

2. Measuring the width of the valve seat and vertical valve run-out

Place the valve on the V block and check the vertical run-out of the valve face by using a dial gauge. If the run out is greater than **0.002 in. (0.05 mm)**, the valve should be replaced. (Fig. 3-50) Further, measure the width of the valve face contact and if it is greater than **0.079 in. (2.0 mm)**, the valve should be replaced. However, if the valve is not seating uniformly, the valve seat should be repaired using a valve seat cutters.

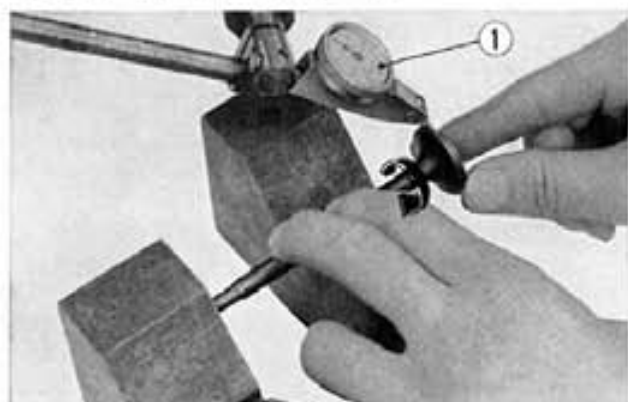


Fig. 3-50 ① Dial gauge

For information on the valve seat cutting operation, refer to Fig. 3-51.

There are three types of valve seat cutter shown in Fig. 3-51. The valve seat interior cutter will cut the bottom or the port side of the valve seat and the valve seat top cutter will cut the top of the valve seat (combustion chamber side). Finally, a 90° seat cutter is used to cut the seat. The width of the valve seat should be finished to **0.039 to 0.051 in. (1~1.3 mm)**. After the cutting of the valve seat, use a lapping

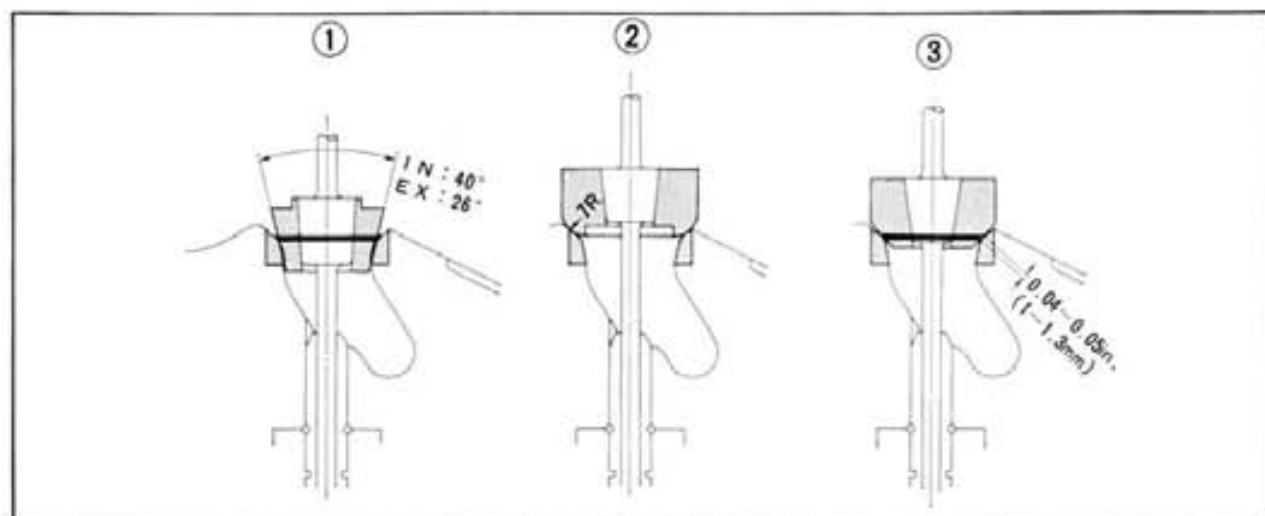


Fig. 3-51

① Valve seat interior cutter

② Valve seat top cutter

③ Valve seat 90° cutter

compounds to lap the valve to the new seat. Apply light coating of oil to the valve stem before assembling the valve into the cylinder head: Use the installation tool (Tool No. 07957-3290000)

CAUTION:

Use the valve seat grinder (tool No. 07782-0020000, A set) to correct the valve seat width and contact from the following serial number.

E No, CB 750 E-2242714~

Read carefully the instruction provided with the valve seat grinder.