

# Installation, operation, and maintenance manual

Fire pump drive engine CFP7E series

This manual contains proprietary information to equipment produced by Cummins and is being supplied solely for the purpose of installing, operating, maintaining and servicing the fire pump drive engine purchased from Cummins in De Pere, Wisconsin.

Please visit us at https://www.cummins.com/engines/fire-pump-drives/maintenance-current-models to view the English version of this manual in color, as well as experience a wealth of information about Cummins fire pump drive engines.

ISO 9001:2015

This product has been manufactured under the controls established by an approved management system that conforms with ISO 9001:2015.



## Fire pump drive engine

Limited warranty

#### **Description**

This limited warranty applies to all Cummins fire pump drive engines (hereinafter referred to as "Cummins" branded fire pump drive engines and associated accessories (hereinafter referred to as "Product")). This warranty covers any failures of the Product, under normal use and service, which result from a defect in material or factory workmanship.

#### Warranty period:

The warranty start date for stationary Product is the date of initial start-up, demonstration or eighteen (18) months after factory ship date, whichever is sooner.

Base engine warranty duration (whichever occurs first): 2 years/2000 hours.

#### **Cummins responsibilities:**

In the event of a failure of the Product during the warranty period due to defects in material or workmanship, Cummins will only be responsible for the following costs:

- All parts and labor required to repair the Product.
- Reasonable travel expenses to and from the Product site location.
- Maintenance items that are contaminated or damaged by a warrantable failure.

#### Owner responsibilities:

The owner will be responsible for the following:

- Notifying a Cummins distributor or dealer within thirty (30) days of the discovery of failure.
- Installing, operating, commissioning and maintaining the Product in accordance with Cummins published policies and guidelines.
- Providing evidence for date of commissioning.
- Providing sufficient access to and reasonable ability to remove the Product from the installation in the event of a warrantable failure.
- Incremental costs and expenses associated with Product removal and reinstallation resulting from difficult or non-standard installations.
- Costs associated with Fire Watch Protection during Product being repaired.
- Costs associated with labor overtime and premium shipping requested by the owner.
- All downtime expenses, fines, all applicable taxes, and other losses resulting from a warrantable failure.

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#### **Limitations:**

This limited warranty does not cover Product failures resulting from:

- Inappropriate use relative to designated power rating or application guidelines.
- Normal wear and tear, negligence, accidents or misuse.
- · Improper and/or unauthorized installation.
- · Lack of maintenance or unauthorized repair.
- Noncompliance with any Cummins published guideline or policy.
- Use of improper or contaminated fuels, coolants or lubricants.
- Improper storage before and after commissioning.
- · Owner's delay in making Product available after notification of potential Product problem.
- Replacement parts and accessories not authorized by Cummins.
- Owner or operator abuse or neglect such as: operation without adequate coolant or lubricants; over-fueling; over-speeding; lack of maintenance to lubricating, cooling or air intake systems; late servicing and maintenance; improper storage, starting, warm-up, run-in or shutdown practices, or for progressive damage resulting from a defective warning device.
- · Damage to parts, fixtures, housings, attachments and accessory items that are not part of the fire pump package.

This limited warranty does not apply to:

- Costs of maintenance, adjustments, installation, commissioning or start-up.
- · Starting batteries and enclosures.
- · Components added to the Product after shipment from Cummins.
- Block heaters are warranted for one (1) year from date in service

Please contact your local Cummins Sales and Service for clarification concerning these limitations.

#### **Extended warranty**

Cummins Inc. offers several levels of Extended Warranty Coverage (Base Engine Only). Please contact your local Cummins Distributor for details.

#### Cummins right to failed components:

Failed components claimed under warranty remain the property of Cummins. Cummins has the right to reclaim any failed component that has been replaced under warranty.

THE WARRANTIES SET FORTH HEREIN ARE THE SOLE WARRANTIES MADE BY CUMMINS INC. IN REGARD TO THE PRODUCT. CUMMINS INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT IS CUMMINS INC. LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

This limited warranty shall be enforced to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law. This limited warranty gives the owner specific rights that may vary from state to state or from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

See the Cummins Inc. warranty bulletins for additional base engine warranty details: <u>US & Canada: 3381321</u> <u>International: 3381322</u>.



Cummins fire pump drive engines have been manufactured under the controls established by a Bureau Veritas Certification approved management system that conforms with ISO 9001:2015.



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## 1 - Safety

#### 1.1 Introduction

Cummins manuals should be considered part of the equipment. Keep the manuals with the equipment. If the equipment is traded or sold, give the manuals to the new owner.

The fire pump drive engine has been carefully designed to provide safe and efficient service when properly installed, maintained, and operated. However, the overall safety and reliability of the complete system is dependent on many factors outside the control of the fire pump drive engine manufacturer. To avoid possible safety hazards, make all mechanical and electrical connections to the fire pump drive engine exactly as specified in this manual.

All systems external to the fire pump drive engine (fuel, electrical, etc.) must comply with all applicable codes. Make certain all required inspections and tests have been completed and all code requirements have been satisfied before certifying the installation is complete and ready for service. All personnel responsible for operation and maintenance of the equipment should read and thoroughly understand this manual.

#### SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Safe and efficient operation can be achieved only if the equipment is properly operated and maintained. Many accidents are caused by failure to follow fundamental rules and precautions.

#### 1.2 Use of advisory and cautionary statements

#### 1.2.1 Advisory statements

**Advisory** statements are used throughout this manual to call attention to special information and correct operating procedures. Throughout this manual, these Advisory Statements are delineated by the terms "NOTE" and "IMPORTANT" in uppercase letters:

**NOTE**: A general advisory statement relating to equipment operation and maintenance procedures.

**IMPORTANT:** A specific advisory statement intended to prevent damage to the equipment or its associated components.

#### 1.2.2 Cautionary statements

**Cautionary** statements highlight particular safety precautions pertaining to personal injury and/or damage to the equipment. Cautionary Statements are always preceded by the following symbols:

This symbol warns of immediate hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death.

A WARNING

This symbol refers to a hazard or unsafe practice which CAN result in severe personal injury or death.

A CAUTION

Indicates the presence of a hazard or unsafe practice which can result in equipment damage OR minor

Indicates the presence of a hazard or unsafe practice which can result in equipment damage OR minor or major personal injury.

#### 1.3 General safety precautions

Read and understand all of the safety precautions and warnings before performing any repair. Special safety precautions are included in the procedures when they apply. This list contains the general safety precautions that **must** be followed to provide personal safety:

Perform a walk around inspection and alert all area personnel that the equipment will be starting before manual operation.

Cummins engine manuals should be considered part of the equipment. Keep the manuals with the equipment. If the equipment is traded or sold, give the manuals to the new owner.

All personnel responsible for operation and maintenance of the equipment should read and thoroughly understand this manual.

- Do not operate faulty or damaged equipment. Ensure that all hoses, pipe connections, clamps and guards
  are in place and securely fastened. Electrical components should be kept in good working condition and
  repaired immediately by qualified personnel.
- After performing maintenance, remove all tools and foreign materials and reinstall and securely fasten ALL guards, covers, and protective devices.
- Exposed in-running belt nips can cause severe personal injury or dismemberment. Ensure that guards are in place and securely fastened before operation.
- Rotating drive shafts can lacerate, dismember, or cause strangulation. Keep hands, body parts, long hair, or loose-fitting clothing clear at all times.
- Never attempt to manually clean a machine while it is operating or in standby mode.
- Never open ports on tanks or piping while the engine is operating. Contact with pressurized agents can cause severe personal injury.
- Relieve all pressure in the air, oil, and the cooling systems before any lines, fittings, or related items are removed or disconnected.
- Engine fuel is flammable when in contact with electrical spark or flame sources. Remove all sources of spark or flame from the work area.
- Always use the same fastener part number (or equivalent) when replacing fasteners.
- Some state and federal agencies in the United States have determined that used engine oil can be carcinogenic and can cause reproductive toxicity. Dispose of waste oil in accordance with applicable requirements.

## 2 - Description

#### 2.1 Introduction

This manual contains information for the correct operation and maintenance of a Cummins fire pump drive engine. Read and follow all safety instructions in Section 1 - Safety. Keep this manual with the equipment. If the equipment is traded or sold, give the manual to the new owner.

Cummins fire pump drive engines have been designed in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 20 guidelines.

No deviations are permitted without prior written approval. These engines are to be used only for fire protection applications. Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3 provide visual descriptions of the engine components for this fire pump drive engine.

Cummins reserves the right to make changes at any time. If any differences are found between an engine and the information in this manual, contact your local Authorized Repair Location.

The latest technology and the highest quality components were used to produce this engine. Cummins fire pump drive engines as packaged units (engine and accessories) have been approved by Factory Mutual (FM) Approvals and listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Inc. and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC). When replacement parts are needed, we recommend using only genuine Cummins parts.



Injury may result and warranty is voided if fuel rate, revolutions per minute (RPM), or altitudes exceed published maximum values for this model and application.

#### 2.2 Fire pump drive engine nameplate

Each fire pump drive engine is labeled with a nameplate that provides its unique information. A typical fire pump drive engine nameplate is shown in Figure 2-1.

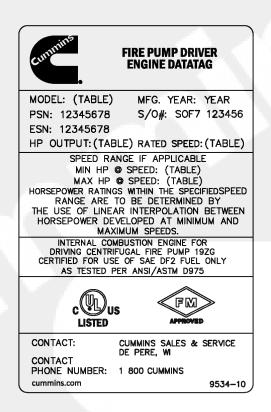


Figure 2-1 Fire pump drive engine nameplate (typical)

#### 2.3 Fire pump controller

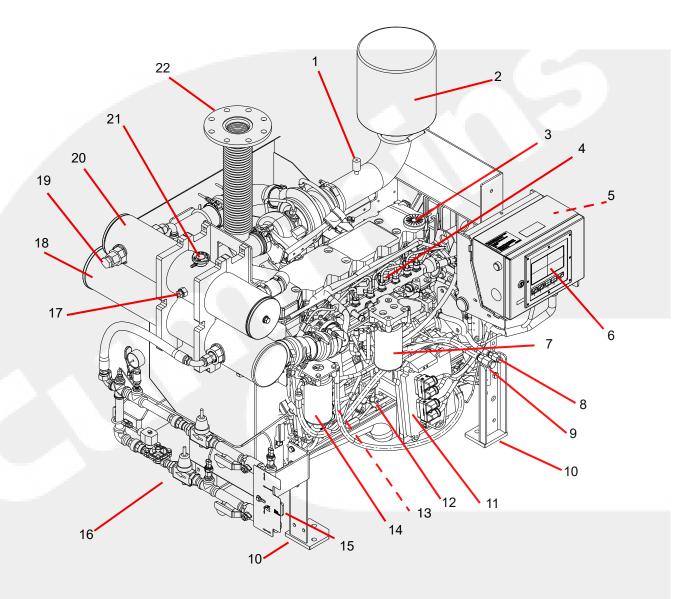
The fire pump controller starts the engine automatically when the Fire Pump Digital Panel (FPDP) is in automatic mode and a remote fire demand signal is received. The fire pump controller automatically shuts down the engine when the fire demand signal is discontinued. The fire pump controller is optionally supplied by Cummins or Cummins Sales and Service.

**NOTE:** With the fire pump controller in **manual** mode, starting and stopping the fire pump drive engine can be controlled by the FPDP, located on the fire pump drive engine itself.

A CAUTION

Upon turning the fire pump controller to OFF, the fire pump drive engine may continue to run at a reduced speed to cool the engine down. To stop the fire pump drive engine at this point - in the case of an emergency - press the Engine STOP button on the FPDP rather than on the pump controller.

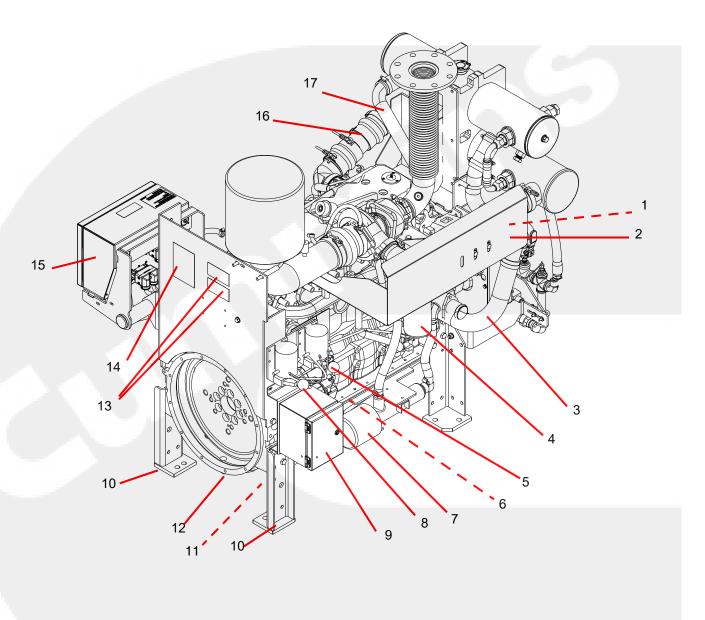
#### 2.4 CFP7E components



- 1. Air cleaner service indicator
- 2. Air cleaner assembly (intake)
- 3. Engine oil fill port
- 4. High pressure common rail (HPCR) fuel system
- 5. FPDP interface terminal strip terminal blocks (TBs)
- 6. FPDP
- 7. Primary fuel filter
- 8. Fuel return line
- 9. Fuel supply line
- 10. Engine supports

- 11. Electronic control module (ECM) A
- 12. Engine oil dipstick
- 13. Electronic control module (ECM) B
- 14. Fuel pre-filter/water separator
- 15. Raw water inlet connection
- 16. Cooling loop
- 17. Coolant level sight gauge
- 18. Charge air cooler (CAC) heat exchanger
- 19. Raw water discharge connection
- 20. Coolant heat exchanger/expansion tank
- 21. Coolant pressure/fill cap
- 22. Exhaust flex connection

Figure 2-2 Engine components - fire pump digital panel (FPDP) side



- 1. Alternator
- 2. Manifold heat shield
- 3. Lower coolant hose/tube
- 4. Engine oil filter
- 5. Battery starter contactor B
- 6. Starter motor
- 7. Engine coolant heater
- 8. Battery starter contactor A
- 9. Battery charger interface

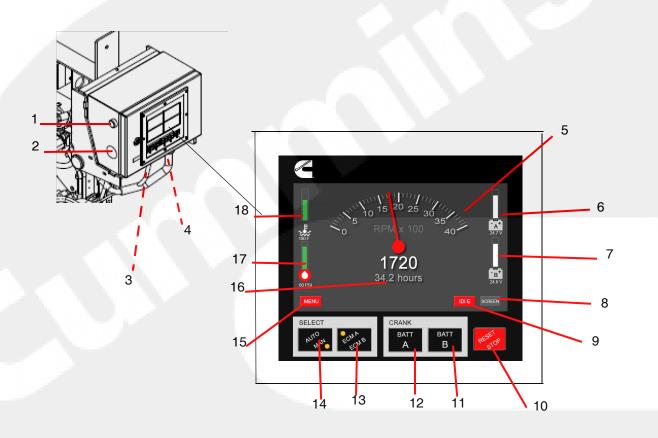
- 10. Engine supports
- 11. Oil pan drain port
- 12. Flywheel housing
- 13. Engine speed setting decals
- 14. Engine serial number decal
- 15. Manual start instruction decal
- 16. Charge air cooler (CAC) hose
- 17. Upper coolant hose

Figure 2-3 Engine components - turbocharger side

#### 2.5 Fire Pump Digital Panel (FPDP)

The FPDP control panel (shown in Figure 2-4) is mounted on the left-hand side of the flywheel end of the engine and contains controls for starting the engine, monitoring engine performance, and controlling fire pump drive engine operation.

In **manual** mode, the FPDP and the Electronic Control Module (ECM) remain active as long as battery power is available. In **automatic** mode, starting and stopping of the engine is controlled by the fire pump controller.



- 1. Engine STOP button
- 2. Customer access port
- 3. Diagnostics connector
- 4. Engine ECM power supply
- 5. Tachometer
- 6. Battery "A" voltmeter
- 7. Battery "B" voltmeter
- 8. SCREEN soft key
- 9. IDLE soft key
- 10. RESET/STOP switch

- 11. Crank battery B momentary start switch
- 12. Crank battery A momentary start switch
- 13. ECM A/ECM B selector switch and indicator lamps
- 14. AUTO/MAN mode selector switch and indicator lamps
- 15. MENU soft key
- 16. Hour meter
- 17. Engine oil pressure gauge
- 18. Coolant temperature gauge

Figure 2-4 FPDP control panel

#### 2.5.1 Engine STOP button

The Engine STOP Button (1) is located on the left side of the FPDP enclosure and is used to stop the operation of the engine in either manual or automatic mode. The button must be pressed and held until the engine has shut down.

**NOTE**: Upon release of the Engine STOP Button, the fire pump drive engine will attempt to restart, If there is still a "pump on demand" signal present from the fire pump controller. The engine must also be stopped at the fire pump controller.

#### 2.5.2 Customer access port

The customer access knock-out (2) is located on the left side of the FPDP for ease of access. With an opening diameter of 1.38 in. (3.5 cm), this is the only knock-out provided for the pump controller interconnect.

**IMPORTANT:** If additional holes are placed in the FPDP, all warranty on the fire pump drive engine will be void.

#### 2.5.3 Diagnostics connector

The Diagnostics Connector (3) is located on the bottom of the FPDP enclosure and is strictly used for Cummins service personnel.

#### 2.5.4 Engine ECM power supply

The Engine ECM Power Supply plug-in (4) is located on the lower side of the FPDP to provide unswitched battery power to both ECM A and ECM B.

#### 2.5.5 Tachometer

The Tachometer (5) displays the engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM) whenever the engine is operating.

#### 2.5.6 Battery "A" and "B" voltmeters

The Battery "A" (6) and Battery "B" (7) Voltmeters display the charge status - or Voltage Direct Current (VDC) - of the relative battery connections.

#### 2.5.7 SCREEN soft key

The SCREEN soft key (8) allows the user to switch to a detailed pop up list of additional analog values (when available): exhaust temperature; cooling loop temperature; cooling loop differential pressure; and J1939 values including: oil temperature; intake manifold temperature; and intake manifold pressure.

#### 2.5.8 RESET/STOP switch

The RESET/STOP Switch (9) serves multiple purposes:

- To shut off the engine by removing the ECM keyswitch/Fuel Shutoff (FSO) valve until the engine speed decelerates to 0 RPM.
- To reset the fire pump drive engine after an overspeed fault has been activated, allowing subsequent restarts of the fire pump drive engine.

#### 2.5.9 IDLE soft key

The IDLE soft key (10) allows the user to run an electronic engine at a reduced speed while the FPDP is in manual mode (See Operation: FPDP Screens and Adjustments in Manual Mode - IDLE Soft Key). When the FPDP AUTO/MAN selector switch is in the MAN position (manual mode), the IDLE soft key will appear and display in red. When the engine idle command is active, the IDLE soft key will display in green.

NOTE: The IDLE soft key is only intended to be used for commissioning or service events.

#### 2.5.10 Crank battery A and B momentary start switches

The CRANK BATT A (12) and CRANK BATT B (11) momentary start switches engage the starter when the FPDP is in MANUAL mode.

CRANK BATT A energizes battery contactor A and CRANK BATT B energizes battery contactor B. Both CRANK BATT A and CRANK BATT B buttons can be energized at the same time in the event both batteries are weak.

#### 2.5.11 ECM A/ECM B selector switch and indicator lamps

The ECM A / ECM B selector switch and indicator lamps (13) illuminate in yellow, indicating which ECM is being used to control the engine.

If ECM A (normal position) is selected, ECM A is monitoring and controlling the engine.

If ECM B (alternate position) is selected, ECM B is monitoring and controlling the engine, and the FPDP will indicate that the engine is operating on the alternate ECM.

#### 2.5.12 Automatic or Manual mode of operation selector switch and indicator lamps

The AUTO/MAN selector switch and indicator lamps (14) illuminate in yellow, indicating the operational state of the FPDP.

The MAN selector switch (for manual operation) is only to be selected for engine setup, testing, and emergency and maintenance procedures. When the FPDP is in manual mode, the ECM keyswitch/FSO and raw water solenoids are always activated, except under an overspeed condition.

#### A WARNING

Manual operation of the fire pump drive engine is intended for a short run time. Leaving the FPDP in manual mode for an extended period may cause fuel dilution.

The AUTO selector switch (for automatic operation) is the normal state of the FPDP, in which the fire pump controller starts and stops the engine. In automatic mode, the fire pump drive engine shuts down or enters engine cool down upon loss of a signal from the fire pump controller.

#### 2.5.13 MENU soft key

The MENU soft key (15) on the FPDP display allows the user to open the menu options. A complete list of FPDP screens and their functionality is outlined in the Operation Section of this manual.

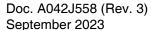
#### 2.5.14 Hour meter

The Hour Meter (16) maintains a running total of the hours of engine operation (run time).

#### 2.5.15 Engine oil pressure gauge

Based on user parameter screen display selection, the Engine Oil Pressure Gauge (17) displays the engine oil pressure in pounds per square inch (PSI) or kPa. The Engine Oil Pressure Gauge displays by default in three different colors:

- green when the engine oil pressure is greater than 25 PSI (172 kPa);
- yellow when the engine oil pressure is between 17 PSI (117 kPa) and 25 PSI (172 kPa); and
- red when the engine oil pressure is below 16 PSI (110 kPa). NOTE: Engine oil pressure displayed in red will also be accompanied by a low oil pressure fault. Refer to TB-4.



#### 2.5.16 Coolant temperature gauge

Based on user parameter screen display selection, the Coolant Temperature Gauge (18) displays the engine coolant temperature in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius. The Coolant Temperature Gauge displays in three different colors:

- green when the coolant temperature is between 100-199 °F (38-93 °C);
- yellow when the coolant temperature is between 200-211 °F (93-100 °C) OR below 100 °F (38 °C). NOTE: when the coolant temperature is below 100 °F (38 °C), the yellow gauge will also be accompanied by a low coolant temperature fault. Refer to TB-312.; and
- red when the coolant temperature is greater than 212 °F (100 °C). NOTE: the red gauge will also be accompanied by a high coolant temperature fault. Refer to TB-5.

#### 2.6 FPDP informational displays

#### 2.6.1 Fault code warning displays

Fault codes diagnosed by the ECM are displayed in a yellow or red International Organization for Standardization (ISO) symbol and/or overlay box which lies atop the tachometer signal (the engine speed is still digitally displayed) to alert the operator to service the engine as soon as possible. Only the first seven active ECM faults will be displayed in the overlay.

NOTE: To remove the overlay box from atop the tachometer, press the SCREEN Soft Key.

#### 2.6.1.1 Yellow warning indicators

The yellow ISO symbol (shown in Figure 2-5) or the yellow ISO symbol AND a large yellow box covering the tachometer (shown in Figure 2-6) indicate an engine malfunction that requires timely operator attention.

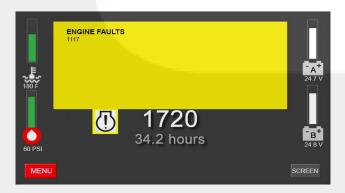


Figure 2-5 Yellow warning indicator ISO symbol only

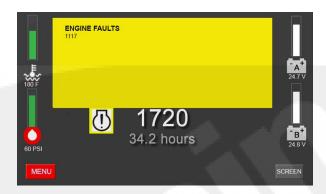


Figure 2-6 Yellow warning indicator ISO symbol and overlay box

When applicable, the FPDP may display the Yellow Warning Indicator for any one of the following operational issues:

- The ECM has sensed a non-mission disabling fault. A three- or four-digit diagnostic fault code will display on the FPDP which can then be used to help diagnose the engine malfunction. Refer to the Fault Code Chart in the Fault Codes Section or contact your local Cummins Distributor.
- Communications have been lost with the ECM. The FPDP communicates with electronically-controlled engines via J1939. As shown in Figure 2-7, if communications are lost, "J1939 Lost" will appear on the top left of the screen. The warning lamp will also illuminate and the text "NWF" (which stands for "Network Failure") will replace all digital J1939 values, except the tachometer, which will revert to using a mechanical speed sensor for engine speed detection.



Figure 2-7 Loss of J1939 communications

Communications have been lost with the Digital Panel Expansion Module (DPEM). As shown in Figure 2-8, "DPEM Lost" will appear on the FPDP User Interface Screen if communications between the FPDP and DPEM are compromised.

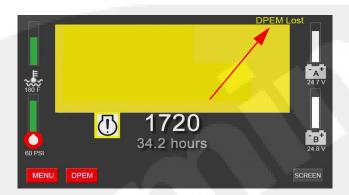


Figure 2-8 DPEM lost fault screen

- A DPEM alarm has been activated.
- The pump discharge **pressure** is **greater** than 115% of the desired pressure in a Variable Speed Pressure Limiting Control (VSPLC)-enabled system (see Figure 2-13).

#### 2.6.1.2 Red warning indicators

The red ISO symbol (shown in Figure 2-9) or the red ISO symbol AND a large red box covering the tachometer (shown in Figure 2-10) indicate an engine malfunction that requires immediate and decisive operator response. The FPDP will display the Red Warning Indicator when the ECM has sensed a fuel system or ECM-specific diagnostic fault. Refer to the Fault Code Chart in the Fault Codes Section or contact your local Cummins Distributor.



Figure 2-9 Red warning indicator ISO symbol only

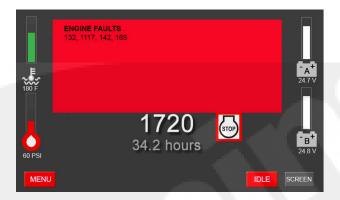


Figure 2-10 Red warning indicator ISO symbol and overlay box

#### 2.6.2 Overspeed warning indicator

As shown in Figure 2-11, "ENGINE OVERSPEED" flashing in red at the top of the FPDP screen indicates that the engine has exceeded its rated RPM and that possible damage to the sprinkler system may occur.



Figure 2-11 Overspeed warning indicator

#### 2.6.3 VSPLC information and warnings

**IMPORTANT:** VSPLC capability is FM-approved and the fire pump drive engine must be ordered from Cummins as a variable speed engine; specific manufacturing tests are required for fixed and variable speed fire pump drive engines prior to installation.

VSPLC is a controls feature in which the FPDP varies the engine speed in an attempt to maintain a constant pump discharge pressure. The allowable speed range for a VSPLC engine is from low speed idle (LSI) to rated speed where LSI = 1200 RPM on all engines except the CFP15E and CFP30E (in which LSI = 1400 RPM).

The rated speed can be slightly increased or decreased, just as the fixed speed engine setpoint can be, by a Cummins representative.

As shown in Figure 2-12, "VSPLC Active" and the VSPLC discharge pressure will be displayed in white at the bottom of the screen when VSPLC is enabled and active.



Figure 2-12 VSPLC active screen - white (sample)

If VSPLC is active and the pump discharge pressure is greater that 115% of the setpoint:

- "VSPLC Active" and the VSPLC discharge pressure will be displayed in yellow at the bottom of the screen (shown in Figure 2-13)
- A yellow engine warning lamp icon will also appear on the screen (shown in Figure 2-13)
- A yellow overlay box will appear atop the tachometer signal (the engine speed is still digitally displayed)
  that states "HIGH PUMP DISCHARGE PRESSURE" to alert the operator to service the engine at the earliest convenience



Figure 2-13 VSPLC active screen - yellow (sample)

In order to satisfy fire pump commissioning requirements, the engine will run at fixed speed only when the FPDP is in manual mode with TB-1 off. As shown in Figure 2-14, "VSPLC Inactive" and the VSPLC discharge pressure will be displayed in red at the bottom of the screen when VSPLC is not enabled and/or not active.



Figure 2-14 VSPLC inactive screen - red (sample)

**NOTE:** If TB-1 is activated from the fire pump controller during this time, the VSPLC mode will activate and control the engine speed based on the pump discharge pressure. "VSPLC Active" and the VSPLC discharge pressure will revert back to white at the bottom of the screen (shown in Figure 2-12).

#### 2.6.4 DPEM fault screens

When an analog input parameter crosses the alarm setpoint or a switched input is active, the FPDP may display the DPEM fault one of two ways:

• From the FPDP - As shown in Figure 2-15, the warning symbol will illuminate and the overlay will activate in yellow with the text of the active fault.

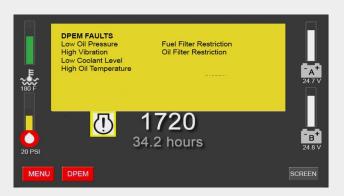


Figure 2-15 DPEM fault screen (sample)

 From the DPEM/remote location - The terminal block interface inside of the DPEM has been created for connection to monitor alarms remotely. There is an LED next to each terminal block that will also illuminate if the relay is commanded closed. Each set of four relays has a common dry contact associated for integration flexibility:

- Terminal Blocks 13-16 (R1-R4) are dedicated to switched inputs, with TB-17 being the common contact
- Terminal Blocks 18-21 (R5-R8) are dedicated to temperature inputs, with TB-22 being the common contact
- Terminal Blocks 23-26 (R9-R12) are dedicated to pressure inputs, with TB-27 being the common contact
- Terminal Blocks 28-31 (R13-R16) are dedicated to additional pressure inputs or J1939 setpoints, with TB-32 being the common contact

As shown in Figure 2-16, "DPEM Lost" will appear on the FPDP screen if communications between the FPDP and DPEM are compromised.



Figure 2-16 DPEM lost fault screen (sample)

#### 2.7 Electronic control module (ECM)

The engine Operation and Maintenance manual provides detailed information about the ECM(s).

A second ECM is installed on electronic engines to satisfy the NFPA 20 requirement for a redundant means of electronic fuel injection. Switching of the sensor inputs and outputs to the respective ECM is controlled through the FPDP either manually (by means of the ECM A/B Selector Switch on the panel) or through an automated process called Autoswitching (refer to the Operation section of this manual for more information on Autoswitching).

**NOTE:** Cummins electronically-controlled "engines" normally enable ECMs with derate and shutdown protection. Fire pump drive engines have the derates and shutdowns and disabled. Fire pump drive engines will run to destruction, making preventive maintenance even more essential for a fire pump drive engine.

#### 2.8 Digital panel expansion module (DPEM) (optional)

The digital panel expansion module (DPEM) is an optional electronic device that works in conjunction with the FPDP to provide options for monitoring and alarming custom inputs. As shown in Figure 2-17, the DPEM is housed in a 316 stainless steel enclosure and contains a series of terminal blocks for customer connection to specified alarm points. One DPEM can be configured for any or all of the following:

- · Four switched inputs;
- Three temperature inputs;
- One exhaust temperature input;
- Six pressure inputs; and/or
- J1939 parameters (when applicable).



Figure 2-17 Digital programming expansion module (DPEM)

#### 2.9 Fuel supply and drain

As shown in Figure 2-2, the fuel supply and return connections are centrally located on the FPDP side. Refer to the Engine Data Sheet for the maximum allowable fuel tank supply locations above the fuel pump. Follow published troubleshooting procedures to check fuel restriction measurements.

#### 2.10 High pressure common rail (HPCR) fuel system

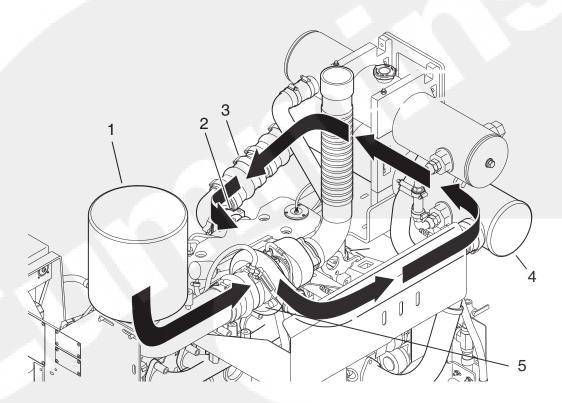
The fire pump drive engine is equipped with an electronic fuel system that delivers precise fuel quantities with precise injection timing at injection pressures up to 24,000 psi (1600 BAR). The system consists of a high pressure pump that supplies a common fuel rail and accumulator manifold, feeding high-pressure electronic controlled injectors which provide precise fuel metering and timing. The system is controlled by the ECM for fueling and timing based on temperature, altitude, pressure, and throttle position.

A CAUTION

With the HPCR fuel system, manually priming the fuel system is not required and should not be performed.

#### 2.11 Air intake system

The air intake system supplies combustion air to the fire pump drive engine cylinders. The air filters prevent particulate matter from entering the air intake. Figure 2-18 shows how the combustion air is drawn into the system. The turbocharger directs the air through the Charge Air Cooler (CAC) heat exchanger for cooling before entering the cylinders.



- 1. Air cleaner assembly (intake)
- 2. Intake manifold
- 3. Charge air cooler (CAC) hose
- 4. CAC heat exchanger
- 5. Turbocharger

Figure 2-18 Engine air intake and Charge Air Cooling flow diagram (typical)

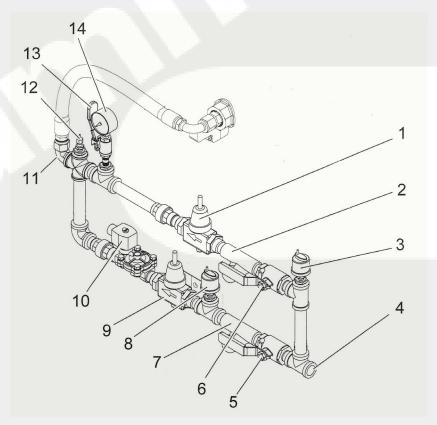
#### 2.12 Cooling water system

The following diagrams illustrate a typical cooling loop and the path of water through the engine cooling system. Water entering the cooling system through the cooling water inlet first circulates through the CAC heat exchanger, cooling the compressed air from the turbocharger outlet ducting. The cooled combustion air exits the CAC outlet duct to the engine air intake manifold. The cooling water from the CAC heat exchanger then passes through the engine coolant heat exchanger. The cooling water exits the coolant heat exchanger through a discharge connection.

IMPORTANT: The cooling water supply must be immediately available when the engine is started.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not operate without a pressure cap.

**NOTE:** When filling with coolant, allow air to bubble out after the initial fill and then add coolant to the maximum level again. Monitor the coolant level after running the engine to ensure that all of the air is out of the system and replace with coolant.



- 1. Bypass water pressure regulator
- 2. Bypass water strainer
- 3. Pre-strainer pressure sensor
- 4. Raw water inlet connection
- 5. Normal water inlet valve
- 6. Bypass water inlet valve
- 7. Normal water strainer
- 8. Post strainer pressure sensor

- 9. Normal water pressure regulator
- 10. Normal water solenoid valve (where required)
- 11. Outlet to heat exchanger
- 12. Temperature sensor
- 13. Pressure gauge isolation valve
- 14. Water supply pressure gauge

Figure 2-19 Cooling loop (typical)

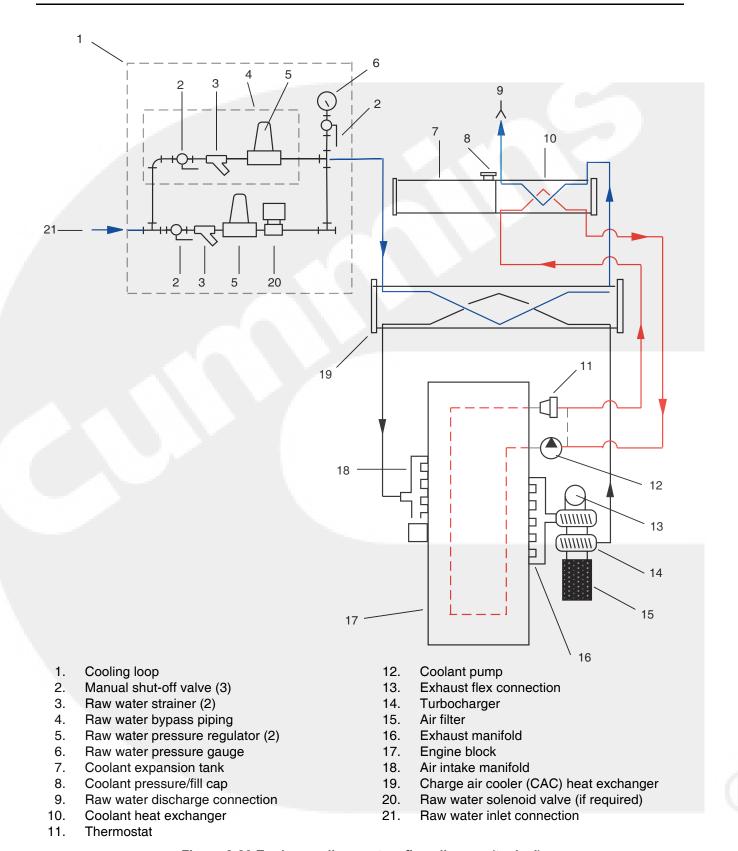


Figure 2-20 Engine cooling system flow diagram (typical)

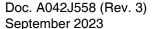
#### 2.13 Engine oil system

The engine oil system lubricates moving internal engine parts (pistons, connecting rods, valves, cam shafts, shafts, and bearings). The oil pump circulates oil from the oil pan, through the oil filter, and into engine areas where friction may develop. Refer to the Cummins engine Operation and Maintenance Manual or Cummins QuickServe Online (QSOL) for additional information.

**NOTE**: Typically engine oil has been added during manufacture and testing procedures; however, shipping restrictions can affect whether the oil is maintained in the engine or drained for shipping. Check the oil level at the dipstick. Add oil as necessary to bring the oil level to the H (high) mark on the dipstick.

#### 2.14 Engine exhaust system

The exhaust system removes engine exhaust from the cylinders after the combustion process. The exhaust discharges from the exhaust manifold, passes through (drives) the turbocharger, and exits through the exhaust connection. Refer to the Cummins engine Operation and Maintenance Manual or Cummins QuickServe Online (QSOL) for additional information.





### 3 - Installation

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides instructions for the initial installation, adjustment, and testing of the Cummins fire pump drive engine. Appropriate portions of this section should be used when returning the engine to operation after overhaul or major maintenance.

#### 3.2 Receiving and handling

Cummins fire pump drive engines are pre-assembled and tested before shipment. Parts not shipped attached to the engine are sometimes shipped individually. The equipment was thoroughly inspected and prepared for shipping before it was turned over to the carrier. Upon receipt of the fire pump drive engine from the shipper:

- 1. Inspect the equipment for damage that may have occurred in shipping; and
- 2. Check each item carefully against the shipping manifest or bill of lading.

#### 3.3 Site preparation

The site should be clean and relatively level. Clear the proposed equipment area of overhanging obstructions and obstacles protruding from the floor.



Avoid installation in a dusty or dirty environment. Provide adequate physical protection from other physical damage as may be present in the specific location.

#### 3.4 Drive shaft installation

Drive shaft installation should be done by trained technicians familiar with local, state, and federal codes and regulations.

Refer to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 20 for installation and applicable local code requirements and NFPA 25 for inspection, testing, and maintenance requirements.

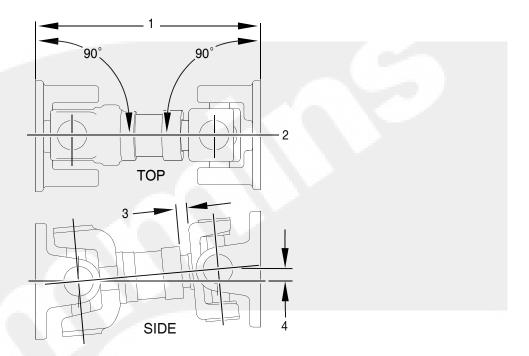
Follow these steps to install the drive shaft:

A CAUTION

Ensure that the lifting device is capable of safely lifting the weight of the engine or the combined weight of the assembled pump base, drive line, and pump. Do not use the engine lifting points for assembly!

- 1. Ensure that the engine and pump are correctly aligned.
  - a. Ensure that the engine position is centered on the frame side to side within  $\pm$  .76 mm (.03 in) by measuring outside of the frame side to the engine support leg mounting pad. (Compare the two front engine supports and two back engine supports.)

b. As shown in Figure 3-1, align the engine center line to the pump center line within ± .76 mm (.03 in).



- 1. Planes must be parallel
- 2. Align both mounting center lines to  $\pm$  .76 mm (.03 in)
- 3. Distance to equal half of total travel
- 4. 2° +/- 1°

Figure 3-1 Drive shaft alignment

- c. Ensure that the pump center line to the engine crankshaft center line (in vertical plane) is 2° +/- 1°.
- d. Ensure that the drive shaft mounting flanges are parallel.
- 2. As illustrated in Figure 3-2, lubricate the grease fittings on the drive shaft universal joint.

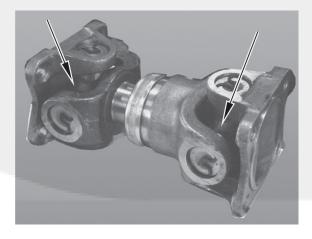


Figure 3-2 Drive shaft universal joint grease fittings

- 3. Check that the fire pump drive engine is properly installed per the pump manufacturer's specifications.
- 4. Cummins recommends using a good quality semi-synthetic, molybdenum-fortified National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI) #2 lithium complex grease.

**NOTE**: Some lubrication loss may occur during transport and storage. It is recommended that the drive shaft be re-lubricated upon installation.

#### 3.5 Fuel supply installation

**NOTE**: It is the responsibility of the customer to provide and install a properly-rated fuel tank per NFPA 20 guidelines.

To properly install a fuel supply, follow these instructions:

1. Install an elevated no. 2 diesel fuel tank or other fuel supply arrangement which is compatible with American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) no. 2 diesel fuel specifications.

**NOTE:** The fuel supply line at the fuel tank must be higher than the fuel intake port on the engine fuel pump. Ensure that the fuel system is installed in a safe and effective manner.

- 2. Size the fuel tank for the maximum expected full-load engine operation period with the initial fuel level at the minimum level for refueling.
- 3. Install a fuel return line and route this line to the bottom of the fuel tank in order to minimize the return head.
- 4. Install a fuel supply line to the fire pump drive engine.

**NOTE:** For fuel line specifications, refer to the Engine Data Sheet.

NOTE: DO NOT use copper or galvanized pipe for the fuel return or supply lines.

The fire pump drive engine fuel system has been primed during manufacturing and test procedures. The engine is equipped with an engine driven (gear) fuel pump.

An optional fuel pre-filter and a fuel filter/water separator is integrated into the fuel delivery system of the fire pump drive engine. To ensure that the filter/separator is free of water, open the fuel filter/water separator drain at the bottom of the filter and drain the fuel into a container until no water is present. Dispose of the contaminated fuel in accordance with local environmental regulations.

#### A CAUTION

Due to the precise tolerances of diesel injection systems, it is extremely important that the fuel be kept clean and free of dirt or water. Dirt or water in the system can cause severe damage to both the fuel pump and the fuel injectors.

#### **A** WARNING

Do not mix gasoline, alcohol, gasohol, ethanol, or methanol with diesel fuel. This mixture will cause severe engine damage or explosion.

#### A CAUTION

Use ONLY no. 2 diesel (ASTM no. 2D) fuel. Any fuel other than no. 2 diesel fuel may affect emission levels. Any adjustment to compensate for reduced performance with a fuel system using alternate fuel is not warrantable.

#### 3.6 Cooling water supply installation

**IMPORTANT:** The cooling water supply must be immediately available when the engine is started. Ensure that the supply line valves are in the OPEN position.

**NOTE**: The flow rate of the cooling water should be as great as possible without exceeding the maximum allowable pressure shown in the Engine Data Sheet.

To install the cooling water supply:

1. Provide a cooling water discharge line at the outlet of the engine coolant heat exchanger and provide a cooling water supply line to the cooling water inlet per the Engine Data Sheet.

**NOTE**: The cooling water outlet piping from the heat exchanger should be one pipe size larger than the supply piping.

- 2. Check the pressure regulator setting on the cooling loop with water flowing through the heat exchanger. The cooling loop is supplied by Cummins; both water pressure regulators have been set at (or slightly less) water pressure during manufacture and testing:
- For the CFP5E, CFP7E, CFP9E, CFP15E and CFP23E 276 kPa (40 psi)
- For the CFP30E, CFP50 and CFP60E models 345 kPa (50 psi).

**IMPORTANT:** The manual water valves for the normal loop should remain OPEN at ALL times. The manual valves for the bypass loop should be CLOSED during automatic (pump controller) operation. When running, the engine should stabilize between temperatures identified on the Engine Data Sheet. The flow rate may need to be adjusted to maintain the desired engine temperature.

**NOTE:** Excessively cold (4 °C to 23 °C [40 °F to 75 °F]) cooling water flow can cause condensation inside the charge air cooler.

**IMPORTANT:** Continuous operation with low coolant temperature (below 70 °C [158 °F]) or high coolant temperature (above 107 °C [225 °F]) can damage the engine.

- 3. Adjust the cooling water based on the water *flow* rather than the water *pressure*. The flow is dependent on the cooling water temperature. Refer to the Engine Data Sheet.
- 4. To measure the water flow, use an appropriate-sized container to measure the amount of water and the elapsed time of the water to flow from the discharge pipe and then formulate the calculations:

Flow rate = container size/ time to fill container.

Example:

Time to fill a 20 gallon container = 15 seconds.

20 gallons divided by 15 seconds = 1.33 gallons per second.

Multiply by 60 seconds = 80 gallons per minute (gpm) (FLOW RATE)

5. Adjust both pressure regulators to a pressure that will provide a flow rate at or above the specifications listed in the Engine Data Sheet.

## A CAUTION

When the cooling water piping is installed, adjust both of the pressure regulator setpoints before operating the pump. Damage to the heat exchanger may occur from improperly regulated cooling water supply pressure.

**IMPORTANT:** Monitor the oil pressure and coolant temperature gauges frequently. Refer to Lubricating Oil System Specifications or Cooling System Specifications in the Engine Data Sheet for recommended operating pressures and temperatures. Shut off the engine if any pressure or temperature does not meet the specifications.

**NOTE:** Maximum engine coolant temperature should not exceed the temperature listed on the Engine Data Sheet. The coolant expansion pressure/fill cap must meet the minimum pressure of 10 kPa (15 psi).

The engine coolant system contains a mixture of at least 50% antifreeze and 50% water. The coolant level should be maintained so it is visible in the coolant level sight gauge.

# 3.7 Battery installation

The minimum recommended Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) reserve capacity (RC) and SAE cold cranking ampere (CCA) values for a particular engine can be found on the Engine Data Sheet. RC and CCA definitions can be found in SAE Standard J537. Refer to NFPA 20 and FM 1333 standards for additional battery installation information.

## A WARNING

Battery electrolyte (sulfuric acid) is highly caustic and can burn clothing and skin. Wear impervious neoprene gloves and safety goggles, or a full face shield, when working with the batteries.

**IMPORTANT:** Batteries must meet the requirement listed in the electrical system specifications. Batteries may be supplied by Cummins as an option, or may be supplied by the customer.

### A WARNING

Batteries can emit explosive gases during charging. Always ventilate the compartment before servicing the batteries. To avoid arcing, remove the negative (-) battery cable first and attach the negative (-) battery cable last.

To properly install the batteries:

1. As shown in the following diagrams, install the battery cable kit or equivalent customer-supplied wiring. Install battery sets in a well-ventilated or otherwise protected location.

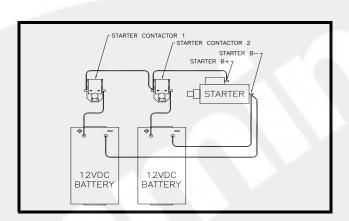


Figure 3-3 Series battery connection 12 VDC

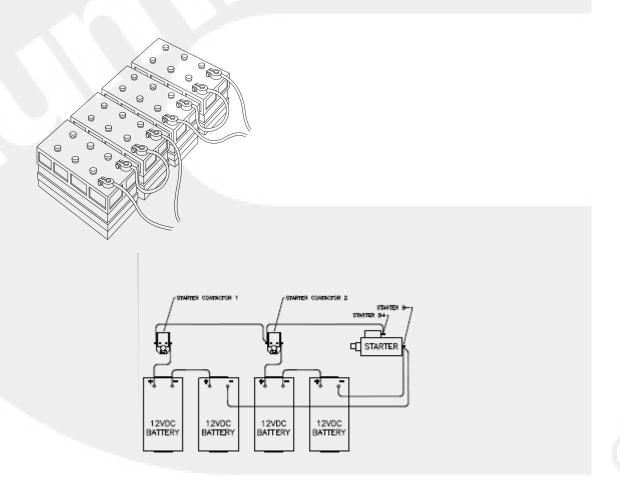


Figure 3-4 Series battery connection 24 VDC

- 2. Provide adequate room for servicing or replacing the batteries. Provide protection from extremes of temperature and weather.
- Locate the batteries near the engine or increase the size of the conductors as required by applicable
  codes. Ensure that the batteries are configured properly for 12 or 24 (depending on the engine) VDC standard operations.
- 4. Check the battery cables and connections.

**NOTE:** Coat the terminals with petroleum jelly to prevent corrosion. Install the cables and tighten the battery connections.

# 3.8 Signal and control installation

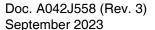
The fire pump controller wires must be connected to the terminal blocks (TBs) on the FPDP Interface Terminal Strip and on the Battery Charger Interface. To complete the signal and control installation:

- 1. Ensure that the fire pump controller is properly installed and configured per the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2. Complete the fire pump controller wiring (customer-supplied) per the manufacturer's instructions.
- 3. Ensure electrical continuity and adequate insulation resistance for the installed wiring. Refer to the Operation Engine Setup Screen section to conduct a Terminal Block Test from the FPDP.

#### 3.8.1 FPDP interface terminal strip

As shown in Figure 3-5, the TBs between the fire pump controller and the fire pump driver are standard UL and FM controller terminals and follow a direct one-to-one correspondence (some TBs are optional):

- TB-1 [Run Solenoid Circuit]: This B+ signal is necessary for fire pump operations while in the FPDP is in AUTO (automatic) mode. The Electronic Control Module (ECM) keyswitch/Fuel Shutoff (FSO) and raw water solenoid are activated when voltage is present at TB-1. When TB-1 is removed while the engine is running, the FPDP will command electronic engines to idle for up to three minutes.
- TB-2 [Crank Termination Switch]: This B+ signal is provided by the FPDP to inform the pump controller that the engine is running. Crank Termination indicates that the engine has started and that the crank command from the fire pump controller should stop immediately.
- TB-3 [Overspeed Switch]: This B+ signal is provided by the FPDP when the engine speed has exceeded
  115% of the rated engine speed. When overspeed occurs, the ECM keyswitch or FSO outputs and the
  raw water cooling loop solenoid are immediately deactivated in an attempt to stop the fire pump drive
  engine. The FPDP will not allow the engine to be restarted until after the overspeed alarm has been reset.
- TB-4 [Low Lubricant Pressure Switch]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when the oil pressure has dropped below the 16 psi (110 kPa) setpoint when the engine is running. A ground path is also provided to indicate low oil pressure when the engine is NOT running.





Thermocouple input

Figure 3-5 FPDP interface terminal strip

- TB-5 [**High Engine Temperature Signal**]: A ground path is present when the engine is running and the coolant temperature is at or above 212 °F (100 °C).
- TB-9 [Main Battery Contactor One Coil or Battery Relay One Coil]: This B+ signal is driven from the fire pump controller to contactor A when desiring to crank the engine from Battery A. Current in this circuit shall not exceed 10A continuous.

- TB-10 [Main Battery Contactor Two Coil or Battery Relay Two Coil]: This B+ signal is driven from the fire pump controller to contactor B when desiring to crank the engine from Battery B. Current in this circuit shall not exceed 10A continuous.
- TB-301 [ECM Switch]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when the engine is operating on ECM B.
- TB-302 [Fuel Injection Malfunction (FIM)]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when either of the ECMs triggers a fault code which can affect the performance of the Fuel Injection System. See the Troubleshooting section for possible fault causes and solutions.
- TB-303 [ECM Warning]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when a single ECM has been diagnosed as failed.
- TB-304 [ECM Failure]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when both ECMs have been diagnosed as failed.
- TB-305 [Custom Output 1]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when the custom alarm is configured and activated.

NOTE: If an Air Shutoff Valve is purchased, TB-305 is reserved for valve position feedback.

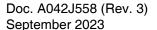
- Type K Thermocouple Input optional: The screws to the Type K thermal couple input may be loosened for installation of an exhaust temperature.
- TB-306 [Custom Output 2]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when the custom alarm is configured and activated.
- TB-307 [Custom Output 3]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when the custom alarm is configured and activated.
- TB-310 [Raw Water High Inlet Temperature] not applicable on radiator-cooled models A ground path is provided by the FPDP when high raw water temperature is sensed.
- TB-311 [Clogged Raw Water Cooling Loop Strainer] not applicable on radiator-cooled models A ground path is provided by the FPDP when the raw water supply restriction is sensed.
- TB-312 [Low Engine Temperature Signal]: A ground path is provided by the FPDP when the engine coolant falls below 100 °F (37.8 °C).

## 3.8.2 Battery charger interface

As shown in Figure 3-6, the Battery Charger Interface provides power to the fire pump controller, as well as provides charging current to the fire pump drive engine batteries. The Battery Charger Interface includes:

- TB-6 [Battery A Positive]: The fire pump controller senses Battery A charge state and charges Battery A through TB-6.
- TB-8 [Battery B Positive]: The fire pump controller senses Battery B charge state and charges Battery B through TB-8.
- TB-11 [Battery A and Battery B Negative]: The fire pump controller uses TB-11 as a ground reference for incoming power, as well as to charge the fire pump drive engine batteries.

**NOTE:** This is not intended to create a fully isolated battery negative or ground system. Current in each terminal block shall not exceed 30 amperes continuous.



To complete the battery signal connections:

- 1. Provide the initial charge on the redundant batteries per the battery charger's instructions.
- 2. Check that both voltmeters on the FPDP indicate the approximate battery voltage.

NOTE: Both sets of batteries can be used for starting the engine in the event that one set is low.

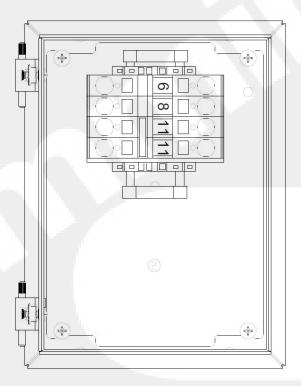


Figure 3-6 Battery charger interface

## 3.9 Coolant system preparation

The fire pump drive engine cooling and lubrication system was initially filled during manufacture and testing. To properly prepare the coolant system:

A CAUTION

Ensure that all coolant systems have been filled to the proper level before operation by checking the coolant level sight gauge on the surge tank.

- 1. Inspect the engine coolant hoses and hose clamps and ensure that all coolant hoses and clamps are properly installed and water tight.
- 2. Ensure that the engine coolant heater maintains an engine coolant temperature of 49 °C (120 °F) or above.
- 3. Ensure that coolant is present in the engine coolant heater before plugging the heater element into a dedicated circuit. Add coolant, if necessary.

4. Inspect the heat exchanger weekly for external damage and contamination.

**NOTE:** Contamination of the heat exchanger will affect the ability of the cooling system to transfer heat and properly cool the engine and intake manifold.

5. Add coolant, if necessary:

**NOTE:** Supplemental engine coolant should be a mixture of 50% ethylene glycol antifreeze and 50% water to avoid engine damage. For additional information, refer to the antifreeze information found in the Maintenance section.

- If the engine *IS equipped with a sight level* gauge, ensure that the engine coolant level is visible at the center of the sight level gauge. Add coolant as required. DO NOT OVERFILL!
- If the engine IS NOT equipped with a sight level gauge, fill the cooling system with coolant to the bottom of the fill neck. Do not fill above the bottom of the fill neck.
- 6. Re-install the pressure/fill cap.

A WARNING

Do not remove the pressure/fill cap from a hot engine. Wait until the coolant temperature is below 50 °C (122 °F) before removing the pressure/fill cap. Heated coolant spray or steam can cause personal injury.

# 3.10 Charge air cooler (CAC) inspection

The charge air cooler (CAC) system reduces the temperature of the compressed combustion air from the turbocharger before entering the air intake manifold.

Inspect the CAC piping and hoses for loose/missing hose clamps, hose punctures, leaking manifold seals, or corrosion. Torque the hose clamps to the recommended torque value. Refer to the Engine Specification Sheet.

## 3.11 Lubricating oil system preparation

The fire pump drive engine and turbocharger were initially lubricated during manufacture and testing. To prepare the lubricating oil system for operation:

- 1. Check the oil level using the dip stick before operating the fire pump drive engine.
- 2. Fill the oil fill port to the "H" mark on the dipstick with lubricating oil.

For those models (CFP9E, CPFP11E, CFP15E, and CFP23E) equipped with an oil level gauge, it may be necessary to adjust the gauge:

- 1. Ensure the engine oil is at the low level of the oil dipstick.
- 2. Start the engine.
- 3. Adjust the oil level gauge until it alarms.
- 4. Stop the engine.
- 5. Fill the oil fill port to the "H" mark on the dipstick with lubricating oil.

**NOTE:** Do not use special "break-in" lubricating oils for new or rebuilt Cummins engines. Use the same type of oil during the "break-in" as used during normal operation.

A CAUTION

Some regulatory and shipping restrictions may require that all lubricants, fuels, and coolants be drained for transport. Ensure that all cooling and lubrication systems have been filled to the proper level before operation.

**NOTE:** Using multi-viscosity lubricating oil can improve oil consumption control and improve engine cranking in cold temperatures while maintaining lubrication at high operating temperatures. Cummins recommends *Premium Blue*® 15W-40 oil for most climates.

A CAUTION

Ensure that all cooling and lubrication systems have been filled to the proper level before operation.

# 3.12 Variable Speed Pressure Limiting Control (VSPLC) preparation

As shown in Figure 3-7, to prepare the fire pump drive engine for VSPLC capability, connect a 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) inside diameter pressure sensing line to the transducer or Cummins-supplied flexible hose located under the FPDP and the other end to between the pump discharge flange and the discharge check valve.

**IMPORTANT:** Cummins recommends that provisions be made within the VSPLC connection line to account for any engine vibration and movement.

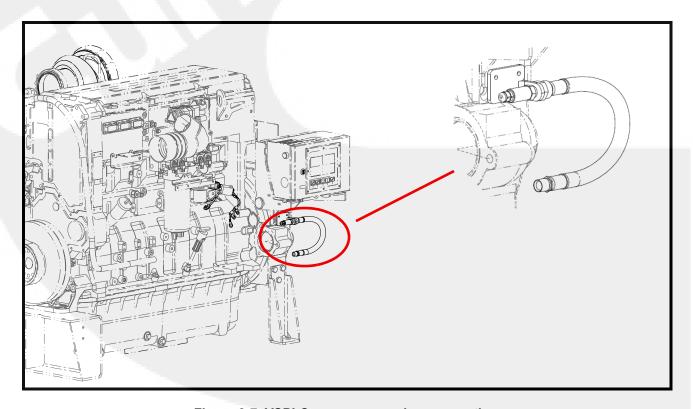


Figure 3-7 VSPLC pressure sensing connection

# 3.13 Pre-start inspections

Prior to starting the fire pump drive engine for the first time, perform a visual inspection:

- 1. Check that there is no apparent damage and that all components are installed.
- 2. Check that the drive belt is properly installed.
- 3. Check that all hoses and tubes are properly installed.
- 4. Check that all electrical connections are properly installed.
- 5. Check that the fire pump drive engine is properly installed per the pump manufacturer's instructions, is correctly aligned, and is free to rotate.
- 6. Lubricate the grease fittings on the auxiliary drive shaft.

**NOTE:** Use the same type of oil as used in normal operation. Cummins recommends Premium Blue<sup>®</sup> 15W-40 oil for most climates.



Before operating the equipment, complete all safety checks, remove all tools and foreign objects from the equipment, and ensure that all guards are in place and securely fastened. Alert area personnel that the equipment will be starting. Unintentional equipment start-up or contact with exposed or moving components can cause personal injury or equipment damage.

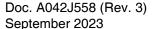
# 3.14 Engine monitoring

When the engine starts, it is important to monitor the displays:

1. Immediately check that water flow is established through the coolant heat exchanger. The water flow should be established immediately, but some delay may occur before the flow exits the heat exchanger drain connection.

**NOTE**: Ensure that cooling water is flowing and the water pressure shown on the local pressure gauge is no more than 414 kPa (60 psi). The minimum cooling water flow rate is identified in the Engine Data Sheet.

- 2. Ensure that the engine operating temperature stabilizes between applicable ranges as identified in the Engine Data Sheet.
- 3. Operate the engine for eight to ten minutes.
- 4. Inspect the engine for leaks, unusual noises, or other indications of incorrect operation.
- 5. While running the engine, look for the following signals during operation and field testing:



## A CAUTION

If the oil pressure is not displayed on the gauge or if the low oil pressure message is displayed within fifteen seconds, STOP THE ENGINE IMMEDIATELY! Continued operation without proper lubrication will cause engine damage.

- Low engine lubricant pressure
- · High engine coolant temperature
- Low engine temperature
- · High raw water temperature
- 6. Shut off the engine by pressing and holding the overspeed RESET/STOP switch.
- 7. Shortly after the engine stops, check that the water flow stops automatically.
- 8. Correct any problems found during the inspection before proceeding.
- 9. Check the engine lubricating oil level at the dip stick. Add oil, if necessary.
- 10. Check the coolant expansion tank level. Add coolant, if necessary.
- 11. Check the cooling water strainers. Clean the strainers according to the maintenance schedule in Section 5 Maintenance.
- 12. Perform engine speed control and safety system tests per the instructions in 4 Operation.

# 3.15 Start-up validation

The required installation tests are outlined in the NFPA 20 Standards and shall be performed to validate automatic and manual operational requirements for field acceptance testing. Visit https://www.cummins.com/engines/fire-pump-drives/registration-and-warranty to download the Start-up inspection checklist.

NOTE: The maximum engine speed should only be altered by a Cummins technician.

These instructions should be used during the commissioning of a new diesel fire pump drive engine to validate the alarming between the Cummins FPDP and the pump controller. The various testing techniques detailed below will safely validate the connections between these two devices, the pump controller's response to the alarm, and the FPDP's internal ability to activate the alarm. Unless otherwise instructed, conduct all tests with the FPDP in **Auto** mode and the pump controller in **Manual** mode. The tests apply to both Electronic Control Module (ECM) A and ECM B

To access the Analog Values screen, press **MENU** and then **ANALOG VALUES**. If an alarm does not register on the pump controller as expected, refer to the Troubleshooting instructions at the end of this document.

VSPLC units must be exercised to create their maximum pressure during commissioning. This can be easily completed by switching the unit into **Manual** mode on the FPDP. A dialog box will appear on the screen alerting the user that the engine will run at a constant rated speed. Once in **Manual** mode, simply start the engine from the FPDP, and the engine will run at its rated maximum speed. *NOTE:* **TB-1** must be inactive for the engine to run at a constant rated speed, otherwise it will run in VSPLC mode.



To access the **Terminal Block Test** menu to test the Power Board circuitry and connection to the pump controller:

1. Press MENU



2. Select ENGINE SETUP



3. Enter "806" and press SUBMIT



4. Select TERMINAL BLOCKS



A typical Terminal Block Test screen is shown below. Follow the detailed instructions in the next section to perform the start-up validation.

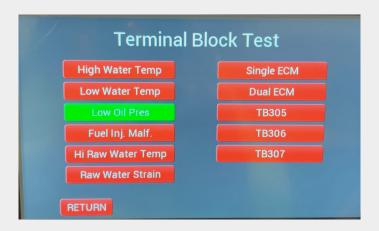


Figure 3-8 Typical Terminal Block Test screen

## 3.15.1 High Water Temp

Simulate a high coolant temperature condition (TB-5 - High Engine Temperature).

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, press the <b>High Water Temp</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate a high coolant temperature alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.		
	Validate that the high coolant temperature alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a high engine temperature condition has occurred.
	After the alarm has been verified, reset the controller off and then on.	alarm on the	pump controller by turning the pump

## 3.15.2 Low Water Temp

Simulate a low engine temperature condition (TB-312 – Low Engine Temperature).

**NOTE:** The LOW ENGINE TEMPERATURE alarm can be conveniently tested while the engine is cold using the Primary Method. If the engine is warm, use the Alternate Method.

# Primary Method (If engine is cold)

	Start and run the engine from the pump controller.		
TEST	During the first few minutes of engine operation while the <b>Water Temp</b> (shown on the <b>Analog Values</b> screen) is less than 110 °F, the low engine temperature alarm should be active on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a low engine temperature condition has occurred.

Alternate Method (If engine is warm) - simulation from the Terminal Block Test screen

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, press the <b>Low Water Temp</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate a low engine temperature alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.		
1201	Validate that the low engine temperature alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a low engine temperature condition has occurred.
	After the alarm has been verified, reset the alarm on the pump controller by turning the pump controller off and then on.		

## 3.15.3 Low Oil Pres

Simulate a low engine temperature condition (TB-4 – Low Oil Pressure).

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, press the <b>Low Oil Pres</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate a low oil pressure alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.		
1201	Validate that the low oil pressure alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a low oil pressure condition has occurred.
	After the alarm has been verified, reset the a controller off and then on.	alarm on the	pump controller by turning the pump

# 3.15.4 Fuel Inj. Malf.

Simulate a fuel injection malfunction (TB-302 - Fuel Injection Malfunction (FIM)).

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, press the <b>Fuel Inj. Malf.</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate a fuel injection malfunction alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.		
70	Validate that the fuel injection malfunction alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a fuel injection malfunction condition has occurred.
7	After the alarm has been verified, reset the a controller off and then on.	alarm on the	pump controller by turning the pump

## 3.15.5 Hi Raw Water Temp

Simulate a high raw water temperature alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller (TB-310 - Raw Water High Inlet Temperature).

**NOTE:** The Raw Water Temperature High alarm can be validated in two different ways. The first way allows for a more thorough evaluation of the system.

# Primary Method - Grounding the Sender

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, ground the raw water temperature sender by creating continuity between the sender terminal and the bare metal on the raw water cooling loop.		Cooling loop temperature sender
	With the sensor grounded, the FPDP will display a high Cooling Loop Temp (shown on the Analog Values screen) and the high raw water temperature alarm should be active on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a high raw water temperature condition has occurred.

## Alternate Method - simulation from the Terminal Block Test screen

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, press the <b>Hi Raw Water Temp</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate a high raw water temperature alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.		
	Validate that the high raw water temperature alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a high raw water temperature condition has occurred.
	After the alarm has been verified, reset the a controller off and then on.	alarm on the	pump controller by turning the pump

## 3.15.6 Raw Water Strain

Simulate a low raw water flow alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller (TB-311 - Clogged Raw Water Cooling Loop Strainer).

**NOTE**: This alarm can be validated in two different ways. The first way allows for a more thorough evaluation of the system.

Primary Method - close the raw water cooling loop primary manual shutoff valve

	Begin with the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode.	VS.	primary manual shutoff
	Simulate a clogged raw water strainer by throttling (partially closing) the raw water cooling loop Primary Manual Shutoff Valve.		valve
TEST	With the valve partially closed, the FPDP will display a high <b>Diff Press Post:</b> (shown on the <b>Analog Values</b> screen) and the low raw water flow alarm should be active on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a low raw water flow condition has occurred.
	After the alarm has been verified, re-open the Valve and reset the alarm on the pump conton.		

## Alternate Method - simulation from the Terminal Block Test screen

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, press the <b>Raw Water Strain</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate a low raw water flow alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.		
	Validate that the low raw water flow alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a low raw water flow condition has occurred.
	After the alarm has been verified, reset the controller off and then on.	alarm on the	e pump controller by turning the pump

# 3.15.7 TB-303/304 - ECM Warning/ECM Failure

**NOTE:** Single ECM Warning and ECM Failure can be conveniently tested while the engine is off using the primary method. If the engine is running, use the alternate method, although this will not activate the autoswitch routine.

## Primary Method (engine off)

		_	
	With the engine off, place the pump controller in <b>Manual</b> or <b>Test</b> mode and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode.	4	
TEST	Press and hold the <b>Engine Stop</b> button on the upper left side of the FPDP. This will manually cut switched power to the ECMs.  The FPDP will detect the loss of data link communications from the ECM and report an ECM failure to the pump controller.  The FPDP <b>ECM A/ECM B</b> button will automatically switch from <b>ECM A</b> to <b>ECM B</b> (the LED will switch from <b>ECMA</b> to <b>ECMB</b> ).  Note: Once the FPDP switches to <b>ECM B</b> , the ECM failure alarm should become active.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that an ECM failure condition has occurred.
	With the <b>Engine Stop</b> button still held, the FPDP will diagnose a failure of the alternate ECM. The ECM failure alarm should be activated on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that an ECM failure (for ECM B) condition has occurred.
	NOTE: Repeat this test by starting with ECI tion from ECM B to ECM A during the autos		

Alternate Method on next page

# Alternate Method (engine running) - simulation from the Terminal Block Test screen

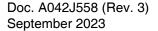
TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode (the FPDP <b>ECM A / ECM B</b> button should indicate <b>ECM A)</b> , press the <b>Single ECM</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate an ECM failure alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that an ECM failure condition has occurred.
	Validate that the ECM failure alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller. The FPDP ECM A / ECM B button will automatically switch from ECM A to ECM B (the LED will switch from ECMA to ECMB).  Note: Once the FPDP switches to ECM B, the TB301 alarm should become active.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that an ECM failure condition has occurred.
	Press the <b>Dual ECM</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate an ECM failure alarm (for ECM B) sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that an ECM failure condition (for ECM B) has occurred.
After the alarm has been verified, reset the alarm on the pump controller by controller off and then on.			e pump controller by turning the pump

**NOTE**: Repeat this test by starting with ECM B active and then allowing the FPDP to transition from ECM B to ECM A during the autoswitch routine.

## 3.15.8 TB-305-307 - Custom Outputs - simulation from the Terminal Block Test screen

**NOTE**: Not every engine will have custom switched inputs available for testing, use this section as required only.

TEST	With the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, press the applicable <b>TB305</b> , <b>TB306</b> , or <b>TB307</b> soft key (when the button is green, the alarm will activate) to simulate an applicable <b>custom</b> alarm sent from the FPDP to the pump controller.		
	Validate that the custom alarm is active (LED is lit) on the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that a custom alarm condition has occurred.
	After the alarm has been verified, reset the a controller off and then on.	alarm on the	pump controller by turning the pump



## 3.15.9 TB-301 - ECM Switch

TEST	With the engine off and ECM A active, press the ECM A / ECM B button one time to switch to ECM B (the LED will switch from ECMA to ECMB).		
1201	Start and run the engine from the pump controller.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that the ECM is in the alternate position - that the alternate ECM is active.

## 3.15.10 TB-3 - Overspeed Switch

Verify the firmware version by pressing the Menu button from the FPDP main screen. The firmware version will be visible on the bottom of the screen in the center.

Run this test according to the 'Alternate Method' with the engine **OFF**, the FPDP in **Auto** mode, and the pump controller **OFF**, if one or more of the below are true:

- It is not desired or possible to momentarily cause an actual overspeed condition.
- The engine has a firmware version prior to 1.55.
- The engine has an air shutoff valve.

**IMPORTANT:** An Overspeed Test performed with the engine running on a fire pump drive engine with an air shutoff valve may cause damage to the engine. The engine speed is listed in the following 'Overspeed Exclusions' table:

Overspeed exclusions	
Model	Speed rating
CFP5E	2600 RPM
CFP7E	2600 RPM
CFP9E and CFP9E HHP	2300 RPM
CFP15E	2250 RPM
CFP23E	2100 RPM
CFP30E	2100 RPM
CFP60E	1800 RPM

# Primary Method (engine running)

	Begin with the engine running from the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b>			
	mode. Press MENU> OVERSPEED TEST > Run.	Account to		
	A dialog box will appear alerting the user that the engine will ramp to an overspeed condition. If it is safe to do so, proceed with the test and select <b>Yes</b> . If not, select <b>No</b> and see the note below.			
TEST	After the countdown timer expires, the engine will ramp to rated speed over a period of 5 seconds. Once the engine exceeds the overspeed threshold, the overspeed condition should be active.	VERIFY	When the timer expires, "ENGINE OVERSPEED" written in red will flash at the top of the FPDP screen until a reset occurs. The pump controller alarm indicates that an overspeed condition has occurred.	
	The engine will shut down once the overspeed condition has occurred. Attempt to restart the engine by pressing the 'Crank A' or 'Crank B' button. The engine should not restart until a reset has occurred.		The FPDP shuts down the engine and does not allow it to restart until a reset has occurred.	
	Press the <b>RESET / STOP</b> button to reset the FPDP and clear the engine overspeed alarm on the pump controller.			

# Alternate Method (engine off)

	Begin with the engine <b>OFF</b> at the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode. Press <b>MENU&gt; OVERSPEED TEST &gt; Run.</b>		
	A dialog box will appear alerting the user that the engine will ramp to an overspeed condition. Since the engine is not running, an overspeed condition will NOT occur. Select <b>Yes</b> to run the test.		
TEST	After the countdown timer expires, an engine overspeed fault will be simulated by the FPDP. "ENGINE OVERSPEED" will flash on the screen.	VERIFY	When the timer expires, "ENGINE OVERSPEED" written in red will flash at the top of the FPDP screen until a reset occurs.  The pump controller alarm indicates that an overspeed condition has occurred.
	The engine will not restart until the overspeed condition has been cleared. Attempt to restart the engine by pressing the 'Crank A' or 'Crank B' button.		The FPDP does not allow the engine to restart until a reset has occurred.
	Press the <b>RESET / STOP</b> button to reset the FPDP and clear the engine overspeed alarm on the pump controller.		

#### 3.15.11 TB-2 - Crank Termination Switch

The Fail to Start alarm is generated by the fire pump controller if it does not receive a crank terminate B+ signal from TB-2 of the FPDP

**IMPORTANT:** To prevent damage to the starter, **disconnect the starter prior to performing the overcrank test** by removing power from the starter(s) B+ terminal(s). Ensure that the disconnected terminal is safely covered during the testing. Reconnect the starter at the conclusion of the overcrank testing.

	With the pump controller and the FPDP in <b>Auto</b> mode, simulate a pressure drop to energize the FPDP TB-1 and engage the crank sequence to start the engine.		
TEST	The pump controller will repeat a 15-second crank and a 15-second rest 6 times by sending B+ voltage to either TB9 - Main Battery Contactor One Coil or Battery Relay One Coil and TB10 - Main Battery Contactor Two Coil or Battery Relay Two Coil in the FPDP.	VERIFY	The pump controller alarm indicates that an fail to start condition has occurred.

## 3.15.12 Troubleshooting a Terminal Block Connection:

ECM autoswitching must be enabled for NFPA 20 compliance To verify that autoswitching is enabled:

TEST	Press MENU > ENGINE SETUP > AUTOSWITCH		
ILUI	Ensure that <b>Autoswitch Enable</b> is <b>ON</b> (soft button is green).	VERIFY	ECM autoswitching is enabled.

If the pump controller does not register a fault when it has been activated by the FPDP by the methods described in the above testing, the first step should be to check that the FPDP is activating the alarm which for all cases other than **TB-3 – Overspeed Switch** and **TB2-Crank Termination Switch** - is a switch to ground. (**TB-3 - Overspeed Switch** and **TB-2-Crank Termination Switch** are switches to **B+** (Battery Positive).) To check the connection between the two devices, use a multimeter to manually verify the terminal block alarm signals in the FPDP are activating.

If the previous test is successful, and the pump controller does not register an alarm, a wiring issue exists between the FPDP and the pump controller.

# 4 - Operation

## 4.1 Introduction

This section outlines general operating information for starting and stopping the fire pump drive engine, as well as instructions for navigating the menu screens of the Fire Pump Digital Panel (FPDP). This manual is provided for your equipment and should be considered a part of that equipment. All personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of the equipment should read and thoroughly understand this manual.

A WARNING

Before preparing the equipment for normal service, complete all safety checks, remove all tools and foreign objects from the equipment, ensure all guards are in place and securely fastened, and alert area personnel that the equipment will be starting.

## 4.2 Starting and stopping procedures

By default, the fire pump drive engine will turn on automatically when low system water pressure is sensed by the pump controller. The engine will continue to operate as long as TB-1 is active. When the TB-1 signal is terminated by the fire pump controller, the engine will stop or enter a cool down procedure by lowering the engine speed.

For testing purposes, the fire pump drive engine can be turned on and off locally using the buttons on the FPDP (see the FPDP Description section). If the engine fails to start automatically in the event of a fire emergency, follow the Emergency Starting/Stopping Procedure outlined in Section 4.2.2 Emergency starting procedure.

## 4.2.1 Local starting/stopping procedure

To start the engine locally from the FPDP:

- 1. Press the AUTO/MAN selector switch on the FPDP to place the engine in MANUAL mode.
- 2. Press the CRANK BATT A and/or CRANK BATT B button to crank the engine.

The engine may be stopped locally by pressing the RESET/STOP switch on the FPDP or by holding down the red Engine STOP button on the left side of the FPDP.

**NOTE:** Upon release of the Engine STOP Button, the fire pump drive engine will attempt to restart, If there is still a "pump on demand" signal present from the fire pump controller. The engine must also be stopped at the fire pump controller.

## 4.2.2 Emergency starting procedure

The engine will start automatically in the event of a fire emergency. However, if it fails to start automatically, the engine can be started locally. The following procedure outlines an emergency manual mode electrical start:

1. As shown in Figure 4-1, open the water bypass valves (2) in the cooling water supply piping or the emergency cooling supply.

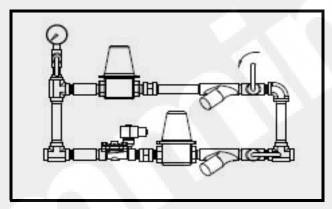


Figure 4-1 Water Bypass Valves

- 2. Press the AUTO/MAN selector switch on the FPDP to place the engine in MANUAL mode.
- 3. As shown in Figure 4-2, open the FPDP panel door and slide the key switch override to the "RIGHT" position. Verify that LED 49 KEY FB (key feedback) switch is lit.

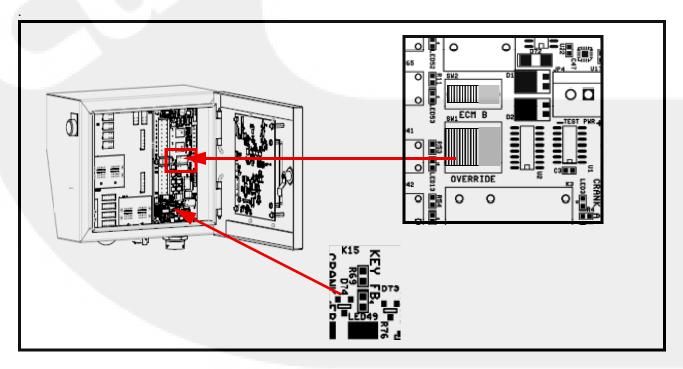


Figure 4-2 FPDP override switch

## A CAUTION

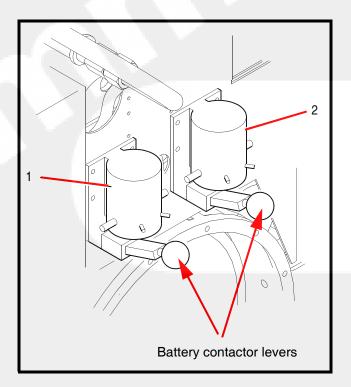
To prevent damage to the starter, do not engage the starting motor more than fifteen seconds. Wait fifteen seconds between each attempt to start, up to six attempts.

4. As shown in Figure 4-3, press downward on either the Battery A or Battery B contactor lever to start the engine. If crank contactor lever A does not engage the starter, repeat using crank contactor lever B. If the battery charge is low, press downward on both battery contactor levers at the same time. Release the contactor lever immediately after the engine starts.

**IMPORTANT:** If the engine does not start after three attempts, check the fuel supply system. Absence of blue or white exhaust smoke during cranking indicates that no fuel is being delivered.

5. Check that the engine starts and operates at the rated speed.

IMPORTANT: Engine oil pressure must be indicated on the gauge within fifteen seconds after starting.



- 1. Battery A starter contactor
- 2. Battery B starter contactor

Figure 4-3 Manual starter contactors

The engine may be stopped locally by returning the key switch override to the "LEFT" position.

**NOTE:** When the key switch override is in the "RIGHT" position, neither the red Engine STOP button on the side of the FPDP nor the RESET/STOP switch on the FPDP will stop the engine.

# 4.3 Fire Pump Digital Panel (FPDP) screens and adjustments in automatic mode

The FPDP consists of an LCD touchpad that displays the fire pump drive engine tachometer, coolant temperature, oil pressure, Battery A voltage, Battery B voltage and hour meter, as well as includes three soft keys:

- SCREEN soft key
- MENU soft key
- IDLE soft key (electronic engines in MAN mode, only)



Figure 4-4 FPDP User Interface screen (electronic engine)

**NOTE:** Electronic engines display tachometer, engine temperature and oil pressure values from J1939. Mechanical engines display parameters via sensors added by Cummins.

**NOTE:** When the key switch is not on, the coolant temperature defaults to "0 °F" (or "0 °C") and the oil pressure defaults to "0 PSI" (or "0 kPa").

The FPDP LCD will go into **SLEEP MODE** after fifteen minutes of inactivity by the user. The FPDP LCD will resume normal display features when the user presses a hard button or touches the LCD screen.

#### 4.3.1 The SCREEN soft key

The **SCREEN** soft key, on the bottom right of the LCD, deactivates and activates an overlay box which lies atop the tachometer signal (the engine speed is still digitally displayed). The overlay is used to:

- Automatically Warn the operator of ECM and/or DPEM faults, when applicable (see Section 4.3.2.6 FAULT CODES screen); and/or
- Operator-selected Display additional analog values not required by NFPA 20.

The overlay background color will display in gray, unless there is an active fault present. Fault overlays will display in the color of the most severe fault. To deactivate the Fault overlay, press the **SCREEN** soft key to make the overlay disappear from the LCD.

As shown below, the Analog Values overlay background color displays in gray.



Figure 4-5 Analog Values overlay (electronic engine)

Additional values that may be displayed include:

- Exhaust temperature (when a thermocouple is installed and terminated to the Power Board).
- Cooling loop raw water temperature and strainer status on FM-approved and UL-listed fire pump drivers.
   The Analog Values overlay can assist in troubleshooting the cooling loop by identifying issues with the pressure sensors.
- J1939 parameters.

NOTE: The Oil Temperature value (from J1939) will only be shown on CFP11E and CFP15E.

NOTE: The Intake Manifold Pressure (from J1939) will be showing 0 PSI at no load.

**NOTE**: A thermocouple must be purchased and installed from Cummins in order for exhaust temperature values to display. If a thermocouple is not connected to the Power Board or the thermocouple input temperature is less than 200 °F, the Exhaust Temperature will display 0 °F.

To deactivate the Analog Values overlay, press the **SCREEN** soft key to make the overlay disappear from the LCD.

### 4.3.2 The MENU soft key - Settings Menu

If the operator presses the **MENU** soft key from the FPDP User Interface screen, the Settings Menu screen appears as shown below.

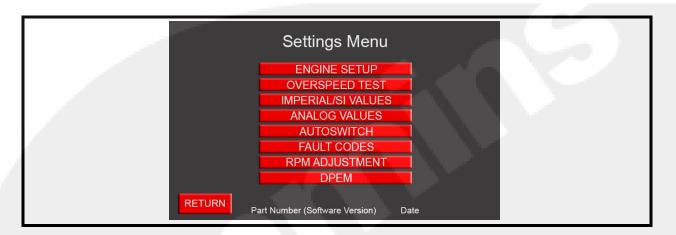


Figure 4-6 Settings Menu screen (electronic engine)

The Settings Menu provides options for further operator input and monitoring of fire pump drive engine parameters. Press the corresponding soft key to access a sub-menu.

#### 4.3.2.1 ENGINE SETUP screen

The fire pump drive engine was preconfigured with custom options (if applicable) at the factory prior to shipping to the customer. The System Options screen provides a view of the custom configuration that has been set up for your fire pump drive engine. The Cummins Service Department must be notified if any of these parameters are adjusted in the field.

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen, press the MENU soft key.
- 2. As shown below, press the soft number keys to enter password "806" in the Engine Setup Login screen.
- 3. Then press **SUBMIT** to access the Engine Setup screen.

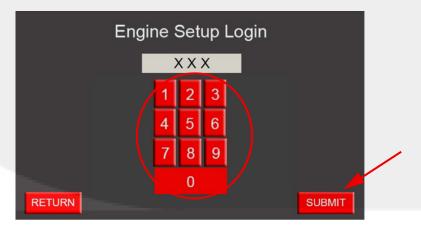


Figure 4-7 Typical Engine Setup Login screen

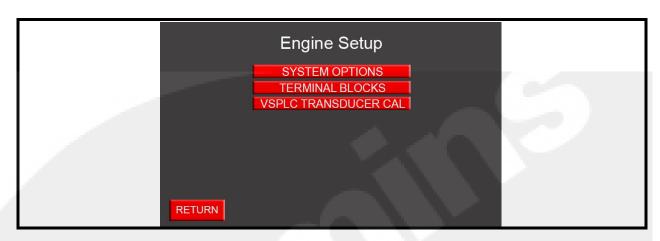


Figure 4-8 Engine Setup screen (electronic engine)

## **Engine Setup screen - SYSTEM OPTIONS**

The System Options sub-menu displays the custom configurations of the fire pump drive engine. When active, the soft buttons turn green in color and display "ON". Conversely, the soft button will turn red in color and display "OFF", if the feature is disabled. To change a numeric data field, tap the data field to access the popup keyboard and enter different data.

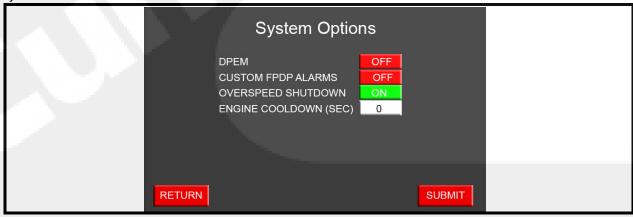


Figure 4-9 System Options screen (electronic engine)

The custom options of the System Options sub-menu include:

**DPEM** – When active, the FPDP initiates communications with the Digital Panel Expansion Module (DPEM).

**CUSTOM FPDP ALARMS** – When active, the custom FPDP Terminal Block assignments will be activated.

**OVERSPEED SHUTDOWN** – When active, the FPDP shuts the engine fueling off when the engine speed reaches or exceeds 115% of the configured rated speed.

**ENGINE COOLDOWN (SEC) (on electronic engines only)** - When active, the operator shall denote a specific amount of seconds to idle the fire pump drive engine. When the engine cool down is disabled, the seconds shall be set to "0" (see 4.5 Engine/turbocharger cool down).

Press either **RETURN** or **SUBMIT** to return to the Engine Setup menu.

## **Engine Setup screen - TERMINAL BLOCK TEST**

The TERMINAL BLOCKS sub-menu provides a convenient means of checking the signal integrity between the fire pump controller and the terminal block interface inside the FPDP.

As shown in Figure 4-10, any of the signals on the terminal block interface can be manually activated by pressing the respective red soft key. When the button turns green, the signal is active.



Figure 4-10 Typical Terminal Block Test screen

To perform a Terminal Block Test:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen, press the MENU soft key;
- 2. Press the **ENGINE SETUP** soft key from the Settings menu;
- 3. As shown in Figure 4-7, press the soft number keys to enter password "806" in the Engine Setup Login screen.
- 4. Press the **TERMINAL BLOCKS** soft key from the Engine Setup menu;
- 5. Press the soft key corresponding to the terminal block requiring verification;

**NOTE:** If the selected terminal block soft key turns green, but the pump controller alarm does not activate, troubleshoot the terminal block connection for a B+ or ground signal (see the Section FPDP Signal and Control Connections or contact your local Cummins Sales and Service representative).

NOTE: For electronic engines, the Fuel Inj. Malf. (fuel injection malfunction) can only momentarily be set.

6. To exit the Terminal Block Test menu, press the **RETURN** soft key to return to the Engine Setup menu.

**NOTE**: Oil pressure and coolant temperature alarms will not latch upon backing out of the menu, but instead will be driven directly from datalink values.

# Engine Setup screen -VSPLC TRANSDUCER CAL (electronic engines with VSPLC capability, only) (optional)

**NOTE:** The VSPLC TRANSDUCER CAL screen **only** applies to electronic VSPLC fire pump drive engines. The settings in this menu are meaningless unless VSPLC is enabled. This section is not applicable to mechanical engines.

To account for a system pressure differential, the operator may enter a pressure offset. This same pressure offset is used throughout the entire incoming pressure range. To access the VSPLC Transducer Configuration screen:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen, press the **MENU** soft key.
- 2. Press the **ENGINE SETUP** soft key from the Settings menu.
- 3. As shown in Figure 4-7, press the soft number keys to enter password "806" in the Engine Setup Login screen.
- 4. Press the VSPLC TRANSDUCER CAL soft key from the Engine Setup menu.
- 5. As shown in Figure 4-11, press the VSPLC Offset (PSI) data field to activate the popup keyboard and enter the desired pressure offset.

NOTE: The software limits the pressure offset to +/- 10 PSI with a resolution of 0.1 PSI.

6. Then press SUBMIT.

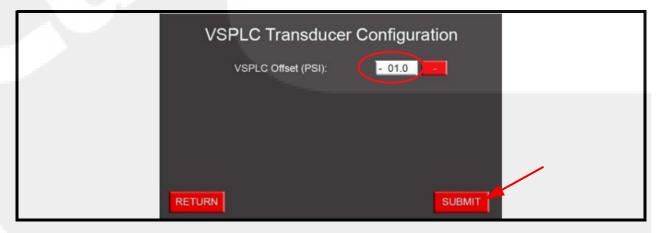
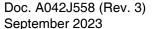


Figure 4-11 VSPLC Transducer Configuration

7. Press **RETURN** to return to the Engine Setup menu.



#### 4.3.2.2 OVERSPEED TEST screen

The Overspeed Test screen shown below allows the operator to simulate an overspeed shutdown for all engine models. Refer to "Start-up Validation" in the Installation Section of this manual for detailed instructions on how to simulate an overspeed shutdown.



Figure 4-12 Overspeed Test screen

#### 4.3.2.3 IMPERIAL/SI VALUES screen

The Imperial/SI Values screen, shown in Figure 4-13, allows the operator to select Imperial or *Système Internationale* (SI) (also known as metric) units of measurement. The default units of measure are Imperial units of degrees in Fahrenheit and pounds per square inch (PSI), but the user may elect degrees in Celsius or kilo Pascal (kPa).

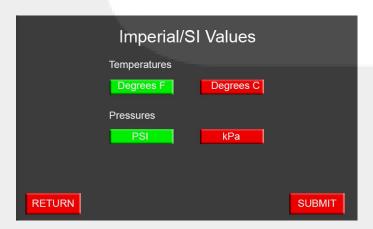


Figure 4-13 Typical Parameter Units screen

To change the displayed units of measurement:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen (Main Menu), press the **MENU** soft key.
- 2. Press the IMPERIAL/SI VALUES soft key from the Settings Menu.
- 3. Press the soft key for the desired unit of measure.
- 4. Press the **SUBMIT** soft key.
- 5. To exit the Imperial/SI Values menu, press the **RETURN** soft key.

#### 4.3.2.4 ANALOG VALUES screen

To view the information about the fire pump drive engine in digital format:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen (Main Menu), press the **MENU** soft key.
- 2. Press the ANALOG VALUES soft key from the Settings Menu.
- 3. To exit the Analog Values screen (shown below), press the **RETURN** soft key.

NOTE: The display choice of Imperial or SI values is made using the Imperial/SI Values screen.

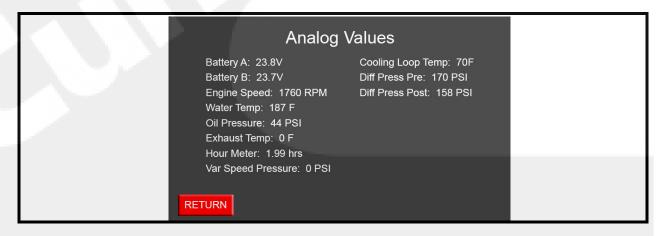
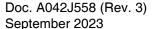


Figure 4-14 Sample Analog Values screen



#### 4.3.2.5 AUTOSWITCH screen

**NOTE:** The AUTOSWITCH screen is on electronic engines, only. This section is not applicable to mechanical engines.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 20 Standard, as well as Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and Factory Mutual (FM) Standards, requires redundancy for fire safety systems. If the fuel system is electronically-controlled, switching of ECMs must be controlled automatically. Cummins refers to this process as "ECM Autoswitching." When the FPDP switches ECMs automatically, the fault code responsible for the last switch can be found on the Autoswitch screen. The FPDP will activate the ECM keyswitch for fifteen seconds every thirty minutes to validate communications with the ECM.

IMPORTANT: In order to maintain NFPA 20 compliance, autoswitching must be enabled (ON).

As shown in Figure 4-15, the Autoswitch Settings screen allows the operator to disable or enable this autoswitch capability.

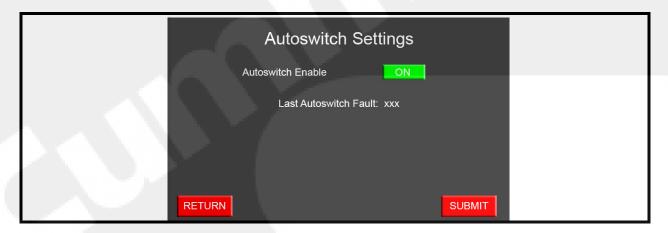


Figure 4-15 Typical Autoswitch Settings screen

To change the autoswitch setting:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen, press the MENU soft key;
- 2. Press the **ENGINE SETUP** soft key from the Settings menu;
- 3. As shown in Figure 4-7, press the soft number keys to enter password "806" in the Engine Setup Login screen.
- 4. Press the AUTOSWITCH soft key from the Settings Menu.
- 5. Press the **ON/OFF** soft key the soft key displayed (in green) indicates which mode has been selected.
- 6. Press the **SUBMIT** soft key.
- 7. To exit the Autoswitch Settings screen, press the **RETURN** soft key.

#### 4.3.2.6 FAULT CODES screen

**NOTE:** The FAULT CODES screen is on electronic engines, only. This section is not applicable to mechanical engines.

As shown in the Description Section, fault codes diagnosed by the ECM are displayed in a yellow or red overlay box which lies atop the tachometer signal (the engine speed is still digitally displayed) to alert the operator to service the engine as soon as possible. Only the first seven active ECM faults will be displayed in the overlay.

As shown in Figure 4-16, the Fault Codes screen displays the full list of active faults. To view the information about the fire pump drive engine active faults:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen (Main Menu), press the MENU soft key.
- 2. Press the **FAULT CODES** soft key from the Settings Menu.
- 3. To exit the FAULT CODES menu, press the RETURN soft key.

For more information about fault codes and their meanings, see the Fault Code Section of this manual or contact your local Cummins Distributor.

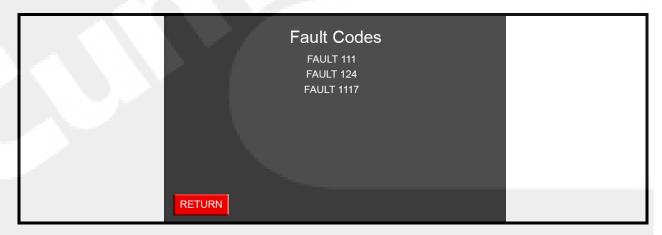


Figure 4-16 Sample Fault Codes screen

#### 4.3.2.7 RPM ADJUSTMENT screen

**NOTE:** The RPM ADJUSTMENT screen is on electronic engines, only. This section is not applicable to mechanical engines.

As shown in Figure 4-17, the RPM Adjustment screen allows the operator to make on-site adjustments to **FIXED SPEED** fire pump drive engines. Each press of the INC soft key or the DEC soft key will increase or decrease the engine speed setpoint by 10 RPM (not to exceed +/-50 RPM) for electronic engines.



Figure 4-17 Typical RPM Adjustment screen

The engine operating speed was factory set during manufacturing and test procedures. If the speed does not match the engine RPM shown on the factory setting plate, follow these steps to adjust the speed setting:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen (Main Menu), press the ECM A Selector switch.
- 2. Press the MENU soft key.
- 3. Press the RPM ADJUSTMENT soft key from the Settings Menu.
- 4. Press either the INC soft key or the DEC soft key to change the ECM RPM setpoint.
- 5. Press the **RETURN** soft key.
- 6. Press the **RESET/STOP** switch on the FPDP and wait for thirty seconds.
- 7. Repeat Steps 1 through 5 for ECM B.

**NOTE:** The speed setpoint adjustments must be made on each ECM to experience the same system level of performance on the alternate ECM.

**IMPORTANT:** Never switch from ECM A to ECM B while the engine is running.

### 4.3.2.8 DPEM (optional)

As shown in Figure 4-18, the DPEM screen displays the function name, status, alarm setpoint, and relay associated with the alarm (if applicable) of any custom inputs that are configured on the fire pump drive engine. When an analog input parameter crosses the alarm setpoint or a switched input is active, all information associated with that parameter will turn red in color. To access the DPEM screen:

- 1. Starting at the User Interface screen (Main Menu), press the **MENU** soft key.
- 2. Press the DPEM soft key from the Settings Menu.
- 3. To exit the DPEM screen, press the **RETURN** soft key.

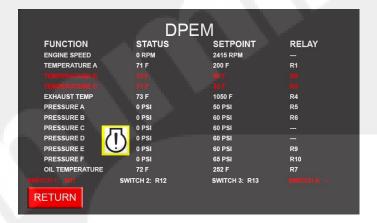


Figure 4-18 Sample DPEM screen

If communications between the FPDP and DPEM are compromised, a "DPEM COMMS ERROR" message will appear at the top of the screen.

## 4.4 FPDP screens and adjustments in manual mode - IDLE soft key

**NOTE:** The **IDLE** soft key shown in Figure 4-19 displays in red while the engine idle command is inactive. The **IDLE** soft key will display in green when the engine idle command is active.



Figure 4-19 IDLE soft key

With the FPDP in manual mode and using the **IDLE** soft key, the FPDP can now command electronic engines to idle. The operator can choose to idle the fire pump drive engine to warm up the engine for weekly testing and/or to evaluate water leaks during commissioning. To manually place the fire pump drive engine in idle:

- Select MAN on the AUTO/MAN mode switch on the FPDP to place the fire pump drive engine in manual mode.
- 2. Press the IDLE soft key on the screen.

**NOTE**: Engaging the **IDLE** soft key will turn the **IDLE** soft key display from red to green, engaging the engine idle command.

- 3. Press the **BATT A** or the **BATT B** Momentary Start switch to start the engine.
- 4. To disengage manual engine idle, press the **IDLE** soft key on the screen. The **IDLE** soft key will return to red in color.

The engine will ramp to rated speed. The engine will also ramp to rated speed (for fixed speed applications) or enter a closed loop VSPLC mode, if enabled, when TB-1 becomes active while the engine is idling.

## 4.5 Engine/turbocharger cool down

The FPDP has the ability to idle an electronic engine for up to three minutes when a shutdown has been commanded from the fire pump controller. The cool down feature promotes engine turbocharger longevity. During engine cool down, the FPDP will display an "Engine Cooldown Active:" message (shown in Figure 4-20).

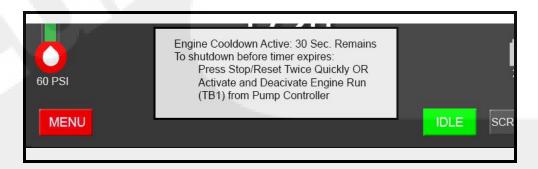


Figure 4-20 Engine/turbocharger cool down

During engine cool down, the fire pump drive engine may shutdown automatically - prior to the timer expiring - to protect the engine. The operator also has the option to shut down the engine manually from the fire pump controller or the FPDP during cool down, if necessary.

**IMPORTANT:** All fire pump drive engines are shipped from the factory with the cool down feature disabled. This feature must be manually enabled by the customer. Prior to enabling the cool down feature, ensure all operators are trained on the operation of this engine cool down feature.

#### 4.5.1 Automatic shutdown - cool down timer

The fire pump drive engine will automatically shutdown when the Engine Cooldown timer expires.

### 4.5.2 Automatic shutdown - engine protection

The FPDP will automatically shut the engine off and during engine cool down if:

- Low oil pressure is sensed;
- · High coolant temperature is sensed; and/or
- · Communications with the ECM are lost.

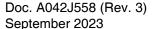
#### 4.5.3 Manual shutdown - from the fire pump controller

During cool down, the fire pump drive engine can be shut down manually from the fire pump controller by:

- 1. Turning the fire pump controller switch to **OFF** (deactivating TB-1). NOTE: *The FPDP will keep the fire pump drive engine running to idle until the timer expires*; AND
- 2. Turning the fire pump controller from **OFF** to **MAN** (manual) and back to **OFF** (reactivating and deactivating TB-1). The fire pump drive engine will shut down immediately.

#### 4.5.4 Manual shutdown - from the FPDP

The engine can also be shutdown manually by pressing the **RESET/STOP** switch on the FPDP two times in succession.





# 5 - Maintenance

#### 5.1 Introduction

Before performing maintenance procedures, read and understand 1 - Safety of this manual. Improper performance or lack of critical information could result in personal injury or equipment damage.

Cummins encourages our customers to perform maintenance and repairs whenever necessary. However, servicing complex components within the normal warranty period may void the Cummins warranty and any specified warranty extended by the manufacturer of Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) products. See the warranty information at the beginning of this manual.

Maintenance procedures should be performed by skilled technicians who are familiar with the equipment, local regulations, and service procedures for fire pump drive engine and pump systems. Improper maintenance can damage the engine or the fire pump drive engine, or cause severe personal injury.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 25 Standard outlines the maintenance tests to be performed to validate automatic and manual operational requirements for field acceptance testing.

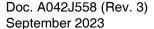
Cummins recommends that the engine be maintained according to the Cummins Operation and Maintenance manual for that engine family.

**NOTE:** If your engine is equipped with a component or accessory not manufactured by Cummins, refer to the component manufacturer's vendor supplied literature for specific maintenance recommendations.

### 5.2 Engine operation reports

The engine must always be maintained in top mechanical condition. Proper maintenance of the fire pump drive engine requires documenting regular running reports to include the following:

- Low engine oil pressure.
- Engine surge.
- Erratic operation or frequent shutdowns.
- · Any warning lamps flashing or staying illuminated.
- Abnormal coolant or oil temperature.
- Unusual engine noise or vibration.
- Excessive smoke.
- Excessive use of coolant, fuel, or engine oil.
- Any fluid leaks.
- · Loose, worn, or damaged parts.



The weekly running report also helps to make provisions for more extensive maintenance, as the reports indicate the necessity.

The Fault Codes displayed on the Fire Pump Digital Panel assist in recording operation irregularities. See 6 - Troubleshooting of the model-specific English manual for a listing of Fault Codes.

# **Maintenance record form**

Engine serial nur	nber:		Engine model:			
Owner's name:			Equipment name/number:			
Date	Hours or time interval	Actual hours	Check performance	Performed by	Comments	
		A				

NOTE: All maintenance and inspections intervals are accumulative. When performing annual maintenance, also perform maintenance listed under daily, weekly, monthly, and three month intervals.

### 5.3 Weekly maintenance

When the engine is running, be alert for mechanical problems that could create unsafe or hazardous conditions.

#### 5.3.1 General

Each week, a general walk-around inspection should include the following areas:

- 1. Check fluid levels before starting the engine. Check oil pressure and coolant temperatures frequently. Most engine problems give an early warning.
- 2. Look and listen for changes in engine performance, sound, or appearance that will indicate that service or repair is needed. Be alert for misfires, vibration, excessive exhaust smoke, loss of power, or increases in oil or fuel consumption.
- 3. Check the engine appearance for excessive heat, wiring short circuits, excessive end-play, vibrations, excessive wear, excessive abrasion, damaged electrical wiring, or loose electrical wiring.
- 4. Check the engine for odors of diesel fuel, burning rubber, electrical system failure, exhaust fumes, or smoke.

A WARNING

Engine fuel is highly flammable and represents an extreme hazard for fire or explosion when exposed to electrical sparks or open flame. Clean up spilled fuel immediately. Keep sources of electrical spark or open flame away from a fuel source.

### 5.3.2 Air cleaner filter and piping

On a weekly basis, perform the following inspections:

1. Visually inspect the air intake filter and piping daily for blockage, damage to piping, loose clamps, or punctures that can allow debris to enter the engine. If there is a blockage, the service indicator will be activated. Refer to Figure 2-2.

**NOTE**: Turbocharged engines must be operated at rated revolutions per minute (RPM) and full load to check maximum intake air restriction.

NOTE: Cummins recommends using an air cleaner filter element as listed on the engine data sheet.

A CAUTION

Never operate the engine without an air cleaner. Intake air must be filtered to prevent dirt and debris from entering the engine and causing premature wear. Dirt or foreign objects could cause engine damage.

- a. If the red indicator flag is at the raised position in the window, clean or replace the air filter per the manufacturer's recommendation as required. Do not remove the felt washer from the indicator. The felt washer absorbs moisture.
- b. After the air cleaner has been serviced, push the flag in to reset the service indicator.

**IMPORTANT:** See the engine data sheet for maximum intake air restriction.

- 2. Check for corrosion under the clamps and hoses of the intake system piping. Corrosion can allow corrosive products and dirt to enter the intake system. Disassemble and clean as required.
- 3. Replace any damaged air filter or hoses and tighten loose clamps, as necessary, to prevent the air system from leaking. Torque the hose clamps to the recommended torque value. Refer to the torque tables.

### 5.3.3 Cooling system



Do not remove a coolant pressure/fill cap from a hot engine. Shut down the engine and wait until the coolant temperature is below 50 °C (120 °F) before removing the pressure cap. Heated coolant spray or steam can cause severe personal injury.

On a weekly basis, perform the following inspections on the cooling system:

- 1. Inspect the cooling water piping, coolant heat exchanger tanks, charge air cooling system (if applicable), engine coolant hoses, and hose clamps for loose fittings, leaks, damage, and corrosion.
  - a. Tighten the hose clamps, as necessary.
  - b. Check for cracks, holes, or other damage. Repair or replace as necessary.

### A CAUTION

Never use a sealing additive to stop leaks in the cooling system. This can result in cooling system plugging and inadequate coolant flow, causing the engine to overheat.

- 2. With the coolant expansion tank at ambient temperature, press down, unscrew, and remove the pressure cap as shown in Figure 2-2.
  - a. Ensure that the coolant level is visible by checking the coolant level sight gauge.
  - b. Add coolant, as required. DO NOT OVERFILL!

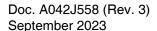
**NOTE**: Supplemental engine coolant should be a mixture of 50% ethylene glycol antifreeze and 50% water to avoid engine damage.

- 3. Check the antifreeze concentration at least six times a year or whenever coolant is added to the cooling system by using a refractometer.
- 4. Drain a small amount of coolant from the return line petcock and inspect the coolant for excessive rust or particulate matter. Change the coolant more frequently if particles are present.

#### A CAUTION

Do not mix coolant brands or chemical solutions, as this could damage the cooling system. Keep a record of the coolant concentration and manufacturer with the engine maintenance records.

- 5. Check for soft, overly-pliant hoses, oxidation, and loose hose clamps. Torque the hose clamps to the recommended torque value. Refer to the torque tables. Replace damaged hoses and clamps as required.
- 6. Check the coolant heat exchanger tanks for leaks, damage, and dirt buildup. Clean and repair as required.



### 5.3.4 Engine oil system

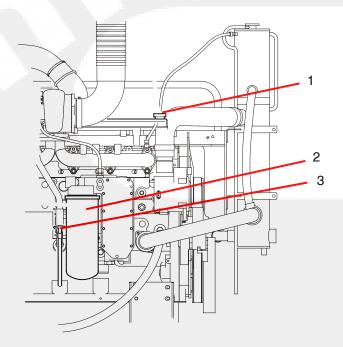
**A** WARNING

Perform the specific checks in this section only after the engine is fully stopped. Unless tests require engine operation, disconnect the battery leads from the batteries (negative terminal first). Contact with exposed or moving components can cause severe personal injury.

Inspect the engine oil system on a weekly basis following these steps:

- 1. For accurate dipstick readings, shut off the engine and wait approximately ten minutes to allow the oil in the upper portions of the engine to drain back into the crankcase.
- 2. As shown in Figure 5-1, check the oil level at the engine dipstick.
- If the oil level is greater than the high mark (H), drain the excess oil and recheck the level.
- If the oil level is consistently below normal after a fill, check for leaks, loose or damaged gaskets, or oil in the coolant system. If the oil level is below the low mark (L), add the equivalent type oil.

**NOTE**: Cummins recommends using Premium Blue<sup>®</sup> 15W-40 Multi-viscosity Lubricating Oil or equivalent.



- 1. Engine oil fill port
- 2. Engine oil filter
- 3. Engine oil dipstick

Figure 5-1 Oil level dipstick (typical)

### 5.3.5 Fuel system

A WARNING

Engine fuel is highly flammable and represents an extreme hazard for fire or explosion when exposed to electrical sparks or open flame. Clean up spilled fuel immediately. Keep sources of electrical spark or open flame away from a fuel source.

To inspect the fuel system:

- 1. Shut off the engine.
- 2. Inspect the fuel supply line, return line, filter and fittings for cracks or abrasions.
  - a. Ensure the lines are not rubbing against anything that could damage the fuel system hoses. Repair any leaks or alter line routing to eliminate wear immediately.
  - b. Relieve fuel line pressure by carefully loosening the fuel inlet line.

NOTE: Refer to the engine data sheet for Cummins recommended replacement components.

### 5.3.6 Engine exhaust system

With the engine operating, inspect the entire exhaust system: exhaust manifold, exhaust flex, muffler, and piping.

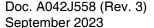
Check for leaks at all connections, welds, gaskets, and joints. Make sure that the exhaust pipes are not heating surrounding areas excessively. Repair any leaks immediately.

#### 5.3.7 Electrical supply and controls

Check the terminals on the starting batteries for clean and tight connections. Loose or corroded connections create resistance which can hinder starting. Inspect the FPDP harness connections to be sure they are secure.

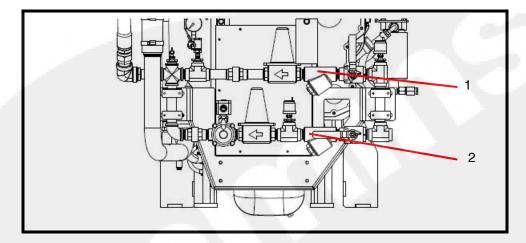
#### 5.3.8 Crankcase ventilation hose

Inspect the crankcase ventilation hose for wear, damage, sludge, blockage, or dirt buildup (refer to Figure 2-2). Clean the ventilation hose, if obstructed or blocked. Replace a worn or damaged hose.



### 5.3.9 Heat exchanger - cooling water strainers

As shown in Figure 5-2, the (two) cooling water strainers should be cleaned weekly to remove sediment.



- 1. Bypass raw water strainer
- 2. Normal raw water strainer

Figure 5-2 Cooling water strainer (typical)

To clean the normal line strainer, ensure that the normal line valves are closed and the bypass line valves are open.

To clean the bypass line strainer, ensure that the bypass line valves are closed and the normal line valves are open.

For each cooling water strainer:

- 1. Remove the plug.
- 2. Inspect and remove any debris.
- 3. Install the strainer plugs.
- 4. When finished, open the normal line valves and close the bypass line valves for normal operation.

### 5.3.10 Batteries

A CAUTION

Batteries can emit explosive gases during charging. To reduce the possibility of personal injury, always ventilate the battery compartment before servicing the batteries.

A CAUTION

To reduce the possibility of arcing, remove the negative (-) battery cable first and attach the negative (-) battery cable last.

For proper weekly maintenance of the batteries:

- 1. Keep the batteries clean by wiping them with a damp cloth whenever dirt appears excessive.
- 2. Use a battery hydrometer to check the specific gravity of the electrolyte in each battery cell. A fully-charged battery will have a specific gravity of 1.260. Replace the battery, if the specific gravity reading is below 1.215.
- 3. Check the battery wiring and cable connections for loose, corroded, worn, or damaged cables. Check both connectors at the alternator, battery connections, and engine grounding lug (near the starter motor).
  - a. If the battery cables are corroded, remove the battery cable clamps, starting with the negative (-) battery cable.
  - b. Use a fine emery cloth or a wire brush to clean the cable clamps and battery cables. The metal should be shiny.
  - c. Wash the battery terminals with a solution of baking soda and water:

2 oz (1/4 cup) baking soda to 0.94 liter (1 qt) of water

- d. Be careful to prevent the solution from entering the battery cells, and flush the batteries with clean water when done.
- e. After cleaning the connections, coat the terminals with a light application of petroleum jelly.
- f. Reinstall and tighten the cable clamps.

A WARNING

Battery electrolyte (sulfuric acid) is highly caustic and can burn clothing and skin, or cause blindness. Wear protective clothing, impervious neoprene gloves, safety goggles, or full-face shield when working with the batteries.

- 4. Check the electrolyte level in the batteries monthly. If low, fill the battery cells to the bottom of the filler neck with distilled water.
- 5. Check for continuity between terminals using a digital multimeter or other test equipment. Also check the insulation resistance to ground. Correct any electrical faults.
- 6. Reinstall the battery cables; attach the negative (-) battery cable last.

#### 5.3.11 Engine test run

Start the engine at least once a week for a minimum of thirty minutes with as much load as possible. Periods of no-load operation should be held to a minimum, because unburned fuel tends to accumulate in the exhaust system. Refer to the operating instructions in 4 - Operation.

Check that the engine starts and operates at the recommended fire pump drive engine speed specification and inspect the following:

- 1. Check that the engine oil pressure is indicated on the gauge within fifteen seconds after starting.
- 2. Check that the engine has attained a normal running temperature after running the engine for a minimum of thirty minutes.

- 3. Observe that the engine is operating at the proper operating speed. (If the engine is not operating at the proper speed, see Section 5.3.12 Engine operation checks.)
- 4. Check for unusual engine noise. Listen for any unusual engine noise which can indicate that service is required.
- 5. Ensure that the oil pressure is greater than 69 kPa (10 psi).
- 6. Check that the coolant temperature is between 70 °C (158 °F) and 107 °C (225 °F).
- Check that both battery voltmeters indicate 12 VDC for standard or 24 VDC for optional operating systems.
- 8. Check that the air filter service indicator has not popped-up, indicating an air filter blockage. Replace the air filter as required.

End the test run by pressing and holding the overspeed RESET/STOP switch until the engine stops.

### 5.3.12 Engine operation checks

The following service inspections ensure that the engine starts and operates properly under normal conditions.

**A** WARNING

Before equipment operation, ALL guards, covers, and protective devices MUST BE in place and securely fastened. Serious personal injury could result from contact with exposed or moving components.

#### 5.3.12.1 Crank termination setpoint

The speed switch crank termination setpoint is factory-set at 600 RPM and should not be changed from this value.

#### 5.3.12.2 Engine speed adjustment

The electronic engine operating speed was factory set during manufacturing and test procedures. If the speed unintentionally does not match the engine RPM shown on the factory setting plate, refer to Section 4 - Operation: RPM Adjustment Screen.

### 5.3.13 Engine coolant heater

**NOTE**: Perform this inspection procedure twenty-four hours after shutting off the engine.

The engine coolant heater must maintain an engine coolant temperature of 49 °C (120 °F) or above. The engine block must be warm to the touch (38 °C (100 °F)) in the water jacket areas.

If the heater does not appear to be working correctly, contact a Cummins Authorized Repair Location.

### 5.4 Annual maintenance

All checks or inspections listed under previous maintenance intervals must also be performed at the time of the annual maintenance, in addition to those listed *only* under the annual maintenance interval.

### 5.4.1 Electrical components

A CAUTION

AVOID SERVICING complex components such as: printed circuit boards, programmable controllers, and ECMs not specifically authorized by Cummins. Contact a Cummins Authorized Repair Location before performing any extensive maintenance.

A CAUTION

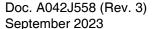
To reduce the possibility of arcing, remove the negative (-) battery cable first and attach the negative (-) battery cable last.

The electrical components of the fire pump drive engine must be thoroughly inspected on an annual basis. Remove the battery terminal cables, starting with the negative (-) cable first and check the following:

- 1. Inspect the electrical wiring harness, electrical terminal connections, and electrical plug-ins for secure, clean electrical contacts, worn or damaged insulation, burnt wires, broken wires, and loose connections.
- 2. Clean and tighten any loose electrical connections. Repair or replace worn, damaged, burnt, or poorly insulated wiring immediately.

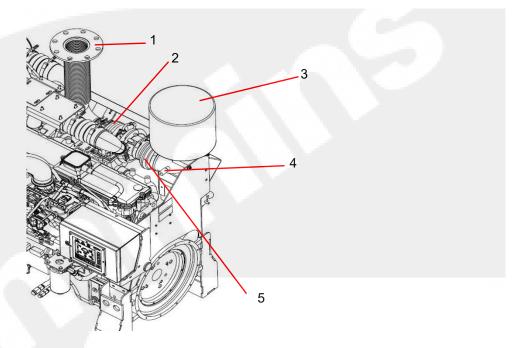
**IMPORTANT:** Refer to the vendor-supplied literature for recommended maintenance procedures.

- 3. Inspect the function of all gauges, voltmeters, switches, and warning lamps on the FPDP. Replace the FPDP if any are not functioning properly.
- 4. Reinstall the battery cables; attach the negative (-) battery cable last.



### 5.4.2 Turbocharger mounting nuts

As shown in Figure 5-3, check the turbocharger mounting nuts and torque the mounting nuts to the recommended torque value. Refer to the torque tables.



- 1. Exhaust flex connection
- 2. Turbocharger
- 3. Air cleaner assembly (intake)
- 4. Air cleaner service indicator
- 5. Air cleaner piping

Figure 5-3 Typical turbocharger

### 5.4.3 Engine supports

A CAUTION

Loose engine mount bolts or damaged brackets can cause engine misalignment or excessive vibration. These conditions can cause engine or pump damage.

Refer to Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3 for the location of the engine supports and inspect all engine supports for cracks or loose hardware. Check the torque on the engine support mounting capscrews. Torque the engine mounting cap screws to the support bracket. Refer to the torque tables for recommended torque values.

### 5.4.4 Fuel pumps and filters

As shown in Figure 5-4, inspect the fuel injection pump mounting nuts (including the support bracket) for loose or damaged hardware. Inspect the fuel line hoses and fuel filters for wear, damage, loose fittings, and leaks. Repair or replace damaged hoses and filters as required.

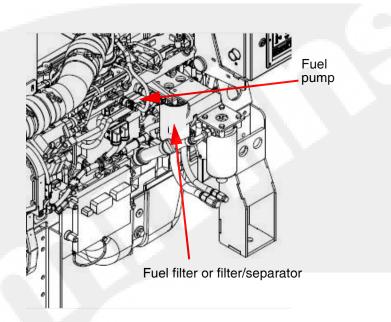


Figure 5-4 Typical fuel pumps and filters

A WARNING

Engine fuel is highly flammable and represents an extreme hazard for fire or explosion when exposed to electrical sparks or open flame. Clean up spilled fuel immediately. Keep sources of electrical spark or open flame away from a fuel source.

A WARNING

Do not open the fuel filter/water separator drain valve or dismantle the fuel lines on the high-pressure fuel system with the engine running. High pressure fuel spray from an operating engine can cause serious personal injury or fire hazard.

To change the fuel filters:

- 1. Shut off the engine.
- 2. Close any fuel valves (if equipped) to prevent fuel from draining or siphoning.
- 3. Clean the area around the fuel filter or fuel/water separator heads.

**NOTE:** Refer to the engine data sheet for filter replacement recommendations.

- 4. Remove the spent filter canisters using a filter wrench.
- 5. Clean the filter mounting head surfaces of sludge buildup and foreign particles. Ensure mating gasket surfaces are clean.
- 6. Lubricate the gasket seals with clean SAE 15W-40 lubricating oil.

- 7. Center the filter ring on the threaded mounting nipple. Screw the filter canister onto the mounting flange until the gasket is snug against the mounting flange, then tighten an additional 1/4 turn.
- 8. Open the fuel supply valves (if equipped).

### A CAUTION

Mechanical over-tightening can distort the threads or damage the filter element seal.

- 9. Press either the CRANK BATT A or CRANK BATT B button to start the engine to allow the fuel to flow through the system.
- 10. Depress the contactor switch for up to fifteen seconds or until the engine starts. Repeat up to three times, if necessary.

### A CAUTION

To prevent damage to the starter, do not engage the starting motor more than fifteen seconds. Wait fifteen seconds between each start attempt.

**IMPORTANT:** If the engine does not start after three attempts, check the fuel supply system. Absence of blue or white exhaust smoke during cranking indicates no fuel is being delivered.

**NOTE:** Engines used in fire pumps or standby service are expected to immediately accelerate from crank to full load.

### 5.4.5 Engine oil and filter

Engine oil becomes contaminated and essential oil additives are depleted with use. The amount of contamination is related to the total amount of fuel and oil consumed. Change the oil at least once annually.

**NOTE:** For composite oil pans, always use a new sealing washer on the oil drain plug. Hold the external locking nut in place while tightening the oil drain plug.

IMPORTANT: If the engine oil is drained from the oil pan to make an engine repair, new oil must be used.

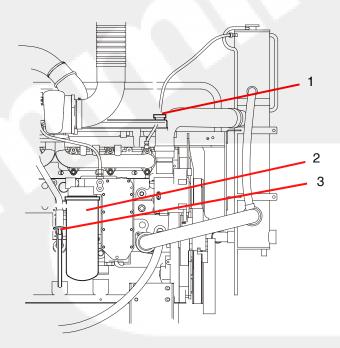
### A WARNING

To reduce the possibility of personal injury, avoid direct contact of hot oil with your skin. Some state and federal agencies have determined that used engine oil can be carcinogenic. Prolonged, repeated contact can cause skin disorders or other bodily injury. Wash thoroughly after contact. Avoid inhalation of vapors and ingestion of used engine oil. Dispose of the oil in accordance with local environmental regulations.

To change the oil and filter to remove the contaminants suspended in the oil:

- 1. Operate the engine until the coolant temperature reaches 70 °C (158 °F). Shut the engine off.
- 2. Place an appropriate container under the oil pan drain plug. Refer to the engine data sheet for oil pan capacity.
- 3. Remove the oil drain plug and drain the oil immediately to make sure all the oil and suspended contaminants are removed from the engine.

- 4. Remove the oil filter (see Figure 5-5) following these steps:
  - a. Clean the area around the engine oil filter canister. Use a filter wrench to remove the filter.
  - b. Remove and discard the O-ring seal if it has remained attached to the mounting flange. Clean the filter mounting flange with a clean lint-free cloth.
  - c. Apply a light film of 15W-40 lubricating oil to the replacement filter gasket before installing the filter.
- 5. Fill the oil filter with a high-quality 15W-40 multi-viscosity lubricating oil, such as Premium Blue<sup>®</sup>, or its equivalent.



- 1. Engine oil fill port
- 2. Engine oil filter
- 3. Engine oil dipstick

Figure 5-5 Typical oil filter and oil level dipstick

6. Center the filter ring on the threaded mounting nipple. Screw the filter canister onto the mounting flange until the gasket is snug against the mounting flange. Then tighten an additional 1/4 turn.



Mechanical over-tightening can distort the threads or damage the filter element seal.

NOTE: Cummins recommends using oil filter replacement parts as outlined in the engine data sheet.

- 7. Check and clean the oil pan drain plug threads and sealing surface. Install the oil pan drain plug. Torque the plug according to the torque tables.
- 8. Fill the engine to the proper level with clean, high quality 15W-40 oil at the fill port.

A CAUTION

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

- 9. Restart the engine and let it run for approximately one to two minutes.
- 10. Stop the engine.
- 11. Wait approximately fifteen minutes to let the oil drain from the upper parts of the engine.
- 12. Check the oil level again. Add oil as necessary to bring the oil level to the H (high) mark on the dipstick.

#### 5.4.6 Drive shaft

It is recommended that proper lubrication to drive shafts be completed on a regular schedule according to these steps:

- 1. Remove the drive shaft guards.
- 2. Wipe the grease fittings and grease gun nozzle with a clean cloth to avoid contamination.
- 3. Add grease to the drive shaft universal joint grease fittings (see Figure 3-2).
- 4. Wipe excess grease from the grease fittings.

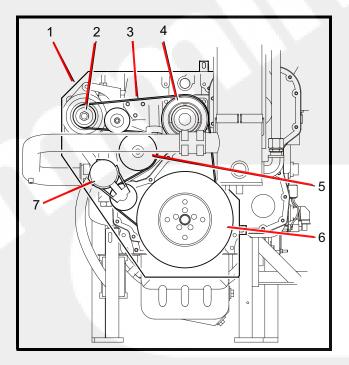
**NOTE:** Cummins recommends using a good quality semi-synthetic, molybdenum-fortified NLGI #2 lithium complex grease which protects from -47 to 204 °C (-54 to 400 °F).

### 5.4.7 Coolant pump/alternator belt

On some engine models, the pump and alternator belt drives both the pump and alternator.

To inspect the coolant pump and the alternator belt:

- 1. Press the AUTO/MAN button on the FPDP to place the fire pump drive engine in MANUAL operation.
- 2. Disconnect both batteries at their terminals. Remove the negative (-) cable first.
- 3. Remove the belt guard capscrews and the belt guard. Set aside for re-installation (see Figure 5-6).



- 1. Belt guard
- 2. Alternator pulley
- 3. Drive belt
- 4. Idler pulley
- 5. Coolant pump pulley
- 6. Balancer pulley
- 7. Belt tensioner

Figure 5-6 Coolant pump/alternator belt (typical)

4. Visually inspect the belt for frayed, worn, missing pieces, or cracked belt surfaces. Check the belt for intersecting cracks.



Belt damage can be caused by: incorrect tension, incorrect size or length, pulley misalignment, incorrect installation, severe operating environment, and/or oil or grease on the belt or pulley.

**NOTE:** Transverse cracks (across the belt width) are acceptable. Longitudinal cracks (direction of belt length) that intersect with transverse cracks are not acceptable. Replace the belt if it is cracked, frayed, or damaged.

5. If the belt condition is acceptable, check the belt tension. Use the Cummins belt tension gauge (Part Number 3822524) to measure the drive belt tension in the center span of the belt between the idler and alternator pulleys. Ensure that the belt tension is set to the specifications outlined in the Engine Operation manual.

**NOTE**: Belts with glazed or shiny surfaces indicate belt slippage. Correctly installed and tensioned belts will show even pulley and belt wear.

A CAUTION

Disconnect the batteries (negative cable first) before performing service on the fire pump drive engine or on any of its controls.

6. Reinstall the battery cables; attach the negative (-) battery cable last.

#### 5.4.8 Raw water zinc anode

The zinc anode - part number 9750 - (see Figure 5-7) acts as a raw water filter and must be checked for erosion and replaced, when necessary. If the anode has eroded more than fifty percent, it must be replaced.

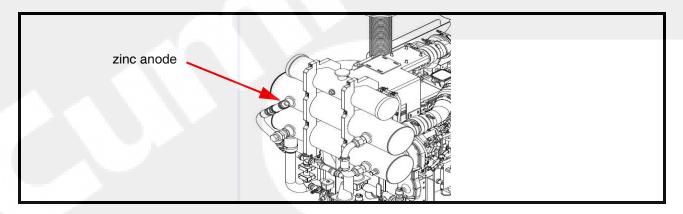


Figure 5-7 Raw water zinc anode (typical)

### 5.4.9 Heat exchanger pressure test

If internal leakage in the heat exchanger is suspected, a heat exchanger pressure test may be performed prior to removal from the engine.

**NOTE**: Use Teflon™ tape or other pipe sealant when installing the test setup in order to prevent leaks.

**NOTE:** The size of fittings required on the water outlets and inlets are listed on the engine data sheet.

To test the heat exchanger pressure:

- 1. Install an adapter at the cooling water outlet of the heat exchanger.
- 2. Install a pressure test setup with 689 kPa (100 psi) pressure gauge at the cooling water inlet to the heat exchanger.

- 3. Apply air pressure at 276 kPa (40 psi).
  - a. Isolate the pressure source and monitor the pressure gauge for five minutes.
  - b. There should be no change in pressure for the duration of the test.
- 4. After testing, release the pressure. Remove the tubing adapters, plug, and test equipment.
- 5. If leakage is detected, the heat exchanger must be replaced.

### 5.4.10 Turbocharger

As shown in Figure 5-3, follow these steps to thoroughly inspect the turbocharger:

1. Visually inspect the air intake filter and piping according to the steps outlined in Section 5.3.2.

**NOTE:** Turbocharged engines must be operated at rated revolutions per minute (RPM) and full load to check maximum intake air restriction.

NOTE: Cummins recommends using an air cleaner filter element as listed on the engine data sheet.



Never operate the engine without an air cleaner. Intake air must be filtered to prevent dirt and debris from entering the engine and causing premature wear. Dirt or foreign objects could cause engine damage.

- 2. Remove the air intake and exhaust piping from the turbocharger.
- 3. Inspect the turbocharger turbine wheel for cracks in the housing or turbine blades, missing blades, mechanical binding, eccentric motion, or excessive end-play.
- 4. Replace the turbocharger if damage, excessive end-play, binding, wear, or eccentric motion is found. Contact a Cummins Authorized Repair Location for replacement.

**IMPORTANT:** The turbocharger must be removed for replacement or rebuild if the clearance is beyond the limits, the housing is cracked, or the turbine wheel is damaged.

5. Reinstall the air intake filter and exhaust piping. Tighten the clamps. Torque the loosened clamps to the recommended torque value. Refer to the torque tables.

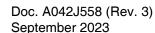
### 5.5 Every two years

All checks or inspections listed under daily or previous maintenance intervals must also be performed at this time, in addition to those listed under this maintenance interval.

#### 5.5.1 Coolant pump

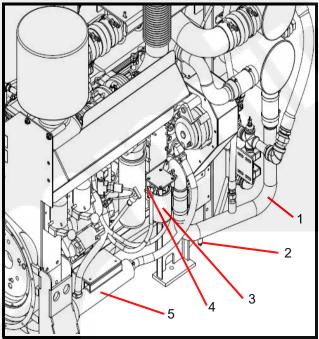
Inspect the coolant pump for eccentric motion, mechanical binding, excessive end play, seal damage, and excessive grease or coolant leakage around the pump shaft.

Replace with a new or rebuilt pre-lubricated unit, as necessary. Contact a Cummins Authorized Repair Location for replacement.



### 5.5.2 Cooling system - heat exchanger

Figure 5-8 illustrates the heat exchanger cooling system. The cooling system must be clean to work properly. If the system shows excessive mineral buildup, particulate matter, scale, oxidation, or oil contamination, drain and flush the cooling system. If the coolant is excessively dirty or is mixed with oil, contact a Cummins Authorized Repair Facility.



- 1. Lower coolant hose/tube
- 2. Coolant drain petcock
- Coolant filter
- 4. Coolant filter shut-off valve
- 5. Engine coolant heater

Figure 5-8 Engine coolant drain - heat exchanger (typical)

#### A WARNING

Do not remove the pressure/fill cap from a hot engine. Shut down the engine and wait until the coolant temperature is below 50 °C (120 °F) before removing the pressure cap. Heated coolant spray or steam can cause severe personal injury.

- 1. Disconnect both batteries at their terminals. Remove the negative (-) cable first.
- 2. Press down, unscrew, and remove the coolant expansion tank pressure/fill cap. The cap must be removed to allow air to vent the cooling system during the draining process.
- 3. Disconnect the engine coolant heater power supply before draining the cooling system.
- 4. Place a container that will hold at least 57 liters (15 gallons) of liquid under the coolant drain valve.
- 5. Ensure that the coolant filter shut-off valves are OPEN.
- 6. Open the drain petcock on the lower coolant tube, allowing the coolant to drain into the waste container.

- 7. When the system is empty, move the container under the engine coolant heater.
- 8. Disconnect either end of the engine heater coolant hose and drain the engine heater.

### A CAUTION

Coolant is toxic. Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact with used antifreeze - wash thoroughly after contact. Prolonged, repeated contact can cause skin disorders. Dispose of waste antifreeze in accordance with local environmental regulations.

9. Flush with clean fresh water or heavy-duty heat exchanger cleaner. Follow the manufacturer's directions on the product container.

**NOTE:** Some cooling system cleaners or commercial solvents require a soapy water rinse after use. Follow the directions on the cleaning solution or solvent.

### A CAUTION

Over-concentration of antifreeze or use of high-silicate antifreeze can damage the engine. Do not use more than 50% antifreeze in the mixture unless additional freeze protection is required. Antifreeze at 68% concentration provides the maximum freeze protection, and must never be exceeded under any condition. Antifreeze protection decreases above 68%.

- 10. When the flushing water has fully drained, use a filter wrench to remove the water coolant filter from the filter housing.
  - a. Clean the filter housing gasket mount of dirt buildup, oxidation, or particulate matter with a clean cloth.
  - b. Coat the replacement filter gasket with a light coating of 15W-40 lubrication oil.
- 11. Center the filter ring on the threaded mounting nipple. Screw the filter canister onto the mounting flange until the gasket is snug against the mounting flange, then tighten an additional 1/4 turn. If using a soapy water solution, flush again with clear water. Allow time for the water to fully drain.

### A CAUTION

Mechanical over-tightening can distort the threads or damage the filter element seal.

NOTE: Recommendations on filter replacements and fill rates can be found on the Engine Data Sheet.

12. Reconnect the engine heater coolant hose and close the drain petcock on the lower coolant tube.

**NOTE:** During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passages. The air vents through the coolant filler port. The fill rate can be found in the *Engine Data Sheet*.

13. Fill the coolant tanks with the proper antifreeze. Use a mixture of 50% water and 50% ethylene-glycol base or propylene-glycol antifreeze (or pre-mixed solution) to protect the engine to -37 °C (-34 °F) year-around.

#### A CAUTION

Use soft or distilled water in the coolant mixture. Contaminants in hard water neutralize the corrosion inhibitor components. Water must not exceed 300 ppm hardness or contain more than 100 ppm of either chloride or sulfate.

A CAUTION

Never use a sealing additive to stop leaks in the cooling system. This can result in cooling system blockage or restricted coolant flow, causing the engine to overheat.

NOTE: Cummins recommends using Fleetguard<sup>®</sup> ES COMPLEAT™ Ethylene-Glycol (EG) or Fleetguard<sup>®</sup> Propylene-Glycol (PG) Plus™ Antifreeze/Coolants. Both products are available in concentrated or pre-mixed formulations. Use a 50% concentration level (40% to 60% range) of ethylene-glycol or propylene-glycol and Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) required for wet-sleeved engines in most climates. Contact your local Cummins Authorized Repair Location for additional information.

Ethylene-Glycol	Propylene-Glycol		
40% = -23° C (-10° F)	40% = -21° C (-6° F)		
50% = -37° C (-34° F)	50% = -33° C (-27° F)		
60% = -54° C (-65° F)	60% = -54° C (-65° F)		
68% = -71° C (-96° F)	68% = -63° C (-82° F)		

A CAUTION

The system must be filled properly to prevent air locks. During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passages.

- 14. Check the condition of the pressure/fill cap.
  - a. If the pressure/fill cap seal is worn, damaged, missing, or the pressure spring is damaged or shows signs of sticking, replace the filler cap.
  - b. Re-install the expansion tank fill cap.
- 15. Re-install the heater wiring.
- 16. Reinstall the battery cables; attach the negative (-) battery cable last.
- 17. Operate the engine until it reaches a temperature of 82 °C (180 °F), and check for coolant leaks.
- 18. Ensure that the coolant level is just below the fill neck and that the coolant heater is reconnected.

### 5.6 Every four years

All maintenance checks and inspections listed in previous maintenance intervals must also be performed at this time.

Cummins recommends performing maintenance on valve lash settings.

A CAUTION

Disconnect both batteries (negative cable first) before performing service on the fire pump drive engine or on any of its controls. Wear safety glasses when disconnecting batteries!

A CAUTION

Valve lash maintenance should be performed by a skilled technician. Improper maintenance can damage the engine or cause severe personal injury. Contact your local Cummins Authorized Repair Location before performing any extensive maintenance.

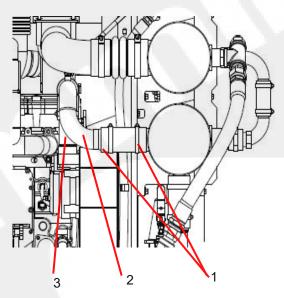
#### 5.6.1 Coolant thermostat removal/installation

The thermostat regulates the temperature of the engine coolant circulating through the engine cooling system. Refer to the engine manual for complete instructions.

A CAUTION

Always use the correct thermostat, and never operate the engine without a thermostat installed. The engine can overheat if operated without a thermostat because the path of least resistance for the coolant is through the bypass to the pump inlet.

1. As shown in Figure 5-9, remove the upper coolant hose clamps and upper coolant hose at the thermostat housing.



- 1. Hose clamps
- 2. Upper coolant hose
- 3. Thermostat housing

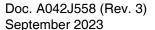
Figure 5-9 Typical thermostat housing

- 2. Remove the (2) thermostat housing flange cap screws and the thermostat flange.
- 3. Remove the thermostat and gasket from the housing.
- 4. Clean the housing flange faces of dirt buildup, oxidation, and sludge.
- 5. If still in good condition, re-install the thermostat in the housing.

**IMPORTANT:** Inspect the seal on the thermostat housing flange surface and - if damaged or cracked - apply a new seal.

NOTE: Recommendations on thermostat replacement components can be found on the engine data sheet.

6. Replace the thermostat flange and cap screws.



#### 5.6.2 Coolant pump/alternator belt replacement

Replace the coolant pump/alternator belt if it is cracked, frayed, or has pieces of material missing.

- 1. Remove the belt guard.
- 2. Use a 3/8" drive ratchet or breaker bar to rotate the tensioner arm away from the belt and remove the belt.
- 3. Check the belt tensioner cap screw torque. For recommended torque values, refer to the torque tables.
- 4. Check the tensioner arm, pulley, and stops for cracks. If any cracks are noticed, the tensioner must be replaced.
- 5. Verify that the tensioner arm stop is not in contact with the spring casing stop. If either stop is touching, the tensioner must be replaced.
- 6. Inspect the tensioner for evidence of the tensioner arm contacting the tensioner cap.
- 7. If there is evidence of the two areas making contact, the pivot tube bushing has failed and the tensioner must be replaced.
- 8. Check the tensioner bearing.
- 9. Rotate the belt tensioner pulley. The pulley should spin freely with no mechanical binding, eccentric motion, or excessive end-play.
- If the arm rotates with mechanical binding, eccentric movement, or excessive end play, replace the tensioner.
- 11. Inspect the clearance between the tensioner spring case and the tensioner arm for uneven bearing wear.
- 12. If the clearance exceeds 3 mm (0.12 in) at any point, the tensioner must be replaced as a complete assembly. Contact a Cummins Authorized Repair Location for replacement.

**NOTE:** Experience has shown that tensioners generally will show a larger clearance gap near the lower portion of the spring case, resulting in the upper portion rubbing against the tensioner arm. Always replace the belt when a tensioner is replaced.

- 13. After checking the torque, use a 3/8" drive ratchet or breaker bar to rotate the tensioner slowly away from the area of belt contact.
- 14. Install the replacement drive belt.

#### A CAUTION

To prevent pulley or belt damage, do not roll a belt over the pulley or pry it on with a tool. Move the tensioner arm away from the belt area before installing the drive belt.

- 15. Check the location of the drive belt on the belt tensioner pulley. The belt should be centered on, or centered close to, the middle of the pulley.
- 16. Reinstall the belt guard.

A CAUTION

Unaligned belts, either too far forward or backward, can cause belt wear, belt roll-off failures or increase uneven tensioner bushing wear.

# 6 - Troubleshooting

### 6.1 Introduction

The following information is intended as a guide for some common non-technical equipment problems. The first part of this section includes troubleshooting charts that cross-reference the problem, the possible cause, and the solution. The second section includes complete Fault Code charts outlining a numerical listing of fault codes and their descriptions.

Many problems can be resolved using corrective maintenance, adjustment, or minor repair. Refer to the vendor supplied literature, electrical schematics, and mechanical prints for additional information.

For engine-related issues, refer to the engine Operation and Maintenance Manual or contact the Cummins Customer Assistance Center at 1-800-CUMMINS (1-800-286-6467).

A WARNING

The status checks should be performed ONLY by a qualified technician. Contact with exposed electrical components could cause extreme personal injury or death.

A WARNING

Before equipment operation, ALL guards, covers, and protective devices MUST BE in place and securely fastened. Serious personal injury could result from contact with exposed or moving components.

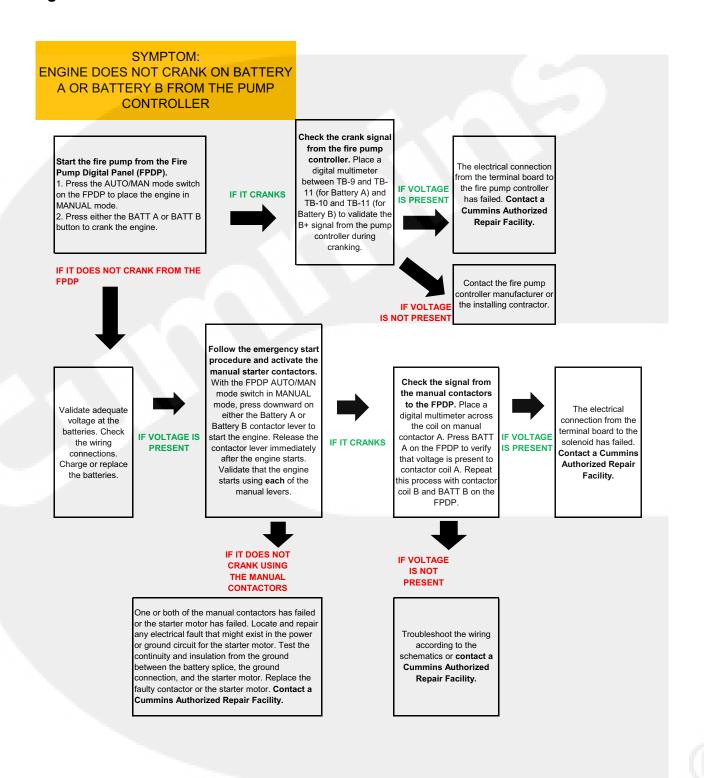
A CAUTION

AVOID SERVICING complex components such as: printed circuit boards, programmable controllers, and ECMs not specifically authorized by Cummins. Contact the Cummins Customer Service Department toll free at 1-800-343-7357 before performing any extensive maintenance.

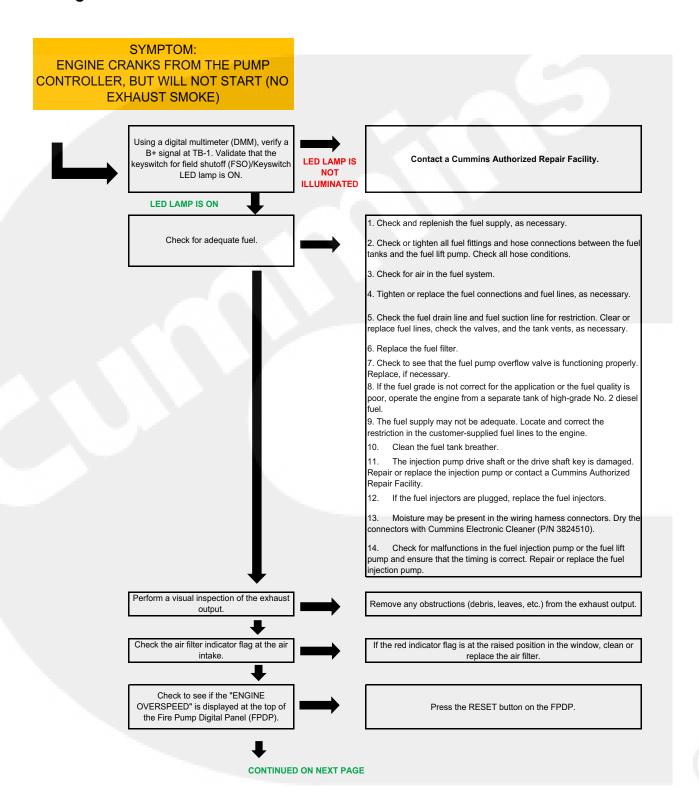
A CAUTION

Never climb or stand on the equipment frame, guards, or enclosures. Contact with exposed or moving components can cause personal injury or equipment damage.

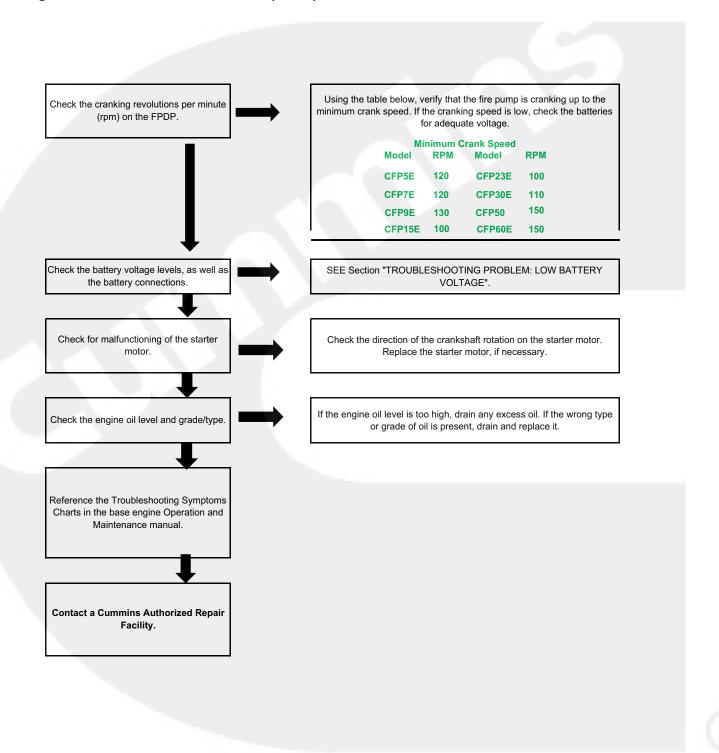
### 6.2 Engine Will Not Start



### 6.3 Engine Cranks But Will Not Start



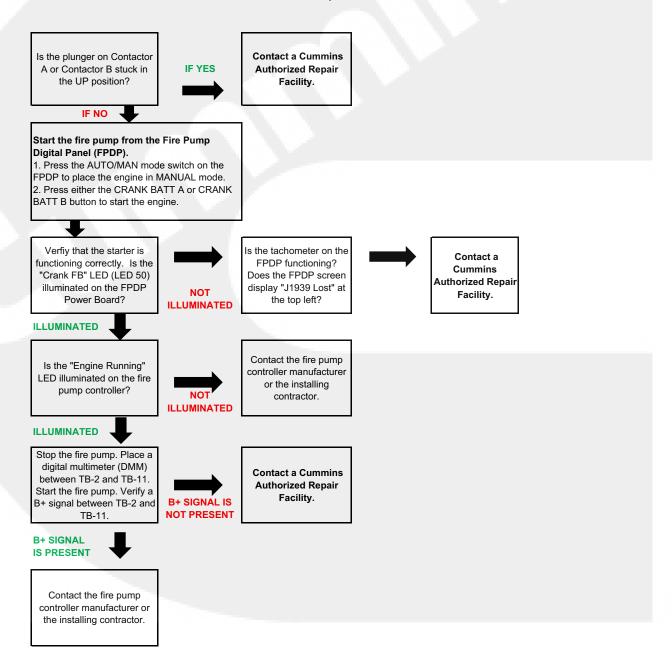
# **Engine Cranks But Will Not Start (cont.)**



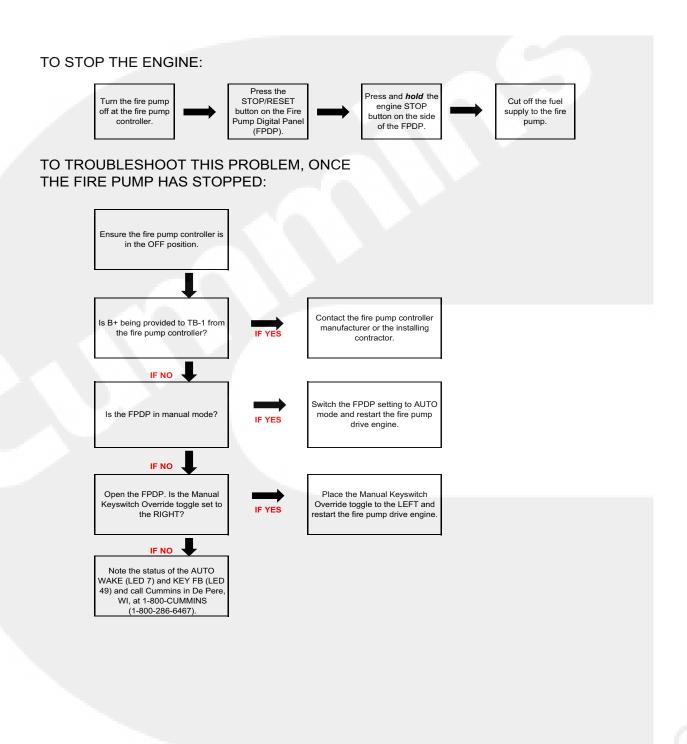
### 6.4 Engine Starts But Continues to Crank

STOP THE ENGINE AT THE FIRE PUMP CONTROLLER (PLACE THE CONTROLLER IN THE OFF POSITION) AND TROUBLESHOOT FROM THE FIRE PUMP DRIVE ENGINE:

PRIOR TO MAKING A SERVICE CALL, PERFORM A VISUAL INSPECTION:



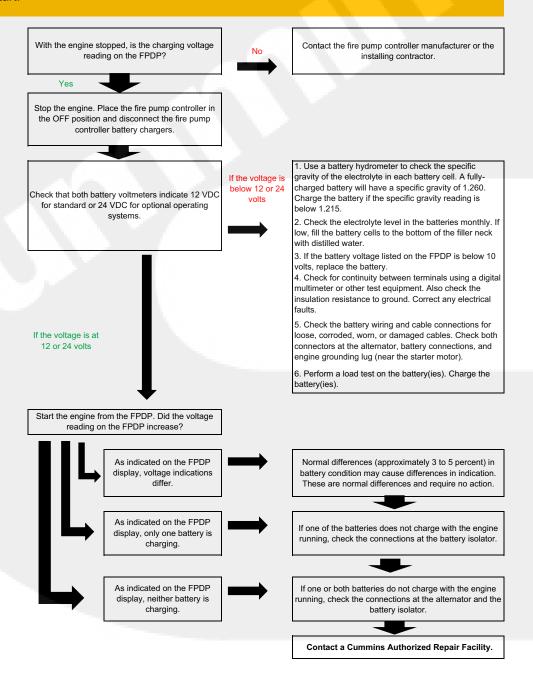
# 6.5 Engine Will Not Stop



### 6.6 Low Battery Voltage

### PROBLEM: LOW BATTERY VOLTAGE

SYMPTOM: The Fire Pump Digital Panel (FPDP) will mometarily "blink" upon starting or the fire pump drive engine is slow to crank. There is a high probability that the engine will not start.

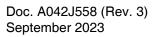


# 6.7 Fault Code Charts - CFP5E/EVS, CFP7E/EVS, CFP9E/EVS, and CFP9E HHP

The following tables specify the fault codes and their meanings for the CFP5E/EVS, CFP7E/EVS, CFP9E/EVS, and CFP9E HHP model fire pump drive engines:

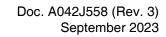


CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION
111	629	12	Red	Engine Control Module Critical internal failure - Bad intelligent Device or Component
115	612	2	Red	Engine Speed/Position Sensor Circuit lost both of two signals from the magnetic pickup sensor - Data Erratic
122	102	3	Yellow	Intake Manifold Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source.
123	102	4	Yellow	Intake Manifold Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
124	102	16	Yellow	Intake Manifold 1 Pressure - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
131	91	3	Red	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Position Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
132	91	4	Red	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Position Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
133	974	3	Red	Remote Accelerator Pedal or Level Position Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
134	974	4	Red	Remote Accelerator Pedal or Level Position Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
135	100	3	Yellow	Oil Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
141	100	4	Yellow	Oil Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
143	100	18	Yellow	Oil Pressure Low - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
144	110	3	Yellow	Coolant Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal or Shorted to High Source
145	110	4	Yellow	Coolant Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal or Shorted to Low Source
146	110	16	Yellow	Coolant Temperature High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range · Moderately Severe Level
147	91	1	Red	Accelerator Pedal or Level Position Sensor Circuit - Abnormal Frequency, Pulse Width, or Period
148	91	0	Red	Accelerator Pedal or Level Position Sensor Circuit - Abnormal Frequency, Pulse Width, or Period
151	110	0	Red	Coolant Temperature Low - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
153	105	3	Yellow	Intake Manifold Air Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
154	105	4	Yellow	Intake Manifold Air Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
155	105	0	Red	Intake Manifold Air Temperature High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
187	3510	4	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #2 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
195	111	3	Yellow	Coolant Level Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
196	111	4	Yellow	Coolant Level Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
197	111	18	Yellow	Coolant Level - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level

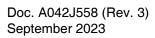




CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION
199	1661	4	Yellow	Engine Automatic Start Lamp Driver Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
211	1484	31		Additional Auxiliary Diagnostic Codes logged - Condition Exists
212	175	3	Yellow	Engine Oil Temperature Sensor #1 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
213	175	4	Yellow	Engine Oil Temperature Sensor #1 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
214	175	0	Red	Engine Oil Temperature - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
221	108	3	Yellow	Barometric Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
222	108	4	Yellow	Barometric Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
227	3510	3	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #2 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
231	109	3	Yellow	Coolant Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
232	109	4	Yellow	Coolant Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
233	109	18	Yellow	Coolant Pressure - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
234	190	0	Red	Engine Speed High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
235	111	1	Red	Coolant Level Low - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
237	644	2	Yellow	External Speed Input (Multiple Unit Synchronization) - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
238	3511	4	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #3 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
239	3511	3	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #3 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
241	84	2	Yellow	Vehicle Speed Sensor Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
242	84	10	Yellow	Vehicle Speed Sensor Circuit tampering has been detected - Abnormal Rate of Change
244	623	4	Yellow	Red Stop Lamp Driver Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
245	647	4	Yellow	Fan Control Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
249	171	3	Yellow	Ambient Air Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
256	171	4	Yellow	Ambient Air Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
261	174	16	Yellow	Engine Fuel Temperature - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
263	174	3	Yellow	Engine Fuel Temperature Sensor #1 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
265	174	4	Yellow	Engine Fuel Temperature Sensor #1 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
268	94	2	Yellow	Fuel Pressure Sensor Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
271	1347	4	Yellow	High Fuel Pressure Solenoid Valve Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source



CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION
272	1347	3	Yellow	High Fuel Pressure Solenoid Valve Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
281	1347	7	Yellow	High Fuel Pressure Solenoid Valve #1 - Mechanical System Not Responding Properly or Out of Adjustment
284	1043	4	Yellow	Engine Speed/Position Sensor (Crankshaft) Supply Voltage Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
285	639	9	Yellow	SAE J1939 Multiplexing PGN Timeout Error - Abnormal Update Rate
286	639	13	Yellow	SAE J1939 Multiplexing Configuration Error - Out of Calibration
287	91	19	Red	SAE J1939 Multiplexing Accelerator Pedal or Level Sensor System Error - Received Network Data in Error
288	974	19	Red	SAE J1939 Multiplexing Remote Accelerator Pedal or Level Data Error - Received Network Data in Error
292	441	14	Red	Auxiliary Temperature Sensor Input #1 - Special Instructions
293	441	3	Yellow	Auxiliary Temperature Sensor Input #1 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
294	441	4	Yellow	Auxiliary Temperature Sensor Input #1 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
295	108	2	Yellow	Barometric Pressure Sensor Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
296	1388	14	Red	Auxiliary Pressure Sensor Input #1 - Special Instructions
297	1388	3	Yellow	Auxiliary Pressure Sensor Input #2 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
298	1388	4	Yellow	Auxiliary Pressure Sensor Input #2 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
319	251	2		Real Time Clock Power Interrupt - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
322	651	5	Yellow	Injector Solenoid Cylinder #1 Circuit - Current Below Normal, or Open Circuit
323	655	5	Yellow	Injector Solenoid Cylinder #5 Circuit - Current Below Normal, or Open Circuit
324	653	5	Yellow	Injector Solenoid Cylinder #3 Circuit - Current Below Normal, or Open Circuit
325	656	5	Yellow	Injector Solenoid Cylinder #6 Circuit - Current Below Normal, or Open Circuit
331	652	5	Yellow	Injector Solenoid Cylinder #2 Circuit - Current Below Normal, or Open Circuit
332	654	5	Yellow	Injector Solenoid Cylinder #4 Circuit - Current Below Normal, or Open Circuit
334	110	2	Yellow	Coolant Temperature Sensor Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
338	1267	3	Yellow	Idle Shutdown Vehicle Accessories Relay Driver Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
339	1267	4	Yellow	Idle Shutdown Vehicle Accessories Relay Driver Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
341	630	2	Yellow	Engine Control Module data lost - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
342	630	13	Red	Electronic Calibration Code Incompatibility - Out of Calibration
343	629	12	Yellow	Engine Control Module Warning internal hardware failure - Bad intelligent Device or Component
349	191	16	Yellow	Transmission Output Shaft Speed - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
351	627	12	Yellow	Injector Power Supply - Bad Intelligent Device or Component





CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION
352	3509	4	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #1 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
386	3509	3	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #1 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
415	100	1	Red	Oil Pressure Low - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
418	97	15		Water in Fuel Indicator High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Least Severe Level
422	111	2	Yellow	Coolant Level - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
425	175	2	Yellow	Engine Oil Temperature - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
428	97	3	Yellow	Water in Fuel Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
429	97	4	Yellow	Water in Fuel Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
431	558	2	Yellow	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Idle Validation Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
432	558	13	Red	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Idle Validation Circuit - Our of Calibration
435	100	2	Yellow	Oil Pressure Sensor Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
441	168	18	Yellow	Battery #1 Voltage Low - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
442	168	16	Yellow	Battery #1 Voltage High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
449	157	0	Red	Fuel Pressure High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
451	157	3	Yellow	Injector Metering Rail #1 Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
452	157	4	Yellow	Injector Metering Rail #1 Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
488	105	16	Yellow	Intake Manifold #1 Temperature - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
489	191	18	Yellow	Transmission Output Shaft Speed - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
497	1377	2	Yellow	Multiple Unit Synchronization Switch Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
523	611	2	Yellow	OEM Intermediate (PTO) Speed switch Validation - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
527	702	3	Yellow	Auxiliary Input/Output #2 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
528	93	2	Yellow	Auxiliary Alternate Torque Validation Switch - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
529	703	3	Yellow	Auxiliary Input/Output #3 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
546	94	3	Yellow	Fuel Delivery Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
547	94	4	Yellow	Fuel Delivery Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
551	558	4	Yellow	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Idle Validation Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
553	157	16	Yellow	Injector Metering Rail #1 Pressure High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
554	157	2	Yellow	Fuel Pressure Sensor Error - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect

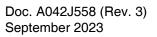
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CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION					
559	157	18	Yellow	njector Metering Rail #1 Pressure High - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level					
584	677	3	Yellow	Starter Relay Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source					
585	677	4	Yellow	Starter Relay Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source					
595	103	16	Yellow	Turbocharger #1 Speed High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level					
596	167	16	Yellow	Electrical Charging System Voltage High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level					
597	167	18	Yellow	Electrical Charging System Voltage High - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level					
598	167	1	Red	Electrical Charging System Voltage High - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level					
599	640	14	Red	Auxiliary Commanded Dual Output Shutdown - Special Instructions					
649	1378	31		Change Lubricating Oil and Filter - Condition Exists					
687	103	18	Yellow	Turbocharger #1 Speed Low - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level					
689	190	2	Yellow	Primary Engine Speed Sensor Error - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect					
691	1172	3	Yellow	Turbocharger #1 Compressor Inlet Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source					
692	1172	4	Yellow	Turbocharger #1 Compressor Inlet Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source					
697	1136	3	Yellow	ECM Internal Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source					
698	1136	4	Yellow	ECM Internal Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source					
719	22	3	Yellow	Extended Crankcase Blow-by Pressure Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source					
729	22	4	Yellow	Extended Crankcase Blow-by Pressure Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source					
731	723	7	Yellow	Engine Speed/Position #2 mechanical misalignment between camshaft and crankshaft sensors					
757	2802	31	Yellow	Electronic Control Module data lost - Condition Exists					
778	723	2	Yellow	Engine Speed Sensor (Camshaft) Error - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect					
779	703	11	Yellow	Warning Auxiliary Equipment Sensor Input #3 (OEM Switch) - Root Cause Not Known					
951	166	2		Cylinder Power Imbalance Between Cylinders - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect					
1117	627	2		Power Lost With Ignition On - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect					
1139	651	7	Yellow	Injector Cylinder #1 - Mechanical System Not Responding Properly or Out of Adjustment					
1141	652	7	Yellow	Injector Cylinder #2 - Mechanical System Not Responding Properly or Out of Adjustment					
1142	653	7	Yellow	Injector Cylinder #3 - Mechanical System Not Responding Properly or Out of Adjustment					
1143	654	7	Yellow	Injector Cylinder #4 - Mechanical System Not Responding Properly or Out of Adjustment					
1144	655	7	Yellow	Injector Cylinder #5 - Mechanical System Not Responding Properly or Out of Adjustment					



CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION
1145	656	7	Yellow	Injector Cylinder #6 - Mechanical System Not Responding Properly or Out of Adjustment
1239	2623	3	Yellow	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Position Sensor #2 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
1241	2623	4	Yellow	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Position Sensor #2 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
1242	91	2	Red	Accelerator Pedal or Lever Position Sensor #1 and #2 - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
1256	1563	2	Yellow	Control Module Identification Input State Error - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
1257	1563	2	Red	Control Module Identification Input State Error - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect
1852	97	16	Yellow	Water in Fuel Indicator - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
1911	157	0	Yellow	Injector Metering Rail #1 Pressure - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
2111	52	3	Yellow	Coolant Temperature #2 Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
2112	52	4	Yellow	Coolant Temperature #2 Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
2113	52	16	Yellow	Coolant Temperature #2 - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
2114	52	0	Red	Coolant Temperature #2 - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
2115	2981	3	Yellow	Coolant Pressure #2 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
2116	2981	4	Yellow	Coolant Pressure #2 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
2117	2981	18	Yellow	Coolant Pressure #2 - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
2182	1072	3	Yellow	Engine Brake Actuator Driver #1 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
2183	1072	4	Yellow	Engine Brake Actuator Driver #1 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
2185	3512	3	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #4 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
2186	3512	4	Yellow	Sensor Supply Voltage #4 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
2195	703	14	Red	Auxiliary Equipment Sensor Input #3 Engine Protection Critical - Special Instructions
2215	94	18	Yellow	Fuel Pump Delivery Pressure - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
2216	94	1	Yellow	Fuel Pump Delivery Pressure - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level
2217	630	31	Yellow	ECM Program Memory (RAM) Corruption - Condition Exists
2249	157	1	Yellow	Injector Metering Rail #1 Pressure - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Most Severe Level
2261	94	15		Fuel Pump Delivery Pressure - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Least Severe Level
2262	94	17		Fuel Pump Delivery Pressure - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Least Severe Level

CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION						
2263	1800	16	Yellow	Battery Temperature - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level						
2264	1800	18	Yellow	lattery Temperature - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level						
2265	1075	3	Yellow	Fuel Priming Pump Control Signal Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2266	1075	4	Yellow	Fuel Priming Pump Control Signal Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source						
2292	611	16	Yellow	Fuel Inlet Meter Device - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level						
2293	611	18	Yellow	Fuel Inlet Meter Device flow demand lower than expected - Data Valid but Below Normal Operational Range						
2311	633	31	Yellow	Fueling Actuator #1 Circuit Error - Condition Exists						
2321	190	2		Engine Speed / Position Sensor #1 - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect						
2322	723	2		Engine Speed / Position Sensor #2 - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect						
2345	103	10	Yellow	Turbocharger speed invalid rate of change detected - Abnormal Rate of Change						
2346	2789	15		Turbocharger Turbine Inlet Temperature (Calculated) - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range						
2347	2790	15		Turbocharger Turbine Outlet Temperature (Calculated) - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range						
2363	1073	4	Yellow	Engine Brake Actuator Circuit #2 - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source						
2365	1112	4	Yellow	Engine Brake Actuator Driver Output #3 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source						
2367	1073	3	Yellow	Engine Brake Actuator Circuit #2 - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2368	1112	3	Yellow	Engine Brake Actuator Driver Output #3 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2372	95	16	Yellow	Fuel Filter Differential Pressure - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Moderately Severe Level						
2373	1209	3	Yellow	Exhaust Gas Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2374	1209	4	Yellow	Exhaust Gas Pressure Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source						
2375	412	3	Yellow	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2376	412	4	Yellow	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Temperature Sensor Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source						
2377	647	3	Yellow	Fan Control Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2425	730	4		Intake Air Heater #2 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source						
2426	730	3		Intake Air Heater #2 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2555	729	3	Yellow	Intake Air Heater #1 Circuit - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source						
2556	729	4	Yellow	Intake Air Heater #1 Circuit - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source						



CUMMINS FAULT CODE	SPN	FMI	LAMP COLOR	CUMMINS DESCRIPTION
2557	697	3	Yellow	Auxiliary PWM Driver #1 - Voltage Above Normal, or Shorted to High Source
2558	697	4	Yellow	Auxiliary PWM Driver #1 - Voltage Below Normal, or Shorted to Low Source
2963	110	15		Engine Coolant Temperature High - Data Valid but Above Normal Operational Range - Lease Severe Level
2973	102	2	Yellow	Intake Manifold Pressure Sensor Circuit - Data Erratic, Intermittent, or Incorrect

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# 7 - Component parts and assemblies

#### 7.1 Repairs and technical service

Personnel at Cummins Authorized Repair Locations can assist you with the correct operation and service of your engine. Cummins has a worldwide service network of more than 5,000 Distributors and Dealers who have been trained to provide sound advice, expert service, and complete parts support. Check the telephone directory yellow pages or refer to the directory in this section for the nearest Cummins Authorized Repair Location. Outside of North America, contact your regional office. Telephone numbers and addresses are listed in the International Directory.

If assistance is required, call toll-free: 1-800-CUMMINS. Includes all 50 states, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Bahamas. The Cummins Customer Assistance Center provides 24-hour assistance to aid in technical and emergency service when a Cummins Authorized Repair Location cannot be reached or is unable to resolve an issue with a Cummins product.

Refer also to the Cummins website at cummins.com.

#### 7.2 Recommended spare parts inventory

To minimize downtime and increase productivity, Cummins recommends maintaining a stock of spare parts critical to uninterrupted engine operation. Shipping costs can be lower using ground transportation rather than overnight or next day air freight. For this reason, Cummins can provide a list of recommended spare parts. Contact a Cummins Authorized Repair Location for additional information.

#### 7.3 Ordering parts

Replacement parts for the Cummins equipment are manufactured to the same quality standards and specifications as the original equipment. Unapproved substitution may result in poor performance, reduced service life, lost production, or unsafe operation.

Cummins relies on the best and most cost effective shipping methods, unless specific instructions or requirements are requested by the customer. When ordering parts, please be prepared to provide the following information:

- Model and serial number
- · Part description by name
- · Quantity required
- Purchase order number

**NOTE**: A purchase order number is desirable, even if the part(s) are supplied on a Returned Goods Authorization (RGA) issue number. A purchase order number helps Cummins and its customer track the parts and necessary credits.

### 7.4 Engine data

The following pages outline applicable reference material that represents the engine data for the CFP7E and all its ratings at the time of this printing. For a complete, up-to-date, Model Specification Sheet, refer to cummins.com.

## Air induction system

Maximum temperature rise between ambient air and engine air inlet	30.6 °F (17 °C)
Maximum inlet restriction with dirty filter	25 in. H <sub>2</sub> O (635 mm H <sub>2</sub> O)
Recommended air cleaner element - (standard)	Cummins Filtration AH1196
Recommended air cleaner element - (heavy duty)	Optional: primary element AF26124; secondary element AF26125

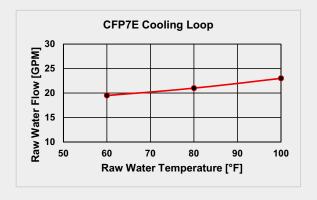
## **Lubrication system**

Oil pressure range at rated	40-70 PSI (276-483 kPa)
Oil capacity of pan (high - low)	15-13 qt. (14.2 - 12.3 L)
Total system capacity	4 gal. (15.1 L)
Recommended lube oil filter	Cummins Filtration LF3970

## Cooling system\*

Raw water working pressure range at heat exchanger	60 PSI (413 kPa) MAX
Recommended minimum water supply pipe size to heat exchanger	.75 in. (19.05 mm)
Recommended minimum water discharge pipe size from heat exchanger	1.00 in. (25.40 mm)
Coolant water capacity (engine only)	3.75 gal. (14.2 L)
Standard thermostat - type	Modulating
Standard thermostat - range	180-199 °F (82-93 °C)
Normal Operating Temperature	180-212 °F (82-100 °C)
Minimum raw water flow:	
- with water temperatures to 60 °F (16 °C)	19.5 GPM (1.23 L/sec)
- with water temperatures to 80 °F (27 °C)	21 GPM (1.32 L/sec)
- with water temperatures to 100 °F (38 °C)	23 GPM (1.45 L/sec)

<sup>\*</sup> A jacket water heater is mandatory on this engine. The recommended heater wattage is 1500 down to 40 °F (4 °C)



## **Exhaust system**

Maximum allowable back pressure by complete exhaust system	40.8 in. H <sub>2</sub> O (10.2 kPa)			
Exhaust pipe size normally acceptable	4 in. (102 mm)			

## Noise emissions - The noise emission values are estimated sound pressure levels at 3.3 ft. (1 m).

Тор	92.5 dBa
Right side	94.3 dBa
Left side	93.8 dBa
Front	92.1 dBa
Exhaust	114.2 dBa

# Fuel supply/drain system

Operating Speed in RPM		1470		1760		1900		2100		2350		00
CFP7E/EVS F-10 Fuel Rate - Gal/hr (L/hr)	7.9	(29.9)	9.0	(34.2)	9.2	(31.8)	9.0	(33.9)	9.2	(34.8)	9.8	(37.1)
CFP7E/EVS F-20 Fuel Rate - Gal/hr (L/hr)	8.6	(32.5)	9.8	(37.2)	9.1	(34.5)	9.7	(36.7)	10.0	(37.9)	10.6	(40.3)
CFP7E/EVS F-30 Fuel Rate - Gal/hr (L/hr)	9.1	(34.6)	10.6	(40.1)	9.8	(37.3)	10.5	(40.7)	10.8	(40.7)	11.5	(43.5)
CFP7E/EVS F-40 Fuel Rate - Gal/hr (L/hr)	9.9	(37.6)	11.4	(43.0)	10.6	(40.0)	11.3	(42.6)	11.6	(43.8)	12.3	(46.7)
CFP7E/EVS F-50 Fuel Rate - Gal/hr (L/hr)	10.6	(40.1)	12.1	(46.0)	11.3	(42.8)	12.0	(45.4)	12.4	(46.8)	13.2	(49.9)
CFP7E/EVS F-60 Fuel Rate - Gal/hr (L/hr)	11.3	(42.7)	12.9	(48.9)	12.0	(45.5)	12.8	(48.4)	13.1	(49.6)	14.0	(53.1)

Fuel type	No. 2 diesel only
Minimum supply line size	0.5 in. (12.70 mm)
Minimum drain line size	0.375 in. (9.53 mm)
Maximum fuel height above C/L fuel pump	360 in. (9.1 m)
Recommended fuel filter - primary	Cummins Filtration FF5612
Recommended fuel filter - secondary	Cummins Filtration FS1212
Maximum restriction @ lift pump-inlet - with clean filter	5.0 in. Hg (127 mm Hg)
Maximum restriction @ lift pump-inlet - with dirty filter	10.0 in. Hg (254 mm Hg)
Maximum return line restriction - without check valves	5.9 in. Hg (150 mm Hg)
Minimum fuel tank vent capability	7.1 ft <sup>3</sup> /hr (0.21 m <sup>3</sup> /hr)
Maximum fuel temperature @ lift pump inlet	158 °F (70 °C)

## Starting and electrical system

Minimum recommended battery capacity - cold soak at 0 °F (-18 °C) or above

Battery cable size - minimum of 2/0 AWG and maximum cable length not to exceed 6 ft. (1.5 m)

	12V	24V
Engine only - cold cranking amperes	1400 CCA*	1400 CCA*
Engine only - reserve capacity	430 minutes*	430 minutes*
Maximum resistance of starting circuit	0.001 Ohms	0.001 Ohms
Typical cranking speed	130 RPM	130 RPM
Alternator (standard), internally regulated	95 amps	45 amps

<sup>\*</sup>Based on the FM requirement for a minimum of 900 CCA and 430 reserve capacity minutes

## **Operating Conditions**

Operating Speed in RPM	1470		1760		1900		2100		2350		26	00
CFP7E/EVS F-10 Output - BHP (kW)	153	(114)	175	(121)	162	(121)	171	(128)	170	(128)	174	(120)
Ventilation air required - CFM (litre/sec)	386	(114)	450	(131)	472		558	` ′	172 616	(291)	677.6	(130)
		, ,		` ′		(223)		(263)		`		` ′
Exhaust gas flow - CFM (litre/sec)	937	(442)	1061	(501)	1079	(509)	1255	(592)	1375	(649)	1513	(714)
Exhaust gas temperature - °F (°C)	906	(486)	906	(486)	906	(486)	906	(486)	906	(486)	906	(486)
Heat rejection to coolant - BTU/min. (kW)	3259	(57)	3521	(62)	3232	(57)	3698	(65)	4126	(73)	4539	(80)
Heat rejection to ambient - BTU/min. (kW)	936	(16)	996.1	(18)	1083	(19)	1170	(21)	1146	(20)	1123	(20)
CFP7E/EVS F-20												
Output - BHP (kW)	166	(124)	190	(142)	176	(131)	185	(138)	187	(140)	189	(141)
Ventilation air required - CFM (litre/sec)	396	(187)	467	(220)	486	(229)	562	(265)	621	(293)	683.1	(322)
Exhaust gas flow - CFM (litre/sec)	994	(469)	1121	(529)	1134	(535)	1286	(607)	1422	(671)	1564	(738)
Exhaust gas temperature - °F (°C)	924	(496)	924	(496)	924	(496)	924	(496)	924	(496)	924	(496)
Heat rejection to coolant - BTU/min. (kW)	3486	(61)	3745	(66)	3523	(62)	3877	(68)	4343	(76)	4777	(84)
Heat rejection to ambient - BTU/min. (kW)	965	(17)	1027	(18)	1116	(20)	1206	(21)	1182	(21)	1158	(20)
			-									
CFP7E/EVS F-30	477	(4.00)	005	(4.50)	400	(4.40)	000	(4.40)	004	(4.50)	004	(450)
Output - BHP (kW)	177	(132)	205	(153)	190	(142)	200	(149)	201	(150)	204	(152)
Ventilation air required - CFM (litre/sec)	403	(190)	480	(227)	502	(237)	567	(268)	627	(296)	689.7	(326)
Exhaust gas flow - CFM (litre/sec)	1026	(484)	1174	(554)	1180	(557)	1305	(616)	1468	(693)	1615	(762)
Exhaust gas temperature - °F (°C)	959.2	(515)	959.2	(515)	959.2	(515)	959.2	(515)	959.2	(515)	959.2	(515)
Heat rejection to coolant - BTU/min. (kW)	3622	(64)	3978	(70)	3757	(66)	4043	(71)	4533	(80)	4986	(88)
Heat rejection to ambient - BTU/min. (kW)	994.8	(17)	1059	(19)	1151	(20)	1243	(22)	1218	(21)	1194	(21)
CFP7E/EVS F-40												
Output - BHP (kW)	192	(143)	220	(164)	204	(152)	215	(160)	216	(161)	219	(163)
Ventilation air required - CFM (litre/sec)	435	(205)	487	(230)	511	(241)	571	(270)	629	(297)	691.9	(327)
Exhaust gas flow - CFM (litre/sec)	1055	(498)	1219	(575)	1218	(575)	1363	(643)	1500	(708)	1650	(779)
Exhaust gas temperature - °F (°C)	986.7	(530)	986.7	(530)	986.7	(530)	986.7	(530)	986.7	(530)	986.7	(530)
Heat rejection to coolant - BTU/min. (kW)	3803	(67)	4186	(74)	3926	(69)	4263	(75)	4707	(83)	5178	(91)
Heat rejection to ambient - BTU/min. (kW)	1026	(18)	1091	(19)	1186	(21)	1282	(23)	1256	(22)	1231	(22)
CFP7E/EVS F-50		(4==)		/ / = = \		(()				(4==>		//==\
Output - BHP (kW)	205	(153)	235	(175)	218	(163)	229	(171)	231	(172)	234	(175)
Ventilation air required - CFM (litre/sec)	456.8	(216)	511.4	(241)	519	(245)	576	(272)	634	(299)	697.4	(329)
Exhaust gas flow - CFM (litre/sec)	1117	(527)	1280	(604)	1263	(596)	1390	(656)	1538	(726)	1692	(799)
Exhaust gas temperature - °F (°C)	1018	(548)	1018	(548)	1018	` ′	1018	(548)	1018	(548)	1018	(548)
Heat rejection to coolant - BTU/min. (kW)	4031	(71)	4395	(77)	4165	(73)	4447	(78)	4895	(86)	5385	(95)
Heat rejection to ambient - BTU/min. (kW)	1057	(19)	1125	(20)	1223	(21)	1321	(23)	1444	(25)	1517	(27)

CFP7E/EVS F-60												
Output - BHP (kW)	218	(163)	247	(184)	232	(173)	244	(182)	245	(183)	249	(186)
Ventilation air required - CFM (litre/sec)	479.6	(226)	536.9	(253)	524	(247)	580	(274)	636	(300)	699.6	(330)
Exhaust gas flow - CFM (litre/sec)	1194	(564)	1344	(634)	1297	(612)	1439	(679)	1557	(735)	1713	(808)
Exhaust gas temperature - °F (°C)	1033	(556)	1033	(556)	1033	(556)	1033	(556)	1033	(556)	1033	(556)
Heat rejection to coolant - BTU/min. (kW)	4291	(75)	4615	(81)	4367	(77)	4672	(82)	4997	(88)	5497	(97)
Heat rejection to ambient - BTU/min. (kW)	1090	(19)	1160	(20)	1261	(22)	1362	(24)	1488	(26)	1564	(27)

## 7.5 Cap screw markings and torque values

**IMPORTANT:** Always use a cap screw of the same measurement and strength as the cap screw being replaced. Using the wrong cap screws can result in engine damage.

Always use the torque values listed in the following tables when specific torque values are not available.

When the ft-lb value is less than 10, convert the ft-lb value to in-lb to obtain a better torque with an in-lb torque wrench. Example: 6 ft-lb equals 72 in-lb.

#### 7.5.1 Cap screw identification

#### 7.5.1.1 U.S. customary cap screws

U.S. cap screw example:

5/16 x 18 x 1-1/2

Cap screw thread diameter in inches (5/16")

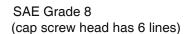
Number of threads per inch (18)

Cap screw length in inches (1.5")



U.S. customary cap screws are identified by radial lines stamped on the head of the cap screw as shown in the examples below:

SAE Grade 5 (cap screw head has 3 lines)







#### 7.5.1.2 Metric cap screws

Metric cap screw example:

M8 -1.25 x 25

Cap screw thread diameter in millimeters (8 mm)

Distance between threads in millimeters (1.25 mm)

Cap screw length in millimeters (25 mm)

Metric cap screws and nuts are identified by the steel grade number stamped on the head of the cap screw or on the surface of the nuts as shown in the examples below:

Commercial steel grade

8.8

10.9

12.9

Cap screw head marking







#### 7.5.2 Cap screw torque values

#### 7.5.2.1 U.S. customary cap screw torque values

Cap screw		U.S. cap screw head marking									
body size (in.) -		SA	E grade 5			SA	E grade 8				
does not include	Cast iron		А	Aluminum		ast iron	Aluminum				
length of screw)	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb			
1/4-20	9	7	8	6	15	11	8	6			
1/4-28	12	9	9	7	18	13	9	7			
5/16-18	20	15	16	12	30	22	16	12			
5/16-24	23	17	19	14	33	24	19	14			
3/8-16	40	30	25	20	55	40	25	20			
3/8-24	40	30	35	25	60	45	35	25			
7/16-14	60	45	45	35	90	65	45	35			
7/16-20	65	50	55	40	95	70	55	40			
1/2-13	95	70	75	55	130	95	75	55			
1/2-20	100	75	80	60	150	110	80	60			
9/16-12	135	100	110	80	190	140	110	80			
9/16-18	150	110	115	85	210	155	115	85			
5/8-11	180	135	150	110	255	190	150	110			
5/8-18	210	155	160	120	290	215	160	120			
3/4-10	325	240	255	190	460	340	255	190			
3/4-16	365	270	285	210	515	380	285	210			
7/8-9	490	360	380	280	745	550	380	280			
7/8-14	530	390	420	310	825	610	420	310			
1-8	720	530	570	420	1100	820	570	420			
1-14	800	590	650	480	1200	890	650	480			

#### 7.5.2.2 Metric cap screw torque values

Cap screw		Metric cap screw head marking											
thread diameter (mm)		8	3.8			1	0.9			12.9			
	Cast iron		Alun	Aluminum		Cast iron		Aluminum		Cast iron		Aluminum	
	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	
6	9	5	7	4	13	10	7	4	14	9	7	4	
7	14	9	11	7	18	14	11	7	23	18	11	7	
8	23	17	18	14	33	25	18	14	40	29	18	14	
10	45	33	30	25	65	50	30	25	70	50	30	25	
12	80	60	55	40	115	85	55	40	125	95	55	40	
14	125	90	90	65	180	133	90	65	195	145	90	65	
16	195	140	140	100	280	200	140	100	290	210	140	100	
18	280	200	180	135	390	285	180	135	400	290	180	135	
20	400	290		-	550	400	_	_			H	H	

# 7.6 U.S. customary pipe plug torque values

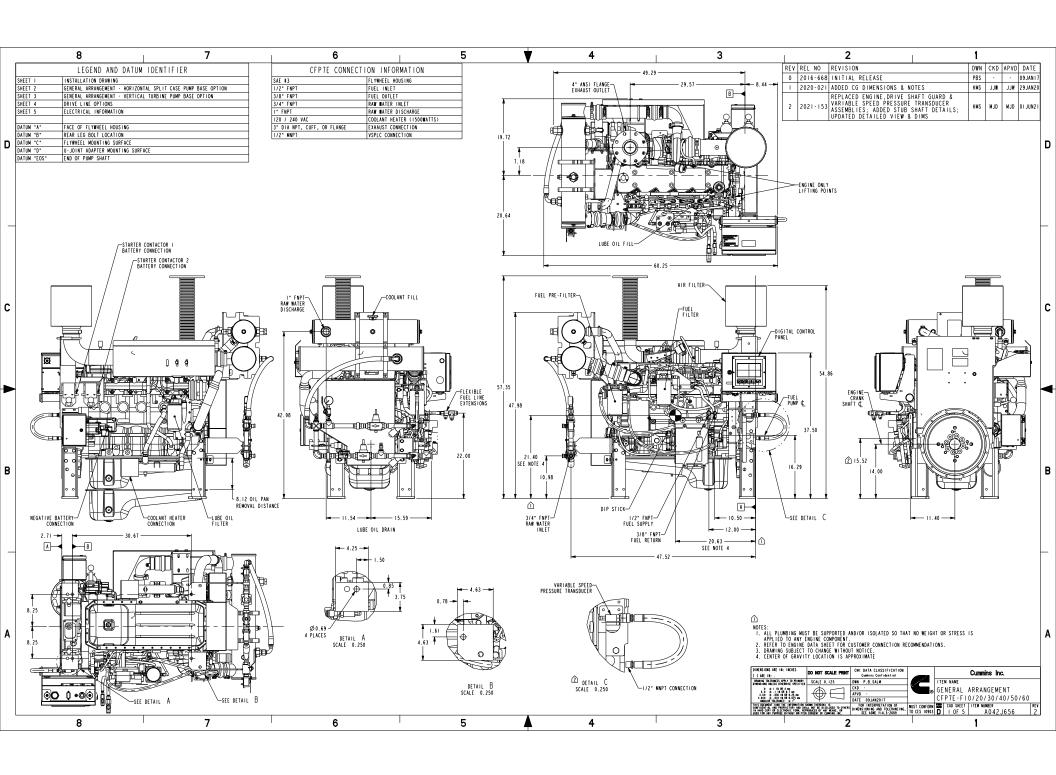
Pipe thread size	Actual pipe thread outside diameter (O.D.)	Cast iror compo	or steel	Aluminum components		
(in.)	(in.)	N-m	ft-lb	N-m	ft-lb	
1/16	0.32	15	10	5	45 in-lb	
1/8	0.41	20	15	15	10	
1/4	0.54	25	20	20	15	
3/8	0.68	35	25	25	20	
1/2	0.85	55	40	35	25	
3/4	1.05	75	55	45	35	
1	1.32	95	70	60	45	
1-1/4	1.66	115	85	75	55	
1-1/2	1.90	135	100	85	65	

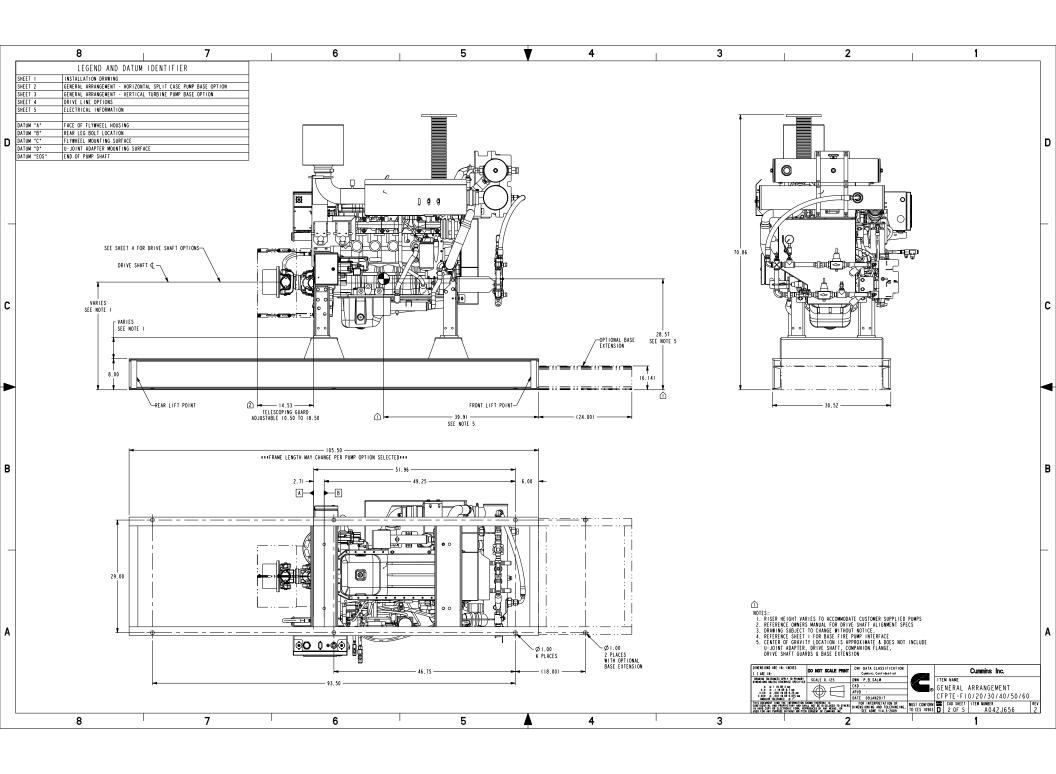
## 7.7 CFP7E/EVS assembly drawings

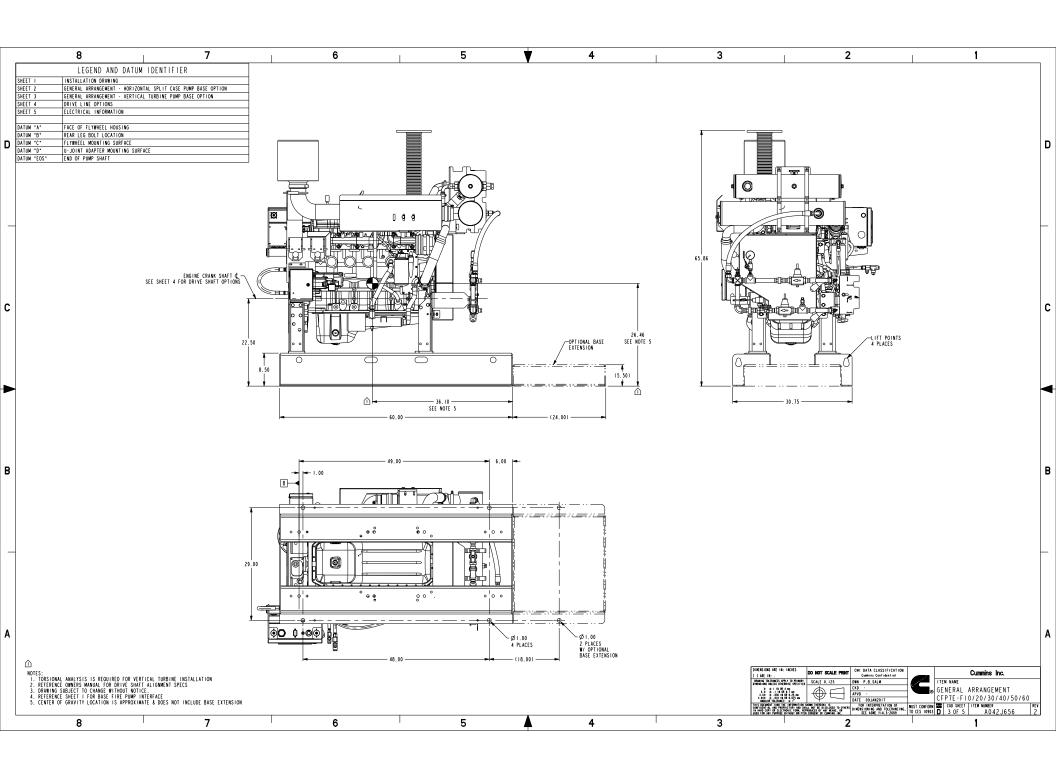
Please refer to our website at cummins.com for the most up-to-date information.

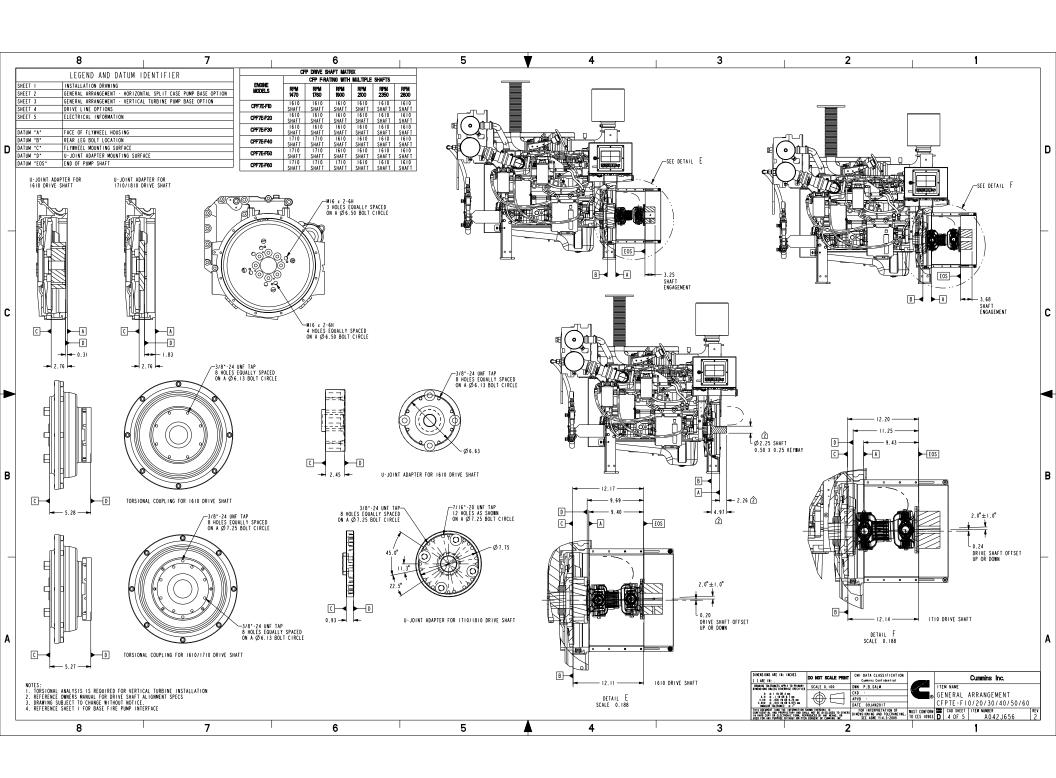
Drawing No.	Description
A042J656	General Arrangement, Installation, Fire Pump, CFP7E/EVS
A042H680	Assembly, Fire Pump, CFP7E/EVS F10-F60
13208	Assembly, Engine, CFP7E/EVS, 12V
13208-24	Assembly, Engine, CFP7E/EVS, 24V
13849	Valve Cover, CFP7E/EVS
A042H784	Assembly, Heat Exchanger CFP7E/EVS, Raw Water
A059H140	Assembly, Heat Exchanger CFP7E/EVS, Sea Water
A042A392	Assembly, Air Intake CFP7E/EVS
A042J189	Assembly, Coolant Heater CFP7E/EVS
A042H709	Assembly, Fuel Pre-Filter CFP5E/EVS-CFP7E/EVS
14197	Option, Fuel Rail CFP7E/EVS
A042H291	Assembly, Sensors and Harnessing CFP7E/EVS
13309	Assembly, Secondary ECM CFP5E/EVS-CFP7E/EVS
21249	Assembly, Control Panel Mounting
Assembly, All Compon	nents Top-level:
A042G185	Assembly, Panel, Digital Electronic
8824-12	Battery Contactors 12V
8824-24	Battery Contactors 24V
A042H785	Kit, Fuel Lines CFP7E/EVS
26261	Misc. Piping, Cooling Loop, Raw Water CFP7E
A042H724	Assembly, Raw Water Cooling Loop, 3/4" Vertical
A042H725	Assembly, Raw Water Cooling Loop, 3/4" Horizontal 12V
A042H726	Assembly, Raw Water Cooling Loop, 3/4" Horizontal 24V
A042B480	Misc. Piping, Cooling Loop, Sea Water CFP5E/EVS-CFP7E/EVS
A042H727	Assembly, Sea Water Cooling Loop, 3/4" Vertical
A042H728	Assembly, Sea Water Cooling Loop, 3/4" Horizontal 12V
A042H729	Assembly, Sea Water Cooling Loop, 3/4" Horizontal 24V
8619	Assembly, Stub-Shaft and Guarding
A042J122	Schematic, Overall CFP7E/EVS, GEN II FPDP
A042E428	Assembly, VSPLC (FM-approved option)

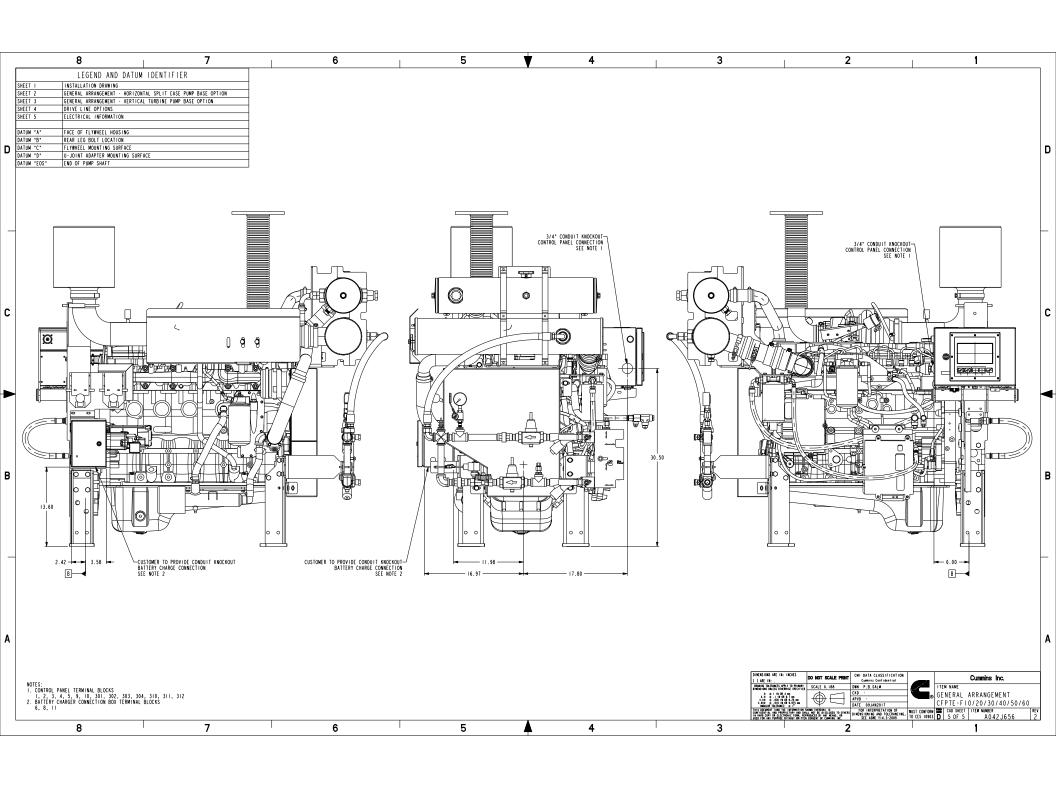


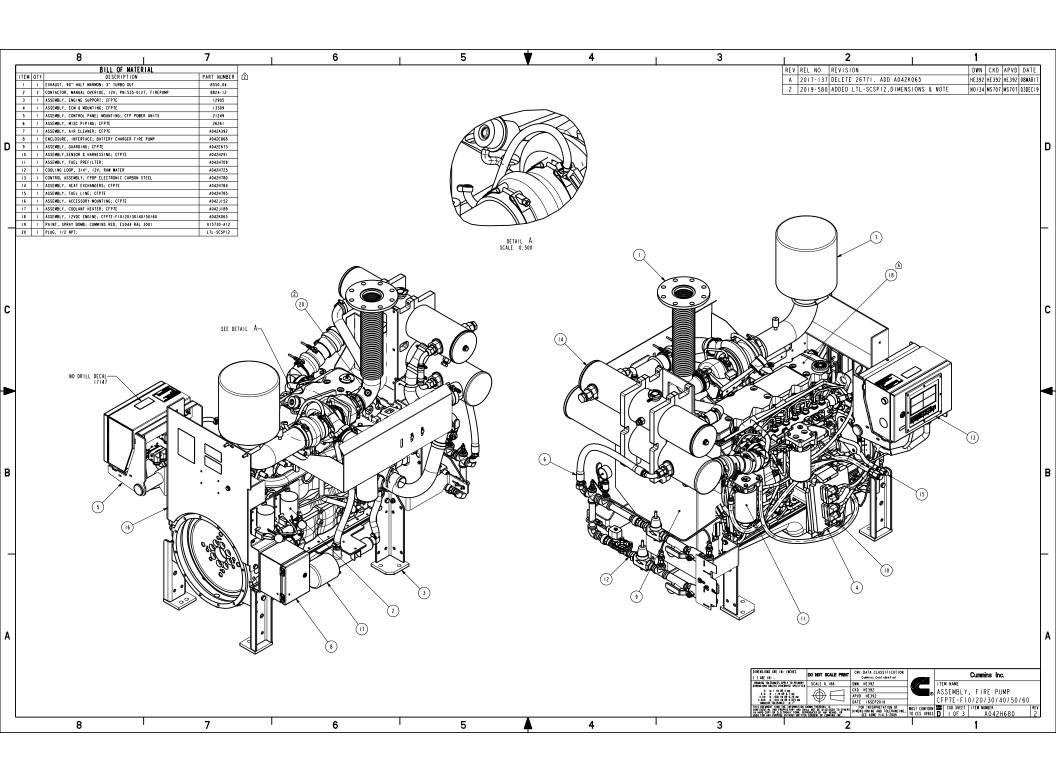


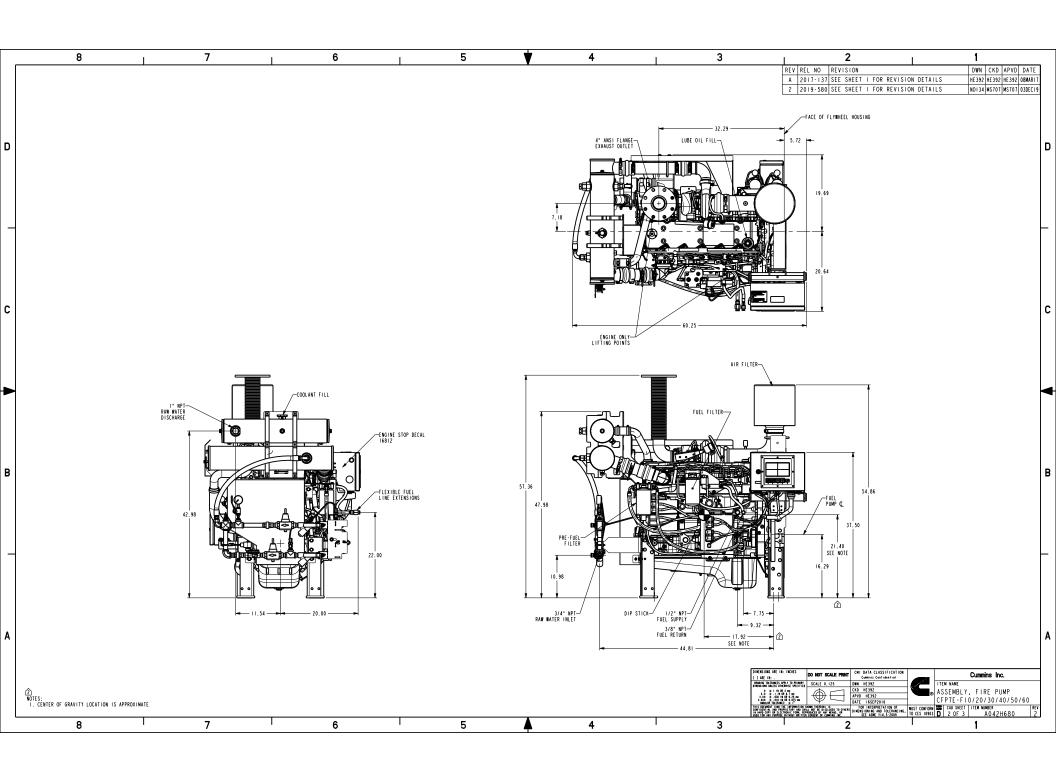


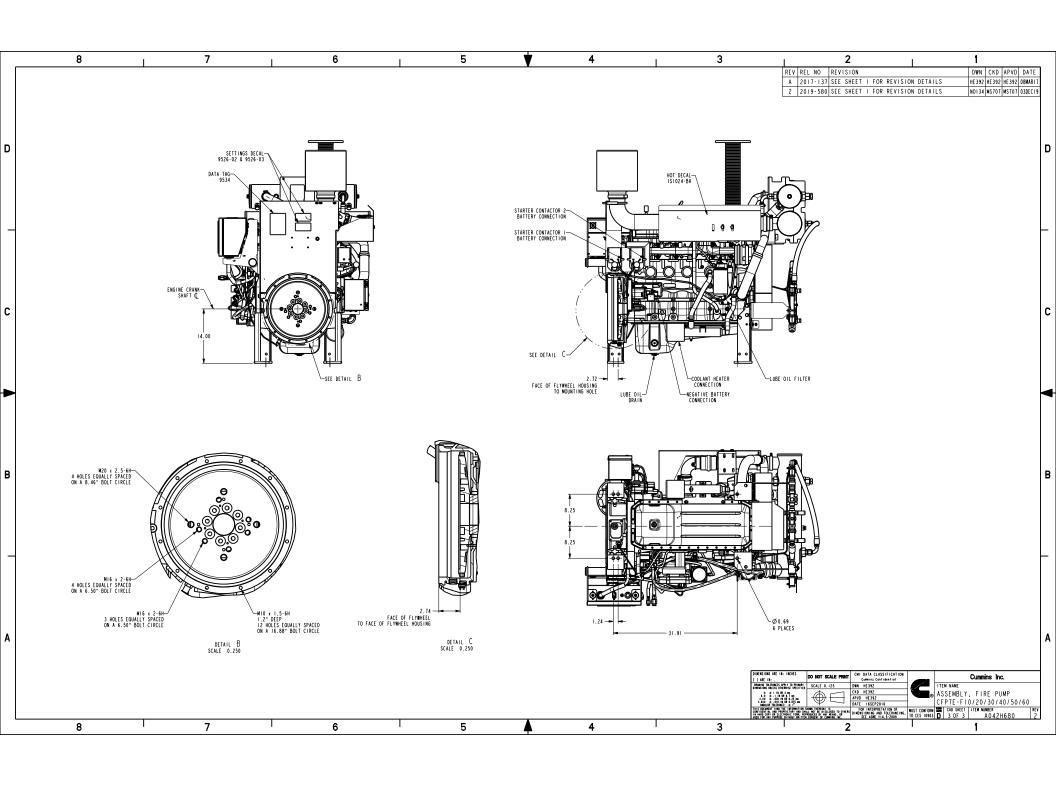




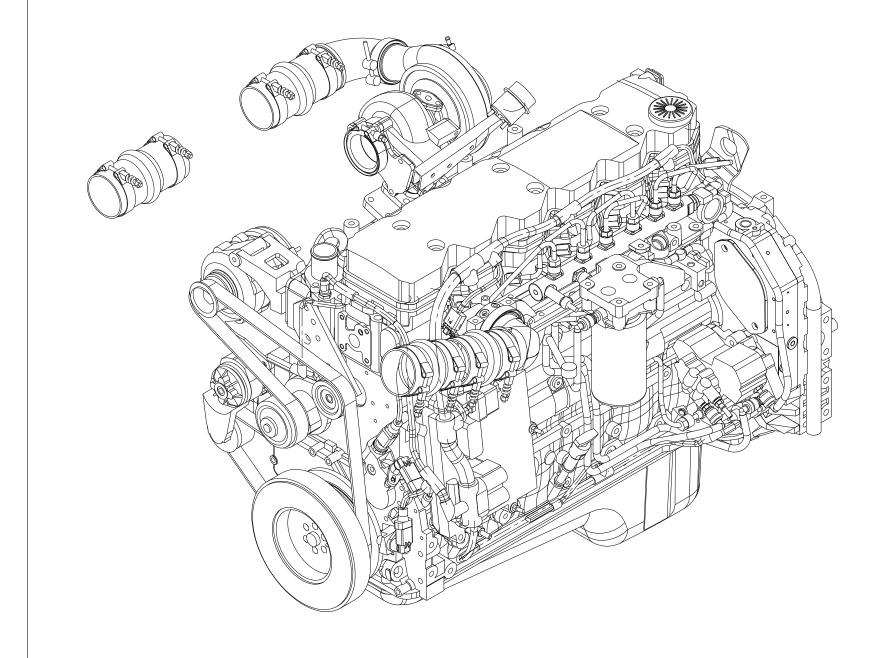








# ENGINE ASSEMBLY QSB 6.7L FIREPUMP CONFIGURATION FIRE 46 QSB6.7 BASE ENGINE



F E D C		OPTION NUMBER
	LOCATION, FUEL DRAIN	DL9197
	DRIVE, FAN	FA9330
	RATING, FUEL	FR91422
	HOSE CONNECTION, CAC	IC9288
	OIL, LUBRICATING	L09015
	ARRANGEMENT, SHIPPING	SK9003
	PAINT	SS9591
	VOLATAGE, ENGINE OPERATING	SV9001
	APPROVAL, AGENCY	AP90116
	CRANKCASE, BREATHER	BR9191
	AID, HEATER STARTING	CH9070
	SOFTWARE, CUS INTERFACE	DO92867
	DRIVE, REAR GEAR TRAIN	DR9020
	ALTERNATOR	EE9301
	MOUNTING. ALTERNATOR	EH9472
	FUEL FILTER	FF9541
	HOUSING, FLYWHEEL	FH9469
	FLYWHEEL	FW9829
	PLUMBING, CABIN HEATER	HC9026
	AIR INTAKE CONNECTION	IC9480
	AIR TRANSFER CONNECTION	IT9039
	LIFTING PROVISIONS, ARRANGEMENT	LA9145
	FILTER, OIL, FULL FLOW	LF9136
	OIL LEVE, GUAGE	LG9992
	LITERATURE	LT9366
	OIL PAN, SUMP LOCATION: REAR	OP9656
	LEVER, ROCKER	RL9765
	VENT, ENGINE COOLANT	RP9045
	MOTOR, STARTING	ST9487
	ARRANGEMENT, TURBOCHARGER	TB91125
	COOLER, TORQUE CONVERTOR OIL	TK9036
	ARRANGEMENT, VALVE COVER	VC9305
	CONNECTION, WATER INLET	W19179
	CONNECTION, WATER OUTLET	WO9143
	CONNECTION, EXHAUST	XS9254

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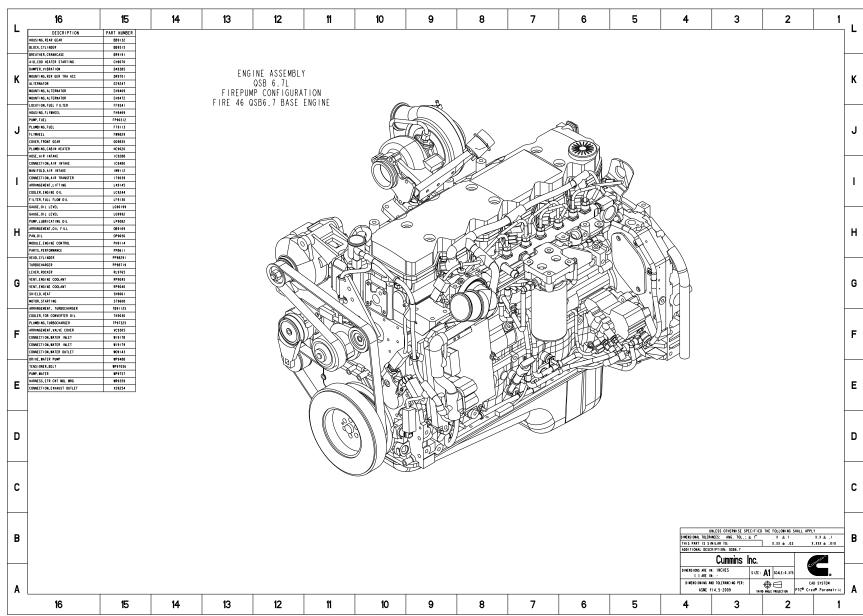
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V2016	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIF			
P2014	ANGULAR DIMENSIONS ± 1°	MACHINED	IMPERIAL UNITS	METRIC

						*** *********	*** ********
2010-317	ADDED IC 9288	S DUBICK	19JUL2010		125/	FORM TOLERANCES III : ± 0.030 III : ± 0.015	FORM TOLERANCES
2010-367	UPDATE WO SPEC	S DUBICK	04AUG2010	THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION	105/	MICHINE TOLERANCES .II : ± 0.010 .III : ± 0.005	INCHIE TOLERANCE I : ± 0.4 II : ± 0.2
2014-679	UPDATED ENGINE SPEC	JJW	29SEP2014	ANGULAR DIMENSIONS ± 1°	MACHINED SURFACES	IMPERIAL UNITS	METRIC UNITS
2016-786	UPDATED ENGINE SPEC	PBS	21NOV2016	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIF	IED ALL DIM	ENSION TOLER	ANCES ARE

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ASSEMBLY, ENGINE OSB6.7

TS	DWG UNITS:	DRAWN E	BY: MAC	DATE: 23JAN2009	
EPANCES 0.4 0.2	IN/LB/S	PRO-	ENGINEER	INIT ECO:	
ANDCES 0.8 0.4	SCALE: 0.250 EST WEIGHT: 818.000		SHEET	DRAWING NO:	
PANCES 1.5 0.8			I OF I	13208	



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Part Number: 13208-24 Part Revision: 6

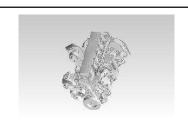
Part Name: Engine,Powersystem

Drawing Category: **Detail** State: **Released** Sheet **1** of **2** 



#### Part Number: 13208-24

Change Notice	CN00105372	Alternates	
Manufacturer Part (MEP)		Usage	Production Only
Release Phase Code	Limited (L)	Drawing	Number: 13208-24_DET
External Regulations		Specification	Revision: 6



3D image provided when available for visual reference only.

#### **Associated Specifications**

			·		
ı	Number	Title	Туре	Category	Sub-Category
	10903	Substances, Prohibited and Restricted	Engineering Specification	Administrative Specification	Source Control

#### **Drawing Revision Information**

Description of Change(s)
Note: Change information is provided for reference only and does not supersede the drawing's primary content.

SEE CHANGE NOTICE.

REPLACED ST9391 WITH ST9608

#### **Drawing Authorization**

l	Drafter	Jeremy Cibulka	Date	22AUG2023
l	Checker	NO REVIEW REQUIRED	Date	
l	Approver	Michael J Dawson	Date	30AUG2023

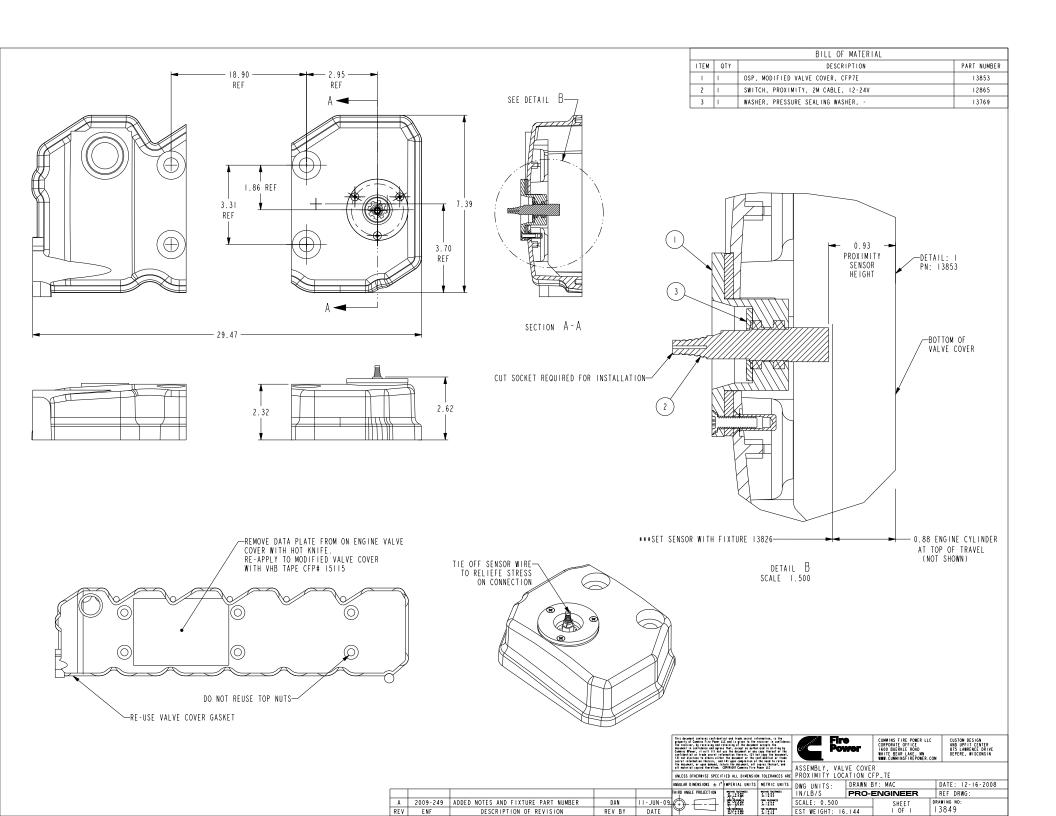
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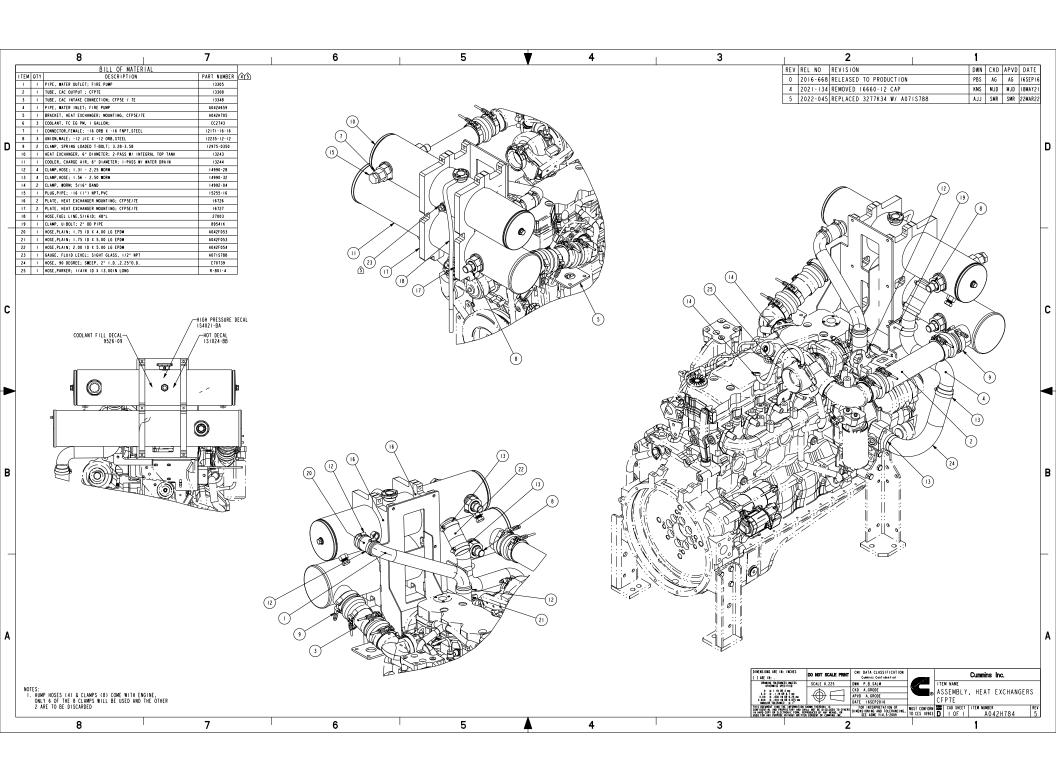
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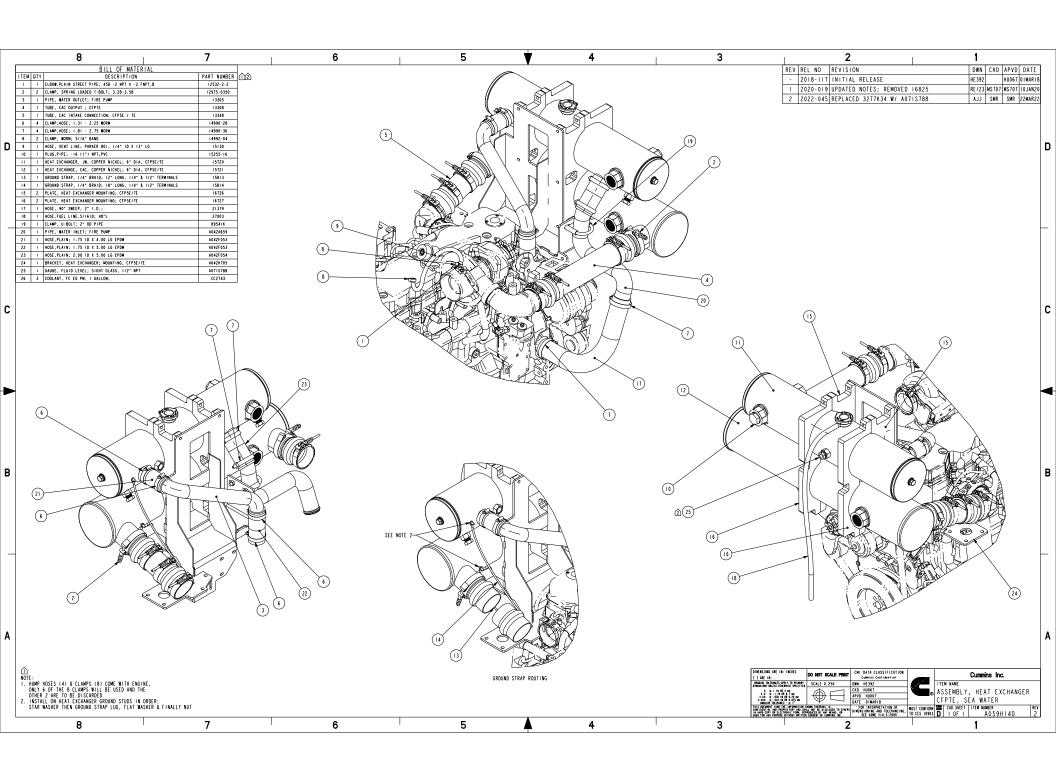
Part Number: 13208-24 Part Revision: 6

Part Name: Engine, Powersystem Drawing Category: **Detail** State: **Released** 

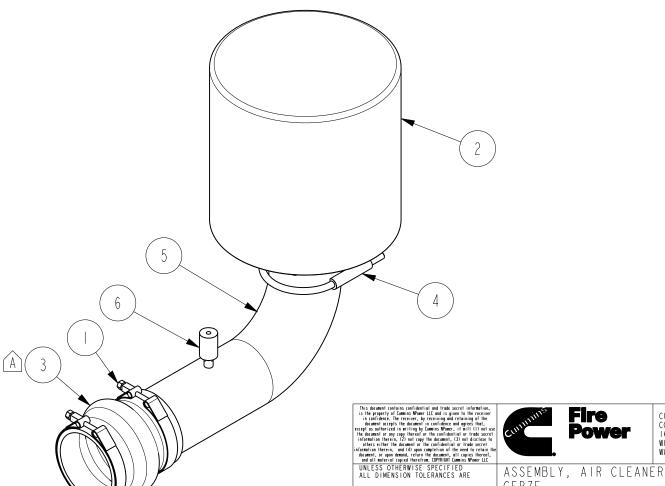
Sheet 2 of 2







	BILL OF MATERIAL				
	ITEM	QTY	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	
	I	3	CLAMP, T-BOLT, 4.28-4.59	13164-0450	
	2	1	AIR CLEANER, 4" CONNECTION, CF# AHII96 OR EQUAL	15609	
A	3	1	HUMP HOSE, 4.0"DIA, -	3316608S_CCR	
	4	1	CLAMP, U-BOLT, GUILLOTINE, 4.00", PLATED	89548K	
	5	1	TUBE, AIR INTAKE	A042A658	
	6	1	RESTRICTION INDICATOR, 1/8" NPT	RAX00-2352	



**Fire Power** 

CUMMINS FIRE POWER LLC CORPORATE OFFICE 1600 BUERKLE ROAD WHITE BEAR LAKE, MN WWW.CUMMINSFIREPOWER.COM

CUSTOM DESIGN AND UPFIT CENTER 875 LAWRENCE DRIVE DEPERE, WISCONSIN

ANGULAR DIN	MENSIONS	±	۱°	
MACHINED	IMPERI	AL		М
SIDEVCES	I IIN I T	3		- 1

METRIC DWG UNITS: UNITS

DRAWN BY: PBS **PRO-ENGINEER**  DATE: 05FEB2014 INIT ECO: 2014-076

125 DATE

WELD TOLERANCES
.X : ± 0.25
.XX : ± 0.12
.XXX : ± 0.06

MACHINE TOLERANCES | MACHINE TOLERANCES | X : ± 1.5 | X.X : ± 0.5 | X.X : ± 0.5 | X.X : ± 0.5 | 

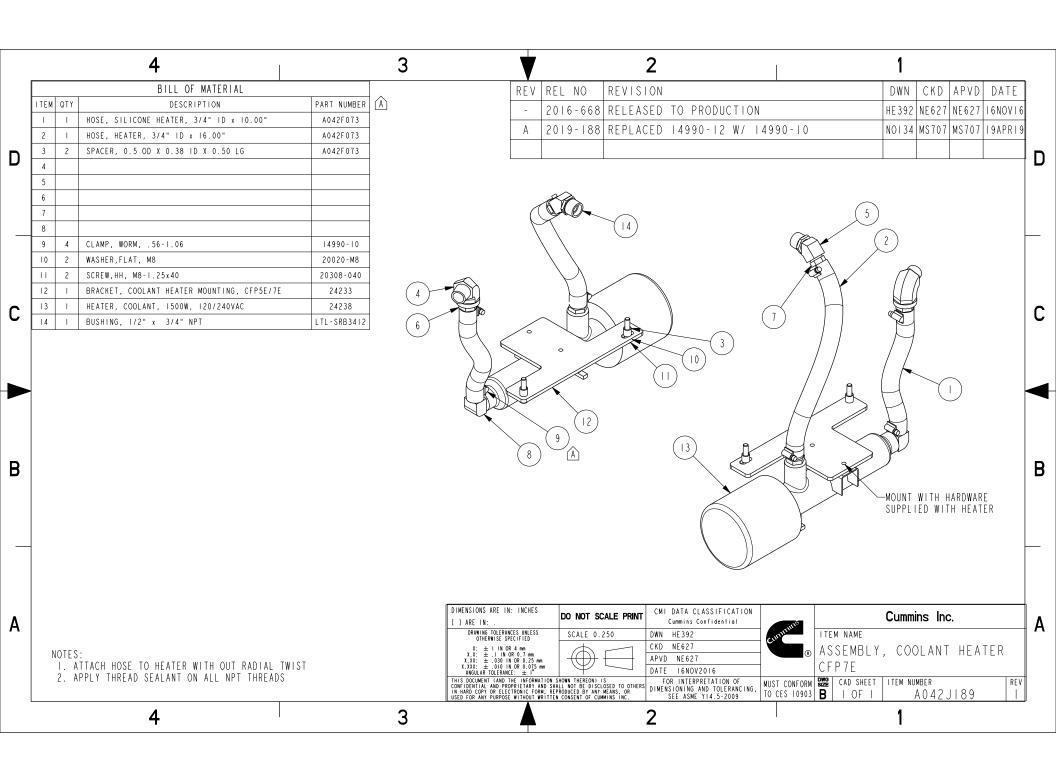
EST WEIGHT: 42238.628 SCALE: 0.190

DRAWING NO: SHEET A042A392 I OF I

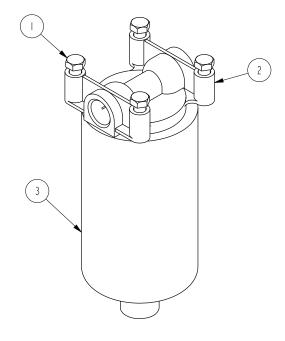
A 2014-360 OMIT 89835K, ADD 3316608S MRH 23MAY2014 REV ECO DESCRIPTION OF REVISION REV BY

IN/LB/S

CFP7E



	BILL OF MATERIAL				
ITEM	ITEM OTY DESCRIPTION				
- 1	4	SCREW, HH, 0.38-16x1.00	20238-100		
2 I FILTER HEAD, CUMMINS		FILTER HEAD, CUMMINS	142784-S		
3		FILTER, FUEL	F\$1212		



REV

This decement continues confidential and frade accred information, in the later continues of the continues o

ECO DESCRIPTION OF REVISION REV BY DATE



UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ALL DIMENSION TOLERANCES ARE ANGULAR DIMENSIONS ± 1° SUBFACES UNITS UNITS UNITS THE ANGULAR DIMENSIONS ± 1° SUBFACES UNITS UNITS UNITS THE ANGULAR PROJECTION 12.5 SUBFACES UNITS 1.5 SUBFACES UNIT

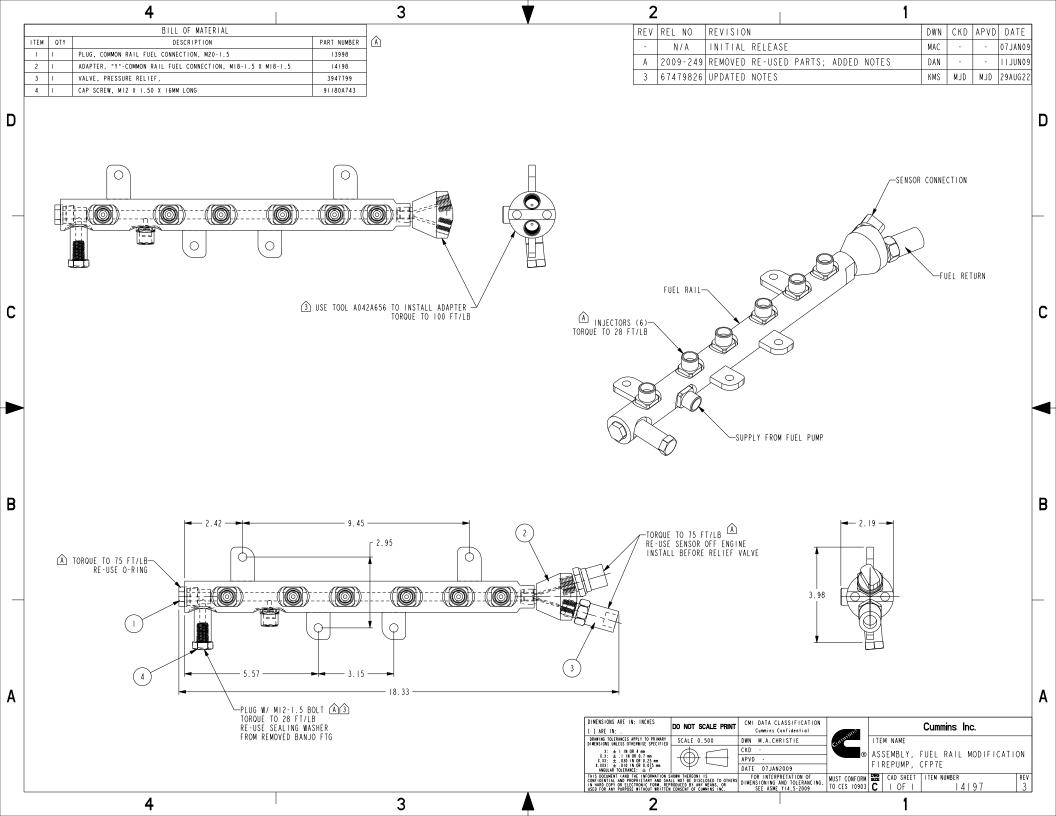


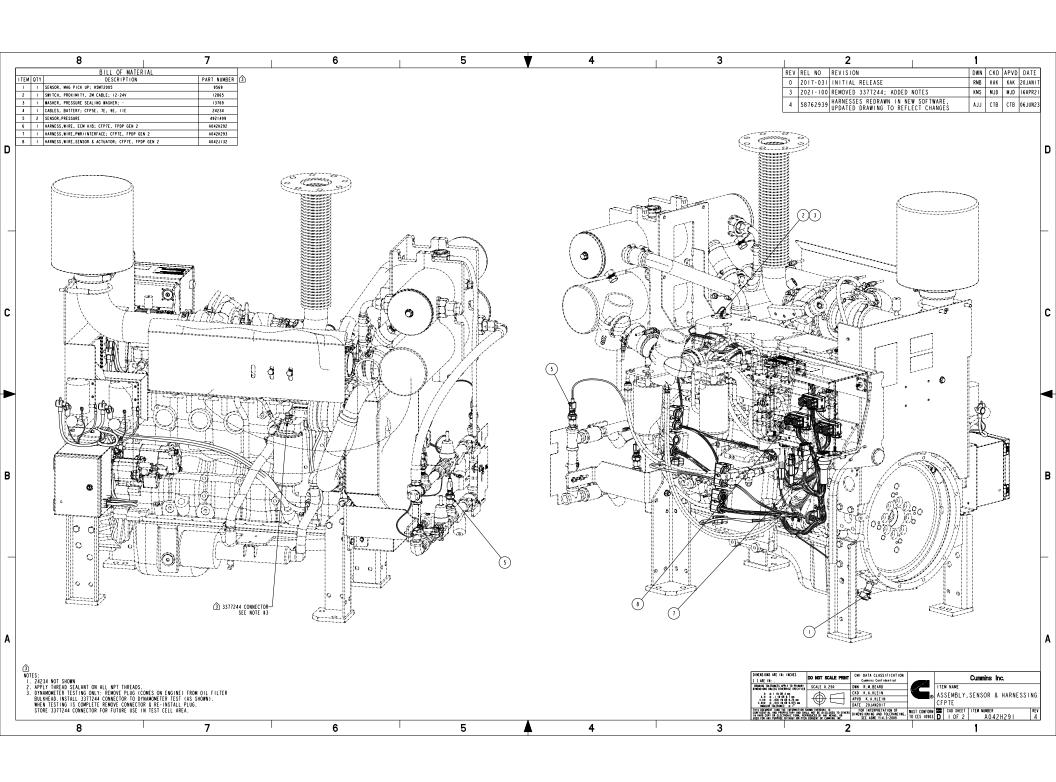
CUMMINS FIRE POWER LLC CORPORATE OFFICE 1600 BUERKLE ROAD WHITE BEAR LAKE, MN WWW.CUMMINSFIREPOWER.COM

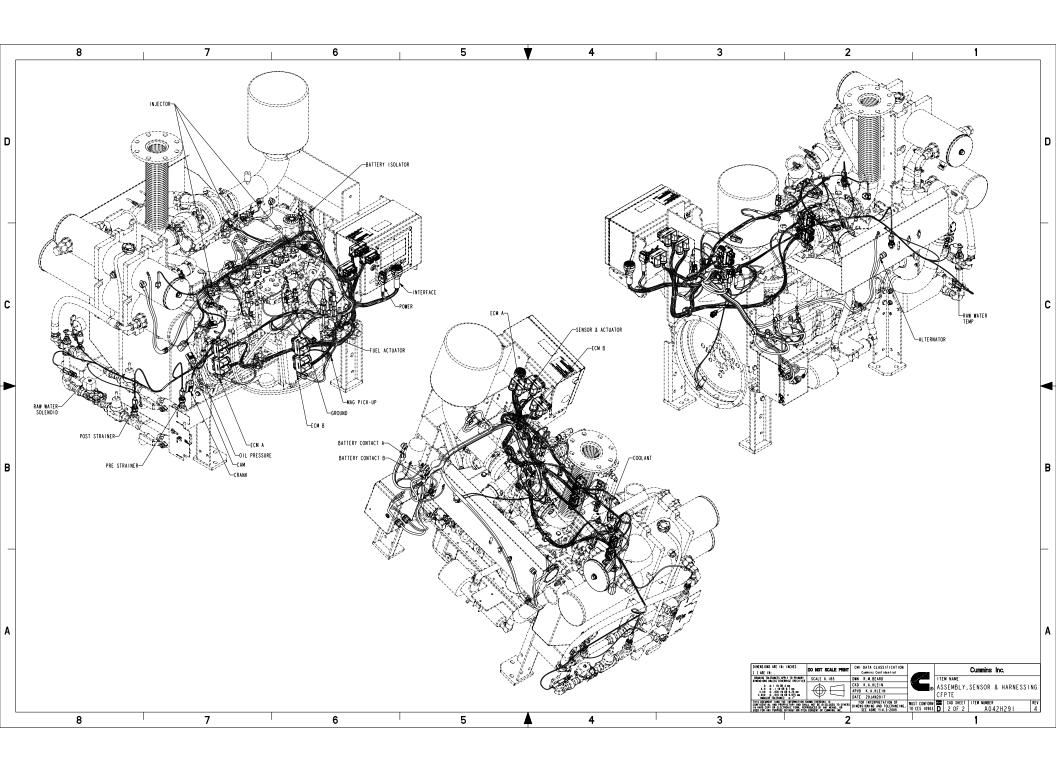
CUSTOM DESIGN AND UPFIT CENTER 875 LAWRENCE DRIVE DEPERE, WISCONSIN

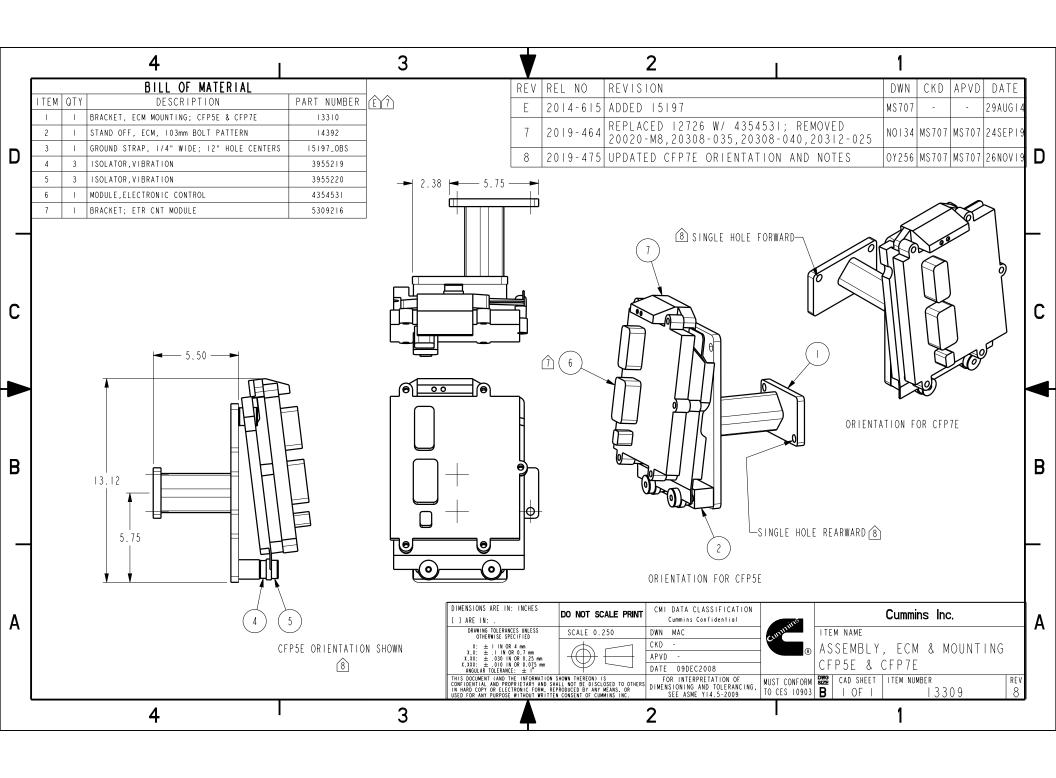
ASSEMBLY, FUEL PREFILTER

	DWG UNITS:	DRAWN E	BY: PBS		DATE: 08S	EP2016
	IN/LB/S	PRO-	ENGINEEF	₹	INIT ECO:	2016-376
SCALE: 0.500		SHEET		RAWING NO:		
	EST WEIGHT: 0.	000	I OF I	/	4042H709	

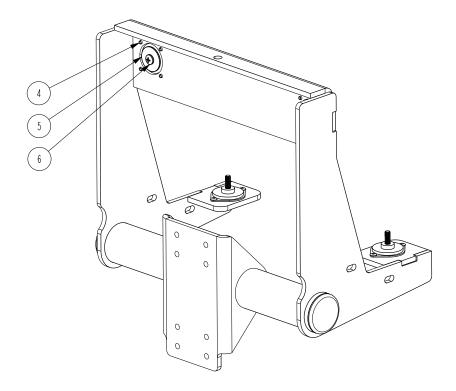




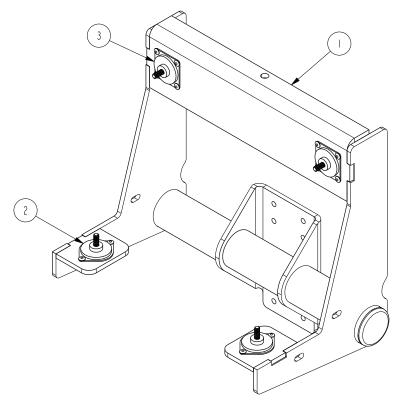




BILL OF MATERIAL							
ITEM	QTY	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER				
- 1	-	MOUNT, CONTROL PANEL, CFP POWER UNITS	22318				
2	2	ISOLATOR, PLATE MOUNT, 3 LB (YELLOW MARK)	15400				
3	2	ISOLATOR, PLATE MOUNT, 6 LB (RED MARK)	15412				
4	12	RIVET, ALUMINUM, STEEL SHANK, 0.156 DIA, 0.25–0.38 GRIP	15414				
5	2	FENDER WASHER, 0.281 X 1.25	15421				
6	4	SCREW, SELF LOCKING, 0.25-20 X 1.00, PH OR BH	15422				



REV



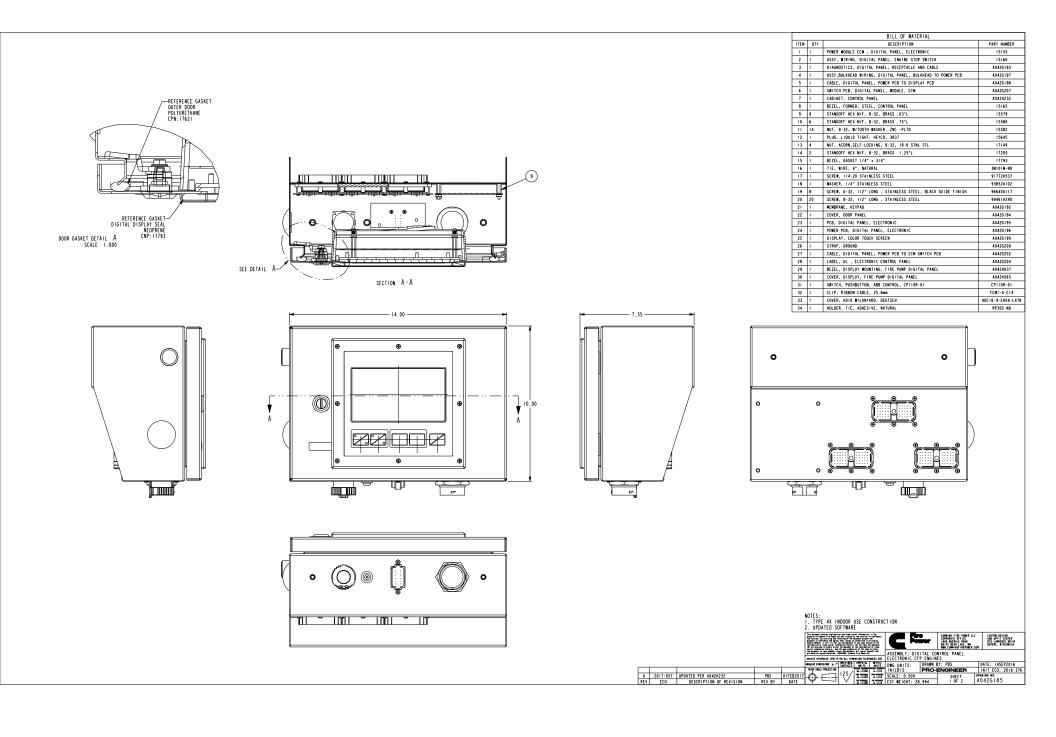
ECO DESCRIPTION OF REVISION REV BY DATE

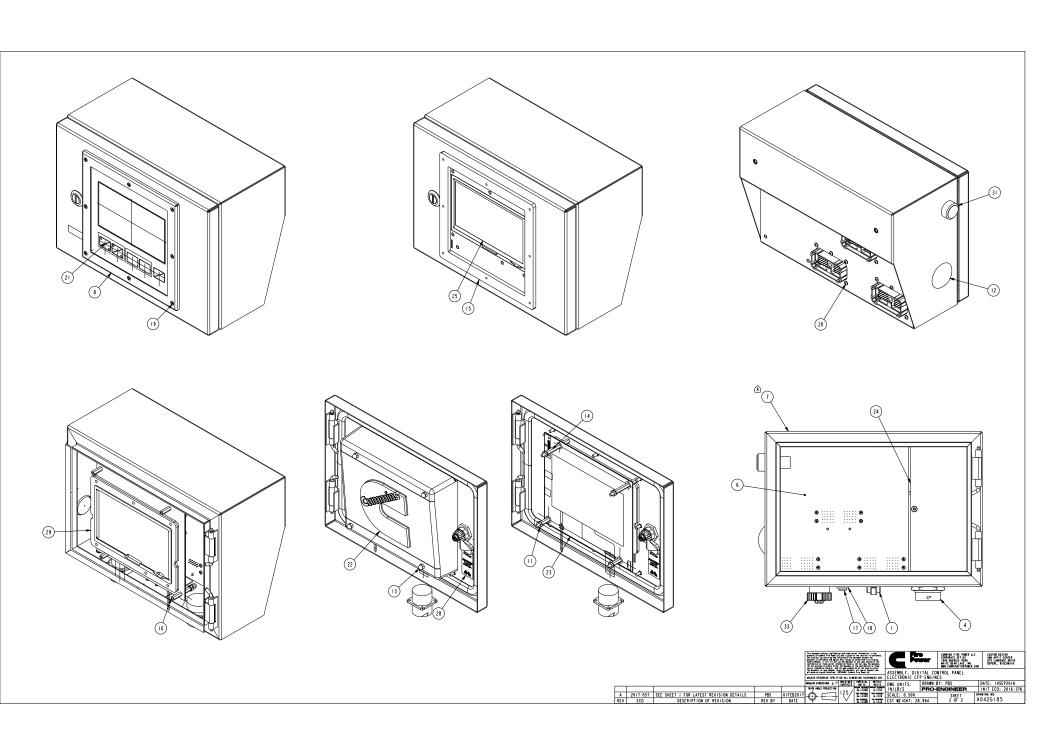


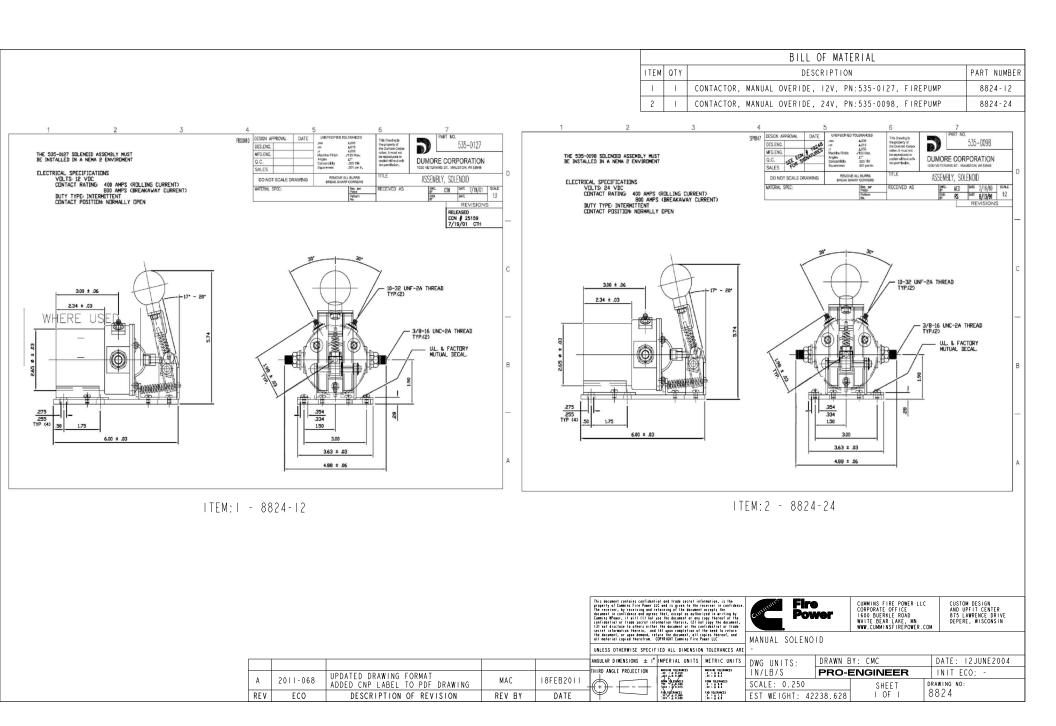
CUMMINS FIRE POWER LLC CORPORATE OFFICE 1600 BUERKLE ROAD WHITE BEAR LAKE, MN WWW.CUMMINSFIREPOWER.COM

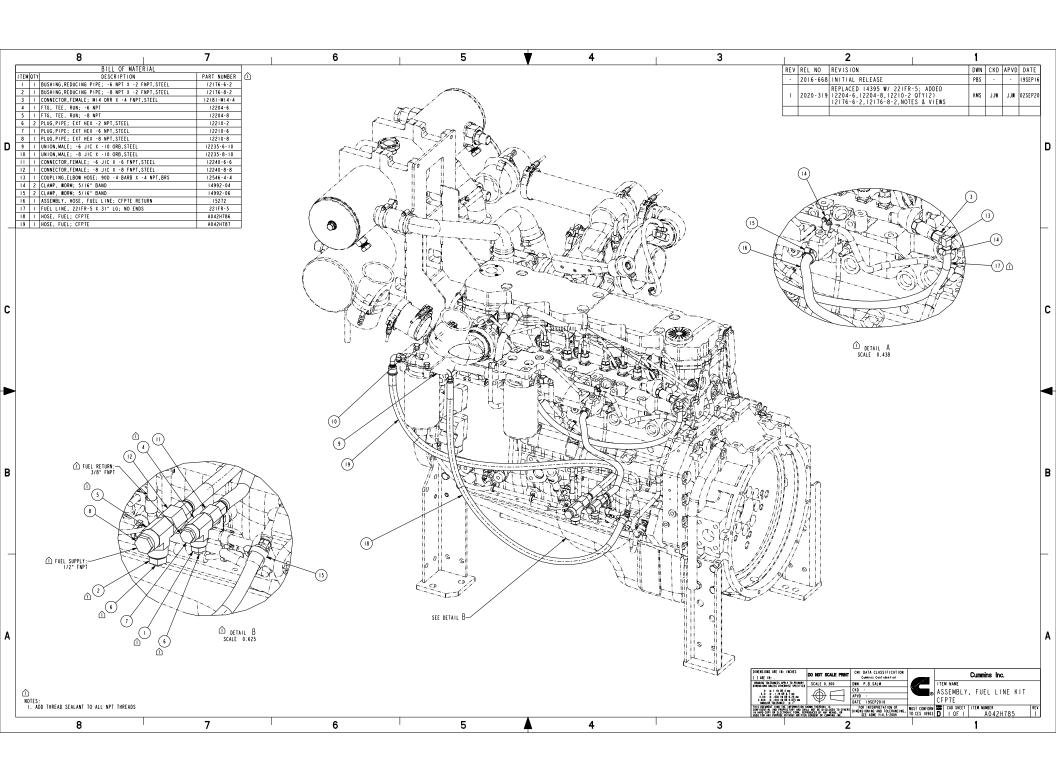
CUSTOM DESIGN AND UPFIT CENTER 875 LAWRENCE DRIVE DEPERE, WISCONSIN

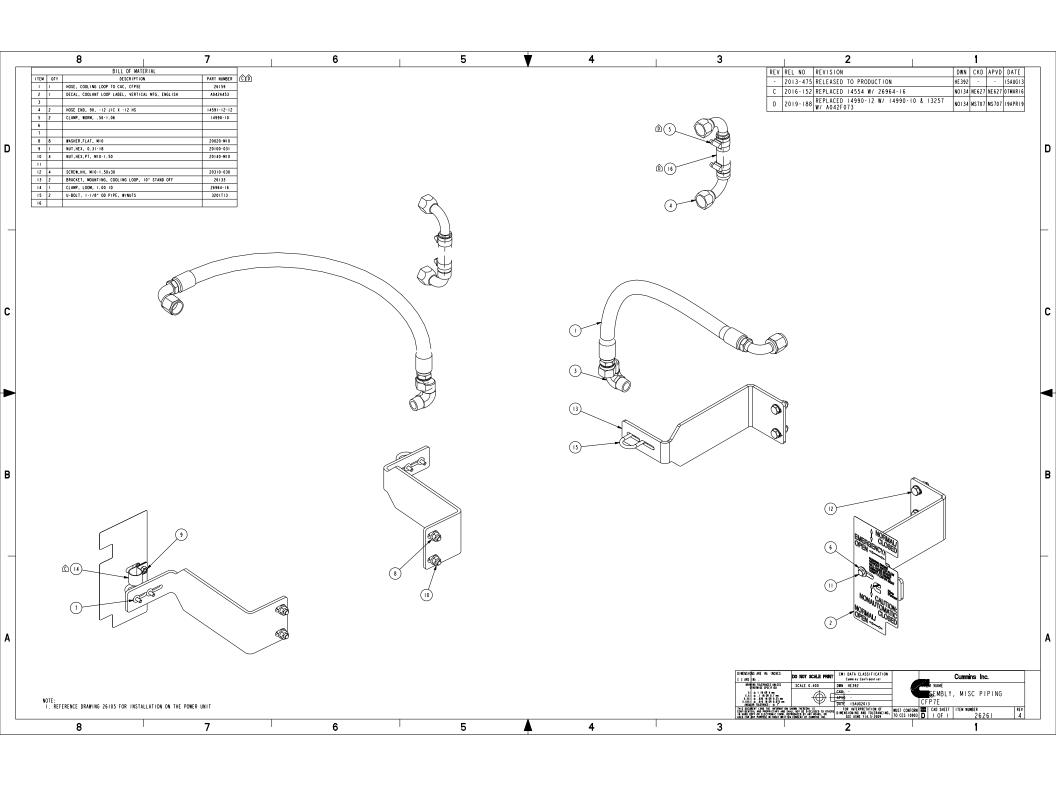
Cummins MPower, it will (1) not a confidential or trade secret info (3) not disclose to others either secret information therein, and	use the document ormation therein, the document of	or ony copy then . (2) not copy th the confidentia	eof of the e document. I or trade			WHITE BEAR LAKE, MN WWW.CUMMINSFIREPOWER.CO	DEPERE, WISCONSIN	
the document, or upon demand, re- all material copied therefrom. (	, all capies the Fire Pawer LLC	reof, and	ASSEMBLY, CONTROL PANEL MOUNTING					
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIF	IED ALL DIM	ENSION TOLER	ANCES ARE	CFP POWER UNITS				
ANGULAR DIMENSIONS ± 1°	MACHINED SURFACES	IMPERIAL UNITS	METRIC UNITS	DWG UNITS:	DRAWN B	Y: S DUBICK	DATE: 26-SEP-12	
THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION	125 /	MACHINE TOLERANCES .XX : ± 0.010 .XXX : ± 0.005	MACHINE TOLERANCES .1 : ± 0.4 .1x : ± 0.2	IN/LB/S	PRO-E	ENGINEER	INIT ECO: 2012-392	
	A F1 (5)/		FORM TOLERANCES  .1 : ± 0.8  .1x : ± 0.4	SCALE: 0.333			RAWING NO:	
		FAB TOLEPANCES .EX : ± 0.042 .EXX : ± 0.032	FAB TOLERANCES  IX: ± 1.5  IX: ± 0.8	EST WEIGHT: 17.647		I OF I	21249	
•								

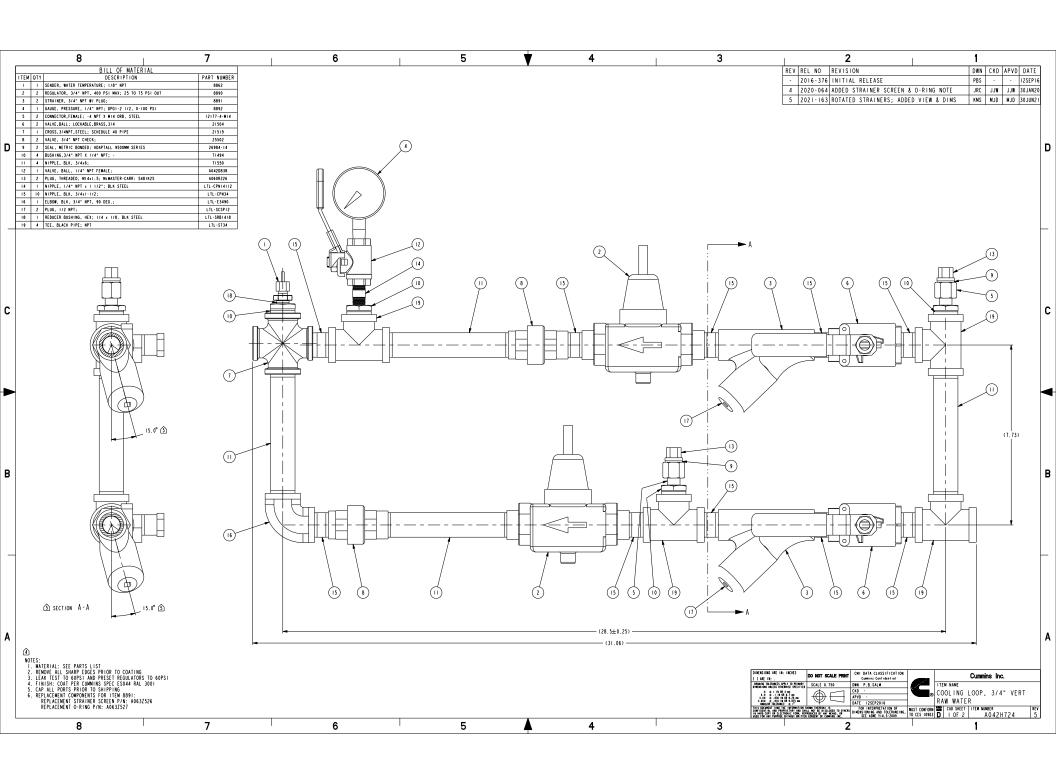


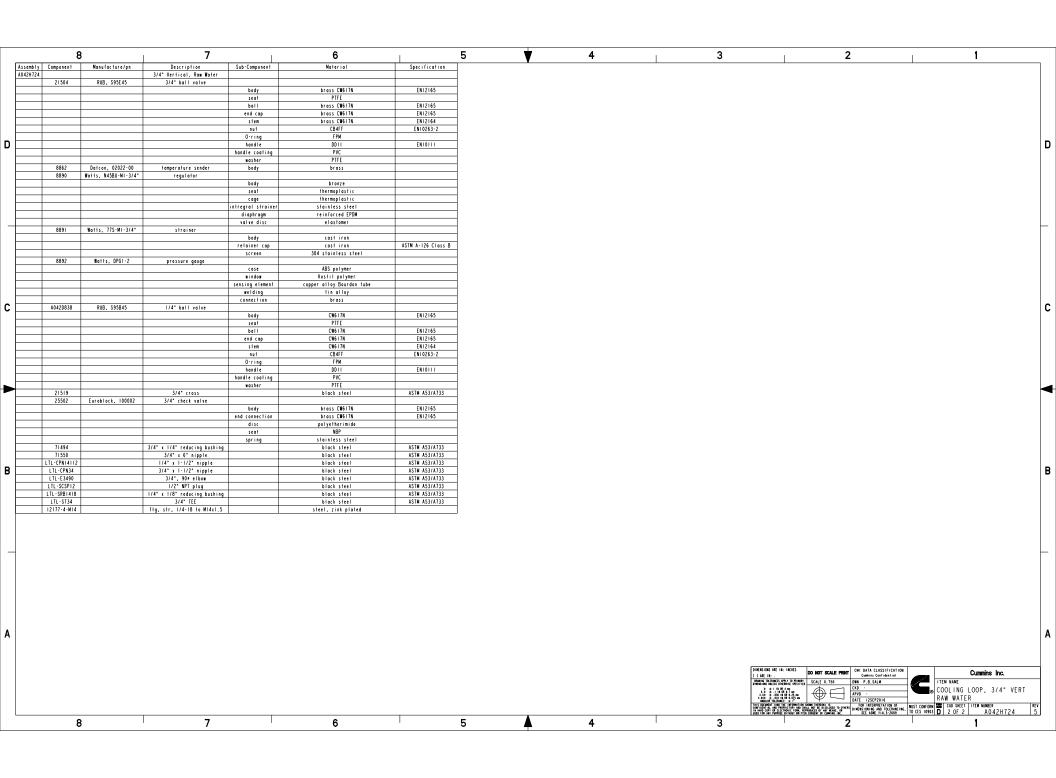


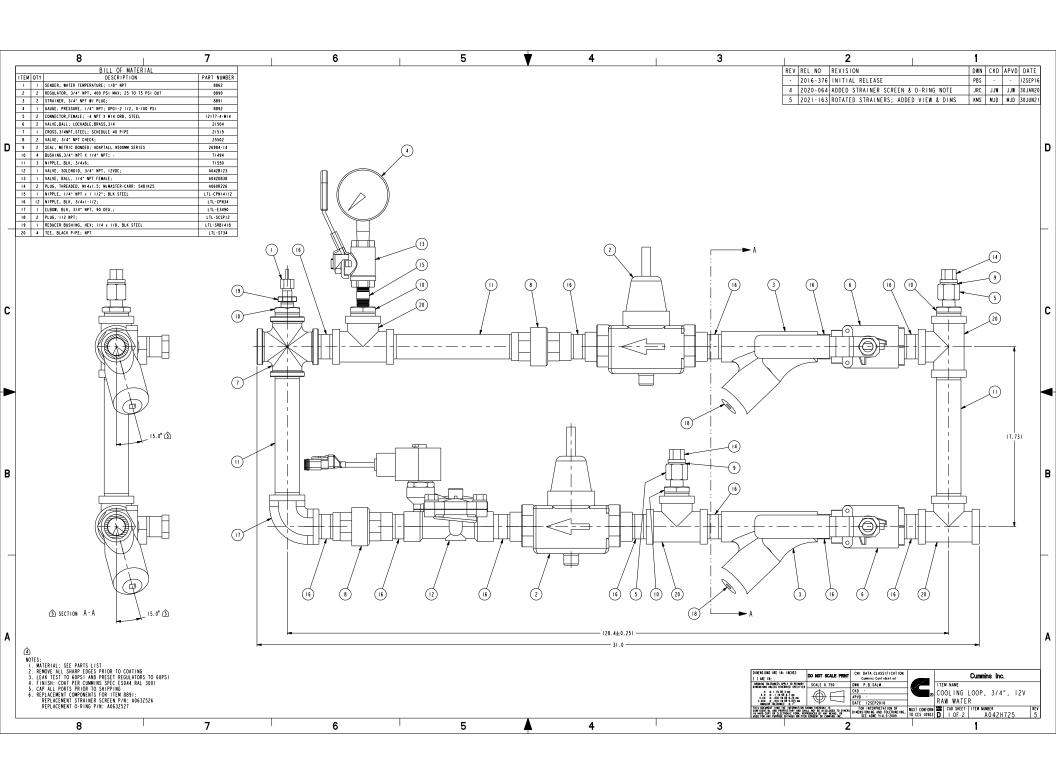


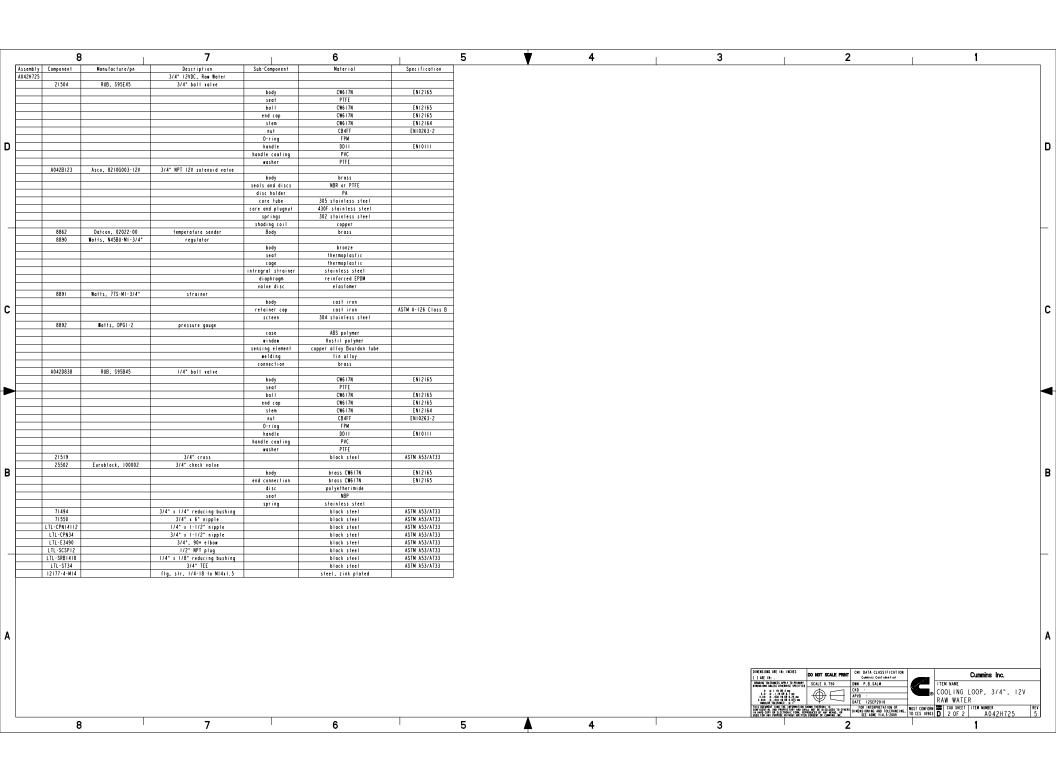


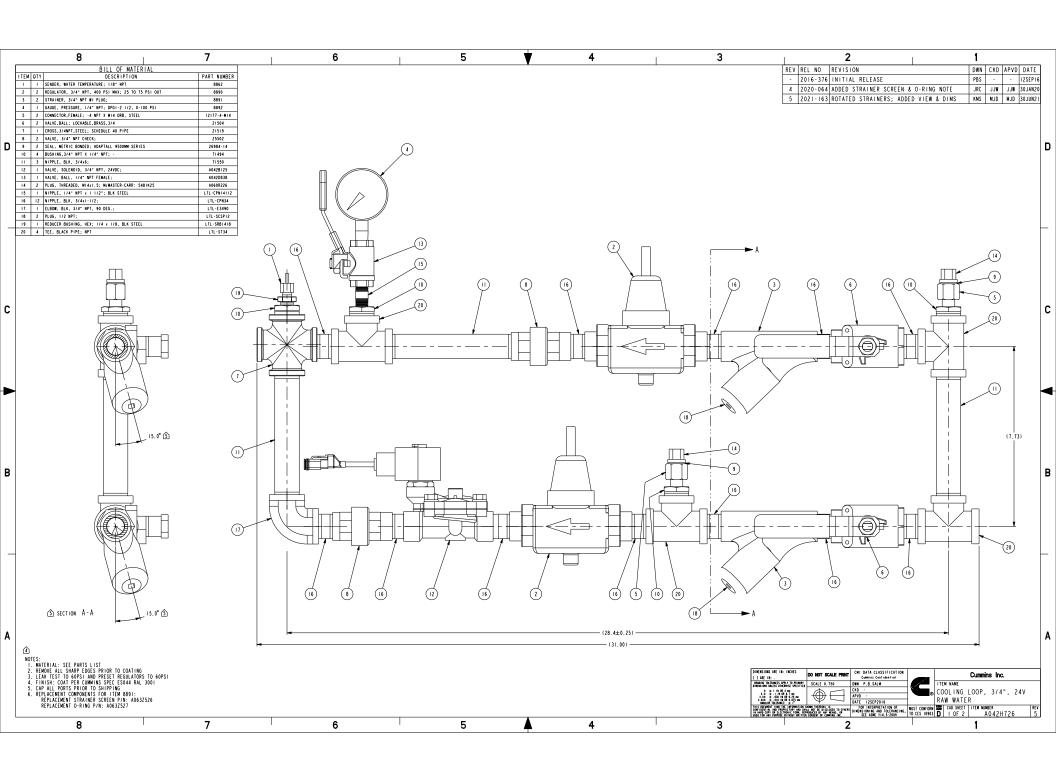


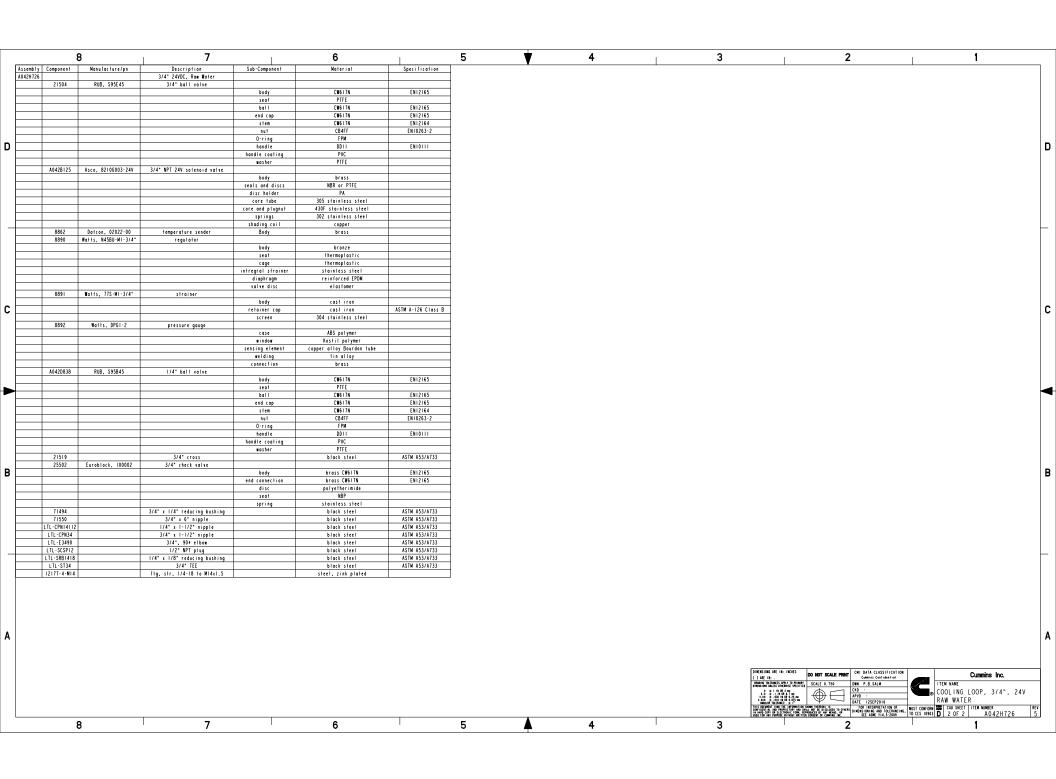


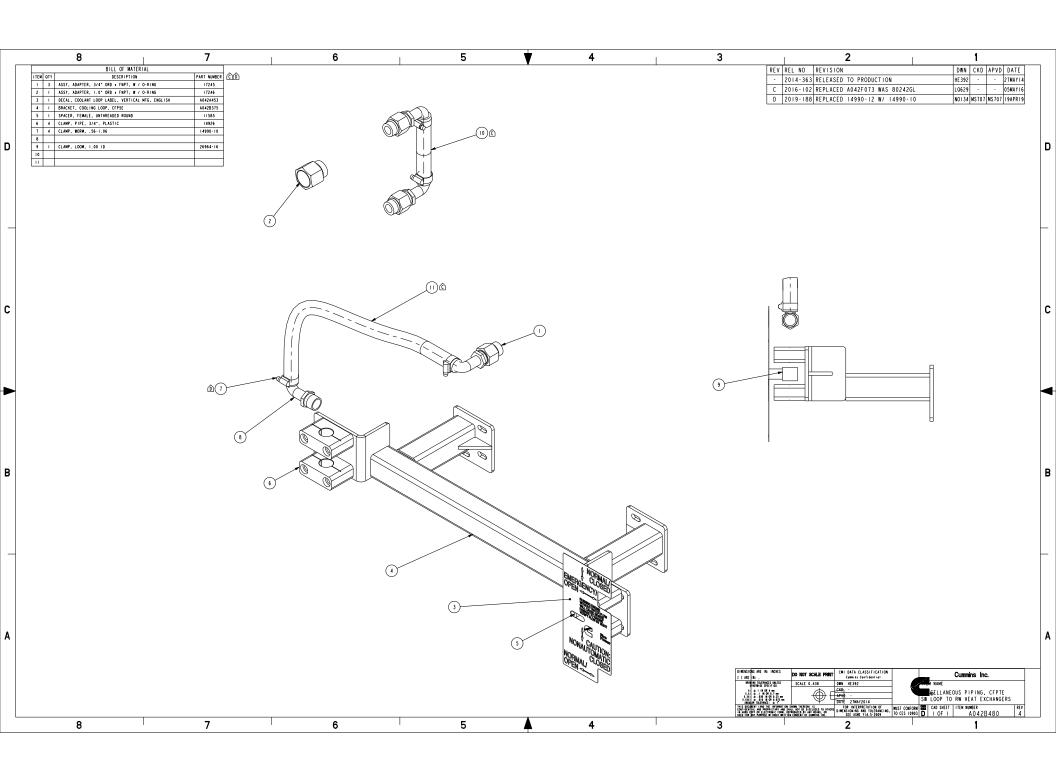


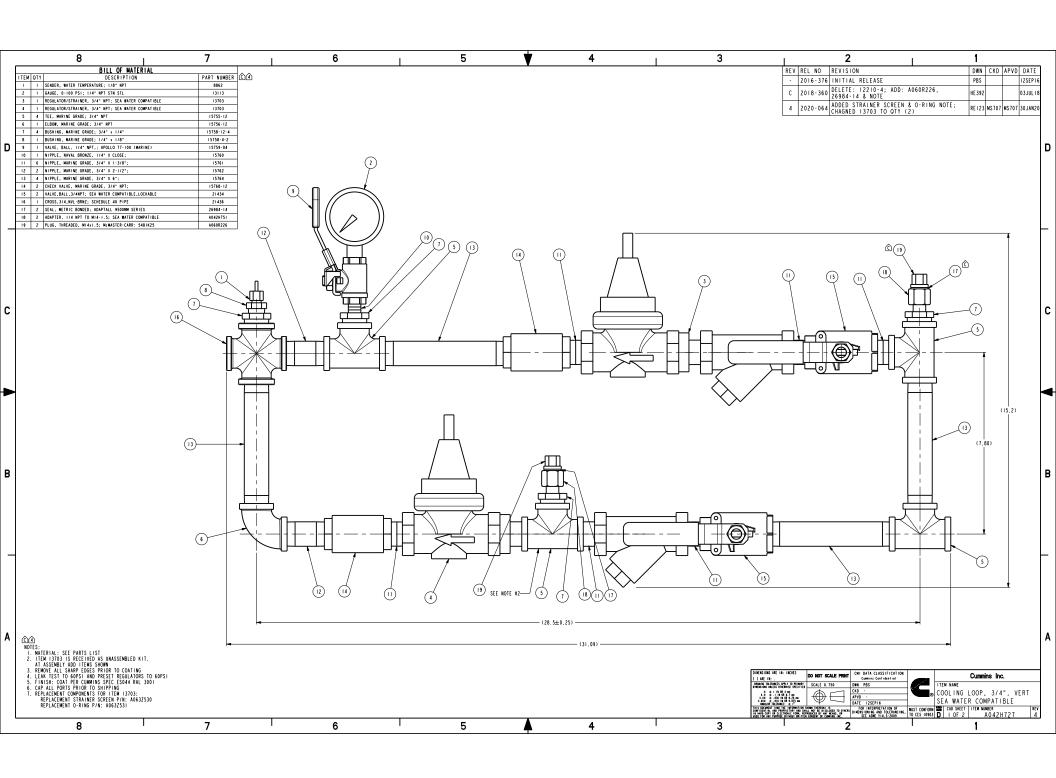


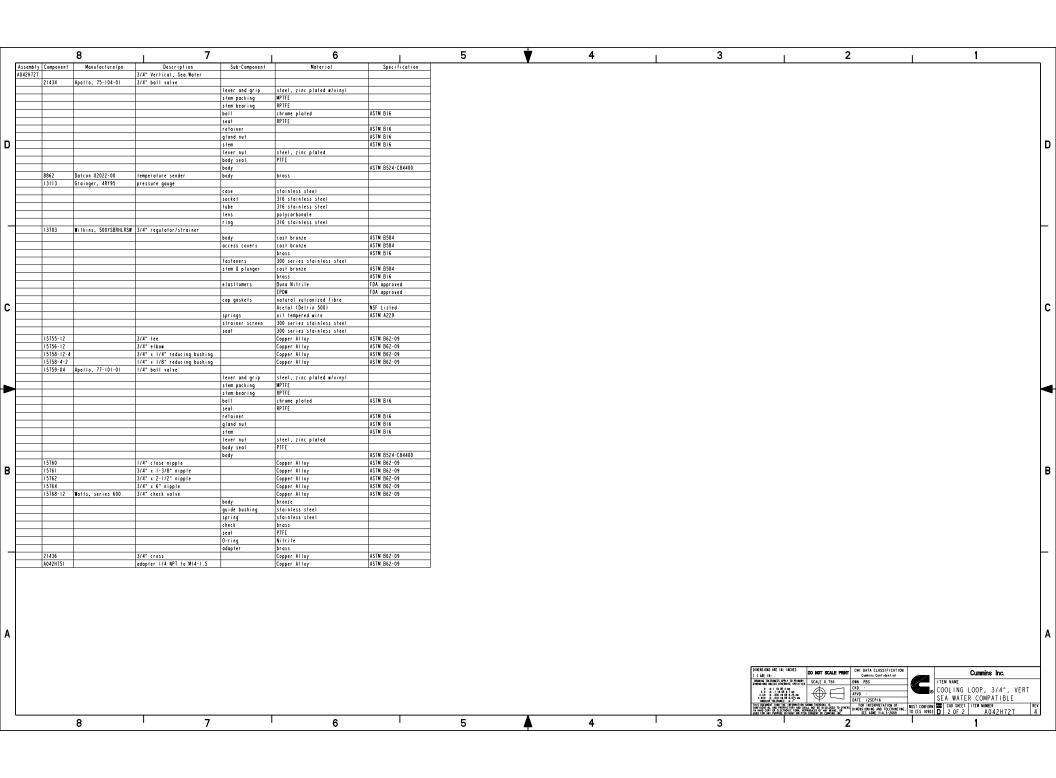


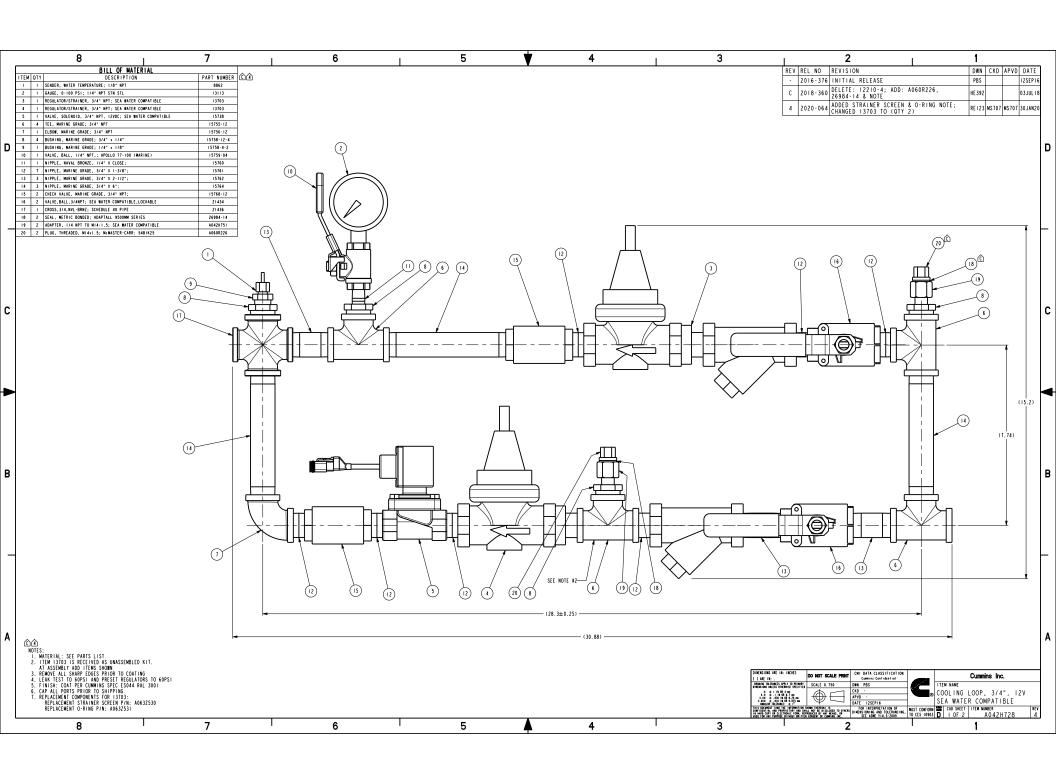


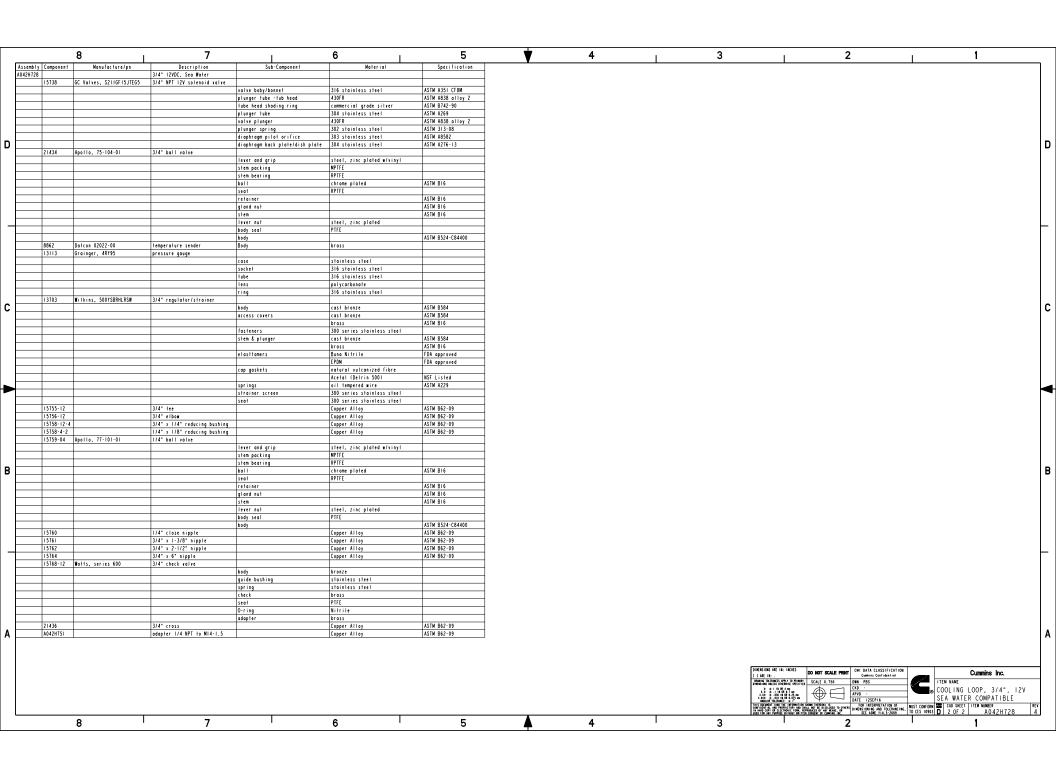


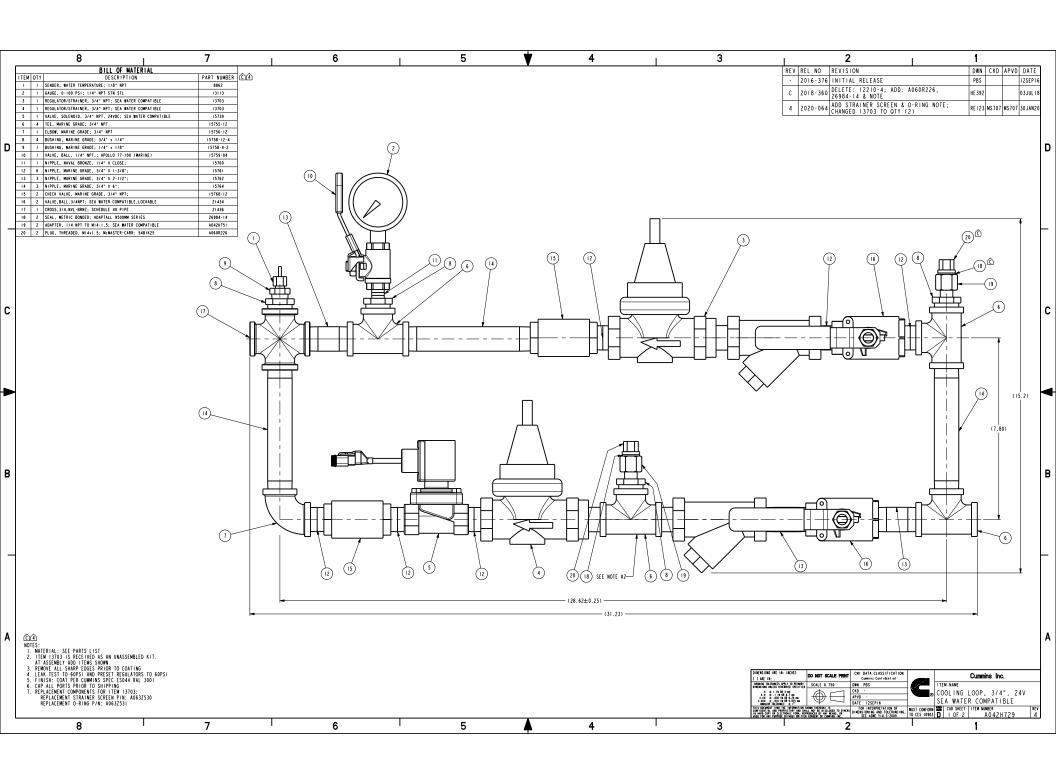


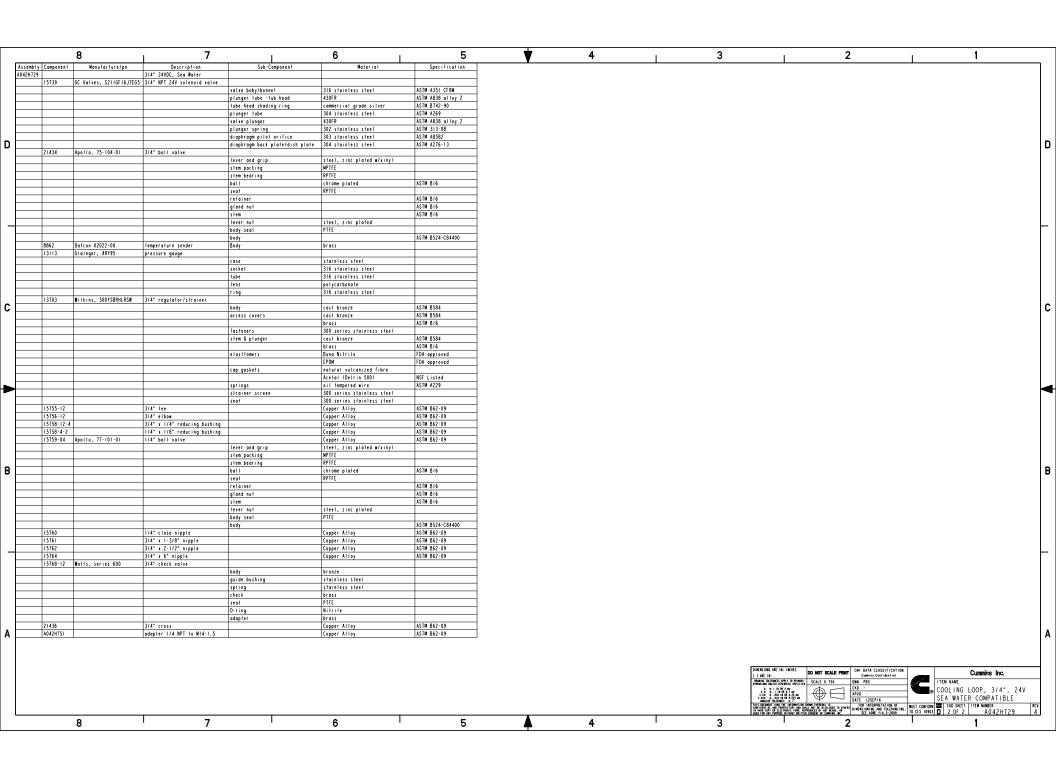


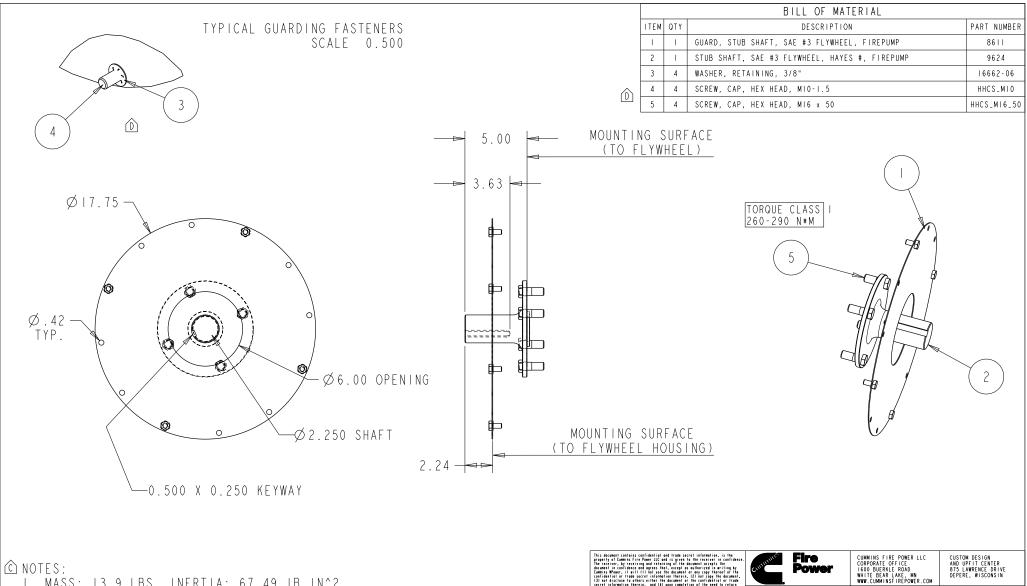












I. MASS: 13.9 LBS, INERTIA: 67.49 IB.IN^2

ASSEMBLY, STUB SHAFT, 2.25" DIA

DRAWN BY: DAVE N

PRO-ENGINEER

SHEET I OF I

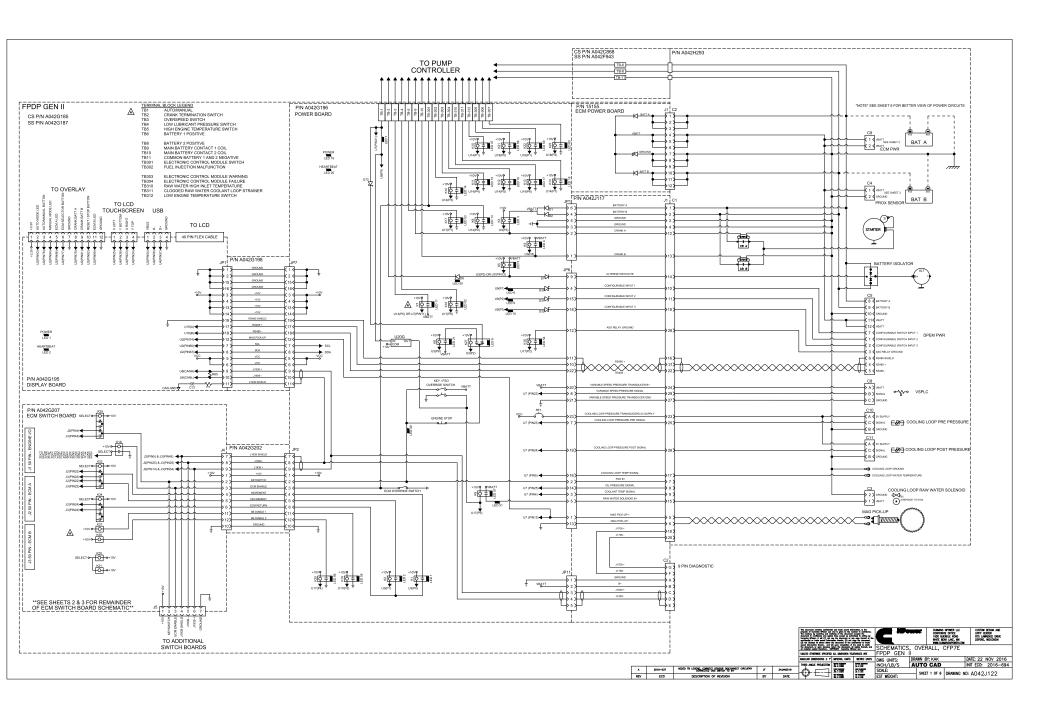
DATE: 150CT2004

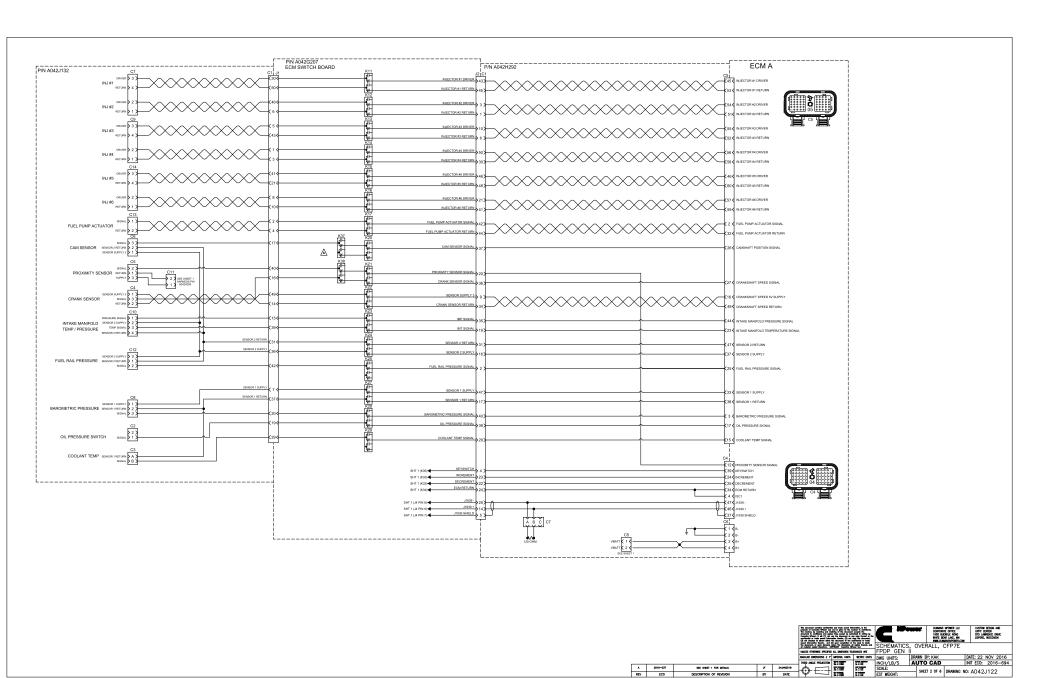
INIT ECO:

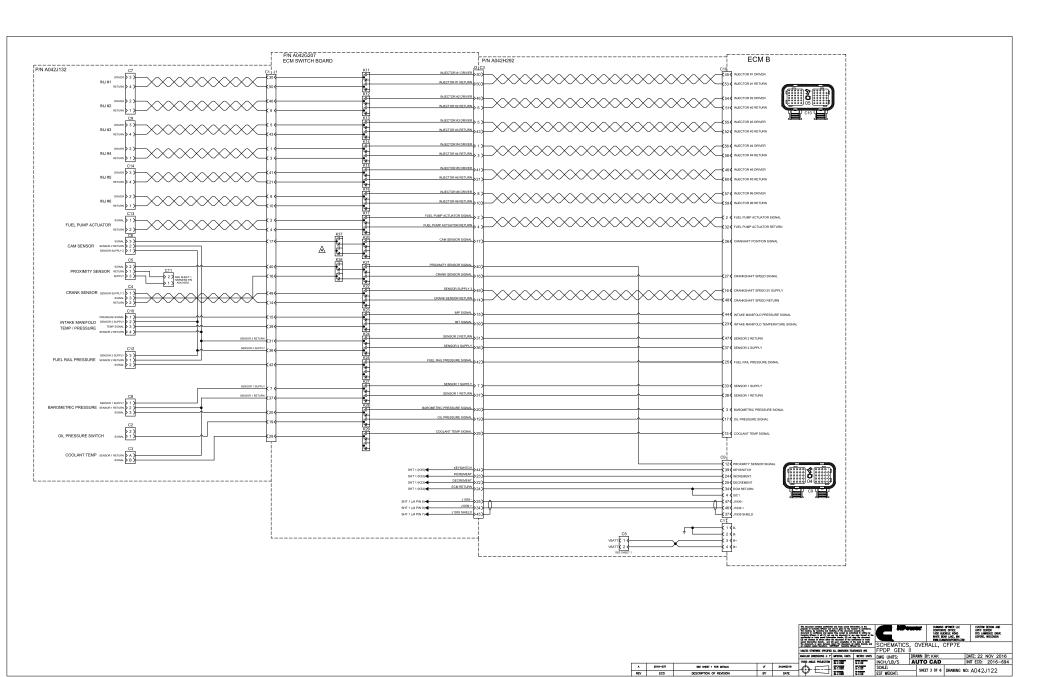
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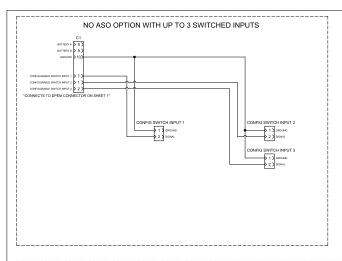
8619

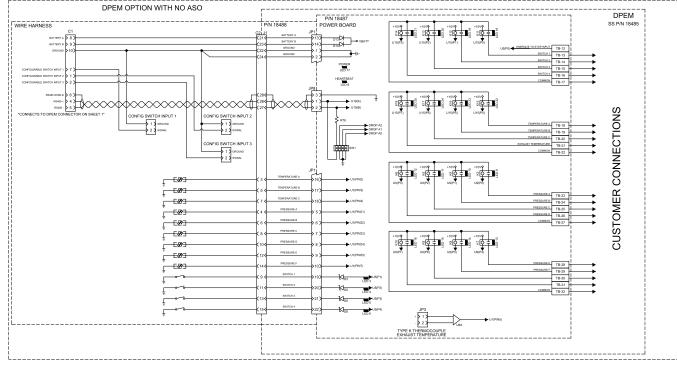
					UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIF	IED ALL DIMENSIO	N TOLERANCES ARE	FIREPUMP	
					ANGULAR DIMENSIONS ± 1°	IMPERIAL UNITS	METRIC UNITS	DWG UNITS:	DRAWN
)	2010-098	ADDED RETAINING FASTENERS	DAN	04-MAR-10	THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION	MACHINE TOLEPHACES .XX   ± 0.010 .XX ;=± 0.985	MACHINE TOLERANCES .X   ± 0.4 .XX : ± 0.2	IN/LB/S	PRC
ì	2009-620	ADDED MASS & INERTIA DATA	S DUBICK	12/23/09 _		Marin Decrynics	FORM TOLERANCES .X : ± 0.8 .XE : ± 0.4	SCALE: 0.200	
٧	ECO	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	REV BY	DATE	$\Psi$ $\square$	TAN TOCTOMECTS THE BOOMS	TAB TOLERANCES .T : ± 1.5 .TE: ± 0.0	EST WEIGHT: 33	.399





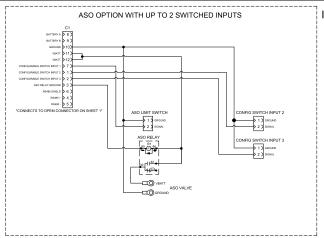




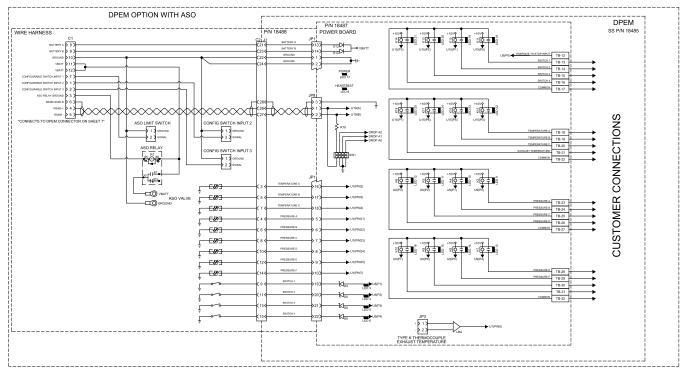


| Total Continue | Tota

A 2019-037 REV ECO



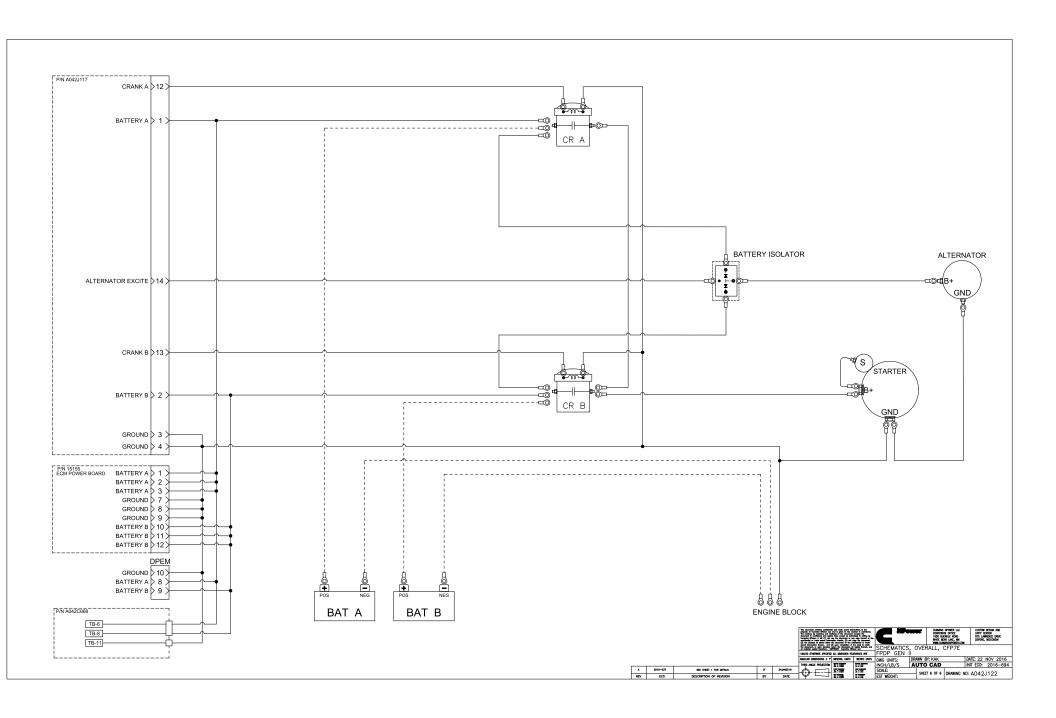
IF AIR SHUT-OFF (ASO) IS SELECTED, THE UL/FM LISTING IS REMOVED AS THIS OPTION IS NOT ALLOWED PER THE STANDARDS.



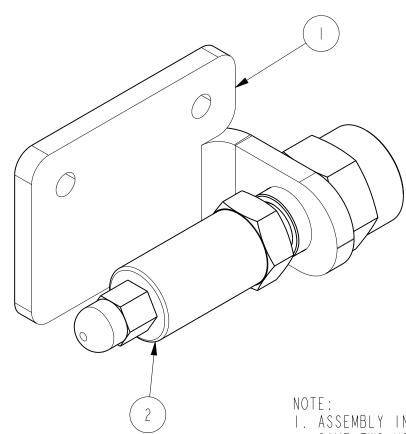
SCHEMATICS FPDP GEN | Autor | Control | Contro

A 2019-037

REV ECO SHEET 5 OF 6 DRAWING NO: AO42J122



	BILL OF MATERIAL							
ITEM	QTY	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER					
I	1	BRACKET, PRESSURE TRANSMITTER	A 0 4 2 E 4 2 7					
2	1	TRANSMITTER, PRESSURE, DWYER: 626-13-GH-PI-E3-S4	A042E425					



RFV BY

DATE

REV ECO

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

I. ASSEMBLY INSTALLS BELOW THE DIGITAL CONTROL PANEL. USING THE SAME TWO HOLES AS THE DIGITAL CONTROL PANEL MOUNTING BRACKET.

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Curinité Fire Power

CUMMINS FIRE POWER LLC CORPORATE OFFICE 1600 BUERKLE ROAD WHITE BEAR LAKE, MN WWW.CUMMINSFIREPOWER.COM

CUSTOM DESIGN AND UPFIT CENTER 875 LAWRENCE DRIVE DEPERE, WISCONSIN

ASSEMBLY, VSPLD PRESSURE TRANSMITTER

DWG UNITS: IN/LB/S DRAWN BY: PBS

PRO-ENGINEER

DATE: 09APR2015
INIT ECO: 2015-227

EST WEIGHT: 1.404 SCALE: 1.000 SHEET DRAWING NO: