

# Spark Plugs

5. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, corrosion, or carbon fouling. If the corrosion or deposits are heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, if available, or a wire brush.
6. Check the spark plug gap using a wire-type feeler gauge. If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully.

The gap should be:

0.039–0.043 in (1.00–1.10 mm)

7. With the plug washers attached, install the spark plugs in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
8. Tighten each spark plug:
  - If the old plug is good:
    - 1/8 turn after it seats.
  - If installing a new plug, tighten it twice to prevent loosening:
    - a) First, tighten the plug:
      - NGK: 3/4 turn after it seats.
      - DENSO: 1/2 turn after it seats.
    - b) Then loosen the plug.
    - c) Next, tighten the plug again:
      - 1/8 turn after it seats.

## NOTICE

*An improperly tightened spark plug can damage the engine. If a plug is too loose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.*

9. Reinstall the spark plug caps. Take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.
10. Reinstall the left and right cylinder head side covers.

