

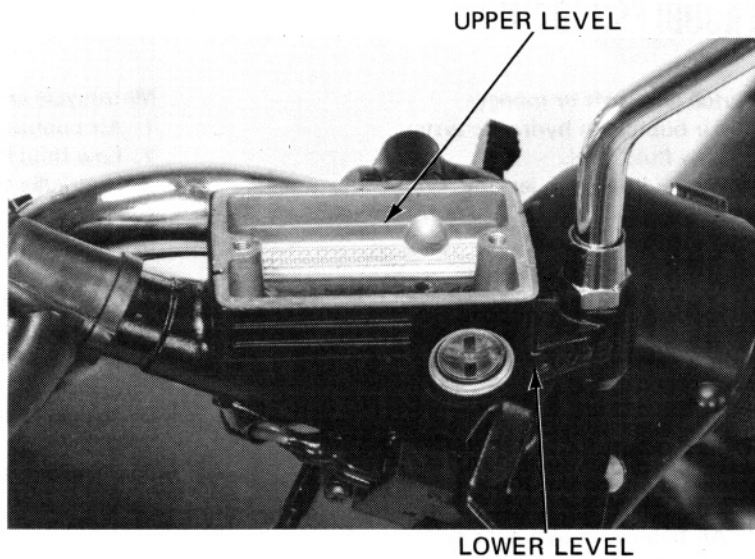
## CLUTCH

### CLUTCH 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 clutch lever. Failure to do so will allow clutch fluid to squirt out of the reservoir during clutch operation.*
- *Avoid spilling fluid on painted surfaces. Place a rag over the fuel tank whenever the system is serviced.*



### CLUTCH FLUID DRAINING

Connect a bleed hose to the bleed valve.

Loosen the slave cylinder bleed valve and pump the clutch lever. Stop operating the lever when no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.

### CLUTCH FLUID FILLING

#### NOTE:

Do not mix different types of fluid since they are not compatible.

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

To prevent piston overtravel and clutch fluid seepage, keep a 20 mm (3/4 in) spacer between the handlebar grip and lever when bleeding the clutch 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 resistance is felt. Then bleed the system.

### AIR BLEEDING

#### NOTE:

- Check the fluid level often while bleeding the clutch to prevent air from being pumped into the system.
- Use only DOT 3 brake fluid from a sealed container.
- Do not mix brake fluid types and never reuse the fluid which has been pumped out during bleeding, or the efficiency of the clutch system will be impaired.

