2. Spark Plug

A: REMOVAL

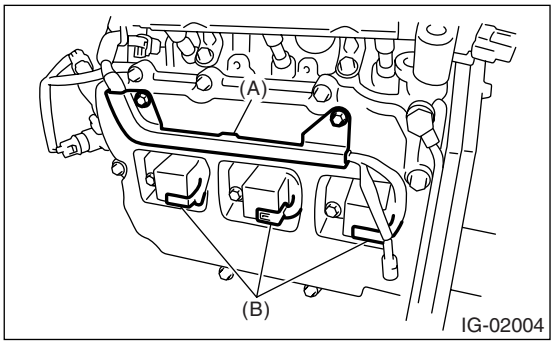
CAUTION:
All spark plugs installed on an engine must be of the same heat range.

Spark plug:
<Ref. to IG(H6DO)-2, SPECIFICATION, General Description.>

1. RH SIDE

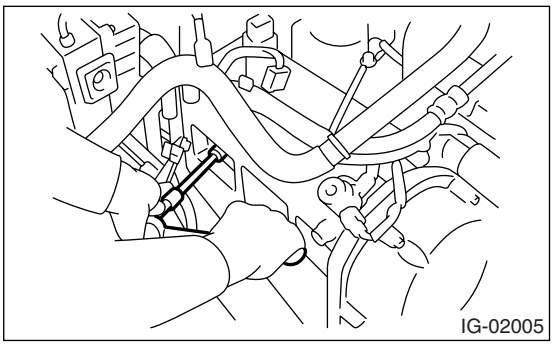
1) Remove the collector cover.
2) Disconnect the ground cable from battery.
3) Remove the air cleaner case.
<Ref. to IN(H6DO)-5, REMOVAL, Air Cleaner Case.>
4) Remove the bracket.
5) Disconnect the connector from ignition coil.
6) Remove the ignition coil.

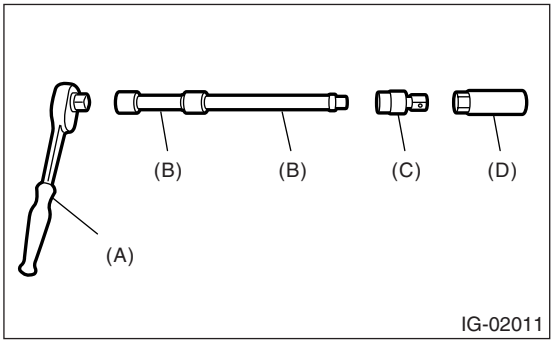
NOTE:
Turn the #5 ignition coil to remove it.



(A) Bracket
(B) Connector

7) Remove the spark plug with a spark plug socket.



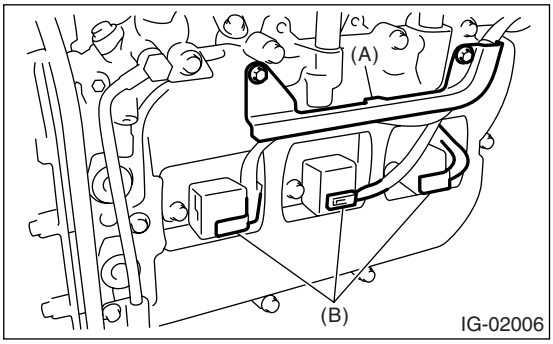


(A) Ratchet handle
(B) Extension bar
(C) Universal joint
(D) Spark plug socket

2. LH SIDE

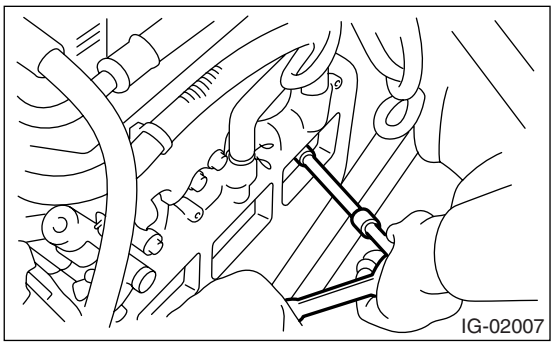
1) Remove the collector cover.
2) Remove the battery and battery carrier.
3) Remove the bracket.
4) Disconnect the connector from ignition coil.
5) Remove the ignition coil.

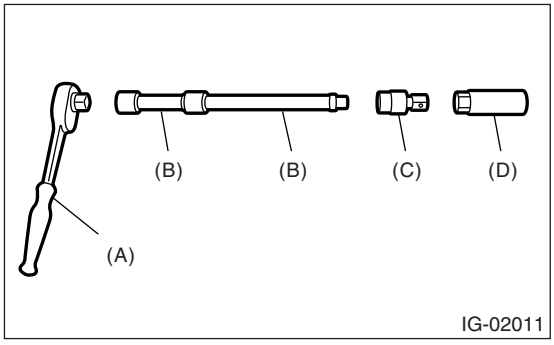
NOTE:
Turn the #6 ignition coil to remove it.



(A) Bracket
(B) Connector

6) Remove the spark plug with a spark plug socket.





(A) Ratchet handle
(B) Extension bar
(C) Universal joint
(D) Spark plug socket

B: INSTALLATION

1. RH SIDE

Install in the reverse order of removal.

Tightening torque (Spark plug):
21 N·m (2.1 kgf-m, 15.2 ft-lb)

Tightening torque (Ignition coil):
16 N·m (1.6 kgf-m, 11.7 ft-lb)

NOTE:
The tightening torque described above should be applied to only new spark plugs without oil on their threads.
In case their threads are lubricated, the torque should be reduced by approx. 1/3 of the specified torque in order to avoid over-stressing.

2. LH SIDE

Install in the reverse order of removal.

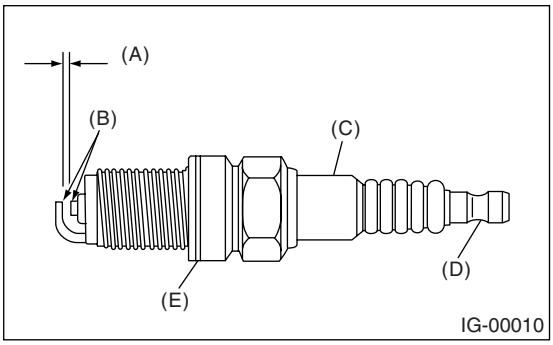
Tightening torque (Spark plug):
21 N·m (2.1 kgf-m, 15.2 ft-lb)

Tightening torque (Ignition coil):
16 N·m (1.6 kgf-m, 11.7 ft-lb)

NOTE:
The tightening torque described above should be applied to only new spark plugs without oil on their threads. In case their threads are lubricated, the torque should be reduced by approx. 1/3 of the specified torque in order to avoid over-stressing.

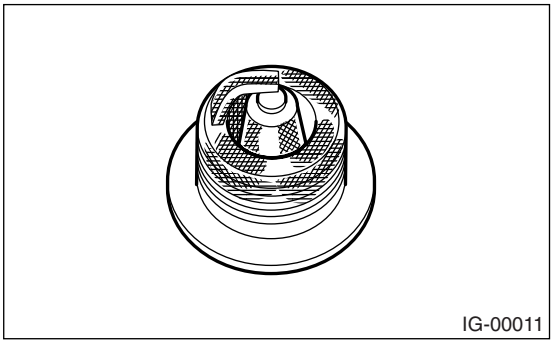
C: INSPECTION

Check the electrodes and inner and outer ceramic insulator of plugs, noting the type of deposits and the degree of electrode erosion.

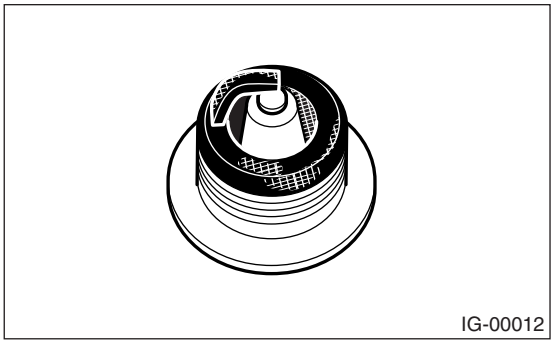


(A) Spark plug gap
(B) Carbon accumulation or wear
(C) Cracks
(D) Damage
(E) Damaged gasket

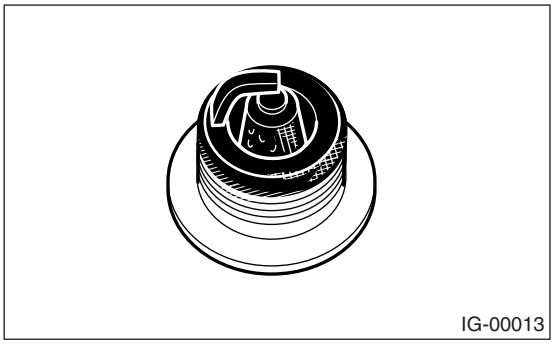
1) Normal:
Brown to grayish-tan deposits and slight electrode wear indicate correct spark plug heat range.



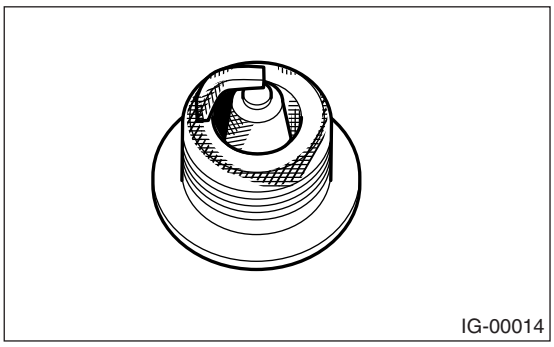
2) Carbon fouled:
Dry fluffy carbon deposits on insulator and electrode are mostly caused by slow speed driving in the city, weak ignition, too rich fuel mixture and dirty air cleaner.


IG-00012

3) Oil fouled:
Wet black deposits show oil entrance into the combustion chamber through worn rings and pistons or excessive clearance between valve guides and stems.


IG-00013

4) Overheating:
White or light gray insulator with black or brown spots and bluish burnt electrodes indicate engine overheating. Moreover, the appearance results from incorrect ignition timing, loose spark plugs, wrong selection of fuel, hotter range plug, etc.

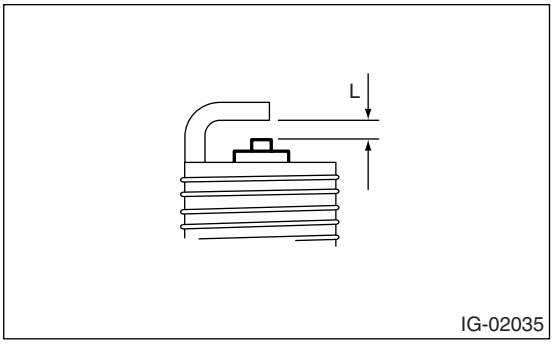

IG-00014

D: ADJUSTMENT

Clean the spark plugs using a wire brush. Clean and remove the carbon or oxide deposits. But do not wear away ceramic insulator at this time. If deposits are too stubborn, replace the spark plugs. After cleaning the spark plugs, measure the spark plug gap using a gap gauge.

NOTE:
Do not use a plug cleaner because the spark plugs are applied with iridium tip.

Spark plug gap L:
0.7 — 0.8 mm (0.028 — 0.031 in)



IG-02035