

Product: 1999 Mercury MerCruiser Number 26 GM 4 Cylinder 181 CID(3.0L) Marine Engines Service Repair Workshop Manual  
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# SERVICE MANUAL

## Number 26

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**MARINE ENGINES**

**GM 4 Cylinder 181 cid (3.0L)**

## **MerCruiser # 26 GM 4 Cylinder 181 cid (3.0L)**

90-861329--1

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## Notice

Throughout this publication, “Dangers”, “Warnings” and “Cautions” (accompanied by the International HAZARD Symbol ) are used to alert the mechanic to special instructions concerning a particular service or operation that may be hazardous if performed incorrectly or carelessly. **OBSERVE THEM CAREFULLY!**

These “Safety Alerts” alone cannot eliminate the hazards that they signal. Strict compliance to these special instructions when performing the service, plus “Common Sense” operation, are major accident prevention measures.

### **DANGER**

**DANGER - Immediate hazards which WILL result in severe personal injury or death.**

### **WARNING**

**WARNING - Hazards or unsafe practices which COULD result in severe personal injury or death.**

### **CAUTION**

**Hazards or unsafe practices which could result in minor personal injury or product or property damage.**

## Notice to Users of This Manual

This service manual has been written and published by the Service Department of Mercury Marine to aid our dealers' mechanics and company service personnel when servicing the products described herein.

It is assumed that these personnel are familiar with the servicing procedures of these products, or like or similar products manufactured and marketed by Mercury Marine, that they have been trained in the recommended servicing procedures of these products which includes the use of mechanics' common hand tools and the special Mercury Marine or recommended tools from other suppliers.

We could not possibly know of and advise the service trade of all conceivable procedures by which a service might be performed and of the possible hazards and/or results of each method. We have not undertaken any such wide evaluation. Therefore, anyone who uses a service procedure and/or tool, which is not recommended by the manufacturer, first must completely satisfy himself that neither his nor the products safety will be endangered by the service procedure selected.

All information, illustrations and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. As required, revisions to this manual will be sent to all dealers contracted by us to sell and/or service these products.

It should be kept in mind, while working on the product, that the electrical system and ignition system are capable of violent and damaging short circuits or severe electrical shocks. When performing any work where electrical terminals could possibly be grounded or touched by the mechanic, the battery cables should be disconnected at the battery.

Any time the intake or exhaust openings are exposed during service they should be covered to protect against accidental entrance of foreign material which could enter the cylinders and cause extensive internal damage when the engine is started.

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It is important to note, during any maintenance procedure replacement fasteners must have the same measurements and strength as those removed. Numbers on the heads of the metric bolts and on the surfaces of metric nuts indicate their strength. American bolts use radial lines for this purpose, while most American nuts do not have strength markings. Mismatched or incorrect fasteners can result in damage or malfunction, or possibly personal injury. Therefore, fasteners removed should be saved for reuse in the same locations whenever possible. Where the fasteners are not satisfactory for re-use, care should be taken to select a replacement that matches the original.

We reserve the right to make changes to this manual without prior notification.

Refer to dealer service bulletins for other pertinent information concerning the products described in this manual.

## Engine Mechanical Components

Many of the engine mechanical components are designed for marine applications. Unlike automotive engines, marine engines are subjected to extended periods of heavy load and wide-open-throttle operation and, therefore, require heavy-duty components. Special marine engine parts have design and manufacturing specifications which are required to provide long life and dependable performance. Marine engine parts also must be able to resist the corrosive action of salt or brackish water that will rust or corrode standard automotive parts within a short period of time.

Failure to use recommended Quicksilver service replacement parts can result in poor engine performance and/or durability, rapid corrosion of parts subjected to salt water and possibly complete failure of the engine.

Use of parts other than recommended service replacement parts, will void the warranty on those parts which are damaged as a result of the use of other than recommended replacement parts.

## Replacement Parts

### **WARNING**

**Electrical, ignition and fuel system components on MerCruiser Engines and Stern Drives are designed and manufactured to comply with U.S. Coast Guard Rules and Regulations to minimize risks of fire or explosion.**

**Use of replacement electrical, ignition or fuel system components, which do not comply to these rules and regulations, could result in a fire or explosion hazard and should be avoided.**

**When servicing the electrical, ignition and fuel systems, it is extremely important that all components are properly installed and tightened. If not, any electrical or ignition component opening would permit sparks to ignite fuel vapors from fuel system leaks, if they existed.**

## Models Covered in This Manual

Model	Serial Number	Model Year
MCM 3.0L Alpha	OL010042 and Above	1998 -

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# Service Manual Outline

## Section 1 - Important Information

- A - General Information
- B - Maintenance
- C - Troubleshooting

## Section 2 - Removal and Installation

- A - MCM 3.0L (181 CID) - Alpha Drive

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- A - 3.0L (181 CID)

## Section 4 - Electrical System

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- B - Ignition System
- C - Charging System
- D - Instrumentation
- E - Wiring Diagrams

## Section 5 - Fuel System

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## Section 6 - Cooling System

- A - Seawater Cooled Models
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# IMPORTANT INFORMATION

## Section 1A - General Information

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A**

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## Introduction

This comprehensive overhaul and repair manual is designed as a service guide for the models previously listed. It provides specific information, including procedures for disassembly, inspection, assembly and adjustment to enable dealers and service mechanics to repair and tune these engines.

Before attempting repairs or tune-up, it is suggested that the procedure first be read through to gain knowledge of the methods and tools used and the cautions and warnings required for safety.

## How to Use This Manual

This manual is divided into sections which represent major components and systems.

Some sections are further divided into parts which more fully describe the component.

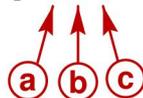
Sections and section parts are listed on the "Service Manual Outline" page following "V-8 Models Covered in This Manual" page.

## Page Numbering

Two number groups appear at the bottom of each page. Following is an example and description.

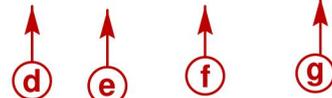
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Page 1A-2



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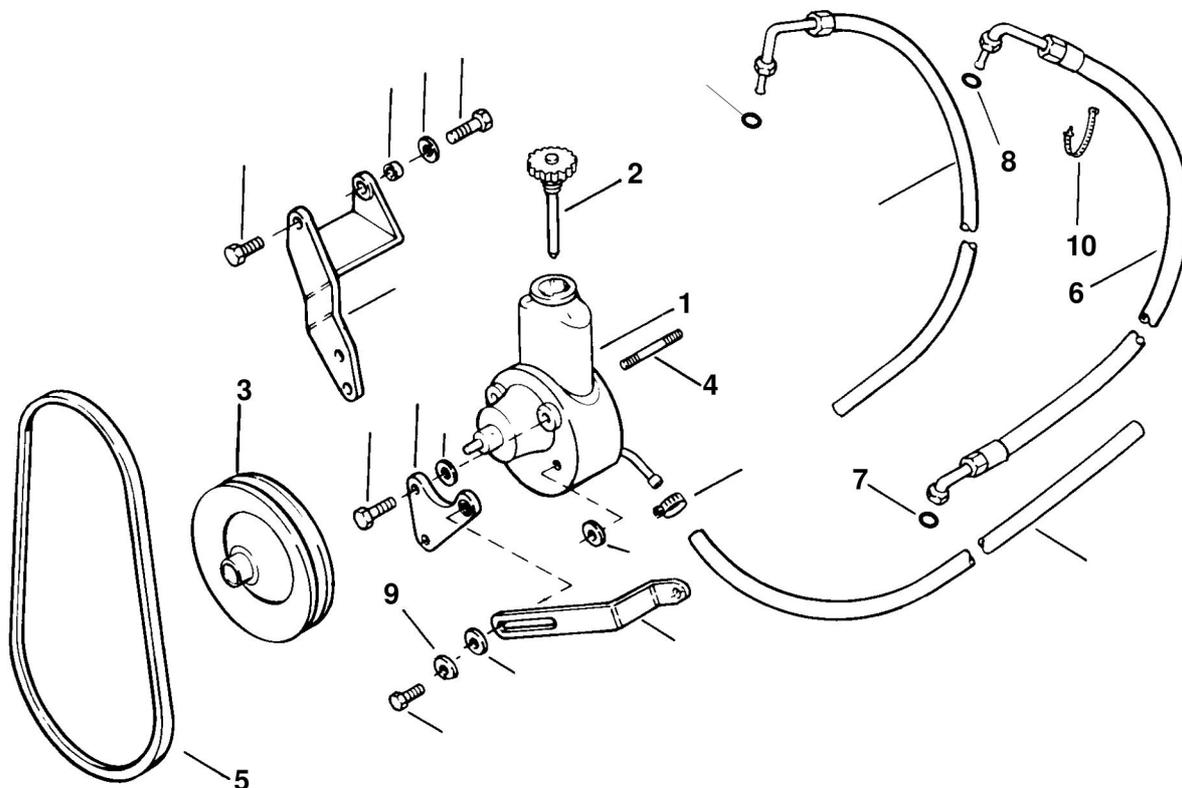
90-17431--4 FEBRUARY 1998



- a** - Section Number
- b** - Section Part
- c** - Page Number
- d** - Manual Part Number
- e** - Revision Number
- f** - Month Printed
- g** - Year Printed

# How to Read a Parts Manual

## POWER STEERING PUMP ASSEMBLY



REF. NO.	PART NO.	SYM.	QTY.	DESCRIPTION
1	90507A12		1	PUMP ASSEMBLY–Power Steering
2	36- 95805		1	CAP
3	73873A1		1	PULLEY
4	16- 41877		1	STUD
5	57- 65607T		1	V-BELT
6	32- 806684		1	HOSE–Pressure ( <b>FITTINGS ON BOTH ENDS</b> )
7	25- 89879		1	O-RING
8	25- 806232		1	O-RING
9	13- 35048		1	LOCKWASHER (3/8 in.)
10	61990		1	CABLE TIE

**REF. NO. :** Number shown next to part on exploded view

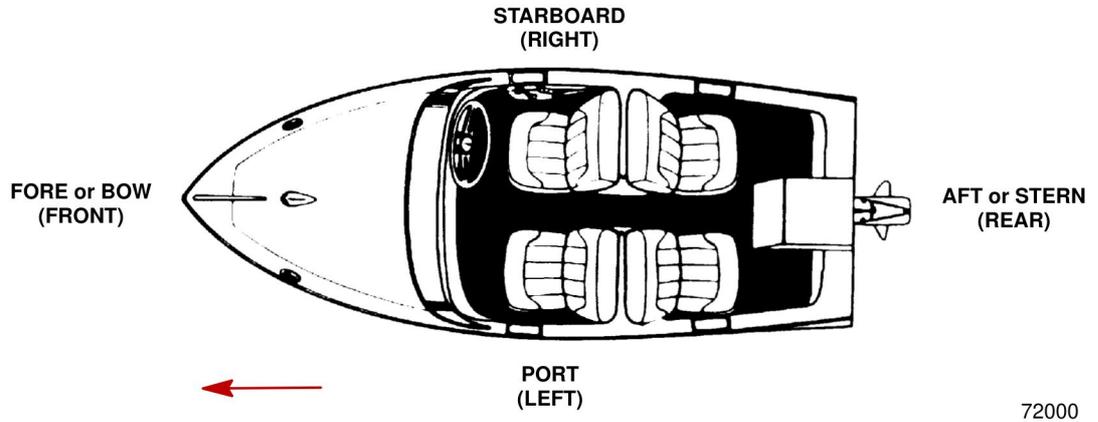
**PART NO. :** Mercury Part Number for ordering. If NSS (not sold separately) sometimes GM part number will be given in description column.

**QTY. :** The quantity that must be ordered.

**DESCRIPTION :** Description of part, what parts are included with a part (all indented items come with the main item above the indented parts), serial number information, and special information.

## Directional References

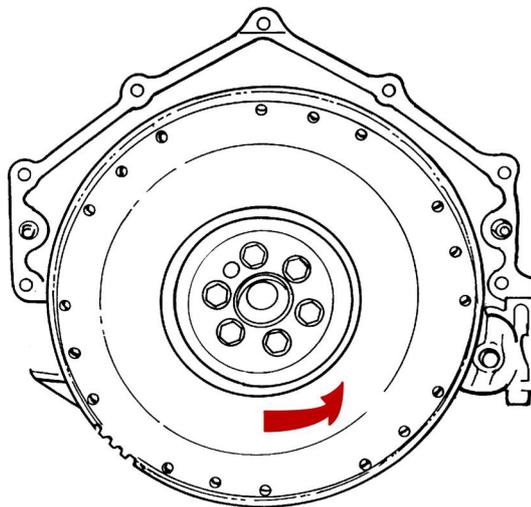
Front of boat is bow; rear is stern. Starboard side is right side; port side is left side. In this maintenance manual, all directional references are given as they appear when viewing boat from stern looking toward bow.



72000

## Engine Rotation

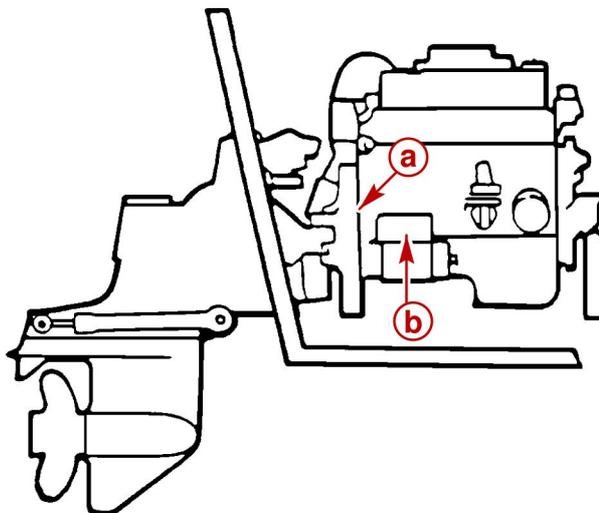
Engine rotation is determined by observing flywheel rotation from the rear (stern end) of the engine looking forward (toward water pump end). Propeller rotation is not necessarily the same as engine rotation. When ordering replacement engine, short blocks or parts for engine, be certain to check engine rotation. Do not rely on propeller rotation in determining engine rotation.



72001

### Standard Left Hand Rotation

## Engine Serial Number Locations



71559

- a - Serial Number Plate
- b - Starter Motor

## Propeller Information

Refer to the "Propeller" section in appropriate MerCruiser Sterndrive Service Manual, or order publication 90-86144, "What You Should Know About Quicksilver Propellers."

Changing diameter, pitch or coupling of a propeller will affect engine rpm and boat performance. The blade configuration also will affect performance. Two like propellers, same pitch and diameter, from two different manufacturers also will perform differently.

It is the responsibility of the boat manufacturer and/or selling dealer to equip the boat with the correct propeller to allow the engine to operate within its specified rpm range at wide-open-throttle (W.O.T.).

Because of the many variables of boat design and operation, only testing will determine the best propeller for the particular application.

To test for correct propeller, operate boat (with an average load onboard) at W.O.T. and check rpm with an accurate tachometer. Engine rpm should be near top of the specified range so that, under heavy load, engine speed will not fall below specifications.

If engine exceeds the specified rpm, an increase in pitch and/or diameter is required.

If engine is below rated rpm, a decrease in pitch and/or diameter is required.

Normally, a change of approximately 400 rpm will be achieved for each single pitch change of a propeller.

### **⚠ CAUTION**

If a propeller is installed that does not allow engine rpm to reach the specified full-throttle rpm range, the engine will "labor" and will not produce full power. Operation under this condition will cause excessive fuel consumption, engine overheating and possible piston damage (due to detonation). On the other hand, installation of a propeller that allows engine to run above the specified rpm limit will cause excessive wear on internal engine parts which will lead to premature engine failure.

## Water Testing New Engines

Use care during the first 20 hours of operation on new MerCruiser engines or possible engine failure may occur. If a new engine has to be water-tested at full throttle before the break-in period is complete, follow this procedure.

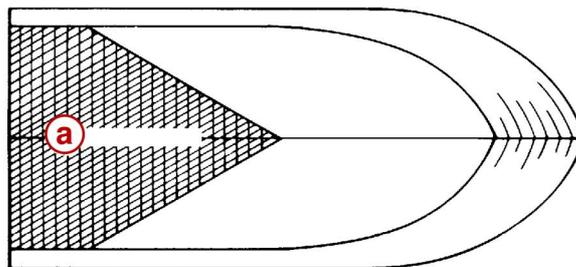
1. Start engine and run at idle rpm until normal operating temperature is reached.
2. Run boat up on plane.
3. Advance engine rpm (in 200 rpm increments) until engine reaches its maximum rated rpm.

**IMPORTANT: Do not run at maximum rpm for more than 2 minutes.**

## Boat and Engine Performance

### Boat Bottom

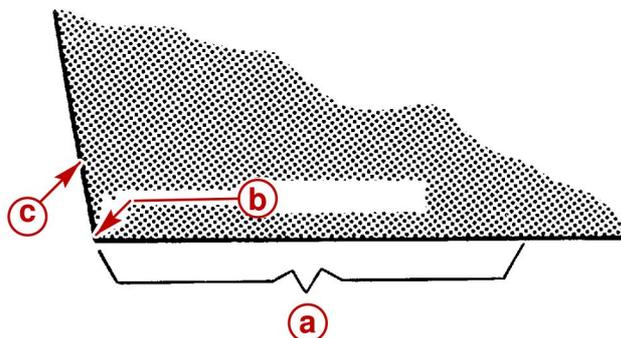
For maximum speed, a boat bottom should be as flat as possible in a fore-aft direction (longitudinally) for approximately the last 5 ft (1.5 m).



72002

**a** - Critical Bottom Area

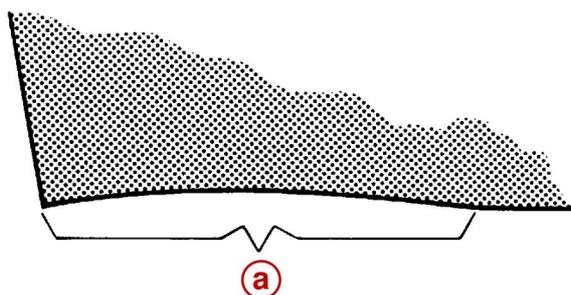
For best speed and minimum spray, the corner between the bottom and the transom should be sharp.



72003

- a** - Bottom
- b** - Corner
- c** - Transom

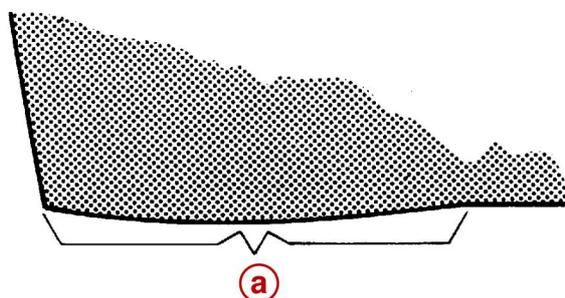
The bottom is referred to as having a “hook” if it is concave in the fore-and-aft direction. A hook causes more lift on the bottom near the transom and forces the bow to drop. This increases wetted surface and reduces boat speed. A hook, however, aids in planing and reduces any porpoising (rhythmical bouncing) tendency. A slight hook is often built in by the manufacturer. A hook also can be caused by incorrect trailering or storing the boat with support directly under the transom.



72004

- a** - Hook

A “rocker” is the reverse of a hook. The bottom is convex or bulged in the fore-and-aft direction. It can cause the boat to porpoise.



72005

- a** - Rocker

Any hook, rocker or surface roughness on the bottom, particularly in the all-important center-aft portion will have a negative effect on speed, often several miles per hour on a fast boat.

## Marine Fouling

Fouling is an unwanted build-up (usually animal-vegetable-derived) occurring on the boat's bottom and drive unit. Fouling adds up to drag, which reduces boat performance. In fresh water, fouling results from dirt, vegetable matter, algae or slime, chemicals, minerals and other pollutants. In salt water, barnacles, moss and other marine growth often produce dramatic build-up of material quickly. Therefore, it is important to keep the hull as clean as possible in all water conditions to maximize boat performance.

Antifouling paint, if required, may be applied to boat hull observing the following precautions.

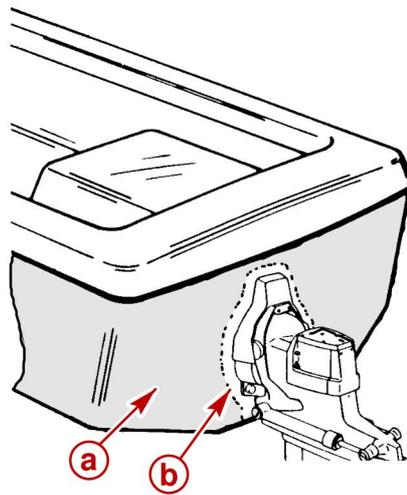
**IMPORTANT: DO NOT paint anodes or MerCathode System reference electrode and anode, as this will render them ineffective as galvanic corrosion inhibitors.**

### ⚠ CAUTION

**Avoid corrosion damage. Do not apply antifouling paint to MerCruiser drive unit or transom assembly.**

**IMPORTANT:** If antifouling protection is required, Tri-Butyl-Tin-Adipate (TBTA) base antifouling paints are recommended on MerCruiser boating applications. In areas where Tri-Butyl-Tin-Adipate base paints are prohibited by law, copper base paints can be used on boat hull and boat transom. Corrosion damage that results from the improper application of antifouling paint will not be covered by the limited warranty. Observe the following:

**Avoid an electrical interconnection between the MerCruiser Product, Anodic Blocks, or MerCathode System and the paint by allowing a minimum of 1 in. (26mm) UNPAINTED area on transom of the boat around these items.**



71176

- a** - Antifouling Paint
- b** - MINIMUM 1 inch (26 mm) Unpainted Area

## Weight Distribution

Weight distribution is extremely important; it affects a boat's running angle or attitude. For best top speed, all movable weight - cargo and passengers - should be as far aft as possible to allow the bow to come up to a more efficient angle (3 to 5 degrees). On the negative side of this approach is the problem that, as weight is moved aft, some boats will begin an unacceptable porpoise.

Secondly, as weight is moved aft, getting on plane becomes more difficult.

Finally, the ride in choppy water becomes more uncomfortable as the weight goes aft. With these factors in mind, each boater should seek out what weight locations best suit his/her needs.

Weight and passenger loading placed well forward increases the "wetted area" of the boat bottom and, in some cases, virtually destroys the good performance and handling characteristics of the boat. Operation in this configuration can produce an extremely wet ride, from wind-blown spray, and could even be unsafe in certain weather conditions or where bow steering may occur.

Weight distribution is not confined strictly to fore and aft locations, but also applies to lateral weight distribution. Uneven weight concentration to port or starboard of the longitudinal centerline can produce a severe listing attitude that can adversely affect the boat's performance, handling ability and riding comfort. In extreme rough water conditions, the safety of the boat and passengers may be in jeopardy.

## Water in Boat

When a boat loses performance, check bilge for water. Water can add considerable weight to the boat, thereby decreasing the performance and handling.

Make certain that all drain passages are open for complete draining.

## Elevation and Climate

Elevation has a very noticeable effect on the wide-open-throttle power of an engine. Since air (containing oxygen) gets thinner as elevation increases, the engine begins to starve for air. Humidity, barometric pressure and temperature do have a noticeable effect on the density of air. Heat and humidity thin the air. This phenomenon can become particularly apparent when an engine is propped out on a cool dry day in spring and later, on a hot, humid day in August, does not have the same performance.

Although some performance can be regained by dropping to a lower pitch propeller, the basic problem still exists. The propeller is too large in diameter for the reduced power output. A Quicksilver Propeller Repair Station or experienced marine dealer can determine how much diameter to remove from a lower-pitch propeller for specific high-elevation locations. In some cases, installing high altitude gears in the drive unit is possible and very beneficial. Weather conditions may effect the power output of internal combustion engines. Therefore, established horsepower ratings refer to the power that the engine will produce at its rated rpm under a specific combination of weather conditions.

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# IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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B**

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# Maintenance Schedule

## Maintenance Intervals

Maintenance intervals and the tasks to be performed, as shown in this current schedule, or as found in previously printed schedules, are generally based on an average boating application and environment. However, individual operating habits and personal maintenance preferences can have an impact on the suggested intervals. In consideration of these factors, MerCruiser has adjusted some maintenance intervals and corresponding tasks to be performed. In some cases, this may allow for more individual tasks to be performed in a single visit to the servicing dealer, rather than multiple visits. Therefore, it is very important that the boat owner and servicing dealer discuss the current Maintenance Schedule and develop appropriate maintenance intervals to coincide with the individual operating habits, environment and maintenance requirements.

## Scheduled Maintenance That Can Be Performed By Owner/Operator

**NOTE:** Only perform maintenance which applies to your particular power package.

Task	Interval
Engine Crankcase Oil - Check level.	Weekly
Closed Cooling Coolant - Check level.	
Power Steering Fluid - Check level.	
Sterndrive Unit Oil - Check level.	
Battery - Check level and inspect for damage.	
Fuel Pump Sight Tube (If Equipped) - Check that no fuel is present.	
Power Trim Pump Oil - Check level.	
Anodes - Inspect for erosion.	
Gear Housing Water Pickups - Check for marine growth or debris.	
Drive Belts (All) - Inspect condition and check tension.	Every 100 hours of operation or 120 days, whichever occurs first.
Propeller Shaft - Lubricate.	<b>Saltwater Use:</b> Every 50 hours of operation or 60 days, whichever occurs first.
Power Package Exterior Surfaces - Spray with rust preventative.	<b>Freshwater Use:</b> Every 100 hours of operation or 120 days, whichever occurs first.
Power Package Exterior Surfaces - Clean and paint.	Once a year
Cooling System - Flush seawater section.	<b>Saltwater Use:</b> After every use.

## Scheduled Maintenance That Should Be Performed By A Dealer

**NOTE:** Only perform maintenance which applies to your particular power package.

Task	Interval
Seawater Pickup Pump - Disassemble and inspect.	Whenever insufficient seawater flow is suspected (if operating temperature exceeds normal range.)
Crankcase Oil and Filter - Change.	End of first boating season and thereafter, every 100 hours of operation or once yearly, whichever occurs first.
Ignition System - Clean and inspect condition.	
Flame Arrestor and Crankcase Ventilation Hose - Clean and inspect.	
Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) Valve (If Equipped) - Change.	
Sterndrive Unit Oil - Change.	
<b>Gimbal Ring Clamping Screws</b> - Retorque to 50-55 lb-ft (67-74 Nm).	
<b>Rear Engine Mounts</b> - Check, torque to 38 lb-ft (52 Nm).	
Gimbal Bearing - Lubricate.	
Cooling System - Clean and inspect.	
Steering System - Lubricate and inspect for loose, damaged or missing parts.	
Electrical System - Check for loose or damaged wiring.	
Closed Cooling System Pressure Cap - Clean, inspect and test.	
Cooling System Hoses and Clamps - Inspect for damage and deterioration. Check clamps for tightness.	
Continuity Circuit - Check components for loose connections, broken or frayed wires.	
Shift and Throttle Cable and Linkage - Lubricate and inspect for loose, damaged or missing parts.	
Engine Exhaust System - Inspect externally for damage, deterioration and restrictions. Check for tightness.	
Ignition System - Check timing and adjust as needed.	
Closed Cooling Coolant - Replace.	Every 5 years or 1000 hours, whichever occurs first <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Only if Extended Life 5/100 Ethylene Glycol Antifreeze/Coolant is used. If any non-compatible coolant is added to this coolant, coolant must be changed every 2 years or 400 hours, whichever occurs first. All coolants other than Extended Life 5/100 Ethylene Glycol Antifreeze/Coolant must be changed every 2 years or 400 hours, whichever occurs first.

# Engine and Tune-Up Specifications

MODEL	MCM 3.0L
Propshaft Horsepower (SAV1 Rating)	135 <sup>1</sup> (114 <sup>2</sup> )
Propshaft Kilowatts (SAV1 Rating)	101 <sup>1</sup> (85 <sup>2</sup> )
Number of Cylinders	4
Displacement	181 cid (3.0L)
Bore/Stroke In. (mm)	4.00 X 3.60 (101.6 X 91.4)
Compression Ratio	9.25:1
Compression Pressure	Minimum 100 psi (690 kPa) <sup>7</sup>
Idle rpm (In Neutral) <sup>3</sup>	700 rpm <sup>5</sup>
Max rpm (At W.O.T.) <sup>3</sup>	4400-4800 rpm
Oil Pressure (at 2000 rpm)	Minimum 30 psi (207 kPa)
Fuel Pump psi (At 1000 rpm)	6-8 psi (41-55 kPa)
Minimum Oil Pressure At Idle	4 psi (28 kPa)
Electrical System	12 Volt Negative (-) Ground
Minimum Battery Requirements	375 cca / 475 mca / 90 Ah
Firing Order	1-3-4-2
Spark Plug Type	AC - MR43LTS Champion - RS12YC NGK - BPR6EFS
Spark Plug Gap	.035 in. (0.9 mm)
Timing (At Idle) <sup>4</sup>	1° BTDC <sup>8</sup> / 1° ATDC <sup>9</sup> / 2° ATDC <sup>10</sup>
Preliminary Idle Mixture	1 1/4 Turns
Thermostat	143° F (62° C) <sup>8</sup> / 160° F(71° C) <sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Power Rated in Accordance with NMMA (National Marine Manufacturers' Association) rating procedures.

<sup>2</sup> Power Rated in Accordance with SAV1 rating procedures. This rating procedure is used to certify that the engine complies with "Stage 1" Bodensee and Swiss Regulations. Horsepower differences shown result from differences in test rpm, allowable test tolerances, and/or installation of special kit components.

<sup>3</sup> Measured using an accurate service tachometer with engine at normal operating temperature.

<sup>4</sup> Timing must be set using a special procedure as outlined in the appropriate section of this manual. Timing cannot be properly set using the conventional method.

<sup>5</sup> A special procedure must be followed to adjust idle rpm. Consult your Authorized MerCruiser Dealer before attempting this procedure.

<sup>7</sup> Minimum recorded compression in any one cylinder should not be less than 70 percent of the highest recorded cylinder.

<sup>8</sup>Serial number break: 0L096999 and below

<sup>9</sup>Serial number break: 0L097000 - 0L0340999

<sup>10</sup>Serial number break: 0L341000 and above.

## Fluid Capacities

NOTICE	
<b>Unit Of Measurement: U.S. Quarts (Liters)</b> <b>All capacities are approximate fluid measures.</b>	

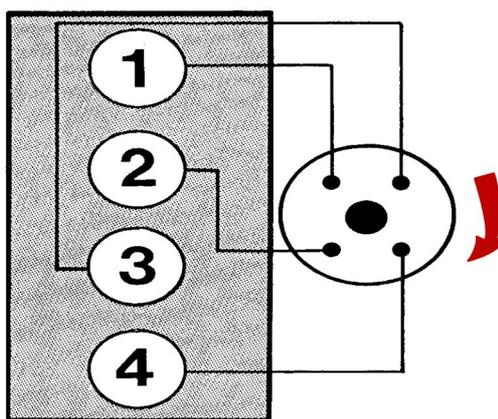
MODEL	MCM 181 cid / 3.0L
Crankcase (With Filter) <sup>1</sup>	4 (3.8)
Seawater Cooling System <sup>2</sup>	9 (8.5)
Closed Cooling System	9 (8.5)

<sup>1</sup> Always use dipstick to determine exact quantity of oil or fluid required.

<sup>2</sup> Seawater Cooling System capacity information is for winterization use only.

## Engine Rotation and Firing Order

### L.H. Rotation Front



4 Cylinder - 181 cid / 3.0L

Firing Order 1-3-4-2

50683

## 20-Hour Break-In Period

**IMPORTANT: The first 20 hours of operation is the engine break-in period. Correct break-in is essential to obtain minimum oil consumption and maximum engine performance. During this break-in period, the following rules must be observed:**

- Do not operate below 1500 rpm for extended periods of time for first 10 hours. Shift into gear as soon as possible after starting and advance throttle above 1500 rpm **if conditions permit safe operation.**
- Do not operate at one speed consistently for extended periods.
- Do not exceed 3/4 throttle during first 10 hours. During next 10 hours, occasional operation at full throttle is permissible (5 minutes at a time maximum).
- Avoid full throttle acceleration from IDLE speed.
- Do not operate at full throttle until engine reaches normal operating temperature.

## After Break-in Period

To help extend the life of your MerCruiser power package, the following recommendations should be considered;

- Use a propeller that allows the engine to operate at or near the top of the maximum rpm range (See “Specifications” section) when at full throttle with a normal boat load.
- Operation at 3/4 throttle setting or lower is recommended. Refrain from prolonged operation at maximum (full throttle) rpm.

## End of First Season Checkup

At the end of the first season of operation, an Authorized MerCruiser Dealer should be contacted to discuss and/or perform various scheduled maintenance items. If you are in an area where the product is operated continuously (year-round operation), you should contact your dealer at the end of the first 100 hours of operation, or once yearly, whichever occurs first.

## Fuel

### Fuel Ratings

#### CAUTION

**Use of improper gasoline can damage the engine seriously. Engine damage that results from use of improper gasoline is considered misuse of the engine and is not covered under MerCruiser Warranty.**

### USA AND CANADA

Fuel having a posted pump Octane Rating of 87 (R + M) / 2 minimum. Premium gasoline [90 (R + M) / 2] is also acceptable. DO NOT use leaded gasolines.

### OUTSIDE USA AND CANADA

Fuel having a posted pump Octane Rating of 90 RON minimum. Premium gasoline (98 RON) is also acceptable. If unleaded is not available, use a major brand of leaded gasoline.

### General Information

Gasolines containing alcohol, either methyl alcohol (methanol) or ethyl alcohol (ethanol) may cause increased:

- Corrosion of metal parts.
- Deterioration of elastomer and plastic parts.
- Fuel permeation through flexible fuel lines.
- Wear and damage of internal engine parts.
- Starting and operating difficulties.

Some of these adverse effects are due to the tendency of gasolines containing alcohol to absorb moisture from the air, resulting in a phase of water and alcohol separating from the gasoline in the fuel tank.

The adverse effects of alcohol are more severe with methyl alcohol (methanol) and are worse with increasing alcohol content.

### **WARNING**

**Fire and Explosion Hazard: Fuel leakage from any part of the fuel system can be a fire and explosion hazard which can cause serious bodily injury or death. Careful periodic inspection of the entire fuel system is mandatory, particularly after storage. All fuel system components including fuel tanks (whether plastic, metal or fiberglass), fuel lines, primer bulbs, fittings, fuel filters and carburetors should be inspected for leakage, softening, hardening, swelling or corrosion. Any sign of leakage or deterioration requires replacement before further engine operation.**

**Because of possible adverse effects of alcohol in gasoline, it is recommended that only alcohol-free gasoline be used where possible. If only fuel containing alcohol is available, or if the presence of alcohol is unknown, increased inspection frequency for leaks and abnormalities is required.**

### **WARNING**

**Avoid gasoline fire or explosion. Improper installation of brass fittings or plugs into fuel pump or fuel filter base can crack casting and/or cause a fuel leak.**

**IMPORTANT:** When operating a MerCruiser engine on gasoline containing alcohol, storage of gasoline in the fuel tank for long periods should be avoided. Long periods of storage, common to boats, create unique problems. In cars, alcohol-blend fuels normally are consumed before they can absorb enough moisture to cause trouble, but boats often sit idle long enough for phase separation to take place. In addition, internal corrosion may take place during storage if alcohol has washed protective oil films from internal components.

## Gasoline / Alcohol Blends

Many new motor vehicle owner manuals are warning about the potential damage from using gasoline containing alcohol, especially METHANOL. They cite possible fuel system damage and performance problems. These are just two of the hazards that may be caused by alcohol. These same problems as well as the additional safety risk of fire and explosion from fuel system leaks apply to marine inboard engines. METHANOL is more severe in its bad effect than is ETHANOL. Alcohol is also more severe in older engines since newer engines have materials which are more resistant to alcohol.

## Effects of Gasoline / Alcohol Blends on Marine Engines

Corrosion of metals may result from use of alcohol-gasoline blends. Portable or permanently installed fuel tanks of metal or fiberglass, fuel filters, fuel lines and float bowls may be affected by alcohol blended fuels. Many fiberglass fuel tanks are slowly dissolved by alcohol, leading immediately to filter and carburetor plugging and eventually to tank failure.

Fuels containing alcohol will absorb moisture from the air. At first, this moisture will remain in solution, but once the water content of the fuel has built up to about one-half of one percent, it will separate out (phase separation), bringing the alcohol with it. This alcohol-water mixture settles to the bottom of the fuel tank and if this mixture gets into the engine, the engine can be seriously damaged internally, as it may wash the protective film of oil off the bore of any cylinder that it enters. Before the engine can be restarted, it is necessary to remove the separated alcohol and water layer, flush out the fuel system with clean fuel and remove and dry the spark plugs.

## Boat / Motor Storage

When operating a MerCruiser engine on gasoline containing alcohol, storage of gasoline in the fuel tank for long periods of time should be avoided.

Long periods of storage, common to boats, create unique problems. In cars, gasoline/alcohol blend fuels normally are consumed before they can absorb enough moisture to cause trouble, but boats often sit idle long enough for phase separation to take place. In addition, internal corrosion may take place during storage if alcohol has washed protective oil films from internal components.

## Winter Storage

If boat is to be placed in winter storage, carburetors must be run dry at idle rpm. Permanent fuel tanks should be drained completely and Quicksilver Gasoline Stabilizer and Conditioner added to any fuel remaining in the tank. Portable fuel tanks should be emptied completely.

## Warranty

Performance problems and fuel system or other damage resulting from the use of gasoline-alcohol blended fuels are not the responsibility of MerCruiser and will not be covered under our warranty.

## Continuing Evaluations

The effects of gasoline with ETHANOL and METHANOL are still being evaluated by the United States Coast Guard, the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA), Mercury Marine and other engine and boat manufacturers.

We have recommended pump posting of alcohol content of gasoline. Further we recommend using gasoline known not to contain any METHANOL or ETHANOL when possible.

## Test For Alcohol Content In Gasoline

The following is an acceptable and widely used field procedure for the detection of alcohol in gasoline. Use any small transparent bottle or tube that can be capped and is, or can be, provided with graduations or a mark at about 1/3 full. A pencil mark on a piece of adhesive tape may be used.

## PROCEDURE

1. Fill the container with water to the mark.
2. Add fuel almost to fill the container, leaving some air space, then cap the container. The proportions of fuel to water are not critical, but there should be 2 to 3 times as much fuel as water.
3. Shake container vigorously and allow it to sit **upright for 3 to 5 minutes**. If the volume of water appears to have increased, alcohol is present. If you are not sure, there is no need for concern. If the dividing line between water and fuel becomes cloudy, use the middle of the cloudy band.

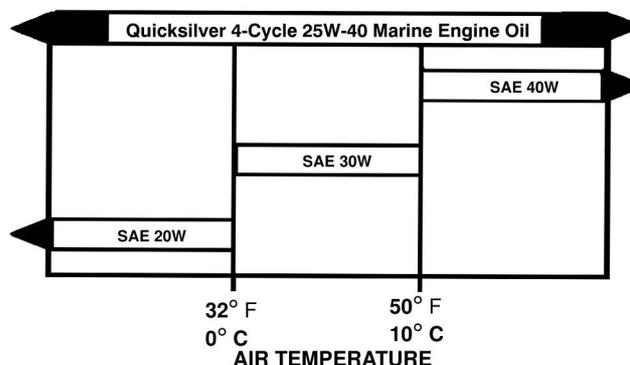
## Crankcase Oil

To help obtain optimum engine performance and to provide maximum protection, we strongly recommend the use of Quicksilver 4-Cycle 25W-40 Marine Engine Oil. This oil is a special blend of 25-weight and 40-weight oils for marine engines. If not available, a good grade, straight weight, detergent automotive oil of correct viscosity, with an API service rating of SH,CF/CF-2 may be used.

In those areas where Quicksilver 4-Cycle 25W-40 Marine Engine Oil or a recommended straight weight oil is not available, a multi-viscosity 20W-40 or, as a second but less preferable choice, 20W-50, with API service ratings of SH,CF/CF-2 may be used.

**IMPORTANT: The use of non-detergent oils, multi-viscosity oils (other than Quicksilver 25W-40 or a good quality 20W-40 or 20W-50), synthetic oils, low quality oils or oils that contain solid additives are specifically not recommended.**

The chart below is a guide to crankcase oil selection. The oil filter should always be changed with the engine oil.



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## Overfilled Crankcase Oil

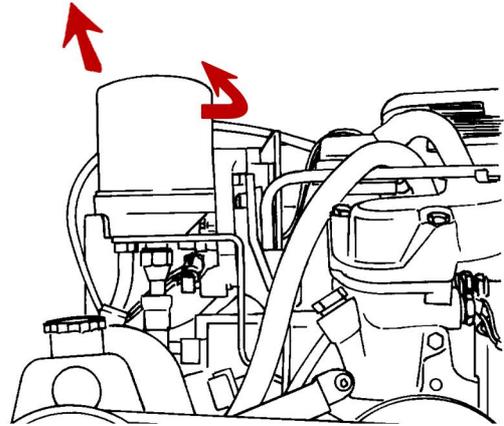
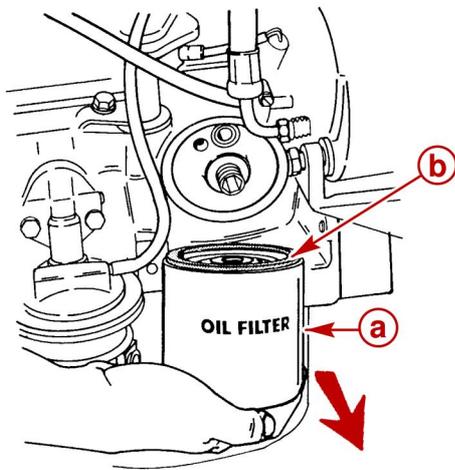
Overfilled crankcases (oil level being too high ) can cause a fluctuation or drop in oil pressure and rocker arm “clatter” on MerCruiser engines. The over-full condition results in the engine crankshaft splashing and agitating the oil, causing it to foam (become aerated). The aerated oil causes the hydraulic valve lifters to “bleed down.” This, in turn, results in rocker arm “clatter” and loss of engine performance, due to the valves not opening properly.

Care must be taken when checking engine oil level. Oil level must be maintained between the ADD mark and the FULL mark on the dipstick. To ensure that you are not getting a “false reading,” make sure the following steps are done before checking the oil level.

- Boat “at rest” in the water, or
- If boat is on a trailer, raise or lower bow until the boat is setting at the approximate angle that it would be if setting “at rest” in the water.
- Allow sufficient time for oil to drain into the crankcase if engine has just been run or oil has just been added.

## Adding Crankcase Oil

1. Coat sealing ring on new filter with engine oil, and install. Tighten filter securely (following filter manufacturer's instructions). Do not overtighten.



75809

- a** - Oil Filter
- b** - Sealing Ring

2. Fill crankcase with oil.
3. Start engine and check for leaks.

## Checking Engine Oil Level/Filling

**IMPORTANT: ENGINE CRANKCASE OIL MUST BE CHECKED AT INTERVALS SPECIFIED IN "MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE" CHART.** It is normal for an engine to use a certain amount of oil in the process of lubrication and cooling of the engine. The amount of oil consumption is greatly dependent upon engine speed, with consumption being highest at wide-open-throttle and decreasing substantially as engine speed is reduced.

1. Stop engine and allow boat to come to a rest.
2. Allow oil to drain back into oil pan - approximately 5 minutes.
3. Remove dipstick. Wipe clean and reinstall. Push dipstick all the way into dipstick tube.
4. Remove dipstick and note the oil level.
5. Oil level must be between the FULL and ADD marks.
6. If oil level is below ADD mark, proceed to Steps 7 and 8.
7. Remove oil filler cap from valve rocker arm cover.
8. Add required amount of oil to bring level up to, but not over, the FULL mark on dipstick.

## Changing Oil and Filter

1. Start engine and run until it reaches normal operating temperatures.

**IMPORTANT:** Change oil when engine is warm from operation, as it flows more freely, carrying away more impurities.

2. Stop engine.
3. Remove drain plug from oil pan or from oil drain hose.

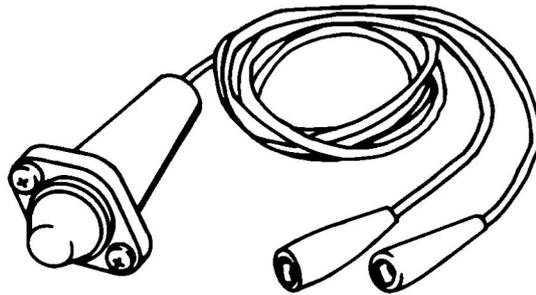
**NOTE:** If drain plug is not accessible because of boat construction, oil may be removed through dipstick tube, using a Quicksilver Crankcase Oil Pump.

4. After oil has drained completely, reinstall drain plug (if removed) and tighten securely.
5. Remove and discard oil filter and its sealing ring.

## Priming Engines With Oil

**IMPORTANT:** This applies to all power packages that have not been run within 6 months, replacement of partial engines or after rebuilding an engine.

### Tools Required



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#### Remote Starter Switch (91-52024A1)

### Procedure

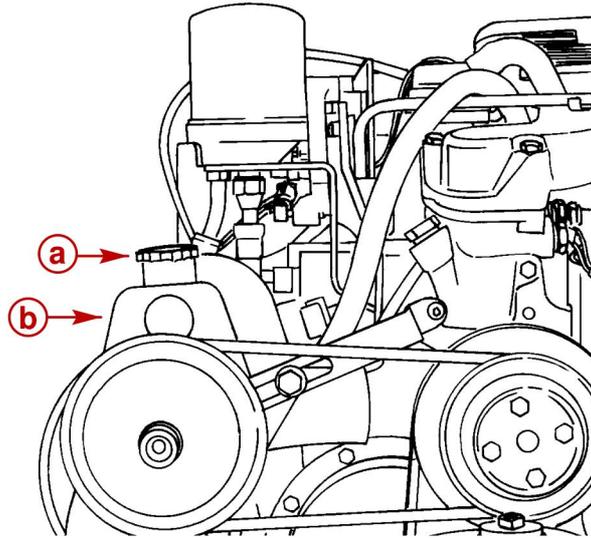
1. Fill crankcase to proper level with recommended engine oil.
2. Remove spark plugs.
3. Leave ignition Key in "OFF" position.
4. Connect remote starter switch to large 12V terminal (RED battery cable) and small terminal (RED/YELLOW) wire on starter motor.
  - a. If Remote Starter Switch is not available, disconnect PURPLE wire from ignition coil before using key switch to crank the engine over. Tape terminal on PURPLE wire to prevent it from touching ground.
5. Crank engine for 15 seconds, then allow starter motor to cool down for 1 minute. This should prevent starter motor from overheating.
6. Repeat this process until a total of 45 seconds of cranking time is achieved.
7. Remove remote starter switch.
  - a. If key switch was used, reconnect PURPLE wire to ignition coil.
8. Install spark plugs and wires.
9. Supply cooling water to seawater pump and start motor.

# Power Steering System

## Checking Fluid Level

### ENGINE WARM

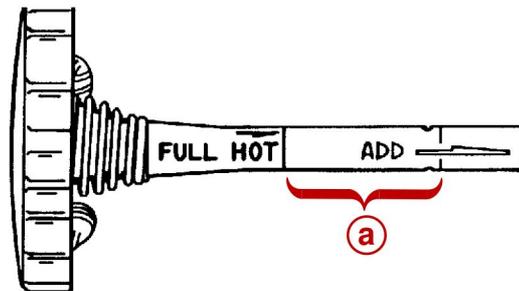
1. Stop engine and position drive unit so that it is straight back.
2. Remove fill cap/dipstick from power steering pump and note fluid level.



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- a** - Fill Cap / Dipstick
- b** - Power Steering Pump

3. Level should be between the FULL HOT mark and ADD mark on dipstick.



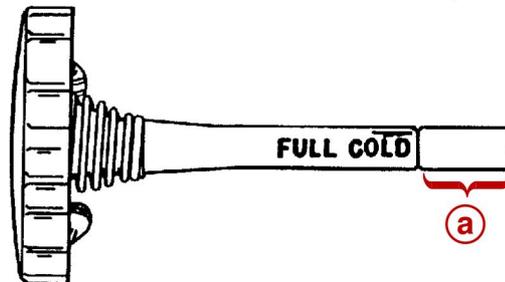
72518

- a** - Proper Fluid Level with Engine Warm

4. If level is below ADD mark, but fluid is still visible in pump reservoir, add required amount of Quicksilver Power Trim and Steering Fluid or automatic transmission fluid (ATF) Dexron III through fill cap opening, to bring level up to FULL HOT mark on dipstick. DO NOT OVERFILL.
5. If fluid is not visible in reservoir, a leak exists in the power steering system. Find cause and correct.

## ENGINE COLD

1. With engine stopped, position drive unit so that it is straight back.
2. Remove fill cap/dipstick from power steering pump and note fluid level.
3. Level should be between FULL COLD mark and bottom of dipstick.



72519

**a** - Proper Fluid Level with Engine Cold

4. If level is below bottom of dipstick, but fluid is still visible in pump reservoir, add required amount of Quicksilver Power Trim and Steering Fluid or automatic Dexron III transmission fluid (ATF), through fill cap opening, to bring level up to FULL COLD mark on dipstick. DO NOT OVERFILL.

If fluid is not visible in reservoir, a leak exists in the power steering system. Find cause and correct.

## Filling and Bleeding

**IMPORTANT: Power steering system must be filled exactly as explained in the following to be sure that all air is bled from the system. All air must be removed, or fluid in pump may foam during operation and be discharged from pump reservoir. Foamy fluid also may cause power steering system to become spongy, which may result in poor boat control.**

1. With engine stopped, position drive unit so that it is straight back. Remove fill cap/dipstick from power steering pump. Add Quicksilver Power Trim and Steering Fluid or Dexron III automatic transmission fluid (ATF), as required, to bring level up to FULL COLD mark on dipstick.

**IMPORTANT: Use only Quicksilver Power Trim and Steering Fluid or Dexron III automatic transmission fluid (ATF), in power steering system.**

2. Turn steering wheel back and forth to end of travel in each direction several times, then recheck fluid level and add fluid, if necessary.
3. Install vented fill cap.

### ⚠ CAUTION

**DO NOT operate engine without water being supplied to seawater pickup pump, or pump impeller may be damaged and subsequent overheating damage to engine may result.**

4. Start engine and run at fast idle (1000-1500 rpm) until engine reaches normal operating temperature. During this time, turn steering wheel back and forth to end of travel in each direction several times.

5. Position drive unit so that it is straight back and stop engine. Remove fill cap from pump. Allow any foam in pump reservoir to disperse, then check fluid level and add fluid, as required, to bring level up to FULL HOT mark on dipstick. DO NOT OVERFILL. Reinstall fill cap securely.

**IMPORTANT: Drive unit must be positioned straight back and power steering fluid must be hot to accurately check fluid level.**

6. If fluid is still foamy (in Step 5), repeat Steps 4 and 5 until fluid does not foam and level remains constant.

## Closed Cooling System

### Checking Coolant Level

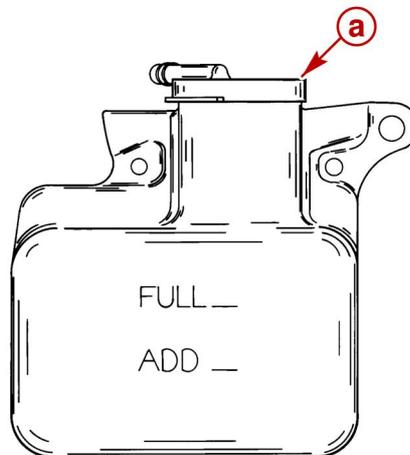
#### **WARNING**

Allow engine to cool down before removing pressure cap. Sudden loss of pressure could cause hot coolant to boil and discharge violently. After engine has cooled, turn cap 1/4 turn to allow any pressure to escape slowly, then push down and turn cap all the way off.

1. Coolant level in heat exchanger should be full (to bottom of filler neck).

**IMPORTANT: When reinstalling pressure cap, be sure to tighten it until it contacts stop on filler neck.**

2. Coolant level should be between the ADD and FULL marks on coolant recovery reservoir with the engine at normal operating temperature.



193-HR

**a** - Coolant Recovery Reservoir

### Coolant for Closed Cooling System

#### **CAUTION**

Alcohol or Methanol base antifreeze or plain water, are not recommended for use in fresh water section of cooling system at any time.

We recommend that the coolant section of closed cooling system be filled with Extended Life 5/100 Ethylene Glycol Antifreeze/Coolant. In areas where the possibility of freezing does not exist, it is permissible to use a solution of rust inhibitor and water (mixed to manufacturer's recommendations).