

SECTION 3-D

FUEL PUMP

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3-11 DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION OF TYPE JU FUEL PUMP

a. Description of Pump

An AC Type JU fuel pump is used on all engines. The pump assembly is mounted on the right side

of the timing chain cover in an inverted position, and the pump rocker arm is actuated by an eccentric mounted on front side of the camshaft sprocket.

The fuel pump has a built-in air dome with a diaphragm to dampen out pulsations in the fuel stream on the pressure side. It is a

diaphragm type pump and is actuated by the rocker arm through a pull rod. See Figure 3-21.

b. Operation of Fuel Pump

The fuel pump draws gasoline from the tank and supplies it to

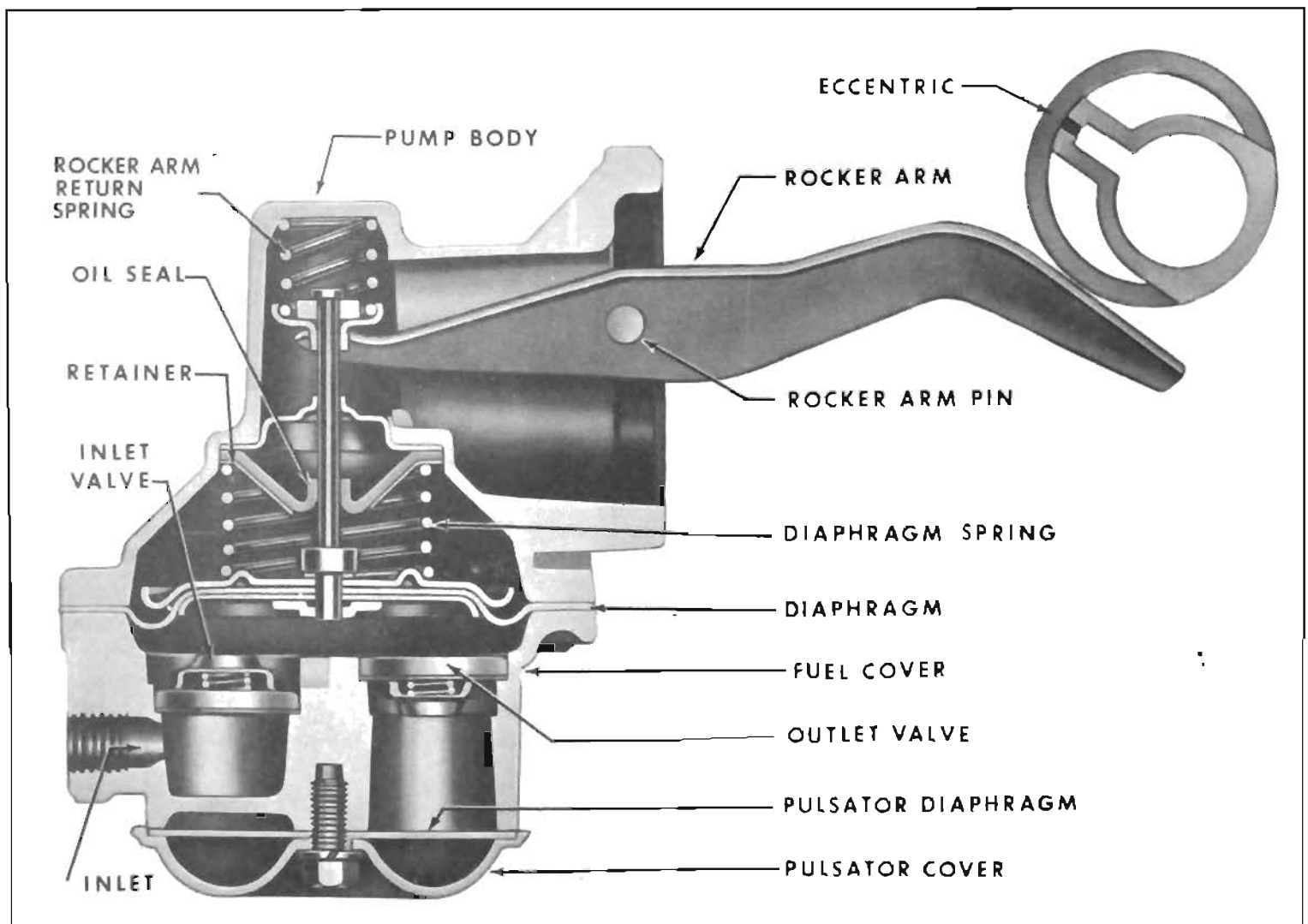


Figure 3-21—Type JU Fuel Pump

the carburetor in sufficient quantity to meet engine requirements under all operating conditions.

The principle parts of the fuel pump are shown in Figure 3-21.

The rocker arm return spring holds the rocker arm in constant contact with the eccentric on the engine camshaft sprocket so that the rocker arm swings up and down as the camshaft rotates. As the outer part of the arm swings downward, the inner part swings upward, thereby pulling the fuel diaphragm upward by means of the connecting pull rod.

Upward movement of the fuel diaphragm compresses the diaphragm spring and also creates a vacuum in the fuel chamber under the diaphragm. The vacuum causes the outlet valve to close and causes fuel from the gasoline tank to enter the fuel chamber through the inlet valve.

As the rotating eccentric permits the outer part of the rocker arm to swing upward, the inner part of the arm releases the diaphragm pull rod. The compressed diaphragm spring then exerts pressure on the diaphragm and the fuel in the chamber below diaphragm. This pressure closes the inlet valve and forces fuel out through the outlet valve to the carburetor.

Since the fuel diaphragm is moved downward only by the diaphragm spring, the pump delivers fuel to the carburetor only when the pressure in the outlet line is less than the pressure maintained by the diaphragm spring. This condition arises when the carburetor float needle valve is not seated and the fuel passage from the pump into the carburetor float chamber is open. When the needle valve is closed and held in place by the pressure of the fuel on the float, the pump builds up pressure in fuel chamber until it overcomes the pressure of the diaphragm spring. This pressure

results in almost complete stoppage of diaphragm movement until more fuel is needed.

The air dome with diaphragm in the bottom of fuel pump provides a pocket in which fuel under pressure can compress a certain volume of air. When the pressure is relieved (pump on suction stroke) the pocket of compressed air pushes the fuel on to its destination. The air dome minimizes flow variations experienced with two-cycle pump stroke and increases the pump output.

3-12 FUEL PUMP INSPECTION AND TEST

If the fuel pump is suspected of delivering an improper amount of fuel to the carburetor, it should be inspected and tested on the engine, as follows:

1. Make certain that there is gasoline in the tank.
2. Clean the gasoline filter (par. 3-7).
3. With engine running, inspect for leaks at all gasoline feed hose connections. Tighten any loose connections. Inspect all hoses for flattening or kinks which would restrict the flow of fuel. Air leaks or restrictions on suction side of fuel pump will seriously affect pump output.
4. Inspect for leaks at fuel pump diaphragm flange. Tighten the cover screws alternately and securely. Do not use shellac or any other adhesive on diaphragm.
5. Disconnect feed hose at carburetor. Ground distributor terminal of coil with jumper wire so that engine can be cranked without firing. Place suitable container at end of hose and crank engine a few revolutions. If no gasoline, or only a little, flows from hose, the feed hoses are clogged or fuel pump is inoperative. Before condemning the fuel

pump, disconnect feed hoses at pump and blow through them with air hose to make sure that they are clear.

6. If gasoline flows in good volume from hose at carburetor it may be assumed that the fuel pump and feed hoses are okay; however, it is advisable to make the following "static pressure" test to make certain that fuel pump is operating within specified pressure limits.

7. Attach a suitable pressure gauge to the disconnected end of gasoline hose at carburetor height. Run engine at idle on gasoline in carburetor bowl and note reading on pressure gauge.

8. If fuel pump is operating properly the pressure will be 4 to 5-1/4 pounds. If pressure is too low or too high, the pump should be removed for repairs (par. 3-13).

NOTE: If pressure gauge is at pump height instead of at carburetor height, the pressure should be 1/2 pound higher.

3-13 FUEL PUMP REPAIRS

There is a repair kit available consisting of all moving and wearing parts except the rocker arm. However, if a casting is damaged or the rocker arm is badly worn, it is advisable to replace the pump rather than attempt repairing it.

After removal of pump from engine and before disassembly is started, plug all openings and thoroughly wash exterior of pump with cleaning solvent to remove all dirt and grease.

a. Removal of Valves

1. Mark edges of fuel cover and pump body with file so that cover may be reinstalled in its original position on body.

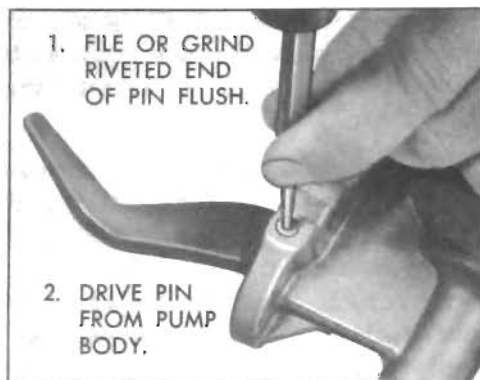
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Figure 3-22—Removing Rocker Arm Pin

2. Remove all fuel cover screws and separate cover from pump body. If cover sticks to body, rap with soft mallet--do not pry between parts with a screwdriver.

3. Remove pulsator cover and diaphragm from fuel cover. Scrape out burrs produced by staking valves and drive both valves and gaskets from cover.

b. Removal of Rocker Arm and Diaphragm Assembly

1. File or grind riveted end of rocker arm pin flush with steel washer, or cut off end with a 3/8" drill. Then drive pin out with a drift punch and hammer. See Figure 3-22.

2. Remove rocker arm, diaphragm assembly, and rocker arm return spring from pump body.

c. Inspection of Pump Parts

1. Clean and rinse all parts to be reused in solvent. Blow out all passages with air hose.

2. Inspect pump body and fuel cover for cracks, breakage, or distorted flanges. Examine screw holes for stripped or crossed threads.

3. Inspect rocker arm for wear at pad. Check for excessive rocker arm side-play due to wear on rocker arm pin.

4. If a damaged casting or a badly worn rocker arm is found, it is advisable to discard old parts and install a new fuel pump.

d. Assembly of Fuel Pump

When overhauling pump, always use all new parts in kit as amount of wear of these parts cannot be determined visually.

1. Install rocker arm return spring and diaphragm assembly in pump body.

2. Align rocker arm hole with pump body hole. Drive new rocker arm pin through body and rocker arm. Install new steel washer over small end of rocker arm pin, support head of pin on a suitable steel block, and peen small end of pin to retain washer and pin in place.

3. Place a new gasket in each valve seat in fuel cover. Place valve in seat nearest "IN" connector with spring cage facing up. Place other valve in outlet valve

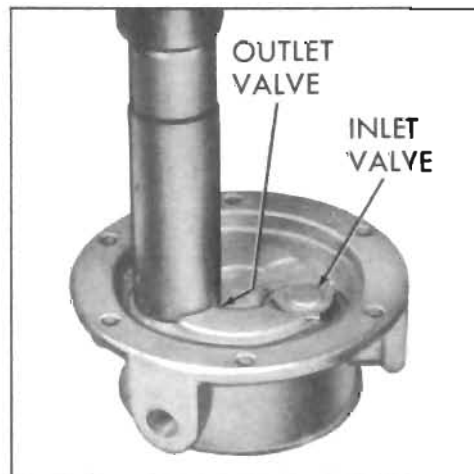


Figure 3-23—Installing Valves in Fuel Cover

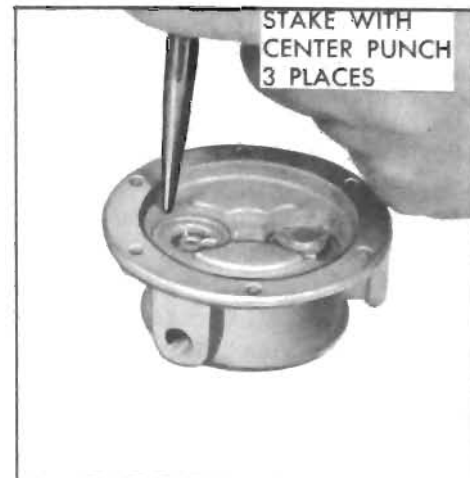


Figure 3-24—Staking Valves in Fuel Cover

seat with spring cage down. See Figure 3-23.

4. Seat valves firmly against gaskets and stake cover in three places around edge of each valve. See Figure 3-24.

5. Install new pulsator diaphragm and cover on fuel cover and tighten screws securely.

6. Place fuel cover in position so that file marks on cover and pump body are in line and install all cover screws and lock washers until screws just engage lock washers. Be sure that screws pass through holes in diaphragm without chewing fabric.

7. Tighten screws alternately and evenly until all screws are tight.

e. Testing Repaired Fuel Pump

Bench tests of the fuel pump require equipment which is not available in most service organizations; therefore, tests must be made after installation of the pump on an engine. Test the fuel pump as described in paragraph 3-12.