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# KOMATSU PC27MR-2, PC30MR-2 PC35MR-2, PC40MR-2

# **PC50MR-2**

MACHINE MODEL SERIAL NUMBER

This shop manual may contain attachments and optional equipment that are not available in your area. Please consult your local Komatsu distributor for those items you may require.

Materials and specifications are subject to change without notice.

PC27MR-2 mount the 3D82AE-5M engine. PC30MR-2 mount the 3D84E-5N engine. PC35MR-2 mount the S3D84E-5PBA and 3D88E-5P engine. PC40, 50MR-2 mounts the 4D88E-5X engine. For details of the engine, see the 68E-88E Series Engine Shop Manual.

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# SAFETY SAFETY NOTICE

#### **IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE**

Proper service and repair is extremely important for safe machine operation. The service and repair techniques recommended by Komatsu and described in this manual are both effective and safe. Some of these techniques require the use of tools specially designed by Komatsu for the specific purpose.

To prevent injury to workers, the symbol  $\bigstar$  is used to mark safety precautions in this manual. The cautions accompanying these symbols should always be followed carefully. If any dangerous situation arises or may possibly arise, first consider safety, and take the necessary actions to deal with the situation.

#### **GENERAL PRECAUTIONS**

Mistakes in operation are extremely dangerous. Read the Operation and Maintenance Manual carefully BEFORE operating the machine.

- 1. Before carrying out any greasing or repairs, read all the precautions given on the decals which are fixed to the machine.
- 2. When carrying out any operation, always wear safety shoes and helmet. Do not wear loose work clothes, or clothes with buttons missing.
  - Always wear safety glasses when hitting parts with a hammer.
  - Always wear safety glasses when grinding parts with a grinder, etc.
- If welding repairs are needed, always have a trained, experienced welder carry out the work. When carrying out welding work, always wear welding gloves, apron, hand shield, cap and other clothes suited for welding work.
- 4. When carrying out any operation with two or more workers, always agree on the operating procedure before starting. Always inform your fellow workers before starting any step of the operation. Before starting work, hang UNDER REPAIR signs on the controls in the operator's compartment.
- 5. Keep all tools in good condition and learn the correct way to use them.

6. Decide a place in the repair workshop to keep tools and removed parts. Always keep the tools and parts in their correct places. Always keep the work area clean and make sure that there is no dirt or oil on the floor. Smoke only in the areas provided for smoking. Never smoke while working.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR WORK

- Before adding oil or making any repairs, park the machine on hard, level ground, and block the wheels or tracks to prevent the machine from moving.
- 8. Before starting work, lower blade, ripper, bucket or any other work equipment to the ground. If this is not possible, insert the safety pin or use blocks to prevent the work equipment from falling. In addition, be sure to lock all the control levers and hang warning signs on them.
- When disassembling or assembling, support the machine with blocks, jacks or stands before starting work.
- 10.Remove all mud and oil from the steps or other places used to get on and off the machine. Always use the handrails, ladders or steps when getting on or off the machine. Never jump on or off the machine. If it is impossible to use the handrails, ladders or steps, use a stand to provide safe footing.

#### **PRECAUTIONS DURING WORK**

- 11. When removing the oil filler cap, drain plug or hydraulic pressure measuring plugs, loosen them slowly to prevent the oil from spurting out. Before disconnecting or removing components of the oil, water or air circuits, first remove the pressure completely from the circuit.
- 12. The water and oil in the circuits are hot when the engine is stopped, so be careful not to get burned.

Wait for the oil and water to cool before carrying out any work on the oil or water circuits.

- Before starting work, remove the leads from the battery. Always remove the lead from the negative (–) terminal first.
- 14. When raising heavy components, use a hoist or crane.

Check that the wire rope, chains and hooks are free from damage.

Always use lifting equipment which has ample capacity.

Install the lifting equipment at the correct places. Use a hoist or crane and operate slowly to prevent the component from hitting any other part. Do not work with any part still raised by the hoist or crane.

- 15. When removing covers which are under internal pressure or under pressure from a spring, always leave two bolts in position on opposite sides. Slowly release the pressure, then slowly loosen the bolts to remove.
- 16.When removing components, be careful not to break or damage the wiring. Damaged wiring may cause electrical fires.
- 17. When removing piping, stop the fuel or oil from spilling out. If any fuel or oil drips onto the floor, wipe it up immediately. Fuel or oil on the floor can cause you to slip, or can even start fires.
- 18.As a general rule, do not use gasoline to wash parts. In particular, use only the minimum of gasoline when washing electrical parts.

19.Be sure to assemble all parts again in their original places.

Replace any damaged parts with new parts.

- When installing hoses and wires, be sure that they will not be damaged by contact with other parts when the machine is being operated.
- 20. When installing high pressure hoses, make sure that they are not twisted. Damaged tubes are dangerous, so be extremely careful when installing tubes for high pressure circuits. Also, check that connecting parts are correctly installed.
- 21. When assembling or installing parts, always use the specified tightening torques. When installing protective parts such as guards, or parts which vibrate violently or rotate at high speed, be particularly careful to check that they are installed correctly.
- 22. When aligning two holes, never insert your fingers or hand. Be careful not to get your fingers caught in a hole.
- 23. When measuring hydraulic pressure, check that the measuring tool is correctly assembled before taking any measurements.
- 24. Take care when removing or installing the tracks of track-type machines.

When removing the track, the track separates suddenly, so never let anyone stand at either end of the track.

## FOREWORD GENERAL

This shop manual has been prepared as an aid to improve the quality of repairs by giving the serviceman an accurate understanding of the product and by showing him the correct way to perform repairs and make judgements. Make sure you understand the contents of this manual and use it to full effect at every opportunity.

This shop manual mainly contains the necessary technical information for operations performed in a service workshop. For ease of understanding, the manual is divided into the following chapters; these chapters are further divided into the each main group of components.

#### STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

This section explains the structure and function of each component. It serves not only to give an understanding of the structure, but also serves as reference material for troubleshooting.

In addition, this section may contain hydraulic circuit diagrams, electric circuit diagrams, and maintenance standards.

#### **TESTING AND ADJUSTING**

This section explains checks to be made before and after performing repairs, as well as adjustments to be made at completion of the checks and repairs.

Troubleshooting charts correlating "Problems" with "Causes" are also included in this section.

#### DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY

This section explains the procedures for removing, installing, disassembling and assembling each component, as well as precautions for them.

#### MAINTENANCE STANDARD

This section gives the judgment standards for inspection of disassembled parts. The contents of this section may be described in STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION.

#### OTHERS

This section mainly gives hydraulic circuit diagrams and electric circuit diagrams. In addition, this section may give the specifications of attachments and options together.

#### NOTICE

The specifications contained in this shop manual are subject to change at any time and without any advance notice. Use the specifications given in the book with the latest date.

#### HOW TO READ THE SHOP MANUAL

#### VOLUMES

Shop manuals are issued as a guide to carrying out repairs. They are divided as follows:

**Chassis volume:** Issued for every machine model **Engine volume:** Issued for each engine series

Electrical volume: Attachments volume: models

These various volumes are designed to avoid duplicating the same information. Therefore, to deal with all repairs for any model, it is necessary that chassis, engine, electrical and attachment volumes be available.

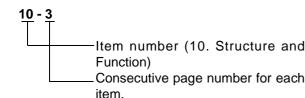
#### DISTRIBUTION AND UPDATING

Any additions, amendments or other changes will be sent to KOMATSU distributors. Get the most up-todate information before you start any work.

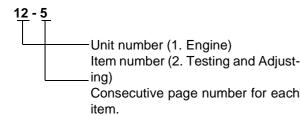
#### **FILING METHOD**

- 1. See the page number on the bottom of the page. File the pages in correct order.
- 2. Following examples show how to read the page number.

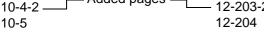
Example 1 (Chassis volume):



Example 2 (Engine volume):



 Additional pages: Additional pages are indicated by a hyphen (-) and number after the page number. File as in the example. Example: 10-4 10-4-1 Added pages 12-203-1 12-203-2



#### **REVISED EDITION MARK**

When a manual is revised, an edition mark ((1)(2)(3)...) is recorded on the bottom of the pages.

#### REVISIONS

Revised pages are shown in the LIST OF REVISED PAGES next to the CONTENTS page.

#### SYMBOLS

So that the shop manual can be of ample practical use, important safety and quality portions are marked with the following symbols.

Symbol	Item	Remarks				
	Safety	Special safety precautions are necessary when per- forming the work.				
*	Caution	Special technical precau- tions or other precautions for preserving standards are necessary when per- forming the work.				
	Weight	Weight of parts of sys- tems. Caution necessary when selecting hoisting wire, or when working pos- ture is important, etc.				
\$	Tightening torque	Places that require special attention for the tightening torque during assembly.				
<b>x</b>	Coat	Places to be coated with adhesives and lubricants, etc.				
	Oil, water	Places where oil, water or fuel must be added, and the capacity.				
<u>,</u>	Drain	Places where oil or water must be drained, and quantity to be drained.				

#### HOISTING INSTRUCTIONS

#### HOISTING

- Heavy parts (25 kg or more) must be lifted with a hoist, etc. In the **DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY** section, every part weighing 25 kg or more is indicated clearly with the symbol
- If a part cannot be smoothly removed from the machine by hoisting, the following checks should be made:
  - 1) Check for removal of all bolts fastening the part to the relative parts.
  - 2) Check for existence of another part causing interference with the part to be removed.

#### **WIRE ROPES**

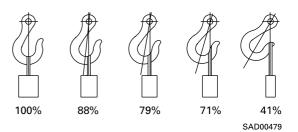
 Use adequate ropes depending on the weight of parts to be hoisted, referring to the table below:

Wire ropes								
(Standard "Z" or "S" twist ropes								
without galvanizing)								

Rope diameter	Allowable load				
mm	kN	tons			
10	9.8	1.0			
11.5	13.7	1.4			
12.5	15.7	1.6			
14	21.6	2.2			
16	27.5	2.8			
18	35.3	3.6			
20	43.1	4.4			
22.4	54.9	5.6			
30	98.1	10.0			
40	176.5	18.0			
50	274.6	28.0			
60	392.2	40.0			

- ★ The allowable load value is estimated to be onesixth or one-seventh of the breaking strength of the rope used.
- 2) Sling wire ropes from the middle portion of the hook.

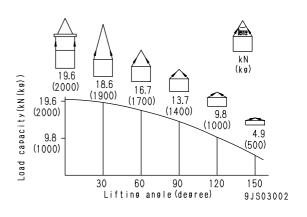
Slinging near the edge of the hook may cause the rope to slip off the hook during hoisting, and a serious accident can result. Hooks have maximum strength at the middle portion.



- Do not sling a heavy load with one rope alone, but sling with two or more ropes symmetrically wound onto the load.
  - Slinging with one rope may cause turning of the load during hoisting, untwisting of the rope, or slipping of the rope from its original winding position on the load, which can result in a dangerous accident.
- 4) Do not sling a heavy load with ropes forming a wide hanging angle from the hook.

When hoisting a load with two or more ropes, the force subjected to each rope will increase with the hanging angles. The table below shows the variation of allowable load kN {kg} when hoisting is made with two ropes, each of which is allowed to sling up to 9.8 kN {1000 kg} vertically, at various hanging angles.

When two ropes sling a load vertically, up to 19.6 kN {2000 kg} of total weight can be suspended. This weight becomes 9.8 kN {1000 kg} when two ropes make a 120° hanging angle. On the other hand, two ropes are subjected to an excessive force as large as 39.2 kN {4000 kg} if they sling a 19.6 kN {2000 kg} load at a lifting angle of 150°.



#### METHOD OF DISASSEMBLING, CONNECTING PUSH-PULL TYPE COUPLER

- Before carrying out the following work, release the residual pressure from the hydraulic tank. For details, see TESTING AND ADJUSTING, Releasing residual pressure from hydraulic tank.
- Even if the residual pressure is released from the hydraulic tank, some hydraulic oil flows out when the hose is disconnected. Accordingly, prepare an oil receiving container.

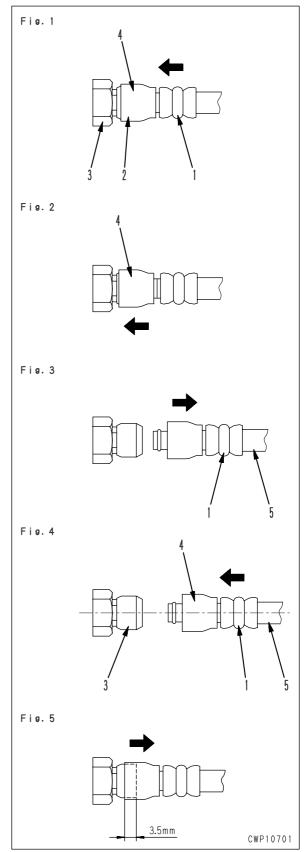
#### Disconnection

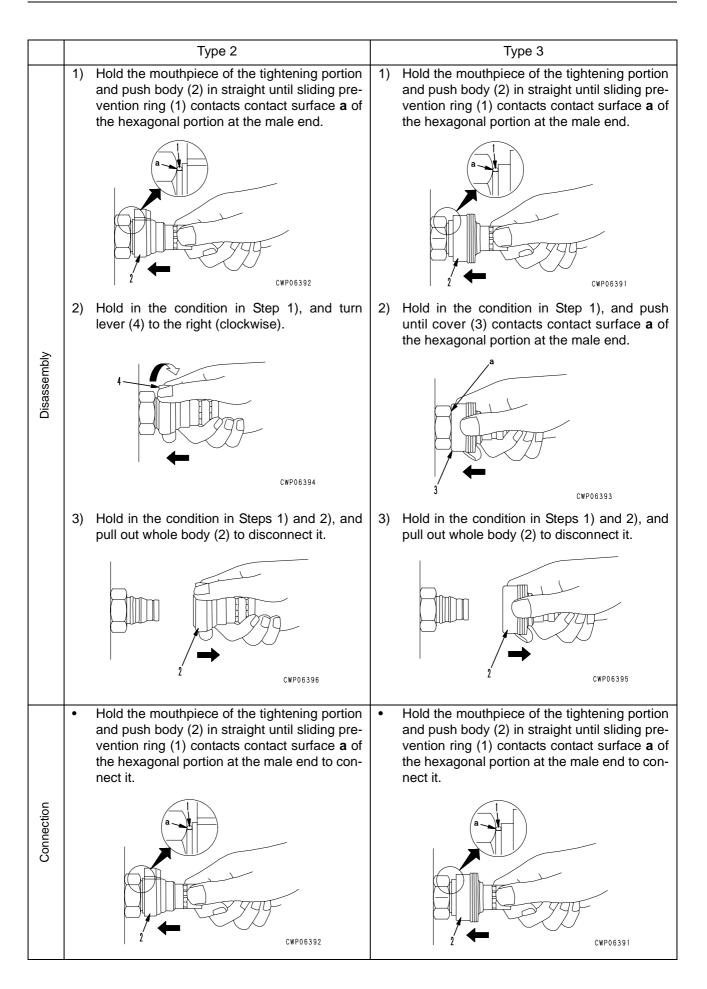
- Release the residual pressure from the hydraulic tank. For details, see TESTING AND ADJUSTING, Releasing residual pressure from hydraulic tank.
- 2) Hold adapter (1) and push hose joint (2) into mating adapter (3). (See Fig. 1)
  - ★ The adapter can be pushed in about 3.5 mm.
  - ★ Do not hold rubber cap portion (4).
- After hose joint (2) is pushed into adapter (3), press rubber cap portion (4) against (3) until it clicks. (See Fig. 2)
- 4) Hold hose adapter (1) or hose (5) and pull it out. (See Fig. 3)
  - ★ Since some hydraulic oil flows out, prepare an oil receiving container.

#### Connection

- Hold hose adapter (1) or hose (5) and insert it in mating adapter (3), aligning them with each other. (See Fig. 4)
  - ★ Do not hold rubber cap portion (4).
- 2) After inserting the hose in the mating adapter perfectly, pull it back to check its connecting condition. (See Fig. 5)
  - ★ When the hose is pulled back, the rubber cap portion moves toward the hose about 3.5 mm. This does not indicate abnormality, however.







#### **COATING MATERIALS**

- ★ The recommended coating materials such as adhesives, gasket sealants and greases used for disassembly and assembly are listed below.
- ★ For coating materials not listed below, use the equivalent of products shown in this list.

Category	Komatsu code	Part No.	Q'ty	Container	Main applications, features
	LT-1A	790-129-9030	150 g	Tube	<ul> <li>Used to prevent rubber gaskets, rubber cushions, and cock plug from coming out.</li> </ul>
	LT-1B	790-129-9050	20 g (2 pcs.)	Polyethylene container	Used in places requiring an immediately effective, strong adhesive. Used for plastics (except polyethylene, polyprophylene, tetrafluoroethlene and vinyl chloride), rubber, metal and non- metal.
	LT-2	09940-00030	50 g	Polyethylene container	<ul> <li>Features: Resistance to heat and chemicals</li> <li>Used for anti-loosening and sealant purpose for bolts and plugs.</li> </ul>
Adhesives	LT-3	790-129-9060 (Set of adhesive and hardening agent)	Adhesive: 1 kg Hardening agent: 500 g	Can	<ul> <li>Used as adhesive or sealant for metal, glass and plastic.</li> </ul>
	LT-4	790-129-9040	250 g	Polyethylene container	<ul> <li>Used as sealant for machined holes.</li> </ul>
	Holtz MH 705	790-126-9120	75 g	Tube	<ul> <li>Used as heat-resisting sealant for repairing engine.</li> </ul>
	Three bond 1735	790-129-9140	50 g	Polyethylene container	<ul> <li>Quick hardening type adhesive</li> <li>Cure time: within 5 sec. to 3 min.</li> <li>Used mainly for adhesion of metals, rubbers, plastics and woods.</li> </ul>
	Aron-alpha 201	790-129-9130	2 g	Polyethylene container	<ul> <li>Quick hardening type adhesive</li> <li>Quick cure type (max. strength after 30 minutes)</li> <li>Used mainly for adhesion of rubbers, plastics and metals.</li> </ul>
	Loctite 648-50	79A-129-9110	50 cc	Polyethylene container	<ul> <li>Resistance to heat, chemicals</li> <li>Used at joint portions subject to high temperatures.</li> </ul>
	LG-1	790-129-9010	200 g	Tube	<ul> <li>Used as adhesive or sealant for gaskets and packing of power train case, etc.</li> </ul>
	LG-5	790-129-9080	1 kg	Can	<ul> <li>Used as sealant for various threads, pipe joints, flanges.</li> <li>Used as sealant for tapered plugs, elbows, nipples of hydraulic piping.</li> </ul>
Gasket	LG-6	790-129-9020	200 g	Tube	<ul> <li>Features: Silicon based, resistance to heat, cold</li> <li>Used as sealant for flange surface, tread.</li> <li>Used as sealant for oil pan, final drive case, etc.</li> </ul>
sealant	LG-7	790-129-9070	1 kg	Tube	<ul> <li>Features: Silicon based, quick hardening type</li> <li>Used as sealant for flywheel housing, intake manifold, oil pan, thermostat housing, etc.</li> </ul>
	Three bond 1211	790-129-9090	100 g	Tube	<ul> <li>Used as heat-resisting sealant for repairing engine.</li> </ul>
	Three bond 1207B	419-15-18131	100 g	Tube	<ul> <li>Features: Silicone type, heat resistant, vibration resistant, and impact resistant sealing material</li> <li>Used as sealing material for transfer case</li> </ul>

Category	Komatsu code	Part No.	Q'ty	Container		Main applications, features		
	LM-G	09940-00051	60 g	Can		lsed as lubricant for sliding portion (to revent from squeaking).		
Molybdenum disulphide lubricant	LM-P	09940-00040	200 g	Tube	<ul> <li>Used to prevent seizure or scuffling of thread when press fitting or shrink fitti</li> <li>Used as lubricant for linkage, bearing etc.</li> </ul>			
	G2-LI	SYG2-400LI SYG2-350LI SYG2-400LI-A SYG2-160LI SYGA-160CNLI	Various	Various	• (	General purpose type		
	G2-CA	SYG2-400CA SYG2-350CA SYG2-400CA-A SYG2-160CA SYGA-160CNCA	Various	Various	<ul> <li>Used for normal temperature, light load bearing at places in contact with water steam.</li> </ul>			
Grease	Molybdenum disulphide grease LM-G (G2-M)	SYG2-400M SYG2-400M-A SYGA-16CNM	400 g × 10 400 g × 20 16 kg	Bellows type Bellows type Can	• U	lsed for heavy load portion		
	Hyper White Grease G2-T G0-T (*) *: For use in cold district	SYG2-400T-A SYG2-16CNT SYG0-400T-A (*) SYG0-16CNT (*)	400 g 16 kg	Bellows type Can	• S	eizure resistance and heat resistance igher than molybdenum disulfide grease ince this grease is white, it does not tand out against machine body.		
	Biogrease G2B G2-BT (*) *: For high temperature and large load	SYG2-400B SYGA-16CNB SYG2-400BT (*) SYGA-16CNBT (*)	400 g 16 kg	Bellows type Can	<ul> <li>Since this grease is decomposed by bacteria in short period, it has less effects on microorganisms, animals, and plants.</li> </ul>			
	SUNSTAR PAINT PRIMER 580 SUPER	447.000.0040	20 ml	Glass container		<ul> <li>Used as primer for cab side (Using limit: 4 months)</li> </ul>		
	SUNSTAR GLASS PRIMER 580 SUPER	417-926-3910	20 ml	Glass container		Used as primer for glass side     (Using limit: 4 months)		
Primer	SUNSTAR PAINT PRIMER 435-95	22M-54-27230	20 ml	Glass container		<ul> <li>Used as primer for painted surface or cab side (Using limit: 4 months)</li> </ul>		
	SUNSTAR GLASS PRIMER 435-41	22M-54-27240	150 ml	Can		Used as primer for black ceramic- coated surface on glass side and for hard polycarbonate-coated surface (Using limit: 4 months)		
	SUNSTAR SASH PRIMER GP-402	22M-54-27250	20 ml	Glass container	o glass	<ul> <li>Used as primer for sash (Alumite). (Using limit: 4 months)</li> </ul>		
	SUNSTAR PENGUINE SUPER 560	22M-54-27210	320 ml	Ecocart (Special container)	e for cab	<ul> <li>Used as adhesive for glass. (Using limit: 6 months)</li> </ul>		
Adhesive	SUNSTAR PENGUINE SEAL 580 SUPER "S" or "W"	417-926-3910	320 ml	Polyethylene container	Adhesive	• "S" is used for high-temperature season (April - October) and "W" for low-temperature season (November - April) as adhesive for glass. (Using limit: 4 months)		
	Sika Japan, Sikaflex 256HV	20Y-54-39850	310 ml	Polyethylene container		Used as adhesive for glass. (Using limit: 6 months)		
Caulking material	SUNSTAR PENGUINE SEAL No. 2505	417-926-3920	320 ml	Polyethylene container		<ul> <li>Used to seal joints of glass parts. (Using limit: 4 months)</li> </ul>		
	SEKISUI SILICONE SEALANT	20Y-54-55130	333 ml	Polyethylene container		<ul> <li>Used to seal front window. (Using limit: 6 months)</li> </ul>		
	GE TOSHIBA SILICONES TOSSEAL 381	22M-54-27220	333 ml	Cartridge		<ul> <li>Used to seal joint of glasses.</li> <li>Translucent white seal.</li> <li>(Using limit: 12 months)</li> </ul>		

### STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE

#### STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE TABLE (WHEN USING TORQUE WRENCH)

★ In the case of metric nuts and bolts for which there is no special instruction, tighten to the torque given in the table below.

Thread diameter of bolt	Width across flats		ing torque		
mm	mm	Nm	kgm		
6	10	11.8 - 14.7	1.2 - 1.5		
8	13	27 - 34	2.8 - 3.5		
10	17	59 - 74	6 - 7.5		
12	19	98 - 123	10 - 12.5		
14	22	153 - 190	15.5 - 19.5		
16	24	$235 - 285 \\ 320 - 400 \\ 455 - 565 \\ 610 - 765 \\ 785 - 980$	23.5 - 29.5		
18	27		33 - 41		
20	30		46.5 - 58		
22	32		62.5 - 78		
24	36		80 - 100		
27	41	1150 - 1440	118 – 147		
30	46	1520 - 1910	155 – 195		
33	50	1960 - 2450	200 – 250		
36	55	2450 - 3040	250 – 310		
39	60	2890 - 3630	295 – 370		
Thread diameter of bolt	Width across flats	Tighten			
mm	mm	Nm	kgm		
6	10	5.9 – 9.8	0.6 - 1.0		
8	13	13.7 – 23.5	1.4 - 2.4		

34.3 - 46.1

74.5 - 90.2

#### TABLE OF TIGHTENING TORQUES FOR FLARED NUTS

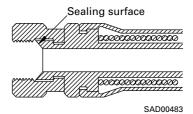
14

27

★ In the case of flared nuts for which there is no special instruction, tighten to the torque given in the table below.

10

12



3.5 - 4.7

7.6 – 9.2

Thread diameter	Width across flat	Tightening torque				
mm	mm	Nm	kgm			
14	19	24.5 ± 4.9	2.5 ± 0.5			
18	24	49 ± 19.6	5 ± 2			
22	27	78.5 ± 19.6	8 ± 2			
24	32	137.3 ± 29.4	14 ± 3			
30	36	176.5 ± 29.4	18 ± 3			
33	41	196.1 ± 49	20 ± 5			
36	46	245.2 ± 49	25 ± 5			
42	55	294.2 ± 49	30 ± 5			

#### TABLE OF TIGHTENING TORQUES FOR SPLIT FLANGE BOLTS

★ In the case of split flange bolts for which there is no special instruction, tighten to the torque given in the table below.

Thread diameter	Width across flat	Tightening torque			
mm	mm	Nm	kgm		
10 12 16	14 17 22	59 – 74 98 – 123 235 – 285	6 - 7.5 10 - 12.5 23.5 - 29.5		

#### TABLE OF TIGHTENING TORQUES FOR O-RING BOSS PIPING JOINTS

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten the O-ring boss piping joints to the torque below.

Norminal No.	Thread diameter	Width across flat	Tightening torque (Nm {kgm})			
Nomina No.	mm	mm	Range	Target		
02 03, 04 05, 06 10, 12 14	14 20 24 33 42	Varies depending on type of connector.	35 - 63 {3.5 - 6.5} 84 - 132 {8.5 - 13.5} 128 - 186 {13.0 - 19.0} 363 - 480 {37.0 - 49.0} 746 - 1010 {76.0 - 103}	44 {4.5} 103 {10.5} 157 {16.0} 422 {43.0} 883 {90.0}		

#### TABLE OF TIGHTENING TORQUES FOR O-RING BOSS PLUGS

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten the O-ring boss plugs to the torque below.

Norminal No.	Thread diameter	Width across flat	Tightening torque (Nm {kgm})			
Norminal No.	mm	mm	Range	Target		
08	08	14	5.88 - 8.82 {0.6 - 0.9}	7.35 {0.75}		
10	10	17	9.8 - 12.74 {1.0 - 1.3}	11.27 {1.15}		
12	12	19	14.7 – 19.6 {1.5 – 2.0}	17.64 {1.8}		
14	14	22	19.6 - 24.5 {2.0 - 2.5}	22.54 {2.3}		
16	16	24	24.5 - 34.3 {2.5 - 3.5}	29.4 {3.0}		
18	18	27	34.3 - 44.1 {3.5 - 4.5}	39.2 {4.0}		
20	20	30	44.1 - 53.9 (4.5 - 5.5)	49.0 {5.0}		
24	24	32	58.8 - 78.4 {6.0 - 8.0}	68.6 {7.0}		
30	30	32	93.1 – 122.5 {9.5 – 12.5}	107.8 {11.0}		
33	33	—	107.8 – 147.0 {11.0 – 15.0}	124.4 {13.0}		
36	36	36	127.4 – 176.4 {13.0 – 18.0}	151.9 {15.5}		
42	42	—	181.3 – 240.1 {18.5 – 24.5}	210.7 {21.5}		
52	52	—	274.4 - 367.5 {28.0 - 37.5}	323.4 {33.0}		

#### **TIGHTENING TORQUE FOR 102 AND 114 ENGINE SERIES**

1) BOLT AND NUTS

Use these torques for bolts and nuts (unit: mm) of Cummins Engine.

Thread diameter	Tightening torque				
mm	Nm	kgm			
6	10 ± 2	1.02 ± 0.20			
8	24 ± 4	$2.45 \pm 0.41$			
10	43 ± 6	$4.38 \pm 0.61$			
12	77 ± 12	7.85 ± 1.22			

#### 2) EYE JOINTS

Use these torques for eye joints (unit: mm) of Cummins Engine.

Thread diameter	Tightening torque				
mm	Nm	kgm			
6	8 ± 2	0.81 ± 0.20			
8	10 ± 2	$1.02 \pm 0.20$			
10	12 ± 2	1.22 ± 0.20			
12	24 ± 4	2.45 ± 0.41			
14	36 ± 5	3.67 ± 0.51			

#### 3) TAPERED SCREWS

Use these torques for tapered screws (unit: inch) of Cummins Engine.

Thread diameter	Tightening torque				
inch	Nm	kgm			
1 / 16	3 ± 1	0.31 ± 0.10			
1 / 8	8 ± 2	0.81 ± 0.20			
1 / 4	12 ± 2	$1.22 \pm 0.20$			
3/8	15 ± 2	1.53 ± 0.20			
1 / 2	24 ± 4	2.45 ± 0.41			
3 / 4	36 ± 5	3.67 ± 0.51			
1	60 ± 9	$6.12 \pm 0.92$			

#### TIGHTENING TORQUE TABLE FOR HOSES (TAPER SEAL TYPE AND FACE SEAL TYPE)

Tighten the hoses (taper seal type and face seal type) to the following torque, unless otherwise specified.
 Apply the following torque when the threads are coated (wet) with engine oil.

Apply the following torque when the threads are coated (wet) with engine

Nominal size	Width corooo	Tightening torque (Nm	n {kgm})	Taper seal type	Face seal type			
of hose	flats	Range	Target	Thread size (mm)	Nominal thread size - Threads per inch, Thread series	Root diameter (mm) (Reference)		
02	19	34 - 54 {3.5 - 5.5}		-	<u>9</u> 16 − 18UN	14.3		
		34 - 63 {3.5 - 6.5}	44 {4.5}	14	-	_		
03	22	54 - 93 {5.5 - 9.5}	74 {7.5}	-	<u>11</u> 16 − 16UN	17.5		
	24	59 - 98 {6.0 - 10.0}	78 {8.0}	18	-	-		
04	27	84 – 132 {8.5 – 13.5}	34 – 132 {8.5 – 13.5} 103 {10.5}		<u>13</u> 16 − 16UN	20.6		
05	32	128 – 186 {13.0 – 19.0}	157 {16.0}	24	1 – 14UNS	25.4		
06	36	177 – 245 {18.0 – 25.0}	216 {22.0}	30	1	30.2		
(10)	41	177 – 245 {18.0 – 25.0}	216 {22.0}	33	-	-		
(12)	46	197 – 294 {20.0 – 30.0}	245 {25.0}	36	_	_		
(14)	55	246 - 343 {25.0 - 35.0}	294 {30.0}	42	_	_		

#### **ELECTRIC WIRE CODE**

In the wiring diagrams, various colors and symbols are employed to indicate the thickness of wires. This wire code table will help you understand WIRING DIAGRAMS.

Example: 5WB indicates a cable having a nominal number 5 and white coating with black stripe.

#### **CLASSIFICATION BY THICKNESS**

		Copper wire			Current		
Norminal number	Number of strands					Applicable circuit	
0.85	11	0.32	0.88	2.4 12		Starting, lighting, signal etc.	
2	26	0.32	2.09	3.1	20	Lighting, signal etc.	
5	65	0.32	5.23	4.6	37	Charging and signal	
15	84	0.45	13.36	7.0	59	Starting (Glow plug)	
40	85	0.80	42.73	11.4	135	Starting	
60	127	0.80	63.84	13.6	178	Starting	
100	217	0.80	109.1	17.6	230	Starting	

#### **CLASSIFICATION BY COLOR AND CODE**

Priori- ty	Classi- fication		Charging	Ground	Starting	Lighting	Instrument	Signal	Other
1	Pri-	Code	W	В	В	R	Y	G	L
I	mary	Color	White	Black	Black	Red	Yellow	Green	Blue
2		Code	WR	_	BW	RW	YR	GW	LW
2		Color	White & Red		White & Black	Red & White	Rellow & Red	Green & White	Blue & White
3		Code	WB		BY	RB	YB	GR	LR
3		Color	White & Black	_	Black & Yellow	Red & Black	Yellow & Black	Green & Red	Blue & Yellow
	Austi	Code	WL		BR	RY	YG	GY	LY
4	Auxi- liary	Color	White & Blue	_	Black & Red	Red & Yellow	Yellow & Green	Green & Yellow	Blue & Yellow
5		Code	WG	_	—	RG	YL	GB	LB
5		Color	White & Green		—	Red & Green	Yellow & Blue	Green & Black	Blue & Black
6		Code	—	_	—	RL	YW	GL	_
0		Color	—	_	—	Red & Blue	Yellow & White	Green & Blue	_

### **CONVERSION TABLE**

#### METHOD OF USING THE CONVERSION TABLE

The Conversion Table in this section is provided to enable simple conversion of figures. For details of the method of using the Conversion Table, see the example given below.

#### EXAMPLE

• Method of using the Conversion Table to convert from millimeters to inches

- 1. Convert 55 mm into inches.
  - (1) Locate the number 50 in the vertical column at the left side, take this as (A), then draw a horizontal line from (A).
  - (2) Locate the number 5 in the row across the top, take this as (B), then draw a perpendicular line down from (B).
  - (3) Take the point where the two lines cross as (C). This point (C) gives the value when converting from millimeters to inches. Therefore, 55 mm = 2.165 inches.
- 2. Convert 550 mm into inches.
  - (1) The number 550 does not appear in the table, so divide by 10 (move the decimal point one place to the left) to convert it to 55 mm.
  - (2) Carry out the same procedure as above to convert 55 mm to 2.165 inches.
  - (3) The original value (550 mm) was divided by 10, so multiply 2.165 inches by 10 (move the decimal point one place to the right) to return to the original value. This gives 550 mm = 21.65 inches.

(B)

#### **Millimeters to inches**

							   			1 mm =	0.03937 in
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A)	0 10 20 30 40 <u>50</u> 70 80	0 0.394 0.787 1.181 1.575 <u>1.969</u> 2.362 2.756 3.150	0.039 0.433 0.827 1.220 1.614 2.008 2.402 2.795 3.189	0.079 0.472 0.866 1.260 1.654 <u>2.047</u> 2.441 2.835 3.228	0.118 0.512 0.906 1.299 1.693 2.087 2.480 2.874 3.268	0.157 0.551 0.945 1.339 1.732 2.126 2.520 2.913 3.307	0.197 0.591 0.984 1.378 1.772 (C) 2.165 2.559 2.953 3.346	0.236 0.630 1.024 1.417 1.811 2.205 2.598 2.992 3.386	0.276 0.669 1.063 1.457 1.850 2.244 2.638 3.032 3.425	0.315 0.709 1.102 1.496 1.890 2.283 2.677 3.071 3.465	0.354 0.748 1.142 1.536 1.929 2.323 2.717 3.110 3.504
	90	3.543	3.583	3.622	3.661	3.701	3.740	3.780	3.819	3.858	3.898