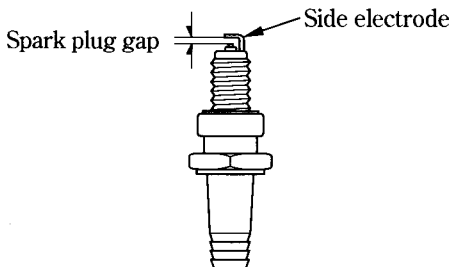


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6. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling. If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.
 7. Check the spark plug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

The gap should be:

0.80–0.90 mm (0.031–0.035 in)



8. With the plug washers attached, thread the spark plugs in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
9. Tighten each 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.
 - DENSO: 1 turn after it seats.
 - b) Then loosen the plug.
 - c) Next, tighten the plug again:
 - 1/8 turn after it seats.

NOTICE

Improperly tightened spark plugs 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.

10. Reinstall the spark plug caps. Take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.
11. Reinstall the both overhead covers and maintenance lids.