



Models:

4.3L
Stationary Emergency Engine
OE43L58XCTF
MORGB04.3EN1

Propane, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
Natural Gas (NG) Fueled

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals, including carbon monoxide and benzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65warnings.ca.gov

Product Identification Information

Product identification numbers determine service parts. Record the product identification numbers in the spaces below immediately after unpacking the products so that the numbers are readily available for future reference.

Engine Identification

Record the product identification information from the engine nameplate.

Model Designation: _____

Serial Number: _____

Purchase Date

Upon purchase of your Origin Engines equipment, record the purchase date for reference when communicating with your authorized distributor/dealer.

U.S. EPA Legal Requirements

Your Origin 4.3L Standby Engine has been certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a Stationary Emergency Engine. It is illegal to operate this engine in a prime or emergency mobile application or a prime stationary application.

Per 40 CFR 60.4243(d), you may operate your Stationary Emergency Engine for an unlimited number of hours in emergency situations. You may also operate your engine for up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations for maintenance purposes.

To ensure emissions compliance, the U.S. EPA requires you to do one of the following two options:

1. Operate and maintain your engine as specified in this Owner's Manual. In addition, you are required by law to keep detailed maintenance records.
2. If you operate your engine as a Stationary Emergency Engine but do not operate and maintain your engine as specified in this Operators Manual, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine.

In this case, you must:

- Keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance.
- To the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
- Conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance.

Contact your regional EPA office for instructions on how to conduct an initial performance test.

Per section 113 of the U.S. Clean Air Act, failure to abide by these legal requirements can result in fines up to \$30,750 per day.

A maintenance plan and log are provided at the back of this manual for you to record your engine maintenance. Update the log each time you service your engine.

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Safety Precautions and Instructions

Read and follow all safety precautions and instructions. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

This manual has several types of safety precautions and instructions: Danger, Warning, Caution, and Notice.

DANGER

Danger indicates the presence of a hazard that **will cause severe personal injury, death, or substantial property damage.**

WARNING

Warning indicates the presence of a hazard that **can cause severe personal injury, death, or substantial property damage.**

CAUTION

Caution indicates the presence of a hazard that **will or can cause minor personal injury or property damage.**

NOTICE

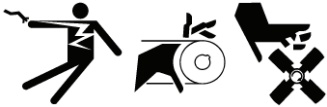
Notice communicates installation, operation, or maintenance information that is safety related but not hazard related.

Note:

A Note is used to inform you of important installation, operation, or maintenance information.

Accidental Starting

WARNING





Accidental starting. Can cause severe injury or death.

Disconnect the battery cables before working on the engine. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the engine. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the engine or connected equipment, disable the engine as follows: 1) Disconnect the ignition coil. 2) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent the accidental starting of the engine.

Battery

 WARNING	Sulfuric acid in batteries. Can cause severe injury or death. Wear protective goggles and clothing. Battery acid may cause blindness and burn skin.
	

Battery electrolyte is a diluted sulfuric acid. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid can cause blindness and burn skin. Always wear splashproof safety goggles, rubber gloves, and boots when servicing the battery. Do not open a sealed battery or mutilate the battery case. If battery acid splashes in the eyes or on the skin, immediately flush the affected area for 15 minutes with large quantities of clean water. Seek immediate medical aid in the case of eye contact. Never add acid to a battery after placing the battery in service, as this may result in hazardous spattering of battery acid.

Battery acid cleanup. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid is electrically conductive and corrosive. Add 500 g (1 lb.) of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) to a container with 4 L (1 gal.) of water and mix the neutralizing solution. Pour the neutralizing solution on the spilled battery acid and continue to add the neutralizing solution to the spilled battery acid until all evidence of a chemical reaction (foaming) has ceased. Flush the resulting liquid with water and dry the area.

Battery gases. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Battery gases can cause an explosion. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near a battery at any time, particularly when it is charging. Do not dispose of a battery in a fire. To prevent burns and sparks that could cause an explosion, avoid touching the battery terminals with tools or other metal objects. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Discharge static electricity from your body before touching batteries by first touching a grounded metal surface away from the battery. To avoid sparks, do not disturb the battery charger connections while the battery is charging. Always turn the battery charger off before disconnecting the battery connections. Ventilate the compartments containing batteries to prevent accumulation of explosive gases.

Battery short circuits. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage. Disconnect the battery before maintenance. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Use tools with insulated handles. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Never connect the negative (–) battery cable to the positive (+) connection terminal of the starter solenoid. Do not test the battery condition by shorting the terminals together.

Engine Backfire/Flash Fire



 WARNING	Risk of fire. Can cause severe injury or death. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks near fuels or the fuel system.
	

Servicing the fuel system. A flash fire can cause severe injury or death. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks near the fuel mixer, fuel line, fuel filter, or other potential sources of fuel vapors. When removing the fuel line or fuel system be aware that liquid propane can cause frostbite on contact.

Servicing the air cleaner. A sudden backfire can cause severe injury or death. Do not operate the engine with the air cleaner/silencer removed.

Combustible materials. A fire can cause severe injury or death. Engine fuels and fuel vapors are flammable and explosive. Handle these materials carefully to minimize the risk of fire or explosion. Equip the compartment or nearby area with a fully charged fire extinguisher. Select a fire extinguisher rated ABC or BC for electrical fires or as recommended by the local fire code or an authorized agency. Train all personnel on fire extinguisher operation and fire prevention procedures.



Engine Fluids and Chemical Products

 WARNING	Handling caustic engine fluids and chemical products. Can cause severe chemical burns, nausea, fainting, or death.
	Most chemicals such as used engine oil, antifreeze/coolant, rustproofing agent, inhibiting oil, degreasing agent, spray paint, and adhesives are hazardous to health. Read and follow the user information found on the packaging. Avoid inhalation and skin contact. Use only in well-ventilated areas and use a protective mask when spraying. Store engine fluids and chemical products in a locked cabinet. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.

Fire-damaged or burned O-rings may cause the formation of hydrofluoric acid. Contact with hydrofluoric acid may cause severe skin irritation and chemical burns. O-rings and other fluoroelastomer seals exposed to fire or temperatures above 316°C (600°F) (i.e., during welding) may decompose forming hydrofluoric acid. Avoid inhalation or skin contact. Do not incinerate O-rings. Dispose of O-ring waste material in a responsible manner.

Used engine oil. Contact with used engine oil may cause severe skin irritation. Repeated and prolonged skin exposure may have other health risks. Used engine oil is a suspected carcinogen. Avoid contact with skin. Thoroughly wash your hands and nails with soap and water shortly after handling used engine oil. Wash or dispose of clothing or rags containing used engine oil. Dispose of used engine oil in a responsible manner. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.

Exhaust System

 WARNING	Carbon monoxide. Can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death.
	The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.



Carbon monoxide symptoms. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas present in exhaust gases. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms include but are not limited to the following:

- Light-headedness, dizziness
- Physical fatigue, weakness in joints and muscles
- Sleepiness, mental fatigue, inability to concentrate or speak clearly, blurred vision
- Stomachache, vomiting, nausea

If experiencing any of these symptoms and carbon monoxide poisoning is possible, seek fresh air immediately and remain active. Do not sit, lie down, or fall asleep. Alert others to the possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning. Seek medical attention if the condition of affected persons does not improve within minutes of breathing fresh air.

Engine Operation. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Engine exhaust gases contain poisonous carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the engine. Never operate the engine inside a building. Never operate the engine where exhaust gas could seep inside or be drawn into a potentially occupied building through windows, air intake vents, or other openings.

Fuel System



 WARNING	Explosive fuel vapors. Can cause severe injury or death. Use extreme care when handling, storing, and using fuels.
	

The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the engine in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming engine operation.

Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Take additional precautions when using the following fuels:



Propane (LPG)—Adequate ventilation is mandatory. Because propane is heavier than air, install propane gas detectors low in a room. Inspect the detectors per the manufacturer's instructions.

Natural Gas—Adequate ventilation is mandatory. Because natural gas rises, install natural gas detectors high in a room. Inspect the detectors per the manufacturer's instructions.



 WARNING	Explosive fuel vapors. Can cause fires and severe burns. If a gaseous odor is detected, ventilate the area and contact an authorized service technician.
	

Gas fuel leaks. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check the LPG vapor or natural gas fuel system for leakage by using a soap and water solution with the fuel system test pressurized to 6–8 ounces per square inch (10–14 inches water column). Do not use a soap solution containing either ammonia or chlorine because both prevent bubble formation. A successful test depends on the ability of the solution to bubble.



Hazardous Noise

 CAUTION	Hazardous noise. Can cause hearing loss. Never operate the engine without a muffler or with a faulty exhaust system.
	



Hazardous Voltage/Moving Parts

 WARNING	Moving parts. Can cause severe injury or death.
	Operate the engine only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place. Stay away from moving parts while the engine is in operation.



Servicing the engine when it is operating. Exposed moving parts can cause severe injury or death. Keep hands, feet, hair, clothing, and test leads away from the belts and pulleys when the engine is running. Replace guards, screens, and covers before operating the engine.

 CAUTION	Hazardous voltage. Electrical shock can cause injury.
	Do not touch wires while the engine is running. Stop the engine and disconnect the battery leads, negative (-) lead first, before servicing the engine.



Heavy Equipment

 WARNING	Unbalanced weight. Improper lifting can cause severe injury or death and equipment damage.
	Use adequate lifting capacity. Always maintain a safe distance from the equipment being lifted. Never stand under the equipment.

Hot Parts

 WARNING	Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.
	Do not work on the engine until it cools.

Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

 WARNING	Hot coolant and steam. Can cause severe injury or death.
	Before removing the pressure cap, stop the engine and allow it to cool. Then loosen the pressure cap to relieve pressure.

This manual provides operating and maintenance instructions for Origin Engines. Keep this manual with the equipment for future reference. Refer to the service manual for detailed information on adjusting and servicing the engine.

Read this manual and carefully follow all procedures and safety precautions to ensure proper equipment operation and to avoid bodily injury. Read and follow the Safety Precautions and Instructions section at the beginning of this manual. Keep this manual with the equipment for future reference.

Information in this publication represents data available at the time of print. Origin Engines reserves the right to change this publication and the products represented without notice and without any obligation or liability whatsoever.

This engine operates on either propane, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG, or natural gas (NG, which are extremely flammable and explosive. Installation and repair of LPG/NG systems must be performed only by qualified technicians. Read this manual and carefully follow all procedures and safety precautions to ensure proper equipment operation and to avoid bodily injury.

Regular maintenance is necessary for safe and efficient operation. Inspect the engine often and perform required maintenance at prescribed intervals. Service work must be performed by appropriately skilled and suitably trained maintenance personnel who are familiar with engine diagnostics and repair.

Unless otherwise specified, all units of measurement are metric, followed by the United States customary unit equivalent.

Related Literature

The following chart identifies related literature available for the **MORGB04.3EN1** engine. Only trained and qualified personnel should install or service this engine.

Contact a Origin Engines authorized distributor/dealer for all maintenance, service, and engine parts.

Service Assistance

For professional advice and conscientious service, please contact your nearest Origin Engines distributor or dealer.

- Visit the Origin Engines website at www.OriginEngines.com.
- Look at the labels and decals on your Origin Engines product or review the appropriate literature or documents included with the product.
- Call toll free in the US and Canada 1-877.667.6360.

Service Parts

To ensure that your engine continues to run reliably and efficiently for as long as possible, use only genuine Origin Engine parts.

For genuine Origin Engine service parts for your engine, or for technical assistance in servicing your engine: Call toll free in the US and Canada 1-877.667.6360.

Maintenance Providers

Maintenance and repair services may be performed by you or any qualified engine service provider that you choose. However, your engine warranty does not cover damage or failure caused by improper maintenance or repairs.

Owners Manual & Maintenance Log Storage & Use

Store this Owners Manual and Maintenance Log in a safe, visible place by your engine. The maintenance log must be updated whenever your engine is serviced.

Section 1. Components and Maintenance Locations

1.0 Naturally Aspirated Engine, OE43L58XCTF Side Views

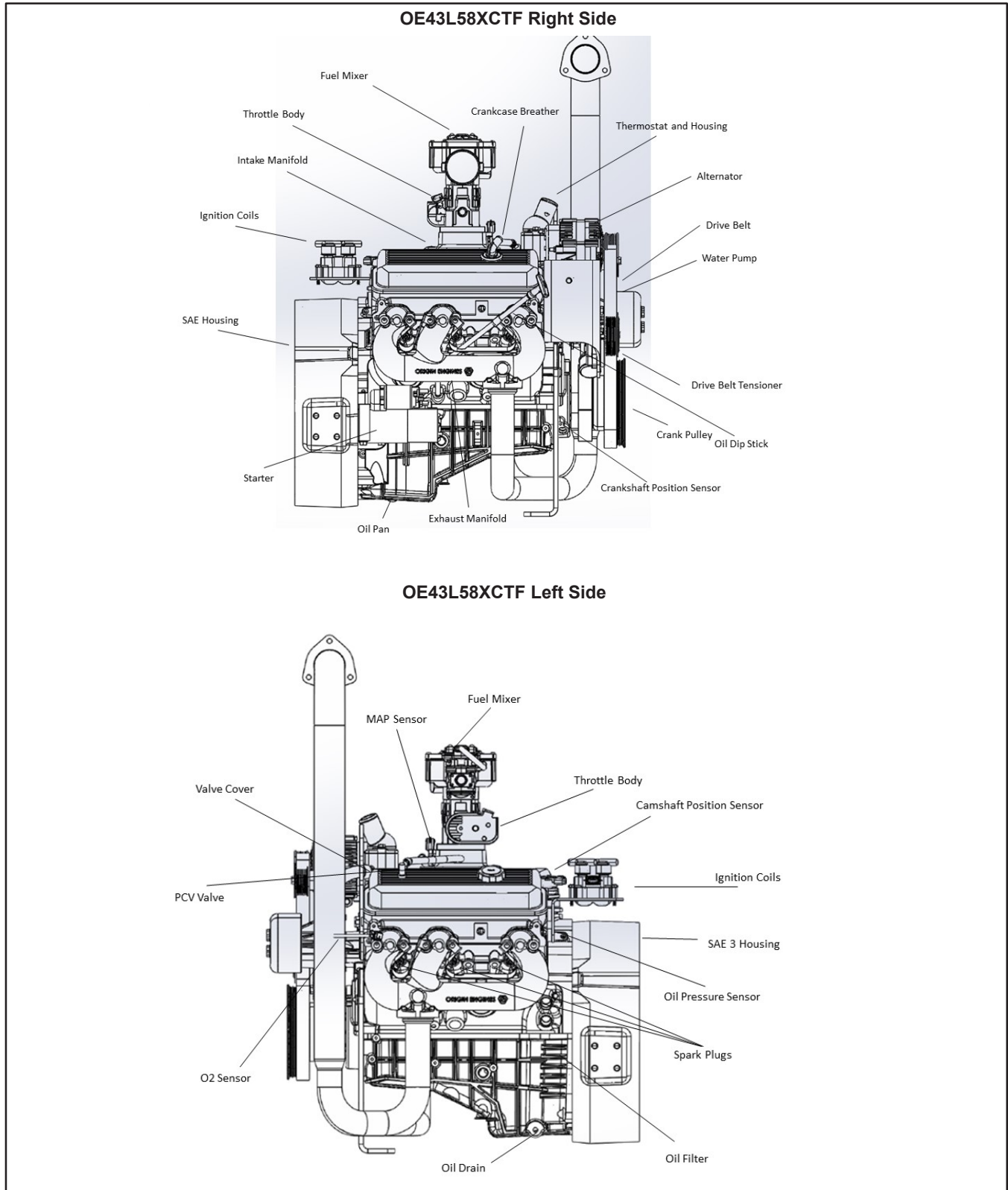


Figure 1.0 **MORGB04.3EN1**, Engine Side Views

Section 1. Components and Maintenance Locations

1.0 OE43L58XCTF Top and Rear Views

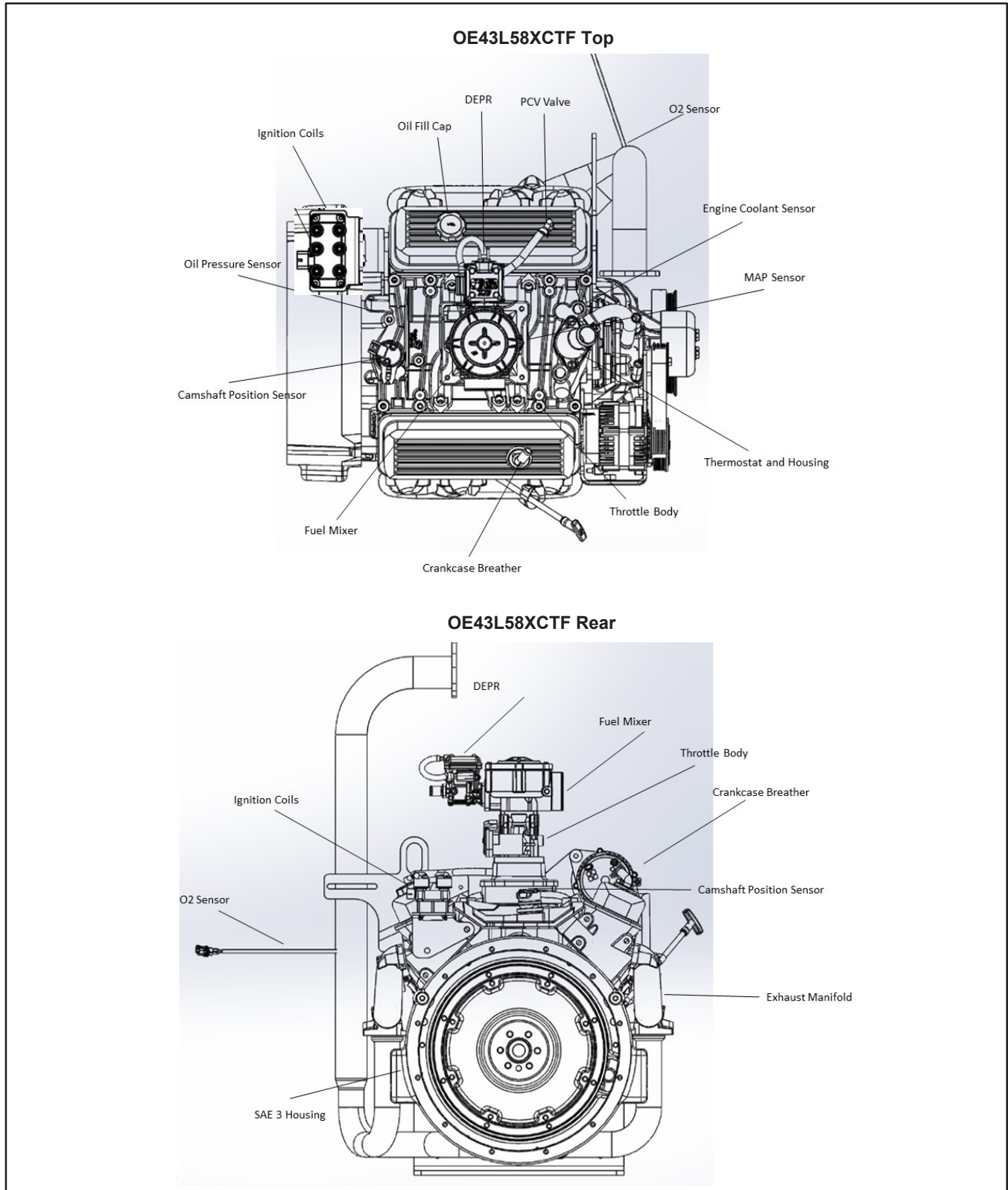


Figure 1.1 **MORGB04.3EN1**, Engine Top and Rear View

2.1 Introduction

These four-stroke internal combustion engines are certified to operate on either Propane, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) or Natural Gas (NG). System configuration is factory preset for NG.

The fuel system on this engine is a closed loop design. As the engine runs, sensors located at various points within the system provide continuous operating feedback to the Engine Control Module (ECM). The ECM adjusts the engine speed, ignition timing, and fuel supply in response to changes in the applied load, surrounding air temperature, operating temperature of the engine, and amount of oxygen present in the exhaust.

Refer to the Operation Manual for the equipment using this engine for specific information on how fault codes are displayed.

2.2 Fuel System

2.2.1 Components

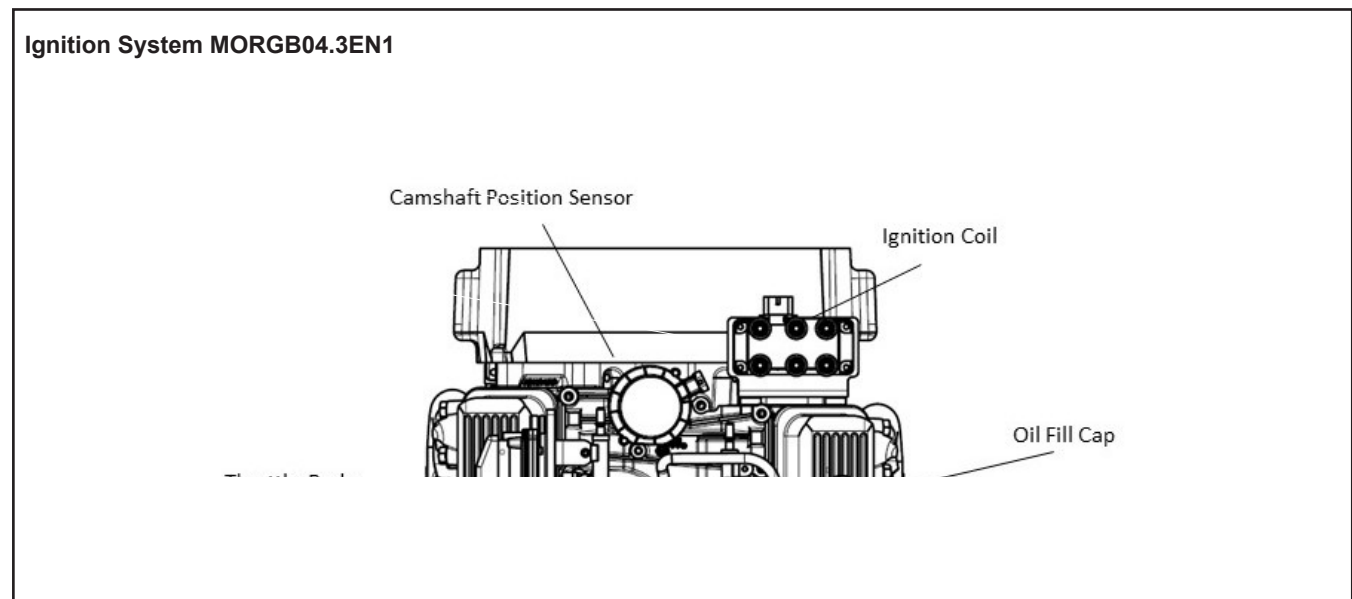


Figure 7 Ignition System, Coil Near Plug

The ignition system for the MORGB04.3EN1, consists of an ignition coil pack, spark plug wires, and spark plugs. The ignition coil pack controls the spark timing for the engine.

This ignition system is a wasted-spark system. In a wasted spark system, spark is provided to two cylinders simultaneously. One spark plug fires during the compression stroke of a cylinder and creates combustion; while the other spark plug fires during the exhaust stroke and is wasted.

After receiving the crank signal, the ECM sends the ignition control packs a triggering signal that controls the timing of the ignition spark. The ignition coils then provide voltage to the spark plugs through high tension leads.

Direct Acting Electronic Pressure Regulator

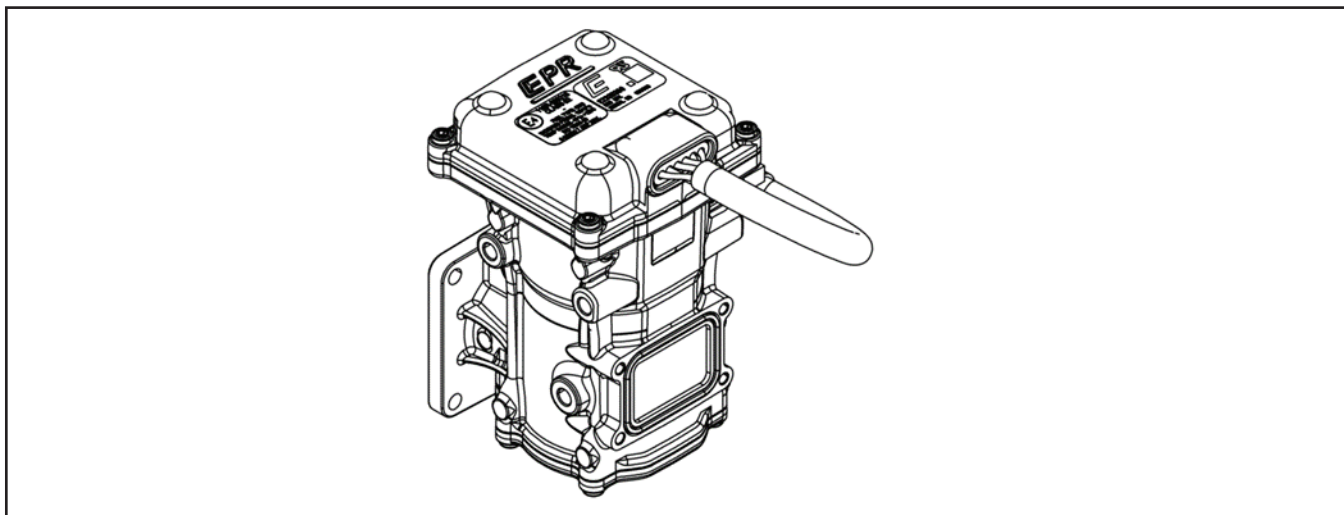


Figure 9 Fuel Pressure Regulator

The direct acting electronic pressure regulator (DEPR) controls the gaseous fuel pressure and fuel delivery. The DEPR receives fuel pressure commands from the ECM and modulates fuel pressure to the air-fuel mixer. The DEPR allows for fast and accurate gaseous fuel control to provide a combustible mixture to the engine.

Air-Fuel Mixer

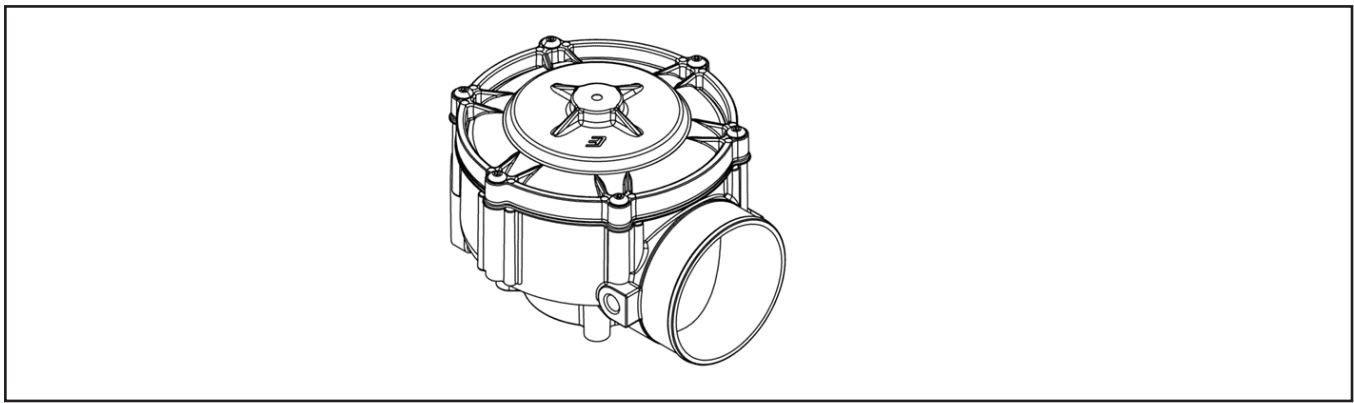


Figure 12 Air-Fuel Mixer

The air-fuel mixer is mounted in the air stream ahead of the throttle. It is a nonadjustable metering device that combines LPG/NG vapor with intake air for combustion.

NOTICE

Avoid the possibility of component damage. The air-fuel mixer is an emission control device. Components inside the mixer are specifically calibrated to meet the engine's emission requirements and should never be disassembled or rebuilt. If the mixer fails to function correctly, contact your Origin Engines authorized distributor or dealer.

Throttle Body

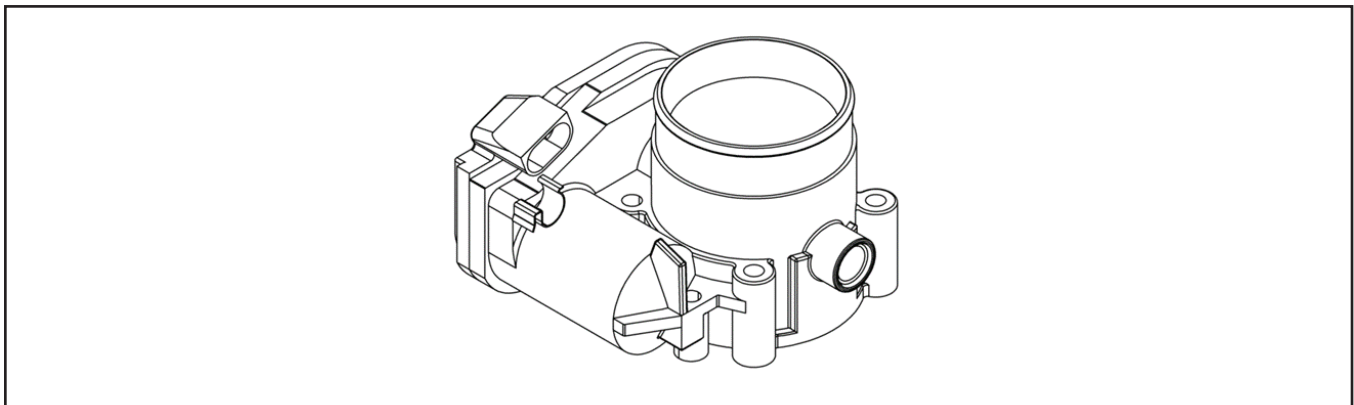


Figure 13 Throttle Body

The throttle body controls the operating speed of the engine according to input from the ECM. Defaults programmed into the ECM software, along with throttle position sensors, allow the ECM to control the overall operation of the engine in response to changing speeds and loads.

Engine Control Module (ECM)

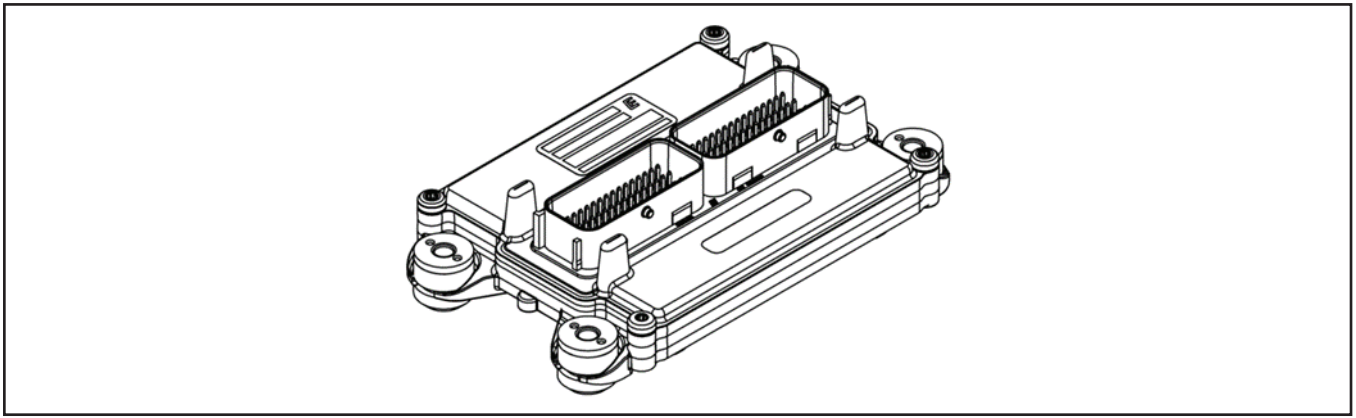


Figure 14 Engine Control Module

The ECM is a digital controller that oversees the various operating parameters of the engine. The ECM receives input data from sensors mounted to the engine and fuel system, and then outputs various signals to adjust engine operation.

The ECM also performs diagnostic functions on the fuel system. If a malfunction occurs, the ECM sends a fault signal to alert the operator to the problem. A corresponding Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) is generated and stored in memory within the ECM. A technician can then use a computerized diagnostic scan tool to retrieve the stored DTC number(s) and identify the problem.

Sensors

Air Temperature/Manifold Absolute Pressure (TMAP) Sensor

The Air Temperature / Manifold Absolute Pressure (TMAP) sensor monitors the absolute pressure in the intake manifold. This sensor also measures the temperature of the incoming air. Data returned by the TMAP sensor prompts the ECM to adjust the air-fuel mixture as needed.

Coolant Temperature Sensor

The engine coolant temperature sensor provides engine coolant temperature data to the ECM. The ECM uses this data to adjust for cold starting conditions, and regulates various fuel and emission control functions.

Crankshaft Position Sensor

Crankshaft Position Sensor (CPS) measures the rotary speed and crankshaft turning angle. The ECM ensures the ignition timing for each cylinder depending on the turning signal. The sensor, which consists of a permanent magnet and coil, is installed on the timing case cover next to the crankshaft pulley. When the crankshaft is turning, the position wheel passes the sensor at different speeds and causes a change of magnet resistance at the sensor to produce a changeable signal.

Camshaft Position Sensor

The camshaft position sensor measures the rotary speed and camshaft turning angle. Through the camshaft position, the ECM determines the stroke, or cycle, of the engine and optimizes ignition. The sensor, which consists of a permanent magnet and coil, is integrated into a shaft which is driven off of the camshaft. When the camshaft is turning, the position wheel (or 1 tooth wheel) passes the sensor at different speeds and causes a change of magnet resistance at the sensor to produce a changeable signal.

Heated Exhaust Gas Oxygen (HEGO) Sensor

The Heated Exhaust Gas Oxygen (HEGO) sensor measures the amount of oxygen present in the exhaust stream to determine whether the air-fuel ratio is too rich or too lean.

Oil Pressure Sender

The engine oil pressure sender ensures sufficient lubrication throughout the engine. The sender is a pressure valve that is monitored by the ECM. A drop in pressure triggers a fault code.

Throttle Position Sensor (TPS)

The electronic throttle control device incorporates an internal Throttle Position Sensor (TPS), which provides output signals to the ECM as to the location of the throttle shaft and blade. The ECM uses the signal to monitor and adjust the engine speed.

2.2.2 Fuel Specifications

Note:

The fuel system installation must comply with applicable national, state, and local codes.

Fuel Type	Item	Specification	
		MORGB04.3EN1	
Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)	Type	HD-5 or HD-10	
	Maximum fuel pressure (engine OFF, no load)	2.74 kPa (11.0 in. H ₂ O)	
	Minimum fuel pressure (engine ON, full load)	1.74 kPa (7.0 in. H ₂ O)	
Natural Gas (NG)	Supply	Standard pipeline	
	Approximate supply volume	37.257 kJ/m ³ (1000 BTU/ft. ³)	
	Minimum flow	27.6 m ³ /hr. @ 1.74 kPa (975 ft ³ /hr @ 7.0 in. H ₂ O)	
	Allowable water vapor	Less than 112.3 kg per 1 million m ³ (Less than 7 lb. per 1 million ft. ³)	
	Maximum fuel pressure (engine OFF, no load)	2.74 kPa (11.0 in. H ₂ O)	
	Minimum fuel pressure (engine ON, full load)	1.74 kPa (7.0 in. H ₂ O)	
LPG and NG (both)	Fuel handling and supply component constraints	UL 2200: Standard for Stationary Engine Equipment Assemblies	
	Operating temperature range	0°C (32°F) to 50°C (113°F) Unaided	

Figure 18 Fuel Specifications

Natural Gas

Your engine is certified to run on "pipeline-quality". Specifically, your engine is certified to run on natural gas that has at least 70% methane content by volume or an energy content of 950–1100 BTU per SCF. The natural gas must be provided by a gas supplier through a pipeline. If your natural gas supply does not meet both of these specifications, your engine is considered to be being operated as a non-certified engine. See "U.S. EPA Legal Requirements".



LPG

In order to maintain emissions compliance and the engine warranty, use commercial-grade HD-10 or better LPG.

Liquid LPG is drawn off of the bottom side of a LPG tank or cylinder and is a liquid until it has passed through the regulator/vaporizer, at which point it is vaporized to a gas. If you connect vapor LPG to a liquid LPG fuel system, you may starve the engine for fuel, causing it to produce low power and excessive emissions.

Vapor LPG is drawn off of the top side of a LPG tank or cylinder and is a gas from the tank/cylinder through to the engine intake. If you connect liquid LPG to a vapor LPG fuel system the fuel will not vaporize properly, causing the engine to run rich, produce low power and excessive emissions.

2.2.3 Before Starting

 WARNING	Accidental starting. Can cause severe injury or death.
	Disconnect the battery cables before working on the engine. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.



Disabling the engine. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the engine or connected equipment, disable the engine as follows: 1) Disconnect the ignition coil. 2) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent the accidental starting of the engine.

To prevent possible injury or damage to equipment, carefully read and understand all information in this Operation Manual before starting the engine. Follow the checklist below prior to each start up:



- Perform a walk-around inspection, checking for damage, fluid leaks, loose or missing fasteners, or debris.
- Check pipe and hose connections to make sure that they are tight.
- Check engine oil level; add oil as needed. Inspect engine oil for signs of deterioration or contamination. See the maintenance procedure for checking the engine oil.
- Check engine coolant level; add coolant as needed. Inspect coolant for contamination. See the maintenance procedure for checking the coolant level and condition.
- Check battery connections to ensure that they are tight with no visible corrosion. Check level of battery electrolyte and add fluid if necessary. See the maintenance procedure for checking the electrical system.
- Check and clean cooling areas, air intake areas, and external surfaces of the engine, particularly if the engine has been stored for a long period of time.
- Check to make sure that air cleaner components, shrouds, equipment covers, and guards are in place and securely fastened.
- Check all electrical connections to make sure that they are tight, including those at the alternator, starter, spark plug, and ignition coil. Repair damaged or loose wires or connectors before starting the engine.
- Check the fuel system. Make sure that all connections are secure at the fuel supply line and at all fuel system components. **Do not start the engine if you can smell leaking gas.**
- LPG only: check the fuel level in the fuel tank, and refill if necessary.

2.2.4 Starting



The specific engine starting sequence varies depending on the equipment that this engine powers. For more information, refer to the Operation Manual for the equipment using this engine.

 WARNING	Carbon monoxide. Can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.
	

Engine Operation. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Engine exhaust gases contain poisonous carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the engine. Never operate the engine inside a building. Never operate the engine where exhaust gas could seep inside or be drawn into a potentially occupied building through windows, air intake vents, or other openings.

 WARNING	Moving parts. Can cause severe injury or death. Operate the engine only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place. Stay away from moving parts while the engine is in operation.
	

Servicing the engine when it is operating. Exposed moving parts can cause severe injury or death. Keep hands, feet, hair, clothing, and test leads away from the belts and pulleys when the engine is running. Replace guards, screens, and covers before operating the engine.



 WARNING	Explosive fuel vapors. Can cause fires and severe burns. If a gaseous odor is detected, ventilate the area and contact an authorized service technician.
	



The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the engine in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming engine operation.

If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, wait at least 15 seconds before trying again. Do not crank the starter longer than three crank cycles. After three crank cycles, the controller will display faults. Longer crank times can overheat the starter and drain the battery.

If the engine does not start after three attempts, discontinue the starting procedure. Perform troubleshooting to locate the problem(s) and correct them before trying again.

2.2.5 Cold Weather Starting

 WARNING	Handling caustic engine fluids and chemical products. Can cause severe chemical burns, nausea, fainting, or death. Most chemicals such as used engine oil, antifreeze/coolant, rustproofing agent, inhibiting oil, degreasing agent, spray paint, and adhesives are hazardous to health. Read and follow the user information found on the packaging. Avoid inhalation and skin contact. Use only in well-ventilated areas and use a protective mask when spraying. Store engine fluids and chemical products in a locked cabinet. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.
	



 WARNING	Explosive fuel vapors. Can cause fires and severe burns. If a gaseous odor is detected, ventilate the area and contact an authorized service technician.
	

The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the engine in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming engine operation.



Cold weather puts added stress on the engine during start up. To start the engine in cold weather:

- Make sure that the engine oil is appropriate for the ambient operating temperature. See the maintenance section for fluid specifications. Drain and replace the engine oil if necessary.
- Disconnect all applied loads and/or equipment before cranking the starter.
- Allow the engine to run, unloaded, for about 5 minutes after cold weather start up.

2.2.6 Monitoring Engine Operation

 WARNING	Carbon monoxide. Can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. The exhaust system must be leakproof and routinely inspected.
	

Engine Operation. Carbon monoxide can cause severe nausea, fainting, or death. Engine exhaust gases contain poisonous carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, nonirritating gas that can cause death if inhaled for even a short time. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the engine. Never operate the engine inside a building. Never operate the engine where exhaust gas could seep inside or be drawn into a potentially occupied building through windows, air intake vents, or other openings.

 CAUTION	Hazardous voltage. Electrical shock can cause injury. Do not touch wires while the engine is running. Stop the engine and disconnect the battery leads, negative (-) lead first, before servicing the engine.
	

Check for the following items as the engine runs.

- **Gas/air leaks:** check for leakage from fuel pipes, cooling pipes, or air pipes.
- **Exhaust:** check for detonation, backfire, or knocking. Watch for excessive smoke or abnormal color.
- **Noise:** listen for rattles or other abnormal noise.
- **Electrical:** check for burnt smell from hot electrical equipment.
- **Fluid leaks:** check for leaking oil or coolant.
- **Gauges:** check oil pressure, coolant temperature, and other operating parameters.

If any abnormal or unusual conditions are detected, stop the engine immediately and perform troubleshooting diagnostics before resuming operation.

2.2.7 Stopping

1. Disconnect all applied loads if possible, along with power take-off (PTO) attachments, before stopping the engine.
2. If the engine has been running under a heavy load, reduce engine speed and allow it to run for an additional 2-3 minutes before stopping. This action will help to cool the engine slightly before shutdown.



The specific engine-stopping sequence varies depending on the equipment that this engine powers. For more information, refer to the Operation Manual for the equipment using this engine.

3.1 Introduction



Preventive maintenance is critical to prolonging the life of the engine and keeping it in optimum working condition. As the engine runs, fasteners may loosen, parts may become worn, clearances change, and oil picks up dirt and contaminants. The engine may eventually become hard to start, or may exhibit other symptoms such as decreased power output or increased fuel consumption.

Regularly scheduled maintenance will help to prevent or reduce the impact of these performance issues. To keep the engine working reliably, perform all preventive maintenance tasks described in this section.



3.2 Safety Precautions and Instructions

 WARNING	<p>Accidental starting. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Disconnect the battery cables before working on the engine. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.</p>
	



Disabling the engine. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the engine or connected equipment, disable the engine as follows: 1) Disconnect the ignition coil. 2) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent the accidental starting of the engine.



 WARNING	<p>Handling caustic engine fluids and chemical products. Can cause severe chemical burns, nausea, fainting, or death.</p> <p>Most chemicals such as used engine oil, antifreeze/coolant, rustproofing agent, inhibiting oil, degreasing agent, spray paint, and adhesives are hazardous to health. Read and follow the user information found on the packaging. Avoid inhalation and skin contact. Use only in well-ventilated areas and use a protective mask when spraying. Store engine fluids and chemical products in a locked cabinet. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.</p>
	

Used engine oil. Contact with used engine oil may cause severe skin irritation. Repeated and prolonged skin exposure may have other health risks. Used engine oil is a suspected carcinogen. Avoid contact with skin. Thoroughly wash your hands and nails with soap and water shortly after handling used engine oil. Wash or dispose of clothing or rags containing used engine oil. Dispose of used engine oil in a responsible manner. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.



 WARNING	<p>Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Do not work on the engine until it cools.</p>
	



Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

 WARNING	<p>Hot coolant and steam. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Before removing the pressure cap, stop the engine and allow it to cool. Then loosen the pressure cap to relieve pressure.</p>
	

 CAUTION	<p>Hazardous voltage. Electrical shock can cause injury.</p> <p>Do not touch wires while the engine is running. Stop the engine and disconnect the battery leads, negative (-) lead first, before servicing the engine.</p>
	

Servicing the engine when it is operating. Exposed moving parts can cause severe injury or death. Keep hands, feet, hair, clothing, and test leads away from the belts and pulleys when the engine is running. Replace guards, screens, and covers before operating the engine.

 WARNING	<p>Moving parts. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Operate the engine only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place. Stay away from moving parts while the engine is in operation.</p>
	

 WARNING	<p>Explosive fuel vapors. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Use extreme care when handling, storing, and using fuels.</p>
	

The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the engine in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming engine operation.

Gas fuel leaks. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check the LPG vapor or natural gas fuel system for leakage by using a soap and water solution with the fuel system test pressurized to 6–8 ounces per square inch (10–14 inches water column). Do not use a soap solution containing either ammonia or chlorine because both prevent bubble formation. A successful test depends on the ability of the solution to bubble.

3.3 Fluid Specifications

3.3.1 Oil Recommendations

Origin Engines recommends a High Quality Conventional Motor Oil, 10W-40 preferably types specifically engineered for gaseous-fueled (NG/LPG) engines.

The oil must meet the specifications for zinc, phosphorus and ash content listed in Figure 19.

Oil Specifications	
Oil Type	Conventional Oil, 10W-40
Zinc	1000-1200 ppm
Phosphorous	1000-1200 ppm
Sulfate Ash Content	1.0% or lower

Figure 19 Engine Oil Requirements

Note:

- Do not mix different brands or types of oil.
- Do not overfill or underfill the engine's lubrication system. See "Engine Specifications."

3.3.2 Coolant Recommendations

Use only a mixture of 50% long life coolant and 50% clean, softened water to inhibit rust/corrosion and prevent freezing.

A solution of 50% long life coolant provides freezing protection to -37°C (-34°F) and overheating protections to 149°C (300°F). A coolant solution with less than 50% long life coolant may not provide adequate freezing and overheating protection. Do not mix long life coolants and conventional coolants. **Do not mix different types and/or colors of long life coolants.**

3.4 Periodic Maintenance Schedule

Engine parts experience wear at different rates. Technical maintenance tasks, therefore, are required at different intervals throughout the life of the engine. Tasks performed after the first 10 hours of operation, for example, must be repeated after 20 hours, 30 hours, and so forth. Perform and repeat these tasks according to the periodic schedule below. (see page 53 for log)

Daily (Before Starting)
Check the engine oil level and replenish as needed.
Check the coolant level and replenish as needed.
Check for fluid leaks and the tightness of clamps and hoses.
Check that all shrouds, equipment covers, and guards are in place and securely fastened.
Check for loose electrical connections such as battery, alternator, ignition coil, or spark plug wires.
Check the battery connections for tightness and signs of corrosion.
Check for leaks, hissing, and gas odor.
Weekly or Every 10 Hours of Operation
Check the main tank supply level (LPG only).
Quarterly or Every 20 Hours of Operation
Check the battery voltage; charge or replace as needed.
Check the air cleaner element (refer to the Operation Manual of the equipment using this engine). ♦
Check the fuel lines and connections.
Yearly or Every 120 Hours of Operation
Check and clean the radiator exterior.
Check the battery fluid level.
Check the battery for cracks and corrosion.
Clean battery cables. ♦
Check the fuel pressure.
Check the drive belt for cracks, breaks, or splitting.
Yearly or Every 150 Hours of Operation
Change the engine oil and filter. ♦
Inspect crankcase breather hose.
Check spark plugs.
3 Years or Every 400 Hours of Operation
Change the air cleaner element (see equipment operation manual). ♦
3 Years or Every 500 Hours of Operation
Check the air induction (air-fuel mixer, throttle body, DEPR, intake elbow, intake manifold) for leaks.
Check the intake manifold for vacuum leaks.
Check the spark plug and electrode gap. Adjust gap if necessary. Recommended replacement is 1000 hours of operation or at 500 hours of operation if damaged or discolored.
Check the spark plug wires for cuts, abrasions, or hardening and replace as needed.
Check the ignition coil wires and replace as needed.
Change the engine coolant. §
Check the condition of the hoses and replace as needed.
5 Years or Every 2000 Hours of Operation
Check exhaust manifold for leaks and replace as needed.
Check the exhaust piping for leaks.
Check HEGO (oxygen) sensor connections and wires.
Inspect wiring for cuts, abrasions, or corrosion.
Inspect vacuum lines and fittings for cracks, breaks, or splitting and replace as needed..
Check the fuel shutoff valve operation.
Change the spark plug wires.
Check ignition coil and replace as needed.
♦ Service more frequently under extremely dusty/dirty conditions. § Long-life coolant is recommended. When long-life coolant is used, the change interval is 5000 hours or 5 years. Do not mix coolant types.

3.5 Engine

3.5.1 Check Engine Oil

Check the engine oil level daily before starting the engine. Inspect the oil for signs of deterioration, discoloration, thinning, or water contamination. If any of these conditions exist, the oil quality has been compromised and should be replaced.

Required materials:

- Clean, dry cloth.
- Fresh engine oil. (See the section "Oil Recommendations")

Procedure:

1. Stop the engine and allow it to cool.
2. Pull out the oil dipstick. See Figure 20.

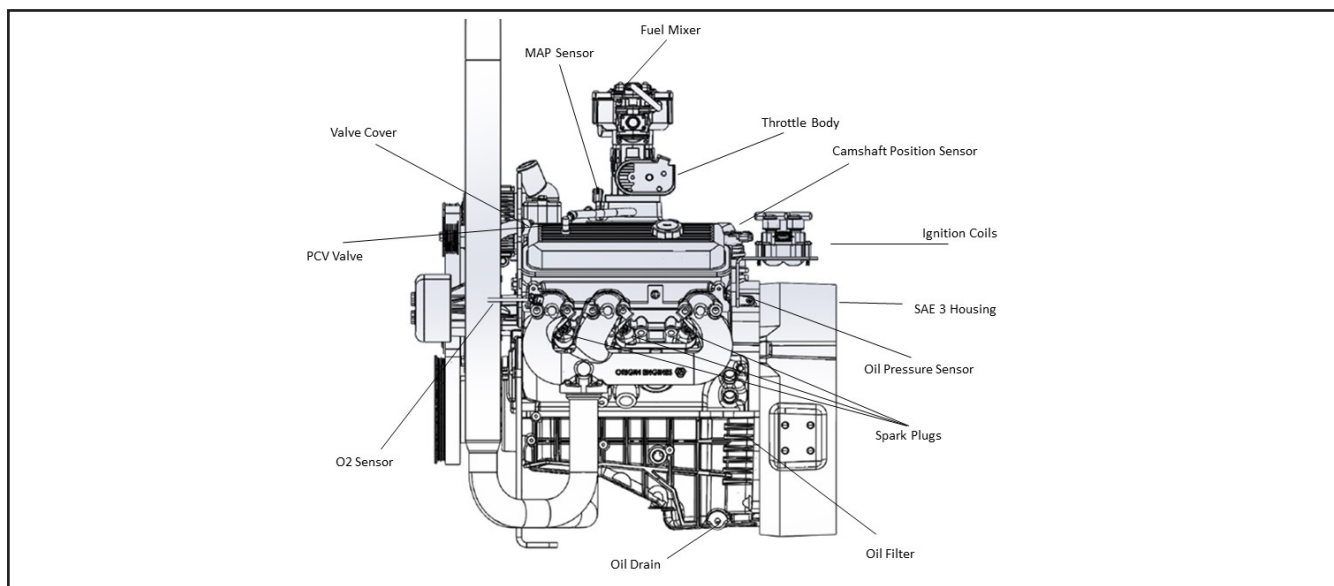


Figure 20 Oil Dipstick Location

3. Wipe the end of the dipstick with a clean, dry cloth.
4. Insert the dipstick into the engine.
5. Pull out the dipstick again to check the oil level. The oil level should be maintained between the Full and Add marks. See Figure 21.

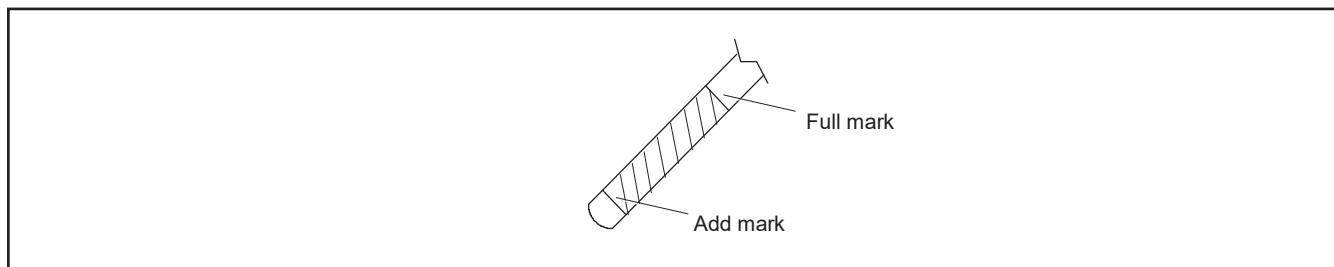


Figure 21 Oil Dipstick

6. If the oil level is below the add mark, check for leaks. If no leaks are found, open the oil fill cap. Wipe the oil fill cap clean, and add oil up to the Full mark. See Figure 22.
7. If oil leaks are found, repair them before operating the engine.

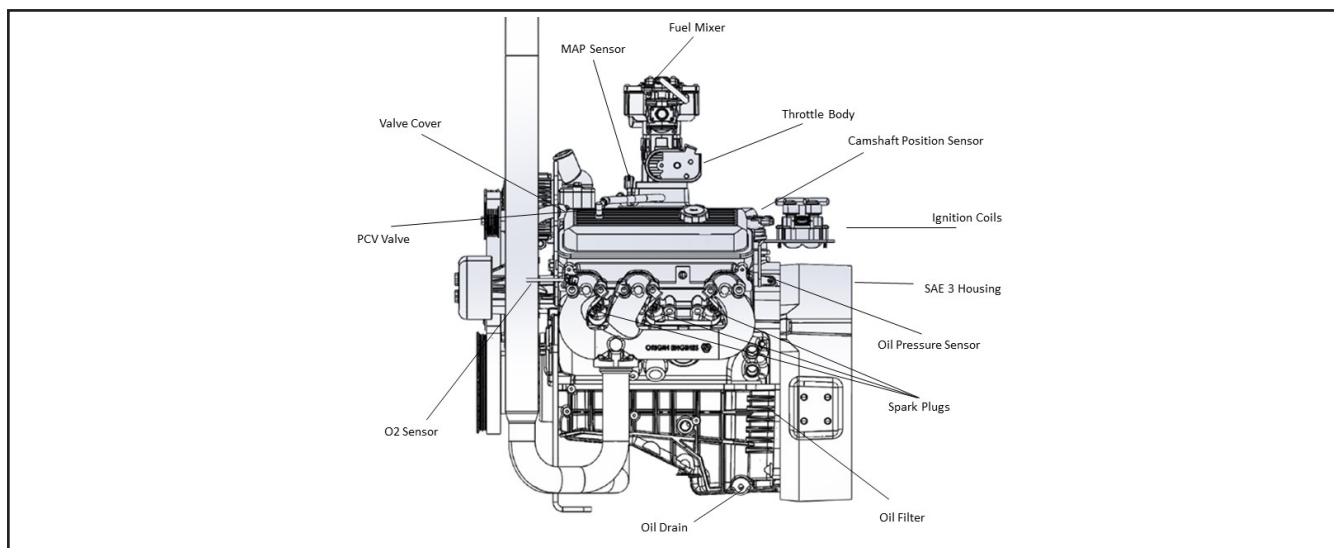


Figure 22 Oil Fill Cap

3.5.2 Change Engine Oil and Oil Filter



Change the engine oil and filter every 250 hours of operation. Replace the engine oil and filter more often if the machine is being run in excessively dirty or dusty conditions.

<p>! WARNING</p>	<p>Accidental starting. Can cause severe injury or death.</p>
	<p>Disconnect the battery cables before working on the engine. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.</p>



Disabling the engine. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the engine or connected equipment, disable the engine as follows: 1) Disconnect the ignition coil. 2) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent the accidental starting of the engine.

<p>! WARNING</p>	<p>Handling caustic engine fluids and chemical products. Can cause severe chemical burns, nausea, fainting, or death.</p>
	<p>Most chemicals such as used engine oil, antifreeze/coolant, rustproofing agent, inhibiting oil, degreasing agent, spray paint, and adhesives are hazardous to health. Read and follow the user information found on the packaging. Avoid inhalation and skin contact. Use only in well-ventilated areas and use a protective mask when spraying. Store engine fluids and chemical products in a locked cabinet. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.</p>

Used engine oil. Contact with used engine oil may cause severe skin irritation. Repeated and prolonged skin exposure may have other health risks. Used engine oil is a suspected carcinogen. Avoid contact with skin. Thoroughly wash your hands and nails with soap and water shortly after handling used engine oil. Wash or dispose of clothing or rags containing used engine oil. Dispose of used engine oil in a responsible manner. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.

 WARNING	<p>Explosive fuel vapors. Can cause fires and severe burns.</p> <p>If a gaseous odor is detected, ventilate the area and contact an authorized service technician.</p>
	

The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the engine in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming engine operation.

 WARNING	<p>Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Do not work on the engine until it cools.</p>
	

Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

Required materials:

- Fresh engine oil (refer to the oil recommendations in the maintenance section)
- Collection container for drained oil
- Replacement oil filter
- Oil filter wrench
- Clean, dry cloth
- Drop cloth to protect work surface

Change the engine oil and oil filter:

1. Stop the engine and allow it to cool.
2. Place a drop cloth and collection container beneath the oil drain valve. See Figure 23.

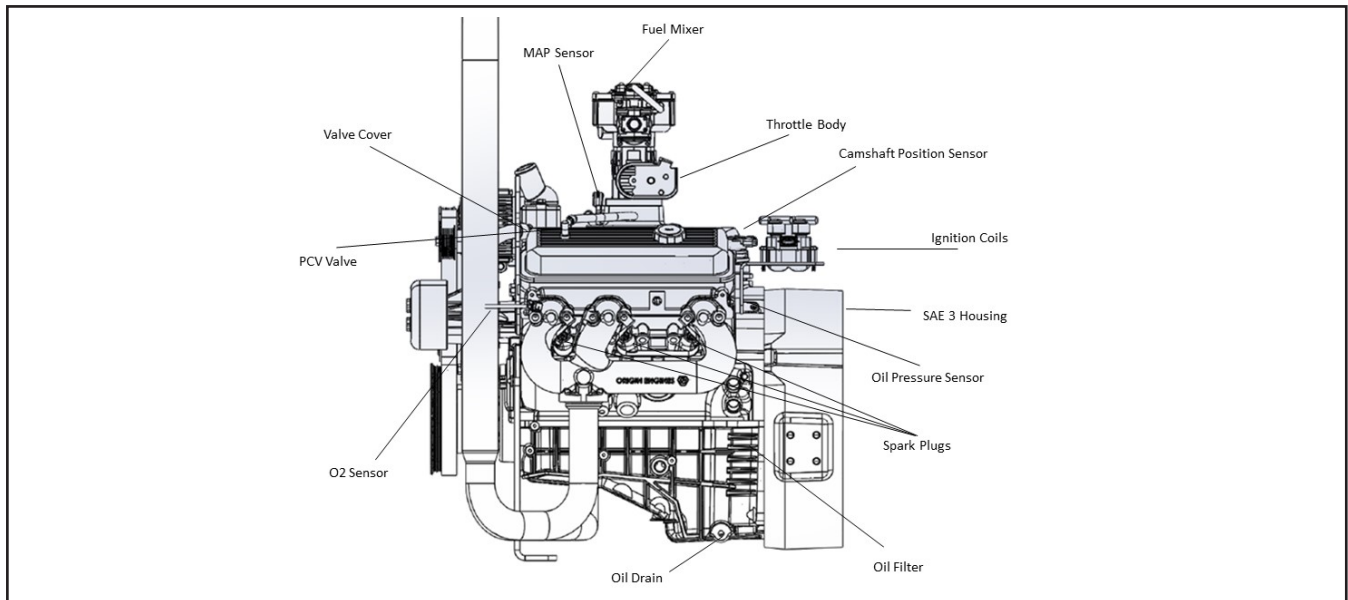


Figure 23 Oil Fill and Drain Valve Location

3. Open the oil drain valve and allow the oil to drain into the container.
4. Using an oil filter wrench, remove the old oil filter.
5. Wipe the oil filter installation surface clean with a dry cloth. Inspect the installation surface for damage. See Figure 24.

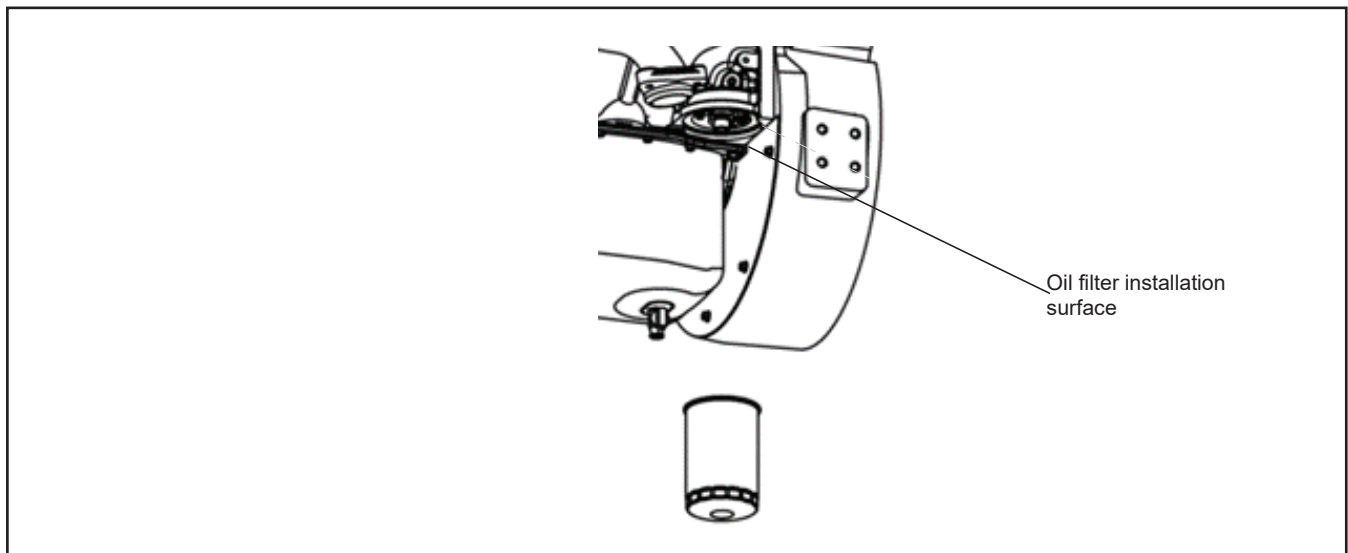


Figure 24 Oil Filter Installation Location

6. Apply a thin film of fresh oil to the gasket of the new oil filter.
7. Lightly screw in the new oil filter by hand until you feel resistance and then tighten the filter an additional 3/4 turn.
8. Close the oil drain valve.
9. Add fresh oil through the oil fill cap.
10. Check engine oil level, making sure that the level lies between the Full and Add marks on the dipstick. See Figure 25.
11. Install and tighten the oil fill cap.

12. Start and run the engine without load for approximately 5 minutes. This will ensure that the fresh engine oil is distributed to each friction surface.

Note:

Dispose of used engine oil and oil filters in accordance with local environmental regulations.

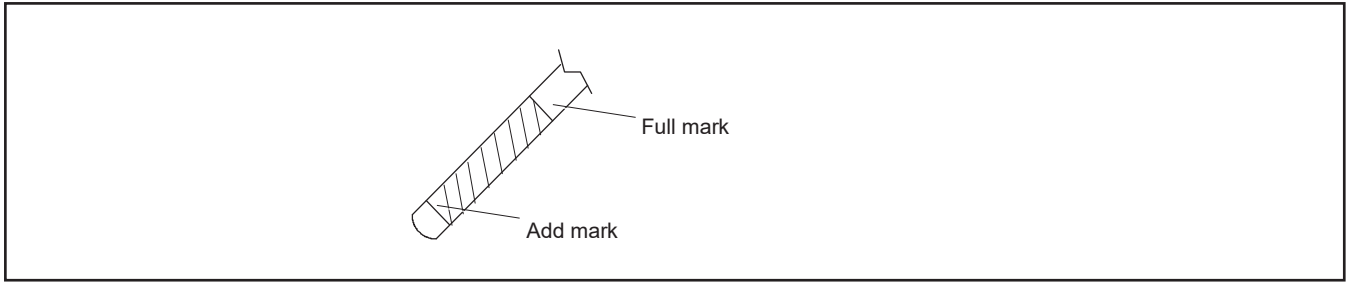


Figure 25 Oil Dipstick

3.5.3 Check and Clean the Air Filter





Refer to the Operation Manual for the equipment using this engine.

3.5.4 Replace the Air Filter

Refer to the Operation Manual for the equipment using this engine.

3.5.5 Check, Adjust and Replace the Spark Plugs

Damaged, loose, or improperly adjusted spark plugs can overheat or cause engine problems such as misfiring, hesitation, or knocking. Check the spark plugs after every 500 hours of operation

<div data-bbox="215 1020 422 1064"> CAUTION</div> <div data-bbox="256 1081 397 1207"></div>	<p>Hazardous voltage. Electrical shock can cause injury.</p> <p>Do not touch wires while the engine is running. Stop the engine and disconnect the battery leads, negative (-) lead first, before servicing the engine.</p>
<div data-bbox="215 1255 431 1299"> WARNING</div> <div data-bbox="251 1312 406 1444"></div>	<p>Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Do not work on the engine until it cools.</p>

Servicing the exhaust system. Hot parts can cause severe injury or death. Do not touch hot engine parts. The engine and exhaust system components become extremely hot during operation.

Required materials:

- Spark plug wrench
- Torque wrench
- Spark plug gap tool
- Clean, dry cloth
- Replacement spark plugs. See spark plug specifications in the Specifications section.

Procedure:

1. Stop the engine and allow it to cool.

Note:

Label or mark spark plug wires before disconnecting. Spark plug wires must be reconnected in the same order as removed.

2. Use a cloth to wipe dirt and oil away from the area around each of the four spark plug wires. See Figure 26.

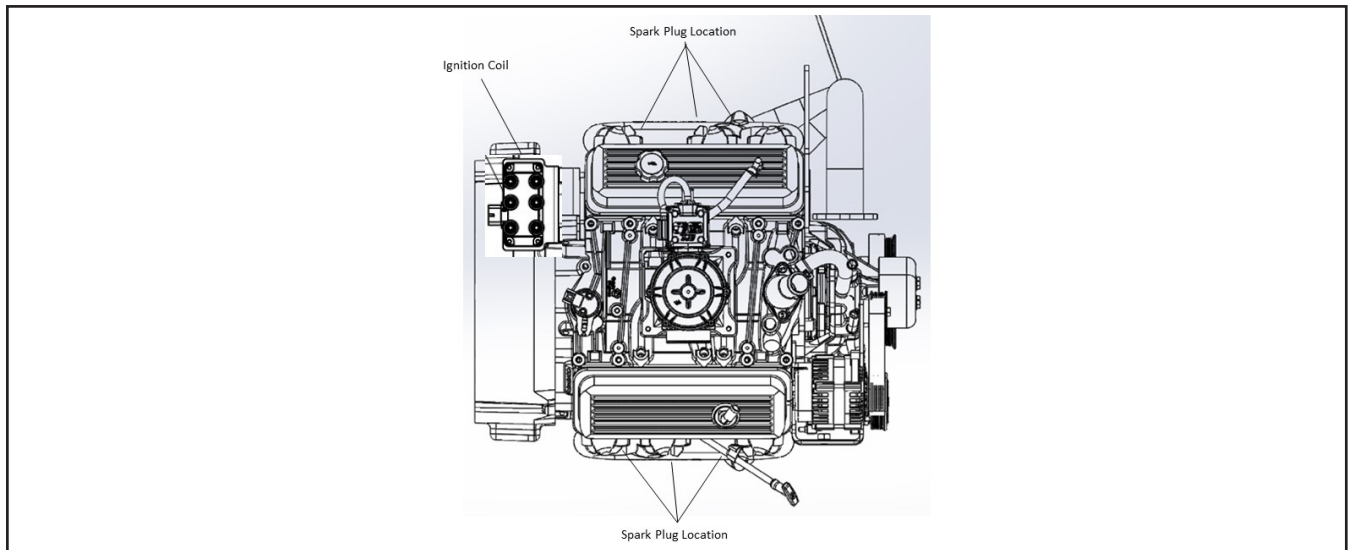


Figure 26 Spark Plug Wires

3. Disconnect the spark plug wires.
4. Use a spark plug wrench to remove the spark plugs.
5. Inspect the body of each spark plug for cracks, damage, or discoloration and check that the spark plug washer is in good condition.
6. Inspect the electrodes on each spark plug. See Figure 27. The electrodes should be light brown. If the electrode appears to be burned, covered with soot, or fouled with oil, replace the spark plug.

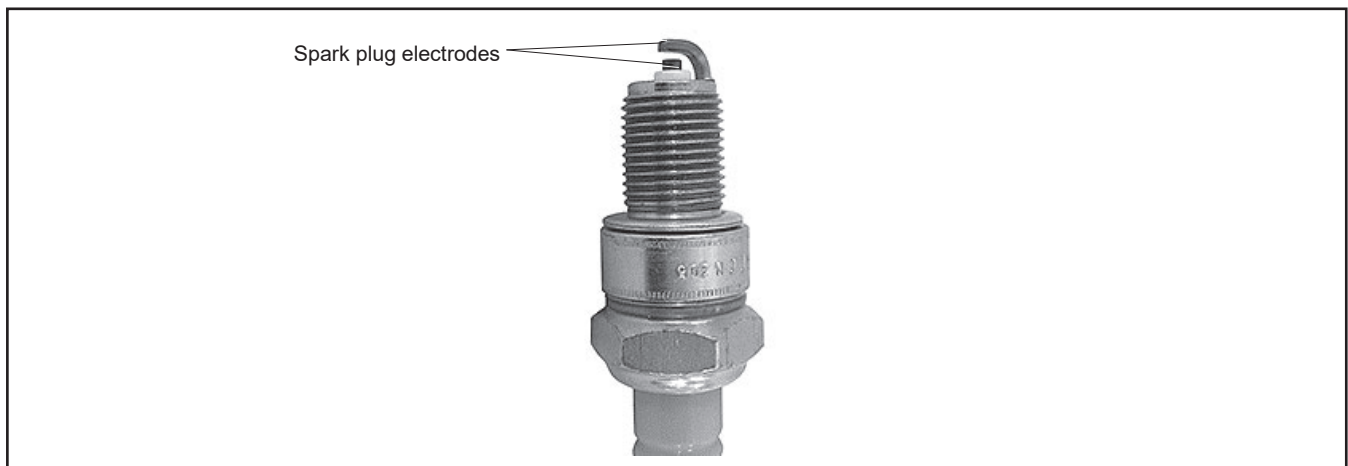


Figure 27 Spark Plug Electrodes

7. Use a spark plug gap tool to measure the gap on each spark plug. Adjust the gap to specification. See Figure 28.

Spark Plug Gap	
MEI18151070	0.76 mm (0.030 in.)

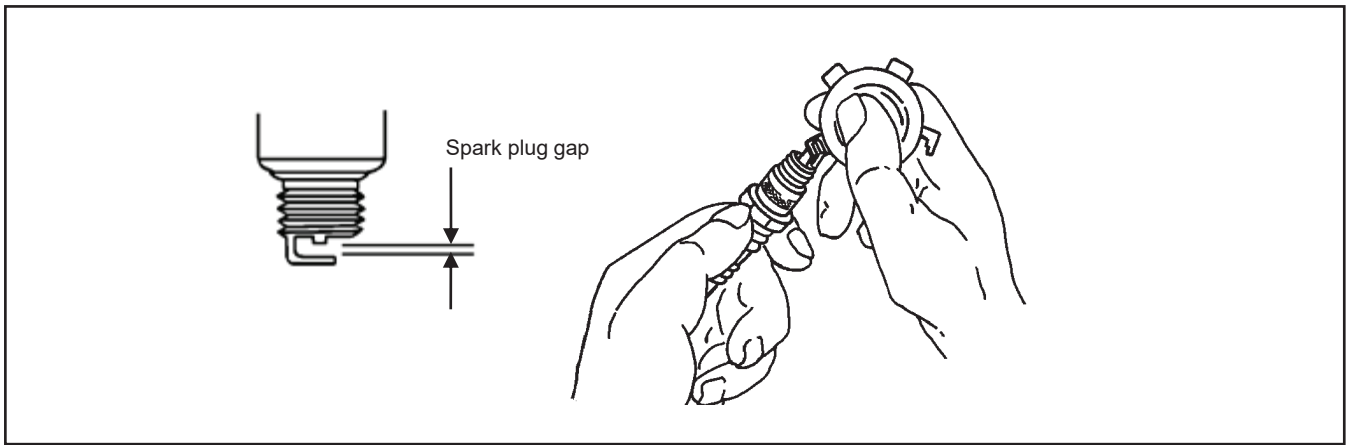


Figure 28 Spark Plug Gap

8. Thread the spark plugs into the cylinder head.
9. Tighten the spark plugs to specification.

Spark Plug Torque	
MORGB04.3PNA	15 Nm (11 ft. lb.)

10. Reconnect the spark plug wires to the spark plugs.





3.5.6 Ignition Timing

The 4.3L, **MORGB04.3EN1**, the ignition system consists of a single ignition coil pack which provide voltage to the spark plugs. The ECM uses information from the crankshaft position sensors to optimize ignition timing.

Contact your Origin authorized distributor/dealer for assistance with ignition-related performance issues.

3.6 Electrical System

3.6.1 Check Battery and Connections

 WARNING	Sulfuric acid in batteries. Can cause severe injury or death. Wear protective goggles and clothing. Battery acid may cause blindness and burn skin.
	
 WARNING	Explosion. Can cause severe injury or death. Relays in the battery charger cause arcs or sparks. Locate the battery in a well-ventilated area. Isolate the battery charger from explosive fumes.
	

Battery electrolyte is a diluted sulfuric acid. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid can cause blindness and burn skin. Always wear splashproof safety goggles, rubber gloves, and boots when servicing the battery. Do not open a sealed battery or mutilate the battery case. If battery acid splashes in the eyes or on the skin, immediately flush the affected area for 15 minutes with large quantities of clean water. Seek immediate medical aid in the case of eye contact. Never add acid to a battery after placing the battery in service, as this may result in hazardous spattering of battery acid.

Battery acid cleanup. Battery acid can cause severe injury or death. Battery acid is electrically conductive and corrosive. Add 500 g (1 lb.) of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) to a container with 4 L (1 gal.) of water and mix the neutralizing solution. Pour the neutralizing solution on the spilled battery acid and continue to add the neutralizing solution to the spilled battery acid until all evidence of a chemical reaction (foaming) has ceased. Flush the resulting liquid with water and dry the area.

Battery gases. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Battery gases can cause an explosion. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near a battery at any time, particularly when it is charging. Do not dispose of a battery in a fire. To prevent burns and sparks that could cause an explosion, avoid touching the battery terminals with tools or other metal objects. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Discharge static electricity from your body before touching batteries by first touching a grounded metal surface away from the battery. To avoid sparks, do not disturb the battery charger connections while the battery is charging. Always turn the battery charger off before disconnecting the battery connections. Ventilate the compartments containing batteries to prevent accumulation of explosive gases.

Battery short circuits. Explosion can cause severe injury or death. Short circuits can cause bodily injury and/or equipment damage. Disconnect the battery before maintenance. Remove all jewelry before servicing the equipment. Use tools with insulated handles. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Never connect the negative (–) battery cable to the positive (+) connection terminal of the starter solenoid. Do not test the battery condition by shorting the terminals together.


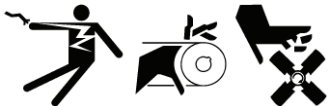
Check the condition of the battery and connections according to the intervals specified in “Periodic Maintenance Schedule.” Specific items to look for are:

- Loose or missing fasteners on the battery hold-down.
- Loose cable connections.
- Frayed, cut, or broken cables.
- Cracks in battery cell cover or case.
- Dirt, oil, or water contamination.
- Corrosion at battery terminals.
- Reduction in voltage or ability to hold a charge.



Repair or replace the battery and/or components as needed. Use only replacement parts that are equivalent to the original equipment. Contact your Origin Engines authorized distributor/dealer for assistance.

3.6.2 Check and Adjust the Drive Belt

A worn, stretched, or damaged drive belt may fail, especially under heavy loads. Check the condition of the drive belt regularly and adjust belt tension as needed.

<div> WARNING</div>	Accidental starting. Can cause severe injury or death. Disconnect the battery cables before working on the engine. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.
<div></div>	

Disabling the engine. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the engine or connected equipment, disable the engine as follows: 1) Disconnect the ignition coil. 2) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent the accidental starting of the engine.

<div> WARNING</div>	Moving parts. Can cause severe injury or death. Operate the engine only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place. Stay away from moving parts while the engine is in operation.
<div></div>	

Servicing the engine when it is operating. Exposed moving parts can cause severe injury or death. Keep hands, feet, hair, clothing, and test leads away from the belts and pulleys when the engine is running. Replace guards, screens, and covers before operating the engine.

Check drive belt condition:

1. Stop the engine and allow it to cool.
2. Locate the drive belt. See Figure 29.

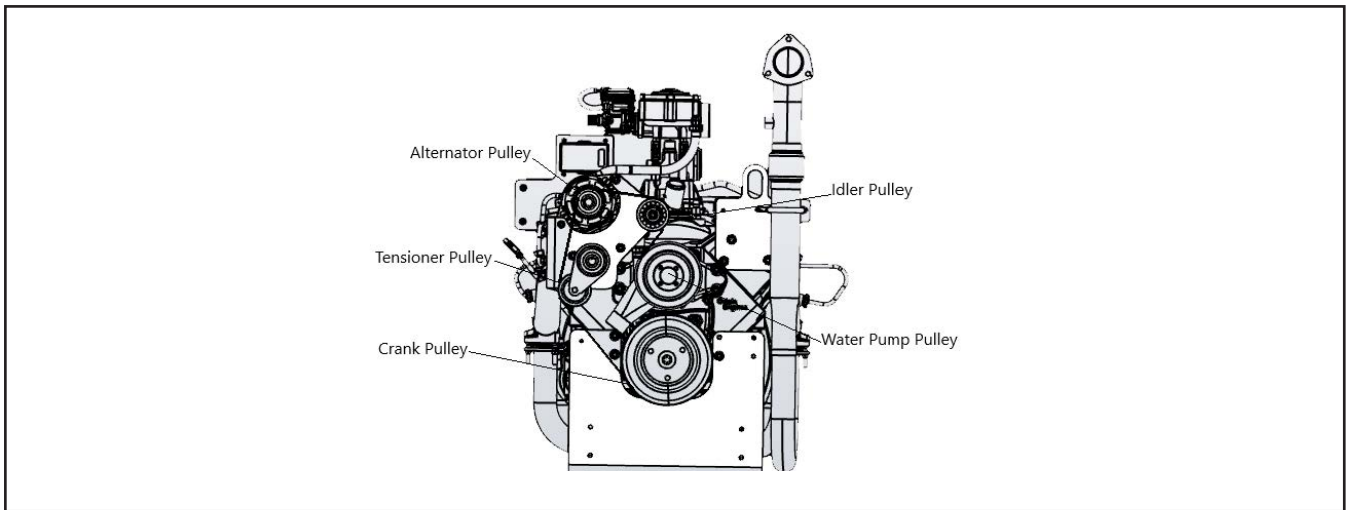


Figure 29 Drive Belt Location

3. Inspect the drive belt. Look for signs of cracking, separation, cuts, or other damage. See Figure 30.
4. If any abnormality is found, replace the drive belt.

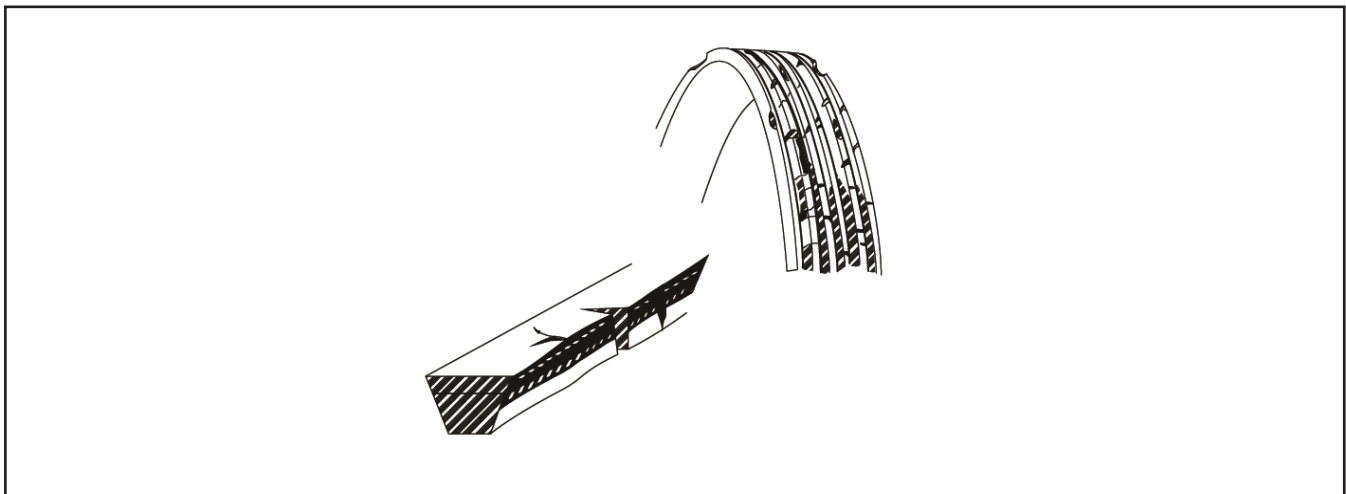
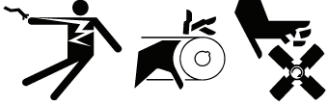



Figure 30 Drive Belt Damage

3.6.3 Replace the Drive Belt

⚠ WARNING	Accidental starting. Can cause severe injury or death.
	Disconnect the battery cables before working on the engine. Remove the negative (–) lead first when disconnecting the battery. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery.

Disabling the engine. Accidental starting can cause severe injury or death. Before working on the engine or connected equipment, disable the engine as follows: 1) Disconnect the ignition coil. 2) Remove the battery cables, negative (–) lead first. Reconnect the negative (–) lead last when reconnecting the battery. Follow these precautions to prevent the accidental starting of the engine.

⚠ WARNING	Moving parts. Can cause severe injury or death.
	Operate the engine only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place. Stay away from moving parts while the engine is in operation.

Servicing the engine when it is operating. Exposed moving parts can cause severe injury or death. Keep hands, feet, hair, clothing, and test leads away from the belts and pulleys when the engine is running. Replace guards, screens, and covers before operating the engine.

Required materials:

- Replacement drive belt.
- 14 mm socket and wrench

NOTICE
Do not replace a drive belt with one that is old or worn. An old or worn replacement may not last as long as a new drive belt and may not hold consistent tension, especially under load.

Procedure

1. Use a 3/8" ratchet wrench to turn the tensioner pulley counter-clockwise against the spring force. See Figure 31.

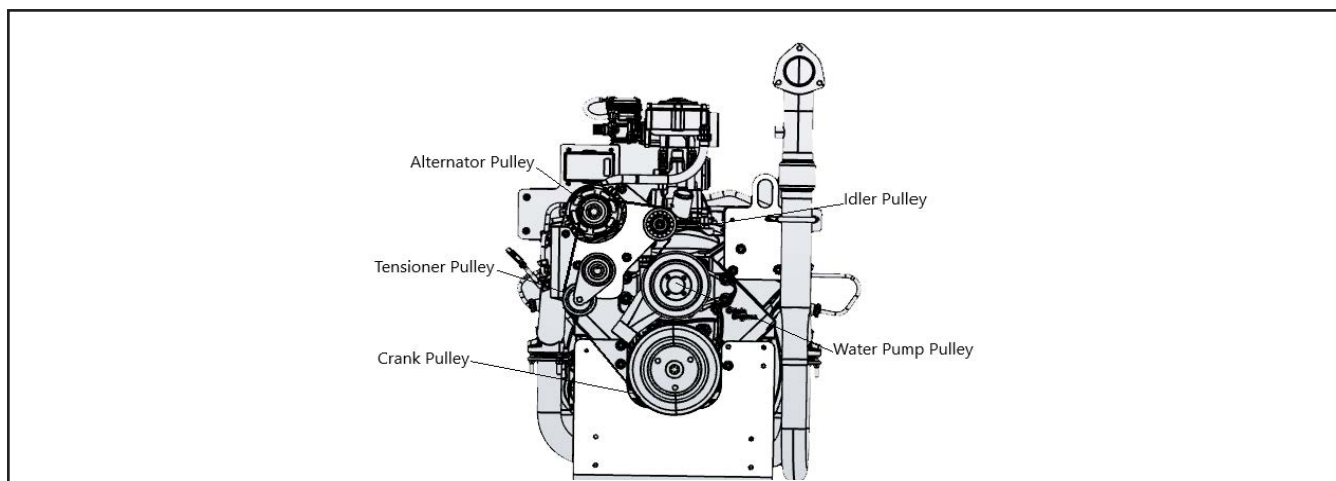


Figure 31 Tensioner Location

2. With the tensioner pulley disengaged, remove and discard the drive belt and then release the tensioner.
3. Route a new drive belt following the diagram shown in Figure 32.

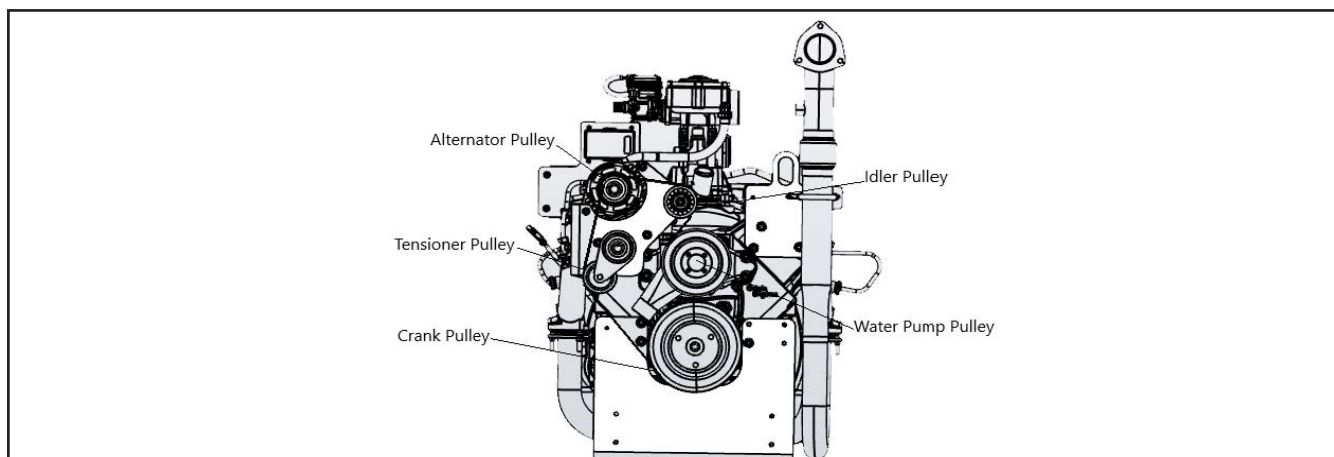


Figure 32 Drive Belt Diagram

4. While using the socket wrench to turn the tensioner pulley clockwise, slip the belt around the tensioner pulley. Release the tensioner.
5. Make sure that the belt is properly aligned with the grooves on each pulley. See Figure 33.

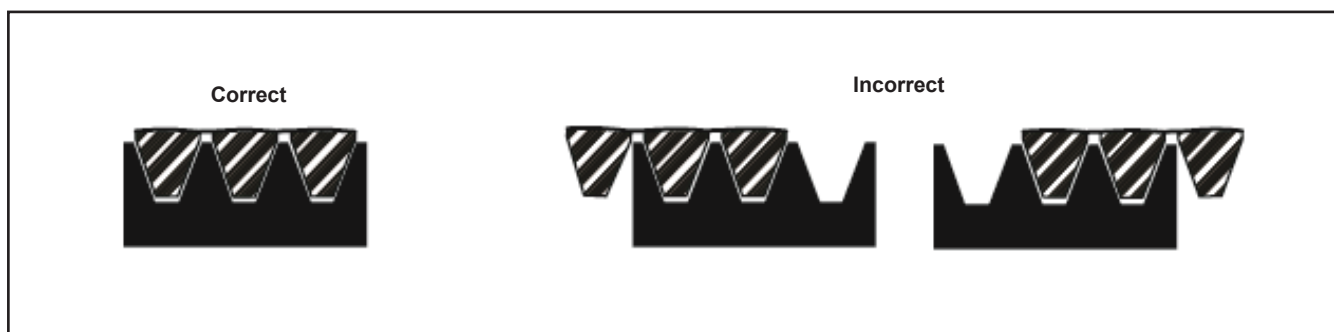



Figure 33 Belt Alignment

3.6.4 Check Wiring and Electrical Connections



<p>⚠ CAUTION</p>	<p>Hazardous voltage. Electrical shock can cause injury.</p>
	<p>Do not touch wires while the engine is running. Stop the engine and disconnect the battery leads, negative (-) lead first, before servicing the engine.</p>

Check the condition of the wiring and electrical connections after every 10 hours of operation. Specific items to look for are:

- Exposed (bare) wires.
- Cuts or abrasions in wire insulation.
- Loose connections at screw terminals.
- Loose, dirty, or cracked electrical connectors.
- Melted or scorched wiring, insulation, or connectors.

Repair or replace faulty electrical components before operating the machine.

3.7 Cooling System

 WARNING	Hot coolant and steam. Can cause severe injury or death.
	Before removing the pressure cap, stop the engine and allow it to cool. Then loosen the pressure cap to relieve pressure.

The engine is equipped with a unit-mounted radiator common cooling system. Add coolant before starting the engine.

The system's major components include either two electric fans or an engine-mounted fan (depending on the application), a circulating water pump, a radiator, and a thermostat. The pump circulates water through the engine until it reaches operating temperature. Then the engine thermostat opens, allowing water circulation through the radiator. The thermostat restricts water flow as necessary to prevent overcooling. The fans blow air through the radiator across the cooling surface.

Some engines are equipped with an optional block heater.

Note:

Block Heater Damage. The block heater will fail if the energized heater element is not immersed in coolant. Fill the cooling system before turning on the block heater. Run the engine until it is warm and refill the radiator to purge the air from the system before energizing the block heater.

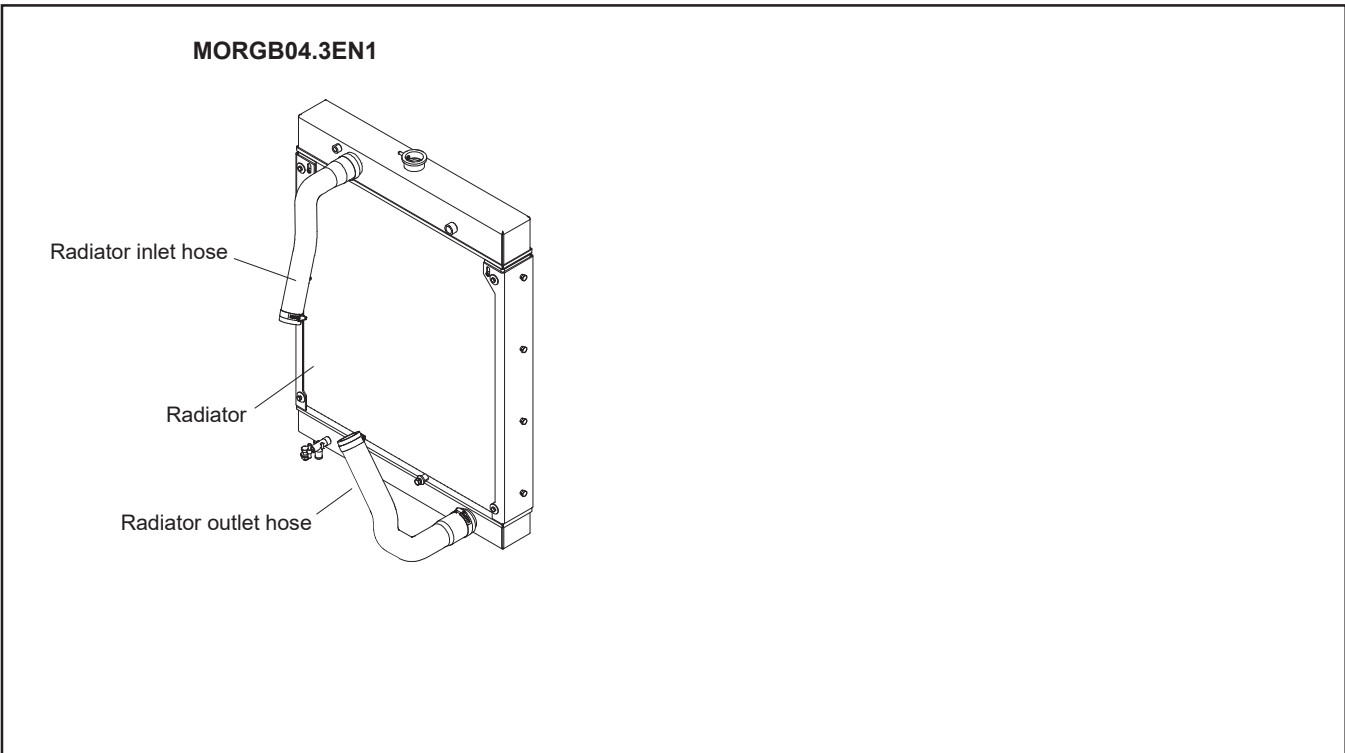


Figure 34 Cooling Systems

3.7.1 Check Coolant Level and Condition

The engine coolant level should be checked daily before starting the engine. Insufficient coolant will cause the engine to overheat.

1. Open the radiator cap slowly in order to release the pressure in the system.
2. Maintain the coolant level in the coolant overflow bottle between the High and Low markings. See “Coolant Recommendations.”

Note:

Periodically check the coolant level by removing the radiator's pressure cap. Do not rely solely on the level in the coolant overflow bottle.

3. Install and tighten the radiator cap.

Check coolant condition:

Engine coolant should be uniformly colored and transparent. Replace the coolant if it is dirty, discolored, or fouled with oil or rust particles.

Rusty coolant may indicate corrosion inside the radiator. Oil in the coolant indicates a leak somewhere in the lubrication system. Contact a Origin authorized distributor/dealer if either of these conditions exist.

3.7.2 Check Hoses and Clamps

Check the condition of the coolant system hoses and clamps every 10 hours of operation.

Hoses:

- Inspect the hoses for cracks, abrasions, cuts, bulges, swollen ends, or leaks.
- Squeeze the hoses. They should yield slightly to moderate pressure and not feel too hard, too soft, or spongy.
- Replace faulty hoses before operating the engine.



Clamps:

- Verify that all clamps are in place.
- Adjust and tighten clamps as needed.

3.7.3 Draining and Replacing the Coolant

There are no coolant plugs or drainage valves on the engine. To drain and replace the coolant, refer to the radiator procedures in the Operation Manual for the equipment using this engine.

3.8 Fuel System

 WARNING 	Explosive fuel vapors. Can cause severe injury or death. Use extreme care when handling, storing, and using fuels.
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The fuel system. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Vaporized fuels are highly explosive. Use extreme care when handling and storing fuels. Store fuels in a well-ventilated area away from spark-producing equipment and out of the reach of children. Never add fuel to the tank while the engine is running because spilled fuel may ignite on contact with hot parts or from sparks. Do not smoke or permit flames or sparks to occur near sources of spilled fuel or fuel vapors. Keep the fuel lines and connections tight and in good condition. Do not replace flexible fuel lines with rigid lines. Use flexible sections to avoid fuel line breakage caused by vibration. Do not operate the engine in the presence of fuel leaks, fuel accumulation, or sparks. Repair fuel systems before resuming engine operation.

Gas fuel leaks. Explosive fuel vapors can cause severe injury or death. Fuel leakage can cause an explosion. Check the LPG vapor or natural gas fuel system for leakage by using a soap and water solution with the fuel system test pressurized to 6–8 ounces per square inch (10–14 inches water column). Do not use a soap solution containing either ammonia or chlorine because both prevent bubble formation. A successful test depends on the ability of the solution to bubble.

Note:

Fuel system components are not adjustable and cannot be serviced. Contact your authorized Origin Engines authorized distributor/dealer for replacements.

3.8.1 Check Fuel Supply Pipe and Connections

With the fuel valve fully opened and the engine stopped, check all fuel system connections and lines for leaks using a soapy water solution. Correct any leaks before restarting the engine. **Do not start the engine if you can smell leaking gas.** Have any necessary service performed by a Origin Engines authorized distributor/dealer.

3.8.2 Check Fuel Level (LPG only)

With the fuel valve on the LPG tank fully closed and the engine stopped, check the fuel gauge on the LPG tank. Make sure that the tank contains enough fuel for sustained operation. If not, refill the tank before restarting the engine.

Fully open the fuel valve on the LPG tank. Check all fuel supply connections and lines for leaks using a soapy water solution. Correct any leaks before restarting the engine. Have any necessary service performed by a Origin authorized distributor/dealer or qualified LPG/NG technician only.

4.1 Introduction









The following chart will help you to identify and solve some of the basic operating problems that may occur while operating this engine. Do not attempt to service or replace major engine components, or any items that require special timing or adjustment procedures. This work should be performed only by a Origin Engines authorized distributor/dealer.

A comprehensive DTC (Diagnostic Trouble Code) List is on page 54-55 of this manual.

4.2 Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Will Not Start	No fuel	Check fuel supply.
	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Incorrect oil level	Check engine oil level; add as needed.
	Engine overloaded	Disconnect or reduce loads.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty/restricted air cleaner element	Clean or replace.
	Exhaust restricted	Check for exhaust obstructions.
Hard Starting	No fuel	Check fuel supply.
	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Restricted fuel flow	Make sure fuel supply valves are open; check for air intake system leakage.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Incorrect oil level	Check engine oil level; add as needed.
	Engine overloaded	Disconnect or reduce loads.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty/restricted air cleaner element	Clean or replace.
Stops Suddenly	No fuel	Check fuel supply.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Incorrect oil level	Check engine oil level; add as needed.
	Engine overloaded	Disconnect or reduce loads.
	Dirty/restricted air cleaner element	Clean or replace.
	Exhaust restricted	Check for exhaust obstructions.
Lacks Power	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Low fuel pressure	Check and adjust fuel pressure.
	Incorrect oil level	Check engine oil level; add as needed.
	Engine overloaded	Disconnect or reduce loads.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Air induction system leak	Inspect air induction system.
	Damaged turbocharger (If applicable)	Inspect turbocharger compressor and turbine blades for damage and/or contact against housing.

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Operates Erratically or Unevenly	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Low fuel supply pressure	Check and adjust.
	Engine overloaded	Disconnect or reduce loads.
	Loose wiring at shut-off valve(s)	Check wiring and repair connections.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty air filter	Inspect and replace as needed.
Knocks or Pings	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Engine overloaded	Disconnect or reduce loads.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Dirty air filter	Inspect and replace as needed.
	Boost pressure too high (if applicable)	Check for stuck wastegate, check for leak in wastegate boost line (if applicable).
	Excessive intake manifold temperature	Check charge air cooler for debris and clean as needed (if applicable).
Skips or Misfires	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Dirty air filter	Inspect and replace as needed.
Backfires	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Dirty air filter	Inspect and replace as needed.
Overheats	Incorrect fuel	Make sure fuel system is configured properly for LPG or NG supply.
	Dirty/restricted fuel system	Check fuel system and clean components as needed.
	Incorrect oil level	Check engine oil level; add as needed.
	Engine overloaded	Disconnect or reduce loads.
	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Faulty engine coolant temperature sender	Inspect the engine coolant temperature sender and wires and replace or repair as needed.
Consumes Excess Fuel	Faulty spark plug, wire, or ignition coil	Inspect, adjust, or replace as needed.
	Dirty/restricted air cleaner element	Clean or replace.
	Incorrect fuel pressure	Check and adjust fuel pressure.
ECM Does Not Store DTC	Faulty electrical connections, components, or wiring	Contact an authorized Origin Engines distributor/dealer.
Erratic operation	Air induction system leak	Inspect air induction system.

<div data-bbox="215 195 433 233">  WARNING </div> <div data-bbox="250 247 407 386">  </div>	<p>Hot engine and exhaust system. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Do not work on the engine until it cools.</p>
<div data-bbox="215 430 433 468">  WARNING </div> <div data-bbox="266 485 383 615">  </div>	<p>Moving parts. Can cause severe injury or death.</p> <p>Operate the engine only when all guards and electrical enclosures are in place. Stay away from moving parts while the engine is in operation.</p>
<div data-bbox="215 663 433 701">  CAUTION </div> <div data-bbox="256 718 396 848">  </div>	<p>Hazardous voltage. Electrical shock can cause injury.</p> <p>Do not touch wires while the engine is running. Stop the engine and disconnect the battery leads, negative (-) lead first, before servicing the engine.</p>
<div data-bbox="215 896 433 934">  WARNING </div> <div data-bbox="167 995 490 1100">  </div>	<p>Handling caustic engine fluids and chemical products. Can cause severe chemical burns, nausea, fainting, or death.</p> <p>Most chemicals such as used engine oil, antifreeze/coolant, rustproofing agent, inhibiting oil, degreasing agent, spray paint, and adhesives are hazardous to health. Read and follow the user information found on the packaging. Avoid inhalation and skin contact. Use only in well-ventilated areas and use a protective mask when spraying. Store engine fluids and chemical products in a locked cabinet. Contact your local recycling center for disposal information and locations.</p>

5.1 Preparation

If you plan to take the engine out of service for an extended period of time, prepare the engine according to the procedures described in this section. These preventive measures will help to protect your engine from the cumulative effects of rust and deterioration while it is not being used.

- Perform scheduled periodic maintenance tasks.
- Make all necessary repairs and adjustments.
- Close the fuel valves and disconnect the fuel supply.
- Clean the outside of the engine. Wipe away all visible dirt, dust, and oil.
- Remove the starting key.

5.2 Short-Term Storage (Less than 30 Days)

- Disconnect and remove the battery.
- Cover or cap all intake and exhaust ports, including fuel lines, air filter, and engine exhaust.
- Cover the engine with a clean, dry cloth.
- Store the engine in a secure, dry location away from trespassers, children, and animals.

5.3 Long-Term Storage (More than 30 Days)

In addition to the short-term tasks, perform the following tasks before placing the engine in storage:

- Change the engine oil and filter.
- Remove the drive belt.
- Protect the cylinders from rust:
 - Disconnect the spark plug wires and remove the spark plugs.
 - Squirt approximately 30 ml (1 ounce) of fresh engine oil into each cylinder.
 - Manually rotate the crankshaft 10–15 times to distribute the oil evenly in the cylinders.
 - Install the spark plugs and reconnect the spark plug wires.
- Cover all exposed metal parts with a suitable protectant.
- Coat all electrical connectors with a suitable protectant.

5.4 Maintenance while in Storage

- Inspect the engine regularly (at least once a month). Check for signs of rust or leaks.
- Periodically test the battery voltage and recharge as needed. The battery may lose charge even when disconnected.

5.5 Removal from Storage

- Remove protective cloths, covers, and caps from the engine.
- Clean protectant from exposed metal parts and electrical components.
- Reinstall the drive belt.
- Check fluid levels and fill as needed.
- Connect the battery.
- Connect the fuel supply and open fuel valves.
- Start the engine and allow it to run for several minutes without load. Check for leaks and watch for signs of abnormal operation.

NOTE:

The engine may smoke when started for the first time after being taken out of storage. This is normal and occurs as the engine burns away the protective oil coating inside the cylinders.

- Check oil pressure and fuel pressure gauges to make sure that the engine is operating normally.

Section 6. Specifications

6.1 Engine Specifications

Item	Specifications	
Engine Model	MORGB04.3EN1	
Block Type	V-6	
Number of Cylinders	6	
Cylinder Bore	101.6 mm (4 in.)	
Piston Stroke	88.39 mm (3.48 in.)	
Displacement	4.3 L (262 in. ³)	
Rated Output @ 1800 rpm	OE43L58XCTF	
	74 HP (55 kW)	
Fuel Type	Propane, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) or Natural Gas (NG). See "Fuel Specifications"	
Oil Type / Weight	See "Oil Recommendations" in the Maintenance section.	
Oil Dry Fill Capacity	4.25 L (4.5 qt.) (includes filter capacity)	
Rotating Direction of Crankshaft	Counterclockwise (face to flywheel)	
Compression Ratio	10.1:1	
Cylinder Fire Order	1-6-5-4-3-2	
Lubricating Style	Pressurized	
Starting Style	Electric	
Net Weight (Dry)	359.7 kg (793 lb.)	
Overall Dimensions	536 mm x 838 mm x 711 mm (29 in. L x 33 in. T x 28 in. W)	
Aspiration	Natural	

6.2 Main Components Specifications

Item	Specifications
	MORGB04.3EN1
Oil Pump	Gear type
Water Pump	Centrifugal type; no fan
Flywheel	Flywheel with attachment provisions for flywheel adapter
Thermostat Settings, Fully Open at	71°C (160°F)
Alternator	Rated voltage 12 V, rated current 70 A
Electric Starter	1.2 kW, speed reduction type
Ignition System	Ignition Coil Pack
Spark Plug (use only genuine Origin Engines service parts)	MEI18151070
Crankcase Ventilation	Closed crankcase ventilation

6.3 Adjustment Specifications

Item	Specifications
	MORGB04.3EN1
Spark Plug Gap, mm (in.)	0.76 (0.030)
Electronic Fuel Pressure Regulator	Nonadjustable
Throttle	Nonadjustable, ECM controlled
Fuel Mixer	Tamper-proof; nonadjustable

6.4 Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Camshaft Position Sensor Bolt	14 N•m	10 lbs. ft.
Camshaft Retainer Bolt	12 N•m	9 lbs. ft.
Camshaft Sprocket Bolt	24 N•m	18 lbs. ft.
Connecting Rod Nut	61 N•m	45 lbs. ft.
Coolant Drain Hole Plug		
Left	27 N•m	20 lbs. ft.
Crankshaft Balancer Bolt	108 N•m	80 lbs. ft.
Crankshaft Bearing Cap Inner Bolt	102 N•m	75 lbs. ft.
Crankshaft Bearing Cap Outer Bolt	47 N•m	35 lbs. ft.
Crankshaft Position Sensor Bolt	9 N•m	80 lbs. in.
Cylinder Head Bolt (In Sequence)		
First Pass	61 N•m	45 lbs. ft.
Second Pass	74 N•m	55 lbs. ft.
Third Pass	88 N•m	65 lbs. ft.
Fourth Pass- Back off One at a Time & Retorque to Specification	88 N•m	65 lbs. ft.
Cylinder Head Coolant Hole Plug	23 N•m	17 lbs. ft.
Exhaust Manifold		
Bolts	29 N•m	22 lbs. ft.
Flywheel Bolt	88 N•m	65 lbs. ft.
Front Cover Bolt	14 N•m	10 lbs. ft.
Ignition Coil Bolt	10 N•m	96 lbs. in
Intake Manifold Bolt (In Sequence)		
First Pass	3 N•m	27 lbs. in.
Second Pass	12 N•m	106 lbs. in.
Third Pass	15 N•m	11 lbs. ft.
Fourth Pass	24 N•m	18 lbs. ft.
MAP Sensor Bolt	13 N•m	10 lbs. ft.
Oil Cooler Hose Fittings	N/A	N/A
Oil Filter	38 N•m	12 lbs. ft.
Oil Filter Adapter	54 N•m	40 lbs. ft.
Oil Pan Bolt	25 N•m	18 lbs. ft.
Oil Pan Drain Plug	24 N•m	18 lbs. ft.
Oil Pump Bolt	88 N•m	65 lbs. ft.
Oil Pump Cover Bolt	12 N•m	106 lbs. in
Oil Pump Drive Bolt	24 N•m	18 lbs. ft.
Spark Plug	15 N•m	11 lbs. ft.
Thermostat Housing Bolt	24 N•m	18 lbs. ft.
Valve Lifter Guide Retainer Bolt	24 N•m	18 lbs. ft.
Valve Rocker Arm Cover Bolt	10 N•m	89 lbs. in
Valve Rocker Arm Stud	61 N•m	45 lbs. ft.
Water Pump Bolt	47 N•m	35 lbs. ft.
Water Pump Pulley Bolt	25 N•m	19 lbs. ft.

6.5 Engine Mechanical Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
General Data		
Engine Type	Origin V-6	
Displacement	4.3L	262CID
Bore	101.60 mm	4.00 in
Stroke	88.4 mm	3.48 in
Compression Ratio	10.1:1	
Firing Order	1-6-5-4-3-2	
Spark Plug Gap	1.14mm	0.045 in
Cylinder Head		
Surface Flatness	0.050 mm	0.002 in
Exhaust Manifold		
Surface Flatness	0.254 mm	0.010 in
Lubrication System		
Oil Capacity without Filter Change	3.78 L	4.0 qt
Oil Pressure (Minimum)	103 kPa @ 1,000 RPM	15 psi @ 1,000 RPM
Oil Pump Type	Gear Driven	
Cylinder Bore		
Diameter – Production	101.600-101.6127 mm	4.000-4.0005 in
Diameter - Service	101.600-101.643 mm	4.000-4.0017 in
Out-of-Round Production (Maximum Minus Minimum Bore Diameter)	0.0127 mm (Maximum)	0.0005 in (Maximum)
Out-of-Round Service (Maximum Minus Minimum Bore Diameter)	0.050 mm (Maximum)	0.002 IN (Maximum)
Taper Production	0.0127 mm (Maximum)	0.0005 in (Maximum)
Taper Service - Thrust Axis	0.050 mm (Maximum)	0.002 in (Maximum)
Taper Service - Pin Axis	0.050 mm (Maximum)	0.002 in (Maximum)
Engine Block (Production Specifications)		
Main Bearing Bore Diameter	67.0610-67.0814 mm	2.6402-2.6410 in
Lifter Bore Diameter	21.417-21.443 mm	0.843-0.844 in
Deck Height from Crankshaft Bore	195.0466 +/- .0254 mm	7.679 +/- .001 in
Head Deck Surface Flatness (entire face)	0.100 mm	0.004 in
Head Deck Surface Flatness within 150 mm (6 in)	0.050 mm	0.002 in
Piston		
Piston Diameter	101.559-101.575	3.9983-3.999 in
Clearance Production		0.0015-0.0017 in
Piston Ring Compression		
Top Groove Clearance	0.031-0.074 mm	0.0012-0.0029 in
Second Groove Clearance	0.031-0.074 mm	0.0012-0.0029 in
Top Ring Production Gap	0.254-0.406 mm	.010-.016 in
Top Ring Service Limit Gap	0.483 mm	.019 in (Maximum)
Second Ring Production Gap	0.381-0.584 mm	.015-.023 in
Second Ring Service Limit Gap	0.787mm	.031 in (Maximum)
Piston Ring Oil Control		
Ring Groove Clearance	0.051-0.114 mm	0.002-0.0045 in
Production Gap	0.635-0.686 mm	.025-.027 in
Service Limit Gap	0.373-1.138 mm	.029-.031 in
Piston Pin		
Diameter	23.56 mm	0.9275 in
Fit in Connecting Rod	0.0381-0.0635 mm Interference	0.0015-0.0025 in Interference
Crankshaft		

6.5 Engine Mechanical Specifications (Continued)

Crankshaft Main Journal Runout - Production	0.0254 mm (Maximum)	0.0010 in (Maximum)
Crankshaft Main Journal Runout - Service	0.0254 mm (Maximum)	0.0010 in (Maximum)
Crankshaft Journal Diameter #1, #2, #3, #4	62.1766-62.1967 mm	2.4479-2.4487 in
Crankshaft Journal Taper Production	0.0102 mm (Maximum)	0.0004 in (Maximum)
Crankshaft Journal Out-of-Round Production	0.0051 mm (Maximum)	0.0002 in (Maximum)
Crankshaft Journal Out-of-Round Service Limit	0.0254mm (Maximum)	0.0010in (Maximum)
Crankshaft Bearing Clearance #1, #2, #3, #4 Production	0.038-0.0635 mm	0.0015-0.0025 in
Crankshaft Bearing Clearance #1, #2, #3, #4 Service Limit	0.025-0.089 mm	0.0010-0.0035 in
Crankshaft End Play	0.050-0.203 mm	0.0020-0.0080 in
Crankpin Diameter	57.119-57.139 mm	2.2488-2.2496 in
Crankpin Taper Production	0.0102 mm (Maximum)	0.0004 in (Maximum)
Crankpin Out-of-Round Production	0.0102 mm (Maximum)	0.0004 in (Maximum)
Rod Bearing Clearance Production	0.0254-0.038 mm	0.0010-0.0015 in
Rod Bearing Clearance Service Limit	0.0254-0.0635 mm	0.0010-0.0025 in
Connecting Rod Side Clearance	0.152-0.432 mm	0.0060-0.0170 in
Camshaft		
Camshaft Runout - Production	0.051 mm (Maximum)	0.002 in (Maximum)
Camshaft Runout - Service	0.076 mm (Maximum)	0.003 in (Maximum)
Lobe Lift Intake	7.239 mm	.285 in
Lobe Lift Exhaust	7.010 mm	.276 in
Journal Diameter	47.439-47.490 mm	1.8677-1.8697 in
Camshaft Bearing Inside Diameter	49.5480-49.5730 mm	1.9507-1.9517 in
Camshaft End Play	0.0254 - 0.2286 mm	0.0010 - 0.0090 in
Balance Shaft		
Rear Bearing Journal Clearance	0.050 - 0.088 mm	0.0020 - 0.0035 in
Rear Bearing Journal Diameter	38.085 - 38.100 mm	1.4994 - 1.500 in
Front Bearing Journal Diameter		2.1648-2.1654 in
Valve System		
Lifter	Hydraulic, Roller Followers	
Rocker Arm Ratio	1.50:1	
Valve Lash Intake	Net Lash	
Valve Lash Exhaust	Net Lash	
Face Angle (Intake/Exhaust)	45 degrees	
Seat Angle (Intake/Exhaust)	45 degrees	
Seat Runout (Intake/Exhaust)	0.050 mm (Maximum)	0.002 in (Maximum)
Seat Width Intake	0.800-1.200 mm	0.030-0.060 in
Seat Width Exhaust	1.651-2.159 mm	0.060-0.095 in
Stem Clearance Production Intake	0.0254-0.0508 mm	0.0010-0.0020 in
Stem Clearance Production Exhaust	0.0508-0.0762 mm	0.0020-0.0030 in
Valve Spring Pressure Closed	178-222 N@ 43.18 mm	40-50lb @ 1.700"
Valve Spring Pressure Open	556-600 N@ 32.33 mm	125-135lb @ 1.273"
Valve Spring Installed Height	42.926-43.434 mm	1.690-1.710 in
Valve Spring Free Length	49.40 mm	1.945 in
Valve Head Diameter Intake	49.80 mm	1.940
Valve Head Diameter Exhaust	38.10 mm	1.50 in
Valve Stem Diameter Intake	8.659-8.672 mm	0.3409-0.3414in
Valve Stem Diameter Exhaust	8.656-8.669 mm	0.3408-0.3413in

6.6 Standard Torque Specifications

American Standard Fasteners Torque Specifications					
Size	Torque Measurement	Assembled into Cast Iron or Steel			Assembled into Aluminum Grade 2 or 5
		Grade 2	Grade 5	Grade 8	
8-32	Nm (in. lb.)	1.8 (16)	2.3 (20)	-	See Note 3
10-24	Nm (in. lb.)	2.9 (26)	3.6 (32)	-	
10-32	Nm (in. lb.)	2.9 (26)	3.6 (32)	-	
1/4-20	Nm (in. lb.)	6.8 (60)	10.8 (96)	14.9 (132)	
1/4-28	Nm (in. lb.)	8.1 (72)	12.2 (108)	16.3 (144)	
5/16-18	Nm (in. lb.)	13.6 (120)	21.7 (192)	29.8 (264)	
5/16-24	Nm (in. lb.)	14.9 (132)	23.1 (204)	32.5 (288)	
3/8-16	Nm (ft. lb.)	24.0 (18)	38.0 (28)	53.0 (39)	
3/8-24	Nm (ft. lb.)	27.0 (20)	42.0 (31)	60.0 (44)	
7/16-14	Nm (ft. lb.)	39.0 (29)	60.0 (44)	85.0 (63)	
7/16-20	Nm (ft. lb.)	43.0 (32)	68.0 (50)	95.0 (70)	
1/2-13	Nm (ft. lb.)	60.0 (44)	92.0 (68)	130.0 (96)	
1/2-20	Nm (ft. lb.)	66.0 (49)	103.0 (76)	146.0 (108)	
9/16-12	Nm (ft. lb.)	81.0 (60)	133.0 (98)	187.0 (138)	
9/16-18	Nm (ft. lb.)	91.0 (67)	148.0 (109)	209.0 (154)	
5/8-11	Nm (ft. lb.)	113.0 (83)	183.0 (135)	259.0 (191)	
5/8-18	Nm (ft. lb.)	128.0 (94)	208.0 (153)	293.0 (216)	
3/4-10	Nm (ft. lb.)	199.0 (147)	325.0 (240)	458.0 (338)	
3/4-16	Nm (ft. lb.)	222.0 (164)	363.0 (268)	513.0 (378)	
1-8	Nm (ft. lb.)	259.0 (191)	721.0 (532)	1109.0 (818)	
1-12	Nm (ft. lb.)	283.0 (209)	789.0 (582)	1214.0 (895)	
Metric Fasteners Torque Specifications					
Size	Torque Measurement	Assembled into Cast Iron or Steel			Assembled into Aluminum Grade 5.8 or 8.8
		Grade 5.8	Grade 8.8	Grade 10.9	
M6 x 1.00	Nm (ft. lb.)	6.2 (4.6)	12 (9)	13.6 (10)	See Note 3
M8 x 1.25	Nm (ft. lb.)	15.0 (11)	29.6 (22)	33.0 (24)	
M8 x 1.00	Nm (ft. lb.)	16.0 (11)	24.0 (18)	34.0 (25)	
M10 x 1.50	Nm (ft. lb.)	30.0 (22)	52.5 (39)	65.0 (48)	
M10 x 1.25	Nm (ft. lb.)	31.0 (23)	47.0 (35)	68.0 (50)	
M12 x 1.75	Nm (ft. lb.)	53.0 (39)	80.0 (59)	115.0 (85)	
M12 x 1.50	Nm (ft. lb.)	56.0 (41)	85.0 (63)	122.0 (90)	
M14 x 2.00	Nm (ft. lb.)	83.0 (61)	135.0 (100)	180.0 (133)	
M14 x 1.50	Nm (ft. lb.)	87.0 (64)	133.0 (98)	190.0 (140)	
M16 x 2.00	Nm (ft. lb.)	127.0 (94)	194.0 (143)	278.0 (205)	
M16 x 1.50	Nm (ft. lb.)	132.0 (97)	201.0 (148)	287.0 (212)	
M18 x 2.50	Nm (ft. lb.)	179.0 (132)	273.0 (201)	390.0 (288)	
M18 x 1.50	Nm (ft. lb.)	189.0 (140)	289.0 (213)	413.0 (305)	

Note:

1. The torque values above are general guidelines. Always use the torque values specified in the service manuals and/or assembly drawings when they differ from above torque values.
2. The torque values above are based on new plated threads. Increase torque values by 15% if non-plated threads are used.
3. Hardware threaded into aluminum must have either two diameters of thread engagement or a 30% or more reduction in the torque to prevent stripped threads.
4. Torque values are calculated as equivalent stress loading on American hardware with an approximate preload of 90% of the yield strength and a friction coefficient of 0.125.

6.7 Maintenance Log

MAINTENANCE LOG		MAINTENANCE LOG		MAINTENANCE LOG	
Service Interval: 250 Hours or 1 Year		Service Interval: 500 Hours or 2 Years		Service Interval: 750 Hours or 3 Years	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Alternator-Fan-Water Pump belt <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect battery <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect engine coolant <input type="checkbox"/> Clean radiator outside <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lines, hoses, and fittings for gas leakage		<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect air filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Alternator-Fan-Water Pump belt <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect battery <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect engine coolant <input type="checkbox"/> Clean radiator outside <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lines, hoses, and fittings for gas leakage <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect PCV system		<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Alternator-Fan-Water Pump belt <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect battery <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect engine coolant <input type="checkbox"/> Clean radiator outside <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lines, hoses, and fittings for gas leakage	
Date:		Date:		Date:	
Engine Hours:		Engine Hours:		Engine Hours:	
Mechanic:		Mechanic:		Mechanic:	

MAINTENANCE LOG		MAINTENANCE LOG		MAINTENANCE LOG	
Service Interval: 1000 Hours or 4 Years		Service Interval: 1250 Hours or 5 Years		Service Interval: 1500 Hours or 6 Years	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replace air filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Alternator-Fan-Water Pump belt <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect battery <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine coolant <input type="checkbox"/> Clean radiator outside <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter <input type="checkbox"/> Replace spark plugs & inspect spark plug wires <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect distributor cap and rotor <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect PCV system <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lines, hoses, and fittings for gas leakage <input type="checkbox"/> Replace fuel filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and drain LPG regulator/vaporizer <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lock-off valve		<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Alternator-Fan-Water Pump belt <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect battery <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect engine coolant <input type="checkbox"/> Clean radiator outside <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lines, hoses, and fittings for gas leakage		<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect air filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Alternator-Fan-Water Pump belt <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect battery <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine coolant <input type="checkbox"/> Clean radiator outside <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lines, hoses, and fittings for gas leakage <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect PCV system	
Date:		Date:		Date:	
Engine Hours:		Engine Hours:		Engine Hours:	
Mechanic:		Mechanic:		Mechanic:	

MAINTENANCE LOG	
Service Interval: 1750 Hours or 7 Years	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect Alternator-Fan-Water Pump belt <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect battery <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect engine coolant <input type="checkbox"/> Clean radiator outside <input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel lines, hoses, and fittings for gas leakage	
Date:	
Engine Hours:	
Mechanic:	

7. Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) List

		J1939 DTC		J2012 DTC	
				ISO 15031-5 / Flash Code	ISO 14229 (UDS)
Fault Description	Enabled	SPN	FMI	2-byte DTC	3-byte DTC
5VE1 high voltage	x	1079	3	P0643	P0641-12
5VE1 low voltage	x	1079	4	P0642	P0641-11
A/D loss	x	629	31	P1615	P1615-0
AL high gasoline bank1	x	4237	0	P0171	P0171-0
AL high gasoline bank2	x	4239	0	P0174	P0174-0
AL high LPG	x	4237	0	P1161	P1161-0
AL high NG	x	4237	0	P1163	P1163-0
AL low gasoline bank1	x	4237	1	P0172	P0172-0
AL low gasoline bank2	x	4239	1	P0175	P0175-0
AL low LPG	x	4237	1	P1162	P1162-0
AL low NG	x	4237	1	P1164	P1164-0
BP high pressure	x	108	0	P2229	P2226-12
BP low pressure	x	108	1	P2228	P2226-11
Calibration Configuration Error	x	1634	13	P1673	P1673-0
Cam sync noise	x	723	2	P0341	P0340-1C
Cam1 loss (intake)	x	723	4	P0342	P0340-11
CHT higher than expected 1	x	110	16	P1521	P1521-0
CHT higher than expected 2	x	110	0	P1522	P1522-0
CL high gasoline bank1	x	4236	0	P1155	P1155-0
CL high gasoline bank2	x	4238	0	P1157	P1157-0
CL high LPG	x	4236	0	P1151	P1151-0
CL high NG	x	4236	0	P1153	P1153-0
CL low gasoline bank1	x	4236	1	P1156	P1156-0
CL low gasoline bank2	x	4238	1	P1158	P1158-0
CL low LPG	x	4236	1	P1152	P1152-0
CL low NG	x	4236	1	P1154	P1154-0
COP failure	x	629	31	P0606	P0607-49
Crank sync noise	x	636	2	P0336	P0335-1C
ECT / CHT high voltage	x	110	3	P0118	P0115-12
ECT / CHT low voltage	x	110	4	P0117	P0115-11
Envirotech receipt lost	x	4490	18	U1601	U1601-0
Flash checksum invalid	x	628	13	P0601	P0607-41
FPP1 high voltage	x	91	3	P2123	P2120-12
FPP1 higher than IVS limit	x	91	0	P2115	P2115-0
FPP1 low voltage	x	91	4	P2122	P2120-11
FPP1 lower than IVS limit	x	91	1	P2139	P2139-0
FPP2 high voltage	x	29	3	P2128	P2125-12
FPP2 low voltage	x	29	4	P2127	P2125-11

		J1939 DTC		J2012 DTC	
				ISO 15031-5 / Flash Code	ISO 14229 (UDS)
Fault Description	Enabled	SPN	FMI	2-byte DTC	3-byte DTC
FT gaseous fuel extremely low	x	3468	1	P0187	P0185-11
Fuel rev limit	x	515	16	P1111	P1111-0
Hardware ID Failure	x	1634	2	P1674	P1674-0
IAT high voltage	x	105	3	P0113	P0110-12
IAT higher than expected 1	x	105	15	P0111	P0110-1C
IAT higher than expected 2	x	105	0	P0127	P0127-0
IAT low voltage	x	105	4	P0112	P0110-11
Invalid interrupt	x	629	31	P1616	P1616-0
IVS/Brake/Trans-Park interlock failure	x	0	31	P1531	P1531-0
MAP high pressure	x	106	16	P0108	P0105-12
MAP low voltage	x	106	4	P0107	P0105-11
Max govern speed override	x	515	15	P0219	P0219-0
Never crank synced at start	x	636	8	P0016	P0016-0
Oil pressure low (switch)	x	100	1	P0524	P0524-0
RAM failure	x	630	12	P0604	P0607-44
RTI 1 loss	x	629	31	P1612	P1612-0
RTI 2 loss	x	629	31	P1613	P1613-0
RTI 3 loss	x	629	31	P1614	P1614-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 1	x	1268	11	P1351	P1351-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 10	x	1277	11	P1360	P1360-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 2	x	1269	11	P1352	P1352-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 3	x	1270	11	P1353	P1353-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 4	x	1271	11	P1354	P1354-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 5	x	1272	11	P1355	P1355-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 6	x	1273	11	P1356	P1356-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 7	x	1274	11	P1357	P1357-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 8	x	1275	11	P1358	P1358-0
Spark Plug or Coil Failure - 9	x	1276	11	P1359	P1359-0
Spark rev limit	x	515	0	P1112	P1112-0
TPS1 high voltage	x	51	3	P0123	P0120-12
TPS1 higher than TPS2	x	51	0	P0221	P0220-1C
TPS1 low voltage	x	51	4	P0122	P0120-11
TPS1 lower than TPS2	x	51	1	P0121	P0120-1C
TPS2 high voltage	x	3673	3	P0223	P0220-12
TPS2 low voltage	x	3673	4	P0222	P0220-11
Unable to reach higher TPS	x	51	7	P2112	P2112-0
Unable to reach lower TPS	x	51	7	P2111	P2111-0
Voltage high	x	168	15	P0563	P0560-A3
Voltage low	x	168	17	P0562	P0560-A2



STATIONARY EMERGENCY EMISSION CONTROL WARRANTY STATEMENT YOUR WARRANTY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The U.S. EPA and Origin Engines, Inc. (Origin) are pleased to explain the emission control system warranty on your 2021 Stationary Emergency certified engine. New off-road Large Spark-Ignition (LSI) engines must be designed, built and equipped to meet stringent Federal anti-smog standards. Origin must warrant the emission control system on your engine for the periods of time listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect or improper maintenance of your engine.

Your emission control system may include parts such as the fuel mixer, regulator, ignition system, engine control module (ECM), sensors, wires, and air induction system. See below the complete Emissions Warranty Parts List.

Where a warrantable condition exists, Origin Engines will repair your LSI engine, including diagnosis, parts and labor, per Origin's approved labor rate and applicable diagnosis and repair times.

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY COVERAGE

The warranty period begins on the date the engine or equipment is sold to the ultimate purchaser (original owner).

General Emissions-Related Components

The emissions warranty period is 2 years beginning on the date the engine or equipment is sold to the ultimate purchaser (original owner). If any emission-related part on your engine is found to be defective during the warranty period, the part will be repaired or replaced by Origin.

OWNER'S WARRANTY RESPONSIBILITIES

- a) As the off-road LSI engine owner, you are responsible for the performance of the required maintenance listed in your Owner's Manual. Origin recommends that you retain all receipts covering maintenance of your off-road engine.
- b) As the off-road LSI engine owner, you should be aware that Origin may deny your warranty coverage if your off-road engine or a part has failed due to abuse, accidents, neglect, misuse, improper service or maintenance, wrong or contaminated fuel, use of any starting aid, improper cooling or unapproved modifications.
- c) Origin engines are designed to operate on commercial-grade LPG and pipeline-quality natural gas. Use of any other fuels may result in your engine package no longer operating in compliance with EPA emissions requirements and may void your warranty.

- d) You are responsible for initiating the warranty process. Origin suggests that you present your off-road LSI engine to an Origin Authorized Distributor (dealer) as soon as any problem exists. The warranty repairs should be completed by the Distributor (dealer) as expeditiously as possible.

Components Covered under the 2-year Emissions Warranty

- CRANK sensor
- Distributor assembly with Camshaft Position Sensor
- Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT) sensor
- Engine Control Module (ECM)
- Electronic Pressure Regulator (DEPR)
- Electronic throttle
- Exhaust manifold
- Ignition coil(s)
- Intake manifold
- Manifold Absolute Pressure (MAP)/Intake Air Temp (IAT) sensor
- PCV system
- Oxygen sensor
- Spark plugs
- Fuel mixer
- Wiring harness

If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights or responsibilities, contact Origin Engines at info@originengines.com.

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