

**E. MUFFLER CLEANING**

The function of the muffler is to muffle the noise of the exhaust gases as it is emitted from the combustion chamber. In the process, the carbon particles in the gas accumulates on the muffler and the diffuser pipe. Excess accumulation of the carbon will restrict the flow of the exhaust gas, creating back pressure which effects the engine performance by lowering the power output.

1. Cleaning
  - a. Remove the diffuser pipe locking bolt and pull out the diffuser pipe (Fig. 6-39)
  - b. Tap the pipe lightly to remove the carbon and then wash in solvent or gasoline (Fig. 6-40). The clogging of the diffuser pipe will cause a drop in the engine power output. A loose connection at the gasket joint will produce undetectable noise from leaking exhaust gas.

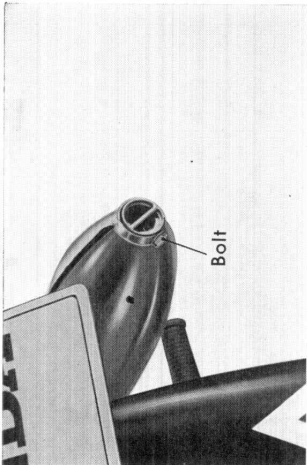


Figure 6-39. Removing diffuser pipe

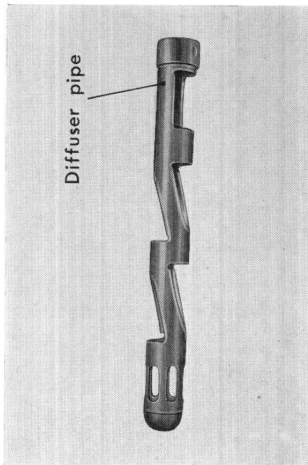


Figure 6-40. Cleaning diffuser pipe

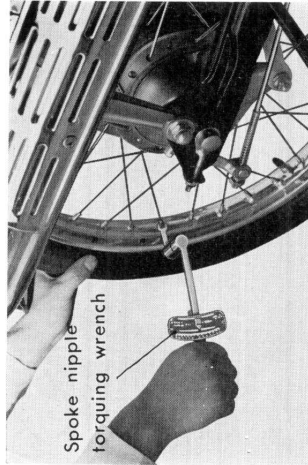


Figure 6-41. Retorquing spokes

**F. SPOKE TORQUING**

Riding with loose spoke will place an ununiform loading on the rim as well as on the remaining spokes, therefore, the spokes should be inspected frequently and retorqued when they become loose.

Raise the wheel off the ground and check each spoke for tightness, any spoke which are noticeably loose should be torqued to the same value as the remaining spokes so that the spokes are all of uniform torque. Use the spoke nipple tool and torquing wrench. (Fig. 6-41)

**G. BATTERY INSPECTION**

Loss in battery electrolyte occurs after long use and should be replenished periodically. When the electrolyte level drops to the point where the plates are exposed, it will result in rapid discharge to the battery. The battery, should always be maintained at the proper electrolyte level.

1. Electrolyte Level
  - a. Remove the battery box, disconnect the battery cable from the battery, unfasten the battery band and remove the battery. (Fig. 6-42) The standard battery used is the MBC 1-6. (Mfg. by Yuasa Battery Co.)

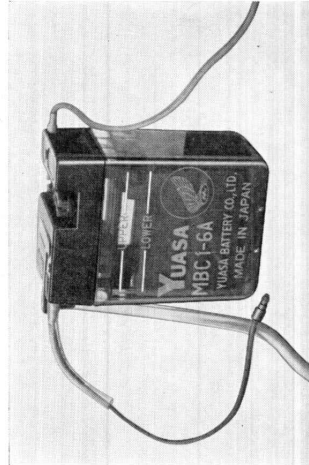


Figure 6-42. Battery

- b. Always maintain the electrolyte level above the lower electrolyte level marking on the battery. When replenishing, add distilled water to raise the electrolyte level to the upper marking. (Fig. 6-43)

- c. Replenish by removing the battery cap at the top and add the distilled water. All three battery cells should be filled to the same level.
2. Damaged and Dirty Battery Cable Connector
 

Inspect the connectors for cleanliness and damage. Clean the dirty connectors or replace damaged connectors before making connection and apply a coating of grease or vaseline on the connectors to prevent corrosion.

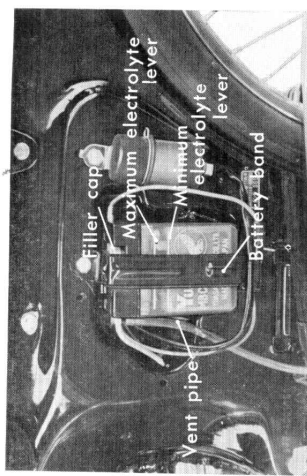


Figure 6-43. Battery electrolyte level

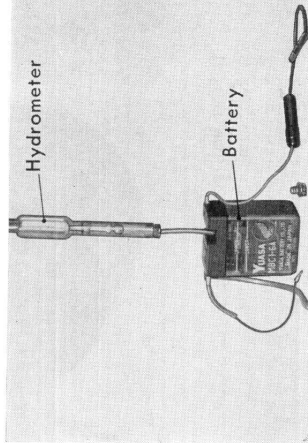


Figure 6-44. Measuring specific gravity

3. Specific Gravity
 

Check the specific gravity of all three cells of the battery with a hydrometer, if it measures below 1.200, the battery should be charged.

A fully charged battery should indicate a specific gravity of 1.280 at electrolyte temperature of 20°C (68°F). The specific gravity will vary somewhat with the temperature at the rate of 0.0007 specific gravity variation for each 1°C (1.8°F) change in temperature. A rise in temperature will cause a decrease in specific gravity and visa versa. (Fig. 6-44)

**(Caution)**

- ① Do not add any sulfuric acid to the distilled water when replenishing.
- ② When the drop in electrolyte level is excessive, check the discharge rate of the battery.
- ③ Exercise care not to pinch the battery cable when making the battery installation.
- ④ Also, make sure that the vent tube is not pinched
- ⑤ When the temperature drops, the capacity of the battery will lowers and cause hard starting. In such a case, store the motorcycle in a warm place.

**H. SECURITY INSPECTION OF PARTS (C50, C50M, C65, C65M)**

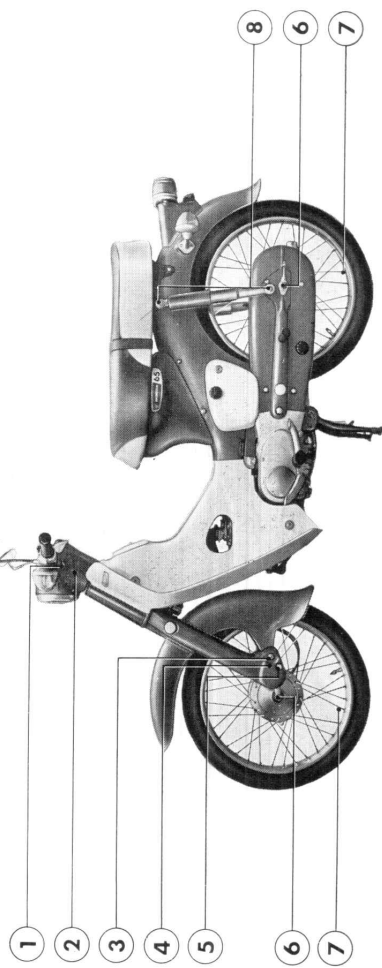


Figure 6-45. Torquing points on left side

- ① Handle installation nuts.
- ② Steering stem nut.
- ③ Front arm pivot bolts.
- ④ Front cushion lower bolt.
- ⑤ 8 X 42, hex bolts.
- ⑥ Front and rear axle nuts.
- ⑦
- ⑧