WARNING

WARNINGS indicate a potential hazard that could result in personal injury or death.

Battery
The battery is located under the seat.

WARNING

HAZARD
Batteries contain sulfuric acid.
Batteries produce hydrogen gas.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN
Sulfuric acid can cause burns.
Hydrogen gas can cause an explosion.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD
Read and understand the battery safety label shown here.

DANGER EXPLOSIVE GASES
Cigarettes, flames or sparks could cause battery to explode. Always shield eyes and face from battery. Do not charge without proper instruction and training. Connect cables to the proper terminals securely. Check vent tube to avoid any crimping or obstruction to the tube.

KEEP FILLING PLUGS
TIGHT AND LEVEL

POISON CAUSES SEVERE BURNS
Contains sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In event of accident flush with water and call a physician immediately.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Battery Electrolyte Level Inspection
The battery electrolyte level must be kept between the upper and lower level lines. Check the electrolyte level in each cell in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.
● Remove the battery from the vehicle (See Battery Removal).
● Check that the electrolyte level in each cell is between the upper and lower level lines.

![Battery Diagram]

- A. Filler Cap
- B. Upper Level Line
- C. Lower Level Line

- If the electrolyte level is low in any cell, fill with distilled water as follows.
- Remove the battery filler caps and fill with distilled water until the electrolyte level in each cell reaches the upper level line.

**CAUTION**

Add only distilled water to the battery. Ordinary tap water is not a substitute for distilled water and will shorten the life of the battery.

**Battery Charging**
● Remove the battery from the vehicle (See Battery Removal).

**CAUTION**

Always remove the battery from the vehicle for charging. If the battery is charged while still installed, battery electrolyte may spill and corrode the frame or other parts of the vehicle.
• Before charging, check the electrolyte level in each cell.
  If the electrolyte level is low in any cell, fill to above the lower level line but not up to the upper level line since the level rises during charging.
• Remove the caps from all the cells, and connect the battery charger leads to the battery terminals (red to +, black to -).

A. Battery Charger
B. Filler Caps
C. (−) Terminal
D. (+) Terminal

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**WARNING**

**HAZARD**
Batteries produce hydrogen gas.

**WHAT CAN HAPPEN**
Which can cause an explosion.

**HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD**
Charge the battery in a well ventilated area.
Keep sparks, flame, and cigarettes away from the battery during charging.
When using a battery charger, connect the battery to the charger before turning on the charger. This procedure prevents sparks at the battery terminals which could ignite any battery gases.

• Charge the battery at a rate that is 1/10th of the battery capacity. For example, the charging rate for a 10 Ah battery would be 1.0 ampere.
CAUTION

Do not use a high rate battery charger, as is typically employed at automotive service stations, unless the charging rate can be reduced to the level required for this vehicle's battery. Charging the battery at a rate higher than specified may ruin the battery. Charging at a high rate causes excess heat which can warp the plates and cause internal shorting. Higher-than-normal charging rates also cause the positive plates to shed active material. Deposits will accumulate, and can cause internal shorting. If the temperature of the electrolyte rises above 45°C (115°F) during charging, reduce the charging rate to lower the temperature, and increase charging time proportionately.

- After charging, check the electrolyte level in each cell. If the level has fallen, add distilled water to bring it back up to the upper level line.
- Install the caps on the cells.
- Install the battery (See Battery Installation).

Battery Removal
- Remove the seat.
- Except KLF220, remove the fuse case from its holder.
- Unscrew the battery holder.

KLF220:

A. Holder
B. (+) Terminal
C. (−) Terminal
KLF300B/C:

A. Screw
B. Holder
C. (+) Terminal
D. (−) Terminal

KLF400:

A. Bolts
B. Holder
C. (+) Terminal
D. (−) Terminal

- Disconnect the leads from the battery, first from the (−) terminal and then the (+) terminal.
- Lift the battery out of the case.
- Clean the battery using a solution of baking soda and water. Be sure that the lead connections are clean.
Battery Installation

- Check that the rubber dampers on the battery holder and the battery case are properly in place.
- Put the battery in place, and route the battery vent hose as shown on the caution label.
- Connect the capped lead to the (+) terminal, and then connect the black lead to the (−) terminal.
- Put a light coat of grease on the terminals to prevent corrosion.
- Cover the (−) terminal with its protective cap.
- Reinstall the parts removed.

**CAUTION**

Keep the battery vent hose outlet away from the frame and drive system components. Battery electrolyte will corrode and weaken them. Do not let the vent hose become folded, pinched, or melted by the exhaust system. An unvented battery will not keep a charge and it may crack from built-up gas pressure.

Fuse

KLF220:

The fuse is located on the starter relay under the seat, and the spare fuse is provided under the starter relay.

![Fuse example]

A. Fuse Case
B. Spare Fuse

KLF300B/C, 400:

The fuse is fixed on the battery holder under the seat, and the spare fuse is next to the fuse.