

1. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
2. Disconnect the spark plug cap.
3. Remove the spark plug with a plug wrench.
4. Inspect the spark plug electrodes for wear. The center electrode (1) should have square edges. The side electrode (2) should not be eroded. The insulator should not be cracked or chipped.
5. Check the spark plug gap (3), using a wire-type feeler gauge. If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully. The gap should be:
0.031–0.035 in (0.80–0.90 mm)
Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.
If you have to install a new plug, first check the gap.
6. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand (to prevent cross-threading).
7. Tighten the spark plug:
 - If the old plug is good:
1/6 turn after it seats.
 - If installing a new plug, tighten it twice to prevent loosening:
 - a) First, tighten the plug:
NGK: 1/4 turn after it seats.
 - b) Then loosen the plug.
 - c) Next, tighten the plug again:
1/6 turn after it seats.
8. Reinstall the spark plug cap. Take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.

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.