CARBURETOR CLEANING

Before disassembling the carburetor for cleaning, a well-illuminated, clean surface is essential to good carburetor cleaning. The best cleaner for the carburetor is a spray type carburetor cleaner. The pressure in the can works to dislodge dirt, and the chemicals aren’t as caustic as dip tank cleaners. A Sonic tank is a good solution for thorough cleaning as well.

NOTES: 1. Carburetors are not repairable if they have a damaged body casting.  
2. Carburetor cleaner will not clean water corrosion.  
3. All gaskets should be replaced and not reused.

1. Begin by removing carburetor from the engine and set on a clean suitable work area.  
2. Remove the float bowl. If the inside is not gummed or corroded, you can remove the jet and use carb cleaner and a jet cleaner to clean it. Inlet needle needs to be inspected and cleaned at this time.  
   Note the placement of each jet for proper reassembly.  
3. If contaminants are found, it is probably a good idea to drain and flush the fuel tank.  
4. Remove the main jet and clean any dirt and/or varnish from the jet and float bowl.  
5. Use a “cabinet” screwdriver to remove the main jets to reduce the possibility of damaging the threads.

Carburetor jets are brass and they need to be treated with care and respect.  

Here’s a cross-section of a jet. The orifice has transitions for fuel to enter and exit with minimum of turbulence.  

Here’s the same jet, clogged by a winter’s worth of gasoline plaque. Not much gas will flow through.  

And this is what the jet will look like: So much for the smooth transitions  

A good technician will select the correct jet cleaner to fit this jet size and gently clean out the deposits.  

Just remember that the result of your effort should be a jet that’s clean as new, without any modification to its shape.  

And remember, there are passages in the body that need to be clean, too. Spray cleaner through all the air and fuel passages until cleaner flows freely.  

(REMEMBER EYE PROTECTION)