

TYPHON

TERROR XI Excavator Instruction Manual



FOREWORD

This manual contains a number of instructions and safety recommendations regarding driving, handling, lubrication, maintenance, inspection and adjustment of the excavator.

The manual is to promote safety maintenance and enhance machine performance.

Keep this manual handy and have all personnel read it periodically.

If you sell the machine, be sure to give this manual to the new owners.

This machine complies with EC directive "2006/42/EEC".

1. Read and understand this manual before operating the machine.

This operator's manual may contain attachments and optional equipment that are not available in your area. Please consult your local manufacturer distributor for those items you require.

Improper operation and maintenance of this machine can be hazardous and could result in serious injury or death.

Some actions involved in operation and maintenance of the machine can cause a serious accident, if they are not done in a manner described in this manual.

The procedures and precautions given in this manual apply only to intended uses of the machine. If you use your machine for any unintended uses that are not specifically prohibited, you must be sure that it is safe for you and others. In no event should you or others engage in prohibited uses of actions as described in this manual.

2. Inspect the job site and follow the safety recommendations in the safety hints section before operating the machine.

3. Use genuine manufacturer spare parts for the replacement of parts.

We expressly point out that manufacturer will not accept any responsibility for defects resulting from non genuine parts or non workmanlike repair.

In such cases manufacturer cannot assume liability for any damage.

Continuing improvements in the design of this machine can lead to changes in detail which may not be reflected in this manual. Consult manufacturer or your manufacturer distributor for the latest available information for your machine or for questions regarding information in this manual.

BEFORE SERVICING THIS MACHINE

It is the responsibility of the owner and all service and maintenance personnel to avoid accidents and serious injury by keeping this machine properly maintained.

It also is the responsibility of the owner and all service and maintenance personnel to avoid accidents and serious injury while servicing the machine.

No one should service or attempt to repair this machine without proper training and supervision.

All service and maintenance personnel should be thoroughly familiar with the procedures and precautions contained in this manual.

All personnel also must be aware of any federal, state, provincial or local laws or regulations covering the use and service of construction equipment.

The procedures in this manual do not supersede any requirements imposed by federal, state, provincial or local laws.

manufacturer can not anticipate every possible circumstance or environment in which this machine may be used and serviced.

All personnel must remain alert to potential hazards.

Work within your level of training and skill.

Ask your supervisor if you are uncertain about a particular task. Do not try to do too much too fast.

Use your common sense.

Noise and vibration Declaration

Noise:

Normal working:

L_WA=93dB(A), uncertainty =1.5dB(A)

Measured according to ISO 6395:2008;

L_pA=84dB (A), uncertainty =1.5dB (A);

Measured inside the cab according to ISO 6396:2008;

Vibration:

The vibration total value to which the hand-arm system is subjected does not exceed 2.5m/s²; the height root mean square value of weighted acceleration to which the whole body subjected is 6.6m/s².

Note: vibration levels are influenced by many different parameters. Many items are listed below:

- Operator training, behavior, mode and stress;
- Job site organization, preparation, environment, weather, and material;
- Machine type, quality of the seat, quality of the suspension system, attachments, and condition of the equipment

Body and engine identification marks

Version

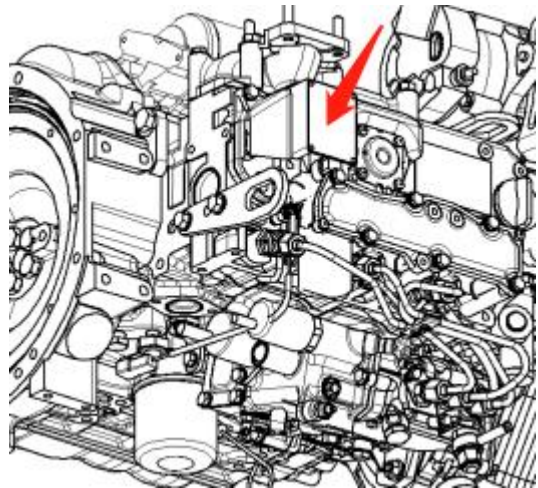
Your manufacturer dealer is always ready to help so that your excavator offers the best performance. After having carefully read this manual, you will realize that much of the routine maintenance can be done by yourself. Your manufacturer dealer is responsible for servicing and the delivery of spare parts. When ordering spare parts from your manufacturer dealer, always mention the serial number of the excavator and the engine.

Excavator _____

Engine _____

Dealer's name

(To be filled in through the owner)




1.1 Safety information

1.1.1 Recognize safety label



- (a) This is the label of "safety".
- (b) When you see this label on the machine or in this manual, you should be aware that it reminds of the risk of injury.
- (c) Please follow recommended precautions and safe practices.

1.1.2 Understand signal words

The safety signs on the machine which indicate the degree of harm DANGER, WARNING or CAUTION and the mark is used in conjunction with  signs on the machine safety signs.



DANGER indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. Safety signage is positioned on the particular hazard nearby.



WARNING indicates a hazard with a medium level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. Safety signage is set in a particular crisis in the vicinity.



CAUTION indicates a hazard with a low level of risk which, If not avoided, may cause in minor or moderate injury. General precautions listed in the CAUTION safety signs. In the present manual, the IMPORTANT is also used to remind the attention to the safety instructions.



To avoid confusion between the machine protection and personal safety instructions, the signal word "important" is used to indicate a situation that may cause damage to the machine.

To do additional description of the individual important information.

1.1.3 Compliance with safety regulations

(a) Read and observe all safety signs carefully, machine and this manual all safety relate issues in the safety signs marked on the machine and in this manual.

(b) When necessary, installation, maintenance and replacement of safety signs.

(c) If the safety signs or the manual is damaged or lost, by an order like the same method ordering spare parts to the specified sellers and manufacturer Heavy for ordering them (Order required specifying the model and serial number of the machine).

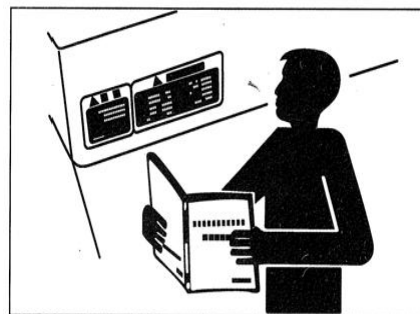
(d) Learning to operate and control the machine safely and correctly.

(e) Only trained and qualified personnel can be allowed to operate the machine.

(f) Keeping the machine in a suitable working conditions

(g) Make unauthorized modifications of the machine may be detrimental to its function and (or) security, and affect the life of the machine.

(h) The safety instructions in the "Security" chapter are basic safety instructions of the machine. However, these safety instructions don't involve all the dangerous situations you may encounter. If have any doubt, please contact with you specifies dealer or manufacturer service engineer firstly before operating and maintaining of machinery.



1. Understand the safety equipment

(a) Ensure that all guards and cover are in the appropriate location. If the guards and the cover are damaged, please repair them immediately.

(b) Understand the method of using the safety device and use it correctly

(c) Do not remove any safety devices, and to ensure that they remain in good working condition.

2. Keep machine clean

(a) If there is water in the electrical system it could cause the machine failure. Do not use water or the steam to flush electrical system such as sensors, connectors

(b) When checking or maintenance, if the machine with mud or oil, it may result in the risk of slipping, falling and harming eye by dirty things. So please keep the machine clean.

3. Keep Driving Canopy in clean

(a) When entering the Driving Canopy, be sure to remove dirt and grease under the shoes.

The operation of the pedal with the shoes carrying mud or oil, the foot will slip which could cause a serious accident.

(b) Do not leave parts or tools in the Driving Canopy.

(c) Do not stick suction pad to the glass. Suction pad play the role of magnifying function, it may cause a fire.

(d) When driving or operating machinery, do not use a mobile phone in the Driving Canopy.

(e) Dangerous goods (such as flammable or explosive materials) should not take into the Driving Canopy.

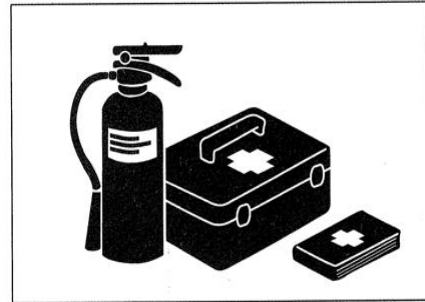
4. To leave the seat in a locked condition

(a) Operator stood up from the seat, such as adjust the seat, has to make the work unit is completely lowered to the ground, and then turn off the engine.

5. Emergency preparedness

Take precautions against fire or accident

- (a) Prepared and placed first aid kit and fire extinguisher equipment nearby.
- (b) Carefully read and understand the instructions attached to the fire extinguisher and correctly use the fire extinguishers
- (c) Make the emergency guide measures to deal with fires and accidents.
- (d) The telephone number of Doctors, ambulance, hospital, and fire department should be stuck by the phone.



6. Wear protective equipment

Wear tight clothing and safety products suitable for work.

You may need the following safety products:

- Hard helmet
- Safety Shoes
- Safety glasses, goggles or face shield
- Heavy duty gloves
- Hearing protection
- Reflective clothing
- Rain gear
- Masks or filtration masks

Always wear work clothes and safety supplies, do not leave things to chance.

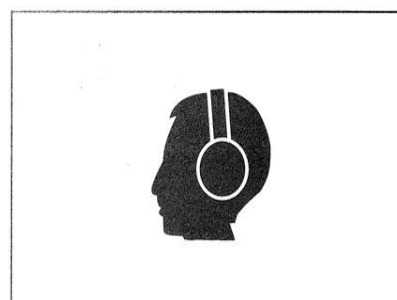
Avoid wearing loose clothing, jewelry or other things may be hooked by joystick.

Safe operation of the machine requires the operator to concentrate. Do not listen to the radio or music while operating.



7. Noise protection

- (a) Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause hearing impairment or loss.
- (b) Wear suitable hearing protectors, such as ear plugs to avoid harmful or strong unpleasant noise.
- (c) Noise of the machine is more than 80dB (A), the operator should wear earplugs or earmuffs.



8. Check machine

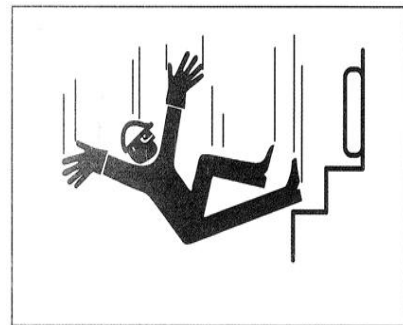
- (a) To avoid personal injury, every day before starting the machine, check the machine carefully.
- (b) In the tour check carefully around the machine, be sure to “check before the start of the inspection” described in the chapter all.

9. Use handrails and ladders



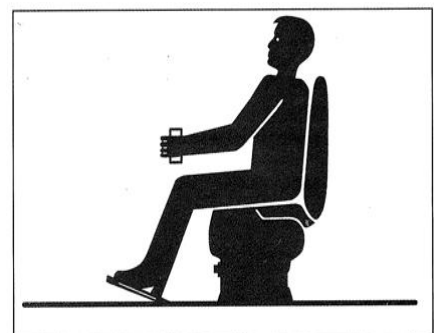
Always observe this precaution to ensure safety!

- (a) The drop is one of the main causes for personal injury
- (b) Up-and-down the machine, always with the pedal and handrails to maintain three points of contact, and machine-oriented.
- (c) Do not put any lever, the cabin door handle as a handrail.
- (d) Can not jump on/off the machine, and do not get on/off the moving machine.
- (e) When using the machine, pay attention to the platform and handrails slippery.
- (f) Oil, mud and water in handrails and shoes should be cleaned any time.



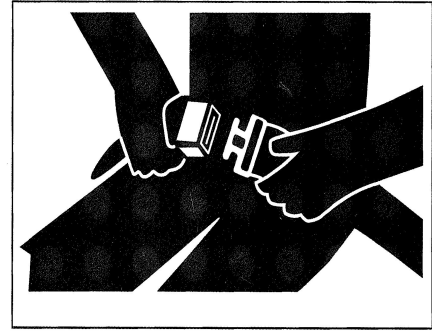
10. Adjust the position of the seat

- (a) Uncomfortable seat is likely to cause fatigue, leading to operational mistake.
- (b) In each exchange machine operator, and should be re-adjust the position of the seat.
- (c) When the operator back on seat back, you should be able to step on the pedal to the end, and correct the operation of the joystick. If not, move forward and backward seat, re-adjust.



11. Fasten seat belts

- (a) In the case of a rollover accident, the operator may be injured or throwing out of the cabin, or may be pressing down by the machine, then cause serious injury or death.
- (b) Before operating the machine, check the seat belts, buckles and solid set pieces carefully. If you find any damage of the seat belts, it should be replaced before operating.
- (c) While operating the machine, be sure to sit on the operating chair and fasten your seat belts, in order to minimize the possibilities of accident injuries
- (d) Best to replace seat belt per three years, no matter what condition it is.



12. Not-allowed to get on/off the machine at will

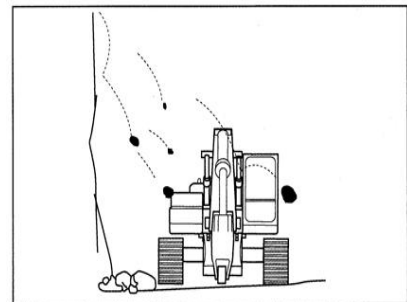
- (a) Do not jump on/off the machine when it's moving.
- (b) If the machine begins to move in the absence of the operator, do not jump on the machine and tried to stop it.

13. Not allowed to sit on the machine at will

Do not allow anyone sitting on a bucket or other attachments, or it may falls and cause serious injury.

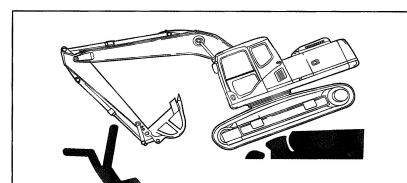
14. To ensure a good vision

- (a) To ensure safe operation or walking, to check if anyone in the area around the machine or disorders and workplace.
- (b) When working in a dark place, turn on work lights and headlights on the machine, if necessary, set the auxiliary lighting in the work area.
- (c) If the vision is not good, as fog, snow, rain or dust, to stop the operation.



15. View the Construction site in advance

- (a) When working on the side of ditch or the road shoulder, the machine can turn over; this will cause serious injury or death.
- (b) Prior to survey the terrain and ground conditions of the site, in order to prevent the machine to tip over or fall, or even the ground, stockpile or the river bank collapsed.
- (c) The development of operational plans to use the machine for your job or site.
- (d) As required reinforcement the ground, ditch side and road shoulder, to ensure a safe distance between the machine and ditch and road shoulder.
- (e) When operating in diagonally or shoulder of the road, according to need to arrange signalman command.
- (f) Before starting work local in trust between soft, must be reinforced ground.



(g) Operations on the frozen ground, to be especially vigilant. Because the ambient temperature rise to causes the ground to become soft and slippery.

16. Prevention of falling stones and gravel

(a) Work in the condition where may fall rocks or stone, to ensure that the cabin is equipped with falling object protective net.

(b) Wear a helmet and protective eyewear.

17. Multi-machine operation signaling

In the case of multi-machine operation so that all workers unified signal, specify a signalman to organize the job, while ensuring that all workers obey the command.

18. Signalman signals and gestures

(a) To set the flag on the shoulder or soft ground. If the **vision** is not good, if necessary, arrange for a signalman command. The operator should pay particular attention to the signs, and obey the command of the signalman.

(b) Only signaled by one signalman.

(c) Before starting work, ensure that all operators are aware of all signals and gestures.

19. Keep away from rotating parts

(a) It maybe results in serious injury if caught in moving parts.

(b) Working next to the rotating member, need to be very careful of hands and legs, clothes, jewelry and hair so that will not rotating member involvement.

20. Prevent parts flying out

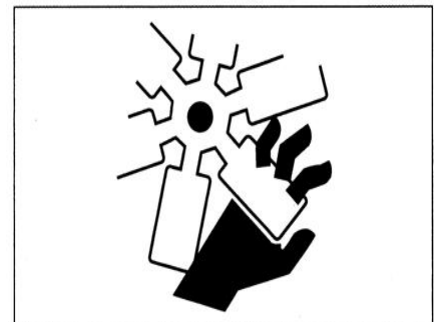
The track adjusters grease usually in the high pressure, if not avoided the following precautions may result in serious injury, blindness or death.

(a) Do not remove the grease fitting or valve parts.

(b) Parts could come out of, so the body and face should be away from the valve body.

(c) Walking reducer with pressure.

(d) As part could come out, so the body and face must be away from the air drain plugs, to avoid injury.



(e) Because the gear oil is hot, gradually release air emissions tied to wait for gear oil cooling, the pressure was released.

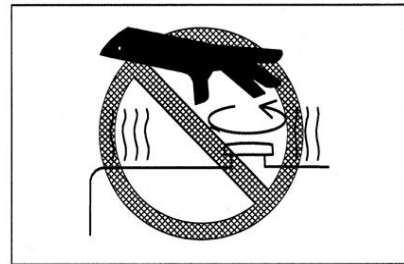
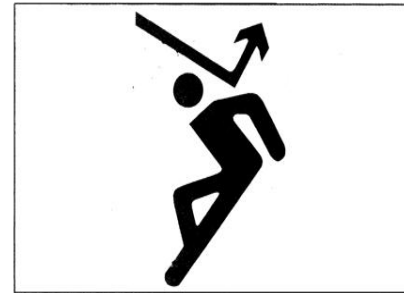
21. Prevent falling objects, flying objects and invader

(a) Falling objects, flying objects and invader hit or enter the driving cabin dangerous workplaces, depending on the operating conditions; security mounted the necessary shield to protect operating personnel.

(b) When the removal or crushing operation, to install the front shield, and posted the front glass transparent cellophane.

(c) When the risk of falling rock mine or quarry operations, to install FOPS (Falling Object Protective Structure) and the front shield and posted in the glass transparent cellophane.

(d) Above described is for typical conditions, according to the site operation, you may need to install other guard. When any part of the protection structure, like ROPS, FOPS, and TOPS (rollover protection structure), and so on appear the plastic deformation or fracture (for example, subject to due to roll, Falling Object shocks or tipping) , please contact with manufacturer, the protective structure has to be replaced according to manufacturer's specifications.



22. To prevent burns

(a) The discharge of the high temperature liquid:

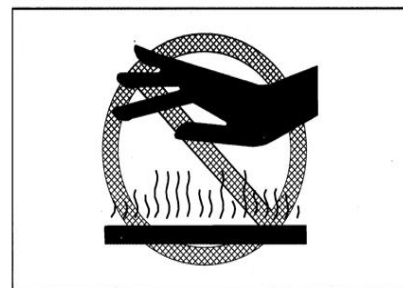
- Machine operation, the cooling water of the engine is hot and pressure. If the skin is exposed to a spill or spray of hot water or steam will cause serious burns.

- When the engine is hot, do not open the radiator Cover, and first slowly rotate the lid to be fully released off the pressure, then remove the cover and release the pressure.

- Hydraulic tank is pressurized to ensure release the pressure before the lid is removed.

(b) High-temperature liquid and surface:

In operation, the engine oil, gear oil and hydraulic oil will become hot. Engines, hoses, tubing, and its parts become hot. It should wait until oil and component cooling only after inspection or maintenance work.



23. Prevent falling

(a) Storage of accessories, such as a bucket, May topple over, resulting in serious injury or death.



(b) Safely store accessories and machinery to prevent falling. Children and other non-essential personnel should stay away from the storage area.

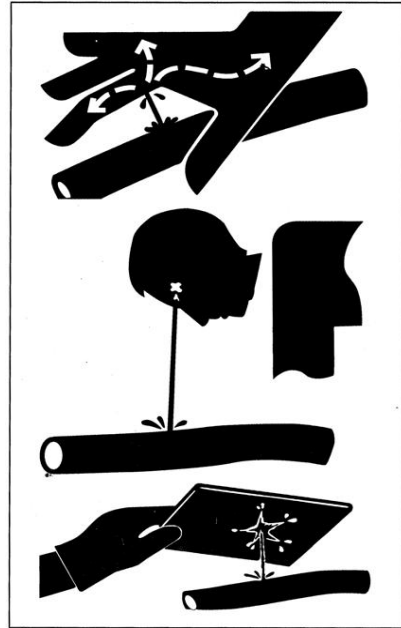
24. Be careful high-pressure liquid

(a) Pressure injection diesel oil, hydraulic oil, liquid penetrate the skin or injected into the eye, resulting in serious injury, blindness or death. Therefore, before demolition hydraulic or other pipeline must release the pressure in order to avoid these dangers.

(b) Tighten all the links before increase the pressure.

(c) With cardboard to find if it is leak, pay attention to protect your hands and body free from exposure to the high-pressure liquid. Wear a face shield or goggles to protect the eyes.

(d) If an accident occurs, immediately accepted professional surgeon treatment. Any liquid in to the skin must be surgical remove in several hours; otherwise it will lead to gangrene.



25. Prevent fire

(a) Check the oil spills

- Fuel oil, hydraulic oil and grease leaks may cause fire disaster.
- Check whether the holder is missing or loose, the hose is twisted Knot, or hose, piping friction between oil cooling is damaged, and oil cooler flange bolts are Relaxation, in order to avoid oil spills.
- The tightening, repair or replace any missing, relaxation or damage the holder, piping, hoses, oil cooler and its law blue bolt.
- Do not bend or strike high pressure lines.
- Do not install bent or damaged pipe, tube or hose.

(b) Check the short circuit

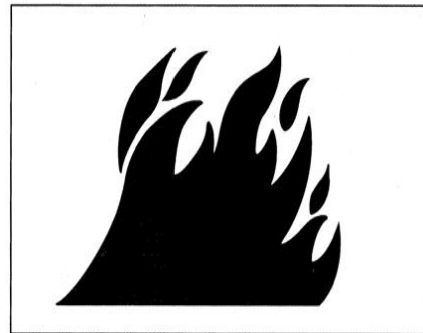
- A short circuit will cause a fire.
- Clean and tighten all circuit connections.
- In each shift before or after 8-10 hours of operation, check the cable and wire is loose, kink, hard or cracked.
- Before each shift, or 8-10 hours after the operation, then check stud end cap is lost or damaged.
- Do not operate the machine if cables or wires relaxed and kinked.

(c) Clear combustibles

● Spilled fuel and hydraulic oil, garbage, grease, broken debris and other combustible materials may cause a fire. Check and clean machine every day, promptly remove spilled or accumulation of combustible material, to prevent fire.

(d) Check the key switch

Fire if not stop the machine, it will increase the fire situation is not conducive to the fire. Daily before operating the machine must to check the function of the key switch, to start the engine, in order to idle speed no-load operation, the key switch to OFF position, and confirm whether the engine is came to a halt or not.



(e) To prevent lighting equipment cause an explosion

- When checking the fuel, oil, battery electrolyte, windows Washing-up liquid coolant, to use explosion proof lighting equipment. If not use this kind of lighting equipment, the explosion caused serious injury.
- When the power of the machine used for lighting, to comply with the prescribed instructions.

(f) Check the heat shield

- Shrouds damage or loss may cause a fire.
- If any abnormalities are found, make sure before operating the machines Repair or coupled with new heat shield.

26. Measures in the event of fire

(a) If the fire breaks out, evacuated machines as the following:

- If time permits, switch the key to the OFF (off) Position, stop the engine.

- If time permits, use of fire extinguishers,

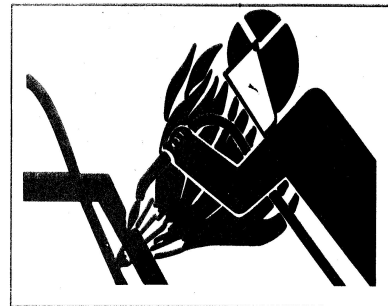
(b) In case of emergency, if not open cabin, take the hammer and break the rear or side glass, to escape from the cabin.



27. Avoid heating near the hydraulic lines

Flammable spray will be burned in the vicinity of the pressure tube heating, which will lead to you and others next to you severely burned.

- Do not welding, soldering or gas welding nearby the hydraulic pipe or other flammable materials.
- When Burning over directly combustion area, the hydraulic pipe may be cut off at any time. The machine should be install temporary jacket to protect hoses or other materials while welding, soldering and other operations.



28. Avoid heating pipes where there are flammable liquids

(a) Do not welding or gas cutting pipes or hoses where contain flammable liquid.

(b) Before welding or gas cutting pipes, completely cleared flammable liquid with non-combustible solvent.

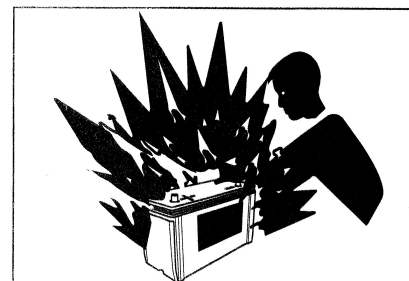
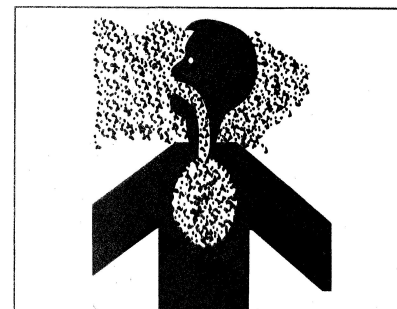
29. Remove the paint before welding or heating

(a) Paint may produce harmful gases in welding, soldering, or using the gas torch; inhalation of these gases can cause nausea.

(b) Prevent to producing potential toxic gases and dust.

(c) Removal paint in outdoors or in a well-ventilated place. Correct disposing of the paint or solvent to protect the environment.

(d) Remove the paint where need to weld or heat:



- Wear respirator to prevent inhalation of dust, if using sandpaper and grinding wheels to remove the paint.
- Using Soap liquid to remove the paint or varnish removers before welding if you use solvent or varnish removers to remove the paint. Clear the solvent or paint remover's containers and other flammable materials in the working area. Waiting at least 15 minutes before heating or welding for dispersed the volatile gas.

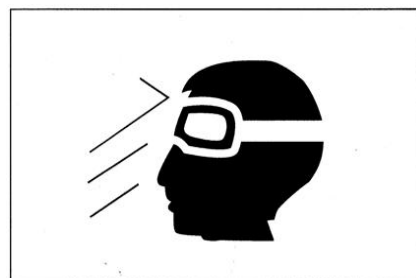
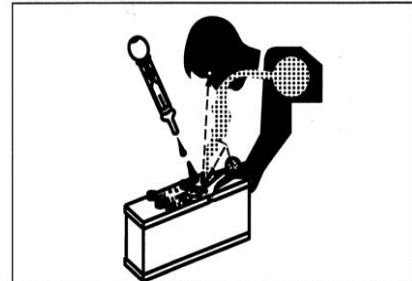
30. Prevent battery exploding

(a) Battery gas could explode.

- Avoid sparks, lighted matches and flame close to the top of the storage battery.
- Using a voltmeter or aerometer to check up the battery power, not use the method of placing a metal contact the electrode.
- Do not charging to the frozen battery, otherwise it would cause explosion. The battery should be warmed to 16°C.

(b) Electrolyte of battery is poisonous. If the battery were exploded, battery electrolyte is splashed into the eyes which could lead to blindness.

(c) Be sure to wear goggles when checking the specific gravity of electrolyte.



If the Sulfuric acid were spilled on the body accidentally, should process as follows:

- First, flushing skin with water.
- Then, using soda or lime to neutralize the acidity.
- Addition, rinsing with water for 10-15 minutes and seek medical advice immediately.

31. Ventilating of the closed area

If must start the engine in a closed area, or disposing of fuel, cleaning oil or paint, be sure open the door and windows to adequate ventilation to prevent gas poisoning.

32. To prevention the risk of asbestos dust

(a) If inhaled asbestos dust in the air were caused lung cancer. When engaged in demolition work in the workplace or treatment of industrial waste, it has the dangers of asbestos inhalation. Be sure to observe the following rules

- When cleaning, water sprays dust suppression, do not use



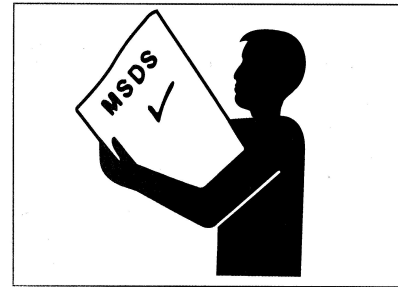
compressed air to clean.

- If there are asbestos dust in the air, must be in the limelight position to operate the machine, all personnel should use qualified dust masks.
 - Other people should not be close to the machine when working.
 - To comply with regulations, rules and environmental standards in the workplace.
- (b) This machine does not use asbestos, but counterfeit parts may contain asbestos, so be sure to use manufacturer spare parts.

33. Safety handling the chemicals

Direct contact with harmful chemicals on the human body can cause serious injury. The chemicals used in the present machine, such as lubricants, coolants, paints, and a binder, may be harmful.

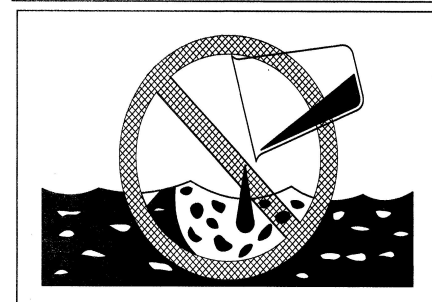
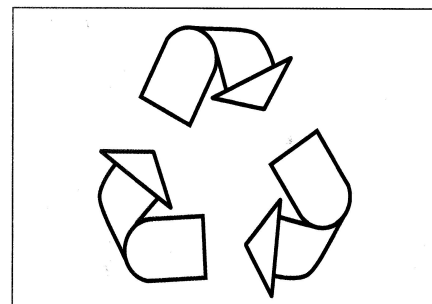
- Material Safety Data Sheet provides the details of the chemicals on the human body and health hazards, safety procedures and emergency measures.
- Before using the hazardous chemicals should be verified with the data table, so will be able to really understand the danger, and know how to conduct security operations, and then work in accordance with the procedures using the recommended tools.
- Chemicals Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) which used in machine should be obtained from the local dealer and the service division of manufacturer.



34. Proper waste disposal

(a) Disposing the waste improperly may harm to the environment and ecological. The potentially hazardous waste in manufacturer heavy equipment, including hydraulic oil, fuel, coolant, refrigerant, filters, and batteries and other items.

- In the discharge of liquid, should be use leak-proof containers. Do not use food or beverage containers, because it may lead to accidental ingestion.
 - Do not pour the waste into the ground, sewers, or poured into any water source.
 - Refrigerant leak into the air can destroy the Earth's atmosphere. Government regulations require a certified air conditioning service center to recovery and recycling of refrigerant.
- (b) Inquire local environmental, recycling center or your dealer about the correct ways of how to recovery or disposal of waste.



35. Installed accessories

- (a) When installing the optional accessories, exist security or legal constraints, so please contact with manufacturer dealer in advance.
- (b) manufacturer is not responsible for the injury caused by using of unauthorized accessories or parts.
- (c) When installing and using the optional accessories should read the accessories manual or manual attachment.

36. Attachment combination

- (a) Different types or combinations of the working apparatus may cause the risk of collision the driver's cabin or other components of the machine.
- (b) Before using unfamiliar working device, please check whether there is the risk of interfering with each other, and work carefully.

37. Unauthorized modification

- (a) Before modification you should have to contact with manufacturer dealer. Any modification without approval of manufacturer will cause dangerous.
- (b) In the case of without the approval of the manufacturer, for any harm caused as a result of the modification, accident or product failure, manufacturer assumes no liability whatsoever.

1.2 Safety operation of the machine



- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The machine is not intended for use in unhealthy environments, e.g. contaminated areas.● The machine is not intended for operation with a hydraulic- or demolition-hammer.● Operating the machine, the operator should wear earplugs or earmuffs. |
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Hydraulic excavator is suitable for I-IV soil excavation and loading operations. In the mechanized construction of industrial and civil construction, transportation, road construction, water resources and electric engineering, farmland transformation, it can be widely used for excavation pit channel, backfill pavement, earth mining, digging build sub grade, stripping, mining and so on.

1.2.1. Before starting the engine

1. The check before starting the engine

- Wipe away the dust on the surface of the window glass, to ensure a good vision.
- Clean the headlights and work lights well, and check whether they are normal.
- Check the coolant level, fuel level and engine oil sump oil level.

- Check the air filters if it is blocked, and check the wires for damage.
- The seat adjusted to the easy operation, and checks the seat belt or the retaining clips damage or not.
- Check that the instrument is working properly, check the light and the angle of the lights and check the control lever is all in the middle position.
- Adjust the rear view mirror, so that you can clearly see from the seat and the back of the machine.
- Make sure there are nobody and barrier around the machine.

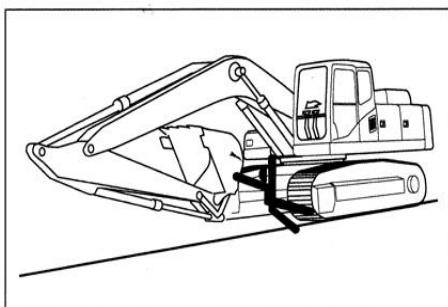
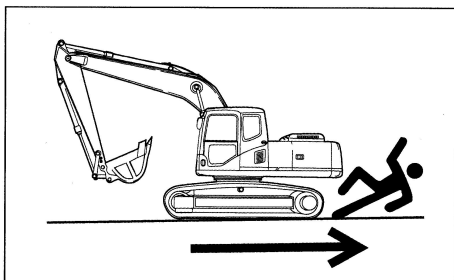
2. Safety regulation for starting the engine

- (a) When starting the engine, honking for warning.
- (b) Only allows the driver to start or operate machine.
- (c) In addition to the operator, does not allow anyone on the machine.
- (d) Not allowed to start the engine by the way of which cause the starter motor short circuit, doing so is not only dangerous, but also cause damage to the equipment.

3. Starting engine in cold weather

- (a) To complete warm-up operation. If the machine before operating the joystick does not warm up thoroughly, there will be unresponsive, resulting in accidents.
- (b) If the battery electrolyte is frozen, not to charge the battery or use a different power to start the engine, otherwise the battery will be the risk of fire.
- (c) Charging or with different power before starting the engine, make the battery electrolyte melt, before starting to check the battery electrolyte freezing and disclosure.

4. Safety removes and operate machine



(a) Surrounding personnel are likely to be knocked down

- Especially careful not to knock down around the staff, before moving, rotating or operating machinery, recognized around the location.
- Always keep walking alarm horn (option) in working condition. When the machine begins to move, they can warn around personnel.
- Walking in the narrow area, rotary or operating machinery arrangement signalman command, before you start the machine, to coordinate the meaning of the gesture signal. The signalman was the only, and shall not at the same time more than two signal officer commanding.

(b) Sitting in the operating chair

- Only start the engine in the operating chair
- Never stand in the track above the ground to start the engine.
- Before starting the engine, confirm that all the joystick in the middle position.



The incorrect engine start procedure will cause the machine out of control, could result in serious injury or death.

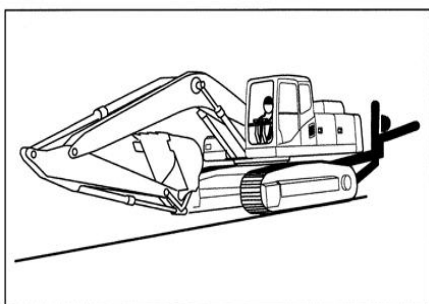


The safety lever only in the locked position to start the engine, you can not start the engine in the unlocked position.



(c) Jump start

- Battery gas may explode and cause serious Casualties.
- If you must jump start the engine machine, be sure to comply with the "operating the engine in the chapter. this requirements need two people to carry.
- Never use a frozen battery.
- Failure to observe proper jump start step will result battery explosion or loss of control of the machine.



(d) To avoid machine equipped with crew

- Only allow the operator on the machine, do not allow other multiply member.
- The crew will also block the vision of the operator, resulting the unsafety of the operation.



The crew on the machine is vulnerable to injuries, for example, hit by foreign objects or thrown from the machine.



The decorative Vice seat in the cabin allows equipped with a ride staff.

1.2.2 After starting the engine

1. After starting the engine check

(a) When doing inspection, moves the machine to a wide area without any obstacle, and slowly operates the machine, does not allow anyone close to the machine.

Who operate close to the machine?

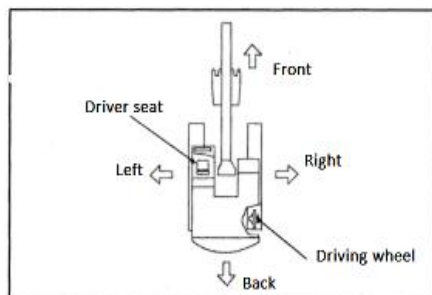
(b) Be sure to fasten your seat belt.

(c) Inspect the operation of instruments and equipment is functioning properly, and check the bucket, stick, boom, travel system, rotary system. And the steering system is operating correctly.

(d) Check the machine's sound, vibration, heat, smell or instrument whether there is abnormal, check the oil or fuel leaks.

(e) If any abnormality is found, to be repaired immediately.

(f) To be maintenance, switch the safe operation lever to the LOCK position and suspension overhaul signage.



2. Machine direction

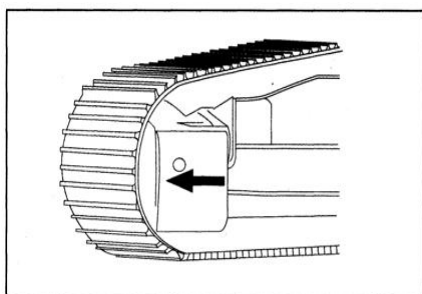
In the present specification, front, rear, left and right refer to the cabin when facing the front, and the drive wheels in the rear of the machine, when the traveling direction as seen from the cabin.

3. Confirm the direction of travel of the machine

(a) Before driving the machine to confirm the position of the lower part of the vehicle body and operation

Personnel relations:

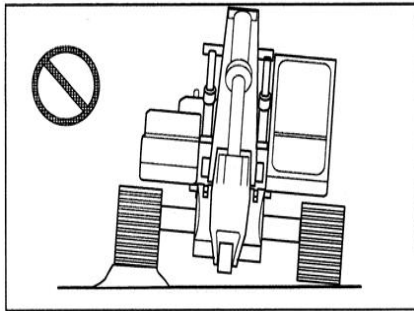
- If the motor running beneath the cabin, when forward brake pedal / lever, the machine will move backward.
- When the guide wheel is located under the cabin, to move forward the brake pedal / lever, the machine will move forward.



(b) In the lower portion of the vehicle body inner side of the machine, paste with directions card. When the operator move forward the pedal / lever, the head pointing ways of the signs arrows is the actual direction of travel of the machine.



Walking pedal / lever mishandling can cause serious injury or death.



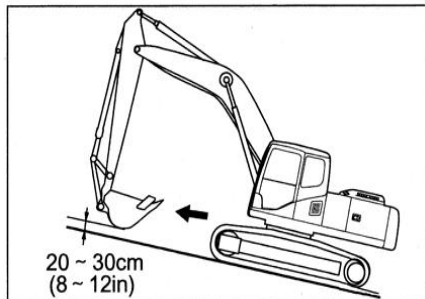
4. Walking safety rules

(a) When using the machine, in order to prevent the stall due to an overload stall and to avoid the loss of working device, do not exceed the most of the machine allowable load or performance.

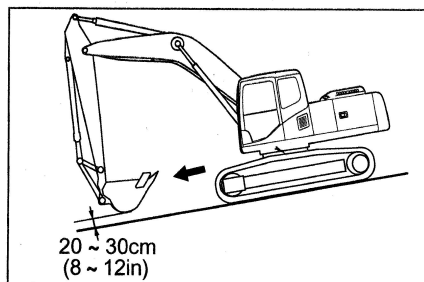
(b) when walking on flat ground, to recover the working device and keep the ground height of 40-50cm (16-20in).

(c) when walking on rough ground, walking to idle, and does not to swerve, otherwise the machine will have to overturn. When the working device hit the ground, the machine out of balance, or would bad machines or structure.

(d) When walking over rough terrain or on steep slopes, if the machine is installed down speeding device, switch off(take off) the automatically downshift. If the automatic deceleration switch is turned on, the engine speed will mention high, walking speed suddenly accelerated.

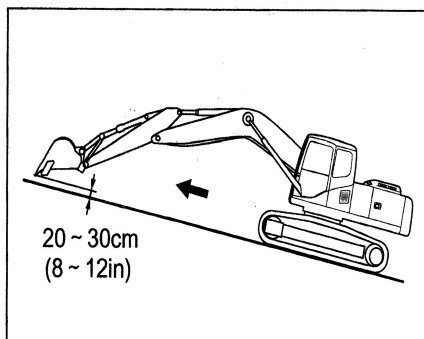


(e) As far as possible, avoid walking on obstacles, if the machine had to walk on the obstacles, to make the device close to the ground and low-speed walking. Do not cause the machine to violent tendencies walking on the side of the obstacle.



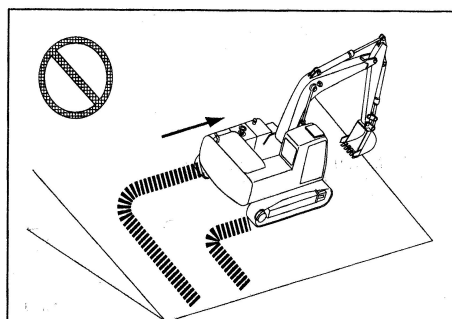
(f) When walking or operation, must be with people, buildings, or other machines to maintain a safe distance to avoid contact with them.

(g) When passing on from bridges or buildings, to first check whether the structural strength sufficient to support the weight of the machine.



(h) When walking on the road, first of all the relevant authorities to check and follow their guidance.

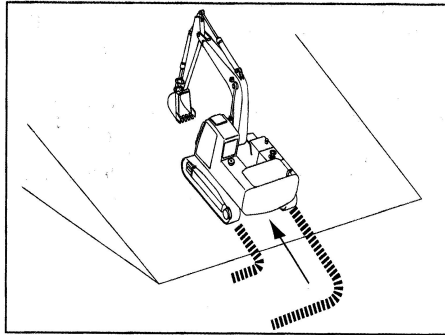
(i) When in the tunnel, bridge, wire or other highly limited operation to slow the operation, and to pay special attention not to let the working device to come into contact with any thing.



5. Driving machine safely

(a) Before moving the machine, make sure the direction of travel and how to move step board or joystick.

(b) Pressing the front portion of the pedal walking or forward implementation of walking poles, so that the machine

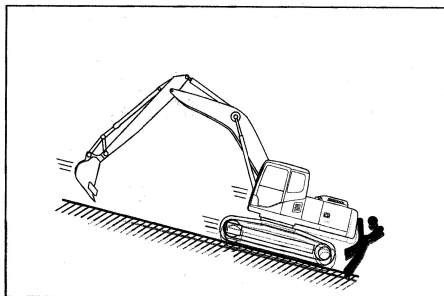


Move towards the guide wheel. (On the right track operation, With reference to the pedal, the operating lever to the part of the driving machine)

(c) Walking in the slope may cause the machine to slip or tip over, resulting in serious injury or death.

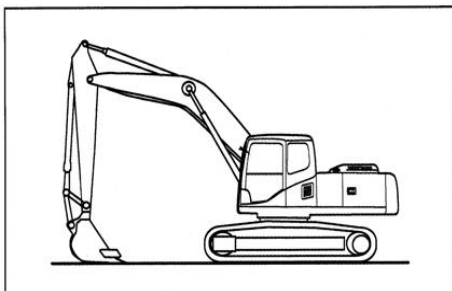
(d) The slope walking, keep away from the ground to make the working device 20-30cm (8-12in). In case of emergency, you can quickly drops the work apparatus on the ground in order to help anchor the machine.

(e) When walking uphill, transferred the the cabin facing the uphill direction. When walking downhill, transferred the the cabin facing the downhill direction..



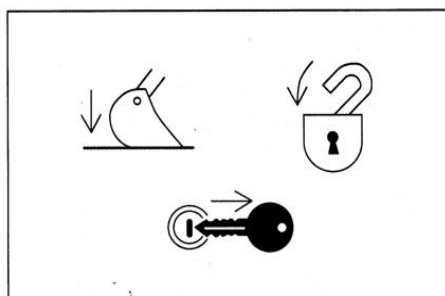
(f) When walking, be sure to check the hardness of the ground in front of the machine.

(g) when walking on steep slopes, Stretch the working device in front ,in order to improve balance, keep the distance from working device to the ground 20-30cm(8-12in) and low-speed traffic.



(h) when going downhill, reduce the engine speed, keep the travel lever maintained at a position close to the "median", and walking at a low speed.

(i) Walking on the slopes straight up, straight down, because on the slopes steering or across the slope is very dangerous.



(j) Do not turn on slopes or across the slope. Be sure the next to a flat place to change the location of the machine, and then on the ramp slope.

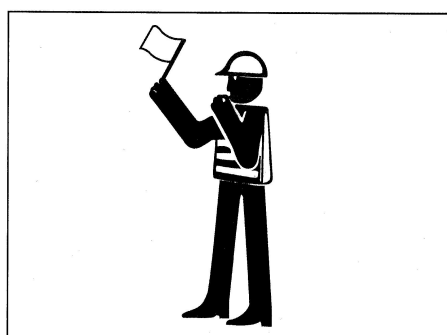
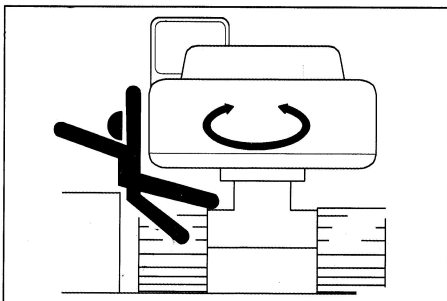
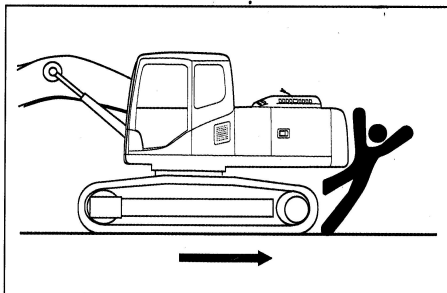
(k) To the low-speed walking on the grass, leaves or wet steel, The machines also have a risk of slipping, even in the case of a small slope.

(l) If the engine is turn off when the machine is walking on the ramp, move the joystick to the "median", and then restart the engine.

6. To prevent the machine out of control causing injury
 - (a) when the machine should parked on the level of the ground as much as possible
 - (b) Do not park the machine on slopes.
 - (c) The bucket and other tools are lowered to the ground.
 - (d) The throttle control knob gear down to 1st gear.
 - (e) In the low-speed no-load operation of the engine 5 minutes, allowing the engine to cool.
 - (f) Stop the engine, remove the key from the key switch.
 - (g) Move the safety lever to the locked position shown on the photos.



If you attempt to climb or block mobile machines, it is possible the occurrence of serious injury or death.



7. Prevent reversing and rotary injuries

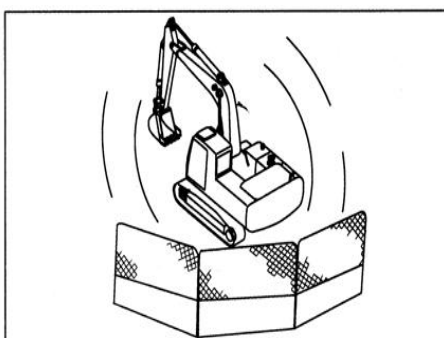
In order to prevent reverse rotation of an accident:

- (a) Before reversing and rotary look around, recognized no one around the machine.
- (b) Keep walking alarm device (option) in working condition.
- (c) Always be alert if anybody into the work area, before moving the machine ,warning others horn or other signal.
- (d) In reverse, if your vision is blocked, to arrange the signalman Command, and to always keep the signalman in the field of vision.
- (e) In the working condition of need signalman ,using the local regulations potential signal.
- (f) Only if the signal and operators, who clearly understand the signal, and then move the machine.
- (g) Understand all the meaning of banner used in the work, signals and marked, and confirm who fat signal.
- (h) Remain intact windows, mirrors and lights is clean and undamaged.

- (i) Dust, rain, fog will reduce visibility. When the visibility is down, slow down, and the use of appropriate lighting.



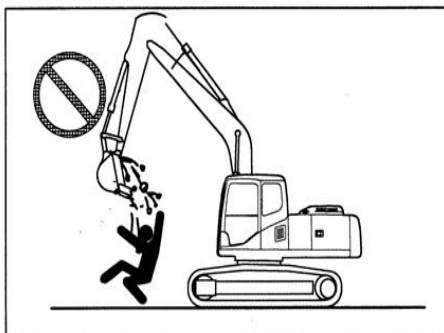
Reversing or turning on the machine, if someone in the vicinity of the machine, will be hit by a machine or overwhelming, resulting in serious injury or death.



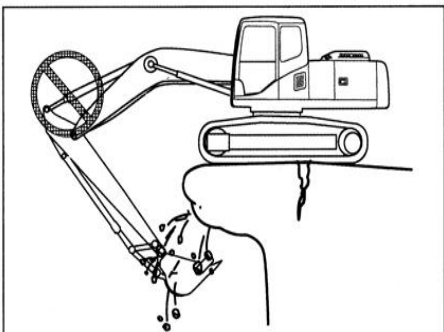
8. Prevent access to the work area

People are likely to be knocked down, even injured when doing rotating.

- (a) All people must be away from working area.



- (b) Before operating the machine, Set a good fence beside the rear of the bucket radius and back, in order to prevent personal injury or damage to the machine.



9. Do not put the bucket towards any person

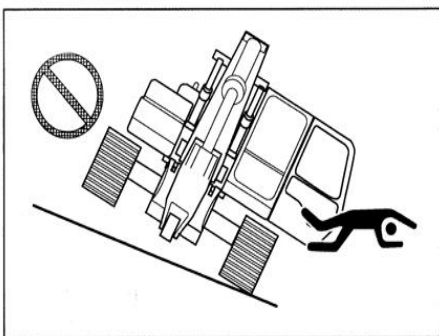
Bucket lifting, moving or rotating absolutely can not go through any person or the top of the truck cabin. If the fall of the material in the bucket or bucket collision may result in serious personal injury or damage to the machine.

10. Prevent emptied

- (a) In order to ensure that to evacuate from foundation collapsed, make sure the travel motor is in the back, the vehicle body is placed perpendicular to the gutter machine.

- (b) In the foundation began to collapse and the machine could not withdraw, do not panic, at this time, and lower the working device is generally fixed machine.

- (c) Excavation work to avoid the hollowing out of the soil of the bottom of the machine.



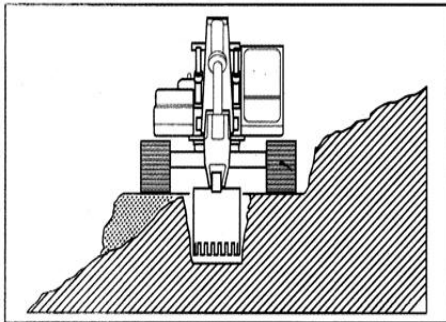
11. Prevent roll-over

(a) Do not try to jump out of the machine being dumped, otherwise it will cause serious or fatal crush.

(b) Dumping speed of the machine faster than the speed you jump out, do not leave things to chance.

(c) Be sure to wear seatbelts.

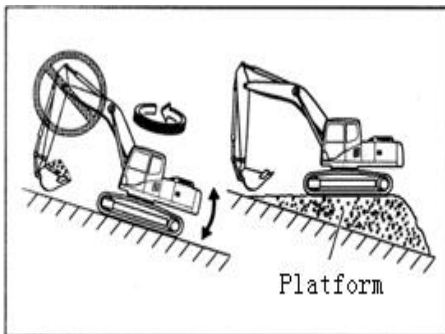
(d) Operation on the slope, there is the risk of roll-over could result in serious injury or death.



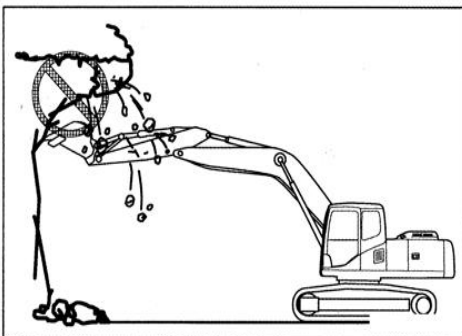
In order to prevent roll-over:

(e) Operation of the slope with caution.

- Smooth machine operation area.
- The bucket lowered to the ground and close to the machine.
- Slowing down the speed of operation, and prevent the roll-over or skidding.
- Avoid changing the direction of the slope walking.
- If the slope across the inevitable, never crossing slope greater than 15 degrees above the slope.
- Slow down the rotation speed of rotation of the load, depending on the circumstances.

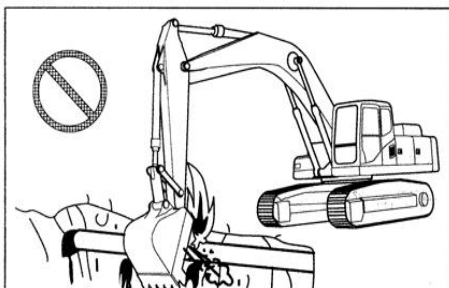


(f) Operating in the frozen ground to be careful, because the temperature rise will cause the ground to soften the ground unsteady gait.



12. To prevent collapse

From the lower part of the excavation may cause the edge of collapse or landslide, resulting in serious injury or death.



13. Beware of underground facilities

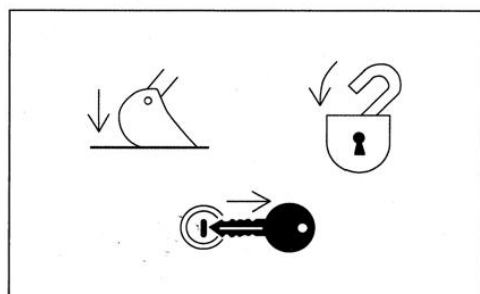
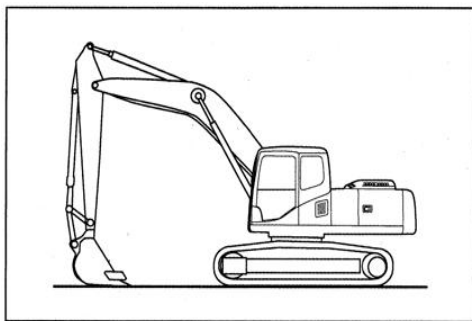
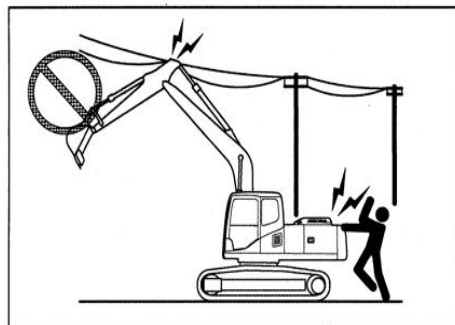
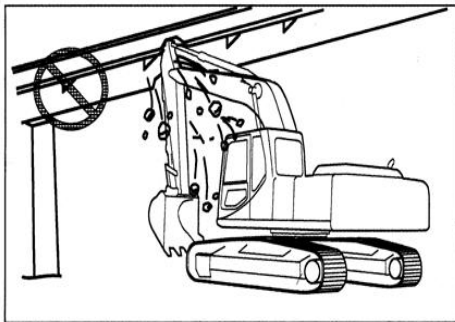
Underground cables or gas pipes are accidentally cut may cause an explosion, fire, leading to the occurrence of serious injury or death.

(a) Prior to excavation, check cable, gas and water pipes position marked, or to confirm its position.

(b) Keep certain distance with cables, gas pipes and water pipes .

(c) If cut fiber-optic cable due to an accident, do not pay attention to the end of the cable. Otherwise, the eyes may cause severe damage.

(d) If the Mining Hotline instructions in your area, please contact; or direct contact with the local utility company, so that they clear all underground cables, pipes.



14. Beware of overhead bridges and other facilities

If the operating units of the machine or other parts of the elevated hit the bridge,

Machines and overhead material will be damaged and may cause injury, be sure to be careful.

15. To avoid the transmission line

(a) If the machine or device does not keep a safe distance with cable, may cause casualties and accidents.

(b) when operating near the wire , avoid any part of the machine move to the place of the wire length over to 3 m plus 2 times the length of the line insulator distance.

(c) Verify and comply with all applicable local laws and regulations .

(d) Wetlands will increase the range of possible electric shock. Should be allowed other persons around away from the work area.

16. Secure parking machines

In order to prevent accidents:

(a) The machine is parked on a level surface.

(b) The bucket lowered to the ground.

(c) The throttle control knob gear down to 1st gear.

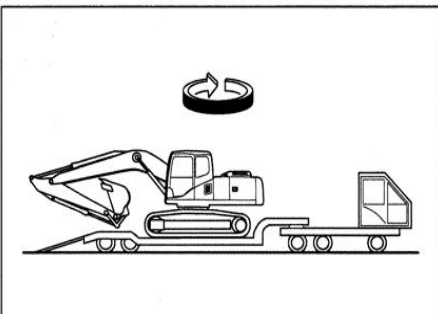
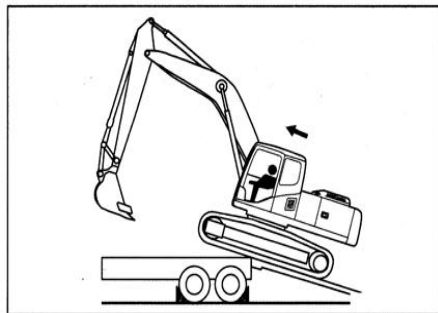
(d) To the low-speed no-load operation of the engine 5 minutes.

(e) Switch the key to OFF (off), stop the engine. After the engine is stopped, turn the key switch to “on” position, put safety lever at UNLOCK position, shaking each joystick to escape residual pressure in the hydraulic circuit and pneumatic circuit.

(f) Remove the key from the key switch.

(g) The safety lever pulled at Lock (locked) position.

(h) Lock all access doors and box room.



17. Handling fuel- to prevent fires

(a) Handling fuel safely, because it is highly flammable. If fuel is ignited, it will explode and (or) fire, resulting in

Personal injury or death.

(b) When filling fuel oil, make sure no smoking or fire around.

(c) Before refueling, be sure to stop the engine.

(d) Add fuel outdoors.

(e) All of the fuel and most of the grease agents and some coolant are all flammable..

(f) Flammable liquids stored in a place away from the risk of fire.

(g) Do not incinerate or puncture the pressure vessel.

(h) Do not store oily rags, they can be lit fire spontaneously to burn.

18. Safety transport

(a) In the truck or trailer plate loading and unloading machine, the machine will be overturn.

- When moving machine from road transport, be sure to comply with local regulations.

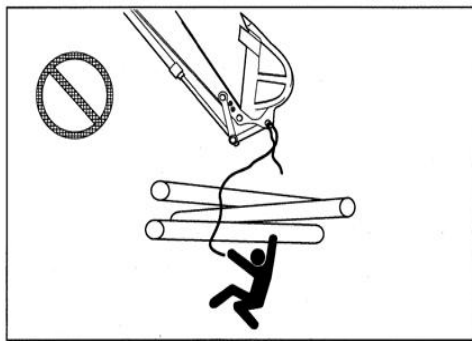
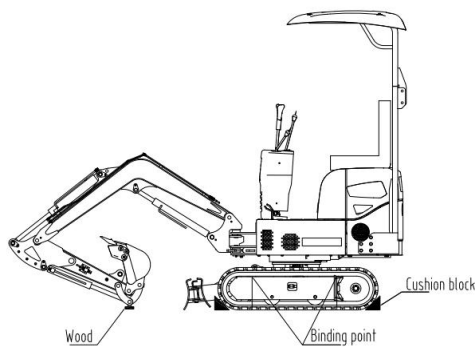
- Provide for the transportation of the machine to the truck or trailer.

(b) Loading and unloading the machine, please note the following:

- Select a firm level ground.
- Be sure to use the loading dock or slope.
- When loading or unloading machinery, there must be a signalman.
- Loading and unloading machine, you must turn off the auto-

idle switch to avoid the operating lever accidental operation and cause a sudden increase in speed.

- Switch to select slow walking. Fast walking ,speed will automatically increase.
- If you need to turn the machine,you should be directed back to the ground or car plate, then onto the slope correction direction.
- In addition to the travel lever onto or driving under the slope, do not operate any other joystick.
- The top of the slope and flat relative to the Survey Office was convex, care should be taken to passing.
- Rotary car to prevent injuries may cause the machine to tip over.
- Keep the arm pulling and slowly turn the car in order to get the best stability.
- Chain or rope to hold the machine frame. For more information, see the "Transport" chapter.



19.Prohibition the lifting

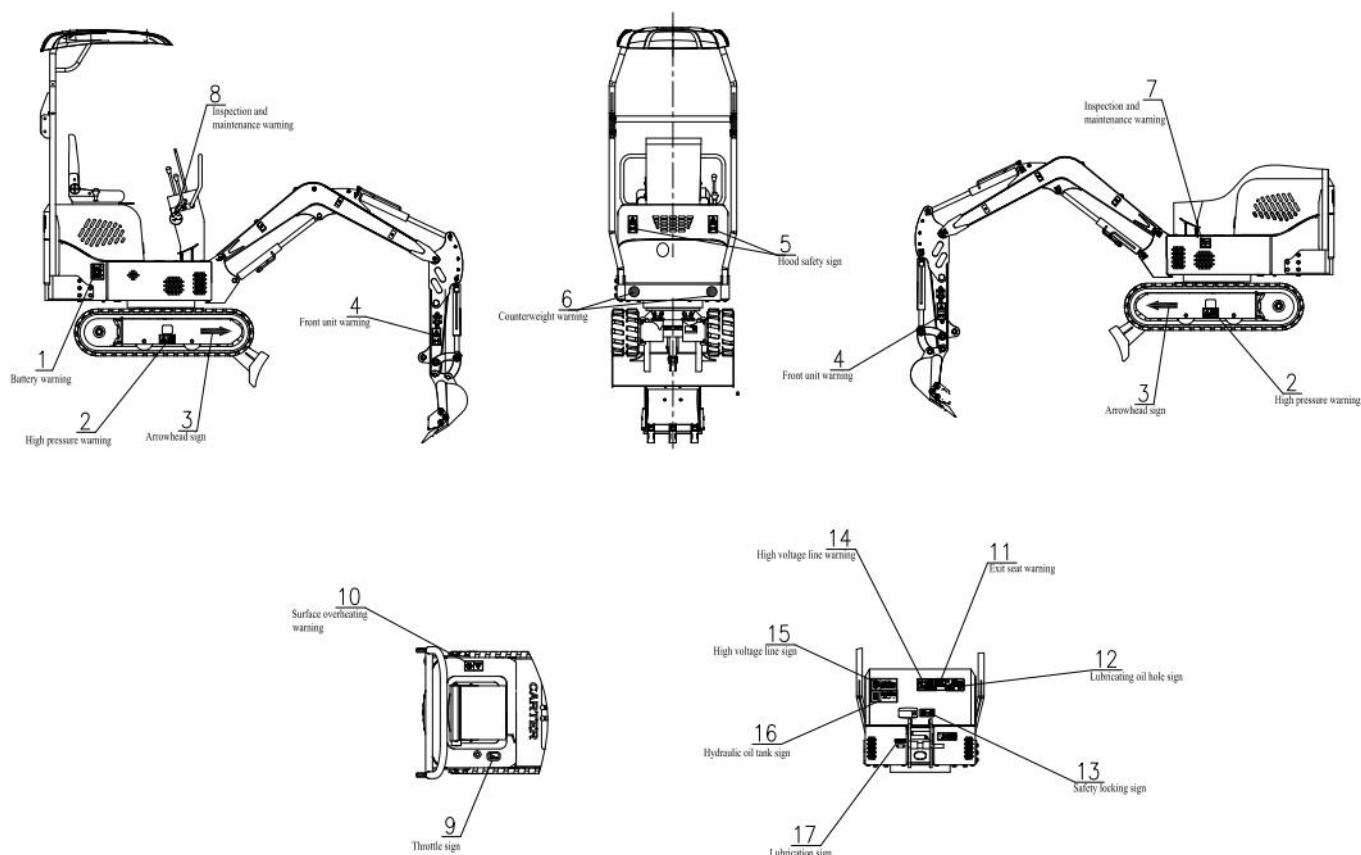
Hanging objects falling around may be hit by falling objects or suppress, resulting in serious injury or death.In order to prevent accidents, in any case, prohibition lifting.

Prohibit hanging grasping logs, etc.



Prohibit hanging grasping logs, etc.

1.3 The position of the safety labels

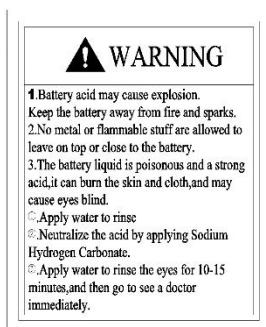


There are warning labels on the machine. This chapter will explain detail of the positions and meanings of the labels. You should know the warning labels very well.

Keep labels clean. If the labels are lost or damaged you should change new labels.

Change the damaged or lost labels. If there is a need to change parts with labels, then you should add the safety labels on them after change these labels.

1.battery maintenance signs



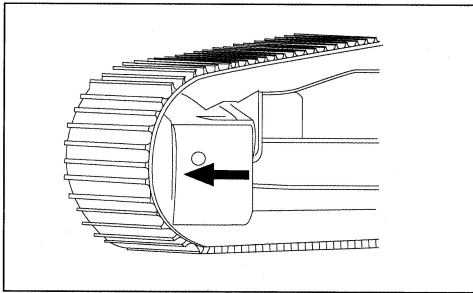
2. prevent parts from flying out (high pressure warning)

Please read the manual carefully before operation.



3. excavator forward direction

Warning: when the excavator travel control lever (pedal) is operated forward It is the actual forward direction of the excavator.



4. Warning! Working range of excavator

Keep a distance from the excavator operation area! Otherwise there is a risk of being bruised

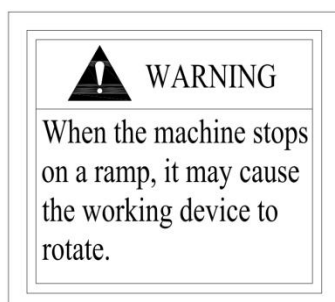


5. Warning!

Do not stay in the working range of the excavator, otherwise there is a risk of being rolled.

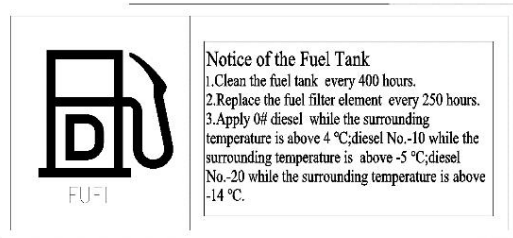


6. Slope warning sign



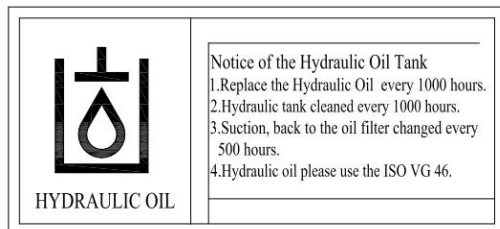
7. Diesel tank marking

Warn users of the time to fill different brands of high-quality diesel at different ambient temperatures, and to replace the filter element and clean the oil tank!



8. hydraulic oil tank sign

Warn the user of the grade and maintenance cycle of hydraulic oil

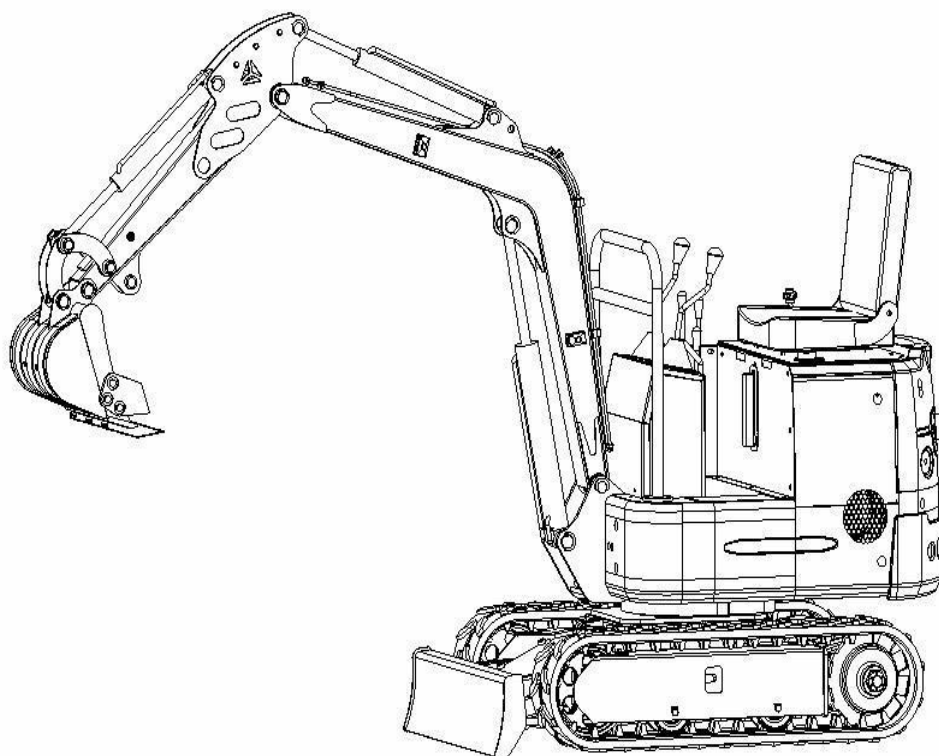


2 Usage Features and Performance Parameters of MINI Excavators

2.1 Usage and features

MINI Excavators are provided with excavating, crushing, ditch cleaning, drilling and bulldozing, with their attachments quick hitched and thus its utilization up greatly. In addition, they are easy to operate and transport and flexible to work at narrow site.

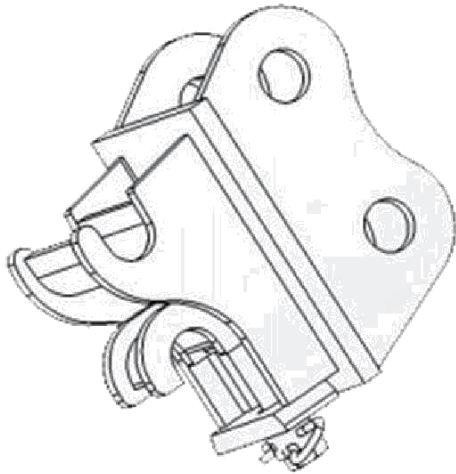
MINI Excavators, hydraulic type with single bucket



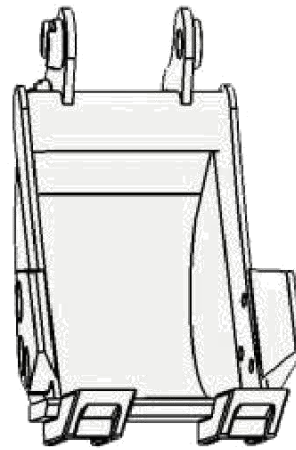
This type of excavators are mainly applied to: farming, landscaping, ditching and fertilization in garden, vegetable greenhouse, agricultural transformation, indoor demolition, small earthwork, civil engineering, road recovery, basement and indoor construction, concrete breaking, burying of cable, laying of water supply line, garden cultivation, desilting and others.

The excavator is equipped with diesel engine or gasoline engine, domestic main pumps and rotary motors, traveling motor, featuring comprehensive guarantee, durability and flexibility.

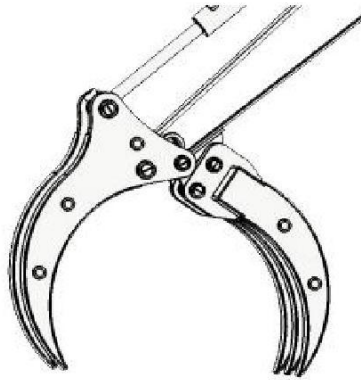
Excavators are able to equipped with multiple work equipments, such as quick hitch, log grab, ripper, leveling bucket, auger and narrow bucket, as well as optional roof, radiator and others, so as to meet your needing.



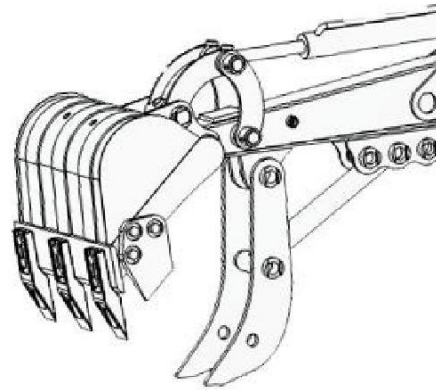
Quick hitch



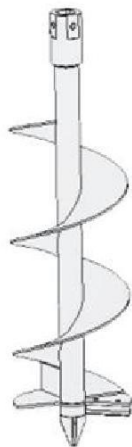
Narrow bucket



Log grab



Mechanical thumb



Auger

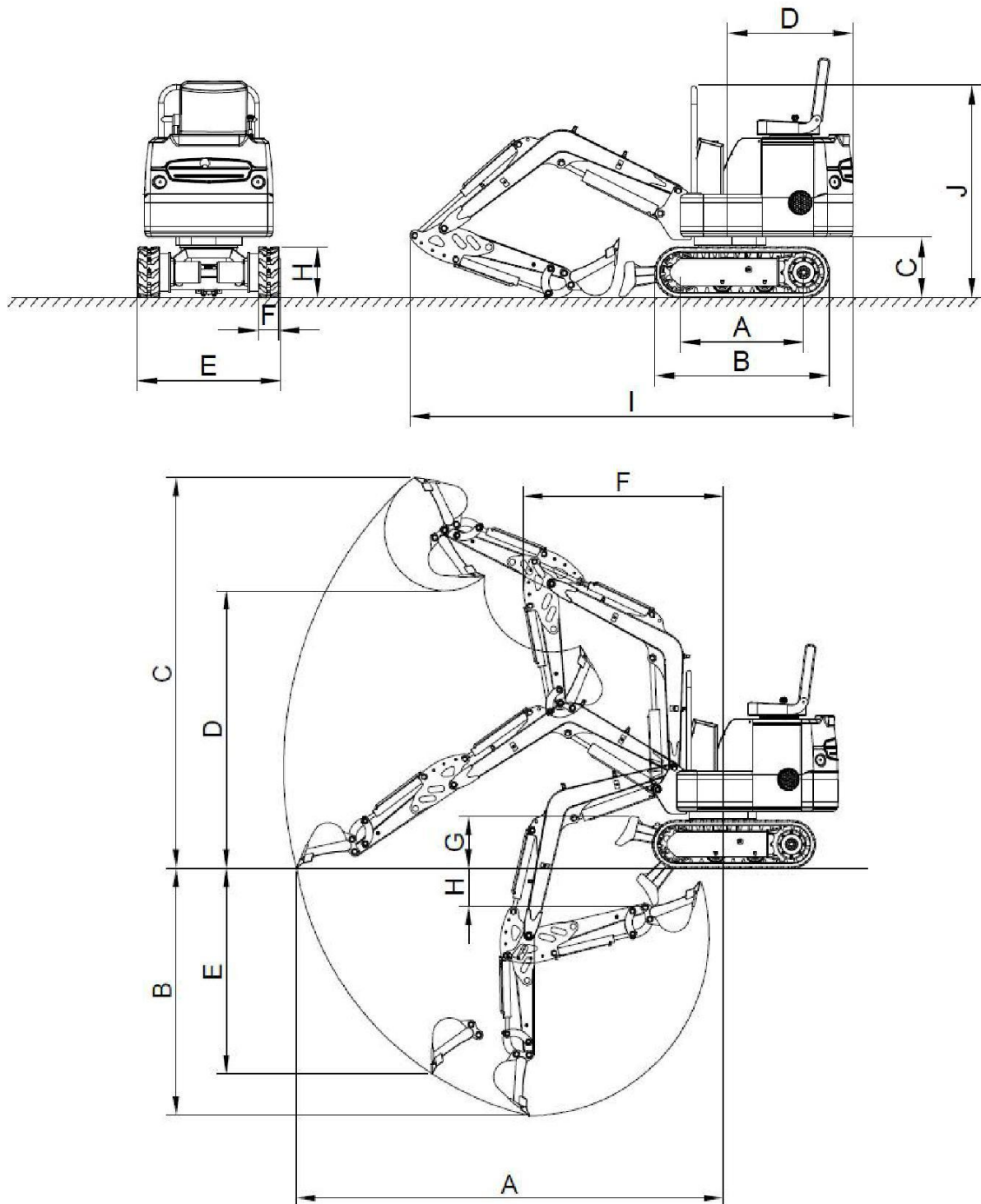


Ripper



Rake

Section II Main performance parameters



Appearance parameters

Overall dimensions	MINI Excavators
A Wheel track	900
B Overall length of track	1233
C Ground clearance of platform	385
D Ground clearance of platform tail	815
E Chassis width	840
F Crawler width	180
H Crawler height	324
I Transportation length	2976
J Overall height (Driving shed top)	1495
Deflection angle left °/ right °	50° /70°
Gradeability	23.9

Work range	MINI Excavators
A Max. digging radius on ground	3125
B Max. digging depth	1520
C Max. digging height	2585
D Max. unloading height	1715
E Max. vertical digging depth	1460
F Min. swing radius	1595
G Max. lifting height of dozer blade	340
H Max. digging depth of dozer blade	260

Performance parameters

Parameters	MINI Excavators			
	Gasoline engine			
Operating mass (kg)	920			
Standard bucket capacity m ³	0.022			
Rated power kw	7.0/3000			

Section III Lifting capacity

Lifting capacity for MINI Excavators

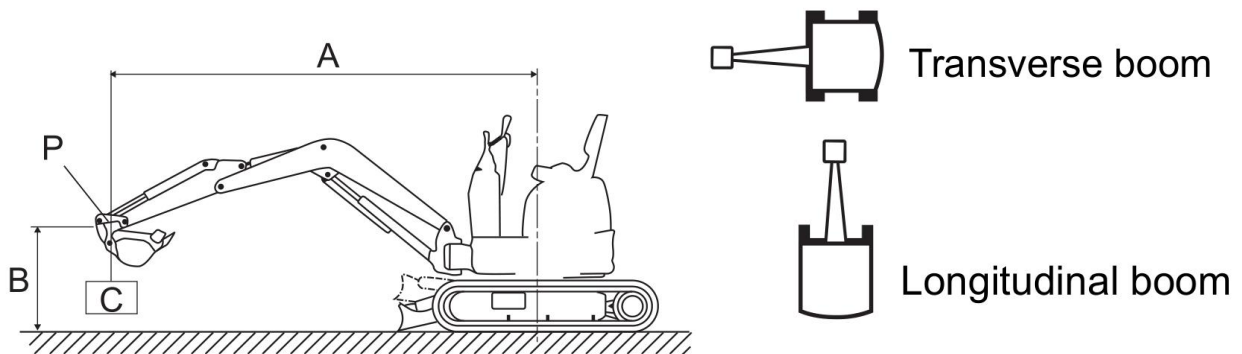
Standard condition, machine with rubber track.

Bucket width: 425 mm Bucket weight: 19.3 kg

A : Overhang from the axis of rotation

B : Bucket height in meters

C : Load point



Blade down











Unit:(kg)

A (m)	max		2.5 m		2.0		1.5		1.0	
B (m)										
1	—	—	134	332	187	*328	282	*425		—

0.5	—	—	131	*317	179	*391	265	*571		—
0	—	—	129	*268	174	*429	257	*630		—
-0.5	—	—	—	—	173	*423	256	*614	479	*617
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	*511	488	*825

Blade up

Unit:(kg)

A (m)	max		2.5 m		2.0		1.5		1.0	
B (m)										
1	—	—	134	167	187	232	282	355		—
0.5	—	—	131	164	179	224	265	337		—
0	—	—	129	161	174	218	257	329		—
-0.5	—	—	—	—	173	218	256	327	479	*617
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	332	488	653

The data in the table represents the lifting capacity according to ISO 10567 standard. Corresponds to 75% of the maximum dead load before tilting or 87% of the hydraulic working load. The data marked with * indicates the hydraulic limit of the working load.

Section IV Lifting capacity

Lifting capacity for MINI Excavators

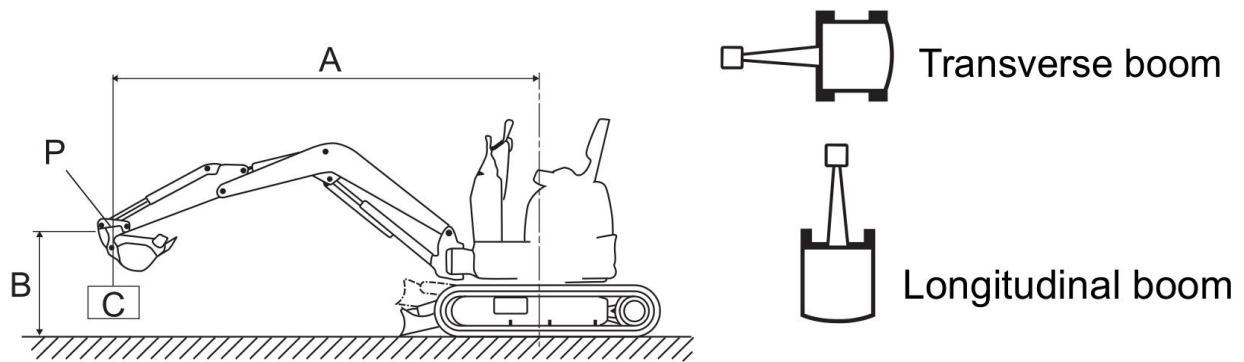
Standard condition, machine with rubber track.

Bucket width: 425 mm Bucket weight: 19.3 kg

A : Overhang from the axis of rotation

B : Bucket height in meters

C : Load point



Blade down

Unit:(kg)

A (m)	max		2.5 m		2.0		1.5		1.0	
B (m)										
1	—	—	131	332	181	*328	274	*425		—
0.5	—	—	127	*317	173	*391	254	*571		—
0	—	—	124	*268	167	*429	247	*630		—
-0.5	—	—	—	—	166	*423	246	*614	464	*617
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	*511	473	*825

Blade up

Unit:(kg)

A (m)	max		2.5 m		2.0		1.5		1.0	
B (m)										

MINI EXCAVATORS

1	—	—	131	167	181	232	274	355		—
0.5	—	—	127	164	173	224	254	338		—
0	—	—	124	161	167	219	247	329		—
-0.5	—	—	—	—	166	218	246	328	464	*617
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	324	473	63.8

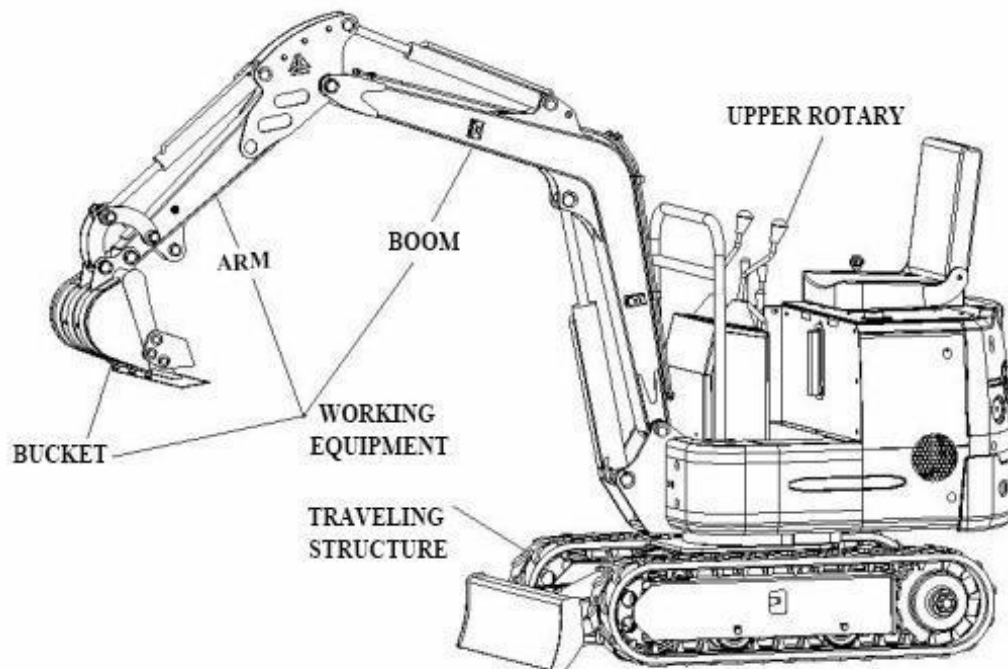
The data in the table represents the lifting capacity according to ISO 10567 standard. Corresponds to 75% of the maximum dead load before tilting or 87% of the hydraulic working load. The data marked with * indicates the hydraulic limit of the working load.

3 1 . 1 T

Excavators

3.1 1 . 1 T excavators

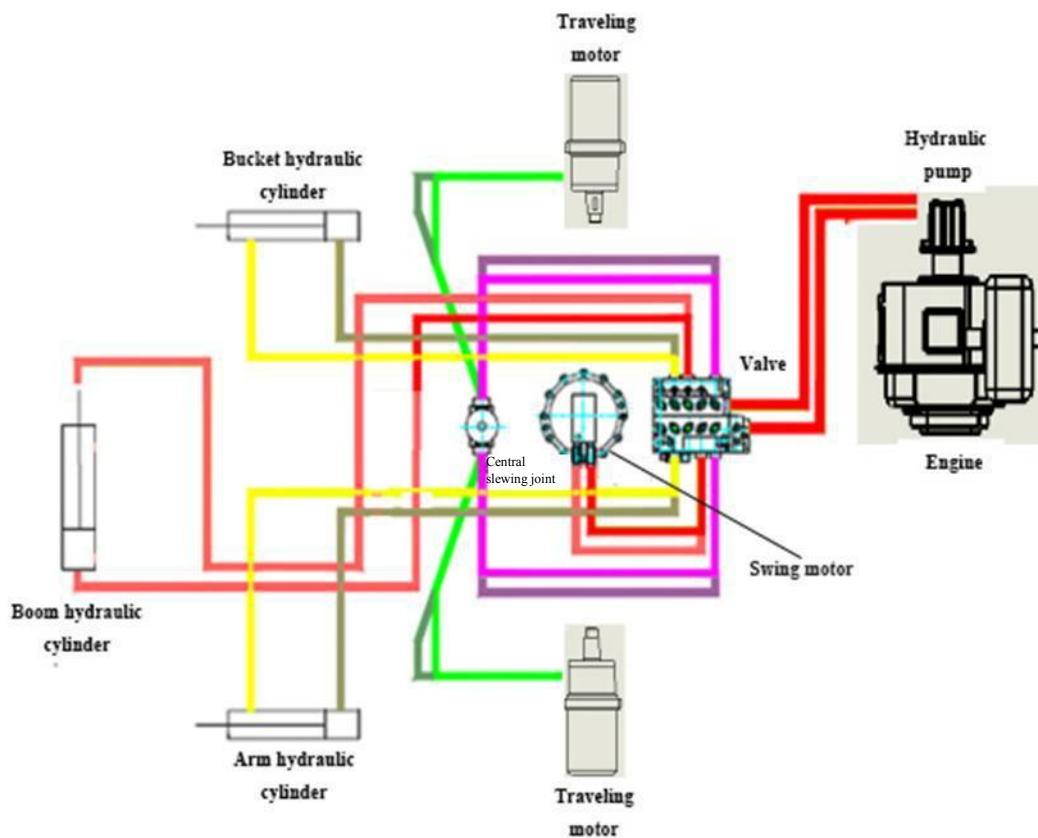
MINI excavator is composed of power train, work equipment, swing mechanism, control mechanism, drive system, traveling mechanism and auxiliary equipment, as shown in fig.. Mounted on the rotary table are the regular full-swing type hydraulic excavators, main components of drive system, swing mechanism and auxiliary devices, which are referred to as upper rotary. Therefore, a MINI excavator is divided into work equipment, upper rotary and traveling mechanism.



3.2 Work principle of excavators

Diesel engine changes the chemical energy of diesel into mechanical energy that is then altered with hydraulic gear pump to hydraulic energy that is distributed to each actuating element (such as hydraulic cylinder, swing motor and traveling motor). After that, each actuating element transform the hydraulic energy back to mechanical energy, driving the work equipment and running the complete machine.

The gasoline engine is a positive ignition engine, which adopts spark plug forced ignition. By changing the opening of the throttle valve, the number of mixture entering the cylinder is controlled to achieve the output of different power. After the mixture is ignited, it burns instantaneously, produces energy, and outputs high power with high speed. Therefore, with a small volume and light weight, it can have higher performance and faster response speed.



Movement and power transmission route of excavator shown below:

1. Traveling power route: diesel engine /gasoline engine — coupler — hydraulic pump (mechanical energy changed to hydraulic energy) — distributor valve — central swing joint — traveling motor (hydraulic energy changed to mechanical energy) — sprocket — rubber crawler — starting of traveling
2. Swing power route: diesel engine /gasoline engine — coupler — hydraulic pump (mechanical energy changed to hydraulic energy) — distributor valve — swing motor (hydraulic energy changed to mechanical energy) — slewing bearing — realizing of wing
3. Boom power route: diesel engine /gasoline engine — coupler — hydraulic pump (mechanical energy changed to hydraulic energy) — distributor valve — boom cylinder (hydraulic energy changed to mechanical energy) — boom movement
4. Arm power route: diesel engine /gasoline engine — coupler — hydraulic pump (mechanical energy changed to hydraulic energy) — distributor valve — arm cylinder (hydraulic energy changed to mechanical energy) — arm movement

5. Bucket power route: diesel engine /gasoline engine ——coupler —— hydraulic pump (mechanical energy changed to hydraulic energy) —— distributor valve —— bucket cylinder (hydraulic energy changed to mechanical energy) —— bucket movement

3.3 1.1T excavators mechanical system

3.3.1 Power system

The excavator equipped with 1.1T B & S science of manufacturer adopts single cylinder air-cooled gasoline engine

3.3.2 Drive system

MINI excavator's drive system could transfer the output power from gasoline engine through the hydraulic system to work equipment, swing mechanism and traveling mechanism.

3.3.3 Swing mechanism

Swing mechanism could turn the work equipment and upper rotary leftwards and rightwards, so as to do the excavating and the unloading. MINI excavator's swing mechanism has to fix the rotary table onto frame and has it swing flexibly, without any inclining risk. Therefore, MINI excavator is equipped with a slewing support (supports) and a slewing drive (power of turntable slewing), which are called by a joint name as swing mechanism.

a. Slewing support

MINI excavator has its rotary table supported with a rolling bearing, realizing the swinging of upper rotary.

b. Rotary drive

MINI excavator adopts the direct drive type. Namely, the output shaft of low-speed high-torque hydraulic motor is mounted with a driving pinion which meshes with the slewing gear ring.

3.3.4 Traveling mechanism

Traveling mechanism supports the complete weight of excavator and drives it to run.

MINI excavator has the crawler traveling mechanism similar to other crawlers, with one hydraulic motor driving one track. This excavator adopts low-speed high-torque motor. When two hydraulic motors run in the same direction, this machine goes straightly forward; when one motor is supplied with oil and the other is braked, excavator steers around the braked track; when two motors runs reversely, excavator rotates in situ.

Each part of traveling mechanism is mounted on integral traveling frame. The pressure oil from hydraulic pump goes through the multi-way directional valve and the central swing joint into the hydraulic traveling motor that changes the pressure energy into output torque that then goes to sprocket, driving excavator to run.

MINI excavator's sprockets are of integral castings and able to correctly engage with track, featuring balance drive. Sprockets located at rear part of excavator, shortening the tensioner part and relieving the track abrasion, wear and power consumption. Each track is equipped with a tensioner, adjusting the track tension and reducing the track vibration noise, abrasion, wear and power loss.

a. Work equipment

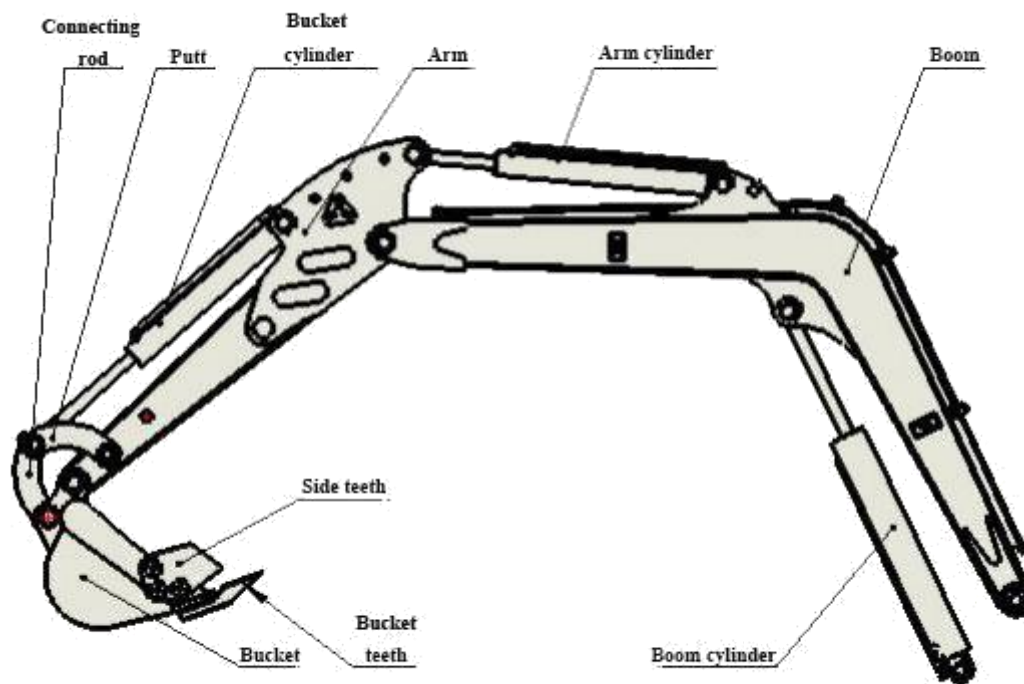
The hydraulic excavator could have multiple work equipment, up to dozens of varieties, with backhoe and ripper most popular.

MINI excavator has the boom, arm and bucket articulated with each other, as shown in figure and swing around their articulated points respectively with aid of the hydraulic cylinder, finishing the excavating, lifting and unloading.

b. Boom

As the main component of backhoe work equipment, the integrated skewed boom is adopted on MINI excavator.

Being of the most popular type at present, skewed boom could allow excavator to dip deeper and to lower the unloading depth, satisfying the backhoe requirements.



c. Bucket

1. Basic requirements

- 1) The longitudinal profile of bucket meets the law of motion of various materials inside of bucket, facilitating the material flow and minimizing the loading resistance and thus fulfilling the bucket.
- 2) Bucket teeth are mounted to increase the linear specific pressure of bucket onto material, with unit cutting resistance relatively low and easing to cut in and break soil. In addition, the teeth are resistant to wear and easy to replace.
- 3) The load is easy to get off, shortening the unloading time and increasing the effective capacity of bucket.

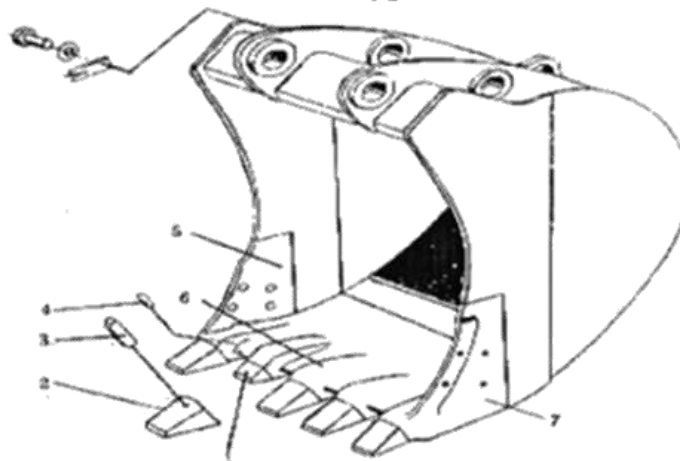
2 . Structure

Bucket shape and size for backhoe are highly related to work objects. In order to meet various excavation, one excavator could be equipped with multiple types of buckets, with backhoe most popular. Bucket teeth could be mounted with rubber pins and bolts

Connection between bucket and hydraulic cylinder is of linkage mechanism, with bucket directly articulated with hydraulic cylinder, which drops the rotation angle of bucket but enables the work torque to change greatly.

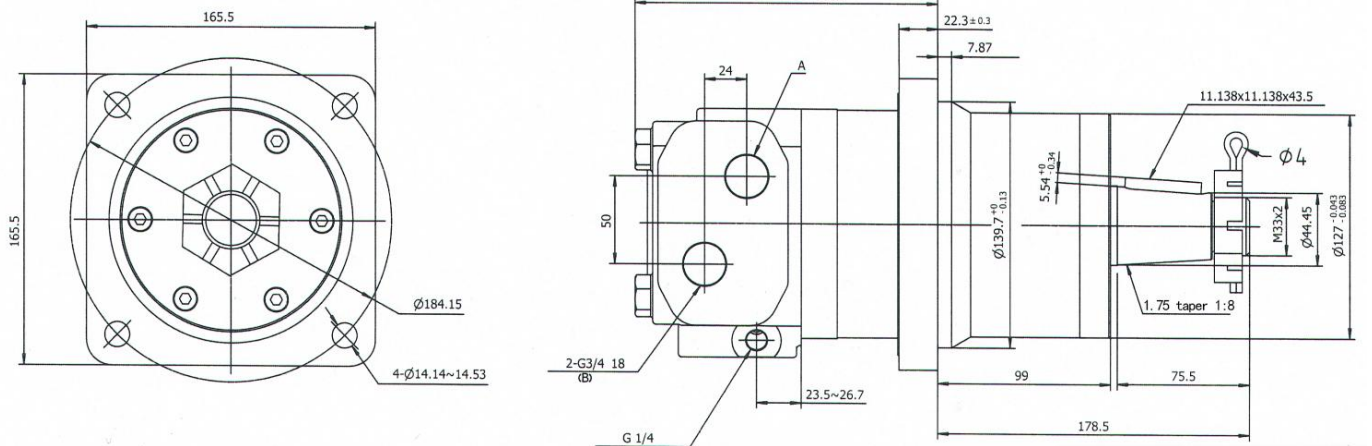


Bucket type



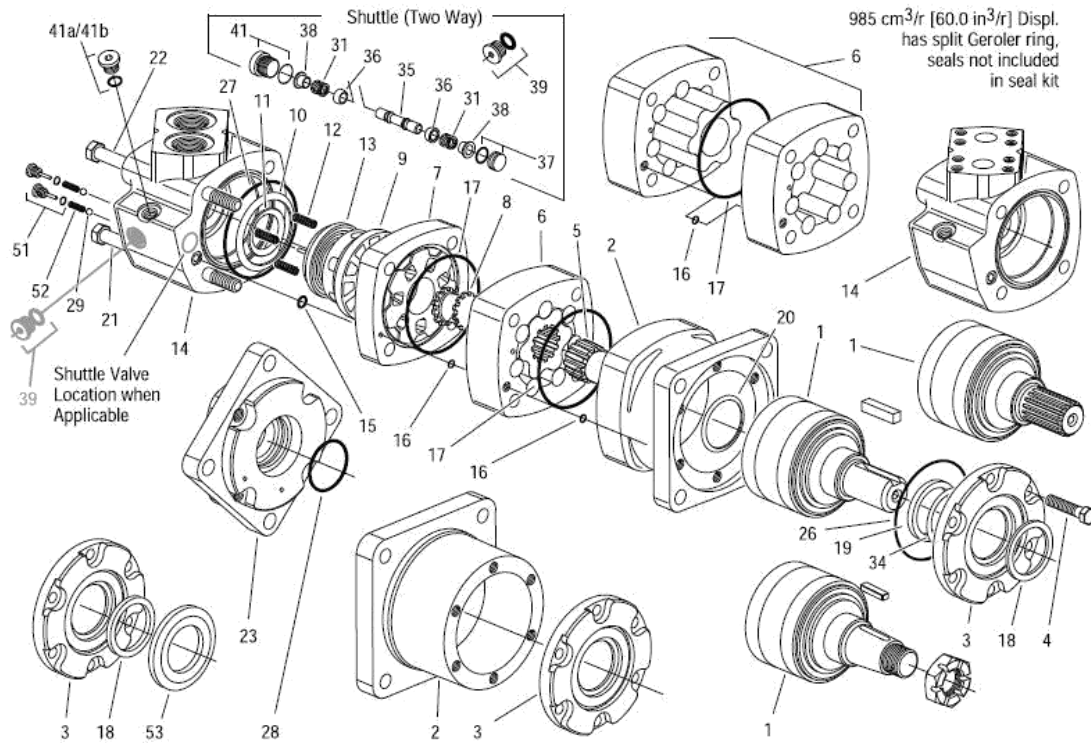
Bucket structure

III.Traveling motor



Disc Valve Motors---R4K series -310

Displacement (cc/r)	Flow (L/min)		Speed (RPM)		Pressure (Mpa)		Torque (Nm)	
	Continuous work	Intermittent work	Continuous work	Intermittent work	Continuous work	Intermittent work	Continuous work	Intermittent work
310	150	225	485	698	17	24	775	1225

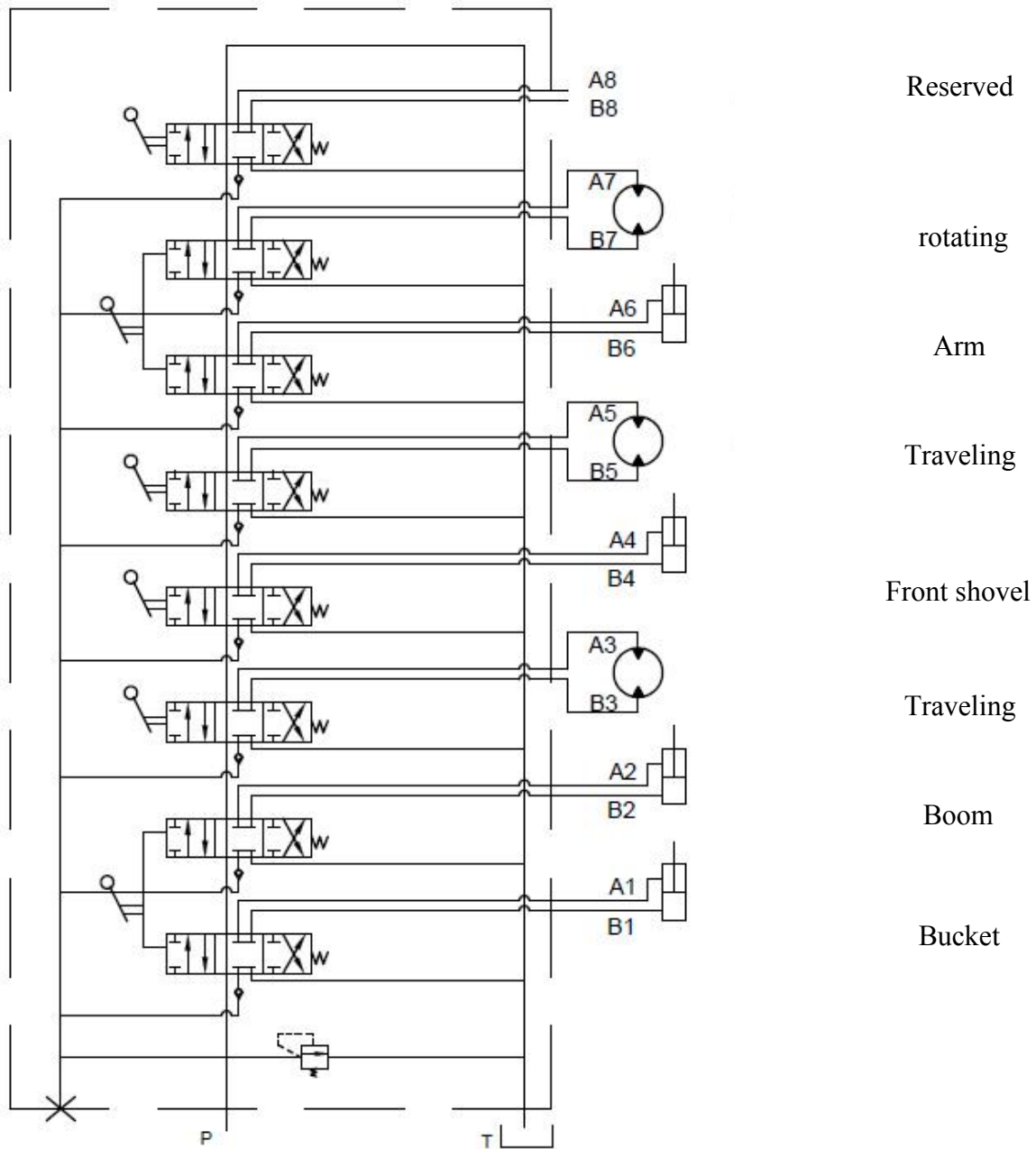


Seal package

Code	Name (reference dimensions mm)	Quantity
1	Dust cover (OD 50.9)	1
2	Copper sheet (OD 60.45)	1
3	Seal ring of output shaft (OD 63.56)	1
4	O-ring (ID92.87, Shore hardness70)	1
5	End seal ring (ID 45.72)	1
6	O-ring (ID 6.07)	2
7	O-ring (ID 94.97)	2
8	O-ring (ID 11.2)	1
9	Front-type seal ring (ID 62.23)	1
10	Front-type seal ring (ID 35.82)	1
11	O-ring (ID 92.33, Shore hardness 90)	1

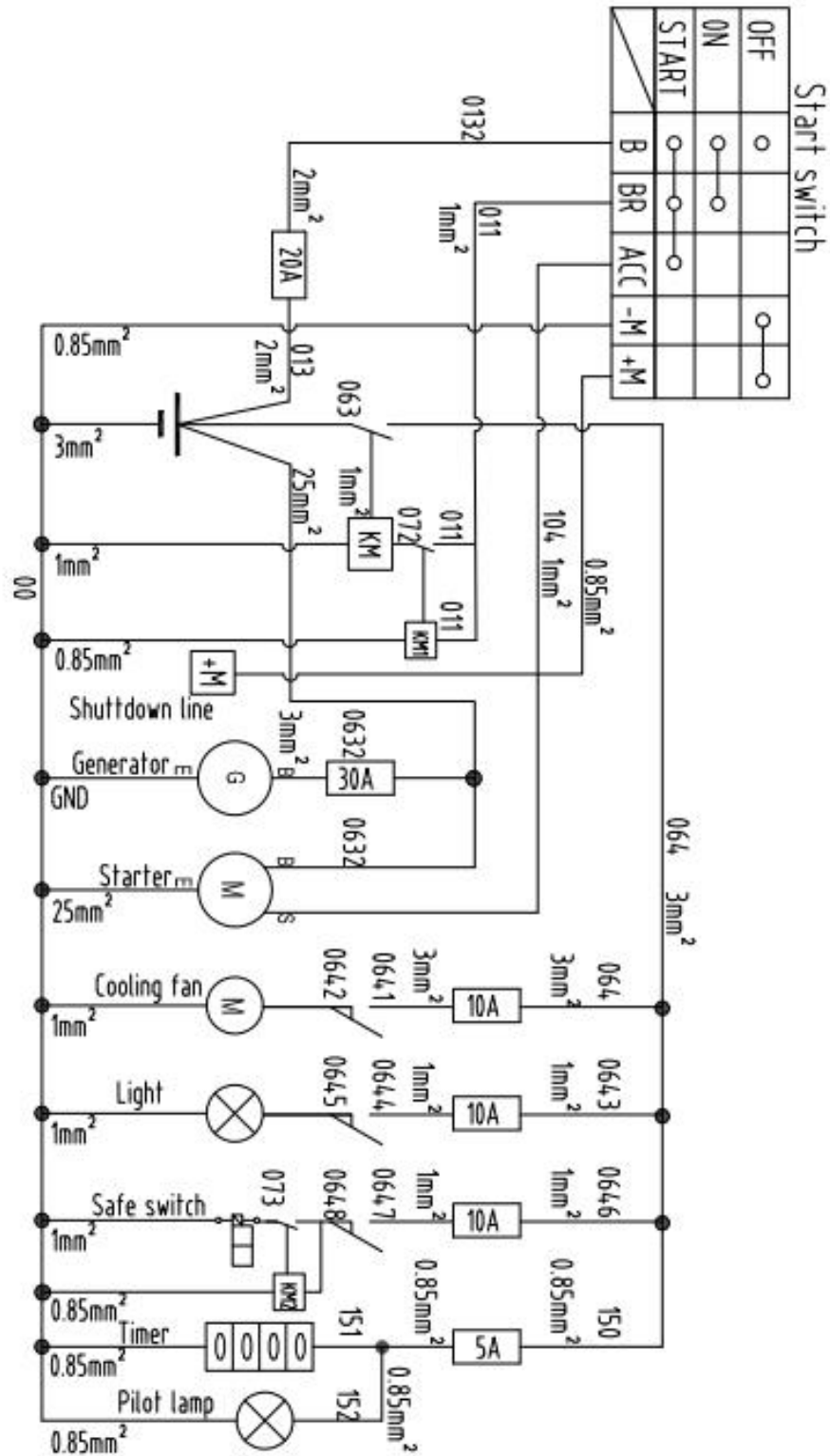
3.5 Schematics of main valve

Main valve function diagram



3.6 Electrical system diagram

Schematic diagramIII: Electrical schematic diagram of Gasoline engine:



4 Service Technologies of MINI Excavators

Being of high temperature and pressure, the MINI excavator could have the hydraulic oil temperature as high as 85°C, the engine silencer temperature as high as 700°C and pressure as high as 16-18MPa. Therefore, the operators should be specially trained to obtain the proper certificates and to be familiar with the contents in this manual before the operations. In addition, maintenance and repair of excavator should be strictly in line with regulations to avoid any accident.

4.1 Basic construction knowledge

There are four basic movements: bucket rotation, arm stretching / backing, boom lifting / lowering and turntable swinging.

In general, pulling/pushing of hydraulic cylinder and rotation of hydraulic motor is controlled with three-way axial slide valve through the oil-flow direction and the work speed is controlled by operator or auxiliary devices according to the quantitative system and the valve openness.

1.1 Basic requirements on control system

Basic requirements on control system include:

- 1) Control system should be centralized in the driving area of upper rotary and satisfy the man-machine requirements. For example, controllers and driver seat should be designed according to 160-180 cm for males and 150-170 cm for females.
- 2) Startup and stop should be steady, with its speed and strength in control. At the same time, the combine actions should be also in control.
- 3) Easy, handy and visual operations In general, the operational force on handle does not exceed 40~60 N and handle travel does not exceed 17cm.
- 4) Control mechanism should minimize the deformation of its lever, as well as the inside clearance and the idle travel.
- 5) Ensure the operational performance does not change in -40~50°C.

4.2 Preparation for work

1. Inspection before startup

In order to prolong its service span, check the following before startup:

- ①. Check if there is dirt around or below machine, bolts loosened, any oil leaked and if any part damaged or worn.
- ②. Check if all switches, lamps and fuse box could work normally.
- ③. Check if the work equipment and hydraulic parts could work normally.
- ④. Check if all engine oil levels and fuel level are proper.

The above should be checked normal; otherwise engine cannot be started up until they are checked normal after troubleshooting.

2. Maintenance before startup

Before startup each shift, it is needed to grease the work equipment and the slewing bearing.

3. Preheating of machine on cold days (gasoline engine does not need preheating)

If it is cold, engine is difficult to start up, fuel may be frozen and hydraulic oil may increase its viscosity. Therefore, selection of fuel should be dependent on environment temperature.

When hydraulic oil is less than 25°C, it is needed to preheat the machine before any work; otherwise machine may not respond or react very quickly, leading to severe accident.

Therefore it is needed to preheat machine if it is cold:

- ①. Adjust the manual accelerator to have engine run at medium speed, and then slowly move bucket forth and back for 5min.

Caution: do not operate other actuators than the bucket.

- ②. Adjust the manual accelerator to have engine run at high speed, and then move the boom, the arm and the bucket for 5-10min.

Caution: operations are merely limited on boom, arm and bucket, instead of any slewing or traveling.

1. ③. Each complete action of excavator should be carried out for a few times, completing the preheating and ready to work.

4.3 Operational essentials

1. Traveling

Use the traveling handles.

(1) Straight

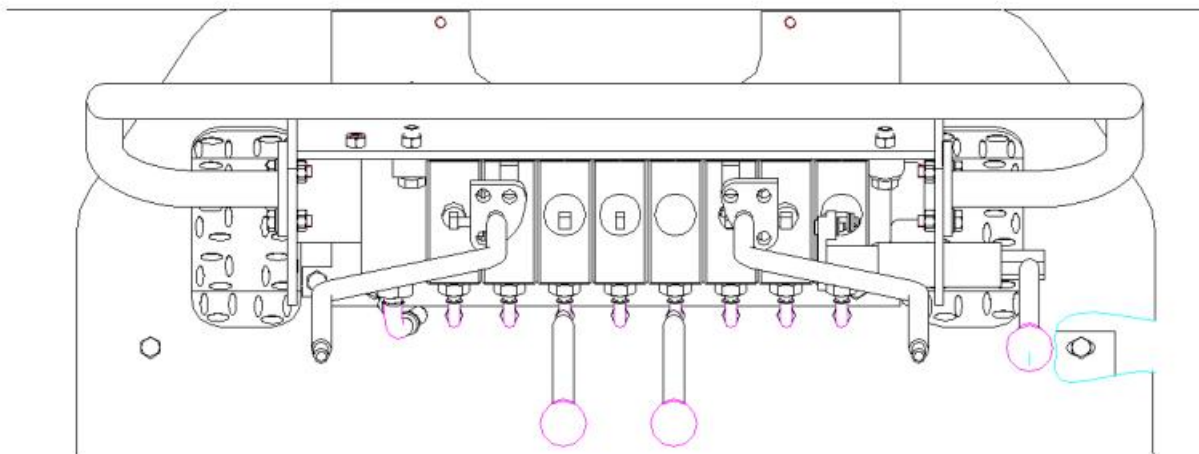
Forwards or backward move the handle, running the machine forwards or backwards.

(2) Steering

- A. Left turn in situ: backward shift the left handle and meanwhile forward push the right handle.
- b. Right turn in situ: backward shift right handle and meanwhile forward push the left handle.
- c. Left turn with left track as axis: forward move the right handle
- d. Right turn with right track as axis: forward move the left handle

2. Excavation

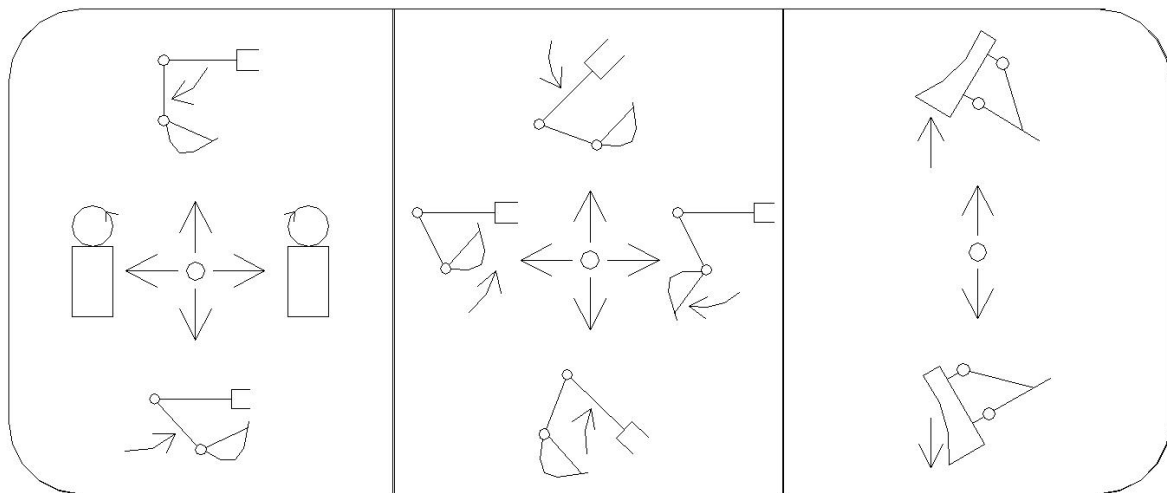
2.1 The excavator slewing and the work equipment are respectively controlled with two handles, with positions shown below:



Left travel

Right travel

Dozer shovel



2.2 Basic excavation

2.2.1 Before excavation, the arm cylinder should have angle with the arm as 90° , bucket with ground to be excavated as 30° . Only in such case, can each cylinder have the max. excavating force. It is suitable for relatively hard soil, so as to decrease the excavating resistance.

2.2.2 To excavate any soft soil, bucket should be angled with the soil to be 60° , increasing the work efficiency.

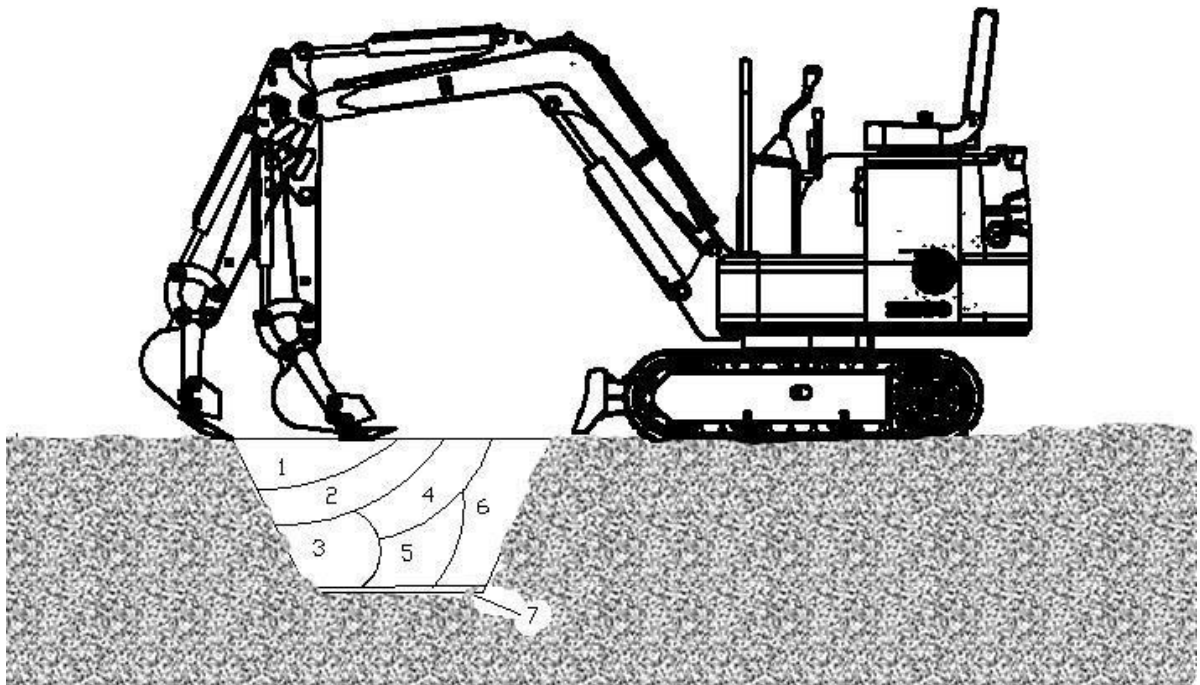
2.3 Lower excavation

Keep the angle between bucket base and the bevel at 30° , and retract the arm to start work.

2.4 Upper excavation

Keep the bucket blade vertical to the ground, and retract the arm to start work.

2.5 Ditching is carried out in 7 steps, as shown in figure.



4.4 Operational Precautions

4.4.1 Prohibitions and precautions for hydraulic excavators

1. Avoid the landsliding and the stone falling.
2. Avoid any striking of work equipment.
3. Avoid the bucket from colliding with other vehicle body, the loaded bucket crossing over other vehicle cab or persons.
4. Avoid the excavator from sinking into soft ground or wetland.
5. In traveling, avoid any large obstacles such as large stone.
6. It is prohibited to work with water depth exceeding the allowable limit.
7. While unloaded or loaded, the large stones should be handled carefully not to fall down.
8. On cold days, park the machine on solid ground to avoid the track being frozen. Remove any scrap away from track and its frame. If track is iced onto ground, use boom to lift track and carefully move the machine, so as not to damage the sprocket and the track.
9. Before movement of machine, make sure the traveling direction is consistent with its handle. When traveling motor is at rear part, forward push the traveling handle, to drive machine forwards.
10. For long - distance traveling, please rest for 5min every running for 20min, so as not to damage the traveling motor.
11. Never try to cross over a slope of more than 15 degree, so as to avoid the machine from overturning.
12. Avoid any accidents occurring during machine reversing or slewing.
13. In work, do not completely dig the soil out of bottom of machine.
14. Avoid any collapse: never run on high dam or slope, which otherwise may have the machine collapsed or sliding away, leading to severe accident.
15. Be careful of underground facilities: unexpected cutoff the underground cables or gas pipe may lead to explosion, fire or even personal casualty.
16. Be careful of overhead facilities such as bridge: if work equipment or other parts collides with over-bridge or others, it may result in personal injury; care must be taken to prevent the boom or the arm from colliding with any elevated item.
17. Keep safe distance from overhead power line: in work around power line, do not have any part of machine or any load move to 3m times by 2 of away from the power insulation. Verify and abide by the local related laws and rules. Wetland may have the range of electric shock enlarged. Therefore, the irrelative should be kept away from work area.

5 Maintenance of MINI Excavators

5.1 Safty precautions for servicing, disassembly and reassembly



Safty precautions for servicing

Most accidents during servicing arise from carelessness. Please remember that safty involves both the welfare of the employees and improved work efficiency.



Safty precautions for Disassembly and reassembly

Machines must be disassembled and assembled efficiently and safely.

It is very important to thoroughly understand the construction and function of the machine, to make all appropriate preparations, and start operations according to the specified working procedures.

5.1.1 Safty measures before starting work

1. Work clothes

- 1). Wear specified work cap and clothed. (Under no circumstances may workers wear undershirts only.) Cuffs must be kept buttoned, and any tears must be mended.)
- 2). Wear safety shoes.
- 3). Do not wear cotton gloves when working on the internal section of engine, reduction gears or hydraulic units for repair or others, or when using a hammer. Wear leather gloves, however, when hoisting wires.

2. Inspecting equipment and tools

- 1). Prepare equipment (cranes, fork lifts, tool, etc.) required for servicing and inspect for any problems before starting work.
- 2). Hammer heads (metal parts) must be firmly secured to their handles.
- 3). Check hoisting tools (wire ropes, hoisting chains, etc.) before use.

3. Keep workshop in order

- 1). Secure appropriate space needed for disassembly to the job.
- 2). Secure a clean, safe place for arranging disassembled parts.
- 3). Store volatile substances (gasoline, light oil, thinner, oily articles, etc.) in appropriate containers at selected locations to prevent fire hazards.

5.1.2 Safty measures during work

1. Protectors

- Wear goggles when using chisels for chipping.
- Use appropriate protectors during welding.
- Wear a helmet when working with a crane or at elevated locations.

2. Team work

- When working with two or more people, divide the work and maintain close communication.
- Clean work must be carried out using predetermined signals.

3. Disassembly and assembly

- Do not wear gloves when using hammers.
- Use rods of the specified soft material for removing pins. Do not use a hammer as a pad.
- Do not place fingers in holes when centering.
- Heavy parts must be adequately supported before removing bolts.

4. Cranes

- In principle, use a crane for objects heavier than 44lb (20kg).
- Crane operation and hoisting must be performed only by qualified personal.
- Pay careful attention to the center of gravity when hoisting, and do not stand under the lifted objects.

5. Others

- To work under a jacked-up carrier, be sure to place wood pieces under it.
- When charging batteries, make sure there are no open flames in the immediate vicinity.
- All electric tools must be grounded.
- Before welding the machine, remove the battery.
- When removing the battery, be sure to disconnect negative (-) cord first.
- When mounting the battery, be sure to connect the positive (+) cord first.

5.1.3 Preparation for disassembly

1. Cleaning

Remove mud and dirt from the body before disassembly.

2. Acceptance inspection

The machine must be checked before it is disassembled to record existing conditions, such as those listed below.

Model, serial number, and hourmeter reading

- Reason for repair and repair history
- Element stains
- Fuel and oil condition
- Parts damage *(Take photographs if necessary.)

3. Equipment and tools

prepare equipment, tools, cranes and parts storage racks as required.

- Precautions for disassembly and reassembly

4. Disassembly

- Follow the specified disassembly procedures.
- Make alignment marks to insure correct reassembly.
- Arrange disassembled parts in an orderly way, and attach identification tags or put marks if needed.

5. Reassembly

- Clean all parts before assembly. Repair any scratches or dents. Take special precautions against dirt and dust.
- Parts with rust-preventive coatings must be assembled only after removing the coating.
- Separated parts must be correctly reassembled using alignment marks.
- As a rule, use a press to reassemble bearings, bushing and oil seals. Use pads when using a hammer.

5.2 Daily inspection and maintenance

S/N	Item	Quantity	Interval (h)			Remark
			everyday	20	100	
1	Check the engine oil level in sump	1	★			
2	Check the hydraulic oil level in hydraulic oil tank	1	★			
3	Check the fuel level in tank	1	★			
4	Check if the fuel pipe is leaked or cracked	----	★			
5	Check the oil-water separator to completely drain, any water or sediment out	1		★		
6	Check the work equipment pivots	----			★	
7	Check if the hydraulic hose and the pipeline leak	----	★			
8	Check if the bucket teeth is worn or loosened.	3+2	★			
9	Check the bolts and nuts for tightening torque	----	★			
Note: ★: Maintenance interval under normal conditions						

5.3 Periods of overhaul, medium and minor repair

S/N	Item		Interval (h)							Remark	
			20	50	100	250	500	1000	1500		2000
1	Greasing of slewing bearing				★						
2	Greasing of slewing bearing gears				★						
3	Change the engine oil	KOOP diesel engine and Gasoline	▲		★						
4		YANMAR / Kubota diesel engine		▲		★					
5	Change the engine oil filter elements	KOOP diesel engine and Gasoline		▲			★				
6		YANMAR / Kubota diesel engine		▲		★					
7	Check and clean the air filter			▲							
8	Replace the air filter					★					
9	Change the hydraulic oil							★			
10	Change the hydraulic oil filter elements						▲	★			
11	Check if the fuel pipe is cracked or bent.				★						
12	Change the oil-water separator	KOOP diesel engine					★				
13		YANMAR / Kubota diesel engine				★					
14	Check the defection of track						★				
15	Maintenance of tensioner	KOOP diesel engine and Gasoline	★								
16		YANMAR / Kubota diesel engine		★							
Note: ★: Maintenance interval under normal conditions ▲: Maintenance needed at the first inspection											

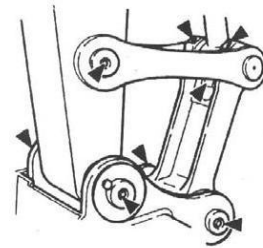
5.4 Technical maintenance

5.4.1 Grease

Parts		Quantity	Interval (h)						
			20	50	100	250	500	1000	2000
1. Lubrication of work equipment pins	Pivot at base of boom	9	★						
	Pivot at base of Stick and bulldozer								
	Pivots of bucket and connecting rod								
	Others:	8	★						
2. Lubrication of slewing bearing		1			★				
3. Lubrication of rotary motor gear		1			★				
Note: b it is recommended to use the lithium grease. ★ Maintenance interval under normal conditions									

1. Maintenance and lubrication of work equipment pivots

- Pivot between bucket and connecting rod



- Pivot at base of boom



- Pivot at base of Stick and bulldozer



- Others

Pivot of Bulldozer cylinder; pivot of Boom cylinder and stick cylinder;
pivot at base of bucket cylinder.

5.4.2 Slewing bearing - every 100h

- 2.1 Park machine on the flat ground.
- 2.2 Lower the bucket onto ground.
- 2.3 Idle engine at low speed for 5min.
- 2.4 Turn the ignition switch to OFF and then take off the key.
- 2.5 With the upper-structure standing still, add the grease into the two grease nipples.
- 2.6 Start up engine to lift the bucket free from the ground, and then swing the upper-structure by 45 degree (1/8 cycle).
- 2.7 Lower the bucket onto ground.

5.4.3 External meshing gear 45 of slewing bearing ---- every 100h

Lower the bucket onto the ground

Turn off the engine.

- 3.1 Park machine on the flat ground.
- 3.2 Lower the bucket onto ground.
- 3.3 Idle engine at low speed for 5min.
- 3.4 Turn the ignition switch to OFF and then take off the key.
- 3.5 The grease has to be stored on the top of external meshing gear of slewing bearing, free of any pollution. Add approximate 0.5kg of grease if needed.

Any polluted grease should be replaced with new one.



5.4.4. Engine oil

According to the temperature range during the interval, select the viscosity of oil listed in the table below:
Recommended gasoline engine oil brand: 10w-40 engine oil



1. Start up engine to preheat up engine oil properly.
2. Park the vehicle on the flat ground.
3. Lower the bucket onto the ground.
4. Idle engine at low speed for 5min.
5. Turn the ignition switch to OFF and then take off the key.
6. Take off the drain plug to have oil pass through clean cloth into the 2L container.
7. After that, check if there is metal scrap or others left on cloth.
8. Put the drain plug back on and tighten it
9. Loosen the drain plug to have oil flow through the filter cylinder into a container.
10. Take off the screws fixing the engine oil filter elements with a screwdriver to take the filter element out.
11. Reinstall the new filter and tighten the screws fixing the new element with a screwdriver.
12. Remove the oil filter cap to add the recommended oil into engine. After 15 min, check if the oil level is between the circle markers.
13. Put the oil filler cap back on.
14. Shut down engine Unplug the ignition key.
15. Check if the drain plug is leaking.
16. Check the oil level on dipstick.



Caution: keep your body and face away from the breather. When gear oil is still hot, please wait until it cools down and then slowly release the breather pressure!

5.4.5 . Hydraulic system

Parts	Quantity	Interval (h)								
		10	50	100	250	500	1000	1500	2000	4000
Check the hydraulic oil level	1	★								
Change the hydraulic oil.	--						★			
Change the hydraulic oil filter elements	1					★				
Check the hose and pipeline	--	★								
Note: ★ normal maintenance interval Hydraulic tank volume: series:18L										

Inspection and maintenance of hydraulic system



Caution: in work, the hydraulic system may become very hot. Please cool the machine down before inspection or maintenance!

1. Before maintenance of hydraulic system, make sure the machine stands on flat and solid ground.
2. Lower the bucket onto ground and shut down engine.
3. Do not start any maintenance until the systems, hydraulic oil and lubricant completely cool down, as the hydraulic system may be still hot and pressurized as soon as work is over.
 - a. Drain the air out of hydraulic oil reservoir to release inside pressure.
 - b. Cool the machine down.



Caution: inspection and maintenance of hot and pressure parts may cause them or hydraulic oil to spray out, leading to personal injury!

- c. While removing the bolts or nuts, do not have your body facing them, as the hydraulic parts, even if they cools down, still have pressure. .
- d. Never try to check the traveling or slewing motor circuits on slope, as they may have pressure due to their dead weight. .

4. While connecting the hydraulic hoses and pipeline, keep the seal surface free of any dirt and damage. Keep the above mentioned in mind:
 - a. Clean the hose, the pipeline and inside of hydraulic oil tank with detergent, and then thoroughly dry them.
 - b. Use the O-ring free of any damage or defect.
 - c. While connecting the pressure hose, do not twist it; otherwise its service span will be shortened. .
 - d. Carefully tighten the low-pressure hose clamp.
5. The hydraulic oil to be added should have the same grade. Namely, do not mix the oil with different grades. The hydraulic oil has been added before delivery, and therefore, please use the recommended oil. All oil in system should be changed at once.
6. With no hydraulic oil, never start up engine.

I. Inspection of hydraulic oil level --- each day



Important: With no hydraulic oil, never start up engine!

1. Park machine on the flat ground.
2. Completely retract the arm cylinder and extend out the bucket cylinder, so as to locate the machine.
3. Lower the bucket onto the ground.
4. Idle engine at low speed for 5min.
5. Shut down engine Unplug the ignition key.
6. Check if the oil level in hydraulic oil tank between the markers on dipstick, and add it if needed. . .

Caution: Hydraulic oil tank has pressure, and therefore slowly open its cap to release pressure before adding of oil. .

7. Open the hydraulic oil tank to add oil and then check the oil level again. .
8. Put the cap back on hydraulic oil tank



II. Change the hydraulic oil ---1000 h

Replace the hydraulic oil suction filter element ----every 500 h



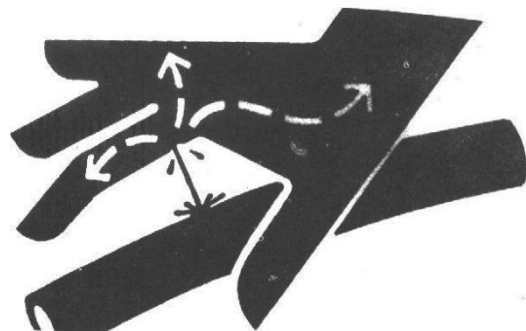
Caution: do not do so until the hydraulic oil cools down as it may be very hot.

1. Park machine on the flat ground.
2. Completely retract the arm cylinder and extend out the bucket cylinder, so as to locate the machine.
3. Lower the bucket onto the ground.
4. Idle engine at low speed for 5min.
5. Shut down engine Unplug the ignition key.
6. Dismantle the covers
7. Clean the top of hydraulic oil reservoir to avoid any dirt into its system.
8. Slowly open the hydraulic oil cap to release the pressure.
9. Loosen and take down the oil-pickup filter element cap.
10. Loosen and take down the drain plug at bottom of hydraulic oil tank to drain the oil out of tank.
11. Take out the oil-pickup filter and the levers.



Caution: the hydraulic oil tank has pressure. Slowly open the hydraulic oil cap to release the pressure before taking off the cap!

12. Clean the filter and inside of hydraulic tank.
13. Use oil -pickup pump to suck the oil residue out of bottom of hydraulic oil tank.
14. Put on the filter and the levers to make sure the filter is correctly fixed onto the outlet.
15. Clean and re-install the drain plug onto the bottom of tank.
16. Add the oil until between markers on oil dipstick.
17. Put on the oil-pickup filter element cap to make sure the filter and the levers are at correct position and then tighten the bolts to 49N.m.



Important: with no oil in hydraulic pump, starting up of engine may damage to hydraulic pump!

18. Tighten the oil tank cap.
19. With engine idling at low speed, slowly and steadily control the lever for 15min to drain the air out of hydraulic system.

20. Completely retract the arm cylinder and extend out the bucket cylinder, so as to locate the machine.
21. Lower the bucket onto the ground.
22. Turn off the engine. Unplug the ignition key.
23. Check the hydraulic oil level in hydraulic oil tank and add it if needed.

III. Inspection of hose and pipeline

--- Each day

--- Every 250h



Caution: any sprayed fluid could penetrate your skin, leading to personal casualty!

Therefore, use a paperboard to check for leakage.

In addition, care must be taken to keep your hands and body away from pressure oil.

In case of accident, please immediately go to doctor with trauma experience. Any fluid into skin has to be removed in a few hours, which otherwise may lead to gangrene.



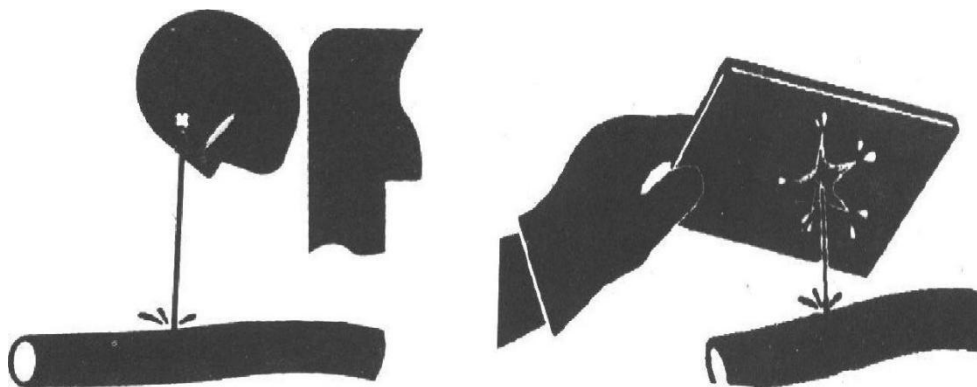
Caution: leaked hydraulic oil and lubricant may lead to fire or personal casualty!

1. Park machine on the flat ground. Lower the bucket onto the ground. Shift the pilot switch to Lock Turn off the engine. Unplug the ignition key.
2. Check if there is lost part, loosened pipe clamps, twisted hose, pipeline or hose rubbing with each other. In case of any abnormal, please replace or tighten it according to table 1-3.
3. Tighten, repair or replace any loosened, damaged or lost pipe clamps, hoses, pipes, oil cooler and flange bolts.

Do not bend or impact any pressure pipeline.

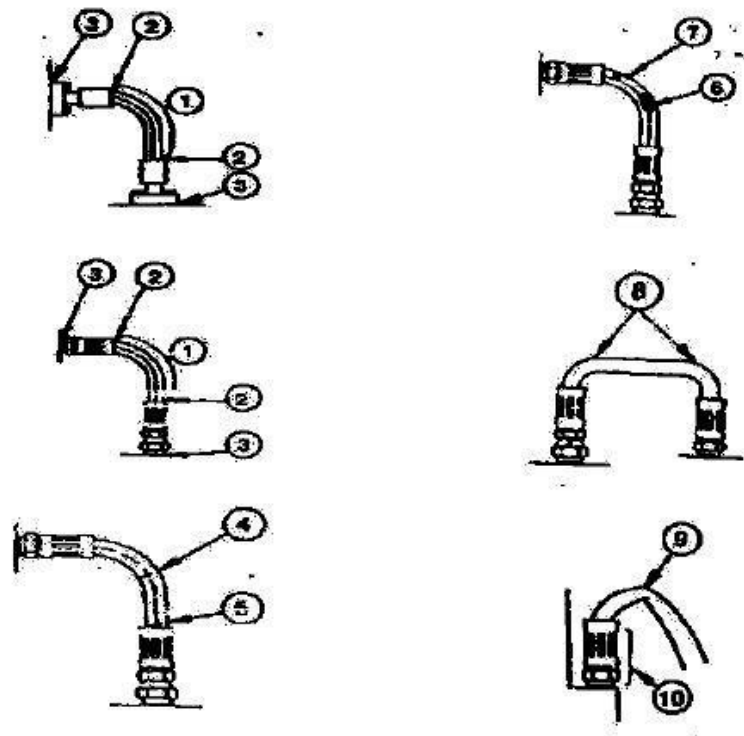
Never install any bent or damaged hose or pipeline.

Caution: related positions of check points and the abnormalities



Please use the genuine manufacturer excavator parts

Interval (h)	Check points	Abnormal	Measures
Every day	Hose surface Hose end Connector body	Leakage 1 Leakage 2 Leakage 3	Replace it Replace it Tighten or replace the hose or O-ring
Every 250h	Hose surface Hose end Hose surface Hose surface Hose Hose Hose end and joint body	Crack 4 Crack 5 Reinforcing material protruded 6 Local part protruded 7 Bend 8 Bend 9 Deformation or corrosion10	Replace it Replace it Replace it Replace it Replace it Change it (proper bending radius) Replace it



5.4.6 Fuel system

gasoline engine series, at the end of the article (see Appendix), briefly introduces various models of gasoline engines.

Parts		Quantity	Interval (h)						
			10	50	100	250	500	1000	2000
Drain dirt out of collector of fuel tank		1	★						
Check the oil-water separator		1		★					
Change the oil-water separator		1					★		
Check the fuel hose	Leakage	--	★						
	Crack / twist / others	--	★						

★ Maintenance interval under normal conditions

Fill up the fuel

1. Park machine on the flat ground.
2. Lower the bucket onto ground.
4. Idle engine at low speed for 5min.
5. Shut down engine Unplug the ignition key.



Caution: fuel should be disposed carefully. Before filling of fuel, shut down engine. No smoking before filling fuel or with fuel system working.

6. Pay attention to the fuel scale. Add the fuel if needed.

Important: keep any dirt, dust, water or other foreign material from getting into fuel system!

7. While filling of fuel tank, make sure the fuel is not sprayed on machine and added properly.
8. Put the cap back on fuel filler to avoid any lost or damage.

Inspection of oil-water separator ---every 50h

Oil-water separator ① is used to separate the water or sediment from fuel. Oil-water separator ① has a float able to rise up when water becomes full. When there is water or sediment in the collector of oil-water separator, please drain oil-water separator .

Important: shorten the inspection interval of oil-water separator ① if there is excessive water in the fuel!

Drain steps:

Caution: the drain plug is designed to be counter - thread type and should be turned with hands, instead of vise and wrench for protection of threads.

- 1、 Manually loosen the drain plug at bottom of oil-water separator.
- 2、 After the draining, manually tighten the drain to ensure no leakage of oil or air.

Caution: after the draining, make sure air is drained out of fuel system to make sure the engine could start up normally.



5.4.7 Electrical system - battery

- I. Check the battery electrolyte level and the terminals.



Caution: gas inside of battery may explode it. Therefore, keep any spark and flame away from battery. Use a flashlight to check the electrolyte level. In addition, the sulphuric acid in battery electrolyte is as toxic as to burn your skin or your cloth holes or to blind your eyes. . .

Therefore, take the following methods to avoid any risk:

1. Refilling of battery should be done at well-ventilated site.
2. Put on goggles and plastic gloves.
3. Care must be taken not to spray out the electrolyte.
4. Use the proper measures to assist battery startup.

If touched with acid:

1. Rinse the skin
2. Use the soda or the lime to neutralize the acid.
3. Rinse eyes for 10 - 15 min and then go to doctor.



Caution:

- a. Always firstly disconnect the battery clips (-) away from the ground and then lastly connect it.
- b. Always keep the terminals at top to battery and the breather clean, to avoid the battery from discharging. Check if the battery terminal is loosened or rusted. Coat the terminals with vaseline to avoid any corrosion.

Replace the battery

There is a 12V battery with one negative pole (-) grounded.

If battery cannot be charged or store any electricity, replace the battery with same model.

Replace the fuse.

If the electrical device does not work, please firstly check the fuse.

Important: please install the fuse with correct amperage, so as to prevent against burning of electrical system due to overloading!

Others

Parts	Quantity	Interval (h)							
		20	50	100	250	500	1000	2000	4000
Check if the bucket teeth is worn or loosened		★							
Change the bucket	—	If needed							
Replace the bucket and connect the new one to machine.	—	If needed, replace the bucket and connect the new one to machine.							
Adjust the connecting rod of bucket	1	If needed							
Take down the traveling lever	2	If needed							
Check and replace the fuse	1	★	Every 3 years						
Check the track defection	2					★			
Check tensioner	2	★							
Check the fuel injection timing	—	If needed							
Check the bolts and nuts for tightening torque	—	∞			★				
Note: ★ Maintenance interval under normal conditions ∞ Maintenance needed at the first inspection									

Check the bucket teeth --- each day

1. Check if the bucket teeth is worn or loosened.

Worn beyond the service limit, the bucket teeth may be replaced.

Bucket tooth dimensions mm

New	Service limit
190	130



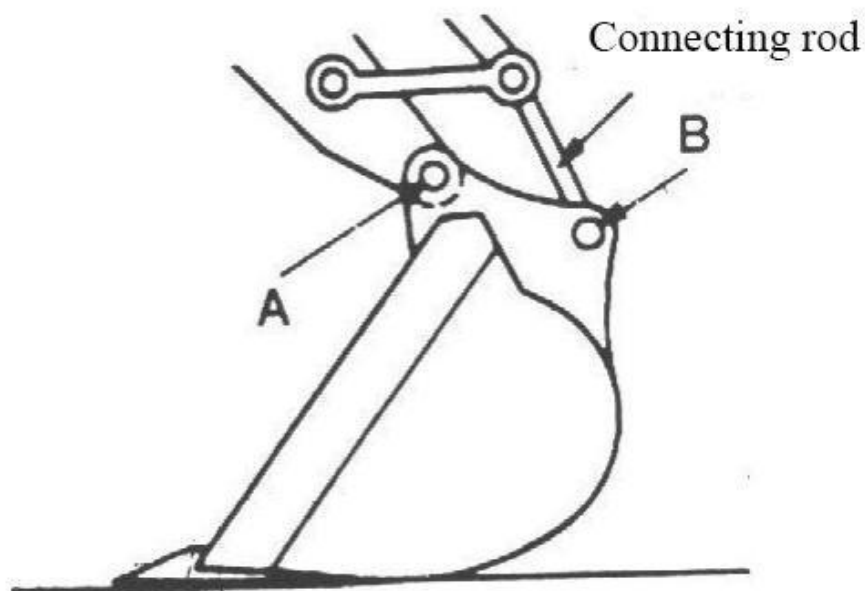
Caution: care must be taken to avoid the metal scrap from flying out, leading to personal injury. Wear the goggles or the safe glasses or safe devices suitable for operations!

Change the bucket



Caution: while hitting out or into the connecting pin, care must be taken to prevent against any personal injury due to out-flied metal scrap. Wear the goggles or the safe glasses or safe devices suitable for operations!

1. Park the machine on flat ground and lower the flat surface of bucket onto ground to make sure the bucket does not move after the removal of pin.
2. Slide the O-ring out, as shown in the figure.
3. Remove the bucket pins A and B to separate the bucket and the arm. Clean the pin and its pin hole and then properly grease them.
4. Adjust the arm and the new bucket correctly, and make sure the bucket does not roll away. .
5. Install the bucket pins A and B.
6. Put the locker and ring onto pins A and B.
7. Adjust the connection clearance of bucket at pin A. Refer to the way to adjust the bucket connection clearance.
8. Grease the pins A and B.
9. Start up engine and run it at low speed. Slowly rotate the bucket to two directions to check if there is any interference to movement of bucket. Do not use any machine with interference, which should be solved immediately. .



5.5 Telescopic chassis

- The distance between the tracks of the telescopic chassis must be completed before the work. Changing the distance between the tracks during the work may cause great damage to the machine.
- Use the bulldozer pilot plus its own button switch combination to control the action of the telescopic chassis cylinder.
- When changing the distance between the tracks of the telescopic chassis, the bulldozer and the working device shall be used to lift the machine off the ground; Then pull out the limit pin, operate the hydraulic cylinder to control the track to stretch to the corresponding position, and finally install the limit pin and tighten it.

See the following figure:

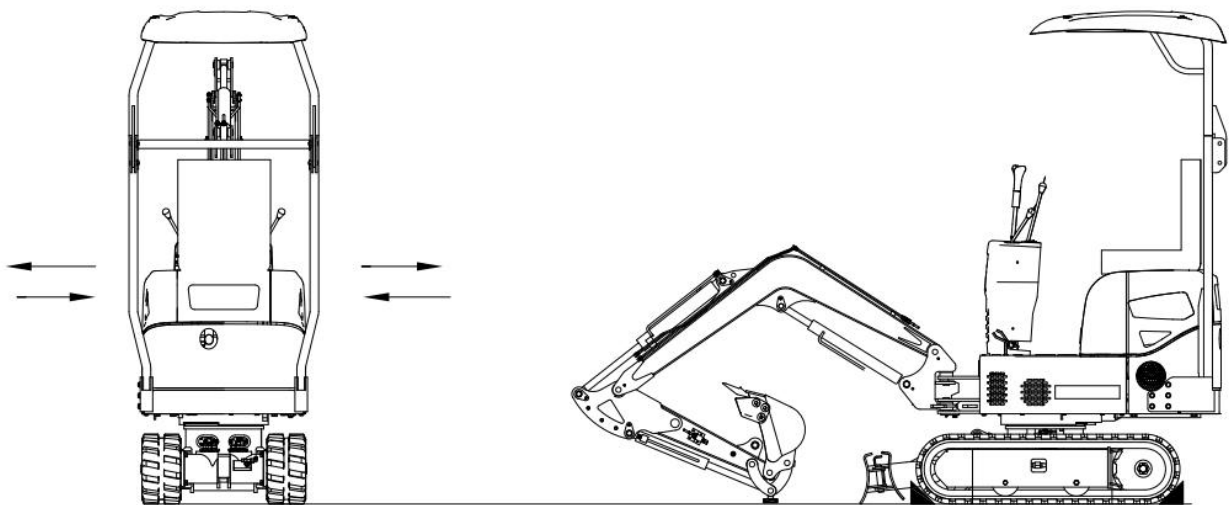


Figure 1; Left and right telescoping

Figure 2: lift the machine off the ground with working device and bulldozer

Check the bolts and nuts for tightening torque

.....every 250h (Originally for every day)

Check the tightness for every day and then every 250 h. Tighten it to the set torque if needed. Replace it with bolts and nuts with same or higher grade.



Important: please use the torque wrench to check the torques of bolts and nuts!

Metric bolts and nuts

Thread dimensions	Standard torque (N.m)	Thread dimensions	Standard torque (N.m)
M6	12±3	M14	160±30
M8	28±7	M16	240±40
M10	55±10	M20	460±60
M12	100±20	M30	1600±200

2. Torque of main components: (N.m)

Thread dimensions	Recommended torque
M12 bolts fixing the traveling motor	120±10
M16 bolts fixing the slewing bearing	325±15
M16 bolts fixing the swing mechanism	325±15



Important:

1. Before installed, the bolts and nuts should be cleaned.
2. Grease the bolts and the nuts (such as the white zinc b able to be dissolved to lubricant), so as to stabilize their abrasion coefficient.
3. The counterweight bolts should be kept tightened up.

Caution: all the tightening torques should be expressed with kgf.m.

For example: use a wrench with 1m long to tighten the bolts and nuts, and apply 12kgf of force to the end of wrench, generating the following torque:

$$1\text{m} \times 12\text{kgf} = 12\text{kgf.m}$$

To generate the same torque with 0.25m wrench: $0.25\text{m} \times y = 12\text{kgf.m}$

Needed force: $y = 12\text{kgf.m} / 0.25\text{m} = 48\text{kg}$

5.6 Maintenance under the special cases

Operational conditions	Precautions for maintenance
Moor land, rainy or snowy	Before operation, check all the drain plugs are tightened up. After operation, clean machine and check bolts and nuts for break, damage, looseness or loss. Lubricate all parts to be lubricated on time.
On beach	Before operation, check all the drain plugs are tightened up. After work, thoroughly clean the clean to remove the salt. Frequently maintain the electrical system from being corroded.
Dusty environment	Air filter: clean the filter element periodically or at shorter interval Radiator: clean the oil cooler screen to avoid any blockage. Fuel system: clean the filter and its element periodically or at shorter interval. Electrical devices: periodically clean it, specially the AC generator and starter's rectifier.
Stony roads	Track: careful operations Frequently check if bolts and nuts are broken, damaged or lost. Loosen the track a little than the usual. Work equipment: parts may be damaged on stony roads, and therefore please use the reinforced bucket or heavy-duty bucket. .
Freezing cold	Fuel: use the high fuel suitable for low temperature Lubricant: hydraulic oil and engine oil with dry quality and low viscosity. Battery: keep the battery fully charged and maintain it at shorter interval. The electrolyte may be frozen if it is not fully charged. Track: keep the track clean. Park the machine on solid ground to avoid the track frozen.
Falling stone	Roof at driver seat: add the protective for cab roof if needed to prevent the machine from being damaged with falling stone.

Storage of machine

1. Repair any worn or damaged parts, and put the new one if needed. .
2. Clean the primary air filter elements.
3. If possible, retract all the hydraulic cylinders. If not, grease all the plungers exposed out of cylinder.
4. Lubricate all the grease points.
5. Put the track on the solid and long pad.
6. Cleaning of machine especially in winter, clean each part of excavator, especially the track.
7. Fully charged, the battery should be stored at dry and safe site. If battery cannot be taken down, separate the battery negative pole from (-) pole.
8. Painting if needed to avoid rusting.
9. Store the machine at dry and safe site. If outdoors, it should be covered with water-proof cloth.
10. If machine is to be stored for long time, run it at least once each month.

6 Troubleshooting

6.1 General

To ensure excellent performance of manufacturer excavator, all components and parts are of high quality. Machine's performance and service life are determined not only by manufacturing quality and assembling quality, but also maintenance quality.

The marketing representative and service engineer shall remind the user that preventive maintenance is the easiest and most economical one among various ways of maintenance.

There are daily inspection and long-, medium- and short-term maintenance according to maintenance frequency.

6.2 Troubleshooting of mechanism system

Symptom	Possible causes	How to solve
Noisy structural components	1.The loose fasteners make noise. 2.Aggravated abrasion between bucket and end face of bucket rod	1. Inspect and tighten 2. Adjust the clearance to less than 1mm
Bucket teeth have dropped during operation	1.Deformed spring and weakened elasticity of bucket tooth pin 2.Unmatched bucket tooth pin and seat	Change the bucket tooth pin
The crawler has tangled up	1.Loose crawler 2.The driving wheel moves fast in front on rugged road.	1. Tighten the crawler 2. The guide wheel shall move slowly in front on rugged road

6.3 Troubleshooting of hydraulic system

Symptom	Possible causes	How to solve
The whole excavator does not move	Low oil level of hydraulic oil tank that the main pump sucks no oil	Add enough hydraulic oil
	Oil filter is blocked	Change the filter and clean the system
	Engine coupling is damaged (such as plastic plate, elastic plate)	Change
	The main pump is damaged	Change or repair the main pump
	The servo system pressure is low or zero	Adjust to regular pressure. If it fails to increase the pressure of servo overflow valve, disassemble to wash; if the spring is fatigue, add a washer or change the spring.
	The safety valve is set at low pressure or stuck.	Adjust to regular pressure. If it fails to increase the pressure, disassemble and wash. If the spring is fatigued, ass a washer or change the spring.
	Oil suction pipe of main pump explodes or comes off	Change with a new one

Symptom	Possible causes	How to solve
The unilateral crawler fails to move	The main pump supplying fuel to unilateral crawler is damaged.	Change
	The main valve rod is stuck and the spring is broken	Repair or change
	Traveling motor is damaged	Change
	The upper and lower chambers of swivel joint are connected	Change the oil seal or clean the assembly
	Fuel pipe of traveling system explodes.	Change
	Less oil in hydraulic oil tank	Add enough hydraulic oil
	Low engine rpm	Adjust engine rpm
	Low system safety valve pressure	Adjust to specified pressure
	Serious leak inside the main pump	Change or repair the pump
	The traveling motor, rotation motor and cylinder are worn of different degree, which causes internal leak.	Change or repair the worn parts

The whole excavator moves slowly or powerless	The aged sealing components, worn hydraulic elements, degraded oil of old excavator cause the operation speed becomes powerless along with the increase of temperature.	Change hydraulic oil, change sealing components of the whole machine, adjust the fit clearance and pressure of hydraulic components.
	The blocked engine filter causes serious decrease of loaded rpm and even flames out.	Change the element
	The blocked hydraulic filter accelerates abrasion of pump, motor and valve and leads to internal leak.	Clean and change the element according to the maintenance schedule.
	Serious between main valve rod and valve hole causes serious internal leak	Repair the valve rod
The right and left traveling systems do not move (no other abnormalities)	Central rotation connector is damaged.	Change the oil seal and change the groove if it is damaged
	The high pressure chamber and low pressure chamber of traveling operation valve is connected.	Change
	Serious leak inside the traveling operation valve	Change
	Low overloaded pressure of traveling valve of main valve or the valve rod is stuck.	Adjust and grind
	The left and right traveling reducers fail	Repair
	The left and right traveling motors fail	Repair
	The oil pipe explodes	Change
Deviation during traveling (no other abnormalities)	Wrong adjustment of variable point of main valve or serious internal leak of a pump	Adjust or repair
	Internal or external spring of one traveling valve core of main valve is damaged or tightened	Change
	The traveling motor leaks inside due to abrasion.	Repair or change

Symptom	Possible causes	How to solve
	The sealing component of central rotation connector is aged and damaged.	Change the sealing component
	The left and right crawlers are of different tightening.	Adjust
Boom (bucket rod and bucket) move to one direction only.	Main valve core is stuck or valve rod spring breaks.	Repair or change
Boom (bucket rod and bucket) does not move.	Boom valve rod is stuck or of low overloaded pressure	Repair
	Fuel supply pipe leaks, detached, O ring damaged or pipe fitting is loose	Change the damaged component
	Sandstone in main valve or the low pressure chamber is connected to the high pressure chamber	Change
Boom (bucket rod and bucket) drops too quick or the cylinder drops at a certain height even it is not operated due to dead weight	Low overloaded valve pressure	Adjust
	Serious internal leak of cylinder	Change the sealing component, repair the inner wall or groove of cylinder or change the cylinder.
	Loose oil pipe fitting, damaged O ring	Change
Boom (bucket rod and bucket) works powerlessly	Serious internal leak of multiway valve or sandstone inside it	Change
	Low overloaded pressure	Adjust
	Serious internal leak of oil cylinder	Change the oil seal
	The main valve is disabled due to internal leak.	Repair or change
Boom (bucket rod and bucket) moves even it is not operated	Multiway valve core is stuck or serious internal leak	Grind or change
	Multiway valve rod spring breaks	Change
	Leak of working cylinder, or the working device drops due to dead weight	Change the oil seal
	Low pressure of overload overflow valve or the spring breaks	Adjust to specified pressure. Change the spring if it is broken.
Hot hydraulic oil	Wrong grade of hydraulic oil for excavator	Change the hydraulic oil
	Hydraulic oil cooler surface is polluted by oil and dirt, which blocks the air hole.	Wash
	Low oil level of hydraulic oil tank	Add enough hydraulic oil
	The hydraulic components such as motor, main valve and oil cylinder or sealing components are seriously worn and cause	Change the elements in time

MINI EXCAVATORS

	internal leak, which increases the oil temperature. Traveling rotation and working device are delayed and powerless. The hot temperature degrades the hydraulic oil. The safety valve is of poor air tightness, which leads to overflow.	
No action of rotation (no	Hydraulic oil pipe breaks	Change

Symptom	Possible causes	How to solve
other abnormalities)	Rotary valve rod on main valve is stuck.	Repair
	Rotary motor is damaged	Repair or change
	The rotation support is damaged.	Change
Indifferent left and right rotation speed (no other abnormalities)	The right and left rotation of multiway valve is of different overloaded pressure	Adjust
	Rotation valve rod of multiway valve is slightly stuck.	
Delayed or powered rotation (no other abnormalities)	Serious external leak of hydraulic oil pipe	Change pipe fitting and sealing components
	Low overloaded pressure for rotation of multiway valve	Adjust
	Serious internal leak of rotary motor	Repair or change
	The high and low pressure chambers of multiway valve are connected, sand hole on valve body due to casting, which causes one-way action or linked actions	Change
The rotation mechanism moves even it is operated	Main valve rod spring breaks	Change
The excavator makes abnormal noise and shakes during operation.	Low oil level of hydraulic oil tank	Add oil
	The oil contains too much moisture and air	Change
	Safety valve of multiway valve makes noise	Adjust
	Damaged coupling	Change
	Vibration caused by loose pipe clamp	Adjust
	Blocked filter	Change
	Air exists in oil suction hose	Release the air
	Uneven engine rpm	Adjust
	The bearing of working device is not lubricated or scraped	Apply lubrication oil or change the shaft or sleeve
Powerless oil cylinder or oil leak	Damaged sealing components	Change the sealing components
	A groove is found on the piston rod due to abrasion or detachment of chromium coating of piston rod, which causes oil leak.	Coat, paint, repair or change
	The air in the cylinder causes shaking noise during operation	Release the air

6.4 Troubleshooting of electrical control system

Fault codes of electrical control system of excavator

- (1) The engine fails to start
- (2) The engine flames out during operation
- (3) The engine fails to flame out
- (4) Automatic slow-down does not work
- (5) Slewing and traveling of all working devices

Principle diagram

1. The engine fails to start

Fault description	The engine fails to start	
The fuel pump system does not supply fuel or supply less fuel	Low engine rpm	Adjust to regular rpm
	Pump fault	Change
	Less fuel in the tank	Add fuel
	Fuel tube breaks, tube connector is loose and O ring is damaged	Change

Possible causes		Standard value in regular condition and reference value of fault diagnosis		
1)	Low battery	Battery voltage	Color of charge state densimeter	
		Above 12V	Green (if it is white, change the battery)	
2)	Fuse F1 and F11 fail	In case the fuse is burnt, the GND fail may happen. If he monitoring indicator on the monitor panel is not illuminated, inspect the circuit between battery and specified fuse.		
3)	Engine ignition switch fault	★ Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.		
		Ignition switch	Position	Resistance
		Between 30 and 17	OFF	1MΩ
			Start	Below 1Ω
4)	Starter relay K3 fault	★ Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.		
		Pin		Resistance
		85-86		200-400Ω
		87-30		Above 1MΩ
		87a-30		Below 1Ω
5)	Security lock switch fault (open circuit inside)	★ Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.		
			Lock rod	Resistance

Possible causes		Standard value in regular condition and reference value of fault diagnosis		
		Between 105 and	Unlocked	1MΩ
		GND	Locked	Below 1Ω
6)	Start motor fault (open circuit or short circuit inside)	★Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis. If all PS, GND, signals and engine start input are correct while engine start output is abnormal, the engine starter relay fails.		
		Engine or start motor	Engine start switch	Voltage
		PS; terminal B and GND	Start	20~30V
		Input of engine start, terminal C and GND		20~30V
7)	Alternator fault	★Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.		
				Voltage
				Below 1V
8)	Disconnected wire harness (disconnect from connector or poor contact)	★Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.		
			Resistance	Below 1
9)	Poor GND of wire harness (contact with earth circuit)	★Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.		
			Resistance	Above 1M
10)	Short circuit of wire harness (contact with 24V circuit)	★Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.		
		Voltage		Below 1V

2. Engine flames out during operation

Symptom		Engine flames out during operation		
	Causes		Standard value in regular condition and reference value of fault diagnosis	
	1)	Disconnected wire harness (disconnect from connector or poor contact)	★Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.	
			Between CN-12T ② and CN-132F ⑥	Resistance Below 1
	2)	Poor GND of wire harness (contact with earth circuit)	★Turn the start switch of engine to OFF as preparation and keep it at OFF during diagnosis.	
			Between CN-12T ② and CN-132F ⑥	Resistance Above 1M

6.5 Troubleshooting of engine

1. Symptoms of failed startup of engine:

When starting the engine, the starter drives the engine but the engine fails to be started.

Possible causes:

- (1) Low battery;
- (2) Battery terminal is rusted or loose;
- (3) Battery earth wire is rusted or loose or poor GND of engine;
- (4) Starter relay armature fails to disengage.
- (5) Ignition switch fault or starter fault;

How to solve:

- (1) Low battery is caused by electrical appliances that are not powered off in previous day. Next time, do not forget to power off all electrical appliances at the end of the day. If you have well charged the battery during driving the day before, the battery shall be on a full charge at the end of the day. For failed start-up caused by low battery, change the battery pack or connect to another battery pack in parallel to start the engine.
- (2) Clean the battery terminal, tighten the PS wire clip to contact the PS wire with battery terminal reliably.
- (3) Clean the battery earth wire terminal to ensure reliable GND; ensure reliable GND of engine;
- (4) Repair or change starter relay;
- (5) Inspect and repair ignition switch and inspect and repair the starter;
- (6) Long period operation of battery may increase the internal resistance; therefore, it is necessary to repair the battery and correctly charge the battery and change with new battery pack if necessary; the battery shall be fully charged to ensure successful start-up of engine.

2. Check if it is low fuel level that makes hard to start the engine

Symptom:

When starting the engine, the starter runs at acceptable rpm; however, it fails to start the engine.

Possible causes:

- (1) Fuel tank is empty;
- (2) Fuel supply system channel fault;
- (3) Air, water or foreign matter exist in fuel system, which block the system;

- (4) Fuel pump fault;
- (5) Engine fault;

How to solve:

- (1) Fill the fuel tank with standard fuel, start the engine and run the engine to deliver the fuel to carburetor;
- (2) Inspect pipeline of fuel supply system, fuel filter and fuel pump; change blocked and damaged assembly if necessary to ensure unobstructed fuel supply.
- (3) Release air in fuel system. If the engine can not be started due to air blockage, decrease the temperature properly.
- (4) Inspect the fuel pump. Only when the fuel pump works well can the fuel supply be unobstructed. Fuel supply seldom fails and air blockage and water blockage seldom happen when the fuel supply of fuel pump is large.
- (5) Inspect and repair the engine. Only when the engine works well can the start-up fail never or seldom happen.

3. Check if it is hard to start the engine

Symptom:

- (1) Starter runs at correct rpm and drives the engine; however, it is hard to start the engine.
- (2) It is hard to start the engine when it is cold.
- (3) It is hard to start the engine when it is hot.

Possible causes:

- (1) Fuel filter is blocked;
- (2) Fuel pump fault;
- (3) Wrong injection timing;
- (4) Low temperature of oil and intake air;
- (5) Intake air filter is blocked.
- (6) Leak of fuel tube;
- (7) Starter fault;
- (8) Improper start operation;
- (9) Wrong fuel grade;
- (10) Engine fault;

How to solve:

- (1) Inspect and change the fuel filter;
- (2) Inspect and change the air filter element;
- (3) Inspect and adjust the fuel pump;
- (4) Inspect the fuel tube and oil channel to ensure unblocked oil supply;
- (5) Inspect the starter and start control device for reliable operation.
- (6) Start the engine in correct ways.
- (7) Add fuel of correct grade and discharge the water in fuel in the low part of fuel tank if necessary;
- (8) Repair the engine.

4. Check if the starter fails to start the engine

Symptoms:

- (1) Turn the ignition switch to ON, the starter does not work.
- (2) The driving gears of starter do not engage.
- (3) The driving gears of starter fail to disengage.
- (4) Low engine rpm and uneven engine rpm;

Possible causes:

- (1) The battery is not fully charged.
- (2) Terminals of battery are loose.
- (3) Battery earth wire is loose.
- (4) Start circuit is disabled.
- (5) Electromagnetic relay armature is adherent;
- (6) Starter fault
- (7) Driving gear of starter is stuck by engine flywheel gear ring;
- (8) Driving gear of starter adheres to the bearing.
- (9) The starter fails to drive the engine;
- (10) Engine fault;

How to solve:

- (1) Check if the battery is fully charged; if not, charge it; change the battery if necessary.
- (2) Connect the battery terminal and connector;
- (3) Repair the battery earth wire.
- (4) Inspect the start circuit and ensure the terminal of starter shall be live.
- (5) Inspect starter electromagnetic relay to eliminate fault of electromagnetic relay; it shall obvious to hear the sound making by the relay when it sucks and separates.
- (6) Inspect and repair the starter.
- (7) Start again to engage the starter driving gear and engine flywheel gear.
- (8) Inspect the bearing on the end of starting shaft of starter;
- (9) Small torque of starter, change the starter if necessary.
- (10) Repair the engine to ensure sound operation of engine.

7 Transportation

7.1 Precautions for transporting the machine

Shipping weight: Refer to the specifications table.



Select a route for transporting the machine based on the road width and clearance, and the height and weight of the machine.

For safer transportation, comply with all local regulations and laws.



- Before loading, check whether the details and quantity of tools in the toolbox are correct (attach a detailed list);
- The tool box should be locked to avoid loss in the middle. The product operation manual and relevant list details should be placed in a special file cabinet and locked, as shown in the figure;
- The cab door is locked and sealed.

7.2 Machine tie-down



- Do not tie the machine down with a person on or on an attachment.
- Use a chain sufficiently resistant for the machine weight.
- Do not tie the machine down to other points than those indicated below:
- Machine attachments and equipment items that are not secured with limiting devices and may move beyond the vehicle envelope should be prevented from moving. Instructions should be provided on the equipment item limiting the tie-down device movement.
- It is advised to correctly secure on the trailer floor loose parts such as hydraulic cylinders that can move due to vibrations during transport and/or limit their displacement using a tie-down device.

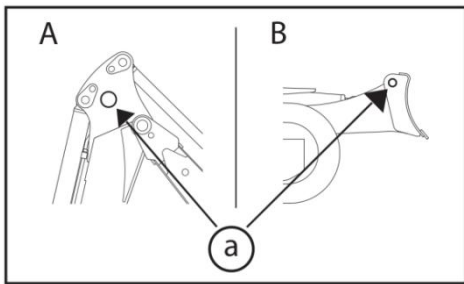
Precautions concerning side movements:

- The machine should be tied down using the securing devices provided for the vehicle, using appropriate tie-down attachments or using devices appropriate for the machine, by tying down the machine chassis using metallic cables or chains.

7.3 Machine slinging

CAUTION

- Never suspend the machine if any person is on the machine or the implement.
- Use wire ropes strong enough for the weight of the machine.
- Do not suspend the machine in any way other than that explained on the following page.
- Failure to suspend the machine as prescribed will throw the machine off balance.
- Do not swing the machine being suspended.
- When lifting the machine, keep the machine in balance taking care on the center of gravity of the machine.
- Never stand near or under the suspended machine.



For safety in suspending the machine, comply with all applicable regulations.

Suspend the machine on the level ground as follows:

A: Front side

B: Rear side

a: Hook bores are on both ends.

- 1) Swing the upper structure so that the blade is behind the operator's seat.
- 2) Raise the blade to the highest limit.
- 3) Extend the hydraulic cylinders of the front implement (except for the swing cylinder) to the maximum.
- 4) Top the engine, and make sure that nothing is left around the operator's seat before leaving the machine.
- 5) Fit the shackles to the suspending hooks on the front side (one point) and the rear side (two points), and securely fasten a sling belt (or a wire rope) to the shackles.

7.4 Loading machinery

The following rules shall be followed for loading:
The orientation of the machine is as follows:



- With working device: put the working device at the front and walk forward.
- Without working device: walk backwards as shown in the figure (trailer with ladder must be used).
- The center line of the machine shall correspond to the center line of the trailer.
- Slowly drive the machine onto the slope.

1) Remove the anti rollover support: remove the anti rollover device from the whole machine and pack it well to avoid scratches on the paint surface. Put it into the container after the whole machine is loaded into the container.

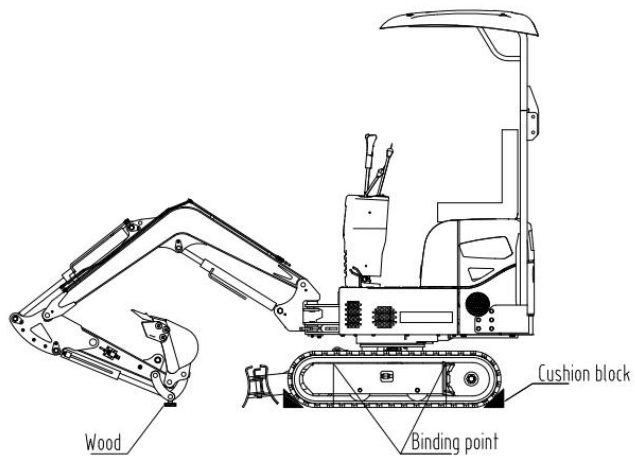
2) Hoisting: according to the height of the container, a special bracket is made and placed on the upper and lower layers, which can not only save space, increase the utilization rate of container space, but also save transportation costs.

3) Loading container: when the transportation forklift machine holds up the support and starts to tilt towards the container, walk forward slowly until the bracket firmly contacts the container.



7.5 Transport

- (a) Place spacer blocks at the front and rear of the track. To prevent the machine from moving during transportation. The machine shall be tied firmly with iron chain or steel wire rope of appropriate strength.
- (b) Pay special attention to fixing the machine firmly so that it will not slide to one side.



CAUTION

- Horizontal servo mechanism, outriggers and other movable devices that may cause danger during transportation or driving shall be reliably locked at their transportation position.
- Tie the chain or rope to the frame of the machine, and do not cross or press the chain or cable on the hydraulic pipeline or hose.

7.6 Unloading

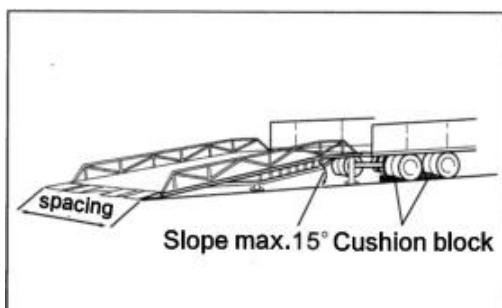
The following rules should be observed during loading:

The direction of the machine is as follows:

The center line of the forklift shall correspond to the center line of the container.

Slowly use the forklift machine to hold the support and drive it to the flat ground.

- 1) Take out the anti rollover support: take out the anti rollover device from the container and place it properly to ensure that the package is intact to avoid scratching the paint surface.
- 2) Unloading bracket: when the transportation forklift lifts the bracket and starts to tilt towards the container, walk forward slowly until the bracket firmly contacts the ground,
- 3) Remove the bracket: when the bracket is placed firmly on the ground, slowly raise the machine according to the position of the hanging shop to completely separate it from the bracket, and slowly move forward until the machine firmly contacts the ground,
- 4) Install the roll over frame assembly: after the machine is stable, install the roll over frame on the machine.



- The rear end of the trailer flat plate meets the slope in a protruding shape, so drive carefully.
- Prevent possible damage to the working device. When unloading, always keep the included angle between the stick and the boom at 90 °.
- Prevent possible damage to the hydraulic cylinder. Do not let the bucket of the machine collide violently with the ground.

7.Schedule

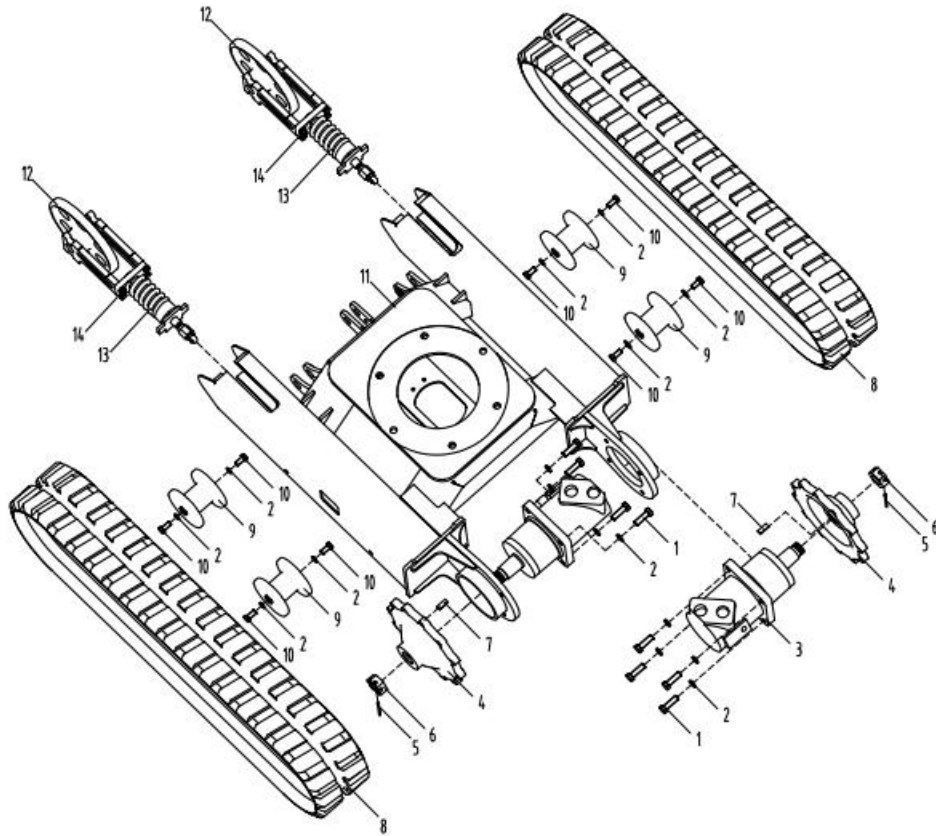
7.1 Engine configuration

Attachment I :

XREngine Model	XR2100						
Type	Single cylinder, Forced air cooling, Vertical						
Combustion System	Ignites						
Aspiration	Naturally Aspirated						
No. of Cylinders	One						
Bore × Stroke	(90 × 66 mm)						
Rated Total Power / Speed	8.8KW/3000 rpm						
Displacement	(0.422 L)						
Rated Output	RPM (min-1)	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
	kW	5.8	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.8
	PS	7.89	8.84	9.79	10.61	11.29	11.97
Engine Weight (Dry) with Flywheel Housing	(31 kg)						
Direction of Rotation	Counterclockwise as viewed from the output shaft						
Cooling System	Air Cooling						
Starting Mode	Electric Start						

Briggs Stratton gasoline engine: XR2100

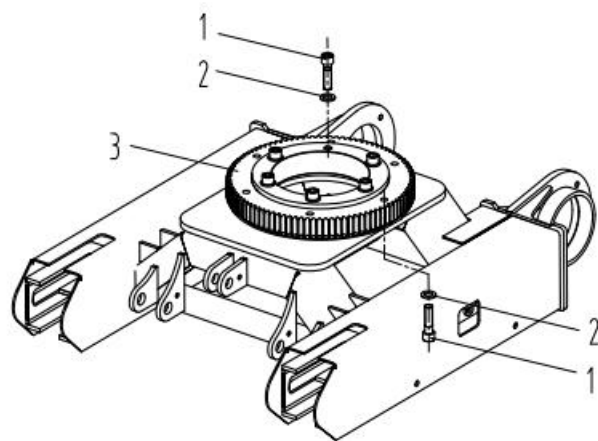
CHASSLS ASSEMBLY



CHASSLS ASSEMBLY

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	10000714	Bolt M12×45	8	
2	10000421	Washer 12	16	
3		Traveling motor	2	
4	10022355	Driving wheel	2	
5	10011279	Split pin 4×60	2	
6		Slotted nut	2	
7		Shaft key	2	
8	10022353	Crawler assembly	2	
9	10022354	Idler	4	
10	10006688	Bolt M12×25	8	
11	20017706	Chassis assembly	1	
12	10022352	Idler	2	
13	10022351	Tensioning device	2	
14	10000628	Bolt M10×35	4	

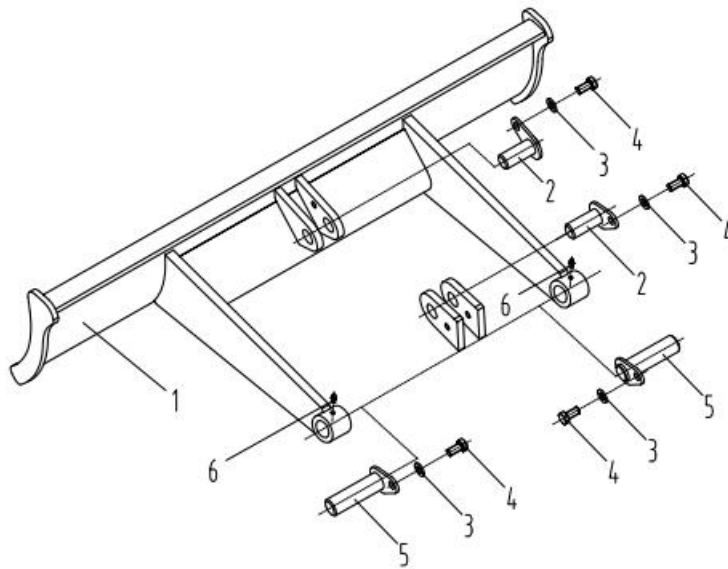
SLEWING SUPPORT



SLEWING SUPPORT

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	10006582	Bolt M16×60	12	
2	10000423	Washer 16	12	
3	10022350	Slewing support	1	

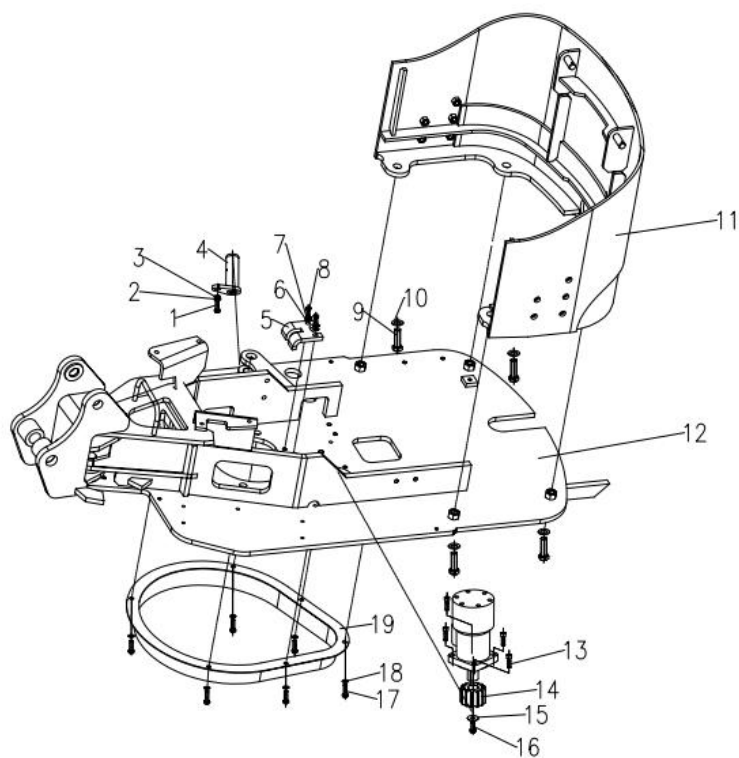
DOZER EQUIPMENT



DOZER EQUIPMENT

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	20017737	Dozer	1	
2	10022357	Shaft pin	2	
3	10013792	Washer 10	4	
4	10001018	Bolt M10×16	4	
5	10022356	Shaft pin	2	
6	10016025	Oil cup M6-180°	2	

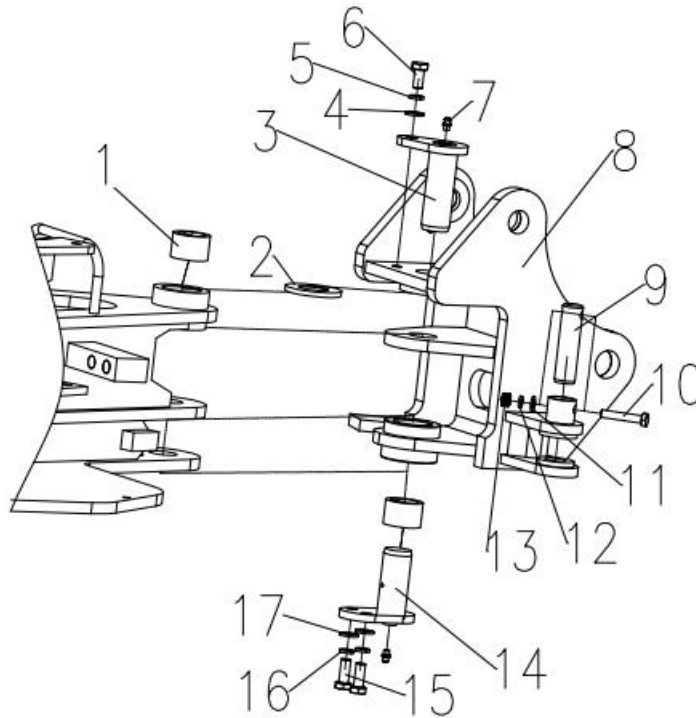
PLATFORM



PLATFORM

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	10000622	Bolt M10×25	1	
2	10000434	Spring Mat 10	1	
3	10000420	Flat Pad 10	1	
4	10024183	Pin shaft II	1	
5	20017784	Locking board	1	
6	10000420	Flat Pad 10	2	
7	10000434	Spring Mat 10	2	
8	10000889	Bolt M10×20	2	
9	10000686	Bolt M16×45	4	
10	10012979	Flat Pad 16	4	
11	20019280	Counter Weight Weld	1	
12	20020341	Platform Welding	1	
13	10007085	Hexagon socket head	4	
14	10023241	Pinion	1	
15	10011970	Large Washer 10	1	
16	10000626	Bolt M10×30	1	
17	10000606	Bolt M8×16	6	
18	10000419	Flat Pad 8	6	
19	20018434	Fender Assembly	1	

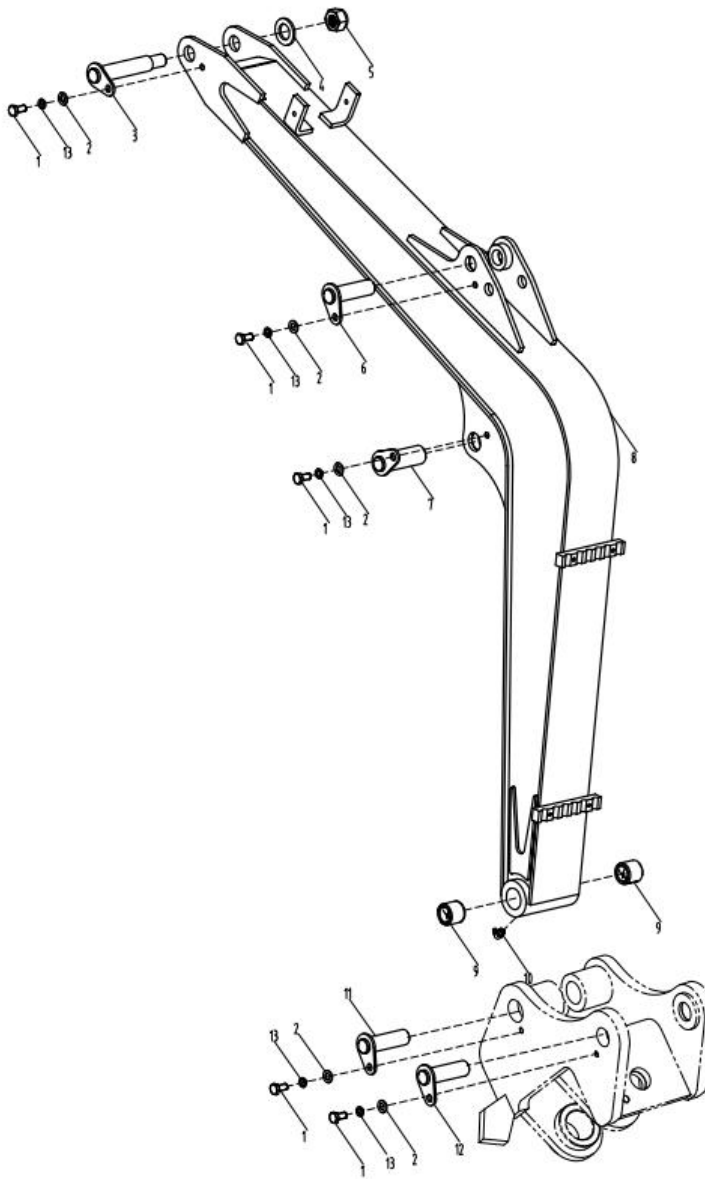
Installation of deflection head



Installation of deflection head

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	10024066	Axle Sleeve	2	
2	10024065	Wear Pad	1	
3	10024067	Top Pin	1	
4	10000420	Flat Pad 10	1	
5	10000434	Spring Mat 10	1	
6	10000622	Bolt M10×25	1	
7	10000589	Grease Fitting	2	
8	20020342	Steering head Welding	1	
9	10024054	Pin shaft I	1	
10	10000611	Bolt M8×40	1	
11	10000419	Flat Pad 8	1	
12	10000433	Spring Mat 8	1	
13	10017757	Locknut	1	
14	10024053	Lower Pin Shaft	1	
15	10000622	Bolt M10×25	2	
16	10000434	Spring Mat 10	2	
17	10000420	Flat Pad 10	2	

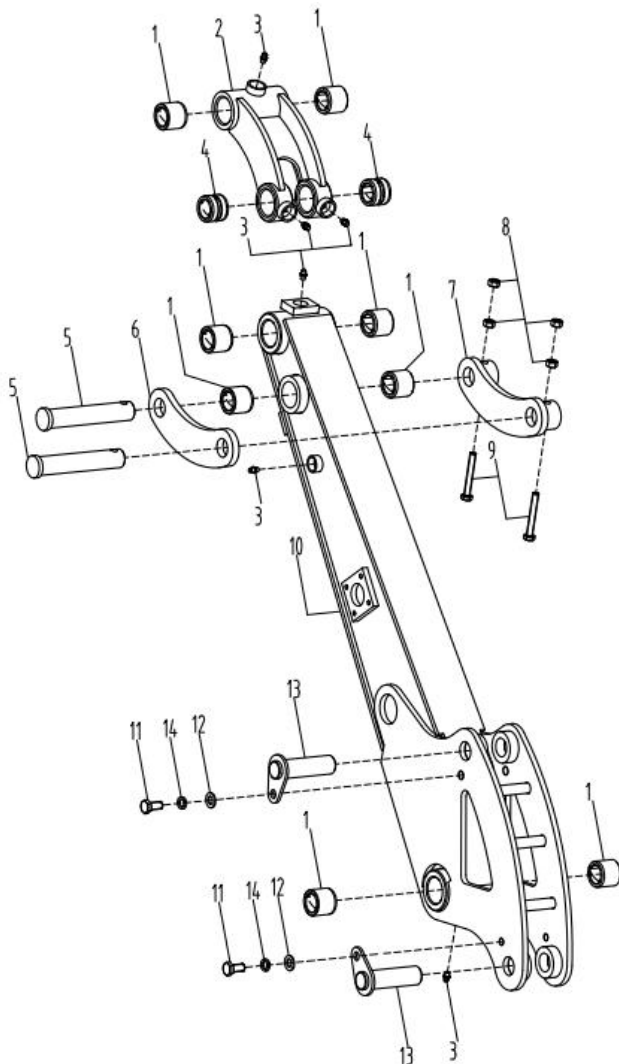
WORKING EQUIPMENT



WORKING EQUIPMENT

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	10001018	Bolt M10×16	5	
2	10013792	Washer 10	5	
3	10022323	Boom fork Shaft Pin	1	
4	10009059	Washer 24	1	
5	10022340	Lock nut M22	1	
6	10022324	Cylinder Shaft Pin	1	
7	10022386	Boom Shaft PinI	1	
8	20020095	Boom	1	
9	10022326	Rearseat of boomBushing	2	
10	10000590	Oil cup	1	
11	10022387	Boom Shaft PinII	1	
12	10022325	Rearseatof boomShaft Pin	1	
13	10000434	Washer 10	5	

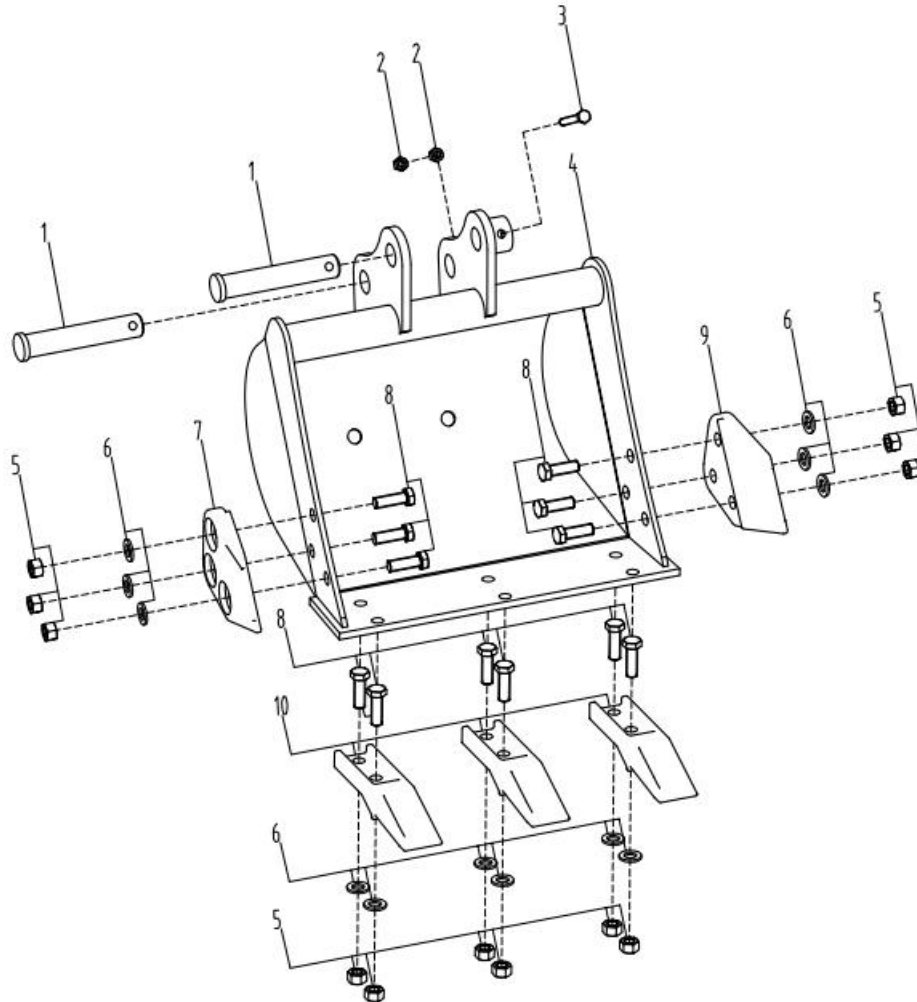
WORKING EQUIPMENT



WORKING EQUIPMENT

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	10022326	Rearseat of boomBushing	8	
2	20017625	Connecting rod	1	
3	10016025	Oil cup	6	
4	10022328	Connecting rod Bushing	2	
5	10022908	Backhoe Bucket Shaft Pin	2	
6	20017631	Rocker-arm	1	
7	20017630	Rocker-arm	1	
8	10000545	Nut M8	4	
9	10016925	Bolt M8×60	2	
10	20017600	Arm	1	
11	10001018	Bolt M10×16	2	
12	10013792	Washer 10	2	
13	10022324	Cylinder Shaft Pin	2	
14	10000434	Washer 10	2	

WORKING EQUIPMENT



WORKING EQUIPMENT

NO	PART NO	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	10022908	Backhoe Bucket Shaft Pin	2	
2	10000545	Nut M8	4	
3	10000557	Bolt M8×60	2	
4	10016925	Backhoe Bucket	1	
5	10000547	Nut M12	12	
6	10000421	Washer 12	12	
7	10018247	Lefer Cutter	1	
8	10000650	Bolt M12×35	12	
9	10018248	Ringt Cutter	1	
10	10013269	Cutter	3	