

sezione 8

8291 series

workshop manual

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The data contained in this publication may not have been updated following modifications carried out by the manufacturer, at any time, for technical or commercial reasons and also to conform to the requirements of the law in the various countries.

This publication supplies features and data together with the suitable methods for repair operations to be carried out on each single component of the engine. Following the supplied instructions and using the inherent specific fixtures, a correct repair procedure will be obtained in due time, protecting the operators from all possible accidents. Before starting any repair, be sure that all accident prevention devices are available and efficient. Therefore check and wear what indicated by the safety provision: protective glasses, helmet, gloves, safety shoes.

Before use, check all work, lifting and transport equipment.

8291SM49.11

8291SRM11.10

	Page	
GENERAL	• • • • •	2
SEA WATER PUMP		7
FRESH WATER-SEA WATER HEAT EXCHANGER		. 8
OIL-WATER HEAT EXCHANGER		8
FITTING DATA		
DIAGNOSTIC		
ENGINE DISASSEMBLY		
REPAIR ACTIONS ENGINE BLOCK		
CRANKSHAFT		
ENGINE FLYWHEEL PISTON-CONNECTING ROD ASSEMBLY		
CAMSHAFT		
VALVE SYSTEM CONTROL CYLINDER HEADS		
VALVE GUIDE		
VALVE SEAT		
VALVE SPRING CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY		
ROCKER PUSHRODS - ROCKERS - ROCKER SHAFTS - BRIDGES		
COOLING SYSTEM		
VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT		42
REPLACING INJECTOR SLEEVES		
LUBRICATION SYSTEM OIL PUMP	• • • • • •	43
OIL FILTER SUPPORTS		
TURBOCHARGER		
ENGINE ASSEMBLY		
INJECTION PUMP ASSEMBLY AND TIMING ON ENGINE		
TIGHTENING TORQUE DATA		
SPECIAL TOOLS	. .	56

8291SRM12.11

		Page	
l	GENERAL		3
	SEA WATER PUMP		7
	FRESH WATER-SEA WATER HEAT EXCHANGER		8
	OIL-WATER HEAT EXCHANGER		
	FITTING DATA		
	DIAGNOSTIC		
	ENGINE DISASSEMBLY		
	REPAIR ACTIONS ENGINE BLOCK		
	CRANKSHAFT		
	ENGINE FLYWHEEL PISTON-CONNECTING ROD ASSEMBLY		
	CAMSHAFT		
	VALVE SYSTEM CONTROL CYLINDER HEADS		
	VALVE GUIDE		
	VALVE SEAT		
	VALVE SPRING CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY		
	ROCKER PUSHRODS - ROCKERS - ROCKER SHAFTS - BRIDGES		
	COOLING SYSTEM		
	VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT		
	REPLACING INJECTOR SLEEVES		
3	LUBRICATION SYSTEM OIL PUMP	4	:/A
(OIL FILTER SUPPORTS	4	.4
	TURBOCHARGER		
	ENGINE ASSEMBLY		
	INJECTION PUMP ASSEMBLY AND TIMING ON ENGINE		
	FIGHTENING TORQUE DATA		
	SPECIAL TOOLS		T 6

8291SRM75.10

	Page
GENERAL	
SEA WATER PUMP	7
FRESH WATER-SEA WATER HEAT EXCHANGER	8
OIL-WATER HEAT EXCHANGER	8
FITTING DATA	
DIAGNOSTIC	
ENGINE DISASSEMBLY	
REPAIR ACTIONS ENGINE BLOCK	
CRANKSHAFT	
ENGINE FLYWHEEL PISTON-CONNECTING ROD ASSEMBLY	
CAMSHAFT	
VALVE SYSTEM CONTROL CYLINDER HEADS	
VALVE GUIDE	
VALVE SEAT	
VALVE SPRING CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY	
ROCKER PUSHRODS - ROCKERS - ROCKER SHAFTS - BRIDGES	
COOLING SYSTEM	
VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT	
REPLACING INJECTOR SLEEVES	
LUBRICATION SYSTEM OIL PUMP	
OIL FILTER SUPPOPTS	43
OIL FILTER SUPPORTS	44
TURBOCHARGER	
ENGINE ASSEMBLY	
INJECTION PUMP ASSEMBLY AND TIMING ON ENGINE	60
TIGHTENING TORQUE DATA	64
SPECIAL TOOLS	66

8291SRM75.11

		Page
	GENERAL	5
	SEA WATER PUMP	7
	FRESH WATER-SEA WATER HEAT EXCHANGER	
	OIL-WATER HEAT EXCHANGER	
	FITTING DATA	
	DIAGNOSTIC	
l	ENGINE DISASSEMBLY	
	REPAIR ACTIONS ENGINE BLOCK	
	CRANKSHAFT	
	ENGINE FLYWHEEL PISTON-CONNECTING ROD ASSEMBLY	
	CAMSHAFT	
	VALVE SYSTEM CONTROL CYLINDER HEADS	
	VALVE GUIDE	
	VALVE SEAT	
	VALVE SPRING CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY	
	ROCKER PUSHRODS - ROCKERS - ROCKER SHAFTS - BRIDGES	
	COOLING SYSTEM	
	VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT	
	REPLACING INJECTOR SLEEVES	42.42
	LUBRICATION SYSTEM OIL PUMP	
	OIL FILTER SUPPORTS	
	TURBOCHARGER	
	ENGINE ASSEMBLY	t t
	INJECTION PUMP ASSEMBLY AND TIMING ON ENGINE	
	FIGHTENING TORQUE DATA	
٠	SPECIAL TOOLS	66

8291SRM75.31

	Page	
GENERAL	• • • • •	6
FITTING DATA	• • • • •	9
DIAGNOSTIC	• • • • •	13
ENGINE DISASSEMBLY		
REPAIR ACTIONS ENGINE BLOCK		25
CRANKSHAFT		
ENGINE FLYWHEEL PISTON-CONNECTING ROD ASSEMBLY	• • • •	31
CAMSHAFT	• • • •	35
VALVE SYSTEM CONTROL CYLINDER HEADS	• • • •	37
VALVE GUIDE	• • • • •	38
VALVE SEAT	• • • • •	39
VALVE SPRING CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY	• • • • •	40
ROCKER PUSHRODS - ROCKERS - ROCKER SHAFTS - BRIDGES		
COOLING SYSTEM		
VALVE CLEARANCE ADJUSTMENT		
REPLACING INJECTOR SLEEVES		
LUBRICATION SYSTEM OIL PUMP		
OIL FILTER SUPPORTS		
TURBOCHARGER		
ENGINE ASSEMBLY		
INJECTION PUMP ASSEMBLY AND TIMING ON ENGINE		
TIGHTENING TORQUE DATA		
SPECIAL TOOLS		

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS
Engine type
* Net rating at flywheel according to ISO 3046-1 - Ambient reference conditions: 750 mmHg;25°C;30% relative humidity
TIMING
Valve Timing: - Intake: opens: before T.D.C
Learance between rockers and actuators for timing checks
Operating clearance between rockers and actuators,cold engine; - intake
In line injection pump type BOSCH PE12P13OA
Boost control(LDA) on injection pump
Fixed injection pump delivery start advance

The engine is supercharged by two turbocharger driven by the exhaust gases.

The turbocharger is lubricated with the engine oil under pressure.

LUBRICATION

Minimum oil pressure:	
- at full throttle5	kg/cm²
- when idling2	kg/cm²

COOLING SYSTEM

Cooling by dual water circuit:

- Primary circuit (closed) by fresh water.
- Secondary circuit (open) by sea water.

Water circulation is provided by a self priming pump featuring a neoprene impeller.

Complete sea water circuit is protected from corrosion by replaceable sacrifical anodes.

STARTING

By starter motor.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

- Voltage	24 v
- Self-regulated alternator	28 V,100 A
- Starting motor power	9 kW
- Battery (optional)	2,each 176 Ah

MARINE GEAR (on request)

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS
Engine type. 8291SRM11.10 4 - stroke Diesel with direct injection Cylinders,number and arrangement. 12 at 90°Vee Bore x stroke. 145 X 130 mm Displacement. 25,8 L Compression ratio. 15,9:1 Net power at flywheel (*): Hax power. 810 kW(1100 CV) At. 2100 rpm Engine rotation: (see from flywheel)
* Net rating at flywheel according to ISO 3046-1 - Ambient reference conditions: 750 mmHg;25°C;30% relative humidity TIMING
Valve Timing: - Intake: opens: before T.D.C
- Exhaust: opens: before 8.0.0
and actuators for traing checks
Operating clearance between rockers and actuators,cold engine; - intake
FUEL SYSTEM
In line injection pump type BOSCH PE12P13OA
Boost control(LDA) on injection pump Fixed injection pump delivery start advance

The engine is supercharged by two turbocharger driven by the exhaust gases.

The turbocharger is lubricated with the engine oil under pressure.

Turbine housing cooled with fresh water.

Cooling intake air with-water heat exchanger.

LUBRICATION

minimum oil pressure:	
- at full throttle5	
- when idling2	kg/ca*

COOLING SYSTEM

Cooling by dual water circuit:

- Primary circuit (closed) by fresh water.
- Secondary circuit (open) by sea water.

Water circulation is provided by a self priming pump featuring a neoprene impeller.

Complete sea water circuit is protected from corrosion by replaceable sacrifical anodes.

STARTING

By starter motor.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

- Voltage	24 v
- Self-regulated alternator	
- Starting motor power	
- Battery (optional)	

MARINE GEAR (on request)

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS Engine type.8291SRM12.11 4 - stroke Diesel with direct injection Bore x stroke......145 x 130 mm Displacement......25,8 L Net power at flywheel (*): At......2100 rpm Engine rotation: (see from flywheel)ccw * Net rating at flywheel according to ISO 3046-1 - Ambient reference conditions: 750 mmHg;25°C;30% relative humidity TIMING Valve Timing: - Intake: opens: before T.D.C12° 18' opens: before B.D.C65° 30' closes: after T.D.C16° 18' Clearance between rockers Operating clearance between rockers and actuators, cold engine; - exhaust.....0,35 to 0,40 mm FUEL SYSTEM In line injection pump type BOSCH PE12P13OA Boost control(LDA) on injection pump Fixed injection pump delivery start advance......21° Fuel injectors setting......250 + 8 bar Firing order.....1-12-5-8-3-10-6-7-2-11-4-9

TURBOCHARGER

The engine is supercharged by two turbocharger driven by the exhaust gases.

The turbocharger is lubricated with the engine oil under pressure.

Turbine housing cooled with fresh water.

Cooling intake air with-water heat exchanger.

LUBRICATION

minimum oit pressure:	
- at full throttle	kg/cm²
- when idling2 i	kg/cm²

COOLING SYSTEM

Cooling by dual water circuit:

- Primary circuit (closed) by fresh water.
- Secondary circuit (open) by sea water.

Water circulation is provided by a self priming pump featuring a neoprene impeller.

Complete sea water circuit is protected from corrosion by replaceable sacrifical anodes.

STARTING

By starter motor.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

-	Voltage	24 V
-	Self-regulated alternator	28 V,100 A
-	Starting motor power	9 kW
-	Battery (optional)	.2,each 176 Ah

MARINE GEAR (on request)

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS	
Engine type. 4 - stroke Diesel with direct injection Cylinders, number and arrangement. Bore x stroke. Displacement. Compression ratio. Net power at flywheel (*): Hax power. 5: At Engine rotation: (see from flywheel)	.12 at 90°Vee .145 x 130 mm 25,8 L 15,9:1 52 kW(750 CV) 1800 rpm
* Net rating at flywheel according to ISO 3046 Ambient reference conditions:	-1
750 mm/g;25°C;30% relative humidity TIMING	
Valve Timing: - Intake: opens: before T.D.C	12° 18'
: - Exhaust: opens: before B.D.C closes: after T.D.C	65° 30'
Clearance between rockers and actuators for timing checks	0,20 mm
Operating clearance between rockers and actuators, cold engine; - intake	5 to 0,20 mm 5 to 0,40 mm
FUEL SYSTEM	
In time injection pump type BOSCH PE12P13OA	
Boost control(LDA) on injection pump	
Fixed injection pump delivery start advance Fuel injectors setting	.250 + 8 bar

The engine is supercharged by two turbocharger driven by the exhaust gases.

The turbocharger is lubricated with the engine oil under pressure.

Turbine housing cooled with fresh water.

Cooling intake air with-water heat exchanger.

LUBRICATION

minima out biezzate:	
- at full throttle5	kg/cm²
- when idling	ka/ant

COOLING SYSTEM

Cooling by dual water circuit:

- Primary circuit (closed) by fresh water.
- Secondary circuit (open) by sea water.

Water circulation is provided by a self priming pump featuring a neoprene impeller.

Complete sea water circuit is protected from corrosion by replaceable sacrifical anodes.

STARTING

By starter motor.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

- Voltage24 \	,
- Self-regulated alternator28 V,100 A	l
- Starting motor power	
- Battery (optional)	

MARINE GEAR (on request)

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS
Engine type
Bore x stroke
Net power at flywheel (*): Max power
Engine rotation: (see from flywheel)
* Net rating at flywheel according to ISO 3046-1 - Ambient reference conditions: 750 mmHg;25°C;30% relative humidity
TIMING
Valve Timing: - Intake: opens: before T.D.C
- Exhaust: opens: before B.D.C
Clearance between rockers and actuators for timing checks
Operating clearance between rockers and actuators,cold engine;
- intake
FUEL SYSTEM
In line injection pump type BOSCH PE12P13OA
Boost control(LDA) on injection pump
Fixed injection pump delivery start advance

The engine is supercharged by two turbocharger driven by the exhaust gases.

The turbocharger is lubricated with the engine oil under pressure.

Turbine housing cooled with fresh water.

Cooling intake air with-water heat exchanger.

LUBRICATION

minimum oil pressure:	
- at full throttle5	kg/cm²
- when idling2	kg/cm²

COOLING SYSTEM

Cooling by dual water circuit:

- Primary circuit (closed) by fresh water.
- Secondary circuit (open) by sea water.

Water circulation is provided by a self priming pump featuring a neoprene impeller.

Complete sea water circuit is protected from corrosion by replaceable sacrifical anodes.

STARTING

By starter motor.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

- Voltage	• • • • •	24	. v
- Self-regulated alternator			
- Starting motor power		9	kW
- Battery (optional)2			

MARINE GEAR (on request)

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS
Engine type. 8291SRM75.31 4 ~ stroke Diesel with direct injection Cylinders,number and arrangement. 12 at 90°Vee Bore x stroke. 145 X 130 mm Displacement. 25,8 L Compression ratio. 15,9:1 Net power at flywheel (*): Max power. 552 kW(750 CV)
Engine rotation: (see from flywheel)
* Net rating at flywheel according to ISO 3046-1 - Ambient reference conditions: 750 mmHg;25°C;30% relative humidity TIMING
Valve Timing: - Intake: opens: before T.D.C
- Exhaust: opens: before 8.D.C
clearance between rockers and actuators for traing checks
Operating clearance between rockers and actuators,cold engine; - intake
FUEL SYSTEM
'n Line injection pump type BOSCH PE12P13OA
xoost control(LDA) on injection pump
ixed injection pump delivery start advance

The engine is supercharged by two turbocharger driven by the exhaust gases.

The turbocharger is lubricated with the engine oil under pressure.

Turbine housing cooled with fresh water.

Cooling intake air with-water heat exchanger.

LUBRICATION

	Minimum oit pressure:	
1	- at full throttle5	ka/cm²
i	- when idling2	ka/cm²
ı		-3,

COOLING SYSTEM

By fresh water and prearranged for keel-cooling.

STARTING

By starter motor.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

-	Voltage	. 2	۷ ۱	
-	Self-regulated alternator28	V. 10	0 /	·
-	Starting motor power	9	ki.	j
-	Battery (optional)	176	A	

MARINE GEAR (on request)

SEA WATER PUMP

GENERALITIES

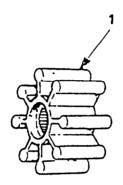
The sea water circulation for cooling the fresh water and the marine ger oil is ensured by a self-priming pump type neoprene impeller

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

Each time the engine is started, check that the sea water intake valve is open. Dry running of the pump would damage the impeller (1) in a very short time. Under normal operating conditions of the engine check every 800 hours the state of the neoprene impeller, after removing first the cover

Make sure that it is free from cracks or excessive wear of the lobe.

If not replace it



FRESH WATER-SEA WATER HEAT EXCHANGER

OIL-WATER HEAT EXCHANGER

GENERALITIES

When the fresh water circulating in the engine reaches temperature values in excess of

65°C

is convoyed under thermostatic control to the fresh water-sea water heat exchanger, where it is cooled and returned to circulation

This heat exchanger consists essentially of a cast iron body with the fresh water circulation therein and a copper tube bundle containing the circulating sea water for cooling the fresh water

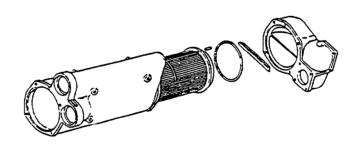
On the engine is also fitted an oil water heat exchanger composed by a cast iron body, in which the fresh water passes and a copper tube stack in which the sea water passes cooling the fresh water.

MAINTENANCE

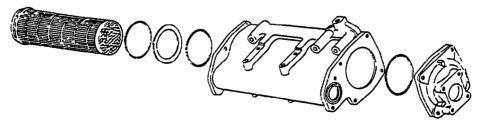
To ensure a right efficiency of the heat exchanger it is necessary to clean regularly the tube stack.

For ensuring the perfect efficiency of the fresh watersea water heat exchanger it is necessary to clean periodically the tube bundle.

- Remove the tube bundle from the exchanger body and immerse it into a solution of water and anti-incrustator type 'P3" or the like (*) which does not attack copper, brass, aluminium and tin
- After the end of the reaction (indicated by effervescence) after about 15 to 20 minutes, rinse the tube bundle aboundingly with running water for completely eliminating any residue of the solution and re-assemble the bundle into the exchanger body.
- (*) When using solvents observe the prescriptions of the makers.



FRESH WATER-SEA WATER HEAT EXCHANGER



OIL-WATER HEAT EXCHANGER

FITTING DATA

DESCRIPTION		mm
ENGINE BLOCK-CONNECTING RODS		
Cylinder sleeve bore dia		145 000 to 145 030
Cylinder bore dia. in engine block	{ upper { lower	164 000 to 164.040 158.500 to 158.540
Sleeve pilot dia.	{ upper { lower	164.003 to 164.028 158.461 to 158.486
Sleeve interference fit in block	{ upper { lower	-0.028 to +0.037 0.014 to 0.079
Sleeve length		261.500 to 262 500
Camshaft bush housing bore dia. Camshaft bush housing bore dia. front front intermediate center rear intermediate rear center rear intermediate center rear	enter	76.480 to 76 520 76 980 to 77.020 77.480 to 77 520 77.980 to 78 020 78.480 to 78.520 78,980 to 79,020 78,480 to 79,520
Main bearing housing dia.		118 000 to 118.022
ingine block tappet dia.		26.000 to 26 025
Big end bore dia.		97.950 to 97 972
Small end bore dia.		59.963 to 59 994
Standard big end bearing thickness		1810 to 1.819
Undersize scale for spare big end bearing		0.127-0254-0508- 0762-1016
Small end bushing O.D.		60.109 to 60 160
mall end bushing fitted ID		55.015 to 55 030
mall end - bushing interference fit		0115 to 0.197
Crankpin clearance in big end bearing		0.025 to 0.048
1ax. connecting rod misalignment, 125 mm from axis		0.060 to 0 120
PISTONS - PINS - RINGS		
tandard piston dia. at right angle to pin bore. I mm from skirt base		144.813 to 144.827
Gudgeon pin dia. in piston		55.002 to 55.008
Sudgeon pin dia.		54.982 to 54.990
Top groove, double taper on 142 mm bore dia 2nd groove Bottom groove	r measured	3.705 to 3.735 3 040 to 3.060 6 030 to 6.050

DESCRIPTION		mm
Ring thickness	Top compression ring, double taper, chromium plated, measured on 142 mm bore dia. 2nd compression ring, straight Oil scraper ring	3 575 to 3 595 2,978 to 2 990 2,975 to 5,990
Piston fit in sleeve (clearance)		0 173 to 0 217
Gudgeon pin clearance in piston		
Ring clearance in piston (vertical)	Top compression ring, double taper, chromium plated 2nd compression ring, straight Oil scraper	0.110 to 0.160 0.70 to 0.105 0.40 to 0.075
Ring gap in sleeve	Top compression ring, double taper, chromium plated 2nd compression ring, straight Oil scraper	0,6 to 0,75 050 to 0.75 0.40 to 0,70
CRANKSHAFT - BEARINGS		
tandard main journal dia.		112.975 to 112.995
Main bearing housing bore dia.		118 000 to 118 022
standard main bearing thickness		2.460 to 2.469
Tain bearing undersize range (spare)		0.127-0 254-0 508- 0.762-1 016
tandard crankpin dia.		94.232 to 94 252
1aın journal clearance in bearing		0067 to 0127
Center main journal length		50.300 to 50.350
enter main bearing housing width over the	rust washer faces	43.324 to 43 372
hrust washer thickness		3.378 to 3 429
enter main bearing housing plus thrust wa	isher width	50 080 to 50 230
Crankshaft thrust clearance		0 070 to 0 270
CYLINDER HEAD		
alve guide housing bore in head		17.000 to 17.018
alve guide O.D.		17.028 to 17.039
alve guide oversize		0.04 - 0 24
alve guide fitted I.D.		10.025 to 10.040
alve guide interference fit in head	•	0.010 to 0.039
alve stem dia.		9 985 to 10 000
'alve stem clearance in guide		0.025 to 0.055

	ENGINE P. II
DESCRIPTION	mm
Valve seat angle	Inlet 60° Exhaust 45°
Valve face angle	Inlet 60° + 15'
Valve seat OD	{ Inlet 53 172 to 53 202 Exhaust 47.136 to 47 161
Max valve stem distorsion over one complete revolution with in midstem position	
Valve seat interference fit in head	Inlet
Valve seat ID	{ Inlet 53 000 to 53 030 Exhaust 47 000 to 47 025
Valve fitted deep in cylinder head	Inlet
VALVE SPRINGS	7,500
Released spring height	~74
Spring height under 45±25 kg	57 5
Spring height under 80±4 kg	46 5
VALVE GEAR	
Bush fitted ID. after reaming: ☐ front ☐ front intermediate ☐ center ☐ rear intermediate ☐ rear center ☐ rear center	70 570 to 70 620 71 070 to 71 120 71 570 to 71 620 72 070 to 72 120
Orear intermediate center	72 570 to 72.620 73,070 to 73,120
Camshaft journal dia I front I front intermediate I center I rear intermediate I rear center I rear intermediate center I rear	73,570 to 73,620 70.470 to 70 500 70.970 to 71 000 71 470 to 71 500 71.970 to 72 000 72.470 to 72.500 72,970 to 73,000 73,470 to 73,500
Camshaft journal clearance in bushes [.] Clearance	0.070 to 0.150
Cam lift - Intake and exhaust	8.210
appet housing bore dia.	26.000 to 26 025
Crowned tappet O.D. (measured at middle)	25.927 to 25.960
appet interference fit in housing	0 040 to 0 098
Camshaft thrust plate thickness	5.970 to 6 000
hrust plate housing thickness	6.070 to 6.145
	

DESCRIPTION	mm
Camshaft thrust clearance	0 070 to 0 175
Injection pump drive shaft support bushing dia	70 879 to 70 909
Injection pump drive shaft support bushing OD	70 970 to 71 000
Bushing interference (it in housing	0,084 to 0,165
Bush fitted ID after reaming	65,025 to 65,050
njection pump drive shaft dia	64 970 to 65 000
Bush - drive shaft clearance	0 0 25 to 0,080
OIL PUMP	
Clearance among driving gear, driven gear, pump casing	0 060 to 0 136
Clearance among driving gear driven gear cover	002 to 0105
Driving side - driven side tooth clearance	01
OIL PRESSURE BOOST VALVE	
Relief valve opening pressure	4.5 kg/cm ²

DIAGNOSTIC		
TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
The engine does not start	Battery charged partially	Check batteries and charge them If necessary, replace them
	Battery terminal connections corroded or loose.	Clean, check and tighten nuts on battery terminals. Replace caple terminals and nuts, if badly corroded
	Incorrect timing of injection pump	Check and carry out injection pump timing
	Deposits or water in fuel lines.	Detach pipes and clean them with air Disasse and clean injection pump. Dry fuel tank and refuel
	Insufficient fuel reserve.	Refuel.
	Defective fuel pump.	Overhaul pump or change it
	Air bubbles in fuel lines or in injection pump.	Check pipes and fuel feed pump to detect the reasons of air presence, bleed air from injection pump unscrewing the relevant plug and manually operating fuel feed pump.
	Defective starter	Repair or replace starter
	Inefficient thermo-starter	At low temperature switch on thermo-starter If inefficient, replace it.
The engine stops	Too low raling	Adjust idle speed by adjusting screw
	Uneven delivery of injection bump.	Adjust delivery if broken, replace pumping element spring Replace tappets plunger and barrel, if seized or not sealing
	Foreign matter or water in fuel pipirigs.	Detach pipes and clean with air. Disasse and clean injection pumo Clean fuel tank and refuel.
	Fuel filters clogged.	Remove filter elements and replace them, if necessary
	Abnormal clearance between valves and valve rockers.	Adjust clearance.
	Valves burnt, corroded or cracked.	Replace valves.
	Air in fuel feed or injection systems	Check pipes for possible cracks, cneck for loose connectors Replace worn parts, then bleed air from bloes and proceed to deaerate injection pump and fuel filter unscrewing the relevant plugs and operating the fuel feed pump manually.
	Fuel filter and fuel feed pump valves clogged.	Replace fuel filter and overhaul fuel feed pump valves.
	Injection pump controls broken	Replace defective parts and check pump timing
he engine warms p excessively	Defective water pump.	Check clearance between impeller blades and pump casing. Overhaul the assembly and replace gasket.
	•	·

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
The engine warms up excessively	Scale in water passages in engine block and cylinder nead.	Wash thoroughy, in compliance with directions given for the type of scale remover used.
	Insufficient tension of water pump	Check and adjust pert tensions.
	beit	Fill the expansion tank with water, restoring
	Cooling water level too low	the level.
	incorrect engine timing	Check timing and proceed to correct timing
	Incorrect injection oumo calibration (upwards or downwards).	On test bed correct pump delivery so that injection has the prescribed delivery
	Air cleaner clogged.	Clean air cleaner and inherent system.
	Engine prake engaged partially because of the seizure of engine brake throttle valve.	Ovenaul throttle valve assembly, replace worm-out parts necessary
The engine is under	incorrect timing of injection bumb	Check pump timing and correct it.
power and its operation is uneven	Automatic advance of njection pump defective.	On test bed check injection bumb operation; if the observed values do not comply with the prescribed ones, replace innesprings of advance unit.
	Excessive wear in blungers and bar- rels of injection bump	Ovehaul injection numb and replace worn-out parts
	Incorrect calibration of speed governor.	Check governor calibration and again calibrate it, if necessary
	injector nozzles clogged or incorrect injector operations.	Clean nozzle holes with suitable tool and totally overhaunjectors.
	Foreign matter or water in injection feed system.	Thorougly clean and retili with new fuel.
	Defective fuel feed pump.	Disassemble pump, and, if necessary, replace pump components.
	incorrect clearance between valves and rockers.	Check clearance and proceed to a correct adjustment
	Low compression.	With tool 395682 check compression pressure, if this is lest than 20 kg/cm², overhaul the engine.
	Defective turbocharger	Overhaul the assembly or replace it.
	Air cleaner clogged.	Clean air cleaner and inherent system.
	Engine brake engaged partially, because of throttle valve seizure.	Overhaul throttle valve assembly; replace worn-out parts necessary.
	Incorrect adjustment of aljection pump peak capscrew or of control rod stop.	Adjust stops correctly.
The engine knocks abnormally	Uncorrect injector operations.	Check that nozzle pin does not cause resistance and calibrations of prescribed value.
	Fuel lines clogged.	Remove pipes; clean them and replace those which as damaged or clogged.

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
The engine knocks abnormally	Uncorrect injection bumb timing	Correct pump timing so that injection takes place according to the prescribed advance angles.
	Crankshaft knocks because of excessive clearance of one or more main bearings or of high thrust clearance.	ings.
	Cranckshaft unbalanced.	Check shaft alignment; if necessary correct as required and check parance.
	Flywneel capscrew loose.	Replace loose screws and tighten to the prescribed torque value.
	Connecting rods out-of-alignment.	Straignten connecting roos under a hydraulic press, and check parallelism
	Piston knocks due to siap.	Replace cylinder sleeves and distons
	Noisy piston pins due to excessive clearance in diston and in connecting rod bushing Loose bushings in connecting rod seat.	Replace piston oin with an oversize one and adjust piston hubs and connecting rod busnings. Replace busnings with new ones
	Tapping due to noisy valve system.	Adjust clearance between valves an rockers and check if there are broken springs or excessive clearance between stems and guides, or tappets and seats.
The engine smokes abnormally i) Black or dark grey smoke:	Excessive pump delivery.	Detacn pump and adjust delivery according to the data of calibration table.
	After starting the automatic fuel excess device does release.	Check and, in case, replace this device.
	Injection oumo retarded excessively (or advance governor defective).	Correct timing, verify governor
	Injection pump excessively advanced.	Correct timing
	Nozzie holes (or some of them) partially or totally clogged.	Replace injectors with a set of new injectors, or clean and recondition the original ones with suitable fixtures
	Air cleaner clogged or worn-out.	Clean or replace filter element.
	Nozzle pin intermittently locked in open position.	Check injectors, check for possible locked pins, broken springs, too low calibration.
	Governor adjustment over max, stated.	Bench adjust governor, according to table data.
	Nozzle sprays are sent to the head because of incorrect injector assembly.	Check nozzle protrusion as to head face.
	Excessive lift of injector pin due to abnormal wear.	Replace affected nozzie.
	Engine compression loss due to: - Piston rings stuck. - Cylinder sleeve worn-out. - Valves worn-out or adjusted uncorrectly.	Overhaul engine or repair concerned parts

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
l) Dark grey or black smoke:	ncorrect type of njector or niectors of different types or uncall- prated	Replace injectors or calibrate them
	niection pipes of inadequate inside pore in perends squashed because of repeated refitting	Check conditions of ends and connectors Replace where necessary
2) Blue, grey/blue, or clear grey smoke	Excessive injection delay or automatic advance device worn-out	Correct pump timing and check governor
	niector needles plocked or defec- tive niectors	Check for blocked needles or broken springs
	On seeding through diston rings due to stuck rings or to wear of sieeve wails	Overnaul engine.
	Engine oil seeding through intake laive guides. Due to wear of valve stems or guides	Recondition cylinder head.
	Engine too cold (thermostat missing or not present)	Replace thermostat

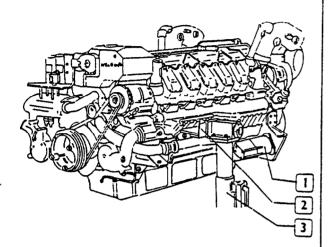
The engine does not stop	Governor proken	Unscrew the joint connecting fuel supply, then repair as necessary
•	Seizure of flow pushroa	Unscrew the joint connecting fuel supply and repair as required.
	Seizure of injection oump pumping element.	Unscrew the joint connecting supply and repair as required.
	Hard pushrod motion	Ciean pushrod seat, and check that maifunction is not due to careless mounting of rod
	Governor parts cause resistance.	Free of governor sleeve and from control level
	Excessive clearance between the various governor parts	Remove all clearances, only leaving minimum tolerances; in case replace worn-out parts
Stepless change of max. speed (engine not loaded)	Governor springs too weak, causing an excessive sensitivity from governor.	Replace governor springs.
	Excessive clearance between the various parts transmitting control to pump.	Adjust all clearances among the various parts transmitting control (be sure that pushrod stroke is exactly as prescribed).
The pump does not deliver fuel	Foreign matter in pipes.	Clean thorougly
denver idel	Dirty fuel filters.	Clean thorougly
	Squashed pipes.	Replace pipes or, if possible repair them (the low pressure ones).

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
The pump does deliver fuel	Plunger tappets may be seized	Remove part and repair it (if failure is minor); if necessary, replace it.
	Plunger seized	Change defective pumping element, as barrels and piston are not interchangeable
	Delivery valves seized.	If failure is only due to foreign matter, clean vaive and sligtly regrind taper faces with an emery cloth; if reasons are different, replace pair valve holder - valve with are not interchageable from each other
The pump does not deliver enough fuel	Imperfect seal unions	Be sure that fuel feeding pipe nut washers are not broken or deformed; then tighten joints very carefully
	Imperfect seal in delivery valves of some elements.	Replace the pair valve - tube holder.
	Pumping elements worn-out.	Replace pumping elements
The pump feeds abnormally	Air bubbles in fuel feed pump.	Deaerate fuel feed pump.
	Plunger return spring broken.	Replace spring
	The plunger is about to seize.	Thorougly clean plunger and its cylinder
	Tappet pin worn-out.	Replace tappet.
Injection start faulty timed	Uneven delivery start.	Adjust delivery start replacing adjusting shims.
	Eccentric damaged.	Replace camshaft, using the stroboscopic check method.
The control rod shakes	Vibration due to high pump stress.	Check the efficiency of spring small blocks of adjusting device.
	Critical engine rpm.	Check the efficiency of spring small blocks of adjusting device.
INJECTORS The injector drips	Nozzle and needle valve (pin) are not sealed.	Thorougly clean nozzle, if the trouble is due to foreing matter preventing normal operation; otherwise replace the nozzle valve pair.
Too high injection pressure	Incorrect injector calibration.	Calibrate injector with the greatest care.
	Valve seized inside spray nozzle.	Replace nozzle valve pair.
	Adjusting spring too strong	Replace spring with a more suitable one.
Fuel seeps from injector unions	The upper air bleeder plug is not tightened.	Tighten it.
	Nozzle check nut not tightened.	Tighten a.
Abnormal jet	Nozzie holes clogged by carbon deposits.	Clean nozzle holes with the suitable tool and steel wire of smaller diameter than holes. Then clean the whole nozzle.
	Holes deformed due to wear.	Replace nozzie-valve pair.

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
INJECTION PUMP	Electromagnet for excess fuel device	Check electric contacts on control button and on that same electromagnet
Injection pump Difficult starting		
	Air in fuel feed system	Deaerate system until only diesel oil comes out from filter
		drain screw
	Fuel filters clogged	Replace filters it ean the filter corresponding to hand primer
	Injectors with nozzies seized or cloggea.	Check injectors overhaul or replace nozzie proceed to calibrate
	Incorrect pump timing on engine	Check if the static timing of injection pump on engine is correct.
	Starting delivery not complying with calibration table	Place injection pump on test bed and verify excess fuel delivery
Uncorrect idling	Accelerator lever stop screw	With the vehicle at idling running, carry out accurate adjust- ment.
	Linkage	Check linkage starting from accelerator pedal to the connection on speed governor lever. Remove possible resistances.
Abnormal idling	Injector uncalibrated or nozzies seized or clogged.	Check injectors, overhaul or replace nozzies proceed to calibrate
	Speed governor	On test ped check the correct setting up and operation of speed governor
	Unbalanced delivery	Check and adjust at test bench
Low efficiency	Fuel filters clogged.	Replace filters, clean filter oil hand primer and on suction pump reservoir
	Air cleaner dirty	Through the pilot lamp in the cap, check if the cartridge is clogged; if necessary, clean it or replace it.
	Injector uncalibrated or nozzies seized or clogged	Check injectors, overhaul or replace nozzies, proceed to calibrate
	Wrong pump timing on engine	Check if the static timing of injection pump on engine meets the calibration table.
	Injection pump has insufficient fuel inlet.	Detach injection pump from engine and verify calibration at test bed.
	LDA device.	Be sure that the diaphram has no holes, that the control spring is adequate and with a correct load (test bench checking). Verify that the turbocharger compressor wheel can rotate freely and the tabs have no failure marks. Check for adequate pressure inside intake manifold according to engine rom at full load.

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Excessive exhaust smoke with cold engine	Wrong injection pump timing on engine.	Check the static timing of injection pump on engine
	Injector uncalibrated or nozzles seized or clogged	Check injectors, overhaul or replace nozzies proceed to calibrate
	Insufficient compression pressure	Check with matemeter
Excessive exhaust smokes (black)	Excessive fuel delivery to engine.	Check max pump delivery at test pench
with engine under	Low air induction.	Check air cleaner through its suitable inspection noie
	Wrong injection pump timing on engine.	Check the state timing of injection pump on engine
	Injectors uncalibrated, or nozzles seized or clogged	Check injectors overhaul or replace nozzies, proceed to calibrate.
	Defective advance variator	Overhaul or replace variator
Excessive fuel consumption	Fuel leakages	Check pipes and loints
	Dirty air cleaner.	Through the plot lamp in the cap check if the cartridge clogged; if necessary, clean it or replace it.
	Injectors uncalibrated, or nozzle seized or clogged.	Check injectors, overhaul or replace nozzies, proceed to calibrate.
	Injection pump excessively uncalibrated.	Check and agiust injection pump at test bench
	Abnormal operation of L.D.A. device.	Check and adjust at test bench
	Incorrect pump timing on engine.	Check static pump timing on engine
	Defective advance variator	Overhaul or replace variator

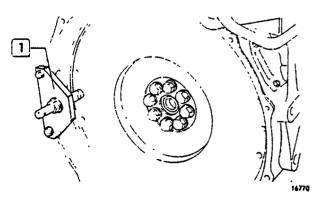
ENGINE DISASSEMBLY



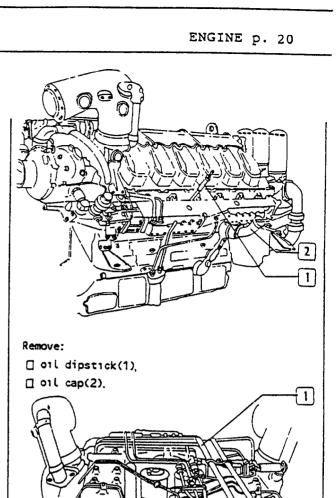
Secure engine to stand 99322230 (3) using brackets 99361011 (2).

Drain oil from engine oil sump, and cooling fluid from engine block.

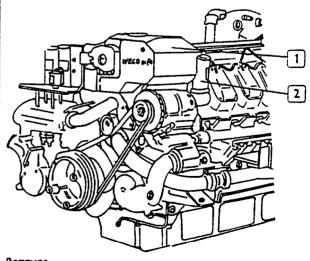
From front side of engine detach (1)



 Lock crankshaft rotation using tool 99360351 (1) positioned as indicated.

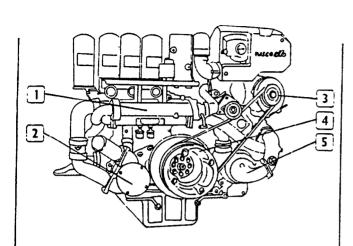


Remove the pipes of turbocharging, water and fuel



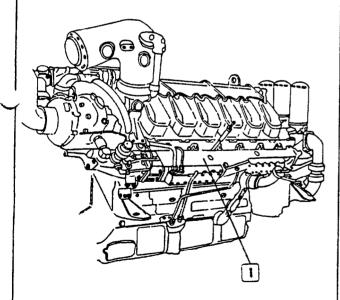
move:

□ expansion tank (1) complete with thermostat and water filter(2).



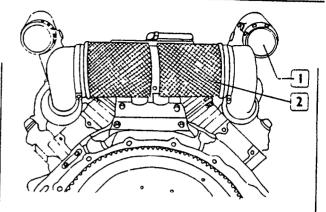
Take off:

- oil water heat exchanger(1).
- comp sea water pump(2).
- n alternator(3) with stretcher and belt.
- pulley (4) with damper.
- ☐ sweet water pump(5) with relevant pipes.



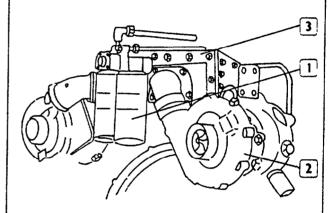
Remove:

the exhaust manifolds(1).



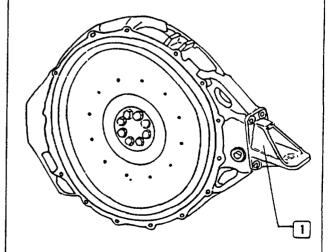
Take off:

- ☐ gas water mixers(1).
- mair filters(2).



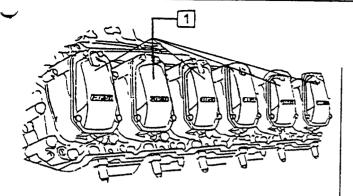
Remove:

- ☐ fuel filters(1)
- ☐ turbochargers(2)
- ☐ air-water heat exchanger(3)

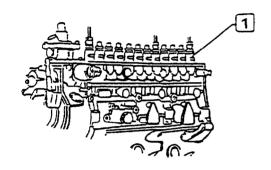


Take off:

mengine mounting(1).



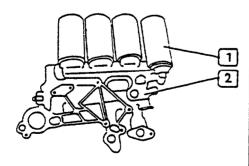
Remove inspection covers(1)



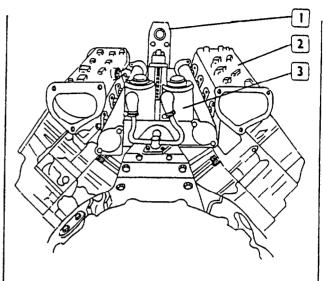
Remove:

- ☐ from the injection pump(1), the fuel delivery pipes, the return fuel pipe; from the filter, the inlet pipe.
- from the injectors and from the injection pump, the fuel delivery pipes, with the tool 99352160
- no take off the clamps and fuel delivery pipes; the return fuel pipes from the injectors.

VOTE When you intend to change (or during a simple disassembling) one or plus injection pipes, from the injection pump to the injectors, you must replace all the relevant clamps complete with pad and screw.

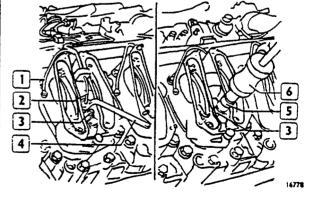


Remove oil filters(1) from the support(2)



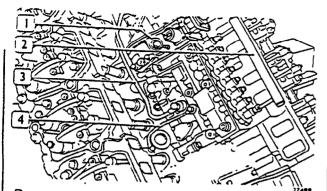
Take off:

- comments engine lifting eye(1).
- intake manifolds(2).
- oil breather(3) complete with pipes



Disconnect:

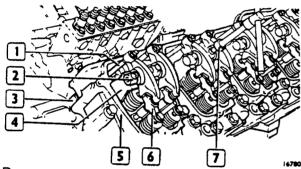
- ☐ Fuel leak-back lines (1) from injectors (3).
- ☐ Fuel delivery lines (2) from injectors (3) and injection pump, using wrench 99352120 (4).
- □ Injectors (3) from cylinder heads, using puller 99340205 (6) and puller 99342135 (5)



Disconnect inlet (4) and outlet (3) oil pipes from injection pump (1).

Them remove the output oil pipes from the injection pump governor to the crankcase.

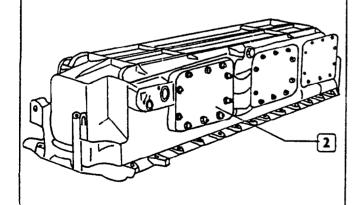
Install fixture (2) on injection pump (1) unions; disconnect pump from engine removing the screws which secure it to their supports



Disconnect:

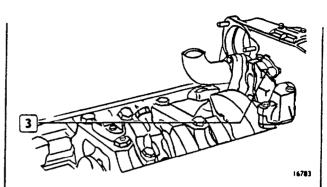
- □ Rocker shafts (2) from housings (4), removing capscrews by wrench 99389856 (7).
- Housings (4). bridges (6) and rods (1) from cylinder heads (5).

Disconnect cylinder head (5) and withdraw pushrod (1) sleeves (3).

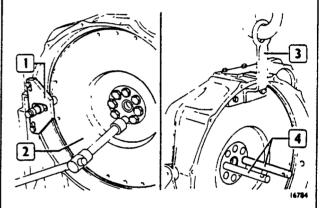


From engine disconnect:

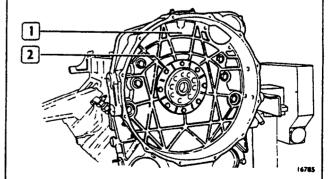
. Oil sump (2).



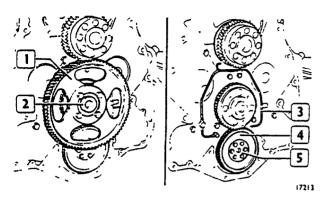
Disconnect oil pump (3) with attached oil suction



Stop crankshaft rotation using tool 99360351 (1) and remove the screws securing flywheel (2) to crankshaft. On crankshaft, screw down guide pins (4), apply bracket (3) on flywheel (2) and take off this using a hoist.

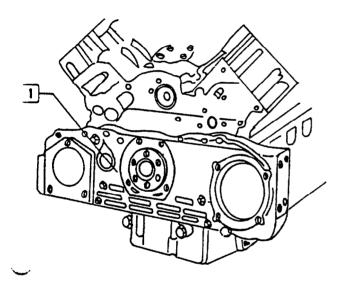


From flywheel housing (1) disconnect rear cover (2) and remove the flywheel housing (1) from engine block.

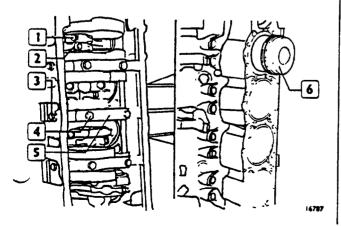


Disassemble gear (1) from camshaft (2). Remove lubrication line (3).

Disconnect gear (4) from injection pump shaft (5) and draw this out from its support.



Detach cover (1) with seal from the rear side of the engine.



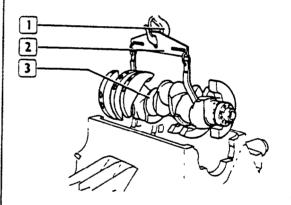
Position engine block vertically Withdraw pistons as follows:

- □ Loosen connecting rod cap nuts (1)
- Rotate crankshaft until the piston is exactly on TDC. In different positions the piston could not be withdrawn as the connecting rod interferes with cylinder sleeve.
- ☐ Remove connecting rod cap (2) and withdraw piston (6) from cylinder sleeve

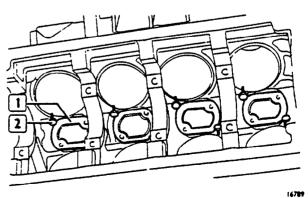
Position engine block horizontally

Remove upper (4) and side (3) screws securing main bearing caps to engine block, and withdraw them

NOTE - Center bearing housing (5) and cap carry thrust washers for crankshaft end float.

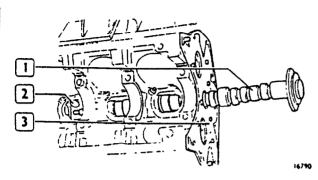


Using hoist (1) and fixture 99360500 (2) installed on crankpins, withdraw crankshaft (3) from engine block.

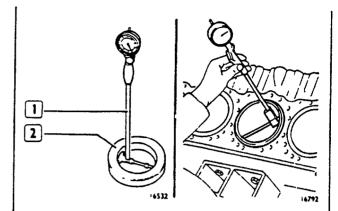


Remove oil catchers (1) and oil spray nozzles (2).

REPAIR ACTIONS ENGINE BLOCK



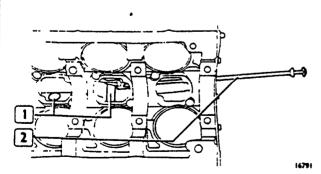
From engine block remove camshaft (1) taking care not to damage bushings Withdraw tappets (2) and take off rear plate (3)



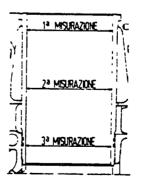
CHECKS AND MEASUREMENTS

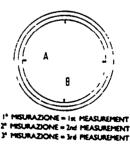
After engine disassembly, clean engine block thoroughly and inspect cylinder sleeves, which should not show pick-ups, score marks, out-of-roundness, taper or wear.

To check cylinder sleeve bore for ovality, taper or wear, use gauge 99395687 (1) with attached dial gauge previously set to zero against ring gauge (2) (145 mm dia.).



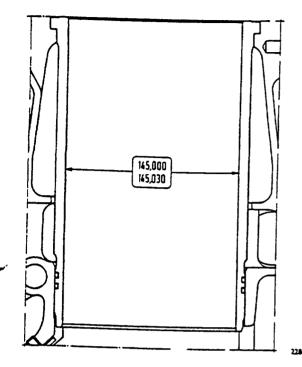
This figure shows how withdraw tappets (1) from engine block using workshop tool 345075 (2). This operation is carried out when only tappet checks or removals are necessary. In this case, remove only the components which make it possible to withdraw camshaft from engine block.



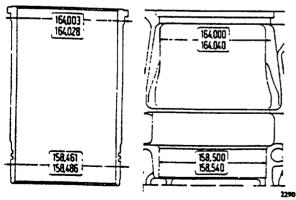


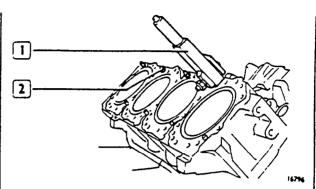
2284

Each sleeve cylinder bore must be measured at three different points on two planes at right angles, as indicated in the diagram. Max. wear is usually observed on first measurement level (B axis).



If higher values than those indicated in the figure are detected, replace cylinder sleeves, as the sleeve bore is liquid nitrided and must not be ground, honed or dressed.

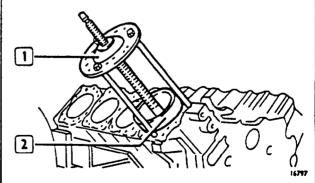




Check engine block face for distorsion, using a straightedge and a feeler

If necessary, remove dowels (2) and, using fixture (1) withdraw sleeves from engine block and grind surfaces.

NOTE - Remove as little material as possible, considering that the same thickness must be removed from sleeve shoulder seats using a suitable fixture.

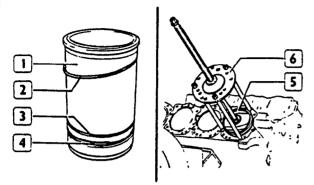


Take off cylinder sleeves (2) from engine block using plate 99360785 and tool 99360799 (1) positioned as indicated in the figure.

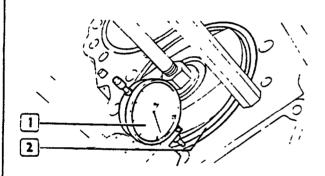
Thoroughly check cylinder sleeve housings and engine block side surfaces. Inspect conditions of gap on cylinder block bores.

If rusted or mis-sealed, replace them,

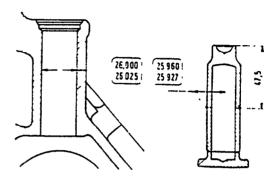
^{&#}x27;f necessary, cylinder sleeves can be removed and nserted in different seats several times.



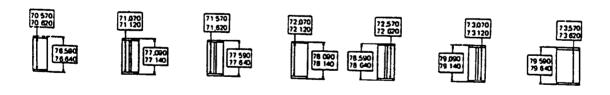
Always replace water seals (3 and 4). Slide the upper brass sealing ring (2) into cylinder sleeve (1), and lubricate lower sleeve end before inserting it in cylinder through plate 99360785 (5) and tool 99360799 (6).

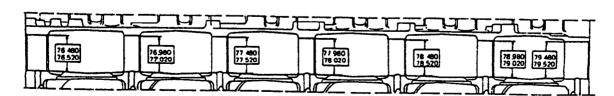


Through gauge (1) measure cylinder sleeve protrusion (2) as to engine block face. It should be 0.03 to 0.09 mm.



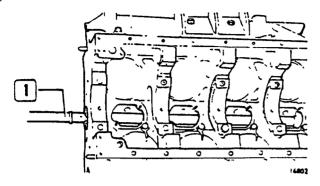
Normal tappet clearance is 0.040 to 0.098 Spare oversize tappet ranges are: 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.3 mm Tappet surface in contact with camshaft lobe should be smooth and free from dents. Slight dents may be repaired with a zerograde emery paste.





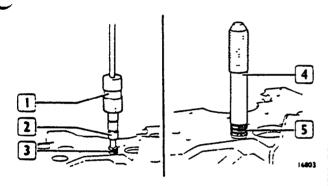
CAMSHAFT BUSHING AND SEAT DETAILS

Bushings must be press fitted in their seats. Inside surfaces must be smooth and free from seizure, and should not be worn-out.

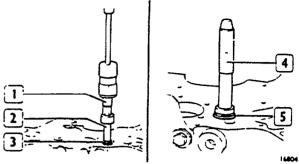


To replace bushing use remover/installer tool 99360385 (1).

Camshaft clearance should be 0.07 to 0.15 mm

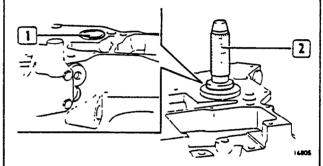


Replace bushing (3) sealing ring (5) of main left oil gallery removing the bushing from engine block by means of remover/installer 99340205 (1) together with (2). To insert bushing, use suitable remover/installer too! (4).



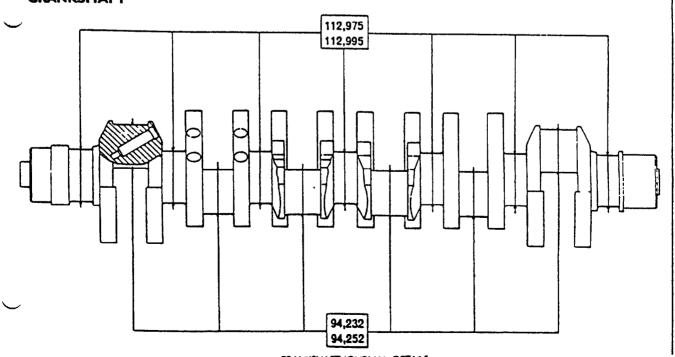
Replace bushing (3) sealing rings (5) of main right oil gallery removing the bushing from engine block by means of remover/installer 99340205 (1) together with part 99340215 (2).

To again insert bushing, use suitable installer/remover (4).



To replace cooling fluid bushing (1), use suitable means for removal. For insertion, use suitable installer (2),

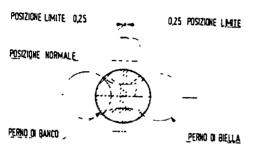
CRANKSHAFT



CRANKSHAFT JOURNAL DETAILS

Check crankshaft journal and crankpin conditions. They should not show scores, ovalities or excessive wear. Data in diagram refers to normal journal diameters. Before regrinding crankshaft, remove counterweights.

8294



POSIZIONE LIMITE & LIMIT POSITION
POSIZIONE NORMALE = BASIC POSITION

PERNO DI BANCO = CRANKPIN PERNO DI BIELLA = JOURNAL

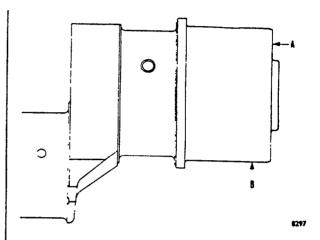
MAX. ALLOWABLE CLEARANCE ON CRANKPIN ALIGNMENT VS. MAIN JOURNAL

During crankshaft journal regrinding, the allowed tolerances are.

- □ Ovalization 0 008 mm
- □ Taper 0012 mm
- ☐ Main journal misalignment: 0.10 mm
- ☐ Crankpin misalignment: ± 0.25 mm.

Undersize range: 0.127 - 0.254 - 0.508 | 0.762 - 1.016 mm

NOTE - journals must be reground to a same undersize class.

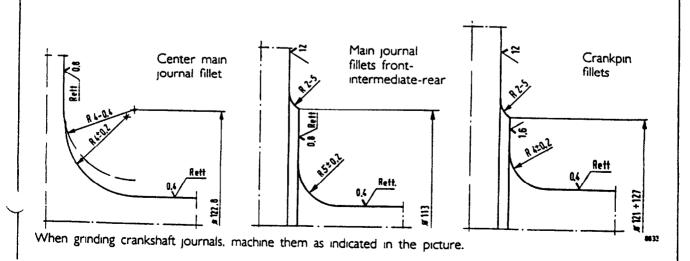


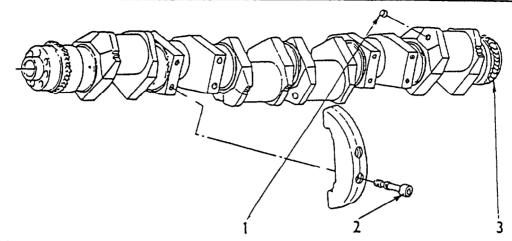
Checking squareness and concentricity of flywheel face as to rotation axis and main journals.

Rotate shaft.

with the gauge positioned on B, changes over 0.4 mm should not be detected;

with the gauge positioned on A, changes over 0.02 mm should not be detected



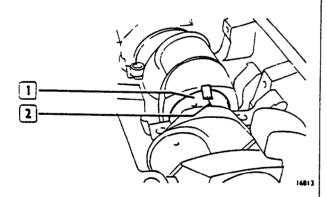


After grinding crankshaft journals, remove oil lines caps (1), dress seats using cutter and spindle wash oil ducts thoroughly, insert new caps (1) using remover/installer 99386012 and caulk them on their seats. Check for cap leaks to a 15 bar pressure (15 kg/cm²).

Counterweight installations (2) must be carried out with crankshaft fitted in engine block; the numbers marked in the counterweights should be correspondent to those on crankshaft cranks.

Crankshaft counterweight capscrews should be lubricated with UTDM oil and tightened to the prescribed torque, when the counterweights are parallel to main journals.

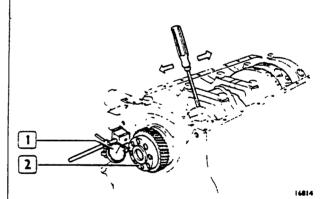
Check conditions of valve system gear teeth (3); in case of breakages or excessive wear, remove gear from shaft with a cut in key slot and avoiding damage the shaft. Gear (3) installation on crankshaft must be carried out when a difference of 230°C is observed between the two parts.



Check journal running clearance as follows.

- Thoroughly clean bearings and journals.
- Position bearings in their housings.
- □ Insert crankshaft
- Place a calibrated wire (2) on journals (1); insert main bearing caps with attached bearings.
- ☐ Tighten cap capscrews, previously lubricated.
- Remove main bearing caps.

Clearance between bearings and main journals is defined by comparing the width of the calibrated wire at the point of maximum deformation to the scale printed on wire container. The figures given on the container indicate clearance in mm. This should be 0.067 to 0.0127 mm.



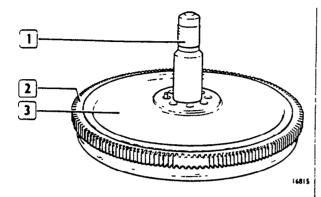
Check of crankshaft (2) thrust clearance (1) is carried out using a magnetic base gauge and operating as indicated in the figure. Standard clearance should be 0.070 to 0.270 mm.

In case of wider clearance, replace thrust washers with new ones of standard width or, if necessary, undersized. Housing thrust washers are not interchangeable with cap washers.

Thrust washers must be inserted with the slots machined on the antifriction surface positioned towards crankshaft.

8291 ENGINE p. 31

ENGINE FLYWHEEL



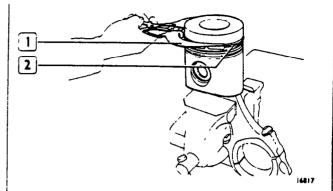
Check clutch plate face; if scores are observed, machine it off.

Removal/insertion of spigot shaft bearing is carried out using standard tool (1).

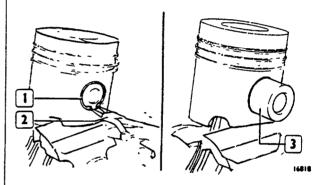
Check flywheel ring gear teeth (2); if breakages or excessive wear is noticed on teeth, remove ring gear from engine flywheel (3) using a standard removal/insertion tool, and insert a new ring gear previously heated to 150°C by 15 to 20 minutes. Keep the bevel of ring gear slot positioned towards engine flywheel

PISTON - CONNECTING ROD ASSEMBLY

Check pistons for pick-up, score marks and cracks or excessive wear: in necessary, replace them Check that gudgeon pin and its seat on piston are not worn out, clearance should be 0.012 to 0.026 mm Piston rings should not be damaged or loose



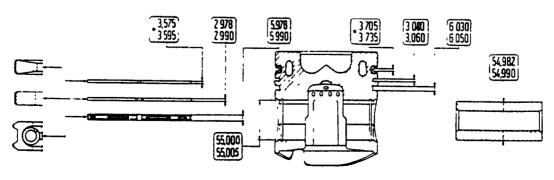
Piston ring (2) removal/insertion by means of pliers 99360184 (1)



Removal/insertion: gudgeon pin circlip (1) through round nose pliers (2) and gudgeon pin (3).

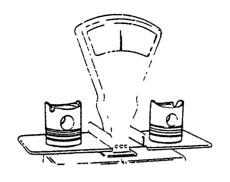
NOTE - Piston - connecting rod fit must be carried out considering that, when the assembly is inserted in engine block, words "LATO POSTERIORE" on piston crown must be positioned towards the rear side of engine, and connecting rod figures must be opposite the figures on engine block.

8653

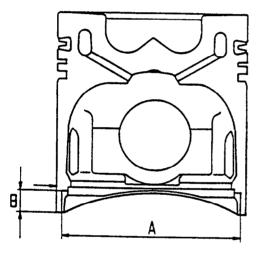


PISTON, PIN, RING DETAILS

*Dimension detected on 142 mm dia.

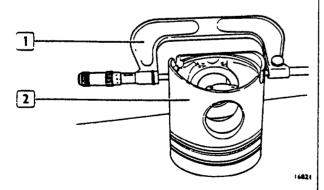


Check for piston weight equalities. Allowance is \pm 15 gr

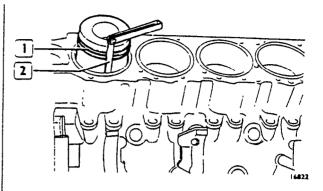


In case of over weight, remove material on diameter A (without exceeding 137 mm) and on depth B (without exceeding 17 mm).

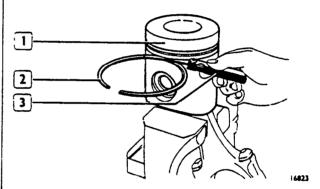
E283



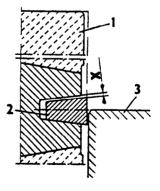
With micrometer (1) define clearance of piston diameter. Diameter must be read 21 mm from piston skirt.



With feeler (2) check clearance between piston (1) and cylinder sleeve. Clearance must be read 21 mm from piston skirt.

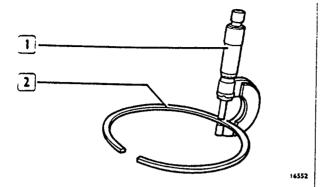


Check clearance between piston rings (2) and relevant seats on piston (1), using feeler (3).

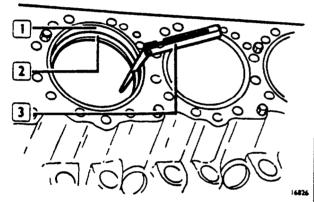


3513

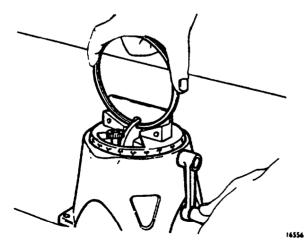
Top compression ring (2) is of double taper type: clearance is measured positioning piston (1) with relevant ring into cylinder sleeve (3) so that the compression ring protrudes half its length from cylinder sleeve.



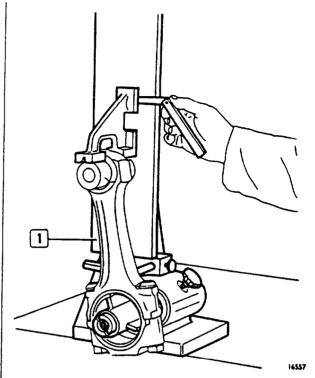
Check ring (2) thickness using micrometer (1)



With feeler gauge (3) check the gap at the end of sealing rings (2) inserted in cylinder sleeve (1)

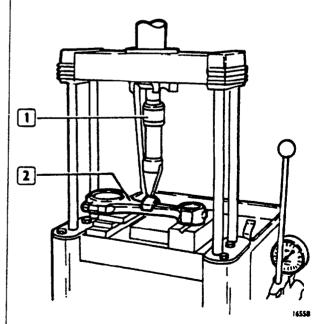


If a distance shorter than the prescribed value is detected, remove the excess material by means of tool 99360188, operating as indicated in the figure.

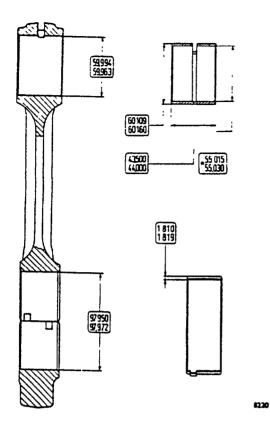


Check parallelism of connecting rod axes using tool 99395363 (1).

Maximum allowed tolerance is \pm 0.025 mm at 125 mm from the longitudinal connecting rod axis.



If a parallelism error greater than the allowed value is detected, straighten the connecting rod (2) by means of a hydraulic press, (1) as indicated in the diagram.

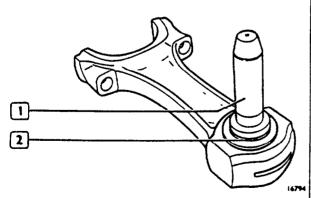


CONNECTING ROD BIG END BEARING AND BUSHING DETAILS

* Fitted ID

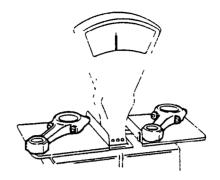
Check inner bushing surface for marks of seizure or scoring.

Check clearance between bushing and gudgeon pin; which should be 0.025 to 0.048 mm.



Bushing (2) removal/insertion is carried out using suitable tool (1).

After insertion, ream bushing until normal diameter is obtained.



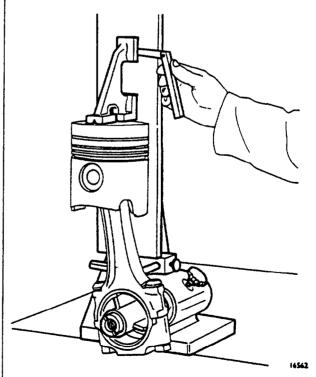
16361

Check connecting rod weight equality Allowance is \pm 20 gr

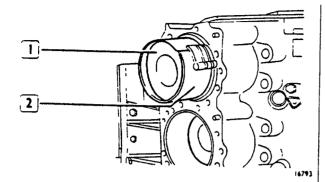
This check must be carried out with connecting rod with attached caps, bushing, boits and nuts.

NOTE - Each connecting rod body and cap carry a reference number identical with that of the cylinder to which it belongs.

In case of replacement, apply the same reference number to the new connecting rod.

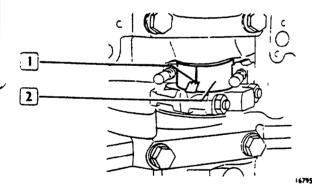


Check alignment in connecting rod - piston assembly, using tool 99395363 and a feeler. Piston crown should be perfectly orthogonal to the face of tool 99395363.



When fitting connecting rod-piston assemblies (1) in cylinder sleeve using clamp 99360603 (2), proceed to Lubricate (with engine oil) pistons, compression rings, cylinder sleeves.

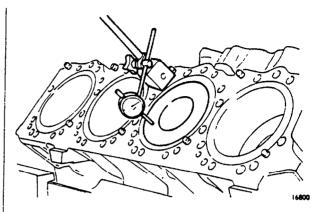
- Move to TD.C. the piston crankpin concerned to fitting
- Remember that the connecting rod number should correspond with that on cylinder sleeve to which it pertains and must be opposite to that on cylinder block; also, words "LATO POSTERIORE" on piston crown should be positioned towards the rear side of engine.
- Remember that ring gaps must be offset 120° from one another



Check clearance between crankshaft crankpins and relevant bearings operating as follows:

- Thoroughly clean crankpins and bearings.
- Insert bearings in their seats.
- Deposition a calibrated wire (1) on crankshafts (2).
- Tighten capscrew nuts (previously lubricated) of connecting rod caps to the prescribed torque, and again remove caps.

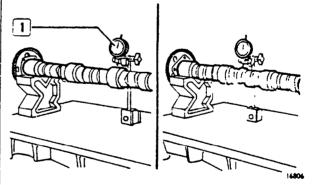
Define clearance between crankpins and relevant bearings, comparing the width of the calibrated wire at the point of max, deformation to the scale printed on wire container. The figures given on the container indicates the amount of clearance in mm (0.060 to 0.120 mm). On final fitting of connecting rods replace capbolts and torque nuts of caps.



Check piston positions at TDC vs. cylinder sleeve faces using magnetic base, gauge, as indicated in the figure The required position is between -0.25 to 0.15 mm.

CAMSHAFT

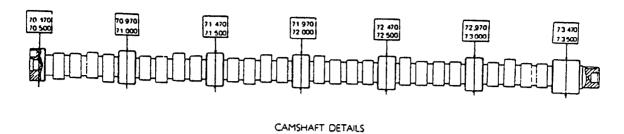
Check camshaft lobe and support pins in case marks of seizing, scoring or excessive wear are detected, replace camshaft and relevant bushings fitted in engine block.



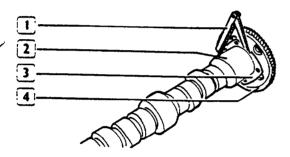
Check for journal alignments positioning camshaft as indicated in the figure. Using magnetic base gauge (1) detect misalignment which should never exceed 0.10 mm. In the negative, straighten camshaft using a press.

Check cam lobe lift, which should be 821 for both intake and exhaust. In case of different values, replace camshaft.

* In the previous engines it was 7,55 mm for cam lobe lift, intake.

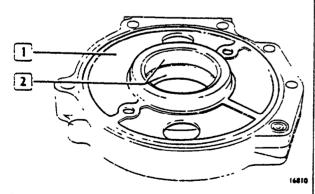


Check camshaft journal diameters using a micrometer; they must be within the values indicated on figure.



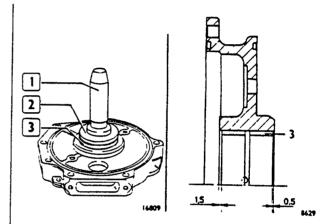
With feeler (1) check clearance between plate (3) retaining camshaft (2) to engine block and drive gear (4), which should be 0.070 to 0.175 mm. Check that drive gear (4) teeth are not broken or worn-out. Removal of drive gear (4) from camshaft is carried out using a puller insertion must be carried out with a temperature difference of 155°C between drive gear and camshaft.

JINJECTION FUMP CONTROL



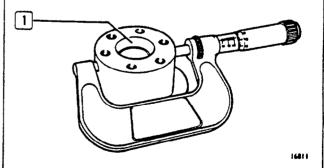
Check that connection surfaces of injection pump shaft housing (1) are not damaged.

Bushings (2) should be press fitted in their seat, and the inner surface should not show marks of seizure, scoring or wear.



Remove or insert injection pump shaft bushing (3) with tool (2) and handgrip (1). After fitting, the bushing depth should result (as to housing face) by the values indicated in figure

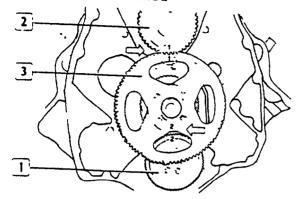
Ream bushings to 65,025 to 65,050 mm dia.



Check that injection pump drive shaft (1) diameter is 64.970 to 65.000 mm. If different values, or wear, or score marks are observed, replace shaft Shaft clearance vs. bushings should be 0,025 to 0,080mm

Check that the teeth of shaft gear (1) controlling the injection pump are not broken or worn-out.

VALVE SYSTEM CONTROL

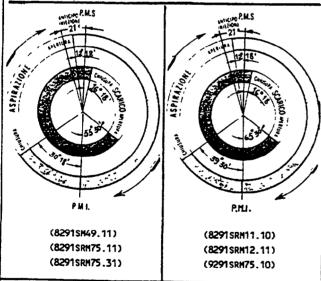


The valve timing is performed as follows:

turning the camshaft, balance the valve-tappets
of the piston n°7 (the piston n°12 is in the
combustion phase, at T.D.C.).

Then install the injection pump drive gear(1) and align the marks 2-2.

- turning the crankshaft, balance the piston n° 7 (the piston n°12 is in the combustion phase, at T.B.C.).
- □ Then install the valve timing gear (2) with relevant dowel pin on the crankshaft. install the valve timing gear(3) and align the marks. 1-1



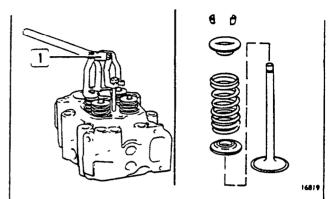
PMS. =TD C.
PML = 8 D C.
ANTICEPO INIEZIONE = INJECTION ADVANCE
APERTURA = OPENING

CHUSURA = CLOSING
ASPIRAZIONE = INTAKE
SCARICO = EXHAUST
ORDINE DI SCOPPIO = FIRING ORDER

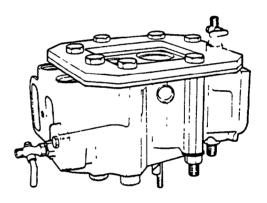
Check of valve system diagram is carried out as follows

- Adjust clearance between rockers and bridges to 0.25 mm. (82918N49.11-82918N475.11)
- Adjust clearance between rockers and bridges to 0.25 mm. (8291sRH11.10-8291sRH12.11-8291sRH75.10)
- ☐ Rotate crankshaft and, with a notched quadrant, check that valves open and close according to the diagram angles indicated in the figure.

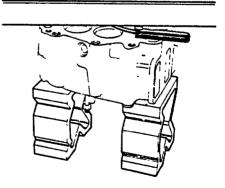
CYLINDER HEADS



Remove/install valves using tool 99360274 (1). On installation, lubricate valve stems with engine oil.



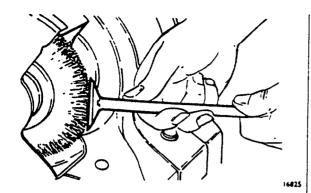
Using suitable tool check cylinder head seal. Through pump inlet water heated to $\sim 90^{\circ}\text{C}$ at a pressure of 4 to 5 kg/cm². No leakage should be observed: in the negative, replace cylinder head.



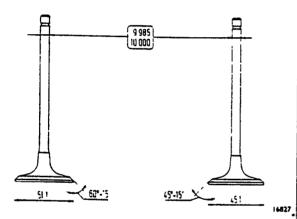
Check flatness of cylinder head face using a straightedge and a feeler, as indicated in the figure. If flatness errors exceeding 0.05 mm are detected.

proceed to skim head.

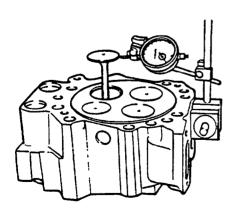
(4829



Using a wire brush clean valves and check for possible marks of seizure, cracks or wear.

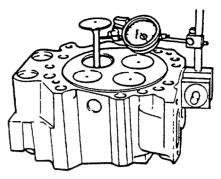


With a micrometer check that stem diameters are those indicated in the figure. Using grinder 99301014, dress valve seats removing as little material as possible.



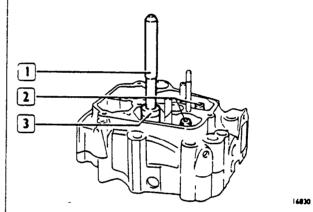
Check valve eccentricity using a magnetic base dial auge, as indicated in the figure.

If eccentricity exceeds 0.03 mm replace valve

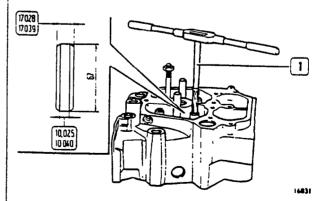


Check clearance between valve stem and valve guide using a magnetic base dial gauge as indicated in the figure If clearance exceeds 0 025 to 0 055, replace valve and valve guide.

VALVE GUIDE

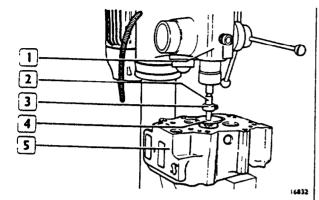


Remove valve guide (2) using tool 99360143 (1). For valve guide insertion, use remover/installer 99360143 together with component 99360280 (3)



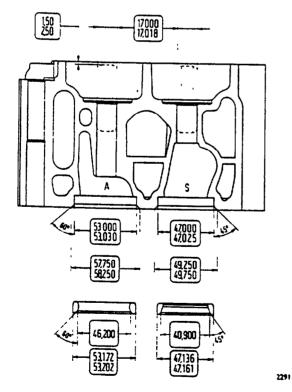
With reamer (1) dress valve guide until the value indicated in the figure is obtained.

VALVE SEAT

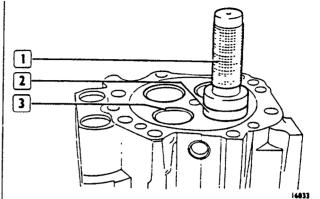


Renew valve seats operating as follows:

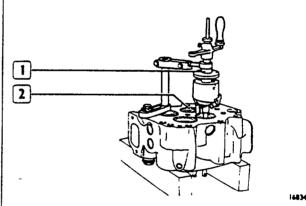
- ☐ Position cylinder head (5) on pillar drill (1)
- ☐ Insert tool 99360376 (4) on pillar drill and adjust stop device (3) on cutter 99390358 (2).
- Operate cutter and remove valve seat.
- ☐ Thoroughly clean cylinder head.
- ☐ Cool the new valve seat to —180°C (for instance, in a tank containing liquid nitrogen)



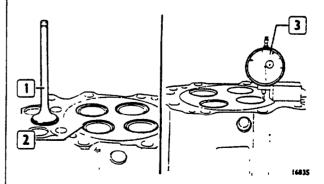
VALVE SEAT AND VALVE GUIDE SEAT IN CYLINDER HEAD - DETAILS



- ☐ Fit valve seats (3) in cylinder head using tool (1) together with component (2).
- Clearance:
- ☐ Intake: 0.142 to 0.202 mm.
- □ Exhaust: 0 III to 0.161 mm.



Dress valve seats (2) using HUNGER tool 99360319 (1).

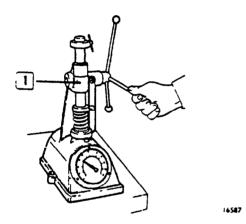


Observe valve (1) seal line on its seat (2) and valve stand-in as to cylinder head face, using dial gauge (3). If seat valve eccentricity is observed, or valve stand-in is less than 0.3 to 0.75 mm for exhaust valves and 0.1 to 0.45 mm for intake valves, dress seats again.

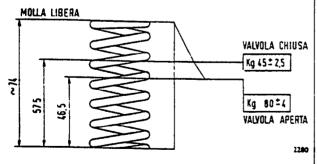
2

Close injector seat and check valve seat seals using device (2) and lever (1) positioned as shown in the figure. With a dial gauge check that pressure drop takes place slowly.

VALVE SPRING



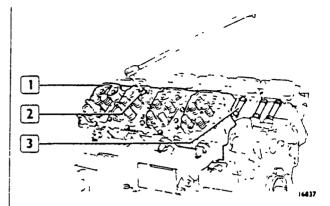
Using fixture 305049 (1) check that spring load is within the values indicated in figure 109



INTAKE AND EXHAUST VALVE SPRING DETAILS

molla libera – smring free Valvola Chiusa – valve Closed Valvola aperta – valve open

CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY



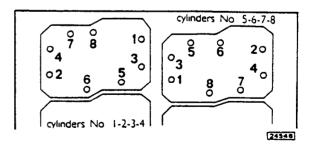
Insert cylinder heads on engine block as follows:

- ☐ On engine block position pushrod tubes (3) with attached the new retainer rings
- ☐ Insert new cylinder head gaskets.
- ☐ Insert cylinder heads (1).
- ☐ Lubricate fastening screws with UTDM oil.
- ☐ Align cylinder heads with a suitable tool applied to exhaust manifold bores.
- ☐ Tighten cylinder head screws following the order indicated in figure

1st phase-pre-torque 30 Nm 2nd phase-pre-torque, 160 Nm

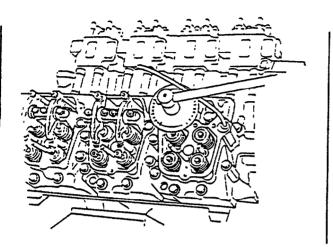
3rd phase-angle torque: 120°

FIGURE 109



TIGHTENING SEQUENCE OF CYLINDER HEAD CAPSCREWS TO ENGINE BLOCK

CILINDRI - CYLINDERS



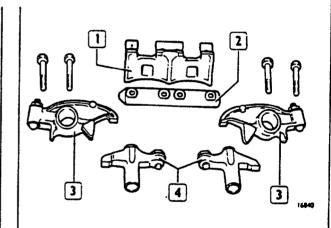
NOTE - The screw may be reused until thread cuter dia. is not less than 155 mm measured at any point.

ROCKER PUSHRODS - ROCKERS - ROCKER SHAFTS - BRIDGES

Pushrods should be free from distorsion and the spherical seats in contact with the rocker adjusting screw and with the tappet should not show signs of pick-up or wear: in the negative, replace them.

Check rockers (3), bridges (4), rocker shafts (3) and bracket (1) for signs of wear, score marks and pick-up. In case, replace damaged components.

Check for the perfect seal of the cap at the end of each rocker shaft.



COOLING SYSTEM

It has a double water circuit.

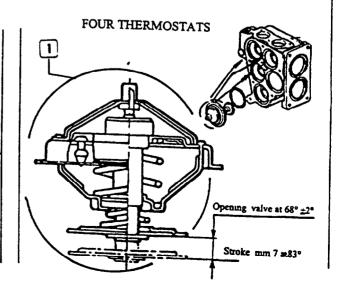
- the fresh water of the primary circuit (closed)

the sea water of the secondary circuit (open)

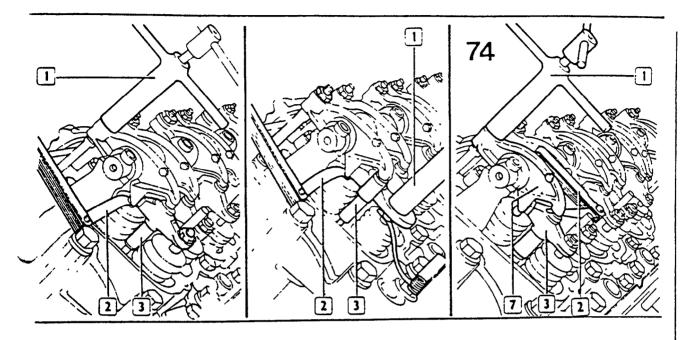
the engine cooling circuit is composed by: a centrifugal pump driven by a gear from the crank-shaft.

Four thermostats (1) with opening valve at 68°C which Control the temperature of the engine flow

Check thermostat operation and replace if in doubt as to efficiency.



- Valve Clearance Adjustment



vith the utmost care to prevent adversely affecting he valve timing. In this connection it should be noted that excessive valve clearance results in noisy peration, delays opening and anticipates closing of he valves, whereas insufficient clearance has a everse effect. If there is no clearance at all, the lives are kept constantly slightly open, the consequence of this being a much reduced valve and seat fe.

o adjust the valve clearance proceed as follows:

Slowly rotate the crankshaft until the cylinder of the valves to be adjusted is on firing stroke. The valves of this cylinder are closed when those of the symmetrical cylinder are in a condition of balance i.e. start of intake stroke, symmetrical cylinders are 1-6, 12-7, 5-2, 8-11, 3-4 and 10-9

E.g. when cylinder 5 is in firing stroke cylinder 2 is in a condition of balance and vice versa.

- Back off the bridge adjusting screw until the bottom face is higher than the fixed surface (Fig. 73).
- Screw in the rocker adjusting screw until contact between rocker toe and bridge button causes resistance to be felt when rocker-to-pushrod contact is established.
- Bring the bridge adjusting screw in contact with the valve stem and clamp using the nut provided, so as to achieve simultaneous bridge contact with the two valves.

Adjust the rocker to bridge clearance (Fig. 74). Which must be 0.15 \div 0.20 mm for the intake valve and 0.35 \div 0,40 mm for the exhaust valve.

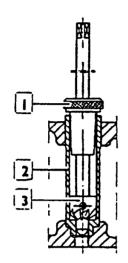
After adjusting the valves of one cylinder, repeat the operation on the remaining cylinders.

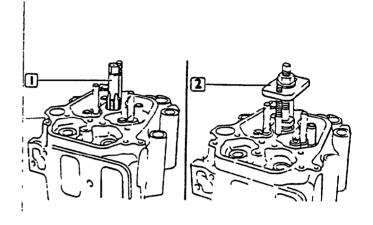
Fig. 103. Clearance adjustment between the bridge and valves. Tool 99352137(1). Feeler gauge(2). Bridge(3).

Fig. 103A. Clearance adjustment between the rocker(7) and bridge(3).

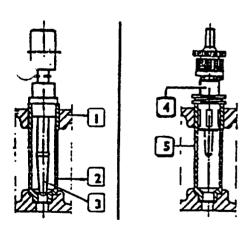
REPLACING INJECTOR SLEEVES

Incorrect mating between injector and sleeve press-fitted into cylinder head or between sleeve and seat on cylinder head may cause a loss of compression or water leakage

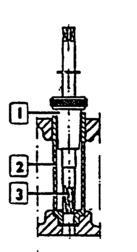


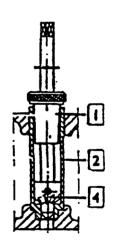


To remedy the first of these two defects, dress the sleeve seat. In the second case, proceed as follows to replace sleeve (2) using cutter 99394031 (3) and bushing 99394019 (1). thread sleeve using set of taps 99390800(1): Note that the injector must protrude 2.97 ÷ 3.74 mm from use extractor 99342145 (2) to remove it from cylinder the cylinder head.



fit new sleeve (2) into seat on cylinder head (1) and spread lower part of sleeve seat in cylinder head using swaging tool 99365063 (3) and an electric drill. Roll upper inside part of sleeve using tool 99365011(4) and an electric drill.

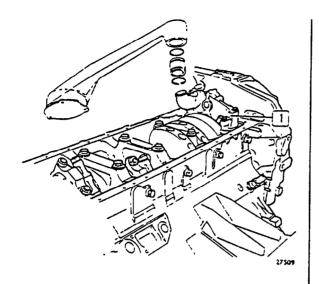




Use reamer 99394017 (3) and bushing 99394019 (1) to restore sleeve bore (2).

Also restore injector protrusion in relation to cylinder head using cutter 99394018 (4) and bushing 99394019 (1). This should be 3.6 ÷ 4

LUBRICATION SYSTEM



Engine is lubricated by a gear pump (1) gear driven from crankshaft.

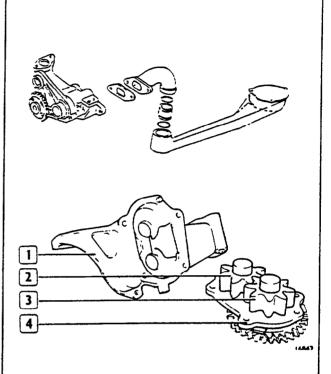
Relief and by-pass valves are fitted on oil filter support. Lubrication pressure (oil at 110°C):

5 to 6 kg/cm². 1.5 to 2 kg/cm^2 .

☐ Governed speed ☐ At idle

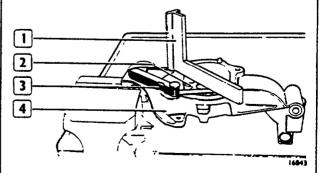
Oil vapours which develop inside engine during running. are conveyed to a condenser where part of them is condensed and again recirculated. Through a pipe, the other part is conveyed to air cleaner where the vapours are aspirated by engine and burned. When inside condenser the oil vapour pressure exceeds a given value, these vapours are blown off to atmosphere. The condenser does not require overhaul operation; it is sufficient to thoroughly clean its inside.

OIL PUMP



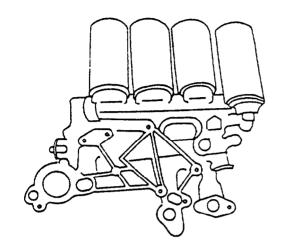
Check that pump casing (1) is not damaged and gear shaft seats are not worn-out.

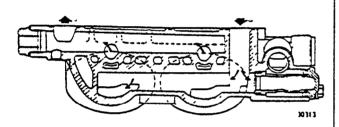
Check that teeth in gears (2 and 3) are not broken or partially worn-out; in the negative replace pump cover (4) with attached gears.



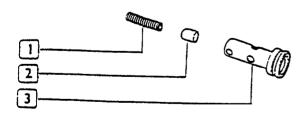
With feeler (3) and tri-square (1) check that the clearance between pump casing (4) cover face and gear (2) is 0 020 to 0 105 mm.

OIL FILTER SUPPORTS



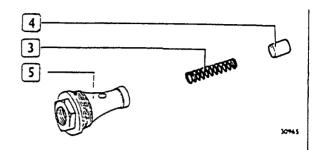


oil filter support



BY-PASS VALVE COMPONENTS

1. Spring + 2. Valve - 3. Valve body.

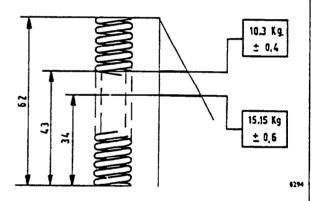


OIL PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE COMPONENTS

- 3 Spring - 4 Valve - 5 Valve body -

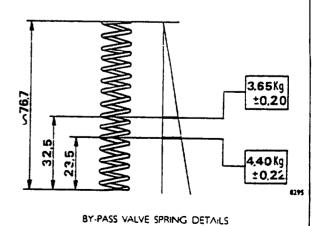
Check that oil pressure relief valve and by-pass valve run freely in their seats. Clearance should be 0.016 to 0.061 mm.

By-pass valve assembly is used to short-circuit oil lines when heat exhanger is clogged.

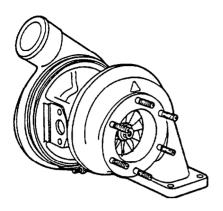


OIL PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE SPRING-DETAILS

With fixture 99305049 check that valve spring loads are within the indicated values



TURBOCHARGER



DESCRIPTION

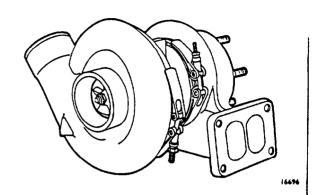
The turbocharger consists of the following main parts: a turbine. a central housing and a compressor

The turbine is located to one side of central housing and the compressor on the other. A bearing mounted shaft connects turbine to compressor which, together, make up the bladed wheel assembly. The turbocharger uses the energy contained in engine exhaust gases.

During engine running, exhaust gases are directed through turbine housing, causing the turbine to rotate. Connected to the turbine through the shaft, also compressor wheel is set into motion.

The compressor draws athmospheric air and produces compressed air to be supplied to the engine intake manifold

Turbocharger and bearings cooling and lubrication is through engine oil.



INSPECTION BEFORE DISASSEMBLY

Before turbocharger disassembly or repair, carry out the following checks.

Inspect oil drain line; it should never be clogged.

Check that oil circulation is not restricted.

Be sure that engine vent on cylinder block is not obstructed.

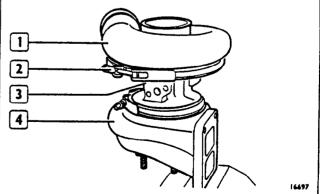
Check all seals and connecting hoses for leakage. Be sure that air suction line is not obstructed because of air cleaner or pipe clogging

DISASSEMBLY

16695

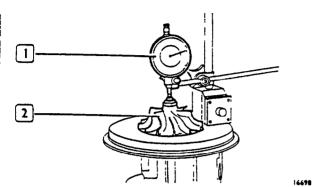
Thorougly clean the outside of turbocharger using non corrosive anti-rust liquids.

Position turbocharger in a vice.

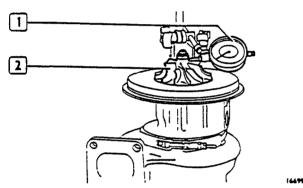


Mark the position of compressor (1) and turbine (4) as to centre housing (3).

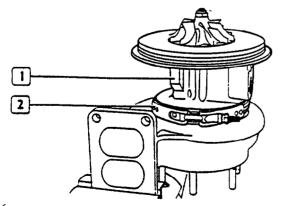
Remove lock plate (2) and remove compressor casing (1).



Using magnetic base dial gauge (1) check bladed wheel assembly (2) end float which should be 080 to 0.15 mm when the components are new, and 0.20 mm (max.) during use.

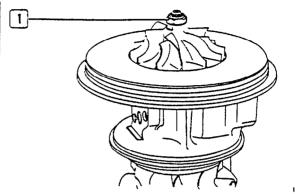


With the dial gauge (1) positioned as illustrated, check bladed wheel assembly (2) clearance, which should be 0 37 to 0.53 mm when the components are new, and 0.61 mm (max.) during use.

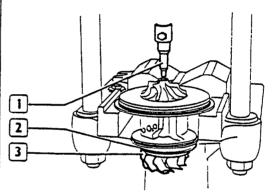


14700

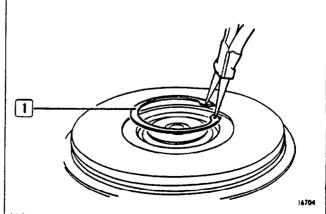
Remove clamp (2).
Remove the whole centre housing (1).



Grip in a vise the centre housing and unscrew self-locking nut (1).

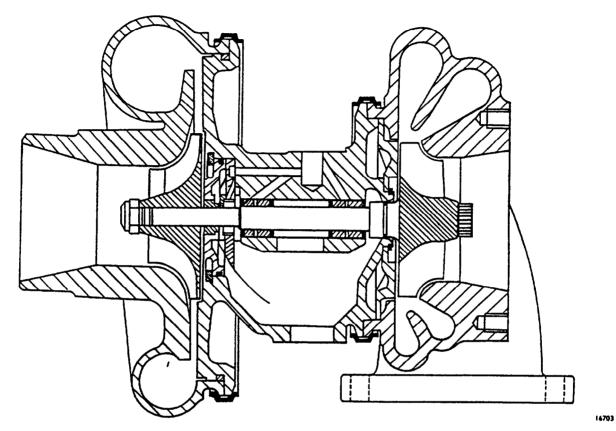


Using press 305074(1) withdraw turbine shaft assembly (3) together with heat protection disk (2).

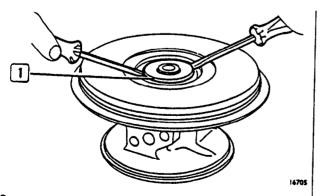


With round nose pliers remove retaining ring (1).

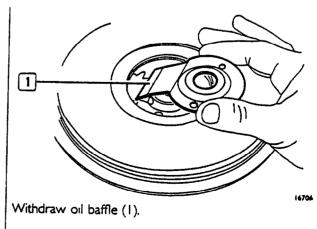
8291 ENGINE p. 47

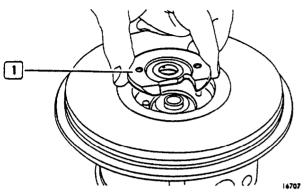


LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH TURBOCHARGER

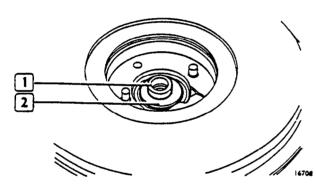


By means of two screwdrivers, remove the intermediate plate (1) with attached seal.

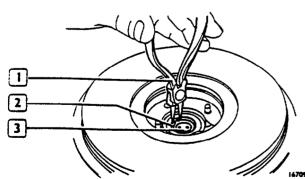




Remove thrust bearing (1).



Remove spacer (1) and thrust ring (2).



With pliers 381103 (1) remove retaining ring (2) and withdraw bushing (3). Repeat this operation for the bushing on turbine side, removing also the thrust washer.

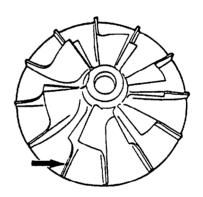
CHECKS

Thorougly clean (with kerosene and a hard bristle brush) all the parts composing the turbocharger and dry with compressed air.

To clean turbine volute whose carbon deposits are hard remove, use suitable means, such as a sandblasting machine.

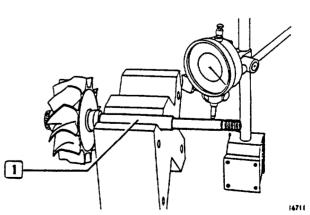
Check that all parts do not show wear, seizure or deterioration.

NOTE - We suggest replacement of all the parts showing wear, seizure or damage and which are supplied as a kit.



Checking compressor wheel blades (see arrow).

16710

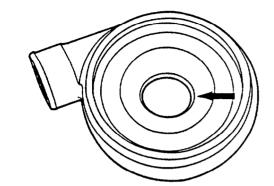


Turbine wheel-shaft (1) eccentricity should be 0.007 mm, measured approximately 10 mm from threads.

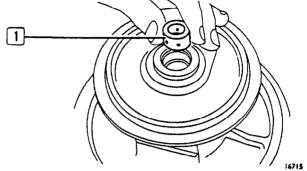
ASSEMBLY

16712

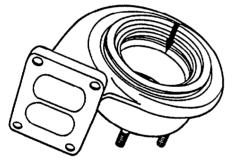
14713



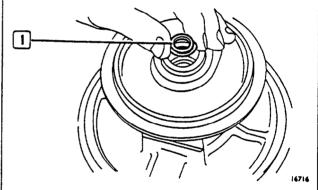
Check compressor housing. The arrow shows the internal seat to be checked.



With pliers 381103 fit the inner retaining ring and insert bushing (1).

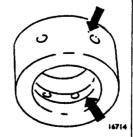


Check turbine housing. The arrow shows the internal seat to be checked.

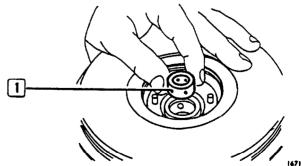


Insert thrust washer (1) and retaining ring



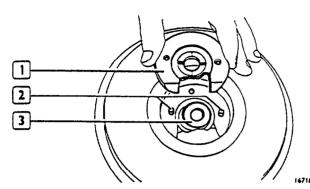


Check wheel assembly bushings.
The arrows indicate the bushing surfaces to be checked.

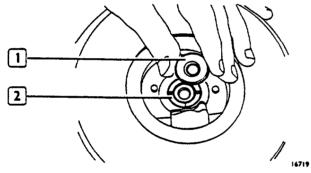


Rotate central housing On compressor side insert the inner retaining ring, bushing (1), and the outer retaining ring

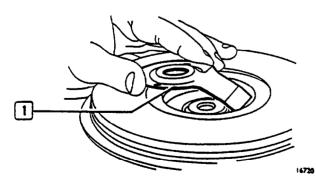
8291 ENGINE p. 50



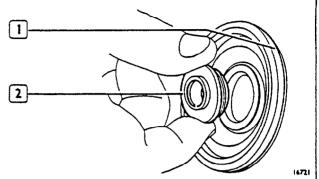
Insert thrust ring (3), and place thrust bearing (1) on the two positioning dowels (2).



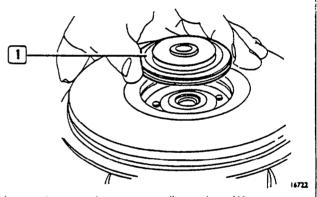
Insert spacer (2) and thrust ring (1).



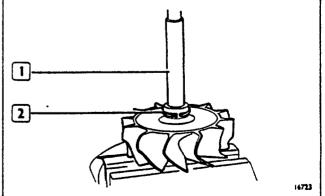
Insert oil baffle (1).



On the intermediate plate complete with seal ring (1) insert retaining ring sleeve (2).

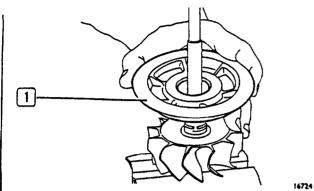


Insert the complete intermediate plate (1) on centre housing and position retaining ring $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

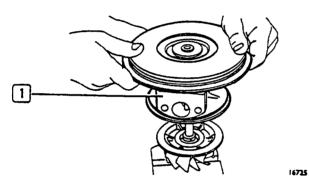


Grip in a vise turbine wheel-shaft assembly (1) and insert retaining ring (2).

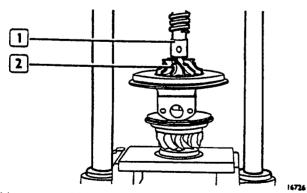
8291 ENGINE p. 51



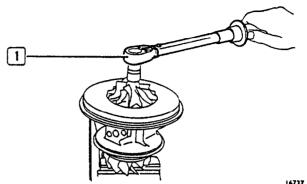
Position heat protection plate (1) on turbine shaft.



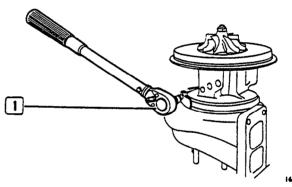
Insert complete centre housing (1).



Using press 305074 (1) fit compressor wheel (2).



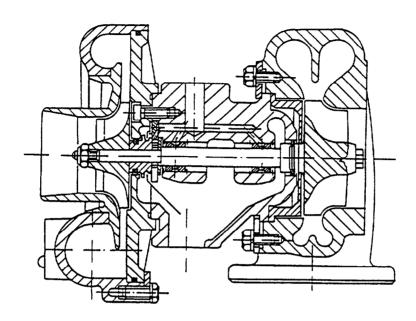
Screw down self-locking nut and tighten it with torque wrench (1) to 25 Nm (2.7 kgm).



Assemble compressor and turbine housings lining up the reference marks made during disassembly. Tighten lock plates using torque wrench (1) to a torque of 13 Nm (1.4 kgm).

On completion of assembly, lubricate internal parts of turbocharger using engine oil.

TURBOCHARGER



1484

DESCRIPTION

KKK turbocharger type mainly consists of a turbine, a center housing and a compressor.

The turbine is located on one side of centre housing and the compressor on the other: a bearing mounted shaft connects turbine and compressor which, together, make up the bladed wheel assembly. The turbocharger uses the energy contained in engine exhaust gases.

During engine running, exhaust gases are directed through the turbine housing, causing the turbine impeller to rotate.

Connected to the turbine through the shaft, the compressor wheel is also set into motion. Compressor draws atmospheric air and produces compressed air to be supplied to the engine intake manifold.

Turbocharger and bushing cooling and lubrication is through engine oil.

INSPECTION BEFORE DISASSEMBLY

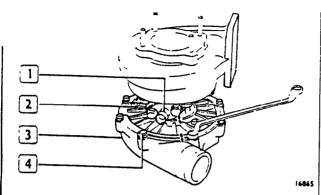
Before turbocharger disassembly or repair, carry out the following checks.

Inspect oil drain pipe: it should never be clogged. Check that oil circulation is not restricted.

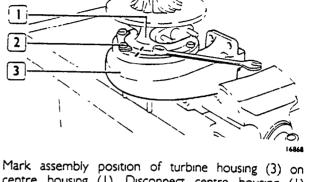
Be sure that engine vent on cylinder block is not obstructed. Check all seals and connecting hoses for leakage.

Be sure that air intake line is not obstructed by air cleaner clogged or pipe blockage.

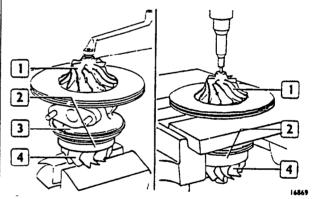
DISASSEMBLY



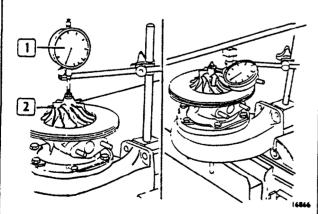
Thoroughly clean outside of turbocharger using non corrosive and anti-rust liquids. Mark assembly position of compressor housing (3) on intermediate plate (2), and the position of intermediate plate on center housing. Disconnect compressor housing (3) from intermediate plate (2) removing capscrews (4).



centre housing (1). Disconnect centre housing (1) from turbine housing (3) removing boits (2).

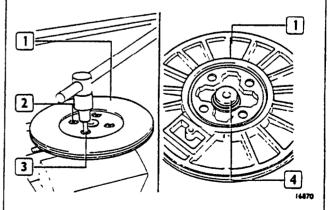


Remove compressor wheel (1) checknut; using a press withdraw turbine shaft (4) with attached heat screen (2) from compressor wheel (1) and centre housing (3).

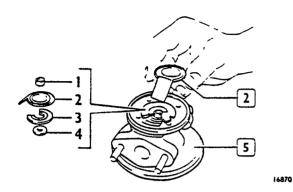


Check end float and clearance of rotating assembly (2) using gauge (1). Clearance should be detected on mark machined on turbine (see arrow). End float should be 0.16 mm.

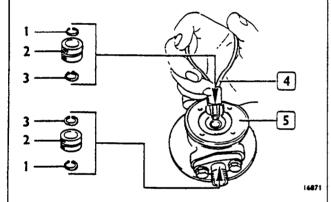
Max. clearance should be 0.46 mm.



Disconnect intermediate plate (1) from centre housing removing bolts (2) by means of socket wrench 99389866 (3). From intermediate plate (1) remove seal bushing (4) with attached spring rings



From centre housing (5) remove oil baffle (2), axial bearing (3), spacer (1) and thrust ring (4).

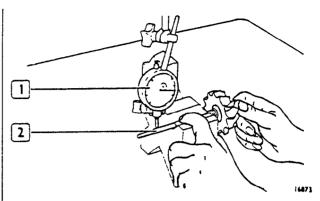


With pliers (4) remove spring rings (1) and withdraw bushings (2) from centre housing (5). If replacement is necessary, remove retaining rings (3).

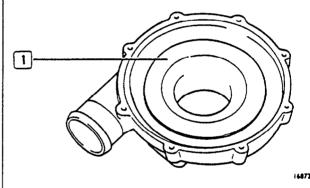
INSPECTIONS

Thoroughly clean all turbocharger components using kerosene and a hard bristle brush; dry with compressed air. To clean turbine volute, where removal of carbon deposits is difficult, use suitable means (for instance a sandblasting machine). If excessive end float or clearance has been noticed in the assembly, locate the component responsible of the wear. We suggest to replace all the components supplied as spares.

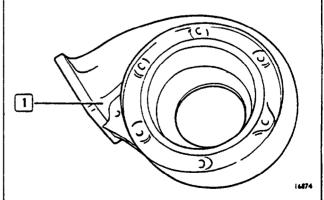
Check that compressor and turbine blades do not show damage or distorsion. Any anomaly requires replacement.



With dial gauge (1) check turbine shaft (2) eccentricity 20 mm from shaft end. It should not exceed 0 007 mm.

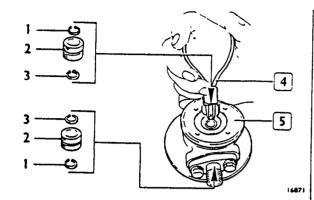


Check that internal surfaces of compressor housing (1) and turbine housing are sound; in the negative they should impair the turbocharger efficiency

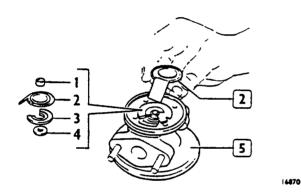


In case of anomalies replace the whole turbocharger, as the two housings are not supplied as spare parts.

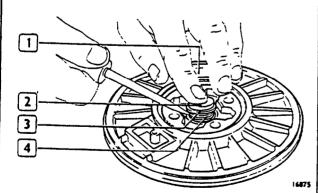
ASSEMBLY



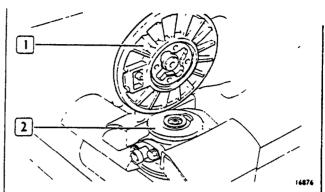
install inner retaining rings (3) on center housing (5) using pliers (4); insert bushings (2) lubricated with engine oil and fit them using inner retaining rings (1).



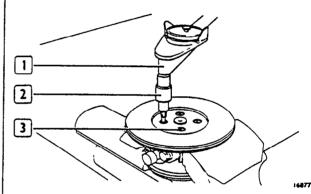
In center housing (5) insert: thrust ring (4), axial bearing (3), spacer (1) and oil baffle (2).



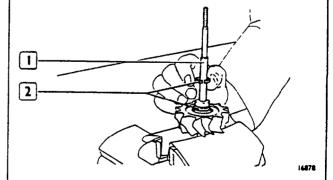
On the intermediate plate (1) insert bushing (2) with attached retaining rings (3 and 4) being sure that ring ends are offset from one another and from the lubrication oil inlet.



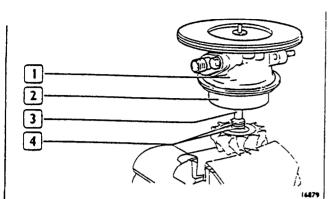
Coat the intermediate plate surface (1) with Loctite 573 dope and insert it on center housing (2) so that the marks placed during disassembly coincide.



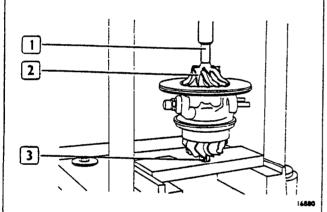
Using torque wrench 99389831 (1) and bushing 99389866 (2) tighten screws (3) previously covered (on threads) with Loctite 640 dope, to 8 Nm (0.8 kgm)



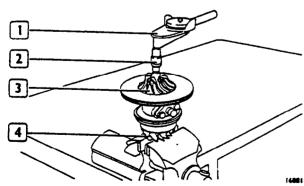
Insert the two retaining rings (2) in their seats on turbine shaft (1).



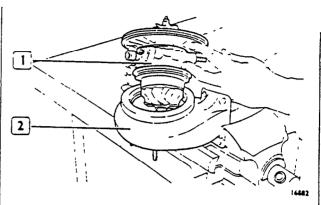
On turbine shaft (3) key center housing (1) with heat screen (2) taking care that retaining ring ends (4) are offset from one another and from lubrication hole.



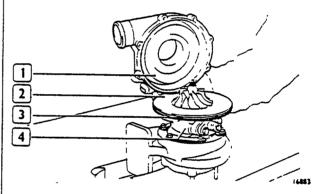
With press (1) key compressor wheel (2) on turbine shaft (3).



Coat turbine (4) shaft thread with Loctite 640 dope and tighten compressor wheel (3) to 12 Nm (1.2 kgm) using torque wrench 99389831 (1) and bushing (2).



Insert the complete center housing (1) in turbine housing (2) being sure that the marks made during disassembling coincide. Tighten the screw securing centre housing to turbine housing to 20 Nm (2 kgm).

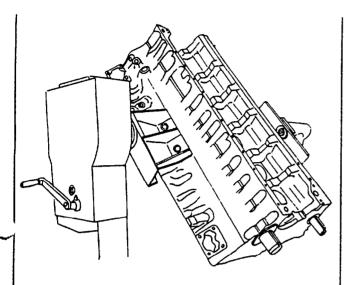


Place a new retaining ring (3) on intermediate plate (2) seat and insert compressor housing (1) on centre housing (4), taking care that marks made during disassembly coincide

Tighten to 7 Nm (0.7 kgm) the screw securing compressor housing to centre housing

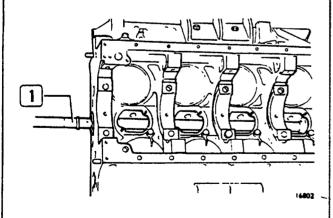
NOTE - Before installing turbocharger on engine, fill center housing with engine lubrication oil.

ENGINE DISASSEMBLY

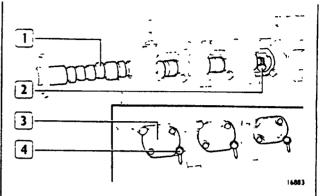


Position engine block on swinging stand 99322230 using brackets 99361011. To lift and support engine block during this operation, use rocking sling hook 99360585 with a set of eyes 99360503.

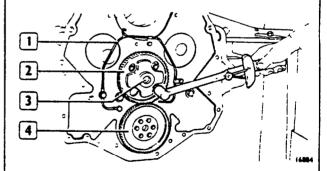
Insert cylinder sleeves as indicated at paragraph page 27



Fit camshaft bushings using tool 99360385 (1).



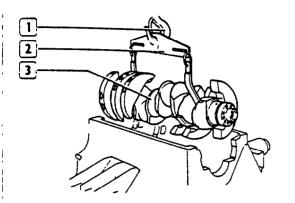
Lubricate tappets (2) and insert them in their seats Lubricate camshafts bushings and insert camshaft (1) taking care not to damage bushings Insert covers (3). Insert spray nozzles (4) checking that dowels are correctly positioned on engine block



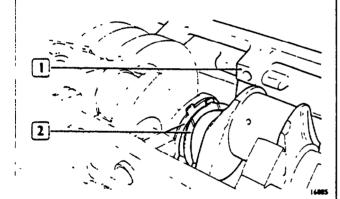
Tighten to suitable torque camshaft (3) thrust plate capscrews (2).

Insert support with attached injection pump shaft, and fit on this gear (4)

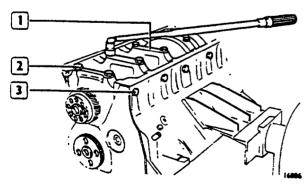
Insert gear lubrication line (1)



Insert in their seats the half journals lubricated through their lubrication hole and install crankshaft (3) using tool 99360500 (2) and swinging hoist (1).

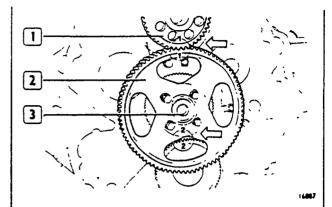


On main journal (1) insert thrust rings (2) with gaps towards crankshaft.

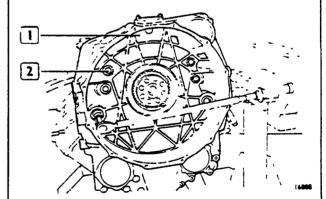


Insert main bearing caps (1) and relevant half bearings so as the printed figure is opposite to that on engine block.

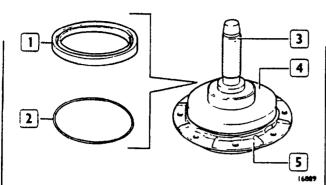
Lubricate bearing cap screws (2 and 3) with UTDM oil and tighten to suitable torque.



Rotate crankshaft (1) and camshaft (3) so as on inserting gear (2) the marks on each single gear (indicated by an arrow) is coincident with the other.

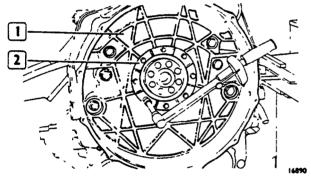


Install flywheel housing (1) and tighten capscrews (2) to required torque.

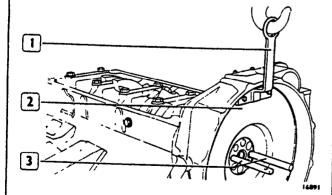


On rear cover (5) position spacer (2) and insert retaining ring (1) using tool 99360368 (4) with handgrip 99370006 (3).

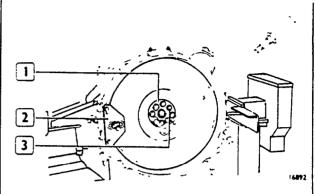
NOTE - If crankshaft is worn-out near retaining ring (1) circle, insert this without interposing spacer (2).



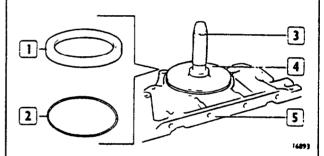
On flywheel cover (1) insert rear support (2) and tighten bolt to required torque.



Screw down pins 99360349 (3) on crankshaft and install flywheel (2) using bracket 99360350 (1) and a hoist.

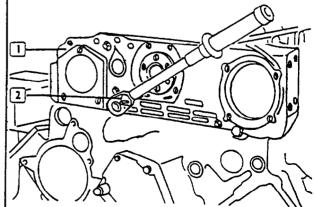


Clamp crankshaft (1) rotation using tool 99360351 (2) and tighten screws (3) previously lubricated with UTDM oil.



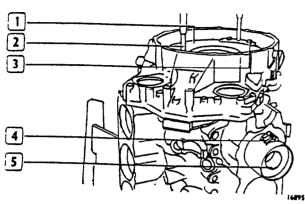
On rear cover (5) position spacer (2) and insert retaining ring (1) using tool 99360354 (1) with handgrip 99370006 (3).

NOTE - If the crankshaft is worn-out near retaining ring (1) circle, insert this without interposing sparer (2)

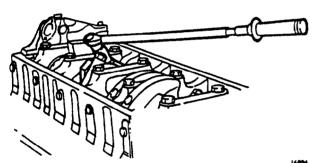


Install front cover (1) tightening to specified torque screws (2).

INJECTION PUMP ASSEMBLY AND TIMING ON ENGINE



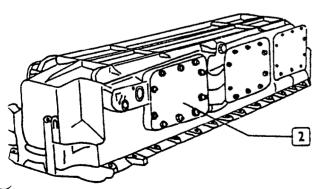
Fit brackets 99360304 (3) to engine flywheel (1) using nandgrips 99360307 (2) to rotate crankshaft; install pistons (5) using compressor 99360603 (4) as indicated at page 35



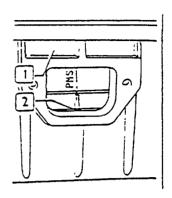
With engine oil lubricate big end bearings and insert them.

Tighten nuts of the screws securing connecting rod caps previously lubricated with UTDM oil) to required torque.

NOTE - On final assembly, all boits and nuts securing connecting rod caps must be replaced.

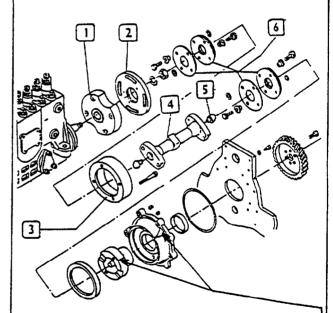


istall oil pump with attached suction scoop, oil sump (2),



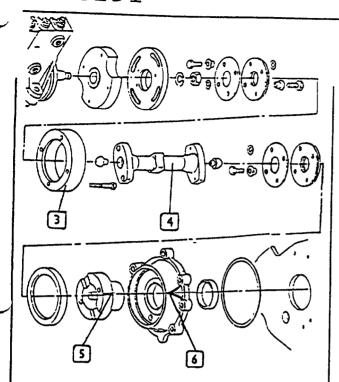
Remove the plug of the opening of the flywheel housing(1) and indicator(2).

Fit to the engine flywheel the right grips, and turn it till the reference P.M.S.(= T.D.C.), punched on the flywheel corresponds to the indicator of the opening of the flywheel housing. In this condition the cylinder n°1 is in combustion phase and the valves of the cylinder n°7 are in balance phase.



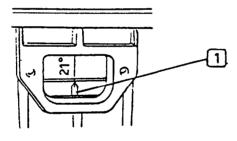
REFERENCE MARKS OF THE P.M.S. (=T.D.C.) CYLINDER Nº1

Fit on the injection pump: the hut(1), the driving ring(2), the flywheel to fix the hut(3), the driving shaft of the injection pump(4) complete with n°2 pads(5), n°10 elastic driving rings(6), (n°5 for each side).

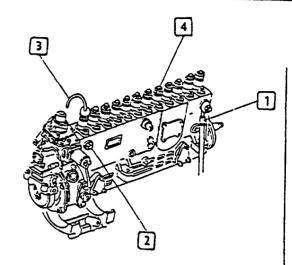


Install the injection pump completely paying attention to put the shaft(4) in vertical position.

Ensure the alignment of the marks of the shaft(5) and the support(6), without blocking the 4 screws fixing the flywheel (3) and injection pump.

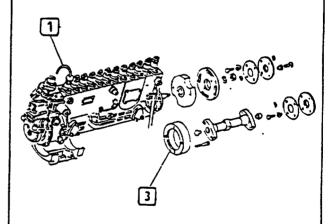


To performe the timing of the injection pump ensure the alignment of the indicator on the flywheel housing and the fixed advance(fuel delivery start) (8291 srm75/srm85=18°/8291 srm12...=21°)



Connect the drop system hydraulic pump to the fuel intake of the injection pump(1). Close with a plug the fuel return of the injection pump (2).

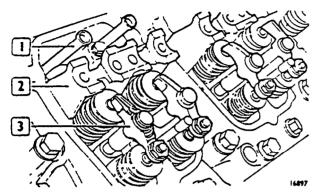
On the union of the 1° plunger, install a drop pipe (3) and close the other unions with plugs(4).
Put the fuel rack at the max position.
Send the liquid operating with the hydraulic pump



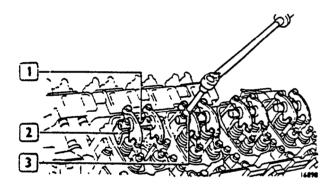
Turn in clockwise direction the flywheel(3) of the injection pump till the opening of the first plunger(1), (drop system - the fuel comes out), then turn the flywheel in counter clock wise direction till the closing of the first plunger (the fuel stops to flow).

Block the 4 screws fixing the flywheel (3) to the driving shaft of the injection pump and verify that the mark is aligned with 21°

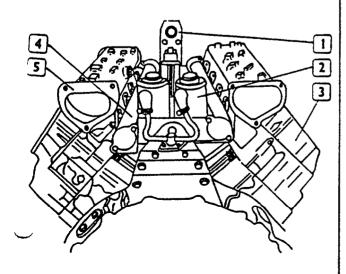
If the value is different, repeat the drop system test:



nstall cylinder heads as indicated at page 40 nsert rocker pushrods (1), rocker shaft supports (2) and indges (3).

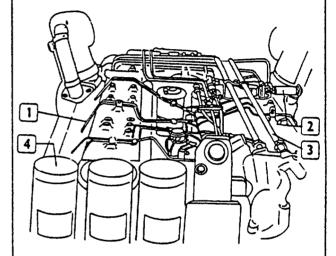


nsert rocker shafts (1) with relevant rockers on suports (2) and tighten capscrew to required torque using ench 389856 (3). Adjust rocker - valve clearance as adicated at page 41



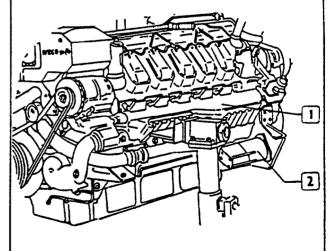
Fit:

- mengine mounting(1)
- ☐ oil breather (3) complete with pipes(2)
- ☐ rocker boxes(3)
- ☐ water pipes(4)
- □ oil inlet and outlet pipes to the injection pump
- ☐ inlet manifold(5)



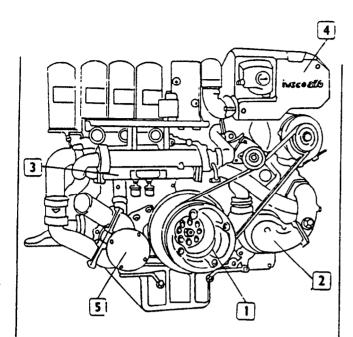
Fit:

- ☐ injectors, with relevant pipes(1)
 rocker boxes cover, complete with gaskets
- fuel drain pump(2) with relevant pipes
- fix water pipes (3)
- coil filters and support(4)



Fit:

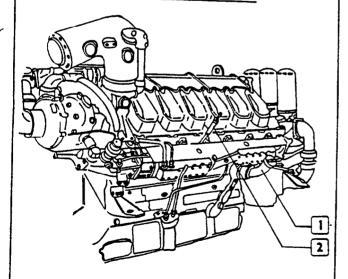
- ☐ starting motor (2).
- ☐ exhaust manifolds(1).



The damper at the required torque, after having blocked the crankshaft with the tool 99360531.

- ☐ pulley(1); belts and strechter.
- □ water pump (2).
- □ water-water heat exchanger(3) with relevant pipes.
- expansion tank(4) complete with pipes water filter
- ☐ sea water pump(5) with relevant pipes.

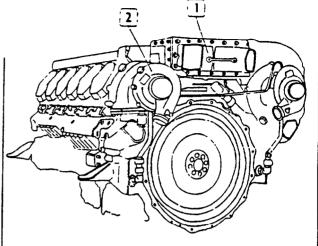
NOTE: REPLACE THE SACRIFICAL ANODES



Fit:

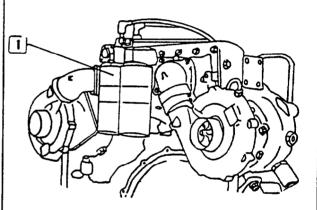
□ oil filter(1)

Ooil dipstick



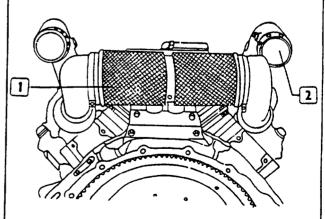
Fit:

- ☐ air-water heat exchanger(1).
- turbochargers(2) complete with oil intake and output pipes.



Fit:

☐ fuel filters(1)



Fit:

- □ air filters(1)
- ☐ gas-water mixers(2)_

TIGHTENING TORQUE DATA

DESCRIPTION	TORQUE Nm (kgm)
Capscrew, main bearing caps { pre-torque angle	▲ 80 120°
Capscrew. main bearing caps side { pre-torque angle	70 90°
Capscrew, sump to front cover	10 (1)
Capscrew, sump to engine block	10 (1) -
Caoscrew, sump to timing gear housing and flywheel	10 (1)
Capscrew, gear housing to rear plate	78 (8)
Capscrew, timing gear housing to rear plate	78 (8)
Caoscrew. injection pump drive shaft support and rear plate to gear housing	49 5 (5)
Capscrew, injection pump drive shaft support, rear plate, power steering pump and engine lift hook to gear housing	49.5 (5)
Capscrew, rear plate to engine block	78 (8)
Capscrew, front cover to engine block	24.5 (2.5)
Nut. stud bolt, oil catcher to valve system axle	24.5 (2.5)
Capscrew (M12×1.25), valve gear housing to rear plate	99 (10)
Capscrew, engine breather support to gear housing	24.5 (2.5)
Nut, engine breather support to gear housing	24.5 (2.5)
Capscrew. cylinder head { pre-torque pre-torque angle	▲ 30 160 120°
Capscrew, central, cover to cylinder head	24.5 (2.5)
Caoscrew, cover to cylinder head	24.5 (2.5)
Nut. rocker inspection cover	14.5 (1.47)
Capscrew, left and right intake manifold to cylinder head ,	49.5 (5)
Capscrew, exhaust manifold	• - 32 (3.2)
Nut, turbocharger connection stub pipe to exhaust manifold	78 (8)
Capscrew, crankshaft counterweights	▲ - 276.5 (28)
Nut. connecting rod cap	A 280 (28,5)
Nut. engine flywheei { pre-torque angle	▲ 400 90°

[▲] Lubricate with UTDM oil. • Lubricate with graphite oil

TORQUE Nm (kgm)
24.5 (2.5)
49.5 (5)
78 (8)
24.5 (2.5)
78 (8)
78 (8)
200 (20,4)
24.5 (2.5)
24.5 (2.5)
24.5 (2.5)
56 (5.7)
24.5 (2.5)
49.5 (5)
24.5 (2.5)
24.5 (2.5)
49 5 (5)
49.5 (5)
49.5 (5)
40 (4)

[▲] Lubricate with UTDM oil.

SPECIAL TOOLS

TOOL No.	DESCRIPTION
99340035	Puller, pulley hub and water pump impeller.
99340205	Puller, slide hammer.
99342135	Puller, union, injectors (use with 99340205).
99342145	Remover, injector sleeve.
99345075	Remover, tappet
99352137	Wrench, tapper adjustment.
99360143	Remover/installer, valve guide.
99360184	Pliers, engine piston ring.
99360280	Remover/installer, valve guide (use with 99360143).
99360351	Retainer, engine flywheel.
99360503	Set of eyes, lift, engine block.
99360603	Compressor, standard and oversize piston installation in cylinders.
99360785	Compression ring, cylinder sleeve removal/installation (use with 99360799)
99360776	Set of studs.
99360799	Cylinder sleeve removal/installation Tool
99365063	Spreader, injector sleeve.
-79365160	Wrench, injector pipe removal.
99370005	Handle daying appearance of
99370006	Handle, driver, interchangeable.
99374193	Remover/installer, compressor support bushing
99386012	Remover/installer, crankshaft core plugs.
99390330	Reamer, valve guide hole.
99390789	Set of taps, to thread injector sleeve to be extracted.
99394017	Dresser, lower injector sleeve portion.
99394019	Bushing, pilot,
99346204	Puller, for injector (use with 99340205/99342135).
99360421	Installer, crankshaft rear seal (use with 99370005).
99360551	Bracket for removing and refitting flywheel(use with 99360545).
99374195	Installer, crankshaft rear seal (use with 99370005).
99360083	Connection, engine cylinder compression test(use with 99395682).