



CYLINDER/PISTON

GENERAL

- Be careful not to damage mating surfaces when removing the cylinder. Do not tap the cylinder too hard during removal.
- Take care not to damage the cylinder wall and piston.
- Clean all disassembled parts with clean solvent and dry them using compressed air before inspection.
- When removing the piston, clean carbon and sludge from the top of the cylinder.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Compression too low, hard starting or poor performance at low speed

- Worn, stuck or broken piston ring
- Worn or damaged cylinder and piston
- Bent connecting rod
- Cylinder head/valve problem

Compression too high, overheating or knocking

- Excessive carbon build-up on piston head or on combustion chamber

Excessive smoke

- Worn cylinder, piston or piston ring
- Improper installation of piston rings
- Scored or scratched piston or cylinder wall
- Cylinder head/valve problem

Abnormal noise

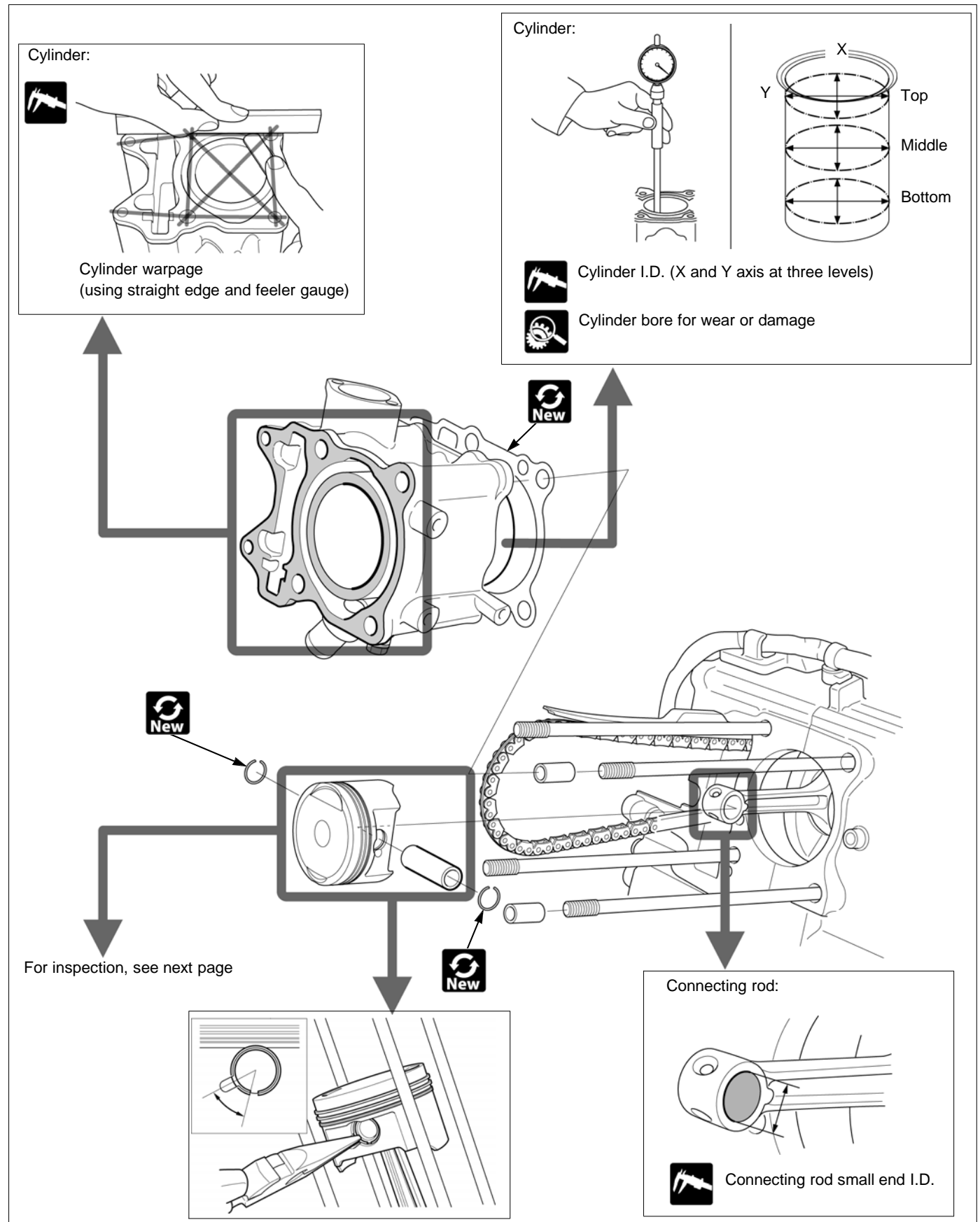
- Worn piston pin or piston pin hole
- Worn connecting rod small end
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings

Piston ring sticking/scuffing, bearing damage

- Clogged oil gallery or oil strainer screen
- Internal oil leak
- Not using recommended engine oil

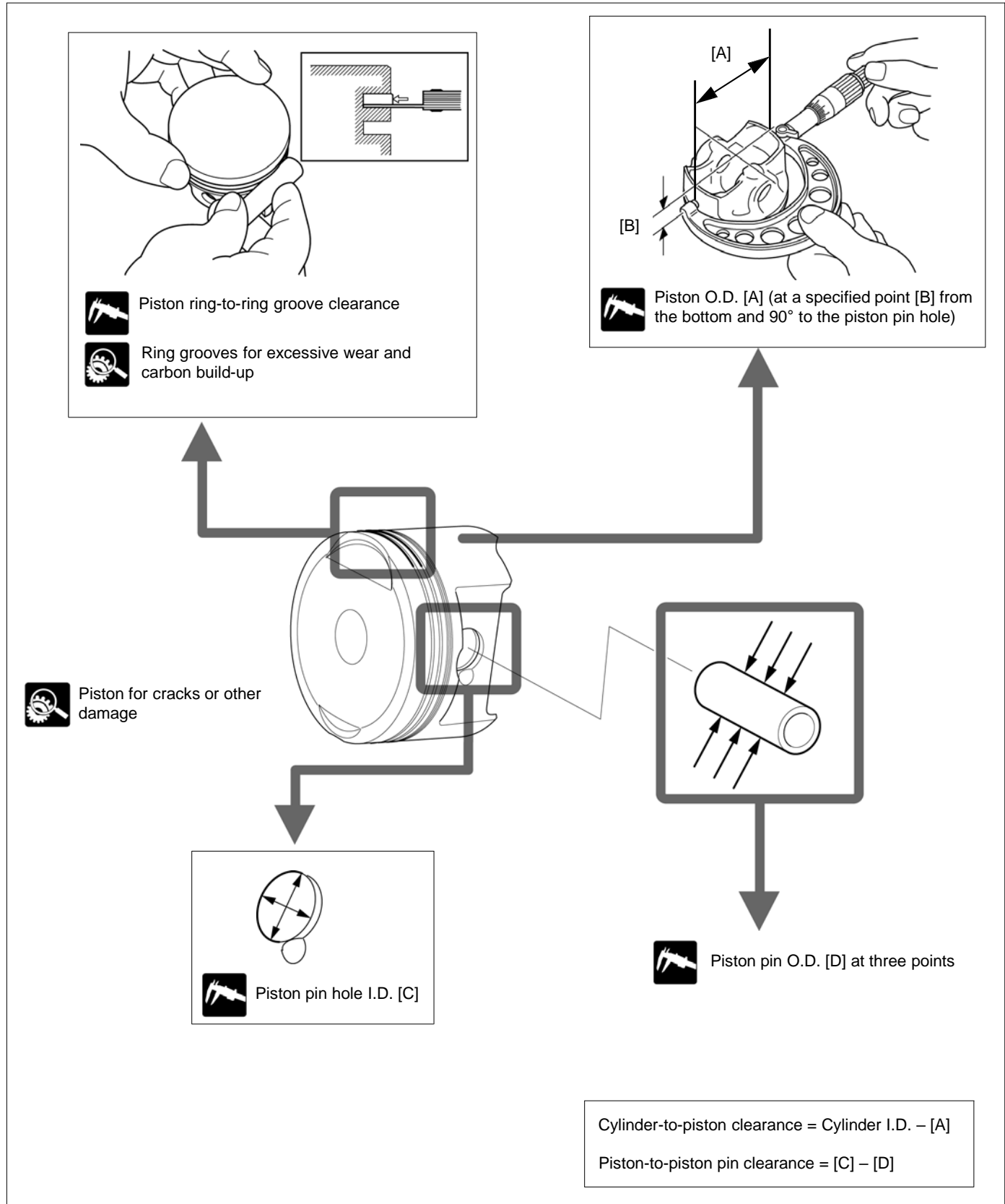


CYLINDER/PISTON INSPECTION

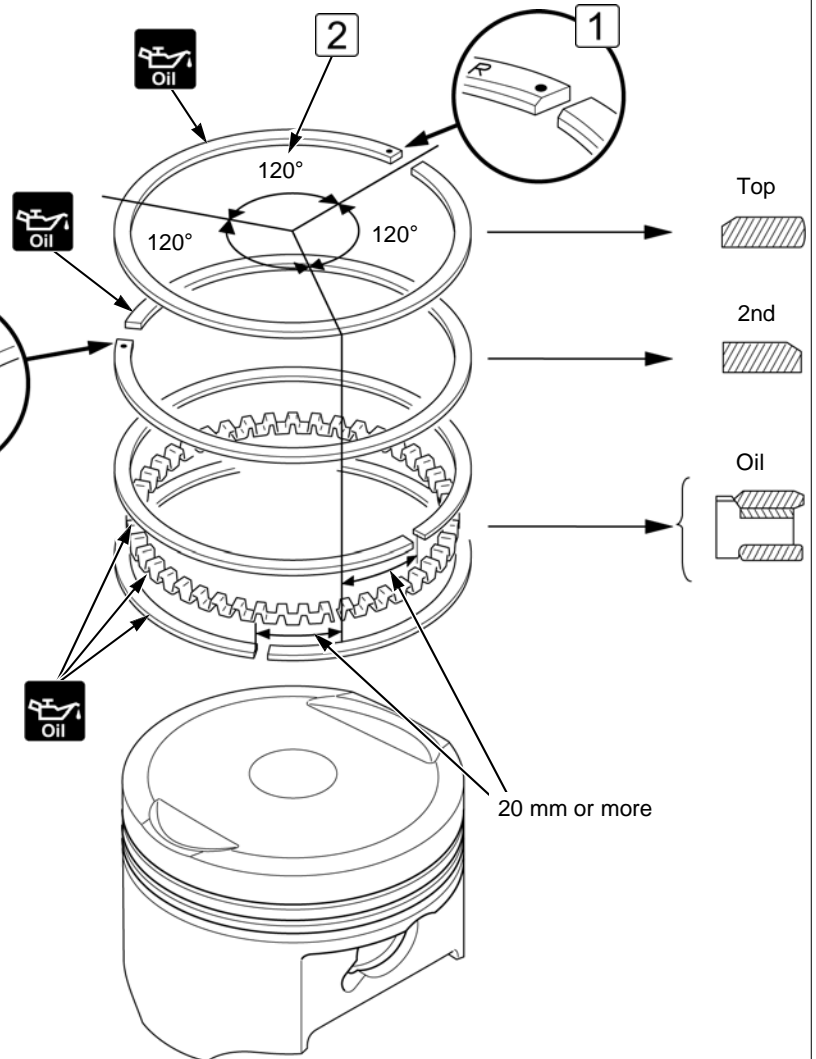
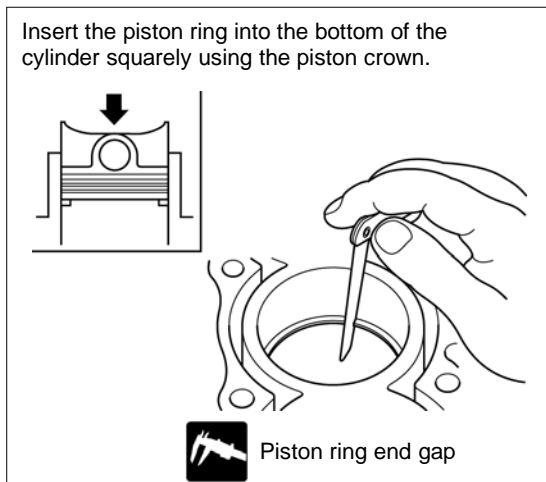





Piston And Piston Pin:



A line drawing of a hand holding a circular object, possibly a lid or a small disc. Two curved arrows indicate a clockwise rotation of the object.



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- Carefully install the piston rings into the piston ring grooves.
 - 1 Markings facing up
 - 2 Stagger the piston ring end gaps 120° apart from each other.