

**NEF ENGINE**

# **N60 ENT M37**

**TECHNICAL AND REPAIR  
MANUAL**

T E C H N O L O G I C A L E X C E L L E N C E

**IVECO  
MOTORS**

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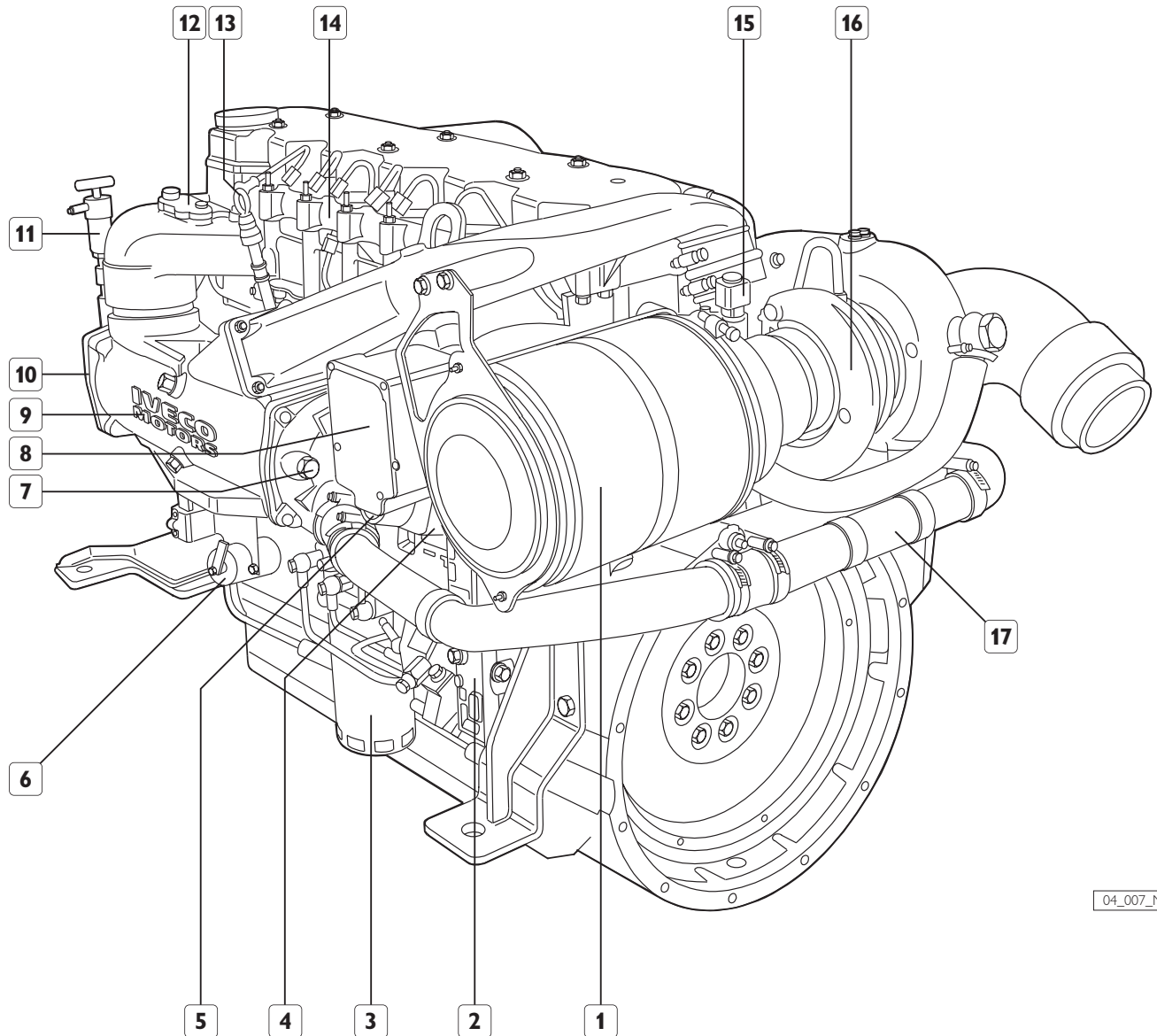


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## ENGINE PARTS AND COMPONENTS

Figure 5

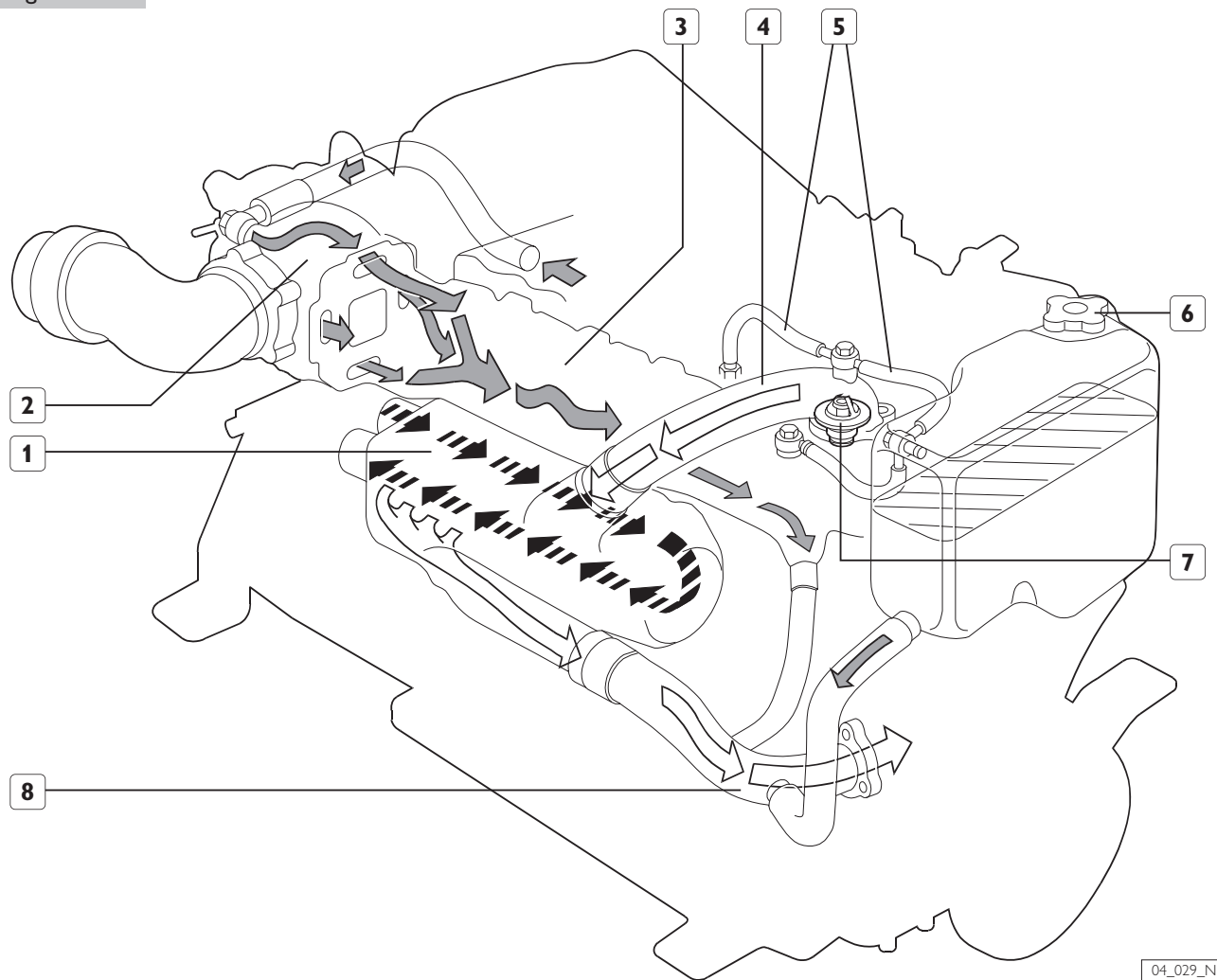


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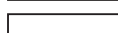

1. Combustion air filter - 2. Common rail high pressure injection pump -3. Fuel filter - 4. Sea water pump - 5. Sea water inlet - 6. Throttle potentiometer - 7. Sacrificial anode - 8. Oil vapor separator - 9. Combustion air-sea water heat exchanger - 10. Location of sea water discharge cap - 11. Manual lubricating oil extraction pump - 12. Combustion air pressure and temperature sensor - 13. Oil dipstick - 14. Common rail distributor - 15. Air filter clogging sensor - 16. Cooled turbocharger - 17. Sea water junction pipe from after-cooler to engine coolant/sea water heat exchanger.

## Exhaust manifold cooling

Figure 21



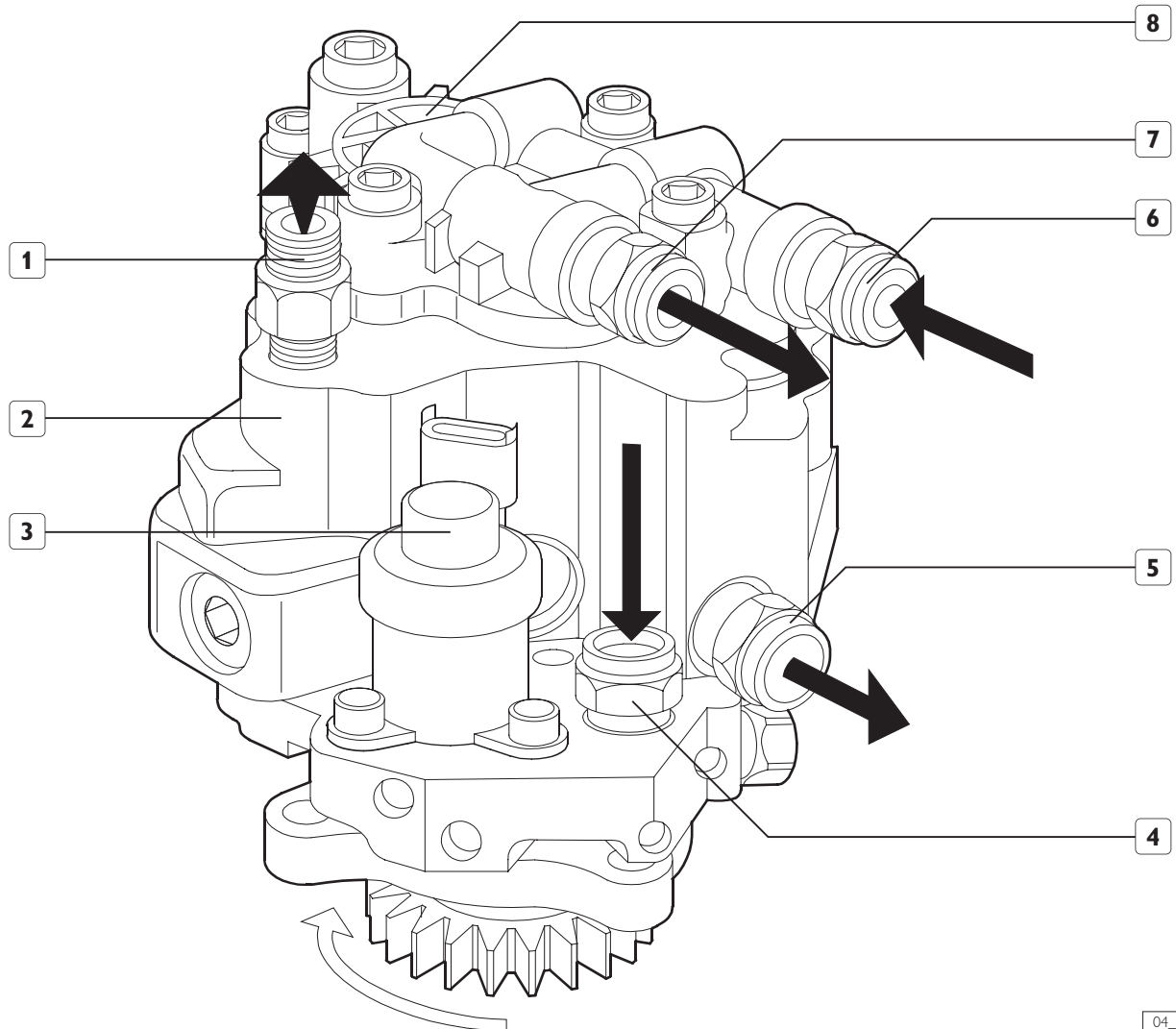
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-  Engine coolant through exhaust manifold
-  Hot engine coolant through coolant exchanger
-  Sea water

1. Sea water/coolant exchanger - 2. Turbocompressor - 3. Exhaust manifold - 4. Thermostatic valve-exchanger water/water connector - 5. Degassing piping - 6. Plug with pressure valve - 7. Thermostatic valve - 8. Water pump manifold inlet.

## Pump assembly

Figure 36



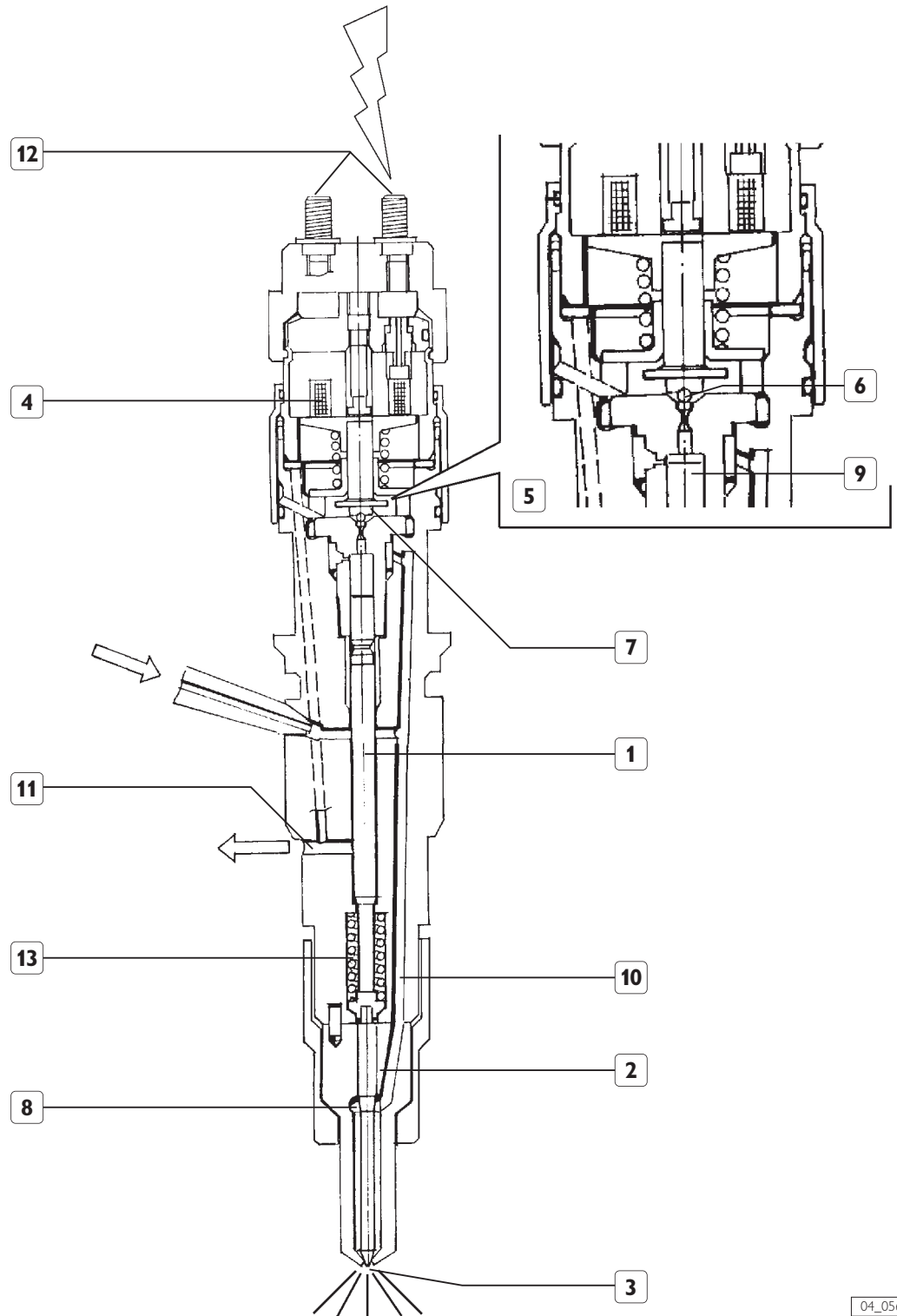
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1. Connector fuel outlet to rail - 2. High pressure pump - 3. Pressure control solenoid - 4. Fuel inlet connector from filter - 5. Fuel outlet connector to recirculation manifold - 6. Fuel inlet from tank - 7. Fuel outlet connector from low pressure pump to filter - 8. Low pressure pump.

The high pressure pump is made up by three radial pumping elements driven by a tappet set into rotation by a gear of the timing shaft. In the rear part the feed mechanical pump, driven by the radial pump, is fitted.

On its side the pressure control solenoid valve is located. The positioning of the pump does not require timing as the injections management is entirely electronically controlled.

Figure 51



04\_056\_N

1. Pressure rod - 2. Metering rod - 3. Nozzle - 4. Coil - 5. Pilot Valve - 6. Ball valve - 7. Control area - 8. Pressure chamber - 9. Control volume - 10. Feed duct - control - 11. Control fuel outlet - 12. Electric connection - 13. Spring.

The fuel that is in the control volume, backflows towards the reflux duct causing a pressure decrease in the control volume itself.

At the same time the fuel pressure in the pressurized chamber causes the rise of the metering rod and consequently the

injection of the fuel into the cylinder. The injection ceases by disenergizing the coil. The ball valve goes back into the rest position, to recreate an equilibrium of forces such as to make the metering rod going back to close position and stop the injection.

## Recovery

It is a special way of control and management characterised by the adoption of a number of strategies which enable the system to operate even in the case selfdiagnosis has recognized the presence of anomalies. In the majority of cases seafaring can be continued regularly or with reduced performance. Adopting a recovery strategy entails the storing of an anomaly code and the corresponding limitation of the maximum power rating delivered by the engine.

The power rating limitation due to recovery strategy is active up to the stopping of the engine even if the anomaly detected is not there anymore. The blink code light on the instrument and control panel coming on is foreseen only for the most serious events.

## After run

The stage following after every engine stop. It is characterised by the delay in deenergizing the main supply solenoid contained inside ECU EDC. During this phase the central unit is still powered for some seconds during which, the data that have characterised the optimized management of the engine up to that moment are transferred from the main volatile memory into the EEPROM non volatile memory; these data will then be available for the next starting.

These data can be summarised into:

- Management modes (idle speed, torque delivery balance, smoke limit...).
- Threshold setting min/max of signal recognition.
- Fault memory.

It is important to be able at every start up to have available the data that optimize the management and the engine behaviour in terms of TORQUE AND POWER DELIVERY. It is therefore MANDATORY to use engine stopping strategies (e.g. accumulator disconnection) not different from those foreseen by the manufacturer (key in OFF position) or which may prevent the correct execution of the after run function.

## SECTION 3

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| OVERALL   | 63   |
| SYNOPTIC  | 64   |
| WIRE HARNESS  | 65   |
| LOCATION OF ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS<br>ON ENGINE            | 66   |
| POWER SUPPLY LINE   | 67   |
| ALTERNATOR  | 68   |
| ELECTRICAL STARTER MOTOR                                  | 69   |
| RELAY BOX   | 70   |
| Relays contained in the relay box                         | 70   |
| RPM control   | 70   |
| Diagnosis connector J1                                    | 70   |
| Relay box connectors                                      | 71   |
| CONNECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL<br>ELECTRONIC UNIT (ECU) EDC 7 | 72   |
| Identification of terminal function                       | 72   |
| Electro-injectors connectors                              | 76   |
| EQUIPOTENTIAL CONNECTIONS<br>TO ENGINE GROUND             | 77   |
| ELECTRICAL DIAGRAMS                                       | 78   |
| Wiring diagram key  | 78   |
| Electrical equipment component code                       | 79   |
| Equipment versions until 10/2003                          | 81   |
| Equipment versions since 11/2003                          | 85   |
| CAN - BUS converter module interface wiring               | 89   |
| Supplementary services battery recharge                   | 90   |

**Relay box connectors**

(1<sup>st</sup> version to 10/2003)

Figure 12

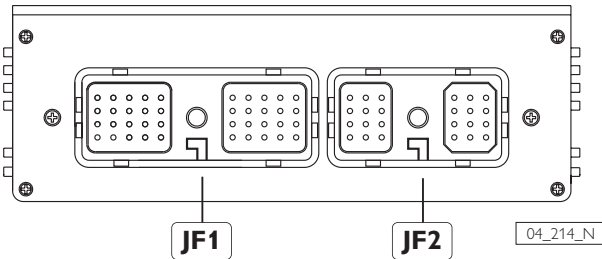
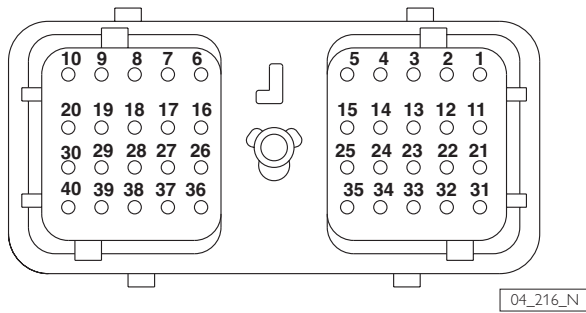
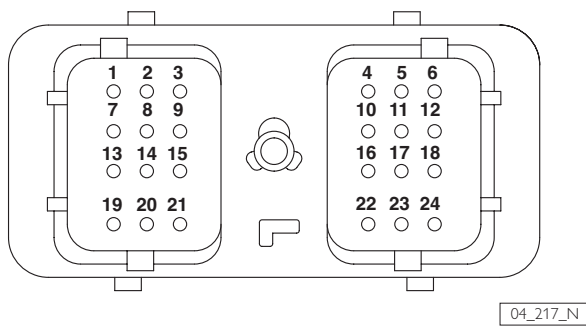


Figure 13



JF1 CONNECTOR  
(view of the wire harness terminal, coupling side)

Figure 14



JF2 CONNECTOR  
(view of the wire harness terminal, coupling side)

(2<sup>st</sup> version from 11/2003)

Figure 15

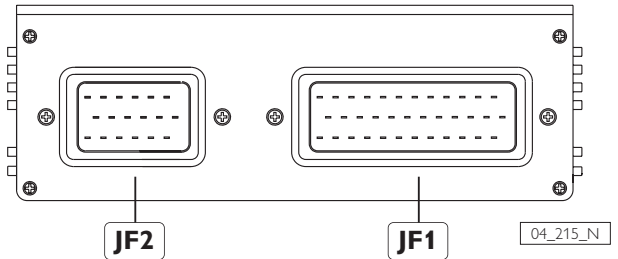
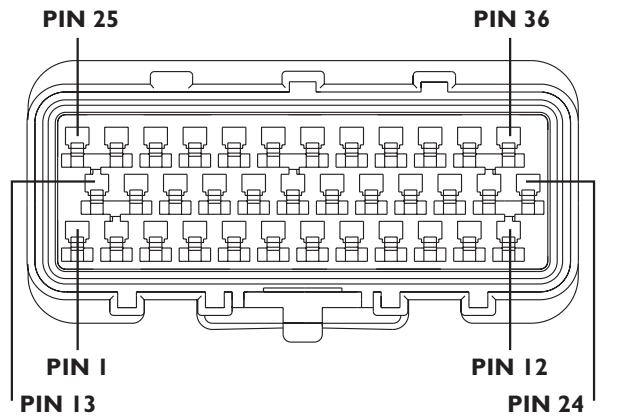
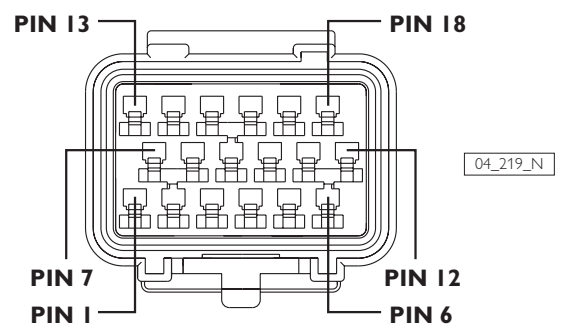


Figure 16



JF1 CONNECTOR  
(view of the wire harness terminal, coupling side)

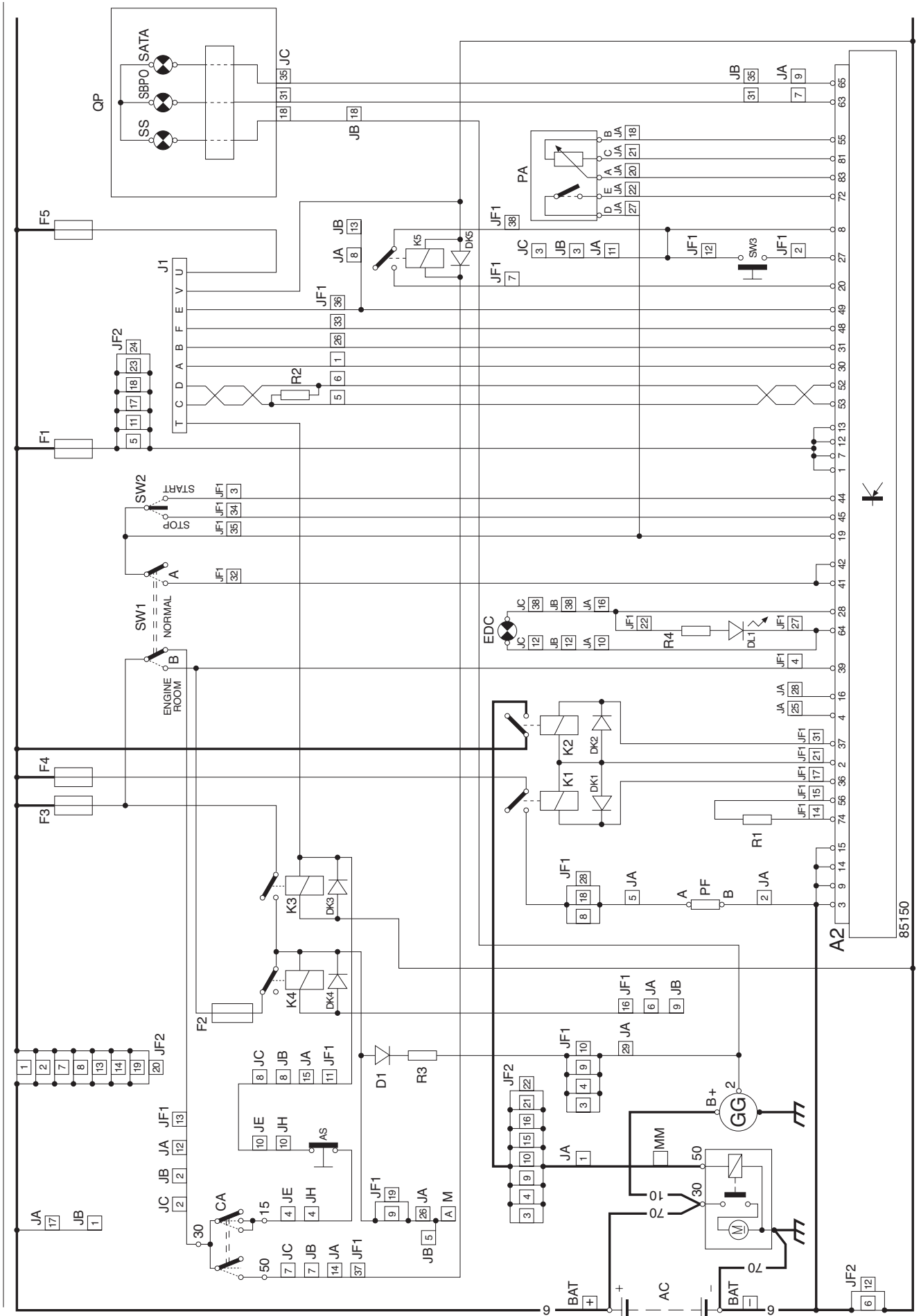
Figure 17



JF2 CONNECTOR  
(view of the wire harness terminal, coupling side)

EDC connector A2

VERSION TO 10/2003



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## SECTION 4

## DIAGNOSTICS

|                                       | Page |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| FOREWORD                              | 93   |
| ECU BEHAVIOUR                         | 94   |
| Anomalies indicator light             | 94   |
| Blink code                            | 94   |
| Error deletion procedure              | 94   |
| Recovery                              | 94   |
| BLINK CODE TABLE                      | 95   |
| DIAGNOSING WITH PT-01 INSTRUMENT      | 97   |
| Functions of the Instrument           | 97   |
| Identifier                            | 97   |
| Fault Memory                          | 98   |
| Parameter reading                     | 98   |
| Active diagnostics                    | 98   |
| MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC ACTIONS              | 99   |
| Checking pressure in fuel supply line | 99   |
| Checking component resistance value   | 99   |
| Checking line insulation              | 99   |
| REFERENCE VALUES                      | 100  |
| For non hardwired sensors             | 100  |
| For wired sensors powered by the ECU  | 101  |
| GUIDE TO BLINK CODE DIAGNOSING        | 102  |
| GUIDE TO SYMPTOM DIAGNOSING           | 112  |

## REFERENCE VALUES

### For wired sensors powered by the ECU

| Component  | ECU connection | Test conditions                | Minimum - maximum value |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Combustion air temperature sensor signal             | A21 A29        | Panel key ON                   | 0,5 ÷ 4,5 Vcc           |
| Coolant temperature sensor signal                    | A18 A36        | Panel key ON                   | 0,5 ÷ 4,5 Vcc           |
| Fuel oil temperature sensor signal                   | A17 A34        | Panel key ON                   | 0,5 ÷ 4,5 Vcc           |
| Flywheel position and rotation sensor signal         | A24 A25        | Engine running<br>600 giri/min | > 0,8 Vac               |
| Camshaft position and rotation sensor signal         | A23 A30        | Engine running<br>600 giri/min | > 0,2 Vac               |
| Combustion air absolute pressure sensor signal       | A21 A28        | Engine running<br>600 giri/min | 0,9 ÷ 1,1 Vcc           |
| Combustion air absolute pressure sensor power supply | A10 A21        | Panel key ON                   | 4,5 ÷ 5,5 Vcc           |
| Fuel pressure sensor power supply                    | A12 A20        | Panel key ON                   | 4,5 ÷ 5,5 Vcc           |
| Lubrication oil pressure sensor power supply         | A9 A19         | Panel key ON                   | 4,5 ÷ 5,5 Vcc           |
| Safety signal from throttle position sensor          | A2-19 A2-72    | Lever in position 0            | > 4 Vcc                 |
|  |                | Lever in position ≠ 0          | < 1 Vcc                 |
| Throttle lever position sensor power supply          | A2-55 A2-81    | Panel key ON                   | 4,5 ÷ 5,5 Vcc           |
| Position signal from throttle position sensor        | A2-83 A2-81    | Lever in position 0            | 0,3 ÷ 0,5 Vcc           |
|  |                | Lever in position ≠ 0          | > 3 Vcc                 |

**GUIDE TO BLINK CODE DIAGNOSING**

| Blink Code | EDC light | System reactions          | Possible cause                 | Recommended tests or action  | Notes  |
|------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 9.7        | On        | Possible power reduction. | Electronic control unit fault. | Delete the fault memory and try again; if the error remains, call IVECO MOTORS and follow their instructions | Possible association with error codes of sensor powered by EDC central unit. |

Sensor supply anomaly

## PREPARING THE ENGINE FOR LONG IDLE PERIODS

To prevent oxidation to the internal parts of the engine and to some components of the injection system, if idle periods exceeding two months are expected, the engine needs to be prepared **with six-months periodicity**, proceeding as follows:

1. Drain the lubricating oil from the sump, after heating the engine.
2. Pour 30/M protective oil (alternatively, oil conforming with MIL 2160B Type 2 specifications) into the engine to the "minimum" level marked on the dipstick. Start the engine and let it run for about 5 minutes.
3. Drain the fuel from the injection line and from the filter, taking care to avoid letting the fuel come in contact with the auxiliaries belt.
4. Connect the fuel line to a tank containing CFB protective liquid (ISO 4113) and assist the inflow of the liquid by pressurizing the line and turning the engine over for about 2 minutes, after excluding the operation of the injection system. The required operation may be carried out by directly polarizing the terminal 50 of the electric starter motor with positive voltage 12 V, using a conductor prepared for the occasion.
5. Nebulize 30/M protective oil at the rate of about 60 g (10 g per liter of displacement) into the turbocharger intake, while the engine is turning over as described above.
6. Close with suitable stoppers or seal with adhesive tape all engine intake, exhaust, aeration and venting ports.
7. Drain the residual 30/M protective oil from the sump; it may be re-used for 2 more engine preparation operations.
8. Apply tags with the inscription "ENGINE WITHOUT OIL" on the engine and onboard panel.
9. Drain the coolant, if it has not been mixed with antifreeze and corrosion inhibiting agents, affixing tags to indicate that the operation has been carried out.

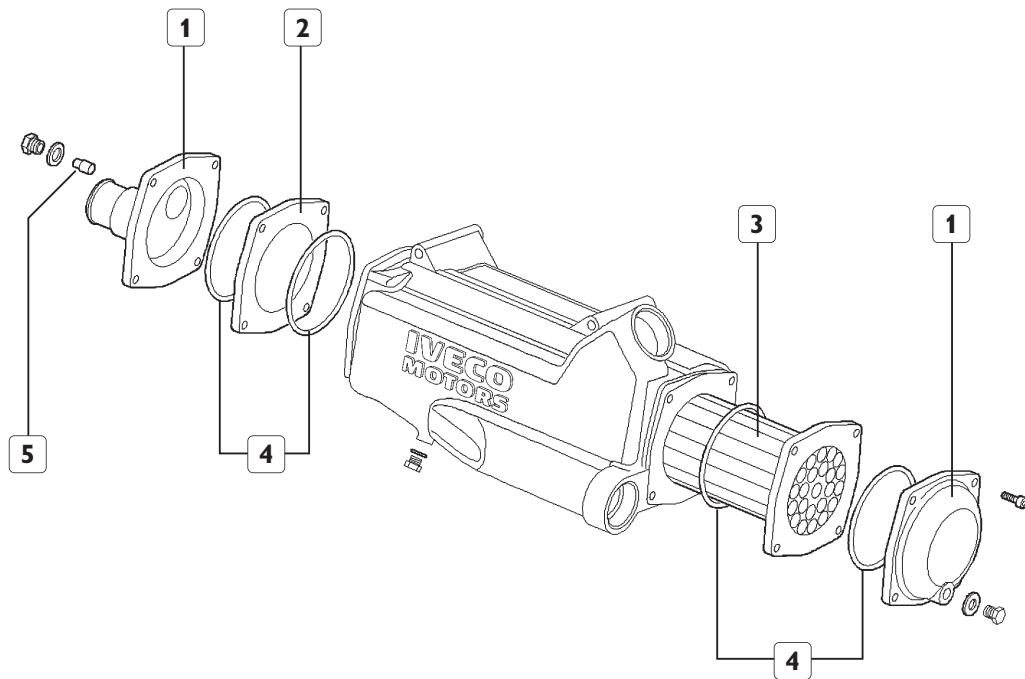
If external parts of the engine are to be protected, spray protective liquid OVER 19 AR onto unpainted metal parts, such as flywheel, pulleys and others; avoid spraying belts, connector cables and electrical equipment.

## ENGINE'S FIRST START / RESTORING NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

1. Drain the residual protective oil type 30/M from the sump.
2. Pour lubricating oil into the engine, as provided by the specifications and in the quantities set out in the Table of Refills.
3. Drain the CFB protective liquid from the fuel line, completing the operations set out in item 3 of "PREPARING THE ENGINE FOR LONG IDLE PERIODS".
4. Remove the caps and/or the seals from the engine's intake, exhaust, aeration and vent ports, restoring normal operating conditions. Connect the turbocharger intake to the air filter.
5. Attach the fuel lines to the vessel's fuel tank, completing the operations set out in item 4 of "PREPARING THE ENGINE FOR LONG IDLE PERIODS". During the filling operations, attach the fuel tank return pipe to a collecting container to prevent residues of CFB protective liquid from flowing into the vessel's fuel tank.
6. Verify the quantity of cooling liquid and refill as provided by the specifications.
7. Start the engine and keep it running until idling speed has completely stabilized.
8. Shut the engine down and delete the "errors" which may have been stored in the injection system ECU during the operation stabilization phases. For reset operation, see "Blink code" paragraph in Section 4.
9. Remove the tags with the inscription "ENGINE WITHOUT OIL" from the engine and from the panel.

## CLEANING THE ENGINE COOLANT / SEA WATER HEAT EXCHANGER

Figure 11



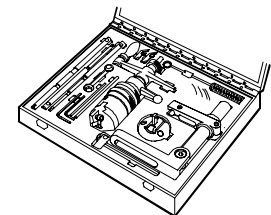
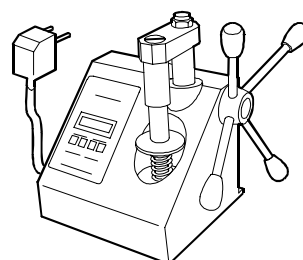
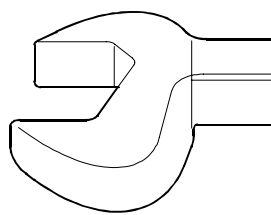
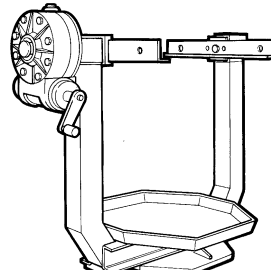
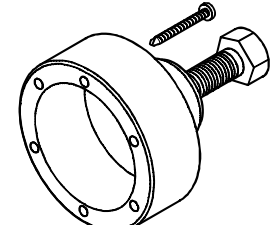
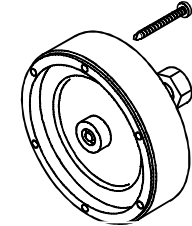
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1. Cover - 2. Spacer - 3. Tube bundle - 4. Sealing rings - 5. Zinc sacrificial anode.

In order to guarantee a perfect operation of the heat exchanger, regularly clean the tube bundle. If the surfaces of the heat exchanger come into contact with salted water, they may be subjected to biological fouling and to hydrocarbon deposit which may be present in harbors' waters.

- ❑ Remove the tube bundle (3) from the exchanger body and immerse it for a few minutes in a solution prepared with water and a degreasing scale-remover detergent, observing the detergent manufacturer's directions for use. The cleansing solution should not damage copper, brass, aluminum and tin.
- ❑ Complete tube cleaning by rinsing thoroughly with fresh water, until detergent residuals are entirely removed.
- ❑ Reassemble the tube bundle (3) by correctly positioning spacer (2), sealing rings (4) and covers (1).
- ❑ Check the zinc anode corrosion level (5); replace the anode if corrosion exceeds 50% of the volume.

**TOOLS**

| TOOL No.        | DEFINITION  |  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| <b>99305018</b> |    | Kit for valve seat regrinding  |
| <b>99305047</b> |    | Spring load tester   |
| <b>99317915</b> |   | Set of 3 pin wrenches (14 - 17 - 19 mm)                                      |
| <b>99322205</b> |  | Revolving stand for overhauling units (700 daN/m capacity, 120 daN/m torque) |
| <b>99340055</b> |  | Tool to remove output shaft front gasket                                     |
| <b>99340056</b> |  | Tool to remove output shaft rear gasket                                      |

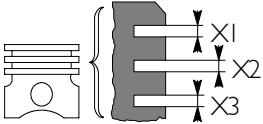
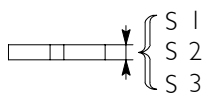


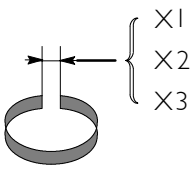
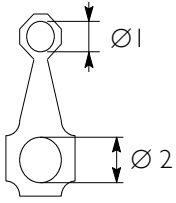
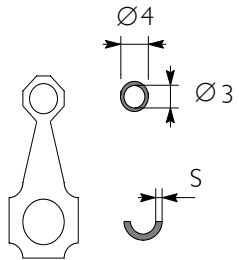



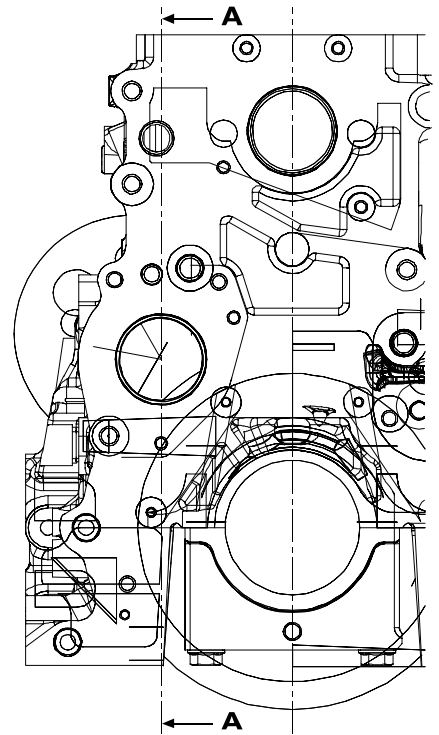
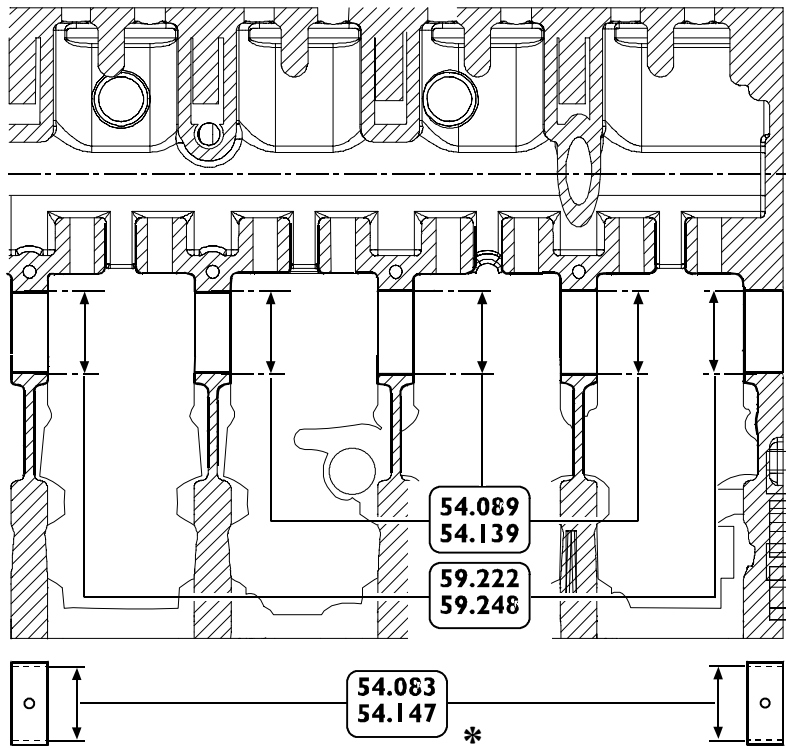
| Type  | 6 CYLINDER  |   |
|---|---|---|
| CYLINDER UNIT AND CRANKSHAFT COMPONENTS   |   | mm  |
|    | Split ring slots<br>X1*<br>X2<br>X3   | 2.705 to 2.735<br>2.420 to 2.440<br>4.020 to 4.040                |
|    | Split rings<br>S 1*<br>S 2<br>S 3<br>* measured on 98 mm Ø                            | 2.560 to 2.605<br>2.350 to 2.380<br>3.975 to 4.000                |
|    | Split rings - slots<br>1<br>2<br>3  | 0.100 to 0.175<br>0.040 to 0.900<br>0.020 to 0.065                |
|    | Split rings   | 0.5   |
|   | Split ring end opening<br>in cylinder barrel:<br>X1<br>X2<br>X3                       | X 1<br>0.22 to 0.32<br>X 2<br>0.60 to 0.85<br>X 3<br>0.25 to 0.55 |
|  | Small end bush housing<br>Big end bearing housing                                     | Ø 1<br>42.987 to 43.013<br>Ø 2<br>72.987 to 73.013                |
|  | Small end bush diameter<br>Outside Ø 4<br>Inside Ø 3<br>Spare big end half bearings S | 43.279 to 43.553<br>40.019 to 40.033<br>1.955 to 1.968            |
|  | Small end bush – housing  | 0.266 to 0.566  |
|  | Piston pin – bush   | 0.0362 to 0.0158  |
|  | Big end half bearings   | 0.250 to 0.500  |

Figure 16

Sec. A-A

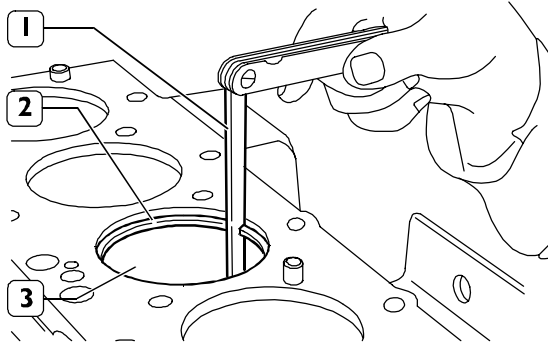


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CAMSHAFT BUSH AND HOUSING MAIN DATA

\* Value to be obtained after driving the bushes.

Figure 50

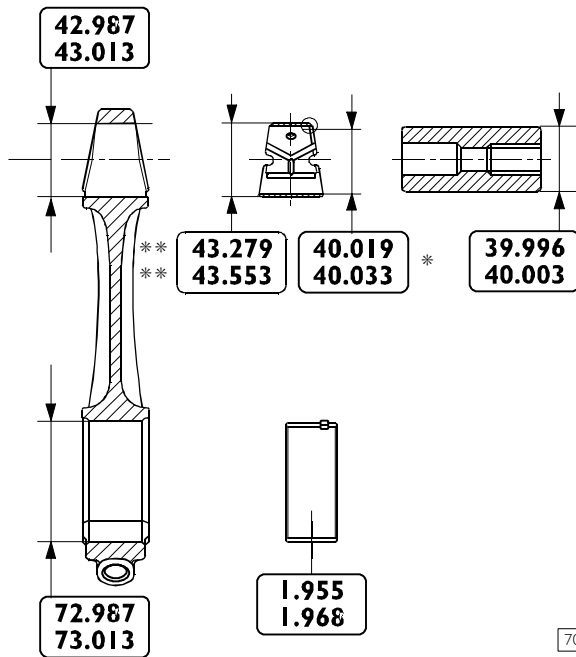


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Use feeler gauge (1) to measure the clearance between the ends of the split rings (2) fitted into the cylinder barrel (3).

**Connecting rods**

Figure 51



70195

**MAIN DATA FOR CONNECTING ROD, BUSH, PISTON PIN AND HALF BEARINGS**

- \* Value for inside diameter to be obtained after driving in connecting rod small end and grinding.
- \*\* Value not measurable in released condition

**CAUTION**

The surface of connecting rod and rod cap are knurled to ensure better coupling. Therefore, it is recommended not to smooth the knurls.

Figure 52

| CONNECTING ROD BODY |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| CONNECTING ROD No.  | WEIGHT |
| 1234                | W      |
| 0001                | V      |
| ↓                   | W      |
| 9999                | X      |

| CONNECTING ROD CAP |        |     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| CONNECTING ROD No. | YEAR   | DAY |
| 1234               | A      | 123 |
| 0001               | A 1998 | 001 |
| ↓                  | B 1999 | ↓   |
| 9999               | C 2000 | 366 |
|                    | D 2001 |     |

70196

**CAUTION**

Every connecting rod is marked as follows:

- On body and cap with a number showing their coupling and the corresponding cylinder. In case of replacement it is therefore necessary to mark the new connecting rod with the same numbers of the replaced one.
- On body with a letter showing the weight of the connecting rod assembled at production:
  - V, 1820 to 1860 (yellow marking);
  - W, 1861 to 1900 (green marking);
  - X, 1901 to 1940 (blue marking);

Spare connecting rods are of the W class with green marking \*.

Material removal is not allowed.

**Bushes**

Check that the bush in the connecting rod small end is free from scoring or seizing and that it is not loosen. Otherwise replace.

Removal and refitting shall be performed using the proper beater.

When refitting take care to make coincide the oil holes set on the bush with those set on the connecting rod small end. Grind the bush to obtain the specified diameter.



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