

(See Also Part I: Russian Engines, Part II: Russian Generators/Alternators, Part III: Russian Ignition Systems)

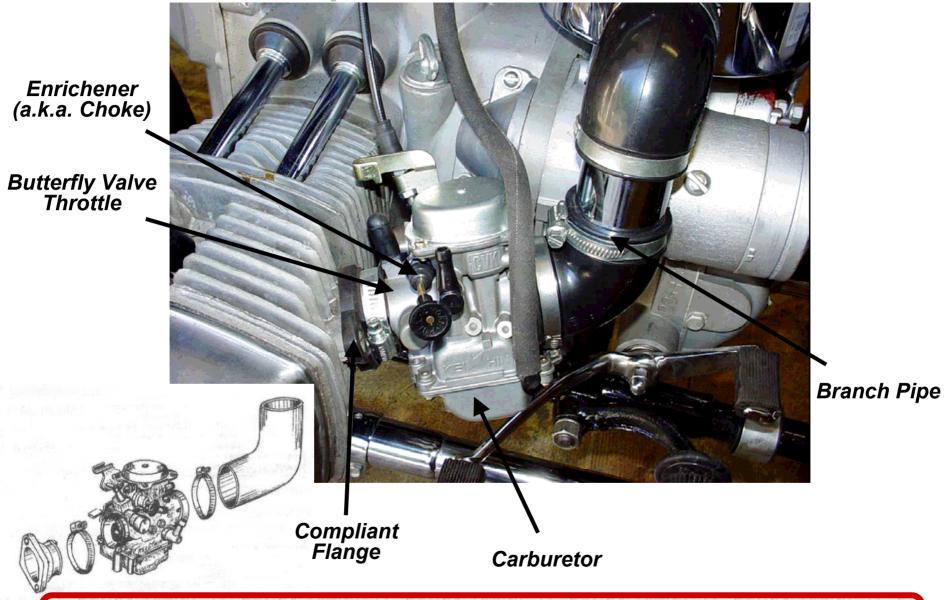


Carburetor Evolution

- First We Trace the Evolution of the Ural & Dnepr Motorcycle Sidecar History
- We Then Establish a Time-Line for Carb Development
- Next We Display Enough Photos of Carburetors that the Operator Can Clearly Identify Their Carburetor

We have included ample photos, assembly drawings and line drawings to help identify the correct carburetor on each Ural / Dnepr. Identification of the carburetor, along with the electrical system and engine displacement, helps the operator pin-point the year of manufacture (assuming the motorcycle has not been modified).

Distinctive Components of Russian Carburetors



An example of identifying distinctive parts of a carburetor is shown on a modern (Keihin CVK32) with a spigot mount and butterfly valve throttle.

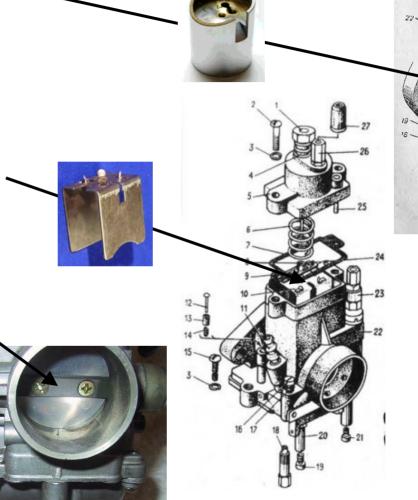
Characteristics: Round-Slide vs. Flat-Slide vs. Butterfly Throttle Valves



- -K-37 / K-38 / PZ-28D
- -Kaptex VDC-RAM
- -K-68
- -Mikuni VM-28
- **–Jikov 2928**
- Flat-Slide Throttle Valve
 - -K-301 / K-302
 - -K-62 / K-63 / K-65

• Butterfly Throttle Valve

-Keihin CVK32





Characteristics: Flange vs. Spigot Intake Manifold Mount

- Flange-Mount
 - -Bolts Directly on Cylinder Head or Adapter
 - K-37 / K-38 / PZ-28D
 - K-301 / K-302
 - K-62 / K-63 / K-65 / K-68
 - Kaptex VDC-RAM





- Spigot-Mount
 - -Rubber Compliant Mount to Cylinder Head
 - -Mikuni VM-28
 - -Jikov 2928CE
 - -Keihin CVK32

Another term describing carburetors is flange-mount or spigot-mount.

Characteristics: Vertical vs. Horizontal Flange-Mount

Vertical Mounting Holes

 K-37 / K-38 / PZ-28D, K-301 / K-302

Horizontal Mounting Holes

-K-62 / K-63 / K-65 / K-68, Kaptex VDC-RAM



-Used to Transition from Older K-37/38 and K-301/302 Carbs to Modern

K-62 / K-65 / K-68 Carbs

-Adapter Plates Readily Available



An adapter plate is needed to upgrade older motorcycles to the modern horizontal pattern for the K-63 / K-65 / K-68 type carbs.

Characteristics: In-Line vs. Off-Axis Float Chamber Mount

- Float Chamber (Bowl) Offset from Carburetor Body
 Vertical vs. Slanted Float Chamber (Bowl) Mount
 - -Vertical vs. Slanted Float Chamber (Bowl) Mount
 •Vertical: K-37 / K-37A / K-38 / PZ-28D, K-301 / K-302













• Float Chamber (Bowl) In-Line with Center of Carburetor Body

-K-62 / K-63 / K-65 / K-68, Mikuni VM-28, Jikov 2928CE, Keihin CVK32











Older Russian carburetors had external float bowls, with some built on a slant, with greater foaming of the fuel under vibration.

Characteristics: Vertical vs. Slanted Float Chambers



The K-301, on the left, has an angled fuel bowl, compared to the later K-302 on the right.

Characteristics: Left-or Right-Hand vs. Similar Construction

• Left-Hand or Right-Hand Construction (mixture-adjust on opposite sides)

-K-37 / PZ-28D, K-301 / K-302, K-68, Kaptex VDC-RAM (Ukrainian Copy of Pekar K-68)









• Identical Construction (mixture-adjust on same side, top or bottom) –K-62 / K-63 / K-65, Mikuni VM-28, Keihin CVK32 (L22A)



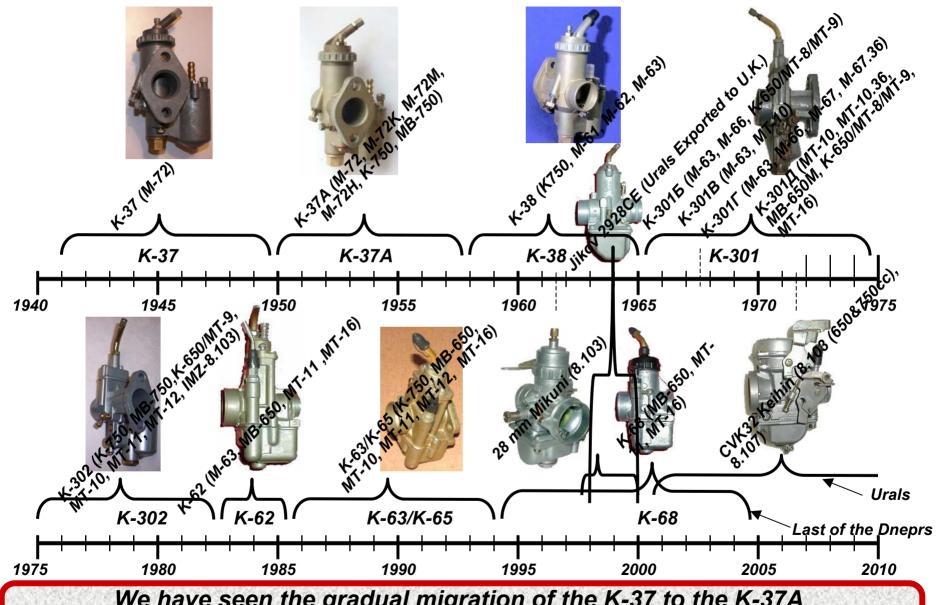






A few Russian carburetors were built so that the mixture-adjust screw was always on the outside.

Russian Carburetor Time-Line



We have seen the gradual migration of the K-37 to the K-37A and then the K-38. The K-301 went through several iterations before the K-302 came along, followed by the K-Series carburetors.

Table I: IMZ (ИМЗ) - Ural (Урал) Sidecar Model/Year vs. Engine and Carburetor

Model	Use	Year	Engine Size (cm³/inch³)	Compression Ratio	Horse Power BHP (hp / kW)	Max Power (rpm)	Voltage	Carburetor	
M-72	Military	1941-50	746 / 45.3 SV	5.5:1	22 / 16.2	4,500-4,800	6-Volt	K-37, K-37A after 1950	
M-72K	Military	1951-58	746 / 45.3 SV	5.5:1	22 / 16.2	4,500-4,800	6-Volt	K-37A (1950)	
M-72M	Military	1956-60	746 / 45.3 SV	5.5:1	22 / 16.2	4,500-4,800	6-Volt	K-37A (1950)	
M-61	Civilian	1958-61	649 / 39.4 OHV	6.2:1	28 / 20.6	4,800-5200	6-Volt	K-38	
M-62 (Ural-1)	Civilian	1961-65	649 / 39.4 OHV	6.2:1	28 / 20.6	4,800-5,200	6-Volt	K-38	
M-63 (Ural-2)	Civilian	1965-71	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	32 / 23.5	5,200-5,800	6-Volt	K-38, K-301Б, K-301В, K-301Г, K-301Д, K-62	
M-66 (Ural-3)	Civilian	1971-73	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	32 / 23.5	5,600-5,900	6-Volt	K-301Б, K-301Г	
M-67	Civilian	1974-76	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	32 / 23.5	5,000-5,200	12-Volt	K-301Γ	
M-67.36	Civilian	1976-85	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	36 / 26.5	4,600-4,900	12-Volt	K-301Γ	
8.103, 8.107 Series "650"	Civilian	1984- 2002	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	36 / 26.5	5,000-5,200	12-Volt	K-302, K-63Y, 28mm Mikuni (1994), Keihin CVK32 (2000)	
8.103 "750"Series	Civilian	2003- present	745 / 45.2 OHV	8.6:1	45 / 29	5,600	12-Volt	Keihin CVK32 (2000)	

Prompted by the need to meet the stringent EPA requirements, Ural ended with the CVK32 Keihin in 2000 and has remained today.

Table II: KMZ (KM3) - Dnepr (Днепр) Sidecar Model/Year vs. Engine and Carb

Horse Power

BHP (hp / kW)

22/16.2

22/16.2

26 / 19.1

26 / 19.1

26 / 19.1

26 / 19.1

26 / 19.1

Max Power

(rpm)

4,500-4,800

4,500-4,800

4,600-4,800

4,500-4,800

4,600-4,900

4,500-4,900

5,000-5,800

Voltage

6-Volt

6-Volt

6-Volt

6-Volt

6-Volt

6-Volt

6-Volt

Carburetor

K-37A (1950)

K-37A (1950)

K-37A (1950), K-38. K-63Φ

K-37A, K-302

K-37A, K-302

K-302, K-63Φ

K-302, K-63Φ

Compression

. Ratio

5.5:1

5.5:1

6.0:1

6.0:1

6.0:1

6.0:1

6.0:1

Model

M-72

M-72N

K-750

K-750M

MB-750

MB-750M

MT-12

Use

Military

Military

Military

Military

Military 2WD

Military 2WD

Civilian 2WD

Year

1951-56

1956-60

1958-63

1963-77

1964-73

1973-77

1974-82

Engine Size

(cm³/inch³)

746 / 45.3 SV

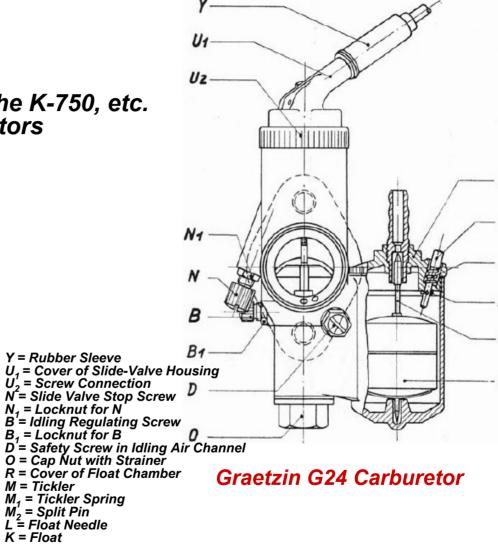
746 / 45.9 SV

746 / 45.3 SV

10.7 12	O.V.Man EVID	10.402	7 407 40.0 0	0.0.1	20, 10.1	0,000 0,000	o von	17 002, 17 004
K-650/MT-8	Civilian	1967-71	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	32 / 23.5	5,000-5,200	6-Volt	К-301Б, К-301Д
K-650/MT-9	Civilian	1971-76	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	32 / 23.5	4,800-5,200	6-Volt	K-301, K-301Б, K-301Д, K-302
MT-10	Civilian	1973-76	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1 (7.5:1)	32 / 23.5 (36 / 26.5)	5,600-5,800	12-Volt	K-301B, K-301Д, K-63T
MB-650	Civilian 2WD	1976-84	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	32 / 23.5	5,000-5,200	12-Volt	K-301Б, K-62, K-63, K-65Т, K-68
MB-650M	Military 2WD	1985-91	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.5:1	36 / 26.5	5,000-5,200	12-Volt	К-301Д
MT-10.36	Civilian	1976-84	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1 (7.5:1)	32 / 23.5 (36 / 26.5)	5,600-5,800	12-Volt	К-301Д
MB-650-M1	Military (MT-16)	1985-2005	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1	32 / 23.5	5,000-5,200	12-Volt	К-301Б
MT-11 (Dnepr-11)	Civilian	1984-2005	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1 (7.5:1)	32 / 23.5 (36 / 26.5)	4,800-5,200	12-Volt	K-301Д, K-302, K-62, K-63Т, K-65Т, K-68
MT-16 (Dnepr-16)	Civilian & Military 2WD	1985-2005	649 / 39.4 OHV	7.0:1 (7.5:1)	32 / 23.5 (36 / 26.5)	5,600-5,900	12-Volt	K-301Д, K-62, K-63T, K-65T, K-68
and	to use lo	wer octa	on the MT- ne fuel, the achieved b	compres	sion ratio	was redu	ced fro	om 7.5:1

German R71 Vergaser (German for Carburetor): Father of Russian K-37

- BMW R71 Motorcycle
 - -746 cc Flathead (SV)
 - -Production: 1938-1941
 - -Father of Ural M-72, which begat the K-750, etc.
 - -2 X Graetzin G24 (24 mm) Carburetors



"Amal" carburetors were fitted to the German R51, R61 and R66 machines and the "Graetzin" carburetor to the BMW R71, the father of the Russian M-72.

Graetzin G28 (28 mm) Carburetor for BMW R12, R51 / 3, R61, R75, R71 (father of Russian M-72)









Graetzin G28 carburetor was optimized for the later OHV engines.

K-37 and K-37A Carburetor

- Used in Dnepr M-72, MB-750 and K-750 750cc Engines
- Later Replaced by K-38 and K-301
 Motorcycle has Two Carburetors
 —Right and Left-Side Version
- - -Similar, but Mirror-Images
- · Specifications:

 - -Diameter of Inlet Pipe: 24 mm -Diameter of Mixing Chamber: 24 mm -Distance from Fuel Level in Float Chamber to Plane of Connector: 21 mm
 - -Weight of Float: 8.5 g

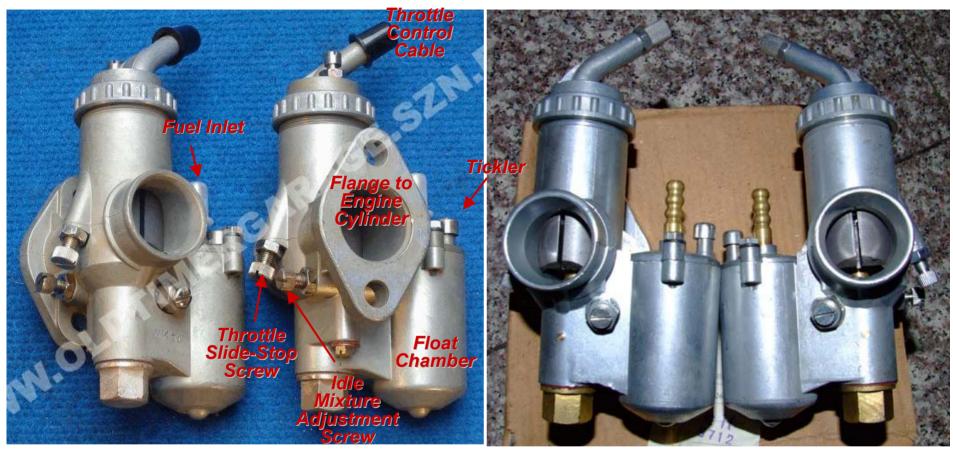
 - -Carburetor Weight: 0.85 kg -Capacity of Main Jet: 160 cm³/min -Capacity of Main Jet: 21 cm³/min





K-38 carbs were used on the M-72, K-750 and MB-750, until replaced by the K-38 carburetor.

K-37 Carburetor



Round-Slide Throttle Valve Off-Axis Float Chamber Left-Hand and Right-Hand Versions Vertical Float Chamber

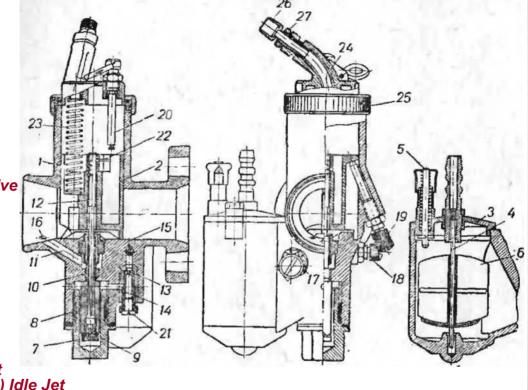
K-37 Carburetor

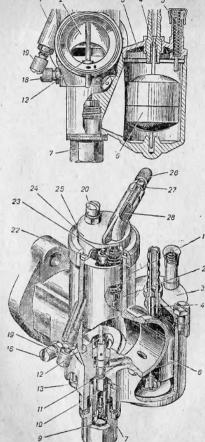


K-37's come in left- and right-side, mirror-images.

Carburetor K-37 Parts Breakdown

(5mv.ru/article.php & Manual for Motorcycle with Sidecar M-72, City of Irbit, 1954)





1 - Carburetor Body

2 - Round-Slide Throttle Valve 3 - Cover of Float Chamber

4 - Float Needle Valve

5 - Enichener (Tickler)

6 - Float

7 - Connecting Piece

8 - Filter Screen

9 - Main Jet

10 - Atomizer

11 - Air Duct of Atomizer

12 - Jet Needle

13 - Low-Speed (Idle) Jet 14 - Fuel Channel of Idle Jet

15 - Atomizer (Spray Nozzle) Idle Jet 16 - Air Duct of Idle Jet

17 - Filter of Auxiliary Air Duct Idle Jet 18 - Idle Mixture Adjustment Screw 19 - Throttle Slide Stop Screw

20 - Throttle Stroke Limiter

21 - Lock Screw of Idle Jet

22 - Attachment Split-Pin of Jet Needle

23 - Spring

24 - Housing Cover

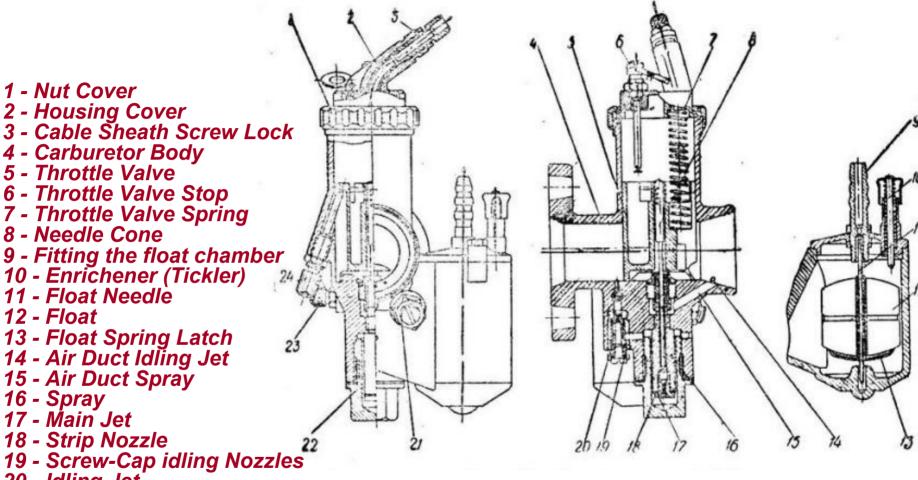
25 - Union Nut

26 - End of Control Cable

27 - Lock Nut

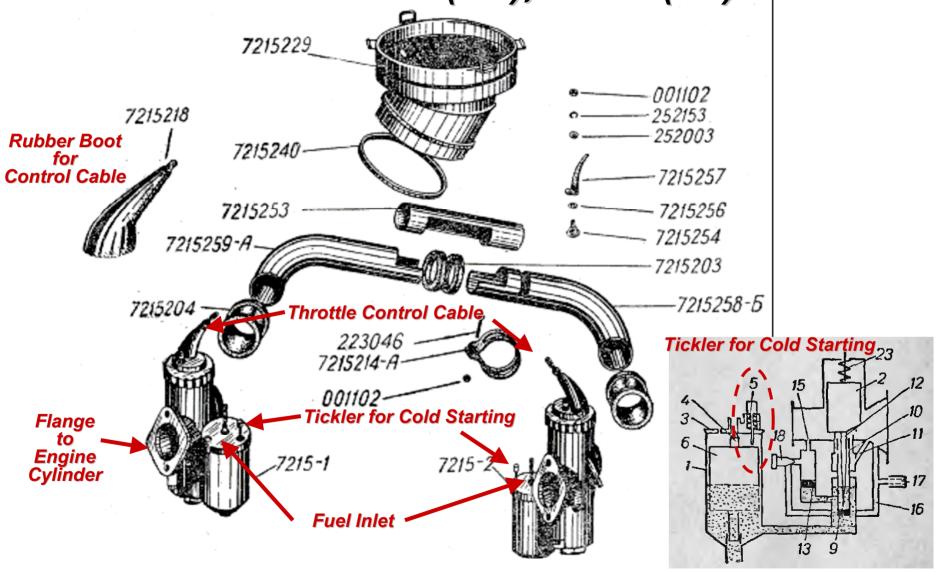
28 - Control Cable

Carburetor K-37 (kotjar.spb.ru)



- 20 Idling Jet 21 Filter of Auxiliary Air Duct Idle Jet
- 22 Lower Tube Body
- 23 Idle Screw
- 24 Stop Screw (Limit for Throttle Valve)

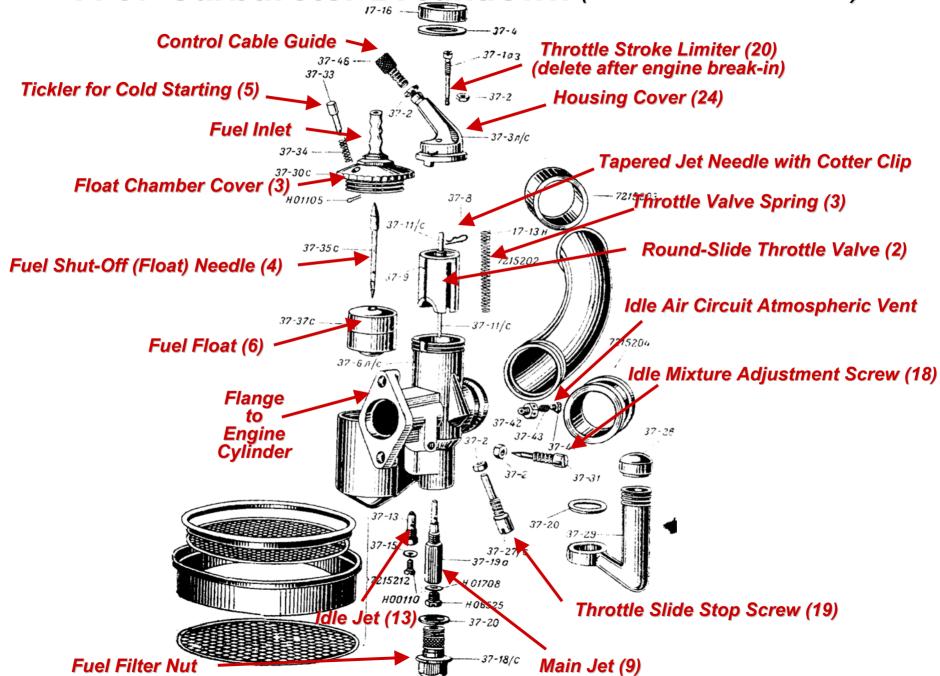
M-72 and K-750, K-750M, MB-750 and MT-12 Parts: 7215-1(RH), 7215-2(LH)



Ticklers (5), used for starting at cold temp, are clearly seen in the parts diagram.

Pressing on the tickler pushes against the float and allows extra fuel.

K-37 Carburetor Breakdown (M-72 Maintenance Manual)



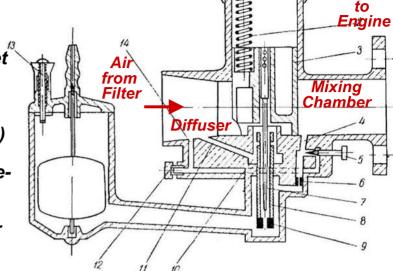
Operation of K-37 Carburetor

• Both Right and Left Carburetor Design and Adjustment Are Identical

Mirror Images of Each Other

 Air/Fuel Mixture Adjusted by Controlling Fuel thru Shaped Jet Needle and Vacuum of Main Jet

- · Round-Slide Throttle Valve (3) in Vertical Channel
- Tapered Jet Needle (7) in Vertical Channel
- Throttle Valve (3) Pushed Down by Spring (2), between Lid (1) and Valve
- Maximum Travel of Throttle Valve Limited by Abutment (Slide-Stop) Screw
- Rise of Throttle Valve Controlled by Cable
- Main Dosing System Consists of Main Fuel Jet Nozzle (8), Air Chamber (10) with Conduit (11) and Jet Needle (7)
- Main Jet (9) Screwed into Body of Carburetor Bottom
- At Diffuser Are Two openings for Passage of Air Entering thru Channel (11)
- Nipple with Strainer at Bottom Filters Fuel Entering from Float Chamber
- Fuel Idle Injector (6) in Bottom Side of Carburetor Body
- Air Supply System Idle Carried Out Air Suction Pipe thru Channel (14), a Hole Near the Opening of Main System Channel, as Well as from Ambient thru Opening Protected by Mesh Filter (12), Located in Side of Carburetor Body
- Idle-Speed Adjusting Screw (5) Regulates Air Entering Carburetor Mixing Chamber
- Idle (Low-Speed) Operation
 - -Fuel from Idling System Goes thru Channel (4)
 - Outlet Located in Mixing Chamber
 - -At Low-Speed (Idle), Throttle Valve Closed
 - Fuel Enters Fuel Channel thru Nozzle (6) in Idling Channel (4)
 - Upon Leaving Nozzle (6) Atomizes Air, Going from Environment thru Strainer (12) and Suction of Air thru Carburetor Nozzle (14)
 - Adjust Carburetor at Idle` S´crew by Limiting Closing Throttle Valve, and Screw (5), Altering Composition of Combustible Mixture
 - With Rise of Throttle Valve, Carburetor Action Enters Main Dosing System



Flange

Fuel Flow and Tickler (5mv.ru/article.php)

• Float Chamber Cast In One Piece with Carburetor Body

-Reservoir for Fuel

-Fuel Enters Float Chamber thru Brass Fuel Inlet Nipple, Located in Cover (3)

-Fuel Quantity Entering Float Chamber Automatically Regulated by Fuel Shut-Off Needle (4), Connected to Hollow Brass Float (6)

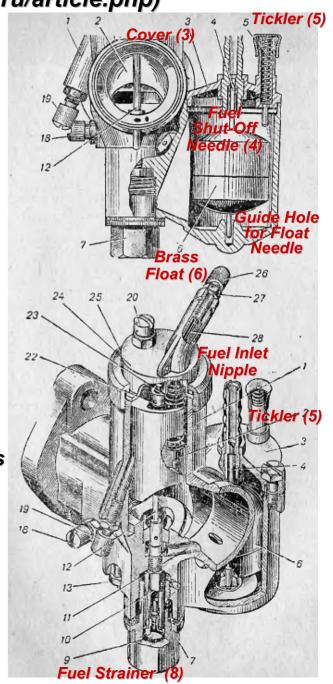
-Bottom of Float Chamber and Lid Have Guide Holes for Float Needle

- -When Filling Float Chamber, Brass Fuel Float Rises with Float Needle
- -Needle's Upper Conical End Fits Hole in Lid, Stopping Further Access of Fuel into Chamber
- -As Fuel Flow from Float Chamber of Float Falls, Needle Hole Opens and Fuel Starts Flowing Again into Fuel Cell

• Tickler (5) In Float Chamber Cover

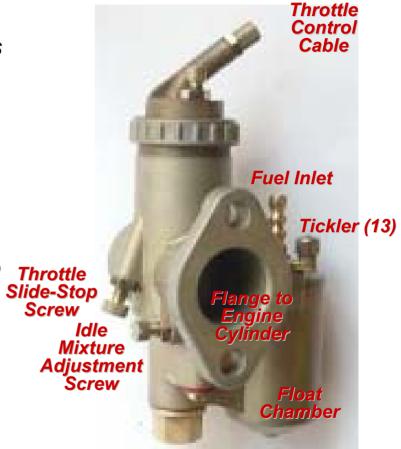
- -Temporarily Pushes Down Float to Enrich Mixture when Starting Engine by Increasing Level of Fuel in the Float Chamber
- From Float Chamber, Fuel Enters Bottom of Carburetor

 —In Bottom of Carb Are Two Concentric Threaded Holes
 - -In Smaller, Upper Hole Is Screwed Atomizer (10), which Is Screwed into Main Jet (9), Sealed with Fiber Washer
 - -In Larger, Bottom Hole Is Screwed Fitting Hole (7) with Screen Filter (8), Also Sealed with Fiber Washers
- Fuel Passes from Float Chamber thru Filter Strainer (8) and Chamber of Main Jet

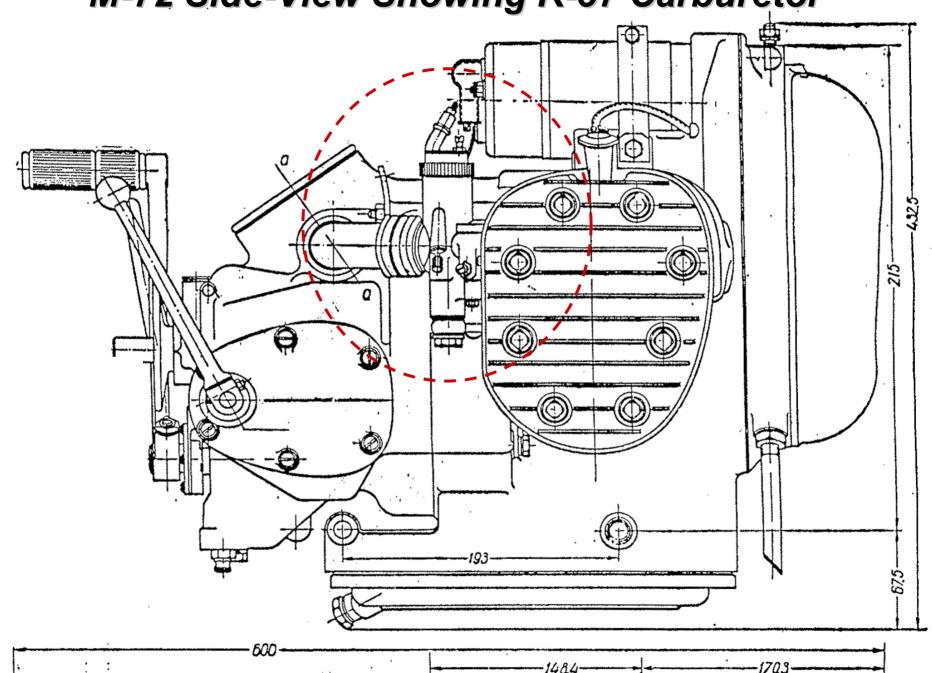


Medium and Full-Throttle Operation of K-37 Carb (cont.)

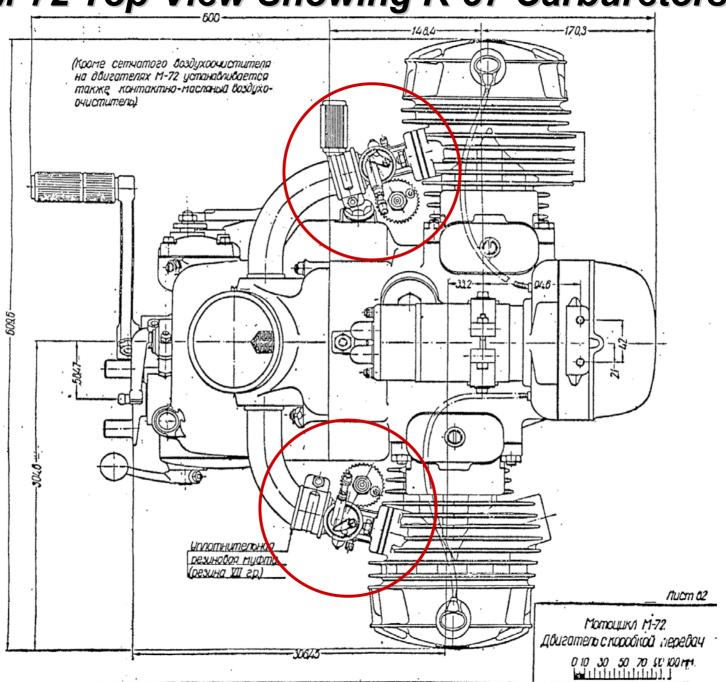
- Fuel from Float Chamber Enters Mixing Chamber thru Main Jet Atomizer (9) and (8)
- When Fuel Flows into Nozzle, Mixed with Air Coming from Air chamber (10) thru Two Holes Made in Diffuser
- Air/Fuel Mixture Regulates the Negative Pressure behind Main Jet (9)
- Composition of Mixture at Medium Loads
 Mainly Determined by Annular Section
 between Inner Walls of Atomizer and Tapered
 Dosing Needle (Jet Needle)
- When Engine at Constant Position of Throttle Valve, but with Change in Load, Air/Fuel Ratio Adjusted by Air Supplied to the Spray from Air Chamber (10)
- At Full-Throttle, Round-Slide Valve at Highest Position
 - -Provides Rich Fuel Mixture Needed for Maximum Power
 - -Adjustment of Mixture Also Set by Size of Main Jets



M-72 Side-View Showing K-37 Carburetor



M-72 Top-View Showing K-37 Carburetors



PZ-24 and PZ-28 Carburetor (Карбюратор)

- PZ-24 and PZ-28 Are Chinese Knockoffs of Russian K-37's, but Better Made
 - -K-37 Carb Was a Russian Knockoff of the German Graetzin G24 for the BMW 71
 - Used in Chang Jiang 750 (CJ750) Motorcycle
 CJ750 Was Chinese Knockoff of Russian M-72

 - Russian M-72 Was Knockoff of German R-71 Motorcycle
- Later Replaced by K-38 and K-301 / K-302
- PZ-24 and PZ-28 Characteristics:
 - -Motorcycle has Two Carburetors
 - Right and Left-Side Version
 - · Similar, but Mirror-Images
 - -Round-Slide Throttle Valve
 - -Float Chamber (bowl) Offset from Carburetor Axis



The PZ-24 and PZ-28 were good substitutes for the K-37 carbs used on the M-72, K-750 and MB-750 motorcycles.

Chinese Carburetors and Motorcycles

- Three Models of Chang Jiang (CJ) Motorcycles
 - -Chang Jiang M1
 - Sidevalve (flathead) Engine and 6-Volt Electrical System
 - Clone of the Russian M-72 and Closely Resembles the German 1938 BMW R71
 - -Chang Jiang M1M
 - Sidevalve (flathead) Engine and 12-Volt Electrical system
 - -Chang Jiang M1S (or "Super CJ")
 - Overhead-Valve (OHV) Engine and 12-Volt Electrical System
 - Chinese Design
- Three Types of PZ-XX Carburetors for CJ Motorcycles
 - -Dash Number Indicates Caburetor Size (PZ-24 Is 24 mm)
 - -PZ-24 (24 mm) Original Flatheads (SV's): M1 and Early (1972-1980) M1M
 - Designed for 6:1 Compression, 24 H.P. Engine
 - -PZ-26 (26 mm) Early OHV's; Later (1980-1986) M1M and the M1S
 - Works Great for Flatheads
 - Hard to Find
 - -PZ-28 (28 mm) Later OHV
 - Seems to Be Too Much to Get a Good Idle on Flatheads, but Works Good at Highway Speeds!
 - Designed for 8:1 Compression, 32 H.P. Engine

Chang Jiang has been making a clone of the Russian M-72 in China since the late 1950's. Chang Jiang bikes are still made, but often in more or less artisan ways. Sometimes of very good quality, sometimes not. Bike parts are still mostly unaltered since the original M-72 construction. Engines are either old side-valve (SV) 24 hp, or overhead-valve (OHV), 32 hp.

Comparison Data

Carb

(72

QHQ15

QHQ-15

Electrical

6-Volt

6-Volt

Compress

Ratio

5.7:1

6:1

Remarks

28 mm

28 mm

24 mm

Almost exact copy of Russian M-72 engine

made to Type I engine

Minor improvements/changes

Horse-Power

22 HP / 4500-

22 HP / 4500-

4800 rpm

4800 rpm

M1M	SI	/	Type II	746 cc	1972-1980	24 HP / 4500- 4800 rpm	PZ-24	12-Volt	6:1			
M1M	Ol	HV	Model 750E	746 cc	1980-1986	32 HP / 4700- 5500 rpm	PZ-28	6-Volt	7:1			
M1S ("Super")	Ol	HV	Model 750E	746 cc	1986-?	32 HP / 4700- 5500 rpm	PZ-28 D	12-Volt	7:1		Difference between "D" and "F" in size of jets	
M1S ("Super")	OI	HV	Model 750F	746 cc	1986-?	32 HP / 4700- 5500 rpm	PZ-28 F	12-Volt	7:1		Difference be "F" in size of	tween "D" and jets
		Carb Graetzin G24 Graetzin G28			Used On:					Size		
					German R71 (father of M-72) BMW R12, R51/3, R61, R71					24 r	24 mm 28 mm	
										28 r		
		K-37/-	37A		M-72,K-750, K-750M, MB-750					24 r	24 mm	
		CJ QHQ15 PZ-24			CJ M1 (SV) CJ M1 (SV)					24 r	24 mm 24 mm	
										24 r		
	PZ-26				SV or OHV					26 mm		

Notes:

CJ

M1

M1

Model

Enaine

Type

SV

SV

PZ-28D

PZ-28F

K-38

Enaine

Type I

Type II

Designation

Enaine

746 cc

746 cc

Size

Produced

1957-1966

1966-1972

1. SV = Side Valve ("Flathead"), 2. OHV = Over-Head Valve, 3. CJ = Chang Jiang, 4. PZ-24 = K-37 = QHQ15, 5. 1 H.P. = 0.746 kW, 1 kW = 1.341 H.P., 6. Carb Size = Inlet Pipe Diameter

SV or OHV, Ural 650, M-67

OHV

The PZ-24 or K-37 (both 24 mm) carbs give good performance for flat head (SV) engines. The PZ-26 gives better performances for the OHV engines, and the optimum carb for the flathead. PZ-28, G28 were optimized for the OHV.

Ural M-61, M-62, M-63 (all OHV's), Dnepr K-750 (SV)

Chang Jiang QHQ-15 Carburetors (www.changjiangunlimited.com)









QHQ-15 carburetors appeared on Chang Jiang's M1 (SV) and M1M (SV) engines, a copy of the Russian K-37.

PZ-24 on a Chang Jiang 750 Motorcycle (SV)







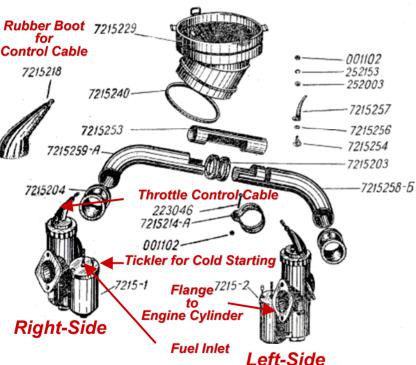


Carburetor PZ-28

Left-Side Item #: 7215-2 List Price: €60 (www.henriksson.ee)







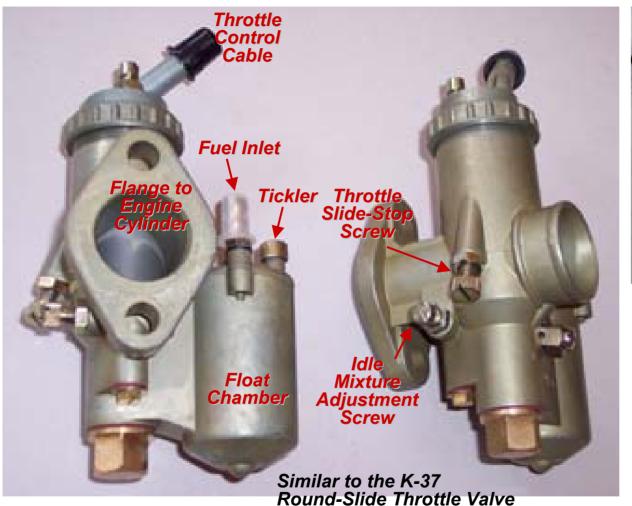
Air Intake on a M-72 and CJ750



Pair (left + Right)
Item #: 72152-1 + 7215-2
List Price: €110
(www.henriksson.ee)

Carburetor PZ-28 is a good quality replica of the K-37 and the Graetzin carburetors, as seen on the M-72, K-750M, MB-750 and MT-12.

PZ-28D Carburetor

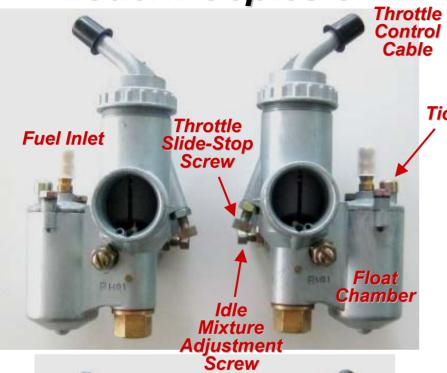




Round-Slide Throttle Valve
Off-Axis Float Chamber
Left-Hand and Right-Hand Versions
Vertical Float Chamber

The PZ-28D is a replica of the Graetzin carburetor, which was fitted to the BMW R71 of 1938. Since 1941, this carb was produced as K-37 for the Russian M72.

Modern Copies of PZ-28D Carburetor (made in China)









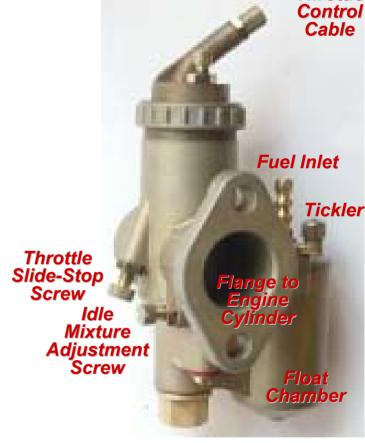
Carburetor Deni PZ-28D (replica Graetzin) Carburetor



Deni PZ-28D (left side) Product #: S245-Li List Price: €49.50 (www.ural-zentrale.de)



Deni PZ-28D (right side) Product #: S245-Re List Price: €49.50 (www.ural-zentrale.de)



Throttle

PZ-28D Installation (ural.hu)



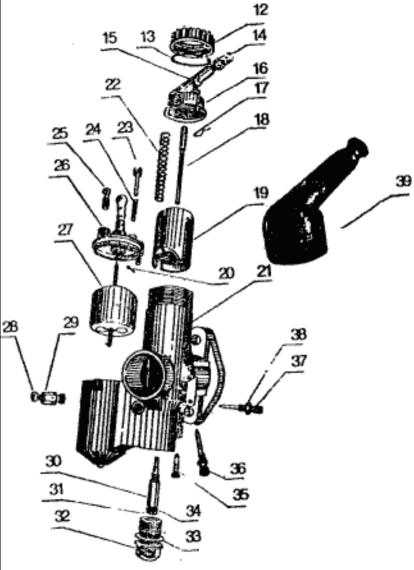






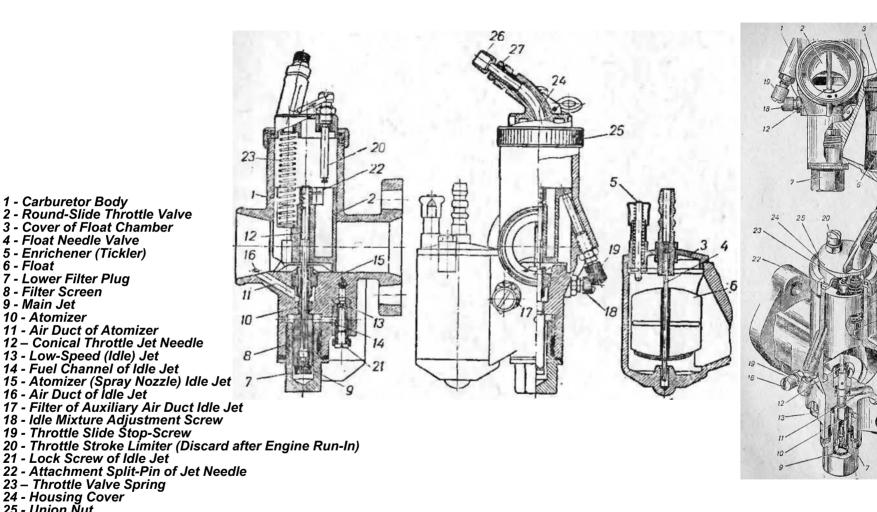
Chang Jiang CJ750 M1 PZ-28 Carburetor

Chang stang corse in t		
Part #	CJ 750 Part Name	Part #
12	Cap Nut	QHQ-15-18K
13	Spacer	QHQ-15-20
14	Union	QHQ-15-22
15	Upper stop screw	QHQ-15-11
16	Right cover	QHQ-15-19AK
	Left Cover	QHQ-15-19K
17	Clip	QHQ-15-28
18	Main Jet Needle	QHQ-15-02
19	Round-Slide Throttle Valve	QHQ-15-01K
20	Split Pin	GB91-58 (1 X 6)
21	Right Case	QHQ-15-10-01
	Left Case	QHQ-15-10-01A
22	Spring	QHQ-15-21
23	Tickler (Enrichener)	QHQ-15-20-00
24	Tickler Spring	QHQ-15-17
25	Screw	QHQ-15-24
26	Oil Cup Cover	QHQ-15-03K
27	Float Assembly	QHQ-15-30-00
28	Screw head	QHQ-15-16
29	Air Adjustment Screw	QHQ-15-14 (inclg QHQ-15-15 Air Filter)
30	Main Jet Nozzle	QHQ-15-04
31	Main Jet Nozzle Screw	QHQ-15-05K
32	Oil Filter Assembly	QHQ-15-40-00
33	Spacer	QHQ-15-23
34	Spacer	QHQ-15-06
35	Idle Nozzle	QHQ-15-07K
36	Lower Stop Screw	QHQ-15-12
37	Idle Adjust Screw	QHQ-15-10
38	Hexagonal left and right screw	QHQ-15-27 (M6 X 0.75)
39	Rubber Hood or Sleeve	K7211325



Chinese maintenance manuals use M-72 part numbers; 7211902 (QHQ15) right carburetor and 7211901 (QHQ15) left carburetor.

PZ-24 / PZ-28 Carburetor Parts Breakdown Figure 1



28 - Control Cable

25 - Union Nut

27 - Lock Nut

3 - Cover of Float Chamber 4 - Float Needle Valve 5 - Enrichener (Tickler)

7 - Lower Filter Plug 8 - Filter Screen 9 - Main Jet 10 - Atomizer

11 - Air Duct of Atomizer

13 - Low-Speed (Idle) Jet

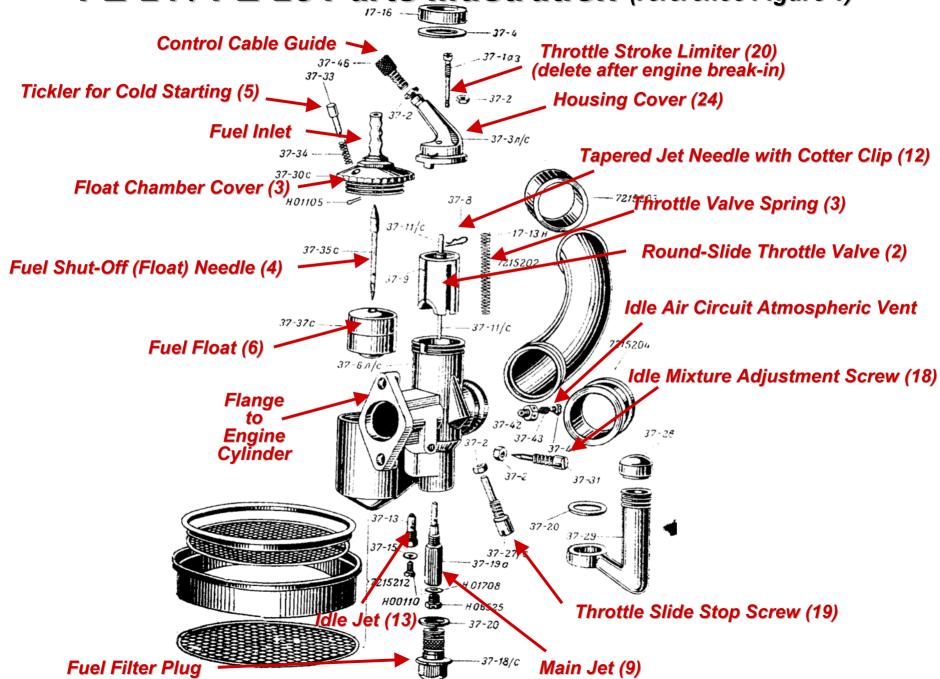
21 - Lock Screw of Idle Jet

23 – Throttle Valve Spring 24 - Housing Cover

26 - Control Cable Union

6 - Float

PZ-24 / PZ-28 Parts Illustration (reference Figure 1)



K-38 Carburetor

- Used in Later Dnepr K-750 (750 cc) Boxer Engines
- Used in Ural M-61 and M-62 (650 cc) Boxer Engines
- Left and Right Carburetors Are Completely Similar
- · Later Replaced by K-301
- Specifications:
 - -Diameter of Inlet Pipe: 24 mm

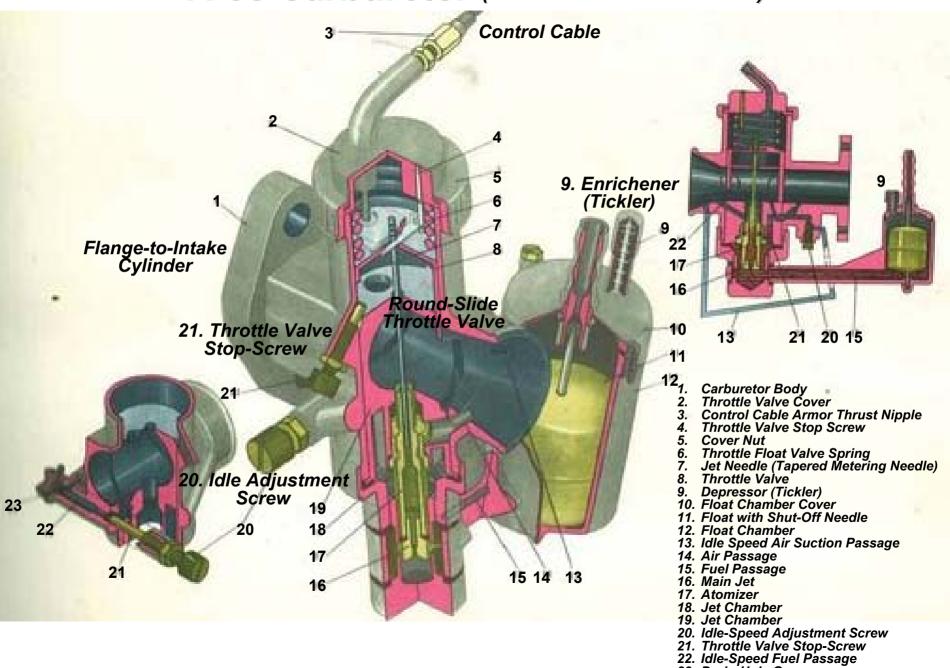
 - -Diameter of Mixing Chamber: 24 mm -Distance from Fuel Level in Float Chamber to Plane of Connector: 19 mm
 - -Weight of Float: 8.8 g
 - -Diameter of Fuel Holes Idle Nozzle Chamber: 0.5 mm

 - -Carburetor Weight: 0.85 kg -Capacity of Main Jet: 150 cm³/min



K-38 carbs were used on Later Dnepr K-750's, and Ural M-61's thru M-63's, until replaced by the K-301 carburetor.

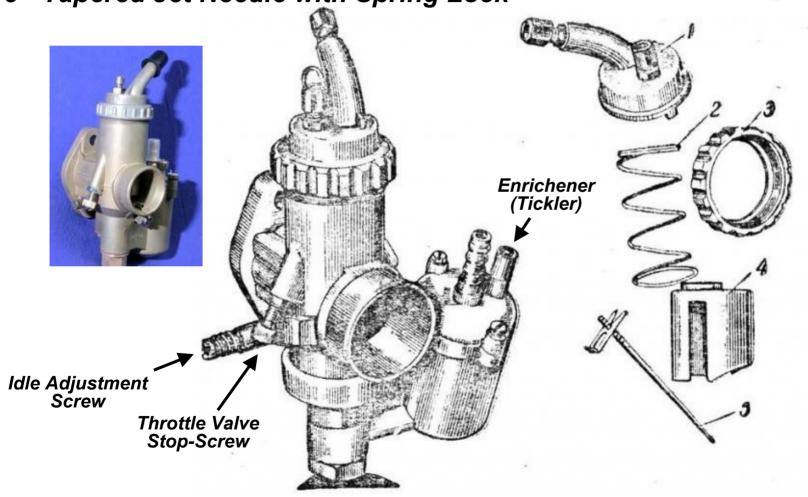
K-38 Carburetor (M-63 Maintenance Manual)



23. Drain-Hole Gauze

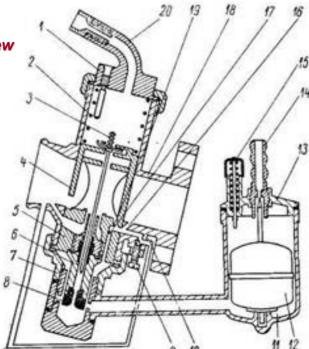
Карбюратор К-38 (kotjar.spb.ru)

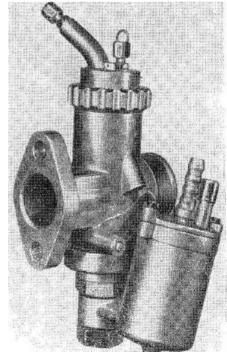
- 1 Cover Carburetor Body
- 2 Throttle valve Spring
- 3 Nut Cover
- 4 Throttle Valve
- 5 Tapered Jet Needle with Spring Lock



Карбюратор К-38 Operation

- Adjusting Air/Fuel Mixture Carried Out by Dosing Needle Shaped and Management Vacuum in Dispenser Main Dosing System
 In Addition, Carburetor Has Independent System Idling
- Carburetor Consists of Mixing Chamber (18), with Connecting Flange, Nozzle Chamber (5), Float Chamber (11), Throttle Valve (4) and Lid of Mixing Chamber (1)
 Housing of Carb K-38 and Air Path to Horizontal Plane Makes an Angle of 15°
- All Major Carburetor Parts Made of Zinc Alloy Injection Molding
- Mixing Chamber (18) for Right and Left Carburetor Are the Same Casting thru Appropriate Mechanical Refinements Specially Provided for This Purpose and Channels
 Nozzle Chamber Inserted into Bottom of Mixing Chamber and Pressed against Contoured
- Threaded Sleeve (7)
- Between the clutch and the casing is installed Fibre Sealing Strip.
- In Nozzle Chamber Is Channel to Install a Spray of Main System, a Channel for Supplying Air to Main System, a Fuel Channel Idle and Outlet Idling (19)
 Body Spray Made of Zinc Alloy with Brass Calibrated Tube in the Middle
- 1. Mixing Chamber Lid and Throttle Valve Stop-Screw
- Throttle Valve Spring
 Tapered Metering Needle
- 4. Throttle Valve
- 5. Nozzle Chamber
- 6. Atomizer
- 7. Contoured Threaded Sleeve
- 8. Main Jet
- 9. Idle-Speed Adjustment Screw
- 10. Drainage Hole
- 11. Float Chamber and Fuel Float Shut-Off
- 12. Float in Float Chamber
- 13. Float Chamber Cover
- 14. Brass Fuel Nipple
- 15. Depressor (Tickler)
- 16. Idle Passage
- 17. Jet Chamber
- 18. Mixing Chamber 19. Outlet Idling Channel
- 20. Throttle Valve Control Wire Conduit



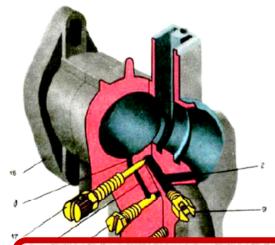


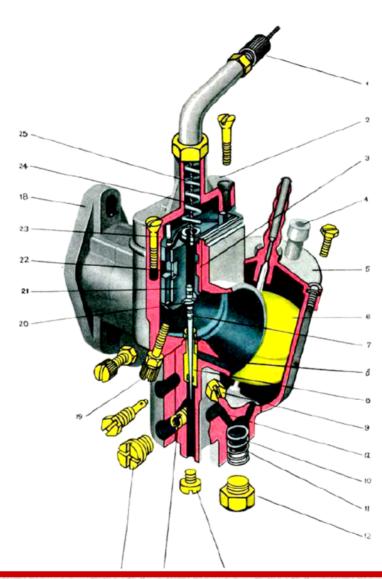
K-38 on Ural M-62 (www.ural-m62.com)

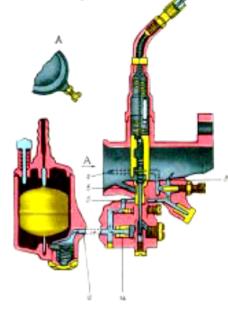


K-301 Carburetors (www.russiancycles.com)

- l control cable armour thrust needle
- carburettor cover
- 3 throttle cheek
- 4 depressor
- 5 float chamber cover
- 6 float with shut-off needle
- 7 throttle valve needle
- 8 atomizer
- 9 air filter
- 10 fuel filter
- 11 filter spring
- 12 filter plug
- 13 atomizer duct plug
- 14 main jet
- 15 main jet plug
- 16 low speed jet
- 17 idle speed screw
- 18 carburettor body
- 19 throttle valve screw
- 20 throttle needle lock
- 21 throttle body
- 22 throttle distance spring
- 23 throttle stop screw
- 24 throttle lift cable
- 25 throttle spring







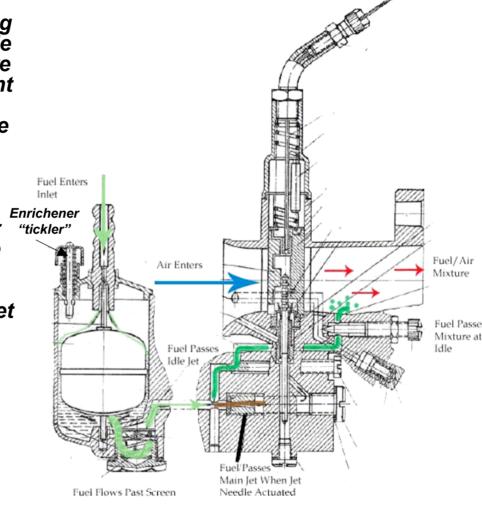
- fuel passage
- 6 idle speed system fuel passage
- main metering system air passage
- r idle speed system air passage
- e idle speed system atomizer hole

K-301 carbs introduced with Ural M-63, M-66 and Dnepr K-650 and were used on the Dnepr MT-9 as well.

K-301 Basics (www.russiancycles.com)

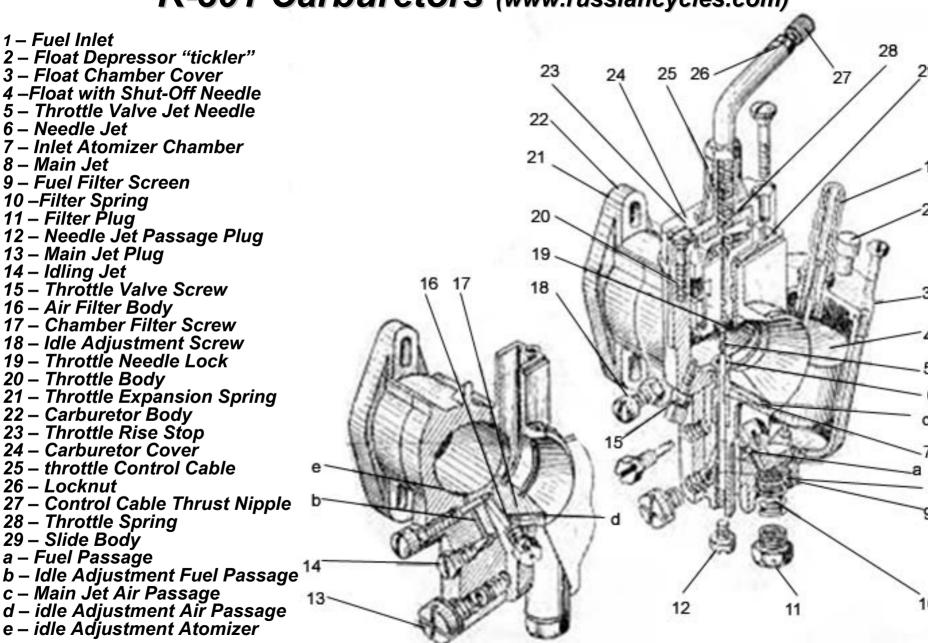
- Air Enters Carb Throat via Air Filter
- Fuel from Tank, Metered into Bowl by Float Mechanism, Is Siphoned thru Jets (depending upon the amount of air entering), into Throttle Body by Passing Air and Low Pressure where It Is Atomized into Mixture of 14.7:1 by Weight
- · Air Volume Changed by Height of Flat-Slide Throttle, Directly Controlled by Throttle Cable
- · Since Each Carb Has It's Own Cable, It's Important that Each Slide (throttle valve) **Operates Similarly**
- Air/Fuel Mixture Passes into Body of Carb, Past Intake Seals, into Combustion Chamber
- Role Played Depends Upon Operating Range
 Idle: Idle Jet and Idle Mixture Screw

 - 1/8 to 1/4 throttle: Radius of Jet Needle
 - 1/4 to Open Throttle: Tapered Section of Jet Needle and Main Jet
- If Engine Runs Well at Idle, but Pinging or Knocking Under Load, If It's Not a Timing Issue, It Might Be an Overly-Lean Mixture
 - Adjust Jet Needle as Necessary
- When Everything Is Cold, Fuel Doesn't Vaporize Well, and Enrichening (tickler) Is Used

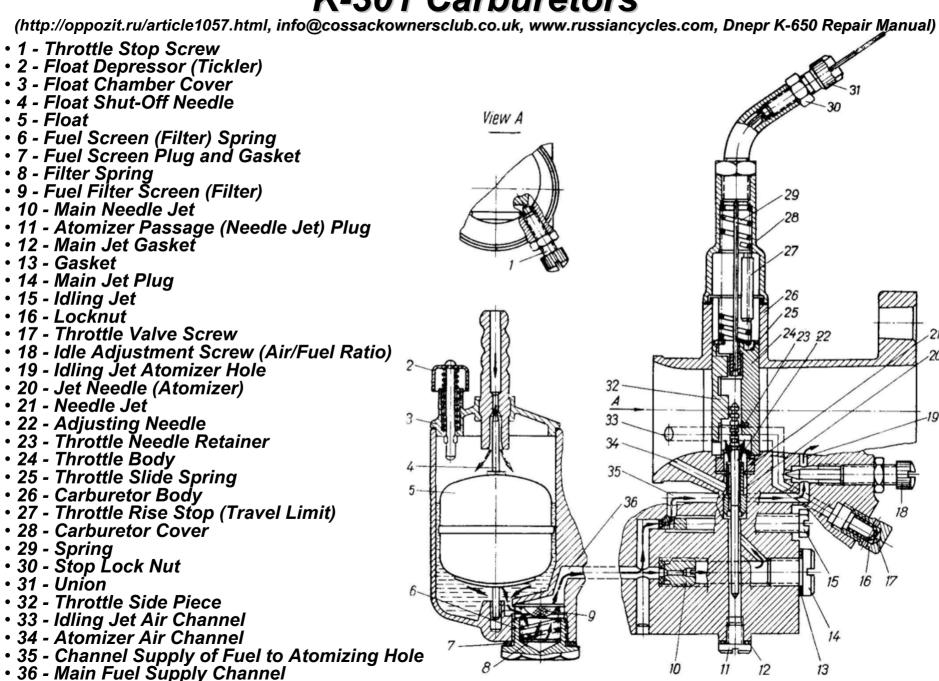


K-301/302 carburetors had a "tickler," to increase (enrichen) the fuel/air mixture to achieve a lean starting mixture.

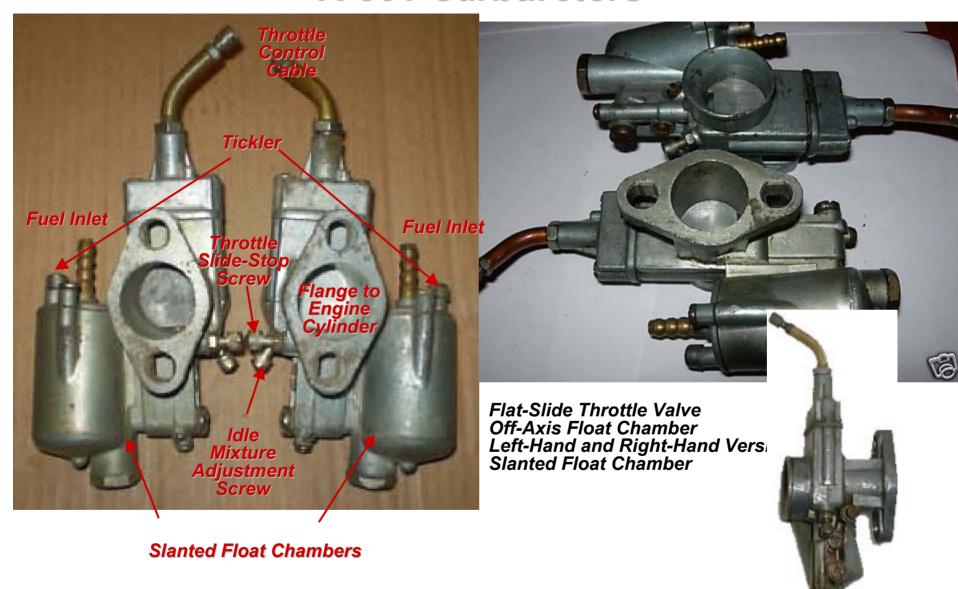
K-301 Carburetors (www.russiancycles.com)



K-301 Carburetors



K-301 Carburetors

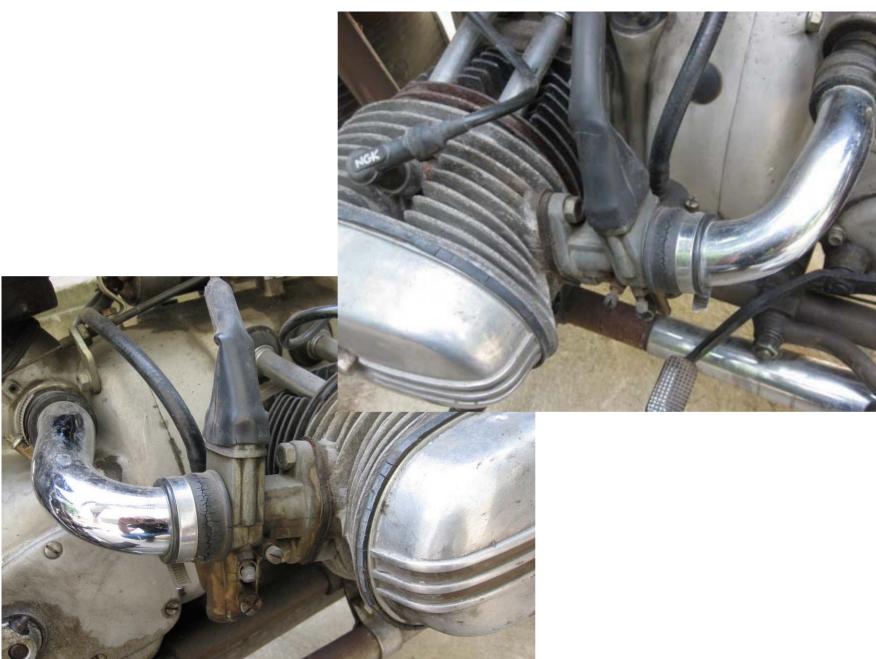


K-301's are right and left-handed, which allows the mixture control to be on the outside in each case.

K-301 Carburetors



K-301 on Ural



K-302 Carburetor

- Replacement for K-301 \(\text{(G)} \) Russian Carburetor
 - -Same Flange Size and Orientation (Vertical)
- Better than K-301, but Not Good Enough
- Replaced by K-Series (K-62, -63, -65, and -68) of Carburetors
- •K-301 Fitted to Dnepr K-650, MT-9, & MT-10 and Ural M-63, M-66 & M-67 (All 650 cc OHV Models)
- ·Later Dnepr MT-11 & MT-12 and Later K-750 & MB-750s Used K-302
 - -Main Difference Would Be the Jets for Larger Engine
- · K-301 vs. K-302 Carburetors
 - -K-301 and K-302 Carburetors Are Similar
 - -Typically Treated Together in Repair Manuals
 - -K-301 Has an Angled Fuel Bowl, Compared to Vertical K-302

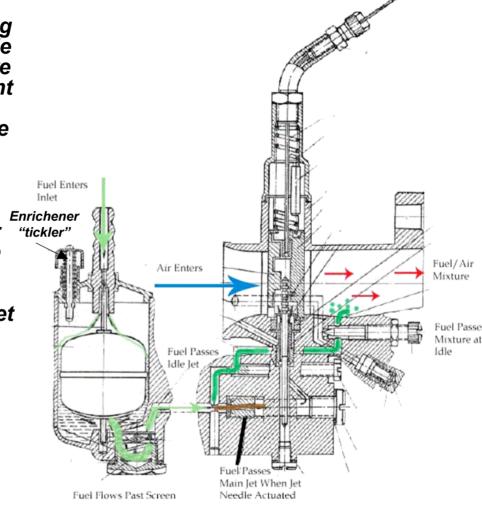


The K-302 captured all the changes during the development of the K-301 series, but was quickly over-taken by the K-63/K-65 carburetors.

K-301 / K-302 Basics (www.russiancycles.com)

- Air Enters Carb Throat via Air Filter
- Fuel from Tank, Metered into Bowl by Float Mechanism, Is Siphoned thru Jets (depending upon the amount of air entering), into Throttle Body by Passing Air and Low Pressure where It Is Atomized into Mixture of 14.7:1 by Weight
- · Air Volume Changed by Height of Flat-Slide Throttle, Directly Controlled by Throttle Cable
- · Since Each Carb Has It's Own Cable, It's Important that Each Slide (throttle valve) **Operates Similarly**
- Air/Fuel Mixture Passes into Body of Carb, Past Intake Seals, into Combustion Chamber
- Role Played Depends Upon Operating Range
 Idle: Idle Jet and Idle Mixture Screw

 - 1/8 to 1/4 throttle: Radius of Jet Needle
 - 1/4 to Open Throttle: Tapered Section of Jet Needle and Main Jet
- If Engine Runs Well at Idle, but Pinging or Knocking Under Load, If It's Not a Timing Issue, It Might Be an Overly-Lean Mixture
 - Adjust Jet Needle as Necessary
- When Everything Is Cold, Fuel Doesn't Vaporize Well, and Enrichening (tickler) Is Used



K-301/302 carburetors had a "tickler," to increase (enrichen) the fuel/air mixture to for starting.

K-301 / K-302 Carburetors (www.russiancycles.com)

carburettor cover

throttle cheek

depressor

float chamber cover

float with shut-off needle

throttle valve needle

atomizer

air filter fuel filter

11 filter spring

12 filter plug

13 atomizer duct plug

14 main jet

15 main jet plug

16 low speed jet

17 idle speed screw

18 carburettor body 19 throttle valve screw

20 throttle needle lock

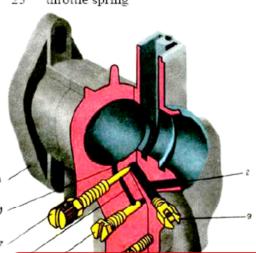
21 throttle body

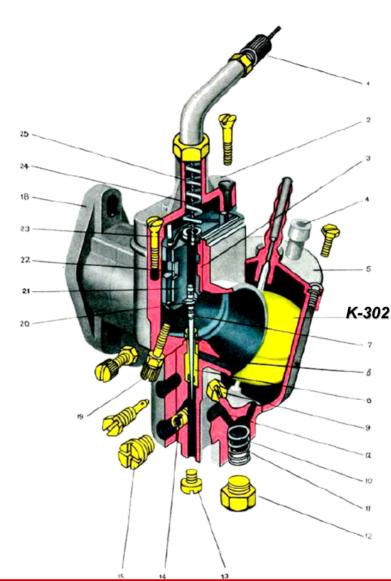
throttle distance spring

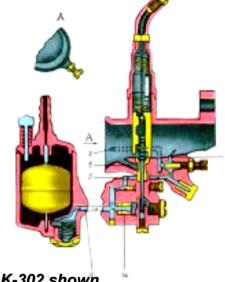
throttle stop screw

throttle lift cable

throttle spring







Note: K-302 shown. K-302 has vertical float chamber.

fuel passage

idle speed system fuel passage

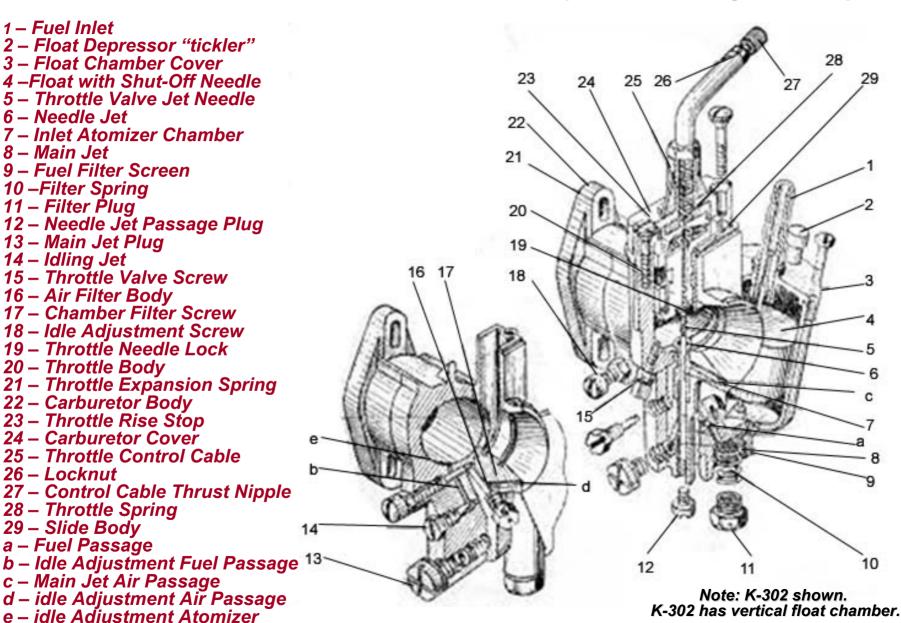
main metering system air passage

idle speed system air passage

idle speed system atomizer hole

K-302 carbs were introduced with Dnepr's K-750M, MB-750, MT-11 and MT-12.

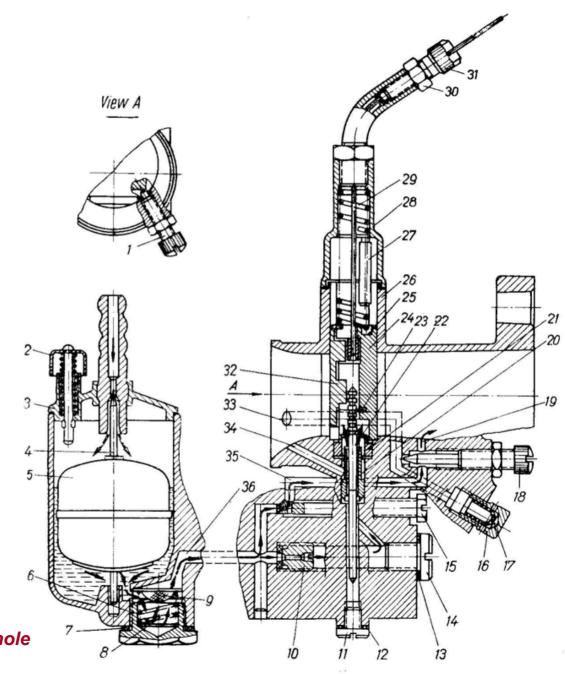
K-301 / K-302 Carburetors (www.russiancycles.com)



K-301 / K-302 Carburetors



• 36 - Main Fuel Supply Body

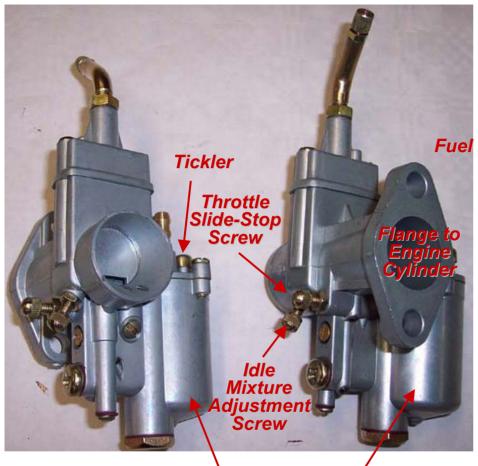


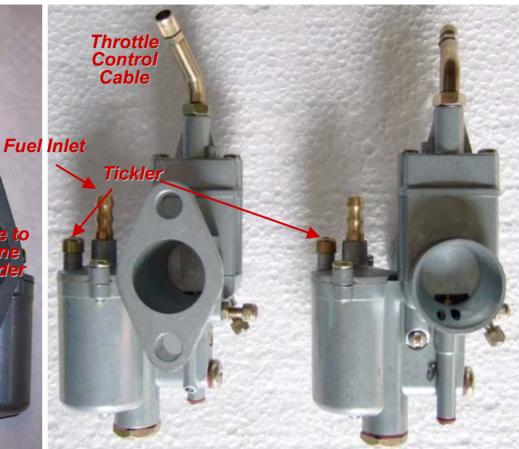
Simple Identification of the K-302



The K-302 appeared around 1976 as a direct replacement for the K-301. Much of the information from the K-301 applies to the K-302.

K-302 Carburetors



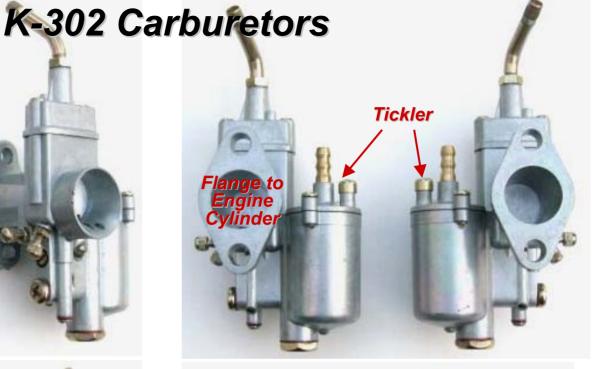


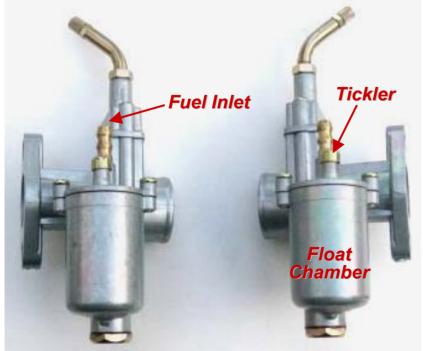
Vertical Float Chambers

Flat-Slide Throttle Valve Off-Axis Float Chamber Left-Hand and Right-Hand Versions Vertical Float Chamber

The bodies of K-302's are right and left-handed, which allows the Idle Adjusting Screw to be on the outside in each case.

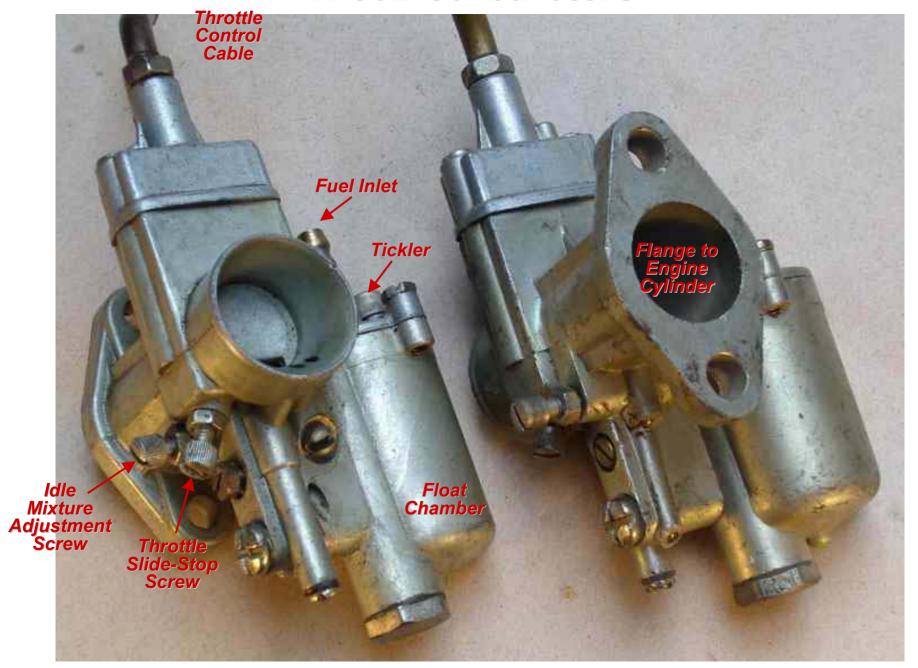




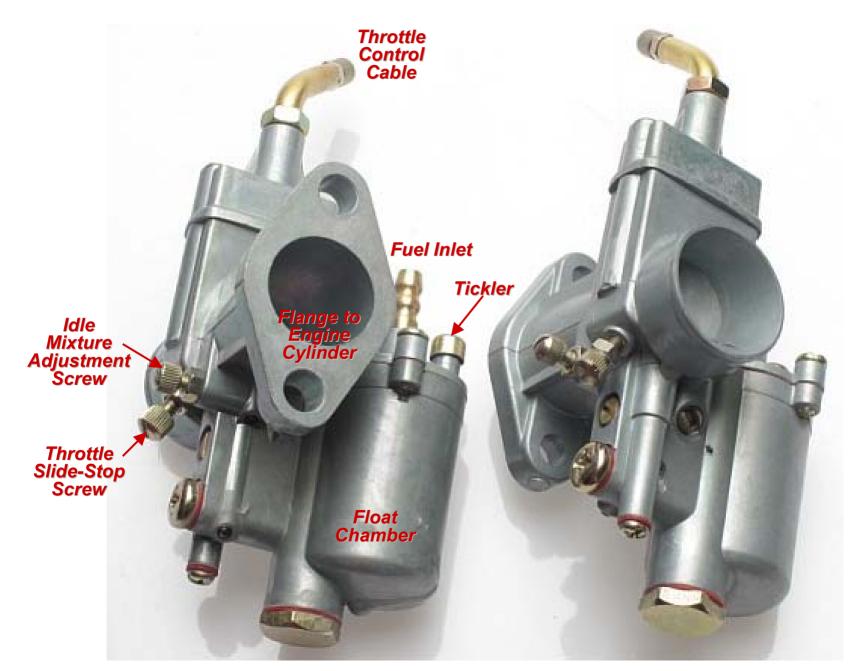




K-302 Carburetors



K-302 Carburetors (replicas)



K-62 Carburetor

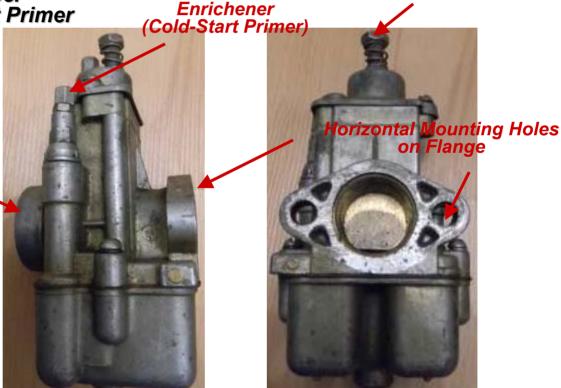
- Used on Dnepr 650cc Engines
 - Older Models of MB-650
 - Early Models of MT-16 / MT-11
- Used on Ural 650 cc Engines
 Later Models of M-63
- Appeared in 1987-to-1989 Time Frame
- Not Recommended

Throttle Cable Guide

- Recommendation: Replace with K-65 (modernized K-62) or K-68
- Flange Bolts Directly on Cylinder Head
 26 mm Diameter Diffuser Chamber

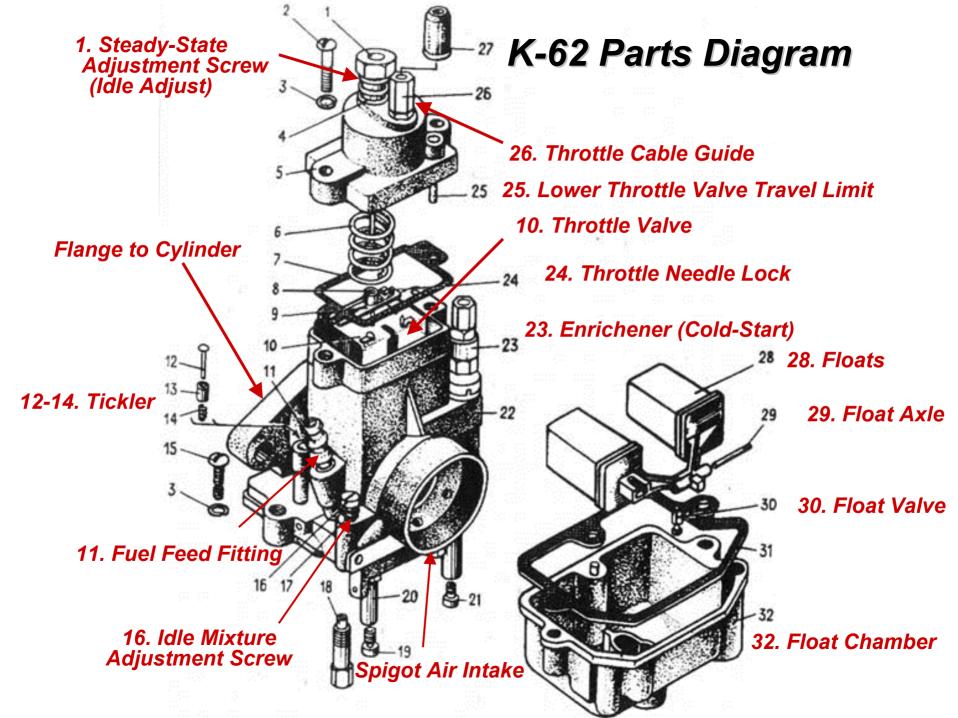
Spigot Air Intak

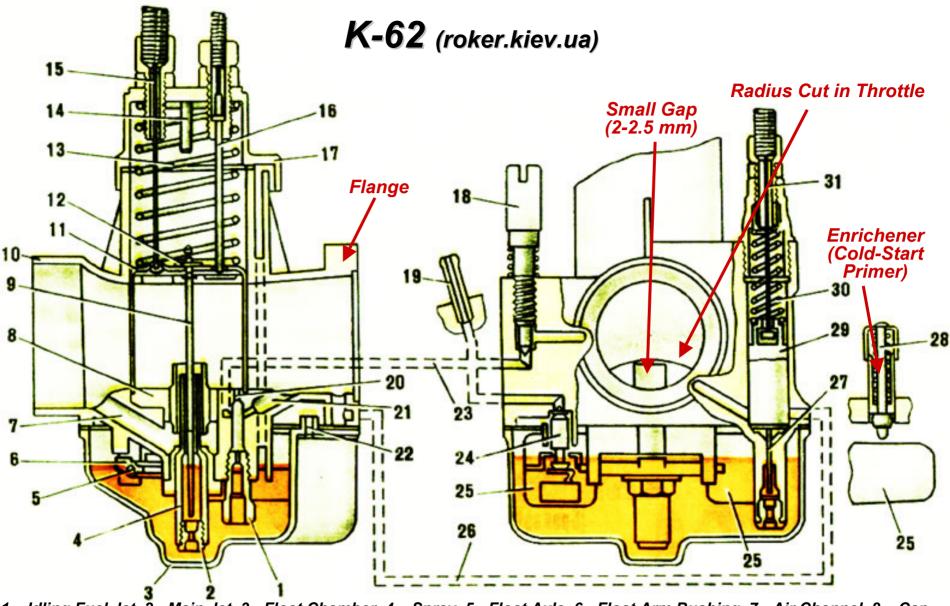
Enrichener Added for Cold-Start Primer



Idle Adjustment

The K-62 carburetor appeared in the mid 1980's, on Dnepr's MB-650's and early MT-16/MT-11's and Ural's M-63.





1 – Idling Fuel Jet, 2 - Main Jet, 3 - Float Chamber, 4 – Spray, 5 - Float Axle, 6 - Float Arm Bushing, 7 - Air Channel, 8 – Cap, 9 - Metering Needle, 10 – Housing, 11 – Throttle Valve, 12 – Throttle Needle Groves, 13 - Throttle Spring, 14 - Throttle Limiter (removed after running the engine), 15 – Throttle Wire Control, 16 - Minimum Idle Adjustment (throttle descent), 17 - Cover, 18 - Idle Mixture Adjust Screw, 19 - Fuel-Receiving Socket, 20 – Transition Hole, 21 – Idle Emulsion Channel, 22 – Drain Hole, 23 – Idle Air Channel, 24 – Fuel Valve, 25 - Float, 26 - Emulsion Channel Equalizer, 27 - Dispensing Needle, 28 – Enrichener Float, 29 – Plunger, 30 - Plunger Spring, 31 - Control Cable Equalizer.

K-62 Carburetor Construction (roker.kiev.ua)

- K-62 carburetor consists of three main (zinc alloy) parts; housing (10), float chamber (3) and cover (17).
- Float lever-type mechanism consists of two floats (25), which are held by the float axle (5), passed through a brass sleeve (6).
- Fuel valve is designed as a needle (24) which rests on the bottom of the plate of the float, and the top closes the channel for supplying the fuel. The level of the floats in the float chamber is controlled by bending the supporting plate.
- The throttle valve (11) is a vertical flat U-shaped cross-section of brass sheet. In its wall facing the air cleaner, the bottom of the throttle valve is cut on a radius, which provides a given dilution of the spray.
- The upper wall of the idle-adjust throttle rod (16) is fixed with a screw, screwed into the lid. Rotate it to limit the lowest value of the throttle.
- Throttle needle (9) can hold the throttle is one of three positions depending on the desired composition of the mixture. It is held in a grove (12) with a circlip.
- The enrichener (cold-start primer) consists of a plunger (29) with dispensing tip (27), which moves in the well casing, the spring (30) and cable (31). The mixture enrichener (28) float facilitates the start-up in the winter (below 15°C).
- A tickler (28) bypasses the float valve to give an extra shot of fuel during coldstart. To avoid excess fuel falling into the cylinder, which can lead to water hammering with devastating consequences, a drain hole (22) is provided in the float chamber.
- During run-in of a new engine it is not recommended to speed to the maximum. Inside the lid is molded a rod (14), which limits raising the throttle valve to the max. This limiter is made removable, following the engine break-in period.

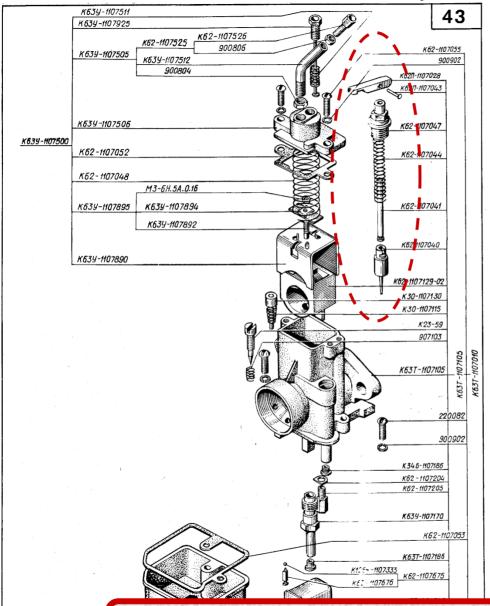
K-63 Carburetor

- Common Carburetors Found on Urals and Dneprs
- K-63Φ (K-63F in English) Introduced to Dnepr K-750M and Later to MT-12
- K-63T (most popular) Introduced in 1985 on Dnepr MT-11 and MT-12
- K-63Y (K-63U in English) Introduced to Modern (8.101) Urals in 1998
- Significant Improvement Over Predecessor K-301 / K-302
- Similar to K-62 Carburetor
 - -Enrichener Added for Cold-Start Prime (twist up 1/4 turn to lock)
- · Very Reliable, but Needs Setting Often to Remain in Peak Condition
- · Left and Right-Hand Versions Identical
- Flange Bolts Directly on Cylinder Head
- · Later Replaced with K-65
- Re-Build and Repair Kits Readily Available



The K-63 carburetor predominantly appeared in the late 1980's, on Dnepr MT-16 and MT-11 and modern Ural 8.103 (650cc).

K-63 Carburetor (MT-11 and MT-16 Repair Manual)



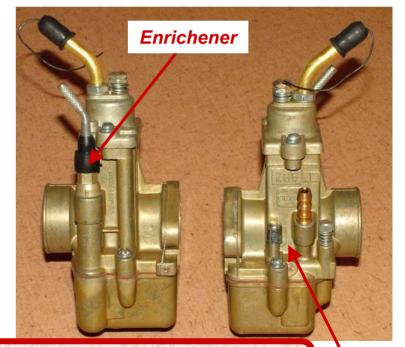
K62-1107028 Enrichener Lever K62-1107043 Axle Pin

K62-1107047 Guide Spring

K62-1107044 Corrector Spring

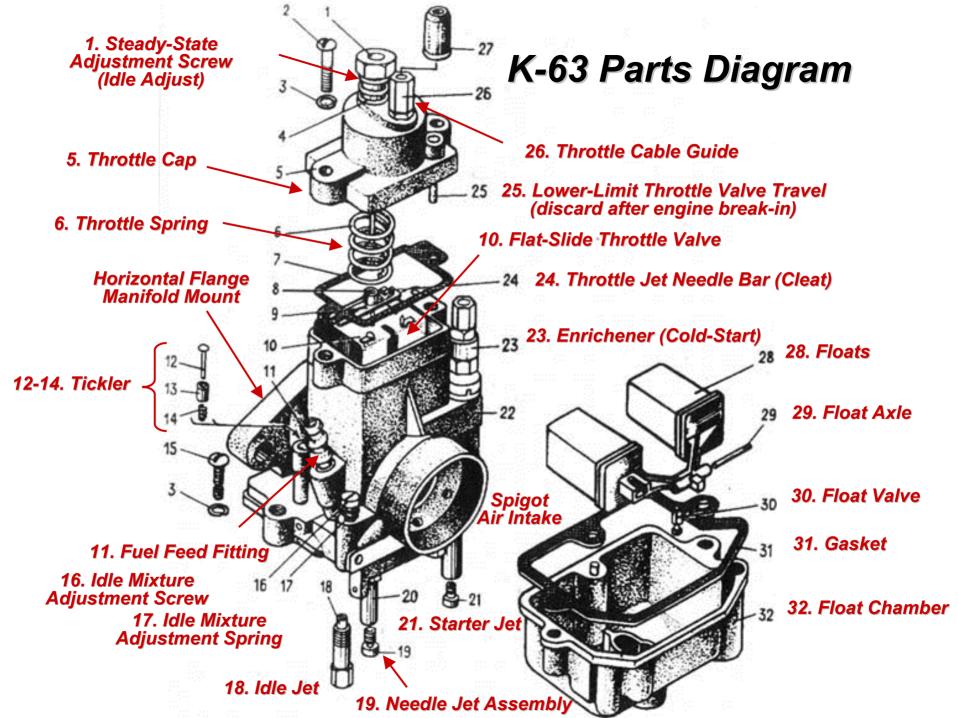
K62-1107041 Rod

K62-1107040 Corrector-Enrichener



As evidenced from the part numbers, the K-63 carburetor used parts from its predecessor, the K-62.

Tickler

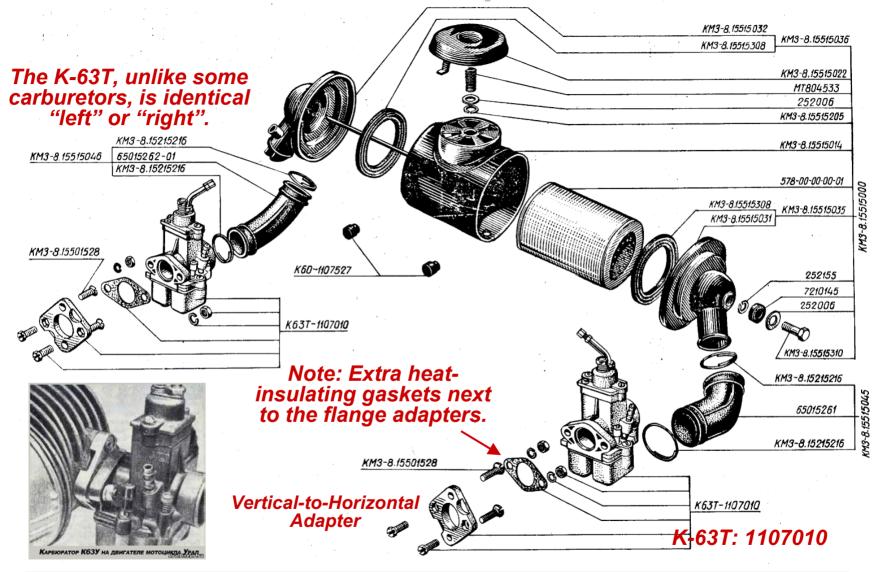




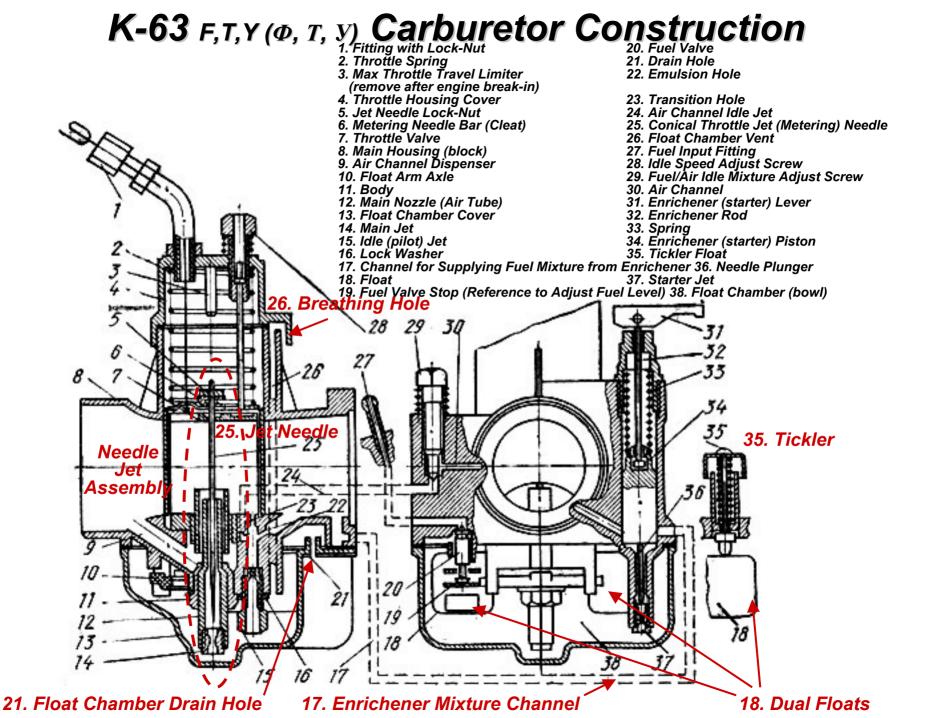
Enrichener (a.k.a. Choke)
Pull Up and Rotate 90° to Enable.
Disable (Un-twist and Release) Soon
after Warm-Up!

idle mixture (tightening enrichens)

K-63T Carburetor on Dnepr MT-11 and MT-16



The MT-11 and MT-16 maintenance manuals show the adapter plates needed to transform the vertical mounting pattern used by the K-37/K-301 carbs to the K-63 horizontal mounting pattern.



K-63 Carburetor Construction

- K-63 Construction Similar to K-62
- Carburetor Consists of Three Main (cast zinc alloy) Parts;
 - -Body (8), Float Chamber (bowl) (38) and Throttle Cover (4)
- Float Chamber (38)
 - -Breathing Hole Connected to External Environment via Opening (26)
 - -Float Mechanism Consists of Two, Rectangular, Lever-Type Floats (18), Connected by a Common Shaft (axle) (10)
 - -Float and Lever Made of One-Piece Plastic
 - -Level of Fuel in Float Chamber Approximately the Same as in the K-62
 - When Carburetor Upside Down, Molding Line on Side of the Float Should be Parallel and 13 \pm 1 mm to the Plane
 - -Drain Hole (21) In Lid of the Float Chamber
- Fuel Valve (20)
 - -Designed as Brass Needle which Rests on the Bottom of the Float Plate
 - -Top Closes the Fuel Supply Channel
 - -Disc of Elastic Material in Upper Cone of Fuel Valve (20)
 - -Level of Floats in the Chamber (bowl) Controlled by Bending the Supporting Plate Tab
- Mixture Enrichener System (starter)
 - -Before Starting a Cold Engine, Lever (31) or Bent Stick Raises Piston (34)
 - -Fuel mixture from the Enrichener (starter) to Mixing Chamber Enters thru Channel (17)
 - -Under the Influence of Vacuum, Formed when Turning Kick-Starter, Fuel Flows thru Starter Jet (37)
 - -Spring (33) Prevents Conical Needle (36) from Sticking
- Throttle Valve (11)
 - -Vertical, Flat, U-shaped Cross-Section of Sheet Brass
 - -In Wall, Facing the Air Cleaner, the Bottom Is Cut on a Semi-Circular Radius to Provide Air/Fuel Mixture when Idling
- Throttle Jet (metering) Needle (25)
 - -Made of Brass or Stainless Steel
 - -Upper Part Has a Thread to Move to Change the Amount of Spray
 - Metering Needle Can Be Raised or Lowered by Loosening the Lock-Nut (5) and Screwing or Twisting the Throttle Needle (25) in the Needle Bar (6)
 - Need for Such Adjustments May Occur Under Seasonal Operation, Break-In Period, or In Conditions of High Temperature or Altitude (mountains)
 - -Each Full-Turn Moves the Needle by 0.5 mm

K-63 Carburetor Construction

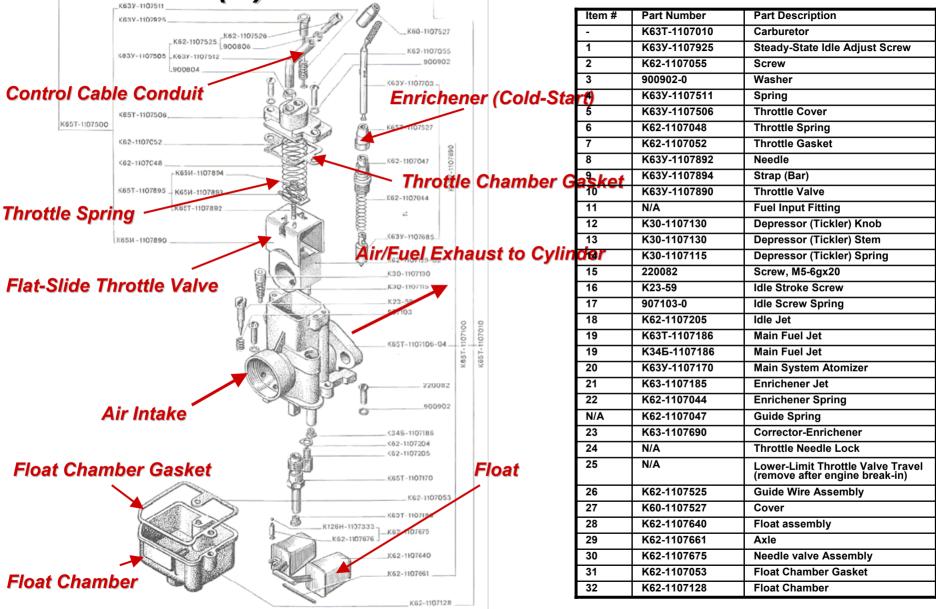
At Low-Speed

- Cylinders Need a Rich Mixture, When Idle Throttle Screw (28) Is Slightly Screwed In
- Mixing Occurs in the Mixing Chamber thru the Emulsion Hole (22), from Fuel Leaving the Idle (pilot) Jet (15) and Air Coming thru Air Channel (30)
- In the First Quarter of the Throttle (when the throttle is lifted)
 - -When Lifting the Throttle Up to a Quarter, the Mixture Composition Is Determined by System Idling
 - -Idle Jet (15) Fuel Fed Directly from the Float Chamber thru Emulsion (22) and Transition (23) Holes
 - -Vacuum in the Air Tube (12) Increases
 - -Fuel Is Discharged from the Float Chamber thru the Main Jet (14) to the Annular Cavity between the Jet Needle (25) and the Walls of the Air Tube into the Air-Flow of the Main Air Duct
 - -Here, Fuel is Sprayed, Partially Evaporating and Entering the Cylinder
 - -Composition of the Mixture Is Controlled by Idle Mixture Screw (29) and Idle Speed Adjust Screw (28)
 - With Mixture Screw Turned Out (CCW) (29) Mixture Is Depleted (leaner)
 - Turned In (CW) Mixture Is Enriched (richer)
 - Best Composition of Fuel/Air Mixture Depends on Position of Conical Jet Needle (25), the Capacity of the Main Jet (14) and the System Idling System
 - -Jet Needle (25) Provides Necessary Fuel Supply Over Most of Throttle Range, Corresponding to about 1/4 to 3/4 of Range
 - -Since Moving Jet Needle Up Increases the Area of Annular Cross-Section between the Jet Needle and the Air Tube, and Consequently the Fuel
- In the Last Quarter of the Throttle
 - Flow Area of Air Channel in Spray Zone Varies Relatively Little, so Air Flow Remains Almost Unchanged
 - -Amount of Fuel Supplied Determined Mainly by Diameter of Main Jet (14)
 - Air Entering thru Channel (9) of Main Nozzle (12) in the Annular Gap between the Nozzle and Body,
 Substantially Improves Mixing

K-63 Carburetor Construction

- Tickler (cold-start) (35)
 - -Ensures Desired Mixture when Starting a Cold Engine (≤-15° C)
 - -Momentarily Bypasses Float Valve (20) to Give Extra Shot of Fuel during Cold-Start
 - -To Avoid Excess Fuel Ending Up in the Cylinder, Which Can Lead to Compression with Devastating Consequences, a Drain Hole (21) Is Provided in the Float Chamber
- Max Throttle Limiter (3)
 - -Rod (3) Molded Inside Carburetor Lid
 - -Limits Travel Height of Throttle Valve, Thus Limiting the Max Speed During New Engine Break-In
 - -Made To Be Removed following Engine Break-In Period
- Idle Speed Adjust Screw (28)
 - -Upper End of Idle-Adjust Throttle Rod (28) Is Fixed with a Screw, Screwed into the Lid
 - -Rotate to Limit the Lowest Value of the Throttle
 - -Engine Idle Speed Regulated by Screw (28)
 - -If Unscrewed: Speed is Increased; if If Screwed In: Speed is Reduced
- Idle Mixture Adjust Screw (29)
 - -Screw (29) Regulates Composition of the combustible mixture when the engine at Idle
 - -If Unscrewed (counter-clockwise): Mixture Is Leaned; If Screwed In (clockwise): Enriched

K-63У (U) Carburetor in the MT-11/ MT-16



The breakdown of the K-63 carb shows the flat-side throttle valve, and flange-mount. The part numbers clearly show a heritage to the K-62.

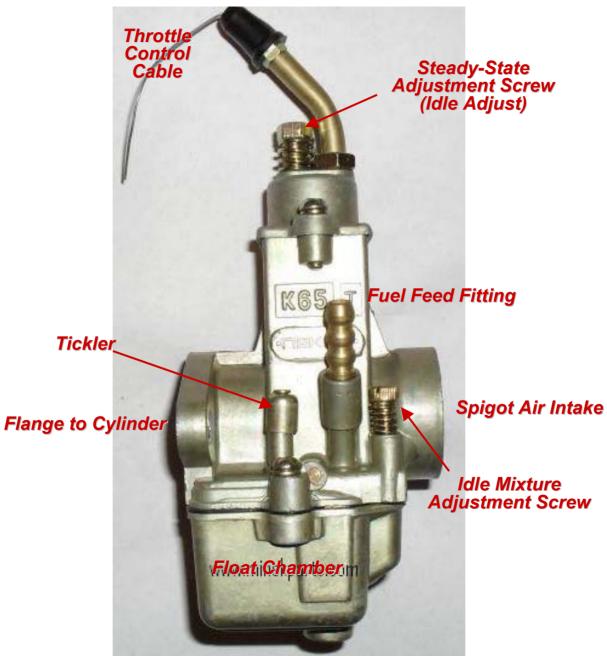
K-65 Carburetor

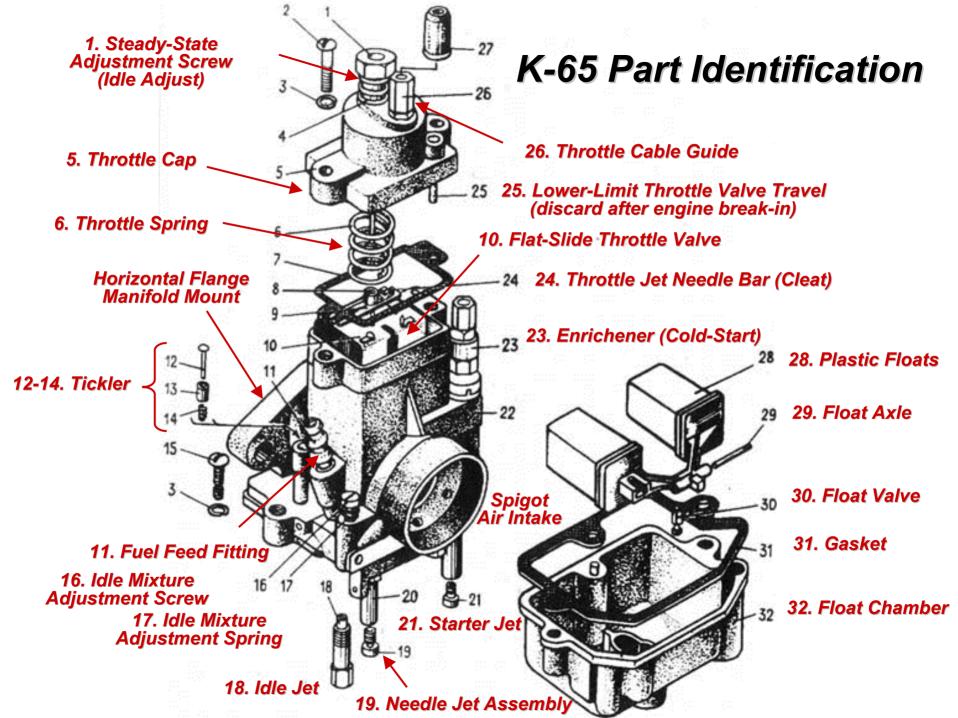
- Common Carburetor Found on Urals and Dneprs
 - -K-63T (most popular) Introduced on Dnepr MT-10.36, MB-650, MT-11 and MT-16
 - –К-63У (K-63Ü in English) Introduced to Dnepr MT-10.36 and to Ural "Соло Классик" (Solo Classic, IMZ-8.123 (650 сс)) in Late 1980's
- Modernized Version of K-62 Carburetor
- Fit 650cc Urals from M-67 Onwards
- Manufactured by Pekar (St Petersburg, Russia)
- Most Ural and Dnepr 650 cc Motorcycles from 1985, Right thru to Late 1990's Were Fitted with These
- Left and Right-Hand Versions Identical
- Flat-Slide Throttle Valve
- Standard Jets: 50 and 165
- Flange Bolts Directly onto Cylinder Head –Horizontal Mounting Bolt Holes
- · Later Replaced with K-68 and 28 mm Mikuni
- Re-Build and Repair Kits Readily Available



The K-65 carburetor appeared on Dnepr MT-10.36MB-650, MT-11, MT-16 and on the modern Ural IMZ-8.123 (650 cc) Solo Classic.

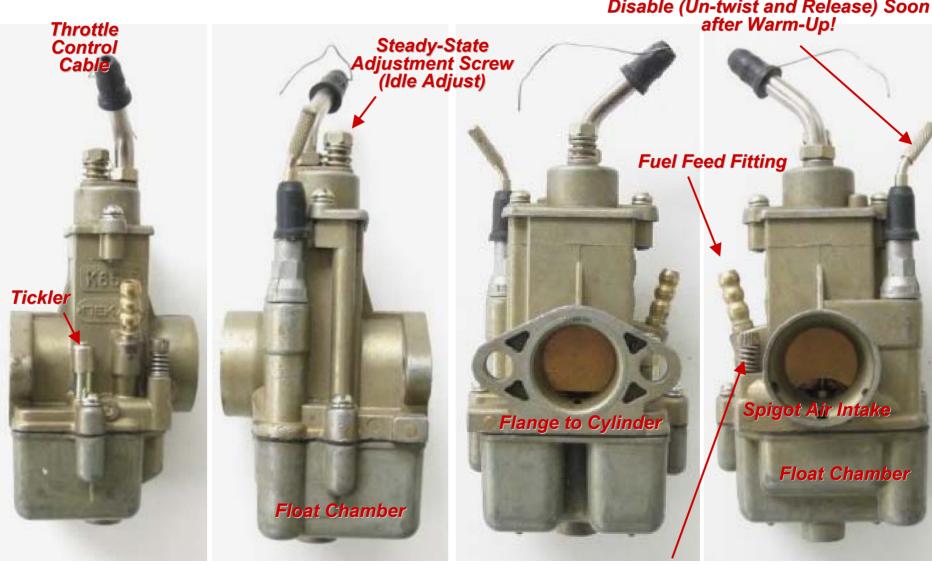
K-65 Carburetors (after market)



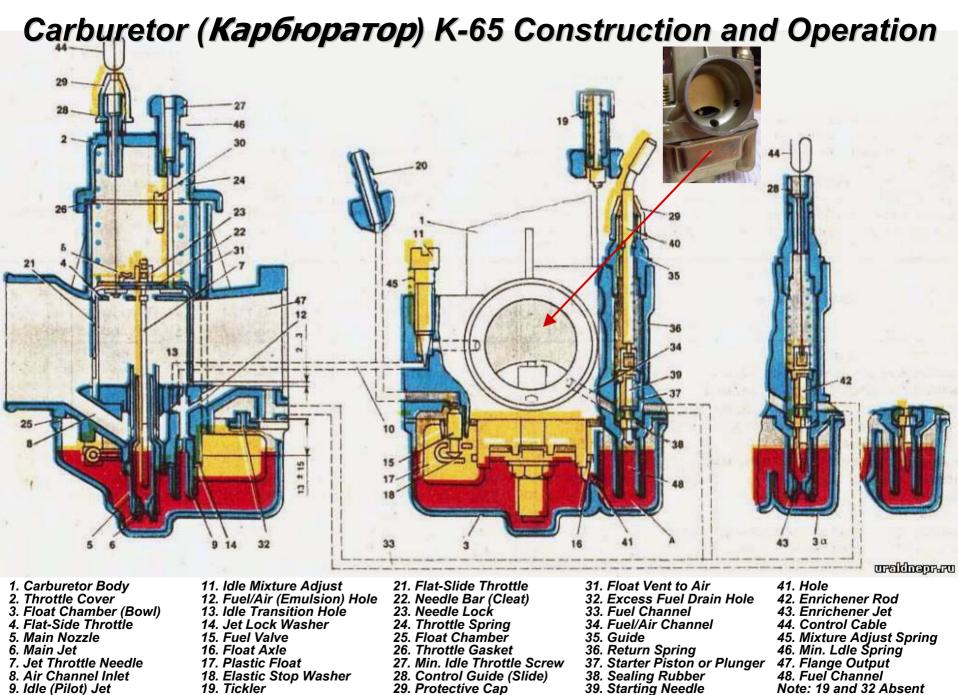


Major K-65T Carburetor Characteristics

Enrichener (a.k.a. Choke) Lever Pull Up and Rotate 90° to Enable. Disable (Un-twist and Release) Soon after Warm-Up!



Idle Mixture Adjustment Screw (Tightening Enrichs)



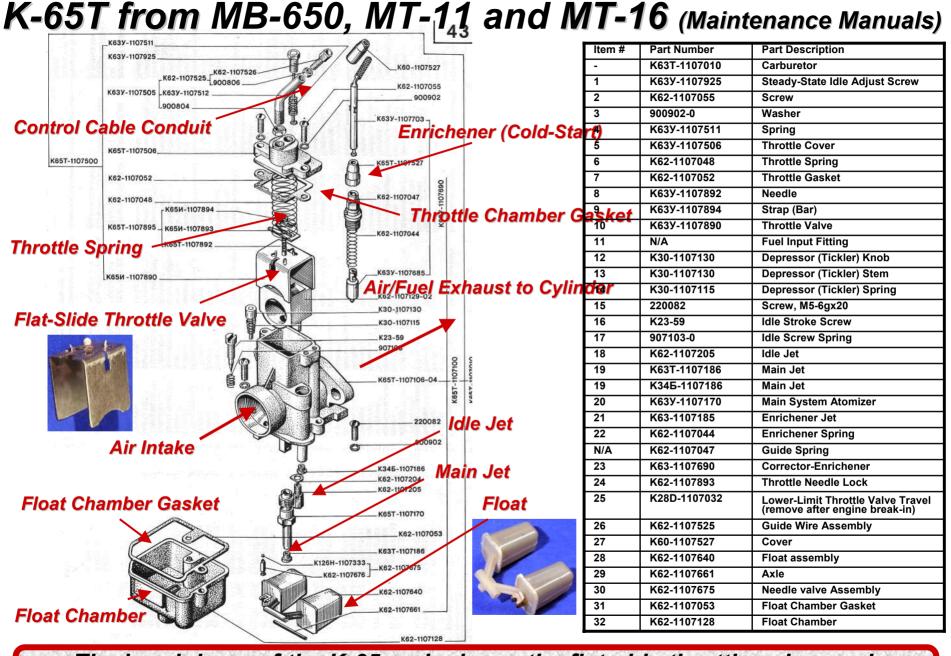
30. Throttle Limiter Rod

40. Control Rod

on K-65A (A) and K-65Л (L)

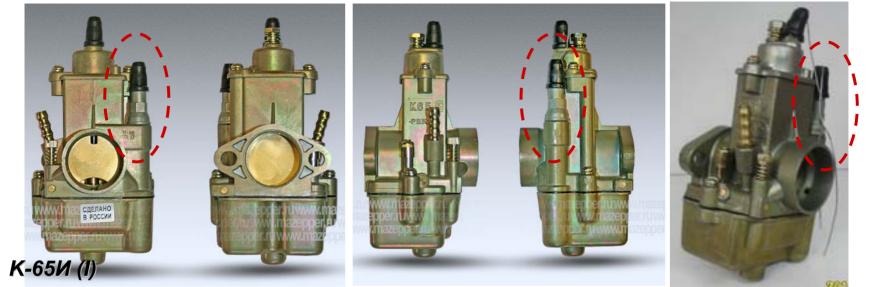
20. Fuel Inlet Fitting

10. Air Channel



The breakdown of the K-65 carb shows the flat-side throttle valve, and flange-mount. The part numbers clearly show a heritage to the K-62 and K-63.

Карбюратор К-65И (I) and К-65Ж (ZH) Carburetors

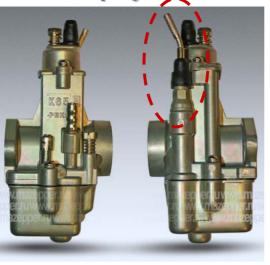




Control for the enrichener (corrector) of the "I" (И) and ZH (Ж) uses a cable that goes to a remote control.

Карбюратор K-65V (В) and K-65C (S) Carburetors





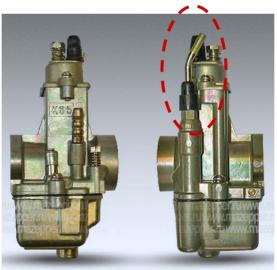




K-65V (B)

K-65C (S)



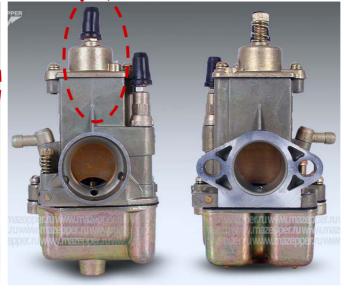




Both the K-65B and the K-65C use a twist handle to locally control the enrichener (corrector).

Карбюратор К-65Г (G) and К-65Д (D) Carburetors



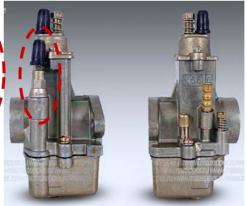




К-65Д (D)



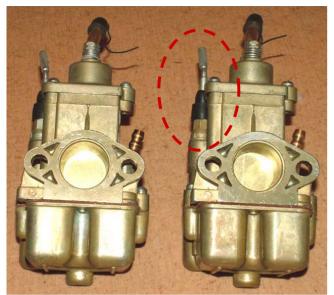






The control for the enrichener (corrector) of the gamma (Γ) and delta (\mathcal{I}) versions of the K-65 carburetor is a cable that goes to a remote control.

Карбюратор K-65T (T) with Local Choke Control (90°Twist Knob on Enrichener)

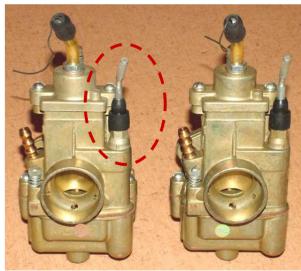






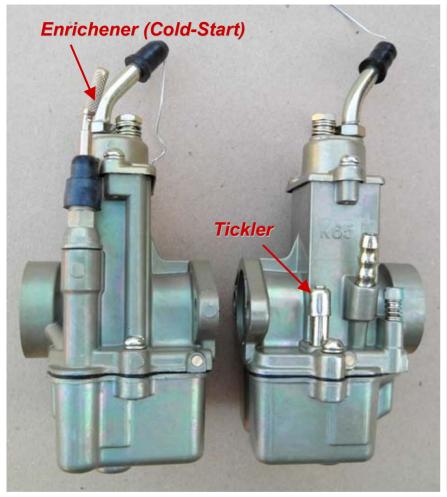






The control for the enrichener (corrector) of the "T" version of the K-65 carburetor is a twist handle.

K-65 Carburetors (Made in China)





Kaptex VDC-RAM Carburetor

Kaptex VDC-RAM Carburetor Is Ukrainian Copy of Pekar K-68

- -Kaptex VDC-RAM Carburetor Not Made Anymore
 When Kaptex Carbs Die, Replacements and Refurb Kits Will Not Be Sourced by the Factory
- -Kaptex Is Just as Good as Original Russian Pekar K68 Carburetor
- -Kaptex Has Metal Top/Cover, while Pekar K-68 Has Plastic Top/Cover
- -Not To Be Confused with Chinese K-68 Copies
 - Chinese-Copies Look Like the Pekar K-68, but Poorly Fabricated
- Fully Interchangeable with K-301D, K-65T and K-68U Carburetors
- Parameters:
 - -Diameter of Mixing Chamber: 31.5 mm
 - -Diameter of Diffuser: 28 mm
 - -Main Jet: 190 mL/min -Idling Jet: 50 mL/min
 - -Jet Launcher: 55 mL/min

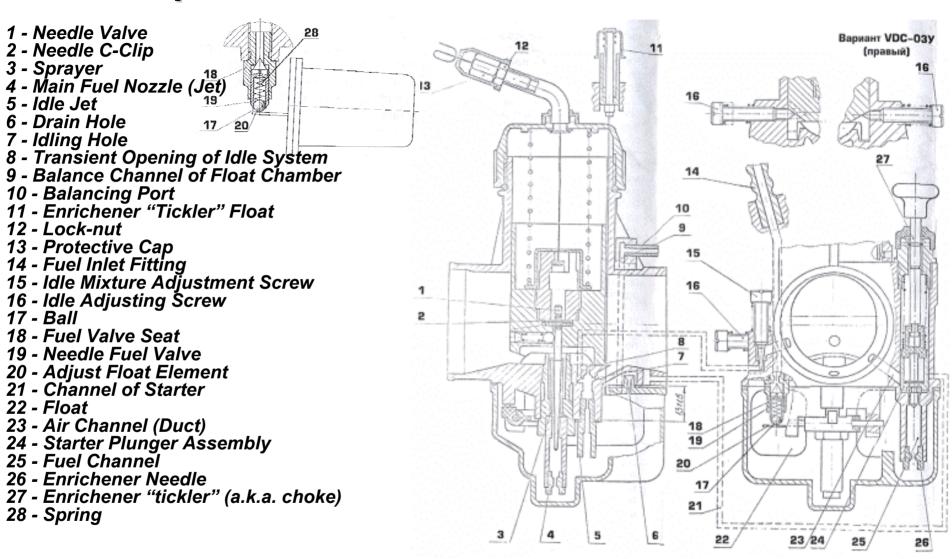






Because the Kaptex is a copy of the Pekar K-68, many of the slides make a comparison and tune-up is the same.

Kaptex VDC-RAM Carburetor (moto-planeta.ru)



The Kaptex consists of four systems: (a) supplying and maintaining a constant level of fuel (14,17,18,19,20,22), (b) regulatory system of the combustible mixture; main (1,3,4) and idling (5,7,8,15,16), (c) unbalance and drain float chamber (6,9,10) and (d) starter enrichener float for cold starts (11,21,23,24,25,26,27).

Identifying Kaptex Carbs in a Line-Up (Russian Iron Board Forum, Antoni Font, picasaweb.google.es)



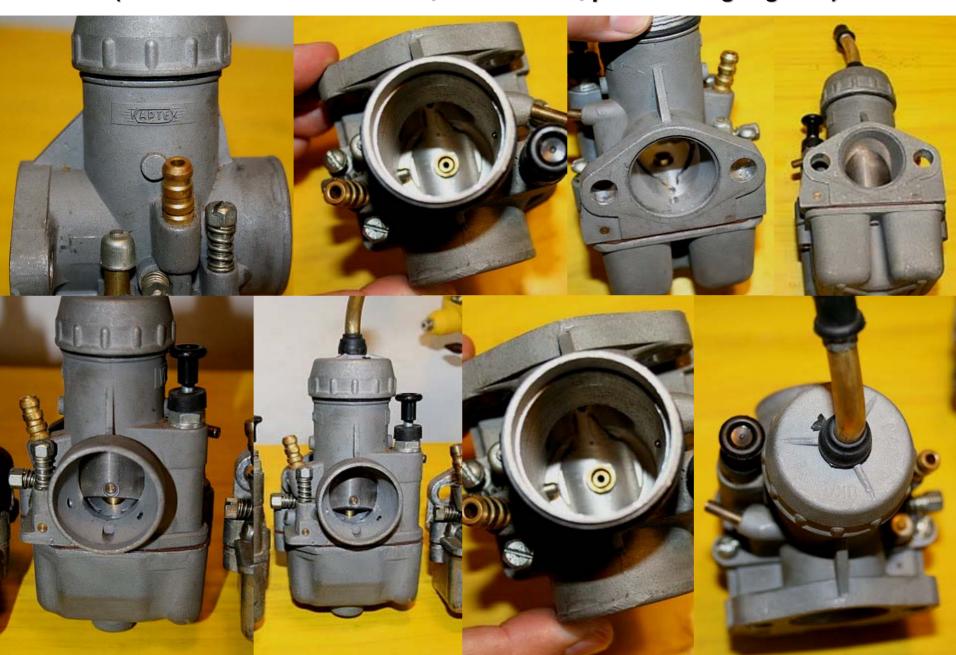
Kaptex has the metal top/cover, while the Pekar K-68 has a plastic top/cover.

Kaptex VDC-RAM Carburetor Close-Up (www.oppozit.ru)





Close-Up of Kaptex VDC-RAM (Russian Iron Board Forum, Antoni Font, picasaweb.google.es)



Break-Down of Kaptex VDC-RAM Carburetor (Russian Iron Board Forum, Antoni Font, picasaweb.google.es)



K-68 Carburetors (www.cossackmotorcycles.com/ural750.html)

- Common Carburetors Found on 750cc and Late 650cc Urals
 - -1994 to 2000's
- K-68 Fits Any 650 cc Head
 - -Except M-61 and M-62, where Two Bolts are Mounted Vertically
- -Need Simple Vertical -to- Horizontal Adapter Plate K-68U (K-68Y in Russian) for 650cc, K-68T for 750cc
 - -K-68U's Main Jet: 190, K-68T's Main Jet: 220
- K-68's Are Side-Specific (Left or Right)

 —Puts Adjustments on the Outside

 - -Can Bolt Them Backwards and Won't Affect Performance
- Operation
 - -Gives Better Results than Standard K-63 / K-65 / K-301 / K-302 Carbs
 - -Similar to K-63 / K-65, with More-Robust Round-Slide Replacing Earlier Flat-Slide Throttle
 - -Runs a Little Rich Most of the Time, So Economy Is Not Best -Requires Frequent Adjustment to Stay Perfectly Tuned
- · Still in Production in Russia, so Repair Kits Are Ávailable









K-68 Carburetors

- Basic Systems and Devices:
 - —System for Supplying and Maintaining Constant Level of Fuel in Float Chamber—Idle System with Adjustable Composition and Quantity of Combustible Mixture—Main Dosing System with Adjustable Air-Fuel Mixture

 - -Start-up and Warming System
 -Devices for Correcting Position of Throttle Needle in Axial and Radial **Directions**
 - -Device for Fastening the Throttle Cable Coaxially with the Throttle
 - -Fitting and Channels of Ventilation System of Float Chamber
- Specifications:
 - -Diameter of Mixing Chamber: 31.5 mm

 - -Diameter of Diffuser (Bore at Flange): 28 mm -Fuel Jet Capacity: 190 ml/min (K-68U) for 650cc, 220 ml/min (K-68T) for 750cc -Dimension: 77.5 X 81 X 189 mm

 - -Weight: 0.55 kg







K-301 to K-63 thru K-68 Carburetor Transition

(www.cossackmotorcycles.com/dnepr.html)

- •Famously Awful K-301 Carburetor
- •Standard on MT-9 and MT-10.36 Dneprs
- •Standard on M-63 and M-66 Urals
- ·If They Work, You're One of the Few Lucky People
- •Main Problem: Worn-Out in a Surprising Short Time
- •One Solution: Replacement Pair of Re-conditioned K-301's
- ·Better Solution: Fit Just about Any Other Carb



•K-63 / K-65 Series

- •Ok, If You Don't Mind Setting and Adjusting Carbs Every Other Week
- •K-65 Will <u>Not</u> Fit Directly on a Bike Which Originally Had K63/K65 K-301's. Needs Adapter Plate (vert.-to-horiz. mtg)

The common carburetors found on 650cc Russian motorbikes were the K-301's and K-302's. The K-301 went through several iterations before the K-302 came along. Then MT-11/MT-16's were fitted with K-63T's.

K-68 Assembly Diagram 1. Throttle Cable 2. Protective Cap 3. Cable Guide 4. Throttle Cover 5. Throttle Spring 6. O-Ring Seal 7. Housing 8. Slide Throttle 9. Cable Catch 10. Cable Stop 11. Throttle Needle 12. Needle Lock 23 13. Spring Pre-load Needle 14. Slide Ball 15. Air Channel Main System 16. Chamber Cover Gasket 17. Cover of Float Chamber 18. Sprayer 19. Main Fuel Jet 20. Idle Atomizing (Dosing) Tube 21. Lock Washer 26 22. Drain Hole 23. Float Activator (Tickler) 24. Idle Adjusting Screw 25. Screw Spring 27 26. Fuel Inlet Fitting 28 27. Balancing Port 28. Balance Channel of Float Chamber 29 29. Idle Mixture Adjustment screw 30 30. Screw Spring 25 31. Mixing Chamber 31 32. Transient Opening of Idle System 32 33. Air channel of Idle System 24 34. Idlina Hole 33 35. Removable Brass Fuel Valve Seat 36. Fuel Valve Assembly 34 37. Float Element Adjust 38. Float 39. Channel of Starter 40. Float Axle 41. Air Channel (Duct) 42. Starter Plunger Assembly 35 43. O-Ring Seal 36 44. Jet (Nozzle) 37 45. Needle of Corrector-Enrichenerr 38 46. Dosina Hole 47. Fuel Well (Pit) 48. Fuel Channel (Duct) of Starter 49. Starter Needle 50. Plunger Spring 51. Spring Guide 52. Enrichener (a.k.a. choke or tickler)

Features of K-68 Compared to Previous Versions (K-63 / K-65) (oppozit.ru and afto.chat.ru/k68/k68.htm)

- Basic Components (Housing, Throttle, Cover, Bowl) Made of Cast Aluminum Alloy
 - -Carburetor Weighs Only 0.55 kg (Half the Weight of Previous Carbs)
- Surface Contacts and Throttle Shaft Carefully Processed and Wear-Resistant Coating Applied
- Throttle Spring (5): Rests on Lower Wall of Throttle with Increased Length and Number of Turns
- Increased Air Velocity and Smoother Speed Control in Diffuser
 - -Adopted Oval Shape, Elongated in Direction of Movement of Throttle
- Dispensing (Throttle) Needle (11): Half Shorter and Attached to Lower Wall of Throttle Valve and Further Tightened in Direction of the Engine
- Special Spring (13) with Slide Ball (14): Provides for Correction of Its Position in Increments of 0.8 mm.
- Upgraded Fuel Valve Assembly (36) and Removable Brass Seat (35): Increased Reliability and Improved Maintainability
- Idle Adjusting Screw (24): Positioned Horizontally and Rests on Inclined Plane (8) at Bottom of Throttle

 -Allows More Precise and Smooth Adjustment of Idling Speed
- Carburetor Equipped with Balancing System: Consisting of Set of Channels (ducts) Connecting Float Chamber with the Atmosphere
 - -Ensures the Chamber (at the entrance to the metering system) Constant, which Is Close to Atmospheric Pressure
- Balancer System: Equipped with Fitting that Allows Drainage Hose of Surplus Fuel (for example when using quencher) to a Backup Capacity, and Not on the Ground
- Float Chamber with All the "filling", Except for Fuel Valve, Remained Unchanged
- Unchanged dresser (start) device, which comes in four versions with cable or self-propelled, with a separate fuel pit 47 or without it. In the second case the fuel nozzle is limited to 44. There is also a version of the carburetor Without any additional trigger device.
- Adjusting Carburetor on an engine similar to the regulation of K-65, except, perhaps? Another location screw lift the throttle
- Tests Showed K-68 Is More Economical by 15-20% and Durable than Predecessors

The model K-68 has an advanced design and give better result than the K-65 or K301-302. It has a ellipse-shape throat, cylindrical throttle, central float chamber, and protective electro-plating of parts. All the main parts of the carburetor (body, throttle, float chamber) are aluminum alloy.

K-68(X)-1107010 Characteristics

Carburetor (Карбюратор)	K-68A (A)	K-68Д (D)	К-68И (I)	K-68M (M)	K-68P (P)	K-68T (T)	К-68У (U)	K-684 (H)
Motorcycle	IZH-6.113-03	IZH-Jupiter	IZH-Planeta	IZH 6.902	Snowmobile "Lynx"	"Ural"	"Ural"	"IL-Chopper"
Air Intake Cone Diameter	28 mm	28 mm	32 mm	32 mm	32 mm	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm
Mixing Chamber Diameter	31.5 mm	31.5 mm	35 mm	35 mm	35 mm	31.5 mm	31.5 mm	31.5 mm
Capacity of Fuel Nozzle	250 ml/min	250 ml/min	280 ml/min	320 ml/min	370 ml/min	220 ml/min	190 ml/min	240 ml/min
Weight	0.55 kg	0.55 kg	0.55 kg	0.55 kg	0.55 kg	0.55 kg	0.55 kg	0.55 kg
Size (mm)	77.5X81X155	77.5X81X155	77.5X81X157	77.5X81X157	77.5X81X144	77.5X81X189	77.5X81X189	77.5X81X155
Enrichener (Corrector) Control	Remote	Remote	Remote	Remote	Remote	Auto	Auto	Remote

Notes: 1. Kaptex VDC-RAM Carburetor is a Ukrainian copy of the Pekar K-68.

	-	
Engine	IMZ Part #	Carburetor
650cc	IMZ-8.103-15001	K-68Y RH
650cc	IMZ-8.103-15002	K-68Y LH
750cc	IMZ-8.108-15001	K-68T, RH
750cc	IMZ-8.108-15002	K-68T, LH

Of all the versions of the K-68 carburetor, The K-68Y (U) was designed for the 650cc engine, whereas the K-68T (T) was installed on the 750cc engines. They are the only two versions with the "local" control of the "starter" enrichener (corrector) lever.

K-68Y vs. K-68T Carburetors

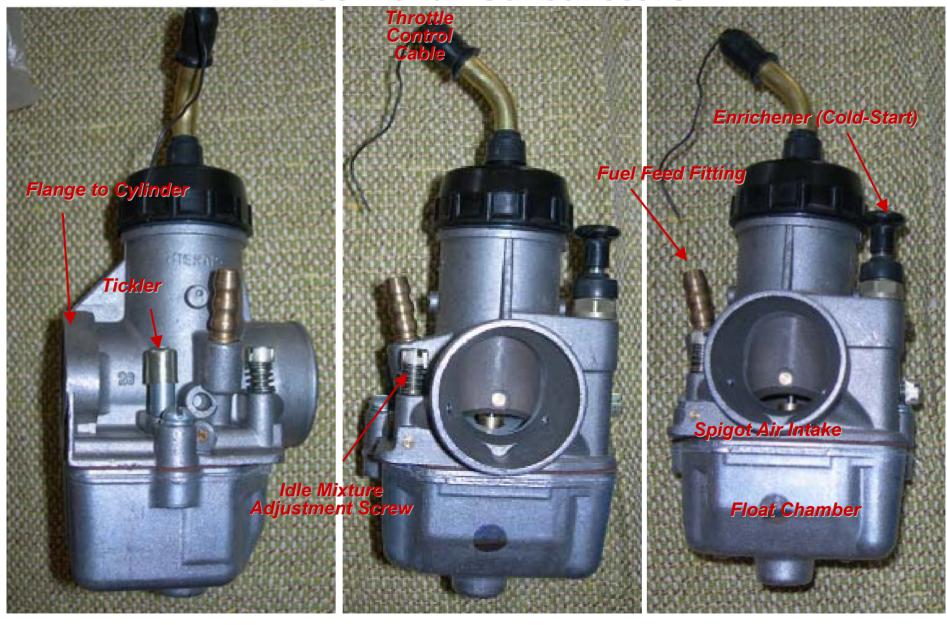
Engine	IMZ Part #	Carburetor
650cc	IMZ-8.103-15001	K-68Y RH
650cc	IMZ-8.103-15002	K-68Y LH
750cc	IMZ-8.108-15001	K-68T, RH
750cc	IMZ-8.108-15002	K-68T, LH





The K-68Y was designed for the 650cc engine, whereas the K-68T was installed on the 750cc engines, and is still available at Ural stores for the Dnepr MT-11 and MT-16.

K-68 Pekar Carburetors



K-68 Carbs













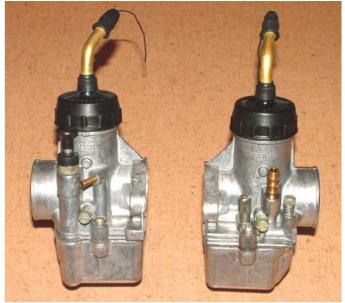
K-68s are side-specific (left or right), always putting the adjustments on the outside.

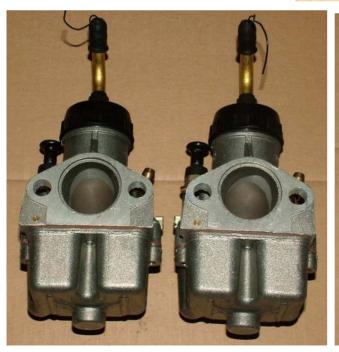
Typical Pair Carbs K-68Y L/R (www.russiangarage.com)

- One-Barrel Carburetor with Horizontal Stream of air-fuel mixture
- Ellipse-Shaped ThroatCylindrical Throttle ValveCentral Float Chamber

- Protective Electro-Plating of Parts
- All Main Parts of Carb (body, throttle, float chamber) Made of Aluminum Alloy
 • 100% Brand NEW
- Made by PEKAR (Russia)







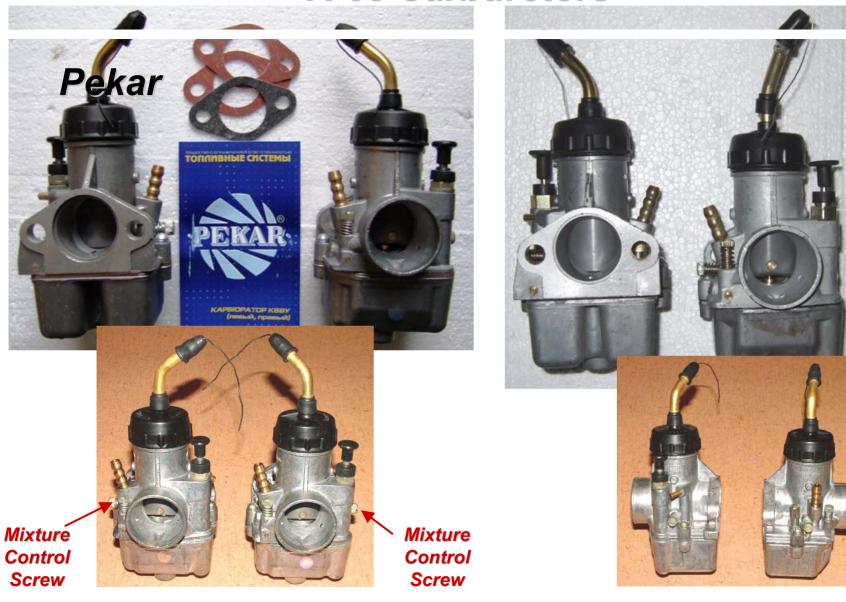




K-68U (K-68y in Russian) Carburetors for 650cc vs. K-68T for 750cc Engines



K-68 Carburetors



The body of K-68's are right and left-hand specific, which allows the mixture control screw to be on the outside in each case.

Pekar K-68Y (1107010) for 650cc





Mikuni VM-28 Round-Slide Spigot

28 mm Mikuni VM Was Standard Issue for 650cc '98 US Import Versions for Ural

Added to Satisfy US EPA Requirements

• Every Ural Is Shipped Lean from the Factory

—Re-Jet with 120 to 125 Main and 40 to 42.5 Pilot Jet

Product Information

-Left-Side Idle Screw

-Right-Side Air Screw

-Left-Side Lever Choke (can be converted to right side)

-35 mm OD Intake Spigot Fitting

-44 mm Filter Fitting

VM-28 Round-Slide No Longer Manufactured by Mikuni

Ural Changed to Keihin Seiki L22AA for US Imports in 2000



The 28 mm Mikuni VM was standard-issue for 650cc '98 US import versions for Ural until 2000, when Keihin took over.

VM-28-49 28 mm Round-Slide Carburetor

VM28-49 in 1998 Ural Manual

Main Jet: 4/042 #200

Pilot Jet: VM22/210 #60

Needle Jet: N-8 #169

Jet Needle: 5F21

Throttle Valve: VM28-56 2.5

Main Air Jet: BS30/97 0.5

Needle Valve: VM26/26 2.5

Dimensions:

-A: 35 mm

-В: 33 mm

-C: 10 mm

-D: 4 mm

-E: 49 mm

-F:44 mm

-G:7 mm

-H: 6 mm

-I: 44 mm

-J: 72 mm

-K: 66 mm -L: 54 mm

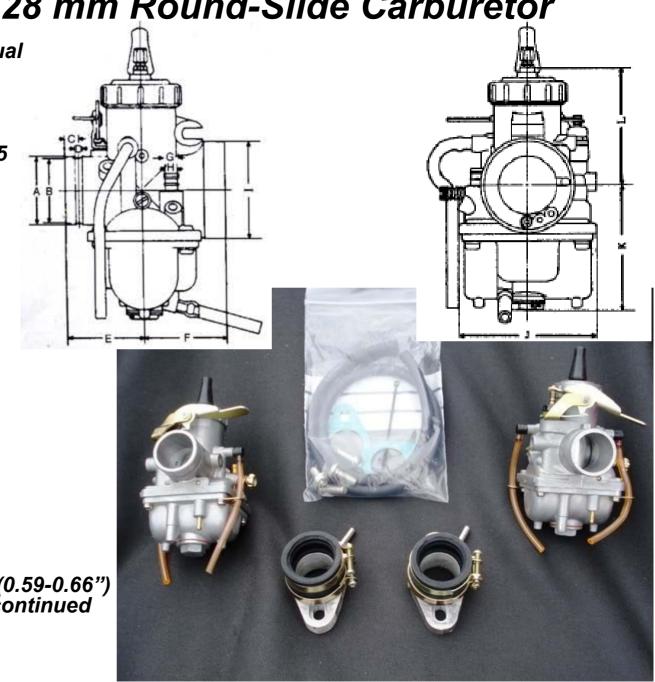
-Total Width: 72 mm

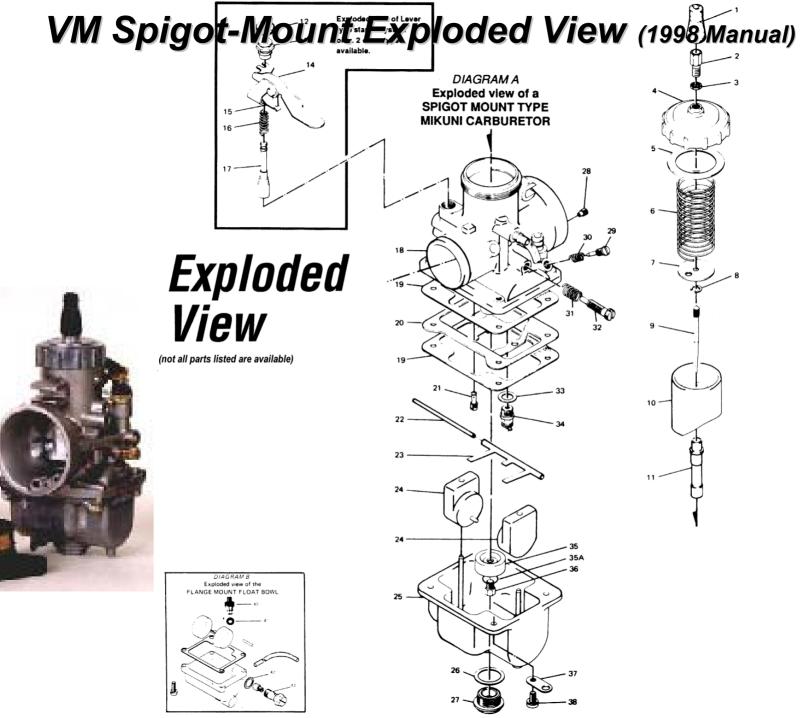
-Throttle Adjuster: Left

-Air Screw: Right

-Weight: 0.55 Kg -Material: Aluminum

-Float Height: 15-17 mm (0.59-0.66")
• VM28-49 Manufacture Discontinued

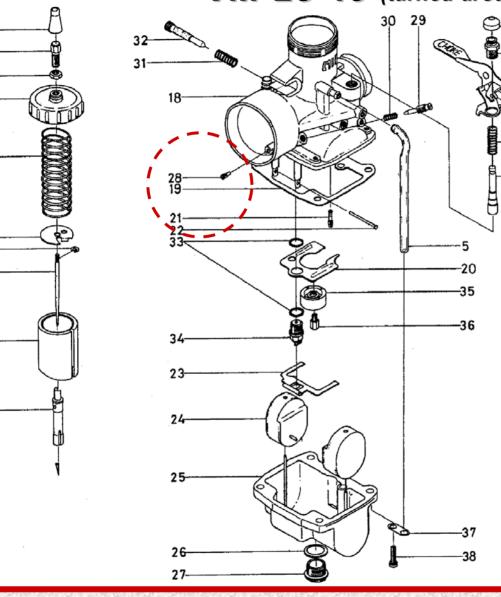




VM28 Spigot (http://www.sudco.com/Carburetor/SudcoMikuniCatalog.pdf)

	Mikuni Part #
Description	
1. Rubber Cap, Throttle Cable	VM26/46
2. "A" Cable Adjuster (7mm)	VM28/256
3. Locknut, Cable Adjuster	B30/247
4. Top, Mixing Chamber	VM26/56
5. Gasket, Mixing Top	Gasket comes with each VM Mixing Chamber Top
6. Spring, Throttle Valve	VM28/58
7. Plate, Spring Seat	VM28/132
8. Needle Positioning Clip	VM20/369
9. Jet Needle	#5 Series (5DP7, 5F21, 5F3, 5L1)
10. Throttle Valve (Slide) Pg.131-132	VM28/56
11. Needle Jet	#169 Series
12. Rubber, Starter Plunger	VM20/455
13. Fitting, Starter Plunger	VM26/116
14. Lever, Starter	VM28/124
15. Spring Plate, Starter Lever	VM32/17
16. Starter Plunger Spring	VM16/42
17. Starter Plunger	Not Used
18. Mixing Chamber Body	Not Available Separately
19. Float Bowl Gasket	VM28/129
20. Float Bowl Baffle Plate	VM34/72
21. Pilot Jet	VM22/210
22. Float Arm Hinge Pin	BV26/22
23. Float Arm	VM28/166
24. Float (Independent, Type A)	VM28/164
25. Float Bowl	Not Available Separately
26. Main Jet Plug Washer	VM28/134
27. Main Jet Plug (Drain Plug)	VM28/133
28. Air Jet	BS30/97
29. Air Adjusting Screw	VM20/214
30. Air Adjusting Screw Spring	M12F/46A
31. Idle Adjusting Screw Spring	M20/221
32. Idle Adjusting Screw	VM24/224
33. Needle Valve Washer	VM26/25
34. Needle Valve Set (Needle Valve & Seat Assembly)	VM26/26 All Needle Valve seats for VM series are thread-in type. See Chart
35. Main Jet Ring	VM28/228
35A. Main Jet Washer	VM15/80A
36. Main Jet	4/042 Series
37. Vent Tube Anchor Plate	VM15/164
38. Float Bowl Screw (4x16mm)	VM20/416
39. Main Jet Extender	Not Used
40. Needle Jet Setter	VM32/04
41. Needle Jet Setter O-Ring	VM26/124
42. Banjo Bolt Washer	VM15/80A
43. Banjo Bolt	Not Used
Mikuni Rubber Mounting Flanges, See Page 142	VM28/200

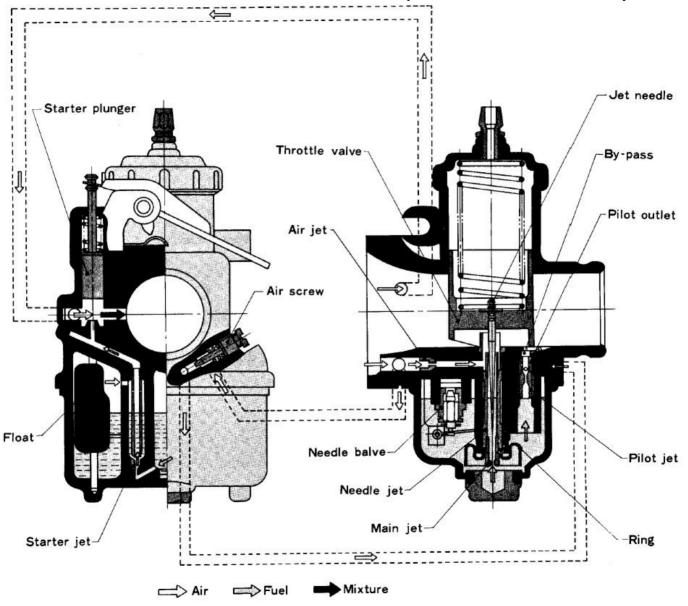
VM-28-49 (turned-around)



- . Rubber Cap, Throttle Cable
- 2. Cable Adjuster
- 3. Locknut, Cable Adjuster
- . Top, Mixing Chamber
- 5. Tube, Air Vent
- Spring, Piston Valve
- 7. Plate, Needle Retainer
- . "E" Ring
- . Jet Needle
- lO. Piston Valve
- 1. Needle Jet
- 12. Rubber Cap, Starting System
- 3. Cap, Starter Plunger
- 14. Lever Assy, Starting System
- 15. Leaf Spring, Lever Positionin:
- 6. Spring, Starter Plunger
- 17. Plunger, Starting System
- B. Body, Mixing Chamber
- 19. Gasket, Float Chamber
- O. Baffle Plate, Float Chamber
- 21. Pilot Jet
- 22. Pin, Float Arm Hinge
- Float Arm
- 4. Float
- 5. Float Chamber
- 26. Washer, Float Chamber Plug
- 27. Plug, Float Chamber
- 28. Air Jet
- Air Screw
-). Spring, Air Adjusting Screw
- Spring, Idle Adjusting Screw
- 2. Screw, Idle Adjusting
- 33. Washer, Needle & Seat Assy
- 34. Needle & Seat Assy
- Cup, Fuel Retaining
- 66. Main Jet
- 7. Plate, Vent Tube Retaining
- 38. Screw, Float Chamber

Vance Blosser reported finding "one last shiney brass piece," which is often missed. It is listed as an "air jet" part # 28 on the above diagram. It is hidden down a small hole, on the very bottom of the inlet side of the carb, and takes a very narrow screwdriver to remove.

1998 Ural Manual (650cc, 28 mm Mikuni)



The arrows show the direction in which air, fuel, or air/fuel mixture flow.

Jikov 2928CE Carburetor (www.cossackmotorcycles.com/ural650.html)

- Jikov 2928CE Replaced Dreadful Russian K-301 / K-302 Carburetors
 - -Fitted on 1998-to-2000 Urals (650cc) Exported to United Kingdom
 - -Used on Ural IMZ-8.1030 / IMZ-8.1230 / IMZ-8.401
 - -Central Float Chamber to Reduce Foaming and Sloshing of Fuel
- Used on Java-638, 639, 640 and 688; Voskhod-SM and IZH-Jupiter-5-01
- Nice Carb, Mixes Fuel Well, Even Power-Delivery and Good Economy
- Few Spares Available Today
- Manufactured in Czechoslovakia
- Properties
 - -Bore: 24 mm diameter
 - -Main Fuel Jet (Nozzle):
 - Jawa 638 and 639: 92 (0.92 mm)
 - Jawa 640: 100 (1.0 mm)
 - Jawa 688: 90 (0.9 mm)
 - Voskhod-ZM ("Sunrise"): 88 (0.88 mm)
 - -Enrichener (Choke) Starting Jet (Nozzle) (a.k.a. auxiliary system)
 - Originally (1972): 65 (0.65 mm) "Sunrise" to 72 (0.72 mm) Jawa
 - · Later (Post 1985) Replaced with 85 (0.85 mm) Jet
 - Air Intake (duct) System for Starting Jet (Nozzle): 120 to 140 (1.2 to 1.4 mm)
 - -Idle Jet (Nozzle): 40 (0.4 mm)
 - -Channel Idle Mixture: 80 (0.8 mm)
 - -Idle Mixture Screw Position: 1-1/2 turns
 - -Location of Needle Jet: 2nd groove from the top
 - -Ekonostat Jet (Nozzle): 50 (0.50 mm)

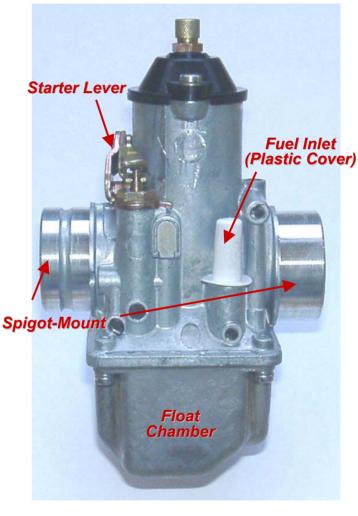
Float Chamber in Vertical Axis, Not Mounted on the Side, as in K-37 and K-301 Carbs

The Jikov 2928 carburetor (карбюратор) is Czechoslovakia.

Carburetor for Jawa 638 / 639 / 640 / 688







Item #: 320824964612 List Price: \$75.60 www.ebay.com

www.support.mz-b.info

Jawa used the Jikov 2928CE on its 638 / 639 / 640 / 688 motorcycles. Ural used it on its 650 cc exported to the U.K., 1998 to 2000.

Jikov Carburetor for Ural or Dnepr





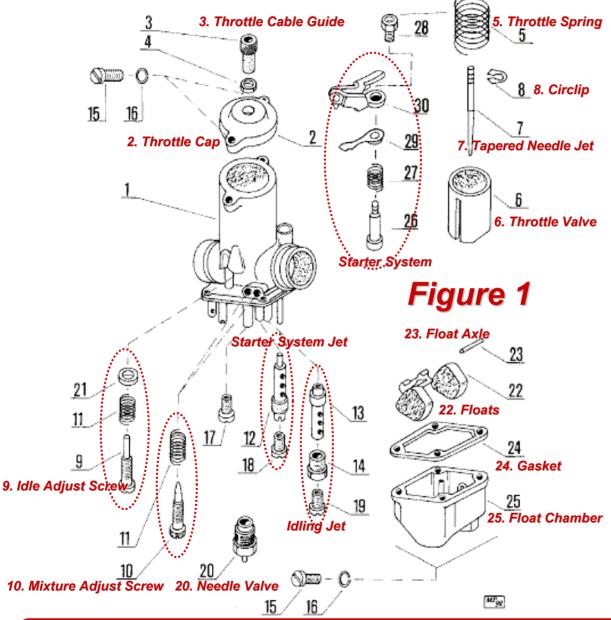






The Jikov 2928CE is easily cleaned without dismantling the carburetor or removing the control cable, by removing the rubber hose clamps and rotating the carb upward.

Jikov 2928CE (Jawa 350/640 Manual)



Item #	Jawa Part #	Description
1	443919741719	Carburetor Body
2	443915560938	Throttle Cover (Lid)
3	443911033604	Control Cable Guide
4	443911300115	Nut
5	315116097570	Throttle Spring
6	443919374304	Throttle Valve
7	443919374304	Tapered Needle Jet
8	443916013704	
		Securing Clip (Circlip)
9	443911013503	Idle Adjust Screw
10	443911014902	Mixture Adjust Screw
11	315116095070	Spring
12	443913062302	Tube of Starter System
13	443913060702	Idling Tube
14	443911036002	Jet Holder
15	309231140411	Screw M4X12
16	311214010041	Washer
17	443911124100	Main Jet
18	443911124072	Starter System Jet
19	443911122040	Idling Jet
20	443919300308	Needle Valve
21	722923110101	Sealing Joint
22	443919460150	Float
23	443912034903	Float Spindle
24	443916256401	Float Chamber Gasket
25	443919370930	Float Chamber
26	443919300314	Starter Valve
27	315116169090	Starter Valve Spring
28	443911031112	Screw
29	443916449615	Lever Spring
30	443919344703	Starter (Choke) Lever
	1100110111100	2 (22) 22761

Carburetor maintenance begins with recognition of the basic components.

Jikov 2928CE Carburetor Action

- Throttle Valve (6) Controlled by Wire Control Cable
 - -Opens or Closes Flow of Air/Fuel Mixture to Cylinder
- Main Nozzle (17) Affects Composition of Mixture at Higher Throttle Setting
 - -Access Possible After Removing Carburetor
 - -If Nozzle Is Dirty, Difficulties in Starting
- Tapered Throttle Needle Jet (7) Placed in Round-Slide Throttle Valve (6)
 - -Cone Reaches the Hole and Main Nozzle
 - -Lifting Throttle Increases Fuel Flow to Channel Inlet
 - -Needle Location Changeable, Fixed with Fastener Clips (8) and Grooves
 - -If Clip Is In Bottom Groove, Mixture Is Richer; If In Top Groove, Mixture Is Leaner
- · Idling Nozzle (18) Affects Composition of Mixture at Idling Speed and Low Throttle
 - -Idle Adjust Screw (9) Regulates Idling Speed of Cross-Section Air Duct
 - -Flows Additional Air to Idling Engine
 - -Tightening Screw: Mixture is Richer; Loosening Screw: Mixture Is Leaner
- Choke (30) Enabled Only for Starting, to Enrich Mixture into Cylinders

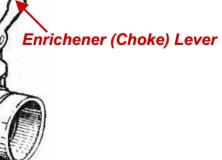
-Lever (30) Activates Enichener (Starter), which Increases Opening of Starter Valve (26),

Allowing Fuel Flow thru Main Jet (17)

-After Engine Warms, Lower Starter Lever (30)

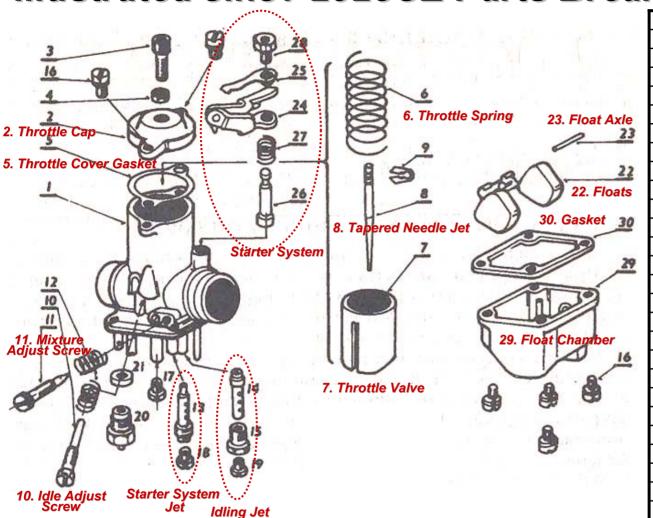


10. Idle Mixture Adjust Screw



Float Chamber

Illustrated Jikov 2928CE Parts Breakdown (motovelosport.ru)



	,	
Item #	Part #	Description
-	662-943090	2928CE Carburetor
1	662-943100	Carburetor Body
2	662-942190	Throttle Cover (Lid)
3	699-943580	Control Cable Guide
4	699-943711	Nut
5	-	Throttle Cover Gasket
6	650-943470	Throttle Spring
7	622-943230	Throttle Valve
8	662-943290	Tapered Needle Jet
9	630-943550	Securing Clip for Jet
10	699-943642	Idle Adjust Screw
11	699-943614	Mixture Adjust Screw
12	193-940472	Spring
13	662-943431	Tube of Starter System
14	662-943430	Idling Tube
15	662-943370	Jet Holder
16	-	Screw M4X12
17	193-951092	Main Jet (Nozzle)
18	193-951072	Starter System Jet
19	193-95340	Idling Jet
20	133-940450	Needle Valve
21	113-940720	Sealing Joint
22	662-943200	Float
23	662-943220	Float Spindle
24	662-943300	Starter (Choke) Lever
25	662-943480	Lever Spring
26	662-943450	Starter Valve (Plunger)
27	662-943470	Starter Valve Spring
28	662-943630	Screw
29	662-943110	Float Chamber
30	3850662-94	Float Chamber Gasket
	300000	

The carburetor consists of a body (1), float chamber (9), cylindrical, spring-loaded, round-slide throttle valve (7), tapered throttle needle jet (8) and fuel Injectors (17-19).

CVK32 Keihin Carburetor

- Bleed Type Carburetor
- Variable Venturi Controlled by Constant Velocity (CV)
 - -Also Known as Constant Depression or Constant Vacuum
- CV is Next Best Thing to Electronic Fuel Injection
 - -Feeds Precise Amount of Mixture to Smooth-Out Throttle Response
 - -Reduces Pollution and Stretch Fuel Budget and Gas-Tank Range
- "32" Represents 32 mm Venturi Exit Diameter
- Butterfly Valve Instead of Round-Slide or Flat-Slide Throttle Valve
 - -Evidenced by the Rotary Movement on the Side
 - -Throttle Cable Connected to Butterfly Valve
 - -Varies Volume thru Venturi
- Nominal Jets for 650cc
 - -Main Jet: 118
 - -Nozzle Idling: 38
 - -Concentrator Nozzle (start): 65
- Please See Part 13C for Re-Jetting of Carb
 - -2002 CMSI 750cc: 38 (some had 40) and 125
 - -2003 and early 2004 IMWA 750cc: 38 and 118
 - -Late 2004 bikes: 38 and 125
 - -2005 thru 2007: 38 and 125 (Ducati Ignition starting with 2007 bikes)



The Keihin has a butterfly valve, much like is commonly found in automobiles.

K-68 to CVK32 Keihin Carburetor Transition

(http://www.cossackmotorcycles.com/dnepr.html)

- •K-68 Runs a Little Rich Most of the Time
- •Requires Frequent Adjustment to Stay Perfectly in Tune
- •Looks Similar to the K-68 Fitted to Late 650cc Urals
 - •They're Not the Same
 - •Don't go Swapping Them from One to Another



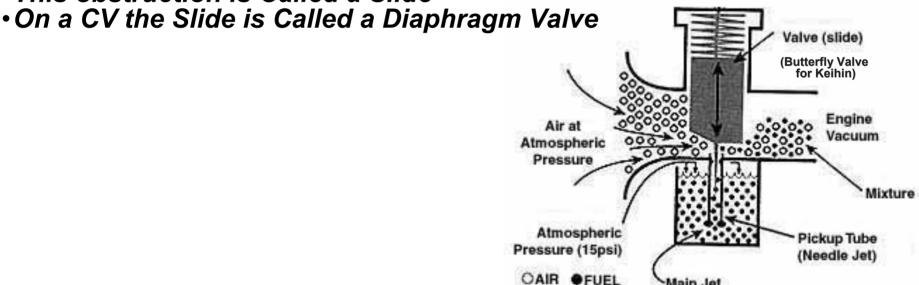
- •Ural Changed to Dual Keihin Seiki for US Import Models
- •Fitted to Pass Stringent Emission Regulations (EPA)
- •Current Carburetors for 650/750cc Motorcycles
- •Generally a Good Carb, but Needs Re-Jetting to Avoid Overheating at High Engine Loads
- •Must Be Kept Clean and Jets Need Regular Blowing Out, Especially the Ones that Can Be Seen in the Carb Throat when Air Filter Pipes Are Removed

The common carburetors found on 750cc Ural motorbikes were the K-68's. Prompted by the need to meet the stringent EPA requirements for imports to the US, Ural chose the Mikuni, which was later replaced by the CVK32 Keihin, which appeared in 2000, and has remained steady today.

Variable Venturi - Getting Sucked In (Redondo Ron, 1998, www.gadgetig.com)

- Venturi Is a Tube with Convex Taper (one end wider than the other)
- · As Air Enters Wider End, It's Squeezed into Narrower Section of Tube. Lowering Air's Pressure
- Area of Lowest Pressure Is Just Past the Narrowest Point
 - -Lowest Pressure Point Called the Depression
- Bernoulli's Principle States That This Lowered Pressure, or Comparative Vacuum Is Separate from Engine Vacuum
- · Variable Venturi Varies the Venturi Diameter at the Depression by Raising or Lowering an Obstruction

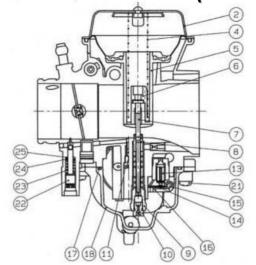
This obstruction is Called a Slide



Main Jet

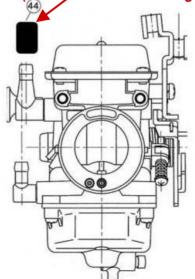
CVK32 Keihin Carburetor (www.jebike.com)

1	Carburetor Keihin	'IMZ-8.128-15001
3	Pan Screw	'93500040081H
4	Coil Spring	'12908802000
5	Vacuum Piston Comp.	'14028462200
6	Spring Seat	'12298007000
7	Jet Needle	'N4256NE00
8	Needle Jet	'N42601D34
9	Needle Jet Holder	'N41303C00
10	Main Jet 118	'991013931180
10	Main Jet 122	'991013931220
10	Main Jet 125	'991013931250
11	Slow Jet 0.38	'N42425B38
11	Slow Jet 0.40	'N42425B40
13	Float Valve Comp.	'16155ZG8L100
14	Starter Jet 65	'N42431065
16	Float Valve	'10528292100
17	Float Body Gasket	'09018146000
19	Drain Screw	'11988102002
21	Pan Screw	'93500040141H
22	CO2 Adjust Screw	'N44602C00
23	Coil Spring	'W945103212
24	Washer	'03018032000
25	O-Ring	'16075KG89010M1
26	Starter Valve Comp.	'11668292100
42	Vacuum Port Cap	-
44	Breather Cap	'IMZ-8.1037-15157
45	Carburetor Protection RH	'IMZ-8.1037-15194

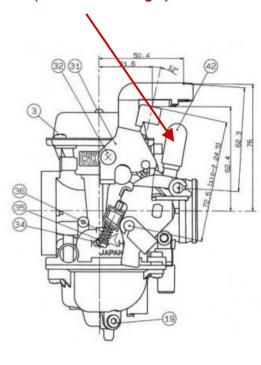


IMZ Part #: 'IMZ-8.128-15001 for 750 cc Urals

44. Breather Port Cap (does not need to be air-tight)

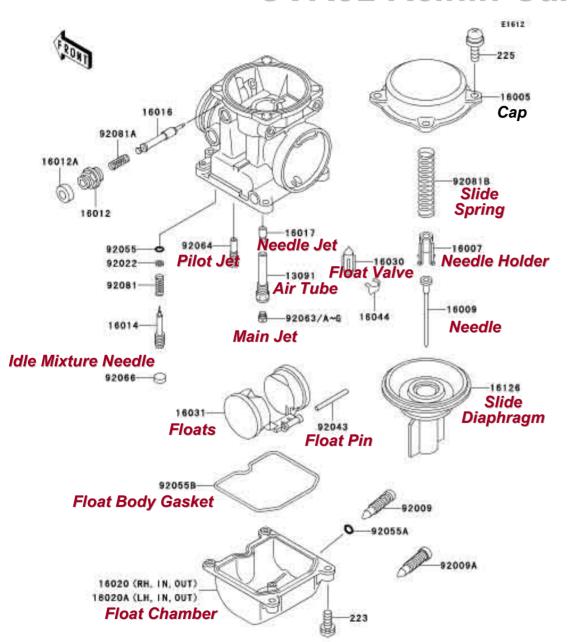


42. Vacuum Port Cap (needs to be air-tight)

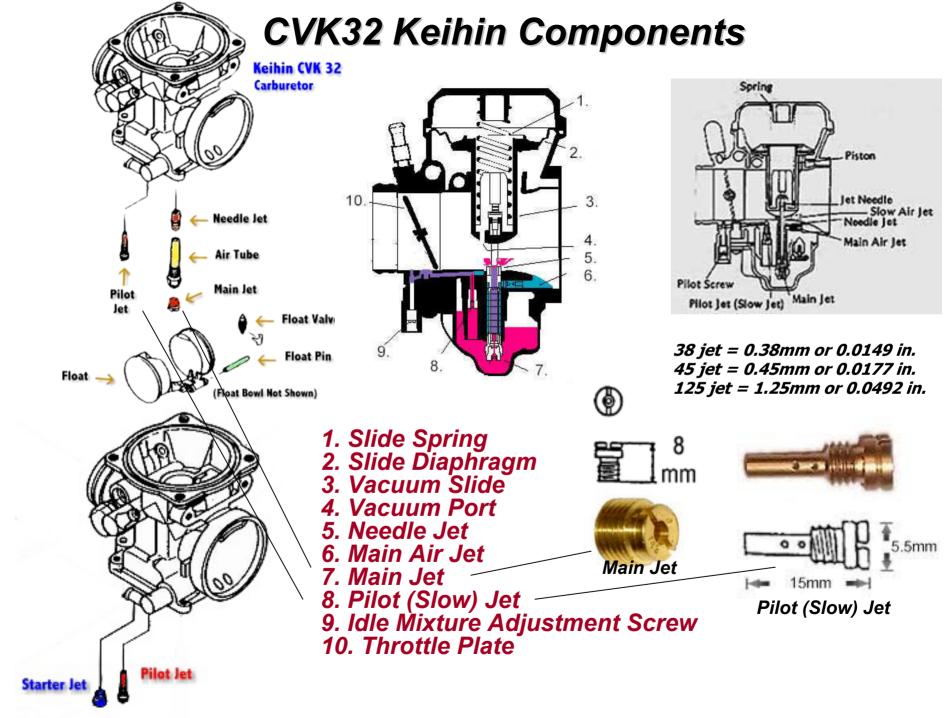


Parts are still readily available for the Keihin L22A.

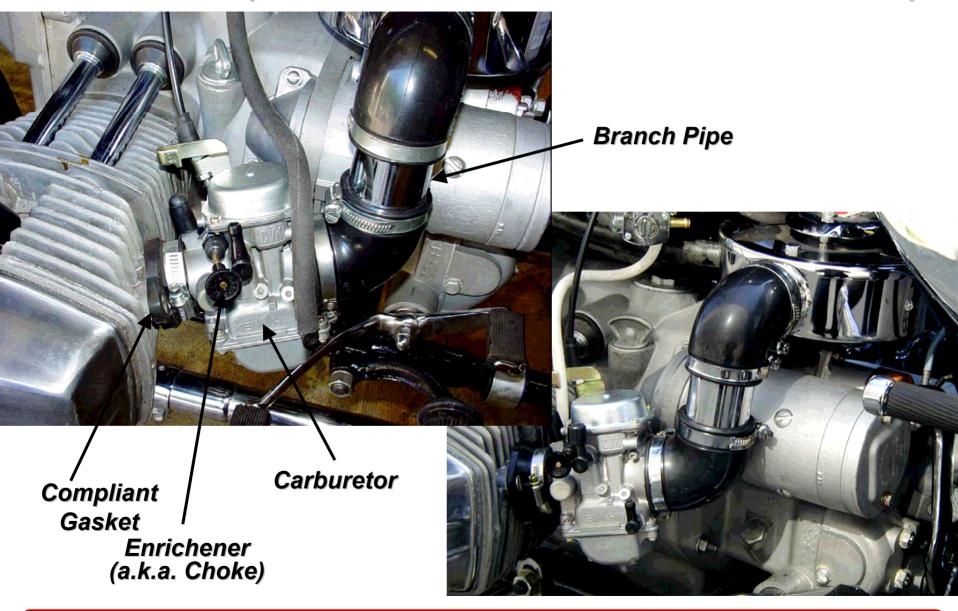
CVK32 Keihin Carburetor



'IMZ-8.128-15001	Carburetor Keihin
'93500040081H	Pan Screw
'12908802000	Coil spring
'14028462200	Vacuum Piston Comp.
'12298007000	Spring Seat
'N425-6NE00	Jet Needle
'N41303C00	Needle Jet Holder
'991013931220	Main Jet 122
'991013931250	Main Jet 125
'N42425B38	Slow Jet 38
'N42425B40	Slow Jet 40
'16155ZG8L100	Float Valve Comp.
'N42431065	Starter Jet 65
'10528292100	Float Valve
'09018146000	Float Body Gasket
'11988102002	Drain Screw
'93500040141H	Pan Screw
'N44602C00	CO2 Adjust Screw
'IMZ-8.1037-15157	Cap for Carburetor Breather



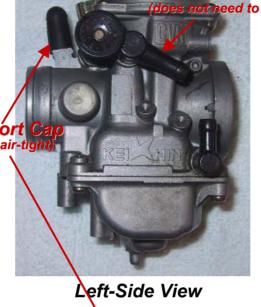
2003 Patrol (32mm CVK Keihin Seike Carburetors)



Never use a metal adapter between the carburetor and cylinder head.

32CVK Keihin Carburetor ("The Unofficial Ural 750cc Service Manual," www.myural.com/) Breather Port Cap Vacuum Port (needs to be air-tig







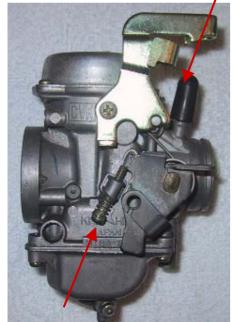
Top-View Diaphragm Cap



Branch Tubing or Intake Side



Bottom-View, Bowl Drain



Right-Side, Idle Setting Screw