

2. Compression

A: INSPECTION

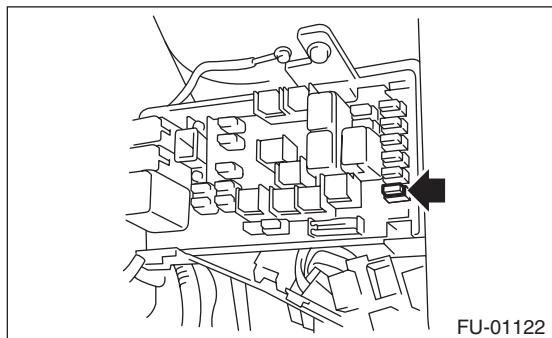
CAUTION:

After warming-up, engine becomes very hot. Be careful not to burn yourself during measurement.

NOTE:

- Before checking the compression pressure, the compression condition of each cylinder can be confirmed as a guide by using the compression measurement mode in Subaru Select Monitor. <Ref. to EN(STI)(diag)-60, OPERATION, System Operation Check Mode.>
- In the compression measurement mode, the compression condition is judged by each cylinder speed. The high speed cylinder has low compression pressure and low speed cylinder has high compression pressure.

- 1) After warming-up the engine, turn the ignition switch to OFF.
- 2) Make sure that the battery is fully charged.
- 3) Remove the fuse of fuel pump from main fuse box.

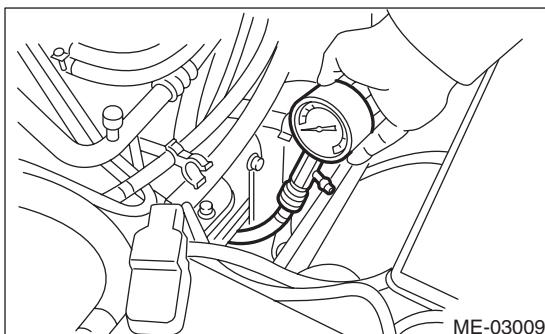


- 4) Start the engine and run it until it stalls.
- 5) After the engine stalls, crank it for five more seconds.
- 6) Turn the ignition switch to OFF.
- 7) Remove all spark plugs. <Ref. to IG(STI)-4, REMOVAL, Spark Plug.>
- 8) Depress the accelerator pedal to full throttle.
- 9) Check the starter motor for satisfactory performance and operation.

- 10) Install the compression gauge to the spark plug hole.

NOTE:

When using a screw-in type compression gauge, the screw should be less than 18 mm (0.71 in) long.



- 11) Crank the engine by starter motor and read the value when the needle of the compression gauge becomes stable.

NOTE:

- Perform at least two measurements per cylinder, and make sure that the values are correct.
- If the compression pressure is out of standard, check or adjust the pistons, valves and cylinders.

Compression (fully open throttle):

Standard

981 — 1,177 kPa (10 — 12 kg/cm², 142 — 171 psi)

Difference between cylinders

49 kPa (0.5 kg/cm², 7 psi), or less

- 12) After inspection, install the related parts in the reverse order of removal.