

6. SERVICE INSTRUCTION

1) CHECK ENGINE OIL LEVEL

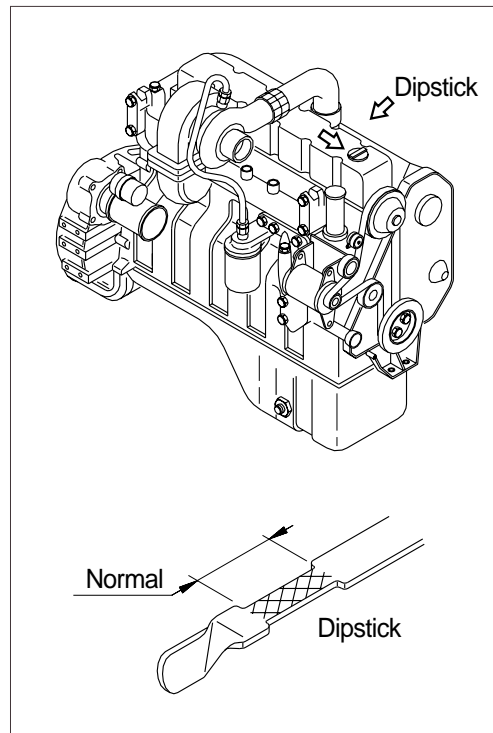
Check the oil level with the machine on a flat ground before starting engine.

- (1) Pull out the dipstick and wipe with a clean cloth.
- (2) Check the oil level by inserting the dipstick completely into the hole and pulling out again.
- (3) If oil level is LOW, add oil and then check again.

If the oil is contaminated or diluted, change the oil regardless of the regular change interval.

Check oil level after engine has been stopped for 15 minutes.

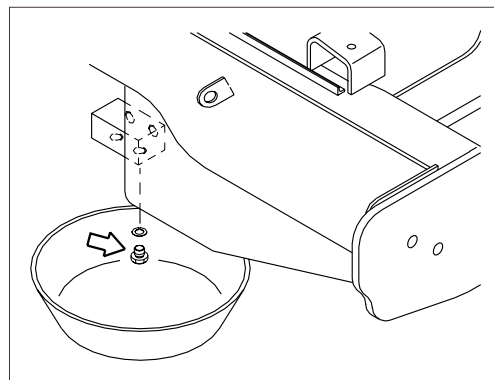
- ▲ Do not operate unless the oil level is in the normal range.**



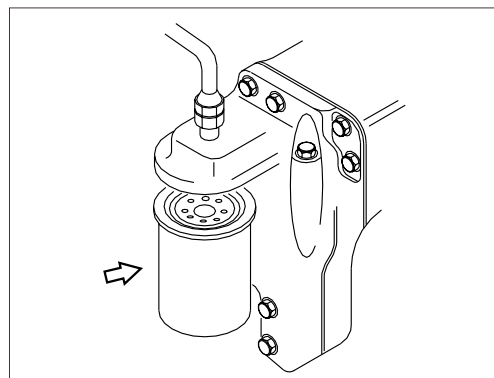
2) REPLACEMENT OF ENGINE OIL AND OIL FILTER

- (1) Warm up the engine.
- (2) Remove the plug and allow the oil to drain.
 - Wrench size : 17mm

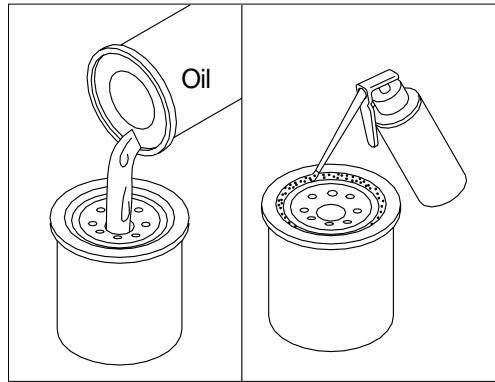
A drain pan with a capacity of 20 liters(5.3 U.S. gallons) will be adequate.



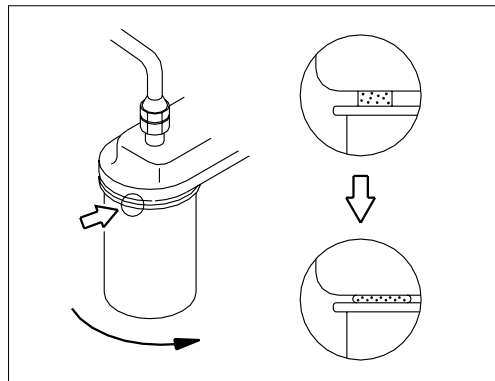
- (3) Clean around the filter head, remove the filter and clean the gasket surface.
 - Wrench size : 90 ~ 95mm(3.5~3.8in)



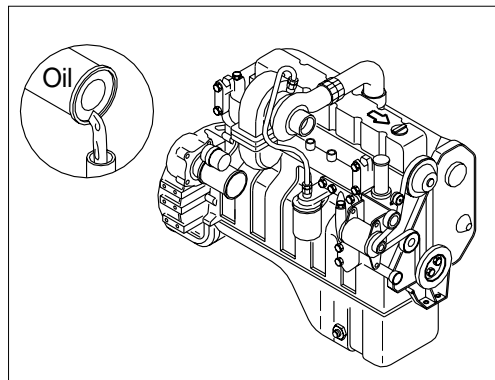
- (4) Apply a light film of lubricating oil to the gasket sealing surface before installing the filters.
Fill the filters with clean lubricating oil.



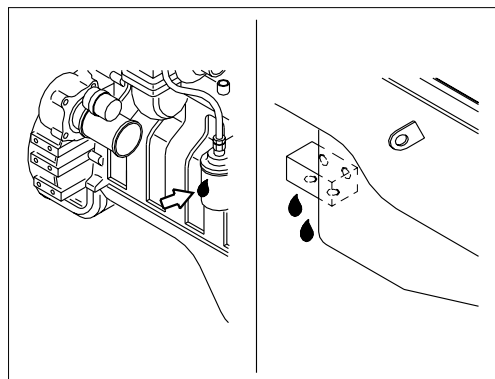
- (5) Install the filter to the filter head.
Mechanical over-tightening may distort the threads or damage the filter element seal.
· Install the filter as specified by the filter manufacturer.



- (6) Fill the engine with clean oil to the proper level.
· Quantity : 16.4 (4.3U.S. gallons)



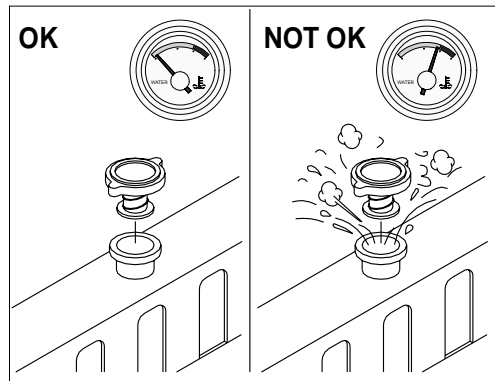
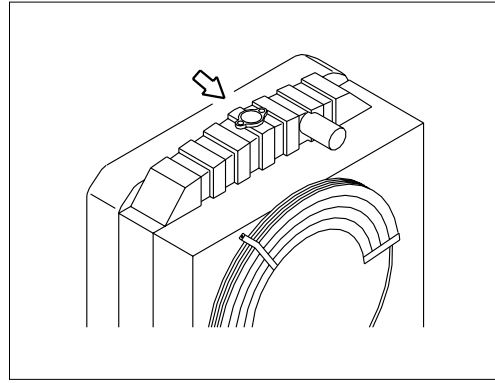
- (7) Operate the engine at low idle and inspect for leaks at the filters and the drain plug.
Shut the engine off and check the oil level with the dipstick. Allow 15minutes for oil to drain down before checking.



3) CHECK COOLANT

- (1) If the coolant is low, fill clean water into the radiator.
- (2) Use the required amount of antifreeze in winter.
- (3) Replace gasket of radiator cap when it is damaged.

⚠ Hot coolant can spray out if radiator cap is removed while engine is hot. Remove the cap after the engine has cooled down.



4) FLUSHING AND REFILLING OF RADIATOR

- (1) Change coolant

⚠ Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact with used antifreeze. Such prolonged repeated contact can cause skin disorders or other bodily injury.

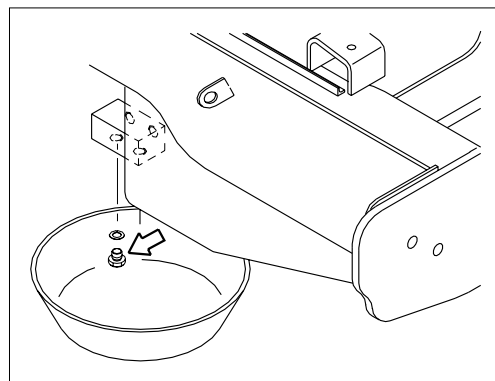
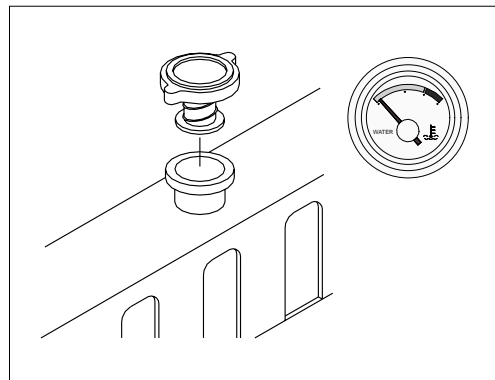
Avoid excessive contact-wash thoroughly after contact.

Keep out of reach of children.

Protect the environment : Handling and disposal of used antifreeze can be subject to federal, state, and local law regulation.

Use authorized waste disposal facilities, including civic amenity sites and garages providing authorized facilities for the receipt of used antifreeze.

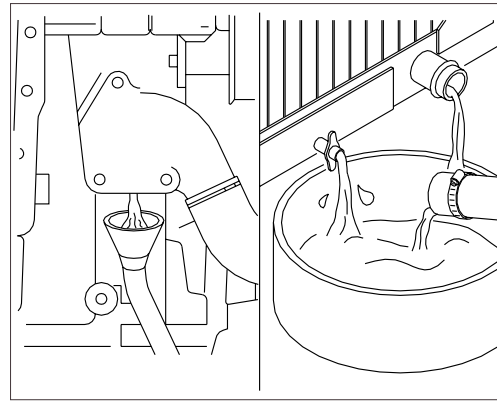
If in doubt, contact your local authorities for guidance as to proper handling of used antifreeze.



⚠ Wait until the temperature is below 50°C (120°F) before removing the coolant system pressure cap.

Failure to do so can cause personal injury from heated coolant spray.

Drain the cooling system by opening the drain valve on the radiator and removing the plug in the bottom of the water inlet. A drain pan with a capacity of 45 liters(11.9U.S.gallons) will be adequate in most applications.

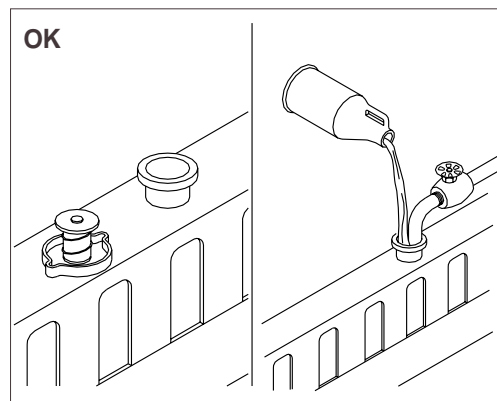


(2) Flushing of cooling system

Fill the system with a mixture of sodium carbonate and water(Or a commercially available equivalent).

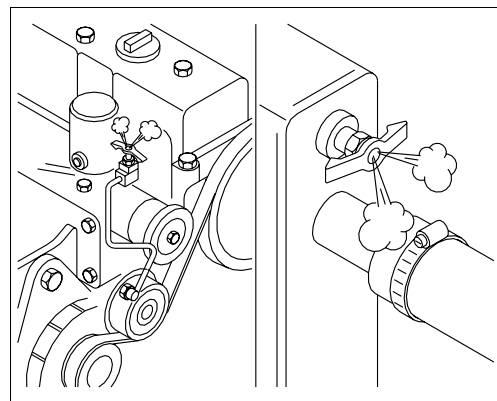
Use 0.5kg(1.0pound) of sodium carbonate for every 23 liters(6.0U.S. gallons) of water.

Do not install the radiator cap. The engine is to be operated without the cap for this process.



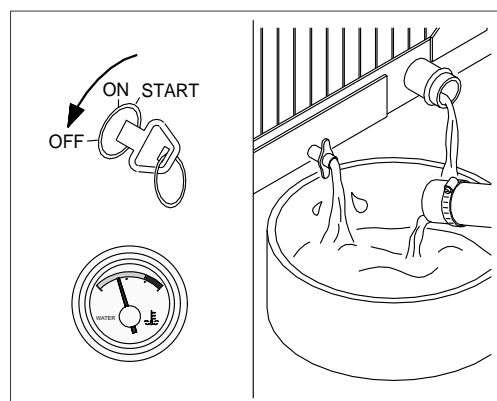
During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passages. Open the engine venting petcock.

The system must be filled slowly to prevent air locks. Wait 2 to 3 minutes to allow air to be vented, then add mixture to bring the level to the top.

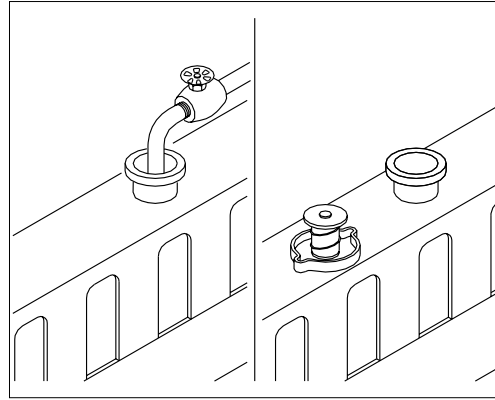


Operate the engine for 5 minutes with the coolant temperature above 80°C(176°F) .

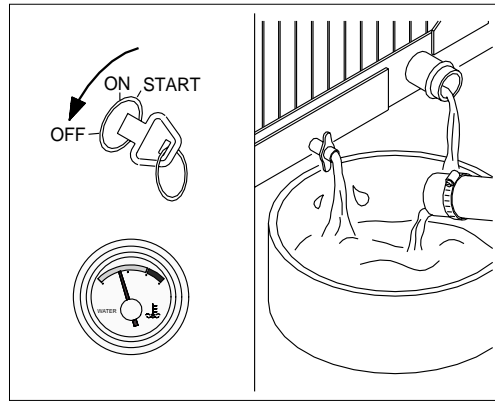
Shut the engine off, and drain the cooling system.



Fill the cooling system with clean water.
Be sure to vent the engine and aftercooler for complete filling.
Do not install the radiator cap or the new coolant filter.

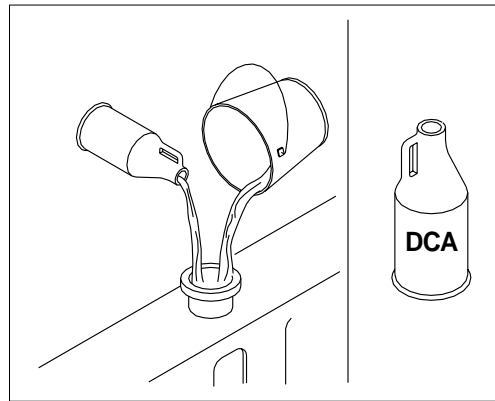


Operate the engine for 5 minutes with the coolant temperature above 80°C(176°F) .
 Shut the engine off, and drain the cooling system.
If the water being drained is still dirty, the system must be flushed again until the water is clean.

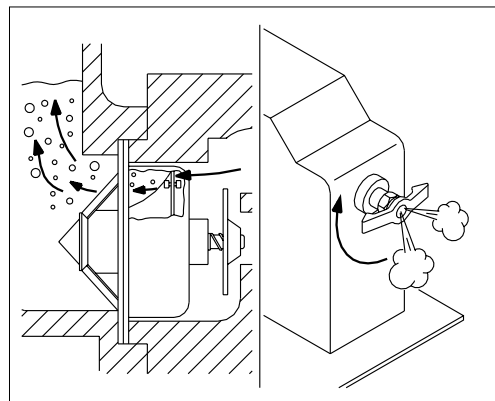


(3) Cooling system filling

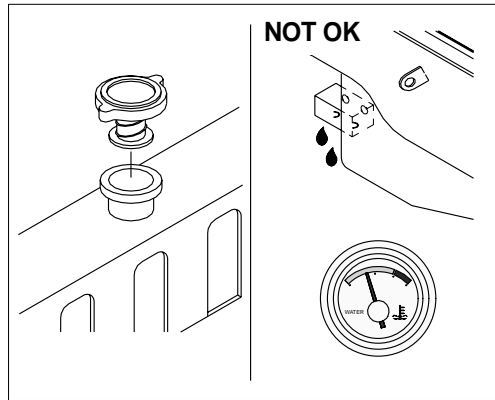
Use a mixture of 50 percent water and 50 percent ethylene glycol antifreeze to fill the cooling system.
 Coolant capacity(Engine only) : 14.2 (3.8U.S. gallons)
Use the correct amount of DCA4 corrosion inhibitor to protect the cooling system.



The system has a maximum fill rate of 14 liters(3.5U.S. gallons) per minute.
 Do not exceed this fill rate.
The system must be filled slowly to prevent air locks.
During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passage.
Be sure to open the petcock.
Then add mixture to bring the level to the top.



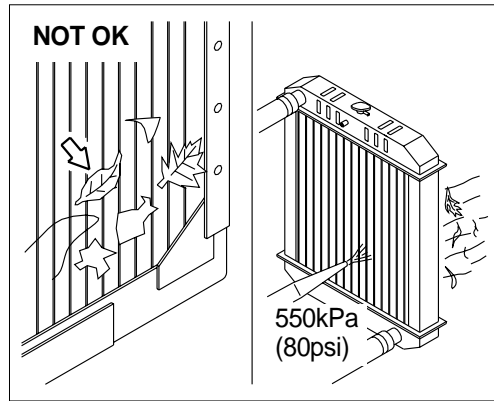
Install the pressure cap. Operate the engine until it reaches a temperature 80°C(176°F), and check for coolant leaks.
Check the coolant level again to make sure the system is full of coolant.



5) CLEAN RADIATOR AND OIL COOLER

Check, and if necessary, clean and dry outside of radiator and oil cooler. After working in a dusty place, clean radiator more frequently.

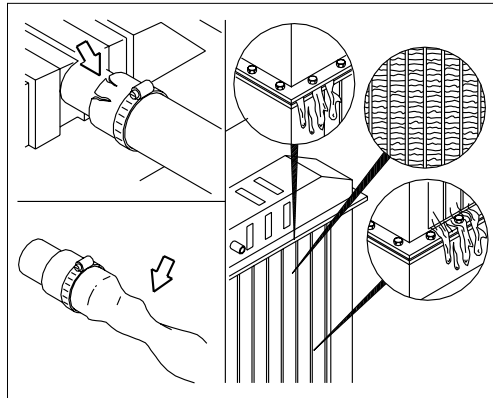
- (1) Visually inspect the radiator for clogged radiator fins.
- (2) Use 550kPa(80psi) air pressure to blow the dirt and debris from the fins.
Blow the air in the opposite direction of the fan air flow.



- (3) Visually inspect the radiator for bent or broken fins.

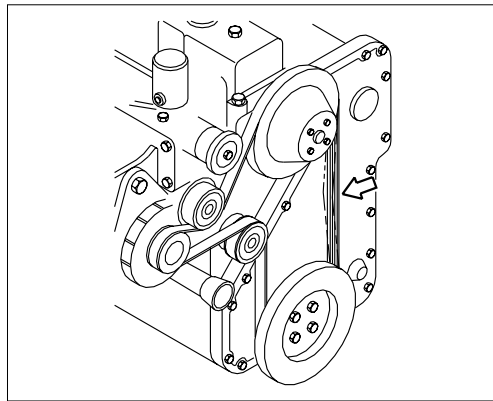
If the radiator must be replaced due to bent or broken fins which can cause the engine to overheat, refer to the manufacturer's replacement procedures.

- (4) Visually inspect the radiator for core and gasket leaks.

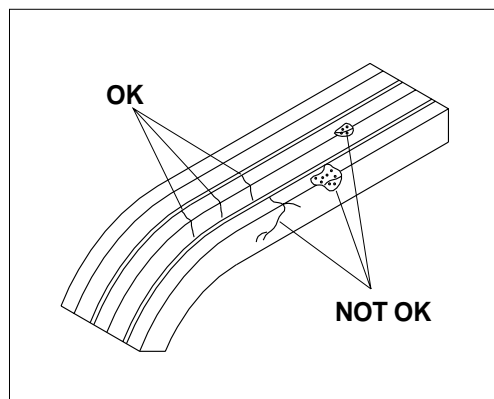


6) FAN BELT TENSION

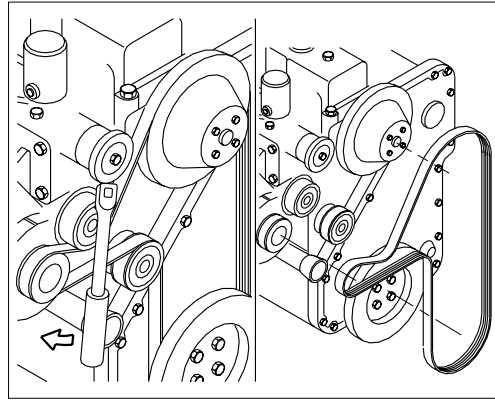
- (1) Measure the belt deflection at the longest span of the belt.
 - Maximum deflection : 9.5 - 12.7mm
(3/8 to 1/2inch)



- (2) Inspect the drive for damage.



- (3) Inspect the drive belt, tension bearing and fan hub.



7) INSPECTION OF COOLING FAN

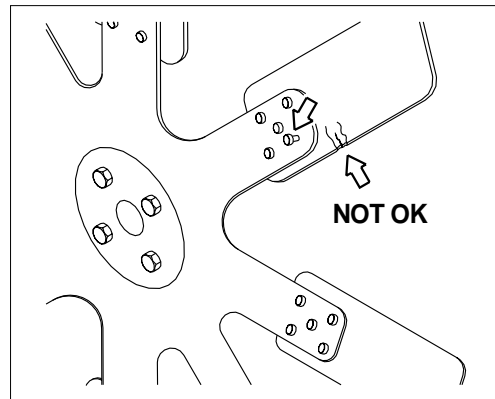
⚠ Personal injury can result from a fan blade failure. Never pull or pry on the fan. This can damage the fan blade and cause fan failure.

Rotate the crankshaft by using the engine barring gear.

A visual inspection of the cooling fan is required daily.

Check for cracks, loose rivets, and bent or loose blades.

Check the fan to make sure it is securely mounted. Tighten the capscrews if necessary. Replace any fan that is damaged.



8) CLEANING OF AIR CLEANER

- (1) Loosen the wing nut and remove the element.
- (2) Clean the inside of the body.
- (3) Clean the element either with pressurized air or washing.

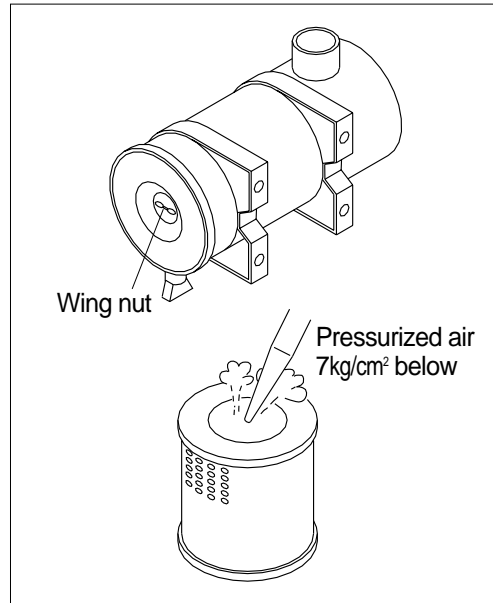
Using pressurized air

Remove the dust inside of the element by the pressurized air (Below 7kg/cm^2 , 100psi) forward and backward equally.

Washing

Wash the element with a neutral detergent which does not cause bubbles.

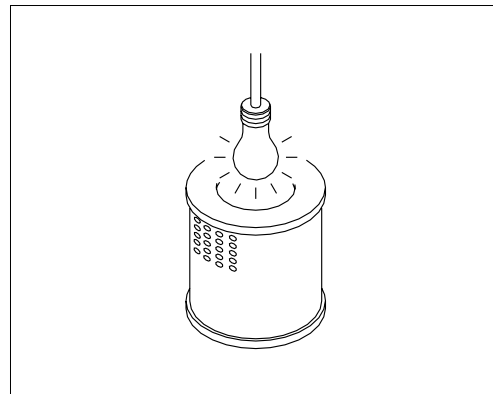
Dry off after washing with water.



- (4) Inspect for cracks or damage of element by putting a light bulb inside of the element.
- (5) Insert element and tighten wing nut.

Replace the element with new one after use 250 hours (6 times washing), or if damage is found.

Clean the air cleaner element when the air cleaner warning lamp on the cluster lights ON.



9) FUEL TANK

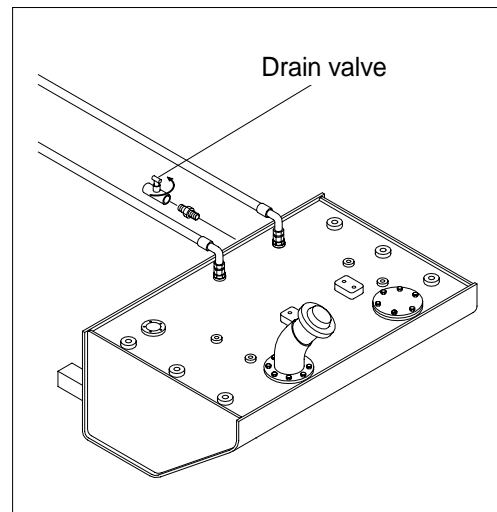
- (1) Fill fuel fully when system the operation to minimize water condensation, and check it with fuel gauge before starting the machine.
- (2) Drain the water and sediment in the fuel tank by opening the drain cock.

Be sure to LOCK the cap of fuel tank.

Remove the strainer of the fuel tank and clean it if contaminated.

⚠ Stop the engine when refueling.

All lights and flames shall be kept at a safe distance while refueling.

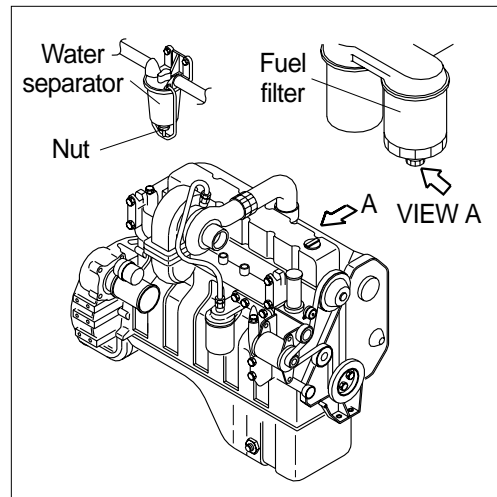


10) WATER SEPARATOR

- (1) Drain the water and sediment by loosening the drain plug of filters.
- (2) Drain the water and sediment by loosening the nut of water separator.
- (3) Retighten the drain plug and the nut.
- (4) Check for leakage.

Drain the water if it reaches the red line regardless of the service interval.

Bleed the air if the air is mingled on the fuel line when draining water.

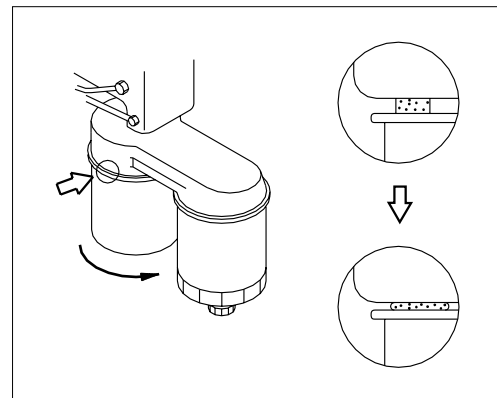
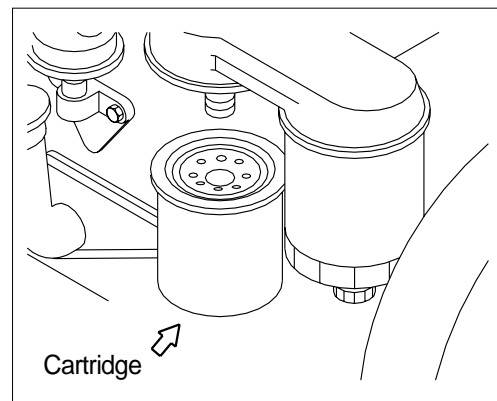


11) REPLACEMENT OF FUEL FILTER

- (1) Clean around the filter head, remove the filter and clean the gasket surface.
 - Wrench size : 90~95mm(3.5~3.8in)
- (2) Replace the O-ring.
- (3) Fully fill fuel in the new filter.
- (4) Apply engine oil on the gasket of filter when mounting, and tighten 3/4 to 1 turn more after the gasket touches the filter head.
- (5) Relieve the air after mounting.

Check for fuel leakage after the engine starts.

If air is in the fuel system, the engine will not start. Start engine after bleeding the air according to the method of bleeding air.

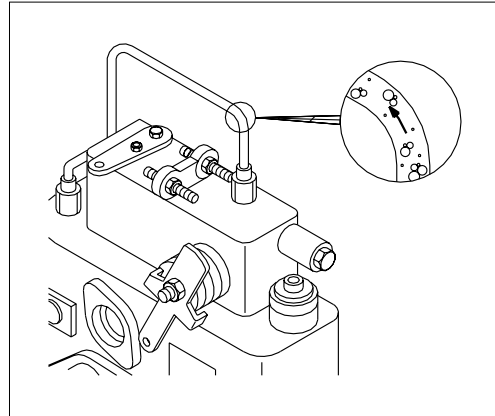


12) BLEEDING THE FUEL SYSTEM

- (1) Controlled venting is provided at the injection pump through the fuel drain manifold. Small amounts of air introduced by changing the filters or injection pump supply line will be vented automatically, if the fuel filter is changed in accordance with the instructions.

However, manual bleeding will be required if :

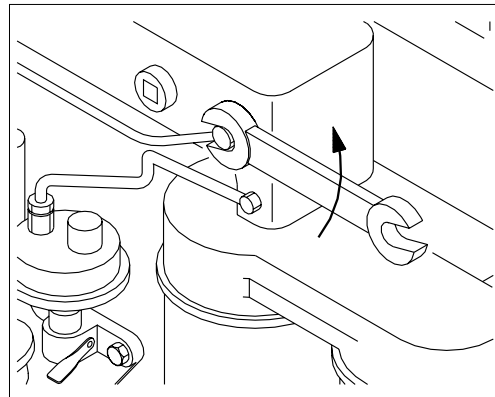
- **The fuel filter is not filled prior to installation.**
- **Injection pump is replaced.**
- **High pressure fuel lines are replaced.**



(2) Venting the low pressure lines and fuel filter

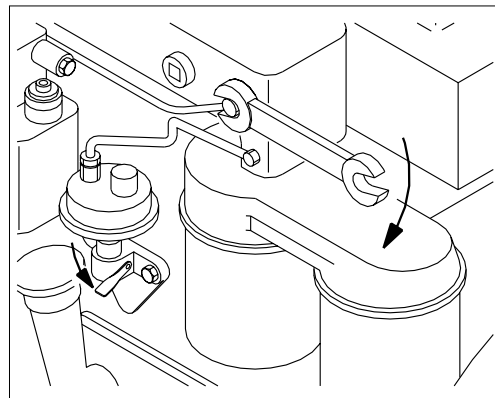
Open the bleed screw.

- Wrench size : 8mm



Operate the hand lever until the fuel flowing from the fitting is free of air.

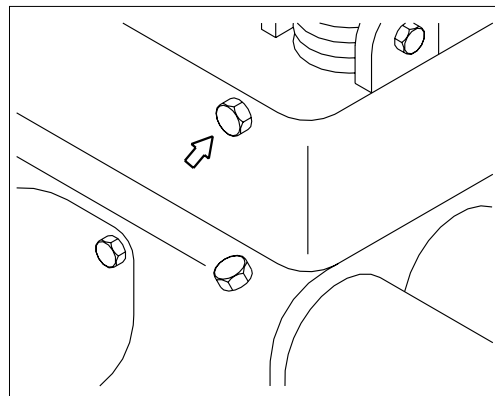
- Tighten the bleed screw.
Torque : 0.97kg · m(7 lb · ft)



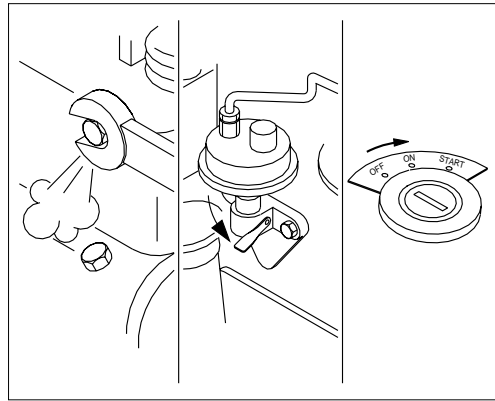
(3) Venting at the injection pumps

Bleed the Lucas CAV pump in this illustration.

- Wrench size : 8mm



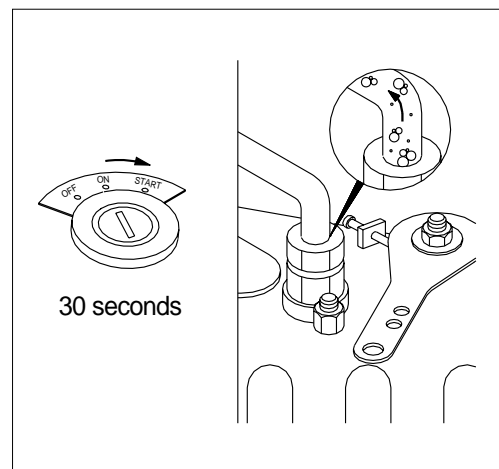
Air/fuel can be pumped from this location with the hand lever on the lift pump if the fuel solenoid valve is energized.



Air can be vented from both pumps through the fuel drain manifold line by operating the starting motor.

When using the starting motor to vent the system, do not engage it for more than 30 seconds at a time : Wait 2 minutes between engagements.

It is necessary to put the engine in the RUN position. Because the engine may start, be sure to follow all the safety precautions. Use the normal engine starting procedure.



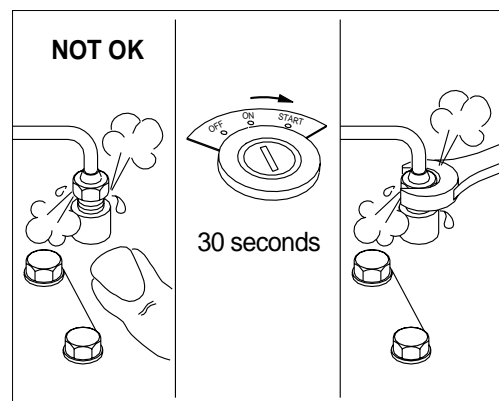
(4) Venting the high pressure lines

⚠ The pressure of the fuel in the line is sufficient to penetrate the skin and cause serious bodily harm.

Loosen the fittings at the injectors, and crank the engine to allow entrapped air to bleed from the lines. Tighten the fittings.

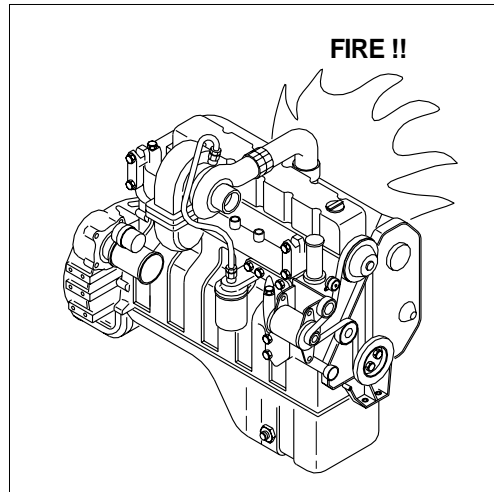
- Wrench size :19mm

Start the engine and vent one line at a time until the engine runs smoothly.



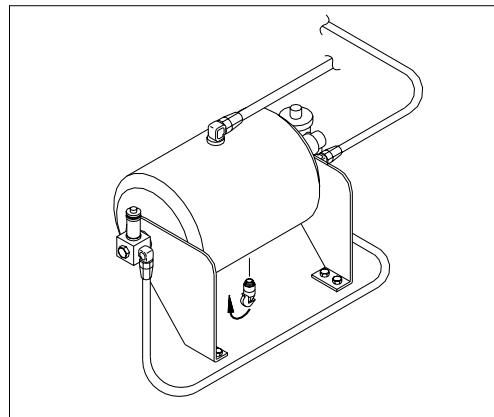
13) LEAKAGE OF FUEL

⚠ Be careful and clean the fuel hose, injection pump, fuel filter and other connections as the leakage from these part can cause fire.



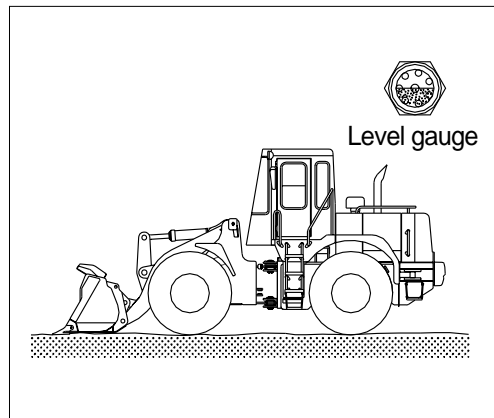
14) AIR TANK DRAIN

Drain the water by loosening the drain cock at the bottom of air tank.



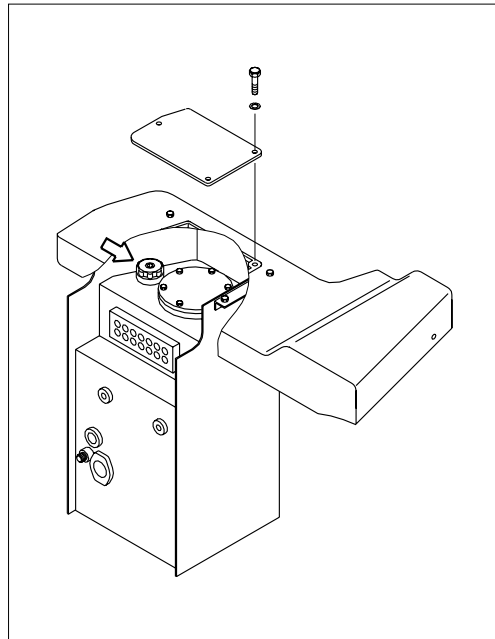
15) HYDRAULIC OIL CHECK

- (1) Lower the bucket on the ground as the picture right.
Stop the engine and then leave for about 5 minutes.
- (2) Check the oil level at the level gauge of the hydraulic oil tank.
- (3) The level gauge should indicate the middle position.



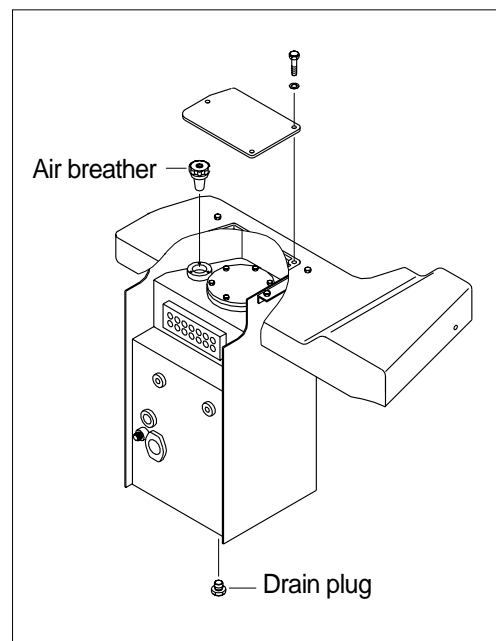
16) FILLING HYDRAULIC OIL

- (1) Stop the engine to the position of level check.
- (2) Remove the cover of the hydraulic oil tank.
- (3) Relieve the pressure by loosening the breather cap on the top of hydraulic oil tank.
- (4) Remove the breather on the top of oil tank and fill the oil to the specified level.
- (5) Start engine after filling and operate the work equipment several times.
- (6) Check the oil level at the level check position after engine stops.



17) CHANGE THE HYDRAULIC OIL

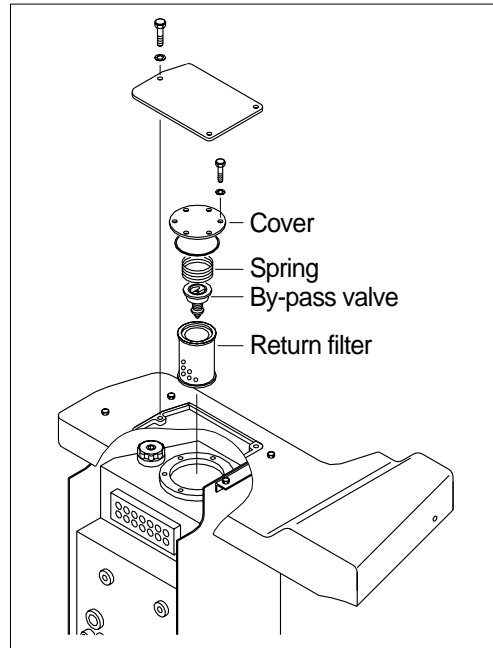
- (1) Lower the bucket on the ground extend the bucket cylinder to the maximum.
- (2) Relieve the pressure loosing the breather cap on the top of the oil tank.
- (3) Remove the cover on the top of the oil tank.
- (4) Prepare a suitable container.
- (5) To drain the oil loosen the drain plug at the bottom of the oil tank.
- (6) Fill proper amount of recommended oil.
- (7) Put the breather in the right position.
- (8) Start engine and run continually. Release the air by full stroke of control lever.



18) CLEANING AND REPLACING RETURN FILTER

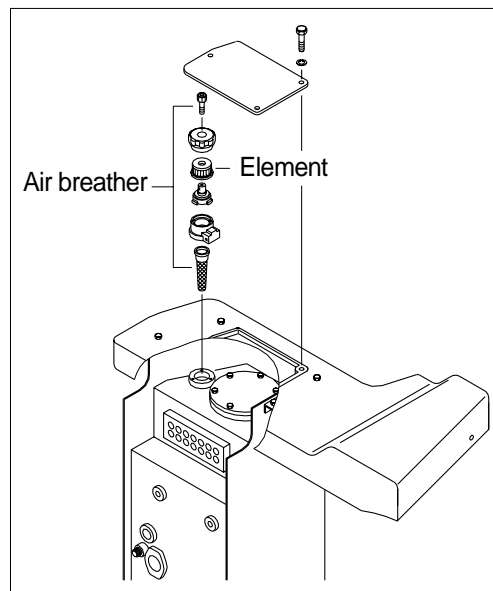
Clean and replace the return filter in the following manner.

- (1) Remove the cover at the top of the oil tank.
- (2) Remove spring, by-pass valve and return filter from the tank.
- (3) Replace element with new one and assemble spring and by-pass valve after cleaning.
- (4) Install the cover on the tank.



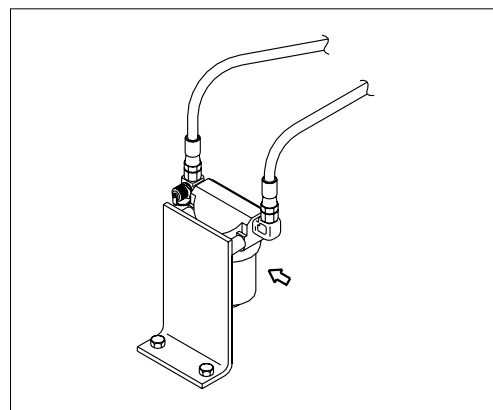
19) REPLACEMENT OF ELEMENT IN HYDRAULIC TANK BREATHER.

- (1) Remove the cover on the top of the oil tank.
- (2) Open the cap of the breather on the top of the oil tank and relieve the pressure.
- (3) Loosen the breather mounting bolt.
- (4) Remove the cover and pull out the filter element.
- (5) Replace the filter element and O-ring with new one.
- (6) Apply oil on the O-ring and reassemble by reverse order of disassembly.
 - Tightening torque : $0.7\sim 0.9\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}$ ($5\sim 6\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}$)



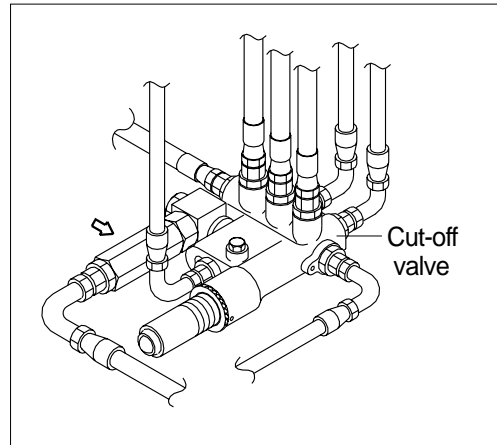
20) REPLACE OF PILOT LINE FILTER

- (1) Loosen the nut positioned on the filter body.
- (2) Pull out the filter element and clean filter housing.
- (3) Install the new element and tighten using specified torque.



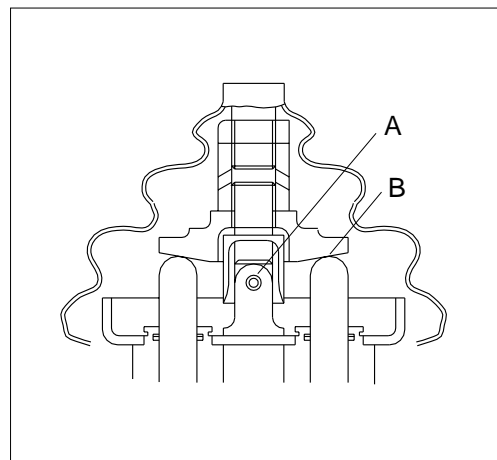
21) CLEANING BRAKE LINE FILTER

- (1) Remove the strainer from the filter body.
- (2) Wash the strainer with cleaning oil.
- (3) Install and tighten using specified torque.
 - Tightening torque : 6~8kg · m
(43.4~57.9lb · ft)



22) LUBRICATE RCV LEVER

Remove bellows and grease the joint(A) and the sliding parts(B).



22) TIRE PRESSURE

- (1) Inappropriate tire pressure is a primary cause for tire damage. Insufficient tire pressure will damage internal carcass of tire. Repeated excessive bending will damage or break the carcass. Excessive pressure will also cause premature damage of tire.
- (2) Recommended tire pressure(When tire is cooled)

Size	Pressure
20.5 × 25, 16PR(L3)	3.5bar(50psi)

- (3) Continuous operation will produce heat and increase pressure on tire. But such phenomenon was already taken into account when designing a tire. Do not try to remove normally increased air because tires may be crushed or overinflated.
- (4) The three major causes for excessive heat and pressure of tire are insufficient pressure, excessive load and overspeed. Avoid excessive load and overspeed in order to keep tires in good shape.

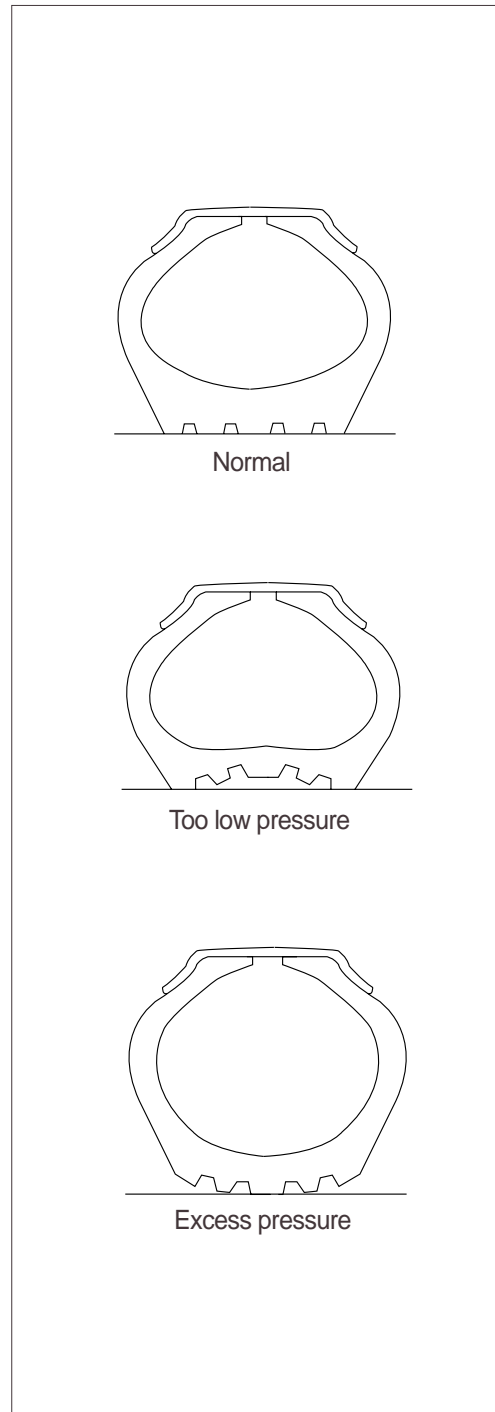
⚠ Do not inflate tires using flammable gases or alcohol injector.

This cause explosion or personal injury.

⚠ Inflate tires at the pressure level recommended by the manufacturer, and check periodically pressure and wear of tires.

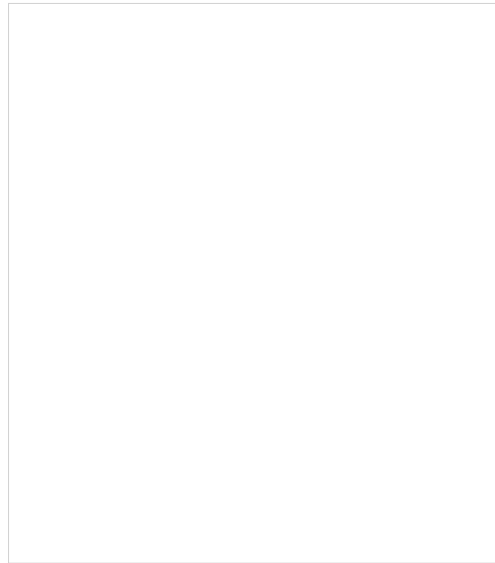
⚠ When replacing the inflated tire, do not stand near the tire.

Check the tire when the tire is at normal temperature and the machine is not loaded.



- ⚠ Do not use recycled wheel parts.
- ⚠ When removing lockering or inflating tire, use safety cable or chain to ensure safety. Be sure to bleed air before removing lockering. Never inflate tires unless the lockering is assembled in its place. Avoid the followings when traveling.

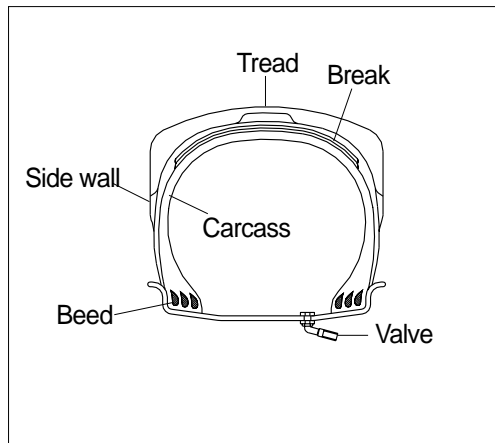
Rubbing tires against road bank or rack at cargo-unloading spot.
 Tires slippage during working.
 Abrupt starting of machine.
 When oil, grease or gasoline smeared on tire, clean those. Otherwise it may cause of permanent deformation.



23) REPLACEMENT OF TIRE

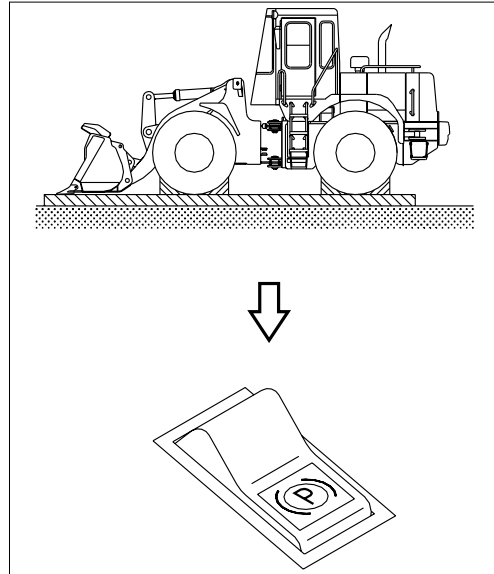
(1) Tires to be replaced

- Tires with broken or bent bead wires
- Tires exposed more than 1/4 of carcass fly.
- Tires whose carcass is damaged more than 1/3 of the tire width.
- Tires which show fly separation.
- Tires which has a radial crack near the carcass.
- Tires which are judged to be unsuitable for use because of deformation or damage.



(2) Separation of tire

After moving the machine to flat ground, lower the bucket to the ground and press the parking brake.

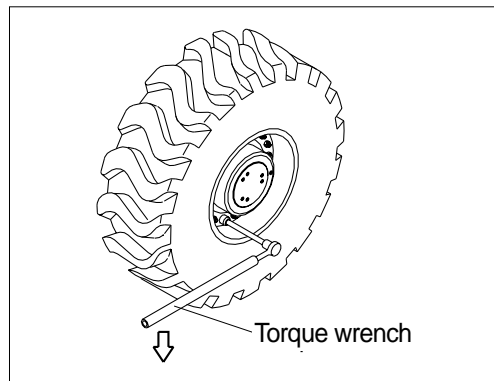


Loosen slightly all wheel mounting.

- Tools : Socket 32mm
Torque wrench
Extension bar

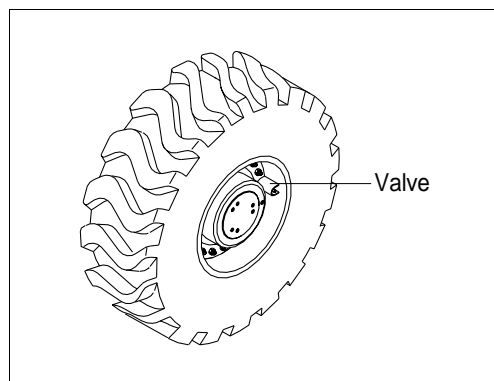
Lift the machine with a jack.

Loosen all wheel mounting nuts and replace the tire.



(3) Direction of tire to be installed

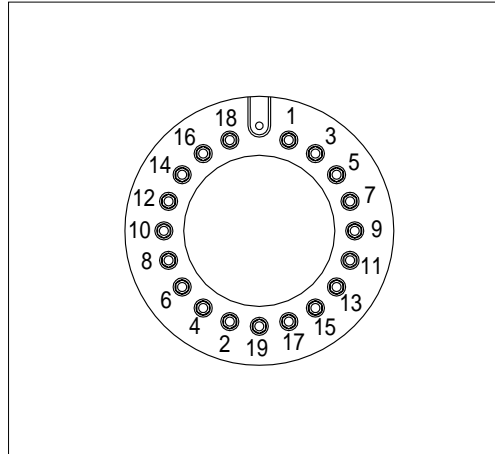
Be careful that the valve should be facing the outside.



(4) Mounting of tire

Lightly tighten nuts as shown in the illustration.
Lower the jack after tire is replaced.
Tighten nuts according to the specified tighten torque.

- Tightening torque : 55~62kg · m
(420~449lb · ft)

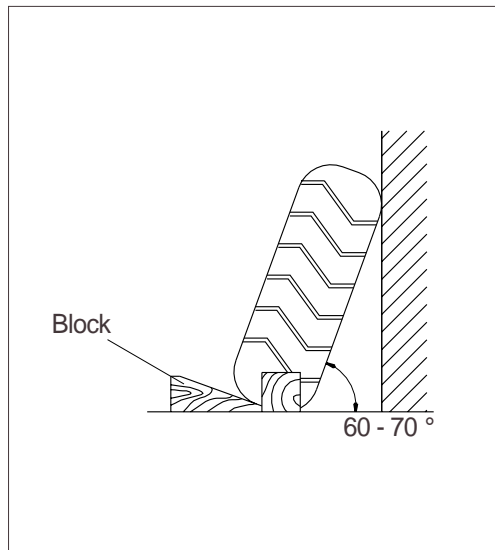


24) STORING TIRES AFTER REMOVAL

As a basic rule, store the tires in a warehouse which unauthorized persons cannot enter. If the tires are stored outside, always erect a fence around the tires and put up "No Entry" and other warning signs that even young children can understand.

Stand the tire on level ground, and block it securely so that it cannot roll or fall over.

If the tire should fall over, get out of the way quickly. The tires for construction equipment are extremely heavy, so trying to hold the tire may lead to serious injury.

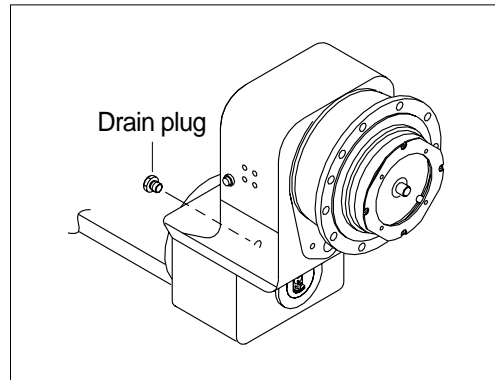
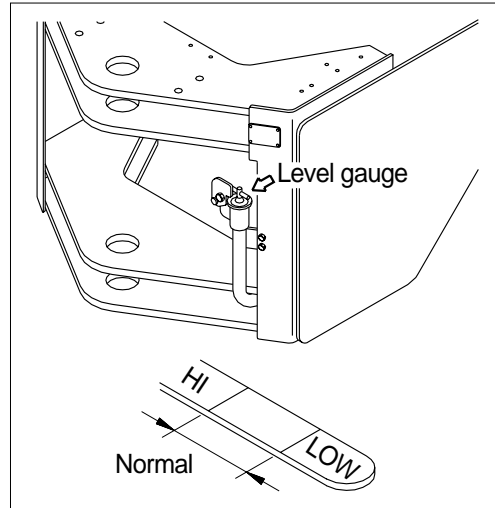


25) CHECK TRANSMISSION OIL LEVEL

- (1) Move the machine to flat ground.
- (2) Measure the oil amount using the oil level gauge.
- (3) If the oil level is below LOW, fill the oil through the level gauge inlet.
- (4) If the oil level is above HIGH, remove drain plug to adjust the oil level.

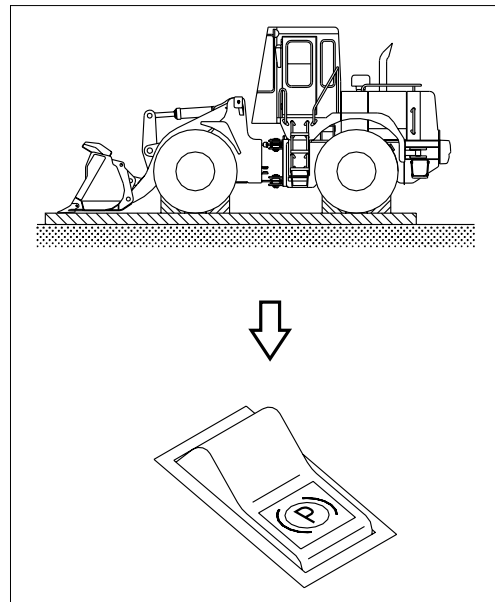
▲ When checking, press the parking brake switch and fix the front and rear frames with the safety lock bar.

▲ As the machine is hot after operation, wait until the temperature has dropped.

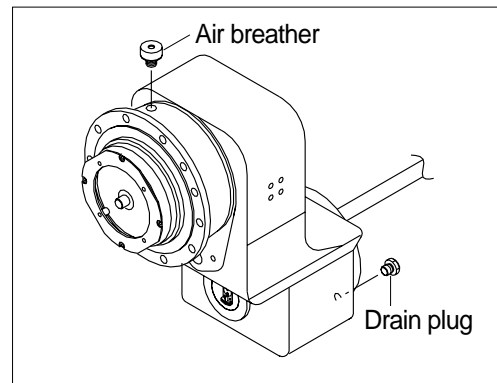


26) REPLACEMENT OF TRANSMISSION OIL AND FILTER ELEMENT

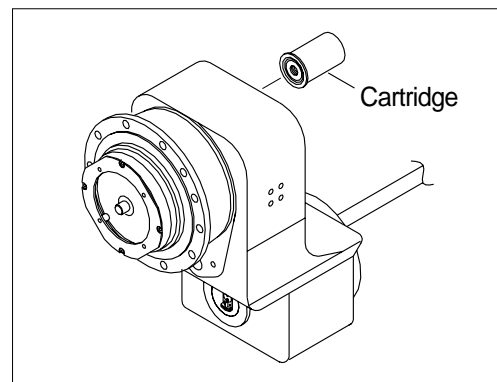
- (1) Move the machine to flat ground. Lower the bucket to the ground and slightly apply downward force.
- (2) Press the parking brake switch and stop the engine.



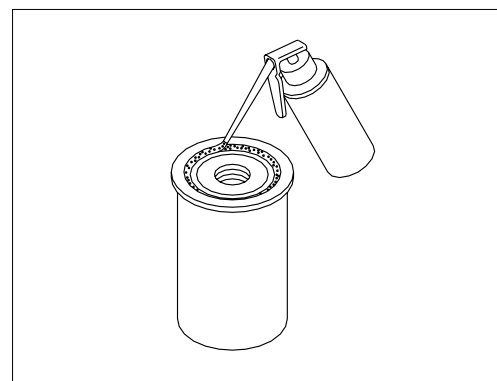
- (3) Open transmission air breather to relieve internal air pressure.
- (4) Remove the drain plug to drain oil.



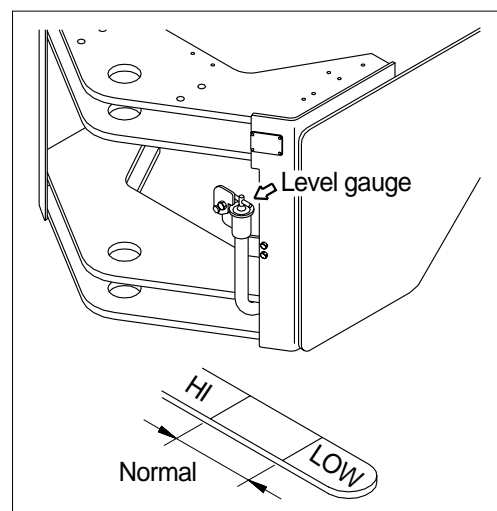
- (5) Remove the transmission oil filter cartridge.



- (6) Clean the gasket of filter head.
 Apply a light film of grease to the gasket sealing surface before installing the filter head.
 · Tightening torque : 2.8 - 3.5kg · m
 (20-25lb · ft)

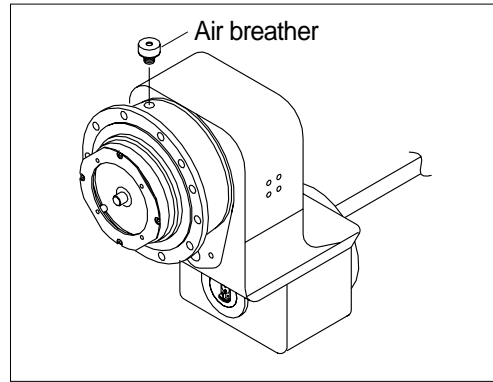


- (7) Mount the drain plug of transmission after cleaning it.
- (8) Fill the oil through level gauge inlet and check if the oil is at the appropriate level.
- (9) The proper oil amount is 25 liter(6.6U.S. gal)
▲ As the machine is hot after operation wait until the temperature has dropped.



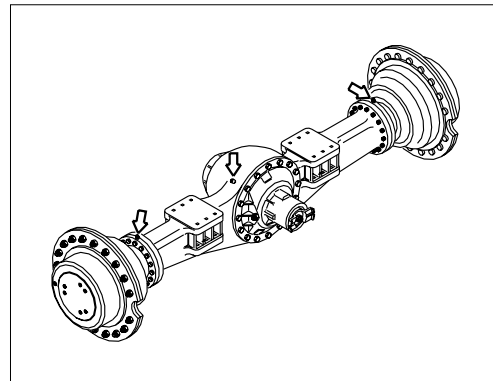
27) CLEANING TRANSMISSION AIR BREATHER

- (1) Remove dust or debris around the air breather.
- (2) Remove the air breather and wash it with cleaning oil.

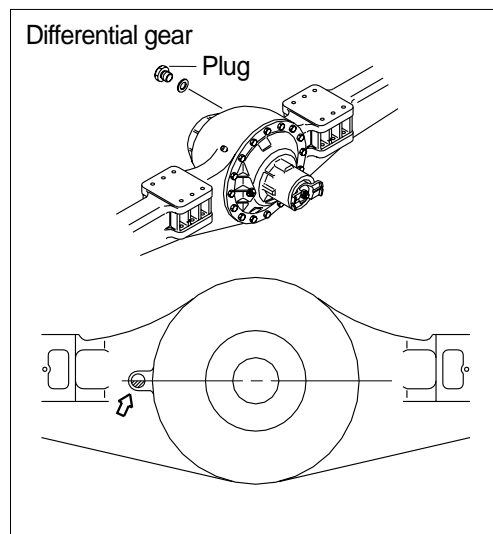


28) CHECK AND SUPPLYING AXLE OIL

- (1) Move the machine to flat ground.
- (2) Open the axle air breather to relieve internal air pressure.



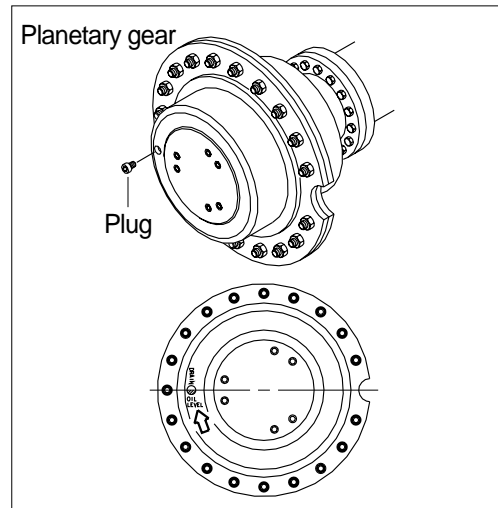
- (3) Remove the plug and check the oil amount.
If the oil level is at the hole of the plug, it is normal.



(4) If the oil level is below the plug hole, supply oil through a plug hole.

⚠ When checking the oil level, press the parking brake and fix front and rear frames using the safety lock bar.

**⚠ As the machine is hot after operation, wait until the temperature has dropped.
Set the plug of planetary gear in parallel to the ground.**

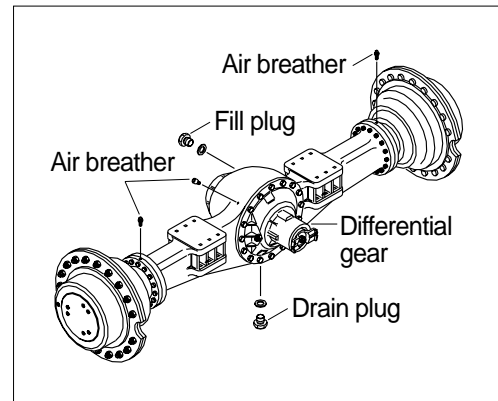


29) CHANGE THE AXLE OIL

(1) Place a case under drain plug to catch oil.

(2) Remove the air breather to relieve internal pressure.

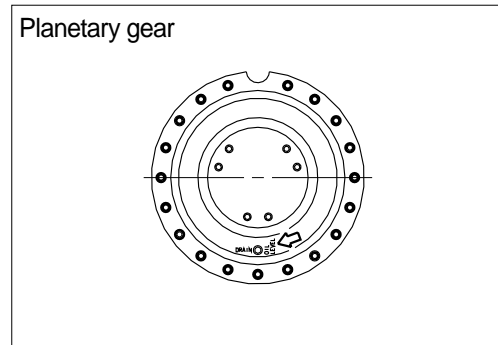
(3) Drain oil the differential gear.
Remove the refilling plug and remove the drain plug to drain oil off.
Wash drain plug and install it.



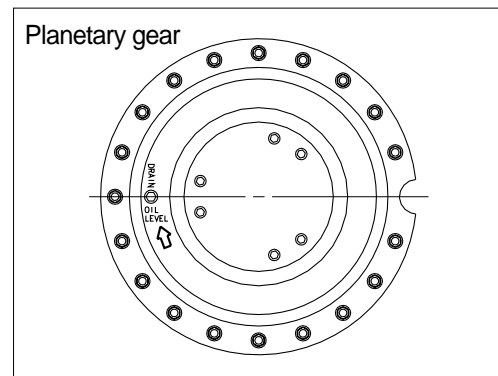
(4) Drain oil planetary gear.

Drain oil by removing drain plug.

The drain plug should be facing the ground.



(5) After draining, put the drain plug of planetary gear in parallel to the ground.



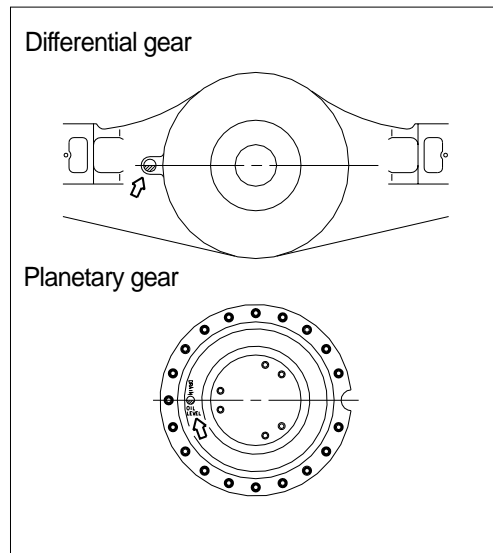
(6) Supply oil into the differential gear and the planetary gear.

- Oil amount(For each axle) : 39 liter
(10.3 U.S. gal)

(7) Supply oil until it overflows from the oil filler, then install the plug.

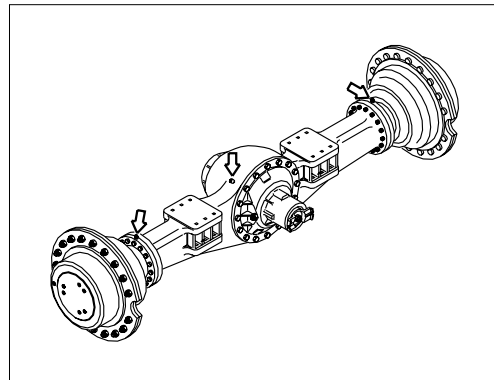
▲ As the machine is hot after operation, wait until the temperature has dropped.

If a work requires frequent use of brake, replace it earlier than normal change interval.



30) CLEANING AXLE BREATHER

- (1) Remove dust or debris around the breather.
- (2) Remove the breather and wash it with cleaning oil.



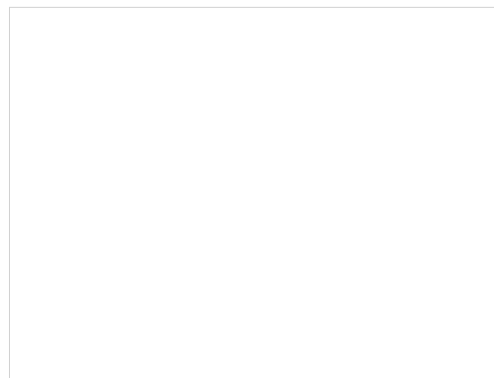
31) LUBRICATION

(1) Supply grease through the grease nipple, using grease gun.

(2) After lubricating, clean off spilled grease.

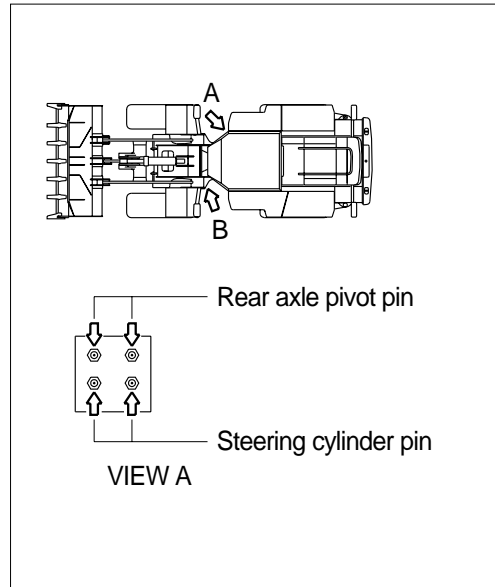
▲ Press the parking brake switch and fix front and rear frames using the safety lock bar.

▲ Set the work equipment in a stable position and turn the hydraulic safety lock valve into the lock position.

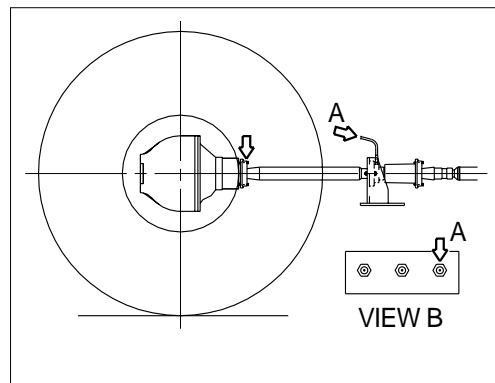


(3) Rear axle pivot : 2EA

(4) Steering cylinder(Rear frame side) pin : 2EA

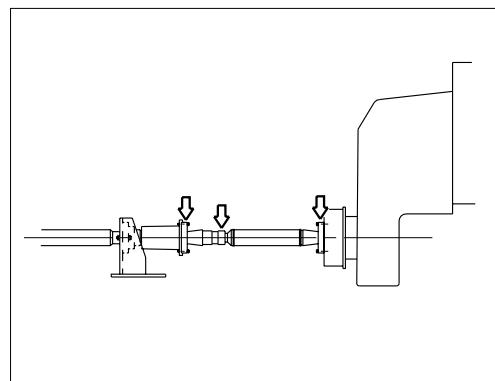


(5) Front drive shaft : 2EA

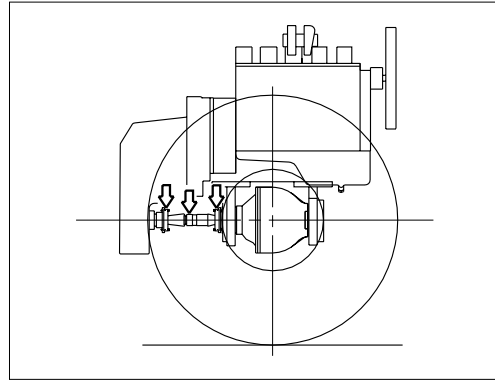


(6) Center drive shaft : 3EA

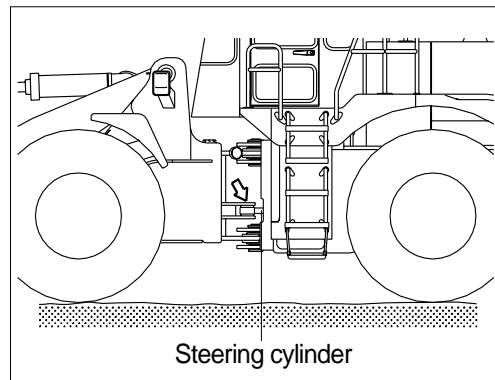
Fully steer the machine to the right or to the left, before lubricating the center drive shaft.



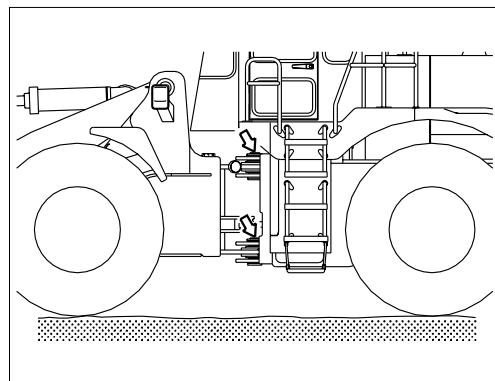
(7) Rear drive shaft : 3EA



(8) Steering cylinder(Front frame side) pin : 2EA



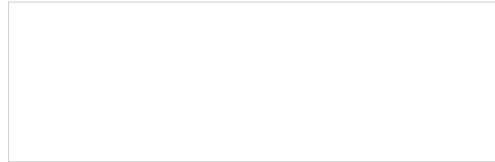
(9) Center pivot pin : 2EA



33) REPLACEMENT OF BOLT ON CUTTING EDGE

(1) Replacement time

Replace the cutting edge before it has worn out to the end of bucket.



(2) Replacement method

▲ Make sure the work equipment does not move when replacing the cutting edge.

Set the work equipment in a stable position, put the hydraulic safety lock lever in the LOCK position and stop the engine.

Lift the bucket to a proper height and insert blocks so that the bucket does not fall down.

Loosen bolts and nuts, and remove the cutting edge.

Clean the contacted surface.

Turn the cutting edge and install on the bucket.

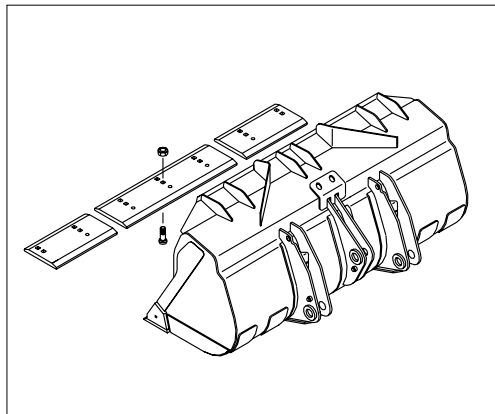
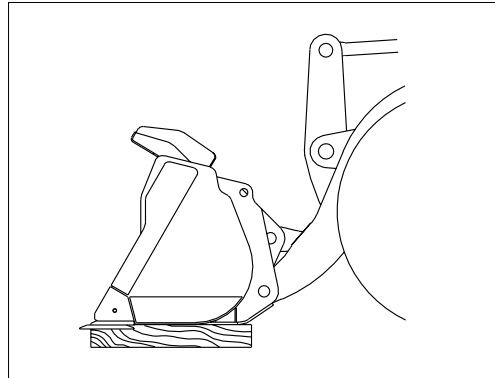
If both sides have worn out, replace it with new ones.

If the contacted face of cutting edge has worn out, repair the contacted face of it.

Tighten evenly bolts and nuts to remove the clearance between bucket and cutting edge.

- Tightening torque : $63 \pm 9 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$
($456 \pm 65 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{ft}$)

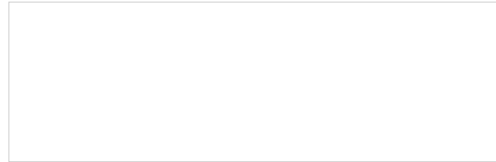
After a few hours of operation, retighten bolts.



34) REPLACEMENT OF BUCKET TOOTH

(1) Replacement time

Replace the bucket tooth before it has worn out to the end of the bucket.



(2) Replacement method

▲ Make sure the work equipment does not move when replacing the bucket tooth.

Set the work equipment in a stable position, put the hydraulic safety lock lever in the LOCK position and stop the engine.

Lift the bucket to a proper height and insert blocks so that the bucket does not fall down.

Loosen bolts and nuts, and remove bucket tooth.

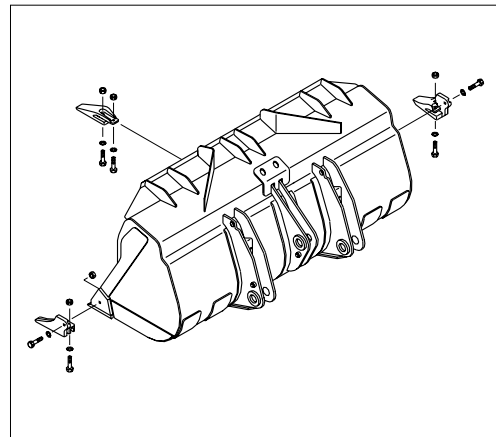
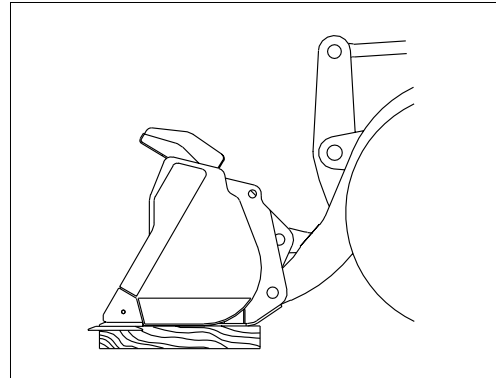
Clean the contacted surface.

If the contacted face of bucket tooth has worn out, repair the contacted face of it.

Install new bucket tooth on the bucket, and tighten bolts and nuts.

- Tightening torque : $63 \pm 9 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$
($456 \pm 65 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{ft}$)

After a few hours of operation, retighten bolts.

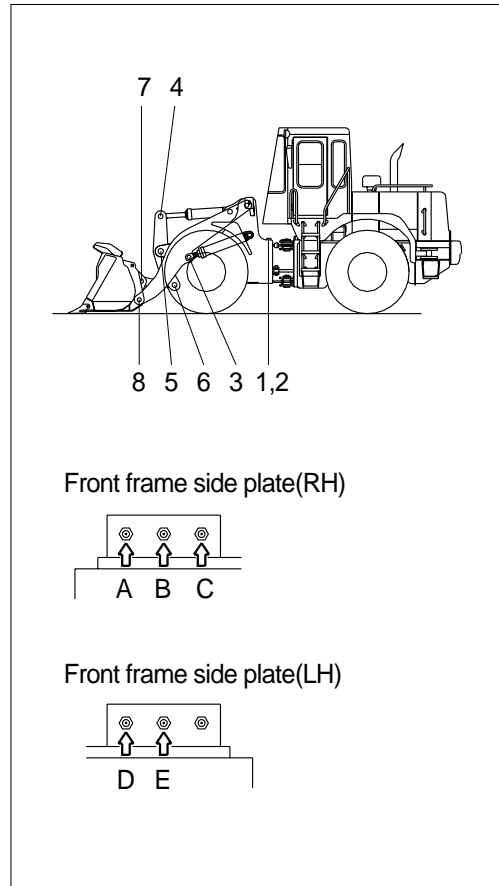


35) MAINTENANCE OF WORK EQUIPMENT

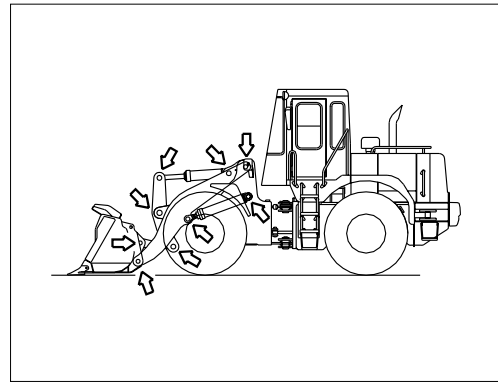
- (1) Lubricate to each pin of working device.
Lubricate the grease to grease nipple in accordance with lubrication intervals.

No.	Description	Qty
1	Bucket cylinder(Front frame side) pin	A 1
	Boom cylinder(Front frame side)right pin	B 1
	Boom-front frame right connection pin	C 1
2	Boom-front frame left connection pin	D 1
	Boom cylinder(Front frame side) left pin	E 1
3	Boom cylinder-boom connection pin	2
4	Bucket cylinder-bell crank connection pin	1
5	Boom-bell crank connection pin	1
6	Bell crank-bucket link connection pin	1
7	Bucket-bell crank connection pin	1
8	Bucket-boom connection pin	2

Shorten lubricating interval when working in the water or dusty place.



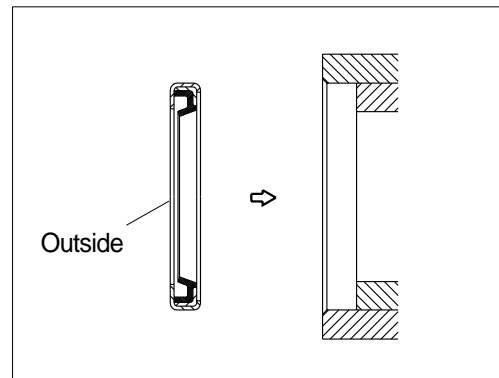
- (2) Check for wear and tear of work equipment pins and bushings.
(3) Check for damage of boom and bell crank.



- (4) Dust seal are mounted on the rotating part of working device to extend the lubricating interval.

Mount the lip to be faced out side when replace the dust seal.

If it is assembled in wrong direction, it will cause fast wear of pin and bushing, and create noise and vibration during operation. Make sure the seals are not damaged or deformed.



36) WORK EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

When carrying out inspection and maintenance with the equipment raised, fit a stand under the lift arm securely to prevent the work equipment from coming down. In addition, set the work equipment control levers to the Hold position and Lock with the safety lock.

