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This manual illustrates and describes the operation of features or equipment which may be either standard or optional on this vehicle. This manual may also include a description of features and equipment which are no longer available or were not ordered on this vehicle. Please disregard any illustrations or descriptions relating to features or equipment which are not on this vehicle. PACCAR reserves the right to discontinue, change specifications, or change the design of its vehicles at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation. The information contained in this manual is proprietary to PACCAR. Reproduction, in whole or in part, by any means is strictly prohibited without prior written authorization from PACCAR Inc.

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# CHAPTER 1: SAFETY

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## 1 USING THIS MANUAL

Please take the time to get acquainted with your vehicle by reading this operator's manual. We recommend that you read and understand this manual from beginning to end before you operate this equipment. This manual contains useful information for the safe and efficient operation of this equipment. It also provides maintenance information, with an outline for performing safety checks and basic preventive maintenance inspections. When replacement parts are needed, we recommend using only genuine PACCAR parts. We have tried to present the information needed to learn about functions, controls, and operation—and to present it as clearly as possible. Occasionally, you may need to reference this manual, and we hope you find it easy to use.

### NOTE

After you have read this manual, it should be stored in the cab for convenient reference and remain with this vehicle when sold.

Your vehicle may not have all the features or options mentioned in this manual. Therefore, you should pay careful attention to the

instructions that pertain to just your vehicle. In addition, if your vehicle is equipped with special equipment or options not discussed in this manual, consult your dealer or the manufacturer of the equipment.

This manual includes several tools to help you find information quickly. The first is the Table of Contents, located at the front of the manual. This table arranges the subject matter into chapters, which you can reference using the numbers shown in the outer margin. The first page of each chapter presents a list of the major subjects contained in that chapter. Cross-referenced citations can also help you find information. If more information on the current subject is located elsewhere in the manual, a cross-reference may be provided, such as "see Safety Messages and Notes on page 5." Finally, you will find a helpful index at the back of the manual which lists the subjects covered alphabetically.

All information contained in this manual is based on the latest production information available at the time of publication. If you find differences between your instruments and the information in this manual, contact an authorized Peterbilt dealer. Peterbilt Motors Company reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice.

## 2 SAFETY MESSAGES AND NOTES

Read and follow all safety messages in this manual. When followed, injury to yourself and others, damage to equipment and/or property, or other unknown hazards are reduced. Both safety messages and notes are emphasized using a safety message symbol and one of three signal words: WARNING, CAUTION, or NOTE. Do not ignore any of these messages.

### Warnings



Safety messages that follow this symbol and signal word provide a warning against operating procedures, actions, or a lack of action that could result in death or injury. An unheeded warning may also result in damage to equipment, property, or the environment. Warning messages will identify the hazard, how to avoid it, and the probable consequence of not avoiding the hazard.

Example:

**WARNING**

DO NOT change hot engine oil as you could be burned. Let the engine cool down before changing the engine oil. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Cautions**

Safety messages that follow this symbol and signal word provide a caution against operating procedures, actions, or a lack of action that could result in equipment, property, or environmental damage. Caution messages will identify the hazard, how to avoid it, and the probable consequence of not avoiding the hazard.

Example:

**CAUTION**

DO NOT operate your vehicle with insufficient oil pressure as this will cause serious engine damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**Notes**

Messages that follow this symbol and signal word provide important information that, while not safety related, should still be followed. A note will provide information that may be useful to the reader: clarifying the topic, providing valuable insight into the topic or process, or saving the reader time and effort.

Example:

**NOTE**

Pumping the accelerator pedal will not assist in starting the engine.

**3 ILLUSTRATIONS**

Some of the illustrations found in this manual are generic. They will not look exactly like the parts or assemblies you find installed on the vehicle.

When an illustration differs from what you see physically present on the vehicle, the language describing the procedure is still correct for the application.

**4 GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS****WARNING**

Improper practices, carelessness, or ignoring safety messages – Warnings and Cautions – may cause death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Before performing any repair, read and understand all of the safety precautions and warnings. The following is a list of general safety precautions that must be followed to provide personal safety. Failure to follow these instructions may cause death or injury. Special safety precautions are included in the procedures when they apply.

Keep in mind that even a well-maintained vehicle must be operated within the range of its mechanical capabilities and the limits of its load ratings. See the Weight Ratings label on the driver's door edge.

Every new vehicle is designed to conform to all Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards applicable at the time of manufacture. Even with these safety features, continued safe and reliable operation depends upon regular vehicle maintenance. Follow the maintenance recommendations

found in the Maintenance section. Following maintenance recommendations will help your vehicle maintain quality conditions.

Make sure your vehicle is in top working condition before heading out on the road, it is the driver's duty to do so. Inspect the vehicle according to the Driver's Check List:

- Work areas should be dry, well lit, well ventilated; free from clutter, loose tools, parts, ignition sources, and hazardous substances.
- Wear protective glasses and protective shoes when working.
- Wear protective gloves when working with hot liquids or surfaces, and when working with components that have sharp edges.
- DO NOT wear loose-fitting or torn clothing. Tie back and/or tuck in long hair. Remove all jewelry when working.
- Before beginning any repair, disconnect the battery (negative [-] cable) and discharge any capacitors.
- Put a "DO NOT OPERATE" tag in the operator's compartment or on the controls.
- Allow the engine to cool before slowly loosening the coolant fill cap to relieve the pressure from the cooling system.

**WARNING**

DO NOT remove the coolant fill cap while the engine is hot. Wait until coolant temperature is below 120°F (50°C). Scalding steam and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious burns. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

DO NOT attempt to service the high-pressure fuel system unless you are a certified technician. Escaping high-pressure fuel is dangerous. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

- Always use wheel chocks or proper jack stands to support the vehicle or vehicle components before performing any service work. DO NOT work on anything that is supported only by lifting jacks or a hoist. Before resting a vehicle on jack stands, be sure the stands are rated for the load you will be placing on them.
- Before loosening or disconnecting lines, fittings, or related items, always release line pressure in the system. Make sure to use the approved system point and method for the specific system (fuel, oil). Escaping high-pressure fluids can cause severe injury. PACCAR does not provide the approved system points and methods in operator's manuals. The service literature provides this information. You can obtain service literature through a certified service center.
- Always wear protective clothing when working on any refrigerant lines and make sure that the workplace is well ventilated. Inhalation of fumes can cause death or personal injury. To protect the environment, liquid refrigerant systems must be properly emptied and filled using equipment that prevents the release of refrigerant gas. Federal law requires capturing and recycling refrigerant.
- When moving or lifting any heavy equipment or parts, make sure to use proper techniques and assistance. Ensure all lifting devices such as chains, hooks, or slings are in good condition and are rated for the correct load capacity. Make sure all lifting devices are positioned correctly.
- Corrosion inhibitors and lubricating oils

may contain alkali. DO NOT get the substance in eyes and avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. DO NOT swallow. If ingested, seek immediate medical attention. DO NOT induce vomiting. In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and water. In case of harmful contact, immediately contact a physician. Always keep any chemicals OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

- When working on the vehicle, be alert for hot parts on systems that have just been turned off, exhaust gas flow, and hot fluids in lines, tubes, and compartments. Contact with any hot surface may cause burns.
- Always use tools that are in good condition. Make sure you have the proper understanding of how to use the tools before performing any service work. Use only genuine replacement parts from PACCAR.
- Always use the same fastener part number (or equivalent) when replacing items. DO NOT use a fastener of lesser quality if replacements are necessary. (e.g., DO NOT replace a Metric 10.9 grade with 8.8 grade fastener).
- Always torque fasteners and fuel connections to the required specifications. Overtightening or under-

tightening can allow leakage.

- Close the manual fuel valves prior to performing maintenance and repairs, and when storing the vehicle inside.
- DO NOT perform any repair when impaired, tired, fatigued, or after consuming alcohol or drugs that can impair your functioning.
- Some state and federal agencies in the United States of America have determined that used engine oil can be carcinogenic and can cause reproductive toxicity. Avoid inhalation of vapors, ingestion, and prolonged contact with used engine oil.
- Coolant is toxic. If not reused, dispose of coolant in accordance with local environmental regulations.

### CAUTION

DO NOT use corrosive chemicals on any part of the vehicle unless expressly directed. Corrosive chemicals can damage vehicle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### **California Proposition 65 Warning**

- Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth

defects, and other reproductive harm.

- The catalyst substrate located in the Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) contains vanadium pentoxide, which has been determined by the State of California to cause cancer. Always wear protective clothing and eye protection when handling the catalyst assembly. Dispose of the catalyst in accordance with local regulations. If catalyst material gets into the eyes, immediately flood eyes with water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and water. In case of harmful contact, immediately contact a physician.
- Other chemicals in this vehicle are also known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.
- Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

## 5 DATA RECORDER

California Vehicle Code - Section 9951 - Disclosure of Recording Device

Your vehicle may be equipped with one or more recording devices commonly referred to as "event data recorders" (EDR) or "sensing and diagnostic modules" (SDM). If you are involved in an accident, the device(s) may have the ability to record vehicle data that occurred just prior to and/or during the accident. For additional information on your rights associated with the use of this data, contact:

- The California Department of Motor Vehicles - Licensing Operations Division
- <http://www.dmv.ca.gov/>

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Some of the ingredients in engine oil, hydraulic oil, transmission and axle oil, engine coolant, diesel fuel, air conditioning refrigerant (R12, R134a, and PAG oil), batteries, etc., may contaminate the environment if spilled or not disposed of properly.

### **WARNING**

Engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. Other chemicals in this vehicle are also known

to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. This warning requirement is mandated by California law (Proposition 65) and does not result from any change in the manner in which vehicles are manufactured.

Contact your local government agency for information concerning proper disposal.

## 7 REPAIRS

### 7.1 Repairs

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT attempt maintenance or repairs without proper training, tools, and up-to-date service instructions. Only carry out those tasks you are fully qualified to perform to prevent risks to yourself, others, or the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

Modifying your vehicle can make it unsafe. Some modifications can affect

your vehicle's electrical system, stability control system, or other important functions. Before modifying your vehicle, check with your dealer to make sure it can be done safely. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **CAUTION**

The installation of electronic devices to the On-board Diagnostics (OBD) connector, the vehicle Controller Area Network (CAN), or their associated wiring is not permitted. Doing so can adversely affect vehicle performance and/or cause fault codes to be recorded. The OBD connector is provided for temporary connection of service tools and for diagnostic purposes only. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Your dealer's service center is the best place to have your vehicle repaired. You can find dealers all over the country with the equipment and trained personnel to get you back on the road quickly—and keep you there.

Your vehicle is a complex machine. Anyone attempting repairs on it needs proper mechanical training and the proper tools. However, all warranty repairs must be performed by an authorized service facility. If you are not an experienced technician, or do not have the right equipment, please leave all repairs to an authorized service facility. They are the ones best equipped to do the job safely and correctly.

## 7.2 Maintenance Manuals

If you do decide to do any complex repair work, you will need the maintenance manuals. Order them from your authorized dealer. Please provide your Chassis Serial Number when you order, to be sure you get the correct manuals for your vehicle. Allow about four weeks for delivery. There will be a charge for these manuals.

## 7.3 Final Chassis Bill of Material

A complete, non-illustrated computer print-out listing of the parts used to custom-build your vehicle is available through the dealer from whom you purchased your vehicle.

## 8 ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Major component suppliers also supply operation manuals specific to their products. The glove box contains these manuals and other pieces of literature. Look for information on products such as the engine, driver's seat, transmission, axles, wheels, tires, antilock braking system and electronic stability control (ABS/ESC), radio, fifth wheel, lane departure, and adaptive cruise control. If you are missing these pieces of literature, ask your dealer for copies.

Another place to learn more about trucking is from local truck driving schools. Contact one near you to learn about the courses they offer. Federal and state agencies, such as the Department of Licensing, also have information.

## 9 CAB ACCESS

### 9.1 Cab Access

The following cab and frame entry/exit procedure recommendations were prepared with personal safety foremost in mind.

### **WARNING**

Always face toward the vehicle and DO NOT jump when entering or exiting the cab. Use the steps, handles, and anti-skid surfaces provided instead of components not designed for entry or exit. Always maintain at least three points of contact between your hands, feet, and the vehicle to avoid a slip or fall. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### ***Help Avoid Personal Injury Due to a Slip or Fall***

- Always face the vehicle when accessing or leaving the cab or frame access area.
- Use three points of contact (both feet and one hand, or one foot and both hands) to grip the steps or handholds whenever possible and look where you are going.
- Use even more care when steps and handholds (or footwear) are wet, coated with ice, snow, mud, oil, fuel, or grease.

**⚠ WARNING**

Use care when entering, exiting, or climbing onto the vehicle when the steps, handholds, or footwear are wet, muddy, or coated with ice or snow to avoid a slip or fall. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

- Do not step onto the surface of a fuel tank. A fuel tank is not a step. The tank surface can get very slippery, and you might not be able to prevent a fall. Use only the steps and handholds provided, and not the chain hooks, quarter fenders, or other components not designed for that purpose.
- Do not climb onto and off the deckplate; use the steps and grab handle provided. If there is no deckplate, or if proper steps and grab handles are not provided, do not climb onto the area behind the cab.
- Keep the steps clean. Clean any fuel, oil, or grease off the steps before entering the cab.

**⚠ WARNING**

Clean any fuel, oil, or grease off of vehicle steps and handles before entering, exiting, or climbing onto the vehicle. Keep vehicle steps and handles clean to avoid a slip or fall. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

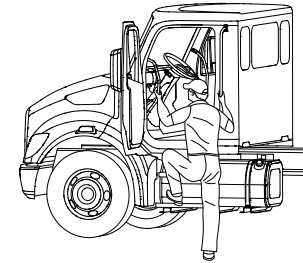
**⚠ WARNING**

Always reinstall the battery box cover (step) before entering the cab. Without the battery cover in place, you could slip and fall, resulting in possible injury to yourself. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**i NOTE**

Any alteration (adding bulkheads, headache racks, tool boxes, etc.) behind the cab that affects the utilization of installed grab handles, deckplates, or frame access steps should

comply with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulation 399.



## 9.2 How to Lock and Unlock the Cab Doors

The vehicle has one key for both the cab doors and the start switch. Frame-mounted tool box locks and locking fuel tank caps each have separate, individual keys.

**⚠ WARNING**

To reduce the possibility of personal injury or death, always lock the doors before driving the vehicle. Along with using the seat belt properly, locking the doors helps prevent doors from inadvertently opening and occupants from being ejected from the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To lock or unlock the doors from outside the cab:

1. To lock, rotate the key toward the rear of the vehicle (clockwise).
2. To unlock, rotate the key toward the front of the vehicle (counter clockwise).

### 9.3 Operate Door Locks using Remote Keyless Entry

The key fob will not lock open doors. The key fob should be within 30 feet (9 meters) of the vehicle and should not be in prox-

imity of other radio frequency sources. To unlock the cab doors:

1. Press the **UNLOCK** button once. The driver's door will unlock and the parking lights will come on for 40 seconds.
2. Quickly press the **UNLOCK** button a second time within 5 seconds to unlock the passenger door.
3. Press the **LOCK** button. The doors will lock and the parking lights will come on for 2 seconds.

## 10 DECKPLATE ACCESS

**⚠ WARNING**

Always reinstall steps before entering the cab or accessing the deck plate. Without steps you could slip and fall. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

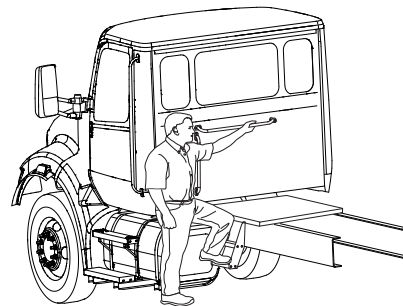
**⚠ WARNING**

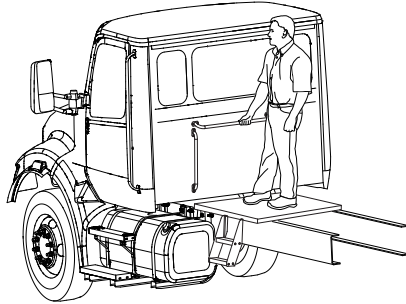
Clean any fuel, oil, or grease off of vehicle steps and handles before entering, exiting, or climbing onto the vehicle. Keep vehicle steps and handles clean to avoid a slip or fall. Failure to com-

ply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

When you are climbing onto and off the deckplate, maintain at least three points of contact with your hands on the grab handles and your feet on the steps. Always face toward the vehicle when entering or exiting the cab and look where you are going. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.





**⚠ WARNING**

When stepping onto a surface to enter the cab or access the deckplate, only use the steps and grab handles installed and designed for that purpose. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**i NOTE**

Any alteration (adding bulkheads, headache racks, tool boxes, etc.) behind the cab that affects the utilization of installed grab handles, deckplates, or frame access steps should comply with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulation 399.

## 11 HOW TO OPEN THE HOOD

**⚠ WARNING**

Always open the hood with both feet planted firmly on the ground and one or both hands on the hood. If you lose your footing, the hood may open or close uncontrollably. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

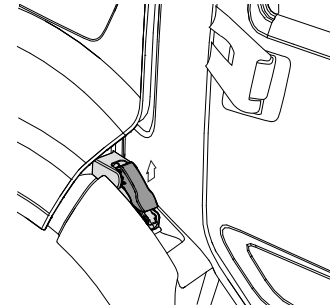
Always ensure the hood lock has engaged whenever the hood is opened. If not properly locked open, the hood may close uncontrollably and without warning. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

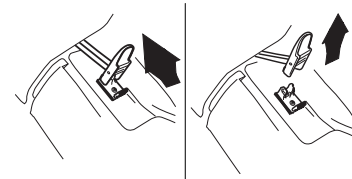
Be sure to latch the hood securely. A hood not latched securely could open during operation and cause vehicle damage. Failure to comply may result in

death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Access the engine by opening the hood. The hood is held in the closed position by two latches called hold-downs. The hold-downs are mounted on either side of the vehicle hood.

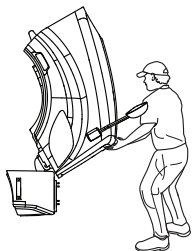
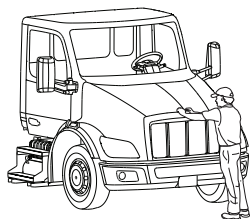


1. Release the hood hold-downs.



2. Place one or both hands at top of hood front, and tilt hood forward by pulling hood. Keep both feet on the

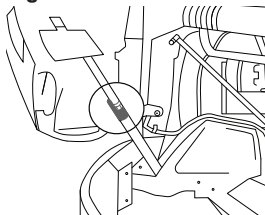
ground for stability.



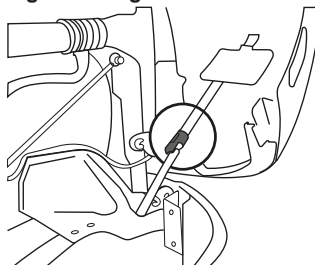
Tilt hood forward until it stops. When fully opened, the hood lock engages automatically.

3. Ensure hood lock is engaged (when the hood lock is engaged, the strut is visible above the lock).

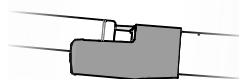
**Figure 1: Left Hood Lock**



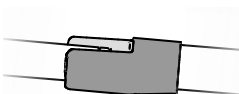
**Figure 2: Right Hood Lock**



**Hood Lock - Engaged**



**Hood Lock - NOT Engaged**



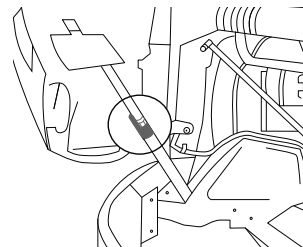
A hood that closes uncontrollably may result in personal injury.

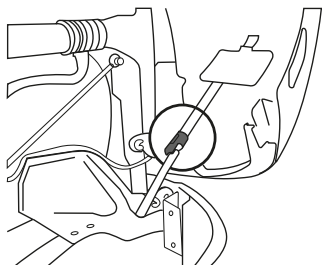
## 12 CLOSE THE HOOD

**⚠ WARNING**

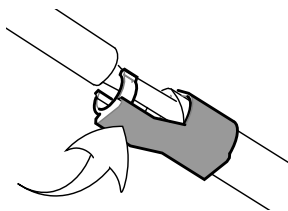
Always make sure that there are no objects in the way before closing the hood. Grab the hood firmly and close it in a controlled manner with your feet placed on a stable, non-slip surface. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The hood lock will only be engaged if the vehicle hood is fully open. Once it is fully open, the latch will automatically engage and will need to be disengaged by the operator. The release lever for the hood lock is located near the front hinge of the hood.





To disengage the hood lock, press the collar toward the strut until a snap is felt and the collar surrounds the strut bar. When the hood lock is disengaged, the strut will no longer be visible above the hood lock collar.



When closing the hood, be sure that you maintain the same point of contact (top of hood) to control the movement of the hood as it closes. Gently lower the hood into place to avoid damage to the hood or cab.

## 13 SEAT

### 13.1 Seat

This section covers the operation and safe use of your vehicle's seats. For further information on features and adjustment of the seat, see the manufacturer's service and operator's manuals, included with the vehicle.

### 13.2 Seat Adjustment

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT adjust the driver's seat while the vehicle is moving. The seat could slide or tilt suddenly during adjustment and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle. Make all adjustments to the seat while the vehicle is stationary and ensure that the seat is firmly latched at the new position. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### 13.3 Standard Driver's Seat

The standard driver's seat can be adjusted forward and rearward as well as up and down. The seat back angle can also be adjusted. These three movements are each controlled by levers located either beneath or at the sides of the seat.

### 13.4 Reclining Seats

Raise the seat all the way up so that the seat will tilt back and completely clear objects behind you.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive or ride with your seat back in the reclined position. You could be injured by sliding under the seat belts in a collision. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### 13.5 Seat Belts

Seat belts have a locking mechanism. This mechanism adjusts automatically to a person's size and movements as long as

the pull on the belt is slow. Hard braking or a collision locks the belt. The belt locks when driving up or down a steep hill or in a sharp curve.

Unbelted occupants may be ejected from the cab, strike other cab occupants, and sustain more severe injuries in an accident. Always observe user warnings pertaining to seat belts. The vehicle has a seat belt indicator lamp located on the dash.

**! WARNING**

DO NOT drive without the seat belts properly fastened. Fasten in only one occupant per belt and avoid fastening the belt over breakable objects such as eyeglasses, keys, or pens. Ensure all passengers wear and adjust their seat belts before placing the vehicle into motion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! WARNING**

DO NOT use the seat swivel function while a passenger is in the seat and the vehicle is in motion. The seat belt will not provide proper protection if the passenger seat is not locked facing forward and the vehicle is in an accident

or other scenarios, like heavy braking. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! WARNING**

Fully retract and properly stow seatbelts when not in use. The metal tongue on a loose safety restraint can become a projectile during a sudden stop or crash. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! WARNING**

DO NOT modify or disassemble the safety restraints in your vehicle. Modified safety restraints may not function as intended. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

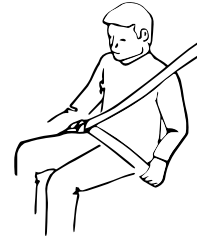
**Correct Seat Belt Use**

**i NOTE**

Responsible operators make sure that all vehicle passengers ride safely. The operator is responsible for informing

passengers and co-drivers how to properly use all available safety restraints while in the vehicle.

**Figure 3: Correct Placement of Lap Belt**



**Figure 4: Correct Placement of Shoulder Belt**



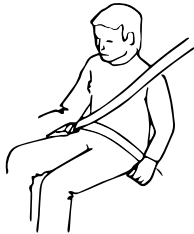
**Incorrect Seat Belt Use**

**! WARNING**

DO NOT drive without the seat belts properly fastened. Fasten in only one occupant per belt and avoid fastening

the belt over breakable objects such as eyeglasses, keys, or pens. Ensure all passengers wear and adjust their seat belts before placing the vehicle into motion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Figure 5: Lap Belt Too High on Hip**



**Figure 6: Shoulder Belt Incorrectly Positioned Under the Arm**



**Figure 7: Seat Belt Twisted**



### Seat Belt Use During Pregnancy

#### **WARNING**

Pregnant women should always wear a seat belt in the proper position. A properly worn seat belt significantly reduces the risk of injury to a woman or baby in the event of a crash. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The lap belt portion must be worn snugly and as low as possible across the pelvis. To avoid pressure on the abdomen, the belt must never pass over the waist. A properly worn seat belt significantly reduces the risk of injury to a woman or baby in a crash.



### Safety Restraint Cleaning

All safety restraints must be kept clean or the retractors may not work properly. Clean the safety restraints by following the care label on the belts. Let them dry completely before allowing them to retract or be stowed away.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT use bleach or dye to clean a safety restraint. Chemicals can make safety restraint components weak and may cause them to not function as intended. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 13.6 How to Use a Seat Belt

Follow these steps to fasten the seat belt. Make sure that all other occupants do the same.



### WARNING

DO NOT drive without the seat belts properly fastened. Fasten in only one occupant per belt and avoid fastening the belt over breakable objects such as eyeglasses, keys, or pens. Ensure all passengers wear and adjust their seat belts before placing the vehicle into motion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To fasten the belt:

1. Grasp the belt latch.
2. Pull the belt in a continuous slow motion across the chest and lap.
3. Insert the belt latch plate into the buckle on the inboard side of the seat.

4.



### NOTE

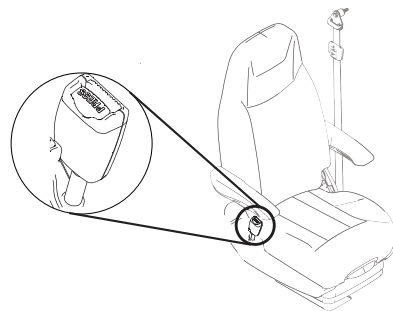
Make sure there are no obstructions in or on the buckle that could prevent secure safety restraint locking.

Push down until the latch is securely locked with an audible click.

5. Pull the belt to check for proper fastening and adjustment.
  - a. Pull the shoulder belt to make sure that the belt fits snugly across the chest and pelvis.
  - b. There must be less than one inch (in) (25 mm) gap between the body and the belt.
  - c. Position the shoulder restraint over the shoulder. Never allow a shoulder belt to rest against the neck. Never wear the belt under the arm.
  - d. Make sure that any slack is wound up on the retractor. Make sure that the belt is not twisted.

If the belt is locked, lean back to remove any tension in the belt. After releasing the belt, allow the belt to retract completely. Guide the belt latch until the belt comes to a stop. To unfasten the belt, push the

release button on the buckle. The seat belt indicator lamp switches on when the driver's seat belt is unfastened.



## 13.7 Tether Belts



### WARNING

DO NOT remove, modify, or replace the tether belt system with a different tether system. A failed or missing tether belt could allow the seat base to fully extend in the event of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death or personal injury.



### WARNING

Ensure tether belts are adjusted so they are tight when the seat is in its highest

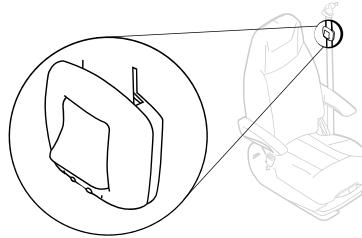
and most forward position. An improperly adjusted tether belt may allow excessive movement during an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Make sure that the tether belt is attached to the cab floor and seat frame. It should be routed through the buckle on each side. Often the attachments are made using a split-type hook. Make sure both halves of the hook are around the anchor bracket.

Adjust an external tether by either lengthening or shortening the strap. To lengthen it:

1. Turn the buckle to a right angle to the webbing.
2. Pull the buckle.
3. To shorten the tether, pull on the strap.

## 13.8 Komfort Latch Feature



### **WARNING**

DO NOT set the Komfort Latch with too much slack. Too much slack may reduce the effectiveness of the seat belt. Failure to comply may result in death or personal injury.

To eliminate cinching, simply activate the Komfort Latch device located on the seat belt webbing at the appropriate time:

1. Adjust the seat to its proper driving position.
2. Latch the seat belt.
3. If available, adjust the seat belt height adjuster to a comfortable driving position.
4. While seated appropriately, push the "on" button to engage the Komfort

Latch.

5. Lean forward in the seat until you hear a "click."
6. Return to normal driving position, and the Komfort Latch maintains the preset amount of tension relief.

More information and video tutorials can be found at: <https://www.imminet.com/resources/click-tug-snug/>

To disengage the mechanism unbuckle the seat belt and then press the **OFF** button of the Komfort Latch or tug on the shoulder strap.



## 13.9 Safety Restraint Maintenance

### **WARNING**

Safety restraints can be damaged during everyday use at all parts of the assembly (such as webbing, bindings, buckles, or retractors). Since a damaged or worn safety restraint may not

protect the wearer, if the restraint shows signs of damage or wear, it must be replaced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Any safety restraint that has stretched must be replaced. Since a damaged or worn safety restraint may not protect the wearer, if the restraint shows signs of damage or wear it must be replaced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

A safety restraint that gets caught in vehicle hardware (such as the door, bunk, or seat) or rubs against a sharp object must be inspected. If the restraint shows signs of damage or wear, it may not protect the wearer and so must be replaced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

 **WARNING**

If the vehicle has been in an accident, all safety restraints and safety restraint systems must be replaced, regardless of accident severity or whether the restraint was in use at the time of the accident. Visible and non-visible damage or wear can reduce the effectiveness of the safety restraint and may lead to restraint failure. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **NOTE**

If any safety restraint is not working properly, see an Authorized Service Center for repair or replacement.

Damaged safety restraints in the cab must be replaced. Safety restraints that have been stretched, cut, or worn out may not protect you in an accident. For further information on safety restraints and safety restraint maintenance, see [Safety Restraint System - Inspection on page 227](#).

## 14 VEHICLE LOADING

 **WARNING**

DO NOT exceed the specified load rating. Overloading can result in loss of vehicle control, either by causing component failures or by affecting vehicle handling. Exceeding load ratings can also shorten the service life of the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Ensure the vehicle load is distributed evenly and avoids excessive load over any one axle. An unevenly distributed load or an excessive load over one axle can adversely affect the braking and handling of the vehicle. Even if your load is under the legal limits, be sure it is distributed evenly. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the maximum front and rear Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR) are deter-

mined by the components installed from the factory. See the label on the inside edge of the driver's side door for vehicle axle weight ratings.

<b>Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)</b>	This specification is the MAXIMUM WEIGHT that the vehicle is allowed to carry. This weight includes the weight of the empty vehicle, the loading platform, occupants, fuel, and any load. Never exceed the GVWR of the vehicle.
<b>Gross Combination Weight (GCW)</b>	This weight is the actual combined weight of the vehicle and its load: vehicle, plus trailers, plus cargo.
<b>Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR)</b>	This weight is the total weight that one axle is designed to transmit to the ground. This number is listed on the inside edge of the driver's side door.
<b>Load Distribution</b>	Make sure the vehicle's load is distributed so that no one axle exceeds its GAWR.

Regardless of a correct GAWR, the vehicle and its total load including trailers must never exceed the GCW.

## 15 VISUAL INSPECTION WHILE APPROACHING THE VEHICLE

While approaching the vehicle, inspect the general appearance of the vehicle and its

surroundings for any signs of needed attention.



### WARNING

If equipped with a three-piece roof fairing, **DO NOT DRIVE WITH ROOF FAIRING FOLDED DOWN**, since the marker lamps will not be effective in that position. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Perform these basic inspection steps before operating the vehicle.

1. Check the overall appearance and condition. Are windows, mirrors, and lights clean and unobstructed?
2. Is the air-intake opening clear of obstructions?
3. Check beneath the vehicle. Are there signs of fuel, oil, or water leaks?
4. Check for damaged, loose, or missing parts. Are there parts showing signs of excessive wear or lack of lubrication? Have a qualified technician examine any questionable items and repair them without delay.
5. Check your load. Is it secured properly?

## 16 DAILY CHECKS



### NOTE

These checks are in addition to, not in place of, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. These regulations may be purchased by writing to: Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Bookstore 710 N. Capitol St. N.W. Washington, DC 20402, or [ContactCenter@gpo.gov](mailto>ContactCenter@gpo.gov).

### Engine

- Engine oil
- Engine coolant
- Power steering fluid
- Engine belts
- Fuel filter (water separator) [Fuel System Diesel Engines Only on page 253](#)
- Windshield washer fluid
- Battery cables - check the condition of the battery and alternator cables for signs of chafing or rubbing. Make sure that all clamps (straps) holding the cables are present and in good working order.
- Hood latch
- Brake lines and hoses
- Steering components - (pitman arm,

drag link, tie rod, steering shaft, power steering hoses, etc.).

- Hydraulic clutch fluid
- Brake fluid (trucks with hydraulic brakes)

### **Chassis and Cab Exterior**

- Lights – are any exterior lights cracked or damaged? Perform an Exterior Lights Self Test (ELST) using the dash mounted rotary switch, next to the steering wheel (See Exterior Lighting Self-Test (ELST) [on page 92](#)).

#### **i NOTE**

On certain vehicles equipped with LED technology, tail lights may emit a faint glow when the door is open and the dome light is illuminated.

- Window and mirrors - clean and adjusted?
- Tires, wheels, and hubs - Tires [on page 269](#) Wheels [on page 272](#)
- Suspension components - check for loose or missing fasteners. Check damage to springs or other suspension parts such as cracks, gouges, distortions, bulges, or chafing.
- Brake lines and hoses - check lines, linkages, chambers, parking and

service brake operation.

- Air system - Air System [on page 211](#)
- Steps and grab handles.
- Frame mounted tanks (fuel, diesel exhaust fluid, etc) - check underneath the vehicle for signs of fluid leaks. If any are found, correct before operating the vehicle. Is the tank fill cap secure? Are the tank straps tight? Is the strap webbing in place?
- Trailer connections - are they secure and the lines clear? If they are not being used, are they stored properly? Is the trailer spare wheel secure and inflated? Is the landing gear up and the handle secured?
- Fifth wheel - Is the kingpin or the sliding fifth wheel locked?

### **Cab Interior**

- Seat - adjust the seat for easy reach of controls and visibility.
- Seat belts - fasten and adjust safety restraint belts (which may include restraints in the sleeper).
- Steering column - adjust for easy reach and visibility.
- Mirrors - check and readjust mirrors if necessary.
- Lamps - turn start key switch to the ON position to allow the bulb check and systems check to run. Resolve any

issues. Perform an ELST to check the operation of exterior lights.

- Instruments - check all instruments. See Systems Check [on page 23](#).
- Windshield - check operation of windshield wipers and washers.
- Horn - check operation of horn.
- Fuel - check vehicle's fuel level. Is there enough fuel?
- Diesel exhaust fluid - check level. Is there enough fluid?
- Air conditioning filters in the cab.

## **17 WEEKLY CHECKS**

#### **i NOTE**

These checks are in addition to, not in place of, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. These regulations may be purchased by writing to: Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Bookstore 710 N. Capitol St. N.W. Washington, DC 20402, or [ContactCenter@gpo.gov](mailto:ContactCenter@gpo.gov).

### **Engine**

- Belts
- Hoses
- Clamps
- Radiator

- Air filter and its housing
- Engine Aftertreatment system components
- Exhaust pipes
- Engine air pre-cleaner (option) - For vocational vehicles with optional engine air pre-cleaner, check the purge valve at the bottom of the hood mounted engine air pre-cleaner for any obstructions. Make sure the purge valve will open and close as needed to purge dirt and water from the engine intake air.

### Chassis and Cab Exterior

- Battery - check battery and terminals.
- Wheel cap nuts - are they all in place and torqued properly - tighten if necessary. Wheels [on page 272](#)
- Controls and wiring - check for condition and adjustment
- Steering components - check pitman arm, drag link, intermediate shaft U-joint pinch bolt, tie rod, steering shaft and power steering hoses, etc., for loose, broken, or missing parts.
- Cab air conditioner fresh air filter - check for condition and cleanliness.
- PACCAR FX-20 Front Axle Kingpin Joint Grease/Tie Rod Ends (option) (VOCATIONAL USE) - For vocational vehicles with this axle, grease with

Heavy-Duty Multipurpose Lithium Based: #1 or #2 grade, every 50 hours. (Refer to Front Axle and Suspension [on page 256](#) for maintenance instructions.)

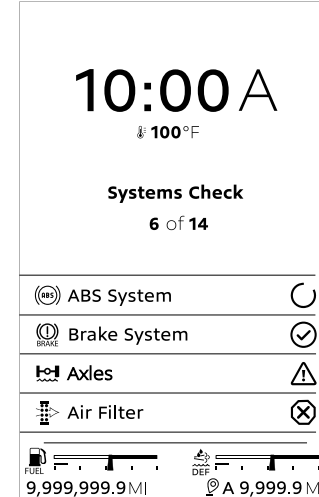
### Transmission

- Automatic transmission fluid (where applicable) - Check level, after the engine has warmed up to operating temperature.

## 18 SYSTEMS CHECK

Systems Check evaluates each monitored system and displays its fault status for the operator. The Systems Check can be viewed in the Notifications sub-menu. The Systems Check will also appear when the Exterior Lighting Self-Test (ELST) is activated.

Figure 8: Systems Check Display



This Systems Check example illustrates the following conditions:

- Engine Oil – Check in process
- Coolant – OK (no issues)
- Air System – Non-critical issue
- Exterior Lights – OK (no issues)

Other systems may also be checked depending on features installed.

Systems Check can be interrupted at any time by:

- Pressing **Select**
- Switching the exterior lights OFF

- Turning the start key switch to OFF or ACC

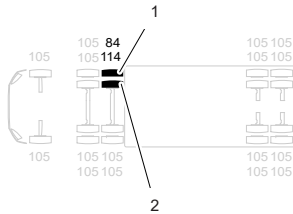
- Releasing the Parking Brake

Once the Systems Check has completed, the results will display in a summary. A detailed explanation of this summary can be viewed by accessing the Menu after a Systems Check has completed.

The System Check may also present the following optional feature:

### ***Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) (option)***

One of the systems the vehicle monitors is the Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS).



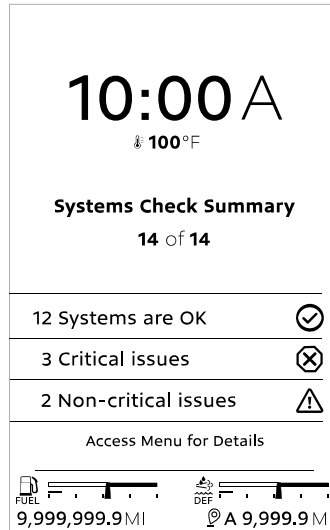
TPMS shows individual tire pressures for each location and will change the color of the tire:

- Outlined – Tire pressure not available
- Gray – Nominal
- Amber – High or low pressure
- Red – Very low or high pressure, or

high temperature

To read about tires and recommended maintenance practices, see [Tires](#) on page 269.

**Figure 9: System Check Display with TPMS**





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## CHAPTER 2: EMERGENCY

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## 1 ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE

Call toll-free to talk to someone at the PAC-CAR Customer Center.



Total Customer Support  
**1-800-4Peterbilt (1-800-473-8372).**

The Customer Call Center is open 24/7-365 days a year. It is staffed with trained personnel (English and other languages if necessary), free of charge, to provide total roadside assistance. Their custom-mapping system can locate the nearest authorized dealers and Independent Service Providers (ISPs) based on the vehicle's location. In addition, the customer center can dispatch services for jump and pull starts, tires, trailers, fines and permits, chains, towing, hazardous clean-up, out of fuel (roadside), mechanical repairs, and preventive maintenance services. If they cannot answer a specific question, they can direct you to a representative who can.

## 2 LOW AIR ACTIONS

### **WARNING**

If an air pressure warning light appears, an air pressure gauge changes color, or the low air pressure alert is heard, immediately bring the vehicle to a safe stop. If vehicle air pressure falls below 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa), the spring brakes may abruptly stop the vehicle. DO NOT drive the vehicle until it is serviced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **NOTE**

The instrument cluster gauges may appear (if hidden from view), change brightness, and change color to bring attention to a particular system.



These warning lights will illuminate during the start-up self-check. Take no action until you have given them time to extinguish. If either of these warning lights appear while

operating the vehicle, perform the following actions:

1. Slow down carefully.
2. Move a safe distance off the road and stop.
3. Place the transmission in neutral (park with an automatic transmission, if equipped). Set the parking brake.
4. Turn OFF the engine.
5. Turn ON the emergency flasher. Also use other warning devices to alert other motorists if you have them (reflective triangles, portable lights).

If the warning lights appear, or audible alarm sounds, (while not in start-up self-check) DO NOT attempt to drive the vehicle. Contact the nearest authorized dealer to have the problem corrected.

## 3 STOP ENGINE



This warning light appears with an audible alarm tone when a major engine system problem exists.

**⚠ WARNING**

If the stop engine warning light turns on, a serious engine system problem has occurred. Safely stop the vehicle and turn OFF the engine. DO NOT drive the vehicle until the vehicle has been serviced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**4 LOW OIL PRESSURE****⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT operate your vehicle with insufficient oil pressure as this will cause serious engine damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

It is important to maintain oil pressure within acceptable limits. If oil pressure drops below the minimum psi (bar/kPa) the oil pressure gauge illuminates and changes color. Additionally, the Stop Engine Lamp turns red.

1. Slow down carefully.
2. Move a safe distance off the road

and stop.

3. Place the transmission in neutral (park with automatic transmissions, if equipped). Set the parking brake.
4. Turn OFF the engine.
5. Turn ON the emergency flasher. Use other warning devices to alert other motorists.
6. Wait a few minutes to allow the oil to drain into the engine oil pan. Check the oil level.
7. If necessary, add oil. If the problem persists, contact an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

**5 SERVICE INDICATOR TURNS ON**

Vehicle should be serviced to correct the problem, but the situation should not be considered an emergency. The vehicle can still be safely driven.

**6 ENGINE IS OVERHEATING****⚠ CAUTION**

Routinely inspect cooling system hoses and clamps for damage. A cracked, split, worn, or loose hose or clamp could result in a leak, leading to a sudden loss of coolant resulting in an overheat condition. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage or property damage.

**i NOTE**


The system may also temporarily overheat during severe operating conditions such as:


- Climbing a hill on a hot day
- Stopping after high-speed/high-load driving
- Debris blocking air flow through the cooling module (radiator)

If the engine overheats, DO NOT TURN THE ENGINE OFF UNLESS a low water warning device indicates a loss of coolant. The following applies if the engine coolant temperature rises, or is already above normal: (Also, there cannot be any other warn-

ing alarms displayed in the instrument cluster.) If so, complete the following steps:


1.

 <b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT remove the coolant fill cap while the engine is hot. Wait until coolant temperature is below 120°F (50°C). Scalding steam and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious burns. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 <b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT leave the engine idling without an alert driver present. If the engine overheats, as indicated by the coolant temperature light, take immediate action. Continued unattended operation, even briefly, may cause serious engine damage or a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Reduce the engine speed. You can also stop the vehicle. If stopped, place the transmission in neutral

(N). Set the parking brake. Keep the engine running.

 <b>NOTE</b>
Keep the engine running at idle speed. Only shut off the engine if a warning icon indicates to do so.

2. Check to make sure that the oil pressure gauge reads normal.
3. Make sure that the engine fan rotates by switching the **Engine Fan Switch** (if equipped) from AUTO to MAN (Manual).
4. Idle the engine to reduce the coolant temperature. If the temperature does not begin to drop, shut off the engine. Then contact the nearest authorized dealer.
5. If the temperature begins to return to normal, allow the engine to idle for 3 to 5 minutes. Shut it off only after the temperature returns to normal. Idling the engine allows the engine to cool gradually and uniformly.
6. If overheating came from severe operating conditions, the temperature must drop while parked. If it has not, stop the engine. Let it cool before checking to see if the coolant is low.


7. Park on level ground to receive accurate readings. Check the coolant level at the coolant surge tank.

Check the coolant level after each trip when the engine is cool. The coolant level must be visible within the surge tank. If necessary, add coolant.

## 7 HOW TO INSPECT AND REPLACE A FUSE

Turn off the engine. Switch off all lights. Locate the fuses in either the cab, sleeper, or main power fuse box.

All the electrical circuits have fuses to protect them from a short circuit or overload. If an electrical component on the chassis stops working, the first thing you must check for is a blown fuse.

 <b>WARNING</b>
Only replace a fuse with one of the correct size and amperage rating. Installing a fuse of the wrong rating may cause serious electrical damage or result in a thermal event. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT patch or repair fuses. This may cause a fire or otherwise damage the electrical circuit. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

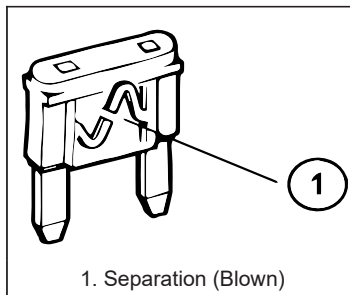
If a circuit keeps blowing fuses, have the electrical system inspected for a short circuit or overload by an authorized dealer. Delaying could cause serious damage to the electrical system or vehicle. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Before replacing a fuse, turn OFF all lights and accessories and remove the key from the start switch to avoid damaging the electrical system. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

1. Switch off all lights and accessories. Remove the start key to avoid damaging the electrical system.

2. Determine from the chart on the fuse panel which fuse controls that component.
  - If the circuit has a fuse, remove that fuse. See if it is blown.
  - If the circuit has a poly switch, have the electrical system inspected by an authorized dealer.

**Table 1: Blown Fuse****⚠ WARNING**

Always use an approved Type II modified reset polyswitch (circuit breaker) with a current rating equal to or less than the polyswitch being replaced. Never use a Type I (automatic reset) or Type

III (manual reset) polyswitch. Use of an improper polyswitch can result in a temperature increase along the electrical path causing severe damage to the electrical system. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

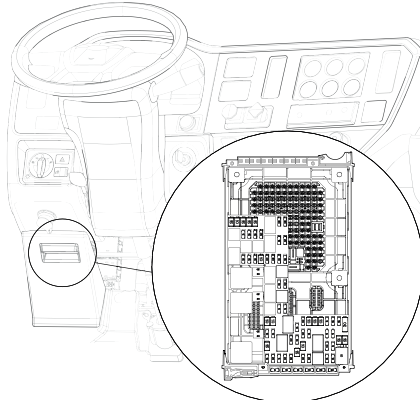
Always close and latch the engine compartment fuse box cover. A latched cover ensures a watertight seal which will protect electrical components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

If the fuse is blown or faulty due to internal damage, short circuit, or corrosion on the fuse terminals, replace it with a fuse of the same rating (or lower rating if necessary). If an electrical component displays signs of a blown fuse without being visibly blown, it is advisable to temporarily use a fuse from a non-essential system (for example, an accessory's circuit or radio) in a roadside/emergency situation.

## 8 WHERE ARE THE FUSES LOCATED?

Fuses for the cab are located in the fuse panel behind the drivers side kick panel.

**Figure 10: Fuse Panel Access**



Main power relays are located on the power distribution center, in the engine compartment, mounted to the front wall of the cab.

## 9 HOW TO JUMP START A BATTERY

Jump starting a vehicle is not a recommended practice due to the various battery installations and electrical options.

However, if the vehicle battery is discharged (dead), the vehicle may be jump started (using energy from a good battery in another vehicle).

### **⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT ignore any safety procedure as the battery can overheat and catch fire or explode. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Never jump start a battery near fire, flames, or electrical sparks. Batteries generate gases that could explode. Keep sparks, flames, and lighted cigarettes away from batteries. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Never remove or tamper with battery caps. Ignoring this could allow battery acid to contact eyes, skin, fabrics, or painted surfaces. Failure to comply may

result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Never place unused metal tools or jumper cables on or near the battery. Any metal portion of the vehicle body, or frame that touches the positive battery terminal creates a short circuit. Short circuits can cause electrical burns and or an explosion. Other damage may occur to components of the vehicle including sensitive circuitry. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Always wear eye protection, remove metal jewelry, and avoid leaning over the battery. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.


### **⚠ WARNING**

When jump starting using a battery charger/booster, verify that the battery

charger/booster is set to the same jump start voltage and amperage specifications as the vehicle electrical system and batteries (for example, if the vehicle electrical system is a 12 volt system, the jump start voltage on the battery charger/booster shall be set at no higher than a 12 volt setting). Applying a higher voltage will cause expensive damage to electronic components. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Heed all warnings and instructions of the jumper cable manufacturer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

 **CAUTION**

Not following the prescribed jump-start procedure can damage the alternator or cause serious damage to both vehicles. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

1. Remove any jewelry that may come in contact with the battery terminals.

2. Select a jumper cable that is long enough to attach to both vehicles in a way that ensures neither vehicle touches each other.
3. Position the two vehicles together, but do not allow them to touch.
4. Turn OFF all lights, heater, radio, and any other accessory on both vehicles.
5. Set the parking brake.
6. Shift the transmission into park position or neutral for manual transmissions.
7. If either vehicle is equipped with battery disconnects ensure they are in the **OFF** position prior to connecting the two vehicles.
8. Attach one end of a jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal of the discharged (dead) battery. This will have a large red + or P on the battery case, post, or clamp.
9. Attach the other end of the same cable to the positive (+) terminal of the good (booster) battery.
10. Attach the remaining jumper cable **FIRST** to the negative (-) terminal (black or N) of the good battery.

11.

 **WARNING**

Always connect the cables from positive to positive (+ to +) and negative to negative (- to -). Improperly attaching the cables could cause the battery to explode. Failure to comply may result death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Attach the other end of the negative cable to a bare metal part not bolted to the engine block.

12. If either vehicle is equipped with battery disconnects, ensure that they are in the **ON** position.
13. Start the vehicle that has the good battery first. Let it run for 5 minutes.
14. Start the vehicle that has the discharged (dead) battery.

The engine should start. If the engine fails to start, do not continue to crank the starter. Instead, contact the nearest authorized dealer.

 **WARNING**

When disconnecting jumper cables, make sure they do not get caught in

any moving parts in the engine compartment. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

Reverse the above procedure exactly when removing the jumper cables. With engine running, disconnect jumper cables from both vehicles in the exact reverse order, making sure to first remove the negative cable from the vehicle with the discharged battery.

## 10 HOW TO RECOVER A VEHICLE

### 10.1 How to Recover a Vehicle

#### CAUTION

Remove the drive axle shafts or lift the driving wheels off the ground before towing the vehicle. Towing the vehicle with the wheels on the ground and the axle shafts in the axles will cause damage to the axle gears. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### CAUTION

When towing vehicles with a driver-controlled main differential lock, install the caging bolt for the differential lock so that internal components maintain their position. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### CAUTION

DO NOT attach recovery rigging to bumpers or brackets. Connect to appropriate hitch points using the proper double chain setup to properly distribute weight. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### WARNING

Before towing a vehicle with a connected air system, test and inspect the recovery vehicle air system and brakes to ensure they are connected correctly and working properly. If the vehicle's air system is improperly connected it could lead to a loss of vehicle control, causing an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

All lubricating and clutch application oil pressure is provided by an engine-driven pump, which will not work when the engine is stopped. You could seriously damage your vehicle by towing it with the driveline connected and the drive wheels on the ground. When vehicles are towed, either by wrecker or piggyback, the lubricant in the top front of the drive axle will drain to the rear and will leave the top components dry. The resulting friction may damage them. Always remove the main drive axle shafts before towing your vehicle.

1. Review and understand all the cautions and warnings of this section.
2. Disconnect the drive axle shafts and cover the open hubs. This is necessary because no lubricant will reach the gears and bearings if the transmission is driven by the driveshaft (rear wheels on the ground), causing damage to the transmission.  
See [Preparing the Axles for Towing on page 36](#).
3. Connect the towing chain or cable using best recovery practices. See [Best Practices for Recovery Rigging on page 38](#).
4. Make sure the recovered vehicle's parking brake is released.

See Parking Brake Manual Release on page 34.

5. If you desire to use the recovered vehicle's brake, ensure that the vehicle's air system is connected to that of the recovery vehicle. Ensure that any air line that has been removed from a driver-controlled main differential lock is firmly capped to prevent loss of air pressure from the recovery vehicle if it is supplying air pressure. If you do not desire to use the recovered vehicle's brake, ensure that you cage the spring brakes before attempting to move the vehicle.

See Manually Locking a Differential on page 37.

6. Follow state/provincial and local laws that apply to vehicles in tow.
7. Do not tow vehicles at speeds in excess of 55 mph (90 km/h).

For additional information concerning heavy duty truck recovery, refer to the following Technology & Maintenance Council (TMC) literature.

- Recommended Practice #602-A — "Front Towing Devices For Trucks and Tractors"
- Recommended Practice #602-B — "Recovery Attachment Points For

Trucks, Tractors, and Combination Vehicles"

- Recommended Practice #626 — "Heavy Duty Truck Towing Procedures"

Copies of this literature can be obtained from the following address: Technology & Maintenance Council 950 N. Glebe Road Arlington, VA 22203 Phone: (703) 838-1763 Email: [tmc@trucking.org](mailto:tmc@trucking.org) Website: <https://tmc.trucking.org/>

## 10.2 Parking Brake Manual Release

When brake air pressure is too low, you cannot release the parking brake from the cab. In such cases, the parking brake (or spring brake) can be manually released.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive a vehicle with malfunctioning brakes. If one of the brake circuits (front or rear) becomes inoperative, braking distances will increase substantially and handling characteristics while braking will be affected. Bring the vehicle to a safe stop and have it towed to the nearest dealer or qualified repair facility. Failure to comply may

result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT operate a vehicle when the spring brakes have been manually released. Driving a vehicle after its spring brakes are manually released is extremely dangerous. The brakes may not function. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT disassemble a spring brake chamber. These chambers contain a powerful, compressed spring that would become dangerous if suddenly released. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

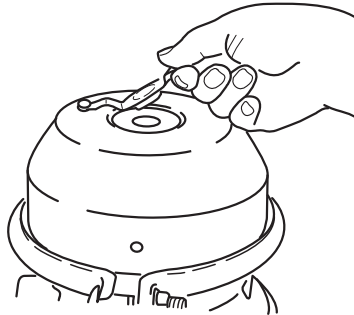
### **WARNING**

Before manually releasing the spring brakes, always secure the vehicle with wheel chocks, chains, or other safe means to prevent the vehicle from

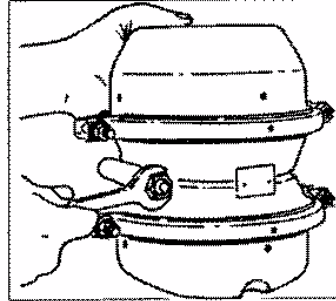
rolling. An unattended, rolling vehicle could lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Manually release the spring brake system by performing the following procedure:

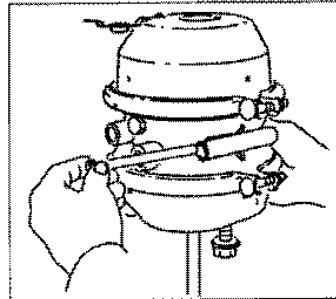
1. Remove the cap from the spring chamber.



2. Remove the release stud assembly from the side pocket. Then remove the release nut and washer from the release stud.

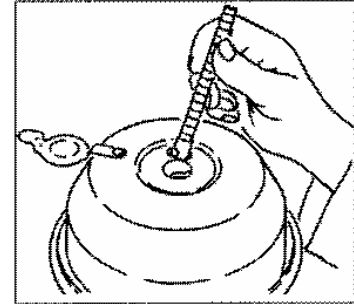


3. Slide out the release stud.

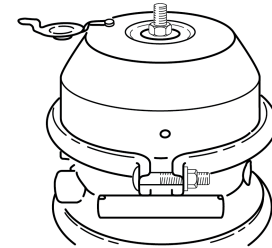


4. Insert the release stud through the opening in the spring chamber where the cap was removed. Insert it into the pressure plate. Turn the release stud 1/4 turn clockwise in the pressure plate. This action secures

the cross pin into the cross pin area of the pressure plate. It also locks it into the manual release position.

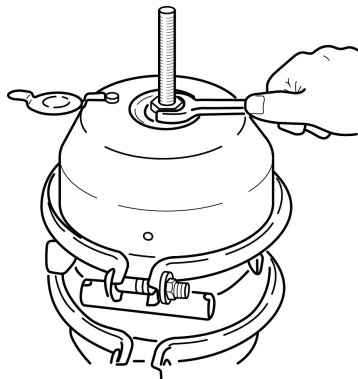


5. Assemble the release stud washer and nut on the release stud.



6. With a wrench, turn the release stud assembly nut until the compression

spring is 90-95 percent caged. While turning, make sure that the pushrod (adapter pushrod, or service pushrod) retracts. **DO NOT** over-torque the release stud assembly. (S-cam-type maximum: 50 lb-ft (68 N·m), Wedge-type maximum: 30 lb-ft (41 N·m)). The spring brake is now mechanically released.



### 10.3 Preparing the Axles for Towing

Towing the vehicle with the front end raised can damage the differentials. To avoid this damage, prepare the axles before towing.

It is possible to connect the air lines of both vehicles during towing. If so, make sure that the recovered vehicle does not have an open air line. An open air line on the recovered vehicle causes a leak in the air system of the recovery vehicle. This leak could cause a loss of system air, which can cause the service brakes not to function. This failure results in the sudden application of the spring brakes causing wheel lock-up and loss of control. This condition can lead to a rear-end collision with a following vehicle.

#### **WARNING**

If a recovery vehicle is supplying air pressure, ensure any disconnected air lines from a driver-controlled main differential lock are firmly capped. An open air line on the recovered vehicle will cause a leak in the recovery vehicle air system when both vehicles' brake systems are connected. This could lead to a loss of system air and may result in the sudden application of the parking (spring) brakes, resulting in wheel lock-up, possible loss of control, or overtake by a following vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury,

equipment damage, or property damage.

1.

#### **CAUTION**

Lift the driving wheels off the ground or remove the driveline and axle shafts before towing the vehicle. All lubricating and clutch application oil pressure is provided by an engine-driven pump, which does not work when the engine is stopped. When vehicles are towed either by wrecker or piggyback, lubricant in the top front of the drive axle will drain to the rear, leaving the top components dry. This results in friction that will seriously damage top axle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Lift the driving wheels off the ground. Alternatively, you can remove the driveline and axle shafts before towing the vehicle.

2. If the vehicle has a driver-controlled differential lock, then manually lock the differential.
3. Remove drive axle shafts.

4.

**CAUTION**

Cover hubs with plastic whenever a drive axle shaft is removed. Water, dirt, and other materials can enter an open hub or axle and contaminate the axle fluid, possibly damaging axle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Cover the open ends of the hubs to prevent dirt and debris from entering the axle.

## 10.4 Manually Locking a Differential

Follow these procedures if the vehicle has a driver controlled differential lock.

Always lock the differential when the axles are being removed to aid in re-installation.

This procedure should be done before the axle shafts are removed.

**CAUTION**

When towing vehicles with a driver-controlled main differential lock, install the

caging bolt for the differential lock so that internal components maintain their position. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**WARNING**

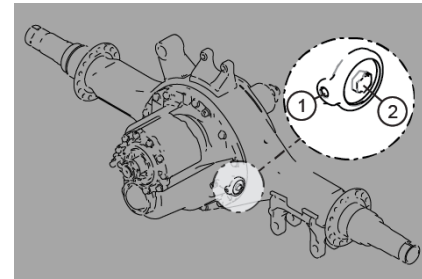
If a recovery vehicle is supplying air pressure, ensure any disconnected air lines from a driver-controlled main differential lock are firmly capped. An open air line on the recovered vehicle will cause a leak in the recovery vehicle air system when both vehicles' brake systems are connected. This could lead to a loss of system air and may result in the sudden application of the parking (spring) brakes, resulting in wheel lock-up, possible loss of control, or overtake by a following vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

If a recovery vehicle is not supplying air to the recovered vehicle, cage the recovered vehicle's brakes. A non-operating vehicle has the spring brakes applied. Those brakes need to be

caged so the wheels can roll during a tow. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

- To use the recovered vehicle's brakes, connect the vehicle's air system to that of the recovery vehicle. Firmly cap any air line that has been removed from a driver-controlled main differential lock. The cap prevents loss of air pressure from the recovery vehicle.
- If you are not using the recovered vehicle's brakes, cage the spring brakes before attempting to move the vehicle.



1. Remove the air line and firmly cap the air line from the vehicle. (2)
2. Remove the caging bolt from its storage hole. (1)
3. Screw the caging bolt into the air line

hole. (2)

- When fully engaged, a 0.25-0.5 in. (6.35-12.7 mm) space will remain between the air cylinder and the bolt head. This action will lock the differential by pushing a piston into a "lock" position.

## 10.5 Best Practices for Recovery Rigging

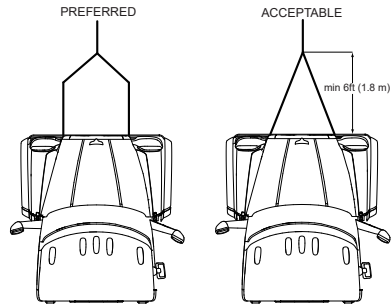
### CAUTION

Recovery pull maximums assume that the tow rigging evenly distributes the load between both recovery hitches. Connect the rigging according to recovery rigging instructions to avoid serious vehicle damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### CAUTION

When recovering ditched or bogged vehicles, stay well below maximum capacities. Even at loads below maximum, the stresses of extraction can damage various parts of the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**Table 2: Recovery Rigging Options**



Use a double chain or cable setup that distributes the load equally to both hitches (see either example in the Recovery Rigging Options illustration):

- Never loop a single chain or cable through both hitches, also known as reeving (not shown).
- Use a spreader or equalizer bar to distribute the load on both hitches (preferred), or
- If a spreader bar is unavailable: connect the main tow chain or cable no closer than 6 ft. (1.8 m) from the vehicle (acceptable).
- Secure the towed vehicle using two additional chains or cables.

## 10.6 Returning to Service After Recovering

Once the vehicle is recovered, the axles must have oil added to prevent gear damage during operation.

1. Into the pinion cage, add 1 pt (.47 L) of lubricant or into the interaxle differential, add 2 pt (.94 L) of approved lubricant.
2. After adding the specified type and amount of lubricant, drive the vehicle. It must be unloaded. Drive 1 mi to 2 mi (1.5 km to 3 km) at a speed lower than 25 mph (40 km/h). This action circulates the lubricant through the assembly.
3. If the parking brake is manually released, they must be modified back to their normal operating condition.
4. If the differential lock was manually locked, it must be re-locked. The caging bolt must be put back in its storage location. The differential lock air line must also be re-installed in its normal position.

Add the correct lubricant back to the axles after recovering the vehicle and before putting it back into service.

## 10.7 What to do if the Vehicle is Stuck in Sand, Mud, Snow, or Ice



### WARNING

DO NOT spin the wheels faster than 35 mph (55 km/h). Under some conditions, a tire may spin twice as fast as that shown on the speedometer. Spinning a tire faster than 35 mph (55 km/h) could cause tread separation or the tire to explode. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

These suggestions are provided to improve the ability to free a vehicle if the vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, snow, or ice:

- Move the gearshift lever or selector from first gear to reverse.
- Apply light pressure on the accelerator pedal while the transmission is in gear.
- Remove the foot from the accelerator while shifting.
- Do not race the engine.
- For the best traction and safety, avoid spinning the wheels.

Follow these practices to avoid transmission damage:

- Always start the vehicle in motion with the shift lever in first gear.
- Make sure that the transmission is fully engaged in gear before releasing the clutch pedal (manual only).
- Do not shift into reverse while the vehicle moves forward.
- Another vehicle can be used to pull the vehicle free. If so, do not permit the vehicle to be towed for long distances before removing the driveshaft.

If tire chains are needed, make sure that they are installed on both sides of the driving axle. Installing chains on only one side of the axle can cause equipment damage.



### CAUTION

DO NOT install tire chains on only one tandem axle. Installing chains on the tires of only one tandem axle can damage the driveline U-joints and the inter-axle differential. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 10.8 Towing the Vehicle

Dealer or commercial towing services have the necessary equipment to tow the vehicle safely. The towing service is aware of towing regulations and safety precautions. Using a towing service makes sure that the following precautions are taken:

- Use of a safety chain system
- Follow all local towing regulations
- Make sure that the towing device does not contact any surfaces that could be damaged while in transit
- If towing from the front, make sure that the rear axles are prepared for towing
- If towing from the rear, make sure that all body components are secured. These items can include roof, side, and chassis fairings. Damage occurs if you do not secure these items.



### WARNING

Secure the roof, side, and chassis fairings while towing from the rear. An unsecured fairing may come off of the vehicle during transit while towing from the rear. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

- If towing from the rear in a tractor

configuration vehicle, make sure that the roof fairings are removed. Damage occurs if you do not remove them.

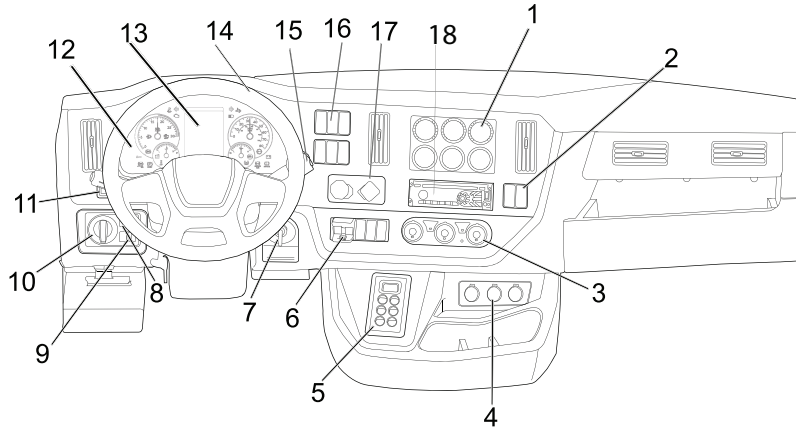


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## CHAPTER 3: CONTROLS

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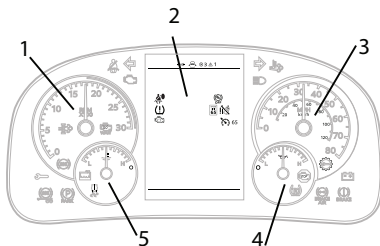
## 1 INSTRUMENT PANEL



1. Optional Gauges
2. Dash Switches
3. A/C Controls
4. 12 V Outlets
5. Shifter (push button shifter shown)
6. Compact Trailer Valve
7. Start Key Switch
8. Hazard Switch
9. Dimmer Switch
10. Exterior Lights Switch (ELS)
11. Signal Stalk
12. Instrument Cluster
13. Peterbilt Digital Display
14. Steering Wheel
15. Column Shifter (option)
16. Dash Switches
17. Parking Brake (air operated)
18. Radio Stereo System

## 2 INSTRUMENT CLUSTER

### 2.1 Instrument Cluster



- 1 Tachometer
- 2 Digital display
- 3 Speedometer
- 4 Engine Oil Pressure
- 5 Engine Coolant Temperature

### 2.2 Speedometer

The speedometer (1) is located on the right side of the main instrument cluster. A digital speedometer is shown on the digital display (5) while driving. The speedometer indicates the vehicle speed in miles per hour (mph) or in kilometers per hour (KM/h). The scale of mph or KM/h on the speedometer (1) depends on where the

vehicle was sold. You can change digital speedometer units on the digital display (5) by updating the "units".

### 2.3 Engine Oil Pressure

#### CAUTION

DO NOT operate your vehicle with insufficient oil pressure as this will cause serious engine damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

The Engine Oil Pressure gauge monitors the oil pressure to the Engine. It is important to maintain oil pressure within acceptable limits. If oil pressure drops below the minimum psi /bar, the Stop Engine warning light will illuminate, a notification will appear (see Notifications [on page 49](#)), and an audible alarm will sound.

If the oil pressure fails to rise within 10 seconds of starting the engine, stop the engine and determine the cause. Check the engine manufacturer's manual for the correct oil pressure ranges for your vehicle's engine. If the oil pressure suddenly drops, or the audible alarm and engine oil pressure telltale (see Low Oil Pressure [on page 28](#)) come on while driving, safely stop the engine and address the issue. For fur-

ther information on engine gauges and operating your engine properly, see Engine Maintenance [on page 246](#).

### 2.4 Engine Coolant Temperature

The Engine Coolant Temperature gauge indicates the temperature of the engine coolant.

If the coolant temperature exceeds the maximum limits, a red warning lamp in the gauge will turn on and an audible warning will sound. If the coolant temperature continues to rise, the Check Engine and/or Stop Engine lights will also come on.

#### CAUTION

DO NOT continue to operate an engine when the temperature gauge indicates that the engine is in an overheated state. Continuing to operate an overheating engine can severely damage the engine and other vehicle components (the transmission, for example). The vehicle must be serviced and the problem corrected as soon as possible to avoid causing severe, non-warrantable equipment damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Under normal operating conditions, the water temperature gauge should register between 165° and 205° F (74° and 90° C). Under certain conditions, somewhat higher temperatures may be acceptable. The maximum allowable temperature is 220° F (104° C) with the cooling system pressurized, except for certain engines. Check the engine manual to be sure.

## 2.5 Tachometer

The tachometer is useful for efficient driving. It matches driving speed and gear selection to the operating range of the engine. If the engine speed gets too high, select a higher gear to lower the rpm. If the engine speed gets too low, select a lower gear to raise the rpm. To avoid engine damage, do not let the pointer exceed maximum governed engine speed. (See your Engine Operation and Maintenance Manual for rpm recommendations.) During optional PTO operations, an additional tachometer view appears on the Digital Display.



### CAUTION

DO NOT let the engine rpm operate beyond the maximum governing rpm. Operating the engine above the maximum governing rpm can result in

engine damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 2.6 Optional Gauges

Optional physical gauges can be located in a separate panel to the right of the main instrument cluster.

## 3 DIGITAL DISPLAY

### 3.1 Digital Display

The Digital Display is located on the main instrument cluster and shows multiple cards via the menu control switch. The Digital Display is visible during all driving situations and in some parked situations. When the parking brake is set and the truck key is in, the following actions will wake the display, making it visible:

- Tapping the brake
- Opening (or keeping open) the cab doors
- Turning the start switch to **ON**, **ACC**, or **START**
- Starting the engine
- Activating exterior lamps (see Lights, Exterior Lights Switch (ELS) [on page 90](#))
- Using steering wheel switches (This

requires the steering wheel controls option.)

- Using the Menu Control Switch
- If after 20 seconds, none of these actions are taken, the display will darken to conserve power, but will awaken when any wake action is performed. If the Anti-Theft option is active and you attempt to start the engine, a passcode prompt will appear. The engine cannot be started until the correct passcode is entered (see Anti-Theft (option) [on page 48](#)).

### 3.2 Digital Gauges

#### DIGITAL GAUGES

In addition to traditional analog gauges, the vehicle's digital display shows digital gauges. These gauges appear in screens customized by the operator. If a gauge has a red zone (representing a gauge region outside of a component's normal operating range), it is indicated by a horizontal red line.



"Critical gauges," or gauges that enter a red zone, will enlarge and turn red. If the gauge value rises into this zone, the

boundary will be indicated with a white line. If it lowers, it will be indicated with a red line.



If a gauge that goes into a warning state is not present on the currently shown view, then the gauge shows up in the lower part of the display. Gauges that stop receiving input from the systems they monitor will display the text “Data Error” and turn gray and stop presenting values reflecting the systems they monitor.


### VEHICLE AIR PRESSURE

The Primary Air Pressure gauge indicates pressure in the rear braking system. The Secondary gauge indicates pressure in the front braking system. Each gauge indicates the amount of air pressure in each system in pounds per square inch (psi). On vehicles equipped with metric air pressure gauges, the gauge face plate includes a bar (major) scale and psi (minor) scale.

 **WARNING**

If an air pressure warning light appears, an air pressure gauge changes color, or the low air pressure alert is heard, immediately bring the vehicle to a safe stop. If vehicle air pressure falls below

60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa), the spring brakes may abruptly stop the vehicle. DO NOT drive the vehicle until it is serviced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **CAUTION**

DO NOT attempt to move the vehicle before air system pressure reaches 100 psi (6.89 bar/689 kPa). The wheels may still be locked by the spring brakes, resulting in unnecessary brake wear or damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage or property damage.

### PRESSURE UNITS

The Digital Display offers the following units of measurement for pressure:

- Pounds per Square Inch (psi)
- Bar (bar)

The default unit is psi for both imperial and metric systems. Metric users may switch from psi to bar in the settings.

### FUEL LEVEL



In addition to indicating empty and full, the gauge(s) also indicate the fuel level in graduated increments. When the fuel level for the tank is below 1/4 full, a red warning lamp in the gauge will come on.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT carry additional fuel containers in your vehicle. Fuel containers, either empty or full, might leak, cause or feed a fire, or could possibly explode. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT remove a fuel tank cap near sparks, flames, or smoking materials. Fuel in the presence of an ignition source could cause an explosion. A mixture of gasoline or alcohol with diesel fuel increases this risk of explosion. Use only the fuel or additives rec-

ommended for your engine. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT use mixed fuels in the engine. Only use the fuel type specified in your engine operator's manual. Mixing gasoline, diesel, alcohol, or gasohol can cause an explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

For diesel vehicles, use only Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel as recommended by engine manufacturers. High-sulfur diesel fuel can damage the aftertreatment system and affect engine emissions, leading to non-compliance with emission regulations. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

DO NOT use leaded gasoline or any fuel with metallic additives, such as manganese, iron, or lead. Metallic additives may damage the engine or the emission control system. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### **NOTE**

For more information on fuel specifications, consult the engine operator's manual.

### **NOTE**

PACCAR recommends that you do not operate your vehicle with less than one-quarter of your vehicle's fuel capacity. Vehicles are manufactured with different fuel systems, drawing fuel from different heights within the tank. Road crown can also affect fuel position and availability. Because of these factors, allowing the fuel level to go below one-quarter capacity could result in insufficient fuel to keep the engine running.

## **DIESEL EXHAUST FLUID (DEF) - DIESEL ENGINES ONLY**

The diesel exhaust fluid gauge shows the approximate amount of DEF fluid in the DEF tank.

**Figure 11: DEF Level Gauge (dual tank version)**



1. Level indicator
2. Low warning threshold

### **CAUTION**

Only use diesel exhaust fluid (DEF). Using a fluid other than DEF can damage diesel particulate filter (DPF) components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

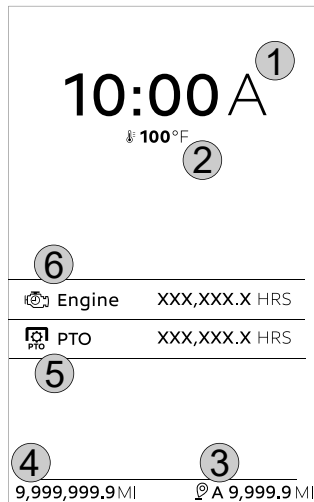
Besides empty and full, the gauge also indicates 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 of total capacity. DEF fluid is required to meet certain emission requirements. A warning icon and notification message will appear when the DEF level is low. Warnings can also occur if something other than DEF is put in the tank or if the system is tampered with. In this case the needle will still read high in the scale, but the gauge will show red warn-

ing colors and icons. If these warnings are ignored, the vehicle will gradually reduce power in steps. First, a warning light will appear on the digital display. If the condition continues, the digital display will show messages letting you know that engine power is being reduced. Finally, the vehicle will enter a limited speed mode (about 25 mph / 40 km/h) and the digital display will warn you that speed is restricted. This allows you to drive to a service location but not continue normal operation. Do not allow your DEF tank to remain empty. Please refer to your emission supplemental manual for more details about DEF fluid.

**i NOTE**

The instrument cluster gauges may appear (if hidden from view), change brightness, and change color to bring attention to a particular system.

### 3.3 Digital Display Features



1. Time
2. Outside Air Temperature (OAT)
3. Trip (Sub-trip)
4. Odometer
5. Power Take-Off (PTO) (option)
6. Engine Hours

### 3.4 Adaptive Cruise Control Notification (option)



Adaptive Cruise Control Installed

#### Review Manual

This indication at vehicle start means it is equipped with Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) and Collision Mitigation. These features work together to improve driver safety and enhance the driving experience. When Cruise Control is active, ACC accelerates and slows the vehicle to maintain a chosen distance from a detected forward vehicle. Collision Mitigation attempts to prevent a forward collision when the vehicle is advancing at speeds greater than 15 mph (24 kph). Please review the ACC section of this manual, and the manufacturer's manual, prior to driving this vehicle.

### 3.5 Anti-Theft (option)

#### ANTI-THEFT (OPTION)

Anti-Theft prevents a driver from starting the engine unless the Anti-Theft passcode is entered.

**i NOTE**

Anti-Theft also prevents accessing the settings sub-menu.

If Anti-Theft is enabled, turning the start switch to **START** prompts the operator to enter the passcode. Once the correct passcode is entered, the driver will have five minutes to start the engine. If the engine is not started within that time, the passcode must be entered again.

**i NOTE**

Timer can be postponed in one-minute intervals using any steering wheel switch.

To enable or disable Anti-Theft, toggle the Anti-Theft (ON/OFF) state in the settings sub-menu, and then enter the current passcode.

## HOW TO ENTER THE PASSCODE

The start key and the current passcode are required.

The default passcode is set to 0000 at the factory. Please see an authorized dealer if a custom passcode is needed. The opera-

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tor does not need a passcode to start the engine when the anti-theft feature is turned off.

1. Using the **Scroll**, scroll to the first number in the code then press **Select**.



The next digit will be selected.

2. **Scroll** to the number you want for this digit and press **Select**. The next digit will be selected.
3. Continue this process until all four digits have been chosen.

The display will read "Turn Key to Start Engine."

## 4 DISPLAY NOTIFICATIONS

### 4.1 Display Notifications

The digital display communicates vehicle information using digital warning lights (also called Telltales), gauge states, notifications, indicators, and audible alarms. Some conditions are communicated for informational purposes only while others may require an operator response.

### 4.2 Notifications

A notification communicates vehicle information. Notifications can be red, amber or white. Red and amber notifications are totaled in the Active Warnings Indicator at the top of the display. Notifications' characteristics (color, brilliance, and whether it flashes or has an audible alarm) depend on the condition that generated the notification.



1. Stack Size – The lower number indicates how many notifications are

in the stack (suppressible and non-suppressible), and the upper, which notification is being viewed.

2. Title – Notification.
3. Suppressibility – Indicates if the current notification is suppressible. The **Select** icon shown is for vehicles equipped with a Menu Control Switch (MCS); steering wheel switches indicate differently.
4. Instructions – Contains instructions or elaborating information.

When multiple notifications are present, each is assigned a priority and placed in a stack. Higher priority notifications are placed towards the front of the stack. The **Select** button cycles through the active notifications, allowing each notification in the stack to be viewed.

Some notifications, once viewed, are removed from the stack; these notifications are called suppressible. Suppressible notifications show an “X” below the **Select** icon and typically don't require an immediate response. Suppress these notifications using the **Back/Cancel** button (or the **Select** button when the parking brake is set). Non-suppressible notifications cannot be removed from the stack until the parking brake is set.

### **NOTE**

The menu is not accessible until all notifications have been suppressed. All notifications become suppressible when the parking brake is set.

## 4.3 Active Warnings

Red and amber notifications will generate an active warning. Active warnings provide an additional reminder of the new and ongoing conditions which have generated a notification (both suppressed and unsuppressed). Active warning counts are presented in the following areas:

- Systems Check
- Notifications sub-menu
- Post-trip
- Active Warnings indicator

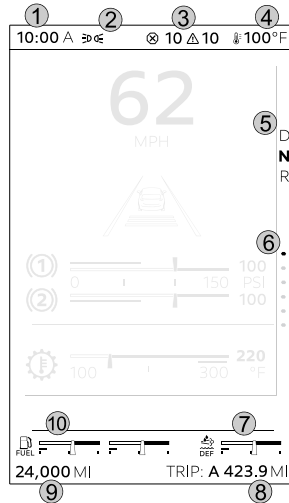
The active warnings count may change without user interaction if individual warnings are intermittent, time based, self correcting, or the situation is rectified.

## 5 VIEWS

### 5.1 Views

A view presents a specific set of gauges and/or indications on the display. The operator can cycle through the available views using the **Scroll**. When a view is shown, its position in the view sequence is indicated on the right. Some views monitor optional systems, appearing only if those systems are installed and/or active. The menu is also positioned in the view sequence. When the parking brake is set, some views provide additional options and information. Use the **Select** button to access these options. All views present the following indications:

Figure 12: Standard Indications



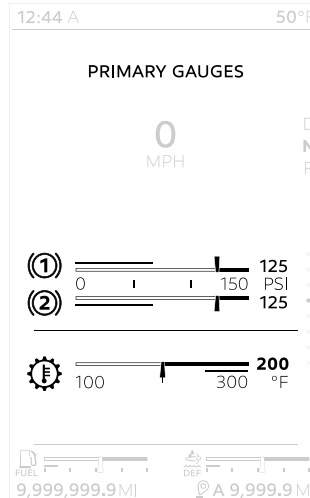
1. Time
2. Headlights
3. Active Warnings  
(see Active Warnings on page 50).
4. Outside Air Temperature (OAT)
5. Transmission Mode
6. View Indicator
7. Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) level (on diesel engines only).
8. Trip Information

(see Trip Info on page 53).

9. Odometer
10. Fuel Gauge

When the parking brake is released, the display will show useful driving information, minimizing the currently selected view.

## 5.2 Gauge Views



A gauge view presents the standard and optional virtual gauges monitoring your truck systems. Two single or two compound gauges can be shown per view.

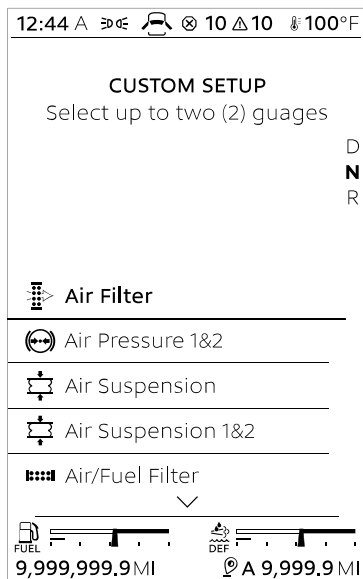
Gauges not shown in the first gauge view are shown in additional gauge views until all monitored systems are represented:

- Primary Gauges – The highest priority gauges. For vehicles with air brakes this will include the primary and secondary air tank pressures.
- Secondary Gauges – The second most important gauges.
- Additional Gauges – Any additional gauges not represented by the primary and secondary gauge views.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT look at a screen on the instrument cluster for long periods while driving. Vehicle screens should be referenced only briefly and should not be used as a substitute for observing actual road and traffic conditions. Failure to pay attention to the vehicle's road position or situation can lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 5.3 Custom Gauge View (Option)



Vehicles with this option provide a view which can contain up to four operator-selected gauges. If the custom view has not been configured, scrolling to the custom view allows the operator to enter the

custom view setup (See Custom Setup). The custom view can also be changed in the menu.

### NOTE

To change the custom view configuration, the parking brake must be set.

## 5.4 Custom Setup

Creates a customized view containing up to four gauges, and places that view in the view cycle. Once two single gauges or compound gauges have been selected, the remaining gauge selections fade, indicating that no further selections can be made.

1. If the custom view already contains gauges
  - Select **Clear All** to remove those gauges, or
  - Keep the current gauge or compound gauge.
2. **Scroll** to the desired gauge or compound gauge.
3. **Select** to choose that gauge.

The gauge name turns white and a check mark appears beside the name.

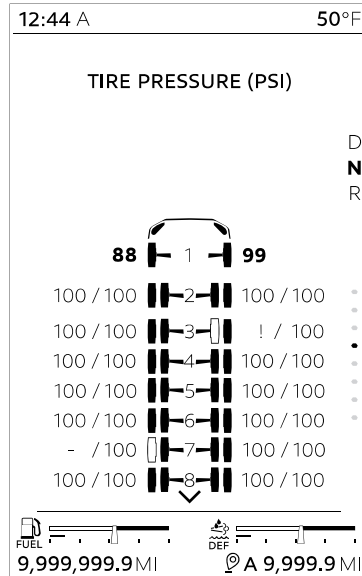
### NOTE

A gauge, once selected, can be removed by selecting that gauge again, clearing the check mark.

4. If another gauge or compound gauge is desired, repeat steps 2 and 3.
5. **Scroll** to **Save Configuration** and press **Select**.

The custom view will now show the selected gauges.

## 5.5 Tire Pressure Monitoring System (option)



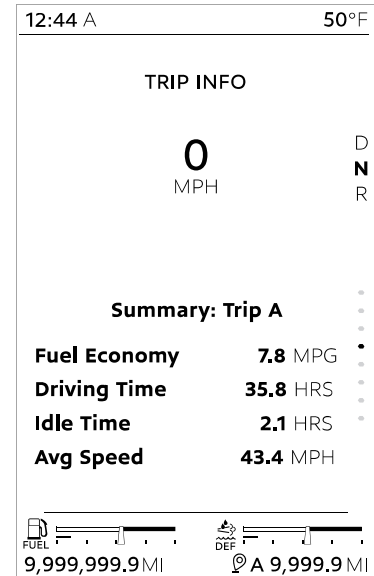
The Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) is an optional feature combining tire data with the chassis axle layout, displayed graphically. The TPMS can be viewed only while the parking brake is set.

TPMS displays individual tire pressures and tire locations, using color to indicate the tire pressure condition:

- Gray – Normal
- Amber – Low (generates a notification)
- Red – Very Low (generates a notification)
- White – High (generates a notification)

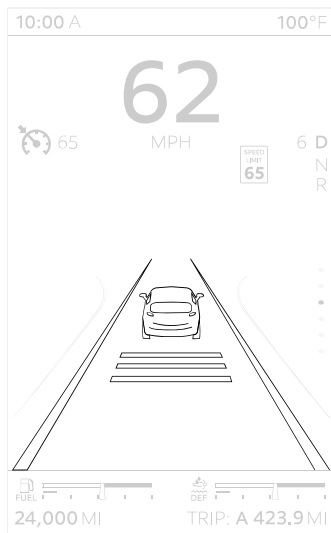
A Tire High Temperature condition also generates a notification.

## 5.6 Trip Info



Presents information concerning truck use during the current trip. These details are collected until the trip is reset, or the max trip distance (99,999.9 miles for main, 9,999.9 for sub-trips) is reached. For detailed trip information see Trip Summary located in the menu.

## 5.7 Adaptive Cruise (option)



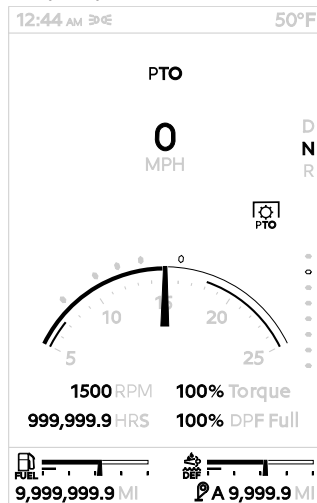
The Adaptive Cruise view contains optional features designed to improve the driving experience:

- Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) – see [Adaptive Cruise Control \(Option\) on page 136](#)
- Lane Departure Warning (LDW) – see [Lane Departure Warning \(Option\) on](#)

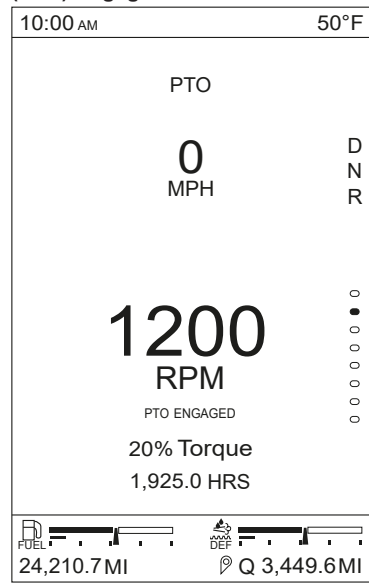
[page 138](#)

## 5.8 PTO (option)

**Figure 13: MX Electronic Power Take-Off (PTO) in Parked Mode**



**Figure 14: Electronic Power Take-Off (PTO) Engaged**

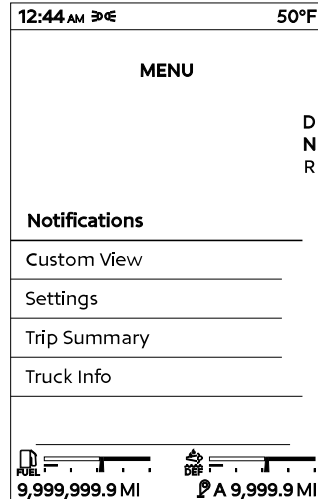


This truck may be equipped with Power Take-Off (PTO). PTO operation is enabled by using the dash mounted PTO switch in conjunction with the Cruise Control controls.

For information on PTO operation, see [PTO Operations \(option\) on page 129](#).

## 6 MENU

### 6.1 Menu



The menu allows the operator to view active warnings, truck performance, activate and customize vehicle features, and access trip information. The menu can only be accessed when the parking brake is set. All notifications become suppressible when the parking brake is set. Use the **Scroll**

to choose the menu view and then press **Select** to access the menu. The menu contains sub-menus:

- Notifications – Shows active warnings and components monitored by a systems check.
- Custom View – Configures the custom gauge view:
  - Custom View ON/OFF – Enables the custom view.
  - Edit – Changes the gauges shown in the custom view (see [Custom Setup on page 52](#)).
  - Reset – Returns custom view to its default configuration.
- Settings – Customizes the display and enables functionality (see [Settings on page 56](#)).
- Trip Info – Shows information concerning truck use between trips (see [Trip Summary on page 55](#)).
- Truck Info – Truck information stores data about the vehicle (see [Truck Information on page 56](#)).

### 6.2 Trip Summary

Trip Summary is used to view accumulated truck usage data. This information is collected into the total trip (called the Full Trip). Also, data from several sub-trips

(each identified with a letter) can be collected. Trip Summary collects and totals data until the **Trip** has been reset or the max total distance is reached, at which point no further trip information will be added. The max total distance for the main trip is 99,999.9 and 9,999.9 for a sub-trip. Each trip can be scrolled to and selected by turning the **Scroll** and then pressing **Select**.

Each trip contains the following categories:

- Distance – Shows the distance traveled during the sub-trip or the total distance traveled during all trips.
- Trip Info – Shows information about fuel use, trip time, cruise control usage, and engine load.
- Time Stamp – Shows the start and stop times, and the dates for the selected trip.
- Idle – Shows the fuel usage and time spent when idling.
- PTO (option) – Shows information about PTO specific usage during the trip.

The information contained in these categories can be viewed by scrolling within that specific trip sub-menu.

## 6.3 Settings

Settings allows the operator to customize the display: Selections are made by navigating to the desired setting with the **Scroll** and pressing **Select** to change the setting. Press **Back/Cancel** to return to the previous menu.

### NOTE

If Anti-Theft is enabled, settings will not be accessible until the correct passcode is entered.

#### Date & Time

- Format – Changes the clock to a 12-hour or 24-hour format.
- Automatic Time (option) – When active, automatically sets time and date based on location.
- Set Time – Sets the clock (not available if automatic time is active).
- Set Date – Sets the date (not available if automatic time is active).

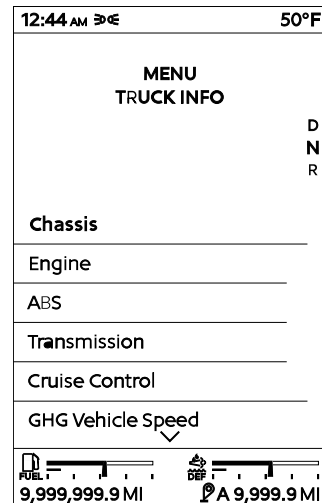
#### Units & Language

- Unit Standard/Metric – Changes the numerical readout to Standard, Metric or Metric with PSI units.
- Language – Changes the language to English, Spanish, or French.

#### Features

- Anti-Theft – Turns Anti-Theft On/Off (see Anti-Theft (option) [on page 48](#)).
- Dark Cabin – Turns Dark Cabin On/Off; this prevents cab interior lights from turning on when a cab door is opened.
- Trailer Detect – Turns Trailer Detect On/Off
- LVD Setup – Sets the Low Voltage Disconnect setting (see Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD) (Option) [on page 237](#)).

## 6.4 Truck Information



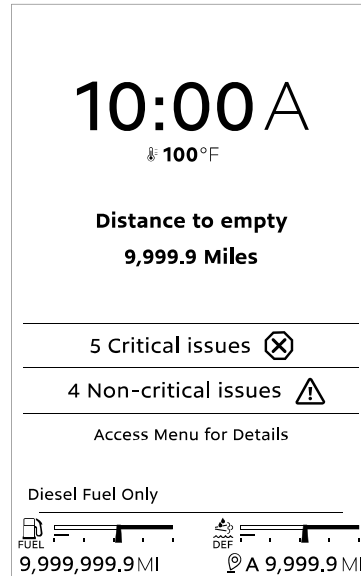
Truck Information stores specifications and data about the vehicle:

- Chassis
- Engine
- ABS
- Transmission (option)
- Adaptive Cruise (option)
- Predictive Cruise (PACCAR Engines only)
- GHG Speed Limiter (option)

- Tire Pressure Monitor (option)
- Digital Vision System (option)
- Lane Departure Warning (option)
- Lane Change Assist (option)
- Passive Lane Change Assist (L7 Engines only)
- Lane Keeping Assist (option)
- Other Software
- PTO (option)
- Advanced Emergency Braking (option)
- Stability Control (option)

Detailed information for listed components or features can be shown by scrolling (using the **Scroll**) to the item and then pressing **Select**.

## 7 POST TRIP



Post Trip presents information the driver might require for the next time the vehicle is operated, such as active warnings and the distance to empty. Post trip is shown when the start switch is turned to OFF. During Post Trip, the menu can be accessed by pressing **Select**.

## 8 WARNING LIGHTS AND INDICATORS

## 8.1 Warning Lights and Indicators

Figure 15: Diesel Cluster

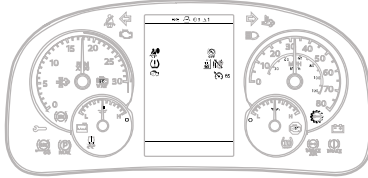
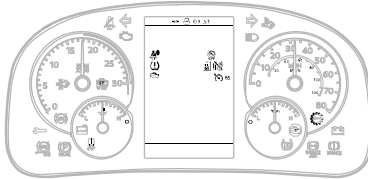


Figure 16: Octane Cluster



**i** NOTE

Telltale such as the Hill Start Assist Fault, Predictive Cruise Control (PCC) and Lane Departure Warning Fault are only available as optional functions.

**i** NOTE

Telltale such as the DEF and DPF are not included in Octane engines.

**i NOTE**

The RPM warning band is from 3750 – 4500 rpm in Octane engines.

The instrument panel communicates many vehicle conditions using warning lights (also called telltales), indicators, and audible alarms and tones. Alarms and tones are sometimes accompanied by an indicator or warning light. Some indications are communicated for informational purposes only – indicators – while warning lights often require an operator response and are frequently accompanied with a notification (see Notifications [on page 49](#)).

Warning lights, indicators, and audible alarms and tones may indicate a system malfunction or attempt to draw attention to the component it monitors, so they should be checked frequently and responded to promptly. These indications could save you from a serious accident.

Some of these indications also present an associated notification, providing additional information (see Notifications [on page 49](#)). Red and amber notifications are tallied at the top of the display and can be viewed in the notifications sub-menu when the parking brake is set. Additionally, gauges may become visible on the Digital Display and may change color or brightness to bring the gauge to the operator's attention.

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT ignore any type of tone or lights. These signals tell you that something is malfunctioning on your vehicle and provide you an indication of what system is affected. It could be a failure of an important system, such as the brakes, which could lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Some warnings can be managed by the operator while others may require an authorized dealer repair. The following table lists the warning lights and indicators that appear on the instrument cluster. Each indication in this table has a unique name, symbol, and lists the illuminated color or colors. The table also lists whether the indication is standard (Std) or optional (Opt). Optional indications require the vehicle to have a specific component installed.

**Table 3: Indicators**




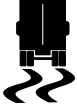












Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Antilock Brake System (ABS) <u>on page 64</u>		Amber	•	
Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS), Trailer <u>on page 64</u>		Amber	•	
Battery Telltale <u>on page 66</u>		Red	•	
Stability Control (Option) <u>on page 65</u>		Amber	•	
Traction Control <u>on page 66</u>		Amber	•	
Brake System Malfunction <u>on page 66</u>		Red	•	
Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) <u>on page 67</u>		Amber	•	
Engine BrakeSaver or Transmission Retarder <u>on page 68</u>		Amber		•

Table 3: Indicators

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Engine, Check Engine <u>on page 68</u>		Amber	•	
Engine Brake Indicator <u>on page 159</u>		Green		•
Engine, Low Coolant Level <u>on page 68</u>		Amber	•	
Engine, Overspeed <u>on page 68</u>		Red	•	
Stop Engine <u>on page 27</u>		Red	•	
Engine Wait-to-Start Light <u>on page 69</u>		Amber		•
Fast Idle Control <u>on page 69</u>		White/Green		•
Emissions, High Exhaust System Temperature <u>on page 70</u>		Amber	•	

**Table 3: Indicators**














Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Emissions, Engine Derate <u>on page 70</u>		Amber	•	
Hill Start Aid (HSA) Disabled Warning Light (option) <u>on page 71</u>		Amber		•
Lane Departure Warning (LDW) <u>on page 71</u>		Amber		•
Lights, High Beam <u>on page 71</u>		Blue	•	
Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) <u>on page 71</u>		Amber	•	
Park Brake <u>on page 71</u>		Red	•	
Seat Belt, Fasten <u>on page 72</u>		Red	•	
Transmission, Service <u>on page 72</u>		Amber		•

Table 3: Indicators

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Transmission, Failure <u>on page 72</u>		Red		•
Transmission, Oil Temperature High <u>on page 72</u>		Amber		•
Turn Signal, Left <u>on page 72</u>		Green	•	
Turn Signal, Right <u>on page 72</u>		Green	•	
Fuel Cap Unsecured <u>on page 69</u> <sup>1</sup>		Amber		•

<sup>1</sup> Only on Octane engines.

## 8.2 Antilock Brake System (ABS)



Illuminates during the Bulb Check (see Bulb Check on page 124). Have the ABS checked by an authorized dealer if the ABS warning lamp stays on for more than 3 s.

- Illuminates during normal operating conditions to indicate a problem with the ABS.
- Illuminates when a problem exists with Automatic Traction Control (ATC).

See also Automatic Traction Control on page 4-33.

### **i** NOTE

After servicing the ABS, the lamp stays on after the power-on self-test. This indicates that the ABS wheel sensors have not been checked by the ABS. As soon as the vehicle is driven at speeds above 4 mph (6 km/h) the lamp turns off, indicating that the wheel sensors have been checked by the ABS.

## 8.3 Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS), Trailer



1. The ABS, Trailer indicator illuminates during the power-on self-test. It turns off after a few seconds if no system problems are detected. The bulb self-test is performed whenever the start switch is turned to ON, regardless of whether you have Trailer ABS. When the bulb self-test detects functioning Trailer ABS, the lamp turns off.
2. If the ABS warning light turns on at any other time, it is indicating that a problem exists with the Power Line Communication (PLC) trailer ABS. This should be checked by an authorized dealer as soon as possible. (Refer to "Trailer ABS" in the Operator's Manual for more information.)

### **!** WARNING

If the ABS warning light does not briefly illuminate when the start switch is first turned to ON, have the vehicle inspected as soon as possible. If the ABS warning light does not illuminate, it will not alert the operator in the event of an ABS malfunction. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

3. If your tractor and trailer have the, "Special Trailer ABS (Without PLC) Option," refer to "Special Trailer ABS (Without PLC) Option" in the Operator's Manual. This lamp will switch on when the trailer ABS has a system problem. This should be **checked by an authorized dealer** as soon as possible. Power on self-test for the trailer ABS is controlled by the cluster and occurs under all conditions.

### **i** NOTE

If the Trailer ABS Warning Lamp does switch on during the power-on self-test, there may be a problem with the light or wiring. You should

have this checked as soon as possible.

**i NOTE**

Tractors/trucks and trailers built after 03/01/2001 must be able to turn on an In-Cab Trailer ABS Warning Light (per U.S. FMVSS121). The industry chose Power Line Communication (PLC) as the standard method to turn it on. On trailers built prior to 03/01/2001, verify trailer ABS system status via the required external warning light mounted on the trailer. The indicator light on the trailer should be amber and identified with the letters ABS.

**i NOTE**

The Trailer ABS Warning Lamp will not turn on when connected to trailers with ABS (but without PLC) powered through the primary 7-way trailer light line. Use the lamp on the driver's side of the trailer to identify trailer ABS problems.

**i NOTE**

For doubles or triples, the lamp does not distinguish between trailers. An ABS problem in any of the trailers will activate the Trailer ABS Warning Lamp.

## 8.4 Stability Control (Option)



Calculates the driver's intended path of travel from wheel speed and steering angle sensors, then compares calculations to the actual direction of travel. The system uses individual wheel brakes to re-adjust the path of the vehicle.

- The Stability Control Icon (ESC or Electronic Stability Control) illuminates during the Bulb Check when the engine is ON. The lamp switches off after a few seconds if no system problems are detected. If a problem is detected, the ESC Warning Lamp will switch on and stay on.
- Illuminates when the ESC system is regulating individual wheel brakes to correct the vehicle's direction of travel.

(Refer to Advanced ABS with Stability Control for more information.)

**⚠ WARNING**

Any modification to a vehicle with Electronic Stability Control (ESC) may result in a loss of vehicle control or non-compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Modifications include but are not limited to changes to the vehicle's axle weight ratings, number of axles, front and rear suspension, wheel-base length or frame, steering controls, or intended body type and size. A modified vehicle with ESC must be evaluated by a qualified technician before it can be operated. Contact your authorized dealer for evaluations. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**i NOTE**

For more information about the stability control system installed on your vehicle, please refer to additional material supplied with this operator manual, included in your glove box informational packet.

## 8.5 Traction Control



Monitors wheel speed for poor traction. If a wheel begins to slip due to poor traction, Traction Control will reduce engine power, and or apply brakes in an effort to regain traction.

- Illuminates during the Bulb Check when the engine is ON. The lamp switches off after a few seconds if no system problems are detected. If an ATC problem continues, the ATC warning light will switch on, and stay on.
- Illuminates when the ATC is regulating wheel spin and switches off after the traction control event has ended.
- Flashes continuously when the ATC/ Deep Snow & Mud switch is placed in the on position, indicating that this feature is active.



### WARNING

Any modification to a vehicle with Electronic Stability Control (ESC) may result

in a loss of vehicle control or non-compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Modifications include but are not limited to changes to the vehicle's axle weight ratings, number of axles, front and rear suspension, wheel-base length or frame, steering controls, or intended body type and size. A modified vehicle with ESC must be evaluated by a qualified technician before it can be operated. Contact your authorized dealer for evaluations. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



### NOTE

For more information about the stability control system installed on your vehicle, please refer to additional material supplied with this operator manual, included in your glove box informational packet.

## 8.6 Battery Telltale



This indicator illuminates to warn about a low battery condition or to bring attention to a gauge indicating battery charge. This indicator turns red under low voltage conditions.

## 8.7 Brake System Malfunction



One of these indicators appears when a failure has occurred with the brake system. This can result from the following:

- Loss of primary or secondary air
- Loss of air in the trailer brake system
- Fault signal generated in the trailer brake system

This situation should be considered an emergency. Perform actions for Low Air Actions [on page 27](#).

## 8.8 Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)



This warning means that the DPF needs to be regenerated and appears when soot in the DPF exceeds an acceptable amount or a significant amount of hydrocarbons (HC) are detected.

This warning may also appear if the system is attempting to regenerate automatically while the vehicle is in Power Take-off (PTO) mode.

For more information about this warning, consult the Engine Aftertreatment System operator's manual.

### NOTE

This manual describes only the most basic aftertreatment information essential for a driver to operate the vehicle safely. For a more thorough explanation of the emissions system is available in the video linked to the QR code below

or in the Engine Aftertreatment Systems Operator's Manual.



## 8.9 Differential, Inter-Axle Lock



Illuminates when the inter-axle differential switch is ON thus locking the inter-axle differential. This powers the forward rear and the rear rear differentials equally. When the switch is turned off (inter-axle differential unlocked) the engine power is allowed to flow to any of the four drive tires based on the differential effect (mostly to the forward rear differential). This feature is standard on all tandem axles.

### NOTE

Tractors/trucks and trailers built after 03/01/2001 must be able to turn on an In-Cab Trailer ABS Warning Light (per U.S. FMVSS121). The industry chose

Power Line Communication (PLC) as the standard method to turn it on. On trailers built prior to 03/01/2001, verify trailer ABS system status via the required external warning light mounted on the trailer. The indicator light on the trailer should be amber and identified with the letters ABS.

## 8.10 Dump Truck, Body Up



Illuminates when Truck Dump Body is up.

Related Links

## 8.11 Dump Truck, Trailer Body Up



Illuminates when Trailer Dump body is up.

## 8.12 Engine BrakeSaver or Transmission Retarder



Illuminates when BrakeSaver (export only) or Transmission Retarder is active.

**i** **NOTE**

Allison transmissions does not incorporate retarders for use in New Medium Duty vehicles yet.

## 8.13 Engine Brake Indicator



This indicator appears when engine braking (compression brake or exhaust brake) is enabled. Vehicles capable of changing the amount of engine braking show avail-

able engine braking levels near the indicator, with the selected braking level highlighted:



When actively engine braking, the engine brake indicator turns green. Active engine braking can be overridden when the operator (or a vehicle feature, such as Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)) provides acceleration.

## 8.14 Engine, Check Engine



Illuminates when a problem exists, but the vehicle can still be safely driven. Vehicle should be serviced to correct the problem, but the situation should not be considered an emergency.

The Check Engine Lamp activates for several reasons including, but not limited to, Water in Fuel, No-Idle Shutdown alert screens, High Exhaust Temperature, Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), and Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) warning lights. Refer to your Engine Operator's Manual for additional information.

**i** **NOTE**

Only for engines equipped with emissions aftertreatment.

## 8.15 Engine, Low Coolant Level



Illuminates with an audible alarm indicating critically low coolant level. The vehicle must be serviced to correct the problem but the situation should not be considered an emergency.

## 8.16 Engine, Overspeed



Illuminates when engine RPM is exceeded (Allison Transmissions).

## 8.17 Stop Engine



This warning light appears with an audible alarm tone when a major engine system problem exists.

### **WARNING**

If the stop engine warning light turns on, a serious engine system problem has occurred. Safely stop the vehicle and turn OFF the engine. DO NOT drive the vehicle until the vehicle has been serviced. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 8.18 Engine Wait-to-Start Light

This warning Icon appears when the system needs some time before attempting to start the engine. The light illuminates at key ON, and stays on for as long as 30 seconds.



### **NOTE**

The length of time the 'Wait-To-Start' lamp remains illuminated depends on the ambient temperature. The lower the ambient temperature, the longer the lamp will be illuminated.

Once the Wait-to-Start light switches off, turn the key to the starting position to start the engine.

You see this light appear when the starter overheats. Alternatively, you can see it when the engine grid heater needs time to warm up.

### **NOTE**

Some engines are equipped with an engine starting motor protection feature. If the starting motor is engaged for 30 or more seconds without the engine starting, the starter is locked out from operating, allowing for proper cooling of the starting motor. During this time, the

'Wait-To-Start' lamp flashes for 2 minutes. Once the lamp stops flashing, the starting motor is allowed to function.

## 8.19 Fast Idle Control



Illuminates white when Fast Idle Control is enabled.  
Illuminates green when Fast Idle Control is activated.

## 8.20 Fuel Cap Unsecured



This indicator illuminates in amber color to indicate that evaporative emissions (EVAP) are leaking into the environment and fuel cap needs to be secured.

### **NOTE**

If the fuel cap is properly sealed there may be an issue present in another part of the EVAP system. Please contact

your nearest dealer's service center to have the problem corrected as soon as possible.

## 8.21 Emissions, Engine

### Derate



This indicator illuminates when a derate is active. This indicator not only appears when an emission derate is active, there are several reasons for all derate and shutdown strategies to stop the engine to prevent severe damage to the aftertreatment system. The following are some reasons related to high temperature derate and shutdown.

- Durability - Prevents failure: Used to prevent engine or aftertreatment system damage due to high inlet air temperature.
- Durability - Post failure/prevents further damage: Used after a subsystem failure to prevent further damage to the engine or aftertreatment system due to Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) over temperature.
- Regulatory: Used to perform the intent

of a regulation (e.g.: derate due to low Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) levels).

- Safety: Used to address a concern over safe operation of the vehicle (e.g.: derate and shutdown of the engine associated with DPF exotherm event).

## 8.22 Emissions, High Exhaust System Temperature



Illuminates when the exhaust gas temperature and exhaust components become extremely hot.

### **WARNING**

If the High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST) warning light is on, DO NOT park near people, combustible materials, or combustible vapors. A person coming within 5 ft. (1.5 m) of the exhaust (outlet) stream or into contact with an engine aftertreatment system (EAS) component may incur serious burns. Combustibles need to be at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) away from the exhaust

stream as it exits the tail pipe. Failure to maintain this margin could ignite the material or cause an explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

When the High Exhaust System Temperature (HEST) warning light is on, allow adequate cooling time before attempting to approach or work on any part of the exhaust system or surrounding components. When the HEST warning light is on, the temperature of the exhaust system is elevated and can cause serious burns. This system includes the tailpipe, exhaust pipes, diesel particulate filter (DPF)/selective catalytic reduction (SCR) device, and surrounding components, including enclosures and steps. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 8.23 Hill Start Aid (HSA) Disabled Warning Light (option)



This warning means that the Hill Start Aid (HSA) feature is disabled. This may be from use of the Hill Start Aid Disable switch (see Hill Start Aid Disable Switch [on page 88](#)) or a fault with the HSA feature.

## 8.24 Lane Departure Warning (LDW)



Illuminates when LDW system is not able to track the vehicle's position within the lane.

### **i** NOTE

For vehicles equipped with Lane Departure Warning, please refer to the Lane Departure Warning Operator's Manual for additional information.

## 8.25 Lights, High Beam



Illuminates when the high beams are on. This icon flashes with an audible alarm if the headlights are left ON when the door is opened and the key switch is OFF. In addition, this icon flashes, but without an audible alarm, if there is a problem with the low beam headlights or the low beam headlight wiring. In such event, the high beam headlights turn on at 50% normal brightness.

## 8.26 Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)



Illuminates when an engine emissions failure has occurred. The vehicle can be safely driven but should be serviced to correct the problem. The situation should not be considered an emergency. In some cases, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp activates in conjunction with the High Exhaust Temperature, Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) and Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) Warning Lights.

### **i** NOTE

Only for engines equipped with emissions aftertreatment.

## 8.27 Message Waiting (Option)



Illuminates with telematic-equipped messaging.

## 8.28 Park Brake



Illuminates when the parking brake is applied. The Park Brake lamp flashes and warning tone sounds anytime the parking brake is not set and driver's door is open. Audible alarm sounds if the parking brake is set and speed is greater than 5 miles per hour.

**i NOTE**

If equipped with Electronic Park Brake (EPB) system, the Parking Brake may automatically activate. For more information refer to the Bendix manual provided with your vehicle.

### 8.29 Seat Belt, Fasten



Illuminates for 5 seconds whenever the start key switch is turned on, then it turns off. The warning lamp may also come on if the driver's seat belt is not fastened (if the vehicle was ordered with a seat belt warning light option).

### 8.30 Transmission, Failure



Indicates a fault with the transmission. Refer to transmission manual.

### 8.31 Transmission, Oil Temperature High



Illuminates when transmission lubricant temperature is too high.

**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT continue to operate the vehicle when the transmission temperature gauge indicates that it is in an overheated state. The vehicle must be serviced and the problem corrected. Continuing to operate an overheating transmission can severely damage the transmission and other vehicle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### 8.32 Transmission, Service



Indicates that the transmission needs service. Symbol may differ based on transmission optioning. Refer to transmission operator's manual for more information.

### 8.33 Turn Signal, Left



Blinks when the left turn signal or the hazard light function is operating.

### 8.34 Turn Signal, Right



Blinks when the right turn signal or the hazard light function is operating.

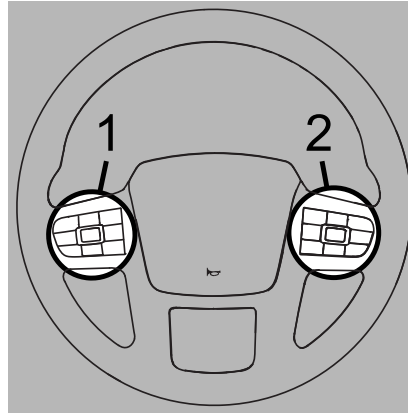
## 9 STEERING WHEEL CONTROLS (OPTION)

### 9.1 Steering Wheel Controls (Option)

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT attempt to service the steering wheel, clockspring, steering components (steering column, steering drive-line, or steering gear), or any electrical wiring in the multiplex system. Tampering with these components may affect steering and lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The steering wheel may provide controls for commonly used functions, so that their use does not require the operator to take their hands off of the steering wheel. These controls are also used to interface with the display.



1. Left switch pod
2. Right switch pod

The switches on the left side of the horn pad, including the toggle switch, manage vehicle speed functions including cruise control and optional features such as variable road speed limiter and adaptive cruise control (see Left Switch Pod [on page 73](#)).

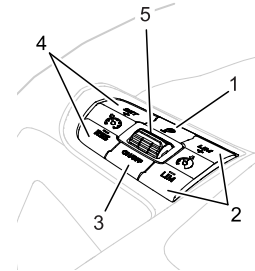
Switches on the right side control PACCAR display (Radio Stereo System (option) [on page 114](#)) and navigate and configure the digital display (see Right Switch Pod [on page 74](#)).

### 9.2 City Horn

Depressing the horn pad in the center of the steering wheel activates the city horn.

### 9.3 Left Switch Pod

The left switch pod on the steering wheel contains buttons for the trip and cruise control features. See Cruise Control [on page 134](#).



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | <b>Trip</b>   |
| 2 | Variable Road Speed Limiter (VRSL) <b>LIM+</b> and <b>LIM-</b> (option) |
| 3 | Cruise Control <b>ON/OFF</b>  |
| 4 | Cruise Control (CC) <b>SET+</b> and <b>RES-</b>                         |
| 5 | <b>Toggle</b>   |

#### **Trip**

Starts a trip or sub-trip. A long press will clear all trip data.

**Variable Road Speed Limiter (VRSL) LIM+ and LIM- (Option)**

This feature allows the operator to set an upper-limit speed for the vehicle and do not exceed this chosen speed limit. The speed can be changed while driving by using the LIM+ and LIM- buttons. VRSL cancels the Cruise Control (CC) when active.

**Cruise Control ON/OFF**

By pressing the ON/OFF buttons the Cruise Control is activated or deactivated.

**Cruise Control (CC) SET+ and RES-**

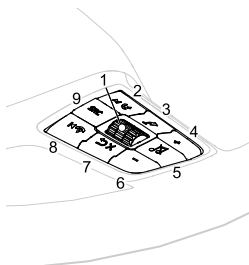
The SET+ button sets the Cruise Control speed. The RES- button resumes the previously set speed. Also, these buttons increase or decrease the Cruise Control (CC) set speed by holding down the SET+ or RES- while accelerating or decelerating the vehicle.

**Toggle**

This switch is optional for vehicles equipped with Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC). The toggle has toggle up, toggle down, and toggle press functionality to adjust the ACC features in the Digital Display (DD).

**9.4 Right Switch Pod**

The controls located on the right pod of the steering wheel are used to select the View, navigate, and select items in the Menu, and view notifications.



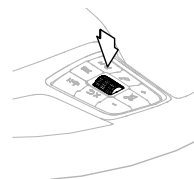
- 1 Scroll Wheel
- 2 Next/Accept
- 3 Not used
- 4 Volume Increase
- 5 Mute
- 6 Volume Decrease
- 7 Back/Cancel
- 8 Previous/Cancel
- 9 Media Source

**9.5 Scroll Wheel**

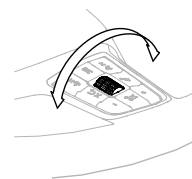
Use the scroll wheel to adjust the level of gauge view detail within the display or navigate through menus and make selections. The scroll wheel is bi-directional and is also

a button. Press down on the scroll wheel to open and select menu options, to change settings when in the menu, and suppress notification messages when allowed.

**Select**



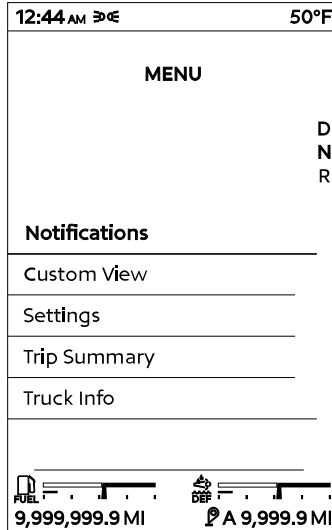
**Scroll**



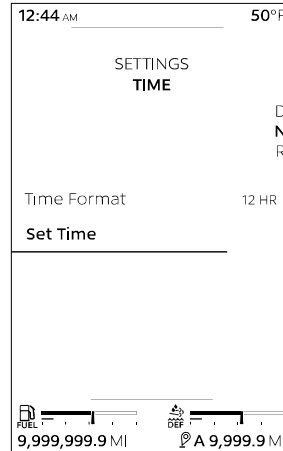
For example, vehicle time can be set using the Scroll Wheel.

Press down **Select** to open the menu:

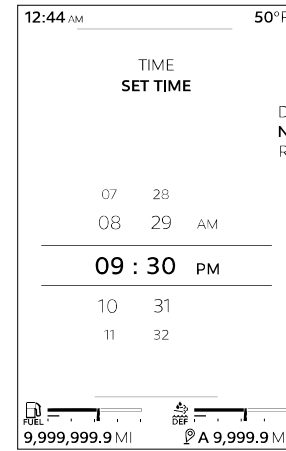
**Figure 17: Menu Example: Main**



Scroll to Settings and then **Select** again to choose the Settings sub-menu: Then **Scroll** to Set Time and press **Select**.  
**Figure 18: Menu Example: Time**



Finally, **Scroll** through the values and press **Select** to set the time.  
**Figure 19: Menu Example Set Function**



The display indicates that the Scroll Wheel can be used to **Select** with this icon:  
**Figure 20: Select**







## 9.6 Back/Cancel


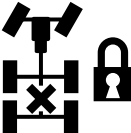



Use the **Back/Cancel** button to return to the previous menu, suppress a notification, or cancel a selection. See [Notifications on page 49](#).






## 10 DASH SWITCHES



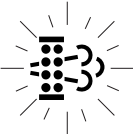


## 10.1 Dash Switches





This custom vehicle has a wide variety of switch-controlled equipment. It is not possible to identify every switch in this section of the operator's manual. Some air device switches can be dependent upon the state of another device to work when switched. Some variables include: a specific vehicle speed, parking brake status, or that another device is on for the air device to operate as expected. The instrument display shows information regarding what must change for the air device to operate as expected. The following table provides a complete list of possible switch icons:






Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Axle, Automatic Traction Control <a href="#">on page 85</a>		None	•	
Axle, Diff. Lock - Dual <a href="#">on page 85</a>		Green		
Axle, Diff-Lock - Forward Rear <a href="#">on page 85</a>		Green		•
Axle, Diff-Lock - Rear Rear <a href="#">on page 85</a>		Green		•



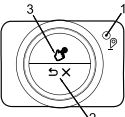


Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Axle, Diff-Lock - Single Rear <u>on page 85</u>		Green		•
Axle, Inter-Axle Differential Locked (Tandem) <u>on page 85</u>		Green		•
Axle, Two Speed <u>on page 86</u>		Green		•
Brakes, ABS Off-Road <u>on page 86</u>		Green		•
Brake, Parking Brake Valve <u>on page 86</u>		Yellow	•	

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Brake, Trailer Hand <u>on page 86</u>		None		•
Dump Truck Gate <u>on page 86</u>		Red		•
Engine, Brake Level <u>on page 86</u>		None		•
Engine, Brake On/Off <u>on page 87</u>		Green		•
Engine, Cruise Control On/Off <u>on page 87</u>		Green	•	•





Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Engine, Cruise Control Set/Resume <u>on page 87</u>		None	•	•
Engine Fan Override <u>on page 87</u>		Green		•
Regeneration Control (Diesel Particulate Filter - DPF) <u>on page 94</u>		None		•
Fifth Wheel Slide <u>on page 88</u>		Red		•
Fuel Heater <u>on page 88</u>		Green		•

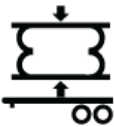

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Accessory Air (up to 4) <u>on page 85</u>	 - 	Green		•
Accessory – Spare(s) <u>on page 85</u>	<b>SPARE</b> - <b>SPARE</b> <b>5</b>	Green		•
Start Key Switch <u>on page 88</u>		None	•	
Kingpin Release <u>on page 89</u>		Red		•

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Lights, Beacon <u>on page 89</u>		Green		•
Lights, Daytime Running (Override) <u>on page 90</u>		Green		•
Lights, Work <u>on page 93</u>		Green		•
Lights, Fog <u>on page 93</u>		Green		•
Lights, Footwell (option) <u>on page 93</u>		Green		•

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Lights, Exterior Lights Switch (ELS) <u>on page 90</u>		Green	•	
Lights, Spot <u>on page 93</u>		Green		•
Menu Control Switch <u>on page 93</u>		None	•	
Power Take-off (PTO) <u>on page 94</u>		Green		•
Lift Axles – Pushers (up to 3) <u>on page 89</u>		Green		•

3

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Suspension, Axle, Tag <u>on page 95</u>		Green		•
Vehicle/Trailer Air Supply Valve <u>on page 151</u>		Red	•	
Belly Dump Trailer Gates (Fwd., Center, and Rear) <u>on page 86</u>		Red		•
Trailer, Dump Gate <u>on page 96</u>		Red		•

Title	Symbol	Color	Std	Opt
Trailer, Suspension Air Dump <u>on page 96</u>		Green		•
Winch Clutch <u>on page 96</u>		Red		•

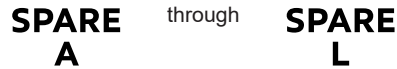
3

## 10.2 Accessory Air (up to 4)



Provides accessory air at the frame mounted solenoid bank when switch is turned on. Air hose plumbing needs to be added to the solenoid bank. Up to four Accessory Air switches can be optioned and they are sequentially numbered after 1.

## 10.3 Accessory – Spare(s)



Turn switch on to power customer installed accessory. There are multiple switches possible: Peterbilt uses numbered (1 through 5) and lettered (A through L) sequences while Kenworth uses only numbers (1 through 5).

## 10.4 Axle, Automatic Traction Control



Briefly push switch in to engage Deep Mud and Snow Traction Control. See Deep Snow and Mud Switch on page 4-34.

## 10.5 Axle, Diff. Lock - Dual



Turn switch on to engage Front and Rear Axle Diff Lock.

## 10.6 Axle, Diff-Lock - Forward Rear



Turn switch on to engage Forward Rear Axle Diff Lock.

## 10.7 Axle, Diff-Lock - Rear Rear



Turn switch on to engage Rear Rear Axle Diff Lock.

## 10.8 Axle, Diff-Lock - Single Rear



Turn switch on to engage Single Rear Axle Diff Lock.

## 10.9 Axle, Inter-Axle Differential Locked (Tandem)



Turn switch on to engage Inter-Axle Differential Lock.

### 10.10 Axle, Two Speed



If equipped, the two speed axle switch allows you to select axle high and low ranges. The low range (Off) provides maximum torque for operating off-highway. The high range (On) is a faster ratio for highway speeds.

### 10.11 Back Up Alarm Mute



Turn switch on to mute Back Up Alarm.

**i** **NOTE**

The mute function use is discouraged. Only use mute when legally required.

### 10.12 Belly Dump Trailer Gates (Fwd., Center, and Rear)



Turn switch on to open belly dump trailer gates, either forward, center, or rear gates.

### 10.13 Brakes, ABS Off-Road



**OFF ROAD**

Turn switch on to engage ABS Off-Road mode. See Antilock Brake System (ABS) on page 64.

### 10.14 Brake, Parking Brake Valve



Pull yellow knob to activate parking brake.

### 10.15 Brake, Trailer Hand



This dash mounted switch provides air pressure to apply the trailer brake only. It operates independently of the foot treadle valve.

### 10.16 Dump Truck Gate



Turn switch on to open Dump Truck Gate.

### 10.17 Engine, Brake Level



If the engine brake is on, the up position will provide 100% engine braking, the middle position 60%, and the down position 33% engine braking when engine braking is active.

For more information on when and how to use the engine brake in your vehicle, see the engine brake owner's manual for additional engine brake information.

## 10.18 Engine, Brake On/Off



Turn switch **ON** to activate Engine Brake system. This symbol is also used for an exhaust brake. Vehicles equipped with an engine brake will not also have an exhaust brake. For more information on when and how to use the engine brake in your vehicle, see the engine brake owner's manual for additional engine brake information.

## 10.19 Engine, Cruise Control On/Off



Turn switch on to activate Cruise Control System.

## 10.20 Engine, Cruise Control Set/Resume



### RESUME

The Cruise Control Set/Resume switch allows you to **SET** the desired speed or **RESUME** the desired speed after the cruise control function has been interrupted.

## 10.21 Engine Fan Override



The engine fan switch allows you to control the engine fan manually or automatically. With the start key switch ON and the fan switch in the MANUAL position, the engine fan will be on regardless of engine temperature. With the engine fan switch in the AUTOMATIC position, the engine fan will automatically turn on when the engine coolant reaches a temperature of about 200°F (93°C) or when the air conditioning system has reached set point pressure. With an electronic engine, the fan may also be activated by air intake temperature, oil temperature and compression brake usage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT work on or near the engine fan while the engine is running. The fan can start at any time without warning, and anyone near the fan when it turns on could be injured. If the manual fan switch is set to MANUAL, the fan will turn on when the start key switch is turned to the ON position. If the switch is set to AUTO, it could engage suddenly at any time without warning. Before starting the engine or switching the manual fan switch from AUTO to MANUAL, make sure no one is near the fan. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

The fan or equipment near it could be damaged if the fan turns on suddenly when you do not expect it. Keep all tools and equipment away from the fan. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT operate the engine fan in the MANUAL position for extended periods of time. The fan hub was designed for intermittent operation. Sustained operation will shorten the fan hub's service life as well as reduce fuel economy. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

engaged. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**NOTE**

Vehicles having an air slide fifth wheel have a fifth wheel slider lock controlled by a switch on the instrument panel. By placing the switch in the unlock position you can slide the fifth wheel to various positions to adjust weight distribution.

Positions:

- **OFF** (temporary position)
- **ON** (center, resting position)

**OFF** Pressing the switch up temporarily disables the Hill Start Aid feature. Disabling Hill Start Aid presents both a notification and a warning light (see Hill Start Aid (HSA) Disabled Warning Light (option) on page 71).

Hill Start Aid is automatically re-enabled after the first successful launch.

## 10.22 Fifth Wheel Slide



Turn switch on to unlock Fifth Wheel Slide mechanism. The switch is guarded to protect you from accidentally activating or releasing the lock.

## 10.23 Fuel Heater



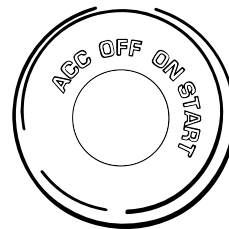
Turn switch on to activate Fuel Heater.

## 10.24 Hill Start Aid (HSA) Disable Switch (option)

Figure 21: Two-position Switch



The start key switch located to the right of the steering column has four positions: ACC (Accessories), OFF, ON, and START.



**OFF:** In this position all accessories are OFF (except those listed below) and you can remove the key.

**WARNING**

DO NOT move the fifth wheel while the tractor-trailer is in motion. Your load could shift suddenly, causing you to lose control of the vehicle. Never operate the vehicle with the switch in the UNLOCK position. Always inspect the fifth wheel after you lock the switch to be sure the fifth wheel slide lock is

The following lights and accessories have power when the key is in the OFF position:

- Brake Lights
- Emergency Hazard Flasher
- Dome and Courtesy Lamps (on doors)
- City Horn
- Cigarette Lighter
- Tail Lights
- Marker Lamps
- Headlights
- Radio Station Memory
- Instrument Lights
- Auxiliary Power
- Instrument Panel Memory Settings

**ACC (Accessory):** With the key in this position you can play the radio, defrost mirrors (if equipped with mirror heat) or use other accessories.

**ON:** In the ON position all circuits are energized. Panel warning lights will light and the buzzer will sound until (1) the engine is started, (2) normal oil operating pressure is reached, and (3) air brake system pressure is above 65 psi (4.48 bar/448 kPa). In this position, the start key cannot be removed.

**START:** Turn the key to this position to start your engine. Release the key after the engine has started.

## 10.26 Kingpin Release



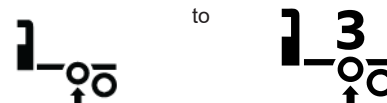
Push and hold switch to unlock the fifth wheel, releasing the kingpin. The switch is guarded to protect you from accidentally releasing the lock. See Releasing the Kingpin Remotely (option) [on page 169](#).

## 10.27 Lane Departure Warning Disable



Vehicles equipped with this optional switch will disable the audible and visual Lane Departure Warning for 15 minutes after which time, or upon key cycle, the feature will re-enable. The feature may also be re-enabled by toggling the switch again while disabled. The switch does not affect any of the Adaptive Cruise Control warnings.

## 10.28 Lift Axles – Pushers (up to 3)



Turn switch on to lower Single or Forward Pusher Axle. These switches are numbered sequentially going forward from the drive axles. Medium Duty models allow up to three.

## 10.29 Lights, Beacon



Turn switch on for Beacon Light(s). In Medium Duty two types of switches are optioned: a traditional rocker switch and a push button over on the left panel.

## 10.30 Lights, Cab and Panel Dimmer Switch



This switch alters the brightness of the instrument panel lights and ambient lighting. It also controls the cab overhead.

### **i** NOTE

The Headlight Switch is an ON or OFF switch. The panel lights are on full intensity during the day and dim when headlights are on.

## 10.31 Lights, Daytime Running (Override)



This switch overrides the normal operation of the Daytime Running Light (DRL) system. During normal operation, the DRL turns on lights when the headlights are turned off, engine is on, and the park brakes are disengaged. The override

switch turns the DRL off in these instances. The DRL is also turned off when the headlights are turned ON.

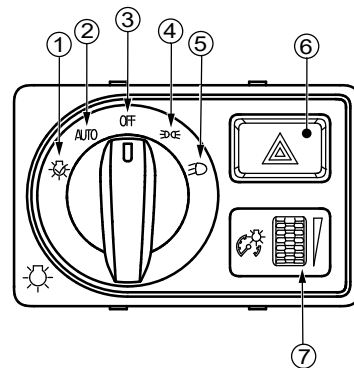
### **!** WARNING

DO NOT use daytime running lights (DRL) during periods of darkness or reduced visibility. DO NOT use DRL as a substitute for headlights or other lights during operations that require lighting of your vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

If the headlight switch is turned OFF, the DRL system engages automatically after the engine starts and you release the parking brake. If the headlight switch is ON, the DRL system is overridden, and headlights operate normally. Also, the DRL is temporarily turned off during engine cranking.

## 10.32 Lights, Exterior Lights Switch (ELS)

### LIGHTS, EXTERIOR LIGHTS SWITCH (ELS)



1. ELST
2. AUTO
3. OFF
4. AUX
5. Headlights
6. Hazard Lights
7. Cab and Panel Dimmer Switch

**ELST**

Starts an Exterior Lights Self Test (ELST). See Exterior Lighting Self-Test (ELST) on page 92).

**AUTO (Automatic Headlights)**

Automatic Headlights turns on the vehicle exterior lights when a low-light condition is detected and turns off those lights when lighting conditions brighten. When enabled, Automatic Headlights turns on the following lights during a low-light condition:

- Low beam headlights
- Parking
- Clearance and Identification (tractor and trailer)
- Marker lights (tractor and trailer)
- Tail (tractor and trailer)
- License plate (tractor and trailer)

**OFF**

Turns off all exterior lights. DRL may still be active (see Lights, Daytime Running (Override) on page 90).


**AUX (Auxiliary Lights)**


Turns on marker lights or parking and marker lights based on parking brake position. Marker lights consist of side markers, clearance, ID roof markers, and mud flap (optional) lights.

- Parking brake set - parking, marker, tail, and license lights.
- Parking brake released - marker, tail, and license lights.

**Headlights**


Turns on low beam headlights, tail, license, and marker lights. Marker lights consist of side markers, clearance, ID roof markers, and mud flap (optional) lights. High beam headlights are activated using the turn signal lever (see High Beam Operation on page 102).

	<b>NOTE</b>
The high beams and flash-to-warn activation methods use the same action. To activate the high beams, turn the low beams ON. To activate flash-to-warn, turn the low beams OFF.	

	<b>WARNING</b>
If the vehicle's low beam wiring circuit does not function correctly, pull completely off the road and call the nearest dealer for assistance. DO NOT drive the vehicle using the high beams, as high beam glare can blind other drivers and increase the risk of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.	

**Hazard Lights**

This button operates the hazard lights. When pressed, all four turn signals (front and rear) will continuously flash. Press the button again to turn off the hazard lights. Hazard lights work independent of the start key switch position. Always use the emergency hazard lights if the vehicle is disabled or parked under emergency conditions.

	<b>WARNING</b>
Be aware of all governing Hazard Warning Light laws and keep all necessary emergency signals in the vehicle per FMCSR 392.22. During unusual or emergency situations, use all relevant	

lights and signals since hard-to-see vehicles can increase the risk of accidents. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **Cab and Panel Dimmer Switch**

This switch is used to alter the brightness of the instrument panel lights, ambient lights, and cab overhead lights.

#### **i NOTE**

The Headlight Switch is an ON or OFF switch. The panel lights are on full intensity during the day and dim when headlights are on.

## **EXTERIOR LIGHTING SELF-TEST (ELST)**



The Exterior Lighting Self-Test (ELST) allows the operator to examine all exterior lights as part of a pre-trip inspection. An ELST can be activated via the dash switch or the key fob. A full ELST can only be acti-

vated with the start key switch in the ON position; otherwise, a limited ELST is performed.

The ELST will run for fifteen minutes. You can confirm exterior light functionality by reading the instrument cluster for displayed faults and by watching the lights from outside the vehicle. Turning the vehicle off or activating the switch a second time while the test is running interrupts the test. The ELST will also start the system check (Systems Check [on page 23](#)).

### **Full ELST**

When a full ELST is activated, it will alternately turn on and then off the following lights:

- Park lights
- License plate lights
- Hazard/turn signals
- Low beam headlights
- High beam headlights
- First set of fog/driving lights
- Tail lights
- Stop lights
- Reverse lights
- Fog lights (option)
- Driving lights (option)
- Daytime Running Lights (option)

The following lights stay on during the duration of a full test:

- Clearance lights
- Identification lights
- Side Marker lights
- Beacon/Strobe (option)
- Work/Load lights (option)
- Sign light (option)

### **Limited ELST**

A limited ELST will alternately turn on and then off the following lights:

- Hazard/turn signals
- Low beam headlights
- High beam headlights
- Park lights
- Daytime running lights (option)
- License plate lights
- Tail lights
- Stop lights

The following lights will stay on during the duration of a limited test:

- Clearance lights
- Identification lights
- Side marker lights

## **TEST THE EXTERIOR LIGHTS**

For a full ELST, the parking brake must be set and the start switch must be in the

ON position. For a limited ELST, the start switch must be in the ACC or OFF position.

A full ELST tests all exterior lights (also checking the mirror and headlight heaters if the engine is on). A limited ELST tests only the legal driving lights.

1. Turn the **Exterior Lighting Switch (ELS)** to the momentary ELST position and release the switch, or



The ELST icon will illuminate.

2. Press the **ELST button** on the key fob.

A full ELST will continue until the parking brake is released or the start switch is turned to OFF. Both the full and limited ELST will stop if either the dash or key fob ELST buttons are pressed, or the fifteen minute test duration has elapsed.

### 10.33 Lights, Work



Turn switch on for cab mounted Flood Lights. Switches 1 and 2 are push buttons, but 3 is a rocker switch.

### 10.34 Lights, Flood ISO 3732 Spare





Turn switch on for trailer mounted Flood Lights.

### 10.35 Lights, Fog



Turn switch on for Fog Lights.

 <b>NOTE</b>
Fog lights should be used in the presence of fog, rain, dust, snow, or smoke. <b>DO NOT</b> use during general operation because this is illegal in some locations.

 <b>NOTE</b>
Across the U.S.A. and Canada, State/ Provincial requirements vary as to when high beams and fog lights can and cannot be used together. Some states allow only four lights to be used together,

while some allow more. How your lights are arranged will affect whether you can operate headlights and fog lights concurrently always comply with the state or provincial requirements where you are driving.

### 10.36 Lights, Footwell (option)



Two position switch that illuminates both the driver and passenger side foot space.

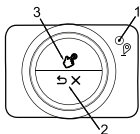
### 10.37 Lights, Spot



Turn switch on for Spot Light.

### 10.38 Menu Control Switch

The Menu Control Switch (MCS) is a dial with buttons.



1. **Waypoint Marker** – Tracks time of trip. A long press will clear all trip data.
2. **Back/Cancel** – Withdraws from changing a setting, returns to the previous menu, or suppresses a warning.
3. **Select** – Chooses menu selections, acknowledges warnings (called suppressing), and activates some drive views.

The display indicates when **Select** may be used with this icon:



### 10.39 Pintle Hook



Turn switch on to remove the slack from the hook.

### 10.40 Power Take-off (PTO)



This vehicle may be equipped with a dash-mounted switch that controls PTO engagement/disengagement. When the operator activates the switch for the PTO, the status indicator light (located on the switch) will immediately illuminate even though PTO engagement may not have occurred. If the PTO is engaged and the operator turns the switch **OFF**, the PTO status indicator light (located on the switch) will turn off immediately even though PTO disengagement may not have occurred.

#### CAUTION

Increasing RPM before the PTO is engaged can prevent the PTO from engaging. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### NOTE

The PTO cannot engage instantly. There is a slight delay.

#### NOTE

Actual PTO status may be indicated on dash display depending on vehicle configuration.

### 10.41 Regeneration Control (Diesel Particulate Filter - DPF)

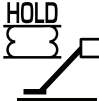


Manually controls the diesel particulate filter (DPF) regeneration process. In Medium Duty models, two different configurations are possible; the first one, with the switch above, forces a regeneration but does not allow disablement.

**DISABLE**  
  
**MANUAL**

The Disable DPF switch, the second configuration, can both force a regeneration and allow disablement. This switch lights up when it is activated. Refer to Engine Aftertreatment Controls Operator's Manual for additional information.

### 10.42 Suspension, Air Retention



The Air Retention Switch keeps the air suspension bags from losing air pressure when used with vehicle outriggers. Depress the Air Retention Switch prior to deploying the outriggers. While outriggers are deployed, axle stability is maintained.

### 10.43 Suspension, Axle, Tag



Turn switch on to lower tag axle.

### 10.44 Suspension, Dump

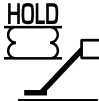


Turn switch on to deflate suspension air bags. The switch is guarded to protect you from accidentally deflating the suspension.

	<b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT operate the Air Suspension Deflate Switch (Dump Valve) while driving. Sudden deflation while your vehicle is moving can affect handling and control and could lead to an accident. Use this switch only when your vehicle is not moving. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, property damage, or equipment damage.	

	<b>CAUTION</b>
Operating a vehicle with air suspension bags either overinflated or underinflated may cause damage to driveline components. If a vehicle must be operated under such conditions, DO NOT exceed 5 mph (8 km/h). Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.	

### 10.45 Suspension, Lift



Turn switch on to over-inflate suspension air bags. Turn switch off for normal suspension height.

	<b>CAUTION</b>
Operating a vehicle with air suspension bags either overinflated or underinflated may cause damage to driveline components. If a vehicle must be operated under such conditions, DO NOT exceed 5 mph (8 km/h). Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.	

### 10.46 Trailer Air Supply



The red octagonal knob controls the air supply to the trailer.

## 10.47 Trailer, Dump Gate



Turn switch on to open Trailer Dump Gate.

## 10.48 Trailer, Suspension Air Dump



Turn switch on to deflate trailer air suspension.

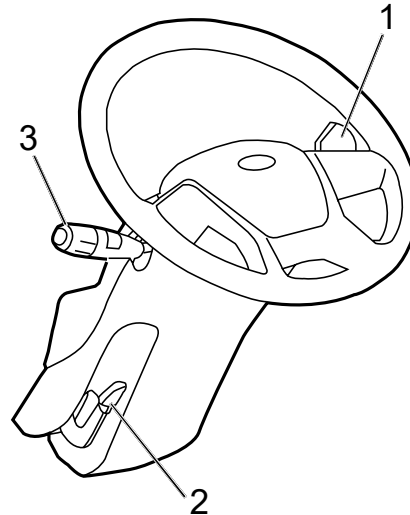
## 10.49 Winch Clutch



Turn switch on to engage winch clutch.

## 11 STEERING COLUMN CONTROLS

### 11.1 Steering Column Controls



1. Column Shifter (option)
2. Tilt/telescope lever
3. Turn signal/wiper/lights

The turn signal lever is mounted on the left side of the steering column. The lever controls several functions: turn signal, high beam, and windshield wiper control. The turn signals will only operate when the start key switch is in the ACC or ON position.

#### *Tilt/Telescoping Steering Wheel*

The vehicle is equipped with a steering column that allows adjustment in the angle, height, and distance of the steering wheel away from the driver. A release handle is present on the left side of the steering column.

#### **WARNING**

Only adjust the tilt/telescoping steering wheel while the vehicle is stopped. Adjusting it while driving can cause a loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 11.2 Column Shifter

### COLUMN SHIFTER (OPTION)

This vehicle may be equipped with a column shifter located on the right-hand side of the steering column. The column shifter can perform the following transmission functions:

- Transmission Mode selection (**D - N - R** or **D - N - R - P**)
- Manual and Automatic Mode selection
- Upshifting and Downshifting (includes **Low** Mode)
- Engine Brake Level configuration (the level of engine braking when active is controlled by the engine brake controller (right-hand stalk shifter))

#### NOTE

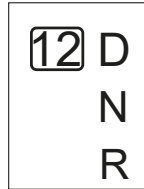
On vehicles equipped with Allison transmission, the stalk shifter is located on the dashboard.

#### **PACCAR TX-8/TX-12 Transmission Gear Indicators**

The transmission gear indicator area helps the operator to know the current gear and mode in which the transmission is working. The gear indicator area is shown in the

digital display (DD) when the key is **ON** or **ACC**, and include the following configurations:

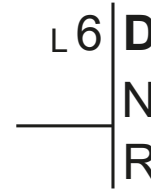
- Gear Number (DNR): Indicates the current transmission gear.



- Manual mode indicator (DNR): Indicates when the transmission is placed into Manual Mode with manual transmission control switch.



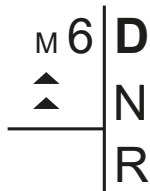
- Low gear mode indicator: Indicates when the transmission control is in a Low Gear configuration.



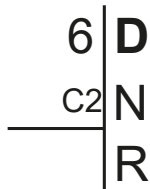
- Upshift one indicator: This configuration applies when the transmission is in Manual Mode and the Driver Shift Aid function (DSA) is active. DSA sends a request to upshift one gear to reduce the engine consumption.



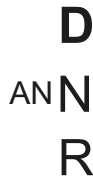
- Upshift two indicator: This configuration applies when the transmission is in Manual Mode and the Driver Shift Aid function (DSA) is active. DSA sends a request to upshift two gears to reduce the engine consumption.



- Configuration 2 (C2) indicator: This applies to PACCAR TX-8 and TX-12 transmissions which have a configuration of two modes (also known as C2) and is selectable by the operator.



- Auto Neutral indicator (AN): Indicates a configuration that perform an automated protection state the transmission can enter. When the Auto Neutral signal is sent to the digital display (DD) indicates the transmission is in Neutral even if the Stalk Shifter position is Drive (D) or Reverse (R).



- Neutral coast indicator: Indicates a configuration that allows the transmission to shift into Neutral and allow the engine to operate at a reduced engine speed while the vehicle is propelled under its own momentum. This configuration allows the operator to reduce fuel consumption.



## SECONDARY TRANSMISSION SHIFT FEATURES

The PACCAR TX-8/TX-12 transmissions have been implemented with secondary shift aid features. They help the transmission to reduce the damage of its components through several features available, which work in the gear selection.

### NOTE

PACCAR TX-8 transmissions are not offered in vehicles equipped with MX-10 engines.

### NOTE

PACCAR TX-12 transmissions are not offered in vehicles equipped with L7 engines.

The following features are secondary shift schedules for PACCAR TX-8 transmissions.

- Auto-neutral
- Adaptive Driving Mode
- Adaptive Starting Gear
- Auto-park (optional)
- Engine overspeed and Underspeed Protection
- Low Mode
- Neutral Idle Control Plus (NIC+)
- Parking Pawl (optional)
- Parking Pawl Manual Release (optional)

**Auto-neutral**

The Auto-neutral feature will automatically shift the transmission into Neutral if it is left in a forward or reverse mode (such as **Low Mode**, Drive (**D**), or Reverse (**R**)) and the parking brake is set.

**Adaptive Driving Mode**

Adaptive Driving will adjust the transmission shift schedule based on driving conditions. This mode incorporates feedback such as road slope, vehicle weight, and speed to determine when to smoothly and efficiently shift between gears. The feedback used to determine an ideal shift schedule also helps protect the transmission from shift selections falling outside the acceptable range for the intended gear.

**Adaptive Starting Gear**

The Adaptive Starting Gear feature automatically selects a start gear based on vehicle weight and road grade. This gear can be changed using the upshift/downshift request procedure and allows the vehicle to launch without causing damage to the transmission.

**Auto-park (optional)**

This feature prevents unintentional rolling should the operator forget to place the vehicle in Park. Auto-park will automatically

place the transmission in Park (**P**) if the operator moves the ignition switch to **OFF** while the vehicle is stationary.

**Engine Overspeed and Underspeed Protection**

The transmission system will upshift, if necessary, to prevent damage during an engine overspeed condition and will also downshift to prevent engine lag (driving in a high gear at low rpm) and a potential stall during an engine underspeed condition. Engine Overspeed Protection is active in Drive (**D**), **Manual**, and **Low Modes**; however, Engine Underspeed Protection is only active when in Drive (**D**) mode or **Manual** mode.

**Low Mode**

Low mode should be used any time you want to limit upshifting, hold lower gears, or improve engine breaking through lower gear selection. For example, when driving down long grades or when coming to a stop.

- Select the lowest available gear for start gear. The starting gear cannot be changed in **Low Mode**.
- If **Low Mode** is selected while moving, the transmission will not upshift (except in conditions requiring overspeed protection). See [Driving Tips and Techniques on page 172](#).

**Neutral Idle Control Plus (NIC+)**

With this feature, the transmission will shift into neutral when the vehicle is stationary, and the service or parking brake is applied. NIC+ frees the engine from providing power to the drivetrain when the vehicle has stopped, saving fuel and reducing the braking effort required by the operator to keep the vehicle stationary. When the parking or service brake is released, the transmission gradually and automatically shifts back into gear, allowing the vehicle to creep forward normally.

**Parking Pawl**

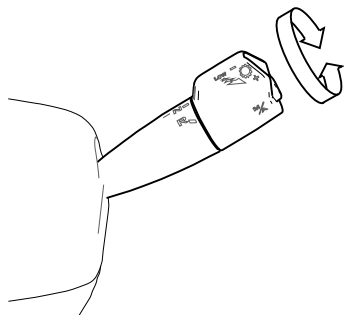
This transmission may be equipped with a park setting that prevents the vehicle from rolling. The parking pawl is activated using the gear shift lever and can also be engaged (by spring force) when the vehicle is at a standstill and the ignition switch is turned to **OFF**. The parking pawl uses the pawl to lock the transmission output that engages in the meshing of the output shaft. This locks the rear wheels by means of the driveshaft.

**Parking Pawl Manual Release (Option)**

Transmissions with a Park Mode are also equipped with a way to disengage the parking pawl directly at the transmission. Using the manual release places the transmission in neutral and is useful when the transmis-

sion does not respond to gearing requests (for example, when the engine will not start) and the vehicle must be rolled.

## TRANSMISSION MODE



The transmission mode is selected by rotating the lever outer knob. There is a position for Drive (**D**), Neutral (**N**), and Reverse (**R**) and for some vehicles Park (**P**).

Rotating the knob to the Park (**P**) or Reverse (**R**) position while the vehicle is moving forward, or to the Park (**P**) or Drive (**D**) position while the vehicle is moving backward, will not change the transmission mode to those selections or will drop

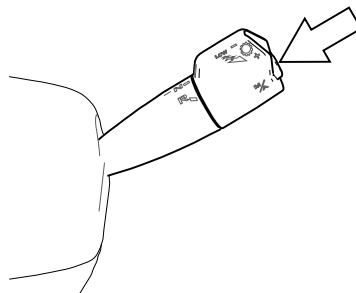
the transmission to Neutral (**N**) if vehicle speed is not slow enough to execute the requested change depending on transmission configuration.

The Digital Display will indicate the corresponding mode.

### **i** NOTE

Vehicles without a Park (**P**) mode must be in Neutral (**N**) to start the truck.

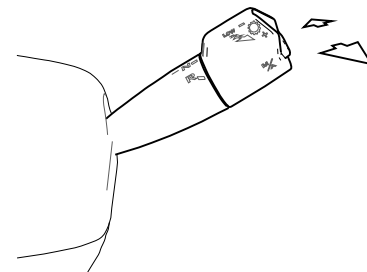
## MANUAL AND AUTOMATIC MODE



This button will put the transmission into manual mode. Manual mode will allow the operator to select the gear (See Upshifting and Downshifting).

To activate, put the gear selector in the **D** (drive) mode and then depress the **M/A** button. When Manual Mode is selected, a **M** is shown in the Transmission Gear Display (Transmission Gear Display [on page 142](#)).

## UPSHIFTING AND DOWNSHIFTING



Manually upshifting and downshifting selects the transmission gear in order to accommodate the driving needs of the

operator. The Transmission Mode must be in Drive (**D**) for the transmission to acknowledge an upshift or downshifting request from the column shifter. (The PAC-CAR TX-12 transmission can also be in Reverse (**R**) gear for TX-12 variants to upshift to (**R2**)).

When in Manual mode, the transmission gears can be manually selected by pushing or pulling on the column shifter. Pulling the column shifter towards the driver will upshift the transmission (+). Pushing the column shifter forward will downshift (-). When in Automatic mode, pushing or pulling the column shifter will briefly upshift or downshift the transmission gear respectively; after which, the transmission will select the ideal gear for current vehicle speed and operating conditions.

In both Manual and Automatic Mode, pushing and holding the column shifter forward for 0.8 seconds will engage the Low gear mode. The vehicle will remain in Low gear position until the operator does one of the following actions:

- Presses the Manual Mode button. See Manual and Automatic Mode [on page 100](#) for more details.
- Pushes the column shifter away until **L** (Low Mode) indicator is removed from the transmission gear display. See Column Shifter (Option) [on page 97](#)

for more details.

- Shifts into (or through) Neutral (**N**).
- Turns the ignition switch to **OFF**.

The selected gear will appear beside the transmission mode on transmission gear display (Transmission Gear Display [on page 142](#)).

To see the secondary shift schedules available on PACCAR TX-8/TX-12 transmissions, refer to Secondary Transmission Shift Features [on page 98](#) for more information. These features protect the transmission for damage and help the operator to perform good driving practices.

## 11.3 Turn Signal Lever

### STOP/TURN SIGNAL LAMP OPERATION

Your vehicle uses combined stop/turn signal lamps at the rear of the vehicle, using the same lamp to perform both functions. This means a single lamp is used for the brake lamp as well as the turn signal lamp. This lamp will burn steadily with the brakes applied. The same lamp will flash with the turn signal activated, even with the brakes applied.

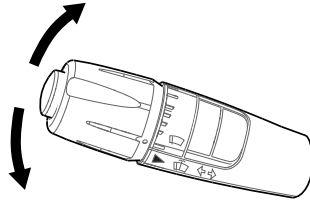
## HOW TO USE THE TURN SIGNAL

The lever-action turn signal/high beam switch is located on the left side of the steering column. The start key switch must be turned to ON for the signal/switch to operate.

### WARNING

If the turn signal lamps or turn signal indicators begin flashing at an accelerated rate (115 cycles per minute) there might be a problem with the turn signal stalk or module, and not the bulb. Please contact your nearest authorized EV service certified dealership to have the problem corrected as soon as possible. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

1. Push the **Signal stalk** lever up to engage the RIGHT turn signal and down to engage the LEFT turn signal.



2. Release the signal stalk.
3. To cancel the turn signal, move the lever back to the middle position.

An audible beep is associated with each time a turn indicator is activated.

**WARNING**

After you complete a turn, shut the turn signal off by returning the lever to the "OFF" (center) position. Failure to shut off a turn signal could confuse other drivers and result in an accident. An indicator light in the instrument panel will flash until the turn signal is turned off. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**HIGH BEAM OPERATION**

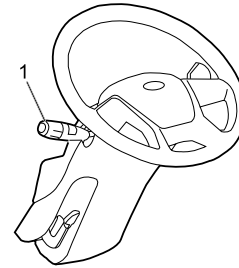
**WARNING**

DO NOT use high beams in the presence of oncoming traffic. High beam glare can blind other drivers which increases the risk of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment, or property damage.

**NOTE**

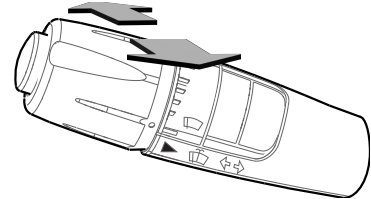
The high beams and flash-to-warn activation methods use the same action. To activate the high beams, turn the low beams ON. To activate flash-to-warn, turn the low beams OFF.

High beams are operated using the turn signal lever:



1. Turn signal lever

1. When the headlights are ON, pull the **Turn Signal** towards the operator until it clicks.



2. Release the **Turn Signal** lever to the original position. This will cycle the headlights between low and high beam.

The blue, high beams indicator light on the instrument panel will be lit when the high beams are active.

## EXTERIOR LIGHTING FLASHES

This vehicle comes equipped with exterior lighting flashes used to signal other drivers on the road.

### FLASH-TO-WARN

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT use high beams in the presence of oncoming traffic. High beam glare can blind other drivers which increases the risk of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment, or property damage.

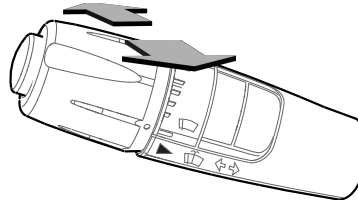
#### **NOTE**

The high beams and flash-to-warn activation methods use the same action. To activate the high beams, turn the low beams ON. To activate flash-to-warn, turn the low beams OFF.

Flash-to-warn, or “high beams flash”, allows the operator to warn other drivers by briefly flashing the high beam headlights when the headlights are turned OFF. To activate flash-to-warn:

1. When the headlights are OFF, pull

the turn signal lever towards the operator to flash the headlights.



2.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT hold the turn signal lever longer than necessary when activating flash-to-warn. The high beams could blind other drivers and increase the risk of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment, or property damage.

Release the turn signal lever to the original position to end the flash-to-warn function.

The blue high beams indicator light on the instrument panel will momentarily turn on while the high beams are active.

### FLASH-TO-PASS

Flash-to-pass, sometimes called “low beams flash”, allows the operator to sig-

nal other drivers. The flash looks different depending on the vehicle’s headlight type.

Halogen headlamps act one of three ways based on the headlight’s initial state:

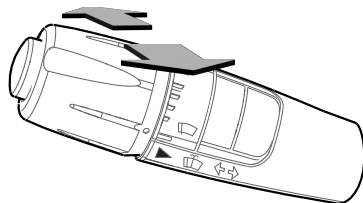
- If the low beam headlights are ON, the flash-to-pass operation will momentarily dim the headlights.
- If the low beam headlights are OFF, the flash-to-pass will turn ON and then flash the low beam headlights.
- If the high beam headlights are ON, the flash-to-pass will turn OFF the high beams and flash the low beams.

For LED (option) and HID headlamps, the flash-to-pass operation will flash the high beams. The high beams will turn off immediately after the operation is complete. Flash-to-pass does not affect the state of HID and LED low beams.

Regardless of the headlamp type, if the vehicle is using high beams, flash-to-pass will immediately deactivate the high beams. The high beams must be reactivated again after flash-to-pass is complete.

To activate flash-to-pass:

1. Push the turn signal lever away from the steering wheel.

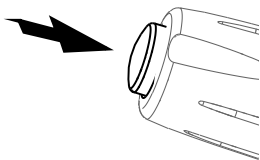


2. Release the turn signal lever to the original position.

## FLASH-TO-THANK

Flash-to-thank, or “marker lights flash”, allows the operator to signal other drivers by changing the state of the marker lights. To activate flash-to-thank:

1. Press the button at the end of the turn signal lever to invert the state of the marker lights



2. Release the button to return to the original state of the marker lights.

## OPERATE THE WINDSHIELD WIPERS

### **WARNING**

Clean blades regularly with a damp cloth to remove road film and wax buildup. **DO NOT** drive with worn or dirty wiper blades. They can reduce visibility, making driving hazardous which may lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

This vehicle is equipped with a two speed, intermittent windshield wiper system. The windshield wiper system is integrated with the exterior lights so that the low beam headlights will turn on when the windshield wipers turn on.

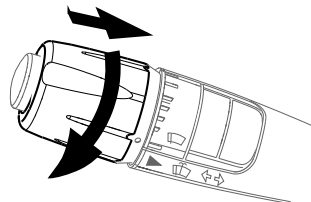
To override this function once, turn the headlights on and then off again. To permanently override this function, open the settings menu, select **Settings > Wiper Interlock** in the instrument cluster display, and select OFF.

Use washer fluid when running the wiper blades over a dry windshield to reduce the chance that the blades may scratch the

glass. Scratched windshields reduce visibility.

A seven-position rotary wiper switch (located on the turn signal lever) operates the windshield wipers and washer. If you need to use the windshield wipers:

1. Rotate the end of the turn signal lever to change the wiper mode from off to on.
2. Rotate the outer knob of the turn stalk lever to adjust the wiper speed.



- Four levels of intermittent speeds
- Low wiper speed
- High wiper speed

## HOW TO SPRAY WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID

This vehicle is equipped with a function to wash the windshield and simultaneously engage the wipers.

**CAUTION**

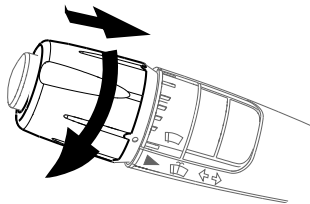
DO NOT use antifreeze or coolant in the windshield washer reservoir. These are harmful fluids to the seals and other components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT operate the electric pump for a long period (more than 15 seconds) with a dry reservoir, or the pump motor may be damaged. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

If you need to use the windshield washer:

1. Push the **Turn Signal Lever Outer Knob** in.



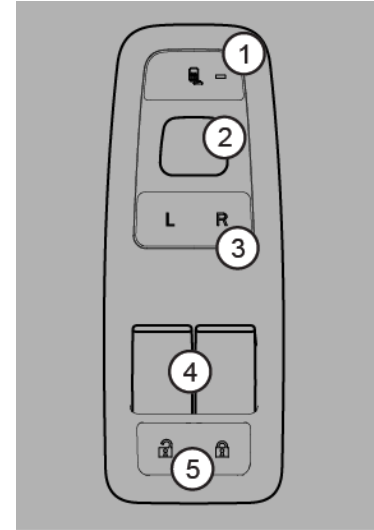
- Press and hold will activate the washer fluid and wipers.
- Instant press and release will

activate the washer fluid only.

## 12 DOOR MOUNTED MIRROR CONTROLS

### 12.1 Door Mounted Mirror Controls

The vehicle can have power mirrors. If so, the mirror controls are on the driver-side door pad. You can adjust mirrors in four directions. To provide good visibility, adjust the mirror so the side of the vehicle appears in the inboard part of the mirror.



1. Mirror heat
2. Mirrors adjust
3. Left or right mirror adjustment selector
4. Window controls
5. Door lock control

#### **Mirror Heat Switch**

The vehicle can come with optional heated mirrors. Control the mirror heat with the mirror heat button. If the vehicle has optional hood-mounted heated mirrors, this switch also activates heat to those mirrors.

**Power Mirror Switch**

If the vehicle comes with power mirrors, the directional controls for both mirrors are on the top of the driver-side door.

**Power Door Lock Switch**

Power door lock rocker switches are on the door pads. To toggle all door locks simultaneously, press any door lock switch marked with a padlock symbol.

**Power Window Switch**

Power window rocker switches are on the door pads. Depress the switch to open the window. Pull up on the switch to close the window. Release the switch to stop window movement. The driver-side window has an express down feature. Holding the switch down activates the express down feature. Release the button and the window descends until it is fully open.

**12.2 Introduction**

Your vehicle comes equipped with two outside rear view mirrors that enable you to see to the sides and behind your vehicle. Be sure both mirrors are adjusted properly before you begin driving.

** WARNING**

Only adjust mirrors and cameras before driving the vehicle. Adjusting a mirror or cameras while driving can cause you to take your eyes off the road, which could result in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To provide good visibility, adjust the mirror so the side of your vehicle appears in the inboard part of the mirror.

** WARNING**

When using convex mirrors, keep plenty of space between your vehicle and others. This space is particularly important when you are turning or changing lanes. Convex mirrors can distort images, making objects that are close to you seem far away. Be aware of this possible distortion to avoid a collision when you are turning or changing lanes. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**12.3 How To Use Power Mirror Adjustment Switches**** WARNING**

Only adjust mirrors and cameras before driving the vehicle. Adjusting a mirror or cameras while driving can cause you to take your eyes off the road, which could result in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

** WARNING**

When using convex mirrors, keep plenty of space between your vehicle and others. This space is particularly important when you are turning or changing lanes. Convex mirrors can distort images, making objects that are close to you seem far away. Be aware of this possible distortion to avoid a collision when you are turning or changing lanes. Failure to comply may result in death,

personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

1. Move the **Mirror Selector** switch (3) to the right or left to select the desired mirror for adjustment.
2. Depress the **Mirror Directional Control** pad (2) in one of its four arrow directions. The mirror moves in that direction.
3. Adjust the mirror so the side of the vehicle appears in the inboard part of the mirror.
4. When you are finished with adjustments, return the **Mirror Selector** switch back (3) to the center (neutral) position. This step prevents unintentional adjustments to the mirrors.

## 13 INTRODUCTION

Your vehicle comes equipped with two outside rear view mirrors that enable you to see to the sides and behind your vehicle. Be sure both mirrors are adjusted properly before you begin driving.



### WARNING

Only adjust mirrors and cameras before driving the vehicle. Adjusting a mirror or

cameras while driving can cause you to take your eyes off the road, which could result in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To provide good visibility, adjust the mirror so the side of your vehicle appears in the inboard part of the mirror.



### WARNING

When using convex mirrors, keep plenty of space between your vehicle and others. This space is particularly important when you are turning or changing lanes. Convex mirrors can distort images, making objects that are close to you seem far away. Be aware of this possible distortion to avoid a collision when you are turning or changing lanes. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 14 HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING (AC)

### 14.1 Heating and Air Conditioning (AC)

This vehicle's heating and air conditioning (AC) system operates in four distinct modes: manual, automatic, semi-automatic and, maximum defrost. Each mode provides the driver with the greatest level of comfort and convenience.

The recommended mode for all conditions that do not require windshield defrosting is the automatic mode. Automatic mode maintains cab comfort under various driving conditions without driver interaction. The cab heater and air conditioner controls sit together in the center of the dash. They sit to the right of the steering column. The bunk heater and air conditioning (AC) controls are in the sleeper control panel.



### WARNING

DO NOT drive with visibility reduced or obscured by fog, condensation, or frost on the windshield. Follow the instructions of the ventilation/heating and defogging/defrosting system. Maximum heating output and fast defrost-

ing can be obtained only after reaching the vehicle's operating temperature. If in doubt, consult your dealer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**


DO NOT breathe engine exhaust. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Exhaust fumes can enter the cab from a poorly maintained exhaust system or from nearby vehicles. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**


Routinely inspect and maintain your vehicle exhaust system. A poorly maintained, damaged, or corroded exhaust system can allow exhaust fumes to enter the cab. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Never idle your vehicle for prolonged periods of time if you sense that exhaust fumes are entering the cabin. Investigate the cause of the fumes and correct it as soon as possible. If the vehicle must be driven under these conditions, drive only with the windows open. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **NOTE**

DO NOT stay in the vehicle with the engine running or idling for more than 10 minutes with the vehicle's Heater and A/C ventilation system in RECIRC or at LOW FAN SPEED. Even with the ventilation system on, running the engine while parked or stopped for prolonged periods of time is not recommended.

 **NOTE**

Keep the engine exhaust system and the vehicle's cab ventilation system properly maintained. It is recommended that the vehicle's exhaust system and

cab be inspected (1) By a competent technician every 15,000 miles (24,140 km); (2) Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system; or (3) Whenever the exhaust system, underbody, or cab is damaged.

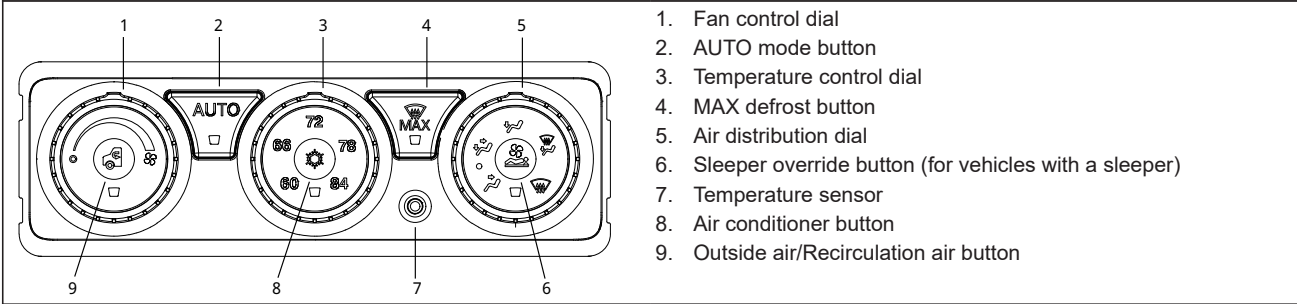
 **NOTE**

If you are required to idle your vehicle for long periods of time, install an auxiliary heater or automatic idle control. These auxiliary devices can reduce fuel consumption and save you money.

 **WARNING**

If you are parked next to idling vehicles, move your vehicle or minimize your time in the cab or sleeper. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas which can enter the cab from nearby exhaust systems. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### 14.2 Air Conditioner Controls



- 1. Fan control dial
- 2. AUTO mode button
- 3. Temperature control dial
- 4. MAX defrost button
- 5. Air distribution dial
- 6. Sleeper override button (for vehicles with a sleeper)
- 7. Temperature sensor
- 8. Air conditioner button
- 9. Outside air/Recirculation air button

## 14.3 Air Conditioning (AC) Functions

Table 4: Symbols for the AC Control Panel



Image	Function
	You can choose inside (cabin) or outside air for AC. To change the air source selection, use the button inside the fan speed control dial. Recirculated (cabin) air selects automatically in defrost modes.
	The fan speed is adjusted by rotating the dial clockwise to increase speed or counterclockwise to decrease speed.
<b>AUTO</b>	Automatic air conditioner function

Table 4: Symbols for the AC Control Panel









Image	Function
	The button inside the temperature control dial engages the AC compressor. When activated the indicator on the button illuminates. During AUTO mode, the AC button indicator remains illuminated constantly, even when the compressor cycles.
<b>MAX</b> 	Maximum defrost function
	Toggle the power to the sleeper HVAC unit using the button inside the air distribution dial. When activated, the indicator on the button illuminates. The sleeper HVAC unit functions to the settings of the sleeper control.
	Floor Vents


Table 4: Symbols for the AC Control Panel

Image	Function
	Defrost vents (and fresh air intake)
	Panel and Floor Vents
	Panel Vents
	Floor and defrost vents (and fresh air intake)

## 14.4 How to Manually Control the Cab Air Conditioner

**Temperature Control Set Point** Set the cab temperature using the temperature control dial. The operating range is 60°F (16°C) and 84°F (28°C). Adjustments are made in two degree Fahrenheit increments.

**Air Conditioner** The button inside the temperature control dial engages the AC compressor. When activated the indicator on the button illuminates. During AUTO mode, the AC button indicator remains illuminated constantly, even while the compressor cycles.

 <b>NOTE</b>
Fan Control Dial must also be in the ON position for A/C to be on. A/C engages automatically in AUTO, defrost, and floor/defrost.

The air conditioner defaults to manual mode when switched on. Select the fan speed, air temperature, and air outlets using the dials on the controller.

1. To adjust the fan speed, turn the **Fan control** dial clockwise to increase speed or counterclockwise to decrease speed.
2. To adjust the temperature setting, turn the **Temperature control** dial to the desired temperature. The system automatically adjusts the outlet air temperature to achieve the desired cab temperature.
3. Push the **Air Conditioner** button if the air temperature must be colder, this button switches on the compressor.



4. To adjust the air distribution, turn the **Air Distribution** dial to distribute cab air as indicated by the dial graphics.

5. Press the **Recirculation** button to use cab air instead of outside air.

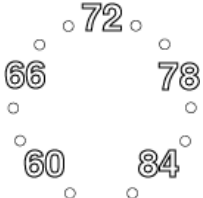


The temperature of the air from the vents fluctuates as the vehicle works to achieve the chosen cab temperature. When idling for short periods of time, switch the fan ON. Then turn OFF **recirculation**. For vehicles with a sleeper, use the cab control to activate or deactivate the sleeper HVAC. Use the button inside the mode dial.

### 14.5 Auto Mode for the Air Conditioner

The AUTO mode manipulates several variables. These include air distribution, air temperature, fan speed, AC compressor, and cab air recirculation. The Auto mode adjusts to achieve the comfort level selected on the temperature dial. Depending on the specific environmental conditions, the air temperature can be slightly higher or lower than the set point. This variation is a normal function of the AUTO mode and is not a malfunction. The button that enables automatic mode is labeled **AUTO**.

Adjust the temperature knob, and the system responds to obtain the selected comfort level as quickly as possible.



Set the cab temperature using the temperature control dial. The operating range is between 60°F (16°C) and 84°F (28°C). Adjustments are made in two-degree increments.

The AUTO function uses a sunlight sensor to measure the amount of sunlight entering the cab. You can find this sensor at the base of the windshield on the driver's side. Do not block this sensor.

The system remains in automatic mode until the driver adjusts both the fan speed and air distribution dials on the control.

#### Semi-Automatic Mode

During AUTO mode, the operator can override any settings and operate in a semi-automatic mode. You can override AUTO mode using the dials and/or buttons on the HVAC control. In semi-automatic mode, the AUTO button indicator extinguishes. Instead, the indicator of the adjusted set-

ting illuminates. For example, if the driver adjusts the fan dial while in AUTO mode, the fan dial indicator illuminates. The fan speed also adjusts to the setting of the dial. However, the temperature and air outlet settings continue to function automatically. Also, if the user adjusts the air distribution setting while in AUTO mode, the air distribution dial indicator illuminates. Then the distribution adjusts to the setting of the dial. The fan and temperature settings continue to function automatically.

### **Economy Function**

An economy function is also available in semi-automatic mode. In this mode, the system operates in AUTO mode without the use of the AC compressor. The operator can select economy by initiating AUTO mode and then pressing the AC button to disengage the compressor. The indicators for AC compressor and AUTO mode do not illuminate while operating in economy mode.

## 14.6 How To Operate an Automatic Cab Air Conditioner

Follow these steps to activate the Auto Mode:

1. Press the **AUTO** button.
2. Rotate the **Temperature Control** dial to the desired temperature.

The system achieves the comfort level associated with the temperature selected. Cab temperature can be slightly higher or lower than the selected temperature. This variation is normal when in **AUTO** mode. This fluctuation is not a system malfunction.

## 14.7 MAX Defrost Mode

The heating and air conditioning (AC) system provides for one-touch windshield defrosting. Certain driving conditions cause fog or ice to form on the windshield. By pressing the **MAX** defroster button, the system automatically adjusts certain settings to maximize clearing of the windshield. These settings include the blower speed, recirculation, air temperature, and

air outlet distribution. The system remains in this mode until the driver presses the button again or adjusts the dials.



The air temperature in MAX defrosts mode adjusts to the warmest temperature setting. This setting helps to clear the windshield of ice and fog more quickly. Outside air mode and the air conditioner compressor are also active to maximize performance. The AC compressor and recirculation switches do not function in MAX Defrost, and the lights on those switches blink when pressed.

## 14.8 Air Conditioner Operating Tips

### **CAUTION**

During extreme cold weather, blowing hot defroster air onto a cold windshield can crack the glass. When the heater core is hot and the windshield is cold (such as idling the engine when the HVAC has been off), move the Temperature Control Dial to "COOL." Gradually increase the temperature as the windshield warms up. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**Defrosting and Defogging the Windshield**

You can clear the cab windshield and side windows of ice and fog in two ways. The first is to use the **MAX** defrost mode. You can also manually adjust the air distribution dial to the defroster position.

The manual defrost-defogging mode differs from the **MAX** defrost mode by allowing the driver to select an air temperature other than full heat. This mode allows the driver to maintain a constant cab temperature while defrosting the windshield. However, reduced performance can follow.

- Adjust the fan speed too high by rotating the fan control dial clockwise.
- Set the air distribution dial to the defroster mode setting. This mode automatically engages the outside air and the air conditioner compressor.
- Adjust the temperature dial to add heat as needed.

For maximum performance, adjust the temperature to maximum heat by rotating the temperature dial clockwise. The driver can also use the Floor or defrost setting on the air control.


**For Maximum Cooling**

- Adjust the fan speed to its highest setting by rotating the fan control dial clockwise.

- Set the air distribution dial to the panel setting.
- Adjust the air temperature to maximum cooling by rotating the temperature dial counterclockwise.
- Engage the air conditioner compressor by pressing the air conditioner button.
- Set the air source to recirculation mode by pressing the outside air-recirculation air button. The button indicator light illuminates.

**For Maximum Heating**


- Adjust the fan speed to its highest setting by rotating the fan control dial clockwise.
- Set the air distribution dial to the Floor setting.
- Adjust the air temperature to maximum heat by rotating the temperature dial clockwise.

 <b>NOTE</b>
The engine must be at operating temperature for maximum heating. If operating in AUTO mode, heating airflow is not allowed until the engine warms sufficiently to provide required coolant temperatures.

**Air Dehumidification**

You can also use the air conditioner system to reduce the humidity level of the cab and clear fog from the windshield.

- Adjust the fan speed to the desired airflow setting.
- Engage the air conditioner compressor by pressing the air conditioner button.
- Set the air source to outside air mode by pressing the outside air and recirculation air button. The button indicator light must NOT be illuminated.

 <b>NOTE</b>
The A/C compressor may not engage when the outside temperature is below 34°F (1°C).

**Cab Air Distribution**

Equal distribution of air is important in maintaining a constant cab interior temperature. For best performance, all vents must remain open to allow AUTO mode to function properly. To maintain the selected cab temperature, AUTO mode can provide an air temperature from the vents that differs from the temperature set point. The driver can redirect the air instead of adjusting the temperature set point or closing the vent.

The system can have difficulties in obtaining the desired cabin temperature when the temperature setting rapidly changes.

You set the mode of air distribution inside the cab using the air distribution dial. Five icons on the dial indicate the primary mode options. The driver can also select a secondary mode in between the primary modes indicated by points on the dial. The side windows receive airflow in all modes.

#### **Outside Air or Recirculation Air**

Selecting air recirculation mode completely isolates the cab interior from the outside air. This mode is helpful in preventing dust, pollen, and odors from entering the cab. Additionally, recirculation mode can reduce the amount of time required to cool down the vehicle while in maximum cool down. This mode can increase fogging on the windshield. A coarse air filter provides for recirculation air. This filter is under the instrument panel. The outside air mode provides for 100% outside air into the cab. This mode is helpful with windshield defogging. A pleated air filter located under the hood provides filtration for dust, pollen, and debris. If equipped, the vehicle can also provide for ember filtration or fine particulate filtration.

## 15 CAB ACCESSORIES

### 15.1 Cab Accessories

#### **i NOTE**

The 12V accessory power port will operate with the start switch in either the OFF, ACC (accessory), or ON position.

This vehicle comes standard with two cupholders and power ports located in the center of the dashboard. This vehicle may contain a variety of optional cab accessories. Electrically powered cab accessories, such as the stereo system, can be used when the start key switch is in the ACC position and can be affected by the Low Voltage Disconnect (see Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD) (Option) [on page 237](#)).

### 15.2 Radio Stereo System (option)

Your vehicle has one of two stereo systems. An AM/FM Stereo Receiver is standard equipment and may have a combination of CD, Satellite Radio, USB media, or Bluetooth™. A stereo system integrated with GPS navigation and telematics is also

available (option). For instructions on how to operate your particular radio, see the supplemental operating manual for those units.

Controls for the PACCAR display are located on the Right Switch Pod of the steering wheel.

### 15.3 Air Horn (Option)

Your vehicle may be equipped with optional air horns. To operate, pull on the lanyard extending from the overheard panel on the driver's side.

### 15.4 Dual USB Charger

This vehicle comes standard with dual USB 5V charging ports. Both USB ports are 5V, USB-A type connections.

### 15.5 Cigarette Lighter and Ashtray (Option)

This vehicle may have the optional ashtray insert (for the cupholder) and the optional cigarette lighter instead of a power port. To operate, push in on the knob end of the lighter. After a few moments, the lighter will automatically pop out, glowing hot and ready to use. After use, insert the lighter back into the socket without pushing all the

way in. The socket of the cigarette lighter may be used to operate 12V, 15 amp appliances, such as a hand spotlight or small vacuum cleaner.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT attempt to operate a cigarette lighter using the 12V power port receptacle. A cigarette lighter inserted into the 12V power port will heat up and be expelled into the cab, potentially causing fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT place paper or other combustible substances in an ashtray, it could cause a fire. Keep all non-tobacco related substances out of the ashtray. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT exceed the voltage/amperage capacity of the accessory power port. It could result in a fire. Follow all warn-

ings and instructions in the operator's manual for the appliance you are using. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

## 15.6 Glove Box

A glove box is provided to store important documents, the vehicle literature set (including this Operator's Manual), and other related materials. You can choose from a variety of other interior storage options to store your personal supplies or small tools:

- Center console
- Map pocket on the door
- Overhead storage compartments

 **WARNING**

DO NOT drive with the glove box open. In an accident or sudden stop, you or a passenger could be thrown against the open cover and be injured. To reduce the risk of personal injury during an accident or sudden stop, keep the glove box closed when the vehicle is in motion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT carry loose objects in your cab. In a sudden stop, or even going over a bump in the road, they could fly through the air and strike you or a passenger. Secure all loose objects in the cab before moving the vehicle. Carry heavy objects such as luggage in the exterior storage compartment and close it securely. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 15.7 Dome Light

Interior cab lighting is controlled using the three-position, overhead, dome light switch:

- On – Turns on the center, overhead dome light and both the left and right map lights.
- Center Position – Turns on the overhead dome light when either cab door is open, or when the doors are unlocked using the key fob.
- Off – Turns off the center, overhead cab light and disables both the left and right map lights.

The wash down, ambient lighting is controlled using the dimmer switch (see Lights, Cab and Panel Dimmer Switch [on page 90](#)).

## 15.8 Appliances

If your vehicle is equipped with a television or other appliance, be sure they are compatible with your vehicle's electrical system. Secure them in the cab so they cannot come loose during a sudden stop.

### **WARNING**

Secure any appliance (such as a radio or TV) you add to your sleeper or cab. In a sudden stop or collision, these objects could strike you or a passenger. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 15.9 Vehicle Telematic System

### VEHICLE TELEMATIC SYSTEM

Your vehicle may be equipped with an onboard telematics system. This system is a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS)-linked computer. It receives input from multiple

sources to locate your vehicle. Read and understand the Supplemental Telematics and Navigation System Owner's Manual and observe the Warnings, Cautions, and Notes that follow before using the system.

### **WARNING**

Verify legal weight and height restrictions for the route suggested by the telematic system. Not verifying height restrictions could lead to an impact. Not verifying weight restrictions could result in a traffic infraction. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Only glance at the system monitor while driving. Prolonged periods of viewing while driving could result in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT program the telematic system while driving. Always stop the vehicle

before changing settings to avoid potential accidents. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Regardless of the navigation system's directions, it is the operator's responsibility to operate the vehicle in a safe and legal manner. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Ensure the volume level of all audio devices is set to a level that still allows you to hear outside traffic and emergency vehicles. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

### **NOTE**

DO NOT rely on the telematic system to route you to the closest emergency services. Not all emergency services are in the database.

**i NOTE**


The map database is the most current available at the time of production. The database is designed to provide you with route suggestions and does not take into account the relative safety of a suggested route or of factors that may affect the time required to reach your destination. See the Supplemental Navigation System Owner's Manual for more information.

**USING THE TELEMATIC SYSTEM**

Screen Display On/Off

1. Press and hold the **POWER/LIGHT** button for approximately 1 second.
2. After the display has been turned on, the following Warning/Informational screen will appear.

**Table 5: Warning/Informational Screen**

<p><b>WARNING</b></p>  <p><b>DO NOT let this device distract you while driving. Always concentrate on your driving. Distractions could cause an accident resulting in injuries to you or others.</b></p>
<p><b>IMPORTANT</b></p> <p><b>Disclaimer:</b> Map data may be inaccurate and navigation routes may not be available for larger size vehicles. Regardless of how and where the navigation system directs you, it is your responsibility to operate the vehicle in a safe and legal manner. <b>Note:</b> Before using this system, read the Owner's Manual and learn how it operates. Some functions of this system will not operate when the truck is moving.</p>

3. After reading the information, touch the **T** in the upper right corner of the screen with your finger indicating you

acknowledge and understand the information. The **MENU** screen will automatically appear next.

4. To turn the system off, press and hold the **POWER/LIGHT** button for 3 seconds.

**Disclaimer:** The vehicle manufacturer is not responsible for erroneous map data, misrouting or any downtime or other damages associated with or arising out of the use of the Navigation System.

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## CHAPTER 4: DRIVING

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# 1 STARTING AND OPERATING

## 1.1 Starting and Operating

For detailed information on starting and operating the engine, refer to the Engine Operation and Maintenance Manual provided with your vehicle.

Since each vehicle is custom-equipped, all engine operation instructions in this manual are general. Consult the manual for your engine to find out details about your specific engine's needs. You may need to use a slightly different procedure from the one outlined here.

Read the American Trucking Association's (ATA) Truck Driver's Handbook, which provides tips on starting, shifting, and driving your vehicle.

This section includes instructions for both Normal Temperature starting and Cold Weather starting. The engine type (brand) and size determines what type of cold weather starting aid is installed in your vehicle. Refer to your Engine Operation and Maintenance Manual to learn what precautions to take before starting the engine. See [Tips To Remember When Starting a Vehicle in Cold Weather](#) on page 120.

### **WARNING**

Using starter fluid to start the engine may result in fire or explosion. Do not use starter fluid. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Never start or let the engine run in an enclosed, unventilated area. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas. Carbon monoxide can be fatal if inhaled. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Do not park or operate the vehicle in areas where the hot exhaust system may come in contact with dry grass, brush, spilled fuel, or other material that can cause a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 1.2 How To Start Vehicle in Normal Weather

### **CAUTION**

Never operate the starter motor with the engine running. The starter and flywheel gears could clash or jam, severely damaging them. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage or property damage.

### **NOTE**

Some starters are equipped with overcrank protection. Check the Engine Operation and Maintenance Manual for details.

When the outside temperature is above 50°F (10°C), use the following procedure: With anti-theft enabled, the first time you turn the start key switch to START, you must enter the passcode.

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Put the main transmission in neutral.
3. Disengage (depress) the clutch (with manual transmission).
4. Turn ON the engine to START.

**i NOTE**

With anti-theft enabled, you must enter the passcode to start the engine (see Anti-Theft (option) on page 48).

5. If the engine does not start within 30 seconds, release the start key switch. To avoid overtaxing the starter motor or the batteries, do not use the starter for more than 30 seconds. Let the starter motor cool and the batteries recover for two minutes before trying again. While waiting, check the fuel lines for possible fuel starvation or air leaks. Starting failure can mean that there is no fuel reaching the injectors.
6. When the engine starts, begin to watch the oil pressure gauge. Check the engine manufacturer's manual for the right pressure for the engine. If the oil pressure does not rise within a few seconds, stop the engine. Find out what is wrong before restarting the engine.
7. Slowly engage (release) the clutch after the engine starts.
8. Wait for the oil pressure to reach normal operating pressure before driving the vehicle. Also do not idle

faster than 1,000 rpm.

## 1.3 Tips To Remember When Starting a Vehicle in Cold Weather

### TIPS TO REMEMBER WHEN STARTING A VEHICLE IN COLD WEATHER

By following a few simple guidelines, you can extend the service life of the engine:

- Keep the electrical system in top condition.
- Use the best quality fuel of the recommended grade.
- Use the recommended engine lubricating oil.
- For manual transmissions and auxiliary (AUX) transmissions, leave the transmission in neutral. This action allows the transmission lubricating oil to warm up (approximately 3-5 min) before operating the vehicle.

## ENGINE BLOCK HEATER (OPTION)

PACCAR has many variants of block heater harnesses. If needed, work with the dealer if you require assistance identifying the block heater equipment. The on-vehicle connection port configuration also helps identify voltage, current, and usage requirements. To preheat the engine before starting, plug the engine block heater into a properly grounded AC electrical source. DO NOT start the engine with the heater plugged in.

### **WARNING**

Regularly inspect, and properly maintain and operate, the engine block heater. DO NOT use the heater if there are frayed wires or connector damage. If not properly maintained and operated, engine block heaters can cause fires. Contact an authorized dealer or the heater manufacturer if information or repairs are needed. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

Always unplug the engine block heater before starting the engine. If the heater is not turned OFF (unplugged), the cooling system could be damaged. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### **WARNING**


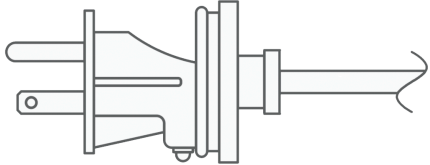

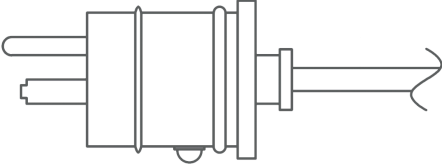
Ensure all components of the shore connection (cord, outlet, power source, timer, hookup panel, fuses, etc.) meet or exceed the load requirements of the engine block heater (element and harness). Failure to comply may result in equipment damage, bodily injury, or death.


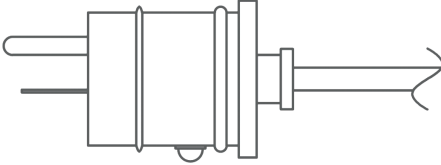
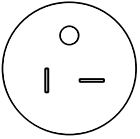
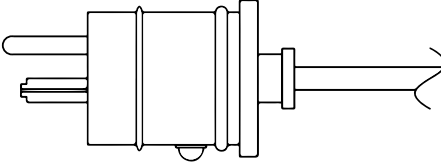
Consider the length of cord required to connect the block heater to shore power. Longer runs require heavier gauge cords. It is recommended to use a 10-AWG cord for up to 100 ft. Connect the cord to the block heater first, then plug the cord into the supply outlet. If a longer cord is needed, consult your local electrical codes, and use the recommended AWG cord for a 20-amp load. PACCAR uses both 110 and 220 volt engine block heaters. Make sure to reference the correct voltage if you need a longer cord.

Safe practice tips:

- Know your truck's requirements

- Ensure all components of shore power connection meet requirements
- Use a thermostat or timer to limit overuse
- Allow sufficient time for warmup
- Safely route cord and position as a reminder to disconnect if possible
- Always disconnect the block heater from shore power before starting the engine

Configuration		Voltage	Amperage	Wattage
		120	15	0–1700
		120	20	1701–2400

Configuration		Voltage	Amperage	Wattage
		240	15	0-3300
		240	20	3301-4800

## ENGINE, UNDER HOOD AIR INTAKE

This switch opens a door in the engine air filter housing. This action allows intake of air from under the hood instead of outside air. This switch can be useful when starting the vehicle in cold-weather conditions.



### CAUTION

Only operate the under-hood intake air switch when outside temperatures are below 32°F (0°C). Engaging the under-hood air intake while temperatures are above freezing may damage the engine. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 1.4 Bulb Check

When the start key switch is in the ON position, multiple warning icons will be displayed in a sequence to test each warning light indicator. The total sequence should take no more than 10 seconds to complete.

Have your instrumentation system checked by a qualified service technician if it does not successfully complete.

### **Audible Alarm**

The audible alarm will sound in conjunction with most warning lights. These events include but are not limited to headlight on, fifth wheel, stop engine, primary/secondary air, and driver door open warnings.

### **Optional Icons**

Additional icons may be operational depending on individual vehicle specifications.

### NOTE

Some optional lights may illuminate even though your vehicle is not equipped with that particular feature.

## 1.5 Engine Warm Up

Engine warm-up allows oil film to establish between pistons and liners, shafts, and bearings. It creates this film while the engine gradually reaches operating temperature.

1. After starting the engine, idle it at approximately 600 rpm or 700 rpm on vehicles equipped with

L7 engines, while checking the following:

- Oil pressure
  - Air pressure
  - Alternator output
2. After a few minutes of idling the engine, increase the idle speed to 900 rpm or 1,000 rpm. Continue the warm-up. This procedure allows the oil to warm and flow freely. This permits pistons, liners, shafts, and bearings to expand slowly and evenly. In cold temperatures, it could help to increase idle speed.

### NOTE

In colder climates where the temperature is often below freezing, the warm-up for turbocharged engines is especially important. Chilled external oil lines leading to the turbocharger will slow the oil flow until the oil warms, reducing oil available for the bearings. Watch the engine oil temperature or pressure gauge for a warming trend before increasing engine idle speed (rpm).

3.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT leave the engine idling without an alert driver present. If the engine overheats, as indicated by the coolant temperature light, take immediate action. Continued unattended operation, even briefly, may cause serious engine damage or a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT breathe engine exhaust. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Exhaust fumes can enter the cab from a poorly maintained exhaust system or from nearby vehicles. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**


Never idle your vehicle for prolonged periods of time if you sense that exhaust fumes are entering the cabin. Investigate the cause of the fumes and correct it as soon as possible. If the vehicle must be driven under these conditions, drive only with the windows open. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Routinely inspect and maintain your vehicle exhaust system. A poorly maintained, damaged, or corroded exhaust system can allow exhaust fumes to enter the cab. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

If you are parked next to idling vehicles, move your vehicle or minimize your time in the cab or sleeper. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas which can enter the cab from nearby exhaust systems. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **CAUTION**

A winterfront should only be used at temperatures below 40°F (4°C). Use of a winterfront above 40°F (4°C) can decrease the life of cooling module components and result in excessive coolant, engine oil, and intake air temperatures. This may lead to overheating, engine or coolant module damage, and emissions non-compliance. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT idle engine longer than five minutes at low rpm (400-600 rpm). DO NOT allow the engine to operate at idle for extended periods at temperatures at or below 160°F (71°C). Long idle periods after the engine has reached operating temperatures can result in gummed piston rings, clogged injectors, and break down engine lubrication resulting in engine damage. Torsional vibrations at low idle can cause transmission wear. Failure to comply can result in equipment or property damage.

Continue the engine warm-up until the coolant temperature reaches at least 130°F (54°C). At this temperature, you can use partial throttle. Wait until the coolant temperature is at least 160°F (71°C) before operating at full throttle.

**NOTE**

Under most circumstances, idling the engine for long peri-

ods merely wastes fuel. In severe arctic weather conditions, however, you may need longer idling to make sure that all parts of the engine are fully lubricated.

**NOTE**

Keep the engine exhaust system and the vehicle's cab ventilation system properly maintained. It is recommended that the vehicle's exhaust system and cab be inspected (1) By a competent technician every 15,000 miles (24,140 km); (2) Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system; or (3) Whenever the exhaust system, underbody, or cab is damaged.

a good idea to warm up the transmission before starting out on the road.

To warm up the transmission lubricating oil during engine warm up, with a single transmission (manual and automatic):

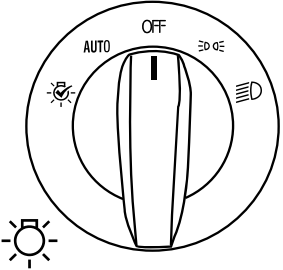
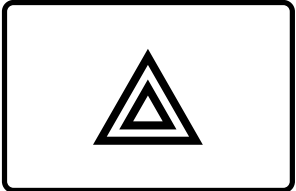
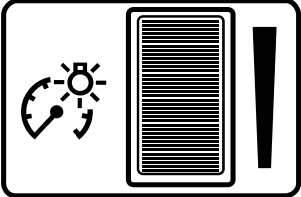
1. Put the transmission in neutral.
2. Release the clutch pedal (manual only). Operate the transmission in neutral for 3 to 5 minutes before moving the vehicle.
3. If you have a two-transmission combination:
  - a. Put the main transmission in gear.
  - b. Put the auxiliary (AUX) transmission in neutral. This action allows the transmission countershaft to turn, agitating the oil and warming it.

## 1.6 How to Warm up the Transmission

In cold weather (below 32°F (0°C)), shifting can be sluggish upon initial start-up. Transmission warm-up is especially important under these conditions, but it is always

## 2 LIGHTING CONTROLS

Table 6: Lighting Switches

Exterior Lights Switch (ELS)	Hazard Warning	Cab and Panel Dimmer
		

### ***Cab and Panel Dimmer***

Changes the brightness of the instrument panel lights. See [Lights, Cab and Panel Dimmer Switch](#) on page 90.

### ***Exterior Lights Switch (ELS)***

Five-position rotary switch that controls which exterior lights are active and can also start an Exterior Lights Self Test (ELST). See [Lights, Exterior Lights Switch \(ELS\)](#) on page 90.

### ***Hazard Lights***

Turns on Hazard Warning Lights. See [Lights, Exterior Lights Switch \(ELS\)](#) on page 90.

**Table 7: Optional Lighting Switches**



Lights, Beacon on page 89.



Lights, Daytime Running (Override) on page 90.



Lights, Fog on page 93.



Lights, Spot on page 93.



Lights, Work on page 93.

***Headlight flashing***

- **Flash-to-Warn** (or High Beams Flash) - Warn other drivers by briefly activating high beam headlights. See Flash-to-Warn on page 103.
- **Flash-to-Pass** (sometimes called Low Beams Flash) - Signal other drivers by briefly changing headlight intensity. See Flash-to-Pass on page 103.
- **Flash-to-Thank** (or Marker Lights Flash) - Signals other drivers by briefly flashing the marker lights. See Flash-to-Thank on page 104.

## 3 ENGINE OPERATIONS

### 3.1 PTO Operations (option)

This truck may be equipped with Power Take-Off (PTO). PTO operation is enabled by using the dash mounted PTO switch in conjunction with the cruise control feature. When enabled, the tachometer will represent PTO operation, and may display the following additional PTO related information:

- Engine RPM – indicated near the tachometer as well as on the scale line.
- PTO hours – shows engine hours used during PTO activity.
- DPF Status – shows Diesel Particulate Filter usage as a percentage. (On diesel engines only.)
- Engine Torque – shows the percentage of max engine torque being exerted.

Depending on your engine type, these modes can be read inside the tachometer. For more information on PTO operation see [How to Start the PTO on page 129](#), [How to Stop the PTO on page 129](#), and/or consult your PTO manufacturer's operating instructions.

### 3.2 How to Start the PTO

The PTO operation can be enabled and activated in many different ways. Refer to your PTO manufacturer's operating instructions for specific guidance on how to operate the PTO. The information below provides the basic process of enabling and activating PTO and what the operator should observe during this process; however, defer to your PTO manufacturer's Operating Instructions in all cases where there is a disagreement in instruction.

#### CAUTION

Increasing RPM before the PTO is engaged can prevent the PTO from engaging. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### NOTE

The PTO cannot engage instantly. There is a slight delay.

#### NOTE

Individual PTO activation and operation depends largely on the power source of the PTO as well as the transmission or

engine configuration. Seek out appropriate transmission or engine operator's manual for additional information.

1. Toggle the **PTO ON/OFF** switch to the ON position. Text indicating PTO engagement will appear at the center of the display.
2. Press the Cruise Control (CC) **ON/OFF** button to enable PTO speed control operations. A white speed control enabled icon will appear.
3. Press the **SET +** and **RES –** Cruise Control (CC) buttons to command a desired engine speed. PTO Speed Control is now active.
4. To increase or decrease PTO engine speed use a combination of short and long presses of the **SET +** and **RES –** Cruise Control (CC) buttons.

PTO speed indicates on the digital tachometer and below it, as a numerical readout.

### 3.3 How to Stop the PTO

When PTO Speed Control is active, there are many ways to disable it depending on how the vehicle is configured.

1. Tap the service brake.
2. Engage the clutch.

3. Turn Cruise Control Off .
4. Release the Parking Brake - (This is applicable only if PTO was activated while the truck was stationary.)
5. Toggling the **PTO switch** to OFF

In some PTO configurations, Cruise Control switches will continue to control engine speed even after the PTO switch is turned off. It is not advised to stop the PTO when engine speed is above the default setting. Remember, to quit PTO operations fully, toggle the **PTO switch** to OFF.

### 3.4 Engine Fan Control

The engine fan switch on the dash has a manual and an automatic mode. In the manual mode, the engine fan will engage until the switch is back into automatic mode. In automatic mode, the engine fan operation is controlled by the engine computer.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT work on or near the engine fan while the engine is running. The fan can start at any time without warning, and anyone near the fan when it turns on could be injured. If the manual fan switch is set to MANUAL, the fan will turn on when the start key switch is

turned to the ON position. If the switch is set to AUTO, it could engage suddenly at any time without warning. Before starting the engine or switching the manual fan switch from AUTO to MANUAL, make sure no one is near the fan. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.

#### **CAUTION**

DO NOT operate the engine fan in the MANUAL position for extended periods of time. The fan hub was designed for intermittent operation. Sustained operation will shorten the fan hub's service life as well as reduce fuel economy. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

#### **CAUTION**

The fan or equipment near it could be damaged if the fan turns on suddenly when you do not expect it. Keep all tools and equipment away from the fan. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### 3.5 Using a Winterfront

#### **CAUTION**

A winterfront should only be used at temperatures below 40°F (4°C). Use of a winterfront above 40°F (4°C) can decrease the life of cooling module components and result in excessive coolant, engine oil, and intake air temperatures. This may lead to overheating, engine or coolant module damage, and emissions non-compliance. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

The winterfront is designed to minimize the temperature differences across the radiator and reduce the possibility of cooling module damage. Aftermarket winterfronts may not provide the proper airflow distribution and could cause cooling module damage.

## 3.6 Exhaust System

### ENGINE AFTERTREATMENT SYSTEM

If your vehicle is equipped with diesel engine, the exhaust system will include an aftertreatment system (EAS) to control vehicle exhaust emissions. The EAS consists of the following:

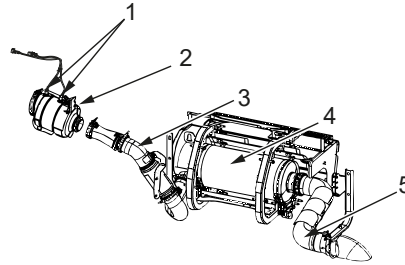
- Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) filter
- DEF tank
- DEF injector
- DPF switch
- Warning lights

The DPF will trap soot from the engine exhaust gases. The SCR uses Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) to reduce the levels of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) in the engine exhaust. The EAS will periodically clean (regenerate) the DPF.

Please refer to the Engine Aftertreatment System Supplement provided with the vehicle for a more detailed description of functionality and warnings.

### ENGINE AFTERTREATMENT SYSTEM - OCTANE ENGINES ONLY

If your vehicle is equipped with an Octane engine, the exhaust system will consist of a remote mounted muffler and a 3-way catalyst mounted just after the turbo charger.



1. Oxygen sensors
2. 3-way catalyst
3. Pipe-exhaust from engine
4. Muffler
5. Pipe-exhaust to air

#### **CAUTION**

DO NOT use leaded gasoline or any fuel with metallic additives, such as manganese, iron, or lead. Metallic additives may damage the engine or the

emission control system. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 3.7 Octane Engine Only

### FUEL SYSTEM

The Octane engine system consists of a fuel system which includes a fuel tank, fuel delivery module (FDM), a fuel filter (located inside the FDM), and an EVAP canister.

### GASOLINE TANK

The gasoline tank is located behind the rear suspension rear crossmember. The capacity depends on the vehicle's configuration. The different configurations of capacities are:

- 45 gal
- 60 gal
- 80 gal

To see the fuel restrictions and recommended fuel that apply to Octane engines, refer to Recommended Fuel - Octane Engines Only [on page 293](#).

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT use mixed fuels in the engine. Only use the fuel type specified in your

engine operator's manual. Mixing gasoline, diesel, alcohol, or gasohol can cause an explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! WARNING**

DO NOT remove a fuel tank cap near sparks, flames, or smoking materials. Fuel in the presence of an ignition source could cause an explosion. A mixture of gasoline or alcohol with diesel fuel increases this risk of explosion. Use only the fuel or additives recommended for your engine. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! WARNING**

DO NOT weld near the engine fuel tanks. In an on-road emergency, always contact the nearest authorized dealership when chassis or frame welding would be necessary to operate the vehicle. Welding produces sparks that could ignite the fuel, causing a fire or explosion. Failure to comply may result in

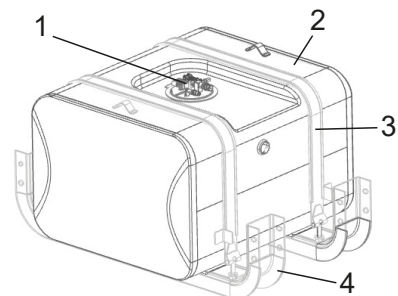
death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! WARNING**

Frame welding is NOT recommended. The high heat of welding nullifies the special heat treatment of the rails, greatly reducing the tensile strength of the frame rail. If a frame member becomes cracked from overloading, fatigue, surface damage, or a collision, the only permanent repair is to replace the damaged frame member with a new part. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**! CAUTION**

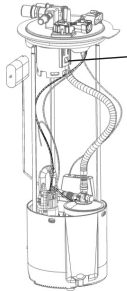
DO NOT use leaded gasoline or any fuel with metallic additives, such as manganese, iron, or lead. Metallic additives may damage the engine or the emission control system. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.



1. Fuel delivery module-gasoline
2. Tank-gasoline
3. Strap-fuel tank
4. Bracket fuel tank mounting

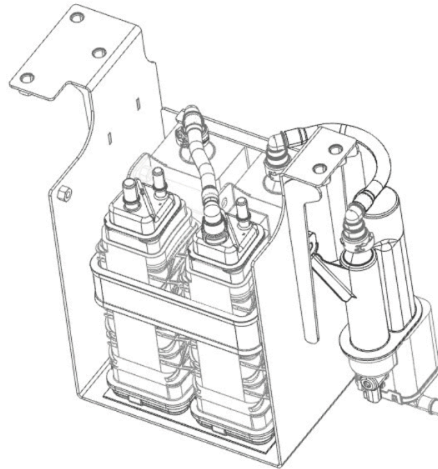
## FUEL DELIVERY MODULE

The fuel delivery module is located in the fuel tank and this unit is in charge of delivering the fuel along the fuel lines to the engine.



### EVAP CANISTER

The evaporative emission (EVAP) canister is located below the rear suspension at the rear of the crossmember. The EVAP canister is designed to absorb the gasses from the gasoline tank and eject them when the engine is running. Depending on the gasoline tank's configuration, the number of canister varies. Configuration can include two canisters for 45-gallon tanks and three canisters for 60/80-gallon tanks.



### 3.8 Air Filter Restriction Indicator (Option)

An Air Filter Restriction Indicator may be installed on the air filter housing or air induction piping for access to clean, filtered air.

As the filter plugs and restriction increases, a red indicator appears in a window on the indicator. When the indicator turns on, the air filter should be replaced. The indicator can be reset by pressing the button at the end of the indicator.

Figure 22: Air Filter Restriction Minder

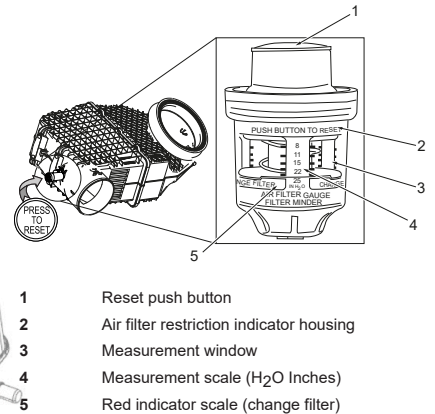
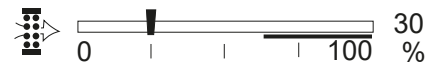


Figure 23: Air Filter Restriction Indicator



The Single Air filter Restriction Gauge is an optional indicator, and represents the restriction specification in a single bar with the value of restriction in percentage (0 - 100 %) with the indicator, that is the restricted value of contaminated air entering into the engine system and indicates how clean the air that is entering to the combustion is. The following are the main specifications this indicator represents:

- Range: 0 - 100 %

- Warning Threshold: 60 - 100 %
- Data Error: N/A

## 3.9 Cruise Control

### CRUISE CONTROL



#### WARNING

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating on road surfaces with poor traction (such as wet, icy, or snow covered roads, or gravel). Retarders can cause the wheels to skid on a slippery surface. You could lose control of the vehicle or jackknife if the wheels begin to skid, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



#### WARNING

DO NOT use a retarder (engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) in heavy traffic. Most retarders slow the vehicle without activating brake lights, which may not alert following drivers and can lead

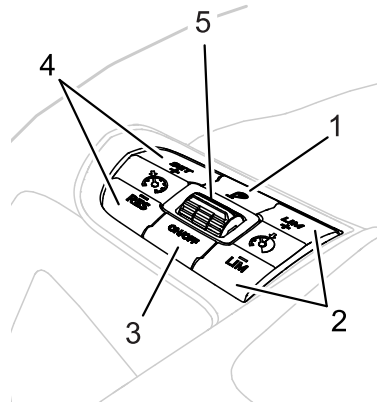
to rear-end collisions. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Cruise control functions and features may vary depending upon which engine you have. For a specific explanation of your cruise control, see the cruise control or engine manual included with your vehicle. This vehicle's electronic system performs a "rationality check" every time the vehicle is started. The rationality check ensures that the service brakes work before allowing cruise control to function. This safety feature ensures that a driver can cancel the cruise set speed using the service brake pedal. The system will not allow cruise control operation if it does not pass the rationality check. The display will prompt you to press the service brake pedal if it has not been pressed since the vehicle has been started.

The cruise control switches will be located on the dashboard (standard) or the smart steering wheel (option) depending on the vehicle's configurations.

The left switch pod on the steering wheel contains buttons for the cruise control.

Figure 24: Left Switch Pod



1. **Trip**
2. Variable Road Speed Limiter (VRSL) **LIM+** and **LIM-** (option)
3. Cruise Control **ON/OFF**
4. Cruise Control (CC) **SET+** and **RES-**
5. **Toggle** (option)

The switches on the left side of horn pad manage vehicle speed functions like cruise control and variable road speed limiter (option). If the vehicle has adaptive cruise control (option), the toggle switch is also used to operate that system.

## HOW TO SET CRUISE CONTROL SPEED

The vehicle speed must be greater than 10 mph (16 kph) for PACCAR powered vehicles or 30 mph (49 kph) for Cummins powered vehicles for cruise control to be engaged. The cruise speed cannot exceed the maximum cruise speed (default 64 mph (103 kph)). The minimum cruise speed and maximum cruise speed are parameters which may be set by a certified dealership.

This vehicle may have Cruise Control buttons located on the steering wheel instead of as switches on the dash.

1. Turn on the cruise function using Cruise Control **ON/OFF** switch. The Cruise Control indicator appears on the display.



2. Accelerate the vehicle using the accelerator pedal to the desired cruise speed.

3.

### **WARNING**

Cruise Control may not hold the set speed going downhill. If the speed increases going downhill, use the brakes to slow down and cancel Cruise Control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Press **SET** to set the cruise speed. The Cruise Control indicator turns green (indicating a cruise speed has been set) with the cruise speed in white appearing beside it.

### **NOTE**

If the Cruise Control indicator is white and the cruise speed is gray, this means that a resume speed is being retained by the system and the **RESUME** button must be pressed to re-engage the Cruise Control.

## HOW TO CHANGE CRUISE SET SPEED

The vehicle cruise control must be on and the cruise speed engaged.

1. To increase speed:
  - Press the "+" button on the Right Steering wheel pod if available, or
  - Press the **SET** portion of the **SET/RESUME** switch on the dash
2. To decrease speed:
  - Press the "-" button on the Right Steering wheel pod if available, or
  - Press the **RESUME** portion of the **SET/RESUME** switch on the dash

## CANCELING AND RESUMING CRUISE CONTROL

This vehicle may have Cruise Control buttons located on the steering wheel instead of the switches on the dash. There are three ways to cancel the set speed in Cruise Control:

1. Tap the brake pedal
2. Tap the clutch pedal
3. Turn the Cruise Control system **OFF** using Cruise Control **ON/OFF** (a quick

press cancels this feature and a longer hold turns it OFF).

**i NOTE**

Using the third option (single touch of Cruise Control (CC) **ON/OFF** switch) will also cancel cruise speed in addition to allowing the **RESUME** feature.



Using the brake or clutch pedal to cancel set speed allows the operator to use the **RESUME** feature. Pressing **RESUME** will resume the vehicle speed previously set. When turning the system off, the previous set speed is removed from memory. The operator will have to manually reset the cruise speed.

## 4 ADVANCED DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

### 4.1 Advanced Driver Assistance System

The Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS) is an optional set of technologies and features that assist the operator while driving. These features improve operator and vehicle safety by alerting the operator (and in some cases taking actions) to the driving environment. The ADAS features use electronic and hardware improvements to accomplish this task: cameras, radar, sensors, and in-cab notifications.

The features described in this section should supplement the explanations, warnings, and preventive maintenance information located in the ADAS OEM operator's manuals for the equipment particular to the vehicle. It is important that the operator become familiar with the OEM manuals associated with their ADAS equipment prior to driving the vehicle.

The vehicle may be equipped with one of the following ADAS:

**Table 8: Bendix™ Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS)**

Product	Feature
Bendix™ Fusion	Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)
	Collision Mitigation
	Speed Limit Recognition
	Highway Departure Braking
	Lane Departure Warning (LDW)
	Automatic Emergency Braking (AEB)

### 4.2 Adaptive Cruise Control (Option)

#### ADAPTIVE CRUISE CONTROL (OPTION)

**⚠ WARNING**

The Adaptive Cruise Control system in this vehicle is not autonomous and requires human interaction. The driver must remain alert, monitor the driving

environment, and be prepared to intervene to maintain safe vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

This vehicle may be equipped with Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) to enhance standard cruise control. With a forward radar and camera to detect objects in front of the vehicle, ACC will adjust the speed of the truck to maintain a set following distance when the Cruise Control is active.

## SET ACC FOLLOWING DISTANCE

The ACC following distance can only be adjusted for those vehicles equipped with the optional steering wheel controls. Vehicles equipped with the Menu Control Switch (MCS) use a standard, three bar, following distance.

1. Press the **Toggle** until the following distance bars illuminate in the view. If the vehicle has Predictive Cruise Control, you may have to press the Toggle multiple times until the following distance bars are selected.
2. Deflect the **Toggle** up or down to choose the number of following distance bars.

3. Press the **Toggle** again to set the new following distance.

## FOLLOWING DISTANCE ALERTS

The display is white when a tracked vehicle is at a proper following distance. If the following distance decreases (less than 1.5 seconds), the following distance bars turns amber. When the following distance decrease more (0.5 seconds), the following distance bars turns red (following distance value may differ based on vehicle option codes).

## COLLISION ALERTS DRIVER SCREENS

The digital display shows the **BRAKE** graphic and produce a fast, audible alert if the system detects a potential collision either from approaching speed or because of a stationary object.



Some vehicles may present the **OBJECT DETECTED** graphic to the driver, which will also produce a fast, audible alert. This is an optional icon and may vary depending on the specifications of the truck.



Both of these conditions can occur when Cruise Control and Adaptive Cruise Control are not active, providing the vehicle is moving faster than 15 mph / 24 kph.

## OBJECT DETECTED ALERT

When Collision Mitigation instrumentation detects a roadway object not recognized as a vehicle, the following graphic will show in the Driver Assistance area of the Digital Display:

**Figure 25: Active Cruise - Object Detected**



Because ACC does not classify the forward object as a vehicle, Collision Mitigation braking will not occur (see Collision Mitigation); instead, this graphic is accompanied

by an audible alert, allowing the operator to decide how to best respond to the detected object.

For more information on the characteristics of the Adaptive Cruise Control feature, please read the ADAS OEM Operator's Manual specific for your vehicle.

## 4.3 Lane Departure

### LANE DEPARTURE WARNING (OPTION)

A visual and audible alert will occur when a lane marking is unintentionally crossed.

The operator can mute the Lane Departure Warning (LDW) audible alarm by using the **Lane Departure/ Electric Steer Assist** switch.



### SPEED LIMIT RECOGNITION

Using the forward camera of your Driver Assistance instrumentation, your vehicle can read most North American speed limit signs. The detected, posted speed limit is

presented on the display using a road sign located in the Driver Assistance area (see Minimized View with Driver Assistance):



When vehicle speed exceeds the posted speed limit by 5 mph (8 kph) or more, the operator is notified using alternating red and blue “cop” lights, indicating above the sign on the display. This is accompanied by an audible alert.

Please read the ADAS OEM operator's manual specific for your vehicle for more information about Speed Limit Recognition.

## 4.4 Automatic Emergency Braking (AEB)

### AUTOMATIC EMERGENCY BRAKING (AEB)

The automatic emergency braking (AEB) is a function that can detect vehicles and warn the driver of a potential collision. If the operator does not sufficiently intervene, AEB can decelerate the vehicle. The AEB system consists of four main system operations as listed below:

- Collision Mitigation: This feature indicates that a collision with detected forward vehicles is likely, and the

operator should take immediate action to potentially avoid or lessen the severity of the potential collision. See [Collision Mitigation on page 139](#) for more detailed information.

- Highway Departure Braking: This feature warns the operator when the subject vehicle unintentionally drifts out of its lane of travel onto the shoulder. If the operator doesn't take corrective action, the feature then intervenes by applying the brakes. See [Highway Departure Braking \(option\) on page 140](#) for more detailed information.
- Highway Departure Warning (HDW): This feature provides an audible alert if the system determines the vehicle has unintentionally left the roadway.
- Multi-lane Emergency Braking: This feature allows the operator not only to mitigate a forward collision with a vehicle in one lane, but it also helps to mitigate the potential collision when more than one lane on the highway is locked.

For more information on the characteristics of the AEB feature, refer to the ADAS specific supplier's manual.

**⚠ WARNING**

The driver must remain alert, react appropriately, and use safe driving practices while using this driver assistance feature. Ultimate responsibility for safe operation of the vehicle remains with the driver at all times. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

The driver must remain visually aware of the roadway and traffic and not rely solely on Driver Assistance features to identify and respond to the variety of vehicles or objects sharing the road. The driver must read the ADAS operator's manual associated with this feature and understand its limitations prior to driving the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

During the partial braking phase of an AEB event, the collision mitigation will be overruled with the following conditions:

- The operator manually press the brake/

accelerator pedal or apply the parking brake.

- The operator applies a change in the steering wheel position to avoid the potential collision.

The AEB is an electronic system that needs information about the operator override intention to override totally or partially the AEB function.

**COLLISION MITIGATION****⚠ WARNING**

The driver must remain alert, react appropriately, and use safe driving practices while using this driver assistance feature. Ultimate responsibility for safe operation of the vehicle remains with the driver at all times. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

The driver must remain visually aware of the roadway and traffic and not rely solely on Driver Assistance features to identify and respond to the variety of vehicles or objects sharing the road. The driver must read the ADAS

operator's manual associated with this feature and understand its limitations prior to driving the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

Driver Assistance features respond differently to specific road, weather, and traffic conditions. The operator must read the ADAS operator's manual associated with this feature and understand how it responds to these specific conditions prior to driving the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Collision Mitigation will attempt to prevent or lessen the impact of a forward collision where Collision Mitigation has determined impact with a vehicle is likely. Although the Driver Assistance instrumentation can detect a non-vehicular or forward object, only a recognized vehicle can trigger Collision Mitigation.

Unlike Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC), Collision Mitigation is always on (at speeds greater than 15mph for vehicles) and does not depend on Cruise Control being active.

When Collision Mitigation determines that a forward impact with a vehicle is likely, Collision Mitigation will apply the service brakes and present the following warning in the Driver Assistance area of the display along with an audible warning:

**Figure 26: Adaptive Cruise - Brake!**

Additionally, this notification will appear instructing the operator to take control:




Collision Mitigation should not be used to stop or slow the vehicle without operator intervention. A Collision Mitigation braking event will temporarily disable both ACC and standard Cruise Control, requiring these features to be reactivated by the operator.


Collision Mitigation will continue to slow down the vehicle until the potential for a collision has been averted, whether the potential collision be that the vehicle has triggered the braking event, or that the system has determined that another forward vehicle may likely impact. The operator can cancel the braking event by using either the accelerator pedal or the service brake. This lets Collision Mitigation know that the triggering event has been acknowledged.

To prevent abuse of this emergency feature, after three Collision Mitigation braking events, ACC and Collision Mitigation will be disabled until the next time the ignition switch is cycled. This is to prevent using Collision Mitigation irresponsibly or in a manner for which it was not intended. Please read the ADAS operator's manual specific for your vehicle to become familiar with the limitations of Collision Mitigation.

**HIGHWAY DEPARTURE BRAKING (OPTION)**


 **WARNING**

The driver must remain alert, react appropriately, and use safe driving practices while using this driver assistance feature. Ultimate responsibility for safe operation of the vehicle remains with the driver at all times. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

The driver must remain visually aware of the roadway and traffic and not rely solely on Driver Assistance features to identify and respond to the vari-

ety of vehicles or objects sharing the road. The driver must read the ADAS operator's manual associated with this feature and understand its limitations prior to driving the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Driver Assistance features respond differently to specific road, weather, and traffic conditions. The operator must read the ADAS operator's manual associated with this feature and understand how it responds to these specific conditions prior to driving the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Highway Departure Braking (HDB) will slow the vehicle when the feature determines the vehicle has unintentionally left the roadway. HDB is only active at speeds above 37 mph (60 kph).

When the midpoint of the vehicle crosses the solid white, outside lane line (also called the Fog Line) without use of the turn signal or hazards, HDB presumes an unplanned road departure and applies the

service brakes. HDB will not bring the vehicle to a stop on its own (however, see Collision Mitigation), but is capable of reducing vehicle speed by up to 30 mph (48 kph). The digital display will notify the operator of a Highway Departure Braking event with a notification and show this graphic in the Driver Assistance area accompanied by an audible alert:



HDB works along with Lane Departure Warning (LDW). LDW can warn of a highway departure prior to the braking action taken during a HDB event (see Lane Departure Warning).

The operator can acknowledge and cancel a Highway Departure Braking (HDB) event by

- Applying the service brake and braking more than that applied by HDB.
- Pressing the accelerator pedal and pressing more than 90% of the pedal range.
- Activating the turn signal.
- Activating the hazards.
- Steering the vehicle back into the lane.

To prevent abuse of this feature, after six Highway Departure Braking events, HDB will be disabled until the next time the ignition switch is cycled. This is to prevent using HDB irresponsibly or in a manner for which it was not intended. Please read the ADAS OEM operator's manual specific for your vehicle for more information about Highway Departure Braking.

## 5 TRANSMISSION

### 5.1 Transmission Tips

#### *Riding the Clutch*

The clutch is not a footrest. Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal. Release fully the pedal because riding the clutch results in the disc slipping and causes excessive heat and wear on it.

#### *Release Bearing Wear*

When idling the engine, shift the transmission to neutral and disengage the clutch by removing your foot from the pedal. Disengaging the clutch in idle prevents unnecessary wear to the clutch release bearing and is less tiring for drivers.

#### *More Tips*

- Always use the clutch when making upshifts or downshifts.
- Always select a starting gear that

provides sufficient gear reduction for the load and terrain.

- Never downshift when the vehicle is moving too fast.
- Never slam or jerk the shift lever to complete gear engagement.
- Never coast with the transmission in neutral and the clutch disengaged. To provide smooth gear engagements while shifting, use proper coordination between shift lever and clutch.
- Double clutching is a very effective means to increase the service life of the transmission. Double clutching refers to a technique where the clutch pedal is used twice per shift instead of once. It also requires that you adjust the engine rpm in the middle of the shift which ultimately synchronizes the gears during shifting. Synchronizing reduces wear on the gears.

### 5.2 Transmission Oil Temperature Gauge

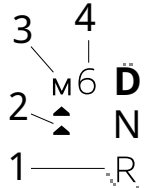


The Transmission Temperature Gauge indicates the temperature of the oil in the transmission. Watch this gauge to know

when the transmission is overheating. If the gauge illuminates amber, have it checked by an authorized service representative.

## 5.3 Transmission Gear Display

Figure 27: Automatic Transmission With Manual Mode



1. Selected Transmission mode (Drive shown)
2. Gear Shift Assist (option)

**i NOTE**

This optional feature is only available for manual transmissions and automatic transmissions with Manual mode on New Medium Duty vehicles.

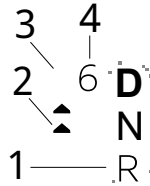
3. Drive mode (Manual shown)

**i NOTE**

Drive mode not available on vehicles equipped with L7 engines.

4. Current gear

Figure 28: Manual Transmission Mode



1. Selected Transmission mode (Drive shown)
2. Gear Shift Assist (option)

**i NOTE**

This optional feature is only available for manual transmissions and automatic transmissions with Manual mode on New Medium Duty vehicles.

3. Drive mode (Manual shown) - Hidden in Manual transmissions
4. Current gear

Vehicles with the PACCAR TX-8 and TX-12/TX-18 transmission series show the transmission mode, current gear, and diagnostic information associated with the transmission. This display does not apply for vehicles with Allison transmissions.

## 5.4 Operating Manual Transmissions

### OPERATING MANUAL TRANSMISSIONS

The transmission shift pattern for your vehicle may be located on the shift control knob. In addition to understanding the shift pattern and its location, you should read the transmission manufacturer's manual provided with your vehicle before operating the vehicle. After making sure the vehicle's oil and air pressure are correct and all other parts and systems are in proper working condition:

1. For vehicles with a clutch pedal, locate the clutch pedal and engage the clutch brake.

- 2.

**CAUTION**

Always use first gear or a low speed range to start the vehicle

in motion. The use of a higher gear or speed range forces undue strain on the engine, clutch, and other transmission components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Shift into a low gear.

3. Evaluate the road surface conditions and terrain. Select a gear low enough to let the vehicle start forward with the throttle at idle.
4. Push the parking brake valve handle (yellow) against the dash panel to release the brake.
5. Release the clutch pedal (manual only), then gradually accelerate to permit smooth starting.
6. DO NOT allow the vehicle to roll (even a little) in the opposite direction during clutch engagement. When starting on an incline, apply the service brakes before releasing the parking brake. Then, release the service brake as you engage the clutch and apply throttle.

For further instructions on operating the transmission, see the transmission manufacturer's Driver/Operator's Instruction Manual.

To shift directly into any gear other than first or reverse, depress the clutch pedal only far enough to release the clutch. Fully depressing the pedal applies the clutch brake and could cause gear hang-up. If the vehicle has a misaligned gear condition and cannot start, gradually release the clutch, allowing the drive gear teeth to line up properly. Then the drive gear can roll enough to allow the teeth to line up properly and complete the shift. The best engine performance and maximum economy is obtained if gears are properly selected. This efficiency is achieved by always selecting gears within optimum engine rpm, which is where maximum torque and power are obtained. Shift carefully in a new vehicle or one that has been exposed to cold water. The transmission may be a little stiff at first because the transmission lubricant has not yet circulated and coated the contacting surfaces of the gears. To avoid gear clashing, closely follow these procedures:

- Always select a starting gear that will provide sufficient gear reduction for the load and terrain.
- Never downshift when the vehicle is moving too fast.
- Never slam or jerk the shift lever to complete gear engagement.
- Never coast with the transmission in

neutral and the clutch disengaged.

### CAUTION

When starting the vehicle, wait a few seconds before placing the vehicle in gear. This pause allows lubricant to coat contacting metal surfaces. Metal contacting metal in moving parts may seriously damage your transmission. Once the vehicle is in motion, avoid driving in first gear unnecessarily. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## HOW TO USE THE HYDRAULIC CLUTCH

### CAUTION

Be careful not to apply the clutch brake while the vehicle is moving. The purpose of the clutch brake is to stop the transmission so that you can shift into a starting gear without grinding gears. Applying the clutch brake when the vehicle is moving causes a braking effect on the drivetrain and shortens the service life of the clutch brake. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT push the clutch pedal completely to the floor when shifting while the vehicle is in motion. Using the clutch brake while shifting a vehicle in motion will damage the clutch brake. A non-functioning clutch brake will make shifting very difficult when the vehicle is stationary. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

1. The clutch pedal only needs to be fully depressed when it is necessary to engage the clutch brake. Typically, this is only when starting from a stop to help mesh the gears.
2. For the remainder of the more typical gear changes, it is not necessary to fully apply the clutch pedal, and instead the pedal should only be partially depressed. A force ramp can be felt near the end of the clutch travel to help avoid engaging the clutch brake when not needed.

The clutch brake is used for stopping transmission gears, allowing shifting into first gear or reverse without grinding gears. It is not necessary to use the clutch brake to shift gears when the vehicle is in motion.

If the clutch pedal is pressed completely to the floor, and the transmission is not shifting, it is time to have the clutch adjusted or serviced.

If the transmission has a butt-tooth condition and you cannot engage a gear, gradually release the clutch. Then the drive gear can roll enough to allow the teeth to line up properly and complete the shift.

The clutch is not a footrest. Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal. It will allow your clutch to slip, causing excessive heat and wear. Damage could result. When idling the engine, shift the transmission to neutral and disengage the clutch by removing your foot from the pedal. Disengaging the clutch in idle prevents unnecessary wear to the clutch release bearing and is less tiring for drivers.

- Always use the clutch when making upshifts or downshifts.
- Never coast with the transmission in neutral and the clutch disengaged.
- To provide smooth gear engagements while shifting, use proper coordination between shift lever and clutch.

## HOW TO SHIFT USING DOUBLE CLUTCH METHOD

Double clutching is easier on the transmission and on the engine, helping match the

vehicle's engine speed with driveline speed to achieve clash-free shifts.

The manual transmission in the vehicle is not equipped with gear synchronizers. Whether you are upshifting or downshifting, it is best to double clutch.

To double clutch:

1. Push the clutch pedal down to disengage the clutch.
2. Move the gear shift lever to neutral.
3. Release the pedal to engage the clutch. This lets you control the rpm of the transmission mainshaft gears, allowing you to match the rpm of the mainshaft gears to those of the output shaft.
  - Upshifts: let the engine and gears slow down to the rpm required for the next gear.
  - Downshifts: press accelerator, increase engine and gear speed to the rpm required in the lower gear.
4. Now quickly press the pedal to disengage the clutch and move the gear shift lever to the next gear speed position.
5. Release the pedal to engage the clutch.

## 5.5 Automatic Transmissions

An automatic transmission makes shifting much easier. It is important to understand how to operate the transmission to optimize its efficiency. Please read the manual for your automatic transmission included with your vehicle.

Some automatic transmissions (TX-8, Allison 1k/2k) have a "park" position. Always use a parking brake before leaving the cab.



### **WARNING**

DO NOT leave the cab of the vehicle without first applying the parking brake. The vehicle could roll and cause an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 5.6 Automated Transmissions

### **AUTOMATED TRANSMISSIONS**

Please read the transmission operator manual included with your vehicle to completely understand how to efficiently operate the transmission.



### **WARNING**

If your vehicle has an automated or automatic transmission, the vehicle can roll backwards when stopped or started on a hill or grade. To prevent rolling, observe the following guidelines:

- When stopped on a hill or grade, press the brake pedal.
- When starting from a stop on a hill or grade, quickly remove your foot from the brake pedal and firmly press on the accelerator pedal.

Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



### **WARNING**

DO NOT leave the cab of the vehicle without first applying the parking brake. The vehicle could roll and cause an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **Shift Configuration**

Some transmissions are equipped with more than one shifting configuration to match various operating conditions. Please read the automated transmission manual included with your vehicle for instructions on how to change shift configurations.

### **AUXILIARY TRANSMISSION**

If you have an auxiliary transmission, see your transmission manufacturer's manual for its proper operation.

## 5.7 Steerable Drive Axle



### **NOTE**

The customer cannot change a vehicle's tire size or axle ratios without first obtaining approval from PACCAR. Contact your nearest dealer.

If you have a Steerable Drive Axle installed on your vehicle, refer to the Axle Operator's Manual to learn how operate correctly.

## 6 HYDRAULIC BRAKES

### 6.1 Hydraulic Brakes



#### **WARNING**

Do not operate the vehicle in the event of an air or hydraulic circuit malfunction. Such a malfunction may prevent the brake system from operating properly. Do not operate the vehicle until repair is complete and both braking circuits, including all pneumatic, hydraulic, and mechanical components, are working properly. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, property damage, or equipment damage.

Some vehicles are equipped with hydraulic brakes instead of air brakes. The operation of the vehicle's braking system is based on the principle of hydraulics. Hydraulic action begins when force is applied to the brake pedal. This force creates hydraulic pressure in the master cylinder and is amplified with assistance of a power booster. The supplemental boost in force is developed when pressurized power steering fluid from

the steering pump presses on the master cylinder piston. As a safety precaution, the pressurized fluid from the master cylinder has two mutually independent circuits. The primary circuit supplies the front wheels while the secondary circuit supplies the rear wheels. The displaced fluid from the master cylinder travels through brake pipes terminating at the wheel cylinders which actuate the brake mechanisms. Actuation of these mechanisms force the brake pads against the rotors to stop the wheels. A reserve electric motor pump provides a redundant power source for the hydraulic booster in the event normal flow from the power steering pump is interrupted. Manual braking is also available in the event both the power and reserve power assist systems are inoperative.



#### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive the vehicle with the parking brake applied. Always release the parking brake prior to moving the vehicle. Failure to disengage the parking brake prior to moving your vehicle could result in excessive heat buildup in the brake system, resulting in premature failure of the braking system and/or a fire. Failure to comply may result in

death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



#### **NOTE**

The engine is capable of generating a significant amount of torque at low engine RPM. There is enough torque available to overpower the vehicle parking brake if not released.

### 6.2 Engaging the Parking Brake

Vehicles with hydraulic brakes use a manually operated driveline parking brake, actuated by lever and cable. Pulling upward on the parking brake lever pulls the cable and engages the brake.



#### **CAUTION**

Unless it is an emergency, DO NOT engage the parking brake while moving. Engaging the parking brake while moving damages drivetrain components like the parking brake, driveline, and transmission. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.



1. Come to a complete stop.
2. Press down completely on the service brake pedal.
3. Pull up on the parking brake lever until it reaches an over (top) center position.

The parking brake indicator on the dash will come on prior to brake being fully applied:



4. Release the service brake pedal.

Ensure the lever is over center.

## 6.3 Releasing the Parking Brake

### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive the vehicle with the parking brake applied. Always release the parking brake prior to moving the vehicle. Failure to disengage the parking brake prior to moving your vehicle could result in excessive heat buildup in the brake system, resulting in premature failure of the braking system and/or a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

1. Press down completely on the service brake pedal.
2. Press the parking brake release at lever top and lower the lever to the floor.  
The Parking Brake indicator on the dash will turn off prior to brake being fully disengaged.
3. Release the service brake pedal.

## 6.4 Parking Brake Burnishing

### **PARKING BRAKE BURNISHING**

This procedure is recommended for new vehicles where less lever actuation force

is required. This procedure is mandatory whenever the driveline brake shoes or brake drum are replaced.

### **WARNING**

If a new drum or brake shoes are installed, the driveline brake must be burnished. Neglecting to do so could result in an inoperative parking brake and possible vehicle roll away. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

1. Drive the vehicle at 15 mph (24 km/h) in a low gear (first or second) on a dry, hard road surface.
2. Apply the parking brake lever with a moderate force (approximately 40 pounds) until the vehicle is brought to a stop. Do not allow the wheels to lock up.
3. After stopping, release the parking brake lever and drive the vehicle at 20 mph (32 km/h) in a low gear for approximately 2.5 miles, to allow the brake drum to cool.
4. Repeat steps 1, 2, and 3 above until a total of 10 stops have been completed.
5. Adjust the parking brake lever. See

the Medium Duty Maintenance Manual.

## ABS WARNING LAMP

The antilock brake system (ABS) warning lamp will come on briefly, then go off, when the key switch is first turned on. If the lamp remains ON until a speed of 4 mph (6 km/h) is reached, then goes OFF, there may be a stored fault code. If the lamp remains ON when a speed in excess of 4 mph (6 km/h) is reached, there may be an active fault in the ABS system.



### WARNING

If the ABS warning light does not briefly illuminate when the start switch is first turned to ON, have the vehicle inspected as soon as possible. If the ABS warning light does not illuminate, it will not alert the operator in the event of an ABS malfunction. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



### WARNING

No indication will be given via the dashboard warning lights or buzzer if tires

of the wrong size are installed on your vehicle. The antilock brake system (ABS) is calibrated for the specific tire revolutions per mile. Use of a tire and/or wheel size different from that originally installed on your vehicle may cause the ABS system to not function during a hard braking event. This could cause an accident or serious personal injury. Consult with your dealer before using a different tire and/or wheel size than was originally installed on your vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 7 AIR BRAKE SYSTEM (OPTION)

### 7.1 Air Brake System (option)

This vehicle's braking system and many vehicle accessories may depend on the storage and application of a high-pressure air supply. For vehicles equipped with an air brake system, the service brake, parking brake, and trailer brake will utilize this supply.

Vehicles equipped with an air brake system are of the dual circuit type: it has a circuit for the front wheels, a separate circuit for the rear wheels, and one for the trailer. The system is supplied by an engine-driven compressor. The vehicle's compressor takes outside air and compresses it, usually to 100 to 130 psi (6.89 to 8.96 bar/689 to 896 kPa). The compressor air then goes to the air tanks to be stored until needed. When you operate your air brakes, the stored compressed air flows into the chambers where it is used to apply your vehicle and trailer brakes. That is why, when you push down on the brake pedal, you do not feel the same amount of pressure on the pedal that you do when you apply the brakes on your car. All you are doing on your truck is opening an air valve to allow air to flow into the brake chambers.



### WARNING

The antilock brake system (ABS) is a critical vehicle safety system. For the safety of you and others around you, have the vehicle submitted for periodic preventive maintenance checks. If you suspect problems, immediately contact an authorized dealer. Failure to maintain the brake system properly can lead to serious accidents. Failure to com-

ply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



#### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive the vehicle with the parking brake applied. Always release the parking brake prior to moving the vehicle. Failure to disengage the parking brake prior to moving your vehicle could result in excessive heat buildup in the brake system, resulting in premature failure of the braking system and/or a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



#### **NOTE**

The engine is capable of generating a significant amount of torque at low engine RPM. There is enough torque available to overpower the vehicle parking brake if not released.

## 7.2 Front Brake System

When the brake pedal is depressed, the front circuit portion of the treadle valve delivers air from the front service air tank to the front axle brake chambers via a quick-release valve.

Simultaneously (on full vehicle configurations), air is also supplied to the modulating valve control port. In the event of a rear service circuit failure, the modulating valve will exhaust air from the spring brake chambers, applying the spring brakes in proportion to the front circuit application.

## 7.3 Rear Brake System

When the brake pedal is depressed, the rear circuit portion of the treadle valve delivers air from the rear service air tank to the service brake relay valve control port. The relay valve then delivers air directly from the rear service air tank to the rear brake chambers in proportion to the treadle pressure.

## 7.4 Using the Parking Brake

### USING THE PARKING BRAKE

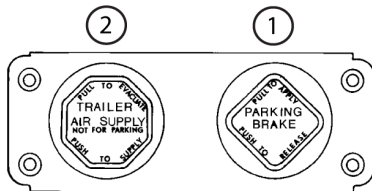
The yellow diamond-shaped knob on the dash controls the vehicle parking brake. These are spring brakes that you activate by releasing air pressure from their chambers. When they are not in use, air pressure compresses the springs and releases the brakes. Pulling the valve OUT applies the parking brake, which exhausts air from the chambers and allows the springs to extend and apply the brakes.



#### **WARNING**

DO NOT leave the cab of the vehicle without first applying the parking brake. The vehicle could roll and cause an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Figure 29: Combination (Vehicle/Trailer) Parking Brake Control Valves**



- 1 Parking Brake Control (yellow)  
2 Trailer Air Supply Control (red)

## BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE CAB

- Apply all parking brakes. Pull out the **Yellow** Parking Brake Control knob (1) located on the dash. The **Red** (octagon-shaped) Trailer Air Supply Control knob will automatically pop out. (A dash warning light will indicate when the brake is ON.)
- Shift the transmission into safe state:
  - Manual transmission, select First or Reverse gear.
  - Automated transmission, select Neutral.
  - Automatic transmission without Park, select Neutral.
  - Automatic transmission with Park, select Park.
- Turn the key to OFF.

- Remove the key.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT use the parking brake to slow your vehicle unless the service brake, retarders (engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking), and other brake options fail. If your vehicle is moving, using the parking brake may cause sudden wheel lockup, loss of control, or collision with another vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The parking brake acts on the rear wheels only. They are spring-applied, with air pressure used to release them. Release air is supplied by both the front and rear circuit air tanks through a double check valve.

## TO RELEASE THE VEHICLE PARKING BRAKE ONLY

- Push IN the **Yellow** knob on the dash. Your trailer will remain parked.
- Below 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa) the **Yellow** parking brake valve remains OUT (ON position). If air pressure is not restored above 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa), the knob will automatically return to the OUT position if you attempt

to push it in. Check the Primary and Secondary Air Pressures in the Primary Gauges gauge view.

## TO RELEASE THE TRAILER BRAKE ONLY

- Push IN the **Red** knob on the dash. The vehicle will remain parked.

## TO RELEASE THE FULL COMBINATION OF BRAKES

- Push IN **BOTH** knobs on the dash.
- In the event that air pressure is reduced below a safe level: the low air warning light will come on first; if air pressure continues to drop, the parking brake valve will pop OUT, automatically applying the spring brakes.

### **WARNING**

If an air pressure warning light appears, an air pressure gauge changes color, or the low air pressure alert is heard, immediately bring the vehicle to a safe stop. If vehicle air pressure falls below 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa), the spring brakes may abruptly stop the vehicle. DO NOT drive the vehicle until it is serviced. Failure to comply may result in

death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT rely on the service brake, trailer hand brake, or transmission gear to hold a parked vehicle. Loss of air pressure or engine compression may allow the vehicle to roll unexpectedly. Always set the parking brake to ensure the vehicle remains stationary. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

DO NOT attempt to move the vehicle before air system pressure reaches 100 psi (6.89 bar/689 kPa). The wheels may still be locked by the spring brakes, resulting in unnecessary brake wear or damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage or property damage.

## 7.5 Vehicle/Trailer Air Supply Valve

### INITIAL CHARGE

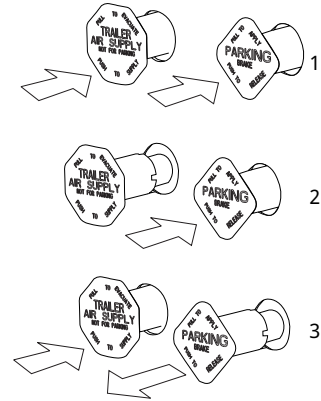
The red octagon knob controls the air supply to the trailer. With the system completely discharged, both the **Red** (trailer air supply) and the **Yellow** (parking brake) knobs are OUT; thus, vehicle and the trailer parking (spring) brakes are applied. To supply air to the trailer system and release the trailer parking brake:

1. Allow the vehicle air system pressure to build up to operating level.
2. When system pressure reaches 50 psi (3.44 bar) the **Red** knob may be pushed IN.
3. Hold the **Red** knob IN by hand until the trailer air pressure builds to a preset level, about 45 psi (3.10 bar). At this point it will remain in, charging the trailer system and releasing only the trailer brakes.
4. The **Yellow** knob will remain OUT (vehicle brakes ON).

### NORMAL RUN POSITION

- The **Yellow** knob (system park) may now be pushed IN, which will supply air to the vehicle spring brakes, releasing

them.



1. Normal run position
2. Trailer park with vehicle released
3. System park or trailer charge with vehicle parked

### TRAILER PARK OR EMERGENCY BRAKE APPLICATION ONLY

If you ever have a failure or disconnect the air supply hose to the trailer, the trailer parking brake will set. The **Red knob** will automatically pop OUT and seal off the vehicle air tanks to protect the vehicle air system pressure.

To apply the trailer brakes only:  
Pull OUT the **Red knob**. This will exhaust air from the trailer supply line, causing the vehicle protection valve to close and the trailer spring brakes to apply. The trailer is now in emergency or park. This mode would be used to uncouple from the trailer (running without a trailer connected).

**WARNING**

DO NOT rely on the service brake, trailer hand brake, or transmission gear to hold a parked vehicle. Loss of air pressure or engine compression may allow the vehicle to roll unexpectedly. Always set the parking brake to ensure the vehicle remains stationary. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

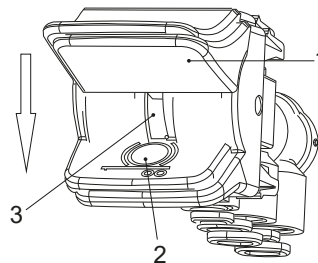
**SYSTEM PARK**

With both knobs pushed in for normal operating modes, the parking brakes of both the vehicle and the trailer may be applied by pulling the **Yellow knob** OUT. This will exhaust the air from the vehicle spring brakes, and simultaneously cause the **Red knob** to pop OUT, which will apply the trailer brakes. This complies with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards

(FMVSS) 121 requirement that one control should apply all the parking brakes on the vehicle.

**TRAILER CHARGE**

To recharge the trailer when both knobs are OUT (combination vehicle is parked), push in the **Red knob**. This will repressurize the trailer supply line. The vehicle will remain parked. For more information on air supply pressure requirements, see Initial Charge on page 151.

**7.6 Trailer Brake Hand Valve****Pinch Hand Valve - Trailer Brakes Only**

1. Pinch Hand Valve Lever
2. Trailer Brake Valve Indicator
3. Valve Bearing

This hand valve provides air pressure to apply the trailer brakes only. It operates independently of the foot treadle valve. To operate the trailer brake hand valve:

- Pull down on the lever under the right side of the steering wheel.
- The valve is self-returning. When pressure is removed from the valve lever, it will return to the OFF position.

**CAUTION**

The trailer brake is not to be used as a substitute for the service brakes. Using this brake frequently, instead of using the foot brake, will cause the trailer brakes to wear out sooner. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**WARNING**

DO NOT rely on the service brake, trailer hand brake, or transmission gear to hold a parked vehicle. Loss of air pressure or engine compression may allow the vehicle to roll unexpectedly. Always set the parking brake to ensure the vehicle remains stationary. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 7.7 Brake Components

The following is a brief description of the air/brake system.

**Compressor** Supplies air to the system. System pressure is controlled by the governor.

**Governor** Controls the air pressure in the system by actuating the compressor discharge mechanism. Its cut-out pressure is 115 to 125 psi (7.93 to 8.62 bar/793 to 862 kPa). Its preset cut-in pressure is set to between 13 to 25 psi (0.90 to 1.72 bar/90 to 172 kPa) below the cut-out pressure setting (cut-out and cut-in interval is not adjustable).

**Safety Valve** Installed on the supply air tank outlet. It should vent off at 150 psi (10.34 bar/1034 kPa) permitting air to escape.

**Air Dryer** Collects and removes moisture and contaminants from the air as it travels from the compressor to the wet tank.

**Compressed Air Tanks** The wet tank receives air from the air dryer and cools it somewhat, allowing moisture to condense for draining. Relatively dry air is then supplied to the two service air tanks for distribution to their respective brake circuits. The service air tanks are isolated from each other by check valves.

**Dual Service Brake Treadle Valve** Delivers air to the two service brake circuits.

**Double Check Valve** Directs the higher air pressure from either the rear (primary) or front (secondary) service air tank to the modulating valve.

- \* Limits spring brake hold-off air pressure delivered to the spring brake chambers.
- \* Provides a quick release of air pressure from the spring brake chambers to speed spring brake application.
- \* Modulates spring brake application in proportion to front service application in the event of a rear service failure.
- \* Prevents compounding of service and spring applications.

**Modulating Valve (SR-1)** Used only on full trucks, not tractors, performs two main functions:

- \* Supplies a specific, limited hold-off pressure to the spring brakes if service brakes failure occurs.
- \* Modulates the spring brakes application through the use of the service brake valve.

**Quick-Release Valve** Speeds the release of air from the brake chambers. When air is released, the air in the brake chambers is exhausted at the quick-release valve, rather than exhausting back through the treadle valve.

**Single Check Valve** Allows air flow in one direction only.

**Parking Brake Valve** Yellow diamond-shaped knob. It controls the application and release of the parking (spring) brakes of the vehicle or of the vehicle-trailer combinations. If the air system is being charged from zero pressure, the parking brake valve will not hold in the release position until the system pressure exceeds 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa), which is the pressure required to override the load of this valve's plunger return spring.

**Trailer Supply Valve** The Red octagonal-shaped knob protects the vehicle system; it functions in conjunction with the parking brake valve (yellow). The trailer supply valve is responsible for synchronizing the vehicle and trailer parking and emergency brakes. If the air system is being charged from zero pressure, the trailer supply valve will not hold in the applied position until the system pressure exceeds 50 psi (3.45 bar/345 kPa). It automatically pops out and exhausts air if supply air pressure drops below 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa).

**Vehicle Protection Valve** The functions of this valve are to (1) receive all pneumatic signals pertinent to the operation of the trailer brake system, (2) transmit these signals to the trailer, and (3) protect the vehicle air supply in case of separation of the air lines connecting the vehicle to the trailer.

## 8 BRAKE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY

### 8.1 Brake Safety and Emergency



**WARNING**

Do not operate the vehicle in the event of an air or hydraulic circuit malfunction. Such a malfunction may prevent the brake system from operating properly. Do not operate the vehicle until repair is complete and both braking circuits, including all pneumatic, hydraulic, and mechanical components, are working properly. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, property damage, or equipment damage.

- If pressure is lost in the vehicle front or rear circuit, the "check" valves isolate the unaffected circuit, allowing this circuit to continue normal operation.

The trailer brakes are still functional.

- If air pressure is lost in the trailer supply/park circuit, and the pressure drops below 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa), the trailer spring brakes are automatically applied, and the vehicle air pressure circuits are unaffected.
- If air pressure is lost in the trailer brake service circuit, and the pressure in the vehicle front and rear circuits drops below 60 psi (4.14 bar/414 kPa), the vehicle and trailer spring brakes are automatically applied.

### 8.2 ABS Warning Lamp

The antilock brake system (ABS) warning lamp will come on briefly, then go off, when the key switch is first turned on. If the lamp remains ON until a speed of 4 mph (6 km/h) is reached, then goes OFF, there may be a stored fault code. If the lamp remains ON when a speed in excess of 4 mph (6 km/h) is reached, there may be an active fault in the ABS system.



**WARNING**

If the ABS warning light does not briefly illuminate when the start switch is first turned to ON, have the vehicle inspected as soon as possible. If the

ABS warning light does not illuminate, it will not alert the operator in the event of an ABS malfunction. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

No indication will be given via the dashboard warning lights or buzzer if tires of the wrong size are installed on your vehicle. The antilock brake system (ABS) is calibrated for the specific tire revolutions per mile. Use of a tire and/or wheel size different from that originally installed on your vehicle may cause the ABS system to not function during a hard braking event. This could cause an accident or serious personal injury. Consult with your dealer before using a different tire and/or wheel size than was originally installed on your vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 8.3 Automatic Traction Control



The truck-tractor antilock brake system (ABS) has an Automatic Traction Control (ATC) feature. A switch on the dash controls this feature. Check for illumination of the ABS and traction control warning lamps when first starting the vehicle. Monitor these lamps while driving. Other than these provisions, there are no special operating procedures required. For a detailed system description, see the literature for the specific ABS that came with the vehicle.

### **i** NOTE

DO NOT allow the traction control lamp to remain on continuously for an extended length of time. Continuous use of the ATC can cause overheating of the drive wheel brakes. Reduce the engine torque or vehicle speed to eliminate wheel spin.

## 8.4 Emergency Braking

### **!** WARNING

If your vehicle is not equipped with anti-lock braking (ABS), avoid depressing the service brake pedal completely, even during an emergency. Depressing the brake pedal completely can cause wheel lockup and lead to a dangerous skid. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

For Non-ABS Vehicles:

To stop your vehicle in an emergency, vary the service brake application pressure to provide maximum braking force without locking the wheels. Do not press the clutch pedal until the engine reaches idle speed. This method uses engine compression to assist the service brakes.

## 8.5 Brake Warning Lamp

When the brake warning lamp comes on, it indicates a malfunction in the brake system. Possible malfunctions include loss of hydraulic pressure from the power steering circuit or a pressure differential between the primary and secondary brake circuits.

### **!** WARNING

Do not operate the vehicle if the Brake System Malfunction warning light is lit or the audible alarm is sounding. If the warning light or audible alarm continue for longer than a few seconds, they may indicate a brake component or system failure. If you are driving when the warning light or audible alarm occur:

- Immediately pull over to the side of the road.
- Turn the start switch to OFF.
- Restart the vehicle.

If the warning light or audible alarm persist, turn the vehicle OFF. Do not operate the vehicle. Contact your nearest authorized dealer for more information. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



SERVICE BRAKE WARNING INDICATOR

If the buzzer sounds while driving, or if the BRAKE light comes on, do the following:

1. Slow down carefully. Here are some things you can do to assist in slowing

the vehicle:

- Downshift - Putting the transmission into a lower gear will help slow the vehicle.
  - Pump the brakes - Pumping the brake pedal may generate enough hydraulic pressure to stop the vehicle.
  - Use the parking brake - The parking or emergency brake is separate from the hydraulic system. Therefore it can be used to slow the vehicle.
2. Move a safe distance off the road and stop.
  3. Set the parking brake.
  4. Turn on the emergency flasher and use other warning devices to alert other motorists.

## 8.6 Wet Brakes

### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive through water deep enough to wet brake components. It may cause the brakes to work less efficiently than normal. The vehicle stopping distance may be longer than expected or the vehicle may pull to the left or right when brakes are applied,

causing an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

If you have been driving in heavy rain or deep standing water, the brakes will get wet. Water in the brakes can cause them to be weak, to apply unevenly, or to grab. These conditions can cause a lack of braking power, wheel lockups, or pulling of the vehicle to one side or the other. Avoid driving through deep puddles or flowing water if possible. If avoidance is impossible, take the following steps:

- Slow down the vehicle by depressing the accelerator pedal.
- Place transmission in lower gear
- Gently press on the brake pedal
- Increase speed while keeping light pressure on the brake pedal for a short distance to dry out the brake linings
- Check the brakes after driving through deep water

## 8.7 Overheated Brakes

Under normal braking conditions, the energy generated will bring the internal brake drum temperature to about 500° F (260° C). This is well within the safe zone:

the maximum safe temperature of lining for drum type brakes is usually about 800° F (427° C).

If service brakes are used for emergency braking, used improperly, or for prolonged periods, internal brake drum temperatures may exceed 800° F (427° C). Such brake overheating may be detected by a burning smell or smoke coming from a drum. If this occurs, you should immediately stop and check for cracked brake drums or lining fires. If neither exists, continue driving and resume a slow speed as soon as possible to cool the brakes. If the vehicle was to remain stopped, the heat transfer could destroy the linings and distort the brake drum.

To prevent drums from distortion while they cool down:

- Park the vehicle on level surface and block the wheels.
- Release the parking brake and allow the brakes to cool down. See [Brake, Parking Brake Valve](#) on page 86.

## 9 RETARDERS

### 9.1 Retarders

Various retarders are available on TX-8 (8 speed automatic) and TX-12 (12 speed automated) transmissions, which function

against the engine (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, and transmission retarders). These are devices that use the engine's power to slow down the vehicle. They save wear and tear on the service brakes. Retarders can also prevent brakes from overheating. Ideally, and under safe conditions, the operator should slow their vehicle using a retarder and use the service brakes when stopping completely. Operating this way can prolong the life of your brakes.

 **WARNING**

The service brakes must be used in an emergency. Retarders alone (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) might not stop the vehicle fast enough to prevent an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT rely only on a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) to stop your vehicle. If your engine shuts down, the retarder will

cease to operate. Always be ready to apply the service brakes. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **NOTE**

PACCAR TX-8 transmissions are not offered in vehicles equipped with MX-10 engines.

The retarder is NOT intended as the primary brake for the vehicle, nor is it an emergency brake. The retarder only helps the service brakes by using pressure to slow the drivetrain. Use the service brakes for quick stops. Do not use the retarder when operating on road surfaces with poor traction (such as wet, icy, or snow covered roads or gravel). Retarders can cause the wheels to skid on a slippery surface. We recommend that you do not use your engine retarder to slow down when you are bobtailing or pulling an empty trailer.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking)

when operating your vehicle bobtail or with an unloaded trailer. There may not be enough weight on the rear axle to provide traction, causing a loss of vehicle control, resulting in an accident. Make sure the engine brake is switched "OFF" when bobtailing or operating with an unloaded trailer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To use the transmission retarder, make sure your foot is off the throttle, and operate the retarder switch. For gradual or partial slowing, apply the switch intermittently. Intermittent application prevents hydraulic fluid from overheating. When transmission retarder is active, the transmission retarder indicator illuminates.



 **NOTE**

The exhaust brake and engine brake are two types of engine retarders. Refer also to the engine manufacturer's Operator Manual and to the Engine Retarder manual for additional instructions.

## 9.2 Exhaust Brake

Figure 30: Exhaust Brake Indicator



### **WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating your vehicle bobtail or with an unloaded trailer. There may not be enough weight on the rear axle to provide traction, causing a loss of vehicle control, resulting in an accident. Make sure the engine brake is switched "OFF" when bobtailing or operating with an unloaded trailer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

With the exhaust brake switch **ON**, the brake automatically creates its braking effect when you remove your foot from the accelerator pedal.

The brake switch is located on the accessory dash panel. It controls whether the brake is **ON** (ready to slow the vehicle down) or **OFF** (no braking action).

- Make sure the brake is OFF before starting the engine.
- After the engine is started, warmed up, and you are ready to get under way, turn the exhaust brake switch ON for added braking effect.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT use a retarder (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) when operating on road surfaces with poor traction (such as wet, icy, or snow covered roads, or gravel). Retarders can cause the wheels to skid on a slippery surface. You could lose control of the vehicle or jackknife if the wheels begin to skid, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

The service brakes must be used in an emergency. Retarders alone (such as the engine brake, exhaust brake, transmission retarder, or regenerative braking) might not stop the vehicle fast enough to prevent an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

If your vehicle is equipped with antilock brake system (ABS), the operation of the exhaust brake (if turned ON) will be controlled by the ABS. For further details on how to use the exhaust brake, see the exhaust brake manufacturers Owner's Manual.

## 9.3 Engine Brakes

Figure 31: Engine Brake ON/OFF Switch



Figure 32: Engine Brake Level Switch



Two switches control the vehicle's engine brake. Engine Brake ON/OFF turns on or off engine braking, and Engine Brake Level controls the amount of engine braking that occurs when the engine brake is active. Both switches are located in the right-hand switch panel. With the engine brake switch **ON**, the engine brake automatically creates its braking effect when you remove your foot from the accelerator pedal and becomes active.

When engine braking is **ON**, the three-position Engine Brake Level switch determines the amount of engine braking that will occur when activated: Low, Medium, or High.

**Table 9: Engine Brake Level (3 position)**

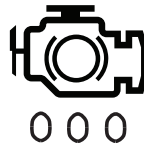
Switch Position	Amount of Engine Braking
Top	High – 100%
Middle	Medium – 66%
Bottom	Low – 33%

See your Engine Operation and Maintenance Manual or Engine Brake Operation Manual for further details on using engine retarders.

## 9.4 Engine Brake Indicator



This indicator appears when the engine braking (compression brake or exhaust brake) is active. It shows available engine braking levels near the indicator, with the selected braking level highlighted:



When using engine braking, the engine brake indicator turns green. An override of active engine braking can occur when the operator (or a vehicle feature, such as Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)) provides acceleration. In these cases, the engine brake indicator turns white (enabled but not active) while the vehicle accelerates.

## 10 AXLE AND SUSPENSION

### 10.1 Differential Lock



The vehicle may be equipped with switches to lock either of the rear axle differentials. Depending on how the vehicle is specified, a combination of individual switches may be available that can lock the interaxle driveline and/or any combination of the forward rear or rear-rear driving axles. The interaxle differential switch allows each axle to turn independently. In certain situations, engaging the interaxle differential lock relieves stress on the rear axles and reduces tire wear. Engaging this switch will also provide better traction in slippery or loose gravel conditions.

In the LOCK position, continuous operation on paved, dry surfaces, put stress on the axles, and can possibly damage the internal gears. The switch has a guard to prevent accidental operation of the switch. Locking the differentials is typically used during ice or snow conditions and without tire chains, unpaved roads that have loose sand, mud or uneven surfaces. Look ahead

and predict when the differential needs to be locked. Stop the vehicle and lock the differentials before approaching.

While using the differential in the locked position, do not exceed 25 mph (40 km/h). When disengaging the differential lock, reduce the throttle to prevent drivetrain damage.



### WARNING

DO NOT put the differential lock in the LOCK position while the wheels are spinning freely (slipping). You could lose control of the vehicle or cause axle damage. Switch to LOCK only when the wheels are not spinning. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 10.2 Inter-Axle Differential Lock Operation

### INTER-AXLE DIFFERENTIAL LOCK OPERATION



### WARNING

Do not use the differential lock during downhill operation or at speeds above

25 mph (40 km/h). When it is engaged under these conditions, the vehicle will exhibit understeer handling characteristics. This understeer condition will cause the vehicle to not turn as quickly and more steering effort will be required, which can cause an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Figure 33: Understeer Condition



1. Turning Radius When Unlocked (Disengaged)
2. Turning Radius When Locked (Engaged)

### TO LOCK THE INTER-AXLE DIFFERENTIAL

1. Anticipate when you might need increased traction, slow down to a steady speed under 25 mph (40 km/h) or stop the vehicle. Do not lock the differential while going down steep grades or traveling faster than 25 mph (40 km/h), or while

wheels are spinning or traction is minimal; lock the differential before you encounter these conditions.

2. Put the inter-axle differential lock switch in the **LOCK** position. A light on the switch will turn on, indicating that the differential is locked (engaged).
3. If you **LOCK** or **UNLOCK** the differential while moving, let up momentarily on the accelerator pedal to relieve torque on the gearing and allow full engagement of the clutch (mechanism that locks the wheels).



### NOTE

The Meritor main differential lock or Dana Spicer wheel differential lock is controlled by the switch labeled WHEEL DIFFERENTIAL. By moving the switch you can LOCK or UNLOCK the main differential when the vehicle is moving or stopped.



### NOTE

If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, it may be necessary to shift the transmission to

the Neutral position momentarily to allow the main differential lock splines to fully engage or disengage.

4. Drive the vehicle through the poor traction area, keeping your speed under 25 mph (40 km/h).

## TO UNLOCK THE INTER-AXLE DIFFERENTIAL

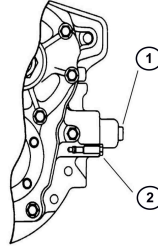
1. When you reach dry pavement or better road conditions where the differential lock is not needed, switch the differential lock to **UNLOCK**.
2. Let up momentarily on the accelerator pedal to relieve torque and allow the clutch to disengage.
3. When you unlock the differential, normal vehicle handling will resume and the light on the switch will turn off.

## 10.3 Driver Controlled Main Differential Lock

If your vehicle has a Meritor axle with a Driver Controlled Main Differential Lock, install the caging bolt before removing the axles for towing. Installation of the caging bolt prevents damage by locking internal axle

components in position. Use the procedure below to lock the Meritor differential.

**Figure 34: Driver Controlled Main Differential Lock**



1. Air Line - Remove to Install Caging Bolt
2. Caging Bolt Storage Location

### Activate the Main Differential Lock

1. Remove the air line.
2. Remove the caging bolt from its storage hole.
3. Screw the caging bolt all the way into the air line hole. This locks the differential by pushing a piston into lock position.

## 10.4 Dual Range (Two-Speed) Rear Axle

### DUAL RANGE (TWO-SPEED) REAR AXLE



Your vehicle may be equipped with a two-speed or dual range axle (option). The low range provides maximum torque for hauling heavy loads or traveling over rough terrain. The high range is a faster ratio for highway speeds and general over-the-road conditions. A switch on the accessory switch panel controls the dual range rear axle. The switch has a guard to prevent accidental activation. Always park your vehicle with the range selector in **LOW**.

Important tips on operating a dual range axle with inter-axle differential:

- Shift the axle with the inter-axle differential in the unlocked position only.
- When you are driving with poor traction, lock the differential. When you have the differential locked, drive with the axle in **LOW** range only.
- When you are driving on a surface

with good traction, keep the inter-axle differential unlocked. You can drive with the axle in the LOW or HIGH range.

- Always UNLOCK the inter-axle differential before shifting the axle speed range.



### WARNING

DO NOT shift the axle when moving downhill. Engine driveline disengagement may occur, eliminating engine retardation and allowing the wheels to spin faster than the current speed of the engine. This may require severe braking to slow the vehicle down and can result in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.



### CAUTION

Never shift the axle range with the differential locked. If you shift the axle range with the inter-axle differential in LOCK, you could seriously damage the axles. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Proper shifting of the axle depends on the synchronization of engine/driveline and wheel speed. When you shift the axle, the

connection between the engine and wheels is momentarily disengaged while the gearing is synchronized. Normally when the axle shifts the speed of the engine, axle, and wheels adjust, allowing for proper gear engagement.

When the vehicle is going downhill, the wheels tend to speed up, which makes gear synchronization almost impossible. As a result, the axle is neither in HIGH nor LOW range and all engine/driveline retardation is lost. Without engine retardation, it is more difficult to slow the vehicle down and greater stress is put on the brake system.



### CAUTION

Shift the axle at slower travel speeds until you are used to driving with a dual range axle to avoid damaging your vehicle's axles. The inter-axle differential must be in the unlocked position before shifting the axle speed range. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## HOW TO OPERATE TWO-SPEED AXLE - LOW TO HIGH

These steps should be used if operating a two-speed axle in LOW range on rough ter-

rain and preparing to drive on an improved surface.

When you go from rough terrain to highway driving, shift the axle to the HIGH range following this procedure:

1. Be sure the differential is UNLOCKED.
2. Maintain your vehicle speed (accelerator depressed) and move the Range Selector lever to HIGH.
3. Keep driving with the accelerator depressed until you want the axle to shift.
4. To make the axle shift, release the accelerator until the axle shifts. You are now in the HIGH axle range for highway speeds. Shift the transmission normally to reach your desired cruising speed.

## HOW TO OPERATE TWO-SPEED AXLE - HIGH TO LOW

These steps should be used if operating a two-speed axle in HIGH range on improved roads and preparing to drive on rough terrain.

When you go from highway driving to rough terrain, shift the axle to the LOW range following this procedure:

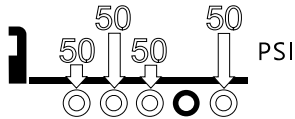
1. Maintain vehicle speed (accelerator

depressed) and move the Range Selector lever to LOW.

- Keep driving with the accelerator depressed until you want the axle to downshift.
- To make the axle downshift, release and depress the accelerator quickly to increase the engine rpm. The axle will shift to LOW range.
- You are now in the LOW axle range for rough terrain and heavy loads. Shift the transmission normally to maintain the desired speed.

## 10.5 Auxiliary Axle

### AUXILIARY AXLE



Adjustable auxiliary axles (commonly known as Pusher or Tag axles) can add to the productivity of the vehicle by increasing the load capabilities of the vehicle when they are in the deployed (down) position. There are different configurations of axles with different functionality (liftable versus steerable). Some configurations are capable of showing a pressure and/or position

graphic on the instrument cluster that looks like the picture above matched to the axles on the vehicle. Without the extra axle, the excessive weight can reduce the service life of vehicle components such as, but not limited to, the frame rail, axles, suspension and brakes.

Operation of the auxiliary axles includes the proper maintenance of the system and calibration of its controls. Operating the auxiliary axles will also require a firm understanding of the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) and the load that is being carried.

The vehicle will have switches on the dash to control the position of the auxiliary axles. In certain situations, however, the system will override the controls to protect the axle system. For Self Steering Lift Axles, the axle will raise when the park brakes are applied or if the vehicle is placed in reverse. For Non-Steer Lift Axles, the axle will only automatically raise if the park brakes are applied and there are no park brakes on the lift axle. Non-Steer Lift Axles do not automatically raise when the vehicle is placed in reverse.

Operating the auxiliary liftable axles must be performed in a manner that does not exceed the axle creep rating. Axle creep ratings are weight and speed limits that are allowed while the vehicle is fully loaded (in

excess of the vehicle's standard GAWR) and the axle is in its up position. Axle creep ratings are assigned by the axle manufacturer and are based on axle model and intended service of the vehicle. Contact an authorized dealership if you are unable to identify the axle creep rating of this vehicle.

- Liftable/steerable (axle lift calibration required)
- Liftable/non-steerable (axle lift calibration required)
- Non-liftable (some suspensions require dump valve calibration)

#### **WARNING**

If the vehicle is unladen or being unloaded, DO NOT operate or park the vehicle with its auxiliary axles in the down or loaded position unless those axles are equipped with (and are using) parking brakes. This could result in a loss of vehicle control or roll-away. Raise auxiliary axles that lack park brakes prior to unloading the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## ADJUSTABLE LIFT AXLES

Vehicles with liftable auxiliary (AUX) axles have knobs available to adjust the pressure in the AUX axle suspension. These knobs are in addition to the tag and pusher axle switches that control the axle position. Adding more pressure to the AUX axle increases the pressure the AUX axle pushes down. Increasing pressure decreases load on the drive axles and decreases traction. Decreasing pressure transfers more weight to the drive axles and results in more traction from the drive axles.

Deflate the AUX axle suspension before coupling or uncoupling a trailer. When initially coupled or uncoupled, increase pressure to balance traction and axle load requirements. Inflate air springs of the AUX axles to the desired pressure after coupling to a loaded trailer. Make sure that you maintain proper traction of the drive-axles. To obtain the desired traction, adjust the pressure regulator control knob to a lower pressure. By reducing air pressure at the pusher or tag axle, you can transfer the load to the drive axles. Do not overload drive axles.

Always deflate the air springs of the AUX axles before attempting to unload the vehicle. This action allows maximum traction of the driving axles to control the vehicle.

Calibrations can change depending on the suspension. Contact an authorized dealer or axle/suspension manufacturer for specific calibration procedures. Some suspensions require dump valve calibration. For example, some dead axles do not lift. You can dump the air out of them to unload them when empty. You control air pressure via an adjustable regulator. Calibrate these axles for load. Contact an authorized dealer or axle/suspension manufacturer for dump valve calibration procedures.

## AXLE CREEP RATING

Vehicles outfitted with auxiliary axles and full truck configuration will have an axle creep rating which defines how much load is allowed when the vehicle has a full load and maneuvering the vehicle, at very slow speeds, with auxiliary axles in the up position. In these situations, the load exceeds the gross axle weight rating of the axles. Operators using vehicles equipped with liftable auxiliary axles must consider creep ratings when any liftable axle is unloaded or in the raised position. Liftable auxiliary axles should only be raised (or unloaded) to improve maneuverability in an off-road use or when vehicle is unloaded.

### **WARNING**

Always calibrate lift axles to the correct pressure to carry the load. An incorrectly calibrated lift axle can result in an overloaded frame, increased braking distances, or a loss of traction and stability. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

DO NOT exceed Axle Creep ratings. Exceeding the creep ratings can damage the frame, suspension, and axles by overloading them. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

Always lower the axles as soon as possible after receiving a load. Never exceed 5 mph (8 km/h) when driving with a load with the auxiliary axle(s) raised/unloaded. Not lowering the axle(s) can overload the frame and remaining axles. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT modify the air system or control functionality on a factory installed auxiliary axle. Modifying the factory-intended operation of a pusher axle or tag axle will void the warranty and can cause damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

Repeat suspension calibration procedures when installing tires with a different loaded radius from tires on the other drive, steer, or auxiliary axles. Installing tires with a different loaded radius can affect the load received by other axles. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Contact your dealer or axle manufacturer to determine what the creep rating is for your particular axle(s) and configuration. Creep ratings are generally limited to the following:

- Tandem rear axles only
- Straight trucks only
- Maximum spring mount centers per axle manufacturers specifications
- Maximum tire static loaded radius

(SLR) per axle manufacturers specifications

**PUSHER OR TAG SUSPENSION CALIBRATION**

Perform this procedure at or near a weight scale. Procedure can be performed while parked on the weight scale if scale is available. To obtain the desired axle load distribution, you must correlate the suspension air gauge pressure to the actual axle load by scaling the axle weight(s) and adjusting the pressure to obtain the desired load. Once the desired load or load range is achieved, document the pressure-to-load ratio or setting for future use.

**NOTE**

This procedure must be performed prior to placing the vehicle into service.

**Setting the Pressure-to-Load Ratio** To obtain the desired axle load distribution, you must correlate the suspension air gauge pressure to the actual axle load by scaling the axle weight(s) and adjusting the pressure to obtain the desired load. Once the desired load or load range is achieved, document the pressure-to-load ratio or setting for future use.

These instructions are general in nature. For more specific instructions, review the

pusher or tag suspension manufacturer's maintenance manual or contact the nearest authorized dealer.

1. Park the loaded vehicle on a level surface with the wheels blocked.
2. Release vehicles spring brakes. (Do not release the Lifiable/Non-Steerable pusher or tag axles.)
3. Lower the pusher/tag axles with the **Axle Lift Control** flip valve. (For some non-lifiable axles, inflate air suspension.)
4. Adjust the amount of load on each axle by turning the **Pressure Regulator** clockwise to increase the load, or counterclockwise to decrease the load. (The suspension manufacturer may publish pre-established Pressure-to-Load Ratio Pressure Settings to assist you in achieving an estimated ground load.)
5. After setting the pressure to obtain the desired axle load, verify proper ground loading with the weight scale.

**NOTE**

Exceeding local, state, or federal weight limits may result in citations. Contact your local commer-

cial weight enforcement office for limits in your area.

**i NOTE**

Steerable-pusher and/or tag axle(s) will raise when the transmission is shifted into reverse or when the parking brake is applied.

**⚠ CAUTION**

To avoid drive-line damage, adjust the suspension ride height only when improper inter-axle u-joint angles exist and immediately drive to the nearest authorized dealer or repair facility. The ride height and pinion angle should be reset using the proper technique and equipment. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage or property damage.

**i NOTE**

Suitable wheel chocks are at a minimum 18 in. (46 cm) long 4x4.

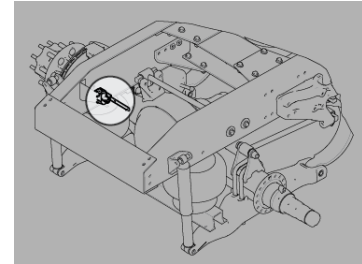
1. Park the vehicle, engage the parking brake and chock the wheels.
2. Locate the air suspension ride height valve.

## 10.6 Air Suspension Ride Height

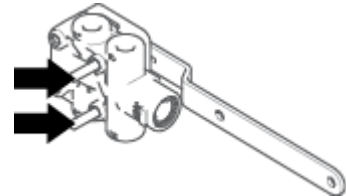
### AIR SUSPENSION RIDE HEIGHT

Vehicles equipped with rear or front air suspensions have their ride height and axle (pinion) angle(s) preset at the factory. These are precision settings and should not be altered. Incorrectly adjusted ride height may result in improper interaxle U-joint working angles. This can result in premature driveline wear and driveline vibration.

If it becomes necessary to reset the ride height, you may temporarily set it by following the next procedure. Proper ride height measurement and values are shown in the illustration and table below.



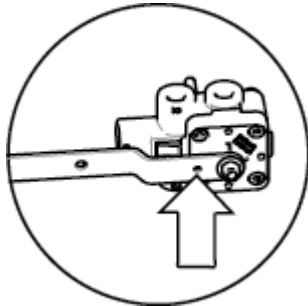
3. Ensure that the tractor is fully laden during this procedure. Do not use these procedures on a vehicle that is not laden (bobtail).
4. Ensure the air supply and delivery plumbing of the height control valve is consistent with the following illustrations.
5. Loosen the fasteners mounting the height control valve to its bracket.



6. Rotate the valve either clockwise or counterclockwise until air pressure in the air springs provides the ride height specified for that suspension.

Measure the ride height from the bottom of the frame rail to the approximate centerline of the rearmost drive axle hub:

- For tandem axles, make the vertical measurement at the centerline of the suspension.
  - For a single axle, make the measurement in front of the axle, in the area forward of the tires but not past the suspension bracket.
7. When at the correct ride height (Refer to Air Ride Height Data), place the height control valve lever in the neutral position, and install either the built-in alignment pin or a 1/8 in. (3 mm) dowel.

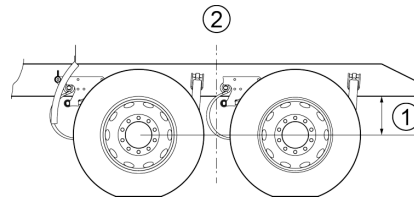


8. Torque the mounting fasteners to 55-75 lb-in. (6.2-8.5 N·m).
9. Remove the alignment pin or dowel.

10. Repeat Steps 2 through 6 above for the right-hand valve on vehicles with a dual-valve system.

### AIR RIDE HEIGHT DATA

These are factory settings for ride height of the rear air suspension.



1. Ride height
2. Centerline of suspension

Single Axle	Laden Ride Height -in. (mm)
Air Trac	11.00 (279)
Low Air Leaf	6.50 (165)

Single Axle	Unladen Ride Height -in. (mm)
Air Trac	11.39 (289)
Low Air Leaf	6.75 (171)

Tandem Axle	Laden Ride Height -in. (mm)
Air Leaf	11.70 (297)
Air Trac	11.00 (279)
Low Air Leaf	8.50 (216)
Low Low Air Leaf	6.50 (165)
FLEX Air	8.50 (216)

Tandem Axle	Unladen Ride Height -in. (mm)
Air Leaf	12.0 (305)
Air Trac	11.38 (289)
Low Air Leaf	8.75 (222)
Low Low Air Leaf	6.75 (171)
FLEX Air	8.75 (222)

## 10.7 Suspension Air Pressure Gauge & Switch



Your vehicle may have an air suspension and a deflation switch which allows the air in the suspension to be exhausted from a switch on the dash. The normal purpose of

this feature is to lower the vehicle for loading. A guard on the switch prevents accidental deflation of the suspension. The Suspension Air Pressure gauge (optional) indicates the amount of air pressure in the air suspension springs in pounds per square inch (psi). Air pressure in the spring is related to the rear axle load. The greater the rear axle load, the greater the air pressure in the air bags. Therefore, the air pressure displayed will vary, depending upon the rear axle load.

## 10.8 What to do if an Air Spring Ruptures

If an air spring has ruptured, drive the vehicle to a safe stop off the highway to investigate the problem.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive a vehicle with ruptured air springs. The air loss can cause the spring brakes to apply, dragging the brakes and burning up the linings. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT drive the vehicle if the air pressure is less than 100 psi (6.89 bar/689 kPa). Driving the vehicle with less than 100 psi (6.89 bar/689 kPa) could make the brakes unsafe to use which could result in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **CAUTION**

Operating a vehicle with air suspension bags either overinflated or underinflated may cause damage to driveline components. If a vehicle must be operated under such conditions, DO NOT exceed 5 mph (8 km/h). Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

You can get to a repair facility by removing the height control link connected to the axle and to the suspension air valve control arm. This will cause the air valve control arm to center in the closed position. Removing the link will allow the air system of the vehicle to operate normally so that the vehicle can be driven to a service center.

## 11 FIFTH WHEEL

### 11.1 Fifth Wheel

The following applies to tractor configurations:

### **WARNING**

Ensure that all fifth wheel maintenance, adjustments, and rebuilding are done only by a qualified technician. An improperly maintained fifth wheel can cause a trailer to separate from a tractor. This could lead to a serious accident. Failure to comply may result in property damage, equipment damage, personal injury, or death.

Your vehicle is equipped with either a Fixed or an Air-Controlled Sliding Fifth Wheel. Either type should self lock when a trailer king pin trips the locking dogs as the tractor is backed under a trailer.

### 11.2 How to Lock the Kingpin

Ensure that the fifth wheel lock is in the unlocked position.

**⚠ WARNING**

Always inspect the fifth wheel for proper locking after coupling the tractor to a trailer. Ensure the kingpin is engaged in a closed and locked jaw and that there is no gap between the fifth wheel top plate and the trailer upper-coupler plate. If these requirements are not met, the trailer may separate and cause an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To lock the fifth wheel around the kingpin:

1. Ensure trailer brakes are locked and the landing gear is down.
2. Back the tractor fifth wheel into the trailer kingpin to engage and lock.

**Figure 35: JOST Fifth Wheel Indication (Optional Indicator)**

If equipped with JOST fifth wheel

3. Pull the tractor forward to ensure the kingpin has been locked in place.
4. Set the tractor parking brake.
5. Connect the tractor brake air and

electric lines to the trailer.

Conduct a pre-trip inspection prior to releasing the brakes, raising the landing gear, and driving the vehicle.

**11.3 Releasing the Kingpin Remotely (option)****⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT deflate the rear suspension before unlocking the fifth wheel. Deflating the rear suspension before unlocking the fifth wheel could cause difficulty during uncoupling and result in damage to the fifth wheel and kingpin. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

1. Set both the vehicle and trailer parking brakes.
2. Lower the landing gear.
3. Disconnect the tractor brake air and electric lines from the trailer.
4. Flip up cover, then press and hold the **Kingpin Release** switch for 3 seconds. A countdown timer notification will appear on the display, and the unlock symbol on the **Kingpin Release** switch will illuminate.

The notification will inform the operator when to release the switch.

**Figure 36: JOST Fifth Wheel Indication (option)**

If equipped with JOST Fifth Wheel

**i NOTE**

The fifth wheel will not unlock unless the vehicle is stopped and the parking brake is set. In this situation, a red-colored notification appears, informing the operator that kingpin release is not available and to set the parking brake. This will require restarting this procedure.

5. Release the switch.  
The unlock symbol on the **Kingpin Release** switch will turn off.
6. Ease tractor forward enough for the kingpin to clear the fifth wheel (about 12 to 18 inches).

**i NOTE**

DO NOT drive tractor free of trailer.

- If the tractor has a rear air suspension, deflate (dump) the rear suspension enough so that the fifth wheel will smoothly separate from the trailer.

**Figure 37: Suspension Dump Symbol**



- Ease tractor forward, clearing the trailer.
- If the rear suspension was deflated, return rear suspension to its normal height.

## 11.4 Releasing the Kingpin Manually

**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT deflate the rear suspension before unlocking the fifth wheel. Deflating the rear suspension before unlock-

ing the fifth wheel could cause difficulty during uncoupling and result in damage to the fifth wheel and kingpin. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**i NOTE**

The specific method required to operate the fifth wheel release handle will depend on the fifth wheel manufacturer and model. The operator should be familiar with this method prior to attempting this procedure.

To release the kingpin and separate tractor from trailer

- Position the tractor and trailer in a straight line on firm, level ground.
- Set both the tractor and trailer parking brakes.
- Exit cab and lower the trailer landing gear.
- Disconnect brake air and electric lines from trailer, and secure lines.
- Unlock the fifth wheel release handle if necessary, then unlock the fifth wheel.

**i NOTE**

Operating the release handle and unlocking the fifth wheel will depend on the fifth wheel manufacturer.

- Return to cab and release tractor parking brake.
- Ease tractor forward enough for the kingpin to clear the fifth wheel (about 12 to 18 inches).

**i NOTE**

DO NOT drive tractor free of trailer.

- If the tractor has a rear air suspension, deflate (dump) the rear suspension enough so that the fifth wheel will smoothly separate from the trailer.

**Figure 38: Suspension Dump Symbol**



- Ease tractor forward, clearing the trailer.

10. If the rear suspension was deflated, return rear suspension to its normal height.

## 11.5 Air-Controlled Sliding Fifth Wheel

### AIR-CONTROLLED SLIDING FIFTH WHEEL



The Air-Controlled Sliding Fifth Wheel is an optional feature for these vehicles. These vehicles have a fifth wheel slider lock controlled by a switch on the accessory switch panel. To operate this type of lock, move the switch to the appropriate position. By placing the switch in the UNLOCK position, you can slide the fifth wheel to various positions to adjust weight distribution. There is a guard on this switch to protect you against accidentally activating or releasing the lock.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT move the fifth wheel while the tractor-trailer is in motion. Your load could shift suddenly, causing you to lose control of the vehicle. Never operate the vehicle with the switch in the UNLOCK position. Always inspect the fifth wheel after you lock the switch to be sure the fifth wheel slide lock is engaged. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### HOW TO SLIDE THE FIFTH WHEEL

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT move the fifth wheel while the tractor-trailer is in motion. Your load could shift suddenly, causing you to lose control of the vehicle. Never operate the vehicle with the switch in the UNLOCK position. Always inspect the fifth wheel after you lock the switch to be sure the fifth wheel slide lock is engaged. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT attempt to slide the fifth wheel until all persons and obstacles are clear of the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **NOTE**

This procedure assumes a connected trailer. The trailer kingpin must be locked within the fifth wheel when changing slide positions.

1. Position the tractor and trailer in a straight line on firm, level ground.
2. Place the tractor in neutral, and set the tractor and trailer parking brakes.
- 3.

#### **CAUTION**

Ensure the tractor and trailer brakes are engaged prior to sliding the fifth wheel. Not engaging the brakes could result in uncontrolled sliding of the fifth wheel and damage the tractor or trailer. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

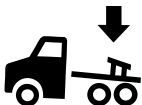
Unlock the slide by repositioning the Fifth Wheel Slide switch.

**Figure 39: Fifth Wheel Slide Symbol**



4. Inspect and verify that locking plungers have fully withdrawn from the fifth wheel slide tracks.
  - a. If locking plungers did not fully withdraw, move tractor slightly to reposition plungers and reinspect.
  - b. If plungers are still not fully withdrawn, lower the landing gear and deflate the rear suspension (if available) to lessen pressure on the slide.

**Figure 40: Suspension Dump Symbol**



5. Release the tractor parking brake, but keep the trailer brake engaged.
6. Slowly ease tractor forward or backward, and stop at the desired position.

7. Lock the slide by returning the Fifth Wheel Slide switch to its previous position.
8. Inspect and verify that the locking plungers are fully inserted into the fifth wheel slide tracks.
  - a.



**WARNING**

DO NOT operate the vehicle unless the locking plungers are fully inserted into the fifth wheel slide track. Operating the vehicle while the plungers are not fully inserted could lead to the slide moving unexpectedly, resulting in a loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

If the locking plungers are not fully inserted in the track, move the tractor slightly to reposition plungers and reinspect.

9. If the landing gear was lowered, raise the landing gear.
10. If the rear suspension was deflated, return rear suspension to its normal height.

## 11.6 Fifth Wheel Lubrication

Frequently operate and lubricate movable or sliding fifth wheels to prevent corrosion.



**CAUTION**


Clean and lubricate both the fifth wheel plate and slide tracks (if a slider) periodically to ensure smooth turning and sliding action. If these surfaces are not periodically cleaned and lubricated, the frame or driveline might be damaged. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

For maintenance information see Fifth Wheel Monthly Maintenance on page 256, Fifth Wheel Bi-Annual Maintenance on page 256 and Sliding Fifth Wheels on page 256.

## 12 DRIVING TIPS AND TECHNIQUES

This section covers additional driving tips and techniques on how to drive your vehicle more efficiently.


**Coasting**

 **WARNING**

DO NOT coast with the transmission in neutral or with the clutch pedal depressed, it is a dangerous practice. Coasting in neutral may damage your drivetrain when you try to re-engage the transmission and could result in a loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.


Do not coast with the transmission in neutral or with the clutch pedal depressed. Besides being illegal and dangerous, coasting is also expensive. It causes premature failure or damage to the clutch and transmission and overloads the brake system. Coasting with the transmission in neutral also prevents proper transmission component lubrication. During coasting the transmission is driven by the rear wheels, and the countershaft gear (which lubricates the transmission components by oil splash) will only be turning at idle speed.

**Descending a Grade**


 **WARNING**

DO NOT frequently or continuously use the service brakes. Reduce speed before descending a long or steep grade, shift to a lower gear, and turn on the retarder. Frequent or continuous braking can overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness and increase vehicle stopping distance. This can lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Engine Overspeed**


 **CAUTION**

DO NOT let the engine rpm operate beyond the maximum governing rpm. Operating the engine above the maximum governing rpm can result in engine damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.


 **NOTE**

Often these recommendations are secondary to maintaining an adequate and

safe speed relative to the surrounding traffic and road conditions.

 **NOTE**

The RPM warning band is from 3750 - 4500 rpm in Octane engines.

 **NOTE**

The RPM warning band is from 1800 - 3000 rpm in diesel engines.

Operate the engine within the optimum engine rpm range and do not allow the rpm to exceed the maximum governed speed. See your Engine Operation and Maintenance manual for information regarding engine rpm. When the engine is used as a brake to control vehicle speed (e.g., while driving down a grade), do not allow the engine rpm to exceed maximum governed speed. Under normal load and road conditions operate the engine in the lower end of the range.

The tachometer is an instrument that aids in obtaining the best performance of the engine and manual transmission, serving

as a guide for shifting gears. Refer to the Engine Operation and Maintenance manual for optimum engine rpm.

- If the engine rpm moves beyond the maximum governed speed, indicating an overspeed condition, apply the service brake or shift to a higher gear to bring engine rpm within the optimum speed range.

#### **NOTE**

The injection pump governor cuts off fuel to the engine system in overspeed conditions to protect the engine from overheating. Although, some engines (such as Octane) can allow operation above governed speed.

- When driving downhill: shift to a lower gear, use the engine brake (if so equipped), and use the service brake, keeping the engine speed below 2,100 rpm.

#### **NOTE**

The Octane engines can go significantly higher, so adjust the engine

rpm speed below the maximum red-line rating.

When the engine speed reaches its maximum governed speed, the injection pump governor cuts off fuel to the engine. However, the governor has no control over the engine rpm when it is being driven by the vehicle's transmission, for example, on steep downgrades. Apply service brakes or shift to a higher gear. Fuel economy and engine performance are also directly related to driving habits:

- The best results in trip time and fuel economy are obtained while driving the vehicle at a steady speed.
- Shift into higher or lower gears (or apply the service brake) to keep engine rpm near the lower end of the optimum operating range.
- Avoid rapid acceleration and braking.

#### **Use of Digital Display**

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT look at a screen on the instrument cluster for long periods while driving. Vehicle screens should be referenced only briefly and should not be used as a substitute for observing actual road and traffic conditions. Fail-

ure to pay attention to the vehicle's road position or situation can lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The Digital Display provides information to help the driver optimize vehicle efficiency. See Trip Summary on [page 55](#) for more information. A driver will find the section describing Trip Information and the rpm detail useful.

#### **Fuel Consumption**

The vehicle's fuel consumption is connected to five important factors: maintenance, driving habits, general condition of the road, traffic conditions, and vehicle load.

Proper maintenance will keep the vehicle running like new even after long periods of use. The driver must perform the daily and weekly checks of the vehicle.

Maintenance factors affecting fuel consumption:

- Air and/or fuel filters partially clogged
- Engine valves out of adjustment
- Injection pump improperly synchronized
- Injection nozzles defective or uncalibrated
- Improperly inflated tires

- Wheel bearings improperly adjusted
- Clutch improperly adjusted or worn (slipping)
- Fuel leaks

Wrong driving habits must be corrected and the recommendations on economic driving should be followed. Driving factors affecting fuel consumption:

- Excessive speed and unnecessary fast acceleration
- Long periods of idling
- Driving with foot resting on the (manual transmission) clutch pedal

#### **General Condition**

Other factors affecting fuel consumption are related to loads and the type of roads on which the vehicle operates. It is not always possible to choose the most adequate road, but the ideal road is the one that allows a steady speed in high gear, without requiring frequent braking and acceleration. The following general conditions can affect fuel consumption:

- Overload
- Unbalanced load
- Very high load
- Inadequate roads
- Traffic conditions

## **13 STOPPING THE VEHICLE**

### **13.1 Stopping the Vehicle**

A hot engine stores a great amount of heat. It does not cool down immediately after you shut it off. Always cool your engine down before shutting it off. You will greatly increase its service life.

Idle the engine at 1,000 rpm for five minutes. Then low idle for 30 seconds before shutdown. This will allow circulating coolant and lubricating oil to carry away heat from the cylinder head, valves, pistons, cylinder liners, turbocharger, and bearings. This way you can prevent serious engine damage that may result from uneven cooling.

#### **Turbocharger**

This cooling-down practice is especially important on a turbocharged engine. The turbocharger contains bearings and seals that are subjected to hot exhaust gases. While the engine is operating, heat is carried away by circulating oil. If you stop the engine suddenly, the temperature of the turbocharger could rise as much as 100°F (55°C) above the temperature reached during operation. A sudden rise in temperature like this could cause the bearings to seize or the oil seals to loosen.

#### **Refueling**

Air space in your fuel tanks allows water to condense there. To prevent this condensation while you are stopped, fill your tanks to 95 percent of capacity. When refueling, add approximately the same amount to each fuel tank on vehicles with more than one tank.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT carry additional fuel containers in your vehicle. Fuel containers, either empty or full, might leak, cause or feed a fire, or could possibly explode. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT remove a fuel tank cap near sparks, flames, or smoking materials. Fuel in the presence of an ignition source could cause an explosion. A mixture of gasoline or alcohol with diesel fuel increases this risk of explosion. Use only the fuel or additives recommended for your engine. Failure to comply may result in death, personal

injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**CAUTION**

For diesel vehicles, use only Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel as recommended by engine manufacturers. High-sulfur diesel fuel can damage the aftertreatment system and affect engine emissions, leading to non-compliance with emission regulations. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**NOTE**

For more information on fuel specifications, consult the engine operator's manual.

If your vehicle is equipped with fuel shut off valves for the take-off and return lines, they are located on the fuel lines entering the top of the fuel tank. Fuel shut off valves for the fuel crossover line are on the bottom of the fuel tank, at the crossover line connection.

### 13.2 Long-Stop Parking

**WARNING**

When parking a vehicle, fully raise lift axles that are not equipped with a parking brake. If left in the down position, a lift axle not equipped with a parking brake could cause the parked vehicle to roll, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

When parking the vehicle for an extended stay at one location, observe the following long-stop best practices to place the vehicle in a safe condition and keep the vehicle air system in good working order.

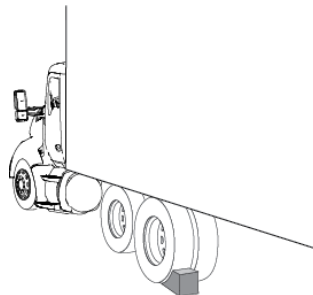
1.

**WARNING**

DO NOT rely on the service brake, trailer hand brake, or transmission gear to hold a parked vehicle. Loss of air pressure or engine compression may allow the vehicle to roll unexpectedly. Always set the parking brake to ensure the vehicle remains stationary. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Set the parking brake before leaving the driver's seat.

2. If you are parked on a steep grade, block the wheels.




3. Drain water from the air reservoirs. Open the reservoir drains just enough to drain the moisture. Do not deplete the entire air supply. Be sure to close the drains before leaving the vehicle.




4. Secure the vehicle. Close all the windows and lock all the doors.

# 14 ANTILOCK BRAKE SYSTEMS (ABS)

This vehicle can have an Antilock Brake System (ABS). The ABS adjusts air pressure at the appropriate wheels to prevent wheel lock-up. The ABS arms when the start key switch is in the ON position.

 **WARNING**

The antilock brake system (ABS) is a critical vehicle safety system. For the safety of you and others around you, have the vehicle submitted for periodic preventive maintenance checks. If you suspect problems, immediately contact an authorized dealer. Failure to maintain the brake system properly can lead to serious accidents. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT rely on an antilock brake system that is functioning improperly. You could lose control of the vehicle resulting in a severe accident, causing personal injury or death. If your ABS lamp


goes on while you are driving or stays on after the self-check, your antilock system might not be working. The ABS may not function in an emergency. You will still have conventional brakes, but not antilock brakes. If the lamp indicates a problem, have the ABS checked. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Vehicles without ABS are typically equipped with a bobtail brake proportioning system. When a trailer is not connected, the drive axle brake application pressure will automatically be limited by the proportioning system. When driven in a bobtail mode, these tractors will require greater brake pedal application to provide the equivalent braking to a bobtail tractor not equipped with a proportioning system.


### **Trailer ABS Power Line Communication (PLC)**

North American on-highway vehicles are equipped with a separate electrical circuit to power the ABS on towed vehicle(s). In most cases, the ABS power will be supplied through the Auxiliary circuit on the primary 7-way trailer light line connector. If the vehicle was manufactured with a switchable Auxiliary circuit for trailer accessories,

an additional 7-way connector would have been provided for trailer ABS power. In either case, the ABS power line on the vehicle will be PLC equipped.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT splice into the non-switchable Auxiliary circuit on the primary 7-way trailer light line. Doing so may cause the trailer ABS to malfunction. This circuit is dedicated for trailer ABS power. To add a switchable auxiliary circuit, contact a dealership. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **NOTE**

Tractors/trucks and trailers built after 03/01/2001 must be able to turn on an In-Cab Trailer ABS Warning Light (per U.S. FMVSS121). The industry chose Power Line Communication (PLC) as the standard method to turn it on. On trailers built prior to 03/01/2001, verify trailer ABS system status via the required external warning light mounted on the trailer. The indicator light on the trailer should be amber and identified with the letters ABS.

For doubles or triples, the lamp does not distinguish between trailers. An ABS problem in any of the trailers will activate the Trailer ABS Warning Lamp.

If you change the intended service in any way (for example, number of axles, multiple trailers, add switchable trailer accessories, etc.) from the date the vehicle was manufactured, you should contact your trailer manufacturer, your trailer antilock brake manufacturer, or both to determine if the power available at the 7-way trailer light line is adequate. Failure to do so might result in insufficient power to the trailer ABS system, which may affect its operation.

**WARNING**

Make sure the center pin of the 7-way trailer light line does not accidentally turn on trailer equipment. It might result in insufficient power to the trailer ABS system, which may affect its operation. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

***Special Trailer ABS Without PLC (Option)***

If a trailer does not have Power Line Communication (PLC), but it does have Anti-Lock Brake Systems (ABS) that is powered through an optional second trailer connector (ISO 3731) and that trailer ABS is designed to control the Trailer ABS Warning Lamp in the cab and the vehicle has been ordered with the option to turn on this lamp for these types of trailers, then this lamp will turn on when that trailer ABS has a system problem. This should be checked by a dealer as soon as possible. The Trailer ABS Warning Lamp will not turn on for the power-on test when connected to these types of trailers.

**NOTE**

Very few trailers built before 03/01/2001 have this option. Trailers built after 03/01/2001 are built with PLC technology.



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## CHAPTER 5: MAINTENANCE

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## **1 NEW VEHICLE MAINTENANCE**

## 1.1 First Day

<b>First Day</b>
Perform a total vehicle alignment once a body is installed on the truck chassis.
Steering U-joint Pinch Bolt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Steering Shaft Bolt Torque Specifications <a href="#">on page 268</a> for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>
Front Suspension - U-bolts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the general condition and the tightness of the nuts. Tighten the U-bolts using a calibrated torque wrench to the specified torque value. (Refer to Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8 <a href="#">on page 286</a> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>

## 1.2 First 50-100 mi / 80-160 km

<b>First 50-100 mi / 80-160 km<sup>1</sup></b>
Wheel Mounting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Wheels <a href="#">on page 272</a> for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 1.3 First 500 mi / 800 km

<b>First 500 mi / 800 km<sup>1</sup></b>
Front Axle U-Bolt Torque <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8 <a href="#">on page 286</a> for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>
Charge Air Cooler and Air Intake Pipe Clamps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retorque fasteners. Refer to Pipe and Hose Clamp Torque Values <a href="#">on page 248</a> for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 1.4 First 2,000 mi / 3,218 km

### First 2,000 mi / 3,218 km<sup>1</sup>

#### Rear Suspension Fasteners

- Refer to Rear Axle and Suspension [on page 264](#) for maintenance instructions.

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 1.5 First 3,000-5,000 mi / 4,800-8,000 km

### First 3,000-5,000 mi / 4,800-8,000 km<sup>1</sup>

#### Transmission Lubrication

- Refer to Transmission Operator's Manual for maintenance instructions.

#### Axle Lubrication.

- For Meritor axle, refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle for maintenance instructions.
- For Eaton/Dana axle, refer to the Eaton/Dana manual provided with your vehicle for maintenance instructions.

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## **2 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**

## 2.1 Preventive Maintenance Intervals

Preventive maintenance program begins with the daily checks. Routine vehicle checks can help avoid many large, expensive, and time consuming repairs. The vehicle will operate better, be safer, and last longer. Neglect of recommended maintenance can void your vehicle's warranty. Some maintenance operations demand skills and equipment you may not have. For such situations, please take your vehicle to an authorized Service Center.

**WARNING**

Turn off the vehicle and allow it to cool before working near engine or exhaust components. Hot vehicle fluids and components can burn skin on contact. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

If the engine must be running to inspect, be alert and cautious around the engine at all times. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

If work must be done with the engine running, always:

- Ensure that the transmission is in neutral (**N**) or park (**P**)
- Set the parking brake
- Block the wheels

Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**WARNING**

DO NOT wear loose-fitting or torn clothing, jewelry or accessories, or loose hairstyles. Loose or dangling materials can get caught in fan blades or other moving parts. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Always support the vehicle with appropriate safety stands if it is necessary to work underneath the vehicle. A jack is not adequate for this purpose. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

When working underneath the vehicle with the wheels on the ground (not supported), make sure that:

- The vehicle is on hard, level ground.
- The parking brake is applied.
- All wheels are blocked (front and rear).
- The start switch key is removed to prevent the vehicle from starting.

Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Never start or let the engine run in an enclosed, unventilated area. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas. Carbon monoxide can be fatal if inhaled. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Disconnect the battery ground cable whenever you work on the fuel system or the electrical system. When you work around fuel, DO NOT smoke or work near heaters or other fire hazards. Keep an approved fire extinguisher near to you. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The following pages contain a table of maintenance tasks with the related intervals for each task on the right side of the table. The top of the table displays a guide to a maintenance interval and its schedule. Some tasks are dependent on the vehicle application. These tasks will be shown as separate tasks and will have the words “ON HIGHWAY”, “CITY DELIVERY,” or “OFF-HIGHWAY” after the description.

These tasks are differentiated because they are dependent on the vehicle's operating environment. On highway is defined for applications where the vehicle is NOT used off of a paved road during normal operation. City Delivery is defined for applications where frequent start and stopping is required during normal operation and the highway is used infrequently and for short periods of time.

Off highway is defined for applications where the vehicle may be driven off the pavement on a regular basis, even if it is an infrequent basis and/or for a brief time period. Please contact an authorized service dealership if there are questions regarding which interval to follow. Consult the supplier for specific recommendations where discrepancies develop between these recommendations in this table and component supplier recommendations.

- Engine lubricating oil change intervals aren't listed here. Refer to your engine's operating manual for recommendations. For specific information on maintenance procedures consult your vehicle maintenance manual.
- The initial fill of drive axle lubricant must be changed before the end of the first scheduled maintenance interval. See the axle manufacturer's operator's manual for recommended lubrication specifications and service intervals.
- The initial fill of lubricant in manual transmissions must be changed before the end of the first maintenance interval. See the transmission manufacturer's operator's manual for recommended lubrication specifications and service intervals.
- If your vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission, consult the owner's manual for it that came with your vehicle to obtain lubricant check and change intervals.

Drive Axle (Dana) - Axle Housing
• Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Meritor) - Axle Housing
• Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.
Main transmission
• Check the oil level; refill as required. Check every 50,000 mi and refill as required. (Refer to Transmission Oil Changes <u>on page 209</u> for maintenance instructions.)
Air Intake - Air cleaner
• Replace the engine intake air cleaner element. When required by air restriction indicator or required by the engine manufacturers operator manual. (Refer to Air Intake System <u>on page 250</u> for maintenance instructions.)
Tires and Wheels - Tires
• Check inflation pressure. Weekly "cold" using calibrated gauge. (Refer to Tires <u>on page 269</u> for maintenance instructions.)

Driveshafts - Models SPL-90, 1710 and 1810 slip member and U-joints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect. U-joint inspections should be performed every time a vehicle comes in for scheduled maintenance.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-100 slip member and U-joints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect. U-joint inspections should be performed every time a vehicle comes in for scheduled maintenance.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-140/140HD/170/170HD/250/250HD slip members and U-joints (ON HIGHWAY and LINEHAUL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect. U-joint inspections should be performed every time a vehicle comes in for scheduled maintenance.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-140XL/170XL/ 250XL slip members and U-joints (OFF-HIGHWAY)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate<sup>3</sup>. 350,000 mi (560,000 km) 1st interval and then every 100,000 mi (160,00 km) after that.</li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-140XL/170XL/ 250XL slip members and U-joints (ON HIGHWAY and LINE HAUL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect. U-joint inspections should be performed every time a vehicle comes in for scheduled maintenance.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-140XL/170XL/ 250XL slip members and U-joints (OFF-HIGHWAY and CITY DELIVERY)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect. U-joint inspections should be performed every time a vehicle comes in for scheduled maintenance.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
Aftertreatment System - Diesel particulate filter <sup>1</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean filter. Refer to the Engine Maintenance Manual.</li> </ul>
Aftertreatment System - Diesel exhaust fluid supply module <sup>2</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace filter. Refer to the Engine Maintenance Manual.</li> </ul>
Air - Air dryer (ON HIGHWAY)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhaul. 360,000 miles/576,000 km (Refer to Air Dryer Maintenance <u>on page 213</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
Safety - Three-point Safety Belt System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect. 20,000 miles/32,000km If the vehicle is exposed to severe environmental or working conditions, more frequent inspections may be necessary. (Refer to Safety Restraint System - Inspection <u>on page 227</u> for maintenance instructions.) 3, 4</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> On diesel engines only.

<sup>2</sup> On diesel engines only.

<sup>3</sup> Use only Spicer Driveshaft approved lubricants when greasing Spicer U-joints.

<sup>4</sup> Refer to Spicer manual provided with your vehicle for detailed instructions.

## 2.2 Every 50 Hours

**Table 10:**

Every 50 Hours <sup>1</sup>
Steer Axles - Kingpin Joint Grease / Tie Rod Ends with Heavy-Duty Multipurpose Lithium Based Lubricant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use #1 Grade or #2 Grade: See Kingpins, Thrust Bearings, and Tie Rod Ends.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 2.3 Every 750 mi / 1,207 km / 1 mo

Every 750 mi / 1,207 km / 1 mo <sup>1</sup>
Front Axle (Meritor) - Drawkeys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
Disc Brakes (Bendix™) - System operation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Bendix manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 2.4 Every 7,500 mi / 12,000 km / 6 mo

Every 7,500 mi / 12,000 km / 6 mo <sup>1</sup>
<p>Frame - Fifth Wheel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the kingpin lock and plate for wear and function; lubricate (NLGI #2 grease). (Refer to Fifth Wheel Monthly Maintenance <u>on page 256</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Inspect fifth wheel operation. (Refer to Frame Fastener Torque Requirements <u>on page 284</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Frame - Frame Fasteners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for tightness. (Refer to Frame Fastener Torque Requirements <u>on page 284</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Frame - Engine Mounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Engine Mounting <u>on page 253</u> for maintenance instructions. Contact an authorized vehicle OEM dealership if engine mounts need servicing.</li> </ul>
<p>Front Suspension - Spring Pins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for proper function. (Refer to Front Axle and Suspension <u>on page 256</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Drum Brakes (All) - Slack adjusters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the push rod travel and check the control arm for cracks. Adjust at reline. (Refer to Operational Checks of Automatic Slack Adjusters <u>on page 218</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Lubricate (NLGI #2 grease).</li> </ul>
<p>Drum Brakes (All) - Brake air system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check air lines and fittings for leaks. Adjust routing as required to prevent chafing. Check tank mounting and condition. (Refer to Air System <u>on page 211</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Drum Brakes (All) - Brake lining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect; replace as required. (Refer to Drum Brake Inspection <u>on page 219</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Disc Brakes (Bendix™) - Brake pads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Bendix manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>

<b>Every 7,500 mi / 12,000 km / 6 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
Disc Brakes (Bendix™) - Caliper sliding function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Bendix manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
Disc Brakes (Bendix™) - Caliper slide pins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Bendix manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
Hydraulic Brakes - Brake pad lining <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect; replace as required. (minimum 3/16 in. thickness) (Refer to Service Brake Component Inspection <u>on page 221</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
Hydraulic Brakes - Brake Fluid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check level. (DOT 3 brake fluid) (Refer to Brake Fluid Check and Refill <u>on page 220</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
Air Intake - Air intake piping, mounting, and charge air cooler <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the system for broken pipes, leaks, joint integrity, cleanliness, and proper support. (Refer to Air Intake System <u>on page 250</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
Tires and Wheels - Tires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect for cuts, irregular wear, missing lugs, sidewall damage, etc. (Refer to Tires <u>on page 269</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
Fuel and Tanks - Fuel tanks Fuel Tank <u>on page 255</u>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-90, 1710 and 1810 slip member and U-joints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate <sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-100 slip member and U-joints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate <sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL-140/140HD/170/170HD/250/250HD slip members and U-joints (OFF HIGHWAY) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate <sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>

<b>Every 7,500 mi / 12,000 km / 6 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Battery Boxes, Tool Boxes, and Steps - Battery cables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the condition of the cables, cushion clamps, nylon tie straps, and routing. Replace a cushion clamp if the rubber has deteriorated. Repair or tighten terminals, and secure cables to prevent chafing. Replace damaged cables. (cuts, cracks, or excessive wear) (Refer to Batteries <u>on page 240</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Battery Boxes, Tool Boxes, and Steps - Batteries (ON HIGHWAY and LINE HAUL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for cracks and damage, electrolyte level, condition of terminals, and tightness of holddowns. (Refer to Batteries <u>on page 240</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Battery Boxes, Tool Boxes, and Steps - Batteries (OFF HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for cracks and damage, electrolyte level, condition of terminals, and tightness of holddowns. (Refer to Batteries <u>on page 240</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Battery Boxes, Tool Boxes, and Steps - Battery box and tray (ON HIGHWAY and LINE HAUL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the box integrity. Clean the drain tube and check for acid leaks. Check condition of all equipment mounted under the box. (Refer to Batteries <u>on page 240</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Battery Boxes, Tool Boxes, and Steps - Battery box and tray (OFF HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the box integrity. Clean the drain tube and check for acid leaks. Check condition of all equipment mounted under the box. (Refer to Batteries <u>on page 240</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Battery Boxes, Tool Boxes, and Steps - Battery Cable Fasteners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check battery cable fasteners and tighten as necessary to 10-15 lb-ft (13.6-20.3 N·m) as specified on the battery label. (Refer to Batteries <u>on page 240</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - Headlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the aim and adjust as required.</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - Warning lights in light bar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check at the START key switch position to verify bulbs and driver information display function. (Shown in Warning Lights and Indicators <u>on page 58</u>.)</li> </ul>

<b>Every 7,500 mi / 12,000 km / 6 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Electrical and lights - Turn, Stop, Reverse lights and signals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual check. (Refer to Daily Checks <u>on page 21.</u>)</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - Alternator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation and output. (Refer to Alternator <u>on page 245</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Check tightness of the pulley nut. (Refer to Install Engine Belt <u>on page 249</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Check the tension of the drive belt. (Refer to Install Engine Belt <u>on page 249</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Check tightness of the terminal hex nuts. (Refer to Install Engine Belt <u>on page 249</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - Starter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check torque on hex nuts. (Refer to Electrical System <u>on page 236</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - ECM connector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the tightness of the ECM connector. (Refer to Electrical System <u>on page 236</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - Wheel sensors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for damaged sensors and connectors, and worn or frayed wires. (Refer to Electrical System <u>on page 236</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - Fuel and diesel exhaust fluid tank sending unit<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the mounting screws and electrical connections for worn or damaged wires and connectors. (Refer to Diesel Exhaust Fluid Tank <u>on page 264</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Electrical and lights - Power supply harnesses (engine, transmission, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for worn or damaged insulation, corroded terminals, frayed wires, and oil or fluid leaks on the connectors or wiring. (Refer to Electrical System <u>on page 236</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Wash to remove excess grease. (Refer to Electrical System <u>on page 236</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Heating and Air Conditioning - Heater and air conditioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform the checks listed. (Refer to Heater and Air Conditioner Maintenance <u>on page 259</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>

<b>Every 7,500 mi / 12,000 km / 6 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Aftertreatment System - System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for leaks and proper support. (Refer to Noise and Emission Control <u>on page 261</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Aftertreatment System - Diesel exhaust fluid tank<sup>3</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect the tank, brackets, hoses, and fittings for abrasion damage, leaks, tightness and fully engaged connectors. (Refer to Diesel Exhaust Fluid Tank <u>on page 264</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Air - Air Lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check condition and routing to prevent chafing (See Air Compressor <u>on page 217</u> for maintenance instructions).</li> </ul>
<p>Air - System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lubricate. (Refer to Air System <u>on page 211</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Air - Inline filters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace elements or clean with solvent. (Refer to Air System <u>on page 211</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Air - Air dryer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform the checks listed. (Refer to Air System <u>on page 211</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul> <p>4</p>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

<sup>2</sup> On diesel engines only.

<sup>3</sup> On diesel engines only.

<sup>4</sup> Use only Spicer Driveshaft approved lubricants when greasing Spicer U-joints.

## 2.5 Every 12,000 mi / 19,000 km (L7 Engine Only)

<b>Every 12,000 mi / 19,000 km (L7 Engine Only)<sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Oil Filter – Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the PX Operator Manual PACCAR PX-7 Engine.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 2.6 Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo

Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup>
<p>Air Intake - Pre-cleaner Filter Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Pre-cleaner filter media. (Refer to How to Clean the Pre-cleaner Filter <a href="#">on page 252.</a>)</li> </ul>
<p>Octane Engine - Engine Oil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace Octane engine oil. Drain and refill engine oil. Refer to your engine's operator's manual that comes with your vehicle (furnished separately from the owner's manual) for recommendations of the correct engine oil replacement.</li> </ul>
<p>Frame - Crossmembers and Mounting Brackets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect for cracks and loose fasteners. Replace or tighten to the specified torque value as required. (Refer to Frame Fastener Torque Requirements <a href="#">on page 284</a> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Front Axle (Meritor) - Steering knuckle spindles, thrust bearings, kingpins, drawkeys, tie rod ends, steering stops, and bushings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Front Axle (Meritor) - Kingpin bushings, thrust bearings, and tie rod ball ends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Front Axle (Meritor) - Drawkeys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Front Axle (Dana) - Kingpin bushings, thrust bearings, and tie rod ball ends (ON HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Front Axle (Dana) - Kingpin bushings, thrust bearings, and tie rod ball ends (OFF HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Front Axle (Dana) - Steering knuckle spindles, thrust bearings, kingpins, drawkeys, tie rod ends, steering stops, and bushings (ON HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>

Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup>
<p>Front Axle (Dana) - Steering knuckle spindles, thrust bearings, kingpins, drawkeys, tie rod ends, steering stops, and bushings (OFF HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Front Suspension - Front Spring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Front Axle and Suspension <u>on page 256</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Front Suspension - Spring Pins and Shackles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect for worn parts and excessive joint clearance. Shim or replace as required. (Refer to Front Axle and Suspension <u>on page 256</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Front Suspension - Shock Absorbers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect for leaking, body damage, and damaged or worn bushings. Replace as required. Check the shock mounting stud torque. (Refer to Front Axle and Suspension <u>on page 256</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Front Suspension - Spring Pins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate with approved grease. (Refer to Front Axle and Suspension <u>on page 256</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Front Suspension - U-bolts (ON HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the general condition and the tightness of the nuts. Tighten the nuts to the specified torque value as required. (Refer to Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8 <u>on page 286</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Front Suspension - U-bolts (OFF HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the general condition and the tightness of the nuts. Tighten the U-bolts after the first day or two of operation. Then tighten the nuts to the specified torque value as required. (Refer to Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8 <u>on page 286</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Drive Axle (Dana) - Axle Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Drive Axle (Dana) - Air Shift Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>

<b>Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
Drive Axle (Dana) - Breather • Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Dana) - Lube Pump (ON HIGHWAY) • Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Dana) - Lube Pump (OFF HIGHWAY) • Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Dana) - Lube Filter (ON HIGHWAY) • Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Dana) - Lube Filter (OFF HIGHWAY) • Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Dana) - Magnetic drain plug and breather (ON HIGHWAY) • Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Dana) - Magnetic drain plug and breather (OFF HIGHWAY) • Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Meritor) - Axle Housing • Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Meritor) - Lubricant filter • Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Meritor) - Breather • Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.
Drive Axle (Meritor) - Input shaft and pinion shaft • Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.

<b>Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Drive Axle (Meritor) - Axle shaft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Drive Axle (Meritor) - Interaxle differential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Rear Suspension - U-bolts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the torque. Tighten to specified torque value as required. (Refer to Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8 <u>on page 286.</u>)</li> </ul>
<p>Rear Suspension - Frame and crossmember bolts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the torque. Tighten to specified torque value as required. (Refer to Frame Fastener Torque Requirements <u>on page 284.</u>)</li> </ul>
<p>Rear Suspension - Mounting brackets and fasteners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the condition and the fastener torque. Tighten to the specified torque value as required. (Refer to Frame Fastener Torque Requirements <u>on page 284.</u>)</li> </ul>
<p>Drum Brakes (All) - Brake camshaft bearing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for excessive camshaft play in the axial and radial directions. Max allowable play is 0.003 in. Lubricate (NLGI #2 grease). (Refer to Drum Brake Inspection <u>on page 219.</u>)</li> </ul>
<p>Drum Brakes (All) - Brake treadle valve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean the area around the treadle, boot, and mounting plate. Check the pivot and mounting plate for integrity. Check the plunger boot for cracks. Lubricate roller pin, pivot pin, and plunger (NLGI #2 grease). (Refer to Drum Brake Inspection <u>on page 219.</u>)</li> </ul>
<p>Drum Brakes (All) - Brake air system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean or replace the inline filters. (Refer to Air System <u>on page 211.</u>)</li> </ul>
<p>Disc Brakes (Bendix™) - Brake disc/rotor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Bendix manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
<p>Hydraulic Brakes - Rotor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect for visible cracks, heat checking, galling, or scoring of surface. (Refer to Hydraulic Brake System <u>on page 219</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>

<b>Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Hydraulic Brakes - Park Brake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect for wear, cracks, or breakage. (minimum 2.5 mm (0.10 in)) (Refer to Hydraulic Brake System <u>on page 219</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Clutch - Clutch linkage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate. (Refer to Hydraulic Clutch <u>on page 277</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Clutch - Clutch release bearing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate. (Refer to Hydraulic Clutch <u>on page 277</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>Inspect and adjust when necessary (no adjustment required for SOLO type clutches). (Refer to Hydraulic Clutch <u>on page 277</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Cooling - Hoses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the radiator and heater hoses for leaks. (Refer to Radiator Hoses Inspection <u>on page 232</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Cooling - Extended Life Coolant (ELC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the freeze point. (Refer to Cooling System Maintenance <u>on page 229</u>)</li> <li>Check for contamination using test strips. (Refer to Cooling System Maintenance <u>on page 229</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>Replace blank water filter if applicable.</li> <li>Perform lab analysis. (Refer to Cooling System Maintenance <u>on page 229</u> for maintenance instructions.) If lab analysis shows coolant is unsuitable for continued use: Flush, drain, and refill. (Refer to Cooling System Maintenance <u>on page 229</u> for maintenance instructions.) Add ELC Extender (Refer to Cooling System Maintenance <u>on page 229</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>Flush, drain, and refill with new coolant. (Refer to Cooling System Maintenance <u>on page 229</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Cooling - Fan clutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for air leaks. (Refer to Engine Fan <u>on page 249</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>Check the fan drive bearings (turn the sheave in both directions to check for worn hub bearings). (Refer to Engine Fan <u>on page 249</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Cooling - Solenoid valve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the fan drive for proper engagement and disengagement. (Refer to Engine Fan <u>on page 249</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>

<b>Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Power Steering - Reservoir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the fluid level. (Refer to Power Steering Fluid <u>on page 268</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Steering gear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the lash of the sector shaft; adjust as required. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Grease the trunion bearing (Chevron Delo EP NLGI-2 grease or equivalent). (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> <li>• Grease the input shaft seal (Chevron Delo EP NLGI-2 grease or equivalent). (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Power assist cylinder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lubricate the ball joints. Inspect for leaking rod seals, damaged ball joint boots, and damage to cylinder rod or barrel. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Hoses and tubes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for leaks and chafing. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Steering linkage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check all joints for excessive lash; replace as required. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Drag link castle nut and ball stud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the torque; tighten to specified torque value as required. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Pitman arm clamp bolt and nut</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the torque; tighten to specified torque value as required. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Steering intermediate shaft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the torque on the pinch bolt and nut. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>

<b>Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Power Steering - Steering intermediate shaft U-joints (ON HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate [EP NLGI #2 HD grease, +325° F to -10° F (+163° C to -23° C) range]. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Steering intermediate shaft U-joints (OFF HIGHWAY or CITY DELIVERY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate [EP NLGI #2 HD grease, +325° F to -10° F (+163° C to -23° C) range]. (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Drag link and tie rod arm ball sockets (ON HIGHWAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate (Chevron Delo EP NLGI-2 grease or equivalent). (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Power Steering - Drag link and tie rod arm ball sockets (OFF HIGHWAY or CITY DELIVERY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate (Chevron Delo EP NLGI-2 grease or equivalent). (Refer to Steering System <u>on page 267</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Fuel and Tanks - Fuel tank breathers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for proper function; clean the drain hoses. (Refer to Fuel Tank <u>on page 255</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Driveshafts - Models SPL-140XL/170XL/250XL slip members and U-joints (OFF HIGHWAY and CITY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate <sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>
<p>Cab structure, doors and hoods - Hinges and latch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate with silicone spray.</li> </ul>
<p>Cab structure, doors and hoods - Body and cab hold-down bolts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the condition and tightness.</li> </ul>

<b>Every 15,000 mi / 24,000 km / 12 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Heating and Air Conditioning - Heater and air conditioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full operational and diagnostic check. (Refer to Heater and Air Conditioner Maintenance <u>on page 259</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
<p>Heating and Air Conditioning - Condenser</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear any debris from the front of the condenser. (Refer to Heater and Air Conditioner Maintenance <u>on page 259</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul> <p>2</p>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.  
<sup>2</sup> Use only Spicer Driveshaft approved lubricants when greasing Spicer U-joints.

## 2.7 Every 45,000 mi / 72,000 km (L7 Engine Only)

<b>Every 45,000 mi / 72,000 km (L7 Engine Only)<sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Engine – Oil Replacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to the PX Operator Manual PACCAR PX-7 Engine.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 2.8 Every 60,000 mi / 96,000 km / 6 mo

<b>Every 60,000 mi / 96,000 km / 6 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
<p>Main and Auxiliary Transmission - Mounting Brackets and Fasteners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the condition of the fasteners and their torque. Tighten to the specified torque value as required. Refer to Frame Fastener Torque Requirements <u>on page 284</u> for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>
<p>Steer Axle Wheel Ends - Steer Axle Oil Bath (Adjusted) with Synthetic Lubricant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use SAE 75W-140, SAE 50L: See Oil Bath for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>

<b>Every 60,000 mi / 96,000 km / 6 mo <sup>1</sup></b>
Steer Axle Wheel Ends - Steer Axle Oil Bath (Adjusted) with Mineral Base Lubricant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use SAE 75W, 75W-90, 75W140, 80W-90, 85W-140: See Oil Bath for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>
Steer Axle Wheel Ends - Steer Axle Semi-Fluid (Adjusted) with Semi-Fluid Synthetic Grease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use Delo SF, Mobil SHC 007: Refer to PACCAR FX-20 Front Axle Lubrication <u>on page 258</u> for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>
Steer Axle Wheel Ends - Steer Axle Grease Pack (Adjusted) with Heavy-Duty Multipurpose Lithium Base <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #2 Grade: Refer to PACCAR FX-20 Front Axle Lubrication <u>on page 258</u> for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 2.9 Every 60,000 mi / 96,000 km

<b>Every 60,000 mi / 96,000 km <sup>1</sup></b>
Fuel Delivery Module - Fuel Filter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the fuel filter per manufacturer's recommendations.<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
Power Steering System - Fluid and Filter Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is extremely difficult for an owner-operator to change the fluid or filter of the Power Steering Reservoir in an environmentally responsible manner without specialized tools and training. Have your power steering system serviced at an authorized service center or dealership.</li> </ul>
Driveshafts - Models SPL- 140/140HD/170/170HD/250/250HD slip members and U-joints (ON HIGHWAY and LINEHAUL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lubricate.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
Air - Air dryer (OFF HIGHWAY) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul. (Refer to Air Dryer Maintenance <u>on page 213</u> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

<sup>2</sup> On L7 engines only.

<sup>3</sup> Use only Spicer Driveshaft approved lubricants when greasing Spicer U-joints.

## 2.10 Every 75,000 mi / 120,000 km

<b>Every 75,000 mi / 120,000 km <sup>1</sup></b>
Front Axle (Meritor) - Total Vehicle Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>
Front Axle (Dana) - Total Vehicle Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 2.11 Every 120,000 miles /193,000 km / 2 yr

<b>Every 120,000 miles /193,000 km / 2 yr <sup>1</sup></b>
Hydraulic Brakes - Brake Fluid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change every 2 years. (DOT 3 brake fluid) (Refer to Brake Fluid Check and Refill <a href="#">on page 220</a> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>
Steer Axle Oil Bath LMS with Synthetic Lubricant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use SAE 75W-90: See Oil Bath <a href="#">on page 258</a> Oil Bath for maintenance instructions.</li> </ul>
Air Intake - Pre-cleaner Filter Assembly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install new Pre-cleaner Filter Assembly. (Refer to How to Remove the Pre-cleaner Filter <a href="#">on page 251.</a>)</li> </ul>
Main and Auxiliary Transmission - (PACCAR 8 Speed Transmission) (ON HIGHWAY) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drain lubricant while warm (221 °F / 105 °C). Flush each unit with clean flushing oil.</li> </ul>
Fuel delivery Module - Fuel Filter <sup>2</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change the fuel filter per manufacturer's recommendations.</li> </ul>
Fuel delivery module - Fuel Pump <sup>3</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service per manufacturer's recommendations.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

<sup>2</sup> On Octane engines only.

<sup>3</sup> On Octane engines only.

## 2.12 Every 350,000 mi / 560,000 km (L7 Engine Only)

<b>Every 350,000 mi / 560,000 km (L7 Engine Only)<sup>1</sup></b>
Engine - Engine Belt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace the FEAD belt (Refer to Install Engine Belt <a href="#">on page 249</a> for maintenance instructions.)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Ensure that all maintenance intervals leading up to this point are repeated during this interval prior to the completion of those listed here.

## 3 FENDER LINERS

### 3.1 Fender Liners

The fender liners are located on both sides of the hood underside and protect the headlight assembly and other engine bay content from water and debris. Some maintenance processes require one or both liners to be removed.

### 3.2 How to Remove a Fender Liner

Performed with hood open (How to Open the Hood [on page 13](#)) standing on either side of hood.

1. Unlock all four liner fasteners by twisting each ¼ turn counter-clockwise.
2. Gently pull liner up and away from hood to remove.
3. Place fender liner aside.

### 3.3 How to Reinstall a Fender Liner

Performed with hood open (How to Open the Hood [on page 13](#)) standing on appropriate side of hood.

1. Hook bottom of liner to inside hood, below the headlight assembly.
2. Replace fender liner in hood, lining up locking fasteners.


Align hood guide with groove on liner: "LOCATE TO HOOD REINFORCEMENT."


3. Gently insert then twist all four locking fasteners ¼ turn clockwise to secure liner.

## 4 LUBRICANTS

### 4.1 Lubricants

Schedule service more frequently if you are operating under severe conditions such as extreme heat or cold, with very heavy loads, off-road, etc. For any special service requirements, consult your service manuals and your lubricant supplier. Please remember: one key to keeping your truck running at top economy and prolonging its life is proper lubrication servicing. Neglecting this essential aspect of vehicle care can cost time and money in the long run.

 <b>WARNING</b>
Handle lubricants carefully. Vehicle lubricants (oil and grease) can be poisonous and cause sickness. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 <b>CAUTION</b>
DO NOT mix different lubricant brands or different lubricant types, such as oil and grease. Before refilling or reapplying, drain or remove old lubricants from

the component. Mixing different brands or lubricant types may damage vehicle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### Engine

Proper engine lubrication depends on the outside temperatures where you will be driving. Use the oil recommended for the conditions you are most likely to be operating in. You will find a complete engine lubrication service guide in the Engine Operation Manual that came with your vehicle. The engine operator manual contains specific maintenance tasks that you or a qualified service technician need to perform to maintain the engine.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT breathe engine exhaust. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Exhaust fumes can enter the cab from a poorly maintained exhaust system or from nearby vehicles. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

Routinely inspect and maintain your vehicle exhaust system. A poorly maintained, damaged, or corroded exhaust system can allow exhaust fumes to enter the cab. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

Never idle your vehicle for prolonged periods of time if you sense that exhaust fumes are entering the cabin. Investigate the cause of the fumes and correct it as soon as possible. If the vehicle must be driven under these conditions, drive only with the windows open. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **NOTE**

Keep the engine exhaust system and the vehicle's cab ventilation system properly maintained. It is recommended

that the vehicle's exhaust system and cab be inspected (1) By a competent technician every 15,000 miles (24,140 km); (2) Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system; or (3) Whenever the exhaust system, underbody, or cab is damaged.

#### **NOTE**

Use only an exact replacement DPF in exhaust systems. Using a noncompliant DPF as a replacement could violate these standards and also void the emission system's warranty.

### Oil Filter

Your engine is equipped with a oil filter that is designed to avoid contaminants and remove deposits from the oil that prolong an engine performance and life of internal components. You will find a complete filter lubrication service guide in the engine operator's manual that came with your vehicle. Please refer to the engine operator's manual for more details about the oil filter maintenance task.

### Driveline Universal Joints

Refer to the Spicer Universal Joints and Driveshafts service manual and lubrication specifications.

**Transmissions, Axles, and Hubs**

See the manufacturer's operator's manual for recommended lubrication specifications and maintenance intervals.

**4.2 Checking Oil Level**

For oil reservoir with side filler plugs (transmission, axles, steering gear boxes, transfer cases, etc.) the oil must be level with the filler opening. Use care when checking the oil level with a finger. Just because you can reach the oil level with a finger does not mean the oil level is correct.

**Figure 41: Improper Oil Level**



**Figure 42: Correct Oil Level**



**4.3 Main Transmission**

**TRANSMISSION OIL CHANGES**

<b>CAUTION</b>
<p>When adding oil, types and brands of oil should not be intermixed. Different oil brands or types might be incompatible, which could decrease lubrication effectiveness and cause component failure. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.</p>

An initial oil change and flush should be performed after the transmission has been placed in actual service. This change should be made any time after 3,000 miles (4,800 km) but never longer than 5,000 miles (8,000 km) of over-the-road service to determine the peak operating temperature to the transmission. In off-highway use, the change should be made after 24 hours but before 100 hours of service have elapsed.

For PACCAR TX-8 Transmissions (used with Octane engines) the transmission oil changes depend of the peak operating temperature for specific vehicle application (On-Highway, Vocational, City Delivery and OFF-HIGHWAY). The tables on below can show these intervals.

**Table 11: Peak Operational Temperature : 221 °F (105 °C)**

ON-HIGH-WAY	Vocational and OFF-HIGHWAY	City Delivery
Every 120,000 miles / 193,000 km / 4 yr. See Every 120,000 miles / 193,000 km / 2 yr on page 205 for more details.	Every 37,000 miles / 60,000 km / 3 yr	Every 74,000 miles / 120,000 km / 4yr

**Table 12: Peak Operational Temperature : 203 °F (95 °C)**

ON-High-way	Vocational and OFF-Highway	City Delivery
Every 223,000 miles / 360,000 km / 4 yr	Every 60,000 miles / 96,000 km / 6 mos	Every 120,000 miles / 193,000 km / 4yr

**Table 13: Peak Operational Temperature : 185 °F (85 °C)**

ON-Highway	Vocational and OFF-Highway	City Delivery
Every 335,000 miles / 540,000 km / 4 yr	Every 111,000 miles / 180,000 km / 3 yr	Every 223,000 miles / 360,000 km / 4yr

To see the PACCAR TX-12 transmission oil intervals, refer to the Transmission's manufacturer Operator's Manual that came with your vehicle for recommended lubrication.

## REFILLING

Remove all dirt around filler plug. Refill with new oil of the grade recommended for the existing season and prevailing service. Fill to the bottom of the level testing plug positioned on the side of the transmission. Do not overfill the transmission. Overfilling usually results in oil breakdown due to excessive heat and aeration from the churning action of the gears. Early breakdown of the oil will result in heavy varnish and sludge deposits that plug up oil ports and build up on the splines and bearings.

Overflow of oil can also escape onto clutch or parking brake. When adding oil, do not mix different types of oil.

## ALLISON TRANSMISSION LUBRICATION

- Refer to your transmission manual (furnished separately) for lubrication information.
- Refer to the Allison Transmission manual for servicing information.

## PACCAR TX-8 LUBRICATION

Refer to your transmission manual (furnished separately) for lubrication information.

## 4.4 Meritor Axle Lubrication

Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.

## 4.5 Eaton/Dana Axle Lubrication

Refer to the Eaton or Dana manual provided with your vehicle.

## 4.6 Wheel Bearing Lubrication

### OIL-LUBRICATED DRIVEN HUBS

Use hypoid oil, A.P.I.-GL-5 SAE 75W-90FE synthetic gear lubricant or equivalent. A minimum of 1 quart (921 ml) of oil is required for proper lubrication of each drive hub. Add oil through the filler hole in the hub; if none, add oil through the differential filler hole.

#### NOTE

Remember to replace vent plug or threaded filler plug when done.

Allow time for the oil to seep through the bearings when initially filling a hub. Maintain the differential oil level by adding oil until its surface is even with the bottom of the filler hole (see illustration in Checking Oil Level [on page 209](#)).

### OIL-LUBRICATED NONDRIVEN HUBS

Use hypoid oil, A.P.I.-GL-5 SAE 75W-90FE synthetic gear lubricant or equivalent. A minimum of 1 quart (921 ml) of oil is

required for proper lubrication of each drive hub. Add oil through the filler hole in the hub; if none, add oil through the differential filler hole.

**i NOTE**

Remember to replace vent plug or threaded filler plug when done.

Allow time for the oil to seep through the bearings when initially filling a hub. Maintain the differential oil level by adding oil until its surface is even with the bottom of the filler hole (see illustration in Checking Oil Level on page 209).

## 4.7 Inspect Power Steering Fluid

Access the power steering reservoir in the engine compartment. Take all safety precautions when opening the hood.

**▲ CAUTION**

When adding fluid, only use fluid of the same type. While many fluids have the same description and intended purpose, they may contain incompatible additives. Incompatible fluids may cause

damage to power steering system components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

1. Turn engine off and open hood.
2. Wipe outside of power steering reservoir cover so that no dirt can fall into the reservoir.
3. Verify that the fluid level is at the correct level. Add more fluid if required.
4. Check fluid for air bubbles which may indicate contamination, discoloration, or burnt smell; correct source of such problems before replacing fluid and filter.

If incompatible (insoluble) fluids are mixed in a power steering system, air bubbles can be produced at the interface of the two fluids. This can cause cavitation, which reduces the lubrication between moving parts in the gear. This could result in worn components. The mixture of two different fluids, although harmless to individual internal components, may initiate a chemical reaction that produces a new compound that will attack seals and other internal components. DO NOT mix different fluids.

## 5 AIR SYSTEM

### 5.1 Air System

The operation of the vehicle's braking system and many vehicle accessories depends on the storage and application of a high-pressure air supply.

**▲ WARNING**

DO NOT modify, alter, repair, or disconnect any air system component. Repairs or modifications to the air system, other than preventive maintenance, should only be performed by an authorized dealer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**▲ WARNING**

Prior to the removal of any air system component, block and hold the vehicle by a secure means other than the vehicle brake. Depleting air system pressure may cause the vehicle to roll unexpectedly resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.



**WARNING**

After completing any repairs to the air system, always test for air leaks, and check the brakes for safe operation before putting the vehicle in service. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

Never connect or disconnect a hose or line containing air pressure. It may whip as air escapes. Never remove a component or pipe plug unless you are certain all system pressure has been depleted. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

Always wear safety glasses when working with pressurized air. DO NOT exceed the recommended air pressure limits, look into the air jets, or direct the air jets towards yourself or another individual. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

Never attempt to install, remove, disassemble, or assemble a component until you have read and understood the recommended procedures. Some components contain powerful springs, and injury can result if not properly disassembled. Use only proper tools, and observe all precautions pertaining to use of those tools. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

If it is necessary to temporarily bypass an air dryer, always adhere to the procedure provided by the manufacturer. Completely bypassing an air dryer will bypass the system pressure protection valves, which could lead to a loss of air pressure or damage the vehicle air system. A loss of vehicle air could unexpectedly engage the emergency brakes, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

DO NOT install an air dryer brand or model different from the original without a full system review to ensure continued FMVSS 121 compliance. Incompatibility may impair air system performance and vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

If the air tanks are not drained at the recommended frequency, water could enter the air lines and valves. This could cause corrosion or blockage and compromise brake system performance, which could lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Your vehicle's compressor takes outside air and compresses it, usually to 100 to 120 psi (6.89 to 8.27 bar/689 to 827 kPa). The compressed air then goes to the reservoirs to be stored until needed. When you operate your air brakes, the stored compressed air flows into the chambers where it is used to apply your truck and trailer brakes. That

is why, when you push down on your brake pedal, you don't feel the same amount of pressure on the pedal that you do when you apply the brake on your car. All you are doing on your truck is opening an air valve to allow air to flow into the brake chambers. Contamination of the air supply system is the major cause of problems in air-operated components such as brake valves, and suspension height control valves. To keep contaminants to the lowest possible level, follow these maintenance procedures.

**Daily Checks**

- Drain moisture from the supply and service air tanks.
- Operate air devices to circulate lubricant within the unit.

**Periodically**

- Clean filter screens ahead of the valves by removing the screens and soaking them in solvent. Blow dry with pressurized air before reinstalling them.

**Twice a Year**

- Maintain the air compressor to prevent excessive oil bypass. See your maintenance manual for details.
- Replace worn seals in valves and air motors as needed.

## 5.2 Dual Air System Function Test

Conduct this test at least every 3 months or if there is any indication of a potential problem.

Park the vehicle on level ground and block the wheels. Have an assistant open drain valves and, where required, observe brake action at the wheels. If a malfunction occurs during this test, do not move the vehicle until the problem has been corrected. Engine should be Off with the key switch to the ON or RUN position.

<b>i</b> <b>NOTE</b>
Tractor air system must be connected to trailer.

## 5.3 Air Dryer Maintenance

### AIR DRYER MAINTENANCE

<b>i</b> <b>NOTE</b>
Because no two vehicles operate under identical conditions, maintenance and maintenance intervals will vary. Experience is a valuable guide in determining

the best maintenance interval for any one particular operation.
---

<b>i</b> <b>NOTE</b>
A small amount of oil in the system may be normal and should not, in itself, be considered a reason to replace the desiccant cartridge. Oil stained desiccant can function adequately.

Every 900 operating hours, 25,000 miles (40,000 km), or every 3 months check for moisture in the air brake system by opening air tanks, drain cocks, or valves and checking for presence of water. A tablespoon of water found in the air tank would point to the need for a desiccant cartridge change. However, the following conditions can also cause water accumulation and should be considered before replacing the desiccant cartridge.

- Air usage is exceptionally high and not normal for a highway vehicle. This may be due to accessory air demands or some unusual air requirement that does not allow the compressor to load and unload (compressing and non-compressing cycle) in a normal fashion or it may be due to excessive leaks in the air system.

- In areas where more than a 30°F (17°C) range of temperature occurs in one day, small amounts of water can accumulate in the air brake system due to condensation. Under these conditions, the presence of small amounts of moisture is normal and should not be considered as an indication that the dryer is not performing properly.
- An outside air source has been used to charge the air system. This air did not pass through the drying bed.

**i NOTE**

Review the warranty policy before performing any maintenance procedures. An extended warranty may be voided if unauthorized maintenance is performed during this period.

**i NOTE**

Each time the oil-coalescing desiccant cartridge is changed, the air dryer purge valve should be changed.

## BENDIX® AD-HF SERIES AIR DRYER

Your vehicle may be equipped with a Bendix® AD-HF series air dryer. Any air dryer replacement should be made with an identical component.

Refer to the Bendix manual provided with your vehicle.

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT install an air dryer brand or model different from the original without a full system review to ensure continued FMVSS 121 compliance. Incompatibility may impair air system performance and vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The AD-HF Series air dryer has incorporated into its design various components that have typically been installed separately on the vehicle (see below for components/ areas affected):

- Pressure protection valves
- Safety valve
- Solenoid valves and plumbing
- Plumbing of the front and rear service air tanks
- Plumbing to accessory systems

These components are required to meet the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS 121 - Air Brake Systems). As the Warning above states, any other type of air dryer installed in the place of an AD-HF Series will require changes, modifications, and/or additions to your vehicle's air system to maintain compliance with FMVSS 121.

## AIR DRYER OIL-COALESCING CARTRIDGE

Vehicles outfitted with an air system will be equipped with an oil-coalescing air dryer. The air dryer's oil-coalescing cartridge must be replaced semi-annually, regardless of mileage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Replace the oil-coalescing desiccant air dryer cartridge semi-annually, regardless of mileage. Use of a non-oil-coalescing cartridge or missing a maintenance interval can damage vehicle components and may void warranty coverage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 5.4 Air Tanks

**⚠ WARNING**

If the air tanks are not drained at the recommended frequency, water could enter the air lines and valves. This could cause corrosion or blockage and compromise brake system performance, which could lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

If your vehicle is equipped with an air-actuated transmission, drain the transmission side of the air tank daily. Air-actuated transmissions will have two separate air supplies: vehicle air and transmission air. If the transmission air tank is not drained, transmission damage could occur. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT use penetrating oil, alcohol, brake fluid, or wax-based oils in the air system. These fluids may cause severe

damage to air system components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

The air tanks must be drained daily. Operate air devices daily to circulate lubricants within the unit.

## 5.5 Air Gauges and Air Leaks

### AIR GAUGES AND AIR LEAKS

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT operate the vehicle if leakage in the air system is detected. Contact an authorized dealer (or any other properly equipped service center) if a leak is detected. Failure to check the brakes or follow these procedures could cause a system failure, increasing the risk of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

If your vehicle is equipped with air brakes, it has two separate, additional air systems: Primary and Secondary. Each air system

is monitored by a gauge indicating system pressure in either pounds per square inch (psi), and/or bar (bar).

The Primary gauge indicates pressure in the rear braking system:

**Figure 43: Primary Air Pressure Gauge**



The Secondary gauge indicates pressure in the front braking system:

**Figure 44: Secondary Air Pressure Gauge**



The Primary and Secondary Air Pressure gauges are shown in the Primary Gauges View on the Digital Display. Low cab forward right-hand stand-up model uses additional physical gauges for Primary and Secondary Air Pressure.

At start-up, the Primary and Secondary Air Pressure gauges may indicate red, and the Low Air System Pressure alarm may sound until the minimum operational pressure set-point of 65 psi (4.48 bar) is reached.

**i NOTE**

Low cab forward right-hand stand-up model also indicates low air pressure

using a warning light in the physical gauges.

**i NOTE**

The Low Air System Pressure alarm is not active when the engine is off.

If the tanks are empty, this can take up to two minutes. If these gauges

- Remain red
- Turn red

Or the Low Air System Pressure Alarm

- Turns on
- Does not turn off

Do not attempt to drive the vehicle until the problem is found and fixed: system pressure is too low for normal brake operation.

**i NOTE**

Park brakes lock up at 60 psi (4.14 bar), the audible alarm will sound at 65 psi (4.48 bar).

## HOW TO CHECK THE COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM FOR LEAKS

**⚠ WARNING**

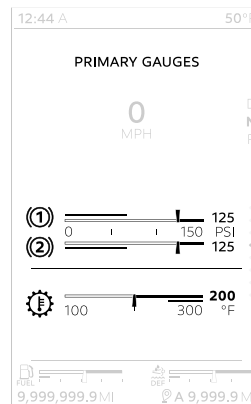
DO NOT operate the vehicle if leakage in the air system is detected. Contact an authorized dealer (or any other properly equipped service center) if a leak is detected. Failure to check the brakes or follow these procedures could cause a system failure, increasing the risk of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Check the compressed air system for leaks:

- After maintenance
- When an air system component is replaced
- When a leak is suspected
- Periodically, to ensure system integrity

To check for Air System leaks

1. Start the engine if not already running.
2. **Scroll** to the Primary Gauges View to monitor Primary and Secondary Air Pressures.



3. Build up air pressure in the system until the system cutout setpoint or until 120 psi (8.27 bar/827 kPa) is reached.
4. Turn the start switch to OFF (stopping the engine) and then back to the ON position, but don't start the engine. The Primary Gauges View will appear.
5. Release the service brakes, and observe the rate of air pressure drop. This rate should not exceed 2 psi (0.14 bar/14 kPa) per minute.
6. Start the engine and build up air pressure again.
7. Turn the start switch to OFF

(stopping the engine) and then back to the ON position, but don't start the engine.

8. Apply the brake fully, holding the pedal down for five minutes. The pressure drop should not exceed 3 psi (0.21 bar/21 kPa) per minute.
9. If you detect excessive leakage (air pressure loss greater than 3 psi (0.21 bar/21 kPa) after five minutes of brake application), a leakage test should be made at the air line connections and at all air brake control units. These tests should determine where air is escaping.

## 5.6 Air Compressor

All compressors, regardless of make or model, run continuously while the engine is running. System pressure is controlled by the governor. The governor acts in conjunction with the unloading mechanism in the compressor cylinder block to start and stop compression of air. The compressor is unloaded when the system pressure reaches 130 psi (8.96 bar/896 kPa), and compression is reestablished when system pressure falls to 110 psi (7.58 bar/758 kPa).

### Preventive Maintenance

The following service checks are provided for informational purposes, and should only be performed by a certified technician. Contact your dealer or the engine manufacturer's maintenance manual for further information on servicing air compressors. After completing any repairs to the air system, always test for air leaks, and check the brakes for safe operation before putting the vehicle in service. Below is a list of areas to maintain for the air compressor:

- Inspect compressor air filter element, if equipped, and replace element if clogged. Check compressor mounting and drive for alignment and belt tension. Adjust if necessary.
- Remove compressor discharge valve cap nuts and check for presence of excessive carbon. If excessive carbon is found, clean or replace the compressor cylinder head. Also, check compressor discharge line for carbon, and clean or replace the discharge line if necessary.
- Disassemble compressor and thoroughly clean and inspect all parts. Repair or replace all worn or damaged parts, or replace compressor with a factory exchange unit.

## 6 BRAKE SYSTEM

### 6.1 Brake System

To learn more about brakes, see the Index, under Brakes.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT work on the brake system if the vehicle is not securely on a lift or jack stand, with the wheels and tires removed. If the vehicle is not properly secured to prevent movement, it could move unintentionally. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT use brake linings with a thickness below the specified minimum. Such linings will have lining rivets exposed that can damage the brake drum and reduce brake efficiency. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

DO NOT use any replacement part in the brake system unless it conforms exactly to original specifications. A nonconforming part in the vehicle's brake system could cause a malfunction resulting in a loss of vehicle control, leading to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

The air brake system of this vehicle was configured for ONE of the following operations: tractor or truck, and complies with the respective portions of FMVSS 121. A tractor shall not be operated or configured as a truck, nor shall a truck be operated or configured as a tractor, without significant modifications to the air brake system in order to retain compliance with FMVSS 121. Contact your dealer for more information. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Brake adjustment and brake balance must be set carefully to make the most efficient use of the forces available for braking and to allow equal stopping forces at all wheels. Once a brake system is set to specifications, changing any one of its components or any combination of components may cause the system to not work as well. All parts have to work together to perform as they should. Any replacement components in your brake system should be exactly equal to the original components. Any changes from the original specifications can affect the whole system. All of the following areas are interrelated and must conform to original specifications:

- Tire size
- Drum brakes
- Cam radius
- Wedge angle
- Drum radius
- Brake linings
- Brake chambers
- Slack adjusters
- Disc brakes
- Disc rotors

All vehicle operators should check their brakes regularly.

## 6.2 Air Disc Brakes

Have brake pads inspected for wear by a qualified technician at regular intervals according to the Preventive Maintenance Intervals on page 186. In severe service or off-highway applications inspect the linings more frequently.

Regularly inspect for pad/rotor wear:

1. Park on level ground, apply the parking brake, and chock the wheels.
2. Look through the wheel at the brake pad and ensure there is a minimum of 0.08 in. (2 mm) remaining. This is the maximum allowable pad wear. For comparison, a U.S. nickel and Canadian dime are approximately 0.08 in. (2 mm) thick. Contact a PACCAR Service Center if the pad wear is approaching the maximum pad wear.
3. See the illustration below to determine whether the brakes require a detailed inspection by a qualified technician.

## 6.3 Operational Checks of Automatic Slack Adjusters

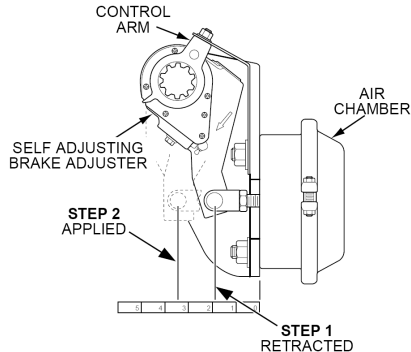
- Measure brake chamber stroke with the spring brake released and the air

pressure no less than 100 psi (6.89 bar/689 kPa).

- Brake Chamber Stroke is the difference between the applied and the retracted position of the air chamber pushrod.
- A correctly installed and functioning auto slack adjuster will produce the following strokes:

Chamber Type	Stroke
36 (rear brakes)	1-1/2" - 2-1/4" (38 - 57 mm)
30 (rear brakes)	1-1/2" - 2" (38 - 51 mm)
16, 20 & 24 (front brakes)	1" - 1-3/4" (25.4 - 44.4 mm)

Figure 45: Brake Chamber Stroke



**WARNING**

Do not manually adjust automatic slack adjusters. Contact the Service Department at your dealership if the stroke exceeds specifications. A stroke exceeding specifications may indicate a problem with the slack adjuster or the brake foundation. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 6.4 Drum Brake Inspection

### DRUM BRAKE INSPECTION

Have brake drum linings inspected by a qualified technician for wear at regular intervals according to the maintenance schedule. In severe service or off-highway applications inspect the linings more frequently. In addition, periodically check the brake chamber stroke. Replace the slack adjuster if proper stroke cannot be maintained.

Operational checks of automatic slack adjusters

1. Start the vehicle and get the air system up to normal operating pressure. Do not apply the parking brake.

2. Apply pressure to the brake pedal and measure the distance the air chamber pushrod traveled.
3. Compare the results to the specification to determine if the automatic slack adjusters need replacing.

## AUTOMATIC SLACK ADJUSTER STROKE SPECIFICATION

Chamber Type	Stroke
36 (rear brakes)	1.5-2.5 in. (38-63 mm)
30 (rear brakes)	1.5-2 in. (38-51 mm)
16, 20 and 24 (front brakes)	1-1.75 in. (25.4-44.4 mm)

## 6.5 Hydraulic Brake System

### HYDRAULIC BRAKE SYSTEM

To operate your vehicle safely, you need some understanding of its brake systems. Brake adjustment and brake balance must be set carefully to allow equal stopping forces at all wheels. Tires are also a very important part of the whole system. How

fast you can stop depends on how much friction there is between the road and your tires.

All of the following areas are interrelated and must conform to original specifications:

- wheel size
- tire size
- brake pads
- brake rotors
- front wheel bearings
- front end alignment
- parking brake drum radius

Once a brake system is set to specifications, changing any one of its components or any combination of components may degrade the system. All parts have to work together to perform as they should.

Your brake system is hydraulically operated. Refer to Service Brake Component Inspection on page 221 for more information on inspecting the brakes.

Any replacement components in the brake system must meet the specifications of the original components. Any changes from the original specifications can affect the performance of the entire system.



**WARNING**

DO NOT use any replacement part in the brake system unless it conforms

exactly to original specifications. A nonconforming part in the vehicle's brake system could cause a malfunction resulting in a loss of vehicle control, leading to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

DO NOT work on the brake system if the vehicle is not securely on a lift or jack stand, with the wheels and tires removed. If the vehicle is not properly secured to prevent movement, it could move unintentionally. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**BRAKE FLUID CHECK AND REFILL**



**WARNING**

Hydraulic fluids and hydraulic brake fluids are toxic substances. DO NOT allow hydraulic fluids to get into your mouth or onto your skin. Wear impervious protective clothing and gloves when han-

dling hydraulic fluids. In the event of slight skin contact, thoroughly rinse the affected area with clean water. If there is excessive skin contact or any ingestion/inhalation, seek medical advice immediately. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**WARNING**

Use only the type of hydraulic fluid specified. Do not use or mix different types of hydraulic fluid. The wrong hydraulic fluid will damage the rubber parts of the brake system. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**CAUTION**

Hydraulic brake systems use two distinct and incompatible fluids. Power steering fluid is used in the hydraulic brake booster system. Brake fluid is used in the master cylinder and brake pipes. Do not mix these fluids when replenishing the system or seal damage can result. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

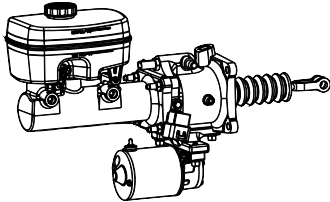
**CAUTION**

Hydraulic brake fluid may damage painted surfaces of the vehicle.

Make sure that the fluid level registers on or above the fluid level mark molded on the reservoir - add more if necessary, as follows:

1. Remove reservoir cap and extract the rubber diaphragm from the reservoir.

**Figure 46: Booster and Master Cylinder Assembly**



2. Fill reservoir with clean hydraulic fluid of the approved specification (DOT 3 brake fluid).
3. Insert the rubber diaphragm into reservoir.

4.

**WARNING**

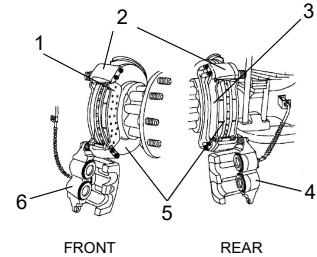
If the brake fluid reservoir requires an unreasonable amount of hydraulic fluid, the entire hydraulic braking system must be inspected for leaks. A leak in the braking system may lead to a loss of braking and should be immediately repaired. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To prevent leakage, ensure that the seal in the reservoir cap is in good condition before refitting the cap.

## 6.6 Service Brake Component Inspection

Remove each wheel to inspect the brake components.

**Figure 47: System Components**



1. Brake pads
2. Anchor plates
3. Brake pads
4. Calipers
5. Rotors
6. Calipers

**WARNING**

When replacing disc brake pads, use the same lining material on both axles. Mixing lining types can result in unbalanced braking, increased pad wear, or degraded stopping performance. Consult your nearest dealer. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Disc brake pads** Visually inspect all brake pad linings. Replace the brake pads when the remaining lining reaches 1/8 inch (in) or 3.2 mm thickness or less. Replace all disc brake pads at the same time because similar thicknesses and material types provides balanced braking. At a minimum, replace all disc brake pads on one axle, at both ends, at the same time.

**Calipers** Visually inspect calipers for brake fluid leakage, damaged or defective pistons or piston boots. Replace the caliper if there is evidence of leakage, damage, or other defects.

**Disc brake rotors** Visually inspect rotors for scoring, warping, cracks, bluing or heat spots or other damage or defects. If you find signs of damage or defects, you must resurface or replace them. Complete any work according to the vehicle manufacturer's recommended service procedure.

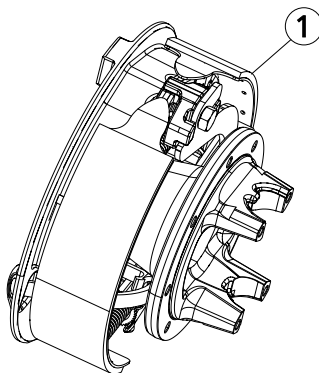
**Anchor plates** Visually inspect anchor plates for worn or damaged slippers, damaged or dislodged guide pin boots or other defects. If you find signs of wear, damage or defects, replace the anchor plates.

## 6.7 Parking Brake Shoe Inspection

**i NOTE**

If you are not properly trained to perform brake inspections or service, take the vehicle to the nearest dealer.

Visually inspect the parking brake shoe lining for wear, cracks, or breakage. If the linings are 2.5 mm (0.10 in) or thinner, replace them. Inspect the brake drum for deep scores, heat spots, cracks, or damage (drum not depicted). If necessary, replace the drum.



1. Parking Brake Shoe Lining

## 7 CAB MAINTENANCE

### 7.1 Cab Maintenance

Cab exterior, interior, frame, and engine compartment components need maintenance to ensure longevity and safe operations. A clean vehicle also allows leaks to be detected easier.

**⚠ WARNING**

Always allow hot surfaces to cool down before attempting to work near them. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

Handle cleaning agents carefully. Cleaning agents may be poisonous. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, nail polish remover, or other volatile cleaning fluids. They may be toxic, flam-

mable, or hazardous in other ways. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT clean the underside of chassis, fenders, wheel covers, etc. without protecting your hands and arms. You may cut yourself on sharp edged metal parts. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Moisture, ice, and road salt on brakes may affect braking efficiency. Test the brakes carefully after each vehicle wash. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Vehicle Cleaning**

- Observe all caution labels
- Always read directions on the container before using any product
- Do not use any solution that can damage the body paint

- Most chemical cleaners are concentrates that require dilution
- Only use spot removing fluids in well ventilated areas
- Any vehicle is subjected to deterioration from multiple causes (i.e. industrial fumes, ice, snow, corrosive road salt, etc.)

**Exterior and Engine Compartment**

Corrosive materials used to remove ice, snow, and dust from the road can collect on the entire vehicle with concentrated accumulations throughout the underbody and engine compartment. If these materials are not removed, accelerated corrosion (rust) can occur on underbody parts such as fuel lines, frame rails, floor pan, electrical and exhaust system, even though they have been provided with corrosion protection. At least every spring, flush these materials from the entire vehicle, including the underbody and engine compartment, with plain water using light water pressure. On vehicles used in applications and/or areas that experience high usage of, or exposure to, corrosive materials, cleaning of the entire vehicle should be done more frequently. If desired, your dealer can do this service for you.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT direct high pressure water onto electrical components, plug connectors, seals, or flexible hoses. High pressure water is more likely to affect components or be introduced into closed systems. This can accelerate corrosion, degrade electrical components, or contaminate system lubricants and fluids. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

To prevent rust, keep chromed parts clean and protected with wax at all times, especially in winter conditions when the roads are salted.

- If necessary, use a commercial chrome cleaner to remove light rust.
- Chrome surfaces are best cleaned with fresh water. Wipe dry to preserve their luster. A commercial chrome cleaner will remove light rust. After cleaning, wax flat surfaces and apply a thin coat of rust preventive lubricant around bolts or other fasteners.
- Clean aluminum wheels and bumpers with cool water. Tar-remover will get rid of heavy deposits of road grime. To prevent spotting, wipe aluminum surfaces dry after washing.

- Under corrosive conditions, such as driving on salted roads, clean aluminum parts with steam or high-pressure water from a hose. A mild automotive soap solution will help. Rinse thoroughly.

To maintain the tailpipe's quality finish, wash the tailpipe with a soft cloth, mild automotive soap, and water or glass cleaner. A non-abrasive chrome polish can be used sparingly on hard-to-clean areas. DO NOT clean your high-heat chrome using scouring pads, abrasive chrome polish, highly acidic chemical cleaners or any other abrasive cleaners.

Even high quality stainless steel parts can rust under prolonged exposure to salt water, especially when the salt-laden moisture is held against the metal surface by road grime. It is important to frequently clean salty moisture and grime from stainless steel surfaces.

- If surface rust is encountered, wash the surface and use a commercial polishing compound to clean off the rust, followed by a coating of wax.
- Never use steel wool when cleaning stainless steel. Minute particles of the steel wool can become embedded in the surface of the stainless steel part and cause rust staining.

### ***Weather Stripping***

Frequent washing of the vehicle is required to remove road grime and contaminants that can stain and oxidize paint and accelerate corrosion of plated and polished metal surfaces. Waxing offers added protection against staining and oxidation. Do not apply wax in the hot sun and do not friction burn the paint with a buffing machine. Occasionally spray weather-stripping on doors and windows with silicone compound to help preserve resiliency. This is especially useful in freezing weather to prevent doors and windows from sticking shut with ice.

#### **i NOTE**

To allow enough time for your vehicle's finish to cure, wait at least thirty days after the date of manufacture before waxing.

### ***Cleaning Interior Vinyl and Upholstery***

#### **i NOTE**

Strong cleaning agents such as hand sanitizer, solvents, paint thinners, window cleaner and gasoline/ diesel fuel must never be used on your vehicle's interior. Repeated exposure to chem-

icals such as sunscreen, insect repellents containing DEET, or brake fluid may cause accelerated wear, tackiness, or discoloration of interior surfaces.

Wipe vinyl upholstery and lining with a good commercial upholstery cleaner. Do not use acetone or lacquer thinner. Clean fabric upholstery with upholstery shampoo specially formulated for this purpose.

- First remove loose dirt, dust, or debris with a vacuum cleaner.
- Use a soft brush to loosen caked-on dirt before vacuuming it away.
- Wipe the fabric surface with a slightly damp cloth and dry the seat fabric thoroughly. If the fabric is still dirty, wipe using a mixture of mild soap and lukewarm water, then dry thoroughly.
- If the stain does not come out use an upholstery shampoo specially formulated for this purpose. Test the cleaner on a hidden place to make sure it does not harm the fabric. Follow the instructions on the container.


Other interior surfaces may be cleaned using a mixture of mild soap and lukewarm water, or an automotive interior cleaner, used on its intended surface (i.e. use leather conditioner on leather surfaces, etc.).


Avoid frequent or repeated use of the following products on interior surfaces:


- Alcohol-based cleaners (including hand sanitizer)
- Methanol-based cleaners
- Bleach
- Acetone
- Any other strong solvent
- Abrasive cleaners
- Sunscreen


## 7.2 How to Wash the Exterior of the Vehicle


Your dealer has a number of vehicle care products and can advise you on which ones to use for cleaning the exterior and interior of your vehicle.


 <b>WARNING</b>
Handle cleaning agents carefully. Cleaning agents may be poisonous. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 <b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, nail polish remover, or other volatile cleaning fluids. They may be toxic, flammable, or hazardous in other ways. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 <b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT clean the underside of chassis, fenders, wheel covers, etc. without protecting your hands and arms. You may cut yourself on sharp edged metal parts. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 <b>WARNING</b>
Moisture, ice, and road salt on brakes may affect braking efficiency. Test the brakes carefully after each vehicle wash. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 <b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT aim the water jet directly at a door lock or latch and tape over the key holes to prevent water from entering. An occupant could become trapped in the vehicle if water seeps into the lock cylinder and freezes. Prevent locks from freezing in the winter by squirting glycerin or lock deicer into the lock cylinders. If water should seep in, remove it with compressed air. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 <b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT direct high pressure water onto electrical components, plug connectors, seals, or flexible hoses. High pressure water is more likely to affect components or be introduced into closed systems. This can accelerate corrosion, degrade electrical components, or contaminate system lubricants and fluids. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**i NOTE**

To allow enough time for your vehicle's finish to cure, wait at least thirty days after the date of manufacture before waxing.

1. Begin by spraying water over the dry surface to remove all loose dirt before applying the car wash solution.
  - Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunshine.
  - Do not spray water directly into the cab vents.
2. Using soapy water, wash the vehicle with a clean soft cloth or a soft brush made for automotive cleaning.
  - Use cool water and a mild, automotive-type soap. Strong industrial detergents, cleaning agents and household-type soaps are not recommended and may damage the vehicle's paint.
  - Do not use stiff brushes, paper towels, steel wool, or abrasive cleaning compounds because they will scratch painted, plated, and polished metal surfaces.
3. Rinse painted surfaces with gentle water pressure frequently while

washing to flush away dirt that might scratch the finishes during the washing operation.

4. Hose dirt and grime from the entire chassis.
5. Wipe everything dry with a chamois to avoid water spots. To prevent water spotting, dry off the cosmetic surfaces with a clean cloth or chamois.
6. Remove road tar with an automotive-type tar remover or mineral spirits.
7. After cleaning and drying the entire vehicle, apply a quality automotive wax to protect the vehicle's finish.

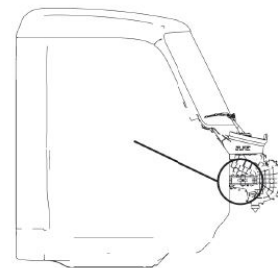
### 7.3 Cab HVAC Fresh Air Filter Replacement

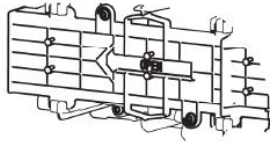
The fresh air filter for the cab HVAC is located in the air intake housing that is mounted to the firewall in the passenger side rear corner of the engine compartment. The filter can be replaced without using any tools.

1. Tilt the hood open.
2. Locate the air intake housing at the passenger side rear corner of the engine bay, below the rain tray.
3. Locate the filter cover labeled "OPEN" with an arrow pointing towards the rear

of the vehicle. Slide the filter cover towards the rear of the vehicle, until you are able to remove the cover.

4. Remove and inspect the filter, referring to the maintenance interval schedule.
5. Install the new air filter into its housing, taking care to align the airflow direction indicated on the filter element with the airflow direction that's marked on the air intake housing.
6. Replace the filter cover on the air intake housing and slide the cover toward the front of the vehicle. An audible "snap" sound can be heard when the cover is correctly installed. If the snap feature is damaged there are two screw features that may be used to secure the cover.
7. Close and secure the vehicle's hood.





## 7.4 Cleaning Screen

### CAUTION

DO NOT spray water or cleaning solution directly onto the screen. Liquid dripping or permeating through the edges of the screen can cause a short circuit, component breakdown, and lead to screen malfunction. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage

### CAUTION

DO NOT use cleaners that contain alcohol or ammonia. These can strip protective coatings from the screen and cause cracking or yellowing. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

To clean the screen, dampen a clean, soft, and lint-free cloth with water only. A mild glass cleaner that does not contain alcohol or ammonia may also be used. Cleaners that contain alcohol or ammonia will eventually dry out, crack, and "yellow" the screen. Wipe the screen back and forth gently. You can also use a commercial cleaner specially designed for LCD screens.

## 8 SAFETY RESTRAINT SYSTEM - INSPECTION

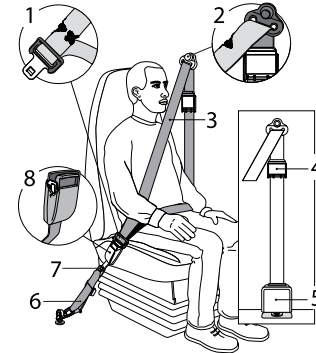
### WARNING

Periodically inspect and maintain the safety restraint system. Safety restraint components can wear out and no longer protect the occupant in the event of an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### WARNING

If the vehicle has been in an accident, all safety restraints and safety restraint systems must be replaced, regardless of accident severity or whether the restraint was in use at the time of the

accident. Visible and non-visible damage or wear can reduce the effectiveness of the safety restraint and may lead to restraint failure. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



1. Web cut or frayed or extremely worn at latch area
2. Web cut or frayed at D-loop web guide
3. Web for deterioration, due to exposure to the sun
4. Comfort Clip cracked or damaged
5. Retractor Web Storage for damage

(located behind trim panel)

6. Tethers for web wear and proper tightness of mounting hardware
7. Mounting hardware for corrosion, proper tightness of bolts and nuts
8. Buckle casting broken

Factors contributing to reduced seat belt life:

- Heavy trucks typically accumulate twice as many miles as the average passenger car in a given time period.
- Seat and cab movement in trucks causes almost constant movement of the belt due to ride characteristics and seat design. The constant movement of the belt inside the restraint hardware and the potential for the belt to come in contact with the cab and other vehicle parts, contributes to the wear of the entire system.
- Environmental conditions, such as dirt and ultraviolet rays from the sun, will reduce the life of the seat belt system.

Due to these factors, the three-point seat belt system installed in your vehicle requires thorough inspection every 20,000 miles (32,000 km). If the vehicle is exposed to severe environmental or working conditions, more frequent inspections may be necessary. Any seat belt system that shows cuts, fraying, extreme or unusual

wear, significant discoloration due to UV (ultraviolet) exposure, abrasion to the seat belt webbing, or damage to the buckle, latch plate, retractor hardware, or any other obvious problem should be replaced immediately, regardless of mileage.

### **Inspection Guidelines**

Follow these guidelines when inspecting for cuts, fraying, extreme or unusual wear of the webbing, and damage to the buckle, retractor, hardware, or other factors. Damage to these areas indicates that seat belt system replacement is necessary.



### **WARNING**

Replace the entire belt system (retractor and buckle side) if any part needs replacement. Hidden damage to components could prevent the system from functioning properly when needed. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

1. Check the web wear in the system. The webbing must be closely examined to determine if it is coming into contact with any sharp or rough surfaces on the seat or other parts of the cab interior. These areas are typical places where the web will experience cutting

or abrasion. Cuts, fraying, or excessive wear would indicate the need for replacement of the seat belt system.

2. The pillar web guide (D-loop) is the area where almost constant movement of the seat belt webbing occurs because of relative movement between the seat and cab.
3. Check the Komfort Latch for cracks or possible damage and check for proper operation.
4. Check buckle and latch for proper operation and to determine if latch plate is worn, deformed, or damaged.
5. Inspect the retractor web storage device, which is mounted on the floor of the vehicle, for damage. The retractor is the heart of the occupant restraint system and can often be damaged if abused, even unintentionally. Check operation to ensure that it is not locked up and that it spools out and retracts webbing properly.
6. If tethers are used, be sure they are properly attached to the seat and, if adjustable, that they are adjusted in accordance with installation instructions. Tethers must also be inspected for web wear and proper tightness of mounting hardware.
7. Mounting hardware should be

evaluated for corrosion, and for tightness of bolts and nuts.

8. Check web in areas exposed to ultraviolet rays from the sun. If the color of the web in these areas is gray to light brown, the physical strength of the web may have deteriorated due to exposure to the sun's ultraviolet rays. Replace the system.

Once the need for replacement of the seat belt has been determined, be certain it is only replaced with an authorized PACCAR Parts replacement seat belt. If the inspection indicates that any part of the seat belt system requires replacement, the entire system must be replaced. An installation guide is attached to every replacement belt. Utilize the proper guide for your type of seat, and follow the instructions very closely. It is vitally important that all components be reinstalled in the same position as the original components that were removed and that the fasteners be torqued to specification. This will maintain the design integrity of the mounting points for the seat belt assembly. Contact your dealer if you have any questions concerning seat belt replacement.

## 9 COOLING SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

### 9.1 Cooling System Maintenance

The cooling system in your vehicle was factory filled with extended life coolant that meets or exceeds ASTM D6210, Cummins Engineering Standard 14603 for ISX and PX series engines, and MAT74002 Standard when equipped with an MX series engine. PACCAR recommends only using a 50/50 mixture of distilled water and ELC when cooling system service is required. A 50/50 mixture of ELC and distilled water will provide freeze protection down to -34°F (-36.7°C), which is adequate for most locations in North America. For extremely cold operating conditions, a 60/40 mixture (coolant/water ratio) can be used to provide freeze protection down to -62°F (-52.2°C). Unless otherwise optioned, factory fill coolant is an ethylene glycol, nitrated organic acid technology (NOAT) extended life coolant (ELC) formulation at a 50:50 coolant-to-distilled water mixture. The factory fill meets or exceeds ASTM D6210 and Cummins Engineering Standard 14603 for ISX and PX engines, and MAT74002 for PACCAR MX-11 and MX-13 engine

requirements. Maintaining coolant chemistry and freeze protection is critical to engine and cooling system component health and longevity.

Unless otherwise optioned, factory fill coolant is an ethylene glycol, nitrated organic acid technology (NOAT) extended life coolant (ELC) formulation at a 50:50 coolant-to-distilled water mixture. The factory fill meets or exceeds ASTM D6210 and Cummins Engineering Standard 14603 for ISX and PX engines, and MAT74002 for PACCAR MX series and L7 engine requirements. Maintaining coolant chemistry and freeze protection is critical to engine and cooling system component health and longevity.



#### WARNING

DO NOT touch, inhale, or consume antifreeze or coolant. If antifreeze/coolant comes into contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If there is prolonged or repeated contact with skin, immediately wash skin with soap and water. If antifreeze/coolant is consumed, seek immediate medical attention. DO NOT induce vomiting. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**CAUTION**

The engine cooling system has very specific maintenance and inspection requirements. Failure to follow requirements can damage the engine. Engine damage can include but is not limited to freezing, boiling, corrosion, pitted cylinder liners. This information is found in the engine manufacturer's owner's manual. It is the owner's responsibility to follow all requirements listed in the engine manufacturer's owner's manual. Failure to comply may result in engine damage.

**CAUTION**

The engine cooling system has specific maintenance and inspection requirements. Failure to follow these can cause engine damage, including freezing, boiling, corrosion, and pitted cylinder liners. Refer to the engine manufacturer's owner's manual for details. It is the owner's responsibility to follow all listed requirements to avoid engine damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

Always use a genuine PACCAR coolant filter. Genuine PACCAR filters comply with component specifications and will optimize coolant system operation. Use of non-genuine PACCAR coolant filter can cause severe damage to vehicle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**NOTE**

Coolant is harmful to the environment. Unused coolant must be stored as a toxic hazardous material in leak-proof containers. Used coolant must be processed as industrial chemical waste. Please follow HAZMAT guidelines with both used and unused coolants.

**Concentration**

Check the level of freeze/boil-over protection, which is determined by the glycol concentration. Use a glycol refractometer to determine glycol level. Add coolant to obtain the coolant/water ratio required to provide the protection you need. A 50:50 mix of coolant and water is adequate for

most applications. For extremely cold operating conditions, the ratio can be adjusted to a higher concentration of coolant.

**NOTE**

Maximum recommended ELC concentration is 60% ELC and 40% water by volume (a 60/40 coolant mixture). The minimum recommended concentration is 40% ELC and 60% water by volume (a 40/60 coolant mixture).

**Table 14: Glycol Concentration Level**

Level	Desired Coolant/ Water Ratio	Freeze Point °F (°C)
Recommended Levels	40%	-12 (-24)
	45%	-23 (-31)
	50%	-34 (-37)
	55%	-50 (-46)
	60%	-62 (-52)

**Condition**

Perform a visual inspection of the coolant. It should have no cloudiness or floating debris. Determine the chemical inhibitor concentration level by using an ELC spe-

cific test kit or test strips. Inhibitor concentration level determines corrosion protection. If you are concerned about possible coolant quality, contamination, or mechanical problems, submit a coolant sample for analysis. Improper maintenance may cause coolant degradation and could result in damage to the cooling system and engine components. Consult your dealer or the coolant manufacturer's representative for recommended ELC test kits, test strips, and laboratory sample procedures.

**Coolant Extender**

Add ELC extender, if necessary, according to the corrosion inhibitor concentration required. DO NOT add coolant extender to nitrite-free coolant.

**Checking Coolant Level**

Check the coolant level daily. When adding coolant, avoid mixing different brands and formulations. If the coolant is mixed with more than 25% of a different formulation, engine corrosion damage can occur. If mixing exceeds 25% of total system volume, it is recommended to flush and refill the system completely with one type of coolant.

**Coolant Filter**

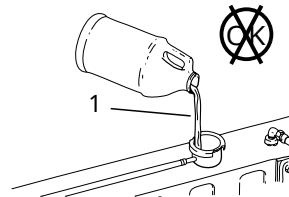
Your engine may be equipped with a coolant filter. It is a "blank filter" and does not contain chemicals or time-release additives. Replace it only with a blank fil-

ter at the interval specified in your engine's operator's manual. Never use filters that contain supplemental coolant additives (SCAs) in an ELC-filled system. Consult your engine operator's manual for information on the coolant filter and service procedures.

**CAUTION**

Always use a genuine PACCAR coolant filter. Genuine PACCAR filters comply with component specifications and will optimize coolant system operation. Use of non-genuine PACCAR coolant filter can cause severe damage to vehicle components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**Cooling System Sealing Additives and Soluble Oils**



- Do not use soluble oils or sealing additives.

**CAUTION**

The use of sealing additives or soluble oils in the cooling system can cause damage to the engine. These additives can plug various areas of the radiator, EGR system, and oil cooler. Plugging the cooling system can prevent or slow heat transfers, causing internal engine damage. DO NOT use sealing additives or soluble oils in the cooling system. The use of sealing additives can

- Build up in coolant low-flow areas
- Plug the radiator and oil cooler
- Damage the water pump seal
- Damage heat transfer surfaces
- Damage seals and hoses
- Corrode brass and copper

Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**NOTE**

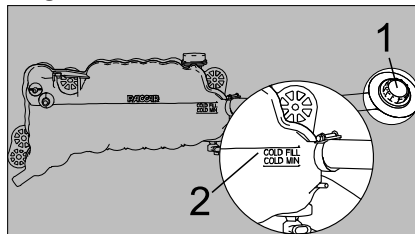
Octane engines require a specific organic acid technology (OAT) coolant (green color) compared to the nitrated organic technology (NOAT) coolant (red color) for natural gas and diesel engines.

## 9.2 Inspect Coolant Level

Inspect the vehicle's coolant surge tank for proper coolant level. Add coolant if the level in the tank is below the line marked **MIN**.

The minimum fluid level is determined by the line on the surge tank indicated by the letters "MIN." This indicator is located below the fill cap. The cooling system will need to be filled if the level is not above the "MIN" line, regardless of engine temperature.

**Figure 48: Bulkhead Mounted Coolant Surge Tank**



1. Fill location
2. Fill line

## 9.3 Radiator Hoses Inspection

Perform this procedure for radiator hoses inspection.

1. Check the following radiator hose conditions:
  - Deterioration/signs of leaking
  - Hose clamp torque

## 9.4 How to Add Coolant to the Cooling System

### **WARNING**

DO NOT remove the coolant fill cap while the engine is hot. Wait until coolant temperature is below 120°F (50°C). Scalding steam and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious burns. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Only use the fill port to fill the surge tank. DO NOT attempt to fill the tank using the pressure port. Scalding steam

and fluid under pressure may escape and cause serious personal injuries. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

DO NOT touch, inhale, or consume antifreeze or coolant. If antifreeze/coolant comes into contact with eyes, rinse thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If there is prolonged or repeated contact with skin, immediately wash skin with soap and water. If antifreeze/coolant is consumed, seek immediate medical attention. DO NOT induce vomiting. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **NOTE**

If frequent topping off is necessary and there are no visible signs of coolant leaks when the engine is cold, check for leaks with the engine operating at normal temperature.

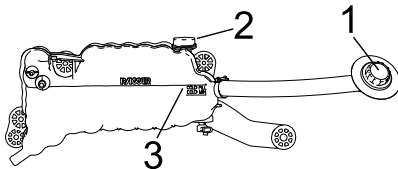
**CAUTION**

DO NOT overfill the cooling system. Excess coolant may overflow or result in loss of antifreeze and reduced corrosion protection. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**NOTE**

Store coolant and antifreeze carefully. Keep only in a dedicated, sealable container (ideally, the original packaging). Dispose of coolant/antifreeze responsibly.

**Bulkhead Mounted Coolant Surge Tank**



1. Fill cap and port (service point)
2. Pressure cap (never to be removed)
3. Fill level indicator

1. Turn off the engine and let it cool for a minimum of 10 minutes.

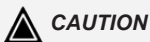
2. If your cooling system is built with an air bleed valve in the upper engine coolant pipe, open the air bleed valve before filling the surge tank.
3. Close any open coolant drain valves in the lower engine coolant pipe.
4. Remove the surge tank fill cap (1), but DO NOT remove the surge tank pressure cap (2).
5. Fill the system with premixed coolant through the surge tank fill port. Pour coolant at a steady rate until it reaches the lower of the two lines indicated by either "COLD MIN" or "MIN" on the surge tank. Wait for one minute after adding coolant. If the coolant level drops, add coolant until it returns to the lower line.
6. Start the engine and maintain an idle at a low rpm.
7. While the engine is idling, air will purge from the cooling system via the surge tank's coolant fill port, which will lower the coolant level in the surge tank. Continue to fill the surge tank until the coolant level remains approximately 1/2 in. (13 mm) above the "MIN" line. This may take up to 2 minutes, depending on the outside temperature.
8. Maintain a low idle until the thermostat opens and the operating temperature stabilizes. A sign that the thermostat has opened is when the upper coolant pipe gets hot on the bottom side indicating hot coolant is now running through it.
9. Add coolant to the surge tank until the coolant remains 1/2 in. (13 mm) above the "COLD MIN" or "MIN" level.
10. Operate the engine at high idle for 10 minutes. Afterward, add coolant to the surge tank until the coolant remains 1/2 in. (13 mm) above the "COLD FULL" line.
11. Reinstall the surge tank fill cap (1).

## 10 WINDSHIELD WIPER/WASHER

### 10.1 Windshield Wiper/Washer

The windshield wiper system is designed to be maintenance-free. Check wiper blades annually, every 60,000 miles (96,000 km), or when they begin to show signs of wear. Check the washer reservoir water level daily, located in the engine compartment. If necessary, refill to the proper level.

## 10.2 Refilling the Washer Fluid Reservoir



**CAUTION**  
DO NOT use antifreeze or coolant in the windshield washer reservoir. These are harmful fluids to the seals and other components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

1. Park the vehicle and apply the parking brake.
2. Open the hood and secure it in the open position.
3. Locate the washer fluid reservoir located on the driver's side of the engine compartment, on top of the radiator, and open the filler cap.
4. Fill the 2.1 Gallon (7.9 Liter) reservoir with windshield washer fluid and replace the cap.
5. Close and secure the hood.

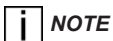
## 11 EXTERIOR LIGHTING

### 11.1 How to Replace a Headlight Bulb

Each headlight assembly contains three bulbs:

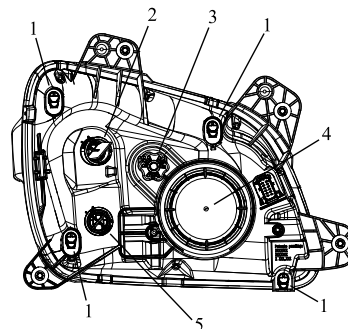
- Low beam/high beam
- Daytime running light (DRL)/parking light
- Turn signal/side marker/side turn.

Replacing a headlight bulb is accomplished by opening the hood and accessing the rear of the headlight (located behind a removable fender panel). See Vehicle Light Bulb Specifications [on page 286](#) for bulb replacement data.



**NOTE**  
LED headlights (option) are not user serviceable. If you experience a LED headlight failure, contact your nearest dealer to correct the problem as soon as possible.

Table 15: Headlight Assembly





1. Vents - NON SERVICEABLE - (removal will destroy).
  2. Turn signal/side marker bulb socket.
  3. Headlight beam-angle adjustment knob.
  4. High/Low beam main headlight bulb socket.
  5. Daytime Running Light bulb socket.
1. Park the vehicle and apply the parking brake.
  2. Open the hood and secure it in the open position (How to Open the Hood [on page 13](#)).
  3. Remove fender liner to access headlight assembly (How to Remove


- a Fender Liner [on page 207](#).
4. Replace a headlight assembly bulb: When replacing the low beam/high beam bulb, the low beam/high beam socket cap must first be unscrewed and removed.
    - a. Twist bulb socket counter-clockwise to loosen and remove socket and bulb from the headlight assembly.
    - b. Change the bulb in the socket.
    - c. Replace socket and bulb into headlight assembly by lining up the tab on the socket with the slot in the headlight housing and then insert.
    - d. Twist socket clockwise to lock.  
Replace low beam/high beam socket cap if removed earlier in this step.
  5. Reinstall fender liner (How to Reinstall a Fender Liner [on page 207](#)).
  6. Close and secure hood (See Close the Hood [on page 14](#)).

## 11.2 Maintaining Headlight Performance

### Bulb Replacement Considerations

	<b>WARNING</b>
DO NOT install LED replacement light sources in PACCAR headlamps. Incorrect bulb types can overheat due to internal optics and may cause a fire. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.	

	<b>NOTE</b>
Halogen, incandescent, and HID bulbs are brightest when they are new, and they dim over time. For optimal performance, replace your bulbs frequently. Keep a spare or lightly used bulb in the glove compartment and <b>never operate the vehicle with only one headlamp</b> .	


	<b>NOTE</b>
LED headlights (option) are not user serviceable. If you experience a LED headlight failure, contact your nearest	

dealer to correct the problem as soon as possible.

Know your vehicle headlamp type – Standard Incandescent, Halogen, or LED. See Vehicle Light Bulb Specifications [on page 286](#) for headlight bulb replacement information.

- An unclear bulb indicates that it has overheated. It may perform poorly and/or be close to failure, and should be replaced as soon as possible.
- Bulbs should be replaced with a premium brand. Bulbs with the long life designation "LL" are recommended, but not required.
- When replacing a bulb, do not touch the globe with your fingers. Oil from human skin can focus the light locally, resulting in early bulb failure.
- If the access caps or fender liner are removed during the bulb replacement, they must be re-installed to protect the headlight from high pressure water spray and gravel bombardment.

### Lens and Body Considerations

	<b>CAUTION</b>
DO NOT clean the headlamp lens with solvents, abrasive brushes or	

substances, or petroleum products. Improper cleaning methods can break down the lens coating, which could cloud or scratch the lens. This may result in a glare that reduces headlight performance. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

- Use a soft cloth with mild, particulate free dish soap and water to clean your headlamp lenses.
- Replace your headlamp if the lens is so worn that it is not completely clear.
- A headlamp lens should only be buffed by a professional polishing service. To avoid stripping the lens of its protective coating, do not have the lens buffed more than twice in its lifetime.
- Do not hit or push on your headlamp lens, as it is only designed to withstand the force of wind.
- The headlamp assembly is equipped with filtered vents to keep out insects, allow for bulb cooling, and evacuate water vapor. Keep obstructions, or obstructing agents like mud, away from the vents. The filters are non-serviceable since the filter cap is destroyed when removed.

### Alignment Considerations

 **WARNING**

DO NOT operate the vehicle with mis-aimed headlamps. Misaimed headlamps may impact the driver's ability to see the road and other drivers. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **NOTE**

Headlamp misalignment must be corrected by a trained technician. Please contact your nearest authorized dealership for next steps.

Headlamps are aimed according to safety standards before your truck leaves the factory. However, certain truck loads or trailer types may impact your vehicle's rake by offsetting the truck's weight distribution. This will misaim the headlamps. Some maintenance procedures can also affect headlamp alignment, such as:

- Headlamp assembly replacement
- Hood replacement

To check if your headlamps are properly aimed, park your truck on a level surface and direct the headlamps at a wall. If you notice that the focus of one light appears higher than the other, your headlamps are misaligned.

## 11.3 Final Checks

1. After everything is reconnected, turn on your headlights and check for operation.
2. Have your headlights periodically checked for proper alignment by dealer.
3. Keep your headlights clean, using only clean soap and water. A dirty headlight reduces performance and creates glare.

## 12 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

### 12.1 Electrical System

 **WARNING**

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling. Failure to comply may result in

death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT modify or attempt to repair the vehicle electrical system or power distribution box. All electrical repairs should be performed at an authorized dealership. Improper repair or modifications will void your warranty and/or cause serious damage to your vehicle. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 12.2 Engine Aftertreatment System Power Requirements

**CAUTION**

DO NOT disconnect battery power until at least 20 minutes have passed since turning the start switch OFF (emergencies are an exception). The Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) system recirculates fluid to DEF injector to prevent overheating or heat damage. Failure

to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT use the 48 V cables or coolant lines attached to the 48 V generator as a support to perform an inspection or work under the vehicle. This will damage the cable connectors or coolant lines. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

For situations where the battery will be disconnected (for example, service or maintenance of the vehicle), please wait 20 minutes before disconnecting battery power.

## 12.3 Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD) (Option)

The Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD) may extend battery life and prevent the battery from being drained below the charge required to start the engine. It does this by shutting off non-vital battery loads. When battery voltage drops below the LVD setting, LVD starts a two-minute countdown. If battery voltage remains below the LVD setting and the engine is not started, when the countdown ends, all non-vital bat-

tery loads (hotel loads) will be shut off. The LVD setting is adjusted in the Settings sub-menu of the Digital Display. When battery voltage drops below the LVD setting

1. An amber LVD notification occurs, accompanied by an audible warning. This starts the two-minute countdown.
2. Thirty seconds before the countdown ends, the Battery Voltage indicator is replaced by the amber (or red) LVD telltale (on the 15 inch display, LVD telltale color depends on the severity of battery depletion). The LVD notification will turn red and will be accompanied by a continuous audible warning.
3. When the two-minute countdown has ended, the LVD "Hotel Loads Disconnected" notification appears, and LVD shuts off all loads connected through the LVD system.

**Figure 49: Battery Voltage Indicator**



The LVD condition will not clear until battery voltage increases above the LVD setting or the engine is started. Electrical loads shut off by LVD

- Cab dome lamps
- Cab accessories

- Spare LVD wiring for customer added accessories

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT use the Spare Battery A and B circuits or other circuits that are controlled by the low voltage disconnect (LVD) to power electronic engine controls, ABS circuits, or safety/work related lighting. Before adding any device to the vehicle's electrical system, consult your nearest authorized dealer or read the contents of TMC RP136. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**i NOTE**

The determination of what circuits/loads that were connected to the LVD was based upon the recommendation from Technology and Maintenance Council (TMC) of the American Trucking Association. To review the recommended practice, see TMC RP-136.

**i NOTE**

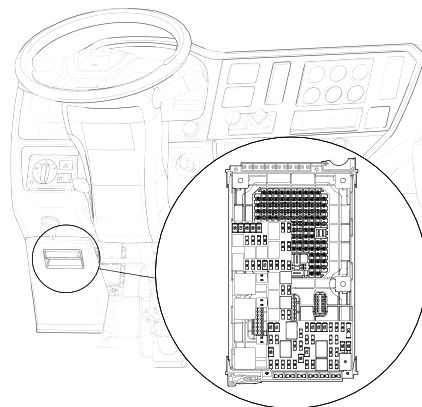
All LVD circuits are color-coded blue on the central electrical panel cover label.

## 12.4 Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD) Setup

Change the LVD battery voltage set point for the LVD to switch on Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD) (Option) [on page 237](#).

## 12.5 Fuses, Circuit Breakers, and Relays

Fuses, circuit breakers, and relays are located in the Power Distribution Box to the left of the steering column behind the kick panel.



Additional fuses for the alternator, engine electronics and trailer battery charge circuit may be located in the Power Distribution Center (PDC) inside the battery box and/ or on the engine side of the cab firewall.

## 12.6 Adding Electrical Options

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT add a fuse with a rating higher than 30 amps. Follow the circuit protection size and type recommended by the component manufacturer. Installing a fuse or circuit breaker greater than

designated may damage the electrical system. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Never install a circuit breaker/polyswitch in a location indicated for “fuse only.” Using a polyswitch (circuit breaker) in a fuse-only circuit may cause the circuit to overheat in the event of a short. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **NOTE**

Polyswitches/circuit breakers are allowed in certain locations as indicated by the label on the fuse box. In these applications, a fuse may be used instead of a circuit breaker.

 **NOTE**

Do not install a circuit breaker in place of a fuse for the following circuits:

- ACC FEED

- BODY IGN
- CAB ABS - BATT
- CAB ABS - IGN
- CAB ACC
- CB PWR
- CECU - BATT (2 PLCS)
- CECU IGN
- DOOR IGN
- ENG AUX
- ENG SD
- FOG LMPS
- GAUGE CL
- HIGH BEAM SUP
- LH DR / DOOR LOCK
- LOW BEAM SUP
- PARK LMP SNSE
- RADIO MEM
- RADIO PWR
- RH DOOR
- SLPR ACC
- RKE
- TRLR ABS
- TURN MOD PWR

Typical - See reverse side of Power Distribution Box cover for fuse and relay locations.


## 12.7 Maximum Number of Lamps Allowed per Circuit

- Vehicle Stop/Turn Signal Circuit

The lighting control unit is limited to 5 amps total, or two (2) 25 watt incandescent bulbs per side. Do not wire more than two incandescent bulbs per side to the vehicle tail lamp fixtures. If more than two bulbs are required for each tail lamp fixture, install LED type lamps, or contact your nearest authorized dealer for other options.

- Trailer Turn and Vehicle Forward Side Facing Turn Lamp Circuit

The lighting control unit is limited to 20 amps or nine (9) 25 watt incandescent bulbs total (per side) for the combination of trailer turn lamps and vehicle forward side facing turn lamps. Do not wire more than nine incandescent bulbs per side for the combination of trailer turn lamps and vehicle forward side facing turn lamps. If more than nine bulbs per side are required, install LED type lamps, or contact your nearest authorized dealer for other options.

 **CAUTION**

Make sure the lighting circuit limits described above are not exceeded

before installing additional vehicle stop/turn lamps, trailer turn lamps, or additional forward side facing turn lamps on the vehicle. Exceeding the number of lamps designated above can cause the electronic control unit to default to a protection mode, causing the lamps to not function properly and may cause an electrical short in the turn signal circuit due to the increase in both the temperature and the electrical current flowing through the circuit. Any additional lighting must comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 108. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Similar to the headlamp system, if a problem is detected with the electronic control unit, the control unit will cycle the turn signals off once every 9 seconds. You can detect that this is occurring if the turn signal indicators in the dash operate intermittently. If you experience intermittent turn signal operation, the problem is either a short in the turn signal circuit or the maximum number of bulbs has been exceeded for the circuit. If you experience any vehicle stop/turn signal issues, contact your nearest authorized dealer.

## 12.8 Vehicle CAN Bus

Your vehicle is equipped with a CAN bus electrical system. Because of how the electrical system is designed it is important that any accessories added after the vehicle is built are installed only on the K-CAN or the S-CAN. These dedicated CANs are provided on the driver's side of the cab, near to the interior fuse panel. Access to the K-CAN and S-CANs is provided by two RP1226 connectors. DO NOT tap into, connect to, tamper with, or splice into any CAN network other than the K-CAN or the S-CAN. Connecting to an unapproved CAN network may trigger CAN fault codes.

### CAUTION

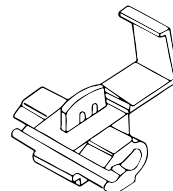
Connecting to an unapproved CAN network may trigger CAN fault codes. The manufacturer will not warrant failures or damage caused to CAN network components when the failure or damage is a result of improper connections to the CAN network. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### CAUTION

The use of scotch locks, scraped off insulation, or electrical tape are not

approved CAN connection techniques. These are the sources of numerous CAN faults, short circuits, wiring failures, and malfunctioning connections. Failure to comply may result in equipment damage or property damage.

**Figure 50: Scotch locks**



## 12.9 Batteries

Regular attention to the charging system will help prolong the service life of the batteries.

### WARNING

DO NOT ignore any safety procedure as the battery can overheat and catch fire or explode. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING**

Never remove or tamper with battery caps. Ignoring this could allow battery acid to contact eyes, skin, fabrics, or painted surfaces. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT store items (such as tools or equipment) in the battery box. Storing items in the battery box could damage the batteries or vehicle. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

When reinstalling batteries, ensure the new battery cable routings are free from chafing, and DO NOT overtighten the battery tie-downs. Always replace the battery cover. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

For diesel vehicles, DO NOT disconnect battery power until 10 minutes have passed since turning the start switch to OFF (emergencies are an exception). The aftertreatment system recirculates diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) to the DEF injector to prevent it from overheating. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Here are some common causes of battery failure:

- Overcharge: this condition results from improper voltage regulator adjustment. It results in overheating of the battery, warped plates, and evaporation of electrolyte.
- Undercharge: the voltage regulator is malfunctioning, the drive belt is slipping, or your vehicle has undergone long periods of idling or short distance driving. These conditions result in battery plates becoming covered with a hard coating.
- Vibration: loose battery hold-downs may cause battery plate failure.
- Short Circuits: these discharge the battery by draining electricity.
- Dirty or Loose Connections: improper

connections may stop the flow of electrical power to and from the battery.

**Battery Charging**

**⚠ WARNING**

Batteries can injure you severely. They contain acid, produce poisonous and explosive gases, and supply levels of electric current high enough to cause burns. A spark or flame near a battery on charge may cause it to explode with great force. Never remove or tamper with the battery caps. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.

Except for using small trickle charges to maintain battery condition, you should have your vehicle's batteries charged by a qualified service facility. To help reduce the risk of personal injuries, follow these guidelines carefully when recharging a battery:

- Before attempting any service in the electrical installation, disconnect the battery negative cable.
- Allow no sparks or open flame anywhere near the charging area.
- Charge a battery only in a well-ventilated area, such as outdoors or in a fully open garage which contains

no pilot lights or other flames. Gases generated during the charging process must be allowed to escape.

- Always make sure the battery charger is OFF before connecting or disconnecting the cable clamps.
- To avoid short circuits, damage to the vehicle, or personal injury, never place metal tools or jumper cables on the battery or nearby. Metal that accidentally comes in contact with the positive battery terminal or any other metal on the vehicle (that is in contact with the positive terminal), could cause a short circuit or an explosion.

### Charging Reminders

- Use protective eyewear
- Keep all batteries away from children
- Never reverse battery poles
- Never attempt to place the vehicle in motion, or run the engine with batteries disconnected
- Keep the battery clean and dry
- Look for any signs of damage
- Battery terminals should not be coated with improper grease. Use a commercially available, noncorrosive, non-conductive terminal coating, or petroleum jelly.
- Never use a fast charger as a booster to start the engine. This can

seriously damage sensitive electronic components such as relays, radio, etc., as well as the battery charger. Fast charging a battery is dangerous and should only be attempted by a qualified technician with the proper equipment.

## 12.10 Under Cab Battery Access

The standard battery location is on the left side of the vehicle, under the cab access steps.

1. Locate rubber straps on either side of the cab access steps.
2. Lift rubber straps away from step to unfasten the top access step. This is the battery box cover.
3. Pull battery box cover away from vehicle to reveal batteries, and set aside.

Replace battery box cover as soon as battery box access is no longer required and refasten both rubber straps.



### WARNING

Always reinstall the battery box cover (step) before entering the cab. Without the battery cover in place, you could slip and fall, resulting in possible injury to

yourself. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 12.11 In Cab Battery Access

Your vehicle may be equipped with Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) batteries located in the cab under the passenger's seat. The glass mat in AGM batteries are designed to absorb the battery acid inside the battery that can leak or spill out in conventional batteries. This design feature allows batteries to be positioned in any orientation without risk of leaking.

To access the batteries:

1. Enter the cab.
2. Remove six fasteners securing the passenger side seat base to the battery box assembly.
3. Remove the seat and seat base as one unit to gain access to the batteries.
4. Installation is the reverse of removal.

## 12.12 Cranking Battery Specification

Category	Specification
Group	31
Stud Type	Threaded
Cold Crank Amps	650
Voltage	12 V
Reserve Capacity	160 minutes
General	Maintenance free

## 12.13 Removing Batteries

After accessing the batteries, follow these steps to remove them from the vehicle.

### CAUTION

DO NOT disconnect battery power until at least 20 minutes have passed since turning the start switch OFF (emergencies are an exception). The Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) system recirculates fluid to DEF injector to prevent overheating or heat damage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

1. Be sure all switches on the vehicle

are turned off

2. Wait 20 minutes after the start switch is turned off before disconnecting the batteries
3. Disconnect negative (-) ground cable first
4. Disconnect positive (+) cable
5. Unscrew the holding plate bolts with an open end wrench

### NOTE

Always dispose of automotive batteries in a safe and responsible manner. Contact your authorized dealer for disposal standards. Call your local authorized recycling center for information on recycling automotive batteries.

Follow the procedures below to reinstall batteries on the vehicle and replace parts removed for access.

## 12.14 Installing Batteries

Follow the procedure below to reinstall main batteries on the vehicle:

### CAUTION

When reinstalling batteries, ensure the new battery cable routings are free from chafing, and DO NOT overtighten the battery tie-downs. Always replace the battery cover. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### NOTE

Always dispose of automotive batteries in a safe and responsible manner. Contact your authorized dealer for disposal standards. Call your local authorized recycling center for information on recycling automotive batteries.

### NOTE

Make sure to reconnect the ground (negative) cable last.

1. Place batteries in vehicle and tighten bolt of holding plate
2. Reconnect positive cable
3. Reconnect ground (negative) ground cable

## 12.15 Replace Battery Box Cover

### **WARNING**

Always reinstall steps before entering the cab or accessing the deck plate. Without steps you could slip and fall. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Fairings not installed properly could come loose and cause other motorists to have an injury accident. It is important that fairings be installed properly. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

1. Replace battery cover.
2. Install two bolts in step strut. Torque to 24-32 lb-ft (33-43 N·m).
3. Install fairing and install four bolts. Torque to 6-7 lb-ft (8-9 N·m).
4. Install steps by installing two bolts in each step. Torque to 24-32 lb-ft (33-43 N·m).

## 12.16 Slow Battery Charging

### **WARNING**

Always connect the cables from positive to positive (+ to +) and negative to negative (- to -). Improperly attaching the cables could cause the battery to explode. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **WARNING**

Always make sure the battery charger is OFF before connecting or disconnecting the cable clamps to reduce the danger of explosions and resulting death or personal injury. DO NOT connect or disconnect charger cables while the charger is operating. Damage to the charging system may occur. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### **NOTE**

Some vehicles may have an ultra capacitor mounted in the battery box. These devices have a similar shape to a battery but have two positive posts and one negative post. Do not attach battery chargers to these devices to recharge the vehicles batteries. Connect directly to the conventional two post charging batteries to charge them.

### **NOTE**

Follow the instructions that come with your battery charger.

1. Access the battery terminals.
2. Make sure that the battery charger is off.
3. Disconnect the battery cables.
4. Connect charger cables. Make sure that you connect positive to positive (+ to +) and negative to negative (- to -).
5. Start charging the battery at a rate not over 6 A. Normally, 10% of a battery rated capacity is the maximum for charging.
6. After charging, turn off the charger and disconnect the charger cables.

## 12.17 Alternator

Take the following precautions to avoid burning out alternator diodes:

- DO NOT start the engine with alternator disconnected (connections removed) from the circuit.
- Before welding, disconnect all electronic connections to the vehicle batteries.
- Remove battery power cable and insulate it from the vehicle.
- DO NOT run the engine with the batteries disconnected.
- DO NOT disconnect the battery cables or alternator connection cables with the engine running
- Never turn the start key switch from the ON position to the START position with the engine running.
- When charging the battery (installed in the vehicle) disconnect the battery cables.
- DO NOT reverse the cables of the alternator, starter motor, or battery.
- DO NOT polarize the alternator. The alternator should not be polarized like a generator. To ensure correct polarity, use a test lamp or a voltmeter.

## 12.18 Remote Keyless Entry

### REMOTE KEYLESS ENTRY

The system will lock or unlock cab doors with the key fob. The system will alert you with parking lights when the selected doors are locked or unlocked. There are two key fobs provided with the system which provide secure rolling code technology that prevents someone from recording the entry signal.

If you have issues with a key fob, replace the battery and reprogram the key fob. In some situations, the key fob may need to be replaced and in others, a fuse may have failed that could render both key fobs inoperative. Contact your dealer for help if a key fob does not work and it is not because of a bad battery.

The key fob uses one CR2032, 3V battery. Batteries should last approximately three years, depending on use. Consistently reduced range is an indicator that the battery needs replacement. Batteries are available at most discount, hardware, and drug stores. The battery can be accessed by removing the cover of the key fob. After a new battery is installed, the key fob may need to be reprogrammed to pair with the vehicle.

Quantity	Type
1	CR2032

### HOW TO REPLACE KEY FOB BATTERY

If the key fob will not unlock the doors, replace the battery.

1. Remove the cover of the key fob.
2. Replace the battery and dispose of the old battery.
3. Check to see if the key fob is still paired to the vehicle. If not, reprogram the key fob.

### PROGRAMMING KEY FOBBS

The key fob may need to be paired with the truck when the battery is replaced or when the key fob has not been used for an extended period of time.

1. Turn the start key switch to the ON position.
2. Open the driver and passenger doors.
3. Press and hold the passenger door's unlock button for 5 seconds, then release the button.
4. Within 3 seconds press and hold the passenger door's lock button for 5 seconds, then release the button.

At this time you should hear the vehicle cycle the locking system by unlocking, then relocking the doors. (This indicates that the door module has entered "learning mode.")

5. Within the next 10 seconds, press and hold the key fob's lock button for 5 seconds, (you should hear the vehicle lock the doors) then press and release the unlock button.
6. Once programming is complete (or the 10 seconds from Step 5 has passed), the vehicle will cycle the locking system twice (unlock, lock, unlock, lock). This process should be repeated for each fob to be paired with the module. A maximum of five key fobs may be paired to a single module.

## 13 ENGINE MAINTENANCE

### 13.1 Engine Maintenance

These topics relate to the operator maintenance tasks for the engine. Information provided here is in addition to information contained in the Engine Operator Manual supplied with the vehicle.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT breathe engine exhaust. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Exhaust fumes can enter the cab from a poorly maintained exhaust system or from nearby vehicles. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

Never start or let the engine run in an enclosed, unventilated area. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas. Carbon monoxide can be fatal if inhaled. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

Never idle your vehicle for prolonged periods of time if you sense that exhaust fumes are entering the cabin. Investigate the cause of the fumes and correct it as soon as possible. If the vehicle must be driven under these con-

ditions, drive only with the windows open. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

Routinely inspect and maintain your vehicle exhaust system. A poorly maintained, damaged, or corroded exhaust system can allow exhaust fumes to enter the cab. Engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a poisonous, colorless, odorless gas. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **NOTE**

The crankcase ventilation (CCV) module of the engine is maintenance-free. Refer to your Engine Operator's Manual for more details.

#### **NOTE**

Keep the engine exhaust system and the vehicle's cab ventilation system properly maintained. It is recommended

that the vehicle's exhaust system and cab be inspected (1) By a competent technician every 15,000 miles (24,140 km); (2) Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system; or (3) Whenever the exhaust system, underbody, or cab is damaged.

## 13.2 Check Engine Oil Level



### WARNING

DO NOT change hot engine oil as you could be burned. Let the engine cool down before changing the engine oil. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

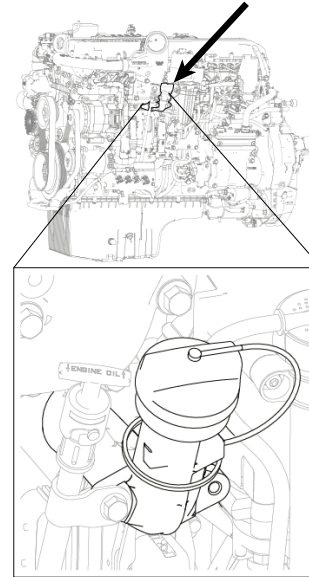
To check the engine oil level:

1. Park the vehicle on level ground and wait 15 minutes after shutting the engine OFF. This allows time for the oil to drain to the oil pan.
2. Remove the dipstick and wipe it off with a clean, lint-free rag.
3. Reinsert the dipstick all the way in and pull it out again to check oil level. Correct oil level is between the

low (L) and high (H) marks on the dipstick.

## 13.3 Topping Up the Engine Oil

The images below may not appear like the configuration of the vehicle. The procedure is still the same.



1. Top up with oil, if necessary, via the filler opening. Use the correct grade in the correct quantity. For oil replacement, please see engine Operator's Manual included with this chassis.
2. After topping up, wait 1 minute and check the oil level again.
3. Reinstall the oil fill cap and twist to lock it in place.

## 13.4 Pipe and Hose Clamp Torque Values

Torque specifications for engine parts.

Application	Type of Clamp	lb-in.	N•m
Radiator and heat exchanger hoses	Constant torque CT-L	90-110	10.2-12.5
Heater hoses	Constant tension	Not required	Not required
Air intake pipes	HI torque HTM-L	100-125	11.3-14.2
Plastic air intake pipes	Constant torque CT-L	88	10.0
Charge air intake hoses	Flex Seal™	70-100	7.9-11.3
	B9296	50-60	6-7
Fuel, oil and water heat exchangers (for hoses less than 9/16 in. diameter).	Miniature 3600L	10-15	1.1-1.7

## 13.5 Install Engine Belt

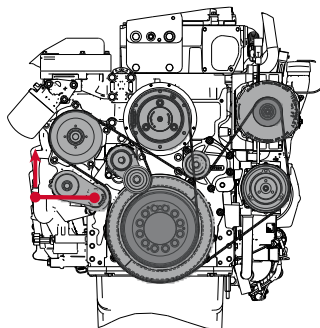
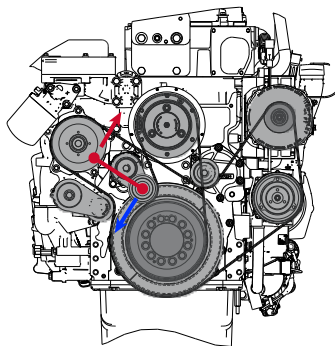
You can extend the reliability and service life of your vehicle's drive belts with proper attention to installation and maintenance. Neglect could cause belt failure. The result could be the loss of the electrical or air system as well as possible engine damage from overheating.

### **i** NOTE

See the engine manufacturer's operator's manual for further information on replacing engine drive belts.

The images below may not appear like the configuration of the vehicle. The procedure is still the same. Follow this procedure to install an accessory drive belt:

1. Route the new belt around the pulleys, and then rotate the automatic tensioner so that the idler pulley swings toward the belt routing. The following figure shows an example of the rotation direction to release the tensioner.



2. Slip the belt around the idler pulley attached to the automatic tensioner.
3. Release the automatic tensioner.
4. Check the belt alignment on each pulley. The belt must fall between the

flanges of each pulley.

## 13.6 Engine Fan

### **⚠** WARNING

DO NOT work on or near the engine fan while the engine is running. The fan can start at any time without warning, and anyone near the fan when it turns on could be injured. If the manual fan switch is set to MANUAL, the fan will turn on when the start key switch is turned to the ON position. If the switch is set to AUTO, it could engage suddenly at any time without warning. Before starting the engine or switching the manual fan switch from AUTO to MANUAL, make sure no one is near the fan. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.

Follow these guidelines to check your engine fan:

- With the engine shut off, check the fan hub bearings for looseness, loss of lubricant, and any abnormal conditions (e.g. fan belt misaligned or excessive wear/damage, etc.).
- With the engine idling and the hood open, stand at the front of the vehicle.

Listen for any noises coming from the fan hub. Bearings that have lost lubricant and are dry will typically emit a squeal or a growl when the engine is at operating temperature and the fan clutch is engaged. If noise is detected, have the fan bearings inspected by an authorized dealership.

### Engine Fan Blade

Verify that there is enough fan blade clearance with the fan shroud. The recommended distance around the fan shroud is 1 in. (25 mm) from front edge of any fan blade-to-radiator side member. Minimum clearance is 3/4 in. (19 mm).

- Rear edge of any blade must be no closer than 3/8 in. (9 mm) to the nearest engine component. If this cannot be obtained, the fan spacer or fan is incorrectly placed.
- The leading edge of any fan blade must be 1 in. (25 mm) from the inside edge of the shroud.

## 13.7 Air Intake System

Engine heat, vibration, and age combine to loosen air intake connections and cause cracks in the tubing and elbows. Leaks in the intake system allow abrasive dust to enter the engine and quickly cause

expensive damage. During your daily walk-around inspection, carefully check all tubing, elbows, clamps, supports, and fasteners for condition and tightness. Check the charge-air-cooler for air leaks annually. The air leaks can be caused by cracked tubes or header. For service see your authorized dealer.

### CAUTION

DO NOT use air intake pipes and connections as a step or to pull yourself up. This could loosen the connections and open the system to unfiltered air which could damage the engine. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 13.8 Turbocharger

### WARNING

DO NOT operate engine with turbocharger intake piping disconnected. A suction is created when the engine is running. This suction could draw your hand or anything else near it into the impeller fan. You could be injured. Always keep the intake piping connected when you will be running the

engine. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

When servicing the air intake and exhaust systems on a turbocharged engine, check the items listed below:

### Lubricating System

Check the oil lines, housing, and connections. Look for leaks, damage, or deterioration. Leaks could mean you have damaged oil lines or oil seals.

### Manifold

With the engine operating, check for leaking manifold or flange gaskets.

### High Frequency Vibration

Vibration may indicate turbo rotor imbalance. Have your dealer investigate this immediately. If you detect any deficiencies, take the vehicle to an authorized dealer for servicing. Delay could lead to severe and expensive damage to your vehicle.

## 13.9 Engine Air Filters

### ENGINE AIR FILTERS

The following service information is basic to all air cleaner makes and models. Service the filter elements when the (option)

locks in the extreme High position. Have the element serviced at an authorized dealer. Paper elements require care and proper handling, because they are critical to engine service life.

Service the air cleaner periodically. If the vehicle operates in areas with heavy dust, maintenance should be more frequent.

## REPLACE ENGINE AIR FILTER



### CAUTION

Use only PACCAR-branded (Donaldson) engine air filters when replacement is needed. Using a non-genuine PACCAR air filter decreases sealing strength and impacts correct alignment. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.



### NOTE

If the vehicle is equipped with cab-mounted air cleaner and under hood air intake option, remove the air solenoid first.

1. Park the vehicle. Set the parking brake and turn the engine OFF.
2. If the air cleaner is under the hood, open the hood to access the air filter

3. Loosen the hardware that holds the housing cap to the main filter enclosure.
4. Pull the air filter housing cap away from the main enclosure to access the filter.
5. Visually inspect the filter housing, enclosure, and hardware for damage.
6. The filter can be removed by gently pulling it directly out of the main enclosure. Be careful not to drop or tap the filter on the housing during removal, as this could loosen dirt and dust trapped in the filter. DO NOT clean or reuse the original filter.
7. Inspect the sealing surfaces and clean out any debris from the inside of the filter enclosure before installing the new filter. Be careful to not push any contaminant into the engine inlet.
8. Visually inspect the new filter prior to installation. There should not be any damage to the filter media or gaskets, such as dents, dings, cracks, or holes.
9. After installing the filter, inspect for a good seal, if possible.
10. Install the filter housing cap and tighten the hardware. DO NOT use

the housing cap to drive the filter into position.

11. Start the engine and allow the air system to reach operating pressure. Activate the under hood air switch and verify that there are no air leaks.

## ENGINE AIR FILTER PRE-CLEANER (OPTION)

Certain truck models may have an engine air filter pre-cleaner. This pre-cleaner keeps the main engine air filter from quickly filling with dust in vocational applications. The pre-cleaner should be inspected and cleaned periodically as defined in the Maintenance chapter or sooner based on your vehicle's application. Vehicles operating in extremely dusty environments may need to inspect and clean the pre-cleaner more frequently than suggested in the Maintenance chapter. The air filter restriction gauge may not be an accurate indicator of pre-cleaner condition.

## HOW TO REMOVE THE PRE-CLEANER FILTER

Tools and Components:

- 8mm torque wrench

Perform with hood open (see How to Open the Hood [on page 13](#)), standing on either side of hood.

1. Locate Pre-cleaner at underside of hood, top center.
2. Remove fender liner for better access to Pre-cleaner (see How to Remove a Fender Liner [on page 207](#)).
3. Remove upper left and lower right Pre-cleaner fasteners using wrench, and set aside.
4. Loosen, but do not remove, lower left and upper right Pre-cleaner fasteners.
5. Twist Pre-cleaner counter-clockwise to unlock, then remove.

**i NOTE**

Verify hood plenum is free of debris.

If cleaning the Pre-cleaner, see How to Clean the Pre-cleaner Filter [on page 252](#) or How to Clean the Pre-cleaner Filter How to Install the Pre-cleaner Filter [on page 252](#).

## HOW TO CLEAN THE PRE-CLEANER FILTER

Tools and Components:

- Gentle soap
- Warm, low-pressure water source

**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT use high-pressure water or air to clean or dry the pre-cleaner filter assembly. Excessive pressure can damage the filter media, reducing filtration efficiency and shortening the service life of both the pre-cleaner and primary air cleaner. Use only low-pressure methods as recommended. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

The Pre-cleaner must be removed from the vehicle prior to cleaning (see How to Remove the Pre-cleaner Filter [on page 251](#)).

1. Shake Pre-cleaner until majority of dust and debris is removed.
2. Examine Pre-cleaner for damage to the filter media:
  - a. If the filter media is damaged, stop this procedure and install a new Pre-cleaner assembly.

3. Apply (or spray) soap on both sides of the Pre-cleaner media and allow a few minutes for the soap to sink in.
4. Flush dirt from filter using warm, low-pressure water applied to cleaner (engine side) side of filter until water runs clear.
5. Rinse Pre-cleaner using warm, low-pressure water until no soap remains.
6. Gently shake filter of excess water and allow Pre-cleaner to dry before installing.

See How to Install the Pre-cleaner Filter [on page 252](#) for installation.

## HOW TO INSTALL THE PRE-CLEANER FILTER

Tools and Components:

- 8mm torque wrench
- New (or cleaned and dry) Pre-cleaner Filter Assembly

Steps in this procedure assume that the How to Remove the Pre-cleaner Filter procedure was performed.

1. Insert new (or cleaned and dry) Pre-cleaner into cavity, aligning both installed fasteners with larger holes on Pre-cleaner.
2. Twist Pre-cleaner clockwise to lock

in filter.

3. Tighten then torque both fasteners to 7–11 lb-ft (9–15 N·m).
4. Install and tighten remaining fasteners, then torque to 7–11 lb-ft (9–15 N·m).
5. Reinstall Fender Liner (How to Reinstall a Fender Liner [on page 207](#)).
6. Close and secure hood (Close the Hood [on page 14](#)).

## 13.10 Exhaust System

The exhaust system is part of the noise and emission control system. Periodically check the exhaust system for wear, exhaust leaks, and loose or missing parts. For details on how to maintain the emissions components in the exhaust system, see "Noise and Emission Control" in your vehicle operator's manual. Please refer to the engine operator's manual for more details on how to maintain the emissions components in the exhaust system. If your vehicle is equipped with a 48 V generator, please refer to Engine Aftertreatment System Operator's Manual for more details.

## 13.11 Engine Mounting

### CAUTION

DO NOT retorque or reuse existing flange head bolts. These bolts are factory set to the specified torque. If bolts are loose or damaged, they must be replaced with new bolts. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Periodic Inspection: Inspect engine mounts every 60,000 miles (96,000 km).

Check for the following:

- Inspect both mount and leg fasteners. Check for loose or broken bolts. Replace as necessary.
- Check mount and leg for fractures, breaks or deformation. Replace as necessary.
- Check for complete insertion of motor mount. Replace as necessary.
- New leg to mount flange head bolts should be torqued to 210-230 lb-ft (284-311 N·m).

## 14 FUEL SYSTEM DIESEL ENGINE ONLY

### 14.1 Fuel System Diesel Engines Only

Please follow these recommendations when you are changing your fuel filters or strainer elements. Your vehicle's engine will run better and last longer if you do. See the engine manufacturer's recommendations for proper water and micron requirements.

### 14.2 Draining the Primary Fuel Filter

The following tools are suggested for this procedure:

- Container (1 liter capacity) (optional)
- 3/8" diameter rubber hose (optional)

Perform with engine OFF. Cover any electrical equipment and wiring that might get soaked with fuel – diesel fuel may permanently damage electrical insulation. If draining to replace filter, drain into container with a minimum 1 liter (1 qt) capacity, and use hose to route fluid.

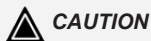
1. Open the hood (see How to Open the Hood [on page 13](#)), and locate

the primary fuel filter.

2. Open drain valve (by hand only) until draining occurs.

If draining to replace the filter, before opening valve, push one end of hose onto drain valve and route other end to the container.

3. Drain fluid from filter assembly:
  - If draining water from fuel, drain filter bowl of water until clear fuel is visible, then close drain valve, or
  - If replacing filter, drain until flow stops, then close valve.



**CAUTION**

Do not overtighten the valve. Over tightening can damage the threads.

If a hose was used to drain fluid, remove hose.

If entire filter assembly was drained, proceed to Replacing the Primary Fuel Filter on page 254.

## 14.3 Replacing the Primary Fuel Filter

The following tools are suggested for this procedure:

- Bowl wrench RK61680
- 1" wrench
- New PACCAR primary fuel filter element designed for this application
- 2 new O-rings

Start procedure with engine off. Cover any electrical equipment and wiring that might get soaked with fuel; diesel fuel may permanently damage electrical insulation. To expel air from density-type strainer elements, soak them in clean fuel before installing them. Lubricate new O-rings with clean fuel to ensure a positive seal.

1. Disconnect clip-type electrical connections from bowl bottom:
  - a. Disconnect water in fuel (WIF) sensor from wire bundle.
  - b. Disconnect electrical heater sensor from wire bundle.
2. Using bowl wrench, loosen filter bowl and lower at least 2 inches. Take care not to damage bowl sensors on surrounding components.
3. Slowly remove bowl and filter from upper filter assembly.
4. Remove the filter element and both upper and lower O-rings.
5. Install new filter element:
  - a. Install new upper and lower O-rings.
  - b. Install new fuel filter element.
6. Reconnect clip-type electrical connections to bowl bottom:
  - a. Reconnect water in fuel (WIF) sensor to wire bundle.
  - b. Reconnect electrical heater sensor to wire bundle.
7. If your vehicle has a fuel blending valve, turn valve to "Prime."
8. Prime fuel filter assembly:
  - If your assembly contains a manual priming pump (PX-7 engines) press priming pump repeatedly until pumping action becomes firm, or
  - Allow the electric priming pump to prime assembly (non PX-7 engines).
9. Start the vehicle. For PX-7 and PX-9 engines, idle for 5 minutes.
10. If your vehicle has a fuel blending valve, turn valve to "Run."

Observe fuel filter assembly for leaks. Dispose of old filter element and O-rings properly.

## 14.4 Fuel Tank

Check the strap tightness. Tighten to proper torque value as required:

- Aluminum tank - 30 lb-ft (41 N·m)

To see the fuel filter and fuel delivery module intervals that apply to Octane engines, refer to Every 120,000 miles /193,000 km / 2 yr on page 205 for more detailed information. For L7 engines, refer to Every 60,000 mi / 96,000 km on page 204 for more detailed information.

## 15 FRAME

### 15.1 Frame

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT cut, splice, weld, or drill frame rails through the top or bottom frame rail flanges. These actions could affect frame rail strength, leading to its failure, and resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **WARNING**

Frame welding is NOT recommended. The high heat of welding nullifies the special heat treatment of the rails, greatly reducing the tensile strength of the frame rail. If a frame member becomes cracked from overloading, fatigue, surface damage, or a collision, the only permanent repair is to replace the damaged frame member with a new part. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### *Emergency Welding*

In an emergency, a temporary repair may be performed. Observe the following precautions to protect electronic systems during welding operations. Emergency welding procedures are further explained in the maintenance manuals. Please refer to the ordering information on the back cover to obtain a maintenance manual.

In the event of emergency welding of a frame rail and when welding any other part of your truck or any component attached to your truck, observe the following precautions before welding:

- Disconnect all electronic devices. It is not possible to list all of the

electronics that could be affected, but a few examples include the following: alternator, engine Electronic Control Unit (ECU), transmission ECU, ABS ECU, navigation devices, diagnostic devices, and monitoring devices.

- Disconnect battery cables and insulate them from the vehicle.
- Do not use the ECU or engine ground stud for the ground of the welding probe.
- Ensure that the ground connection for the welder is as close to the weld point as possible. This ensures maximum weld current and minimum risk to damage of electrical components on the vehicle.

#### *Painting*

Do not electrostatically paint your truck or any component on your truck without first removing all of the electronic components from the truck. It is not possible to list all of the electronics that could be affected, but a few examples include the alternator, engine Electronic Control Unit (ECU), transmission ECU, ABS ECU, navigation devices, diagnostic devices, and monitoring devices.

## 15.2 Fifth Wheel Monthly Maintenance

- Refer to specific manufacturer's literature for any special instructions.
- Steam clean the fifth wheel.
- Check lock guard operation using a commercial lock tester.
- Clean and oil all moving parts.
- Lubricate the lock mechanism with a lithium-base grease.
- All grease fittings (especially those which grease the top surface of the fifth wheel).

## 15.3 Fifth Wheel Bi-Annual Maintenance

### **i** NOTE

Whenever possible, torque all frame fasteners on the nut end, not the bolt head.

- Refer to specific manufacturer's literature for any special instructions.
- Remove fifth wheel from vehicle. Refer to the Shop Manual, "Fifth Wheel Removal."
- Steam clean the fifth wheel and

mounting brackets.

- Check all moving parts for excessive wear or damage. Replace all worn or broken parts.
- Complete two-month service procedure.
- Install fifth wheel. Refer to the Shop Manual, "Fifth Wheel Installation."

Tighten all frame fasteners with a torque wrench. See [Frame Fastener Torque Requirements on page 284](#).

## 15.4 Sliding Fifth Wheels

Lubricate bearing surface of support bracket through the grease fittings on the side of the fifth wheel plate. Use a water resistant lithium-base grease.

### **i** NOTE

The plate must be lifted up slightly to relieve the weight of the bracket while applying grease.

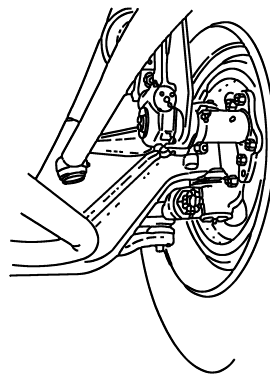
## 16 FRONT AXLE AND SUSPENSION

### 16.1 Front Axle and Suspension

#### *Axle Lubrication*

Refer to the axle manufacturer's operator's manual for lubrication specifications and service intervals.

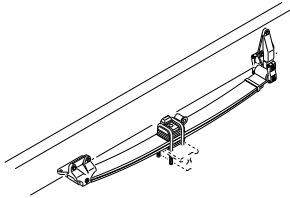
#### *Front Axle Knuckle Lubrication*



Lubricate with approved lubricant. Lubricate knuckle thrust bearings, knuckle pins, and tie rod ends. Lack of lubrication causes

premature wear and hard steering. Lubrication schedule may be shortened if necessary.

### **Suspension Lubrication**



Each standard spring anchor pin has a grease fitting. Pressure lubricate spring pins as specified. At regular intervals, the spring leaves may be lubricated with a rust-inhibiting oil applied with a spray gun or brush. Depending on your suspension, lubricate all spring pins until grease flows out of both ends of the bushing. Look for signs of rust or water in the flushed grease. If a pin will not accept grease, it should be removed, cleaned, and inspected.

#### **CAUTION**

DO NOT spray the suspension with chemical products or mineral oil; it can cause damage to the bushings. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### **Inspection**

For all vehicles, mandatory maintenance procedures include retightening all U-bolts and inspecting the suspension for loose, damaged, or abnormally worn fasteners. Visually inspect the shock absorbers, the rubber bushings, the leaf springs, and that the suspension is aligned and functioning properly. Mono leaf spring suspensions should also have their rear shackle brackets checked for proper alignment.

Even with proper maintenance, however, the service life of leaf springs are affected by many factors: fatigue, vehicle gross weight, type of load, road conditions, and vehicle speed. Check for cracks, wear marks, splits, or other defects on the surface of the spring. Defective parts must be replaced. Because repaired springs cannot be fully restored to their original service life, replace the complete assembly if cracks or other defects are detected.

### **Wheel Alignment**

For driving safety and comfort, and to prolong the life of your vehicle, it is important to have wheels correctly aligned. Check tire wear frequently. Uneven tire wear is a sign that the wheels may be misaligned. If you see uneven wear, take your vehicle to an authorized dealer familiar with aligning wheels on your vehicle.

### **Suspension U-Bolts**

It is important that U-bolts remain tight. Severe use of your vehicle will cause them to loosen faster, and all vehicles need to have their U-bolts checked and tightened regularly. Be sure someone with the proper training and the right tools checks and tightens the U-bolts on your vehicle. New springs can settle in after service, relieving the tension on the U-bolts. Loose U-bolts can cause leaf spring breakage, axle misalignment, hard steering, and abnormal tire wear. All vehicles should have suspension U-bolts tightened after the first 500 miles (800 km) of operation. Re-torque the front spring pinch bolts and shackle pinch bolts.

#### **WARNING**

DO NOT operate the vehicle if the suspension U-bolts are not properly tightened. Improperly tightened (loose) suspension U-bolts can lead to an unsafe vehicle condition, including hard steering, axle misalignment, spring breakage, or abnormal tire wear. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

U-bolts are difficult to tighten unless you have the right equipment. If you cannot tighten them correctly yourself, be sure to have them checked and tightened regularly by an authorized technician. Tighten U-bolt nuts to the specified torque value with the vehicle loaded to its normal gross weight. See Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8 on page 286 specifications for torque values applying to U-bolts and nuts.

**! WARNING**

DO NOT replace U-bolts and nuts with common U-bolts or standard nuts. These parts are critical to vehicle safety. If the wrong U-bolts or nuts are used, the axle could loosen or separate from the vehicle and cause a serious accident. Use only PACCAR replacement parts. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 16.2 PACCAR FX-20 Front Axle Lubrication

### *Kingpins, Thrust Bearings, and Tie Rod Ends*

Proper lubrication practices are important in maximizing the service life of the steer axle assembly.

#### **On-Highway Applications - Standard**

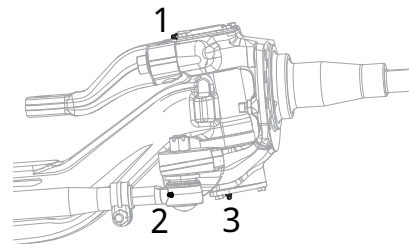
- Pressure lubricate every 6 months or 25,000 miles (40,000 km).
- A more frequent lubrication cycle is required for axles used in on/off-highway, refuse, or other severe service applications. Use heavy-duty, multipurpose lithium base (#2 grade) grease.

**! CAUTION**

Only use lithium-based grease and DO NOT mix with sodium-based grease. Doing this could cause the grease mix to soften, reducing lubrication capacity and lowering protection against oxidation, corrosion, extreme temperatures, and water. Failure to comply may result

in equipment damage or property damage.

**Figure 51: PACCAR FX-20 Front Axle Lube Points**



1. Upper kingpin bearing
2. Tie rod end
3. Lower kingpin bearing


**i NOTE**

If it is difficult to grease either the upper or lower bearing, try greasing the bearings with the vehicle jacked up and supported on axle stands to improve grease flow and flush contamination.

#### **Oil Bath**

Lubricate wheel end assembly with a drive axle lubricant that meets MIL-L-2105D specifications. Either SAE 80W-90 mineral based or 75W-90 synthetic gear oil is

acceptable. Check the lubricant level at each greasing interval. Maintain the lubrication fluid level at centerline of axle or fill line on hub cap. Always check fluid level on flat ground.

 **CAUTION**

Never mix oil bath and grease-packed wheel ends. Mixing oil and grease will reduce the effectiveness of both lubricants and may cause damage to the wheel ends. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 17 HEATER AND AIR CONDITIONER MAINTENANCE

### 17.1 Heater and Air Conditioner Maintenance

The combination heater-air conditioner provides comfort for those in the cab through accurate control of the cab environment in all weather conditions. Regular attention to the items below will help you keep the heater-air conditioner unit running well. Keep the vehicle's ventilation system, engine exhaust system, and cab joints properly maintained. It is recommended

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that the vehicle's exhaust system and cab be serviced by a competent technician as follows:

- Inspected every 15,000 miles
- Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system
- Whenever the exhaust system, vehicle underbody, or cab is damaged

To allow for proper operation of the vehicle ventilation system, proceed as follows:

- Keep the inlet grille at the base of the windshield clear of snow, ice, leaves, and other obstructions at all times.
- Keep the exhaust pipe area clear to help reduce the buildup of exhaust gas under the vehicle.
- Check the drain tube of the fresh air inlet for trapped water before assuming that there is a leak in the heating system.

**Special Precautions**

 **WARNING**

Never weld, solder, steam clean, or use a blow torch near any part of the air conditioning system. Excessive heat may cause the pressurized components of the air conditioning system to explode. Failure to comply may result in

death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Always wear personal protective equipment (PPE) when working with refrigerant, this includes safety goggles, a face shield, and nitrile gloves. Gas could escape from containers, hoses, or fittings, and exposure to R134a or R134aUV can result in frostbite or eye damage. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

R134a refrigerant is combustible. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from heat sources and direct sunlight to prevent fire or explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.


 **WARNING**

Never allow large quantities of R134a refrigerant (concentrations higher than

1000 parts per million) to escape in a small, unventilated space. R134a is toxic and will also displace nearby oxygen, which can lead to asphyxiation. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

If a refrigerant leak develops in the presence of excessive heat or an open flame, hazardous gases may be generated. If you become aware of a refrigerant leak on your vehicle have your system serviced immediately and observe the following precautions: Stay away from the hot engine until the exhaust manifold has cooled. Do not permit any open flame in the area. Even a match or a cigarette lighter may generate a hazardous quantity of poisonous gas. Do not smoke in the area. Inhaling gaseous refrigerant through a cigarette may cause violent illness.

**Heater**

 **CAUTION**

During extreme cold weather, blowing hot defroster air onto a cold windshield can crack the glass. When the heater core is hot and the windshield is cold (such as idling the engine when the HVAC has been off), move the Temper-

ature Control Dial to "COOL." Gradually increase the temperature as the windshield warms up. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

- Check all heater controls for full-range operation.
- Check hoses, connections, and heater core for condition and leaks.

**Air Conditioner**

 **WARNING**

The air conditioning system is under pressure. If not handled properly during servicing, it could explode. Any servicing that requires depressurizing and recharging the air conditioning system must be conducted by a qualified technician in an approved facility. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Always wear safety glasses when working with pressurized air. DO NOT exceed the recommended air pressure limits, look into the air jets, or direct the air jets towards yourself or another indi-

vidual. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

- Listen to the compressor and drive clutch for noise and vibration. If you find problems, have the system checked thoroughly. A malfunctioning clutch usually indicates trouble elsewhere in the system.
- Check the evaporator core, filter, and condenser core for debris restricting air flow. Clean if necessary. Small particles may be removed with compressed air blown through the core in the opposite direction of normal air flow.
- Check the engine belt for condition and proper tension.
- Check all hoses for kinks, deterioration, chafing, and leaks. Adjust kinked or chafing hoses to eliminate restrictions and prevent further wear.
- Check all components and connections for refrigerant leaks. If you discover a leak, do not try to tighten a connection. Tightening a connection may cause a leak to worsen. Have a qualified technician correct the problem.

**i NOTE**

A leaking evaporator or condenser core cannot be repaired; it must be replaced.

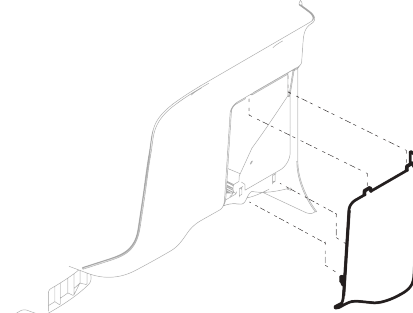
Have the air conditioning system fully serviced annually by your authorized dealer. Qualified service technicians will have to evacuate and recharge the system.

## 17.2 Cabin Fresh Air Filter

The cab air conditioning filter is located inside the cab behind the passenger side kick panel (located below the glovebox). After removing the required panels, the filter can be pulled from the blower unit without using any tools.

To remove the HVAC access panel: pull panel out from the bottom to release the clips, then pivot the panel outward so the tabs at the top allow the panel to drop down.

Figure 52: HVAC Access Panel



Inspect and clean cab air filter element every 3 - 6 months of service. Depending on the operating environment, if air flow from the air conditioner and heater is less efficient or windows fog easier, you may need to replace the cab air filter.

## 17.3 Replace the Recirculation Air Filter

Please contact an authorized dealer when the service interval is required to inspect the cabin recirculation air filter.

# 18 NOISE AND EMISSION CONTROL

## 18.1 Noise and Emission Control

There are specific components on the vehicle that are designed to meet certain Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emissions and noise regulations. To maintain conformance with the regulations, these components need to be functional and properly maintained.

### Noise Emission Warranty

Peterbilt warrants to the first person who purchases this vehicle for purposes other than resale and to each subsequent purchaser that this vehicle as manufactured by Peterbilt, was designed, built, and equipped to conform at the time it left Peterbilt's control with all applicable U.S. EPA Noise Control Regulations.

This warranty covers this vehicle as designed, built, and equipped by Peterbilt, and is not limited to any particular part, component, or system of the vehicle manufactured by Peterbilt. Defects in design, assembly, or in any part, component, or system of the vehicle as manufactured by Peterbilt, which, at the time it left Peterbilt's

control, caused noise emissions to exceed Federal standards, are covered by this warranty for the life of the vehicle.

### Tampering with Noise Control System

Federal law prohibits the following acts or the causing thereof:

1. The removal or rendering inoperative by any person other than for purposes of maintenance, repair, or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use, or
2. The use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person. Among those acts presumed to constitute tampering are the acts listed below:

**Air Intake System** Removing or rendering inoperative the air filter housing/silencers or intake piping

**Engine Cooling System** Removing or rendering the fan clutch inoperative  
Removing the fan shroud

**Engine** Removing or rendering engine speed governor inoperative so as to allow engine speed to exceed manufacturer's specifications  
Modifying ECU parameters

**Exhaust System** Removing or rendering inoperative exhaust system components

**Fuel System** Removing or rendering engine speed governor inoperative, allowing engine speed to exceed manufacturer's specifications  
Removing of air signal attenuator on engines equipped with this device  
Removing of diesel exhaust fluid tank and system

**Inner Fender Shields and Cab Skirts** Removing shield or skirts  
Cutting away parts of shields, skirts or damaged or loose portions of shields or skirts

**Noise Insulating Blankets** Removing noise insulators from engine block or from around the oil pan  
Cutting holes in, or cutting away part of noise insulators  
Removing hood-mounted noise insulation

## 18.2 Inspecting Noise and Emission Components

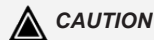
The following instructions are based on inspection of the noise control system at regular intervals as indicated in the Noise Control System - Maintenance Log [on page 285](#).

### Air Intake System

- Do all checks and maintenance procedures listed in this manual under engine air intake system and air filter

housing.

- Check the induction tubing, elbow connections, clamps, brackets, and fasteners for deterioration, cracks, and security.
- If you find an air leak anywhere between the air filter housing and the engine, repair that leak immediately.



**CAUTION**  
Air leaks cause excessive noise and may result in serious damage to the engine. If you do not repair them, the engine damage will not be covered by your warranty. Repair all air leaks as soon as you find them. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### Engine Mounted Noise Insulators

- Check condition. Is the insulator secure? How you do this will depend on the method of attaching the noise insulators on the engine and around the oil pan (bolts, snap fasteners, or straps). Tighten loose fasteners and repair or replace any worn or damaged fasteners.
- Check insulators around fasteners and stress points, especially where they may be affected by engine vibration.

Repair any cracked or damaged mounting points. Use suitable reinforcing plates to ensure that the insulators will remain in position.

Exhaust System

- Check for exhaust leaks, which would indicate a leaking manifold gasket; replace gasket if necessary.
- Check cap screws for tightness, including those at the flanges. Refer to the engine manufacturer's service manual for proper tightening sequence and torque values.

Joints and Clamps

- Check for leaks, and tighten as necessary. Check for deterioration or dents in pipes and clamps which could allow exhaust to escape.
- Replace any serviceable joints, flexible pipes and gaskets at the service intervals.

Selective Catalysts Reduction (SCR)

- Check SCR canister filter, clamps, and mounting brackets. Tighten if necessary. Inspect SCR canister for signs of rust or corrosion.

Exhaust Piping

- Check exhaust piping for rust, corrosion, or damage. Replace deteriorated piping before holes

appear. If piping is perforated at any point, temporary patching or lagging is acceptable until you can have permanent repairs made. On turbocharged engines, check joints at flanges and mounting brackets for tightness.

Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)

- Check DPF, clamps, and mounting brackets. Tighten if necessary. Inspect DPF for signs of rust or corrosion.
- Check internal baffling. You can do this by listening for rattling sounds while tapping on the (DPF with a rubber mallet or revving the engine up and down through its normal operating range.

Mufflers

- Check muffler, clamps, and mounting brackets. Tighten if necessary. Inspect muffler for signs of rust or corrosion.
- Check internal baffling. You can do this by listening for rattling sounds while tapping the muffler with a rubber mallet or revving the engine up and down through its normal operating range.


DEF Tank (See Engine Aftertreatment System manual)

Exhaust Tail Pipe

- Check the mounting. Tighten as necessary. The miter cut at the tip of

the pipe must be facing the rear of the vehicle. Do not modify the end of the pipe in any way.

Engine Fan and Shroud

 <b>WARNING</b>
<p>DO NOT work on or near the engine fan while the engine is running. The fan can start at any time without warning, and anyone near the fan when it turns on could be injured. If the manual fan switch is set to MANUAL, the fan will turn on when the start key switch is turned to the ON position. If the switch is set to AUTO, it could engage suddenly at any time without warning. Before starting the engine or switching the manual fan switch from AUTO to MANUAL, make sure no one is near the fan. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage or property damage.</p>

- Check all fasteners for tightness. Check for stress cracks in the shroud. Make sure the shroud is adjusted so that it does not touch the fan blades.
- Check to verify that the fan is disengaged (not turning) with the engine running at normal operating temperatures (from cold to the point

that the fan engages).

- Check fan blade mounting bolts. Inspect fan blades to be sure they are not cracked or bent.

#### Transmission and Driveline

- Substituting a different main transmission or driveline components, other than design-specified units, may result in increased vehicle noise emission.

#### Hood Insulation Blanket

- Check all fasteners for condition and security. Repair or replace any broken or defective fasteners.

#### Blanket

- Check for chafing or tears. Patch it if necessary. Find the cause of the damage. If any component or accessory is causing wear or damage and cannot be relocated, put reinforcing pads on the blanket at the site of wear.

#### Inner Fenders Shields and Cab Skirts

- Check all fasteners, especially the self-tapping hex head screws. Are they secure? Remove and replace any loose rivets.

#### Shields and Skirts

- Check shields and skirts for cracks at mounting and stress points. Check

fender shields for tire marks, worn spots, or damage from objects thrown from tire treads. You can repair cracked or damaged fiberglass fender shields with fiberglass and resin.

- If you find damage at a fastening point, you can gain additional strength by installing a suitable reinforcing plate. This plate should be drilled to accept a rivet and laminated to the shield with fiberglass and resin.
- Check cab skirts, sills, and brackets for overall condition and repair them as necessary. Damaged rubber fender shields or cab skirting cannot be repaired. You will need to replace it.

#### NOTE

Your authorized dealer can perform all of these checks and repairs or replacements.

## 19 DIESEL EXHAUST FLUID TANK

Vehicles equipped with diesel engines that comply with 2010 and later model year EPA emission requirements will have a Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) tank mounted to the vehicle frame. To see the DEF tank

filter maintenance and maintenance intervals, refer to your engine's maintenance manual.

## 20 REAR AXLE AND SUSPENSION

### 20.1 Rear Axle and Suspension


The vehicle's suspension, by design, requires a minimal amount of maintenance. However, suspensions in over-the-road operations require periodic inspection to ensure trouble-free performance.

#### WARNING


Prior to performing maintenance, do the following to prevent uncontrolled vehicle movement:

- Park the vehicle on a hard and level surface.
- Chock forward and rear wheels securely.


Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**


DO NOT operate the vehicle if the suspension U-bolts are not properly tightened. Improperly tightened (loose) suspension U-bolts can lead to an unsafe vehicle condition, including hard steering, axle misalignment, spring breakage, or abnormal tire wear. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Failure to maintain the specified torque values or to replace worn parts can cause component failure, possibly resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **CAUTION**

DO NOT spray the suspension with chemical products or mineral oil; it can cause damage to the bushings. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

 **NOTE**

Failure to follow these recommendations could void warranty.

**Visual Inspection**

For all vehicles, mandatory maintenance procedures include retightening of U-bolts and complete inspection. Even with proper maintenance, however, many factors affect the service life of springs and suspension components: fatigue, vehicle gross weight, type of load, road conditions, and vehicle speed. All vehicles must have their U-bolts checked and tightened regularly. Severe use of the vehicle can cause them to loosen faster. It is important that U-bolts remain tight. Make sure that a technician with proper training and the right tools checks and tightens the U-bolts on the vehicle. After the first 500 miles (mi) (800 km) of operation, periodically inspect the suspension as noted below:

- Visually check for loose or missing fasteners, cracks in hanger, or axle connection brackets
- Check for centered springs in hangers that are in good condition
- Check for cracks, wear marks, splits, or other defects on the surface of the spring

- Replace defective parts. It is impossible to restore springs to their original service life. Replace the complete assembly if cracks or other defects are detected
- After replacement of any part or discovery of loose components, check the torque of all fasteners
- New springs settle-in after the vehicle's initial service, causing the U-bolts to become loose

**Rear Suspension Fasteners**

To maintain the performance of the air suspension, check fastener torque values after the first 2,000 miles (mi) (3,200 km) of service and every 60,000 miles (mi) (96,000 km) after. Torque recommendations apply to fasteners supplied and installed by vehicle manufacture. The values listed at the back of this chapter (See Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8 on page 286 and Frame Fastener Torque Requirements on page 284), are for cadmium plated or phosphate and oil fasteners only.

**Rear Suspension U-bolts**

U-bolts are difficult to tighten unless you have the right equipment. If you cannot tighten them correctly yourself, make sure to have them checked and tightened regularly by an authorized technician.

**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT operate the vehicle if the suspension U-bolts are not properly tightened. Improperly tightened (loose) suspension U-bolts can lead to an unsafe vehicle condition, including hard steering, axle misalignment, spring breakage, or abnormal tire wear. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**i NOTE**

To ensure an accurate torque reading, use properly maintained and calibrated torque wrenches. Clean the nut and bolt. No dirt, grit, or rust should be present.

**i NOTE**

Whenever possible, torque all frame fasteners on the nut end, not the bolt head.

Load the vehicle to its normal gross weight before tightening the U-bolts. Loading the vehicle ensures proper adjustment of the U-bolt and spring assembly.

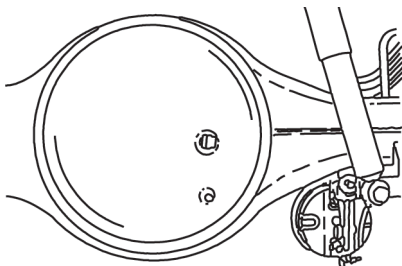
**⚠ WARNING**

DO NOT replace U-bolts and nuts with common U-bolts or standard nuts. These parts are critical to vehicle safety. If the wrong U-bolts or nuts are used, the axle could loosen or separate from the vehicle and cause a serious accident. Use only PACCAR replacement parts. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 20.2 Rear Axle Lubrication

### REAR AXLE LUBRICATION

Check oil level with the vehicle parked on level ground and the fluid warm. The level should be even with the bottom of the filler hole.



**⚠ CAUTION**

DO NOT mix lubricants of different grades. Although mixing different brands of the same grade lubricant (meeting MIL-L-2105C) is acceptable, lubricants of different grades are not compatible and could damage the axle. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

**i NOTE**

In all cases, lubricant supplier assumes full responsibility for the performance of their product, and for product and patent liability.

For recommended types and brands of lubricants, contact your dealer.

### DANA SPICER AND FABCO

Refer to the Dana Spicer or Fabco manual provided with your vehicle.

### DRIVE AXLE - DANA

Refer to the Dana manual provided with your vehicle.

## DRIVE AXLE - MERITOR

Refer to the Meritor manual provided with your vehicle.

## 21 REAR AXLE ALIGNMENT

Continual road shock and load stresses may force the rear axles out of alignment. If you detect rapid tire wear on the rear axles, you may have misaligned axles. If you suspect rapid tire wear, have your rear axle alignment checked and adjusted by an authorized dealer.

Suspension alignment should be checked when any one of the following conditions exist:

- Total vehicle alignment required after a body has been installed on truck chassis.
- Discovery of loose suspension fasteners (loose defined as any torque below the recommended torque value)
- Discovery of elongated holes in a suspension component
- Bushing replacement
- Excessive or abnormal tire wear
- Immediately after post body installation (See First Day in the Maintenance Chapter)

## 22 STEERING SYSTEM

### 22.1 Steering System



#### WARNING

DO NOT operate the vehicle if the steering system is not working properly. If the steering system is not in good working condition, you could lose control of the vehicle, resulting in an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



#### WARNING

Visually check the steering gear and components frequently. Frequent checks are important, especially after traveling over rough roads. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



#### WARNING

Adjustments or repairs made to any part of the steering system must be performed by an authorized dealer. Failure

to comply may result in property damage, personal injury, or death.



#### WARNING

On chassis equipped with Electronic Stability Control (ESC), recalibrate the steering angle sensor when servicing, removing, or replacing any part of the steering system. The steering system includes, but is not limited to the wheels, steering column, tie rods, steering rack, and the steering angle sensor itself. The sensor should also be recalibrated in the event of airbag deployment. An uncalibrated steering angle sensor could result in a loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Hydraulic fluid (under low pressure) provides the power to operate the steering gear. It also serves to lubricate moving parts and remove heat. A loss of steering efficiency will occur if too much heat builds up in the system.

If the steering feels unbalanced from side-to-side while turning, check for the following possible causes:

- Unequal tire pressures

- Vehicle overloaded or unevenly distributed load
- Wheels out of alignment
- Wheel bearings improperly adjusted

If you cannot correct the problem, check with an authorized dealer.

Your vehicle is equipped with integral power steering. The system includes an engine-driven fluid pump, a fluid reservoir, the steering gear, and connecting hoses. Because of the hydraulic power assist, little effort is required to turn the steering wheel. When no input is applied through the steering wheel, the steering gear will return to the neutral position. If, for any reason, the power assist system goes out, steering the vehicle is still possible but it will require much greater effort.

Visually check the following parts:

- Crosstube: Is it straight?
- Drag link castle nut: Check for looseness or interference. (Refer to Drag Link Castle Nut Torque [on page 280](#) for specified torque).
- Ball joints and steering U-joints: Check for looseness
- Steering wheel for excessive free-play. Check the simplest probable causes first: (A) unequal tire pressures; (B) loose cap nuts; (C) bent crosstube; or (D) lack of lubrication

If these checks do not reveal the problem, or if you correct them and still have a steering problem, take your vehicle to an authorized dealer for evaluation.

## 22.2 Power Steering Fluid

### CAUTION

When adding fluid, only use fluid of the same type. While many fluids have the same description and intended purpose, they may contain incompatible additives. Incompatible fluids may cause damage to power steering system components. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

### NOTE

Before removing reservoir cap, wipe the outside of the cap so that no dirt or debris falls into the reservoir.

Check the power steering fluid level using the following procedure:

1. Park the vehicle on level ground and turn the engine off.
2. Open hood
3. Open the fill cap to the power

steering reservoir.

- If you check the fluid with the engine and steering system COLD, the fluid level should be at or above the Minimum indicator level and should generally not exceed the middle point between Maximum and Minimum level indicators.
- If you check the fluid with the engine and steering system WARM, the fluid should NOT exceed the Maximum level indicator and should generally not drop below the middle point between the Maximum and Minimum level indicators.

## 22.3 Steering Shaft Bolt Torque Specifications

The steering (intermediate shaft) U-joint pinch bolt should be tightened on the first day or two of operation, then checked weekly (see Weekly Checks). The following are common torque specifications for most steering shafts.

**Table 16: Steering U-joint Pinch Bolt**

Fastener Size	Torque Spec. lb-ft (N•m)
7/16 -in.	37-43 (50-58)

**Table 17: Pitman Arm Clamp Bolt**

Fastener Size	Torque Spec. lb-ft (N•m)
3/4 -in.	300-320 (406-433)

**⚠ WARNING**

Any modification to a vehicle with Electronic Stability Control (ESC) may result in a loss of vehicle control or non-compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Modifications include but are not limited to changes to the vehicle's axle weight ratings, number of axles, front and rear suspension, wheel-base length or frame, steering controls, or intended body type and size. A modified vehicle with ESC must be evaluated by a qualified technician before it can be operated. Contact your authorized dealer for evaluations. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 23 DRIVELINE

See the driveshaft manufacturer's operator manual for lubrication specifications and service intervals.

**⚠ WARNING**

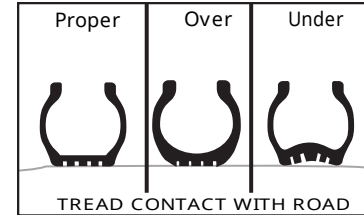
Improper lubrication of U-joints can cause them to fail prematurely. The driveshaft could separate from the vehicle and result in an accident. Make sure lubricant is purged at all four ends of each U-joint and loosen caps if necessary. Also, regularly inspect U-joints for excessive wear or movement, and repair or replace as necessary. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 24 TIRES

### 24.1 Tires

Your tires are a very important part of your vehicle's whole braking system. How fast you can stop depends mostly on how much friction you get between the road and your tires. Keeping your tires in good condition is essential to the safe, efficient operation of your vehicle. Regular, frequent inspection

and the right care will give you the assurance of safe and reliable tire operation. Here are some tips on maintaining your tires.



**⚠ WARNING**

All tire repairs should be performed by an expert. DO NOT repair damaged tires unless you are fully qualified and equipped to do so. Wheel and tire assemblies cannot be worked on without proper tools and equipment. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### Checking Inflation Pressure

Low pressure is a tire's worst enemy. Underinflation allows tires to flex improperly, causing high temperatures to build up. Heat causes early tire damage such as flex break, radial cracks, and ply separation. Low pressure may affect control of your

vehicle, especially at the front wheels. Most tire wear problems are caused by underinflation as the result of slow leaks, so check tire pressure regularly. Lower tire pressure does not provide better traction on ice or snow. Give your tires a visual test every day, and check inflation with a gauge every week:

- When checking tire pressure, inspect each tire for damage to sidewalls, cuts, cracks, uneven wear, rocks between duals, etc. If a tire appears underinflated, check for damage to the wheel assembly. Don't forget to check between dual wheels. If you find wheel damage, have an expert tire service repair it.
- Maximum tire pressure will be indicated on the sidewall of a tire.
- Check pressure only when the tires are cool. Warm or hot tires cause pressure buildup and will give you an inaccurate reading. So never deflate a warm tire to the specified pressure.


 **WARNING**

DO NOT operate a vehicle with underinflated tires. Underinflation (or low tire pressure) can create extra heat leading to sudden tire failure (such as a tire fire or blow out) or may affect control of

the front wheels, both conditions possibly resulting in an accident. Keep your tires inflated to the manufacturer's recommended air pressure. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT install a damaged wheel assembly, and DO NOT install or inflate a tire that has been damaged or has been run flat. Always follow section 1910.177 of OSHA regulations. Truck wheels and tires should be serviced only by fully qualified and properly equipped technicians authorized to do so. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **NOTE**

Follow all warnings and cautions contained within the tire and wheel manufacturers literature.

**Overloaded Tires**

Overloading your truck is as damaging to your tires as underinflation. The following chart shows how neglect or deliberate abuse can affect the life of your tires.

**Table 18: Effects of Load and Pressure on Tire Life**

Vehicle Load	Tire Pressure	Expected Total Tire Mileage
Normal	Normal	Normal
20% over	20% low	70%
40% over	30% low	50%
60% over	35% low	40%
80% over	45% low	30%
100% over	55% low	25%

**Overinflated Tires**

Overinflating the tires reduces the tread contact area with the road surface, concentrating all of the vehicle weight on the center of the tread. This causes premature wear of the tire.

 **WARNING**

Ensure all tires are inflated correctly according to the manufacturer's rec-

ommendations. Overinflated tires wear more quickly and are more subject to punctures, cracks, and other damage that can cause loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Matching Tires**

Be sure to buy matching tires for your vehicle, especially on the rear axles. Mismatched tires can cause stress between axles and cause the temperature of your axle lubricant to get too hot. Matched tires will help your driveline last longer and will give you better tire mileage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT mismatch or mix tires of different design such as steel belted radials and bias ply tires, etc. Mixing tire types and sizes will adversely affect the road-holding ability of both types of tires and can lead to loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT install regrooved or reinforcement repaired tires on steering axles. They could fail unexpectedly and cause loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Replacing Tires**

Front: Replace front tires when less than 4/32 -in. of tread remains. Check at three places equally spaced around the tire.  
 Drive Axles or Trailers: Replace tires on drive axles or trailers when less than 2/32 -in. of tread depth remains in any major groove. Check at three places equally spaced around the tire.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT replace original equipment tires with tires whose load ratings are less than the originals. Doing so could overload the tire and cause a failure resulting in a loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

 **NOTE**

To prolong your tires' life, have their radial and lateral run-out checked at your dealer. Anytime a tire is replaced or reinstalled, it should be balanced.

**Tire Chains**

The number of required tire chains may vary depending on your operating area. If tire chains are required, please review the area's regulations for more information.

 **NOTE**

To prolong your tires' life, have their radial and lateral run-out checked at your dealer. Anytime a tire is replaced or reinstalled, it should be balanced.

**Speed Restricted Tires**

 **WARNING**

Check each tire's sidewall and/or tire manufacturer's data book for maximum rated speed. This vehicle is equipped with speed restricted tires and should not be operated at speeds in excess of maximum rated speed as this may cause sudden tire failure resulting in

loss of control leading to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

## 24.2 Greenhouse Gas Certified Tires

**i** **NOTE**

The tires installed on this vehicle at the factory as original equipment are certified for Greenhouse Gas and Fuel Efficiency regulations. Replacement tires must be of an equal or larger loaded drive tire size and an equal or lower rolling resistance level (TRRL or Crr). Consult with your tire supplier(s) for appropriate replacement tires.

In order to limit the rolling resistance of the tires and optimize fuel economy, the maintenance procedures specified by the tire manufacturer must be followed. Please see Vehicle Emissions Limited Express Warranty for warranty on greenhouse gas certified tires.

## 25 WHEELS

### 25.1 Wheels

After the vehicle travels about 50 to 100 miles (80 to 160 km), wheel mountings seat in and will lose some initial torque. Check hub/wheel mountings after this initial period and retighten. Threads should be clean and dry. Do not lubricate wheel nuts or studs.

**⚠** **WARNING**

Never use oil or grease on studs or nuts. Lubricants will result in improper torque readings, which could cause improper wheel clamping and could lead to wheel failure. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

#### **Wheel Replacement with Disc Brake Option**

**⚠** **WARNING**

Only use tires of the same wheel brand, size, and part number of those originally installed. A different wheel brand or size could cause the valve stem to interfere with a brake component, which could

lead to loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

Vehicles equipped with front disc brakes are fitted with wheels designed specifically for disc brake applications. If it ever becomes necessary to replace an original equipment wheel, the replacement wheel must be the same brand and size as the take-off wheel. On vehicles equipped with 22.5 in. disc wheels, installing the wrong replacement wheel could result in the wheel valve stem making contact with the disc brake assembly. When installing any replacement wheel, always inspect the tires/wheels to ensure there is adequate clearance between other vehicle components. With the hood open, check for clearance between the wheel and disc brake assembly. Use a hydraulic jack to raise the front of the vehicle off the ground to allow the wheel to spin freely. While rotating the wheel, check to ensure there is adequate clearance between the wheel and disc brake assembly.

**⚠** **WARNING**

Follow the manufacturer's literature exactly when mounting and dismantling

a wheel or tire. Improperly mounting or dismounting a wheel or tire could cause uneven tire wear, tire blowout, a loss of vehicle control, and lead to an accident. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Always ensure the hood lock has engaged whenever the hood is opened. If not properly locked open, the hood may close uncontrollably and without warning. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

 **WARNING**

Always support the vehicle with appropriate safety stands if it is necessary to work underneath the vehicle. A jack is not adequate for this purpose. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

### Disc Wheels

 **WARNING**

Use the correct components and tools when working on wheels. Using an incorrect tool or component could misalign or damage the wheel and cause a loss of vehicle control. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The end of the wheel wrench must be smooth. Burrs on the end of the wrench can tear grooves in the disc. These grooves may lead to cracks in the disc, and can cause it to fail.

### Wheel Bearings

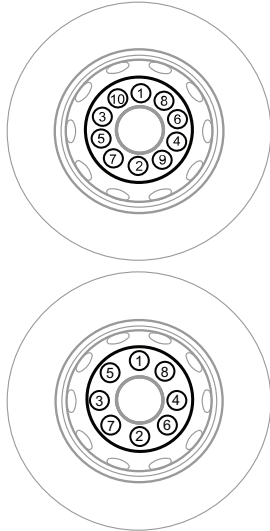
Service the bearings, seals and oil. This interval may be different depending on the results of the regular inspection. 350,000 mi (560,000 km). For safe, reliable operation and adequate service life, your wheel bearings must be adjusted properly at the recommended intervals. Contact your authorized dealer to make sure the wheel bearings are properly adjusted.

## 25.2 Tightening Wheel Cap Nuts

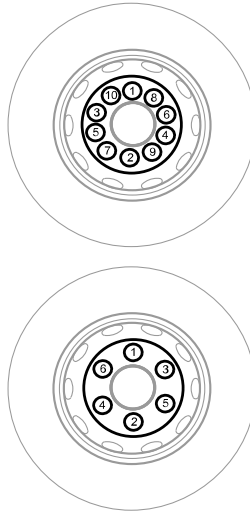
 **WARNING**

Torque wheel cap nuts properly. If they are not properly torqued, the wheel nuts could loosen allowing the wheel to detach or fail while the vehicle is moving. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

**Figure 53: Hub Piloted Disc Wheels**



**Figure 54: Stud Piloted Disc Wheels**



Proper wheel torque can best be obtained on level ground. Install lug nuts and finger-tighten in the numerical sequence as shown below. This procedure will ensure that the wheel is drawn evenly against the hub. Contact an authorized dealer for information on the proper installation procedure for the wheels on your truck. This is a job you may not be able to do yourself. You need the right torquing equipment to do it.

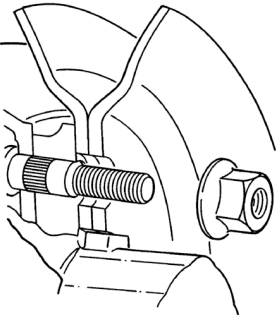
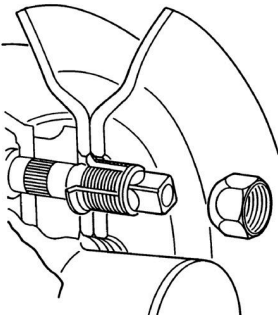
## 25.3 Comparing Hub Piloted and Ball Seat Parts

**⚠ WARNING**

Do not mismatch wheel components. Incorrect or mismatched parts can cause wheels to break and separate, leading to accidents. Ensure all components match original specifications. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.

The following comparison ( on page \_\_\_\_\_ ), shows the difference between parts used in hub pilot mount and ball seat mount applications.

**Table 19: Comparing Hub-piloted and Ball-seat Wheels**

<p style="text-align: center;">HUB-PILOTED MOUNT</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">BALLSEAT MOUNT</p> 
<p>Hub, Drum, and Stud Assembly</p>	
<p>Hub-piloted mountings use M22 x 1.5 metric threads (about 7/8 in. diameter). The stud stands out at least 1.94 in. beyond the brake drum. All studs are right-hand threads. Pilot bosses (machined surfaces) on the hub, fit tightly to the wheel center bore.</p>	<p>Ball-seat (stud-piloted) mountings use 3/4x16 or 1-1/8x16 threads. The dual mounting studs provide 1.30 in. 1.44 in. standout. Right-hand and left-hand threads are required. Inner and outer wheel nuts center the wheels by seating against wheel ball seats.</p>

**Table 19: Comparing Hub-piloted and Ball-seat Wheels**

Wheels	
Hub-piloted wheels have stud holes reamed straight through (no ball seats). Center bore diameter is 8-21/32 in.	Ball-seat wheels have spherical chamfers machined on each stud hole. Center bore diameter is 8-23/32 in.
Wheel Nuts	
Hub-piloted wheel nuts have a hex body and a flange for clamping against wheel face. Hex size is 1-5/16 in. (33 mm).	Ball-seat inner and outer wheel nuts mate with spherical chamfers on wheels. The inner nut has 13/16 in. square end. The outer nut has a 1-1/2 in. hex.

## 26 TRANSMISSION MAINTENANCE

See the transmission manufacturer's operator's manual for lubrication specifications and service intervals.

### CAUTION

When adding oil, types and brands of oil should not be intermixed. Different oil brands or types might be incompatible, which could decrease lubrication effectiveness and cause component failure. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

Vehicles equipped with the PACCAR TX-12 transmission must maintain the oil coalescing desiccant cartridge of the air dryer as part of transmission maintenance. Refer to the PACCAR TX-12 Operator's Manual for details.

### CAUTION

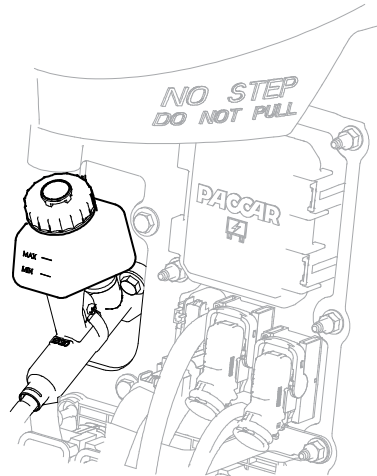
Replace the oil-coalescing desiccant air dryer cartridge semi-annually, regardless of mileage. Use of a non-oil-coalescing cartridge or missing a maintenance interval can damage vehicle components and may void warranty

coverage. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 27 HYDRAULIC CLUTCH

The clutch pedal position is factory set and does not require adjustment.

### *Clutch Hydraulic Fluid*



Visually inspect the clutch fluid from the reservoir. There are molded lines with the letters MIN to indicate minimum fluid level and MAX to indicate the maximum fluid level recommended for proper operation.

Be sure to maintain the fluid between the MIN and MAX levels indicated on the plastic reservoir. If the fluid level repeatedly goes below the MIN line, then it is time to have your clutch adjusted or the hydraulic system inspected for service. To replace the fluid, locate the drain fitting on the air solenoid mounted to the transmission housing. Open this fitting and allow fluid to drain out of the system. Once all the fluid is drained out, close the fitting and fill the system through the master cylinder reservoir in the engine compartment. Once the system is full, then purge the system of air by simultaneously pressing on the pedal and opening the fitting to allow air to escape. Close the fitting when fluid starts coming out. Then refill the reservoir. Repeat this until all air has been purged from the system. Replace with the recommended fluid per Lubrication Specification Chart on [page 282](#).

### *Clutch Adjustment*

Some clutches are self-adjusting, however; there are manually adjusted clutches that will require the operator to know when to adjust the clutch. The clutch will need adjustment when your clutch pedal stroke seems to get longer and its effectiveness at a seamless shift becomes less. Another sign of the clutch needing adjustment is the level of the fluid in the reser-

voir. If the hydraulic fluid is not leaking, but the fluid level is getting lower, then the clutch may need to be adjusted. Please take the vehicle to an authorized dealership to have the clutch adjusted. See the clutch manufacturer's Service Manual for the proper adjustment procedures.

## **28 SPECIFICATION REFERENCE CHARTS**

## 28.1 Pipe and Hose Clamp Torque Values

Torque specifications for engine parts.

Application	Type of Clamp	lb-in.	N•m
Radiator and heat exchanger hoses	Constant torque CT-L	90-110	10.2-12.5
Heater hoses	Constant tension	Not required	Not required
Air intake pipes	HI torque HTM-L	100-125	11.3-14.2
Plastic air intake pipes	Constant torque CT-L	88	10.0
Charge air intake hoses	Flex Seal™	70-100	7.9-11.3
	B9296	50-60	6-7
Fuel, oil and water heat exchangers (for hoses less than 9/16 in. diameter).	Miniature 3600L	10-15	1.1-1.7

## 28.2 Drag Link Castle Nut Torque

Ball Stud Fastener	Castle Nut Torque lb-ft (N·m)
3/4-16	85 to 100 (115 to 136)
7/8-14	120 to 170 (163 to 231)

## 28.3 Wheel Cap Nut Torque Specifications

At the first scheduled lube interval, have all wheel cap nuts torqued to their specified value. After that, check wheel cap nuts at least once a week.

Contact an authorized dealer for information on the proper installation procedure for the wheels on your truck. This is a job you may not be able to do yourself. You need the right torquing equipment to do it.

Wheel and Nut Configuration	Stud Size	Torque for Inner and Outer Cap Nuts and Rim Clamp Nuts	
		lb-ft	N•m
Steel or Aluminum Disc-Type Wheel; Double Cap Nut Mounting; Standard 7/8 Radius Ball Seat	3/4-16	450-500	610-680
	1-1/8-16	450-500	610-680
Heavy-Duty Steel Disc-Type Wheel; Double Cap Nut Mounting; 1-3/16 Radius Ball Seat:	15/16-12	750-900	1,020-1,220
	1-1/8-16	750-900	1,020-1,220
	1-15/16-12	750-900	1,020-1,220
Hub-Piloted Disc-Type Wheel w/Two Piece Flanged Cap Nuts: Steel or Aluminum Wheel PHP-10; Budd Uni-Mount-10; WDH-8	M22-1.5	450-500	610-680
Stud Backnuts (when used)	3/4-16	175-200	240-270
	1-14	175-300	240-410
Cast Spoke Wheel Assembly Rim Clamp Nut Torque	1/2 in. Dia.	80-90	110-120
	5/8 in. Dia.	160-185	220-250
	3/4 in. Dia.	225-245	305-335

## 28.4 Lubrication Specification Chart

**i NOTE**

The responsibility for meeting these specifications, the quality of the product, and its performance in service rests with the lubricant supplier.

Consult manufacturer or lubricant supplier for special details.


**Table 20: Component Lubrication Index**

Application	Type
Steering Column	Multipurpose chassis grease
Alternator Bearing	High temperature ball bearing grease. Chevron SRI Mobile Grease HP, Texaco Multifax 2 (1)
Fan Hub	High temperature ball bearing grease. Chevron SRI Mobile Grease HP, Texaco Multifax 2 (1)
Power Steering Reservoir	MD3 or MERCON®-approved automatic transmission fluid
Steering Drag Link	Multipurpose chassis grease
Steering Knuckles	Multipurpose chassis grease
Spring Pins	Multipurpose chassis grease
Clutch Release Bearings	High temperature ball bearing grease. Chevron SRI Mobile Grease HP, Texaco Multifax 2
Brake Shoe Anchor Pins	High Temperature grease (Timken Spec. 0-616)
Brake Cam Bearings	High Temperature grease (Timken Spec. 0-616)
Slack Adjusters	Multipurpose chassis grease

**Table 20: Component Lubrication Index**

<b>Application</b>	<b>Type</b>
Starter Bearings	Engine oil for severe requirements (MIL-L-2104B /MIL-L-45199B) w/ 1.85 % max. sulfated ash
Water Pump	High temperature ball bearing grease. Chevron SRI Mobile Grease HP, Texaco Multifax 2 (1)
Suspension Fittings (other than threaded pins and bushings)	Extreme Pressure Lubricant (Lithium 12-hydroxystearate base NLGI 2)
Steering Axle: Grease Fittings on Steering Arm; Tie Rod Ends; Drag Link; King Pins	Extreme Pressure Lubricant (Lithium 12-hydroxystearate base NLGI 2)
Steering Shaft Grease Fittings	Extreme Pressure Lubricant (Lithium 12-hydroxystearate base NLGI 2)
Brake Treadle Hinge and Roller	Engine oil
Lock Cylinders	Lock lubricant
Door Hinges	Do not lubricate
Door Latches and Striker Plates	Polyethylene grease stick
Door Weatherstrip	Silicone lubricant
Hub-piloted Aluminum Wheels	Coat the wheel pilot or hub pads with Freylube #3 lubricant (light colored) or Chevron Zinc lube. Do not get lubricant on the face of the wheel or the hub.
Manual Transmission Hydraulic Clutch	DOT3 (Brake Fluid)
(1) Consult manufacturer or lubricant supplier for special details.	

## 28.5 Frame Fastener Torque Requirements

 **CAUTION**

When torquing fasteners, always consider the following:

- Use a torque wrench for final tightening of a fastener. **DO NOT** use an impact gun. Bolts may over-torque and break.
- When torquing a frame fastener that is not captured, welded, or riveted, the nut must rotate slightly before achieving the torque value. If the nut does not rotate, the fastener is over-torqued and should be replaced.
- To achieve correct clamp loads with a frame fastener that is not captured, welded, or riveted, torque must be applied to the nut. The intended clamp load may not be achieved if the nut is held and torque is applied to the bolt.

Incorrectly tightening a fastener may result in clamp load or frame failures. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 28.6 Noise Control System - Maintenance Log

To ensure your vehicle's noise control requirements are maintained, record maintenance checks. Use the following log sheet and retain copies of documents regarding maintenance services performed and parts replaced on the vehicle.

Component	Recommended Interval (Miles)	Date & R.O. No.	Repair Facility & Location	Work Performed	Date & R.O. No.	Repair Facility & Location	Work Performed
Exhaust System Routing Integrity	25,000						
Shutters Shrouds	25,000						
Hood Insulation Blanket	10,000						
Engine Mounted Hose Insulators Fasteners	10,000						
Inner Fender Shields	50,000						
Cab Skirts Fasteners	50,000						
Air Intake System Integrity Element	5,000						
Clutch type Fan Drive	10,000						

## 28.7 Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8

Tighten all U-bolts with a torque wrench. Torque requirements in the table below apply to PACCAR proprietary suspensions using Protect Torque/TEXO coated U-bolts only. For all other suspensions, follow the manufacturer's recommended torque values. PACCAR proprietary suspension U-bolts must be tightened in a specific sequence. Take your vehicle to an authorized dealer to tighten the U-bolts on your vehicle.

**Table 21: Torque for Grade 8 U-Bolts**

Front Suspension U-bolts		
U-Bolt Size Diameter (-in.)	Torque (lb-ft)	Torque (N•m)
3/4	260-290	353-393
7/8	370-415	502-563
For all non-PACCAR suspension systems, see the manufacturer's operator's manual for torque specifications.		

Rear Suspension U-bolts		
Rear Suspension Type	U-Bolt Diameter	Torque lb-ft (N•m) <sup>1</sup>
Low Air Leaf (U-bolt, spring)	M22 x 1.5	375-475 (508-644)
Flex Air	M22 x 1.5	325-375 (440-508)
Tandem Low Air Leaf	M22 x 1.5	375-475 (508-644)
Air Leaf (U-bolt, spring)	1.0 - in. NF	450-550 (610-746)
Air-Trac	1.0 - in. NF	450-550 (610-746)
13.5K Taper Leaf (Axle U-bolt)	¾ -in. 16 UNF	275-320 (373-434)
18K Taper Leaf (Axle U-bolt)	¾ -in. 16 UNF	275-320 (373-434)
18K Air Leaf (Axle U-bolt)	¾ -in. 16 UNF	275-320 (373-434)
For all non-PACCAR suspension systems, see the manufacturer's operator's manual for torque specifications.		

<sup>1</sup> Torques listed are for primed (or non-oiled) U-bolts.

### NOTE

The values shown here are for suspension U-bolts and should not be applied to bolts and fasteners for the frame.

## 28.8 Vehicle Light Bulb Specifications

Bulb Location	Type of Bulb	Notes
Low beam/ High beam headlight	9007LL (SAE)	Dual Filament Bulb
Daytime running light/ Parking light	4157K (SAE)	Dual Filament Bulb
Turn Signal/ Side Marker Light/ Side Turn Indicator	4157K (SAE)	Dual Filament Bulb
Stop/ Tail turn	1157 BULB or LED	N/A
Backup	1156 BULB or LED	N/A

Bulb Location	Type of Bulb	Notes
Rear Tail Light/ Turn Signal	N/A	LED
Roof Markers	N/A	LED
Hood Markers	N/A	LED
License Light	N/A	LED
Interior Map Light	N/A	LED
Interior Dome Light	N/A	LED
Interior Ambient Light	N/A	LED
Warning lamp module	#37 or 73 (T1 3/4 wedge base)	N/A

## 28.9 Rear Suspension Fasteners

### REAR SUSPENSION FASTENERS

Torque requirements apply to manufacturer proprietary suspensions. All other suspensions must refer and adhere to original manufacturer's shop manual.

SIZE/TYPE	TORQUE	
	lb-ft	N•m
M16	125-165	169.5-223.7
M20 all-metal lock nuts	315-350	427-475
1/2 -in. nut	80-90	109-122
3/4 -in. nut	290-340	394-462
1-1/4 -in. nut	1,380-1,630	1,877-2,217

## AIR LEAF FASTENER TORQUE VALUES

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb-ft (N•m)
1 NF x 8.5"	Spring eye bolt	225–550 (305–746)
0.75 NC x 2.25"	Alignment cap screw	208–296 (282–401)
0.75 NF	Spring eye U-bolt (rolled threads)	50–100 (68–136)
0.75 NC x 5.0"	Spring eye clamp bolt	165–210 (68–136)
0.75 NF	Spring center bolt	165–210 (224–285) <sup>1</sup>
1 NF	U-bolt, spring <sup>2</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8.
0.5 UNC	Air bag stud nut	40–50 (54–68)
M16	Tracking rod bolts	125–165 (210–264)

<sup>1</sup> Torque requirement applies at subassembly of air spring support and leaf spring only.

<sup>2</sup> PACCAR proprietary suspension U-bolts must be tightened in a specific sequence. Take your vehicle to an authorized dealer to tighten the U-bolts on your vehicle.

### AIR-TRAC FASTENER TORQUE VALUES

Fastener	Fastener Name	lb•ft (N•m)
M16	Tracking rod bolts	125–165 (170–224)
0.75 NF	Spring center bolt	165–210 (224–285) <sup>1</sup>
M16 0.75 NF	Radius rod bolts (forward)	155–195 (210–264)
	Radius rod bolts (at axle)	250–350 (339–475)
M16	Frame bracket bushing bolts	50–65 (68–88)
1.0 NF	U-bolt <sup>2</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Grade 8.

Fastener	Fastener Name	lb•ft (N•m)
0.5 UNC	Air bag stud nut	40–50 (54–68)
M16	Tracking rod bolts	125–165 (170–224)

<sup>1</sup> Torque requirement applies at sub-assembly of air-spring support and leaf spring only.

<sup>2</sup> See owners manual for torque tightening sequence.

### FLEX AIR FASTENER TORQUE VALUES

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb-ft (N•m)
M16	Drive bracket - frame bolts	125–165 (170–224)
	Drive bracket - link spring bolt	
	Drive bracket - radius rod bolt	
	Drive beam - shock bolt (lower)	
	Shock bracket - shock bolt (upper)	
	Tracking rod bolts (all)	
M10	Air spring support beam bolts	36–51 (49–69)
0.88 - 14 UNF	Drive beam - link spring bolt	380–460 (515–624)

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb-ft (N•m)
0.88 - 14 UNF	Radius rod bracket bolt	380–460 (515–624)
M22 x 1.5	U-bolt <sup>1</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Class 10.9.
0.5 UNC	Air bag stud nut	40–50 (54–68)

<sup>1</sup> Contact your dealer for torque tightening procedure.

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb-ft (N•m)
M16	Drive bracket - frame bolts	125–165 (170–224)
	Drive bracket - link spring bolt	
	Drive bracket - radius rod bolt	
	Drive beam - shock bolt (lower)	
	Shock bracket - shock bolt (upper)	
	Tracking rod bolts (all)	
M10	Air spring support beam bolts	36–51 (49–69)
0.88 - 14 UNF	Drive beam - link spring bolt	380–460 (515–624)
0.88 - 14 UNF	Radius rod bracket bolt	380–460 (515–624)

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb-ft (N•m)
M22 x 1.5	U-bolt <sup>1</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Class 10.9.
0.5 UNC	Air bag stud nut	40–50 (54–68)

<sup>1</sup> Contact your dealer for torque tightening procedure.

## LOW AIR LEAF TORQUE VALUES

Low Air Leaf Torque values apply to both single and tandem axles.

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb•ft (N•m)
M20 x 2.5	Bar pin bolts	325–425 (441–576)
M22 x 1.5	U-bolt, spring <sup>1</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Class 10.9.

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb•ft (N•m)
0.5 UNC	Air bag stud nut	40–50 (54–68)
M16	Tracking rod bolts	125–165 (210–264)

<sup>1</sup> Contact your dealer for torque tightening procedure.

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb•ft (N•m)
M20 x 2.5	Bar pin bolts	325–425 (441–576)
M22 x 1.5	U-bolt, spring <sup>1</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Class 10.9.
0.5 UNC	Air bag stud nut	40–50 (54–68)
M16	Tracking rod bolts	125–165 (210–264)

<sup>1</sup> Contact your dealer for torque tightening procedure.

### 18K TAPER LEAF TORQUE VALUES

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb•ft (N•m)
M20	Spring Pivot Eye Bolt	260–340 (353–461)
0.75 UNF	Axle U-bolt <sup>1</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Class 10.9.
M16	Shock Bolts	125–165 (163–217)

<sup>1</sup> Contact your dealer for torque tightening procedure.

### 13.5K TAPER LEAF TORQUE VALUES

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb•ft (N•m)
M20	Spring Pivot Eye Bolt	260–340 (353–461)
0.75 UNF	Axle U-bolt <sup>1</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Class 10.9.
M16	Shock Bolts	125–165 (163–217)

<sup>1</sup> Contact your dealer for torque tightening procedure.

### 18K AIR LEAF TORQUE VALUES

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb•ft (N•m)
M20	Spring Pivot Eye Bolt	260–340 (353–461)
0.75 UNF	Axle U-bolt <sup>1</sup>	Refer to section on Suspension U-Bolts, Class 10.9.

Fastener	Fastener Name	Torque lb•ft (N•m)
M16	Track Rod, Shock Bolts	125–165 (163–217)
0.5 UNC	Air Spring Stud Nut	40–50 (54–68)

<sup>1</sup> Contact your dealer for torque tightening procedure.

## 29 OVER-THE-AIR (OTA) SOFTWARE UPDATES

When OTA system updates are available for selected Electronic Control Units (ECU), a message appears on the digital display. To install the updates, use the Steering Wheel Control pad.



### WARNING

Performing an over-the-air (OTA) update has the potential to render the vehicle inoperable. Perform the OTA only in a safe location. Failure to comply can result in death, personal injury, equipment or property damage.

#### Before you begin:

- Find a safe location preferably in a town or city
- Stop the truck

- Set the parking brake
- Switch off the engine
- Place the key in the ON position
- The 12 V battery must show as "OK"

"System Restored" appears.

#### Using the Steering Wheel Control pad:

1. Select "Menu."
2. Select "Settings."
3. Select "Start Installation."
  - The message "System Update In Progress" appears.
  - If successful, "System Update Complete" appears.
4. Turn the key to the OFF position to exit updates.



### NOTE

If the restore fails, "System Restore Failed" appears. **At this point, it is possible that the vehicle is inoperable.** The instructions now direct the driver to seek service immediately. (See Roadside Assistance [on page 27](#)).

- If unsuccessful, "System Update Failed" appears AND the system automatically starts restoring the previous software version. A message appears to inform the operator of the start of the restoration process.
- If the system restore succeeds,

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## CHAPTER 6: INFORMATION

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## 1 RECOMMENDED FUEL - OCTANE ENGINES ONLY

Fuel recommendation for Octane engines is to use 87 octane with gasoline/ethanol blends of up to E30. The use of this fuel will increase performance and fuel economy. Unleaded gasoline with an octane rating as low as 87 octane may be used, but it will reduce performance and fuel economy.



### WARNING

DO NOT remove a fuel tank cap near sparks, flames, or smoking materials. Fuel in the presence of an ignition source could cause an explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



### WARNING

DO NOT use mixed fuels in the engine. Only use the fuel type specified in your engine operator's manual. Mixing gasoline, diesel, alcohol, or gasohol can cause an explosion. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



### CAUTION

DO NOT use leaded gasoline or any fuel with metallic additives, such as manganese, iron, or lead. Metallic additives may damage the engine or the emission control system. Failure to comply may result in equipment or property damage.

## 2 CONSUMER INFORMATION

### How To Order Replacement Parts

You can obtain replacement parts from an authorized dealership. When you order, it is **IMPORTANT** that you have the following information ready:

- Name and address
- Serial number of the vehicle
- The name of the part you need
- The name and number of the component for which the part is required
- The quantity (qty) of parts you need
- How you want the order shipped

### National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NHTSA)

If you believe that the vehicle has a dangerous defect, you must immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Also notify the vehicle manufacturer. If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it can open an investigation. If it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it can order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot get involved in individual problems between you, the dealer, and the vehicle manufacturer. Contacting NHTSA is possible through telephone, written mail, and email. NHTSA also has a website where you can input the comments directly to them on the Web. Use any of the four ways to contact NHTSA:

Ex: Toll Free 1-888-327-4236  
(800-424-9153 TTY) 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. EST Monday-Friday

Mail: Office of Defects Investigations/  
CRD NVS-216 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE  
Washington, D.C. 20590

Website: [www.safercar.gov](http://www.safercar.gov)

Email: [nhtsa.webmaster@dot.gov](mailto:nhtsa.webmaster@dot.gov)

***Transport Canada***

Canadian customers must report a safety-related defect to Transport Canada, Defect Investigations and Recalls. You can reach them by telephone on the toll-free hotline at 1-800-333-0510. You can also contact Transport Canada by mail at:

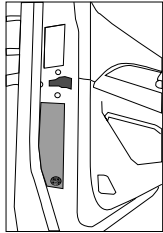
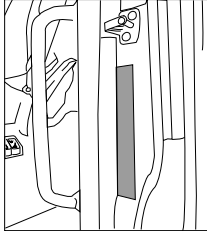
Transport Canada, ASFAD Place de Ville  
Tower C 330 Sparks St. Ottawa, ON K1A  
0N5

For additional road safety information, visit the Road Safety website at:  
<http://www.tc.gc.ca>

### 3 VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION LABELS

Each vehicle completed by Peterbilt Motors Company uses a vehicle identification number (VIN) that contains the model year designation of your vehicle. The practice is in compliance with 49 CFR 565, Code of Federal Regulations.

The full, 17-digit VIN is located on the Weight Rating Data Label. The label is located on the driver's side door edge or on the driver's side door frame.



#### **Chassis Number**

The Chassis Number refers to the last six characters of the VIN. This number will allow your dealer to identify your vehicle. You will be asked for this number when you bring it in for service. Chassis Number Locations:

- Right frame rail, top flange, about 3 ft. from the front end
- Back of cab, left-hand rear panel, lower edge
- Tire, Rim, and Weight Rating Data label (truck)
- Components and Weights label

- Noise Emission label
- Paint Identification label

**Certification Labels**

Your vehicle information and specifications are documented on labels. As noted below, each label contains specific information pertaining to vehicle capacities and specifications that you should be aware of.

**Components and Chassis Weight Label**

The Components and Chassis Weight Label is located on either the driver's side door edge or on the driver's side door frame. It includes chassis number, chassis weight and gross weight, plus model information for the vehicle, engine, transmission, and axles.

**Tire, Rim and Weight Rating Data Label**

The Tire, Rim, and Weight Rating Data Label is located on the driver's side door edge or on the driver's side door frame. It contains the following information:

- GVWR - Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
- GAWR FRONT, INTERMEDIATE and REAR - Gross Axle Weight Ratings for Front, Intermediate and Rear Axle
- TIRE/RIM SIZES AND INFLATION PRESSURES - Tire/Rim Sizes and Cold Pressure Minimums
- VIN including CHASSIS NUMBER

The components of your vehicle are designed to provide satisfactory service, if the vehicle is not loaded in excess of either the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), or the maximum front and rear gross axle weight ratings (GAWRs).



**WARNING**

DO NOT exceed the specified load rating. Overloading can result in loss of vehicle control, either by causing component failures or by affecting vehicle handling. Exceeding load ratings can also shorten the service life of the vehicle. Failure to comply may result in death, personal injury, equipment damage, or property damage.



**NOTE**

GVW is the TOTAL SCALE WEIGHT the vehicle is designed to carry. This includes the weight of the empty vehicle, loading platform, occupants, fuel, and any load.

**Noise Emission Label**

The Noise Emission Label is located in the driver's side door frame. It contains information regarding U.S. noise emission regulations, chassis number, and date of manufacture.

**Paint Identification Label**

The Paint Identification Label contains the paint colors used by the factory to paint your vehicle. It lists frame, wheels, cab interior and exterior colors. This label is located inside the glove box.

**Federal Safety Standard Certification Label**

The NHTSA regulations require a label certifying compliance with Federal Safety Standards, for United States and U.S. Territories, be affixed to each motor vehicle and prescribe where such label may be located. This certification label, which indicates the date of manufacture and other pertinent information, is located on the driver's side door edge or on the driver's side door frame.

**Component Identification**

Each of the major components on your vehicle has an identification label or tag. For easy reference, record component numbers such as, model, serial, and assembly number.

Engine	For further information, please refer to the Engine Operation and Maintenance Manual.
Transmission	For all transmissions, the identification number is stamped on a tag affixed to the right rear side of the transmission case.
Clutch	Enclosed in clutch housing. Location depends on manufacturer.
Steer Axle	The front axle serial number is stamped on a plate located on the center of the axle beam.
Axle Specification Number	Usually stamped on the right rear side of the axle housing. This number identifies the complete axle.
Axle Housing Number	Usually located on the left forward side of the housing arm. This tag identifies the axle housing.
Axle Differential Carrier Identification	Usually located on the top side of the differential carrier. The following information is either stamped, or marked with a metal tag: Model No., Production Assembly No., Serial No., Gear Ratio, and Part Number.

## 4 CLEAN IDLE

To comply with CARB or EPA emissions requirements, the vehicle must have the Certified Clean Idle label. Some vehicles, however, are exempt from these requirements because of their configurations (for example: fire truck service).

The vehicle could display any of these labels. When present, they display prominently that its engine meets the strict low exhaust emission regulations instituted by CARB or EPA. It is important that you do not remove or deface this label. Do not block it from view. Contact the authorized dealership to see if you can replace the label. The dealership helps you to determine whether or not the vehicle's engine is a candidate for a Certified Clean Idle label. Certain vehicles that did not ship with the label are still eligible to display one.



### **Engine Shutdown System (ESS)**

To meet CARB certification, the engine must have an ESS. An ESS provides both the "limited idle" and "low exhaust emissions" standards required by CARB (and some additional states.) These regulations require that the engine comes with an automatic system to restrict the idle time

on certain vehicles, under certain circumstances. If so equipped, the ESS shuts off the engine when:

- the vehicle idles for more than 5 minutes with the parking brake set and the transmission is in "Neutral" or "Park"

The shutoff timer extends to 15 minutes with the parking brake OFF. If the engine is in one of the following states, the ESS does NOT shut down the engine:

- operating in Power Take Off (PTO) mode
- when the engine coolant is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit
- while performing a regeneration while parked

When the ESS shutdown timer reaches the last 30 seconds, the check engine light alerts the driver. During these 30 seconds, it is possible to reset the idle time by pressing on the accelerator pedal. These 30 seconds are the ONLY time that it is possible for the driver to reset the idle time using this method. More detailed information is available in the Engine Operator's Manual provided with the vehicle.

## 5 GREENHOUSE GAS CERTIFIED CONFIGURATION

This vehicle includes Greenhouse Gas (GHG) regulated parameters and technologies. A Vehicle Emission Control Information label is located on the driver's door with codes that partially identify the vehicle's GHG certified configuration. In addition to the Vehicle Emission Control Information label, other technologies that reduce GHG emissions and regulated parameters included in the vehicle's GHG certified configuration are described in this section.

**i NOTE**

Modifying a vehicle's certified configuration without good engineering judgment or PACCAR's approval may be a violation of the Clean Air Act and subject to fines and penalties. Please contact the vehicle manufacturer for further information about this vehicle's certified configuration.

### Vehicle Emission Control Information Label Descriptions

Label Identifiers	Label Identifier Descriptions
Family Name	Describes the vehicle's certified manufacturer, regulatory category, and regulatory subcategory
Emission Controls	Describes regulated emission control devices installed on the vehicle
Compliance Statement	Describes the vehicle's compliance standards
Regulatory Subcategory	Describes the vehicle's certified regulatory subcategory

Emission Controls	Emission Control Descriptions
ARF	Aerodynamic roof fairing
ARFR	Adjustable height aerodynamic roof fairing

ATS	Aerodynamic side skirt and/or fuel tank fairing
AFF	Aerodynamic front fairing
AREF	Aerodynamic rear fairing
TGR	Gap reducing fairing
LRRR	Low rolling resistance tires (all)
LRRD	Low rolling resistance tires (drive)
LRRS	Low rolling resistance tires (steer)
VSL	Vehicle speed limiter
VSLS	Soft-top vehicle speed limiter
VSLE	Expiring vehicle speed limiter
VSLD	Vehicle speed limiter with both soft-top and expiration
IRT	Engine shutoff system

IRT5	Engine shutoff after 5 minutes or less of idling
IRTE	Expiring engine shutoff
ADVH	Vehicle includes advanced hybrid technology components
ADVO	Vehicle includes other advanced-technology components
INV	Vehicle includes innovative (off-cycle) technology
ATI	Automatic tire inflation system
TPMS	Tire pressure monitoring system

***GHG Regulated Technology Not On the Vehicle Emission Control Information Label***

<b>Technology</b>	<b>Compliance Requirements</b>
Wheel-Related Weight Reduction	Wheel-related weight reduction benefits may be included in this vehicle's certified configuration. Changing aluminum wheels to steel wheels may be a violation of the Clean Air Act and subject to fines and penalties.

Non wheel-Related Weight Reduction	Non wheel-related weight reduction benefits may be included in this vehicle's certified configuration. Changing aluminum material to steel material may be a violation of the Clean Air Act and subject to fines and penalties.
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**Other Technologies** This vehicle may be equipped with factory installed automatic engine shut-down (AES), neutral idle, start-stop systems, intelligent controls (Predictive Cruise Control and Neutral Coast), or extended idle reduction systems (Engine Idle Shut-down Timer, Engine Auto Start, Sleeper APUs, Fuel-Fired Sleeper Heater System). Disabling or modifying any GHG regulated technology may be a violation of the Clean Air Act and subject to fines and penalties.

**GHG Regulated Powertrain Parameters Not On the Vehicle Emission Control Information Label**

Powertrain Components	Regulated Parameters
Engine	Engine idle speed, torque, horsepower, and governed RPM
Transmission	Lock up gear, number of gears, and torque converter
Axle	Configuration and drive axle ratio

**GHG Regulated Aerodynamic Performance**

The vehicle needs to stay in as-built aerodynamic performance unless good engineering judgment shows that the modification will improve safety or will not increase greenhouse gases.

**GHG Regulated Certified Tires**

**i NOTE**

The tires installed on this vehicle at the factory as original equipment are certified for Greenhouse Gas and Fuel Efficiency regulations. Replacement tires

must be of an equal or larger loaded drive tire size and an equal or lower rolling resistance level (TRRL or Crr). Consult with your tire supplier(s) for appropriate replacement tires.

In order to limit the rolling resistance of the tires and optimize fuel economy, the maintenance procedures specified by the tire manufacturer must be followed. Please see Vehicle Emissions Limited Express Warranty for warranty on greenhouse gas certified tires.

**GHG Regulated Air Conditioning Leakage Standards**

Loss of refrigerant from the air conditioning systems may not exceed a total leakage rate of 11.0 grams per year or a percent leakage rate of 1.50 percent per year, whichever is greater. This vehicle was built to meet these air conditioning leakage standards. Any modification of the air conditioning system must comply with leakage rates defined in SAE J2727.

**i NOTE**

Modifying a vehicle's certified configuration without good engineering judgment or PACCAR's approval may be a violation of the Clean Air Act and subject to

finances and penalties. Please contact the vehicle manufacturer for further information about this vehicle's certified configuration.

## 6 VEHICLE EMISSIONS LIMITED EXPRESS WARRANTY

### *Original Equipment Tires*

Peterbilt warrants the tires installed as original equipment on this vehicle only against defects in materials and workmanship which cause the vehicle to fail to comply with applicable U.S. and Canadian greenhouse gas emission limits ("Warrantable Emissions Failures"). This vehicle emissions limited express warranty relating to original equipment tires is valid for two (2) years or 24,000 miles (38,000 km), whichever occurs first. YOUR SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST PETERBILT IS LIMITED TO THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT TIRES, SUBJECT TO PETERBILT'S TIME AND MILEAGE LIMITATIONS LISTED ABOVE. This Vehicle Emissions Limited Express Warranty relating to original equipment tires begins on the date of delivery of the vehicle to the first purchaser or lessee

and accrued time and mileage is calculated when the vehicle is brought in for correction of the Warrantable Emissions Failures relating to the original equipment tires. PETERBILT MAKES NO OTHER VEHICLE EMISSIONS WARRANTIES RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT TIRES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. WHERE PERMITTED BY LAW, PETERBILT EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE RELATING TO VEHICLE EMISSIONS. PETERBILT AND THE SELLING DEALER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LOSS OF INCOME OR LOST PROFITS; VEHICLE DOWNTIME; COMMUNICATION EXPENSES; LODGING AND/OR MEAL EXPENSES; FINES; APPLICABLE TAXES OR BUSINESS COSTS OR LOSSES; ATTORNEY'S FEES; AND ANY LIABILITY YOU MAY HAVE IN RESPECT TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY RELATING TO WARRANTABLE EMISSIONS FAILURES. This Vehicle Emissions Limited Express Warranty relating to original equipment tires is limited to emissions compliance only. The tires are separately warranted by their manufacturer for defects in materials and workmanship

other than those which cause non-compliance with U.S. and Canadian GHG regulations, subject to limitations and conditions contained within the tire manufacturer's warranty agreement. You are responsible for the safe operation and maintenance of the vehicle and its tires. Peterbilt does not warrant wear and tear of the tires.

### *Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Components Other Than Tires*

This GHG vehicle Warranty applies to the vehicle (hereafter, vehicle) certified with the US Environmental Protection Agency.

### *Your Warranty Rights and Obligations*

This vehicle is warranted for components that directly impact the manufacturers GHG certification with the US Environmental Protection Agency. Peterbilt must warrant these components for the periods of time listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect or improper maintenance of the vehicle. If a GHG-related part on your vehicle is found to have a defect in material or assembly, the part will be repaired or replaced by Peterbilt.

### *Manufacturer's Warranty Coverage*

This emissions warranty coverage is provided for five years or 100,000 miles (160,000 km), whichever occurs first, from the date of delivery of the vehicle to the

first purchaser or first lease. Where a Warrantable Condition exists, Peterbilt will diagnose and repair the vehicle, parts and labor included, at no cost to the first purchaser or first lessee and each subsequent purchaser or lessee. This warranty does not override any extended warranty purchased to cover specific vehicle components.

### ***Evaporative Component Warranty (Octane Engines Only)***

This evaporative component warranty is applicable to vehicles equipped with octane engines and is provided for five years or for 100,000 miles (160,000 km), whichever occurs first. Coverage time starts from the date of delivery of the vehicle to the first purchaser or the first lessee. If a warrantable condition exists, Peterbilt must provide coverage, given that the vehicle was not subject to abuse, neglect, or improper maintenance. If any of the parts of the evaporative system of your vehicle has a material or assembly defect, the part will be repaired or replaced by Peterbilt.

### ***Owner's Warranty Responsibilities***

You are responsible for performing required maintenance that is listed in your engine and vehicle Operator's Manuals. You are responsible for presenting the vehicle to a service location as soon as a prob-

lem exists. Any warranty repairs should be completed in a reasonable amount of time. You are responsible for ensuring that all manufacturer campaigns and federal recalls related to the Vehicle are complete. Peterbilt recommends that you retain all receipts. This includes, but is not limited to, routine service checks, oil changes, tire rotations, and any other preventative maintenance tasks specified in the operator/owners manuals. Failure to provide preventative maintenance documentation may affect the validity of the warranty. Peterbilt reserves the right to require proof of compliance with maintenance requirements before processing a claim. Inadequate or missing documentation may result in the denial of warranty coverage for repairs or services related to the Vehicle. Peterbilt may deny warranty coverage if a vehicle component has failed due to abuse, neglect, improper maintenance, unapproved modifications (both physical components and computer programming) or using non-Original Equipment replacement parts. If there are any questions regarding these warranty rights and responsibilities, please contact the vehicle OEM manufacturer at the customer center telephone number provided with the vehicle operating instructions. Prior to the expiration of the applicable warranty, you must give notice

of any warranted failure to an authorized Peterbilt dealer and deliver the vehicle to such facility for repair. You are responsible for incidental costs such as: communication expenses, meals, lodging incurred by you or your employees as a result of a Warrantable Condition. You are responsible for downtime expenses, cargo damage, fines, all applicable taxes, all business costs, and other losses resulting from a Warrantable Condition. You are responsible for maintaining all emissions related engine and vehicle computer program settings in accordance with manufacturer specifications. This responsibility includes GHG specific settings that may not be altered before the GHG-related expiration mileage has been reached for each system. You are responsible for maintaining all physical parts related to GHG-regulations in the as-built configuration and in proper working order for the full regulatory useful life of 435,000 miles (700,000 km) or 10 years for Class 8 vehicles, 185,000 miles (300,000 km) or 10 years for Class 5-7.

### ***Replacement Parts***

Peterbilt recommends that any service parts used for maintenance, repair or replacement of GHG components be new or genuine approved rebuilt parts and assemblies. The use of non-genuine engine or vehicle replacement parts that

are not equivalent to the Peterbilt engine or OEM vehicle manufacturer's original part specification as built from the factory may impair the engine and vehicle emissions control system from working or functioning effectively, and may jeopardize your GHG warranty coverage. In addition, genuine vehicle or engine parts must be replaced with the same material and function as the part assembled on the vehicle from the factory. The owner may elect to have maintenance, replacement or repair of the emission control parts performed by a facility other than an authorized Peterbilt dealer and may elect to use parts other than new or genuine approved rebuilt parts and assemblies for such maintenance, replacement or repair; however, the cost of such service or parts and subsequent failures resulting from such service or parts may not be fully warranted if the manufacturer determines that the replacement part is not of similar material and function as the OEM part assembled to the vehicle at the factory.

### ***Responsibilities***

The warranty coverage begins when the vehicle is delivered to the first purchaser or first lessee. Repairs and service performed by any authorized Peterbilt dealer using new or genuine approved rebuilt parts and assemblies will utilize replacement parts that are selected and installed to support

the GHG compliance certification. Peterbilt will repair parts found by Peterbilt to be defective without charge for parts or labor (including diagnosis which results in determination that there has been a failure of a warranted part).

### ***Warranty Limitations***

Sole and exclusive remedy against Peterbilt and the Selling Dealer arising from the purchase and use of this vehicle is limited to the repair or replacement of "warrantable failures", for replacement parts that are similar in material and function to OEM specifications and subject to Peterbilt's time, mileage, and hour limitations of the greenhouse gas warranty. The maximum time, mileage and hour limitations of the warranty begin with the Date of Delivery to the first purchaser or first lessee. The accrued time, mileage, or hours is calculated when the vehicle is brought in for correction of warrantable failures. Peterbilt is not responsible for failures or damage resulting from what Peterbilt determines to be abuse, neglect or uncontrollable acts of nature, including, but not limited to: damage due to accident; operation without adequate coolants or lubricants; overfueling; overspeeding; lack of maintenance of cooling, lubricating or intake systems; improper storage, starting, warm-up, run-in or shutdown practices; unautho-

rized modifications to the vehicle and its components. In addition, Peterbilt is not responsible for damage caused by any commodity, including but not limited to: damage from corrosive chemicals directly hauled by the vehicle or damage caused by driving the vehicle through specific work environments. Peterbilt is also not responsible for failures caused by incorrect oil, fuel or diesel exhaust fluid or by water, dirt or other contaminants in the fuel, oil or diesel exhaust fluid. Failure of replacement parts used in repairs due to the above non-warrantable conditions is not warrantable. This warranty is void if the vehicle is altered with parts that do not meet the material and functional specifications as manufactured from the factory. Any alterations to vehicle or engine computer settings will void GHG warranty and potentially cause the vehicle to become non-compliant with EPA Clean Air Act GHG regulations. Any alterations to GHG specific settings prior to the GHG related expiration mileage for each system will void GHG warranty and potentially cause the vehicle to become non-compliant with EPA Clean Air Act GHG regulations. This warranty is void if certain GHG components are not properly maintained and thus cannot perform to their designed capability. Peterbilt is not responsible for failures resulting

from improper repair or the use of parts which are not genuine approved parts. Peterbilt is not responsible for the material and labor costs of emission control parts and assemblies replaced during Scheduled Maintenance of the engine as specified in Peterbilt Operator's Manuals. THIS WARRANTY, TOGETHER WITH THE EXPRESS COMMERCIAL WARRANTIES ARE THE SOLE WARRANTIES MADE BY PETERBILT IN REGARD TO THIS VEHICLE. THIS LIMITED GHG WARRANTY IS THE SOLE WARRANTY MADE BY PETERBILT AND THE SELLING DEALER. EXCEPT FOR THE ABOVE LIMITED WARRANTY, PETERBILT AND THE SELLING DEALER MAKE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. PETERBILT AND THE SELLING DEALER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. PETERBILT AND THE SELLING DEALER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LOSS OF INCOME OR LOST PROFITS; ENGINE OR VEHICLE DOWNTIME; THIRD PARTY DAMAGE, INCLUDING DAMAGE OR LOSS TO OTHER ENGINES, VEHICLES OR PROPERTY, ATTACHMENTS, TRAILERS

AND CARGO; LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PERSONAL CONTENTS; COMMUNICATION EXPENSES; LODGING AND/OR MEAL EXPENSES; FINES; APPLICABLE TAXES OR BUSINESS COSTS OR LOSSES; ATTORNEYS' FEES; AND ANY LIABILITY YOU MAY HAVE IN RESPECT TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY.

### 7 REMOTE KEYLESS ENTRY (OPTION)

Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) is a system that adds security and convenience to your vehicle. The system will lock or unlock cab doors with the key fob. The system will alert you with parking lights when the selected doors are locked or unlocked. The system includes two key fobs that provide secure rolling code technology that prevents someone from recording the entry signal.

<b>i</b> <b>NOTE</b>
FCC ID: L2C0031T IC: 3432A-0031T FCC ID: L2C0032R IC: 3432A-0032R This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules and with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions (1) This device may not cause harmful interfer-

ence, and (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. The term IC: before the radio certification number only signifies that Industry Canada technical specifications were met.

### 8 TELEMATICS CONTROL UNIT FCC INFORMATION

*General Information*

Model	IC
TCU2 NA IP30	2AUXS-TCU2NAIP30A
TCU2 NA IP67	2AUXS-TCU2NAIP67A

<b>i</b> <b>NOTE</b>
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: 1. This device may not cause harmful

interference, and

- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

**i NOTE**

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

**i NOTE**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio

or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help

Radiofrequency radiation exposure Information:

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance of 8 in. (20 cm) between the radiator and your body. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

**Used Frequency Bands (+antenna)**

**Table 22: LTE**

Band	MHz
7	2600
12 (incl. 17)	700
25 (incl. 2)	1900
26 (incl. 5)	850
66 (incl. 4)	1700
71	600

**Table 23: Bluetooth™ and WiFi Frequencies**

Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz
Bluetooth, low energy	2402 - 2480 MHz
802.11b	2412 - 2742 MHz
802.11g	2412 - 2742 MHz
802.11n	2412 - 2742 MHz
	5180 - 5240 MHz
	5260 - 5320 MHz
	5500 - 5700 MHz
	5745 - 5825 MHz

**Table 23: Bluetooth™ and WiFi Frequencies**

802.11ac	5180 - 5240 MHz
	5260 - 5320 MHz
	5500 - 5700 MHz
	5745 - 5825 MHz

that may cause undesired operation of the device

RF Exposure Information:  
 This equipment complies with Canada radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. Install and operate this equipment with minimum distance of 8 inches (20 cm) between the radiator and your body.

**Canada-specific Information**

Model	IC
TCU2 NA IP30	25847-TCU2NAIP30
TCU2 NA IP67	25847-TCU2NAIP67

**Mexico-Specific Information**

The operation of this equipment is subject to the following two conditions:

- This equipment or device may not cause harmful interference and
- This equipment or device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation

Contains IC ID: 4441A-UMCSTD31BPN

**i NOTE**

This device contains license-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's licence-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause interference
- This device must accept any interference, including interference

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# PETERBILT MOTORS COMPANY

A PACCAR Company  
P.O. Box 90208  
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Do not remove the manual from vehicle.  
Before operating vehicle study the manual carefully.  
Read and understand all warnings, cautions and notes.

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