



Service Manual

K15, K21, K25 Gasoline Engine

K15

K21

K25

**For use with GP15N-GP35N, GPE15N-GPE35N
Chassis Service Manual.**

99789-87100

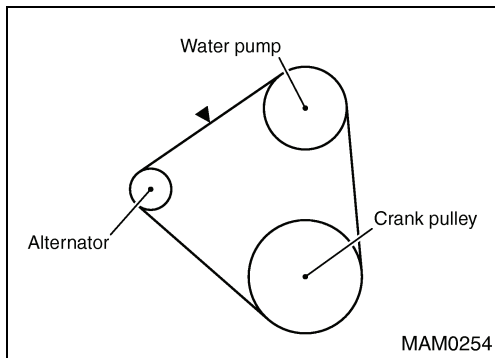
Engine Body Related (Cont'd)

INSPECT AND ADJUST ACCESSORY BELT

1. Visually check for cracks, wear, and oil smears.
(The belt must not contact with the bottom of the belt pulley.)
2. Check the belt deflection by pressing at the center between the pulleys.

Fan belt deflection: 11 - 13 mm

Force: 98N (10 kgf)



REPLACE OIL AND OIL FILTER

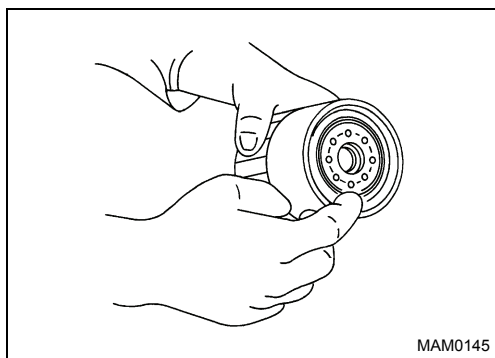
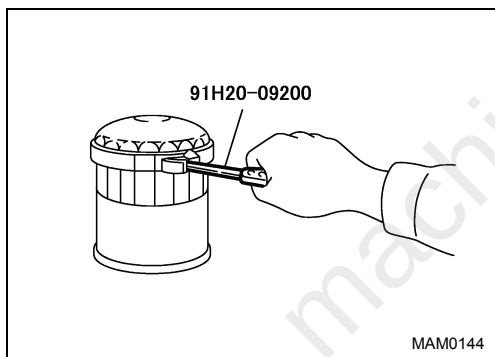
1. Start the engine and fully warm it up. Then stop the engine.
2. Remove the oil filler cap and the oil pan drain plug, and discharge all oil.
3. After discharging oil, install the drain plug with the washer.

CAUTION:

- Be careful not to get burned when engine or engine oil is heated.
- If the oil looks milky, it is contaminated with coolant.
- If the viscosity is lower than specified, the oil is mixed with gasoline.

☑ **Tightening torque for oil pan drain plug:**
29.4 - 39.2 N·m (3.0 - 4.0 kgf-m)

4. Remove the oil filter using an oil filter wrench (ST).
5. Clean the oil filter mounting face with a clean shop cloth.



6. Apply a small amount of engine oil to the lip of the new oil filter.
7. Screw in the oil filter by hand until it contacts bracket surface, and then screw in another 2/3 of a turn.

TROUBLE DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis Chart by Symptom

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MALFUNCTIONING SYMPTOMS AND THE SENSOR CIRCUIT

The table below shows the possible symptoms caused by the malfunction of each sensor circuit.

Symptoms		Impossible to start		Poor starting		Poor idle			Poor driving control						Engine stall			Other		Check that symptoms are detected with self-diagnosis. Check that symptoms are in fail-safe condition.	Description/notable characteristics of the symptom						
		No initial combustion	Initial combustion	When engine is cold	When engine is warming up	Fast idle is not effective	High idle rpm	Low idle rpm	Inconsistent idle when engine is cold.	Inconsistent idle when warming up	Poor power output	Poor acceleration	Engine rpm does not increase smoothly.	During surge and acceleration	During surge and constant speed driving	Knocking	Backfire	After-burn	At Idle			Driving	During deceleration	During a heavy load	Engine over temperature (Overheat)	Poor fuel consumption efficiency	
Sensor malfunction ⊕: Highly possible ◆: Possible																											
Crankshaft position sensor (POS, PHASE)	OPEN	⊕																	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕			◆	- An open circuit in either PHASE or POS signal makes it impossible for the vehicle to start. - Control signals for fuel system and ignition system are not output.	
	Momentarily open			◆	◆				◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆				⊕	◆	◆	◆			◆	The symptom depends on the duration of momentarily open circuit and the operating conditions. Slight shocks and surges may be sensed during driving, while engine stall may be caused during idle.	
Mass air flow sensor	Signal	OPEN		◆	◆		⊕		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆							◆		◆		It will be in fail-safe condition, and vehicle runs at an engine speed from 800 rpm to 1,600 rpm.	
		High output			◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	The air-fuel ratio becomes rich. Black smoke may accompany. Poor connection of grounding may be a possible cause.
		Low output			◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	The air-fuel ratio becomes lean. Contaminated hot wire or suction of air may be suspected.
	Ground	OPEN	⊕																⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		◆		It will be over-rich.	
	Power supply	OPEN			◆	◆		⊕		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆							◆		◆		It will be in fail-safe condition, and vehicle runs at an engine speed from 800 rpm to 1,600 rpm.	
Intake air temperature sensor	OPEN/SHORT																							◆			
Engine coolant temperature sensor	OPEN/SHORT		◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆								◆	◆	It will be in fail-safe condition and then Engine Warning lamp turns ON. This malfunction tends to occur when engine coolant temperature is high.	
	Resistance is large.		◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	The engine coolant temperature is judged as low. This malfunction tends to occur after warming up.
	Resistance is small.		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	The engine coolant temperature is judged as high. This malfunction tends to occur when engine is cold.	
Heated oxygen sensor	OPEN/SHORT								◆	◆	◆			◆					◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	It will be base air-fuel ratio.	

LPG Device (Specifications for LPG and Combined Use)

Inject the proper amount of fuel supplied from vaporizer based on ECM command.

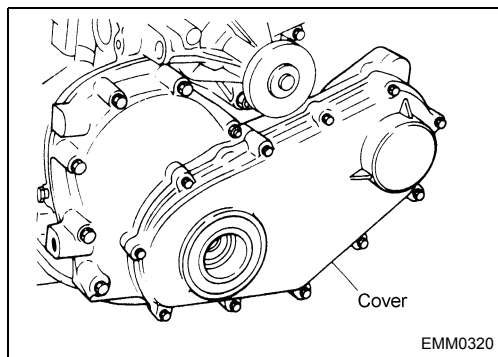
COMPONENT PARTS LOCATION

It includes mechanical relief valve with LPG injector, LPG assistance solenoid valve, and fuel pressure sensor.

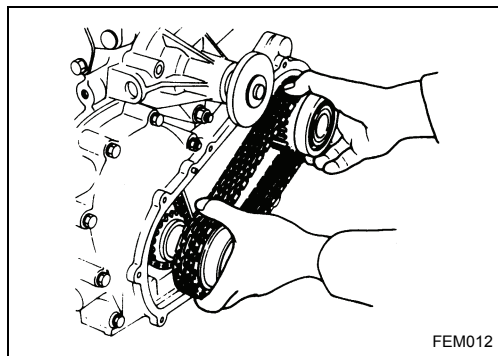
It is composed of injector holder and drive unit. The drive unit operates vaporizer and injector that depress and perform carburetion of high-pressure fuel flow from LPG tank to approximately 29 kPa (0.29 bar, 0.3 kg/cm², 4 psi).

- (1) LPG injector
It is used for LPG gas injection.
 - (2) LPG assistance solenoid valve
Engine output may be insufficient in high-speed and high load area when using LPG injector only. LPG assistance solenoid valve helps LPG injector to keep maximum engine output in high-speed and high load area.
 - (3) Fuel pressure sensor
Sends a signal to control fuel injection at low fuel pressure (e.g. in low temperature).
 - (4) Mechanical relief valve
Operates when fuel pressure is over set pressure. It opens fuel circuit, and sends fuel to intake manifold, and protects fuel piping at lower fuel pressure. It is provided in injector holder fuel passage.
- Repair each component specified in (1), (2), (3), and (4) as an assembly if a malfunction is detected in the above components. Refer to EC section for inspection procedure.

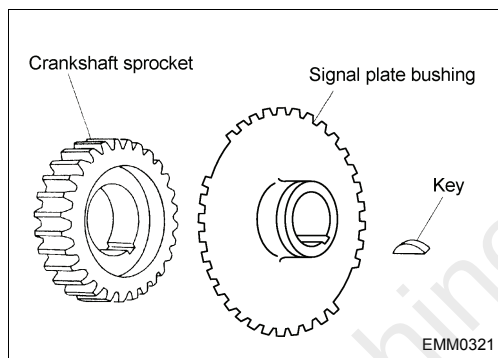
Engine Disassembly (Cont'd)



- Remove the front cover.
- To remove the cover, remove the bolts and lightly tap on it with a plastic hammer. Before installing the cover, apply sealant (liquid packing) to the mounting face.

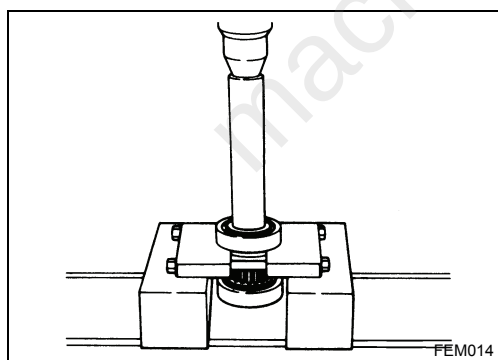


11. Remove the sprocket and chain as an assembly from the oil pump side and the crankshaft side.



After removing the retaining bolts, remove the signal plate bushing and remove the hydraulic pump sprocket along with the bearing by hand.

CAUTION:
Ensure that the chain is not damaged.

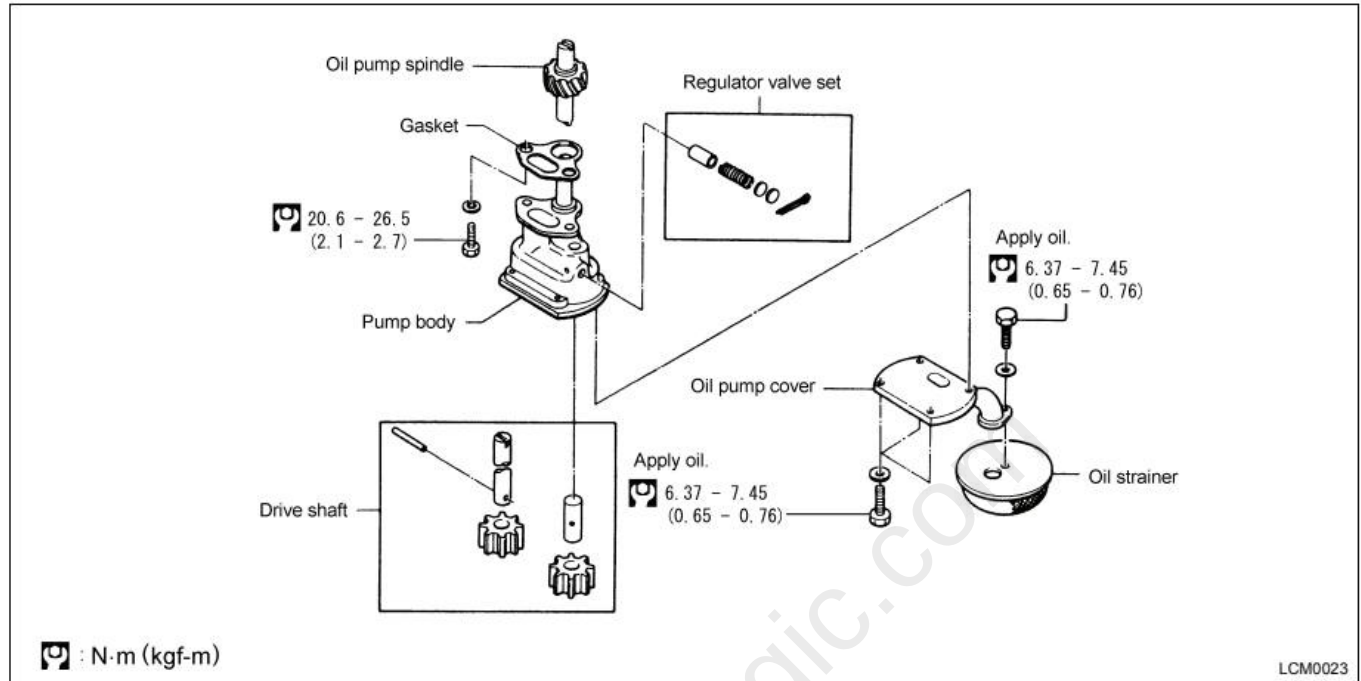


12. To separate the oil pressure pumpside sprocket and the bearing, use the relevant Special Service Tool with a press.
91H20-09220 Bearing puller
91H20-09230 Bearing drift

LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Oil Pump

COMPONENT PARTS LOCATION



INSPECTION

1. Check the following items for wear or damages.

- Pump body and cover
- Pump gear section
- Driving spindle

The pump gear section and main body have no internal components that can be serviced separately. If the pump gear or main body is worn or damaged, replace the drive shaft assembly or oil pump assembly.

2. Inspect the clearance at the following points using a feeler gauge.

If the clearance exceeds the specified limit, replace the drive shaft assembly or oil pump assembly.

Clearance between pump gear and main body:

0.4 mm or less

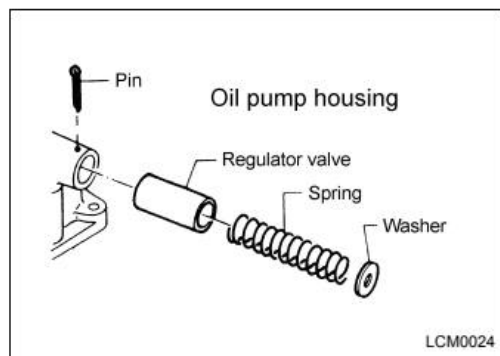
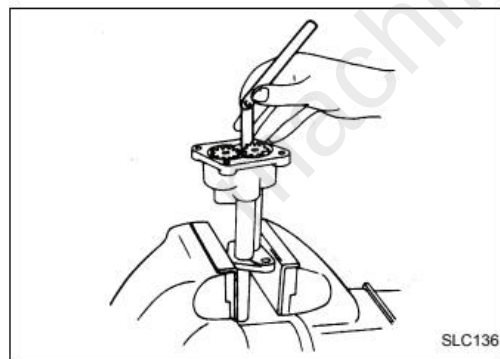
Backlash of pump gear: 0.5 mm or less

Pump gear clearance in vertical direction: 0.3 mm or less

3. Inspect the regulator valve spring of the oil pump. If damaged, replace the spring or pump assembly.

Free length 41.5±1 mm

Repair limit 40.0 mm



Full Version Available

Caterpillar GP30NT Forklift Engine Service Manual (99789-87100)

Caterpillar GP30NT forklift engine service manual, covers testing, adjustments, teardown, and rebuild procedures in PDF. Instant PDF download.

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