

Libretto uso e manutenzione

Owner's manual

Manuel d'utilisation et entretien

Anleitungs-und Instandhaltungsheft

# ***DUCATI***HYPERMOTARD

## *1100S / 1100*

# ***DUCATI***HYPERMOTARD

## 1100S / 1100



Hearty welcome among Ducati fans! Please accept our best compliments for choosing a Ducati motorcycle. We think you will ride your Ducati motorcycle for long journeys as well as short daily trips. Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. wishes you smooth and enjoyable riding.

We are steadily doing our best to improve our "Technical Assistance" service. For this reason, we recommend you to strictly follow the indications given in this manual, especially for motorcycle running-in. In this way, your Ducati motorbike will surely give you unforgettable emotions.

For any servicing or suggestions you might need, please contact our authorised service centres.

Moreover, we have a new service for the ducatisti and lovers that is available for any suggestions and useful advice.

Enjoy your ride!



## Note

Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. declines any liability whatsoever for any mistakes incurred in drawing up this manual. The information contained herein is valid at the time of going to print. Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. reserves the right to make any changes required by the future development of the above-mentioned products.

For your safety, as well as to preserve the warranty, reliability and worth of your motorcycle, use original Ducati spare parts only.



## Warning

This manual forms an integral part of the motorcycle and - if the motorcycle is resold - must always be handed over to the new owner.

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# General

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## Warranty

In your own interest, and in order to guarantee product reliability, you are strongly advised to refer to our authorised Dealers and workshops for any servicing requiring particular technical expertise.

Our highly skilled staff have access to the implements required to perform any servicing job at best, and use Ducati original spare parts only as the best guarantee for full interchangeability, smooth running and long life.

All Ducati motorcycles come with a "Warranty Card". The warranty does not apply to the motorcycles used in competitions. No motorcycle part may be tampered with, altered, or replaced with parts other than original Ducati spare parts during the warranty period, or the warranty will be automatically invalidated.

## Symbols

Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. advises you to read this booklet carefully so as to become familiar with your motorcycle. In case of any doubts, please call a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop. The information contained herein will prove useful on your trips - and Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. wishes you smooth, enjoyable riding - and will help you keep the performance of your motorcycle unchanged for a long time. This manual contains some special remarks:



### Warning

Failure to comply with these instructions may put you at risk and lead to severe injury or death.



### Important

Possibility of damaging the motorcycle and/or its components.



### Note

Additional information on the job being carried out.

The terms **right** and **left** are referred to the motorcycle viewed from the riding position.

## Useful information for safe riding



### Warning

Read this section before riding your motorcycle.

Accidents are frequently due to inexperience. Always make sure you have your licence with you when riding; you need a valid licence to be entitled to ride your motorcycle.

Do not lend your motorcycle to inexperienced riders or who do not hold a valid licence.

Both rider and pillion passenger must **always** wear a safety helmet.

Wear proper clothing, with no loose items or accessories that may become tangled in the controls or limit your zone of vision.

Never start or run the engine indoors. Exhaust gases are poisonous and may lead to loss of consciousness or even death within a short time.

Both rider and pillion passenger should keep their feet on the footpegs when the motorcycle is in motion.

**Always** hold the handlebars firmly with both hands so you will be ready for sudden changes of direction or in the road surface. The pillion passenger should **always** hold on to the special handles onto tail guard with both hands.

Ride within the law and observe national and local rules.

**Always** respect speed limits where these are posted.

However, **always** adjust your speed to the visibility, road and traffic conditions you are riding in.

**Always** signal your intention to turn or pull to the next lane in good time using the suitable turn indicators.

Be sure you are clearly visible and do not ride within the blind spot of vehicles ahead.

Be very careful when tackling road junctions, or when riding in the areas near exits from private grounds, car parks or on slip roads to access motorways.

**Always** turn off the engine when refuelling.

Be extremely careful not to spill fuel on the engine or on the exhaust pipe when refuelling.

Do not smoke when refuelling.

While refuelling, you may inhale noxious fuel vapours.

Should any fuel drops be spilled on your skin or clothing, immediately wash with soap and water and change your clothing.

**Always** remove the key when you leave your motorcycle unattended.

The engine, exhaust pipes, and mufflers stay hot for a long time.



### Warning

The exhaust system might be hot, even after engine is switched off; pay particular attention not to touch exhaust system with any body part and do not park the vehicle next to inflammable material (wood, leaves etc.).

Park your motorcycle where no one is likely to hit it and use the side stand.

Never park on uneven or soft ground or your motorcycle may fall over.



## Carrying the maximum load allowed

Your motorcycle is designed for long-distance riding, carrying the maximum load allowed in full safety.

Even weight distribution is critical to preserving these safety features and avoiding trouble when performing sudden manoeuvres or riding on bumpy roads.

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### **Information about carrying capacity**

The total weight of the motorcycle in running order including rider, pillion passenger, luggage and additional accessories should not exceed:

390 Kg.

Arrange your luggage or heavy accessories in the lowest possible position and close to motorcycle centre.

Be sure to secure the luggage to the supports provided on the motorcycle as firmly as possible. Improperly secured luggage may affect stability.

Never fix bulky or heavy objects to the handlebar or to the front mudguard as this would affect stability and cause danger.

Do not insert any objects you may need to carry into the gaps of the frame as these may foul moving parts.

Make sure the tyres are inflated to the proper pressure indicated at page 84 and that they are in good condition.

## Identification data

All Ducati motorcycles have two identification numbers, for frame (fig. 1) and engine (fig. 2).

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Frame number

---

---

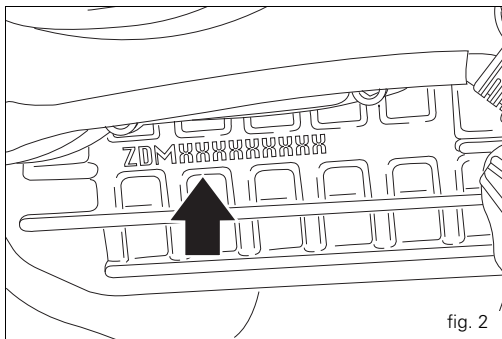
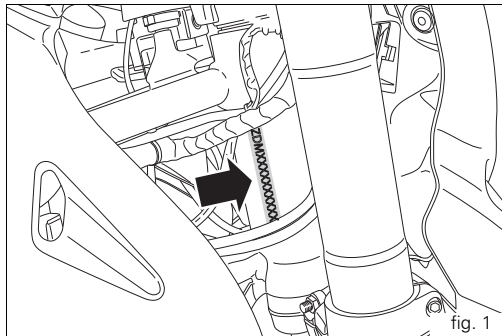
Engine number

---



### Note

These numbers identify the motorcycle model and should always be indicated when ordering spare parts.



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# Controls

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**Warning** This section details the position and function of all the controls you need to drive your motorcycle. Be sure to read this information carefully before you use the controls.

## Position of motorcycle controls (fig. 3)

- 1) Instrument panel.
- 2) Key-operated ignition switch and steering lock.
- 3) Left switch.
- 4) Clutch lever.
- 5) Rear brake pedal.
- 6) Right switch.
- 7) Throttle twistgrip.
- 8) Front brake lever.
- 9) Gear change pedal.

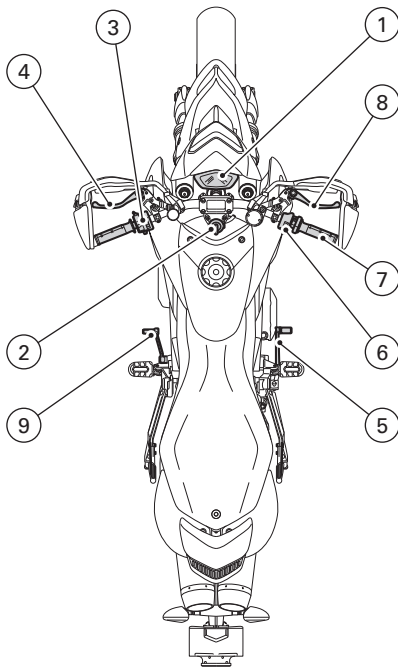


fig. 3

## Instrument panel (fig. 4)

1) **LCD**, (see page 13)

2) **Revolution counter** (rpm).

Shows the engine rotation speed/minute.

3) **Neutral light N** (green).

Comes on when in neutral position.

4) **Fuel warning light** (yellow).

Comes on when there are about 3 litres of fuel left in the tank.

5) **Indicators repeater lights** (green).

The repeater light of whichever turn indicator is on comes on and flashes.

6) **Engine oil pressure light** (red).

Comes on when engine oil pressure is too low. It briefly comes on when the ignition is switched to **ON** and normally goes out a few seconds after engine starts. It may shortly come on when the engine is hot, however, it should go out as the engine revs up.



### Important

If this light (6) stays on, stop the engine or it may suffer severe damage.

7) **High beam light** (blue).

Comes on when high beam is on.

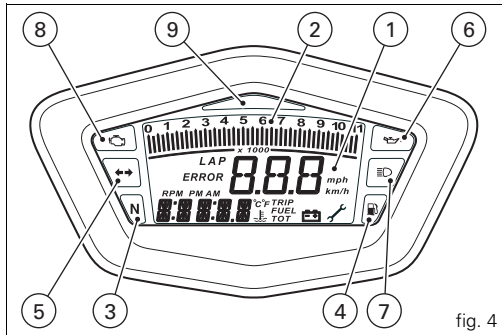


fig. 4

8) **"Engine diagnosis- EOBD" light** (amber yellow). When on, this light is used to signal the presence of errors and sometimes the consequent engine disabling.

9) **Limiter light - OVER REV**

It comes on steady at 800 rpm (engine rpm) below the limiter threshold.

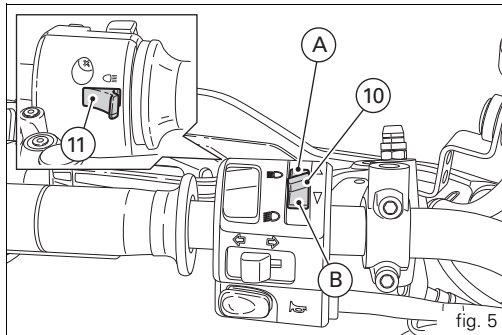
It starts to flash upon reaching the limiter threshold.

10) **Button A/B.**

Button used to display and set instrument panel parameters. It has two positions: A "▲" and B "▼".

11) **High-beam flasher button FLASH** (fig. 5)

The high-beam flasher button may also be used to control the LAP functions and the instrument panel USB data logger.



## LCD unit functions



### Warning

Stop the motorcycle before using the instrument panel controls. Never operate the instrument panel controls while riding.

1) **Speedometer.**

Gives road speed

2) **Odometer.**

Gives total distance covered.

3) **Trip meter.**

This function indicates the distance covered since the meter was last reset (TRIP).

4) **Trip fuel meter.**

Gives total distance travelled on fuel reserve.

5) **Clock.**

6) **Lap timer.**

7) **Engine rpm indicator (RPM).**

8) **Battery voltage indicator (BATT).**

9) **Oil temperature indicator.**

This function indicates engine coolant temperature.



### Important

Never use the vehicle when the temperature reaches max. value or the engine might damage.

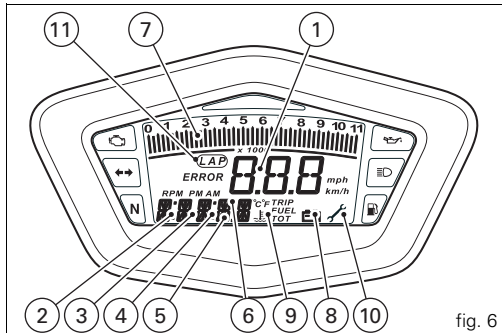


fig. 6

10) **Service warning** (fig. 6).

This indicator comes on to indicate that the vehicle is due for service.

It stays on until it is reset at an Authorised Ducati Workshop as part of the service procedure.

11) **LAP /USB function** (fig. 6).

Indicates when the USB data logger and the LAP function are on.

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### Important

The instrument panel allows the diagnosis of the electronic injection/ignition system. These menus are for trained personnel only; do not use them for any reason whatsoever. Should you accidentally enter this function, turn the key to **OFF** and contact an authorised Ducati Service Centre to have the vehicle inspected.

## LCD – Parameter setting/display

When the key is turned from **OFF** to **ON**, the Dashboard turns on all LCD digits for one second and all warning lights one by one.

It then switches to "normal" display mode showing the model indication in place of the odometer readout and the version (EU, UK, USA, CND, FRA, JAP) for 2 seconds.

Model is displayed once as scrolling text.

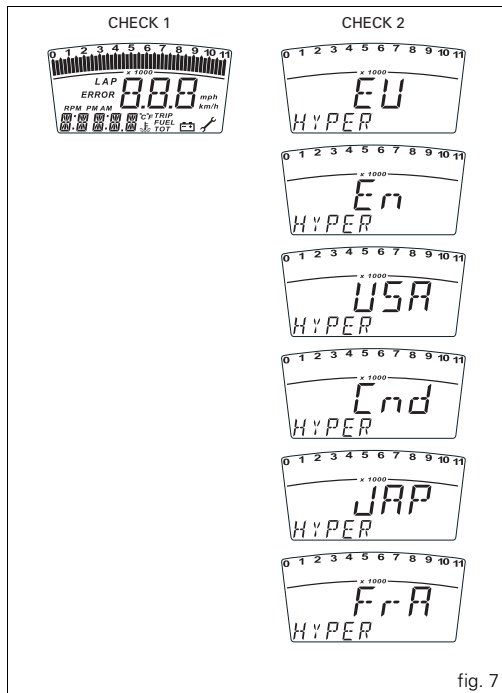


fig. 7



Upon Key-On, the Dashboard always displays the following information (and any functions activated previously are deactivated):

**Odometer**

**Speed**

**Engine rpm**

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With the button (1fig. 8, fig. ) set to B "▼", the Odometer readout will cycle through the following functions:

**TRIP**

**TRIP FUEL** (only if active)

**Clock**

**T.OIL** (only displayed when engine is ON)  
until cycling back to the **TOT** function.

Pressing button (1fig. 8, fig. ) in position A "▲" gives access to the MENU and the following functions are displayed one after another:

**Error** (only if active)

**RPM**

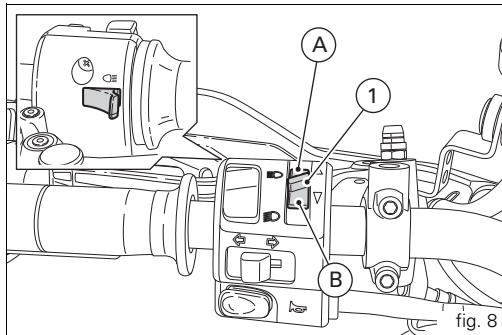
**BATT**

**LAP** (OFF or ON)

**LAP MEM**

**Clock setup**

**code** (only if active)



### Important

This menu is only active when the vehicle is stopped; if this MENU is open while the vehicle is running, the instrument panel will exit it automatically and go back to the start-up display screen; you may exit the menu at any time by holding button (1, fig. 8) depressed in position A "▲" for 3 seconds.

### Total distance covered indicator: "Odometer"

This function shows the total distance covered by the vehicle.

Upon Key-On, the system automatically enters this function. The odometer reading is stored permanently and cannot be reset for any reason.

When the reading reaches 99999 Km (or 99999 mi), "99999" is displayed permanently.

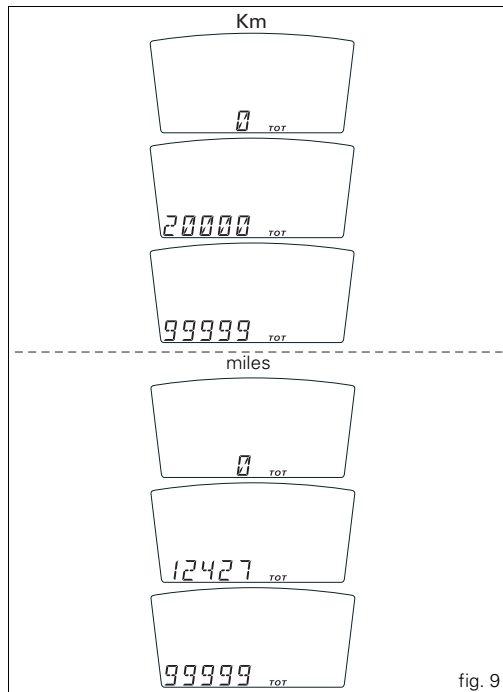


fig. 9

### **"Speed" indicator**

This function shows vehicle speed.

Speed indication is obtained from actual speed information (in km/h) from the ECU increased by 8%.

Maximum speed displayed is 299 km/h (186 mph).

Over 299 Km/h (186 mph), the instrument panel will show a string of dashes " - - - " (not flashing).

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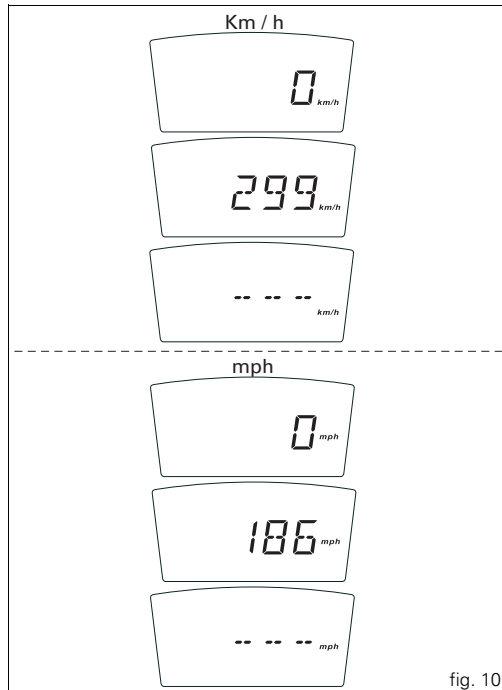


fig. 10

### "TRIP" meter

This function shows the distance travelled since the Trip meter was last reset.

Holding button (1fig. 8, fig. ) pressed in position B "▼" for 3 seconds when this function is displayed resets the trip meter.

When the reading exceeds 999.9, distance travelled is reset and the meter automatically starts counting from 0 again.

If the dealer changes the measurement unit, the distance travelled in this function is reset and the meter starts counting from 0 again, with the new measurement units.

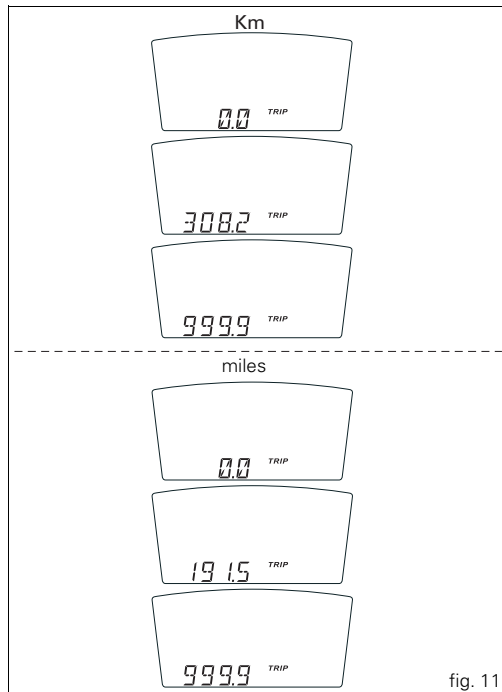


fig. 11

### Distance travelled on fuel reserve: "TRIP FUEL"

This function shows the distance travelled on fuel reserve. When the fuel light comes on, the display automatically switches to the TRIP FUEL indicator. Trip fuel reading remains stored even after Key-Off until the vehicle is refuelled.

Count is interrupted automatically as soon as fuel is topped up to above minimum level.

When the reading exceeds 999.9, distance travelled is reset and the meter automatically starts counting from 0 again.

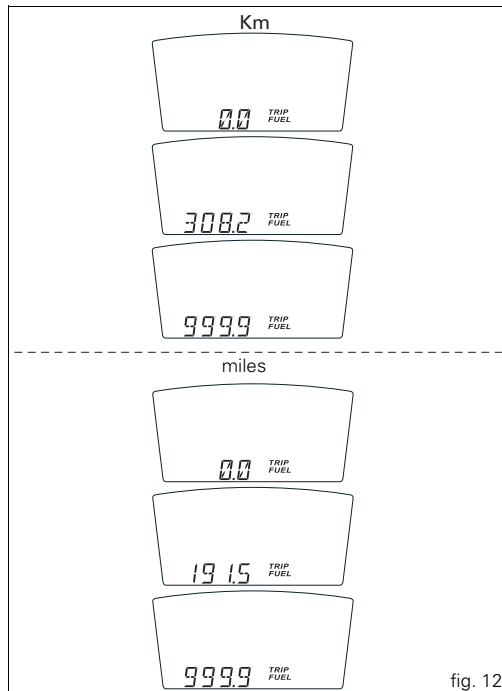


fig. 12

## Engine coolant temperature indicator

It shows engine coolant temperature:

### Important

This indication is only active when the engine is running.

- if reading is equal to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$  -104) or lower, the display shows flashing hyphens ("---");
- if reading is between  $-39^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$  -102) and  $+39^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$  +102), the word "LO" comes on steady on the display;
- if reading is between  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$  +104) and  $+170^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$  +338), the display shows temperature reading (on steady);
- if reading is  $+171^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$  +340) or higher, the word "HI" is shown flashing on the display;
- In case of sensor FAULT, flashing hyphens ("---") are displayed.

### Note

When temperature is  $+171^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$  +340) or higher, the instrument panel will automatically switch from the set function to the flashing "HI" display.

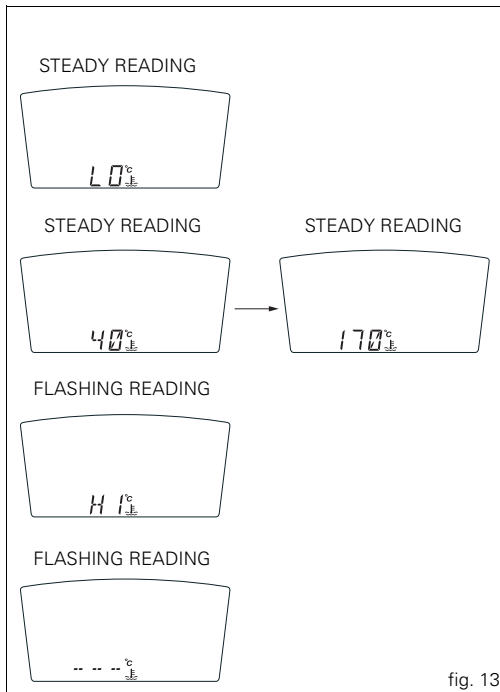


fig. 13

### Maintenance indicator

It shows service intervals (service).

Indicator (🔧) comes on to indicate that the vehicle is due for service.

The display shows the service reminder at the following intervals:

when the odometer reaches 1000 Km;

every 12,000 Km.

The indication remains displayed until it is reset.

When the message appears, contact an authorised dealer or service centre.

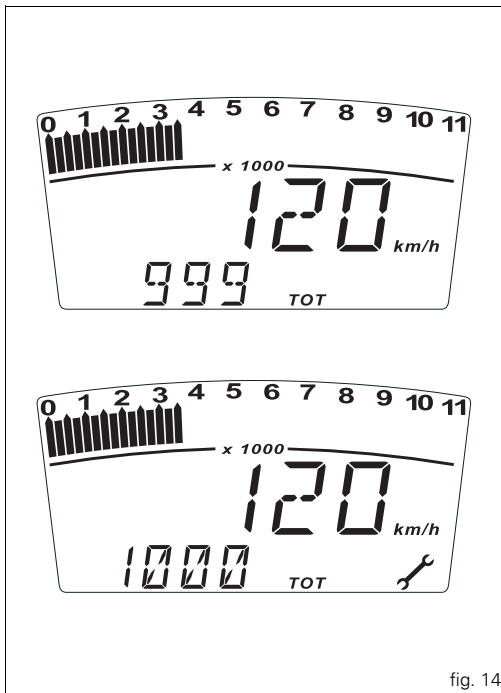


fig. 14

### Battery voltage indicator (BATT)

This function provides battery voltage indication.

To view this function, access the menu and enter the "BATT" page.

The instrument panel display shows battery voltage indication as follows:

- if voltage is between 12.1 and 14.9 Volt, the reading is on steady;
- if voltage is between 10.0 and 12.0 Volt or between 15.0 and 16.0 Volt, the reading will be flashing;
- if voltage is 9.9 Volt or less, the word " LO " is shown flashing and the "Engine Diagnosis- EOBD" light (8, fig. 4) comes on;
- if voltage is = 16.1 Volt or higher, the word HI is shown flashing and the "Engine Diagnosis- EOBD" light (8, fig. 4) comes on.

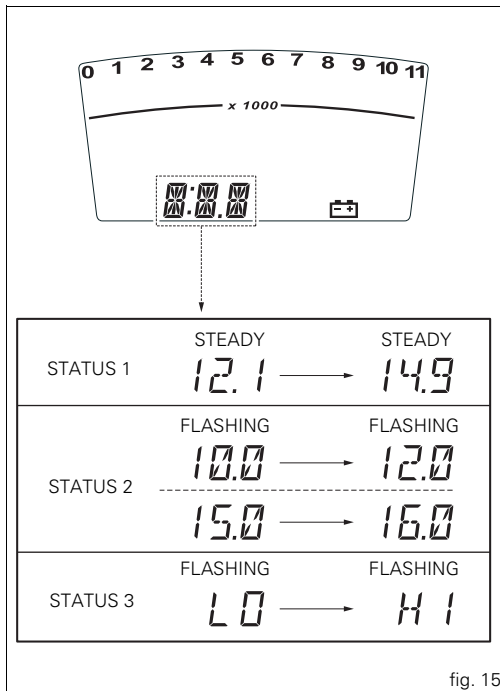


fig. 15



### Engine idle RPM indication (RPM)

This function digitally displays engine idle rpm.

To view this function, access the menu and enter the "RPM" page.

In addition to the rev counter scale at the top, the instrument panel display shows engine rpm as a numeric value for improved accuracy when setting idle rpm.

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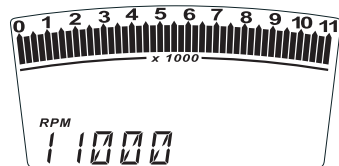
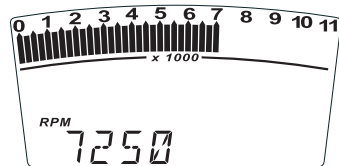
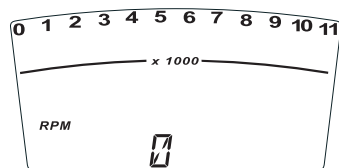


fig. 16

## LAP timer

This function lets you display lap times.

To enable this function, enter the menu and set the "LAP" function to "On" by holding button (1, fig. 8) pressed in position B "▼" for 3 seconds.

Once you have set the LAP function to On, exit the menu (press push-button (1, fig. 8) to A "▲" for 3 seconds); the system will exit the menu automatically at any vehicle speed other than 0.

The lap timer is started and stopped using the high-beam flasher button FLASH (12, fig. 5) on the LH switch.

Each time the FLASH push-button (12, fig. 5) is pressed on LH switch when the LAP function is active, the display will show lap time for 10 seconds, and then reverts to standard display mode.

Up to 30 lap times can be stored.

When the memory is full, each time the FLASH push-button (12, fig. 5) is pressed on the LH switch, the word FULL is shown flashing for 3 seconds instead of lap time until stored times are reset.

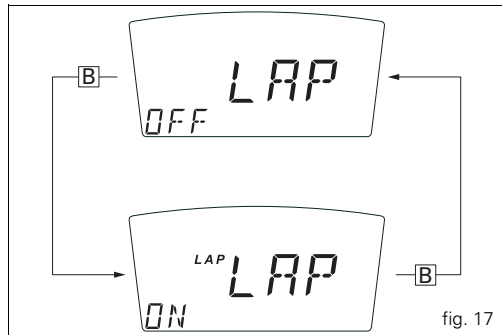


fig. 17

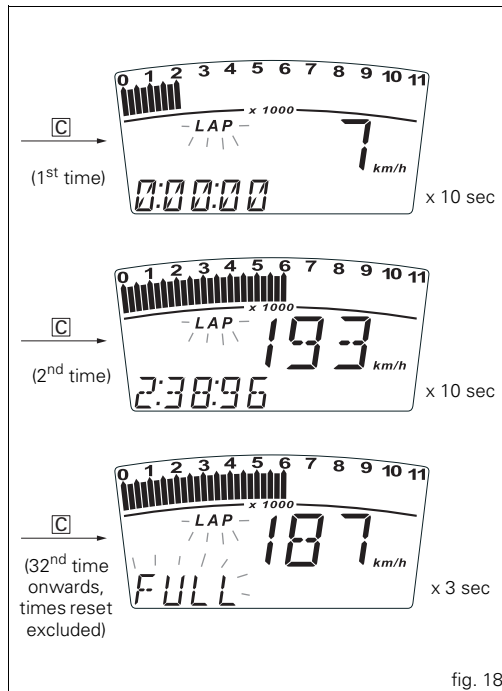
When the LAP function is set to Off in the menu, the current "lap" is not stored.

The LAP function is disabled automatically if the key is turned to Off (Key-Off) while it is active and the current "lap" is not stored even though the lap timer had been active before Key-Off.

If the lap timer is not stopped, it will roll over upon reaching 99 minutes, 59 seconds and 99 hundredths; the lap timer starts counting from 0 (zero) and will keep running until the function is disabled.

If the LAP function is enabled without resetting the "memory" and there are less than 30 laps stored in the memory (for instance: 18 laps stored), the display will store new laps until the memory is full (in this instance, 12 more laps).

This function only lets you view lap times; lap times are stored in the Lap Memory function.



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## USB Data Logger

This function lets you activate the USB data logger: the data logger must be connected to vehicle wiring.

To enable the data logger, enter the menu and set the "LAP" function to "ON" by holding button (1, fig. 8) pressed in position B "▼".

The START/STOP control for the data logger lap separator is the high-beam flasher button FLASH (12, fig. 5) on the LH switch.

If the key is turned to Off (Key-Off) while the LAP function is active and the (USB) data logger is operating, the function is disabled automatically

To set the clock, enter the menu page "TIME Set". Holding button (1, fig. 8,) pressed in position B "▼" for 3 seconds in this menu page gives access to the setup mode. When you access this function, the word "AM" flashes; pressing button (1, fig. 8) in position B "▼" switches to "PM" (flashing); pressing (1, fig. 8) in position B "▼" returns to the previous step (if clock time is 00:00, it will switch to 12:00 when you toggle from AM to PM); pressing button (1, fig. 8) in position A "▲" gives access to the hour setting mode; hours start to flash. At each press of the button in position B "▼", hours will increase by 1 unit and then roll over to 0; if the button is held depressed in position B "▼", hour setting will increase by 1 hour per second (hours do not flash when the button is held depressed). pressing button (1, fig. 8) in position A "▲" gives access to the minute setting mode; minutes start to flash. At each press of the button in B "▼", minutes increase by 1 unit and then roll over to 0; if the button is held depressed in position B "▼", minutes increase by 1 minute per second and then roll over to 0. If the button is held depressed in position B "▼" for over 5 seconds, minutes will increase by 1 minute every 100ms (while the button is held depressed in position B "▼", seconds will not flash). Pressing the button in position A "▲", exits setup mode and the new time is displayed.



## Instrument panel diagnostics



### Important

The instrument panel runs system diagnostics after 60 seconds from the last Key-Off.






















### Warning

When an error is displayed, always contact an authorised Ducati workshop.













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Any abnormal vehicle behaviour is displayed.  
If more errors are present, they are displayed one by one every 3 seconds.  
Possible errors are listed in the table below.

Warning light	Error message	Error
	COIL	10.1 Horizontal cylinder coil error
	COIL	10.2 Horizontal cylinder coil error
	COIL	11.1 Vertical cylinder coil error
	COIL	11.2 Vertical cylinder coil error
	INJE	12.1 Horizontal cylinder injector error
	INJE	12.2 Horizontal cylinder injector error
	INJE	13.1 Vertical cylinder injector error

Warning light	Error message	Error
	INJE	13.2 Vertical cylinder injector error
	PUMP	16.0 Fuel pump relay error
	STRT	19.1 Solenoid starter error
	STRT	19.2 Solenoid starter error
	STEP.	21.1 Stepper motor error
	STEP.	21.2 Stepper motor error
	STEP.	21.3 Stepper motor error
	LAMB.	22.1 Lambda sensor heater error
	LAMB.	22.2 Lambda sensor heater error
	EXVL	23.1 Exhaust butterfly valve motor error
	EXVL	23.2 Exhaust butterfly valve motor error
	EXVL	23.3 Exhaust butterfly valve motor error



Warning light	Error message	Error	
	EXVL	23.4	Exhaust butterfly valve motor error
	EXVL	23.5	Exhaust butterfly valve motor error
	TPS	1.1	Throttle position sensor error
	TPS	1.2	Throttle position sensor error
	PRES	2.1	Pressure sensor error
	PRES	2.2	Pressure sensor error
	T.OIL	3.1	Engine oil temperature sensor error
	T.OIL	3.2	Engine oil temperature sensor error
	AIR	4.1	Air temperature sensor error
	AIR	4.2	Air temperature sensor error
	BATT	5.1	Battery voltage error
	BATT	5.2	Battery voltage error

Warning light	Error message	Error
	LAMB	6.1 Lambda sensor error
	TILT	6.2 Lambda sensor error 2
	ECU	30.0 Generic Engine Control Unit error
	PK.UP	34.0 Pick-up sensor error
	SPEE.	36.0 Speed sensor error
	IMMO	37.0 Immobilizer error
	IMMO	37.1 Immobilizer error
	IMMO	37.4 Immobilizer error
	IMMO	37.5 Immobilizer error
	CAN	38.0 CAN communication line error

### Headlight “smart” auto-off

This function allows you to reduce current consumption from the battery, by automatically managing headlight switching-off. The device is enabled in three instances:

- 1) When the key is turned from **OFF** to **ON** and the engine is not started within 60 seconds, the headlight is turned off and will be turned back on next time you start the engine.
- 2) When the vehicle has been running with the headlights on and the engine is stopped using the **RUN-STOP** button on the RH switch.  
In this case, 60 seconds after stopping the engine, the headlight is turned off and will be turned back on next time you start the engine.
- 3) While starting the engine.

E

## The immobilizer system

For improved anti-theft protection, the motorcycle is equipped with an IMMOBILIZER, an electronic system that inhibits engine operation whenever the ignition switch is turned off.

Accommodated in the handgrip of each ignition key is an electronic device that modulates an output signal. This signal is generated by a special antenna incorporated in the switch when the ignition is turned on and changes every time. The modulated signal acts as a password and tells the CPU that an "authorised" ignition key is being used to start up the engine. When the CPU recognises the signal, it enables engine start-up.

### Keys (fig. 21)

The Owner receives a set of keys comprising:

- 2 (BLACK) keys B

These keys contain the immobilizer system code.



### Note

Your Ducati dealer might ask you to submit the Code Card for some service operations.

The black keys (B) are regular ignition keys and are used to:

- start up the engine
- open the lock of the fuel tank filler plug
- open the seat lock.



### Note

The two keys have a small plate (1) attached that reports their identification number.

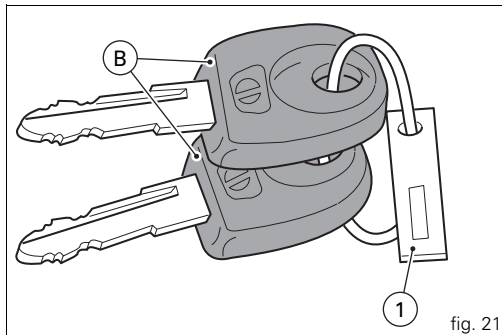


fig. 21



## Warning

Keep the keys in different places. Store the plate (1) in a safe place.

It is advisable to always use the same black key to start the engine.

E

## Code Card

The CODE CARD (fig. 22) supplied with the keys reports an electronic code (A, fig. 23) to start the engine in the event it fails to start after **key-on** because the immobilizer system inhibited the ignition.



## Warning

Keep the CODE CARD in a safe place. However, it is advisable to keep the electronic code printed on the CODE CARD handy when you ride your motorcycle, in case it is necessary to enable the engine through the procedure described below. This procedure lets you disable the "engine block" function - indicated by the amber "Engine Diagnosis EOBD" light (8, fig. 4) coming on - in the event of problems with the immobilizer system.

But this operation can be carried out only if the electronic code indicated on the code card is known.



## Warning

Your Dealer will ask you to submit your CODE CARD to reprogram a key or when you need a replacement key.

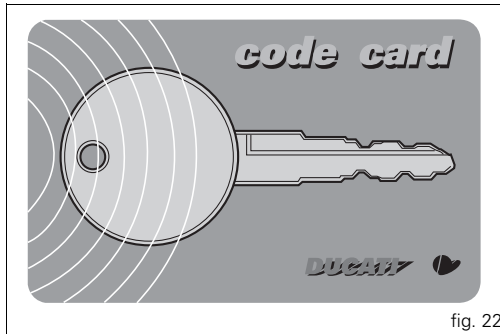


fig. 22

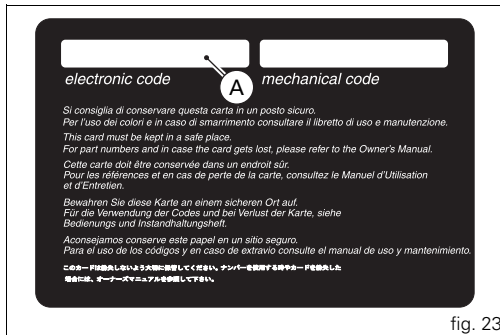


fig. 23

## Immobilizer override procedure

In the event of an "Immobilizer BLOCK", you will have to enter the 5-digit electronic card reported on the CODE CARD before you can perform the "Immobilizer override procedure" from the instrument panel; enter the corresponding function as described below:

Enter the menu and go to page "cod".



### Note

This menu is only active when at least one Immobilizer error is present.

This page menu shows a default "00000" code; press button (1, fig. 8) in position B "▼" for 3 seconds to access the electronic code entry procedure.

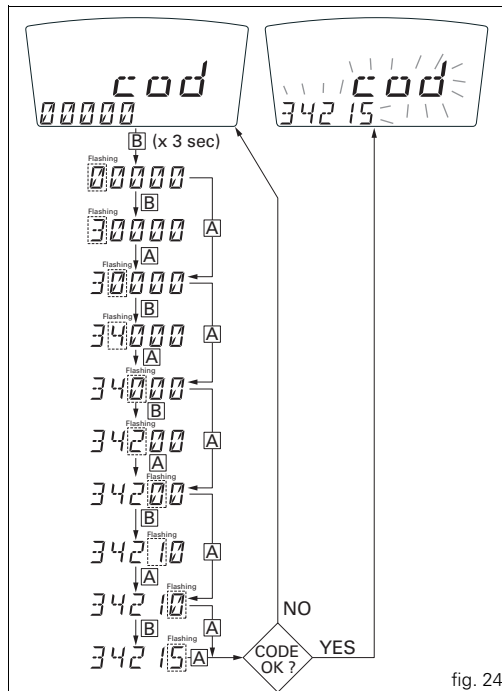


fig. 24

Entering the code:

when you access this function, the first digit on the left will flash.

Push-button (1, fig. 8):

each time you press the button in position B "▼", the digit will increase by one unit per second;

if you press the button in position A "▲", you will move to the second digit, which will start to flash. Each time you press the button in position B "▼", the digit will increase by one unit per second;

If you press the button in position A "▲", you will move to the third digit, which will start to flash. Each time you press the button in position B "▼", the digit will increase by one unit per second;

if you press the button in position A "▲", you will move to the fourth digit, which will start to flash. Each time you press the button in position B "▼", the digit will increase by one unit per second;

if you press the button in position A "▲", you will move to the fifth digit, which will start to flash. Each time you press the button in position B "▼", the digit will increase by one unit per second;

press the button in position "▲" to confirm the code.

If the code has been entered correctly, the word "cod" and the code you just entered will flash for 4 seconds; the Engine Diagnosis light (EOBD) (8, fig. 4) goes out; the instrument automatically exits the menu and the engine start-up inhibition is temporarily overridden.

If the error is still present at the next Key-On, the instrument panel error and the inhibited status will persist.

If the code is not entered correctly, the instrument panel reverts to the "cod" menu and the default "00000" code.

## Operation

When the ignition key is turned to OFF, the immobilizer inhibits engine operation. When the ignition key is turned back to ON to start the engine, the following happens:

1) if the code is recognised, the immobilizer enables engine ignition. Press the START button (2, fig. 28), to start the engine;

2) if the diagnostic light (8, fig. 4) comes on and the page with the message "Error IMMO" is displayed when you press button (1 fig. 8, fig. ) in position "▼", it means that the code was not recognised. When this is the case, turn the ignition key back to OFF and then to ON again. If the engine still does not start, try with another black key. If the other key does not work out either, contact the DUCATI Service network.



### Warning

The keys accommodate electronic components inside. If dropped or hit, they might damage.

Use only one key during the procedure. Failure to do so might prevent the system from recognising the code of the key in use.

## Duplicate keys

If you need any duplicate keys, contact the DUCATI Service network with all the keys you have left and your CODE CARD.

DUCATI Service will program new keys and reprogram your original keys.

You may be asked to identify yourself as the legitimate owner of the motorcycle. Be sure you have any documents you might need to this end ready.

The codes of any keys not submitted will be wiped off from the memory to make those keys unserviceable in case they have been lost.



### Note

If you sell your motorcycle, do not forget to give all keys and the CODE CARD to the new owner.



## Key-operated ignition switch and steering lock (fig. 25)

It is located in front of the fuel tank and has four positions:

- A) **ON**: lights and engine on;
- B) **OFF**: lights and engine off;
- C) **LOCK**: steering locked;
- D) **P**: parking light on, steering locked.



### Note

To move the key to the last two positions, press it down before turning it. Switching to (B), (C) and (D), you will be able to take the key out.

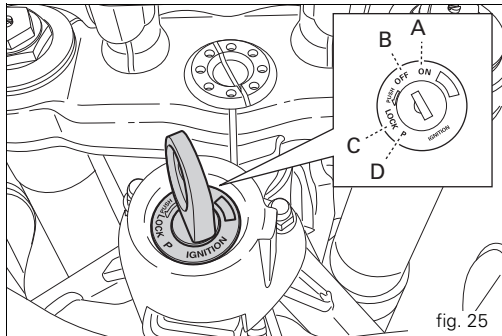





fig. 25

## LH switch (fig. 26)

1) Dip switch, light dip switch, two positions:


position  = low beam on;

position  = high beam on.


2) Switch  = 3-position turn indicator:


centre position = OFF;

position  = left turn;

position  = right turn.

To cancel turn indicators, push in once switch returns to central position.

3) Button  = warning horn.

4) Button  = high-beam flasher (FLASH) and instrument panel control.

5) Two-position instrument panel control:

position "▲";

position "▼".



### Note

When devices (1), (2) and (4) are activated, the corresponding lights on the instrument panel will turn on (see page 11).

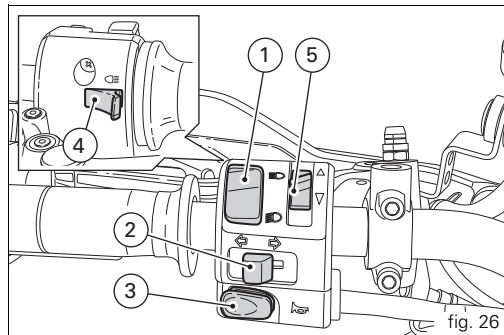


fig. 26

## Clutch lever (fig. 27)

Lever (1) disengages the clutch. It features a dial adjuster (2) for lever distance from the twistgrip on handlebar. To adjust it, keep lever (1) fully extended, and turn knob (2): turn it clockwise to move lever away from twistgrip, while turn it counterclockwise to move it nearer.

When you pull in the lever (1), you will disengage the engine from the gearbox and therefore from the driving wheel. Using the clutch properly is essential to smooth riding, especially when moving off.



### Warning

Set clutch lever when motorcycle is stopped.



### Important

Using the clutch properly will avoid damage to transmission parts and spare the engine.



### Note

It is possible to start the engine with the side stand down and the gearbox in neutral. When starting the bike with a gear engaged, pull the clutch lever (in this case the side stand must be up).

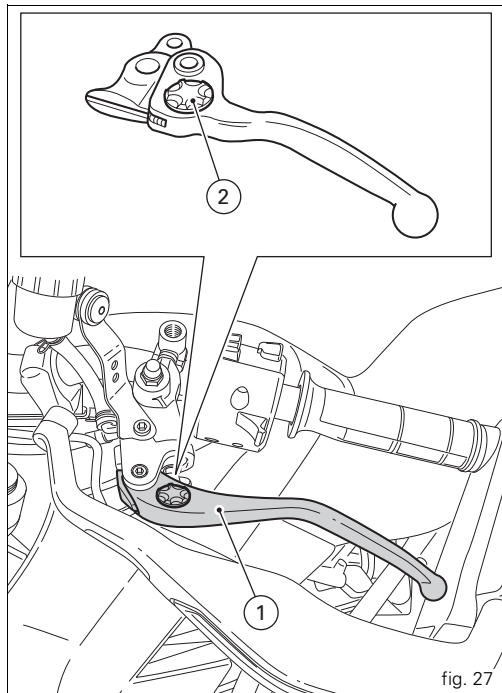




fig. 27


## RH switch (fig. 28 )

### 1) **ENGINE STOP** switch, two positions:

- position  (**RUN**) = run.
- position  (**OFF**) = stop.



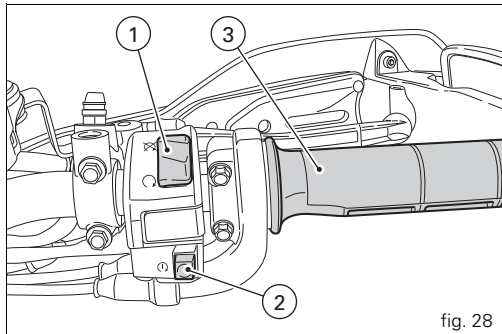
### Warning

This switch is mainly intended for use in emergency cases when you need to stop the engine quickly. After stopping the engine, return the switch to the  position to enable starting.

### 2) Button = engine start

## Throttle twistgrip (fig. 28)

The twistgrip (3) on the right handlebar opens the throttles. When released, it will spring back to the initial position (idling speed).



## Front brake lever (fig. 29)

Pull in the lever (1) towards the twistgrip to operate the front brake. The system is hydraulically operated and you just need to pull the lever gently.

The control lever features a dial adjuster (2) for lever distance from the twistgrip on handlebar.

To adjust it, keep lever (1) fully extended, and turn knob (2): turn it clockwise to move lever away from twistgrip, while turn it counterclockwise to move it nearer.



### Warning

Front brake lever adjustment is to be carried out when the bike is stopped.

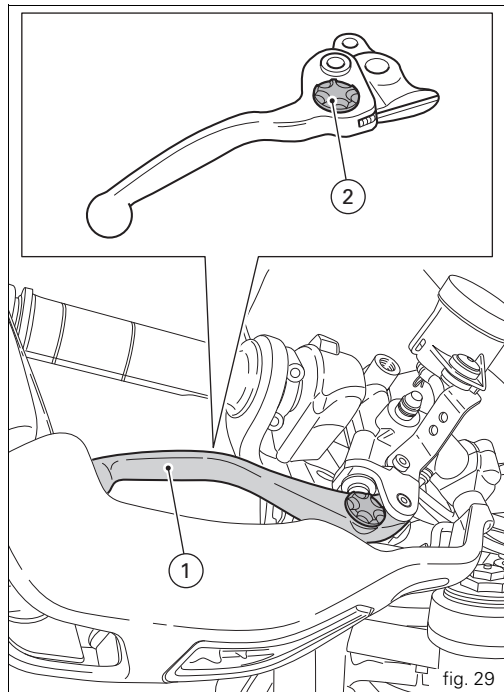
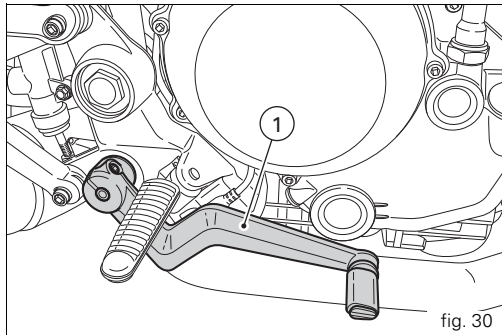


fig. 29

### Rear brake pedal (fig. 30)

Push down on the pedal (1) to apply the rear brake.  
The brake is hydraulically controlled and operation requires minimum effort.



### Gear change pedal (fig. 31)

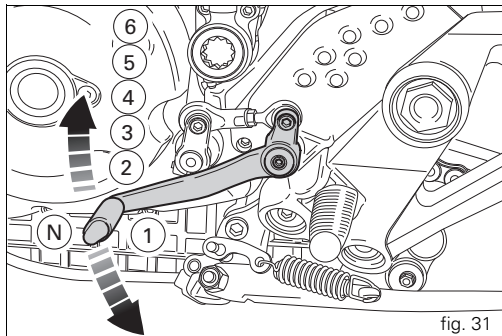
When released, the gear change pedal automatically returns to rest position N in the centre; this is indicated by the instrument panel light N (8, fig. 4) coming on.

The pedal can be moved:

down = press down the pedal to engage the 1<sup>st</sup> gear and to shift down. The N light will go out.

up = lift the pedal to engage the 2<sup>nd</sup> gear and then the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> gear.

Each time you move the pedal you will engage the next gear.



## Setting the gear change and rear brake pedals

The gear change and rear brake pedals can be adjusted to suit the preferred riding position of each rider.

Adjust the pedals as follows:

### **Gear change pedal** (fig. 32)

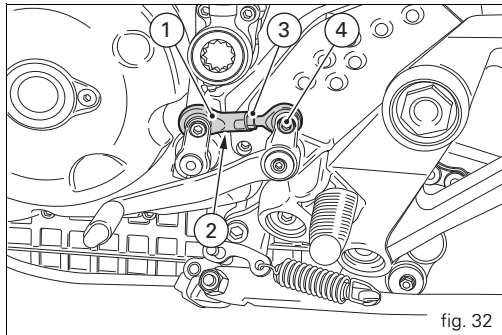
Apply an open-end wrench to the flats (2) to lock out linkage (1) rotation and loosen the check nut (3).

Unscrew the screw (4) to release the linkage (1) from the gear change lever.

Turn suitable flat (2) on linkage (1) and rotate until setting pedal in the desired position.

Secure the gear change lever to the linkage (1) with the screw (4).

Tighten the check nut (3) onto the linkage (1).



### **Rear brake pedal** (fig. 33)

Loosen check nut (5).

Turn pedal travel adjusting screw (6) until pedal is in the desired position.

Tighten check nut (5).

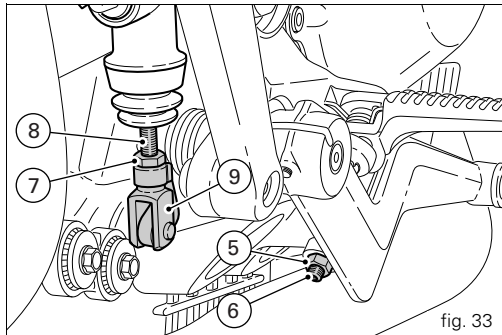
Work pedal by hand to make sure it has 1.5 - 2 mm free play before brake begins to bite.

If not so, set the length of cylinder linkage as follows.

Loosen the check nut (7) on cylinder linkage.

Tighten linkage (8) onto fork (9) to increase play, or unscrew linkage to reduce it.

Tighten check nut (7) and check pedal free play again.



E



# Main components and devices

E

Position on the vehicle (fig. 34)

- 1) Tank filler plug
- 2) Seat.
- 3) Glove compartment door.
- 4) Side stand.
- 5) Front fork adjusters.
- 6) Rear shock absorber adjusters.
- 7) Rear-view mirrors.
- 8) Silencer and exhaust pipes.
- 9) Catalytic converter.



## Warning

The exhaust system might be hot, even after engine is switched off; pay particular attention not to touch exhaust system with any body part and do not park the vehicle next to inflammable material (wood, leaves etc.).

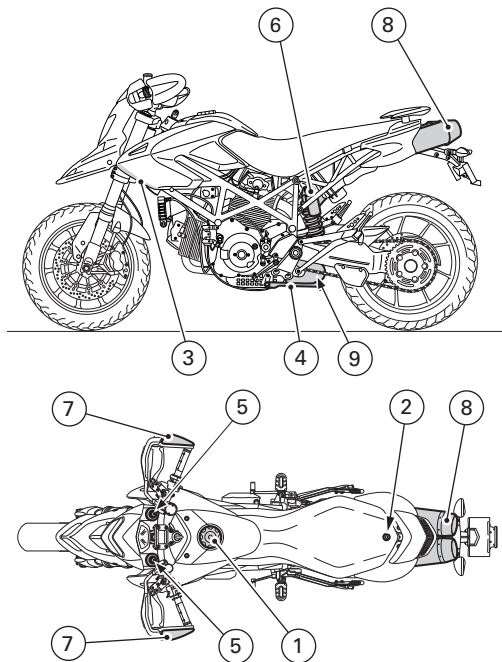


fig. 34

## Fuel tank plug (fig. 35)

### Opening

Insert the key into the lock. Turn the key clockwise 1/4 turn to unlock.

Unscrew the plug (1, fig. 35).

### Closing

Tighten the plug (1) with the key inserted and push it down into its seat. Turn the key counter clockwise to its initial position and take it out.



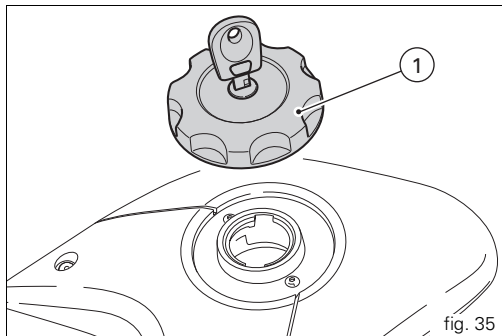
### Note

The plug can only be closed with the key in.



### Warning

Always make sure you have properly refitted (see page 66) and closed the plug after each refuelling.



## Opening the seat

### Opening

Unscrew the screw (1) with the supplied Allen wrench and remove it.

Raise the rear end of the seat and slide it off the front supports in a rearward motion.

E

### Closing

Slide the front ends of the seat bottom underneath the frame U-bolt, start the screw (1) in its hole and tighten.

Ensure that the seat is fastened securely to the frame.

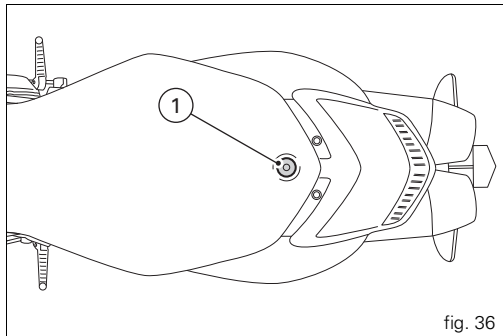


fig. 36

## Opening the glove compartment door

To access the glove compartment, turn the plastic screws (1) counter clockwise by one fourth of a turn.

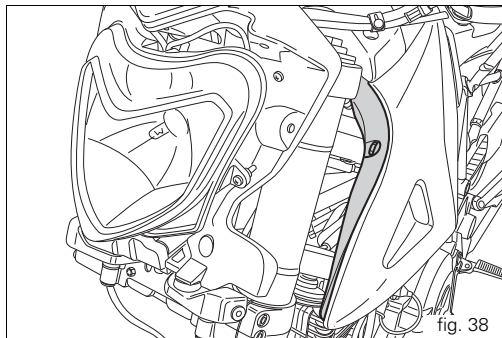
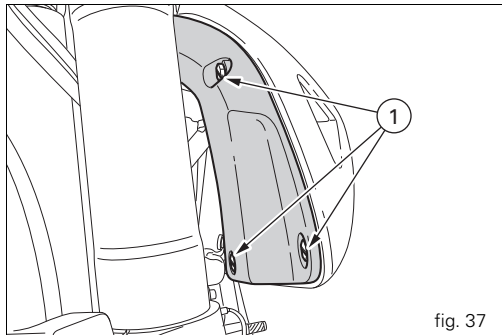
Remove the inner door to access the glove compartment; it contains the tool kit (see page 67).



### Important

Do not store heavy or metal parts in the glove compartment; any such parts shifting while riding might affect vehicle stability.

To close the glove compartment, simply refit the inner door into the left side fairing and turn the plastic screws (1) clockwise by one fourth of turn.



## Side stand (fig. 39)

### Important

Before lowering the side stand, make sure that the bearing surface is hard and flat. Do not park on soft or pebbled ground or on asphalt melt by the sun heat and similar or the motorcycle may fall over.

When parking in downhill road tracts, always park the motorcycle with its rear wheel facing downhill.

To pull down the side stand, hold the motorcycle handlebars with both hands and push down on the thrust arm (1) with your foot until stand is fully extended. Lean the motorcycle to the left until the stand contacts the ground.

### Warning

Do not sit on the motorcycle when it is supported on the side stand.

To move the side stand to its rest position (horizontal position), lean the motorcycle to the right while lifting the thrust arm (1) with your foot.



### Note

Check the correct operation of the two return springs of the stand - one spring is placed inside the other - and of the stand sensor (2) that signals stand position to the Engine Control Unit. This system is protected by a 3A fuse placed at the side of the battery (see page 103).



### Note

It is possible to start the engine with the side stand down and the gearbox in neutral. When starting the bike with a gear engaged, pull the clutch lever (in this case the side stand must be up).

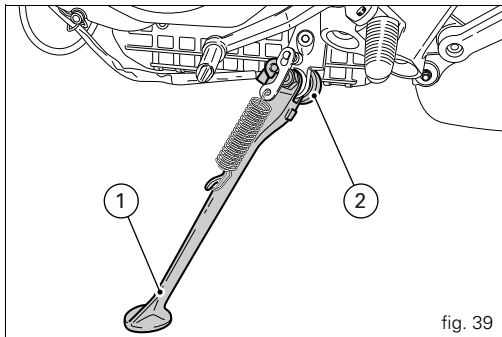


fig. 39

## Front fork adjusters

The front fork used on this motorcycle has rebound, compression and spring preload adjustment.

This adjustment is done using the outer adjusters:

- 1) to adjust rebound damping (fig. 40);
- 2) to adjust spring preload (fig. 40);
- 3) to adjust compression damping (fig. 41).

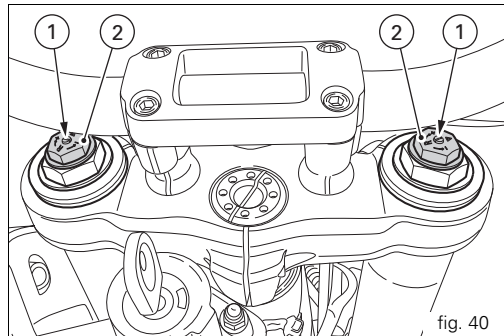
Place the motorcycle on the side stand and ensure it is stable.

Turn the adjuster (1) at the top end of each fork leg with a flat screwdriver to adjust rebound damping.

Turn the adjuster (3, fig. 41) at the rear end of the wheel shaft pinch bolts with a flat screwdriver to adjust compression damping.

As you turn the adjusters (1 and 3), you will hear them click. Each click identifies a setting.

Tighten the adjuster fully to achieve the hardest damping.



This will be your starting point. Now turn the adjuster counter clockwise and listen for the clicks that identify setting positions no. 1, 2 and so on.

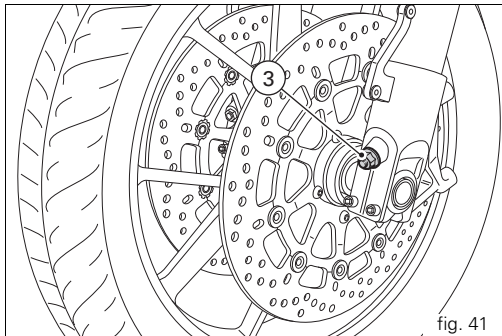
STANDARD factory setting is as follows:

#### **1100S**

compression: 6 clicks from fully closed position;  
rebound: 11 clicks from fully closed position;  
Spring preload: 12 mm (fully loosened and then 7 turns).  
To change the preload of the spring inside each fork leg, turn the hex. adjuster (2, fig. 40) with a 22-mm hexagon wrench.

#### **1100**

compression: 1.5 turns  $\pm$  1/4 of a turn;  
rebound: 1.5 turns  $\pm$  1/4 of a turn;  
Spring preload: 10 mm (fully loosened and then 3 turns).  
To change the preload of the spring inside each fork leg, turn the hex. adjuster (2, fig. 40) with a 22-mm hexagon wrench.



#### **Important**

Adjust both fork legs to same settings.

## Rear shock absorber adjusters (fig. 42 and fig. 43)

The rear shock absorber has outer adjusters that enable you to adjust your motorcycle to the load.

The adjuster (1) on the right side of the connection holding the shock absorber to the swinging arm controls rebound damping.

The adjuster (2) on the shock absorber expansion reservoir controls compression damping.

Turning the adjusters (1) and (2) clockwise gives harder damping, turning counter clockwise gives softer damping.

### 1100S

STANDARD setting. Turn the adjusters all the way in (clockwise) then:

- loosen adjuster (1) by 15 clicks.
- loosen adjuster (2) by 7 clicks.

Spring preload: 19 mm

### 1100

STANDARD setting. Turn the adjusters all the way in (clockwise) then:

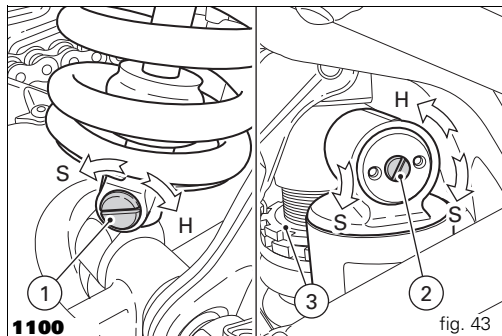
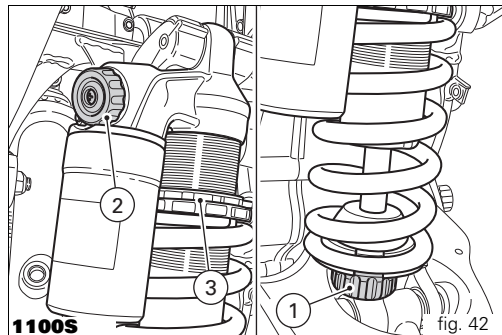
- loosen adjuster (1) by 15 clicks  $\pm$  3 clicks.
- loosen adjuster (2) by 2 turns  $\pm$  1/4 of a turn.

Spring preload: 19 mm.

Two ring nuts (3) located on the top section of the shock absorber are used to adjust the outer spring preload. To change spring preload, slacken the upper locking ring nut. Then **tighten** or **slacken** the lower ring to **increase** or **decrease** spring preload.

### Warning

The shock absorber is filled with gas under pressure and may cause severe damage if taken apart by unskilled persons.





## Rear-view mirror adjustment

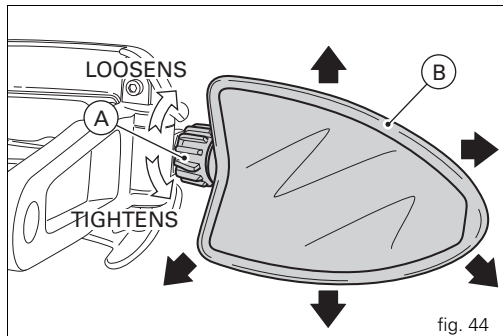
Loosen ring nut (A) to adjust.

Move the rear-view mirror body (B) to the desired position and tighten the ring nut (A) to lock the mirror in position.



### Warning

Never push on the mirror centrally to adjust its position or it might break off.



## Changing motorcycle track alignment (1100S)

Motorcycle track alignment is the result of tests carried out under different riding conditions by our technical staff.

Modifying factory setting is a very delicate operation, which may lead to serious damages if carried out by unskilled people.

Before changing standard setting, measure the reference value (H, fig. 45).

The rider can modify track alignment according to his/her needs by changing the working position of the shock absorber (fig. 46).

Loosen the nuts (3) of the ball joints (1) and apply a wrench to the flats (A) to increase or decrease centre distance of linkage (2).

When finished, tighten the nuts (3) to 25 Nm.



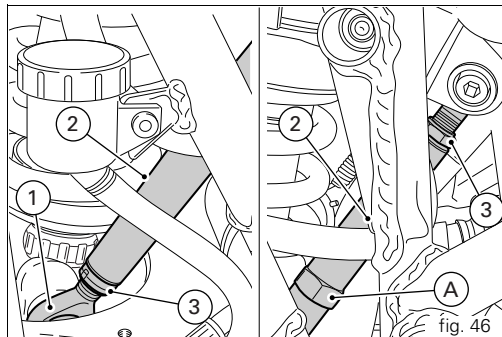
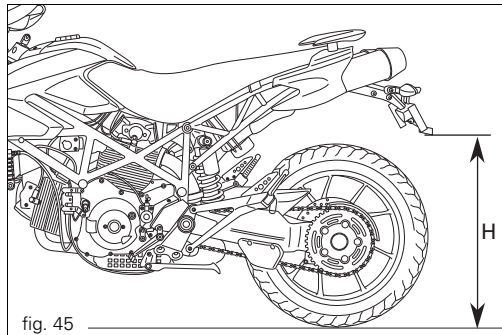
### Note

Please note that the lower nut (3) has a left-hand thread.



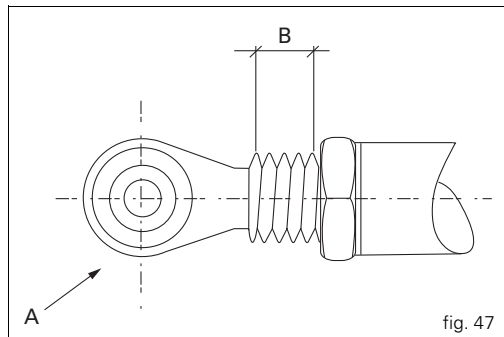
### Warning

Length of linkage (2), included between the two joint centre lines (1), should not exceed 255.5 mm.



UNIBALL articulated head (A) maximum extension is 5 threads, i.e. 7.5 mm (B).

E



# Directions for use

## Running-in recommendations

### **Maximum rpm** (fig. 48)

Rotation speed for running-in period and during standard use (rpm):

- 1) up to 1000 km;
- 2) from 1000 to 2500 km.

### **Up to 1000 km**

During the first 1000 km, keep an eye on the revolution meter. The indicator must not exceed: 5500-6000 rpm.

During the first hours of riding, it is advisable to run the engine at varying load and rpm, though still within recommended limit.

To this end, roads with plenty of bends and even hilly areas are ideal for a most efficient running-in of engine, brakes and suspensions.

For the first 100 km, use the brakes gently. Do not brake violently or keep brake applied for too long. This will enable a

correct break-in of friction material on brake pads against brake discs.

For all mechanical moving parts to adapt to one another and above all not to adversely affect the life of basic engine parts, it is advisable to avoid harsh accelerations and not to run the engine at high rpm for too long, especially uphill.

Furthermore, the drive chain should be inspected frequently. Lubricate as required.

### **From 1000 to 2500 km**

At this point, you can squeeze some more power out of your engine. However never exceed 7000 rpm.



## Important

During the whole running-in period, the maintenance and service rules recommended in the Warranty Card should be observed carefully. Failure to comply with these rules will release Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. from any liability whatsoever for resulting engine damage or shorter engine life.

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Strict observance of running-in recommendations will ensure longer engine life and reduce the likelihood of overhauls and tune-ups.

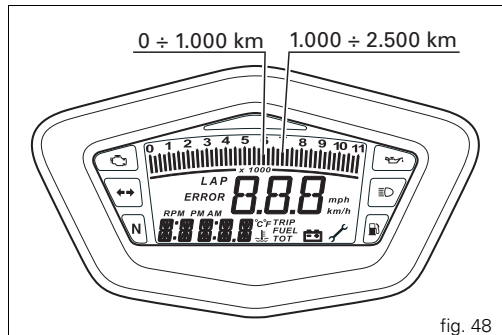


fig. 48

## Pre-ride checks



### Warning

Failure to carry out these checks before riding, may lead to motorcycle damage and injury to rider and passenger.

Before riding, perform a thorough check-up on your bike as follows:

#### **Fuel level in the tank**

Check fuel level in the tank. Fill tank if needed (page 66).

#### **Engine oil level**

Check oil level in the sump through the sight glass. Top up if needed (page 86).

#### **Brake and clutch fluid**

Check fluid level in the relevant reservoirs (page 70).

#### **Tyre condition**

Check tyre pressure and condition (page 84).

#### **Controls**

Work the brake, clutch, throttle and gear change controls (levers, pedals and twistgrips) and check for proper operation.

#### **Lights and indicators**

Make sure lights, indicators and horn work properly. Replace any burnt-out bulbs (page 78).

### **Key-operated locks**

Ensure that fuel filler plug (page 49) and passenger seat (page 50) are firmly secured.

### **Stand**

Make sure side stand operates smoothly and is in the correct position (page 52).



### Warning

In case of malfunction, do not ride the motorcycle and contact a DUCATI Dealer or Authorised Workshop.


E

## Starting the engine



### Warning

Before starting the engine, become familiar with the controls you will need to use when riding (see page 10).

- 1) Move the ignition key to **ON** (fig. 49). Make sure the green light **N** (8, fig. 4) and the red light  (7, fig. 4) on the instrument panel are on.



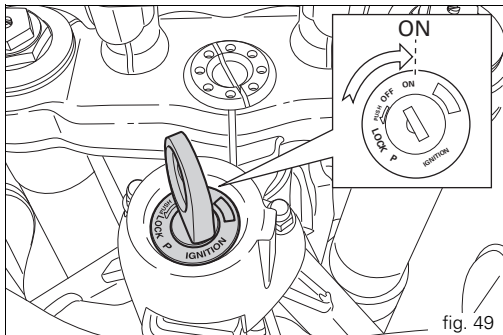
### Important


The oil pressure light should go out a few seconds after the engine has started (page 11).



### Note

The engine can be started with the side stand down and the gearbox in neutral, or with a gear engaged and the clutch lever pulled (in this case the side stand must be up).



- 2) Check that the stop switch (1, fig. 50) is positioned to  (**RUN**), then press the starter button (2).

This model is equipped with a servoignition system. To achieve assisted engine starting, press the button (2) and release it immediately.

Pressing the button (2) operates automatic engine starting for a maximum period of time that varies depending on engine temperature.

When the engine has started, the system prevents the starter motor from turning over.

If the engine fails to start, allow at least 2 seconds before pressing the starter button (2) again.

Let the engine start without using the throttle control.



### Note

If the battery is flat, the system will automatically inhibit engine cranking (starter motor).



### Important

Do not rev up the engine when it is cold. Allow some time for oil to reach all points that need lubricating.

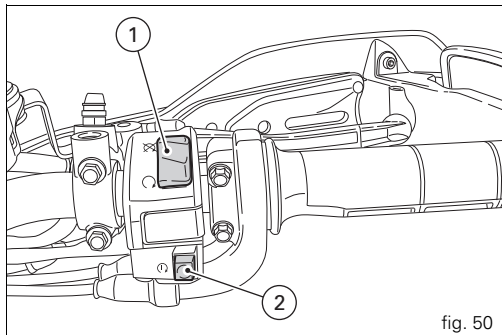


fig. 50



## Moving off

- 1) Disengage the clutch squeezing the control lever.
- 2) Push down on gear change lever sharply with the tip of your foot to engage the first gear.
- 3) Speed up engine, by turning the throttle twistgrip and slightly releasing the clutch lever at the same time; the motorcycle will start moving off.
- 4) Let go of clutch lever and speed up.
- 5) To shift up, close the throttle to slow down engine, disengage the clutch, lift the gear change lever and let go of clutch lever.

To shift down, release the twistgrip, pull the clutch control lever, shortly speed up to help gears synchronise, shift down (engage next lower gear) and release the clutch.

The controls should be used correctly and timely: when riding uphill do not hesitate to shift down as soon as the motorcycle tends to slow down, so you will avoid stressing the engine and the motorcycle abnormally.

### Important

Avoid harsh accelerations, as this may lead to misfiring and transmission snatching. The clutch lever should not be pulled longer than necessary after gear is engaged, or friction parts may overheat and wear out.

## Braking

Slow down in time, shift down to engine-brake first and then brake applying both brakes. Pull the clutch lever before stopping the motorcycle, to avoid sudden engine stop.



### Warning

Use both brake lever and pedal for effective braking. Using only one of the brakes will give you less braking power.

Never use brake controls harshly or violently or you may lock the wheels and lose control of the motorcycle.

When riding in the rain or on slippery surfaces, braking will become less effective. Always use the brakes very gently and carefully when riding under these conditions. Any sudden manoeuvres may lead to loss of control. When tackling long, high-gradient downhill road tracts, shift down gears to use engine braking. Apply one brake at a time and use brakes sparingly. Keeping the brakes applied all the time would cause the friction material to overheat and reduce braking power dangerously. Underinflated or overinflated tyres reduce braking efficiency, handling accuracy and stability in a bend.

## Stopping the motorcycle

If you let go of the throttle twistgrip, the motorcycle will slow down gradually and smoothly. Then, shift down releasing the clutch, and finally change from first to neutral. Apply brakes and you will bring the motorcycle to a complete stop. To switch the engine off, simply turn the key to **OFF** (page 40).

## Parking

Stop the motorcycle, then put it on the side stand (see page 52).

Turn the handlebar fully left and block it by pushing in the ignition key and turning it to the **LOCK** position.

If you park in a garage or other facilities, make sure that there is proper ventilation and that the motorcycle is not near a source of heat.

You may leave the parking lights on by turning the key to position **P**.



### Important

Do not leave the key turned to **P** for long periods or the battery will run down. Never leave the ignition key in the switch when you are leaving your bike unattended.



### Warning

The exhaust system might be hot, even after engine is switched off; pay particular attention not to touch exhaust system with any body part and do not park the vehicle next to inflammable material (wood, leaves etc.).



### Warning

Using padlocks or other locks designed to prevent motorcycle motion, such as brake disc locks, rear sprocket locks, and so on is dangerous and may impair motorcycle operation and affect the safety of rider and passenger.

## Refuelling (fig. 51)

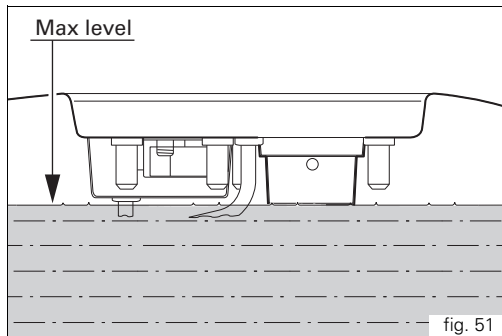
Never overfill the tank when refuelling. Fuel should never be touching the rim of filler recess.



### Warning

Use low-lead fuel with 95 octane rating at origin minimum (see "Top-ups" table, page 95).

Be sure there is no fuel trapped in the filler recess.



## Tool kit and accessories (fig. 52)

The compartment in the left fairing can be accessed after opening the inner door (see page 51) and contains:

- Box wrench for spark plugs.
- Tommy bar for plug wrench;
- double-tip screwdriver;
- 3-mm Allen wrench.
- 4-mm Allen wrench.
- 5-mm Allen wrench.
- 8/10 open wrench.

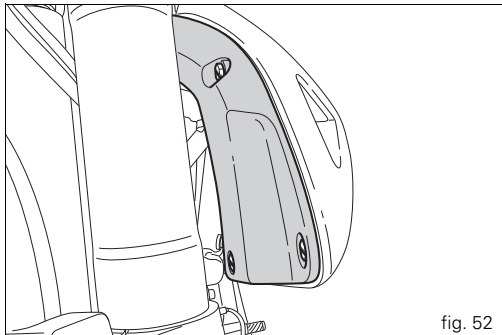


fig. 52

# Main maintenance operations

## E

### Removing the fairing

Some servicing operations need the motorcycle fairing to be removed.



#### Warning

Failure to refit or correctly install any one of the parts you have removed may result in one or more components coming off unexpectedly while riding, leading to loss of control.



#### Important

At reassembly always fit nylon washers when tightening fastening screws to avoid damage to painted parts and Plexiglas windscreen of headlight fairing.

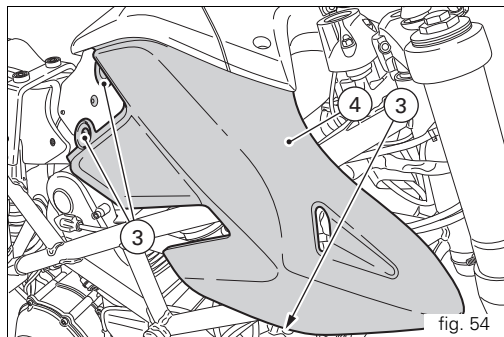
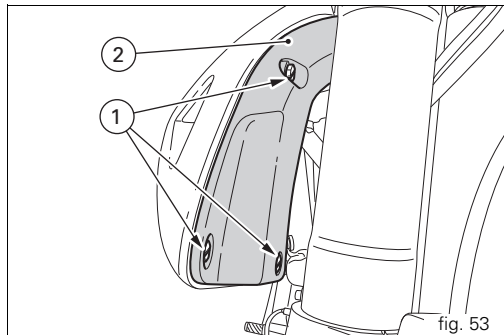
## Right side body panel

Lift the seat (page 50)

Unscrew the three screws (1) securing the baffle (2).

Remove the baffle (2).

Unscrew the three screws (3) and remove the side body panel (4).



## Checking brake and clutch fluid level

Fluid level should never fall below the **MIN** mark on each reservoir (fig. 55 and fig. 56).

If level drops below the limit, air might get into the circuit and affect the operation of the system involved.

Brake and clutch fluid must be topped up and changed at the intervals specified in the scheduled maintenance chart reported in the Warranty Card; please contact a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop.



### Important

It is recommended all brake and clutch lines be changed every four years.

### Brake system

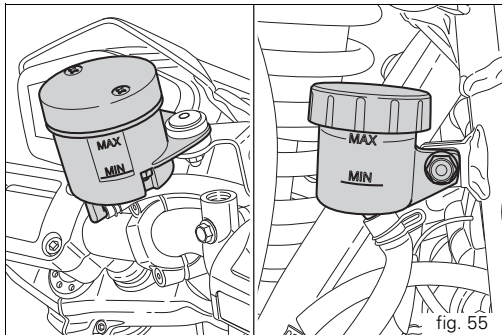
If you find exceeding play on brake lever or pedal and brake pads are still in good condition, contact your Ducati Dealer or an Authorised Workshop to have the system inspected and any air drained out of the circuit.



### Warning

Brake and clutch fluid will damage paintwork and plastic parts if accidentally spilled. Hydraulic oil is corrosive; it may cause damage and lead to severe injuries. Never mix different quality oils.

Check seals for proper sealing.



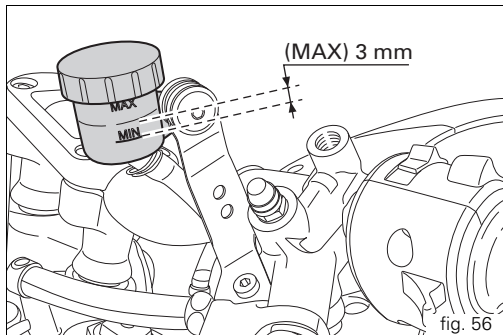
### Clutch system (fig. 56)

If the control lever has exceeding play and the transmission snatches or jams as you try to engage a gear, it means that there might be air in the circuit. Contact your Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop to have the system inspected and air drained out.



### Warning

Clutch fluid level will increase as clutch plate friction material wears down. Do not exceed specified level (3 mm above minimum level).





## Checking brake pads for wear (fig. 57)

Front brake pads have a wear mark to facilitate inspection without removing the pads from the callipers. If the grooves in the friction material are still visible, the pad is still in good condition.

The rear brake pads must be replaced when friction material is worn down to about 1 mm (fig. 58); check through the inspection hole in the callipers.

E



### Important

Have the brake pads replaced at a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop.

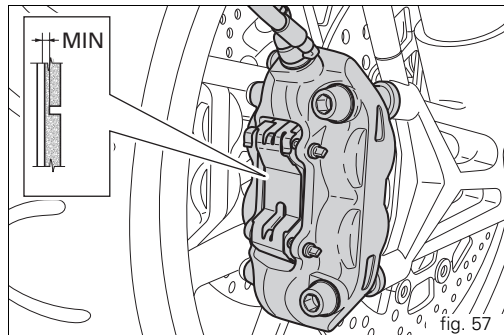


fig. 57

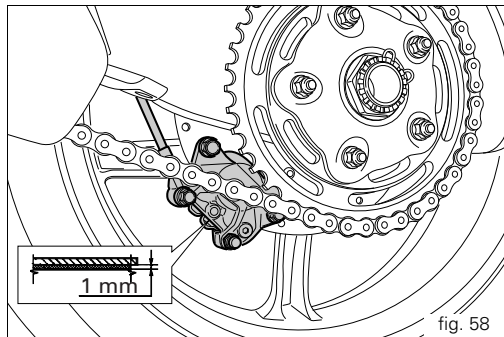


fig. 58

## Lubricating joints

Check the outer sheath of the throttle control cables for damage at regular intervals. The outer plastic cover should not be flattened or cracked. Work the controls to make sure the cables slide smoothly inside the sheaths: if you feel any friction or jamming, have the cable replaced by a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop.

To avoid this kind of problem, unscrew the two retaining screws (1, fig. 59) to open the case and then grease cable ends and pulley with SHELL Advance Grease or Retinax LX2 grease.



### Warning

Close the case carefully after threading the cables onto the pulley.

Refit the cover and tighten the screws (1) to 6 Nm.

To ensure smooth operation of side stand joint, clean off any dirt and apply SHELL Alvania R3 grease at all points exposed to friction (1, fig. 60).

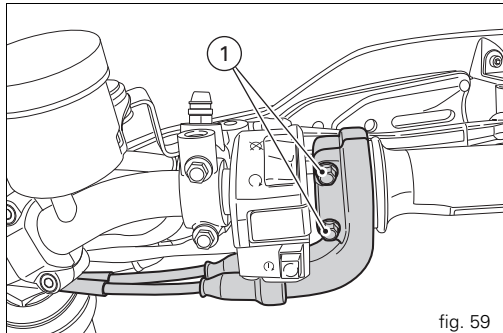


fig. 59

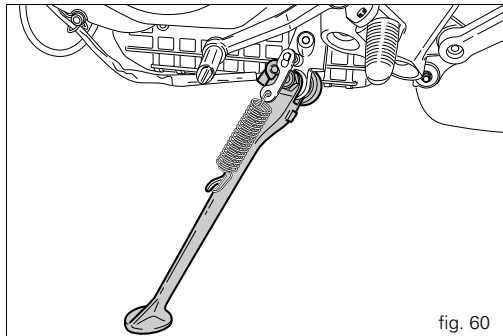


fig. 60

## Adjusting throttle control free play

The throttle twistgrip must have a free play of 1.5 - 2 mm measured at the edge of the twistgrip, at all positions of the handlebars (fig. 61).

If not so, free play can be adjusted by means of the throttle body adjusters (1) (fig. 62).

E



### Important

Have throttle twistgrip free play adjusted by a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop.

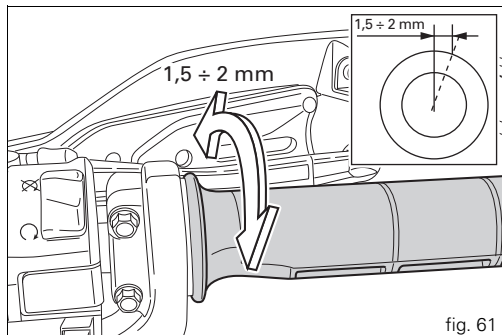


fig. 61

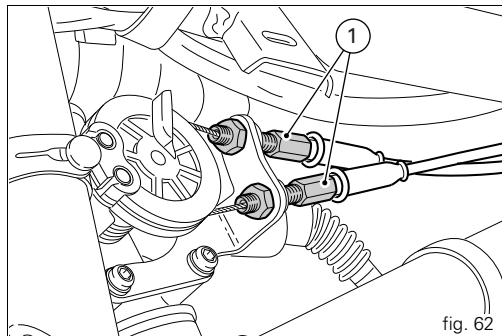


fig. 62

## Charging the battery (fig. 63)

Before charging the battery, it is best to remove it from the motorcycle.

Remove the seat (see page 50). Disconnect the black negative terminal (-) and the red positive terminal (+) in the order.

Unscrew the two retaining screws (1) from the battery mounting brackets and take the battery out of its mount.



### Warning

Batteries develop explosive gases: keep battery away from heat sources.

Charge the battery in a well ventilated room.

Connect the red battery charger lead to the battery positive terminal (+) and the black lead to the negative terminal (-).

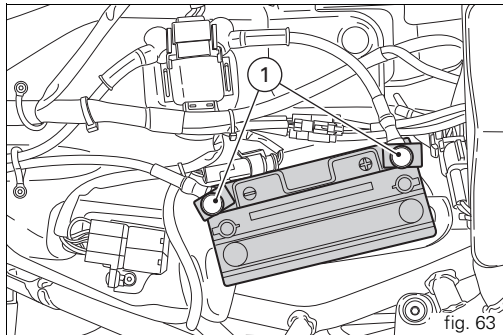


### Important

Make sure the charger is off when you connect the battery to it, or you might get sparks at the battery terminals that could ignite the gases inside the cells.

Always connect the red positive (+) terminal first.

Refit the battery into its mount and secure to the brackets with the screws (1); apply some grease to the retaining screws to improve conductive capacity and connect the terminals.



### Warning

Keep the battery out of the reach of children.

Charge the battery at 0.9 A for 5-10 hours.

## Checking drive chain tension (fig. 64)

Wheel the motorcycle back and forth until finding the position at which the chain is tightest.

Place the motorcycle on the side stand.

Place the rule in front of the chain guard, push down on the chain and release it.

Tension up until the distance between the aluminium section of the swinging arm and chain pin centre is  $30 \div 33$  mm.

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### Important

Have chain tension adjusted by a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop.



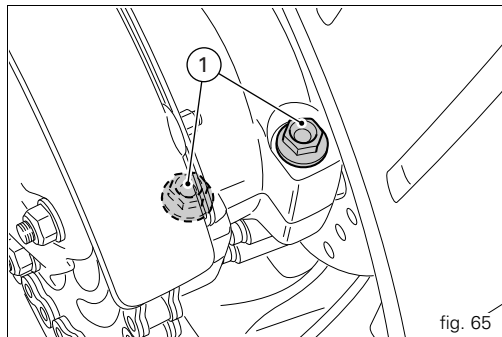
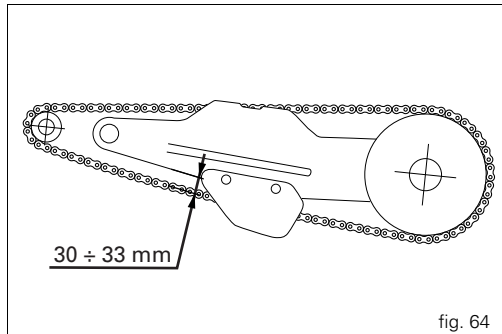
### Warning

Correct tightening of swinging arm screws (1, fig. 65) is critical to rider and passenger safety.



### Important

Improper chain tension will lead to early wear of transmission parts.



## Chain lubrication

The chain fitted on your motorcycle has O-rings that keep dirt out of and lubricant inside the sliding parts.

The seals might be irreparably damaged if the chain is cleaned using any solvent other than those specific for O-ring chains or washed using steam or water cleaners.

After cleaning, blow the chain dry or dry it using absorbent material and apply SHELL Advance Chain or Advance Teflon Chain on each link.



### Important

Using non-specific lubricants may damage chain, front and rear sprocket.

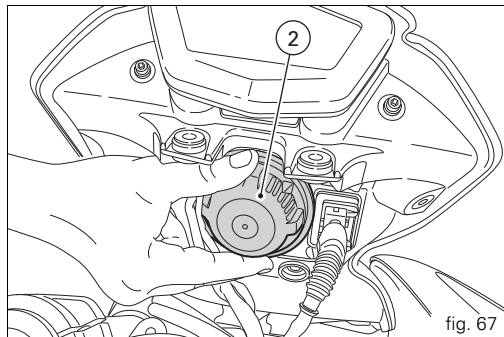
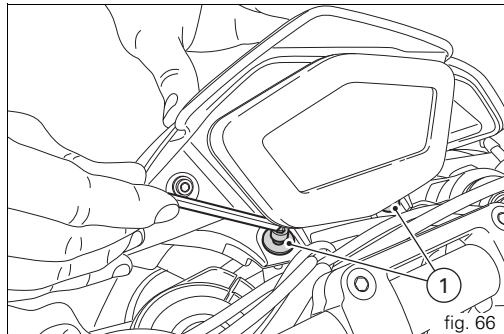
## Replacing the headlight bulbs

Before replacing a burnt-out bulb, make sure that the new one complies with voltage and wattage as specified in the section covering the Electric System for that lighting device (page 102). Always test the new lamp before refitting the parts you have removed.

Unscrew the screws (1) with an Allen wrench.

Ease off the headlight support towards the front until releasing the handgrip (2).

Unscrew the handgrip (2) turning counter clockwise.



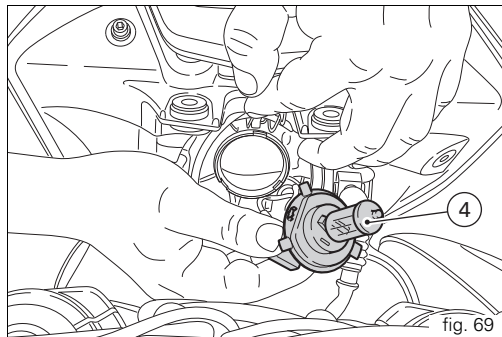
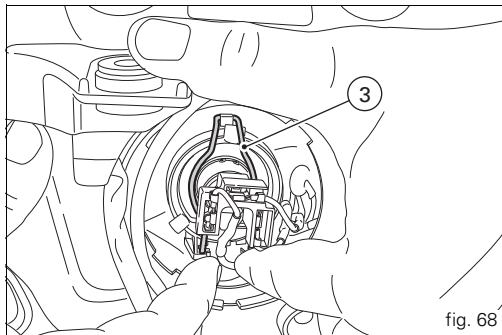
Release the clip (3).

The bulb (4) has a bayonet base: press and twist counter clockwise to remove. Fit the spare bulb by pressing and turning clockwise until it clicks.



### Note

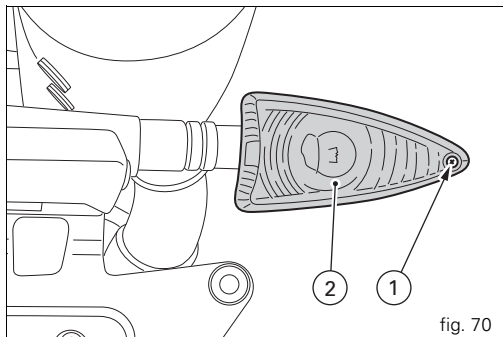
Be careful to hold the new bulb at the base only. Never touch the transparent body with your fingers or it will blacken resulting in reduced bulb brilliancy.





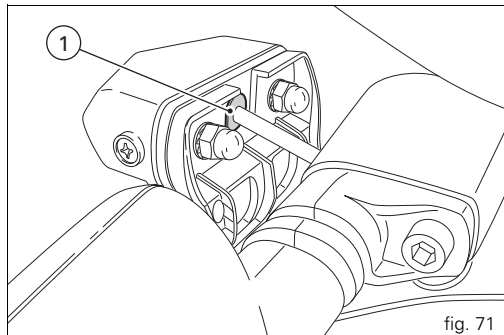
## Replacing the rear turn indicator bulbs

To change the rear turn indicator bulbs, loosen the screw (1) and remove the cup (2).



## Replacing the number plate light bulbs

Remove the grommet (1) and extract the bulb.



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## Beam setting (fig. 72)

When checking beam setting, put the motorcycle upright. Tyres should be inflated at the correct pressure and one person should be sitting astride the motorcycle, keeping it at right angles to its longitudinal axis. Place the motorcycle opposite a wall or a screen, 10 meters apart from it, then draw a horizontal line dictated by headlamp centre and a vertical one in line with the longitudinal axis of motorcycle. If possible, perform this check in dim light. Switch on the low beam.

The height of the light spot (measured at the upper limit between dark and lighted-up area) should not exceed 9/10th of the height from ground of headlamp centre.



### Note

The procedure described here is in compliance with the "Italian Standard" establishing the maximum height of the light beam.

Owners in other countries will adapt said procedure to the provisions in force in their countries.

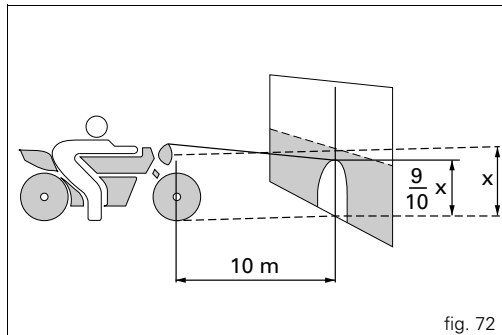


fig. 72

### Beam adjustment (fig. 74)

Unscrew the screws (1) with an Allen wrench, and ease off the headlight support towards the front until gaining access to headlight adjusters.

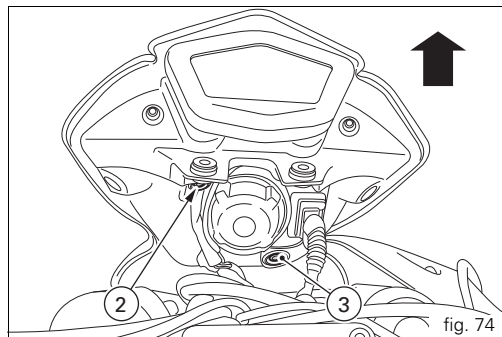
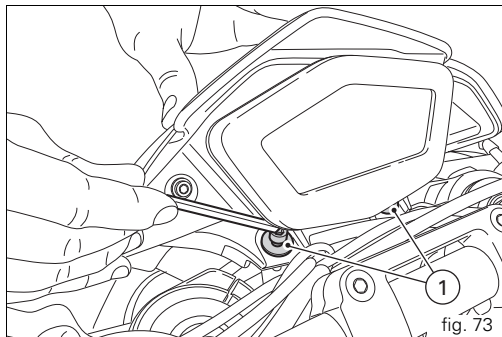
Turn the screw (2) to set beam height.

Turn the screw (3) to set beam height.



### Important

The adjusting screws (2) and (3) have no end stop.



## Tubeless tyres

Front tyre pressure:

2.2 bar

Rear tyre pressure:

2.2 bar

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### Note

To ride with a passenger, increase rear tyre pressure to 2.4 bar.

As tyre pressure is affected by temperature and altitude variations, you are advised to check and adjust it whenever you are riding in areas where ample variations in temperature or altitude occur.



### Important

Check and set tyre pressure when tyres are cold. To avoid front wheel rim distortion, when riding on bumpy roads, increase front tyre pressure by 0.2 - 0.3 bar.

## Tyre repair or change (Tubeless tyres)

In the event of a tiny puncture, tubeless tyres will take a long time to deflate, as they tend to keep air inside. If you find low pressure on one tyre, check the tyre for punctures.



### Warning

A tyre must be replaced when punctured. Only fit tyres of the same type as original-equipment tyres. Be sure to tighten the valve caps securely to avoid leaks when riding. Never use tube type tyres. Failure to heed this warning may lead to sudden tyre bursting and to serious danger to rider and passenger.

After replacing a tyre, the wheel must be balanced.



### Important

Do not remove or shift the wheel balancing weights.



### Note

If tyres need replacing, contact a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop to make sure wheels are removed and refitted correctly.

### Minimum tread depth

Measure tread depth (S, fig. 75) at the point where tread is most worn down.

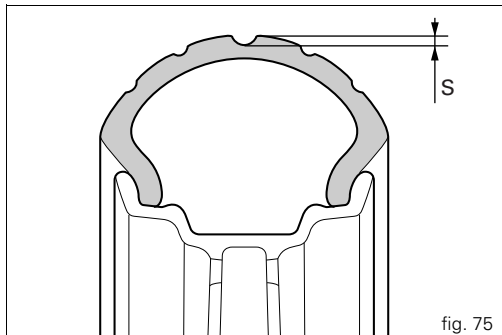
It should not be less than 2 mm and anyway not below the legal limit.



### Important

Visually inspect the tyres at regular intervals for cracks and cuts, especially on the side walls, bulges or large spots that are indicative of internal damage. Replace them if badly damaged.

Remove any stones or other foreign bodies caught in the tread.



## Checking engine oil level (fig. 76)

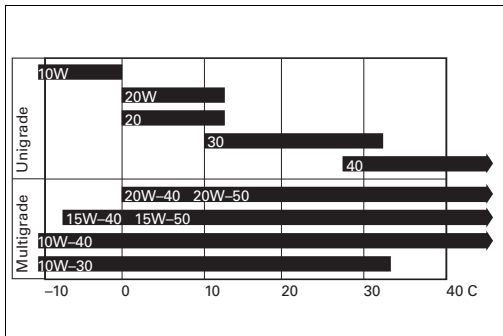
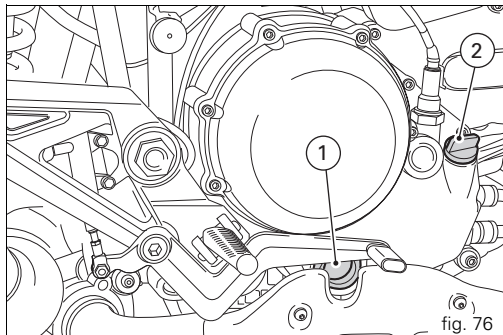
Engine oil level can be checked through the sight window (1) on the clutch cover on the RH side of the engine. Oil level must be checked with the motorcycle perfectly upright and the engine cold. Oil level should be between the marks near the sight glass. Top up oil level with SHELL Advance Ultra 4, if low. Undo the filler plug (2) and top up to correct level. Refit the plug.

### Important

Engine oil and oil filters must be changed by a Ducati dealer or Authorised Workshop at the intervals specified in the scheduled maintenance chart reported in the Warranty Card.

### Viscosity SAE 15W-50

The other viscosity degrees indicated in the table can be used if the local average temperature is within the limits specified for that oil viscosity.



## Cleaning and replacing the spark plugs

(fig. 77)

Spark plugs are essential to smooth engine running and should be checked at regular intervals.

This operation also provides an indication of engine condition.

Have the spark plugs checked and replaced (as required) by a Ducati Dealer or Authorised Workshop, who will check the colour of the ceramic insulator of the centre electrode; a uniform light brown colour indicates good engine condition.

They will also inspect the centre electrode for wear and check spark plug gap, which should be: 0.6-0.7 mm.



### Important

If gap is too wide or too close, engine performance will be affected. This could also cause misfiring or irregular idling.

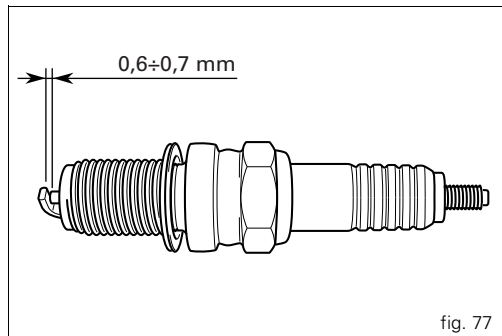


fig. 77



## Cleaning the motorcycle

To preserve the finish of metal parts and paintwork, wash and clean your motorcycle at regular intervals, anyway according to the road conditions you ride in. Use specific products only. Prefer biodegradable products. Avoid aggressive detergents or solvents.

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### Important

Do not wash your motorcycle right after use. When the motorcycle is still hot, water drops will evaporate faster and spot hot surfaces. Never clean the motorcycle using hot or high-pressure water jets. Cleaning the motorcycle with water cleaners may lead to seizure or severe failure of front fork, wheel hub assembly, electric system, front fork seals, air inlets or exhaust silencers and adversely affect the operation of motorcycle safety features.

Clean off stubborn dirt or exceeding grease from engine parts using a degreasing agent. Be sure to avoid contact with drive parts (chain, sprockets, etc.). Rinse with warm water and dry all surfaces with chamois leather.



### Warning

Braking performance may be impaired immediately after washing the motorcycle. Never grease or lubricate the brake discs. Loss of braking and further accidents may occur. Clean the discs with an oil-free solvent.

## Storing the bike away

If the motorcycle is to be left unriden over long periods, it is advisable to carry out the following operations before storing it away:

- clean the motorcycle;

- empty the fuel tank;

- pour a few drops of engine oil into the cylinders through the spark plug seats, then crank the engine by hand a few times so a protective film of oil will spread on cylinder inner walls;

- place the motorcycle on a service stand;

- remove the battery and keep it well charged and efficient.

Battery should be checked and charged (or replaced, as required) whenever the motorcycle has been left unriden for over a month.

Cover the motorcycle with the special cover available from Ducati Performance that will protect paint finish and let moisture out.

## Important notes

Some countries, such as France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, etc. have compulsory emission and noise standards that include mandatory inspections at regular intervals.

It is the Owner's responsibility to have any parts not in compliance with the standards in force in his/her country replaced with spare parts complying with local law.

# Maintenance

E

Scheduled maintenance chart: operations to be performed by the dealer

List of operations and type of intervention [set mileage (km/mi) or time interval *]	Km. x1000	1	12	24	36	48	60
	mi. x1000	0.6	7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5
	Months	6	12	24	36	48	60
Change engine oil		•	•	•	•	•	•
Change engine oil filter		•	•	•	•	•	•
Clean engine oil filter at intake					•		
Check engine oil pressure				•		•	
Check and/or adjust valve clearance (1)			•	•	•	•	•
Check timing belt tension (1)			•		•		•
Change timing belts				•		•	
Check and clean spark plugs. Change, if necessary				•		•	
Check and clean air filter (1)			•		•		•
Changing air filter				•		•	
Check throttle body synchronisation and idling (1)			•	•	•	•	•

List of operations and type of intervention [set mileage (km/mi) or time interval *]	Km. x1000	1	12	24	36	48	60
	mi. x1000	0.6	7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5
	Months	6	12	24	36	48	60
Check brake and clutch fluid level		●	●	●	●	●	●
Change brake and clutch fluid					●		
Check and adjust brake and clutch controls			●	●	●	●	●
Check/lubricate throttle / cold start controls			●	●	●	●	●
Check tyre pressure and wear		●	●	●	●	●	●
Check brake pads. Change, if necessary.		●	●	●	●	●	●
Check steering bearings				●		●	
Check chain tension, alignment and lubrication		●	●	●	●	●	●
Check clutch plates pack. Change, if necessary (1)			●	●	●	●	●
Check rear wheel flexible coupling				●		●	
Check wheel hub bearings				●		●	
Check light and warning devices			●	●	●	●	●
Check tightening of nuts securing engine-to-frame screws			●	●	●	●	●
Check side stand			●	●	●	●	●
Check front wheel nut tightening			●	●	●	●	●
Check rear wheel nut tightening			●	●	●	●	●
Check external fuel lines			●	●	●	●	●
Change front fork fluid					●		
Check front fork and rear shock absorber for leakage			●	●	●	●	●

List of operations and type of intervention [set mileage (km/mi) or time interval *]	Km. x1000	1	12	24	36	48	60
	mi. x1000	0.6	7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5
	Months	6	12	24	36	48	60
Check front sprocket fasteners			●	●	●	●	●
Lubricate and grease			●	●	●	●	●
Check battery and recharge			●	●	●	●	●
Road test of the motorcycle		●	●	●	●	●	●
Cleaning the motorcycle			●	●	●	●	●

**\* Service on the set interval, whichever comes first (mileage or months)**

**(1) Operation to be performed only if set mileage (km/mi) is reached**

## Scheduled maintenance chart: operations to be performed by the customer

List of operations and type of intervention [set mileage (km/mi) or time interval *]	Km. x1000	1
	mi. x1000	0.6
	Months	6
Check engine oil level		•
Check brake and clutch fluid level		•
Check tyre pressure and wear		•
Check chain tension and lubrication		•
Check brake pads. If necessary, have it changed by a dealer		•

\* **Service on the set interval, whichever comes first (mileage or months)**

# Technical data

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Overall dimensions (mm) (fig. 78)

## Weights

Dry weight in running order without fuel:

179 Kg.

177 Kg. (S)

Carrying full load:

390 Kg.



## Warning

Failure to observe weight limits could result in poor handling and impair the performance of your motorcycle, and you may lose control of the motorcycle.

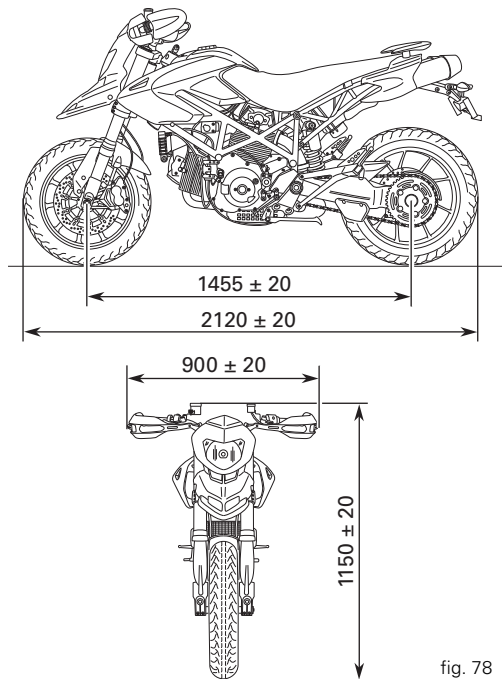


fig. 78

Top-ups	Type of fluid	cu dm (litres)
Fuel tank, including a reserve of 3.3 cu dm (litres)	Unleaded fuel with 95 fuel octane rating (at least)	12.4
Lubrication circuit	SHELL - Advance Ultra 4	3.7
Clutch and front/rear brake systems	Special fluid for hydraulic systems SHELL - Advance Brake DOT 4	—
Protectant for electric contacts	Spray for electric systems SHELL - Advance Contact Cleaner	—
Front fork	SHELL - Advance Fork 7.5 or Donax TA	107 mm (per fork leg) on outer sleeve upper side (1100S) 110 ± 2 mm (1100) 690 cc (1100)



### Important

Do not use any additives in fuel or lubricants.



## Engine

1100 cc 90° longitudinal "L" twin-cylinder four-stroke  
Desmodromic engine, electronic fuel injection, air cooling.

Bore:

98

Stroke:

71.5

Total displacement, cu. cm:

1078

Compression ratio:

10.5 ± 0.5:1

Max. power at crankshaft (95/1/EC):

66 kW – 90 HP at 7750 rpm

Max crankshaft torque (95/1/EC):

102.9 Nm - 10.5 kgm at 4750 rpm

E

## Important

Do not exceed specified rotation speed limits under any running condition.

## Timing system

**Desmodromic** (type) with two valves per cylinder, operated by four rockers (2 opening rockers and 2 closing rockers) and one overhead camshaft. It is operated by the crankshaft through spur gears, belt rollers and toothed belts.

## Desmodromic timing system (fig. 79)

- 1) Opening (or upper) rocker.
- 2) Opening rocker shim.
- 3) Split rings.
- 4) Closing (or lower) rocker shim.
- 5) Return spring for lower rocker.
- 6) Closing (or lower) rocker.
- 7) Camshaft.
- 8) Valve.

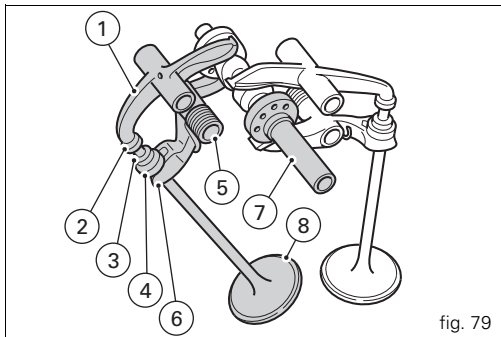


fig. 79

## Performance data

Maximum speed in any gear should be reached only after a correct running-in period with the motorcycle properly serviced at the recommended intervals.

## Spark plugs

The ignition system uses two spark plugs per cylinder. This twin-spark ignition system provides optimised combustion and enhanced power, and especially benefits midrange performance.

Make:

NGK

Type:

DCPR8E

As an alternative:

Make:

CHAMPION

Type:

RA6 HC

## Fuel system

MARELLI indirect electronic fuel injection.

Throttle body diameter:

45 mm

Injectors per cylinder: 1

Firing points per injector: 1

Fuel specifications: 95-98 RON.

## Exhaust system

Equipped with catalytic converter in compliance with EURO 3 emission regulations.

## Transmission

Clutch housing and plates totally manufactured from special aluminium alloy.

Wet clutch operated by a control lever on handlebar left side.

Drive is transmitted from engine to gearbox main shaft via spur gears.

Front chain sprocket/clutch gearwheel ratio:

32/59

6-speed gearbox with constant mesh gears, gear change pedal on left side of motorcycle.

Gearbox output sprocket/rear chain sprocket ratio:

15/42

Total gear ratios:

1<sup>st</sup> gear 15/37

2<sup>nd</sup> gear 17/30

3<sup>rd</sup> gear 20/27

4<sup>th</sup> gear 22/24

5<sup>th</sup> gear 24/23

6<sup>th</sup> gear 28/24

Drive chain from gearbox to rear wheel:

Make:

DID

Type:

525 HV2

Dimensions:

5/8" x 5/16"

Number of links:

104



### Important

The above gear ratios are part of the homologated specifications and under no circumstances must they be modified.

If you wish to tune up your motorcycle for competitive trials, you may refer to Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. who will be glad to provide information about the special ratios available. Relevant instructions and original spare parts are available from your local Dealer or Authorised Workshop.



### Warning

If the rear chain sprocket needs replacing, contact a Ducati Dealer or an Authorised Workshop. If improperly replaced, this component could seriously endanger your safety and that of your passenger, and cause irreparable damage to your motorcycle.

## Brakes

### Front

Semi-floating drilled twin-disc.

Housing material:

steel.

Braking surface material:

steel

Disc diameter:

305 mm.

Hydraulically operated by a control lever on right handlebar.

Braking surface:

84 sq. cm.

Brake caliper make:

BREMBO

Type:

30/34 - 4 pistons.

Friction material:

FERIT I/D 450FP

Master cylinder type:

PSC18.

### Rear

With fixed drilled disc.

Housing material:

steel.

Braking surface material:

steel.

Disc diameter:

245 mm.

Hydraulically operated by a pedal on RH side.

Braking surface:

25 sq. cm.

Make:

BREMBO

Type:

34-2 pistons

Friction material:

FERIT I/D 450 FF.

Master cylinder type:

PS 11.



### Warning

Brake fluid can dissolve paintwork and cause severe eye and skin injuries in the event of accidental spilling. Wash the affected area with abundant running water.

## Frame

High-strength steel tubular trellis frame.

Steering angle (on each side):

32°

Steering geometry is as follows:

Steering head angle:

24°

Trail:

102 mm

## Wheels

### Front

Five spoke light alloy front wheel rim (1100).

Five spoke forged light alloy front wheel rim (1100S).

Dimensions:

MT3.50x17" .

### Rear

Five spoke light alloy rear wheel rim (1100).

Five spoke forged light alloy rear wheel rim (1100S).

Dimensions:

MT5.50x17" .

The front wheel shaft can be removed, whereas the rear wheel is mounted to the hub of the single-sided swingarm.

## Tyres

### Front

Tubeless, radial tyre.

Size:

120/70-ZR17

### Rear

Tubeless, radial tyre.

Size:

180/55-ZR17

## Suspensions

### Front

Hydraulic upside-down fork provided with outer adjusters for rebound, compression, and preload (for inner springs of fork legs).

Stanchion diameter:

50 mm (1100);

48 mm (1100S).

Travel along leg axis:

165 mm

### Rear

Of the progressive type, thanks to a rocker arm connecting frame and upper pivot point of the shock absorber.

The shock absorber allows rebound, compression damping and spring preload adjustment and is connected to a steel single-sided swinging arm at the bottom pivot point. The swinging arm rotates around a pivot shaft that passes through frame and engine. The whole system gives the bike excellent stability.

Shock absorber stroke:

60.5 mm

Rear wheel travel:

141 mm

## Available colours

### 1100

Ducati Anniversary red F\_473.101 (PPG);

Lens 228.880 (PPG);

Red frame and black rims.

Pearl white undercoat 490.019 (PPG) + enamel \*0040 (PPG);

Lens 228.880 (PPG);

Red frame and black rims.

### 1100S

Ducati Anniversary red F\_473.101 (PPG);

Lens 228.880 (PPG);

Red frame and black rims.

Ducati bright black 248.514 (PPG);

Lens 228.880 (PPG);

black frame and rims.

## Electric system

Basic electric items are:

### **Headlight:**

One-bulb **H4 (12V - 55W / 60W)**.

Parking lights **W3W (12V - 3W)**.

**Electric controls** on handlebar.

**Front turn indicators**, led.

**Rear turn indicators**, **12V - 3W** bulbs.

**Horn.**

**Stop light switches.**

**Battery** dry, **12V - 10 Ah**.

Generator **12V - 480W**.

**Electronic regulator.**

**Starter Motor** Denso **12V - 0,7kW**.

**Tail light**, led.



### Note

For bulb replacement instructions, please read the relevant paragraphs from page 78 onwards.

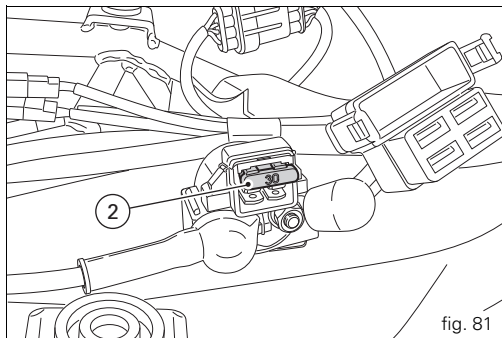
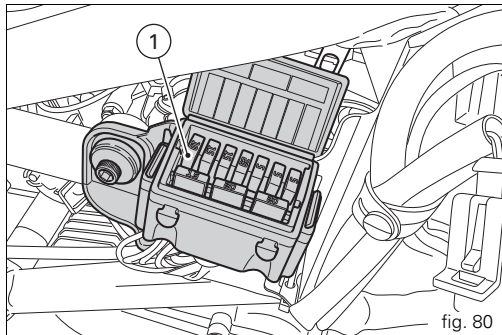
## Fuses

Electrical parts are protected by six fuses housed inside special fuse boxes. Refer to the table to identify their use and amperage.

### Legend to fuse box

Pos.	El. item	Rat.
1	Key on, solenoid starter, lambda sensor and stop	10 A
2	Lights	15 A
3	Loads	15 A
4	Injection	20 A
5	ECU	5 A
6	Instrument panel	5 A
7	Power supply diagnostic system	5 A

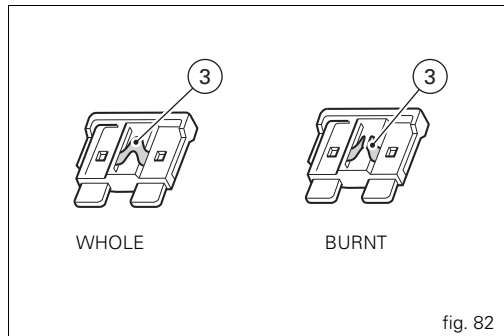
The main fuse box (1, fig. 80) is located under the right side body panel (see page 69). Fuses can be accessed after removing the dust cap.





Besides fuse box, a master fuse (2) positioned onto starter contactor under the seat in front of battery.  
Remove caps to expose fuses (2, fig. 81).

E



A blown fuse is identified by the interrupted centre link (3, fig. 82).



### Important

Switch the ignition key to OFF before replacing a fuse to avoid possible short circuits.



### Warning

Never use a fuse with a rating other than specified. Failure to observe this rule may damage the electric system or even lead to fire.

## Injection /electric system diagram key

- 1) Right switch
- 2) Immobilizer antenna
- 3) Ignition switch
- 4) Light relay
- 5) Fuse box
- 6) Starter motor
- 7) Debouncing diode
- 8) Data logging
- 9) Fused solenoid starter
- 10) Battery
- 11) Regulator
- 12) Generator
- 13) Tail light
- 14) RH rear turn indicator
- 15) Number plate light
- 16) LH rear turn indicator
- 17) Injection relay
- 18) Fuel tank
- 19) Self-diagnosis connector
- 20) Speed sensor
- 21) Side stand switch
- 22) Lambda sensor
- 23) Horizontal cylinder coil
- 24) Horizontal cylinder spark plug, RH side
- 25) Horizontal cylinder spark plug, LH side
- 26) Vertical cylinder coil
- 27) Vertical cylinder spark plug, RH side
- 28) Vertical cylinder spark plug, LH side
- 29) Horizontal cylinder injector
- 30) Vertical cylinder injector
- 31) Throttle position sensor
- 32) Timing/rpm sensor
- 33) Oil temperature sensor (control unit)
- 34) Stepper motor
- 35) Neutral switch
- 36) Oil pressure switch
- 37) Rear stop switch
- 38) Front stop switch
- 39) Clutch switch
- 40) Left switch
- 41) Oil temperature sensor (instrument)
- 42) Air temperature/pressure sensor
- 43) Exup valve
- 44) Instrument panel
- 45) LH front turn indicator
- 46) Horn
- 47) Headlight
- 48) RH front turn indicator
- 49) Engine ground
- 50) ECU

## Wire colour coding

**B** Blue

**W** White

**V** Violet

**Blk** Black

**Y** Yellow

**R** Red

**Lb** Light blue

**Gr** Grey

**G** Green

**Bn** Brown

**O** Orange

**P** Pink



### Note

The system wiring diagram is at the end of this manual.

# For United States of America version Only

## Reporting of safety defects

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Ducati North America. If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Ducati North America. To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Washington, D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 7<sup>th</sup> street sw, (NSA-11) Washington, D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

## Safety warnings

Traffic Rules vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Know the regulations in your jurisdiction before riding this motorcycle.



## Warning

This motorcycle is designed and intended for use on streets and other smooth, paved areas only. Do not use this motorcycle on unpaved surfaces. Such use could lead to upset or other accident.

## Noise emission warranty

Ducati Motor S.p.A. warrants that this exhaust system, at the time of sale, meets all applicable U.S. EPA Federal noise standards. This warranty extends to the first person who buys this exhaust system for purposes other than resale, and to all subsequent buyers. Warranty claims should be directed to: Ducati North America, Inc., 10443 Bandle Drive, Cupertino, California, 95014  
Tel: 001.408.253.0499 - Fax: 001.408.253.4099

## Noise and exhaust emission control system information

### Source of Emissions

The combustion process produces carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. Control of hydrocarbons is very important because under certain conditions, they react to form photochemical smog when subjected to sunlight. Carbon monoxide does not react in the same way, but is toxic. Ducati utilizes lean carburetor settings and other systems to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.

### Exhaust Emission Control System

The Exhaust Emission Control System is composed of lean carburetor settings, and no adjustments should be made except idle speed adjustments with the throttle stop screw. The Exhaust Emission Control System is separate from the crankcase emission control system.

### Crankcase Emission Control System

The engine is equipped with a closed crankcase system to prevent discharging crankcase emissions into the atmosphere. Blow-by gas is returned to the combustion chamber through the air cleaner and the throttle body.

#### Evaporative Emission Control System

California motorcycles are equipped with an evaporative emission control system which consists of a charcoal canister and associated piping. This system prevents the escape of fuel vapors from the throttle body and fuel tank.

### Tampering warning

Tampering with Noise Control System Prohibited. Federal Law prohibits the following acts or causing thereof:

- (1) the removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair, or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; or
- (2) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

### Among those acts presumed to constitute tampering are the acts listed below:

- (1) Removal of, or puncturing the muffler, baffles, header pipes or any other component which conducts exhaust gases.
- (2) Removal or puncturing of any part of the intake system.
- (3) Lack of proper maintenance.
- (4) Replacing any moving part of the vehicle, or parts of the exhaust or intake system, with parts other than those specified by the manufacturer.

This product should be checked for repair or replacement if the motorcycle noise has increased significantly through use. Otherwise, the owner may become subject to penalties under state and local ordinances.

### Problems that may affect motorcycle emissions

If you are aware of any of the following symptoms, have the vehicle inspected and repaired by your local Ducati dealer.

#### Symptoms:

- Hard starting or stalling after starting.
- Rough idle.
- Misfiring or backfiring during acceleration.
- After-burning (backfiring).
- Poor performance (driveability) and poor economy.

## Riding safety

The points given below are applicable for every day motorcycle use and should be carefully observed for safe and effective vehicle operation.

A motorcycle does not provide the impact protection of an automobile, so defensive riding in addition to wearing protective apparel is extremely important.

Do not let protective apparel give you a false sense of security.

Before changing lanes, look over your shoulder to make sure the way is clear. Do not rely solely on the rear view mirror; you may misjudge a vehicle's distance and speed, or you may not see it at all.

When going up steep slopes, shift to a lower gear so that there is plenty of power to spare rather than overloading the engine.

When applying the brakes, use both the front and rear brakes. Applying only one brake for sudden braking may cause the motorcycle to skid and lose control.

When going down long slopes, control vehicle speed by closing the throttle. Use the front and rear brakes for auxiliary braking.

Riding at the proper rate of speed and avoiding unnecessarily fast acceleration are important not only for safety and low fuel consumption but also for long vehicle life and quieter operation.

When riding in wet conditions or on loose roadway surfaces, the ability to maneuver will be reduced. All of your actions should be smooth under these conditions. Sudden acceleration, braking or turning may cause loss of control.

When the roadway is wet, rely more on the throttle to control vehicle speed and less on the front and rear brakes.

The throttle should also be used judiciously to avoid skidding the rear wheel from too rapid acceleration or deceleration.

On rough roads, exercise caution, slow down, and grip the fuel tank with your knees for better stability.

When quick acceleration is necessary as in passing, shift to a lower gear to obtain the necessary power.

Do not down shift at too high an r.p.m. to avoid damage to the engine from overrevving.

Avoiding unnecessary weaving is important to the safety of both the rider and other motorists.

Do not exceed the legal speed limit or drive too fast for existing conditions. High speed increases the influence of any condition affecting stability and the loss of control.

Operate motorcycle only at moderate speed and out of traffic until you have become thoroughly familiar with its operation and handling characteristics under all conditions. This is a very high performance motorcycle, designed and intended for use by experienced careful riders only!

A new motorcycle must be operated according to a special break-in procedure (see Running in recommendations).



### Warning

Before starting engine, check for proper operation of brake, clutch, shifter, throttle controls, correct fuel and oil supply.

Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. Refuell in a well ventilated area with the engine stopped. Do not smoke or allow open flames or sparks when refuelling or servicing the fuel system. Always

close the fuel petcock when the engine is not running to prevent flooding of the throttle body. Do not overfill fuel tank (see instructions page 54).

Motorcycle exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas. Do not inhale exhaust gases and never run the engine in a closed garage or confined area.

Use only Ducati approved parts and accessories.

This motorcycle was not intended to be equipped with a sidecar or to be used to tow any trailer or other vehicle.

Ducati does not manufacture sidecars or trailers and cannot predict the effects of such accessories on handling or stability, but can only warn that the effects will be adverse and any damage to motorcycle components caused by the use of such accessories will not be remedied under warranty.



### Warning

Do not ride the motorcycle with helmets attached to the hook; the helmets could cause an accident by distracting the operator or interfering with normal vehicle operation.

### Protective apparel

Always wear a helmet. Most motorcycle accident fatalities are due to head injuries.

For safety eye protection, gloves, and high top, sturdy boots should also be worn.

The exhaust system becomes very hot during operation, never touch the exhaust system. Wear clothing that fully covers your legs. Do not wear loose clothing which could catch on the control levers, footrests, wheels, or chain.

Any amount of alcohol will significantly interfere with your ability to safely operate your motorcycle. Don't drink and ride.

### Vehicle identification number (VIN)

Every Ducati motorcycle is identified by two identification numbers (see page 10). Figure A specifically shows the frame identification numbers.

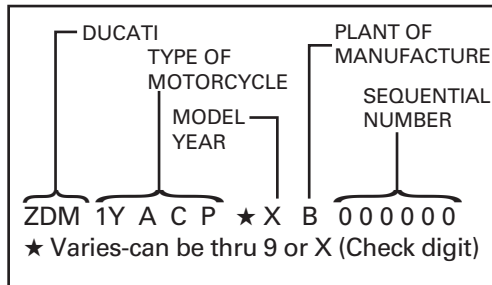
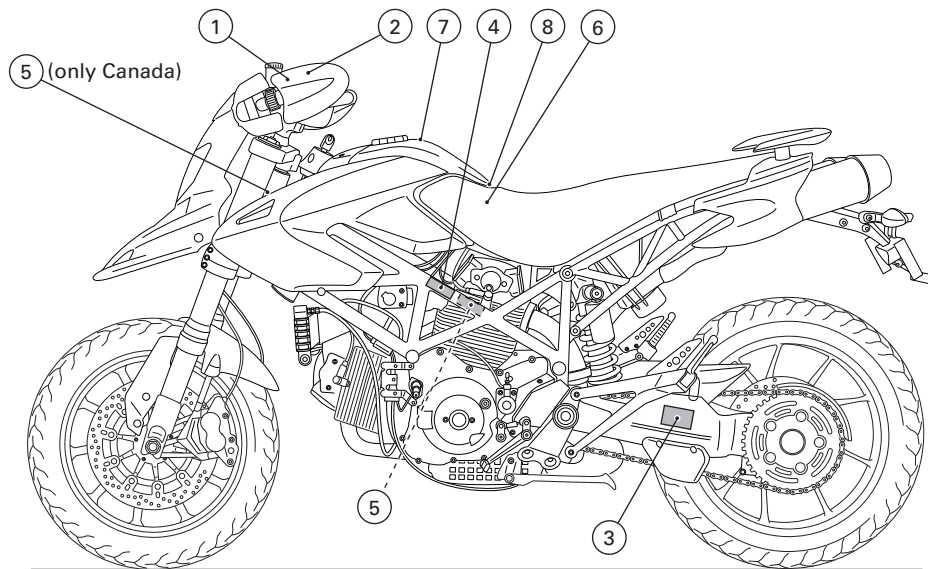


fig. A

## Label location (fig. B)







## California evaporation emission system

This system consists of (fig. C):

- 1) Warm air inlet;
- 2) Canister;
- 3) Dell'Orto jet;
- 4) Intake manifolds;
- 5) Breather pipe;
- 6) Fuel tank.



### Important

In the event of fuel system malfunction, contact Ducati's authorized Service Centres.

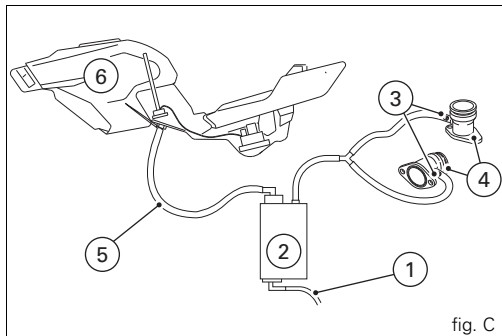


fig. C

## Ducati limited warranty on emission control system

Ducati North America, Inc., 10443 Bandle Drive, Cupertino, California, 95014 warrants that each new 1998 and later Ducati motorcycle, that includes as standard equipment a headlight, tail-light and stoplight, and is street legal:

A) is designed, built and equipped so as to conform at the time of initial retail purchase with all applicable regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the California Air Resources Board; and

B) is free from defects in material and workmanship which cause such motorcycle to fail to conform with applicable regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the California Air Resources Board for a period of use, 30,000 kilometers (18,641 miles); or 5 (five) years from the date of initial retail delivery, whichever first occurs.

### I. Coverage

Warranty defects shall be remedied during customary business hours at any authorized Ducati motorcycle dealer located within the United States of America in compliance with the Clean Air Act and applicable regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board. Any part or parts replaced under this warranty shall become the property of Ducati. In the state of California only, emissions related warranted parts are specifically defined by that state's Emissions Warranty Parts List. These warranted parts are: carburetor and internal parts; intake manifold; fuel tank, fuel injection system; spark advance mechanism; crankcase breather; air

cutoff valves; fuel tank cap for evaporative emission controlled vehicles; oil filler cap; pressure control valve; fuel/vapor separator; canister; igniters; breaker governors; ignition coils; ignition wires; ignition points, condensers, and spark plugs if failure occurs prior to the first scheduled replacement, and hoses, clamps, fittings and tubing used directly in these parts. Since emission related parts may vary from model to model, certain models may not contain all of these parts and certain models may contain functionally equivalent parts.

In the state of California only, Emission Control System emergency repairs, as provided for in the California Administrative Code, may be performed by other than an authorized Ducati dealer. An emergency situation occurs when an authorized Ducati dealer is not reasonably available, a part is not available within 30 days, or a repair is not complete within 30 days. Any replacement part can be used in an emergency repair. Ducati will reimburse the owner for the expenses, including diagnosis, not to exceed Ducati's suggested retail price for all warranted parts replaced and labor charges based on Ducati's recommended time allowance for the warranty repair and the geographically appropriate hourly labor rate. The owner may be required to keep receipts and failed parts in order to receive compensation.

## II. Limitations

This Emission Control System Warranty shall not cover any of the following:

- A. Repair or replacement required as a result of
- (1) accident,
- (2) misuse,

- (3) repairs improperly performed or replacements improperly installed,

- (4) use of replacement parts or accessories not conforming to Ducati specifications which adversely affect performance and/or

- (5) use in competitive racing or related events.

B. Inspections, replacement of parts and other services and adjustments required for routine maintenance.

C. Any motorcycle on which odometer mileage has been changed so that actual mileage cannot be readily determined.

## III. Limited liability

A. The liability of Ducati under this Emission Control Systems Warranty is limited solely to the remedying of defects in material or workmanship by an authorized Ducati motorcycle dealer at its place of business during customary business hours. This warranty does not cover inconvenience or loss of use of the motorcycle or transportation of the motorcycle to or from the Ducati dealer. Ducati shall not be liable for any other expenses, loss or damage, whether direct, incidental, consequential or exemplary arising in connection with the sale or use of or inability to use the Ducati motorcycle for any purpose. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of any incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations may not apply to you.

B. No express emission control system warranty is given by Ducati except as specifically set forth herein. Any emission control system warranty implied by law, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, is limited to the express emission control systems warranty terms stated in this warranty. The foregoing

statements of warranty are exclusive and in lieu of all other remedies. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts so the above limitation may not apply to you.

C. No dealer is authorized to modify this Ducati Limited Emission Control Systems Warranty.

#### **IV. Legal rights**

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

**V.** This warranty is in addition to the Ducati limited motorcycle warranty.

#### **VI. Additional information**

Any replacement part that is equivalent in performance and durability may be used in the performance of any maintenance or repairs. However, Ducati is not liable for these parts. The owner is responsible for the performance of all required maintenance. Such maintenance may be performed at a service establishment or by any individual. The warranty period begins on the date the motorcycle is delivered to an ultimate purchaser.

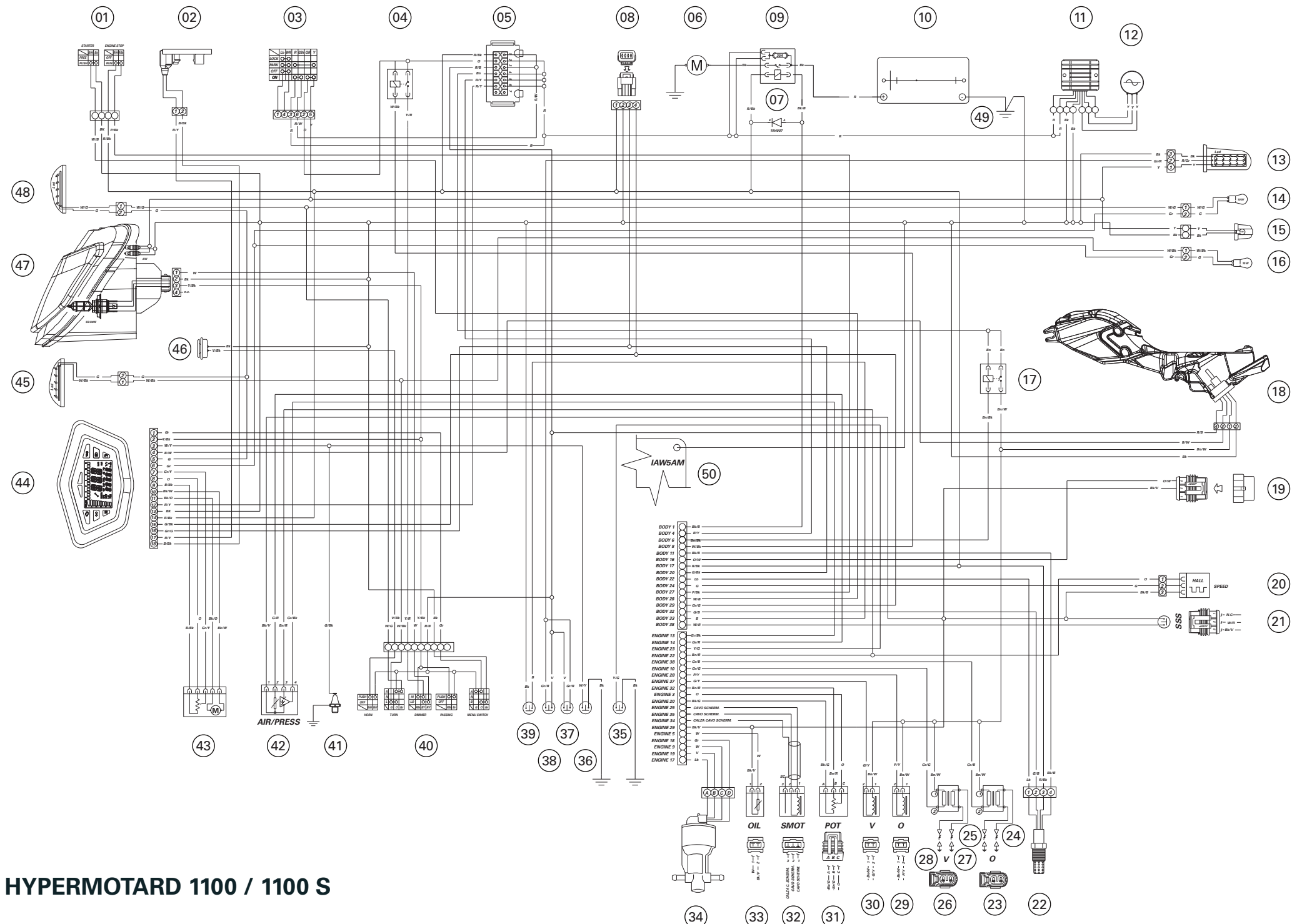
Ducati North America, Inc.  
10443 Bandle Drive  
Cupertino, California, 95014  
Tel: 001.408.253.0499  
Fax: 001.408.253.4099  
E-mail: [customerservice@ducatiusa.com](mailto:customerservice@ducatiusa.com)  
Web site: [www.ducatiusa.com](http://www.ducatiusa.com)

# Routine maintenance record

USA M	Km/mi	Ducati Service Name	Mileage	Date
	1,000/600			
	12,000/7,500			
	24,000/15,000			
	36,000/22,500			
	48,000/30,000			
	60,000/37,500			



Ducati Motor Holding spa via Cavalieri Ducati, 3 40132 Bologna, Italia  
Tel. +39 051 6413111 Fax +39 051 406580  
[www.ducati.com](http://www.ducati.com)



**HYPERMOTARD 1100 / 1100 S**



Ducati Motor Holding spa via Cavalieri Ducati, 3 40132 Bologna, Italia  
Tel. +39 051 6413111 Fax +39 051 406580  
[www.ducati.com](http://www.ducati.com)