CASE

ENGINE REPAIR MANUAL

ENGINE

ISUZU
4LE2
TIER 3

CNH America, LLC reserves the right to make improvements in design or changes in specifications at any time without incurring any obligation to install them on units previously sold.

All data given in this publication is subject to production variations. Dimensions and weights are only approximate. Illustrations do not necessarily show products in standard condition. For exact information about any particular product, please consult your Dealer

REVISION HISTORY			
Issue	Issue Date	Applicable Machines	Remarks
First Edition	01April 08	Isuzu 4LE2 Tier 3 Engine	87495896 NA

General Information

General Information

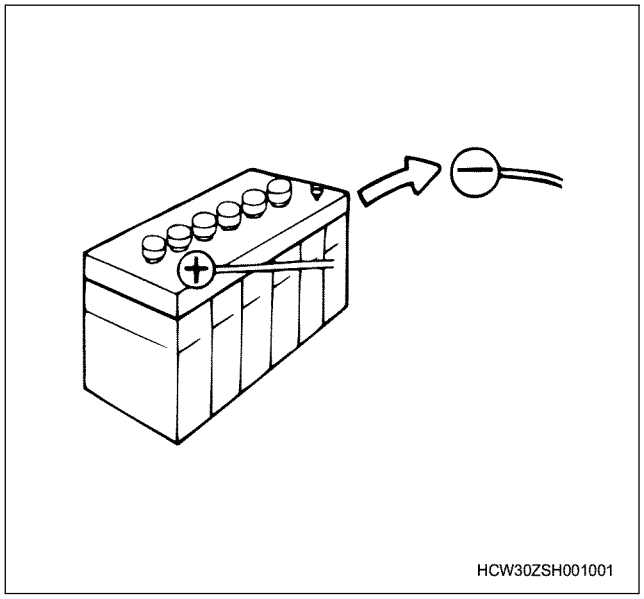
Table of Contents

General Information

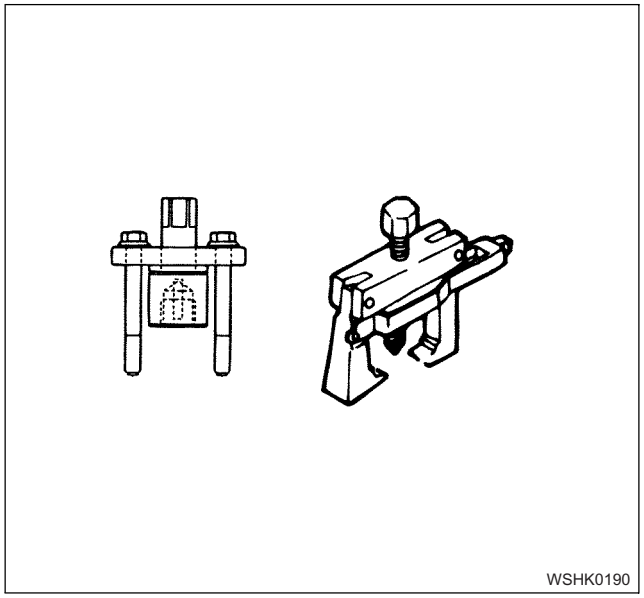
Service Precautions

In order to carry out work safely

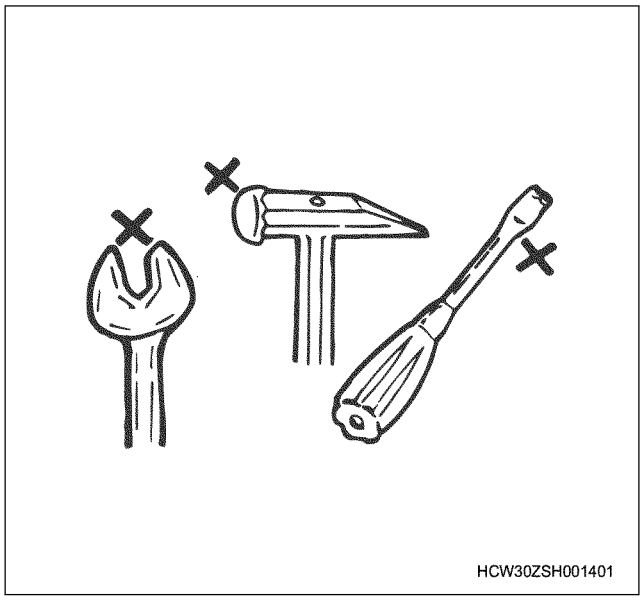
1. Always use an engine stand when taking the engine down from the vehicle.
   Do not place the engine directly onto the ground, or place in a manner that interferes with the oil pan.
2. If you are working together with others, always pay attention to each other's safety.
3. If you are repairing any part of the electrical system, always remove the minus side cable from the battery terminal before starting work. If you are removing the battery cover, always remove the cover in a place that is away from sources of fire/ heat.



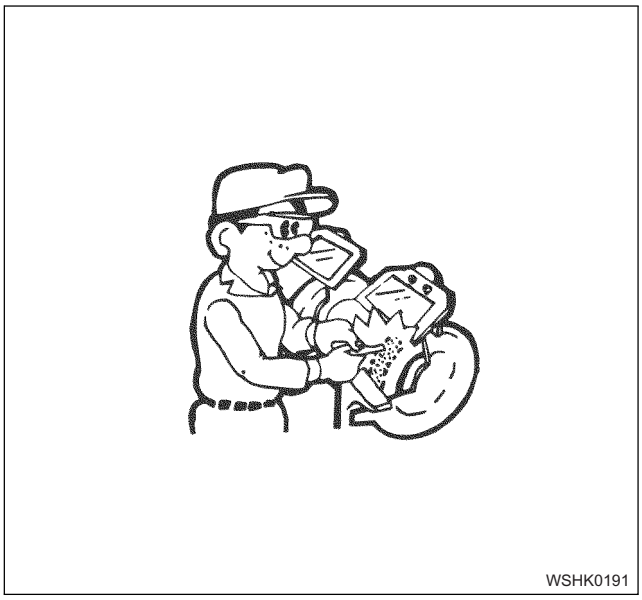
4. Do not perform painting work or leave the engine running for long periods of time in an enclosed or badly ventilated indoor workshop.
5. Always use the correct specialized tool indicated in the instructions. Using the incorrect tool may cause damage to the parts or injury to the person using the tool.



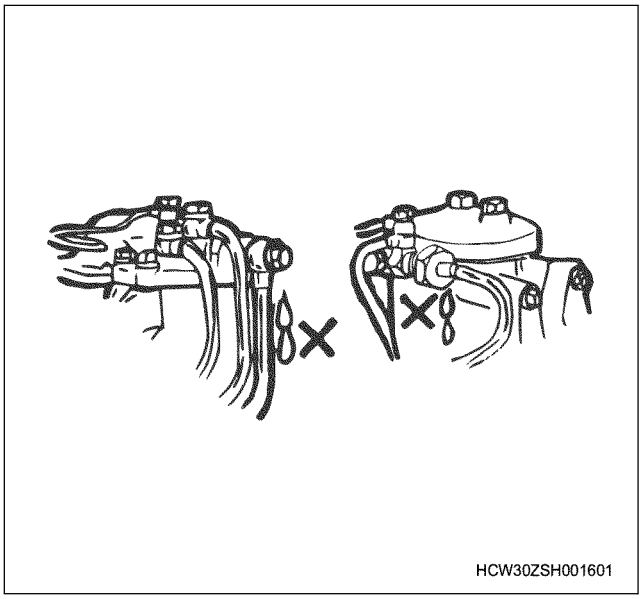
6. All regular tools, gauges and special tools should be regularly inspected, and prepared before starting work. Do not use bent spanners, hammers with damaged edges, chipped chisels, or any other faulty or damaged tools.



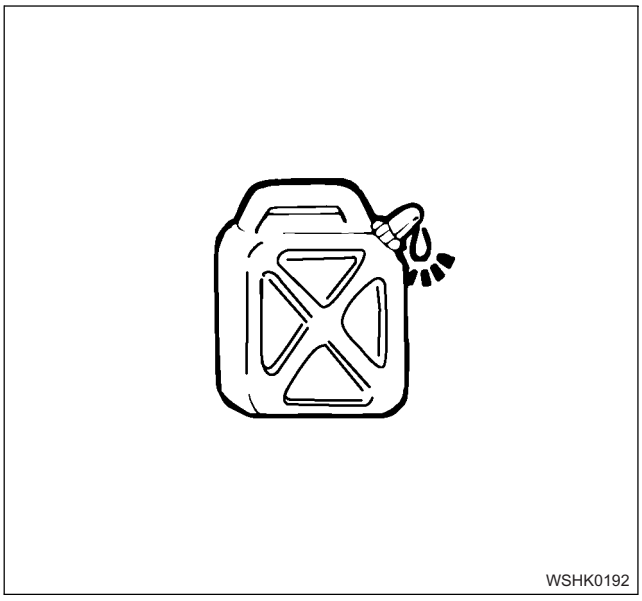
7. Always pay close attention to safety and handling requirements when using grinders, cranes, welders, and other such equipment.
   Moreover, always wear the correct protective garments and use the necessary safety tools for the job in hand.



8. Always check that there are no fuel leaks when performing maintenance work on the fuel system. (It may cause a fire.)



9. Pay close attention to the risk of ignition if you are handling parts that carry a high voltage.
   Furthermore, any oil or grease spilt onto rubber parts must be wiped off immediately, as it will cause deterioration of the rubber.



Replacement parts and part numbers

1. Always replace packing, oil seals, O-rings, caulking lock nuts, folding lock plates, split pins and other such parts with brand new parts.
2. The parts numbers contained in this manual may not represent the supply condition of the parts, and the part numbers may be changed due to revisions. Therefore, parts should always be checked against a parts catalogue before use.

Liquid gasket

1. Each time you disassemble parts that use liquid gasket, completely remove the old gasket residue from each of the parts and matching sections using a scraper, then clean each of the parts to completely remove oil, water, and dirt etc. from the various surfaces by a cloth. Using the specified type of liquid gasket, apply new liquid gasket to each of the surfaces before reassembling the parts.
2. In order to make it easier to clean liquid gasket surfaces, apply gasket remover liquid (Pando- 391D made by ThreeBond Co., Ltd.) and leave the part to stand for approximately 10 minutes, after which the old liquid gasket residue will be easier to remove.
   However, this should not be used on resin components or painted components.
3. Please take care not to apply too much or too little liquid gasket.
   Also, you should always re-apply the liquid gasket upon itself when you start and finish application.
4. Make sure that there are no gaps when reinstalling the liquid gasket parts to each other. If there are gaps between the two parts, re-apply the liquid gasket. Some parts, especially the oil pan, use the same size studs as a guide to eliminate the need for knock pin positioning etc.
5. Re-install these parts within 5 minutes of applying the liquid gasket.
   If more than 5 minutes passes, remove the previous liquid gasket and re-apply it.
6. Please wait for at least 30 minutes since the last part is installed before starting the engine.

Liquid gasket

	Applied area		Use conditions		Liquid gasket name
	Parts	Matching parts	Seal object	Application groove	
1	Rocker bracket	Cylinder head	Engine oil (10W — 30)	Equipped	TB 1207B
2	Air inlet pipe	Cylinder head cover	Air	Equipped	TB 1207C
3	Timing case	Cylinder block	Engine oil (10W — 30)	Equipped	TB 1207B
4	Housing cover; injection pump	Cylinder block	Engine oil (10W — 30)	None	TB 1207C
5	Solenoid; fuel cut	Cylinder block	Engine oil (10W — 30)	Equipped	TB 1207C
6	Retainer; oil seal	Cylinder block	Engine oil (10W — 30)	Equipped	TB 1207B
7	Housing ASM; PCV	Cylinder head cover	Blow-by gas	None	TB 1207C
8	Indicator; air cleaner	Air cleaner	Air	None	(Seal tape)

- Always use the liquid gasket products listed above, or a liquid gasket identical to the ones listed above.
- Use the correct quantity of liquid gasket. Always follow the handling instructions for each product.

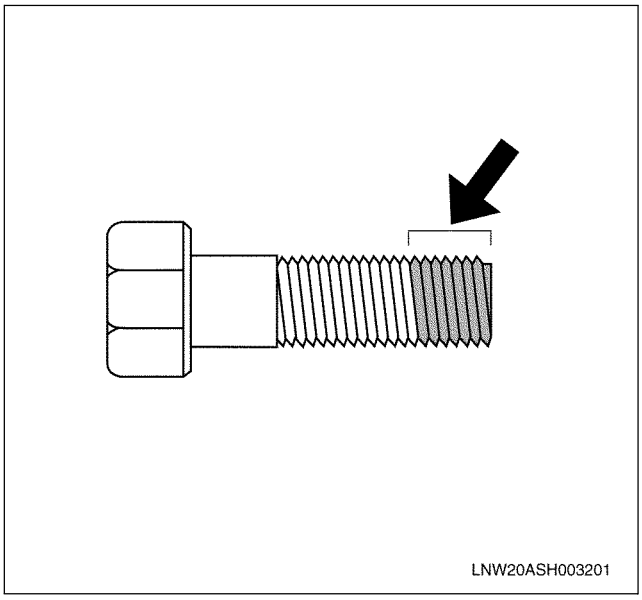
Application procedure

1. Wipe the contact surfaces clean of all water, oil or grease. The contact surfaces should be dry.
2. Apply a regular bead width of liquid gasket to one of the contact surfaces. Make sure that the bead does not break at this point.

Note:
If there are special regulations concerning the application procedure in the repair document, please follow those regulations.

Work procedure

1. Wipe the joint surfaces of the bolt, bolt hole, and threads clean of water, grease, and oil. The contact surfaces should be dry.
2. Apply Loctite to the top 1/3 of the screw.
3. Tighten the bolt to the specified torque.



Important:
After tightening the bolt, do not apply excessive torque or try to rotate the bolt until at least one hour has passed, and the Loctite has hardened.

Procedure for using the plastigauge

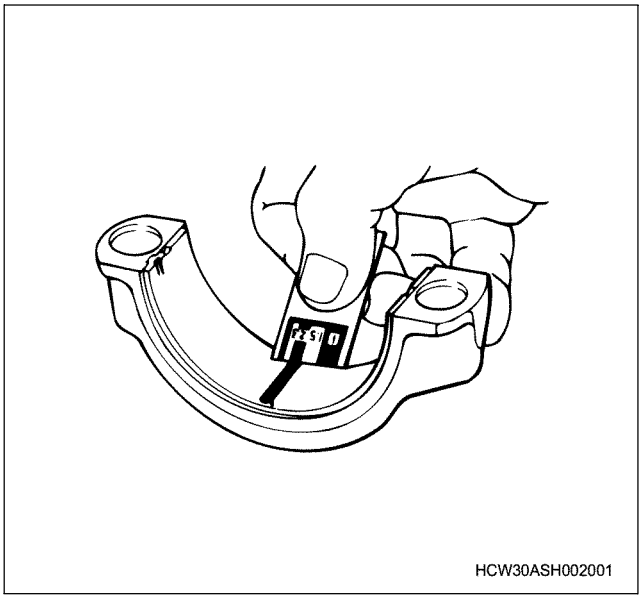
Type	Measurable range mm {in}
PG-1 (Green)	0.025 — 0.076 {0.001 — 0.003}
PR-1 (Red)	0.051 — 0.152 {0.002 — 0.006}
PB-1 (Blue)	0.102 — 0.229 {0.004 — 0.009}

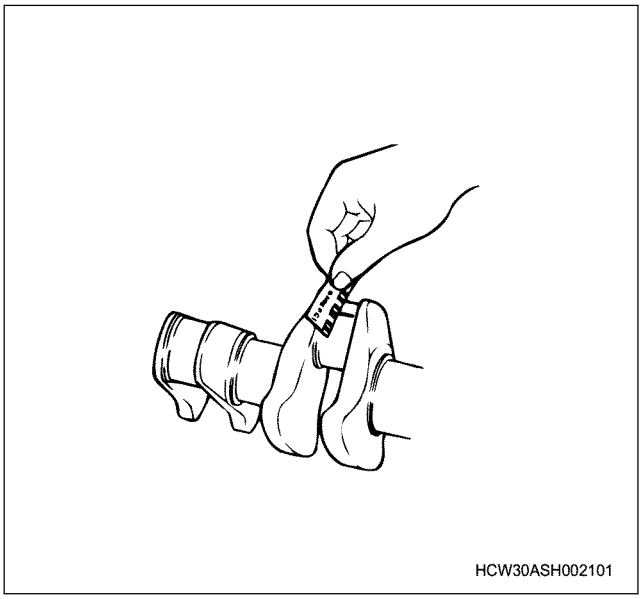
Example: Procedure for measuring the clearance between the connecting rod bearing and crank pin.

- Clean the connecting rod and bearing, and install the bearing to the rod.
- Cut the plastigauge to the same width as the crank pin, and while avoiding the oil hole of the crank pin lay the gauge parallel to the pin.
- Line up the marks on the connecting rod and cap, and install the crank pin. Apply molybdenum disulfide to the thread section and seating surface of the tightening bolt, and rotate both cap and bolt to the correct torque.

Important:
Do not move the connecting rod while using the plastigauge.

- Gently remove the cap and connecting rod, and measure the crushed width of the plastigauge (clearance between rod and pin) using the scale printed on the bag.



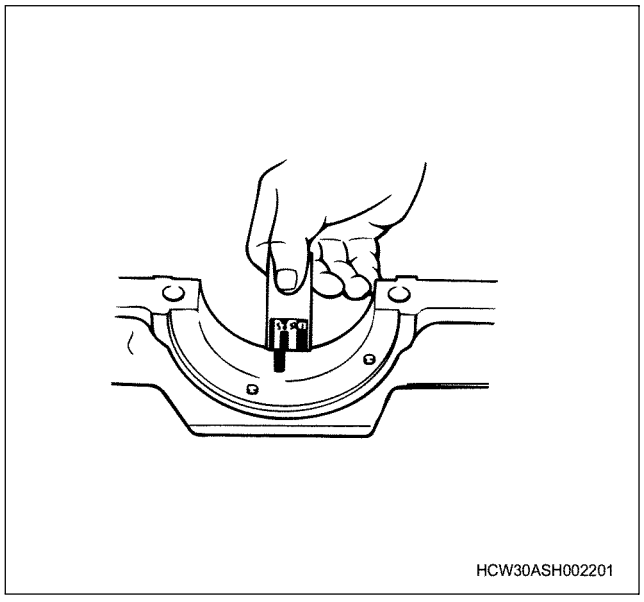


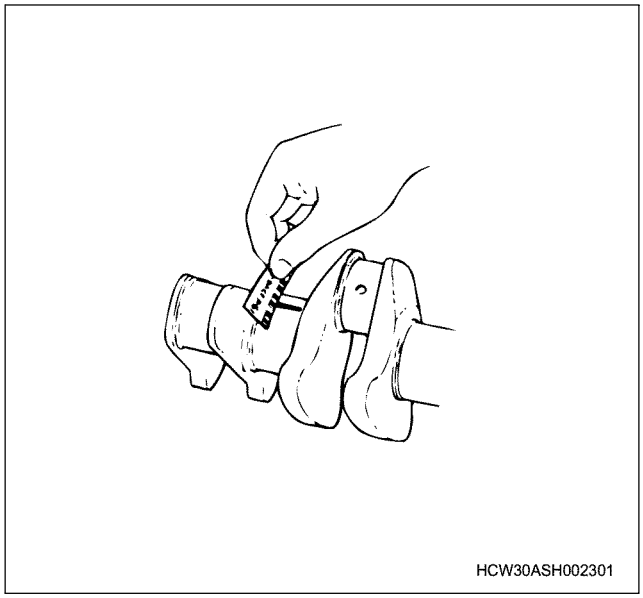
Example: Measuring the clearance between the crank bearing and crank journal

- Clean the clamp face of the cylinder block and crankcase bearing, and also the bearing, and install the cylinder block to the crankcase.
- Gently rest the crankshaft on the cylinder block, and rotate it approximately 30 degree to stabilize it.
- Cut the plastigauge to the same size as the journal width, and while avoiding the oil hole of the journal lay the gauge parallel to the journal.
- Gently rest the crankcase on the cylinder block, apply molybdenum disulfide to the thread section and seating surface of the tightening bolt, and tighten in sequence to the correct torque.

Important:
Do not rotate the crankshaft while using the plastigauge.

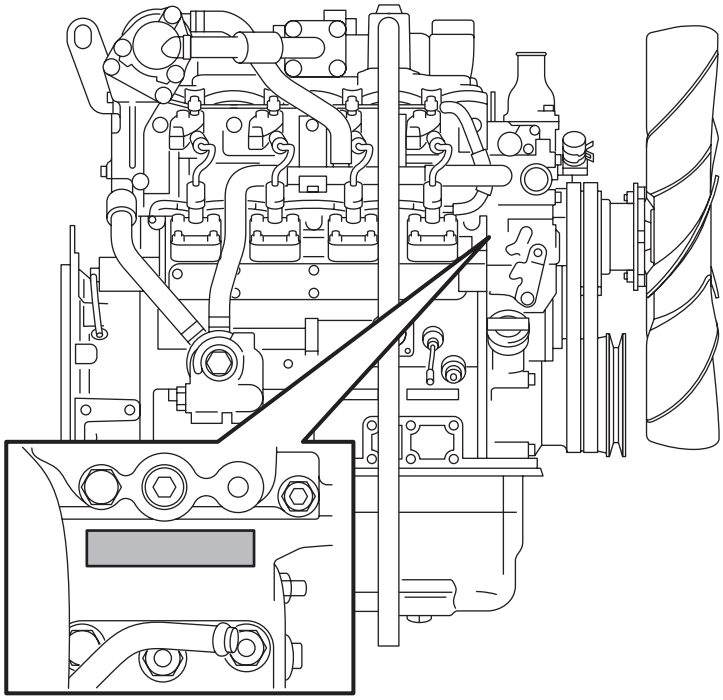
- Gently remove the crankcase, and measure the crushed width of the plastigauge (clearance between bearing and journal) using the scale printed on the bag.





Reading the Model

Engine number stamping position



WSLE0352

General Information

Terminology, description of abbreviations

Terminology definitions

Maintenance standard
The generic name for reference values required for maintenance, such as nominal dimension, assembly specification, and limit.

Nominal dimension
Shows the standard value at the point of manufacture that does not include the common difference.

Assembly specification
Shows the standard value after assembling, repairing, or adjusting.

Service limit
When this value (dimensions) is reached, it shows that the part has reached its full limit and must be replaced or repaired.

Wear
Shows the difference between the dimension of non-worn part (nominal dimension unless there is such part) and that of the most worn part (the dimension of worn part).

Uneven wear
Shows the difference between the maximum and the minimum wear amount.

Front/Rear, Right/Left, Top/Bottom
These show each orientations of parts installed to the vehicle when looking from the vehicle's forward direction.

Unit
Units written to SI conventions (mainly torque, pressure, force)
[Example] Length: mm, Torque: N·m {kgf·m}

Warning
Items that carry the warning mark pose a danger to life or threat of serious injury if not strictly observed.

Caution
Items that carry the caution mark may cause injury or lead to accidents if not strictly observed.

Important
Items that carry the important mark may cause the vehicle to break down, or may prevent the guaranteed normal operation of the system or related parts if not strictly observed.

Note
Items that should receive special mention within a work procedure.

Description of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AC	Alternating Current
ACC	Accessory
ACG	Alternating Current Generator
API	American Petrol Institute
ASM (Assy)	Assembly
ATDC	After Top Dead Center
BAT, BATT	Battery
BRG, Brg	Bearing
BKT, BRKT	Bracket
BTDC	Before Top Dead Center
CO	Carbon Oxide
CONN	Connector
CPU	Central Processing Unit
C/U	Control Unit
DC	Direct Current
DI	Direct Injection
ECU	Engine Control Unit/Electronic Control Unit
ECM	Engine Control Module
EGR	Exhaust Gas Recirculation
Exh, EXH	Exhaust
Ft, FRT	Front
FWD	Forward
F/C	Fuel Cut
GND	Ground
IC	Integrated Circuit
ID Plate	Identification Plate
IN	Intake, Inlet
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
I/PUMP	Injection Pump
JIS	Japanese Industrial Standard
L/H, LH	Left Hand
M/V	Magnetic Valve
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
N-TDC	Number - Top Dead Center
OPT	Option
P	Pole(S)
PCV	Pump Control Valve/Positive Crankcase Ventilation

Abbreviation	Description
PM	Particulate Matter
PS	Pre-Stroke
PTO	Power Take Off
QOS	Quick On System
Rr, RR	Rear
R/H, RH	Right Hand
R/L	Relay
STD	Standard
SW	Switch
TICS	Timing & Injection rate Control System
VGS Turbo	Variable Geometry turbocharger System
W/L	Warning Lamp

SI (International System of Units)

With regards the conversion to SI (International System of Units)

The introduction of the SI systems aims to internationally unify the metric system and the various units used by different countries (traditional weights and measures, the foot pound method etc.), and to curb the confusion that occurs between the different units (conversion calculations etc.).
The new calculating method which adopted SI units was completely adopted in Japan in 1992, and is standardized by JIS-Z-8203.
All of the units in this manual are written in line with the International System of Units SI units, and conventional units are written in { } brackets.

SI
Abbreviation of French word “Le Systeme International d’Unites”

Connection between main SI units and conventional units

	SI	Conventional unit	Item, unit conversion
Length	m	m	Same as the conventional unit
Weight (Mass)	kg	kg	Same as the conventional unit
Force	N	* kg, kgf	1 kgf = 9.80665 N
Torque	N·m	* kg·m, kgf·m	1 kgf·m = 9.80665 N·m
Pressure	Pa	* kg/cm^2, mmHg	1 kgf/cm^2 = 9.80665 kPa, 1 mmHg = 133.3 Pa
Power output, horsepower	W	PS	1 PS = 0.74 kW
Capacity, air volume displacement	m^3	Liter, L, cc	1 Liter = 1 dm^3, 1 cc = 1 m Liter = 1 cm^3
Fuel consumption	g/(kW·h)	g/(PS·h)	1 g/(PS·h) = 1.360 g/(kW·h)

*1 Published service data may conveniently use kg for force and mass (weight) instead of kgf.
*2 Some conversion results may be rounded off to 1 or 2 decimal places.

Converting expressions of quantity

When converting, prefixes such as k (kilo) or m (milli) are used.

M	Mega	10^6	1,000,000
k	Kilo	10^3	1,000
h	Hecto	10^2	100
d	Deci	10^{-1}	0.1
c	Centi	10^{-2}	0.01
m	Milli	10^{-3}	0.001
μ	Micro	10^{-6}	0.000001

- 200 kgf/cm^2 = 19,620 kPa = 19.6 MPa
- 40 mmHg = 5,332 Pa = 5.3 kPa

Conversion formula

Length

- km × 0.6214 = mile
- m × 3.281 = ft
- mm × 0.03937 = in

Pressure

- kPa × 0.0101972 = kg/cm^2
- kPa × 0.145038 = psi
- MPa × 10.197162 = kg/cm^2
- MPa × 145.03774 = psi

Tightening torque

- N·m × 0.101972 = kg·m
- N·m × 0.737562 = lb·ft

Speed

- km/h × 0.6214 = MPH

Temperature

- °C × 1.8 + 32 = °F

Table of Isuzu standard tightening torque

The tightening torque values in the table below apply to all situations unless a special tightening torque is specified.

Isuzu standard bolts, nuts

N·m {kgf·m}

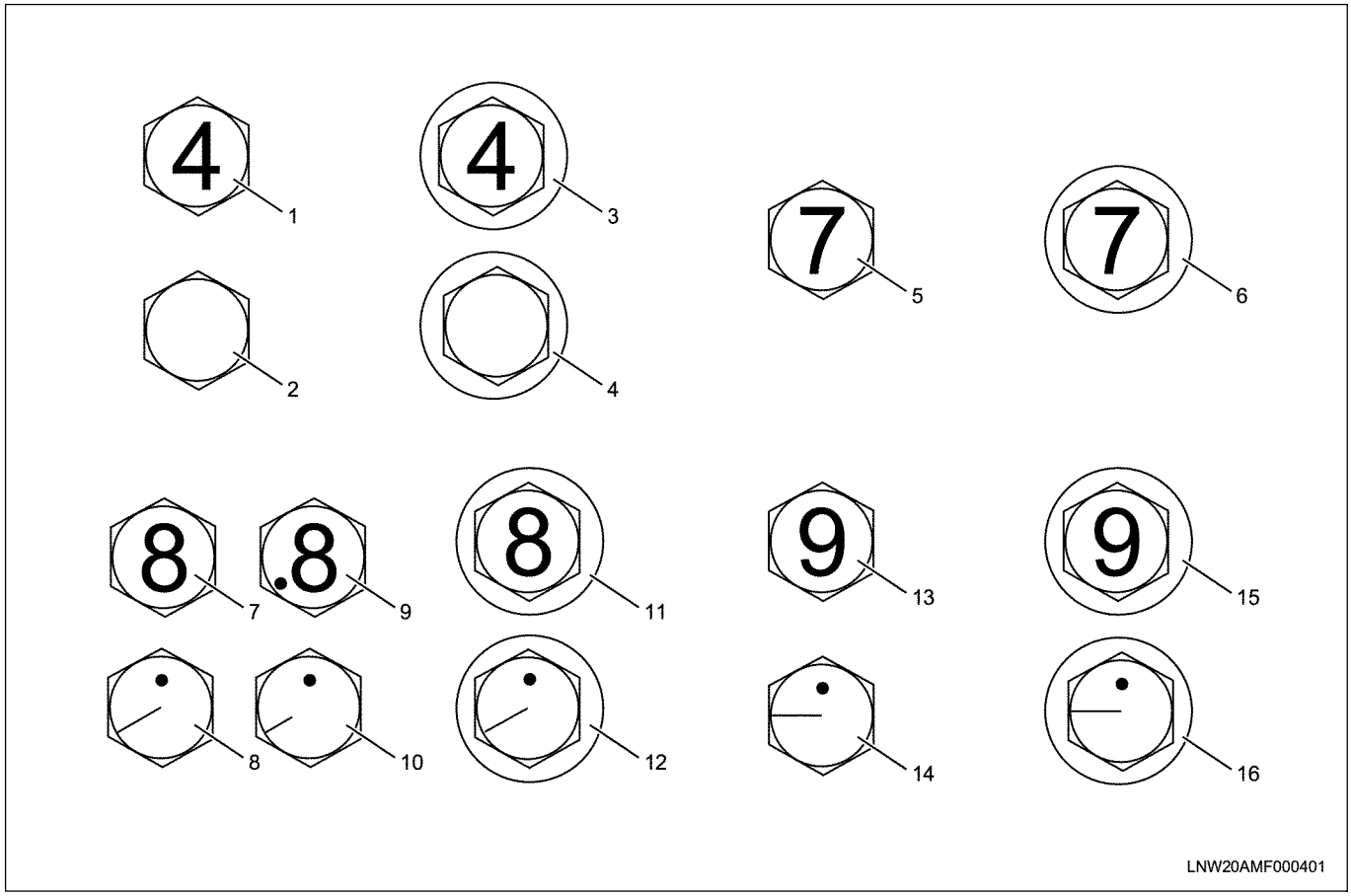
Strength classification	4.8 4T		7T	
Shape of bolt head	Hexagon head bolt	Flange bolt	Hexagon head bolt	Flange bolt
*M10 × 1.5	19.6 — 33.3 {2.0 — 3.4}	22.3 — 37.2 {2.3 — 3.8}	27.5 — 45.1 {2.8 — 4.6}	30.3 — 50.4 {3.1 — 5.1}
M12 × 1.25	49.0 — 73.5 {5.0 — 7.5}	54.9 — 82.3 {5.6 — 8.4}	60.8 — 91.2 {6.2 — 9.3}	68.1 — 102.1 {6.9 — 10.4}
*M12 × 1.75	45.1 — 68.6 {4.6 — 7.0}	51.0 — 76.5 {5.2 — 7.8}	56.9 — 84.3 {5.8 — 8.6}	62.7 — 94.0 {6.4 — 9.6}
M14 × 1.5	76.5 — 114.7 {7.8 — 11.7}	83.0 — 124.5 {8.5 — 12.7}	93.2 — 139.3 {9.5 — 14.2}	100.8 — 151.1 {10.3 — 15.4}
*M14 × 2	71.6 — 106.9 {7.3 — 10.9}	77.2 — 115.8 {7.9 — 11.8}	88.3 — 131.4 {9.0 — 13.4}	94.9 — 142.3 {9.7 — 14.5}
M16 × 1.5	104.0 — 157.0 {10.6 — 16.0}	115.6 — 173.3 {11.8 — 17.7}	135.3 — 204.0 {13.8 — 20.8}	150.1 — 225.2 {15.3 — 23.0}
*M16 × 2	100.0 — 149.1 {10.2 — 15.2}	109.4 — 164.2 {11.2 — 16.7}	129.4 — 194.2 {13.2 — 19.8}	142.5 — 213.8 {14.5 — 21.8}
M18 × 1.5	151.0 — 225.6 {15.4 — 23.0}	—	195.2 — 293.2 {19.9 — 29.9}	—
*M18 × 2.5	151.0 — 225.6 {15.4 — 23.0}	—	196.1 — 294.2 {20.0 — 30.0}	—
M20 × 1.5	206.0 — 310.0 {21.0 — 31.6}	—	269.7 — 405.0 {27.5 — 41.3}	—
*M20 × 2.5	190.2 — 286.4 {19.4 — 29.2}	—	249.1 — 374.6 {25.4 — 38.2}	—
M22 × 1.5	251.1 — 413.8 {25.6 — 42.2}	—	362.8 — 544.3 {37.0 — 55.5}	—
*M22 × 2.5	217.7 — 327.5 {22.2 — 33.4}	—	338.3 — 507.0 {34.5 — 51.7}	—
M24 × 2	358.9 — 539.4 {36.6 — 55.0}	—	430.5 — 711.0 {43.9 — 72.5}	—
*M24 × 3	338.3 — 507.0 {34.5 — 51.7}	—	406.0 — 608.0 {41.4 — 62.0}	—

The * mark indicates where soft materials have been used for internal thread sections, such as castings.

					N·m {kgf·m}
Strength classification	8.8		9.8 9T		
Shape of bolt head	Hexagon head bolt	Flange bolt	Hexagon head bolt	Flange bolt	
M6 × 1	5.6 — 11.2 {0.6 — 1.1}	6.6 — 12.2 {0.6 — 1.2}	—	—	
M8 × 1.25	13.4 — 25.7 {1.4 — 2.6}	15.3 — 28.4 {1.6 — 2.9}	16.7 — 30.4 {1.7 — 3.1}	18.1 — 33.6 {1.9 — 3.4}	
M10 × 1.25	31.3 — 52.5 {3.2 — 5.4}	35.4 — 58.9 {3.6 — 6.1}	37.3 — 62.8 {3.8 — 6.4}	42.3 — 70.5 {4.3 — 7.2}	
*M10 × 1.5	31.3 — 51.4 {3.2 — 5.2}	34.5 — 57.5 {3.5 — 5.8}	36.3 — 59.8 {3.7 — 6.1}	40.1 — 66.9 {4.1 — 6.8}	
M12 × 1.25	69.3 — 104.0 {7.1 — 10.6}	77.7 — 116.5 {7.9 — 11.9}	75.5 — 113.8 {7.7 — 11.6}	85.0 — 127.5 {8.7 — 13.0}	
*M12 × 1.75	64.8 — 96.1 {6.6 — 9.8}	71.4 — 107.2 {7.3 — 10.9}	71.6 — 106.9 {7.3 — 10.9}	79.5 — 119.2 {8.1 — 12.2}	
M14 × 1.5	106.2 — 158.8 {10.8 — 16.2}	114.9 — 172.3 {11.7 — 17.6}	113.8 — 170.6 {11.6 — 17.4}	123.4 — 185.1 {12.6 — 18.9}	
*M14 × 2	100.6 — 149.8 {10.3 — 15.3}	108.2 — 162.2 {11.1 — 16.6}	106.9 — 160.0 {10.9 — 16.3}	115.5 — 173.3 {11.8 — 17.7}	
M16 × 1.5	154.3 — 232.5 {15.7 — 23.7}	171.1 — 256.7 {17.4 — 26.2}	160.0 — 240.3 {16.3 — 24.5}	176.9 — 265.3 {18.0 — 27.1}	
*M16 × 2	147.6 — 221.4 {15.0 — 22.6}	162.5 — 243.8 {16.6 — 24.9}	153.0 — 229.5 {15.6 — 23.4}	168.5 — 252.7 {17.2 — 25.8}	
M18 × 1.5	222.5 — 334.3 {22.7 — 34.1}	—	229.5 — 345.2 {23.4 — 35.2}	—	
*M18 × 2.5	223.6 — 335.4 {22.8 — 34.2}	—	230.5 — 346.2 {23.6 — 35.3}	—	
M20 × 1.5	307.4 — 461.7 {31.4 — 47.1}	—	316.8 — 475.6 {32.3 — 48.5}	—	
*M20 × 2.5	284.0 — 472.1 {29.0 — 43.5}	—	293.2 — 440.3 {29.2 — 44.9}	—	
M22 × 1.5	413.6 — 620.5 {42.2 — 63.3}	—	424.6 — 636.5 {43.3 — 64.9}	—	
*M22 × 2.5	385.7 — 578.0 {39.3 — 58.9}	—	394.2 — 592.3 {40.0 — 60.4}	—	
M24 × 2	490.8 — 810.5 {50.0 — 82.7}	—	554.1 — 830.6 {56.5 — 84.7}	—	
*M24 × 3	462.8 — 693.1 {47.2 — 70.7}	—	520.7 — 781.6 {53.1 — 79.7}	—	

The * mark indicates where soft materials have been used for internal thread sections, such as castings.

Designations for Isuzu standard bolt heads



Name

1. Hexagon Head Bolt (4.8, 4T)
2. Hexagon Head Bolt (4.8, 4T)
3. Flange Bolt (4.8, 4T)
4. Flange Bolt (4.8, 4T)
5. Hexagon Head Bolt (7T)
6. Flange Bolt (7T)
7. Hexagon Head Bolt (Thermal Refined 8.8)
8. Hexagon Head Bolt (Thermal Refined 8.8)
9. Hexagon Head Bolt (Nonthermal Refined 8.8)
10. Hexagon Head Bolt (Nonthermal Refined 8.8)
11. Flange Bolt (8.8)
12. Flange Bolt (8.8)
13. Hexagon Head Bolt (9.8, 9T)
14. Hexagon Head Bolt (9.8, 9T)
15. Flange Bolt (9.8, 9T)
16. Flange Bolt (9.8, 9T)

Flare nut

	Pipe diameter	Tightening torque (for medium and large size vehicles)	Width across flats of flare nut (mm)	
			Old	New
Flare nut tightening torque (service standard value) N·m {kgf·m}	ϕ 4.76 mm	12.8 — 18.6 {1.3 — 1.9}	14	14
	ϕ 6.35 mm	23.5 — 49 {2.4 — 5.0}	17	17
	ϕ 8.0 mm	23.5 — 49 {2.4 — 5.0}	19	17
	ϕ 10.0 mm	44.1 — 93.2 {4.5 — 9.5}	22	19
	ϕ 12.0 mm	58.8 — 137.3 {6.0 — 14.0}	27	24
	ϕ 15.0 mm	78.5 — 156.9 {8.0 — 16.0}	30	30

Taper screw from connectors (brass)

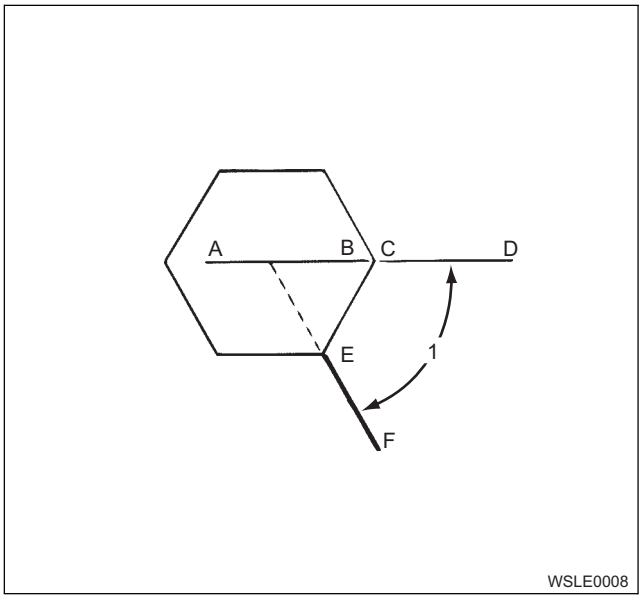
				N·m {kgf·m}
Screw size	PT (R) 1/8	PT (R) 1/4	PT (R) 3/8	PT (R) 1/12
—	2.0 — 14.7 {0.2 — 1.5}	4.9 — 15.7 {0.5 — 1.6}	9.8 — 16.7 {1.0 — 1.7}	9.8 — 17.7 {1.0 — 1.8}

About angle method tightening

Though the general and current way to tighten bolts and nuts is torque indication, using this way results in large unevenness of shaft power to indicated torque. Therefore, bolts may be damaged at upper limit when you try to ensure minimal shaft power.
To ensure shaft power with small unevenness, it is necessary to tighten bolts measuring stretch amount of bolts, but this is actually impossible. So the angle method focuses on screw pitch as equivalent to bolt stretch, and controls using the screw rotation amount. The method can reduce the unevenness of shaft power by tightening to plastic range.

How to tighten

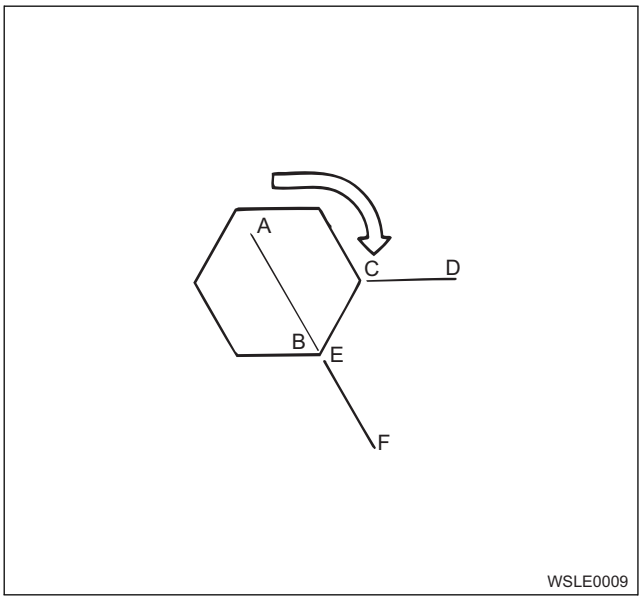
1. Apply molybdenum disulfide or engine oil to the threads and the seating surface of the bolt following the instruction.
2. Tighten all bolts to the pre-indicated tightening torque.
3. Draw lines on the surface of the parts you tighten: the lines which pass through the bolt's center (A — B: bolt side) (C — D: parts side) and the line at the specified tightening angle from the bolt's center (E — F).



Name

1. Specified Tightening Torque

4. Tighten the bolt with wrench until the line on the bolt (A — B) aligns with the specified angle line (E — F on the surface of the parts).



Be sure to check the mark to see whether you tighten the bolt to the specified angle or not.
If you fail this, you may tighten the bolt by the angle method again by accident and damage the bolt. Take extreme care.

Important:

- **Follow the instructed order to tighten bolts.**
- **Do not retighten if you tighten by the angle method.**

Bolt angle gauge (380300009), the tool for tightening bolts by the angle method, is set.

Special tool classification

A; Essential tool

Servicing operation cannot be done with any other tools than the essential tool.

B; Recommend tool

Servicing work can be done with a general-purpose tool commercially available. However, it is advisable to use the recommended tool as much as possible for a reduced work time and an improved safety in work operations.

C; Available tool

Although it takes a more working time, servicing operations can be made with a tool commercially available as substitute for the available tool.

Recommended Lubricant

Engine oil and garde

Refer to the Operator’s Manual.

Thank you so much for reading.

Please click the “Buy Now!” button below to download the complete manual.

After you pay.

You can download the most perfect and complete manual in the world immediately.

Our support email:

ebooklibonline@outlook.com