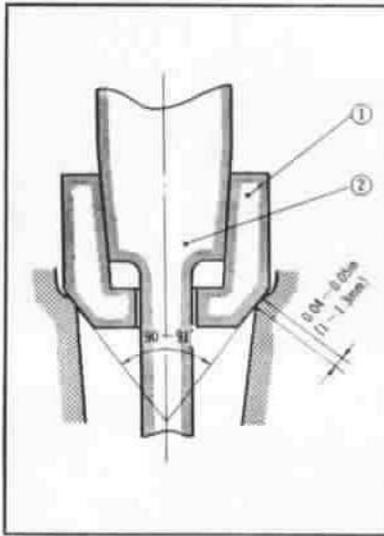


① Valve face contact area ② Valve guide
③ Cylinder head body
Fig. 17

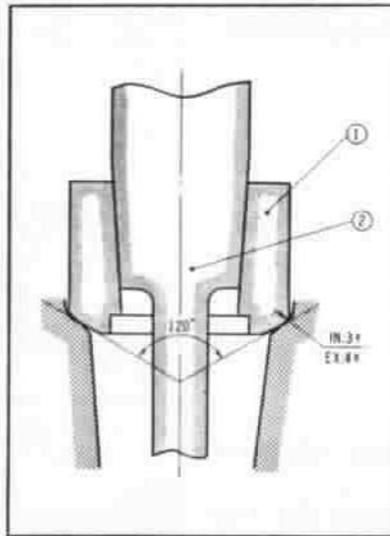
2. Inspecting the valve seat

The standard width of the valve contact surface is 0.040–0.051 (1.0–1.3 mm).

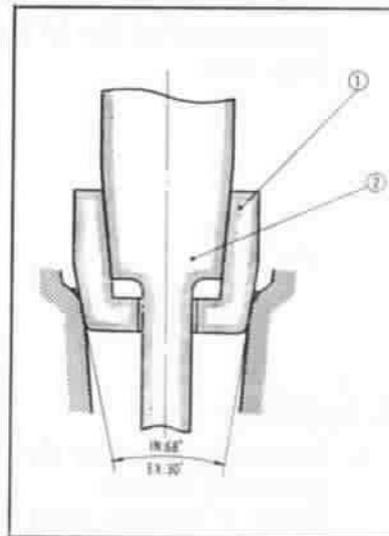
When the contact surface becomes wider than 0.080 (2.0 mm), the valve seat should be repaired with a seat cutter (included in the special tools). Valve seat is cut to the proper dimension using the valve seat top and interior cutters. The 90° seat cutter is used to repair the valve seat contact surface.



① Valve seat cutter 90°
② Valve seat cutter holder
Fig. 18A



① Valve seat top cutter
② Valve seat cutter holder
Fig. 18B



① Valve seat interior cutter
② Valve seat cutter holder
Fig. 18C

Whenever the valve seat has been repaired or the valve replaced, the valve must be lapped to the seat.

To lap the valve, apply a small amount of lapping compound to the valve contact surface and rotate the valve back and forth against the seat using a suction cup tool; lifting the valve off the seat occasionally. After the valve lapping is completed, wash off the lapping compound thoroughly from both the seat and face of the valve. Finally, check the seating of the valve with Prussian blue or red lead to assure that a good seat has been obtained.

Note :

1. Read carefully the instruction provided with the valve seat grinder. (Tool No. 07782-0020000, A set)
2. Apply a small amount of oil to the valve stem when inserting the valve into the guide.
3. After the valve has been assembled into the cylinder head, check the sealing of the valve by pouring a small quantity of engine oil into the combustion chamber until the valve heads are covered and then apply compressed air at 28.4 psi (2 kg/cm²) alternately into the inlet and exhaust ports and check for any bubbles arising from around the valve seats. If there are no bubbles, the valves are sealing properly.