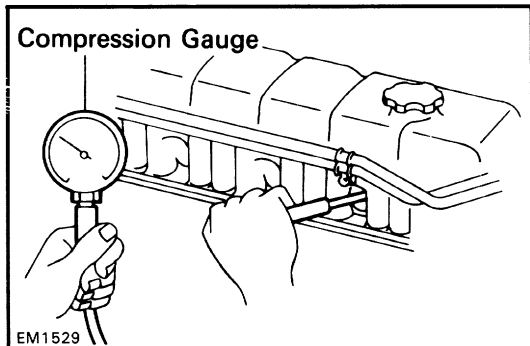


COMPRESSION CHECK

HINT: If there is lack of power, excessive oil consumption or poor fuel economy, measure the cylinder compression pressure.

1. WARM UP AND STOP ENGINE
2. DISCONNECT DISTRIBUTOR CONNECTOR
3. DISCONNECT COLD START INJECTOR CONNECTOR



4. REMOVE SPARK PLUGS
5. CHECK CYLINDER COMPRESSION PRESSURE

- (a) Insert a compression gauge into the spark plug hole.
- (b) Fully open the throttle valve.
- (c) While cranking the engine with the starter, measure the compression pressure.

HINT: Always use a fully charged battery to obtain engine revolutions of more than 200 rpm.

NOTICE: This measurement must be done for as short a time as possible.

- (d) Repeat steps (a) through (c) for each cylinder.

Compression pressure:

1,030 kPa (10.5 kgf/cm², 149 psi)

Minimum pressure:

785 kPa (8.0 kgf/cm², 114 psi)

Difference between each cylinder:

49 kPa (0.5 kgf/cm², 7 psi)

- (e) If compression of one or more cylinders is low, pour a small amount of engine oil into that cylinder through the spark plug hole and repeat steps (a) through (c) for the cylinder with low compression.
 - If adding oil helps the compression, probably the piston rings and/or cylinder bore are worn or damaged.
 - If pressure stays low, a valve may be sticking or seated improperly, or there may be leakage past the gasket surface.

6. REINSTALL SPARK PLUGS

Torque: 18 N-m (180 kgf-cm, 13 ft-lbf)

7. RECONNECT COLD START INJECTOR CONNECTOR
8. RECONNECT DISTRIBUTOR CONNECTOR