



## Troubleshooting Guide

### BF25D, BF30D

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- Indicator lamp turns on / off
- Engine does not start
- Engine speed fluctuates or engine stalls
- Engine speed does not increase
- Engine overheats
- Engine overrevs
- Power trim/tilt does not operate (T type)
- If the outboard motor was submerged
- If the starting system does not operate (using the emergency starter rope)

This troubleshooting guide is for reference purposes and supplements the owner's manual that came with your outboard motor. Always refer to the Owner's manual for clarification and more detail on the processes shown in this document.

Photos in this guide may not match your actual model. It is recommended that you download this PDF and store it in your device.

Web instruction manual, Official owner's manual PDF & Dealer locator

<https://www.hondapps.com>

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## Denotation of Indicators



### **Oil Pressure Indicator**

During normal operation, this indicator remains turned on.

It turns off and the buzzer sounds (R type only) when the oil level is low and/or the engine lubrication system is faulty.

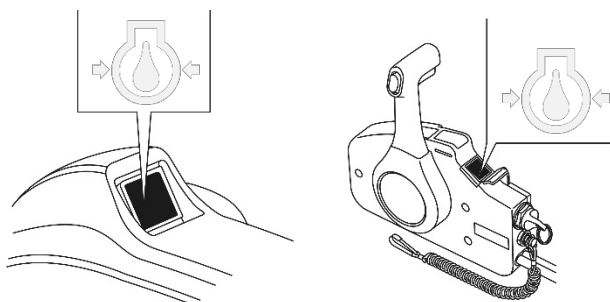


### **Overheat Indicator**

During normal operation, this indicator is off.

The overheat indicator turns on and the buzzer sounds (R type only ) when the engine cooling circuit is faulty. The engine speed slows down.

## Symptom and solution



### SYMPTOM

Oil pressure indicator does not turn on

Oil pressure indicator does not come on.

Oil pressure warning buzzer sounds. (R type only. The buzzing sound stops below an engine speed of 1,400 min<sup>-1</sup> (rpm).)

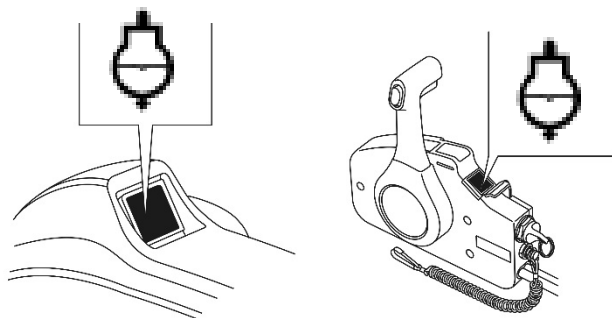
### WHAT TO DO

Stop the engine immediately and check the engine oil level. If the oil is up to the recommended level, operate the outboard motor at low speed (within 30 seconds). The warning system is normal if it stops.

### POSSIBLE CAUSES & SOLUTIONS

Insufficient engine oil. Add engine oil to the specified level.  
>See method on <https://www.hondapps.com>

Incorrect engine oil is used. Change the engine oil.  
>See method on <https://www.hondapps.com>



### SYMPTOM

Overheat warning system comes on

Overheat warning system comes on.

Overheat warning buzzer sounds. (R type only)

Engine speed decreases.

Engine will stop within 20 seconds after engine speed is limited.

### WHAT TO DO

Return the shift lever to the N (neutral) position (idle speed) immediately, and check whether water is flowing out of the cooling water check hole. If water is flowing, continue idling (within 30 seconds). The warning system is normal if it stops. If the warning system is still operating, return to the pier at low speed and service the system.



### POSSIBLE CAUSES & SOLUTIONS


Cooling water intake port clogged. Clean the cooling water intake port.



Spark plugs have incorrect heat range. Replace the spark plugs. >See method on <https://www.hondapps.com>


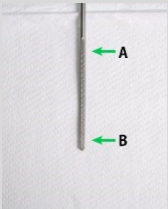
- Faulty water pump.
- Thermostat clogged.
- Faulty thermostat.
- Cooling water passage clogged.
- Exhaust gas enters cooling system.

Consult your dealer.

POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
No fuel in the fuel tank.	Refuel.  >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>
Fuel hose is flattened or kinked.	Check for excessively bent or pinched fuel line.
Fuel hose connector is not connected properly.	Connect the fuel hose connector properly.
Using contaminated or spoiled petrol.	Dispose of the old fuel and clean the fuel tank. Fill with new petrol. >See method
Battery is discharged.	Charge battery.
Battery terminal is loose.	Tighten battery terminal.
Spark plug cap is loose or disconnected.	Install and tighten spark plug cap securely.  >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>

<b>POSSIBLE CAUSES</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Fuse is blown out.	<p>Replace the blown fuse with a new one.</p>  <p>&gt;See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a></p>
Engine is started in wrong procedure.	Start in correct procedure.

POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
Fuel level is low.	Refuel.  >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>
Fuel hose is flattened or kinked.	Check for excessively bent or pinched fuel line.
Fuel filter is clogged.	Replace fuel filter.  >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>
Spark plug gap is incorrect.	Adjust the gap. >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>
Spark plug heat range is incorrect.	Replace the spark plug with the one that has proper heat range. >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>
Spark plug is fouled.	Remove spark plug and dry and clean it. >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>

POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
Fuel hose is flattened or kinked.	Check for excessively bent or pinched fuel line.
Fuel filter is clogged.	Replace fuel filter.  >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>
Engine oil level is low.	Check engine oil and add to specified level  >See method on <a href="https://www.hondapps.com">https://www.hondapps.com</a>
Unmatched propeller is selected.	Consult your dealer.
Passengers are not distributed equally.	Distribute the passengers equally.
Outboard motor is not installed properly.	Install the outboard motor in the proper position.



<b>POSSIBLE CAUSES</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Water intake port and/or water check hole are/is clogged.	Clean water intake port and/or water check hole.
Engine is overloaded because of unequally distributed passengers or excessive load on the boat.	Distribute the passengers equally. Do not load on the boat excessively.

<b>POSSIBLE CAUSES</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Cavitation.	Install the outboard motor in the proper position.
Propeller is damaged.	Replace propeller.
Unmatched propeller is selected.	Consult your dealer.
Trim angle is not correct.	Trim to correct angle.

<b>POSSIBLE CAUSES</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>
Battery is undercharged.	Charge battery.
Manual relief valve is loose.	Tighten manual relief valve.
Power trim/tilt oil level is low or air is in the oil.	Consult your dealer.

A submerged outboard motor must be serviced immediately after it is recovered from the water in order to minimize corrosion.

If there is a Honda outboard motor dealer nearby, take the outboard motor immediately to the dealer. If doing so is not an option, proceed as follows:

## STEP 1 - Wash the outboard motor



1. Remove the engine cover



2. Rinse the outboard motor with fresh water to remove salt water, sand, mud, etc.

## STEP 2 – Drain the fuel



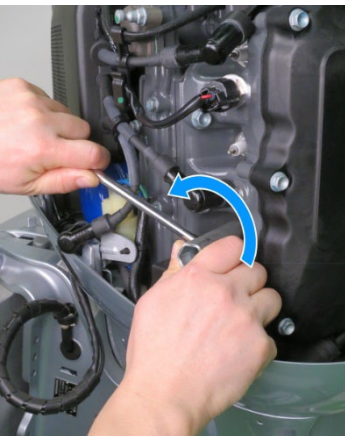
3. Drain the fuel from all the carburetor. Make sure the drain screws are tightened after draining.



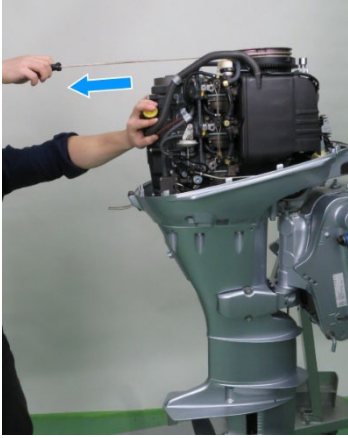
4. Remove the emergency stop switch clip.



## STEP 3 – Drain the water from the cylinder



5. Remove all the spark plugs.



6. Remove the flywheel cover. Wind the emergency starter rope (Refer to the Emergency starting procedure.) Drain the water from the cylinder by pulling the emergency starter rope several times.

## STEP 4 – Change the engine oil



7. Remove the oil filler cap.



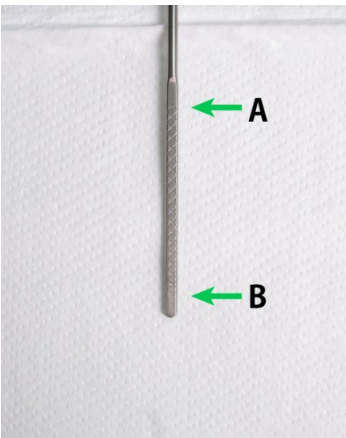
8. Place a suitable container under the oil drain guide, remove the drain bolt cover, engine oil drain bolt and washer. Drain the engine oil until the flow of old oil reduces to a trickle.



9. After draining the oil, install the drain bolt and new sealing washer, and tighten the bolt securely. Install the drain bolt cover.



10. Refill to the upper level mark on the oil level dipstick with the recommended oil. Do not overfill. Too much engine oil may adversely affect the engine.



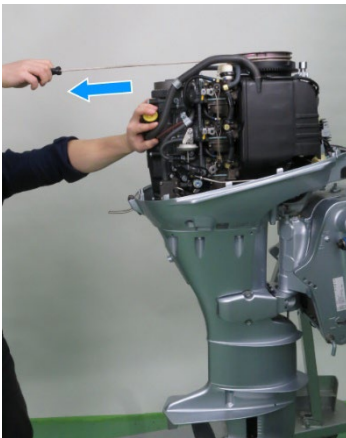
11. Check the oil level, insert the dipstick all the way to the engine then read the level. The oil level must be between the upper level (A) and lower level (B).



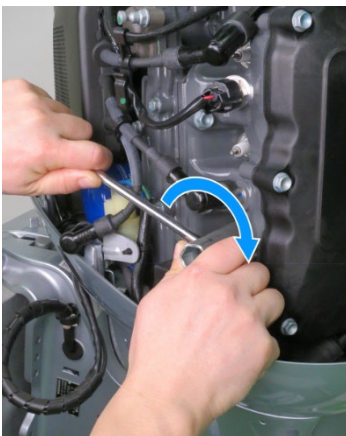
## STEP 5 – Lubricate the cylinder



12. Pour a teaspoon of engine oil into all the spark plug holes.

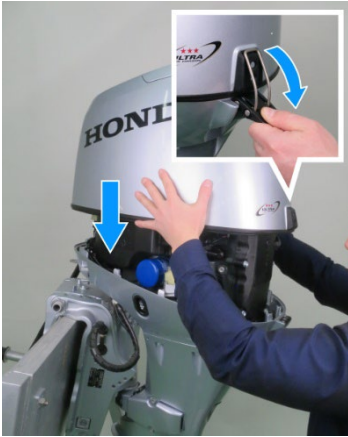


13. Pull the emergency starter rope several times to lubricate the inside of the cylinder. Then remove the emergency starter rope.



14. Carefully install the spark plugs by hand to avoid cross-threading. Tighten  $1/8$ – $1/4$  turn after the spark plug seats. Install the ACG cover.

## STEP 6 – Attempt to start the engine



15. Install the engine cover.

### **NOTICE**

If the outboard motor was running when it became submerged, there may be mechanical damage, such as bent connecting rods. If the engine binds when cranked, do not attempt to run the outboard motor until it has been repaired.

16. Attempt to start the engine.

- If the engine fails to start, remove the spark plugs, clean and dry the electrodes, then reinstall the spark plugs and attempt to start the engine again.
- If used engine oil showed signs of water contamination, then a second engine oil change should be performed after running the engine for 1/2 hour.
- If the engine starts and no mechanical damage is evident, continue to run the engine for 1/2 hour or longer.

Take the outboard motor to your dealer as soon as possible.

If the starting system does not operate properly for some reasons, the engine can be started using the emergency starter rope in the tool kit.



1. Remove the emergency stop switch clip.



2. Remove the engine cover



3. Remove the four bolts and the flywheel cover.



4. Set the shift lever or remote control lever to the neutral position.



5. Insert the emergency clip into the emergency stop switch. Attach the other end of the emergency stop switch lanyard securely to the operator. Turn the engine switch key to the ON position.



6. Tiller handle type: Align the "start" mark on the throttle grip with the projected end of the "▲" mark on the tiller handle.

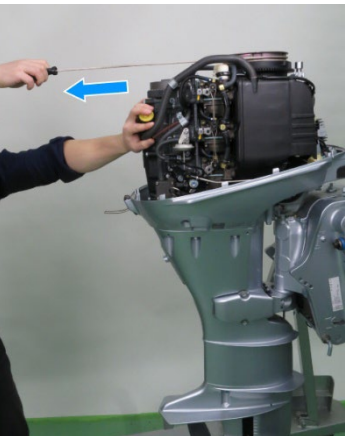
Remote control type: Leave the fast idle lever in the "START" (fully lowered) position.



7. Set the knotted end of the emergency starter rope in the notch in the flywheel.



8. Wind the emergency starter rope clockwise around the fly wheel along the groove in the flywheel.



9. Pull the starter rope lightly until resistance is felt, then pull firmly to start the engine.



10. Leave the flywheel cover off and install the engine cover. Lock the engine cover fixing levers.