

Operation and Maintenance Manual

402F-05, 403F-07, 403F-11, and 403F-15 Industrial Engines

EG (Engine)
EH (Engine)
EJ (Engine)
EK (Engine)

Important Safety Information

Most accidents that involve product operation, maintenance and repair are caused by failure to observe basic safety rules or precautions. An accident can often be avoided by recognizing potentially hazardous situations before an accident occurs. A person must be alert to potential hazards. This person should also have the necessary training, skills and tools to perform these functions properly.

Improper operation, lubrication, maintenance or repair of this product can be dangerous and could result in injury or death.

Do not operate or perform any lubrication, maintenance or repair on this product, until you have read and understood the operation, lubrication, maintenance and repair information.

Safety precautions and warnings are provided in this manual and on the product. If these hazard warnings are not heeded, bodily injury or death could occur to you or to other persons.

The hazards are identified by the "Safety Alert Symbol" and followed by a "Signal Word" such as "DANGER", "WARNING" or "CAUTION". The Safety Alert "WARNING" label is shown below.



The meaning of this safety alert symbol is as follows:

Attention! Become Alert! Your Safety is Involved.

The message that appears under the warning explains the hazard and can be either written or pictorially presented.

Operations that may cause product damage are identified by "NOTICE" labels on the product and in this publication.

Perkins cannot anticipate every possible circumstance that might involve a potential hazard. The warnings in this publication and on the product are, therefore, not all inclusive. If a tool, procedure, work method or operating technique that is not specifically recommended by Perkins is used, you must satisfy yourself that it is safe for you and for others. You should also ensure that the product will not be damaged or be made unsafe by the operation, lubrication, maintenance or repair procedures that you choose.

The information, specifications, and illustrations in this publication are on the basis of information that was available at the time that the publication was written. The specifications, torques, pressures, measurements, adjustments, illustrations, and other items can change at any time. These changes can affect the service that is given to the product. Obtain the complete and most current information before you start any job. Perkins dealers or Perkins distributors have the most current information available.



When replacement parts are required for this product Perkins recommends using Perkins replacement parts.

Failure to heed this warning can lead to premature failures, product damage, personal injury or death.

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Foreword

Literature Information

This manual contains safety, operation instructions, lubrication and maintenance information. This manual should be stored in or near the engine area in a literature holder or literature storage area. Read, study and keep it with the literature and engine information.

English is the primary language for all Perkins publications. The English used facilitates translation and consistency.

Some photographs or illustrations in this manual show details or attachments that may be different from your engine. Guards and covers may have been removed for illustrative purposes. Continuing improvement and advancement of product design may have caused changes to your engine which are not included in this manual. Whenever a question arises regarding your engine, or this manual, please consult with your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for the latest available information.

Safety

This safety section lists basic safety precautions. In addition, this section identifies hazardous, warning situations. Read and understand the basic precautions listed in the safety section before operating or performing lubrication, maintenance and repair on this product.

Operation

Operating techniques outlined in this manual are basic. They assist with developing the skills and techniques required to operate the engine more efficiently and economically. Skill and techniques develop as the operator gains knowledge of the engine and its capabilities.

The operation section is a reference for operators. Photographs and illustrations guide the operator through procedures of inspecting, starting, operating and stopping the engine. This section also includes a discussion of electronic diagnostic information.

Maintenance

The maintenance section is a guide to engine care. The illustrated, step-by-step instructions are grouped by service hours and/or calendar time maintenance intervals. Items in the maintenance schedule are referenced to detailed instructions that follow.

Recommended service should be performed at the appropriate intervals as indicated in the Maintenance Interval Schedule. The actual operating environment of the engine also governs the Maintenance Interval Schedule. Therefore, under extremely severe, dusty, wet or freezing cold operating conditions, more frequent lubrication and maintenance than is specified in the Maintenance Interval Schedule may be necessary.

The maintenance schedule items are organized for a preventive maintenance management program. If the preventive maintenance program is followed, a periodic tune-up is not required. The implementation of a preventive maintenance management program should minimize operating costs through cost avoidances resulting from reductions in unscheduled downtime and failures.

Maintenance Intervals

Perform maintenance on items at multiples of the original requirement. We recommend that the maintenance schedules be reproduced and displayed near the engine as a convenient reminder. We also recommend that a maintenance record be maintained as part of the engine's permanent record.

Your authorized Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor can assist you in adjusting your maintenance schedule to meet the needs of your operating environment.

Overhaul

Major engine overhaul details are not covered in the Operation and Maintenance Manual except for the interval and the maintenance items in that interval. Major repairs should only be carried out by Perkins authorized personnel. Your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor offers a variety of options regarding overhaul programs. If you experience a major engine failure, there are also numerous after failure overhaul options available. Consult with your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for information regarding these options.

California Proposition 65 Warning

Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. **Wash hands after handling.**

Safety Section

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Safety Messages

There may be several specific warning signs on your engine. The exact location and a description of the warning signs are reviewed in this section. Become familiar with all warning signs.

Ensure that all of the warning signs are legible. Clean the warning signs or replace the warning signs if the words cannot be read or if the illustrations are not visible. Use a cloth, water, and soap to clean the warning signs. Do not use solvents, gasoline, or other harsh chemicals. Solvents, gasoline, or harsh chemicals could loosen the adhesive that secures the warning signs.

Replace any warning sign that is damaged or missing. If a warning sign is attached to a part of the engine that is replaced, install a new warning sign on the replacement part. Your Perkins dealer or your distributor can provide new warning signs.

(A) Universal Warning



Do not operate or work on this equipment unless you have read and understand the instructions and warnings in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals. Failure to follow the instructions or heed the warnings could result in serious injury or death.

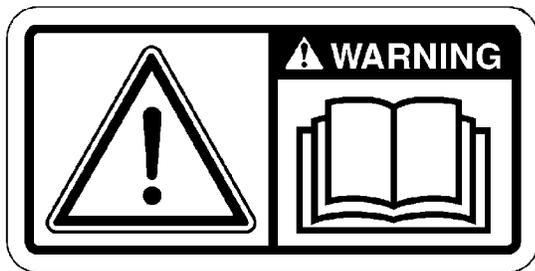


Illustration 1

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Typical example

Warning label (A) is installed in different locations. The location will change according to the physical size of the engine.

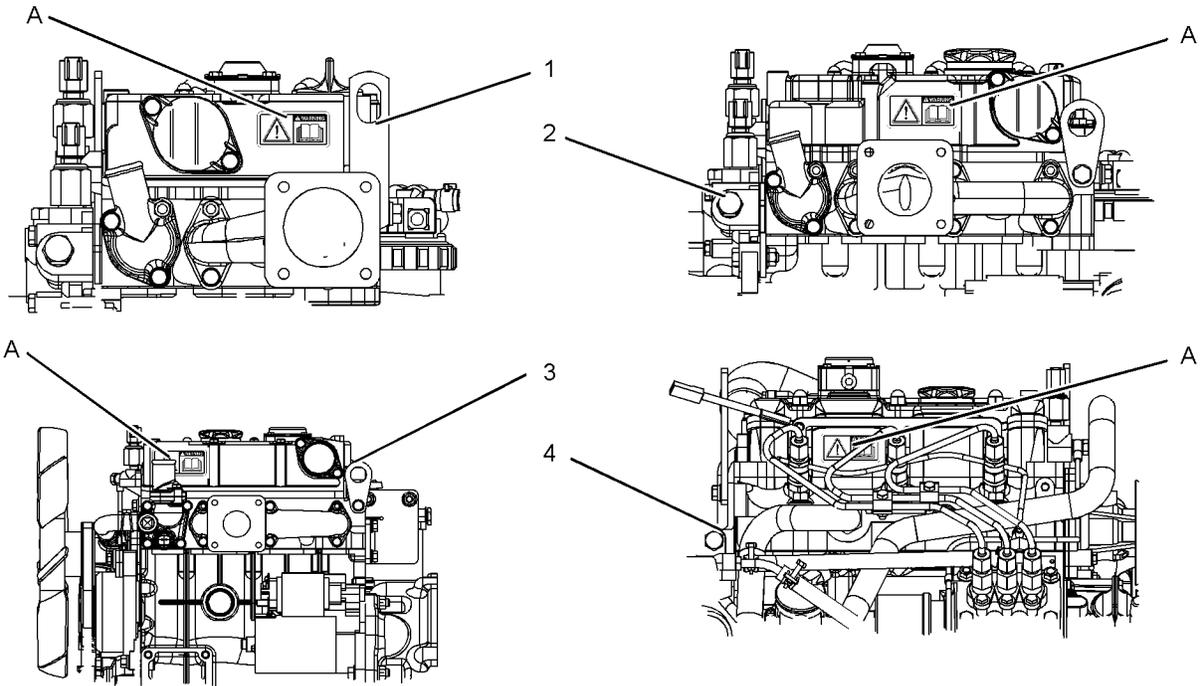


Illustration 2

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Typical examples

(A) Location of warning label
(1) 402F-05

(2) 403F-07
(3) 403F-11

(4) 403F-15

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General Hazard Information

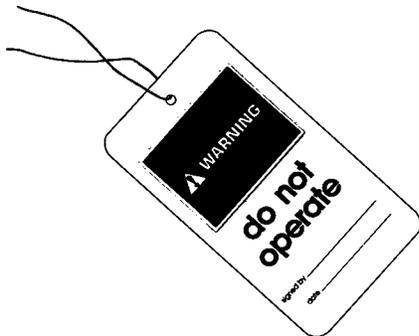


Illustration 3

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Attach a “Do Not Operate” warning tag or a similar warning tag to the start switch or to the controls before you service the equipment or before you repair the equipment.

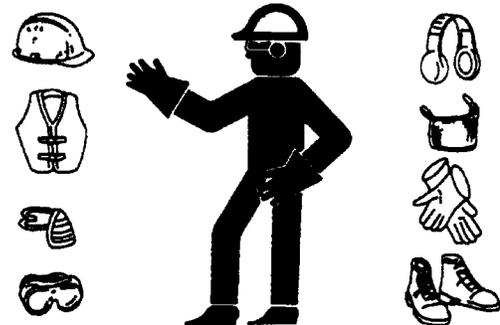


Illustration 4

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Wear a hard hat, protective glasses, and other protective equipment, as required.

Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry that can snag on controls or on other parts of the engine.

Make sure that all protective guards and all covers are secured in place on the engine.

Keep the engine free from foreign material. Remove debris, oil, tools, and other items from the deck, from walkways, and from steps.

Never put maintenance fluids into glass containers. Drain all liquids into a suitable container.

Obey all local regulations for the disposal of liquids.

Use all cleaning solutions with care.

Report all necessary repairs.

Do not allow unauthorized personnel on the equipment.

Ensure that the power supply is disconnected before you work on the bus bar or the glow plugs.

Perform maintenance on the engine with the equipment in the servicing position. Refer to the OEM information for the procedure for placing the equipment in the servicing position.

Pressure Air and Water

Pressurized air and/or water can cause debris and/or hot water to be blown out. This could result in personal injury.

The direct application of pressurized air or pressurized water to the body could result in personal injury.

When pressurized air and/or water is used for cleaning, wear protective clothing, protective shoes, and eye protection. Eye protection includes goggles or a protective face shield.

The maximum air pressure for cleaning purposes must be below 205 kPa (30 psi). The maximum water pressure for cleaning purposes must be below 275 kPa (40 psi).

Fluid Penetration

Pressure can be trapped in the hydraulic circuit long after the engine has been stopped. The pressure can cause hydraulic fluid or items such as pipe plugs to escape rapidly if the pressure is not relieved correctly.

Do not remove any hydraulic components or parts until pressure has been relieved or personal injury may occur. Do not disassemble any hydraulic components or parts until pressure has been relieved or personal injury may occur. Refer to the OEM information for any procedures that are required to relieve the hydraulic pressure.

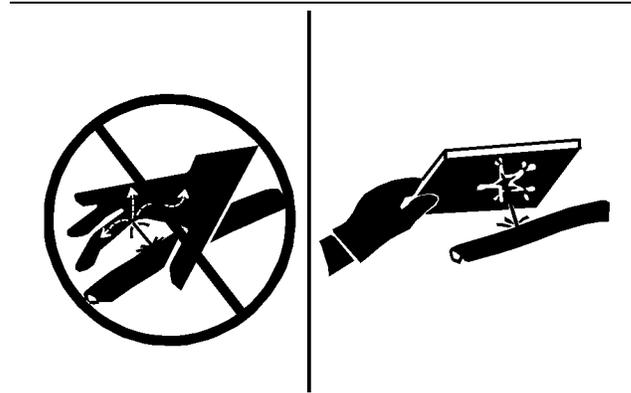


Illustration 5

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Always use a board or cardboard when you check for a leak. Leaking fluid that is under pressure can penetrate body tissue. Fluid penetration can cause serious injury and possible death. A pin hole leak can cause severe injury. If fluid is injected into your skin, you must get treatment immediately. Seek treatment from a doctor that is familiar with this type of injury.

Containing Fluid Spillage

Care must be taken in order to ensure that fluids are contained during performance of inspection, maintenance, testing, adjusting and repair of the engine. Make provision to collect the fluid with a suitable container before any compartment is opened or before any component is disassembled.

- Only use the tools that are suitable for collecting fluids and equipment that is suitable for collecting fluids.
- Only use the tools that are suitable for containing fluids and equipment that is suitable for containing fluids.

Obey all local regulations for the disposal of liquids.

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Burn Prevention

Do not touch any part of an operating engine. Allow the engine to cool before any maintenance is performed on the engine. Relieve all pressure in the air system, in the hydraulic system, in the lubrication system, in the fuel system, or in the cooling system before any lines, fittings or related items are disconnected.

Coolant

When the engine is at operating temperature, the engine coolant is hot. The coolant is also under pressure. The radiator and all lines to the heaters or to the engine contain hot coolant.

Safety Section

Fire Prevention and Explosion Prevention

Any contact with hot coolant or with steam can cause severe burns. Allow cooling system components to cool before the cooling system is drained.

Check the coolant level after the engine has stopped and the engine has been allowed to cool.

Ensure that the filler cap is cool before removing the filler cap. The filler cap must be cool enough to touch with a bare hand. Remove the filler cap slowly in order to relieve pressure.

Cooling system conditioner contains alkali. Alkali can cause personal injury. Do not allow alkali to contact the skin, the eyes, or the mouth.

Oils

Hot oil and hot lubricating components can cause personal injury. Do not allow hot oil to contact the skin. Also, do not allow hot components to contact the skin.

Batteries

Electrolyte is an acid. Electrolyte can cause personal injury. Do not allow electrolyte to contact the skin or the eyes. Always wear protective glasses for servicing batteries. Wash hands after touching the batteries and connectors. Use of gloves is recommended.

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Fire Prevention and Explosion Prevention



Illustration 6

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All fuels, most lubricants, and some coolant mixtures are flammable.

Flammable fluids that are leaking or spilled onto hot surfaces or onto electrical components can cause a fire. Fire may cause personal injury and property damage.

A flash fire may result if the covers for the engine crankcase are removed within fifteen minutes after an emergency shutdown.

Determine whether the engine will be operated in an environment that allows combustible gases to be drawn into the air inlet system. These gases could cause the engine to overspeed. Personal injury, property damage, or engine damage could result.

If the application involves the presence of combustible gases, consult your Perkins dealer and/or your Perkins distributor for additional information about suitable protection devices.

Remove all flammable combustible materials or conductive materials such as fuel, oil, and debris from the engine. Do not allow any flammable combustible materials or conductive materials to accumulate on the engine.

Store fuels and lubricants in correctly marked containers away from unauthorized persons. Store oily rags and any flammable materials in protective containers. Do not smoke in areas that are used for storing flammable materials.

Do not expose the engine to any flame.

Exhaust shields (if equipped) protect hot exhaust components from oil or fuel spray in case of a line, a tube, or a seal failure. Exhaust shields must be installed correctly.

Do not weld on lines or tanks that contain flammable fluids. Do not flame cut lines or tanks that contain flammable fluid. Clean any such lines or tanks thoroughly with a nonflammable solvent prior to welding or flame cutting.

Wiring must be kept in good condition. All electrical wires must be correctly routed and securely attached. Check all electrical wires daily. Repair any wires that are loose or frayed before you operate the engine. Clean all electrical connections and tighten all electrical connections.

Eliminate all wiring that is unattached or unnecessary. Do not use any wires or cables that are smaller than the recommended gauge. Do not bypass any fuses and/or circuit breakers.

Arcing or sparking could cause a fire. Secure connections, recommended wiring, and correctly maintained battery cables will help to prevent arcing or sparking.

Inspect all lines and hoses for wear or for deterioration. The hoses must be correctly routed. The lines and hoses must have adequate support and secure clamps. Tighten all connections to the recommended torque. Leaks can cause fires.

Oil filters and fuel filters must be correctly installed. The filter housings must be tightened to the correct torque.



Illustration 7

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Use caution when you are refueling an engine. Do not smoke while you are refueling an engine. Do not refuel an engine near open flames or sparks. Always stop the engine before refueling.

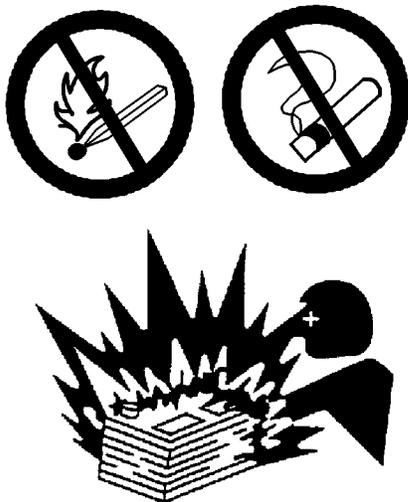


Illustration 8

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Gases from a battery can explode. Keep any open flames or sparks away from the top of a battery. Do not smoke in battery charging areas.

Never check the battery charge by placing a metal object across the terminal posts. Use a voltmeter or a hydrometer.

Incorrect jumper cable connections can cause an explosion that can result in injury. Refer to the Operation Section of this manual for specific instructions.

Do not charge a frozen battery. This may cause an explosion.

The batteries must be kept clean. The covers (if equipped) must be kept on the cells. Use the recommended cables, connections, and battery box covers when the engine is operated.

Fire Extinguisher

Make sure that a fire extinguisher is available. Be familiar with the operation of the fire extinguisher. Inspect the fire extinguisher and service the fire extinguisher regularly. Obey the recommendations on the instruction plate.

Lines, Tubes and Hoses

Do not bend high pressure lines. Do not strike high pressure lines. Do not install any lines that are bent or damaged. Do not clip any other items to the high pressure lines.

Repair any lines that are loose or damaged. Leaks can cause fires. Consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for repair or for replacement parts.

Check lines, tubes and hoses carefully. Do not use your bare hand to check for leaks. Use a board or cardboard to check for leaks. Tighten all connections to the recommended torque.

Replace the parts if any of the following conditions are present:

- End fittings are damaged or leaking.
- Outer coverings are chafed or cut.
- Wires are exposed.
- Outer coverings are ballooning.
- Flexible part of the hoses are kinked.
- Outer covers have embedded armoring.
- End fittings are displaced.

Make sure that all clamps, guards, and heat shields are installed correctly. During engine operation, this will help to prevent vibration, rubbing against other parts, and excessive heat.

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Crushing Prevention and Cutting Prevention

Support the component correctly when work beneath the component is performed.

Unless other maintenance instructions are provided, never attempt adjustments while the engine is running.

Stay clear of all rotating parts and of all moving parts. Leave the guards in place until maintenance is performed. After the maintenance is performed, reinstall the guards.

Keep objects away from moving fan blades. The fan blades will throw objects or cut objects.

When objects are struck, wear protective glasses in order to avoid injury to the eyes.

Chips or other debris may fly off objects when objects are struck. Before objects are struck, ensure that no one will be injured by flying debris.

i02813489

Before Starting Engine

Before the initial start-up of an engine that is new, serviced or repaired, make provision to shut the engine off, in order to stop an overspeed. This may be accomplished by shutting off the air and/or fuel supply to the engine.

Overspeed shutdown should occur automatically for engines that are controlled electronically. If automatic shutdown does not occur, press the emergency stop button in order to cut the fuel and/or air to the engine.

Inspect the engine for potential hazards.

Before starting the engine, ensure that no one is on, underneath, or close to the engine. Ensure that the area is free of personnel.

If equipped, ensure that the lighting system for the engine is suitable for the conditions. Ensure that all lights work correctly, if equipped.

All protective guards and all protective covers must be installed if the engine must be started in order to perform service procedures. To help prevent an accident that is caused by parts in rotation, work around the parts carefully.

Do not bypass the automatic shutoff circuits. Do not disable the automatic shutoff circuits. The circuits are provided in order to help prevent personal injury. The circuits are also provided in order to help prevent engine damage.

See the Service Manual for repairs and for adjustments.

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Engine Starting

WARNING

Do not use aerosol types of starting aids such as ether. Such use could result in an explosion and personal injury.

If a warning tag is attached to the engine start switch or to the controls, DO NOT start the engine or move the controls. Consult with the person that attached the warning tag before the engine is started.

All protective guards and all protective covers must be installed if the engine must be started in order to perform service procedures. To help prevent an accident that is caused by parts in rotation, work around the parts carefully.

Start the engine from the operator's compartment or from the engine start switch.

Always start the engine according to the procedure that is described in the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Engine Starting" topic in the Operation Section. Knowing the correct procedure will help to prevent major damage to the engine components. Knowing the procedure will also help to prevent personal injury.

To ensure that the jacket water heater (if equipped) and/or the lube oil heater (if equipped) is working correctly, check the water temperature gauge and the oil temperature gauge during the heater operation.

Engine exhaust contains products of combustion which can be harmful to your health. Always start the engine and operate the engine in a well ventilated area. If the engine is started in an enclosed area, vent the engine exhaust to the outside.

Note: The engine is equipped with an automatic device for cold starting for normal conditions of operation. If the engine will be operated in very cold conditions, then an extra cold starting aid may be required. Normally, the engine will be equipped with the correct type of starting aid for your region of operation.

The 400 Series engines are equipped with a glow plug starting aid in each individual cylinder that heats the intake air in order to improve starting.

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Engine Stopping

Stop the engine according to the procedure in the Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Engine Stopping (Operation Section)” in order to avoid overheating of the engine and accelerated wear of the engine components.

Use the Emergency Stop Button (if equipped) ONLY in an emergency situation. Do not use the Emergency Stop Button for normal engine stopping. After an emergency stop, DO NOT start the engine until the problem that caused the emergency stop has been corrected.

Stop the engine if an overspeed condition occurs during the initial start-up of a new engine or an engine that has been overhauled.

To stop an electronically controlled engine, cut the power to the engine and/or shutting off the air supply to the engine.

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Electrical System

Never disconnect any charging unit circuit or battery circuit cable from the battery when the charging unit is operating. A spark can cause the combustible gases that are produced by some batteries to ignite.

To help prevent sparks from igniting combustible gases that are produced by some batteries, the negative “-” jump start cable should be connected last from the external power source to the negative “-” terminal of the starting motor. If the starting motor is not equipped with a negative “-” terminal, connect the jump start cable to the engine block.

Check the electrical wires daily for wires that are loose or frayed. Tighten all loose electrical wires before the engine is started. Repair all frayed electrical wires before the engine is started. See the Operation and Maintenance Manual for specific starting instructions.

Grounding Practices

Correct grounding for the engine electrical system is necessary for optimum engine performance and reliability. Incorrect grounding will result in uncontrolled electrical circuit paths and in unreliable electrical circuit paths.

Uncontrolled electrical circuit paths can result in damage to main bearings, to crankshaft bearing journal surfaces, and to aluminum components.

Engines that are installed without engine-to-frame ground straps can be damaged by electrical discharge.

To ensure that the engine and the engine electrical systems function correctly, an engine-to-frame ground strap with a direct path to the battery must be used. This path may be provided by way of a direct engine ground to the frame.

All grounds should be tight and free of corrosion. The engine alternator must be grounded to the negative “-” battery terminal with a wire that is adequate to handle the full charging current of the alternator.

Product Information Section

General Information

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Model View Illustrations

The 403F-15 Engine View

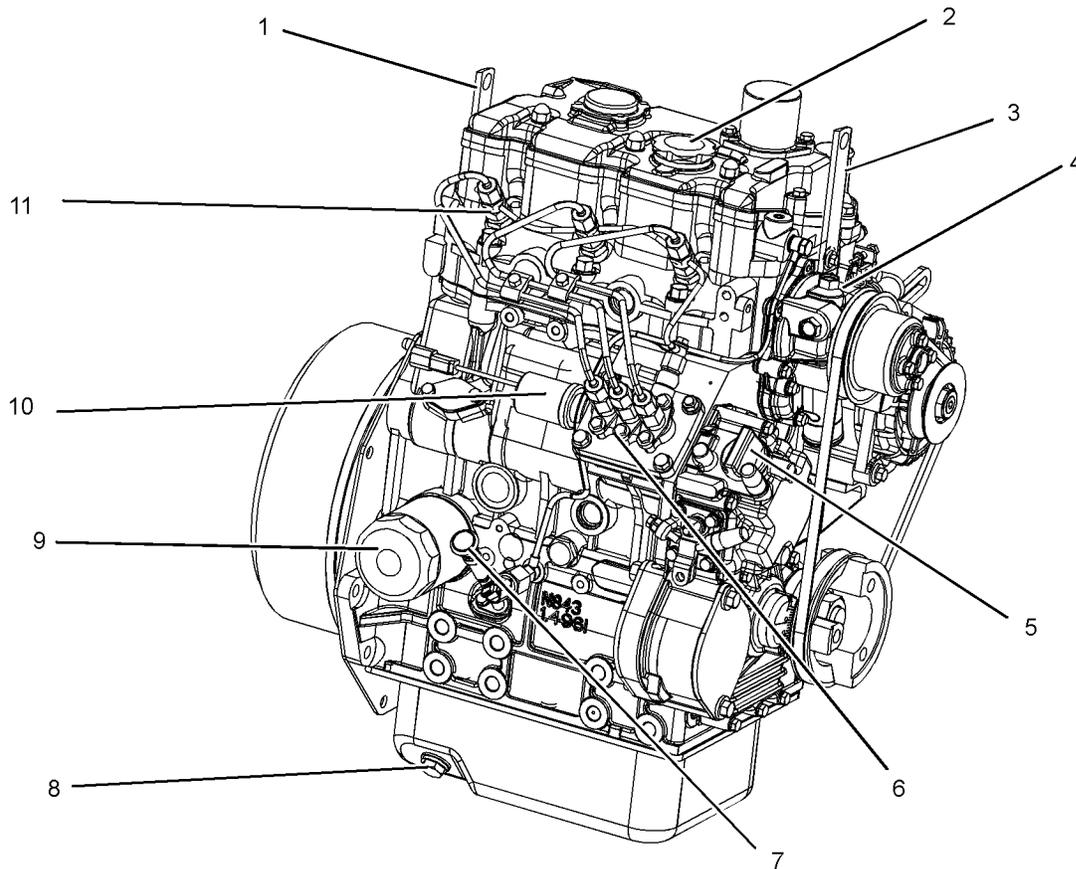


Illustration 9

g03378808

Typical example

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) Rear lifting eye | (5) Low mounted oil filler cap | (9) Oil filter |
| (2) Top oil filler cap | (6) Fuel injection pump | (10) Electronically controlled actuator |
| (3) Front lifting eye | (7) Oil gauge (Dipstick) | (11) Injector |
| (4) Water pump | (8) Oil drain plug | |

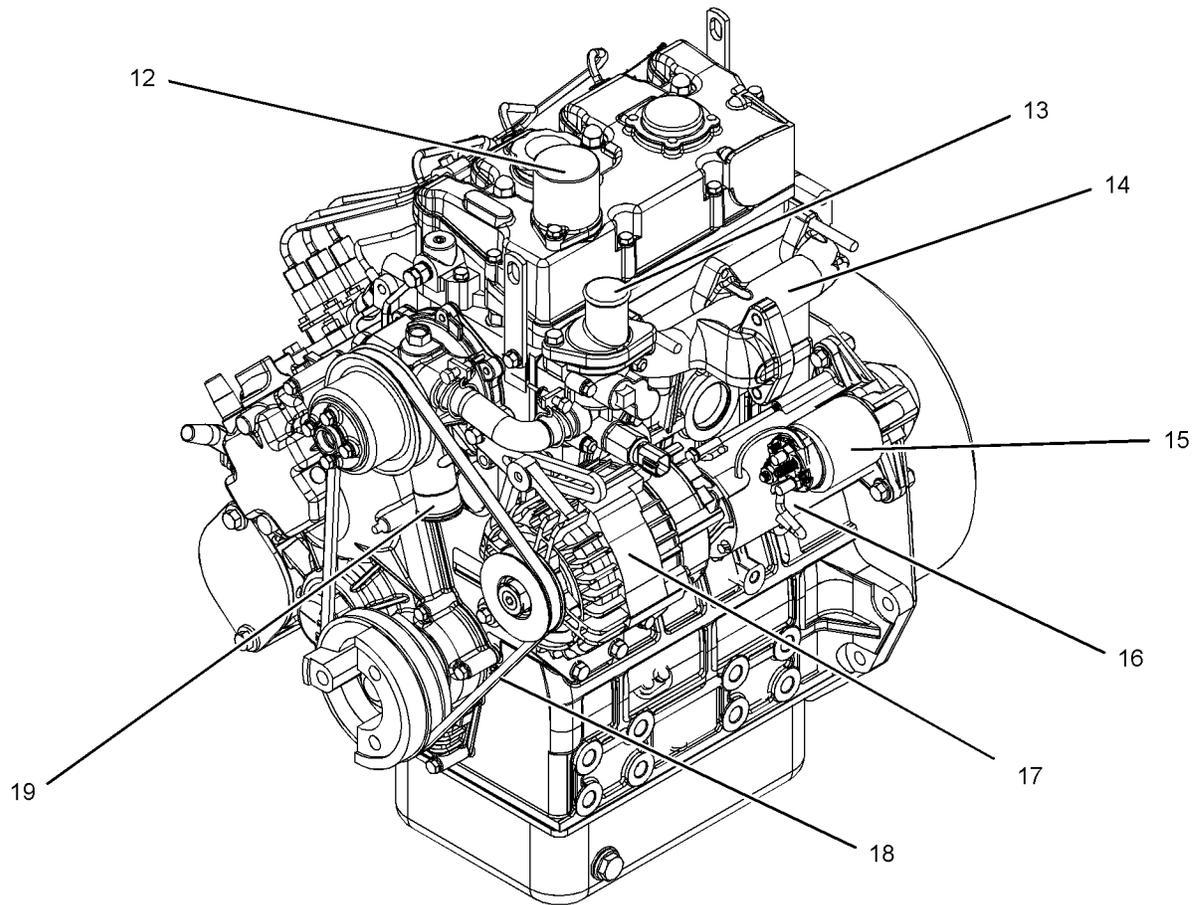


Illustration 10

g03379877

(12) Air intake
(13) Coolant outlet
(14) Exhaust manifold

(15) Solenoid for starter
(16) Starting motor
(17) Alternator

(18) Fan belt
(19) Coolant intake connection

Fuel System Components

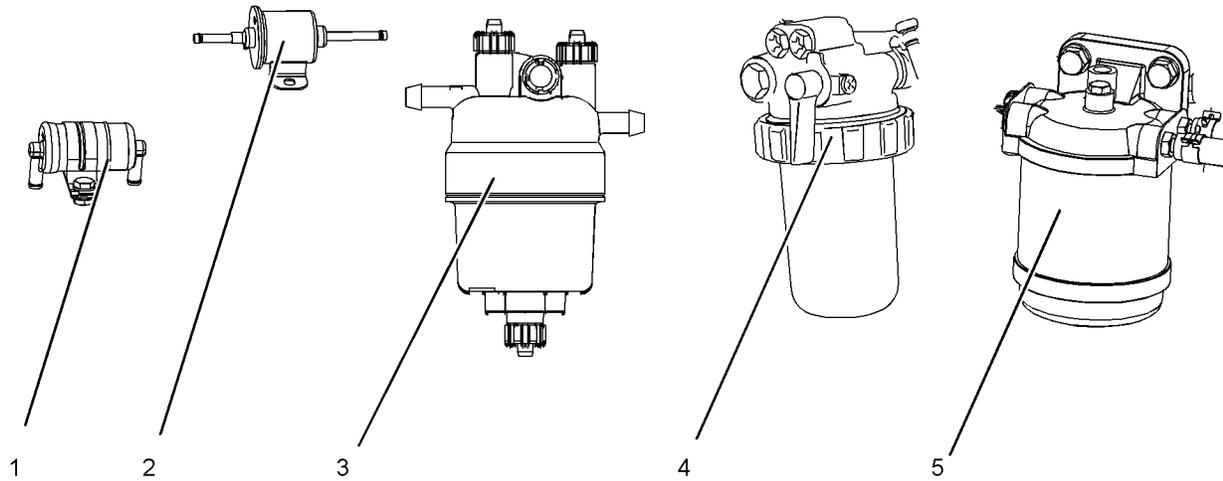


Illustration 11

g03379882

Typical examples

(1) In-line fuel filter
(2) Electric fuel pump

(3) Primary fuel filter
(4) Secondary fuel filter (element type)

(5) Secondary fuel filter

Note: The electric fuel pump is an option, engines may have a mechanical fuel lift pump installed.

Components for Electronic Control

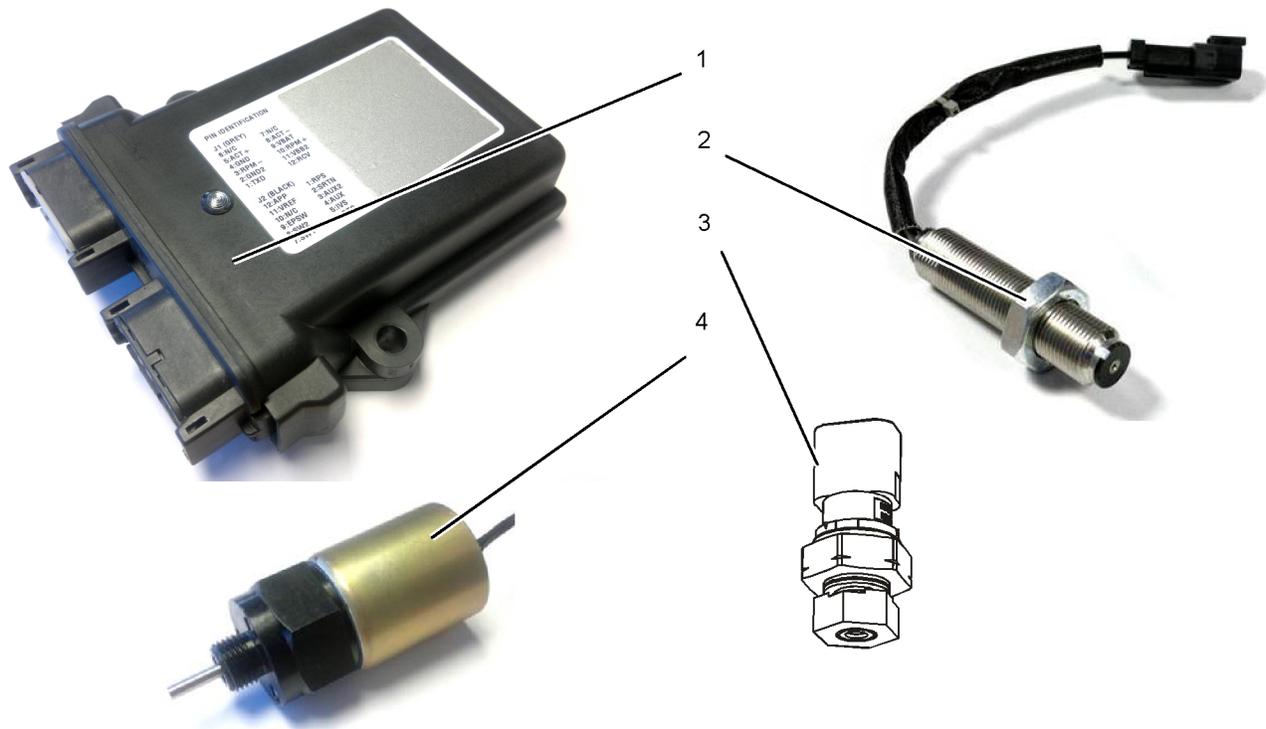


Illustration 12

g03379884

(1) Electronic Control Module (ECM)
(2) Speed sensor

(3) Atmospheric Pressure Sensor
(Barometric Pressure Sensor)

(4) Actuator

Note: Due to individual applications the atmospheric pressure sensor (3) may appear different from the illustration.

i05333638

Engine Specifications

Note: The front end of the engine is opposite the flywheel end of the engine. The left and the right sides of the engine are determined from the flywheel end. The number 1 cylinder is the front cylinder.

Product Description

There are four Perkins engines in the 400F series that are below 19Kw power band. These engines are, 402F-05, 403F-07, 403F-11, and the 403F-15. These engines have the following characteristics:

- In-Line 2 cylinder (402F-05)
- In-Line 3 cylinder (403F-07, 403F-11, and the 403F-15)
- Naturally aspirated
- Fuel Limiter
- 2 Valves in each cylinder

402F-05 Engine

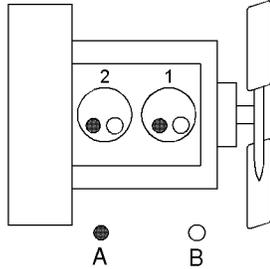


Illustration 13

g01108476

(A) Exhaust valves
(B) Inlet valves

Table 1

402F-05 Engine Specifications	
Maximum Operating Speed (rpm)	3600 rpm
Cylinders and Arrangement	In-Line 2 cylinder
Bore	67 mm (2.64 inch)
Stroke	72 mm (2.83 inch)
Displacement	0.507 L (30.939 in ³)
Aspiration	Naturally Aspirated
Compression Ratio	23.5:1
Firing Order	1-2
Rotation that is viewed from the flywheel	Counterclockwise
Valve Lash Setting (Inlet)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Valve Lash Setting (Exhaust)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Injection	Indirect

403F-07 Engine

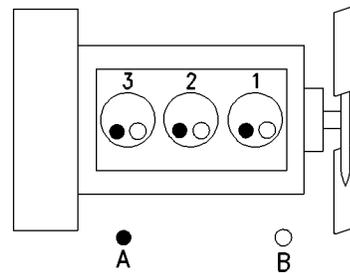


Illustration 14

g00852304

(A) Exhaust valves
(B) Inlet valves

Table 2

403F-07 Engine Specifications	
Maximum Operating Speed (rpm)	3600 rpm
Cylinders and Arrangement	In-Line 3 cylinder
Bore	67 mm (2.64 inch)
Stroke	72 mm (2.83 inch)
Displacement	0.762 L (46.500 in ³)
Aspiration	Naturally Aspirated
Compression Ratio	23.5:1
Firing Order	1-2-3
Rotation that is viewed from the flywheel	Counterclockwise
Valve Lash Setting (Inlet)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Valve Lash Setting (Exhaust)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Injection	Indirect

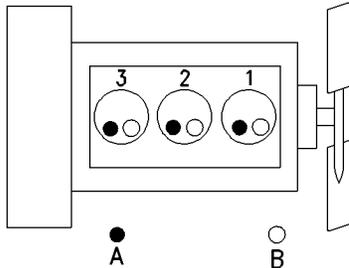
403F-11 Engine

Illustration 15

g00852304

(A) Exhaust valves
(B) Inlet valves

Table 3

403F-11 Engine Specifications	
Maximum Operating Speed (rpm)	3600 rpm
Cylinders and Arrangement	In-Line 3 cylinder
Bore	77 mm (3.03 inch)
Stroke	81 mm (3.19 inch)
Displacement	1.131 L (69.018 in ³)
Aspiration	Naturally Aspirated
Compression Ratio	23:1
Firing Order	1-2-3
Rotation that is viewed from the flywheel	Counterclockwise
Valve Lash Setting (Inlet)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Valve Lash Setting (Exhaust)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Injection	Indirect

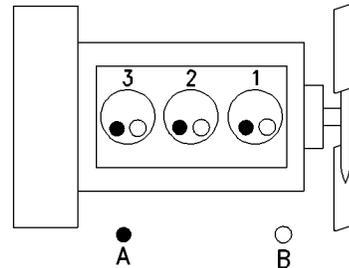
403F-15 Engine

Illustration 16

g00852304

(A) Exhaust valves
(B) Inlet valves

Table 4

403F-15 Engine Specifications	
Maximum Operating Speed (rpm)	3000 rpm
Cylinders and Arrangement	In-Line 3 cylinder
Bore	84 mm (3.31 inch)
Stroke	90 mm (3.54 inch)
Displacement	1.496 L (91.291 in ³)
Aspiration	Naturally Aspirated
Compression Ratio	22.5:1
Firing Order	1-2-3
Rotation that is viewed from the flywheel	Counterclockwise
Valve Lash Setting (Inlet)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Valve Lash Setting (Exhaust)	0.20 mm (0.008 inch)
Injection	Indirect

Product Identification Information

i05333666

Plate Locations and Film Locations

i05333660

Perkins engines are identified by a serial number. This serial number is shown on a serial number plate. The plate is mounted above the fuel injection pump on the right-hand side of the engine block.

A typical example of an engine number is EK****N000001X.

E_____ Engine family

K_____ Type of engine

****_ The list number of the engine

N_____ Country of manufacture

0_____ The first digit is a production code.

00001_____ Engine Serial Number

X_____ Year of Manufacture

Perkins dealers or Perkins distributors need all of these numbers in order to determine the components that were included with the engine. This information permits accurate identification of replacement part numbers.

Emissions Certification Film

EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION	
	PERKINS SHIBAURA ENGINES LTD.
ENGINE FAMILY	#####
POWER CATEGORY	8 ≤ KW < 19
DISPLACEMENT	1.496 Litres
EMISSION-CONTROL SYSTEM	IFI ECM
USEFUL LIFE DEFINED BY	CARB: 5 YEARS OR 3000h
DATE OF MANUFACTURE:	
THIS ENGINE CONFORMS TO 2013 U.S. EPA AND CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS FOR LARGE NON-ROAD STATIONARY COMPRESSION-IGNITION ENGINES	
EC TYPE- APPROVAL No:	
403F-15	#####

Illustration 17

g03378752

Typical example

i05335976

Reference Information

Information for the following items may be needed to order parts. Locate the information for your engine. Record the information in the appropriate space. Make a copy of this list for a record. Keep the information for future reference.

Record for Reference

Engine Model _____

Engine Serial Number _____

ECM Serial Number _____

Engine Low Idle rpm _____

Engine Full Load rpm _____

In-Line Fuel Filter _____

Primary Fuel Filter _____

Secondary Fuel Filter Element _____

Lubrication Oil Filter Element _____

Auxiliary Oil Filter Element _____

Total Lubrication System Capacity_____

Total Cooling System Capacity_____

Air Cleaner Element_____

Alternator Belt_____

Operation Section

Lifting and Storage

i05335230

Product Lifting

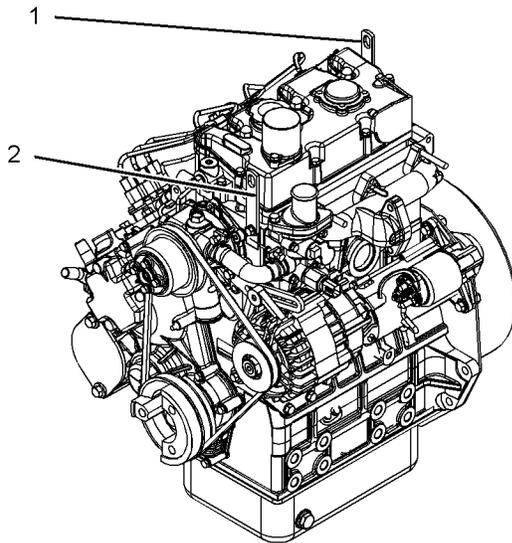


Illustration 18

g03380038

Typical example

- (1) Rear lifting eye
(2) Front lifting eye

NOTICE

Never bend the eyebolts and the brackets. Only load the eyebolts and the brackets under tension. Remember that the capacity of an eyebolt is less as the angle between the supporting members and the object becomes less than 90 degrees.

When it is necessary to remove a component at an angle, only use a link bracket that is properly rated for the weight.

Use a hoist to remove heavy components. Use an adjustable lifting beam to lift the engine. All supporting members (chains and cables) should be parallel to each other. The chains and cables should be perpendicular to the top of the object that is being lifted.

Some removals require lifting the fixtures in order to obtain correct balance and safety.

To remove the engine ONLY, use the lifting eyes that are on the engine.

Lifting eyes are designed and installed for specific engine arrangements. Alterations to the lifting eyes and/or the engine make the lifting eyes and the lifting fixtures obsolete. If alterations are made, ensure that correct lifting devices are provided. Consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for information regarding fixtures for correct engine lifting.

i05335259

Product Storage

Perkins are not responsible for damage which may occur when an engine is in storage after a period in service.

Your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor can assist in preparing the engine for extended storage periods.

Condition for Storage

The engine must be stored in a water proof building. The building must be kept at a constant temperature. Engines that are filled with Perkins ELC will have coolant protection to an ambient temperature of -36°C (-32.8°F). The engine must not be subjected to extreme variations in temperature and humidity.

Storage Period

An engine can be stored for up to 6 months provided all the recommendation are adhered to.

Storage Procedure

Keep a record of the procedure that has been completed on the engine.

Note: Do not store an engine that has biodiesel in the fuel system.

1. Ensure that the engine is clean and dry.
 - a. If the engine has been operated using biodiesel, the system must be drained and new filters installed. The fuel tank will require flushing.
 - b. Fill the fuel system with an ultra low sulfur fuel. For more information on acceptable fuels refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid recommendations". Operate the engine for 15 minutes in order to remove all biodiesel from the system.
2. Drain any water from the primary filter water separator. Ensure that the fuel tank is full.

3. The engine oil will not need to be drained in order to store the engine. Provided the correct specification of engine oil is used the engine can be stored for up to 6 months. For the correct specification of engine oil refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid recommendations".
4. Remove the fan belt from the engine.

Sealed Coolant System

Ensure that the cooling system is filled with Perkins ELC, or an antifreeze that meets ASTM D6210 specification.

Open Cooling System

Ensure that all cooling drain plugs have been opened. Allow the coolant to drain. Install the drain plugs. Place a vapor phase inhibitor into the system. The coolant system must be sealed once the vapor phase inhibitor has been introduced. The effect of the vapor phase inhibitor will be lost if the cooling system is open to the atmosphere.

For maintenance procedures ref to this Operation and Maintenance Manual.

Monthly Checks

The crankshaft must be rotated in order to change the spring loading on the valve train. Rotate the crankshaft more than 180 degrees. Visibly check for damage or corrosion to the engine.

Ensure that the engine is covered completely before storage. Log the procedure in the record for the engine.

Features and Controls

i05336041

Gauges and Indicators

Your engine may not have the same gauges or all of the gauges that are described. For more information about the gauge package, see the OEM information.

Gauges provide indications of engine performance. Ensure that the gauges are in good working order. Determine the normal operating range by observing the gauges over a period of time.

Noticeable changes in gauge readings indicate potential gauge or engine problems. Problems may also be indicated by gauge readings that change even if the readings are within specifications. Determine and correct the cause of any significant change in the readings. Consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for assistance.

NOTICE

If no oil pressure is indicated, STOP the engine. If maximum coolant temperature is exceeded, STOP the engine. Engine damage can result.



Engine Oil Pressure – The oil pressure should be greatest after a cold engine is started. The typical engine oil pressure with SAE10W30 is 207 to 413 kPa (30 to 60 psi) at rated rpm.

A lower oil pressure is normal at low idle. If the load is stable and the gauge reading changes, perform the following procedure:

1. Remove the load.
2. Reduce engine speed to low idle.
3. Check and maintain the oil level.



Jacket Water Coolant Temperature – Typical temperature range is 71 to 96°C (160 to 205°F). The maximum allowable temperature with the pressurized cooling system at 90 kPa (13 psi) is 125° C (257° F). Higher temperatures may occur under certain conditions. The water temperature reading may vary according to load. The reading should never exceed the boiling point for the pressurized system that is being used.

If the engine is operating above the normal range and steam becomes apparent, perform the following procedure:

1. Reduce the load and the engine rpm.

2. Inspect the cooling system for leaks.
3. Determine if the engine must be shut down immediately or if the engine can be cooled by reducing the load.



Tachometer – This gauge indicates engine speed (rpm). When the throttle controller is moved to the full throttle position without load, the engine is running at high idle. The engine is running at the full load rpm when the throttle controller is at the full throttle position with maximum rated load.

NOTICE

To help prevent engine damage, never exceed the high idle rpm. Overspeeding can result in serious damage to the engine. The engine can be operated at high idle without damage, but should never be allowed to exceed high idle rpm.



Ammeter – This gauge indicates the amount of charge or discharge in the battery charging circuit. Operation of the indicator should be to the right side of “0” (zero).



Fuel Level – This gauge indicates the fuel level in the fuel tank. The fuel level gauge operates when the “START/STOP” switch is in the “ON” position.



Service Hour Meter – The gauge indicates operating time of the engine.

Indicators and Lamps

The following indicator lamps can be installed, for more information refer to the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)

- Shutdown lamp
- Warning lamp
- Low-pressure oil lamp

A multi function lamp is installed on the electric control module.

i05336105

Monitoring System

NOTICE

The Engine Monitoring System is not a guarantee against catastrophic failures. Programmed delays and derate schedules are designed to minimize false alarms and provide time for the operator to stop the engine.

The following parameters are monitored:

- Coolant temperature
- Oil pressure
- Engine speed
- Atmospheric pressure (Barometric pressure)

The coolant temperature, oil pressure, and the engine speed can trigger an engine shutdown.

- Atmospheric pressure (Barometric pressure) can trigger an engine de-rate.

The atmospheric pressure sensor (Barometric pressure sensor) can de-rate the engine. Operating the engine and increasing the altitude will de-rate the engine in accordance with emission regulations. The start of the de-rate will be determined by the flash file that is installed.

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Overspeed

- 402F-05 _____3600 Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)
- 403F-07 _____3600 RPM
- 403F-11 _____3600 RPM
- 403F-15 _____3000 RPM

The overspeed is plus 700 RPM above the given speed for engines shown.

i05336173

Sensors and Electrical Components

The following sensors or switches are installed on the 402F-05, 403F-07, 403F-11, and the 403F-15 engines:

- Oil pressure sensor
- Coolant temperature sensor
- Atmospheric pressure sensor (Barometric pressure sensor)
- Speed sensor
- Throttle actuator

Features and Controls

Sensors and Electrical Components

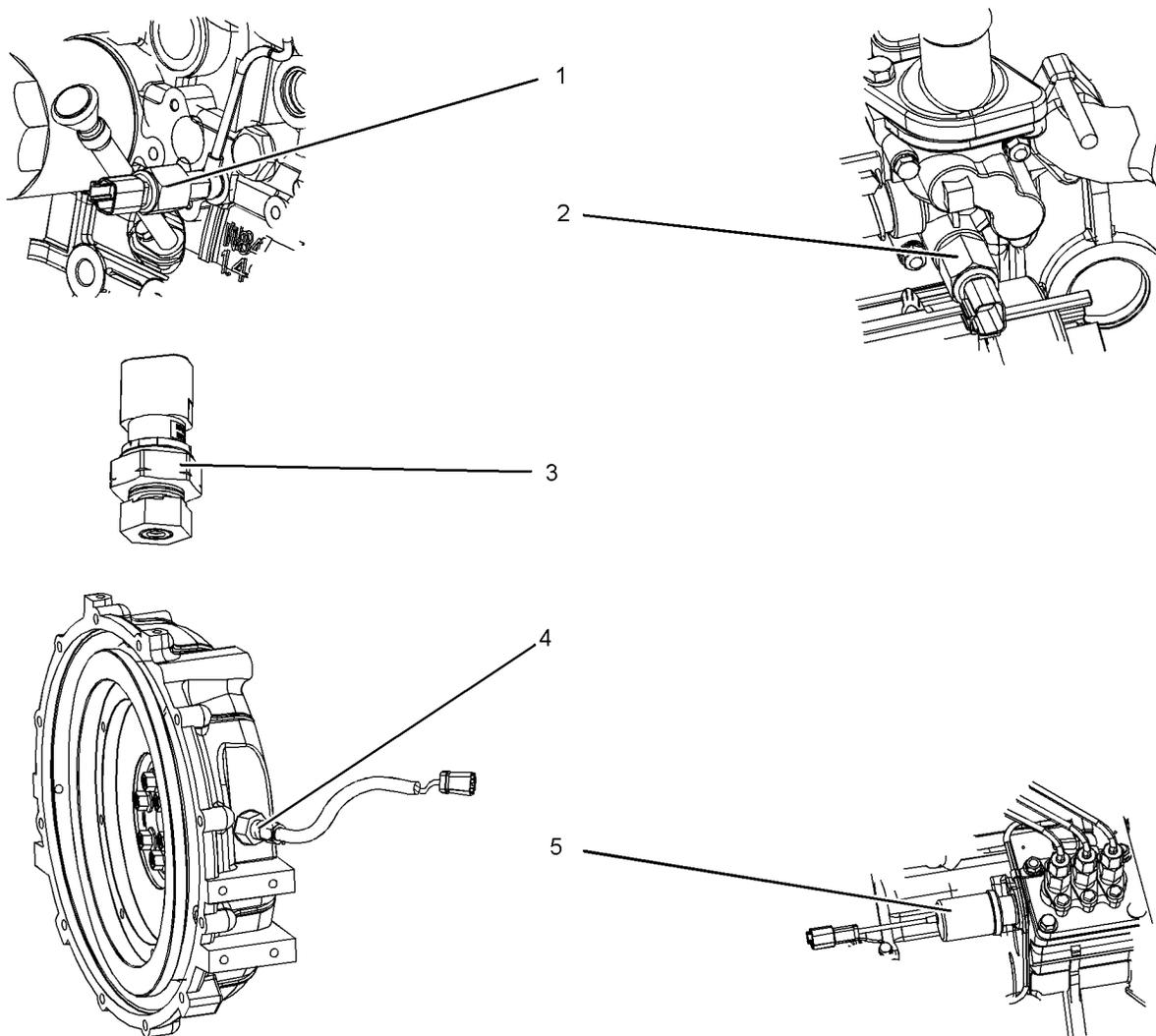


Illustration 19

g03381125

Typical examples

(1) Oil pressure sensor
(2) Coolant temperature sensor

(3) Atmosphere pressure sensor (Barometric pressure sensor)

(4) Speed sensor
(5) Throttle actuator

Note: Due to individual applications the atmosphere pressure sensor (3) may appear different from the illustration.

Electrical components install on the 402F-05, 403F-07, 403F-11, and the 403F-15 engines:

- Alternator
- Starting motor
- Glow plugs
- Electronic control governor (Location will depend on the application)
- Electric fuel pump

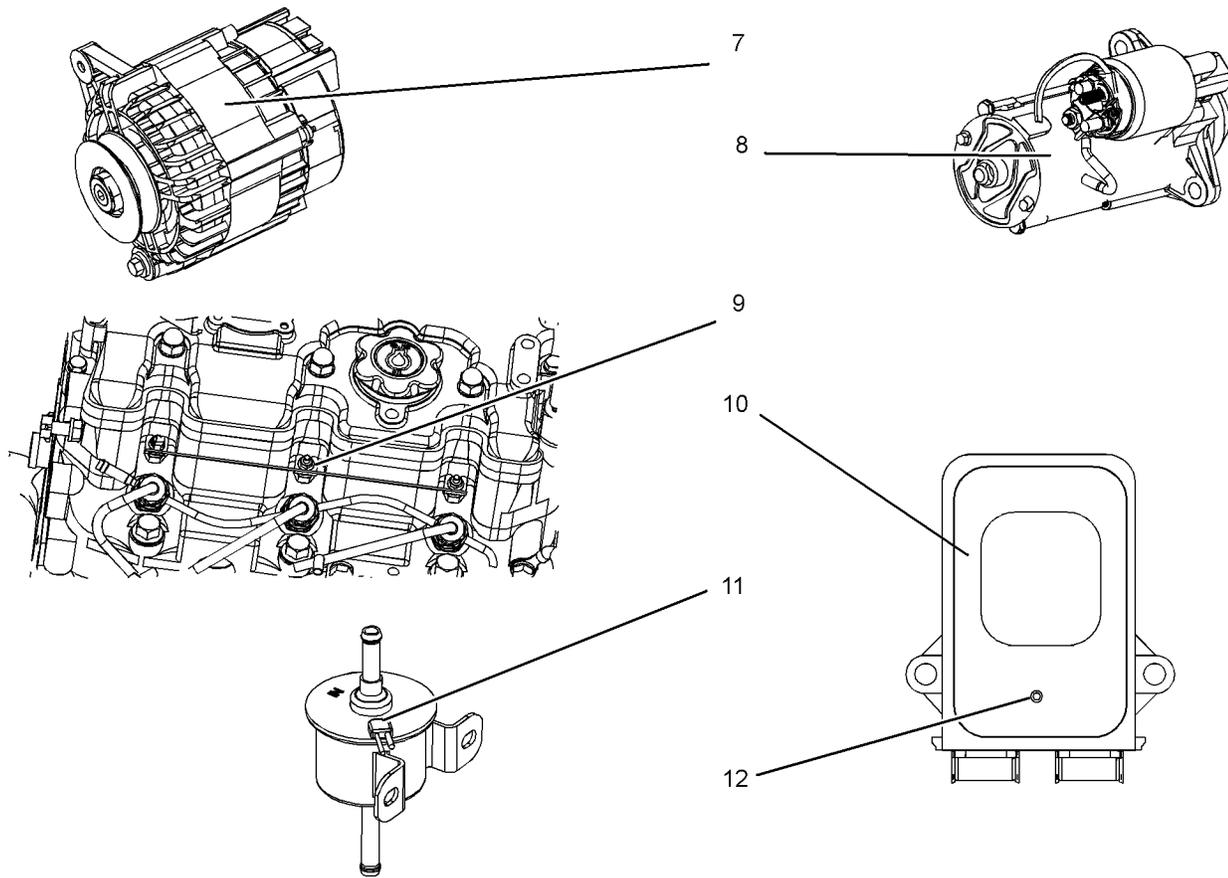


Illustration 20

g03381126

Typical examples

(7) Alternator
(8) Starting motor

(9) Glow plugs
(10) Electronic control model (Controller)

(11) Fuel pump
(12) Multi function lamp

When the keyswitch is in the OFF position, the multi function lamp will not be illuminated. With the keyswitch in the ON position the multi function lamp will flash once. The flash will indicate that the system is powered and ready for operation.

The multi function lamp can be used as a diagnostic lamp. For information as a diagnostic lamp refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Diagnostic Lamp".

Engine Diagnostics

i05339798

Self-Diagnostics

The electronic engines can perform a self-diagnostics test. When the system detects an active problem, a diagnostic lamp is activated. This lamp is a multi function lamp that is located on the electronic control module. The lamp will flash a code that will give an indication of the fault. For more information on the flash codes, refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Diagnostic Flash Code Retrieval".

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Diagnostic Lamp

The multi function lamp on the electronic control module can operate as a diagnostic lamp. The diagnostic function is used to indicate the existence of an active fault. The active fault is transmitted as a flash code.

For information on flash codes refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Diagnostic Flash Code Retrieval".

i05339103

Diagnostic Flash Code Retrieval

The multi function lamp will flash a two-digit code in a given sequence in order to show the flash code diagnostic message. By counting the number of flashes in a given sequence you can determine the flash code.

After the flash code as finished, the flash code sequence will continual to be repeated. If a second flash code has been activated, then the system will repeat both codes in the given sequence.

Four short flashes will indicate a flash code of 04. Three long flashes of one second each followed by one short flash will indicate a flash code of 31.

If there is more than one code to be indicated, the system will flash the first code then after a delay interval the next code is flashed.

Table 5

Flash Codes with Key ON (Engine not in Operation)			
Flash Code	Description	Engine status	Operator Action
13	Oil pressure switch malfunction. Disconnection of Oil pressure switch. Disconnection of Oil pressure harness.	Engine will start, but the engine will shut down after 180 seconds	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.
22	Pressure sensor malfunction. Disconnection of Pressure sensor connector. Disconnection of Pressure sensor harness.	Engine will start, but the engine go to limp home mode.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.
33	Actuator position sensor malfunction. Disconnection of Actuator position sensor connector. Disconnection of Actuator position sensor harness.	Engine will start, but the engine go to limp home mode.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.
04	Actuator drive malfunction. Disconnection of Speed sensor connector. Disconnection of Speed sensor harness.	Engine will not start.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

Table 6

Flash Codes During Engine Cranking			
Flash Code	Description	Engine status	Operator Action
13	Speed sensor malfunction. Disconnection of Speed sensor connector. Disconnection of Speed sensor harness.	Engine will not start.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

Table 7

Flash Codes with Engine in Operation			
Flash Code	Description	Engine status	Operator Action
31	Oil pressure decline. Weak signal from oil pressure switch. Short-circuiting.	Engine will go to limp home mode but the engine may shut down.	Check engine oil. ⁽¹⁾ Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.
22	Pressure sensor malfunction. Disconnection of Pressure sensor connector. Disconnection of Pressure sensor harness.	The engine will go into limp home mode.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.
33	Actuator position sensor malfunction. Disconnection of Actuator position sensor connector. Disconnection of Actuator position sensor harness.	The engine will go into limp home mode.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

(continued)

Engine Diagnostics
Diagnostic Flash Code Retrieval

(Table 7, contd)

04	Actuator drive malfunction. Disconnection of Speed sensor connector. Disconnection of Speed sensor harness.	The engine will shut down.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.
15	Speed sensor malfunction. Disconnection of Speed sensor connector. Disconnection of Speed sensor harness.	The engine will go into limp home mode.	Check harness connection. If the fault remains contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

(1) Checking engine oil is part of the daily engine check. Operating an engine with a low level of engine oil can damage your engine.

For more information on diagnostic messages and diagnostic tools contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

Engine Starting

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Before Starting Engine

Perform the required daily maintenance and other periodic maintenance before the engine is started. Inspect the engine compartment. This inspection can help prevent major repairs at a later date. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Maintenance Interval Schedule" for more information.

- Ensure that the engine has an adequate fuel supply.
- Open the fuel supply valve (if equipped).

If the engine has not been started for several weeks, fuel may have drained from the fuel system. Air may have entered the filter housing. Also, when fuel filters have been changed, some air pockets will be trapped in the engine. In these instances, prime the fuel system. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System - Prime" for more information on priming the fuel system. Also, check that the fuel specification is correct and that the fuel condition is correct. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel Recommendations".

WARNING

Engine exhaust contains products of combustion which may be harmful to your health. Always start and operate the engine in a well ventilated area and, if in an enclosed area, vent the exhaust to the outside.

- Do not start the engine or move any of the controls if there is a "DO NOT OPERATE" warning tag or similar warning tag attached to the start switch or to the controls.
- Reset all of the shutoffs or alarm components.
- Ensure that any driven equipment has been disengaged. Minimize electrical loads or remove any electrical loads.

Starting the Engine

WARNING

Do not use aerosol types of starting aids such as ether. Such use could result in an explosion and personal injury.

Note: Do not adjust the engine speed control during start-up. The electronic control module (ECM) will control the engine speed during start-up.

1. Disengage any equipment that is driven by the engine.
2. Turn the keyswitch to the RUN position. Check that the multi function lamp on the ECM.
3. If the lamp flashes once only, the engine can be started normally. If the lamp flashes again, then a fault has been detected. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Diagnostic Flash Code Retrieval" for more information.
4. During cold weather the keyswitch will need to be in the run position for a time period in order to allow the glow plug operation. Some systems will have a wait to start lamp. The wait to start lamp must be extinguished before starting the engine. Refer to the original equipment manufacture for information on how to start an engine in cold weather.

Note: The ambient weather condition will determine the amount of time the glow plugs will require. If the engine is warm, heat from the glow plugs will not be required to start the engine.

NOTICE

Do not engage the starting motor when flywheel is turning. Do not start the engine under load.

If the engine fails to start within 30 seconds, release the starter switch or button and wait two minutes to allow the starting motor to cool before attempting to start the engine again.

5. Turn the keyswitch in order to operate the starter motor, and allow the engine to crank. After the engine has started, allow the keyswitch to return to the RUN position.

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Starting with Jump Start Cables

WARNING

Improper jump start cable connections can cause an explosion resulting in personal injury.

Prevent sparks near the batteries. Sparks could cause vapors to explode. Do not allow jump start cable ends to contact each other or the engine.

NOTICE

Using a battery source with the same voltage as the electric starting motor. Use ONLY equal voltage for jump starting. The use of higher voltage will damage the electrical system.

Do not reverse the battery cables. The alternator can be damaged. Attach ground cable last and remove first.

Turn all electrical accessories OFF before attaching the jump start cables.

Ensure that the main power switch is in the OFF position before attaching the jump start cables to the engine being started.

1. Turn the start switch on the stalled engine to the OFF position. Turn off all the engines accessories.
2. Connect one positive end of the jump-start cable to the positive cable terminal of the discharged battery. Connect the other positive end of the jump-start cable to the positive cable terminal of the electrical source.
3. Connect one negative end of the jump-start cable to the negative cable terminal of the electrical source. Connect the other negative end of the jump-start cable to the engine block or to the chassis ground. This procedure helps to prevent potential sparks from igniting the combustible gases that are produced by some batteries.

Note: The engine electronic control module must be powered before the starting motor is operated or damage can occur.

4. Start the engine in the normal operating procedure. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Starting the Engine".

5. Immediately after the engine is started, disconnect the jump-start cables in reverse order.

After jump starting, the alternator may not be able to fully recharge batteries that are severely discharged. The batteries must be replaced or charged to the proper voltage with a battery charger after the engine is stopped.

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After Starting Engine

Note: In temperatures from 0 to 60°C (32 to 140°F), the warm-up time is approximately three minutes. In temperatures below 0°C (32°F), additional warm-up time may be required.

When the engine idles during warm-up, observe the following conditions:

- Check for any fluid or for any air leaks at idle rpm and at one-half full rpm (no load on the engine) before operating the engine under load. This is not possible in some applications.
- Operate the engine at low idle until all systems achieve operating temperatures. Check all gauges during the warm-up period.

Note: Gauge readings should be observed and the data should be recorded frequently while the engine is operating. Comparing the data over time will help to determine normal readings for each gauge. Comparing data over time will also help detect abnormal operating developments. Significant changes in the readings should be investigated.

Engine Operation

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Engine Operation

General Engine Operation

Correct operation and maintenance are key factors in obtaining the maximum life and economy of the engine. If the directions in the Operation and Maintenance Manual are followed, costs can be minimized and engine service life can be maximized.

Check that there are no flash codes active. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Diagnostic Flash Code Retrieval" for more information.

The engine can be operated at the rated rpm after the engine reaches operating temperature. The engine will reach normal operating temperature sooner during a low engine speed (rpm) and during a low-power demand. This procedure is more effective than idling the engine at no load. The engine should reach operating temperature in a few minutes.

Gauge readings should be observed and the data should be recorded frequently while the engine is operating. Comparing the data over time will help to determine normal readings for each gauge. Comparing data over time will also help detect abnormal operating developments. Significant changes in the readings should be investigated.

Engine Operation and Altitude

In accordance with emissions regulation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency the engine power and emission will be reduced the higher the altitude that the engine is operated.

i05339949

Fuel Conservation Practices

The efficiency of the engine can affect the fuel economy. Perkins' design and technology in manufacturing provides maximum fuel efficiency in all applications. Follow the recommended procedures in order to attain optimum performance for the life of the engine.

- Avoid spilling fuel.

Fuel expands when the fuel is warmed up. The fuel may overflow from the fuel tank. Inspect fuel lines for leaks. Repair the fuel lines, as needed.

- Be aware of the properties of the different fuels. Use only the recommended fuels. Refer to the Operations and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel Recommendations" for further information.

- Avoid unnecessary idling.

Shut off the engine rather than idle for long periods of time.

- Observe the service indicator frequently. Keep the air cleaner elements clean.
- Maintain a good electrical system.

One faulty battery cell will overwork the alternator. This fault will consume excess power and excess fuel.

- The belt should be in good condition.
- Ensure that all of the connections of the hoses are tight. The connections should not leak.
- Ensure that the driven equipment is in good working order.
- Cold engines consume excess fuel. Utilize heat from the jacket water system and the exhaust system, when possible. Keep cooling system components clean and keep cooling system components in good repair. Never operate the engine without water temperature regulators. All of these items will help maintain operating temperatures.

Cold Weather Operation

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Cold Weather Operation

Perkins Diesel Engines can operate effectively in cold weather. During cold weather, the starting and the operation of the diesel engine is dependent on the following items:

- The type of fuel that is used
- The viscosity of the engine oil
- The operation of the glow plugs
- Battery condition

This section will cover the following information:

- Potential problems that are caused by cold-weather operation
- Suggest steps which can be taken in order to minimize starting problems and operating problems when the ambient air temperature is between 0° to -40 °C (32° to 40 °F).

The operation and maintenance of an engine in freezing temperatures is complex . This complexity is because of the following conditions:

- Weather conditions
- Engine applications

Recommendations from your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor are based on past proven practices. The information that is contained in this section provides guidelines for cold-weather operation.

Hints for Cold Weather Operation

- If the engine will start, operate the engine until a minimum operating temperature of 80° C (176° F) is achieved. Achieving operating temperature will help prevent the intake valves and exhaust valves from sticking.
- The cooling system and the lubrication system for the engine do not lose heat immediately upon shutdown. This means that an engine can be shut down for a period and the engine can still have the ability to start readily.
- Install the correct specification of engine lubricant before the beginning of cold weather. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" for the recommended viscosity of oil.
- Check all rubber parts (hoses, fan drive belts,) weekly.
- Check all electrical wiring and connections for any fraying or damaged insulation.
- Keep all batteries fully charged and warm by ensuring that the engine is allowed to operated at normal operating temperature.
- Fill the fuel tank at the end of each shift.
- Check the air cleaners and the air intake daily. Check the air intake more often when you operate in snow.
- Ensure that the glow plugs are in working order.

WARNING

Personal injury or property damage can result from alcohol or starting fluids.

Alcohol or starting fluids are highly flammable and toxic and if improperly stored could result in injury or property damage.

WARNING

Do not use aerosol types of starting aids such as ether. Such use could result in an explosion and personal injury.

- For jump starting with cables in cold weather, refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Starting with Jump Start Cables." for instructions.

Viscosity of the Engine Lubrication Oil

Correct engine oil viscosity is essential. Oil viscosity affects lubrication properties and wear protection that the oil provides for the engine. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" for the recommended viscosity of oil.

Recommendations for the Coolant

Provide cooling system protection for the lowest expected outside temperature. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" for the recommended coolant mixture.

In cold weather, check the coolant often for the correct glycol concentration in order to ensure adequate freeze protection.

Engine Block Heaters

Engine block heaters (if equipped) heat the engine jacket water that surrounds the combustion chambers. This heat provides the following functions:

- Startability is improved.
- Warm up time is reduced.

An electric block heater can be activated once the engine is stopped. A block heater can be 110 V dc or 240 V dc. The output can be 750/1000W. Consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for more information.

Idling the Engine

When idling after the engine is started in cold weather, increase the engine rpm from 1000 to 1200 rpm. This idling will warm up the engine more quickly. Maintaining an elevated low idle speed for extended periods will be easier with the installation of a hand throttle. The engine should not be "raced" in order to speed up the warm-up process.

While the engine is idling, the application of a light load (parasitic load) will assist in achieving the minimum operating temperature. The minimum operating temperature is 80° C (176° F).

Recommendations for Coolant Warm Up

Warm up an engine that has cooled below normal operating temperatures due to inactivity. This warm-up should be performed before the engine is returned to full operation. During operation in very cold temperature conditions, damage to engine valve mechanisms can result from engine operation for short intervals. This damage can happen if the engine is started and the engine is stopped many times without being operated in order to warm up completely.

When the engine is operated below normal operating temperatures, fuel and oil are not completely burned in the combustion chamber. This fuel and oil causes soft carbon deposits to form on the valve stems. Generally, the deposits do not cause problems and the deposits are burned off during operation at normal engine operating temperatures.

When starting and stopping an engine many times without being operated in order to warm up completely, the carbon deposits become thicker. This starting and stopping can cause the following problems:

- Valves become stuck.
- Pushrods may become bent.
- Other damage to valve train components can result.

When an engine is started, the engine must be operated until the coolant temperature is 80° C (176° F) minimum. Carbon deposits on the valve stems will be kept at a minimum and the free operation of the valves and the valve components will be maintained.

The engine must be thoroughly warmed in order to keep other engine parts in better condition. The service life of the engine will be generally extended. Lubrication will be improved. There will be less acid and less sludge in the oil. This condition will provide longer service life for the engine bearings, the piston rings, and other parts. However, limit unnecessary idle time to 10 minutes in order to reduce wear and unnecessary fuel consumption.

The Water Temperature Regulator and Insulated Heater Lines

The engine is equipped with a water temperature regulator. When the engine coolant is below the correct operating temperature, jacket water circulates through the engine cylinder block and into the engine cylinder head. The coolant then returns to the cylinder block via an internal passage that bypasses the valve of the coolant temperature regulator. This return ensures that coolant flows around the engine under cold operating conditions. The water temperature regulator begins to open when the engine jacket water has reached the correct minimum operating temperature. As the jacket water coolant temperature rises above the minimum operating temperature, the water temperature regulator opens further allowing more coolant through the radiator to dissipate excess heat.

The progressive opening of the water temperature regulator operates the progressive closing of the bypass passage between the cylinder block and head. This action ensures maximum coolant flow to the radiator in order to achieve maximum heat dissipation.

Note: Do not restrict the air flow. Restriction of the air flow can damage the fuel system. Perkins discourages the use of all air flow restriction devices such as radiator shutters. Restriction of the air flow can result in the following: high exhaust temperatures, power loss, excessive fan usage and reduction in fuel economy.

A cab heater is beneficial in very cold weather. The feed from the engine and the return lines from the cab should be insulated in order to reduce heat loss to the outside air.

Recommendation for Crankcase Breather Protection

Crankcase ventilation gases contain a large quantity of water vapor. This water vapor can freeze in cold ambient conditions and can plug or damage the crankcase ventilation system. If the engine is operated in temperatures below -25°C (-13°F), measures must be taken to prevent freezing and plugging of the breather system. In extreme weather conditions insulating the breather hose will help to protect the system.

Consult with your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for the recommended breather components for operation from -25° to -40°C (-13° to -72°F).

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Fuel and the Effect from Cold Weather

Note: Only use grades of fuel that are recommended by Perkins. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations".

The following fuels can be used in this series of engine.

- Group 1
- Group 2
- Group 3
- Special Fuels

Perkins prefer only Group 1 and Group 2 fuels for use in this series of engines.

Group 1 fuels are the preferred group of fuels for general use by Perkins. Group 1 fuels maximize engine life and engine performance. Group 1 fuels are usually less available than Group 2 fuels. Frequently, Group 1 fuels are not available in colder climates during the winter.

Note: Group 2 fuels must have a maximum wear scar of 650 micrometers (HFRR to ISO 12156-1).

Group 2 fuels are considered acceptable for issues of warranty. This group of fuels may reduce the life of the engine, the engines maximum power, and the engines fuel efficiency.

When Group 2 diesel fuels are used, the following components provide a means of minimizing problems in cold weather:

- Glow plugs
- Engine coolant heaters, which may be an Original Equipment Manufacture (OEM) option
- Fuel heaters, which may be an OEM option
- Fuel line insulation, which may be an OEM option

There are three major differences between Group 1 fuels and Group 2 fuels. Group 1 fuels have the following different characteristics to Group 2 fuels.

- A lower cloud point
- A lower pour point
- A higher energy per unit volume of fuel

Note: Group 3 fuels reduce the life of the engine. The use of Group 3 fuels is not covered by the Perkins warranty.

Group 3 fuels include Low Temperature Fuels and Aviation Kerosene Fuels.

Special fuels include Biofuel.

The cloud point is a temperature that allows wax crystals to form in the fuel. These crystals can cause the fuel filters to plug.

The pour point is the temperature when diesel fuel will thicken. The diesel fuel becomes more resistant to flow through fuel lines, fuel filters, and fuel pumps.

Be aware of these facts when diesel fuel is purchased. Consider the average ambient air temperature for the engines application. Engines that are fueled in one climate may not operate well if the engines are moved to another climate. Problems can result due to changes in temperature.

Before troubleshooting for low power or for poor performance in the winter, check the fuel for waxing.

Low temperature fuels may be available for engine operation at temperatures below 0°C (32°F). These fuels limit the formation of wax in the fuel at low temperatures.

For more information on cold-weather operation, refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Cold Weather Operation and Fuel Related Components in Cold Weather".

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Fuel Related Components in Cold Weather

Fuel Tanks

Condensation can form in partially filled fuel tanks. Top off the fuel tanks after you operate the engine.

Fuel tanks should contain some provision for draining water and sediment from the bottom of the tanks. Some fuel tanks use supply pipes that allow water and sediment to settle below the end of the fuel supply pipe.

Some fuel tanks use supply lines that take fuel directly from the bottom of the tank. If the engine is equipped with this system, regular maintenance of the fuel system filter is important.

Drain the water and sediment from any fuel storage tank at the following intervals: weekly, oil changes and refueling of the fuel tank. This procedure will help prevent water and/or sediment from being pumped from the fuel storage tank and into the engine fuel tank.

Fuel Filters

The engine must have an in-line fuel filter installed between the fuel tank and the electric operated fuel lift pump. After you change the fuel filter, always prime the fuel system in order to remove air bubbles from the fuel system. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual in the Maintenance Section for more information on priming the fuel system.

Fuel Heaters

Fuel heaters help to prevent fuel filters from plugging in cold weather due to waxing.

For further information on fuel heaters, consult your Perkins dealer or distributor.

Engine Stopping

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Stopping the Engine

NOTICE

Stopping the engine immediately after it has been working under load, can result in overheating and accelerated wear of the engine components.

Avoid accelerating the engine prior to shutting it down.

Avoiding hot engine shutdowns will maximize turbo-charger shaft and bearing life.

Note: Individual applications will have different control systems. Ensure that the shutoff procedures are understood. Use the following general guidelines in order to stop the engine.

1. Remove the load from the engine. Reduce the engine speed (rpm) to low idle. Allow the engine to idle for five minutes in order to cool the engine.
2. Stop the engine after the cool down period according to the shutoff system on the engine and turn the ignition key switch to the OFF position. If necessary, refer to the instructions that are provided by the OEM.

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Emergency Stopping

NOTICE

Emergency shutoff controls are for EMERGENCY use ONLY. DO NOT use emergency shutoff devices or controls for normal stopping procedure.

The OEM may have equipped the application with an emergency stop button. For more information about the emergency stop button, refer to the OEM information.

Ensure that any components for the external system that support the engine operation are secured after the engine is stopped.

After Stopping Engine

Note: Before you check the engine oil, do not operate the engine for at least 10 minutes in order to allow the engine oil to return to the oil pan.

- Check the crankcase oil level. Maintain the oil level between the “MIN” mark and the “MAX” mark on the engine oil level gauge.
 - If necessary, perform minor adjustments. Repair any leaks and tighten any loose bolts.
 - If the engine is equipped with a service hour meter, note the reading. Perform the maintenance that is in the Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Maintenance Interval Schedule”.
 - Fill the fuel tank in order to help prevent accumulation of moisture in the fuel. Do not overfill the fuel tank.
-

NOTICE

Only use antifreeze/coolant mixtures recommended in the Refill Capacities and Recommendations topic that is in this Operation and Maintenance Manual. Failure to do so can cause engine damage.

- Allow the engine to cool. Check the coolant level.
- If freezing temperatures are expected, check the coolant for correct antifreeze protection. The cooling system must be protected against freezing to the lowest expected outside temperature. Add the correct coolant/water mixture, if necessary.
- Perform all required periodic maintenance on all driven equipment. This maintenance is outlined in the instructions from the OEM.

Maintenance Section

Refill Capacities

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Refill Capacities

Lubrication System

The refill capacities for the engine crankcase reflect the approximate capacity of the crankcase or sump plus standard oil filters. Auxiliary oil filter systems will require additional oil. Refer to the OEM specifications for the capacity of the auxiliary oil filter. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Maintenance Section" for more information on Lubricant Specifications.

402F-05 Engine

Table 8

402F-05 Engine Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Minimum	Maximum
Crankcase Oil Sump ⁽¹⁾	1.61 L (1.7 qt)	2.01 L (2.1 qt)
Total Lubrication System ⁽²⁾		

- (1) These values are the approximate capacities for the crankcase oil sump which includes the standard factory installed oil filters. Engines with auxiliary oil filters will require additional oil. Refer to the OEM specifications for the capacity of the auxiliary oil filter.
- (2) The Total Lubrication System includes the capacity for the Crankcase Oil Sump plus the capacity of factory installed oil filters and other filters added to the lubrication system. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Lubrication System in this row.

403F-07 Engine

Table 9

403F-07 Engine Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Minimum	Maximum
Crankcase Oil Sump ⁽¹⁾	2.35 L (2.5 qt)	3.05 L (3.2 qt)
Total Lubrication System ⁽²⁾		

(continued)

(Table 9, contd)

- (1) These values are the approximate capacities for the crankcase oil sump which includes the standard factory installed oil filters. Engines with auxiliary oil filters will require additional oil. Refer to the OEM specifications for the capacity of the auxiliary oil filter.
- (2) The Total Lubrication System includes the capacity for the Crankcase Oil Sump plus the capacity of factory installed oil filters and other filters added to the lubrication system. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Lubrication System in this row.

403F-11 Engine

Table 10

403F-11 Engine Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Minimum	Maximum
Crankcase Oil Sump ⁽¹⁾	3.4 L (3.6 qt)	4.4 L (4.7 qt)
Total Lubrication System ⁽²⁾		

- (1) These values are the approximate capacities for the crankcase oil sump which includes the standard factory installed oil filters. Engines with auxiliary oil filters will require additional oil. Refer to the OEM specifications for the capacity of the auxiliary oil filter.
- (2) The Total Lubrication System includes the capacity for the Crankcase Oil Sump plus the capacity of factory installed oil filters and other filters added to the lubrication system. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Lubrication System in this row.

403F-15 Engines

Table 11

403F-15 Engines Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Minimum	Maximum
Crankcase Oil Sump ⁽¹⁾	4.5 L (4.8 qt)	6 L (6.3 qt)
Total Lubrication System ⁽²⁾		

- (1) These values are the approximate capacities for the crankcase oil sump which includes the standard factory installed oil filters. Engines with auxiliary oil filters will require additional oil. Refer to the OEM specifications for the capacity of the auxiliary oil filter.
- (2) The Total Lubrication System includes the capacity for the Crankcase Oil Sump plus the capacity of factory installed oil filters and other filters added to the lubrication system. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Lubrication System in this row.

Cooling System

To maintain the cooling system, the Total Cooling System capacity must be known. The approximate capacity is for the engine cooling system. External System capacities will vary among applications. Refer to the OEM specifications for the External System capacity. This capacity information will be needed in order to determine the amount of coolant that is required for the Total Cooling System.

Refill Capacities Fluid Recommendations

402F-05 Engine

Table 12

402F-05 Engine Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Liters	Quarts
Engine Only	1.1	1.2
External System Per OEM ⁽¹⁾		
Total Cooling System ⁽²⁾		

- (1) The External System includes a radiator or an expansion tank with the following components: heat exchanger and piping. Refer to the OEM specifications. Enter the value for the capacity of the External System in this row.
- (2) The Total Cooling System capacity includes the capacity of the Engine plus the External System. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Cooling System in this row.

403F-15 Engines

Table 15

403F-15 Engines Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Liters	Quarts
Engine Only	2.6	2.7
External System Per OEM ⁽¹⁾		
Total Cooling System ⁽²⁾		

- (1) The External System includes a radiator or an expansion tank with the following components: heat exchanger and piping. Refer to the OEM specifications. Enter the value for the capacity of the External System in this row.
- (2) The Total Cooling System capacity includes the capacity of the Engine plus the External System. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Cooling System in this row.

403F-07 Engine

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Table 13

403F-07 Engine Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Liters	Quarts
Engine Only	1.2	1.3
External System Per OEM ⁽¹⁾		
Total Cooling System ⁽²⁾		

- (1) The External System includes a radiator or an expansion tank with the following components: heat exchanger and piping. Refer to the OEM specifications. Enter the value for the capacity of the External System in this row.
- (2) The Total Cooling System capacity includes the capacity of the Engine plus the External System. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Cooling System in this row.

403F-11 Engine

Table 14

403F-11 Engine Refill Capacities		
Compartment or System	Liters	Quarts
Engine Only	1.9	2.0
External System Per OEM ⁽¹⁾		
Total Cooling System ⁽²⁾		

- (1) The External System includes a radiator or an expansion tank with the following components: heat exchanger and piping. Refer to the OEM specifications. Enter the value for the capacity of the External System in this row.
- (2) The Total Cooling System capacity includes the capacity of the Engine plus the External System. Enter the value for the capacity of the Total Cooling System in this row.

Fluid Recommendations

General Coolant Information

NOTICE

Never add coolant to an overheated engine. Engine damage could result. Allow the engine to cool first.

NOTICE

If the engine is to be stored in, or shipped to an area with below freezing temperatures, the cooling system must be either protected to the lowest outside temperature or drained completely to prevent damage.

NOTICE

Frequently check the specific gravity of the coolant for proper freeze protection or for anti-boil protection.

Clean the cooling system for the following reasons:

- Contamination of the cooling system
 - Overheating of the engine
 - Foaming of the coolant
-

NOTICE

Never operate an engine without water temperature regulators in the cooling system. Water temperature regulators help to maintain the engine coolant at the proper operating temperature. Cooling system problems can develop without water temperature regulators.

Many engine failures are related to the cooling system. The following problems are related to cooling system failures: Overheating, leakage of the water pump and plugged radiators or heat exchangers.

These failures can be avoided with correct cooling system maintenance. Cooling system maintenance is as important as maintenance of the fuel system and the lubrication system. Quality of the coolant is as important as the quality of the fuel and the lubricating oil.

Coolant is normally composed of three elements: Water, additives and glycol.

Water

Water is used in the cooling system in order to transfer heat.

Distilled water or deionized water is recommended for use in engine cooling systems.

DO NOT use the following types of water in cooling systems: Hard water, softened water that has been conditioned with salt and sea water.

If distilled water or deionized water is not available, use water with the properties that are listed in Table 16 .

Table 16

Acceptable Water	
Property	Maximum Limit
Chloride (Cl)	40 mg/L
Sulfate (SO ₄)	100 mg/L
Total Hardness	170 mg/L
Total Solids	340 mg/L
Acidity	pH of 5.5 to 9.0

For a water analysis, consult one of the following sources:

- Local water utility company
- Agricultural agent
- Independent laboratory

Additives

Additives help to protect the metal surfaces of the cooling system. A lack of coolant additives or insufficient amounts of additives enable the following conditions to occur:

- Corrosion
- Formation of mineral deposits
- Rust
- Scale
- Foaming of the coolant

Many additives are depleted during engine operation. These additives must be replaced periodically.

Additives must be added at the correct concentration. Over concentration of additives can cause the inhibitors to drop out-of-solution. The deposits can enable the following problems to occur:

- Formation of gel compounds
- Reduction of heat transfer
- Leakage of the water pump seal
- Plugging of radiators, coolers, and small passages

Glycol

Glycol in the coolant helps to provide protection against the following conditions:

- Boiling
- Freezing
- Cavitation of the water pump

For optimum performance, Perkins recommends a 1:1 mixture of a water/glycol solution.

Note: Use a mixture that will provide protection against the lowest ambient temperature.

Note: 100 percent pure glycol will freeze at a temperature of -23°C (-9°F).

Most conventional antifreezes use ethylene glycol. Propylene glycol may also be used. In a 1:1 mixture with water, ethylene and propylene glycol provide similar protection against freezing and boiling. Refer to Table 17 and refer to table 18 .

Table 17

Ethylene Glycol	
Concentration	Freeze Protection
50 Percent	-36°C (-33°F)
60 Percent	-51°C (-60°F)

Refill Capacities
Fluid Recommendations

NOTICE

Do not use propylene glycol in concentrations that exceed 50 percent glycol because of the reduced heat transfer capability of propylene glycol. Use ethylene glycol in conditions that require additional protection against boiling or freezing.

Table 18

Propylene Glycol	
Concentration	Freeze Protection
50 Percent	-29 °C (-20 °F)

To check the concentration of glycol in the coolant, measure the specific gravity of the coolant.

Coolant Recommendations

- ELC _____ Extended Life Coolant
- SCA _____ Supplement Coolant Additive
- ASTM _____ American Society for Testing and Materials

The following two coolants are used in Perkins diesel engines:

Preferred – Perkins ELC

Acceptable – A commercial heavy-duty antifreeze that meets ASTM D6210 specifications

NOTICE

The 400F industrial engines must be operated with a 1:1 mixture of water and glycol.

NOTICE

Do not use a commercial coolant/antifreeze that only meets the ASTM D3306 specification. This type of coolant/antifreeze is made for light automotive applications.

Perkins recommends a 1:1 mixture of water and glycol. This mixture of water and glycol will provide optimum heavy-duty performance as an antifreeze. This ratio may be increased to 1:2 water to glycol if extra freezing protection is required.

A mixture of SCA inhibitor and water is acceptable but will not give the same level of corrosion, boiling and, freezing protection as ELC. Perkins recommends a 6 percent to 8 percent concentration of SCA in those cooling systems. Distilled water or deionized water is preferred. Water which has the recommended properties may be used

Table 19

Coolant Service Life	
Coolant Type	Service Life ⁽¹⁾
Perkins ELC	6,000 Service Hours or Three Years
Commercial Heavy-Duty Anti-freeze that meets ASTM D6210	3000 Service Hours or Two Years
A Perkins approved SCA inhibitor	3000 Service Hours or Two Years

⁽¹⁾ Use the interval that occurs first. The cooling system must also be flushed out at this time.

ELC

Perkins provides ELC for use in the following applications:

- Heavy-duty spark ignited gas engines
- Heavy-duty diesel engines
- Automotive applications

The anti-corrosion package for ELC is different from the anti-corrosion package for other coolants. ELC is an ethylene glycol base coolant. However, ELC contains organic corrosion inhibitors and antifoam agents with low amounts of nitrite. Perkins ELC has been formulated with the correct amount of these additives in order to provide superior corrosion protection for all metals in engine cooling systems.

ELC is available in a premixed cooling solution with distilled water. ELC is a 1:1 mixture. The Premixed ELC provides freeze protection to -36 °C (-33 °F). The Premixed ELC is recommended for the initial fill of the cooling system. The Premixed ELC is also recommended for topping off the cooling system.

Containers of several sizes are available. Consult your Perkins distributor for the part numbers.

ELC Cooling System Maintenance

Correct additions to the Extended Life Coolant

NOTICE

Use only Perkins products for pre-mixed or concentrated coolants.

Mixing Extended Life Coolant with other products reduces the Extended Life Coolant service life. Failure to follow the recommendations can reduce cooling system components life unless appropriate corrective action is performed.

In order to maintain the correct balance between the antifreeze and the additives, you must maintain the recommended concentration of ELC. Lowering the proportion of antifreeze lowers the proportion of additive. This action will lower the ability of the coolant to protect the system from pitting, from cavitation, from erosion, and from deposits.

NOTICE

Do not use a conventional coolant to top-off a cooling system that is filled with Extended Life Coolant (ELC).

Do not use standard supplemental coolant additive (SCA).

When using Perkins ELC, do not use standard SCA's or SCA filters.

ELC Cooling System Cleaning

Note: If the cooling system is already using ELC, cleaning agents are not required to be used at the specified coolant change interval. Cleaning agents are only required if the system has been contaminated by the addition of some other type of coolant or by cooling system damage.

Clean water is the only cleaning agent that is required when ELC is drained from the cooling system.

Before the cooling system is filled, the heater control (if equipped) must be set to the HOT position. Refer to the OEM in order to set the heater control. After the cooling system is drained and the cooling system is refilled, operate the engine until the coolant level reaches the normal operating temperature and until the coolant level stabilizes. As needed, add the coolant mixture in order to fill the system to the specified level.

Changing to Perkins ELC

To change from heavy-duty antifreeze to the Perkins ELC, perform the following steps:

NOTICE

Care must be taken to ensure that all fluids are contained during performance of inspection, maintenance, testing, adjusting and the repair of the product. Be prepared to collect the fluid with suitable containers before opening any compartment or disassembling any component containing fluids.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

1. Drain the coolant into a suitable container.
2. Dispose of the coolant according to local regulations.

3. Flush the system with clean water in order to remove any debris.
4. Use Perkins cleaner to clean the system. Follow the instruction on the label.
5. Drain the cleaner into a suitable container. Flush the cooling system with clean water.
6. Fill the cooling system with clean water and operate the engine until the engine is warmed to 49° to 66°C (120° to 150°F).

NOTICE

Incorrect or incomplete flushing of the cooling system can result in damage to copper and other metal components.

To avoid damage to the cooling system, make sure to completely flush the cooling system with clear water. Continue to flush the system until all the signs of the cleaning agent are gone.

7. Drain the cooling system into a suitable container and flush the cooling system with clean water.

Note: The cooling system cleaner must be thoroughly flushed from the cooling system. Cooling system cleaner that is left in the system will contaminate the coolant. The cleaner may also corrode the cooling system.

8. Repeat Steps 6 and repeat steps 7 until the system is completely clean.
9. Fill the cooling system with the Perkins Premixed ELC.

ELC Cooling System Contamination

NOTICE

Mixing ELC with other products reduces the effectiveness of the ELC and shortens the ELC service life. Use only Perkins Products for premixed or concentrate coolants. Failure to follow these recommendations can result in shortened cooling system component life.

ELC cooling systems can withstand contamination to a maximum of 10 percent of conventional heavy-duty antifreeze or SCA. If the contamination exceeds 10 percent of the total system capacity, perform ONE of the following procedures:

Refill Capacities Fluid Recommendations

- Drain the cooling system into a suitable container. Dispose of the coolant according to local regulations. Flush the system with clean water. Fill the system with the Perkins ELC.
- Drain a portion of the cooling system into a suitable container according to local regulations. Then, fill the cooling system with premixed ELC. This procedure should lower the contamination to less than 10 percent.
- Maintain the system as a conventional Heavy-Duty Coolant. Treat the system with an SCA. Change the coolant at the interval that is recommended for the conventional Heavy-Duty Coolant.

Commercial Heavy-Duty Antifreeze and SCA

NOTICE

Commercial Heavy-Duty Coolant which contains Amine as part of the corrosion protection system must not be used.

NOTICE

Never operate an engine without water temperature regulators in the cooling system. Water temperature regulators help to maintain the engine coolant at the correct operating temperature. Cooling system problems can develop without water temperature regulators.

Check the antifreeze (glycol concentration) in order to ensure adequate protection against boiling or freezing. Perkins recommends the use of a refractometer for checking the glycol concentration. A hydrometer should not be used.

Perkins engine cooling systems should be tested at 500 hour intervals for the concentration of SCA.

Additions of SCA are based on the results of the test. An SCA that is liquid may be needed at 500 hour intervals.

Adding the SCA to Heavy-Duty Coolant at the Initial Fill

Commercial heavy-duty antifreeze that meets ASTM D4985 specifications MAY require an addition of SCA at the initial fill. Read the label or the instructions that are provided by the OEM of the product.

Use the equation that is in Table 20 to determine the amount of Perkins SCA that is required when the cooling system is initially filled.

Table 20

Equation For Adding The SCA To The Heavy-Duty Coolant At The Initial Fill
$V \times 0.045 = X$
V is the total volume of the cooling system.
X is the amount of SCA that is required.

Table 21 is an example for using the equation that is in Table 20 .

Table 21

Example Of The Equation For Adding The SCA To The Heavy-Duty Coolant At The Initial Fill		
Total Volume of the Cooling System (V)	Multiplication Factor	Amount of SCA that is Required (X)
15 L (4 US gal)	× 0.045	0.7 L (24 oz)

Adding The SCA to The Heavy-Duty Coolant For Maintenance

Heavy-duty antifreeze of all types REQUIRE periodic additions of an SCA.

Test the antifreeze periodically for the concentration of SCA. For the interval, refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Maintenance Interval Schedule" (Maintenance Section). Test the concentration of SCA.

Additions of SCA are based on the results of the test. The size of the cooling system determines the amount of SCA that is needed.

Use the equation that is in Table 22 to determine the amount of Perkins SCA that is required, if necessary:

Table 22

Equation For Adding The SCA To The Heavy-Duty Coolant For Maintenance
$V \times 0.014 = X$
V is the total volume of the cooling system.
X is the amount of SCA that is required.

Table 23 is an example for using the equation that is in Table 22 .

Table 23

Example Of The Equation For Adding The SCA To The Heavy-Duty Coolant For Maintenance		
Total Volume of the Cooling System (V)	Multiplication Factor	Amount of SCA that is Required (X)
15 L (4 US gal)	× 0.014	0.2 L (7 oz)

Cleaning the System of Heavy-Duty Antifreeze

Perkins cooling system cleaners are designed to clean the cooling system of harmful scale and corrosion. Perkins cooling system cleaners dissolve mineral scale, corrosion products, light oil contamination, and sludge.

- Clean the cooling system after used coolant is drained or before the cooling system is filled with new coolant.
- Clean the cooling system whenever the coolant is contaminated or whenever the coolant is foaming.

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Fluid Recommendations

General Lubricant Information

Because of government regulations regarding the certification of exhaust emissions from the engine, the lubricant recommendations must be followed.

- API _____ American Petroleum Institute
- SAE _____ Society Of Automotive Engineers Inc.
- ACEA _____ Association des Constructeurs European Automobiles .
- ECF _____ Engine Crankcase Fluid

Licensing

The Engine Oil Licensing and Certification System by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the Association des Constructeurs European Automobiles and (ACRA) is recognized by Perkins . For detailed information about this system, see the latest edition of the API publication No. 1509. Engine oils that bear the API symbol are authorized by API.

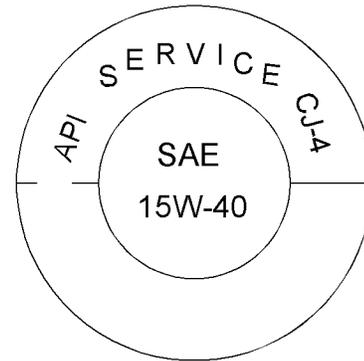


Illustration 21

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Typical API symbol

Terminology

Certain abbreviations follow the nomenclature of SAE J754. Some classifications follow SAE J183 abbreviations, and some classifications follow the EMA Recommended Guideline on Diesel Engine Oil. In addition to Perkins definitions, there are other definitions that will be of assistance in purchasing lubricants. Recommended oil viscosities can be found in this publication, "Fluid Recommendations/ Engine Oil" topic (Maintenance Section).

Engine Oil

Commercial Oils

NOTICE

Perkins require the use of the following specification of engine oil. Failure to use the appropriate specification of engine oil will reduce the life of your engine.

Table 24

Classifications for the 400F Industrial Engines
Oil Specification
CJ-4 ACEA E9 ECF-3

API CJ-4 and ACEA E9 oil categories have the following chemical limits:

- 0.1 percent maximum sulfated ash
- 0.12 percent maximum phosphorous
- 0.4 percent maximum sulfur

The chemical limits were developed in order to maintain the expected life of the engine.

Maintenance intervals for engines that use biodiesel – The oil change interval can be adversely affected by the use of biodiesel. Use oil analysis in order to monitor the condition of the engine oil. Use oil analysis also in order to determine the oil change interval that is optimum.

Note: These engine oils are not approved by Perkins and these engine oils must not be used: CC, CD, CD-2, CF-4, CG-4, CH-4 and CI-4.

Lubricant Viscosity Recommendations

The correct SAE viscosity grade of oil is determined by the minimum ambient temperature during cold engine start-up, and the maximum ambient temperature during engine operation.

Refer to illustration 22 (minimum temperature) in order to determine the required oil viscosity for starting a cold engine.

Refer to illustration 22 (maximum temperature) in order to select the oil viscosity for engine operation at the highest ambient temperature that is anticipated.

Generally, use the highest oil viscosity that is available to meet the requirement for the temperature at start-up.

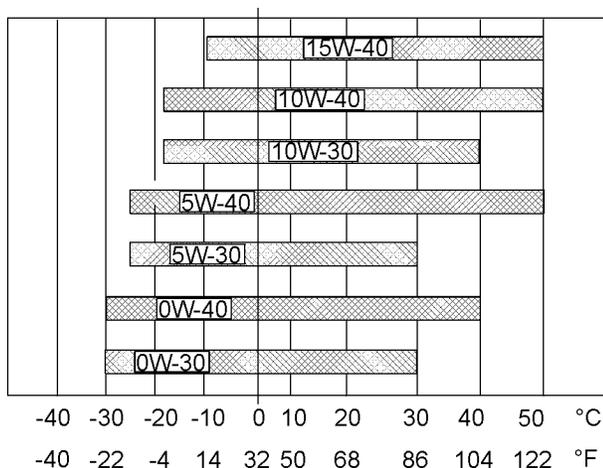


Illustration 22

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Lubricant Viscosities

Supplemental heat is recommended for cold soaked starts below the minimum ambient temperature. Supplemental heat may be required for cold soaked starts that are above the minimum temperature that is stated, depending on the parasitic load and other factors. Cold soaked starts occur when the engine has not been operated for a period of time. This interval will allow the oil to become more viscous due to cooler ambient temperatures.

Aftermarket Oil Additives

Perkins does not recommend the use of aftermarket additives in oil. It is not necessary to use aftermarket additives in order to achieve the engines maximum service life or rated performance. Fully formulated, finished oils consist of base oils and of commercial additive packages. These additive packages are blended into the base oils at precise percentages in order to help provide finished oils with performance characteristics that meet industry standards.

There are no industry standard tests that evaluate the performance or the compatibility of aftermarket additives in finished oil. Aftermarket additives may not be compatible with the finished oils additive package, which could lower the performance of the finished oil. The aftermarket additive could fail to mix with the finished oil. This failure could produce sludge in the crankcase. Perkins discourages the use of aftermarket additives in finished oils.

To achieve the best performance from a Perkins engine, conform to the following guidelines:

- See the appropriate “Lubricant Viscosities”. Refer to the illustration 22 in order to find the correct oil viscosity grade for your engine.
- At the specified interval, service the engine. Use new oil and install a new oil filter.
- Perform maintenance at the intervals that are specified in the Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Maintenance Interval Schedule”.

Oil analysis

Some engines may be equipped with an oil sampling valve. If oil analysis is required, the oil sampling valve is used to obtain samples of the engine oil. The oil analysis will complement the preventive maintenance program.

The oil analysis is a diagnostic tool that is used to determine oil performance and component wear rates. Contamination can be identified and measured by using oil analysis. The oil analysis includes the following tests:

- The Wear Rate Analysis monitors the wear of the engines metals. The amount of wear metal and type of wear metal that is in the oil is analyzed. The increase in the rate of engine wear metal in the oil is as important as the quantity of engine wear metal in the oil.
- Tests are conducted in order to detect contamination of the oil by water, glycol, or fuel.
- The Oil Condition Analysis determines the loss of the oils lubricating properties. An infrared analysis is used to compare the properties of new oil to the properties of the used oil sample. This analysis allows technicians to determine the amount of deterioration of the oil during use. This analysis also allows technicians to verify the performance of the oil according to the specification during the entire oil change interval.

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Fluid Recommendations

- **Glossary**
- ISO International Standards Organization
- ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
- HFRR High Frequency Reciprocating Rig for Lubricity testing of diesel fuels
- FAME Fatty Acid Methyl Esters
- CFR Co-ordinating Fuel Research
- ULSD Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel
- RMER Rape Methyl Ester
- SME Soy Methyl Ester
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency of the United States
- PPM Parts Per Million

General Information

NOTICE

Every attempt is made to provide accurate, up-to-date information. By use of this document you agree that Perkins Engines Company Limited is not responsible for errors or omissions.

NOTICE

These recommendations are subject to change without notice. Contact your local Perkins distributor for the most up-to-date recommendations.

The fuel information within this OMM is for use with the following engine models: 402F-05, 403F-07, 403F-11, and 403F-15

Diesel Fuel Requirements

Perkins is not in a position to continuously evaluate and monitor all worldwide distillate diesel fuel specifications that are published by governments and technological societies.

The Perkins table for Specification for Distillate Diesel Fuel provides a known reliable baseline in order to judge the expected performance of distillate diesel fuels that are derived from conventional sources.

Satisfactory engine performance is dependent on the use of a good quality fuel. The use of a good quality fuel will give the following results: long engine life and acceptable exhaust emissions levels. The fuel must meet the minimum requirements that are stated in the table 25.

NOTICE

The footnotes are of the key part Perkins Specification for Distillate Diesel Fuel Table. Read ALL of the footnotes.

Refill Capacities
 Fluid Recommendations

Table 25

Perkins Specification for Distillate Diesel Fuel ⁽¹⁾				
Property	UNITS	Requirements	ASTM Test	ISO Test
Aromatics	%Volume	35% maximum	D1319	ISO3837
Ash	%Weight	0.01% maximum	D482	ISO6245
Carbon Residue on 10% Bottoms	%Weight	0.35% maximum	D524	ISO4262
Cetane Number ⁽²⁾	-	40 minimum	D613/D6890	ISO5165
Cloud Point	°C	The cloud point must not exceed the lowest expected ambient temperature.	D2500	ISO3015
Copper Strip Corrosion	-	No. 3 maximum	D130	ISO2160
Density at 15 °C (59 °F) ⁽³⁾	Kg / M ³	801 minimum and 876 maximum	No equivalent test	ISO 3675/ISO 12185
Distillation	°C	10% at 282 °C (539.6 °F) maximum 90% at 360 °C (680 °F) maximum	D86	ISO3405
Flash Point	°C	legal limit	D93	ISO2719
Thermal Stability	-	Minimum of 80% reflectance after aging for 180 minutes at 150 °C (302 °F)	D6468	No equivalent test
Pour Point	°C	6 °C (42.8 °F) minimum below ambient temperature	D97	ISO3016
Sulfur ⁽¹⁾	%mass	0.0015	D5453/D26222	ISO 20846/ISO 20884
Kinematic Viscosity ⁽⁴⁾	"MM" ² /S (cSt)"	The viscosity of the fuel that is delivered to the fuel injection pump. "1.4 minimum/ 4.5 maximum"	D445	ISO3405
Water and sediment	% weight	0.1% maximum	D1796	ISO3734
Water	% weight	0.1% maximum	D1744	No equivalent test
Sediment	% weight	0.05% maximum	D473	ISO3735
Gums and Resins ⁽⁵⁾	mg/100mL	10 mg per 100 mL maximum	D381	ISO6246
Lubricity corrected wear scar diameter at 60 °C (140 °F). ⁽⁶⁾	mm	0.52 maximum	D6079	ISO12156-1

(1) This specification includes the requirements for Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD). ULSD fuel will have ≤ 15 ppm (0.0015%) sulfur. Refer to ASTM D5453, ASTM D2622, or ISO 20846, ISO 20884 test methods.

(2) A fuel with a higher cetane number is recommended in order to operate at a higher altitude or in cold weather.

(3) "Via standards tables, the equivalent API gravity for the minimum density of 801 kg / m³ (kilograms per cubic meter) is 45 and for the maximum density of 876 kg / m³ is 30".

(4) The values of the fuel viscosity are the values as the fuel is delivered to the fuel injection pumps. Fuel should also meet the minimum viscosity requirement and the fuel should meet the maximum viscosity requirements at 40 °C (104 °F) of either the ASTM D445 test method or the ISO 3104 test method. If a fuel with a low viscosity is used, cooling of the fuel may be required to maintain "1.4 cSt" or greater viscosity at the fuel injection pump. Fuels with a high viscosity might require fuel heaters in order to lower the viscosity to "1.4 cSt" at the fuel injection pump.

(5) Follow the test conditions and procedures for gasoline (motor).

(6) The lubricity of a fuel is a concern with ultra low sulfur fuel. To determine the lubricity of the fuel, use the ISO 12156-1 or ASTM D6079 High Frequency Reciprocating Rig (HFRR) test. If the lubricity of a fuel does not meet the minimum requirements, consult your fuel supplier. Do not treat the fuel without consulting the fuel supplier. Some additives are not compatible. These additives can cause problems in the fuel system.

Engines that are manufactured by Perkins are certified with the fuel that is prescribed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Engines that are manufactured by Perkins are certified with the fuel that is prescribed by the European Certification. Perkins does not certify diesel engines on any other fuel.

Note: The owner and the operator of the engine has the responsibility of using the fuel that is prescribed by the EPA and other appropriate regulatory agencies.

NOTICE

Operating with fuels that do not meet the Perkins recommendations can cause the following effects: Starting difficulty, poor combustion, deposits in the fuel injectors, reduced service life of the fuel system, deposits in the combustion chamber and reduced service life of the engine.

The Perkins 400F diesel engines must be operated using Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel. The sulphur content of this fuel must be lower than 15 PPM. This fuel complies with the emissions regulations that are prescribed by the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States

The fuels that are listed in the table 26 are acceptable to use on all 400F engines.

Table 26

Acceptable Fuel Specification for the 400F Engines ⁽¹⁾	
Fuel Specification	Comments
EN590	European Automotive Diesel Fuel (DERV)
ASDM D975 GRADE 1D S15	"North American Light Distillate Diesel fuel with less than 15 PPM sulfur level"
ASTM D975 GRADE 2D S15	"North American Middle Distillate general purpose Diesel fuel with less than 15 PPM sulfur level"
JIS K2204	"Japanese Diesel Fuel" Must meet the requirements that are stated in the section "Lubricity".
BS 2869 or equivalent	"EU Off Road Diesel fuel. Acceptable from 2011 MUST have less than 10 PPM sulfur level"

⁽¹⁾ All the fuels must comply with the specification in the table for the Perkins Specification Distillate Diesel Fuel.

Diesel Fuel Characteristics

Cetane Number

Fuel that has a high cetane number will give a shorter ignition delay. A high cetane number will produce a better ignition quality. Cetane numbers are derived for fuels against proportions of cetane and heptamethylnonane in the standard CFR engine. Refer to ISO 5165 for the test method.

Cetane numbers in excess of 45 are normally expected from current diesel fuel. However, a cetane number of 40 may be experienced in some territories. The United States of America is one of the territories that can have a low cetane value. A minimum cetane value of 40 is required during average starting conditions. A fuel with higher cetane number is recommended for operations at high altitudes or in cold-weather operations.

Fuel with a low cetane number can be the root cause of problems during a cold start.

Viscosity

Viscosity is the property of a liquid of offering resistance to shear or flow. Viscosity decreases with increasing temperature. This decrease in viscosity follows a logarithmic relationship for normal fossil fuel. The common reference is to kinematic viscosity. Kinematic viscosity is the quotient of the dynamic viscosity that is divided by the density. The determination of kinematic viscosity is normally by readings from gravity flow viscometers at standard temperatures. Refer to ISO 3104 for the test method.

The viscosity of the fuel is significant because fuel serves as a lubricant for the fuel system components. Fuel must have sufficient viscosity in order to lubricate the fuel system in both extremely cold temperatures and extremely hot temperatures. If the kinematic viscosity of the fuel is lower than "1.4 cSt" at the fuel injection pump, damage to the fuel injection pump can occur. This damage can be excessive scuffing and seizure. Low viscosity may lead to difficult hot restarting, stalling, and loss of performance. High viscosity may result in seizure of the pump.

Perkins recommends kinematic viscosities of 1.4 and 4.5 mm²/sec that is delivered to the fuel injection pump. If a fuel with a low viscosity is used, cooling of the fuel may be required to maintain 1.4 cSt or greater viscosity at the fuel injection pump. Fuels with a high viscosity might require fuel heaters in order to lower the viscosity to 4.5 cSt at the fuel injection pump.

Density

Density is the mass of the fuel per unit volume at a specific temperature. This parameter has a direct influence on engine performance and a direct influence on emissions. This influence determines from a heat output given injected volume of fuel. This parameter is quoted in the following kg/m³ at 15 °C (59 °F).

Perkins recommends a value of density of 841 kg/m³ in order to obtain the correct power output. Lighter fuels are acceptable but these fuels will not produce the rated power.

Sulfur

The level of sulfur is governed by emissions legislations. Regional regulation, national regulations, or international regulations can require a fuel with a specific sulfur limit. The sulfur content of the fuel and the fuel quality must comply with all existing local regulations for emissions.

By using the test methods ASTM D5453, ASTM D2622, or ISO 20846 ISO 20884, the content of sulfur in ultra low sulfur (ULSD) fuel must be below 15 PPM 0.0015%. The lubricity of these fuels must not exceed wear scar diameter of 0.52 mm (0.0205 inch). The fuel lubricity test must be performed on an HFRR, operated at 60 °C (140 °F). Refer to ISO 12156-1.

Lubricity

Lubricity is the capability of the fuel to prevent pump wear. The fluids lubricity describes the ability of the fluid to reduce the friction between surfaces that are under load. This ability reduces the damage that is caused by friction. Fuel injection systems rely on the lubricating properties of the fuel. Until fuel sulfur limits were mandated, the fuels lubricity was generally believed to be a function of fuel viscosity.

The lubricity has particular significance to the current low viscosity fuel, low sulfur fuel, and low aromatic fossil fuel. These fuels are made in order to meet stringent exhaust emissions. A test method for measuring the lubricity of diesel fuels has been developed and the test is based on the HFRR method that is operated at 60°C (140°F). Refer to ISO 12156 part 1 and CEC document F06-A-96 for the test method.

Lubricity wear scar diameter of 0.52 mm (0.0205 inch) MUST NOT be exceeded. The fuel lubricity test must be performed on an HFRR, operated at 60 °C (140 °F). Refer to ISO 12156-1.

Distillation

Distillation is an indication of the mixture of different hydrocarbons in the fuel. A high ratio of light weight hydrocarbons can affect the characteristics of combustion.

Recommendation for Biodiesel and Using B20

Biodiesel is a fuel that can be defined as mono-alkyl esters of fatty acids. Biodiesel is a fuel that can be made from various feedstock. The most commonly available biodiesel in Europe is Rape Methyl Ester (REM). This biodiesel is derived from rapeseed oil. Soy Methyl Ester (SME) is the most common biodiesel in the United States. This biodiesel is derived from soybean oil. Soybean oil or rapeseed oil are the primary feedstocks. These fuels are together known as Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME).

Raw pressed vegetable oils are NOT acceptable for use as a fuel in any concentration in compression engines. Without esterification, these oils solidify in the crankcase and the fuel tank. These fuels may not be compatible with many of the elastomers that are used in engines that are manufactured today. In original forms, these oils are not suitable for use as a fuel in compression engines. Alternate base stocks for biodiesel may include animal tallow, waste cooking oils, or various other feedstocks. In order to use any of the products that are listed as fuel, the oil must be esterified.

Fuel made of 100 percent FAME is generally referred to as B100 biodiesel or neat biodiesel.

Biodiesel can be blended with distillate diesel fuel. The blends can be used as fuel. The most commonly available biodiesel blends are B5, which is 5 percent biodiesel and 95 percent distillate diesel fuel. B20, which is 20 percent biodiesel and 80 percent distillate diesel fuel.

Note: The percentages given are volume-based.

The U.S. distillate diesel fuel specification ASTM D975-09a includes up to B5 (5 percent) biodiesel.

European distillate diesel fuel specification EN590: 2010 includes up to B7 (7 percent) biodiesel.

Note: Engines that are manufactured by Perkins are certified by use of the prescribed Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and European Certification fuels. Perkins does not certify engines on any other fuel. The user of the engine has the responsibility of using the correct fuel that is recommended by the manufacturer and allowed by the EPA and other appropriate regulatory agencies.

Specification Requirements

The neat biodiesel must conform to the latest EN14214 or ASTM D6751 (in the USA). The biodiesel can only be blended in mixture of up to 20% by volume in acceptable mineral diesel fuel meeting latest edition of EN590 or ASTM D975 S15 designation.

In United States Biodiesel blends of B6 to B20 must meet the requirements listed in the latest edition of ASTM D7467 (B6 to B20) and must be of an API gravity of 30-45.

In North America biodiesel and biodiesel blends must be purchased from the BQ-9000 accredited producers and BQ-9000 certified distributors.

In other areas of the world, the use of biodiesel that is BQ-9000 accredited and certified, or that is accredited and certified by a comparable biodiesel quality body to meet similar biodiesel quality standards is required.

Engine Service Requirements

Aggressive properties of biodiesel fuel may cause debris in the fuel tank and fuel lines. The aggressive properties of biodiesel will clean the fuel tank and fuel lines. This cleaning of the fuel system can prematurely block the fuel filters. Perkins recommend that after the initial usage of B20 biodiesel blended fuel the fuel filters must be replaced at 50 hours.

Glycerides present in biodiesel fuel will also cause fuel filters to become blocked more quickly. Therefore the regular service interval should be reduced to 250 hours.

When biodiesel fuel is used, crank case oil may be influenced. This influence is due to the chemical composition and characteristics of biodiesel fuel, such as density and volatility, and to chemical contaminants that can be present in this fuel, such as alkali and alkaline metals (sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium).

- Crankcase oil fuel dilution can be higher when biodiesel or biodiesel blends are used. This increased level of fuel dilution when using biodiesel or biodiesel blends is related to the typically lower volatility of biodiesel. The long-term effect of biodiesel concentration in crankcase oil is currently unknown.
- Perkins recommend the use of oil analysis in order to check the quality of the engine oil if biodiesel fuel is used. Ensure that the level of biodiesel in the fuel is noted when the oil sample is taken.

Performance Related Issues

Due to the lower energy content than the standard distillate fuel B20 will cause a power loss in order of 2 to 4 percent. In addition, over time the power may deteriorate further due to deposits in the fuel injectors.

Biodiesel and biodiesel blends are known to cause an increase in fuel system deposits, most significant of which are deposits within the fuel injector. These deposits can cause a loss in power due to restricted or modified fuel injection or cause other functional issues associated with these deposits.

Note: Perkins T400012 Fuel Cleaner is most effective in cleaning and preventing the formation of deposits. Perkins Diesel Fuel Conditioner helps to limit deposit issues by improving the stability of biodiesel and biodiesel blends. For more information refer to "Perkins Diesel Fuel System Cleaner".

General Requirements

Biodiesel has poor oxidation stability, which can result in long-term problems in the storage of biodiesel. Biodiesel fuel should be used within 6 months of manufacture. Equipment should not be stored with the B20 biodiesel blends in the fuel system for longer than 3 months.

Due to poor oxidation stability and other potential issues, it is strongly recommended that engines with limited operational time either not use B20 biodiesel blends or, while accepting some risk, limit biodiesel blend to a maximum of B5. Examples of applications that should limit the use of biodiesel are the following: Standby Generator sets and certain emergency vehicles.

Perkins strongly recommended that seasonally operated engines have the fuel systems, including fuel tanks, flashed with conventional diesel fuel before prolonged shutdown periods. An example of an application that should seasonally flush the fuel system is a combine harvester.

Microbial contamination and growth can cause corrosion in the fuel system and premature plugging of the fuel filter. Consult your supplier of fuel for assistance in selecting appropriate anti-microbial additive.

Water accelerates microbial contamination and growth. When biodiesel is compared to distillate fuels, water is naturally more likely to exist in the biodiesel. It is therefore essential to check frequently and if necessary, drain the water separator.

Materials such as brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, and zinc accelerate the oxidation process of the biodiesel fuel. The oxidation process can cause deposits formation therefore these materials must not be used for fuel tanks and fuel lines.

Fuel for Cold Weather Operation

The European standard EN590 contains climate dependant requirements and a range of options. The options can be applied differently in each country. There are five classes that are given to arctic climates and severe winter climates . 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Fuel that complies with EN590 CLASS 4 can be used at temperatures as low as -44°C (-47.2°F). Refer to EN590 for a detailed discretion of the physical properties of the fuel.

The diesel fuel ASTM D975 1-D used in the United States of America may be used in very cold temperatures that are below -18°C (-0.4°F).

Aftermarket Fuel Additives

Supplemental diesel fuel additives are not generally recommended . This recommendation is due to potential damage to the fuel system or the engine. Your fuel supplier or the fuel manufacturer will add the appropriate supplemental diesel fuel additives.

Perkins recognizes the fact that additives may be required in some special circumstances. Contact your fuel supplier for those circumstances when fuel additives are required. Your fuel supplier can recommend the appropriate fuel additive and the correct level of treatment.

Note: For the best results, your fuel supplier should treat the fuel when additives are required. The treated fuel must meet the requirements that are stated in table 25 .

Perkins Diesel Fuel System Cleaner

Perkins T400012 Fuel Cleaner is the only fuel cleaner that is recommended by Perkins .

If biodiesel or biodiesel blends of fuel are to be used, Perkins require the use of Perkins fuel cleaner. The use of the fuel is in order to remove deposits within the fuel system that is created with the use of biodiesel. For more information on the use of biodiesel and biodiesel blends refer to "Recommendation for Biodiesel and Using B20".

Perkins fuel cleaner will remove deposits that can form in the fuel system with the use of biodiesel and biodiesel blends. These deposits can create a loss of power and engine performance.

Once the fuel cleaner has been added to the fuel, the deposits within the fuel system are removed after 30 hours of engine operation. For maximum results, continue to use the fuel cleaner for up to 80 hours. Perkins fuel cleaner can be used on an on-going basis with no adverse impact on engine or fuel system durability.

Details instruction on the rate of which the fuel cleaner must be use are on the container.

Note: Perkins fuel cleaner is compatible with existing and U.S. EPA Tier 4 nonroad certified diesel engine emission control catalysts and particulate filters. Perkins fuel system cleaner contains less than 15 ppm of sulfur and is acceptable for use with ULSD fuel.

Maintenance Recommendations

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System Pressure Release

Coolant System

WARNING

Pressurized system: Hot coolant can cause serious burn. To open cap, stop engine, wait until radiator is cool. Then loosen cap slowly to relieve the pressure.

Ensure that the power supply is isolated before any service or repair is performed.

To relieve the pressure from the coolant system, turn off the engine. Allow the cooling system pressure cap to cool. Remove the cooling system pressure cap slowly in order to relieve pressure.

Fuel System

To relieve the pressure from the fuel system, turn off the engine.

Engine Oil

To relieve pressure from the lubricating system, turn off the engine.

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Welding on Engines with Electronic Controls

Correct welding procedures are necessary in order to avoid damage to the following components:

- Electronic Control Module (ECM) on the engine
- Clean Emissions Module (CEM)
- Sensors
- Associated components

Components for the driven equipment should also be considered. When possible, remove the component that requires welding. When welding on an engine that is equipped with an ECM and removal of the component is not possible, the following procedure must be followed. This procedure minimizes the risk to the electronic components.

1. Stop the engine. Remove the electrical power from the ECM.
2. Ensure that the fuel supply to the engine is turned off.
3. Disconnect the negative battery cable from the battery. If a battery disconnect switch is installed, open the switch.
4. Disconnect all electronic components from the wiring harnesses. Include the following components:
 - Electronic components for the driven equipment
 - ECM
 - Sensors
 - Relays

NOTICE

Do not use electrical components (ECM or ECM sensors) or electronic component grounding points for grounding the welder.

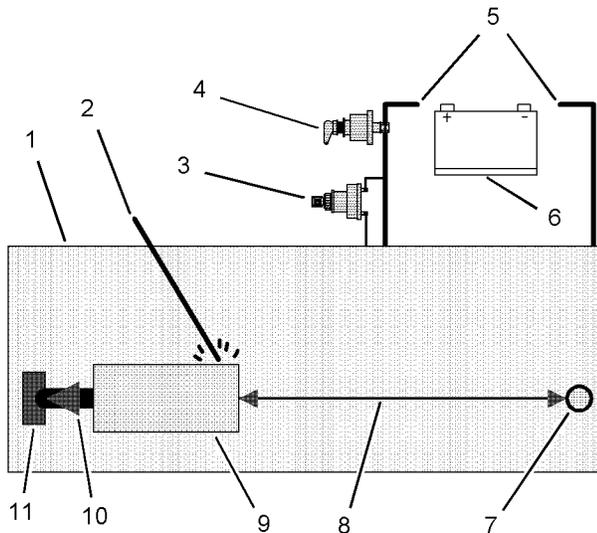


Illustration 23

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Use the example above. The current flow from the welder to the ground clamp of the welder will not damage any associated components.

- (1) Engine
- (2) Welding electrode
- (3) Keyswitch in the OFF position
- (4) Battery disconnect switch in the open position
- (5) Disconnected battery cables
- (6) Battery
- (7) Electrical/Electronic component
- (8) Minimum distance between the component that is being welded and any electrical/electronic component
- (9) The component that is being welded
- (10) Current path of the welder
- (11) Ground clamp for the welder

5. When possible, connect the ground clamp for the welding equipment directly to the engine component that will be welded. Place the clamp as close as possible to the weld. Close positioning reduces the risk of welding current damage to the engine bearings, to the electrical components, and to other components.
6. Protect the wiring harnesses from welding debris and/or from welding spatter.
7. Use standard welding procedures to weld the materials together.

Severe Service Application

Severe service is the application of an engine that exceeds the current published standards for that engine. Perkins maintains standards for the following engine parameters:

- Performance such as power range, speed range, and fuel consumption
- Fuel quality
- Operational Altitude
- Maintenance intervals
- Oil selection and maintenance
- Coolant type and maintenance
- Environmental qualities
- Installation
- The temperature of the fluid in the engine

Refer to the standards for the engine or consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor in order to determine if the engine is operating within the defined parameters.

Severe service operation can accelerate component wear. Engines that operate under severe conditions may need more frequent maintenance intervals in order to ensure maximum reliability and retention of full service life.

Due to individual applications, it is not possible to identify all of the factors which can contribute to severe service operation. Consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for the unique maintenance that is necessary for the engine.

The operating environment, incorrect operating procedures, and incorrect maintenance procedures can be factors which contribute to a severe service application.

Environmental Factors

Ambient temperatures – The engine may be exposed to extended operation in cold environments or hot environments. Valve components can be damaged by carbon buildup if the engine is frequently started and stopped in cold temperatures. Hot intake air reduces engine performance.

Quality of the air – The engine may be exposed to extended operation in an environment that is dirty or dusty, unless the equipment is cleaned regularly. Mud, dirt, and dust can encase components. Maintenance can be difficult. The buildup can contain corrosive chemicals.

Buildup – Compounds, elements, corrosive chemicals, and salt can damage some components.

Altitude – Problems can arise when the engine is operated at altitudes that are higher than the intended settings for that application. Necessary adjustments should be made.

Incorrect Operating Procedures

- Extended operation at low idle
- Frequent hot shutdowns
- Operating at excessive loads
- Operating at excessive speeds
- Operating outside the intended application

Incorrect Maintenance Procedures

- Extending the maintenance intervals
- Failure to use recommended fuel, lubricants, and coolant/antifreeze

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Maintenance Interval Schedule

When Required

“Battery - Replace”	57
“Engine - Clean”	64
“Engine Air Cleaner Element (Dual Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace”	64
“Engine Air Cleaner Element (Single Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace”	66
“Fuel System - Prime”	74

Daily

“Coolant Level - Check”	61
“Driven Equipment - Check”	63
“Engine Air Cleaner Service Indicator - Inspect”	67
“Engine Air Precleaner - Check/Clean”	67
“Engine Oil Level - Check”	68
“Fuel System Primary Filter/Water Separator - Drain”	75
“Walk-Around Inspection”	80

Every 50 Service Hours or Weekly

“Fuel Tank Water and Sediment - Drain”	78
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Every 250 Service Hours or 6 Months

“Alternator and Fan Belts - Inspect/Adjust”	55
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Every 500 Service Hours

“Fan Clearance - Check”	72
“Fuel Filter (In-Line) - Replace”	72
“Fuel System Primary Filter - Replace”	74
“Fuel System Secondary Filter - Replace”	76

Every 500 Service Hours or 1 Year

“Battery Electrolyte Level - Check”	57
“Cooling System Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) - Test/Add”	63
“Engine Air Cleaner Element (Dual Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace”	64

“Engine Air Cleaner Element (Single Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace”	66
“Engine Oil and Filter - Change”	69
“Hoses and Clamps - Inspect/Replace”	78
“Radiator - Clean”	79

Every 1000 Service Hours

“Alternator and Fan Belts - Replace”	56
“Engine Valve Lash - Check”	71

Every 2000 Service Hours

“Alternator - Inspect”	54
“Engine Crankcase Breather - Replace”	68
“Engine Mounts - Inspect”	68
“Starting Motor - Inspect”	80

Every 3000 Service Hours

“Coolant Temperature Regulator - Replace”	62
“Fuel Injector - Test/Change”	73
“Water Pump - Inspect”	81

Every 3000 Service Hours or 2 Years

“Coolant (Commercial Heavy-Duty) - Change”	58
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Every 12 000 Service Hours or 6 Years

“Coolant (ELC) - Change”	59
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Commissioning

“Fan Clearance - Check”	72
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Alternator - Inspect

Perkins recommends a scheduled inspection of the alternator. Inspect the alternator for loose connections and correct battery charging. Check the ammeter (if equipped) during engine operation in order to ensure correct battery performance and/or correct performance of the electrical system. Make repairs, as required.

Check the alternator and the battery charger for correct operation. If the batteries are correctly charged, the ammeter reading should be very near zero. All batteries should be kept charged. The batteries should be kept warm because temperature affects the cranking power. If the battery is too cold, the battery will not crank the engine. When the engine is not run for long periods of time or if the engine is run for short periods, the batteries may not fully charge. A battery with a low charge will freeze more easily than a battery with a full charge.

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Alternator and Fan Belts - Inspect/Adjust

Inspection

To maximize the engine performance, inspect the belts for wear and for cracking. Replace belts that are worn or damaged.

For applications that require multiple drive belts, replace the belts in matched sets. Replacing only one belt of a matched set will cause the new belt to carry more load because the older belt is stretched. The additional load on the new belt could cause the new belt to break.

If the belts are too loose, vibration causes unnecessary wear on the belts and pulleys. Loose belts may slip enough to cause overheating.

To check accurately the belt tension, a suitable gauge should be used.

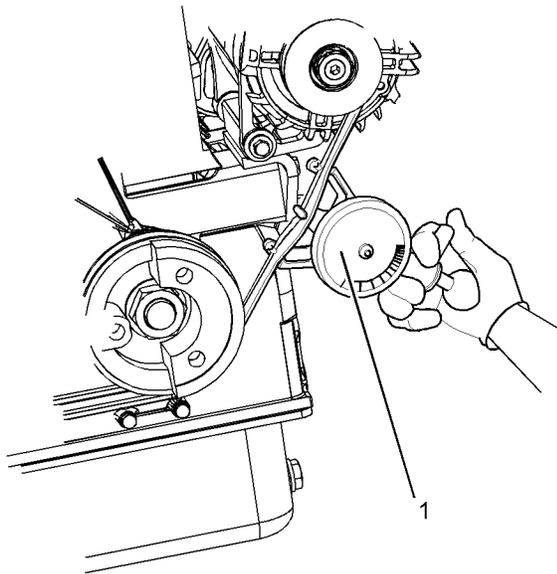


Illustration 24

g03383147

Typical example
(1) Burroughs Gauge

Install the gauge (1) at the center of the belt between the alternator and the crankshaft pulley and check the belt tension. The correct tension for a new belt is 400 N (90 lb) to 489 N (110 lb). The correct tension for a used belt that has been in operation for 30 minutes or more at the rated speed is 267 N (60 lb) to 356 N (80 lb).

If twin belts are installed, check and adjust the tension on both belts.

Adjustment

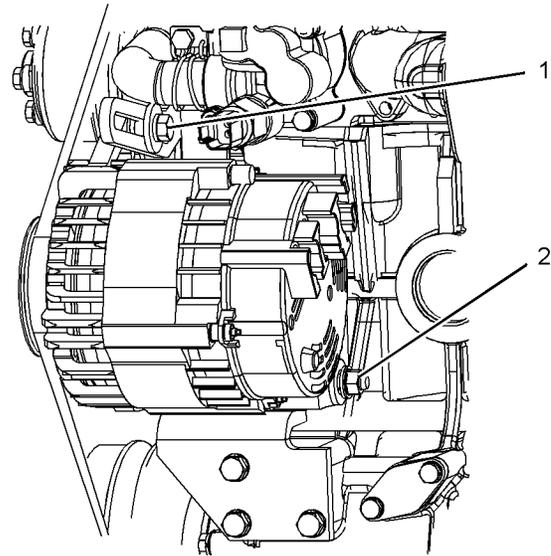


Illustration 25

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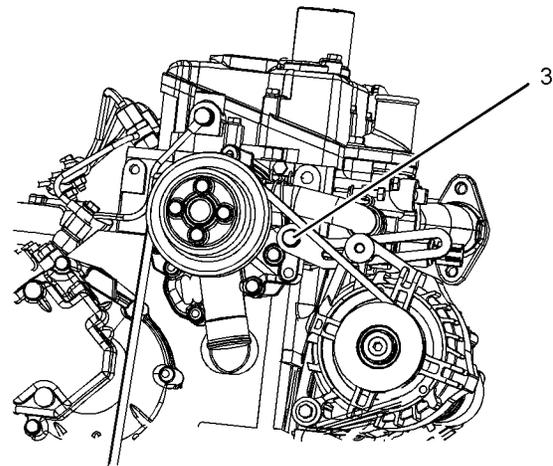


Illustration 26

g03383155

1. Loosen adjusting bolt (1) and mounting bolt and nut (2). Loosen bolt (3).

2. Move the alternator in order to increase or decrease the belt tension.
3. Tighten adjusting bolt (1) and tighten mounting bolts and nut (2). Tighten bolt (3). Tighten all fixing to a torque of 25 N·m (221 lb in)

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Alternator and Fan Belts - Replace

For applications that require multiple drive belts, replace the belts in matched sets. Replacing only one belt of a matched set will cause the new belt to carry more load because the older belt is stretched. The additional load on the new belt could cause the new belt to break.

Note: When new belts are installed, check the belt tension again after 20 hours of engine operation.

Removal and Installation Procedure

Refer to the original equipment manufacture for removal and installation of the fan guards.

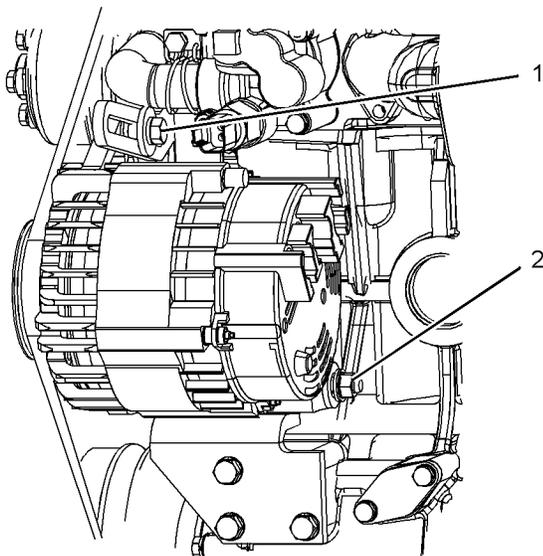


Illustration 27

g03383665

Typical example

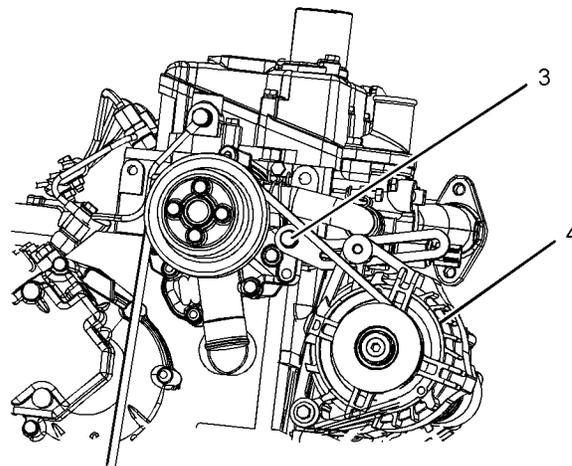


Illustration 28

g03383666

Typical example

1. Loosen adjusting bolt (1) and mounting bolt and nut (2). Loosen bolt (3).
2. Push the alternator (4) towards the engine.

Note: If the belt is to be reused, mark the belt in order to show direction of rotation.

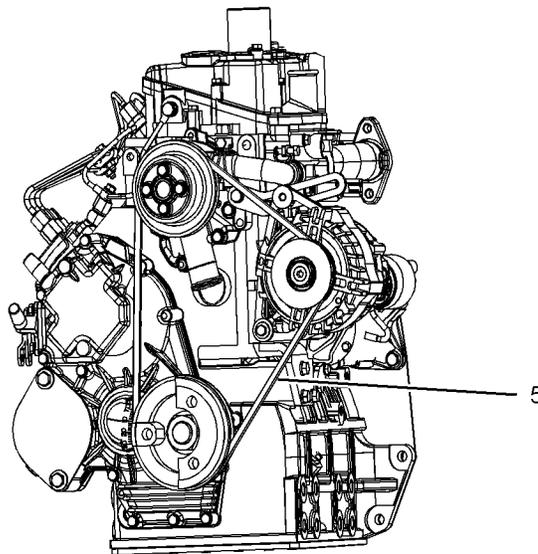


Illustration 29

g03383667

Typical example

3. Remove the belt (5).

4. Install new belt (5) and adjust the alternator to the required tension.
5. Tighten bolt (1) and tighten bolt and nut (2). Tighten bolt (3). Tighten all bolts and nuts to a torque of 25 N·m (221 lb in).

Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Alternator and Fan Belts - Inspect/Adjust" for the tension of the belt.

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Battery - Replace

WARNING

Batteries give off combustible gases which can explode. A spark can cause the combustible gases to ignite. This can result in severe personal injury or death.

Ensure proper ventilation for batteries that are in an enclosure. Follow the proper procedures in order to help prevent electrical arcs and/or sparks near batteries. Do not smoke when batteries are serviced.

WARNING

The battery cables or the batteries should not be removed with the battery cover in place. The battery cover should be removed before any servicing is attempted.

Removing the battery cables or the batteries with the cover in place may cause a battery explosion resulting in personal injury.

1. Switch the engine to the OFF position. Remove all electrical loads.
2. Turn off any battery chargers. Disconnect any battery chargers.
3. The NEGATIVE "-" cable connects the NEGATIVE "-" battery terminal to the NEGATIVE "-" terminal on the starting motor. Disconnect the cable from the NEGATIVE "-" battery terminal.
4. The POSITIVE "+" cable connects the POSITIVE "+" battery terminal to the POSITIVE "+" terminal on the starting motor. Disconnect the cable from the POSITIVE "+" battery terminal.

Note: Always recycle a battery. Never discard a battery. Dispose of used batteries to an appropriate recycling facility.

5. Remove the used battery.

6. Install the new battery.

Note: Before the cables are connected, ensure that the engine start switch is OFF.

7. Connect the cable from the starting motor to the POSITIVE "+" battery terminal.

8. Connect the NEGATIVE "-" cable to the NEGATIVE "-" battery terminal.

i02747977

Battery Electrolyte Level - Check

When the engine is not run for long periods of time or when the engine is run for short periods, the batteries may not fully recharge. Ensure a full charge in order to help prevent the battery from freezing. If batteries are correctly charged, the ammeter reading should be very near zero, when the engine is in operation.

WARNING

All lead-acid batteries contain sulfuric acid which can burn the skin and clothing. Always wear a face shield and protective clothing when working on or near batteries.

1. Remove the filler caps. Maintain the electrolyte level to the "FULL" mark on the battery.

If the addition of water is necessary, use distilled water. If distilled water is not available use clean water that is low in minerals. Do not use artificially softened water.

2. Check the condition of the electrolyte with a suitable battery tester.

3. Install the caps.

4. Keep the batteries clean.

Clean the battery case with one of the following cleaning solutions:

- Use a solution of 0.1 kg (0.2 lb) baking soda and 1 L (1 qt) of clean water.
- Use a solution of ammonium hydroxide .

Thoroughly rinse the battery case with clean water.

i05336023

Coolant (Commercial Heavy-Duty) - Change

NOTICE

Care must be taken to ensure that fluids are contained during performance of inspection, maintenance, testing, adjusting and repair of the product. Be prepared to collect the fluid with suitable containers before opening any compartment or disassembling any component containing fluids.

Dispose of all fluids according to Local regulations and mandates.

NOTICE

Keep all parts clean from contaminants.

Contaminants may cause rapid wear and shortened component life.

Clean the cooling system and flush the cooling system before the recommended maintenance interval if the following conditions exist:

- The engine overheats frequently.
- Foaming is observed.
- The oil has entered the cooling system and the coolant is contaminated.
- The fuel has entered the cooling system and the coolant is contaminated.

Note: When the cooling system is cleaned, only clean water is needed.

Note: Inspect the water pump and the water temperature regulator after the cooling system has been drained. This is a good opportunity to replace the water pump, the water temperature regulator, and the hoses, if necessary.

Drain

WARNING

Pressurized System: Hot coolant can cause serious burns. To open the cooling system filler cap, stop the engine and wait until the cooling system components are cool. Loosen the cooling system pressure cap slowly in order to relieve the pressure.

1. Stop the engine and allow the engine to cool. Loosen the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve any pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap.

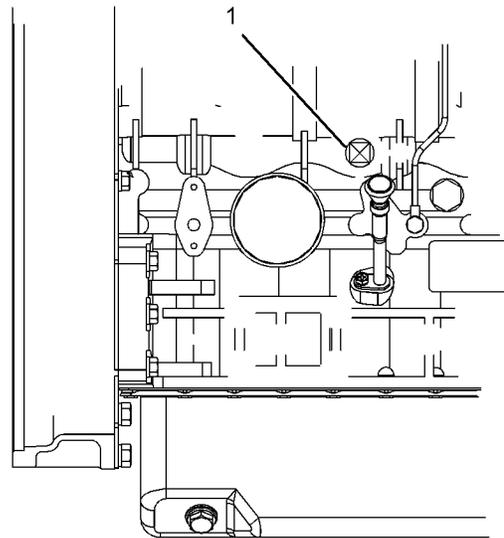


Illustration 30

g03380650

Typical example

2. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug (1) on the engine. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug on the radiator.

Allow the coolant to drain.

NOTICE

Dispose of used engine coolant or recycle. Various methods have been proposed to reclaim used coolant for reuse in engine cooling systems. The full distillation procedure is the only method acceptable by Perkins to reclaim the coolant.

For information regarding the disposal and the recycling of used coolant, consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

Flush

1. Flush the cooling system with clean water in order to remove any debris.
2. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug in the engine. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug on the radiator.

NOTICE

Do not fill the cooling system faster than 5 L (1.3 US gal) per minute to avoid air locks.

Cooling system air locks may result in engine damage.

3. Fill the cooling system with clean water. Install the cooling system filler cap.
4. Start and run the engine at low idle until the temperature reaches 49 to 66 °C (120 to 150 °F).
5. Stop the engine and allow the engine to cool. Loosen the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve any pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug on the engine. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug on the radiator. Allow the water to drain. Flush the cooling system with clean water.

Fill

1. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug on the engine. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug on the radiator.
-

NOTICE

Do not fill the cooling system faster than 5 L (1.3 US gal) per minute to avoid air locks.

Cooling system air locks may result in engine damage.

2. Fill the cooling system with Commercial Heavy-Duty Coolant. Add Supplemental Coolant Additive to the coolant. For the correct amount, refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" topic (Maintenance Section) for more information on cooling system specifications. Do not install the cooling system filler cap.
3. Start and run the engine at low idle. Increase the engine rpm to high idle. Run the engine at high idle for 1 minute in order to purge the air from the cavities of the engine block. Stop the engine.
4. Check the coolant level. Maintain the coolant level within 13 mm (0.5 inch) below the bottom of the pipe for filling. Maintain the coolant level in the expansion bottle (if equipped) at the correct level.

5. Clean the cooling system filler cap. Inspect the gasket that is on the cooling system filler cap. If the gasket that is on the cooling system filler cap is damaged, discard the old cooling system filler cap and install a new cooling system filler cap. If the gasket that is on the cooling system filler cap is not damaged, use a suitable pressurizing pump in order to pressure test the cooling system filler cap. The correct pressure for the cooling system filler cap is stamped on the face of the cooling system filler cap. If the cooling system filler cap does not retain the correct pressure, install a new cooling system filler cap.
6. Start the engine. Inspect the cooling system for leaks and for correct operating temperature.

i05336034

Coolant (ELC) - Change

NOTICE

Care must be taken to ensure that fluids are contained during performance of inspection, maintenance, testing, adjusting and repair of the product. Be prepared to collect the fluid with suitable containers before opening any compartment or disassembling any component containing fluids.

Dispose of all fluids according to Local regulations and mandates.

NOTICE

Keep all parts clean from contaminants.

Contaminants may cause rapid wear and shortened component life.

Clean the cooling system and flush the cooling system before the recommended maintenance interval if the following conditions exist:

- The engine overheats frequently.
- Foaming is observed.
- The oil has entered the cooling system and the coolant is contaminated.
- The fuel has entered the cooling system and the coolant is contaminated.

Note: When the cooling system is cleaned, only clean water is needed when the ELC is drained and replaced.

Note: Inspect the water pump and the water temperature regulator after the cooling system has been drained. This is a good opportunity to replace the water pump, the water temperature regulator, and the hoses, if necessary.

Drain

WARNING

Pressurized System: Hot coolant can cause serious burns. To open the cooling system filler cap, stop the engine and wait until the cooling system components are cool. Loosen the cooling system pressure cap slowly in order to relieve the pressure.

1. Stop the engine and allow the engine to cool. Loosen the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve any pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap.

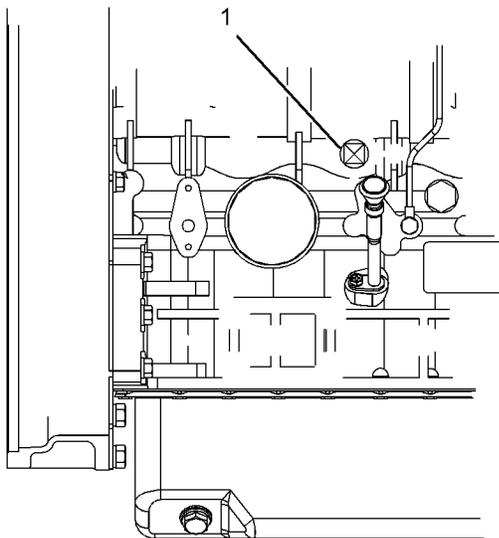


Illustration 31

g03380650

Typical example

2. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug (1) on the engine. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug on the radiator.

Allow the coolant to drain.

NOTICE

Dispose of used engine coolant or recycle. Various methods have been proposed to reclaim used coolant for reuse in engine cooling systems. The full distillation procedure is the only method acceptable by Perkins to reclaim the coolant.

For information regarding the disposal and the recycling of used coolant, consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

Flush

1. Flush the cooling system with clean water in order to remove any debris.
2. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug in the engine. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug on the radiator.

NOTICE

Do not fill the cooling system faster than 5 L (1.3 US gal) per minute to avoid air locks.

Cooling system air locks may result in engine damage.

3. Fill the cooling system with clean water. Install the cooling system filler cap.
4. Start and run the engine at low idle until the temperature reaches 49 to 66 °C (120 to 150 °F).
5. Stop the engine and allow the engine to cool. Loosen the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve any pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug on the engine. Open the drain cock or remove the drain plug on the radiator. Allow the water to drain. Flush the cooling system with clean water.

Fill

1. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug on the engine. Close the drain cock or install the drain plug on the radiator.

NOTICE

Do not fill the cooling system faster than 5 L (1.3 US gal) per minute to avoid air locks.

Cooling system air locks may result in engine damage.

2. Fill the cooling system with Extended Life Coolant (ELC). Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" topic (Maintenance Section) for more information on cooling system specifications. Do not install the cooling system filler cap.

3. Start and run the engine at low idle. Increase the engine rpm to high idle. Run the engine at high idle for 1 minute in order to purge the air from the cavities of the engine block. Stop the engine.
4. Check the coolant level. Maintain the coolant level within 13 mm (0.5 inch) below the bottom of the pipe for filling. Maintain the coolant level in the expansion bottle (if equipped) at the correct level.
5. Clean the cooling system filler cap. Inspect the gasket that is on the cooling system filler cap. If the gasket that is on the cooling system filler cap is damaged, discard the old cooling system filler cap and install a new cooling system filler cap. If the gasket that is on the cooling system filler cap is not damaged, use a suitable pressurizing pump in order to pressure test the cooling system filler cap. The correct pressure for the cooling system filler cap is stamped on the face of the cooling system filler cap. If the cooling system filler cap does not retain the correct pressure, install a new cooling system filler cap.
6. Start the engine. Inspect the cooling system for leaks and for correct operating temperature.

i05149389

Coolant Level - Check

Engines With a Coolant Recovery Tank

Note: The cooling system may not have been provided by Perkins . The procedure that follows is for typical cooling systems. Refer to the OEM information for the correct procedures.

Check the coolant level when the engine is stopped and cool.

NOTICE

When any servicing or repair of the engine cooling system is performed, the procedure must be performed with the engine on level ground. Level ground will allow you to check accurately the coolant level. This checking will also help in avoiding the risk of introducing an air lock into the coolant system.

1. Observe the coolant level in the coolant recovery tank. Maintain the coolant level to "COLD FULL" mark on the coolant recovery tank.

WARNING

Pressurized System: Hot coolant can cause serious burns. To open the cooling system filler cap, stop the engine and wait until the cooling system components are cool. Loosen the cooling system pressure cap slowly in order to relieve the pressure.

2. Loosen filler cap slowly in order to relieve any pressure. Remove the filler cap.
3. Pour the correct coolant mixture into the tank. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities and Recommendations" for information on the correct mixture and type of coolant. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities and Recommendations" for the engine cooling system capacity. Do not fill the coolant recovery tank above "COLD FULL" mark.

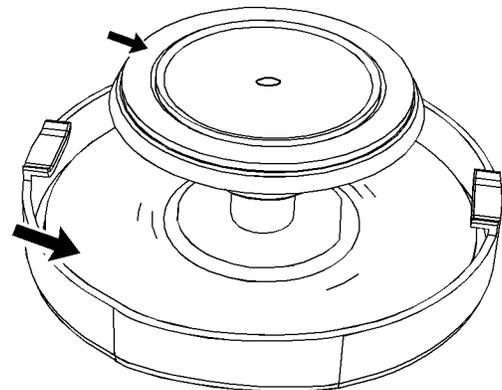


Illustration 32

g02590196

Filler cap

4. Clean the filler cap and the receptacle. Reinstall the filler cap and inspect the cooling system for leaks.

Note: The coolant will expand as the coolant heats up during normal engine operation. The additional volume will be forced into the coolant recovery tank during engine operation. When the engine is stopped and cool, the coolant will return to the engine.

Engines Without a Coolant Recovery Tank

i05160120

Check the coolant level when the engine is stopped and cool.

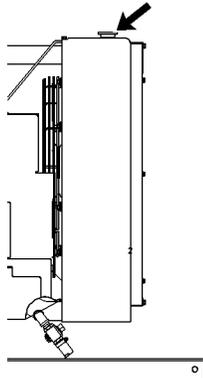


Illustration 33

g00285520

Cooling system filler cap

! WARNING

Pressurized System: Hot coolant can cause serious burns. To open the cooling system filler cap, stop the engine and wait until the cooling system components are cool. Loosen the cooling system pressure cap slowly in order to relieve the pressure.

1. Remove the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve pressure.
2. Maintain the coolant level at the maximum mark that is correct for your application. If the engine is equipped with a sight glass, maintain the coolant level to the correct level in the sight glass.
3. Clean the cooling system filler cap and inspect the gasket. If the gasket is damaged, discard the old filler cap and install a new filler cap. If the gasket is not damaged, use a suitable pressurizing pump in order to pressure test the filler cap. The correct pressure is stamped on the face of the filler cap. If the filler cap does not retain the correct pressure, install a new filler cap.
4. Inspect the cooling system for leaks.

Coolant Temperature Regulator - Replace

Replace the water temperature regulator before the water temperature regulator fails. This is a recommended preventive maintenance practice. Replacing the water temperature regulator reduces the chances for unscheduled downtime.

A water temperature regulator that fails in a partially opened position can cause overheating or overcooling of the engine.

A water temperature regulator that fails in the closed position can cause excessive overheating. Excessive overheating could result in cracking of the cylinder head or piston seizure problems.

A water temperature regulator that fails in the open position will cause the engine operating temperature to be too low during partial load operation. Low engine operating temperatures during partial loads could cause an excessive carbon buildup inside the cylinders. This excessive carbon buildup could result in an accelerated wear of the piston rings and wear of the cylinder liner.

NOTICE

Failure to replace your water temperature regulator on a regularly scheduled basis could cause severe engine damage.

Perkins engines incorporate a shunt design cooling system and require operating the engine with a water temperature regulator installed.

If the water temperature regulator is installed incorrectly, the engine may overheat, causing cylinder head damage. Ensure that the new water temperature regulator is installed in the original position. Ensure that the water temperature regulator vent hole is open.

Do not use liquid gasket material on the gasket or cylinder head surface.

Refer to the Disassembly and Assembly Manual, "Water Temperature Regulator - Remove and Install" for the replacement procedure of the water temperature regulator, or consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

Note: If only the water temperature regulators are replaced, drain the coolant from the cooling system to a level that is below the water temperature regulator housing.

i03644948

Cooling System Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) - Test/Add

WARNING

Cooling system coolant additive contains alkali. To help prevent personal injury, avoid contact with the skin and the eyes. Do not drink cooling system coolant additive.

Test for SCA Concentration

Heavy-Duty Coolant/Antifreeze and SCA

NOTICE

Do not exceed the recommended six percent supplemental coolant additive concentration.

Use a Coolant Conditioner Test Kit in order to check the concentration of the SCA.

Add the SCA, If Necessary

NOTICE

Do not exceed the recommended amount of supplemental coolant additive concentration. Excessive supplemental coolant additive concentration can form deposits on the higher temperature surfaces of the cooling system, reducing the engine's heat transfer characteristics. Reduced heat transfer could cause cracking of the cylinder head and other high temperature components. Excessive supplemental coolant additive concentration could also result in radiator tube blockage, overheating, and/or accelerated water pump seal wear. Never use both liquid supplemental coolant additive and the spin-on element (if equipped) at the same time. The use of those additives together could result in supplemental coolant additive concentration exceeding the recommended maximum.

WARNING

Pressurized System: Hot coolant can cause serious burns. To open the cooling system filler cap, stop the engine and wait until the cooling system components are cool. Loosen the cooling system pressure cap slowly in order to relieve the pressure.

NOTICE

When any servicing or repair of the engine cooling system is performed the procedure must be performed with the engine on level ground. This will allow you to accurately check the coolant level. This will also help in avoiding the risk of introducing an air lock into the coolant system.

1. Slowly loosen the cooling system filler cap in order to relieve the pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap.

Note: Always discard drained fluids according to local regulations.

2. If necessary, drain some coolant from the cooling system into a suitable container in order to allow space for the extra SCA.
3. Add the correct amount of SCA. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities and Recommendations" for more information on SCA requirements.
4. Clean the cooling system filler cap and inspect the gasket. If the gasket is damaged, discard the old filler cap and install a new filler cap. If the gasket is not damaged, use a suitable pressurizing pump in order to pressure test the filler cap. The correct pressure is stamped on the face of the filler cap. If the filler cap does not retain the correct pressure, install a new filler cap.

i02151646

Driven Equipment - Check

Refer to the OEM specifications for more information on the following maintenance recommendations for the driven equipment:

- Inspection
- Adjustment
- Lubrication
- Other maintenance recommendations

Perform any maintenance for the driven equipment which is recommended by the OEM.

i05335960

i04150582

Engine - Clean

WARNING

Personal injury or death can result from high voltage.

Moisture can create paths of electrical conductivity.

Make sure that the electrical system is OFF. Lock out the starting controls and tag the controls "DO NOT OPERATE".

NOTICE

Accumulated grease and oil on an engine is a fire hazard. Keep the engine clean. Remove debris and fluid spills whenever a significant quantity accumulates on the engine.

Periodic cleaning of the engine is recommended. Steam cleaning the engine will remove accumulated oil and grease. A clean engine provides the following benefits:

- Easy detection of fluid leaks
- Maximum heat transfer characteristics
- Ease of maintenance

Note: Caution must be used in order to prevent electrical components from being damaged by excessive water when the engine is cleaned. Pressure washers and steam cleaners should not be directed at any electrical connectors or the junction of cables into the rear of the connectors. Avoid electrical components such as the alternator, the starter, and the ECM. Protect the fuel injection pump from fluids in order to wash the engine.

Engine Air Cleaner Element (Dual Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace

NOTICE

Never run the engine without an air cleaner element installed. Never run the engine with a damaged air cleaner element. Do not use air cleaner elements with damaged pleats, gaskets or seals. Dirt entering the engine causes premature wear and damage to engine components. Air cleaner elements help to prevent airborne debris from entering the air inlet.

NOTICE

Never service the air cleaner element with the engine running since this will allow dirt to enter the engine.

Servicing the Air Cleaner Elements

Note: The air filter system may not have been provided by Perkins. The procedure that follows is for a typical air filter system. Refer to the OEM information for the correct procedure.

If the air cleaner element becomes plugged, the air can split the material of the air cleaner element. Unfiltered air will drastically accelerate internal engine wear. Refer to the OEM information for the correct air cleaner elements for your application.

- Check the precleaner (if equipped) and the dust bowl daily for accumulation of dirt and debris. Remove any dirt and debris, as needed.
- Operating in dirty conditions may require more frequent service of the air cleaner element.
- The air cleaner element should be replaced at least one time per year. This replacement should be performed regardless of the number of cleanings.

Replace the dirty air cleaner elements with clean air cleaner elements. Before installation, the air cleaner elements should be thoroughly checked for tears and/or holes in the filter material. Inspect the gasket or the seal of the air cleaner element for damage. Maintain a supply of suitable air cleaner elements for replacement purposes.

Dual Element Air Cleaners

The dual element air cleaner contains a primary air cleaner element and a secondary air cleaner element.

The primary air cleaner element can be used up to six times if the element is properly cleaned and properly inspected. The primary air cleaner element should be replaced at least one time per year. This replacement should be performed regardless of the number of cleanings.

The secondary air cleaner element is not serviceable. Refer to the OEM information for instructions in order to replace the secondary air cleaner element.

When the engine is operating in environments that are dusty or dirty, air cleaner elements may require more frequent replacement.

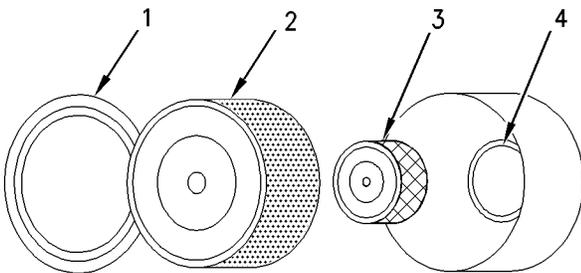


Illustration 34

g00736431

- (1) Cover
- (2) Primary air cleaner element
- (3) Secondary air cleaner element
- (4) Air inlet

1. Remove the cover. Remove the primary air cleaner element.
 2. The secondary air cleaner element should be removed and discarded for every three cleanings of the primary air cleaner element.
- Note:** Refer to “Cleaning the Primary Air Cleaner Elements”.
3. Cover the air inlet with tape in order to keep out dirt.
 4. Clean the inside of the air cleaner cover and body with a clean, dry cloth.
 5. Remove the tape from the air inlet. Install the secondary air cleaner element. Install a primary air cleaner element that is new or cleaned.
 6. Install the air cleaner cover.
 7. Reset the air cleaner service indicator.

Cleaning the Primary Air Cleaner Elements

Refer to the OEM information in order to determine the number of times that the primary filter element can be cleaned. When the primary air cleaner element is cleaned, check for rips or tears in the filter material. The primary air cleaner element should be replaced at least one time per year. This replacement should be performed regardless of the number of cleanings.

NOTICE

Do not tap or strike the air cleaner element.

Do not wash the primary air cleaner element.

Use low pressure (207 kPa; 30 psi maximum) pressurized air or vacuum cleaning to clean the primary air cleaner element.

Take extreme care in order to avoid damage to the air cleaner elements.

Do not use air cleaner elements that have damaged pleats, gaskets, or seals.

Refer to the OEM information in order to determine the number of times that the primary air cleaner element can be cleaned. Do not clean the primary air filter element more than three times. The primary air cleaner element must be replaced at least one time per year.

Cleaning the air filter element will not extend the life of the air filter element.

Visually inspect the primary air cleaner element before cleaning. Inspect air cleaner elements for damage to the pleats, the seals, the gaskets, and the outer cover. Discard any damaged air cleaner element.

Two methods may be used in order to clean the primary air cleaner element:

- pressurized air
- Vacuum cleaning

Pressurized Air

WARNING

Personal injury can result from air pressure.

Personal injury can result without following proper procedure. When using pressure air, wear a protective face shield and protective clothing.

Maximum air pressure at the nozzle must be less than 205 kPa (30 psi) for cleaning purposes.

Maintenance Recommendations

Engine Air Cleaner Element (Single Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace

Pressurized air can be used to clean primary air cleaner elements that have not been cleaned more than three times. Use filtered, dry air with a maximum pressure of 207 kPa (30 psi). Pressurized air will not remove deposits of carbon and oil.

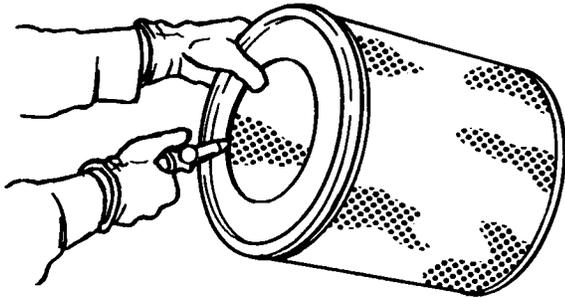


Illustration 35

g00281692

Note: When the primary air cleaner elements are cleaned, always begin with the clean side (inside) in order to force dirt particles toward the dirty side (outside).

Aim the air hose so that air flows along the length of the filter. Follow the direction of the paper pleats in order to prevent damage to the pleats. Do not aim the air directly at the face of the paper pleats.

Note: Refer to “Inspecting the Primary Air Cleaner Elements”.

Vacuum Cleaning

Vacuum cleaning is a good method for removing accumulated dirt from the dirty side (outside) of a primary air cleaner element. Vacuum cleaning is especially useful for cleaning primary air cleaner elements which require daily cleaning because of a dry, dusty environment.

Cleaning from the clean side (inside) with pressurized air is recommended prior to vacuum cleaning the dirty side (outside) of a primary air cleaner element.

Note: Refer to “Inspecting the Primary Air Cleaner Elements”.

Inspecting the Primary Air Cleaner Elements

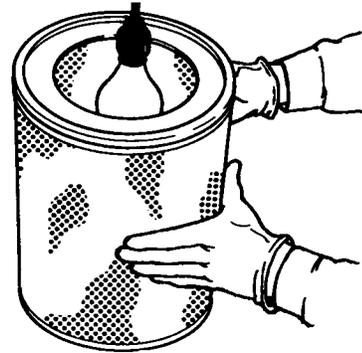


Illustration 36

g00281693

Inspect the clean, dry primary air cleaner element. Use a 60 W blue light in a dark room or in a similar facility. Place the blue light in the primary air cleaner element. Rotate the primary air cleaner element. Inspect the primary air cleaner element for tears and/or holes. Inspect the primary air cleaner element for light that may show through the filter material. If it is necessary in order to confirm the result, compare the primary air cleaner element to a new primary air cleaner element that has the same part number.

Do not use a primary air cleaner element that has any tears and/or holes in the filter material. Do not use a primary air cleaner element with damaged pleats, gaskets, or seals. Discard damaged primary air cleaner elements.

i04150591

Engine Air Cleaner Element (Single Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace

Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Engine Air Cleaner Service Indicator-Inspect”.

NOTICE

Never run the engine without an air cleaner element installed. Never run the engine with a damaged air cleaner element. Do not use air cleaner elements with damaged pleats, gaskets or seals. Dirt entering the engine causes premature wear and damage to engine components. Air cleaner elements help to prevent airborne debris from entering the air inlet.

NOTICE

Never service the air cleaner element with the engine running since this will allow dirt to enter the engine.

A wide variety of air cleaners may be installed for use with this engine. Consult the OEM information for the correct procedure to replace the air cleaner.

i02335405

Engine Air Cleaner Service Indicator - Inspect

Some engines may be equipped with a different service indicator.

Some engines are equipped with a differential gauge for inlet air pressure. The differential gauge for inlet air pressure displays the difference in the pressure that is measured before the air cleaner element and the pressure that is measured after the air cleaner element. As the air cleaner element becomes dirty, the pressure differential rises. If your engine is equipped with a different type of service indicator, follow the OEM recommendations in order to service the air cleaner service indicator.

The service indicator may be mounted on the air cleaner element or in a remote location.

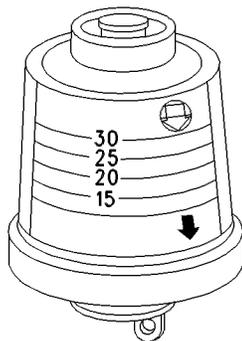


Illustration 37

g00103777

Typical service indicator

Observe the service indicator. The air cleaner element should be cleaned or the air cleaner element should be replaced when one of the following conditions occur:

- The yellow diaphragm enters the red zone.
- The red piston locks in the visible position.

Test the Service Indicator

Service indicators are important instruments.

- Check for ease of resetting. The service indicator should reset in less than three pushes.
- Check the movement of the yellow core when the engine is accelerated to the engine rated speed. The yellow core should latch at the greatest vacuum that is attained.

If the service indicator does not reset easily, or if the yellow core does not latch at the greatest vacuum, the service indicator should be replaced. If the new service indicator will not reset, the hole for the service indicator may be restricted.

The service indicator may need to be replaced frequently in environments that are severely dusty.

i02927289

Engine Air Precleaner - Check/Clean

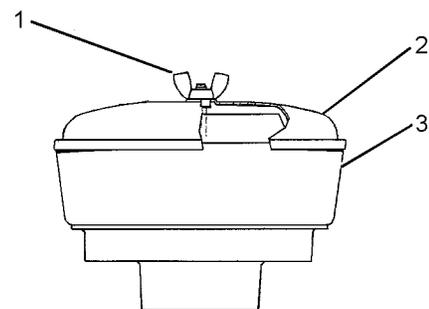


Illustration 38

g01453058

Typical engine air precleaner

- (1) Wing nut
- (2) Cover
- (3) Body

Remove wing nut (1) and cover (2). Check for an accumulation of dirt and debris in body (3). Clean the body, if necessary.

After cleaning the precleaner, install cover (2) and wing nut (1).

Note: When the engine is operated in dusty applications, more frequent cleaning is required.

i05335963

Engine Crankcase Breather - Replace

NOTICE

Keep all parts clean from contaminants.

Contaminants may cause rapid wear and shortened component life.

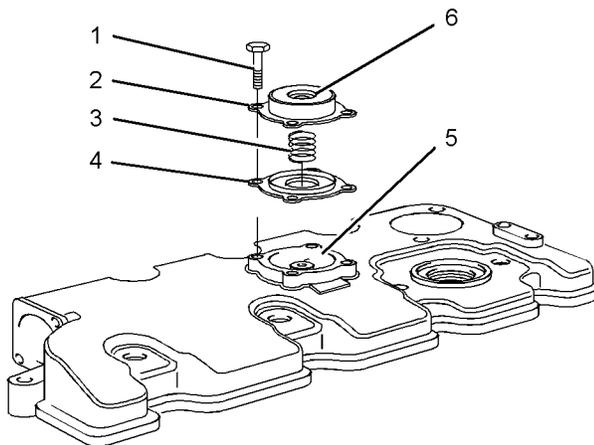


Illustration 39

g03380583

Typical example

- (1) Screws for the breather cover
- (2) Breather cover
- (3) Spring
- (4) Diaphragm and plate
- (5) Cavity
- (6) Vent hole

1. Loosen the screws (1) and remove the breather cover (2) from the valve mechanism cover.
2. Remove the spring (3). Remove the diaphragm and plate (4).
3. Clean the vent hole (6) and the cavity (5) in the valve mechanism cover.

NOTICE

Make sure that the components of the breather assembly are installed correctly. Engine damage may occur if the breather assembly is not working correctly.

4. Install a new diaphragm and plate (4) for the breather assembly into the cavity (5) of the valve mechanism cover.
5. Install a new spring (3).
6. Install the breather cover (2) and the four screws (1). Tighten the screws.

i02323089

Engine Mounts - Inspect

Note: The engine mounts may not have been supplied by Perkins. Refer to the OEM information for further information on the engine mounts and the correct bolt torque.

Inspect the engine mounts for deterioration and for correct bolt torque. Engine vibration can be caused by the following conditions:

- Incorrect mounting of the engine
- Deterioration of the engine mounts
- Loose engine mounts

Any engine mount that shows deterioration should be replaced. Refer to the OEM information for the recommended torques.

i05164949

Engine Oil Level - Check

WARNING

Hot oil and hot components can cause personal injury. Do not allow hot oil or hot components to contact the skin.

i05336039

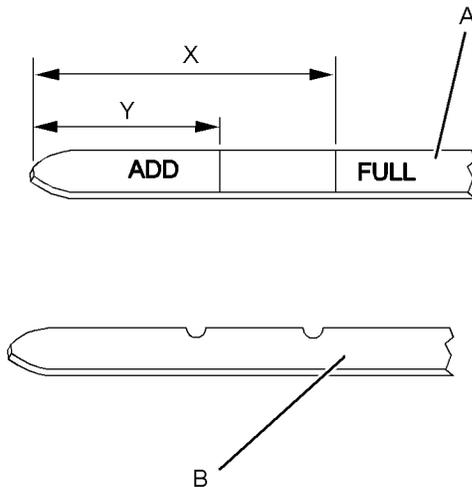


Illustration 40

g03317856

(Y) "ADD" mark. (X) "FULL" mark.

(A) Original oil level gauge
(B) Alternative oil level gauge

NOTICE

Perform this maintenance with the engine stopped.

Note: Oil gauge (A) or oil gauge (B) may be installed in the engine.

1. Maintain the oil level between "ADD" mark (Y) and "FULL" mark (X) on oil level gauge (1). Do not fill the crankcase above "FULL" mark (X).

NOTICE

Operating your engine when the oil level is above the "FULL" mark could cause your crankshaft to dip into the oil. The air bubbles created from the crankshaft dipping into the oil reduces the oil's lubricating characteristics and could result in the loss of power.

2. Remove the oil filler cap and add oil, if necessary. Clean the oil filler cap. Install the oil filler cap.

Engine Oil and Filter - Change

WARNING

Hot oil and hot components can cause personal injury. Do not allow hot oil or hot components to contact the skin.

NOTICE

Care must be taken to ensure that fluids are contained during performance of inspection, maintenance, testing, adjusting and repair of the product. Be prepared to collect the fluid with suitable containers before opening any compartment or disassembling any component containing fluids.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

NOTICE

Keep all parts clean from contaminants.

Contaminants may cause rapid wear and shortened component life.

Do not drain the oil when the engine is cold. As the oil cools, suspended waste particles settle on the bottom of the oil pan. The waste particles are not removed with the draining cold oil. Drain the crankcase with the engine stopped. Drain the crankcase with the oil warm. This draining method allows the waste particles that are suspended in the oil to be drained correctly.

Failure to follow this recommended procedure will cause the waste particles to be recirculated through the engine lubrication system with the new oil.

Drain the Engine Oil

After the engine has been run at the normal operating temperature, stop the engine. Use one of the following methods to drain the engine crankcase oil:

- If the engine is equipped with a drain valve, turn the drain valve knob counterclockwise in order to drain the oil. After the oil has drained, turn the drain valve knob clockwise in order to close the drain valve.
- If the engine is not equipped with a drain valve, remove the oil drain plug in order to allow the oil to drain. After the oil has drained, the oil drain plug should be cleaned and installed.

Replace the Oil Filter

NOTICE

Perkins oil filters are built to Perkins specifications. Use of an oil filter not recommended by Perkins could result in severe engine damage to the engine bearings, crankshaft, etc., as a result of the larger waste particles from unfiltered oil entering the engine lubricating system. Only use oil filters recommended by Perkins .

1. Remove the oil filter with a suitable tool.

Note: The following actions can be carried out as part of the preventive maintenance program.

2. Cut the oil filter open with a suitable tool. Break apart the pleats and inspect the oil filter for metal debris. An excessive amount of metal debris in the oil filter may indicate early wear or a pending failure.

Use a magnet to differentiate between the ferrous metals and the nonferrous metals that are found in the oil filter element. Ferrous metals may indicate wear on the steel and cast iron parts of the engine.

Nonferrous metals may indicate wear on the aluminum parts, brass parts, or bronze parts of the engine. Parts that may be affected include the following items: main bearings, rod bearings, turbocharger bearings and cylinder heads.

Due to normal wear and friction, it is not uncommon to find small amounts of debris in the oil filter. Consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor in order to arrange for a further analysis if an excessive amount of debris is found in the oil filter.

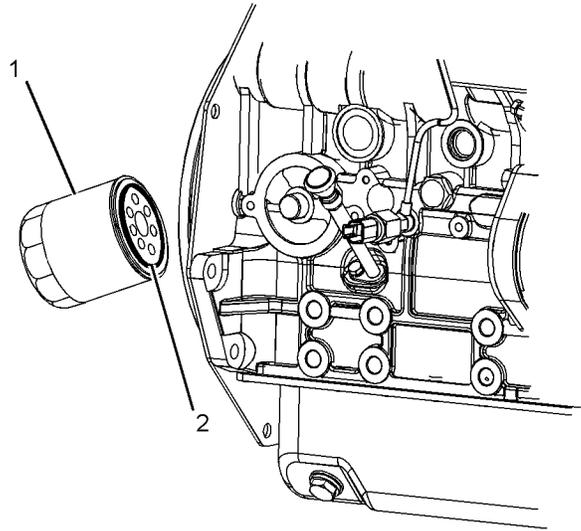


Illustration 41

g03380736

Typical example

3. Clean the sealing surface of the cylinder block.
4. Apply clean engine oil to the new O ring seal (2).

NOTICE

Do not fill the oil filters with oil before installing them. This oil would not be filtered and could be contaminated. Contaminated oil can cause accelerated wear to engine components.

5. Install the new oil filter (1) Spin on the oil filter until the O ring seal contacts the oil filter base. Rotate the oil filter $\frac{3}{4}$ of a full turn.

Fill the Engine Crankcase

1. Remove the oil filler cap. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual for more information on lubricant specifications. Fill the crankcase with the correct amount of oil. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual for more information on refill capacities.

NOTICE

If equipped with an auxiliary oil filter system or a remote oil filter system, follow the OEM or filter manufacturer's recommendations. Under filling or overfilling the crankcase with oil can cause engine damage.

NOTICE

To prevent crankshaft bearing damage, crank the engine with the fuel OFF. This will fill the oil filters before starting the engine. Do not crank the engine for more than 30 seconds.

2. Start the engine and run the engine at "LOW IDLE" for 2 minutes. Perform this procedure in order to ensure that the lubrication system has oil and that the oil filters are filled. Inspect the oil filter for oil leaks.
3. Stop the engine and allow the oil to drain back to the sump for a minimum of 10 minutes.

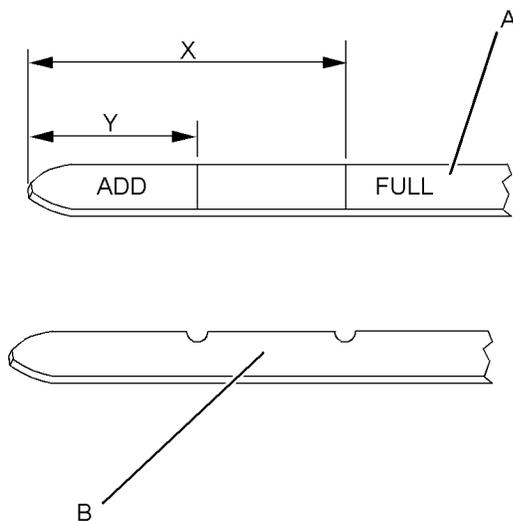


Illustration 42

g03306420

(Y) "ADD" mark. (X) "FULL" mark.

- (A) Original oil level gauge
(B) Alternative oil level gauge

4. Remove the oil level gauge in order to check the oil level. Maintain the oil level between the "ADD" and "FULL" marks on the oil level gauge.

i05153520

Engine Valve Lash - Check

This maintenance is recommended by Perkins as part of a lubrication and preventive maintenance schedule in order to help provide maximum engine life. The maintenance for the valve lash is important in order to keep the engine compliant.

NOTICE

Only qualified service personnel should perform this maintenance. Refer to the Service Manual or your authorized Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for the complete valve lash adjustment procedure.

Operation of Perkins engines with incorrect valve lash can reduce engine efficiency, and also reduce engine component life.

WARNING

Ensure that the engine can not be started while this maintenance is being performed. To help prevent possible injury, do not use the starting motor to turn the flywheel.

Hot engine components can cause burns. Allow additional time for the engine to cool before measuring/adjusting valve lash clearance.

Ensure that the engine is stopped before measuring the valve lash. The engine valve lash can be inspected and adjusted when the temperature of the engine is hot or cold.

Refer to Systems Operation, Testing and Adjusting, "Engine Valve Lash - Inspect/Adjust" for more information.

i05153591

i05161054

Fan Clearance - Check

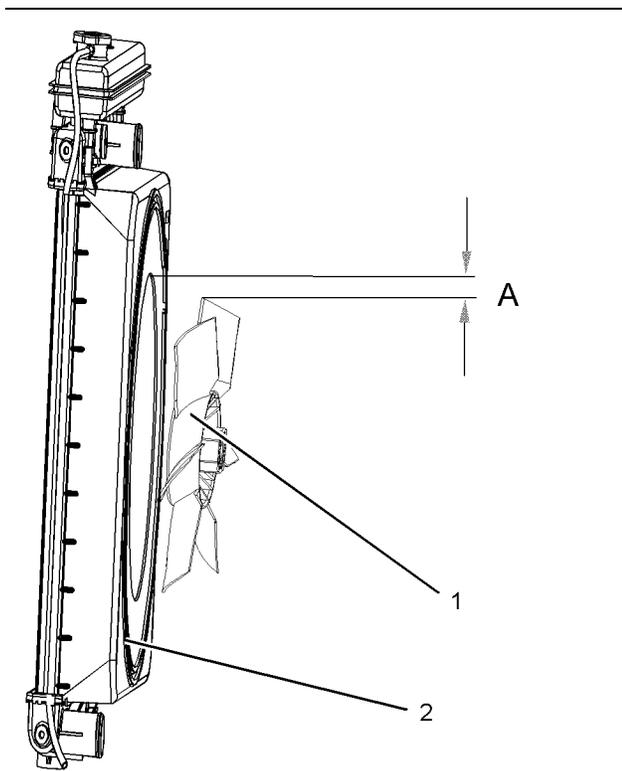


Illustration 43

g03309719

Typical example

Ensure that the engine is stopped. Ensure that the battery disconnect switch is in the OFF position. Ensure that the cooling system is full.

The clearance between the cover (2) and the fan (1) will require checking. The gap between the edge of the cover and the tip of the fan blade (A) must be checked in four equally spaced positions.

- (A) equals 5 mm (0.19685 inch) for the three cylinder engine and the four cylinder naturally aspirated engine.
- (A) equals 10 mm (0.39370 inch) for the turbocharged engine.

Note: The cover is not adjustable.

Fuel Filter (In-Line) - Replace

WARNING

Fuel leaked or spilled onto hot surfaces or electrical components can cause a fire. To help prevent possible injury, turn the start switch off when changing fuel filters or water separator elements. Clean up fuel spills immediately.

Note: Refer to Systems Operation, Testing, and Adjusting, "Cleanliness of Fuel System Components" for detailed information on the standards of cleanliness that must be observed during ALL work on the fuel system.

NOTICE

Ensure that the engine is stopped before any servicing or repair is performed.

The location of the in-line fuel filter will depend on the application that the engine has been installed.

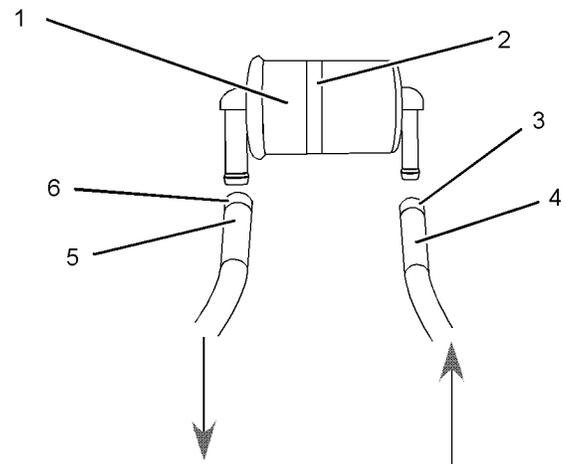


Illustration 44

g03315616

Arrows show fuel flow

Note: The in-line fuel filter is an off engine part.

1. Turn the fuel supply valve (if equipped) to the OFF position. Remove clamp (3) and remove clamp (6).
2. Remove inlet hose (4) and remove outlet hose (5) from in-line filter (1).

3. If installed, remove clamp (2) and remove in-line filter (1) from application.
4. Install new in-line filter (1) and install clamp (2).
5. Install inlet hose (4) and install clamp (3). Install outlet hose (5) and install clamp (6).
6. Turn the fuel supply valve (if equipped) to the ON position. Prime the system, refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System - Prime".

i02154268

Fuel Injector - Test/Change

WARNING

Fuel leaked or spilled onto hot surfaces or electrical components can cause a fire.

WARNING

Make sure that you wear eye protection at all times during testing. When fuel injection nozzles are tested, test fluids travel through the orifices of the nozzle tip with high pressure. Under this amount of pressure, the test fluid can pierce the skin and cause serious injury to the operator. Always keep the tip of the fuel injection nozzle pointed away from the operator and into the fuel collector and extension.

NOTICE

Do not allow dirt to enter the fuel system. Thoroughly clean the area around a fuel system component that will be disconnected. Fit a suitable cover over disconnected fuel system component.

Regular maintenance of the fuel injectors is recommended by Perkins. The fuel injectors must be removed and tested by an authorized agent. The fuel injectors should not be cleaned as cleaning with incorrect tools can damage the nozzle. The fuel injectors should be renewed only if a fault with the fuel injectors occurs. Some of the problems that may indicate that new fuel injectors are needed are listed below:

- The engine will not start or the engine is difficult to start.
- Not enough power
- The engine misfires or the engine runs erratically.
- High fuel consumption
- Black exhaust smoke
- The engine knocks or there is vibration in the engine.
- Excessive engine temperature

For further information on the removal and the installation of the fuel injectors, refer to the Disassembly and Assembly manual.

For further information on the testing of fuel injectors, refer to the Testing and Adjusting manual.

Identification of a suspect Fuel Injector

WARNING

Work carefully around an engine that is running. Engine parts that are hot, or parts that are moving, can cause personal injury.

NOTICE

If your skin comes into contact with high pressure fuel, obtain medical assistance immediately.

NOTICE

If a fuel injector is suspected of operating outside of normal parameters it should be removed by a qualified technician. The suspect fuel injector should be taken to an authorized agent for inspection.

Operate the engine at a fast idle speed in order to identify the faulty fuel injector. Individually loosen and tighten the union nut for the high pressure pipe to each fuel injector. Do not loosen the union nut more than half a turn. There will be little effect on the engine speed when the union nut to the faulty fuel injector is loosened.

Consult your authorized Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for further assistance.

i04145953

Fuel System - Prime

Turn the keyswitch to the ON position for 2 minutes in order to prime the fuel system. Turn keyswitch to OFF position, then turn on again. The engine is primed and ready to start.

i05337705

Fuel System Primary Filter - Replace

WARNING

Fuel leaked or spilled onto hot surfaces or electrical components can cause a fire. To help prevent possible injury, turn the start switch off when changing fuel filters or water separator elements. Clean up fuel spills immediately.

NOTICE

Ensure that the engine is stopped before any servicing or repair is performed.

Remove the Element

1. Turn the fuel supply valve (if equipped) to the OFF position before performing this maintenance.
2. Place a suitable container under the water separator in order to catch any fuel that might spill. Clean up any spilled fuel. Clean the outside body of the filter assembly.

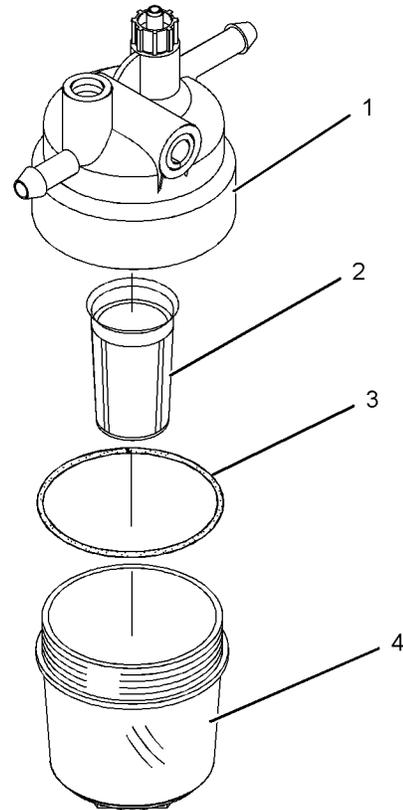


Illustration 45

g03381282

Typical example

3. Remove the filter bowl (4) from the fuel filter base (1).
4. Remove the O-ring seal (3). Discard the O-ring seal.
5. Remove the filter element (2) from the fuel filter base (1). Discard the filter element (2).
6. Clean the filter bowl (4).

Install the Element

i02627223

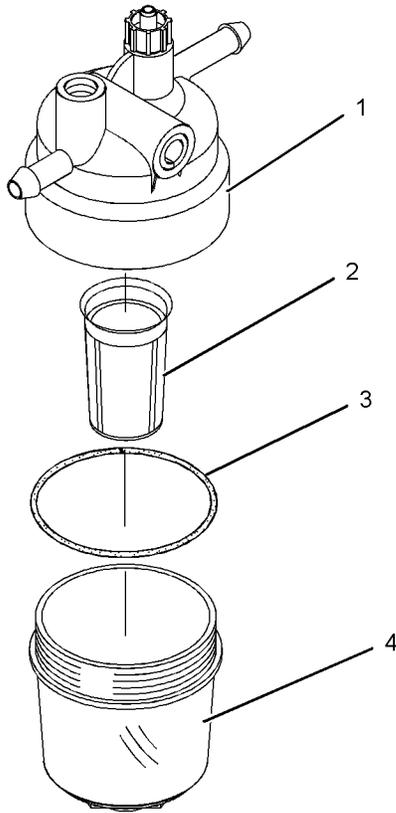


Illustration 46

g03381282

Typical example

1. Install a new filter element (2) to the fuel filter base (1).
2. Lubricate the O ring seal (3) with clean engine oil. Do NOT fill the bowl with fuel before the assembly is installed.
3. Install the filter bowl (4) to the fuel filter base (1). Tighten the filter bowl (4) by hand.
4. The secondary fuel filter must be replaced at the same time as the primary fuel filter. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System Secondary Filter - Replace".

Fuel System Primary Filter/ Water Separator - Drain

WARNING

Fuel leaked or spilled onto hot surfaces or electrical components can cause a fire. To help prevent possible injury, turn the start switch off when changing fuel filters or water separator elements. Clean up fuel spills immediately.

NOTICE

The water separator is not a filter. The water separator separates water from the fuel. The engine should never be allowed to run with the water separator more than half full. Engine damage may result.

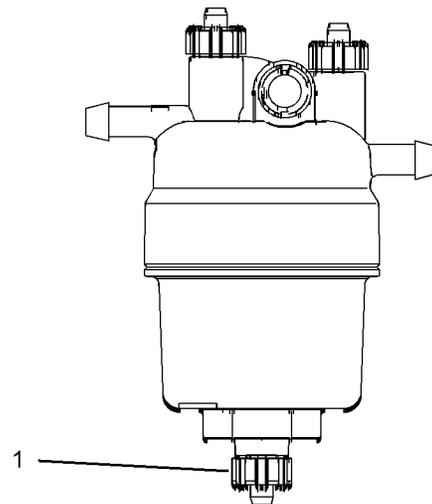


Illustration 47

g01316965

Typical example

1. Open drain (1). Catch the draining fluid in a suitable container. Dispose of the drained fluid correctly.
2. Close drain (1).

NOTICE

The water separator is under suction during normal engine operation. Ensure that the drain valve is tightened securely to help prevent air from entering the fuel system.

i05337334

Fuel System Secondary Filter - Replace

WARNING

Fuel leaked or spilled onto hot surfaces or electrical components can cause a fire. To help prevent possible injury, turn the start switch off when changing fuel filters or water separator elements. Clean up fuel spills immediately.

NOTICE

Do not allow dirt to enter the fuel system. Thoroughly clean the area around a fuel system component that will be disconnected. Fit a suitable cover over disconnected fuel system component.

NOTICE

Care must be taken to ensure that fluids are contained during performance of inspection, maintenance, testing, adjusting and repair of the product. Be prepared to collect the fluid with suitable containers before opening any compartment or disassembling any component containing fluids.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

Note: The primary filter element must be replaced at the same time as the secondary filter element. Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System Primary Filter (Water Separator) Element - Replace".

Fuel Filter with Canister

1. Close the fuel supply valve.

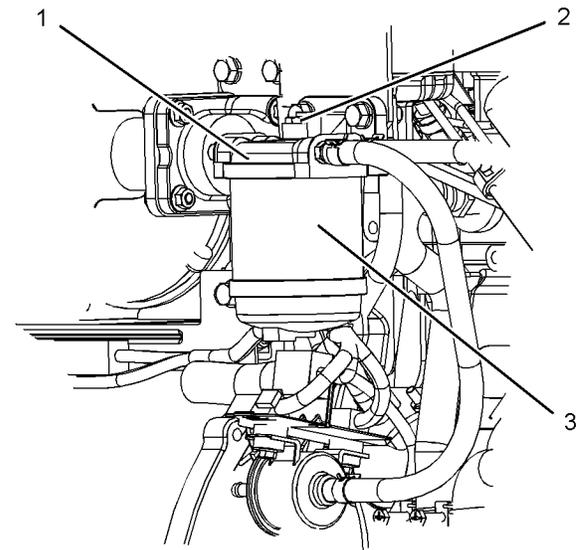


Illustration 48

g03317866

Typical example

2. Clean the outside of the fuel filter assembly (1).
3. Remove setscrew (2).
4. Remove the canister (3). Ensure that any fluid is drained into a suitable container.

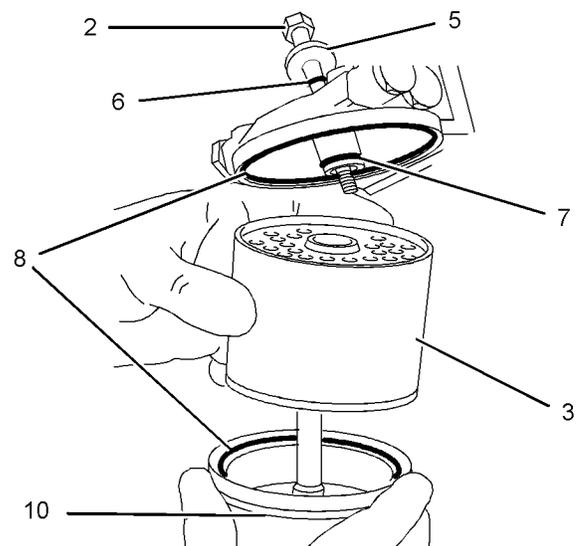


Illustration 49

g02710378

Typical example

5. Assemble the following items: seals (8), seal (7), canister (3) and bowl (10). Place washer (5) and seal (6) on setscrew (2).

6. Fasten the assembly to the fuel filter base with setscrew (2).

The fuel system will need to be primed after the new filter is installed. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System - Prime".

Fuel Filter with Element

1. Close the fuel supply valve (1).

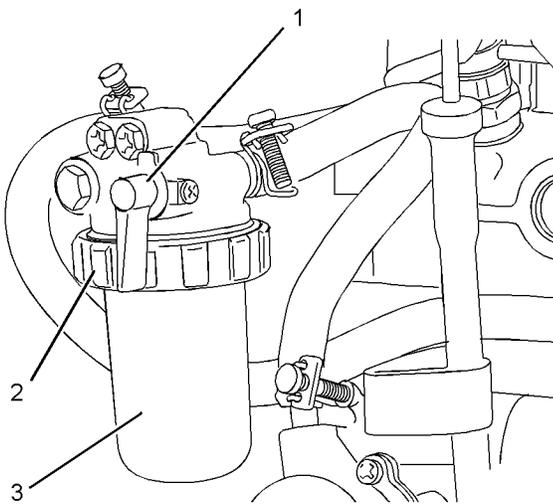


Illustration 50

g01334893

Typical example

2. Clean the outside of the fuel filter assembly.
3. Loosen the locking ring (2).
4. Remove the casing (3) for the filter and the element. Ensure that any fluid is drained into a suitable container.

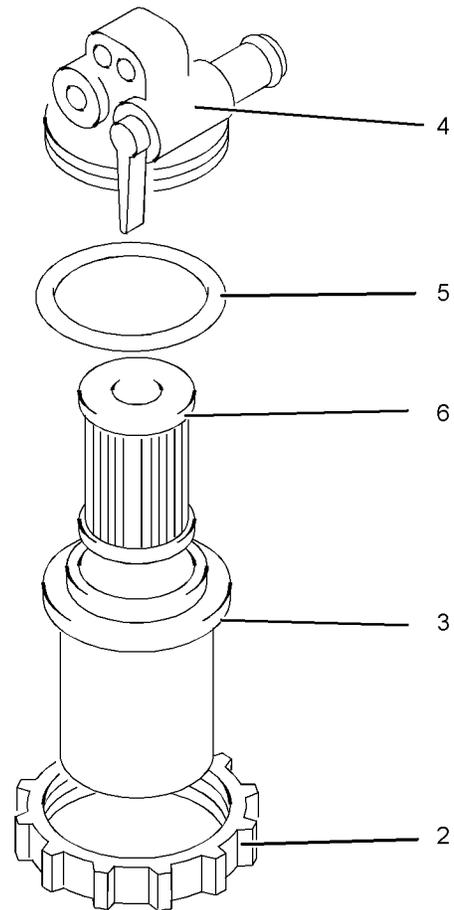


Illustration 51

g01334895

Typical example

Note: Do not fill the fuel filter with fuel. The fuel will not be filtered and the fuel could be contaminated. Contaminated fuel can damage your fuel system.

5. Assemble the following items: seal (5), filter element (6) and casing (3).
6. Install the assembled items to the filter base (4).
7. Install the locking ring (2) to the filter head. Rotate the locking ring in order to lock the assembly.

The fuel system will need to be primed after the new filter is installed. Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System - Prime".

i02335436

Fuel Tank Water and Sediment - Drain

NOTICE

Care must be taken to ensure that fluids are contained during performance of inspection, maintenance, testing, adjusting and repair of the product. Be prepared to collect the fluid with suitable containers before opening any compartment or disassembling any component containing fluids.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

Fuel Tank

Fuel quality is critical to the performance and to the service life of the engine. Water in the fuel can cause excessive wear to the fuel system.

Water can be introduced into the fuel tank when the fuel tank is being filled.

Condensation occurs during the heating and cooling of fuel. The condensation occurs as the fuel passes through the fuel system and the fuel returns to the fuel tank. This causes water to accumulate in fuel tanks. Draining the fuel tank regularly and obtaining fuel from reliable sources can help to eliminate water in the fuel.

Drain the Water and the Sediment

Fuel tanks should contain some provision for draining water and draining sediment from the bottom of the fuel tanks.

Open the drain valve on the bottom of the fuel tank in order to drain the water and the sediment. Close the drain valve.

Check the fuel daily. Allow five minutes after the fuel tank has been filled before draining water and sediment from the fuel tank.

Fill the fuel tank after operating the engine in order to drive out moist air. This will help prevent condensation. Do not fill the tank to the top. The fuel expands as the fuel gets warm. The tank may overflow.

Some fuel tanks use supply pipes that allow water and sediment to settle below the end of the fuel supply pipe. Some fuel tanks use supply lines that take fuel directly from the bottom of the tank. If the engine is equipped with this system, regular maintenance of the fuel system filter is important.

Fuel Storage Tanks

Drain the water and the sediment from the fuel storage tank at the following intervals:

- Weekly
- Service intervals
- Refill of the tank

This will help prevent water or sediment from being pumped from the storage tank into the engine fuel tank.

If a bulk storage tank has been refilled or moved recently, allow adequate time for the sediment to settle before filling the engine fuel tank. Internal baffles in the bulk storage tank will also help trap sediment. Filtering fuel that is pumped from the storage tank helps to ensure the quality of the fuel. When possible, water separators should be used.

i02813964

Hoses and Clamps - Inspect/Replace

Inspect all hoses for leaks that are caused by the following conditions:

- Cracking
- Softness
- Loose clamps

Replace hoses that are cracked or soft. Tighten any loose clamps.

NOTICE

Do not bend or strike high pressure lines. Do not install bent or damaged lines, tubes or hoses. Repair any loose or damaged fuel and oil lines, tubes and hoses. Leaks can cause fires. Inspect all lines, tubes and hoses carefully. Tighten all connections to the recommended torque. Do not clip any other item to the high pressure lines.

Check for the following conditions:

- End fittings that are damaged or leaking
- Outer covering that is chafed or cut
- Exposed wire that is used for reinforcement
- Outer covering that is ballooning locally
- Flexible part of the hose that is kinked or crushed
- Armoring that is embedded in the outer covering

A constant torque hose clamp can be used in place of any standard hose clamp. Ensure that the constant torque hose clamp is the same size as the standard clamp.

Due to extreme temperature changes, the hose will harden. Hardening of the hoses will cause hose clamps to loosen. This can result in leaks. A constant torque hose clamp will help to prevent loose hose clamps.

Each installation application can be different. The differences depend on the following factors:

- Type of hose
- Type of fitting material
- Anticipated expansion and contraction of the hose
- Anticipated expansion and contraction of the fittings

Replace the Hoses and the Clamps

Refer to the OEM information for further information on removing and replacing fuel hoses (if equipped).

The coolant system and the hoses for the coolant system are not usually supplied by Perkins . The following text describes a typical method of replacing coolant hoses. Refer to the OEM information for further information on the coolant system and the hoses for the coolant system.

WARNING

Pressurized System: Hot coolant can cause serious burns. To open the cooling system filler cap, stop the engine and wait until the cooling system components are cool. Loosen the cooling system pressure cap slowly in order to relieve the pressure.

1. Stop the engine. Allow the engine to cool.
2. Loosen the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve any pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap.

Note: Drain the coolant into a suitable, clean container. The coolant can be reused.

3. Drain the coolant from the cooling system to a level that is below the hose that is being replaced.
4. Remove the hose clamps.
5. Disconnect the old hose.
6. Replace the old hose with a new hose.
7. Install the hose clamps with a torque wrench.

Note: For the correct coolant, see this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations".

8. Refill the cooling system. Refer to the OEM information for further information on refilling the cooling system.
9. Clean the cooling system filler cap. Inspect the cooling system filler cap's seals. Replace the cooling system filler cap if the seals are damaged. Install the cooling system filler cap.
10. Start the engine. Inspect the cooling system for leaks.

i02335774

Radiator - Clean

The radiator is not usually supplied by Perkins . The following text describes a typical cleaning procedure for the radiator. Refer to the OEM information for further information on cleaning the radiator.

Note: Adjust the frequency of cleaning according to the effects of the operating environment.

Inspect the radiator for these items: Damaged fins, corrosion, dirt, grease, insects, leaves, oil and other debris. Clean the radiator, if necessary.

WARNING

Personal injury can result from air pressure.

Personal injury can result without following proper procedure. When using pressure air, wear a protective face shield and protective clothing.

Maximum air pressure at the nozzle must be less than 205 kPa (30 psi) for cleaning purposes.

Pressurized air is the preferred method for removing loose debris. Direct the air in the opposite direction to the fan's air flow. Hold the nozzle approximately 6 mm (0.25 inch) away from the radiator fins. Slowly move the air nozzle in a direction that is parallel with the radiator tube assembly. This will remove debris that is between the tubes.

Pressurized water may also be used for cleaning. The maximum water pressure for cleaning purposes must be less than 275 kPa (40 psi). Use pressurized water in order to soften mud. Clean the core from both sides.

Use a degreaser and steam for removal of oil and grease. Clean both sides of the core. Wash the core with detergent and hot water. Thoroughly rinse the core with clean water.

If the radiator is blocked internally, refer to the OEM Manual for information regarding flushing the cooling system.

After cleaning the radiator, start the engine. Allow the engine to operate at low idle speed for three to five minutes. Accelerate the engine to high idle. This will help in the removal of debris and the drying of the core. Slowly reduce the engine speed to low idle and then stop the engine. Use a light bulb behind the core in order to inspect the core for cleanliness. Repeat the cleaning, if necessary.

Inspect the fins for damage. Bent fins may be opened with a "comb". Inspect these items for good condition: Welds, mounting brackets, air lines, connections, clamps and seals. Make repairs, if necessary.

i02177969

Starting Motor - Inspect

Perkins recommends a scheduled inspection of the starting motor. If the starting motor fails, the engine may not start in an emergency situation.

Check the starting motor for correct operation. Check the electrical connections and clean the electrical connections. Refer to the Systems Operation, Testing and Adjusting Manual, "Electric Starting System - Test" for more information on the checking procedure and for specifications or consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for assistance.

i02177973

Walk-Around Inspection

Inspect the Engine for Leaks and for Loose Connections

A walk-around inspection should only take a few minutes. When the time is taken to perform these checks, costly repairs and accidents can be avoided.

For maximum engine service life, make a thorough inspection of the engine compartment before starting the engine. Look for items such as oil leaks or coolant leaks, loose bolts, worn belts, loose connections and trash buildup. Make repairs, as needed:

- The guards must be in the correct place. Repair damaged guards or replace missing guards.
- Wipe all caps and plugs before the engine is serviced in order to reduce the chance of system contamination.

NOTICE

For any type of leak (coolant, lube, or fuel) clean up the fluid. If leaking is observed, find the source and correct the leak. If leaking is suspected, check the fluid levels more often than recommended until the leak is found or fixed, or until the suspicion of a leak is proved to be unwarranted.

NOTICE

Accumulated grease and/or oil on an engine is a fire hazard. Remove the accumulated grease and oil. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Engine - Clean" for more information.

- Ensure that the cooling system hoses are correctly clamped and that the cooling system hoses are tight. Check for leaks. Check the condition of all pipes.
- Inspect the water pump for coolant leaks.

Note: The water pump seal is lubricated by the coolant in the cooling system. It is normal for a small amount of leakage to occur as the engine cools down and the parts contract.

Excessive coolant leakage may indicate the need to replace the water pump seal. For the removal of the water pump and the installation of water pump and/or seal, refer to the Disassembly and Assembly Manual, "Water Pump - Remove and Install" for more information or consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

- Inspect the lubrication system for leaks at the front crankshaft seal, the rear crankshaft seal, the oil pan, the oil filters and the rocker cover.
- Inspect the fuel system for leaks. Look for loose fuel line clamps and/or tie-wraps.
- Inspect the piping for the air intake system and the elbows for cracks and for loose clamps. Ensure that hoses and tubes are not contacting other hoses, tubes, wiring harnesses, etc.
- Inspect the alternator belts and any accessory drive belts for cracks, breaks or other damage.

Belts for multiple groove pulleys must be replaced as matched sets. If only one belt is replaced, the belt will carry more load than the belts that are not replaced. The older belts are stretched. The additional load on the new belt could cause the belt to break.

- Drain the water and the sediment from the fuel tank on a daily basis in order to ensure that only clean fuel enters the fuel system.
- Inspect the wiring and the wiring harnesses for loose connections and for worn wires or frayed wires.
- Inspect the ground strap for a good connection and for good condition.
- Disconnect any battery chargers that are not protected against the current drain of the starting motor. Check the condition and the electrolyte level of the batteries, unless the engine is equipped with a maintenance free battery.
- Check the condition of the gauges. Replace any gauges that are cracked. Replace any gauge that can not be calibrated.

i01907756

Water Pump - Inspect

A failed water pump may cause severe engine overheating problems that could result in the following conditions:

- Cracks in the cylinder head
- A piston seizure
- Other potential damage to the engine

Note: The water pump seal is lubricated by the coolant in the cooling system. It is normal for a small amount of leakage to occur as the engine cools down and parts contract.

Visually inspect the water pump for leaks. Renew the water pump seal or the water pump if there is an excessive leakage of coolant. Refer to the Disassembly and Assembly Manual, "Water Pump - Remove and Install" for the disassembly and assembly procedure.

Warranty Section

Warranty Information

i05341027

Emissions Warranty Information

This engine may be certified to comply with exhaust emission standards and gaseous emission standards that are prescribed by the law at the time of manufacture. This engine may be covered by an Emissions Warranty.

For a full warranty statement contact your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor. For customers that have a valid user name and password, for perkins.com . Login then go to TIPSS, and the warranty information can be accessed.

Reference Information Section

www.perkins.com

NOTICE

Dependant upon engine type and application.

Reference Materials

i04224089

Engine Protection Plans (Extended Service Contract)

Extended Service Contracts-purchased in minutes,
protected for years.

Extended Service Contracts (ESC) protect you from the stress that unexpected repair work brings to your life by covering the cost of getting your engine up and running again. Unlike other extended warranties, Perkins Platinum ESC protects you against all component part failures.

Purchase peace of mind from only £0.03 / \$0.05 / euro 0.04 a day and let an ESC make your dreams a reality.

Why buy an Extended Service Contract?

1. No surprises - total protection from unexpected repair cost (parts, labor, and travel).
2. Enjoy longer lasting product support from Perkins global network.
3. Genuine Perkins parts ensure continued engine performance.
4. Highly trained technicians carry out all repairs.
5. Transferable coverage should you sell your machine.

Flexible coverage provides the right level of protection for your Perkins Engine. Coverage can be extended to 2 years/ 1,000 hours right up to 10 year/ 40,000

You can buy an ESC at any time during standard warranty - even the last day!

Each Perkins Distributor has highly trained and experienced Perkins Product Support Service Technicians. The Support Service are equipped, and available around the clock to get your engine running again with the minimum of downtime. Buying an ESC means that you get all this for free.

To purchase an Extended Service Contract, is quick and simple! Contact your local Perkins Distributor now and the distributor can provide you with a quote in minutes. You can locate your nearest Perkins Distributor by visiting:

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Product and Dealer Information

Note: For product identification plate locations, see the section "Product Identification Information" in the Operation and Maintenance Manual.

Delivery Date: _____

Product Information

Model: _____

Product Identification Number: _____

Engine Serial Number: _____

Transmission
Serial Number: _____

Generator Serial Number: _____

Attachment Serial Numbers: _____

Attachment Information: _____

Customer Equipment Number: _____

Dealer Equipment
Number: _____

Dealer Information

Name: _____ Branch: _____

Address: _____

	<u>Dealer Contact</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Sales:	_____	_____	_____
Parts:	_____	_____	_____
Service:	_____	_____	_____

