

Fig. 7-15 ① Contact breaker lead

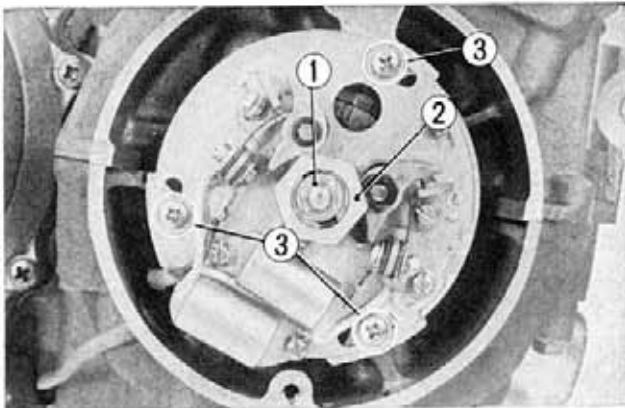


Fig. 7-16 ① 6 mm hex nut
② Special washer
③ Contact breaker setting screws

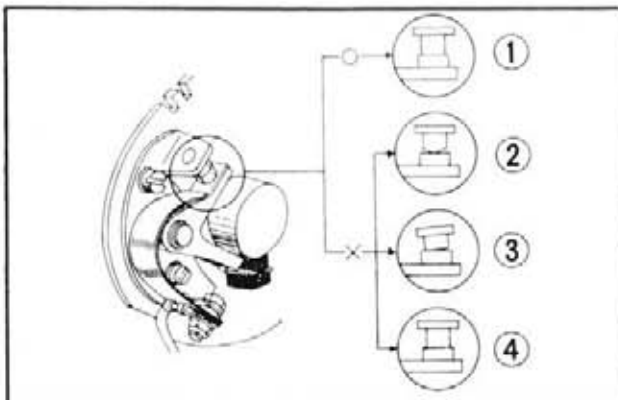


Fig. 7-17 ① Correct
② Contact is worn
③ One side contact
④ Contamination of the contact

b. Disassembly

1. Remove the point cover.
2. Disconnect the lead connectors (yellow and blue leads) at the center of the frame, right lower side. (Fig. 7-15)
3. Unscrew the 6 mm hex nut and remove the contact breaker assembly. (Fig. 7-16)
4. The condenser can be removed from the breaker base.

c. Inspection

1. Checking the contact breaker point.

If oil is left for a long time without removal, a hard film will be formed and eventually result in misfiring.

Therefore, remove oil with trichloroethylene from the contact breaker point.

- a. Dress the pitted or dirty point with either a point file or emery paper, however, if the condition is relatively severe, remove the contact breaker arm and dress the points on both the arm and the stationary point with an oil stone, making sure that the points will have parallel contact when assembled. The point gap should be adjusted to **0.012~0.016 in (0.3~0.4 mm)**. (Fig. 7-17)
- b. Replace the breaker arm if the pivot hole worn excessively.
- c. Always maintain the contact breaker terminal and insulators as well as the wiring free from water, oil, and foreign matters.
- d. After the points have been dressed, clean the surfaces with a clean rag soaked in small amount of trichloroethylene, further, oil or other foreign matters should not be permitted on the breaker assembly.

3. Condenser capacity

Measure the condenser capacity with the service tester. If the capacity is **0.22~0.26 μF** , it is satisfactory. Refer to the service tester operating instruction leaflet for the measuring procedure.

d. Reassembly

1. Assemble the each component parts on the contact breaker base plate.
2. Install the contact breaker assembly with the three setting screws.