## **COMPRESSION CHECK**

HINT: If there is lack of power, excessive oil consumption or poor fuel economy, measure the compression pressure.

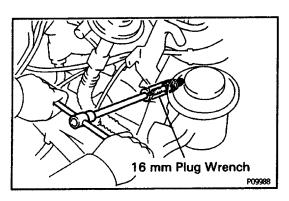
## 1. WARM UP AND STOP ENGINE

Allow the engine to warm up to normal operating temperature.

- 2. REMOVE AIR CLEANER HOSE
- 3. DISCONNECT COLD START INJECTOR CONNECTOR
- 4. DISCONNECT IGNITER CONNECTOR
- 5. DISCONNECT HIGH-TENSION CORDS FROM SPARK PLUGS

Disconnect the high – tension cords at the rubber boot. Do not pull on the cords.

NOTICE: Pulling on or bending the cords may damage the conductor inside.



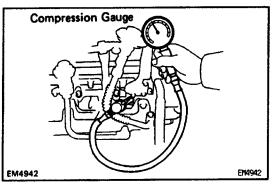
**WRONG** 

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CORRECT /

## 6. REMOVE SPARK PLUGS

Using a 16 mm plug wrench, remove the 6 spark plugs.



## 7. CHECK CYLINDER COMPRESSION PRESSURE

- (a) Insert a compression gauge into the spark plug hole.
- (b) Fully open the throttle.
- (c) While cranking the engine, measure the compression pressure.

HINT: Always use a fully charged battery to obtain engine speed of 250 rpm or more.

- (d) Repeat steps
- (a) through
- (c) for each cylinder.

NOTICE: This measurement must be done in as short a time as possible.

Compression pressure:

1.177 kPa (12.0 kgf/cm2, 171 psi)

Minimum pressure:

981 kPa (10.0 kgf/cm2, 142 psi)

Difference between each cylinder:

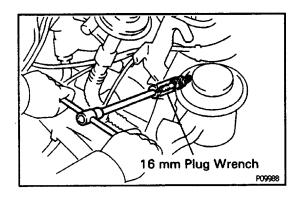
98 kPa (1.0 kgf/cm2, 14 psi) or less

- (e) If the cylinder compression in one or more cylinders is low, pour a small amount of engine oil into the cylinder through the spark plug hole and repeat steps (a) through (c) for cylinders with low compression.
  - If adding oil helps the compression, chances are that the piston rings and/or cylinder bore are worn or damage.
  - If pressure stays low, a valve may be sticking or seating is improper, or there may be leakage past the gasket.



Using a 16 mm plug wrench, install the 6 spark plugs.

Torque: 18 N-m (180 kgf-cm, 13 ft-lbf)



- 9. RECONNECT HIGH-TENSION CORDS TO SPARK PLUGS
- **10. CONNECT IGNITER CONNECTOR**
- 11. CONNECT COLD START INJECTOR CONNECTOR
- 12. INSTALL AIR CLEANER HOSE