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Title: Battery Box Located Clean Power Fuses for the IDM (Injector Drive Module), ECM (Engine Control Module), and TCM (Transmission Control Module) Failing

Applies To: DLC II (EGR) International Engines

DESCRIPTION

The following procedure provides guidance if a truck, tractor or bus is experiencing hard start, no start, erratic engine operation, or transmission shifting issues and the engine or transmission fault codes indicate problems with power to the module.

SYMPTOMS

- Hard start
- No start

PARTS INFORMATION

Service replacement part number varies based upon vehicle platform, build date, engine, and transmission configuration. Utilize the VIN parts breakdown inside the Service Parts Catalog. (Figure 1 shows a typical jumper cable assembly).

The newly released jumpers built with copper beryllium terminals have been released in the parts system. All of the old jumper harnesses have been purged from the PDC's. So, if you order a new jumper harness from the PDC, you will get the updated harness.

Figure 1. Jumper Cable Assembly - Typical

TROUBLESHOOTING

1. Pull fault codes from both the engine and transmission. Hard start / no start issues can be a result of problems with power to the ECM, IDM, or TCM (not applicable for manual transmissions). The transmission controls a crank inhibit relay that will inhibit cranking if the transmissions interlocks (such as being in neutral) are not satisfied, the TCM does not have adequate power, or if active fault codes exist that are deemed necessary to resolve prior to starting the vehicle.
2. Inspect all fuse holders inside the battery box for spread fuse holder terminals, the fuse blades not fitting securely inside the mating terminals, evidence of damage to the terminals (Figure 2), or damage to the fuse itself (Figure 3). If the fuse holder(s), terminals, and fuse(s) appear good, and the fuse fits securely inside the holder, then further diagnostics and troubleshooting will be required.

Figure 2.

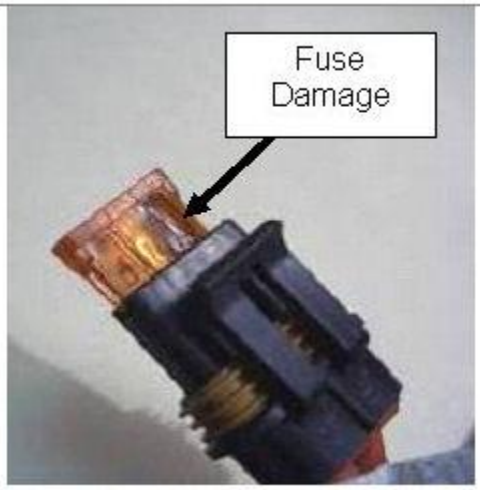

Figure 3.

3. If evidence of a damaged jumper cable assembly is found, it will need to be replaced with a new jumper cable assembly as specified in the parts information section. Two improvements have been implemented to insure the integrity of these connections. July 2007: Manufacturing process change to prevent the fuse holder terminals from being spread during the assembly and end of line testing. Dec 2007: The terminals were changed from tin plated copper to copper beryllium. The copper beryllium terminals provide an improvement in their ability to retain spring force on the fuse blades as well as having a higher resistance to thermal cycling.

OTHER RESOURCES

- SFN 08-17

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