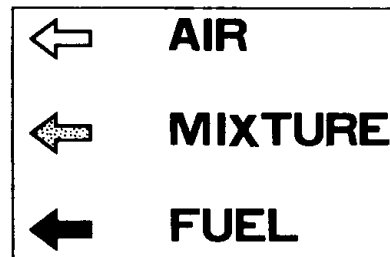
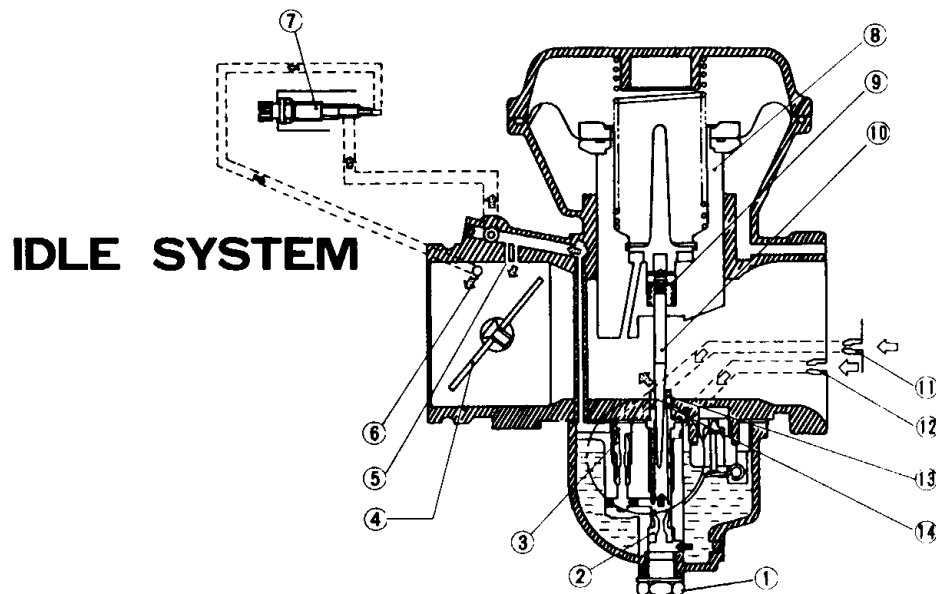


CHAPTER 4. CARBURETION

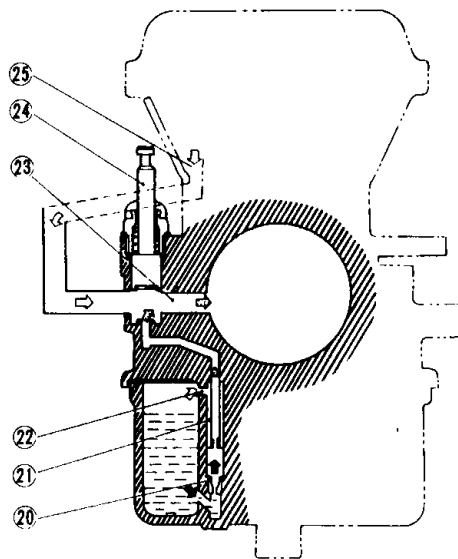
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MAIN METERING SYSTEM

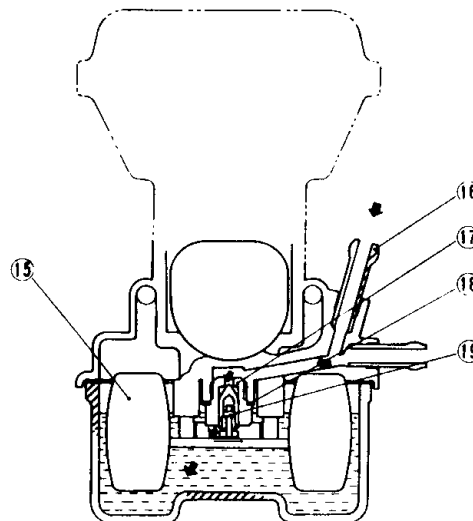


1. DRAIN SCREW
2. MAIN JET
3. PILOT JET
4. THROTTLE VALVE
5. BY-PASS HOLE
6. PILOT OUTLET
7. PILOT SCREW
8. PISTON VALVE
9. SPRING CLIP
10. JET NEEDLE
11. PILOT AIR JET
12. MAIN AIR JET
13. NEEDLE JET
14. O-RING
15. FLOAT
16. FUEL INLET
17. FLOAT NEEDLE SEAT
18. GASKET
19. FLOAT NEEDLE
20. STARTER JET
21. STARTER BLEED PIPE
22. STARTER AIR BLEED
23. MIXTURE OUTLOT
24. STARTER PLUNGER
25. AIR INLET

STARTER SYSTEM



FLOAT SYSTEM



41. CARBURETOR

A. Description

Air flow through the venturi is controlled by a throttle slide (vacuum piston). The slide is raised and lowered by engine vacuum rather than a cable linked directly to the throttle grip.

B. Specifications

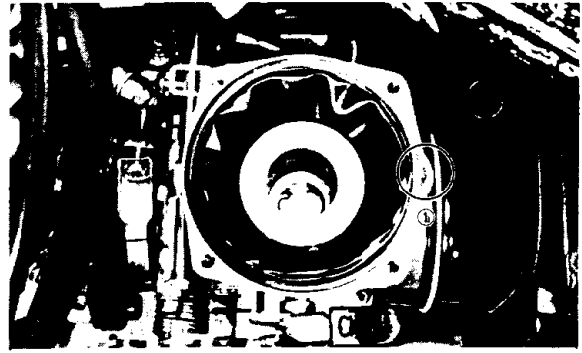
Main jet	#135
Jet needle	502-3
Needle jet	z-2
Starter jet	#80
Fuel valve seat	2 mm
Pilot jet	#27.5
Fuel level	24±1mm(0.94±0.04 in) (above gasket surface)

NOTE:

The low speed mixture screw settings are adjusted at the factory with the use of specialized equipment. Do not attempt to change these settings.

C. Disassembly

1. Prepare to separate carburetors (separation not necessary if only float level adjustment or throttle value inspection is to be done). Remove starter lever. Loosen starter lever securing screws and remove starter lever rod.
2. Remove upper and lower brackets. Note position of synchronizing screws for guidance in reassembly. Separate carburetors.
3. Remove vacuum chamber cover. Remove the spring, needle fitting clip, needle, and diaphragm (piston valve).
4. Note that there is tab on the rubber diaphragm. There are matching recesses in the carburetor body for the diaphragm tab.



1. Tab

5. To inspect starter jet, remove three (3) screws holding the starter body to the right side of the carburetor.
6. Remove the four screws holding the float bowl cover. Remove float bowl cover. The main jet is located under a cover in the float bowl.
7. Pull out float pivot pin. Remove the float assembly. Be careful not to lose the float valve needle located under the float level adjustment tongue. Remove the needle jet.
8. Reassemble in reverse order. Pay close attention to the installation of the vacuum piston diaphragm.

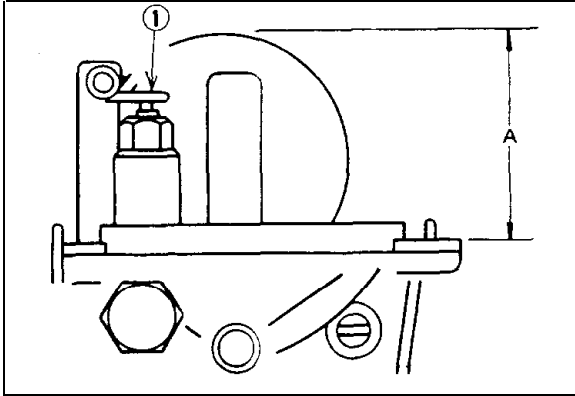
D. Inspection

1. Examine carburetor body and fuel passages. If contaminated, wash carburetor in petroleum-based solvent. Do not use caustic carburetor cleaning solutions. Blow out all passages and jets with compressed air.
2. Examine condition of floats. If floats are leaking or damaged, they should be replaced.
3. Inspect inlet needle valve and seat for wear or contamination. Replace these components as a set.
4. Inspect piston valve and rubber diaphragm. If the piston is scratched or the diaphragm is torn, the assembly must be replaced.

E. Adjustments

1. Float level adjustment

Measure the distance from the bottom of the float to the float bowl gasket surface. Bend the tongue on the float arm if any float level adjustment is necessary. Both floats must be at the same height. If the fuel level is too high, a rich air/fuel mixture will occur. If too low, a lean mixture will result.



1. Tongue A. 24 ± 1 mm (0.94 ± 0.04 in)