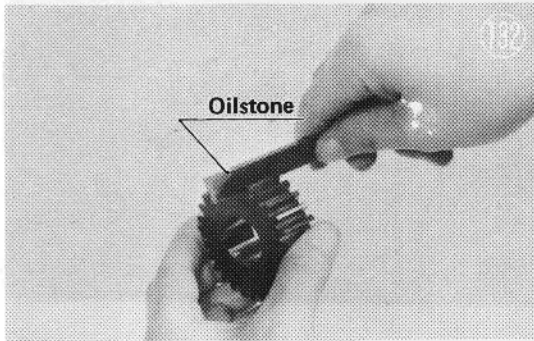


2) Overhaul

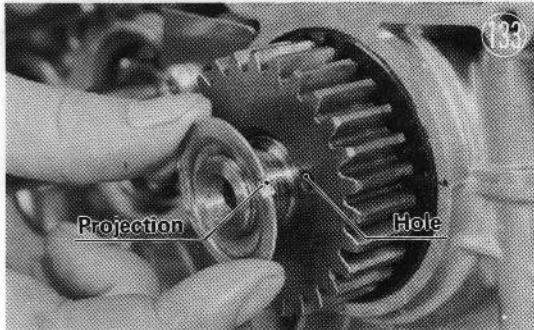
Inspect the gear tooth surfaces for damage. To prevent gear noise, correct any minor faults with an oilstone. If the gear is badly damaged, replace it.



3) Assembly

Assembly is the reverse of disassembly.

**NOTE:** Align the primary gear with the key slot before mounting it on the crankshaft. Align the projection on the lock washer with the hole in the gear, and after tightening the mounting nut, bend up one side of the washer.



9. EXTERNAL GEAR SHIFT MECHANISM

The external shift mechanism turns the shift drum to change gears.

When the shift pedal is operated, the shift drum is turned by the shift lever pushing on the drum pins. The shift drum pins inserted in the drum are spaced at equal intervals so that the pins (and thus the drum) are moved an equal amount for each operation. To keep the drum from overturning, the return spring pin protrudes through a window in the shift lever, and when the drum has rotated sufficiently, one or the other side of the window strikes the pin and the lever is stopped from further movement. If the drum is not turned the correct interval each time, overshift or misshifting may result, the transmission gears will be damaged, and the engine may overrun and incur general overall damage.

After gears are shifted, the set lever, held against the pins by spring tension, holds the drum in position. If this lever is not set correctly, the transmission may jump out of gear.

In addition, to prevent lateral movement of the drum due to thrust, a positioning plate is fitted into the shift drum and fixed to the case.

External Shift Mechanism

