

12. REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION

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SERVICE INFORMATION

▲ WARNING

- The shock absorber contains nitrogen under high pressure. Do not allow fire or heat near the shock absorber.
- Before disposal of the shock absorber, release the nitrogen (Step: section 19 of the Common Service Manual; Drilling point: page 1-11)
- A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.
- Inhaled asbestos fibers have been found to cause respiratory disease and cancer. Never use an air hose or dry brush to clean brake assemblies. Use an OSHA-approved vacuum cleaner or alternate method approved by OSHA designed to minimize the hazard caused by airborne asbestos fibers.
- Riding on damaged rims impairs safe operation of the vehicle.

- Refer to the section 13 for brake system information.
- Tubeless tire removal, repair, and remounting procedures are covered in the section 16 of the Common Service Manual.

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TROUBLESHOOTING

Rear wheel wobbling

- Bent rim
- Worn rear wheel bearings
- Faulty tire
- Unbalanced tire and wheel
- Low tire pressure
- Faulty swingarm pivot bearing(s)

Wheel turns hard

- Faulty wheel bearing(s)
- Brake drag (page 13-1)
- Bent rear axle

Soft suspension

- Weak spring
- Incorrect suspension adjustment
- Oil leakage from damper unit
- Low tire pressure

Hard suspension

- Damaged shock absorber upper or lower bearings
- Incorrect suspension adjustment
- Bent damper rod
- Damaged swingarm pivot bearing
- High tire pressure

Rear suspension noisy

- Loose fasteners