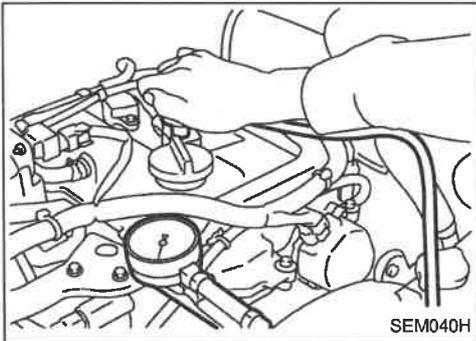


Measurement of Compression Pressure

1. Warm up engine.
2. Turn ignition switch OFF.
3. Release fuel pressure.
Refer to "Releasing Fuel Pressure" in EC section.
4. Disconnect ignition coil harness connector.
5. Remove air intake duct, upper collector, throttle body (or electric throttle control actuator), ignition coil and all spark plugs.



6. Attach a compression tester to No. 1 cylinder.
 7. Crank the engine and record the highest gauge indication.
 8. Repeat the measurement on each cylinder as shown below.
- **Always use a fully-charged battery to obtain specified engine revolution.**

Compression pressure: kPa (bar, kg/cm², psi)/rpm

Standard

1,226 (12.26, 12.5, 178)/200

Minimum

1,030 (10.30, 10.5, 149)/200

Difference limit between cylinders:

98 (0.98, 1.0, 14)/200

9. If cylinder compression in one or more cylinders is low, pour a small amount of engine oil into cylinders through the spark plug holes and retest compression.
 - **If adding oil helps the compression, piston rings may be worn or damaged. If so, replace piston rings after checking piston.**
 - **If pressure stays low, a valve may be sticking or seating improperly. Inspect and repair valve and valve seat. (Refer to SDS.) If valve or valve seat is damaged excessively, replace them.**
 - **If compression in any two adjacent cylinders is low and if adding oil does not help the compression, there is leakage past the gasket surface. If so, replace cylinder head gasket.**