

Spark Plugs Kia Sedona

make sure you buy new ignition leads because they can break when removing them from the spark plugs. The front (cylinders 1, 3, 5) are easy to get to with 3/8" drive spark plug socket, an extension bar and ratchet. As for the back 3, put the vehicle up on stands at the front, grab the spark plug socket, a short extension bar and the ratchet, crawl underneath the front of the [car](#) on your back and start swearing. 2 hands are required. First off, remove the plug leads by a small twist then pull. This is where the plug lead might break. Once the ignition leads are out of the way (yes, even though they seem to come up hard against the firewall - by manipulating them they can be removed), drop the plug socket down the hole onto the spark plug, feed the short extension bar into the hole and click it onto the socket, then feed the ratchet up to the extension bar (2 hands) and proceed to loosen/undo the spark plug. If you don't have the socket with the rubber piece in the end of it - to grip onto the plug, then you will need a thin magnet to drag them out with. Reverse the process for installation. This might seem long winded, but it's the ONLY way to do the back 3 plugs. They are also platinum type plugs, so they should last you to 60,000 - 80,000 km's, depending on the driving situation.

ANOTHER WAY.

REMOVAL

Do not attempt any maintenance on spark plug if engine is hot.

1. Disconnect negative battery terminal.
2. Carefully remove high-tension leads.
3. Use compressed air to blow any dirt or debris from around spark plug hole.
4. Check that spark plug fits squarely in spark plug socket and remove spark plug.

Raise a [vehicle](#) and install SST(OK552 131 001) in order to replace cylinder 2, 4, 6 spark plug.

INSTALLATION

1. Install spark plug into cylinder head.

Tightening torque : 18~22lb-ft (25~30N·m, 2.5~3.0kg-m)

2. Reconnect high-tension leads.
3. Reconnect negative battery cable.

INSPECTION

1. Disconnect high-tension code from spark plug.
2. Remove the spark plug.
3. Connect the spark plug to a high tension code.
4. Hold the spark plug with insulated pliers 5~10mm from a ground.

5. Crank the engine and verify that there is a strong blue spark.
If there is no spark, inspect the following points.

Step Inspection Action

1 Check for good connection of ignition coil Yes Go to next stop.

No Repair or replace

2 Check if resistance of high-tension leads are OK Yes Go to next step.

No Replace

3 Check if the ignition coil is electrically charged

1) Ignition switch "ON"

2) Check if the engine coil (+) is electrically charged

Yes Go to next step

No Check the wire harness between ignition switch ignition coil and ECM

4 Check if resistance of ignition coil is OK

Resistance

Primary : 0.36~0.44Ω (at 68°F (20°C))

Secondary : 10.9~13.3kΩ (at 68°F (20°C)) Yes Go to next step

No Replace

5 Check if ECM is OK Yes

No Replace

#3

How to change spark plugs on a 2004 kia sedona

Optional Information:

2004 Kia sedona LX 3.5

Unfortunately, there is no easy way - the upper intake (surge tank) has to come off in order to access the plug wires and plugs.

Removal

1. Detach the P.C.V. hose and brake booster vacuum hose.

2. Disconnect the connecting part of vacuum hose.

3. Remove the surge tank stay.

4. After reducing the pressure of fuel pipe line to prevent fuel overflow, disconnect the connecting part of the high pressure hose.

5. Remove the surge tank stay.

nce this is off, then remove ignition coils and spark plug wires. At that point, you can access and remove the spark plugs:

REMOVAL AND

INSTALLATION OF SPARK PLUG CABLE

Improper arrangement of spark plug cables will induce flashover between the cables, causing misfiring and surging at acceleration in high-speed operations.

1. Disconnect the spark plug cable from the spark plug.

Pull on the spark plug cable boot when removing the spark plug cable, not the cable, as it may be damaged.

2. Using the spark plug wrench, remove all of the spark plugs from the cylinder head.

Take care not to allow contaminants to enter through the spark plug holes

3. Check spark plugs for the following:

(1) Broken insulator

(2) Worn electrode

(3) Carbon deposits

(4) Damaged or broken gasket

(5) Condition of the porcelain insulator at the tip of the spark plug

4. Check the spark plug gap using a wire gap gauge, and adjust if necessary.

Standard value Spark plug gap : 1.0 - 1.1 mm (0.039 - 0.043 in.)

5. Re-insert the spark plug and tighten to the specified torque. If it is overtightened, damage to the threaded portion of cylinder head may result.

Tightening torque Spark plug : 20 - 30 N·m (200 - 300 kg·cm, 15-22 lb·ft)

Yes, you want to use the better spark plugs available. Also, Because of what is involved to replace the plugs and wires, it is a good idea to go ahead and replace the wires while you have the upper intake off.

