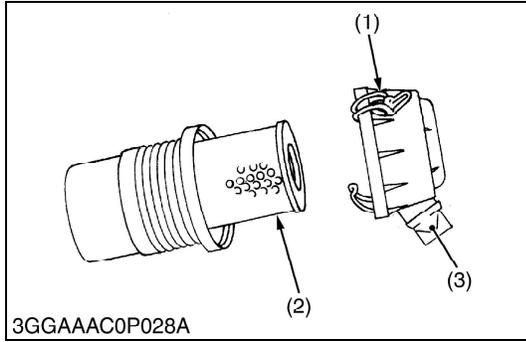


[9] CHECK POINTS OF EVERY 1 YEAR



Replacing Air Cleaner Element

1. Remove the air cleaner element (2) once a year.

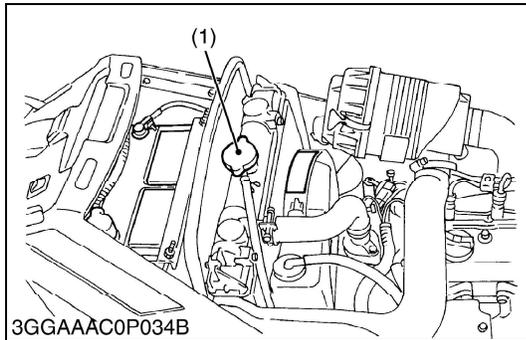
■ IMPORTANT

- The air cleaner uses a dry element, never apply oil.
- Do not run the engine with filter element removed.
- Be sure to refit the air cleaner cover (1) as shown in the figure. If the air cleaner cover (1) is improperly fitted, evacuator valve (3) will not function and dust will adhere to the element.
- If it is loose, dust and dirt may be sucked in, wearing down the cylinder and piston rings earlier and thereby resulting in poor power output.

- (1) Air Cleaner Cover
(2) Air Cleaner Element

- (3) Evacuator Valve

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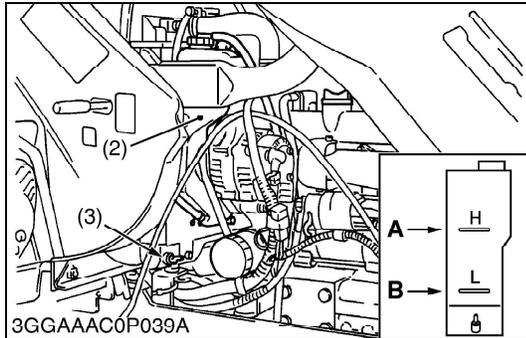


Flushing Cooling System and Changing Coolant

⚠ CAUTION

- Never open radiator cap when engine is hot.
- When opening, loosen cap slightly to the stop to relieve any excess pressure before removing radiator cap completely.

1. Stop the engine and let cool down.
2. To drain the coolant, open the radiator drain plug (3) and engine drain plug (4) and remove the radiator cap (1). The radiator cap (1) must be removed to completely drain the coolant.
3. After all coolant is drained, fill with clean water and cooling system cleaner.
4. Follow directions of the cleaner instruction.
5. After flushing, fill with clean water and anti-freeze until the coolant level is just below the port.
6. Fill with clean water and anti-freeze upper level of the recovery tank (2).
7. Start and operate the engine for few minutes.
8. Stop the engine. Check coolant level and add coolant if necessary.
9. Install the radiator cap (1) securely.

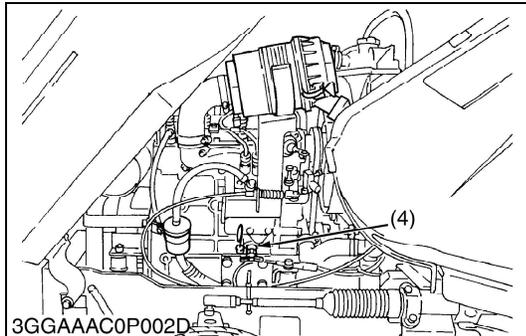


■ IMPORTANT

- Do not start engine without coolant.
- Use clean, fresh water and anti-freeze to fill the radiator and recovery tank.
Refer to "LUBRICANTS, FUEL AND COOLANT".
(See page G-8)
- When the anti-freeze is mixed with water, the anti-freeze mixing ratio must be less than 50 %.
- Securely tighten the radiator cap (1). If the cap is loose or improperly fitted, water may lead out and the engine could overheat.

- (1) Radiator Cap
(2) Recovery Tank
(3) Radiator Drain Plug
(4) Engine Drain Plug

- (A) Highest Level
(B) Lowest Level



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Flushing Cooling System and Changing Coolant (Continued)**■ Anti-Freeze**

If cooling water freezes, the cylinders and radiator can be damaged. It is necessary, if the ambient temperature falls below 0 °C (32 °F), to remove cooling water mix it with anti-freeze and full the radiator with it.

1. There are two types of anti-freeze available; use the permanent type (PT) for this engine.
2. Before adding anti-freeze for the first time, clean the radiator interior by pouring fresh water and draining it a few times.
3. The procedure for mixing of water and anti-freeze differs according to the maker of the anti-freeze and the ambient temperature, basically should be referred to SAE J1034, more specially also to SAE J814c.
4. Mix the anti-freeze with water, and then fill in to the radiator.

Vol % Anti-freeze	Freezing Point		Boiling Point*	
	°C	°F	°C	°F
40	-24	-12	106	222
50	-37	-34	108	226

* At 101 kPa (760 mmHg) pressure (atmospheric). A higher boiling point is obtained by using a radiator pressure cap which permits the development of pressure within the cooling system.

■ NOTE

- The above data represent industry standards that necessitate a minimum glycol content in the concentrates anti-freeze.
- When the cooling water level drops due to evaporation, add water only. In case of leakage, add anti-freeze and water in the specified mixing ratio.
- Anti-freeze absorbs moisture. Keep unused anti-freeze in a tightly sealed container.
- Do not use radiator cleaning agents when anti-freeze has been added to the cooling water. (Anti-freeze contains an anti-corrosive agent, which will react with the radiator cleaning agent forming sludge which will affect the engine parts.)

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