of the battery holder compartment.



- A. Battery Holder
- B. Projections
- C. Holes

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- First, install the battery (+) cable from the battery, and then install the battery (-) cable from the frame.

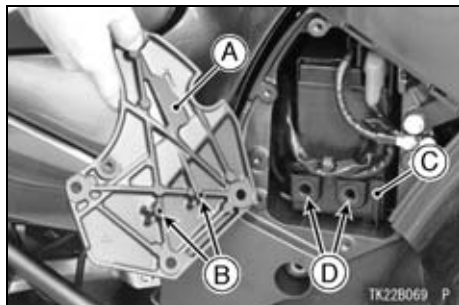


- A. Battery (+) Cable
- B. Battery (-) Cable

NOTICE

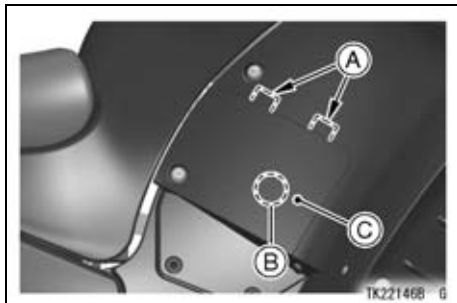
Installing the (-) cable to the (+) terminal of the battery or the (+) cable to the (-) terminal of the battery can cause seriously damage to the electrical system.

- Insert the projections on the battery cover into the holes of the battery holder.



- A. Battery Cover**
- B. Projections**
- C. Battery Holder**
- D. Holes**

- Insert the tabs on the sub side cover into the under of the rear middle fairing, and insert the projection on the sub side cover into the hole on the battery cover.



- A. Tabs**
- B. Projections**
- C. Sub Side Cover**

Headlight Beam

Horizontal Adjustment

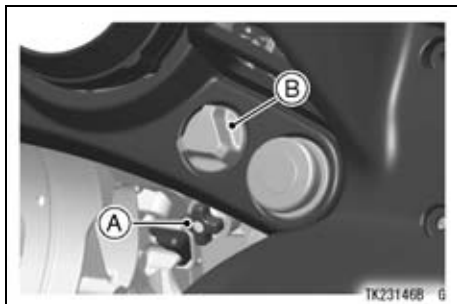
The headlight beam is adjustable horizontally. If not properly adjusted horizontally, the beam will point to one side rather than straight ahead.

- Turn the horizontal adjuster in or out until the beam points straight ahead.

Vertical Adjustment

The headlight beam is adjustable vertically. If adjusted too low, neither low nor high beam will illuminate the road far enough ahead. If adjusted too high, the high beam will fail to illuminate the road close ahead, and the low beam will blind oncoming drivers.

- Turn the vertical adjuster in or out to adjust the headlight vertically.



- A. Horizontal Adjuster**
B. Vertical Adjuster (Adjuster Knob)

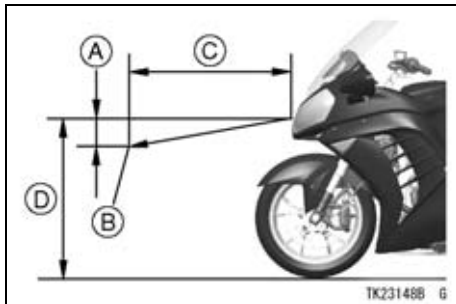
NOTE

- *On high beam, the brightest point should be slightly below horizontal. The proper angle is 0.4 degrees below horizontal. This is a 50 mm (2.0 in.) drop at 7.6 m (25 ft) measured from the center of the headlight, with*

the motorcycle on its wheels and the rider seated.

NOTICE

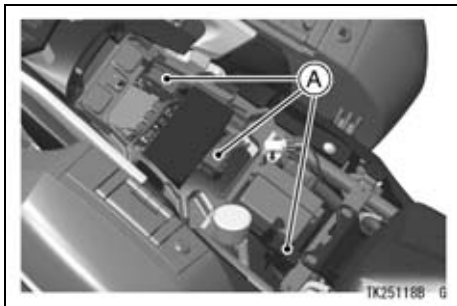
When handling the quartz-halogen bulbs, never touch the glass portion with bare hands. Always use a clean cloth. Oil contamination from hands or dirty rags can reduce bulb life or cause the bulb to explode.



- A. 50 mm (2.0 in.)
- B. Center of Brightest Spot
- C. 7.6 m (25 ft)
- D. Height of Headlight Center

Fuses

Fuses are arranged in the fuse boxes located under the seat. The main fuse is located at the battery compartment. If a fuse fails during operation, inspect the electrical system to determine the cause, and then replace it with a new fuse of proper amperage.



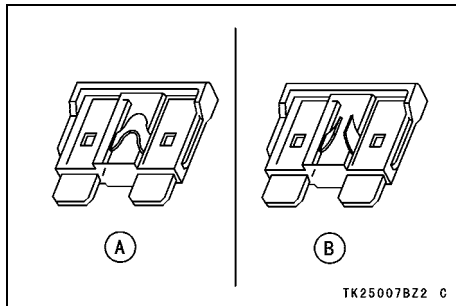
A. Fuse Boxes



A. Main Fuse

⚠ WARNING

Substituting fuses can cause wiring to overheat, catch fire and/or fail. Do not use any substitute for the standard fuse. Replace the blown fuse with a new one of the correct capacity, as specified on the fuse boxes and main fuse.



A. Normal
B. Failed

General Lubrication

Lubricate the points shown below, with either motor oil or regular grease, in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart or whenever the vehicle has been operated under wet or rainy conditions.

Before lubricating each part, clean off any rusty spots with rust remover and wipe off any grease, oil, dirt, or grime.

NOTE

- *A few drops of oil are effective to keep bolts and nuts from rusting and sticking. This makes removal easier. Badly rusted nuts, bolts, etc., should be replaced with new ones.*

Apply motor oil to the following pivots -

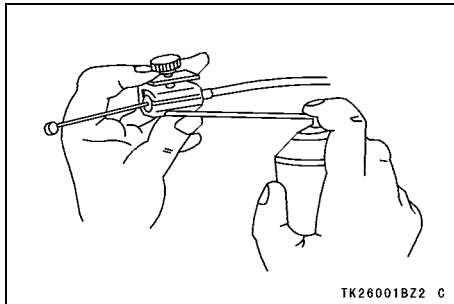
- Side Stand
- Center Stand
- Clutch Lever

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- Front Brake Lever
- Rear Brake Pedal

Lubricate the following cables with a pressure cable luber -

- **(K)** Throttle Inner Cables



Apply grease to the following points -

- **(K)** Throttle Inner Cable Upper Ends

(K): Should be serviced by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

NOTE

- *After connecting the cables, adjust them.*

Cleaning Your Motorcycle

General Precautions

Frequent and proper care of your Kawasaki motorcycle will enhance its appearance, optimize overall performance, and extend its useful life. Covering your motorcycle with a high quality, breathable motorcycle cover will help protect its finish from harmful UV rays, pollutants, and reduce the amount of dust reaching its surfaces.

WARNING

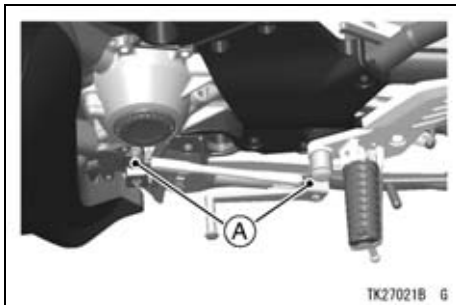
Build-up of debris or flammable material in and around the vehicle chassis, engine, and exhaust can cause mechanical problems and increase the risk of fire.

When operating the vehicle in conditions that allow debris or flammable material to collect in and around the vehicle, inspect the engine, electrical component and exhaust areas frequently. If debris or flammable materials have collected, park the vehicle outside and stop the engine. Allow the engine to cool, then remove any collected debris. Do not park or store the vehicle in an enclosed space prior to inspecting for build-up of debris or flammable materials.

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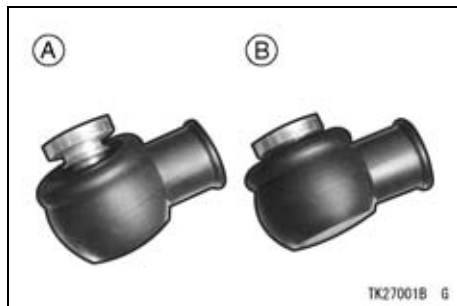
- Be sure the engine and exhaust are cool before washing.
- Avoid applying degreaser to seals, brake pads, and tires.
- Avoid all harsh chemicals, solvents, detergents, and household cleaning products such as ammonia-based window cleaners.
- Gasoline, brake fluid, clutch fluid, and coolant will damage the finish of painted and plastic surfaces: wash them off immediately.
- Avoid wire brushes, steel wool, and all other abrasive pads or brushes.
- Use care when washing the windshield, headlight lens, and other plastic parts as they can easily be scratched.
- Avoid using pressure washers; water can penetrate seals and electrical components and damage your motorcycle.
- Avoid spraying water in delicate areas such as in air intakes, fuel system, brake components, electrical components, electrical socket, muffler outlets, and fuel tank openings.

- After cleaning your motorcycle, check the rubber boot covering the shift pedal ball joint for correct installation. Be sure the sealing lip of the rubber boot fits into the groove of the ball joint.



A. Rubber Boot

- If the boot is damaged, replace it with a new one. If the boot is not positioned in the groove correctly, replace it in the correct position.



A. Not Position
B. Correct Position

Washing Your Motorcycle

- Rinse your bike with cold water from a garden hose to remove any loose dirt.

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- Mix a mild neutral detergent (designed for motorcycles or automobiles) and water in a bucket. Use a soft cloth or sponge to wash your motorcycle. If needed, use a mild degreaser to remove any oil or grease build up.
- After washing, rinse your motorcycle thoroughly with clean water to remove any residue (residue from the detergent can damage parts of your motorcycle).
- Use a soft cloth to dry your motorcycle. As you dry, inspect your motorcycle for chips and scratches. Do not let the water air dry as this can damage the painted surfaces.
- Start the engine and let it idle for several minutes. The heat from the engine will help dry moist areas.
- Carefully ride your motorcycle at a slow speed and apply the brakes

several times. This helps dry the brakes and restores them to normal operating performance.

NOTE

- *After riding in an area where the roads are salted or near the ocean, immediately wash your motorcycle with cold water. Do not use warm water as it accelerates the chemical reaction of the salt. After drying, apply a corrosion protection spray on all metal and chrome surfaces to prevent corrosion.*
- *Condensation may form on the inside of the headlight lens after riding in the rain, washing the motorcycle or humid weather. To remove the moisture, start the engine and turn on the headlight. Gradually the condensation on the inside of the lens will clear off.*

Semi-gloss Finish

To clean the semi-gloss finish;

- When washing the motorcycle, always use a mild neutral detergent and water.
- The semi-gloss finish effect may be lost when the finish is excessively rubbed.
- If any doubt, consult an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Windshield and Other Plastic Parts

After washing use a soft cloth to gently dry plastic parts. When dry, treat the windshield, headlight lens, and other nonpainted plastic parts with an approved plastic cleaner/polisher product.

NOTICE

Plastic parts may deteriorate and break if they come in contact with chemical substances or household cleaning products such as gasoline, brake fluid, window cleaners, thread-locking agents, or other harsh chemicals. If a plastic part comes in contact with any harsh chemical substance, wash it off immediately with water and a mild neutral detergent, and then inspect for damage. Avoid using abrasive pads or brushes to clean plastic parts, as they will damage the part's finish.

Chrome and Aluminum

Chrome and uncoated aluminum parts can be treated with a chrome/aluminum polish. Coated aluminum

256 MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

should be washed with a mild neutral detergent and finished with a spray polish. Aluminum wheels, both painted and unpainted can be cleaned with special non-acid based wheel spray cleaners.

Leather, Vinyl, and Rubber

If your motorcycle has leather accessories, special care must be taken. Use a leather cleaner/treatment to clean and care for leather accessories. Washing leather parts with detergent and water will damage them, shortening their life.

Vinyl parts should be washed with the rest of the motorcycle, then treated with a vinyl treatment.

The sidewalls of tires and other rubber components should be treated with a rubber protectant to help prolong their useful life.

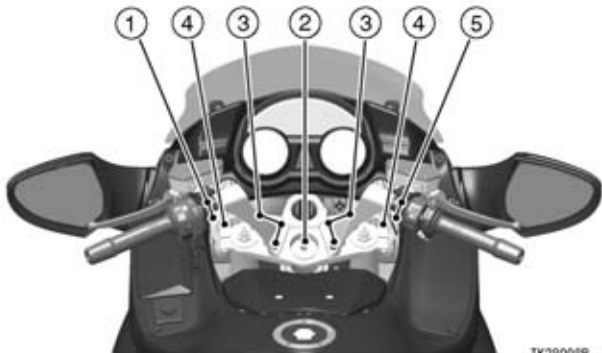
WARNING

Rubber protectants can be slippery and, if used on the tread area, cause loss of traction resulting in accident causing injury or death. Do not apply rubber protectant to any tread area.

Bolt and Nut Tightening

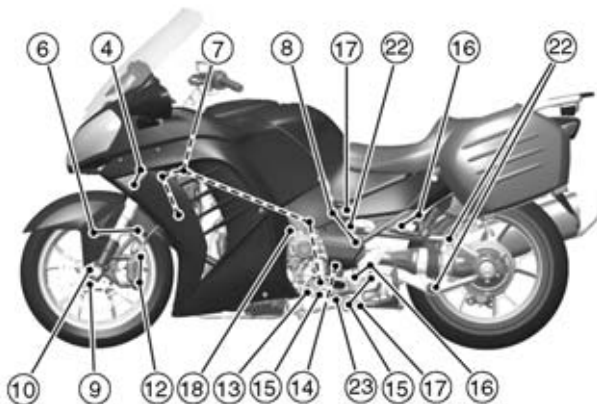
In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, it is very important to check the tightness of the bolts and nuts listed here. Also, check to see that each cotter pin is in place and in good condition. Please ask your authorized Kawasaki dealer for torque values.

1. Clutch Lever Holder Bolts
2. Steering Stem Head Bolt
3. Handlebar Mounting Bolts
4. Front Fork Clamp Bolts
5. Brake Lever Holder Clamp Bolts



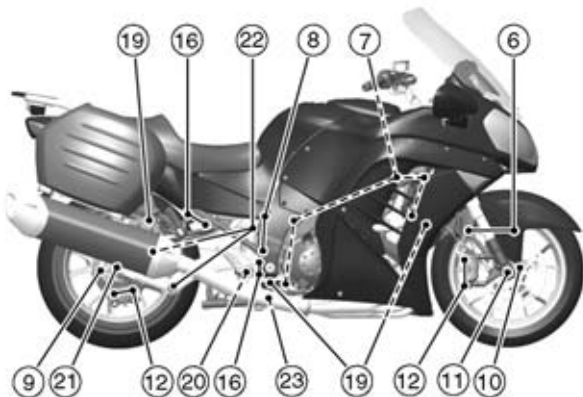
258 MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

6. Front Fender Mounting Bolts
7. Engine Mounting Bolts and Nuts
8. Rear Frame Mounting Bolts
9. Brake Disc Mounting Bolts
10. Front Axle Clamp Bolts
11. Front Axle
12. Caliper Mounting Bolts
13. Side Stand Bolt
14. Swingarm Pivot Shaft Nut
15. Uni-trak Lever Rod Nuts
16. Footpeg Mounting Bolts
17. Rear Shock Absorber Mounting Nuts
18. Front Gear Case Mounting Bolts



TK280996 G

- 19. Silencer Mounting Bolts
- 20. Brake Pedal Bolt
- 21. Rear Axle Nut
- 22. Tetra Lever Bolts
- 23. Center Stand Bolts and Nuts



STORAGE

Preparation for Storage

- Clean the entire vehicle thoroughly.
- Run the engine for about five minutes to warm the oil, shut it off, and drain the engine oil.

 WARNING
--

<p>Engine oil is a toxic substance. Dispose of used oil properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods or possible recycling.</p>
--

- Put in fresh engine oil.
- Empty the fuel from the fuel tank by the pump or siphon.

 **WARNING**

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions, creating the potential for serious burns. Turn the ignition switch to “OFF”. Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light. Gasoline is a toxic substance. Dispose of gasoline properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods.

- Empty the fuel system by running the engine at idle speed until the engine stalls (If left in for a long time, the fuel will break down and could clog the fuel system.).
- Reduce tire pressure by about 20%.
- Set the motorcycle on a box or stand so that both wheels are raised off the ground (If this cannot be done, put boards under the front and rear wheels to keep dampness away from the tire rubber.).
- Spray oil on all unpainted metal surfaces to prevent rusting. Avoid getting oil on rubber parts or in the brakes.
- Remove the battery, and store it where it will not be exposed to direct sunlight, moisture, or freezing temperatures. During storage it should be given a slow charge (one ampere or less) about once a month. Keep the battery well charged especially during cold weather.
- Tie a plastic bag over the muffler to prevent moisture from entering.
- Put a cover over the motorcycle to keep dust and dirt from collecting on it.

262 STORAGE

Preparation after Storage

- Remove the plastic bag from the muffler.
- Install the battery in the motorcycle and charge the battery if necessary.
- Fill the fuel tank with fuel.
- Check all the points listed in the Daily Checks section.
- Lubricate the pivots, bolts, and nuts.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Engine Does Not Start -

Starter Motor Won't Turn

- Engine stop switch off
- Transmission not in neutral
- Fuse blown
- Battery leads do not make good electrical contact with battery terminals
- Battery discharged

Engine Cranks, But Won't Start

- No fuel in tank
- Fuel line clogged
- Fuel broken down
- Engine flooded
- Spark plugs not in good contact
- Spark plugs fouled or wet

- Incorrect spark plug gap
- Incorrect valve clearance
- No first turning the ignition key to "OFF" when the motorcycle falls down.

Engine Stalls -

Just When Shifting Into 1st Gear

- Side stand has been left down
- Clutch does not properly disengage

While Riding

- No fuel in tank
- Fuel tank air vent is obstructed
- Overheating
- Battery discharged

YOUR WARRANTY/OWNER SATISFACTION

Welcome to the Kawasaki family!

Congratulations on buying your Kawasaki vehicle. You've chosen a great, high-quality product with state-of-the-art features and built to Kawasaki's high standards. Your satisfaction is important to your authorized Kawasaki dealer and to Kawasaki Motors Corp., U.S.A. Here is some important information regarding your vehicle's limited warranty.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Limited Warranty?

The most important thing to know about your warranty is that it protects you from manufacturing defects in material or workmanship during the warranty period. You can find the warranty period in the Kawasaki Limited Warranty Certificate your Kawasaki dealer provided to you at the time of sale. The warranty does not cover the cost of regularly-scheduled maintenance. The warranty also does not apply to the normal wear of items such as tires, brake pads, transmission drive belts, chains, sprockets, etc.

What is the Good Times Protection Plan?

Much of the warranty coverage offered by the limited warranty can be extended by purchasing Kawasaki's Good Time™ Protection Plan (GTPP). See your Kawasaki dealer or go to Kawasaki.com for more information if you don't already have the GTPP.

What Am I Responsible For?

You are responsible for maintaining your vehicle according to the maintenance schedule shown in this owner's manual.

You are responsible for notifying your dealer immediately if there is a problem, and you, as the owner, will need to authorize the dealer to inspect the unit.

You will be responsible for paying for routine maintenance, including the first scheduled service. You can have the required servicing done by your Kawasaki dealer (recommended) or an equally-qualified service facility. You can also do your own maintenance work if you have the proper tools, service references, and mechanical skills. However, if a failure is found to be caused by improper servicing, it would not be covered by the limited warranty.

266 YOUR WARRANTY/OWNER SATISFACTION

You may purchase a Kawasaki Service Manual and any necessary special tools directly from your Kawasaki dealer.

You will be responsible for paying for repairs needed because of an accident, to replace worn parts such as tires, chains, brakes, and for repairs needed because of a lack of maintenance, misuse or racing.

Whether you do it yourself or take your vehicle to a Kawasaki dealer, be sure to record your service in the Maintenance Record section of this Owner's Manual. Keep all receipts for the service and/or items necessary to perform the maintenance so that in the event of a failure you can document the service history.

What Are The Dealership's Responsibilities?

Your Kawasaki dealer offers a wide range of services, parts, accessories, and information on your product and on Kawasaki.

Each dealer is independently owned and operated and is responsible for the dealership's operations, its repair, warranty, and service work, and its personnel.

Your dealer is responsible for completing the set up and pre-delivery service of your new Kawasaki vehicle. The dealership should also explain its operation, maintenance, and warranty provisions so you understand them at the time of purchase or at any other time you have questions.

The dealership is responsible for inspecting your Kawasaki vehicle if there is a failure, investigating the cause of the problem, and getting any needed authorization from Kawasaki if the repair is one that will be covered by the limited warranty. The dealership will also file all necessary paperwork. The dealership is responsible for correctly completing any necessary repairs, whether they are covered by the limited warranty or not.

How Do I Get Warranty Service?

If there is a problem with your vehicle within the limited warranty period, you will need to schedule a service appointment and provide any maintenance records to an authorized Kawasaki dealer for inspection and diagnosis. You can go to any Kawasaki dealer for warranty repairs. Your Kawasaki dealer will inspect your vehicle and give you the results of the inspection. The dealer will perform the repairs at no cost to you if it is determined that the problem is covered by the warranty.

268 YOUR WARRANTY/OWNER SATISFACTION

Kawasaki will work with your dealer to resolve any warranty issues. No authorization for warranty work can be given until your vehicle has been inspected by a Kawasaki dealer.

What if I am not Satisfied With My Warranty Service?

If you aren't satisfied with your dealership's repair work or operations, it is best to discuss the situation with the appropriate dealership manager. If you have already done this, then contact the dealership's owner or general manager to request a review of the issue.

If you are unable to resolve a problem after consulting with the dealership management and need further assistance, contact Kawasaki Motors Corp., U.S.A. at the address below. Please be certain to provide the model, vehicle identification number (VIN), mileage or hours of use, accessories, dates that events occurred and what action has been taken by both you and your dealer. Include the name and address of the dealership. To assist us in resolving your inquiry, please include copies of related receipts and any other pertinent information including the name of the dealership personnel with whom you have been working. Upon receipt of your correspondence, Kawasaki Motors Corp., U.S.A. will contact the dealership and work with it in resolving your problem.

Want to Contact Kawasaki?

This owner's manual should answer most of your questions about your Kawasaki. Your Kawasaki dealer should either be able to answer any other questions you might have immediately or be able to find the answer for you.

Please send your correspondence to:

Consumer Services

Kawasaki Motors Corp., U.S.A.

P.O. Box 25252

Santa Ana, CA 92799-5252

(949) 460-5688

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS

(For Products Sold in the United States of America, District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories Only)

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Kawasaki Motors Corporation, U.S.A.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Kawasaki Motors Corporation, U.S.A.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Washington, D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

To help preserve the environment, properly discard used batteries, tires, oils and fluids, or other vehicle components that you might dispose of in the future. Consult your authorized Kawasaki dealer or local environmental waste agency for their proper disposal procedure. This also applies to disposal of the entire vehicle at the end of its life.

MAINTENANCE RECORD

Owner Name.....

Address

Phone Number

Engine Number

Vehicle Number.....

Key Code

Selling Dealer Name

Phone Number

Warranty Start Date

Note: Keep this information and a spare key in a secure location.

Date	Odometer Reading	Maintenance Performed	Dealer Name	Dealer Address

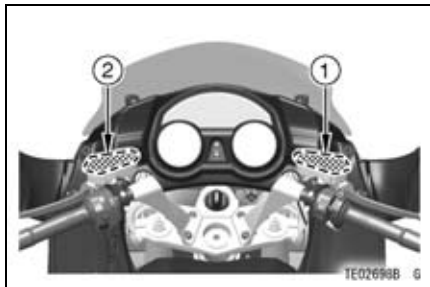
LOCATION OF LABELS

All warning labels which are on your vehicle are repeated here. Read labels on your vehicle and understand them thoroughly. They contain information which is important for your safety and the safety of anyone else who may operate your vehicle. Therefore, it is very important that all warning labels be on your vehicle in the locations shown. If any label is missing, damaged, or worn, get a replacement from your Kawasaki dealer and install it in the correct position.

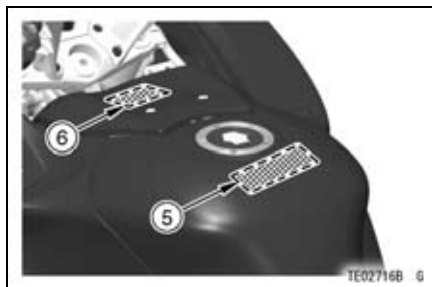
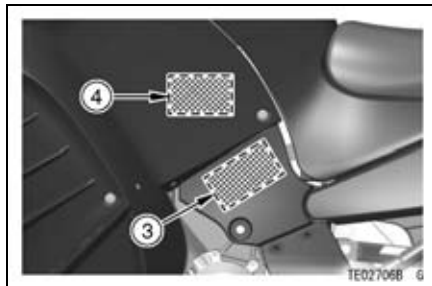
NOTE

- *The sample warning labels in this section have part numbers to help you and your dealer obtain the correct replacement.*

- *Refer to the actual vehicle label for model specific data grayed out in the illustration.*



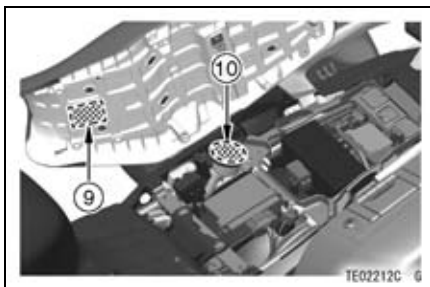
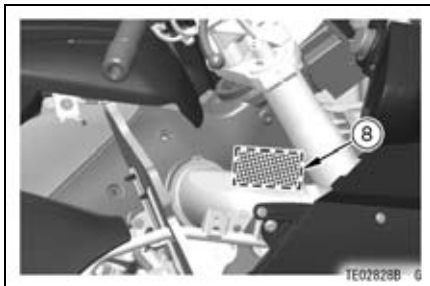
1. Brake Fluid (Front)
2. Clutch Fluid



- 3. Tire and Load Data
- 4. Vehicle Emission Control Information
- 5. Fuel Notice
- *6. Fuel Level
- 7. Weight and Manufacture

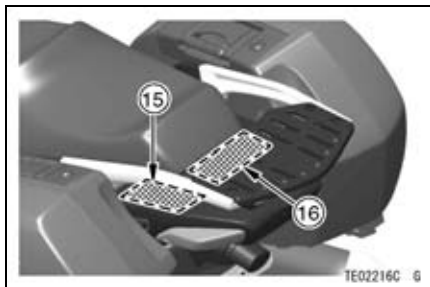
*: only on California model

278 LOCATION OF LABELS



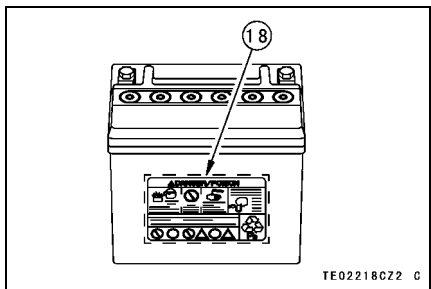
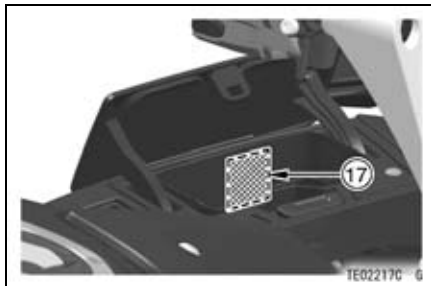
- 8. Noise Emission Control Information
- *9. Vacuum Hose Routing Diagram
- 10. Brake Fluid (Rear)
- 11. Saddlebag Notice

*: only on California model



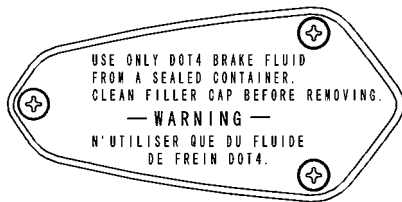
- 12. Saddlebag Lock Notice
- 13. Saddlebag Limit Notice (attached inside of the bag)
- 14. Saddlebag Lid Notice (attached inside of the bag)
- 15. Saddlebag Load Warning
- 16. Rear Carrier Notice

280 LOCATION OF LABELS



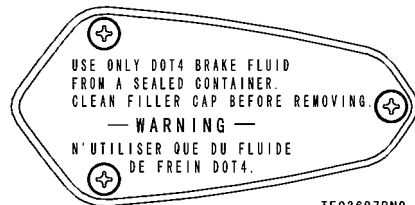
- 17. FOB Storage Notice
- 18. Battery Position/Danger
- 19. Radiator Cap Danger

1)



TE03696BN9 C

2)



TE03697BN9 C

3)

TIRE AND LOAD DATA				
The stability and handling characteristics of this motorcycle could become unsafe by the use of improper tire inflation pressures, worn tires, unsuitable replacement tires, or overloading. When tire tread wears down to the limit, replace the tire with only the standard tire. Maintain the inflation pressure specified.				
	Air Pressure(Cold)	Size & Make Type (Tubeless Tire)		Minimum Tread Depth
Front	Up to 228kPa Load (5031kg)	290 kPa (2.50kg/cm ² , 42psi)	BRIDGESTONE 120/102R17MC (58W) BT021F RADIAL U	1 mm (0.04 in)
			BRIDGESTONE 120/102P17MC (58W) BT021F RADIAL W	
Rear		290 kPa (2.50kg/cm ² , 42psi)	BRIDGESTONE 190/50ZR17MC (73W) BT021R RADIAL U	Up to 138 km/h (86MPH) 2 mm (0.08 in)
				Over 130 km/h (81MPH) 3 mm (0.12 in)

56053-0460

TE03756 S

7)

MFD. BY KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.
 DATE: [] THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS
 TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE
 SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE
 OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE. GVWR [] LBS.
 GAWR F [] LBS. WITH []
 TIRE, [] RIM, AT [] PSI. COLD.
 GAWR R [] LBS. WITH []
 TIRE, [] RIM, AT [] PSI. COLD.
 []
 MOTOR CYCLE [] MADE IN JAPAN

TE03376DN9 C

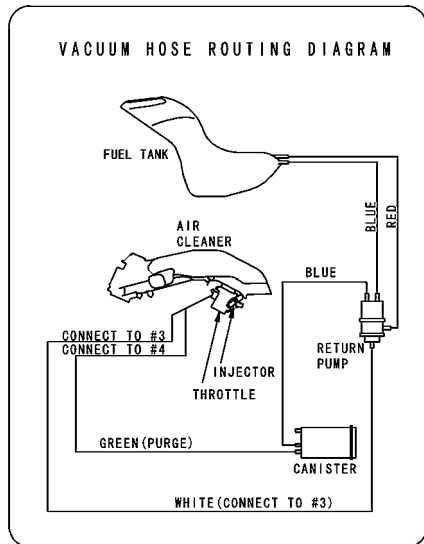
8)

MOTORCYCLE NOISE EMISSION CONTROL INF.
 THIS [] MOTORCYCLE MEETS EPA NOISE EMISSION
 REQUIREMENTS BY THE FEDERAL TEST PROCEDURE.
 MODIFICATIONS WHICH CAUSE THIS MOTORCYCLE TO
 EXCEED FEDERAL NOISE STANDARDS ARE PROHIBITED
 BY FEDERAL LAW. SEE OWNER'S MANUAL. ([])
 MODEL SPECIFIC CODE: []
 SEE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ON STEERING HEAD
 NOISE LIMIT/CLOSING RPM: []

59465-0994

TE03354DN9 C

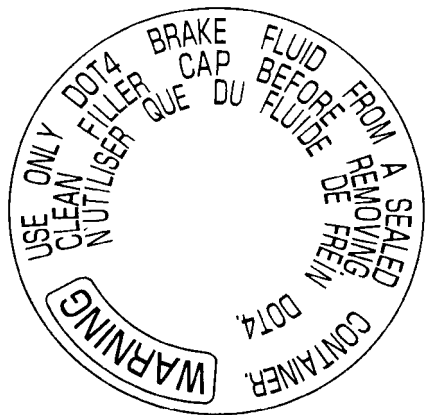
9) Only on California model



TE03466BN7 C

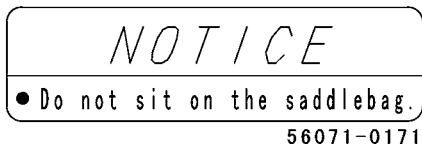
284 LOCATION OF LABELS

10)



TE03097B S

11)



TE03766CN9 C

12)



56071-0033

TE03401D S


13)

DO NOT EXCEED MAXIMUM LOAD	EACH SADDLEBAG
	10 kg (22 lbs)

56071-0032

TE03405DN9 C

15)

 WARNING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper loading may cause loss of control resulting in an accident leading to serious injury or death. • Read your Owner's Manual for more detailed and complete instruction.

56071-0043

TE03406DN9 C

14)

<i>NOTICE</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not put load on the lid. • Do not sit on the lid.

56071-0173

TE03268DN9 C

16)

DO NOT EXCEED MAXIMUM LOAD	REAR CARRIER
	10 kg (22 lbs)

56071-0034

TE03374DN9 C

286 LOCATION OF LABELS

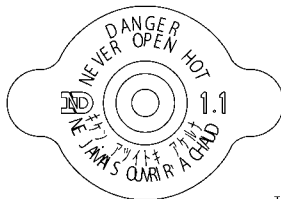
17)



56071-0178

TE03397CN9 C

19)



TE03353D S

18)



TE03294D S

ZG1400CE



* 9 9 9 8 7 - 1 7 9 9 *



KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.
Motorcycle & Engine Company
Part No. 99987-1799

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GB