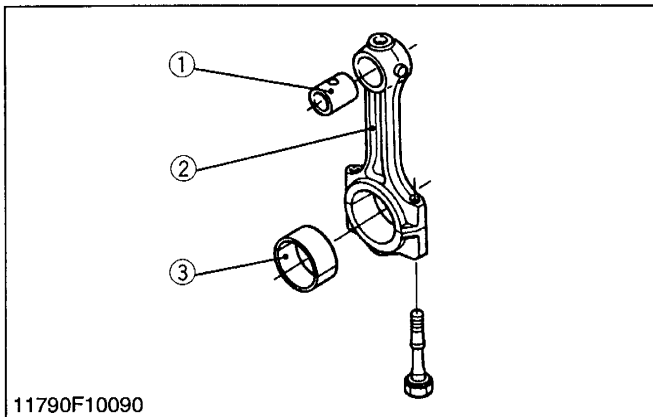


M E C H A N I S M I N D E X

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[2] CYLINDER HEAD.....	M-1
[3] CRANKSHAFT.....	M-2
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(3) Compressor	M-21
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[5] CONNECTING ROD



11790F10090

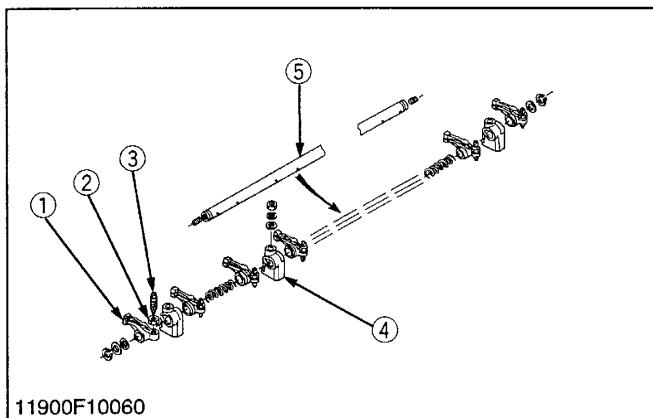
The connecting rod (2) is used to connect the piston with the crankshaft.

The big end of the connecting rod has a crankpin bearing (3) (split type) and the small end has a small end bushing (1) (solid type).

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Small End Bushing | (3) Crankpin Bearing |
| (2) Connecting Rod | |

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[6] ROCKER ARM



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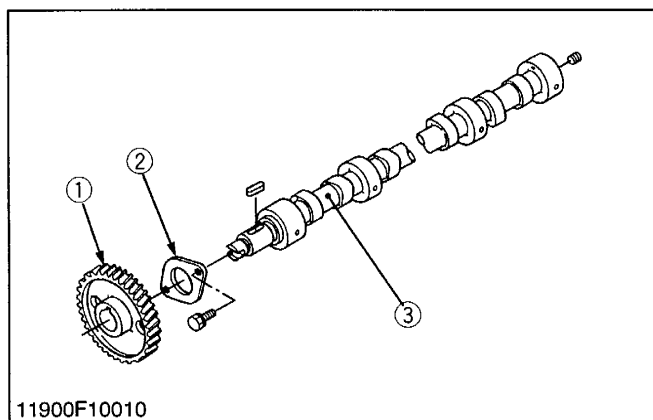
The rocker arm assembly includes the rocker arms (1), rocker arm brackets (4) and rocker arm shaft (5), and converts the reciprocating movement of the push rods to an open / close movement of the intake and exhaust valves.

Lubricating oil pressurized through the bracket to the rocker arm shaft, which serves as a fulcrum so that the rocker arm and the entire system are lubricated sufficiently.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Rocker Arm | (4) Rocker Arm Bracket |
| (2) Lock Nut | (5) Rocker Arm Shaft |
| (3) Adjusting Screw | |

11900M10070

[7] CAMSHAFT



11900F10010

The camshaft (3) is made of special cast iron, and the journal and cam sections are chilled to resist wear.

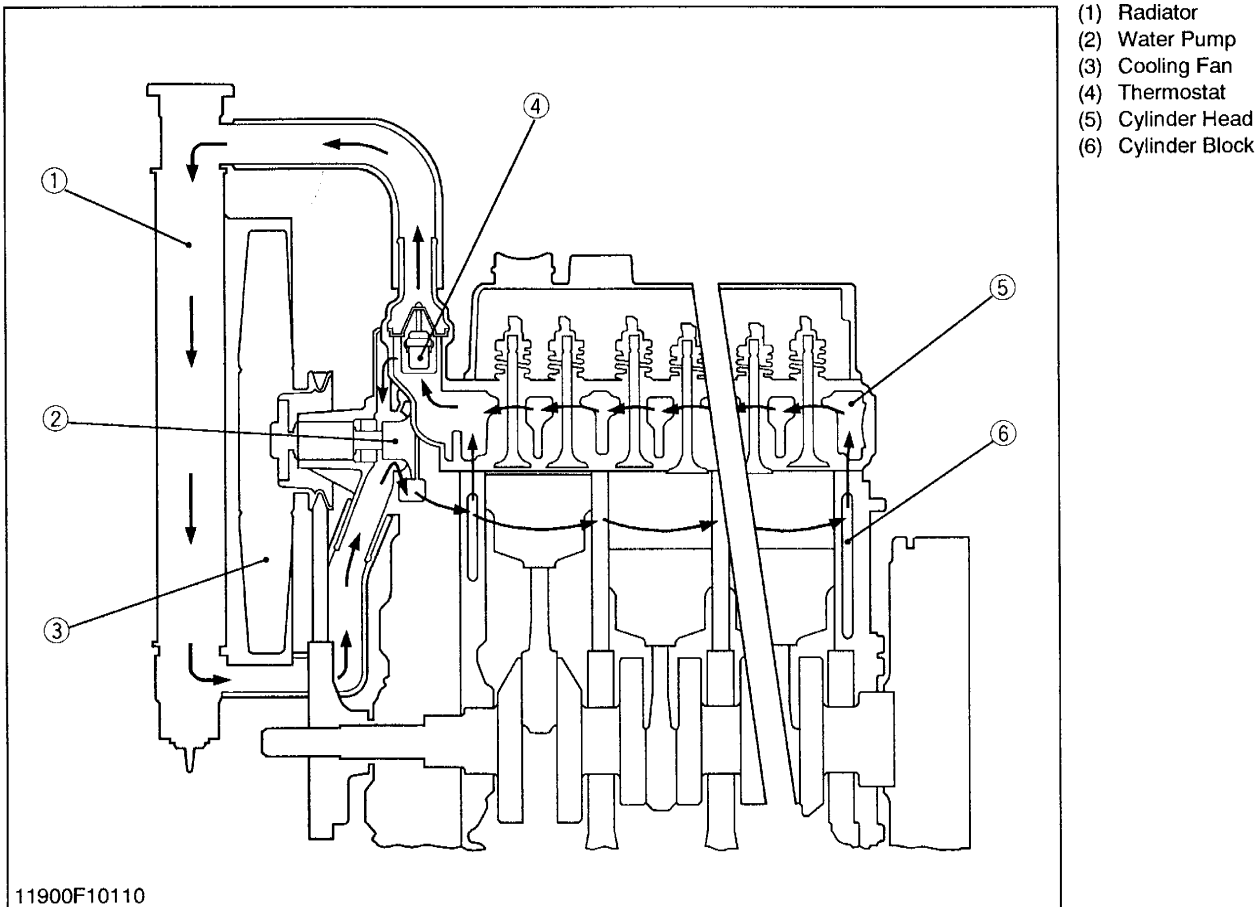
The journal sections are force-lubricated.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| (1) Cam Gear | (3) Camshaft |
| (2) Camshaft Stopper | |

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3 COOLING SYSTEM

[1] GENERAL



The cooling system consists of a radiator (1) (not included in the basic engine), centrifugal water pump (2), cooling fan (3) and thermostat (4).

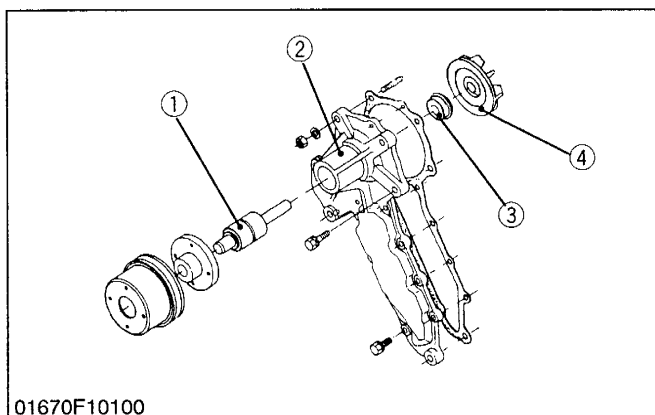
The water is cooled through the radiator core, and the fan set behind the radiator pulls cooling air through the core to improve cooling.

The water pump sucks the cooled water, forces it into the cylinder block and draws out the hot water. Then the

cooling is repeated. Furthermore, to control temperature of water, a thermostat is provided in the system. When the thermostat opens, the water moves directly to radiator, but when it closes, the water moves toward the water pump through the bypass between thermostat and water pump. The opening temperature of thermostat is approx. 71 °C (160 °F).

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[2] WATER PUMP



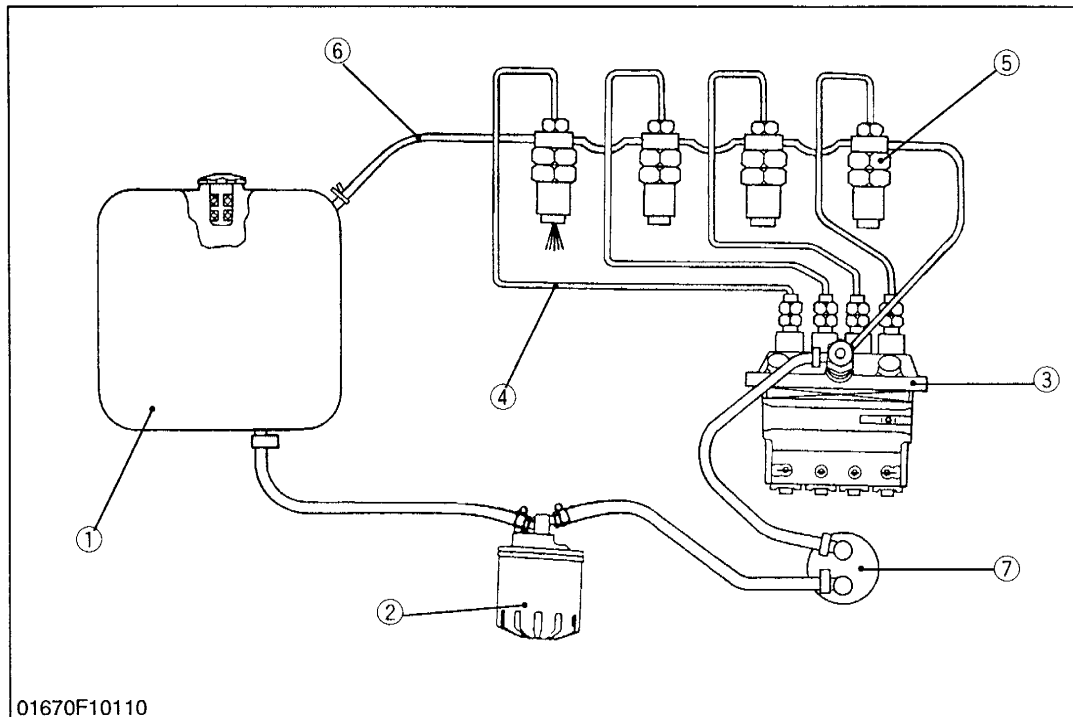
The water pump is driven by the crankshaft via a V belt. Water cooled in the radiator is sucked into the water pump from its lower portion and is sent from the center of the water pump impeller (4) radially outward into the water jacket in the crankcase.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Bearing Unit | (3) Mechanical Seal |
| (2) Water Pump Body | (4) Water Pump Impeller |

11900M10142

5 FUEL SYSTEM

[1] GENERAL



- (1) Fuel Tank
- (2) Fuel Filter
- (3) Injection Pump
- (4) Injection Pipe
- (5) Injection Nozzle
- (6) Fuel Overflow Pipe
- (7) Fuel Feed Pump

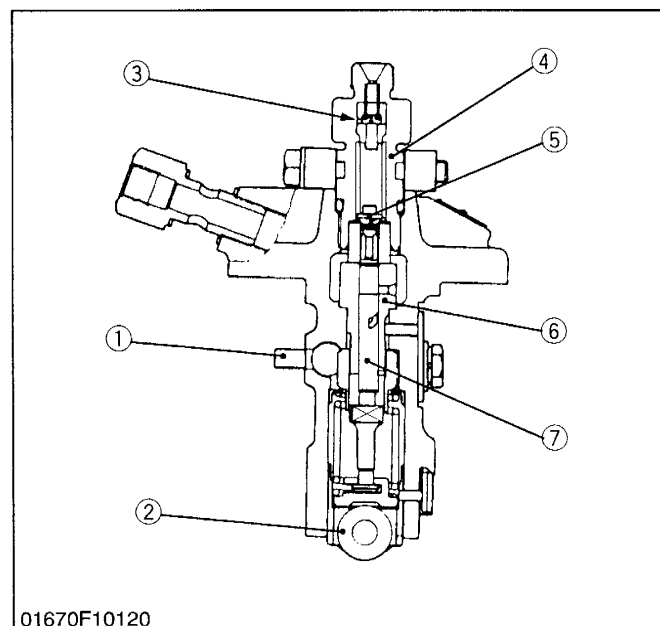
Fuel from the fuel tank (1) passes through the fuel filter (2), and then enters the injection pump (3) after impurities such as dirt, water, etc. are removed.

The fuel pressurized by the injection pump to the opening pressure (13.73 to 14.71 MPa, 140 to 150 kgf/cm², 1991 to 2133 psi), of the injection nozzle (5) is injected into the combustion chamber.

Part of the fuel fed to the injection nozzle (5) lubricates the moving parts of the plunger inside the nozzle, then returns to the fuel tank through the fuel overflow pipe (6) from the upper part of the nozzle holder.

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[2] INJECTION PUMP



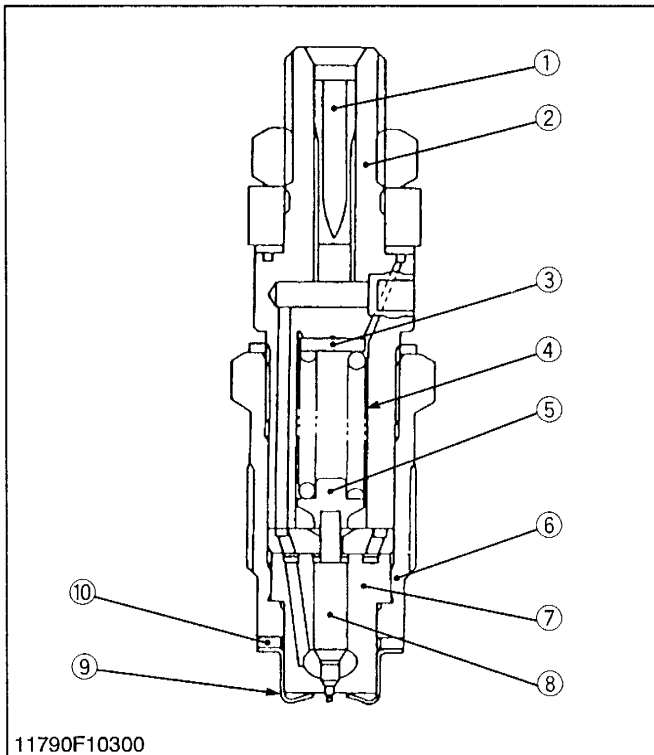
A Bosch K type mini pump is used for the injection pump. It is small, lightweight and easy to handle.

The plunger (7) with a right-hand lead reciprocates via the tappet roller (2) by means of the fuel camshaft, causing the fuel to be delivered into the injection nozzle.

- (1) Control Rack
- (2) Tappet Roller
- (3) Dumping Valve
- (4) Delivery Valve Holder
- (5) Delivery Valve
- (6) Cylinder
- (7) Plunger

M10171

[3] INJECTION NOZZLE



This nozzle is throttle-type. The needle valve (8) is pushed against the nozzle body (7) by the nozzle spring via the push rod (5). Fuel pressurized by the injection pump pushes the needle valve up and then is injected into the sub-combustion chamber.

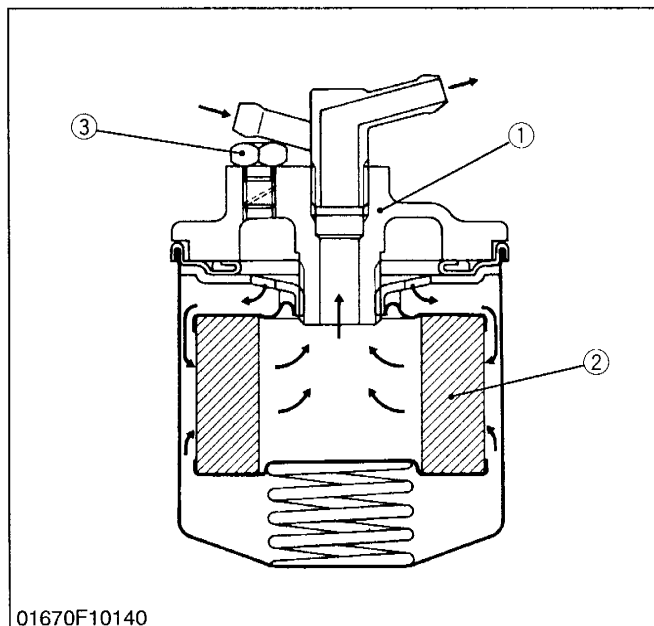
Excessive flow passes from nozzle holder center through the eye joint and the fuel overflow pipe to the fuel tank.

The injection pressure is 13.73 to 14.71 MPa (140 to 150 kgf/cm², 1991 to 2133 psi), and is adjusted with adjusting washers (3).

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Bar Filter | (6) Retaining Nut |
| (2) Nozzle Holder Body | (7) Nozzle Body |
| (3) Adjusting Washer | (8) Needle Valve |
| (4) Nozzle Spring | (9) Heat Seal |
| (5) Push Rod | (10) Gasket |

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[4] FUEL FILTER (not included in the basic model)



A fuel filter is used to prevent dirty fuel from reaching the injection pump and injection nozzles.

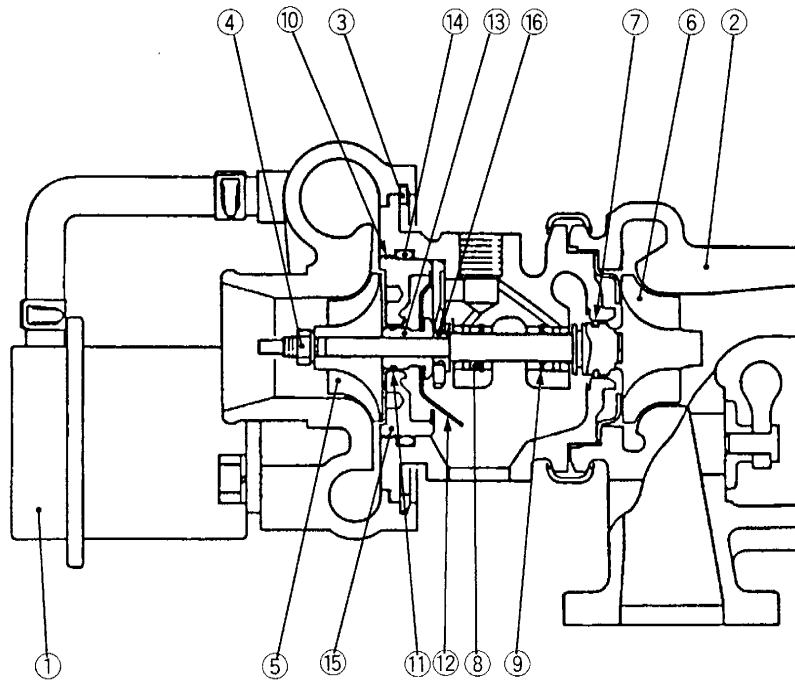
The filter cartridge will require occasional replacement to maintain an adequate flow of fuel to the injection pump. The frequency of this service will vary according to the cleanliness of available fuel and the care used in storage.

The fuel filter eliminates the foreign matter which is fed from the fuel tank and protects injection pump and injection nozzles. When fuel enters the filter, it passes from the filter element's circumference forward the center for filtering.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Cover | (3) Air Vent Plug |
| (2) Fuel Filter Element | |

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7 TURBO CHARGER SYSTEM



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- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Actuator | (5) Compressor Wheel | (9) Snap Ring | (13) Thrust Sleeve |
| (2) Turbine Housing | (6) Turbine Wheel | (10) Snap Ring | (14) O-ring |
| (3) Snap Ring | (7) Piston Ring | (11) Piston Ring | (15) Thrust Bearing |
| (4) Lock Nut | (8) Bearing | (12) Oil Deflector | (16) Thrust Ring |

This turbo charger consists basically of a centrifugal compressor mounted on a common shaft with a double flow turbine driven by exhaust gas from the engine.

The turbo charger is capable of supplying far more air to the engine than for a non-supercharged engine, which is without such a charger.

In applications where the boost pressure is relatively low, the turbo charger is capable of reducing the smoke

concentration, the concentration in the cylinder, fuel consumption, and deterioration in performance at elevated terrain by increasing the amount of air to the engine.

In applications where the boost pressure is high, the charger is capable of providing a large increase in engine output by increasing the amount of air into the engine, in addition to the above mentioned advantages.

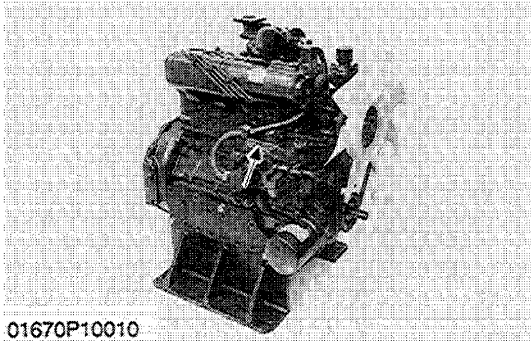
01640M10071



G GENERAL

[1] ENGINE IDENTIFICATION

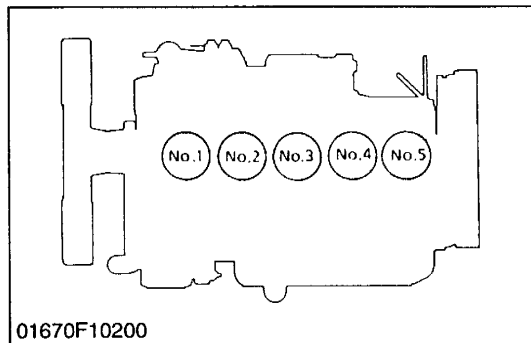
(1) Model Name and Engine Serial Number



When contacting the manufacturer, always specify your engine model name and serial number.

01640S10012

(2) Cylinder Number



The cylinder numbers of KUBOTA engine are designated as shown in the figure.

The sequence of cylinder numbers is given as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 starting from the gear case side.

01640S10021



Symptom	Probable Cause	Solution	Reference Page
Either White or Blue Exhaust Gas Is Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive engine oil Piston ring and liner worn or stuck Incorrect injection timing 	Reduce to specified level Repair or replace Adjust	S-16 S-54, 61 S-67
Oil Leak Into Exhaust Pipe or Suction Pipe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste oil pipe clogged or deformed Piston ring seal faulty 	Repair or replace Replace the turbocharger assembly	— S-29
Either Black or Dark Gray Exhaust Gas Is Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overload Low grade fuel used Fuel filter clogged Air cleaner clogged Deficient nozzle injection 	Lessen load Use specified fuel Clean or change Clean or change Repair or replace nozzle	— — S-21 S-18 S-69
Deficient Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect injection timing Engine's moving parts seem to be seizing Injection pump malfunctioning Deficient nozzle injection Compression leak Gas leak from exhaust system Air leak from compressor discharge side Air cleaner dirty or clogged Compressor wheel turning heavily 	Adjust Repair or replace Repair or replace Repair or replace nozzle Check the compression pressure and repair Repair or replace Repair or replace Clean or replace Replace the turbocharger assembly	S-67 — S-69 S-28 S-29 S-29 S-18 S-30
Excessive Lubricant Oil Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piston ring's gap facing the same direction Oil ring worn or stuck Piston ring groove worn Valve stem and valve guide worn Crankshaft bearing, and crank pin bearing worn Oil leaking due to defective seals or packing 	Shift ring gap direction Replace Replace piston Replace Replace Replace	S-54 S-54 S-54 S-46 S-56, 57 58, 59 —
Fuel Mixed into Lubricant Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injection pump's plunger worn Deficient nozzle injection Injection pump broken 	Replace pump element or injection pump Repair or replace nozzle Replace	— S-69 —

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Crankshaft

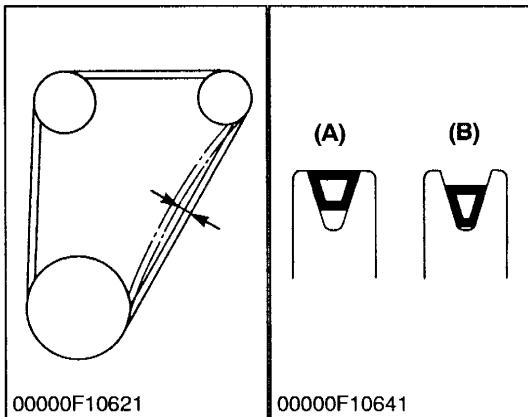
Item	Factory Specification	Allowable Limit
Crankshaft Alignment	—	0.02 mm 0.0008 in.
Oil Clearance between Crankshaft and Crankshaft Bearing 1	0.04 to 0.118 mm 0.0016 to 0.0046 in.	0.20 mm 0.0079 in.
Crankshaft O.D.	51.921 to 51.940 mm 2.0441 to 2.0449 in.	—
Crankshaft Bearing 1 I.D.	51.980 to 52.039 mm 2.0465 to 2.0488 in.	—
Oil Clearance between Crankshaft and Crankshaft Bearing 2	0.04 to 0.104 mm 0.0016 to 0.0041 in.	0.20 mm 0.0079 in.
Crankshaft O.D.	51.921 to 51.940 mm 2.0441 to 2.0449 in.	—
Crankshaft Bearing 2 I.D.	51.980 to 52.025 mm 2.0465 to 2.0482 in.	—
Oil Clearance between Crank Pin and Crank Pin Bearing	0.025 to 0.087 mm 0.0009 to 0.0034 in.	0.20 mm 0.0079 in.
Crank Pin O.D.	46.959 to 46.975 mm 1.8488 to 1.8494 in.	—
Crank Pin Bearing I.D.	47.000 to 47.046 mm 1.8504 to 1.8522 in.	—
Crankshaft Side Clearance	0.15 to 0.31 mm 0.0059 to 0.0122 in.	0.50 mm 0.0197 in.

Cylinder Liner

Cylinder Liner I.D.	83.000 to 83.022 mm 3.2677 to 3.2686 in.	+ 0.15 mm 0.0059 in.
Oversized Cylinder Liner I.D.	83.500 to 83.522 mm 3.2874 to 3.2883 in.	+ 0.15 mm 0.0059 in.

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(3) Check Point of Every 100 hours



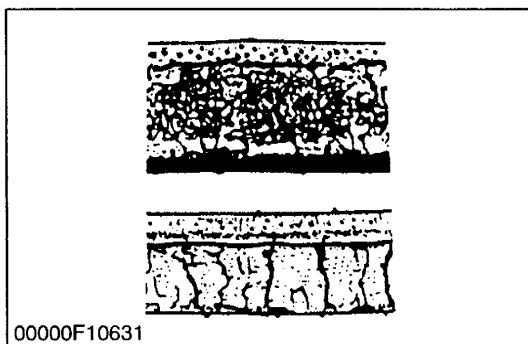
Checking Fan Belt Tension

1. Press the fan belt between fan pulley and pulley at force of 98 N (10 kgf, 22 lbs).
Check if the fan belt deflection is 10 to 12 mm (0.394 to 0.472 in.).
2. If the deflection is not within the factory specifications, adjust with the tension pulley adjusting bolts.

(A) Good

(B) Bad

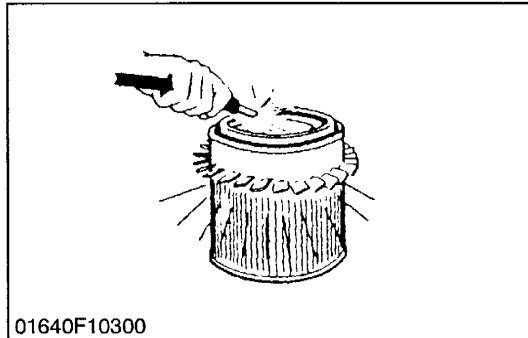
01640S10110



Fan Belt Damage and Wear

1. Check the fan belt for damage.
2. If the fan belt is damaged, replace it.
3. Check if the fan belt is worn and sunk in the pulley groove.
4. If the fan belt is nearly worn out and deeply sunk in the pulley groove, replace it.

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Cleaning Air Cleaner

1. When dry dust adheres to the element, blow compressed air from the inside turning the element. Pressure of compressed air must be under 686 kPa (7 kgf/cm², 99 psi).
2. When carbon or oil adheres to the element, soak the element in detergent for 15 minutes, then wash it several times in water, rinse with clean water and dry it naturally.
After element is fully dried, inspect in side or the element with a light and check if it is damaged or not.

■ IMPORTANT

- Make sure the wing bolt for the element is tight enough. If it is loose, dust and dirt may be sucked, wearing down the cylinder liner and piston ring earlier and thereby resulting in poor power output.

■ NOTE

- Change the element once a year or every 6th cleaning.

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NOTE

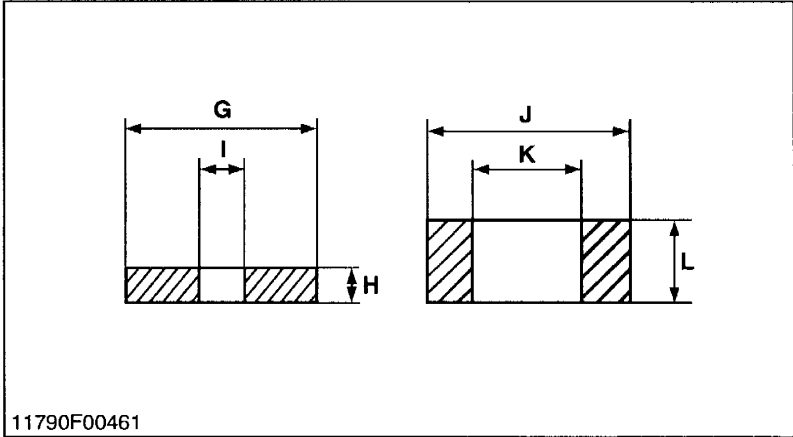
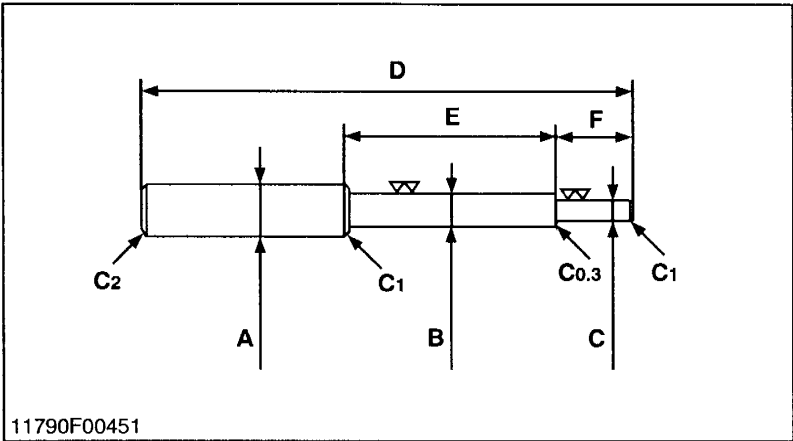
- The following special tools are not provided, so make them referring to the figure.

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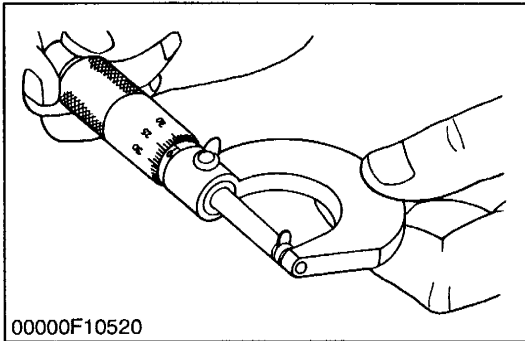
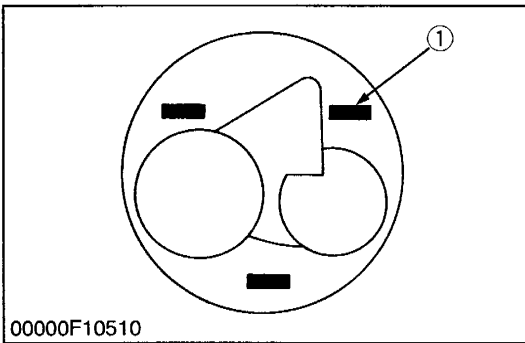
Valve Guide Replacing Tool

Application: Use to press out and press fit the valve guide.

A	20 mm dia. (0.79 in. dia.)
B	12.96 to 12.98 mm dia. 0.510 to 0.511 in. dia.
C	7.50 to 7.70 mm dia. 0.295 to 0.303 in. dia.
D	225 mm (8.86 in.)
E	70 mm (2.76 in.)
F	45 mm (1.77 in.)
G	25 mm (0.98 in.)
H	5 mm (0.197 in.)
I	8.0 to 8.1 mm dia. (0.315 to 0.319 in. dia.)
J	20 mm dia. (0.787 in. dia.)
K	13.1 to 13.2 mm dia. (0.516 to 0.520 in. dia.)
L	9.9 to 10.1 mm (0.390 to 0.400 in.)
C1	Chamfer 1.0 mm (0.039 in.)
C2	Chamfer 2.0 mm (0.079 in.)
C0.3	Chamfer 0.3 mm (0.012 in.)



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Top Clearance

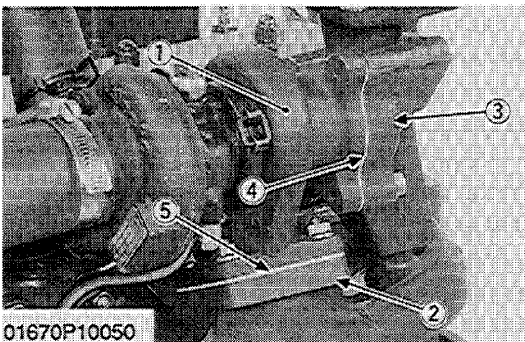
1. Remove the cylinder head (remove the cylinder head gasket completely).
2. Bring the piston to its top dead center fasten 1.5 mm dia. 5 to 7 mm long fuse wires to 3 to 4 spots on the piston top with grease so as to avoid the intake and exhaust valves and the combustion chamber ports.
3. Bring the piston to its middle position, install the cylinder head, and tighten the cylinder head bolts to specification. (Head gasket must be changed to new one.)
4. Turn the crank shaft until the piston exceeds its top dead center.
5. Remove the cylinder head, and measure squeezed fuse wires for thickness.
6. If the measurement is not within the specified value, check the oil clearance of the crankpin journal and the piston pin.

Top clearance	Factory spec.	0.55 to 0.70 mm 0.0217 to 0.0276 in.
---------------	---------------	---

Tightening torque	Cylinder head mounting bolts	93.1 to 98.0 N·m 9.5 to 10.0 kgf·m 68.7 to 72.3 ft-lbs
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(1) Fuse

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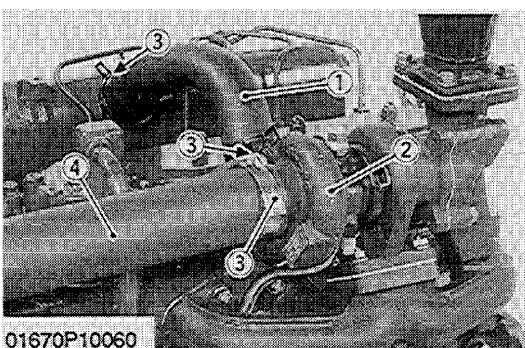


Turbine Side

1. Check the exhaust port (3) and inlet port (2) side of the turbine housing (1) to see if there is no exhaust gas leak.
2. If any gas leak is found, retighten the bolts and nuts or replace the gasket (4) / (5) with new one.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| (1) Turbine Housing | (4) Gasket |
| (2) Inlet Port | (5) Gasket |
| (3) Exhaust Port | |

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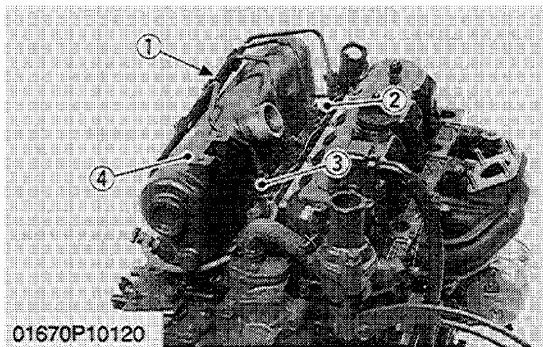
Compressor Side

1. Check the intake pipe (1) of the compressor cover (2) to see if there is no air leak.
2. Check for loose connections or cracks in the suction side of the intake pipe (4).
3. If any air leak is found, change the clamp (3) and or inlet pipes.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Intake Pipe | (3) Clamp |
| (2) Compressor Cover | (4) Intake Pipe |

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[3] CYLINDER HEAD AND VALVES



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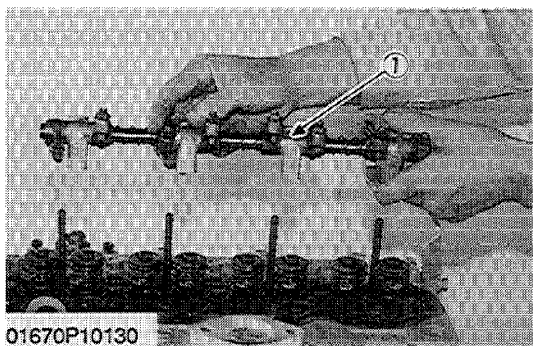
Nozzle Holder Assembly

1. Loosen the screws on the pipe clamps.
2. Remove the injection pipes.
3. Remove the In./Ex. manifold.
4. Remove the fuel overflow pipes.
5. Loosen the lock nuts, and remove the nozzle holder assemblies.
6. Remove the copper gaskets on the seats.
7. Remove the nozzle heat seal.

- (1) Injection Pipe
(2) Overflow Pipe

- (3) Nozzle Holder
(4) Inlet Manifold

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01670P10130

Rocker Arm and Push Rod

1. Remove the cylinder head cover.
2. Remove the rocker arm bracket mounting nuts.
3. Detach the rocker arm as a unit.
4. Remove the push rods.

■ IMPORTANT

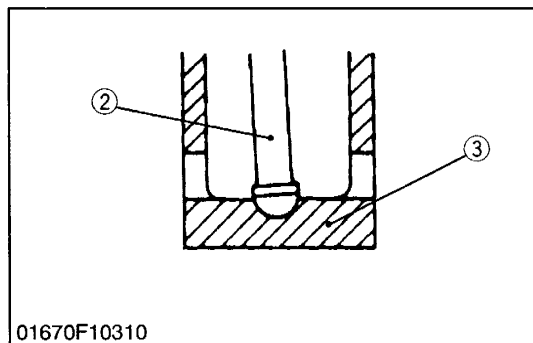
- After reassembling the rocker arm, be sure to adjust the valve clearance.

(When reassembling)

- When putting the push rods onto the tappets, check to see if their ends are properly engaged with the grooves.
- Check to see if the cylinder head cover gasket is not defective.

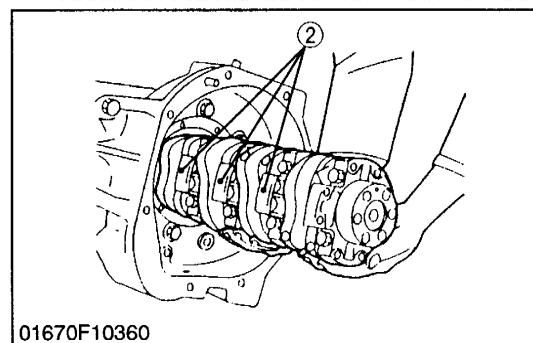
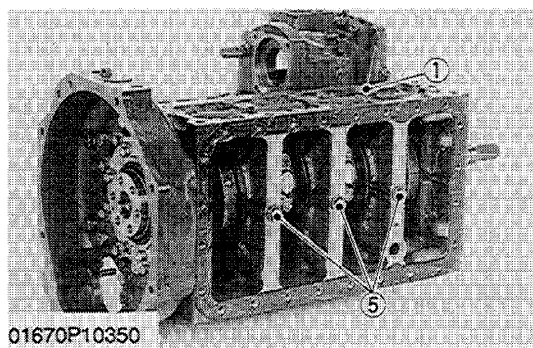
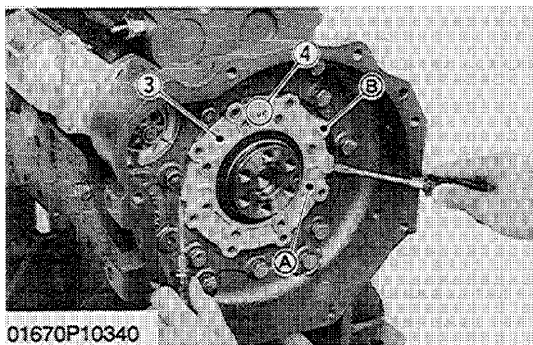
- (1) Rocker Arm Assembly
(2) Push Rod

- (3) Tappet



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Bearing Case Cover and Crankshaft

NOTE

- Before disassembling, check the side clearance of crankshaft. Also check it during reassembly.

1. Remove the bearing case cover mounting screws.
2. Remove the bearing case cover (3).
3. Remove the bearing case screw 2 (5).
4. Pull out the crankshaft.

(When reassembling)

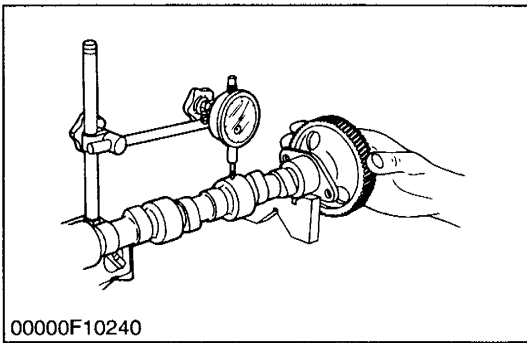
IMPORTANT

- Install the crankshaft sub assembly, aligning the screw hole of main bearing case 2 (2) with the screw hole of cylinder block (1).
- Apply engine oil to the seat and thread of bearing case screw 2 (5) and tightening it.
- Install the bearing case cover (3) to position the casting mark "UP" (4) on it upward.
- Tighten the bearing case cover mounting screws with even force on the diagonal line.

- (1) Cylinder Block
- (2) Main Bearing Case 2
- (3) Bearing Case Cover
- (4) Top Mark "UP"
- (5) Bearing Case Screw 2

- (A) Inside bolts M8-28 mm
- (B) Outside bolts M8-25 mm

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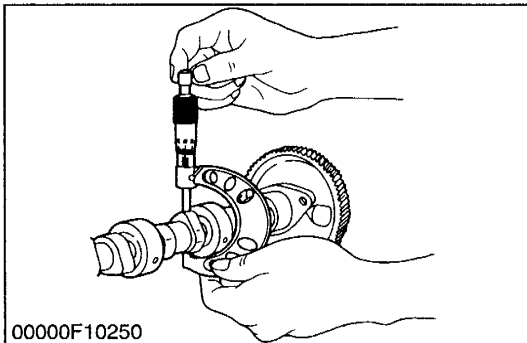


Camshaft Alignment

1. Support the camshaft with V blocks on the surface plate and set a dial indicator with its tip on the intermediate journal at right angle.
2. rotate the camshaft on the V blocks and get the misalignment (half of the measurement).
3. if the misalignment exceeds the allowable limit, replace the camshaft.

Camshaft alignment	Allowable limit	0.01 mm 0.00039 in.
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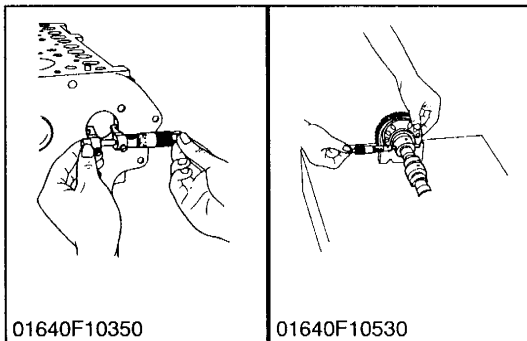


Cam Height

1. Measure the height of the cam at its highest point with an outside micrometer.
2. If the measurement is less than the allowable limit, replace the camshaft.

Intake and exhaust cam height	Factory spec.	33.47 mm 1.3177 in.
	Allowable limit	33.42 mm 1.3157 in.

00000S10204



Oil Clearance of Camshaft Journal

1. Measure the camshaft journal O.D. with an outside micrometer
2. Measure the cylinder block bore I.D. for camshaft with an inside micrometer.
Calculate the oil clearance.
3. If the clearance exceeds the allowable limit, replace the camshaft.

Oil clearance of camshaft journal	Factory spec.	0.050 to 0.091 mm 0.0020 to 0.0036 in.
	Allowable limit	0.15 mm 0.0059 in.
Camshaft journal O.D.	Factory spec.	39.934 to 39.950 mm 1.5722 to 1.5728 in.
Camshaft bearing I.D.	Factory spec.	40.000 to 40.025 mm 1.5748 to 1.5758 in.

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