

 <p>MotoMan "The Scientific ~ Mystical One"</p>	<p>POWER NEWS Magazine</p> <p>Presents: Intake Porting Secret</p> <p>Part 2: HomeWork (How To Make Your Own Power ... at Home !!!)</p>
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In the last issue of Power News, we learned that:

- 1:** When an intake port is too big to provide the velocity necessary to prevent blowback during the Charging phase, the result is a loss of power at all RPM's. The secret to more power is to make the ports smaller.
- 2:** The intake ports in most modern motorcycles are **still** way too big as they come from the factory !! ...Even for Roadracing use !!
- 3:** Thousands of motorcycles are losing horsepower this winter, as many tuners will make their intake ports even bigger !!

If this is your first issue of Power News, I recommend that you read last month's edition of http://www.mototuneusa.com/think_fast.htm

" These Ports Are Way Too Big !! "



Here's a Honda F3 th
professionally
Flow Bench Port
(enlarged)
to the MAX !!

This bike was really, r
slow !!

The head measures we
Flow Bench, but the ei
actually produced *Less*
with this ported head th
with the original stock l

What Do High Velocity Intake Ports Look Like ??

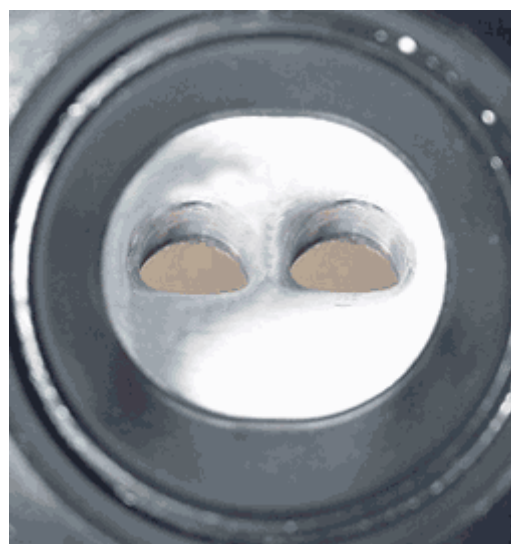
These never before seen photos show the remarkable size difference
between stock and High Velocity Ports:

Before:



Stock Yamaha R6 Intake Port

After:



30 Percent Reduced High Velocity
Yamaha R6 Intake Port

High Velocity Intake Porting

On 5 Valve Heads:

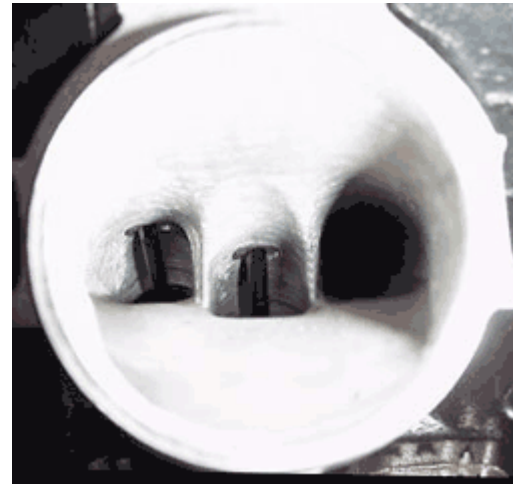
Yamaha YZF 400's, R7 and R1, FZR 1000 & 750

Before:



Stock Yamaha R1 Intake Port

After:



30 Percent Reduced High Velocity
Yamaha R1 Intake Port

The Secret to Making Ports Smaller ??



JB Weld Epoxy

Epoxy !!

Epoxy is much easier to work with than v and it offers insulation for the incoming f mixture. (Cooler mixture = denser char

This product does the best job of expan contracting with the engine heat without c or coming loose.

Other products that work well are Loctite Set" (available in Europe) and Bondo aut body filler.

I recommend the JB Weld because it se slowly, which can be a real plus when you learning this porting technique.

Ready To Do It Yourself ?? Here's How:

Recommended Tool

1) Dremel Tool

2) Tool Bits

(Sanding Roll, Stone, Aluminum Cutter

3) 60 Grit Coarse Sanding R

4) Caliper For Measuring Port I



5) JB Weld (24 Hour Type)

6) Plastecine Modeling Clay

7) Dremel Extension Cable

8) Safety Goggles
(Keep Your Eyes !!)

Clean Up First (?)

That's right !! Any traces of oil will ruin the sanding rolls, and make the head an oily mess to work on !!

So the first step is to wash out all the oil with dishwashing detergent and hot water.

Use compressed air or a blow drier to prevent rust.



Secure The Head on The Workbench

It's critical that the head is secure and stable. It's very easy to ruin a valve if the head suddenly shifts while the tool is turning at 24,000 RPM.

Use a 2X4 board to "wheelie" the head into the proper position.

The clamp-on type light illuminates the ports from the combustion chamber.



Get Centered



The end of this sanding mandrel center. The result will be inefficient action and chatter marks on the surface.

Uneven wear on the sanding roll can cause it to unravel at high speed and possibly damage the cylinder head.

Here, I'm using a marker to find out how the mandrel is bent. By lightly touching it with the marker while it's spinning, the ink will only show on the "high"

Careful ...

By pressing the "inked" side of it against the bench, I'm bending the mandrel back slightly to perfectly re-center it.

This takes a bit of practice, because it's easy to bend the mandrel too much.

If you have to bend it more than 3 times, throw it out and start over with a new one. They get weak from being bent, and can suddenly bend out 90 degrees while spinning 24,000 RPM !!



Ready To Port !!



Here's the best way to hold the tool. The dremel motor hangs over my shoulder, and I hold onto the drive with both hands.

The bottom of my hands are pushed slightly against the bench to help control the tool.

Also, notice that I've anchored my hand with my little finger. This gives the best combination of power and control. With some practice, you can really sand the sanding roll "torque" into the metal without losing control.

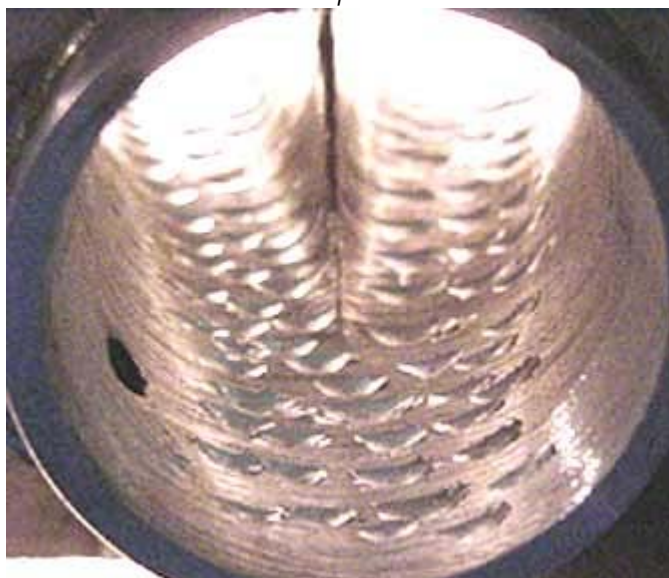


Use a grinding stone to grind the steel valve guide. Many newer models' valve guides are already flush, so you get to skip this step.



Once most of the steel guide is ground down, use sanding rolls to make aluminum boss & valve guide flush with port roof.

Then, finish the entire port surface with grit sanding rolls.



60 Grit (Coarse) Sanding Roll

Use it to remove the fuel residue, and create a rough port surface.



Aluminum

Use it to score the surface to secure the

Rough Finish /Grooved Floor

Why Not Polish The Ports ??

Doesn't Air Flow Better on a Smooth Surface ???

Remember that the ultimate goal isn't "flow" ... it's POWER !!

The intake port is going to flow both fuel and air. The problem with fuel is that, since it weighs more, it's difficult to keep it evenly mixed with the air as it follows the contours of the port.

Boundary Layer

The next time you drive a car in the rain, notice that when the car is going 60 MPH, the rain drops go up the hood of the car at walking speed. That's because the smooth surface of the car creates what's known as a boundary layer, and the portion of that layer of air that's nearest to the surface is almost still.

The same thing happens inside an intake port. Except instead of raindrops, it's fuel droplets that will run down the port wall slower than the air. That causes a serious change in the fuel air mixture by the time it reaches the cylinder, ruining much of the engine's potential power.

Polishing the port walls will ensure that this happens.

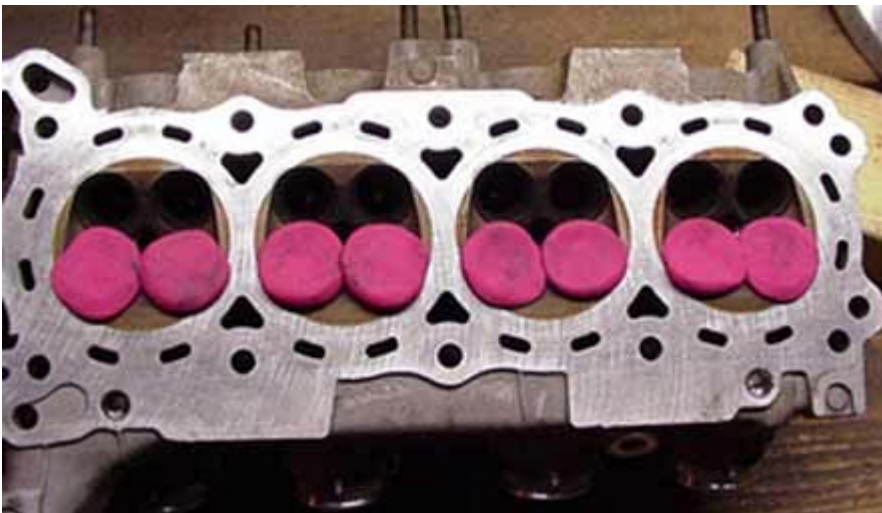
The phrase "Port & Polish" always makes me laugh ... I think the idea came from 70's Hot Rod magazines or something. Anyways, the last thing you want to do is polish your ports !!!

Instead, by making a series of rough 60 grit lines that purposely go **against** the flow, the "boundary layer area" will be turbulent, and the fuel will stay suspended in the air.

Remember: Rough is Good !!

Okay: now that the 1st part of the process is complete, it's time to prep the head for epoxy - ing.

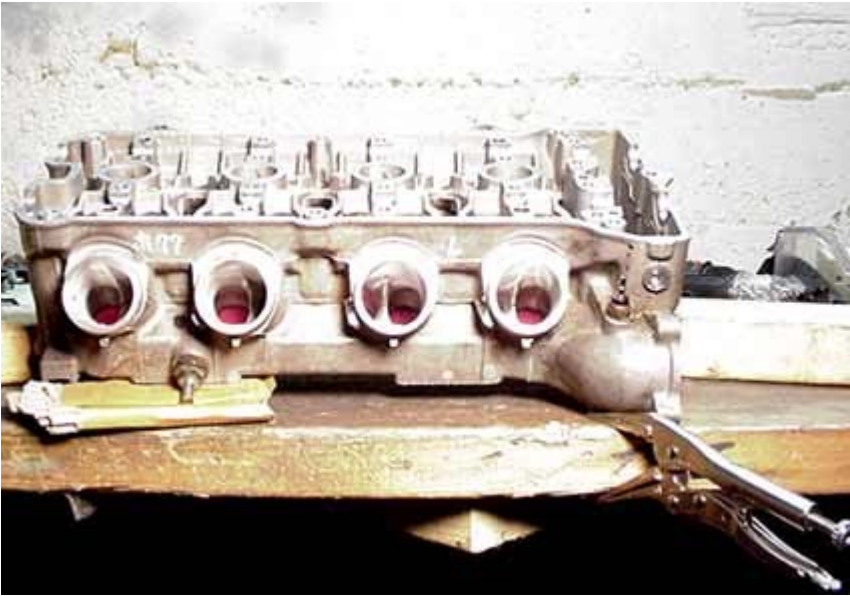
First: Wash & Dry The Head Again !!
To remove all the sanding dust and aluminum chips...



Here's what the clay is used

It keeps the liquid epoxy from flowing out and onto the valve

Next, set the head up so the floors of all 4 ports are level



On most heads with downdra the head will have to be "wr as shown here.

Epoxy Mess Avoidance !!

The hardest part about the next process is not getting yourself covered with epoxy !!
My advice is to wear old clothes, and keep a fresh roll of paper towels on hand !

Here's a few more tricks I can share with you:



Cold epoxy is super hard to squeeze out small cap end of the tube !!

So, to get it all out as easily as possible, the JB Weld tubes backwards. Using a r cut open the bottom...

Then, I use a vise-grip pliers to squeeze out all the goo onto a sheet of cardboard.

You'll use about 1 package of 2 tubes each (steel & hardener) per port.

Mix up one at a time.





Ying & Yang



Mix It Up !!



Clean the screwdriver completely, then twirl the screwdriver to form a blob as in the photo on the left.

Keep rotating that screwdriver !!!

Remember: The minute you stop, the blob will drop.

Application

The idea is to add the epoxy to the deepest part first and then back up. I add the epoxy in the first row. The first row will flow down onto the clay.



It was impossible to get a clear photo of the epoxy being applied into the port, so I'm demonstrating the application on paper.

To avoid bubbles, start on the left side and rotate the screwdriver as you "lay down" the epoxy.



Be sure to make the epoxy a little thicker on the sides.

Then when the right side is reached, twirl the screwdriver as you back it away. That keeps the epoxy from dripping.



last strand of epoxy from getting out of c

Here's What it Should Look Like So Far:



Preview: The Finished Port.

**Now as almost all of the epoxy is added,
you can really see the size difference !!**

Notice that the epoxy is slightly higher where it meets
the side walls, to avoid air bubbles.



Don't Miss The Next Issue:
Finishing The Ports !!

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