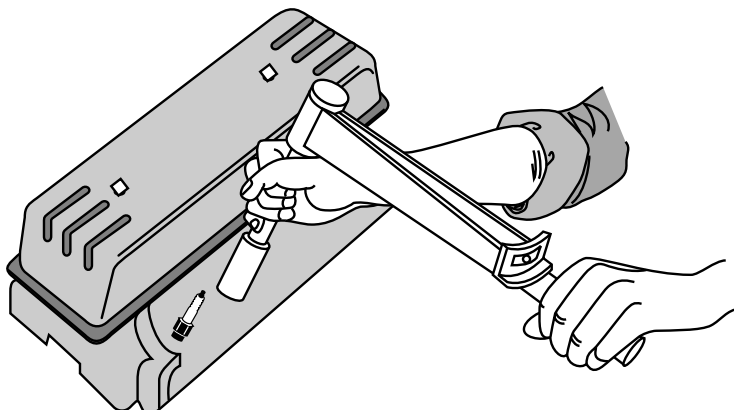


Spark Plug Installation and Service Suggestions



Changing Your Spark Plugs

Replacing spark plugs can be a simple job, if you take things one step at a time.

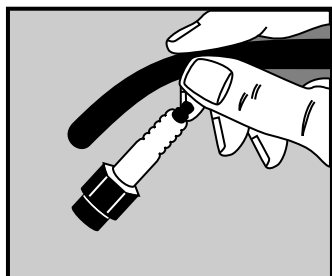
Given a basic understanding of mechanical matters, here's a guide to the proper procedures in changing spark plugs.

1. Carefully remove spark plug wires. Grasp the plug wire boot, twist about one-quarter turn to break the seal, then lift straight off. Use plug boot pullers if the boot doesn't break free easily.

Number plug wires with tape as you remove them to avoid crossing them.

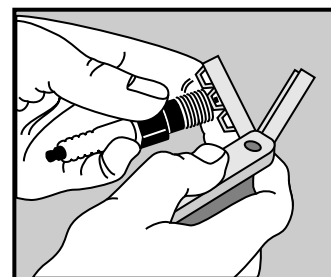
2. Loosen each spark plug so it can be removed. Clean the seat area with a blast of compressed air, or by blowing through a soda straw. This prevents dirt from falling into combustion chamber when the old plugs are removed.

3. Remove plugs and line them up in cylinder order. Inspection of the firing ends of the plugs can identify a number of engine problems that may need correction.



4. Gap new plugs as recommended in owner's manual or Walmart Spark Plug

Catalog. Use a feeler gauge to measure the gap between the center and ground electrode. The gauge should pass through snugly but easily. If too loose or tight, reset gap.



5. Screw new plugs in by hand until tight. If plug starts to go in hard, use a thread chaser to clean the threads. Use a torque wrench to tighten spark plugs following manufacturer's recommendations, or refer to torque chart in Walmart Spark Plug Catalog. If you don't have a torque wrench, see bottom of torque chart for hand tightening recommendations.

6. Replace spark plug wires in correct order. Check to see if boots are brittle or cracked, and if there is corrosion on connector inside boot. If any of these conditions are present, spark plug wire should be replaced.

7. Start engine. If it misfires or idles roughly, the wires are crossed or not connected to plugs correctly. Check firing order and connections closely.