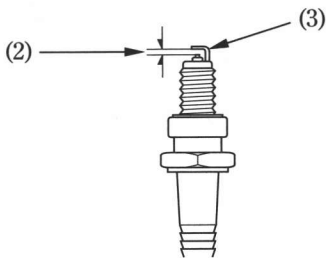


4. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling. If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.
5. Check the spark plug gap ( 2 ) using a wire-type feeler gauge. If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode ( 3 ) carefully.

The gap should be:

0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)



(2) Spark plug gap

(3) Side electrode

6. Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.
7. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
8. Tighten the spark plug:
  - If the old plug is good:
    - 1/8 turn after it seats.
  - If installing a new plug, tighten it twice to prevent loosening:
    - a) First, tighten the plug:
      - NGK: 1/2 turn after it seats.
    - b) Then loosen the plug.
    - c) Next, tighten the plug again:
      - 1/8 turn after it seats.

#### NOTICE

An improperly tightened spark plug can damage the engine. If a plug is too loose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.