



I'm not robot



Continue

2 stroke carburetor tuning guide

Jerome Dancette's detailed de moto image Fotolia.com motorcycle carburetors take air and mix it with fuel. Many factors can throw a motorcycle carburetor out of melody. Usually, motorcycle vents are shaken by the melody by vibration. Manufacturers such as Mikuni, Keihin and S&S sell original equipment and secondary market vents for many motorcycles. Details vary, but the setup principles are the same for all of these devices. Here, in particular, is how to tune the carburetor Harley-Davidson has been using since 1989. Remove the air purification cover with an Allen key. Relax the air purifier with a Torx key. Unplug the two breathing tubes from the top of the cleaning air with your hands. Remove the air purifier. Remove the air purifier support plate with a socket key. Put the motorcycle in a neutral position. Start the motorcycle and let it run until the engine is hot. Leave the engine hibernating during the following procedures. Spray short bursts of aerosol cleaner on the venturi (open mouth) of the carburetor. Let the engine stumble and recover. Then repeat. Turn the idle speed adjustment screw next to the throttle camera with a flat head screwdriver until the engine hibernates smoothly without stumbling at the lowest possible engine speed per minute. Turn the screw clockwise to reduce idle speed and counterclockwise to increase idle speed. Turn the screw of the low-speed and fuel-air mixture to the bottom of the carburetor 1/8 clockwise. Wait five seconds for idling to stabilize. Continue to turn the low-speed screw clockwise 1/8 turn at a time with a five-second pause between turns until the engine stumbles and throws turns per minute. When the engine stumbles, turn the low-speed screw counterclockwise 1/8 turn. Wait five seconds, then turn on the throttle. The engine should be clearly idle and responsive without stumbling when you turn on the throttle. Repeat the settings on the idle speed adjustment screw and the low-speed fuel mixture screw, as needed, until the engine is clearly inactivated at low speed and responds without stumbling when you turn on the throttle. Turn off the motorcycle. Reinstall the air purifier support plate, air purifier, breathing tubes and air purification cover. A stroke is an injury to a part of the brain due to insufficient blood supply. There are several known risk factors and causes of strokes. The most common cause of stroke is the interruption of blood flow within a vessel in the brain. Arteries located in the throat and brain provide blood to the brain to keep it running. Blood provides oxygen and nutrients necessary for the brain to create the energy it needs to function normally. Often, the cause of a stroke is known and can be determined with a medical history or with diagnostic tests. It is also common for a person to have many different risk factors that could be responsible for a stroke- and often having different risk factors makes them more likely to have a stroke. Brain causes of Sometimes, it's a disease in the brain that causes a stroke. Cerebrovascular disease: Blood vessel disease in the brain, often due to long-term hypertension, high cholesterol or diabetes, can make blood vessels more likely to be blocked. Brain aneurysm: An outpouching of an artery in the brain can leak or rupture, causing a bleed. Arteriobeneous dysplasia (AVM): An inappropriate group of connected blood vessels, usually containing arteries and veins. An AVM can break or form a clot, causing a hemorrhagic or ischemic stroke. Vasospasm: When an artery suddenly spasms, it disrupts blood flow and causing ischemia, even in the absence of a blood clot. Heart causes of stroke It is very common for a stroke to be caused by heart disease. Arrhythmia: An irregular heart rate such as untreated atrial fibrillation can promote the formation of a blood clot and cause embolism to travel to the brain. Heart attack: Lack of blood supply to the brain due to a sudden decrease in cardiac function can either cause a turning point or can cause embolism to travel to the brain. Carotid Arterial Disease: When the disease or blood clots develop within the blood vessels located in the throat that feeds the brain, an embolism from the carotid artery or obstruction of the carotid artery can cause a stroke. Hypertension: Long-term high blood pressure contributes to cerebrovascular disease, carotid artery disease and heart disease. In addition, sudden extreme episodes of hypertension can cause an angiospasm or bleeding of an aneurysm. Systemic causes of stroke Sometimes, disease of other organs, or medical conditions that affect the whole body can cause stroke. Hypotension: Low blood pressure can occur due to severe blood loss or dehydration, causing brain hypoperfusion and pelvic stroke. Medication: A high dose of drugs that affect blood clotting, bleeding or blood pressure can lead to stroke. Drugs: Illicit drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and other powerful stimulants can cause vasoconvulsive of any artery in the body. This can cause a heart attack, stroke due to vasoconvulsive of the cerebral arteries, or the removal of a blood clot that can travel to the brain, causing a stroke. Blood clotting disorders: Illness that causes excessive bleeding or blood clotting can cause hemorrhagic stroke or ischemic stroke. Infection: Severe infections can change the body's blood clotting or bleeding sensitivity, leading to embolism or bleeding. In rare cases, an infectious organism can actually block a blood vessel, causing ischemia. Inflammation: Some inflammatory diseases can contribute to increased blood clotting. Air embolism: An air bubble that travels to the brain from somewhere else in the body, blocking a blood vessel, and causing a stroke. When blood flow is interrupted inside a blood vessel, the nearby area of the brain lacks oxygen and vital nutrients. This is called ischemia. The immediate immediate is that lack of blood makes it difficult to function the affected area of the brain. If the lack of blood flow is too short, and then rectified, a reversible stroke, also called TIA or a mini-stroke will occur. If blood flow is not restored quickly, the injury will become more extensive- possibly permanent, resulting in an ischemic stroke. There are several ways that blood flow can be interrupted in the brain. Blood clot Stopping blood flow can occur due to a blood clot, called a clot or embolism. Clot: A clot is the partial or complete obstruction of an artery due to a blood clot. Embolism: An embolism is a blood clot that initially forms in an artery, and then relaxes and travels until it reaches an artery in the brain, causing obstruction and damage to the brain. Bleeding Another cause of stroke is a bleeding in the brain. When a blood vessel is torn, the blood leaks out, causing irritation to nearby brain tissue. When the blood vessel is cut off and blood loss occurs, there is also insufficient blood supply to the target destination in the brain. A stroke caused by bleeding from a leak or torn blood vessel is a hemorrhagic stroke. Hypoperfusion Low blood supply to the brain is a less common cause of stroke. When the fluid or blood volume in the body is extremely low, the brain may not receive enough blood. While there is no blood clot in this case, the brain suffers because areas of the brain usually provided by extensions of tiny branched arteries may not receive adequate blood supply. A stroke resulting from low blood supply is usually called a catchment area stroke. Some areas of the brain are more susceptible to a catchment area stroke. There are several known causes of strokes, and there are also strategies that can prevent a stroke, including getting screening tests that can assess your stroke risk. Thanks for your comments! What are your concerns? Verywell Health uses only high-quality sources, including peer-reviewed studies, to support the facts in our articles. Read the editorial process to learn more about fact-checking and keeping our content accurate, reliable, and reliable. Garg L, Haleem A, Varade S, et al. Patent Foramen Ovale Close in the setting of Cryptogenic Stroke: A meta-analysis of five randomized trials. J Stroke Crebovasc Dis. 2018 May 24. S1052-3057(18)30223-4. doi: 10.1016/j.jstrokebrovasdis.2018.05.005. [Epub before printing] Mello S, Judge C Kelly R, Bradley D, Harbison J. A systematic review of the causes and management of non-crusader embolic stroke origin of tissues. Stroke Res Treatment. 2018 Apr 24;2018:8092862. 10.1155/2018/8092862. eCollection 2018. A stroke is a change, usually acute, in brain function due to injured or killed brain cells. Symptoms and signs of stroke include weakness in the hand or foot or both (usually on one side of the body), weakness of facial muscles, speech problems, coordination problems, and and/or loss of consciousness. Some patients may develop vision problems and develop a severe headache. Although some patients may experience some improvement in signs and symptoms, a real stroke has some or all signs and symptoms still exist after 24 hours. Some people may die during a stroke. The signs and symptoms of a stroke are a medical emergency and 911 should be called. Some symptoms and signs described above may occur in individuals, but they subside quickly and fully in less than 24 hours; these signs and symptoms are signs of transient ischemic attack (mini stroke or TIA). Tia are signs and symptoms of the patient at risk for stroke. The two main causes of strokes are ischemic or hemorrhagic problems with the blood vessels of the brain. Ischemic strokes (the cause of about 80 - 85% of strokes) are due to blood vessels that are usually blocked due to a clot, while with hemorrhagic stroke, blood vessels in the brain actually burst or leaked blood. This leak allows blood to spill into brain tissue causing a build-up of pressure in brain tissue and other blood vessels in the brain. Hemorrhagic strokes are usually more severe than ischemic strokes; death usually occurs in 30 to 50% of people with this type of stroke. Both types of strokes produce similar symptoms that signal brain damage and/or death due to lack of oxygen provided by the blood, but their emergency treatments are different - call 911 as a cause of stroke must be quickly determined at an emergency center, usually by a CT scan of the brain. REPORT:Kasper, D.L., et al., eds. Harrison Principles of Internal Medicine, 19th Ed. United States: McGraw-Hill Education, 2015. CONTINUE SCROLLING FOR A SLIDE SHOW

