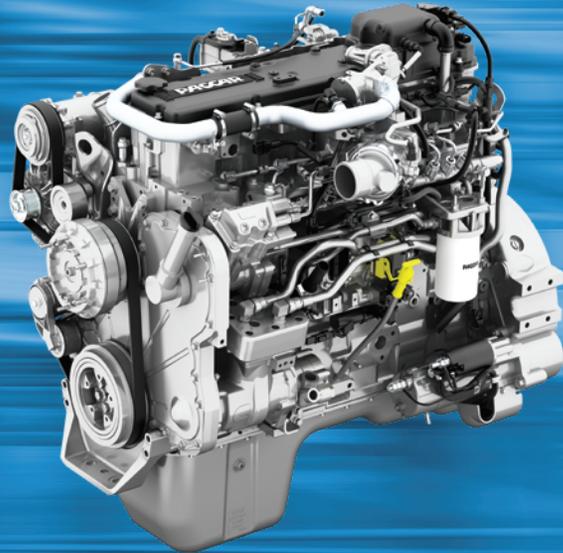


# PACCAR ENGINES

# PX-9

## Operator's Manual



2026 Emissions  
2026 Model Year Warranty



---

**© 2025 PACCAR Inc. - All Rights Reserved**

This manual illustrates and describes the operation of features or equipment which may be either standard or optional on this vehicle. This manual may also include a description of features and equipment which are no longer available or were not ordered on this vehicle. Please disregard any illustrations or descriptions relating to features or equipment which are not on this vehicle. PACCAR reserves the right to discontinue, change specifications, or change the design of its vehicles at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation. The information contained in this manual is proprietary to PACCAR. Reproduction, in whole or in part, by any means is strictly prohibited without prior written authorization from PACCAR Inc.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| <b>Engine Operation</b>   | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Engine Maintenance</b> | <b>2</b> |
| <b>Engine Warranty</b>    | <b>3</b> |



# CHAPTER 1: ENGINE OPERATION

|   |                                |    |
|---|--------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Safety - Introduction.....     | 5  |
| 2 | Emergency - What To Do If..... | 7  |
| 3 | Operating Instructions.....    | 10 |

# 1 SAFETY - INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Using This Manual

Please take the time to get acquainted with your vehicle by reading this Operator's Manual. We recommend that you read and understand this manual from beginning to end before you operate this equipment.

This manual contains useful information for the safe and efficient operation of this equipment. It also provides maintenance information, with an outline for performing safety checks and basic preventive maintenance inspections. When replacement parts are needed, we recommend using only genuine PACCAR parts.

We have tried to present the information needed to learn about functions, controls, and operation—and to present it as clearly as possible. Occasionally, you may need to reference this manual, and we hope you find it easy to use.

### NOTE

After you have read this manual, it should be stored in the cab for conve-

nient reference and remain with this vehicle when sold.

Your vehicle may not have all the features or options mentioned in this manual. Therefore, you should pay careful attention to the instructions that pertain to just your vehicle. In addition, if your vehicle is equipped with special equipment or options not discussed in this manual, consult your dealer or the manufacturer of the equipment.

There are several tools built into this manual to help you find what you need quickly and easily; first is the Table of Contents. Located at the front of the manual, this table arranges the subject matter into chapters, which can be quickly referenced using the numbers shown in the outer margin. The first page of each chapter presents a list of the major subjects contained in that chapter. Cross-referenced citations can also help you find information. If more information on the current subject is located elsewhere in the manual, a cross-reference may be provided, such as "see [Safety Messages and Notes](#)." Finally, you will find a helpful index at the back of the manual which lists the subjects covered alphabetically.

All information contained in this manual is based on the latest production information available at the time of publication. If you find differences between your instruments and the information in this manual, contact an authorized Kenworth or Peterbilt dealer. Kenworth Truck Company and Peterbilt Motors Company reserve the right to make changes at any time without notice.

## 1.2 Safety Messages and Notes

Read and follow ALL safety messages in this manual. When followed, injury to yourself and others, damage to equipment and/or property, or other unknown hazards are reduced. Both safety messages and notes are emphasized using a safety message symbol and one of three signal words: WARNING, CAUTION, or NOTE. **Do not** ignore any of these messages.

### Warnings



Safety messages that follow this symbol and signal word provide a warning against operating procedures, actions, or a lack of action that could result in death or injury.

An unheeded warning may also result in damage to equipment, property, or the environment. Warning messages will identify the hazard, how to avoid it, and the probable consequence of not avoiding the hazard.

Example:

|  |
|--|
|  <b>WARNING</b>   |
| <p>DO NOT change hot engine oil as you could be burned. Let the engine cool down before changing the engine oil. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.</p> |

**Cautions**



Safety messages that follow this symbol and signal word provide a caution against operating procedures, actions, or a lack of action that could result in equipment, property, or environmental damage. Caution messages will identify the hazard, how to avoid it, and the probable consequence of not avoiding the hazard.

Example:

|   |
|---|
|  <b>CAUTION</b>  |
| <p>DO NOT operate your vehicle with insufficient oil pressure as this will cause serious engine damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.</p> |

**Notes**



Messages that follow this symbol and signal word provide important information that, while not safety related, should still be followed. A note will provide information that may be useful to the reader: clarifying the topic, providing valuable insight into the topic or process, or saving the reader time and effort.

Example:

|   |
|---|
|  <b>NOTE</b> |
| <p>Pumping the accelerator pedal will not assist in starting the engine.</p>                  |

### 1.3 Forward

This manual contains information for the correct operation and maintenance of your PACCAR engine. Read and follow all safety instructions. Read the General Safety Instructions before operating your engine. Keep this manual with the equipment. If the equipment is traded or sold, give the manual to the new owner.

The information, specifications, and recommended maintenance guidelines in this manual are based on information in effect at the time of printing. PACCAR reserves the right to make changes at any time without obligation. If you find differences between your engine and the information in this manual, contact your local PACCAR Authorized Repair Location or write to:

PACCAR c/o PACCAR Engines  
 PO Box 1518 Bellevue, WA 98009

The latest technology and the highest quality components were used to produce this engine. When replacement parts are needed, we recommend using only genuine parts from PACCAR.

**i NOTE**

Warranty information including the EPA and California Emission Warranty is located in the section entitled 'Engine Warranty.' Make sure you are familiar with the warranty or warranties applicable to your engine.

## 1.4 Illustrations

Some of the illustrations found in this manual are generic. They will not look exactly like the parts or assemblies you find installed on the vehicle.

When an illustration differs from what you see physically present on the vehicle, the language describing the procedure is still correct for the application.

## 1.5 General Safety Instructions

## 2 EMERGENCY - WHAT TO DO IF

### 2.1 Roadside Assistance

Open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, call toll-free to talk to someone at the PACCAR Vehicle Support Center:

- Kenworth customers

**1-800-KW-Assist  
(1-800-592-7747)**

- Peterbilt customers

**1-800-4Peterbilt  
(1-800-473-8372)**

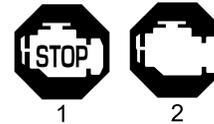
The PACCAR Vehicle Support Center

- Uses a custom mapping system that locates PACCAR Powertrain distributors and Independent Service Providers (ISPs) near you, listing services offered, hours of operation, and contact information.
- Assists with jump and pull starts, tires,

trailers, fines and permits, chains, towing, hazardous clean-up, out of fuel (roadside), mechanical repairs and preventive maintenance services.

- Employs multilingual agents and has access to a translation service, ensuring quality assistance for customers in many languages.
- Places you in contact with a PACCAR Powertrain distributor who can answer your warranty questions.
- Provides these services for FREE.

### 2.2 Stop Engine Lamp



The stop engine warning lamp will illuminate, and an audible tone will sound, when a major engine problem exists. Your vehicle will be equipped with one of the indicators above, 1 or 2, depending on the engine model.

**WARNING**

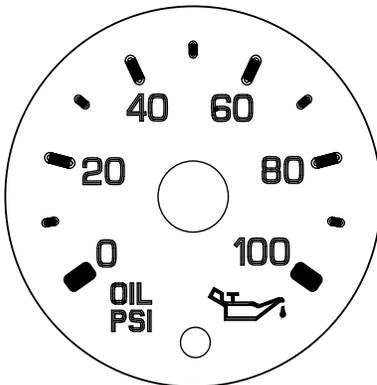
If the stop engine warning light turns on, a serious engine system problem has occurred. Safely stop the vehicle and turn OFF the engine. DO NOT drive the vehicle until the vehicle has been serviced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

For engines with the engine-protection shutdown feature enabled, the stop engine lamp will begin to flash 30 seconds before the engine automatically shuts down. The warning lamp alerts the operator to the impending shutdown.

The lamp will also illuminate when the DEF tank is almost empty or the soot level in the DPF is at full capacity. At this level warning, regeneration cannot be performed and engine power will be derated.

Engine may automatically shut down if the check engine lamp and stop engine lamp are illuminated and the operator does not correct the condition.

## 2.3 Engine Oil Pressure Lamp Turns On



It is important to maintain oil pressure within acceptable limits. If oil pressure drops below the minimum psi a red warning lamp on the oil pressure gauge and the Stop Engine Lamp will come ON.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT operate your vehicle with insufficient oil pressure as this will cause serious engine damage. Failure

to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

- If the oil pressure fails to rise within 10 seconds after the engine starts, stop the engine and determine the cause.
- See Engine Oil Specification for the correct oil pressure ranges for your vehicle's engine.
- If the oil pressure suddenly drops, or the audible alarm and engine oil pressure warning light come on while driving, do the following:
  1. Slow down carefully.
  2. Move a safe distance off the road and stop.
  3. Place the transmission in neutral (N) and set the parking brake. (See Parking Brake Valve and Operating the Transmission in your vehicle Operator's Manual, for transmission shifting and parking brake information.)
  4. Turn OFF the engine.
  5. Turn ON the emergency flasher and use other warning devices to alert other motorists.
  6. Wait 15-20 minutes to allow oil to drain into the engine oil pan, and then check the oil level. See [Engine Oil Level](#).

7. Add oil if necessary. If the problem persists, contact an authorized PACCAR engine dealer as soon as possible.

## 2.4 Check Engine Lamp Turns On



Or



**Check Engine Lamp** - Turns on when a problem exists, but the vehicle can still be safely driven. Vehicle should be serviced to correct the problem but the situation should not be considered an emergency.

The lamp will also illuminate when a DPF regeneration or addition of diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) is required. Another function of the check engine lamp is to warn the operator of an impending idle shutdown. When the idle shutdown timer is 30 seconds from expiring, the ECM begins flashing the check engine warning lamp once

per second. When the timer expires, the ECM will turn off the warning lamp and shut down the engine.

## 2.5 Engine Is Overheating



### CAUTION

Routinely inspect cooling system hoses and clamps for damage. A cracked, split, worn, or loose hose or clamp could result in a leak, leading to a sudden loss of coolant resulting in an overheat condition. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage or property damage.

### NOTE

The system may also temporarily overheat during severe operating conditions such as:

- Climbing a hill on a hot day
- Stopping after high-speed/high-load driving
- Debris blocking air flow through the

cooling module (radiator)

If the engine overheats, **DO NOT TURN THE ENGINE OFF UNLESS** a low water warning device indicates a loss of coolant. The following applies if the engine coolant temperature rises, or is already above normal: (Also, there cannot be any other warning alarms displayed in the instrument cluster.) If so, complete the following steps:

1.

### WARNING

**DO NOT** remove the coolant fill cap while the engine is hot. Wait until coolant temperature is below 120°F (50°C). Scalding steam and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious burns. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### WARNING

**DO NOT** leave the engine idling without an alert driver present. If the engine overheats, as indicated by the coolant temperature light, take immediate action.

Continued unattended operation, even briefly, may cause serious engine damage or a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Reduce the engine speed. You can also stop the vehicle. If stopped, place the transmission in neutral (N). Set the parking brake. Keep the engine running.

**i NOTE**

Keep the engine running at idle speed. Only shut off the engine if a warning icon indicates to do so.

2. Check to make sure that the oil pressure gauge reads normal.
3. Make sure that the engine fan rotates by switching the **Engine Fan Switch** (if equipped) from AUTO to MAN (Manual).
4. Idle the engine to reduce the coolant temperature. If the temperature does not begin to drop, shut off the engine. Then contact the nearest authorized dealer.
5. If the temperature begins to return to

normal, allow the engine to idle for 3 to 5 minutes. Shut it off only after the temperature returns to normal. Idling the engine allows the engine to cool gradually and uniformly.

6. If overheating came from severe operating conditions, the temperature must drop while parked. If it has not, stop the engine. Let it cool before checking to see if the coolant is low.
7. Park on level ground to receive accurate readings. Check the coolant level at the coolant surge tank.

**Result:**

Check the coolant level after each trip when the engine is cool. The coolant level must be visible within the surge tank. If necessary, add coolant.

## 3 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### 3.1 Engine Warning Lamps

The following engine warning lamps section covers only the lamps controlled by the engine's Electronic Control Module (ECM). Please refer to the vehicle "Operator's

Manual" and "Engine Aftertreatment Systems" manuals for additional warning lamp information.

**CAUTION**

The installation of electronic devices to the On-board Diagnostics (OBD) connector, the vehicle Controller Area Network (CAN), or their associated wiring is not permitted. Doing so can adversely affect vehicle performance and/or cause fault codes to be recorded. The OBD connector is provided for temporary connection of service tools and for diagnostic purposes only. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### 3.2 Stop Engine Lamp



The stop engine warning lamp will illuminate, and an audible tone will sound, when a major engine problem exists. Your vehi-

cle will be equipped with one of the indicators above, 1 or 2, depending on the engine model.

**WARNING**

If the stop engine warning light turns on, a serious engine system problem has occurred. Safely stop the vehicle and turn OFF the engine. DO NOT drive the vehicle until the vehicle has been serviced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

For engines with the engine-protection shutdown feature enabled, the stop engine lamp will begin to flash 30 seconds before the engine automatically shuts down. The warning lamp alerts the operator to the impending shutdown.

The lamp will also illuminate when the DEF tank is almost empty or the soot level in the DPF is at full capacity. At this level warning, regeneration cannot be performed and engine power will be derated.

Engine may automatically shut down if the check engine lamp and stop engine lamp are illuminated and the operator does not correct the condition.

### 3.3 Engine, Check Engine



Or



Illuminates when a non-emissions related problem exists, but the vehicle can still be safely driven. Vehicle should be serviced to correct the problem but the situation should not be considered an emergency.

### 3.4 Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)



This warning means that the DPF needs to be regenerated and appears when soot in the DPF exceeds an acceptable amount or a significant amount of hydrocarbons (HC) are detected.

This warning may also appear if the system is attempting to regenerate automatically while the vehicle is in Power Take-off (PTO) mode.

For more information about this warning, consult the Engine Aftertreatment System operator's manual.

**NOTE**

This manual describes only the most basic aftertreatment information essential for a driver to operate the vehicle safely. For a more thorough explanation of the emissions system is available in the video linked to the QR code below or in the Engine Aftertreatment Systems Operator's Manual.



### 3.5 High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST)



**WARNING**

If the High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST) warning light is on, DO NOT park near people, combustible materials, or combustible vapors. A person coming within 5 ft. (1.5 m) of the exhaust (outlet) stream or into contact with an engine aftertreatment system (EAS) component may incur serious burns. Combustibles need to be at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) away from the exhaust stream as it exits the tail pipe. Failure to maintain this margin could ignite the material or cause an explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

When the High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST) warning light is on, allow adequate cooling time before attempting to approach or work on any part of the exhaust system or surrounding components. When the HEST warning light is on, the temperature of the exhaust system is elevated and can cause serious burns. This system includes the tailpipe, exhaust pipes,

diesel particulate filter (DPF)/selective catalytic reduction (SCR) device, and surrounding components, including enclosures and steps. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The purpose of the High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST) warning light is to notify the operator to high temperatures in the vicinity of the tail pipe, diesel particulate filter (DPF), and surrounding components during a regeneration. The HEST warning light turns on only when the vehicle is stationary or moving slowly: less than 5 mph (8 kph).

During a regeneration, some EAS components can reach temperatures greater than 1202°F (650°C). Therefore, it is important to pay attention to HEST warnings prior to, during, and immediately following a regeneration.

### 3.6 Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Lamp

The engine aftertreatment system includes a diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) warning lamp on the DEF gauge and additional warn-

ing lamps or notification messages in the instrument cluster. Refer to the operator manual for more details.

#### Figure 1: DEF Warning Lamp in Instrument Cluster



The system will alert the operator when the fluid in the DEF tank reaches a low level. Refer to the operator manual for more details. If the lamp illuminates but the level is full, seek service immediately for DEF fluid quality or DEF equipment repair.

### 3.7 Engine Wait-to-Start Light

This warning icon appears when the system needs some time before attempting to start the engine. The light illuminates at key ON, and stays on for as long as 30 seconds.



**i NOTE**

The length of time the 'Wait-To-Start' lamp remains illuminated depends on the ambient temperature. The lower the ambient temperature, the longer the lamp will be illuminated.

Once the Wait-to-Start light switches off, turn the key to the starting position to start the engine.

You see this light appear when the starter overheats. Alternatively, you can see it when the engine grid heater needs time to warm up.

**i NOTE**

Some engines are equipped with an engine starting motor protection feature. If the starting motor is engaged for 30 or more seconds without the engine starting, the starter is locked out from operating, allowing for proper cooling of the starting motor. During this time, the 'Wait-To-Start' lamp flashes for 2 minutes. Once the lamp stops flashing, the starting motor is allowed to function.

## 3.8 Engine Braking

### ENGINE BRAKING SYSTEM

An engine compression brake is standard on the PX-9 engines. Optionally, this engine may be equipped with an exhaust brake. When activated, these devices supplement the service brakes by creating a braking effect on the drive wheels, helping keep your vehicle's service brakes from overheating and/or from additional wear and tear. The engine compression brake or exhaust brake is not an emergency brake nor intended to replace the service brakes.

**! WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating your vehicle bobtail or with an unloaded trailer. There may not be enough weight on the rear axle to provide traction, causing a loss of vehicle control, resulting in an accident. Make sure the engine brake is switched "OFF" when bobtailing or operating with an unloaded trailer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury,

equipment damage, or property damage.

**! WARNING**

The service brakes must be used in an emergency. Retarders alone (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) might not stop the vehicle fast enough to prevent an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! CAUTION**

DO NOT operate the engine compression brake or exhaust brake until the engine oil temperature is above 86°F (30°C). Operation below 86°F (30°C) could cause severe damage to the engine. Idle the engine four minutes at approximately 1,000 rpm to warm the engine before activating the engine brakes.

**i NOTE**

If your vehicle is equipped with anti-lock brakes (ABS), operation of the engine compression brake or exhaust brake (if turned ON) may be interrupted if the ABS system detects wheel-slip due to operation on slippery surfaces.

Ideally (on normal road surfaces), you should slow your vehicle with the engine compression brake or exhaust brake (where permitted by law) and use the service brakes only for stopping completely. Operating this way will greatly prolong the life of the service brakes.

**ENGINE COMPRESSION BRAKE**

With the engine compression brake switch ON, the brake automatically creates its braking effect when you remove your foot from the accelerator pedal.

The brake switch is located on the accessory dash panel. It controls whether the brake is ON (ready to slow the vehicle down) or OFF (no braking action).

1. Do not use the engine compression brake to slow the vehicle down when you are bobtailing or pulling an

empty trailer.

2. Make sure the brake is OFF before starting the engine.
3. After the engine is started, warmed up and you are ready to get under way, turn the engine compression brake switch ON for added braking effect.

**i NOTE**

If your vehicle is equipped with the Eaton Vorad® system, operation of the compression brake may be automatically activated.

**ENGINE COMPRESSION BRAKE CONTROLS**

There are two switches on the dash panel that control the engine compression brake. A master switch turns the system ON or OFF. A second switch, located next to the master switch, controls the braking effect. This switch allows you to choose progressively stronger braking to slow the vehicle down.

Engine compression brake controls include:

- ON/OFF switch

- Three-position selector switch
- Clutch switch
- Throttle sensor
- Service brake pressure switch
- Eaton Vorad® Anti-Lock Braking System

Engaging conditions for the engine compression brake:

- Engine speed must be above 1,000 rpm.
- Coolant temperature must be above 59°F (15°C).

Deactivation conditions for the engine compression brake:

- Accelerator pedal is depressed.
- Clutch pedal is depressed.
- Engine speed falls below 800 rpm.
- ABS control is active.
- ECM recognizes a system problem.

**▲ CAUTION**

Operating the engine with a compression brake that will not automatically deactivate (i.e. when the dash switch is OFF, clutch pedal is depressed or throttle is applied) will cause severe internal

engine damage. DO NOT operate the engine if the compression brake will not deactivate. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## ENGINE COMPRESSION BRAKE LEVEL SWITCH OPERATION

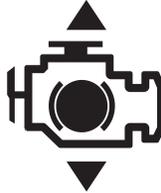
For the three-position engine compression brake level switch, there will be 100 percent engine braking when the switch is in the up (HIGH) position. In the middle (MEDIUM) position, there will be 66 percent engine braking. In the down (LOW) position there will be 33 percent engine braking.

With the engine compression brake switch ON, the engine compression brake will be engaged when the service brake is applied. If the cruise control is operated in conjunction with the engine compression brake, the engine compression brake will engage to maintain the cruise set speed.

**Figure 2: Engine Compression Brake on \off**



**Figure 3: Engine Compression Brake setting**



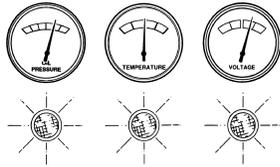
## 3.9 Driving

### DRIVING

Correct care of your engine will result in longer life, better performance, and more economical operation.

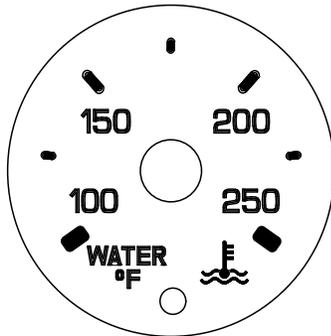
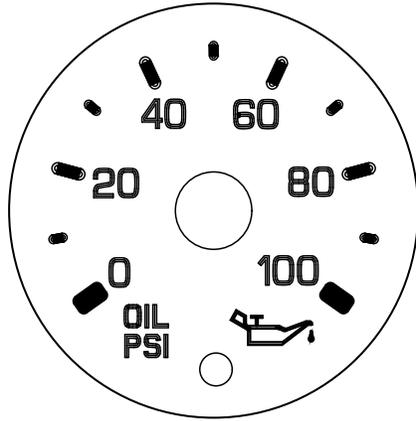
Follow the daily maintenance checks listed in [Engine Maintenance](#).

The new PACCAR engine associated with this manual does not require a “break-in” procedure. This section of the manual provides all of the necessary information required for proper engine operation.



Check the engine oil pressure and engine coolant gauges, warning lamps, and other gauges daily to make sure they are operational. Normally each gauge will make a full sweep when ignition key is cycled ON to indicate that the gauge is operating correctly.

Figure 4: Generic gauges. Your gauges may differ.



**i NOTE**

If the engine is running, do not increase engine speed (rpm) or operate the vehicle until the low oil pressure warning lamp turns off.

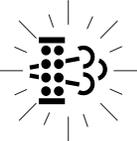
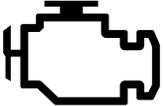
**▲ CAUTION**

Engaging the starter motor for more than 30 seconds in any 5 minute period may cause it to overheat and can damage the starter motor. If starter is engaged continuously for 30 seconds, you must wait 5 minutes before trying to start the engine. This will allow the starter motor time to cool down.

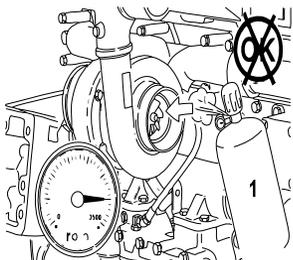
With the key in the ON position, the engine warning lamps will come on momentarily and then go out. The engine warning lamps include:

**Engine Operation Symbols**

| Description       | Icon  | Color |
|-------------------|---|-------|
| Check engine lamp |  | Amber |
| Stop engine lamp  |  | Red   |

| Description   | Icon  | Color |
|---|---|-------|
| Diesel particulate filter (DPF) status indicator lamp |  | Amber |
| Diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) indicator lamp             |  | Amber |
| High exhaust system temperature (HEST) indicator lamp |  | Amber |
| Malfunction indicator lamp                            |  | Amber |

### Combustible Vapors



1

DO NOT use combustible gas in turbo.



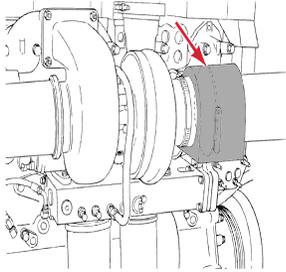
#### **WARNING**

DO NOT operate your vehicle in an area where combustible chemicals or vapors may be present. Combustible vapors near the air intake system could be ingested into the engine, causing the engine to suddenly accelerate and overspeed. This condition could result in the operator losing control of the vehicle if an unexpected increase in engine rpm occurs. Combustible vapors could also cause a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



#### **NOTE**

Numerous safety devices (i.e. engine shutoff devices) are available to minimize the risk of engine overspeeding caused by combustible vapors being ingested into the air intake system.



PACCAR recommends the installation of an air intake shutoff device or a similar safety device to minimize the risk of overspeeding, as can occur when the vehicle is being operated in a combustible environment, such as from a fuel spill or gas leak.

**i** **NOTE**

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER AND OPERATOR TO OPERATE THE VEHICLE IN A SAFE ENVIRONMENT.

## NORMAL STARTING PROCEDURE

Follow this engine starting procedure when the outside temperature is above 50°F (10°C).

Allow the **Wait-To-Start** warning lamp to turn off. For more information, refer to Engine Wait-to-Start Light.

1. Ensure the parking brake is set ON and the transmission shift lever is in neutral. For automatic transmissions, be sure the shift lever is in the neutral position (N). For automatic transmissions that have park (P) position, place the shift lever in park.

### NOTE

If outside temperature is below 50°F (10°C) go to the Cold Weather Starting Procedure. Start at step 2 and follow the directions until it directs you back to step 2 of this procedure.

2. With the accelerator pedal in the idle position, turn the ignition key to the START position to start the engine.
3. If the engine does not start after 10

seconds, release the key. Wait an additional 10 seconds to allow the starter motor to cool, then try starting the engine again.

4. Once the engine has started, wait for the oil pressure to rise, and the low oil pressure warning lamp to turn off, before increasing rpm.

If the engine does not start, or runs erratically, see Fuel System Priming. After the engine is started, the voltmeter, if equipped, may show a gauge fluctuation under certain engine temperature conditions (both warm and cold). This cycling operation is caused by the post-heat cycle of the intake manifold heater system. The number of cycles and the length of the cycling operation is controlled by the engine control module. The cycling action will cause temporary dimming of the headlamps, interior lamps, and other vehicle electrical accessories.

## COLD WEATHER STARTING

Follow this engine starting procedure when the outside temperature is below 50°F (10°C).

### WARNING

Using starter fluid to start the engine may result in fire or explosion. Do not use starter fluid. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### CAUTION

Engaging the starter motor for more than 30 seconds in any 5 minute period may cause it to overheat and can damage the starter motor. If starter is engaged continuously for 30 seconds, you must wait 5 minutes before trying to start the engine. This will allow the starter motor time to cool down.

### CAUTION

To reduce the possibility of damage to the lubricating oil pan, due to the materials used in the manufacture of the lubricating oil pan, under no circumstances should an external heat source be applied directly or indirectly to the lubricating oil pan.

Allow the **Wait-to-Start** warning lamp to turn off. [Engine Wait-to-Start Light](#).

1. If you have not already, begin by following the [Normal Starting Procedure](#) until it directs you back to step 2 in this cold weather procedure.  
Refer to the vehicle operator's manual instructions for any additional cold weather starting procedures.
2. Allow the 12 volt fuel module pre-heater to heat the fuel. Leave the key in the accessory position, without engaging the starter until the Wait-To-Start lamp goes out.

**i NOTE**

Under cold conditions, the Wait-to-Start lamp will also illuminate at key ON, and will stay on for a period of up to 30 seconds. The length of time the Wait-to-Start lamp remains illuminated depends on the ambient temperature. The lower the ambient temperature, the longer the lamp will be illuminated.

During cold weather, the use of winter fuel blends can significantly

improve the ease of starting performance, and overall dependability of your vehicle. Winter fuel blends are designed to reduce wax gelling in the fuel filter and lines.

If starting a cold engine, remember to slowly increase the engine speed. This provides adequate lubrication to the bearings and gives ample time to allow the oil pressure to stabilize. Also, for coolant temperatures below 150°F (70°C), use a low gear and drive at moderate engine speed until the engine coolant has reached operating temperature. Do not let the engine idle longer than necessary. If the vehicle cannot be driven, an elevated idle speed may be used instead to warm the engine.

Extreme cold conditions can cause oil pressure delays when using 15W40 viscosity grade engine lubricating oil. For extreme cold conditions, the use of a different engine lubricating oil viscosity is recommended.

Cold weather starting aids are available for this engine. Contact a Cummins® Authorized Repair Location for more information.

3. Return to step 2 in the Normal Starting Procedure

**⚠ CAUTION**

The use of starting aids, such as ether, may result in damage to the engine and engine aftertreatment system.

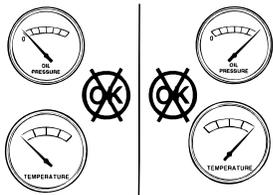
## STARTING PROCEDURE AFTER EXTENDED SHUTDOWN OR OIL CHANGE

After extended shutdown or an oil change follow the [Normal Starting Procedure](#).

The engine will not start until the minimum cranking oil pressure is detected by the ECM. It can take more cranking time to start the engine after an extended shutdown or oil change.

## OPERATING THE ENGINE

Monitor the oil pressure and coolant temperature gauges frequently. Refer to [Engine Oil Capacities and Pressures](#) and [Engine Coolant Specifications](#) for recommended operating pressures and temperatures. Shut off the engine if any pressure or temperature does NOT meet the specifications.



Continuous operation with engine coolant temperature above or below the engine coolant temperature specifications listed in Engine Coolant Specifications can damage the engine.

**Manual Transmission Variable Idle Control**

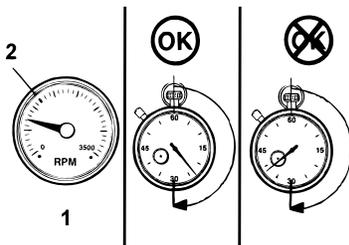
**i NOTE**

If your truck is equipped with a manual transmission, your engine idle RPM may vary under certain conditions. The engine control module will control the RPM based on various inputs such as vehicle weight, rear axle ratio, road grade and altitude. When starting from a stop, depending on these conditions, the engine RPM may increase to com-

pensate for load in order to ensure a smooth transition into motion.

**ENGINE OPERATING RANGE**

**Figure 5: Proper Engine Operating Range**



1. Full throttle rpm
2. Peak torque

**⚠ CAUTION**

Operating the engine at full throttle below peak torque will shorten engine life to overhaul, can cause serious engine damage, and is considered engine abuse. DO NOT operate the engine at full throttle operation below peak torque rpm for more than 30 sec-

onds. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

PACCAR engines are designed to operate at full throttle under momentary conditions down to peak torque engine speed. This is consistent with recommended operating practices.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Operating the engine beyond the maximum engine speed can cause severe engine damage. Use proper operating techniques for the vehicle to prevent engine overspeed. See Engine Specifications for maximum engine speed. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**EXTENDED IDLING**

**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT idle engine longer than five minutes at low rpm (400-600 rpm). DO NOT allow the engine to operate at idle for extended periods at temperatures at or below 160°F (71°C). Long idle periods after the engine has reached

operating temperatures can result in gummed piston rings, clogged injectors, and break down engine lubrication resulting in engine damage. Torsional vibrations at low idle can cause transmission wear. Failure to comply can result in equipment or property damage.

 **CAUTION**

If the truck is equipped with Power Take-off (PTO) equipment, the engine shutdown system can be deactivated when the PTO is operational; however, engine idle periods should not exceed five minutes whenever possible. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Long periods of idle time (3 hours or more) may accelerate the build-up of soot in the diesel particulate filter (DPF), especially in cold weather. The system will illuminate the DPF indicator and present a message to indicate that the DPF requires regeneration. Refer to the operator manual for more details.

This is not a problem with the vehicle; however, it indicates that the driver needs to start a parked DPF regeneration to prevent equipment damage caused by soot build

up. If the DPF lamp turns ON and the driver is prompted to through driver notifications, perform a parked DPF Regeneration.

 **CAUTION**

Do not ignore the diesel particulate filter (DPF) warning light. The warning light alerts the operator that the DPF should be regenerated. If soot is allowed to fill the DPF and a regeneration is not performed, the DPF will become clogged, requiring it to be removed and cleaned. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

If an engine must idle for an extended period of time, idle the engine at the lowest rpm that maintains the engine coolant at 150°F (70°C), or above. Following these guidelines will help reduce engine wear during idling and the frequency of DPF regenerations.

## ENGINE SHUTDOWN

 **CAUTION**

Failure to follow the correct shutdown procedure may result in damage to

the turbocharger and shorten the turbocharger life.

 **CAUTION**

DO NOT shut off the engine immediately after use, especially after a long trip or if the engine has been subject to high load. The engine is hot and must be cooled. Idle the engine at 1000 rpm for at least 4 minutes, then low idle for an additional 30 seconds before shutting off the engine. Failure to comply may result in engine damage, reducing its service life.

Idle the engine at 1,000 rpm for four minutes. Then low idle for 30 seconds before shutdown. This will allow circulating coolant and lubricating oil to carry heat away from the cylinder head, valves, pistons, cylinder liners, turbocharger, and bearings. This way you can prevent engine damage that may result from uneven cooling.

 **NOTE**

The ECM and DEF system require battery power supply after key off for a period of up to 10 minutes. The DEF

1

system circulates after a hot shut down. If the unswitched battery power supply is disconnected less than 10 minutes after the keyswitch is turned off, there may be damage to the DEF system.

Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position. If the engine does **not** shut down, contact your dealer.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE

Some aftermarket accessories (CB radios, mobile transmitters, and so on) can generate radio frequency energy that can cause electromagnetic interference (EMI). This interference can disrupt the electronically controlled fuel system. Under these conditions, PACCAR is not liable for any performance problems with either the fuel system or the accessory. PACCAR does not consider EMI an engine failure and therefore is not warrantable.

### *System EMI Susceptibility*

PACCAR designs products for minimum sensitivity to incoming electromagnetic energy. The fuel system EMI has a high tolerance against EMI against electromagnetic energy-emitting devices. This state-

ment assumes that a device meets the Federal Communications Commission legal requirements.

### *System EMI Radiation Levels*

PACCAR requires that electronic components pass various PACCAR and industry EMI specifications. When properly installed and maintained, testing shows that the engine does not cause interference.

If you notice any interference condition, follow these suggestions to reduce the amount of EMI:

1. Locate the accessory receiving antenna further away.
2. Check with an accessory supplier in the area to:
  - Accurately calibrate the accessory for proper frequency, power output, and sensitivity.
  - Determine the optimum antenna location by obtaining antenna reflective energy data measurements.
  - Use the optimum antenna type and mounting arrangement.

## OPERATING ON LEVEL AND DRY PAVEMENT

### **WARNING**

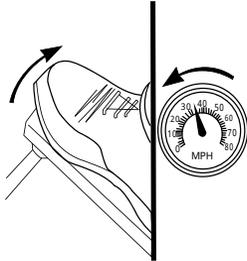
DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating on road surfaces with poor traction (such as wet, icy, or snow covered roads, or gravel). Retarders can cause the wheels to skid on a slippery surface. You could lose control of the vehicle or jackknife if the wheels begin to skid, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating your vehicle bobtail or with an unloaded trailer. There may not be enough weight on the rear axle to provide traction, causing a loss of vehicle control, resulting in an accident. Make sure the engine brake is switched

"OFF" when bobtailing or operating with an unloaded trailer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Figure 6: Remove Foot from Accelerator**



To reduce vehicle speed, put the engine brake or exhaust brake ON/OFF switch in the "ON" position. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal and clutch pedal. The engine brake or exhaust brake will immediately begin to operate, slowing the vehicle.

For operation on dry and flat surfaces, when greater braking power is not required, put the two-position selector switch in the "LOW" position.

For operation on dry pavement when maximum braking power is required, put the three-position selector switch in the "HI" position.

## OPERATING ON GRADES AND DRY PAVEMENT

### **WARNING**

The service brakes must be used in an emergency. Retarders alone (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) might not stop the vehicle fast enough to prevent an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

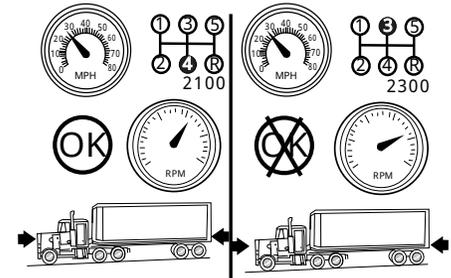
### **WARNING**

DO NOT rely only on a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) to stop your vehicle. If your

engine shuts down, the retarder will cease to operate. Always be ready to apply the service brakes. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

"Control speed" is the speed at which the forces pushing a vehicle down a grade are equal to the forces holding it back.

**Figure 7: Do Not Exceed Governed Engine Speed**



### **WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating on road surfaces with poor traction (such as wet, icy, or snow

covered roads, or gravel). Retarders can cause the wheels to skid on a slippery surface. You could lose control of the vehicle or jackknife if the wheels begin to skid, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**CAUTION**

The engine ECM maintains a record of maximum rpm. Exceeding the maximum rpm will be considered driver abuse and will affect the engine warranty. See Engine Specifications. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating your vehicle bobtail or with an unloaded trailer. There may not be enough weight on the rear axle to provide traction, causing a loss of vehicle control, resulting in an accident. Make sure the engine brake is switched

"OFF" when bobtailing or operating with an unloaded trailer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**CAUTION**

Never exceed governed engine speed because engine damage can occur. Operating the engine beyond the governed speed causes additional strain on valve train and internal engine components. Operate the engine within governed engine speed.

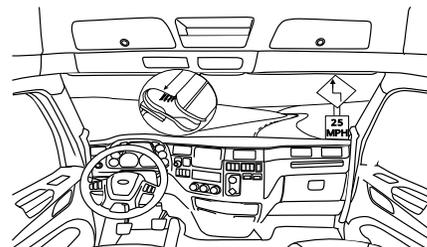
**NOTE**

After you have determined what the safe speed is for your vehicle, operate the engine compression brake or exhaust brake with the transmission in the lowest gear that will not cause the engine speed to exceed the rated engine speed. The optimum braking power of the engine compression brake or exhaust brake is reached at rated engine speed. Correct gear selection, therefore, is critical.

The engine brake selector switch can be used to vary braking power as road conditions change.

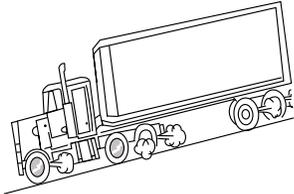
Vehicle service brakes must be used when additional braking power is required.

**Figure 8: Slow Down Around Curves**



The engine compression brake or exhaust brake is **NOT** intended as the primary brake for the vehicle, nor is it an emergency brake. The engine compression brake only helps the service brakes by using pressure to slow the drivetrain. Use the service brakes for quick stops.

Figure 9: Braking Truck on Grade



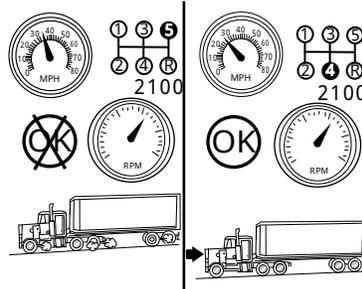
**WARNING**

DO NOT frequently or continuously use the service brakes. Reduce speed before descending a long or steep grade, shift to a lower gear, and turn on the retarder. Frequent or continuous braking can overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness and increase vehicle stopping distance. This can lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**NOTE**

On longer or steeper the hills, it is essential to use your engine brake. Make maximum use of your engine brake by gearing down and letting the engine brake do the work.

Figure 10: Shift to a Lower Gear on Grade



If frequent use of the vehicle service brakes is required, it is recommended that a slower control speed be used by selecting a lower transmission gear.

## TIPS FOR OPERATION ON SLICK ROADS

**WARNING**

To reduce the possibility of personal injury or property damage, always allow for extra distance between your vehicle and other objects when using the service brakes or engine brakes on slick roads. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The operation of any vehicle is difficult to predict on slick roads. The first 10 to 15 minutes of rainfall are the most dangerous, as road dirt and oil mixed with rain create a very slippery surface.

**WARNING**

The service brakes must be used in an emergency. Retarders alone (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) might not stop the vehicle fast enough to prevent an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating on road surfaces with poor traction (such as wet, icy, or snow covered roads, or gravel). Retarders can cause the wheels to skid on a slippery surface. You could lose control of the vehicle or jackknife if the wheels begin to skid, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death,

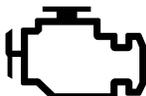
personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

1

When driving on slick roads, start with the engine brake selector switch in the “OFF” position and the two-position selector switch in the “LOW” position. If your tractor is equipped with a twin-screw rear axle, position the power divider switch in the “unlocked” position. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal to make sure the vehicle will maintain traction with the braking power of the engine alone. If the vehicle drive wheels begin to skid or if there is a fishtailing motion, DO NOT activate the engine compression brake or exhaust brake. If traction is maintained using the braking power of the engine alone and more braking power is required, switch the two-position selector switch to the “LOW” position and activate the engine compression brake or exhaust brake by switching the “ON/OFF” switch to the “ON” position. If the vehicle’s drive wheels begin to skid or there is a fishtailing motion, switch the “ON/OFF” switch to the “OFF” position. If traction is maintained when the engine compression brake or exhaust brake is activated and more braking power is required, move the two-position selector switch to the “HI” position. Again, if the vehicle has lost traction or if there is a fishtailing

motion, switch the “ON/OFF” switch to the “OFF” position. DO NOT attempt to use the engine compression brake or exhaust brake in the “HI” position.

## MALFUNCTION INDICATOR LIGHT (MIL)



This warning light turns on when an engine emissions failure occurs. An emissions failure is not an emergency, and the vehicle can be safely driven, but should be serviced to correct the problem. In some cases, the MIL will activate in conjunction with the High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST), diesel particulate filter (DPF), and Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) warning lights.

### **i** NOTE

The Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL) turns on if the on-board diagnostics (OBD) system detects a possible emissions system failure. To ensure the condition is corrected, the vehicle should be brought in for service at the earliest opportunity.



## CHAPTER 2: ENGINE MAINTENANCE

|   |  |    |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Engine Maintenance.....                    | 33 |
| 2 | Cleaning the Engine.....                   | 33 |
| 3 | Daily or Refueling Maintenance Checks..... | 34 |
| 4 | Maintenance Schedule Intervals.....        | 37 |
| 5 | Preventative Maintenance Schedule.....     | 38 |
| 6 | PACCAR Engine Specifications.....          | 41 |
| 7 | Maintenance Procedures.....                | 54 |
| 8 | Engine Identification.....                 | 71 |

## 1 ENGINE MAINTENANCE

PACCAR recommends that the engine be maintained according to the maintenance schedule in this section.

If the engine is operating in ambient temperatures below 0°F (-18°C) or above 100°F (38°C), perform maintenance at shorter intervals. Shorter maintenance intervals are also required if the engine is operated in a dusty environment or if frequent stops are made.

Some of these maintenance procedures require special tools or must be completed by qualified personnel. Contact your local PACCAR authorized repair location for detailed information.

If your engine is equipped with a component or accessory not manufactured by PACCAR Inc, refer to the component manufacturer's maintenance recommendations.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT breathe engine exhaust. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Exhaust fumes can enter the cab from a poorly maintained exhaust system or from nearby vehicles. Failure

to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Never idle your vehicle for prolonged periods of time if you sense that exhaust fumes are entering the cabin. Investigate the cause of the fumes and correct it as soon as possible. If the vehicle must be driven under these conditions, drive only with the windows open. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Routinely inspect and maintain your vehicle exhaust system. A poorly maintained, damaged, or corroded exhaust system can allow exhaust fumes to enter the cab. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 2 CLEANING THE ENGINE

You must clean the undercarriage, engine compartment, and engine as needed, but at least annually. Cleaning removes road salt and debris that can be corrosive or otherwise harmful to the electrical system. Failure to properly clean the undercarriage of the truck can increase the risk of an electrical fire. When cleaning the engine, follow the instructions from the vehicle manufacturer's operator's manual and observe all environmental protection regulations.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT direct high pressure water onto electrical components, plug connectors, seals, or flexible hoses. High pressure water is more likely to affect components or be introduced into closed systems. This can accelerate corrosion, degrade electrical components, or contaminate system lubricants and fluids. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 3 DAILY OR REFUELING MAINTENANCE CHECKS

### 3.1 Visual Inspection of Engine

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Check for any signs of fluid leaks.
2. Ensure all access caps/covers are installed and tight.
3. Excessive oil, coolant or fuel consumption
4. Loose or damaged parts
5. Worn or damaged belts
6. Worn or damaged wiring harnesses
7. Any change in system appearance
8. Odor of fuel
9. Odor of electronic devices.
10. When operating the engine, listen for any unusual system noises which can indicate service is required.

### 3.2 Daily Maintenance Items

Daily maintenance tasks below must be performed to properly maintain the engine:

Fuel Filter / Water Separator Fuel Filter / Water Separator

Coolant Level Coolant Level

Chassis Fuel Filter / Water Separator Chassis Fuel Filter / Water Separator

Engine Oil Level Engine Oil Level

Cooling Fan Cooling Fan and Coolant Level Coolant Level

Aftertreatment Exhaust Piping Aftertreatment Exhaust Piping

Air Intake Piping Air Intake Piping

How to Drain Moisture from Air Tank How to Drain Moisture from Air Tank

Diesel Exhaust Fluid Diesel Exhaust Fluid

### 3.3 Fuel Filter / Water Separator

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Drain trapped water (if equipped). Refer to the Fuel Filter Water Draining Procedure.

### 3.4 Chassis Fuel Filter / Water Separator

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Drain trapped water (if equipped).

### 3.5 Cooling Fan

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Inspect for cracks.
2. Inspect for clearance to other components.

### 3.6 Coolant Level

Perform the following steps to check the coolant level:

Replacement or top up coolant should have the same antifreeze concentration and corrosion inhibitor content as the original coolant in the cooling system. If operating in sub-freezing conditions, a 60/40 mix of antifreeze and distilled water may be substituted.

Always dilute antifreeze to the correct concentration based on freeze protection before adding it to the cooling system. Adding or using 100% antifreeze in a cooling system may result in cooling system plugging and overheating problems.

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Check that vehicle is on a level surface.
2. Ensure engine has not been run for several hours.

#### CAUTION

Due to thermal expansion the coolant level **CANNOT** be checked if the coolant is

above ambient temperature or the engine has not completely cooled. The coolant level indicated on a warmed system will be inaccurate and can lead to low coolant conditions during cold-starts. Failure to comply could result in equipment damage.

3. Check coolant level. It should be visible through the clear plastic surge tank.
4. Add coolant as necessary until proper level is reached; see special fill instruction if filling from empty.

#### NOTE

The pressure cap (on the rear-top of the surge tank) should **NEVER** be removed. The fill cap (on the ergonomic fill neck, not on the surge tank) is the correct fill point.

### 3.7 Aftertreatment Exhaust Piping

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Inspect for cracks.
2. Inspect for clearance to other components (i.e. electrical harnesses, etc.).
3. Inspect hose/pipe condition – deterioration/signs of leaking.

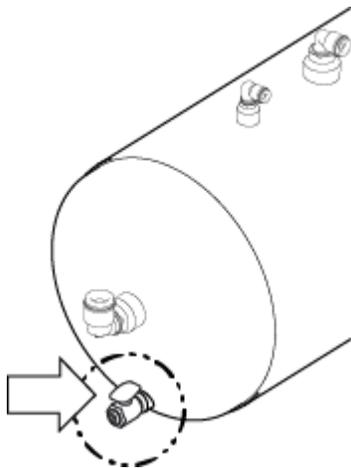
### 3.8 Air Intake Piping

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Inspect hose/pipe condition – deterioration/signs of leaking.
2. Inspect hose clamps for tightness and pinching/cutting of hoses.
3. Inspect clearance to other components.
4. Check air restriction gauge.

### 3.9 How to Drain Moisture from Air Tank

1. Locate the various air tanks on the vehicle
2. On the air tank, look for a valve, typically on the bottom of the tank.



3. To eject moisture from the air system tanks, pull the line that is connected to the moisture ejection valve.
4. Continue pulling until the air comes out free of water.

### 3.10 Diesel Exhaust Fluid

This procedure should be followed as part of daily and refueling maintenance checks.

1. Check level of diesel exhaust fluid.

#### NOTE

It is recommended to top up DEF when refueling. See Engine Aftertreatment Systems Operator's Manual for DEF information.

## 4 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE INTERVALS

**Table 1: PX-9 Standard Maintenance Intervals**

| Maintenance Interval | Miles   | Kilometers | Hours | Months       |
|----------------------|---------|------------|-------|--------------|
| A                    | 7,500   | 12,000     | 250   | 3            |
| B                    | 15,000  | 24,000     | 500   | 6            |
| C                    | 30,000  | 48,000     | 1,000 | 12 (1 year)  |
| D                    | 60,000  | 96,000     | 2,000 | 24 (2 years) |
| E                    | 150,000 | 241,500    | 4,500 | 48 (4 years) |
| F                    | 200,000 | 321,500    | 6,000 | N/A          |

**Table 2: PX-9 SEVERE DUTY Maintenance Intervals**

| Maintenance Interval | Miles  | Kilometers | Hours |
|----------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| A                    | 3,500  | 6,000      | 250   |
| B                    | 7,000  | 11,000     | 500   |
| C                    | 15,000 | 24,000     | 1,500 |
| D                    | 30,000 | 48,000     | 3,000 |
| E                    | 45,000 | 72,000     | 4,500 |
| F                    | 60,000 | 96,000     | 6,000 |

## 5 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The following list provides recommended maintenance tasks and intervals that should be performed for PACCAR PX series engines. Perform maintenance at whichever interval occurs first. At Maintenance Schedule Intervals, perform all previous maintenance checks that are due for scheduled maintenance.

### **NOTE**

When using Biodiesel of any description, reduce the maintenance interval time found in the following schedules by one half (50%).

### **NOTE**

This maintenance schedule is for a normal duty cycle engine operation. Severe duty/vocational applications will need to adjust mileage, kilometer, hour, or time interval based on the Engine Lubrication and Filter Intervals.

### **NOTE**

Due to the design of the crankcase ventilation module, routine service of this component is not required.

Table 3: PX-9 Preventative Maintenance Schedule

| Component <sup>1</sup>     | Maintenance Task                                   | Recommended Preventative Maintenance Interval |   |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                            |  | A   | B | C | D | E | F |
| Emissions Components       | Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) - Clean            |   |   |   |   |   | • |
|                            | Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Filter Access - Replace |   |   |   |   |   | • |
|                            | Exhaust System - Check for Leaks                   | •   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                            | Exhaust System - Replace Flex Pipe(s)              |   |   |   |   | • |   |
| Air System & Compressor    | Air Compressor - Check                             |   |   |   | • |   |   |
|                            | Air Cleaner  | •   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                            | Air Compressor Discharge Lines                     |   |   | • |   |   |   |
| Charge Air System          | Charge Air Piping                                  | •   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                            | Charge Air Cooler                                  | •   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Charging / Cranking System | Electrical Harness / Cables                        | •   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                            | Batteries, Cables, and Connections                 |   | • |   |   |   |   |
| Cooling System             | Coolant/Antifreeze Condition - Check               |   | • |   |   |   |   |
|                            | Radiator Hoses Inspection                          |   |   |   | • |   |   |
|                            | Radiator Pressure Cap - Check                      |   | • |   |   |   |   |
|                            | Change Extended Life Coolant                       |   |   |   |   | • |   |

**Table 3: PX-9 Preventative Maintenance Schedule**

| Component <sup>1</sup>             | Maintenance Task  | Recommended Preventative Maintenance Interval                                   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                                    |   | A   | B | C | D | E | F |
| Crankshaft                         | <u>Crankshaft - Vibration Damper - Rubber Type Check</u>  |   |   |   | • |   |   |
|                                    | <u>Crankshaft - Vibration Damper - Viscous Type Check</u> |   |   |   | • |   |   |
| Drive Belts                        | <u>Engine Belt Checks</u>                                 |   |   | • |   |   |   |
|                                    | <u>Fan Belt Tensioner (If So Equipped)</u>                |   |   | • |   |   |   |
| Engine Lubrication                 | Replace oil and filter                                    | <u>Engine Lubrication and Filter Intervals</u>                                  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Fuel System                        | <u>Fuel Filter</u>  | Replace fuel filter at<br>50,000 miles / 80,000 Km /<br>1500 hours / 18 Months. |   |   |   |   |   |
| Mounting Bolts                     | <u>Engine Mounting Bolts</u>                              |   |   | • |   |   |   |
| Overhead Set (Valves) <sup>2</sup> | Adjust  |   |   |   | • |   |   |
| Engine Brake Assembly <sup>3</sup> | Adjust  |   |   |   | • |   |   |
| Engine Steam Clean                 | Check   |   |   |   | • |   |   |

<sup>1</sup> Follow the manufacturers' recommended maintenance procedures for the starter, alternator, batteries, electrical components, exhaust brake, charge-air cooler, radiator, air compressor, air cleaner, refrigerant compressor, and fan clutch.

<sup>2</sup> This work should be performed by a Cummins® authorized service facility.

<sup>3</sup> This work should be performed by a Cummins® authorized service facility.

## 6 PACCAR ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS

### 6.1 Engine Specifications

**Table 4: PACCAR PX-9**

|   |  |                      |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Horsepower  | See the EPA label on top of the front timing gear cover. |                      |
| Firing Order  | 1-5-3-6-2-4  |                      |
| Crankshaft Rotation (viewed from front of engine)     | Clockwise  |                      |
| Displacement  | 540 in <sup>3</sup> (8.9 liters)                         |                      |
| Bore and Stroke                                       | 4.49 in. × 5.69 in. (114 mm × 144.5 mm)                  |                      |
| Approximate dry weight (without standard accessories) | 1,695 lb (769 kg)  |                      |
| Wet weight  | 1,770 lb (803 kg)  |                      |
| Engine brake adjustment                               | [0.067 in] (1.696 mm)                                    |                      |
| Overhead adjustment                                   | Intake valve adjustment                                  | 0.012 in. (0.305 mm) |
|   | Exhaust valve adjustment                                 | 0.022 in. (0.559 mm) |

## 6.2 Filter Specifications

PACCAR is not responsible for problems caused by non-genuine filters that do not meet PACCAR performance or durability requirements.

Contact your local PACCAR authorized repair location for specific part numbers. Fleetguard filters are standard on new PACCAR engines. PACCAR recommends their use.

Fleetguard products meet all PACCAR test standards to provide the quality filtration necessary to achieve the engine's design life. PACCAR PX engines are manufactured with Fleetguard filters. If other brands are substituted, the purchaser should ensure the filter specification meet or exceed the Fleetguard specifications.



### CAUTION

PACCAR approved filters must be used. Failure to comply may cause severe engine damage.

## 6.3 Engine Lubrication

### ENGINE LUBRICATING OIL RECOMMENDATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

A major factor in maintaining engine performance and durability is the proper use of quality engine lubricating oils in conjunction with the appropriate oil drain and filter change intervals. Attempting to extend the oil and filter change interval beyond the manufacturer's recommendations may decrease engine life due to factors such as corrosion, deposits, and wear.

See "Engine Lubrication and Filter Intervals" to determine which oil drain interval to use for an application.



### NOTE

It is the operator's responsibility to follow these recommendations to ensure that the engine warranty is not affected.

The primary PACCAR recommendation is for the use of SAE 10W-30 API CK-4 or CJ-4 multigrade lubricating oil for normal operation at ambient temperatures above 5°F (-15°C). For ambient temperatures

below 5°F (-15°C) SAE 5W-40 may be used, provided it meets API CK-4 or CJ-4 oil specifications and biodiesel or biodiesel blended fuel is not used as fuel for the engine. Use of 0W-40 and 0W-30 synthetic oils that meet API CK-4 or CJ-4 certification can be used in operations where the ambient temperature never exceeds 32°F (0°C). 0W-40 and 0W-30 oils do not offer the same level of protection against fuel dilution as do higher multigrade oils. Higher cylinder wear can be experienced when using 0W-40 or 0W-30 oils in high-load situations. Using a multigrade oil helps improve engine cranking in low-temperature conditions, reduces deposit formation and increases engine durability.



### NOTE

For **severe duty** applications the use of 15W-40 is advised.

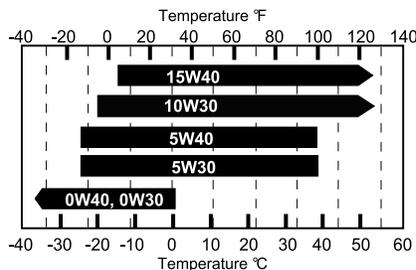


### CAUTION

The use of a fuel economy oil such as an API FA-4 oil is not approved for this engine. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Oil viscosity must be chosen according to the typical climate conditions experienced by the user. See the accompanying chart.

- **10W-30** is recommended for normal engine operation and provides the best wear protection.
- /
- **15W-40** is compatible for improved engine durability at extremely high ambient temperatures.
- **5W-40** is approved for colder ambient temperatures to improve oil flow during start up.
- **0W-40, 0W-30** synthetic oils that meet CK-4 certification can be used in operations where the ambient temperature **never** exceeds 32°F (0°C). 0W-40 and 0W-30 oils do **not** offer the same level of protection against fuel dilution as do higher multigrade oils. Higher cylinder wear can be experienced when using 0W-40 or 0W-30 oils in high-load situations.



#### NOTE

Any of the oil weights listed in the chart above are acceptable to use as long as the oil meets API CK-4 oil specifications.

#### ***New Engine Break-in Oils***

PACCAR does not approve the use of special "break-in" engine lubricating oils for new or rebuilt PACCAR engines. It is recommended to use the same lubricating oil for engine break-in that will be used during normal operation.

#### CAUTION

A sulfated ash limit of ≤1.0 percent has been placed on all engine lubricating

oils recommended for use in PACCAR engines. Higher ash oils can cause valve and/or piston damage and lead to excessive oil consumption. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.

#### CAUTION

The use of a synthetic-base oil does not justify extended oil change intervals. Extended oil change intervals can decrease engine life due to factors such as corrosion, deposits, and wear. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage.

Additional information regarding lubricating oil availability throughout the world is available in the EMA Lubricating Oils Data Book for Heavy-duty Automotive and Industrial Engines. The data book can be ordered from: Engine Manufacturers Association, Two North LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60602; (312) 827-8733, ().

#### ***Aftermarket Oil Additive Usage***

PACCAR does not recommend the use of aftermarket oil additives. Today's high-quality engine lubricating oils are very sophisticated. Most oils already contain precise

amounts of additives blended into the lubricating oil to meet stringent performance requirements.

These oils meet performance characteristics that conform to the lubricant industry standards and are sufficient protection when used according to the recommendations. Aftermarket lubricating oil addi-

tives are not necessary to enhance engine oil performance and may in some cases reduce the oil's capability to protect the engine.

## ENGINE LUBRICATION AND FILTER INTERVALS

See the following table to determine the maximum recommended oil change and oil filter change intervals. Intervals are based on oil capacity and fuel economy.

Oil drain intervals for engines running biodiesel blends greater than B5 **must** reduce the oil drain interval to one half of the value obtained in the table below.

The use of Centinel™ or any type of blending is prohibited.

Maintaining the correct oil and filter change interval is a vital factor in preserving the integrity of an engine. Lubricating oil filters **must** be changed when the oil is changed.

Drain the oil and change the lubricating oil filter according to whichever occurs first.

- Engine distance
- Run time
- 18 months

### NOTE

A Maintenance Monitor feature is available through the engine's ECM. This feature can be enabled by a PACCAR Authorized Repair Location.

### CAUTION

Extending the oil and filter change interval beyond the recommendations will decrease the engine life due to factors such as corrosion, deposits, and wear. Engine oil filters capture dirt and remove deposits from the oil to prolong the life of internal moving components. Follow the oil and filter change intervals as recommended in this section of the manual. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

| Total Oil Capacity*(Oil Pan + Lube Filter) | Engine Distance or Run Time | Fuel Economy Extreme Severe <2.9 mpg (<1.2 km/liter) | Fuel Economy Severe 3 - 4.9 mpg (1.3 - 2.1 km/liter) | Fuel Economy Severe 3 - 4.9 mpg (1.3 - 2.1 km/liter) | Fuel Economy Light > 8 mpg (>3.4 km/liter) |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| ≥ 29 quarts (27.4 liters)                  | Miles                       | 6,000  | 15,000   | 30,000   | 50,000                                     |
|  | Kilometers                  | 9,600  | 24,000   | 48,000   | 80,000                                     |

| Total Oil Capacity*(Oil Pan + Lube Filter) | Engine Distance or Run Time | Fuel Economy Extreme Severe <2.9 mpg (<1.2 km/liter) | Fuel Economy Severe 3 - 4.9 mpg (1.3 - 2.1 km/liter) | Fuel Economy Severe 3 - 4.9 mpg (1.3 - 2.1 km/liter) | Fuel Economy Light > 8 mpg (>3.4 km/liter) |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|  | Hours                       | 1,200  | 1,500  | 1,500  | 1,500                                      |
| < 29 quarts (27.4 liters)                  | Miles                       | 5,000  | 12,500   | 25,000   | 40,000                                     |
|  | Kilometers                  | 8,000  | 20,000   | 40,000   | 64,000                                     |
|  | Hours                       | 1,000  | 1,200  | 1,200  | 1,200                                      |

- Cummins Inc. bases the oil drain specifications on duty cycle and oil contamination. This contamination occurs in all engines, at varying rates, regardless of the drain interval.
- Maintaining the correct oil and filter change interval is a vital factor in preserving the integrity of an engine. Lubricating oil filters **must** be changed when the oil is changed.

 **NOTE**

If the type/oil capacity of each lubricating oil pan is not known:

- Contact a PACCAR Inc. Authorized Repair Location
- Determine the capacity of the oil pan option for the engine being serviced by using QuickServe™ Online and the engine serial number.
- Fill the lubricating oil pan to the smallest oil pan capacity listed for the engine being serviced. Then

add 1 US qt (0.95 liters) of oil at a time until it reaches the high mark on the dipstick. Record the number of quarts/liters added, so the capacity is known the next time the oil is drained.

- For the latest information for your engine, please refer to Cummins QuickServe™ Online ([quickserve.cummins.com](http://quickserve.cummins.com)) or call 1-800-CUMMINS (1-800-286-6467)

## ENGINE OIL CAPACITIES AND PRESSURES

**Table 5: Engine Oil Capacity and Acceptable Pressures**

| PACCAR PX-9                                       |   |                                |                                |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Oil Pressure                                      | At Low Idle (minimum allowable)                               |                                | 10 psi (69 kPa)                |
|   | At Road Speed (minimum allowable)                             |                                | 30 psi (207 kPa)               |
| Regulated oil pressure                            |   |                                | 55 psi (379 kPa)               |
| Lubricating oil filter capacity                   |   |                                | 4 qts. (3.8 liters)            |
| Lubricating oil capacity, low to high (U.S. qts.) | Standard oil pan  | Pan only                       | 16-20 qts. (15.1-18.9 liters)  |
|   |   | Cylinder block stiffener plate | 19-23 qts. (18-21.8 liters)    |
|   | High capacity oil pan   |                                | 20-24 qts. (18.9- 22.7 liters) |
|   | Total system capacity (U.S. qts., oil pan and new oil filter) | Standard oil pan               | Pan only                       |
| Cylinder block stiffener plate                    |   |                                | 27 qt. (25.6 liters)           |
| High capacity oil pan                             |   | 28 qt. (26.5 liters)           |                                |

## 6.4 Engine Cooling

### COOLING SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

The cooling system in your vehicle was factory filled with extended life coolant that meets or exceeds all ASTM D6210 and Caterpillar EC-1 requirements. PACCAR recommends only using a 50/50 mixture of distilled water and ELC when cooling system service is required. A 50/50 mixture of ELC and distilled water will provide freeze protection down to  $-34^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), which is adequate for most locations in North America. For extremely cold operating conditions, a 60/40 mixture (coolant/water ratio) can be used to provide freeze protection down to  $-62^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-54^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

Unless otherwise optioned, factory fill coolant is an ethylene glycol, nitrated organic acid technology (NOAT) extended life coolant (ELC) formulation at a 50:50 coolant-to-distilled water mixture. The factory fill meets or exceeds ASTM D6210 and Cummins Engineering Standard 14603 for ISX and PX engines, and MAT74002 for PACCAR MX-11 and MX-13 engine requirements. Maintaining coolant chem-

istry and freeze protection is critical to engine and cooling system component health and longevity.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT touch, inhale, or consume antifreeze or coolant. If antifreeze/coolant comes into contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If there is prolonged or repeated contact with skin, immediately wash skin with soap and water. If antifreeze/coolant is consumed, seek immediate medical attention. DO NOT induce vomiting. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **CAUTION**

The engine cooling system has very specific maintenance and inspection requirements. Failure to follow requirements can damage the engine. Engine damage can include but is not limited to freezing, boiling, corrosion, pitted cylinder liners. This information is found in the engine manufacturers owner's manual. It is the owner's responsibility to follow all requirements listed in the engine

manufacturer's owner's manual. Failure to comply may result in engine damage.

#### **NOTE**

Coolant is harmful to the environment. Unused coolant must be stored as a toxic hazardous material in leak-proof containers. Used coolant must be processed as industrial chemical waste. Please follow HAZMAT guidelines with both used and unused coolants.

#### **CAUTION**

Always use a genuine PACCAR coolant filter. Genuine PACCAR filters comply with component specifications and will optimize coolant system operation. Use of non-genuine PACCAR coolant filter can cause severe damage to vehicle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### **Concentration**

Check the level of freeze/boilover protection, which is determined by the glycol concentration. Use a glycol refractometer to determine glycol level. Add coolant to

obtain the coolant/water ratio required to provide the protection you need. A 50/50 mix of coolant and water is adequate for most applications. For extremely cold operating conditions, the ratio can be adjusted to a higher concentration of coolant.

**i NOTE**

Maximum recommended ELC concentration is 60% ELC and 40% water by volume (a 60/40 coolant mixture). The minimum recommended concentration is 40% ELC and 60% water by volume (a 40/60 coolant mixture).

**Table 6: Glycol Concentration Level**

| Level              | Desired Coolant/<br>Water<br>Ratio | Freeze<br>Point<br>°F (°C) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Recommended Levels | 40%                                | -12 (-24)                  |
|                    | 45%                                | -23 (-31)                  |
|                    | 50%                                | -34 (-37)                  |
|                    | 55%                                | -50 (-46)                  |
|                    | 60%                                | -62 (-54)                  |

**Condition**

Perform a visual inspection of the coolant. It should have no cloudiness or floating debris. Determine the chemical inhibitor concentration level by using an extended life coolant specific test kit or test strips. Inhibitor concentration level determines corrosion protection. If you are concerned about possible coolant quality, contamination, or mechanical problems, submit a coolant sample for analysis. Improper maintenance may cause coolant degradation and could result in damage to the cooling system and engine components. Consult your dealer or the coolant manufacturer's representative for recommended extended life coolant test kits, test strips, and laboratory sample procedures.

High-quality water is important for cooling system performance. Excessive levels of calcium and magnesium contribute to scaling problems, and excessive levels of chlorides and sulfates cause cooling system corrosion. Water used to prepare coolant from concentrate must meet the requirements listed in the table below.

**Table 7: Water Quality**

| Water Quality                | Limit   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Calcium Magnesium (hardness) | Maximum 170 ppm as (CaCO <sub>3</sub> + MgCO <sub>3</sub> ) |
| pH                           | 5.5 to 9.9 (min/max)  |
| Chloride                     | 40 ppm as (Cl)  |
| Sulfur                       | 100 ppm as (SO <sub>4</sub> )                               |

**Coolant Extender**

Add extended life coolant extender, if necessary, according to the corrosion inhibitor concentration required. DO NOT add coolant extender to nitrite-free coolant.

**Checking Coolant Level**

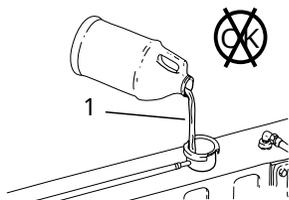
Check the coolant level daily. See [Coolant Level](#).

**CAUTION**

When adding coolant, avoid mixing different brands and formulations. If the coolant is mixed with more than 25% of a different formulation (for example, mixing OAT and NOAT coolants), engine corrosion damage could occur. If mixing exceeds 25% of total system

volume, it is recommended to flush and refill the system completely with one type of coolant. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### Cooling System Sealing Additives and Soluble Oils



1. Do not use soluble oils or sealing additives.

#### CAUTION

The use of sealing additives or soluble oils in the cooling system can cause damage to the engine. These additives can plug various areas of the radiator, EGR system, and oil cooler. Plugging the cooling system can prevent or slow heat transfers, causing internal engine damage. DO NOT use sealing additives

or soluble oils in the cooling system. The use of sealing additives can

- Build up in coolant low-flow areas
- Plug the radiator and oil cooler
- Damage the water pump seal
- Damage heat transfer surfaces
- Damage seals and hoses
- Corrode brass and copper

Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## ENGINE COOLANT SPECIFICATIONS

**Table 8: Engine Coolant Specifications for PACCAR PX-9**

|                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coolant Capacity (engine only)       | 16.5 qt (15.6 liters)   |
| Standard modulating thermostat range | 180-200°F (82-93°C)     |
| Minimum recommended pressure cap     | 13 psi (9.0 bar/90 kPa) |

**Table 8: Engine Coolant Specifications for PACCAR PX-9**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Maximum top tank coolant temperature            | 225°F (107°C)                               |
| Winterfronts — Minimum allowed air passage area | 120 in. <sup>2</sup> (774 cm <sup>2</sup> ) |

#### NOTE

Coolant volumes are dependent on chassis model and cab/sleeper heater options.

## EXTENDED LIFE COOLANT

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

- Conduct coolant maintenance checks including freeze point, pH, nitrite and carboxylate tests at least twice annually to maintain engine protection.

### **Nitrited Extended Life Coolant**

For nitrited formulations (NOAT), a heavy-duty extended life coolant that meets ASTM D6210, Cummins Engineering Stan-

standard 14603 for ISX and PX engines and MAT74002 for PACCAR MX-11 and MX-13 engines, must be used.

Unless otherwise optioned, factory fill coolant is an ethylene glycol, nitrated organic acid technology (NOAT) extended life coolant (ELC) formulation at a 50:50 coolant-to-distilled water mixture. The factory fill meets or exceeds ASTM D6210 and Cummins Engineering Standard 14603 for ISX and PX engines, and MAT74002 for PACCAR MX-11 and MX-13 engine requirements. Maintaining coolant chemistry and freeze protection is critical to engine and cooling system component health and longevity.

The change interval for extended-life coolant containing nitrite and molybdate is 750,000 miles (1,200,000 km) or 12,000 hours of on-road use (8 years or 15,000 hours of off-highway use) on initial fill with no extender added. The change interval is 1,000,000 miles (1,600,000 km)/20,000 hours/8 years with an extender addition at 500,000 miles (800,000 km)/10,000 hours/4 years.

**Nitrite-Free Extended Life Coolant**

Nitrite-free organic acid technology coolant (OAT) may be used if it meets DAF 74002.

The change interval for nitrite free coolant is 600,000 miles (1,000,000 km) or 6 years, with no extender needed. DO NOT add coolant extender to nitrite-free coolant. Follow the coolant supplier's drain/flush/fill/diluting percentages when servicing a vehicle filled with nitrite-free coolant.

Additional Recommendations:

- Antifreeze is essential for freeze, overheat, and corrosion protection. The use of supplemental coolant additives (SCAs) is not recommended for extended-life coolants.

**Recommended Extended Life Coolant Suppliers**



**6.5 Fuel**

**FUEL RECOMMENDATIONS**



**WARNING**

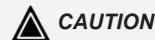
DO NOT use mixed fuels in the engine. Only use the fuel type specified in your engine operator's manual. Mixing gasoline, diesel, alcohol, or gasohol can cause an explosion. Failure to com-

ply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**CAUTION**

Dirt or water in the fuel system can cause severe damage to both the fuel pump and the fuel injectors. Due to the precise tolerances of diesel injection systems, it is extremely important that the fuel be kept clean and free of dirt or water. Know your fuel source and make sure all steps are taken for dispensing or using clean fuel in your vehicle. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.



**CAUTION**

Unapproved fuel can reduce economy or possibly damage fuel system components. Unapproved fuels typically do not have enough lubricity elements in the fuel to properly lubricate the fuel injection system. Be sure you follow the fuel recommendations as indicated in this section of the manual. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

Using diesel fuels blended with lubricants may cause damage to your engine aftertreatment system. Service intervals for engine aftertreatment systems will be reduced. DO NOT use diesel fuel blended with lubricating oil in engines equipped with an engine aftertreatment system. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

For diesel vehicles, use only Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel as recommended by engine manufacturers. High-sulfur diesel fuel can damage the aftertreatment system and affect engine emissions, leading to non-compliance with emission regulations. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**NOTE**

Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel is required for correct operation of the aftertreatment system. The engine

has been optimized for use with an aftertreatment system together with ULSD fuel to meet the 2013 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

**NOTE**

PACCAR recommends that the cetane number of diesel fuel be a minimum of 45 for engines that are expected to operate at temperatures below 32°F (0°C) and a minimum of 42 for engines that are operated at temperatures above 32°F (0°C).

Using diesel fuel with a lower-than-recommended cetane number can cause hard starting instability, and excessive white smoke. To maintain satisfactory operation at low ambient temperatures, it is important to specify diesel fuel of the correct cetane number.

PACCAR requires all permissible fuels to have adequate fuel lubricity. Lubricity can be determined by ASTM, specification D6079, ISO 12156, High Frequency Reciprocating Rig (HFRR) in which the fuel must have a wear scar diameter of 0.02 in. (0.5 mm) or less.

The use of Ultra-low-sulfur diesel (ULSD) fuel is required for this engine in order to meet emission regulations and to prevent damage to the engine and exhaust system. The use of other grades of diesel fuels other than ULSD fuel will be considered a use of incorrect fuel for the engine. PACCAR is not responsible for failures caused by the use of incorrect fuel, oil or DEF or by water, dirt or other contaminants in the fuel or DEF.

**WARRANTY AND THE USE OF BIODIESEL FUEL**

PACCAR Inc. approves the use of biodiesel fuel blends up to 20 percent by volume in diesel fuel providing that the following conditions are met:

- The biodiesel used in the blend meets ASTM Standard D6751 or EN 14214 specifications.
- The biodiesel used in the blend is sourced from a BQ-9000 Accredited Producer.
- The finished blend meets the fuel properties of the ASTM Standard D975 (up to B5 blend) or D7467 (B6 to B20 blend).
- If using B6-B20 the engine oil and oil filter are changed per the modified

schedule. See the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

- If using B6-B20 the fuel filter is changed every 25,000 miles (40,000 km).

The use of approved biodiesel fuel does not affect the PACCAR engine warranty. Failures caused by the use of non-approved biodiesel fuels or other fuel additives that are of unacceptable quality or do not meet specified industry standards are not considered as defects of parts or workmanship by PACCAR and therefore will not be covered by the PACCAR engine warranty.

PACCAR recommends that customers intending to use biodiesel blends become familiar with the additional handling considerations of these fuels such as aging, metal compatibility and tendency to absorb water. Please reference the fuel supplier's technical information or industry guidelines such as the American Trucking Association Truck Maintenance Council document RP 357.

In particular, operators should be aware that biodiesel blends are more prone to cold flow (gelling) and filter plugging issues compared to conventional diesel fuel. If vehicles are expected to be operated in temperatures below freezing, care should

be taken to ensure that both the biodiesel fuel used and the appropriate vehicle fuel system accessory heaters are utilized.

Operators should also be aware that biodiesel energy content (by volume) is lower than diesel which can reduce fuel economy by up to two percent.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO AVOID FUEL GELLING

To avoid fuel gelling in cold weather:

- Use appropriate fuel grade/blend for conditions
- Spec your vehicle with proper cold weather equipment (12V electric pre-heater, fuel/coolant heater, 12V fuel line heaters and fuel tank heaters)

PACCAR does not recommend the use of fuel additives, however, if a customer needs a winter fuel additive, PACCAR offers the following guidance:

- Use an industry known, high quality product (EPA-approved)
- Check the product label to ensure it is compatible with ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel and aftertreatment systems
- Only use the additive for the minimum time needed
- Follow the additive manufacturer's

instructions exactly

## 6.6 Diesel Exhaust Fluid Recommendations and Specifications

### CAUTION

PACCAR Inc requires that diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) meet ISO 22241-1 (DIN 70070). There is NO acceptable substitute. Failure to use the correct DEF may damage the engine and after treatment system, void warranty, and cause non-compliance to emission regulations.

### WARNING

Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) contains urea. DO NOT get the substance in your eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for a minimum of 15 minutes. DO NOT ingest DEF. In the event the diesel exhaust fluid is ingested, contact a physician immediately. Reference the Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for

additional information. Failure to comply may result in personal injury.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT attempt to create Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) by mixing agricultural grade urea with water. Agricultural grade urea does not meet required specifications. Failure to comply may result in aftertreatment system damage.

PACCAR Inc is not responsible for failures or damage resulting from what PACCAR Inc determines to be abuse or neglect, including but not limited to: operation without correctly specified DEF; lack of maintenance of the engine aftertreatment system; improper storage, or shutdown practices; unauthorized modifications of the engine and engine aftertreatment system. PACCAR is also not responsible for failures caused by incorrect DEF or by water, dirt or other contaminants in the DEF. Refer to your engine and vehicle operator's manuals for maintenance, storage, and shutdown information.

For engines using SCR operating in the United States and Canada, it is recommended that the DEF used be certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API).

Y53-1185-1L1 (12/25)

**NOTE**

To ensure the correct DEF is used, PACCAR Inc. recommends the use of TRP™ CleanBlue Diesel Exhaust Fluid, which is available in different quantity options from small to bulk containers.



**DEF Availability**

- DEF is readily available at truck stops and at all PACCAR Engine dealers. For assistance locating DEF, contact your local PACCAR authorized repair location.

- If your vehicle is out of DEF and you are unable to locate a source to purchase DEF, please contact the vehicle OEM customer care center at the telephone number provided in the vehicle operator's manual. The vehicle OEM customer care center will be able to contact the nearest dealer location to you and arrange for an emergency shipment of DEF to your location 24 hours a day.

- AUS 32 (Aqueous Urea Solution 32)
- AdBlue
- NOx Reduction Agent
- Catalyst Solution

Regardless of what the DEF is called, the DEF must meet the ISO 22241-1 (DIN 70070) specifications. The following are other common names used for Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF):

## 7 MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

### 7.1 Engine Oil Level

#### ENGINE OIL LEVEL

This procedure should be followed as part of routine maintenance checks.

To check engine oil level, park vehicle on level ground and wait 15 minutes after shutting off engine. After the engine is shut off it will take at least 15 minutes for all the engine oil to return to the sump.

#### **i** NOTE

It takes approximately 15 minutes for all the oil to run into the sump when the engine is warm. If the level is checked immediately after switching off the engine, the dipstick will show a low oil level.

Make sure that the vehicle suspension is sitting flat, both lengthwise and crosswise. Check this carefully on a vehicle with air suspension.

1. Twist the dipstick handle to unlock

it, then pull the dipstick out of the holder.

2. Wipe the dipstick clean with a lint-free cloth.
3. Reinsert the dipstick into the holder.
4. Remove the dipstick from the holder and check the oil level. The oil level should always be between the two marks on the dipstick.
5. Reinstall the dipstick and twist to lock it in place.

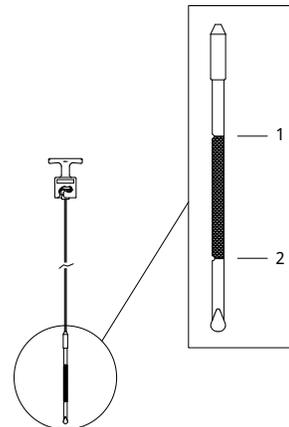
#### OIL LEVEL INDICATION ON DIPSTICK

#### **i** NOTE

On the engine oil dipstick, the difference between the low oil level mark (2) and

high oil level mark (1) is two US quarts (1.9 liters).

**Figure 11: Engine Oil Dip Stick Markings**



- 1 High oil level (1)
- 2 Low oil level (2)

#### TOPPING UP THE ENGINE OIL

This procedure should be followed when oil level is low and more oil needs to be added.

If checking the engine oil just after stopping the engine, wait 15 minutes for the oil to drain back into the oil pan before checking the fluid level.

1. Top up with oil, if necessary, via the filler opening. Use the correct grade in the correct quantity.
2. After topping up, wait one minute and check the oil level again.
3. Reinstall the oil fill cap and twist to lock it in place.

## 7.2 Engine Oil Filter

### ENGINE OIL FILTER

Always use quality engine lubricating oils in conjunction with the appropriate oil drain and filter change intervals. Refer to the [Engine Lubrication and Filter Intervals](#) for the recommended oil and filter change service interval.

#### CAUTION

Use of non-genuine PACCAR oil filters can cause severe engine damage.

### OIL FILTER REMOVAL PREPARATION

#### CAUTION

The oil change process must be completed, the engine restarted, and idled for five minutes before beginning the fuel filter change process. Failure to comply could result in a non-warrantable engine failure.

#### CAUTION

Before beginning to remove and/or disconnect any components, wait at least 5 minutes after the key switch is turned OFF for the aftertreatment DEF dosing system to purge the DEF from the system. The DEF system purges to prevent damage from freezing. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### WARNING

Turn off the engine and place the ignition switch in the OFF position before disconnecting the battery clamps. DO

NOT place any tools or other materials on top of or close to the batteries. This can cause a dangerous high current short circuit and, in the worst case, a battery explosion. Keep all objects away from the battery terminals. Always break the contact between the battery clamp and the negative terminal before working on the vehicle. Working on a vehicle while the battery is connected may result in electrical injury or damage. Always disconnect the battery at the negative terminal when performing service procedures. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury or equipment damage.

#### WARNING

Electrical shock hazard: Never disconnect the battery clamp when the engine is running. Disconnecting the battery clamps while the engine is running may result in death, personal injury or equipment damage from electrical arcing or damage to electrical components.

1. Disconnect the chassis battery cable at the negative battery terminal.
2. Place an oil collection pan directly under the oil filter.

## OIL FILTER REMOVAL

The engine may be equipped with a dual sump oil pan. In order to drain this type of oil pan the secondary sump plug **must** be removed first. The plug from the secondary sump is then used as a tool to remove the primary sump plug.



### WARNING

Wear protective clothing, eye protection, and gloves to avoid contact with lubricants and brake fluid. These substances can be toxic and corrosive to the eyes and skin. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, property damage, or equipment damage.



### CAUTION

DO NOT replace engine oil and fuel filters at the same time. After completing the oil change, let the engine idle for at least five minutes to ensure proper oil circulation before replacing fuel filters. Failure to comply may result in non-warrantable engine failure due to engine

components having inadequate oil pressure.

#### Recommended Tools:

- Oil filter wrench, Cummins® part number 3400157, or equivalent
  - Container that can hold at least 30 qt. (29 lt) of lubricating oil
1. Operate the engine until the coolant temperature reaches 60°C [140°F]. Shut the engine OFF.
  2. Remove the oil drain plug(s).



### NOTE

Make sure to remove the front and rear oil drain plugs, if equipped. Failure to do so will result in incomplete draining of oil from the lubricating oil pan.

3. Drain the oil immediately to make sure all the oil and suspended contaminants are removed from the engine.
4. If the oil is being replaced the oil filter must be replaced also.
5. Clean the area around the lubricating oil filter head.

6. Use oil filter wrench, Part Number 3400157, or equivalent, to remove the lubricating oil filter.
7. Clean the gasket surface of the filter head with a clean, lint-free cloth.

#### Result:

## OIL FILTER INSTALLATION

1. Use clean engine oil to coat the gasket surface of the filter.

2.



### CAUTION

The lubricating oil filter should be full of oil at start-up to prevent engine damage.

Fill the filter with clean engine oil. Refer to [Engine Lubricating Oil Recommendations and Specifications](#) for oil specifications.



### NOTE

Lubricating oil filters **must** have a filter bypass valve. Using a lubricating oil filter without a filter bypass valve will result in low

engine oil pressure if the filter becomes plugged.

3.

**CAUTION**

Mechanical overtightening can distort the threads as well as damage the filter element seal or filter can.

Install the filter on the oil filter head. Tighten the filter until the gasket contacts the filter head surface.

4. Use oil filter wrench, Part Number 3400157, or equivalent, to tighten the filter. See the filter manufacturer's instructions supplied with the filter.
5. Clean and check the lubricating oil drain plug threads and sealing surface.
6. Install the lubricating oil pan drain plug(s).

| Pan type      | lb-ft | N·m |
|---------------|-------|-----|
| Steel         | 36    | 50  |
| Cast Aluminum | 44    | 60  |

7. Fill the engine through the fill tube

on the side of the engine rather than on top of the rocker lever cover with clean lubricating oil to the proper level.

**NOTE**

Total system capacity assumes lubricating oil pan plus lubricating oil filter.

8.

**CAUTION**

If no oil pressure is noted within 15 seconds after the engine is started, shut down the engine to reduce the possibility of internal engine damage.

Idle the engine to inspect for leaks at the drain plug(s).

9. Shut the engine OFF. Wait approximately 10 minutes to let the oil drain from the upper parts of the engine. Check the level again. Add oil as necessary to bring the oil level to the "H" (high) mark on the dipstick.

**Result:**

## 7.3 Fuel Filter

### FUEL FILTER

Perform these maintenance procedures when indicated by the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

**WARNING**

DO NOT smoke or allow an open flame in close proximity to the fuel filter. When removing the fuel filter, some fuel will escape, so it could start a fire or cause an explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**CAUTION**

Replace fuel filters with parts of the same part number. PACCAR periodically changes its filter design, and filters of different part numbers are not interchangeable. Use of incorrect filter part numbers or non-genuine filters can result in low pressure fuel fault codes and/or severe engine damage. Contact

a Kenworth or Peterbilt dealer to verify the correct fuel filter part numbers.

**i NOTE**

The fuel filter and the hand pump are located on the left-hand side of the engine, as viewed from the driver's seat.

**i NOTE**

Use of poor quality fuel may require more frequent fuel filter element service.

**Description**

The fuel filter/water separator module provides fine-particle filtration, water separation, water-in-fuel sensing, 12V preheating and system manual priming in a singular easy to service module.

Replace the suction side and the pressure side fuel filters at the same time. It is recommended to replace the fuel filters at the same interval as the oil and oil filter are changed. If the oil drain interval being used is greater than 15,000 mi (24,000 km), as

determined by the Engine Lubrication and Filter Intervals, the fuel filter change can be extended until the oil drain interval.

**Biodiesel**

For information on alternative fuels, such as biodiesel, and additional information for fuel recommendations and specifications refer to "Fuels for Cummins® Engines," Bulletin 3379001. Contact a PACCAR or Cummins authorized service facility for additional information.

For information on alternative fuels, such as biodiesel, and additional information for fuel recommendations and specifications, see Warranty and the Use of Biodiesel Fuel.

**FUEL FILTER WATER DRAINING PROCEDURE**

Follow the steps below to drain water from the primary fuel filter housing. Wear fuel-safe gloves. Have a one L or larger jar or canister available, and a place to dispose of contaminated water responsibly.

1. Locate the drain-spigot on the bottom of the fuel-filter housing. It is a hand-operated butterfly valve. The valve is plastic, and misuse with a tool can damage it.

**i NOTE**

You can place a ¼ inches (in) (6 mm) hose over the opening of the drain-spigot. The spigot has a provision for hose attachment. This feature can aid in placing the catch-vessel in a more convenient location.

2.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Always catch the fuel or water in a container. If you do NOT use a container to catch the fuel or water, the fluid can fall directly onto the starter motor, and eventually, the ground. Failure to comply may result in equipment failure and/or cause an environmental hazard.

2. Place a can, or preferably, a transparent jar, below the drain or hose to catch the fuel-water.
3. While watching the drain or hose end, open the drain-spigot until the fluid starts to drain (about four turns).
4. When you can no longer see water in the exiting fuel, close the drain.

- Discard of the waste fuel-water appropriately.

## FUEL FILTER REMOVAL PREPARATION

### CAUTION

Before beginning to remove and/or disconnect any components, wait at least 5 minutes after the key switch is turned OFF for the aftertreatment DEF dosing system to purge the DEF from the system. The DEF system purges to prevent damage from freezing. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### WARNING

Turn off the engine and place the ignition switch in the OFF position before disconnecting the battery clamps. DO NOT place any tools or other materials on top of or close to the batteries. This can cause a dangerous high current short circuit and, in the worst case, a battery explosion. Keep all objects away from the battery terminals. Always break the contact between the battery

clamp and the negative terminal before working on the vehicle. Working on a vehicle while the battery is connected may result in electrical injury or damage. Always disconnect the battery at the negative terminal when performing service procedures. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury or equipment damage.

### WARNING

Electrical shock hazard: Never disconnect the battery clamp when the engine is running. Disconnecting the battery clamps while the engine is running may result in death, personal injury or equipment damage from electrical arcing or damage to electrical components.

Read through the entire procedure, including fuel filter removal, fuel filter installation, and fuel system priming before you start to replace the fuel filter. If you do not have all of the needed tools or are not comfortable performing any of the procedures, please take your vehicle to an authorized service facility.

- Disconnect the chassis battery cable at the negative battery terminal.

## FUEL FILTER REMOVAL

Follow the steps below to remove the fuel filter:

### CAUTION

DO NOT replace engine oil and fuel filters at the same time. After completing the oil change, let the engine idle for at least five minutes to ensure proper oil circulation before replacing fuel filters. Failure to comply may result in non-warrantable engine failure due to engine components having inadequate oil pressure.

- Follow the procedure below after reading [Fuel filter removal preparation](#).
- Loosen the fuel tank cap to relieve any pressure in the fuel tank.

### NOTE

Depending on the vehicle's fuel system configuration, the fuel filter housing may not completely drain of fuel. When fuel remains in the housing, take care to pre-

vent fuel spill when installing the new filter.

- Clean the fuel filter cap and surrounding area to ensure dirt does not fall into the fuel module.

 **WARNING**

Remove dirt from the fuel system whenever possible (like, but not limited to, when replacing fuel filters). Dirt in the fuel can lead to significant damage to fuel system components and lead to unpredictable engine stalling. Failure to comply may result in unwarrantable equipment damage, general property damage, personal injury or death.

- If required, disconnect the wiring harness from the water in fuel sensor.
- Loosen and remove the fuel filter carefully. Use a strap wrench towards the top of the fuel filter to remove the canister.
- Make sure the O-ring does not stick to the fuel filter head. Remove the O-ring, using an O-ring pick if

necessary.

 **NOTE**

The fuel filter cartridge is a disposable filter and must not be cleaned and reused. Dispose of the filter as chemical waste.

## FUEL FILTER INSTALLATION

Follow the steps below to install a new fuel filter:

- If clean fuel is available, pre-fill new filters, both pressure-side and suction-side with clean fuel prior to installation using the clean side block-off plug packed with the filter. Add the fuel to the outer area of the filter. Do not pour fuel directly into the center of the filter because this will allow unfiltered fuel to enter the system and possibly cause damage to fuel system components.
- Lubricate the sealing O-Ring that is supplied with the primary fuel filter with clean lubricating oil.

3.

 **CAUTION**

Mechanical overtightening can distort the threads as well as damage the filter element seal or filter can.

Install the filter on the fuel filter head by hand to the point of first contact for the filter and head.

- Tighten the fuel filter another  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a turn after the gasket makes contact with the filter head.
- If required, connect the wiring harness to the water in fuel sensor.

6.

 **WARNING**

Batteries can emit explosive gases. To reduce the possibility of personal injury, always ventilate the compartment before servicing the batteries. To reduce the possibility of arcing, remove the negative (-) battery cable first and attach the negative (-) battery cable last.

Connect the batteries.

## FUEL SYSTEM PRIMING

If the engine has been allowed to run out of fuel or the fuel system has been serviced or repaired, it will be necessary to prime the fuel system.

### **WARNING**

The fuel pump, high-pressure fuel lines, and fuel rail contain very high-pressure fuel. To reduce the possibility of personal injury, never loosen any fittings while the engine is running.

The following specialty tools may be required:

- Compuchek™ fitting, Cummins® part number 382842
- Orificed diagnostic fuel line, Cummins® part number 3164621
- Adapter fitting, Cummins® part number 3932302
- Fitting, quick disconnect - Male, Cummins® part number 3377244
- A container that is safe to collect 1 gallon of diesel fuel

1. Turn the key to the ON position, but do **not** attempt to start the engine.

Listen for the fuel priming pump to run. After it shuts off, turn the key to the OFF position for 5 seconds. Repeat this process 10 times.

2. Attempt to start the engine. If the engine will not start after 3 attempts, continue with this procedure.

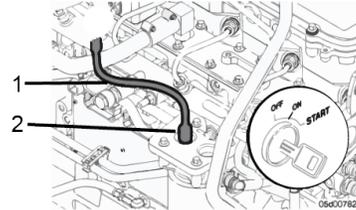
### **NOTE**

Crank the engine in 15 second intervals with a 15 second break between cranking. This reduces the possibility of overheating the starter motor.

### **NOTE**

The engine can possibly run rough for several minutes until the air is out of the system.

3. If the engine did not start in the previous step, install a Compuchek™ fitting (part number 3824842) on the engine fuel filter head inlet port.



4. To assist in fuel system priming and removing air from the fuel system, an orificed diagnostic fuel line, Part Number 3164621, can be used to bleed air from the low-pressure fuel system.
5. Install the orificed diagnostic fuel line to the Compuchek™ fitting at the inlet to the pressure side fuel filter.

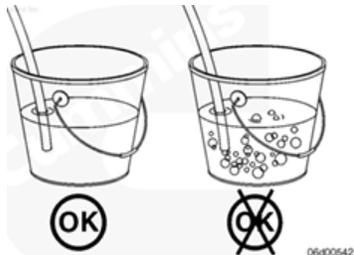
### **NOTE**

If there is **not** enough clearance to install the 1.0922 mm [0.043 in] orificed diagnostic fuel line, Part Number 3164621, an adapter fitting, Part Number 3932302, and a fitting, quick-disconnect - Male, Part Number 3377244, may be used to aid accessibility.

6. Route the end of the orificed

diagnostic fuel line into a container that is safe to collect diesel fuel in.

7. Turn the key to the ON position. Do **not** start the engine. Allow the priming pump to run and observe the orificed diagnostic fuel line. When a solid stream of fuel exits the line, the initial priming process is complete. It may be necessary to repeat this process two or three times.



8. Remove the diagnostic fuel line.

**i** **NOTE**

If the air is not properly purged from the fuel system, the engine will be difficult to start, but will run smoothly once it starts. If the engine is shut OFF, it will be difficult to restart.

9. Start the engine and allow it to stabilize.
10. Attach the diagnostic fuel line, Part Number 3164621, to the Compuchek™ fitting at the inlet to the pressure side fuel filter.
11. Shut the engine OFF and observe the orificed diagnostic fuel line. Allow the entrapped air to expand and exit through the diagnostic fuel line. Repeat this process up to four times, or until air no longer exits the diagnostic fuel line.

**i** **NOTE**

Remove the orificed diagnostic fuel line prior to starting the engine. The engine will be difficult to start if the orificed diagnostic fuel line is installed during starting.

12. If air continues to exit the diagnostic fuel line after four or more repetitions, check the suction side of the fuel system for leaks.

## 7.4 Coolant System

### COOLING SYSTEM

**⚠** **WARNING**

DO NOT remove the coolant fill cap while the engine is hot. Wait until coolant temperature is below 120°F (50°C). Scalding steam and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious burns. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠** **WARNING**

DO NOT remove the coolant fill cap while the engine is hot. Wait until coolant temperature is below 120°F (50°C). Scalding steam and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious burns. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

Only use the fill port to fill the surge tank. **DO NOT** attempt to fill the tank using the pressure port. Scalding steam and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious personal injuries. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

**DO NOT** touch, inhale, or consume antifreeze or coolant. If antifreeze/coolant comes into contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If there is prolonged or repeated contact with skin, immediately wash skin with soap and water. If antifreeze/coolant is consumed, seek immediate medical attention. **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**NOTE**

Store coolant and antifreeze carefully. Keep only in a dedicated, sealable con-

tainer (ideally, the original packaging). Dispose of coolant/antifreeze responsibly.

**COOLANT/ANTIFREEZE CONDITION**

Perform these maintenance procedures when indicated by the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

**NOTE**

Test the engine coolant at least twice per year to determine if the coolant must be replaced. If it is determined that the coolant should be replaced, make sure to flush the coolant system. Contact a PACCAR® Authorized Repair Location for flushing the coolant system.

Service interval is every oil change or 15,000 mi (24,000 km), 500 hours, or 6 months, whichever occurs first. A heavy-duty, year-round antifreeze that meets the chemical composition of GM6038M must be used. The change interval is 2 years or 240,000 mi (385,000 km), whichever occurs first. Antifreeze is essential for freeze and corrosion protection. Supple-

mental coolant additives are essential for liner pitting and scaling protection.

1. Check the following anti-freeze conditions:
  - Coolant level
  - Freeze point
  - pH level
  - Nitrite level
  - Carboxylate level

**CHECKING COOLANT CONDITION**

To ensure the Extended Life Coolant (ELC) in your vehicle always provides maximum protection, perform the following tests:

1. Check the coolant color at every maintenance interval. It should have no cloudiness, floating debris, or oils.
2. Test the freeze point at least twice a year. A refractometer or test strips can be used to measure the protection level.
3. Determine the pH and chemical inhibitor concentration level by using an ELC-specific test kit or test strips.
4. Keep the cooling system full by topping-up using ELC pre-diluted to a 50/50 blend, unless a different

ratio of water/antifreeze has been substituted (depending on operating conditions).

 **CAUTION**

Inhibitor concentration level determines corrosion protection. If you are concerned about possible coolant quality, contamination, or mechanical problems, submit a coolant sample to your dealer for analysis. Improper maintenance may cause coolant degradation and could result in damage to the cooling system and engine components. Consult your dealer or the coolant manufacturer's representative for recommended extended life coolant test kits, test strips, and laboratory sample procedures.

## RADIATOR HOSES INSPECTION

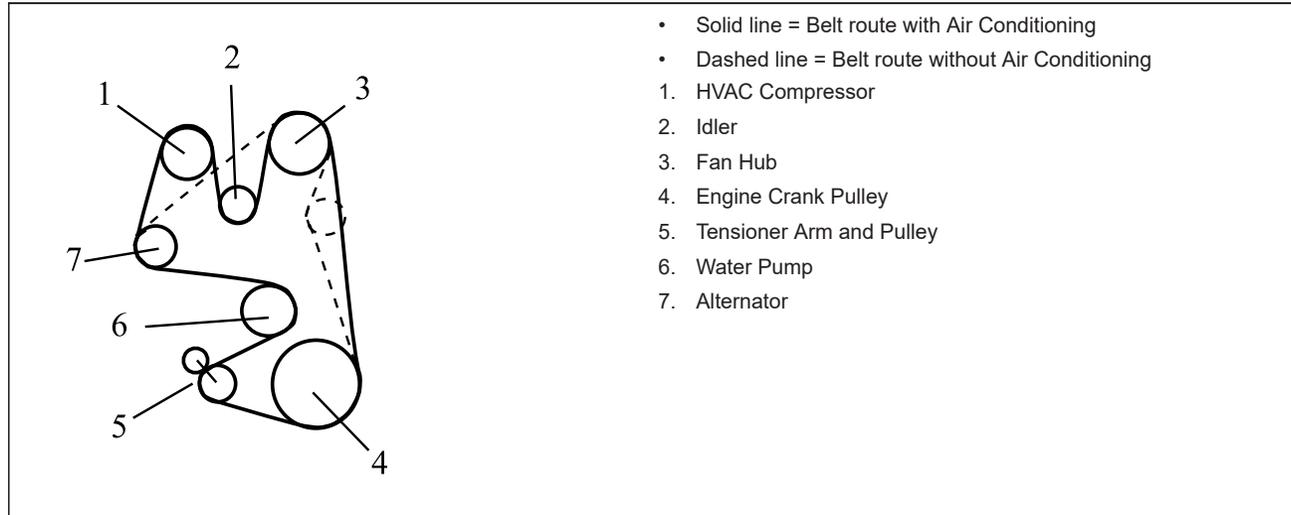
Perform this procedure for radiator hoses inspection.

1. Check the following radiator hose conditions:
  - Deterioration/signs of leaking
  - Hose clamp torque

## 7.5 Drive Belts

### DRIVE BELTS

Table 9: Engine Accessory Drive Belts



**i** NOTE

Always fit the same type of belts as the ones replaced.

## ENGINE BELT CHECKS

Perform this maintenance procedure at the mileage or engine hours specified in the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Inspect the engine belts for the following conditions:
  - Excessive play indicating a seized or failing belt tensioner
  - Cracks, crazing, discoloration, or signs of overheating that may indicate slippage
  - Belt dust or shavings indicating rubbing
  - Frayed or exposed belt threads
  - Signs of animal activity - gnaw marks
  - Belt to pulley misalignment
  - Oil, grease, or coolant contamination
  - Foreign matter pinched between the belt and pulleys or signs of this condition previously like debris in belt or pulley grooves
2. Listen to the engine on start up or acceleration for any squealing. This is an indication that a belt may be slipping.

If you find signs of premature belt failure, identify, and address the underlying problem as soon as possible and replace the belt making sure that it is installed, aligned, and that the tensioner is working, properly (belt should be taut).

### FAN BELT TENSIONER (IF SO EQUIPPED)

Perform this maintenance procedure at the mileage or engine hours specified in the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Check and correct fan belt tensioner.
  - Mounting bolt torque. Correct torque is 60 N•m (44.25 lb-ft)
  - Tensioner maintains proper belt tension

### FAN BELT REMOVAL - IF SO EQUIPPED

Perform this maintenance procedure at the mileage or engine hours specified in the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Disconnect the electrical ground wire from the battery.
2. Reach between the fan blades and remove the fan blade mounting bolts

using a 9/16 in. socket. Remove the fan and store it temporarily where it cannot be damaged.

3. Place a flex-bar with a 15 mm socket on the fastener securing the automatic belt tensioner's roller, as shown in the image.
4. Rotate the flex-bar as shown in the diagram to relieve belt tension.
5. With the belt tensioner pressure relieved, remove the poly V-belt from the pulleys.
  - The tensioner can be temporarily blocked with a 0.16-0.2 in. (4-5 mm) thick pin (bore). This facilitates removal and installation of the poly V-belt.
6. After removing the belt, carefully allow the belt tensioner to spring back to the stop (if it had not been temporarily blocked).
7. Inspect the pulleys for damage, rust, and grease deposits. Clean or replace as necessary.

## FAN BELT INSTALLATION - IF SO EQUIPPED

Follow the steps below to install the fan belt:

1. Place a new poly V-belt over the pulleys, making certain the belt falls into all the belt pulley grooves. This will ensure proper alignment.

**i NOTE**

When installing the belts do not wrap belt around the tensioner until after the belt has been wrapped around all other pulleys and idlers.

2. After installing the belt, carefully allow the belt tensioner to spring back to its normal position. If the tensioner had been temporarily blocked, relieve tensioner pressure enough to remove the locking pin, then allow the tensioner to spring back to its normal position.

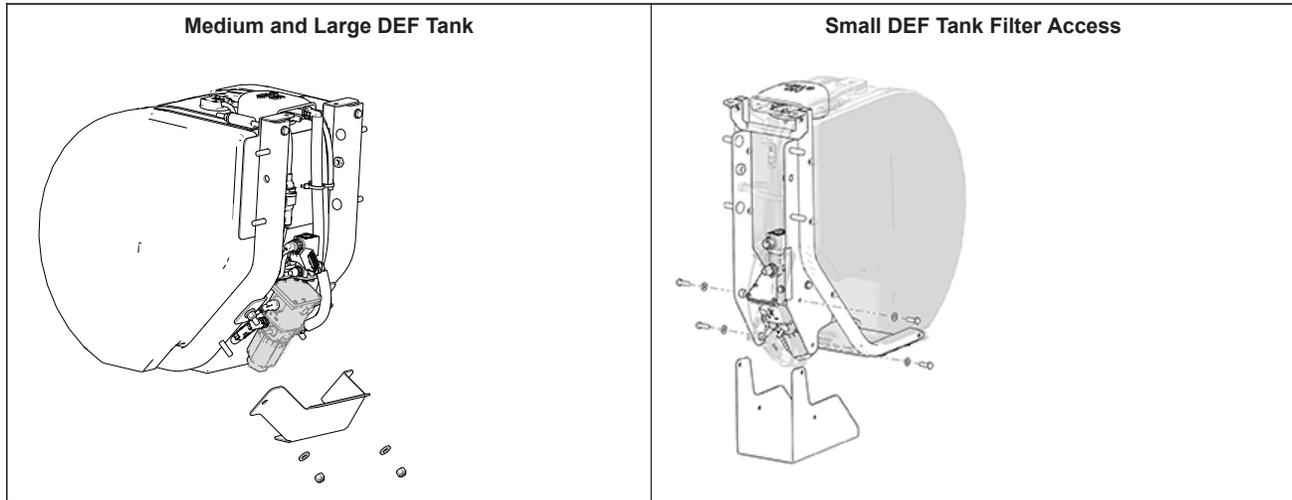
**i NOTE**

Do not reuse nylon patch lock nuts. Replace with new lock nuts when reinstalling parts.

3. Reinstall fan blade using NEW 5/16-18 UNC-2A on Horton fans, or 3/8-24UNF-2A on Borg-Warner fans, with nylon patch lock nuts.
4. Reconnect the electrical ground wire to the battery.

## 7.6 Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Filter Access

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.



1. Replace the aftertreatment DEF dosing unit (DEF module) filter according to the maintenance schedule.
2. From the bottom of the tank, remove the cover plate by removing the various fasteners holding it on, then allow the cover plate to drop down.

## 7.7 Air Compressor



### WARNING

Failure to carefully complete air brake water draining procedure(s) may leave moisture in the air brake system. Any remaining moisture may degrade or disable brake operation. Failure to comply may result in unwarrantable equipment damage, property damage, injury, or death.



### NOTE

If your vehicle is optioned with two air tanks, drain both. Also drain any reservoirs.

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Bring the engine to operating temperature and allow the air system to fill to air compressor governor cut-out pressure (120-130 psi is typical).
2. If the vehicle has air suspension, make sure that it is at normal driving height.

3. Drain the wet tank, or the first reservoir found in line with the air dryer output, if so equipped.

- Hose clamps for tightness
- Clearance to other components

## 7.8 Air Intake System

### AIR CLEANER

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Check and correct for restriction:
  - Service filter element when air cleaner restriction gauge (option) locks in the extreme high position.
  - Check hose/pipe condition – deterioration/ signs of leaking.
  - Check hose clamp torque.

### CHARGE AIR PIPING

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Check and correct the following charge air piping components:
  - Hose/pipe condition – deterioration/signs of leaking

### CHARGE AIR COOLER

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Check and correct the following components of the charge air cooler:
  - Cracked tubes or header
  - Clogged fins/tubes
  - Hose/pipe condition – deterioration/signs of leaking
  - Hose clamp torque

## 7.9 Charging - Cranking System

### ELECTRICAL HARNESS / CABLES

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Check the following electrical components:
  - Inspect for loose connections,

corrosion, chafing, and broken retention clips

## BATTERIES, CABLES, AND CONNECTIONS

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Check the following electrical components:
  - Condition – electrolyte level, cracks, signs of leaking, overcharging
  - Hold-downs – tightness
  - Battery box mounting bolt – torque

## 7.10 Crankshaft - Vibration Damper

Perform these maintenance procedures according to the Preventative Maintenance Schedule.

1. Inspect for cracks, nicks, or other physical damage.
2. Inspect for loose or missing fasteners.
3. For rubber dampers, inspect for

damage to the rubber ring.

4. For viscous dampers, inspect for leaks.

## 7.11 Engine Mounting Bolts

Perform these maintenance procedures when indicated by the Preventative Maintenance Schedule. Check for the following:

- Inspect both mount and leg fasteners. Check for loose or broken bolts. Replace as necessary.
- Check mount and leg for fractures, breaks or deformation. Replace as necessary.
- Check for complete insertion of engine mount. Replace as necessary.

### CAUTION

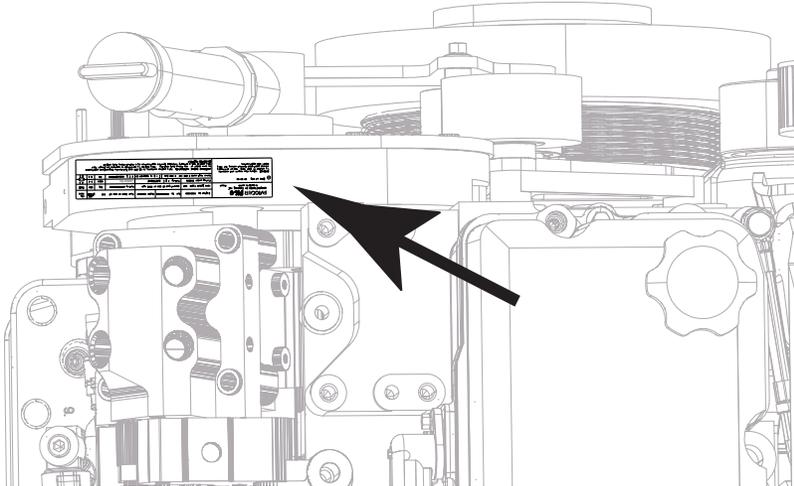
DO NOT retorque or reuse existing flange head bolts. These bolts are factory set to the specified torque. If bolts are loose or damaged, they must be replaced with new bolts. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 8 ENGINE IDENTIFICATION

### 8.1 PX Engine EPA Label

The EPA label provides important details about the engine. This label is located on top of the engine valve cover (PX-7) or on the front timing gear cover (PX-9). The engine EPA label must not be changed unless approved by PACCAR.

**Figure 12: PX-9 EPA Label Location**



## 8.2 Engine Identification

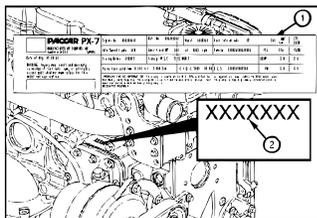
The engine dataplate contains information specific to that engine. The engine serial number (ESN) and control parts list (CPL) provide information for service and ordering parts.

Table 10:

|   |                       |                               |                          |                         |                                     |             |      |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| <b>PACCAR PX-9</b><br>MANUFACTURED BY CUMMINS INC.<br>Assembled in the USA 5306692  | Engine No. XXXXXXXXX  | Ref. No. XXXXXXXXXX           | Model XXXXXXXX           | Fuel Rate at adv.HP XXX | $\frac{\text{mm}^3}{\text{stroke}}$ | CPL<br>XXXX |      |
|   | Idle Speed (rpm) XXX  | Advertised HP XXX at XXXX rpm |                          | Family XXXXXXXXXXXXX    | FEL                                 | EPA         | CARB |
| Ⓢ Date of Mfg: XX-XX-XX<br><br>WARNING: Injury may result and warranty is voided if fuel rate, rpm or altitudes exceed published maximum values for this model and application.   | Firing order XXXXXX   | Timing- T.D.C. ELECTRONIC     |                          |                         | XXXX                                | X.X         | X.X  |
|   | Valve lash cold X.XXX | Int. X.XXX                    | Exh. C.I.D./L XXXX/XX.XX | E.C.S. XXXXXXXXXXXXX    | PM                                  | X.X         | X.X  |
| IMPORTANT ENGINE INFORMATION: This engine conforms to US EPA and California Regulations applicable to xxx model yr. new heavy duty engines. This engine is certified to operate on diesel fuel. This engine has a primary intended service application as a medium heavy duty engine.<br>DELEGATED ASSEMBLY |                       |                               |                          |                         |                                     |             |      |

Have the following engine data available when communicating with a PACCAR Authorized Repair Location:

1. Date of manufacture
2. Engine serial number (ESN)
3. Engine model information
4. Fuel rate
5. Control parts list (CPL)
6. Idle speed
7. Valve lash
8. Advertised horsepower and rpm rating
9. Engine displacement

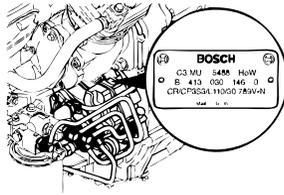


1. Data plate
2. Engine serial number

If the engine dataplate (1) is **NOT** legible, the ESN (2) can be found on the engine block, on top of the lubricating oil cooler housing. Additional engine information is on the electronic control module (ECM) dataplate.

## 8.3 Fuel Injection Pump Dataplate

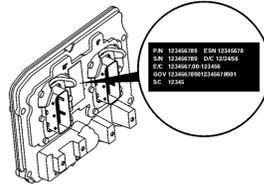
The Bosch fuel injection pump dataplate is located on the fuel pump.



Bosch data plate includes:

- Pump serial number
- PACCAR part number
- Factory code
- Bosch part number
- Date code

## 8.4 Engine Control Module Dataplate



### **i** NOTE

Not all engines have ECM dataplates.

The engine control module (ECM) dataplate is located on the front of the ECM. The following information is found on the engine control module dataplate:

- ECM part number (PN)
- ECM serial number (SN)
- ECM date code (DC)
- Engine serial number (ESN)
- ECM Code: identifies the software in the ECM.

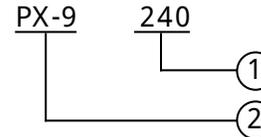
### **i** NOTE

The presence of an ECM dataplate depends on the manufacturing plant and the date the engine was manufactured. If an ECM dataplate was not installed by the manufacturing plant, calibration data can be found on the engine dataplate.

## 8.5 PACCAR Engine Nomenclature

The PACCAR engine nomenclature provides the following information:

1. Displacement
2. Horsepower rating
3. Engine model



1. Horsepower rating
2. Engine model





## CHAPTER 3: ENGINE WARRANTY

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | United States and Canada Engine Warranty..... | 79 |
|---|---|----|

# 1 UNITED STATES AND CANADA ENGINE WARRANTY

## 1.1 Engine Warranty for Standard Duty Applications

### ENGINE WARRANTY FOR STANDARD DUTY APPLICATIONS

#### *Products Warranted*

This warranty applies to new PX-9 engines sold and used in the United States (includes American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) or Canada and operated in on-highway applications with one exception – there is different warranty coverage for engines used in the fire apparatus truck applications.

The PX-9 engine is warranted directly to the first purchaser or first lessee by PACCAR.

#### *Base Engine Warranty*

This warranty covers any failures of the engine which result, under normal use and service, from a defect in material or factory workmanship (warrantable failure). This coverage begins on the date of delivery and ends two years or 250,000 miles (400,000 kilometers) or 6,250 hours, whichever occurs first, after the date of delivery of the engine to the first purchaser or first lessee.

Engine aftertreatment components included in the PACCAR critical parts list (CPL) and marked with a PACCAR part number are covered under base engine warranty.

Additional coverage is outlined in [Emissions Systems Warranties](#).

### PACCAR AND OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

#### *PACCAR Responsibilities*

PACCAR will pay for all parts and labor needed to repair the damage to the engine resulting from a warrantable failure.

PACCAR will pay for the lubricating oil, antifreeze, filter elements, belts, hoses, and other maintenance items that are not reusable due to the warrantable failure.

PACCAR will pay for reasonable labor costs for engine removal and reinstallation when necessary to repair a warrantable failure.

PACCAR will pay during the base engine warranty period; reasonable costs for towing a vehicle disabled by a warrantable failure to the nearest authorized repair location. In lieu of the towing expense and in its sole discretion, PACCAR may pay reasonable costs for a mechanic to travel to and from the location of the vehicle when an engine repair is performed at the site of the failure.

#### *Owner Responsibilities*

You are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the engine as specified in the applicable PACCAR Operator's Manual. You are responsible for ensuring that all manufacturer campaigns and federal recalls related to the Vehicle are complete. You are also responsible for providing proof that all recommended maintenance has been performed. This includes, but is not limited to, routine service checks, oil changes, tire rotations, and any other preventative maintenance tasks specified in the operator/owners manuals. Failure to provide preventative maintenance documentation may affect the validity of the warranty. PACCAR reserves the right to

require proof of compliance with maintenance requirements before processing a claim. Inadequate or missing documentation may result in denial of warranty coverage for repair or services related to the Vehicle.

Before the expiration of the applicable warranty, you must notify a PACCAR authorized engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor of any warrantable failure and make the engine available for repair by such facility. The warrantable failure must be brought to the attention of a PACCAR authorized engine dealer within 30 days of discovery. Except for engines disabled by a warrantable failure, you must also deliver the engine to the repair facility.

You are responsible for the cost of lubricating oil, antifreeze, filter elements and other maintenance items provided during warranty repairs unless such items are not reusable due to the warrantable failure.

You are responsible for communication expenses, meals, lodging and similar costs incurred as a result of a warrantable failure.

You are responsible for non-engine repairs and for “downtime” expenses, cargo damage, fines, all applicable taxes, all business costs and other losses resulting from a warrantable failure.

## **WARRANTY LIMITATIONS - STANDARD DUTY APPLICATIONS**

Your sole and exclusive remedy against PACCAR and the selling dealer arising from your purchase and use of this engine is limited to the repair or replacement of “warrantable failures” at authorized United States and Canadian PACCAR engine dealers or an authorized Cummins Distributor, or an authorized PACCAR engine facility where applicable, subject to PACCAR’s time, mileage, and hour limitations of the engine warranty. The maximum time, mileage and hour limitations of the engine warranty begin running on the date of delivery to the first purchaser or first lessee. The accrued time, mileage, or hours is calculated when the engine is brought into an authorized dealer for correction of warrantable failures.

Failures, other than those resulting from defects in material or factory workmanship, are not covered by this warranty. PACCAR is not responsible for failures or damage resulting from what PACCAR determines to be abuse or neglect, including, but not limited to: damage due to accident; operation without adequate coolants or lubricants; overfueling; overspeeding; lack of maintenance of lubricating, cooling or intake sys-

tems; improper storage, starting, warm-up, run-in or shutdown practices; failure to perform regeneration in a timely manner; unauthorized modifications of the engine. PACCAR is also not responsible for failures caused by incorrect oil or fuel or diesel exhaust fluid or by water, dirt or other contaminants in the fuel, oil, or diesel exhaust fluid. Failure of replacement parts used in repairs due to the above non-warrantable conditions is not warrantable.

This warranty does not apply to accessories supplied by the vehicle original equipment manufacturer (OEM) which are covered by the OEM vehicle warranty.

Failures resulting in excessive oil consumption are covered for the duration of the coverage or 100,000 miles (160,000 kilometers) or 6,250 hours from the date of delivery of the engine to the first purchaser or first lessee, whichever occurs first. Before a claim for excessive oil consumption will be considered, the owner must submit adequate documentation to show that consumption exceeds PACCAR published standards.

Failures of belts supplied by PACCAR are covered for the first 90 days/25,000 miles from the date of delivery of the engine to the first purchaser or first lessee.

Parts used to repair a warrantable failure may be new parts, approved rebuilt parts, or repaired parts. PACCAR is not responsible for failures resulting from the use of parts not approved by PACCAR. A new approved or rebuilt part used to repair a warrantable failure assumes the identity of the part it replaced and is entitled to the remaining coverage hereunder.

PACCAR is not responsible for damage or loss resulting from engine horsepower/torque upgrades.

PACCAR reserves the right to interrogate electronic control module (ECM) data for purposes of failure analysis.

PACCAR does not warrant antifreeze, lubricants, filters, filter elements, or any other part which is considered a maintenance item. PACCAR does not warrant services to remove ash from the DPF either at or before a regular service interval as indicated in the maintenance schedule or when the system indicates that the DPF requires cleaning unless the service is required as part of a warrantable repair.

**PACCAR DOES NOT COVER WEAR OR WEAROUT OF COVERED PARTS.**

**THIS WARRANTY AND THE EMISSION WARRANTY SET FORTH HEREINAFTER ARE THE SOLE WARRANTIES MADE BY PACCAR IN REGARD TO THESE ENGINES.**

**THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS THE SOLE WARRANTY MADE BY PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER. EXCEPT FOR THE ABOVE LIMITED WARRANTY, PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER MAKE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

**PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LOSS OF INCOME OR LOST PROFITS; ENGINE OR VEHICLE DOWNTIME; THIRD PARTY DAMAGE, INCLUDING DAMAGE OR LOSS TO OTHER ENGINES, VEHICLES OR PROPERTY, ATTACHMENTS, TRAILERS AND CARGO; LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PERSONAL CONTENTS; COMMUNICATION EXPENSES; LODGING AND/OR MEAL EXPENSES; FINES; APPLICABLE TAXES OR BUSINESS COSTS OR**

**LOSSES; ATTORNEYS' FEES; AND ANY LIABILITY YOU MAY HAVE IN RESPECT TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY.**

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

## 1.2 Emission Systems Warranty

### EMISSIONS SYSTEMS WARRANTIES

The following emissions system warranties apply to new PACCAR engines marketed by PACCAR that are used in the United States (includes American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and Canada in vehicles designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

#### *Your coverage differs by emissions certification*

The emission system warranty applicable to your vehicle will vary depending upon which emissions certification was optioned at the time of purchase (PACCAR 50-State, CARB Low NOx, or CARB Legacy). The equipment and maintenance required to

meet the differing regulation sets will vary accordingly, and with them - your warranty. The three regulatory standards the states apply are

- Legacy engines
- the California Air Resources Board (CARB)
- the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Note that the CARB standard contains all laws and regulations encompassed within the EPA standard as well.

| Base Emissions Warranty Limits |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| EPA Cert. Engine               | 5 years / 100,000 MI / 160,000 KM |
| CARB Cert. Or Legacy Engines   | 5 years / 150,000 MI / 240,000 KM |

**Coverage - EPA and Canada**

PACCAR warrants to the first purchaser or first lessee and each subsequent purchaser that the engine is designed, built and equipped so as to conform at the time of sale by PACCAR with all U.S. Federal emission regulations applicable at the time of manufacture and that it is free from defects in material or factory workmanship which would cause it not to meet these

regulations within the longer of the following periods: (A) Five years or 100,000 miles (160,000 kilometers) of operation, whichever occurs first, as measured from the date of delivery of the engine to the first purchaser or first lessee or (B) The base engine warranty.

If the vehicle in which the engine is installed is registered in the state of California, a separate California Emissions Control Warranty Statement also applies. See California Emissions Warranty.

**REPLACING EMISSIONS RELATED PARTS**

PACCAR recommends that any service parts used for maintenance, repair, or replacement of emission control systems be new or genuine-approved rebuilt parts and assemblies, and that the engine be serviced by an authorized PACCAR engine dealer. Your vehicle contains air, fuel, and electrical components that may affect engine emission controls. The use of non-genuine aftermarket parts, auxiliary devices or consumables (such as filters, oils, catalysts, additives, and fuels) may result in failures, which will not be covered under the manufacturer’s warranty. PACCAR does not evaluate all aftermarket auxiliary devices, accessories or consumables pro-

moted by other manufacturers and their effect on PACCAR Products. Customers who use such items assume ALL risks related to the effects that result from this usage.

**WARRANTY LIMITATIONS - EMISSIONS**

Your sole and exclusive remedy against PACCAR and the selling dealer arising from your purchase and use of this engine is limited to the repair or replacement of “warrantable failures” at authorized United States and Canadian PACCAR engine dealers or an authorized Cummins Distributor, or an authorized PACCAR engine facility where applicable, subject to PACCAR’s time, mileage, and hour limitations of the engine warranty. The maximum time, mileage and hour limitations of the engine warranty begin running on the date of delivery to the first purchaser or first lessee. The accrued time, mileage, or hours is calculated when the engine is brought into an authorized dealer for correction of warrantable failures.

Failures, other than those resulting from defects in material or factory workmanship, are not covered by this warranty. PACCAR is not responsible for failures or damage resulting from what PACCAR determines to

be abuse or neglect, including, but not limited to: damage due to accident; operation without adequate coolants or lubricants; overfueling; overspeeding; lack of maintenance of lubricating, cooling or intake systems; improper storage, starting, warm-up, run-in or shutdown practices; failure to perform regeneration in a timely manner; unauthorized modifications of the engine. PACCAR is also not responsible for failures caused by incorrect oil or fuel or diesel exhaust fluid or by water, dirt or other contaminants in the fuel, oil, or diesel exhaust fluid. Failure of replacement parts used in repairs due to the above non-warrantable conditions is not warrantable.

PACCAR is not responsible for non-engine repairs, downtime expenses, cargo damage, fines, all applicable taxes, all business costs or other losses resulting from a warrantable failure.

PACCAR does not warrant antifreeze, lubricants, filters, filter elements, or any other part which is considered a maintenance item. PACCAR does not warrant services to remove ash from the DPF either at or before a regular service interval as indicated in the maintenance schedule or when the system indicates that the DPF requires cleaning unless the service is required as part of a warrantable repair.

**THIS LIMITED EMISSION WARRANTY IS THE SOLE WARRANTY MADE BY PACCAR RELATING TO THE EMISSION EQUIPMENT. EXCEPT FOR THE ABOVE LIMITED WARRANTY, PACCAR MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. PACCAR EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

**PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LOSS OF INCOME OR LOST PROFITS; ENGINE OR VEHICLE DOWNTIME; THIRD PARTY DAMAGE, INCLUDING DAMAGE OR LOSS TO OTHER ENGINES, VEHICLES OR PROPERTY, ATTACHMENTS, TRAILERS AND CARGO; LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PERSONAL CONTENTS; COMMUNICATION EXPENSES; LODGING AND/OR MEAL EXPENSES; FINES; APPLICABLE TAXES OR BUSINESS COSTS OR LOSSES; ATTORNEYS' FEES; AND ANY LIABILITY YOU MAY HAVE IN RESPECT TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY.**

## 1.3 California Emissions Control Warranty

### CALIFORNIA EMISSIONS CONTROL WARRANTY STATEMENT

#### *Your Warranty Rights and Obligations*

The California Air Resources Board and PACCAR are pleased to explain the emission control system warranty on your 2026 model year diesel engine. In California, new motor-vehicle engines must be designed, built, and equipped to meet the State's stringent anti-smog standards. PACCAR must warrant the emission control system on your diesel engine for the periods of time listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect or improper maintenance of your diesel engine.

Your emission control system may include parts such as the carburetor or fuel-injection system, the ignition system, catalytic converter, and engine computer. Also included may be hoses, belts, connectors and other emission-related assemblies. Where a warrantable condition exists, PACCAR will repair your emissions system at no cost to you including diagnosis, parts and labor.

**Emissions coverage for on-highway applications in the State of California**

This emission control system warranty applies to diesel engines (hereafter, engines) certified with the California Air Resources Board beginning with the year 2013, marketed by PACCAR, and registered in California for use in on-highway applications.

**Manufacturer's Warranty Coverage**

This warranty coverage is provided for five years or 150,000 mi (240,000 km) from the date of delivery of the engine to the first purchaser or first lessee. Where a warrantable condition exists, PACCAR will repair your engine at no cost to you including diagnosis, parts, and labor.

**Owner's Warranty Responsibilities**

As the engine owner, you are responsible for the performance of the required maintenance listed in your PACCAR operator's manual. You are responsible for presenting your engine to an authorized PACCAR engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor as soon as a problem exists. The warranty repairs should be completed in a reasonable amount of time, not to exceed 30 days.

PACCAR recommends you retain all maintenance and service receipts.

As the engine owner, you should also be aware that PACCAR may deny you warranty coverage if your engine or a part has failed due to abuse, neglect, improper maintenance or unapproved modifications. If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights and responsibilities, you should contact Kenworth Truck Company 1-425-828-5000, Peterbilt Motor Company at 1-940-591-4220, or the California Air Resources Board at:

California Air Resources Board, 4001  
Iowa Avenue, Riverside, CA 92507

A warranted part which is scheduled for replacement as required maintenance is warranted up to the first scheduled replacement point.

Prior to the expiration of the applicable warranty, the owner must give notice of any warranted emission control failure to an authorized PACCAR engine dealer and deliver the engine to such facility for repair.

The owner is responsible for incidental costs such as: communication expenses, meals, lodging incurred by owner or employees of owner as a result of a warrantable condition.

The owner is responsible for downtime expenses, cargo damage, fines, all applicable taxes, all business costs, and other losses resulting from a warrantable condition.

**EMISSIONS COMPONENTS STATEMENT**

State of California emissions components statement for the PX-9 engine coverage. This list of emission control parts may be covered by the Emission Control System Warranty under certain failure modes.

**Aftertreatment System**

- Aftertreatment electroconnections
- Aftertreatment inlet and outlet modules
- Aftertreatment temperature interface module
- Aftertreatment temperature sensors
- Decomposition chamber
- DEF dosing valve
- DEF level sensor
- DEF line heater control relay
- DEF quality sensor
- DEF tank/lines heating elements of heat exchanger and pipe
- DEF tank and lines

- DEF tank heater coolant control valve
- DEF temperature sensors
- Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) dosing unit (Pump)
- Diesel oxidation catalyst
- Diesel particulate filter (except for ash maintenance)
- Diesel particulate filter differential pressure sensor EGR
- Exhaust gas piping from turbocharger out to the last aftertreatment device
- NOx sensors
- SCR catalyst

#### ***Air Handling Component***

- Ambient air temperature sensor
- Charge air cooler and associated plumbing
- Exhaust gas pressure sensor
- Exhaust manifold
- Grid heater
- Intake manifold
- Intake manifold temperature/pressure sensor
- Throttle actuator/valve
- Turbocharger actuator
- Turbocharger assembly

- Turbocharger compressor intake pressure/temperature sensor
- Turbocharger speed sensor

#### ***Base Engine System Component***

- Camshaft
- Camshaft valve lobe
- Clean idle sticker
- Coolant temperature sensor
- Crankcase breather
- Engine oil pressure sensor
- Engine speed, position sensor, cam position sensor
- Exhaust valve

#### ***Electronic Control System Component***

- DEF lamp
- Engine control module
- Engine control module calibration
- OBD connector
- On Board Diagnostic (OBD) Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)
- Wiring harness circuits connected at both ends to emissions warrantable components

#### ***Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System Component***

- EGR cooler
- EGR differential pressure sensor
- EGR mixer/venturi
- EGR temperature sensor
- EGR valve

#### ***Fueling System***

- Fuel injectors
- Fuel lines
- Fuel pressure sensor
- Fuel pump
- Fuel pump actuator
- Secondary fuel pressure/temperature sensor

## **REPLACEMENT PARTS**

PACCAR recommends that any service parts used for maintenance, repair or replacement of emission control systems be new or genuine PACCAR approved rebuilt parts and assemblies, and that the engine be serviced by an authorized PACCAR engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor. Your vehicle contains air, fuel, and electrical components that may affect engine emission controls.

The use of non-genuine engine or vehicle replacement parts that are not equivalent to the PACCAR engine or OEM vehicle manufacturer's original part may impair the engine and vehicle emissions control system from working or functioning effectively, and may jeopardize your emissions warranty coverage.

The owner may elect to have maintenance, replacement or repair of the emission control parts performed by a facility other than an authorized PACCAR engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor and may elect to use parts other than new or genuine approved rebuilt parts and assemblies for such maintenance, replacement or repair; however, the cost of such service or parts and subsequent failures resulting from such service or parts will not be covered under this emission control system warranty, except for [Emergency Repairs](#)

## PACCAR RESPONSIBILITIES

The warranty coverage begins when the engine is delivered to the first purchaser or first lessee. Repairs and service will be performed by any authorized PACCAR engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor using new or genuine PACCAR approved rebuilt parts and assemblies. PACCAR will repair any of the emis-

sion control parts found by PACCAR to be defective without charge for parts or labor (including diagnosis which results in determination that there has been a failure of a warranted emission control part).

## EMERGENCY REPAIRS

In the case of an emergency where an authorized PACCAR engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor is not available, repairs may be performed by any available repair location or by any individual using any replacement parts. A part not being available within 30 days or a repair not being complete within 30 days constitutes an emergency. PACCAR will reimburse the owner for expenses (including diagnosis), not to exceed the manufacturers suggested retail price for all warranted parts replaced and labor charges based on the manufacturers recommended time allowance for the warranty repair and the geographically appropriate hourly labor rate.

Replaced parts and paid invoices must be presented at an authorized PACCAR engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor as a condition of reimbursement for emergency repairs not performed by an authorized PACCAR engine dealer or an authorized Cummins Distributor.

## WARRANTY LIMITATIONS

Your sole and exclusive remedy against PACCAR and the selling dealer arising from your purchase and use of this engine is limited to the repair or replacement of "warrantable failures" at authorized United States and Canadian PACCAR engine dealers or an authorized Cummins Distributor, or an authorized PACCAR engine facility where applicable, subject to PACCAR's time, mileage, and hour limitations of the engine warranty. The maximum time, mileage and hour limitations of the engine warranty begin running on the date of delivery to the first purchaser or first lessee. The accrued time, mileage, or hours is calculated when the engine is brought into an authorized dealer for correction of warrantable failures.

Failures, other than those resulting from defects in material or factory workmanship, are not covered by this warranty. PACCAR is not responsible for failures or damage resulting from what PACCAR determines to be abuse or neglect, including, but not limited to: damage due to accident; operation without adequate coolants or lubricants; overfueling; overspeeding; lack of maintenance of lubricating, cooling or intake systems; improper storage, starting, warm-up, run-in or shutdown practices; failure to

perform regeneration in a timely manner; unauthorized modifications of the engine. PACCAR is also not responsible for failures caused by incorrect oil or fuel or diesel exhaust fluid or by water, dirt or other contaminants in the fuel, oil, or diesel exhaust fluid. Failure of replacement parts used in repairs due to the above non-warrantable conditions is not warrantable.

PACCAR is not responsible for failures resulting from improper repair or the use of parts which are not genuine PACCAR approved parts.

PACCAR is not responsible for the material and labor costs of emission control parts and assemblies replaced during Scheduled Maintenance of the engine as specified in PACCAR Operator's Manuals.

PACCAR does not warrant antifreeze, lubricants, filters, filter elements, or any other part which is considered a maintenance item. PACCAR does not warrant services to remove ash from the DPF either at or before a regular service interval as indicated in the maintenance schedule or when the system indicates that the DPF requires cleaning unless the service is required as part of a warrantable repair.

**THIS WARRANTY, TOGETHER WITH THE EXPRESS COMMERCIAL WARRANTIES ARE THE SOLE WARRANTIES MADE BY PACCAR IN REGARD TO THESE ENGINES.**

**THIS LIMITED EMISSIONS WARRANTY IS THE SOLE WARRANTY MADE BY PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER. EXCEPT FOR THE ABOVE LIMITED WARRANTY, PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER MAKE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

**PACCAR AND THE SELLING DEALER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LOSS OF INCOME OR LOST PROFITS; ENGINE OR VEHICLE DOWNTIME; THIRD PARTY DAMAGE, INCLUDING DAMAGE OR LOSS TO OTHER ENGINES, VEHICLES OR PROPERTY, ATTACHMENTS, TRAILERS AND CARGO; LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PERSONAL CONTENTS; COMMUNICATION EXPENSES; LODGING AND/OR MEAL EXPENSES; FINES; APPLICABLE TAXES OR BUSINESS COSTS OR LOSSES;**

**ATTORNEYS' FEES; AND ANY LIABILITY YOU MAY HAVE IN RESPECT TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY.**

**A**

Accessory Drive 65  
 Additives to Cooling System 47  
 Aftertreatment Exhaust Piping 35  
 Air Cleaner 69  
 Air Compressor 69  
 Air Intake Piping 35  
 Antifreeze 63

**B**

Batteries, Cables, and Connections 70  
 Belt Routing 65  
 Belts 65  
 Biodiesel 50, 57

**C**

Charge Air Cooler 69  
 Charge Air Piping 69  
 Chassis Fuel Filter / Water Separator 34  
 Check Engine Lamp Turns On 9  
 Checking Coolant Condition 63  
 Cleaning the Engine 33  
 Cold Weather Starting 22  
 Compression Brake 14  
 Compression Brake Controls 14

Coolant Level 35  
 Cooling Fan 34  
 Cooling System 62  
 Cooling System Overheating 9  
 Crankshaft - Vibration Damper 70

**D**

Diesel Exhaust Fluid 36  
 Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Lamp 12  
 Diesel Exhaust Fluid filter access 68  
 Diesel Fuel 57  
 Drive Belts 65  
 Driving 16

**E**

ELC 63  
 Electrical Harness / Cables 69  
 Electromagnetic Interference 26  
 Engine Belt Checks 66  
 Engine Braking System 13  
 Engine, Check Engine 11  
 Engine Compression Brake Level Switch Operation 15  
 Engine Coolant Specifications 49  
 Engine Cooling Recommendations and Specifications 47

Engine, identification, PX, PX-7, PX-9, PX7, PX9, data, plate, ESN, serial, number, no, num 72

Engine, identification, PX, PX-7, PX-9, PX7, PX9, horsepower, horse, power, hp, displacement, rating, model, nomenclature 75

Engine is overheating 9

Engine Lubricating Oil Recommendations and Specifications 42

Engine Lubrication and Filter Intervals 44

Engine Maintenance 33

Engine Mounting Bolts 70

Engine Oil 55

Engine Oil Capacities and Pressures 46

Engine Oil Filter 55

Engine Oil Filter Specifications 42

Engine Oil Level 54

Engine Oil Pressure Lamp Turns On 8

Engine Operating Range 24

Engine Shutdown 25

Engine Specifications for operator manual 41

Engine Wait-To-Start Lamp 12

Engine Warning Lamps 10

Exhaust Brake 13

Extended Life Coolant 49, 63

## F

Fan Belt Tensioner 66

Filters 55, 57, 59

Forward 6

Fuel Filter 50, 57

Fuel Filter Installation 60

Fuel Filter Removal 59

Fuel filter, Water, Drain 58

Fuel Filter / Water Separator 34

Fuel Gelling 52

Fuel Recommendations 50

## H

High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST)  
Warning Light 11

## I

Idling in Freezing Temperatures,  
Extended 24

Illustrations 7

Install Fuel Filter 60

## M

Maintenance Schedule Intervals 37

Y53-1185-1L1 (12/25)

## N

Normal Starting Procedure 22

## O

oil filter 56

Oil Filter Removal 55

Oil Filter Removal Preparation 55

Oil Level Indication on Dipstick 54

Operating on Grades and Dry Pavement 27

Operating on Level and Dry Pavement 26

Operating the Engine 23

## P

Poly V-belt and Fan Drive Belts 66

Poly V Fan Belt Install 67

Preventative Maintenance Schedule 38

PX Cooling System Maintenance 47

## R

Radiator Hoses 64

Recommendations and Specifications 52

Recommendations to avoid fuel gelling in  
cold temperatures 52

Remove Fuel Filter 59

Remove Oil filter 55

Replacing Emissions Related Parts 82

Roadside Assistance 7

## S

Safety Messages and Notes 5

Starting Procedure After Extended Shut-  
down or Oil Change 23

Stop Engine Lamp 7, 10

## T

Topping Up the Engine Oil 54

## U

ULSD 50

Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel 50

Using this Manual 5

## V

Visual Inspection of Engine 34

## W

Warning Lights

Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) 11

High Exhaust System Temperature  
(HEST) 11

Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL) 30

Warranty and the Use of Biodiesel Fuel 51





## WARNING

Breathing diesel engine exhaust exposes you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

- Always start and operate the engine in a well-ventilated area.
- If in an enclosed area, vent the exhaust to the outside.
- Do not modify or tamper with the exhaust system.
- Do not idle the engine except as necessary.

For more information go to [www.P65warnings.ca.gov/diesel](http://www.P65warnings.ca.gov/diesel).

**PACCAR**<sup>inc</sup>

P.O. Box 1518  
Bellevue, WA 98009

Y53-1185-1L1