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## SERVICE INFORMATION

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- The front and rear brakes can be removed without disconnecting the hydraulic system.
- Once the hydraulic systems have been opened, or if the brakes feel spongy, the system must be bled.
- Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.
- Avoid spilling brake fluid on painted surfaces or instrument lenses, as severe damage will result.
- Always check brake operation before riding the motorcycle.

### TOOL

Common  
 Snap ring pliers 07914-3230001

### TORQUE VALUES

Brake hose bolt	25-35 N·m (2.5-3.5 kg-m, 18-25 ft-lb)
Front brake caliper bracket	30-40 N·m (3.0-4.0 kg-m, 22-29 ft-lb)
Rear brake caliper	15-25 N·m (1.5-2.5 kg-m, 11-18 ft-lb)
Rear master cylinder	30-40 N·m (3.0-4.0 kg-m, 22-29 ft-lb)
Rear brake torque rod nut	18-25 N·m (1.8-2.5 kg-m, 13-18 ft-lb)
Rear axle nut	85-105 N·m (8.5-10.5 kg-m, 61-76 ft-lb)
Caliper shaft	25-30 N·m (2.5-3.0 kg-m, 18-22 ft-lb)
Caliper bolt	20-25 N·m (2.0-2.5 kg-m, 14-18 ft-lb)

### SPECIFICATIONS

	STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Front disc thickness	13.9-14.1 mm (0.55-0.56 in)	13 mm (0.5 in)
Front disc runout	—	0.30 mm (0.012 in)
Front master cylinder I.D.	15.870-15.913 mm (0.6248-0.6265 in)	15.925 mm (0.6270 in)
Front master piston O.D.	15.827-15.854 mm (0.6231-0.6242 in)	15.815 mm (0.6226 in)
Front caliper piston O.D.	30.148-30.198 mm (1.1869-1.1889 in)	30.14 mm (1.187 in)
Front caliper cylinder I.D.	30.230-30.280 mm (1.19041-1.1921 in)	30.29 mm (1.193 in)
Rear master cylinder I.D.	14.000-14.043 mm (0.5512-0.5529 in)	14.06 mm (0.553 in)
Rear caliper cylinder I.D.	30.230-30.280 mm (1.1901-1.19021 in)	30.29 mm (1.193 in)
Rear caliper piston O.D.	30.148-34.128 mm (1.1869-1.1889 in)	30.14 mm (1.187 in)
Rear disc thickness	6.8-7.2 mm (0.27-0.28 in)	6.0 mm (0.24 in)
Rear disc runout	—	0.30 mm (0.012 in)



## TROUBLESHOOTING

### Brake Lever/Pedal Soft or Spongy

1. Air bubbles in hydraulic system
2. Low fluid level
3. Hydraulic system leaking

### Brake Lever/Pedal Too Hard

1. Sticking piston(s)
2. Clogged hydraulic system
3. Pads glazed or worn excessively

### Brakes Drag

1. Hydraulic system sticking
2. Incorrect adjustment of lever or pedal
3. Sticking piston(s)

### Brakes Grab or Pull to One Side

1. Pads contaminated
2. Fault in one side of front brake
3. Disc or wheel misaligned

### Brakes Chatter or Squeal

1. Pads contaminated
2. Excessive disc runout
3. Caliper installed incorrectly
4. Disc or wheel misaligned



## BRAKE FLUID REPLACEMENT/ AIR BLEEDING

Check the fluid level with the fluid reservoir parallel to the ground.

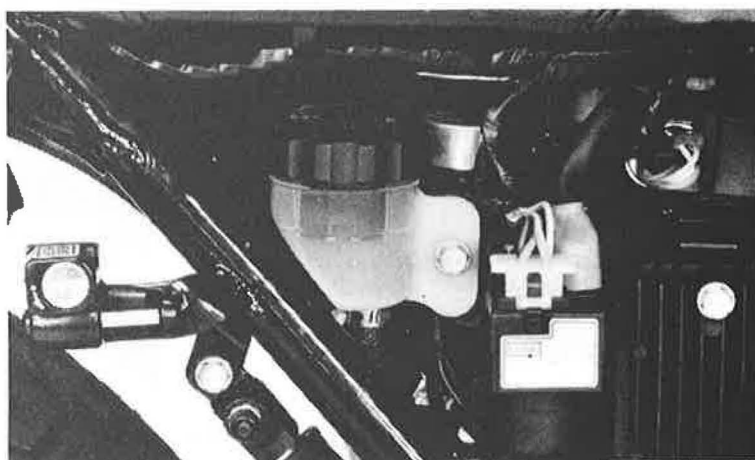
### CAUTION

- *Install the diaphragm on the reservoir when operating the brake lever/pedal. Failure to do so will allow brake fluid to squirt out of the reservoir during brake operation.*
- *Avoid spilling fluid on painted surfaces. Place a rag over the fuel tank whenever the system is serviced.*



## BRAKE FLUID DRAINING

Connect a bleed hose to the bleeder valve. Loosen the caliper bleeder valve and pump the brake lever (or pedal). Stop operating the lever (or pedal) when no fluid flows out of the bleeder valve.



### WARNING

*A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.*

## BRAKE FLUID FILLING

### NOTE

Do not mix different brands of brake fluid since they may not be compatible.

Close the bleeder valve, fill the reservoir, and install the diaphragm.

To prevent piston overtravel and brake fluid seepage, keep a 20 mm (3/4 in) space between the lever and handlebar grip when bleeding the front brake system. Pump up the system pressure with the lever until there are no air bubbles in the fluid flowing out of the reservoir small hole and lever (or pedal) resistance is felt.





## AIR BLEEDING

### NOTE

Use this procedure for the front and rear brakes.

### NOTE

Check the fluid level often while bleeding the brake to prevent air from being pumped into the system.

### NOTE

- Use only **DOT 3 brake fluid** from a sealed container.
- Do not mix brake fluid brands and never re-use the contaminated fluid which has been pumped out during brake bleeding, because this will impair the efficiency of the brake system.

- i) Squeeze the brake lever (or depress the brake pedal), open the bleeder valve 1/2 turn then close the valve.

### NOTE

Do not release the brake lever (or pedal) until the bleeder valve has been closed again.

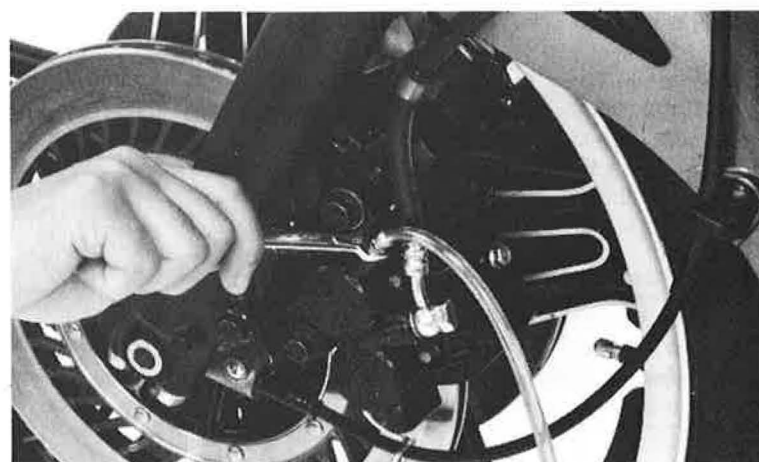
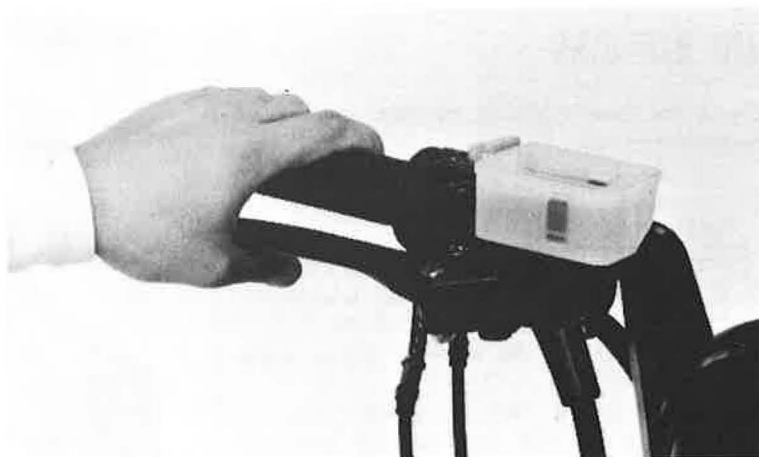
- ii) Release the brake lever (or pedal) slowly and wait several seconds after it reaches the end of its travel.

Repeat the above steps (i) and (ii) until bubbles cease to appear in the fluid at the end of the hose.

Fill the fluid reservoir to the upper level mark.

### WARNING

*A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.*



## BRAKE PAD/DISC

### FRONT BRAKE PAD REPLACEMENT

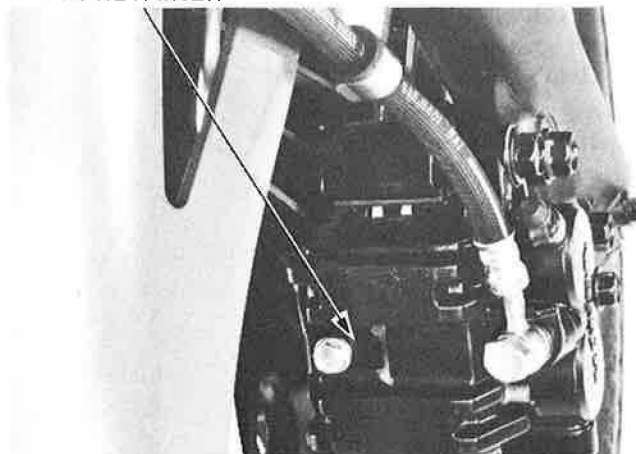
Replace the brake pads if the wear line on the pads reaches the edge of the brake disc. (Refer to Page 3-18).

**CAUTION**

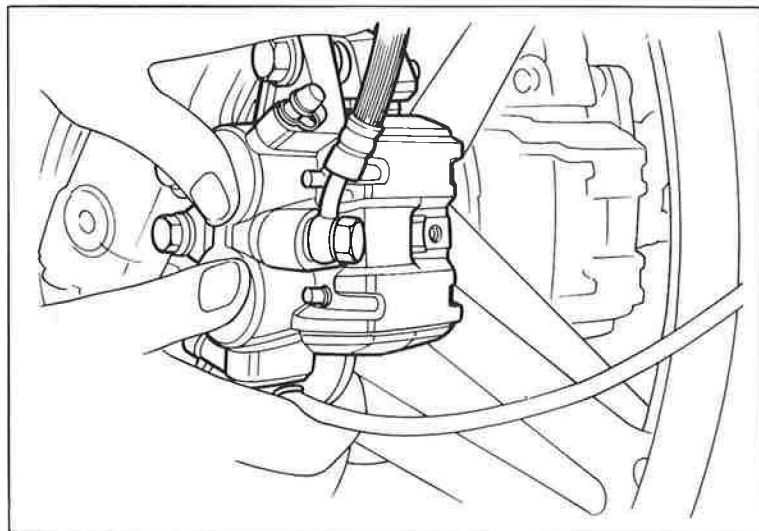
*Always replace the brake pads in pairs to assure even disc pressure.*

Remove the brake pad pin retainer.

PIN RETAINER

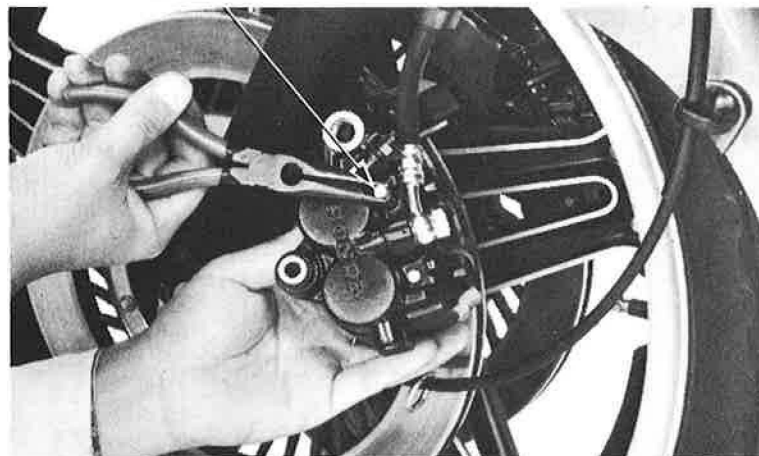


Push the caliper against the disc to push the pistons all the way in to facilitate new brake pad installation.



Remove the caliper mount bolt and caliper shaft.  
Remove the brake caliper.  
Remove the pad pins.

PAD PIN





Install new brake pads and insert the pad pins.  
Install the pad pin retainer.  
Install the front brake caliper on the front fork.

**TORQUE VALUES:****PIN RETAINER BOLT:**

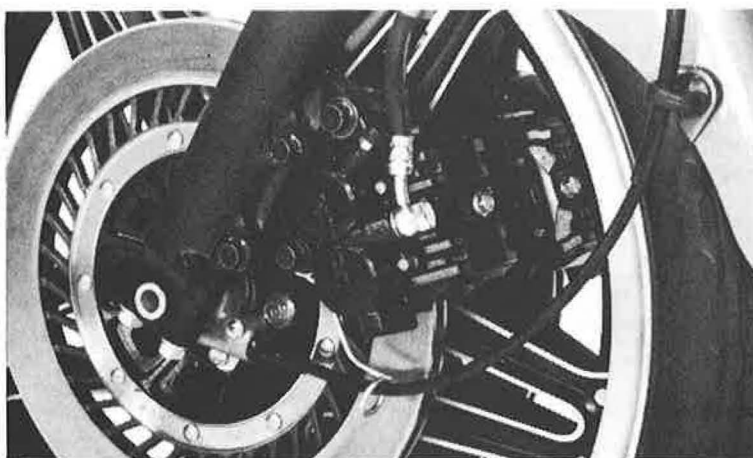
8–13 N·m (0.8–1.3 kg-m, 69 ft-lb)

**CALIPER MOUNT BOLT:**

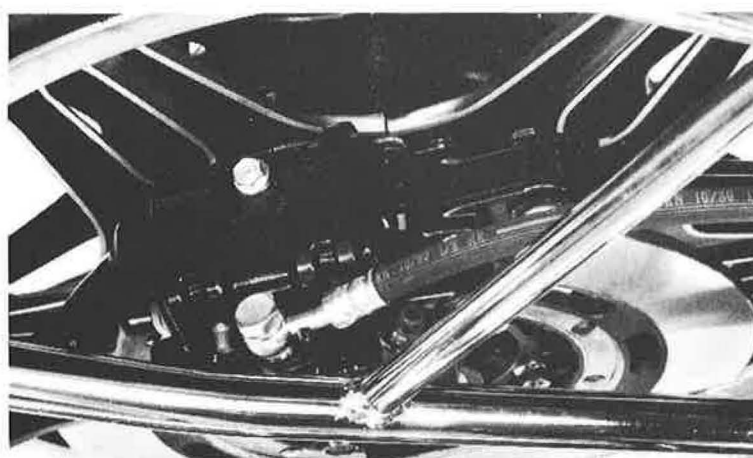
20–25 N·m (2.0–2.5 kg-m, 14–18 ft-lb)

**CALIPER SHAFT:**

25–30 N·m (2.5–3.0 kg-m, 18–22 ft-lb)

**REAR BRAKE PAD REPLACEMENT**

Refer to Front Brake Pad Replacement. (Page 15-5)

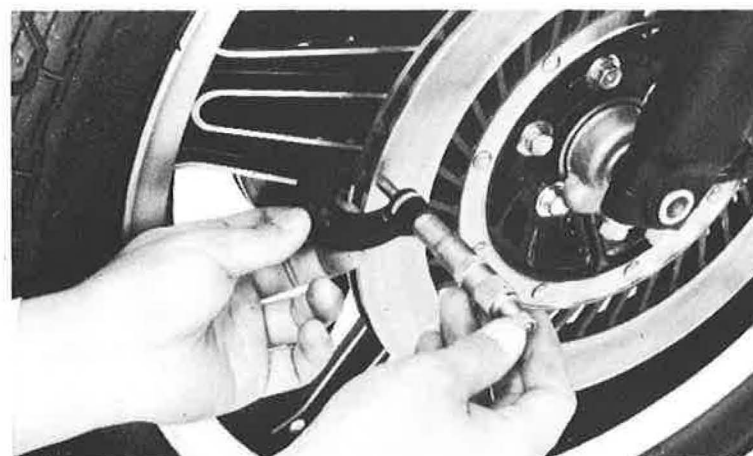
**BRAKE DISC THICKNESS**

Measure the disc thickness.

**SERVICE LIMITS:**

Front: 13 mm (0.5 in)

Rear: 6 mm (0.2 in)

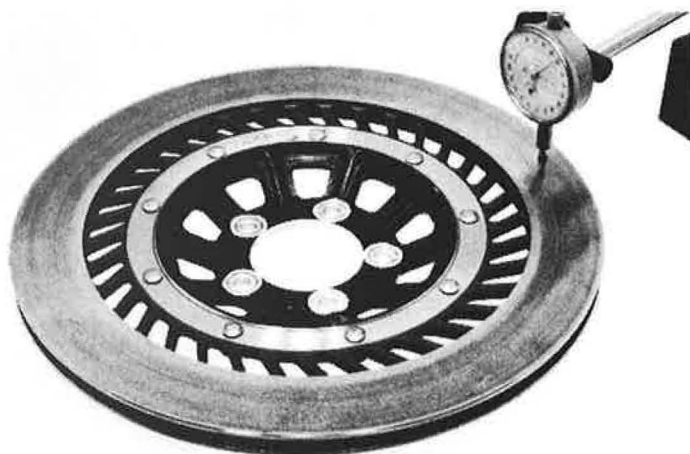




## BRAKE DISC WARPAGE

Measure brake disc warpage.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)**



## FRONT MASTER CYLINDER

### DISASSEMBLY

Drain brake fluid from the hydraulic system.  
Remove the brake lever from the master cylinder.  
Disconnect the brake hose.

#### CAUTION

*Avoid spilling brake fluid on painted surfaces.  
Place a rag over the fuel tank whenever the  
brake system is serviced.*

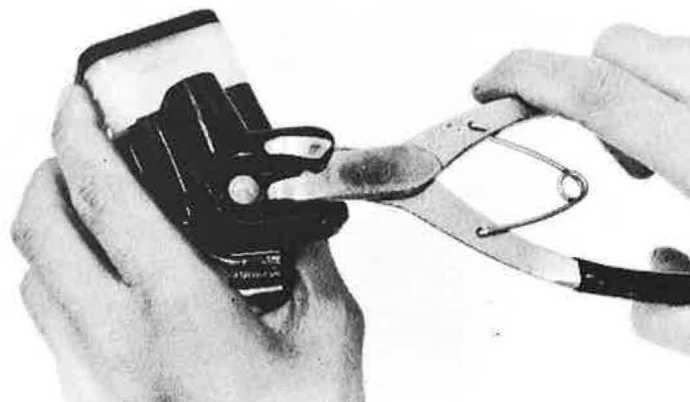
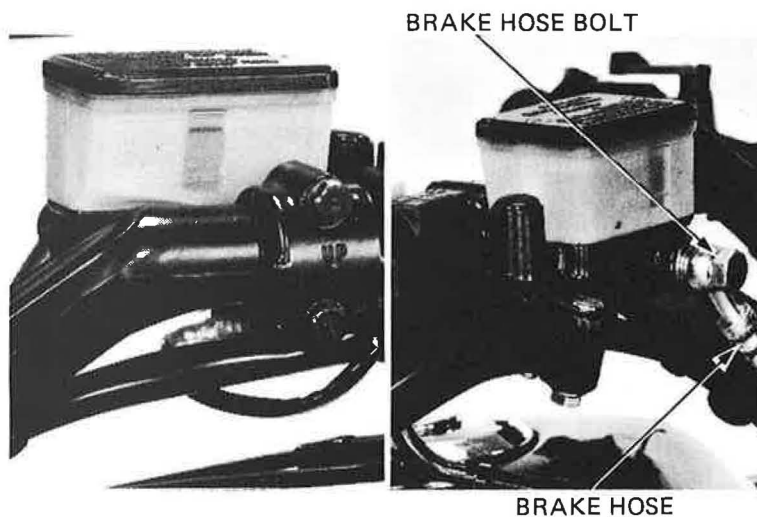
#### NOTE

*When removing the oil bolt, cover the end of  
the hose to prevent contamination and to  
secure the hose.*

Remove the master cylinder.

Remove the boot.

Remove the circlip from the master cylinder body.

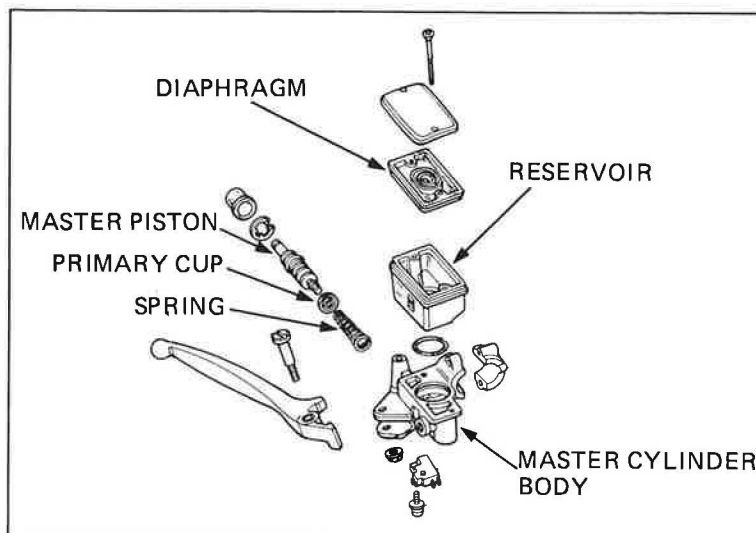




Remove the master piston.  
 Then remove the primary cup and spring.

Remove the brake fluid reservoir from the master cylinder body.

Clean the inside of the master cylinder and reservoir with brake fluid.



### INSPECTION CYLINDER I.D.

Measure the master cylinder I.D.  
 Check the master cylinder for scoring, scratches or nicks.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 15.925 mm (0.6270 in)**

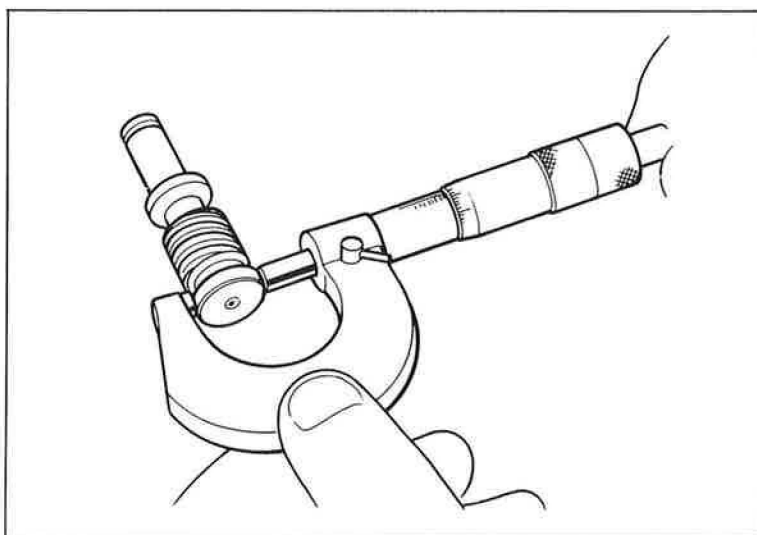


### PISTON O.D.

Measure the master piston O.D.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 15.815 mm (0.6226 in)**

Check the primary cup and secondary cup for damage before assembly.



**ASSEMBLY****CAUTION**

*Handle the master cylinder piston, cylinder and spring as set.*

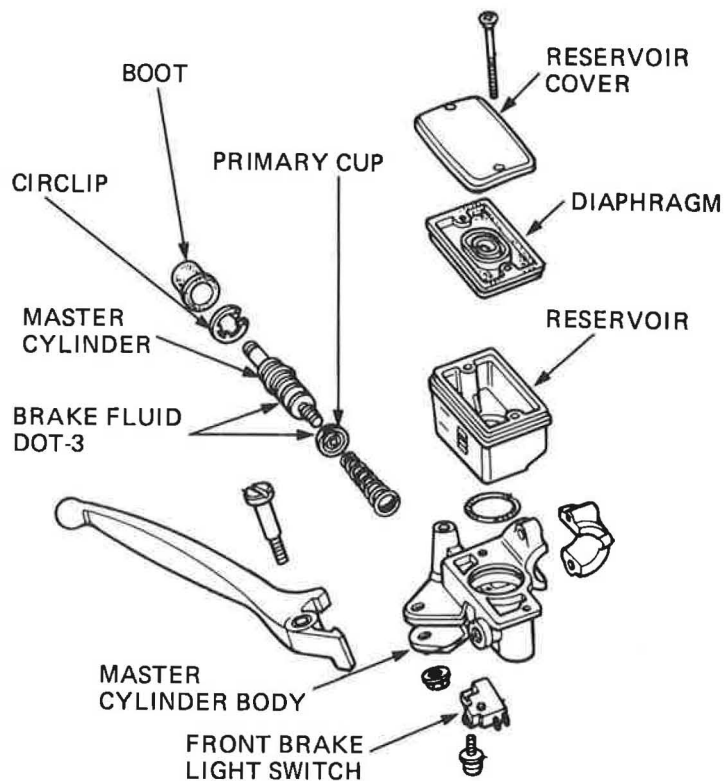
Assemble the master cylinder. Coat all parts with clean brake fluid before assembly.  
Install the spring and valve together.

Dip the piston cup in brake fluid before assembly.

**CAUTION**

*When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out. Be certain the circlip is seated firmly in the groove.*

Install the circlip and boot.  
Install the reservoir on the master cylinder making sure that the O-ring is in good condition.

**INSTALLATION**

Place the master cylinder on the handlebar and install the holder and the two mounting bolts. Torque the top bolt first. Install the oil hose with the bolt and its two sealing washers.  
Install the brake lever.

Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the brake system according to page 15-3.



BRAKE HOSE



## FRONT BRAKE CALIPER

### DISASSEMBLY

Drain the brake hydraulic system.

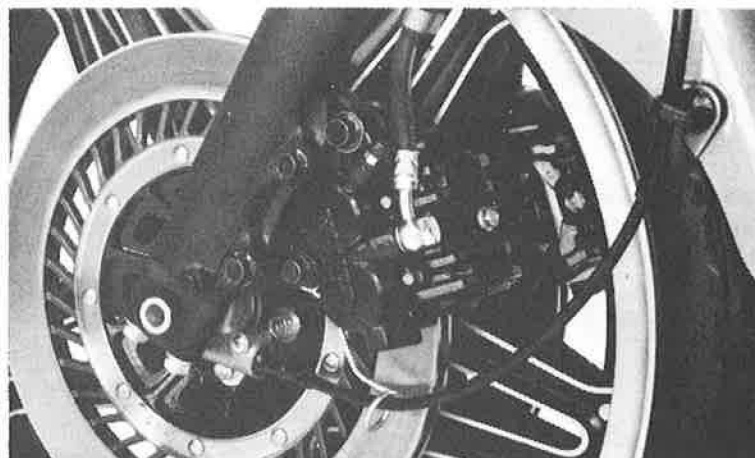
Disconnect the brake hose.

Remove the brake pads (see page 26-22).

#### NOTE:

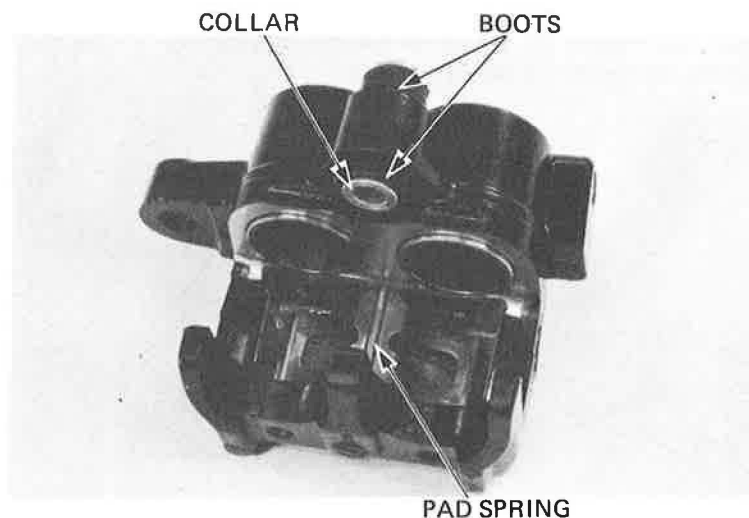
Avoid spilling brake fluid on painted surfaces.

Remove the caliper mounting bolt.



Remove the boots and collar.

Remove the pad spring.



Position the caliper with the piston down and apply small spurts of air pressure to the fluid inlet.

#### WARNING

*Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle too close to the inlet.*

#### NOTE:

Place a shop towel over the pistons to prevent the pistons from becoming projectiles.

Examine the pistons and cylinders for scoring, scratches or other damage and replace if necessary.







Push the oil seals in and then lift them out.  
Clean the caliper grooves with brake fluid.

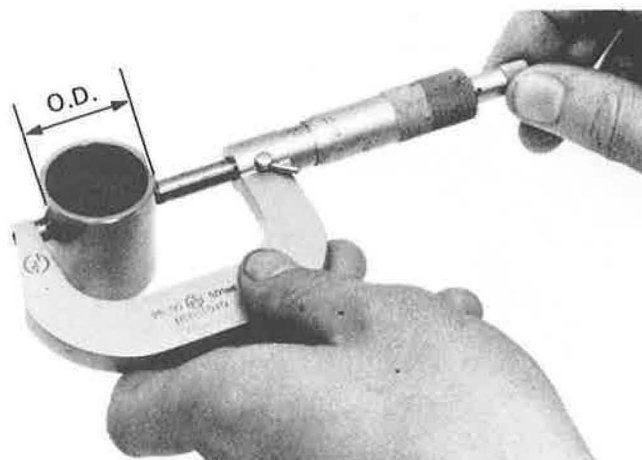
**CAUTION**

*Do not damage the piston sliding surface.*

**CALIPER PISTON INSPECTION**

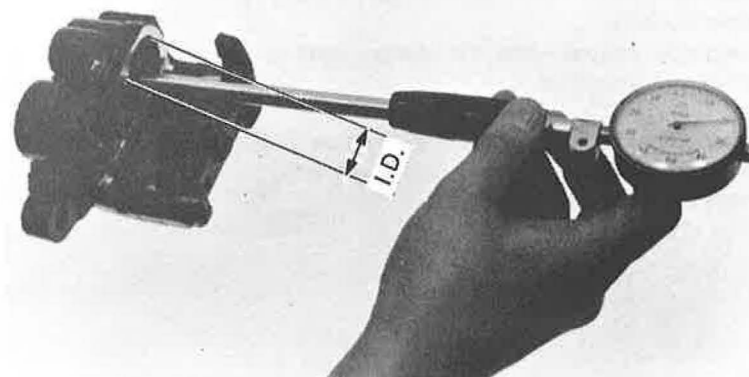
Check the piston for scoring, scratches or other faults. Measure the piston diameter with a micrometer.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 30.14 mm (1.187 in)**

**CALIPER CYLINDER INSPECTION**

Check the caliper cylinder for scoring, scratches or other faults. Measure the caliper I.D.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 30.29 mm (1.193 in)**



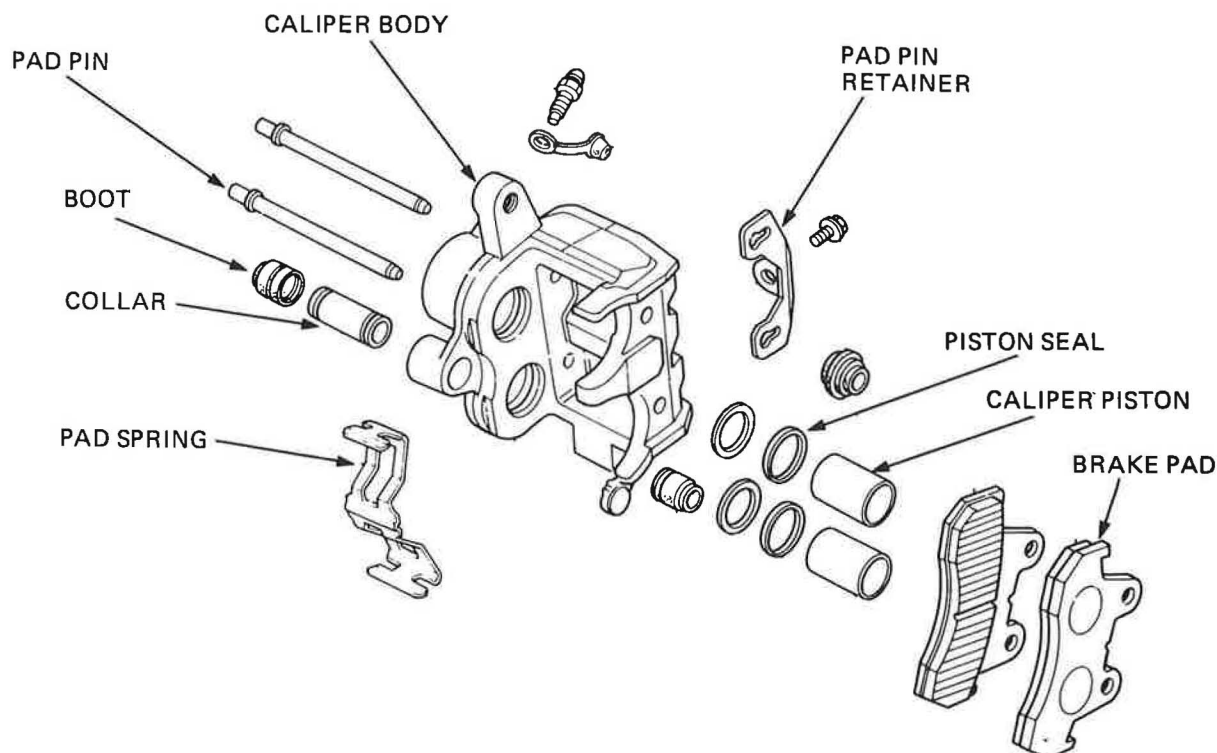




## ASSEMBLY

### WARNING

*A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Do not allow grease on the brake pads.*

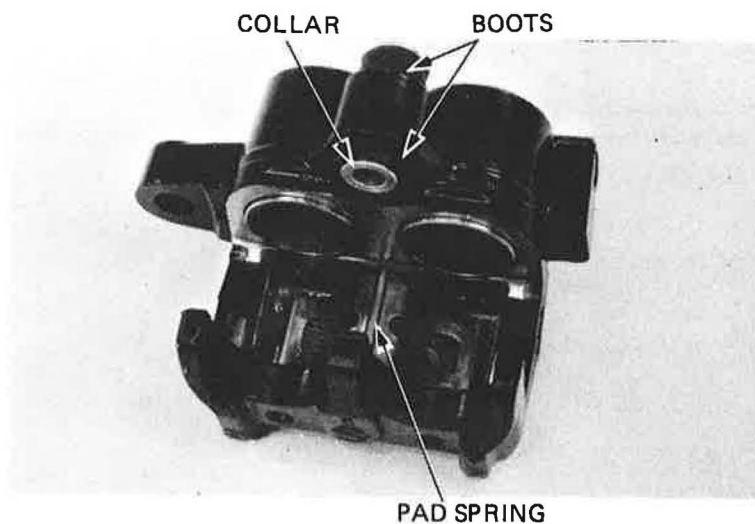


The oil seals must be replaced with new ones whenever disassembled.

Coat the oil seals with silicon grease or brake fluid before assembly.

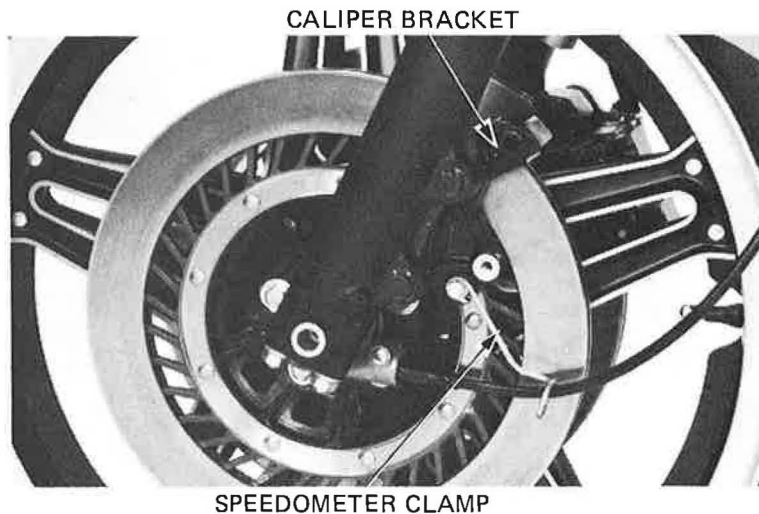
Install the pistons with the dished ends on the brake pad side.

Install the boots and collar making sure that the boots are seated in the collar grooves properly.  
Install the brake pad spring.



**FRONT CALIPER BRACKET DISASSEMBLY**

Remove the speedometer clamp.  
Remove the caliper bracket.  
Remove the caliper shaft boot.

**FRONT CALIPER BRACKET ASSEMBLY**

Coat the boot with silicone grease or brake fluid and install it in the groove of the carrier.  
Install the caliper carrier.

**NOTE**

Install the caliper shim on the caliper bracket with cement.



Install the caliper bracket on the fork slider.

**TORQUE:**

30–40N·m (3.0–4.0 kg·m, 22–29 ft·lb)

**CALIPER INSTALLATION**

Apply silicon grease or brake fluid to the caliper shaft.

Install the caliper onto the front fork.

**TORQUE:****CALIPER SHAFT:**

25–30 N·m (2.5–3.0 kg·m, 18–22 ft·lb)

**CALIPER MOUNT BOLT:**

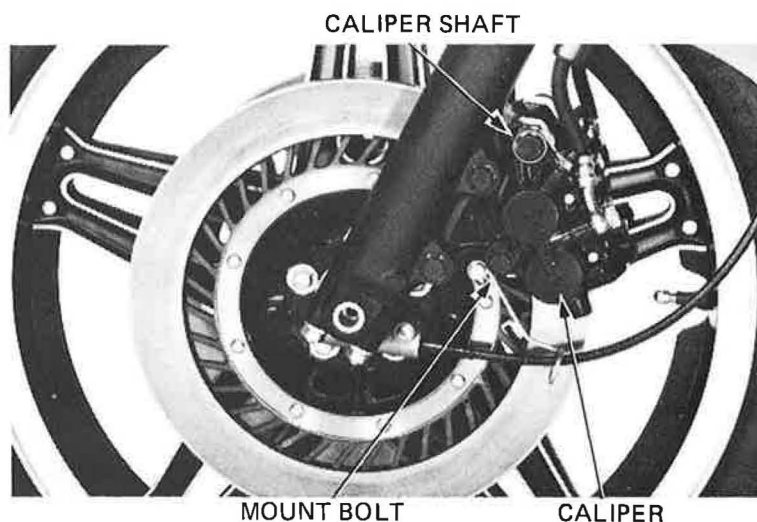
20–25 N·m (2.0–2.5 kg·m, 14–18 ft·lb)

Make sure that the caliper shaft boot is seated in the shaft groove properly.

Install the brake pads.

Connect the brake hose.

Bleed the brake system.





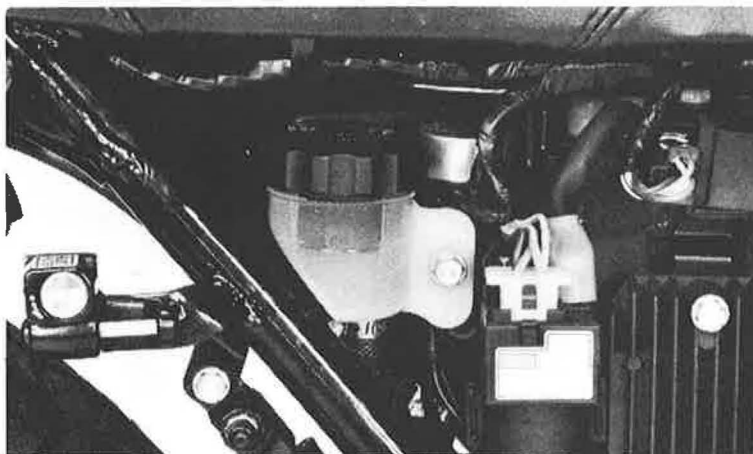
## REAR MASTER CYLINDER

### DISASSEMBLY

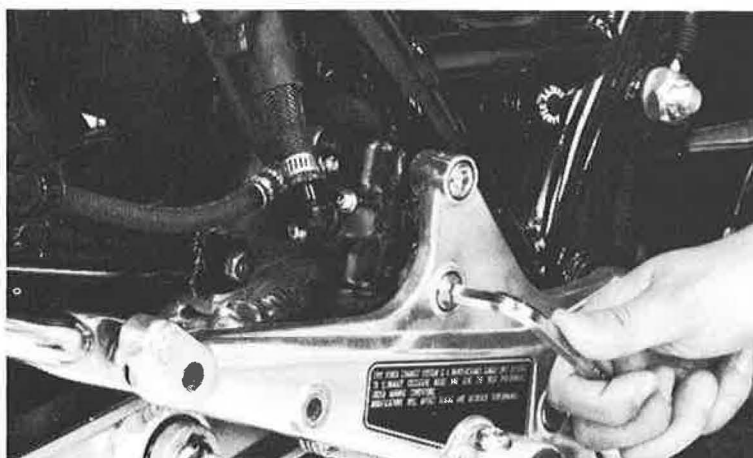
Remove the right side cover.  
 Place a clean drip pan under the brake line.  
 Disconnect the brake line on the back of the master cylinder.

#### CAUTION

*Avoid spilling brake fluid on painted surfaces.*



Remove the pin from the rod eye and remove the two allen head bolts.

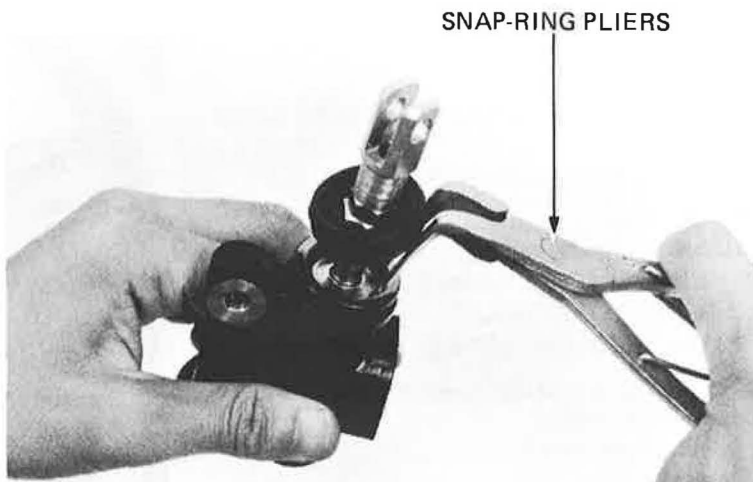


Remove the rubber cover.  
 Remove the circlip and push rod from the master cylinder body.

Remove the master piston, primary cup and spring.

It may be necessary to apply a small amount of air pressure to the fluid outlet to remove the master piston and primary cup.

Clean all parts with brake fluid.



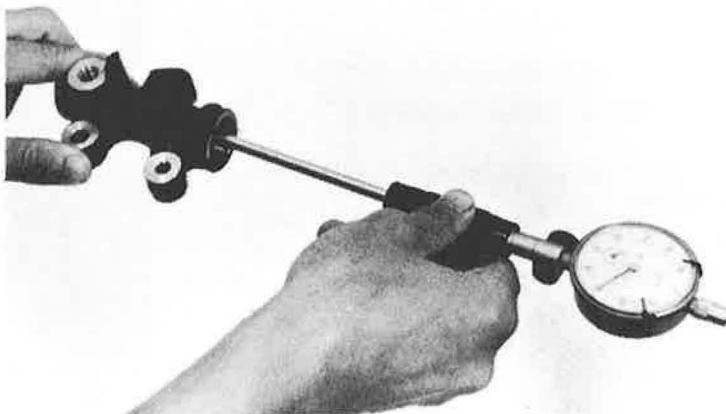
SNAP-RING PLIERS

**INSPECTION****CYLINDER I.D.**

Measure the inside diameter of the master cylinder bore.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 14.06 mm (0.554 in)**

Check for scores, scratches or nicks.

**PISTON O.D.**

Measure the master piston O.D.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 13.945 mm (0.5490 in)**

Check the primary cup and secondary cup for damages before assembly.

**ASSEMBLY****CAUTION**

*Handle the master cylinder piston, cylinder and spring as set.*

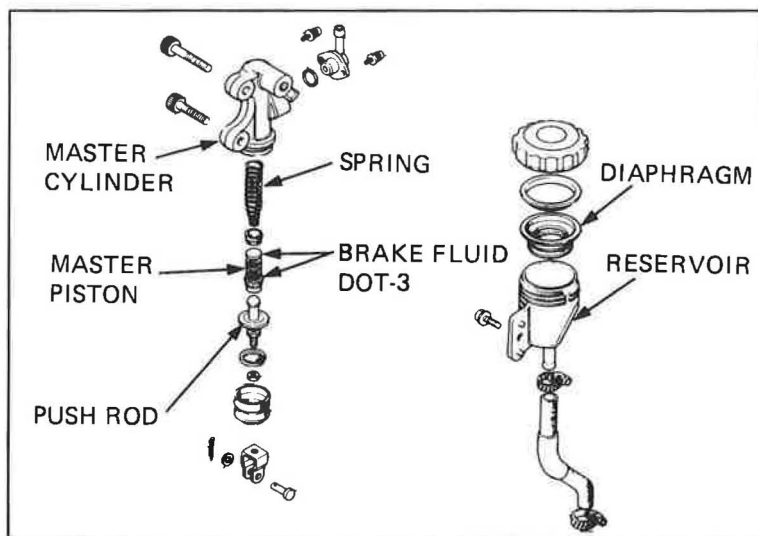
Assemble the master cylinder.  
Coat all parts with clean brake fluid.

Dip the piston cup in brake fluid before assembly.

**CAUTION**

*When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out. Be certain the snap-ring is seated firmly in the groove.*

Install the spring.  
Install the primary cup and piston.  
Install the push rod and circlip.  
Install the boot, nut and rod eye.





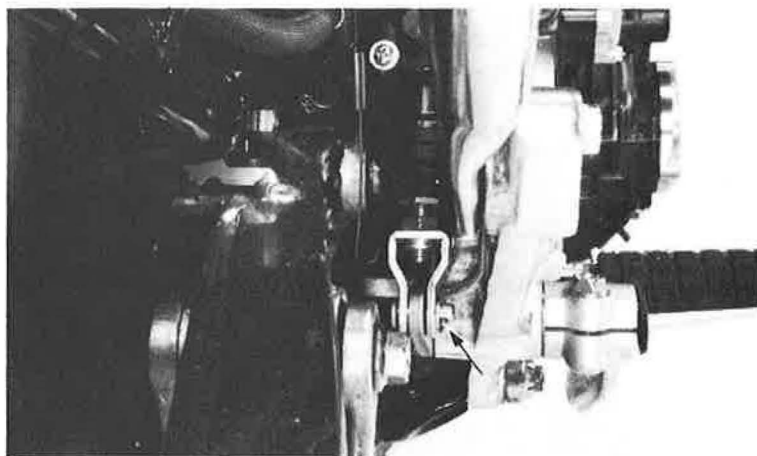
Install the master cylinder on the master cylinder bracket.

**TORQUE:**

**30–40N·m (3.0–4.0 kg·m, 22–29 ft·lb)**

Connect the brake hose and brake rod.

Bleed the brake hydraulic system after assembly.  
(Page 15-14)



## REAR CALIPER

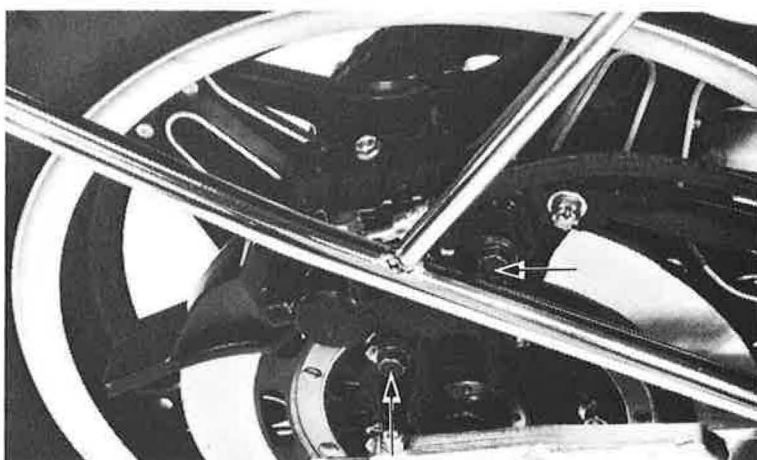
### REMOVAL

Remove the right saddle bag.  
Drain the hydraulic system and disconnect the brake hose.

**CAUTION**

*Avoid spilling brake fluid on painted surfaces to prevent damage to the paint.*

Remove the brake caliper by removing the caliper mount bolts.



### DISASSEMBLY

Refer to Front Brake Caliper (Page 15-10).

### INSPECTION

#### REAR BRAKE CALIPER

Check the piston for scoring or scratches.  
Measure the piston O.D.

**SERVICE LIMIT: 30.14 mm (1.187 in)**



## REAR BRAKE CALIPER CYLINDER

Check the caliper cylinder for scoring or scratches.  
 Measure the inside diameter of the caliper cylinder bore.

**SERVICE LIMIT:** 30.29 mm (1.193 in)

## ASSEMBLY

Refer to Front Brake Caliper (Page 15-12).

## REAR CALIPER BRACKET DISASSEMBLY

Remove the rear wheel.  
 Remove the rear brake caliper.  
 Remove the rear brake torque link.  
 Remove the rear brake caliper bracket.  
 Remove the caliper shaft boot.

## REAR CALIPER BRACKET ASSEMBLY

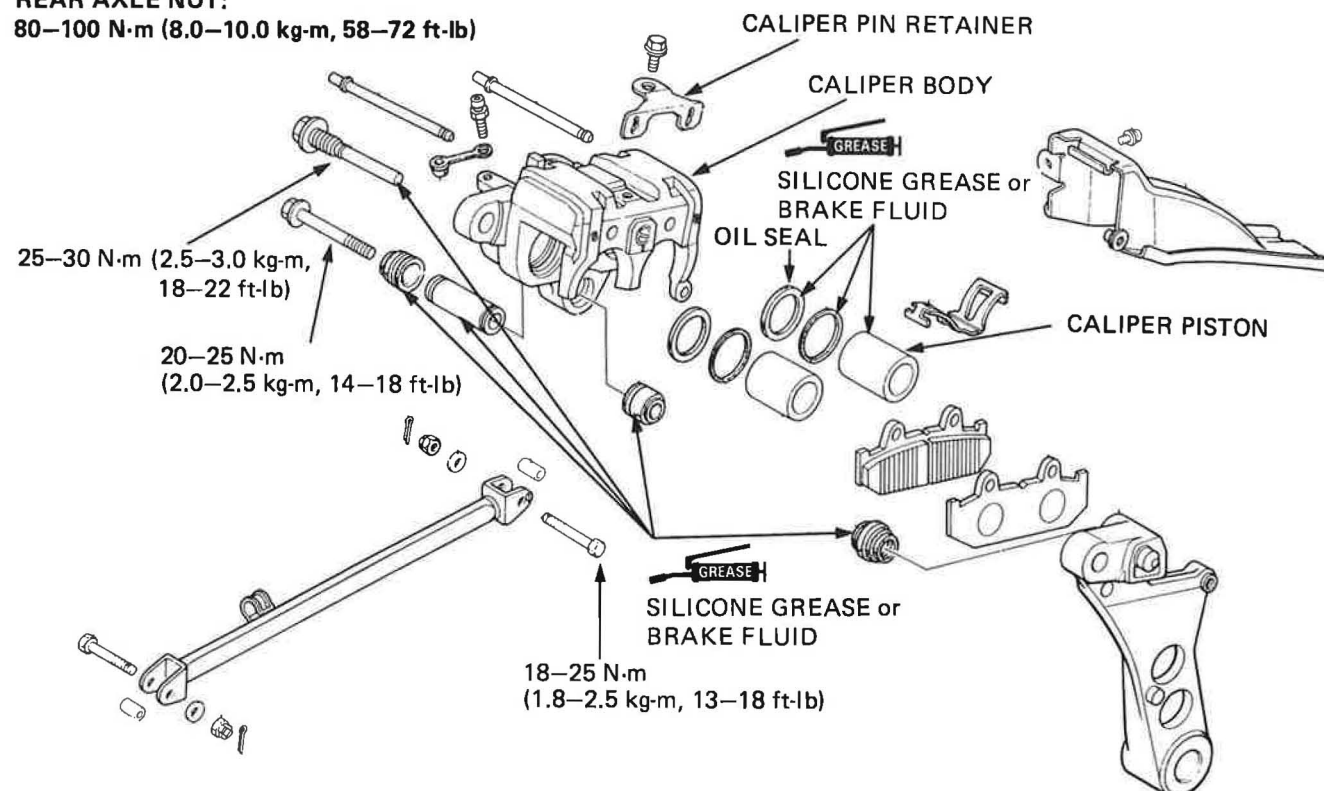
Installation is the reverse order of removal.

Coat the boot with silicon grease or brake fluid.  
 Install the boot in the groove of the bracket with cement as shown.

## TORQUE:

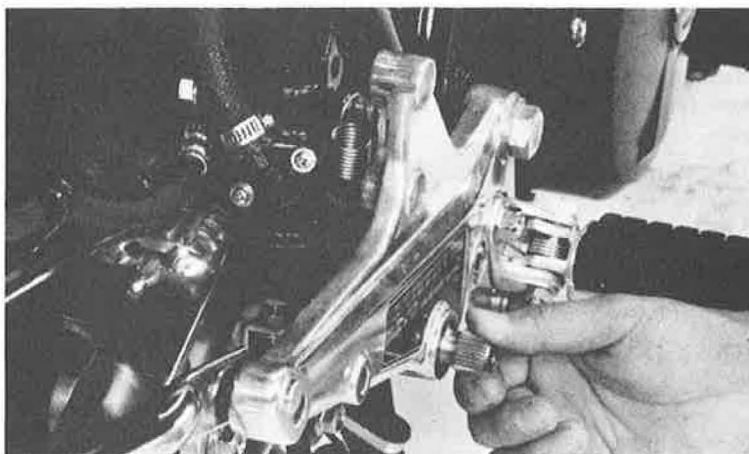
### REAR AXLE NUT:

80–100 N·m (8.0–10.0 kg·m, 58–72 ft·lb)



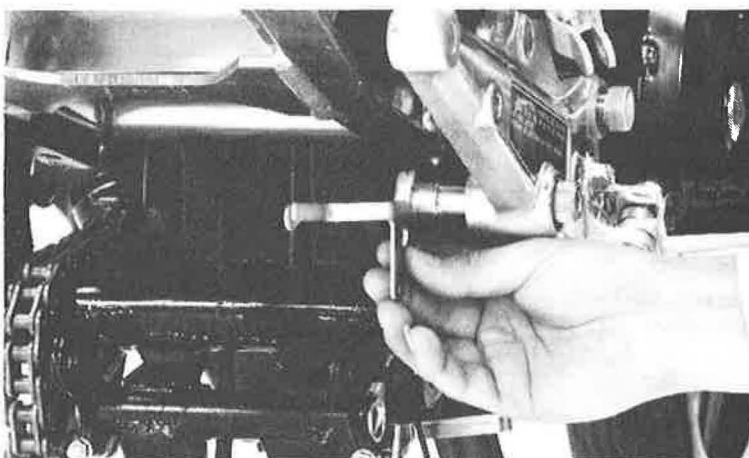


Remove the brake pedal.  
Remove the rear brake master cylinder.  
Remove the rear brake stoplight switch spring and brake pedal shaft.

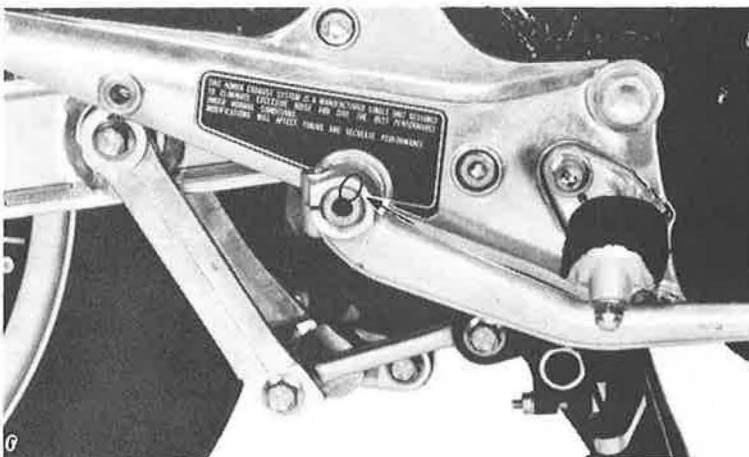


## INSTALLATION

Install the brake pedal shaft.  
Install the return spring.



Install the thrust washer on the brake shaft.  
Install the brake pedal by aligning the punch mark on the brake shaft with the punch mark on the brake pedal.



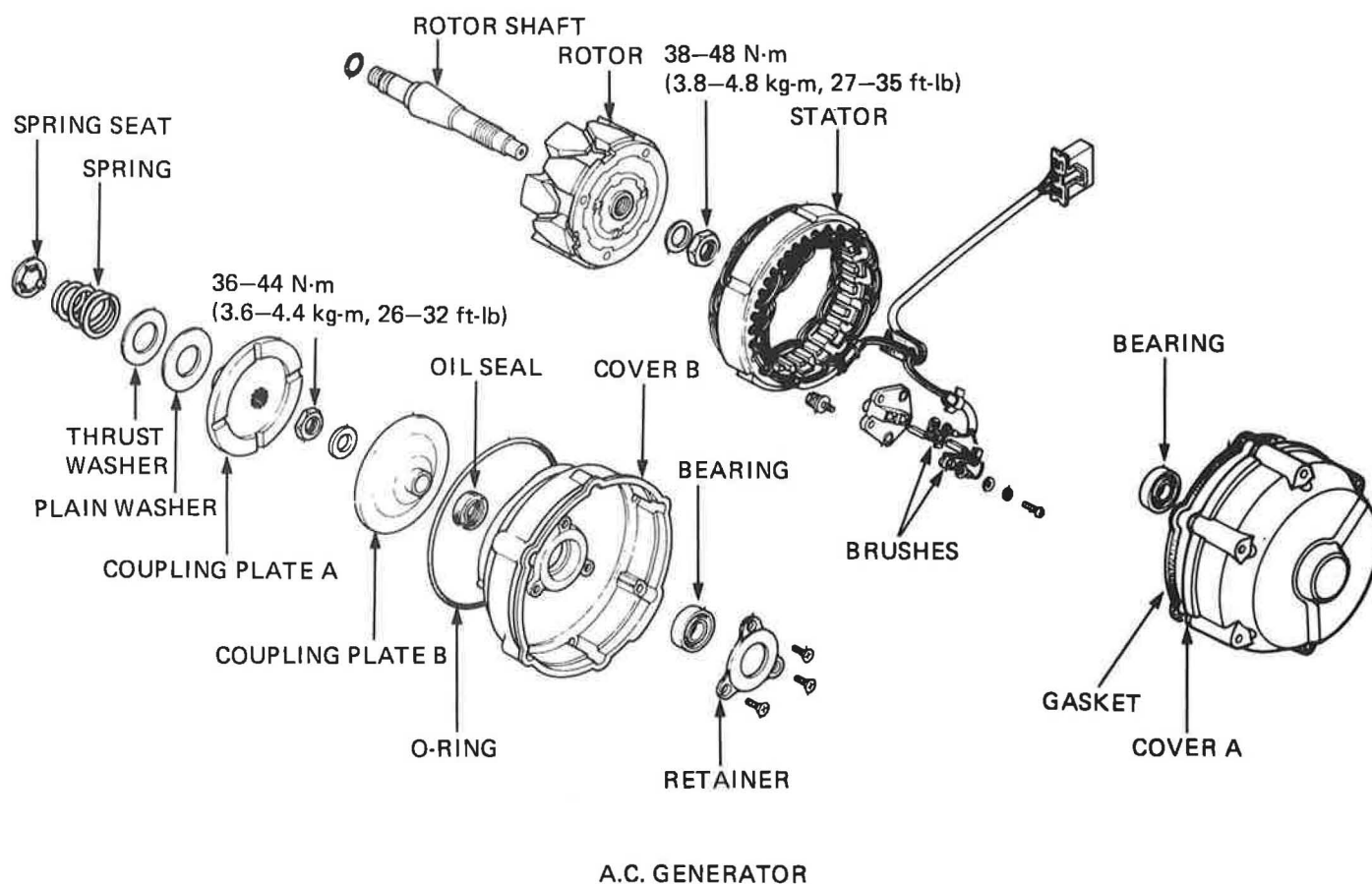
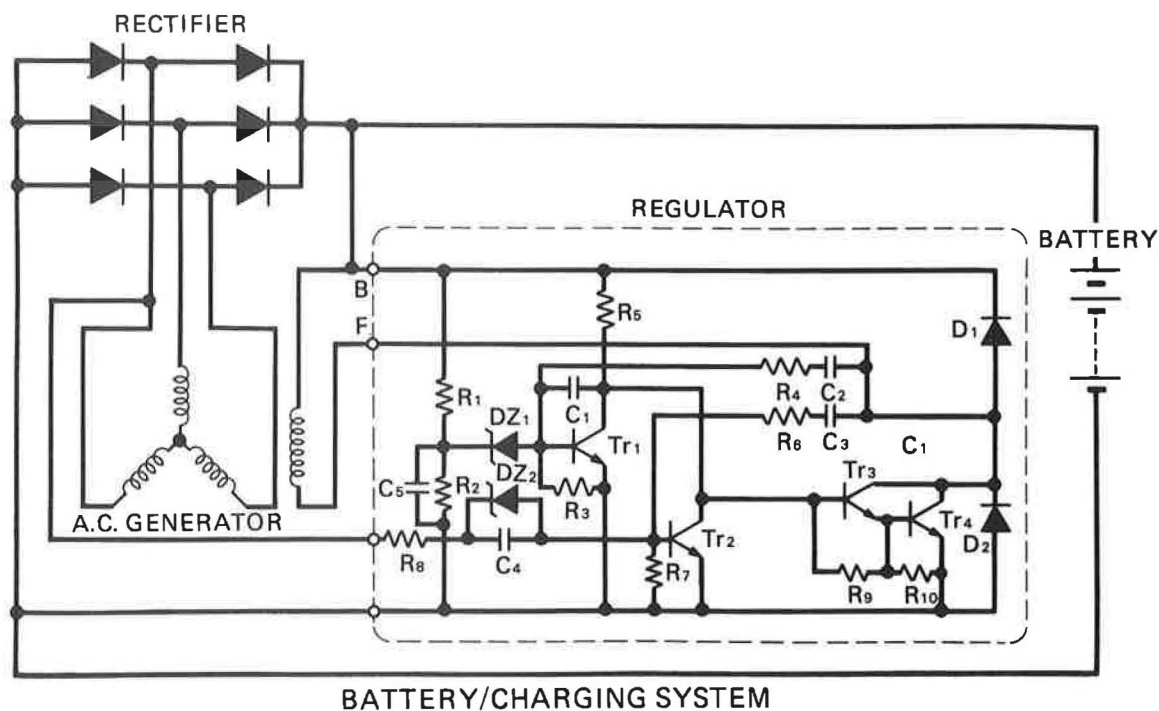


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**CBX**

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MEMO





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## SERVICE INFORMATION

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Battery fluid level should be checked regularly and topped up with distilled water when necessary.
- When charging the battery, quick-charging should only be done in an emergency; slow-charging is preferred.
- Remove the battery from the motorcycle for charging. If battery must be charged on the motorcycle, disconnect the battery cables.
- Keep flames or sparks away from a charging battery because it produces explosive hydrogen gas.
- All charging system components can be tested on the motorcycle.

### TOOLS

#### Common

Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment 32 x 35 mm	07746-0010100
Attachment 37 x 40 mm	07746-0010200

### SPECIFICATIONS

Battery	Capacity	12V 18AH		
	Specific gravity	1.28/20°C (68°F)		
	Charging rate	1.8 amperes maximum		
A.C. generator output		1000 rpm	1500 rpm	5000 rpm
		5A min.	12A min.	24A min.
Voltage regulator		Transistorized non-adjustable		

### TORQUE

Rotor lock nut	38-48 N·m (3.8-4.8 kg-m, 27-35 ft-lb)
Coupling lock nut	36-44 N·m (3.6-4.4 kg-m, 26-32 ft-lb)



## TROUBLESHOOTING

### No Power — Key Turned On:

1. Dead battery
  - Low fluid level
  - Low specific gravity
  - Charging system failure
2. Disconnected battery cable
3. Main fuse burned out
4. Faulty ignition switch

### Low Power — Key Turned On:

1. Weak battery
  - Low fluid level
  - Low specific gravity
  - Charging system failure
2. Loose battery connection

### Low Power — Engine Running:

1. Battery undercharged
  - Low fluid level
  - One or more dead cells
2. Charging system failure

### Intermittent Power:

1. Loose battery connection
2. Loose charging system connection
3. Loose starting system connection
4. Loose connection or short circuit in ignition system
5. Loose connection or short circuit in lighting system

### Charging System Failure:

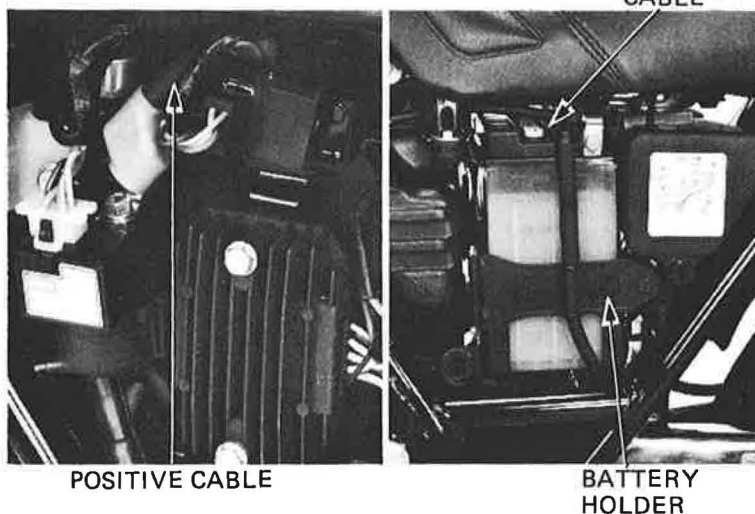
1. Loose, broken, or shorted wire or connection
2. Faulty voltage regulator
3. Faulty silicon rectifier
4. Faulty alternator



## BATTERY

### REMOVAL

Remove the right and left side covers.  
Disconnect the ground cable at the battery terminal.  
Disconnect the positive cable at the starter relay switch terminal.  
Remove the battery holder.



### TESTING SPECIFIC GRAVITY

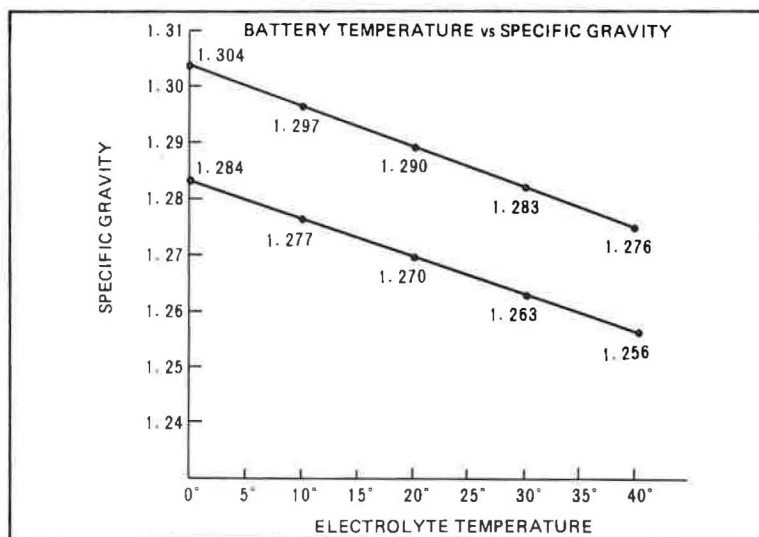
Test each cell with a hydrometer.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:**  
(20°C, 68°F)

1.27–1.29	Fully charged
Below 1.26	Undercharged

#### NOTE

- The battery must be recharged if the specific gravity is below 1.23.
- The specific gravity varies with the temperature as shown in the accompanying table.
- Replace the battery if sulfation is evident.
- The battery must be replaced if there are deposits on the bottom of each cell.



Specific gravity changes by 0.007 for every 10°C.

#### WARNING

**The battery contains sulfuric acid.**  
**Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.**  
**Antidote: Flush with water and get prompt medical attention.**



## BATTERY CHARGING

Connect the charger positive (+) cable to the battery positive (+) terminal.

Connect the charger negative (−) cable to the battery negative (−) terminal.

### Charging current:

1.8 amperes max.

### Charging:

Charge the battery until specific gravity is 1.27–1.29 at 20°C (68°F).

### WARNING

- Before charging a battery, remove the cap from each cell.
- Keep flames and sparks away from a charging battery.
- Turn power ON/OFF at the charger, not at the battery terminals.
- Discontinue charging if the electrolyte temperature exceeds 45°C (113°F).

### CAUTION

Quick-charging should only be done in an emergency; slow-charging is preferred.

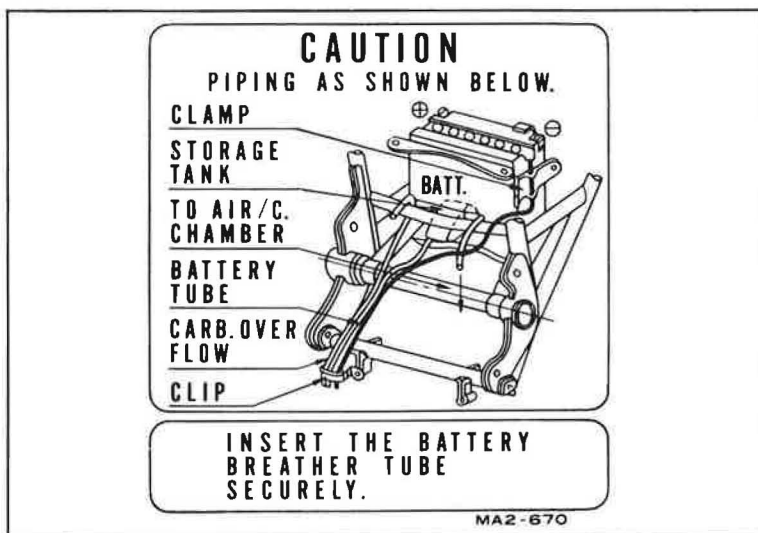
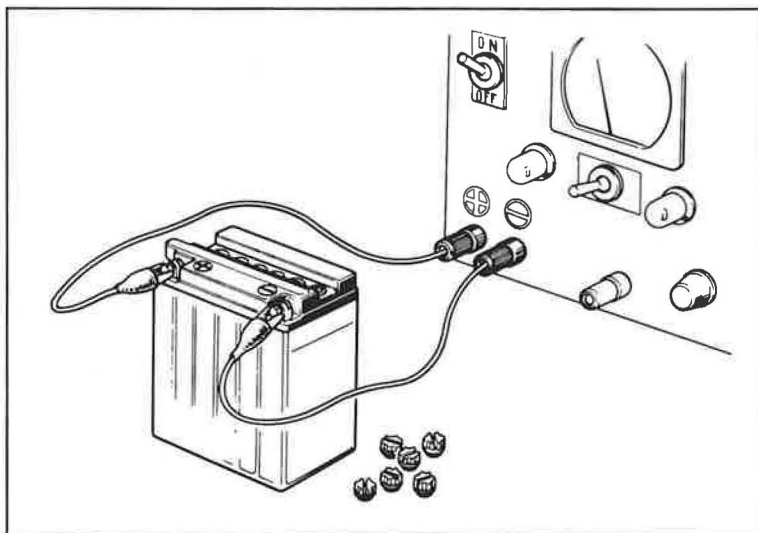
After installing the battery, coat the terminals with clean grease.

### WARNING

Do not allow battery electrolyte to touch the drive chain. This would weaken the chain.

### CAUTION

Route the breather tube as shown on the battery caution label.



## CHARGING SYSTEM

### Current Test

#### NOTE

Be sure the battery is good condition before performing this test.

Warm up the engine.

Remove the frame left side cover.

Turn headlight high beam on.

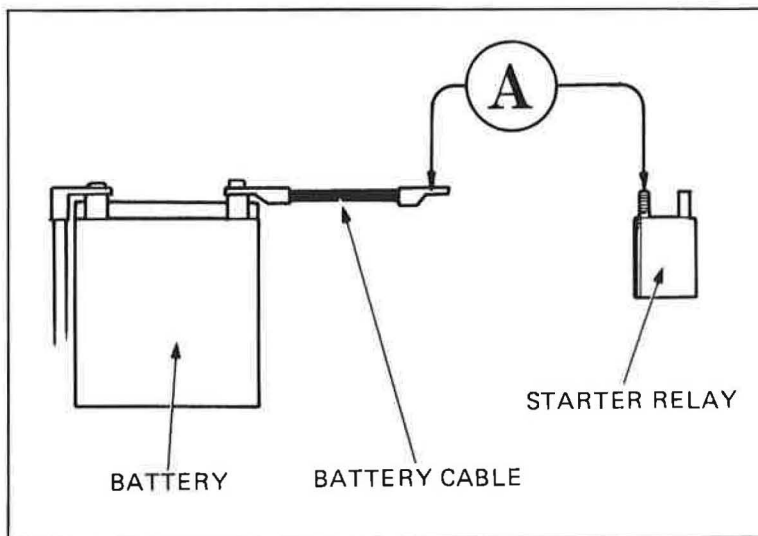
Disconnect the battery positive cable at the starter relay and connect an ammeter between the battery cable and terminal.

Allow engine to idle.

Increase engine speed slowly.

Charging amperage should begin by 1050 rpm and should be a minimum of 14 amperes at 5,000 rpm.

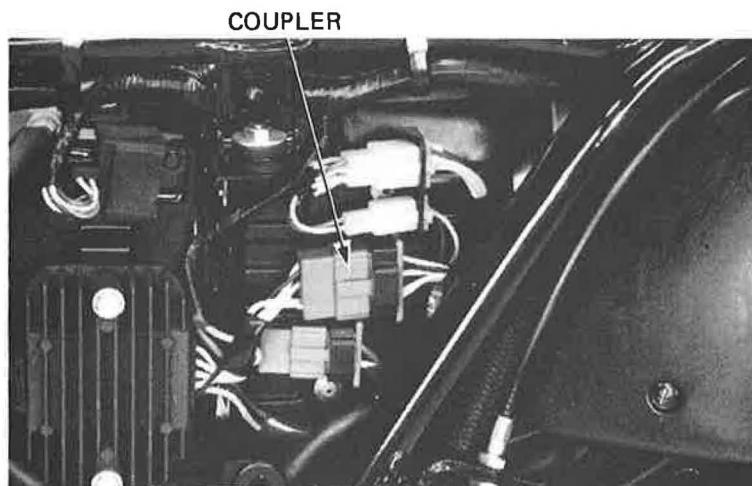
Check the stator (page 16-9 or 16-11) and then the regulator/rectifier (page 16-12), if the charging specifications are not met.



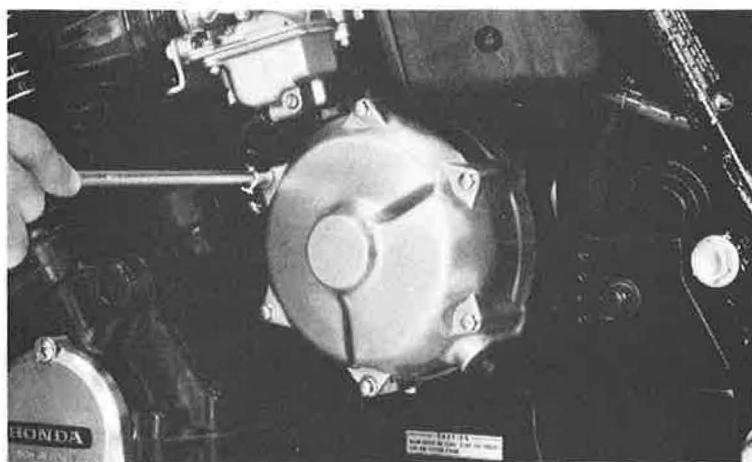


## **ALTERNATOR REMOVAL/ INSTALLATION**

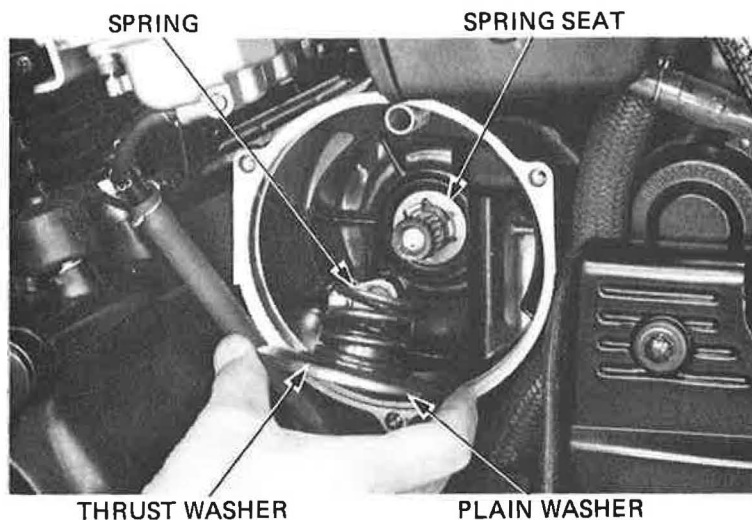
Remove the left leg shield.  
Remove the right side cover and disconnect the alternator couplers.



Remove the alternator by loosening the three bolts shown.  
Loosen the screws in a crisscross pattern 2 to 3 turns at a time.



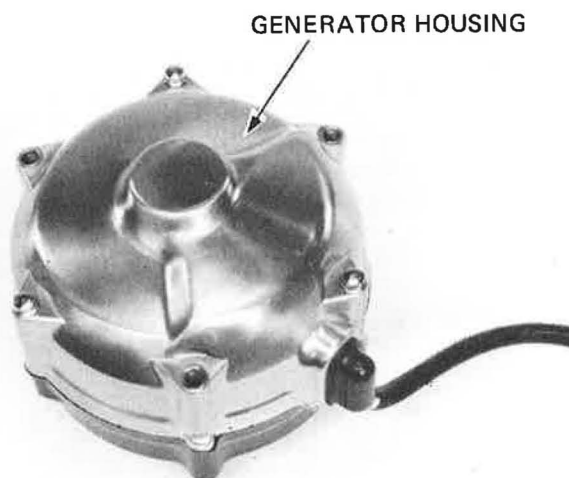
Remove the alternator clutch spring and washer.



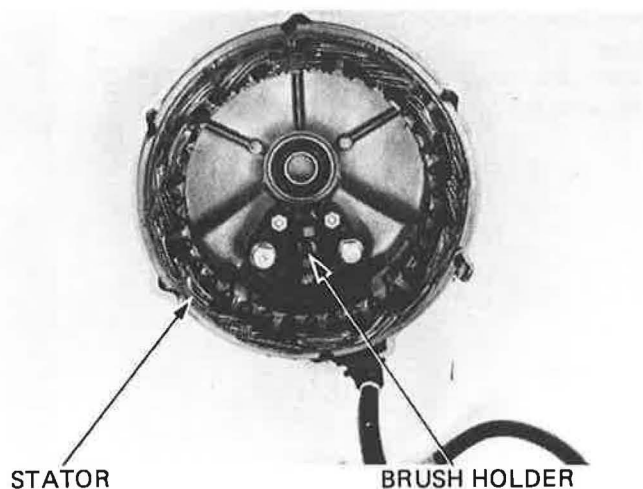


## ALTERNATOR DISASSEMBLY

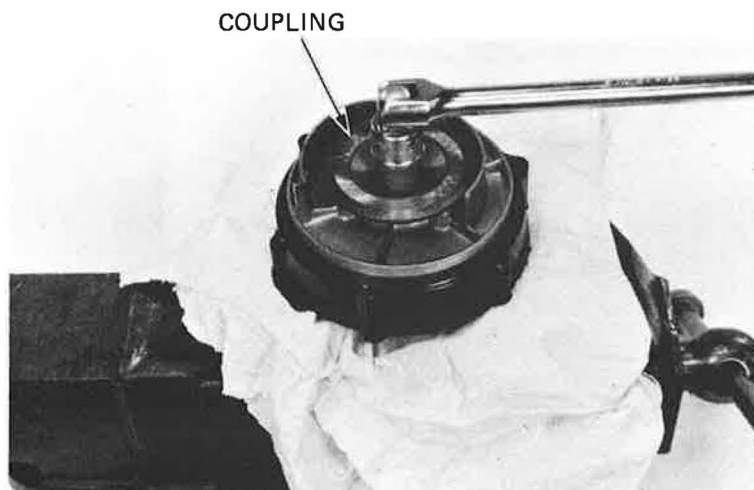
Remove the alternator.  
Remove the generator housing mount bolts.



Remove the bolts and brush holder.  
Remove the stator coil and brush holder.

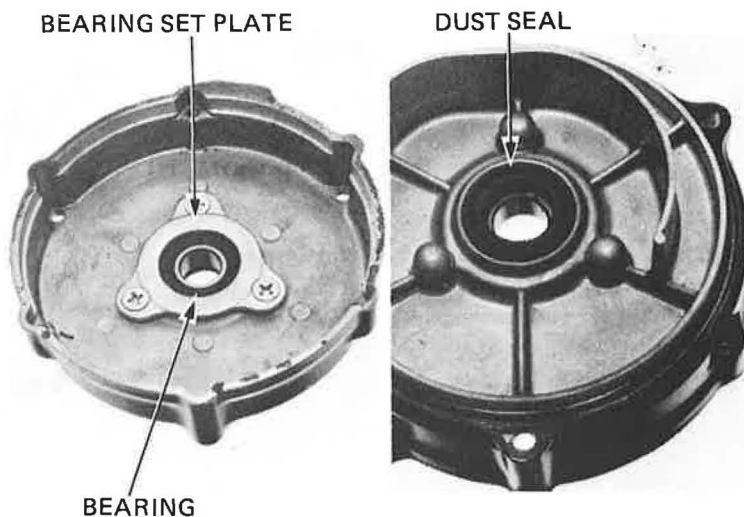


Hold the rotor in a vise with soft jaws, or shop towels being careful not to overtighten.  
Remove the coupling lock nut and washer.  
Remove the coupling.

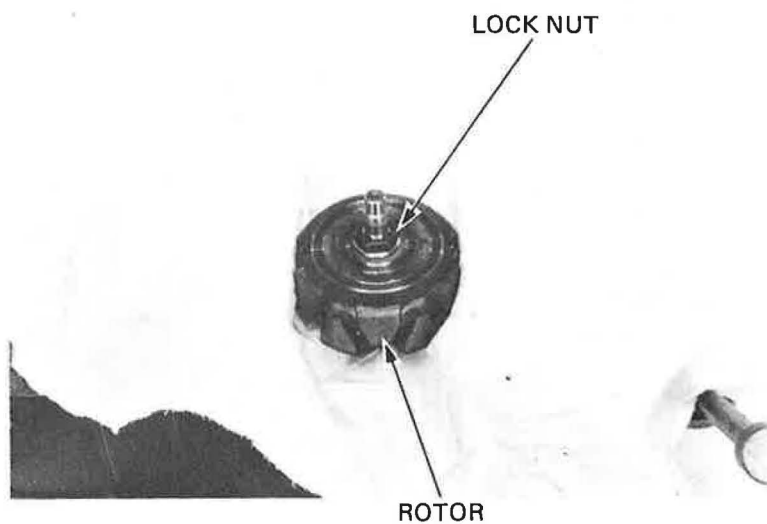




Remove the rotor shaft from the rotor housing.  
Remove the bearing set plate and bearing.  
Remove the dust seal.



Remove the rotor lock nut.  
Remove the rotor shaft from the rotor.



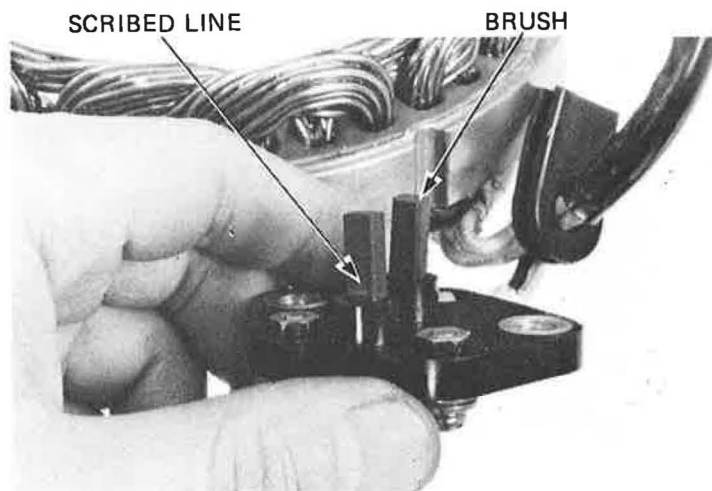
## INSPECTION

Inspect the length of each brush as shown.  
If it shows wear to the scribed service limit line,  
replace the brushes.

**SERVICE LIMIT:** Scribed line

## NOTE

Replace the brushes in pairs.







## STATOR COIL CONTINUITY TEST

### NOTE

It is not necessary to remove the stator to make this test.

Check the yellow leads to the alternator stator for continuity with each other. Replace the stator if any yellow lead is not continuous with the others, or if any lead has continuity to ground.

**RESISTANCE: 0.32–0.40Ω**

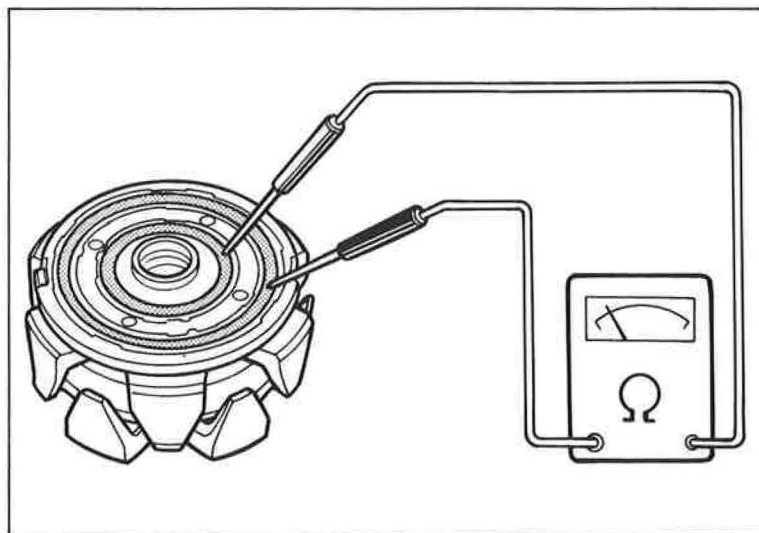


## ROTOR CONTINUITY TEST

Check the resistance between the two rotor slip rings.

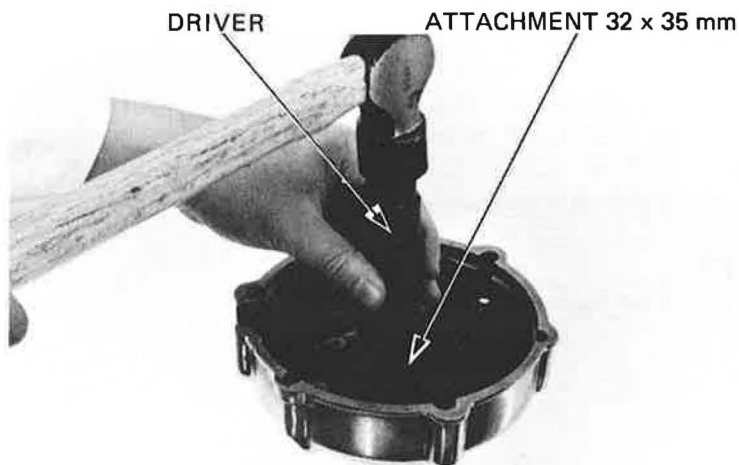
**SLIP RING - TO - SLIP RING: 3.5–4.8Ω**

Replace the rotor, if not within specifications.



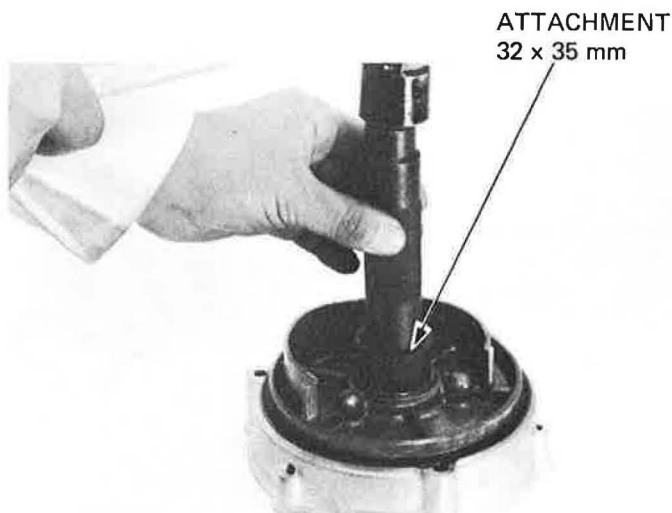
## ALTERNATOR ASSEMBLY

Pack the bearing cavities with grease.  
Install the bearing into the generator cover.

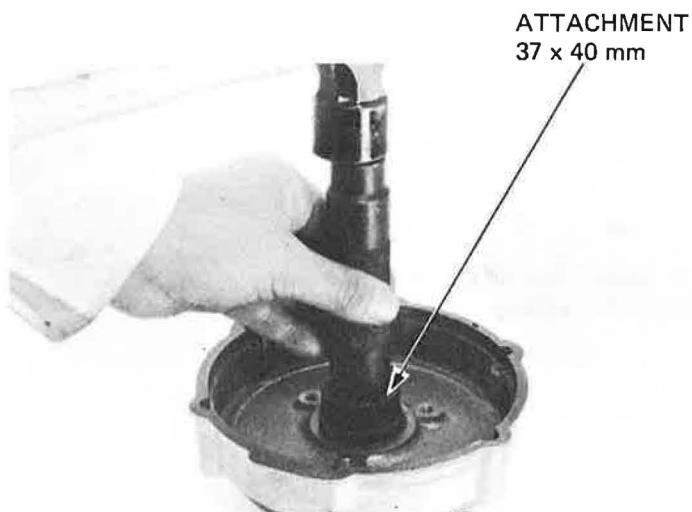




Install the dust seal.  
Apply grease to the inside of the dust seal.



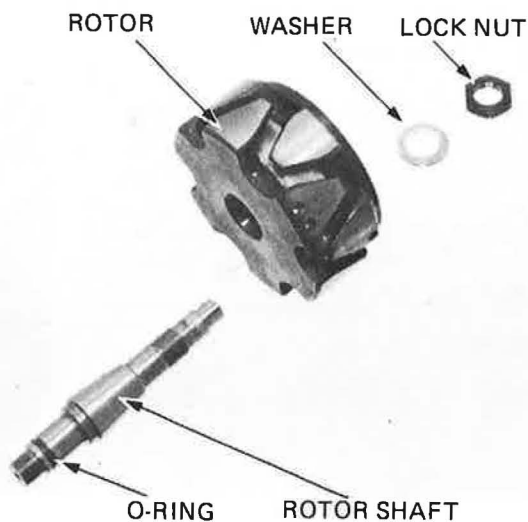
Pack the bearing cavities with grease.  
Drive the bearing into the rotor housing.  
Install the bearing setting plate.

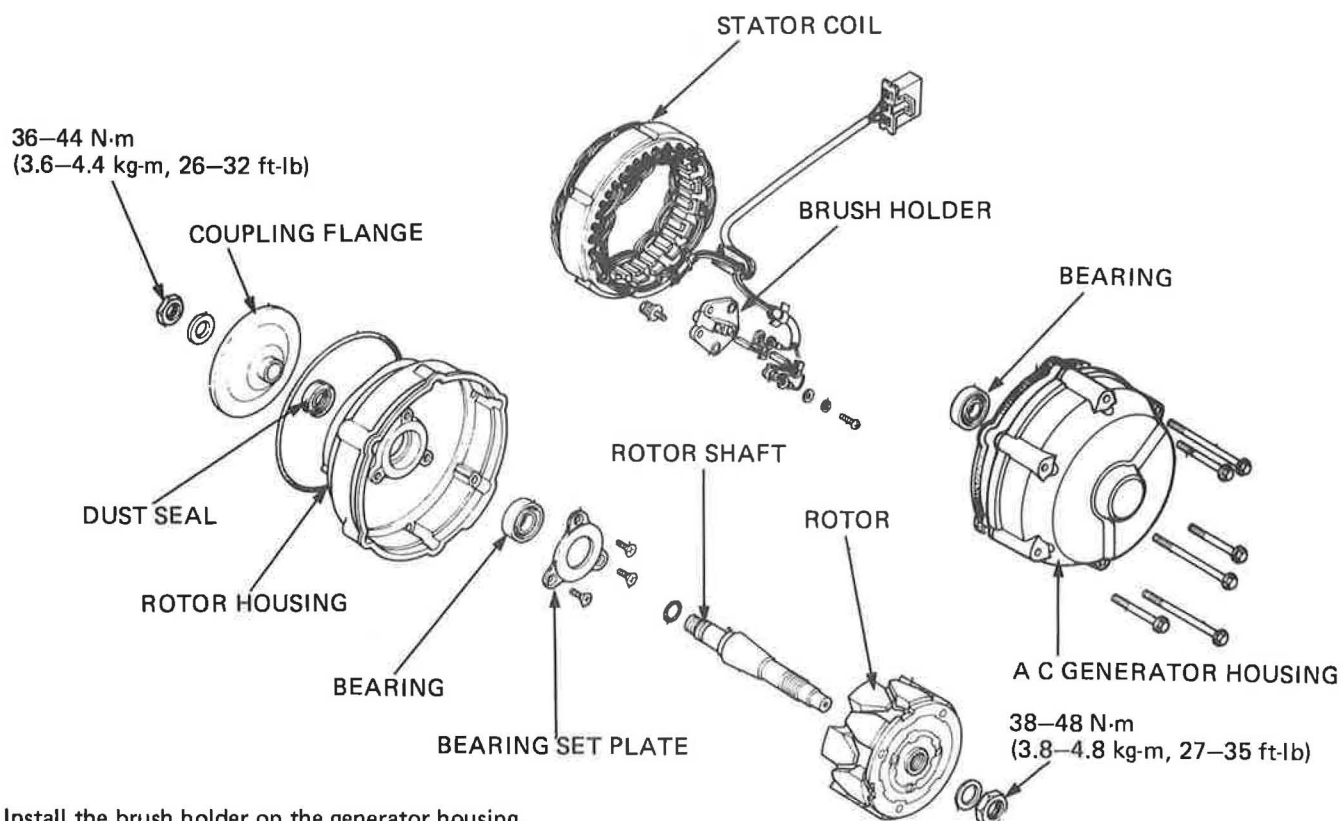


Apply grease to a new o-ring.  
Install the o-ring on the rotor shaft.  
Clean the rotor shaft and rotor matching surfaces.  
Install the rotor shaft into the rotor.  
Tighten the lock nut.

**TORQUE:****38–48 N·m (3.8–4.8 kg-m, 27–35 ft-lb)**

Install the rotor shaft into the rotor housing.  
Install the coupling on the rotor shaft and tighten the lock nut.

**TORQUE:****36–44 N·m (3.6–4.4 kg-m, 26–32 ft-lb)**



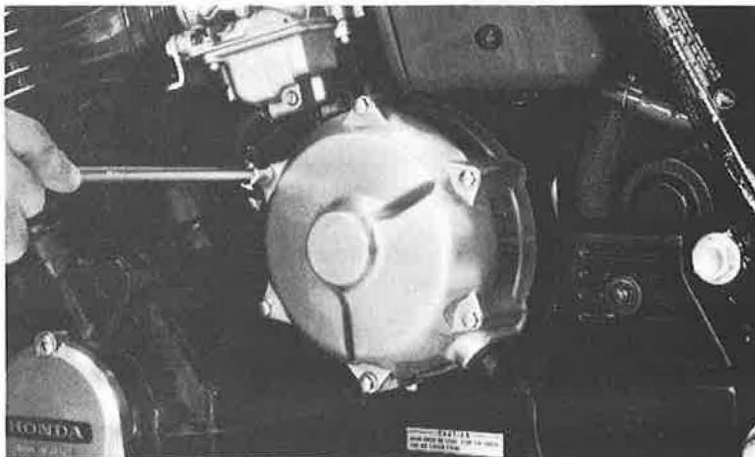
Install the brush holder on the generator housing.  
 Assemble the A C generator.

## ALTERNATOR INSTALLATION

Install the alternator in the reverse order of removal.

### CAUTION

*When installing the alternator apply molybdenum disulfide grease to sliding surface of the couplings of the alternator.*





## STATOR

### INSPECTION

Remove the frame left side cover.

Turn the ignition switch on.

Measure battery voltage.

Connect a DC voltmeter to regulator red/white wire and ground. Read the voltage. It should be equal to the battery voltage. Check wire and battery cable connections, if not.

Connect a DC voltmeter to the stator six pole connector black and white wires, without disconnecting them. Read the voltage. It should be 8–10 volts. Check the wire and battery cable connections (photo), if battery voltage is not equal.

Disconnect the DC voltmeter.

Warm up the engine.

Connect an AC voltmeter leads to any two yellow wire leads. You should read 8-10 volts. Move one lead to the remaining yellow wire. You should read 8-10 volts. Replace the stator if voltage output is not within specifications.

### STATOR CONTINUITY TEST

Warm up the engine.

Stop the engine.

Remove the frame right side cover.

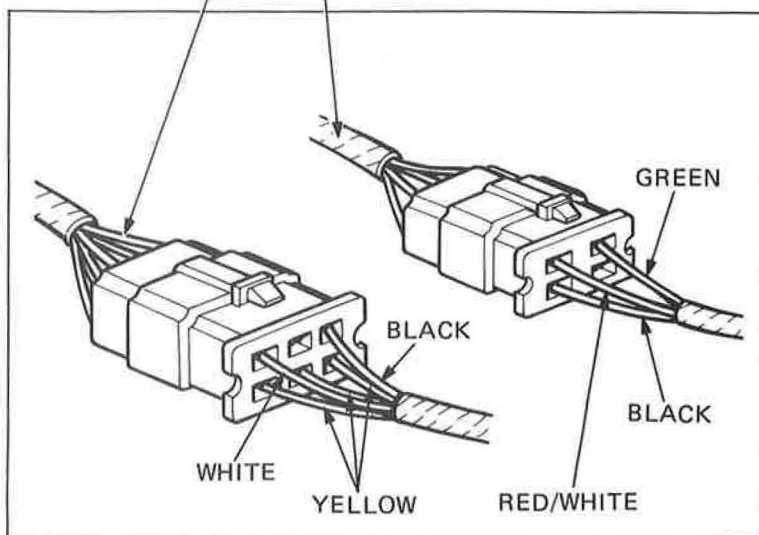
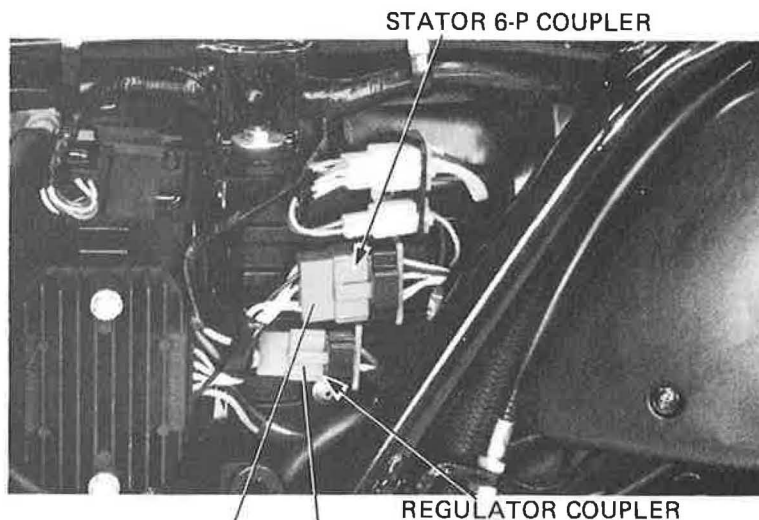
Disconnect the stator 6 - P coupler.

Check the resistance of the stator six pole connector wires.

Use the R x 1 ohmmeter scale.

**Black-White:** 10-12 $\Omega$   
**Yellow-Yellow:** 0.4-0.5 $\Omega$   
**Yellow-ground:**  $\infty$

Replace the stator if not within specifications.

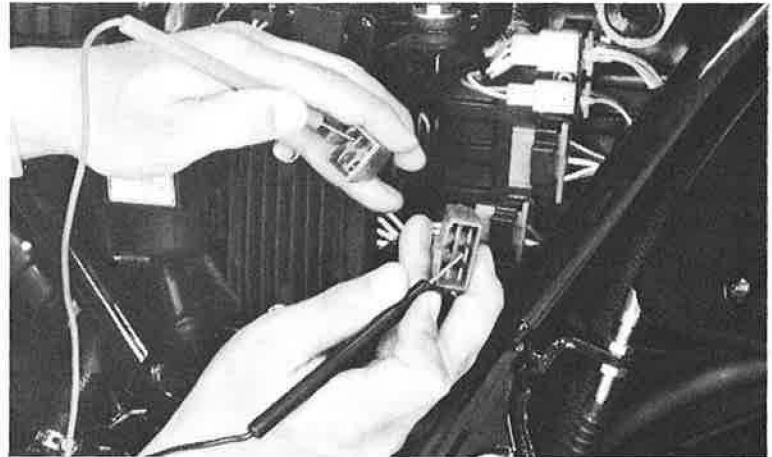




## VOLTAGE REGULATOR/RECTIFIER

### INSPECTION

Disconnect the regulator/rectifier couplers.  
 Check the resistance between the leads.  
 Replace the regulator/rectifier unit if the readings do not fall within the limits shown in the charts.



### NOTE

- For accurate testing, it is necessary to use a high quality electrical tester. Use of an improper tester or measurements in improper range may give false readings.
- Use SANWA ELECTRICAL TESTER (P/N 07308-0020000).
- The resistances shown in the table indicate those to be read on the tester, not of specific circuits or parts.

### MEASURING RANGE:

SANWA SP-10D : XKΩ

KOWA TH-5H : X100Ω

### RECTIFIER

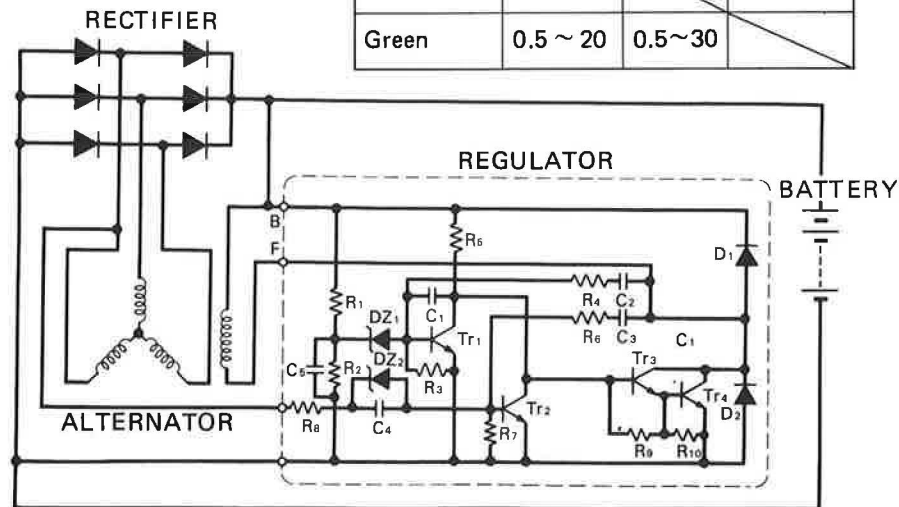
UNIT : kΩ

Probe (+) Probe (-)	Red/White	Green	Yellow 1	Yellow 2	Yellow 3
Red/White		∞	∞	∞	∞
Green	0.5 ~ 50		0.5 ~ 50	0.5 ~ 50	0.5 ~ 50
Yellow 1	0.5 ~ 50	∞		∞	∞
Yellow 2	0.5 ~ 50	∞	∞		∞
Yellow 3	0.5 ~ 50	∞	∞	∞	

### REGULATOR

UNIT : kΩ

Probe (+) Probe (-)	Black	White	Green
Black		1 ~ 30	0.5 ~ 20
White	0.5 ~ 30		1 ~ 50
Green	0.5 ~ 20	0.5 ~ 30	



BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM



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