C&TERPILLAR"

Service Information System

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Technical Information Bulletin

SPN 111 FMI 1 – 2010-2013 CT11 and CT13 Coolant Consumption {7000}Media Number -TIBU7603-00Publication Date -2014/05/27Date Updated -2014/05/27Caterpillar: Confidential Yellow

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SPN 111 FMI 1 – 2010-2013 CT11 and CT13 Coolant Consumption{7000}

SMCS - 7000

On Highway Truck:

ČT660 (S/N: TGA1-UP; TGD1-UP; TJD1-UP; TEJ1-UP; TRK1-UP; TKL1-UP; TEM1-UP; TEP1-UP; TGR1-UP; TGS1-UP; TJS1-UP; TGT1-UP; TGW1-UP; TSW1-UP; TEY1-UP; TSY1-UP; TGZ1-UP)

Introduction

This Technical Information Bulletin (TIB) addresses low coolant (SPN 111 FMI 1) and/or coolant consumption on 2010 to 2013 – CT11 and CT13 liter engines. The procedure will guide the user through common failure areas, diagnostic tools, SRTs, and warranty filing.

Problem

Consistent need to refill deaeration tank and active or previously active DTCs related to the cooling system.

SPN 111 FMI 1 - Low Coolant

Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL)

Customer Observations or Concerns

- Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL)
- Red Stop Lamp (RSL)
- Coolant consumption
- Low coolant
- Coolant puddle under engine
- White smoke from the exhaust
- Coolant in the oil or oil analysis

Solution

Table 1					
Special Tools					
Tool Description	Tool Number	Comments			
Plastic Plug/Cap Kit	373-4730	Used for sealing components during repairs			
Radiator Pressure Testing Kit	259-6237	Coolant Tester Gp			
Coolant Management Tool	372-5254	Cooling system drain and vacuum fill			
EGR Cooler Leak Detection Kit	372-5257	HT and LT EGRC Pressure Tester "New" procedure tests with valve installed			
EGR Cooler Alignment Tool	442-9850	If replacing an HT or LT EGRC section			
EGR Cooler Lifting Bracket	462-9173	If removing EGR Cooler			
Kit, Charge Air Cooler Test	373-4793	LPCAC Pressure Test Tool			

NOTICE

Engine fluids (oil, fuel, and coolant) may be a hazard to human health and the environment. Handle all fluids and other contaminated materials (e.g., filters, rags) in accordance with applicable regulations. Recycle or dispose of engine fluids, filters, and other contaminated materials according to applicable regulations.

🏠 WARNING

Hot engine components can cause injury from burns. Before performing maintenance on the engine, allow the engine and the components to cool.

Personal injury can result from hot coolant, steam and alkali.

At operating temperature, engine coolant is hot and under pressure. The radiator and all lines to heaters or the engine contain hot coolant or steam. Any contact can cause severe burns.

Remove filler cap slowly to relieve pressure only when engine is stopped and radiator cap is cool enough to touch with your bare hand.

Cooling System Conditioner contains alkali. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Before Beginning:

To prevent unnecessary repair, it is important to review a few areas of the vehicle. Each of the following can manifest in coolant consumption or low coolant level:

- Was the vehicle recently in for repair in which the cooling system was not properly filled (air pockets)?
- Was the vehicle recently repaired and the fault code unsuccessfully cleared?
- Is the operator aware of the proper filling procedure (overfill)?

If the coolant leak path is known (white smoke, coolant in oil samples, etc.), proceed to the applicable steps or Technical Service Bulletin as noted below. Otherwise, continue with Step 1.

• Step 1 – External Leaks

- Coolant in the exhaust
- Coolant in the intake
- Coolant in the oil

Coolant Consumption Diagnostic Procedure:

If diagnosing a 111-1 code and having no associated coolant loss concern, go to 111-1 code circuit troubleshooting in the Engine Diagnostic Manual under Circuit Diagnostics > ECL Switch (Engine coolant level).



Pressurized system: Hot coolant can cause serious burn. To open cap, stop engine, wait until radiator is cool. Then loosen cap slowly to relieve the pressure.

Step	Action	Decision	
1	Visually inspect all components and hoses for external leaks.	Yes : Repair as necessary. Restore the engine to operational condition and retest cooling system.	
	Are any external coolant leaks visible?	No: Go to Step 2.	
2	Remove deaeration tank cap. Pressurize cap to its rated pressure:	Yes: Go to Coolant Overflow	
	Remove deaeration tank cap.	diagnostics in the Engine Diagnostic Manual.	
	Connect Radiator Pressure Testing Kit 259-6237 with Surge Tank Cap Adaptor to deaeration cap		
	Pressurize deaeration cap to its rated pressure	No: Go to Step 4	
3	Start engine. With engine at operating temperature and operating at high idle speed, inspect for coolant overflow out of deaeration tank.	Yes : Go to Coolant Overflow diagnostics in the Engine Diagnostic Manual.	
	Is coolant overflowing out of the deaeration tank?	No: Go to Step 4	
4		Yes : Go to Coolant in the Exhaust symptom-based diagnostics.	

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	Inspect for coolant in the exhaust.	No: Go to Step 5	
	Is coolant visible in the exhaust system?		
5	Inspect for coolant and/or white coolant residue in the charge air intake:		
	Disconnect CAC pipe at ETV housing.	Yes : Go to Coolant in intake symptom -based diagnostics.	
	Inspect CAC pipe for visual signs of white coolant residue.		
	Inspect the ETV housing for visual signs of coolant.	No: Go to Step 6	
	Is coolant and/or white coolant residue present in intake?		
6	Inspect for visible evidence of coolant on the engine oil level gauge (dipstick):	Yes: Go to Coolant in lube oil	
	Remove and inspect engine oil dipstick for visible evidence of contamination.	symptom -based diagnostics.	
	Oil contamination with coolant generally causes the oil to thicken and coagulate, giving the oil a light gray, sludge appearance.	No : Restore the engine to operational condition and retest cooling system.	

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