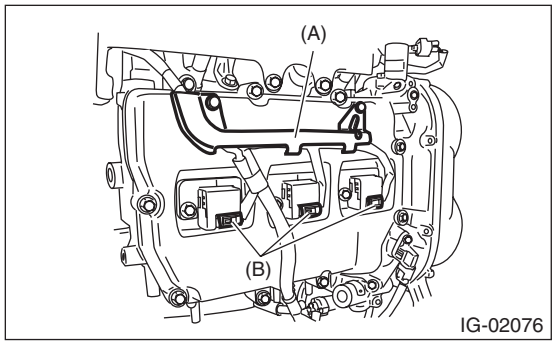
2. Spark Plug

A: REMOVAL

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

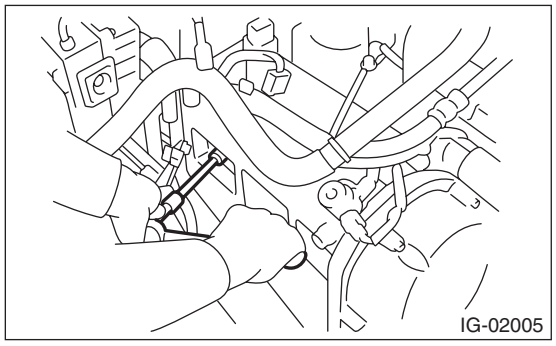
1. RH SIDE

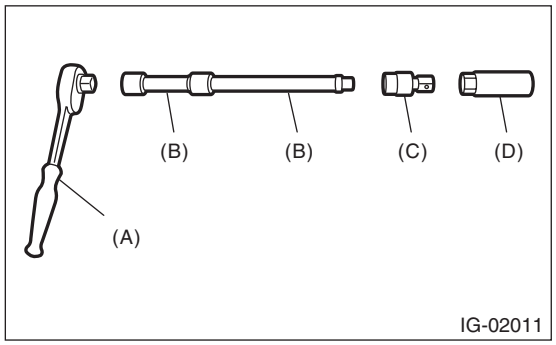
1) Remove the collector cover.
2) Disconnect the ground cable from the battery.
3) Remove the air cleaner case. <Ref. to IN(H6DO)-5, REMOVAL, Air Cleaner Case.>
4) Remove the bracket (A).
5) Disconnect the connector (B) from ignition coil.



6) Remove the ignition coil.

NOTE:
Turn the #5 ignition coil to remove it.
7) Remove the spark plug with a spark plug socket.

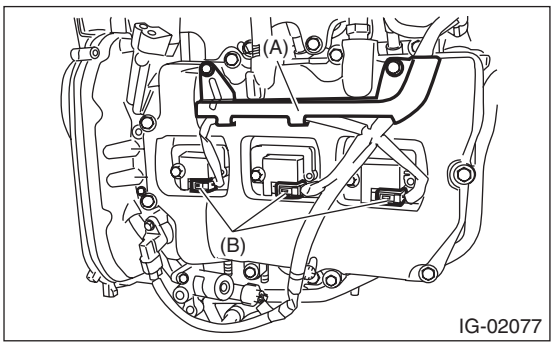




(A) Ratchet handle
(B) Extension bar
(C) Universal joint
(D) Spark plug socket

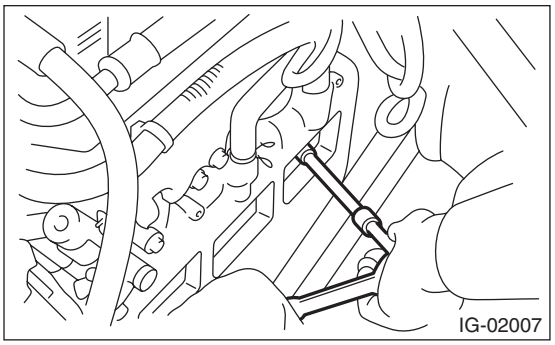
2. LH SIDE

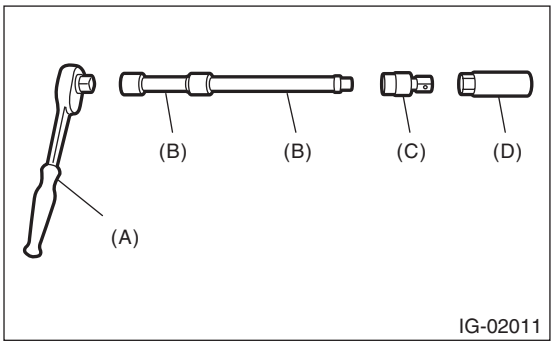
1) Remove the collector cover.
2) Remove the battery and battery carrier.
3) Remove the bracket (A).
4) Disconnect the connector (B) from ignition coil.



5) Remove the ignition coil.

NOTE:
Turn the #6 ignition coil to remove it.
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, 15.5 ft-lb)
Ignition coil
16 N·m (1.6 kgf-m, 11.8 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

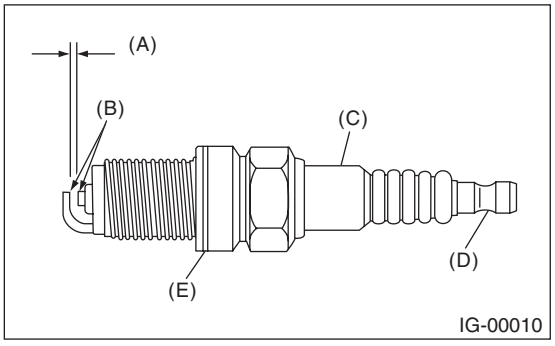
Install in the reverse order of removal.

Tightening torque:
Spark plug
21 N·m (2.1 kgf-m, 15.5 ft-lb)
Ignition coil
16 N·m (1.6 kgf-m, 11.8 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.

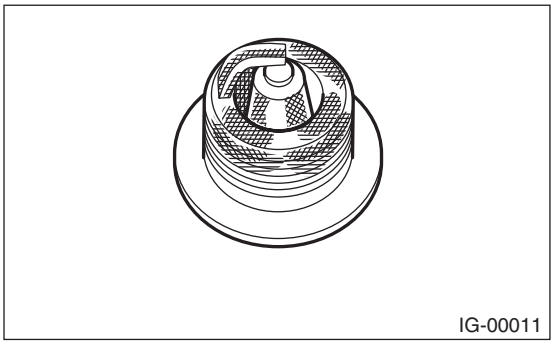
C: INSPECTION

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

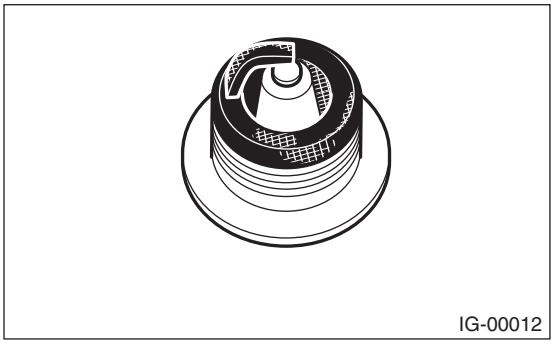


(A) Spark plug gap
(B) Carbon accumulation or wear
(C) Cracks
(D) Damage
(E) Damaged gasket

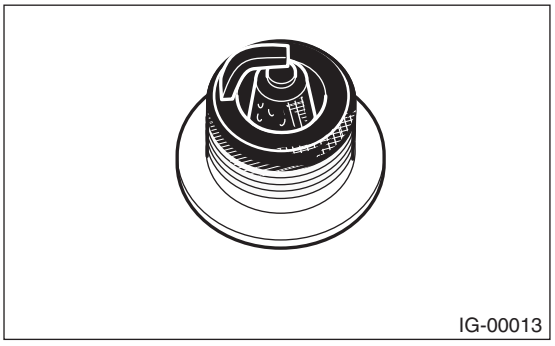
1) Normal:
Brown to grayish-tan deposits and slight electrode wear indicate correct spark plug heat range.



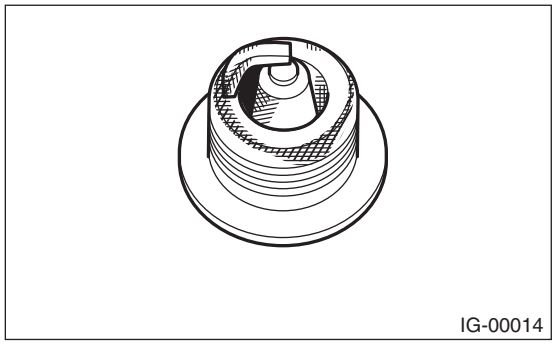
2) Carbon fouled:
Dry fluffy carbon deposits on insulator and electrode are mostly caused by slow speed driving in the city, weak ignition, too rich fuel mixture and dirty air cleaner.



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



4) Over-heating:
White or light gray insulator with black or brown spots and bluish burnt electrodes indicate engine overheating, incorrect ignition timing, wrong selection of fuel, and loose spark plugs.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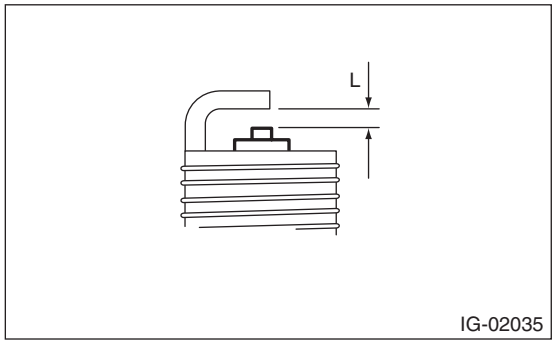
D: ADJUSTMENT

Clean the spark plugs using a nyron brush or the like. Clean and remove the carbon or oxide deposits. 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.
- Never use a metal brush because it makes insulator worn.

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



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