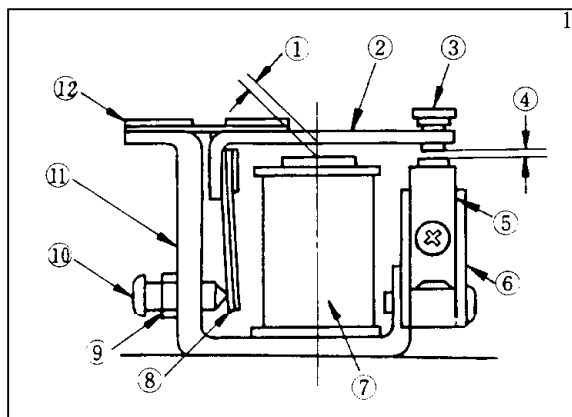


- b. Check the core and points for gap adjustment. If any gap is incorrect, it should be adjusted.

First adjust the core gap and then the point gap

Core gap ..... 0.6 ~ 1.0 mm

Point gap ..... 0.3 ~ 0.4 mm



- Core gap 5. upper contact 9 Locknut  
2. Armature 6. Contact set 10 Adjusting screw  
3. Lower contact 7. Coil 11. Yoke  
4. Point gap 8. Adjusting spring 12. Contact spring

- c. Charging voltage output can be controlled at the regulator. Inside the housing is a screw that pushes against a flat spring steel plate. This is the adjusting screw.

- d. Before starting engine, disconnect wire connector (coupler) containing 5 wires from rectifier (1 red, 1 black, 3 white). Remove the RED wire from the connector. Connect pocket tester (DC20V) red tester lead (+) to red wire from rectifier. Connect tester black (-) to good ground. Start engine. Tester should indicate 14.5 ~ 15 V (DC).

**CAUTION:**

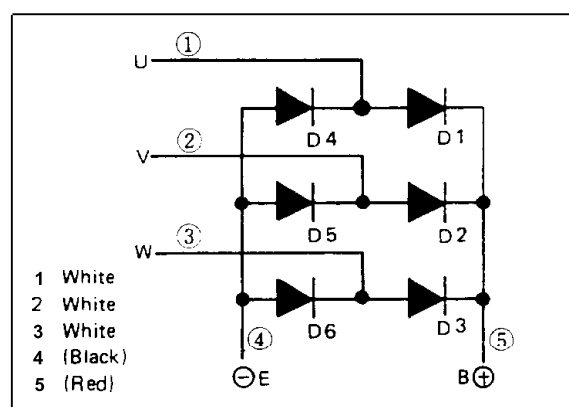
Take care to not short the red wire. If this wire is shorted, the rectifier could be damaged.

**D. Checking silicon rectifier**

1. Check silicon rectifier as specified using the Yamaha Pocket Tester.

Continuity: Con

| Checking element | Pocket tester connecting point |             | Element O.K. | Replace (element shorted) | Replace (element opened) |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
|                  | (+) (red)                      | (-) (black) |              |                           |                          |
| D1               | B<br>U                         | U<br>B      | Con<br>∞     | Con<br>Con                |                          |
| D2               | B<br>V                         | V<br>B      | Con<br>∞     | Con<br>Con                |                          |
| D3               | B<br>W                         | W<br>B      | Con<br>∞     | Con<br>Con                | ∞                        |
| D4               | U<br>E                         | E<br>U      | Con<br>∞     | Con<br>Con                | ∞<br>∞                   |
| D5               | V<br>E                         | E<br>V      | Con<br>∞     | Con<br>Con                | ∞<br>∞                   |
| D6               | W<br>E                         | E<br>W      | Con<br>∞     | Con<br>Con                | ∞                        |



Even if only one element is broken, replace assembly.

**CAUTION:**

The silicon rectifier can be damaged if subjected to overcharging. Special care should be taken to avoid a short circuit, and/or incorrect connection of the positive and negative leads at the battery. Never connect the rectifier directly to the battery to make a check.

**E. Battery**

**1. Checking**

- If battery sulfation (white accumulation) occurs on plates due to lack of battery electrolyte, the battery should be replaced.
  - If the bottoms of the cells are filled with corrosive material falling off the plates, the battery should be replaced.
2. The service life of a battery is usually 2 to 3 years, but lack of care as described below will shorten the life of the battery.