



# Preparing Diesel Engines for the New Year

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## I. Background

One of the most frequently predicted year 2000 scenarios is loss of electric power. If your business depends on electric power service and has a diesel engine generator set for emergency backup, now is a good time to review its readiness. The following guide is intended to remind the user of some important items which contribute to diesel engine reliability. Even if the year 2000 predictions prove overstated, the effort will pay off by solidifying readiness for any power outage.

Whether they are used for continuous or intermittent service, diesel engines require maintenance if they are to perform as intended. This document provides a readiness guide for users of *high and medium speed diesel engines* which fire 1-D and/or 2-D diesel fuel.

## II. Fuel and Fuel System

Diesel engines can burn a wide range of fuels, depending on their design. Fuels specifically formulated for diesel engine use are commonly referred to as Number 1 (ASTM D975 No. 1D), and Number 2 (ASTM D975 No. 2D). Larger engines that burn heavy fuels such as #4 or #6 oil are beyond the scope of this guide.

Over the life of an engine, fuel represents about 75 percent of total operating costs. If fuel quality is not managed, those operating costs will be increased through premature engine failure or decreased performance. The suitability and condition of fuel for diesel engines is frequently overlooked as a maintenance item. There are several important aspects to be checked.

### 1. Know Your Fuel Quality

Engine performance specifications for diesel engines are based on a specific fuel type (basis fuel). The grades commonly available for use in medium- and high-speed diesels are shown in the table below. When considering engine output, it is always necessary to know the properties of the fuel being burned and how it compares to the basis fuel named in the performance specifications.

<i>Fuel Grade</i>	<i>API Gravity</i>	<i>Heating Value (BTU/lb)</i>
1-D	40-44	18,510-19,860
2-D	33-37	18,335-19,650

In addition to the performance consequences of using an off-specification fuel, there are mechanical risks. Lighter fuels may reduce the life expectancy of fuel system components because its low viscosity will reduce lubricity.

Heavier fuel can reduce the life of cylinder liners and rings due to increased combustion chamber deposits.

If it is necessary to correct the density of fuel, it must be done by blending existing stock with a heavier or lighter grade to achieve the desired characteristic. **NEVER** reduce fuel with alcohols or gasoline!

**NEVER** add gasoline or alcohol to diesel fuel **for any reason**. Damage to the fuel injection system will occur. Furthermore, such a mixture can create an explosive mixture (gasoline) in the tank or will result in stratification (alcohols).

Other important characteristics of all diesel fuels are:

**Cloud Point:** Temperature at which a cloud or haze appears in the fuel. This is caused by solidification of paraffins in the fuel, and these solids can cause fuel filter plugging. *Engine operation at or below the cloud point may be seriously affected by inadequate fuel flow because of filter blockage.* If such operation is anticipated, fuel heaters should be installed. Dilution of the fuel with kerosene or addition of a flow improving additive (wax crystal modifiers) can also help.

**Pour Point:** Temperature 5 degree F warmer than that at which the fuel will flow. *Reliable operation of diesel engines requires a pour point at or below ambient.* Dilution of the fuel with kerosene or addition of a flow improving additive (wax crystal modifiers) can also help.

**Water Content:** Water in excess of .05 percent by volume (this water content is permitted in both type 1-D and 2-D fuels) is a contaminant in diesel fuel. Water separation by sedimentation or by coalescing filter must be adequate to remove water from the fuel ***before it reaches the fuel injection pump.*** *Water concentrations in excess of .05 percent by volume will cause damage to the fuel injection system.* The presence of water in the diesel fuel can also promote bacterial growth, which is a serious hazard to the fuel filtration system. ***It is recommended that all diesel fuel be treated with a biocide .***

**2. Age of Fuel**

Diesel fuel is more prone to oxidation than is gasoline. *It must never be kept in storage for more than 12 months.* Arrangements should be in place to either consume the fuel or rotate it to oil burner stock.

**3. Cetane Number**

This index ranks fuel as to its propensity to ignite from pressure and heat. Low cetane number fuels will suffer from delayed ignition, and can cause starting difficulty and engine knock. Engine damage can result. White smoke and odor during cold weather starts indicate low cetane fuel.

A general guideline for **minimum cetane index is 40** for all engines. Although some pre-combustion chamber engines will run on cetane index 35 fuel, a cetane index of greater than 40 is a good rule to observe for any diesel engine. *Always follow the recommendations of the engine manufacturer!*

Cetane improvers are available for supplementing existing stocks.

NOTE: *Some engine manufacturers prohibit the use of fuel additives for the purpose of increasing cetane number alone.*

**4. Cleanliness**

Diesel fuel injection systems depend on small flow passages and very close clearances. ***They cannot tolerate impurities in the fuel.*** This means that *the fuel filters must be maintained per the manufacturers published schedule or more frequently* if the condition of fuel stocks require it. All filters must be at least of the same quality as original equipment.

Air filters are equally important to the longevity of an engine. They serve to trap abrasives before they can enter the engine combustion chambers. Lack of proper air filtration will cause rapid wear of rings, pistons, and liners. *Change air filters at least as often as the manufacturer recommends, and use a replacement filter of at least original equipment quality.* If unusually dusty conditions prevail, air filters will require more frequent replacement or cleaning.

**III. Coolant and**

**Cooling System**

The cooling system of a diesel engine must be capable of continuously removing about 30 percent of the heat released by combustion of its fuel without overheating. Assuming a reasonably clean cooling system, this is usually not a problem. The following items should be checked:

**Coolant Level**

Coolant level is critical to proper operation of a cooling system. If coolant level falls to the point where air is drawn into the cooling jackets, cooling capacity will be reduced, *and serious damage, including cavitation corrosion, will result.* ***Always check coolant level.***

**Coolant Composition**

Engine coolant is generally a mixture of ethylene or propylene glycol base antifreeze and water. The freezing point of the mixture will depend on the relative amount of glycol used. It is important to use the best available water ***blended with not more than 60 percent ethylene glycol base antifreeze or 50 percent propylene glycol base antifreeze.*** Excessive antifreeze concentration can cause corrosion damage in the water passages.

**It is equally important never to use water alone as an engine coolant.** (Water is corrosive at engine operating temperatures.)

Water quality is important. The following table shows the recommended minimum acceptable characteristics for cooling system water, according to one manufacturer (Caterpillar Inc., www.caterpillar.com):

**Minimum Water Quality for Coolant Use:**

<i>Properties</i>	<i>Limits</i>	<i>ASTM Test Methods</i>
Chloride (Cl) gr/gal (ppm)	2.4 (40) max	D512B, D512d, D4327
Sulfate (SO4) gr/gal (ppm)	5.9 (100) max	D516b, D516d, D4327
Total Hardness, gr/gal (ppm)	10 (170) max	D1126b
Total Solids, gr/gal (ppm)	20 (340) max	D1888a
pH	5.5 - 9.0	D1293

**Recommended Additives and Inhibitors**

Engine manufacturers will usually provide detailed guidance as to additives necessary to prevent corrosion or to provide supplemental lubrication of cooling system components. It is very important that the recommended concentrations of these not be exceeded. High concentrations can cause precipitation of solids, and can cause damage to seals and other internal parts. On the other hand, low concentration of coolant additives can cause cavitation pitting on the water side of the cylinder liners.

Sometimes, engine manufacturers will supply special filters which dispense additives into the coolant (controlled release filters). If an engine is fitted with these filters, then it is very important that additional additives NOT be separately added to the coolant. Conversely, if chemistry is controlled by specific additives then controlled release filters must NOT be used. **USE CONTROLLED RELEASE CHEMISTRY, OR USE COOLANT ADDITIVES, BUT DO NOT USE BOTH!**

**Cooling System Integrity**

No check of the cooling system is complete unless it is reasonably apparent that the system is tight and free of air. Induction of air into a cooling system for whatever reason is a serious matter, since it can cause internal cavitation and spot corrosion in the water jackets, especially on higher temperature parts, such as the cylinder liners.

Particular attention should be paid to engines having *silicone hose* packages as these hoses do not adhere to the engine connections. Only constant tension spring clamps should be used to attach these hoses and their integrity should be routinely checked.

If there is any doubt about system integrity, the engine manufacturer should be consulted, and further tests should be performed until such doubt is resolved.

**IV. Lubrication**

Engine lubrication is perhaps the single most important element of a good maintenance program. Engine oil lubricates moving parts; it provides corrosion protection; it absorbs and neutralizes contaminants; it serves as a coolant; and it is a sealant. Through regular oil and filter changes, the oil removes foreign matter from the engine, contributing to internal cleanliness and minimization of wear. *Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for oil change intervals.*

Engine lubricating oils are prepared from either petroleum or synthetic stocks, and are formulated with a number of additives which provide or modify certain characteristics of the base stock. Among these are detergents, alkalinity agents, oxidation inhibitors, dispersants, and anti-wear agents. These additives, or the additive package, are what gives the engine oil its desirable qualities, and the exhaustion of the additives, as well as the accumulation of combustion products are the life limiting elements of the oil charge.

Re-refined oils are acceptable provided that they conform to the SAE viscosity and API oil classification required by the engine manufacturer.

**1. Selecting an Engine Oil - Classification**

Perhaps no other property of engine lubricating oil causes more confusion than the classification systems promulgated by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and some European agencies. To avoid that confusion, one needs only consult the recommendations of the engine manufacturer and be aware that only a few of these classifications will apply to any given engine.

The API system of oil classification breaks into two broad classes; Service Station oils (API Class SA-SH as of this writing), and Commercial oils (API Class CA-CG-4 at this writing). For the purposes of this discussion, it is assumed that only diesel engines are considered, and therefore, the Service Station oils, intended for use in gasoline powered automobile type engines, will not apply.

The current API Commercial Engine Oil Classifications are:

<i>Service Category</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>
CD-II	Severe duty for 2 stroke diesel engine service, controls wear and deposits.
CE	Service for turbocharged heavy-duty diesel engine use. Can be a replacement for former CD class oils.
CF	Upgraded over API CD for high sulfur fuels. Replaces API CD.
CF-II	Upgrade over API CD-II for two stroke diesel engines. Replacing API CD-II.
CF-4	1990 diesel engine service for high speed, four stroke diesel engine service. Exceeds requirements for API CE category.
CG-4	1995 diesel engine service for engine wear and deposit issues linked to fuel specs. and engine design features required to accommodate 1994 EPA regulations for low sulfur (0.05 percent) fuel.

It is important to note that any manufacturer may describe its products according to these classifications, but only licensed companies may use the API “doughnut” symbol on their packaging. Such licensees have been required to certify that their products meet the technical performance standards for each API service category.

**2. Selecting an Engine Oil - Viscosity**

Viscosity is the property of oil which provides it with the ability to form a load bearing film on adjacent moving parts. The more viscous the oil, the greater will be its film strength and ability to carry load. Unfortunately, this is the same property which impedes the flow of oil within oil passages, and so it needs to be chosen with these competing needs in mind. Selection is further complicated by the fact that, for most oils, viscosity changes with temperature, and operation in warmer weather will require a higher viscosity number.

Fortunately, engine manufacturers are usually very thorough in their recommendations for lubricating oil, and will usually have a recommendation to meet any condition. **Follow their instructions.**

**V. Engine Oil Testing**

Engines that represent a significant investment and perform critical functions should be on a program of regular oil testing. Test results will confirm the condition of the lubricating oil charge and will provide important information on internal engine condition as well.

Oil analysis can detect contaminants such as diesel fuel, soot, coolant, salt, airborne sand, dirt or dust, and, trace wear metals from internal components. **We recommend oil analysis as part of every PM program for diesel engines**

Oil testing should include the following analyses:

- Chemical and physical testing to ascertain presence of contaminants (water, fuel, antifreeze, etc.)
- Wear analysis to identify wear components in the oil.
- Oil condition analysis to quantify soot, sulfur, nitration, and oxidation products in the oil, including:

**Total Base Number**

Total Base Number is an index of the sulfur by-product neutralization capacity of the engine oil. Since virtually all diesel fuels contain some sulfur, and since engine oils contain additives intended to neutralize the sulfur compounds produced by combustion, this index provides a convenient way of judging the extent to which neutralization capacity has been depleted.

**Ash or Sulfated Ash Content**

Virtually all oils will leave a non-combustible residue if burned. That incombustible, if excessive, can build up in some high temperature areas within the engine, and they can be troublesome. Again, the engine manufacturer will usually have good advice to offer regarding maximum ash in engine oils, and their recommendations should be followed.

**Oil condition is important. If in doubt, change the oil and filter!**

**VI. And Don't Forget to Run It Periodically!**

*Standby engines should be started and run, under load, for a short period every month. Forty-five minutes is usually a sufficient length of time to bring the engine to operating temperature. This will ensure that the unit will be ready when it is needed. This is especially necessary for engines which are fitted with automatic starting systems.*

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