SECTION 2 ENGINE

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SECTION 2 ENGINE

GROUP 1 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

1. STRUCTURE Air transfer connection Exhaust outlet connecti Exhaust manifold Alternator Coolant heater starting aid Starting motor -Water inlet connection Lubricating oil filter-0 Flywheel housing-Vibration damper 0 0 Lubricating oil cooler Oil level gauge Crankcase breather Air intake connection Lifting bracket ECM-(engine control module) Fuel filter Air compressor-0 0 Oil pan

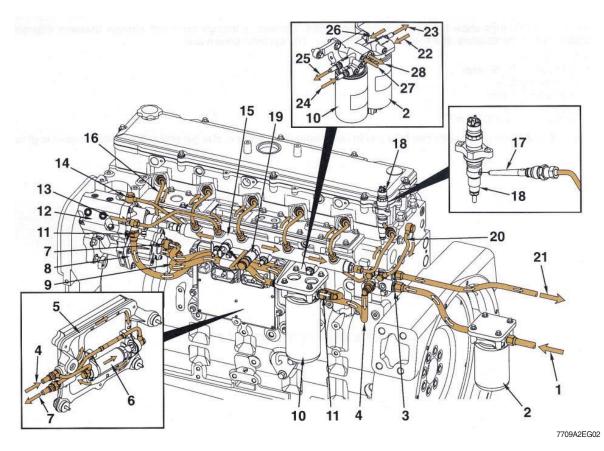
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• Direct 4-stroke, 6-cylinders, water-cooling and charge air cooled diesel engine in installed, cylinder block and cylinder head are made of case iron and turbocharger is attached.

2. SYSTEM DIAGRAMS

The following drawings show the flow through the engine systems.

1) FUEL SYSTEM

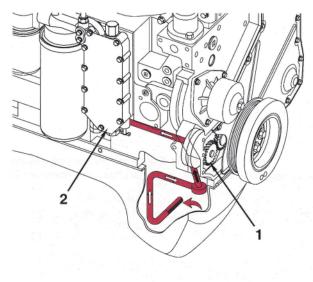


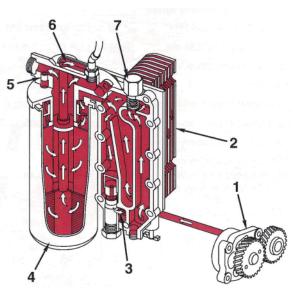
- 1 Fuel from supply tank
- 2 Fuel filter and water separator
- 3 Fuel supply connection
- 4 Fuel supply to ECM mounted fuel lift pump
- 5 ECM cooling plate
- 6 ECM mounted fuel lift pump
- 7 Fuel outlet from ECM mounted fuel lift pump/fuel to gear pump
- 8 Fuel gear pump
- 9 Fuel from gear pump to fuel filter
- 10 Pressure-side fuel filter
- 11 Fuel to fuel pump actuator
- 12 High-pressure fuel pump
- 13 Fuel outlet from high-pressure pump
- 14 High-pressure pump drain flow connection

- 15 Fuel rail
- 16 High-pressure injector supply lines
- 17 High-pressure fuel connector
- 18 Fuel injector
- 19 Fuel pressure relief valve
- 20 Fuel injector drain flow line
- 21 Fuel return to supply tanks
- 22 Fuel supply to fuel filter and water separator
- 23 Fuel supply to ECM mounted fuel lift pump
- 24 Fuel supply to pressure-side fuel filter
- 25 Fuel supply to high-pressure fuel pump
- 26 Fuel drain from fuel rail and injector drains
- 27 Fuel drain from high-pressure fuel pump
- 28 Fuel return to supply tanks

2) LUBRICATING OIL SYSTEM

(1) Lubricating oil cooler flow



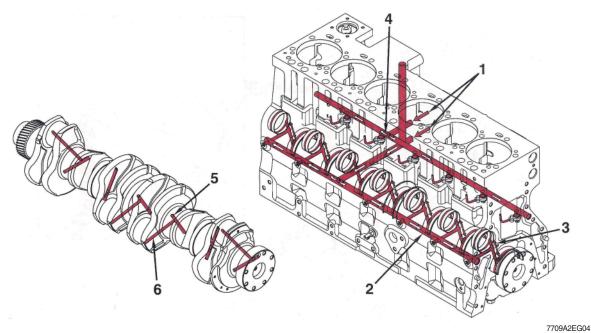


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- 1 Gerotor lubricating oil pump
- 2 Lubricating oil cooler
- 3 Bypass oil to lubricating oil pan
- 4 Full flow lubricating oil filter

- 5 Filter bypass valve
- 6 From lubricating oil filter to main oil rifle
- 7 Oil thermostat

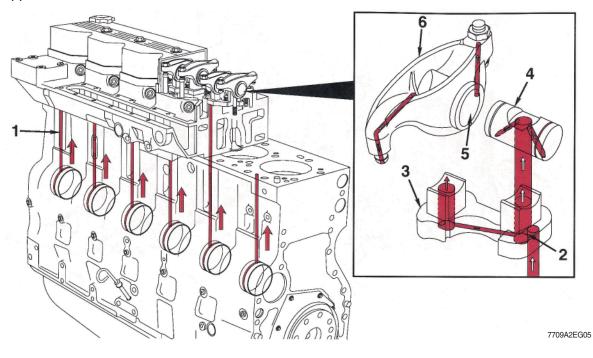
(2) Lubrication for power components



- 1 From lubricating oil filter
- 2 Main lubricating oil rifle
- 3 To camshaft

- 4 To piston cooling nozzle
- 5 From main lubricating oil rifle
- 6 To connecting rod bearing

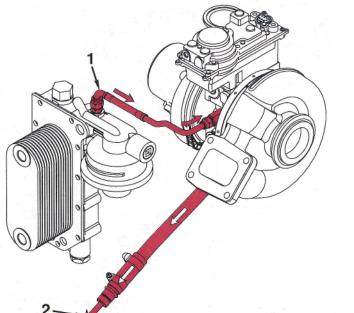
(3) Lubrication for the overhead



- 1 From cam bushings
- 2 Transfer slot
- 3 Rocker lever support

- 4 Rocker lever shaft
- 5 Rocker lever bore
- 6 Rocker lever

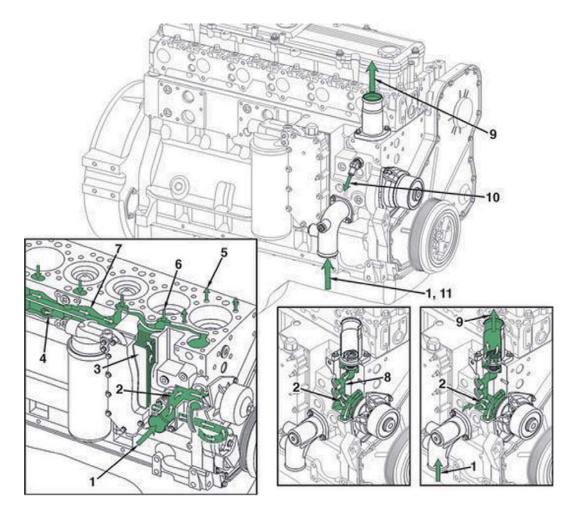
(4) Turbocharger oil flow



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1 Turbocharger oil supply from oil filter head 2 Turbocharger oil drain to cylinder block

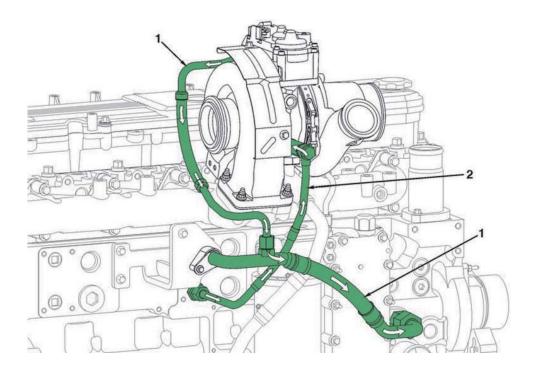
3) COOLING SYSTEM



9652EG02

- 1 Water/coolant inlet from radiator
- 2 Water pump suction
- 3 Coolant flow through lubricating oil cooler
- 4 Block lower water manifold (to cylinders)
- 5 Coolant supply to cylinder head
- 6 Coolant return from cylinder head
- 7 Block upper water manifold
- 8 Thermostat bypass
- 9 Coolant return to radiator
- 10 Optional torque converter coolant supply from cylinder block with thermostat closed
- 11 Optional torque converter coolant return to water/coolant inlet connection

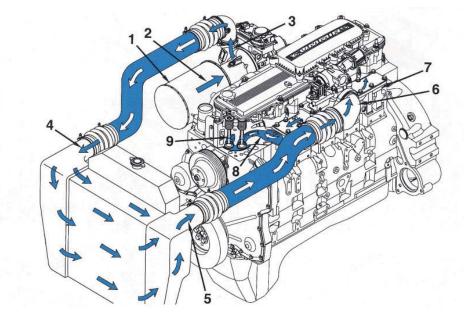
COOLING SYSTEM



9652EG03

- 1 Coolant drain to the water pump inlet from the variable geometry turbocharger (VGT) actuator
- 2 Coolant vent line to variable geometry turbocharger from the cylinder block

4) AIR INTAKE SYSTEM



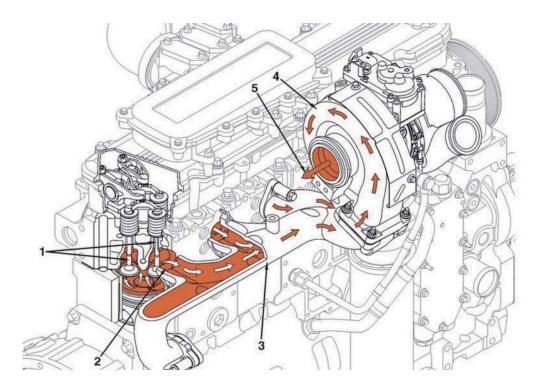
- 1 Air cleaner
- 2 Turbocharger compressor inlet
- 3 Turbocharger compressor outlet
- 4 Charge air cooler inlet
- 5 Charge air cooler outlet

- 6 Air intake connection
- 7 Intake manifold
 - (Integral part of the cylinder head)

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- 8 Intake port
- 9 Intake valve

5) EXHAUST SYSTEM



9652EG03

- 1 Exhaust valves
- 2 Exhaust port
- 3 Exhaust manifold

- 4 Turbocharger
- 5 Turbocharger exhaust outlet
- 6 Exhaust restrictor plate (not shown)

GROUP 2 ENGINE SPEED & STALL RPM

1. TEST CONDITION

1) Normal temperature of the whole system

- Coolant : Approx 80°C (176°F)
- Transmission oil : $75 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C (167 ± 10°F)

 $^{\circ}$ F) - Hydraulic oil : 45 ± 5 $^{\circ}$ C (113 ± 10 $^{\circ}$ F) 10 $^{\circ}$ F)

2) Normal operating pressure : See page 6-57.

2. SPECIFICATION

	Engine speed, rpm (P mode)						
Low idle	High idle	Pump stall	Converter stall	Full stall	Fan motor	Remark	
800±25	2130±50	2130±70	1880±70 (4-speed) 1740±100 (5-speed)	1840±100 (4-speed) 1740±100 (5-speed)	950±50		

3. ENGINE RPM CHECK

Remark : If the checked data is not normal, it indicates that the related system is not working properly. Therefore, it is required to check the related system pressure : See page 6-57.

1) Pump stall rpm

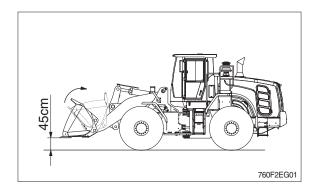
- Start the engine and raise the bucket approx 45 cm (1.5 ft) as the figure.
- Press the accelerator pedal fully and operate the bucket control lever to the retract position fully.
- Check the engine rpm at the above condition.

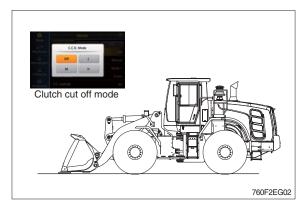
2) Convertor stall rpm

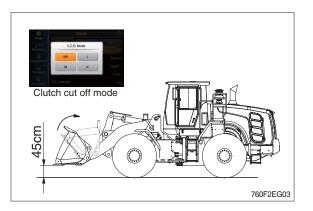
- Start the engine and lower the bucket on the ground as the figure.
- Set the clutch cut off mode at the OFF position.
- Press the brake pedal and accelerator pedal fully.
- Shift the transmission lever to the 4th forward position.
- Check the engine rpm at the above condition.

3) Full stall rpm

- Start the engine and raise the bucket approx 45 cm (1.5 ft) as the figure.
- Set the clutch cut off mode at the OFF position.
- Press the brake pedal and accelerator pedal fully .
- Shift the transmission lever to the 4th forward position and operate the bucket lever to the retract position fully.
- Check the engine rpm at the above condition.







GROUP 3 FUEL WARMER SYSTEM

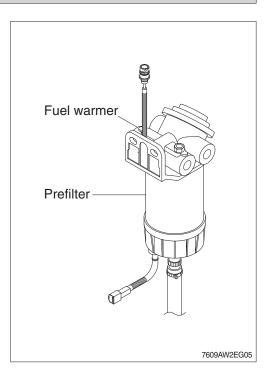
1. SPECIFICATION

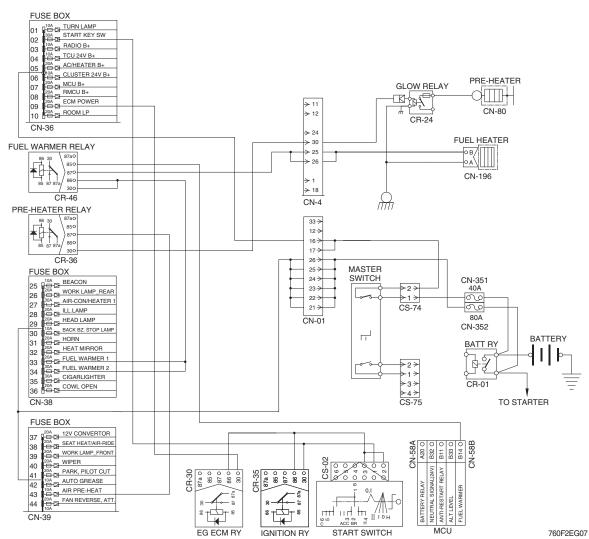
- 1) Operating voltage : $24 \pm 4V$
- 2) Power : 350 ± 50 W
- 3) Current : 15A

2. OPERATION

- The current of fuel warmer system is automatically controlled without thermostat according to fuel temperature.
- At the first state, the 15A current flows to the fuel warmer and engine may be started in 1~2 minutes.
- 3) If the fuel starts to flow, ceramic-disk in the fuel warmer heater senses the fuel temperature to reduce the current as low as 1.5A.

So, fuel is protected from overheating by this mechanism.





3. ELECTRIC CIRCUIT