III. Engine : Detailed Maintenance

1. AIR CLEANER

In order for gasoline to burn efficiently, it requires about 15 times its own weight in air. If this air is supplied directly from the dust-filled atmosphere, cylinder, piston and piston rings wear rapidly, carburetor air passages become dirt plugged, and carbon may build up in the combustion chamber and cause various troubles.

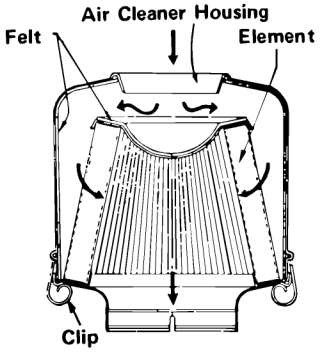
This dusty air must first be filtered by the air cleaner so that only clean air passes through the carburetor to the combustion chamber. If the air cleaner element becomes dirty or stopped up, its filtering efficiency is reduced and the engine air intake is hampered, with a corresponding decrease in combustion efficiency (and thus gas mileage) and output power. Therefore the air cleaner must be inspected and cleaned at regular intervals.

1) Construction

Figure 41 is a cross-sectional view of the H Series air cleaner. Air flow is in the direction of the arrows and is filtered by the element in the center. Some models are equipped with a silencer to reduce noise at the engine intake side.

Air Cleaner

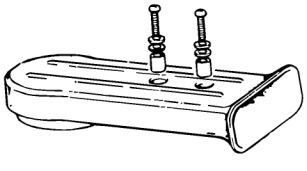
(41)



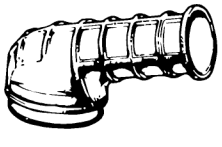
Silencer

(42)

H1

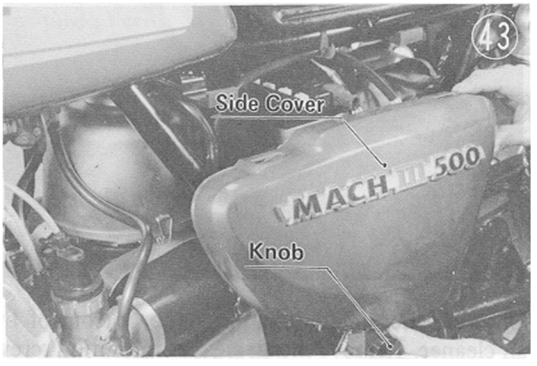


H2



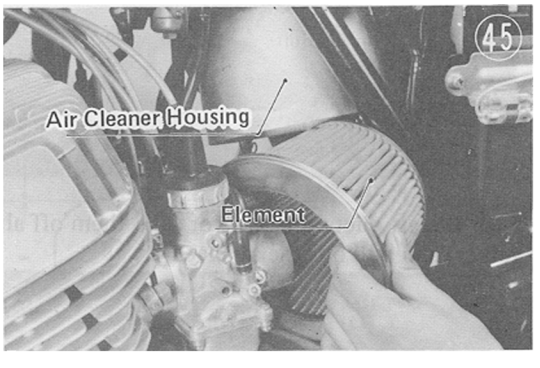
2) Disassembly

a. H1
Remove side cover.



Loosen air duct clamps. Remove air cleaner mounting screw. Remove air ducts.

Undo clips and pull element out through left side of frame.



The air cleaner housing of the H1 cannot be removed without first unmounting the left carburetor.

The H2 air cleaner element alone can be removed, but the easiest method is to remove the element and housing together after first taking off the front mounting bracket for the left side cover. This procedure is illustrated on the following page.