

**SAFETY.CAT.COM™**

# **MAINTENANCE INTERVALS**

Operation and Maintenance  
Manual Excerpt



# Operation and Maintenance Manual

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## **C18 Industrial Engine**

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JDA1-Up (Engine)  
GJE1-Up (Engine)  
EJG1-Up (Engine)  
WJH1-Up (Engine)  
WRH1-Up (Engine)

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# Maintenance Interval Schedule (Engines Which Have Deep Oil Pans)

**SMCS Code:** 1000; 4450; 7500

**S/N:** GJE1-Up

**S/N:** EJG1-Up

**S/N:** WJH1-Up

**S/N:** WRH1-Up

Ensure that all safety information, warnings, and instructions are read and understood before any operation or any maintenance procedures are performed. The user is responsible for the performance of all maintenance including the following procedures: all adjustments, the use of proper lubricants, fluids, filters, and the installation of new components due to normal wear and aging . The performance of this product may be diminished if proper maintenance intervals and procedures are not followed. Components may experience accelerated wear if proper maintenance intervals and procedures are not followed.

**Note:** Use whichever of the following that occurs first in order to determine the maintenance intervals: fuel consumption, service hours, and calendar time . Before each consecutive interval is performed, all maintenance from the previous intervals must be performed.

Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities" in order to determine the type of oil pan with which your Cat C18 Industrial Engine is equipped.

Products that operate in severe operating conditions may require more frequent maintenance. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Severe Service Application" to determine if the engine is operating in a severe service application.

## When Required

Battery - Replace .....	65
Battery or Battery Cable - Disconnect .....	66
Coolant - Change .....	68
Coolant Extender (ELC) - Add .....	70
Engine Air Cleaner Element (Dual Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace .....	76
Engine Oil and Filter - Change .....	82
Engine Storage Procedure - Check .....	85
Fuel System - Prime .....	86

## Daily

Coolant Level - Check .....	70
Engine Air Cleaner Service Indicator - Inspect .....	79
Engine Air Precleaner - Check/Clean .....	80
Engine Oil Level - Check .....	81
Fuel System Primary Filter/Water Separator - Drain .....	88
Fuel Tank Water and Sediment - Drain .....	90
Power Take-Off Clutch - Check .....	97
Walk-Around Inspection .....	99

## Every Week

Jacket Water Heater - Check .....	94
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## Every 250 Service Hours

Battery Electrolyte Level - Check .....	66
Coolant Sample (Level 1) - Obtain .....	71
Cooling System Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) - Test/Add .....	73
Engine Crankcase Breather - Clean .....	80
Fuel System Primary Filter (Water Separator) Element - Replace .....	88
Fuel System Secondary Filter - Replace .....	90
Grounding Stud - Inspect/Clean/Tighten .....	91
Hoses and Clamps - Inspect/Replace .....	92
Radiator - Clean .....	97

## Initial 500 Service Hours (or at first oil change)

Engine Valve Lash - Check .....	85
Engine Valve Rotators - Inspect .....	85

## Initial 500 Hours (for New Systems, Refilled Systems, and Converted Systems)

Coolant Sample (Level 2) - Obtain .....	72
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## Every 500 Service Hours

Belts - Inspect/Adjust/Replace .....	67
Engine Oil Sample - Obtain .....	82
Engine Oil and Filter - Change .....	82
Starting Motor - Inspect .....	98
Turbocharger - Inspect .....	98
Water Pump - Inspect .....	100

## Every 2000 Service Hours or 1 Year

Alternator - Inspect .....	65
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## Every Year

Coolant Sample (Level 2) - Obtain .....	72
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## Every 3000 Service Hours or 3 Years

Aftercooler Core - Clean/Test .....	65
Coolant Temperature Regulator - Replace .....	72
Crankshaft Vibration Damper - Inspect .....	74

Maintenance Section  
Maintenance Interval Schedule

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Driven Equipment - Check .....	75
Electronic Unit Injector - Check/Replace .....	75
Engine - Clean .....	76
Engine Mounts - Inspect .....	81
Engine Protective Devices - Check .....	84
Engine Valve Lash - Check .....	85
Engine Valve Rotators - Inspect .....	85
Fan Drive Bearing - Lubricate .....	86
Speed Sensor - Clean/Inspect .....	98

**Every 760,000 L (200,770 US gal) of Fuel**

Fan Drive Bearing - Replace .....	86
Overhaul Considerations .....	94

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# Maintenance Interval Schedule (Engines Which Have Shallow Oil Pans)

**SMCS Code:** 1000; 4450; 7500

Ensure that all safety information, warnings, and instructions are read and understood before any operation or any maintenance procedures are performed. The user is responsible for the performance of all maintenance including the following procedures: all adjustments, the use of proper lubricants, fluids, filters, and the installation of new components due to normal wear and aging . The performance of this product may be diminished if proper maintenance intervals and procedures are not followed. Components may experience accelerated wear if proper maintenance intervals and procedures are not followed.

**Note:** Use whichever of the following that occurs first in order to determine the maintenance intervals: fuel consumption, service hours, and calendar time . Before each consecutive interval is performed, all maintenance from the previous intervals must be performed.

Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities" in order to determine the type of oil pan with which your Cat C18 Industrial Engine is equipped.

Products that operate in severe operating conditions may require more frequent maintenance. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Severe Service Application" to determine if the engine is operating in a severe service application.

## When Required

Battery - Replace .....	65
Battery or Battery Cable - Disconnect .....	66
Coolant - Change .....	68
Coolant Extender (ELC) - Add .....	70
Engine Air Cleaner Element (Dual Element) - Inspect/Clean/Replace .....	76
Engine Oil and Filter - Change .....	82
Engine Storage Procedure - Check .....	85
Fuel System - Prime .....	86

## Daily

Coolant Level - Check .....	70
Engine Air Cleaner Service Indicator - Inspect .....	79
Engine Air Precleaner - Check/Clean .....	80
Engine Oil Level - Check .....	81
Fuel System Primary Filter/Water Separator - Drain .....	88
Fuel Tank Water and Sediment - Drain .....	90

Power Take-Off Clutch - Check .....	97
Walk-Around Inspection .....	99

## Every Week

Jacket Water Heater - Check .....	94
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## Initial 250 Service Hours (or at first oil change)

Engine Valve Lash - Check .....	85
Engine Valve Rotators - Inspect .....	85

## Every 250 Service Hours

Battery Electrolyte Level - Check .....	66
Coolant Sample (Level 1) - Obtain .....	71
Cooling System Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) - Test/Add .....	73
Engine Crankcase Breather - Clean .....	80
Engine Oil Sample - Obtain .....	82
Engine Oil and Filter - Change .....	82
Fuel System Primary Filter (Water Separator) Element - Replace .....	88
Fuel System Secondary Filter - Replace .....	90
Grounding Stud - Inspect/Clean/Tighten .....	91
Hoses and Clamps - Inspect/Replace .....	92
Radiator - Clean .....	97

## Initial 500 Hours (for New Systems, Refilled Systems, and Converted Systems)

Coolant Sample (Level 2) - Obtain .....	72
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## Every 500 Service Hours

Belts - Inspect/Adjust/Replace .....	67
Starting Motor - Inspect .....	98
Turbocharger - Inspect .....	98
Water Pump - Inspect .....	100

## Every 2000 Service Hours or 1 Year

Alternator - Inspect .....	65
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## Every Year

Coolant Sample (Level 2) - Obtain .....	72
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## Every 3000 Service Hours or 3 Years

Aftercooler Core - Clean/Test .....	65
Coolant Temperature Regulator - Replace .....	72
Crankshaft Vibration Damper - Inspect .....	74
Driven Equipment - Check .....	75
Electronic Unit Injector - Check/Replace .....	75
Engine - Clean .....	76
Engine Mounts - Inspect .....	81
Engine Protective Devices - Check .....	84
Engine Valve Lash - Check .....	85
Engine Valve Rotators - Inspect .....	85
Fan Drive Bearing - Lubricate .....	86
Speed Sensor - Clean/Inspect .....	98

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**Every 760,000 L (200,770 US gal) of Fuel**

Fan Drive Bearing - Replace .....	86
Overhaul Considerations .....	94

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## Aftercooler Core - Clean/Test (Air-To-Air Aftercooler (If Equipped))

**SMCS Code:** 1064-070; 1064-081

**Note:** Adjust the frequency of cleaning according to the effects of the operating environment.

Inspect the aftercooler for these items: damaged fins, corrosion, dirt, grease, insects, leaves, oil, and other debris. Clean the aftercooler, if necessary.

For air-to-air aftercoolers, use the same methods that are used for cleaning radiators.

### **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 of the fan's air flow. Hold the nozzle approximately 6 mm (0.25 inch) away from the fins. The maximum air pressure for cleaning purposes must be below 205 kPa (30 psi) when the air nozzle is deadheaded. Slowly move the air nozzle in a direction that is parallel with the tubes. 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.

After cleaning, start the engine and accelerate the engine to high idle rpm. This will help in the removal of debris and drying of the core. 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".

**Note:** If parts of the aftercooler system are repaired or replaced, a leak test is highly recommended.

Inspect these items for good condition: welds, mounting brackets, air lines, connections, clamps, and seals. Make repairs, if necessary.

For more detailed information on cleaning and inspection, see Special Publication, SEBD0518, "Know Your Cooling System".

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## Alternator - Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1405-040

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

Check the alternator and the battery charger for proper operation. If the batteries are properly 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. The battery will not crank the engine, even if the engine is warm. 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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## Battery - Replace

**SMCS Code:** 1401-510

### **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 starter 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. Return 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 cable from the NEGATIVE “-” terminal on the starter motor to the NEGATIVE “-” battery terminal.

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## Battery Electrolyte Level - Check

**SMCS Code:** 1401-535-FLV

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.

 **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 the 245 - 5829 Coolant Battery Tester Refractometer.
3. Keep the batteries clean.

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

- A mixture of 0.1 kg (0.2 lb) of baking soda and 1 L (1 qt) of clean water
- A mixture of 0.1 L (0.11 qt) of ammonia and 1 L (1 qt) of clean water

Thoroughly rinse the battery case with clean water.

Use a fine grade of sandpaper to clean the terminals and the cable clamps. Clean the items until the surfaces are bright or shiny. DO NOT remove material excessively. Excessive removal of material can cause the clamps to not fit properly. Coat the clamps and the terminals with 5N - 5561 Silicone Lubricant, petroleum jelly or MPGM.

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## Battery or Battery Cable - Disconnect

**SMCS Code:** 1401; 1402-029

 **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. Turn the start switch to the OFF position. Turn the ignition switch (if equipped) to the OFF position and remove the key and all electrical loads.
2. Disconnect the negative battery terminal at the battery that goes to the start switch. Ensure that the cable cannot contact the terminal. When four 12 volt batteries are involved, the negative side of two batteries must be disconnected.
3. Tape the leads in order to help prevent accidental starting.
4. Proceed with necessary system repairs. Reverse the steps in order to reconnect all of the cables.

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## Belts - Inspect/Adjust/Replace

**SMCS Code:** 1357-025; 1357-040; 1357-510

### Inspection

Inspect the alternator belt and the fan drive belts for wear and for cracking. Replace the belts if the belts are not in good condition.

Check the belt tension according to the information in the Service Manual, "Specifications".

Slippage of loose belts can reduce the efficiency of the driven components. Vibration of loose belts can cause unnecessary wear on the following components:

- Belts
- Pulleys
- Bearings

If the belts are too tight, unnecessary stress is placed on the components. This reduces the service life of the components.

### Replacement

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

## Alternator Belt Adjustment

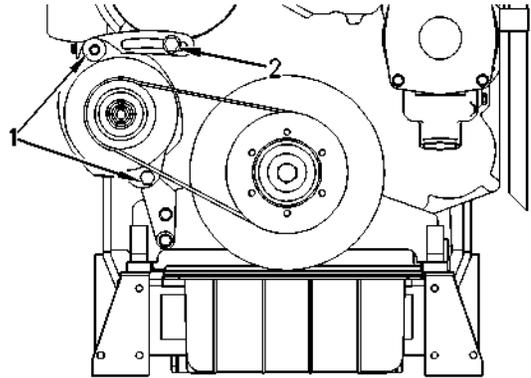


Illustration 34

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1. Remove the belt guard.
2. Loosen mounting bolts (1) and adjusting bolt (2).
3. Move the assembly in order to increase or decrease the belt tension.
4. Tighten adjusting bolt (2). Tighten mounting bolts (1).
5. Reinstall the belt guard.

If new drive belts are installed, check the drive belt tension again after 30 minutes of engine operation at the rated rpm.

## Adjustment of the Fan Drive Belt

1. Remove the belt guard.
2. Loosen the mounting bolt for the pulley.
3. Loosen the adjusting nut for the pulley.
4. Move the pulley in order to adjust the belt tension.
5. Tighten the adjusting nut.
6. Tighten the mounting bolt.
7. Reinstall the belt guard.

If new drive belts are installed, check the drive belt tension again after 30 minutes of engine operation at the rated rpm.

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## Coolant - Change

**SMCS Code:** 1350-044; 1352; 1395-044; 1395

Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" for the correct intervals for changing the coolant.

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.

## Drain the Cooling 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.

### 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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Cat Dealer Service Tool Catalog" or refer to Special Publication, PECJ0003, "Cat Shop Supplies and Tools Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Cat products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

1. Stop the engine and allow the engine to cool. Ensure that the engine will not start when the cooling system is drained.
2. Loosen the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve any pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap.

3. Open the cooling system drain valve (if equipped). If the cooling system is not equipped with a drain valve, remove one of the drain plugs.

**Note:** If equipped, be sure to drain the heater and any related supply and return lines.

Allow the coolant to drain.

### NOTICE

Dispose of used engine coolant properly 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 Caterpillar to reclaim the used coolant.

For information regarding the disposal and the recycling of used coolant, consult your Cat dealer or consult Cat Dealer Service Tool Group:

Inside USA: 1-800-542-TOOL  
Inside Illinois: 1-800-541-TOOL  
Canada: 1-800-523-TOOL  
International: 1-309-578-7372

## Flush

### Systems Filled with Cat ELC, Cat ELI, or a Conventional Coolant that Meets the Cat EC-1 Requirements and the Standards of ASTM D6210

1. Flush the cooling system with clean water in order to remove any debris.
2. Close the drain valve (if equipped). Clean the drain plugs. Install the drain plugs. Refer to the Specifications Manual, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications" for more information on the proper torques.

### NOTICE

Fill the cooling system no faster than 19 L (5 US gal) per minute to avoid air locks.

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 valve (if equipped) or remove the cooling system drain plugs. Allow the water to drain. Flush the cooling system with clean water. Close the drain valve (if equipped). Clean the drain plugs. Install the drain plugs. Refer to the Specifications Manual, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications" for more information on the proper torques.

**Systems Filled with Cat DEAC, Conventional Coolant which does not Meet the Cat EC-1 Requirements, or Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) and Water**

3. Flush the cooling system with clean water in order to remove any debris.
4. Close the drain valve (if equipped). Clean the drain plugs. Install the drain plugs. Refer to the Specifications Manual, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications" for more information on the proper torques.

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**NOTICE**

Fill the cooling system no faster than 19 L (5 US gal) per minute to avoid air locks.

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5. Fill the cooling system with a mixture of clean water and Cat Fast Acting Cooling System Cleaner.
6. Choose 1 of the following options.
  - Add 0.5 L (1 pint) of cleaner per 15 L (4 US gal) of the cooling system capacity.
  - For cooling systems with heavy deposits or plugging, add 0.5 L (1 pint) of cleaner per 3.8 to 7.6 L (1 to 2 US gal) of the cooling system capacity.
7. Install the cooling system filler cap.
8. Start and run the engine at low idle for a minimum of 30 minutes. For cooling systems with heavy deposits or plugging, run the engine for 90 minutes. The coolant temperature should be at least 82 °C (180 °F).

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**NOTICE**

Improper or incomplete rinsing 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 signs of the cleaning agent are gone.

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9. 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 valve (if equipped) or remove the cooling system drain plugs. Allow the water to drain. Flush the cooling system with clean water. If equipped, be sure to flush the heater and any related supply and return lines. Close the drain valve (if equipped). Clean the drain plugs. Install the drain plugs. Refer to the Specifications Manual, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications" for more information on the proper torques.

**Fill the Cooling System**

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**NOTICE**

Fill the cooling system no faster than 19 L (5 US gal) per minute to avoid air locks.

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1. Fill the cooling system. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" for more information on cooling system specifications. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities" for information about the capacity of the cooling system. Do not install the cooling system filler cap.
2. 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.
3. 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 within 13 mm (0.5 inch) to the proper level on the sight glass (if equipped).

4. Clean the cooling system filler cap. Inspect the gasket that is on the cooling system filler cap. Only install the used filler cap if the gasket is not damaged. Use a 9S-8140 Pressurizing Pump to pressure test a reinstalled 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.
5. Start the engine. Inspect the cooling system for leaks and for proper operating temperature.

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## Coolant Extender (ELC) - Add

**SMCS Code:** 1352-544-NL

**Note:** Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" (Cooling System) for the maintenance interval for the addition of the coolant extender.

Cat ELC (Extended Life Coolant) and Cat ELI (Extended Life Inhibitor) do not require the frequent additions of any supplemental cooling additives. The Cat ELC Extender will only be added one time.

**Note:** Do not use conventional supplemental coolant additive (SCA) with Cat ELC or with Cat ELI.

Check the cooling system only when the engine is stopped and cool.

### WARNING

**Personal injury can result from hot coolant, steam and alkali.**

**At operating temperature, engine coolant is hot and under pressure. The radiator and all lines to heaters or the engine contain hot coolant or steam. Any contact can cause severe burns.**

**Remove cooling system pressure cap slowly to relieve pressure only when engine is stopped and cooling system pressure cap is cool enough to touch with your bare hand.**

**Do not attempt to tighten hose connections when the coolant is hot, the hose can come off causing burns.**

**Cooling System Coolant Additive contains alkali. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.**

### 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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Cat Dealer Service Tool Catalog" or refer to Special Publication, PECJ0003, "Cat Shop Supplies and Tools Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Cat products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

1. Loosen the cooling system filler cap slowly in order to relieve pressure. Remove the cooling system filler cap.
2. If necessary, drain enough coolant from the cooling system in order to add the Cat ELC Extender.
3. Add Cat ELC Extender according to the requirements for the cooling system capacity. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities" for the coolant capacity.
4. Clean the cooling system filler cap. Inspect the gaskets on the cooling system filler cap. Replace the cooling system filler cap if the gaskets are damaged. Install the cooling system filler cap.

For further information, refer to this Operation and Maintenance Interval, "Fluid Recommendations".

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## Coolant Level - Check

**SMCS Code:** 1395-082

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

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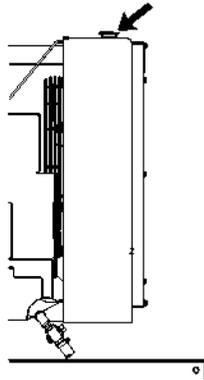


Illustration 35

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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 within 13 mm (0.5 inch) of the bottom of the filler pipe. If the engine is equipped with a sight glass, maintain the coolant level to the proper level in the sight glass.

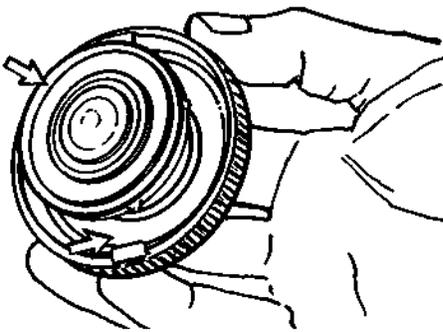


Illustration 36

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Typical filler cap gaskets

3. Clean the cooling system filler cap and check the condition of the filler cap gaskets. Replace the cooling system filler cap if the filler cap gaskets are damaged. Reinstall the cooling system filler cap.
4. Inspect the cooling system for leaks.

## Coolant Sample (Level 1) - Obtain

**SMCS Code:** 1350-008; 1395-008; 1395-554; 7542

Testing the engine coolant is important to ensure that the engine is protected from internal cavitation and corrosion. The analysis also tests the ability of the coolant to protect the engine from boiling and freezing. S·O·S Systems Coolant Analysis can be done at your Cat dealer. Cat S·O·S coolant analysis is the best way to monitor the condition of your coolant and your cooling system. S·O·S coolant analysis is a program that is based on periodic samples.

**Note: Obtaining a Coolant Sample (Level 1) is optional if the cooling system is filled with one of the following coolants: Cat ELC (Extended Life Coolant), Cat ELI (Extended Life Inhibitor), and Conventional Heavy-Duty Coolant.**

**Note: Obtain a Coolant Sample (Level 1) if the cooling system is filled with any of the following coolants: Cat DEAC, Cat SCA, and Conventional Heavy-Duty Coolants.**

For additional information about coolant analysis and about other coolants, see this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations" or consult your Cat dealer.

### Sampling Conditions

If the engine is equipped with a sampling port, the engine should be running at operating temperature when the sample is obtained.

If the engine is not equipped with a sampling port, the coolant should be warm.

Use the following guidelines for proper sampling of the coolant:

- Complete the information on the label for the sampling bottle before you begin to take the samples.
- Keep the unused sampling bottles stored in plastic bags.
- Obtain coolant samples directly from the coolant sample port. You should not obtain the samples from any other location.
- Keep the lids on empty sampling bottles until you are ready to collect the sample.

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- Place the sample in the mailing tube immediately after obtaining the sample in order to avoid contamination.
- Never collect samples from expansion bottles.
- Never collect samples from the drain for a system.

## Timing of the Sampling

Table 19

Recommended Interval		
Type of Coolant	Level 1	Level 2
Cat DEAC Cat SCA Conventional Heavy-Duty Coolants	Every 250 hours	Yearly <sup>(1)</sup>
Cat ELC Cat ELI Commercial EC-1 Coolants	Optional <sup>(1)</sup>	Yearly <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> The Level 2 Coolant Analysis should be performed sooner if a problem is suspected or identified.

**Note:** Check the SCA (Supplemental Coolant Additive) of the conventional coolant at every oil change or at every 250 hours. Perform this check at the interval that occurs first.

Obtain the sample of the coolant as close as possible to the recommended sampling interval. In order to receive the full effect of S·O·S analysis, establish a consistent trend of data. In order to establish a pertinent history of data, perform consistent samplings that are evenly spaced. Supplies for collecting samples can be obtained from your Cat dealer.

### NOTICE

Always use a designated pump for oil sampling, and use a separate designated pump for coolant sampling. Using the same pump for both types of samples may contaminate the samples that are being drawn. This contaminate may cause a false analysis and an incorrect interpretation that could lead to concerns by both dealers and customers.

Submit the sample for Level 1 analysis.

**Note:** Level 1 results may indicate a need for Level 2 Analysis.

## Coolant Sample (Level 2) - Obtain

**SMCS Code:** 1350-008; 1395-008; 1395-554; 7542

An S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 2) is a comprehensive chemical evaluation of the coolant. This analysis is also a check of the overall condition of the cooling system. The S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 2) has the following features:

- Full coolant analysis (Level 1)
- Identification of metal corrosion and contaminants
- Identification of buildup of the impurities that cause corrosion and scaling
- Determination of the possibility of electrolysis within the cooling system of the engine

The results are reported and appropriate recommendations are made.

## Obtaining the Sample

Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Coolant Sample (Level 1) - Obtain" for the guidelines for proper sampling of the coolant.

Submit the sample for Level 2 analysis.

For further information, refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations".

i04240223

## Coolant Temperature Regulator - Replace

**SMCS Code:** 1355-510

Replace the water temperature regulator before the water temperature regulator fails. 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.

i04269112

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.

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.

---

#### NOTICE

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

Caterpillar 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.

---

#### 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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Cat Dealer Service Tool Catalog" or refer to Special Publication, PECJ0003, "Cat Shop Supplies and Tools Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Cat products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

**Note:** If replacing only the water temperature regulator, only drain the coolant to a level that is below the water temperature regulator housing.

Refer to two articles in the Disassembly and Assembly Manual, "Water Temperature Regulator - Remove and Water Temperature Regulator - Install" for the replacement procedure or consult your Cat dealer.

## Cooling System Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) - Test/Add (Systems Which are Filled with Conventional Coolant)

**SMCS Code:** 1352-045; 1395-081

This maintenance procedure is required for conventional coolants such as DEAC. **Do not perform this maintenance for cooling systems that are filled with Cat Extended Life Coolant (Cat ELC) or Cat Extended Life Inhibitor (Cat ELI).**

### WARNING

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

---

#### NOTICE

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 blockage of the heat exchanger, overheating, and/or accelerated wear of the water pump seal.

Do not exceed the recommended amount of supplemental coolant additive concentration.

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#### NOTICE

Do NOT mix brands or types of SCA. Do NOT mix SCAs and extenders.

Failure to follow the recommendations can result in shortened cooling system component life.

---

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**NOTICE**

**Use Only Approved SCAs.** Conventional coolants require the maintenance addition of SCA throughout their expected life. Do NOT use an SCA with a coolant unless specifically approved by the coolant supplier for use with their coolant. It is the responsibility of the coolant manufacturer to ensure compatibility and acceptable performance.

Failure to follow the recommendations can result in shortened cooling system component life.

---

**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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Cat Dealer Service Tool Catalog" and to Special Publication, GECJ0003, "Cat Shop Supplies and Tools" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Cat products.

Dispose of all fluids according to applicable regulations and mandates.

---

**Note:** Caterpillar recommends that an S-O-S Coolant Analysis (Level 1) be performed to check the concentration of SCA.

## Maintain the Proper Concentration of SCA in the Coolant

 **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.
2. Test the concentration of the SCA with a 286-2578 Nitrite Test Strip or review the results of the S-O-S Coolant Analysis (Level 1).
3. If necessary, drain some coolant in order to allow space for the addition of the SCA.
4. Add the amount of SCA required to maintain a concentration of 3 percent to 6 percent SCA in the coolant.

5. Clean the cooling system filler cap. Install the cooling system filler cap.

For further information, refer to Special Publication, SEBU6251, "Cat Commercial Diesel Engine Fluids Recommendations".

i02933380

## Crankshaft Vibration Damper - Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1205-040

Damage to the crankshaft vibration damper or failure of the crankshaft vibration damper can increase torsional vibrations. This can result in damage to the crankshaft and to other engine components. A damper that is damaged can cause excessive gear train noise at variable points in the speed range.

The damper is mounted to the crankshaft which is located behind the belt guard on the front of the engine.

### Visconic Damper

The visconic damper has a weight that is located inside a fluid filled case. The weight moves in the case in order to limit torsional vibration.

Inspect the damper for evidence of fluid leaks. If a fluid leak is found, determine the type of fluid. The fluid in the damper is silicone. Silicone has the following characteristics: transparent, viscous, smooth, and adhering.

If the fluid leak is oil, inspect the crankshaft seals for leaks. If a leak is observed, replace the crankshaft seals.

Inspect the damper and repair or replace the damper for any of the following reasons:

- The damper is dented, cracked, or leaking.
- The paint on the damper is discolored from heat.
- The engine has had a failure because of a broken crankshaft.
- Analysis of the oil has revealed that the front main bearing is badly worn.
- There is a large amount of gear train wear that is not caused by a lack of oil.

i04230004

Refer to the Disassembly and Assembly Manual, "Vibration Damper and Pulley - Remove and Install" or consult your Caterpillar dealer for information about damper replacement.

i00934883

## Driven Equipment - Check

**SMCS Code:** 3279-535

### Check the Alignment

To minimize bearing problems and vibration of the engine crankshaft and the driven equipment, the alignment between the engine and driven equipment must be properly maintained.

Check the alignment according to the instructions that are provided by the following manufacturers:

- Caterpillar
- OEM of the drive coupling
- OEM of the driven equipment

Torque all of the fasteners to the proper specifications.

### Inspect the Drive Coupling

Inspect the drive coupling according to the instructions that are provided by the OEM of the coupling. For the following service information, see the literature that is provided by the OEM of the coupling:

- Lubrication requirements
- Specifications for the end play
- "Reusability Guidelines"
- Replacement instructions

### Inspect the Rear Gear Train

Inspect the crankshaft gear. If excessive wear is found, replace the crankshaft gear and the large cluster idler.

If any gear causes damage to other gears through failure, replace the entire rear gear train.

For the correct parts, see the Parts Manual for the engine. For removal and replacement instructions, see the Service Manual, "Disassembly and Assembly" module. Consult your Caterpillar dealer for assistance.

## Electronic Unit Injector - Check/Replace

**SMCS Code:** 1251-510; 1251-535; 1290-510; 1290-535

### WARNING

**Be sure the engine cannot be started while this maintenance is being performed. To 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 the unit injectors.**

**The electronic unit injectors use high voltage. Disconnect the unit injector enable circuit connector in order to prevent personal injury. Do not come in contact with the injector terminals while the engine is running.**

The operation of a Cat Engine with an electronic unit injector which is improperly adjusted may reduce engine efficiency. This reduced efficiency may result in excessive fuel usage and/or shortened engine component life.

**Note:** Only qualified service personnel should perform this maintenance.

Refer to the Systems Operation, Testing and Adjusting, "Electronic Unit Injector - Test" for the test procedure. Refer to Systems Operation, Testing and Adjusting, "Electronic Unit Injector - Adjust" for the adjustment procedure.

Refer to the Disassembly and Assembly Manual for the procedure for the removal and replacement of the injector.

### NOTICE

The camshafts must be correctly timed with the crankshaft before an adjustment of the lash for the fuel injector is made. The timing pins must be removed from the camshafts before the crankshaft is turned or damage to the cylinder block will be the result.

i01646701

## Engine - Clean

SMCS Code: 1000-070

### 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 you clean the engine. Avoid electrical components such as the alternator, the starter, and the ECM.

i04322011

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

SMCS Code: 1051; 1054-040; 1054-070; 1054-510

### 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 air-borne 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

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. Your Cat dealer has the proper air cleaner elements for your application. Consult your Cat dealer for the correct air cleaner element.

- Check the precleaner (if equipped) daily for accumulation of dirt and debris. Remove any dirt and debris, as needed.
- Operating conditions (dust, dirt, and debris) may require more frequent service of the air cleaner element.
- The air cleaner element may be cleaned up to six times if the element is properly cleaned and inspected.
- 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 paper air cleaner elements with clean air cleaner elements. Before installation, thoroughly check the air cleaner elements 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 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 or washable. The secondary air cleaner element should be removed and discarded for every three cleanings of the primary air cleaner element. When the engine is operating in environments that are dusty or dirty, air cleaner elements may require more frequent replacement.

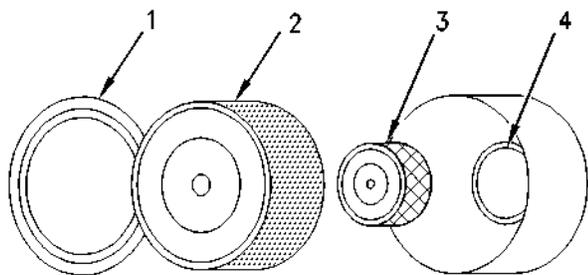


Illustration 37

g00736431

- (1) Cover  
 (2) Primary air cleaner element  
 (3) Secondary air cleaner element  
 (4) Turbocharger 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 turbocharger 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 for the turbocharger 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

### NOTICE

Caterpillar recommends certified air filter cleaning services that are available at Cat dealers. The Cat cleaning process uses proven procedures to assure consistent quality and sufficient filter life.

Observe the following guidelines if you attempt to clean the filter element:

Do not tap or strike the filter element in order to remove dust.

Do not wash the filter element.

Use low pressure compressed air in order to remove the dust from the filter element. Air pressure must not exceed 207 kPa (30 psi). Direct the air flow up the pleats and down the pleats from the inside of the filter element. Take extreme care in order to avoid damage to the pleats.

Do not use air filters with damaged pleats, gaskets, or seals. Dirt entering the engine will cause damage to engine components.

The primary air cleaner element can be used up to six times if the element is properly cleaned and inspected. 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.

Use clean primary air cleaner elements while dirty elements are being cleaned.

### NOTICE

Do not clean the air cleaner elements by bumping or tapping. This could damage the seals. Do not use elements with damaged pleats, gaskets or seals. Damaged elements will allow dirt to pass through. Engine damage could result.

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

There are two common methods that are used to clean primary air cleaner elements:

- 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.

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

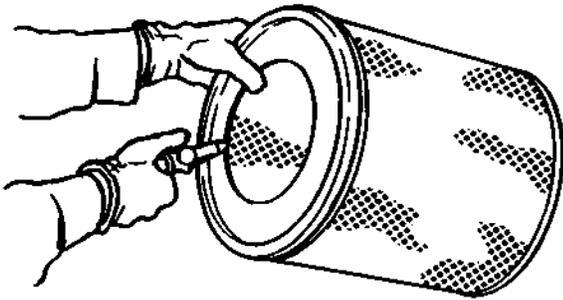


Illustration 38

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).

To help prevent damage to the paper pleats, aim the hose so that the air flows inside the element along the length of the filter. Do not aim the stream of air directly at the primary air cleaner element. Dirt could be forced further into the pleats.

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

## Vacuum Cleaning

Vacuum cleaning is a good method for cleaning primary air cleaner elements which require daily cleaning because of a dry, dusty environment. Cleaning with pressurized air is recommended prior to vacuum cleaning. Vacuum cleaning will not remove deposits of carbon and oil.

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

## Inspecting the Primary Air Cleaner Elements

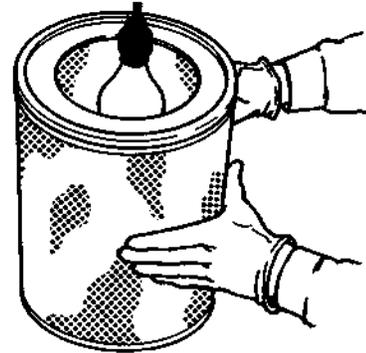


Illustration 39

g00281693

Inspect the clean, dry primary air cleaner element. Use a 60W 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 necessary, 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.

## Storing Primary Air Cleaner Elements

If a primary air cleaner element that passes inspection will not be used, the primary air cleaner element can be stored for future use.

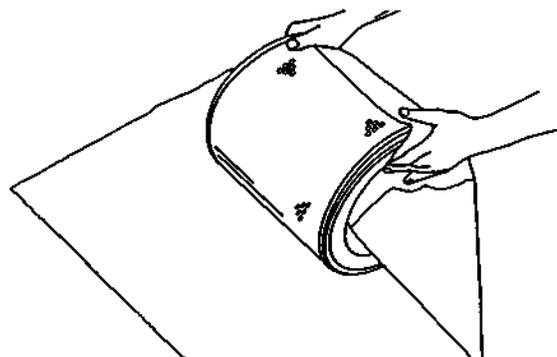


Illustration 40

g00281694

Do not use paint, a waterproof cover, or plastic as a protective covering for storage. An airflow restriction may result. To protect against dirt and damage, wrap the primary air cleaner elements in Volatile Corrosion Inhibited (VCI) paper.

Place the primary air cleaner element into a box for storage. For identification, mark the outside of the box and mark the primary air cleaner element. Include the following information:

- Date of cleaning
- Number of cleanings

Store the box in a dry location.

i01900118

## Engine Air Cleaner Service Indicator - Inspect (If Equipped)

**SMCS Code:** 7452-040

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 housing or in a remote location.

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 approximately 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 plugged.

The service indicator may need to be replaced frequently in environments that are severely dusty, if necessary. Replace the service indicator annually regardless of the operating conditions. Replace the service indicator when the engine is overhauled, and whenever major engine components are replaced.

**Note:** When a new service indicator is installed, excessive force may crack the top of the service indicator. Tighten the service indicator to a torque of 2 N·m (18 lb in).

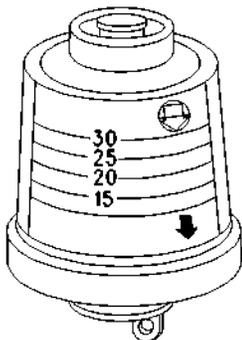


Illustration 41

g00103777

Typical service indicator

i02927289

## Engine Air Precleaner - Check/Clean

**SMCS Code:** 1055-070; 1055-535

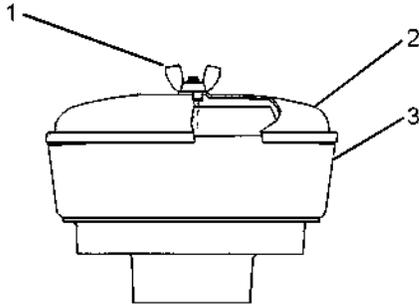


Illustration 42

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.

i03435665

## Engine Crankcase Breather - Clean

**SMCS Code:** 1317-070

### NOTICE

Perform this maintenance with the engine stopped.

If the crankcase breather is not maintained on a regular basis, the crankcase breather will become plugged. A plugged crankcase breather will cause excessive crankcase pressure that may cause crankshaft seal leakage.

Your engine may have one or two crankcase breathers.

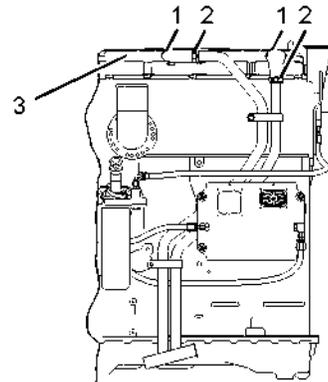


Illustration 43

g01456410

View of the left side of a C18 Industrial Engine that is equipped with two engine crankcase breathers

- (1) Hose Clamp
- (2) Hose
- (3) Valve Cover

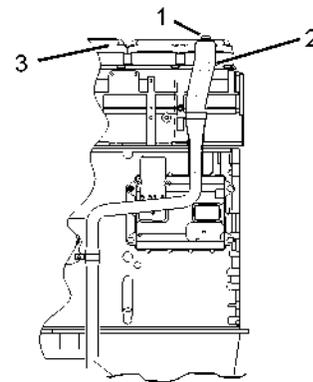


Illustration 44

g01786116

View of the left side of a C18 Industrial Engine that is equipped with one engine crankcase breather

- (1) Hose Clamp
- (2) Hose
- (3) Valve Cover

1. Loosen the hose clamp and remove the hose from the valve cover.

2. Remove the valve cover. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly, "Valve Mechanism Cover - Remove and Install".

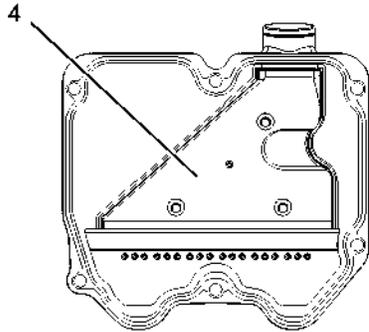


Illustration 45

g01456434

3. Wash the breather in solvent that is clean and nonflammable. Allow the breather to dry before installation.
4. Install the valve cover. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly, "Valve Mechanism Cover - Remove and Install".
5. Install the hose on the valve cover. Install the hose clamp.

i02139969

## Engine Mounts - Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1152-040; 1152

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

- Improper mounting of the engine
- Deterioration of the engine mounts

Any engine mount that shows deterioration should be replaced. Refer to the Specifications Manual, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications". Refer to your Caterpillar dealer for more information.

i04339070

## Engine Oil Level - Check

**SMCS Code:** 1348-535-FLV

### WARNING

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

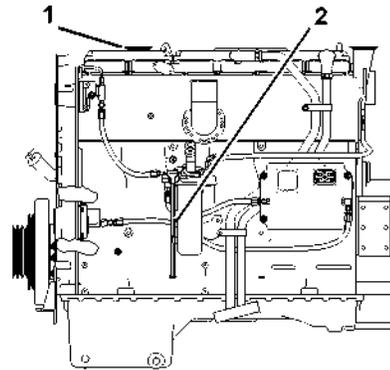


Illustration 46

g01414582

Typical installation of the oil level gauge

- (1) Oil filler cap
- (2) Oil level gauge

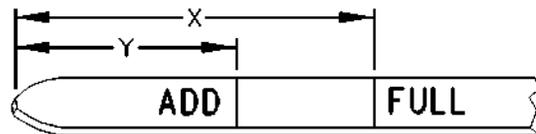


Illustration 47

g00110310

Partial view of the oil level gauge

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

### NOTICE

Perform this maintenance with the engine stopped.

### NOTICE

Engine damage can occur if the crankcase is filled above the "FULL" mark on the oil level gauge (dipstick).

An overfull crankcase can cause the crankshaft to dip into the oil. This will reduce the power that is developed and also force air bubbles into the oil. These bubbles (foam) can cause the following problems: reduction of the oil's ability to lubricate, reduction of oil pressure, inadequate cooling, oil blowing out of the crankcase breathers, and excessive oil consumption.

Excessive oil consumption will cause deposits to form on the pistons and in the combustion chamber. Deposits in the combustion chamber lead to the following problems: guttering of the valves, packing of carbon under the piston rings, and wear of the cylinder liner.

If the oil level is above the "FULL" mark on the oil level gauge, drain some of the oil immediately.

1. Remove the oil filler cap and check the oil level. Maintain the oil level between the "ADD" mark (Y) and the "FULL" mark (X) on the oil level gauge (1). Do not fill the crankcase above "FULL" mark (X).
2. In order to choose the correct type of oil for this engine, refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fluid Recommendations".
3. Clean the oil filler cap. Install the oil filler cap.
4. Record the amount of oil that is added. For the next oil sample and analysis, include the total amount of oil that has been added since the previous sample in order to provide the most accurate oil analysis.

i04237495

## Engine Oil Sample - Obtain

**SMCS Code:** 1348-554-SM

In addition to a good preventive maintenance program, Caterpillar recommends using S·O·S oil analysis at regularly scheduled intervals. S·O·S oil analysis provides infrared analysis, which is required for determining nitration and oxidation levels.

### Obtain the Sample and the Analysis

#### **WARNING**

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

Before you take the oil sample, complete the Label, PEEP5031 for identification of the sample. In order to help obtain the most accurate analysis, provide the following information:

- Engine model
- Service hours on the engine
- The number of hours that have accumulated since the last oil change
- The amount of oil that has been added since the last oil change

To ensure that the sample is representative of the oil in the crankcase, obtain a warm, mixed oil sample.

To avoid contamination of the oil samples, the tools and the supplies that are used for obtaining oil samples must be clean.

Caterpillar recommends using the sampling valve in order to obtain oil samples. The quality and the consistency of the samples are better when the sampling valve is used. The location of the sampling valve allows oil that is flowing under pressure to be obtained during normal engine operation.

The 169-8373 Fluid Sampling Bottle is recommended for use with the sampling valve. The fluid sampling bottle includes the parts that are needed for obtaining oil samples. Instructions are also provided.

#### NOTICE

Always use a designated pump for oil sampling, and use a separate designated pump for coolant sampling. Using the same pump for both types of samples may contaminate the samples that are being drawn. This contaminate may cause a false analysis and an incorrect interpretation that could lead to concerns by both dealers and customers.

If the engine is not equipped with a sampling valve, use the 1U-5718 Vacuum Pump. The pump is designed to accept sampling bottles. Disposable tubing must be attached to the pump for insertion into the sump.

For instructions, see Special Publication, PEGJ0047, "How To Take A Good S·O·S Oil Sample". Consult your Cat dealer for complete information and assistance in establishing an S·O·S program for your engine.

i04268709

## Engine Oil and Filter - Change

**SMCS Code:** 1318-510

#### **WARNING**

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

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 properly.

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

## Interval for Engine Oil and Engine Oil Filter Change

**Note:** The intervals stated in table 20 are only valid when preferred lubricants are used. Using fluids other than the preferred fluids causes the engine to operate in a severe service application. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Severe Service Application" for information about the effect of using fluids which are not preferred on the maintenance intervals.

Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities" before this procedure is started in order to determine the following:

- The type of oil pan
- The refill capacity for engine oil

Table 20

Intervals for Changing the Engine Oil and Engine Oil Filter <sup>(1)</sup>	
Shallow sump	Every 14200 L (3750 US gal) or 250 service hours or 1 yr
Deep sump	Every 28400 L (7500 US gal) or 500 service hours or 1 yr

<sup>(1)</sup> Choose the interval that occurs first.

## Drain the Engine Oil

### 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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Cat Dealer Service Tool Catalog" or refer to Special Publication, PECJ0003, "Cat Shop Supplies and Tools Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Cat products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

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. If the engine is equipped with a shallow sump, remove the bottom oil drain plugs from both ends of the oil pan.

After the oil has drained, the oil drain plugs should be cleaned and installed.

## Replace the Oil Filter

### NOTICE

Caterpillar oil filters are built to Caterpillar specifications. Use of an oil filter not recommended by Caterpillar 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 Caterpillar.

1. Remove the oil filter with a 1U-8760 Chain Wrench.
2. Cut the oil filter open with a 175-7546 Oil Filter Cutter Gp. 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 Cat dealer in order to arrange for a further analysis if an excessive amount of debris is found in the oil filter.



Illustration 48

g00103713

Typical filter mounting base and filter gasket

3. Clean the sealing surface of the filter mounting base. Ensure that all of the old oil filter gasket is removed.
4. Apply clean engine oil to the new oil filter gasket.

#### 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 oil filter. Tighten the oil filter until the oil filter gasket contacts the base. Tighten the oil filter by hand according to the instructions that are shown on the oil filter. Do not overtighten the oil filter.

## Fill the Engine Crankcase

1. Remove the oil filler cap.
2. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Refill Capacities" for the amount of oil required to fill the crankcase. Fill the crankcase and replace the oil filler cap.

#### 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.

3. 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.
4. Stop the engine and allow the oil to drain back to the sump for a minimum of 10 minutes.
5. 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.

i02861779

## Engine Protective Devices - Check

**SMCS Code:** 7400-535

### Visual Inspection

Visually check the condition of all gauges, sensors and wiring. Look for wiring and components that are loose, broken, or damaged. Damaged wiring or components should be repaired or replaced immediately.

### Calibration Check

#### NOTICE

During testing, abnormal operating conditions must be simulated.

The tests must be performed correctly in order to prevent possible damage to the engine.

Alarms and shutoffs must function properly. Alarms provide timely warning to the operator. Shutoffs help to prevent damage to the engine. It is impossible to determine if the engine protective devices are in good working order during normal operation. Malfunctions must be simulated in order to test the engine protective devices. To prevent damage to the engine, only authorized service personnel or your Caterpillar dealer should perform the tests.

Consult your Caterpillar dealer or refer to the Service Manual for more information.

i01458399

i04242309

## Engine Storage Procedure - Check

**SMCS Code:** 1000-535

The oil change interval may be extended to 12 months for a vehicle that is operated seasonally and placed in storage for the remainder of the year by using the required storage procedures and the required start-up procedures. This extension is permitted if the following categories for oil change intervals in the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Maintenance Interval Schedule" have not been reached:

- Mileage
- Operating hours
- Fuel consumption

If an engine is out of operation and if use of the engine is not planned, special precautions should be made. If the engine will be stored for more than three months, a complete protection procedure is recommended. For more detailed information on engine storage, see Special Instruction, SEHS9031, "Storage Procedure For Caterpillar Products".

If the engine will not be started for several weeks, the lubricating oil will drain from the cylinder walls and from the piston rings. Rust can form on the cylinder liner surface. Rust on the cylinder liner surface will cause increased engine wear and a reduction in engine service life. Caterpillar recommends the use of volatile corrosion inhibitor (VCI) oil in order to prevent internal engine damage due to moisture during storage. These inhibitors in the VCI oil act by evaporating inside the engine. The inhibitors then condense over the inside surfaces of the engine. The evaporation process and the condensing process offers full protection to surfaces that cannot be reached with preservatives. 0.9 L (1.0 qt) of 4C-6792 VCI oil will treat 28.4 L (30.0 qt) of engine oil. This will give a 3 percent concentration of VCI oil. The engine must be completely sealed when the engine is stored in order for the VCI oil to function properly. The VCI oil is easily cleaned from the engine when you remove the engine from storage. The volatile vapors are removed by simply running the engine to operating temperature. A mineral oil base is left behind after the volatile vapors are removed.

## Engine Valve Lash - Check

**SMCS Code:** 1105-535

The initial valve lash adjustment on new engines, rebuilt engines, or remanufactured engines is recommended at the first scheduled oil change. The adjustment is necessary due to the initial wear of the valve train components and to the seating of the valve train components.

The maintenance is recommended by Caterpillar as part of a lubrication and preventive maintenance schedule to help provide maximum engine life.

**Note:** Only qualified service personnel should perform this maintenance. For procedures on adjusting the valve lash and adjusting the valve bridge, see System Systems Operation/Testing and Adjusting, "Engine Valve Lash - Inspect/Adjust". Consult your Cat dealer for assistance.

### 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.**

i01597115

## Engine Valve Rotators - Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1109-040

### WARNING

**When inspecting the valve rotators, protective glasses or face shield and protective clothing must be worn, to help prevent being burned by hot oil or spray.**

Engine valve rotators rotate the valves when the engine runs. This helps to prevent deposits from building up on the valves and the valve seats.

Perform the following steps after the engine valve lash is set, but before the valve covers are installed:

1. Start the engine according to Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Engine Starting" (Operation Section) for the procedure.

2. Operate the engine at low idle.
3. Observe the top surface of each valve rotator. The valve rotators should turn slightly when the valves close.

#### NOTICE

A valve rotator which does not operate properly will accelerate valve face wear and valve seat wear and shorten valve life. If a damaged rotator is not replaced, valve face guttering could result and cause pieces of the valve to fall into the cylinder. This can cause piston and cylinder head damage.

If a valve fails to rotate, consult your Caterpillar dealer.

i02784507

## Fan Drive Bearing - Lubricate

**SMCS Code:** 1359-086-BD

Some of the fan drives have grease fittings and some of the fan drives do not have grease fittings. If there is no grease fitting, periodic lubrication is not required. The fan drive requires grease only if the fan drive is equipped with a zerk.

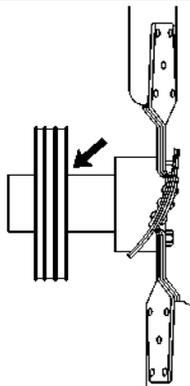


Illustration 49

g00746166

Typical location of the grease fitting (if equipped) that is for the fan drive bearing

The pulley is shown with the belt guards that have been removed.

Lubricate the grease fitting that is on the fan drive bearing with High Speed Ball Bearing Grease or the equivalent.

Inspect the fan drive pulley assembly for wear or for damage. If the shaft is loose, an inspection of the internal components should be performed. Refer to the Systems Operation Testing and Adjusting Manual for additional information.

i02053753

## Fan Drive Bearing - Replace

**SMCS Code:** 1359-510-BD

1. Remove Bearings. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly, "Bearing Removal".
2. Measure the bearing housings for roundness and for proper size.
3. Replace the bearings.

i02075183

## Fuel System - Prime

**SMCS Code:** 1250-548; 1258-548

### The Secondary Fuel Filter Has Been Replaced

#### **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

Use a suitable container to catch any fuel that might spill. Clean up any spilled fuel 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.

**Note:** Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System Secondary Filter - Replace" for information on replacing the filter.

1. Turn the ignition switch to the "OFF" position.

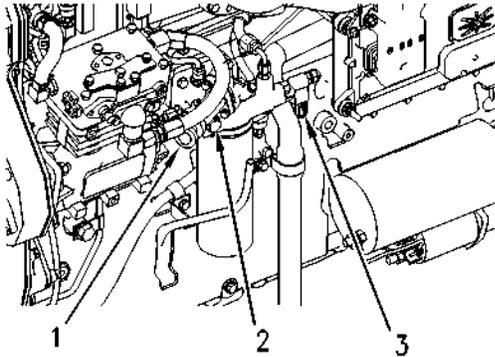


Illustration 50

g00975199

- (1) Fuel priming pump
- (2) Air purge screw
- (3) Priming valve (If Equipped)

2. Turn the priming valve (3) (If Equipped) to the "Closed (Prime)" position in order to prime the fuel system.
3. Open air purge screw (2) for the fuel filter by three full turns. Do not remove the air purge screw.

---

**NOTICE**

Do not crank the engine continuously for more than 30 seconds. Allow the starting motor to cool for two minutes before cranking the engine again.

---

4. Start the engine. The engine should start and the engine should run smoothly.

**Note:** You may use the fuel priming pump for the fuel filter (IF EQUIPPED) instead of starting the engine and running the engine.

5. While the engine is running, observe air purge screw (2). When a small drop of fuel appears at the threads of the air purge screw, close and tighten air purge screw (2).

**Note:** There may be a noticeable change in the sound of the running engine when the air purge screw is tightened. The change in the sound of the engine is normal.

**Note:** Failure to tighten all fittings could result in serious fuel leaks.

6. Clean any residual fuel from the engine components.
7. After the engine has operated smoothly for 30 seconds, turn the priming valve (3) to the "Open (Run)" position.

**Note:** Shortened injector life may occur if the priming valve (3) is left in the "Closed (Prime)" position.

---

## The Engine Has Been Run Out of Fuel

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**NOTICE**

Use a suitable container to catch any fuel that might spill. Clean up any spilled fuel 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.

---

1. Turn the ignition switch to the "OFF" position.
2. Fill the fuel tank(s) with clean diesel fuel.

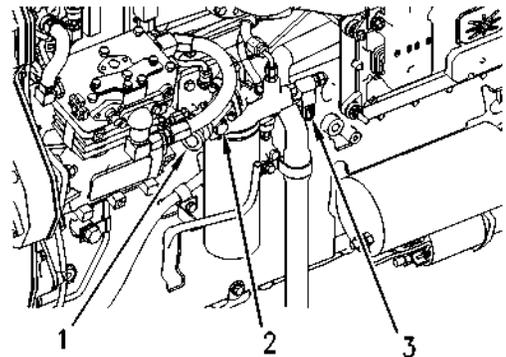


Illustration 51

g00975199

- (1) Fuel priming pump
- (2) Air purge screw
- (3) Priming valve (If Equipped)

3. Turn the priming valve (3) (If Equipped) to the "Closed (Prime)" position in order to prime the fuel system.
4. Open air purge screw (2) for the fuel filter by three full turns. Do not remove the air purge screw.

---

**NOTICE**

Do not crank the engine continuously for more than 30 seconds. Allow the starting motor to cool for two minutes before cranking the engine again.

---

5. Crank the engine for 30 seconds. Use a suitable container to catch the fuel while you crank the engine. Allow the starter motor to cool for 2 minutes.

**Note:** You may use the fuel priming pump (1) (IF EQUIPPED) for the fuel filter instead of cranking the engine.

6. Crank the engine for 30 seconds. Allow the starter motor to cool for 2 minutes.

7. Repeat Step 6 until the engine starts and the engine runs.

**Note:** Failure to tighten all fittings could result in serious fuel leaks.

8. After the engine has operated smoothly for 30 seconds, turn the priming valve (3) to the "Open (Run)" position.

**Note:** Shortened injector life may occur if the priming valve (3) is left in the "Closed (Prime)" position.

9. Clean any residual fuel from the engine components.

i02927285

## Fuel System Primary Filter/Water Separator - Drain

**SMCS Code:** 1260-543; 1263-543

### 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

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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Caterpillar Dealer Service Tool Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Caterpillar products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

#### 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.

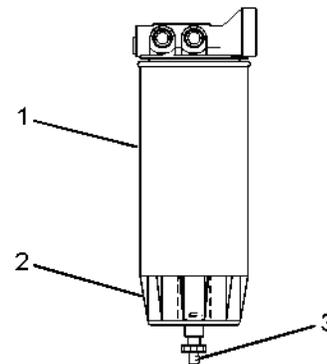


Illustration 52

g01453091

- (1) Element
- (2) Bowl
- (3) Drain

Bowl (2) should be monitored daily for signs of water. If water is present, drain the water from the bowl.

1. Open drain (3). The drain is a self-ventilated drain. Catch the draining water in a suitable container. Dispose of the water properly.
2. Close drain (3).

#### 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.

i02927282

## Fuel System Primary Filter (Water Separator) Element - Replace

**SMCS Code:** 1260-510-FQ; 1263-510-FQ

Water in the fuel can cause the engine to run rough. Water in the fuel may cause an electronic unit injector to fail. If the fuel has been contaminated with water, the element should be changed before the regularly scheduled interval.

The primary filter/water separator also provides filtration in order to help extend the life of the secondary fuel filter. The element should be changed regularly. If a vacuum gauge is installed, the primary filter/water separator should be changed at 50 to 70 kPa (15 to 20 inches Hg).

## Replace the Element

### 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

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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Caterpillar Dealer Service Tool Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Caterpillar products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

### 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.

1. Close the main fuel supply valve.

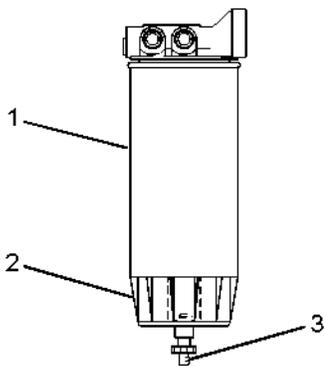


Illustration 53

g01453091

- (1) Element
- (2) Bowl
- (3) Drain

2. Remove element (1) from the element mounting base while bowl (2) is attached.
3. Dispose of the contents of the filter. Remove bowl (2) from element (1). The bowl is reusable. Do not discard the bowl. Dispose of the used element.

4. Remove the O-ring from the gland of the bowl. Clean the following components:
  - Bowl
  - O-ring
  - Mounting base

Inspect the O-ring for damage and for deterioration. Replace the O-ring, if necessary.

5. Lubricate the O-ring with clean diesel fuel.
6. Install bowl (2) on a new element. Tighten the bowl by hand. Do not use tools in order to tighten the bowl.

### NOTICE

The primary filter/water separator may be prefilled with fuel to avoid rough running/stalling of the engine due to air. Do not fill the secondary filter with fuel before installation. The fuel would not be filtered and could be contaminated. Contaminated fuel will cause accelerated wear to fuel system parts.

7. Lubricate the top seal of element (1) with clean diesel fuel. The element may be filled with fuel at this time. Install the new element on the mounting base. Tighten the element by hand.

### NOTICE

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

8. Open the main fuel supply valve.
9. Start the engine and check for leaks. Run the engine for one minute. Stop the engine and check for leaks again.

Detecting leaks is difficult while the engine is running. The primary filter/water separator is under suction. A leak will allow air to enter the fuel. The air in the fuel can cause low power due to aeration of the fuel. If air enters the fuel, check the components for overtightening or undertightening.

i03478081

## Fuel System Secondary Filter - Replace

**SMCS Code:** 1261-510-SE

### **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 any disconnected fuel system components.

### 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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Caterpillar Dealer Service Tool Catalog" or refer to Special Publication, PECJ0003, "Caterpillar Shop Supplies and Tools Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Caterpillar products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

1. Stop the engine. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position or disconnect the battery. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Battery or Battery Cable - Disconnect" topic (Maintenance Section) for more information. Shut off the fuel supply valve (if equipped).
2. It may be necessary to relieve residual fuel pressure from the fuel system before the fuel filter is removed. Wait for one to five minutes until the fuel pressure has lowered. Use a suitable container in order to catch any fuel that may spill.
3. Remove the used fuel filter and discard the used fuel filter.
4. Clean the gasket sealing surface of the fuel filter base. Ensure that all of the old gasket is removed.
5. Apply clean diesel fuel to the new fuel filter gasket.

### NOTICE

Do not fill the secondary fuel filter with fuel before installing. The fuel would not be filtered and could be contaminated. Contaminated fuel will cause accelerated wear to fuel system parts.

### NOTICE

In order to meet expected fuel system component life, 4 micron(c) absolute or less secondary fuel filtration is required for all Caterpillar Diesel Engines that are equipped with unit injected fuel systems. Note that all current Caterpillar Diesel Engines are factory equipped with Caterpillar Advanced Efficiency 4 micron(c) absolute fuel filters.

Caterpillar does not warrant the quality or performance of non-Caterpillar fluids and filters.

6. Install the new fuel filter. Spin the fuel filter onto the fuel filter base until the gasket contacts the base. Use the rotation index marks on the filters as a guide for proper tightening. Tighten the filter according to the instructions that are on the fuel filter. Do not overtighten the filter.
7. Open the fuel supply valve. The engine will need to be purged of air. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System - Prime" topic (Maintenance Section) for more information.

i04363480

## Fuel Tank Water and Sediment - Drain

**SMCS Code:** 1273-543-M&S

### 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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Cat Dealer Service Tool Catalog" or refer to Special Publication, PECJ0003, "Cat Shop Supplies and Tools Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Cat products.

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. 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.

**Note:** Failure to properly close the drain can allow air into the system, which could have detrimental results to performance.

Check the fuel daily. Drain the water and sediment from the fuel tank after operating the engine or drain the water and sediment from the fuel tank after the fuel tank has been filled. Allow five to ten minutes before performing this procedure.

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 during the following conditions:

- Weekly
- Oil change
- Refill of the tank

This will help prevent water or sediment from being pumped from the storage tank into the engine fuel tank. A four micron(c) absolute filter for the breather vent on the fuel tank is also recommended.

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.

i04176149

## Grounding Stud - Inspect/Clean/Tighten

SMCS Code: 7423-040; 7423-070; 7423-079

### WARNING

The connection of battery cables to a battery and the disconnection of battery cables from a battery may cause an explosion which may result in injury or death. The connection and the disconnection of other electrical equipment may also cause an explosion which may result in injury or death. The procedures for the connection and the disconnection of battery cables and other electrical equipment should only be performed in a nonexplosive atmosphere.

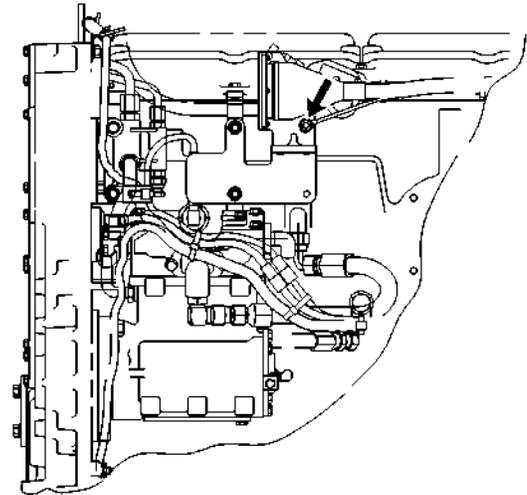


Illustration 54

g00765094

Typical example

Electronics grounding stud (side view)

Inspect the OEM harness for good connections. Inspect the condition of the OEM harness.

The electronics grounding stud must have a wire ground to the battery. Tighten the electronics grounding stud at every oil change. Ground wires and straps should be combined at engine grounds. All grounds should be tight and free of corrosion.

- Clean the electronics grounding stud and the terminals for the electronics ground strap with a clean cloth.
- If the connections are corroded, clean the connections with a solution of baking soda and water.
- Keep the electronics grounding stud and the strap clean and coated with MPGM grease or petroleum jelly.

i04301694

## Hoses and Clamps - Inspect/Replace

**SMCS Code:** 7554-040; 7554-510

Hoses and clamps must be inspected periodically in order to ensure safe operation and continuous operation of the engine. Take proper safety precautions before inspecting or replacing hoses and clamps.

**Note:** Always use a board or cardboard when the engine components are checked for leaks. Leaking fluid that is under pressure can cause serious injury or possible death. Leaks that are the size of a pin hole are included. Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, "General Hazard Information" for more information.

### Inspect the Hoses and the Clamps

Inspect all hoses for leaks that are caused by the following conditions. Replace any hose which exhibits any of the following conditions. Failure to replace a hose which exhibits any of the following conditions may result in a hazardous situation.

- Hoses which are cracked
- Hoses which are soft
- 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

- Hoses which exhibit signs of leakage which are not the result of loose couplings or clamps

Inspect all clamps for the following conditions. Replace any clamp which exhibits signs of any of the following conditions.

- Cracking
- Looseness
- Damage

Inspect all couplings for leaks. Replace any coupling which exhibits signs of leaks.

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

Due to extreme temperature changes, the hose will heat set. Heat setting causes hose clamps to loosen which can result in leaks. A constant torque hose clamp will help to prevent loose hose clamps.

Replace hoses that are cracked or soft. Replace hoses that show signs of leakage. Replace hoses that show signs of damage. Replace hose clamps that are cracked or damaged. Tighten or replace hose clamps which are loose.

### Replace the Hoses and the Clamps

#### 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.

Refer to Special Publication, NENG2500, "Cat Dealer Service Tool Catalog" or refer to Special Publication, PECJ0003, "Cat Shop Supplies and Tools Catalog" for tools and supplies suitable to collect and contain fluids on Cat products.

Dispose of all fluids according to local regulations and mandates.

## Cooling 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.

### WARNING

Personal injury can result from removing hoses or fittings in a pressure system.

Failure to relieve pressure can cause personal injury.

Do not disconnect or remove hoses or fittings until all pressure in the system has been relieved.

1. Stop the engine.
2. Allow the engine to cool.
3. Before servicing a coolant hose, slowly loosen the filler cap for the cooling system in order to relieve any pressure.
4. Remove the filler cap for the cooling system.
5. Drain the coolant from the cooling system to a level that is below the hose that is being replaced. Drain the coolant into a suitable clean container. The coolant can be reused.
6. Remove the hose clamps.
7. Disconnect the old hose.
8. Replace the old hose with a new hose.
9. Install hose clamps which have been inspected or install new hose clamps. Refer to Specifications, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications", "Hose Clamps" for information about selecting and installing the proper hose clamps.
10. Refill the cooling system.
11. Clean the filler cap for the cooling system. Inspect the gaskets on the filler cap. Replace the filler cap if the gaskets are damaged. Install the filler cap.
12. Start the engine. Inspect the cooling system for leaks.

## Fuel System

### WARNING

Personal injury can result from removing hoses or fittings in a pressure system.

Failure to relieve pressure can cause personal injury.

Do not disconnect or remove hoses or fittings until all pressure in the system has been relieved.

### WARNING

Contact with high pressure fuel may cause fluid penetration and burn hazards. High pressure fuel spray may cause a fire hazard. Failure to follow these inspection, maintenance and service instructions may cause personal injury or death.

#### 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.

#### 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 any disconnected fuel system components.

**Note:** High-pressure fuel lines may be installed between the high-pressure fuel pump and the fuel injectors. High-pressure fuel lines are constantly charged with high pressure. Do not check the high-pressure fuel lines with the engine or the starting motor in operation. Wait for 10 minutes after the engine stops before you perform any service or repair on high-pressure fuel lines. Waiting for 10 minutes will allow the pressure to be purged.

1. Drain the fuel from the fuel system to a level that is below the hose that is being replaced.
2. Remove the hose clamps.
3. Disconnect the old hose.
4. Replace the old hose with a new hose.

5. Install hose clamps which have been inspected or install new hose clamps. Refer to Specifications, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications", "Hose Clamps" for information about selecting and installing the proper hose clamps.

6. Carefully inspect the engine for any spilled fuel. Make sure that no fuel remains on or close to the engine.

**Note:** Fuel must be added to the fuel system ahead of the fuel filter.

7. Refill the fuel system. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Fuel System - Prime" for information about priming the engine with fuel.

8. Start the engine. Inspect the fuel system for leaks.

## Lubrication System

### WARNING

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

1. Drain the oil from the lubrication system to a level that is below the hose that is being replaced.
2. Remove the hose clamps.
3. Disconnect the old hose.
4. Replace the old hose with a new hose.
5. Install hose clamps which have been inspected or install new hose clamps. Refer to Specifications, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications", "Hose Clamps" for information about selecting and installing the proper hose clamps.
6. Refill the lubrication system. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, "Engine Oil Level - Check" in order to ensure that the lubrication system is filled with the proper amount of engine oil.
7. Start the engine. Inspect the lubrication system for leaks.

## Air System

1. Remove the hose clamps.
2. Disconnect the old hose.
3. Replace the old hose with a new hose.

4. Install hose clamps which have been inspected or install new hose clamps. Refer to Specifications, SENR3130, "Torque Specifications", "Hose Clamps" for information about selecting and installing the proper hose clamps.

**Note:** The bellows and the V-clamps that are used on the bellows should never be reused.

5. Start the engine. Inspect the air lines for leaks.

i03230758

## Jacket Water Heater - Check

**SMCS Code:** 1383-535

Jacket water heaters help to improve startability in ambient temperatures that are below 21 °C (70 °F). All installations that require automatic starting should have jacket water heaters.

Check the operation of the jacket water heater. Check the operation of the circulation pump, if equipped. For an ambient temperature of 0 °C (32 °F), the heater should maintain the jacket water coolant temperature at approximately 32 °C (90 °F).

i01848653

## Overhaul Considerations

**SMCS Code:** 7595-043

Reduced hours of operation at full load will result in a lower average power demand. A decreased average power demand should increase both the engine service life and the overhaul interval.

The need for an overhaul is generally indicated by increased fuel consumption and by reduced power.

The following factors are important when a decision is being made on the proper time for an engine overhaul:

- The need for preventive maintenance
- The quality of the fuel that is being used
- The operating conditions
- The results of the S-O-S analysis

## Oil Consumption as an Overhaul Indicator

Oil consumption, fuel consumption, and maintenance information can be used to estimate the total operating cost for your Caterpillar engine. Oil consumption can also be used to estimate the required capacity of a makeup oil tank that is suitable for the maintenance intervals.

Oil consumption is in proportion to the percentage of the rated engine load. As the percentage of the engine load is increased, the amount of oil that is consumed per hour also increases.

The oil consumption rate (brake specific oil consumption) is measured in grams per kW/h (lb per bhp). The brake specific oil consumption (BSOC) depends on the engine load. Consult your Caterpillar dealer for assistance in determining the typical oil consumption rate for your engine.

When an engine's oil consumption has risen to three times the original oil consumption rate due to normal wear, an engine overhaul should be scheduled. There may be a corresponding increase in blowby and a slight increase in fuel consumption.

## Overhaul Options

### Before Failure Overhaul

A planned overhaul before failure may be the best value for the following reasons:

- Costly unplanned downtime can be avoided.
- Many original parts can be reused according to the standards for reusable parts.
- The engine service life can be extended without the risk of a major catastrophe due to engine failure.
- The best cost/value relationship per hour of extended life can be attained.

### After Failure Overhaul

If a major engine failure occurs and the engine must be removed, many options are available. An overhaul should be performed if the engine block or the crankshaft needs to be repaired.

If the engine block is repairable and/or the crankshaft is repairable, the overhaul cost should be between 40 percent and 50 percent of the cost of a new engine with a similar exchange core.

This lower cost can be attributed to three aspects:

- Specially designed Caterpillar engine features

- Caterpillar dealer exchange components
- Caterpillar Inc. remanufactured exchange components

## Overhaul Recommendation

To minimize downtime, a scheduled engine overhaul by your Caterpillar dealer is recommended. This will provide you with the best cost/value relationship.

**Note:** Overhaul programs vary according to the engine application and according to the dealer that performs the overhaul. Consult your Caterpillar dealer for specific information about the available overhaul programs and about overhaul services for extending the engine life.

If an overhaul is performed without overhaul service from your Caterpillar dealer, be aware of the following maintenance recommendations.

## Unit Fuel Injector

Clean the fuel injector body and replace the O-rings. Replace the O-rings and the gasket on the injector sleeve. Clean the area around the injector seating in the injector sleeve. Refer to the Service Manual for the complete procedure, or consult with your Caterpillar dealer for assistance.

## Rebuild or Exchange

### Cylinder Head Assembly, Connecting Rods, Pistons, Cylinder Liners, Turbocharger, Cylinder Packs, Oil Pump, and Fuel Transfer Pump

These components should be inspected according to the instructions that are found in various Caterpillar reusability publications. The Special Publication, SEBF8029 lists the reusability publications that are needed for inspecting the engine parts.

If the parts comply with the established inspection specifications that are expressed in the reusable parts guideline, the parts should be reused.

Parts that are not within the established inspection specifications should be dealt with in one of the following manners:

- Salvaging
- Repairing
- Replacing

Parts that do not comply with the established inspection specifications can result in the following problems:

- Unscheduled downtime
- Costly repairs
- Damage to other engine parts
- Reduced engine efficiency
- Increased fuel consumption

Reduced engine efficiency and increased fuel consumption translates into higher operating costs. Therefore, Caterpillar Inc. recommends repairing out-of-spec parts or replacing out-of-spec parts.

## Inspection and/or Replacement

### Piston Rings, Crankshaft Bearings, Valve Rotators, and Crankshaft Seals

The following components may not last until the second overhaul.

- Thrust bearings
- Main bearings
- Rod bearings
- Valve rotators
- Crankshaft seals

Caterpillar Inc. recommends the installation of new parts at each overhaul period.

Inspect these parts while the engine is disassembled for an overhaul.

Inspect the crankshaft for any of the following conditions:

- Deflection
- Damage to the journals
- Bearing material that has seized to the journals

Check the journal taper and the profile of the crankshaft journals. Check these components by interpreting the wear patterns on the following components:

- Rod bearing
- Main bearings

**Note:** If the crankshaft is removed for any reason, use the magnetic particle inspection process to check for cracks in the crankshaft.

Inspect the camshaft for damage to the journals and to the lobes.

**Note:** If the camshaft is removed for any reason, use the magnetic particle inspection process to check for cracks in the camshaft.

Inspect the following components for signs of wear or for signs of scuffing:

- Camshaft bearings
- Camshaft followers

Caterpillar Inc. recommends replacing the crankshaft vibration damper.

### Oil Cooler Core and Aftercooler Core

During an overhaul, the removal of the oil cooler core and the aftercooler core is recommended. The oil cooler core and the aftercooler core should be cleaned and pressure tested.

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#### NOTICE

Do not use caustic cleaners to clean the core.

Caustic cleaners can attack the internal metals of the core and cause leakage.

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### Obtain Coolant Analysis

The concentration of supplemental coolant additive (SCA) should be checked regularly with test kits or with S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 1). Further coolant analysis is recommended when the engine is overhauled.

A coolant analysis can be conducted in order to verify the condition of the water that is being used in the cooling system. A full water analysis can be obtained by consulting your local water utility company or an agricultural agent. Private laboratories are also available for water analysis.

Caterpillar Inc. recommends an S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 2).

#### S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 2)

An S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 2) is a comprehensive coolant analysis which completely analyzes the coolant and the effects on the cooling system. An S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 2) provides the following information:

- Complete S·O·S Coolant Analysis (Level 2)
- Visual inspection of properties

- Identification of metal corrosion
- Identification of contaminants
- Identification of built up impurities (corrosion and scale)

S-O-S Coolant Analysis (Level 2) provides a report of the results of both the analysis and the maintenance recommendations.

For more information about coolant analysis, consult your Caterpillar dealer.

i03901481

## Power Take-Off Clutch - Check

**SMCS Code:** 3055-535

### NOTICE

New power take-offs should have the clutch adjustment checked before being placed into service. The clutch adjustment should be checked again after the first ten hours of operation. New clutch plates have a "wear in" period, and the clutch may require several adjustments until the new plates are "worn in".

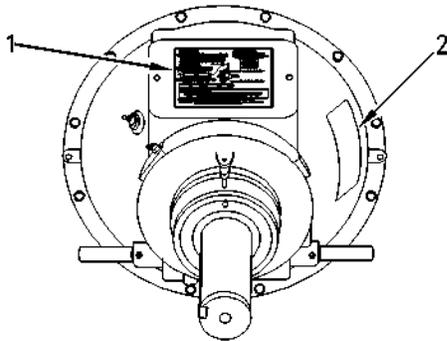


Illustration 55

g00781502

- (1) Instruction plate  
(2) Serial number plate

Check the clutch adjustment regularly after "wear in". Heavy-duty applications which have engagements that are frequent and relatively long periods of clutch slippage require more frequent adjustment than light-duty applications. The operating torque should be measured in order to determine if a clutch adjustment is required.

Refer to the OEM information and instruction plate (1) for instructions on lubrication, adjustment, and other recommendations for service. Perform the maintenance that is specified on the instruction plate.

### **WARNING**

**Do not operate the engine with the Instruction Plate cover removed from the clutch. Personal injury may result.**

**If the clutch is damaged to the point of burst failure, expelled pieces can cause personal injury to anyone in the immediate area. Proper safeguards must be followed to help prevent accidents.**

i04020194

## Radiator - Clean

**SMCS Code:** 1353-070

**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.**

**The maximum air pressure for cleaning purposes must be reduced to 205 kPa (30 psi) when the air nozzle is deadheaded.**

Pressurized air is the preferred method for removing loose debris. Direct the air in the opposite direction of the air flow. Hold the nozzle approximately 6 mm (0.25 inch) away from the fins. Slowly move the air nozzle in a direction that is parallel with the tubes. This movement 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.

After cleaning, start the engine and accelerate the engine to high idle rpm. This procedure will help in the removal of debris and drying of the core. 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.

i03397657

## Speed Sensor - Clean/Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1907-040; 1907-070

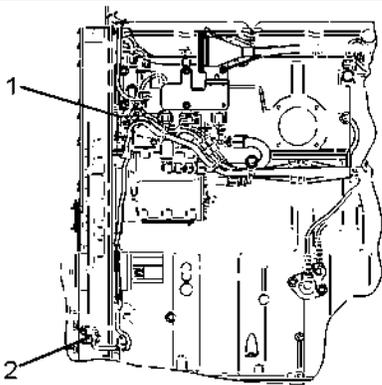


Illustration 56

g01453018

Left side view

- (1) Secondary speed/timing sensor  
(2) Primary speed/timing sensor

1. Remove the speed/timing sensors. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly, "Speed/Timing Sensor - Remove and Install" for the removal procedure. Check the condition of the plastic end of the speed/timing sensors for wear and/or contaminants.
2. Clean the metal shavings and other debris from the face of the speed/timing sensors.
3. Install the speed/timing sensors. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly, "Speed/Timing Sensor - Remove and Install" for the installation procedure.

i00651416

## Starting Motor - Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1451-040; 1453-040

Caterpillar Inc. 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 proper operation. Check the electrical connections and clean the electrical connections. Refer to the Service Manual for more information on the checking procedure and for specifications or consult your Caterpillar dealer for assistance.

i01539769

## Turbocharger - Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1052-040

Periodic inspection and cleaning is recommended for the turbocharger compressor housing (inlet side). Any fumes from the crankcase are filtered through the air inlet system. Therefore, by-products from oil and from combustion can collect in the turbocharger compressor housing. Over time, this buildup can contribute to loss of engine power, increased black smoke and overall loss of engine efficiency.

If the turbocharger fails during engine operation, damage to the turbocharger compressor wheel and/or to the engine may occur. Damage to the turbocharger compressor wheel can cause additional damage to the pistons, the valves, and the cylinder head.

### NOTICE

Turbocharger bearing failures can cause large quantities of oil to enter the air inlet and exhaust systems. Loss of engine lubricant can result in serious engine damage.

Minor leakage of a turbocharger housing under extended low idle operation should not cause problems as long as a turbocharger bearing failure has not occurred.

When a turbocharger bearing failure is accompanied by a significant engine performance loss (exhaust smoke or engine rpm up at no load), do not continue engine operation until the turbocharger is repaired or replaced.

An inspection of the turbocharger can minimize unscheduled downtime. An inspection of the turbocharger can also reduce the chance for potential damage to other engine parts.

**Note:** Turbocharger components require precision clearances. The turbocharger cartridge must be balanced due to high rpm. Severe Service Applications can accelerate component wear. Severe Service Applications require more frequent inspections of the cartridge.

## Removal and Installation

For options regarding the removal, installation, repair and replacement, consult your Caterpillar dealer. Refer to the Service Manual for this engine for the procedure and specifications.

## Cleaning and Inspecting

1. Remove the exhaust outlet piping and remove the air inlet piping from the turbocharger. Visually inspect the piping for the presence of oil. Clean the interior of the pipes in order to prevent dirt from entering during reassembly.
2. Turn the compressor wheel and the turbine wheel by hand. The assembly should turn freely. Inspect the compressor wheel and the turbine wheel for contact with the turbocharger housing. There should not be any visible signs of contact between the turbine wheel or compressor wheel and the turbocharger housing. If there is any indication of contact between the rotating turbine wheel or the compressor wheel and the turbocharger housing, the turbocharger must be reconditioned.
3. Check the compressor wheel for cleanliness. If only the blade side of the wheel is dirty, dirt and/or moisture is passing through the air filtering system. If oil is found only on the back side of the wheel, there is a possibility of a failed turbocharger oil seal.

The presence of oil may be the result of extended engine operation at low idle. The presence of oil may also be the result of a restriction of the line for the inlet air (plugged air filters), which causes the turbocharger to slobber.

4. Use a dial indicator to check the end clearance on the shaft. If the measured end play is greater than the Service Manual specifications, the turbocharger should be repaired or replaced. An end play measurement that is less than the minimum Service Manual specifications could indicate carbon buildup on the turbine wheel. The turbocharger should be disassembled for cleaning and for inspection if the measured end play is less than the minimum Service Manual specifications.
5. Inspect the bore of the turbine housing for corrosion.
6. Clean the turbocharger housing with standard shop solvents and a soft bristle brush.
7. Fasten the air inlet piping and the exhaust outlet piping to the turbocharger housing.

## Walk-Around Inspection

**SMCS Code:** 1000-040

### 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 proper 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.

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#### 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.

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#### NOTICE

Accumulated grease and/or oil on an engine or deck is a fire hazard. Remove this debris with steam cleaning or high pressure water.

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- Ensure that the cooling lines are properly clamped and that the cooling lines are tight. Check for leaks. Check the condition of all pipes.
- Inspect the water pumps for coolant leaks.

**Note:** The water pump seal is lubricated by 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 water pumps and the installation of water pumps and/or seals, refer to the Service Manual for the engine or consult your Caterpillar dealer.

- Inspect the lubrication system for leaks at the front crankshaft seal, the rear crankshaft seal, the oil pan, the oil filters and the valve cover.

- Inspect the fuel system for leaks. Look for loose fuel line clamps or for loose fuel line tie-wraps.
- Inspect the piping for the air inlet 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 belt and the 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 fuel tanks 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.
- Inspect the ECM to the cylinder head 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.

Visually inspect the water pump for leaks. If leaking of the water pump seals is observed, replace all of the water pump seals. Refer to two articles in the Disassembly and Assembly Manual, "Water Pump - Disassemble and Water Pump - Assemble" for the disassembly and assembly procedure. If it is necessary to remove the water pump, refer to two articles in the Disassembly and Assembly Manual, "Water Pump - Remove and Water Pump - Install".

Inspect the water pump for wear, cracks, pin holes and proper operation. Refer to the Parts Manual for the correct part numbers for your engine or consult your Caterpillar dealer if repair is needed or replacement is needed.

i03543200

## Water Pump - Inspect

**SMCS Code:** 1361-040

A failed water pump might 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

A failed water pump might cause severe engine overheating problems that could result in cracks in the cylinder head, a piston seizure or other potential damage to the engine.