



YAMAHA

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AG100G

OWNER'S MANUAL

3V6-28199-20

Particularly important information is distinguished in this manual by the following notations:

NOTE: A NOTE provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.

CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates special procedures that must be followed to avoid damage to the motorcycle.

WARNING: A WARNING indicates special procedures that must be followed to avoid injury to a motorcycle operator or person inspecting or repairing the motorcycle.

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of the Yamaha AG100G. This model represents the product of many years of Yamaha experience in the production of fine sporting, touring, and pacesetting racing machines. You can now appreciate the high degrees of craftsmanship and reliability that have made Yamaha a leader in these fields.

PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY BEFORE OPERATING YOUR NEW MOTORCYCLE. This manual

will provide you with a good basic understanding of the features, operation, and basic maintenance and inspection items of this motorcycle. If you have any questions regarding the operation or maintenance of your motorcycle, please consult your Yamaha dealer.

NOTICE:

Some data in this manual may become outdated due to improvements made to this model in the future. If you have any question regarding this manual, or your motorcycle, please consult your Yamaha dealer.

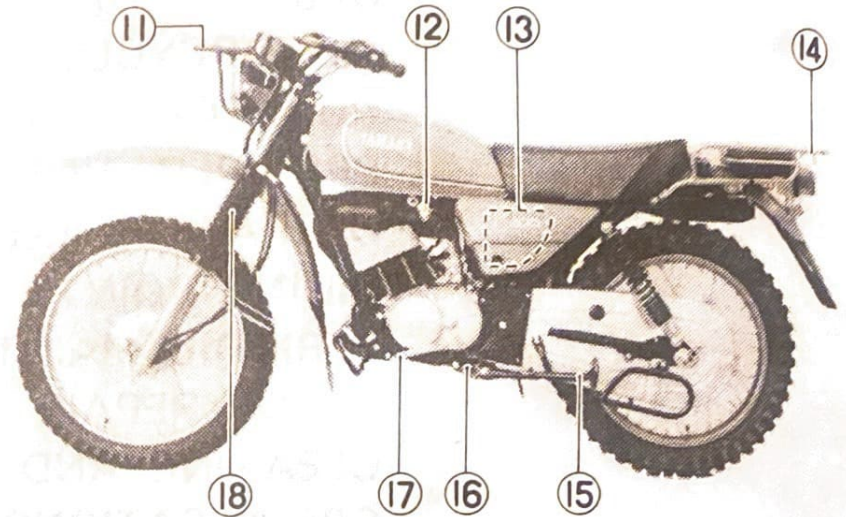
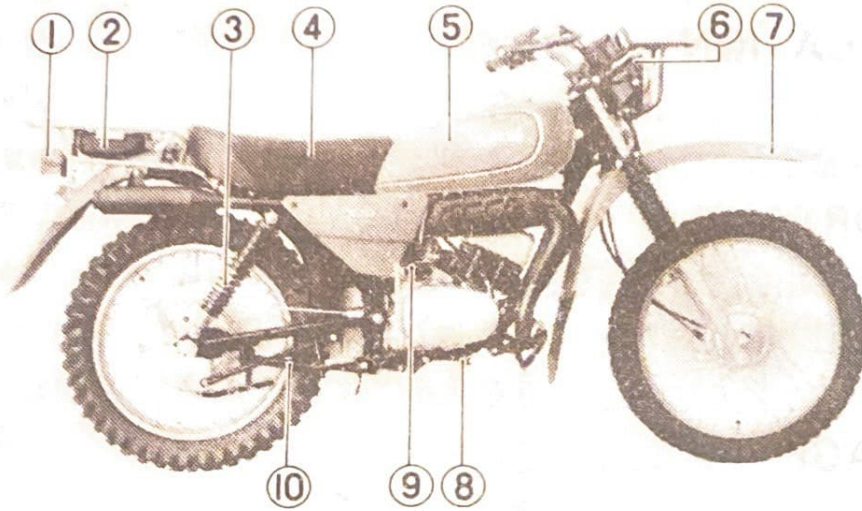
**SERVICE DEPT.
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD.**

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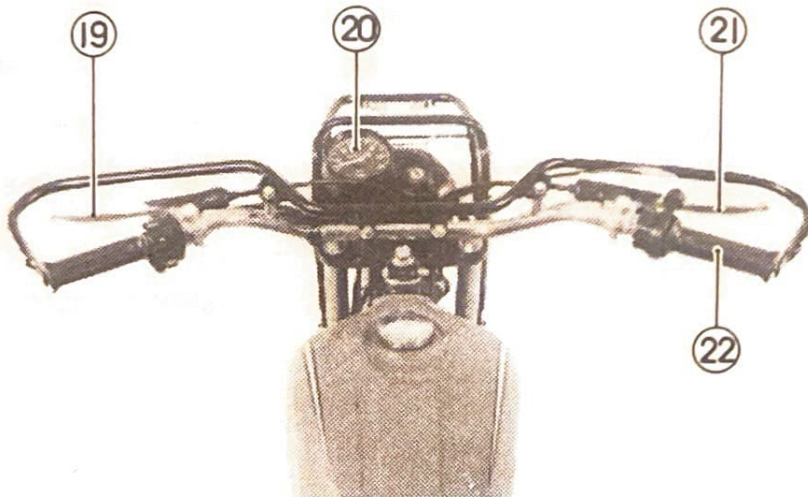
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DESCRIPTION



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- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Taillight | 9. Kick crank | 17. Change pedal |
| 2. Tool box | 10. Side stand | 18. Front fork |
| 3. Rear shock absorber | 11. Front carrier | 19. Clutch lever |
| 4. Seat | 12. Fuel cock | 20. Speedometer |
| 5. Fuel tank | 13. Oil tank | 21. Brake lever |
| 6. Headlight | 14. Rear carrier | 22. Throttle grip |
| 7. Front fender | 15. Side stand | |
| 8. Brake pedal | 16. Footrest | |

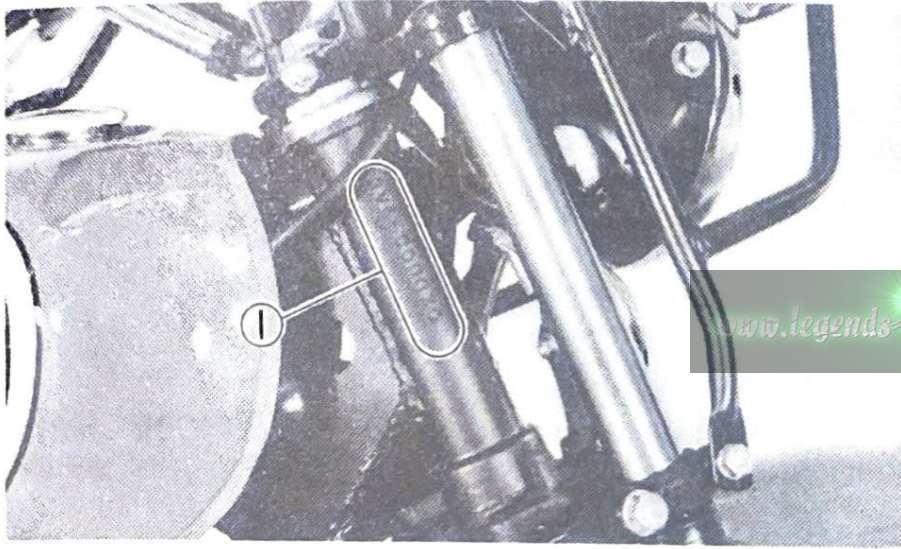
NOTE: _____

The motorcycle that you have purchased differs partly in design and specifications from that shown in this photo.

MOTORCYCLE IDENTIFICATION

Frame serial number

The frame serial number is stamped into the right side of the steering head pipe.



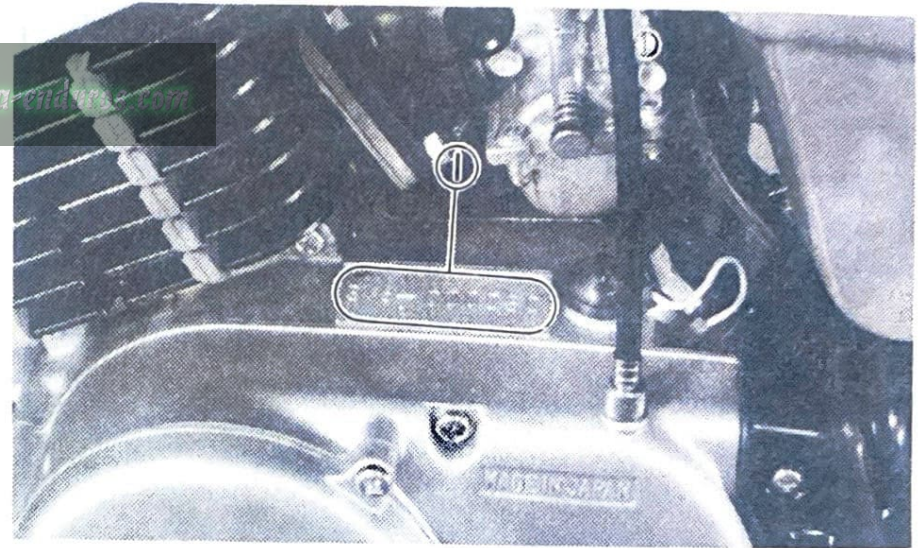
1. Frame serial number

Engine serial number

The engine serial number is stamped into the left side of the engine on top of the crankcase.

NOTE: _____

The first three digits of these numbers are for model identifications; the remaining digits are the unit production number.



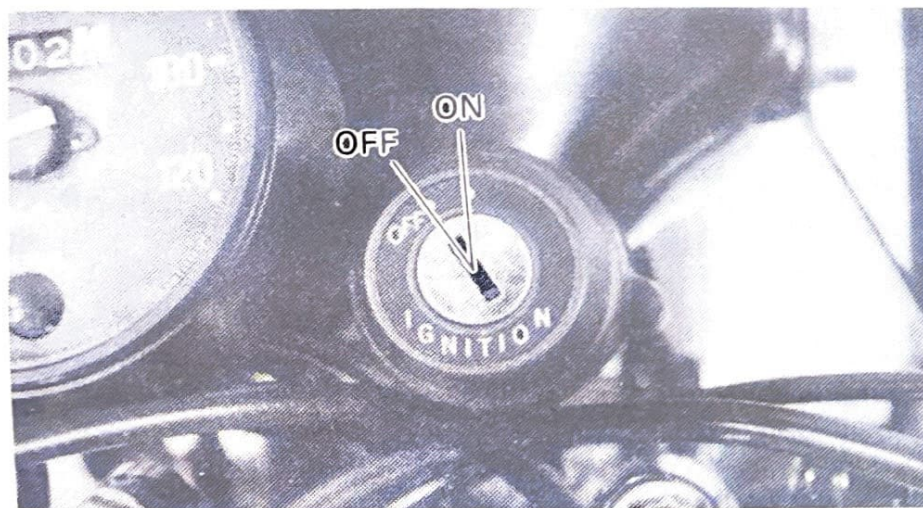
1. Engine serial number

CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Main switch

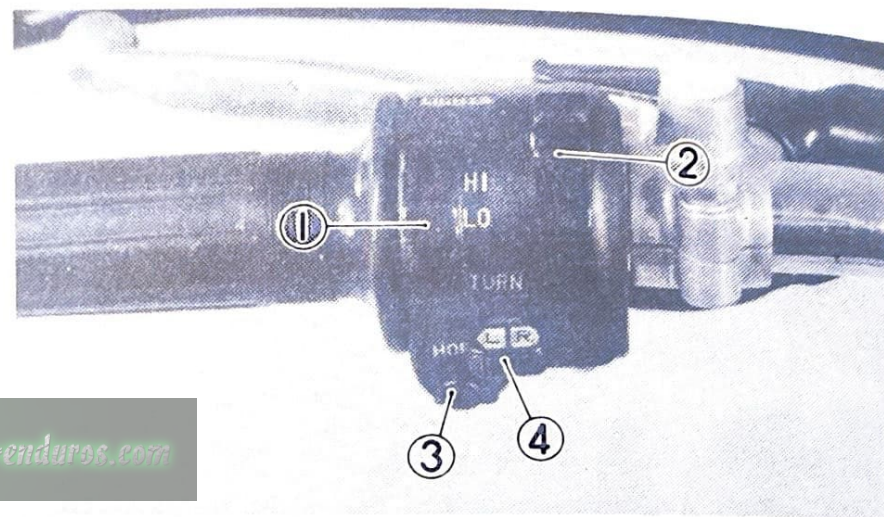
According to the main key position, the ignition and lighting systems can be used as follows:

Key position	Description	Key removal
OFF	Engine cannot be started. Lights and horn cannot be operated.	Possible
ON	Engine can be started. Lights and horn can be operated.	Not possible



Handle switches

The handle switches are located near the left handlebar grip and are used for the following functions.



1. "LIGHTS" switch (Dimmer switch)
2. "LIGHTS" switch
3. "HORN" switch
4. "TURN" switch

"LIGHTS" switch

Turn the light switch to the "ON" position to turn on the headlight.

"LIGHTS" switch (Dimmer switch)

Turn to the "HI" position for the high beam and to the "LO" position for the low beam.

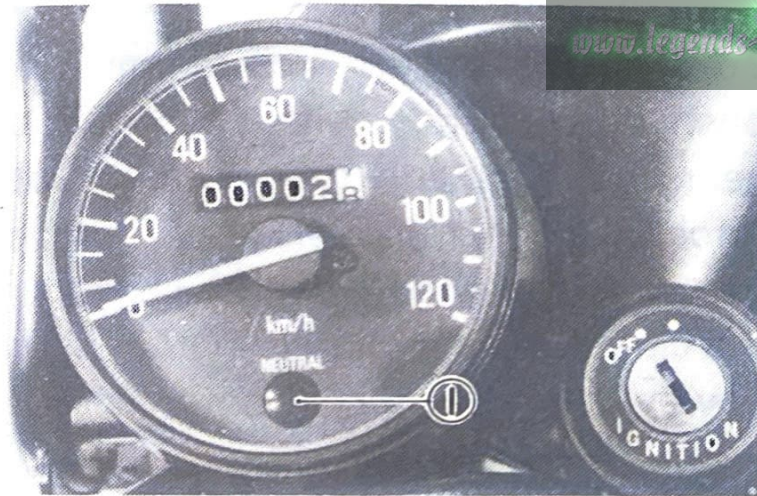
“HORN” switch

Press button to sound the horn.

“TURN” switch

This is a three-way switch: the center position is off; turn to the “L” position for the left flasher and to the “R” position for the right flasher. Be sure to turn the switch off after completing a turn.

Indicator lights



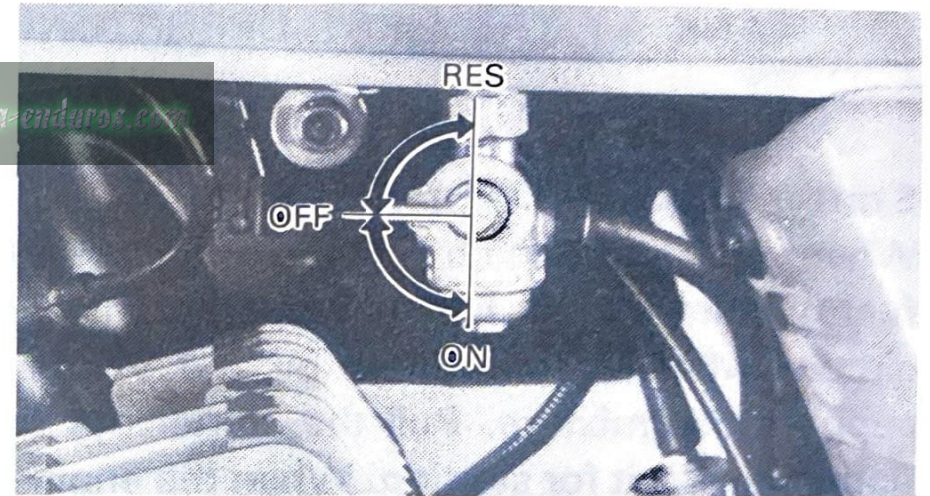
1. “NEUTRAL” light

“NEUTRAL” light (green):

This light comes on when the transmission is in neutral.

Fuel cock

The fuel cock act as a valve between the tank and the carburetor and also filters the fuel. The fuel cock has the following three positions:



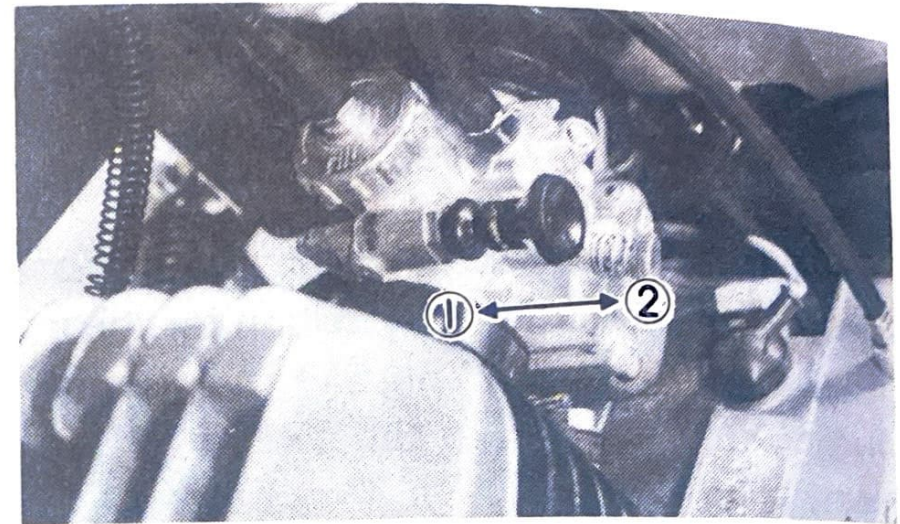
OFF: With the lever in this position fuel will not flow. Always return the lever to this position when the engine is not running.

ON: With the lever in this position fuel flows to the carburetor. Normal riding is done with the lever in this position.

RES: This indicates "RESERVE". If you run out of fuel while riding, move the lever to this position. THEN, FILL THE TANK AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

Starter knob (CHOKE)

When cold, the engine requires a richer air-fuel mixture for starting. A separate starter circuit, which is controlled by the starter, supplies this mixture. Pull the starter out to open the circuit for starting. When the engine has warmed up push the it in to close the circuit.

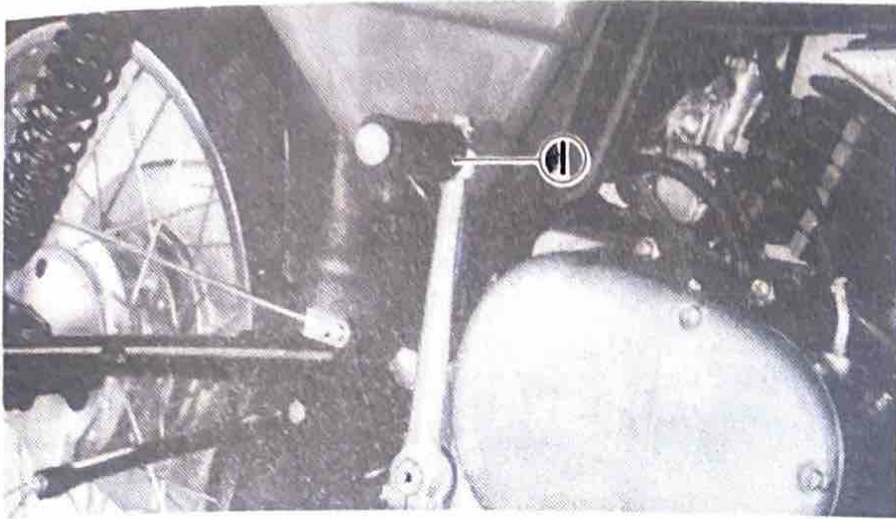


1. Push and start

2. Pull and kick

Kick starter

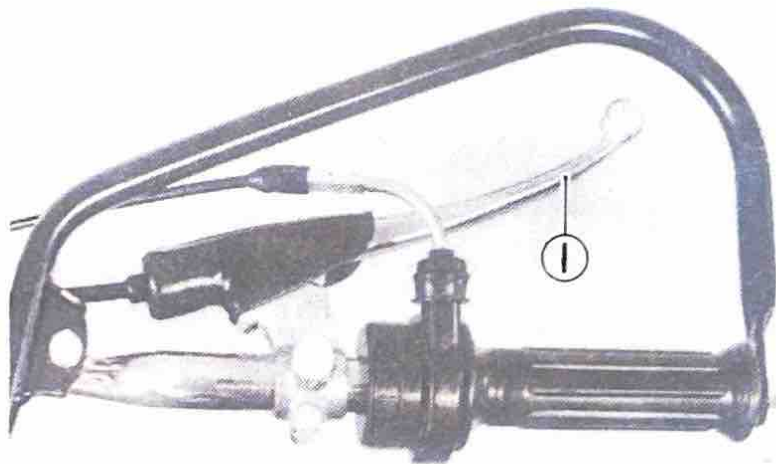
To start the engine, rotate the kick crank, push down lightly with your foot until the gears engage, and then kick smoothly and forcefully. This model has a primary kick starter so the engine can be started in gear if the clutch is disengaged. In normal practices, however, shift to neutral before starting.



1. Kick starter

Front brake lever

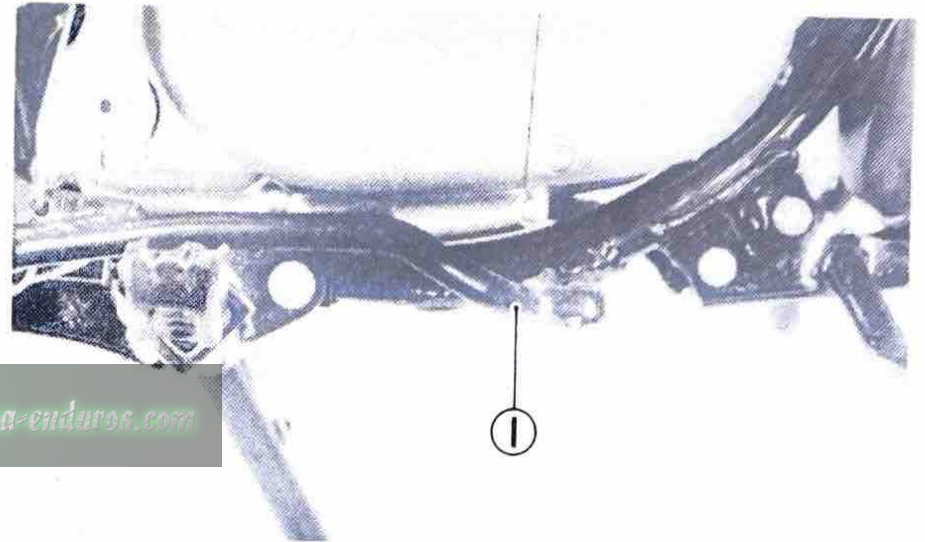
The front brake lever is located on the right handlebar. Pull it toward the handlebar to activate the front brake.



1. Front brake lever

Rear brake pedal

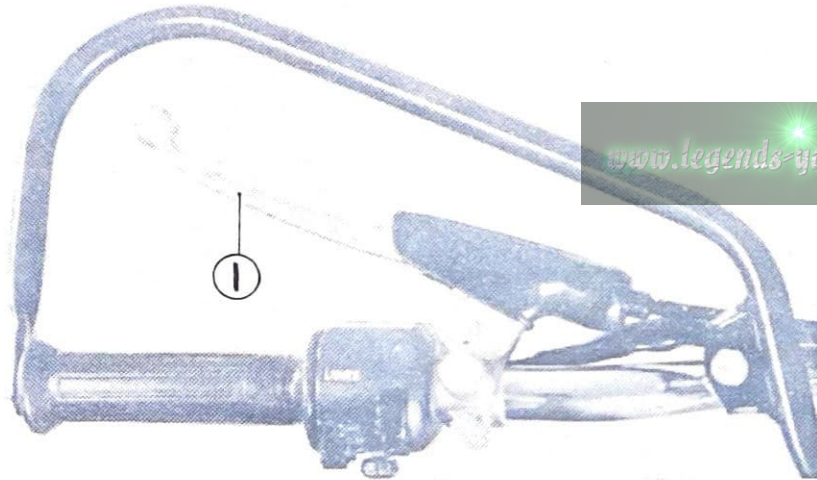
The rear brake pedal is in front of the right footrest. Press down on the brake pedal to activate the rear brake.



1. Rear brake pedal

Clutch lever

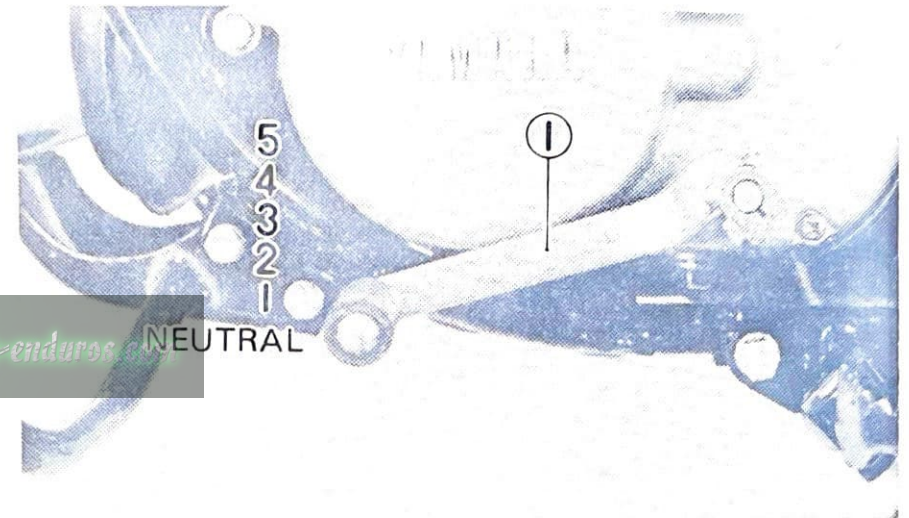
The clutch lever is located on the left handlebar and disengages or engages the clutch. Pull the clutch lever to the handlebar to disengage the clutch and release the lever to engage the clutch. The lever should be pulled rapidly and released slowly for smooth operation.



1. Clutch lever

Change pedal

The gear ratios of the constant mesh 5 speed transmission are ideally spaced. The gears can be shifted by using the change pedal on the left side of the engine.



1. Change pedal

PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

Before using this motorcycle please check the following points:

Item	Routine	Page
Brakes	Check operation/adjustment	9, 23 ~ 24
Clutch	Check operation/lever adjustment	9, 22
Throttle	Check for proper throttle and Autolube cable operation	9,
Autolube tank	Check oil level/top-up as required	9, 17
Transmission oil	Check oil level/top-up as required	9, 17 ~ 19
Drive chain	Check alignment/adjustment/lubrication	24 ~ 26
Air filter	Foam type must be clean and damp w/oil always	20 ~ 21
Wheels and tires	Check pressure/runout/spoke tightness/axle nuts	10,
Fittings/fasteners	Check all — tighten as necessary	10,
Lights/signals	Check headlight/tail-stoplights	10,

NOTE:

Pre-operation checks should be made each time the motorcycle is used. Such an inspection can be thoroughly accomplished in a very short time, and the added safety it assures is more than worth the time involved.

Brake (Front and Rear)

Check for correct play in the brake lever and pedal and make sure they are working properly. Check the brakes at low speed shortly after starting out.

Clutch

Check for correct play in the clutch lever and make sure the lever operates properly.

Engine oil (oil tank)

Make sure there is sufficient engine oil in the oil tank. Add oil as necessary.

Recommended oil:

Air cooled 2-stroke engine oil

Oil tank capacity: 1.5 l.

Transmission oil

Make sure the transmission oil is at the specified level. Add oil as necessary.

Recommended oil:

SAE 10W/30 type "SE" motor oil

Oil quantity: 700 ~ 750 cm³

To check level, screw the dip stick completely out and then just rest the stick in the hole. The oil level should be between the two marks on the dipstick.

Fuel

Make sure there is sufficient fuel in the tank.

Recommended fuel:

Grade: Regular (leaded)

Fuel tank capacity: 11 l.

Drive chain

Check the chain tension and condition.

Throttle

Turn the throttle grip to see if it operated properly and if the play is normal. Make certain the throttle snaps closed when released.

Battery

Check the fluid level and top-up if necessary. Use only distilled water if refilling is necessary.

Lights/Signals

Check the headlight, taillight, brake light, meter lights and all the indicator lights to make sure they are in working condition.

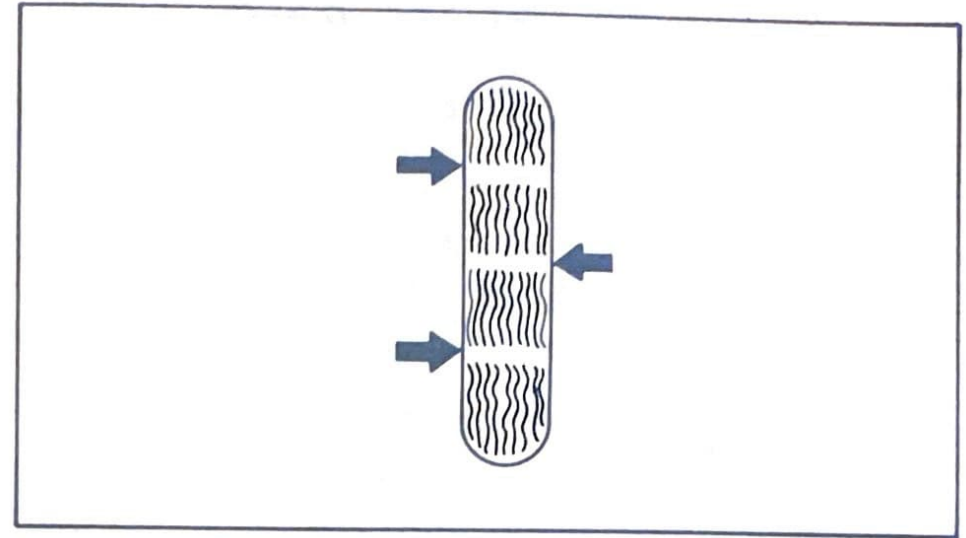
Tires

Check the tire pressure and check the tires for wear.

Tire pressure

Front	1.0 bar (1.0 kg/cm ²)	Normal riding
Rear	1.2 bar (1.2 kg/cm ²)	

A tread-wear indicator is built into the tire. If a tire tread shows crisscross lines, it means that the tire is worn to its limit. Replace any worn-out tire.



CAUTION:

A great danger is apprehended from driving with a worn tire. When a tire tread begins to show lines, have your Yamaha dealer replace the tire immediately.

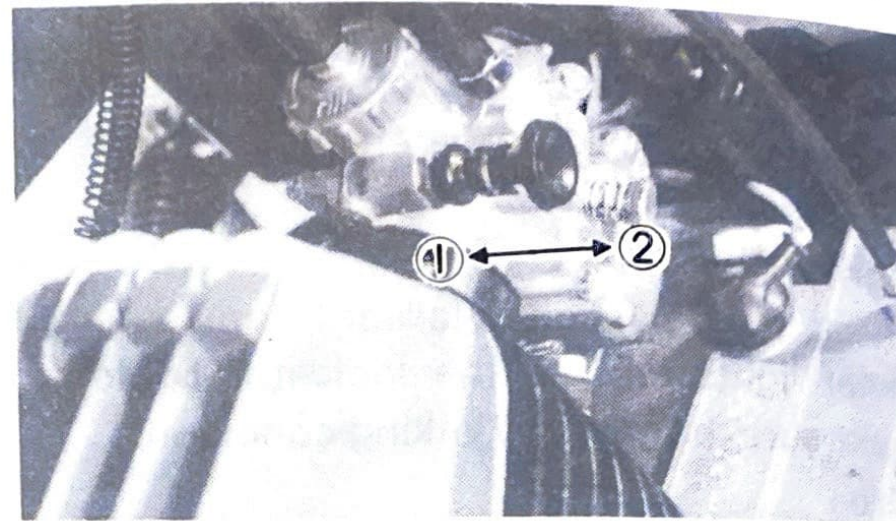
Fittings/Fasteners

Always check the tightness of chassis fittings and fasteners before riding.

OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

CAUTION:

Before riding this motorcycle, become thoroughly familiar with all operating controls and their function. Consult your Yamaha dealer regarding any control or function you do not thoroughly understand.



1. Closed 2. Open

Starting a cold engine

1. Shift transmission into neutral.
2. Turn the fuel cock to "ON".
3. Turn the ignition key to "ON" position.
4. Operate the carburetor starter knob and completely close the throttle grip.
5. Kick the kick crank briskly to start the engine.
6. After the engine starts, warm up for one or two minutes. Make sure the starter jet (choke) knob is returned to the original position before riding.

Warming up

To get maximum engine life, always "warm-up" the engine before starting off. Never accelerate hard with a cold engine! To see whether or not the engine is warm, see if it responds to throttle normally with the starter jet (CHOKE) turned off.

Starting a warm engine

1. Turn the fuel cock to "ON".
2. Turn the ignition key to "ON" position.
3. Slightly open the throttle grip.
4. Kick the kick crank with full strength to start the engine.

NOTE:

Do not operate the starter jet (choke) when the engine is already warm.

CAUTION:

See "Break-in Section" prior to operating engine for the first time.

Engine break-in

There is never a more important period, in the life of your motorcycle, than the period between zero and 1,000 km. For this reason we ask that you carefully read the following material. Because the engine is brand new, you must not put an excessive load on it for the first several hours of running.

During the first 1,000 km the various parts in the engine wear and polish themselves to the correct operating clearances. During this period prolonged full throttle operation, or any condition which might result in excessive heat of cylinder, must be avoided. However, momentary full throttle operation, under load (2 ~ 3 seconds maximum), does not harm the engine. Each full throttle acceleration sequence should be followed with a substantial rest period for the engine by cruising at lower rpm's so the engine can rid itself of the temporary build up of heat.

If any abnormality is noticed during this period, ask your Yamaha dealer to check.

1. 0 ~ 500 km:
Avoid operation above one half throttle.
2. 500 ~ 1,000 km:
Avoid full throttle operation. Allow the motorcycle to rev freely through the gears but do not use more than 3/4 throttle in any gear.

3. 1,000 km and beyond:
Avoid prolonged full throttle operation.
Avoid cruising speeds in excess of one half throttle. Vary speeds occasionally.

Parking

When parking, stop the engine and remove the ignition key. Make it a habit to turn the fuel cock to "OFF" whenever stopping the engine.

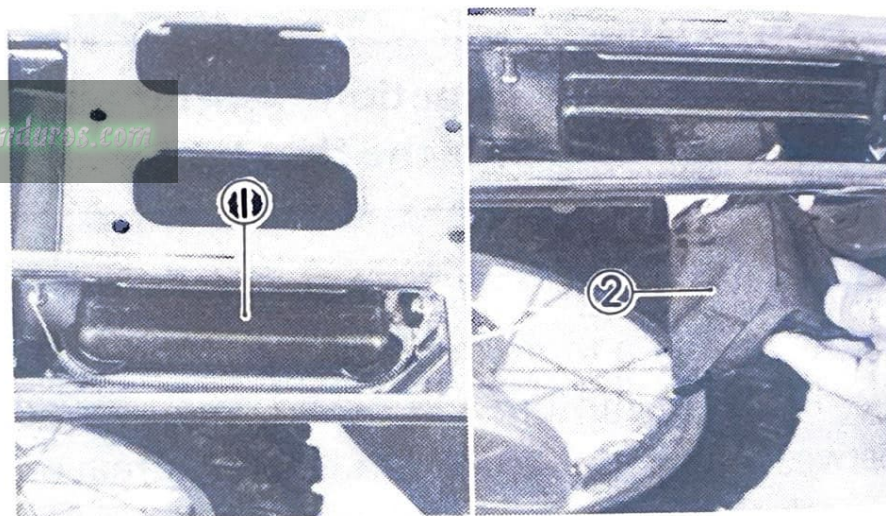
NOTE:

Select a parking place where the motorcycle is not apt to fall.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Tool kit

The tools provided in the owner's tool kit are sufficient for most periodic maintenance and minor repair purpose, except that a torque wrench is also necessary to properly tighten nuts and bolts.



1. Tool bag

2. Tool kit

CAUTION:

The following sections provide information for the disassembly, troubleshooting and maintenance of various components of the motorcycle. If you do not have the necessary tools and an understanding of the mechanical principles involved, please refrain from attempting repairs. The use of improper tools and/or procedures can cause major damage to the unit and result in additional repair costs.

Periodic maintenance

Periodic inspection, adjustment and lubrication will keep your motorcycle in the safest and most efficient condition possible. Safety is an obligation of the motorcycle owner. The most important points of motorcycle inspection, adjustment and lubrication are explained below. If the owner is not familiar with motorcycle service, this work should be done by a Yamaha dealer.

CAUTION:

If the owner is not familiar with motorcycle service, this work should be done by your Yamaha dealer.

LUBRICATION INTERVAL

Item	Remarks	Type	Initial			Thereafter every	
			500	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000
* Transmission oil	Replace/Warm engine before draining	SAE 10W/30 type "SE" motor oil	○	check	○	○	
Air cleaner	Washed and damped with oil	SAE 10W/30 motor oil		○	○	○	
* Control and meter cables	All — Apply thoroughly	SAE 10W/30 motor oil		○	○	○	
Throttle grip and housing	Light application	Lithium soap base (white) grease	○		○		○
Brake pedal shaft	Light application	Lithium soap base (white) grease		○	○	○	
Brake camshaft	Light application	Lithium soap base (white) grease		○	○	○	
Front forks	Drain completely — Check specifications	SAE 10W/30 motor oil	○		○		○
Steering ball and ball races	Inspect thoroughly/ Medium pack	Medium-weight wheel bearing grease			○		○
Speedometer gear housing	Inspect thoroughly/ Medium pack	Lithium soap base (white) grease		○	○		
Rear arm pivot shaft	Zinc-Apply until shows	Lube grease			○		○
Wheel bearings	Do not over-pack	Medium-weight wheel bearing grease			○		○
* Drive chain	Clean and lube	SAE 10W/30 motor oil	Every 500 (300)				
Stand shaft pivot(s)	Light application	Lithium soap base (white) grease					○

Unit: km

* indicates pre-operation check items.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Unit: km

Item	Remarks	Initial			Thereafter every	
		500	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000
Cylinder head/Exhaust pipe	Decarbonize		○	○		○
* Clutch	Check/Adjust	○	○	○	○	
Carburetor	Check operation/Fittings		○	○	○	
Carburetor	Clean/Repair/Refit/Adjust		○	○		○
Autolube pump	Check/Adjust/Air bleeding	○	○	○	○	
Air cleaner	Foam element air-filter must be clean and damped with oil		○	○	○	
Fuel cock	Clean			○		○
* Drive chain	Tension/Alignment	○	○	○	○	
* Wheels and tires	Pressure/Spoke tension/Runout	○	○	○	○	
* Suspension system	Check/Adjust/Tighten	○	○	○	○	
* Brake system	Check/Adjust/Repair	○	○	○	○	
Silencer	Clean/Replace		○		○	
Ignition	Adjust/Clean	○	○	○	○	
Spark plug	Inspect/Clean/Replace	○	○	○	○	
* Battery	Top-up/check specific gravity and breather pipe	○	○	○	○	
* Lights and signals	Check operation/Adjust	○	○	○	○	
* Fittings and fasteners	Tighten before each trip and/or	○	○	○	○	

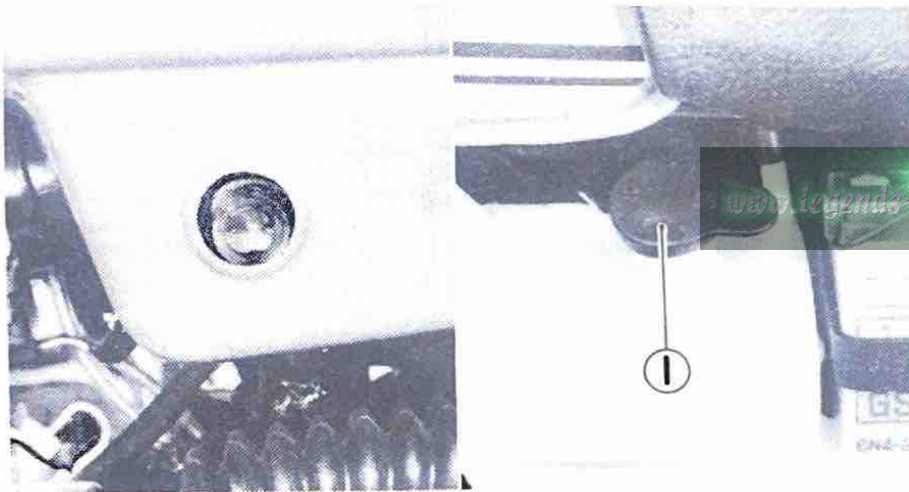
* indicates pre-operation check items.

Engine oil

Engine oil is consumed along with gasoline in your engine.

Use engine oils as specified, given in order of preference.

Air Cooled 2-stroke engine oil



1. Oil tank filler cap

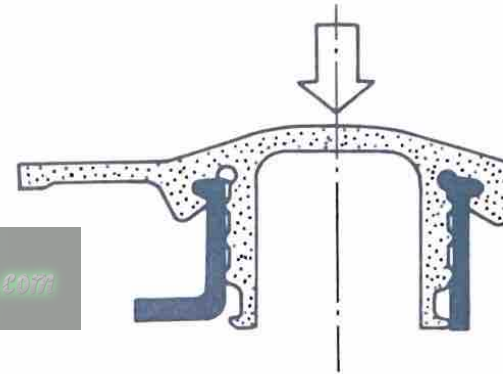
NOTE:

Oil viscosity increases in very cold weather and oil does not flow well. In such areas, consult your Yamaha dealer.

Oil tank capacity: 1.5 l.

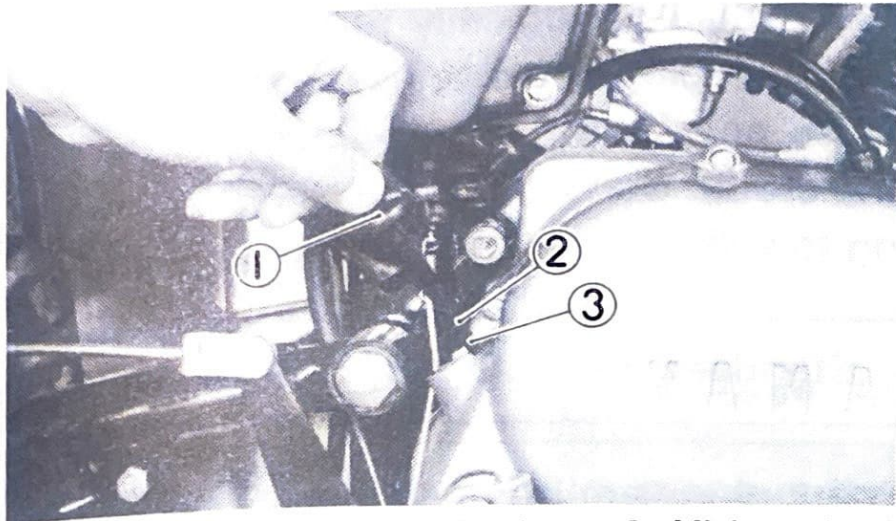
NOTE:

Install the oil tank filler cap and push it fully into the filler.



Transmission oil

The only servicing for you to do is to check and fill the transmission lubricating oil. The transmission dip stick is located right above the kickstarter. To check the level, warm the engine up for several minutes, screw the dip stick completely out and then just rest the stick in the hole.



1. Dip stick 2. Maximum level 3. Minimum level

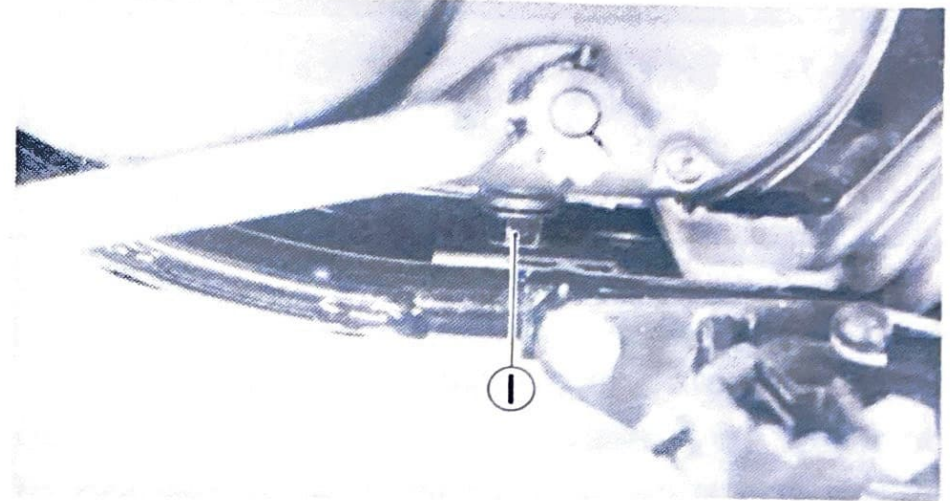
NOTE:

When checking transmission oil level with the dip stick, let the unscrewed dip stick just rest on the case threads. Also, be sure the motorcycle is positioned straight up and on both wheels.

Recommended oil:

SAE 10W/30 type "SE" motor oil

Oil quantity: 700 ~ 750 cm³



1. Drain plug

The dip stick has a Minimum and a Maximum mark, and the oil level should be between the two. If the level is lower, then add sufficient oil to raise it to the proper level. During the break-in period, you should replace the gear oil 30 days or 500 km after the date of purchase. The transmission should be drained and refilled approximately every 3,000 km. On the bottom of the engine there is a drain plug. Remove it and drain all the transmission oil out. Reinstall the drain plug (make sure it is tight). Add oil through the oil hole.

NOTE:

Do not add any chemical additives. Transmission oil also lubricates the clutch and additives could cause the clutch to slip.

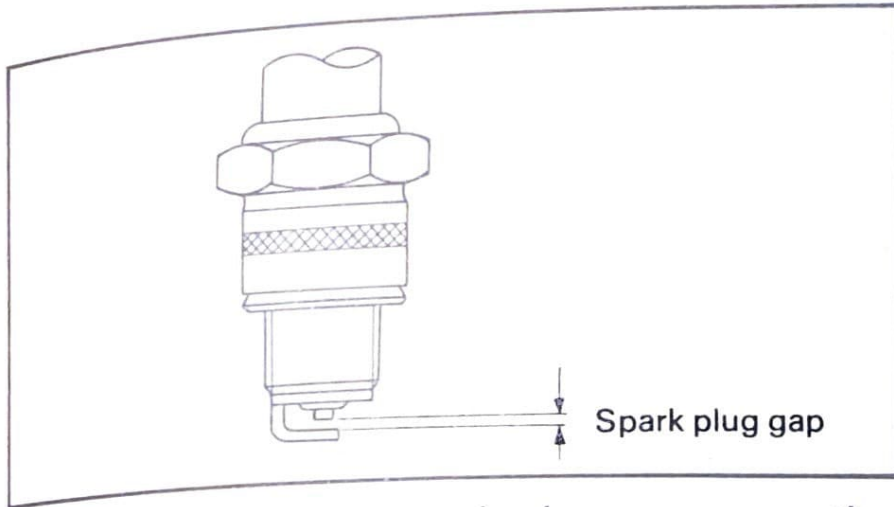
Spark plug inspection

The spark plug is an important engine component and is easy to inspect. The condition of the spark plug can indicate something of the condition of the engine. Check the coloration on the white porcelain insulator around the center electrode. The ideal coloration at this point is a medium to light tan color for a motorcycle that is being ridden normally. If a spark plug shows a distinctly different color, there could be something wrong with the engine. For example, a very white center electrode porcelain color could indicate an intake tract air leak or carburetion problem for that cylinder. Do not attempt to diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, take the motorcycle to your Yamaha dealer.

You should periodically remove and inspect the spark plug because heat and deposits will cause any spark plug to slowly break down and erode. Consult your dealer before changing to a different type of spark plug.

Standard spark plug: B7ES (NGK)

Spark plugs are produced in several different thread lengths. The thread length (reach) is the distance from the spark plug gasket seat to the end of the threaded portion. If the reach is too long, overheating and engine damage may result. If the reach is too short, spark plug fouling and poor performance may result; also, carbon will form on the exposed threads resulting in combustion chamber hot spots and thread damage. Always use a spark plug with the proper reach.



Before installing any spark plug, measure the electrode gap with a wire thickness gauge and adjust to specifications.

Spark plug gap:
0.6 ~ 0.7 mm

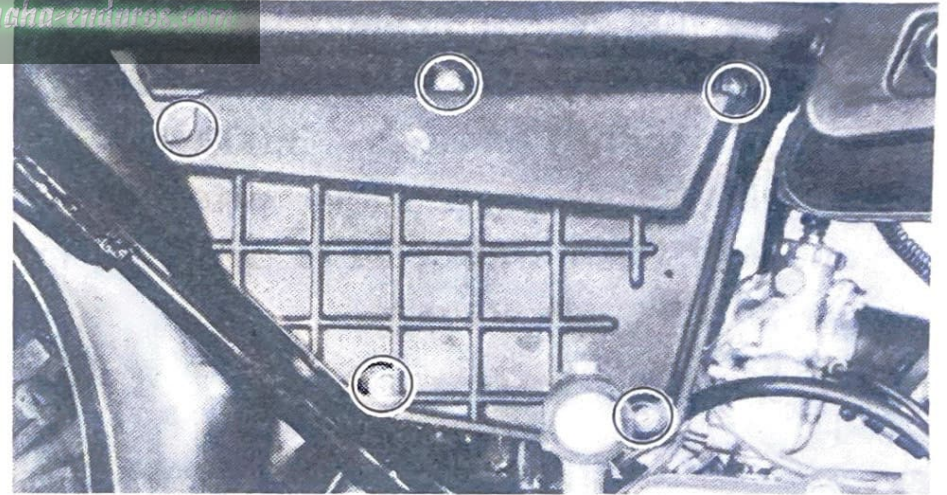
When installing the plug, always clean the gasket seat surface and use a new gasket. Wipe off any grime from the threads and torque the spark plug properly.

Spark plug torque: 2.0 m·kg

Cleaning the air filter element

The air filter protects the engine from dirt which can enter with the intake air and cause rapid engine wear. This dirt is filtered from the air by the air filter element. This model uses a cartridge type air filter element which consists of foam rubber moistened with oil. When this filter element becomes dirty it should be cleaned with solvent and reoiled.

Cleaning method



1. Remove the air filter element from its case, remove element from core and clean with solvent. After cleaning, remove the remaining solvent by squeezing the foam rubber.
2. Then apply SAE 10W/30 motor oil to the entire surface and squeeze out the excess oil.
Foam should be wet but not dripping.
3. When installing the air filter element in its case, be sure its sealing surface matches perfectly the sealing surface of the case so there is not air leakage.
4. The air filter element should be cleaned once a month or every 3,000 km. It should be cleaned more often than above if the motorcycle is operated in extremely dusty areas.

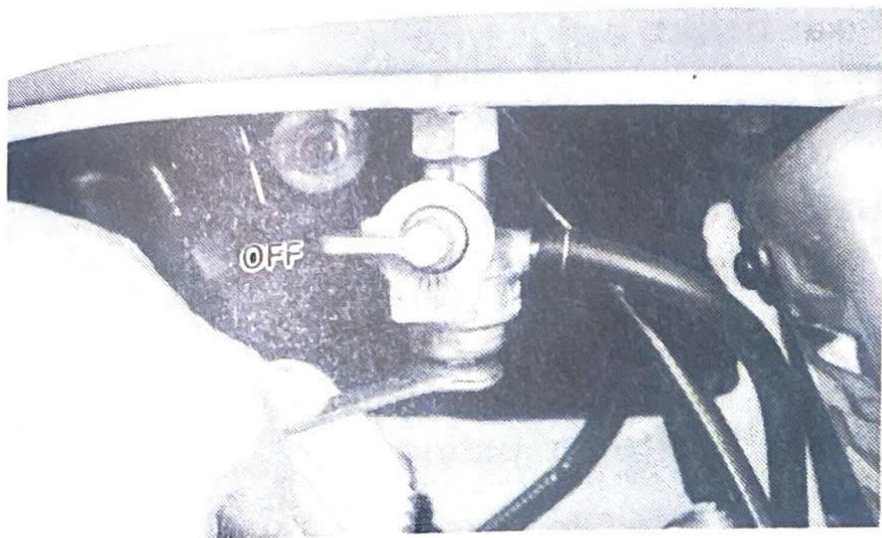
NOTE:

The engine should never be run without the air cleaner element installed; overheating or piston damage may result.

Fuel cock inspection and cleaning

The fuel cock has a built-in filter to remove any particles before they reach the carburetor. If the filter becomes blocked, the fuel cannot enter the carburetor. To prevent this, inspection and cleaning should be done at recommended intervals.

1. First, turn the cock lever to the "OFF" position; then remove the filter cup and clean the bottom of the cup with solvent.
2. After removing the filter cup, remove and clean the filter screen. At the same time, you should examine the condition of the filter gasket. Replace if damaged.



Clutch adjustment

There are two different clutch adjustments; (1) adjusting the play at the clutch lever, and (2) adjusting the play in the clutch push screw. Adjusting the play at the lever is usually sufficient; adjusting the play in the push screw should be left to the dealer.

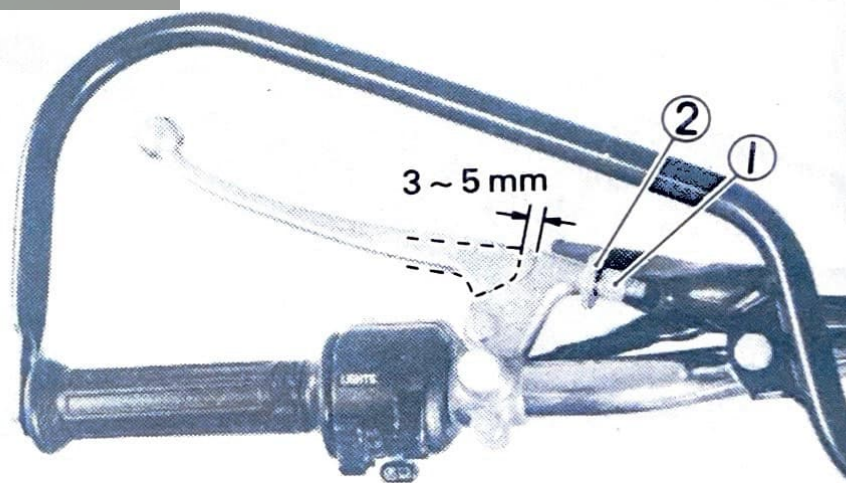
Loosen the lock nut and make the necessary adjustment by turning the adjuster until the clearance between the front of the clutch lever and the lever holder is between 3 ~ 5

Carburetor adjustment

The carburetor setting should not be changed unnecessarily, or the performance of the carburetor will be adversely affected. It is advisable that the carburetor be adjusted under the guidance of your Yamaha dealer.

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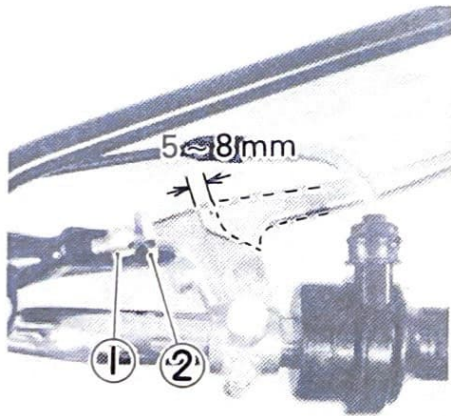
1. Adjuster

2. Lock nut

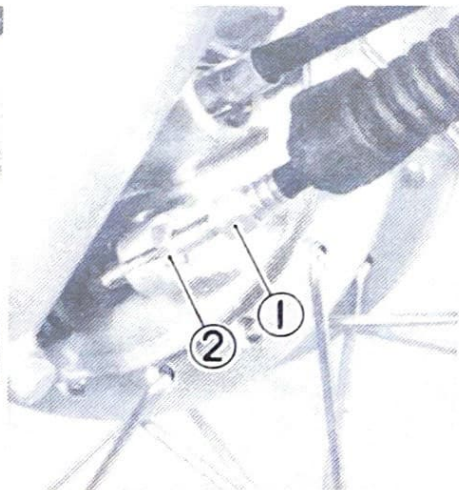
Front brake adjustment

Front brake should be adjusted to suit rider preference with a minimum cable slack of 5 ~ 8 mm play at the brake lever pivot point.

1. Loosen the adjuster lock nut.
2. Turn the cable length adjuster in or out until adjustment is suitable.
3. Tighten the adjuster lock nut.
4. When adjusting the cable length on the brake hub side, first screw in the adjuster on the brake lever side and adjust to specification. Use cable length adjuster.



1. Adjuster

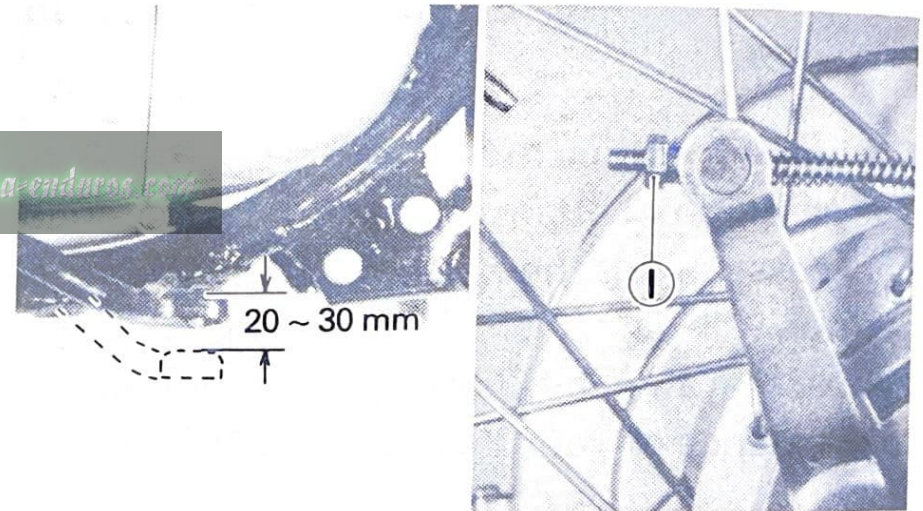


2. Lock nut

Rear brake adjustment

The rear brake should be adjusted so the end of the brake pedal moves 20 ~ 30 mm. To adjust, turn the adjusting nut on the brake rod clockwise to reduce play; turn the nut counterclockwise to increase play.

Check whether or not the stoplight operates correctly after adjusting.

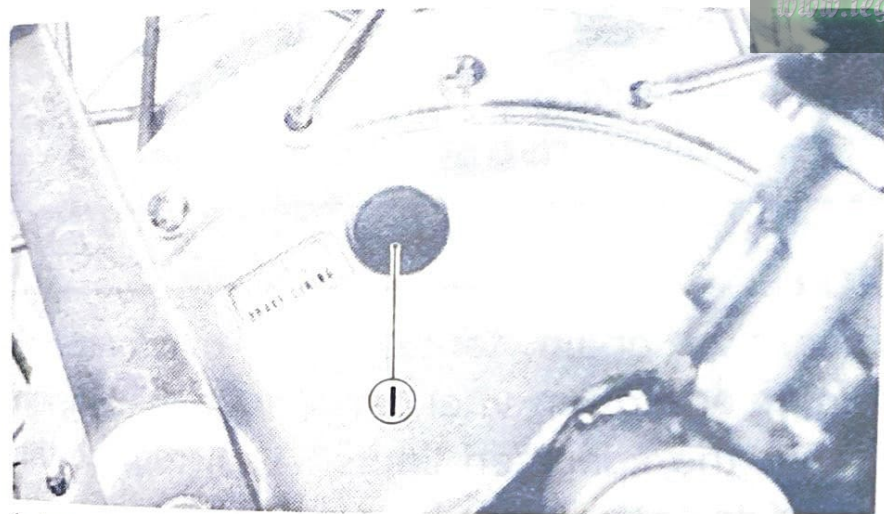


1. Adjuster

Brake lining inspection

The specified thickness of the brake lining when new is 4 mm. The lining should be replaced when the brake lining material wears to less than 2 mm thickness.

To inspect, remove the plug from the inspection hole on the brake shoe plate and check the thickness of the lining. If worn out, ask your Yamaha dealer or other qualified mechanic to install a new set of brake shoes. Be sure to replace the plug properly so water cannot enter the shoe plate.

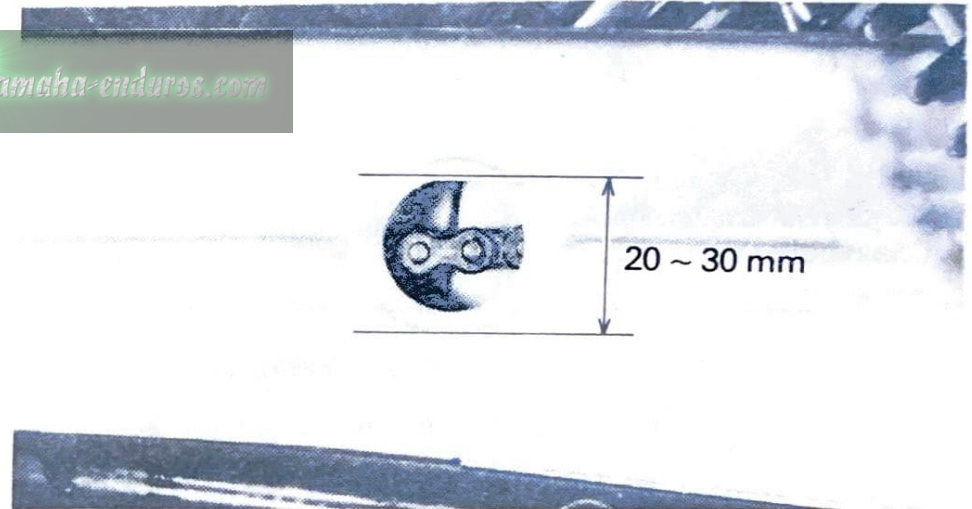


1. Inspection hole

Drive chain tension check

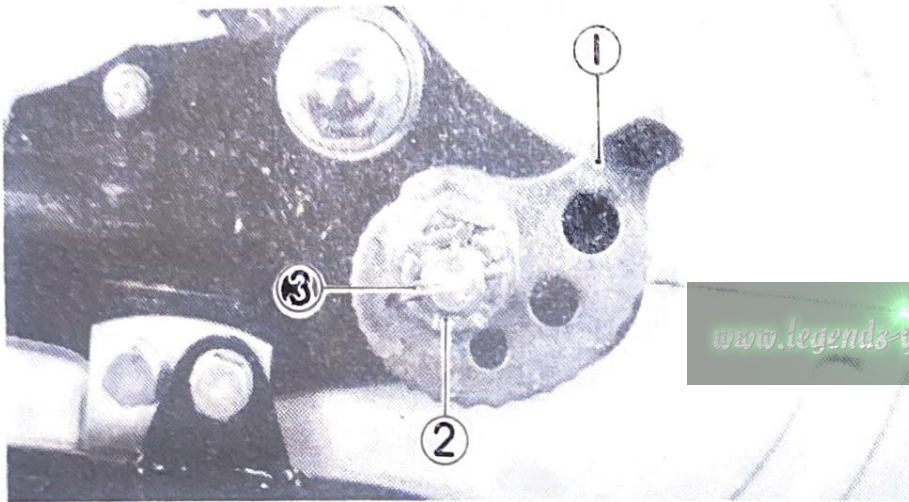
To check and/or adjust the chain play, the motorcycle must stand vertically with its both wheels on the ground and without rider on it. Then measure the play at the bottom of the chain at a point midway between the drive and driven sprockets.

The normal vertical deflection is approximately 20 ~ 30 mm. If the chain deflection is not as specified, adjust the chain tension.



Drive chain tension adjustment

1. Loosen the rear brake adjusting nut.
2. Remove the cotter pin of the rear wheel axle nut with pliers.
3. Turn chain puller cam both left and right, until axle is situated in same cam slot position.

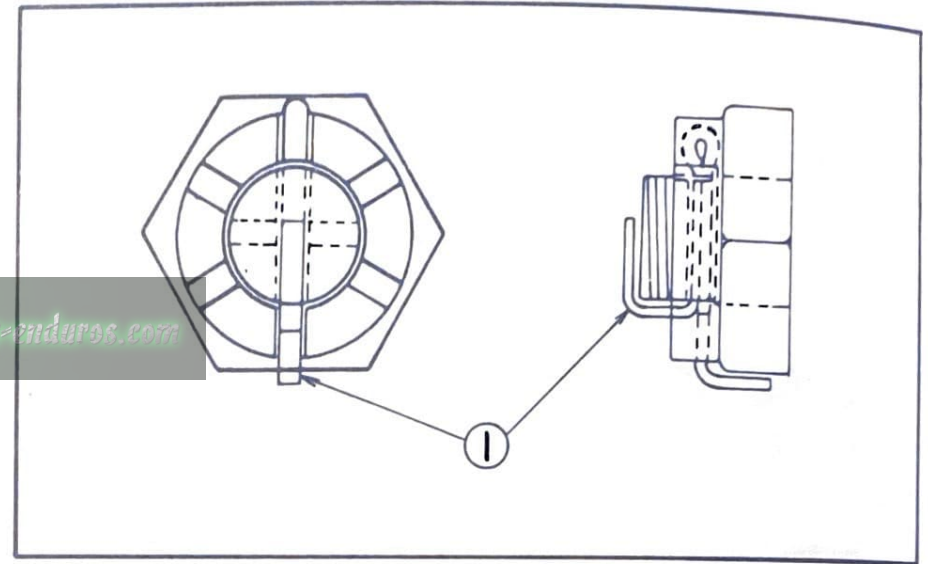


1. Chain puller cam 2. Axle nut 3. Cotter pin

NOTE:

Before adjusting, rotate rear wheel through several revolutions and check tension several times to find the tightest point. Adjust chain tension with rear wheel in this "tight chain" position.

4. Insert the new cotter pin into the rear wheel axle nut and bend the end of cotter pin. If the nut notch and pin hole do not match, tighten the nut slightly to match.
5. In the final step, adjust the play in the brake pedal.



1. Cotter pin

NOTE:

Excessive chain tension will overload the engine and other vital parts; keep the tension within the specified limits. Also, replace the rear axle cotter pin with a new one.

Drive chain lubrication

The chain consists of many moving parts. If the chain is not maintained properly, it will wear out rapidly. Without lubrication the chain could wear out within 1,500 km; therefore, form the habit of periodically servicing the chain. This service is especially necessary when riding in wet or dusty conditions.

1. Use Yamaha chain and cable spray (where available) or other suitable spray lubricant. First, remove dirt and mud from the chain with a brush or cloth and then spray the lubricant between both rows of side plates and on all center rollers. This should be performed at least every 1,000 km.

Cable inspection and lubrication

1. Damage to the outer housing of the various cables may cause corrosion and often free movement will be obstructed. An unsafe condition may result so replace such cables as soon as possible.
2. If the inner cables do not operate smoothly, lubricate or ask your Yamaha dealer to replace them.

Recommended lubricant:

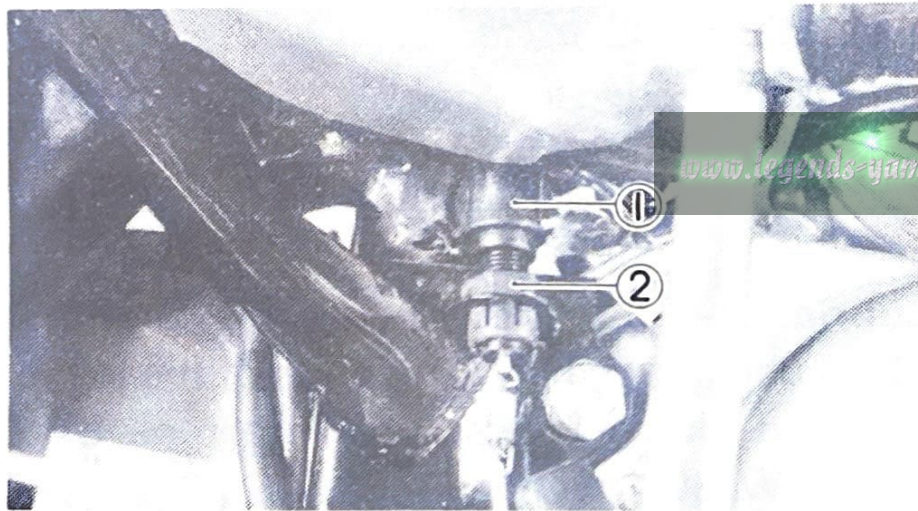
SAE 10W/30 motor oil

Lubrication of levers, pedals, etc.

1. Lubricate the pivoting parts of the brake and clutch levers with motor oil SAE 10W/30.
2. Lubricate the shaft of the brake pedal with lithium soap base grease.

Stoplight switch adjustment

The stoplight switch is operated by movement of the brake pedal. To adjust, hold the switch body with the hand so it does not rotate and turn the adjuster. Proper adjustment is achieved when the brake starts to take effect and the stoplight illuminates simultaneously.



1. Stoplight switch

2. Adjuster

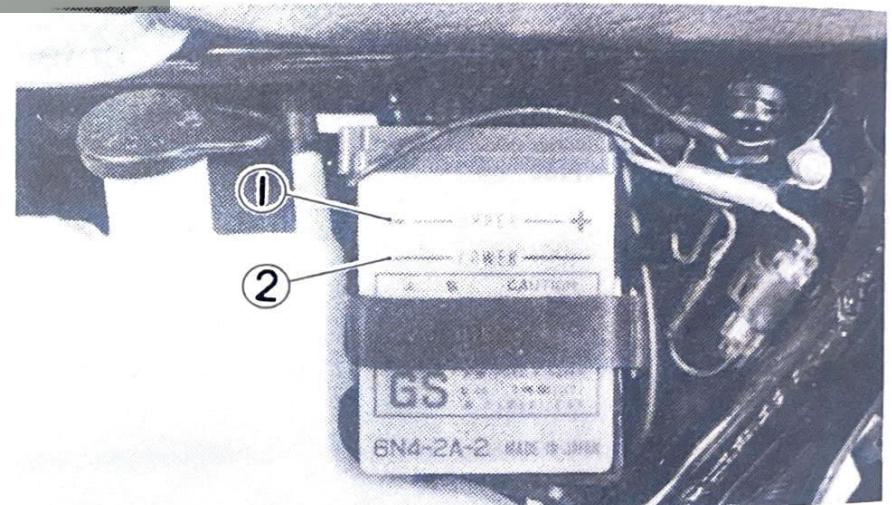
Battery

Check the level of the battery fluid and see if the terminals are tight. Add distilled water if the fluid level is low.

Replenishing the battery fluid

A poorly maintained battery will deteriorate quickly. The battery fluid should be checked at least once a month.

1. The level should be between the upper and lower level marks. Use only distilled water if refilling is necessary.



1. Upper level

2. Lower level

NOTE:

Normal tap water contains minerals which are harmful to a battery; therefore, refill only with distilled water.

2. When the motorcycle is not to be used for a month or longer, remove the battery and store it in a cool, dark place. Completely recharge the battery before reusing.
3. If the battery is to be stored for a longer period than the above, check the specific gravity of the fluid at least once a month and recharge the battery when it is too low.
4. Always make sure the connections are correct when putting the battery back in the motorcycle. The red lead is for the + terminal and the black lead is for the - terminal. Make sure the breather pipe is properly connected and is not damaged or obstructed.

WARNING:

Battery electrolyte is poisonous and dangerous, causing severe burns, etc. Contains sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Antidote: EXTERNAL-Flush with water.

INTERNAL-Drink large quantities of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten egg or vegetable oil. Call physician immediately.

Eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.

Batteries produce explosive gases. Keep sparks, flame, cigarettes, etc., away. Ventilate when charging or using in enclosed space. Always shield eyes when working near batteries.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Troubleshooting

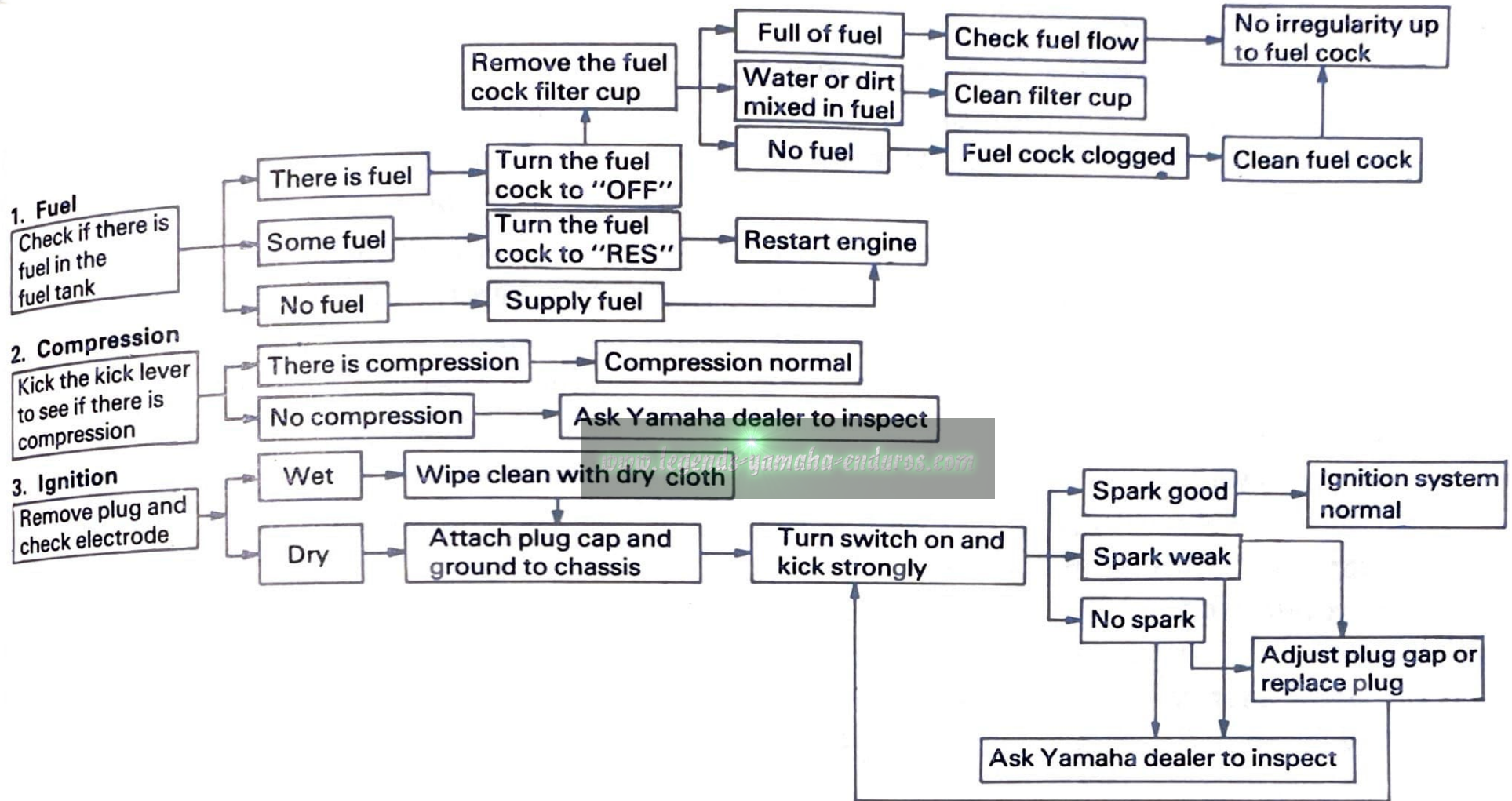
Although Yamaha motorcycles are given a rigid inspection before shipment from the factory, trouble may occur in operation. If this happens check the motorcycle in accordance with the procedures given in the troubleshooting chart below. If repair is necessary, ask your Yamaha dealer.

The skilled technicians at your Yamaha dealer provide excellent service. For replacement parts, use only genuine Yamaha parts. Imitation parts are similar in shape but often inferior in quality of materials and workmanship; consequently, service life is shorter and more expensive repairs may be necessitated.

Any fault in the fuel, compression or ignition systems can cause poor starting or loss of power while riding. The troubleshooting chart describes quick and easy procedures for checking these systems.

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Troubleshooting chart



CLEANING AND STORAGE

A. CLEANING

Frequent thorough cleaning of your motorcycle will not only enhance its appearance but will improve general performance and extend the useful life of many components.

1. Before cleaning the motorcycle:
 - a. Block off end of exhaust pipe to prevent water entry; a plastic bag and strong rubber band may be used.
 - b. Remove air cleaner or protect it from water with plastic covering. www.legends-yamaha-enduros.com
 - c. Make sure spark plug(s), fuel tank cap, oil tank cap, transmission oil filler cap are properly installed.
2. If engine case is excessively greasy, apply degreaser with a paint brush. Do not apply degreaser to chain, sprockets, or wheel axles.
3. Rinse dirt and degreaser off with garden hose, using only enough hose pressure to do the job. Excessive hose pressure may cause water seepage and contamination of wheel bearings, front forks, brake drums, and transmission seals. Many expensive repair bills have resulted from improper high pressure detergent applications such as those available in coinoperated car washers.
4. Once the majority of the dirt has been hosed off, wash all surfaces with warm water and mild, detergent-type soap. An old tooth brush or bottle brush is handy to reach hard-to-get-to places.
5. Rinse motorcycle off immediately with clean water and dry all surfaces with a chamois, clean towel, or soft absorbent cloth.

6. Immediately after washing, remove excess moisture from chain and lubricate to prevent rust.
7. Chrome-plated parts such as handlebars, rims, spokes, forks, etc., may be further cleaned with automotive chrome cleaner.
8. Clean the seat with a vinyl upholstery cleaner to keep the cover pliable and glossy.
9. Automotive-type wax may be applied to all painted and chrome-plated surfaces. Avoid combination cleaner-waxes. Many contain abrasives which may mar paint or protective finish on fuel and oil tanks.
10. After finishing, start the engine immediately and allow to idle for several minutes.

B. STORAGE

Long term storage (60 days or more) of your motorcycle will require some preventive procedures to insure against deterioration. After cleaning motorcycle thoroughly, prepare for storage as follows:

1. Drain fuel tank, fuel lines, and carburetor float bowl(s).
2. Remove empty fuel tank, pour a cup of SAE 10W/30 oil in tank, shake tank to coat inner surfaces thoroughly and drain off excess oil. Reinstall tank.
3. Remove spark plug(s), pour about one tablespoon of SAE 10W/30 oil in spark plug hole(s) and reinstall spark plugs. Kick engine over several times (with ignition off) to coat cylinder walls with oil.
4. Remove drive chain. Clean thoroughly with solvent and lubricate. Reinstall chain or store in a plastic bag (tie to frame for safe-keeping).
5. Lubricate all control cables.

6. Block up frame to raise both wheels from ground. (Main stands can be used on motorcycles so equipped.)
7. Tie a plastic bag over exhaust pipe outlet(s) to prevent moisture from entering.
8. If storing in humid or salt-air atmosphere, coat all exposed metal surfaces with a light film of oil. Do not apply oil to rubber parts or seat cover.
9. Remove battery and charge. Store in a dry place and re-charge once a month. Do not store battery in an excessively warm or cold place less than 0°C or more than 30°C.

NOTE: _____

Make any necessary repairs before storing the motorcycle.

SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Model	AG100G
Dimension: Overall length Overall width Overall height Seat height Wheelbase Minimum road clearance		2,110 mm 930 mm 1,080 mm 800 mm 1,315 mm 235 mm
Weight: Net		99 kg
Performance: Minimum turning radius Climbing capacity		2,060 mm 30°
Engine: Type Engine model Cylinder		2 stroke, gasoline, air cooled engine 3V6 Single, Forward inclined

Item	Model	AG100G
Displacement Bore and Stroke Compression ratio Starting system Ignition system Fuel tank capacity Oil tank capacity Lubricating system Battery capacity Battery type Generator Spark plug Carburetor Air cleaner Clutch type	97 cm ³ 52 × 45.6 mm 6.6 : 1 Primary kick starter C.D.I. 11 l 1.5 l Separate lubrication (Yamaha Autolube) 6V, 4 AH 6N4-2A-2 Flywheel magneto B7ES (NGK) VM20SS Wet, foam rubber Wet, multiple-disc	
Transmission: Primary reduction system Primary reduction ratio Secondary reduction system	Gear 77/17 (4.529) Chain	

Model		AG100G
Item		
Secondary reduction ratio		51/14 (3.643)
Gear box type		Constant mesh, 5-speed
Operating system		Left foot operated, return system
Gear ratio:	First	35/11 (3.181)
	Second	30/16 (1.875)
	Third	25/20 (1.250)
	Fourth	21/24 (0.875)
	Fifth	18/27 (0.666)
Chassis:		
Frame type		Tubular, semi double-cradle
Steering:	Caster	29°30'
	Trail	120 mm
Tire size:	Front	2.75-19-4PR
	Rear	3.50-18-4PR
Braking system:	Front	Drum brake/Right hand operation
	Rear	Drum brake/Right foot operation
Suspension:	Front	Telescopic fork
	Rear	Swing arm

Item	Model AG100G
Shock absorber: Front Rear	Coil spring, oil damper Coil spring, oil damper
Electrical: Headlight Tail/stoplight Flasher light Meter light Pilot lights Neutral	6V, 25W/25W 6V, 5.3W/17W 6V, 10W 6V, 3W 6V, 3W

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