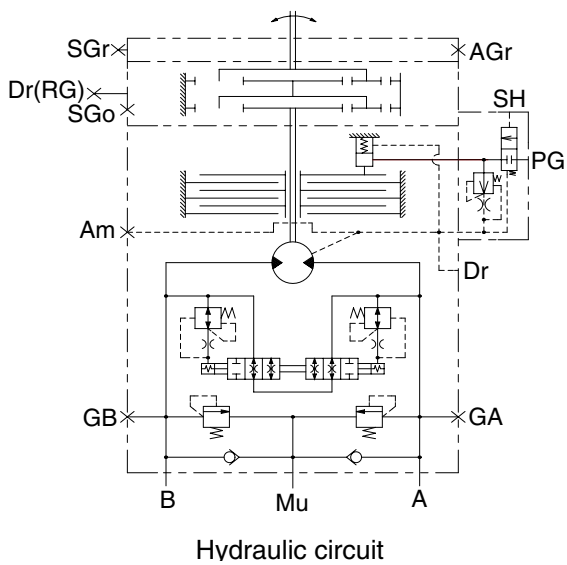
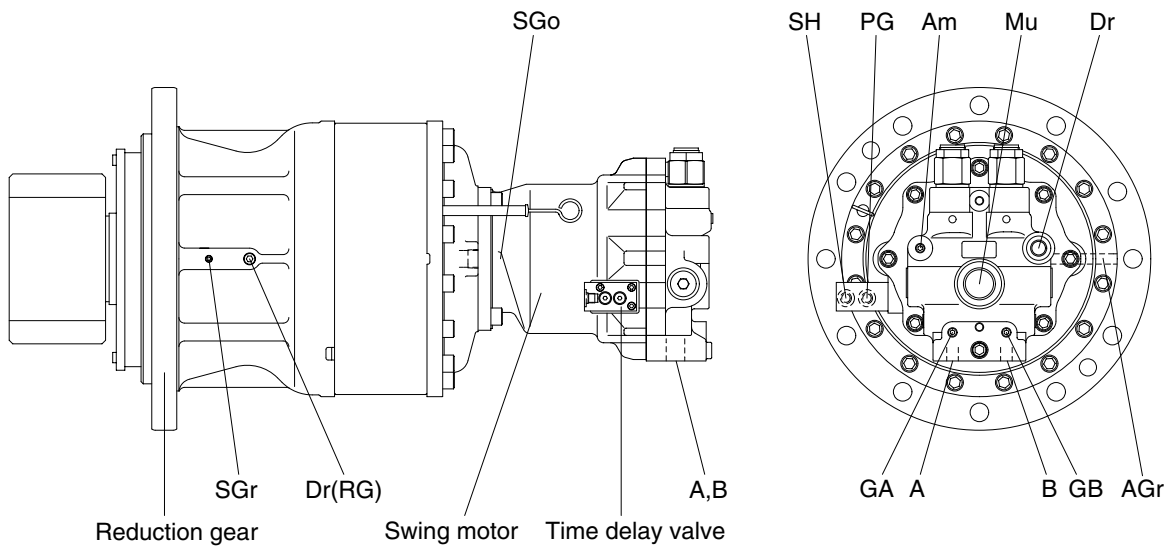


## GROUP 3 SWING DEVICE

### 1. STRUCTURE

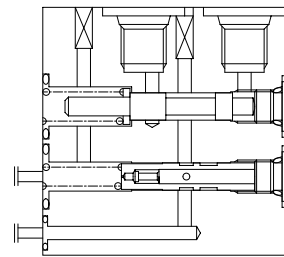
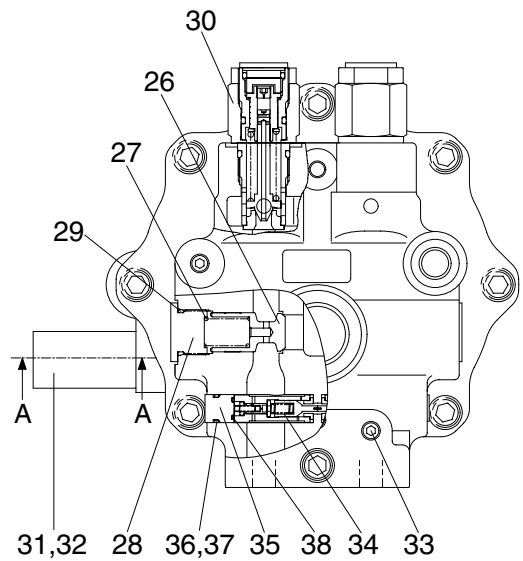
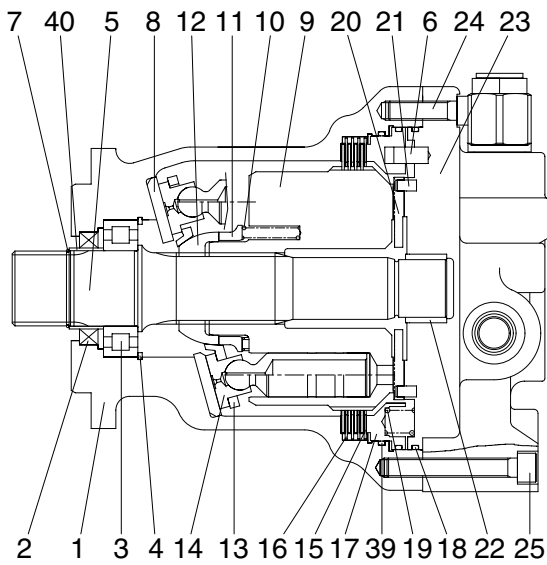
Swing device consists swing motor, swing reduction gear.

Swing motor include mechanical parking valve, relief valve, make up valve and time delay valve.



Port	Port name	Port size
A	Main port	SAE 1"
B	Main port	SAE 1"
Dr	Drain port	PF 1/2
Mu	Make up port	PF 1 1/4
SH	Brake release port	PF 1/4
PG	Stand by port	PF 1/4
GA, GB	Gauge port	PF 1/4
Am	Motor air bleed port	PF 1/4
AGr	R/G air bleed port	PT 1/8
SGr	Grease filling port	PT 1/8
Dr(R/G)	Gear oil drain port	PT 1/2
SGo	Gear oil filling port	PT 3/4

# 1) SWING MOTOR

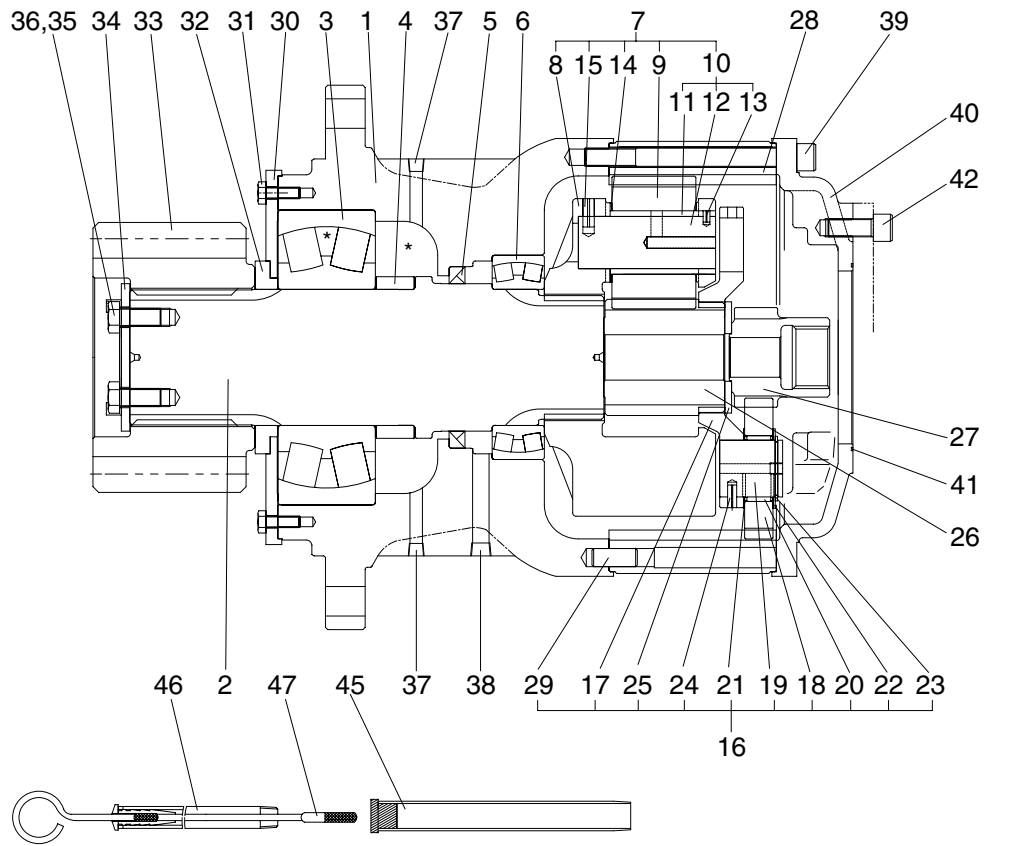


SECTION A-A

38092SM02

- |    |                 |    |                |    |                               |
|----|-----------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1  | Body            | 15 | Friction plate | 29 | O-ring                        |
| 2  | Oil seal        | 16 | Plate          | 30 | Relief valve assy             |
| 3  | Roller bearing  | 17 | Brake piston   | 31 | Time delay valve              |
| 4  | Snap ring       | 18 | O-ring         | 32 | Wrench bolt                   |
| 5  | Shaft           | 19 | Spring         | 33 | Plug                          |
| 6  | Pin             | 20 | Valve plate    | 34 | Swing reactionless valve assy |
| 7  | Stop ring       | 21 | Pin            | 35 | Plug                          |
| 8  | Shoe plate      | 22 | Needle bearing | 36 | O-ring                        |
| 9  | Cylinder block  | 23 | Rear cover     | 37 | Back up ring                  |
| 10 | Spring          | 24 | Wrench bolt    | 38 | O-ring                        |
| 11 | Ball guide seat | 25 | Wrench bolt    | 39 | O-ring                        |
| 12 | Ball guide      | 26 | Poppet         | 40 | Bushing                       |
| 13 | Set plate       | 27 | Spring         |    |                               |
| 14 | Piston assy     | 28 | Plug           |    |                               |

## 2) REDUCTION GEAR



38092SM03

1	Casing	16	Carrier assy 1	31	Hexagon bolt
2	Drive shaft	17	Carrier 1	32	Spacer
3	Roller bearing	18	Planetary gear 1	33	Pinion gear
4	Spacer ring	19	Pin 1	34	Lock plate
5	Oil seal	20	Needle cage	35	Hexagon bolt
6	Roller bearing	21	Side plate 1	36	Lock washer
7	Carrier assy 2	22	Side plate 2	37	Plug
8	Carrier 2	23	Stop ring	38	Plug
9	Planetary gear 2	24	Spring pin	39	Socket bolt
10	Pin assy 2	25	Thrust ring	40	Cover
11	Pin 2	26	Sun gear 2	41	O-ring
12	Bushing 2	27	Sun gear 1	42	Hexagon socket bolt
13	Spring pin	28	Ring gear	45	Air breather assy
14	Thrust washer	29	Knock pin	46	Gauge pipe
15	Spring pin	30	Cover plate	47	Gauge bar

## 2. FUNCTION

### 1) ROTARY PART

When high pressurized oil enters a cylinder through port (a), which is the inlet of balance plate (1), hydraulic pressure acting on the piston causes axial force  $F$ . The pressure force  $F$  works via the piston (2) upon the return plate (3) which acts upon the swash plate (4) via an hydrostatic bearing. Force  $F_1$  perpendicular to swash plate (4) and force  $F_2$  perpendicular to cylinder center.

Being transferred to the cylinder block (5) through piston, force  $F_2$  causes rotational moment at surroundings of cylinder.

Since cylinder block has 9 equidistantly arrayed pistons, rotational torque is transmitted to cylinder shaft in order by several pistons connected to the inlet port of high pressurized oil. When the direction of oil flow is reversed, rotational direction of cylinder is also reversed. Output torque is given by the equation.

$$T = \frac{p \times q}{2\pi} , q = Z \cdot A \cdot \text{PCD} \cdot \tan\theta , F_1 = \frac{F}{\cos\theta} , F_2 = F \tan\theta , S = \text{PCD} \times \tan\theta$$

Where  $p$  : Effective difference of pressure (kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>)

$q$  : Displacement (cc/rev)

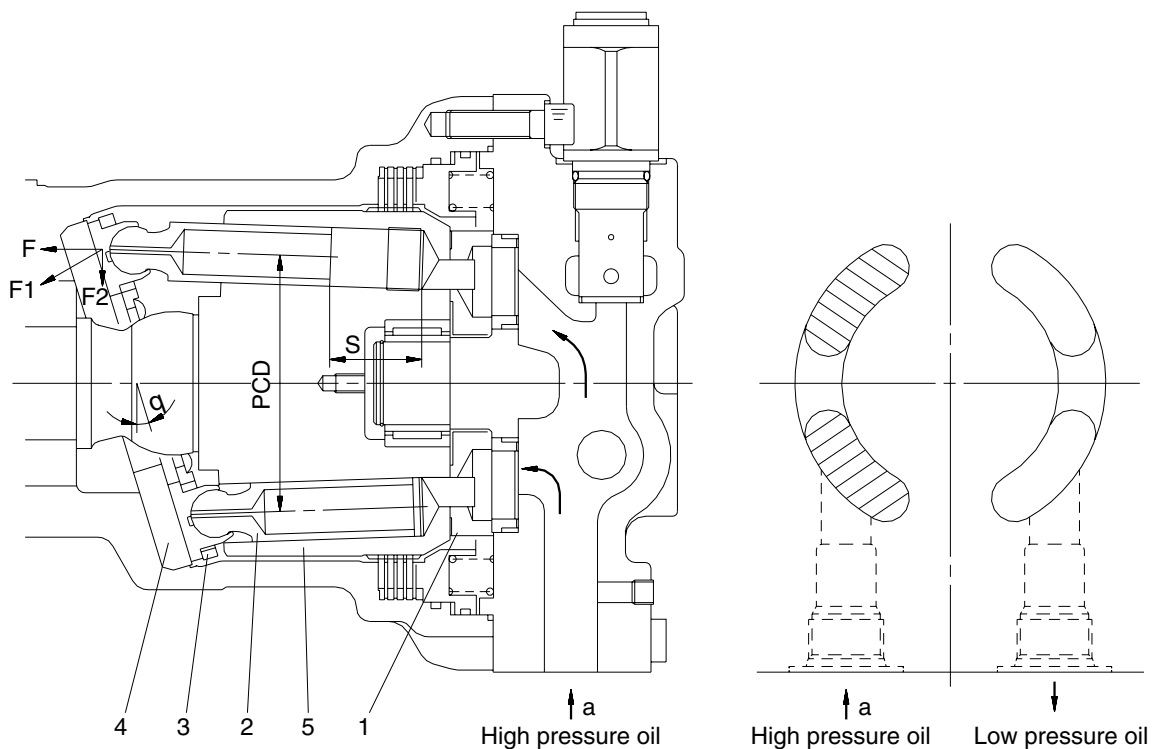
$T$  : Output torque (kgf · cm)

$Z$  : Piston number

$A$  : Piston area (cm<sup>2</sup>)

$\theta$  : Tilting angle of swash plate (degree)

$S$  : Piston stroke (cm)



36072SM04A

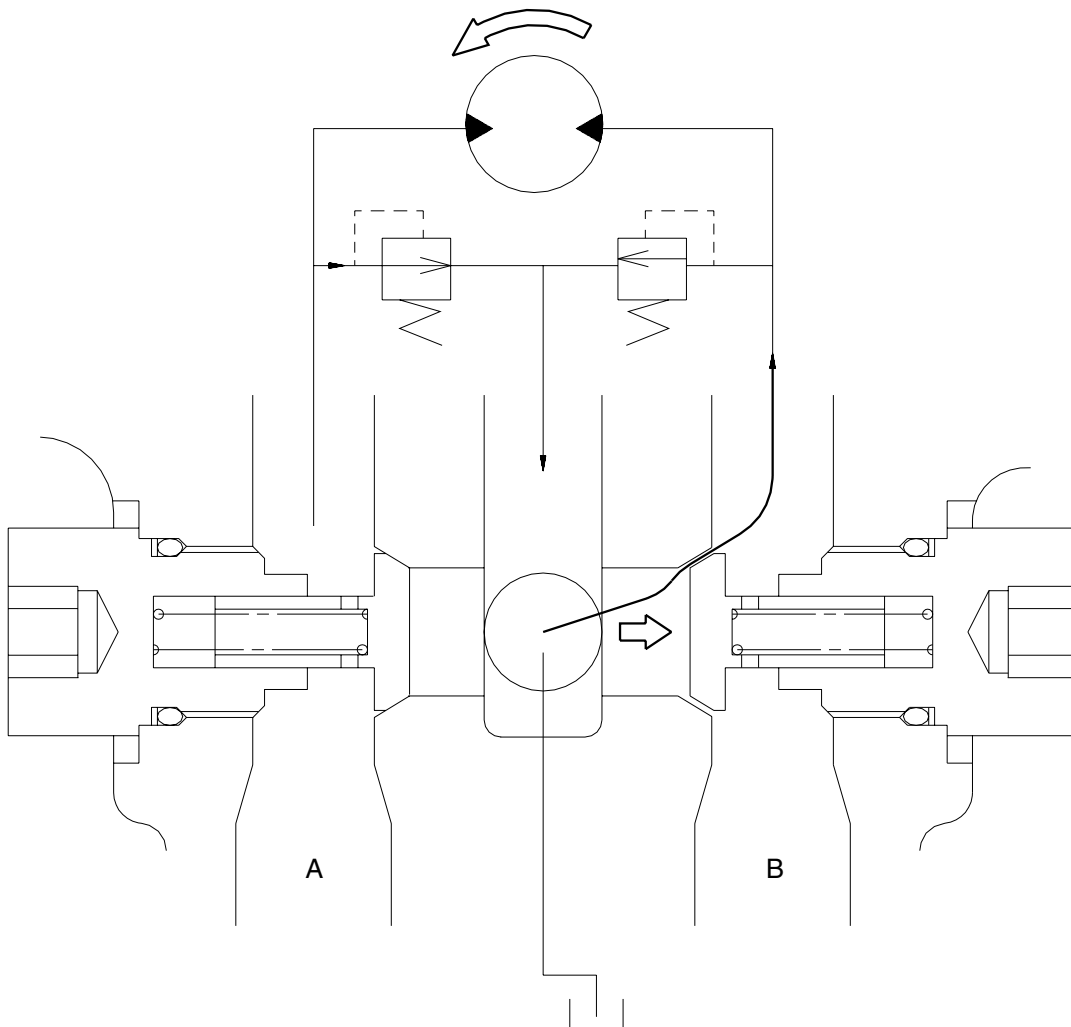
## 2) MAKE UP VALVE

In the system using this type of motor, there is no counter balance functioning valve and there happens the case of revolution exceeding hydraulic supply of motor. To prevent the cavitation caused by insufficient oil flow there is a make up valve to fill up the oil insufficiency.

A make up valve is provided immediately before the port leading to the hydraulic oil tank to secure feed pressure required when the hydraulic motor makes a pumping action. The boost pressure acts on the hydraulic motor's feed port via the make up valve.

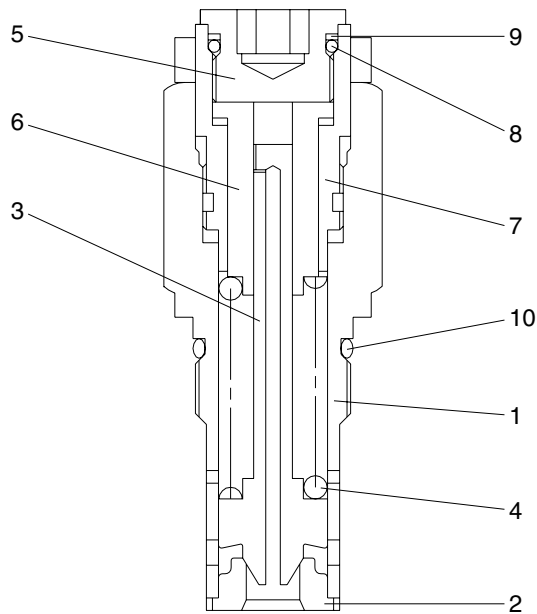
Pressurized oil into the port B, the motor rotate counterclockwise.

If the plunger of MCV moves neutral position, the drain oil from Mu port run into motor via right make up valve, which prevent the cavitation of motor.



36072SM05

### 3) RELIEF VALVE



- 1 Body
- 2 Seat
- 3 Plunger
- 4 Spring
- 5 Adjusting screw
- 6 Piston
- 7 Sleeve
- 8 O-ring
- 9 Back up ring
- 10 O-ring

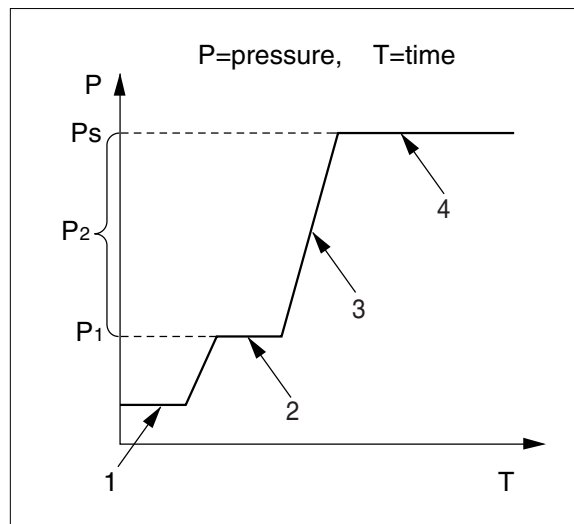
36072SM06

#### (1) Construction of relief valve

The valve casing contains two cartridge type relief valves that stop the regular and reverse rotations of the hydraulic motor. The relief valves relieve high pressure at start or at stop of swing motion and can control the relief pressure in two steps, high and low, in order to insure smooth operation.

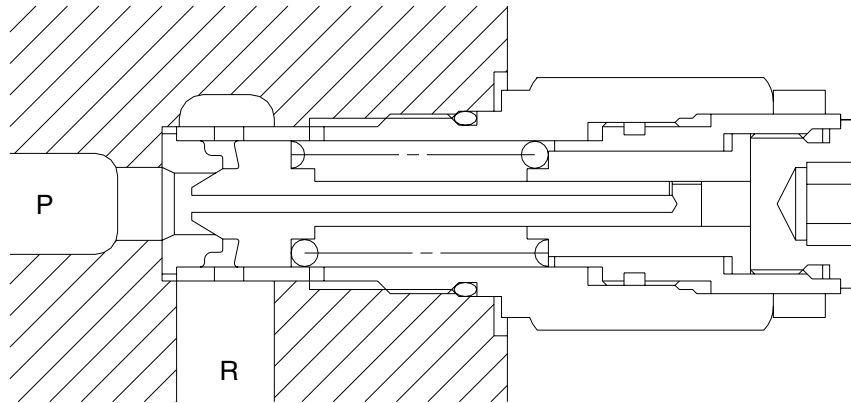
#### (2) Function of relief valve

Figure illustrates how the pressure acting on the relief valve is related to its rising process. Here is given the function, referring to the figure following page.



2-51(2) [360-7]

① Ports (P, R) at tank pressure.

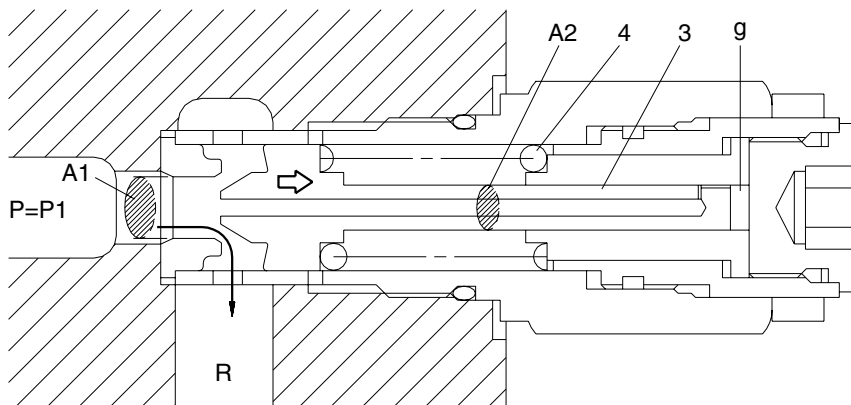


36072SM07

② When hydraulic oil pressure ( $P \times A_1$ ) reaches the preset force ( $F_{SP}$ ) of spring (4), the plunger (3) moves to the right as shown.

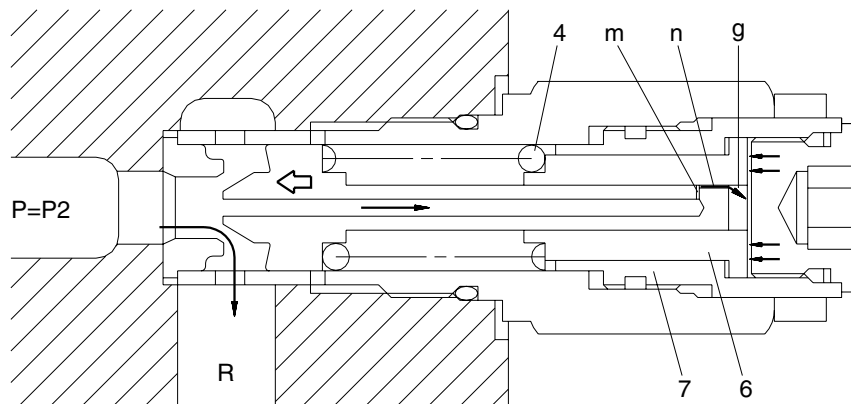
$$P_1 \times A_1 = F_{SP} + P_g \times A_2$$

$$P_1 = \frac{F_{SP} + P_g \times A_2}{A_1}$$



36072SM08

- ③ The oil flow chamber g via orifice m and n. When the pressure chamber g reaches the preset force ( $F_{sp}$ ) of spring (4), the piston (6) moves left and stop the piston (6) hits the bottom of sleeve (7).

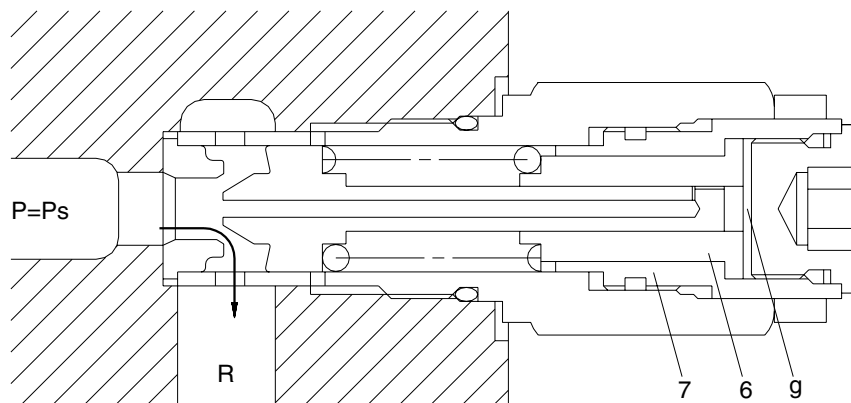


36072SM09

- ④ When piston (6) hits the end of sleeve (7), it stops moving to the left any further. As the result, the pressure in chamber (g) equals ( $P_s$ ).

$$P_s \times A_1 = F_{sp} + P_s \times A_2$$

$$P_s = \frac{F_{sp}}{A_1 - A_2}$$

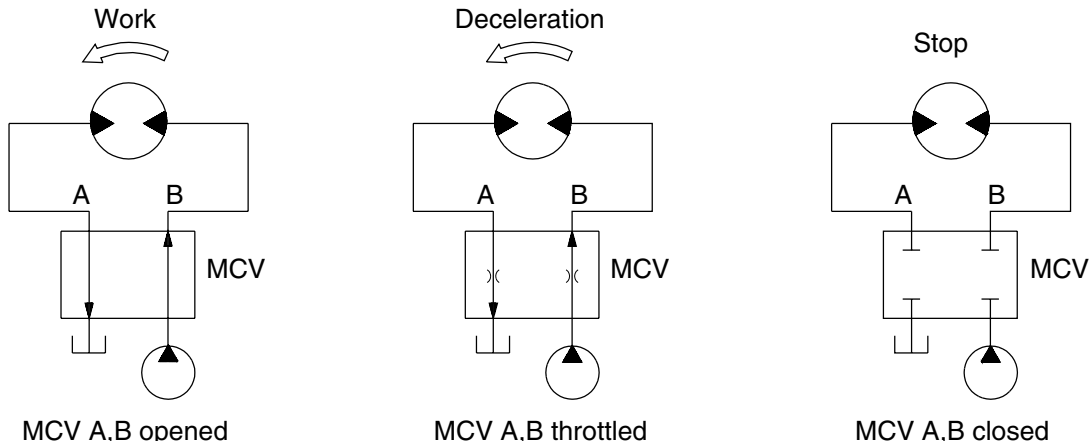


36072SM10

## 4) BRAKE SYSTEM

### (1) Control valve swing brake system

This is the brake system to stop the swing motion of the excavator for during operation. In this system, the hydraulic circuit is throttled by the swing control valve, and the resistance created by this throttling works as a brake force to slow down the swing motion.



R130SM05

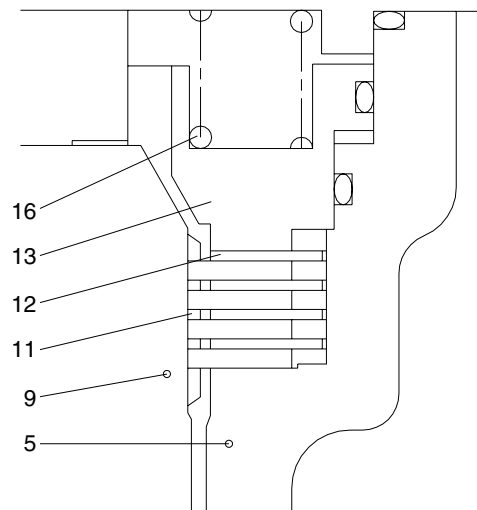
### (2) Mechanical swing parking brake system

The mechanical swing parking brake system is installed to prevent the upper structure from swinging downhill because of its own weight when the excavator is parked on a slope since it completely eliminates the hydraulic drift of swing motion while the excavator is on a slope, work can be done more easily and safely.

#### ① Brake assembly

Circumferential rotation of separate plate (12) is constrained by the groove located at housing (5). When housing is pressed down by brake spring (16) through friction plate (11), separate plate (12) and brake piston (13), friction force occurs there.

Cylinder block (9) is constrained by this friction force and brake acts, while brake releases when hydraulic force exceeds spring force.

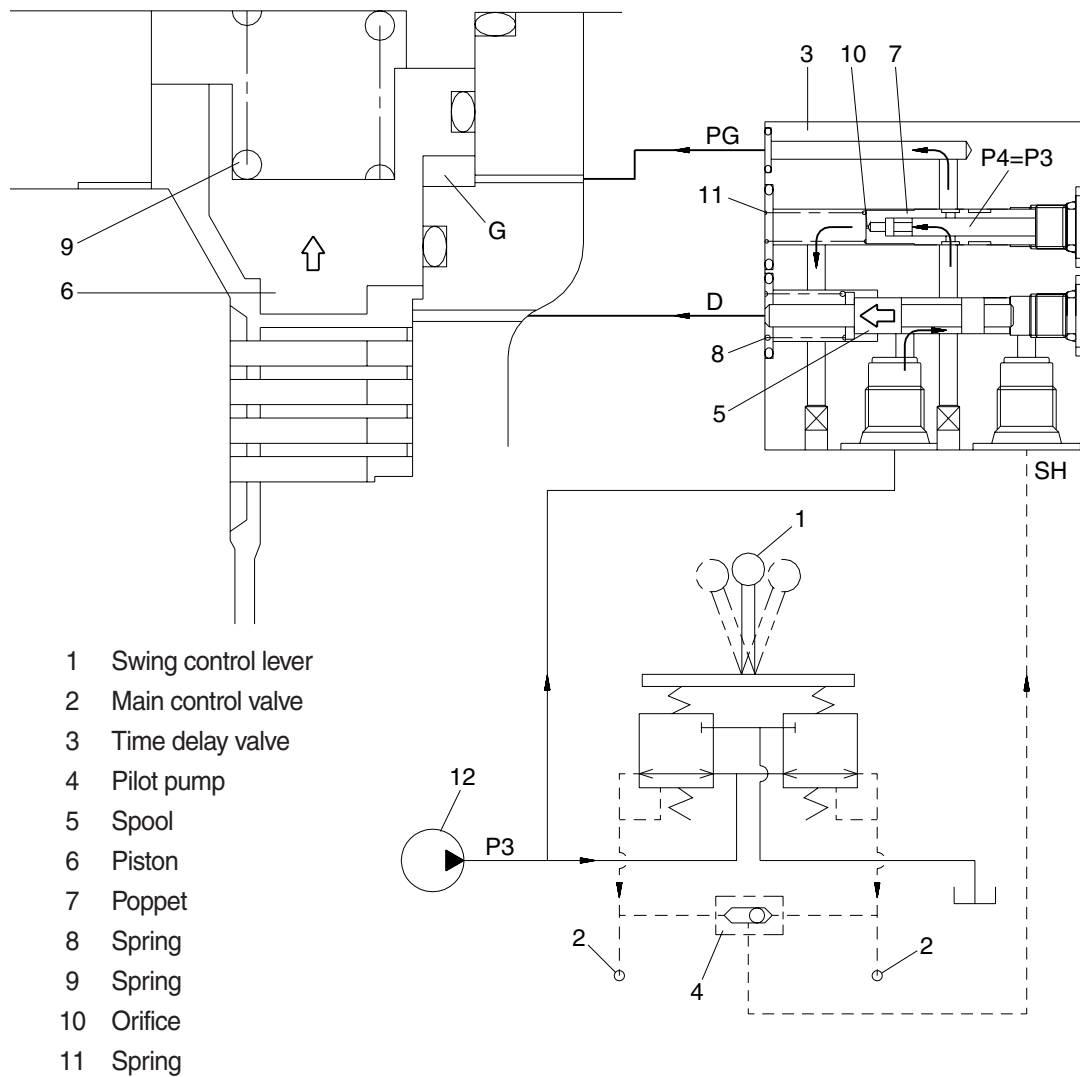


36072SM11

5	Housing	12	Separate plate
9	Cylinder block	13	Brake piston
11	Friction plate	16	Brake spring

## ② Operating principle

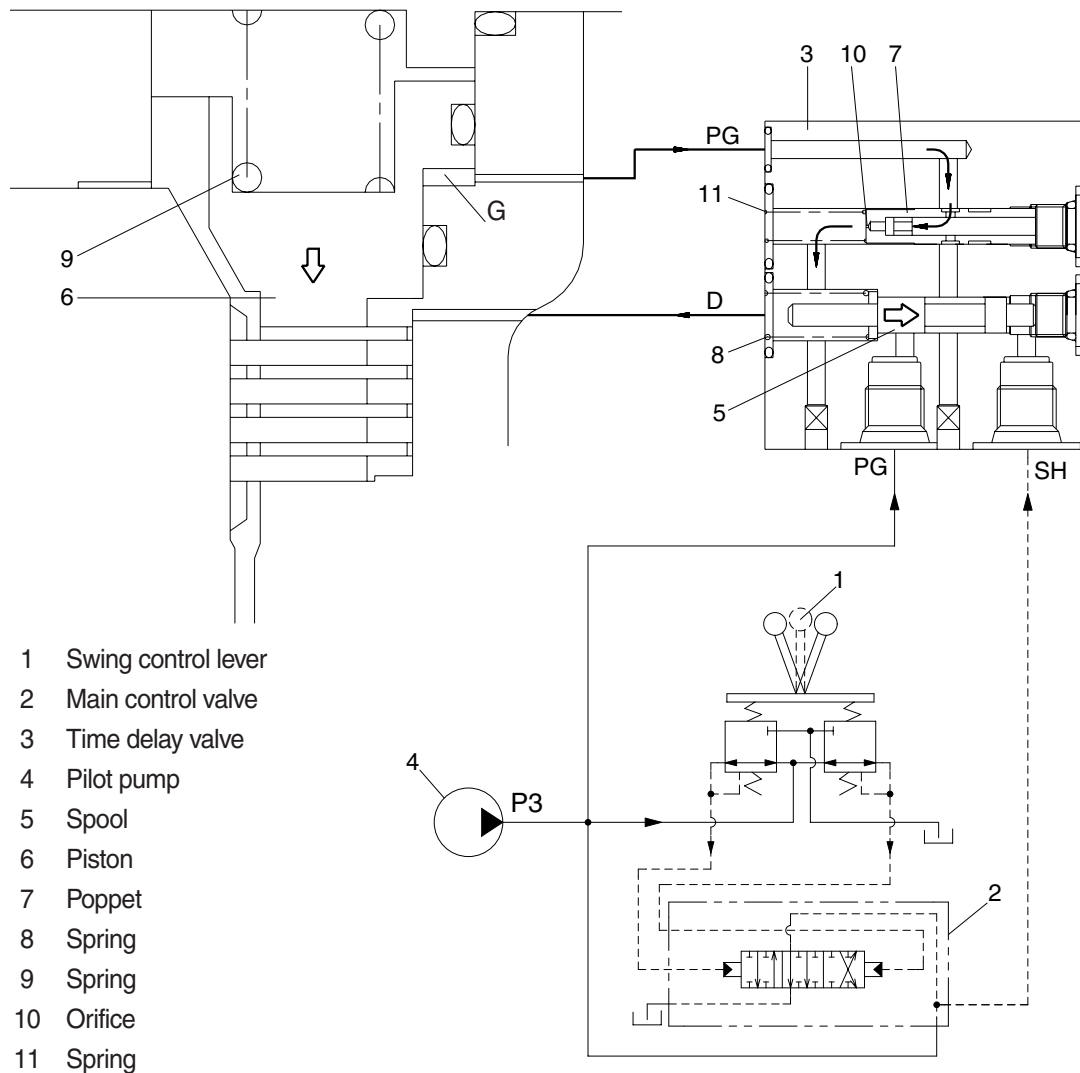
- a. When one of the RCV lever (1) is set to the operation position, the each spool is shifted to left or right and the pilot oil flow is blocked. Then the pilot oil go to SH of the time delay valve (3). This pressure moves spool (5) to the leftward against the force of the spring(8), so pilot pump charged oil (P3) goes to the chamber G through port PG. This pressure is applied to move the piston (6) to the upward against the force of the spring (9). Thus, it releases the brake force.



36072SM12



- c. When the swing control (1) lever is set the neutral position the spool (5) returns right in the time delay valve (3).
- Then, the piston (6) is moved lower by spring force and the return and the return oil from the chamber G flows back to D-port through orifice (10) of the poppet (7).
- At this time, the poppet (7) works to make a time lag for 5 seconds.



38092SM04