

Pull out the choke shaft and remove the choke plate. Note that on some models with a plastic choke plate and choke shaft that the shaft is bonded to the plate. Use a tool with a sharp edge to cut through the bond along the edge of the shaft (**Figure 32**) to separate the shaft from the plate.

Unscrew and remove the fuel mixture screw assembly (**Figure 33**), including the nut, if so equipped. Note that there is a removable valve seat on some models that should be removed with a screwdriver (**Figure 34**).

NOTE

*Some carburetors are equipped with a fuel mixture screw assembly that has a plastic seat (**Figure 35**). Unscrew the adjustment screw four or five turns, then pull the assembly out of the carburetor.*

If the carburetor is equipped with Welch plugs (**Figure 36**), pierce the plug with a sharp-pointed punch, then pry out the plug.

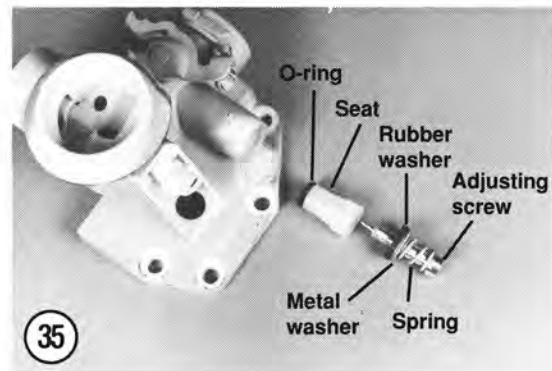
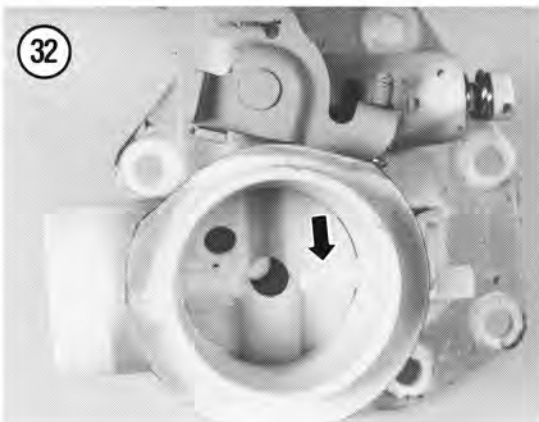
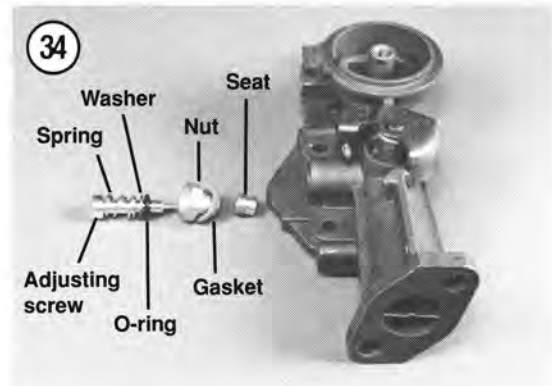
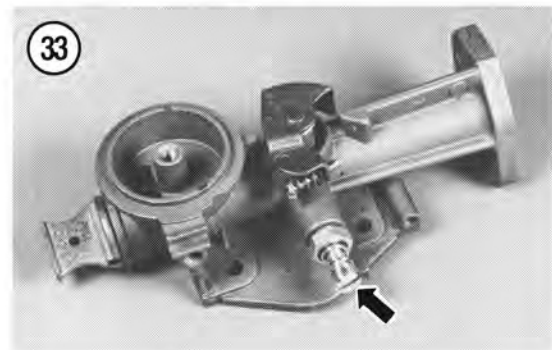
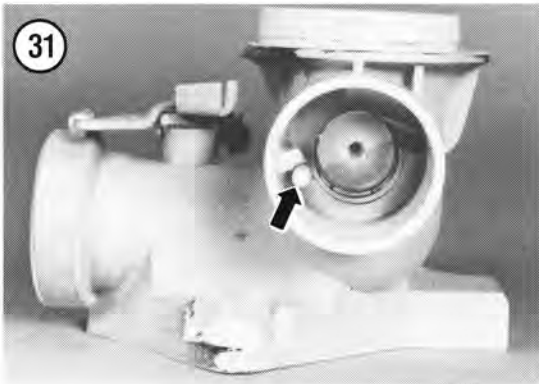
CAUTION

Insert the punch into the plug only far enough to pierce the plug, otherwise, underlying metal may be damaged.

If so equipped, remove O-ring (**Figure 37**) from the carburetor bore.

If so equipped, pull the spiral insert (**Figure 38**) from the carburetor bore.

Fully back out the idle speed screw, unscrew the screw securing the throttle plate on the throttle shaft, then remove the plate and shaft.

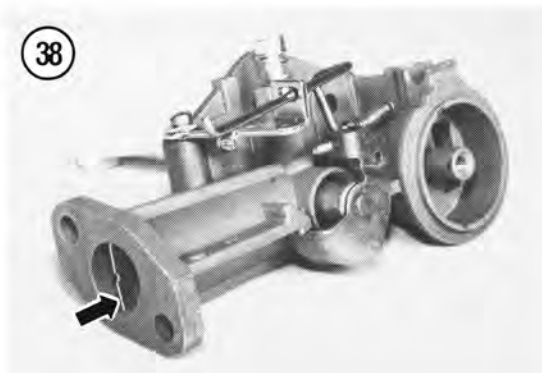
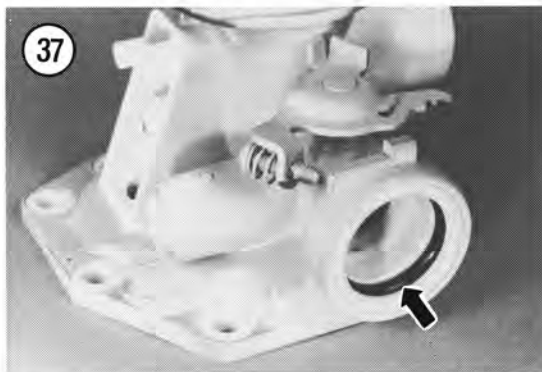
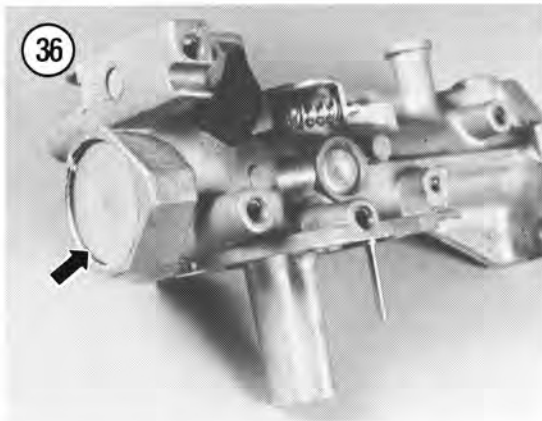


FUEL AND GOVERNOR SYSTEMS

The carburetor should now be ready for soaking in carburetor cleaner. Follow the directions of the cleaner manufacturer. Spray the carburetor with aerosol carburetor cleaner to remove any residue, then use compressed air to blow out passages and dry the carburetor.

CAUTION

Some carburetor bodies are made of plastic. They must not be soaked in car-



buretor cleaner for longer than 15 minutes.

CAUTION

The metering holes in the mixture screw cavity (Figure 39) are calibrated and should be cleaned with compressed air only. Do not enlarge or damage holes.

Inspection

1. Inspect the carburetor and components. Discard any diaphragms that are torn, creased or otherwise damaged.
2. The fuel pump diaphragm has “flaps” that act as valves (Figure 40). The flap valves must be undamaged.
3. Inspect the tip of the fuel mixture needle (Figure 41) and replace if the tip is bent or grooved.
4. Install the throttle shaft in the carburetor body and check for excessive play between the shaft and body. The body must be replaced if there is excessive play as bushings are not available.
5. All gaskets and seals should be replaced.

