READ THIS MANUAL BEFORE USING THE OUTBOARD MOTOR. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN THIS MANUAL CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. KEEP THIS MANUAL IN A SAFE LOCATION FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.
YOUR TOHATSU OUTBOARD MOTOR

To You, Our Customer
Thank you for selecting a TOHATSU outboard motor. You are now the proud owner of an excellent outboard motor that will service you for many years to come. This manual should be read in its entirety and the inspection and maintenance procedures described later in this manual should be followed carefully. Should a problem arise with the outboard motor, please follow the troubleshooting procedures listed at the end of this manual. If the problem persists, contact an authorized TOHATSU service shop or dealer. Please always keep this manual together with the outboard motor as a reference to everyone who uses the outboard motor. If the outboard motor is resold, make sure the manual is passed on to the next owner.

We hope you will enjoy your outboard motor and wish you good luck in your boating adventures.

TOHATSU CORPORATION

OWNER REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION
Upon purchasing this product, be sure that the WARRANTY CARD is correctly and completely filled out and mailed to the addressee noted there on. This WARRANTY CARD identifies you as the legal owner of the product and serves as your warranty registration. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, YOUR OUTBOARD MOTOR WILL NOT BE COVERED BY THE APPLICABLE LIMITED WARRANTY, IF THIS PROCEDURE IS NOT FOLLOWED.

PRE-DELIVERY CHECK
Be sure that the product has been checked by an authorized TOHATSU dealer before you take delivery.
Serial Number

In the space below, please record the outboard motor’s serial number (indicated both on the bottom cowl and on the cylinder block). The serial number will be needed when ordering parts, and when making technical or warranty inquiries.

Serial Number:

Serial Number:                                            Date of purchase:
NOTICE: DANGER/WARNING/CAUTION/Note

Before installing, operating or otherwise handling your outboard motor, be sure to thoroughly read and understand this Owner’s Manual and carefully follow all of the instructions. Of particular importance is information preceded by the words “DANGER,” “WARNING,” “CAUTION,” and “Note.” Always pay special attention to such information to ensure safe operation of the outboard motor at all times.

DANGER

Failure to observe will result in severe personal injury or death, and possibly property damage.

WARNING

Failure to observe could result in severe personal injury or death, or property damage.

CAUTION

Failure to observe could result in personal injury or property damage.

Note

This instruction provides special information to facilitate the use or maintenance of the outboard motor or to clarify important points.
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GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

SAFE OPERATION OF BOAT
As the operator/driver of the boat, you are responsible for the safety of those aboard and those in other boat around yours, and for following local boating regulations. You should be thoroughly knowledgeable on how to correctly operate the boat, outboard motor, and accessories. To learn about the correct operation and maintenance of the outboard motor, please read through this manual carefully.

It is very difficult for a person standing or floating in the water to take evasive action should he or she see a power boat heading in his/her direction, even at a slow speed. Therefore, when your boat is in the immediate vicinity of people in the water, the outboard motor should be shifted to neutral and shut off.

WARNING
SERIOUS INJURY IS LIKELY IF A PERSON IN THE WATER MAKES CONTACT WITH A MOVING BOAT, GEAR HOUSING, PROPELLER, OR ANY SOLID DEVICE RIGIDLY ATTACHED TO A BOAT OR GEAR HOUSING.

EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH
The Emergency Stop Switch will stall the outboard motor when the stop switch lanyard is pulled off. This stop switch lanyard has to be attached to the operator of the outboard motor to minimize or prevent injuries from the propeller in case the operator falls overboard.

It is operator’s responsibility to use the Emergency Stop Switch Lanyard.

WARNING
Accidental activation of the Emergency Stop Switch (such as the tether being pulled out in heavy seas) could cause passengers to lose their balance and even fall overboard, or it could result in loss of power in heavy seas, strong currents, or high winds. Loss of control while mooring is another potential hazard.

To minimize accidental activation of the Emergency Stop Switch, the 500 mm (20 inch.) stop switch lanyard is coiled and can extended to a full 1300 mm (51 inch.).

PERSONAL FLOATATION DEVICE
As the operator/driver and passenger of the boat, you are responsible to wear a PFD (Personal Floatation Device) while on the boat.
SERVICING, REPLACEMENT PARTS & LUBRICANTS
We recommend that only an authorized service shop perform service or maintenance on this outboard motor. Be sure to use genuine parts, genuine lubricants, or recommended lubricants.

MAINTENANCE
As the owner of this outboard motor, you should be acquainted with correct maintenance procedures following maintenance section of this manual (See page 61). It is the operator's responsibility to perform all safety checks and to ensure that all lubrication and maintenance instructions are complied with for safe operation. Please comply with all instructions concerning lubrication and maintenance. You should take the engine to an authorized dealer or service shop for periodic inspection at the prescribed intervals. Correct periodic maintenance and proper care of this outboard motor will reduce the chance of problems and limit overall operating expenses.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Hazard
Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which can be fatal if inhaled for any length of time.
Never start or operate the engine indoors or in any space which is not well ventilated.

Gasoline
Gasoline and its vapors are very flammable and can be explosive. Use extreme care when handling gasoline. You should be thoroughly knowledgeable on how to correctly handle gasoline by reading this manual.
## SPECIFICATIONS

### MODEL FEATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>FS15D</th>
<th>FS20D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>MF</td>
<td>EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transom heights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UL</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiller Handle</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Tilt</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual tilt</td>
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<td>●</td>
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### MODEL NAME EXAMPLE

**F 20D EPTL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MFS</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>L</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model description</td>
<td>Horse power</td>
<td>Product generation</td>
<td>Starter system</td>
<td>Steering system</td>
<td>Tilt system</td>
<td>Shaft length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F= Four stroke</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A and up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D= Two stroke DI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| E= Electrical start | P= Remote Control (Pressure) | T= Power trim & tilt | S= Short 15 in |
| M= Manual start | F= Tiller handle (Fisher) | G= Gas assist | L= Long 20 in |
| Blank= Manual tilt | | | UL= Ultra long 25 in |
### MF, EF, EFT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>15D/20D</th>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Length</td>
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<td>Overall Width</td>
<td>mm (in)</td>
<td>365 (14.4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Height S-L-UL</td>
<td>mm (in)</td>
<td>1085 (42.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transom Height S-L-UL</td>
<td>mm (in)</td>
<td>413 (16.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight*1</td>
<td>S kg (lb)</td>
<td>52 (115)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L kg (lb)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UL kg (lb)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>20D: 5400-6100</td>
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<td>Idle Speed in Forward Gear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idle Speed in Neutral Gear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Cylinder</td>
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<td>Bore x Stroke</td>
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<td>Piston Displacement</td>
<td>mL (Cu in)</td>
<td>351 (21.42)</td>
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<td>Exhaust System</td>
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<td>Through hub exhaust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooling System</td>
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<td>Water cooling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine Lubrication</td>
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<td>Trochoid pump</td>
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<td>Starting System</td>
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<td>Manual</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Electric starter motor*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ignition System</td>
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<td>Flywheel Magneto C.D. ignition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark Plug</td>
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<td>NGK DCPR6E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine Oil</td>
<td>mL (fl.oz.)</td>
<td>API SF, SG, SH, SJ, SL 10W-30, Approx. 1000 (33.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear Oil</td>
<td>mL (fl.oz.)</td>
<td>Genuine Gear Oil or API GL5, SAE #80-90, Approx. 370 (12.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
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<td>Unleaded regular gasoline : Pump posted 87 Octane (research octane rating of 91)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuel Tank Capacity</td>
<td>L (US gal)</td>
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<td>Gear Reduction Ratio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emission Control System</td>
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<td>EM (Engine modification)</td>
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<td>Operator Sound Pressure</td>
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<td>(ICOMIA 39/94) dB (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand Vibration Level</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Remark: Specifications subject to change without notice.

*1 With propeller, with battery cable.
Tohatsu outboard is power rated in accordance with ISO8665 (propeller shaft output).
## SPECIFICATIONS

### EP, EPT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>15D/20D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Overall Length</td>
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<td>Overall Width</td>
<td>mm (in)</td>
<td>350 (13.8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Height S-L-UL</td>
<td>mm (in)</td>
<td>1085 (42.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1362 (53.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transom Height S-UL-UL</td>
<td>mm (in)</td>
<td>413 (16.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>689 (27.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
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<td>54.5 (120)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56 (123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57.5 (127)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>kW (ps)</td>
<td>15D: 11.0 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. Operating Range</td>
<td>rpm</td>
<td>15D: 5000-6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle Speed in Forward Gear</td>
<td>rpm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>rpm</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine Type</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-Stroke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Cylinder</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Electric starter motor with manual*</td>
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<td>Trim Position</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Engine Oil</td>
<td>mL (fl.oz.)</td>
<td>API SF, SG, SH, SJ, SL 10W-30/40, Approx. 1000 (33.8)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gear Oil</td>
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<td>2.15 (13 : 28)</td>
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<td>Emission Control System</td>
<td></td>
<td>EM (Engine modification)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operator Sound Pressure (ICOMIA 39/94) dB (A)</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand Vibration Level (ICOMIA 38/94) m/sec²</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remark: Specifications subject to change without notice.

*1 With propeller, with battery cable.

Tohatsu outboard is power rated in accordance with ISO8665 (propeller shaft output).
1 Tilt Handle
2 Top Cowl
3 Bottom Cowl
4 Cooling Water Check Port
5 Power Tilt Switch (EPT and EFT type only)
6 Oil Drain Bolt
7 Anti Ventilation Plate
8 Anode/Trim Tab
9 Sub Water Inlet
10 Water Inlet
11 Propeller

12 Drive Shaft Housing
13 Thrust Rod
14 Clamp Bracket
15 Clamp Screw
16 Throttle Grip
17 Shift Lever
18 Starter Handle
19 Stop Switch
20 Warning Lamp
21 Fuel Connector
22 Starter Switch
23 Choke Knob

24 Water Plug
25 Oil Plug (Upper) (Level)
26 Oil Plug (Lower) (Fill)
27 Oil Filter
28 Spark Plug
29 Oil Filter Cap

*1: Power tilt type only.
*2: Tiller handle type only.
*3: Electrical starter type only.
MF, EF, EP, EFT, EPT

30 Primer Bulb
31 Fuel Tank Cap
32 Air Vent Screw
33 Fuel Connector
34 Fuel Pick up Elbow
35 Fuel Tank
36 Clamp Screw *4
37 Power Tilt *1
38 Power Tilt Switch *5
39 Remote Control Box *5
40 Main Switch *5
41 Stop Switch *5
42 Cord Assembly *5
43 Engine Stop Switch Cord *5
44 Power Tilt Switch
*4: Power tilt, tiller handle type only.
*5: Remote control type only.
LABEL LOCATIONS

Warning label locations

1, 2
3, 4
5
6
7
8

ENOM00019-A

ENOF01204-0
1. Warning label urge to read the owner’s manual.

2-1. Warning regarding emergency starting (See page 36).
2-2. Warning regarding high temperature.
2-3. Warning regarding rotating object.
2-4. Warning regarding high voltage.

3. Warning label regarding stop switch (See page 34, 35, 43, 43)

4. Warning label regarding oil pressure (See page 29).

5. Warning label regarding position of outboard motor when setting down.

For RC model
6. Warning label regarding stop switch lanyard.

7. Warning regarding gasoline (See page 26).

8. Warning regarding gasoline (See page 26).
CE label locations

1. Model code (Model name)
2. Rated power
3. Dry mass weight (Without propeller, with battery cable)
4. Product year
5. Serial No.
6. Manufacture address
7. Manufacture name
1. Mounting the outboard motor on boat

**WARNING**

Before installing the outboard motor on the boat, hang the outboard motor with the hoist or equivalent device by attaching the engine hanger to the outboard. Use the hoist with allowable load is 150 kg (330 lbs) or above.

**WARNING**

Most boats are rated and certified in terms of their maximum allowable horsepower, as shown on the boat's certification plate. Do not equip your boat with an outboard motor that exceeds this limit. If in doubt, contact your dealer.

Do not operate the outboard motor until it has been securely mounted on the boat in accordance with the instructions below.

**WARNING**

- Mounting the outboard motor without following this manual can lead to unsafe conditions such as poor maneuverability, lack of control or fire.
- Loose clamp screws and/or mounting bolts can lead to the release or displacement of the outboard motor, possibly resulting in lost of control and/or serious personal injury. Be sure that fasteners are tightened to the specified torque (30 Nm (3.0 kgf) 13 ft-lb). Check the fasteners for tightness from time to time.
- Be sure to use outboard mounting fasteners included in the outboard motor package or their equivalents in terms of size, material, quality and strength. Tighten fasteners to the specified torque (30 Nm (3.0 kgf) 13 ft-lb). Test cruise to check if fasteners are tightened securely.
- Outboard motor mounting must be performed by trained service person(s) using lift or hoist with sufficient capacity.

Outboard motor mounting must be performed by trained service person(s) using lift or hoist with sufficient capacity.
Position ... Above keel line
Set engine at center of boat.

1. Center of boat
2. Boat transom

Transom matching
Be sure that the anti ventilation plate of the outboard motor is 5–25 mm (0.2–1 in) below the bottom of hull.
If the above condition cannot be met due to the shape of the bottom of your boat, please consult your authorized dealer.

1. Bottom of hull
2. Anti ventilation plate

CAUTION
● Before beginning the running test, check that the boat with maximum capacity loading floats on the water in a proper attitude. Check the position of water surface on the driveshaft housing. If the water surface is near the bottom cowling, in high waves, water may enter the engine cylinders.
● Incorrect outboard motor mounting height or existence of underwater object(s), such as hull bottom design, bottom surface conditions or underwater accessories, can cause water spray possibly reaching the engine through an opening of the bottom cowling during cruising. Exposing the engine to such conditions for extended periods can lead to severe engine damage.

Mounting bolts
Manual tilt type
1. To attach the outboard motor to the boat, tighten the clamp screws by turning their handles.
   Also, use the bolts to secure the outboard motor brackets on transom board.
   Secure the outboard motor with a rope to prevent loss overboard.

Note
A rope is not included in the standard accessories.
**PTT type**

1. To attach the outboard motor to the boat, use the bolts to secure the outboard motor brackets on transom board.

1. Bolt (12 × 105)
2. Washer (small diameter)
3. Nut
4. Washer (large diameter)

**Notes**

1. Apply sealing agent, such as silicone sealed between the bolts and the transom board holes before tightening the bolts.
2. Be sure to tighten the mounting bolt nuts to the specified torque.
   
   (30 Nm (3.0 kgf) 13 ft-lb)

**2. Remote control device installation**

**CAUTION**

Be careful not to loop the remote control cables to a diameter of 406 mm (16 inches) or less. Otherwise, it affects the service life of the cable.

**Remote control box location**

Install the remote control box in a position where it is easy to reach and operate the
controls. Make sure there are no obstacles that can interfere with the operation of the remote control cable.

1. Shift cable
2. Throttle cable
3. Cable harness B

Remote control cable length

Measure the distance from the remote control box to the outboard motor where the remote control cable should be routed. Prepare a cable that is 300-450mm (11.8-17.7in) longer than the measured distance. Temporarily pull the cable along the intended cable route to check its length is sufficient. Connect the remote control cable to the engine, then run the cable to the remote control box, making sure it is not sharply bent, too taut and free from obstructions that could interfere with steering.

Battery installation

Battery electrolyte contains sulfuric acid and thus is hazardous, causing a burn if it comes in contact with your skin, or poisonous if swallowed. Keep battery and electrolyte away from reach of children. When handling the battery, be sure to:

- Read all warnings shown on the battery case
- Prevent electrolyte from coming in contact with any part of your body. Contact can cause serious burn or, if it comes in contact with your eye, loss of sight. Use safety glasses and rubber gloves.
- In case battery electrolyte comes in contact with:
  - Skin, flush thoroughly with water.
  - Eye, flush thoroughly with water, and then seek immediate medical treatment.
- In case battery electrolyte is swallowed:
  - Seek immediate medical treatment.

Battery generates explosive hydrogen gas. Be sure to:

- Charge the battery in a well-ventilated place.
- Place the battery away from any source of fire, sparks and open flames such as burners or welding equipment.
- Do not smoke near the battery when the battery is charging.
- Do not charge the battery when the electrolyte level is low. Otherwise, the battery will be damaged and may cause malfunction.

- Make sure that the battery leads do not get stuck between the outboard motor and boat when turning, etc.
- The starter motor may fail to operate if the leads are incorrectly connected.
Be sure to correctly connect the (+) and (—) leads. If not, the charging system will be damaged.

Do not disconnect the battery leads from battery while the engine is operating, the electrical parts could be damaged.

Always use a fully charged battery.

---

**CAUTION**

Do not use a battery that is not recommended. Use of a battery not recommended can lead to poor performance of, and/or damage to, the electrical system.

---

**Note**

Recommended battery: 12V 70AH/5HR, 650 (Cold Cranking Amps (CCA), In case of cold whether: 12V100AH/5HR (850CCA)) Specifications and features of batteries vary among the manufacturers. Consult the manufacturer for details.

* The battery should be purchased separately and is not supplied with the outboard motor.

---

1. Place the battery box in a convenient position away from possible water spray. Securely fasten both the box and the battery so they do not shake loose.

2. Connect the positive lead (+) to the positive terminal (+) of the battery, and then connect the negative lead (—). When disconnecting the battery always remove the negative lead (—) first. After connecting the positive terminal (+), securely place a cap on it to prevent short circuits.
PRE-OPERATING PREPARATIONS

1. Fuel handling

CAUTION
Use of improper gasoline can damage your engine. Engine damage resulting from the use of improper gasoline is considered misuse of the engine, and damage caused thereby will not be covered under the limited warranty.

FUEL RATING
TOHATSU engines will operate satisfactorily when using a major brand of unleaded gasoline meeting the following specifications:

USA and Canada — having a posted pump Octane Rating of 87 (R+M)/2 minimum. Premium gasoline (92 [R+M]/2 Octane) is also acceptable. Do not use leaded gasoline.

Outside USA and Canada — Use unleaded gasoline with declared octane rating of 91 RON or over. Use of premium gasoline of 98 RON is also allowed.

GASOLINES CONTAINING ALCOHOL
The fuel system components on your TOHATSU engine will withstand up to 10% ethyl alcohol (hererinafter referred to as the "ethanol"), content in the gasoline. But if the gasoline in your area contains ethanol, you should be aware of certain adverse effects that can occur. Increasing the percentage of ethanol in the fuel can also worsen these adverse effects. Some of these adverse effects are caused because the ethanol in the gasoline can absorb moisture from the air, resulting in a separation of the water/ethanol from the gasoline in the fuel tank.

These may cause increased:
- Corrosion of metal parts
- Deterioration of rubber or plastic parts
- Fuel permeation through rubber fuel lines
- Starting and operating difficulties

If the use of gasoline containing alcohol is inevitable, or presence of alcohol is suspected in the gasoline, it is recommended to add a filter that has water separating capability, and check the fuel system for leaks and mechanical parts for corrosion and abnormal wear more frequently. And, in case any of such abnormality is found, discontinue the use of such gasoline and contact our dealer immediately.

If the outboard motor will only be used infrequently, please see the remarks on fuel deterioration in the STORAGE chapter (P 78) for additional information.

CAUTION
When operating a TOHATSU engine on gasoline containing alcohol, storage of gasoline in the fuel tank for long periods should be avoided. Long periods of storage, common to boats, create unique problems. In cars, alcohol blend fuels normally are consumed before they can absorb enough moisture to cause trouble, but boats often sit idle long enough for phase separation to take place. In addition, internal corrosion may take place during stor-
age if alcohol has washed protective oil films from internal components.

---

**WARNING**

Fuel leakage can cause fire or explosion, potentially leading to severe injury or loss of life. Every fuel system part should be checked periodically, and especially after long term storage, for fuel leak, change of hardness of rubber, expansion and/or corrosion of metals. In case any indication of fuel leakage or degradation of fuel part is found, replace relevant part immediately before continuing operation.

---

**WARNING**

Do not fill the fuel tank over capacity. The rise of gasoline temperature may cause gasoline to expand which, if overfilled, may leak through air vent screw when it is open. Leaking gasoline is a dangerous fire hazard.

---

**2. Fuel filling**

---

**WARNING**

Consult an authorized dealer for details on handling gasoline, if necessary.

Gasoline and its vapors are very flammable and can be explosive.

When carrying a fuel tank containing gasoline:
- Close the fuel tank cap and air vent screw of fuel tank cap, or gasoline vapor will be emitted through the air vent screw, creating a fire hazard.
- Do not smoke.

When or before refueling:
- Be sure to remove the static electricity charged in your body before refueling.
- The sparks due to static electricity may cause explosion of flammable gasoline.
- Stop the engine, and do not start the engine during refueling.
- Do not smoke.
- Be careful not to overfill fuel tank. Wipe up any spilled gasoline immediately.

When or before cleaning the gasoline tank:
- Dismount fuel tank from the boat.
- Place the fuel tank away from every source of ignition, such as sparks or open flames.
- Do the work outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
- Wipe off gasoline well immediately if spilled.

After cleaning gasoline tank:
- Wipe off gasoline well immediately if spilled.
- If the fuel tank is disassembled for cleaning, reassemble carefully. Imperfect assembly may cause a fuel leak, possibly leading to fire or explosion.
- Dispose aged or contaminated gasoline in accordance with local regulations.

---

**WARNING**

When opening fuel tank cap, be sure to follow the procedure described below. Fuel could blast out through the fuel tank cap in case the cap is loosened by using another procedure when internal pressure of fuel tank is raised by heat from sources such as sun light.

1. Full open the air vent screw on the tank cap and release internal pressure.
1. Air vent screw
2. Tank cap

2. Open the fuel tank cap slowly.
3. Fill the fuel carefully not to over flow.

4. After filling the tank, close the fuel tank cap.

3. Engine oil recommendation

**CAUTION**

The engine oil is drained for shipping from the factory. Be sure to fill the engine to the proper level before starting engine. (To properly fill the engine with oil follow the instructions, See page 63)

Use only high quality 4-stroke engine oil to insure performance and prolonged engine life.

The SAE oil viscosity 10W-30 or 10W-40 FC-W outboard motor engine oil is recommended.

You can also use oils that carry the API rating of SH, SJ, or SL. Select the appropriate viscosity, based on atmospheric temperature, from the chart below.

**CAUTION**

Use of engine oils that do not meet these requirements will result in reduced engine life, and other engine problems.
Your new outboard motor and lower unit require break-in for the moving components according to the conditions described in the following time table. Please refer to ENGINE OPERATION section (See page 36) to learn how to correctly start and operate the outboard motor.

Do not operate the outboard motor in closed area or area with no forced ventilation. Exhaust gas emitted by this outboard motor contains carbon monoxide that will cause death if inhaled continuously. Inhaling the gas initially causes symptoms such as feeling of sickness, drowsiness and headache.

During operation of the outboard motor:

- Keep peripheral area well ventilated.
- Always attempt to stay on the windward side of emission.

---

**WARNING**

Operating the outboard motor without break-in can shorten service life of the product. If any abnormality is experienced during the break-in:

- Discontinue the operation immediately.
- Have the dealer check the product and take proper action(s) if necessary.

---

**Note**

Proper break-in allows outboard motor to deliver it full performance for longer service life.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1–10 min</th>
<th>10 min – 2 hrs</th>
<th>2–3 hrs</th>
<th>3–10 hrs</th>
<th>After 10 hrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throttle Position</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>Less than 1/2 throttle</td>
<td>Less than 3/4 throttle</td>
<td>3/4 throttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Approx. 3000 rpm max</td>
<td>Full throttle run allowed for 1 min every 10 min</td>
<td>Approx. 4000 rpm. Full throttle run allowed for 2 min every 10 min</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


5. Warning system

If outboard motor encounters an abnormal condition of fault, the warning horn will emit a continuous beep or intermittent short beeps and the warning lamp (LED) will synchronize with the horn and engine speed will be limited (engine will not be stopped).

See next page for conditions which will lead to an abnormal condition or fault.

Location of warning horn and lamp

Warning horn
RC model: Located inside the remote control.
Tiller handle model: No warning horn.

Warning lamp (LED)
RC model: Located in the tachometer & bottom cowl.
Tiller handle model: Located on the bottom cowl

Note

Warning lamp for optional tachometer will synchronize with the warning lamp for engine side.
Warning indicators, faults and remedy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warning indicators</th>
<th>Description of faults</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>Lamp (LED)</td>
<td>ESG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>On for several sec.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>High speed ESG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous(^2)</td>
<td>ON(^2)</td>
<td>Low speed ESG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

\(^1\): In this case, oil pressure switch is “ON”.
\(^2\): It is necessary to stop the engine, if you want to stop the working indicators and re-set the warning system.

**High speed ESG (Electronic Safety Governor)**

High speed ESG is a device to prevent over revolution of the engine. If the load to the engine becomes light for some reason, it runs at a higher speed than the usual. In such the case, the buzzer sounds and the ESG is activated not to ignite the spark plug, therefore, the engine speed varies and be controlled under 6300rpm.

**Low speed ESG**

Low speed ESG is a device to prevent the engine from getting damage. If the engine has problems regarding cooling water, oil pressure, and sensors, the low speed ESG is activated not to ignite the spark plug, and disable fueling therefore, the engine speed varies and be controlled under 2800rpm.
**Remedy**

1. Reduce the throttle to less than half opening, and move to safe place quickly, and stop the engine. Check the propeller for bent or damaged blades. Consult an authorized dealer if engine shows the same result even after replacing propeller with new one.

2. Move to safe place quickly, and stop the engine. Check the engine oil level, and add engine oil if necessary. Consult your dealer if the engine oil level is too low or too high.

---

**CAUTION**

- Low speed ESG ON: Engine speed will be limited to 2800 rpm, however you should not continue to run engine.
- High speed ESG ON: Engine speed will be limited to 6300 rpm and engine will run rough until throttle is reduced.
ENGINE OPERATION

Before starting

⚠️ CAUTION

The engine oil is drained for shipping from the factory. Be sure to fill the engine to the proper level before starting engine. (To properly fill the engine with oil follow the instructions. See page 63)

⚠️ CAUTION

Before starting engine for the first time after reassembling engine or off-season storage, disconnect stop switch lock and crank approximately 10 times in order to prime the oil pump.

1. Fuel feeding

⚠️ WARNING

When opening fuel tank cap, be sure to follow the procedure described below. Fuel could blast out through the fuel tank cap in case the cap is loosened by using another procedure when internal pressure of fuel tank is raised by heat from sources such as sunlight.

1. Full open the air vent screw on the tank cap.

1. Air vent screw
2. Fuel tank cap

2. Open the fuel tank cap slowly and release internal pressure completely. After that, close the fuel tank cap.

3. Connect the fuel connector to the engine and fuel tank.

1. Fuel connector
2. Push
3. Insert
1. Pull
2. Insert
4. Squeeze primer bulb until it becomes stiff to feed fuel to vapor separator. Direct arrow mark upward when priming.

Do not squeeze primer bulb with engine running or when the outboard motor is tilted up. Otherwise, fuel could overflow.

**2. Starting the engine**

**CAUTION**

When the engine is started in the test tank, to avoid over heating and water pump damage, be sure the water level is at least 10 cm (4 in.) above the anti ventilation plate.

And be sure to remove the propeller, when starting the engine in the test tank. (See page 68)
Run the engine only at idling.

**CAUTION**

Be sure to stop engine immediately if cooling water check port is not discharging water, and check if cooling water intake is blocked. Operating engine could lead to overheating potentially leading to engine damage. Consult an authorized dealer if the cause cannot be found.

**CAUTION**

Do not keep turning starter motor for over 5 seconds, or the battery may be consumed, potentially making the engine starting impossible and/or damaging the starter.
If cranking over 5 seconds fails to start engine, return main switch to “ON”, and crank engine again after 10 seconds or more.
Do not try to crank after engine has started.

This model is provided with start in gear protection.
Note
Start-in-gear protection prevents engine from starting at other than neutral shift. In-gear starting of engine will move the boat immediately, potentially leading to falling down or causing passenger(s) to be thrown overboard.

Tiller handle type
1. Be sure to install the stop switch lock to the stop switch, and attach the stop switch lanyard securely to the operator or to the operator’s PFD (Personal Flotation Device.)

1. Stop switch lock
2. Set the control lever in the Neutral position.

1. Shift lever
3. Set the throttle grip to START position.

1. Throttle grip
4. Pull the choke knob fully.

1. Choke knob

Note
Choke is not necessary when the engine is warm. Set the throttle grip to “RE-START” position.

If engine does not start with 4 or 5 times starting operation, push the knob back and restart.

(For manual starter type)
This engine is equipped with a compression release mechanism.
5. Pull the starter handle slowly until you feel engagement, keep pulling till you feel less resistance. Then pull it quickly, repeat if necessary until started.

1. Slowly
2. Quickly
3. Starter handle

**(For electrical starter type)**

4. Push the starter switch button and release the button when the engine has started.

1. Starter Button

5. Check the cooling water from cooling water check port.

---

**Side mount RC type**

1. Be sure to install the stop switch lock to the stop switch, and attach the stop switch lanyard securely to the operator or to the operator’s PFD (Personal Flotation Device.)

1. Stop switch lock
2. Insert the main switch key.
3. Set the control lever in the Neutral position.
4. Raise the free accel lever a little (both of cold engine and warm engine).

---

**Note**

The free accel lever can not be raised when the control lever shift is in Forward or Reverse.
1. Neutral (N)
2. Control lever
3. Fully open (Forward)
4. Fully closed (Fully closed)
5. Free throttle lever
6. Main switch key
7. Stop switch

5. Turns the main switch key to START position. Then, continuously push the key to operate the choke.

**Note**

Choke operation is not necessary if the engine is warm.

7. Returns the Free accel lever to close position.
8. Confirm warning lamp light up and then go off after engine has started.

1. Warning lamp
9. Check the cooling water from cooling water check port.

**Emergency starting**

**WARNING**

When the emergency starter rope is used for starting engine;
- Start in gear protection does not work. Be sure to shift is at neutral position. Otherwise the engine will move the boat immediately and cause personal injury.
- Be careful that your clothes or other items do not get caught in the rotating engine parts.
- To prevent accident and injury by rotating parts, do not re-attach flywheel
cover and the top cowl after the engine has been started.
• Do not pull starter rope if any bystander is behind. The action can injure the bystander.
• Attach engine stop switch lanyard to clothing or any part of body like arm before starting engine.

1. Remove the top cowl.

2. Remove starter lock cable from recoil starter by pulling the starter lock cable.

3. Remove the bolts (5pcs) and remove the recoil starter.

4. Insert the knotted end of the starter rope into the notch in the flywheel and wind the rope around the flywheel several turns clockwise.

5. Tie a loop in the another end of the emergency starter rope and attach socket wrench that is included in the tool kit.
6. Be sure to install the stop switch lock to the stop switch, and attach the stop switch lanyard securely to the operator or to the operator’s PFD (Personal Flotation Device.)

7. Set the control lever in the Neutral position.

8. Pull the starter handle slowly until you feel engagement, keep pulling till you feel less resistance. Then pull it quickly.

9. After engine starts, do not reinstall flywheel cover and top cowl.

---

**If the choke solenoid fails to operate (EP and EPT type only)**

1. Remove the top cowl.
2. Close the choke plate by finger.
3. Raise the Free accel lever a little.
4. Turn the main switch key to start position.

---

5. Stop pushing the key when the engine has started.
6. Return the choke plate to open position.

---

3. **Warming up the engine**

---

**CAUTION**

Be sure to check that cooling water is coming out of the cooling water check port during warm up.

Warm the engine at low engine speeds for about
3 minutes: above 41°F (5°C)
5 minutes at 2000 rpm: below 41°F (5°C)
This allows the lubricating oil to circulate to all parts of the engine. Operating the engine without warm up shortens the engine’s life.

### Engine speeds

Idling speed after warming up.
Remark: In case of cold engine starting, idling speed is increased about 400 rpm for several minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clutch in (In gear)</th>
<th>Clutch off (Out of gear)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900 rpm</td>
<td>950 rpm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Forward, reverse, and acceleration

#### WARNING

Before shifting into forward or reverse, make sure that boat is properly moored and outboard motor can be steered fully to the right and left. Make sure that no swimmer(s) is ahead or astern of the boat.

#### WARNING

- Attach other end of emergency stop switch lanyard to the operator’s PFD (Personal Flotation device) or arm and keep it attached during cruising.
- Do not attach the tether to a part of clothing that can be torn easily when pulled.
- Arrange the tether so that will not be caught by any object when pulled.
- Be careful not to pull the tether accidentally during cruising. Unintentional stop of engine can cause loss of control of outboard motor. Rapid loss of engine power can lead to falling down or causing passenger(s) to be thrown overboard.

#### WARNING

- Do not shift into Reverse during planing, or control will be lost leading to serious personal injury, boat may swamp, and/or hull may be damaged.
- Do not shift into Reverse during cruising, or control may be lost, falling down or causing passenger(s) to be thrown overboard. Leading to serious personal injury, and steering system and/or shifting mechanism may be damaged.

#### WARNING

Do not shift at high boat speed, or control may be lost, falling down or causing passenger(s) to be thrown overboard. Leading to serious personal injury.

#### CAUTION

Gear and clutch damage may occur if shifting at high engine speed.
Engine operation

Engine must be in the slow idle position before shifting is attempted.

⚠️ CAUTION

Idle speed may be higher during warming up of engine. If shifted to Forward or Reverse during warming up, it may be difficult to shift back to neutral. In such case, stop engine, shift to neutral, and restart engine to warm up.

Note

Frequent shifting to forward or reverse can accelerate wear or degradation of parts. In such case, replace gear oil earlier than the period specified.

⚠️ CAUTION

Do not increase engine speed unnecessarily when the shift is in neutral and reverse, or engine damage may occur.

Tiller handle type

⚠️ CAUTION

Do not force to shift when the throttle grip is not in the fully closed position, otherwise, steering system and/or shifting mechanism may be damaged.

⚠️ WARNING

Sudden acceleration and deceleration may cause passenger(s) to be thrown overboard or falling down.
Open throttle grip gradually.

**WARNING**

Sudden acceleration and deceleration may cause passenger(s) to be thrown overboard or falling down.

**CAUTION**

Sudden acceleration and deceleration may cause passenger(s) to be thrown overboard or falling down.

**Forward**

1. Quickly push the control lever to the Forward (F) position 32°, where the gear is connected, while lifting up on the lock button located under the control lever grip.
2. Further forward motion will open the throttle.

**Reverse**

1. Quickly pull the control lever to the Reverse (R) position at 32°, where the gear is connected, while lifting up on the lock button located under the control lever grip.
2. Further rearward motion will open the throttle.

**Acceleration**

Open control lever gradually.

1. Forward (F)
2. Neutral (N)
3. Reverse (R)
4. Fully open (Forward)
5. Full open (Reverse)
6. Free throttle lever
7. Control lever
8. Lock button

1. Mine switch key
2. Stop switch
5. Stopping the engine

**WARNING**

Be careful not to remove engine stop switch lanyard from engine accidentally while boat is running. Sudden stop of engine can cause loss of steering control. It can also cause loss of boat speed, possibly leading the crew(s) and or objects on the boat to be thrown forward due to inertial force.

**Tiller handle type**
1. Turn the throttle grip to the slow position.

1. **Throttle grip**
2. Put the shift lever in the Neutral position.
   Run the engine for 2-3 minutes at idling speed for cooling down if it has been running at full speed.

3. Turn the main switch key to the OFF position or push the stop switch. (Do not forget to turn the key off).

**Side mount RC type**
1. Put the control lever in the Neutral position and run the engine for 2-3 minutes at idling speed for cooling down if it has been running at full speed.

2. Turn the main switch key to the OFF position or push the stop switch. (Do not forget to turn the key off).

1. **Control lever**
2. Mine switch key

ENOW00869-0

⚠️ WARNING

After stopping the engine:
- Close the air vent screw on the tank cap.
- Disconnect the fuel connector of the engine and the fuel tank.
- Disconnect the battery cord, after each use.

Emergency engine stopping
Remove stop switch lock to stop the engine.

laden as described, the emergency stop switch clip and emergency stop switch lanyard system stops the engine if the operator falls away from the controls. When an operator falls into water, be sure to use emergency stop switch lock of the spare. Be sure to confirm the spare stop switch lock is in the tool bag before begin to operate.

1. Stop switch
2. Stop switch lock

ENOM00920-0

6. Steering

ENOW00870-0

⚠️ WARNING

Sudden steering may cause passenger(s) to be thrown overboard or falling down.

Tiller handle type
Right turn
Move the tiller handle to the left
Left turn
Move the tiller handle to the right.

1. Stop switch
2. Stop switch lock

ENOM00910-0

Spare emergency stop switch lock
A spare emergency switch lock is provided in the tool bag.
Remote control type
Right turn
Turn the steering wheel to the right.
Left turn
Turn the steering wheel to the left.

7. Trim angle

**WARNING**

- Adjust the trim angle when the engine is stopped.
- Do not put hand or finger in between outboard motor body and clamp bracket when adjusting trim angle to prevent injury in case the outboard motor body falls.
- Unsuitable trim position can cause loss of control of boat. When testing a trim position, run boat slow initially to see if it can be controlled safely.

---

**WARNING**

Excessive trim up or down may lead to unstable boat operation, potentially causing the steering difficulty that leads to accident during cruising.
- Do not cruise at high speed if improper trim position is suspected. Stop the boat and readjust trim angle before continuing cruise.
- For outboard motor model with PTT switch on the bottom cowl, do not operate the switch during cruising, or control of boat may be lost.

The trim angle of the outboard motor can be adjusted to suit the transom angle of the hull, and load conditions. Choose an appropriate trim angle that will allow the anti-ventilation plate to run parallel to the water surface during operation.

**Proper trim angle**
The position of the thrust rod is correct if the hull is horizontal during operation.
Improper trim angle (bow rises too high)
Set the thrust rod lower if the bow of the boat rises above horizontal.

Improper trim angle (bow dips into the water)
Set the thrust rod higher if the bow of the boat is below horizontal.

---

**Manual Tilt type**

1. Thrust rod
2. Higher
3. Lower

---

**Power Tilt type**

1. Thrust rod
2. Higher
3. Lower

**Trim angle adjustment (Manual tilt type)**
The transom angle adjustment
1. Stop the engine.
2. Shift into neutral.
3. Raise the outboard motor to the tilt up position.
4. Change the thrust rod position as following picture.
5. Reinstall the thrust rod securely.
6. Gently lower the outboard.
Trim angle adjustment (Power tilt type)
The transom angle adjustment
1. Stop the engine
2. Operate the Power Tilt switch and raise the outboard motor to the tilt up position.
3. Lock the tilt with the Tilt stopper.
4. Change the trim lock pin position as following picture.
5. Reinstall the tilt lock pin securely.
6. Operate the Power Tilt switch and lower the outboard.

8. Tilt up and down

WARNING
Do not tilt up or down outboard motor when swimmer(s) or passenger is near to prevent them from being caught between outboard motor body and clamp bracket in case the outboard motor body falls.

WARNING
When tilting up or down, be careful not to place your hand between the swivel bracket and the stern bracket. Be sure to tilt the outboard motor down slowly.

WARNING
When tilting up outboard motor with fuel joint for over a few minutes, be sure to disconnect fuel hose, or fuel may leak, potentially catching fire.

CAUTION
Do not tilt up outboard motor while engine operates, or no cooling water may be fed, leading to engine seizure due to overheating.

Note
Before tilting the outboard motor up, after stopping the motor leave it in the running position for about a minute to allow water to drain from inside the engine.
**Tilt down**

Pull the reverse lock lever upward until it stops. (This is the tilt down position.) Now, lift up the outboard motor slightly, and then allow gravity to lower it for you.
**Power Tilt type**

**Tilt up**
1. Operate the Power Tilt switch and tilt the outboard motor up.
2. Lock the tilt with the Tilt stopper after the outboard motor has been tilted up

**Tilt down**
1. Release the tilt stopper from the set-up position while slightly tilting up outboard motor.
2. Operate the Power Tilt switch and tilt the outboard motor down until the motor touches to the thrust rod.

The outboard motor can also be tilted up and down using the switch provided under the bottom cowl.

It is possible to tilt up or down in spite of main switch “ON” or “OFF”.

**Manual relief valve**

If the battery is dead, and the power tilt switch thus inoperative, open the manual valve completely in the Manual direction. This will allow manual tilting of the outboard motor.

**WARNING**

Make sure the manual relief valve is closed before operating the outboard motor. If the manual relief valve is not closed, the outboard motor will tilt up when operated in reverse.

Before opening the manual relief valve, make sure nobody is under the outboard motor. If the outboard motor is in the tilted up position, it will tilt down suddenly if the manual relief valve is loosened in the "Manual" direction.
During shallow water operation, be careful not to place your hand between the swivel bracket and the clamp bracket. Be sure to tilt the outboard motor down slowly.

While in shallow water drive position, do not operate the outboard motor in Reverse. Operate the outboard motor at slow speed and keep the cooling water intake submerged.

Do not overtilt outboard motor when driving shallow water, or air may be sucked through water inlet and sub-water inlet, potentially leading to engine overheating.

**Manual tilt type**

1. **Shallow water running position:**
   - Put the reverse lock lever in the tilt up position, and tilt up the outboard motor to put the outboard motor in the shallow water running position.

2. **Return to normal running position:**
   - Put the reverse lock lever in the tilt down position, slightly lift up the outboard motor, and then put it down.
1. Reverse lock lever
2. Tilt up position
3. Tilt down position

**Power Tilt type**

1. Operate the Power Tilt switch and tilt the outboard motor up into desired shallow water running position.
1. Removing the outboard motor

**WARNING**

Before installing the outboard motor on the boat, hang the outboard motor with the hoist or equivalent device by attaching the engine hanger to the outboard. Use the hoist with allowable load is 150 kg (330 lbs) or above.

**CAUTION**

Engine may be hot immediately after operating and could cause burns if touched. Allow engine to cool down before attempting to carry the outboard.

1. Stop the engine.
2. Remove the top cowl.
3. Disconnect the fuel connector, the remote control cables and the battery cords from the outboard motor.
4. Attach the hoist hooks to the engine hanger.
5. Remove the outboard motor from boat and completely drain the water from the gear case.

2. Carrying the outboard motor

**WARNING**

Be sure to disconnect fuel connector except when operating engine. Fuel leakage is a fire or explosion hazard, which can cause serious injury or death.

**WARNING**

Close air vent screw of fuel tank before carrying or storing outboard motor and fuel tank, or fuel may leak, potentially catching fire.

**CAUTION**

- Do not give a shock to an outboard motor during transportation. It becomes a cause of breakage.
• Do not carry or store outboard motor in any of positions described below. Otherwise, engine damage or property damage could result from leaking oil.

Keep the outboard motor in a vertical position when carrying. The optional outboard motor stand is recommended for keeping the outboard motor vertical both during transport and storage.

ENOW00072-A

3. Trailering

ENOW00072-0

⚠️ CAUTION

Trailering in the tilted position may cause damage to the outboard motor, boat, etc.

ENOW00073-A

⚠️ WARNING

Be sure to disconnect fuel connector except when operating engine. Fuel leakage is a fire or explosion hazard, which can cause serious injury or death.

ENOW00068-0

⚠️ WARNING

Close air vent screw of fuel tank and fuel cock before carrying or storing outboard motor and fuel tank, or fuel may leak, potentially catching fire.
The tilt support device supplied on your outboard motor is not intended for towing. It is intended to support the outboard motor while the boat is docked, beached, etc.

When transporting a boat on a trailer with the outboard motor still attached, disconnect the fuel line from the outboard motor beforehand and keep the outboard motor in the normal running position or on a transom saver bar.

**Tiller handle type**
To prevent the outboard motor from moving when it is attached on a boat during transport on a trailer, properly tighten the steering friction lever (page 75).

1. Ground clearance should be provided sufficiently.
2. Transom saver bar

---

**WARNING**
Do not go under outboard motor tilted up even if it is supported by support bar, or accidental fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.
1. Steering friction

Tiller handle type

**WARNING**

Do not overtighten the steering friction lever it could result in difficulty of movement resulting in the loss of control causing an accident and could lead to severe injury.

Adjust this lever to achieve the desired steering friction (drag) on the tiller handle. Move lever towards (A) to tighten friction and move lever towards (B) to loosen friction.

Friction adjustment of the throttle grip can be made with the throttle adjustment screw.

2. Throttle grip friction

**WARNING**

Do not overtighten the throttle adjustment screw or it could result in difficulty of movement resulting in the loss of control causing an accident and could lead to severe injury.

To adjust the friction of the remote control lever, turn the throttle friction adjustment screw on the front of the remote control. Turn clockwise to increase the friction and counter-clockwise to decrease it.
Side mount type

1. Throttle friction adjustment screw
   A. Lighter
   B. Heavier

4. Trim tab adjustment

**WARNING**

- Be sure that outboard motor is secured to transom or service stand, or accidental drop or fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.
- Be sure to lock outboard motor if it is tilted up, or accidental fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.
- Do not go under outboard motor tilted up and locked, or accidental fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.

**Notes**

- After adjustment securely tighten the trim tab fixing bolt.
- Check for looseness of the bolt and the trim tab at regular intervals.

If straight-line cruising cannot be achieved, adjust the trim tab located under the anti-ventilation plate.

- If the boat veers toward the left direct the trim tab towards A (left from rear of boat).
- If the boat veers toward the right direct the trim tab towards B (right from rear of boat).
Care of your outboard motor
To keep your outboard motor in the best operating condition, it is very important that you perform daily and periodic maintenance as suggested in the maintenance schedules that follow.

Your personal safety and that of your passengers depends on how well you maintain your outboard motor. Carefully observe all of the inspection and maintenance procedures described in this section.

The maintenance intervals shown in the checklist apply to an outboard motor in normal use. If you use your outboard motor under severe conditions such as frequent full-throttle operation, frequent operation in brackish water, or for commercial use, maintenance should be performed at shorter intervals. If in doubt, consult your dealer for advice.

We strongly recommend that you use only genuine replacement parts on your outboard motor. Damage to your outboard motor arising from the use of other than genuine parts is not covered under the warranty.
1. Daily Inspection

Perform the following checks before and after use.

**WARNING**

Do not use outboard motor if any abnormality is found during pre-operation check or it could result in severe damage to the motor or severe personal injury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Points to Check</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fuel System</strong></td>
<td>• Check the amount of fuel in the tank.</td>
<td>Replenish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check for debris or water in the fuel filters.</td>
<td>Clean or replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check the rubber hoses for fuel leakage.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fuel Tank Cap</strong></td>
<td>• Check for crack, leakage, damage in the fuel tank cap.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check for crack, damage in the gasket.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check for leakage at full close.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check for ratchet performance.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engine Oil</strong></td>
<td>• Check the oil level.</td>
<td>Fill oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electrical Equipment</strong></td>
<td>• Check that the main switch functions normally.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check that the battery electrolyte level and specific gravity are normal.</td>
<td>Replenish or recharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check for loose connections on the battery terminal.</td>
<td>Retighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check that the stop switch functions normally and make sure the stop switch</td>
<td>Remedy or replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lock is there.</td>
<td>Correct or replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check cords for loose connections and damage.</td>
<td>Clean or replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check the spark plugs for dirt, wear and carbon build-up.</td>
<td>Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check the warning LED lamp (ON for 5 to 7 secs.) when start up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recoil starter</strong></td>
<td>• Check the rope for wear and chafing.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check the ratchet engagement.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clutch and Propeller System</strong></td>
<td>• Check that clutch engages correctly when operating the shift lever.</td>
<td>Adjust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Visually Check propeller for bent or damaged blades.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check the propeller nut is tightened and the split pin is present.</td>
<td>Tighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Installation of Motor</strong></td>
<td>• Check all the bolts attaching the motor to the boat.</td>
<td>Tighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check the thrust rod installation.</td>
<td>Replace if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Tilt</strong></td>
<td>• Check working of the tilt up and down of the motor.</td>
<td>Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooling Water</strong></td>
<td>• Check that cooling water is discharged from the cooling water check port</td>
<td>Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>after the engine has started.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tools and Spares</strong></td>
<td>• Check that there are tools and spare parts for replacing spark plugs, the</td>
<td>Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>propeller, etc.</td>
<td>Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Check that you have the spare rope and stop switch lock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENOM00081-A

Oil level checking
If the oil level is low, or too high, the life of the engine will be shortened significantly.
1. Stop the engine and set it in a vertical position.
2. Remove the top cowl.
3. Remove the dipstick after 5 minutes engine has stopped.
4. Wipe oil off the oil dipstick with a clean rag.
5. Put in the dipstick.
6. Take out the dipstick and check the oil level.
7. Return the dipstick.

1. Upper level 1200 mL
2. Lower level 1000 mL

Note
The oil level should be checked when the engine is cold.

Note
Consult with an authorized dealer if the engine oil is milky color, or appears contaminated.

ENOM00082-A

Engine oil replenishing

CAUTION
- Do not add engine oil of brand and grade other than existing one. In case engine oil of other brand or grade is added, drain all oil and ask dealer for treatment.
- In case other than engine oil such as gasoline is put in the oil chamber, empty the chamber and ask dealer for treatment.
- When replenishing engine oil, be careful not to allow entry of foreign matters such as dust and water into oil chamber.
Wipe off engine oil well immediately if spilled and dispose of it in accordance with local fire prevention and environment protection regulations.

Do not replenish engine oil over upper limit. If overfilled, remove oil to upper limit. If engine oil is over the upper limit, it can leak potentially leading to engine damage.

If the oil level is low, or at lowest mark, add recommended oil to the middle dipstick mark.

---

**CAUTION**

When washing the outboard motor, be careful not to spray the water inside of the top cowl, especially electrical components.

**Note**

It is recommended to check chemical properties of water on which your outboard motor is regularly used.

If outboard motor is used in salt water, brackish water or water with a high acidic level, use fresh water to remove salt, chemicals or mud from exterior and cooling water passage after every cruising or before storing outboard motor for long time. Before flushing, remove the propeller and the forward thrust holder.

---

**Flushing attachment**

To prevent the engine from starting when you are near the propeller, remove the stop switch lock.

1. Tilt down the outboard motor.
2. Remove the water plug from the gear case, and screw in the flushing attachment.
3. Connect a water hose. Turn on the water and adjust the flow.
4. Put the shift lever in the neutral position and start the engine.
   Continue flushing the outboard motor for 3 to 5 minutes at idling.

---

**WARNING**

Do not start engine without removing propeller, or accidentally turning propeller could cause personal injury.

**WARNING**

Never start or operate the engine indoors or in any space which is not well ventilated. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which can be fatal if inhaled for any length of time.
5. Stop the engine and water supply. Remove the flushing attachment and tape.

6. After the flushing, be sure to reattach the water plug.

1. Flushing attachment

---

**WARNING**

Do not start engine without removing propeller, or accidentally turning propeller could cause personal injury.

---

**WARNING**

Never start or operate the engine indoors or in any space which is not well ventilated. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which can be fatal if inhaled for any length of time.

---

**CAUTION**

When the engine is started in the test tank, to avoid over heating and water pump damage, be sure the water level is at least 10 cm (4 in.) above the anti ventilation plate. And be sure to remove the propeller, when starting the engine in the test tank. (See page 68)

Run the engine only at idling.

---

**WARNING**

Never start or operate the engine indoors or in any space which is not well ventilated. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which can be fatal if inhaled for any length of time.

---

**CAUTION**

Before replacing a fuse, disconnect the battery cable from the battery negative (-) terminal. Failure to do so may cause a short-circuit.

---

**CAUTION**

Never use a fuse with a rating that exceeds the specified rating as this could cause serious damage to the electrical system.

If a blown fuse is detected, try to determine the cause for this and correct it. If the cause for the problem is not corrected, the fuse will likely blow again. If the fuse continues to blow, request an authorized Tohatsu dealer to inspect the
outboard motor.
1. Stop the engine and disconnect the battery cable from the battery negative (-) terminal.
2. Remove the engine cover.
3. Remove the fuse box lid.
4. Remove the fuse and check it. If the fuse is blown, replace it with a fuse of the same specified rating. The outboard motor is supplied with spare fuses in the spare fuse holder.

1. Fuse for charging system
2. Fuse for main circuit
3. Blown fuse
## 2. Periodic Inspection

It is important to inspect and maintain your outboard motor regularly. At each interval on the chart below, be sure to perform the indicated servicing. Maintenance intervals should be determined according to the number of hours or number of months, whichever comes first.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Inspection intervals</th>
<th>Inspection procedure</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First 20 hours or 1 month</td>
<td>Every 50 hours or 3 months</td>
<td>Every 100 hours or 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fuel System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carburetor*1</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check and clean, if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel filter</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check and clean or Replace if necessary. (See page 66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping/Hoses</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check and clean or Replace if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel tank</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Clean (See page 69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel tank cap</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check and clean or Replace if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel pump*1</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check and clean or Replace if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ignition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark plug</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check gaps. Remove carbon deposits or Replace if necessary. (See page 69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starting System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter rope</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check for wear or chafing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter motor*1</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check for salt deposits and the battery cable condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check installation, fluid quantity, gravity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine oil</td>
<td>Replace</td>
<td>Replace</td>
<td>Replace. (See page 58) 1800 ml (1.9 US qt.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil filter*1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Replace every 200 hrs or 2 years (See page 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valve Clearance*1</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check &amp; adjust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing belt*1</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
<td>Check and Replace if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compression pressure*1</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check and repair if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion chamber*1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clean every 200 hrs or 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermostat*1</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Check and Replace if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lower Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Inspection intervals</th>
<th>Inspection procedure</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propeller</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Check for bent blades, damage, wear. Replace if necessary. (See page 68)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear oil</td>
<td>Replace • Replace •</td>
<td>Change or replenish oil and check for water leaks. (See page 74)</td>
<td>500 mL (16.9 fl.oz.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling water inlet</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Check clogging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water pump*1</td>
<td>Replace •</td>
<td>Check for wear or damage and replace if necessary</td>
<td>Replace impeller every 12 months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Have this handled by your dealer.

### Engine oil replacement

Engine oil mixed with dust or water will dramatically shorten the life of the engine.

#### CAUTION

You may be injured due to high engine temperatures if you fill engine oil just after stopping. Changing engine oil should be done after the engine has been cooled.

- Be sure that outboard motor is in upright and level position when checking or changing oil.
- Stop engine immediately if low oil pressure warning lamp is lit or oil leak is found, or engine could be severely damaged. Consult dealer.
- Wipe off engine oil well immediately if spilled and dispose of it in accordance with local fire prevention and environment protection regulations.

#### CAUTION

- Do not overfill engine oil, or engine oil could leak and/or engine could be damaged. If engine oil level is over upper limit marks of oil gauge, drain oil to level lower than upper limit.

Use of engine oils that do not meet these requirements will result in reduced engine life, and other engine problems.
Engine oil mixed with dust or water will dramatically shorten the life of the engine.

To change engine oil:
Be sure to use recommended engine oil (see page 13).
1. Stop the engine and allow it to cool.
2. Tilt up the outboard motor and lock the tilt with the tilt stopper.
3. Turn the steering on the outboard motor so that the drain hole is facing downward.
4. Put a oil drain pan under the oil drain screw.
5. Remove the oil drain screw and completely drain oil from the engine.
6. Tighten the oil drain screw with applying oil on the sealing surface of screw. (Use new oil drain washer)

Oil drain screw specified torque
24Nm (17 ft-lb, 2.4 kgf-m)

Note
If a torque-wrench is not available when you are fitting a oil filter, a good estimate of the correct torque is 3/4 to 1 a turn past finger-tight. Have the oil filter adjusted to the correct torque as soon as possible with a torque-wrench.
7. Reset the engine in a vertical position.
8. Repeat 3 to 7 procedures two or three times to drain the oil completely.
9. Remove the top cowl and the oil filler cap.
10. Fill the engine through filler port with recommended oil (see chart below) to the middle of dipstick mark.
11. Tighten the oil filler cap.
**Note**

Use only recommended engine oil (See page 13)

---

**Note**

If any amount of water is found in engine oil, making it milky white, consult dealer.

If engine oil is contaminated with fuel, emitting strong fuel smell, consult dealer.

Some oil dilution is normal if engine is idled or trolled for long periods, especially in cooler water temperatures.

---

**Oil filter replacement**

**CAUTION**

You may be injured due to high engine temperatures if you fill engine oil just after stopping. Changing engine oil should be done after the engine has been cooled.

**CAUTION**

Wipe off engine oil well immediately if spilled and dispose of it in accordance with local fire prevention and environment protection regulations.

1. Drain oil from the engine.
2. Place a rag or towel below the oil filter to absorb any spilled oil.
3. Unscrew old filter by turning the filter to counter-clockwise.
4. Clean the mounting base. Apply film of clean oil to O-ring.

Do not use grease.

Install oil filter and tighten it to specified torque by using oil filter wrench.

Oil filter torque:

18 Nm (13 ft-lb, 1.8 kgf-m)

---

**Note**

If a torque-wrench is not available when you are fitting a oil filter, a good estimate of the correct torque is 3/4 to 1 a turn past finger-tight. Have the oil filter adjusted to the correct torque as soon as possible with a torque-wrench.
Fuel filters are provided inside the fuel tank and engine.

**Fuel filter (for engine)**

1. Replace the fuel filter provided inside of engine cover if there is water or dirt inside.

**Fuel filters and fuel tank cleaning**

---

**WARNING**

Gasoline and its vapors are very flammable and can be explosive.

- Do not start this procedure while engine is operating or hot even after stopping it.
- Place fuel filter away from every source of ignition such as sparks or open flames.
- Wipe off gasoline well immediately if spilled and dispose of it in accordance with local fire prevention and environment protection regulations.
- Install fuel filter with all related parts in place, or fuel leak could occur, leading to catching fire or explosion.
- Check fuel system regularly for leakage.

- Contact authorized dealer for fuel system services. Services by unqualified person could lead to engine damage.

---

1. Oil filter wrench
   P/N 3AC-99090-0
   P/N 3AC99090M
   (US, CANADA Only)

1. Oil filter

ENOM00093-A

ENOF00094-0

ENOM00096-A

ENOF00337-0

ENOF00338-0
1. Fuel pick up
2. Filter

**Gear oil replacement**

**WARNING**

- Be sure that outboard motor is secured to transom or service stand, or accidental drop or fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.
- Be sure to lock outboard motor if it is tilted up, or accidental fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.
- Do not go under outboard motor tilted up and locked, or accidental fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.

1. Tilt down the outboard motor.
2. Remove the oil plugs (lower and upper), and completely drain the gear oil into a pan.

3. Insert the oil tube nozzle into the lower oil plug hole, and fill with gear oil by squeezing the oil tube until oil flows out of the upper plug hole and bubbles is disappeared to remove the air.

**Note**

Use genuine gear oil or the recommended one (API GL-5: SAE #80 to #90). Required volume: approx. 370 mL (12.5 fl.oz.).

4. Install the upper oil plug, and then remove oil tube nozzle and install the lower oil plug.
Do not reuse oil plug gasket. Always use new gasket and tighten oil plug properly to prevent entry of water into lower unit.

Wipe off gear oil well immediately if spilled and dispose of it in accordance with local fire prevention and environment protection regulations.

Note
If water in the oil, giving it a milky colored appearance. Contact your dealer.

Note
Use genuine gear oil or the recommended one (API GL-5: SAE #80 to #90). Required volume: approx. 370 mL (12.5 fl.oz.).

Propeller replacement

Do not begin propeller removal and installation procedure with spark plug caps attached, shift in forward or reverse, main switch at other than “OFF”, engine stop switch lock attached to the switch, and starter key attached, or engine could accidentally start leading to serious personal injury. Disconnect battery cable if possible.

The propeller edge is thin and sharp. Wear the groves during replacement to protect your hands.

Do not install propeller without thrust holder, or propeller boss could be damaged.

Do not reuse split pin.

After installing split pin, spread the pin apart to prevent it from falling out which could lead to the propeller coming off during operation.

A worn-out or bent propeller will lower the motor’s performance, and cause engine trouble.

1. Put a piece of wood block between propeller blade and anti-ventilation plate to hold propeller.
2. Remove the split pin, propeller nut and washer.
3. Remove the propeller and thrust holder.
4. Apply waterproof grease to the propeller shaft before installing a new propeller.
5. Install the thrust holder, propeller, stopper, washer and propeller nut onto the shaft.

6. Tighten the propeller nut to specified torque, and align one of grooves to propeller shaft hole.

Propeller nut torque: 25 Nm (18 ft-lb, 2.5kgf·m)

7. Install a new split pin into the nut hole and bend it.

---

**CAUTION**

- Do not install propeller without thrust holder, or propeller boss could be damaged.
- Do not reuse split pin.
- After installing split pin, spread the pin apart to prevent it from falling out which could lead to the propeller coming off during operation.

---

**WARNING**

- Do not reuse spark plug with damaged insulation, or sparks can leak through crack, potentially leading to electric shock, explosion and/or fire.
- Do not touch spark plugs immediately after stopping engine as they will be hot and could cause severe burns if touched. Allow motor to cool down first.

---

**CAUTION**

Use only the recommended spark plugs. Spark plugs which have an different heat range may cause engine damage.

If the spark plug(s) is fouled, has carbon build up, or is worn, it should be replaced. When reusing spark plugs, remove dirt from the electrodes and adjust spark gap to specification.

1. Stop the engine.
2. Remove the top cowl.
3. Remove the spark plug caps.
4. Remove the spark plugs by turning it counter-clockwise, using a 5/8\" (16 mm) socket wrench and handle that is provided in tool bag.

5. Inspect the spark plug. Replace the spark plug if the electrodes are worn or if the insulators are cracked or chipped.

6. Measure the spark plug electrode gap with a wire type feeler gauge. The gap should be 0.8–0.9 mm (0.031–0.035 inches). If the gap is different, replace the spark plug with a new one.

Use spark plug NGK DCPR-6E.

7. Install the spark plug by hand and turn it carefully to avoid cross-threading.

8. Tighten the spark plug to the specified torque.

**Note**

- Spark plug torque: 18.0 Nm (13.3 ft-lb) [1.84 kgf-m]

If a torque-wrench is not available when you are fitting a spark plug, a good estimate of the correct torque is 1/4 to 1/2 a turn past finger-tight. Have the spark plug adjusted to
**Anode replacement**

A sacrificial anode protects the outboard motor from electrolytic corrosion. Anode is located on the gear case, cylinder etc.. When the anode is eroded more than 1/3 of original size, replace it.

**Notes**

- Never grease or paint the anode.
- At each inspection re-tighten the anode attaching bolt. As it is likely to be subjected to electrolytic corrosion.

*1 : PTT model
*2 : Manual tilt model
*3 : Remove CD unit to access the anode.
Power Tilt oil checking

**WARNING**
- Be sure that outboard motor is secured to transom or service stand, or accidental drop or fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.
- Be sure to lock outboard motor if it is tilted up, or accidental fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.
- Do not go under outboard motor tilted up and locked, or accidental fall of outboard motor could lead to severe personal injury.

**CAUTION**
Do not unscrew the oil cap with the outboard motor tilted down. Pressurized oil in the oil tank may spurt out.

Check the oil level in the reservoir tank while the tank is kept in a vertical position.
1. Tilt the outboard motor up and lock the tilt with the tilt stopper.
2. Remove the oil cap by turning counter clockwise, then check if the oil level reaches the bottom line of the plug hole.

Recommended oil
Use an automatic transmission fluid or equivalent.
Recommended oils are as shown below.

**ATF Dexron III**

Air purging from the Power Trim and Tilt unit.
Entrapped air in the Power Tilt unit will cause poor tilting movement and increased noise.
1. With the outboard motor mounted on the boat, set the manual release valve to the Manual side, and tilt the outboard motor manually up/down 5-6 times while checking the oil level.
2. When done, close the valve by turning it clockwise towards the Power side.
**Grease point**

Apply water proof grease to the parts shown below.

*1: Need disassembling the hook lever to apply grease.
3. Off-season storage

**WARNING**
- Be sure to disconnect fuel connector except when operating engine.
- Fuel leakage is a fire or explosion hazard, which can cause serious injury or death.

**WARNING**
Be sure to use cloth to remove fuel remaining in the cowl and dispose of it in accordance with local fire prevention and environment protection regulations.

**CAUTION**
Before servicing the motor for storage:
- Remove the battery cables.
- Remove the spark plug caps from the spark plugs.
- Do not run the motor out of the water.

Before you put your outboard motor in storage, it is a good opportunity to have it serviced and prepared by your dealer. Be sure to use fuel stabilizer while running the motor before storage. (See page 75)

**WARNING**
- Be sure to remove stop switch lock to prevent ignited the spark plugs.
- Put a cloth to spark plug hole and wipe up any spilled engine oil, when cranking the outboard motor.

6. Change the engine oil (See page 63).
7. Change the gear oil in the gear case (See page 67).
8. Apply grease to grease point (See page 73).
9. Stand the outboard motor up vertically in a dry place.

Engine
1. Wash the engine exterior and flush the cooling water system thoroughly with fresh water. Drain the water completely. Wipe off any surface water with an oily rag.
2. Remove the fuel hose from the outboard motor.

3. Drain all fuel from the fuel hoses, fuel pump and carburetor (See page 75), and clean these parts. Keep in mind that if gasoline is kept in the carburetor for a long time, gum and varnish will develop, causing the float valve to stick, restricting the fuel flow.

4. Remove the spark plugs and put a teaspoon of engine oil or spray storage oil into the combustion chamber through the spark plug holes.

5. Turn the starter motor several turns to lubricate inside the cylinder.
Do not carry or store outboard motor in any of positions described below. Otherwise, engine damage or property damage could result from leaking oil.

1. Before adding fuel stabilizer additive, drain the vapor separator (See page 79).
2. Follow the instructions on the label when adding the fuel stabilizer additive.
3. After adding the additive, let the outboard motor run in the water for 10 minutes to make sure any old fuel in the fuel system has been completely replaced by the fuel with additive.
4. Turn the engine OFF

Note
If your motor is used occasionally, it is recommended to use a good fuel stabilizer in every tank of fuel and keep the container full to reduce condensation and evaporation.

Adding a fuel stabilizer
When adding a fuel stabilizer additive (commercially available), first fill the fuel tank with fresh fuel. If the fuel tank is only partially filled, air in the tank can cause the fuel to deteriorate during storage.

CAUTION

WARNING
For details on handling fuel, contact an authorized dealer.

Fuel and fuel vapors are extremely flammable and can be explosive.
- If fuel is spilled, wipe it up immediately.
- Keep the fuel tank well away from sources of ignition, e.g. sparks or open flames
- Perform all work outdoors or in a well ventilated place.

WARNING
Be sure to use cloth to remove fuel remaining in the cowl and dispose of it in accor-
1. Disconnect the fuel hose from the outboard motor.
2. Remove the top cowl.
3. Place an approved fuel container under the drain screw and use a funnel to avoid spilling fuel.
4. Loosen the carburetor drain screw.
5. Tilt up the outboard motor until fuel flows out of the drain hole.
6. Leave the outboard motor in this position until all fuel has been drained.
7. When thoroughly drained, retighten the drain screw securely.
8. Check the drained fuel for the presence of water or other contaminants. If either is present, reassemble the outboard motor, refill the carburetor with fuel, and then drain the fuel again. Repeat this procedure until no water or other contaminants are present in the drained fuel.

---

1. Carburetor drain screw

---

**WARNING**

- Place the battery away from any source of fire, sparks and open flames such as burners or welding equipment.
- Place the battery away from fuel tank. Accidental sparks of battery may cause explosion of gasoline.

1. Disconnect the battery cables and be sure to remove the negative terminal first.
2. Wipe off any chemical deposits, dirt, or grease.
3. Apply grease to the battery terminals.
4. Charge the battery completely before storing it for the winter.
5. Recharge the battery once a month to prevent it from discharging and the electrolyte from deteriorating.
6. Store the battery in a dry place.

---

**4. Pre-season check**

The following steps must be taken when first using the engine after winter storage.

1. Check that the shift and throttle function properly. (Be sure to turn the propeller shaft when checking the shift function or else the shift linkage may be damaged.)
2. Check the electrolyte level, and measure the voltage and specific gravity of the battery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Gravity at 20°</th>
<th>Terminal Voltage (V)</th>
<th>Charge Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.120</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>Fully discharged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.160</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>1/4 charged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Battery**

ENOM00102-0

ENOW00931-A
3. Check that the battery is secure and the battery cables are properly installed.
4. Change the engine oil (See page 63).
5. Before starting the engine, disconnect stop switch lock and crank approximately 10 pulling the recoil starter (Manual start model) or 3times of 3sec. turning the starter motor (Electric start model) in order to prime the oil pump.
6. Fill fuel tank completely.
7. Start the engine and warm up the engine for 3 minutes in the “NEUTRAL” position.
8. Run the engine for 5 minutes at the slowest speed.
9. Run the engine for 10 minutes at half throttle. The oil used for storage inside the engine will be circulated out to assure optimum performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Gravity at 20°</th>
<th>Terminal Voltage (V)</th>
<th>Charge Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.210</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>1/2 charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.250</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3/4 charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.280</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>Fully charged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Submerged outboard motor

CAUTION

Do not attempt to start submerged outboard motor immediately after it is recovered, or engine could be severely damaged.

After taking your outboard motor out of the water, immediately take it to your dealer. The following are the emergency measures to be taken for a submerged outboard motor, if you can not take it your dealer right away.
1. Wash the outboard motor with fresh water to remove salt or dirt.
2. Remove the engine oil drain screw and completely drain water and oil from the engine.
3. Remove the spark plugs, and completely drain the water from the engine by pulling ricoil starter several times. Replace oil filter and oil to the correct level. The oil and filter may need to be changed again after running a short period to get all moisture completely out of the crankcase.
4. Inject a sufficient amount of engine oil through the spark plug holes. Pull the recoil starter several times to circulate the oil throughout the outboard motor.

6. Cold weather precautions

If you moor your boat in cold weather at temperatures below 0°C (32°F), there is the danger of remained water freezing in the cooling water pump, which may damage the pump, impeller, etc. To avoid this problem, submerge the lower half of the outboard motor into the water.
7. Striking underwater object

**CAUTION**

Striking the sea bottom or an underwater object may severely damage the outboard motor.

1. Stop the engine immediately.
2. Check the control system, gear case, boat transom etc.
3. Return to the nearest harbor slowly and carefully.
4. Consult a dealer check the outboard motor before operation again.
If you encounter a problem, consult the check list below to determine the cause and to take the proper action.

An authorized dealer will always be happy to provide any assistance and information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible cause</th>
<th>FUEL SYSTEM</th>
<th>ELECTRICAL SYSTEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empty fuel tank</td>
<td>Incorrect connection of fuel system</td>
<td>Spark plug other than specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect connection of fuel system</td>
<td>Air entering fuel line</td>
<td>Dirt, soot, etc. on spark plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air entering fuel line</td>
<td>Deformed or damaged fuel hose</td>
<td>No Spark or weak spark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deformed or damaged fuel hose</td>
<td>Closed air vent on fuel tank</td>
<td>Short circuit of engine stop switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed air vent on fuel tank</td>
<td>Clogged fuel filter, fuel pump, or carburetor</td>
<td>Ignition timing incorrect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clogged fuel filter, fuel pump, or carburetor</td>
<td>Use of improper engine oil</td>
<td>Lock plate not fitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of improper engine oil</td>
<td>Excessive supply of fuel</td>
<td>Disconnection of wire or loose ground connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive supply of fuel</td>
<td>Use of improper gasoline</td>
<td>Blown 20 Amp fuse in the starting circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of improper gasoline</td>
<td>Poor carburetor adjustment</td>
<td>Not shifted into neutral position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor carburetor adjustment</td>
<td>Excessive supply of fuel</td>
<td>Weak battery or battery connections are loose or corroded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive supply of fuel</td>
<td>Poor carburetor adjustment</td>
<td>Ignition key switch failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor carburetor adjustment</td>
<td>Excessive supply of fuel</td>
<td>Wiring or electrical connection faulty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor carburetor adjustment</td>
<td>Excessive supply of fuel</td>
<td>Starter motor or starter solenoid failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor carburetor adjustment</td>
<td>Excessive supply of fuel</td>
<td>Power tilt switch defective, Solenoid is defective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible cause</td>
<td>COMPRESSION &amp; OIL SYSTEM</td>
<td>OTHERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low compression</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Incorrect adjustment of throttle link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon deposits in the combustion chamber</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Insufficient cooling water flow, clogged or defective pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect valve clearance</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Faulty thermostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low oil pressure/level</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Cavitation or ventilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incorrect propeller selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Damaged or bent propeller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Improper thrust rod position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Unbalanced load on boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>Transom too high or too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>A great deal of air is contained inside pump</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is a list of the tools and spare parts provided with the motor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service tools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool bag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socket wrench</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 × 13 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socket wrench</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socket wrench handle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screwdrivers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cross-and straight-point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screwdriver handle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spare parts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency starter rope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1600 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark plug</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NGK DCPR6E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split pin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop switch lock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parts Packaged with Engine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel tank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer bulb</td>
<td>1 set</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote control box</td>
<td>1 set</td>
<td>for EP and EPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote control attachment</td>
<td>1 set</td>
<td>for EP and EPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drag link</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>for EP and EPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracket fixing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EPT/EFT only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use a genuine propeller. A propeller must be selected so that the engine rpm measured at wide open throttle while cruising is within the recommended range.

15: 5000–6000 rpm
20: 5400–6100 rpm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Propeller Mark</th>
<th>Light boats</th>
<th>Propeller Size (Blades × diameter × pitch)</th>
<th>inch</th>
<th>mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>3 × 9.25 × 11.5</td>
<td>3 × 235</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3 × 9.25 × 9</td>
<td>3 × 235</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 × 9.25 × 8</td>
<td>3 × 235</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3 × 9.2 × 6.9</td>
<td>3 × 235</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 × 9.2 × 6.1</td>
<td>3 × 234</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy boats</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4 × 10 × 4</td>
<td>4 × 254</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4 × 10 × 4</td>
<td>4 × 254</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>