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#### Definitions.

- (1) "Inspect" means to examine by sight and touch.
- (2) "Check" means to verify proper operation.
- (3) "Troubleshoot" means to analyze and identify malfunctions.
- (4) "Service" means to perform functions that assure continued operation.
- (5) "Repair" means to correct a defective condition. Repair of an airframe or power-plant system includes component replacement and adjustment, but not component repair.
- (6) "Overhaul" means to disassemble, inspect, repair as necessary, and check.

#### TABLE OF LIMITS W670-23 (Cont.)

Ref. No.	Chart No.	Description	Serviceable Limit	New : Minimum	Parts Maximum
88	2	High pressure oil relief valve			
		Valve seat in body dia before peening:		.001T	.004T
		Plunger sleeve in body dia:		.0014T	.0022T
		Guide in lower plate dia:		. 000	.002L c
		Distributor adapter assembly			
90	3	Distributor adapter in accessory case pilot dia:		.001L	.005L
91	3	Bushing in adapter body dia:		. 0005 <b>T</b>	.0025T
92	3	Bearing in adapter body OD:		. 0001 <b>T</b>	.0008L
93	3	Bearing in adapter body OD:		.0001T	.001L
94	3	Bearing on shaftgear dia:		.0001T	.0005L
95	3	Bearing on shaftgear dia:		. 0007 <b>T</b>	.0001L
96	3	Drive shaftgear coupling in ignition drive		00154	00061
		shaftgear (spline serrations) PD:		.0015L	.0065L
97	3	Drive shaftgear in adapter body end clearance:		.0065L	.0325L
98	3	Driven gear on shaft dia before peening:	00451	. 0000	.0015L
99	3	Distribution shaft in adapter bushing dia:	. 0045L	.001L	.0025L
100	3	Distributor ring on distributor pilot in accessory case dia:		.003L	.011L
		·			
	_	Crankshaft assembly		00051	0001
101	3	Governor drive gear on front crankshaft (keyed) dia:		.0005L .0005L	.002L .002L
102	3	Oil seal adapter and ring on front crankshaft dia:	.008L	.0005L	.002L
103	3	Oil seal ring in adapter end clearance: Oil ring compressed to standard gap (.003	.0061	.0011	.003L
		to . 013) tension in lbs:	3	4	7
		Oil rings gap:	. 028L	.003L	.013L
		Oil sleeve	3. 386	3.374	3. 376
104	2	Sleeve in thrust bearing cage dia:	••••	.001T	.0035T
105	3	Crankshaft oil seal in thrust bearing cover dia:		. 0005 <b>T</b>	.0075T
106	3	Governor adapter in crankcase pilot dia:		. 000	.003L
107	3	Governor drive gear in bushing dia:	.005L	.001L	.003L
108	3	Bushing in governor adapter dia:		. 0015 <b>T</b>	. 00 <b>35T</b>
109	3	Intermediate gear on shaft	.0045L	.001L	.0025L
110	3	Bushing in intermediate gear dia:		.001 <b>T</b>	. 00 <b>3T</b>
111	3	Intermediate gear shaft in crankcase (front) dia:		.001T	.0025 <b>T</b>
112	3	Intermediate gear shaft in crankcase (rear) dia:		.0005L	.00.r
113	3	Plug in intermediate gear shaft dia:		.0005T	. 0025 <b>T</b>
		TABLE OF GEAR TEETH BACKLASHES			
<b>55.6</b>		One-habiti arm dutus was to tetaminadista arm dutus missi	. 012	. 0048	. 0075
B2	1	Crankshaft cam drive gear to intermediate cam drive gear . : Intermediate cam drive pinion gear to cam ring gear :	. 012	.0048	. 0075
B3 B10	1 3	Crankshaft governor drive gear to intermediate	. 010	, 004	. 000
BIO	J	governor drive gear	. 021	.012	. 017
B11	3	Intermediate governor drive to governor drive bevel gear :	. 016	. 004	.012
B4	1	Generator drive pinion to intermediate cam drive gear :	. 010	.003	. 006
B5	î	Generator drive gear to generator step-up pinion :	. 016	. 004	.012
B1	ī	Crankshaft starter gear to starter gear	.012	. 004	. 0074
		Crankshaft starter gear to ignition drive gear :	. 012	. 004	. 008
B9	2	Ignition drive gears to oil pump driver gears :	. 012	. 004	. 008
		Oil pump drive and driven gears	. 0 <b>2</b> 8	.014	. 022
		Pressure oil pump drive and driven gears	`. 028	.014	. 022
B7	2	Rocker scavenge oil pump gears	. 0 <b>2</b> 8	. 014	. 0 <b>22</b>

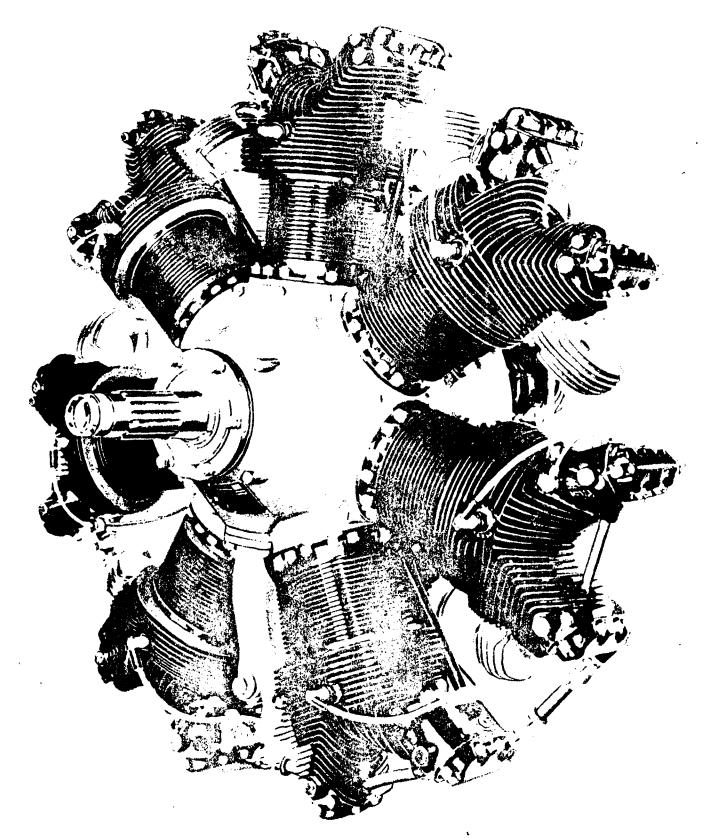


Figure 1 - Three-Quarter Left front View of W670 Engine

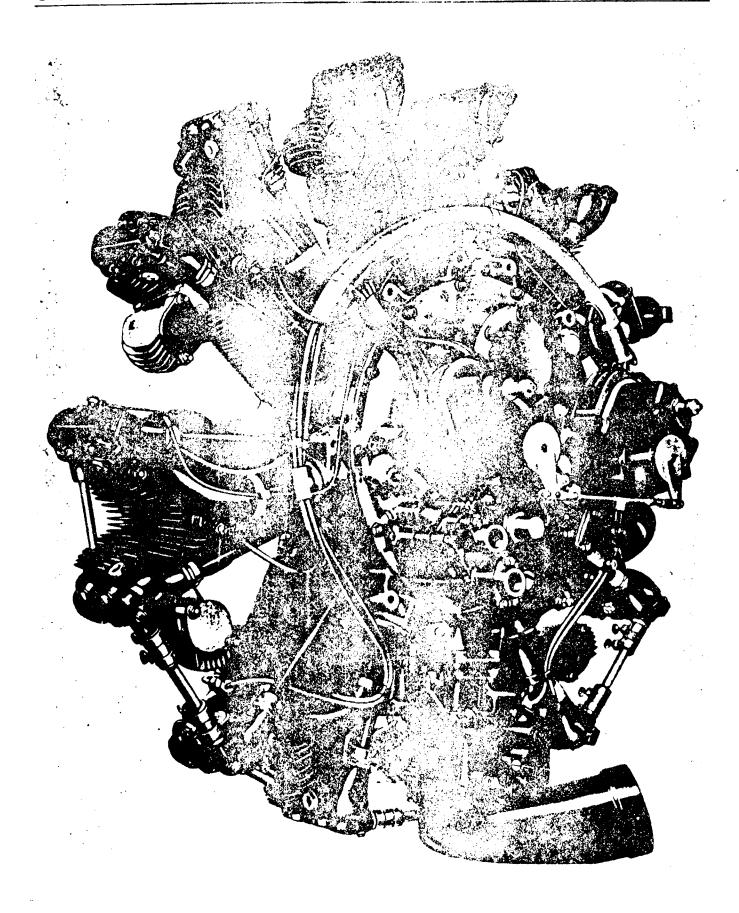


Figure 2-Three-Quarter Left Rear View of W670-6A Englise

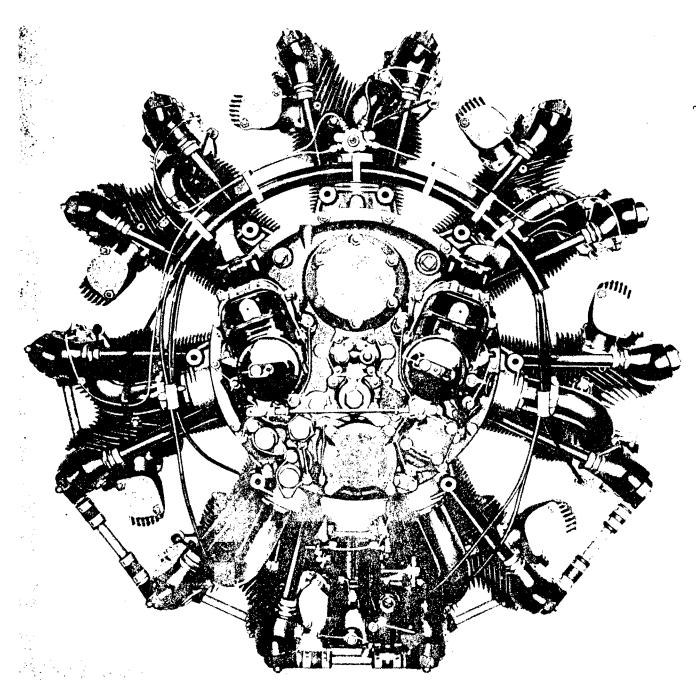


figure 6 - Rear View of W670-6N Engine

#### Section 1

### INTRODUCTION

- 1. This publication comprises the Operating, Service, and Major Overhaul Instructions for the W670-6A, 6N, K, M, 16, 17, 23 and 24 and R670-11A Aircraft Engines manufactured by Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Michigan.
- 2. In this publication, the following definitions will be used: The propeller end of the engine will be referred to as the "Front," and the anti-propeller end as the "Rear" of the engine. The terms "right" and "left" are determined by viewing the engine from the rear and looking in the direction in which the propeller shaft points. "Top" and "Bottom" are referred to with the engine resting on the base of its carburetor with the propeller shaft extending horizontally to the front. Directions of rotation are determined when looking from the rear toward the front of the engine. The rotation of accessory drives, whose mounting pads are set at an angle, is determined by facing the mounting pad. Cylinders are numbered beginning with the top cylinder, designated as "No. 1," and
- continuing in numerical order around the engine in a clockwise direction, when looking from rear to front, as indicated in figure 7.
- 3. The following positions of the engine will be referred to in this publication:
- (a) Vertical or Flying Position The engine will be turned on its revolving assembly stand so that it is in the same position as when installed in the airplane, for example, the No. 1 cylinder on top, the carburetor at the bottom and the propeller shaft extending horizontally.
- (b) Horizontal Position The engine will be turned on its revolving assembly stand so that it is lying in a flat position with the accessory case towards the floor and the propeller shaft extending upwards vertically.
- (c) Inverted Horizontal Position The engine will be turned on its revolving assembly so that it is lying in a flat position with the propeller shaft extending vertically downward and the accessory case on top. (See Fig. 30).

# CAUTION

Paragraphs or steps of procedure not applicable to the W670-23 are bordered by black revision bars. For applicable instructions refer to the supplement following the tool list at the rear of this manual.

#### Section 2

### **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

#### 1. INSPECTION PRIOR TO OPERATION

Do not attempt to start the engine unless inspection and service has been completed in accordance with established requirements of the Civil Aeronautics Authority supplemented by the following:

- (a) Visually inspect all nuts and bolts on both engine and mount for tightness and safetying, and see that propeller hub nut is tight and properly locked.
- (b) Check controls to see that they are functioning properly and that throttle and mixture control levers operate the carburetor to the extremes of their "open" and "closed" positions.
- (c) Check ignition and ground wire connections, making sure that there is no possibility of a loose connection.
- (d) Make sure that a drain has been provided from the carburetor air horn, and that it is open.
- (e) Check fuel and oil lines and fill tanks. See that gasoline is flowing at the carburetor and that all fittings are properly tightened. Check all lines for leaks. Refer to Section 4 for gasoline and oil specifications.
- (f) See that tachometer and oil pressure gauge are properly connected and that oil thermometers are properly installed and functioning.
- (g) Set switch on "Off" position, turn engine over by hand several times to make certain that everything is in readiness for starting and especially that cylinders are not loaded with engine oil sufficient to restrict rotation of the propeller.

#### 2. STARTING

In extreme cold weather operation, lubricating oil should be removed from oil tank, heated and replaced before starting, unless such preheating can be accomplished by the use of an oil emersion heater inserted in the oil tank. Proceed as follows:

- (a) If airplane is equipped with a carburetor air heater, move control to "Cold" position. Open all cowling controls.
  - (b) Turn on main gasoline supply valve.

- (c) Pump throttle from closed to full open position four to five strokes, at the same time turning propeller over by hand. This will prime engine sufficiently for starting except in extreme cases. If necessary to prime engine, use approximately three or four strokes of the primer plunger. CAUTION: THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PRIMING REQUIRED FOR EACH ENGINE CAN BE DETERMINED ONLY BY EXPERIMENT. OPERATORS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST "OVER-PRIMING" AND THE DANGER OF WASHING THE LUBRICATING OIL FROM THE CYLINDER WALLS.
- (d) Set spark control at full "advanced" (except for 23, automatically set).
- (e) Move throttle almost to the "closed position" or approximately one-tenth open, and mixture to "full rich" position. Turn ignition switch to "Both On" position and hand or starter crank engine.
- (f) In case engine becomes "flooded" with too much gasoline "back engine up" ten to fifteen revolutions with switch "Off" and throttle completely open.
- (g) If engine refuses to start, refer to Section VI, "Failure of the Engine to Start."

#### 3. GROUND TESTING

- (a) After engine has been started, open the throttle and proceed to warm up at about 700 r.p.m.
- (b) Failure of oil pressure gauge to show pressure within thirty seconds after starting is sufficient reason to stop the engine and ascertain trouble before continuing operation. This engine is equipped with an oil pump so designed to admit all by-passed oil direct from the relief valve to the input side of the pressure pump. In some instances it has been known for the oil pump to lose its prime during slow-roll maneuvers, and directly following an oil change. The pump may be reprimed by removing the pressure adjusting screw together with the spring and plunger, and allowing the air to bleed while at the same time oil flows into the gears by gravity from the airplane's main supply tank. Care in marking the position of the relief valve

screw before removal will permit reinstallation without having to readjust the pressure.

- (c) After engine has run about five minutes at 700 r.p.m., increase throttle until tachometer shows about 1200 to 1500 r.p.m. and test magnetos separately for proper firing. Speed of engine with steady throttle should not drop over fifty r.p.m. on either single magneto from the "Both" magneto operating position.
- (d) All ground testing and running of engine will be done with the carburetor set at the "Full Rich" position and all controllable cowling flaps, baffling, etc., set at their "Full Open" positions. If an oil cooling radiator equipped with shutters is used, open or close shutters as the oil temperature requires.
- (e) This engine should not be operated over prolonged periods at idling speed, or at high speeds of over one minute duration while on the ground. Oil temperatures, cylinder head and barrel temperatures, and other conditions set forth on the "Specific Operation Instruction" sheet in this chapter should be complied with.
- (f) Engine is ready for flight when engine temperatures and revolutions per minute are within the limits prescribed on the "Specific Operation Sheet."
- (g) Set propeller in low pitch, high r.p.m. position.

#### 4. TAKE OFF

Carburetor will be set at "Full Rich" position.

- (a) Take-off will be accomplished at maximum throttle and power provided limits of the "Specific Operation Sheet" are not exceeded.
- (b) The engine should be throttled to cruising r.p.m. as soon as practical after take-off.
  - (c) Adjust propeller to cruising position.

#### 5. FLIGHT

All flight conditions of the engine will conform to specifications on the "Specific Operation Sheet," together with other instructions and specifications as set forth in this manual. Operation outside the minimum and maximum limits and specifications as set forth herein may result in damage to the engine.

#### 6. LANDING

(a) From cruising position, slowly close throttle to 1000 r.p.m. and set mixture control at "Full Rich" position. If airplane must exe-

cute a prolonged glide to reach the ground, keep turning the engine under partial throttle so as to retard rapid cooling.

- (b) When within 500 feet of the ground, close throttle to idle position and glide in for landing.
- (c) Periodic low r.p.m. "bursts" of the engine will insure clean cylinders and a warm engine ready for instantaneous application of power.

#### 7. STOPPING

Air-cooled engines cool rapidly and should not be shut down quickly except in emergencies.

To stop the engine, throttle to a low enough speed to permit the cylinders to cool to 250-300° F. as indicated by the spark plug thermocouples. Run at idling speed if necessary, to reduce the cylinder temperatures. When the cylinders have been allowed to cool as instructed above, open the throttle and increase the speed to about 1200 r.p.m., running at this speed for a few seconds only, then close the throttle. The purpose of this momentary high speed operation is to burn out any oil which may have accumulated around the spark plugs in the combustion chamber, and thus avoid fouling of spark plugs which might make subsequent starting difficult. THIS IS IMPORTANT. As soon as the engine has returned to idling speed. cut the switch and open the throttle slowly to maximum position, cutting the switch at start of throttle movement. The correct r.p.m. at which to operate before opening the throttle and cutting the ignition switch varies with different installations and should be determined by experiment.

By following the above procedure, the posibility of "after-firing" is greatly reduced. The cylinder walls and pistons are left in a well-lubricated condition due to the fact that the oil on them has been allowed to cool and, therefore, does not drain off so readily as is the case when the engine is stopped while at high operating temperatures.

The cooling-off process in stopping an engine is equally as important as the need for care in warming up a newly started engine. By this means of stopping, the warm-up period can be appreciably shortened and the ill effects resulting in loss of lubrication by over-priming are greatly reduced.

#### 8. CARBURETOR AIR HEATER

If engine is equipped with a carburetor air heater, operate engine whenever possible with heater in "Off" position.

Use heat to carburetor only when icing conditions demand, and then only use the smallest amount of heat necessary to secure power and smooth operation. CAUTION: DO NOT OPERATE ENGINE WITH "CARBURETOR AIR IN" TEMPERATURE IN EXCESS OF 37.3° C. (100° F.)

#### 9. MIXTURE CONTROL

Engines being run on the ground, during

take-off, and during acrobatics, will be operated with the mixture control in "Full Rich" position.

Engines being operated cross-country at altitudes above 4000 feet may be "leaned out" by adjusting the mixture control as follows: Move control to "Lean" position very slowly and at the same time watch the tachometer carefully. When leaned sufficiently to produce a small increase in r.p.m., move mixture control slightly toward "Rich." WARNING: A change in altitude will require a re-setting at the above described conditions.

#### 10. SPECIFIC OPERATION DATA FOR W670 ENGINES

Model	Take Off	Engine R.P.M. Cruising Desired		*Fuel Consumption Gal. Hr.	*Oil Consumption Qts. Hr.		Fuel
W670-6A, 6N, 16, 17, and 24	2075	1750	1890	12.5	.5	73	Octane
R670 Series							
W670-K	2175	1900	2000	14.0	.5	80	Octane
W670-M and 23	2200	1900	2000	14.0	.ŏ	80	Octane
* Approximate							

#### LUBRICATING OIL RECOMMENDATIONS

Air Temperature	Oil Operating Temperature	Recommended Lubricating Oil
Below 32°	FBelow 120° F	
32° to 70°	F120° to 160° F	SAE-40
70° to 100°	F160° to 190° F	SAE-50
Above 100°	FAbove 190° F	SAE-60

NOTE: If engine oil temperatures exceed the above ranges for a given air temperature, use the next heavier grade of engine oil.

#### Maximum Cylinder Temperatures:

Take Off and Climb	Heads 550° F.	Barrels 325° F.
Cruising	400° F.	284° F.
Oil Pressure (lbs./sq. in.):		
Cruising r.p.m.	*************************	60 to 90
Minimum at idle	•	. 15 to 20
Oil Inlet Temperature:		
Desired		160° F.
Maximum allowable		

#### Section 3

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### 1. GENERAL

- (a) The W670 engine is a seven-cylinder, air-cooled, static radial type gasoline engine with 667.86 cubic inches piston displacement, 5.125-inch bore, and 4.625-inch stroke. The compression ratio is 5.4 to 1 on all models except the W670-M and W670-23 which have a compression ratio of 6.1 to 1.
- (b) Serial numbers will be used exclusively for engine identification. Model designation corresponding to serial numbers may be obtained from the following table:

Serials 5000 through	h 5045	W670-K - W670-M	Commercial
Serials 5046 through	n 5199	W670-6A - W670-M	Air Corps
Serials 5200 through	n 5499	W670-6A - W670-M	Commercial
Serials 5500 through	n 7970	W670-6A	Air Corps
Serials 8501 through	h 9133	W670-6N	Navy
Serials 10001 through	n 11999	W670-6A - W670-M	General
Serials 12001 through	h 12999	W_670-6A	Commercial
Serials 13000 through	h 24999	W670-6A	Air Corps
		W670-6N	
		W670-16 - W670-17	



Figure 9 - Accessory Case for W670-6A Engine

(c) It is required that all R670 engines, when being transferred to civilian use, have the engine identification plate changed to show the civilian designation. All reference in this manual will be to the civilian designation. The following chart shows the corresponding military and civilian designations for these engines:



Figure 10 - Accessory Case for W670-6N, 16, and 17 Engines

Civilian Designation	Air Corps Designation	Navy Designation
W670-6A	R670-5	R670-5
W670-6N	R670-4,-11A	R670-4
W670-K	,	
W670-M	d.	
W670-16	***	
W670-17		R670-8
W670-23		21010-0
W670-24		

NOTE: Supplementing the identification plate, Continental serial numbers will be found stamped on a small machined boss area on the crankcase just under the front side of No. 1 cylinder mounting pad.

#### 2. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MODELS

While all models of this engine are essentially the same, the following detailed description of the differences between models is given:

### a. Difference Between the W670-6N and W670-6A Engines

- (1) The accessory case on the W670-6A engine is machined to accommodate a 1.875-inch diameter pilot (1 and 2, figure 9) on the magneto mounting pad. On the W670-6N, the provision for the pilot is machined to a 3.000-inch diameter (1 and 2, figure 10.)
- (2) The fuel pump mounting pad is on the body of the rocker scavenge oil pump on all W670 models. However, the pad on the W670-6A is an AN standard "Old Type Pad." The W670-6N has an AN standard "Square Type Pad" (two inches between center line of mounting studs). The rocker scavenge oil pump drive gear on the W670-6N has a spline connection for driving the fuel pump and is provided with an oil seal. The W670-6A has a square coupling for driving the fuel pump, and no oil seal is provided.
- (3) The drain hole in the oil sump for the W670-6N has a 1-20 tapped hole to provide for the dehydrator plug required for storage, while the oil sump for the W670-6A has a 1-18 tapped drain hole. Extreme care should be taken to see that the correct plug is used. An incorrect plug will cause damage to the threads in the oil sump.
- (4) The magnetos used on the W670-6A are Scintilla Model VMN7DF. (See figure 11). The ignition drive shafts on the W670-6A have serrated connections for driving the magneto drive shafts by means of a serrated coupling. The ignition drive gears for the W670-6N have spline connections for driving the spline drive shaft on the SF7RN1 magnetos (See figure 12).
- (5) The individual cable lengths for the igniion wiring assembly on the W670-6A are slightly shorter than those for the other models because of the difference in magnetos.

### b. Difference Between the W670-6N and and W670-16 Engines

- (1) Models W670-6N and W670-16 are identical in construction, the only difference is the carburetors. The W670-6N engine is equipped with a Stromberg Model NA-R6D carburetor, for use in gravity-feed systems. The W670-16 engine is equipped with an NA-R6G carburetor, for use in pressure-feed systems. The NA-R6G carburetor also can be used for gravity systems.
- (2) The NA-R6G carburetor has a modified float to give a  $\frac{5}{3}$ -inch fuel level for use on low wing ships requiring fuel pumps which operate at a maximum pressure of three pounds per square inch. It also has an inverted flight check valve assembly.

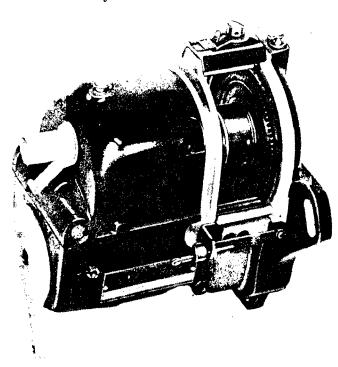


Figure 11 -- Scintilla VMN7DF Magneto Used on W670-6A Engine

NOTE: The W-670-6N engine may be converted to a W670-16 engine by removing the NA-R6D carburetor and replacing it with an NA-R6G carburetor. However, if this change is made, the engine data plate must be changed from W670-6N to W670-16. A NA-R6D carburetor never should be used with a W670-16 engine.

# c. Difference Between the W670-16 and W670-17 Engines

(1) The only difference between the W670-

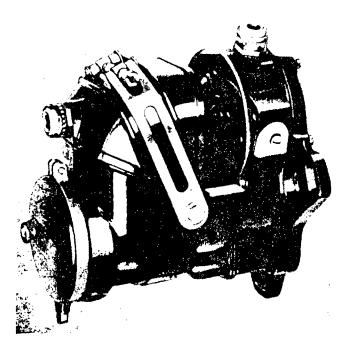


Figure 12 — Scintilla SF7RN-1 Magneto Used on W670-6N, 16, and 17 Engines

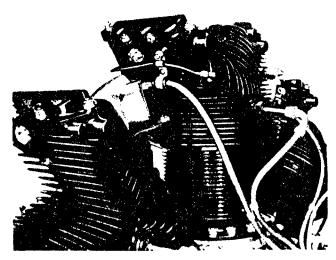


Figure 13 -- Primer Line and Ignition Wire Clip W470-6A and 6N

16 and W670-17 engines is that the W670-17 has a seventh order dampered crankshaft (Part No. A5881).

### d. Difference Between the W670-17 and R670-11A Engines

(1) The only difference between the W670-17 and R670-11A is that the R670-11A has a spacer on the crankpin of the seventh order dampered crankshaft, and the crankpin end of the master rod is correspondingly narrower.

### e. Difference Between the W670-6A and W670-K Engines

(1) The W670-6A is rated at 220 h.p. at 2075 r.p.m. while the W670-K is rated at 225 h.p. at 2200 r.p.m.

### f. Difference Between the W670-6A and W670-M Engines.

(1) The W670-M is equipped with special pistons to give a compression ratio of 6.1 to 1 instead of 5.4 to 1 as on the W670-6A, and has heavier counterweights on the crankshaft to compensate for the heavier pistons.

# g. Difference Between the W670-16 and W670-23 Engines

(1) The W670-23 is equipped with special pistons and crankshaft counterweights. Provision is also made for mounting and driving a constant speed propeller governor on the nose section of the crankcase. The ignition system is radio shielded with a "Breeze" harness. The W670-23 engine is equipped with either dual magnetos or one magneto and one battery distributor unit. An automatic spark advance is incorporated in both the magneto and distributor.

### h. Difference Between the W670-16 and the W670-24 Engines

(1) The W670-24 is equipped with a crankshaft of a revised design having a spacer on the crankpin and the crankpin end of the master rod is correspondingly narrower. Magnetos with an automatic spark advance are used in place of the manual control spark as on the W670-16 engine.

#### 3. CRANKCASE (See figure 14)

- (a) The main crankcase section consists of a two-piece assembly bolted together at the cylinder center line with seven 7/16-inch nickel-steel bolts. It is cast from a special aluminum alloy and is reinforced with webs and fillets at all points of high stress. Twelve \(^8\gamma\)-inch studs are sunk at each cylinder port for cylinder mounting, and thirteen 5/16-inch studs are provided for attaching the rear accessory case. Internal webs, with pressed-in bronze liners (1), provide for the crankshaft front and rear main ball bearings.
- (b) The front end of the front crankcase half is provided with a recess (2) to receive a special steel cage and thrust bearing.

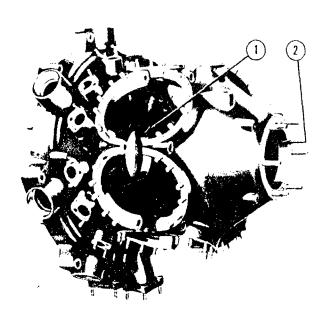


Figure 14 — Crankcase Sections Showing Pressed-in Bronze Main Searing Liners, Cage and Threst Bearing Recess

- (c) The carburetor induction system is cast integral with the rear half of the case. This provides additional internal reinforcement and a heated passage for the fuel from the top of the carburetor to the individual cylinder intake manifold ports.
- (d) Fourteen bosses are located around the outside diameter of the crankcase rear half where the cam followers and guides are installed. The casing is drilled at several points to provide a lubricating oil path to the cam followers, guides, push rods, and rocker arms. The eight main engine mounting lugs are cast integral with the rear half of the rear crankcase and located adjacent to the accessory case mounting flange. The main oil sump attaches to the front crankcase half between No. 4 and 5 cylinder ports.

#### 4. ACCESSORY CASE (See figure 15)

- (a) The accessory case is a single-section aluminum alloy casting, internally and externally ribbed for greater strength at all points of high stress. It is machined around its entire mounting flange, at all accessory mounting pads, at all accessory gear train support bushings, and is internally drilled for high and low pressure oil passages. An analysis of the gear train follows:
- (1) The rear crankshaft starter gear (1) is driven from the crankshaft by a direct-spline connection and turns in a clockwise direction at crankcase speed.

- (2) The cam ring bearing gear (2) is driven through serrations on gear (1) at crankshaft speed in a clockwise direction.
- (3) The intermediate cam drive gear (3) is driven by gear (2) in a counterclockwise direction at two-thirds crankshaft speed. The intermediate cam drive gear pinion is integral with gear (3), and drives the internal cam ring gear in a counterclockwise direction at 1/6 crankshaft speed.
- (4) The generator step-up drive (4) meshes with gear (3), and turns in a clockwise direction at 1 1/5 crankshaft speed.
- (5) The generator drive gear (5) is attached to gear (4), and turns the generator final drive pinion (6).
- (6) The generator final drive pinion (6) turns in a clockwise direction at 1.95 crankshaft speed.
- (7) The starter gear (7) turns in a counterclockwise direction at crankshaft speed.
- (8) The right and left magneto drive gears (8) turn in a counterclockwise direction at 7/8 crankshaft speed.
- (9) The rocker scavenge oil pump driving gear (9) turns in a clockwise direction at 11/4 crankshaft speed.
- (10) The rocker scavenge oil pump drive gear (10) is driven by gear (9) through a male-female square coupling, and turns in a clockwise direction at 1½ crankshaft speed.
- (11) The rocker scavenge oil pump driven gear (11) turns in a counterclockwise direction at 11/4 crankshaft speed.
- (12) The duplex oil pump driving gear (12) turns in a clockwise direction at 11/4 crankshaft speed.
- (13) The duplex pressure oil pump drive gear (13) is driven from gear (12) by a male-female square coupling, and turns in a clockwise direction at 11/4 crankshaft speed.
- (14) The duplex pressure oil pump driven gear (14) meshes with gear (13), and turns in a counterclockwise direction at 1½ crankshaft speed.
- (15) The duplex scavenge oil pump drive gear (15) is keyed to the shaft of gear (14), and turns in a counterclockwise direction at 11/4 crankshaft speed.
- (16) The duplex scavenge oil pump driven gear (16) meshes with gear (15), and turns in a clockwise direction at 1½ crankshaft speed.
- (17) The cam ring gear (17) meshes with the intermediate cam drive gear pinion and turns in a counterclockwise direction at 1/6 crankshaft speed.

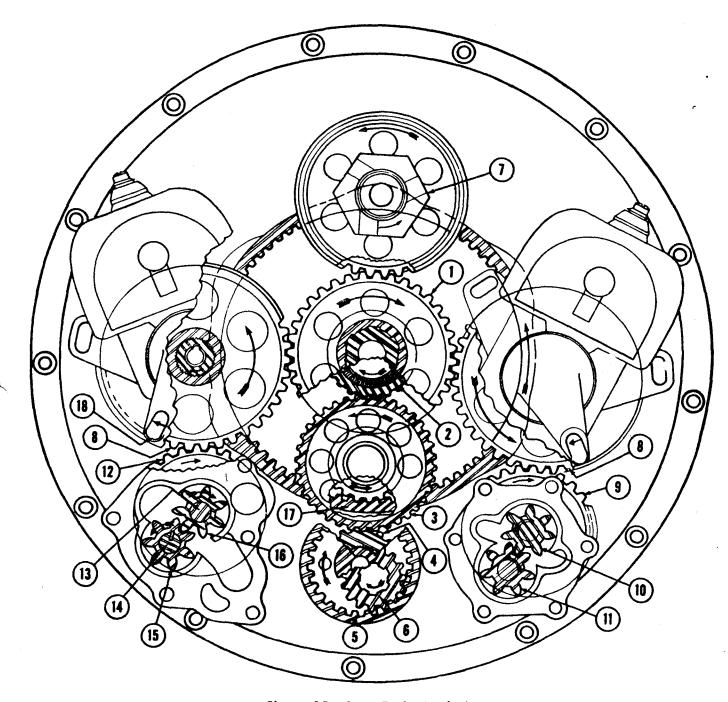


Figure 15 - Gear Train Analysis

- (18) The magneto breaker assembly control rotates in a clockwise direction for advanced position.
- (b) The entire accessory gear train drive system, with the exception of the cam ring and bearing gear and the crankshaft starter gear, is supported from the accessory case. All engine accessories, except the carburetor, are attached with appropriate mounting studs in a manner to permit maximum ease in installing, removing, inspecting, or maintaining in service.

#### 5. CRANKSHAFT (See figures 16 and 17)

(a) The crankshaft is of two-piece, dropforged, steel-alloy construction. It is carefully machined over its entirety, and is assembled with a single \%-inch cap screw at the juncture

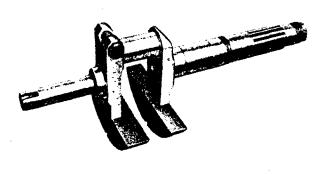


Figure 16 - Crankshaft Assembly Part No. A5180

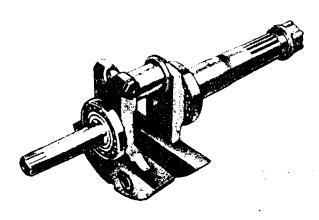


Figure 17 — Crankshaft Assembly Part No. A5891 with Seventh Order Torsional Vibration Damper — Showing Front and Rear Main Bearings and Propeller Thread Protection Cup.

of the rear crankcheek and the master rod journal. The crankshaft bore provides an oil passage to carry pressure lubrication to its single crank throw journal and articulating rod knuckle pin bearings. The crankshaft of models W670-6A, 6N, K, M, 16, 23 and 24 is equipped with two fixed counterbalances to offset the weight of the connecting and articulating rod assembly.

(b) The damper crankshaft has a single-torsional vibration damper attached to the rear crankshaft cheek by two loose pins. Tolerance on the pin clearances are .074 minimum to .080 maximum. Clearances beyond these limits will result in excessively rough engines and possible crankshaft breakage. A bronze ring is shrunk on the crankpin next to the crankpin's fillet for master rod side thrust.

NOTE: Crankshaft part No. A5881 is a seventh order torsional vibration damper crankshaft which uses Master Rod, part No. C5071. Crankshaft part No. A5891 is a seventh-order vibration damper crankshaft which, with its integral bronze washer, uses Master Rod, Part No. A40083.

(c) The propeller shaft is a prolongation of the front half of the crankshaft and is machined with a standard No. 20 spline for receiving the propeller hub. The accessory shaft (tail shaft) is a prolongation of the crankshaft rear half and is provided with a spline and a special female threaded end for power take-off to drive the accessory gear train.

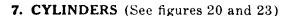
# 6. CONNECTING AND ARTICULATING ROD ASSEMBLY (See figures 18 and 19)

The connecting and articulating rod assembly is made up of seven separate subassemblies described in detail as follows:

- (a) The master rod is of single, drop-forged, "H" section special alloy steel. It is provided with a pressed-in, shell-type bronze bushing, reamed to receive the piston pin, and a one-piece steel-backed lead bronze bearing, 1.992 inches inside diameter by 3.288 inches long, pressed in the crank end and diamond bored to size. Wide cheeks are provided on the crank end as an integral part of the master rod. These cheeks are separately machined, bored, and reamed to receive the knuckle pins attaching the six articulating rods.
- (b) Each of the six articulating rods is of an "H" section, drop-forged construction of

special alloy steel. The piston end of each rod is provided with a pressed-in, shell type bronze bushing reamed to take the piston pin. The

rod assembly is installed on the crankshaft throw journal prior to the assembly of the two crankshaft halves.



The cylinder assembly is composed of two

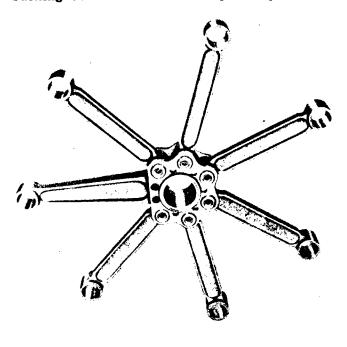


Figure 18 - Master and Articulating Rod Assembly



Figure 19 -- Cutaway of Master Rod with Complete Bearing

crank end is provided with a shell-type, pressedin bronze bushing reamed to receive the knuckle pin.

- (c) The articulating rods are assembled to the master rod by inserting the knuckle pin end between the master rod cheeks, lining up the bores, and installing the knuckle pins.
- (d) The knuckle pins are machined from seamless alloy steel tubing. They are casehardened, fitted on their inside bore with a pinned-in oil plug, and ground to size. These pins install with a retaining Woodruff key on one end and a circlip on the other.
  - (e) The complete master and articulating



Figure 20 - Cylinder Assembly



Figure 21 - Piston Assembly

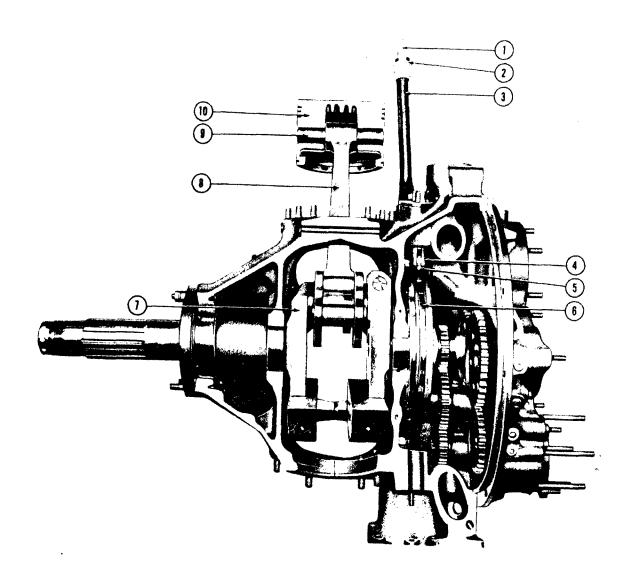


Figure 22—Left Side Cutaway View of Typical W670 Engine

pieces screwed and shrunk together. The following describes the construction:

(a) The cylinder barrel is machined from a single drop-forging of special alloy steel. Its mounting flange is provided with 12 holes to receive the attaching studs from the main crankcase, and the top is provided with a special thread where the aluminum head is screwed and shrunk in place. The bore is machined, ground, and polished to a mirror finish, and the cooling fins are machined their entire depth from the original forging.

(b) The cylinder head is of a special cast aluminum construction with side exhaust and rear intake ports. Provisions are made in the head to receive intake and exhaust valves and two spark plugs. Bronze valve seats and guides are shrunk in place when the head is shrunk to the barrel. The spark plug inserts are installed after the assembly has cooled. Rocker boxes are cast integral with the head and are machined to receive the necessary valve operating mechanism.

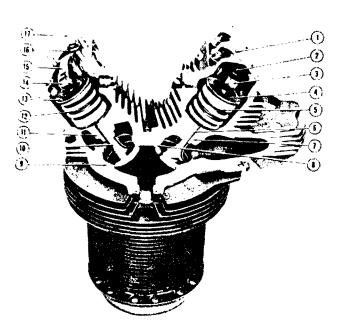


Figure 23 - Cutaway View of Cylinder Assembly

#### 8. PISTONS (See figure 21)

- (a) The piston is of a special aluminum alloy forging with ribs provide 1 to reinforce and cool the head. The piston is machined over its entire outer surface and is drilled and reamed through its boss to receive the piston pin. The piston is provided with four ring grooves, three above the pin and one below.
- (b) The piston pin is machined and ground from a case-hardened, seamless steel alloy tubing, fitted on each end with a special aluminum plug. The pin assembly is of the "full floating" type.
- (c) There are four rings to each piston. Two compression rings and one oil ring are located above the pin; one compression ring is located below.

# 9. VALVE OPERATING MECHANISM (See figures 22 and 23)

(a) The valves are actuated by means of a double track cam ring revolving on the cam ring bearing gear which is located on the crankshaft in the accessory section of the main crankcase. Lobes, provided on the cam ring track, actuate the cam followers through rollers located on their ends. The cam lift action is transmitted to the cylinder valve by means of a

push rod and rocker arm. The rocker arm is equipped with a center ball bearing secured in place by a rocker arm bolt and two side-thrust washers. It has a valve adjusting screw on the push rod end and a roller on the valve end. The rocker arm acts directly from the push rod to the top of the valve stem.

(b) The cam ring is driven by the intermediate cam drive gear pinion meshing with internal teeth around a track near its outside diameter.



Figure 24 - Cam Follower and Guide Assembly

- of two major parts (see figure 24): the "guide," and the "follower" with its assembly pin, roller, and retaining circlip. The assembly is lubricated by the low pressure oil system, and is drilled to provide passage for this oil to the hollow push rod. The cam follower is secured in its guide with a circlip located near the push rod socket. The assembly is secured in the crankcase by two 1/4-inch studs extending through the cam follower guide shoulder to push rod housing mounting flange.
- (d) The push rod is of three-piece construction with two ball socket ends pressed into a tube. The socket ends are drilled to permit passage of low pressure oil from the cam follower to the rocker arm. Push rod ball socket ends are machined steel, case-hardened, and ground to fit their cam follower and valve adjusting screw sockets.
- (e) The rocker arm is a drop-forging of alloy steel, bored and threaded on the rear end to receive the valve adjusting screws. It is provided with a recess in the center for the rocker ball bearings, and is machined and bored at the front end for a roller specially designed to elim-

inate wear from the valve stem during operation.

- (f) The intake valve is a special steel forging, machined and ground with a 2.250-inch head and a .464-inch Stellite-tipped stem. The valve is ground to its seat and installed in the cylinder with the conventional valve springs and washers, a safety circlip in its stem, and is retained in place by two split-cone keys.
- (g) The exhaust valve is a special steel forging, machined and ground with a 2.250-inch head and a .558-inch Stellite-tipped stem that is hollow and filled with sodium. It is installed in the same manner as described in the preceding paragraph.
- (h) The aluminum or magnesium rocker box covers are held in place by six 1/4-28 nuts. The covers on cylinders No. 7, 1, and 2 have no external connections. Cylinders No. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are equipped with external piping to scavenge rocker box oil to the oil sump level. There it is picked up by the special low pressure rocker scavenge oil pump. Inter-cylinder rocker scavenge oil drain lines are installed with oil hose connections.

#### 10. FUEL SYSTEM

Fuel is furnished by one single-barrel Stromberg Type NA-R6D carburetor on the W670-6A, 6N, K and M, and a NA-R6G carburetor on the W670-16 and 17, located on a mounting pad at the extreme lower part of the main crankcase. Fuel passes from the carburetor into the intake manifold system, and is distributed to the cylinder manifold ports located around the outside diameter of the main crankcase and to the rear of the cylinder ports. The fuel passes from these ports through external manifold pipes to the cylinder intake valve ports.

#### 11. IGNITION SYSTEM

- (a) Ignition is furnished and distributed by two type VMN7DF Scintilla magnetos on the W670-6A engine, and two type SF7RN-1 Scintilla magnetos on the W670-6N, 16 and 17 engines. One magneto is mounted on the left and one on the right side of the accessory case.
- (b) Ignition cables, carrying the current from the magnetos to the cylinder spark plugs, pass through a protective ignition cable housing located along the upper diameter of the accessory case.

Champion C26 or M26 spark plugs are used in the W670 engine.

#### 12. LUBRICATION SYSTEM

#### a. General

The lubrication system of these engines is divided into four divisions: high pressure oil; low pressure oil; rocker scavenge oil; and main scavenge oil.

#### b. The Oil Pump

- (1) The main pressure and scavenge oil pump is of duplex construction. The scavenge oil section is located in a separate housing adjacent to the accessory case, and the pressure oil section is superimposed over the scavenge section in another housing. The duplex pressure and scavenge sections are separated by two plates with oil seals located between them.
- (2) Drive and idling gear shafts extend through the duplex pump body assembly from front to rear. Each shaft supports two gears; the front gears operate in the scavenge section and the rear gears in the pressure section. The entire pump is driven by the left accessory case oil pump drive gear through a square type coupling, the male portion of which is integral with the pressure drive gear shaft. The driving scavenge gear is located on and keyed to the driven pressure gear shaft. The driven scavenge gear is mounted on the pressure gear shaft but is not keyed to it.
  - (3) The high pressure oil relief valve is incor-

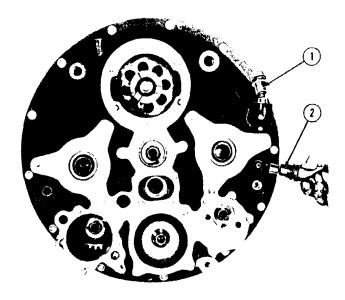


figure 25 - Location of Low Pressure Oil Relief Valve

porated as an integral part of the duplex pump assembly. (See figure 25, Ref. 1). It is of the spring and plunger type with an adjusting screw regulating the oil pressure. Bypassed oil from this relief valve is admitted directly to the input of the pressure pump by way of a passage in the pump housing.

#### c. High Pressure Oil (See figures 91 and 92)

For the purpose of this explanation, the cycle of oil will be started at the "oil in" connection on the main duplex oil pump. From this point oil is pumped through the high pres-

sure oil filter (screen) into the main oil distributing passages on the front side of the accessory case. All bearings, located on the accessory case, receive pressure lubrication by way of small oil passages in the accessory case casting connecting each individual bearing with this main oil supply line. Oil enters the rear of the crankshaft through a recessed bronze bearing, and passes through a drilled passage in the rear crank cheek into the hollow crankpin. A small hole drilled in this pin lubricates the master rod bearing and passes oil into the master rod which is drilled for oil passage to the knuckle pins in the articulating rods. Oil

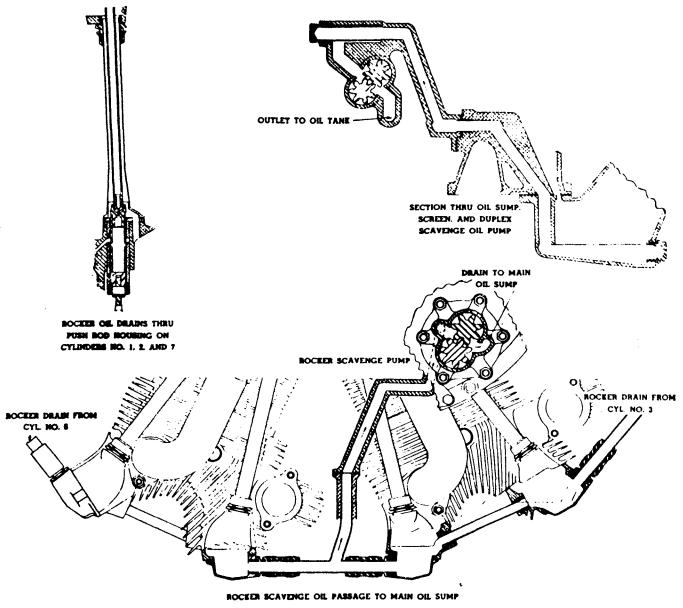


Figure 26 - Savenge Oil System Diagram

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thrown from ends of the master rod bearing lubricates the piston assemblies and cylinder walls. Front and rear main ball bearings and the thrust ball bearing receive their lubrication from the splash and spray of the main crankcase. Accessory gears receive their lubrication by splash and spray of oil escaping from the pressure lubrication of their respective bearings. When circulating crankcase oil is released from pressure, it falls by gravity to the main oil sump located between No. 4 and 5 cylinders.

#### d. Low Pressure Oil (See figures 91 and 92)

Low pressure oil originates at the end of the main high pressure passage in the accessory case just below the low pressure oil relief valve. High pressure oil passes through a .090-inch orifice to the low pressure relief valve, which maintains a constant pressure of 15 to 18 pounds per square inch in the low pressure rocker system. (See figure 25.) Bypassed oil from this valve empties through a drilled passage in the accessory case casting to the accessory section of the main crankcase. The low pressure oil passes from its valve through drilled passages in the rear crankcase casting to each of the 14 cam follower guides, then through a hole drilled in the center of this guide and cam follower into the rocker arm bearing and roller. Valve stems, springs and washers receive their lubrication by splash. On cylinders No. 7, 1 and 2 the rocker oil scavenges by gravity back to the rear crankcase section by way of the push rod housings and special drain passages provided in the rear half of the main crankcase. Scavenge oil in rocker boxes of cylinders No. 3, 4, 5, and 6 drains by gravity through the external piping provided between the cylinder rocker box covers to the rocker box level of cylinders No. 4 and 5, where it is picked by by the rocker scavenge pump and discharged in the accessory section of the main crankcase. Detailed explanation of this procedure is outlined in the following paragraph.

#### e. Rocker Scavenge Oil (See figure 26)

Due to the fact that rocker boxes on cylinders No. 4 and 5 are at a lower level than the main

oil sump, it is necessary to provide a separate pump so that these boxes will not be unduly flooded from the main crankcase. As a single-section scavenge pump will not pick up oil from two levels without danger of flooding the lower level, a separate scavenge pump is located on the accessory case to handle the rocker scavenge oil. This pump picks up its oil by way of a hole through the rear end of the oil sump and drilled passages in the rear crankcase and accessory case housing, and empties it into the accessory case section of the main crankcase.

#### f. Main Scavenge Oil (See figure 26)

Oil draining from all sections of the main crankcase falls into the main oil sump located between cylinders No. 4 and 5 on the front side of the engine. From this sump the duplex scavenge oil pump (a section of the duplex pressure and scavenge oil pump assembly) picks it up through the scavenge oil screen located adjacent to and a little above the main pressure screen housing, and returns it to the oil supply tank. From this point the duplex pressure pump again picks it up and the oil repeats its circulation throughout the engine.

#### 13. PRIMING SYSTEM (See figure 27)

W670 engines are equipped with a conventional external priming system composed of a primer distributor with four standard \( \frac{1}{8}\)-inch primer lines. These lines attach to the distributor at one end and to primer jets on cylinders No. 6, 7, 1, and 2 at the other. The airplane's main primer line attaches at the center of the engine's primer distributor with a standard \( \frac{1}{8}\)-inch pipe connection.

#### 14. COOLING (See figure 27)

The entire engine is air-cooled. At no time during operation will cylinder head temperature exceed +260° C. (+500° F.) or "oil in" temperatures exceed +95° C. (+203° F.)

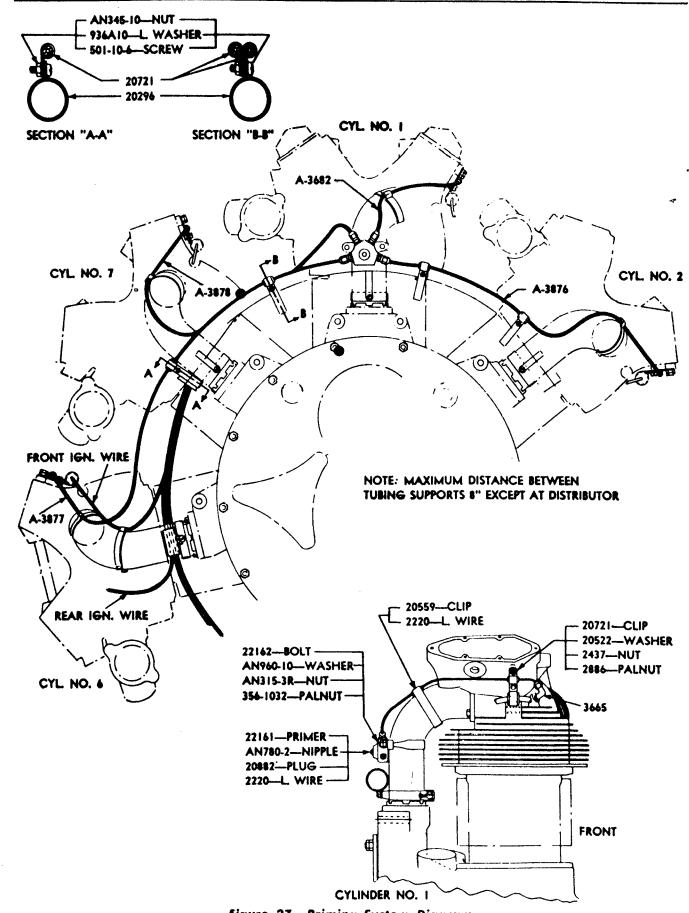


Figure 27 — Priming System Diagram

# TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS

### Section 4

NOTE: Direction of rotation of accessories is defined from the viewpoint of the observer facing the drive on the engine.

#### **GENERAL**

Type Certificate No	
	23 and 24
Туре	Single Row, Radial, Air-Cooled
Number of Cylinders	
Bore	5.125 inches
Stroke	· <del>-</del> ···
Piston Displacement	667.86 cubic inches
Compression Ratio	
(W670-6A, 6N, K, 16, 17 and 24)	5.4:1
(W670-M and 23)	6.1:1
Rated B.H.P. at sea level	
(W670-6A, 6N, 16, 17, 24 and R670-11A)	220 at 2075 r.p.m.
(W670-K)	
(W670-M and 23)	
Rotation of Crankshaft	
Propeller Spline Size	
Diameter of Mounting Bolt Circle	
Number of Mounting Bolts	
Size of Mounting Bolts	
Overall Diameter of Engine	
Overall Length of Engine	• •
POSITION OF CENTER OF GRAVITY:	,
Distance to rear of front face of thrust nut.	10}3 inches
Distance forward of rear face of mounting lugs	,
Distance below centerline of crankshaft	
Dry Weight of Engine (Approximate)	• •
~.1 a.0 a. m0 /Et	

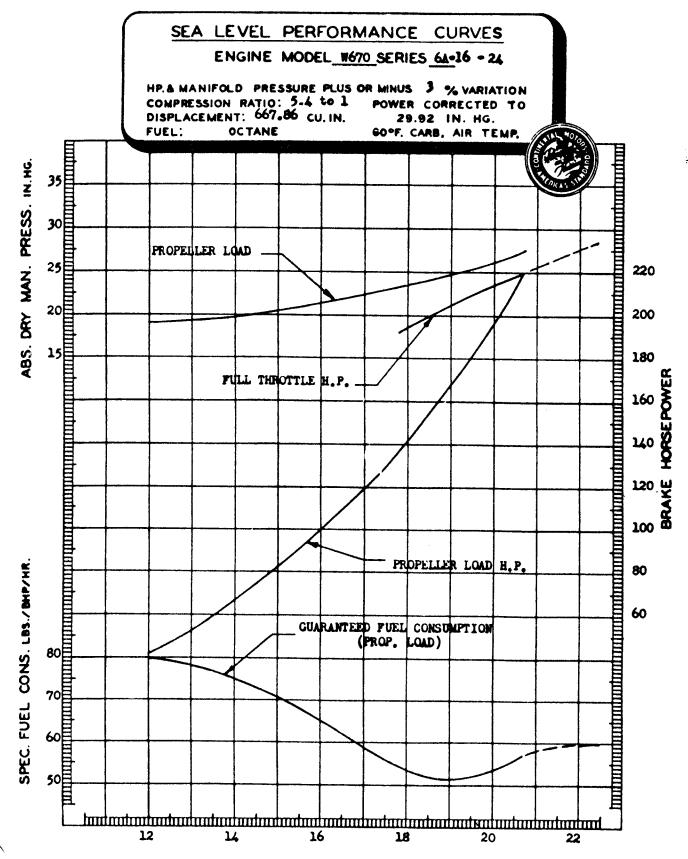
#### **IGNITION**

Magneto-Scintilla	
(W670-6N, 16, 17, and R670-11A)	Type SF7RN-1
(W670-6A)	Type VMN7DF
(W670-K and M)	Type MN7DF
(W670-23 and 24)	Type YMN7DFA
Battery Distributor Unit (W670-23)	Type W670A
Spark Plug Gap Clearance	016 inch plus .002 inch or minus .001 inch
Spark Plug	Champion C26 or M26 (C26S shielded)
Rotation	Counterclockwise
Speed	0.875:1
Right Magneto Times, Degrees Before Top Center	32
Left Magneto Times, Degrees Before Top Center	29

#### **VALVES AND TIMING**

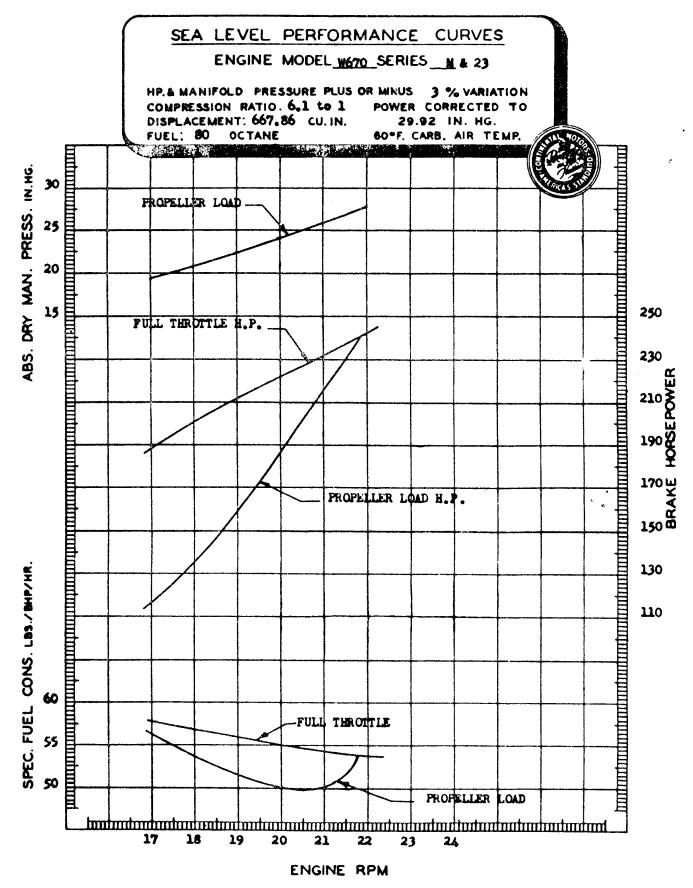
VALVES AND TIMING	
HOT RUNNING VALVES:	
Intake Opens, Degrees Before Top Center	8
Intake Closes, Degrees After Bottom Center	45
Intake Remains Open, Crank Angle Degrees	209
Exhaust Valve Opens, Degrees Before Bottom Center	
Exhaust Valve Closes, Degrees After Top Center	
Exhaust Remains Open, Crank Angle Degrees	
VALVE TIMING (Set valve clearance No. 1 cylinder at .124 inch c	•
Exhaust Opens, Degrees Before Bottom Center	
Exhaust Closes, Top Dead Center	
Intake Valve Opens, Degrees After Top Center	
Intake Valve Closes, Degrees After Bottom Center	
Adjust All Valves for Service Cold	
Valve Lift	500 inch
FUEL SYSTEM	
Carburetor — Stromberg	
(W670-6A, 6N, K and M)	Model NA-R6D
(W670-16, 17, 23 and 24)	Model NA-R6G
Fuel	
(All excpet W670-M, and 23)	73 Octane
(W670-M and 23)	
Carburetor Connection	
Priming System Inlet Connecting Thread	
	,,,
LUBRICATION SYSTEM	
LOBRICATION STREM	
Speed of Oil Pump	1.250:1
Oil Inlet and Outlet Connection	
Oir Flow	
Oil Pressure Maximum	
Oil Pressure - Normal	
Oil Pressure — Minimum at idle	
Minimum safe quantity of Oil	
	•
ACCESSORY DRIVES AND INSTRUMENT	CONNECTIONS
Oil Pressure — High and Low.	
Crankcase Breather	
Oil Tank Vent Connection on Accessory Case	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -inch Standard Pipe
FUEL PUMP MOUNTING PAD AND DRIVE	
m	2. 11
Type of Drive — W670-6N, 16, 17, 23 and 24	
Type of Drive — W670-6A, K and M	-
Speed	
Direction of Rotation	Clockwise

### CONTINENTAL MOTORS CORPORATION



ENGINE RPM

#### CONTINENTAL MOTORS CORPORATION



### ENGINE PACKING AND UNPACKING

#### Section 5

Continental W670 engines are packed for domestic and overseas shipment in a special box of the following general specifications:

Overall length 48	inches
Overall width 48	inches
Overall height 48	inches
Empty weight430	lbs.
Gross weight930	lbs.

The base of these shipping boxes is designed as an engine bed with a 1/4-inch steel plate serving as the engine mounting ring. The engine is bolted to this plate at the regular crankcase mounting bosses, and the plate is secured to the engine bed by four %-inch bolts. The engine is packed for shipment with the center plane of its cylinders in a horizontal position, with the propeller shaft extending vertically up. The top of the shipping box acts as the engine cover, and is equipped with four lifting hooks on the top side that connect direct to the engine bed bearers by four steel straps. These hooks facilitate ease of loading and unloading as the entire unit may readily be suspended from any chain hoist or boom.

#### UNPACKING

The top of the shipping box may be separated from its base by first removing the four attaching nuts located at the base of each lifting hook strap where it attaches to the engine bed bearer extensions, and then lifting it vertically with the aid of a chain hoist. Remove the shipping cap from the propeller shaft threads and install the crankshaft lifting eye assembly. Remove four bolts securing the engine mounting plate to the shipping box bed, and lift the engine clear with a hoist. Disassemble the engine bed plate from the crankcase mounting boss by removing the attaching bolts. Reinstall the engine bed plate to the shipping box.

Engines are serviced prior to packing to prevent cylinder rust, and if it is desired to prepare it for immediate installation in an airplane, all plugs should be removed from the spark plug holes and the excess oil allowed to drain from the cylinders while the engine is in a horizontal position and the crankshaft is slowly turned one complete revolution.

Attach sling to the crankcase lifting eyes installed on the two crankcase assembly bolts on the right and to the left side of Number One cylinder, and pick engine up by second hoist, suspending it in flying position. Uncouple first chain hoist, remove the crankshaft lifting eye assembly, and reinstall shipping cap on propeller shaft threads.

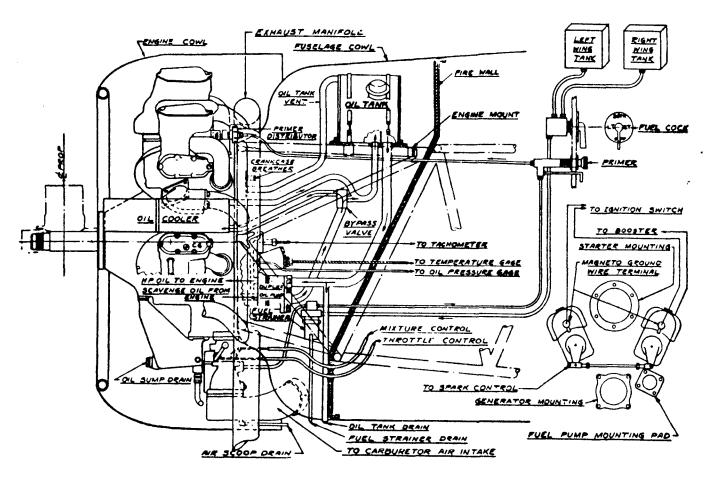
Attach engine to an assembly stand or install in airplane.

#### **PACKING**

Customers desiring to ship Continental engines may secure a shipping box and parts listed in the "Engine Shipping Equipment" by contacting a Continental Service Station or Parts Dealer.

Engines being prepared for shipment in the factory shipping boxes should have the inside of the cylinders and all exposed metal parts coated with oil to prevent rust.

The engine is installed in its shipping box following the reverse procedure outlined in the "Unpacking" section of this chapter. Personnel performing the operation are cautioned to securely attach the engine to its mounting plate and the plate to the engine bed. Flat washers should be used under the heads and nuts of all assembling bolts, and lock washers or cotter pins used to prevent retaining nuts from vibrating loose during shipment.



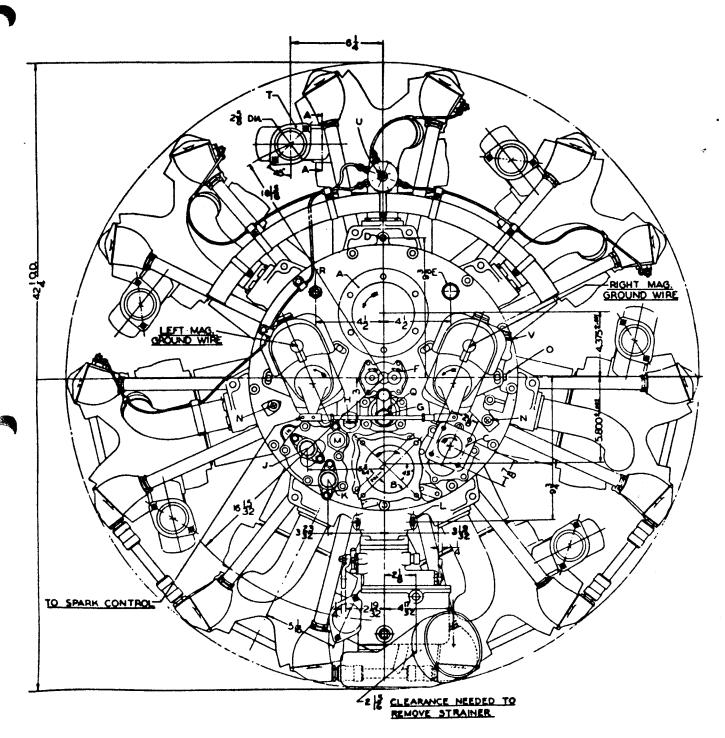
Installation Diagram - Continental W670 Engine

### INSTALLATION DRAWINGS

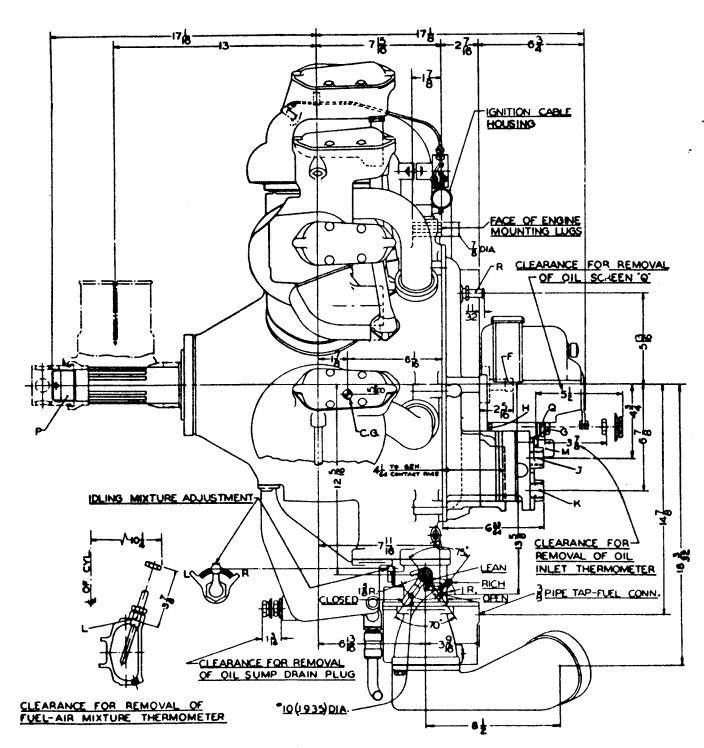
#### REFERENCE LETTER INDEX

- A Starter Mounting Pad and Drive.
- B Generator Mounting Pad and Drive.
- C Fuel Pump Mounting Pad and Drive.
- D Intake Manifold Pressure Connection 1/8
  Pipe Tap. No. 50 Drilled opening required in companion fitting.
- E Oil Tank Vent Connection 3/4 Pipe Tap.
- F Dual Tachometer Drive A. N. Standard 1/2 Crankshaft Speed.
- G Oil Inlet Thermometer Connection. 5/8-18 N. F. — 3 Thread.
- H Duplex Scavenge Oil Screen.
- J Inlet Oil Connection 3/4 Pipe Tap.
- K Outlet Oil Connection 3/4 Pipe Tap.
- L Fuel-Air Mixture Thermometer Connection 58-18 N. F. 3 Thread.

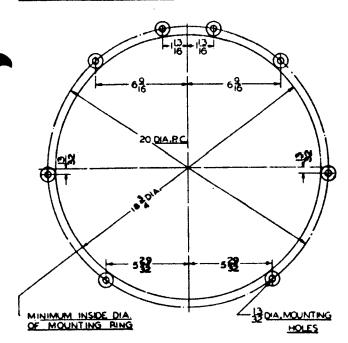
- M High Pressure Oil Relief Valve.
- N High Pressure Oil Gauge Connection. 1/8
  Pipe Tap (2).
- O Low Pressure Oil Gauge Connection. 1/8 Pipe Tap.
- P Propeller Shaft Spline. Air Corps Standard No. 20.
- Q High Pressure Oil Screen.
- R Crankcase Breather Connection. 1/2 I.D. Connection.
- S Oil Sump Drain.
- T Exhaust Elbow Detachable.
- U Primer Distributor Inlet. 18 Pipe Tap.
- V Low Pressure Oil Relief Valve.
- C.G. Center of Gravity. (Without Starter or Generator).



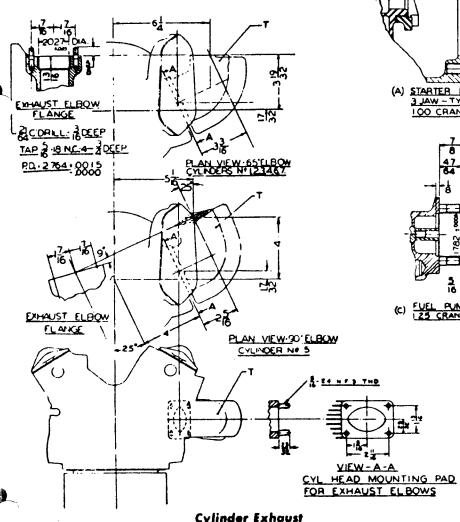
Installation Drawing - Rear View - Continental W670 Engine



Installation Drawing - Side View - Continental W670 Engine

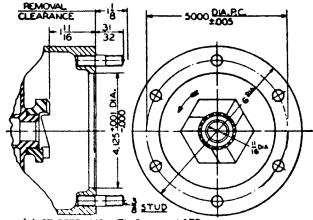


PEAR VIEW OF MOUNTING BOSSES

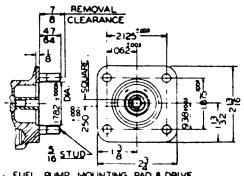


STUD 5 DIA.P.C ,031 SAE STO & DIA. PEMOVAL CLEARANCE

(A) GENERATOR MOUNTING PAD & DRIVE 1.95 CRANKSHAFT SPEED



(A) STATTER MOUNTING - AN STD.
3 JAW - TYPE I
100 CRANKSHAFT SPEED



(c) FUEL PUMP MOUNTING PAD & DRIVE

Installation Drawing Engine and **Accessory Mounting** Continental **W670 Engines** 

Cylinder Exhaust

#### Section 6

### ENGINE TROUBLES AND THEIR REMEDIES

#### 1. FAILURE OF ENGINE TO START

#### a. Inadequate Fuel Supply

- (1) Ascertain that gasoline is turned "on"; that there is a sufficient amount in the tank to permit flow to the carburetor; that there is a definite gasoline flow at the carburetor; and that the carburetor float is not stuck.
- (2) Check for vapor lock in the line and for obstruction of fuel flow due to dirty strainers or water in line or carburetor bowl. Inspect gasoline tank for plugged vent lines.

#### b. Engine Underprimed or Overprimed

- (1) If engine is underprimed, check functioning of the primer system and "load" the engine more by turning its propeller in the direction of rotation with the switch "off" and the throttle "closed."
- (2) The correct amount of priming required for each individual engine can be determined only by trial and error. Overpriming, and a resultant flooded condition, is more often experienced during warm or hot weather. This condition is easily identified, especially if the engine seems to fire on one or two cylinders with a fizzling "poof" exhaust report and emits black smoke accompanied by a weak "kick" of the propeller with the engine finally dying. If this condition exists, turn the main gasoline supply off; turn the magneto switch off; open the throttle wide, and turn the propeller 5 to 10 revolutions as rapidly as possible opposite to the direction of rotation. This should "unload" the engine and a new attempt can be made to start.

#### c. Mixture Control

Set mixture control at "FULL RICH" when starting engine.

#### d. Throttle Operating

- (1) The engine will start more readily with the throttle cracked open about one-tenth of its range.
- (2) If the engine starts but dies after a few explosions and no evidence of overpriming is present, pump the throttle a little when the engine fires again on the next attempt to start.

This will permit the accelerating well in the carburetor to pump a small charge of gasoline into the intake manifold with each advance motion of the throttle.

#### e. Defective Ignition

- (1) Examine the ignition wiring for continuity and for leaks resulting from breaks in the insulation.
- (2) Check all spark plugs for correct gap setting (.016 inch, plus .002 to minus .001 inch) and see that they are not fouled by oil or carbon.
- (3) Check magneto breaker points for proper timing as described in paragraphs 6 and 7. Section XIII.

NOTE — The VMN7DF magneto timing is checked by measuring point clearance. The SF7RN-1 magneto timing is checked by a timing light and the marks on the rim of the breaker cup.

Also check breaker points for proper gap containing or adjustment, a possible pitted condition, or evidence that the condenser has burned.

- (4) Remove booster wire from magneto and hold it about 1/4 of an inch from the engine while operating the booster. If a spark fails to jump this gap, the booster or booster wire is defective.
- (5) Make sure that the ignition switch is turned "on"; that it is not defective; or that the ground wire insulation is not damaged so as to permit a contact with the metal of the airplane somewhere between the switch and magneto ground terminals.

#### f. Valve Action

- (1) Check valve stems to be sure that they are not gummed with carbon and sticking open.
- (2) See that all valve springs are in good condition and that their assembly to the valve stem is in good order.
- (3) Check for free and good working order of all rocker arm assemblies, and especially for evidence of a rocker arm striking the side of a rocker box causing a delayed action.
  - (4) Check for worn or bent push rods.
  - (5) Check for correct valve clearance.

#### **OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS—Continued**

#### g. Cold Oil

Turn the propeller by hand 10 to 20 times in the direction of rotation to break the drag created by cold oil. If the engine is excessively stiff, it may be necessary to warm the engine with an engine heater or let the airplane stand for a short while in a heated hangar, or to drain and heat the oil.

#### h. Hot Engine

In addition to instructions contained in paragraph 1. b (2), this section, the following is important: A hot engine is often easily overprimed and frequently it will start without an additional prime. If the engine is hot and refuses to start for that reason, turn the main gasoline supply "off"; open the throttle wide; turn ignition switch "off"; and allow the engine to cool for 10 or 15 minutes.

#### 1. Air Leaks

Examine intake pipes for cracks and inspect for leaks at all induction system connections. Air leaks sometimes cause a sharp high-pitched whistling noise that is particularly audible at or near idling speeds when the intake manifold vacuum is greatest.

**CAUTION** — Be sure new-type gasket is being used between carburetor and carburetor boss.

# j. Carburetor Flooding

- (1) If there is a slight leak, it may be due to sticking of the float. A light tapping of the carburetor housing with the hand usually will remedy this condition.
- (2) Because of the fire hazard involved, the engine should not be run if the carburetor leaks excessively.

#### 2. LOW OIL PRESSURE

- (a) Determine whether the main oil tank contains a sufficient quantity of lubricating oil.
- (b) Carefully inspect the main oil line from the tank to the input side of the duplex oil pressure pump for air leaks which will cause the pump to starve for oil.
- (c) Inspect the oil pressure relief valve to be sure that the plunger is operating smoothly in its guide and is seating well, and that the control spring is functioning properly.
  - (d) Make certain that the oil pump is turn-

ing, that its gears and housing have not worn excessively, and that no failure of the drive shaft has occurred.

- (e) Remove oil pressure screen and examine it for sludge and an excessive deposit of metal particles. If metal particles of an appreciable size and quantity are found, the cause should be determined and the engine drained and cleaned out and repaired if necessary before further operation. Inspect the high pressure oil relief valve plunger and be sure that it is not stuck in an open position.
- (f) If the oil pressure is still low after the preceding checks have been made, check every possibility to be sure that the system has not "opened up" somewhere due to a lost oil r'ug. If it is found that the system has not opened up, remove the No. 2 cylinder and inspect the master rod bearing for excessive clearance or evidence of bearing failure.
- (g) Insufficient oil pressure in the low pressure rocker oil system could be caused by a leak or opening whereby the capacity of the oil pump would be exceeded. Cheek he oil inlet orifice below the low pressure of relief valve for a clogged condition, or for the possibility that the relief valve plunger is stuck open.

#### 3. LOW POWER

- (a) Remove the front set of spark plugs and test the compression of each cylinder with a compression gauge.
- (b) Check all valves. Any valve having an appreciable increased clearance will indicate cam ring, push rod, or rocker arm trouble. It is impossible for the engine to jump valve timing.
- (c) Check ignition system operation, especially for cylinders which cut out periodically, due to failure of spark plugs, ignition wiring, or sticking of magneto points. Be sure that the magneto is functioning properly. Especially under low power conditions, ascertain that the magneto breaker point has minimum clearance behind the point arm when points themselves have their required clearance. (This applies to VMN7DF magnetos only.) Be sure magnetos are in full advance. If necessary, check ignition timing.
  - (d) Make sure that the pilot's throttle lever

#### OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS - Continued

is completely opening the butterfly in the carburetor.

- (e) Check the carburetor for proper setting and functioning.
- (f) See that an unrestricted flow of gasoline is available at the carburetor.
- (g) Ascertain that carburetor air heater (if used) is being operated properly and that there is no evidence of ice.
  - (h) Check the induction system for air leaks.
- (i) Check propeller for correct model and setting.

# 4. ROUGH RUNNING

- (a) Check propeller for balance, track, correct installation on the propeller shart and crankshaft runout (figures 28 and 29).
  - (b) Remove and check spark plugs.
- (c) Check magneto operation. Ascertain whether insulation of ignition cables is failing at high engine speeds.

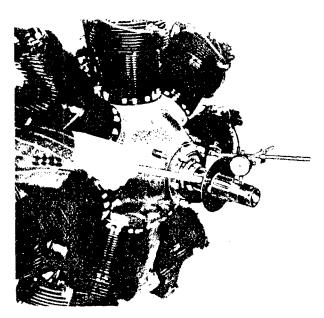


Figure 28 - Checking Front Crankshaft Runout

- (d) Check valve operation, especially for evidence of sticking or lag in valve operating mechanism.
- (e) Check engine mounting bolts for tightness
- (f) Check engine mount for cracked or broken members.

(g) In extreme cases, check possibility of magneto ground wire swinging and periodically

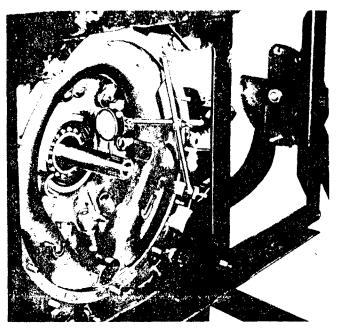


Figure 29 -- Checking Rear Crankshaft Runout

grounding, or having damaged insulation at points where they are taped down.

- (h) Check carburetor low speed idling jet for proper adjustment.
- (i) Check carburetor mounting flange for distortion. Check bolts for looseness; and check for a shrunken gasket.

#### 5. HIGH OIL TEMPERATURE

- (a) Check quantity and quality of supply in the main oil tank.
- (b) Check functioning of oil cooler and bypass valves if airplane is so equipped.
- (c) Check ignition timing. (See Section XIII for detailed instructions covering ignition timing.)
- (d) Check compression by pulling the propeller in the direction of rotation to determine that each cylinder has good compression and is about even. Excessive discharge of oil or oil fumes from the crankcase breather or thrust bearing is caused by "blow-by" and increased crankcase pressure, usually due to worn or damaged pistons or piston rings.

#### **OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS—Continued**

- (e) Check oil strainer for metal deposits indicating failure in the master rod bearing or other internal parts.
  - (f) Check for lean mixture in any or all cyl-

inders. This could result from improper setting of the carburetor, air leaks in the induction system, loose carburetor bolts or bent carburetor mounting pad flange.

#### Section 7

# SERVICE INSPECTION AND ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE

#### 1. DAILY INSPECTION

- (a) Inspect for evidence of engine throwing oil.
- (b) Inspect oil plugs and drain cocks for proper safetying.
- (c) Inspect carburetor and fuel lines for leakage.
  - (d) Inspect all safety wiring on carburetor.
- (e) Make visual inspection of entire engine for loose nuts, screws, safety wiring, air baffles, ignition wire connections, etc.
- (f) Check operation of throttle, mixture control and carburetor air heater control.

#### 2. OIL CHANGE

Due to the extreme variations in operating conditions it is impossible to establish any definite period between oil changes. However, unless extreme dust or temperature conditions are experienced, an oil change every 20 to 30 hours of operation should be sufficient. If the engine is equipped with an oil filter, this period may be lengthened. At the time the engine oil is changed, the fuel and oil screens should be removed and cleaned and all visible carburetor moving parts, including linkage, lubricated with a general purpose lubricating oil.

# 3. 100-HOUR INSPECTION

# a. Magnetos — VMN7DF

(1) Remove the breaker cover and check the clearance between the contact points when held open by the cam. Clearance should be from .010 inch to .014 inch, the most desirable being .012 inch. See Section XIII of this manual for adjustment of the contact points.

(2) Put 20 to 30 drops of aircraft engine oil into the oil cup on the front end plate and 5 to 8 drops in the oil cup on the coil cover. Avoid over-oiling. Examine the felt wick at the bottom of the breaker cup. If oil appears on the surface when the felt is squeezed, no additional lubricant is needed. If the felt is dry, moisten with aircraft engine oil.

## b. Magnetos — SF7RN

(1) Remove the breaker cover and check the adjustment of the contact points by placing a straight edge on the step-cut in the cam. Turn the crankshaft in the direction of rotation until the straight edge coincides with the timing marks on the rim of the breaker housing. At this position the points should just begin to open. A tolerance of 1/8 inch on either side of the timing marks is allowable before adjustment is required.

NOTE -- The contact points on the pivotless breakers must always be adjusted to open at the proper position of the cam in relation to the timing marks at the breaker end of the magneto, and not for any fixed clearance between the contact points.

(2) Examine the cam follower to see if it is properly lubricated. If oil appears on its surface when squeezed with the finger, no further lubrication is necessary; if dry, moisten with aircraft engine oil. Avoid over-oiling as any excess oil is likely to get between the contact points and cause burning or pitting.

# c. Spark Plugs

Inspect and clean spark plugs, replace if necessary.

# **OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS -- Continued**

# d. Cooling System

Inspect cylinders for damaged or broken fins.

#### e. Manifolds

Inspect intake pipes for security of attachment, broken studs and leaking gaskets. Inspect carburetor heater and carburetor air horn for security of mounting.

#### f. Valve Mechanism

(1) With rocker box covers removed, make visual inspection of valve mechanism for broken springs, condition of spring washers and security of retaining split cone keys.

- (2) Test side motion of rocker arm to ascertain condition of bearing support.
- (3) Check valve tappets for proper clearance (.010 inch cold) and re-set if necessary.
- (4) Remove main oil pressure screen and inspect for excessive metal deposits and clean.

# 4. MAJOR OVERHAUL OR RE-MANUFAC-

After 550 to 750 hours of operation, the engine should be removed from the airplane and overhauled at a Continental Service Station or returned to the factory, through a service station or distributor, for re-manufacture.

# Section 8

# DISMANTLING AND DISASSEMBLY FOR OVERHAUL

#### 1. GENERAL

- (a) The procedure outlined in this section will cover separation, removal, and disassembly of all unit assemblies from the engine.
- (b) In addition to the notes given during the various stages of dismantling, close observation must be made of all the parts for signs of scoring or burning resulting from undue friction. Valuable evidence of defects can be obtained when the oil or the loosened surface of the metal is present to indicate it rather than after the whole has been washed and laid out for examination. Each part should be carefully inspected before being cleaned to note any unusual conditions such as excessive sludge, the collection of metallic chips, or charred oil deposits.
- (c) After installation on a suitable assembly stand (See figures 30 and 31), the outside of the engine should be cleaned.
- (d) Disassembly of the accessories, such as the magneto and carburetor, will not be covered in this section. For complete and authentic information concerning these items, refer to the particular section at the rear of this manual which applies to the unit.

- (e) A mobile rack will be furnished with sufficient space and a specific place for each part as it is removed from the engine. This arrangement will enable inspectors at any point in the engine's travel to determine whether all engine parts are present.
- (f) It has been determined that minor nicks, galls, and dents in edges of highly stressed aircraft engine parts may cause failure of the part. This is due to the concentration of stresses that results from nicks, and burrs. Therefore, engine parts should not be allowed to touch each other at any time when handling, cleaning, or storing. Parts such as pistons, link rods, knuckle pins, et cetra, of which there are groups, will be placed in racks or containers designed for the specific parts or groups of parts so that finished surfaces do not touch. They will be built of wood, fiber, or other material that will not damage the parts and will not be injured by cleaning compounds when the parts are being cleaned. The finished surfaces of valve tappets, tappet guides, knuckle pins, piston pins, link rods, valve, pistons, and all parting surfaces will not be allowed to touch other parts. '
- (g) Observe the following precautions when removing or installing palnuts: to prevent dam-

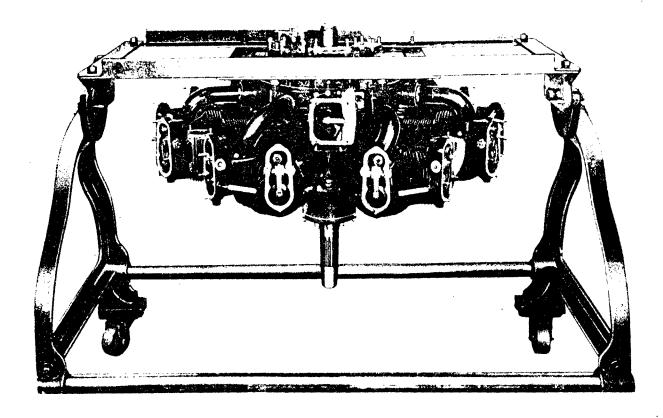


Figure 30 - Inverted Horizontal Position of Engine Mounted on Overhaul Stand

age to the threads of the stud, palnuts will be entirely removed before loosening the retaining nuts. Palnuts may be used again if undamaged. Nuts and washers, when removed, will be segregated according to size.

- (h) Propeller shaft threads will be protected at all times by using propeller shaft thread cap.
- (i) Tools mentioned in this section are listed at the back of this manual under Section XVII, Overhaul Tool Catalogue, Number 3B List and Tool Kit List.

#### 2. DISMANTLING

# a. Ignition and Primer System

- (1) Remove spark plugs or dehydrator plugs from all cylinders and place in spark plug rack.
- (2) Remove the ignition harness assembly in a complete unit together with the ignition-wire housing and magneto distributor blocks. Tag the harness with engine number.
- (3) Disconnect the primer lines at the elbow type jets on cylinders No. 6, 7, 1, and 2. Disconnect all primer line attaching clips so as to

remove the entire clip or clip assembly from the engine along with the line. Disconnect the primer distributor from cylinder No. 1 intake pipe and temporarily reassemble the clamp with its attaching bolts and nuts to the distributor housing. Remove the priming system as a unit. On late Model W670-6N, 16 and 17 engines, the primer manifold and the ignition harness is secured to the engine with a single cap. On such engines, remove the ignition harness and primer assembly as a unit.

NOTE—All engines having front ignition cables, secured with ferrules to the cylinder head, should have the ferrules replaced with the improved primer line and ignition wire clips, which will eliminate the wearing of the ferrule holes in the cylinder head. (See figure 32.)

- (4) Disconnect the magneto breaker assembly control rod from each magneto by removing the attaching clevis pin from each end.
- (5) Remove the two magnetos by first removing their retaining nuts and washers, and then withdrawing the magneto from its mounting studs.

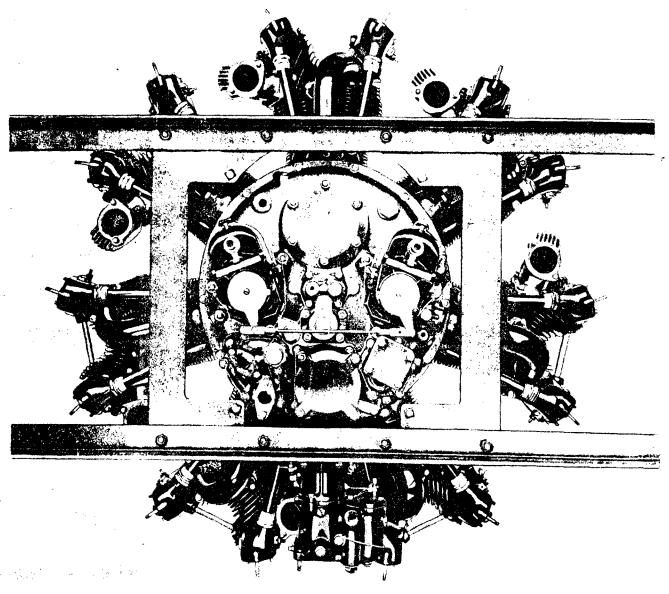


Figure 31 - Rear View of Engine Mounted in Preparation for Disassembly

# b. Oil Pumps and Tachometer Drive (See figure 33)

- (1) Remove the duplex pressure and scavenge oil pump by first removing its five retaining nuts and washers, and then withdraw the complete assembly from the mounting studs.
- **CAUTION** Do not remove the one 5/16-24 castle nut holding the two pump bodies together. This nut is located and is adjacent to the pressure relief valve boss.
- (2) Remove the rocker scavenge oil pump from the accessory case by first removing its five retaining nuts and washers, and then withdrawing it from its mounting studs.

- (3) Remove the tachometer drive housing assembly by first removing its four retaining palnuts, nuts, and washers, and then withdrawing it from its mounting studs.
- (4) Loosen the high pressure oil screen nut and also the bypass valve plug, but do not remove at this time. Remove the high pressure housing assembly by removing the four palnuts, plain nuts and washers.

# c. Cylinders and Pistons

(1) Turn engine to horizontal position. Turn the crankshaft so that the "O" stamped on the propeller shaft (to show the position of the crankpin) is lined up with No. 2 cylinder.

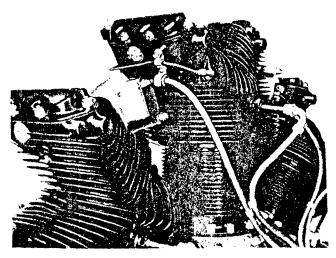


Figure 32 - Primer Line and Ignition Wire Clip

(2) Loosen the push rod housing packing nut and the push rod housing retainer. Allow the retainer to remain on the push rod.

the retainer to remain on the push rod.
(3) Loosen the intake pipe packing nuts, using Tool No. 3193. (See figure 34.)

(4) Remove the 12 cylinder hold-down nuts on No. 2 cylinder with tool No. 20555, and remove the cylinder assembly including intake pipe, working it from side to side in a horizontal plane, never up and down. (See figure 35.)

(5) Place intake pipe packing nuts in container.

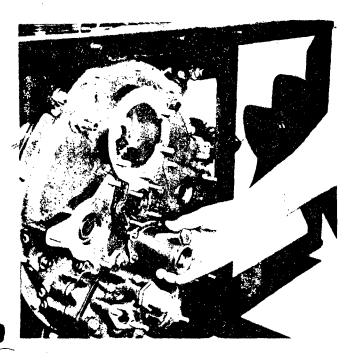


Figure 33 - Removing Accessories

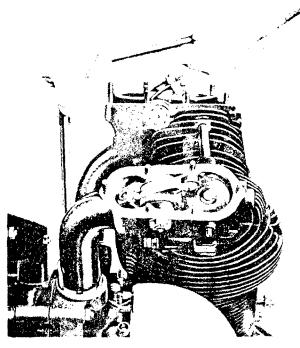


figure 34 — Loosening Intake Manifold Gland Nut

(6) Use pieces of hose, or make protectors of fiber, wood, or other soft substances to prevent all seven connecting rods from striking the crankcase (as shown in figure 36).

(7) Remove the piston from No. 2 articulating rod by withdrawing its full floating piston pin. (See figure 37.) Remove the piston pin plugs from the piston pin and place both parts in their separate containers, and the pistons in

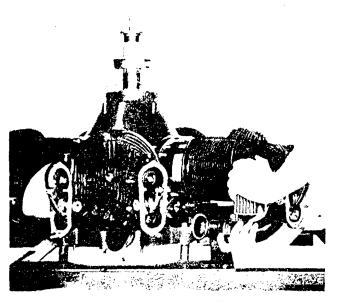


Figure 35 -- Removing Cylinder

the rack. Care will be used when removing the piston that no side pressure is exerted on the articulating rod, causing it to bend.

- (8) Turn the crankshaft in a clockwise direction until the "O" stamped near the end of the propeller shaft spline lines up with No. 3 cylinder center line. Remove this cylinder and piston in the same manner as outlined in the preceding paragraph. The remaining cylinders are removed from the engine continuing in numerical order. Remove No. 1 last.
- (9) Remove the carburetor and tag with engine number.

### d. Accessory Case

- (1) Place the engine in a vertical position.
- (2) Remove the retaining circlip from the crankshaft starter gear bolt, and remove the locking washer.
- (3) Hold the crankshaft steady with the socket wrench, and break loose the rear crankshaft nut using a socket wrench extension and

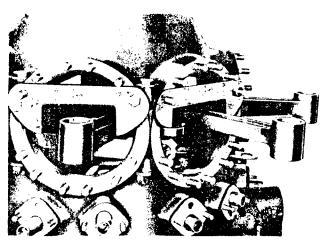


Figure 36 — Main Crankcase Assembly Showing Articulating Rod Protector Straps

tapping the handle with a fiber hammer. Loosen the nut as far as possible without attaining pulling or tightening pressure in a reverse direction.

(4) Remove the 13 nuts and washers holding the accessory case to the main crankcase. Break loose the accessory case from the main crankcase at its parting flange and withdraw it across the mounting studs. Complete the unscrewing of the rear crankshaft nut, and remove the accessory case assembly from the rear of the engine. (See figure 38.)

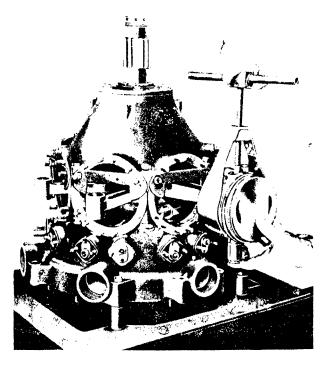


Figure 37 - Removing Piston Pin

(5) Hold the crankshaft with a spline wrench and loosen the thrust nut with a thrust nut wrench.

### e. Cam Ring and Gears

Push all cam followers out in the guides to free the cam ring. Remove the crankshaft

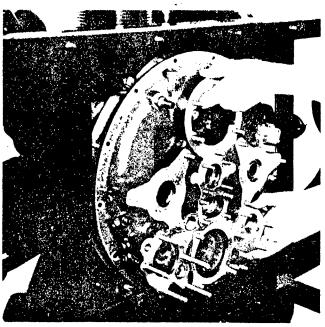


Figure 38 - Removing Accessory Case

starter gear, cam ring, cam drive gear, and rear crankshaft bearing spacer.

#### f. Crankcase Front Half

- (1) Remove the nut from the crankcase bolt located just above the main oil sump. This nut will be found projecting inside the rear section of the main crankcase.
- (2) Turn engine on its assembly stand to a horizontal position.
  - (3) Remove remaining crankcase bolt nuts.
- (4) Use a special drift and drive the crankcase bolts from the crankcase so that the ends of the bolts will be flush with the crankcase.
- (5) Pull all-crankcase assembly bolts from the case with tool No. A3893. (See figure 39.) Lift off the crankcase front half (with the crankshaft and connecting rod assembly) from the rear half of the crankcase. (See figure 40.)

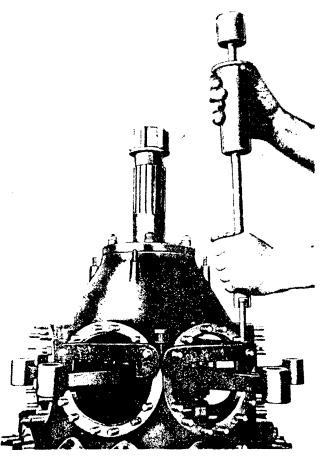


Figure 39 — Removing Crankcase Bolts with Tool No. 3893

#### 3. DISASSEMBLY OF UNIT ASSEMBLIES

#### a. Accessory Case

(1) Remove the duplex high pressure oil screen by removing the safety wire and turning

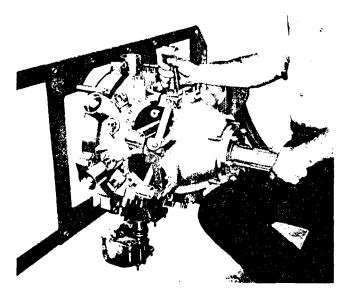


Figure 40 - Removing Front Crankcase and Crankshaft
Assembly from Rear Crankcase

the oil screen out of the housing. Remove the high pressure oil screen housing by removing the four palnuts, plain nuts, and washers that attach it to the case.

- (2) Remove the scavenge oil screen by cutting the safety wire and turning the screen out of the case.
- (5 Remove the generator-speed step-up drive by removing the safety wire, four castle nuts, and plain washers that attach it to the case.

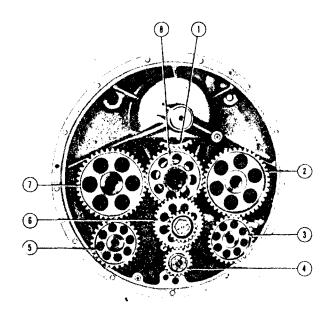


Figure 41 - Accessory Case Gears. Rear View

- (4) Removal of accessory drive gears: (See figure 41.)
- (a) Remove the 9/16-18 castle nut holding the intermediate cam drive gear (6) on its bearing pin, and remove the gear. If the bearing pin is damaged, it may be removed by means of a special tool, similar to a bearing puller, which forces it out of the case. However, it is rarely necessary to remove this pin from the accessory case.
- (b) Remove the 3/4-16 generator drive gear nut, its thrust washer, and the gear (4). Remove the generator drive pinion from its bearing support by withdrawing it toward the rear of the case.
- (c) The crankshaft starter gear assembly (8) installs from the front of the accessory case towards the rear, and is free in its bushing to slide forward or to the rear. Its position in service operation is secured by the rear crankshaft nut. This gear will disassemble from the accessory case by withdrawing it from its bearing following removal of the generator drive gear. The crankshaft starter gear assembly is dismantled into its smallest component parts by removing the internal expanding snap ring which secures the rear crankshaft nut in the hub bore. Do not remove the oil plug from the rear crankshaft nut.
- (d) The two magneto drive gears (2) and (7) install from the front of the accessory case toward the rear, and have a retaining circlip on the end of each gear bearing shaft where it projects through to the back of the case. These gears are disassembled from the accessory case by first removing their retaining circlips and then withdrawing the gear from its bearing. Do not remove the plug in the rear end of the shaft.
- (e) The two oil pump drive gears (3) and (5) are installed from the front of the accessory case toward the rear and have a retaining circlip on the end of each gear bearing shaft where it projects through to the back of the case. These gears are disassembled from the accessory case by removing their retaining circlips and then withdrawing the gear from its bearing.
- (f) The starter gear assembly (1) is located near the top of the accessory case, and is secured in its bearing by a special retainer and screw. To remove this gear, remove the screw and retainer and then withdraw the starter gear.

OMIT(9)

(g) An oil seal is provided at each magneto drive gear shaft. These oil seals may be removed by driving them out of their recesses with a fiber hammer and an offset screw driver. Insert the screw driver through the magneto drive shaft bearing from the front of the accessory case to the rear. Rest it against the front face of the seal housing.

**CAUTION** — Do not remove any bronze bushings from the accessory case unless replacement is necessary.

#### b. Crankcase Rear Half

- (1) Remove the push rods by withdrawing them from the push rod housings.
- (2) Remove the rocker push rod housings by removing the  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch attaching nuts. Withdraw the push rod housings from the studs.

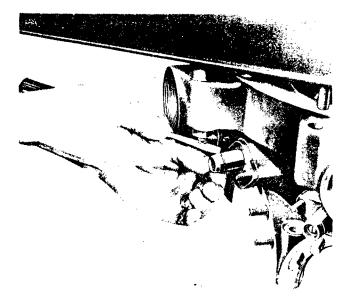


Figure 42 - Removing Circlip from Cam Follower

(3) Remove cam followers by removing the circlip located near the outer end. (See figure 42.) Push the cam follower in toward the crankshaft far enough to clear the roller from the guide recess. Remove the pin and roller. Withdraw the cam follower and guide from the crankcase as an assembly. (See figure 43.) Reassemble the roller, roller pin, tappet and guide with the circlip so that these parts will remain together for inspection and subsequent reassembly.

#### c. Crankcase Front Half

(1) Place the crankshaft front end up in

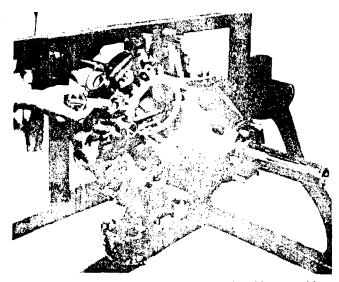


Figure 43 - Removing Cam follower and Guide Assembly

support, tool No. A4288, and remove the thrust nut, thrust plate, and oil thrower.

- (2) Install front crankcase puller assembly, tool No. A4230, on the crankshaft. Be sure that adapter, part No. 3396, is screwed well down over the propeller shaft threads.
- (3) Install the two-piece bronze flange, tool No. 3395, on the thrust bearing pad. (See figurge 44.)

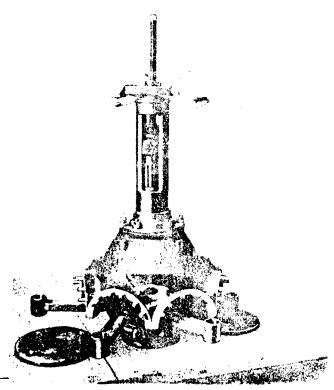


Figure 44 — Removing Front Crankcase from Crankshaft
Assembly

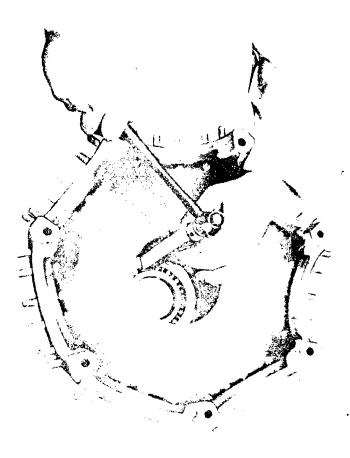


Figure 45 — Removing Thrust Bearing and Bearing Cage

(4) Turn the puller screw to pull the front crankcase from the crankshaft. The front main bearing will separate from the crankcase at its outside diameter. The thrust bearing will remain in its cage in the front end of the crankcase.

CAUTION — When using the puller assembly, tool No. A4230, on the front end of the crankshaft, ascertain that adapter, tool No. 3396, is installed and screwed down well over the propeller shaft threads.

(5) Drive the thrust bearing and cage from the case, using a hammer and a drift made of brass or other suitable material. Bearings may be removed from the cage in a similar manner. (See figure 45.)

#### d. Crankshaft Assembly

- (1) Install the puller assembly, tool No. A4230, over the propeller shaft, and with flange, tool No. 3484, linking it to the front main bearing, turn the puller operating screw and "pull" the front main bearing. (See figure 46.)
  - (2) Place the propeller shaft end of the

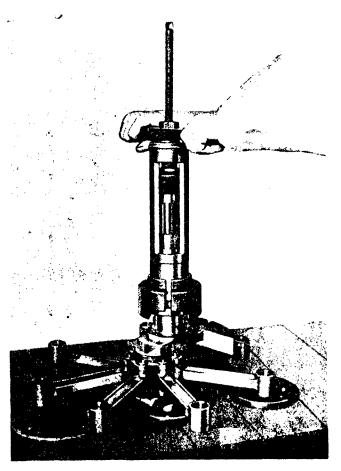


Figure 46 —Removing Front Main Crankshaft Bearing

"crankshaft-master rod assembly" in the support assembly, tool No. A4093. Install the puller assembly, tool No. A4230, over the rear crankshaft extension with spacer, tool No. 3288, in place. (See figure 47.) Link the puller assembly to the rear main bearing with adapter, tool No. 3484. Turn the operating screw and pull the rear main bearing.

(3) Remove the cotter pin and using tool No. 3103, loosen and remove the crankshaft clamp bolt located on the rear cheek adjacent to the crank-throw journal. (See figure 48.) Insert the crankshaft rear cheek spreader plunger, tool No. 2344, in the hole where the clamp bolt was removed, and install the pin part No. 20314, in the plunger hole so as to lie across the gap in the crankshaft rear cheek. Screw the crankshaft clamp bolt in the rear cheek in reverse direction to its installing position, and tighten against the plunger until the crankshaft clamp spreads sufficiently to release its hold on the crank-throw journal. Separate the crankshaft front and rear halves, and re-

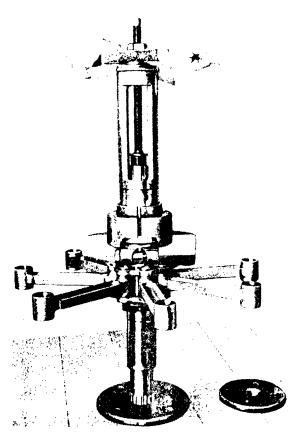


Figure 47 — Removing Rear Main Crankshaft Bearing

move the master and articulating rod assembly. (See figure 49.)

## e. Master Rod and Link Rod Assembly

(1) Articulating rods will be disassembled from the master rod in the master rod as-

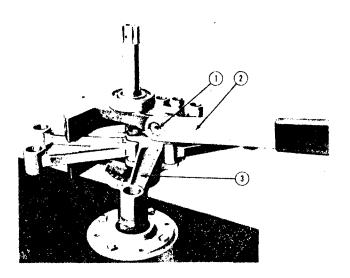


Figure 48 — Removing Crankshaft Clamp Bolt

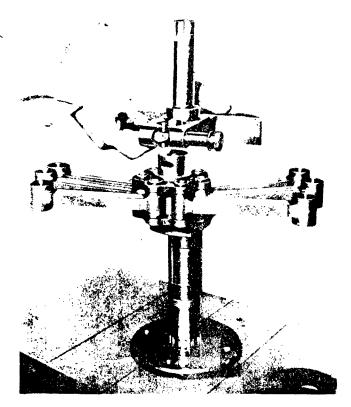


Figure 49 - Disassembling Crankshaft

sembling and disassembling tool assembly, tool No. A-500143, which is installed in an arbor press.

(2) Remove the retaining circlips from the knuckle pins and place the master rod bearing over the tool assembly pilot, and line up No. 2 cylinder knuckle pin with the large diameter hole in the plate.

CAUTION — Install the master rod on its pilot with the knuckle pin retaining Woodruff keys down. Place the knuckle pin extractor, tool No. 2852, over the knuckle pin with the extractor pilot recessed in the knuckle pin bore. Press the knuckle pin out. (See figures 50 and 51.) Tag or mark the knuckle pin for future identification with the articulating rod with which it installs. This marking should be standardized to insure reassembly of the pin in the same rod, the rod in the same cheek holes, and the rod with the same side toward the front of the engine. Remove remaining knuckle pins in the manner just described.

(3) The oil plugs will not be removed from the front end of the rear crankshait half at any time, as irreparable damage to the crankshaft may result.

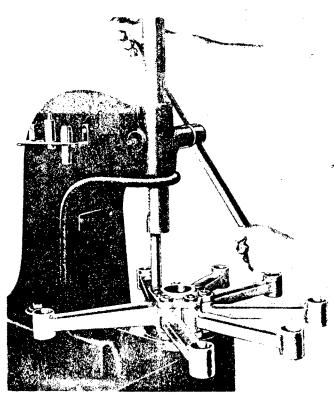


Figure 50 - Removing Knuckle Pin and Articulating Rods

#### f. Cylinders

(1) Set cylinder assembly on suitable mounting stand, remove the exhaust elbow and the intake pipe. Remove rocker shaft nuts and loosen rocker shaft with aluminum drift and hammer. Pull out shaft with one hand and lift out the



Figure 51 — Cutaway View of Master Rod with Complete Bearing

rocker arm assembly with the other. Remove valve adjustment screws. Bearing and rollers will not be removed unless found defective during inspection.

(2) Disassemble valves from their cylinder, using spring compressor, tool No. 3096. Compress the valve springs and, with a pair of long-

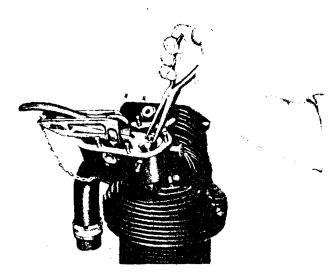


Figure 52 - Removing Valve Spring Locks

nose pliers, remove the two locks that hold the valve spring seat in position on the valve stem. (See figure 52.) Remove the valve seat valve spring and the valve washer. Remove the circlip from the valve stem. With the cylinder still in place, tip the cylinder and stand on its side and carefully remove the valve from the inside of the cylinder.

- (3) Remove the elbow type priming jets from cylinders No. 6, 7, 1, and 2. Do not remove the inter-rocker box oil tubes unless obviously damaged or leaking oil.
  - (4) Piston rings should be removed from the

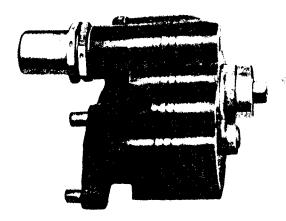
piston with an expanding tool that will lift the ring clear of the piston lands. Ill rings should be mounted on a card in proper order for inspection purposes.

#### g. Accessories and Sub-Assemblies

- (1) Duplex Oil Pump (See figure 53)
- (a) Remove the cap, lock nut, adjusting screw, spring, and plunger from the oil pressure relief valve.

CAUTION — The pressure regulating spring in this pump is much longer and heavier than conventional relief valve springs. Its adjusting nut should be removed with care to avoid possibility of injury due to flying parts.

- (b) Remove the "oil in" and "oil out" extent nal oil connections.
- (c) Remove the pressure-body-to-scavenge-body dowel by driving it out with a drift.
- (d) The pump may be disassembled after removing one 5/16-24 castle nut located adjacent to the oil relief valve boss, and one 10-28 flathead screw installed with its head adjacent to the external pump drive shaft coupling.
- (e) Place pump on a work bench with the assembly resting on the "oil in" and "oil out" adapter studs. Part the scavenge section body from its top plate, and remove from the assembly. Remove the scavenge section driven gear from the pressure section drive-gear shaft. Remove the scavenge section drive gear from the pressure section driven gear shaft. (This gear



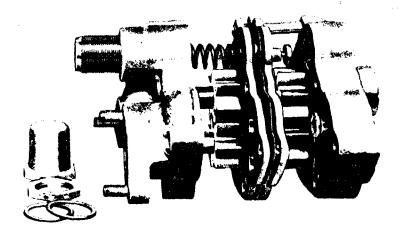


Figure 53 — Duplex Pressure and Scavenge Oil Pump for W670 Engine
Assembled Pump
Partially Disassembled Pump

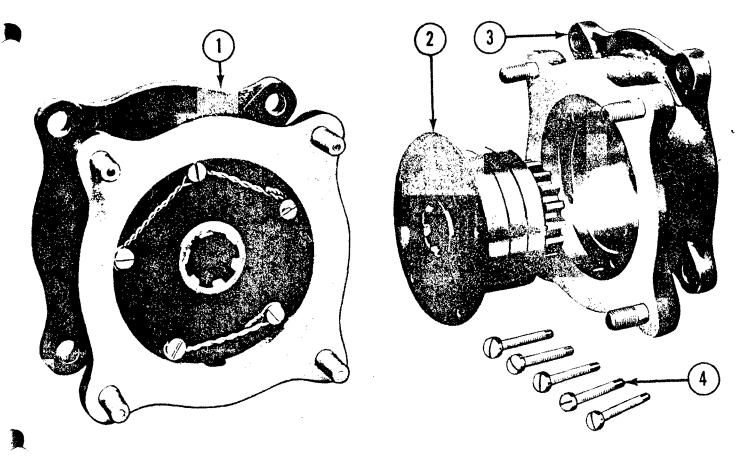


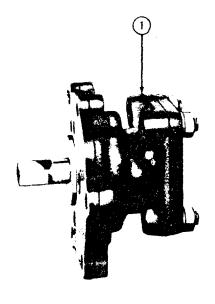
Figure 54 -- Generator Speed Step-Up Drive

is secured on its shaft with one Woodruff key.) Remove the Woodruff key from the shaft. Remove the check valve and spring. Remove the high pressure relief valve. Remove the scavenge section plate assembly.

- (f) Remove the Vellumoid gasket and pressure section plate assembly. (Pressure section plate assembly contains the duplex pump intersection oil seals.) Remove the pressure section drive gear (integral with the drive shaft and coupling), and the pressure section driven gear (Integral with its shaft). Remove the two oil seals from the pressure section plate assembly.
- (2) Generator Speed Step-Up Drive Cover. (See figure 54)
  - (a) Remove the four nuts and washers.
- (b) Remove the five 10-32 fillister head machine screws (4) located inside the generator pilot bore. Remove the retaining plate and gasket.
- (c) Press the gear and bearing assembly (2) out of the housing (3) applying pressure against

the driving gear and withdrawing the assembly through the pilot bore.

- (d) Pull the Lubriseal bearing from the gear shaft, and remove the spacer ring.
- (e) Remove the clip retaining the slit lock ring (located midway on the gear shaft) and remove the slit lock ring in two pieces.
- (f) Pull the front ball bearing. Remove the oil thrower installed between the bearing and gear.
- (g) Do not remove the oil plug installed inside the shaft.
- (3) Rocker Scavenge Oil Pump. (See figure 55.) The rocker scavenge oil pump drive gear on the W670-6N has a spline connection for driving the fuel pump and is provided with an oil seal, while the W670-6A has a square coupling for driving the fuel pump, and no oil seal is provided. The pump pilot plate (2) (located on the drive side of the pump housing) serves as the gear rear bearing support and retains the two pump gears (3) and (4) in the housing.



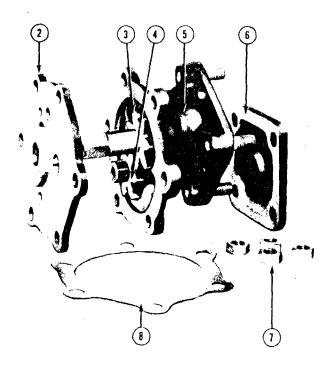


Figure 55 - Rocker Scavenge Oil Pump

It is secured to the housing by the press fit of its pilot flange and centering dowel. The pump is disassembled by removing the pilot plate (2) from the pump body (5) and withdrawing the internal driver and driven gears (3) and (4).

- (4) Tachometer Drive. Remove the two No. 10-32 fillister-head machine screws securing the rear pilot plate. Remove the plate and withdraw the two driven and one drive gear.
- (5) Duplex Scavenge Oil Screen. This oil screen is soldered to its threaded plug and should not be detached.

- (6) Primer Lines.
- (a) The primer manifold may be separated from the ignition harness by springing the dual clips apart sufficiently to remove the primer lines or wire.
- (b) The individual primer lines disconnect from the distributor at the distributor nipples. Do not unsolder or otherwise disassemble the individual primer lines beyond removing all clips used for support to the engine.

# Section 9

# **CLEANING**

#### 1. GENERAL CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) As soon as the engine has been disassembled, all parts should be cleaned thoroughly. It is considered advisable that parts be inspected, cleaned, then, if difficulties are noted, they can be marked for a more detailed inspection after oil and other deposits are removed.
- (b) Cleaning of engine parts may be divided into two classifications; removal of oil and grease, and removal of hard carbon deposits.
- (c) The use of water soluble cleaning compounds on engine parts is strongly discouraged. It has been found that small traces of water soluble alkaline cleaners sometimes remain impregnated in the pores of the metal. Later, during engine operation, the alkali may be released and get into the lubrication system and cause violent oil foaming.
- (d) Kerosene as a degreaser, generally has been found satisfactory for cleaning engine parts. Vapor cleaning also is effective. However, vapor degreasers leave the parts perfectly dry when removed from the cleaning tank, and a light coat of corrosion-preventive mixture is needed for protection against corrosion.
- (e) To facilitate repair and assembly, all parts from any one of the major engine units should be identified and kept together while cleaning.
- (f) It is during the cleaning process that most shop damage occurs to engines because parts strike and nick finished surfaces. Groups of parts such as tappets, piston pins, etc., will be removed from the portable stand and taken to the cleaning tanks in their containers so that unnecessary contacts of finished surfaces will be avoided.
- (g) If it appears probable that engine parts will not be inspected until 48 hours or more after cleaning, all steel parts should be covered with a light coat of corrosion preventive mixture.
- (h) After inspection, all parts should be covered with a light coat of the above mixture.

#### 2. SPECIFIC CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

#### a. Ball Bearings

(1) Clean ball bearings thoroughly and carefully. Wash the bearing in the cleaning solution and blow out with compressed air. When blowing out the bearing with compressed air, hold both races to prevent turning of the bearing.

**CAUTION** — Do not allow the bearing to spin. Spinning of the bearing in a dry condition will score the races.

- (2) The cleaning of the bearing should be continued until the bearing runs smoothly when well oiled. A dry bearing often will appear loose and defective.
- (3) When a bearing has been cleaned, it should be oiled, wrapped in wax paper, and placed in a suitable container. A clean bearing never should be allowed to lie exposed in a work bench. Strict observance of these precaution will keep bearing trouble at a minimum.
- (4) Lubriseal bearings, part No. 22778, will not be washed with any grease solvent.

#### b. Crankshaft

To clean the crankshaft front half, the sludge will be removed from the interior of the crankpin as follows: (See figure 56.)

(1) Insert ten 3/16-inch steel ball bearings into the hollow crankpin through the real oil hole. Insert a piece of 1/16-inch wire, bent into a hook, into the front oil hole to keep the balls from coming out or blocking the hole.

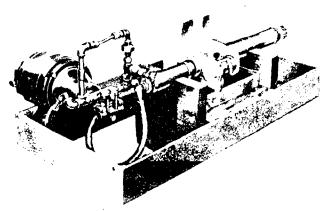


Figure 56 - Flushing the Crankshaft

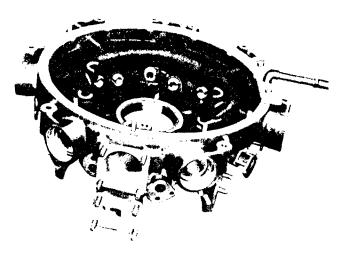


Figure 57 - Flushing the Crankcase

- (2) Direct a jet of cleaning compound from a pressure source (or compound and air blast) into the rear oil hole. The steel balls will be agitated, thus loosening the sludge and the compound will carry it out. A dirty crankpin may require an hour of cleaning. When the compound that emerges is clear, the cleaning process is complete.
- (3) The ball bearings will be removed from the crankpin and carefully counted to determine that none remain.

#### c. Crankcase Rear Half

To clean oil passages in the rear half of the crankcase after external surfaces are cleaned: (See figure 57.)

- (1) It is not possible to clean the low pressure oil passages between the low pressure relief valve and the valve tappets by direct action. The passages are blocked off by non-removable plugs. To determine that these passages are clean the following procedure will be followed.
- (2) Insert all valve tappet guides in the crankcase at a 90-degree angle to their operation position and apply the cleaning compound under pressure.
- (3) Remove one tappet guide at a time and observe the amount and cleanliness of the cleaning compound that flows from each oil hole.
- (4) If insufficient cleaning compound emerges from any oil hole, it will be necessary to drill out the small brass plugs in order to permit mechanical cleaning of the passages.
- (5) If the flow of cleaning compound still indicates restricted oil passages, it may be necessary to remove the rear main bearing liner and

clean the oil groove that is turned in the crankcase under the liner.

# d. Cylinders

Removal of carbon from the combustion chamber and loose paint from the outside of the cylinders will be accomplished as follows:

- (1) Immerse cylinders in a cleaning compound to loosen and remove as much carbon and dirt as possible.
- (2) Prepare the cylinders for sandblasting by installing suitable cylinder wall protectors which must completely cover the cylinder bore to the top of the barrel.
- (3) Install valve guide protector plugs and spark plug protector plugs.
- (4) Provide suitable protection for rocker arm bolt holes and spot faces as well as the threads and spot faces for push rod housing retainers on rocker boxes. Sandblast on these machined surfaces will result in oil leakage when the engine is returned to service.
- (5) Protect all studs, recessed threads, and machined surfaces with tape.
- (6) Only that paint which is loose or blistered need be removed from the cylinder.
- (7) It is permissible to sandblast the valve seats. Sandblasting removes the glaze and facilitates reseating.
- (8) A sandblast sand having round grains is the only material which will be used in abrasive cleaning of aluminum alloy engine parts. A commercial sandblast sand known as "Flint Shot" has round grains and is satisfactory to use. In no case will sharp gritty sand be used for this purpose.
- (9) Excessive air pressure will be avoided as it increases the tendency of the abrasive to become imbedded in the metal. The required pressure for cleaning depends on the hardness and the amount of carbon to be removed. The pressure should be adjusted to 15 pounds per square inch and increased in five pounds per square inch increments until the carbon is removed satisfactorily; in no case should a pressure greater than 30 pounds per square inch be used.

#### e. Pistons

Pistons will be cleaned by the following method:

(1) Immerse the piston in carbon removing

compound to remove the accumulation of oil and to loosen as much carbon as possible.

- (2) The inside may be cleaned by sandblasting after completely protecting the piston skirt and wrist pin hole.
- (3) The recommended means for removing hard carbon from the ring grooves, skirt, and the top of the piston is the blast method, substituting cracked wheat, cracked corn, or clover seed for the "Flint Shot" and increasing the air pressure to 65 pounds per square inch maximum. This method has proven most satisfactory because the grain does not damage the surfaces of the pistons. In some instances it may be necessary to clean some portions of the grooves by hand due to an excessive accumulation of hard carbon. The use of sandblast and wire brushes is not recommended for use on piston skirts, heads, or ring grooves because it will result in damage to the surfaces. Extreme caution will be exercised when steel wool, emery cloth, or scrapers are employed in cleaning pistons to prevent damage to the piston surfaces.

(4) The oil holes in the oil ring groove may be cleaned with an undersize drill.

# f. Master Rod (See figures 58 and 59)

To permit a sufficient flow of oil to the knuckle pin, the master rod will be cleaned as follows:

- (1) Immerse the master rod in cleaning compound to remove the accumulation of oil and sludge.
- (2) Figures 58 and 59 show a recommended apparatus to facilitate cleaning of the master rod oil passages that lubricate the knuckle pins.

#### g. Knuckle Pins

Oil passages in the knuckle pins will be thoroughly cleaned by forcing cleaning compound or air and cleaning compound into each oil hole in turn. Reverse the direction several times to remove loose sludge.

#### h. Push Rods

The push rods are used as oil passages to lubricate the rockers. Cleaning compound will be forced through the push rods, alternating the direction from one end to the other until they are clean.

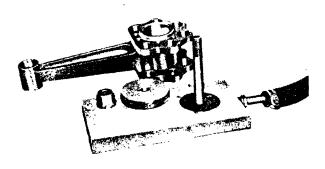


Figure 58 — Preparing to Flush the Master Rod

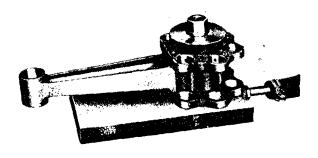


Figure 59 — Flushing the Master Rod

### Section 10

# **OVERHAUL PARTS INSPECTION**

#### 1. GENERAL

- (a) This section includes the detailed inspections which are to be applied to each part of the engine at a major overhaul. The work will be treated separately by engine unit assemblies as outlined in the dismantling procedures in Section VIII.
- (b) The services of a competent and thoroughly trained aircraft engine inspector are indispensable in arriving at decisions affecting further serviceability of any parts. An understanding of the conditions under which each part operates should aid in determining further usability. For this reason, it is recommended that the inspector become acquainted with the engine operating characteristics. He should be familiar with the power output, manifold pressures used, piston displacement, and the entire gearing and lubrication of the engine.
- (c) The "Magnaflux" method of inspection for steel parts will aid in the detection of defects and fatigue cracks which otherwise could not be seen in the normal course of inspection. Stringers or imperfections in the metal, when not located in highly stressed areas, will not be cause for rejection. The use of Magnaflux inspection is mandatory for all steel parts in the engine except ball bearings, springs, and austenetic steel valves.
- NOTE Magnaflux method, of inspection should not be used on either ball or roller bearings, since even small traces of residue magnetism may cause pick-up of foreign particles that would be detrimertal to satisfactory bearing operation.
- (d) The operator of magnaflux testing equipment must be a specialist in that field, trained to evaluate correctly the various indications which may be encountered.
- (e) The Table of Limits, Section XV, will be used as one guide to the advisability of replacing any of the wearing parts in the engine. It contains wear limits beyond which parts should not be continued in service.
- (1) Where "out of round," "taper," or wear exceeds the replacement values, a new part or reworking of a part will be accomplished to the

standards of oversize or undersize listed in the Numerical Parts List. If necessity requires reuse of parts, it will be permissible to electroplate non-wearing mating parts to maintain tight fits.

- (f) Parts recommended for wear check at each overhaul:
  - (1) Cylinder bore.
  - (2) Wearing surfaces on piston.
- (3) Piston pins.
- (4) Piston pin bore in piston and articulating rods.
  - (5) Crankshaft main and crankpin journals.
  - (6) Main bearings.
  - (7) Knuckle pins.
  - (8) Rocker arm roller.
- (9) Rocker arm shaft bore.
- $\checkmark$  (10) Valve stems, guides, and inserts.
  - (11) Accessory case bushings.
  - (12) Gears and pinions.

# 2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAGNAFLUX INSPECTION

#### a. General

- (1) The most common flaw found in aircraft engine parts is an almost straight crack running lengthwise (as in a shaft) and parallel to its axis. These axial flaws are detected by currents running lengthwise through the piece, which are called "Axial" charging. Axial charging also is known as circular magnetization.
- (2) Flaws lying at right angles, or nearly so, to axial flaws are known as transverse defects. As a rule these are brought on by fatigue during service. Therefore, they are the ones most likely to be found in the field. They are usually irregular and crooked. Axial charging generally is sufficient to pick up this type; but, for vitally-important, highly-stressed parts, a current at 90 degrees to the axial should be employed. This is called transverse charging. Transverse charging, also known as Bi-Polar magnetization, is accomplished by the use of a solenoid coil.
- (3) Slight imperfections in the metal, such as minor inclusions of scale, were passed by

manufacturing inspection and in themselves will not be cause for rejection of the part after it has passed a satisfactory period of operation.

- (4) Care will be taken to avoid the use of excessive current on smaller pieces. Excessive current brings out indications of cracks and flaws that are not defects in the metal but are so-called "flow-lines" or "grain."
- (5) All magnaflux procedures described herein are based on the use of an AN Specification magnaflux unit.
- (6) Parts to be magnafluxed should be free from oil, grease, loose dirt, or grit.

# b. Preparation of Inspection Fluid

- (1) Inspection fluid is made up by thoroughly mixing 1½ ounce Magnaflux No. 7 paste to a gallon of mineral spirits. Commercially available mineral spirits recommended are Atlantic Refining Company's "Ultrasene," Standard Oil of Indiana's No. 9 Refined oil, or Texaco's "Crystalite."
- (2) Where inspection fluid is to be used on parts having dark surfaces, a red oxide inspection fluid is used. This is made by substituting Magnaflux No. 9 paste for Magnaflux No. 7 paste.
- (3) The ratio of paste to spirits should be checked occasionally by measuring a sample taken at the flow nozzle. A sample of the fluid flowing from the nozzle is collected in a standard 100-milliliter graduated glass cylinder, filling the latter to the 100-milliliter mark. This is allowed to stand undisturbed for 30 minutes or until the solid magnetic matter seems completely settled at bottom. As much of the clear liquid should be poured off as is practicable without loss of the magnetic matter. The graduate should then be refilled with benzene, shaken well, and again allowed to stand undisturbed for one hour. The height of the precipitate at the bottom of the cylinder then is read directly from the graduated scale. There should be a minimum reading of 2 milliliter of precipitate, which is equivalent to a concentration of 1 ounce by weight of solid to 1 gallon of liquid.

#### c. Instructions for Axial Method

(1) Solid pieces should be clamped between the machine heads and the direct current passed directly through the piece. Be sure the contact plates are clean. Use sufficient pressure to preent burning.

- (2) Whenever possible, suspend hollow pieces on a copper or brass bar and place the ends of the bar on notched bar supports of the machine heads. Any number of parts may be put on the same bar and magnafluxed together. Do not allow parts to touch each other on bar. Pass current through the bar. Each piece is shot at a time. Be certain that the liquid is flowing over the part when the current is applied.
- (3) Use 1000 to 1500 amperes-per-inch of piece diameter. For pieces more than four inches in diameter, use the full capacity of the batteries, or a minimum of 3000 amperes. Current shots should be between 1/5 and 1/2 second duration.
- NOTE It is important that the amperage specified is not exceeded. If greater than specified amperage is used, local overheating or burning of the part will occur. Burning also will result if parts made of thin material are tested by clamping between the machine heads with current passing directly through the piece. These always should be tested by suspending on a copper bar.
- (4) Flood the part with inspection fluid. (Refer to paragraph 2.b, this section.) Apply one or two shots of current while the liquid is flowing. Remove the stream of liquid immediately so as not to wash off faint indications.
- (5) One shot of current should be sufficient unless the piece is too long to be flooded at one time. In order to have inspection fluid flowing over the surface when the current is applied, it may be necessary to use several shots on long pieces.
- (6) Inspect for magnaflux indications of longitudinal flaws. This axial method of magnetization brings out the flaws running lengthwise of the part, that is, in the direction of the flow.

#### d. Instructions for the Transverse Method

(1) Place the part in the solenoid coil with the axis of the part passing through the coil opening. If the part is too large to go inside the coil as described, place it adjacent to the coil with its axis perpendicular to the coil. The fl. ws most effectively indicated by this method are those lying transversely (crosswise) across the part, when the part is placed in the solenoid coil

as described above. Flood with inspection fluid. While flooded, apply two shots of maximum amperage unless amperage is otherwise specified.

- (2) Remove the fluid flow quickly after the last shot to avoid washing off weak indications.
- (3) Only the portion inside or projecting six inches beyond either end of the coil is effectively magnetized. Long pieces, therefore, should be treated by placing the coil in successive positions, flooding the portion of the part inside the coil, and giving it one shot of current for each position.
- (4) Inspect for transverse indications. Cracks in fillets at changes of section and cracks lying across the shank and pin end of connecting rods are effectively shown by this method.

#### e. Preservation of Defect Patterns

If a permanent record of the defect pattern is desired, it may be preserved on the part itself or on paper. To preserve the indication on the part itself, drop a few drops of carbon tetrachloride on and adjacent to the indication. This will clean away the particles of inspection compound which are not held to the indication by the magnetic current. Then, drop a drop or two of clear lacquer on the indication. This will seal the indication to the part. To transfer the indication to a sheet of paper, drop a few drops of carbon tetrachloride. Then cover the indication with a piece of scotch tape. When the scotch tape is peeled from the part, the adhesive will lift the indication intact and it can then be placed on the sheet of paper by sticking the scotch tape to the paper.

#### f. Demagnetization

- (1) After a part has been magnetized and inspected, it must be carefully demagnetized to prevent its carrying or picking up metallic particles in the engine assembly.
- (2) This is done by placing the part in an alternating or reversing magnetic field of an alternating current solenoid coil. Then, by slowly withdrawing the part from the field of the coil three or four feet, the strength of the magnetization at each cycle becomes weaker during withdrawal until at three or four feet the residual magnetism left when current is cut off is negligible. To be fully effective, the a-c field must be nearly as strong as the d-c field used in magnetizing. If demagnetization is not

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complete, repeat the process and turn the part while withdrawing.

- (3) Do not shut off the current while the part is inside the demagnetizer or within the field, as a strong residual magnetization will be left in the direction determined by the last half cycle in effect when the current is broken.
- (4) When parts are much smaller than the demagnetizer, pass them through the coil close to its inside wall and not through the center of the opening.

#### g. Rinse and Slush Treatment

- (1) After being demagnetized, the parts should be thoroughly rinsed in a suitable solution of mineral spirits, to completely remove the magnaflux inspection materials. Place on a drain board or rack until the rinsing fluid is completely drained off.
- (2) If it appears that the parts will not be inspected again within 24 hours, dip the part into a bath of fuel tank slushing compound, and place on a drain board or rack to drain.

### h. Shafts

- (1) This includes such parts as camshaft, small idler shafts, and other shafts which have integral gears and are not provided with a center hole. All rotating shafts should be tested by both the axial and transverse methods.
- (2) In the axial method, the shaft should be mounted lengthwise by clamping it to the machine heads, and it should be charged with 1000 to 1500 amper-per-inch of shaft diameter. Pieces more than four inches in diameter should be charged with a minimum of 3000 amperes. Flood, as per general instructions paragraph 2 c. (4), this section, and inspect for axial indications, paying particular attention to the fillets, the region within ½-inch of fillets and the region immediately around any hole. Demagnetize.
- (3) In the transverse method, the shaft should be placed inside of and at right angles to the solenoid coil. The coil should be charged with the maximum specified amperage. Since the magnetizing will extend only six inches on either side of the coil, the process should be repeated at least once in each 12 inches of shaft length. Flood, as per general instructions, pargraph 2 c. (4), this section, and inspect for transverse indications. Demagnetize and rinse.

(4) All parts, that successfully pass magnaflux inspection, will receive the magnaflux stamp of approval in ink.

# i. Recommended Amperage for Magnetic Inspection of Continental W670 Engine Parts

Part No.	Name of Part	Amperage
2050	Bolt - Crankcase	.1000-1500
2057	Nut - Thrust bearing	.1800-2000
2129	Roller - Valve tappet	
2254	Roller - Rocker	
2255	Rocker - Roller bushings.	. 500-1000
2256	Rocker - Roller pin	. 500-1000
2584	Gear - Tachometer	.1000-1500
2585	Gear - Tachometer driven	1000-1500
2593	Gear - Oil pump	.1000-1500
2835	Bolt - Crankshaft	.1000-1500
A3062	Gear - Cam drive	.2000-2500
-3064	Gear - Pump drive	.1500-2000
3067	Gear - Crankshaft starter	2000-2500
3068	Gear - Cam drive	.1500-2000
3113	Pin - Intermediate cam	
	drive gear bearing	
3192	Rod - Articulating	.1000-2000
3348 &		
3349	Arm - Rocker	1500-2000
A3841	Gear - Ignition (W670- 6A)	.1500-2500
A3891	Gear - Ignition (W670-	
	6N)	
3915	Gear - Starter	
5071	Rod - Master	
A5160	Ring - Assembly - Cam	.2500-3000
A5180	Crankshaft - Front (finished)	2000-2500
A5180	Crankshaft - Rear	
	(finished)	
20249	Shaft - Rocker	1000-1500
20255	Pin - Valve tappet roller	1500-2000
20260	Pin - Piston	
20267	Rod - Push	
20281	End - Ball	
20281	Nut - Propeller	
20292	Follower - Cam.	
20292	Insert - Cam follower	
20293 20997	Bolt - Crankcase	
23152	Pin - Knuckle	
20107	A III " INIMENIC	-500 2000

35204	Cage - Thrust bearing2000-2500
500051	Gear - Generator drive1500-2000
500053	Pinion - Generator drive1500-2000
500055	Pinion - Generator
	step-up1500-2000

# 3. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSPEC-TION OF PARTS

# a. Bearings

- (1) Where ball bearings are of a type that cannot be completely disassembled, the bearings should be thoroughly cleaned and visually inspected as far as possible. An effort should be made to examine carefully the inner and outer races and balls for roughness and excessive wear. The bearings then should be oiled with a light oil and checked for smoothness. Dry bearings are quite apt to feel rough and sound noisy when turned. Inspect ball retainers for cracks or defects, loose rivets, and signs of corrosion.
- (2) The inner diameter of inner races and the outer diameter of outer races should be examined for indications of spinning. Such an indication warrants an investigation of the fits involved.
- (3) Radial and axial wear of bearings usually is negligible if the bearings are satisfactory in other respects. Bearings may be continued in service as long as they appear in good condition and turn smoothly.
- (4) Rocker bearings will be inspected for indications of roughness and excessive wear without being removed from the rocker. If doubt exists, remove and inspect. Replace if necessary.

## b. Piston Rings

- (1) Piston rings removed from engines that are in the shop for overhaul may be used in the second and fourth piston ring grooves under the following conditions:
- (a) Side clearances must be within the standard limits. (See figure 60.)
- (b) Gap clearance must be less than 40 per cent over standard'limits. (See figure 61.)
- (c) Ring tension must be from 11 to 15 pounds.

(d) Rings must not be feathered, noticeably worn, scored, or burned.



Figure 40 - Checking Piston Ring Side Clearance

(2) All piston rings taken from engines which were removed from service at a low number of hours because of accident may, if not worn, be reinstalled in the same piston and cylinder for further service. They must, however, comply with above requirements.

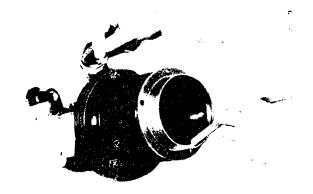


Figure 61 - Checking Piston Ring End Gap Clearance

# Section 11

# REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT

#### 1. GENERAL

#### a. Work Treatment

all the second

This section includes detailed instructions necessary to restore the engine to a completely satisfactory operating condition. The work will be treated separately by engine unit assemblies as outlined in the dismantling procedure.

### b. General Assembly Instructions

- (1) No part will be used for final assembly unless it possesses the final inspection approval. No steel part (except anti-friction bearings, springs, austenitic steel valves, studs, standard nuts, and washers) will be used for final assembly unless it has the Magnaslux stamp of approval at some point on its surface.
- (2) Fits, clearances, and other applicable specification values listed in Section XV will govern throughout the assembly of all component parts and assemblies.
- (3) Backlash will be measured with the mating gear teeth clean and dry.
- (4) Remove all nicks, scratches, or undesirable blemishes from all parts prior to assem-

- bing. These instructions apply especially to all mating bearing surfaces, and at any other place where they might serve as a starting point for structural failure.
- (5) All parts will be thoroughly washed and cleaned immediately preceding oiling for assembly.
- (6) The surface of any part of this engine that has motion against an adjoining surface, when in operation, will be thoroughly lubricated with new aircraft engine lubricating oil, at assembly.
- (7) Use the largest standard diameter cotter pin or wire possible.
- (8) All loose, bent or otherwise damaged studs will be replaced by the next oversize stud. Replacement of steel studs driven in aluminum or magnesium alloy parts requires good judgment as well as a great deal of care on the part of the mechanic. Unless the replacement is made properly, more difficulties may be encountered than would have been had no attempt been made to correct the original difficulty.
- (a) The first problem is not one of removing the broken or damaged stud but to remove it

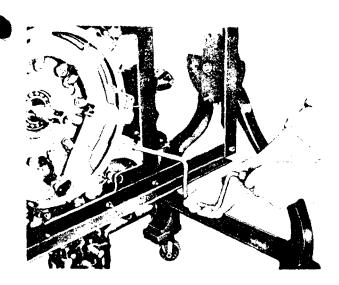


Figure 62 - Removing Damaged Studs

without injury to the part in which it has been set. If the outside threads have been stripped, it usually is a simple matter to remove the stud. A stud driver or a small pipe wrench, if necessary, may be used. (See figure 62.) Apply pressure on the handle of the tool so that there will be no tendency to bend the stud. Back the stud out slowly to avoid overheating the threads. It should be remembered that any thread lubricant or sealing material used when the part was installed probably has congealed, and rapid withdrawal of the parts may cause damage to the housing threads. Either of two methods may be used to remove studs which have been broken off at or near the base.

- (1) The center section of the stud may be drilled out and a square-shank stud remover installed. Use a wrench of the proper size and back out the stud carefully.
- (2) If the preceding method does not work satisfactorily, it may be possible to electric weld a short piece of steel bar stock or a steel nut to the broken stud. The bar stock or the nut then may be used to withdraw the broken piece. The welding must be done carefully to avoid melting or damaging the metal around the base of the stud.

CAUTION — Magnesium alloys are highly inflammable when heated to the high temperatures required to weld steel parts. Therefore, extreme care should be used when welding bar tock or drill rod to a broken stud setting in a magnesium alloy housing. Under no circumstances should a gas torch be used for welding a magnesium alloy housing.

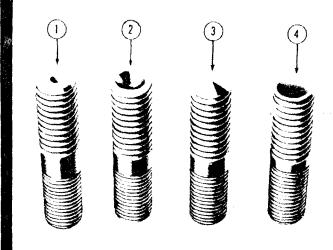


Figure 63 — Stud Identification Drawing

	Part Number	Stub Identification	
dex Number	Designation	(End Finish)	
1.	XXXX-09	.009" Oversize	
<b>2</b> .	XXXX-06	.006" Oversize	
3.	XXXX-03	.003" Oversize	
4.	XXXX	Standard Size	

- (b) Clean the threads in whatever part the stud is to be replaced before attempting to drive a new stud. Be sure that the tap used is the correct size. New taps usually cut oversize, and the mechanic should handle them carefully. If the tap appears to be cutting material away instead of just cleaning out the threads, withdraw it and use an older tool. Rough edges or burrs on a tap also may cause it to cut oversize. Carefully inspect all taps before using.
  - (c) If a stud was removed because it was

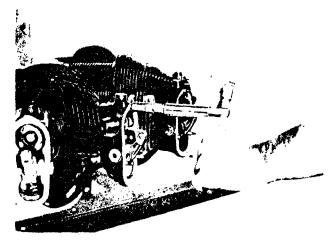


Figure 64 - Driving Studs with T-Handle Driver

loose, the next oversize stud should be installed. Oversizes of .003 inch, .006 inch, and .009 inch are supplied to replace the standard studs. (See figure 63.) These studs may be identified by the machining on the end that is driven into the housing. Examine the stud removed to determine its size and install the next oversize available.

- (d) High temperature, water-resistant grease should be applied to the stud threads before they are installed. The lubricant should be stirred before using and applied in conservative quantities.
- (e) Before installing a stud, make certain that it is the correct part and that the right end will be inserted in the housing, since these parts become mixed in stock.
- (f) When driving the stud, feed it in carefully until reasonably sure the threads are meshing properly. Then turn in slowly and steadily until the stud is approximately in position. A T-handle stud driver always should be used. (See figure 64.)
- (g) Do not turn in the studs rapidly or it is possible that the threads may overheat and either seize or be damaged.

#### 2. ACCESSORY CASE

- (a) Loose, damaged, or worn bushings will be removed and new ones installed. Caution will be exercised when inserting the oil feed bushing to determine that it is in perfect alignment with crankcase main bearing liners and that the oil hole is in line with the oil passage in the accessory case. After assembly bushings will be reamed to the minimum clearance specified in Section XV.
- (b) With the use of tool No. 22360, install new oil seals in the recesses provided on the rear side of the accessory case at each of the magneto drive gear bushings. These oil seals are installed with the smooth face of their retainer to the rear of the case.

# 3. CRANKCASE

#### a. Cam Followers

(1) Cam followers are not repairable in event of a structural failure or wear beyond limits. If a cam follower or guide is replaced without its mating part, care will be exercised that all clearances are within limits.

(2) If there is evidence of slight scuffing on the guide bore or on the cam follower, the outside diameter may be smoothed by using a very fine stone.

# b. Main Bearing Liners

- (1) If, for any reason, either crankcase section becomes unserviceable, the entire crankcase will be condemned and so tagged for disposal in accordance with existing regulations.
- (2) The main bearing liner will be replaced in accordance with the following instructions when dimensions are beyond 4.7268 for the front crankshaft bearings, or 4.3331 for the rear crankshaft bearing:
- (a) The front and rear sections of the main crankcase will be separated as in standard overhaul procedure. Working with the rear section first (part No. 6087), mount the crankcase on a vertical turret lathe table and center it with respect to the bearing liner. Proceed to cut down the entire liner so that only .010 to .015-inch remains. Then, by the use of a small punch, lift up on the edge of the remaining part of the liner. Catch it with a pair of pliers and pull it out. With pliers; or any other suitable tool, pull out the three securing pins.

NOTE — This is an excellent opportunity to ascertain if the oil passages back of the rear bearing liner are clean, as well as the passages to the tappet.

- (b) The liner on the front section of the crankcase (part No. 6447) may be removed like the one in the rear section. It also is permissible to use a drift with a blunt point, whose thickness does not exceed the thickness of the liner. Drive out the liner from front to rear. Allow the securing pins to shear off as the liner is driven out. It is not necessary to remove the stub ends of the pins from the case.
- (c) Check the bore in front and rear crank-case sections for size and roundness. If out-of-round more than .002 inch, the bore should be re-machined to trueness, keeping the oversize to a minmium (maximum oversize diameter .100 inch over a standard) as the new liner will be specially machined for any specific crankcase.
- (d) Determine the exact size of the bore in both the front and rear sections of the crankcase. For the front position, select a liner (part No. 3005) having an outside diameter of from

.005 to .007 inch larger in diameter than the bore. For the rear position, select a liner (Part No. 3006), also having an outside diameter of from .005 to .007 inch larger in diameter than the bore. When necessary, machine an oversized liner to the exact size required. Mark the exact location of the pins that secured the original liner on the crankcase webbing where the marking can be seen after the new liners are installed.

- (e) Place both sections of the crankcase in an oven and heat to approximately 121° F. (250° C.) and at the same time, place the two new bearing liners in a refrigerator or dry ice and cool to a temperature of from —23° C. to —45° C. (—10° F. to —50° F.). All parts will have reached a stable temperature within 20 minutes.
- (f) After a liner has been chilled, place the liner so that the liner can be installed quickly in the case after removal of the case from the oven. Install each liner so it is flush with the side of the case toward the cylinder wall center liner. Hold the liner in place momentarily and the crankcase will shrink to it quickly.
- (g) Drill and pin the liner, making sure that a slightly different location for the pins is used. This can be determined by the earlier marking placed on the crankcase webbing.
- (h) Due to the many types of machines and the different methods of procedure, no specific instructions for the boring of newly installed liners are given. Instead, exact conditions which must be met are pointed out. All boring procedure should be accomplished with these conditions in mind.
- (1) When the new liners are exactly centered, only .015 inch of stock is available on the side for truing up and bringing to exact size.
- (2) When finished, each liner must be square within .002 inch of the accessory pilot face and with the thrust bearing counterbore face.
- (3) Each liner must be concentric within .001 inch of the accessory case pilot and thrust bearing counterbore at the front crankcase section.
- (4) Perfect concentricity is necessary to maintain the alignment of the crankshaft and connecting rods in the assembled engines.
- (5) A boring bar, centered in the oil feed caring in the accessory case and the thrust bearing location is recommended for this work.

(i) Finish the liner in the rear section of the crankcase to a diameter of 4.3310 inches (plus .005-minus .000) and the liner in the front section to 4.7247 inches (plus .0005-minus .000).

#### 4. CYLINDERS

#### a. General

- (1) Cylinder assemblies which have loose heads or cracks, except for small cracks near the surface of the cooling fins, are to be replaced. Small nicks on the edge of the cylinder fins should be removed carefully by filing. Sharp corners should be rounded off.
- (2) Nicks on the flanged surface of the cylinder barrel flanges should be removed by hand stoning. Polish flanges with crocus cloth.
- (3) Cylinder bores, which are slightly corroded, scored, or pitted may be repaired by honing. If either the maximum permissible out-

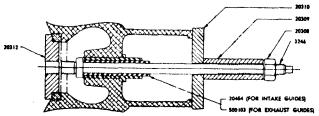


Figure 65 - Valve Guide Puller and Inserter - Tool No. A3373

of-round condition or the maximum permissible taper or the average maximum barrel diameter is exceeded, the cylinder bore should be reground and honed to the first standard oversize that will remove all excessive out-of-round and taper. Surface finish must be 14-20 microfinish,

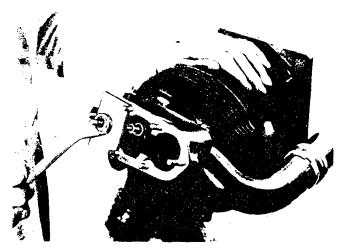


Figure 66 - Removing Valve Guide with Tool No. A3373

which is a smooth finish grind or the equivalent to the finish of a new cylinder. If cylinders are ground oversize, it will be necessary to fit oversize pistons and piston rings. Pistons are available to fit cylinders .010- and .020-inch oversize. Cylinders will not be ground more than .020-inch oversize.

### b. Valve Guide Replacement

- (1) Install cylinder on holding plate, tool No. A4116.
- (2) To pull the valve guide proceed as follows: (See figures 65 and 66.) Install the valve guide puller and inserter screw through the valve guide with the screw head on the inside of the cylinder. Install the intake bushing (part No. 20454) or exhaust bushing (part No. 500-103) over the screw and in the inside diameter of the valve guide. Install the valve guide puller plate, tool No. 20310, over the puller screw and rest it against the rocker box parting flange. Install the valve guide puller and inserter spacer (part No. 20309) on the screw and apply nut (part No. 20308). Heat should be applied carefully to the cylinder head, bringing the temperature up to approximately 93.3° C. (200° F.). Operate the nut, (part No. 20308) and pull the guide (See figure 65 for illustrated diagram of tool set-up).
- (3) To install a valve guide, proceed as follows: Screw the valve guide inserter disk nut (part No. 20312) on the screw (part No. 3247). Place the intake or exhaust valve guide bushing on the screw (part No. 3246). Insert the assembly through the valve guide boss hole with the disk nut resting against the valve seat. The cylinder head should be heated carefully as directed in the preceding paragraph. The valve guide should be chilled in a solution of commercial dry ice and alcohol or in a pan of alcohol placed in an electric refrigerator. Immediately preceding installation, the outside diameter of the guide should be thinly coated with petrolatum. Place the new valve guide on the puller and inserter screw and slide it down over 's bushing. Install the valve guide puller and serter spacer (part No. 20309) on the screw ad apply the nut. Turn the valve guide puler and inserter nut, forcing the valve guide into the cylinder head.

**CAUTION** — If the valve guide is installed rapidly enough, the tools may not be required.

When installing the valve guide, it is essential that the operation be completed rapidly. Any delay in getting the valve guide into its final position will permit it to warm up and expand, thereby increasing its resistance to installation.

#### c. Valve Seat Replacement

- (1) Defective seats will be cut to a thin shell . using a suitable cutter. The thin shell will be pried loose from the recess with a knife or similar tool.
- (2) Measurements will be taken to determine that the replacement seats have a minimum pitch of .0065 inch.
- (3) Heat the cylinder head in an oven to 288° C. (550° F.). Chill the valve seats for at least 20 minutes in a pan of alcohol in an electric refrigerator or dry ice to -45.5° C. (-50° F.).
- (4) Hold the seat with a suitable tool and insert it in the cylinder head as rapidly as possible. Hold securely in the cylinder until the seats expand.

**CAUTION** — The cylinder will be allowed to cool at room temperature to avoid possible cracks or distortions.

# d. Valve and Valve Seat Reconditioning (See figure 67)

(1) Care will be taken, when refinishing valves and valve seats, to insure that the angle of the valve and the angle of the seat are iden-

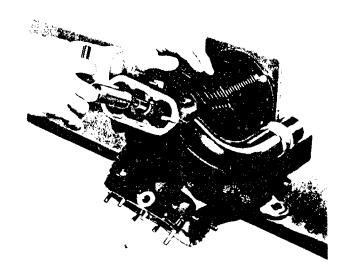


Figure 67 - Grinding Valves

tical. If these operations are done carefully, it will not be necessary to lap all of the valve seats. One or more valves of a set should be lapped to their valve seats sufficiently to determine that the work has been accomplished satisfactorily.

- (2) Cylinders will be tested to determine that satisfactory seal has been obtained between the valves and the valve seats in the following manner:
- (a) Install the valves in cylinders with a safety circlip on each valve stem, a valve spring seat, the outer, intermediate and inner valve springs (with the closed up coils next to the cylinder valve spring washer), and two retaining split cone locks. Install dummy spark plugs.
- (b) Place the cylinder assembly on a rack with the cylinders in an inverted position. Place approximately two quarts of kerosene in the cylinders. Watch the valve ports for leakage. If leakage is observed, lap the valves to the valve seats.

# e. Spark Plug Bushing Replacement

- (1) Using a No. 31 drill, drill the brass locking pin that holds the spark plug bushings in place to a depth of \(\frac{1}{4}\)-inch from the flange of the insert. Mark the cylinder at the location of this hole.
- (2) Insert a large Easyout in the bushing and remove the bushing from the cylinder.
- (3) Select the next oversize bushing and screw into place firmly.
- (4) Using a No. 31 drill, drill the new bushing in the center of its flange at any position (other than the previous hole) to a depth of 7/16 inch.
- (5) Drive the locking pin into place until the exposed end of the pin is flush with the flange of the insert.

#### f. Rocker Arm Bearing Replacement

Bearings will not be removed from rockers unless inspection reveals defects. When replacement of the rocker bearing is required, the bearing will be pressed out of the rocker box with an arbor press. The new bearing may be installed

#### like manner.

#### **ASTER AND LINK RODS**

Replacing Master Rod Bearings f the master-rod-bearing clearances are be-

yond limits, the master rod bearing will be replaced in the following manner:

(1) Mount the master rod in a suitable holding fixture on a drill press, boring mill or lathe. Use a fly-cutter, or other boring tool, and cut the bearing from the master rod, leaving only a thin shell.

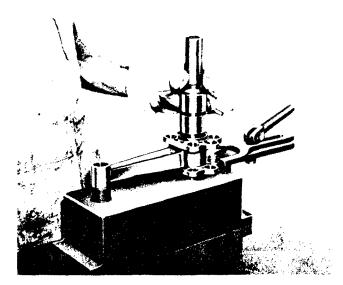


Figure 68 - Replacing Master Rod Bearing

- (2) Push the liner from the master rod with an arbor press.
- (3) Polish the bore and clean the oil passages.
- (4) Place the master rod in an oven and heat it to 204.5° C. (400° F.). Place a new master bearing in an electric refrigerator and chill it to -23.5° C. to -45.5° C. (-10° F. to -50° F.)
- (5) Place the bearing in the master rod, making sure that the oil hole opposite the groove in the master rod bearing is installed next to the groove in the master rod. The bearing must come to rest flush with the bottom edge of the master rod. The beveled edge of the bearing should be .015 inch below the upper edge of the master rod. (See figure 68.)
- (7) After installation, the crankshaft crankpin will be measured accurately and the master rod bearing diamond bored to not less than .0023-inch clearance in accordance with the limits in Section XV.

#### b. Improving Knuckle Pin Fit

(1) Grind all knuckle pin holes to .945 (+.001) inch.

- (2) Make a .020- to .030-inch radius on each end of each knuckle pin hole, using a strip of emery cloth or other satisfactory method.
- (3) Chrome plate the knuckle pin holes .005 to .006 inch to a maximum diameter of .935 inch.
- (4) Regrind the knuckle pin holes between .9371-.9365 of an inch. These are the limits required in manufacturing new master rods. The holes also must be parallel to the crankpin hole and each other within .0005 per inch of length.
- (5) Round off the sharp edges so that installation of knuckle pins will not lift the plating. CAUTION This machining operation is extremely critical. If satisfactory facilities are not available, the master rods should be forwarded to Continental Motors Corporation for reconditioning.

# c. Master Rod and Articulating Rod Bushings

- (1) The master rod bushing may be pressed out on an arbor press.
- (2) A new bushing should be chilled to approximately —23.5° C. (—10° F.) and pressed in with a suitable mandrel and an arbor press, and bored to the minimum clearances given in the Table of Limits, section XV.
- (3) The articulating rod bushings may be replaced in the same manner.

#### 6. CRANKSHAFT

Rusted, pitted, and/or galled crankshaft bearing locations will be chrome plated in the following manner, provided they are serviceable in all other respects.

- (a) Only the defective bearing locations will be ground undersize approximately to the following dimensions and in no instance will the crankshaft be ground more than .015-inch undersize.
- (1) 2.550 inches at the thrust and front bearing locations.
  - (2) 2.350 inches at the rear bearing location.
- (b) The remainder of the crankshaft will be protected to prevent its being plated.
- (c) Chrome plate the undersize bearing locations to approximately the following sizes:
- (1) 2.570 inches at the thrust and front bearing locations.

- (2) 2.372 inches at the rear bearing location.
- (d) The chrome plated locations then will be ground to the following sizes:
- (1) 2.5596 inches (+.0000, -.0005) inch) at the thrust and front bearing locations.
- (2) 2.3624 inches (+.0000, -.0005) inch) at the rear bearing location.
- (e) All sharp corners will be rounded to a radius of .020 to .030 inch.
- (f) Crankshaft will be rejected for the following defects:
- (1) If the radius of the fillet between the bearing and the front crankshaft cheek is not approximately 3/16 inch.
- (2) Tool marks on the crankshaft cheek or journal.
  - (3) Unsatisfactory plating or machining.

# 7. DUPLEX PRESSURE AND SCAVENGE OIL PUMP

#### a. Housings and Plate

- (1) Clean all finished surfaces with crocus cloth and lead-free gasoline. Nicks or burrs on the mounting flanges may be cleaned up with a fine flat stone. A deep groove or scratch on the parting flanges should not be removed entirely, as the work probably will leave a low spot in the surface that easily could permit oil leakage. If any of the studs are loose, refer to the instructions contained in paragraph 1. b (8). this section. Deep scratches or excessive wear of the walls in the oil gear chambers increase the amount of oil slippage past the gears when the pump is operating. Therefore, if the gear locations are scored, smooth the surfaces, but do not attempt to completely remove deep scratches as this will cause excessive clearance between the gears and the housing.
- (2) The separating plate between the scavenge and pressure pump should be flat and smooth. This plate may be cleaned up by rubbing lightly over a lapping block. Use light pressure and lap carefully to remove only the minimum amount of material necessary to smooth up any ridges or nicks. Be sure to thoroughly clean the separating plate after lapping until all of the abrasive compound is removed. Do not clean in a bath in which engine parts are washed before assembly.

### b. Gears

The gears should be free from nicks, burrs, or sharp edges. It is particularly important that the tips of the teeth be smooth and free from sharp edges, since any slight imperfections probably will damage the pump housings during operation. This same condition is true of the flat ends of the teeth. The bearing diameters of the oil pump drive shaft should be cleaned and smoothed with crocus cloth and lead-free gasoline. Three Woodruff keys hold the scavenge pump gear to the main drive shaft. Stone any burrs that may have been raised when the keys were removed from the shaft. When small burrs are allowed to remain at the edges of the keyways, they may pick up as the gear is installed and lodge between the separating plate and the end of the gear.

#### 8. GENERATOR SPEED STEP-UP DRIVE

The lubriseal bearing installed on the pinion gear shaft cannot be cleaned or lubricated by ordinary tools. Do not, at any time, place in cleaning solution of any kind.

#### 9. CAMS

Cams will be inspected carefully for pits or roughness in the cam track, and the cam hub must be within limits in the cam hub sleeve. They are repaired with a new cam hub and reground cam track.

#### 10. IGNITION

(a) The magnetos will be overhauled in accordance with instructions in the Magneto Section in this manual.

- (b) The wire harnesses will be overhauled and tested at each overhaul. The wires will be renewed when the engine is overhauled for completion of time allowed and otherwise as necessary. All damaged springs, insulators, and terminals will be replaced.
- (c) The following table shows individual ignition cable lengths in inches and the total amount required per engine:

#### W670-6A

Cylinder Number		gneto to Cylinder		gnete te Cylinder
1	23	inches	42	inches
2	36	inches	291/2	inches
3	52	inches	40	inches
4	61	inches	51	inches
5	40	inches	71	inches
6	30	inches	59	inches
7	191/2	inches	48	inches

Total length required for one engine — 50 feet, 2 inches.

# W670-6N, 16 and 17

Cylinder Number	Left Magneto to Rear of Cylinder	Right Magneto te Front of Cylinder
1	25½ inches	43 inches
2	36 inches	30½ inches
3	52 inches	42 inches
4	61 inches	55 inches
5	43 inches	71 inches
6	31 inches	59½ inches
7	17½ inches	471/2 inches

Total length required for one engine: 51 feet 2.4 inches.

# Section 12

# ASSEMBLY OF SUB-ASSEMBLIES AFTER OVERHAUL

#### **GENERAL**

- (a) This section includes the detailed instructions necessary for assembly of the various engine sub-assemblies.
- (b) Tools required are a regular part of the engine mechanics tool kit.
- (c) Backlash between gears, bearing and pilot fits, clearances, and tightening torques,

where required, are listed in the Table of Limits, section XV.

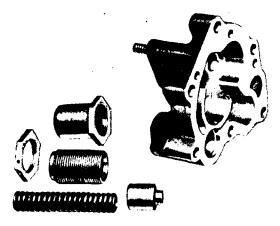
- (d) Responsibility for satisfactory and safe engine performance probably is more dependent on the assembly mechanic than any other individual in the overhaul organization.
- (e) Prior to assembly of sub-assemblies, all parts will be cleaned to remove all traces of corrosion-preventive mixture and accumulated foreign matter. During assembly, all steel parts will be covered with a heavy coat of one part corrosion-preventive compound, mixed with three parts aircraft engine lubricating oil. This mixture will be used on all internal parts on which corrosion may occur and will include all bearing surfaces, cylinder bores, and piston rings. The practice of using plain aircraft engine lubricating oil during assembly should be avoided.
- (f) When an engine is started, it usually requires several turns of the propeller before the oil pump is delivering a supply of lubricant to the farthest points. Therefore, unless these parts have been well coated with the corrosion-preventive mixture, prior to assembly, they probably will operate dry for a few seconds when the engine is first started.
- (g) The use of a suitable torque indicating wrench is an absolute requirement when tightening any parts for which torque values are included in the Table of Limits, section XV.
- (h) Certain items such as gaskets, clamps, safety wire, rubber oil seals, cotter pins, palnuts, and bolt head locking straps should not be used a second time. Use all new safety and locking material each time the engine is assembled.
- (i) As soon as each sub-assembly is completed, plug all external openings and leave them plugged until it is necessary to open them. This is important, since nuts, washers, and palnuts may be dropped in accidentally and result in damage to the engine when it is operated. The mechanic should guard against small pieces of safety wire getting into the engine when trimming the ends with side cutters.
- (j) Cotter pins and safety wire should be ected to fit snugly in the drilled holes where sey are used. When the cotter pin is used to ock a castle nut, the looped head of the pin hould set inside the castellation; not outside or cross it. Unless otherwise specified, one tab the cotter pin should be bent up and over flat

- against the top of the bolt or stud. The other tab should be bent down against the side of the nut. Safety wire should be twisted evenly and drawn up tightly. Loose safety wiring may vibrate enough during operation of the engine to wear through. This is especially true since the safety wire is most generally assembled around sharp edged parts.
- (k) Palnuts will be installed finger-tight after the retaining nuts have been tightened to the required torque. Palnuts will be locked with a minimum of 1/6 of a turn and a maximum of 1/4 of a turn. Palnuts will not be used on any internal threads.
- (1) Never back off a nut to line castellations with the hole drilled in a bolt or stud for inserting safety wire. If the nut must be tightened excessively, or the specified torque limit exceeded, use either a new washer or a new nut.
- (m) Safety all bolts, nuts, and other items that require it as the assembly progresses. Do not wait until the sub-assembly has been completed, or some of the nuts will be missed. Every assembly should be completed before leaving a job. If there is not sufficient time left to finish the work, it should not be started.
- (n) When a unit sub-assembly of the engine is being built up, it will be advisable to check for free movement after each moving part is installed and secured in place. See that the part turns freely with no binding, rubbing, or interference of any kind. If difficulty is noted, immediately after any particular part has been ascembled and it was not evident before, there should be little trouble in locating the cause and taking corrective action.

## 2. GENERATOR STEP-UP DRIVE

- (a) Ascertain that the oil plug is in the inside bore of the pinion gear. Press the following parts on the pinion gear shaft in the order named:
- (1) Oil thrower, with the concave face adjacent to the gear.
  - (2) Install the front ball bearing.
- (3) Install the two split keys midway of the pinion shaft with a retaining clip around their outside diameter.
  - (4) Install the bearing spacer.
  - (5) Install the Lubriseal ball bearing. This

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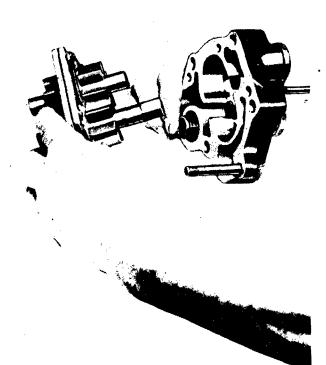


Figure 69 — Assembling Duplex Oil Pump

bearing is visually identified as being the heavier of the two.

- (b) Press this sub-assembly into its housing with the pinion gear teeth installing on the side of the housing opposite the cover studs. The sub-assembly should be pressed down tight enough against the housing shoulder to hold the oil thrower tight.
- (c) Install the bearing retainer gasket and the bearing retainer. Install five No. 10-32 fillister-head screws that retain the assembly in the housing. Safety with wire.

CAUTION — Safety wire will be installed below the elevation of the screw heads.

(d) Install one external  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch pipe plug in the housing.

# 3. DUPLEX OIL PUMP (See figure 69)

(a) Place pressure pump body on a bench resting on the "oil in" and "oil out" connection studs. Make certain that the air relief check ball, spring, and plug are properly installed on the drive gear.

- (b) Place the pressure section driving and driven gear in the housing with their long shaft extending vertically and apply a thin layer of sealing compound on the body parting flange.
- (c) Install the two oil seals in the pressure oil pump plate assembly and install the plate over the pressure gear shafts. Install the duplex scavenge to the pressure pump gasket:
- (d) Place the high pressure oil relief valve guide and the check valve seat in the duplex scavenge oil pump plate assembly, and install the plate.
- (e) Install the Woodruff key on the pressure pump driven gear shaft, and install the gear. Install the driven gear on the pressure pump driving gear shaft.
- (f) Install the check valve plunger and spring in the scavenge section body. Apply a thin layer of gasoline and oil resistant grease, on the scavenge oil pump parting flange and install the scavenge section body. There are two centering dowels extending between the pressure and scavenge section. The assembly is held together as an independent unit by one 5/16-24

castle nut, installed adjacent to the pressure relief valve adjusting screw boss, and one flathead machine screw installed with its head adjacent to the pump's external drive.

- (g) Install the high pressure relief valve plunger, springs, adjusting screw, washer, lock nut, washer, and cap in the order named.
- (h) Install the "oil in" and "oil out" connections and safety their retaining nuts together with twisted wire.
- (i) When assembled, the pump should operate freely with the external square drive coupling turned by hand. Any binding probably would be caused by the pressure to scavenge gear shafts failing to line up in their bearings. Light tapping on the side of either body will assist in "setting" the position of the component parts in a more perfect alignment.
- (j) The oil pump will be tested in actual oil pumping operation before installation on the engine. This may be accomplished by the use of a test stand. (See figure 70.)

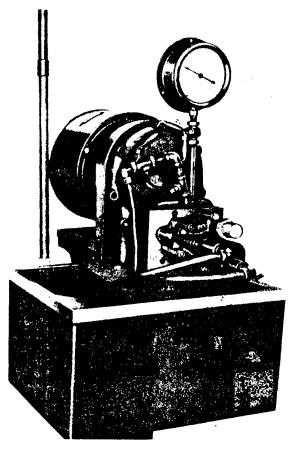


Figure 70 - Testing Duplex Oil Pump

# 4. ROCKER SCAVENGE OIL PUMP

Place the scavenge oil pump body on a bench resting on its cover flange. Install the drive gear and driven gear, and the pilot gasket in the pilot cover. This pump is held together, prior to assembly on the engine, by a single dowel and a press fit of the pilot cover. The oil pump should be bolted together temporarily through its mounting holes and tested for free turning and actual oil pump operations on test stand. (See figure 70.)

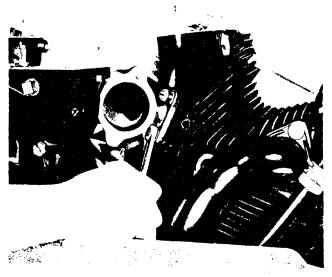


Figure 71 — Installing Exhaust Elbows

**NOTE** — An oil seal is provided on the pump used on the W670-6N, 16 and 17 engines which is pressed into the housing before assembly on the engine.

#### 5. TACHOMETER DRIVE

Assemble the two driven gears with their long shafts located in their bearing bosses. Install the pinion gear and pilot cover. The assembly is secured with two No. 10-32 fillisterhead machine screws extending through the housing to the outside of the housing.

#### 6. CYLINDERS

- (a) Cylinders are received with valves installed and tested.
- (b) The rocker and bearing assembly is secured in the rocker box by a through-bolt locked by a castle nut and cotter pin. The rockers with ball bearings require a thrust washer on each

side. A thin film of gasoline and oil resistant grease will be used under the head of the through bolt and under the outer washer.

- (1) The nut on the rocker through-bolt will be tightened to a torque not to exceed 275 inch-pounds, however, the rocker bearings must not bind. A minimum torque of 100 inch-pounds is permissible, providing the side motion of the rocker does not exceed .010 inch measured at the rocker roller pin.
- (c) Install the intake pipe and flange with a gasket and three 5/16-24 plain nuts. These flange nuts should be sufficiently loose to permit the pipe to rotate in its flange to facilitate subsequent cylinder assembly on the crankcase. Install packing nut and packing on end of intake pipe.
- (d) Install exhaust elbows, except on No. 5 cylinder. Secure with four plain steel washers, four brass castle nuts, and safety wire. No gasket is used between the exhaust elbow and the cylinder. (See figure 71.)

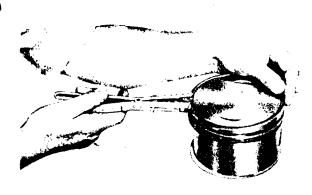


figure 72 - Installing Piston Rings

## 7. PISTON RINGS (See figure 72)

- (a) After the proper piston ring side clearance and gap have been determined for the cylinder in which they will be installed, the piston rings will be installed on the pistons with a suitable expander. It is necessary to exercise extreme care in this operation to prevent damage to the pistons.
- (b) Piston rings, part No. 35294, which incorporate a small bevel on the inside upper cor-

ner, will be installed in the two top grooves with the beveled side up. The rings are marked "top" near the gap. The oil ring, part No. 35596, is installed in the third groove with beveled edge down. Piston ring, part No. 35594, is installed in the bottom groove.

#### 8. ACCESSORY CASE

(a) If the intermediate cam drive gear pin had been damaged and removed during disassembly, install by pressing into position with an arbor press. It is retained in place with two 5/16-24 castle nuts safetied together with braided wire. Inspection will be made to determine that the end of the bearing pin did not pick up metal from the case when it was pressed in.

**NOTE** — The pin must be assembled with the oil hole up.

- (b) Thoroughly clean all oil lines with compressed air and a suitable solvent, and install all oil plugs. All plug threads will be lubricated with thread compound, prior to assembly.
- (c) Install the generator drive pinion from the rear of the accessory case toward the front. Install the generator drive gear on the end of the pinion gear where it projects through the front side of the case. The drive gear is retained to the pinion with a washer, nut, and cotter pin. Test the gear for free rotation and proper clearance in the bearing.
- (d) Install the right and left oil pump drive gears from the front of the accessory case to the rear. These gears are retained in their

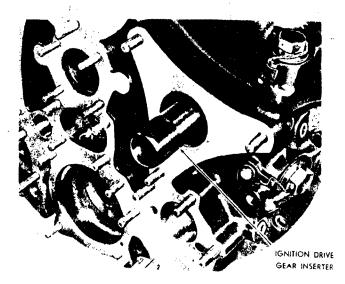


Figure 73 - Ignition Drive Gear Inserter



Figure 74 -- Installing Rocker Scavenge Oil Pump

bearings by a circlip installed on the end of the gear shaft where it projects through to the rear side of the case. Test for free rotation and clearance of the gears in their bearings.

(e) Inspect the oil plugs on the inside bores of the right and left magneto drive gears, and ascertain that they are tightly in place. Insert the ignition drive gear inserter, tool No. 22360, through the seal from the outer side of the case using a twisting motion. From the inner side of the accessory case carefully insert an ignition drive gear and push it in place, catching the

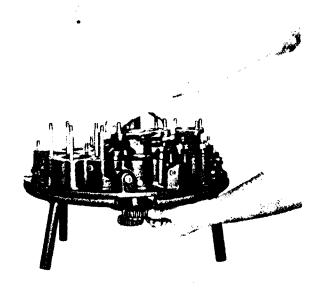


Figure 75 - Installing Generator Speed Step-Up Drive

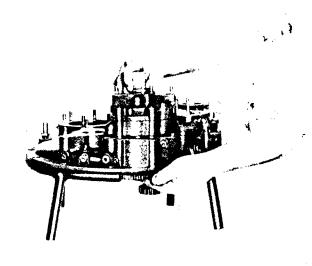


Figure 76 — Installing Duplex Pressure and Scavenge Oil Pump

inserter tool as it is freed from the oil seal. (See figure 73.) Secure the gear with a retaining circlip. Do not force the shaft through the seal in any manner that might bend the seal backwards or in any way damage it. Test for free rotation and clearance of the gear in its bearing, and its teeth clearance with the oil pump gears.

(f) Make sure that the rear crankshaft oil plug is tight in the rear crankshaft nut. Install the nut assembly in the crankshaft starter gear and secure it in the gear with a snap ring (part No. 22094). Install the gear in the accessory case from the front towards the rear and test for free rotation and clearance in the bearing. Test the gear teeth clearance with the two magneto drive gears.

**NOTE** — This gear is not retained in its proper operating position until it is assembled to the crankshaft.

- (g) Install the intermediate cam drive gear on its pin bearing, and secure with a thrust washer, nut and cotter pin. This gear should have .0015 to .002 end play when installed, and should be tested for correct gear teeth clearance and rotation with the mating generator drive gears.
- (h) If the gear backlash exceeds the limits given in section XV, an inspection will be made of the accessory case bushing gear shafts and

gear teeth to determine excessive wear or improper location of the bushing.

- (i) Install the accessory case drain screw which locates under the generator speed stepup drive mounting pad. This screw safeties to one of the generator step-up drive attaching castle nuts, the safetying being completed when the drive is installed.
  - (j) Install the accessory case breather nipple.
- (k) Install the rocker scavenge elbow pad cover with its retaining nuts and palnuts.
- (1) Install the starter gear from the rear of the accessory case toward the front. Install the starter gear retainer assembly from the front to the rear and lock with a washer, screw and lock wire.
- (m) Install the rocker scavenge oil pump on its mounting pad on the right side of the accessory case. (See figure 74.) The fuel pump drive coupling recesses in the right oil pump drive gear hub. Secure the pump with six flat washers and castle nuts. Install the fuel pump drive coupling and pump cover and secure with four flat washers, plain nuts, and palnuts on the W670-6A only. The W670-6N, 16 and 17 engines have a splined connection for driving the fuel pump; the cover is secured with washers, castle nuts and lock wire.
- (n) Install the generator speed, step-up drive with its external driving gear meshing with the internal teeth of the generator drive pinion located in the accessory case. (See figure 75.) Attach the drive with four flat washers and castle nuts. Safety with braided wire and be sure to include the accessory case drain screw located just below the mounting pad. Install the generator speed step-up drive cover and retain with four flat washers, plain nuts and palnuts. If the generator speed, step-up drive is not installed, install the cover and secure with washers, nuts and palnuts.
- (o) Install the high pressure oil screen housing with a gasket and its four retaining washers, plain nuts and palnuts. The scavenge oil screen is installed and safetied with twisted wire under one of the oil pressure screen housing retaining palnuts. Install the relief valve ball, spring and plug in the bore of the boss located adjacent to the high pressure oil screen assembly.
- (p) Install the duplex pressure and scavenge oil pump, engaging its square external drive coupling in the center of the left accessory case

oil pump drive gear. (See figure 76.) The pump is retained by five plain vashers and castle nuts. The duplex pressure-to-savenge section retaining castle nut (located adjacent to the pressure relief valve box) is included in the safety wiring of the duplex pump retaining nuts.

#### 9. MASTER AND ARTICULATING ROD AS-SEMBLY

- (a) Place the master rod on fixture No. A-500143, with half moon keyways facing up.
- (b) Place a thick coat of castor oil on the knuckle pins and chill them in an electric refrigerator or dry ice to -34° C. (-29.2° F.) or less.
- (c) Place the articulating rod in position to receive the knuckle pin. Place Woodruff key in knuckle pins so that they line up with the keyway in the master rod cheek. Press the knuckle pin in place using a pilot, tool No. 20411 and inserter, tool No. 2853.
- (d) Install the remaining rods and knuckle pins in the same manner.
- (e) Check end clearances between the articulating rods and master rod cheeks in accordance with Table of Limits, section XV. Re-

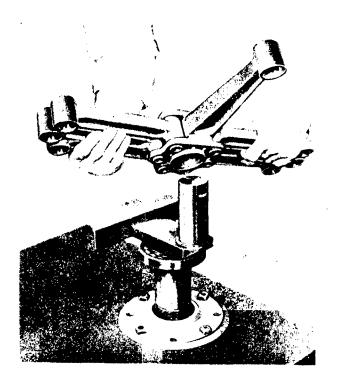


Figure 77 — Installing Master Rod Assembly on Crankshaft

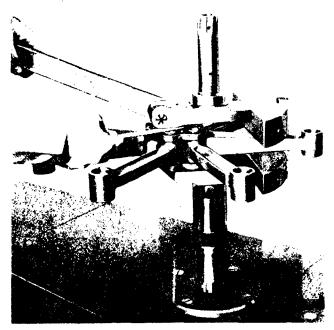


Figure 78 - Assembling Crankshaft

move from fixture and install knuckle pin circlips.

#### 10. CRANKSHAFT AND MASTER ROD AS-SEMBLY

- (a) Secure the crankshaft front half in the support assembly, tool No. A4093. Oil the crankpin, pick up the master rod and articulating rod assembly, and with the Woodruff key side of the master rod down, slip the master rod assembly on the crankpin, chamfer side down. (See figure 77.)
- (b) Remove all traces of oil from the protruding end of the crankpin with carbon tetrachloride. Spread the rear crankshaft cheek with the spreader plunger, tool No. 2344, and the plunger pin (part No. 20314); place the rear crankshaft section in position on the crankpin.
- (c) Line up the slots in the front and rear counter weights and insert a crankshaft alignment bar. (See figure 78.)

NOTE—Use either alignment bar, tool No. 22992 or 22993. Alignment bar, tool No. 22992, has side thicknesses of .4995 inch and .4998 inch. Tool No. 22993 has side thicknesses of .5001 inch and .5005 inch. It is important to select the alignment bar that will fit into the crankshaft counterweight slots of any individual

crankshaft by a slight pressure of the hand. DO NOT FORCE BAR WITH A HAMMER.

- (d) Place a .010-inch feeler gage on the side of the crankpin between the master rod bearing and the crankshaft rear cheek.
- (e) When the proper clearance has been obtained, remove the clamp bolt and remove the spreader, plunger, and pin.
- (f) Lubricate the washer and the threads of the cap screw with white lead base, anti-seize compound. With the washer under the head of the cap screw, insert the cap screw in the crankshaft cheek and tighten from .004 to .005 inch stretch with wrench, tool No. 3103, and a three-foot extension. Safety with cotter pin. Remove aligning bar and feeler gauges.

NOTE — The final master rod end clearance with normal thickness gage drag should be a minimum of .008 inch and a maximum of .015 inch.

- (g) Place the front crankcase section, the rear ball bearing, the intermediate ball bearing, and the thrust bearing cage in an oven and heat to approximately 93.5° C. (200° F.). A container of oil heated to 93.5° C. (200° F.) is satisfactory to heat the bearings. Allow the thrust bearing to remain at room temperature.
- (h) Install the crankshaft assembly in support, tool No. A-4093, with tail shaft up. Oil the rear ball bearing journal.
- (i) Remove the rear main ball bearing from the oven and place it over the tail shaft with the loading slot towards the crankshaft cheek and install the bearing on its journal. Make sure that the bearing comes to rest in full contact with the crankcheek. Oil the bearing thoroughly with aircraft engine lubricating oil.
- (j) Place the crankshaft assembly in support, tool No. A-4288, with propeller shaft up. Oil front crankshaft bearing journal and install the front main bearing spacer washer.
- (k) Remove the front crankshaft bearing from the oven and install. Use the same procedure as employed with the rear main bearing.
- (1) Install the crankshaft assembly on the blocks and test each main ball bearing for concentricity. Maximum allowable out-of-round is .001 inch.
- (m) Install the crankshaft assembly on a suitable fixture with crankshaft ball bearings supporting the crankshaft assembly. Place dial

indicators in position and rotate the crankshaft to check crankshaft run-out. This run-out must not exceed .005 inch at the front propeller cone position or .002 inch at the oil feed bearing position on the rear end of the crankshaft.

NOTE — It is strongly recommended that the run-out in excess of .001 inch at the rear oil feed bearing location, or .002 inch at the front propeller cone position be corrected by loosening the crankshaft clamp bolt and shifting the crankshaft rear section slightly.

# 11. CRANKSHAFT AND CRANKCASE FRONT HALF ASSEMBLY

- (a) Install the crankshaft in tool No. A4288, with propeller shaft up.
  - (b) Install bearing spacer on crankshaft.
- (c) Remove thrust bearing cage from oven and place the cold thrust bearing in the cage with the loading slot down, and return to the oven.

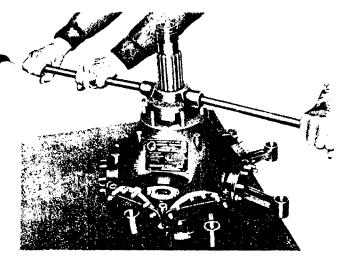


Figure 79 - Tightening Front Crankshaft Thrust Bearing Nut

(d) Remove the nose section from the oven and drop thrust bearing and cage in place in the crankcase front half. The flange of the cage should be snug against the face of the nose section. Place crankcase in position on the crankshaft.

NOTE — Make sure that the master rod is aligned in the No. 1 cylinder port and the articulating rods in their respective ports. Use tools Nos. A4230 and 3396 to press the nose section in place so that the thrust bearing contacts the crankshaft bearing spacer firmly.

- (e) Place the oil slinger over the crankshaft with the convex side down. Install the thrust bearing nut with a coat of white lead base, antiseize compound on the threads. Tighten the nut to specified limits shown in section XV holding the crankshaft with a spline wrench. (See figure 79.)
- (f) Install the thrust bearing cover plate. Tighten the retaining nuts finger tight. The clearance (with the nuts to finger tightness) between the cover plate and the thrust bearing cage must be between .004 and .006 inch. Remove the cover plate after the clearance has been checked.
- (g) Apply a thin coat of gasoline and oil resistant grease to the inner face of the front bearing cover plate. The sealing compound should not be closer than ½ inch to the oil holes in the cover plate or the inside surface. Install the cover plate and secure with an aluminum spacer, a plain steel washer and a plain nut on each of the attaching studs. Tighten the nuts to 250 to 300 inch-pounds torque and install palnuts.

### Section 13

# FINAL ASSEMBLY AFTER OVERHAUL

#### 1. GENERAL

- (a) The procedure outlined in this section includes the instructions necessary for final assembly of the various unit sub-assemblies that comprise the completed engine.
- (b) Special assembly instructions and precautions listed at the beginning of section XII are to be observed. It is particularly important that mechanics guard against small pieces of safety wire and cotter pins getting into the engine when trimming the ends with side cutters.
- (c) It is assumed that all unit sub-assembly operations have been completed as outlined in section XII. Machined flanges, between which gaskets or rubber packing is not used, may be coated with gasoline and oil resistant grease prior to assembly. Use only a very thin coat.
- (d) Refer to section XII, paragraph 1, (e), for instructions on the use of corrosion-preventive mixture.

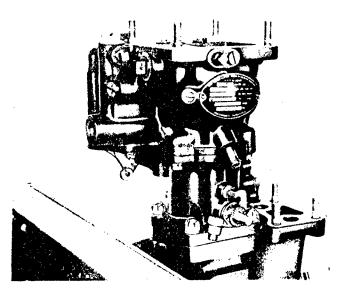


Figure 20 - Mramberg HAR60 Curberoter Installed

#### 2. FINAL ASSEMBLY

#### a. Crankcase

- (1) Attach the rear crankcase to the assembly stand and place in the horizontal position.

  Tace a gasket on the stude at each tappet pad and install the 14 tappet guides over the stude.
- (2) Place the carburetor in position on the rear crankcase with the float chamber facing No. \*\*cylinder port. (See figure 80.)

**NOTE** — Care should be taken to select a 1/32-inch gasket for the carburetor. Do not use a 1/16-inch gasket.

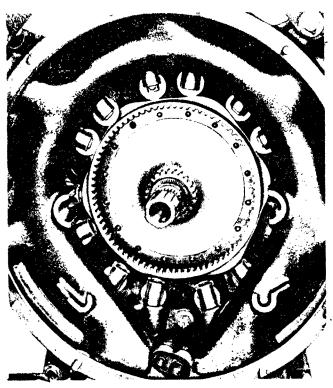


Figure 81 — Rear Bearing Spacer and Cam Ring Installed on Tail Shaft

Secure with four plain washers, castle nuts and safety wire. Safety the front two nuts together and the two rear nuts and include the 7/8-inch brass plugs in the crankcase.

- (3) Place crankshaft and front case assembly in position on the rear crankcase half; install the crankcase bolts.
- **CAUTION** Care will be taken when installing the crankshaft assembly to prevent damage to the rear bearing liner.
- (4) There are six short and one long crank-case bolts. One long bolt is installed in the bottom position on the crankcase with a plain washer under the head of the bolt and a plain washer under the castle nut. The nut is safetied with a 3/32-inch cotter pin inside the rear case. The two upper bolts between cylinders No. 1 and 7, and 1 and 2 are installed with plain washers under the head and the lifting eyes under the castle nut. All others have washers

- on each end. The bolts will be tightened to 350 to 400 inch-pounds torque. All bolts are pinned with a 3/32-inch cotter pin. Install master rod and articulating rod protector straps.
- (5) Rotate the engine to the vertical position. Dip the roller end of the tappets in oil and slide each tappet into its guide. Put the tappet rollers and roller pins in place by sliding each tappet in to receive its roller and pin, and then pushing it out far enough so its roller pin will not fall out. Install circlips immediately to prevent loss of tappet rollers.
- (6) Install the rear bearing spacer on the tailshaft and place the cam ring in position, pushing the cam followers out of the way. (See figure 81.)
- (7) Lubricate the tailshaft, cam hub and cam drive gear thoroughly. Place the cam drive gear in position on the tailshaft.
- (8) Install a spare starter gear on the tail-shaft. Make sure the serrations are properly meshed and tighten the nut to the specified torque (860 to 800 inch-pounds). Check the clearances between the cam hub and the cam drive gear (.010 inch is desired), minimum is .008, maximum .012 of an inch. If excessive clearance is present, replace the cam ring. If insufficient clearance exists, face off the cam hub to obtain desired clearance. After a satisfactory check, remove the starter gear.

#### b. Accessory Case

- (1) Place the gasket on the rear crankcase half so that the low pressure oil hole in the gasket is in line with the low pressure oil hole in the accessory case. Place scavenge oil line gasket in position on the rear crankcase.
- (2) Lubricate cam track, cam gear, cam drive gear, cam followers, tailshaft and the threads inside the tailshaft.
- (3) With the crankshaft starter gear pushed back against the accessory case, place the accessory case in position over the tailshaft. (See figure 82.)
- (4) Turn the case slightly to the right of its proper position and press lightly toward the main/case until the accessory case is against the attaching studs.
- (5) Turn the case to left until the case lines up on the studs.
- (6) If the studs lack about ½ inch of being sush with the outside of the case, the cam has ot engaged the cam gear.

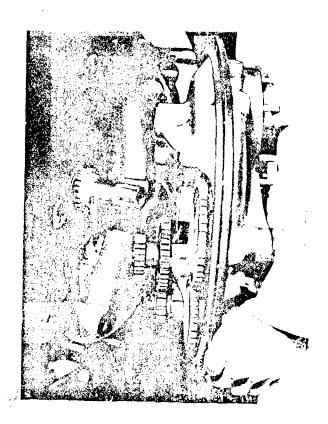


Figure 82 — Installing Accessory Case

- (a) Exert light pressure on the case evenly in two positions.
- (b) With the tool inserted in the generator step-up drive, rotate the gears back and forth until the studs appear flush with the accessory case holes.

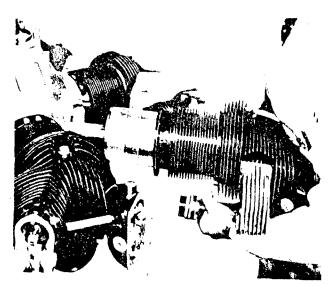


figure \$3 - Installing Cylinder

- shaft starter gear shaft by exerting pressure on the accessory case with the left hand at the rear of No. 7 cylinder port and the knee against the generator speed step-up drive. Rotate or rock the crankshaft backward and forward. When the gear teeth and the serrations are lined up, the accessory case will slide in until the rear crankshaft nut meets the end of the tailshaft. CAUTION Do not force the accessory case into position on the crankcase nor tighten the rear crankshaft nut without properly meshing the valve timing serrations.
- (8) Turn the crankshaft starter gear nut; observe the cam gear serrations for proper alignment; and ascertain that the magneto gears are not jammed behind the crankshaft starter gear.
- (9) Temporarily secure the accessory case to the main case with four plain washers and plain nuts.

NOTE — Do not safety the crankshaft starter gear nut until the cam has been timed. It has been found that the accessory case, magnetos, pumps and accessories sometimes loosen up on the test block and leak oil. Therefore, no safety wiring will be done on these parts until after the test run.

#### 3. CYLINDERS

#### a. Install Pistons

(1) Place engine in the horizontal position and rotate the crankshaft so that the master rod is in the top center position. Thoroughly lubricate piston pin and master rod bushing and install the piston with the number on the piston pin boss toward the propeller end of the engine. Place piston pin oil plugs in the piston pin. These plugs are hand pressed into position. Space the piston ring gaps an equal distance from each other and apply oil generously to the piston, piston rings and cylinder walls. Remove the master rod protector strap from the case. Install the rubber seal under the cylinder flange around the skirt.

#### b. Install Cylinder (See figure 83)

(1) With a suitable ring compressor, compress the piston rings and install the No. 1 cylinder, guiding the intake pipe into its port as the cylinder is installed. Turn the intake pipe and nut well into its threads. Do not attempt o force the gland nut into place. Move the top

of the cylinder slightly until the threads line up and the nut turns freely with the fingers.

- (2) Tighten the hold-down nuts to a snug position to insure that the cylinder is seated on the crankcase section. Then, loosen one nut at a time and retighten until contact is just made with the cylinder flange. From this position, tighten each nut to the specified torque shown in section XV. All nuts will be tightened slowly and smoothly until the proper torque limit is reached. Once the nut has started turning. there must be no stopping until the proper torque has been applied. Jerking of the torque wrench should be avoided. Care will be taken at all times to insure that the socket of the wrench does not contact the cylinder wall during the tightening procedure, as such contact will cause an erroneous torque reading.
- (3) Remaining cylinders may be installed in like manner in the direction of engine rotation. After all cylinders are installed, tighten the intake pipe packing nuts to secure an air-tight joint. Tighten intake pipe flange nuts 160 to 200 inch-pounds torque and install palnuts.
  - (4) Install the oil sump with gaskets in place



Figure 84 — Installing Oil Sump

and secure to the front crankcase half with two 5/16-inch castle nuts, washers and palnuts. (See figure 84.)

(5) Install No. 5 cylinder exhaust elbow. Secure with four brass castle nuts, plain washers and safety wire.

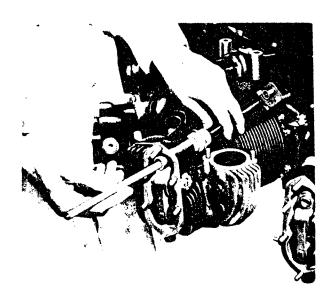


Figure 85 - Installing Push Rod and Push Rod Housing

#### 1. PUSH ROD HOUSINGS (See Figure 85)

a. Place push rod housing packing nut, packing, retainer and lead gasket on push rod housing. Note: INTAKE t EXHAUST dIFFER,

- (1) Install gasket between push rod housing flange and case. INTAKE IS STRAFTH
- (2) Start the retainer nut into the rocker box three or four turns by hand and then secure flange with two plain nuts, washers and palnuts.
- (3) Tighten the retainer in rocker box to 275 to 300 inch-pounds torque.
- (4) Tighten the packing flange nut to obtain an oil-tight seal.
- b. Install the push rod by inserting it through the hole for the valve adjusting screw.
- c. Install the valve adjusting screw and lock nut

### 5. VALVE TIMING (See Figure 86)

a. Rotate assembly stand until engine is in vertical position. Install timing disc and pointer, tool No. A3363. Install top center indicator, ol No. A-3247, in the spark plug port of No. 1 /linder.

- **b.** Cam timing may be accomplished in the following manner:
- (1) Set timing pointer on cylinder No. 1 top center, in accordance with the following:
- (a) Remove the two upper nuts from the thrust bearing cover and install a timing disc point, tool No. 3491, and replace the nuts on the studs.
- (b) Observing the indicator point, rock crankshaft back and forth so that the piston moves in the vicinity of its top center position.

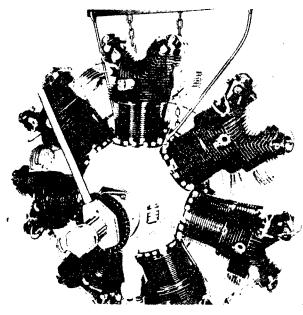


Figure 86 — Timing Tools Installed Prior to Timing Engine

Stop the crankshaft at the position where the indicator pointer is at the lowest point of its sweep.

- (c) Loosen the screws of the timing disc assembly so that the disc can be moved within its elongated screw holes. Move the disc so that its zero mark is directly in line with the mark on the pointer.
- NOTE When setting the crankshaft during any timing operation, always turn the crankshaft opposite to the direction of rotation beyond the desired point of setting, and then turn it gradually in the direction of rotation to the point of setting.
- (d) Turn the crankshaft opposite the direction of rotation to approximately 40 degrees before top center. Gradually, by lightly tapping the timing disc bar handle, move the crankshaft in the direction of rotation until the indi-

cator pointer exactly lines up with the uppermost graduation of the indicator scale.

- (e) Note this "B. T. C." (before top center) reading on the timing disc. Continuing in the direction of rotation turn the crankshaft until the indicator pointer exactly lines up with the same graduation of the indicator scale, each movement of the crankshaft being extremely minute as the desired setting is approached.
- (f) Note this "A.T.C." (after top center) reading on the timing disc. Any variations in the two readings must be corrected for by moving the disc so that either the smaller reading is increased by one-half the amount of difference between the two readings, or the larger reading is decreased by the same amount.
- **EXAMPLE** If one reading is 19 and the other is 23, the difference is 4. Adding 2 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of 4) to the smaller reading, the result is 21; or subtracting 2 from the larger reading (23), the result is also 21. Then the disc must be moved until the reading is 21.
- (g) When the disc is set so that the two readings are the same, turn the crankshaft so that the indicator point is exactly on the zero mark ("O") of the timing disc. This will put the piston on exact top center.
- (h) Without moving the timing disc, tighten the two screws that hold it.
- (2) Close valve timing serrations at random by tightening the rear crankshaft nut.
- **CAUTION** Whenever closing the valve timing serrations, be sure that mating serration teeth engage in full mesh.
- (3) Turn the crankshaft until the No. 1 cylinder intake and exhaust valve tappets are definitely between cam lobes. Then set clearances to .124 inch, using thickness gauge, tool No. 2889.
- (4) To set the cam ring, turn the crankshaft in direction of rotation until cylinder No. 1 exhaust valve opens and then closes. Stop rotation when the rocker roller just releases its pressure on the valve stem.
- (5) Loosen the rear crankshaft nut sufficiently to completely disengage the valve timing serrations.
- **CAUTION** Hold crankshaft steady with the timing disc handle when loosening or tightening the rear crankshaft nut.

- (6) Turn the crankshaft, bring No. 1 cylinder up on top center as indicated on the timing disc.
  - (7) Tighten timing serrations.
- (8) Slowly turn the crankshaft clockwise while testing the exhaust rocker roller for free rotation.
- (9) Continue turning the crankshaft by tapping the timing disc handle until this roller, "freezes" due to its pressure against the valve stem. At this point rotation of the crankshaft should be stopped and the number of degrees before bottom center noted from the timing disc pointer.
- (10) The exhaust valve should open (when the rocker arm roller "freezes" the valve has just started to open) at 49 degrees B.B.C. (before bottom center). The difference between what it actually opens at and 49 degrees, divided by six, will give the number of serrations the crankshaft should be moved without permitting the cam ring to move.
- (a) This can be accomplished by loosening the rear crankshaft nut, which will disengage the valve timing serrations.
- (b) Each serration on the rear crankshaft gear is 6 degrees of valve timing. Therefore, the valves may be set within their permissible variation of 3 degrees.
- (c) It is more desirable to set the valves a little late than early.
- (11) After the cam ring has been timed to open the exhaust valve correctly, continue turning the crankshaft clockwise to a little before top center (about 200 degrees after the correct exhaust valve opening position).
- (a) Continue turning the crankshaft clockwise while testing the free rotation of No. 1 cylinder exhaust rocker arm roller. This roller should loosen and rotate when the timing disc pointer is at top center. Some small variation may exist due to grinding tolerances on the camring lobe.
- (b) Continue turning the crankshaft in a clockwise direction by tapping the timing disc handle.
- (c) The intake rocker roller should "freeze up" (the valve starts opening at this point) at 4 degrees after top center. Continue rotating the crankshaft in a clockwise direction until the intake rocker roller again rotates (valve closes)

which should occur at 21 degrees after bottom center.

- (12) Turn the crankshaft further to 49 degrees before bottom center (two full turns after the opening of the exhaust valve originally was set).
- (a) This second opening of the exhaust valve and subsequent timing check will be actuated by the second lobe on the cam ring.
- (b) Check the exhaust valve opening and closing; the intake valve opening and closing, as described in paragraph 11, this section.
- (13) Turn the crankshaft again two turns. Recheck all timing again, continuing crankshaft rotation in a clockwise direction. This time the valves will be actuated by the third lobe on the cam ring.
- (14) When the exhaust valve has been set to open correctly, the cam ring will be considered serviceable if all other timing valves (exhaust closing, intake opening and closing) are within 6 degrees of specification. If the opening of the exhaust valve is set correctly and any other valve timing is incorrect more than 6 degrees beyond specification, the cam ring will be replaced with a new or serviceable one.
- c. After the valves have been properly timed, tighten the rear crankshaft nut. Safety with its special washer and install the washer and the washer retaining circlip.

CAUTION — The retaining circlip will be installed so as to encompass at least five corners of the rear crankshaft nut.



Figure 87 - Adjusting Valves

- d. Adjust valve clearance to .010 inch on each cylinder on firing dead center.
- e. Turn crankshaft two turns and check or adjust each valve again. (See figure 87.)
- f. Turn crankshaft again two turns and check and adjust valves the third time. Three checks are necessary because of the tolerances of the cam between each of the three cam lobes.
- g. Valve clearances will not be set at less than .010 inch between any cam lobe.
- h. After completing the valve check, install the tachometer drive assembly with coupling and gasket. Secure with four washers, four nuts and four palnuts.
- i. Install all 13 washers, nuts and palnuts to secure the accessory case. Torque nuts to 200 inch-pounds.

# 6. INSTALLATION AND TIMING OF THE IGNITION SYSTEM (W670-6A)

- a. Right Magneto (Scintilla Model VMN-7DF)
- (1) Take up backlash in gear train by turning the crankshaft opposite the direction of rotation to about 45 degrees before top center.
- (2) Turn in the direction of rotation so that No. 1 cylinder will be exactly at 32 degrees before top center on the compression stroke.
  - (3) Rotate the magneto-drive shaft until the

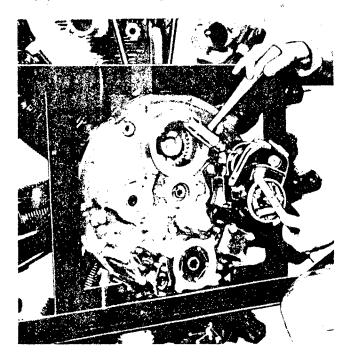


Figure 88 — Installing and Timing Magnetos

engraved marks on the teeth of the large distributor gear are lined up with corresponding marks on the inside of the front plate.

- (4) Place a gasket on the right hand mounting pad of the accessory case and mount the magneto on the studs of the accessory case, meshing the coupling into the serrations of the magneto drive gear. (See figure 88.)
- (5) Rotate the magneto within the range of the studs on the magneto flange to determine whether the breaker points are opening. If this is not determined, the magneto must be remounted with the coupling meshing with the magneto drive gear one spline to the right or left of its old position.
- (6) Rotate the magneto to its extreme counter-clockwise position. Secure with three plain washers and castle nuts. Tighten lightly so the magneto may be moved.
- (7) If timing light is not available, insert a .0015-inch feeler gauge between the breaker points. Hold the feeler gauge between the thumb and forefinger and exert a slight pull.
- (8) Carefully rotate the magneto clockwise by tapping with a fiber hammer. The moment the feeler gauge can be pulled from between the breaker points with a slight drag, stop rotating the magneto.
- NOTE Use timing light (Bendix-Scintilla No. 11-851 or equivalent) whenever available to determine the opening of the contacts. Insofar as possible, avoid the use of feeler strips between the contact points.
- (9) Turn the engine in its direction of rotation two complete revolutions until the timing disc shows that the piston in No. 1 cylinder is approaching a position 32 degrees before top center. Continue turning a little at a time until the magneto breaker points offer a slight resistance to the withdrawal of the feeler gauge, or if timing light is used, the light begins to flicker.
- disc. If it shows No. 1 piston is 32 degrees before top center, the magneto is timed correctly.
- (11) As soon as the magneto is timed correctly, tighten the flange nuts and safety with wire.

#### b. Left Magneto

The left magneto may be timed in the same manner as the right magneto except the breaker

points are set to open at 29 degrees before top center.

#### INSTALLATION AND TIMING OF THE IG-NITION SYSTEM (W670-6N, 16 and 17, and R670-11A)

#### a. Right Magneto (Scintilla Model SF7RN-1)

- (1) Take backlash in gear train by turning the crankshaft opposite the direction of rotation to about 45 degrees before top center. Turn in direction of rotation so No. 1 cylinder will be exactly at 32 degrees before top center on the compression stroke.
- (2) Remove the main cover, breaker cover, and distributor block. Turn the magneto drive shaft until the timing mark "A" on the distributor finger is approximately opposite the timing mark "B" on the inside of the front end plate when a straight edge "K" placed on the step cut in the cam coincides with the timing marks "M" at the breaker end of the magneto housing.
- (3) At this position, the high tension electrode "D" on the distributor finger will be opposite the distributor block electrode "E" for firing the No. 1 cylinder. Install the magneto to the engine in the foregoing relation, but do not tighten the nuts to the extent that further adjustment cannot be made.
- (4) When the exact timing is to be made, all adjustments must be made at the drive end and not by altering the adjustment of the contact points.
- (5) Make adjustments by turning magneto through the angle provided by the slots in the mounting flange so that the contact points just begin to open when a straight edge "K" placed on the step of the cam coincides with the timing marks "M" at the breaker end of the housing.
- (6) It may be found that timing mark "A" on the distributor finger is not exactly opposite the timing mark "B" on the inside of the front end plate after making the final adjustment by the straight edge "K" coinciding with the timing marks "M." However, a slight variance of the distributor finger timing mark "A" will not affect the operation of the magneto as this is merely used to locate the approximate firing position of the magneto for the No. 1 cylinder.
- (7) Complete the timing and checking of the magneto in accordance with paragraphs 6. a. (9), (10), (11), and 6. b., this section.

### b. Magneto Breaker Assembly Control Rod

Install the magneto breaker assembly control rod between the right and left magneto.

CAUTION — Adjust the length of the control rod so that the coupling clevis pins will insert when both breaker assembly control arms are in full advance position.

#### 8. OIL SUMP

Install the oil sump, \( \frac{5}{8} \)-inch hose nipple and gasket.

#### 9. ROCKER SCAVENGE OIL LINES

Install the external inter-cylinder rocker scavenge oil lines. (See figure 89.)

#### 10. IGNITION ASSEMBLY

Install the complete ignition assembly and the primer manifold assembly. (See figure 90.)

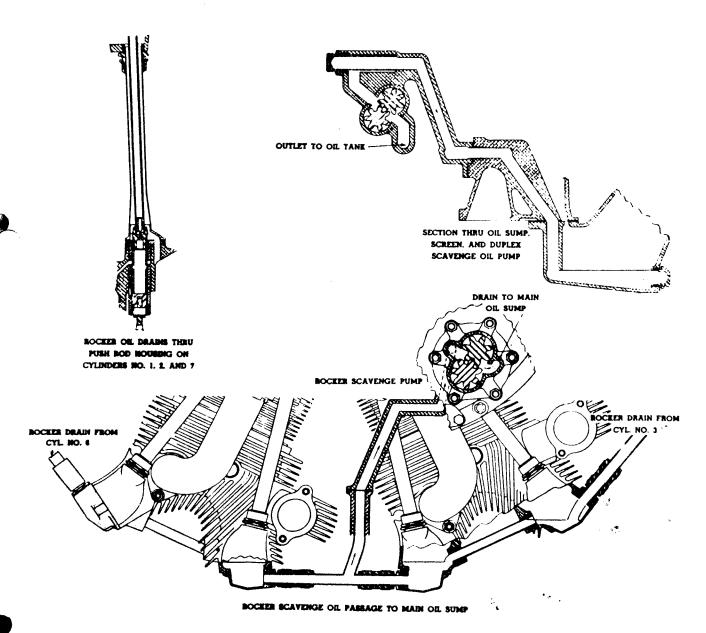


Figure 89 - Scavenge Oll System Diagram

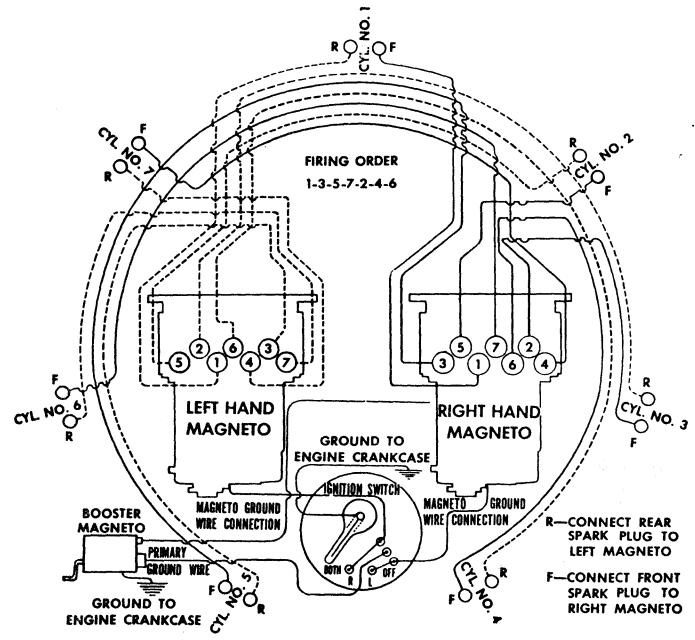


Figure 90 - Ignition Wiring Diagram

#### Section 14

# TEST AND RUN-IN SCHEDULE AND PREPARATION FOR STORAGE

#### 1. RUN IN

(a) The Continental W670 engine should be run-in directly following its overhaul. The run-in period should in no case be less than of five hours duration, and the operating limits con-

tained in the Operating and Maintenance Instructions Manual must govern.

(b) The following chart shows a typical factory run-in test period.

		Minim	n Oit		
		_	perature	Absolute	
Time	R.P.M.	ъ.	<b>*</b> F.	Manifold	Duration
				Press (" of HG.)	(Min.)
0:00	700	60	140	Warm Up	15
:15	800	60	140	15.3	15
:30	900	60	140	15.5	15
:45	1000	60	140	15.8	15
1:00	1100	60	140	16.2	15
1:15	1200	60	140	16.7	15
1:30	1300	60	140	17.2	15
1:45	1400	60	140	17.9	15
2:00	1500	60	140	18.8	15
2:15	1600	60	140	19.7	15
2:30	1700	60	140	21.0	15
2:45	1800	60	140	22.5	15
3:00	1900	60	140	24.3	15
3:15	2000	60	140	26.1	15
3:30	2075	60	140	27.6	90
5:00					

(Test propeller must be calibrated to absorb the full horsepower of the engine at its full rated r.p.m., at standard atmospheric temperature of 10° C. (60° F.), and at sea level pressure of 29.9 inches of mercury.)

(c) After the run-in period is completed, the crankshaft thrust bearing nut should be checked

to be certain that it is drawn up to specified torque limits.

#### 2. PREPARATION FOR STORAGE

- (a) If for any reason the engine is to be stored for a week or longer before use, the following precautionary measures must be observed.
- (b) Drain all gasoline from the tank, or tanks, lines and carburetor. Using the necessary amount of a good grade of clear unleaded fuel, run the engine for fifteen minutes at 800 to 900 r.p.m.
- (c) Spray interior of cylinders, all valves, etc., with any good corrosion preventive compound which will neutralize acids formed by the combustion of ethylized fuels.
- (d) Apply a thin coating of melted petrolatum by brush or spray to all external unpainted steel and aluminum parts, including the magnetos and carburetor.
- (e) Preparation of the engine for service that has been stored will necessitate the removal of the corrosion preventive compound and the petrolatum.

### Section 15

# TABLE OF LIMITS

### **CONTINENTAL MODEL W670 ENGINE**

#### 1. GENERAL

The Table of Limits included herein is for use in conjunction with Charts 1 and 2, Limits and Lubrication Charts for Continental W-670 and R-670 Engines, May 1940 Edition.

The Limits listed herein are for use by service facilities only and must not be used for engineering purposes. Any values beyond the minimum and maximum limits listed require replacement.

#### 1. Dimension Limits

Ref. No. (Fig. 91)	Chart No.	Description of Limits	Min.	Max.
1	1	Piston		
		Piston in cylinder (top land)	.034L	.037L
		Piston in cylinder (second and third lands)	.031L	.034L
8		Piston in cylinder (skirt)	.023L	.030L
2	1	/ Piston ring	•	
		Piston ring in groove (first compression)	.006L	.009L
		Piston ring in groove (second compression)	.004L	.007L
		Third and fourth rings in groove	.002L	.006L
		Installed gap clearance	.025Ĺ	.035L
)		Free gap clearance	Ta inch	ત ^ .
3	1	Plug in piston pin	Size	.003L
4	1	Piston pin		
8		Piston pin and plugs in cylinder (end clearance)	.0315L	.0925L
		Piston pin in piston (diameter)	.0002L	.0007L
		Piston pin in rod (diameter)	.0018L	.0022L
5	1	Piston pin bushing in rod (diameter)	.0028T	.0048T
6	1	Crankpin to rear crankshaft (diameter)	.0006 <b>T</b> .013L	.0014T .020L
7	1	Rear crankshaft main ball bearing		
_		Crankshaft in rear main bearing.	.0003L	.0008T
		Main bearing in crankcase liner	.0003L	.0016L
		Main bearing liner in crankcase (diameter)	.005T	.007T
8	1	Master rod bushing in rod (diameter)	.001 <b>T</b>	.002T
_ 9	1	Master rod		
8		Master rod to crankpin (diameter)	.0023L	.0037L
		Master rod to crankpin (end play)	.010L On	.015L
10	1	Knuckle pin bushing in rod (diameter)	.0018T	.0038T
11	1	Oil plug in knuckle pin (diameter)	Size	.0015T
12	1	Knuckle pin		
		Knuckle pin in articulating rod (diameter)	.0015L	.0025L
1		Knuckle pin in master rod (diameter)	.0004T	.001T
		Articulating rod in master rod (end clearance)	.0105L	.0145L

# TABLE OF LIMITS - Continued

<b>Ref.</b> <b>No.</b> (Fig. 91)	Chart No.	Description of Limits	Min.	Max.
13	1	Front crankshaft main ball bearing  Main bearing in crankcase liner.  Main bearing liner in crankcase (diameter).  Crankshaft in front main bearing.	.0003L .005T .0002L	.002I .007T .0009T
14	1	Thrust bearing, ball Thrust bearing on crankshaft Thrust bearing in cage Thrust bearing outer race between cage and cover	Size Size .004T	.0011T .0014L .006T ~
15	1	Thrust bearing cage in crankcase (diameter)	.001L	.001T
16	1	Thrust bearing cover in thrust bearing cage (Pilot diameter)	.0019L	.0044L
17	1	Thrust bearing nut Thrust nut in cover (diameter) Thread pitch diameter on crankshaft	.0265L .002L	.0385L .0098L
18	1	Front crankshaft front oil plug (thread pitch diameter)	.0005T	.0035L
19	1	Gasket dowel  Gasket dowel in crankcase (5/8 inch)  Gasket dowel in crankcase (1/1 inch)	Size Size	.005 <b>T</b> .005 <b>T</b>
20	1	Crankcase bolts in crankcase	.001L	.0005T
21	1	Cylinder barrel Cylinder barrel in crankcase (diameter) Cylinder barrel bore — taper wear Cylinder barrel — rebore over standard Cylinder barrel bore — out of round wear	.00 <b>25L</b>	.0105L .0045 .020 .0045
22	1	Intake pipe Intake pipe in flange and gland nut Intake pipe in crankcase		.051L .031L
23	1	Gland packing nut Packing nut in crankcase (thread pitch diameter) Packing nut in crankcase (plain diameter)		.0088L .066L
24	1	Starter gear bushing in accessory case (diameter)	.002T	.004T
25	1	Starter gear Starter gear in bushing (diameter)		.005L .040L
26	1	Cam hub in cam ring (63/4 inch diameter)	Size	.002L
27	1	Cam hub Cam hub to cam drive gear (1% inch diameter) Cam hub and clearance	.0025L .010L	.0055L .018L
28	1	Rear crankshaft in cam drive gear	.0002L	.0017L
29	1	Rear crankshaft in crankshaft starter gear	.0002L	.0017L
30	1	Crankshaft oil feed bushing in accessory case	.0015 <b>T</b>	.0035 <b>T</b>
33.1	1	Starter gear in oil feed bushing (1% inch)		.0055L
32	1	Crankshaft starter gear spline Crankshaft in starter gear (width) Crankshaft in starter gear (spline od) Crankshaft in starter gear (spline) (root diameter)	.008L	.0038L .011L .019L

# TABLE OF LIMITS - Continued

	Ref. No. (Fig. 91)	Chart No.	Description of Limits	Min.	Max.
	50	1	Valve tappet clearance (engine cold)  For timing (exhaust and intake) .124 desired  For running (exhaust and intake) .010 desired		
	52	1	Valve guide in cylinder head (exhaust)	002 <b>T</b>	.004T
	53	1	Exhaust valve in guide	0035L	.0065L
	54	1	Rocker arm ball bearing		
			Bearing in rocker arm	. Size	Te000.
			Rocker arm bolt in bearing		.0001L
			Bearing side clearance in rocker box	0032T	.0058L
	55	1	Rocker arm bolt in head		.0012T
	<b>56</b>	1	Valve guide in cylinder head wintake)		$\mathbf{T}\mathbf{E00}.$
	57	1	Intake valve in guide	001L	.004L
	58	1	Valve seat insert in head	0065 <b>T</b>	.0105T
	59	1	Tachometer pinion in coupling (flats)	003L	.006L
			Tachometer pinion in coupling (corners)		.011L
			Tachometer pinion in housing (thickness)	005L	.025L
	60	1	Tachometer gear (diameter)		
			Tachometer gear in tachometer drive housing		.004L
			Tachometer gear shaft in pilot	001L	.004L
	61	2	Tachometer housing pilot	0.	
			Tachometer housing pilot in tachometer housing  Tachometer housing pilot in accessory case		.0015L
		0		0005L	.003L
	62	2	Tachometer gears Tachometer gears in housing (thickness)	005L	.025L
	63	2	Tachometer coupling	0031	.0231
	63	2	SAE tachometer shaft in tachometer gear	006L	.012L
			SAE tachometer shaft tongue in tachometer gear		.016L
	64	1	Push rod — overall length		10.875
	65	1	Cam follower		10.0.0
	<b>U</b> U	•	Length over roller pin and a 7/16 inch ball in socket	. 4.271	4.256
	66	1	Cam follower in cam follower guide		.0025L
	67	1	Cam follower guide in crankcase	Size	.0015L
		•		. Dize	.001313
	68	1	Cam follower roller Cam follower roller in tappet (end clearance)	0071	0191
			Cam follower roller in guide		.013L .013L
	60	1	Cam follower roller pin	0072	.013L
_	69	1	Roller pin in roller	0023L	.0047L
	j		Roller pin in cam follower (diameter)	.0023L	.003L
			Roller pin in guide (end clearance)		.0098L
	70	2	Ignition gear bushing in accessory case		.004T
	71	2	Ignition gear		
	• •	_	Ignition gear in bushing (1, inch diameter)		.0045L
			Ignition gear in bushing (end clearance)	005L	.005L
i <b>k</b> e	72	2	Magneto coupling in gear	008L	.004L
5	73	2	Magneto pilot in accessory case (W670-6A)	. Size	.004L
7	~		Magneto pilot in accessory case (W670-6N).  Magneto oil seal in accessory case	.001L	.005L

### TABLE OF LIMITS - Continued

)	Ref. No. (Esg. 91)	Chart No.	Description of Limits	Min.	Max.
	74	2	Rocker scavenge pump gears in pump body (thickness)	.006L	.014L
	75	2	Rocker scavenge pump		
			Cover pilot to accessory case	.0055L Size Size .0005L	.0075L .002L .004L .0035L
	76	2	Oil pump drive gear bushing in accessory case	.001T	.003 <b>T</b>
	77	2	Oil pump drive gears		
			Gears in bushing (diameter) Gears in bushing (end clearance)	.001L .005L	.004L .060L
	78	2	Duplex pressure and scavenge oil pump (W670-6A)  Driven shaft in driving gear (flat side)  Driven shaft in driving gear (corners)	.005L .0175L	.007L .022L
	78	2	Rocker scavenge oil pump  Driven shaft in driving gear (flat side) (W670-6N)  Driven shaft in driving gear (corners) (W670-6A)	.003L .0175L	.005L .022L
	79	2	Fuel pump drive coupling Pump gear to coupling (flat side)	Size	.003T
			Pump gear to coupling (corners)  Coupling to fuel pump drive shaft (flat side)	.002L .003L	.011L .006L
~	79	2	Coupling to fuel pump drive shaft (corners)	.002L .001 <b>T</b>	.011L .007T
	80	2	Duplex scavenge oil screen in accessory case (diameter)	.042L	.082L
	81	2	Oil pump return check in guide	.0065L	.013L
	82	2	Oil pump shaft in body and cover	.0015L	$_{\circ}004L$
	83	2	Duplex pressure oil pump  Gears in pump body (diameters)  Gears in pump body (width)	.003L .002L	.006L .006L
	84	2	Duplex scavenge oil pump  Gears in pump body (width)  Gears on pump body (diameter)  Gears on drive shaft (diameter)	.001L .0015L .0015L	.006L .003L .003L
ă.	85	2	Gears on driven shaft (diameter)  Duplex scavenge oil pump	.0015L	.003L
			Gears in pump body (width)  Gears in pump body (diameter)  Gears on drive shaft (diameter)  Gears on driven shaft (diameter)	.001L .004L .0015L .0015L	.006† .009L .003L .003L
	86	2	Duplex oil pump in accessory case  R-670-5 engines, 2176 inch diameter shoulder	.0525L	.10 <b>3</b> 8L
			R-670-5 engines, 13/8 inch diameter, pilot	.0005L	.0025L
	87	2	Oil relief valve in housing (low pressure)	.003L	.006L
	88	2	High pressure relief valve plunger in body	.0015L	.0035L
_	89	2	High pressure relief valve in guide	.002L	.005L

#### TABLE OF LIMITS - Continued

#### 2. Gear Teeth Backlash Limits

Refer to Limits and Lubrication Charts Nos. 1 and 2 for location of the gears referred to below. NOTE — Measurements with Dry Gear Teeth.

Ref. No. (Fig. 91)	Chart No.	Item	Minimum and Desired	*If Backlash Exceeds
Bl	1	Starter gear to crankshaft gear	.004	.040
B2	1	Crankshaft drive pinion and intermediate gear	.004	.040
<b>B</b> 3	1	Intermediate drive pinion to drive gear	.004	.040
<b>B4</b>	1	Intermediate drive gear and generator urive pinion	.004	.040
<b>B</b> 5	1	Generator drive gear to final drive pinion	.004	.040
B6	2	Tachometer pinion to drive gears	.004	.040
B7	1-2	Rocker scavenge oil pump gears	.004	.040
B8	2	Accessory drive gear to magneto drive gear	.004	.040
B9	2	Magneto drive gear to oil pump drive gear	.004	.040

#### 3. Torque Limits

The following limit values will apply at all locations indicated by torque reference numbers on the Limits and Lubrication Charts Nos. 1 and 2: **NOTE** — Values apply when parts are assembled at normal room temperatures.

Ref. No. (Fig. VI)	Chart No.	Item	Torque in Inch-Pounds	~
T1	1	Spark plug	300-360	
T2	1	Nut Crankshaft thrust bearing	** <del>600</del> 300	•
<b>T</b> 3	1	Nut — 15-24, rear lower oil sump	160-200 125-170	
<b>T4</b>	1	Plug — 1 x 18 inches, oil sump drain		
<b>T</b> 5	1	Bolt - Crankcase assembling		
Т6	1	Nuts — 16-24, rear lower oil sump	160-200126-170	
<b>T7</b>	1	Nut — 16-24, carburetor to crankcase		
Т8	1	Nut — ¾-16, generator drive gear		
Т9	1	Nut — 16-18, intermediate cam drive gear		
T10	1	Bolt — Crankshaft clamp		
T11	1	Nut — 3/8-24, thrust bearing cover		
T12	1	Nut — 3/8-24, cylinder to crankcase	400-450 350-400	
T13	1	Nut — 10-24, intake flange to cylinder	185	
T14	1	Plug — Oil, front end of crankshaft		•
T15	1	Nut — Gland, intake pipe		
T16	1	Nut — ju-24, accessory case to crankcase	يعاضين المتوان	)
T17	1	Nut — 3/R-24, starter cover	250-300 200-250	)
T18	1	Nut — 18-24, generator set-up cover	160-200 125-170	
T19	2	Nut - 15-24, scavenge oil pump to accessory case	160-200 / 25 - 170	
T20	1	Nut — 1%-18, rocker arm bolt	100 975	
T21	1	Nut — 1/4-28, cover to rocker box	100-275 65 - 85	
_T22	1	Nut - Valve adjusting screw lock	250-275	-

#### **TABLE OF LIMITS -- Continued**

<b>Ref.</b> <b>No.</b> (Fig. 91)	Chart No.	item	Torque in Inch-Pounds
T23	1	Retainer — Push rod housing	275-300
T23	1	Nut — Gland, push rod housing retainer	Oil tight
T23	1	Nut — 1/4-28, push rod housing to crankcase	160-200 65-85
T24	2	Nut — Magneto drive coupling.	160-185
T25	2	Nut — 58-24, magneto to accessory case	160-200 125-170
T26	2	Screen Assembly - Scavenge Oil	Oil tight
T27	2	Nut — 1/k-24, scavenge oil pump cover	160-200 125-170
T29	1	Plug — Oil screen and relief valve	Oil tight
T30	1	Nut — Rear crankshaft	860 900 500-600

#### 4. Spring Pressure Limits

<b>Ref. No.</b> (Fig. 91)	Chart No.	Description of Part	Part No.	Wire Dia.	Compress to	Lbs. Min.	lbs. Max.
S1	1	Spring - Oil screen relief valve	2848	.035 inch	{3 inch	21/4	234
*S2	1	Spring — Valve outer	2840	.177 inch	138 inch	72	78
S2	1	Spring - Valve intermediate	3840	.148 inch	$1\frac{9}{32}$ inch	58	62
S2	1	Spring — Valve inner	20385	.105 inch	1 dainch	30	34
S3	2	Spring — Low pressure oil relief valve	20248	.041 inch	1-35 '64 inch	13/8	158
S5	2	Spring — Oil return check valve	22196	.028 inch	³₄ inch	.63	.77
S6	2	Spring — High pressure oil relief valve	22216	.098 inch	24+inch/2	22.4	99.64 8 3
<u>*\$7</u>		Spring Oil pump air relief	22203	010 inch	ineh_16	<del>.080</del>	.044
<del></del>		Spring On Paint			The street	.000	.044

NOTE — All springs will be replaced when their limits do not fall within the above table.

(\*) S2 — Less three per cent for service and overhaul replacement.

<sup>(\*)</sup> S7 — This reference has been added recently and does not appear on present charts. Personnel charged with maintenance of charts will mark this number in its proper location on Chart No. 2.

# STEEL PIPE PLUGS IN ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM CASES

RIAGITESION CABBE				
ed	Torque Limits			
Thread Size	Minimum	Maximum		
1 16 in. A. N. P. T.	30	40		
	30	40		
	70	85		
	95	110		
	140	160		
	210	230		
1 in. A. N. P. T.	285	315		
1-1/4 in. A. N. P. T.	355	385		
	Thread Size  1 16 in. A. N. P. T. 1/8 in. A. N. P. T. 1/4 in. A. N. P. T. 3/8 in. A. N. P. T. 1/2 in. A. N. P. T. 3/4 in. A. N. P. T. 1 in. A. N. P. T.	Torque  Thread Size  Minimum  1 16 in. A. N. P. T. 30  1/8 in. A. N. P. T. 30  1/4 in. A. N. P. T. 70  3/8 in. A. N. P. T. 95  1/2 in. A. N. P. T. 140  3/4 in. A. N. P. T. 210  1 in. A. N. P. T. 285		

#### STANDARD STUDS

	Driving Torque Limits				
	Minimum	Max	amum		
Thread Size	Plain and Necked	Plain	Necked		
8-32	10	30	30		
10-24	· 15	45	40		
1/4-20	40	105	95		
5/16-18	85	230	210		
3/8-16	160	425	375		
7/16-14	200	675	600		
1/2-13	250	1050	950		
9/15-12	425	1500	1400		
5/8-11	625	2100	1900		
3/4-10	1100	3800	3500		

### CRUSH TYPE ASBESTOS GASKETS

	Angle o	of Turn
Thread Pitch on Part to be Tightened	Aluminum - Asbestos	Copper Asbestos
8 threads per inch	135°	67
10 threads per inch	135°	67°
12 threads per inch	180°	. 90°,
14 threads per inch	180°	904
16 threads per inch	270°	135 °
18 threads per inch	270°	135°
20 threads per inch	270°	135°
24 threads per inch	360°	180°
28 threads per inch	360°	180°

#### NOTE

Install all crush type gaskets except the self-centering type, with the unbroken surface against the flange of the plug or part being tightened against the seal. Turn the mating part until the sealing surfaces are in contact and then tighten to the angle of turn listed for the appropriate thread size.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

#### NUTS, BOLTS AND SCREWS

	Torque Limits			Torque	Limits
Thread Size	Min.	Max.	Thread Size	Min.	Max
6-32	8	10	7/16-14	325	430
8-32	15	20	7/16-20	360	480
8-36	15	20	1/2-13	500	650
10-24	20	-30	1/2-20	560	750
10-32	20	30	9/16-12	700	950
1/4-20	50	70	9/16-18	800	1050
1/4-28	65	85	5/8-11	1999	1300
5/10-18	110	150	5/8-18	1150	1500
5/10-24	125	170	8/4-10	1700	2300
3/9-10	200	270	8/4-16	2000	2600
3/8-34	225	300	,		

#### NOTE

A standard nut has a height approximately equal to the diameter of the boit. Unless otherwise specified, where, the height of the nut is half the diameter of the bolt (thin nuts) reduce the listed torque values by one-half. Castellations are additional not affect the torque values.

#### Section 16

#### ILLUSTRATED PARTS LIST

This parts list is arranged in four divisions, namely: Illustrated Parts List, Group Assembly Parts List, Numerical Parts List, and Oversize Parts List. Any part may be located in the Group Assembly Parts List by the reference number obtained from either the Illustrated Parts List or Numerical Parts List. All parts should be ordered by both part number and part name.

The following usage code will be employed in the Group Assembly Parts List to designate the particular engine models to which each part is applicable:

Engine Model	Usage Code
W670-6A	Α
W670-6N	N
W670-K	K
W670-M	M
W670-16	В
W670-17	C
W670-24	D
W670-23	E

The "No. Required" column will designate the quantity of each part required per engine with the exception of parts which are components of a sub-assembly, in which case the quantity shown will be per assembly.

The following designations will be used throughout the Group Assembly Parts List to indicate the conditions shown:

- (£) Available in Oversize
- (\*\*) Not to be stocked or ordered as individual parts

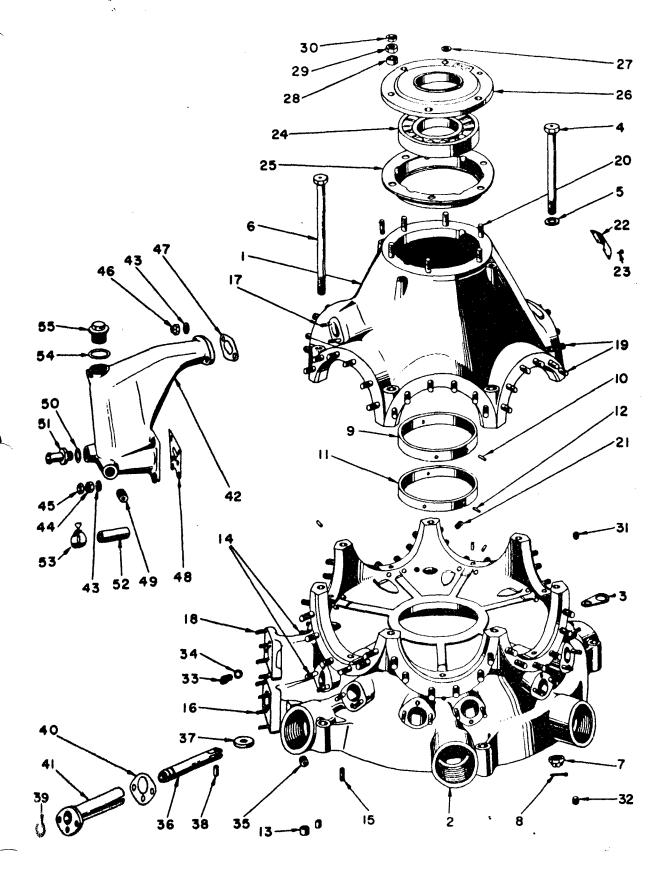


Figure 91. Crankcase Assembly

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
01	A6447	Crarkessa Assambly Camplete	•	ADODKN
91-	A6768	Crankcase Assembly - Complete	1	ABCDKN
91- 91-	A6418	Crankcase Assembly - Complete	1	E
	No Number	Crankcase Assembly - Complete	Not Sold	M
-1 -2	No Number	. Crankcase - Rear	Not Sold	•
-2	No Number	(ATTACHING PARTS)	Not Sold	
-3	2027	Eye - Lifting	1	All
-4	2835	. Bolt - Crankcase, short	6	All
-5	2475	. Washer - 7/16 in. plain	12	All
-6	20997	. Bolt - Crankcase, long	1	All
-7	2459	Nut - 7/16-20, castle	6	All
-8	2506	. Cotter Pin - 3/32 OD x 3/4 in. lg	6	All
-9	€3005	. Liner - Front bearing	1	ABCDEKN
-9	<b>∉</b> 3250	. Liner - Front bearing	1	M
-10	2520	. Pin - $5/32$ OD x $5/8$ in. long	3	All
-11	<b>€</b> 3006	. Liner - Rear bearing	1	All
-12	2520	. Pin - $5/32$ OD x $5/8$ in long	3	A11
-13	2868	. Dowel - Crankcase scavenge gasket	1	All
-13	20256	. Dowel - Rocker scavenge gasket	1	All
-14	€20988	. Stud - $1/4$ -20 x $1/4$ -28 x 1-3/16 in. long	<b>2</b> 8	All
-15	€20991	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-1/4$ in long	13	A11
-16	€20992	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in long	4	All
-17	€20992	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in long	2	All
-18	€22145	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in long	4	All
-19	€22006	. Stud - $3/8-16 \times 3/8-24 \times 1-3/8$ in. long	84	ABCDKMN
-19	€22006	. Stud - $3/8-16 \times 3/8-24 \times 1-17/32$ in long	76	E
-19	€20099	. Stud - $3/8-16 \times 3/8-24 \times 1-1/2$ in long	8	E
-20	€20994	. Stud - $3/8-16 \times 3/8-24 \times 2-3/8$ in long	6	ABCDKMN
-20	€25193	Stud - $3/8-16 \times 3/8-24 \times 2-3/8$ in long	6	E
-21	2024	. Plug - 1/8 in. pipe	1	' All
-22	22067	Plate - Engine data	1	' <b>A</b>
-22	23249	Plate - Engine data	1	В
-22	23402	Plate - Engine data	1	С
-22	22657	Plate - Engine data	1	N
-22	22660	Plate - Engine data	1	K
-22	22659	Plate - Engine data	1	M
-23	2223	Screw - Drive, engine data plate	6	BCDKMN
-24	2542	Bearing - Ball, crankshaft thrust	1	ABCDKN
-24	20429	Bearing - Ball, crankshaft thrust	1	M
-25	35204	Cage - Thrust bearing	1	ABCDKN
-25	3252	Cage - Thrust bearing	1	M
-26	3253	Cover - Thrust bearing	1	ABCDKN
-26	35169	Cover - Thrust bearing	1	М -
	22845	(ATTACHING PARTS)	1	M
-27	2474	Washer - 3/8 in. plain	6	ABCDKMN
- 28	20245	Washer - Special, thrust bearing cover	6	ABCDKMN
- 29	2441	Nut - 3/8-24	6	ABCDKMN
-30	2561	Palnut - 3/8-24	6	ABCDKMN
2.	2002	Dlug 1/8 in manifold naimer halo	1	ADODESAN
-31 -32	20882	Plug - 1/8 in. manifold primer hole	1	ABCDKMN
-32 -33	20882 2265	Plug - 5/8 in. manifold thermometer hole	1	A!)
-33 -34	2205 AN900-10	Gasket - 5/8 in. dia	1	All
-3 <b>4</b> -35	20288	Plug - 1/4 in. intake manifold.	1	All All
-00	A 20292 - A	Valve Tappet Assembly - Complete	14	All
-36	A20292	. Tappet Assembly - Valve	1	All
- 00	• • 20292	Tappet - Valve	1	
	• • 20293	Insert - Tappet	1	Ali Ali
	20234	eng		AII

# GROUP ASSEMBLY PARTS LIST - Continued

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
	2129	. Roller - Tappet	1	All
91 -37 -38	2129	Pin - Tappet roller	ì	All
-30 -39	20294	Circlip - Tappet	14	All
-39 -40	20268	Gasket - Tappet guide	14	ABCDKMN
-40	20200 531102	Gasket - Tappet guide	14	E
-40 -41	3360	Guide - Tappet	14	Ã11
-41 -42	519 <b>4</b>	Sump - Oil	1	AKM
		Sump - Oil	1	CD
-42	5578			•
-42	5195	Sump - Oil	1	BN
-42	530510	Sump - Oil	1	E
-43	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	6	All
-44	2439	Nut - 5/16-24	4	A11
-45	2560	Palnut - 5/16-24	4	A11
-46	2457	Nut - 5/16-24, castle	2	All
-10	2101	****	•	****
-47	20951	Gasket - Oil sump, front	1	ABCDKMN
-47	531094	Gasket - Oil sump, front	ī	E
-48	20952	Gasket - Oil sump, rear	ī	ABCDKMN
-48	531095	Gasket - Oil sump, rear	ī	E
-49	2026	Plug - 1/4 in. pipe	ī	Āll
-50	AN900-12	Gasket - 3/4 in. dia	ī	All
-51	20273	Nipple - 5/8 in. hose	î	All
-52	20275	Hose - 5/8 in. ID	î	All
-53	745-2A	Clamp - Hose	2	All
-54	AN900-16	Gasket - Sump drain plug	ī	A11
-55	20877	Plug - 1-18, sump drain	ī	AKM
-55	2832	Plug - 1-14, sump drain	i	CD
-55	22826	Plug - 1-20, sump drain	î	EBN
	20274	Plug - 3/4-16, sump scavenge inlet	ī	E

92-	No Number	Crankcase Assembly - Front Half	Not Sold	E
-1	€22059	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 2-5/16$ in long	4	E
	A25218	. Gear Assembly - Intermediate governor drive	1	E
-2	40754	Gear - Intermediate governor drive	1	E
-3	25176	Bushing - Intermediate drive gear	1	E
-4	25213	. Packing - "O" ring	1	E
-	A25197	. Shaft Assembly - Intermediate drive gear	1	E
-5	25197	Shaft - Intermediate drive genr	1	E
-6	25198	Pin	1	E
-7	25199	Set Screw - Hex socket, 5/16-24 x 1/4 in. long	1	E
-8	530854	. Gasket - Governor adapter	1	Ē
-	A36153	. Adapter Assembly - Propeller governor	ī	Ē
-9	40752	Adapter - Propeller governor	<u>.</u>	Ē
-10	25175	Bushing - Governor drive gear	1	E
-11	24907	Plug - 1/16 in	1	Ē
-12	A36131	. Gear Assembly - Governor drive	î	Ē
-13	25232	. Circlet - Governor drive gear	ī	E
-14	531083	. Gasket - Governor or cover	ī	Ē
-15	36181	. Cover - Governor pad	î	Ē
		(ATTACHING PARTS)	•	•••
-16	2473	. Washer - 5/16 in. plain	4	E
-17	2439	. Nut - 5/16-24	4	E
-18	2560	. Palnut - 5/6-24	ā	E
		~~*	-	-
	A40753	. Cage Assembly - Thrust bearing	1	E
-19	40753	Cage - Thrust bearing	î	E
-20	36141	Sleeve - Propeller governor oil control	1	
-21	25196	Pin - 1/8 x 3/8	1	E
-21 -22	532503	Bearing - Ball, crankshaft thrust	1	E
-23	532873	. Seal - Crankshaft oil, 2.93 ID x 3.623 OD x 0.375 in thick	i	E
		oc volumentate out, 2.85 ED & 3.023 OD & 0.375 in.(nick	1	E

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R N G - N E S

Figure 92. Crankcase Assembly-Front Half

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# GROUP ASSEMBLY PARTS LIST - Continued

Figure &	Maria Mariahan	Description	Per	Codo
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
92 -24	532872	. Cover - Thrust bearing	1	E
- 25	2474	. Washer - 3/8 in. plain	6	E
- 26	20245	. Washer - 25/64 in	6	E
-27	2441	. Nut - 3/8-24	6	E
-28	2561	. Palnut - 3/8-24	6	Ē
93-1	A50079	Crankshaft Assembly	1	ABCDKN
-1	A50338	Crankshaft Assembly	1	M
-1	A5515	Crankshaft Assembly	1	M
- 2	20278	. Plug - Oil	1	ABCDKMN
-3	24752	. Spacer - Crankpin	1	ABCDKMN
-4	2050	. Bolt - Crankshaft clamp	1	ABCDKMN
-5	2052	. Washer - Clamp bolt	1	ABCDKMN
-6	2511	. Cotter pin - Clamp bolt	1	ABCDKMN
-7	2053	Washer - Front bearing	1	ABCDKMN
-8	2542	Bearing - Ball, front main	1	ABCDKMN
-8	#20429	Bearing - Ball, front main	1	M
-9	20428	Bearing - Ball, rear main	1	ABCDKMN
-10	22986	Spacer - Bearing	1	ABCDKMN
-10	#20437	Spacer - Bearing	1	M
	#A22841	Sleeve Assembly - Oil control	1	М
	#22841	. Sleeve - Oil control	1	M
	#22842	. Bushing - Oil control sleeve	1	M
	#20439	Thrust Washer - Oil control sleeve	1	M
	#20440	Crank - Oil control sleeve	1	M
	#20441	Guide - Oil control sleeve	1	M
	<b>#40442</b>	Lever - Oil control	1	M
	#AN310-3	Nut - 10-32, castle	1	M
	#AN910-16	Gasket	1	M
-11	2045	Thrower - Crankshaft oil	1	ABCDKMN
-12	35461	Nut - Crankshaft thrust	1	ABCUKMN
-12	#22858	Nut - Crankshaft thrust	1	. <b>M</b>

Crankshaft Assembly part No. A5515 is applicable only to W670-M engines having the two-positioned propeller control.

<sup>#</sup> These parts to be used with crankshaft A5515.

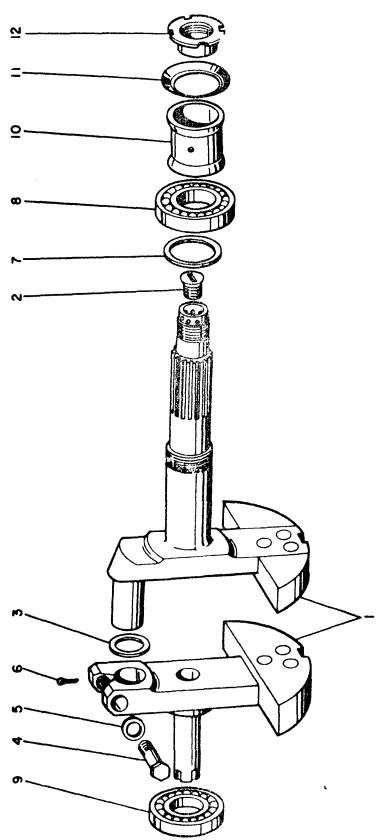


Figure 93. Crankshaft Assembly 101

)	Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
	94-1	A50440	Crankshaft Assembly	1	E
	-2	2781	. Plug - Oil	1	Ē
	-3	24752	. Spacer	1	E
	-4	2048	Plug - Oil	ī	E
	-5	2050	Bolt - Crankshaft clamp	ī	Ē
	-5 -6	2052	Washer - Clamp bolt	1	Ē
	-0 -7	AN380-4-3	Cotter Pin - Clamp bolt	i	E
	-1 -8	25214	Packing - "O" ring, 1-5/16 in. OD	2	Ē
	-9	25214	Gasket	2	Ē
	-10	A36152	Tube Assembly - Crankshaft Oil Transfer	1	Ē
	-10	25285	Plug - Front crankshaft	i	Ē
	-11 -12	25288	Gasket	î	E
	-12	25287	Cover - Front crankshaft oil plug	1	E
	-14	25286	Lock - Front crankshaft oil plug	1	E
	-15	AN500A10-8	Screw - Fillister head, No. 10-24	2	Ē
	-15 -16	22366	Screw - Crank spline stop, No. 10-32 x 11/32 in. long	1	E
	-10 -17	24012		1	Ē
	-17	532455	Washer - Front crankshaft bearing	1	E
			Bearing - Roller, front main	1	
	-19	25178	Key - 1-1/4 x 3/16 x 3/4 in. long	ī	E
	-20	36132	Gear - Crankshaft governor drive	1	E
	-21	532454	Bearing - Roller, rear main	1	E
		A36142	Adapter & Ring Assembly - Crankshaft	1	E
	-22	36142	. Adapter - Front crankshaft	1	E
	-23	36184	. Ring - Crankshaft oil seal	7	E
	-24	2045	Thrower - Crankshaft oil	1	E
	-25	35461	Nut - Crankshaft thrust	1	E

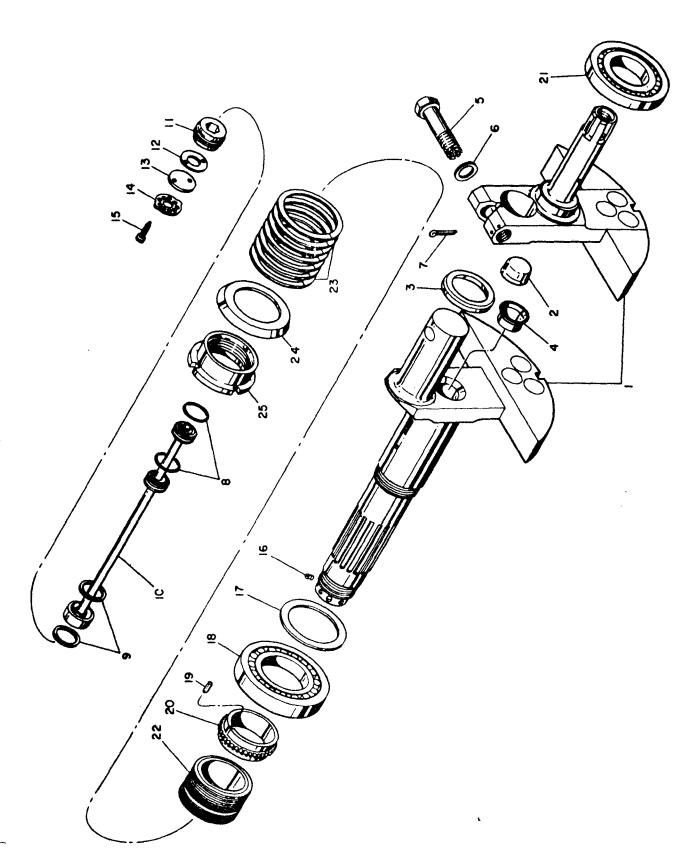


Figure 94. Crankshaft Assembly

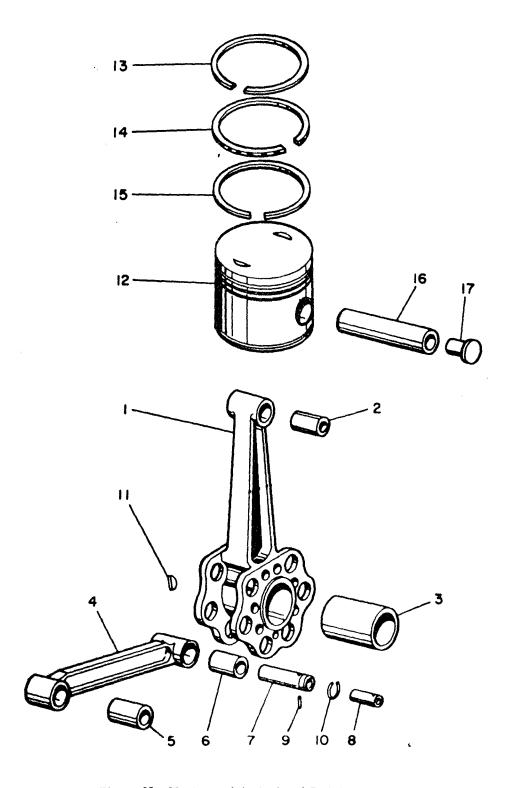


Figure 95. Master and Articulated Rod Assembly

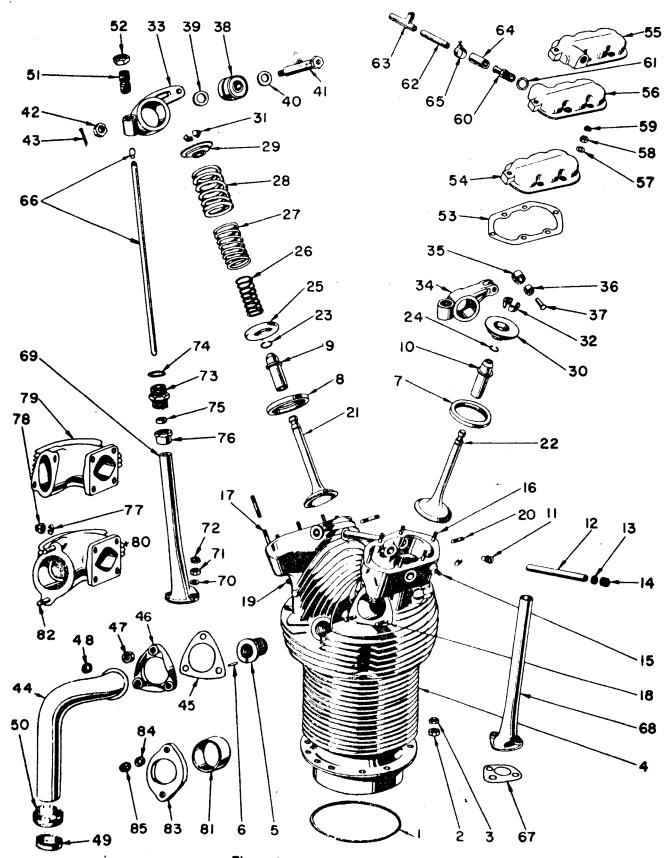


Figure 96. Cylinder Assembly 106

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description	Per Assy.	Code
95-	A50347-A1	Master and Articulated Rod Assembly - Complete	1	All
	A50347	. Master Rod Assembly	1	A11
	*C-5071	. Master Rod Assembly	1	M
-1	50347	Master Rod	1	All
-2	2110	Bushing - Piston pin	1	All
-3	24753	. Bearing - Crankpin	1	All
-3	*23524	. Bearing - Crankpin	1	M
	A3192	Rod Assembly - Articulated	6 1	All a
-4	3192 2110	. Rod - Articulated	1	All All
-5 -6	2859	Bushing - Piston pin	1	All
-0	€A23152	Bushing - Knuckle pin	6	All
-7	**23152	Knuckle Pin	1	All
-8	**23153	. Plug - Knuckle pin	ī	All
-9	**AN420-3-16	Rivet - Knuckle pin plug	1	All
-10	2860	. Circlip - Knuckle pin	6	All
-11	2219	. Key - Woodruff 1/8 in. x 5/8 in. long	6	All
	£4180-A1	Piston Assembly (CR6.1:1)	7	M
	£4180-A3	Piston Assembly (CR6.1:1)	7	· E
	£4177-A1	Piston Assembly (CR5.4:1)	7	ABCDKN
-12	₹4180	Piston	1	EM
-12	£4177	. Piston	1	ABCDKN
-13	€35294	. Ring - Compression (1st and 2nd grooves)	2	ABCDKMN
-13	<b>₹</b> 35594	. Ring - Plain (4th groove)	1	ABCDKMN
-13	₹35528	. Ring - Compression (1st groove)	1	E
-14	£35596	Ring - Oil control (3rd groove)	1	ABCDKMN
-14	£35596	Ring - Oil control (4th groove)	1	E
-15	£35294	Ring - Compression (2nd and 3rd grooves)	2	E
	€A20260	Pin Assembly - Piston	1	All
-16	20260	Pin - Piston	1	All
-17	20261	Plug - Piston pin	2	All
	£A22208 £35528-A1	Set - Piston ring (includes all rings for 7 pistons)  Set - Piston ring (includes all rings for 7 pistons)	AR AR	ABCDKMN E
96-1	2845 5234-A1 5198-A1 A5481-A1 A5197-A1 A50504-A1	Packing - Cylinder base	7 3 4 3 4 7	All ABCDKN ABCDKN M M E
-2	2557	Nut - 3/8-24, special, cylinder base	84	All
-3	2561	Palnut - 3/8-24	84	All
-4	A5234	. Cylinder Assembly - Cyl's 1, 2 and 7	1	ABCDKN
-4 -4	A5198	Cylinder Assembly - Cyl's 3, 4, 5 and 6	i	ABCDKN
-4	A 548 1	. Cylinder Assembly - Cyl's 1, 2 and 7,	1	M
-4	A5197	Cylinder Assembly - Cyl's 3, 4, 5 and 6	1	M
-4	A 50504	. Cylinder Assembly	7	E
-5	€2002	Insert - Spark plug	2	All
-6	22676	Pin - Spark plug insert	2	All
-7	2831	Insert - Intake valve seat	1	All
-8	20884	Insert - Exhaust valve seat	1	All
-9 10	20400	Guide - Exhaust valve	i l	Ali
-10 -11	20241	Guide - Intake valve	1 2	All
-11 -12	20270 20269	Plug - Rocker box, cylinders 1, 2 and 7,, Tube - Interrocker box, cylinders 3, 4, 5 and 6	1	All All
-13	20271	. Packing - Rocker box tube or plug	2	All
-14	20272	Nut - Rocker box tube gland, cylinders 3, 4, 5 and 6.	2	All
- 15	£22001	. Stud - $1/4$ -20 x $1/4$ -28 x 3 4 in. lg	ī	All
-16	₹20988	Stud - $1/4$ -20 x $1/4$ -28 x 1-1/8 in, lg	10	All
		105		

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
96-17	€22539	Stud - 1/4-20 x 1/4-28 x 1-9/16 in. lg	2	All
-18	€20991	Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-1/4$ in lg	3	All
-19	<b>∉22003</b>	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-1/8$ in lg	4	<u>A</u> 11
-20	€20991	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-1/4$ in. lg	2	E
-21	3299	. Valve - Exhaust	1	All
-22	20240	. Valve - Intake	1	All .
-23	20401	. Circlip - Exhaust valve	1	All
-24	20242	. Circlip - Intake valve	1 2	A11 A11
- 25	500049	. Washer - Valve spring	2	All
-26	20385	Spring - Valve inner	2	All
-27	20384	Spring - Valve intermediate	2	All
-28	3840	Seat - Exhaust valve spring	1	All
- 29 - 30	3292 3271	Seat - Intake valve spring	î	All
-30 -31	20399	Lock - Exhaust valve spring seat	2	All
-32	20366	. Lock - Intake valve spring seat	2	All
-02	A3993-A1	Rocker and Bearing Assembly - Exhaust valve	1	All
	A3992-A1	. Rocker and Bearing Assembly - Intake valve	1	All
	A3993	Rocker Assembly - Exhaust valve	1	All
	A3992	Rocker Assembly - Intake valve	1	All
-33	3349	Rocker - Exhaust valve	1	A11
-34	3348	Rocker - Intake valve	1	All
-35	2254	Roller - Rocker	1	All
-36	2255	Bushing - Rocker arm roller	1	All
-37	2256	Pin - Rocker arm roller	1	All
-38	20250	Bearing - Ball	1	All
-39	20251	. Washer - Rocker shaft inner	4	All
-40	2157	. Washer - Rocker shaft outer	4	All
-41	20249	. Shaft - Valve rocker	2	All
-42	2152	. Nut - 9/16-18	2 2	All
-43	2505	Cotter Pin - 3/32 OD x 7/8 in. long	1	All All
-44	4173	Pipe - Intake	1	All
-45 -46	2827 2834	Gasket - Intake flange	1	All
-30	2034	(ATTACHING PARTS)	•	744
-47	2439	. Nut - 5/16-24	3	All
-48	2560	. Palnut - 5/16-24	3	All
- 10	2000	*		
-49	2096	. Packing - Intake pipe flange	1	All
-50	2833	. Nut - Intake packing gland	1	All
-51	20252	Screw - Valve adjusting	14	I'A
-52	20253	Nut - Valve adjusting screw	14	All
-53	20254	Gasket - Rocker box cover	14	ABCDKMN
-53	531091	Gasket - Rocker box cover	14	E
-54	4722	Cover - Rocker box, cyl's 1, 2 and 7	6	All
-54	4722	Cover - Rocker box, cyl No. 3 exhaust	1	All
-54	4722	Cover - Rocker box, cyl No. 6 intake	1	All
-55	4721	Cover - Rocker box, cyl's 3, 4 and 5 intake	. 3	ABCDKMN
-55	4721	Cover - Rocker box, cyl's 3 and 5 intake	2	E
- 56	4720	Cover - Rocker box, cyl's 4, 5 and 6 exhaust	3	ABCDKMN
-56	4729	Cover - Rocker box, cyl's 4 and 6 exhaust	. 2	E
-56	4723	Cover - Rocker box, cyl's 4 intake and 5 exhaust (ATTACHING PARTS)	2	E
-57	2472	Washer - 1/4 in. plain	84	All
-58	2437	Nut - 1/4-28	84	All
-59	2886	Palnut - 1/4-28	83	All
-60	20273	Nipple - 5/8 in. hose, cyl's 3, 4 and 5 intake rocker cover.	3	<b>All</b> .
-60	20273	Nipple - 5/8 in. hose, cyl's 4, 5 and 6 exhaust rocker		•
-61	A N900-12	cover	3 6	All
-62	20276	Tube - Intercylinder rocker scavenge		All
-63	3249	Tee - Rocker scavenge	2 1	All
-70		among a monge	1	ABCDKN

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
95-63	5113	Tee - Rocker scavenge	1	М
-63 -64	50506 2027 <b>5</b>	Tee - Rocker scavenge	1	E
-04	20210	exhaust rocker scavenge nipples	6	All
-65	745-2A	Clamp - Hose, rocker scavenge connections	12	Ali
-66	A 20267	Rod Assembly - Push	14	All
-67	24335	Gasket - Push rod housing	7	ABCDKMN
-67	531099	Gasket - Push rod housing	7	E
-68	A 20263	Housing Assembly - Intake pushrod	7	All
-69	B20263	Housing Assembly - Exhaust push rod	7	All
-70	2472	Washer - 1/4 in. plain	28	All
-71	2437	Nut - 1/4-28	28	All
-72	2886	Palnut - 1/4-28	28	All
-73	20515	Retainer - Pushrod housing	14	All
-74	AN900-16	Gasket - Retainer	14	All
-75	20266	Packing - Gland	14	All
.76	20516	Nut - Pushrod housing gland	14	All
	A3931	Elbow Assembly - $65^{\circ}$ Exhaust, cyl's 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7	6	ABCDKMN
	530249	Elbow Assembly - 650 Exhaust, cyl's 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7	6	E
	A3930	Elbow Assembly - 900 Exhaust, cyl No. 5	1	ABCDKMN
	530251	Elbow Assembly - 90° Exhaust cyl No. 5	1	E
-77	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	28	All
-78	2463	Nut - 5/16-24	28	All
-79	5193	Elbow - 65° Exhaust	1	ABCDKMN
-79	530248	. Elbow - 65 <sup>0</sup> Exhaust	1	E
-80	5192	. Elbow - 90 <sup>o</sup> Exhaust	1	ABCDKMN
-80	530250	Elbow - 900 Exhaust	1	E
-81	20277	. Liner - Exhaust elbow	1	ABCDKMN
-82	<b>₹20990</b>	. Stud - 5/16-18 x 5/16-24 x 1-1/4 in. long	2	ABCDKMN
-82	<b>£</b> 20992	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in long	2	E
-83	20886	Flange - Exhaust pipe	7	<b>A</b> 11
-84	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	14	All
-85	2463	Nut - 5/16-24	14	All
97 - 1	3112	Gasket - Accessory case	1	ABCDKMN
- 1	531085	Gasket - Accessory case	1	E
	A6180-A1	Accessory Case and Gear Assembly	1	A
	A6317-A1	Accessory Case and Gear Assembly	1	BCDN
	530512-A2	Accessory Case and Gear Assembly	1	E
	A6420-A1	Accessory Case and Gear Assembly	1	KM
-2	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	11	All
-3	2439	Nut - 5/16-24	13	All
-4	2560	Palnut - 5/16-24	13	All
	A6180	. Accessory Case Assembly	1	A
	A6317	. Accessory Case Assembly	1	BCDN
	530512-A1	Accessory Case Assembly	1	E
· -	A6420	Accessory Case Assembly	1	KN
<b>)</b> -5	6157	Accessory Case	1	A
-5	6317	. Accessory Case	1	BCDN
` -5	530511	Accessory Case	1	E
- 5	6420	. Accessory Case	1	KM
	530513	Sleeve - Generator oil drain	1	E

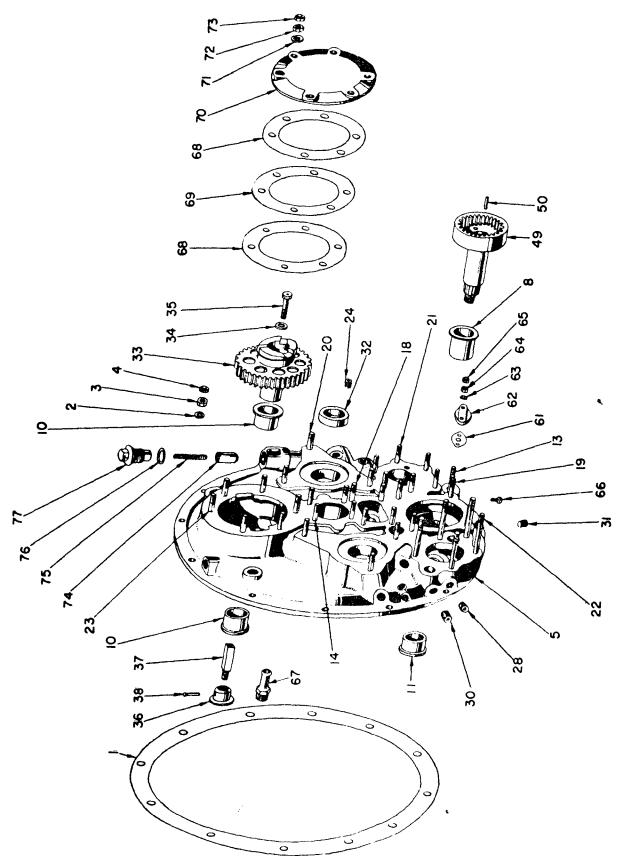


Figure 97. Accessory Case (Front)
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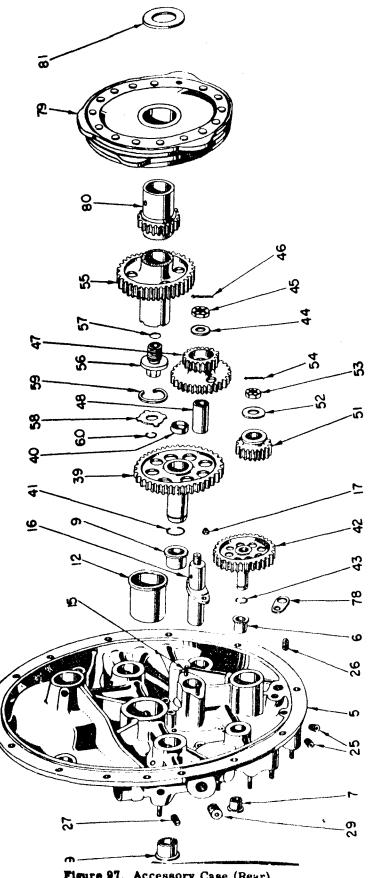
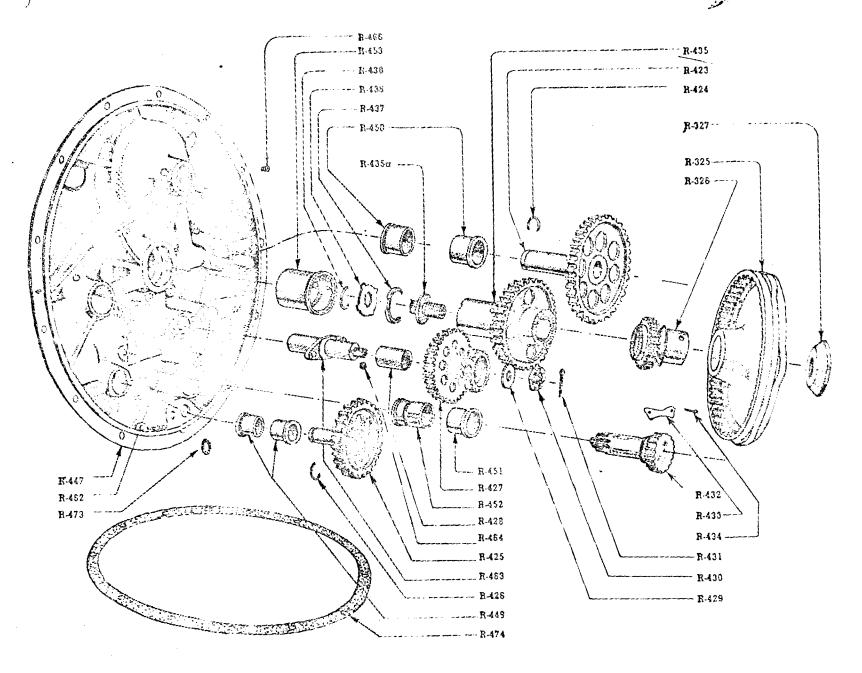


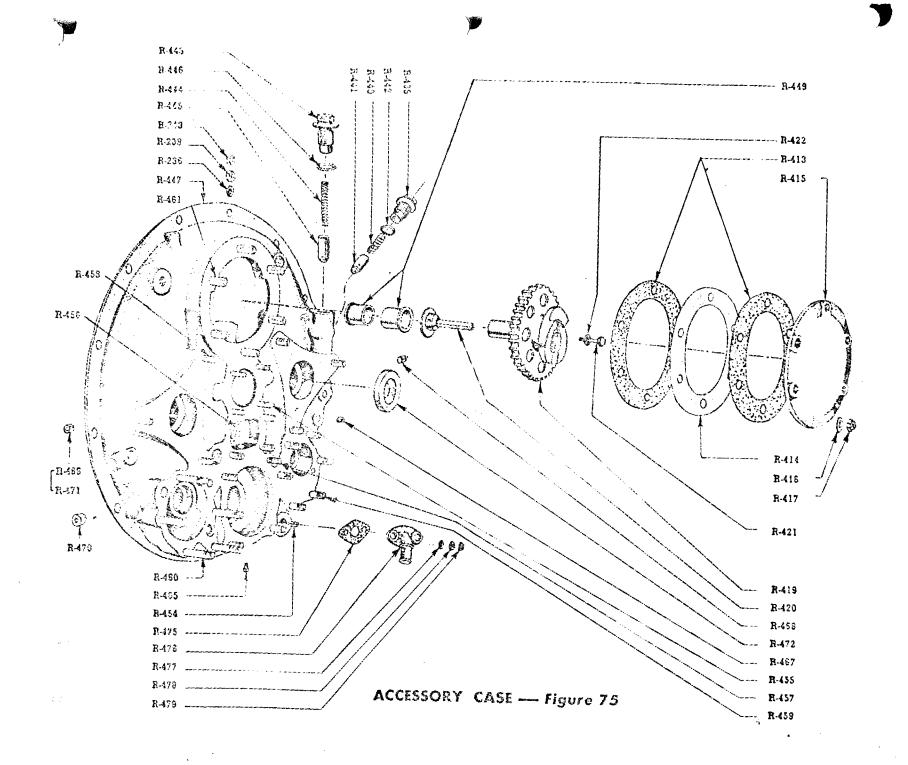
Figure 97. Accessory Case (Rear)

GROUP A	SSEMBLY PARTS	LIST — Continued		
Figure &		Description	Per	Codo
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
		m. I.I Duchas assume duine	2	All
97- <u>6</u>	2581	. Bushing - Rocker scavenge pump drive	2	All
-7	2581	Bushing - Duplex pump drive shaft	1	All
-8	2580	Bushing - Generator drive front	4	All
-9	2580	Bushing - Ignition drive	-	-
-10	2580	Bushing - Starter drive	2	All
-11	22097	Bushing - Generator drive rear	1	All
-12	2574	Bushing - Crankshaft oil feed	1	All
-13	€20988	. Stud - $1/4$ -20 x $1/4$ -28 x 1-1/8 in lg	2	All
-14	€22004	. Stud - $1/4$ -20 x $1/4$ -28 x 1-3/8 in. lg	4	All
-15	€22003	Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-1/8$ in. lg	2	All
-16	3113	Pin - Cam drive	1	<b>A</b> ?"
		(ATTACHING PARTS)		
-17	2457	Nut - 5/16-24	2	All
- * 1	210.	*		
-18	€20991	Stud - 5/16-18 x 5/16-24 x 1-1/4 in. lg	4	All
-18 -19	€20992	Stud = $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in. lg	4	All
			6	All
-20	c20992		6	All
-21	€20993	Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-1/2$ in. lg	5	All
-22	€20974	Stud - 5/16-18 x 5/16-24 x 3-1/8 in. lg	_	
-23	€20100	Stud - $3/8-16 \times 3/8-24 \times 1-5/8$ in. lg	6	All
-24	2024	Plug - 1/8 in. pipe	1	All
-25	20 <b>24</b>	Plug - 1/8 in. pipe	3	All
-26	2024	Plug - 1/8 in. pipe	1	All
-27	2088 <b>2</b>	Plug - 1/8 in. pipe	3	All
-28	2026	Plug - 1/4 in. pipe	10	All
-29	2025	Plug - 3/8 in. pipe	1	All
-30	2025	. Plug - 3/8 in. pipe	1	All
-31	2025	Plug - 3/8 in. pipe	1	All
-32	20889	Seal - Ignition drive oil	2	A11
-33	3915	. Gear - Starter	ī	All
-00	A22197	. Retainer Assembly - Starter gear	î	All
	MELLOI	(ATTACHING PARTS)	•	All
-34	24196	. Washer - 5/16 in. special	1	All
-3 <del>1</del> -35	AN75-11	Screw - 5/16-24 x 1-1/8 in. long	1	All
-33	VM12-11	. Screw = 3/10-24 x 1-1/8 iii. long		Aii
	00100		•	A 11
-36	22169	Retainer - Starter gear	1	All
-37	22197	Bar - Starter gear retainer	1	All
-38	AN420-3-16	Rivet - Starter gear retainer	1	All
	A3891	. Gear Assembly - Ignition drive	2	A
	A3841	. Gear Assembly - Ignition drive	2	-All
-39	3061	Gear - Ignition drive	1	AEKM
-39	3891	Gear - Ignition drive	1	BCDN
-40	2878	Plug - Oil, Ignition drive gear	2	All
-41	2578	. Circlet - Ignition drive gear	2	All
-42	3064	. Gear - Oil pump drive	2	All
-43	2590	. Circlip - Oil pump drive gear	2	All
	A3062	. Gear Assembly - Intermediate cam drive	1	All
		(ATTACHING PARTS)		••••
-44	2583	. Washer - Thrust	1	All
-45	2152	. Nut - 9/16-18	1	
-46	2505	. Cotter Pin - 3/32 OD x 7/8 in. long	1	Ail
-10	2000	. Cotter r in = 5/52 OD x 1/6 in. long	1	All
-47	3062	Gear - Intermediate cam drive	•	A 11
-41 -48	2582	Ruching - Intermediate cam drive	1	All
-30	50051-A1	Bushing - Intermediate cam drive gear	1	All
.40	50051-A1 50051	Gear Assembly - Generator drive	1	All
-50	2807	. Gear - Generator drive	1	All
51	500053	Rivet - Generator drive assembly.	1	All
-31	300033	Pinion - Generator drive	1	All
-52	2490	(ATTACHING PARTS)		
- 52 - 53	2480	. Washer - Generator drive pinion	1	All
, ,	2923	. Nut - 3/4-16	1	All
-54	2508	. Cotter Pin - 3/32 OD x 1-1/8 in. long	1	A11

Figure &		Description	Per	
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
97-	3067-A1	. Gear Assembly - Crankshaft starter	1	All
-55	3067	Gear - Crankshaft starter	1	All
	2872-A1	Nut Assembly - Rear crankshaft	1	] All
-56	2872	Nut - Rear crankshaft	1	All
-57	2526	Plug - 5/8 in. expansion	1	All
-58	2576	. Lock washer - Crankshaft rear nut	1	All
- 59	22094	. Ring - Extractor	1	All
-60	2079	. Circlip - Rear crankshaft nut	. 1	All
-61	20467	. Gasket - Rocker scavenge elbow or cover	1	ABCDKMN
-61	531092	. Gasket - Rocker scavenge elbow or cover	1	E
	20466	. Elbow - Rocker scavenge	1	EKM
-62	20567	. Cover - Rocker scavenge elbow pad	1	ABCDN
-63	2472	. Washer - 1/4 in. plain	2	All
-64	2437	. Nut - 1/4-28	2	All
-65	2886	. Palnut - 1/4-28	2	All .
-66	AN502-10-4	. Screw - No. 10-32	1	All
-67	835-8	. Nipple - 5/8 in. hose	1	All
-68	2249	. Gasket - Starter	2	ABCDKMN
-68	531090	. Gasket - Starter	2	E
-69	2667	. Spacer - Starter gasket	1	All
-70	2304	. Cover - Starter drive	1	All
-71	2474	. Washer - 3/8 in. plain	6	All
-72	2441	. Nut - 3/8-24	6	All
-73	2561	. Palnut - 3/8-24	6	All
-74	20247	. Valve - Low pressure oil relief	1	All
-75	23168	. Spring - Low pressure oil relief	ī	A11
-76	AN900-14	. Gasket - Valve housing	1	All
-77	20246	. Housing - Relief valve	1	All
-78	20421	Gasket - Scavenge oil line	1	All
-79	A5160	Cam Ring Assembly	1	All
-80	3068	Gear - Cam drive	1	All
-81	20259	Spacer - Rear crankshaft bearing	1	A11



ACCESSORY CASE - Figure 74

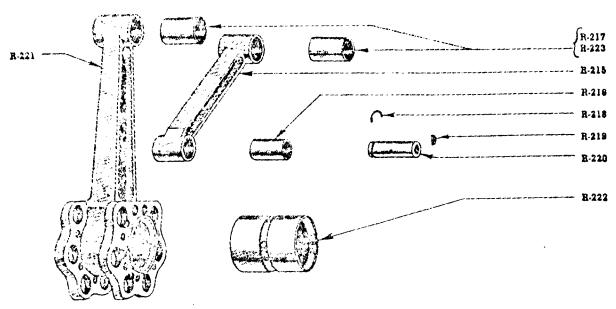


Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name	No. Req'd
R-411	A20878 ·	(1) SCREEN ASSEMBLY — SCAVENGE OIL	1
	125000 10	Includes the oil screen, ferrule, and nut	
R-412	AN900-16	(1) Gasket — 1" dia. — scavenge oil screen accessory case	
	2220	UAR Wire — lock — scavenge oil screen to accessory case	•
R-413	2249	(2) Gasket — starter flange	
R-414	2667	(1) Spacer — starter flange	
R-415	2304	(1) Cover — starter flange (shipping and overhauling only)	•
R-416	AN936-B616	(6) Washer, Lock — starter or cover to accessory case	
R-417	2458	(6) Nut — 3/8-24 — castle — starter or cover to accessory case	
R-418	2220	. UAR Wire — lock — starter or cover	
	A6158-A1	(1) ACCESSORY CASE AND GEAR ASSEMBLY	1
		Includes the following parts and assemblies:	
	A3915	(1) GEAR ASSEMBLY STARTER	1
R-419	3915	(1) Gear — starter	
R-420	A22197	(1) RETAINER ASSEMBLY — STARTER GEAR	1
24 124		Includes the retainer, bar and rivet	
R-421	AN75-11	(1) Screw — $\frac{1}{16}$ -24 x $\frac{11}{8}$ — drilled — hex head — starter	
10-101		gear retainer bar	
R-422	24196	(1) Washer — $\frac{1}{10}$ — special — starter gear retainer bar	
11-92-	L4130	screw	
	2220	UAR Wire lock starter gear retainer bar screw	
n 400	A35099	(2) GEAR ASSEMBLY — IGNITION DRIVE	0
R-423	A55055	Includes oil plugs	4
D 404	2578	· •	
R-424		(2) Circlip — 1,3 dia. — ignition drive gear	
D 407	3978	(1) Gear — duplex pump — drive	
R-425	3978	(1) Gear — rocker scavenge oil pump — drive	
R-426	2590	(2) Circlip—11 dia.— oil pump drive gear	_
	A€979	(1) GEAR ASSEMBLY — INTERMEDIATE CAM DRIVE	1
R-427	*3979	(1) Gear — intermediate cam drive	
R-428	2582	(1) Bushing — intermediate cam drive gear	
R-429	2583	(1) Washer — 16 — thrust — intermediate cam drive gear	
R-430	2152	(1) Nut $-\frac{3}{16}$ -18 — shear — cam drive gear pin	
R-431	2505	(1) Cotter Pin $-\frac{3}{32} \times \frac{7}{8}$ cam drive gear pin	
R-432	3942	(1) Gear — generator — drive	
R-433	2592	(1) Retainer generator drive gear	
R-434	2602	(2) Screw — No. 10-32 x 5/3 drilled fillister head — gener.	a-
		tor drive gear retainer to accessory case	
	2220	UAR Wire — lock — generator drive gear retainer screws	
	4378-A1	(1) GEAR ASSEMBLY—REAR CRANKSHAFT—STARTE	R 1
R-435	4378	(1) Gear — rear crankshaft starter	
R-435a	2872 - A1	(1) NUT ASSEMBLY REAR CRANKSHAFT	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		(Includes plug)	1
R-436	2576	(1) Washer — crankshaft rear nut — lock	
It- 137	22094	(1) Ring — rear crankshaft — extractor	
11-12-0	2079	(1) Circlip — 7/8 dia. — rear crankshaft nut	
R-139	2599	(1) Housing — high pressure — oil relief valve	
It-440	22812	(1) Spring — high pressure — oil relief valve	
R-441	2600	(1) Valve — high pressure — oil relief	
R-442	AN900-16	(1) Gasket — high pressure — oil relief valve	
46 734			

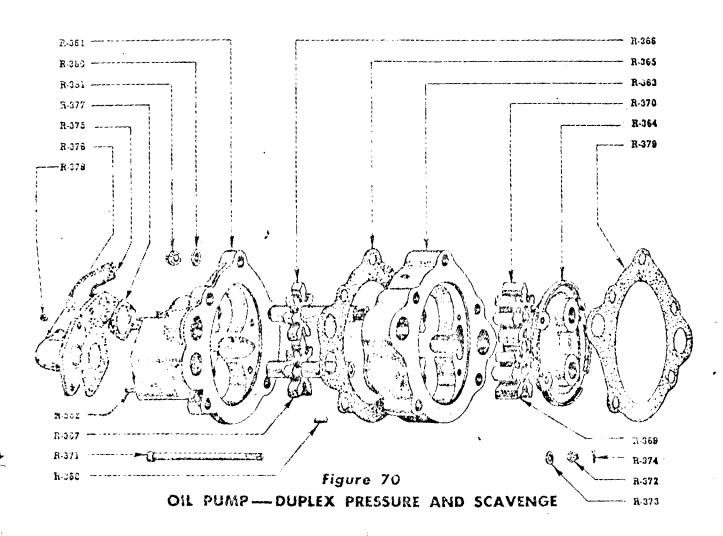
<sup>\*</sup>Parts not to be stocked or requisitioned as detailed parts.

Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name	No. Req'd
	2220	UAR Wire lock high pressure oil relief valve	
R-443	20246	(1) Housing — low pressure — oil relief valve	
R-444	20248	(1) Spring — low pressure — oil relief valve (Replaces 23168)	:
R-445	20247	(1) Valve — low pressure — oil relief	
R-446	AN900-14	(1) Gasket — low pressure — oil relief valve	
R-447	A6305	(1) ACCESSORY, STUD, BUSHING AND PLUG ASSEMBLY	1
16 11.	*6158	(1) Case — accessory	
	2581	(2) Bushing — oil pump — drive gear	
R-448	2581	(2) Bushing — rocker scavenge oil pump drive gear	
R-449	2580	(2) Bushing — starter gear	
R-450	2580	(4) Bushing — ignition drive gear	
R-451	2580	(1) Bushing — generator drive shaft — front	
R-452	22097	(1) Bushing — generator drive shaft — rear	
R-453	† 2574	(1) Bushing — crankshaft — oil feed	
R-151	†20988	(2) Stud — 1/4-28 x 11/8 — rocker scavenge elbow	
R-455	†22004	(4) Stud — 1/4-28 x 13/8 — tachometer drive housing	
R-456	†20991	(4) Stud $-\frac{1}{16}$ -24 x 1½ — high pressure oil screen housing	
R-457	†20992	(4) Stud — 15-24 x 13/8 — drilled — generator pulley support	
R-458	†20992	(6) Stud $-\frac{3}{16}$ -24 x $1\frac{3}{8}$ — drilled — magneto	
R-459	†20993	(6) Stud — 1/2 - drilled — rocker scavenge pump	
R-460	† 2403	(5) Stud $-\frac{2}{16}$ -24 x $\frac{2}{12}$ — drilled — duplex oil pump	
I. 461	+ 2418	(6) Stud $-\frac{3}{8}$ -24 x $1\frac{5}{6}$ - starter or cover	
R-462	†22003	(2) Stud — $\frac{1}{18}$ -24 x $\frac{11}{8}$ — drilled — cam drive gear pin	
R-163	3113	(1) Pin — cam drive gear	
R-464	2457	. (2) Nut $-\frac{7}{6}$ -24 — castle — cam drive gear pin	
	2220	UAR Wire — lock — cam drive gear pin — nut	•
R-465	AN502-10-4	(1) Screw — No. $10-32 \times \frac{1}{4}$ — accessory case drain	
R-466	2024	(1) Plug — 1/3 — pipe — countersunk head — high pressure	oil
		line	
R-467	2024	(3) Plug — 1/8 — pipe — countersunk head — rocker scaven oil line	ge
	2024	(1) Plug — ½ — pipe — countersunk head — starter shaft hole	oil
R-468	20882	(3) Plug — 1/8 — pipe — square drilled head—oil pressure gau holes	ge
R-469	2026	(9) Plug — 1/4. — pipe — countersunk head — accessory case of lines	oil
R-470	2025	(1) Plug — 3/8 — pipe — countersunk head—crankcase scaven oil line	ge
R-471	2026	(1) Plug — 1/4 — pipe — countersunk head — scavenge scre outlet	en
R-472	20889	(2) Seal — ignition drive gear shaft — oil	
*	05.07	ASSOCIATED PARTS:	
11-473	2867	Gasket — Scavenge oil line	1
R-474	3112	Gasket — accessory case to crankcase	
	2473	Washer — 15 — accessory case to crankcase.	13
_	243 <b>9</b> 9500	Nut — $\frac{7}{6}$ -24 — accessory case to crankcase	13
	2560	Palnut — 16 — accessory case to crankcase	13

arts not to be stocked or requisitioned as detailed parts. †Available in oversize.



MASTER CONNECTING AND ARTICULATING ROD ASSEMBLY - Figure 69



Ref. No.	Part No.			No.
R-336	2437	(4)	Nut — 1/4-28 — tachometer drive housing to accessory case	
R-337	2886		Palnut — 1/4 — tachometer drive housing to accessory case	
1000	5231-A1		GENERATOR PULLEY SUPPORT ASSEMBLY	. 1
R-338	5231	. ,	(1) Support — generator pulley	
R-339	3943		(1) Shaft — generator drive	
R-340	22778		(1) Bearing — ball — lubriseal	
R-341	500056		(1) Thrower — generator shaft oil	
R-342	20962		(1) Gasket — bearing retainer	
R-343	20641		(1) Retainer — bearing	
R-344	20589		(1) Key — No. 6 — Woodruff — generator drive shaft	
R-345	2923		(1) Nut — generator drive shaft	
R-346	2480		(1) Washer — 3/4 — generator drive shaft	
R-347	2508		(1) Cotter Pin — generator pulley nut	
R-348	501A10-8		(5) Screw — bearing retainer to pulley support	
	2220		UAR Wire — lock — bearing retainer screws	
R-349	3941		(1) Pulley — generator drive	
R-350	4292		(2) Belt — generator drive	
R-351	20595		(1) Gasket — governor to pulley support	
R-352	†20624		(4) Stud — 3/8 x 1, 9/3 — drilled — governor to pulley support	
R-353	2458		(4) Nut — 3/8-24 — castle, governor to pulley support	
R-354	2220		UAR Lock Wire — governor to pulley support	
R-355	20979	(1)	Coupling — generator drive	
R-356	20961		Retainer — drive coupling	
R-357	500060		Gasket — pulley support to accessory case	
R-358	2473		Washer — 16 — pulley support to accessory case	
R-359	2439		Nut — $\frac{5}{16}$ -24 — pulley support to accessory case	
R-360	2560		Palnut — 16 — pulley support to accessory case	
.,	A4174-A1		PRESSURE AND SCAVENGE OIL PUMP ASSEMBLY —	
			COMPLETE (LVT-1 and LVT-2)	. 1
	A4174		(1) PRESSURE AND SCAVENGE OIL PUMP ASSEMBLY	7
	4174-A1		(1) PRESSURE OIL PUMP BODY WITH STUDS	
R-361	*4174		(1) Body — pressure pump	
R-362	†22003		(4) Stud $-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{8} - dr$ -connections to pressure body	ý
R-363	4057		(1) Body — duplex pump — scavenge	
R-364	3118		(1) Cover — duplex pump — scavenge body	
R-365	2595		UAR Gasket — duplex pump — pressure body to scavenge body	3
R-366	3199		(1) Gear — duplex pump — pressure section — drive	
R-367	3200		(1) Gear — duplex pump — pressure section — driven	
R-368	2219		(1) Key Woodruff duplex pump driven gear shaf	t
R-369	2593		(1) Gear — duplex pump — scavenge section — drive	•
R-370	2594		(1) Gear — duplex pump — scavenge section — driven	
R-371	2596		· (4) Bolt — duplex pump — pressure section to scavenge section	
R-372	2456		(4) Nut — 1/4-28 — castle — pressure section to scavenge section	
R-373 R-374	2472 AN380-2-2		<ul> <li>(4) Washer - 1/4 - pressure section to scavenge section</li> <li>(4) Cotter Pin - pressure section to scavenge section</li> </ul>	

<sup>-</sup> Parts not to be stocked or requisitioned as detailed parts. †Available in oversize.

Ref. No.	Part No.		No. eq'd
R-375	35175	(1) Connection — oil pump inlet — (LVT-1 and LVT-2)	
R-376	22085	(1) Connection — oil pump outlet — (LVT-1 and LVT-2)	
R-377	20291	(2) Gasket — elbow connection to duplex pump	
R-378	2457	(4) Nut — 1/6-24 — castle — elbow — connection to duplex pump	
	2220	UAR Wire — lock — elbow — connection to duplex pump	٠
R-379	2597	(1) Gasket — duplex pump to accessory case	-
R-380	2473	(5) Washer — $\frac{5}{10}$ — duplex pump to accessory case	
R-3S1	2457	(5) Nut — 15-24 — castle — duplex pump to accessory case	
	2220	UAR Wire — lock — duplex pump to accessory case	
	A4170-A	(1) ROCKER SCAVENGE OIL PUMP ASSEMBLY—COMPLETE	1
	A4170-A1	(1) ROCKER SCAVENGE OIL PUMP ASSEMBLY	1
	A4170	(1) BODY ASSEMBLY — ROCKER SCAVENGE OIL PUMP	. 1
R-3S2	*4170	(1) Body — rocker scavenge oil pump	
R-383	†20991	(4) Stud $-\frac{5}{10} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ — fuel pump or cover to rocker	
		scavenge pump	
R-3S4	20422	(1) Dowel — 1/4 x \frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{2} — rocker scavenge pump body to cover	
R-385	20418	(1) Gear — rocker scavenge pump — drive	
R-386	20419	(1) Gear — rocker scavenge pump — driven	
R-387	3248	(1) Cover — rocker scavenge pump	
R-388	20532	(1) Gasket — rocker scavenge pump — cover	
R-3S9	20420	(1) Coupling — fuel pump — drive	
R-390	20426	(1) Cover — fuel pump — drive	
R-391	20423	(1) Gasket — fuel pump or cover	
R-392	2473	(4) Washer — 18 — fuel pump or cover	
R-393	2439	(4) Nut $-\frac{\hbar}{16}$ -24 — fuel pump or cover	•
R-394	25 <b>6</b> 0	(4) Palnut — 16 — fuel pump or cover	•
R-395	20425	(1) Gasket — rocker scavenge pump to accessory case	
R-396	2473	(6) Washer $-\frac{1}{10}$ - rocker scavenge pump to accessory case	
R-397	2457	(6) Nut — 16-24 — castle — rocker scavenge pump to accessory case	
	2220	UAR Wire—lock—rocker—scavenge pump to accessory case	
	A500014	(1) SCREEN AND HOUSING ASSEMBLY — HIGH PRESSURE OIL	1
R-398	500015	(1) SCREEN ASSEMBLY — HIGH PRESSURE OIL Includes the oil screen, ferrule, and nut	1
R-399	500014	(1) Housing — high pressure oil screen	
R-400	AN900-24	(1) Gasket — 1½ dia. — screen assembly to housing	
R-401	2849	(1) Ball $-\frac{7}{16}$ — steel — by-pass valve	
R-402	2848	(1) Spring — by-pass valve	
R-403	2265	(1) Plug — ½-18 — hex head — oil screen nut	
R-404	2265	(1) Plug $-\frac{5}{8}$ -18 $-$ hex head $-$ by-pass valve	٠
R-405	AN900-10	(1) Gasket — 5/8 dia. — screen plug	
R-406	AN900-10	(1) Gasket — 5/8 dia. — by-pass valve plug	
R-407	2589	(1) Gasket — high pressure oil screen housing to accessory case	
R-408	2173	(4) Washer $-\frac{1}{16}$ - pressure oil screen housing to accessory case	
	2220	UAR Wire — lock — screen assembly and plugs	
R-409	2439	(4) Nut — 16-24 pressure oil screen housing to accessory case	
_R-410	2560	(4) Palnut — 15 — pressure oil screen housing to accessory case	

Parts not to be stocked or requisitioned as detailed parts. †Available in oversize.

Figure &		Description	Per	ψ.
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
97-	3067-A1	. Gear Assembly - Crankshaft starter	1	All
-55	3067	Gear - Crankshaft starter	1	All
	2872-A1	Nut Assembly - Rear crankshaft	1	All
-56	2872	Nut - Rear crankshaft	1	All
-57	25 <b>26</b>	Plug - 5/8 in. expansion	1	All
-58	2576	. Lock washer - Crankshaft rear nut	1	All
- 59	22094	. Ring - Extractor	1	All
-60	2079	. Circlip - Rear crankshaft nut	1	All
-61	20467	. Gasket - Rocker scavenge elbow or cover	1	ABCDKMN
-61	53109 <b>2</b>	. Gasket - Rocker scavenge elbow or cover	1	E
	20466	. Elbow - Rocker scavenge	1	EKM
-62	20567	. Cover - Rocker scavenge elbow pad	1	ABCDN
-63	2472	. Washer - 1/4 in. plain	2	All
-64	2437	. Nut - 1/4-28	2	All
-65	2886	. Painut - 1/4-28	2	All
		*		
-66	AN502-10-4	. Screw - No. 10-32	1	All
-67	835-8	. Nipple - 5/8 in. hose	1	A11
-68	2249	. Gasket - Starter	2	ABCDKMN
-68	531090	. Gasket - Starter	2	E
-69	2667	. Spacer - Starter gasket	1	All
-70	2304	. Cover - Starter drive	1	A11
-71	2474	. Washer - 3/8 in. plain	6	All
-72	2441	. Nut - 3/8-24	6	All
-73	2561	. Palnut - 3/8-24	6	All
-74	20247	. Valve - Low pressure oil relief	1	All
-75	23168	. Spring - Low pressure oil relief	ī	All
-76	AN900-14	. Gasket - Valve housing	ī	All
-77	20246	. Housing - Relief valve	i	All
-78	20421	Gasket - Scavenge oil line	i	All
-79	A5160	Cam Ring Assembly	ī	All
-80	3068	Gear - Cam drive	i	All
-81	20259	Spacer - Rear crankshaft bearing	î	All

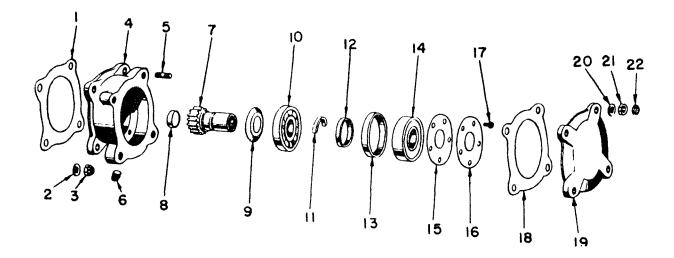


Figure 98. Generator Speed Step-up Drive Assembly

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
98-1	22444	Gasket - Generator drive housing	1	ABCDKMN
-1	531104	Gasket - Generator drive housing	1	E
-	A3926	Drive Assembly - Generator Speed Step-up (ATTACHING PARTS)	1	All
-2	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	4	. All
-3	2439	Nut - 5/16-24	4	All
	4674-A1	. Housing Assembly - Generator drive	1	All
-4	4674	Housing - Generator drive	1	All
-5	€20991	Stud - 5/16-18 x 5/16-24 x 1-1/4 in. long	4	ABCDKMN
-5	€22324	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in long	4	E
-6	20882	. Plug - 1/8 in. pipe	1	All
	A20887	. Pinion Assembly - Generator step-up	1	All
-7	500055	Pinion - Generator step-up	1	All
-8	2878	Plug - Oil	1	<b>A</b> 11
-9	500056	. Thrower - Oil	1	A11
-10	500064	. Bearing - Ball, step-up pinion, front	1	All
-11	500066	. Lock - Bearing	2	All
-12	500059	. Retainer - Bearing lock	1	All
-13	500057	. Spacer - Bearing	1	All
-14	22778	. Bearing - Ball, step-up pinion, rear	1	ABCDKMN
-14	531078	. Bearing - Ball, step-up pinion, rear	1	E
-15	500062	. Gasket - Bearing retainer	1	ABCDKMN
-15	531106	. Gasket - Bearing retainer	1	E
-16	500061	. Retainer - Bearing	1	All
-17	501-A10-8	. Screw - No. 10-32 x 1/2 in. long fillister head	5	All
-18	22442	. Gasket - Generator	1 .	ABCDKMN
-18	531101	. Gasket - Generator	1	E
-19	2303	. Cover - Generator drive	1	A1.
-20	2473	. Washer - 5/16 in. plain	4	All
-21	2439	. Nut - 5, 16-24	4	Ait
-22	2560	. Palnut - 5/16-24	4	All

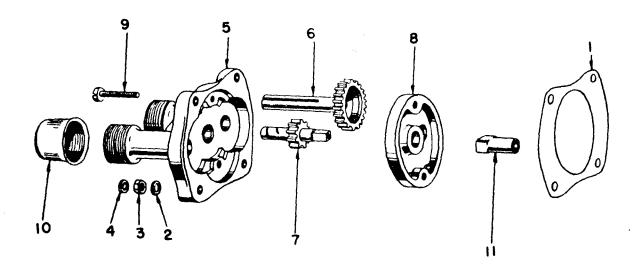


Figure 99. Tachometer Drive Assembly

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per \ssy.	Code
99-1	22443	Gasket - Tachometer drive housing	1	ABCDKMN
-1	531098	Gasket - Tachometer drive housing	1	All
	A3119	Drive Assembly - Tachometer	1	All
-2	2472	Washer - 1/4 in. plain	4	All
-3	2437	Nut - 1/4-28	4	ABCDKMN
-3	22661	Nut - Elastic stop, 1/4-28	4	E
-4	2886	Palnut - 1/4-28	4	ABCDKIN
-5	3119	. Housing - Tachometer drive	1	All
-6	2585	. Gear - Tachometer driven	2	All
-7	2584	. Gear - Tachometer drive	1	All
-8	2591	. Pilot - Tachometer drive housing	1	All
-9	AN502-10-12	. Screw - No. 10-32 x 3/4 in, long fillister head	2	All
-10	2716	. Nut - Tachometer drive cover	2	All
-11	2873	Coupling - Tachometer	1	Ail
100-1	3710	Gasket - Duplex pump	1	ABCDKMN
-1	531084	Gasket - Duplex pump	1	·Ē
-	A4748	Pump Assembly - Duplex Oil	1	All
-2	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	5	All
-3	2457	Nut - 5/16-24	5	All
	A35008	. Body Assembly - Pressure oil pump	1	All
-4	4737	Body - Pressure oil pump	1	All
	••22215	Pin - Air relief hole	1	All
	••22212	Sleeve - High pressure relief valve plunger	1	All
-5	<b>₹22003</b>	Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-1/8$ in long	4	All
	A3916	. Gear Assembly - Pressure oil pump drive	1	All
-6	3916	Gear - Pressure pump driven	1	All
-7	22202	Ball - 3/16 in. dia., air relief check	1	All
-8	22203	Spring - Oil pump air relief	1	All
-9	22239	Plug - Oil pump air relief	1	All

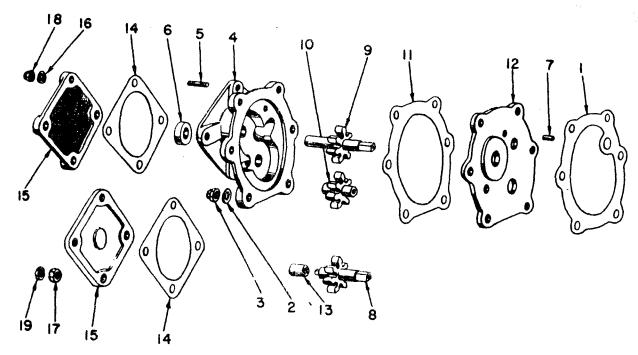


Figure 101. Rocker Scavenge Oil Pump

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
101-1	22446	Gasket - Scavenge pump	1	ABCDKMN
-1	531097	Gasket - Scavenge pump	ī	E
	A4170A	Pump Assembly - Rocker Scavenge Oil	1	AKM
	A3886	Pump Assembly - Rocker Scavenge Oil	1	BCDEN
-2	2473	Washer - Scavenge pump	6	All
-3	2457	Nut - Scavenge pump	6	All
	A35536	. Body Assembly - Rocker scavenge pump	1	AKM
	A3887	. Body Assembly - Rocker scavenge pump	1	BCDEN
-4	4170	Body - Rocker scavenge pump	1	AKM
-4	4718	Body - Rocker scavenge pump	1	BCDEN
-5	€20991	Stud - Rocker scavenge pump cover	4	AKM
-5	€22141	Stud - Rocker scavenge pump cover	4	BCDEN
-6	22142	Oil Seal - Pump shaft	1	BCDEN
-7	20422	Dowel - Body to cover	1	All
-8	20418	. Gear - Scavenge pump drive	1	AKM
-9	3888	. Gear - Scavenge pump drive	1	BCDEN
-10	20419	. Gear - Scavenge pump driven	1	All
-11	20532	. Gasket - Scavenge pump body	1	All
-12	3248	. Cover - Scavenge pump	1	All
-13	20420	. Coupling - Fuel pump drive	1	All
-14	20423	. Gasket - Fuel pump or cover	1	AKM
-14	22143	. Gasket - Fuel pump or cover	1	BCDN
-14	531089	. Gasket - Fuel pump or cover	1	E
-15	20426	. Cover - Fuel pump drive	1	AKM
-15	22144	. Cover - Fuel pump drive	1	BCDN
-15	22559	Cover - Fuel pump drive	1	E
-16	2473	. Washer - 5/16 in. plain	4	All
-17	2439	. Nut - Fuel pump to cover	4	AKM
-18	2457	. Nut - Fuel pump or cover	4	BCDEN
- 19	2560	. Palnut - Fuel pump or cover	4	AKM

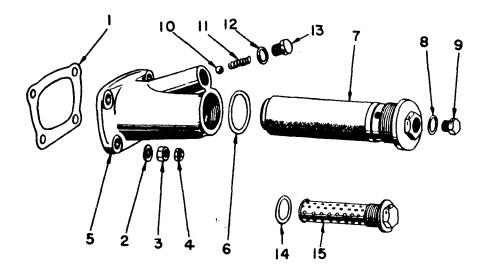


Figure 102. High Pressure Oil Screen Housing Assembly

Figure &		Description	Per	
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
102-1	2589	Gasket - Oil screen housing	1	ABCDKMN
-1	531093	Gasket - Oil screen housing	1	E
	A500014	Screen and Housing Assembly - High pressure oil (ATTACHING PARTS)	1	A11
-2	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	4	All
-3	2439	Nut - 5/16-24	4	All
-4	2560	Palnut - 5/16-24	4	All
_		*		
-5	500014	. Housing - Oil screen	1	All
-6	AN900-24	. Gasket - Screen assembly	1	All
-7	500015	. Screen Assembly - High pressure oil	1	All
-8	AN900-10	. Gasket - Oil screen plug	1	All
-9	2265	. Plug - Oil screen nut	1	All
-10	2849	. Ball-Bypass valve, 7/16 in. dia	1	All
-11	2848	. Spring - Bypass valve	ī	All
-12	AN900-10	. Gasket - Bypass valve plug	î	All
-13	2265	. Plug - Bypass valve	î	All
-14	AN900-16	Gasket - Scavenge oil screen	1	All
-15	A20878	Screen Assembly - Scavenge oil	1	All

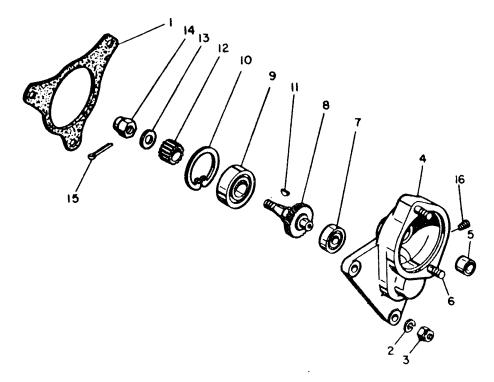


Figure 103. Battery Distributor Adapter Assembly

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
103-1	531088	Gasket - Ignition flange	1	E
-	A36183-A1	Adapter Assembly - Battery Distributor (ATTACHING PARTS)	1	E
-2	2555	Washer - 5/16 in. special	3	E
-3	2457	Nut - 5/16-24	3	E
	A36183	. Body Assembly - Distributor adapter	1	E
-4	50476	Body - Distributor adapter	1	E
-5	25253	Bushing - 1/2 ID x 5/8 OD x 7/16 in. long	1	E
-6	€20992	. Stud - $5/16-18 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in. long	2	E
-7	25247	. Bearing - Ball	1	E
` -8	36177	. Gear - Distributor drive	1	E
-9	23601	. Bearing - Ball	1	E
-10	25246	. Ring - Internal retaining	1	E
-11	23495	. Key - Woodruff, 1/8 x 1/2 in	1	E
-12	2246	. Coupling - Magneto drive	1	E
-13	25257	. Washer - 13/32 ID x 3/4 OD x 3/32 in. thick	1	E
-14	24195	. Nut - 3/8-16	1	E
-15	2505	. Cotter Pin - 3/32 OD x 7/8 in. long	1	E
-16	2024	. Plug - 1/8 in. pipe	1	E

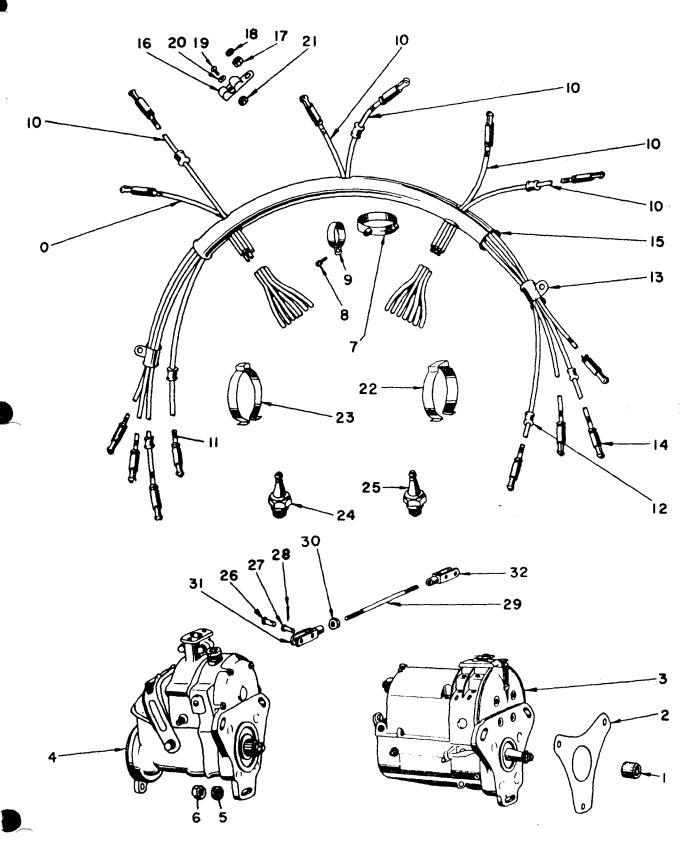


Figure 104. Ignition Assembly Shielded

Figure &		Description	Per	
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
104-1	2246	Coupling - Magneto drive	2	AKM
-2	22931	Gasket - Ignition flange	2	BCDN
-2	2247	Gasket - Ignition flange	2	AKM
-3	4043	Magneto - Scintilla Model MN7-DF	2	KM
-3	5232	Magneto - Scintilla Model VMN7-DF	2	A
-4	5256	Magneto - Scintilla Model SF7RN	2	BCDN
-5	2555	Washer - 5/16 in. special	6	ABCDKMN
-6	2457	Nut - 5/16-24	6	ABCDKMN
-7	A22227	Support Assembly - Ignition cable conduit	5	ABCDKMN
	A5542-A1	Cable and Conduit Assembly - Complete	1	AKM
	A5543-A1	Cable and Conduit Assembly - Complete (ATTACHING PART)	1	BCDN
-8	501-A10-&	Screw - No. 10-32	5	ABCDKMN
-9	20296	. Clip - Cable conduit	AR	ABCDKMN
	A5542	. Cable and Conduit Assembly	1	AKM
	A5543	. Cable and Conduit Assembly	1	BCDN
-10	20307	Cable - Ignition	AR	ABCDKMN
-11	AN4028	Marker - Ignition cable	14	ABCDKMN
-12	23143	Grommet - Ignition cable	7	ABCDKMN
-13	20458	Ferrule - Ignition cable	2	ABCDKMN
-14	2306	Terminal - Spark plug	14	ABCDKMN
-15	3377	Conduit - Ignition cable	1	ABCDKMN
-16	23142	. Clip - Ignition wire and primer line	7	ABCDKMN
-17	2437	. Nut - 1/4-28	7	ABCDKMN
-18	2886	. Palnut - 1/4-28	7	ABCDKMN
-19	501-10-6	. Screw - Clip	7	ABCDKMN
-20	AN936A10	. Washer - Internal lock	7	ABCDKMN
-21	AN345-10	. Nut - No. 10-32	7	ABCDKMN
-22	2316	. Clip - Ignition cable	2	ABCDKMN
-23	20559	. Clip - Ignition cable to No. 6 intake pipe	1	ABCDKMN
-24	22460	Spark Plug - Champion C26	14	All
-25	20895	Spark Plug - Champion M26 (Optional)	14	All
	22571	Spark Plug Lubricant	AR	All
	A4029	Rod Assembly - Magneto control	1	AKM
	A4082	Rod Assembly - Magneto control	1	BCDN
- 26	2310	Pin - 3/16 in. dia	3	AKM
-27	AN394-15	Pin - 1/4 in. dia	2	BCDN
-28	2502	Cotter Pin - 1/16 OD x 5/8 in. long	4	ABCDKMN
-29	2307	. Rod - Magneto control	1	ABCDKMN
-30	2436	. Nut - 10-32	2	ABCDKMN
-31	22496	Fork - Double	2	BCDN
-32	2309	. Fork - Double	2	AKM

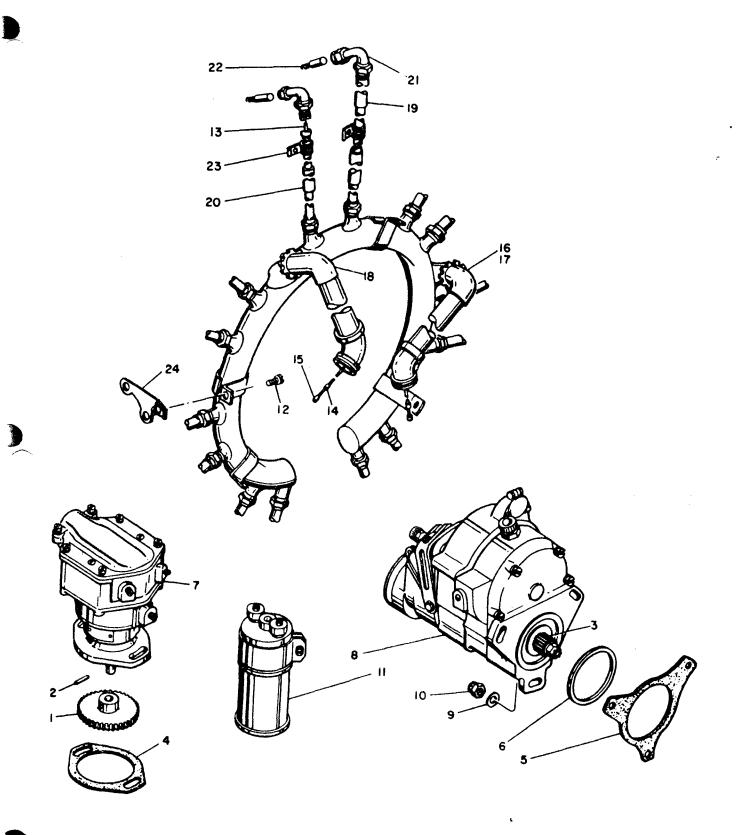


Figure 105. Ignition Shield Assembly

Figure &		Description	Per	
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
108 1	96155	Gear - Distributor shaft	•	157
105-1	36155	Pin - Taper, No. 3 x 1 in. long	1	E
-2	530247		1	E
-3	2246	Coupling - Magneto	1	E
-4	531087	Gasket - Distributor flange	2	E
-5	531219	Gasket - Magneto	2	E
-6	36174	Ring - Pilot	2	E
-7	40770	Battery - Distributor Unit - Scintilla Model WL7	1	E
-8	5246	Magneto - Scintilla Model VMN7-DFA	1	B
-9	2555	Washer - 5/16 in. special	2	E
-10	2457	Nut - 5/16-24	2	E
- 10	<b>5.0</b> 7	****	_	_
-11	36155	Coil - Ignition	1	E
-11	530265	Shield Assembly - Ignition, Breeze E831-19P-2Y	î	Ē
	000200	(ATTACHING PART)	•	_
-12	22537 <sup>°</sup>	Screw - 1/4-20 x 5/8 in. long	4	E
-16	22001		•	
-13	3126-2Y	. Cable - Ignition	AR	E
		. Marker - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 1	2	E
-14	3785-1		2	
-14	3785-2	Marker - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 3	-	E
-14	3785-6	Marker - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 4	2	E
-14	3785-3	Marker - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 5	2	E
-14	3785-7	Marker - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 6	2	E
-14	3785-4	Marker - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 7	2	E
-15	3828-1	Ferrule - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 1	2	E
-15	3828-5	Ferrule - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 2	2	E
-15	3828-2	Ferrule - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 3	2	E
-15	3828-6	Ferrule - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 4	2	E
-15	3828-3	Ferrule - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 5	2	E
-15	3828-7	Ferrule - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 6 :	2	E
-15	3828-4	. Ferrule - Ignition cable, cyl. No. 7	2	E
-16	E-1135-2-3	. Gasket	2	Ē
-17	E-1199-376		_	~
-1,	-1600	. Elbow - Manifold.	1	E
-18	E-1199-377	· DIOW - Manifold,	•	-
-10	-2008	. Elbow - Manifold	1	F
4.0		, Etbow - Mailtotd		E
-19	E-1199-36	One double Annual by		-
	-0600	. Conduit Assembly	7	E
-20	E-1199-379		_	_
	-2408	. Conduit Assembly	7	E
-21	E-1124-30-10	. Elbow	14	E
-22	E-1129-28-1	. Terminal	14	E
-23	E-1348-1-20	. Clamp	7	E
-24	A25381	Bracket Assembly - Ignition harness	1	E
-24	A25380	Bracket Assembly - Ignition harness	3	E

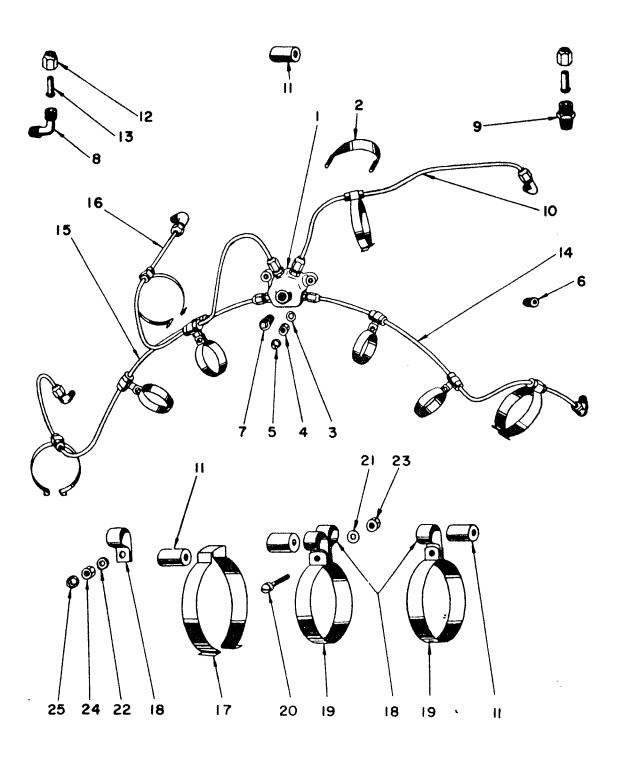


Figure 106. Complete Primer Assembly

Figure & Index No.	Part Number	Description 1 2 3 4	Per Assy.	Code
106-	A5477	Primer Assembly - Complete	1	ABCDKMN
	A5167	Primer Assembly - Complete	1	E
-1	22161	Distributor - Primer	1	All
-2	22162	. U Bolt - 10-32	1	All
-3	AN960-10	. Washer - No. 10 plain	2	All
-4	AN345-10	. Nut - 10-32	2	All
-5	356-1032	. Palnut - 10-32	2	All
-6	2024	. Plug - 1/8 in. cylinder heads No. 3, 4, and 5	3	All
-7	20882	. Plug - 1/8 in. primer distributor	1	A11
-8	3665	. Jet - Primer, cylinder heads 1, 2, 6 and 7	4	All
-9	AN780-2	. Nipple - 1/8 in. primer distributor	4	A 1
	A3682	. Tube Assembly - Primer No. 1	1	All
-10	3683	Tube - Primer No. 1	1	All
-11	21512	Protector - Primer tube	2	All
-12	AN805-2	Nut - Union	2	All
-13	20720	Cone - 1/8 in. union	2	All
	A3876	. Tube Assembly - Primer No. 2	1	ABCDKMN
	A3684	. Tube Assembly - Primer No. 2 and 7	2	E
-14	3876	Tube - Primer No. 2	1	ABCDKMN
-14	3685	Tube - Primer, No. 2 and 7	1	E
-11	21512	Protector - Primer tube	4	All
-12	AN805-2	Nut - Union	2	All
-13	20720	Cone - 1/8 in., union	2	All
	A3877	. Tube Assembly - Primer No. 6	1	ABCDKMN
	A3686	. Tube Assembly - Primer No. 6	ī	E
-15	3877	Tube - Primer No. 6	1	ABCDKMN
-15	3687	Tube - Primer No. 6	1	E
-11	21512	Protector - Primer tube	5	ABCDKMN
-12	AN805-2	Nut - Union	2	All
-13	20720	Cone - 1/8 in., union	2	All
	A3878	. Tube Assembly - Primer No. 7	1	ABCDKMN
-16	3878	Tube - Primer, No. 7	1	ABCDKMN
-11	21512	Protector - Primer tube	3	ABCDKMN
-12	AN805-2	Nut - union	2	ABCDKMN
-13	20720	Cone - 1/8 in., union	2	ABCDKMN
-17	20559	Clip - Primer tube	4	ABCDKMN
-17	20559	. Clip - Primer tube	7	E
-18	20721	. Clip - Primer tube	5	ABCDKMN
-18	20721	. Clip - Primer tube	4	E
-19	20296	. Clip - Primer tube	4	ABCDKMN
-20	501-10-8	. Screw - 10-32, fillister head	4	ABCDKMN
-21	936-A-10	. Washer - No. 10, lock	4	ABCDKMN
-22	20522	. Washer - 1/4 in. plain	4	E
-23	AN345-10	. Nut - 10-32	4	ABCDKMN
-24	2437	. Nut - 1/4-28, plain	4	E
-25	2886	. Palnut - 1/4-28	4	Ē

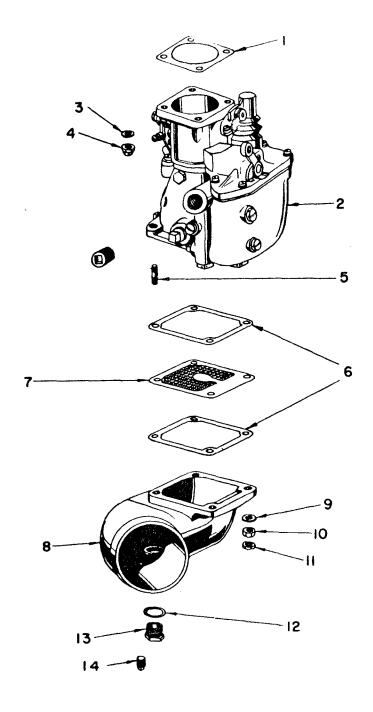


Figure 107. Complete Carburetor Assembly

Figure &		Description	Per		
Index No.	Part Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code	
107-1	22803	Gasket - Carburetor	1	ABCDKMN	
-1	531105	Gasket - Carburetor	1	E	
-2	22677	Carburetor Assembly - Complete (NAR6D)	1	ABKMN	
-2	4972	Carburetor Assembly - Complete (NAR6G)	1	CD	
-2	530071	Carburetor Assembly - Complete (NAR6G) (ATTACHING PARTS)	1	<b>E</b> .	
-3	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	4	All -	
-4	2457	Nut - 5/16-24	4	All	
-5	<b>/22324</b>	Stud - $5/16-28 \times 5/16-24 \times 1-3/8$ in. long	4	Ail	
-6	22453	Gasket - Air horn	2	ABCDKMN	
-6	531096	Gasket - Air horn	2	E	
-7	3847	Grid - Carburetor air intake	1	All	
-8	5262	Horn - Carburetor air	1	All	
-9	2473	Washer - 5/16 in. plain	4	All	
-10	2439	Nut - 5/16-24	4	All	
-11	2560	Palnut - 5/16-24	4	All	
-12	AN900-16	Gasket - Air horn plug	1	All	
-13	20493	Plug - 1 in	1	All	
-14	20882	Plug - 1/8 in	1	All	

Part	Description	Per	
Number	1 2 3 4	Assy.	Code
20844A-1	Service Tool Kit	1	AH
A20964	Service Tool Kit	_ 1	All
2330	. Bar - Cross	1	All
20879	. Wrench - Spark plug socket	1	ABCDKMN
530300	. Wrench - Spark plug socket	1	E
20555	. Wrench - Box socket 1/2 in. hex	1	ABCDKMN
24340	Wrench - Box socket 1/2 in. hex	1	E
3193		-	All
	Wrench - Intake gland nut	1	
20445	. Wrench - Valve adjusting screw	1	All
20446	. Wrench - Valve adjusting screw nut	1	All
20483	. Wrench - Pushrod housing gland nut	1	All
20420	. Wrench - Pushrod housing retainer	1	All
2889	. Gage - Feeler, valve clearance	1	All
3096	. Compressor - Valve spring	1	All
40086	. Roll - Tool	1	ABCDKMN
20528	. Wrench - Spark plug 11/16 in	ī	ABCDKMN
2325	. Wrench - Dwarf box Bocket	î	All
2326	. Pliers - Combination	î	All
2337	. Screwdriver	1	
2342	. Wrench - Magneto	1	All
20982	Caal	1	All
40004	. Seal	1	All

Part Number	Part Name	Code	No. Req'd.
EQ-5088	INTER-CYLINDER BAFFLING	M	1
B-5127	. Baffle Assembly	M	6
5127	Baffle Front	M	1
5129	Baffle Side, Large	M	1
20524	Bracket Baffle to Crankcase	M	1 2
22124	Rivet Round Head	M	6
4236	. Baffle Side, Small	M	1
A5130	Baffle Assembly Sump	M M	1
5130	Baffle Side, Large	M	i
5131	Baffle Sump, Side, Small	M	i
4237 20530	Spring Baffle Retaining	M	$\hat{7}$
20521	Bolt Short	M	6
501-A10-8	Screw 10-32 x 1/2 Baffle Bracket	M	6
20668	. Screw 10-24 x 3/8, Side to Front Baffles	M	26
20656	. Hex Nut Side to Front Baffle Screws	M	26
936-A10	. Lockwasher No. 10, Side to Front Baffle Screws	M	26
2437	. Nut 1/4-28, Baffle to Cylinder	M	14
2472	. Washer 1/4, Baffle to Cylinder	M	28
	A LAWRE COM COMPARING		
A22075	GASKET SET COMPLETE	All	
AN900-10	. Gasket Pressure Oil Screen Plug	All	1
AN900-10	. Gasket High Pressure Oil Screen Relief Plug	All	1
AN900-12	. Gasket Rocker Box Cover Scavenge Nipple	All	6 1
AN900-12	Gasket Hose, Sump Nipple	All All	1
AN900-14 AN900-16	Gasket Carburetor Air Horn Plug	All	1
AN900-16	Gasket High Pressure Adjusting Screw Cap	All	i
AN900-16	Gasket High Pressure Adjusting Screw Lock Nut	All	i
AN900-16	Gasket Scavenge Oil Screen Plug	All	ī
AN900-16	. Gasket Oil Sump Drain Plug	All	ī
AN900-16	. Packing Push Rod Housing Gland Nut (Optional)	All	14
AN900-24	. Gasket Oil Screen Nut to Housing	All	1
2096	. Gasket Intake Pipe Gland Nut	All	7
2248	. Gasket Generator or Cover	^ All	1
2249	. Gasket Starter Flange	All	2
531090	. Gasket Starter Flange	E	1
2588	. Gasket Tachometer Drive Housing to Accessory Case	All	1
2589	. Gasket Oil Screen Housing to Accessory Case	All	1
531093	. Gasket Oil Screen Housing to Accessory Case	E	1_
2827	. Gasket Cylinder Intake Pipe Flange	All	7
22803	. Gasket Carburetor to Crankcase	All	1
531105	. Gasket Carburetor to Crankcase	E	1 .
2845	Packing Cylinder Base Oil Seal	All	7
3112	. Gasket Accessory Case to Crankcase	All	1
531085	. Gasket Accessory Case to Crankcase	E	1
3710 53108 <b>4</b>	. Gasket Duplex Oil Pump to Accessory Case	All	1
3939	Gasket Duplex Scavenge to Pressure Plate	E All	1
531086	. Gasket Duplex Scavenge to Pressure Plate	E	1
20254	. Gasket Rocker Box Cover	All	14
531091	. Gasket Rocker Box Cover	E	14
20262	. Gasket Push Rod Housing to Cam Follower Guide	All	14
531099	. Gasket Push Rod Housing to Cam Follower Guide	E	14
20266	. Packing Push Rod Housing Gland Nut	All	14
20268	Gasket Cam Follower Guide to Crankcase	All	14
53110 <b>2</b>	. Gasket Cam Follower Guide to Crankcase	E	14
20271	. Packing Rocker Box Tube or Plug	All	14
20275	. Hose 5/8 Rocker Scavenge Oil Lines	All	7
20421	. Gasket Scavenge Oil Line, Accessory Case to Crankcase	All	1
70423	. Gasket Fuel Pump or Cover	AMK	1
531089	. Gasket Fuel Pump or Cover	E	1
20425	Gasket Rocker Scavenge Pump to Accessory Case	All	1

Part Number	Part Name	Code	No. Reg'd.
		Couc	no. neg u.
20467	. Gasket Rocker Scavenge Elbow to Accessory Case	All	1
531092	. Gasket Rocker Scavenge Elbow to Accessory Case	E	1
22453	. Gasket Carburetor Air Horn to Carburetor	All	2
20532	. Gasket Rocker Scavenge Oil Pump Body	All	1
20748	. Gasket Oil Inlet and Outlet Connections	All	2
531103	. Gasket Oil Inlet and Outlet Connections	E	2
20889	. Seal Magneto Drive Gear Shaft, Oil	All	2
20951	. Gasket Oil Sump to Front Crankcase	All	1
531094	. Gasket Oil Sump to Front Crankcase	E	1
20952	. Gasket Oil Sump to Rear Crankcase	All	1
531095	. Gasket Oil Sump to Rear Crankcase	E	1
20977	. Seal Pressure Oil Pump Gear Shaft	ABCD	2
22142	. Seal Rocker Scavenge Drive Gear Shaft	BCDN	1
22143	. Gasket Fuel Pump or Cover	BCDN	1
2247	. Gasket Magneto to Accessory Case (VMN7DF)	AMK	2
22931	. Gasket Magneto to Accessory Case (SF7RN)	BCDN	2
500060	. Gasket Generator Step-up Drive to Accessory Case	All	1
500062	. Gasket Bearing Retainer, Generator Step-up Drive	All	1
531106	. Gasket Bearing Retainer, Generator Step-up Drive	E	1
530854	. Gasket Governor Adapter	E	1
535011	Lockwire .040 in. dia	All	AR

# OVERHAUL TOOL CATALOGUE ASSEMBLY LIST

Part Number	Part Name	No. Req'd
EQ-5212	Overhaul Tool Set Complete	1
A6311	Assembly Stand Engine Overhaul	1
22992	Bar Crankshaft Alignment .4998 and .4995 Size	1
22993	Bar Crankshaft Alignment .5001 and .5005 Size	1
A35052	Beam Assembly Engine Lifting	1
35052	. Beam	
35053	. Hook	
35054	, Hook	
A3363	Timing Disc Assembly	1
	Includes body, disc, screws and nuts, plus the following: Pointer	
20453	Eye Crankshaft Lifting	1
500364	Plug Gauge Assembly Intake Valve Guide	ī
A20455		•
	Includes "go" and "no go" gauges and handle	
A500156	Plug Gauge Assembly Exhaust Valve Guide	
	Includes "go" and "no go" gauges and handle	1
A3247	Indicator Assembly Top Center	•
00000		1
22360	Inserter Ignition Drive Gear	î
22459	Inserter Rocker Scavenge Pump Drive Gear	i
22458	Plate Assembly Cylinder Holding, includes plate and studs	i
A4116	Puller and Inserter Assembly Valve Guide	î
A3373	·	•
500103	Bushing Exhaust Valve Guide	
20454	. Bushing Intake Valve Guide	
20308	. Nut Valve Guide Puller and Inserter	
20312	Nut Valve Guide Puller and Inserter Disc	
20310	Plate Valve Guide Puller	
3246	. Screw Valve Guide Puller and Inserter	
20309	. Spacer Valve Guide Puller and Inserter	t e
24340	Wrench Boxocket, 1/2 Hex.	•
A4230	Puller Assembly Crankcase and Main Bearing	1
	Includes body, body top, body flange, screws, nut, pin, bushing, washers,	
	arm, and handles, plus the following:	
3484	Adapter Main Bearing Puller	
3395	. Adapter Front Crankcase Puller	
3396	. Adapter Propeller Shaft to Puller Screw	
3288	. Spacer	•
A3893	Puller Assembly Crankcase Bolt	1
	Includes puller, head and driver	
A2344	Spreader Assembly Crankshaft Cheek	
20314	Pin Crankshaft Cheek Spreader Plunger	
2344	. Plunger Crankshaft Cheek Spreader	_
A4093	Support Assembly Front Crankshaft	1
	Includes support, keys and screws	
A4288	Support Assembly Rear Crankshaft	1
A500143	Assembling and Disassembling Tool Assembly Master Rod	1
2852	// Extractor Knuckle Pin	
2853	. Inserter Knuckle Pin	
20411	. Pilot Knuckle Pin	
20323	. Pilot Master Rod Bearing	
3190	. Plate Master Rod Assembling and Disassembling	
2437	. Nut 1/4-28 Master Rod Pilot to Plate	
2869	Screw 1 4-28 x 3 Master Rod Pilot to Plate	
2472	. Washer 1/4 Plain	
2495	. Washer 1/4 Lock	
3103	Wrench Crankshaft Clamp Bolt	
A35190	Wrench Crankshaft Thrust Bearing Nut (for 2057 Nut)	
A 3 5 4 9 B	Wrench Crankshaft Thrust Bearing Nut (for 35461 Nut)	

CONTINENTAL WOTO AIRCKATE ENGINE.

# OVERSIZE PARTS LIST

Part No.	Nomenclature	Oversize	Pa.	Nomenclature	Oversize
2002P003	Insert	.003 O.D.	20992P009	Stud	.O.O e00.
2002P006	Insert	.006 O.D.	20993P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
2002P009	Insert	.009 O.D.	20993P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
3005-	Bearing Liner	O.D.	20993P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
3006-	Bearing Liner	O.D.	20994P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
4180-10	Piston	.010 O.D.	20994P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
4180-15	Piston	015 O.D.	20994P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
4180-20	Piston	.020 O.D.	22001P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
4177-10	Piston	.010 O.D.,	22001P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
4177-20	Piston	.020 O.D.	22001P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20099P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	22003P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
20099P006	Stud	.006 O.D.	22003P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
20099P009	Stud	.009 O.D.	22003P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20100P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	22004P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
20100P006	Stud	.006 O.D.	22004P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
20100P009	Stud	.009 O.D.	22004P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20241P003	Guide	.003 O.D.	22006P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
21241P006	Guide	.006 O.D.	22006P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
20241P009	Guide	.009 O.D.	22006P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20260-05	Pin	.005 O.D.	22141P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
20400-03	Guide	.003 O.D.	22141P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
20400-06	Guide	.006 O.D.	22141P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20400-09	Guide	.009 O.D.	22145P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
20973P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	22145P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
20973P006	Stud	.006 O.D.	22145P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20973P009	Stud	.009 O.D.	22324P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
20974P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	22324P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
20974P006	Stud	.006 O.D.	22324P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20974P009	Stud	.009 O.D.	22539P003	Stud	.003 O.D.
20988P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	22539P006	Stud	.006 O.D.
20988P006	Stud	.006 O.D.	22539P009	Stud	.009 O.D.
20988P009	Stud	.009 O.D.	A23152-01	Knuckle Pin Assy.	.001 O.D.
20990P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	A23152-05	Knuckle Pin Assy.	.005 O.D.
20990P006	Stud	.006 O.D.	35294-10	Ring	.010 O.D.
20990P009	Stud	.009 O.D.	35294-20	Ring	.020 O.D.
20991P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	35596-10	Ring	.010 O.D.
20991P006	Stud	.006 O.D.	35596 - 20	Ring	.020 O.D.
20991P009	Stud	.009 O.D.	35594-10	Ring	.010 O.D.
20992P003	Stud	.003 O.D.	35594 - 20	Ring	.020 O.D.
20992P006	Stud	.006 O.D.			

# NUMERICAL PARTS LIST

							•	
Part No.	Figure & Index No.	No. Req'd.	Part No.	Figure & Index No.	No. Reg'd.	Part No.	Figure Index No.	No. Req'd.
2002	96-5	14	2585	99-6	2	3785-3	105-15	•
2024	91-21	9	2589	102-1	1	3785-4	105-15	2 2
2025	97-29	3	2590	97-43	2	3785-5	105-15	2
2026	91-49	11	2591	99-8	1	3785-6	105-15	2
2027	91-3	1	2593	100-17	1	3785-7	105-15	2
2045	93-11	1	2594	100-18	1	3828-1	105-16	2
2048	94-4	1	2667	97-69	1	3828-2	105-16	2
2050	93-4	1	2716	99-10	2	3828-3	105-16	2
2052	93-5	1	2781	94-2	1	3828-4	105-16	2
2053 2096	93 - 7 96 - 49	1 7	2807	97-50	1	3828-5	105-16	2
2110	95-15 95-2	ż	2825 2827	91-4	6 7	3828-6	105-16	2
2129	91-37	14	2831	96-45 96-7	7	3828-7	105-16	2
2152	96-42	15	2832	91-55	í	3840	96-28	14
2157	96-40	28	2833	96-50	7	A3841 3847	97- 107-7	2 1
2219	95-11	7	2834	96-46	i	3876	106-14	1
2223	91-23	6	2835	91-4	6	A3876	106-	î
2246	103-12	2	2845	96-1	7	3877	106-15	î
2247	104-3	2	2848	102-12	1	A3877	106-	ī
2248		1	2849	102-11	1	3878	106-16	1
2249	97-68	2	2859	95-6	6	A3886	101-	1
2254 2255	96-35 06-36	14	2860	95-10	6	A3887	101-	1
2255 2256	96-36 96-37	14	2868	91-13	1	3888	101-9	1
2256	91-33	14 3	2872	97-56	1	3891	97-39	2
2303	98-19	3 1	2872-A1	97 -	1	A3891	97-	2
2304	97-70	1	2873	99-11	1	3915	97-33	1
2306	104-13	14	2878 288 <b>6</b>	97-40 96-59	3	3916	100-6	1
2307	104-28	1	2923	90-59 97-53	125 1	A3916	100-	1
2309	104-31	2	3005	91-9	1	A3926 A3930	98 - 96 -	1
2310	104-25	3	3006	91-11	11	A3930 A3931	96-	1 6
2316	104-21	2	3061	97-39	1	3935	100-11	1
2436	104-29	2	3062	97-47	1	3936	100-10	î
2437	96-58	149	A3062	97 -	1	3938	100-14	î
2439	91-44	58	3064	97-42	2	3939	100-13	ī
2441	91-29	12				A3948	100-	1
2457 2459	101-3 91-7	38	3067	97-55	1	A3949	100-	<b>1</b>
2459 2463	91-7 96-78	7 <b>42</b>	3067-A1	97-	1	A3992	96-	7
2472	96-57	146	3068 3112	97-80	1	A3992-A1	96-	7
2473	91-17	97	3112	97-1 97-16	1 1	A3993	96-	7
2474	91-27	12	3119	99-5	1	A3993-A1	96-	7
2475	91-5	12	A3119	99-	1	A 4 0 2 9 4 0 4 3	104-3	1 2
2480	97-52	1	3126-2Y	105-14	AR	4170	101-4	1
2502	100-33	8	3192	95-4	6	A4170A	101	i
2505	96-43	15	A3192	95-	6	4173	96-44	7
2506	91-8	6	3248	101-12	1	4177	95-12	7
2508 2511	97-54 93-6	1 1	3249	96-63	1	4177-A1	95-	7
2511 2520	91-10	6	3250	91-9	1	4180	95-12	7
2526	97-57	1	3 <b>252</b> 3253	91-25	1	4180-A1	95-	7
2542	91-24	2	3271	91- <b>26</b> 96-30	1	4180-A3	95-	7
2555	103-2	6	3292	96-29	7 7	4363	100-23	1
2557	96-2	84	3299	96-21	7	4674 4764-A1	98-4	1
2560	91-45	58	3348	96-34	$\dot{7}$	4718	98- 101-4	1
2561	91-30	96	3349	96-33	$\dot{i}$	4720	96-56	
2574	97-12	1	3360	91-41	14	4721	96-55	3 3
2576 2579	97 - 58	1	3377	104-14	14	4722	96-54	8
2578 2580	97-41 97-8	2 7	3665	106-8	4	4723	96-56	2
2000	97-8 97-9	•	A3682	106-	1	4737	100-4	1
	97-10		3683 A3684	106-10	1	A4748	100-	1
3581	97-6	4	3685	106- 106-14	2	A4802		1
	97-7	-	3687	106-14	<b>2</b> 1	4972	107- <b>2</b>	1
2582	97 - 48	1	3710	100-13	1	5071	95-	1
2583	97-44	1	3785-1	105-15	2	C5071 C5071-C	95 <i>-</i>	1
2584	99 - 7	1	3785-2	105-15	2	5113	95- 96-63	1 1
				- <del>-</del>	~	0110	30-03	7

#### NUMERICAL PARTS LIST — Continued

Part No.	Figure & Index No.	No. Reg'd.	Part No.	Figure & Index No.	No. Reg'd.	Part No.	Figure & Index No.	No. Reg'd.
		•			•			•
A5160 A5167	97-79 106-	1 1	20272 20273	96-14 91-51	14 7	20967	100-16 100-42	1 1
5192	96-80	î	20213	96-60	•	20968 20970	100-42	1
5193	96-79	6	20274	91-	1	20971	100-44	î
5194	91-42	1	20275	91-52	7	20972	100-40	î
B5194-B	91-	1		96-64		20973	100-25	1
5195	91-42	1	20276	96-62	. <b>2</b>	20974	97-22	5
A5197	96-4 96-	4 4	20277	96-81	7	20977	100-12	2
A5197-A1 A5198	96- <b>4</b>	4	20278 20279	93-2 93-	1 1	20978 20988	100-27	2 100
A5198-A1	96-	4	20213	<del>3</del> 3-	1	20980	91-14 96-82	14
5232	104-3	2	20288	91-35	1	20991	91-16	60
5246	105-7	1	20292	91-	14	20992	91-16	32
A5234	96-4	3	A20292	91-36	14	20993	97-21	6
A5234-A1 5256	96- 104-4	3 2	A20292-A	91-	14	20994	91-20	6
5262	107-8	1	20293 20294	91- 91-39	14 14	20997 21512	91-6 106-11	1 14
A5477	106-	î	20296	106-19	4	21312	96-15	7
A5481	96-4	3	20307	104-9	AR	22001	96-19	34
A5481-A1	96-	3	20366	96-32	14	22004	97-14	4
A5515	93-	1	20384	96-27	14	22006	91-19	84
A 5542	104-	1	20385	96-26	14	22059	92-1	4
A5542-A1 A5543	104- 104-	1 1	20399	96-31	14	22067	91-22	1
A5543-A1	104-	1	20400 20401	96-9 96-23	7 7	22094	97-59	1
5578	91-42	ī	20418	101-8	i	22097 22141	97-11 101-5	4
			20419	101-10	ī	22142	101-6	1
6157	97-5	1	20420	101-13	1	22143	101-14	ī
A6180	97-	1	20421	97-78	1	22144	101-15	1
A6180-A1 6317	97- 97-5	1	20422	101-7	1	22145	91-18	4
A6317	97-3	1 1	20423	101-14	1 1	22161	106-1	1
A6317-A1	97-	1	20426 20428	101-15 93-9	1	22162 22169	106-2	1
A6418	91-	î	20429	93-8	2	22109	97-36 100-21	1
6420	97-5	1	20120	91-24	-	22197-	97-37	1
A6420	97-	1	20437	93-10	1	A22197	97 -	1
A6420-A1 A6447	97- 91-	1	20439	93-	1	22202	100-7	1
A6768	91-	1 1	20440	93-	1	22203	100-8	1
20099	91-19	9	20441 20458	93- 104-12	1 2	A22208 22212	95- 100-	AR 1
20100	97-23	6	20466	97-	ī	22215	100-	1
20240	96-22	7	20467	97-61	. 1	22216	100-39	ĩ
20241	96-10	7	20493	107-13	1	22217	100-38	1
20242	96-24	7	20515	96-73	14	A22227	104-7	5
20245 20246	92-27 97-77	6 1	20516	96-76	14	22239	100-9	1
20247	97-74	ì	20522 20532	106-22 101-11	4 1	22324 22366	98-5 94-16	8
20249	96-41	14	20559	106-17	7	22442	98-18	1
20250	96-38	14	20567	97-62	i	22443	99-1	1
20251	96-39	28	20720	106-13	8	22444	98-1	i
20252 20253	96-51 96-52	14	20721	106-18	5	22446	101-1	1
20254	96-52 96-53	14 14	20735	100-24	1	22453	107-6	2
20255	91-38	14	20747 20748	100-35 100-34	2 2	22460	104 - 23	14
20256	91-13	1	20877	91-55	1	22496 22 <b>5</b> 37	104-30 105-11	2
20259	97-81	1	A20878	102-16	1	22539	96-17	14
20260	95-16	7	20880	100-22	1	22559	101-15	1
A20260 20261	95- 95-17	7 14	20881	100-15	1	22571	104 -	AR
A 20263	96-68	7	20882	91-32	8	22657	91-22	1
B20263	96-69	7	20884 20886	96-8 96-83	7 7	22659	91-22	1
20266	96-75	14	A 20887	96-83 98-	1	22660 22661	91-22 99-3	1
A20267	96-66	14	20889	97-32	2	22676	99-3 96-6	4 14
20268	91-40	14	20895	104-24	14	22677	107-2	1
20269 20270	96-12 96-11	4	20951	91-47	1	22778	98-14	1
20271	96-11 96-13	6 14	20952 20966	91-48	1	22803	107 - 1	1
			20300	100-26	1	22826	91-55	1

#### NUMERICAL PARTS LIST - Continued

	Part No.	Figure & Index No.	No. Reg'd.	Part No.	Figure & Index No.	No. Reg'd.	Part No	Figure & Index No.	No. Reg'd.
•			•	A36153					-
	A22841	93-	1	A30133 36155	92- 105-1	1 1	531099	96-67	7
_	22841	93- 93-	1 1	36177	103-1	1	531101	98-18	1
	22842	93- 91-	1	36181	92-16	1	531102	91-40	14
	22845	91- 93-12	1	A36183	103-	1	531103	100-34	2
	22858	93-12 104-2	2	A36183-A1		i	531104	98-1	1
	22931 22986	93-10	1	36184	94-23	7	531105	107-1	1
	23142	104-15	$\hat{7}$	40442	93-	i	531106 531219	98-15 105-5	1 1
	23142	104-11	ż	40752	92-10	i	532454	94-21	1
	A 23152	95-	6	40753	92-20	ī	532455	94-21	1
	23152	95-7	6	A40753	92-	1	532503	92-23	1
	23153	95-8	6	40754	92-2	1	532872	92-25	i
	23168	97-75	1	40770	105-6	1	532873	92-24	ī
	23249	91-22	1	A50079	93-1	1	551078	98-14	ī
	23402	91-22	1	A50338	93-1	1	356-1032	106-5	2
	23495	103-11	1	50347	95-1	1	501-10- <del>6</del>	104-18	7
	23506		1	A50347	95-	1	501-A10-6	104-8	5
	23524	95-3	1	A50347-A1		1	501-10-8	106-20	4
	23601	103-9	1	A50440	94-1	1	501-A10-8	98-17	5
	24012	94-17	1	50476	103-4	1	745-2A	91-53	14
	24195	103-14	1	A 50504	96-4	7	835-8	97-67	1
	24196	97-34	1	A50504-A1		7	936-A-10	106-21	4
	24335	96-67	14	50506	96-63	1	AN75-11	97-35	1
	23752	93-3	1	500014 A500014	102-5	1	AN310-3	93-	1
	24753 24907	95-3 92-12	1	500014 500015	102- 102-7	1 1	AN345-10 AN380-4-3	104-20	13
	25175	92-12	1	500013	96-25	14	An394-15	94-7	1
	25176	92-3	i	500051	97-49	1	AN420-3-16	104-26 97-38	2 7
	25178	94-19	i	500051-A1		1	AN500A10-8	94-15	2
	25193	91-20	6	500053	97-51	i	AN502-10-4	97-66	1
	25196	92-22	ĭ	500055	98-7	i	AN502-10-12	99-9	2
	25197	92-5	ī	500056	98-9	î	AN505-10-28	100-30	ī
	A25197	92-	1	500057	98-13	1	AN780-2	106-9	4
	25198	92-6	1	500059	98-12	1	AN805-2	106-12	8
	25199	92-8	1 '	500061	96-16	1	AN900-10	91-34	3
	25211	94-9	2	500062	98-15	1	AN900-12	91-50	7
	25213	92-4	1	500064	98-10	1	AN900-14	97-76	1.
	25214	94-8	2	500066	98-11	2	AN900-16	91-54	20
	A25218	92-	1	530071	107-2	1	AN900-24	102-6	1 '
	25232	91-14	1	530247	105-2	1	AN936-10	106-3	2
	25246	103-10	1	530248	96-79	6	AN936-A10	104-19	7
	25247	103-7	1	530249	96-	6	AN960-10 AN4028	106-3	2
	25253	103-5	1	530250	96-80	1	E-831-19P-2Y	104-10 105-	14
	25257	103-13 94-11	1	530251	96-	1	E-1018-16-1	105-19	1 14
	25285 25286	94-11	1	530265 530510	105- 91- <b>42</b>	1 1	E-1124-30-10	105-19	14
	25287	94-13	1	530511	91-42 97-5	1	E-1129-28-1	105-22	14
	25288	94-12	î	530512-A1		1	E-1135-2-3	105-17	2
	A 25380	105-12	ī	530512-A2		1	E-1199-36-0600	105-20	7
	A 25381	105-12	ī	530513	97-	i	E-1199-376-1600	105-18	i
	A35008	100-	1	530854	92-9	î	E-1199-376-2008	105-19	ī
	35169	91-26	1	531083	92-15	ī	E-1199-379-2408	105-21	7
	35204	91-25	1	531084	100-1	ī	E-1348-1-20	105-24	7
	35294	95-13	14	531085	97 - 1	1			
	35461	93-12	1	531086	100-13	1			
		94 - 25		531087	105-4	1			
	35528-A1	95-	AR	531088	103-1	1			
	35528	95-13	7	531089	101-14	1			
	A35536	101-	1	531090	97-68	2			
	35594	95-	7	531091	96-53	14			
	35596	95-14	7	531092	97-61	1			
	A36131	92-13	1	531093	101-1	1			
	36132	94-20	1	531094 531005	91-47	1			
	36141	92-21	1 1	531095 531096	91-48	1	•		
	36142 A36142	94-22 94-	1	531096 531097	107-6 101-1	<b>2</b> 1			
	A36152	94-10	1	531091	99-1	1			
	AJU134	24-10	•	00100	33-1	1			

#### TABLE OF LIMITS W670-23

Ref. No.	Chart No.	Description	Serviceable Limits	New I Minimum	Parts Maximum
1	1	Piston Piston in cylinder (below oil ring groove) dia: Piston in cylinder (below third ring and oil ring) dia:	.020L	.059L .013L	.065L .025L
2	1	Piston ring  Top piston ring in groove (comp) side clearance:  Second and third piston ring in	.013L	.0060	.0075
		groove (comp) side clearance; Oil ring in groove side clearance; Top three rings in cylinder	.0095L .0035L	.004L .0075L .0219 .0169	.0055L .002L .0450 .030
		Top three rings (std. gap .025035) tension: Oil ring (std. gap .020030) tension:	10-1/2 lb. 9 lb.	11-1/2 lb. 10 lb.	15-1/2 lb. 14 lb.
3	1	Plug in piston pin		.000	.002L
4	1	Piston pin Piston pin in rod bushingdia: Piston pin and plugs in cylinder end clearance:	.0035L .160L	.0018L .032L	.0023L .093L
6	1	Crankpin to rear crankshaftdia:		.001T	.001 <b>T</b>
7	1	Main bearing Rear main bearing in liner		.0003L .006L .000	.0014L .011L .0011T
9	1	Master rod  Master rod bearing on crankpin	.009L .3962 3.046	.0023L .0025T .3992 3.049	.0032L .0042T .4042 '3,053
12	1	Knuckle pin  Knuckle pin in articulating rod bushing dia:  Knuckle pin in master rod	.004L .020L	.0013L .0002T .0095L	.0017L .001T .0145T
13	1	Front crankshaft main bearing Front main bearing in bearing liner		.0003L .187	.0014L .189
14	1	Thrust bearing, ball Crankshaft thrust bearing in cage		.0006L	.0005 <b>T</b>
	ā	of thrust bearing cover assembly clearance:		.0005	.0115
17	1	Thrust bearing nut to thrust bearing cover dia:  Crankshaft front plug to crankshaft pitch diameter:		.0475L	.0497L
18	1	Cylinder barrel		.000	.004L
21	1	Cylinder bore (full length) dia: Cylinder bore (full length) taper on dia: Cylinder bore (surface roughness in	5.128 .003	5.124	5.125
		micro inches) rms: Cylinder bore (out-of-round)	.003	.000	.001

#### TABLE OF LIMITS W670-23 (Cont.)

Ref. No.	Chart No.	Description	Serviceable Limits	New : Minimum	Parts Maximum
25	1	Starter gear in bushing dia: Starter gear retainer bar in starter gear square hole side clearance:	. 0065L	.0015L	. 0035L
27	1	Cam hub on cam drive gear dia: Cam hub on cam drive gear end clearance:	. 009L . 024L	. 0025L . 010L	. 0045L . 014L
31	1	Starter gear in oil feed bushing dia:	.007L	.0025L	. 0045L
36	1	High pressure oil screen Oil screen-to-housing pilot dia:		. 0356	. 059L
38	1	Cam drive intermediate gear Cam drive intermediate drive gear on pin dia: Cam drive intermediate drive gear on pin . end clearance:	. 005L . 043L	.0016 .008L	.003L .028L
39	1	Generator shaft in generator pinion Generator drive pinion (spline OD)		. 873 . 695 . 217	. 883 . 702 . 220
40	1	Generator step-up on pinion bearings Rear bearing in step-up housing dia: Spacer in step-up housing dia:	.0009L	.0006L .0025L	. 0004L . 008L
42	1	Generator pinton bearing lock Lock in lock retainer		.0005L .000 .0003L	. 0025L . 002L . 0083L
44	1	Generator drive gear Gear in bushing dia: Gear in accessory case end clearance:	. 006L . 040L	.0015L	. 0035L . 022L
48	1	Rocker arm roller Bushing on roller pin dia:	. 003	. 000	. 0005L
53	1	Exhaust valve  Exhaust valve stem in valve guide	. 0085L 4. 834	. 0035L 45 <sup>0</sup> 45' . 130 4. 849	. 0055L 45 <sup>O</sup> 46 <sup>O</sup> 15' . 134 4. 869
54	1	Rocker arm ball bearing Rocker shaft in cylinder head bosses dia: Rocker bearing in cylinder head side clearance: Bearing on rocker shaft dia:	. 045L	.0003L .0163L .0003L	. 0005T . 0253L . 0009L
57	1	Intake valve stem in guide	. 005L	. 001L 45 <sup>0</sup> 45' . 130	. 003L 45° 46°15' . 134
59	1	reading	. 004		
•	•	Broach nut ID:	\$	.016L	. 024L
60	1	Tachometer drive gear shaft in housing dia.	. 0045	.001L	. 00 <b>25L</b>
6 <u>2</u> x	Ž	Tachometer driven gear in housing dia: Tachometer drive gear in pilot dia:	. 0045L . 0045L	.001L .001L	. 0025L . 0025L

#### TABLE OF LIMITS W670-23 (Cont.)

Ref.	Mo.	Description	Serviceable Limit	New l Minimum	Parts Maximum
64	1	Pushrod over-all length:		10. 920	10.940
65	1	Valve tappet assembly  Length over roller pin and a 7/16-in.  ball in socket length:  Tappet roller on pin	4. 260 . 006L	4. 270 . 0021L 1. 3105	4.290 .0035L 1.3145
		Valve tappet insert in tappet dia:		. 0005T	. 002T
71	2	Ignition gear Ignition drive gear in bushing dia: Ignition drive gear in accessory case end clearance:	.005L .060L	.0005L .008L	.0025L .048L
72	2 .	Ignition drive shaft gear in coupling (spline PD) :		. 001 <b>5</b> L	.0065L
73	2	Magneto pilot ring in accessory case pilot dia: Pilot ring on magneto dia:		.0005T	.0025L .004L
75	2	Rocker scavenge pump Driven shaft in driving gear (square end) . side clearance: Drive gear in pump cover	.0055L .005L .0055L .005L .008L	.003L .002L .0015L .002L .0015L .003L .000	.005L .0035L .003L .0035L .003L .006L .002L
	- Marie - Control - Contro	Oil seal in pump body dia: Oil pump bushing in accessory case dia: Drive gear in bushing dia: Drive gear in accessory case end clearance:	. 0055L . 070L	.001T .001T .001L .008L	.007T .003T .003L .052L
77	2	Oil pump drive gears  Drive gear in bushing dia: Drive gear in accessory case end clearance:	. 0055L . 070L	.001L .008L	.003L .053L
80	2	Scavenge oil screen ferrule in accessory case dia:		. 032L	. 07 <b>2</b> L
81	2	Oil pump oil return check valve assembly Guide in pump body		.0005T	. 00 <b>2</b> T . 00 <b>4</b> T
82	2	Oil pump shaft in body and cover dia:	.005L	.0015L	.003L
83	2	Duplex pressure oil pump  Gears in pump body end clearance: Drive gear in driven gear (square spline). side clearance: Gear shafts in pump body shaft dia:	. 0076 . 005L	.002L .005L .0015L	.005L .007L .003L
84	ż	Duplex scavenge oil pump  Oil pump body in accessory case (inner pilot)	.008L .004L .007L	.0005L .053L .003L .00175L .00175L .001L .000	.0025L .104L .006L .00225L .00225L .005L .003T