

SERVICE MANUAL

4HK1-6HK1 ISUZU ENGINES

9-44061 NA Replaces 9-44060 NA



SERVICE MANUAL

4HK1-6HK1 ISUZU ENGINES

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				
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INDEX OF CHAPTERS

GENERAL INFORMATION	OA
ENGINE MECHANICAL	1A
COOLING SYSTEM	1B
FUEL SYSTEM	10
ENGINE ELECTRICAL	10
EXHAUST SYSTEM AND TURBOCHARGER	1F

NOTE: CNH Company reserves the right to make changes in the specification and design of the machine without prior notice and without incurring any obligation to modify units previously sold.

The description of the models shown in this manual has been made in accordance with the technical specifications known as of the date of design of this document.

9-44061 Issued 02-06

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UNITS OF MEASURE

This manual adopts the units of measure based on International System.

The MKSA system units of measure are indicated within brackets after the units of measure of the International System.

Example: 24.5 MPa (250 kgf/cm²)

The following table converts the International System units of measure in some of the main units belonging to other system.

Quantity	To convert from (IS)	Into (Others)	Multiply by		Quantity	To convert from (IS)	Into (Others)	Multiply by
Lenght	mm	in	0.03937		Pressure	MPa	kgf/cm ²	10.197
Lengin	mm	ft	0.003281		Flessule	MPa	psi	145.0
	L	US gal	0.2642		Power	kW	CV-PS	1.360
Volume	L	US qt	1.057	Fower		kW	HP	1.341
	m³	yd₃	1.308		Temperature	°C	°F	°C x 1.8 + 32
Mass	kg	lb	2.205		Speed	km/h	mph	0.6214
Force	N	kgf	0.10197		Speed	min-¹	rpm	1.0
Force	N	lbf	0.2248		Capacity	L/min	US gpm	0.2642
Torquo	N.m	kgf.m	0.10197		Capacity	mL/rev	cc/rev	1.0
Torque	N.m	lbf.ft	0.7375					

GENERAL INFORMATION

General Information

Contents

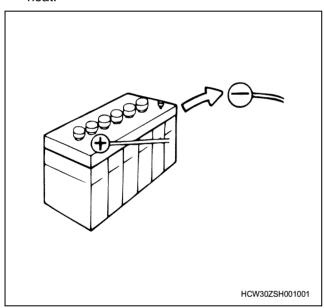
General Information	.0A-2
Service Precautions	.0A-2
Reading the model	.0A-6
General information	0A-7

General Information

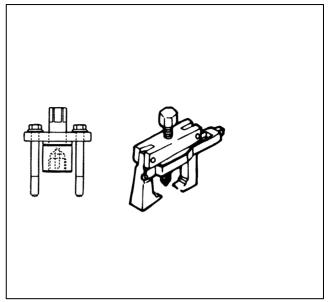
Service Precautions

In order to carry out work safely

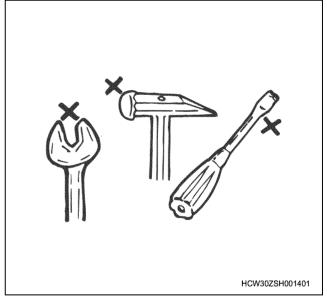
- 1. Always use an engine stand when taking the engine down from the vehicle.
 - Do not place the engine directly onto the ground, or place in a manner that interferes with the oil pan.
- 2. If you are working together with others, always pay attention to each other's safety.
- 3. If you are repairing 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.



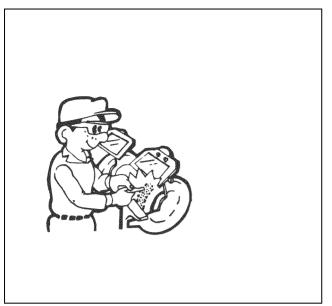
- 4. Do not perform painting work or leave the engine running for long periods of time in an enclosed or badly ventilated indoor workshop.
- 5. Always use the correct specialized tool indicated in the instructions. Using the incorrect tool may cause damage to the parts or injury to the person using the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



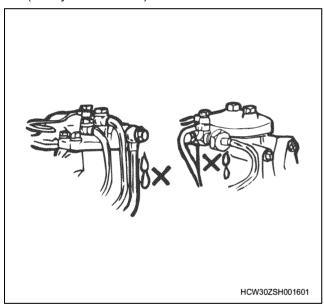
 All regular tools, gauges and special tools should be regularly inspected, and prepared before starting work. Do not use bent spanners, hammers with damaged edges, chipped chisels, or any other faulty or damaged tools.



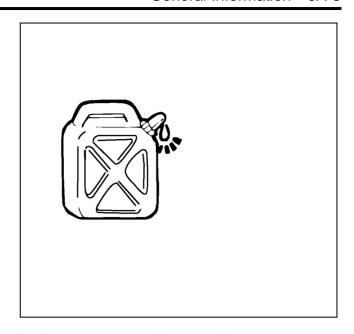
- 7. Always pay close attention to safety and handling requirements when using grinders, cranes, welders, and other such equipment.
 - Moreover, always wear the correct protective garments and use the necessary safety tools for the job in hand.



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 fat 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. 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 Three Bond 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 7 minutes of applying the liquid gasket.

- If more than 7 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

Seal section	Product name	Manufacturer's name
Between cylinder block and – Flywheel housing	1207B	Three Bond
Between cylinder block and – Flywheel housing and – Crankcase	1207B	Three Bond
Between cylinder block and – Crank case	1207B	Three Bond
Between cylinder block and – Front cover	1207B	Three Bond
Cylinder block, head plug nipple, unit, switches	262	Loctite

- 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

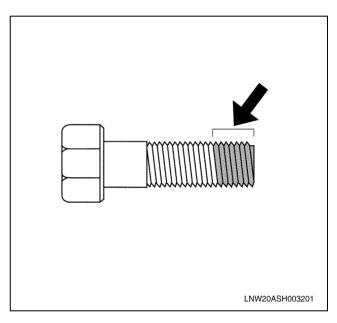
- 1. Wipe the contact surfaces clean of all water, fat or oil. The contact surfaces should be dry.
- 2. Apply a regular bead width of liquid gasket to one of the contact surfaces. Make sure that the bead does not break at this point.

Notes:

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

Work procedure

- Wipe the joint surfaces of the bolt, bolt hole, and screw thread section clean of water, fat, 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 correct tightening 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 Plastiguage

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.

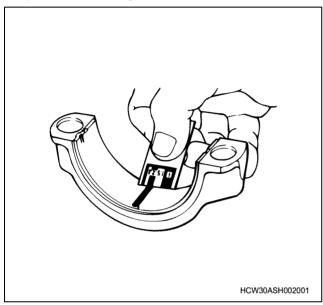
- Clean the connecting rod and bearing, and install the bearing to the rod.
- Cut the plastiguage to the same width as the crank pin, and while avoiding the oil pore of the crank pin lay the gauge parallel to the pin.

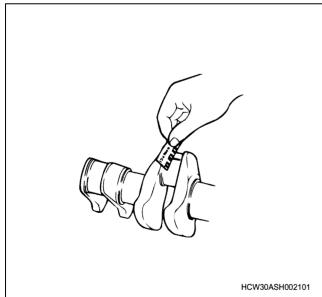
· Line up the marks on the connecting rod and cap and install the crank pin, apply molybdenum disulphide to the thread section and bearing surface of the fastening bolt, and rotate both cap and bolt to the correct torque.

Important:

Do not move the connecting rod while using the plastiquage.

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





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

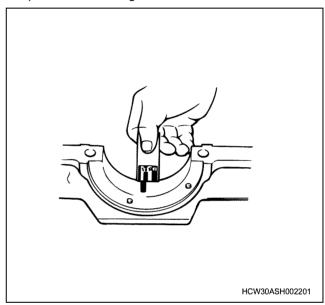
- Clean the clamp face of the cylinder block and crankcase bearing, and also the bearing, and install the cylinder block to the crankcase.
- · Gently rest the crankshaft on the cylinder block, and rotate it approximately 30 degree to stabilize it.

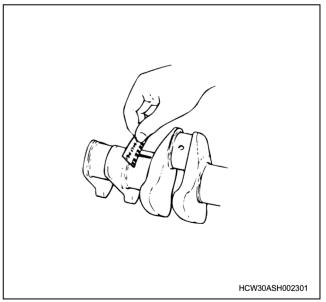
- Cut the plastiguage to the same size as the journal width, and while avoiding the oil pore of the journal lay the gauge parallel to the journal.
- · Gently rest the crank case on the cylinder block, apply molybdenum disulphide to the thread section and bearing surface of the fastening bolt, and tighten in sequence to the correct torque.

Important:

Do not rotate the crankshaft while using the plastiquage.

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

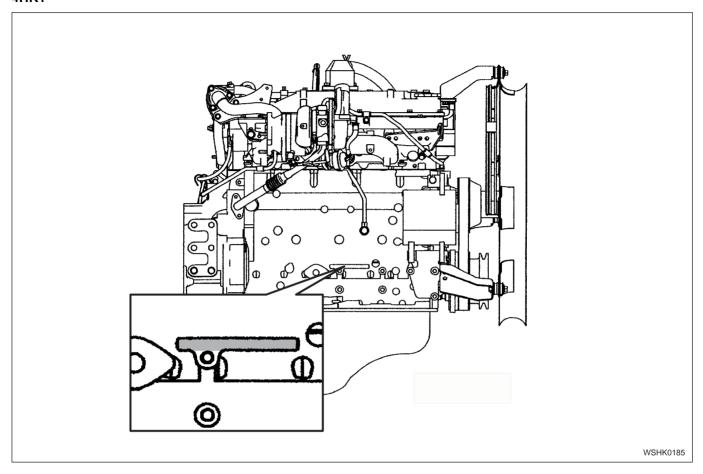




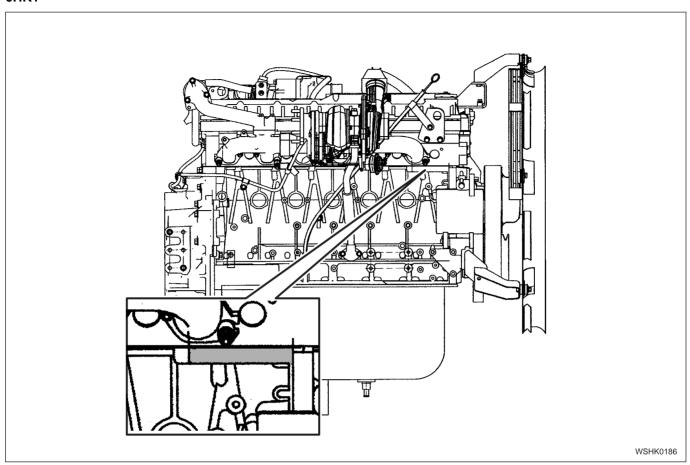
Reading the model

Engine number stamping position

4HK1



6HK1



General information

Terminology, description of abbreviations

Terminology definitions

Torrimiology dominations	
Term	Explanation
Maintenance standard	The generic name for reference values required for maintenance, such as nominal dimension, selection of a reference point, and limit.
Nominal dimension	Shows the standard value at the point of manufacture that does not include the common difference.
Selection of a reference point	Shows the standard value after assembling, repairing, or adjusting.
Limit	When this value (dimensions) is reached, it shows that the part has reached its full limit and must be replaced or repaired.
Front · rear, left · right, upper · lower	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.

Term	Explanation
Notes	Items that should receive special mention within a work procedure.

Description of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description			
AC	Alternating Current Alternating Current			
ACC	Accessory Accessory			
ACG	Alternating Current Generator Alternating current generator			
API	American Petrol Institute American Petroleum Institute			
ASM (Assy)	Assembly Assembly			
ATDC	After Top Dead Center After Top Dead Center			
BAT, BATT	Battery Battery			
BRG, Brg	Bearing Bearing			
BKT, BRKT	Bracket Bracket			
BTDC	Before Top Dead Center Before Top Dead Center			
CO	Carbon Oxide Carbon Monoxide			
CONN	Connector Connector			
CPU	Central Processing Unit Central processing unit			
C/U	Control Unit Control unit			
DC	Direct Current Direct current			
DI	Direct Injection Direct injection			
ECU	Engine Control Unit / Electronic Control Unit Engine control unit / control unit			
ECM	Engine Control Module Engine control module			
EGR	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Exhaust gas recirculation			
Exh, EXH	Exhaust Exhaust			
Ft, FRT	Front Front			

Abbreviation	Description			
FWD	Forward Forward			
F/C	Fuel Cut Fuel Cut			
GND	Ground Earth			
IC	Integrated Circuit Integrated circuit			
ID Plate	Identification plate Identification plate, ID plate			
IN	Intake, Intake Intake			
ISO	International Organization for Standardization International Organization for Standardization			
I/PUMP	Injection Pump Injection Pump			
JIS	Japanese Industrial Standard Japanese Industrial Standard			
L/H, LH	Left Hand Left hand side			
M/V	Magnetic Valve Magnetic valve			
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide Nitrogen Oxide			
N-TDC	Number - Top Dead Center Top dead center rotational frequency			
OPT	Option Option			
Р	Pole(S) Pole			
PCV	Pump Control Valve/ Positive Crankcase Ventilation Pump control valve/ Positive crankcase ventilation			
PM	Particulate Matter Particulate matter			
PS	Pre-Stroke Pre-stroke			
PTO	Power Take Off Power take off			
QOS	Quick On System Rapid preheating system			
Rr, RR	Rear Rear			

Abbreviation	Description		
R/H, RH	Right Hand Right hand side		
R/L	Relay Relay		
STD	Standard Standard		
SW	Switch Switch		
TICS	Timing & Injection rate Control System A type of injection system		
VGS Turbo	Variable Geometry turbocharger System Adjustable turbo, VGS turbo		
W/L	Warning Lamp 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.

French) Abbreviated name of 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, gf·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
Dynamic force, horsepower	W	PS	1 PS = 0.74 kW
Capacity, air volume displacement	m ³	Litle, L, cc	1 Litle = 1 dm 3 , 1 cc = 1mLitle = 1cm 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.

Converting expressions of quantity

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

М	Mega	10 ⁶	1,000,000
k	Kilo	10 ³	1,000
h	Hecto	10 ²	100
d	Deci	10 ⁻¹	0.1
С	Centi	10 ⁻²	0.01
m	Milli	10 ⁻³	0.001
μ	Micro	10 ⁻⁶	0.000001

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

^{*2} Some conversion results may be rounded off to 1 or 2 decimal places.

Table of standard Isuzu 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

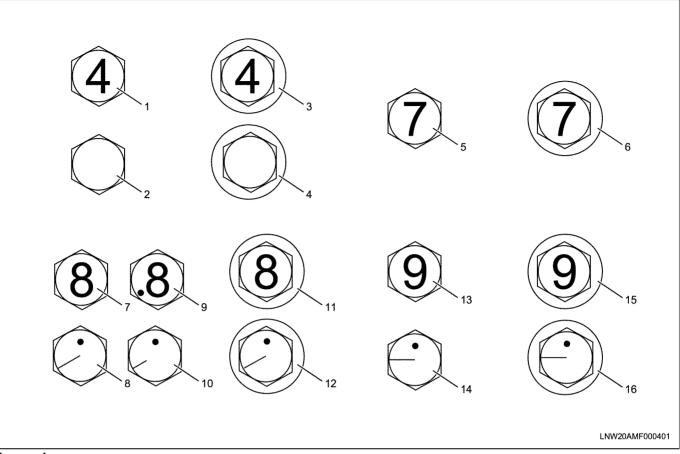
N·m {kgf·m}					
Strength classification	4.8 4T		7	Т	
Bolt head section shape	Hexagon head bolt	Flange bolt	Hexagon head bolt	Flange bolt	
* M10 × 1.5	19.6 ~ 33.3 {2.0 ~ 3.4}	22.3 ~ 37.2 {2.3 ~ 3.8}	27.5 ~ 45.1 {2.8 ~ 4.6}	30.3 ~ 50.4 {3.1 ~ 5.1}	
M12 × 1.25	49.0 ~ 73.5 {5.0 ~ 7.5}	54.9 ~ 82.3 {5.6 ~ 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		
Bolt head section shape	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



Legend

- 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 (refined 8.8)
- 8. Hexagon head bolt (refined 8.8)

- 9. Hexagon head bolt(Un-refined 8.8)
- 10. Hexagon head bolt(Un-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)	Flare nut 2 sid	de width (mm)
			Old	New
Flare nut tightening torque (service	φ4.76 mm	12.8 ~ 18.6 {1.3 ~ 1.9}	14	14
standard value) N·m {kgf·m}	φ6.35 mm	23.5 ~ 49 {2.4 ~ 5.0}	17	17
	φ8.0 mm	23.5 ~ 49 {2.4 ~ 5.0}	19	17
	φ10.0 mm	44.1 ~ 93.2 {4.5 ~ 9.5}	22	19
	φ12.0 mm	58.8 ~ 137.3 {6.0 ~ 14.0}	27	24
	φ15.0 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)

ENGINE

ENGINE MECHANICAL (4HK1, 6HK1)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ISUZU DIESEL ENGINE (4HK1, 6HK1)	1A-3	Inspection	1A-82
Precautions on Service Work		Reassembly	
Main Data and Specifications	1A-11	Installation	
Cylinder Head Cover	1A-14	Torque Specifications	1A-101
Components		Special Tool	1A-101
Removal		Piston, Connecting Rod	
Installation	1A-16	Components	
Torque Specifications	1A-18	Removal	
Inlet Cover		Disassembly	
Components		Reassembly	
Removal		Installation	
Installation		Torque Specifications	
Torque Specifications		Special Tool	
Turbocharger and Exhaust Manifold		Flywheel	
Components		Components	
Removal		Removal	
Inspection		Inspection	
Installation		Installation	
Torque Specifications		Torque Specifications	
Timing Gear Train		Special Tool	
Components		Front Cover	
Removal		Components	
Inspection		Removal	
Installation		Installation	
Torque Specifications		Torque Specifications	
Special Tool		Crankshaft Front Oil Seal	
Rocker Arm Shaft ASM		Components	
Components		Removal	
Removal		Installation	
Disassembly		Torque Specifications	
Reassembly		Special Tool	
Installation		Crankshaft Rear Oil Seal	
Torque Specifications		Components	
Camshaft ASM		Removal	
Components		Installation	
Removal		Special Tool	
Disassembly		Crankshaft	
Reassembly		Components	
Fixing torque		Removal	
Special Tool		Disassembly	
Installation		Reassembly	
Torque Specifications		Inspection	
Valve Stem Seal, Valve Spring		Installation	
Components		Torque Specifications	
Removal			
		Special Tool	
Inspection		Cylinder Block	
Installation		Components	
Special Tool		Removal	
Cylinder Head		Inspection	
Components		Installation	
Removal		Lubrication System	
Disassembly	1A-79	Precautions on Service Work	1A-157

1A-2 ENGINE MECHANICAL (4HK1, 6HK1)

Function Check	1A-158
Special Tool	
Oil Port Cover ASM	
Components	
Removal	
Installation	1A-160
Oil Cooler	1A-162
Components	1A-162
Removal	1A-163
Disassembly	1A-164
Reassembly	1A-164
Installation	1A-165
Oil Pan	1A-168
Components	1A-168
Removal	1A-168
Installation	1A-169
Oil Pump	1A-171
Components	1A-171
Removal	1A-171
Disassembly	
Reassembly	
Inspection	
Installation	
Oil Pressure Switch	
Inspection	1A-178

ISUZU DIESEL ENGINE (4HK1, 6HK1)

Precautions on Service Work

Matters that require attention in terms of maintenance

To prevent damage to the engine and ensure reliability of its performance, pay attention to the following in maintaining the engine: When taking down the engine on the ground, do not make the bearing surface of the oil pan touch directly the ground. Use a wood frame, for example, to support the engine with the engine foot and the flywheel housing.

Because there is only a small clearance between the oil pan and the oil pump strainer, it can damage the oil pan and the oil strainer.

- When the air duct or air cleaner is removed, cover the air intake opening to prevent foreign matter from getting into the cylinder. If it gets into it, it can considerably damage the cylinder and others while the engine is operating.
- When maintaining the engine, never fail to remove the battery ground cable. If not, it may damage the wire harness or electrical parts. If you need electricity on for the purpose of inspection, for instance, watch out for short circuits and others.
- Apply engine oil to the sliding contact surfaces of the engine before reassembling it. This ensures adequate lubrication when the engine is first started.
- When valve train parts, pistons, piston rings, connecting rods, connecting rod bearings or crankshaft journal bearings are removed, put them in order and keep them.
- When installing them, put them back to the same location as they were removed.
- Gaskets, oil seals, O-rings, etc. must be replaced with new ones when the engine is reassembled.
- As for parts where a liquid gasket is used, remove an old liquid gasket completely and clean it up thoroughly so that no oil, water or dust may be clung to them. Then, apply the designated liquid gasket to each place anew before assembly.
- Surfaces covered with liquid gasket must be assembled within 7 minutes of gasket application.
 If more than 7 minutes have elapsed, remove the existing liquid gasket and apply new liquid gasket.
- When assembling or installing parts, fasten them with the specified tightening torque so that they may be installed properly.

Matters that require attention in specifically dealing with this engine.

Holes or clearances in the fuel system, which serve as a passage of fuel, including the inside of the injector, are made with extreme precision. For this reason, they are highly sensitive to foreign matter and if it gets in, it can lead to an accident on the road, for instance; thus, make sure that foreign matter will be prevented from getting in.

When servicing the fuel system, every precaution must be taken to prevent the entry of foreign material into the system.

- Before beginning the service procedure, wash the fuel line and the surrounding area.
- Perform the service procedures with clean hands.
 Do not wear work gloves.
- Immediately after removing the fuel hose and/or fuel pipe, carefully tape vinyl bags over the exposed ends of the hose or pipe.
- If parts are to be replaced (fuel hose, fuel pipe, etc.) do not open the new part packaging until installation.

Work procedure

- The fuel opening must be quickly sealed when removing the fuel pipe, injection pipe, fuel injector, fuel supply pump, and common rail.
- The eyebolts and gasket must be stored in a clean parts box with a lid to prevent adhesion of foreign matter.
- Fuel leakage could cause fires. Therefore, after finishing the work, wipe off the fuel that has leaked out and make sure there is no fuel leakage after starting the engine.