

### INTRODUCTION

Service engineering has discovered that many GCV carburetors returned for warranty were improperly cleaned. Eighty percent of these carburetors operated as designed after being properly cleaned with carburetor cleaner, a jet cleaner, and compressed air.

This job aid will help ensure the carburetor is properly cleaned. In most cases, this can be accomplished without replacing any parts or disturbing the pilot screw and limiter cap.

Honda carburetor cleaner is recommended for best results. Some commercially-available chemical carburetor cleaners are very caustic. These cleaners may damage parts such as gaskets, floats, choke valves, and float valve seats. Check the container for instructions. If you are in doubt, do not use these products to clean Honda carburetors.

An optional ultrasonic cleaner can be used following the manufacturer's instructions.

Proper storage is always good advice to give to customers to help prevent carburetor clogging. Refer them to their owner's manual for storage instructions.



### TOOLS REQUIRED:

Order tools and accessories through your normal American Honda parts ordering procedures.

| Description              | Part Number   |   |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| Honda Carburetor Cleaner | 08732-CC000   |  |
| Jet Cleaner              | 07JPZ-001010B |  |

## BEFORE CLEANING

- Refer to the shop manual to remove and install the carburetor.
- If a significant amount of water, contamination, or deteriorated gasoline is inside the float chamber, inspect and clean the inside of the fuel tank and fuel filter screen.
- Carefully inspect all the gaskets for damage and replace as necessary.
- Be sure the work surface is clean.
- Use compressed air pressure of 207 kPa (30 psi) maximum.

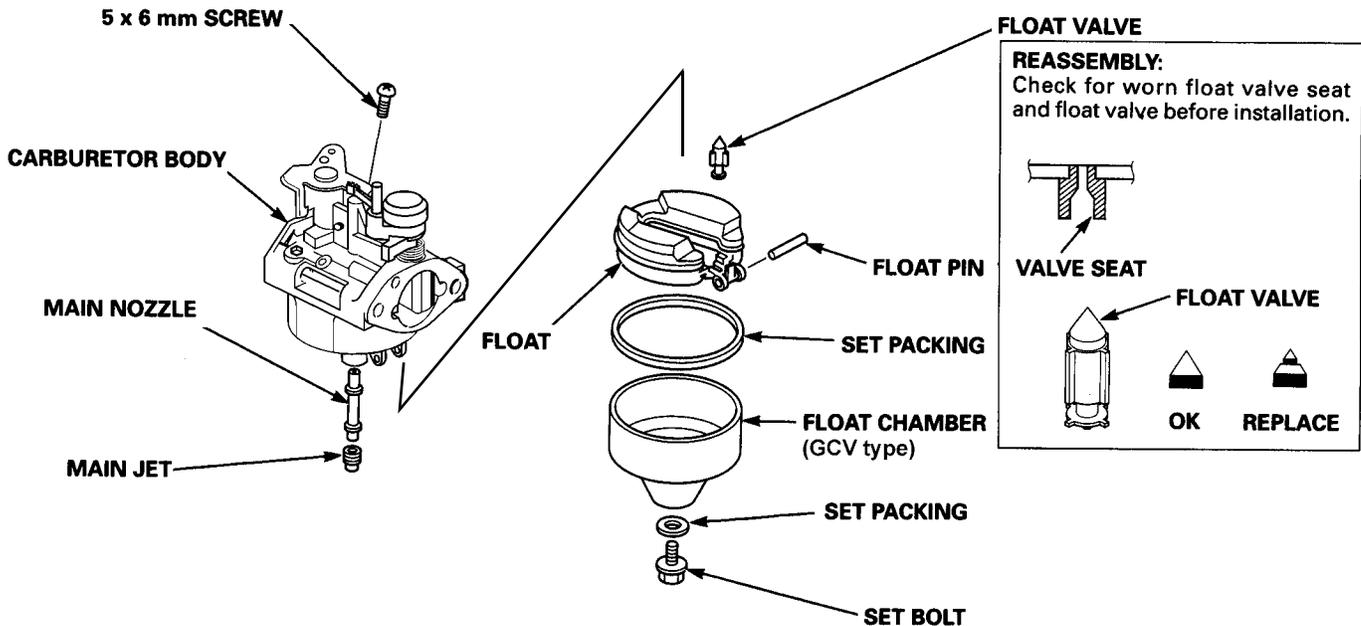
### ⚠ CAUTION

Always wear a face shield or safety glasses when using carburetor cleaner or compressed air. Applying pressure into small passages can cause fluid and air to shoot back into your face.

## CLEANING PROCEDURE

1. Thoroughly clean the outside of the carburetor body using carburetor cleaner and compressed air.

Inspect the carburetor body, throttle and choke levers, and pilot screw (including limiter cap) for damage. If any damage exists, carburetor replacement may be necessary.



2. Remove the set bolt, float chamber, float pin, float valve, and float.

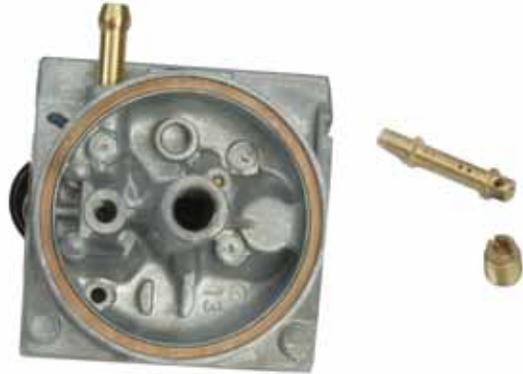
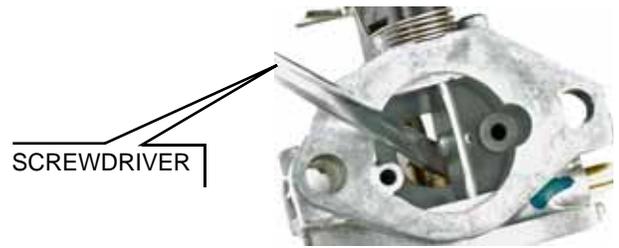
Clean and then inspect the float valve tip for damage and replace if necessary. See image above.



3. Remove the main jet and the main nozzle.

With the main jet removed, push down on the top of the main nozzle with a screwdriver.

If the nozzle does not come out, spray carburetor cleaner around the nozzle to loosen it and tap the carburetor on the workbench.



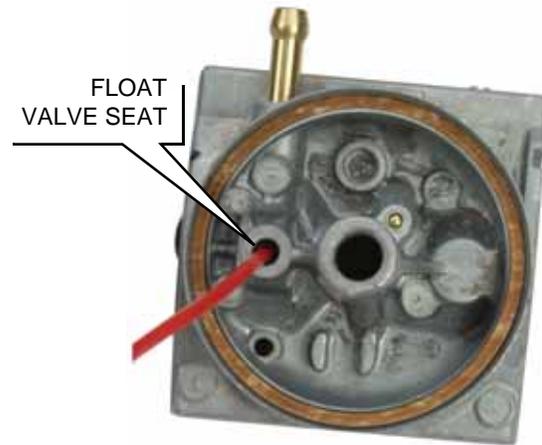
4. Remove the throttle stop screw and spring (if applicable).



5. Remove the 5 x 6 mm screw covering the pilot jet.



6. Clean the float valve seat using carburetor cleaner and compressed air.



7. Clean the main nozzle thoroughly using carburetor cleaner, appropriate size jet cleaning tool, and compressed air. Do not use a welding tip cleaning needle.

**NOTICE**

*Using a welding tip cleaning needle or a jet needle that is too large may damage the carburetor. Never force a needle, and never use a needle with a bent or damaged tip.*

Inspect the center and side holes for damage or contamination by holding the main nozzle up to a light to verify they are clean.



8. Clean the main jet by spraying carburetor cleaner through the jet and using the appropriate size jet cleaning tool and compressed air. Do not use a welding tip cleaning needle.

**NOTICE**

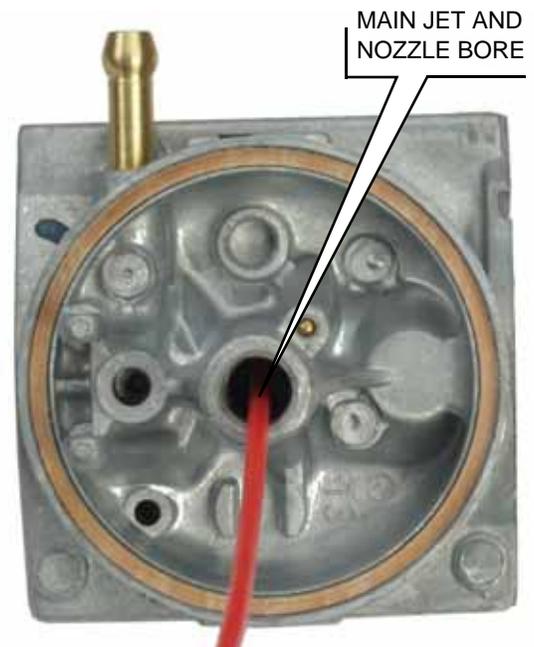
*Using a welding tip cleaning needle or a jet needle that is too large may damage the carburetor. Never force a needle, and never use a needle with a bent or damaged tip.*

Carefully inspect the main jet for damage or contamination.



9. Clean the main jet and nozzle bore thoroughly using carburetor cleaner and compressed air.

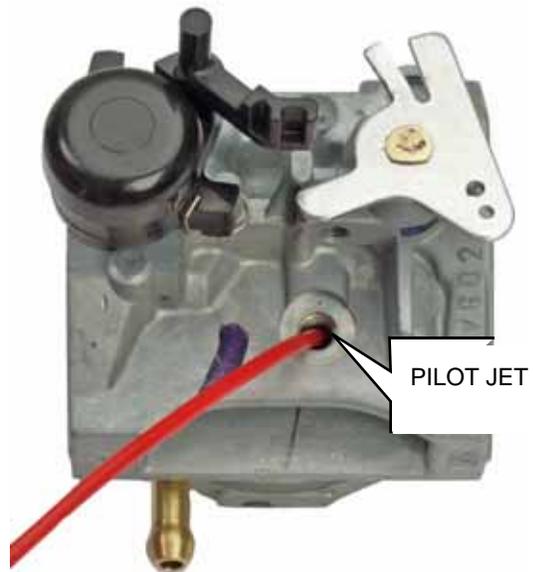
Inspect the inside of the bore for contamination.



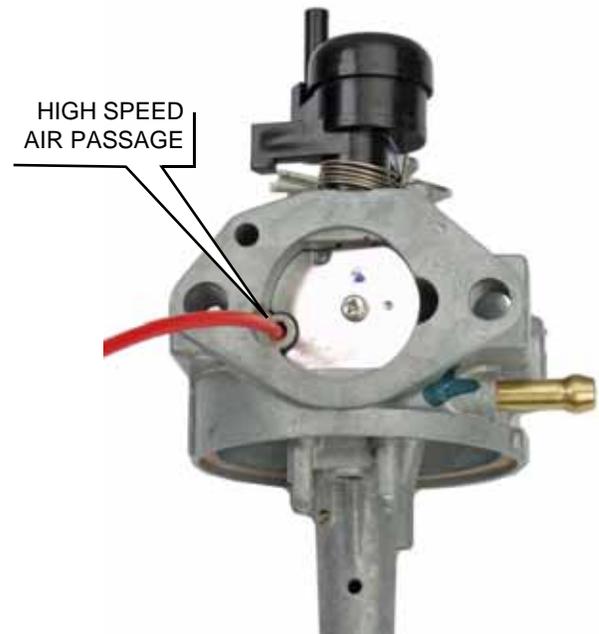
10. Clean the pilot jet thoroughly by using the appropriate size jet cleaning tool, carburetor cleaner, and compressed air.

The passage is small and easily obstructed, so repeat several times.

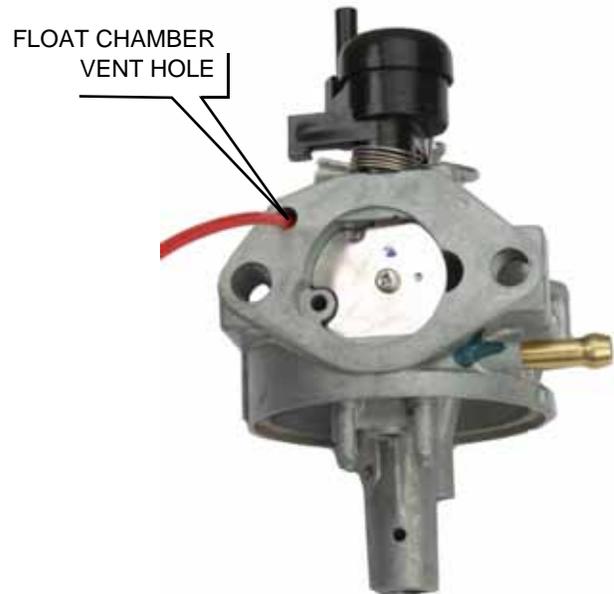
It is not necessary to remove the pilot screw at this point.



11. Clean the high speed air passage with carburetor cleaner and compressed air.



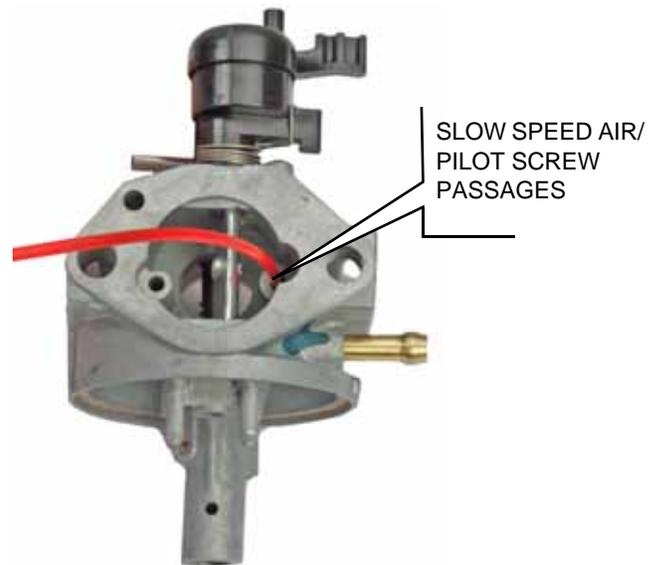
12. Clean the float chamber vent hole with carburetor cleaner and compressed air.



13. Clean the slow speed air/pilot screw passages.

Spray carburetor cleaner and compressed air through the slow speed air passage.

The passages are small, so repeat several times.



14. Reinstall the 5 x 6 mm screw covering the pilot jet.

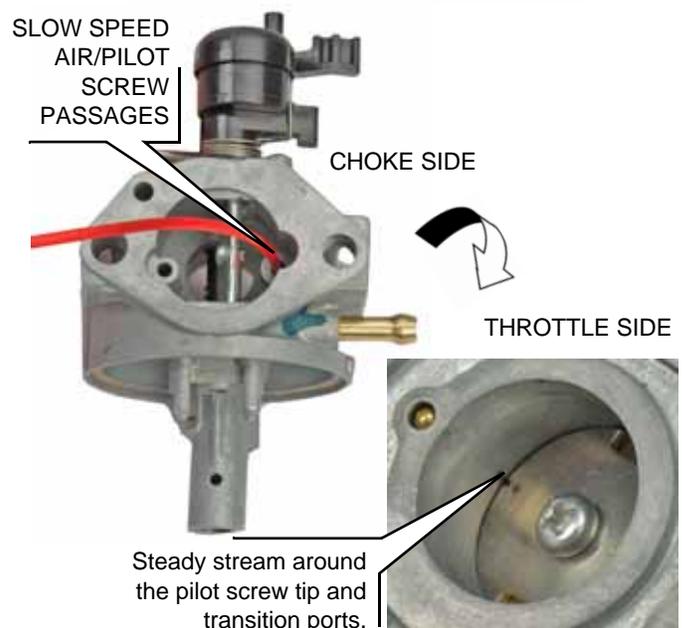


15. Check the slow speed air/pilot screw channels for obstructions.

Spray carburetor cleaner through the slow speed air passage.

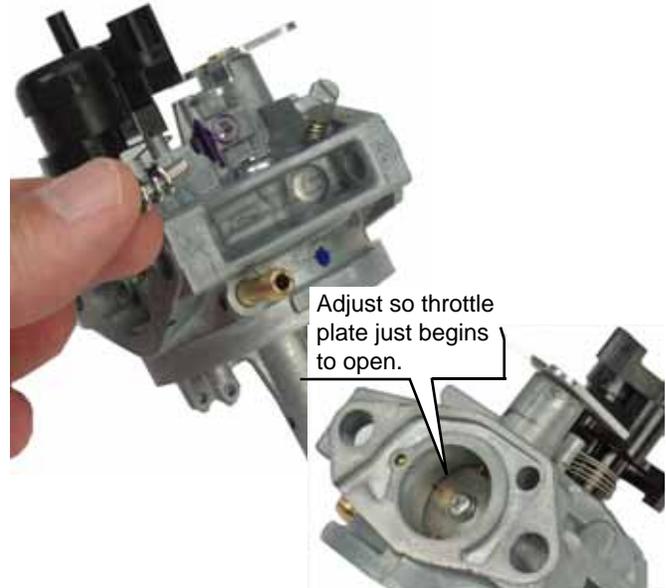
From the opposite end, confirm that a steady stream of carburetor cleaner sprays out from around the pilot screw tip and transition ports.

If it does not flow around the pilot screw tip, remove the pilot screw and clean the passage. The pilot screw must be destroyed and replaced if it is removed. It may be more cost-effective to replace the carburetor.

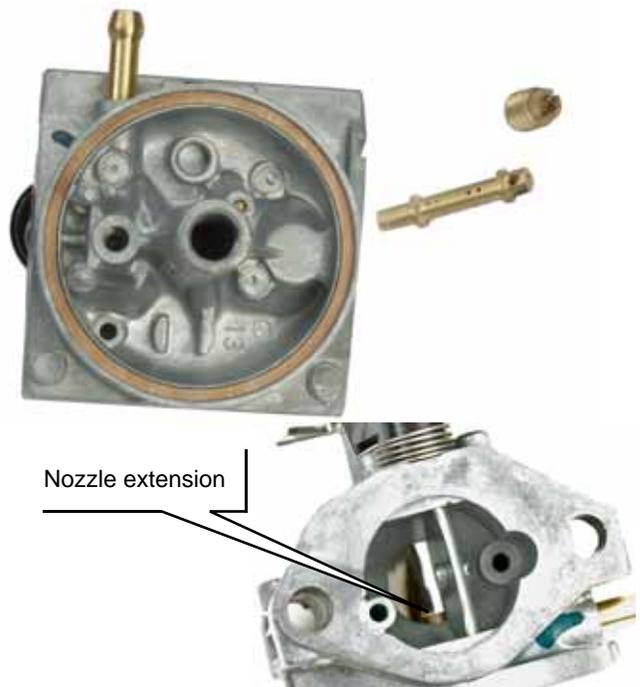


16. Reinstall the throttle stop screw and spring (if applicable)

Tighten the screw just far enough so the throttle plate begins to open.



17. Reinstall the main nozzle and main jet, making sure the nozzle long end extends into the venturi.



18. Install the float valve, float, and float chamber. Make sure the float chamber is installed correctly, making a good seal with the gasket.

19. Reinstall the carburetor on the engine, turn the fuel valve on, and check for fuel leaks.

20. Start the engine and allow it to warm up for several minutes. Then adjust the idle speed and check the maximum no load engine speed. Refer to the shop manual for engine specifications.

