Perkins 1104D (Electronic)
4 Cylinder Tier III
Engine Service Manual
4283351M1

CONTENTS

Perkins 1104D (Electronic) 4 Cylinder Tier III

Part Number 4283351M1
April 2008

Perkins®

May 2006

Operation and Maintenance Manual

1104D Industrial Engine

NH (Engine)
NJ (Engine)

Important Safety Information

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

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

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

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

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

⚠ WARNING

The meaning of this safety alert symbol is as follows:

Attention! Become Alert! Your Safety is Involved.

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

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

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

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Table of Contents

Foreword

Literature Information

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

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

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

Safety

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

Operation

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

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

Maintenance

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

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

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

Maintenance Intervals

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

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

Overhaul

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

California Proposition 65 Warning

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

Safety Section

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Safety Messages

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

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

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

(1) Universal Warning

⚠ WARNING

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

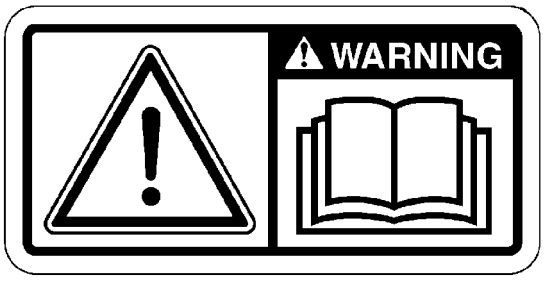

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Illustration 1

Typical example

The Universal Warning label (1) is located on both sides of the valve mechanism cover base. Refer to illustration 2.

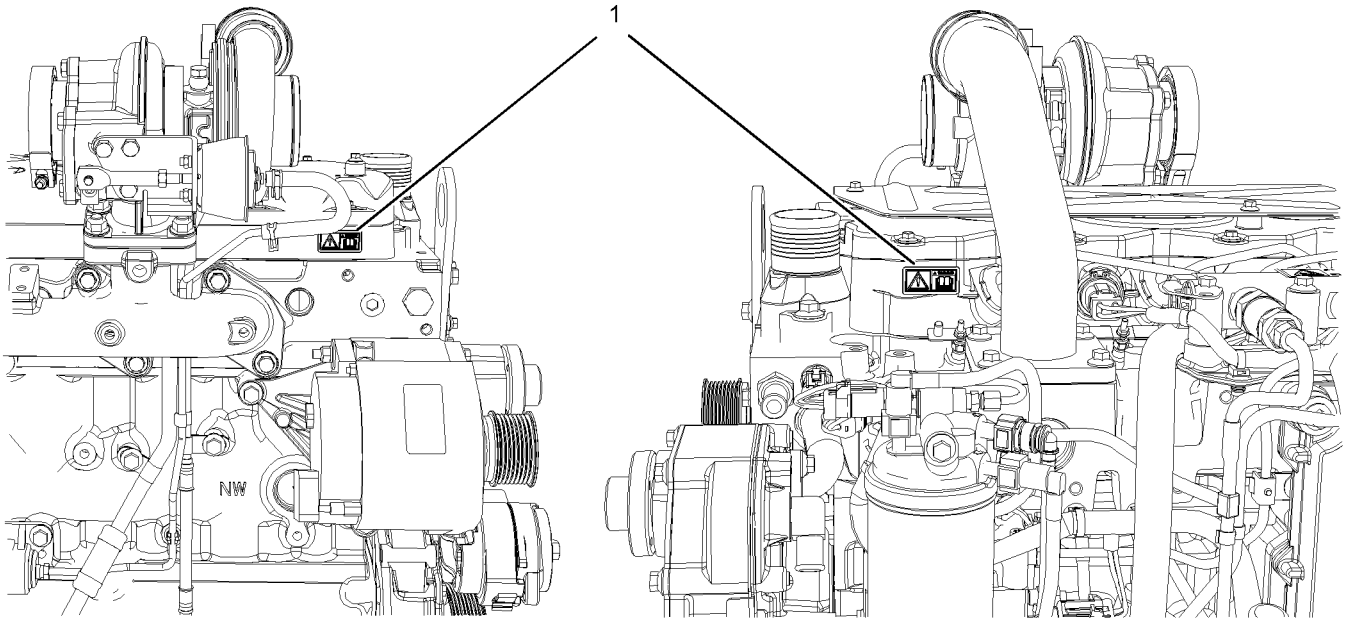

Illustration 2 g01268960

(1) Universal warning

(2) Hand (High Pressure)

⚠ 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.

Illustration 3 g01154858

Typical example

The warning label for the Hand (High Pressure) (2) is located on the top of the fuel manifold. Refer to illustration 4.

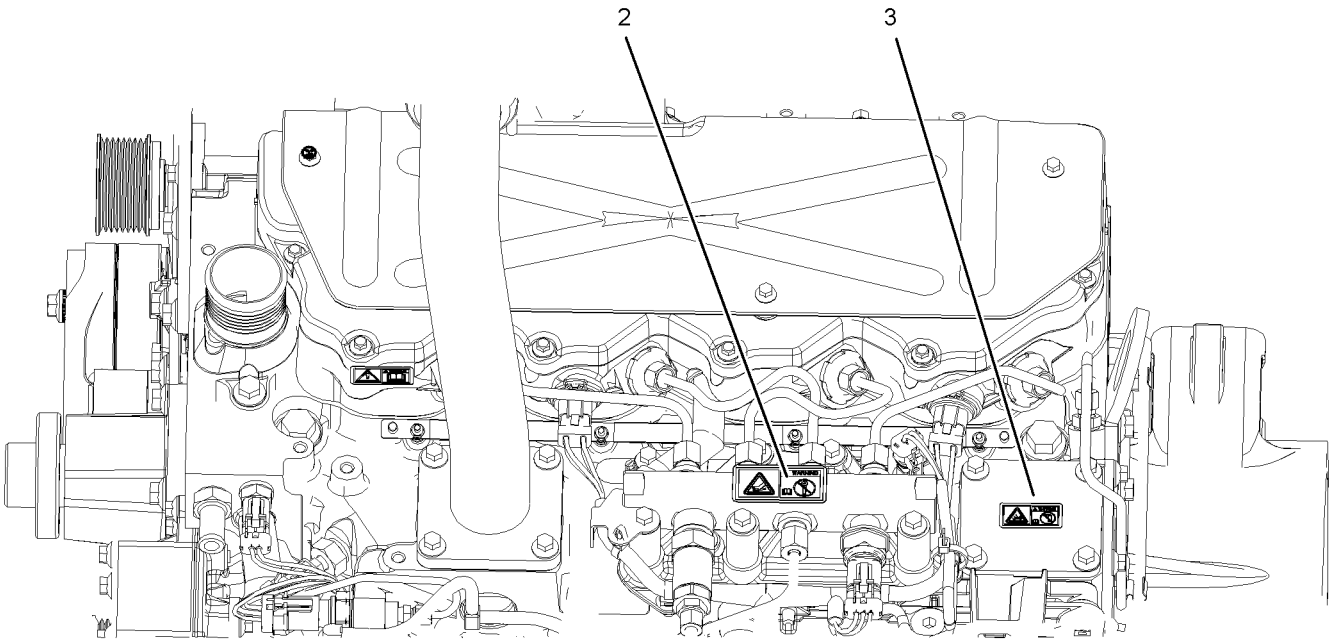

Illustration 4 g01187798

(2) Hand (High Pressure) (3) Ether

(3) Ether

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WARNING

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

Illustration 5 g01154809

Typical example

The ether warning label (3) is located on the cover of the inlet manifold. Refer to illustration 4.

General Hazard Information

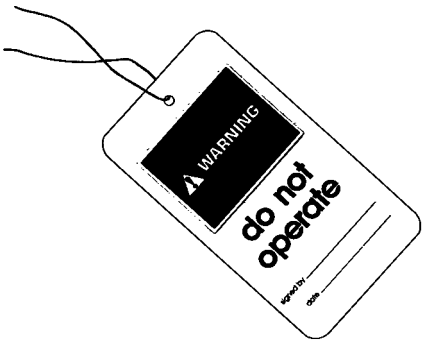

Illustration 6 g00104545

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

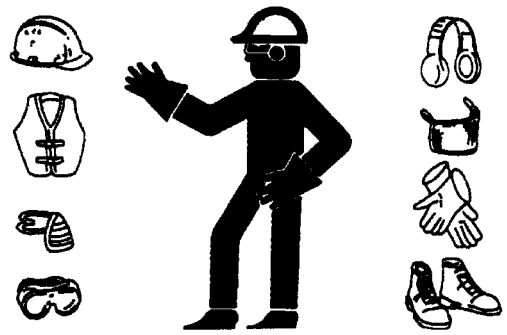

Illustration 7 g00702020

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

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

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

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

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

Obey all local regulations for the disposal of liquids.

Use all cleaning solutions with care.

Report all necessary repairs.

Do not allow unauthorized personnel on the equipment.

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

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

Pressure Air and Water

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

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

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

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

Fluid Penetration

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

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

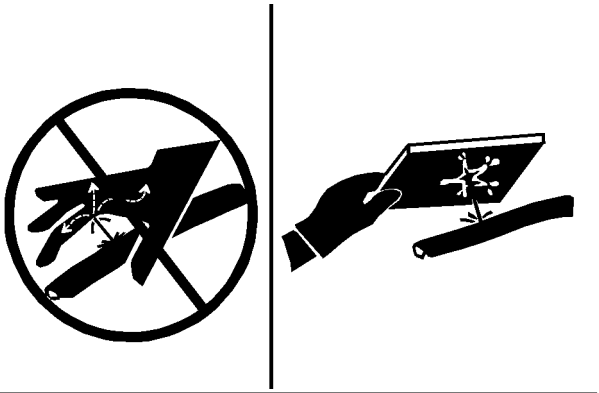

Illustration 8 g00687600

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

Containing Fluid Spillage

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

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

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

Obey all local regulations for the disposal of liquids.

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Burn Prevention

Do not touch any part of an operating engine. Allow the engine to cool before any maintenance is performed on the engine.

⚠ 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.

After the engine has stopped, you must wait for 60 seconds in order to allow the fuel pressure to be purged from the high pressure fuel lines before any service or repair is performed on the engine fuel lines.

Allow the pressure to be purged in the air system, in the hydraulic system, in the lubrication system, or in the cooling system before any lines, fittings or related items are disconnected.

Coolant

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

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

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

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

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

Oils

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

Batteries

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

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Fire Prevention and Explosion Prevention

Illustration 9 g00704000

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

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

After the emergency stop button is operated ensure that you allow 15 minutes, before the engine covers are removed.

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

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

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

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

Do not expose the engine to any flame.

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

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

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

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

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

⚠ 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.

After the engine has stopped, you must wait for 60 seconds in order to allow the fuel pressure to be purged from the high pressure fuel lines before any service or repair is performed on the engine fuel lines.

Ensure that the engine is stopped. Inspect all lines and hoses for wear or for deterioration. The hoses must be correctly routed. The lines and hoses must have adequate support and secure clamps.

Oil filters and fuel filters must be correctly installed. The filter housings must be tightened to the correct torque. Refer to the Disassembly and Assembly manual for more information.

Illustration 10 g00704059

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

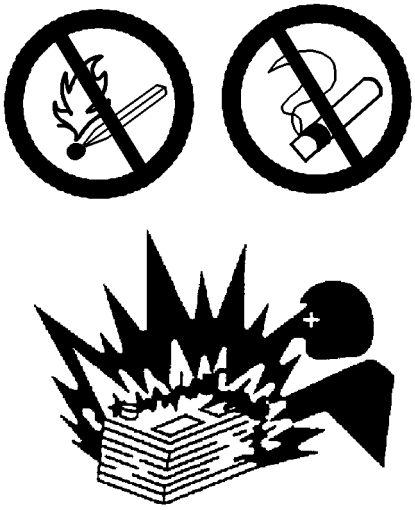

Illustration 11 g00704135

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

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

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

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

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

Fire Extinguisher

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

Lines, Tubes and Hoses

Do not bend high pressure lines. Do not strike high pressure lines. Do not install any lines that are damaged.

Leaks can cause fires. Consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor for replacement parts.

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

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

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

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Crushing Prevention and Cutting Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Mounting and Dismounting

Inspect the steps, the handholds, and the work area before mounting the engine. Keep these items clean and keep these items in good repair.

Mount the engine and dismount the engine only at locations that have steps and/or handholds. Do not climb on the engine, and do not jump off the engine.

Face the engine in order to mount the engine or dismount the engine. Maintain a three-point contact with the steps and handholds. Use two feet and one hand or use one foot and two hands. Do not use any controls as handholds.

Do not stand on components which cannot support your weight. Use an adequate ladder or use a work platform. Secure the climbing equipment so that the equipment will not move.

Do not carry tools or supplies when you mount the engine or when you dismount the engine. Use a hand line to raise and lower tools or supplies.

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High Pressure Fuel Lines

⚠ 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.

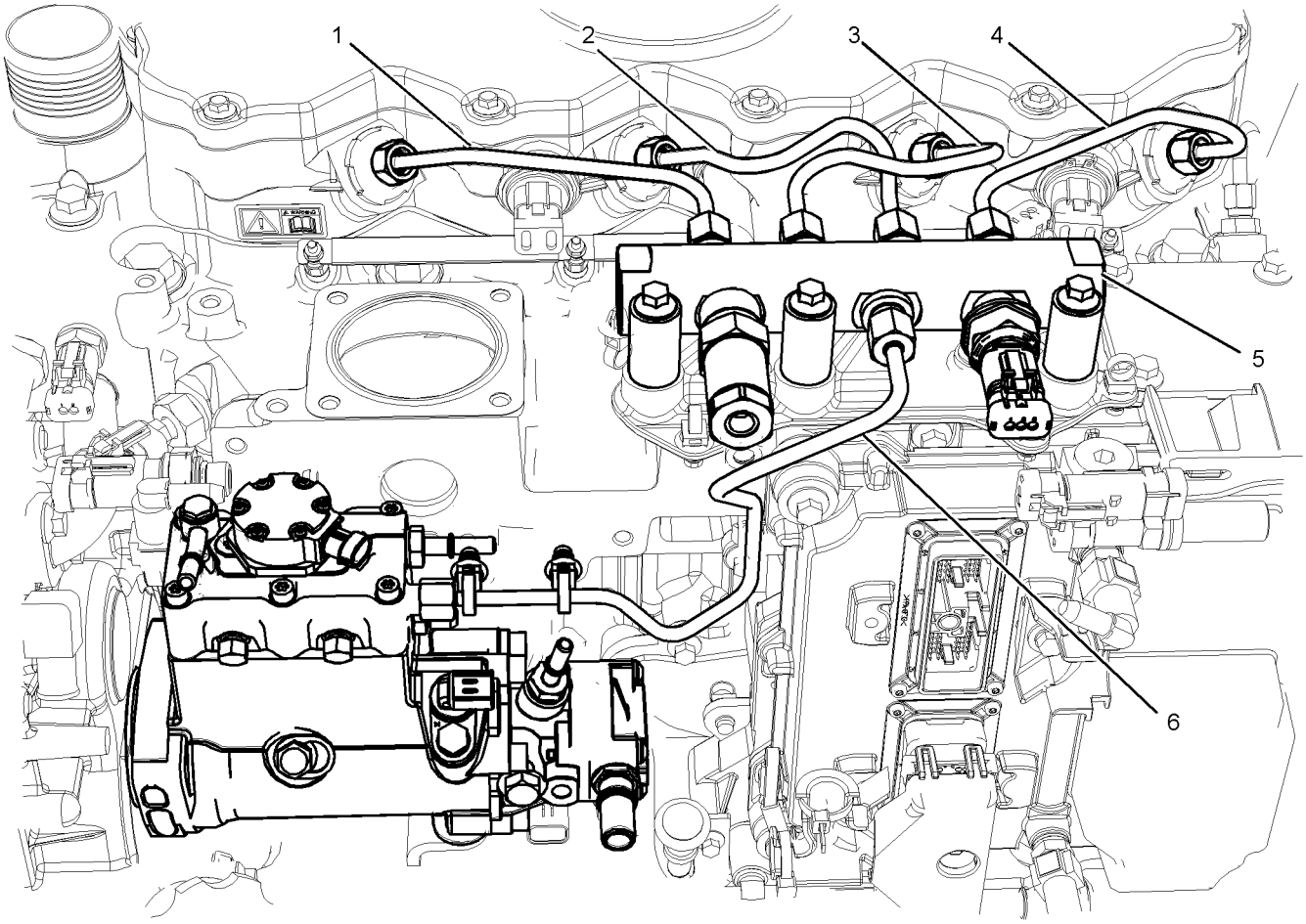

Illustration 12 g01244554

(1) High pressure line
(2) High pressure line
(3) High pressure line
(4) High pressure line
(5) High pressure fuel manifold (rail)
(6) High pressure line

The high pressure fuel lines are the fuel lines that are between the high pressure fuel pump and the high pressure fuel manifold and the fuel lines that are between the fuel manifold and cylinder head. These fuel lines are different from fuel lines on other fuel systems.

This is because of the following differences:

- The high pressure fuel lines are constantly charged with high pressure.
- The internal pressures of the high pressure fuel lines are higher than other types of fuel system.
- The high pressure fuel lines are formed to shape and then strengthened by a special process.

Do not step on the high pressure fuel lines. Do not deflect the high pressure fuel lines. Do not bend or strike the high pressure fuel lines. Deformation or damage of the high pressure fuel lines may cause a point of weakness and potential failure.

Do not check the high pressure fuel lines with the engine or the starting motor in operation. After the engine has stopped allow 60 seconds to pass in order to allow the pressure to be purged before any service or repair is performed on the engine fuel lines.

Do not loosen the high pressure fuel lines in order to remove air from the fuel system. This procedure is not required.

Visually inspect the high pressure fuel lines before the engine is started. This inspection should be each day.

If you inspect the engine in operation, always use the proper inspection procedure in order to avoid a fluid penetration hazard. Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, “General Hazard Information”.

- Inspect the high pressure fuel lines for damage, deformation, a nick, a cut, a crease, or a dent.
- Do not operate the engine with a fuel leak. If there is a leak do not tighten the connection in order to stop the leak. The connection must only be tightened to the recommended torque. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly Manual, “Fuel Injection Lines - Remove and Fuel Injection Lines - Install”.
- If the high pressure fuel lines are torqued correctly and the high pressure fuel lines are leaking the high pressure fuel lines must be replaced.
- Ensure that all clips on the high pressure fuel lines are in place. Do not operate the engine with clips that are damaged, missing or loose.
- Do not attach any other item to the high pressure fuel lines.
- Loosened high pressure fuel lines must be replaced. Also removed high pressure fuel lines must be replaced. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly Manual, “ Fuel Injection Lines - Install”.

i02322199

Before Starting Engine

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

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

Inspect the engine for potential hazards.

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

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

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

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

See the Service Manual for repairs and for adjustments.

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Engine Starting

⚠ WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Engine Stopping

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

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

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

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

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Electrical System

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

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

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

Grounding Practices

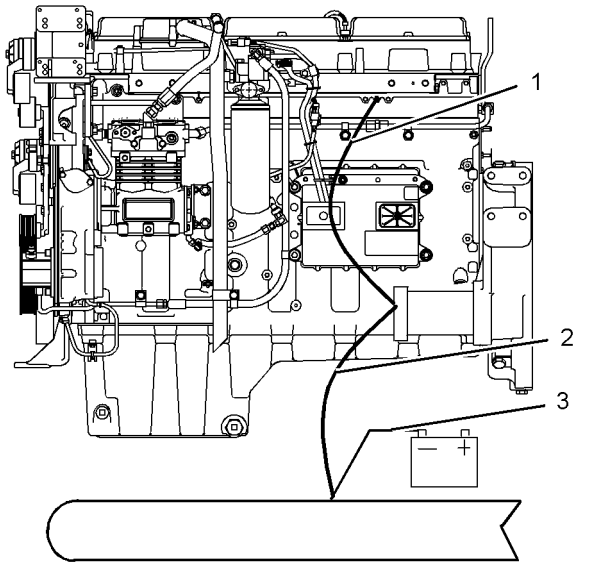

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Illustration 13

Typical example

(1) Starting motor to engine block
(2) Ground to starting motor
(3) Ground to battery

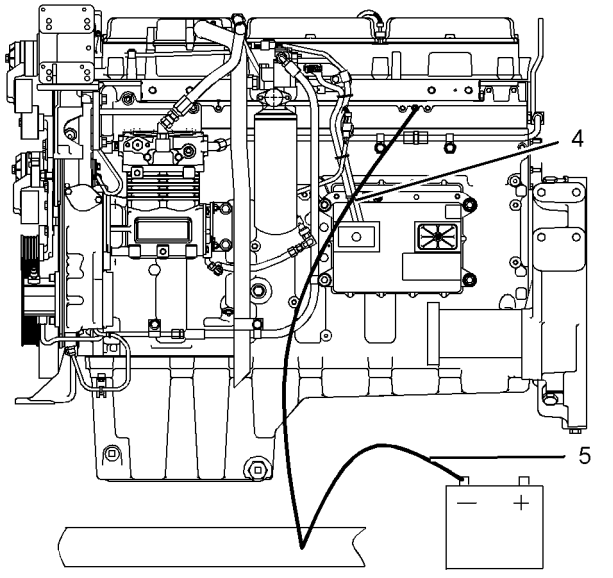

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Illustration 14

Typical example

(4) Ground to engine
(5) Ground to battery

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

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

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

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

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

The power supply connections and the ground connections for the engine electronics should always be from the isolator to the battery.

i02321383

Engine Electronics

WARNING

Tampering with the electronic system installation or the OEM wiring installation can be dangerous and could result in personal injury or death and/or engine damage.

WARNING

Electrical Shock Hazard. The electronic unit injectors use DC voltage. The ECM sends this voltage to the electronic unit injectors. Do not come in contact with the harness connector for the electronic unit injectors while the engine is operating. Failure to follow this instruction could result in personal injury or death.

This engine has a comprehensive, programmable Engine Monitoring System. The Electronic Control Module (ECM) has the ability to monitor the engine operating conditions. If any of the engine parameters extend outside an allowable range, the ECM will initiate an immediate action.

The following actions are available for engine monitoring control:

- Warning

- Derate
- Shutdown

The following monitored engine operating conditions have the ability to limit engine speed and/or the engine power:

- Engine Coolant Temperature
- Engine Oil Pressure
- Engine Speed
- Intake Manifold Air Temperature

The Engine Monitoring package can vary for different engine models and different engine applications. However, the monitoring system and the engine monitoring control will be similar for all engines.

Note: Many of the engine control systems and display modules that are available for Perkins Engines will work in unison with the Engine Monitoring System. Together, the two controls will provide the engine monitoring function for the specific engine application. Refer to the Electronic Troubleshooting Manual for more information on the Engine Monitoring System.

Product Information Section

General Information

i01889424

Welding on Engines with Electronic Controls

NOTICE
Proper welding procedures are necessary in order to avoid damage to the engine's ECM, sensors, and associated components. When possible, remove the component from the unit and then weld the component. If removal of the component is not possible, the following procedure must be followed when you weld with a unit that is equipped with an Electronic Engine. The following procedure is considered to be the safest procedure to weld a component. This procedure should provide a minimum risk of damage to electronic components.

NOTICE
Do not ground the welder to electrical components such as the ECM or sensors. Improper grounding can cause damage to the drive train bearings, hydraulic components, electrical components, and other components.

Clamp the ground cable from the welder to the component that will be welded. Place the clamp as close as possible to the weld. This will help reduce the possibility of damage.

1. Stop the engine. Turn the switched power to the OFF position.

2. Disconnect the negative battery cable from the battery. If a battery disconnect switch is provided, open the switch.

3. Disconnect the J1/P1 connectors from the ECM. Move the harness to a position that will not allow the harness to accidentally move back and make contact with any of the ECM pins.

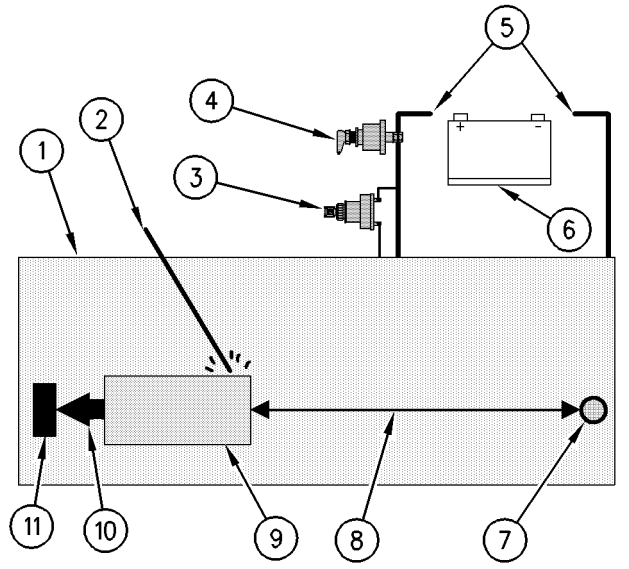

Illustration 15 g00765012

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

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

4. Connect the welding ground cable directly to the part that will be welded. Place the ground cable as close as possible to the weld in order to reduce the possibility of welding current damage to bearings, hydraulic components, electrical components, and ground straps.

Note: If electrical/electronic components are used as a ground for the welder, or electrical/electronic components are located between the welder ground and the weld, current flow from the welder could severely damage the component.

5. Protect the wiring harness from welding debris and spatter.

6. Use standard welding practices to weld the materials.

Model Views

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Model View Illustrations

The following model views show typical features of the engine. Due to individual applications, your engine may appear different from the illustrations.

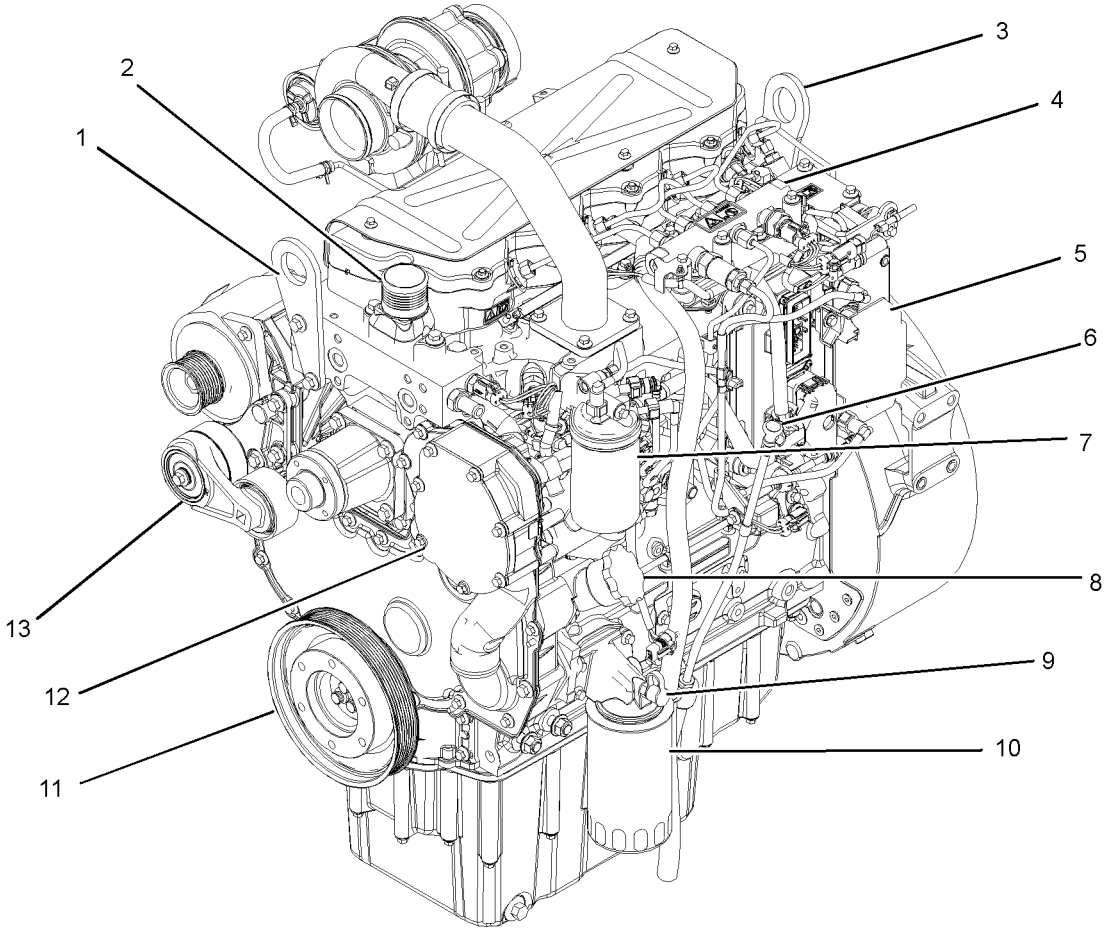

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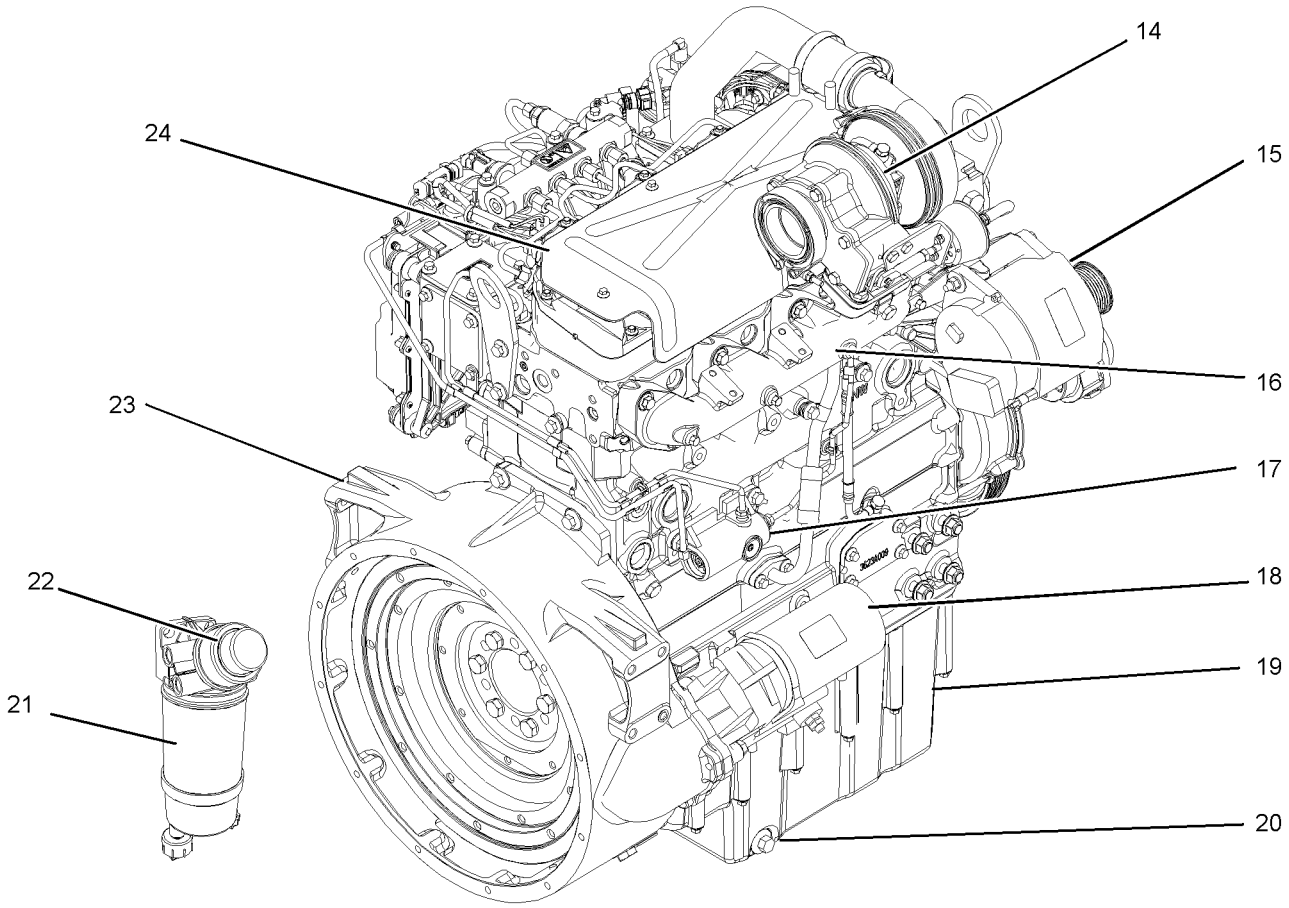
Illustration 16

Front left engine view

(1) Front lifting eye
(2) Water outlet
(3) Rear lifting eye
(4) Fuel manifold (rail)
(5) Electronic control module
(6) Oil gauge
(7) Secondary fuel filter
(8) Oil filler
(9) Oil sampling valve
(10) Oil filter
(11) Crankshaft pulley
(12) Water pump
(13) Belt tensioner



g01245940

Illustration 17

Rear right engine view

(14) Turbocharger
(15) Alternator
(16) Exhaust manifold
(17) Wastegate solenoid
(18) Starting motor
(19) Oil pan
(20) Drain plug
(21) Primary fuel filter
(22) Hand fuel priming pump
(23) Flywheel housing
(24) Heat shield

Note: The primary fuel filter may be mounted off the engine.

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Engine Description

The 1104 Electronic Engine models NH and NJ are designed for the following applications: machine and industrial mobile equipment. The engine is available in the following type of aspiration:

- Turbocharged
- Turbocharged aftercooled

Engine Specifications

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

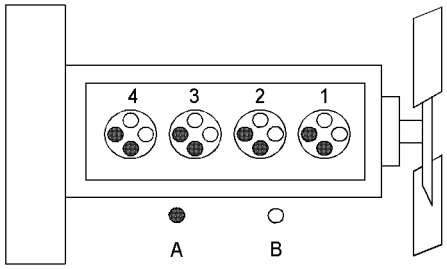

Illustration 18 g01187485

(A) Exhaust valves
(B) Inlet valves

Table 1

1104 Electronic Engine Specifications	
Operating Range (rpm)	750 to 2650[1]
Number of Cylinders	4 In-Line
Bore	105 mm (4.13 inch)
Stroke	127 mm (5.0 inch)
Aspiration	NH Turbocharged engine NJ Turbocharged engine that is aftercooled
Compression Ratio	16.2:1
Displacement	4.4 L (269 in^3)
Firing Order	1,3,4,2
Rotation (flywheel end)	Counterclockwise
Valve Lash Setting (Inlet)	0.35 mm (0.013 inch)
Valve Lash Setting (Exhaust)	0.35 mm (0.013 inch)

(1) The operating rpm is dependent on the engine rating, the application and the configuration of the throttle.

Electronic Engine Features

The engine operating conditions are monitored. The Electronic Control Module (ECM) controls the response of the engine to these conditions and to the demands of the operator. These conditions and operator demands determine the precise control of fuel injection by the ECM. The electronic engine control system provides the following features:

- Engine monitoring
- Engine speed governing
- Cold start strategy
- Automatic air/fuel ratio control
- Torque rise shaping
- Injection timing control
- System diagnostics

For more information on electronic engine features, refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Features and Controls” topic (Operation Section).

Engine Diagnostics

The engine has built-in diagnostics in order to ensure that the engine systems are functioning correctly. The operator will be alerted to the condition by a “Stop or Warning” lamp. Under certain conditions, the engine horsepower and the vehicle speed may be limited. The electronic service tool may be used to display the diagnostic codes.

There are three types of diagnostic codes: active, logged, and event.

Most of the diagnostic codes are logged and stored in the ECM. For additional information, refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Engine Diagnostics” topic (Operation Section).

The ECM provides an electronic governor that controls the injector output in order to maintain the desired engine rpm.

Engine Cooling and Lubrication

The cooling system consists of the following components:

- Gear-driven centrifugal water pump
- Water temperature regulator which regulates the engine coolant temperature
- Gear-driven oil pump (gear type)
- Oil cooler

The engine lubricating oil is supplied by a gear type pump. The engine lubricating oil is cooled and the engine lubricating oil is filtered. Bypass valves provide unrestricted flow of lubrication oil to the engine parts when oil viscosity is high. Bypass valves can also provide unrestricted flow of lubrication oil to the engine parts if the oil cooler should become plugged or if the oil filter element should become plugged.

Engine efficiency, efficiency of emission controls, and engine performance depend on adherence to proper operation and maintenance recommendations. Engine performance and efficiency also depend on the use of recommended fuels, lubrication oils, and coolants. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Maintenance Interval Schedule” for more information on maintenance items.

Product Identification Information

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Plate Locations and Film Locations

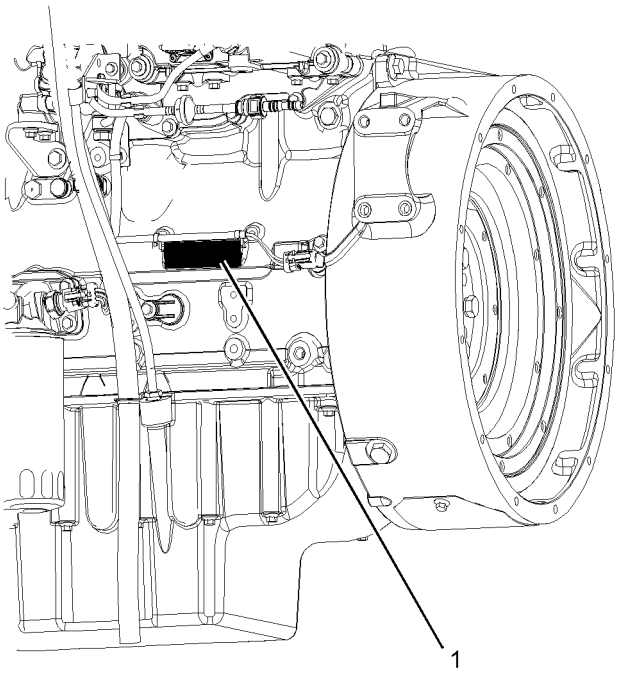

Illustration 19 g01248563

Location of the serial number plate

Perkins engines are identified by an engine serial number.

An example of an engine number is NH*****U000001J.

***** _____The list number for the engine

NH _____Type of engine

U _____Built in the United Kingdom

000001 _____Engine Serial Number

J _____Year of Manufacture

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

The numbers for fuel setting information for electronic engines are stored within the personality module. These numbers can be read by using the Electronic Service Tool.

Serial Number Plate (1)

The engine serial number plate is located on the left side of the cylinder block to the rear of the engine.

Illustration 20 g01094203

Serial number plate

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Reference Numbers

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

Record for Reference

Engine Model _____

Engine Serial number _____

Engine Low Idle rpm _____

Engine Full Load rpm _____

Primary Fuel Filter _____

Water Separator Element _____

Secondary Fuel Filter Element _____

Lubrication Oil Filter Element _____

Auxiliary Oil Filter Element _____

Total Lubrication System Capacity _____

Total Cooling System Capacity _____

Air Cleaner Element _____

Fan Drive Belt _____

Alternator Belt _____

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Emissions Certification Film

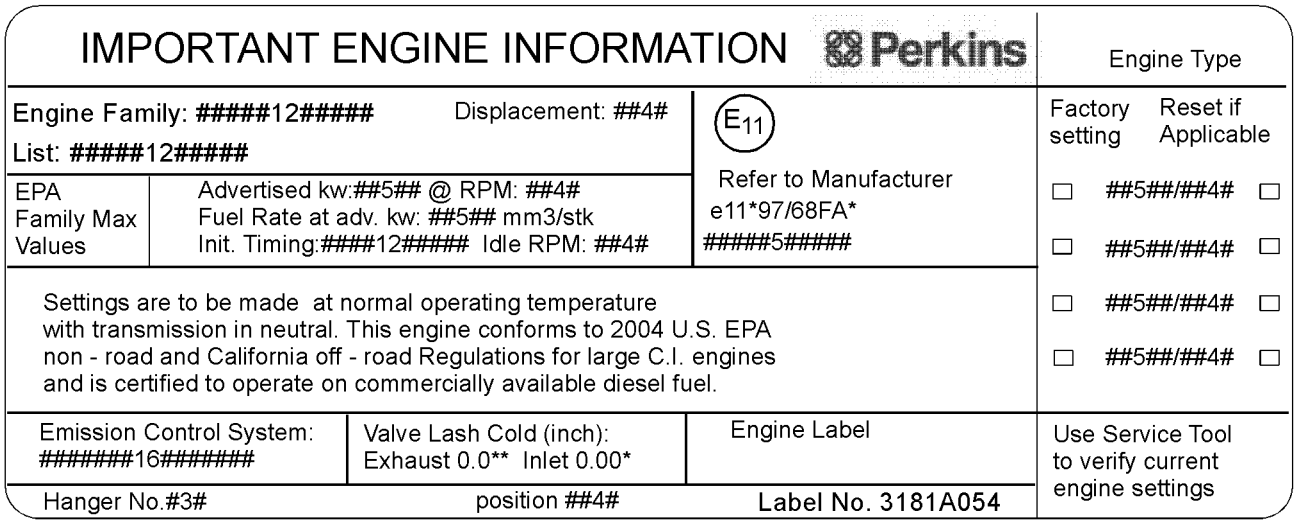

Illustration 21
Typical example

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Operation Section

Lifting and Storage

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Engine Lifting

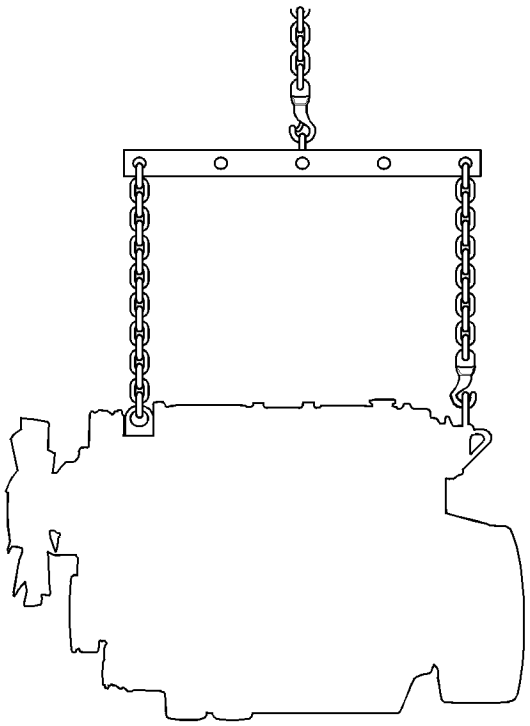

Illustration 22 g01097527

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Engine Storage

If the engine is not started for a month or longer the lubricating oil will drain from the cylinder walls and from the piston rings. Rust can form on the cylinder walls. Rust on the cylinder walls will cause increased engine wear and a reduction in engine service life.

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

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

If an engine is out of operation and if use of the engine is not planned for more than one month, a complete protection procedure is recommended.

To help prevent excessive engine wear and corrosion to the engine, use the following guidelines:

1. Completely clean the outside of the engine.

2. Ensure that the vehicle is on level ground.

3. Drain the fuel system completely and refill the system with preservative fuel. 1772204 POWERPART Lay-Up 1 can be mixed with the normal fuel in order to change the fuel into preservative fuel.

   If preservative fuel is not available, the fuel system can be filled with normal fuel. This fuel must be discarded at the end of the storage period together with the fuel filter elements.

⚠ WARNING

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

4. Drain and refill the cooling system. Refer to this Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Cooling System coolant (Commercial Heavy Duty - Change or Cooling System coolant (ELC) - Change” for information on draining, flushing and refilling the cooling system.

⚠ 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.

5. Operate the engine until the engine reaches normal operating temperature. Stop the engine. After the engine has stopped, you must wait for 60 seconds in order to allow the fuel pressure to be purged from the high pressure fuel lines before any service or repair is performed on the engine fuel lines. If necessary, perform minor adjustments. Repair any leaks from the low pressure fuel system and from the cooling, lubrication or air systems. Replace any high pressure fuel line that has leaked. Refer to Disassembly and assembly Manual, “Fuel Injection Lines - Install”.

6. Drain the lubricating oil from the oil pan.

   Renew the canister(s) of the lubricating oil filter.

   Fill the oil pan to the Full Mark on the engine oil level gauge with new, clean lubricating oil. Add 1762811 POWERPART Lay-Up 2 to the oil in order to protect the engine against corrosion. If 1762811 POWERPART Lay-Up 2 is not available, use a preservative of the correct specification instead of the lubricating oil. If a preservative is used, this must be drained completely at the end of the storage period and the oil pan must be refilled to the correct level with normal lubricating oil.

7. Operate the engine in order to circulate engine oil.

8. Disconnect the battery. Ensure that the battery is in a fully charged condition. Protect the terminals against corrosion. 1734115 POWERPART Lay-Up 3 can be used on the terminals. Put the battery into safe storage.

9. If equipped, replace the crankcase breather element. Seal the end of the breather pipe.

10. Remove the valve mechanism cover. Spray 1762811 POWERPART Lay-Up 2 around the rocker shaft assembly.

11. Remove the glow plugs. Slowly rotate the crankshaft. By checking the valves, position the piston at BDC. Spray 1762811 POWERPART Lay-Up 2 for two seconds into the cylinder bore. This procedure must be carried out on each cylinder.

12. Install the glow plugs. Install the valve mechanism cover.

13. Remove the pipes that are installed between the air filter assembly and the turbocharger. Spray 1762811 POWERPART Lay-Up 2 into the turbocharger. The duration of the spray is printed on the container. Seal the turbocharger with waterproof tape.

14. Remove the exhaust pipe from the output side of the turbocharger. Spray 1762811 POWERPART Lay-Up 2 into the turbocharger. The duration of the spray is printed on the container. Seal the turbocharger with waterproof tape.

15. Seal the vent of the fuel tank or the fuel filler cap with waterproof tape.

16. Remove the alternator drive belt and put the drive belt into storage.

17. In order to prevent corrosion to the outside of the engine, spray the engine with 1734115 POWERPART Lay-Up 3. Do not spray the area inside the alternator.

Gauges and Indicators

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Gauges and Indicators

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

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

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

Some engine applications are equipped with Indicator Lamps. Indicator lamps can be used as a diagnostic aid. There are two lamps. One lamp has an orange lens and the other lamp has a red lens.

These indicator lamps can be used in two ways:

- The indicator lamps can be used to identify the current operational status of the engine. The indicator lamps can also indicate that the engine has a fault. This system is automatically operated via the ignition switch.
- The indicator lamps can be used to identify active diagnostic codes. This system is activated by pressing the Flash Code button.

Refer to the Troubleshooting Guide, “Indicator Lamps” for further information.

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

Engine Oil Pressure – The oil pressure should be greatest after a cold engine is started. The typical engine oil pressure with SAE10W40 is 350 to 450 kPa (50 to 65 psi) at rated rpm.

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

1. Remove the load.
2. Stop the engine.
3. Check and maintain the oil level.

Jacket Water Coolant Temperature – Typical temperature range is 83° to 95°C (181.4° to 171°F). The maximum allowable temperature at sea level with the pressurized cooling system at 48 kPa (7 psi) is 103 °C (217.4 °F). Higher temperatures may occur under certain conditions. The water temperature reading may vary according to load. The temperature reading should never exceed 7 °C (44.6 °F) below the boiling point for the pressurized system that is being used.

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

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

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

NOTICE
To help prevent engine damage, never exceed the high idle rpm. Overspeeding can result in serious damage to the engine. Operation at speeds exceeding high idle rpm should be kept to a minimum.

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

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

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

Features and Controls

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Monitoring System

WARNING

If the Shutdown mode has been selected and the warning indicator activates, engine shutdown may take as little as 20 seconds from the time the warning indicator is activated. Depending on the application, special precautions should be taken to avoid personal injury. The engine can be restarted following shutdown for emergency maneuvers, if necessary.

NOTICE

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

The following parameters are monitored:

- Coolant temperature
- Intake manifold air temperature
- Intake manifold air pressure
- Oil pressure
- Engine speed/timing

Programmable Options and Systems Operation

WARNING

If the Warning/Derate/Shutdown mode has been selected and the warning indicator activates, bring the engine to a stop whenever possible. Depending on the application, special precautions should be taken to avoid personal injury.

The engine can be programmed to the following modes:

"Warning"

The "Warning" lamp and the warning signal (orange lamp) turn "ON" and the warning signal is activated continuously in order to alert the operator that one or more of the engine parameters is not within normal operating range.

"Warning/Derate"

The "Diagnostic" lamp turns "ON" and the warning signal (red lamp) is activated. After the warning, the engine power will be derated. The warning lamp will begin to flash when the derating occurs.

The engine will be derated if the engine exceeds preset operational limits. The engine derate is achieved by restricting the amount of fuel that is available for each injection. The amount of this reduction of fuel is dependent on the severity of the fault that has caused the engine derate, typically up to a limit of 50%. This reduction in fuel results in a predetermined reduction in engine power.

"Warning/Derate/Shutdown"

The "Diagnostic" lamp turns "ON" and the warning signal (red lamp) is activated. After the warning, the engine power will be derated. The engine will continue at the rpm of the set derate until a shutdown of the engine occurs. The engine can be restarted after a shutdown for use in an emergency.

A shutdown of the engine may occur in as little as 20 seconds. The engine can be restarted after a shutdown for use in an emergency. However, the cause of the initial shutdown may still exist. The engine may shut down again in as little as 20 seconds.

If there is a signal for low oil pressure or for coolant temperature, there will be a two second delay in order to verify the condition.

For each of the programmed modes, refer to Troubleshooting Guide, "Indicator Lamps" for more information on Indicator Lamps.

For more information or assistance for repairs, consult your Perkins dealer or your Perkins distributor.

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Monitoring System

Table 2

Warning Lamp	Shutdown Lamp	Lamp Status	Description of lamp status	Engine Status
ON	**ON**	Lamp check	When the engine start switch is turned to the “ON” position both lamps will illuminate for 2 seconds only.	The engine has not been started.
OFF	**OFF**	No faults	There are no active diagnostic faults.	The engine is running normally.
ON	**OFF**	Active diagnostic fault	An active diagnostic fault has been detected.	The engine is running normally.
ON	**FLASHING**	Active diagnostic fault	A serious active diagnostic fault has been detected and an engine derate has been invoked.	The engine is running but the engine has been derated.
FLASHING	**OFF**	Warning	One or more of the engine protection values has been exceeded.	The engine is running normally.
FLASHING	**FLASHING**	Derate and warning	One or more of the engine protection values has been exceeded.	The engine is running but the engine has been derated.
ON	**ON**	Engine shutdown	One or more of the engine protection values has been exceeded or a serious active diagnostic fault has been detected.	The engine is shutdown or shutdown is imminent.

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Sensors and Electrical Components

Sensor Locations

Illustration 23 shows the typical locations of the sensors on the engine. Specific engines may appear different from the illustration due to differences in applications.

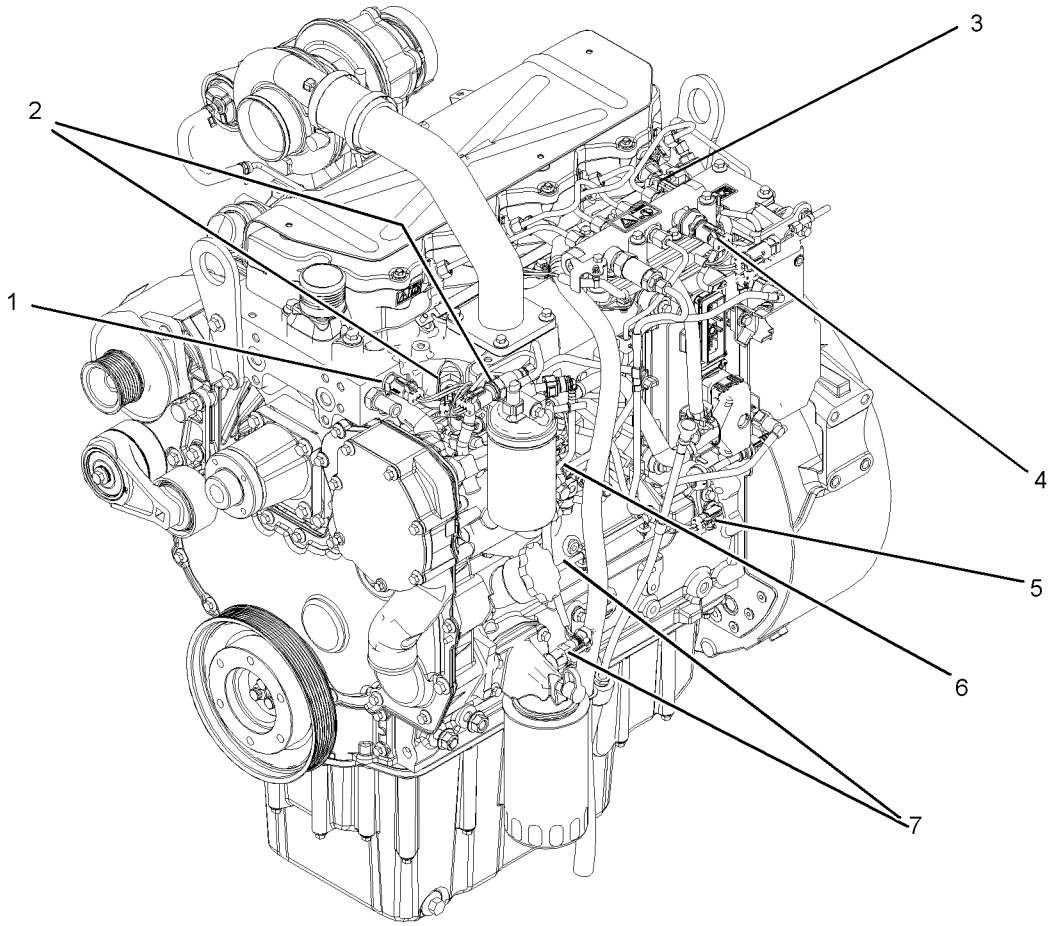

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Illustration 23

(1) Coolant temperature sensor
(2) Boost pressure sensor
(3) Inlet air temperature sensor
(4) Fuel pressure sensor
(5) Crankshaft position sensor
(6) Position sensor for the fuel injection pump
(7) Engine oil pressure sensor

Illustration 23 shows the sensors in position on the engine.

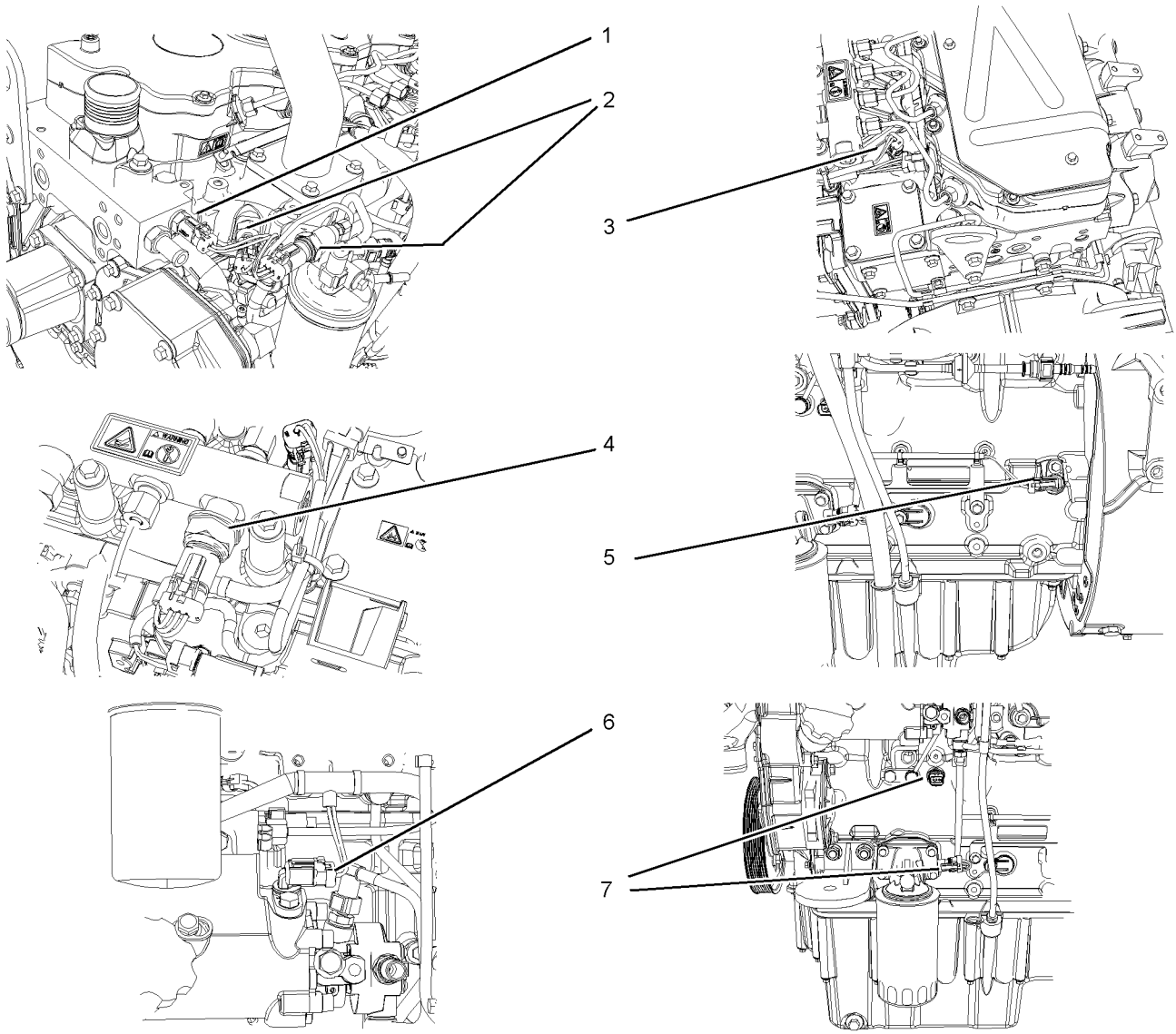

Illustration 24

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Failure of Sensors

All Sensors

A failure of any of the sensors may be caused by one of the following malfunctions:

- Sensor output is open.
- Sensor output is shorted to “- battery” or “+ battery”.
- Measured reading of the sensor is out of the specification.

Programmable Monitoring System (PMS)

The Programmable Monitoring System determines the level of action that is taken by the Engine Control Module (ECM) in response to a condition that can damage the engine. These conditions are identified by the ECM from the signals that are produced from the following sensors.

- Coolant Temperature Sensor
- Boost Pressure Sensor
- Inlet Air Temperature Sensor
- Fuel Pressure Sensor

- Crankshaft Position Sensors
- Position Sensor (Fuel injection pump)
- Engine Oil Pressure Sensor

Coolant Temperature Sensor 1

The coolant temperature sensor monitors engine coolant temperature. The output of the ECM can indicate a high coolant temperature through a relay or a lamp. The coolant temperature sensor is used by the ECM to determine initiation of the Cold Start Condition.

Failure of the Coolant Temperature Sensor

The ECM will detect a failure of the coolant temperature sensor. The diagnostic lamp will warn the operator about the status of the coolant temperature sensor. A failure of the coolant temperature sensor will not cause a shutdown of the engine or any horsepower change. The faulty sensor should be replaced. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly Manual, “Coolant Temperature Sensor - Remove and Install”.

Boost Pressure Sensor 2

Note: This sensor has two different locations. The location depends on the type of engine.

The boost pressure sensor measures boost pressure in the inlet air manifold. A signal is sent to the ECM.

Inlet Air Temperature Sensor 3

The inlet air temperature sensor measures the inlet air temperature. A signal is sent to the ECM. The inlet air temperature sensor is also used by the ECM to determine initiation of the Cold Start Strategy.

Fuel Pressure Sensor 4

The fuel pressure sensor measures the fuel pressure in the fuel manifold. A signal is sent to the ECM .

Crankshaft Position Sensor 5

If the ECM does not receive a signal from the crankshaft position sensor , the “DIAGNOSTIC” lamp will indicate a diagnostic fault code which will be logged in the ECM memory.

If the ECM does not receive a signal from the crankshaft position sensor (6), the ECM will read the signal from the position sensor (7). The ECM continually checks in order to determine if there is a signal from both sensors. If either sensor fails, the faulty sensor should be replaced. Refer to Disassembly and Assembly Manual, “Crankshaft Position Sensor - Remove and Install”.

Intermittent failure of the sensors will cause erratic engine control.

Position Sensor for the fuel injection pump 6

The signal from the position sensor (7) is used by the ECM on engine start-up in order to check the stroke of the pistons. The position sensor may be used by the ECM in order to operate the engine if the crankshaft position sensor is faulty.

Engine Oil Pressure Sensor 7

Note: This sensor has two different locations. The location depends on the type of engine.

The engine oil pressure sensor is an absolute pressure sensor that measures the engine oil pressure in the main oil gallery. The engine oil pressure sensor detects engine oil pressure for diagnostic purposes. The engine oil pressure sensor sends a signal to the ECM .

Low Oil Pressure Warning

The setpoint for the low pressure warning is dependent upon the engine speed. The fault will be active and logged only if the engine has been running for more than 8 seconds.

Very Low Oil Pressure Warning

The very low oil pressure setpoint is dependent upon the engine speed. If the DERATE mode of the engine monitoring system is selected, the ECM will derate the engine power. The engine horsepower will be limited.

Failure of the Engine Oil Pressure Sensor

The ECM will detect failure of the engine oil pressure sensor. The diagnostic lamp warns the user about the status of the engine oil pressure sensor. The engine oil pressure related strategies will be disabled in the event of a failure of the engine oil pressure sensor. A failure of the engine oil pressure sensor will not cause a shutdown of the engine or any horsepower change. The faulty sensor should be replaced. Refer to Disassembly and assembly Manual, “Engine Oil Pressure Sensor - Remove and Install”.

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Overspeed

An overspeed condition is detected by the Electronic Control Module (ECM). The event code will be logged if the engine speed exceeds 3000 rpm. The “DIAGNOSTIC” lamp will indicate a diagnostic active code. The diagnostic active code will remain active until the engine speed drops to 2800 rpm.

Engine Diagnostics

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Self-Diagnostics

Perkins Electronic Engines have the capability to perform a self-diagnostics test. When the system detects an active problem, a diagnostic lamp is activated. Diagnostic codes will be stored in permanent memory in the Electronic Control Module (ECM). The diagnostic codes can be retrieved by using the electronic service tool. Refer to Troubleshooting Guide, “Electronic Service Tools” for further information.

Some installations have electronic displays that provide direct readouts of the engine diagnostic codes. Refer to the manual that is provided by the OEM for more information on retrieving engine diagnostic codes. Alternatively refer to the Troubleshooting Guide, “Indicator Lamps” for further information.

Active codes represent problems that currently exist. These problems should be investigated first.

Logged codes represent the following items:

- Intermittent problems
- Recorded events
- Performance history

The problems may have been repaired since the logging of the code. These codes do not indicate that a repair is needed. The codes are guides or signals when a situation exists. Codes may be helpful to troubleshoot problems.

When the problems have been corrected, the corresponding logged fault codes should be cleared.

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Diagnostic Flash Code Retrieval

“Diagnostic” Lamp

Use the “DIAGNOSTIC” Lamp or an electronic service tool to determine the diagnostic flash code.

Use the following procedure to retrieve the flash codes if the engine is equipped with a “DIAGNOSTIC” lamp:

1. Turn the keyswitch “ON/OFF” two times within 3 seconds.

A flashing“YELLOW” lamp indicates a 3 digit code for the engine. The sequence of flashes represents the system diagnostic message. Count the first sequence of flashes in order to determine the first digit of the flash code. After a two second pause, the second sequence of flashes will identify the second digit of the flash code. After the second pause, the third sequence of flashes will identify the flash code.

Any additional flash codes will follow after a pause. These codes will be displayed in the same manner. Flash Code 551 indicates that No Detected Faults have occurred since the ignition keyswitch has been turned to the ON position.

For further information, assistance for repairs, or troubleshooting, refer to the Service Manual or consult an authorized Perkins dealer.

Table 3 lists the flash codes and the table also gives a brief description of the flash codes.

Note: Table 3indicates the potential effect on engine performance with “ACTIVE” flash codes.

Some codes record events. Also, some codes may also indicate that a mechanical system needs attention. Troubleshooting is not required for code “551”. Code 001 will not display a flash code. Some codes will limit the operation or the performance of the engine.

Table 3 indicates the potential effect on the engine performance with active flash codes. Table 3 also forms a list of Electronic diagnostic codes and descriptions.

Table 3

Flash Codes for the Industrial Engine								
Diagnostic Flash Code		Effect On Engine Performance (1)				Suggested Operator Action		
		Engine Misfire	Low Power	Reduced Engine Speed	Engine Shutdown	Shut Down the Engine (2)	Service (3)	Schedule a Service. (4)
111	Cylinder 1 Fault	X	X				X	
112	Cylinder 2 Fault	X	X				X	
113	Cylinder 3 Fault	X	X				X	
114	Cylinder 4 Fault	X	X				X	
133	Intake Manifold Temperature sensor fault (5)	X					X	
137	High Injection Actuation Pressure		X	X		X		
141	Primary Speed/ Timing Sensor Fault			X			X	
142	Secondary Speed/Timing Sensor Fault						X	
143	Timing Calibration Fault	X						X
157	Oil Pressure Sensor Fault(5)		X				X	
159	Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor Fault		X				X	
162	High Pressure Fuel Pump Fault		X	X			X	
169	Coolant Temperature Sensor Fault			X				X
177	Wastegate Solenoid Fault			X				
197	Intake Manifold Pressure Sensor Fault		X				X	
415	Incorrect Engine Software			X	X		X	
422	Intermittent Battery Power to ECM	X	X		X		X	
439	Keyswitch Fault							X

(continued)

(Table 3, contd)

Flash Codes for the Industrial Engine								
Diagnostic Flash Code		Effect On Engine Performance (1)				Suggested Operator Action		
		Engine Misfire	Low Power	Reduced Engine Speed	Engine Shutdown	Shut Down the Engine (2)	Service (3)	Schedule a Service. (4)
516 517	Sensor Supply Voltage Fault (5)		X					X
527	Check Customer Parameters or System Parameters (5)		X	X				X

(1) An “X” indicates that the effect on engine performance may occur if the code is active.
(2) Shut Down the Engine: Operate the engine cautiously. Get immediate service. Severe engine damage may result.
(3) The operator should go to the nearest location that has a qualified service program.
(4) Schedule Service: The problem should be investigated when the operator has access to a qualified service program.
(5) These Flash Codes may affect the system under specific environmental conditions such as engine start-up at cold temperature and cold weather operation at high altitudes.

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Diagnostic Lamp

A diagnostic lamp is used to indicate the existence of an active fault. Refer to the Troubleshooting Guide, “Indicator Lamps” for more information. A fault diagnostic code will remain active until the problem is repaired. The diagnostic code may be retrieved by using the electronic service tool. Refer to the Troubleshooting Guide, “Electronic Service Tools” for more information.

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Fault Logging

The system provides the capability of Fault Logging. When the Electronic Control Module (ECM) generates an active diagnostic code, the code will be logged in the memory of the ECM. The codes that have been logged by the ECM can be identified by the electronic service tool. The active codes that have been logged will be cleared when the fault has been rectified or the fault is no longer active. The following logged faults can not be cleared from the memory of the ECM without using a factory password: Overspeed, low engine oil pressure, and high engine coolant temperature.

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Engine Operation with Active Diagnostic Codes

If a diagnostic lamp illuminates during normal engine operation, the system has identified a situation that is not within the specification. Use the electronic service tool to check the active diagnostic codes.

The active diagnostic code should be investigated. The cause of the problem should be corrected as soon as possible. If the cause of the active diagnostic code is repaired and there is only one active diagnostic code, the diagnostic lamp will turn off.

Operation of the engine and performance of the engine can be limited as a result of the active diagnostic code that is generated. Acceleration rates may be significantly slower and power outputs may be automatically reduced. Refer to the Troubleshooting Guide, “Troubleshooting with a Diagnostic Code” for more information on the relationship between each active diagnostic code and the possible effect on engine performance.

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Engine Operation with Intermittent Diagnostic Codes

If a diagnostic lamp illuminates during normal engine operation and the diagnostic lamp shuts off, an intermittent fault may have occurred. If a fault has occurred, the fault will be logged into the memory of the Electronic Control Module (ECM).

In most cases, it is not necessary to stop the engine because of an intermittent code. However, the operator should retrieve the logged fault codes and the operator should reference the appropriate information in order to identify the nature of the event. The operator should log any observation that could have caused the lamp to light.

- Low power
- Limits of the engine speed
- Excessive smoke, etc

This information can be useful to help troubleshoot the situation. The information can also be used for future reference. For more information on diagnostic codes, refer to the Troubleshooting Guide for this engine.

Engine Starting

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Before Starting Engine

Before the engine is started, perform the required daily maintenance and any other periodic maintenance that is due. Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Maintenance Interval Schedule” for more information.

- Open the fuel supply valve (if equipped).

NOTICE
All valves in the fuel return line must be open before and during engine operation to help prevent high fuel pressure. High fuel pressure may cause filter housing failure or other damage.

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

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Starting the Engine

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

Starting the Engine

1. Disengage any equipment that is driven by the engine.
2. Turn the keyswitch to the RUN position. Leave the keyswitch in the RUN position until the warning light for the glow plugs is extinguished.
3. When the warning light for the glow plugs is extinguished turn the keyswitch to the START position in order to engage the electric starting motor and crank the engine.

Note: The operating period of the warning light for the glow plugs will change due to the temperature of the engine.

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

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

4. Allow the keyswitch to return to the RUN position after the engine starts.
5. Repeat step 2 through step 4 if the engine fails to start.

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Cold Weather Starting

⚠ WARNING

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

Startability will be improved at temperatures below −18 °C (0 °F) from the use of a jacket water heater or extra battery capacity.

When Group 2 diesel fuel is used, the following items provide a means of minimizing starting problems and fuel problems in cold weather: Engine oil pan heaters, jacket water heaters, fuel heaters, and fuel line insulation.

Use the procedure that follows for cold weather starting.

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

1. Disengage any driven equipment.

2. Turn the keyswitch to the RUN position. Leave the keyswitch in the RUN position until the warning light for the glow plugs is extinguished.

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

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

3. When the warning light for the glow plugs is extinguished turn the keyswitch to the START position in order to engage the electric starting motor and crank the engine.

Note: The operating period of the warning light for the glow plugs will change due to the temperature of the engine.

4. Allow the keyswitch to return to the RUN position after the engine starts.

5. Repeat step 2 through step 4 if the engine fails to start.

Note: The engine should not be “raced” in order to speed up the warm up process.

6. Allow the engine to idle for three to five minutes, or allow the engine to idle until the water temperature indicator begins to rise. When idling after the engine has started in cold weather, increase the engine rpm from 1000 to 1200 rpm. This will warm up the engine more quickly. Maintaining an elevated low idle speed for extended periods will be easier with the installation of a hand throttle. Allow the white smoke to disperse before proceeding with normal operation.

7. Operate the engine at low load until all systems reach operating temperature. Check the gauges during the warm-up period.

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Starting with Jump Start Cables

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Note: If it is possible, first diagnose the reason for the starting failure. Refer to Troubleshooting, “Engine Will Not Crank and Engine Cranks But Will Not Start” for further information. Make any necessary repairs. If the engine will not start only due to the condition of the battery, either charge the battery, or start the engine by using another battery with jump start cables. The condition of the battery can be rechecked after the engine has been switched OFF.

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

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

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

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

1. Turn the start switch on the stalled engine to the OFF position. Turn off all the engine’s accessories.

2. Connect one positive end of the jump start cable to the positive cable terminal of the discharged battery. Connect the other positive end of the jump start cable to the positive cable terminal of the electrical source.

3. Connect one negative end of the jump start cable to the negative cable terminal of the electrical source. Connect the other negative end of the jump start cable to the engine block or to the chassis ground. This procedure helps to prevent potential sparks from igniting the combustible gases that are produced by some batteries.

4. Start the engine.

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

After jump starting, the alternator may not be able to fully recharge batteries that are severely discharged. The batteries must be replaced or charged to the proper voltage with a battery charger after the engine is stopped. Many batteries which are considered unusable are still rechargeable. Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, “Battery - Replace” and Testing and Adjusting Manual, “Battery - Test”.

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After Starting Engine

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

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

Do not check the high pressure fuel lines with the engine or the starting motor in operation. If you inspect the engine in operation, always use the proper inspection procedure in order to avoid a fluid penetration hazard. Refer to Operation and Maintenance Manual, “General hazard Information”.

- Check for any fluid or for any air leaks at idle rpm and at one-half full rpm (no load on the engine) before operating the engine under load. This is not possible in some applications.

- Allow the engine to idle for three to five minutes, or allow the engine to idle until the water temperature indicator begins to rise. Check all gauges during the warm-up period.

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