

Onan

RE-BUILT 2009
OBT, 2010 = 50 HOURS (APPROX)

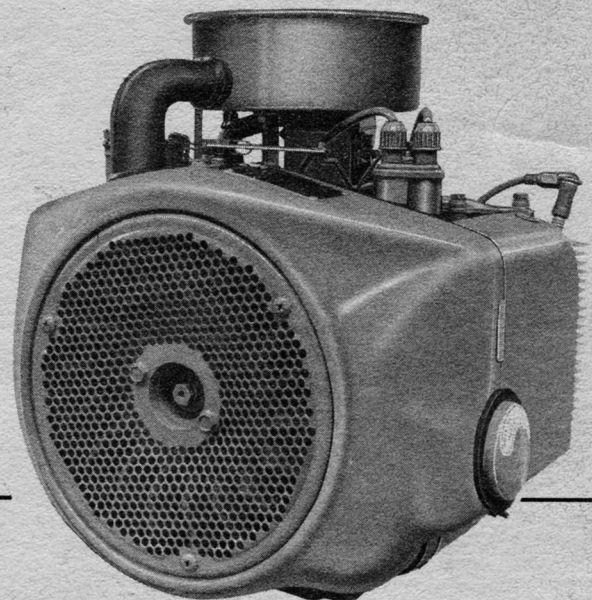
Service Manual

B43M

B48M

Engine

GACIE/3131A
J81358/282



965-0754

B43M (Spec C)

B48M (Spec A)

6-85

Printed in U.S.A.

Safety Precautions

It is recommended that you read your engine manual and become thoroughly acquainted with your equipment before you start the engine.

▲ DANGER *This symbol if used warns of immediate hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death.*

▲ WARNING *This symbol refers to a hazard or unsafe practice which can result in severe personal injury or death.*

▲ CAUTION *This symbol refers to a hazard or unsafe practice which can result in personal injury or product or property damage.*

Fuels, electrical equipment, batteries, exhaust gases and moving parts present potential hazards that can result in serious, personal injury. Take care in following these recommended procedures.

Safety Codes

- All local, state and federal codes should be consulted and complied with.
- This engine is not designed or intended for use in aircraft. Any such use is at the owner's sole risk.

General

- Provide appropriate fire extinguishers and install them in convenient locations. Use an extinguisher rated ABC by NFPA.
- Make sure that all fasteners on the engine are secure and accurately torqued. Keep guards in position over fans, driving belts, etc.
- If it is necessary to make adjustments while the engine is running, use extreme caution when close to hot exhausts, moving parts, etc.

Protect Against Moving Parts

- Do not wear loose clothing in the vicinity of moving parts, such as PTO shafts, flywheels, blowers, couplings, fans, belts, etc.
- Keep your hands away from moving parts.

Batteries

- Before starting work on the engine, disconnect batteries to prevent inadvertent starting of the engine.
- DO NOT SMOKE while servicing batteries. Lead acid batteries give off a highly explosive hydrogen gas which can be ignited by flame, electrical arcing or by smoking.
- Verify battery polarity before connecting battery cables. Connect negative cable last.

Fuel System

- DO NOT fill fuel tanks while engine is running.
- DO NOT smoke or use an open flame in the vicinity of the engine or fuel tank. Internal combustion engine fuels are highly flammable.
- Fuel lines must be of steel piping, adequately secured, and free from leaks. Piping at the engine should be approved flexible line. Do not use copper piping for flexible lines as copper will work harden and become brittle enough to break.
- Be sure all fuel supplies have a positive shutoff valve.

Exhaust System

- Exhaust products of any internal combustion engine are toxic and can cause injury, or death if inhaled. All engine applications, especially those within a confined area, should be equipped with an exhaust system to discharge gases to the outside atmosphere.
- Do not use exhaust gases to heat a compartment.
- Make sure that your exhaust system is free of leaks. Ensure that exhaust manifolds are secure and are not warped by bolts unevenly torqued.

Exhaust Gas is Deadly!

Exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas that can cause unconsciousness and death. It is an odorless and colorless gas formed during combustion of hydrocarbon fuels. Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are:

- Dizziness
- Headache
- Weakness and Sleepiness
- Vomiting
- Muscular Twitching
- Throbbing in Temples

If you experience any of these symptoms, get out into fresh air immediately, shut down the unit and do not use until it has been inspected.

The best protection against carbon monoxide inhalation is proper installation and regular, frequent inspections of the complete exhaust system. If you notice a change in the sound or appearance of exhaust system, shut the unit down immediately and have it inspected and repaired at once by a competent mechanic.

Cooling System

- Coolants under pressure have a higher boiling point than water. DO NOT open a radiator pressure cap when coolant temperature is above 212°F (100°C) or while engine is running.

Keep the Unit and Surrounding Area Clean

- Make sure that oily rags are not left on or near the engine.
- Remove all unnecessary grease and oil from the unit. Accumulated grease and oil can cause overheating and subsequent engine damage and present a potential fire hazard.

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General Information

KNOW YOUR ENGINE

Read this manual carefully, observing all **WARNINGS** and **CAUTIONS**. Operating instructions, adjustments and periodic maintenance procedures are given so you . . . the owner, can keep your unit running like new and expect many years of dependable service from it. Remember . . . any machine, regardless of design or type, will perform only in relation to the service it receives. Regularly scheduled maintenance lowers operating costs.

INTRODUCTION

This manual deals with specific mechanical and electrical information needed by engine mechanics for troubleshooting, servicing, repairing, or overhauling the engine.

If a major repair or an overhaul is necessary, Onan recommends that a competent mechanic either do the job or supervise and check the work of the mechanic assigned to do the job to ensure that all dimensions, clearances and torque values are within the specified tolerances.

Use the table of contents for a quick reference to the separate engine system sections.

The troubleshooting guide is provided as a quick reference for locating and correcting engine trouble.

The illustrations and procedures presented in each section apply to the engine listed on the cover. The flywheel-blower end of the engine is the front end so right and left sides are determined by viewing the engine from the front.

The disassembly section contains major overhaul procedures for step by step removal, disassembly, inspection, repair and assembly of the engine components.

The wiring diagram shows how the engine electrical components are interconnected.

A parts catalog contains detailed exploded views of each assembly and the individual piece part numbers and their proper names for ordering replacement parts.

Use only Genuine Onan replacement parts to ensure quality and the best possible repair and overhaul results. When ordering parts, always use the complete Model and Spec number as well as the Serial number shown on the nameplate.

ENGINE MODEL REFERENCE

Identify your model by referring to the MODEL and SPEC (specification) NO. as shown on the unit nameplate. Always use this number and the engine serial number when making reference to your engine.

How to interpret MODEL and SPEC NO.

B	48	M	G	A	018	/	1	A
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8

1. Factory code for general identification of basic engine series.
2. Cubic inch displacement.
3. Engine duty cycle.
4. Fuel required (G=gasoline).
5. Cooling system description (A=air-cooling-pressure).
6. BHP rating.
7. Factory code for designated optional equipment, if any.
8. Specification (spec letter) which advances with factory production modifications.

⚠WARNING

INCORRECT SERVICE OR REPLACEMENT OF PARTS CAN RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. SERVICE PERSONNEL MUST BE QUALIFIED TO PERFORM ELECTRICAL AND/OR MECHANICAL SERVICE.

Specifications

This manual contains SI metric equivalents that follow immediately in parentheses after the U.S. customary units of measure.

SPECIFICATION	UNIT OF MEASURE	SERIES	
		B43M	B48M
Number of Cylinders		2	2
Bore	in (mm)	3.250 (82.55)	3.250 (82.55)
Stroke	in (mm)	2.620 (66)	2.875 (73)
Displacement	cu in (cm ³)	43 (704)	47.7 (782)
Compression Ratio		6.2 to 1	6.7 to 1
Rated Speed (Maximum)	RPM	3600	3600
Power at Rated Speed	BHP (kW)	16 (11.9)	18 (13.4)
Oil Filter		Full Flow	Full Flow
Oil Capacity Without Filter	Qts (litre)	1.7 (1.6)	1.7 (1.6)
Oil Capacity With Filter Change	Qts (litre)	2.0 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9)
Crankshaft Rotation (viewed from flywheel)		Clockwise	Clockwise
Governor		Variable Speed Mechanical	
Valve Clearance (Cold)			
Intake	in (mm)	.008 (.20)	.008 (.20)
Exhaust	in (mm)	.013 (.33)	.013 (.33)
Spark Plug Gap	in (mm)	.025 (.64)	.025 (.64)
Breaker Point Gap - Static (Full Separation and Engine Cold)	in (mm)	.021 (.53)	.021 (.53)
Ignition Timing	BTC	21°	21°
Cylinder Compression	psi (kPa)	100 to 120 690 to 827	100 to 120 690 to 827

Dimensions and Clearances

All clearances given at room temperature of 70° F. (21° C). All dimensions in inches (approximate millimetre dimensions in parentheses) unless otherwise specified.

DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
	Inches	(mm)	Inches	(mm)
CYLINDER BLOCK				
Cylinder Bore Honed Diameter	3.2490	(82.53)	3.2500	(82.55)
Maximum Allowable				
Taper			0.005	(0.13)
Out-of-Round			0.003	(0.08)
Main Bearing Inside Diameter (Without bearing)	2.187	(55.55)	2.188	(55.58)
Main Bearing Inside Diameter (Installed)	2.0015	(50.84)	2.0040	(50.90)
Camshaft Bearing Bore (Bearing installed)	1.3760	(34.95)	1.3770	(34.98)
CRANKSHAFT				
Main Bearing Journal Diameter	1.9992	(50.78)	2.0000	(50.80)
Main Bearing Clearance	0.0025	(0.064)	0.0038	(0.097)
Connecting Rod Journal Diameter	1.6252	(41.28)	1.6260	(41.30)
Crankshaft End Play	0.006	(0.15)	0.012	(0.30)
CONNECTING ROD				
Large Bore Diameter (Rod bolts properly torqued)	1.6280	(41.35)	1.6285	(41.36)
Connecting Rod Side Clearance	0.0020	(0.051)	0.0160	(0.406)
Piston Pin Bushing Bore (Finished bore)	0.6879	(17.47)	0.6882	(17.48)
Bearing to Crankshaft Clearance				
Aluminum Rod	0.0020	(0.051)	0.0033	(0.084)
CAMSHAFT				
Bearing Journal Diameter	1.3740	(34.90)	1.3745	(34.91)
Bearing Clearance	0.0015	(0.038)	0.0030	(0.076)
End Play	0.0030	(0.076)		
Camshaft Lift				
B43M, B48M		0.300	(7.62)	
PISTON				
Clearance in Cylinder				
Measure 90° to pin 1.187 inch below top of piston	0.0033	(0.084)	0.0053	(0.135)
Piston Pin Bore	0.6877	(17.47)	0.6881	(17.48)
Ring Groove Width				
Top 1 Compression Ring	0.080	(2.032)	0.081	(2.057)
Top 2 Compression Ring	0.080	(2.032)	0.081	(2.057)
No. 3 Oil Control Ring	0.188	(4.775)	0.189	(4.801)

DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
	Inches	(mm)	Inches	(mm)
PISTON PIN				
Clearance in Piston	0.0002	(0.005)	0.0004	(0.010)
Clearance in Connecting Rod				
Aluminum Rod	0.0002	(0.005)	0.0007	(0.018)
Diameter	0.6875	(17.46)	0.6877	(17.47)
PISTON RINGS				
Clearance				
Top Groove	0.003	(0.076)	0.008	(0.203)
Ring End Gap in Cylinder	0.010	(0.254)	0.020	(0.508)
INTAKE VALVE				
Stem Diameter	0.3425	(8.70)	0.3430	(8.71)
Clearance (Stem to Guide)	0.0010	(0.025)	0.0025	(0.064)
Valve Face Angle		44°		
INTAKE VALVE SEAT				
Seat Cylinder Bore Diameter	1.4395	(36.56)	1.4405	(36.59)
Seat Outside Diameter	1.470	(37.34)	1.471	(37.36)
Valve Seat Width	0.031	(0.787)	0.047	(1.194)
Valve Seat Angle		45°		
EXHAUST VALVE				
Stem Diameter	0.3410	(8.661)	0.3415	(8.674)
Clearance (Stem to Guide)	0.0025	(0.064)	0.040	(0.102)
Valve Face Angle		44°		
EXHAUST VALVE SEAT				
Seat Cylinder Head Bore Diameter	1.189	(30.20)	1.190	(30.23)
Seat Outside Diameter	1.192	(30.28)	1.193	(30.30)
Valve Seat Width	0.031	(0.787)	0.047	(1.194)
Valve Seat Angle		45°		
VALVE GUIDE				
Inside Diameter	0.344	(8.74)	0.346	(8.79)
TAPPET				
Body Diameter	0.7475	(18.99)	0.7480	(19.00)
Bore Diameter	0.7505	(19.06)	0.7515	(19.09)
Clearance in Bore	0.0015	(0.038)	0.003	(0.076)
VALVE SPRINGS INTAKE AND EXHAUST				
Valve Spring Free Length (Approx.)		1.662 (42.21)		
Valve Spring Length				
Valve Open		1.125 (28.58)		
Valve Closed		1.375 (34.93)		
Spring Load @ 1.375 inch (Valve Closed)	38 lb.	(17 kg)	42 lb.	(19 kg)
Spring Load @ 1.125 inch (Valve Open)	71 lb.	(32 kg)	79 lb.	(36 kg)
GEAR BACKLASH				
Timing Gear	0.001	(0.025)	0.006	(0.152)
Oil Pump Gear	0.002	(0.051)	0.005	(0.127)

Assembly Torques

The torque values given in Table 1 have been determined for the specific applications. Standard torque values must not be used where those listed in Table 1 apply. The engine assembly torques given here will assure proper tightness without danger of stripping threads. All threads must be clean and lubricated with new engine oil before torquing.

Check all studs, nuts, and capscrews, and tighten as required to keep them from working loose. Refer to the *PARTS MANUAL* for the location of washers and capscrews.

TABLE 1.

DESCRIPTION	TORQUE SPECIFICATION		DESCRIPTION	TORQUE SPECIFICATION	
	Ft.-Lb.	Nm		Ft.-Lb.	Nm
Gearcase Cover	8-10	11-14	Other 5/16 inch Cylinder Block		
Cylinder Head Bolts (Cold)			Stud and Nuts	8-10	11-14
Asbestos Gasket	16-18	22-24	Oil Base	18-23	24-31
Graphoil Gasket	14-16	19-22	Intake Manifold Mounting		
Rear Bearing Plate Screws	25-27	34-37	Screws	6-10	8-14
Starter Mounting Bolts	24-26	33-35	Oil Pump	7-9	10-12
Connecting Rod Bolt	12-14	16-19	Valve Cover	1-2	1-3
Flywheel Cap Screw	35-40	48-54	Exhaust Manifold Mounting		
			Screws	9-11	12-15

Special Tools

The following special tools are available from Onan. For further information see *TOOL CATALOG* 900-0019.

Valve Seat Driver
Valve Guide Driver
Oil Guide and Driver
Combination Bearing Remover (Main and Cam)
Combination Bearing Driver (Main and Cam)
Flywheel Puller

Engine Troubleshooting

TROUBLE																					GASOLINE ENGINE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE									
Backfire at Carburetor	Bearing Wear	Black Exhaust	Blue Exhaust	Burned Valves	Connecting Rod Wear	Crank Slowly	Cylinder Rod Wear	Engine Stops	Failure to Start	Governor Hunting	High Oil Pressure	Low Oil Pressure	Loss of Coolant	Mechanical Knocks	Misfiring	Overheating (Water Cooled)	Overheating (Air Cooled)	Piston Wear	Poor Compression	Ring Wear	Sticking Valves	CAUSE								
STARTING SYSTEM																														
																						Loose or Corroded Battery Connection								
																						Low or Discharged Battery								
																						Faulty Starter								
																						Faulty Start Solenoid								
IGNITION SYSTEM																														
																						Ignition Timing Wrong								
																						Wrong Spark Plug Gap								
																						Worn Points or Improper Gap Setting								
																						Bad Ignition Coil or Condenser								
																						Faulty Spark Plug Wires								
FUEL SYSTEM																														
																						Out of Fuel - Check								
																						Lean Fuel Mixture - Readjust								
																						Rich Fuel Mixture or Choke Stuck								
																						Engine Flooded								
																						Poor Quality Fuel								
																						Dirty Carburetor								
																						Dirty Air Cleaner								
																						Dirty Fuel Filter								
																						Defective Fuel Pump								
INTERNAL ENGINE																														
																						Wrong Valve Clearance								
																						Broken Valve Spring								
																						Valve or Valve Seal Leaking								
																						Piston Rings Worn or Broken								
																						Wrong Bearing Clearance								
COOLING SYSTEM (AIR COOLED)																														
																						Poor Air Circulation								
																						Dirty or Oily Cooling Fins								
																						Blown Head Gasket								
LUBRICATION SYSTEM																														
																						Defective Oil Gauge								
																						Relief Valve Stuck								
																						Faulty Oil Pump								
																						Dirty Oil or Filter								
																						Oil Too Light or Diluted								
																						Oil Level Low								
																						Oil Too Heavy								
																						Dirty Crankcase Breather Valve								
THROTTLE AND GOVERNOR																														
																						Linkage Out of Adjustment								
																						Linkage Worn or Disconnected								
																						Governor Spring Sensitivity Too Great								
																						Linkage Binding								

Oil System

CRANKCASE OIL

Refer to engine nameplate or *Periodic Maintenance Schedule* for oil change interval. If operating in extremely dusty, high ambient, or low ambient conditions change oil more often.

Run engine until thoroughly warm before draining oil. Stop the engine, place a pan under the drain outlet and remove the oil drain plug or open the drain valve. After the oil is completely drained, replace the drain plug or close the drain valve. Refill with oil of the correct API (American Petroleum Institute) classification and appropriate SAE viscosity grade for the temperature conditions.

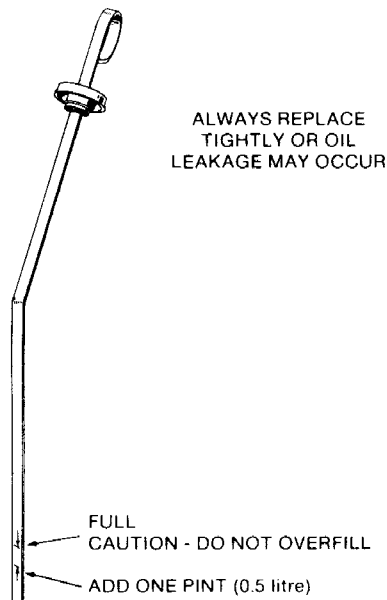
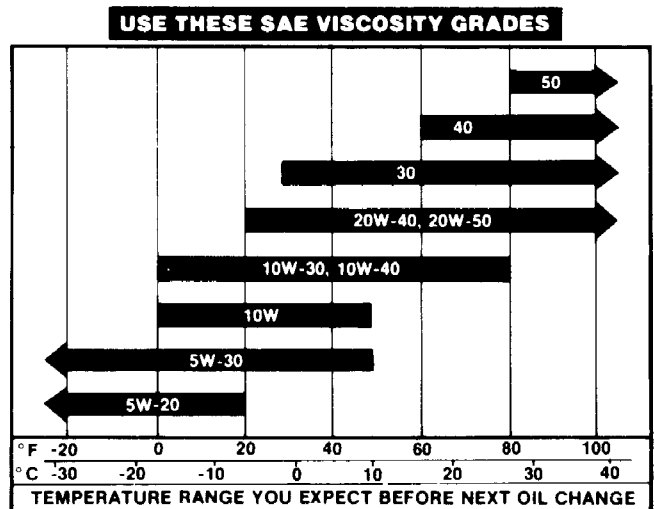
Oil must meet or exceed the API designation SE or SE/CC. Refer to the chart for correct oil viscosity grade.

⚠ WARNING Crankcase pressure can blow out hot oil and cause serious burns. Do NOT check oil while the engine is operating.

⚠ WARNING Hot crankcase oil can cause burns if it is spilled or splashed on skin. Keep fingers and hands clear when removing the oil drain plug and wear protective clothing.

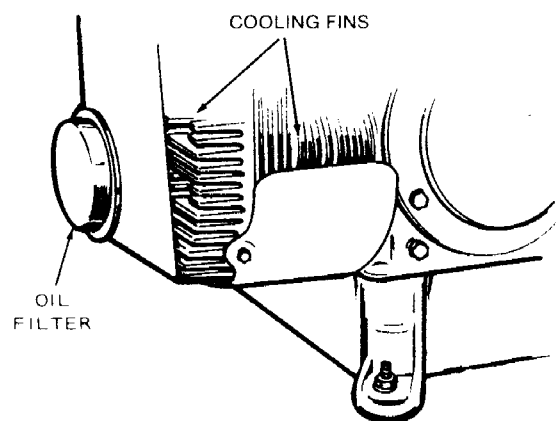
⚠ CAUTION Do not overfill crankcase. Excess oil causes higher operating temperatures and may cause foaming.

Oil level should be to the "full" mark of the dipstick. Start engine and run for a short time to check for oil leaks around the drain plug.



LS-1077

FIGURE 1. CRANKCASE OIL FILL



C-1001

FIGURE 2. OIL FILTER

OIL FILTER CHANGE

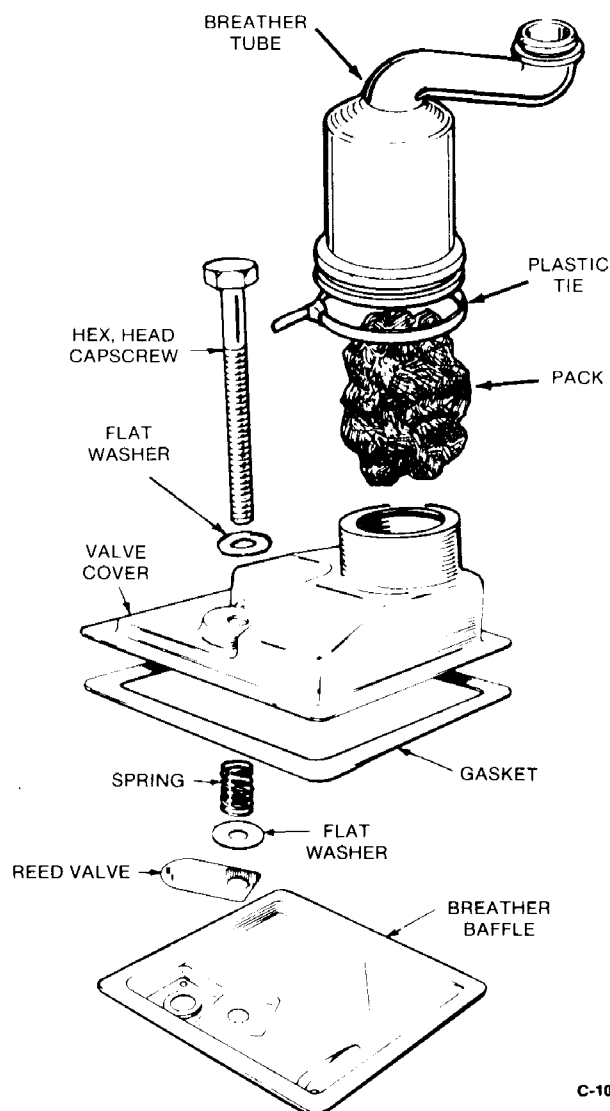
Refer to engine nameplate or *Periodic Maintenance Schedule* for oil filter change interval. If operating in extremely dusty, high ambient, or low ambient conditions change oil more often.

Spin off oil filter element and discard it. Thoroughly clean filter mounting surface and install new element, making sure new gasket is inserted in the element. Apply a thin film of oil to the gasket. Spin element down by hand until gasket just touches mounting pad and then turn down an additional 1/4-1/2 turn. Do not overtighten.

With oil in crankcase, start engine and check for leaks around filter element. Retighten only as much as necessary to eliminate leaks, but do not overtighten.

CRANKCASE BREATHER

The crankcase breather prevents pressure from building up in the crankcase. It also prevents oil contamination by removing moisture or gasoline vapors and other harmful blow-by materials from the crankcase. These vapors are routed to the carburetor where they are mixed with incoming air and burned in the combustion chamber. A sticky breather valve can cause leaks, high oil consumption, rough idle, reduced engine power and a rapid formation of sludge and varnish within the engine.



C-1003

FIGURE 3. CRANKCASE BREATHER

Crankcase Breather Service

If the crankcase becomes pressurized as evidenced by oil leaks at the seals, use the following procedure to service.

Remove the breather tube from the valve cover (see Figure 3). Remove the valve cover, pack, spring, washer, reed valve, and breather baffle. Clean all parts in parts cleaning solvent.

⚠ WARNING Most parts cleaning solvents are flammable and can cause serious personal injury if used improperly. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations when cleaning parts.

The reed valve must be flat with no sign of a crease. Assemble using a new gasket. Do not overtighten valve cover capscrew.

Reed valve must be assembled as shown with washer on top and breather baffle on the bottom.

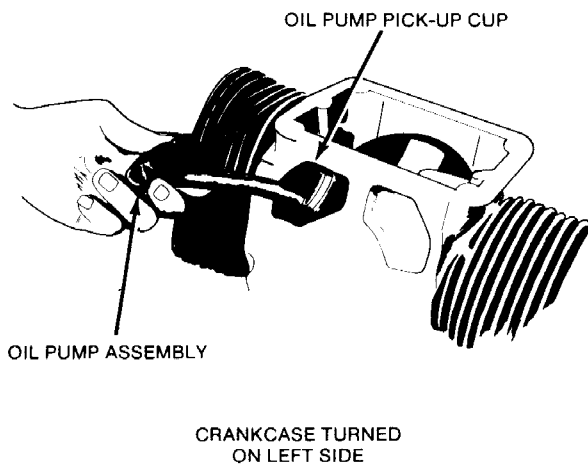
⚠ CAUTION Over tightening the valve cover can cause an air leak and allow dirt to enter the engine. Be careful not to distort the valve cover when tightening.

PRESSURE LUBRICATION

All engines use an oil pump to provide a constant flow of oil to the engine parts. The oil supply collects in the oil base where it is picked up by the oil pump pick-up cup. A by-pass valve is used to control oil pressure. Drain oil before removing oil base and always use a new gasket when replacing the oil base.

Oil Pump

The oil pump (Figure 4) is mounted behind the gear cover and is driven by the crankshaft gear. Inlet pipe and screen assembly are attached directly to the pump body. A discharge passage in pump cover registers with a drilled passage in the crankcase. Parallel passages distribute oil to the front main bearing, rear main bearing, and pressure control bypass valve.



LS-1109

FIGURE 4. OIL PUMP ASSEMBLY

Circumferential grooves in the main bearings supply oil to connecting rod bearings through drilled passages from each main journal. A drilled passage connects the front main bearing oil supply to the front camshaft bearing; rear cam bearing is splash lubricated. Oil overflow from the bypass valve furnishes lubrication to the camshaft drive gears.

Normal oil pressure should be 30 psi (207 kPa) or higher when the engine is at normal operating temperature. If pressure drops below this value at governed speed, inspect oil system for faulty components.

Check oil pump thoroughly for worn parts. Oil pump to prime it before reinstalling. Except for gaskets and pick-up cup, component parts of the pump are not available individually. Install a new pump assembly if any parts are worn.

Oil By-Pass Valve

The by-pass valve (located to the right and behind gear cover), controls oil pressure by allowing excess oil to flow directly back to the crankcase. Normally the valve begins to open about 20 psi (138 kPa).

The valve is non-adjustable and normally does not need maintenance. Determine if valve is operating normally by inspecting plunger action as follows:

1. Remove the 3/8 x 24 x 7/8 cap screw located behind gear cover and under governor arm.
2. Remove spring and plunger with a magnet tool.
3. Determine proper valve operation by checking the spring and plunger according to the following measurements.

Plunger Diameter..... 0.3105 to 0.3125 in.
(7.89 to 7.94 mm)

Spring
Free Length..... 1.00 inch (25.4 mm)
Load 2.6 ± 0.2 lbs (11.6 ± 0.9 N)
when compressed to 0.5 inch (12.7 mm)

4. Check the valve seat and clean away any accumulation of metal particles which could cause erratic valve action. Verify that the valve seat is concentric with the larger diameter valve bore.
5. Clean plunger and spring in parts cleaning solvent and install.

Fuel System

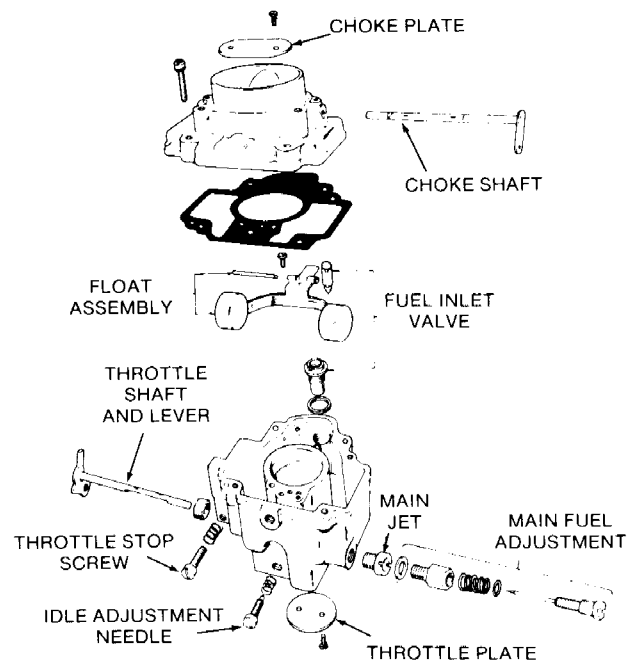
CARBURETOR OVERHAUL

Carburetion problems that are not corrected by mixture adjustments are usually a result of gummed-up fuel passages or worn internal parts. The most effective solution is a complete carburetor overhaul.

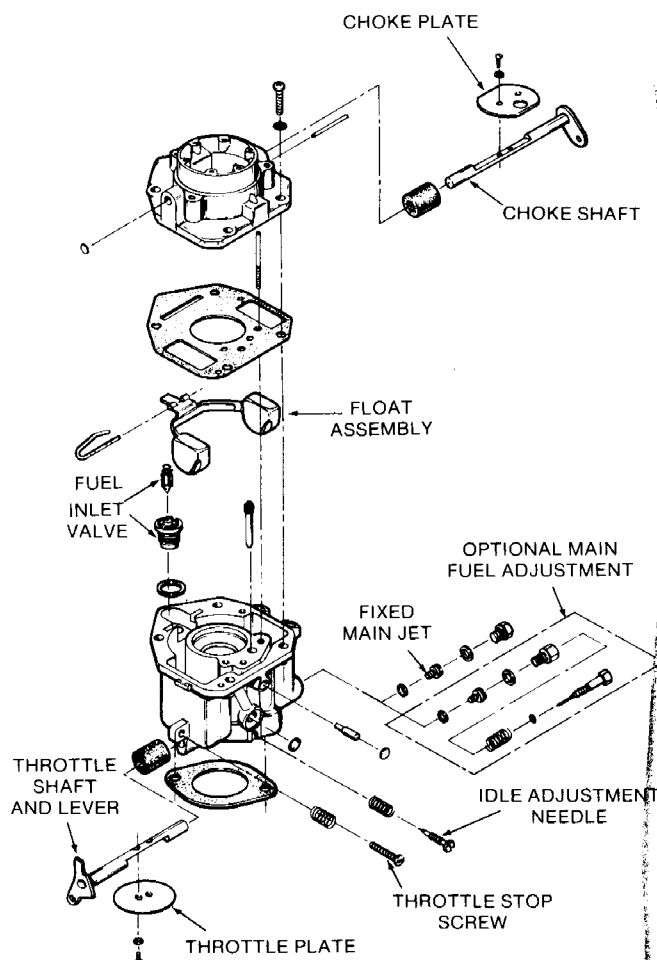
In general, overhauling a carburetor consists of complete disassembly, a thorough cleaning, and replacement of worn parts. Carburetor repair parts are available.

General instructions for overhauling a carburetor are given below. Carefully note the position of all parts while removing to assure correct placement when reassembling. Read through all the instructions before beginning for a better understanding of the procedures involved. Carburetor components are shown in Figure 5.

⚠ WARNING Ignition of fuel can cause serious personal injury or death by fire or explosion. Do not permit any flame, cigarette, or other igniter near the fuel system.

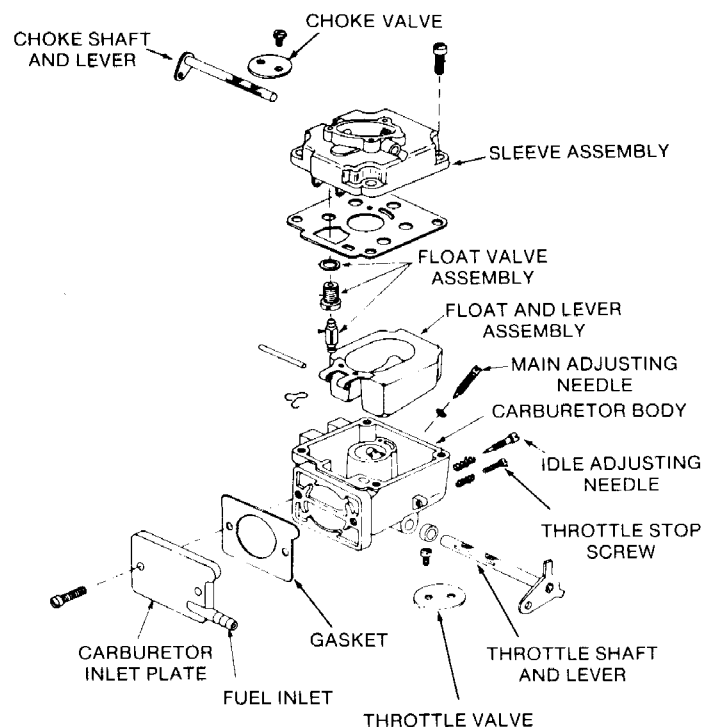


WALBRO CARBURETOR



NIKKI CARBURETOR

FS-1240



MARVEL SHEBLER CARBURETOR

FIGURE 5. CARBURETOR ASSEMBLY

Removal

1. Remove air cleaner and hose.
2. Disconnect governor and throttle linkage, choke control and fuel line from carburetor.
3. Remove the four intake manifold cap screws and lift complete manifold assembly from engine.
4. Remove carburetor from intake manifold.

Always work on carburetor in clean conditions.

Disassembly

1. Remove throttle and choke plate retaining screws, then plates. Pull out throttle and choke shafts.
2. Remove main adjustment and idle adjustment needles.
3. Remove attaching screws and separate upper and lower carburetor sections.
4. Carefully note position of float assembly parts, then pull out retaining pin and float assembly.
5. Remove needle and unscrew needle valve seat.

Cleaning and Repair

Carburetor maintenance should consist of regular cleaning. Some gasolines have a tendency toward formation of gum deposits inside the carburetor.

1. Soak all metal components not replaced in carburetor cleaner. Do not soak non-metal floats or other non-metal parts. Follow the cleaning manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Clean all carbon from the carburetor bore, especially where the throttle and choke plates seat. Be careful not to plug the idle or main fuel ports.
3. Dry out all passages with low pressure air (35 PSI). Avoid using wire or other objects for cleaning that may increase the size of critical passages.
4. Check the condition of adjustment needle replace if damaged. Replace float if loaded with fuel or damaged.
5. Check the choke and throttle shafts for excessive play in their bore and replace if necessary.
6. Replace old components with new parts.

Carburetor repair and gasket kits are available from your nearest Onan Parts Center.

Reassembly and Installation

1. Install needle valve and seat, main jet and float assembly. Make sure that float pivot pin is properly placed and that the float moves freely without binding.
2. Gently push float tang down until needle just seats. Measure float level as shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8. Adjust float level if necessary. Release float tang and measure float drop as shown in Figures 7 and 8. This is the distance from top of carburetor body to top of float.

When checking float level and float drop, measure to float body, not seam.

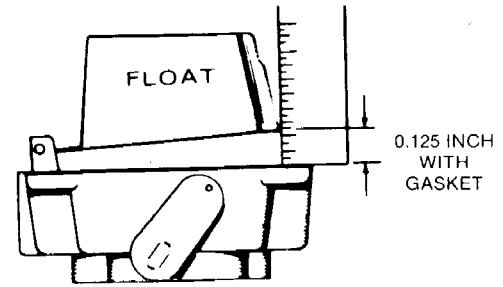
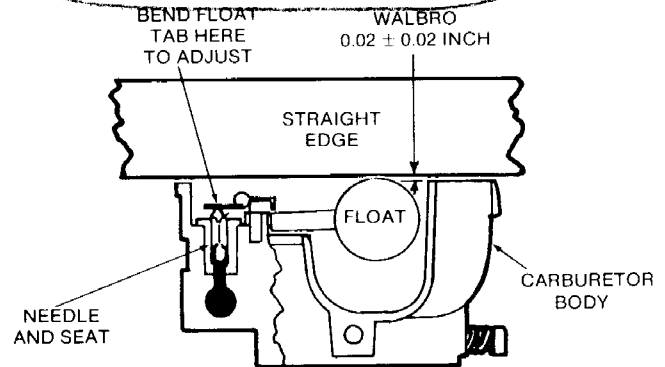
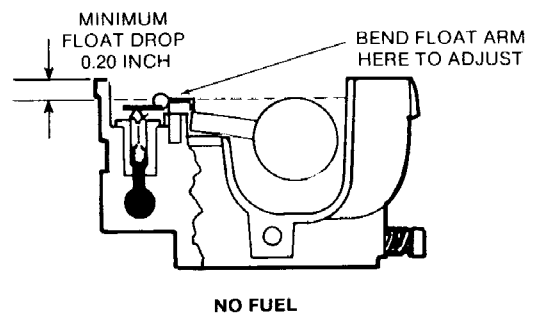


FIGURE 6. MARVEL SCHEBLER FLOAT LEVEL



FLOAT LEVEL ADJUSTMENT



FLOAT DROP ADJUSTMENTS

FS-1524

FIGURE 7. WALBRO FLOAT LEVEL ADJUSTMENT

3. Position gasket on carburetor and attach carburetor sections together with screws.
4. Slide in throttle shaft and install plate using new screws. Before tightening the screws, the plate must be centered in the bore. To do so, back off the throttle stop screw as necessary and completely close the throttle lever. Seat the plate by tapping with a small screwdriver, then tighten screws. Install the choke shaft and plate in the same manner.

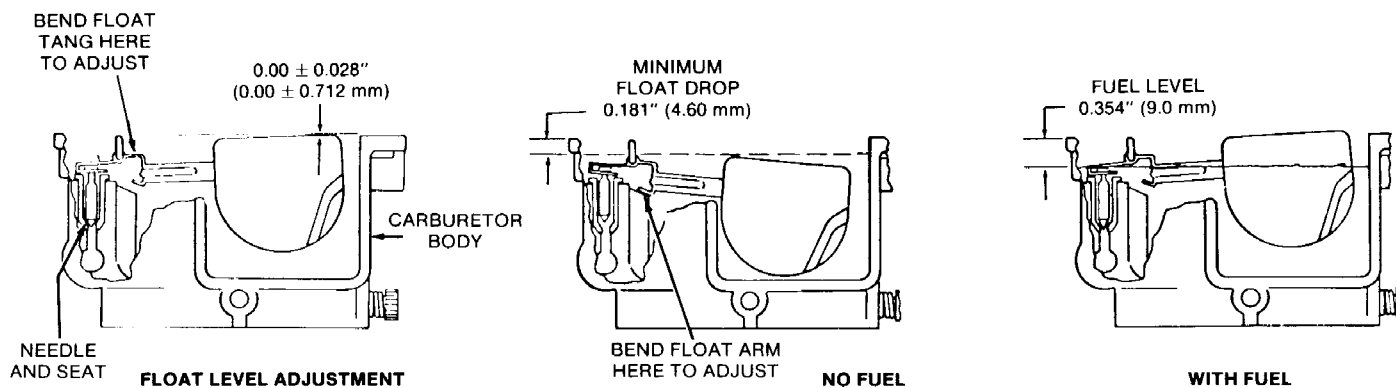


FIGURE 8. NIKKI FLOAT LEVEL ADJUSTMENT

5. Install idle adjustment screw, throttle stop screw, and fixed main jet plug or optional main fuel adjustment needle.
6. Mount carburetor on intake manifold and install assembly on engine.
7. Mount air cleaner assembly. Connect air intake hose, breather hose, fuel line, vacuum line, and throttle linkage.
8. Adjust carburetor and governor according to directions given in this section.
3. Connect a vacuum gauge to fuel pump inlet, using a piece of fuel hose with clamps.
4. Start engine and allow to idle for fifteen seconds. Record vacuum gauge reading.
5. Move throttle control to high idle position. Wait fifteen seconds and record vacuum gauge reading.

PULSATING-DIAPHRAGM FUEL PUMP

Pulsating diaphragm fuel pumps, or pulse pumps, rely on changes in crankcase vacuum to create a pulsating movement of the pump diaphragm. As the engine's pistons move outward, a vacuum is created. This vacuum is transmitted to the pump diaphragm, causing it to pull back and suck fuel into the pump. As the engine's pistons move inward, crankcase vacuum is reduced and the diaphragm return spring pushes the pump diaphragm forward, forcing fuel through the pump outlet.

6. Shut engine off and remove vacuum gauge hose from fuel pump inlet. Connect fuel inlet line to fuel pump.
7. Remove fuel outlet line from fuel pump.



Spilled fuel can ignite and cause serious personal injury or death. Thoroughly clean-up any spilled fuel.

Fuel Pump Test Procedure

Before testing make certain that fuel pump vacuum line connections are tight and free of leaks.

1. Operate engine at an idle for five minutes to ensure that carburetor is full of fuel.
2. Shut engine off and remove fuel inlet line from fuel pump.
8. Connect a pressure gauge to fuel pump outlet, using a piece of fuel hose with clamps.
9. Start engine and allow to idle for fifteen seconds. While holding pressure gauge level with pump outlet, record pressure gauge reading.
10. Move throttle control to high idle position and allow engine to run for fifteen seconds. While holding pressure gauge level with pump outlet, record pressure gauge reading.



Spilled fuel can ignite and cause serious personal injury or death. Thoroughly clean-up any spilled fuel.

11. Shut engine off and remove pressure gauge hose from fuel pump outlet. Connect fuel outlet line to fuel pump.

Repair or replace the fuel pump if test readings are not within the values specified in TABLE 1.

**TABLE 1
PULSE PUMP TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

Engine Speed	Pump Inlet Vacuum (Minimum)	Pump Outlet Pressure (Minimum)
Low Idle	2.6 inches of mercury	1.7 psi
High Idle	2.6 inches of mercury	1.7 psi

Fuel Pump Repair

1. Remove the vacuum and fuel lines. Inspect the lines for wear, cracking, or brittleness. Replace as necessary.
2. To insure correct alignment when reassembling, scribe a line across the outer pump parts on each end of the pump.

3. Holding the pump carefully, remove the assembly screws (Figure 9).

4. Carefully pull apart the pump sections and check for worn or damaged parts. Replace with new parts where necessary or install pump repair kit.

5. Check and unclog if necessary the small diaphragm air bleed hole located behind the pump diaphragm in the pump base.

CAUTION

A clogged diaphragm air bleed hole can cause diaphragm wear and seal damage while inhibiting pump operation.

6. Replace gaskets and reassemble pump. Reinstall assembly screws, checking the scribe marks for proper alignment. Reinstall fuel and vacuum lines and clamps.

WARNING

Use care when reassembling and reinstalling the pump. Improper parts alignment or misconnected fuel lines can result in leaking fuel, creating a serious fire hazard.

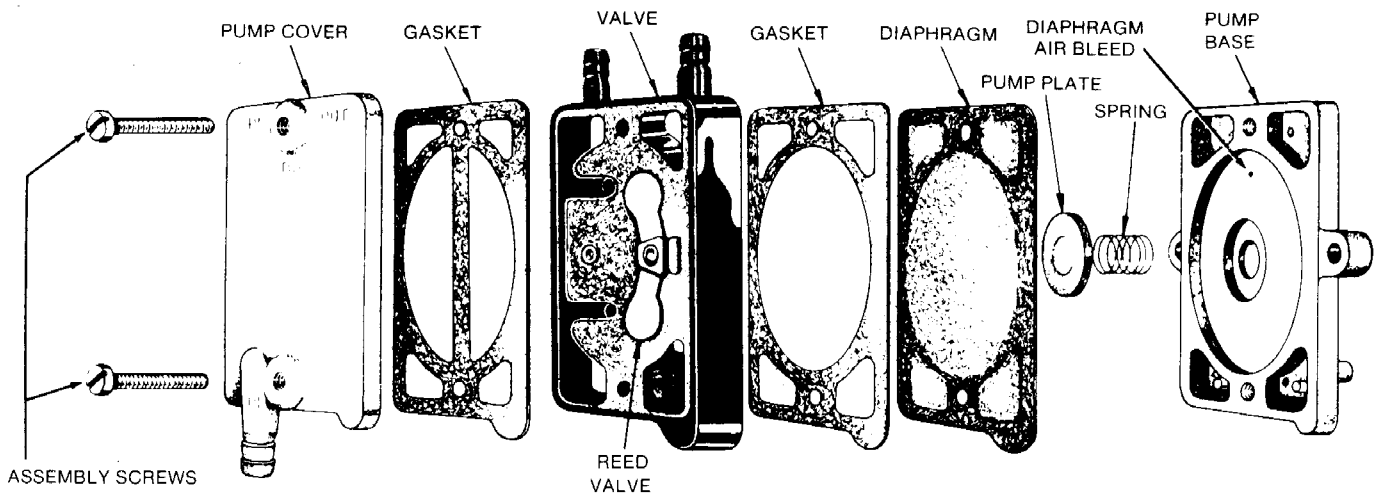


FIGURE 9. EXPLODED VIEW OF FUEL PUMP

GOVERNOR SENSITIVITY

Engines equipped with variable speed governors are adapted for use where a wide range of speed settings are desired (Figure 10). Engine speed is controlled at any given point between minimum and maximum by simply shifting the throttle lever on the control panel until the desired speed is reached.

Engines equipped with fixed speed governors are generally used where a single constant speed is required (Figure 10). Engine speed is controlled by adjusting governor spring tension.

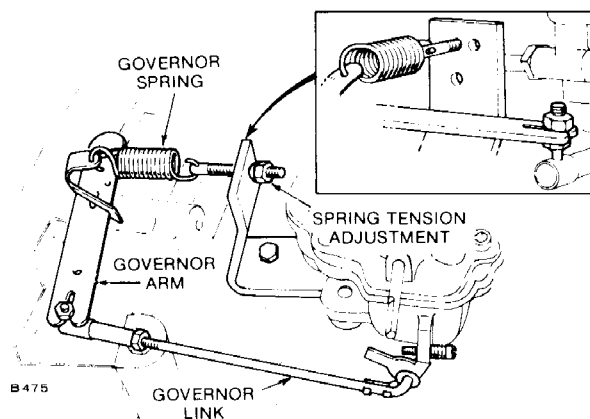
The fixed speed (standard) and the variable speed (optional) governor give an automatic decrease in sensitivity when the speed is increased. The result is good stability at all speeds.

A reliable instrument for checking engine speed is required for accurate governor adjustment. Engine speed can be checked with a tachometer.

Check the governor arm, linkage, throttle shaft, and lever for binding condition or excessive slack and wear at connecting points. A binding condition at any point will cause the governor to act slowly and regulation will be poor. Excessive looseness may cause a hunting condition and regulation could be erratic. Work the arm back and forth several times by hand while the engine is idling to check for above conditions.

If the governor is hunting or not operating properly, adjust as follows and as shown in Figure 8.

1. Disconnect linkage (A) from one of holes (C).
2. Push linkage (A) and governor arm (B) as far back (toward carburetor) as they will go.
3. Holding linkage and governor arm toward direction of carburetor, insert end of linkage into whichever hole (C) in governor arm lines up the closest. If between two holes, insert in next hole out.



Adjust governor link length so that with the engine stopped and tension on the governor spring, the stop on the throttle shaft assembly almost touches the stop on the side of the carburetor.

FIXED SPEED GOVERNOR

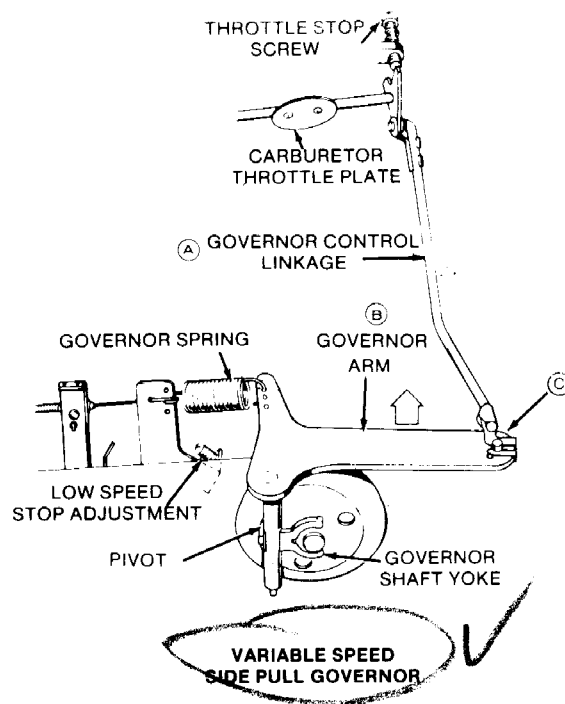
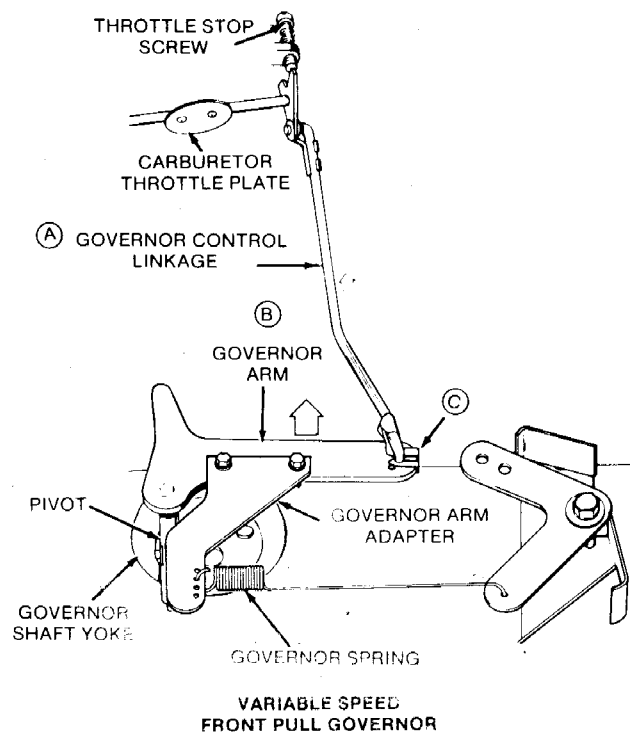


FIGURE 10. GOVERNOR ADJUSTMENTS

On side pull governors the governor spring is set by the factory in the third hole of the governor arm. (Third hole from pivot). On front pull governors the governor spring is set by the factory in the second hole of the governor arm adapter. (Second hole from pivot.) To increase sensitivity, move spring loop into a hole closer to the pivot. To decrease sensitivity, move spring loop into a hole farther away from the pivot. After sensitivity has been set, recheck the low speed rpm setting. Adjust if necessary.

CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENTS

The carburetor idle and main mixture were set for maximum efficiency at the factory and should normally not be disturbed. If adjustments seem necessary, first be sure the ignition system is working properly and governor sensitivity is properly adjusted. If adjustment is needed, proceed as follows and refer to Figures 11 and 12.

CAUTION Forcing the mixture adjustment screw tight will damage the needle and seat. Turn in only until light tension can be felt.

1. These initial adjustments will permit engine to start and warm up prior to final adjustment.

A. Marvel Schebler carburetor mixture screw settings:

Turn both mixture screws in until lightly seated, then back the idle mixture screw out 1 turn and the main mixture screw out 1-1/4 turns.

B. Walbro carburetor mixture screw settings:

Turn idle mixture screw in until lightly seated, then back idle mixture screw out 1-1/8 turns. On engines equipped with (optional) main fuel adjustment, turn main mixture screw in until lightly seated then back the main mixture screw out 1-1/2 turns.

C. Nikki carburetor mixture screw settings:

Turn idle mixture screw in until lightly seated, then back idle mixture screw out 3/4 turn. On engines equipped with optional main fuel adjustment, turn main mixture screw in until lightly seated then back the main mixture screw out 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 turns.

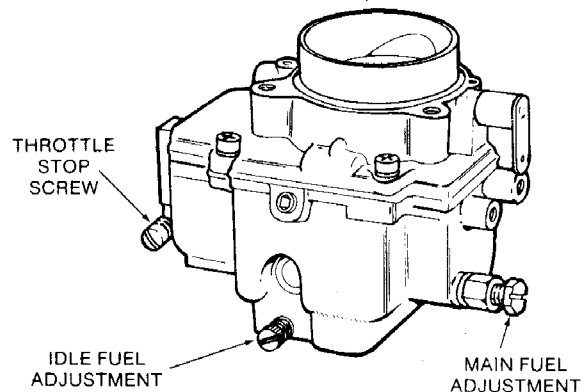
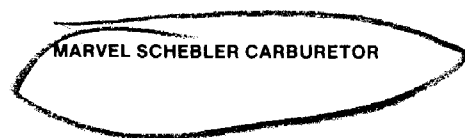
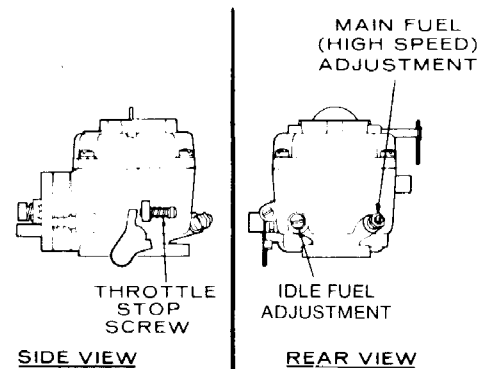
2. Start the engine and allow it to warm up thoroughly (at least 10 minutes).

Some equipment manufacturers may require higher throttle stop speed and governor low speed rpm settings. Refer to equipment manufacturer's Operators Manual for the correct rpm settings. When rpm settings are not specified by the equipment manufacturer, use the rpm settings listed in Steps 3 & 5.

3. Move the engine speed control to the slow position. Bend or turn the low speed stop on the governor so that the throttle stop screw on the carburetor controls engine speed. Adjust throttle stop screw to obtain the following rpm:

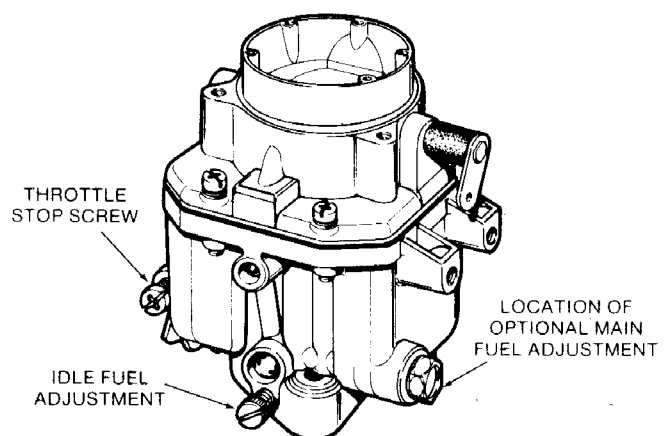
A. Marvel Schebler carburetor without governor low speed adjustment screw 1200 rpm, with governor low speed adjustment screw 1100 rpm.

B. Walbro and Nikki carburetor 1000 rpm.



FS-1002

WALBRO CARBURETOR



FS-1406

NIKKI CARBURETOR

FIGURE 11. CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENTS

4. Determine the best idle mixture setting by first turning the idle adjustment screw in until engine speed drops and then outward until engine speed drops again. Over a narrow range between these two settings, engine speed remains at its highest. Set the adjustment screw about 1/8 turn outward (rich) from the midpoint of this range.
5. Readjust throttle stop screw to obtain the *RPM* specified in Step 3 and release the governor arm.
6. Adjust governor low speed stop for 1100 ± 100 rpm idle.
7. Move the engine speed control to the fast position. Bend the high speed stop on the governor so the engine runs at the equipment manufacturer's recommended speed.
8. Check the main mixture adjustment (optional on some carburetors) by rapidly accelerating the engine from idle to full speed. The engine should accelerate evenly and without hesitation. If it does not, turn the main adjustment screw out in 1/8 turn increments until the engine accelerates smoothly, but do not turn it out more than 1/2 turn beyond the original setting.

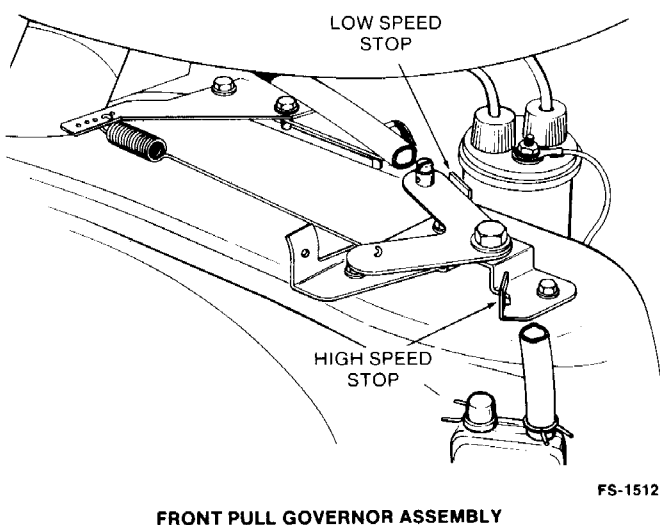
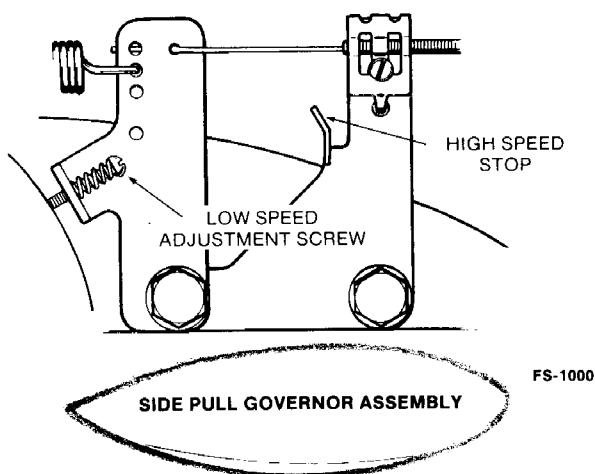


FIGURE 12. GOVERNOR SPEED ADJUSTMENT

AIR CLEANER

CAUTION

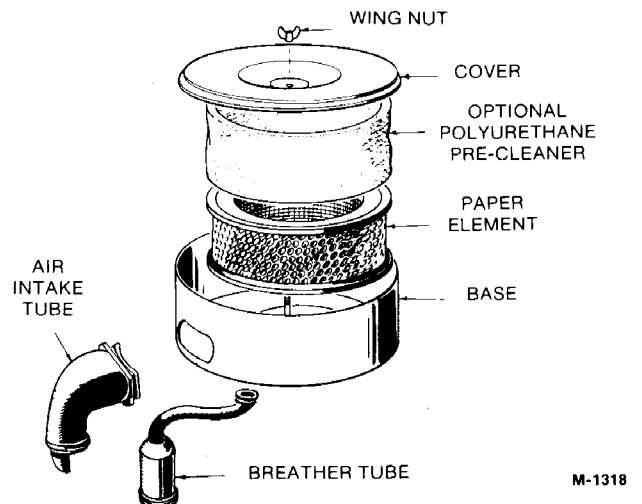
If air cleaner becomes too dirty, engine will not receive sufficient air to run properly. Symptoms: Loss of power, flooding, hard to start and overheating.

Engine is equipped with a paper element. If the engine is equipped with polyurethane precleaner, it must be removed, cleaned and oiled every 25 hours of operation, or more under extremely dusty conditions.

1. To clean precleaner wash in water and detergent, referring to Figure 13. Remove excess water by squeezing like a sponge and allow to dry thoroughly. Distribute two tablespoons of SAE 30 engine oil evenly around the precleaner. Knead into the precleaner to distribute oil evenly. Wring out excess oil.
2. Depending on conditions in which the engine is operating, the inner paper element should be replaced whenever it becomes excessively dirty or oily.

CAUTION

Never run engine with air cleaner removed. Dirt will enter engine and wear out rings causing excessive blow-by.



1. WASH
2. SQUEEZE DRY
3. COAT WITH OIL
4. INSTALL OVER PAPER ELEMENT

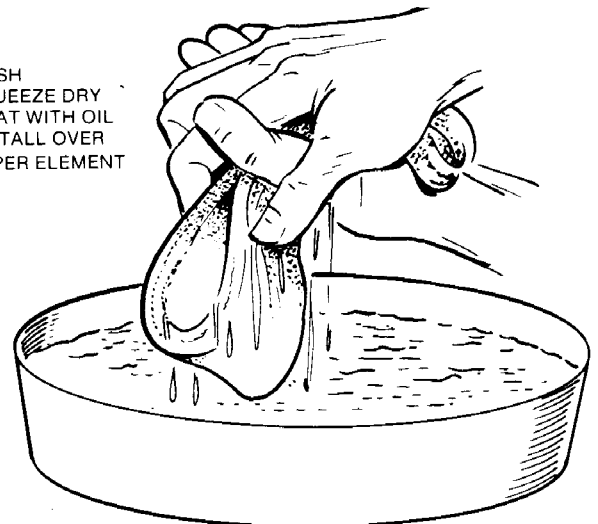


FIGURE 13. AIR CLEANER ASSEMBLY

Ignition and Battery Charging

IGNITION TIMING

The timing on the engine is preset at the factory. A non-movable breaker point box is used, however a slight timing change can be made by adjusting the points.

The engine is equipped with an automotive type battery ignition system. Both spark plugs fire simultaneously, thus the need for a distributor is eliminated.

BREAKER POINTS

The timing is adjusted during initial engine assembly and is fixed by the point gap adjustment. To maintain maximum engine efficiency, change the breaker points every 200 hours of operation.

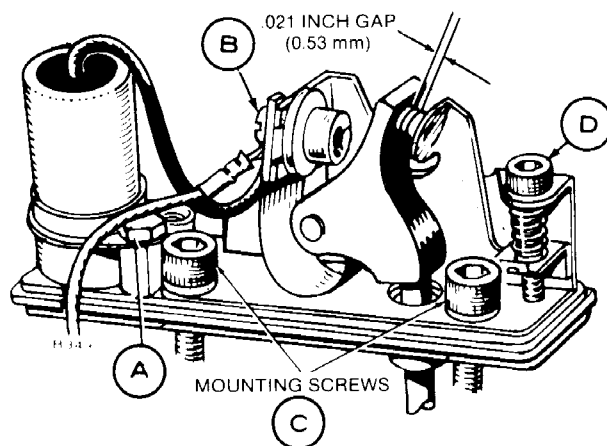
Replacement and Adjustment Top Adjust Points

1. Remove spark plugs.
2. Remove breaker box cover. Rotate crankshaft clockwise (facing flywheel) until points are fully open.
3. Remove condenser (screw A) and detach condenser lead and coil lead (screw B). See Figure 14.
4. Remove two Allen screws (C) and lift breaker assembly from engine.
5. Replace condenser and point assembly with new parts and reinstall using above procedure in reverse order of removal.
6. Adjust point gap by rotating crankshaft clockwise (facing flywheel) by hand until the points are fully open. Set the point gap (using flat feeler gauge) at 0.021 inch (0.53 mm) by adjusting the Allen screw (D) inward or outward (Figure 14). A 0.021 inch point gap is equivalent to 21° BTC.

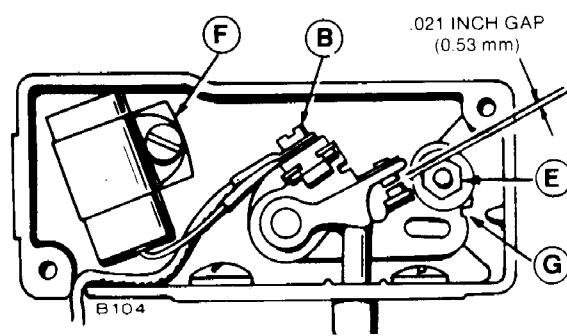
Make sure feeler gauge is clean and free of any grease, oil, or dirt.

7. Replace breaker box cover, coil wire, spark plugs, and spark plug cables.

4. Remove screw (F) and replace condenser.
 5. Replace points with a new set but do not completely tighten mounting nut (E).
 6. Insert a screwdriver in notch (G) on right side of points. Set point gap (using flat feeler gauge) at 0.021 inch (0.53 mm) by moving points up or down (Figure 14). A 0.021 inch point gap is equivalent to 21° BTC. Tighten mounting nut and recheck gap.
- Make sure feeler gauge is clean and free of any grease, oil or dirt.**
7. Replace breaker cover, spark plugs, and spark plug cables.



TOP ADJUST POINTS



SIDE ADJUST POINTS

FIGURE 14. SETTING POINT GAP

Replacement and Adjustment Side Adjust Points

1. Remove spark plugs.
2. Remove breaker box cover. Rotate crankshaft clockwise (facing flywheel) until points are fully open.
3. Refer to Figure 14. Remove mounting nut (E) and pull points from box just far enough so screw (B) can be removed and leads disconnected.

Continuity Test

As a check for proper ignition timing a continuity test may be performed:

1. Adjust breaker points.
2. Remove blower housing to expose timing marks on top of gearcase cover and flywheel (Figure 15).

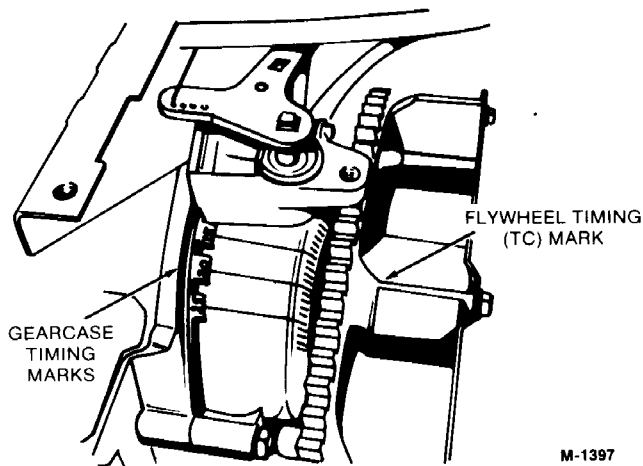


FIGURE 15. TIMING MARKS

3. Rotate flywheel clockwise until timing mark is aligned with the proper number of timing degrees (Figure 15) stamped on the top of gearcase cover. Refer to *SPECIFICATIONS* for proper number of timing degrees.
4. Connect an ohmmeter or a continuity test lamp set across the ignition breaker points. Touch one test prod to the coil lead terminal (screw B Figure 14).
5. Touch the other test prod to a good ground on the engine.
6. Turn crankshaft against rotation (counterclockwise) until the points close. Then slowly turn the crankshaft with rotation (clockwise).
7. The lamp should go out or continuity lost just as the points break which is where ignition occurs. If timing is early (advanced) the point gap is too large. If timing is late (retarded) the point gap is too small. Adjust point gap accordingly.

SPARK PLUGS

Check, and regap spark plugs every 100 hours of operation (Figure 16). Replace spark plugs that show signs of fouling or electrode erosion.

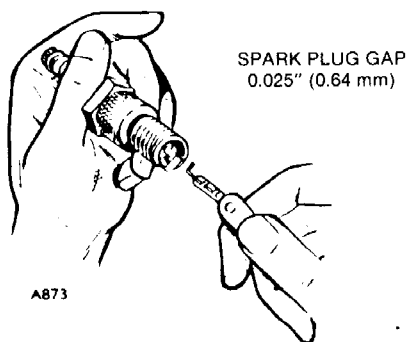


FIGURE 16. SPARK PLUG GAP

BATTERY INSPECTION

⚠ WARNING Ignition of explosive battery gases can cause severe personal injury. Do not smoke while servicing batteries.

Check battery cells with a hydrometer. The specific gravity reading should be approximately 1.260 at 77°F (25°C), Figure 17.

If one or more cells are low on water, add distilled water and recharge. Keep the battery case clean and dry. An accumulation of moisture will lead to a more rapid discharge and battery failure.

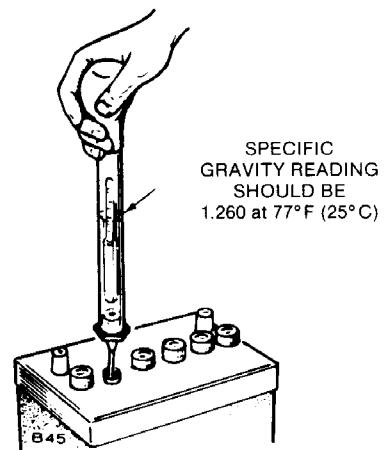


FIGURE 17. SPECIFIC GRAVITY TEST

Keep the battery terminals clean and tight. Push the cable terminal down flush with or slightly below the top of the battery post (Figure 18). After making connections, coat the terminals with a light application of petroleum jelly or grease to retard corrosion.

Poor contact at the battery cable connections is often a source of trouble. Make sure battery cables are in good condition and that contacting surfaces are clean and tightly connected. Do not reverse battery leads. Use recommended battery tools when disconnecting leads to avoid mechanical battery damage.

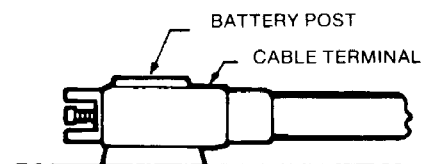


FIGURE 18. BATTERY CABLE CONNECTION

IGNITION COIL

To test primary and secondary windings within the ignition coil proceed as follows:

1. Use a Simpson 260 VOM or equivalent.
2. Place a black lead on ground (-) terminal of coil and red lead to positive (+) terminal. Primary resistance should read 3.87 - 4.73 ohms.
3. Change resistance setting on ohmmeter. Place ohmmeter leads inside of spark plug cable holes (Figure 19). Secondary resistance should read 12,600 - 15,400 ohms.
4. If any of the above conditions are not met, replace coil. Refer to *PARTS CATALOG* for correct part number.

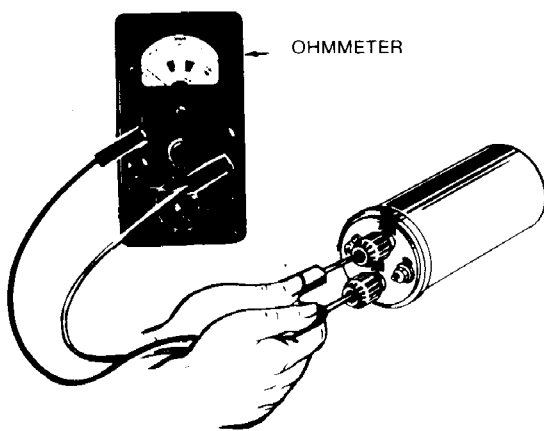


FIGURE 19. COIL TEST

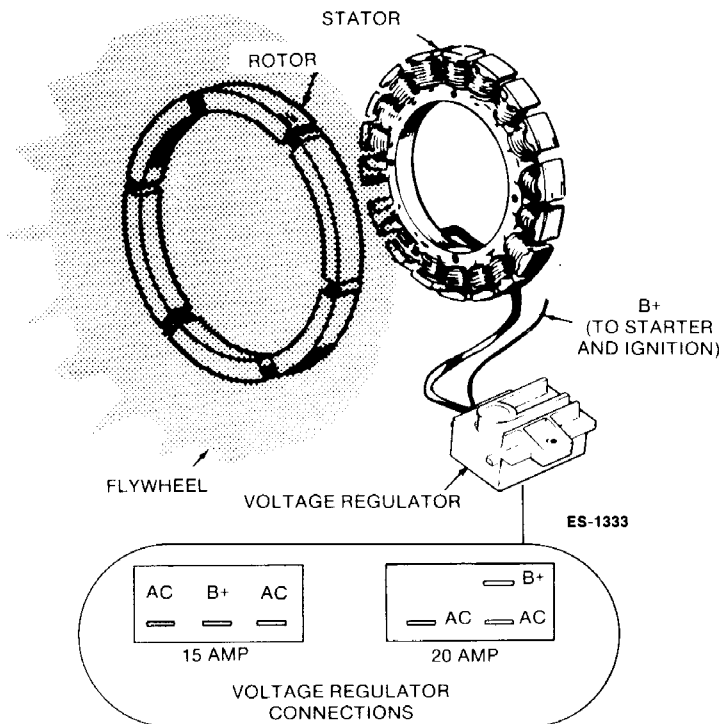


FIGURE 20. FLYWHEEL ALTERNATOR SYSTEM

BATTERY JUMP STARTING

Occasionally, it may be necessary to jump start (charge) a weak battery using a charged booster battery to start your engine. If jump starting is necessary, the following procedure is recommended in order to prevent starter damage, battery damage and personal injuries.

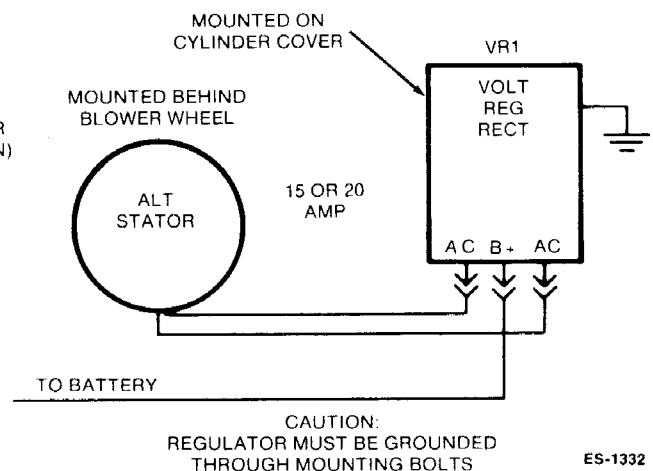
CAUTION Do not engage starter for periods longer than 30 seconds without allowing 5 minutes for starter to cool. Starter failure may result if these guidelines are not followed.

1. Disconnect engine load.
2. Use only a battery of the same voltage (12V) as is used with your engine.
3. Attach one end of the positive booster cable (red) to the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery. Attach the other end of the positive cable to the positive (+) terminal of your engine battery.
4. Attach one end of the negative (-) booster cable (black) to negative (-) terminal of booster battery. Attach other end of negative cable to a solid chassis ground on your engine.

WARNING Do not allow the positive and negative cable ends to touch each other because it will short the battery causing hazardous arcing, which can cause severe personal injury.

5. Jump starting in any other manner may result in damage to the battery or the electrical system.
6. Turn ignition switch to ON so engine will start.

WARNING Never jump start a frozen battery. To do so can cause the battery to explode. Never expose the battery to an open flame or an electrical spark because a battery creates highly explosive hydrogen gas.



FLYWHEEL ALTERNATOR

This unit is equipped with a permanent magnet flywheel alternator and solid-state voltage regulator-rectifier (output control). See Figure 20. As with all solid-state electrical units, precautions are necessary when servicing. Observe the following:

CAUTION *This engine uses a 12 volt, negative ground system. Alternator must be connected to battery at all times when engine is running. Do not reverse battery cables.*

Weak ignition spark or a discharged battery indicates trouble in the charging system. But before testing the engine's charging system, always check the battery for serviceability.

Keep these points in mind when testing or servicing the flywheel alternator:

1. Be sure output control plug (connector) is inserted properly. Plug must bottom in receptacle—eliminates any resistance due to a poor connection. Keep clean and tight.
2. Make sure alternator stator leads are not shorted together.
3. Be sure regulator-rectifier output control has a good ground connection. Mating surface for mounting must be clean and fasteners tightened properly.
4. Never reverse the battery leads.

Charging system tests require a full charged battery.

With the engine running between 1800 to 2600 rpm, observe the panel ammeter (if not already equipped, connect a test ammeter). If no charging is evident, proceed with the *Alternator Output Test*.

Alternator Output Test

Use a volt-ohmmeter such as the Simpson 270, when testing the charging system.

1. Examine lead wires for loose or broken connections.
2. Use the Rx1 scale on the ohmmeter for detecting opens in the stator (unit not running). Disconnect plug from regulator-rectifier. Connect ohmmeter test leads to wires coming from stator. Refer to Table 1 for resistance specifications.

Next, connect one ohmmeter test lead to stator wire; connect the other test lead to ground. If the ohmmeter reading is low, the stator is grounded and must be replaced.

3. Disconnect plug from regulator-rectifier, and test the AC voltage at the plug with engine running near 3600 rpm. If AC voltage reads less than specified in Table 1, replace stator assembly.
4. With engine running, check the B+ to ground voltage (regulator output) using a DC voltmeter. Voltage output should be within the values specified in Table 1. If voltage is greater than specified, replace regulator-rectifier assembly.

TABLE 1. TESTING 15- AND 20-AMPERE SYSTEMS

BASIC TEST	PROCEDURE	TEST VALUES	
		15A. SYSTEM	20A. SYSTEM
1. Battery	Battery Voltage — unit not running.	12 VDC	12VDC
2. Regulator	Battery Voltage after unit is running 3 to 5 minutes.	13.6 to 14.7 VDC	13.6 to 14.7 VDC
3. Alternator Stator and Wiring	Ohmmeter reading from stator output — unit not running. Check at plug.	0.1 to 0.2 Ohms	0.3 to 0.5 Ohms
4. Alternator and Wiring	Measure AC open circuit stator voltage with unit running. Measure between two stator leads with plug disconnected and unit running at approximately 3600 rpm.	28 VAC minimum 65 VAC maximum	23 VAC minimum 48 VAC maximum

Starting System

ELECTRIC STARTER

Normally the starter will require little or no service other than possible brush replacement. However, if through accident or misuse, the starter requires service or overhaul, the following information will provide the information necessary to perform this service.

Starter Disassembly

1. Remove the through-bolts and separate the end cap, the housing, and the armature (see Figure 21).
2. Disassemble the drive assembly and the drive end cap by loosening the self-locking nut.

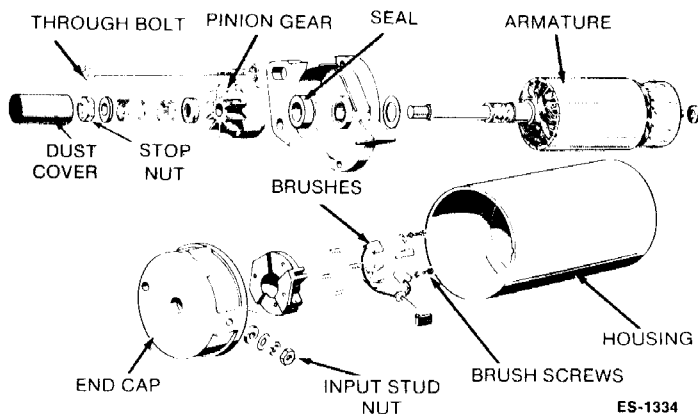


FIGURE 21. STARTER DISASSEMBLY

Inspection of Parts

Testing Armature for Grounds: Touch armature shaft or core and the end of each commutator bar with a pair of ohmmeter leads. If the ohmmeter reading is low, it indicates a grounded armature. Replace grounded armature. See Figure 22.

Testing Armature for a Short Circuit: Use a growler for locating shorts in the armature. Place armature in growler and hold a thin steel blade (e.g. hacksaw blade) parallel to the core and just above it while slowly rotating armature in growler. A shorted armature will cause the blade to vibrate and be attracted to the core. If armature is shorted, replace with a new one (Figure 23).

Inspecting for an Open Circuit in Armature: The most likely place to check for an open circuit is at the commutator riser bars. Inspect for loose connections on the points where the conductors are joined to the commutator bars.

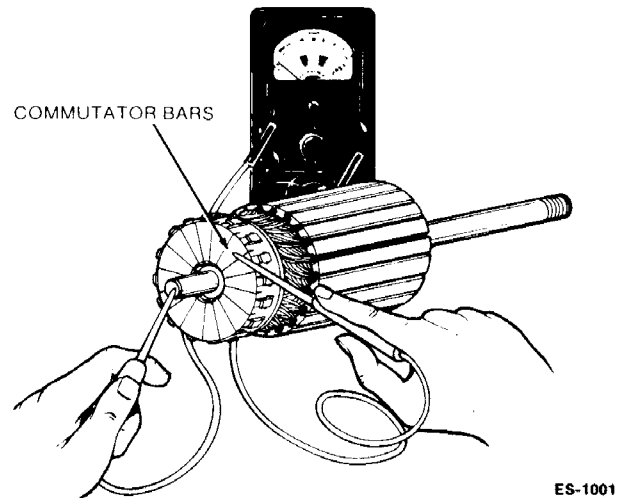


FIGURE 22. TESTING ARMATURE FOR GROUNDS

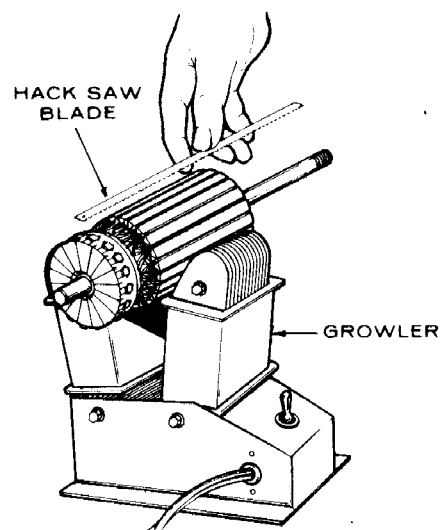


FIGURE 23. TESTING ARMATURE FOR SHORT CIRCUITS

Housing Inspection: Magnets are glued to inside of housing. Magnets must be secure and free of cracks.

Brush Inspection: If brushes are worn shorter than 1/4 inch (6.35 mm), replace them. Check to see that brushes move smoothly in the brush holders. See Figure 24.

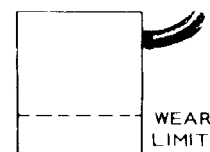


FIGURE 24. BRUSH WEAR LIMIT

Pinion Gear: If pinion gear is badly worn, has broken teeth, or pinion splined sleeve is damaged replace pinion gear and dust cover assembly. If pinion gear is in good condition, wipe armature shaft spline and pinion clean.

Starter Assembly

1. Before reassembling the starter, wipe any dirt from parts with a clean cloth or blow with filtered, compressed air.

▲CAUTION *Do not immerse bearings in cleaning fluid. Use a brush dipped in clean engine oil for dirt removal.*

2. Assemble brushes so that the chamfered side is away from the brush springs. Make sure brush wires do not rub against the commutator or end cap.
3. Torque brush screws to a value of 3 to 3-1/2 ft-lbs (4 to 5 N•m).
4. Torque input stud nut to a value of 4 to 5 ft-lbs (5 to 7 N•m).
5. Apply a thin film of grease to the commutator end of the armature shaft and to the portion of the shaft that contacts the bearings. Apply a generous film of silicone base grease (GE Versilube 322-L) to the shaft threads.
6. Torque stop nut to a value of 20 to 25 ft-lbs (27 to 34 N•m).
7. Torque thru-bolts to a value of 4.5 to 6 ft-lbs (6 to 8 N•m).
8. Apply a small amount of a silicone based grease (GE Versilube 322-L) to armature shaft spline.
9. Install dust cap, pinion gear, dust cover spacer, anti-drift spring, stop nut washer, and stop nut.
10. Push dust cover on until it snaps into position.

Starter Mounting

Before installing starter motor, make sure the starter mounting surface on the engine base is clean and free of oil.

1. Install starter motor and tighten mounting cap-screws just enough to hold starter in place.
2. Remove spark plugs from the engine. This allows free movement of the flywheel.
3. Manually pull the starter pinion gear outward on its shaft until pinion gear teeth mesh completely with flywheel ring gear teeth.
4. Measure the amount of free travel (lash) between the pinion gear teeth and the ring gear teeth. See Figure 25. If lash is too tight causing binding and slow starter operation, or lash is greater than 0.035 inch (0.889 mm), lash must be adjusted.
5. Proper lash is 0.020 ± 0.010 inches (0.51 ± 0.25 mm). Loosen and adjust the starter motor, as necessary, to obtain the correct setting.
6. Remove flywheel, and torque starter mounting capscrews to 24 to 26 ft-lbs (33 to 35 N•m).

▲CAUTION *Failure to torque starter bolts properly may cause starter failure and ring gear damage.*

7. Install flywheel spark plugs, blower housing, and cylinder air housings. For correct cylinder air housing installation (required on some models), refer to Cylinder Air Housing Clearance.

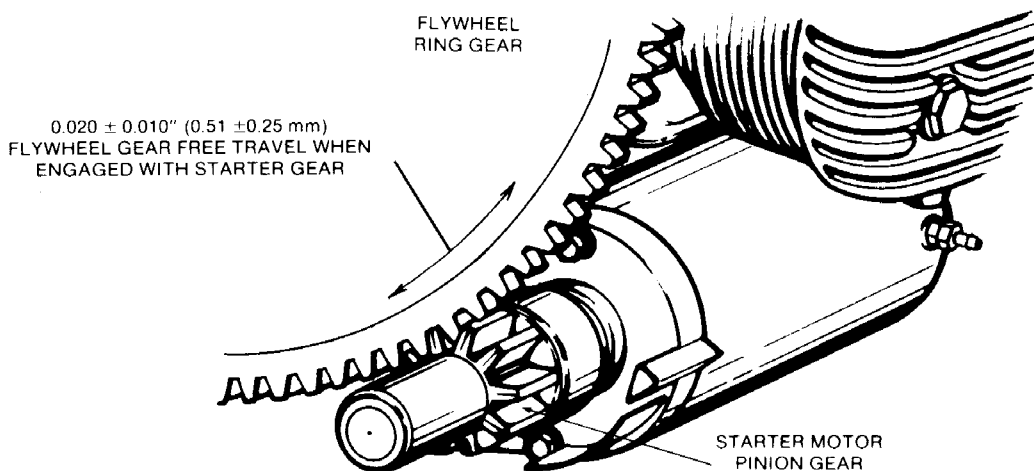


FIGURE 25. CHECKING STARTER GEAR LASH

ES-1003

Engine Disassembly

DISASSEMBLY/ASSEMBLY

When complete engine disassembly is necessary, first remove all complete assemblies. Individual assemblies such as fuel pump and carburetor can be disassembled and repaired at another time.

Suggested Disassembly Order

1. Drain crankcase.
2. Disconnect all exhaust lines and electrical lines.
3. Remove engine from its mountings and place on a suitable bench or work stand.
4. Remove all housings, shrouds, blower housings, etc.
5. Remove flywheel, using a puller.
6. Remove the gear cover, being careful to protect the oil seal from keyway damage.
7. Remove the crank gear, using a gear puller and ring.
8. Remove all accessories such as oil filter, starter, intake manifold, fuel lines, spark plugs, etc.
9. Remove breaker point box.
10. Remove oil base, oil pump and cylinder heads.
11. Remove valves, springs, lifters, etc.
12. Remove camshaft and gear assembly.
13. Remove connecting rods and pistons.
14. Remove rear bearing plate, crankshaft, and front bearing.

Keep all parts in their respective orders. Keep valve assemblies together. Return rod caps to their respective pistons. Analyze the reasons for parts failure.

Suggested Assembly Procedure

Engine assembly is normally the reverse of the disassembly procedure, observing proper clearances and torques. Use a torque wrench to assure proper tightness. Coat the internal engine parts with oil as they are assembled. After the internal engine parts are assembled, the engine should turn over by hand freely. Use only genuine Onan parts and special tools when reassembling your engine.

1. Use the proper bearing driver to install front main bearing after coating it with a light film of oil.
2. Insert rear main bearing in rear bearing plate.
3. Insert crankshaft, rear bearing plate, and crankshaft gear.
4. Install piston and connecting rods.
5. Install camshaft and gear assembly; align crank gear mark with cam gear mark.
6. Install valve assemblies, oil pump, oil base, and cylinder heads.
7. Install breaker point box.
8. Install all accessories such as oil filter, starter, fuel lines and spark plugs.
9. Install gear cover with oil seal and flywheel.
10. Set breaker points to obtain proper timing.
11. Check valve clearance.
12. Install all housings and air cleaner.
13. Fill crankcase with oil.

Testing Compression

The compression tester is used to determine the condition of valves, pistons, piston rings and cylinders.

To check compression:

1. Run the engine until thoroughly warm.
2. Stop engine and remove spark plugs.
3. Remove air cleaner and place throttle and choke in the wide open position.
4. Insert the compression gauge in one spark plug hole.
5. Crank the engine and note the reading.

Refer to *SPECIFICATIONS SECTION* for compression pressures. There may be variations due to temperature, atmospheric conditions and altitude. These pressures are for a warm engine at cranking speed (about 300 rpm).

Operation

Start engine and check oil pressure. Run for approximately 15 minutes to bring engine to operating temperature. Check for oil leaks, fuel leaks and exhaust leaks. Adjust carburetor and governor for speed and sensitivity.

Tappet Adjustment

The engine is equipped with adjustable valve tappets. The valve tappet clearance should be checked and adjusted, if necessary, at least every 200 operating hours or when poor engine performance is noticed. Adjust the valve clearance only when engine is at ambient temperature. Proceed as follows:

1. Remove ignition key to prevent accidental starting.
2. Remove all parts necessary to gain access to valve tappets.
3. Remove spark plugs to ease the task of turning the engine over by hand.
4. Place a socket wrench on the flywheel capscrew and rotate the crankshaft in a clockwise direction until the left intake valve (viewed from flywheel end) opens and closes. Continue turning the crankshaft until the TC mark on the flywheel is lined up with the TC mark on the gear cover. This should place the left piston (#1) at the top of its compression stroke. Verify that the left intake and exhaust valves are closed and there is no pressure on the valve lifters.
5. The correct feeler gauge for the valve adjustment (see *SPECIFICATIONS*) should pass freely between valve stem and tappet; a 0.002 inch (0.05 mm) thicker gauge should not (Figure 26).
6. To correct the valve clearance, use a 7/16-inch open end wrench to turn the adjusting screw to obtain the correct clearance. The screw is self-locking and will stay where it is set. A 9/16-inch (14 mm) open end wrench is required to hold the tappet while turning the adjusting screw.
7. To adjust valves on the right hand cylinder, turn engine one complete revolution and again line up mark on the flywheel and the TC mark on the gear cover. Then follow adjustment procedure given for left hand cylinder.
8. Replace all parts removed in Step 2. Tighten all screws securely. Torque manifold bolts to specified torque.

VALVE SYSTEM

A properly functioning valve system is essential for good engine performance. All engines utilize an L-head type valve design as shown in Figure 26. Access to the valve system can be obtained by removing the cylinder heads and the valve covers on top of the engine. A valve spring compressor must be used to remove valves from the cylinder block.

An optional valve stem seal is used on the intake valve guides of some engines. This seal must be replaced each time the valve is removed.

Place valves, springs, retainers, and tappets in a rack as they are removed from cylinder block so they can be identified and reinstalled in their original locations. Discard old valve stem seals and replace with new ones during assembly.

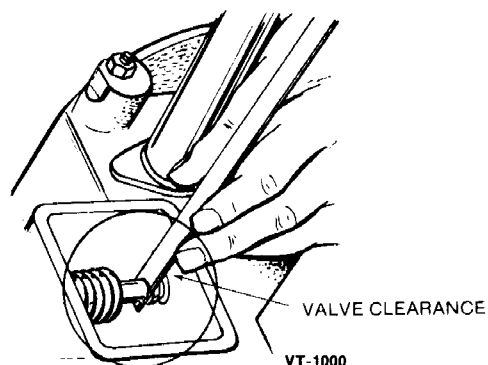
Use the following procedures to inspect and service the valve system.

Inspection

Clean carbon from the valves, valve seats, valve guides, and cylinder block.

Valves: Check the valve face for evidence of burning, warpage, out-of-round, and carbon deposits.

Burning and pitting are caused by the valve failing to seat tightly. This condition is often caused by hard carbon particles on the seat. It may also be due to weak valve springs, insufficient tappet clearance, warpage, and misalignment.



NOTE: USE A STANDARD AUTOMOTIVE TYPE WRENCH TO ADJUST THE TAPPETS.

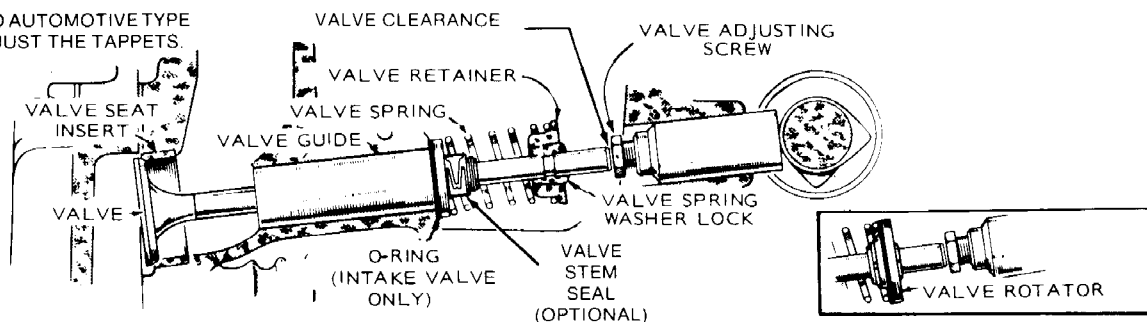


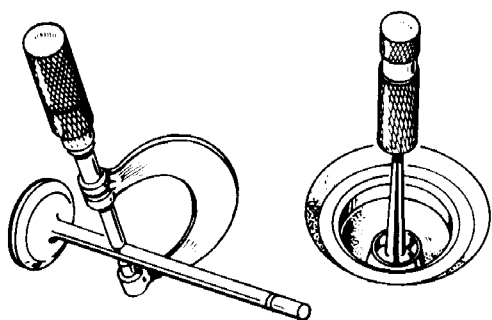
FIGURE 26. VALVE ASSEMBLY

Warpage occurs chiefly in the upper stem due to its exposure to intense heat. Out-of-round wear follows when the seat is pounded by a valve whose head is not in line with the stem and guide. If a valve face is burned or warped, or if the stem is worn, install a new valve.

Too much clearance in the intake guide admits air and oil into the combustion chamber, upsetting carburetion, increasing oil consumption, and making heavy carbon deposits. Carbon reduces heat dissipation. Clean metal is a good heat conductor but carbon insulates and retains heat. This increases combustion chamber temperatures which causes warping and burning.

Unburned carbon residue gums valve stems and causes them to stick in the guide. Deposits of hard carbon with sharp points projecting become white hot and cause pre-ignition and pinging.

Refinish valves that are slightly pitted or burned on an accurate valve grinder. If valves are badly pitted or have a thin margin when refacing, replace them.



VT-1020

FIGURE 27. VALVE STEM AND VALVE GUIDE INSPECTION

Stems And Guides: Always check valve stems and guides for wear as shown in Figure 27. Use a hole gauge to measure the valve guide. When clearance with stem exceeds original clearance by 0.002 inch (0.05 mm), replace either valve or guide or both, as may be necessary. Always regrind seat to make concentric with the newly installed guide.

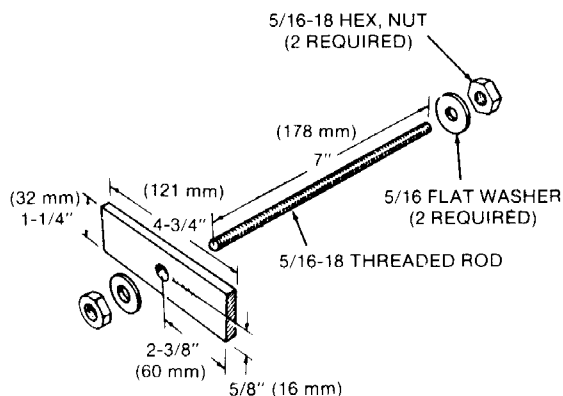
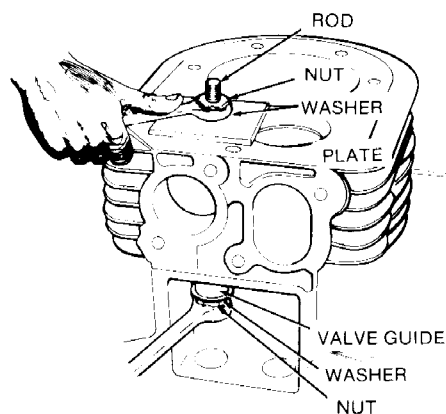
Worn valve stem guides can be replaced from inside the valve chamber (a seal is provided behind the intake valve guides only). The smaller diameter of the tapered valve guides must face toward the valve head. Tappets are also replaceable from the valve chamber after first removing the valve assemblies.

Valve Guide Removal: Before removing valve guides, use an electric drill with a wire brush to remove carbon and other foreign material from top surface of guides. Failure to perform this operation may result in damage to the guide bores. Drive the guides out with a hammer and valve guide driver.

⚠ CAUTION

Driving out old guides can damage the tappet bores. Be careful not to strike bores with driver.

Valve Guide Installation: Run a small polishing rod covered with crocus cloth through valve guide holes to clean out carbon and other foreign materials. Place a new gasket on the intake valve guide, and coat the outer edge of each new guide with oil. Place guide, notch-up, in cylinder block and press in until guide stops or protrudes 11/32 inch (8.7 mm) from rocker box side of block. A suggested method of installation is shown in Figure 28.



VT-1023

FIGURE 28. VALVE GUIDE INSTALLATION

Valve Stem Seals: Do not reuse valve stem seals. Each time the valves are removed from cylinder block, a new seal must be used when valve is reinstalled.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not remove valve after seal is installed. Valve can be withdrawn only as far as the groove in valve stem. Do not allow valve stem seal to come in contact with groove or seal damage will result.

Valve Spring: Check valve springs for cracks, worn ends, distortion, and tension. If spring ends are worn, check valve spring retainer for wear. Check for spring distortion by placing spring on a flat surface next to a square. Measure height of spring and rotate it against square edge to measure distortion. If distortion exceeds 0.06 inch (1.5 mm) replace spring. Check spring tension at the installed height for both the valve open and closed position using an accurate valve spring tester. Replace any valve spring that is weak, cracked, worn, or distorted.

Valve Rotators: Positive type valve rotators prolong valve life and decrease valve repairs. When functioning properly, the valve is rotated a fraction of a turn each time it opens. While at open position, the valve must rotate freely. There is no easy way to determine if a valve rotator is good or bad. Onan recommends that valve rotators be replaced at each major overhaul or if a build-up of carbon is noted on valve face and valve seat.

Valve Seats: Inspect valve seat inserts. If seats are loose, cracked or severely pitted, new ones must be installed. Remove valve seat inserts using a valve seat removal tool. If valve seat insert bores in cylinder block are damaged or worn so that a press fit cannot be obtained when installing new standard size valve seat inserts, the bores must be machined for an oversize seat.

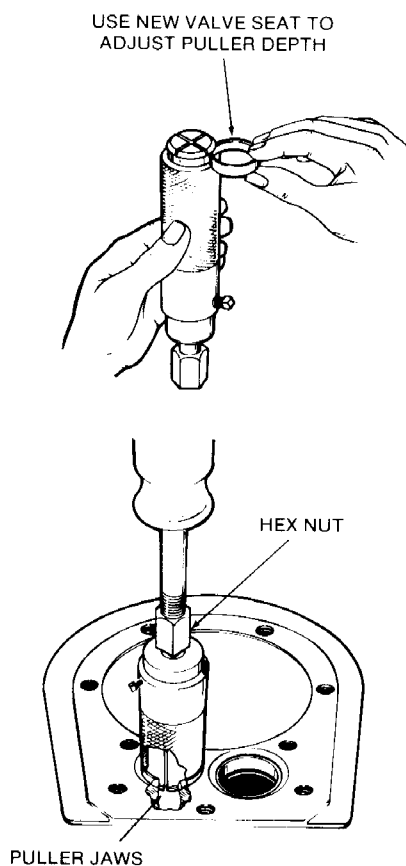
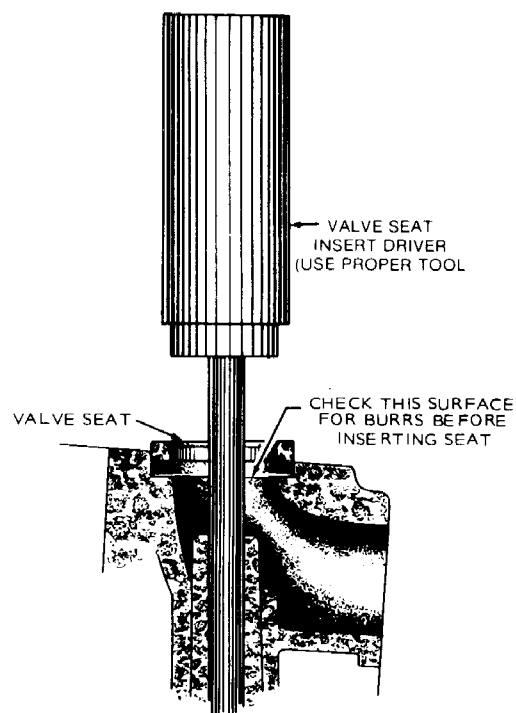


FIGURE 29. VALVE SEAT REMOVAL

C-1104

Valve Seat Removal: Remove carbon and combustion deposits from valve seat. Select proper puller size determined by inside diameter of valve seat. On some pullers use a new seat as a guide to adjust puller depth (Figure 29). Puller jaws must expand into cylinder block at the point where bottom of valve seat insert rests on cylinder block (Figure 29). Position puller on valve seat and tighten hex nut. Clamp cylinder block to a solid bench. Attach slide hammer to puller. Tighten hex nut between each blow with the slide hammer.



VT-1025

FIGURE 30. INSERTING NEW VALVE SEAT

Valve Seat Installation: After the old seat has been removed, clean out any carbon or metal burrs from the seat insert recess. Use a valve seat insert driver and hammer to install the insert (Figure 30). Drive the valve seat insert in so that insert enters the recess evenly. Make certain that the valve seat insert rests solidly on the bottom of the recess all the way around its circumference (Figure 30).

Insert valve seat staker into valve seat or guide in cylinder block. Using a lead hammer, strike the staking tool a sharp blow to wedge new valve securely in place. It will be necessary to refinish valve seat inserts before installing valves.

To assure a tight valve seat fit and eliminate the danger of seat loosening in the bore, valve seat must be staked.

TAPPETS

Very little wear takes place on tappet diameters or in tappet bores. If the clearance between tappet and bore in cylinder block exceeds specifications, replace the tappet.

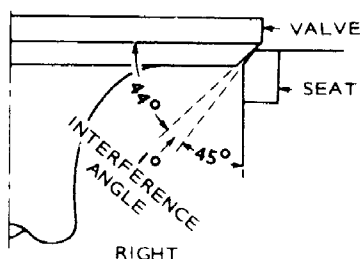
Inspect the tappet faces which contact camshaft lobes for roughness, scuffing, or concave wear. Replace any worn tappets. If tappets are worn, inspect camshaft for wear.

VALVE FACE AND SEAT GRINDING

Some engines are equipped with a premium valve package (aluminized intake valves). If the aluminized valve face does not clean-up using a wire brush, the valve face may be refinished. This removes the aluminized coating from the valve face. An aluminized valve that has been refinished will normally have a life expectancy equal to a standard valve. If longer valve life is required, worn or damaged valves should be replaced with new premium valves.

Before installing new valves or previously used valves, inspect valve seats for proper valve seating. If used valves are reinstalled, the valve stems should be cleaned and valve faces ground to their specified angles of 44° . Refinish valve seats to a 45° angle. When refacing valves and seats, remove all evidence of pitting and grooving. If end of valve stem is pitted or worn, true it and clean it up on the refacer wheel. A very light grind is usually enough to square stem and remove any pits or burrs. The valve guide should be thoroughly cleaned. If valve guide is worn, or valve is warped, the necessary parts must be replaced.

By grinding the valve face and seat at slightly different angles, a fine line of contact on face and seat is obtained, eliminating the need to lap the seating surfaces. The one degree difference in angles is defined as the interference angle (Figure 31). The seat angle is greater than that of the valve face. This assures contact at the maximum diameter on valve seat seating surface.

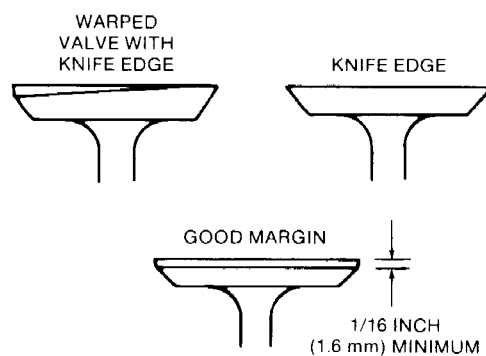


VT-1021

FIGURE 31. VALVE INTERFERENCE ANGLE

Refinish valve faces to a 44° angle on a valve refacing machine. The first cut from valve face must be a light grinding. Check if there is an unevenness of metal being removed. If only part of valve's face has been touched, check to see if valve is properly seated in machine or if valve is warped, worn, or distorted. When cut is even around the whole valve face, keep grinding until complete face is ground clean. Be sure the correct valve face angle is maintained. When valve head is warped, a knife edge will be ground (Figure 32) on part or all of the head due to the large amount of metal that must be removed to completely reface valve. Heavy valve heads are required for strength and good heat dissipation. Knife edges lead to breakage, burning, and pre-ignition due to heat localizing on the edge.

Replace any valve that cannot be entirely refaced while keeping a good valve margin (Figure 32) or is warped, worn, or damaged in any way. The amount of grinding necessary to true a valve indicates whether valve head is worn or warped.



M-1184

FIGURE 32. VALVE HEAD MARGIN

When new valve seats are installed, or previously used seats reground, refinishing must be done with a valve seat grinder used according to the manufacturer's directions.

Valve seats should be ground with a 45 degree stone and the width of the seat band should be $1/32$ inch to $3/64$ inch (0.79 to 1.2 mm) wide. Grind only enough to assure proper seating.

Place each valve in its proper location. Check each valve for a tight seat. Make several marks at regular intervals across the valve face using machinist's bluing. Observe if the marks rub off uniformly when the valve is rotated part of a turn against the seat. The valve seat should contact the valve face evenly at all points. The line of contact should be at the center of the valve face.

FLYWHEEL

Removing the flywheel is a relatively simple process, but the following procedure must be followed to avoid damage to the gear case and possible injury to the operator.

1. Turn the flywheel mounting screw outward about two turns.

⚠ WARNING *Do not remove the screw completely since it acts as a restrainer when the flywheel snaps loose. If the flywheel is not held by the screw, the spring action in the wheel will cause it to fly off with great force which can cause injury to the operator.*

2. Install a puller bar on the flywheel as shown in Figure 33.

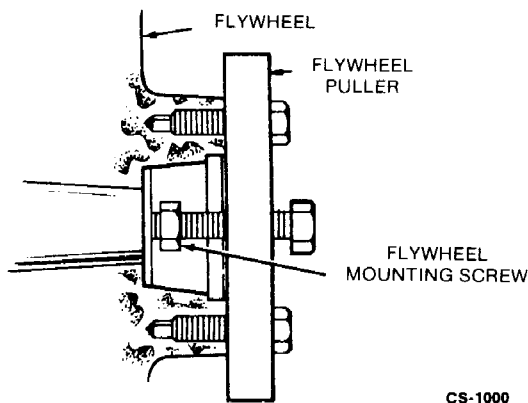


FIGURE 33. BLOWER WHEEL PULLEY

3. Turn the puller bar bolts in, alternately, until the wheel snaps loose on the shaft.

⚠ CAUTION *Do not use a screwdriver or similar tool or pry behind the flywheel against the gear case. The gear case cover is die-cast material and will break if undue pressure is applied in this manner.*

4. Unscrew the puller from the flywheel, remove the flywheel mounting screw and washer and pull the flywheel off the shaft. Take care not to drop the wheel. A bent or broken fin will destroy the balance. Always use a steel key for mounting the flywheel.

GEAR COVER

After removing the mounting screws, tap the gear cover gently with a soft faced hammer to loosen it (see Figure 34).

When installing the gear cover, make sure that the pin in the gear cover engages the nylon lined (smooth) hole in the governor cup. Turn the governor cup so that the nylon lined hole is at the three o'clock position. Use a small amount of grease to assist in holding governor cup in position. The smooth side of the governor yoke must ride against the governor cup. Turn the governor arm and shaft clockwise as far as possible and hold in this position until the gear cover is installed flush against the crankcase. Be careful not to damage the gear cover oil seal.

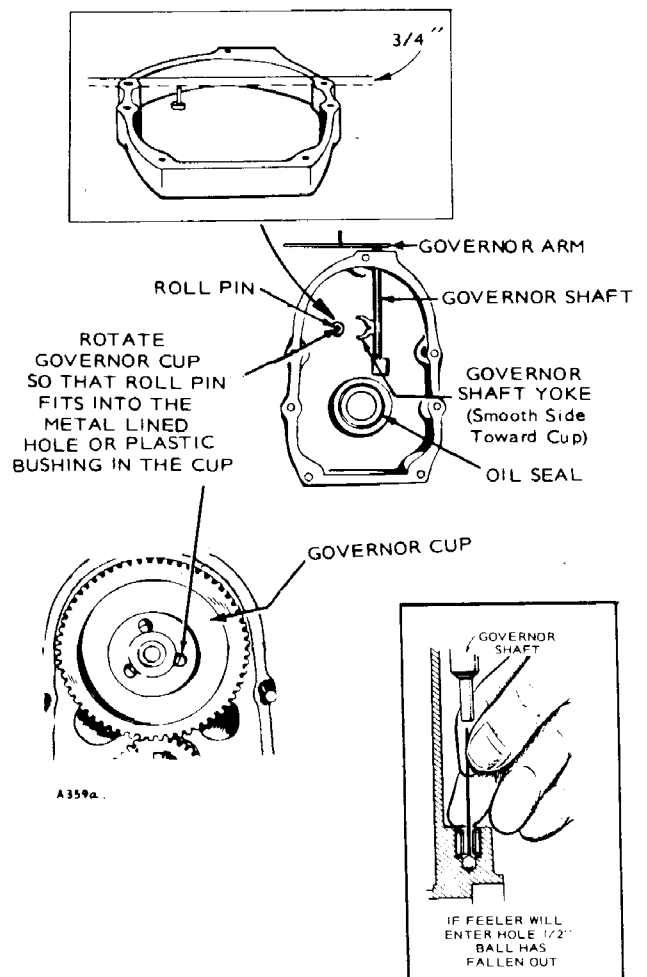
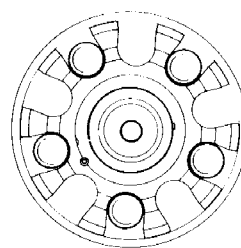
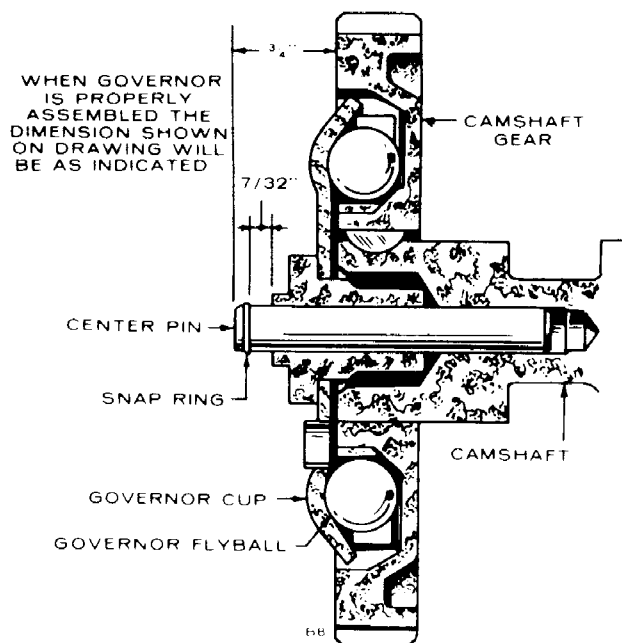
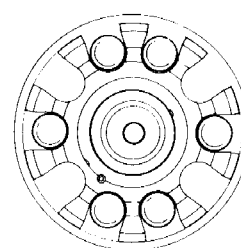


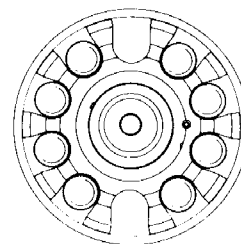
FIGURE 34. GEAR COVER ASSEMBLY



5 BALL GOVERNOR



6 BALL GOVERNOR



8 BALL GOVERNOR

FLYBALL LOCATIONS

CS-1238

FIGURE 35. GOVERNOR CUP DETAILS

GOVERNOR CUP

With the gear cover removed, the governor cup can be taken off after removing the snap ring from the camshaft center pin. Catch the flyballs while sliding the cup off (Figure 35).

Replace with a new part any flyball which is grooved or has a flat spot; the ball spacer if its arms are worn or otherwise damaged; and the governor cup if the race surface is grooved or rough. The governor cup must be a free-spinning fit on the camshaft center pin, but without any excessive play.

When installing the governor cup, tilt the engine so the gear is up, put the flyballs in place (Figure 35), and install the cup and snap ring on the center pin.

The camshaft center pin extends out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) from the end of the camshaft. This distance provides an in-and-out travel distance of $\frac{7}{32}$ inch (5.6 mm) for the governor cup, as illustrated. Hold the cup against the flyballs when measuring. The camshaft center pin cannot be pulled outward or removed without damage. If the center pin extends out too far, the cup will not hold the flyballs properly. If the distance is less than $\frac{7}{32}$ inch (5.6 mm), (the engine will race, especially at no load) remove the center pin and press in a new pin.

TIMING GEARS

If replacement of either the crankshaft gear or the camshaft gear becomes necessary, always install both gears new.

The camshaft and gear must be replaced as an assembly. Before removing the camshaft and gear assembly, remove the cylinder head and valve assemblies. Then remove the operating plunger for the breaker points and tappets.

To remove the crankshaft gear, first remove the snap ring and retainer washer, then attach the gear pulling ring using two No. 10-32 screws (Figure 36). Tighten the screws alternately until both are tight. Attach a gear puller to the puller ring and proceed to remove the gear.

Each timing gear is stamped with "O" near the edge. The gear teeth must mesh so that these marks exactly coincide when the gears are installed in the engine. When installing the camshaft gear and shaft assembly, be sure that the thrust washer is properly in place behind the camshaft gear. Then install the crankshaft retaining washer and lock ring.

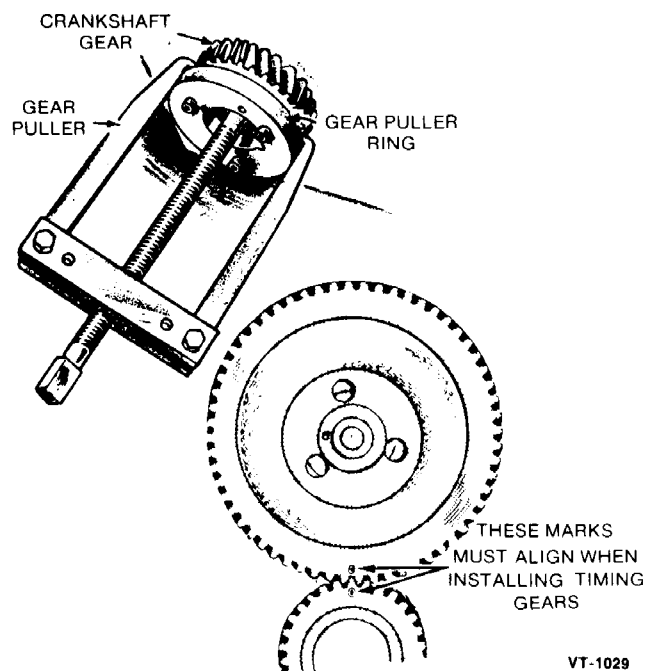


FIGURE 36. TIMING GEAR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

PISTONS AND CONNECTING RODS

Observe the following procedure when removing pistons and connecting rods from the engine.

1. Drain Oil.
2. Remove the cylinder head and oil base pan from the engine.
3. Remove the ridge from the top of each cylinder with a ridge reamer before attempting piston removal (Figure 37).

CAUTION Forcing the piston from the cylinder before reaming may cause damage to the piston lands and break rings.

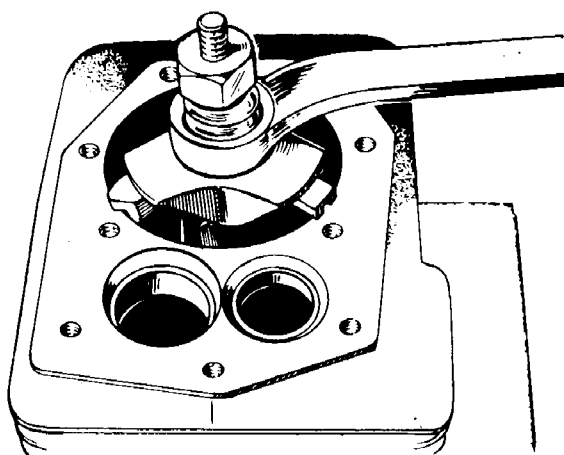


FIGURE 37. REMOVING RIDGE FROM CYLINDER

4. Turn the crankshaft until the piston is at the bottom of its stroke and remove the connecting rod nuts. Lift the rod bearing cap from the rod and push the rod and piston assembly out through the top of the cylinder using a hammer handle. Avoid scratching the crankpin and cylinder wall when removing the piston and rod.

Mark each piston and rod assembly so they can be returned to their respective cylinders after overhaul. Keep connecting rod bearing caps with their respective rods.

5. Remove the piston rings from the piston with a piston ring spreader as shown in Figure 38. Remove the piston pin retainer and push the piston pin out.

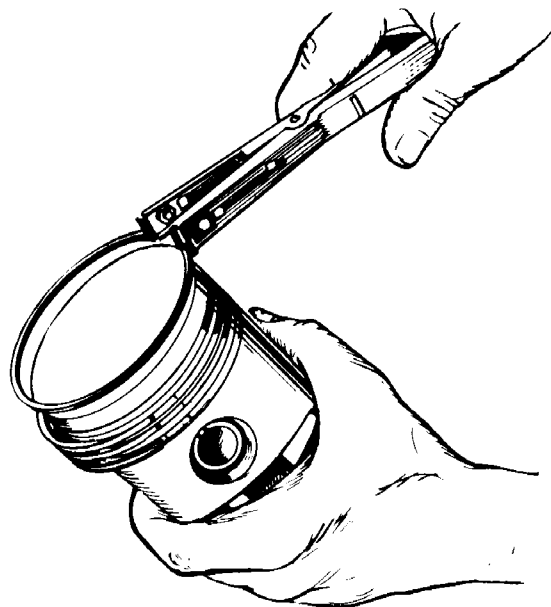


FIGURE 38. REMOVING PISTON RINGS

Remove dirt and deposits from the piston surfaces with an approved cleaning solvent. Clean the piston ring grooves with a groove cleaner or the end of a piston ring filed to a sharp point (Figure 39). Care must be taken not to remove metal from the groove sides.

CAUTION Do not use a caustic cleaning solvent or wire brush for cleaning pistons. These materials will cause piston damage.

When cleaning the connecting rods in solvent, be sure to include the rod bore. Blow out all passages with compressed air.

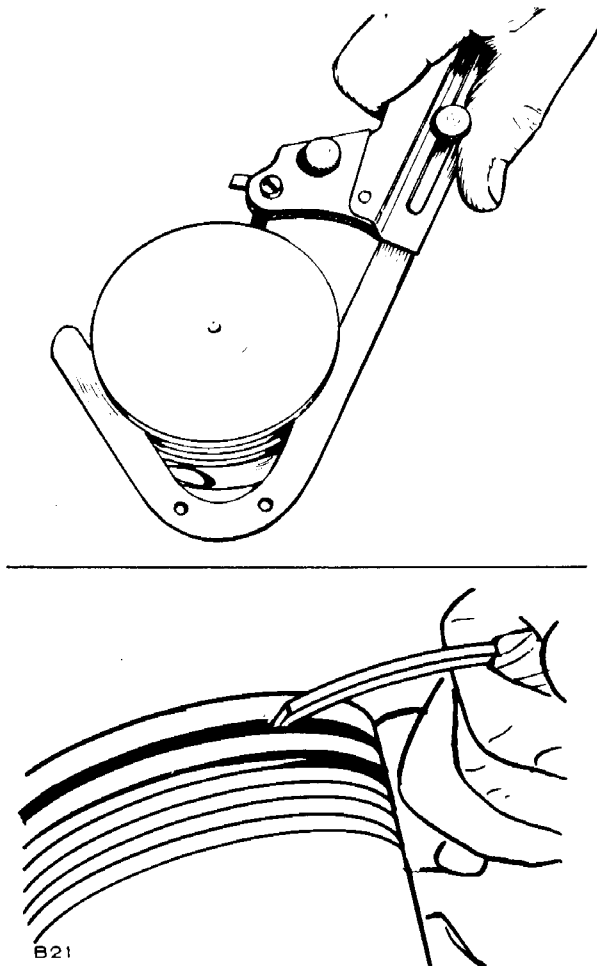


FIGURE 39. PISTON GROOVE CLEANING

Inspection

Follow the procedures given below when inspecting pistons and connecting rods.

Piston Inspection:

1. Inspect the pistons for fractures at the ring lands, skirts, and pin bosses. Check for wear at the ring lands using a new ring and feeler gauge as shown in Figure 40. Replace the piston when the side clearance of the top compression ring reaches 0.004 inch (0.10 mm).
2. Replace pistons showing signs of scuffing, scoring, worn ring lands, fractures or damage from preignition. Excessive piston wear near the edge of the top ring land indicates preignition.

Connecting Rod Inspection:

1. Replace connecting rod bolts and nuts with damaged threads. Replace connecting rods

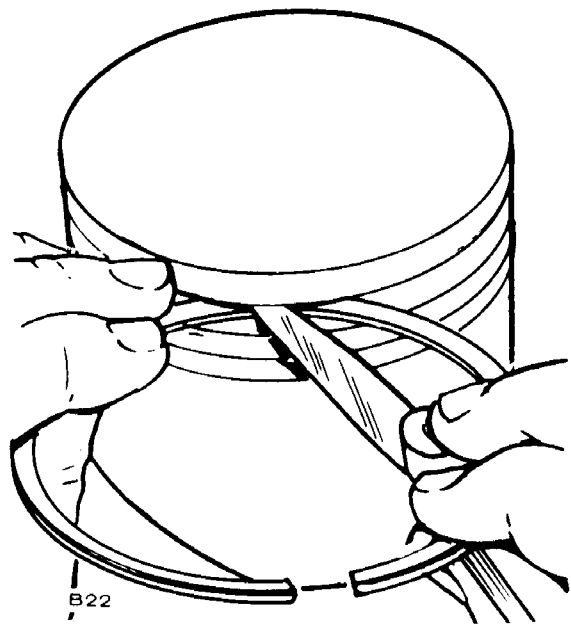


FIGURE 40. CHECKING RING SIDE CLEARANCE

with deep nicks, signs of fractures, scored bores or bores out of round more than 0.002 inch.

2. Use a new piston pin to check connecting rod for wear. A push fit clearance is required and varies from engine to engine. If a new piston pin falls through a dry rod pin bore as a result of its own weight, replace the rod.

Fitting Pistons:

1. Proper piston tolerances must be maintained for satisfactory operation.
2. Measure the piston to cylinder clearance as shown in Figure 41 to be sure the total clearance follows specifications.

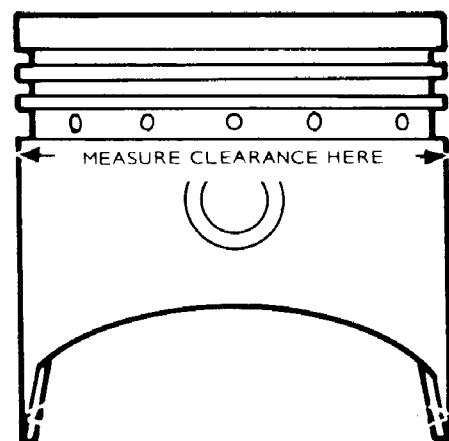


FIGURE 41. MEASURING PISTON CLEARANCE

Fitting Piston Rings:

1. Install the piston ring in the cylinder bore. Invert the piston and push the ring to the end of ring travel, about halfway into the bore, which trues the ring end gap. Check the gap with a feeler gauge as shown in Figure 42.
2. The practice of filing ring ends to increase the end gap is not recommended. If the ring end gap does not meet specifications, check for the correct set of rings and the correct bore size. A cylinder bore that is 0.001 inch (0.03 mm) under size will reduce the end gap 0.003 inch (0.08 mm).

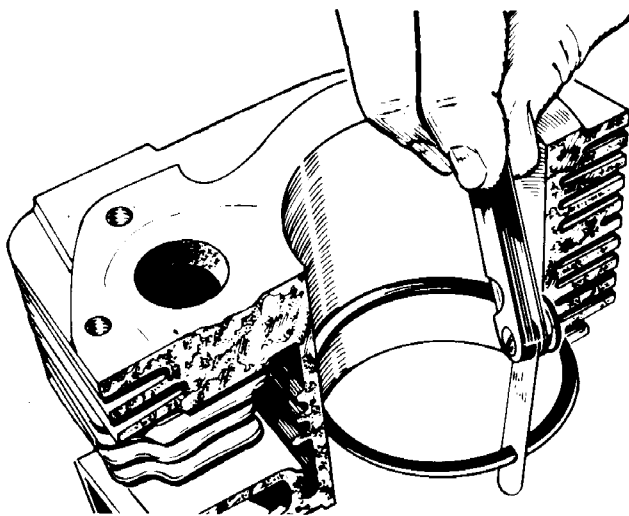
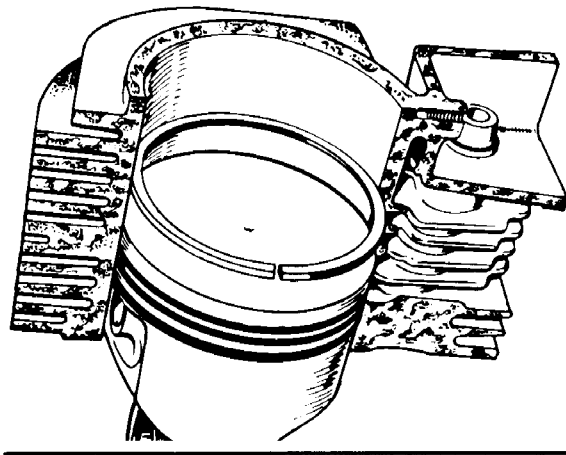


FIGURE 42. POSITIONING OF PISTON RING AND MEASURING OF END GAP

CYLINDER BLOCK

The cylinder block is the main support for all other basic engine parts. Crankshaft and camshaft are supported by the block, assuring alignment of the crankshaft and cylinder bores.

Cleaning

After removing pistons, crankshaft, cylinder heads, etc., inspect block for cracks and extreme wear. If block is still serviceable, prepare it for cleaning as follows:

1. Scrape all old gasket material from block. Remove oil by-pass to allow cleaning solution to contact inside of oil passages.
2. Remove grease and scale from cylinder block by agitating in a bath of commercial cleaning solution or hot soapy washing solution.
3. Rinse block in clean hot water to remove cleaning solution.

Inspection

When rebuilding the engine, thoroughly inspect block for any condition that would make it unfit for further use. This inspection must be made after all parts have been removed and block has been thoroughly cleaned and dried.

1. Make a thorough check for cracks. Minute cracks may be detected by coating the suspected area with a mixture of 25 percent kerosene and 75 percent light motor oil. Wipe the part dry and immediately apply a coating of zinc oxide (white lead) dissolved in wood alcohol. If cracks are present, the white coating will become discolored at the defective area. Always replace a cracked cylinder block.
2. Inspect all machined surfaces and threaded holes. Carefully remove any nicks or burrs from machined surfaces. Clean out tapped holes and clean up any damaged threads.
3. Check top of block for flatness with a straight edge and a feeler gauge.

Cylinder Bore Inspection: Inspect cylinder bores for scuffing, scratches, wear, and scoring. If cylinder bores are scuffed, scratched, scored, or worn, they must be rebored and honed for the next oversize piston.

When the appearance of cylinder bores is good and there are no scuff marks, check cylinder bore for wear or out of roundness as follows:

1. Check cylinder bore for taper, out of round, and wear with a cylinder bore gauge, telescope gauge or inside micrometer. These measurements should be taken at four places, top and bottom of piston ring travel, parallel and perpendicular to axis of crankshaft.
2. Record measurements taken at top and bottom of piston travel as follows (see Figure 43):

- A. Measure and record as "A" the cylinder bore diameter (parallel to crankshaft) near the top of cylinder bore where greatest amount of wear occurs.
- B. Also measure and record as "B" cylinder bore diameter (parallel to crankshaft) at the bottom of piston travel.
- C. Measure and record as "C" cylinder bore diameter (perpendicular to crankshaft) near the top of cylinder bore where greatest amount of wear occurs.
- D. Also measure and record as "D" cylinder bore diameter (perpendicular to crankshaft) at the bottom of piston travel.
- E. Reading "A" subtracted from reading "B" and reading "C" subtracted from reading "D" indicates cylinder taper.

If cylinder taper exceeds 0.005 inch (0.13 mm), rebore and hone cylinder to the next oversize.

- F. Reading "A" compared to reading "C" and reading "B" compared to reading "D" indicate whether or not cylinder is out of round. If out of round exceeds .003 inch (0.08 mm), the cylinders must be rebored and honed to the next oversize. A reboring machine is used when going to oversize pistons. The following repair data covers honing to oversize by use of a hone.

Reboring the Cylinder

Rebore and hone engine whenever cylinder bore is worn, damaged, out of round, or if cylinder taper exceeds specifications. A worn cylinder bore should be resized to the smallest standard oversize diameter at which it will clean up. The final finish and bore diameters should then be obtained by honing. Final bore diameter should equal the standard diameter added to the oversize.

CAUTION *If boring bar is operated incorrectly, it will produce a rough cylinder surface that may not clean up even when honed. Boring should be done only by qualified service personnel who are careful in their work.*

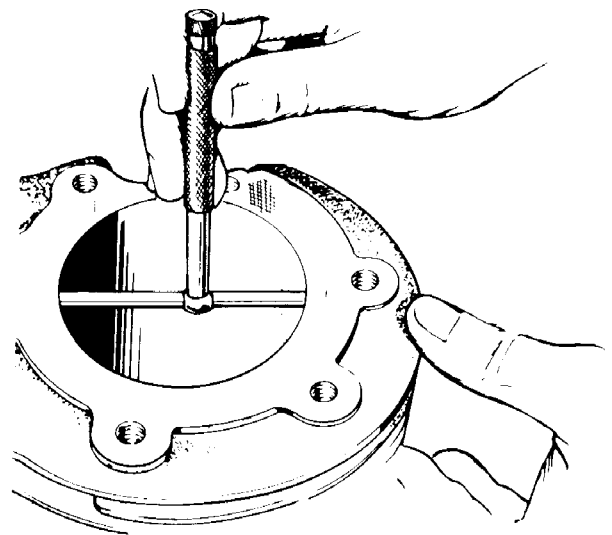
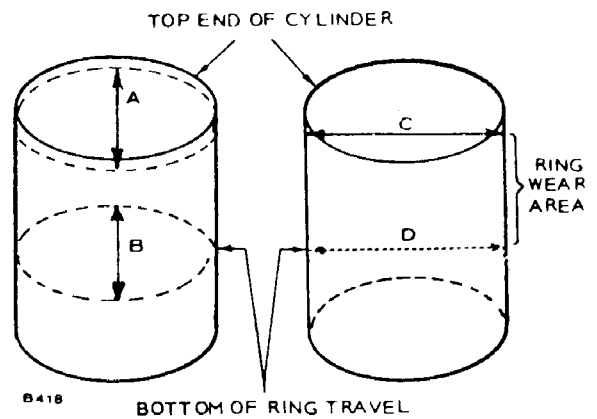


FIGURE 43. METHODS OF MEASURING THE DIAMETER OF A CYLINDER BORE

After boring to the correct oversize cylinder bore dimension piston and ring clearance should be appropriate. There is no need to adjust or "fit" pistons and rings.

When reboring cylinders, take the following precautions:

1. Make sure cutting tool is properly ground before using it.
2. Be sure top of engine block is smooth and deposit free.

3. Clean base of boring bar before bar is set up. Deposits under boring bar will cause it to tilt and the cylinder will be distorted after boring.
4. Make an initial rough cut, followed by a finish cut. Then hone cylinder bore to the specified oversize.

Honing Cylinders (Using Precision Hones)

Refer to hone manufacturer's recommended grit size to produce specified surface finish of 20 to 40 RMS. Too rough of a finish will wear out the rings and too smooth of a finish can retard piston ring seating.

1. Position block solidly for either vertical or horizontal honing. Use either a drill press or heavy-duty drill which operates at approximately 250 to 450 rpm.
2. Follow hone manufacturer's instructions for the use of oil or lubricant on stones. Do not use lubricants with a dry hone.
3. Insert hone in bore and adjust stones to fit snugly to the narrowest section. When adjusted correctly, the hone should not shake or chatter in cylinder bore, but will drag freely up and down when hone is not running.
4. Connect drill to hone and start drill. Feel out bore for high spots, which cause an increased drag on stones. Move hone up and down in bore with short overlapping strokes about 40 times per minute. Usually bottom of cylinder must be worked out first because it is smaller. As cylinder takes a uniform diameter, move hone up and down all the way through cylinder bore.
5. Check diameter of the cylinder regularly during honing. A dial bore gauge is the easiest method but a telescoping gauge can be used. Check size at six places in bore; measure twice at top, middle and bottom at 90-degree angles.
6. Crosshatch formed by the stones should form an included angle of 23 degrees. This can be achieved by moving the rotating hone (250 to 450 rpm) up and down in cylinder bore about 40 times per minute.
7. Clean cylinder bores thoroughly with soap, water and clean rags. A clean white rag should not become soiled on wall after cleaning is complete. Do not use a solvent or gasoline since they wash oil from the walls but leave the metal particles.
8. Dry crankcase and coat it with oil.

Deglazing Cylinder Bores

Deglaze the cylinder bores if there are no scuff marks and no wear or out of round beyond specifications before installing new rings. Deglazing gives a fine finish, but does not enlarge cylinder diameter, so the original pistons with new rings may still be used.

The reason for deglazing a cylinder is to provide cavities to hold oil during piston ring break-in.

1. Wipe cylinder bores with a clean cloth which has been dipped in clean, light engine oil.
2. Use a brush type deglazing tool with coated bristle tips to produce a crosshatch pattern in the cylinder bore.
3. Use a slow speed drill to drive the deglazing tool. Move deglazing tool up and down in cylinder (10 to 12 complete strokes) rapidly enough to obtain a crosshatch pattern as shown in Figure 44.

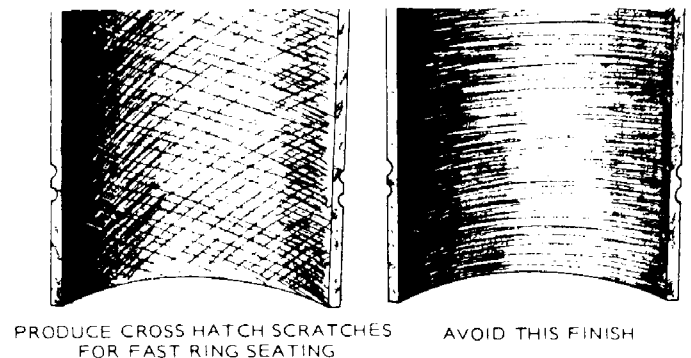


FIGURE 44. CROSS HATCHING

⚠ CAUTION

Never use gasoline or commercial cleaners to clean cylinder bores after deglazing or honing. These solvents will not remove abrasives from the walls. Abrasives not removed from engine will rapidly wear rings, cylinder walls, and bearing surfaces of all lubricated parts.

4. Clean cylinder bore thoroughly with soap, water and clean rags. Continue cleaning until a clean white rag shows no discoloring when wiped through cylinder bore.

CRANKSHAFT

Inspect the bearing journals. If they are scored and cannot be smoothed out by dressing down, replace the crankshaft.

Whenever making major repairs on the engine, always inspect the drilled passages of the crankshaft. Clean them to remove any foreign material and to assure proper lubrication of the connecting rods.

BEARINGS

Removing camshaft or crankshaft bearings (Figures 45-47) requires complete disassembly of the engine. Use a press or a suitable drive plug to remove the bearings. Support the casting to avoid distortion and avoid damaging the bearing bore during removal and installation. Use oil on the bearings to reduce friction when installing, and again lubricate with oil after installing.

New camshaft bearings are precision type which do not require line reaming or line boring after installation. Coat the bearing with SAE 20 oil to reduce friction. Place the bearing on the crankcase over the bearing bore with the elongated hole in proper position and narrow section facing out (except bores without oil holes; install with bearing groove at the top). Be sure to start the bearing straight. Press the front bearing in flush with the bottom of counterbore which received the expansion plug (see Figure 45).

Crankshaft main bearings are precision type which do not require line reaming or line boring after installation. They are available in standard size and .002 inch (0.05 mm) undersize. Expand the bearing bore by placing the casting in hot water or in an oven heated to 200°F (93°C).

CAUTION

If using a torch, apply heat sparingly. Too much localized heat will cause distortion.

PRECISION TYPE - DO NOT LINE REAM OR BORE.

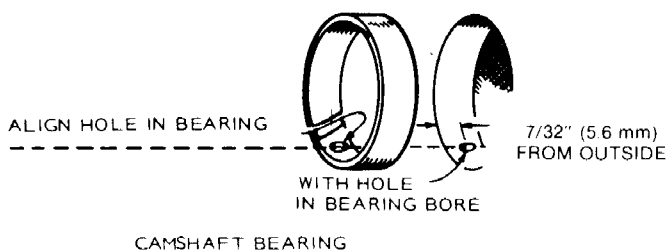


FIGURE 45. CAMSHAFT BEARING

To ease assembly, cool the precision bearing to shrink it. Align the oil hole(s) in the bearing with the oil hole(s) in the bearing bore. The oil passage must be at least 1/2 open. Lubricate bearings with SAE 20 oil before installing. The cold oiled precision bearing should require only light taps to position it with a driving tool. If head of lock pin is damaged, use side cutters or Easy Out tool to remove and install new pin. Apply oil to thrust washer (one used with each bearing) to hold it in place while installing the crankshaft. Oil grooves in thrust washers must face the crankshaft and washers must be flat (not bent). The two notches on each washer must fit over the two lock pins to prevent riding on the crankshaft.

Original front bearing uses a separate thrust washer. Replacement front bearing is a one piece assembly with thrust washer part of the bearing. Do not use a separate thrust washer when installing this replacement part. See Figures 46 and 47.

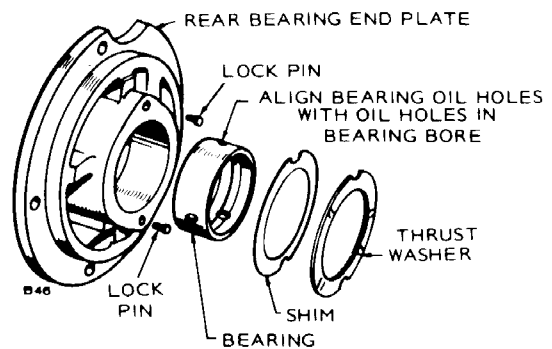


FIGURE 46. BEARINGS FOR REAR BEARING PLATE

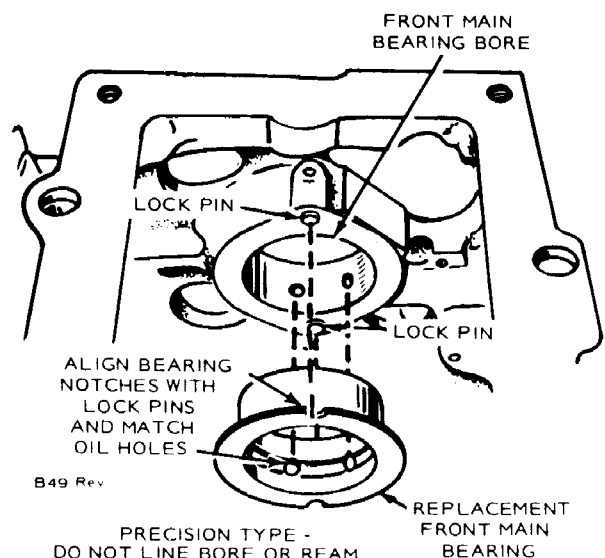


FIGURE 47. FRONT MAIN BEARING INSTALLATION

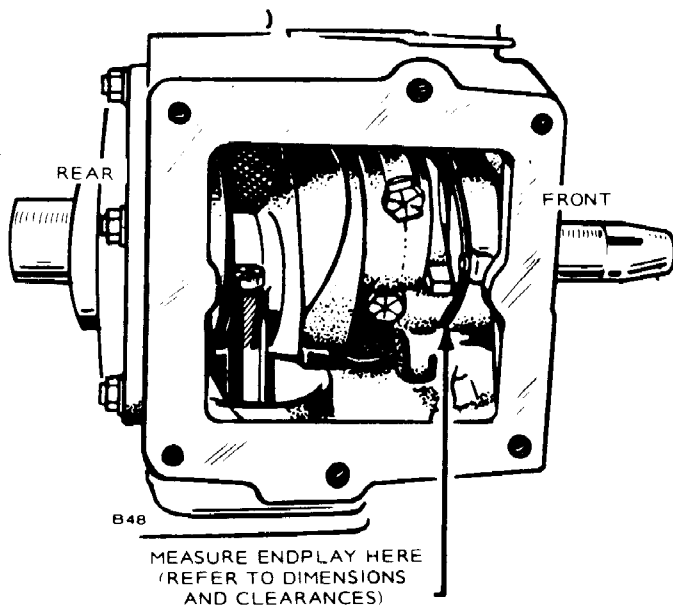


FIGURE 48. CRANKSHAFT ENDPLAY

CRANKSHAFT ENDPLAY

After the rear bearing end plate has been tightened using the torque recommended in *ASSEMBLY TORQUES*, check the crankshaft endplay as shown in Figure 48. If there is too much endplay (see *DIMENSIONS AND CLEARANCES* for minimum and maximum endplay), remove the rear bearing end plate and add a shim between the thrust washer and plate. Reinstall the end plate, making sure the thrust washer and shim notches line up with the lock pins. Torque and recheck endplay of the crankshaft.

Checking Bearing Clearance with Plastigauge

1. Make certain that all parts are marked or identified so that they are reinstalled in their original positions.
2. Place a piece of correct size Plastigauge in the

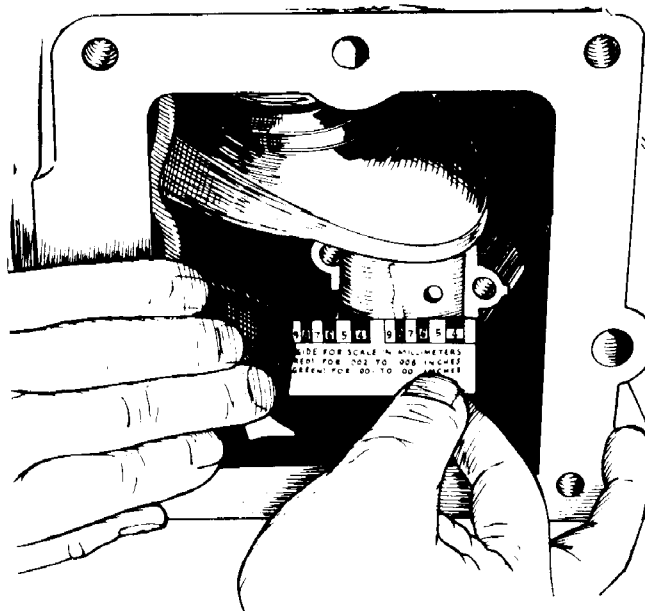


FIGURE 49. MEASURING BEARING CLEARANCE

bearing cap the full width of the crankshaft rod surface and about 1/4 inch (6.35 mm) off center (Figure 49).

3. Rotate the crank about 30 degrees from bottom dead center and reinstall the bearing cap; tighten the bolts to the torque specified in *ASSEMBLY TORQUES AND SPECIAL TOOLS*. Do not turn the crankshaft.
4. Remove the bearing cap. Leave the flattened Plastigauge on the part to which it has adhered and compare the widest point with the graduations of the Plastigauge envelope to determine bearing clearance.

OIL SEALS

The bearing plate must be removed to replace the oil seal (see Figure 50). Drive the oil seal out from the inside.

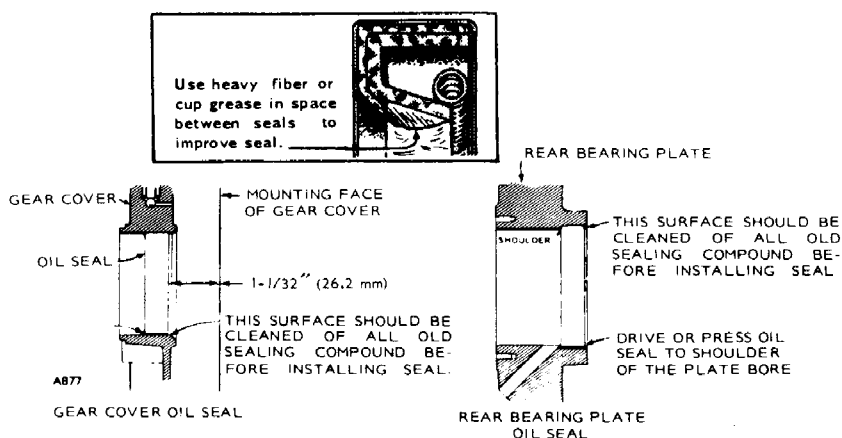


FIGURE 50. GEAR COVER AND REAR BEARING PLATE OIL SEALS

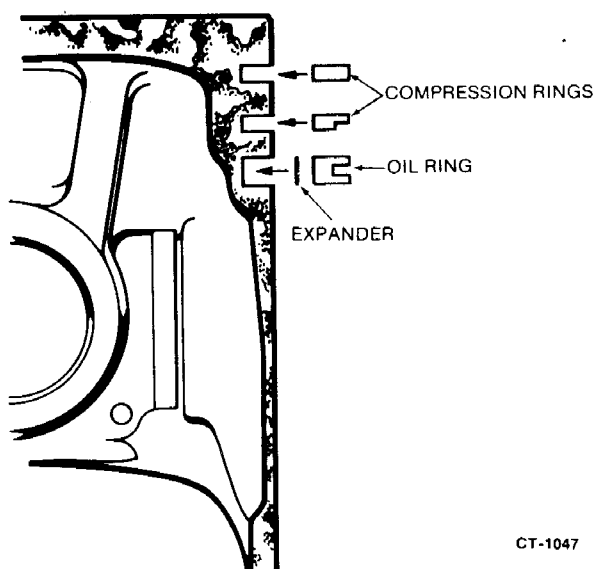
Before installing the seals, fill the space between lips with a multi-purpose grease. This will improve sealing.

When installing the gear cover oil seal, tap the seal inward until it is 1-1/32 inch (26 mm) from the mounting face of the cover.

When installing the bearing plate oil seal, tap the seal into the bearing plate bore to bottom against the shoulder in the plate bore. Use a seal expander or place a piece of shim stock around the end of the crankshaft, when replacing the bearing plate to avoid damaging the seal. Remove the shim stock as soon as the plate is in place.

PISTON ASSEMBLY

1. Lubricate all parts with engine oil.
2. Position piston on its respective rod and install the pin.
3. Install the rings on the pistons starting with the oil control ring (Figure 51). Use a piston ring spreader to prevent twisting or excessive expansion of the ring. Compression rings have a dot or the word "top" on one side of the ring to indicate which side faces the top of the piston. Unmarked piston rings can be installed either way. The oil control ring has an expander; install the expander first and then close until the expander ends butt. The joint should be 180 degrees from the gap of that ring.



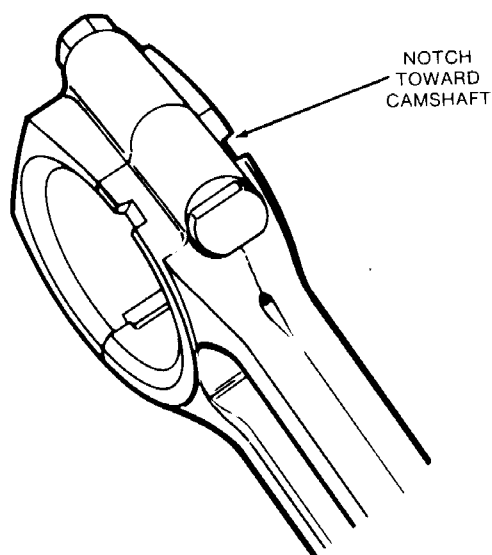
CT-1047

FIGURE 51. PISTON RINGS

INSTALLATION OF PISTON IN CYLINDER

1. Turn the crankshaft to position the number one rod bearing journal at the bottom of its stroke.
2. Lubricate the number one piston assembly and inside of the cylinder. Compress the rings with a ring compressor as shown in Figure 52.
3. Position the piston and rod assembly in the cylinder block. Notched side of connecting rod must face camshaft.

Rod bolts are off-set toward outside of block.



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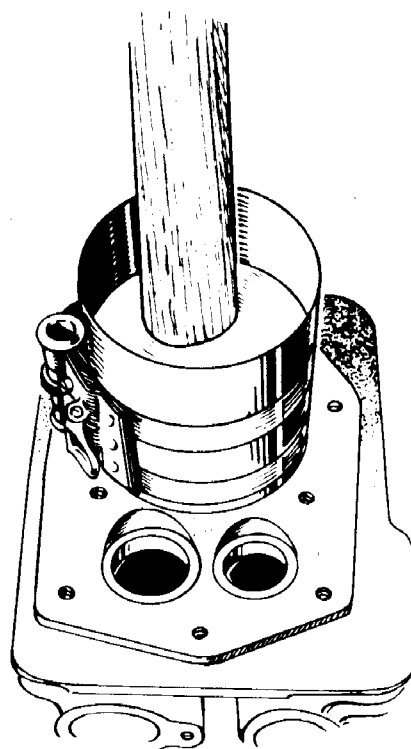


FIGURE 52. INSTALLING PISTON AND CONNECTING ROD

4. Tap the piston down into the bore with the handle end of a hammer until the connecting rod is seated on the journal (Figure 52). Install the bearing cap on the rod. Install and tighten the nuts evenly in steps to the specified torques.

The bearing cap must be tapped to properly align it with the rest of the connecting rod. Clearance varies on the journal if this is not done.

Install the remaining piston and rod in the same manner. Crank the engine over by hand to see that all bearings are free.

5. Install the oil base with a new gasket.
6. Install the cylinder heads. See *Cylinder Head* section for torques and torquing procedure.
7. Replace oil and break in engine.

CYLINDER HEADS

Remove the cylinder heads for lead cleaning and gasket change at least every 200 hours, or when poor engine performance is noticed. For engines running on unleaded fuel this interval may be extended to 400 hours.

1. Use a 1/2 inch (13 mm) socket wrench to remove cylinder head bolts. Lift heads off.

⚠ CAUTION *Do not torque or remove heads when they are hot. Warpage may occur. The gasket surface must be below 100°F before removal. At temperatures above 100°F, the gasket will become gummy and difficult to remove from the surface of the block and cylinder head.*

2. After removing heads, clean out all carbon deposits. Be careful not to damage the outer sealing edges where gaskets fit. The heads are made of aluminum and can be damaged by careless handling.
3. Use new head gaskets and clean both the heads and the cylinder block thoroughly where the head gaskets rest.
4. Place a head gasket on the cylinder head and align the stud holes in the gasket with the stud holes in the cylinder block. While holding the gasket against the cylinder head, carefully install the cylinder head on the engine. Do not attempt to slide the head bolts through the gasket without the cylinder block behind it or the gasket may tear.

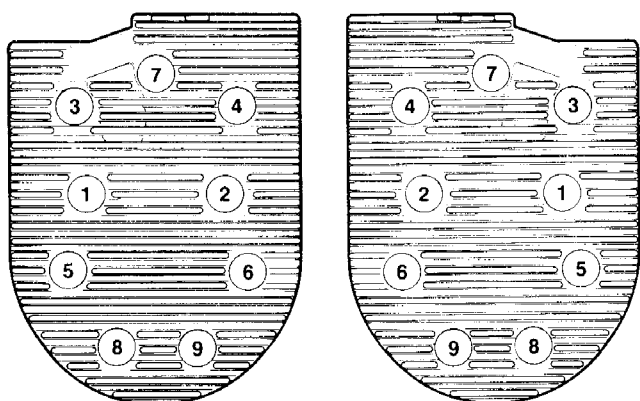
5. Follow the head torque sequence shown in Figure 53.

A. Graphoil head gasket torque procedure:

Tighten all bolts to 5 ft. lbs. (7 N•m), then 10 ft. lbs. (14 N•m), etc., until all bolts are torqued to 14 to 16 ft.-lb. (19-22 N•m). Recheck all head bolts for correct torque.

B. Asbestos head gasket torque procedure:

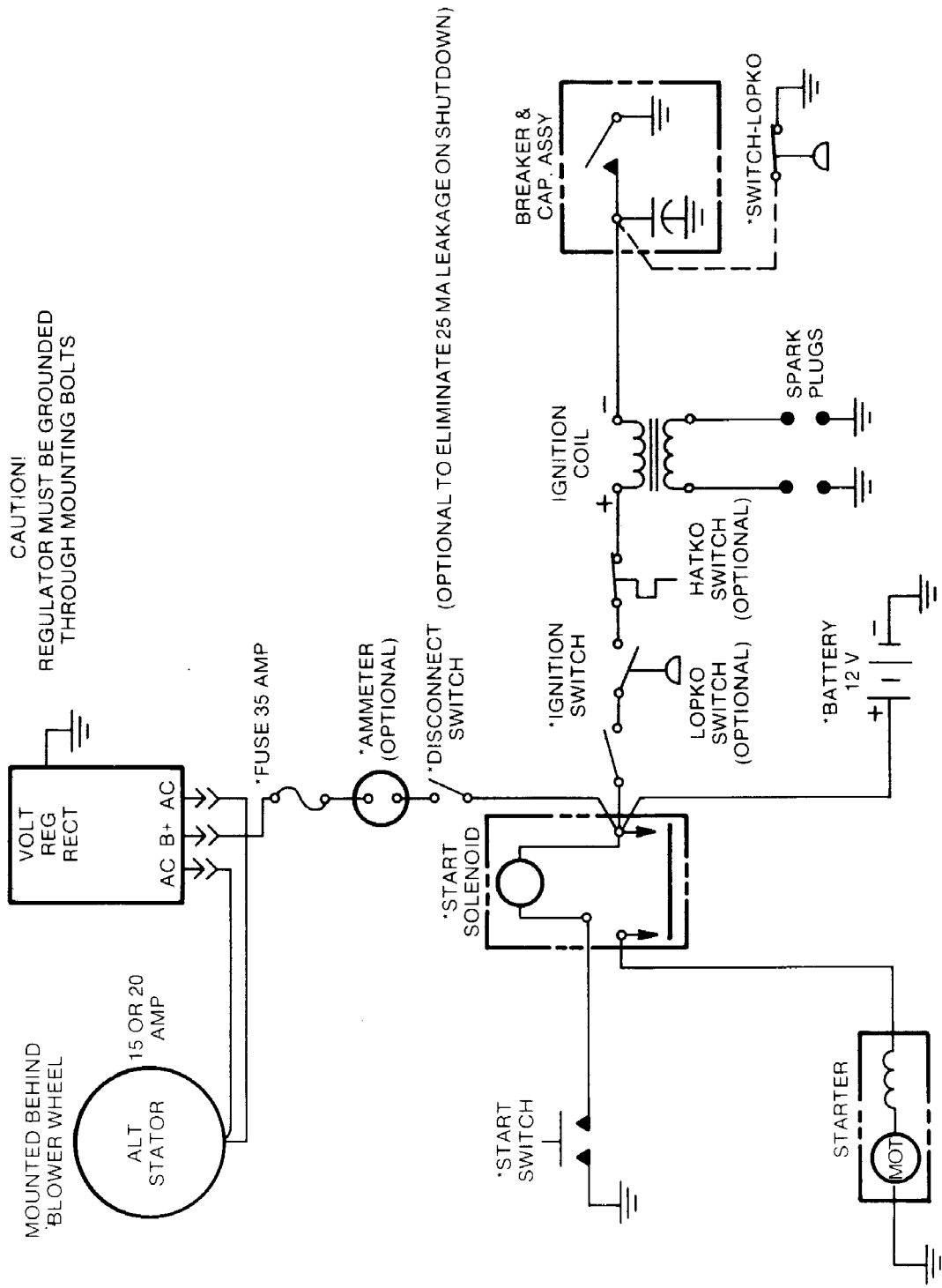
Tighten all bolts to 5 ft. lbs. (7 N•m), then 10 ft. lbs. (14 N•m), etc., until all bolts are torqued to 16 to 18 ft.-lb. (22-24 N•m). Recheck all head bolts for correct torque.



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NO. 1 CYLINDER NO. 2 CYLINDER
FIGURE 53. CYLINDER HEAD TORQUE SEQUENCE

Engine Wiring Diagram



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