

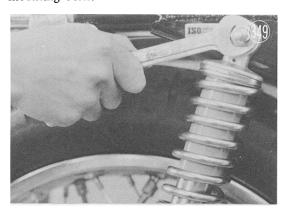
## b. Extension

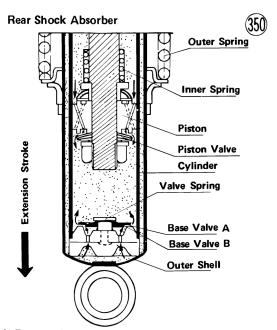
When the outer shell moves downward together with the cylinder due to spring force, the oil in the space above the piston goes through the piston orifice, pushes down the piston valve, goes through the valve and back into the space under the piston. At this same time, the oil in the space between the cylinder and the outer shell also returns to underneath the piston by pushing open base valve A normally held shut by valve spring D. The resistance of the flowing oil checks the tendency of the outer spring to suddenly expand to its full length. The extension stroke is completed when the inner spring hits the stopper at the top of the cylinder.

## 3) Disassembly

The rear shock absorbers are a non-disassembly part and must be replaced as an assembly if defective.

To remove the shock absorbers, take out the mounting bolts.





## 4) Inspection

- a. Check the shock absorbers for leaking oil. A leaking unit should be replaced.
- b. Since during compression the spring force is much greater than the oil damping force, this damping force is very difficult to check. The damping force during expansion can be easily inspected, however. Compress the shock absorber and release it. If it does not return smoothly without jerking or snapping back, or if other abnormalities are noted, replace it.

NOTE: Riding with one bad shock absorber will soon cause the other one to break down. If inspection reveals a defective shock, replace it as soon as practicable.

c. Check that the rubber shock absorber mountings are not worn, cracked or hardened.

## 5) Adjustment

By turning the outer spring seat, the spring seat is raised or lowered, increasing or decreasing minimum spring tension and changing the length of the spring stroke. Use a spanner (special tool) or screwdriver to turn the seat. Turning from A to B to C increases tension; turning in the opposite direction decreases tension. Minimum spring force for each position is given in the graphs.

