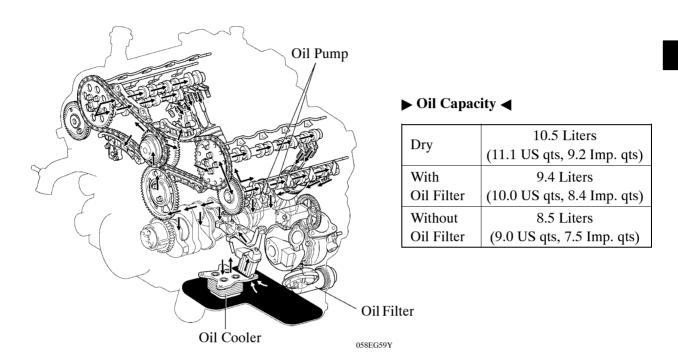
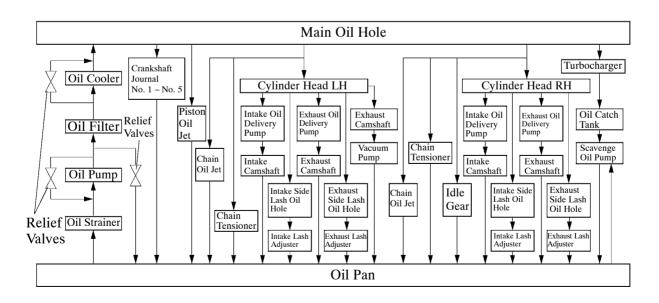
■ LUBRICATION SYSTEM

1. General

- The lubrication circuit is fully pressurized and all oil passes through an oil cooler and oil filter.
- A trochoid oil pump driven by a gear engaged with the crankshaft is used.
- A water-cooled type oil cooler is installed on oil pan No. 1.
- Piston oil jets that lubricate and cool the pistons are provided.

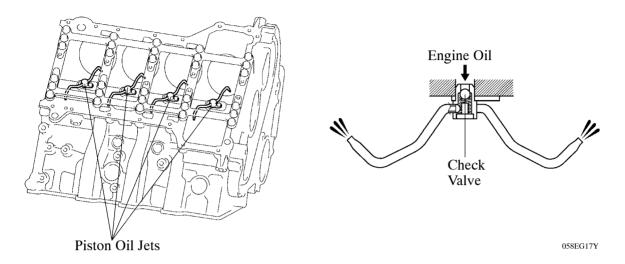


▶ System Diagram **◄**



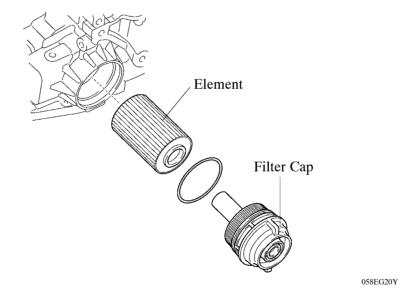
2. Piston Oil Jet

- Piston oil jets are provided at the bottom of the cylinder block to spray oil to the piston's cooling channel, thus further cooling and lubricating the pistons.
- These oil jets contain a check valve to prevent oil from being fed when the oil pressure is low. This prevents the overall oil pressure in the engine from dropping.



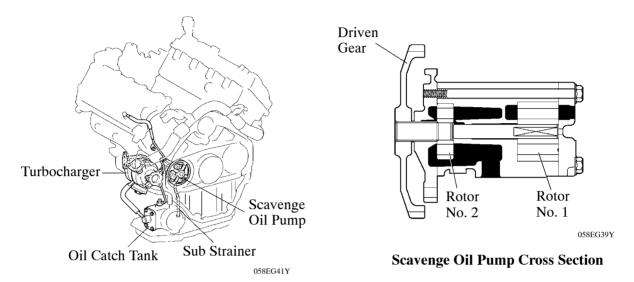
3. Oil Filter

- An oil filter with a replaceable element is used. The element uses a high-performance filter paper to improve filtration performance. It is also combustible for environmental protection.
- An aluminum alloy filter cap is used to extend its life.



4. Scavenge Oil Pump

- A scavenge oil pump is used to suppress the accumulation of oil in the turbocharger while driving on a slope.
- The scavenge oil pump, which is located at the back end of the cylinder block, is driven by the crankshaft via gears.
- After the turbocharger discharges the oil, the scavenge oil pump (rotor No. 1) returns the oil from the oil catch tank through a forced suction and discharges it to the oil pan. Rotor No. 2 sucks the oil up from the sub strainer in order to lubricate the scavenge oil pump.



▶ Pump Components and Functions **◄**

Component		Function
Oil Catch Tank		Integrated in the oil pan, the oil catch tank separates the oil discharged by the turbocharger into gas and liquid.
Scavenge Oil Pump	Rotor No. 1	Returns the oil from the oil catch tank by suction, and discharges it to the oil pan.
	Rotor No. 2	Sucks the oil from the oil pan to lubricate the scavenge oil pump.

▶ System Diagram **◄**

