



OWNER'S MANUAL



CW50 / CW50L / CW50N

2B6-F8199-E0

Welcome to the Yamaha world of motorcycling!

As the owner of the CW50/CW50L/CW50N, you are benefiting from Yamaha's vast experience and newest technology regarding the design and manufacture of high-quality products, which have earned Yamaha a reputation for dependability.

Please take the time to read this manual thoroughly, so as to enjoy all advantages of your CW50/CW50L/CW50N. The owner's manual does not only instruct you in how to operate, inspect and maintain your scooter, but also in how to safeguard yourself and others from trouble and injury.



In addition, the many tips given in this manual will help keep your scooter in the best possible condition. If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to contact your Yamaha dealer.

The Yamaha team wishes you many safe and pleasant rides. So, remember to put safety first!

IMPORTANT MANUAL INFORMATION

EAU10150

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

	The Safety Alert Symbol means ATTENTION! BECOME ALERT! YOUR SAFETY IS INVOLVED!
 WARNING	Failure to follow WARNING instructions could result in severe injury or death to the scooter operator, a bystander, or a person inspecting or repairing the scooter.
CAUTION:	A CAUTION indicates special precautions that must be taken to avoid damage to the scooter.
NOTE:	A NOTE provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.

NOTE:

- This manual should be considered a permanent part of this scooter and should remain with it even if the scooter is subsequently sold.
- Yamaha continually seeks advancements in product design and quality. Therefore, while this manual contains the most current product information available at the time of printing, there may be minor discrepancies between your scooter and this manual. If you have any questions concerning this manual, please consult your Yamaha dealer.

EWA10030

WARNING

PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY BEFORE OPERATING THIS SCOOTER.

IMPORTANT MANUAL INFORMATION

EAUM1010

**CW50/CW50L/CW50N
OWNER'S MANUAL
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SAFETY INFORMATION

EAU10260

1

SCOOTERS ARE SINGLE TRACK VEHICLES. THEIR SAFE USE AND OPERATION ARE DEPENDENT UPON THE USE OF PROPER RIDING TECHNIQUES AS WELL AS THE EXPERTISE OF THE OPERATOR. EVERY OPERATOR SHOULD KNOW THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS BEFORE RIDING THIS SCOOTER.

HE OR SHE SHOULD:

- OBTAIN THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS FROM A COMPETENT SOURCE ON ALL ASPECTS OF SCOOTER OPERATION.
- OBSERVE THE WARNINGS AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS IN THE OWNER'S MANUAL.
- OBTAIN QUALIFIED TRAINING IN SAFE AND PROPER RIDING TECHNIQUES.
- OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL SERVICE AS INDICATED BY THE OWNER'S MANUAL AND/OR WHEN MADE NECESSARY BY MECHANICAL CONDITIONS.

Safe riding

- Always make pre-operation checks. Careful checks may help prevent an accident.
- This scooter is designed to carry the operator and passenger.
- The failure of motorists to detect and recognize scooters in traffic is the predominating cause of automobile/scooter accidents. Many accidents have been caused by an automobile driver who did not see the scooter. Making yourself conspicuous appears to be very effective in reducing the chance of this type of accident.

Therefore:

- Wear a brightly colored jacket.
- Use extra caution when approaching and passing through intersections, since intersections are the most likely places for scooter accidents to occur.
- Ride where other motorists can see you. Avoid riding in another motorist's blind spot.

- Many accidents involve inexperienced operators. In fact, many operators who have been involved in accidents do not even have a current driver's license.
 - Make sure that you are qualified and that you only lend your scooter to other qualified operators.
 - Know your skills and limits. Staying within your limits may help you to avoid an accident.
 - We recommend that you practice riding your scooter where there is no traffic until you have become thoroughly familiar with the scooter and all of its controls.
- Many accidents have been caused by error of the scooter operator. A typical error made by the operator is veering wide on a turn due to **EXCESSIVE SPEED** or undercornering (insufficient lean angle for the speed).
 - Always obey the speed limit and never travel faster than warranted by road and traffic conditions.

- Always signal before turning or changing lanes. Make sure that other motorists can see you.
- The posture of the operator and passenger is important for proper control.
- The operator should keep both hands on the handlebar and both feet on the footboard during operation to maintain control of the scooter.
- The passenger should always hold onto the operator, the seat strap or grab bar, if equipped, with both hands and keep both feet on the passenger footrests.
- Never carry a passenger unless he or she can firmly place both feet on the passenger footrests.
- Never ride under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- This scooter is designed for on-road use only. It is not suitable for off-road use.

Protective apparel

The majority of fatalities from scooter accidents are the result of head injuries. The use of a safety helmet is the single most critical factor in the prevention or reduction of head injuries.

- Always wear an approved helmet.
- Wear a face shield or goggles. Wind in your unprotected eyes could contribute to an impairment of vision which could delay seeing a hazard.
- The use of a jacket, substantial shoes, trousers, gloves, etc., is effective in preventing or reducing abrasions or lacerations.
- Never wear loose-fitting clothes, otherwise they could catch on the control levers or wheels and cause injury or an accident.
- Never touch the engine or exhaust system during or after operation. They become very hot and can cause burns. Always wear protective clothing that covers your legs, ankles, and feet.
- Passengers should also observe the above precautions.

Modifications

Modifications made to this scooter not approved by Yamaha, or the removal of original equipment, may render the scooter unsafe for use and may cause severe personal injury. Modifications may also make your scooter illegal to use.

Loading and accessories

Adding accessories or cargo to your scooter can adversely affect stability and handling if the weight distribution of the scooter is changed. To avoid the possibility of an accident, use extreme caution when adding cargo or accessories to your scooter. Use extra care when riding a scooter that has added cargo or accessories. Here are some general guidelines to follow if loading cargo or adding accessories to your scooter:

Loading

The total weight of the operator, passenger, accessories and cargo must not exceed the maximum load limit of 185 kg (408 lb). When loading within this weight limit, keep the following in mind:

SAFETY INFORMATION

1

- Cargo and accessory weight should be kept as low and close to the scooter as possible. Make sure to distribute the weight as evenly as possible on both sides of the scooter to minimize imbalance or instability.
- Shifting weights can create a sudden imbalance. Make sure that accessories and cargo are securely attached to the scooter before riding. Check accessory mounts and cargo restraints frequently.
- Never attach any large or heavy items to the handlebar, front fork, or front fender. Such items can create unstable handling or a slow steering response.

Accessories

Genuine Yamaha accessories have been specifically designed for use on this scooter. Since Yamaha cannot test all other accessories that may be available, you must personally be responsible for the proper selection, installation and use of non-Yamaha accessories. Use extreme caution when selecting and installing any accessories.

Keep the following guidelines in mind, as well as those provided under “Loading” when mounting accessories.

- Never install accessories or carry cargo that would impair the performance of your scooter. Carefully inspect the accessory before using it to make sure that it does not in any way reduce ground clearance or cornering clearance, limit suspension travel, steering travel or control operation, or obscure lights or reflectors.
- Accessories fitted to the handlebar or the front fork area can create instability due to improper weight distribution or aerodynamic changes. If accessories are added to the handlebar or front fork area, they must be as lightweight as possible and should be kept to a minimum.
- Bulky or large accessories may seriously affect the stability of the scooter due to aerodynamic effects. Wind may attempt to lift the scooter, or the scooter may become unstable in cross winds. These accessories may

also cause instability when passing or being passed by large vehicles.

- Certain accessories can displace the operator from his or her normal riding position. This improper position limits the freedom of movement of the operator and may limit control ability, therefore, such accessories are not recommended.
- Use caution when adding electrical accessories. If electrical accessories exceed the capacity of the scooter’s electrical system an electric failure could result, which could cause a dangerous loss of lights or engine power.

Gasoline and exhaust gas

- **GASOLINE IS HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:**
 - Always turn the engine off when refueling.
 - Take care not to spill any gasoline on the engine or exhaust system when refueling.
 - Never refuel while smoking or in the vicinity of an open flame.

Further safe-riding points

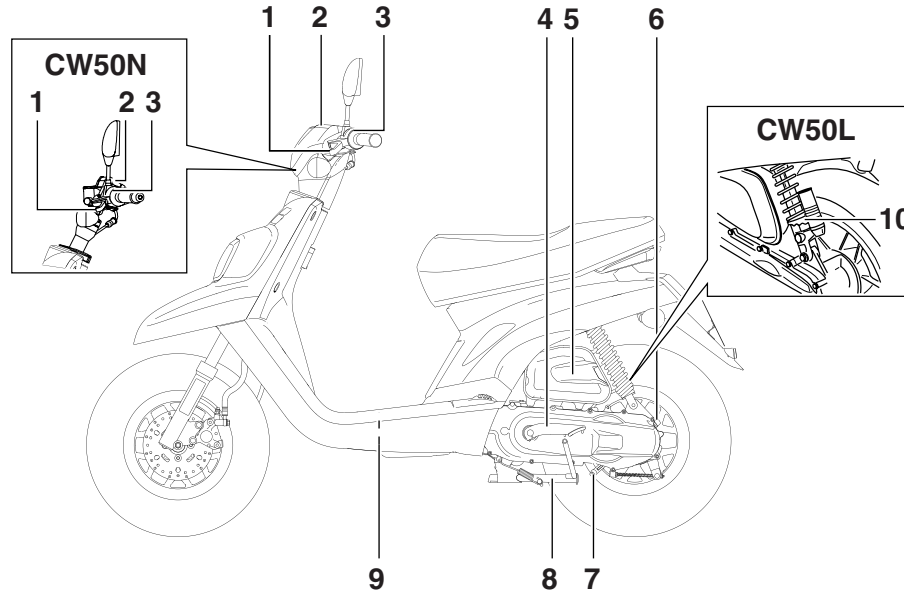
- Never start the engine or let it run for any length of time in a closed area. The exhaust fumes are poisonous and may cause loss of consciousness and death within a short time. Always operate your scooter in an area that has adequate ventilation.
 - Always turn the engine off before leaving the scooter unattended and remove the key from the main switch. When parking the scooter, note the following:
 - The engine and exhaust system may be hot, therefore, park the scooter in a place where pedestrians or children are not likely to touch these hot areas.
 - Do not park the scooter on a slope or soft ground, otherwise it may fall over.
 - Do not park the scooter near a flammable source (e.g., a kerosene heater, or near an open flame), otherwise it could catch fire.
 - If you should swallow any gasoline, inhale a lot of gasoline vapor, or allow gasoline to get into your eyes, see your doctor immediately. If any gasoline spills on your skin or clothing, immediately wash the affected area with soap and water and change your clothes.
- Be sure to signal clearly when making turns.
 - Braking can be extremely difficult on a wet road. Avoid hard braking, because the scooter could slide. Apply the brakes slowly when stopping on a wet surface.
 - Slow down as you approach a corner or turn. Once you have completed a turn, accelerate slowly.
 - Be careful when passing parked cars. A driver might not see you and open a door in your path.
 - Railroad crossings, streetcar rails, iron plates on road construction sites, and manhole covers become extremely slippery when wet. Slow down and cross them with caution. Keep the scooter upright, otherwise it could slide out from under you.
 - The brake pads could get wet when you wash the scooter. After washing the scooter, check the brakes before riding.

SAFETY INFORMATION

1

- Always wear a helmet, gloves, trousers (tapered around the cuff and ankle so they do not flap), and a bright colored jacket.
- Do not carry too much luggage on the scooter. An overloaded scooter is unstable.

Left view



1. Rear brake lever (page 3-6)
2. Speedometer unit (page 3-3)
3. Left handlebar switches (page 3-5)
4. Kickstarter (page 3-8)
5. Air filter element (page 6-8)
6. Final transmission oil filler cap (page 6-7)
7. Final transmission oil drain bolt (page 6-7)
8. Centerstand (page 6-16)
9. Battery/Fuse (page 6-18/6-20)

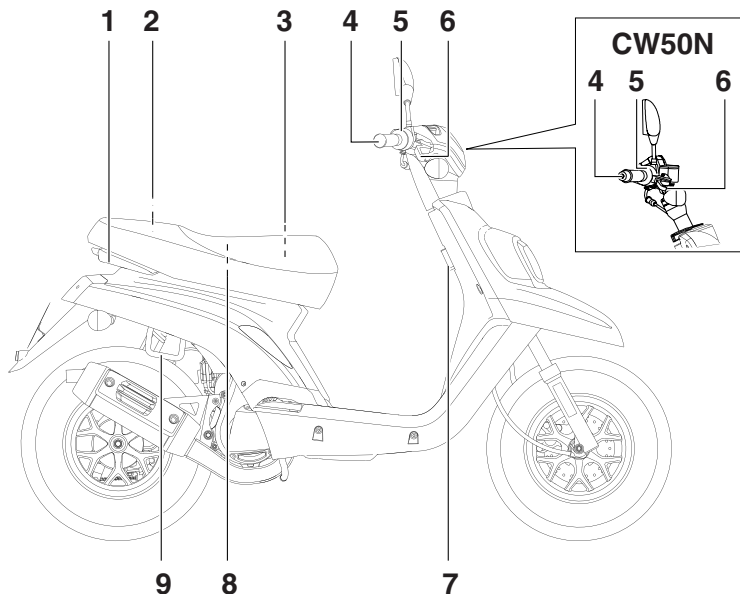
10. Shock absorber assembly spring preload adjusting ring (CW50L model only) (page 3-10)

DESCRIPTION

EAU10420

Right view

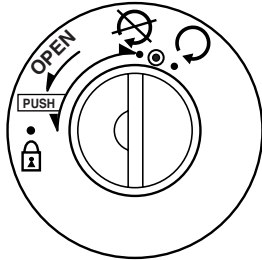
2



1. Grab bar (page 5-2)
2. Oil tank cap (page 3-6)
3. Fuel tank cap (page 3-6)
4. Throttle grip (page 6-9)
5. Right handlebar switch (page 3-5)
6. Front brake lever (page 3-5)
7. Luggage hook (page 3-10)
8. Anti-theft device housing (page 3-9)
9. Securing bracket (page 3-8)

Main switch/steering lock

EAU10460



ZALUM0283

The main switch/steering lock controls the ignition and lighting systems, and is used to lock the steering. The various positions are described below.

ON “○”

EAU10640

All electrical circuits are supplied with power, and the engine can be started. The key cannot be removed.

NOTE:

The headlight, meter lighting and tail-light come on automatically when the engine is started.

OFF “⌘”

EAU10660

All electrical systems are off. The key can be removed.

CHECK “⊙”

EAU10670

The 2-stroke engine oil level warning light should come on. (See page 3-2.)

LOCK “⌘”

EAU10680

The steering is locked, and all electrical systems are off. The key can be removed.

To lock the steering

1. Turn the handlebars all the way to the left.
2. Push the key in from the “⌘” position, and then turn it to “⌘” while still pushing it.
3. Remove the key.

To unlock the steering

Push the key in, and then turn it to “⌘” while still pushing it.

! WARNING

EWA10060

Never turn the key to “⌘” or “⌘” while the vehicle is moving, otherwise the electrical systems will be switched off, which may result in loss of control or an accident. Make sure that the vehicle is stopped before turning the key to “⌘” or “⌘”.

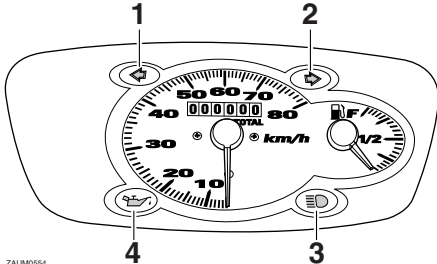
INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Indicator and warning lights

EAU11001

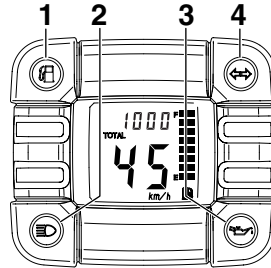
CW50N

CW50/CW50L



1. Left turn signal indicator light “”
2. Right turn signal indicator light “”
3. High beam indicator light “”
4. Oil level warning light “”

ZALM0554



ZALM0522

1. Fuel level warning light “”
2. High beam indicator light “”
3. Oil level warning light “”
4. Turn signal indicator light “ ”

Turn signal indicator lights “” and “” (CW50/CW50L)

EAU11030

The corresponding indicator light flashes when the turn signal switch is pushed to the left or right.

Turn signal indicator light “ ” (CW50N)

EAU11020

This indicator light flashes when the turn signal switch is pushed to the left or right.

High beam indicator light “”

EAU11080

This indicator light comes on when the high beam of the headlight is switched on.

Oil level warning light “”

EAU11180

This warning light comes on when the key is in the “” position or when the oil level in the 2-stroke engine oil tank is low during operation. If the warning light comes on during operation, stop immediately and fill the oil tank with Yamalube 2 or equivalent 2-stroke engine oil of either JASO grade “FC” or ISO grades “EG-C” or “EG-D”. The warning light should go off after the 2-stroke engine oil tank has been refilled.

NOTE:

_____ If the warning light does not come on when the key is in the “” position or does not go off after the 2-stroke engine oil tank has been refilled, have a Yamaha dealer check the electrical circuit.

INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

ECA10010

CAUTION:

Do not operate the vehicle until you know that the engine oil level is sufficient.

EAUM1570

Fuel level warning light “A line drawing of a motorcycle instrument cluster. The central digital display shows 'TOTAL 1000' at the top and '45 km/h' in large digits below. To the right of the speedometer, a fuel gauge is shown with a fuel pump icon and a needle pointing to the '1/2' mark. A fuel level warning light, represented by a fuel pump icon, is illuminated.


ZAJUM024

This warning light comes on and the last two segments of the fuel meter will start to flash when the fuel level drops below approximately 0.6 L (0.17 US gal) (0.14 Imp.gal). When this occurs, refuel as soon as possible.

NOTE:

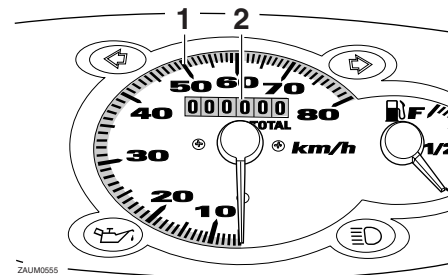
- Do not allow the fuel tank to empty itself completely.

- The electrical circuit of the warning light can be checked as follows.

Turn the key to “

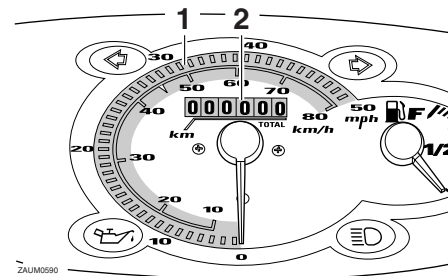
EAU11620

Speedometer unit (CW50/CW50L)



1. Speedometer
2. Odometer

UK only



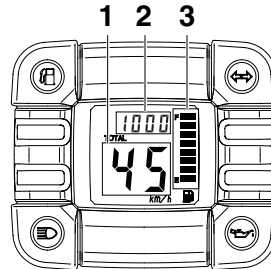
1. Speedometer
2. Odometer

INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The speedometer unit is equipped with a speedometer and an odometer. The speedometer shows riding speed. The odometer shows the total distance traveled.

3

Speedometer unit (CW50N) EAU1590

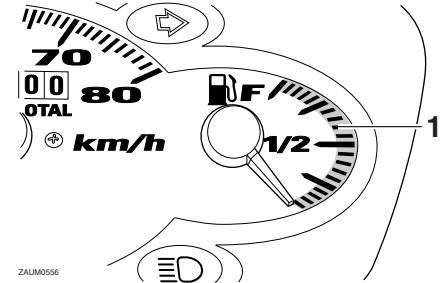


ZAJM0523

1. Speedometer
2. Odometer
3. Fuel meter

The speedometer unit is equipped with a speedometer, an odometer and a fuel meter. The speedometer shows riding speed. The odometer shows the total distance traveled. The fuel meter indicates the amount of fuel in the fuel tank. (see page 3-2 for an explanation of the fuel level warning light.)

Fuel gauge (CW50/CW50L) EAU12110



ZAJM0556

1. Fuel gauge

The fuel gauge indicates the amount of fuel in the fuel tank. The needle moves towards "E" (Empty) as the fuel level decreases. When the needle reaches "E", approximately 1.2 L (0.32 US gal) (0.26 Imp.gal) of fuel remain in the fuel tank. If this occurs, refuel as soon as possible.

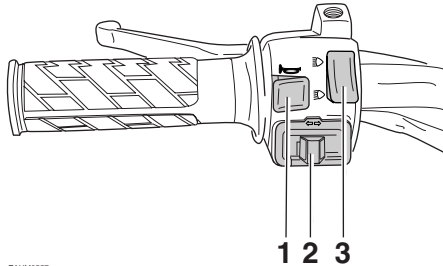
NOTE: _____

Do not allow the fuel tank to empty itself completely.



INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Handlebar switches

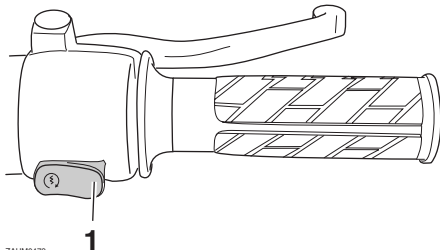
Left




ZAUM0557

1. Horn switch “/”
3. Dimmer switch “/”

Right




ZAUM0473

1. Start switch “


EAU12342

Dimmer switch “/”

Set this switch to “

EAU12400

Turn signal switch “/”

To signal a right-hand turn, push this switch to “

EAU12460

Horn switch “ Press this switch to sound the horn.

EAU12500

Start switch “ Push this switch while applying the front or rear brake to crank the engine with the starter.

EAUM1130

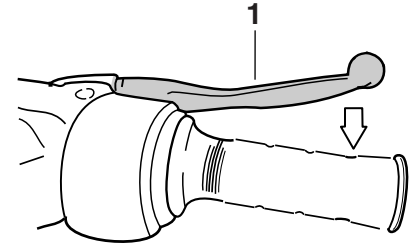
CAUTION:

See page 5-1 for starting instructions prior to starting the engine.

ECA10050

Front brake lever

EAU12900



ZAUM0084

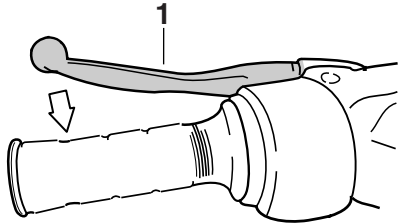
1. Front brake lever

The front brake lever is located on the right handlebar grip. To apply the front brake, pull this lever toward the handlebar grip.

INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Rear brake lever

EAU12950



ZALUM0085

1. Rear brake lever

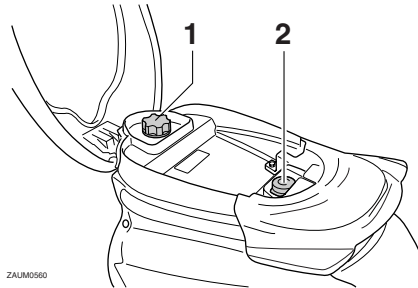
The rear brake lever is located on the left handlebar grip. To apply the rear brake, pull this lever toward the handlebar grip.

Fuel and 2-stroke engine oil tank caps

EAU13200

The fuel tank cap and the 2-stroke engine oil tank cap are located under the seat. (See page 3-9.)

Fuel tank cap



ZALUM0560

1. Fuel tank cap
2. Oil tank cap

To remove the fuel tank cap, turn it counterclockwise, and then pull it off. To install the fuel tank cap, turn it clockwise.

2-stroke engine oil tank cap

To remove the 2-stroke engine oil tank cap, pull it off.

To install the 2-stroke engine oil tank cap, push it into the oil tank opening.

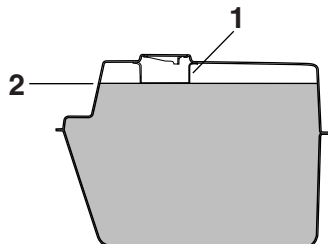
EWA10140

! WARNING

Make sure that the fuel and 2-stroke engine oil tank caps are properly installed before riding the scooter.

Fuel

EAU13210



ZALUM0020

1. Fuel tank filler tube
2. Fuel level

Make sure that there is sufficient fuel in the tank. Fill the fuel tank to the bottom of the filler tube as shown.

EWA10880

WARNING

- Do not overfill the fuel tank, otherwise it may overflow when the fuel warms up and expands.
- Avoid spilling fuel on the hot engine.

CAUTION:

Immediately wipe off spilled fuel with a clean, dry, soft cloth, since fuel may deteriorate painted surfaces or plastic parts.

ECA10070

EAU13270

Recommended fuel:

REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINE ONLY

Fuel tank capacity:

5.3 L (1.40 US gal) (1.17 Imp.gal)

Fuel reserve amount:

CW50 1.2 L (0.32 US gal) (0.26 Imp.gal)

CW50L 1.2 L (0.32 US gal) (0.26 Imp.gal)

CW50N 0.6 L (0.17 US gal) (0.14 Imp.gal)

Your Yamaha engine has been designed to use regular unleaded gasoline with a research octane number of 91 or higher. If knocking (or pinging) occurs, use a gasoline of a different brand or premium unleaded fuel. Use of unleaded fuel will extend spark plug life and reduce maintenance costs.

EAU13440

Catalytic converter

This vehicle is equipped with a catalytic converter in the muffler.

EWA10860

WARNING

The exhaust system is hot after operation. Make sure that the exhaust system has cooled down before doing any maintenance work.

ECA10700

CAUTION:

The following precautions must be observed to prevent a fire hazard or other damages.

- Use only unleaded gasoline. The use of leaded gasoline will cause unreparable damage to the catalytic converter.
- Never park the vehicle near possible fire hazards such as grass or other materials that easily burn.
- Do not allow the engine to idle too long.

INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

2-stroke engine oil

EAU13460

Make sure that there is sufficient oil in the 2-stroke engine oil tank. Add the recommended 2-stroke engine oil if necessary.

NOTE:

Make sure that the 2-stroke engine oil tank cap is properly installed.

3

Recommended oil:

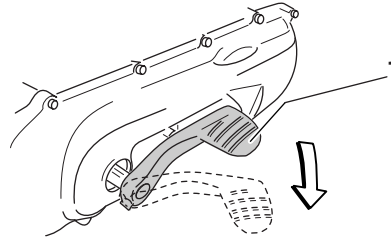
Yamalube 2 or equivalent 2-stroke engine oil (JASO grade "FC", or ISO grades "EG-C" or "EG-D")

Oil quantity:

1.1 L (1.25 US qt) (1.04 Imp.qt)

Kickstarter

EAUS1050



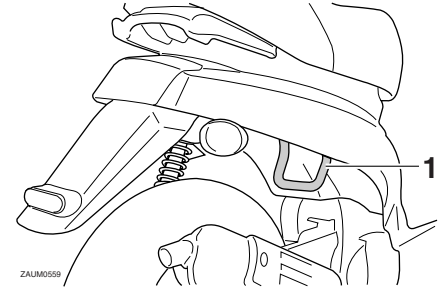
ZAJM0146

1. Kickstarter

To start the engine, push the kickstarter down lightly with your foot until the gears engage, and then push it down smoothly but forcefully.

Securing bracket

EAUT1040



ZAJM0559

1. Securing bracket

To prevent theft, the securing bracket can be used to chain the scooter to a stationary object such as a lamppost or a fence.

To secure the scooter with a chain or cable lock, place the scooter on the centerstand, pass the chain or cable through the securing bracket and around the stationary object, and then lock the chain or cable lock.

! WARNING

EWAT1020

Be sure to remove the chain or cable before riding, otherwise the scooter may overturn, causing damage or injury.

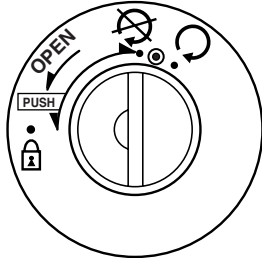
INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Seat

EAU13930

To open the seat

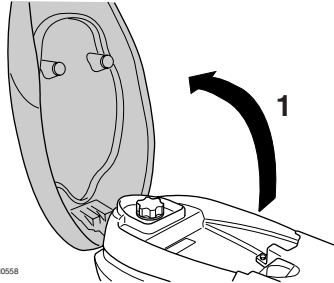
1. Place the scooter on the center-stand.
2. Insert the key into the main switch, and then turn it counterclockwise.



ZALUM0283

NOTE: _____
Do not push inward when turning the key.

3. Fold the seat up.



ZALUM0558

1. Fold the seat up.

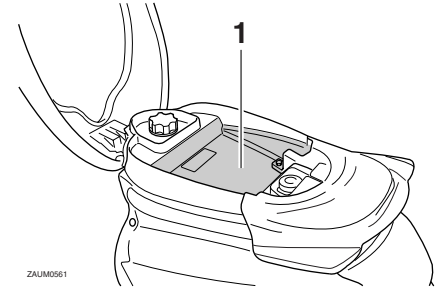
To close the seat

1. Fold the seat down, and then push it down to lock it in place.
2. Remove the key from the main switch if the scooter will be left unattended.

NOTE: _____
Make sure that the seat is properly secured before riding.

Anti-theft device housing

EAUM1580



ZALUM0561

1. Anti-theft device housing

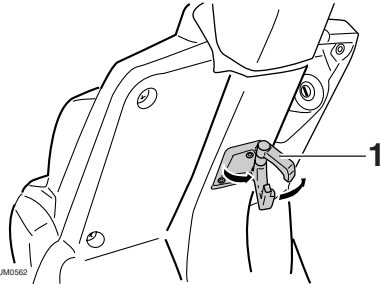
The anti-theft device housing, located under the seat, is designed to store a joint type anti-theft device with a maximum length of 1 meter. (See page 3-9 for seat opening and closing procedures.)

NOTE: _____
Some anti-theft devices cannot fit into the housing due to their size or shape.

INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Luggage hook

EAUT1070



1. Luggage hook

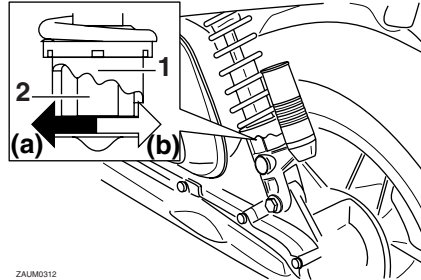
WARNING

- Do not exceed the load limit of 3 kg (6.6 lb) for the luggage hook.
- Do not exceed the maximum load of 185 kg (408 lb) for the vehicle.

EWAT1030

Adjusting the shock absorber assembly (CW50L model only)

EAU14830



ZALUM0312

1. Spring preload adjusting ring
2. Position indicator

This shock absorber assembly is equipped with a spring preload adjusting ring.

CAUTION:

Never attempt to turn an adjusting mechanism beyond the maximum or minimum settings.

Adjust the spring preload as follows. To increase the spring preload and thereby harden the suspension, turn the adjusting ring in direction (a). To de-

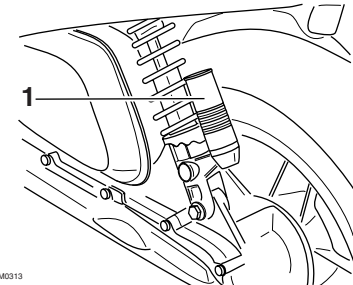
crease the spring preload and thereby soften the suspension, turn the adjusting ring in direction (b).

NOTE:

Align the appropriate notch in the adjusting ring with the position indicator on the shock absorber.

Spring preload setting:

- Minimum (soft):
(b)
- Standard:
Minimum setting (soft)
- Maximum (hard):
(a)



ZALUM0313

1. Shock absorber gas cylinder

EWA10220

 **WARNING**

This shock absorber contains highly pressurized nitrogen gas. For proper handling, read and understand the following information before handling the shock absorber. The manufacturer cannot be held responsible for property damage or personal injury that may result from improper handling.

- Do not tamper with or attempt to open the gas cylinder.
 - Do not subject the shock absorber to an open flame or other high heat sources, otherwise it may explode due to excessive gas pressure.
 - Do not deform or damage the gas cylinder in any way, as this will result in poor damping performance.
 - Always have a Yamaha dealer service the shock absorber.
-

PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

EAU15591

The condition of a vehicle is the owner's responsibility. Vital components can start to deteriorate quickly and unexpectedly, even if the vehicle remains unused (for example, as a result of exposure to the elements). Any damage, fluid leakage or loss of tire air pressure could have serious consequences. Therefore, it is very important, in addition to a thorough visual inspection, to check the following points before each ride.

NOTE:

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

EWA11150

4



If any item in the Pre-operation check list is not working properly, have it inspected and repaired before operating the vehicle.

PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

EAU15601

Pre-operation check list

ITEM	CHECKS	PAGE
Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check fuel level in fuel tank.• Refuel if necessary.• Check fuel line for leakage.	3-7
2-stroke engine oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check oil level in oil tank.• If necessary, add recommended oil to specified level.• Check vehicle for oil leakage.	3-8
Final transmission oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check oil level and vehicle for oil leakage.	6-7
Front brake	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check operation.• If soft or spongy, have Yamaha dealer bleed hydraulic system.• Check brake pads for wear.• Replace if necessary.• Check fluid level in reservoir.• If necessary, add recommended brake fluid to specified level.• Check hydraulic system for leakage.	6-13, 6-14
Rear brake	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check operation.• Check lever free play.• Adjust if necessary.	6-13
Throttle grip	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure that operation is smooth.• Check cable free play.• If necessary, have Yamaha dealer adjust cable free play and lubricate cable and grip housing.	6-9, 6-15
Wheels and tires	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check for damage.• Check tire condition and tread depth.• Check air pressure.• Correct if necessary.	6-10, 6-12
Brake levers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure that operation is smooth.• Lubricate lever pivoting points if necessary.	6-16
Centerstand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure that operation is smooth.• Lubricate pivot if necessary.	6-16

PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

ITEM	CHECKS	PAGE
Chassis fasteners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure that all nuts, bolts and screws are properly tightened.• Tighten if necessary.	—
Instruments, lights, signals and switches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check operation.• Correct if necessary.	—
Battery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check fluid level.• Fill with distilled water if necessary.	6-18

OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

EAU15980

EWA10870

WARNING

- Become thoroughly familiar with all operating controls and their functions before riding. Consult a Yamaha dealer regarding any control or function that you do not thoroughly understand.
- Never start the engine or operate it in a closed area for any length of time. Exhaust fumes are poisonous, and inhaling them can cause loss of consciousness and death within a short time. Always make sure that there is adequate ventilation.
- For safety, always start the engine with the centerstand down.

EAU16560

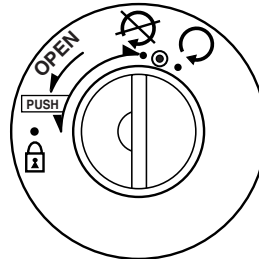
ECA10250

Starting a cold engine

CAUTION:

See page 5-4 for engine break-in instructions prior to operating the vehicle for the first time.

1. Turn the key to “●”, and when the oil level warning light comes on, turn it to “○”.



ZAUM0253

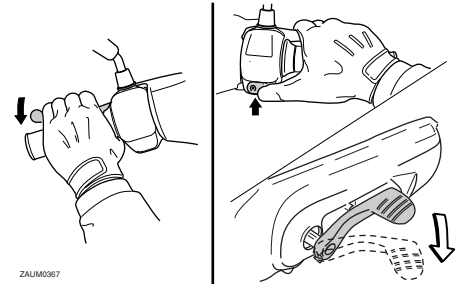
ECA10240

CAUTION:

If the oil level warning light does not come on, have a Yamaha dealer check the electrical circuit.

2. Close the throttle completely.

3. While applying the front or rear brake, start the engine by pushing the start switch or by pushing the kickstarter lever down.



ZAUM0367

NOTE:

If the engine fails to start by pushing the start switch, release the switch, wait a few seconds, and then try again. Each starting attempt should be as short as possible to preserve the battery. Do not crank the engine more than 5 seconds on any one attempt. If the engine does not start with the starter motor, try using the kickstarter.

OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

ECA11040

CAUTION:

For maximum engine life, never accelerate hard when the engine is cold!

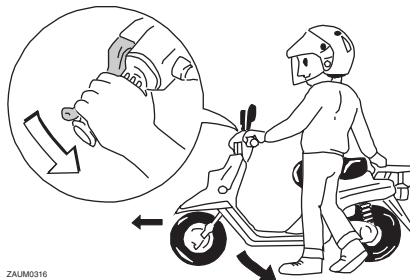
EAU16760

Starting off

NOTE:

Before starting off, allow the engine to warm up.

1. While pulling the rear brake lever with your left hand and holding the grab bar with your right hand, push the scooter off the centerstand.

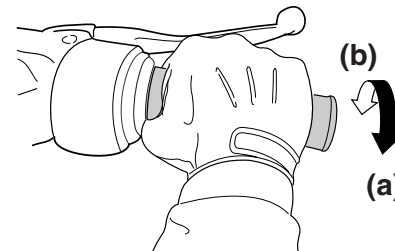


ZAJM0316

2. Sit astride the seat, and then adjust the rear view mirrors.
3. Switch the turn signal on.
4. Check for oncoming traffic, and then slowly turn the throttle grip (on the right) in order to take off.
5. Switch the turn signal off.

EAU16780

Acceleration and deceleration



ZAJM0199

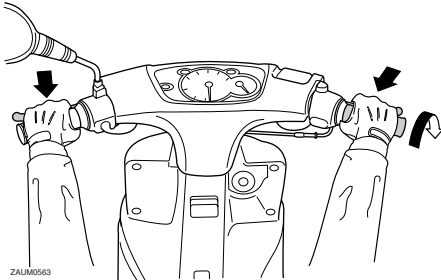
The speed can be adjusted by opening and closing the throttle. To increase the speed, turn the throttle grip in direction (a). To reduce the speed, turn the throttle grip in direction (b).

OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

EAU16791

Braking

1. Close the throttle completely.
2. Apply both front and rear brakes simultaneously while gradually increasing the pressure.



EWA10300

! WARNING

- Avoid braking hard or suddenly (especially when leaning over to one side), otherwise the scooter may skid or overturn.
- Railroad crossings, streetcar rails, iron plates on road construction sites, and manhole covers become extremely slippery when wet. Therefore, slow

down when approaching such areas and cross them with caution.

- Keep in mind that braking on a wet road is much more difficult.
- Ride slowly down a hill, as braking downhill can be very difficult.

EAU16820

Tips for reducing fuel consumption

Fuel consumption depends largely on your riding style. Consider the following tips to reduce fuel consumption:

- Avoid high engine speeds during acceleration.
- Avoid high engine speeds with no load on the engine.
- Turn the engine off instead of letting it idle for an extended length of time (e.g., in traffic jams, at traffic lights or at railroad crossings).

OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

5

Engine break-in

EAU16830

There is never a more important period in the life of your engine than the period between 0 and 1000 km (600 mi). For this reason, you should read the following material carefully.

Since the engine is brand new, do not put an excessive load on it for the first 1000 km (600 mi). 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 that might result in engine overheating must be avoided.

EAU17150

0–150 km (0–90 mi)

Avoid prolonged operation above 1/3 throttle.

After every hour of operation, stop the engine, and then let it cool for five to ten minutes.

Vary the engine speed from time to time. Do not operate the engine at one set throttle position.

150–500 km (90–300 mi)

Avoid prolonged operation above 1/2 throttle.

Rev the engine freely through the gears, but do not use full throttle at any time.

500–1000 km (300–600 mi)

Avoid prolonged operation above 3/4 throttle.

ECA10370

CAUTION:

After 1000 km (600 mi) of operation, the transmission oil must be changed.

1000 km (600 mi) and beyond

Avoid prolonged full-throttle operation. Vary the engine speed occasionally.

ECA10270

CAUTION:

If any engine trouble should occur during the engine break-in period, immediately have a Yamaha dealer check the vehicle.

EAU17211

Parking

When parking, stop the engine, and then remove the key from the main switch.

EWA10310

WARNING

- **Since the engine and exhaust system can become very hot, park in a place where pedestrians or children are not likely to touch them.**
- **Do not park on a slope or on soft ground, otherwise the vehicle may overturn.**

ECA10380

CAUTION:

Never park in an area where there are fire hazards such as grass or other flammable materials.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

EAU17290

Safety is an obligation of the owner. Periodic inspection, adjustment and lubrication will keep your vehicle in the safest and most efficient condition possible. The most important points of scooter inspection, adjustment, and lubrication are explained on the following pages.

EWA10320



If you are not familiar with maintenance work, have a Yamaha dealer do it for you.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

EAU17710

Periodic maintenance and lubrication chart

NOTE:

- The annual checks must be performed every year, except if a kilometer-based maintenance is performed instead.
- From 30000 km, repeat the maintenance intervals starting from 6000 km.
- Items marked with an asterisk should be performed by a Yamaha dealer as they require special tools, data and technical skills.

NO.	ITEM	CHECK OR MAINTENANCE JOB	ODOMETER READING (× 1000 km)					ANNUAL CHECK
			1	6	12	18	24	
1	* Fuel line	• Check fuel and vacuum hoses for cracks or damage.		√	√	√	√	√
2	Spark plug	• Replace.		√	√	√	√	√
3	Air filter element	• Clean.		√		√		
		• Replace.			√		√	
4	* Battery	• Check electrolyte level and specific gravity. • Make sure that the breather hose is properly routed.		√	√	√	√	√
5	* Front brake	• Check operation, fluid level and vehicle for fluid leakage.	√	√	√	√	√	√
		• Replace brake pads.	Whenever worn to the limit					
6	* Rear brake	• Check operation and adjust brake lever free play.	√	√	√	√	√	√
		• Replace brake shoes.	Whenever worn to the limit					
7	* Brake hose	• Check for cracks or damage.		√	√	√	√	√
		• Replace.	Every 4 years					
8	* Wheels	• Check runout and for damage.		√	√	√	√	

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

NO.	ITEM	CHECK OR MAINTENANCE JOB	ODOMETER READING (× 1000 km)					ANNUAL CHECK
			1	6	12	18	24	
9	* Tires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check tread depth and for damage. • Replace if necessary. • Check air pressure. • Correct if necessary. 		√	√	√	√	√
10	* Wheel bearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check bearing for looseness or damage. 		√	√	√	√	
11	* Steering bearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check bearing play and steering for roughness. • Lubricate with lithium-soap-based grease. 	√	√	√	√	√	
12	* Chassis fasteners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that all nuts, bolts and screws are properly tightened. 		√	√	√	√	√
13	Centerstand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation. • Lubricate. 		√	√	√	√	√
14	* Front fork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation and for oil leakage. 		√	√	√	√	
15	* Shock absorber assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation and shock absorber for oil leakage. 		√	√	√	√	
16	* Carburetor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check starter (choke) operation. • Adjust engine idling speed. 	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	* Autolube pump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation. • Bleed if necessary. 	√		√		√	√
18	Final transmission oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check vehicle for oil leakage. • Change. 	√	√		√		
19	* V-belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace. 						√
20	* Front and rear brake switches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation. 	√	√	√	√	√	√
21	Moving parts and cables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricate. 		√	√	√	√	√

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

NO.	ITEM	CHECK OR MAINTENANCE JOB	ODOMETER READING (× 1000 km)					ANNUAL CHECK
			1	6	12	18	24	
22	* Throttle grip housing and cable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation and free play. • Adjust the throttle cable free play if necessary. • Lubricate the throttle grip housing and cable. 		√	√	√	√	√
23	* Lights, signals and switches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation. • Adjust headlight beam. 	√	√	√	√	√	√

EAU18660

NOTE:

- The air filter needs more frequent service if you are riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.
- Hydraulic brake service
 - Regularly check and, if necessary, correct the brake fluid level.
 - Every two years change the brake fluid.
 - Replace the brake hoses every four years and if cracked or damaged.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Removing and installing the cowling and panels

EAU18720

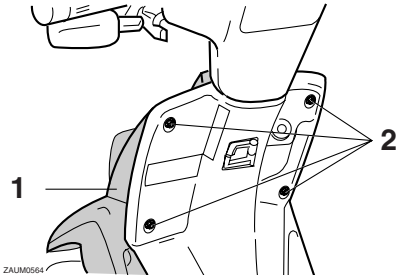
The cowling and panels shown above need to be removed to perform some of the maintenance jobs described in this chapter. Refer to this section each time the cowling or a panel needs to be removed and installed.

Cowling A

EAU18790

To remove the cowling

Remove the screws, and then take the cowling off.



1. Cowling A
2. Screw

To install the cowling

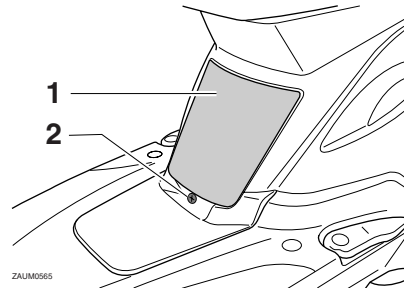
Place the cowling in the original position, and then install the screws.

Panel A

EAU19272

To remove the panel

Remove the screw, and then pull outward on the areas shown.



1. Panel A
2. Screw

To install the panel

Place the panel in the original position, and then install the screw.

Panel B

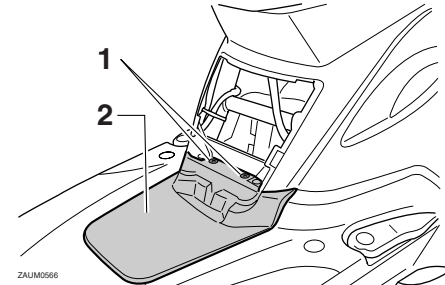
EAU19210

To remove the panel

NOTE:

Prior to remove the panel B, remove the panel A.

Remove the screws, and then take the panel off.



1. Screw
2. Panel B

To install the panel

Place the panel in the original position, and then install the screws.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

EAU19620

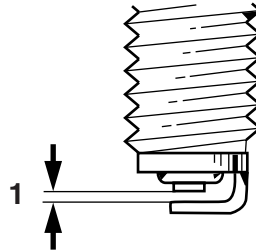
Checking the spark plug

The spark plug is an important engine component, which should be checked periodically, preferably by a Yamaha dealer. Since heat and deposits will cause any spark plug to slowly erode, it should be removed and checked in accordance with the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. In addition, the condition of the spark plug can reveal the condition of the engine.

The porcelain insulator around the center electrode of the spark plug should be a medium-to-light tan (the ideal color when the vehicle is ridden normally). If the spark plug shows a distinctly different color, the engine could be defective. Do not attempt to diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, have a Yamaha dealer check the vehicle. If the spark plug shows signs of electrode erosion and excessive carbon or other deposits, it should be replaced.

Specified spark plug:
NGK / BR8HS

Before installing a spark plug, the spark plug gap should be measured with a wire thickness gauge and, if necessary, adjusted to specification.



ZAJM0037

1. Spark plug gap

Spark plug gap:
0.6–0.7 mm (0.024–0.028 in)

Clean the surface of the spark plug gasket and its mating surface, and then wipe off any grime from the spark plug threads.

Tightening torque:
Spark plug:
20 Nm (2.0 m·kgf, 14.5 ft·lbf)

NOTE: _____
If a torque wrench is not available when installing a spark plug, a good estimate of the correct torque is 1/4–1/2 turn past finger tight. However, the spark plug should be tightened to the specified torque as soon as possible.

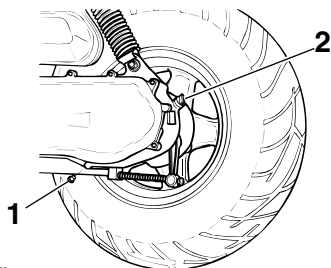
EAU20060

EWA11310

Final transmission oil

The final transmission case must be checked for oil leakage before each ride. If any leakage is found, have a Yamaha dealer check and repair the scooter. In addition, the final transmission oil must be changed as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

1. Start the engine, warm it up by riding the scooter for several minutes, and then stop the engine.
2. Place the scooter on the center-stand.
3. Place an oil pan under the final transmission case to collect the used oil.
4. Remove the oil filler cap and drain bolt to drain the oil from the final transmission case.



ZAUM0153

1. Final transmission oil drain bolt
2. Final transmission oil filler cap

5. Install the final transmission oil drain bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Final transmission oil drain bolt:
17 Nm (1.7 m·kgf, 12.3 ft·lbf)

6. Add the specified amount of the recommended final transmission oil, and then install and tighten the oil filler cap.

Recommended final transmission oil:

See page 8-1.

Oil quantity:

0.11 L (0.12 US qt) (0.10 Imp.qt)

⚠ WARNING

- Make sure that no foreign material enters the final transmission case.
- Make sure that no oil gets on the tire or wheel.

7. Check the final transmission case for oil leakage. If oil is leaking, check for the cause.

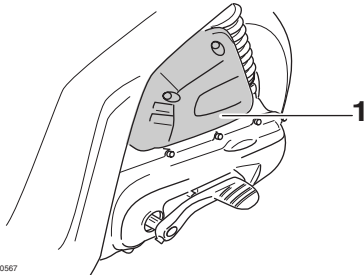
PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Cleaning the air filter element

EAUM1640

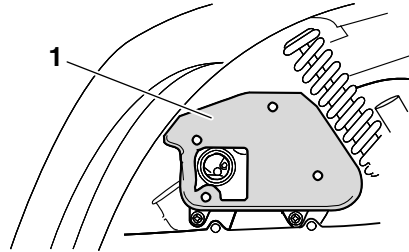
The air filter element should be cleaned at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. Clean the air filter element more frequently if you are riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.

1. Remove the air filter case cover by removing the screws.



1. Air filter case cover

2. Pull the air filter element out, clean it with solvent, and then squeeze the remaining solvent out.



ZAUM0318

1. Air filter element

WARNING

Use only a dedicated parts cleaning solvent. To avoid the risk of fire or explosion, do not use gasoline or solvents with a low flash point.

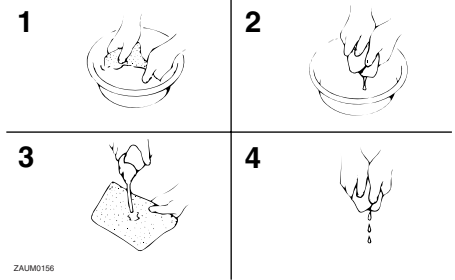
EWA10430

CAUTION:

To avoid damaging the foam material, handle it gently and carefully, and do not twist or wring it.

ECA10510

3. Apply oil of the recommended type to the entire surface of the element, and then squeeze the excess oil out.



ZAUM0156

NOTE:

The air filter element should be wet but not dripping.

Recommended oil:
Engine oil

4. Insert the element into the air filter case.

ECA10480

CAUTION:

- Make sure that the air filter element is properly seated in the air filter case.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

- The engine should never be operated without the air filter element installed, otherwise the piston(s) and/or cylinder(s) may become excessively worn.

5. Install the air filter case cover by installing the screws.

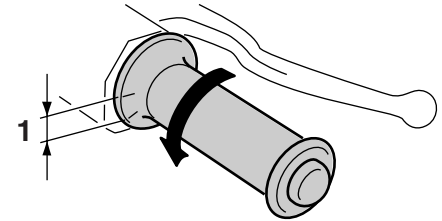
Adjusting the carburetor

EAU21300

The carburetor is an important part of the engine and requires very sophisticated adjustment. Therefore, all carburetor adjustments should be left to a Yamaha dealer, who has the necessary professional knowledge and experience.

Adjusting the throttle cable free play

EAU21380



ZAUW0051

1. Throttle cable free play

The throttle cable free play should measure 1.5–3.0 mm (0.06–0.12 in) at the throttle grip. Periodically check the throttle cable free play and, if necessary, have a Yamaha dealer adjust it.

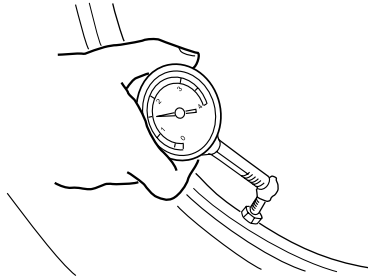
PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Tires

EAU21870

To maximize the performance, durability, and safe operation of your vehicle, note the following points regarding the specified tires.

Tire air pressure



The tire air pressure should be checked and, if necessary, adjusted before each ride.

EWA10500

WARNING

- The tire air pressure must be checked and adjusted on cold tires (i.e., when the temperature of the tires equals the ambient temperature).

- The tire air pressure must be adjusted in accordance with the riding speed and with the total weight of rider, passenger, cargo, and accessories approved for this model.

Tire air pressure (measured on cold tires):

0–90 kg (0–198 lb):

Front:
150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)

Rear:
150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)

90–185 kg (198–408 lb):

Front:
150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)

Rear:
150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)

Maximum load*:

185 kg (408 lb)

* Total weight of rider, passenger, cargo and accessories

EWA10450

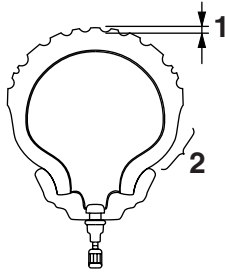
WARNING

Because loading has an enormous impact on the handling, braking, performance and safety characteristics of your vehicle, you should keep the following precautions in mind.

- **NEVER OVERLOAD THE VEHICLE!** Operation of an overloaded vehicle may result in tire damage, loss of control, or severe injury. Make sure that the total weight of rider, cargo, and accessories does not exceed the specified maximum load for the vehicle.
- Do not carry along loosely packed items, which can shift during a ride.
- Securely pack the heaviest items close to the center of the vehicle and distribute the weight evenly on both sides.
- Adjust the suspension and tire air pressure with regard to the load.
- Check the tire condition and air pressure before each ride.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Tire inspection



ZAJUM0054

1. Tire tread depth
2. Tire sidewall

The tires must be checked before each ride. If the center tread depth reaches the specified limit, if the tire has a nail or glass fragments in it, or if the sidewall is cracked, have a Yamaha dealer replace the tire immediately.

Minimum tire tread depth (front and rear):
1.6 mm (0.06 in)

NOTE: _____
The tire tread depth limits may differ from country to country. Always comply with the local regulations.

Tire information

This model is equipped with tubeless tires.

Front tire:

Size:

CW50 120/90-10 57L
CW50L 120/70-12 51J
CW50N 120/90-10 57L

Manufacturer/model:

CW50 PIRELLI / SL90
CW50L PIRELLI / SL26
CW50N PIRELLI / SL90

Rear tire:

Size:

CW50 150/80-10 65L
CW50L 130/70-12 56L
CW50N 150/80-10 65L

Manufacturer/model:

CW50 PIRELLI / SL90
CW50L PIRELLI / SL26
CW50N PIRELLI / SL90

EWA10470

⚠ WARNING

- **Have a Yamaha dealer replace excessively worn tires. Besides being illegal, operating the vehicle with excessively worn tires decreases riding stability and can lead to loss of control.**

- **The replacement of all wheel and brake related parts, including the tires, should be left to a Yamaha dealer, who has the necessary professional knowledge and experience.**

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Cast wheels

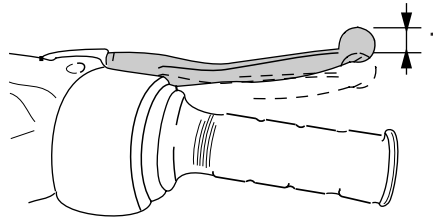
To maximize the performance, durability, and safe operation of your vehicle, note the following points regarding the specified wheels.

- The wheel rims should be checked for cracks, bends or warpage before each ride. If any damage is found, have a Yamaha dealer replace the wheel. Do not attempt even the smallest repair to the wheel. A deformed or cracked wheel must be replaced.
- The wheel should be balanced whenever either the tire or wheel has been changed or replaced. An unbalanced wheel can result in poor performance, adverse handling characteristics, and a shortened tire life.
- Ride at moderate speeds after changing a tire since the tire surface must first be “broken in” for it to develop its optimal characteristics.

EAU21960

Adjusting the front brake lever free play

EAU22100



ZALUM0107

1. Front brake lever free play

The brake lever free play should measure 10.0–20.0 mm (0.39–0.79 in) as shown. Periodically check the brake lever free play and, if necessary, have a Yamaha dealer adjust it.

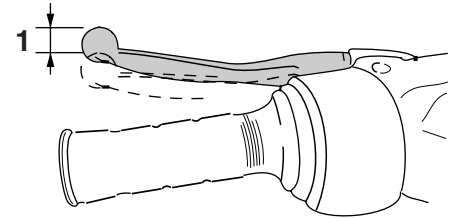
EWA10640



An incorrect brake lever free play indicates a hazardous condition in the brake system. Do not operate the scooter until the brake system has been checked or repaired by a Yamaha dealer.

Adjusting the rear brake lever free play

EAU22170



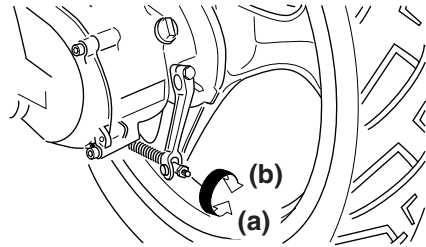
ZALUM0108

1. Rear brake lever free play

The brake lever free play should measure 10.0–20.0 mm (0.39–0.79 in) as shown. Periodically check the brake lever free play and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

To increase the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting nut at the brake shoe plate in direction (a). To decrease the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting nut in direction (b).

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR



ZAUM0320

EWA10650

WARNING

If proper adjustment cannot be obtained as described, have a Yamaha dealer make this adjustment.

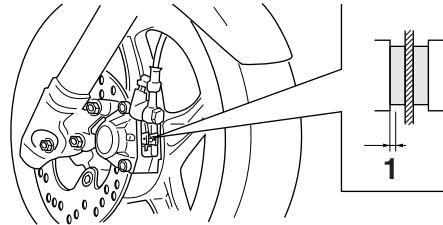
Checking the front brake pads and rear brake shoes

EAU22380

The front brake pads and the rear brake shoes must be checked for wear at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

Front brake pads

EAU22400



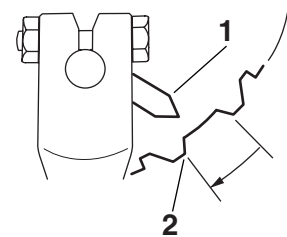
ZAUM0058

1. Lining thickness

Check each front brake pad for damage and measure the lining thickness. If a brake pad is damaged or if the lining thickness is less than 2 mm (0.08 in), have a Yamaha dealer replace the brake pads as a set.

Rear brake shoes

EAU22540



ZAUM0059

1. Wear indicator
2. Wear limit line

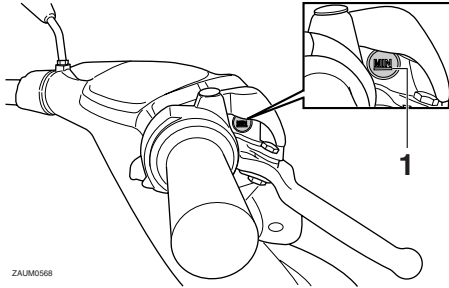
The rear brake is provided with a wear indicator, which allows you to check the brake shoe wear without having to disassemble the brake. To check the brake shoe wear, check the position of the wear indicator while applying the brake. If a brake shoe has worn to the point that the wear indicator reaches the wear limit line, have a Yamaha dealer replace the brake shoes as a set.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Checking the brake fluid level

EAU32341

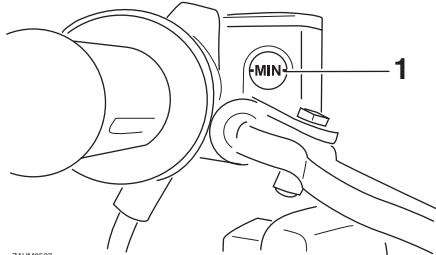
Front brake (CW50/CW50L)



ZAUJ0568

1. Minimum level mark

Front brake (CW50N)



ZAUJ0527

1. Minimum level mark

Insufficient brake fluid may allow air to enter the brake system, possibly causing it to become ineffective.

Before riding, check that the brake fluid is above the minimum level mark and replenish if necessary. A low brake fluid level may indicate worn brake pads and/or brake system leakage. If the brake fluid level is low, be sure to check the brake pads for wear and the brake system for leakage.

Observe these precautions:

- When checking the fluid level, make sure that the top of the master cylinder is level by turning the handlebars.
- Use only the recommended quality brake fluid, otherwise the rubber seals may deteriorate, causing leakage and poor braking performance.

Recommended brake fluid:

DOT 3 or 4

- Refill with the same type of brake fluid. Mixing fluids may result in a harmful chemical reaction and lead to poor braking performance.

- Be careful that water does not enter the master cylinder when refilling. Water will significantly lower the boiling point of the fluid and may result in vapor lock.
- Brake fluid may deteriorate painted surfaces or plastic parts. Always clean up spilled fluid immediately.
- As the brake pads wear, it is normal for the brake fluid level to gradually go down. However, if the brake fluid level goes down suddenly, have a Yamaha dealer check the cause.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Changing the brake fluid

EAUM1360

Have a Yamaha dealer change the brake fluid at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. In addition, have the brake hose replaced every four years or whenever it is damaged or leaking.

Checking and lubricating the cables

EAU23100

The operation of all control cables and the condition of the cables should be checked before each ride, and the cables and cable ends should be lubricated if necessary. If a cable is damaged or does not move smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or replace it.

Recommended lubricant:

Engine oil

EWA10720

WARNING

Damage to the outer sheath may interfere with proper cable operation and will cause the inner cable to rust. Replace a damaged cable as soon as possible to prevent unsafe conditions.

Checking and lubricating the throttle grip and cable

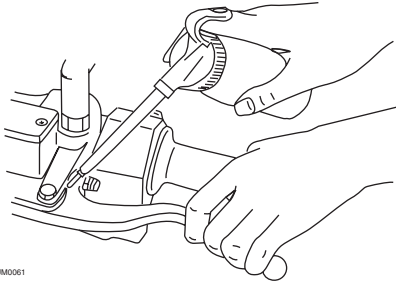
EAU23110

The operation of the throttle grip should be checked before each ride. In addition, the cable should be lubricated or replaced at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance chart.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Lubricating the front and rear brake levers

EAU23170



ZALM0061

The pivoting points of the front and rear brake levers must be lubricated at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

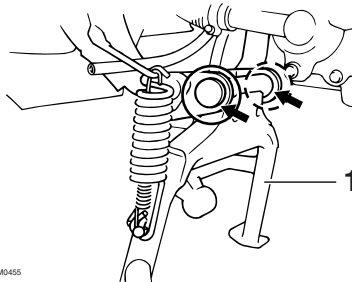
6

Recommended lubricant:

Lithium-soap-based grease (all-purpose grease)

Checking and lubricating the centerstand

EAU23190



ZALM0455

1. Centerstand

The operation of the centerstand should be checked before each ride, and the pivots and metal-to-metal contact surfaces should be lubricated if necessary.

EWA11300

WARNING

If the centerstand does not move up and down smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair it.

Recommended lubricant:

Lithium-soap-based grease (all-purpose grease)

Checking the front fork

EAU23271

The condition and operation of the front fork must be checked as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

To check the condition

EWA10750

WARNING

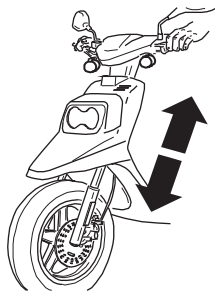
Securely support the vehicle so that there is no danger of it falling over.

Check the inner tubes for scratches, damage and excessive oil leakage.

To check the operation

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface and hold it in an upright position.
2. While applying the front brake, push down hard on the handlebars several times to check if the front fork compresses and rebounds smoothly.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR



ZALUM0569

ECA10590

CAUTION:

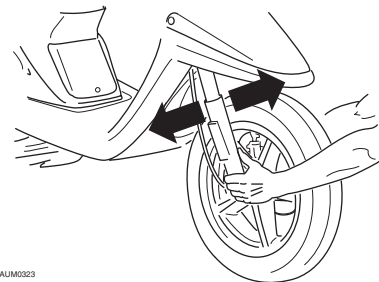
If any damage is found or the front fork does not operate smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair it.

Checking the steering

EAU23280

Worn or loose steering bearings may cause danger. Therefore, the operation of the steering must be checked as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

1. Place a stand under the engine to raise the front wheel off the ground.



ZALUM0523

EWA10750

WARNING

Securely support the vehicle so that there is no danger of it falling over.

2. Hold the lower ends of the front fork legs and try to move them forward and backward. If any free play can be felt, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair the steering.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

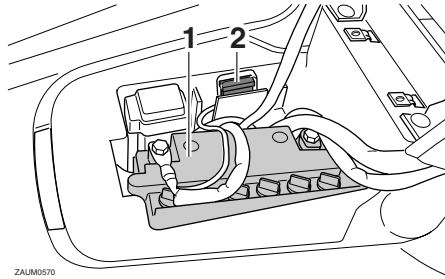
Checking the wheel bearings

The front and rear wheel bearings must be checked at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. If there is play in the wheel hub or if the wheel does not turn smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check the wheel bearings.

EAU23290

Battery

EAUM1400



1. Battery
2. Fuse

A poorly maintained battery will corrode and discharge quickly. The electrolyte level, battery lead connections and breather hose routing should be checked before each ride and at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

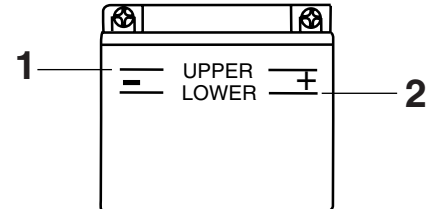
To check the electrolyte level

1. Place the scooter on a level surface and hold it in an upright position.

NOTE: _____
Make sure that the scooter is positioned straight up when checking the electrolyte level.

2. Remove panel B. (See page 6-5.)
3. Check the electrolyte level in the battery.

NOTE: _____
The electrolyte should be between the minimum and maximum level marks.



ZAJUM0106

1. Maximum level mark
2. Minimum level mark
4. If the electrolyte is at or below the minimum level mark, add distilled water to raise it to the maximum level mark.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

WARNING

EWA10760

- **Electrolyte is poisonous and dangerous since it contains sulfuric acid, which causes severe burns. Avoid any contact with skin, eyes or clothing and always shield your eyes when working near batteries. In case of contact, administer the following FIRST AID.**
 - **EXTERNAL:** Flush with plenty of water.
 - **INTERNAL:** Drink large quantities of water or milk and immediately call a physician.
 - **EYES:** Flush with water for 15 minutes and seek prompt medical attention.
- **Batteries produce explosive hydrogen gas. Therefore, keep sparks, flames, cigarettes, etc., away from the battery and provide sufficient ventilation when charging it in an enclosed space.**

- **KEEP THIS AND ALL BATTERIES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

ECA10610

CAUTION:

Use only distilled water, as tap water contains minerals that are harmful to the battery.

5. Check and, if necessary, tighten the battery lead connections and correct the breather hose routing.

To store the battery

1. If the scooter will not be used for more than one month, remove the battery, fully charge it, and then place it in a cool, dry place.
2. If the battery will be stored for more than two months, check the specific gravity of the electrolyte at least once a month and fully charge the battery whenever necessary.
3. Fully charge the battery before installation.
4. After installation, make sure that the battery leads are properly connected to the battery terminals and

that the breather hose is properly routed, in good condition, and not obstructed.

ECA10600

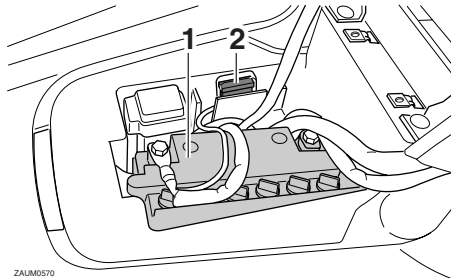
CAUTION:

If the breather hose is positioned in such a way that the frame is exposed to electrolyte or gas expelled from the battery, the frame could suffer structural and external damages.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

Replacing the fuse

EAU23500



ZALUM0570

1. Battery
2. Fuse

The fuse holder is located behind panel B. (See page 6-5.)

If the fuse is blown, replace it as follows.

1. Turn the key to “ \otimes ” and turn off all electrical circuits.
2. Remove the blown fuse, and then install a new fuse of the specified amperage.

Specified fuse:
7.5 A

CAUTION:

Do not use a fuse of a higher amperage rating than recommended to avoid causing extensive damage to the electrical system and possibly a fire.

3. Turn the key to “ \circ ” and turn on the electrical circuits to check if the devices operate.
4. If the fuse immediately blows again, have a Yamaha dealer check the electrical system.

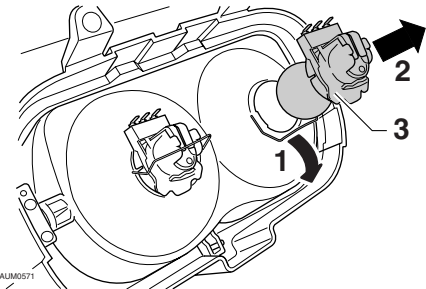
ECA10640

Replacing a headlight bulb

EAUM1410

If a headlight bulb burns out, replace it as follows.

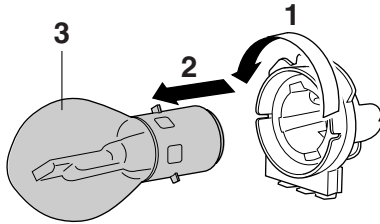
1. Place the scooter on the center-stand.
2. Remove cowling A. (See page 6-5.)
3. Unhook the headlight bulb holder, and then remove the defective bulb.



ZALUM0571

1. Unhook the headlight bulb holder.
2. Take the headlight bulb holder off.
3. Headlight bulb holder

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR



ZALUM0572

1. Push in and turn counterclockwise.
2. Remove the bulb.
3. Headlight bulb

EWA10790

WARNING

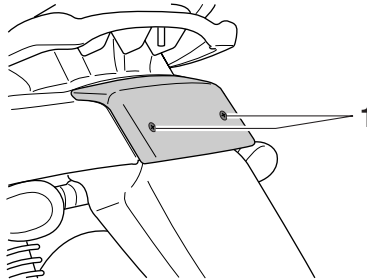
Headlight bulbs get very hot. Therefore, keep flammable products away from a lit headlight bulb, and do not touch the bulb until it has cooled down.

4. Place a new bulb into position, and then secure it with the bulb holder.
5. Install the cowling.
6. Have a Yamaha dealer adjust the headlight beam if necessary.

Replacing the tail/brake light bulb

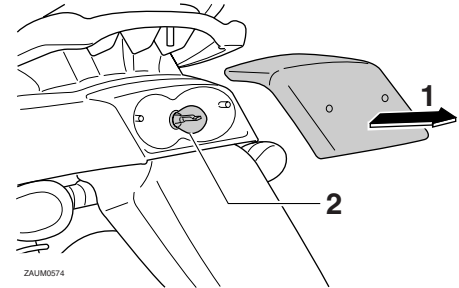
EAU24131

1. Remove the tail/brake light lens by removing the screws.



ZALUM0573

1. Screw
2. Remove the defective bulb by pushing it in and turning it counterclockwise.



ZALUM0574

1. Remove tail/brake light lens.
2. Tail/brake light bulb

3. Insert a new bulb into the socket, push it in, and then turn it clockwise until it stops.
4. Install the lens by installing the screws.

ECA10680

CAUTION:

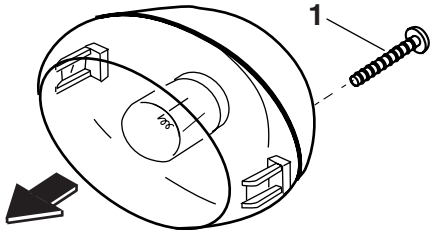
Do not overtighten the screws, otherwise the lens may break.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

EAU24201

Replacing a turn signal light bulb

1. Remove the turn signal light lens by removing the screw.



ZAU00589

1. Screw

2. Remove the defective bulb by pushing it in and turning it counter-clockwise.
3. Insert a new bulb into the socket, push it in, and then turn it clockwise until it stops.
4. Install the lens by installing the screw.

ECA11190

CAUTION:

Do not overtighten the screw, otherwise the lens may break.

EAU25860

Troubleshooting

Although Yamaha scooters receive a thorough inspection before shipment from the factory, trouble may occur during operation. Any problem in the fuel, compression, or ignition systems, for example, can cause poor starting and loss of power.

The following troubleshooting chart represents a quick and easy procedure for checking these vital systems yourself. However, should your scooter require any repair, take it to a Yamaha dealer, whose skilled technicians have the necessary tools, experience, and know-how to service the scooter properly.

Use only genuine Yamaha replacement parts. Imitation parts may look like Yamaha parts, but they are often inferior, have a shorter service life and can lead to expensive repair bills.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND MINOR REPAIR

EAU25962

Troubleshooting chart

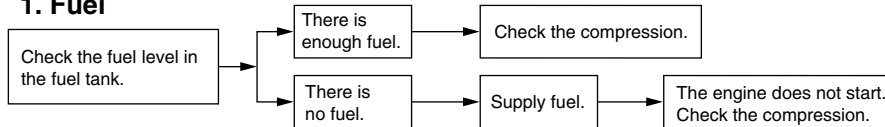
EWA10840



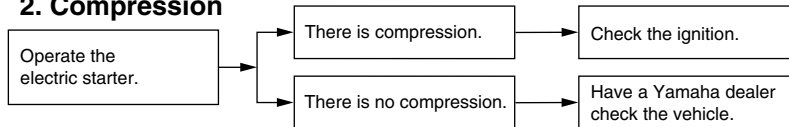
WARNING

Keep away open flames and do not smoke while checking or working on the fuel system.

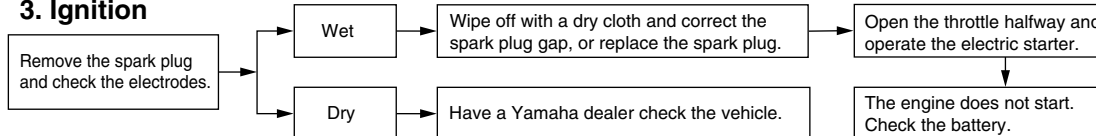
1. Fuel



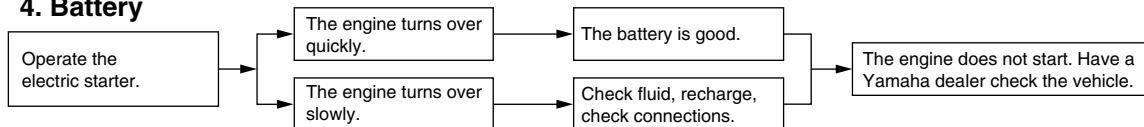
2. Compression



3. Ignition



4. Battery



SCOOTER CARE AND STORAGE

EAU26090

Care

While the open design of a scooter reveals the attractiveness of the technology, it also makes it more vulnerable. Rust and corrosion can develop even if high-quality components are used. A rusty exhaust pipe may go unnoticed on a car, however, it detracts from the overall appearance of a scooter. Frequent and proper care does not only comply with the terms of the warranty, but it will also keep your scooter looking good, extend its life and optimize its performance.

Before cleaning

1. Cover the muffler outlet with a plastic bag after the engine has cooled down.
2. Make sure that all caps and covers as well as all electrical couplers and connectors, including the spark plug cap, are tightly installed.
3. Remove extremely stubborn dirt, like oil burnt onto the crankcase, with a degreasing agent and a brush, but never apply such prod-

ucts onto seals, gaskets and wheel axles. Always rinse the dirt and degreaser off with water.

Cleaning

ECA10780

CAUTION:

- **Avoid using strong acidic wheel cleaners, especially on spoked wheels. If such products are used on hard-to-remove dirt, do not leave the cleaner on the affected area any longer than instructed. Also, thoroughly rinse the area off with water, immediately dry it, and then apply a corrosion protection spray.**
- **Improper cleaning can damage windshields, cowlings, panels and other plastic parts. Use only a soft, clean cloth or sponge with mild detergent and water to clean plastic.**
- **Do not use any harsh chemical products on plastic parts. Be sure to avoid using cloths or sponges which have been in contact with strong or abrasive cleaning products, solvent or**

thinner, fuel (gasoline), rust removers or inhibitors, brake fluid, antifreeze or electrolyte.

- **Do not use high-pressure washers or steam-jet cleaners since they cause water seepage and deterioration in the following areas: seals (of wheel and swing-arm bearings, fork and brakes), electric components (couplers, connectors, instruments, switches and lights), breather hoses and vents.**
 - **For scooters equipped with a windshield: Do not use strong cleaners or hard sponges as they will cause dulling or scratching. Some cleaning compounds for plastic may leave scratches on the windshield. Test the product on a small hidden part of the windshield to make sure that it does not leave any marks. If the windshield is scratched, use a quality plastic polishing compound after washing.**
-

SCOOTER CARE AND STORAGE

After normal use

Remove dirt with warm water, a mild detergent, and a soft, clean sponge, and then rinse thoroughly with clean water. Use a toothbrush or bottlebrush for hard-to-reach areas. Stubborn dirt and insects will come off more easily if the area is covered with a wet cloth for a few minutes before cleaning.

After riding in the rain, near the sea or on salt-sprayed roads

Since sea salt or salt sprayed on the roads during winter are extremely corrosive in combination with water, carry out the following steps after each ride in the rain, near the sea or on salt-sprayed roads.

NOTE: _____

Salt sprayed on roads in the winter may remain well into spring.

1. Clean the scooter with cold water and a mild detergent after the engine has cooled down.

ECA10790

CAUTION: _____

Do not use warm water since it increases the corrosive action of the salt.

2. Apply a corrosion protection spray on all metal, including chrome- and nickel-plated, surfaces to prevent corrosion.

After cleaning

1. Dry the scooter with a chamois or an absorbing cloth.
2. Use a chrome polish to shine chrome, aluminum and stainless-steel parts, including the exhaust system. (Even the thermally induced discoloring of stainless-steel exhaust systems can be removed through polishing.)
3. To prevent corrosion, it is recommended to apply a corrosion protection spray on all metal, including chrome- and nickel-plated, surfaces.
4. Use spray oil as a universal cleaner to remove any remaining dirt.

5. Touch up minor paint damage caused by stones, etc.
6. Wax all painted surfaces.
7. Let the scooter dry completely before storing or covering it.

EWA10940

! WARNING _____

- **Make sure that there is no oil or wax on the brakes or tires. If necessary, clean the brake discs and brake linings with a regular brake disc cleaner or acetone, and wash the tires with warm water and a mild detergent.**
- **Before operating the scooter test its braking performance and cornering behavior.**

ECA10800

CAUTION: _____

- **Apply spray oil and wax sparingly and make sure to wipe off any excess.**
- **Never apply oil or wax to any rubber and plastic parts, but treat them with a suitable care product.**

SCOOTER CARE AND STORAGE

- **Avoid using abrasive polishing compounds as they will wear away the paint.**
-

NOTE: _____
Consult a Yamaha dealer for advice on what products to use.

Storage

EAU26300

Short-term

Always store your scooter in a cool, dry place and, if necessary, protect it against dust with a porous cover.

ECA10820

CAUTION:

- **Storing the scooter in a poorly ventilated room or covering it with a tarp, while it is still wet, will allow water and humidity to seep in and cause rust.**
 - **To prevent corrosion, avoid damp cellars, stables (because of the presence of ammonia) and areas where strong chemicals are stored.**
-

Long-term

Before storing your scooter for several months:

1. Follow all the instructions in the “Care” section of this chapter.

2. Drain the carburetor float chamber by loosening the drain bolt; this will prevent fuel deposits from building up. Pour the drained fuel into the fuel tank.
3. Fill up the fuel tank and add fuel stabilizer (if available) to prevent the fuel tank from rusting and the fuel from deteriorating.
4. Perform the following steps to protect the cylinder, piston rings, etc. from corrosion.
 - a. Remove the spark plug cap and spark plug.
 - b. Pour a teaspoonful of engine oil into the spark plug bore.
 - c. Install the spark plug cap onto the spark plug, and then place the spark plug on the cylinder head so that the electrodes are grounded. (This will limit sparking during the next step.)
 - d. Turn the engine over several times with the starter. (This will coat the cylinder wall with oil.)
 - e. Remove the spark plug cap from the spark plug, and then install the spark plug and the spark plug cap.

SCOOTER CARE AND STORAGE

EWA10950



To prevent damage or injury from sparking, make sure to ground the spark plug electrodes while turning the engine over.

more than 30 °C (90 °F)]. For more information on storing the battery, see page 6-18.

NOTE: _____
Make any necessary repairs before storing the scooter.

5. Lubricate all control cables and the pivoting points of all levers and pedals as well as of the side-stand/centerstand.
6. Check and, if necessary, correct the tire air pressure, and then lift the scooter so that both of its wheels are off the ground. Alternatively, turn the wheels a little every month in order to prevent the tires from becoming degraded in one spot.
7. Cover the muffler outlet with a plastic bag to prevent moisture from entering it.
8. Remove the battery and fully charge it. Store it in a cool, dry place and charge it once a month. Do not store the battery in an excessively cold or warm place [less than 0 °C (30 °F) or

SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions:

- Overall length:
1685 mm (66.3 in)
- Overall width:
754 mm (29.7 in)
- Overall height:
CW50 1049 mm (41.3 in)
CW50L 1049 mm (41.3 in)
CW50N 1032 mm (40.6 in)
- Seat height:
768 mm (30.2 in)
- Wheelbase:
1172 mm (46.1 in)
- Ground clearance:
124 mm (4.88 in)
- Minimum turning radius:
1773 mm (69.8 in)

Weight:

- With oil and fuel:
82.0 kg (181 lb)

Engine:

- Engine type:
Air cooled 2-stroke
- Cylinder arrangement:
Vertical single cylinder
- Displacement:
49.2 cm³ (3.00 cu.in)
- Bore × stroke:
40.0 × 39.2 mm (1.57 × 1.54 in)
- Compression ratio:
7.22 :1
- Starting system:
Electric and kick starter

- Lubrication system:
Separate lubrication (Yamaha autolube)

Engine oil:

- Type:
YAMALUBE 2-cycle oil or 2-stroke engine oil (JASO FC grade) or (ISO EG-C or EG-D grade)
- Engine oil quantity:
Quantity:
1.1 L (1.25 US qt) (1.04 Imp.qt)

Final transmission oil:

- Type:
SAE10W30 type SE motor oil
- Quantity:
0.11 L (0.12 US qt) (0.10 Imp.qt)

Air filter:

- Air filter element:
Wet element

Fuel:

- Recommended fuel:
Regular unleaded gasoline only
- Fuel tank capacity:
5.3 L (1.40 US gal) (1.17 Imp.gal)
- Fuel reserve amount:
CW50 1.2 L (0.32 US gal) (0.26 Imp.gal)
CW50L 1.2 L (0.32 US gal) (0.26 Imp.gal)
CW50N 0.6 L (0.17 US gal) (0.14 Imp.gal)

Carburetor:

- Manufacturer:
GURTNER
- Type x quantity:
PY-12 x 1

Spark plug(s):

- Manufacturer/model:
NGK / BR8HS
- Spark plug gap:
0.6–0.7 mm (0.024–0.028 in)

Clutch:

- Clutch type:
Dry, centrifugal automatic

Transmission:

- Primary reduction system:
Helical gear
- Primary reduction ratio:
52 x 13 (4.000)
- Secondary reduction system:
Spur gear
- Secondary reduction ratio:
42 x 13 (3.230)
- Transmission type:
V-belt automatic
- Operation:
Centrifugal automatic type

Chassis:

- Frame type:
Steel tube underbone
- Caster angle:
27.0 °
- Trail:
90.0 mm (3.54 in)

Front tire:

- Type:
Tubeless

Size:

CW50 120/90-10 57L
CW50L 120/70-12 51J
CW50N 120/90-10 57L

Manufacturer/model:

CW50 PIRELLI / SL90
CW50L PIRELLI / SL26
CW50N PIRELLI / SL90

Rear tire:

Type:
Tubeless

Size:

CW50 150/80-10 65L
CW50L 130/70-12 56L
CW50N 150/80-10 65L

Manufacturer/model:

CW50 PIRELLI / SL90
CW50L PIRELLI / SL26
CW50N PIRELLI / SL90

Loading:

Maximum load:
185 kg (408 lb)
(Total weight of rider, passenger, cargo and accessories)

Tire air pressure (measured on cold tires):

Loading condition:
0–90 kg (0–198 lb)
Front:
150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)
Rear:
150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)

Loading condition:
90–185 kg (198–408 lb)

Front:

150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)

Rear:

150 kPa (22 psi) (1.50 kgf/cm²)

Front wheel:

Wheel type:
Cast wheel
Rim size:
CW50 10 x MT 3.00
CW50L 12 x MT 3.50
CW50N 10 x MT 3.00

Rear wheel:

Wheel type:
Cast wheel
Rim size:
CW50 10 x MT 4.00
CW50L 12 x MT 3.50
CW50N 10 x MT 4.00

Front brake:

Type:
Single disc brake
Operation:
Right hand operation
Recommended fluid:
DOT 3 or 4

Rear brake:

Type:
Drum brake
Operation:
Left hand operation

Front suspension:

Type:
Telescopic fork

Spring/shock absorber type:

Coil spring/oil damper

Wheel travel:

70.0 mm (2.76 in)

Rear suspension:

Type:
Unit swing
Spring/shock absorber type:
CW50 Coil spring/oil damper
CW50L Coil spring/gas-oil damper
CW50N Coil spring/oil damper
Wheel travel:
70.0 mm (2.76 in)

Electrical system:

Ignition system:
C.D.I.
Charging system:
Flywheel magneto

Battery:

Model:
CB4-LB, YB4L-B
Voltage, capacity:
12 V, 4.0 Ah

Headlight:

Bulb type:
Incandescence

Bulb voltage, wattage x quantity:

Headlight:
12 V, 25 W/25.0 W x 2
Tail/brake light:
12 V, 21.0/5.0 W x 1
Front turn signal light:
12 V, 10.0 W x 2

SPECIFICATIONS

Rear turn signal light:

12 V, 10.0 W x 2

Meter lighting:

CW50 12 V, 1.2 W x 3

CW50L 12 V, 1.2 W x 3

CW50N LED

High beam indicator light:

CW50 12 V, 2.0 W x 1

CW50L 12 V, 2.0 W x 1

CW50N LED

Oil level warning light:

CW50 12 V, 2.0 W x 1

CW50L 12 V, 2.0 W x 1

CW50N LED

Turn signal indicator light:

CW50 12 V, 2.0 W x 2

CW50L 12 V, 2.0 W x 2

CW50N LED

Fuel level warning light:

CW50N LED

Fuse:

Fuse:

7.5 A

Identification numbers

EAU26351

Record the key identification number, vehicle identification number and model label information in the spaces provided below for assistance when ordering spare parts from a Yamaha dealer or for reference in case the vehicle is stolen.

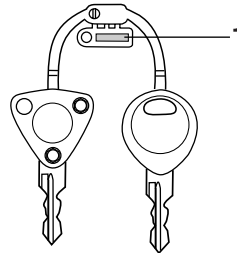
KEY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

MODEL LABEL INFORMATION:

Key identification number

EAU26381



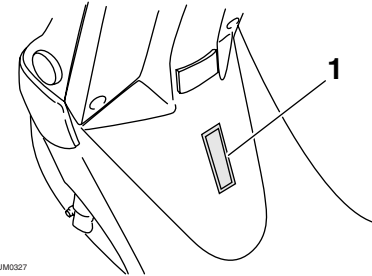
ZAU00070

1. Key identification number

The key identification number is stamped into the key tag. Record this number in the space provided and use it for reference when ordering a new key.

Vehicle identification number

EAU26410



ZAU00027

1. Vehicle identification number

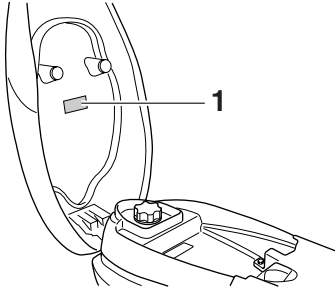
The vehicle identification number is stamped into the frame.

NOTE: _____
The vehicle identification number is used to identify your vehicle and may be used to register it with the licensing authority in your area.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

EAU26490

Model label



ZALM0576

1. Model label

The model label is affixed to the bottom of the seat. (See page 3-9.) Record the information on this label in the space provided. This information will be needed when ordering spare parts from a Yamaha dealer.

- A**
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 - Anti-theft device housing 3-9
- B**
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- Parking 5-4
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 - Troubleshooting chart 6-23
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