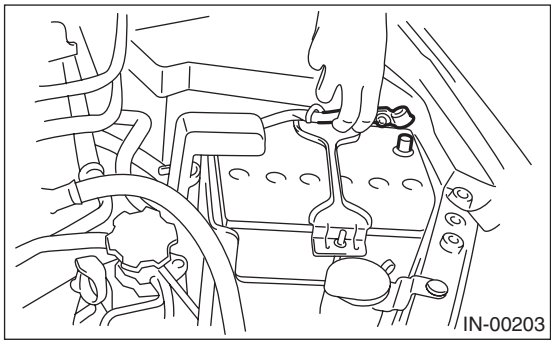
2. Spark Plug

A: REMOVAL

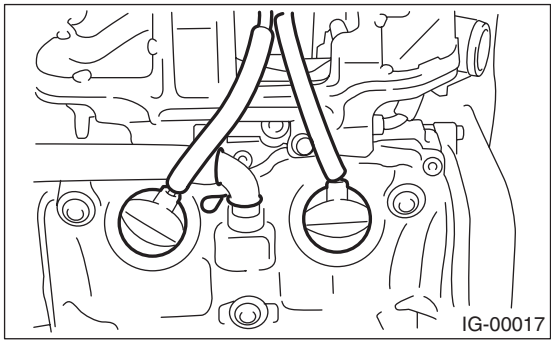
Spark plug:
Refer to "SPECIFICATION" for the recommended spark plug. <Ref. to IG(H4SO)-2, SPECIFICATION, General Description.>

1. RH SIDE

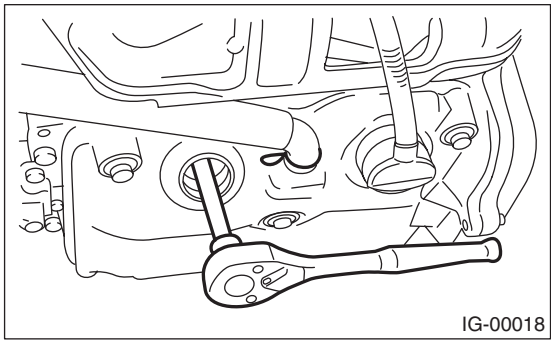
1) Disconnect the ground cable from the battery.


IN-00203

2) Remove the air cleaner case. <Ref. to IN(H4SO)-5, REMOVAL, Air Cleaner Case.>
3) Remove the spark plug cords by pulling the boot. (Do not pull the cord itself.)

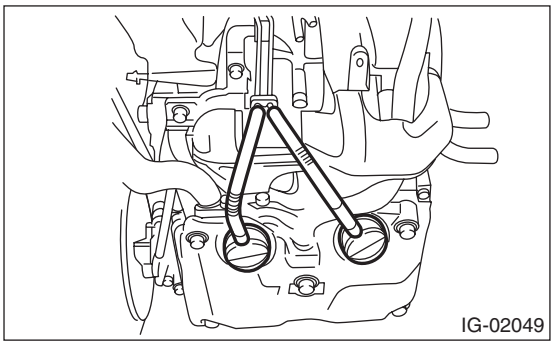

IG-00017

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

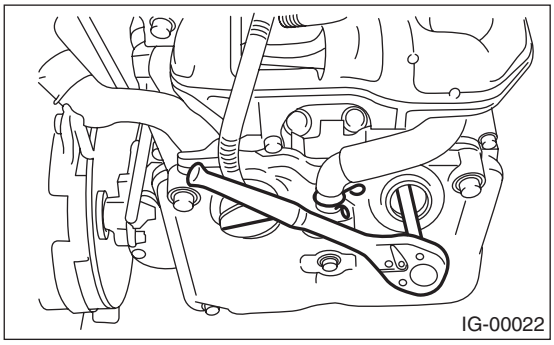

IG-00018

2. LH SIDE

1) Remove the battery. <Ref. to SC(H4SO)-26, REMOVAL, Battery.>
2) Remove the spark plug cords by pulling the boot. (Do not pull the cord itself.)


IG-02049

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


IG-00022

B: INSTALLATION

1. RH SIDE

Install in the reverse order of removal.

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

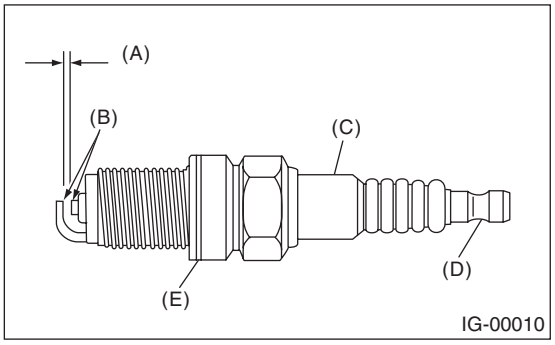
2. LH SIDE

Install in the reverse order of removal.

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

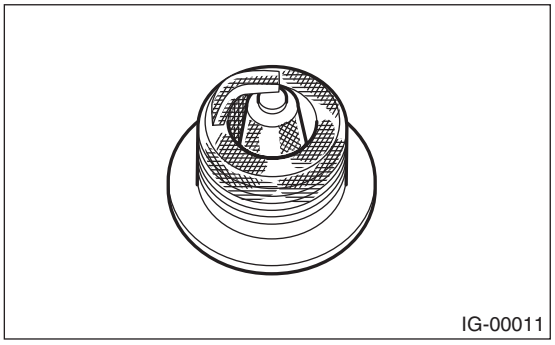
C: INSPECTION

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

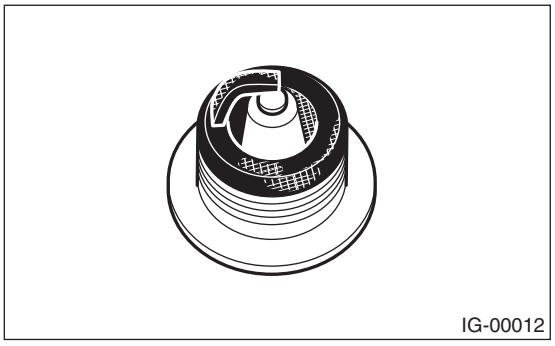


(A) Spark plug gap
(B) Carbon accumulation or wear
(C) Cracks
(D) Damage
(E) Damaged gasket

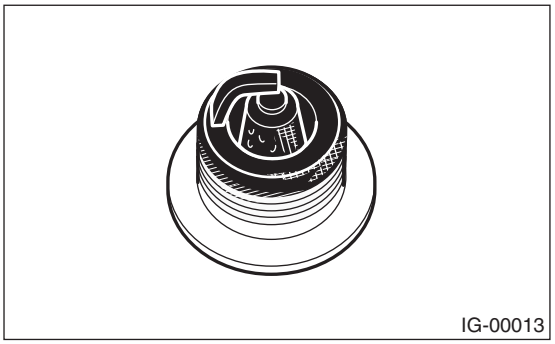
1) Normal:
Brown to grayish-tan deposits and slight electrode wear indicate correct spark plug heat range.



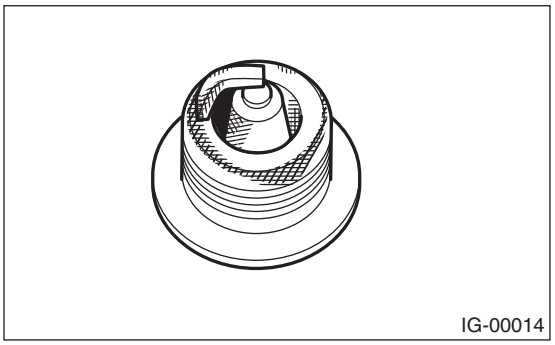
2) Carbon fouled:
Dry fluffy carbon deposits on insulator and electrode are mostly caused by slow speed driving in the city, weak ignition, too rich fuel mixture and dirty air cleaner.



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



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



D: ADJUSTMENT

Clean spark plugs with a nylon brush, etc.
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:
- Never use plug cleaner.
- Do not use metal brush or it will wear insulator.

Spark plug gap L:
1.0 — 1.1 mm (0.039 — 0.043 in)