


## Safe Operation & Maintenance Manual

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## FOREWORD

This manual describes procedures for operation, handling, lubrication, maintenance, checking, and adjustment. It will help an operator or anyone to make the machine realizing a good performance through effective, economical and safe operation and maintenance.

- Please read this manual carefully **BEFORE** operating the machine.
- Please continue studying this manual until proper operation is completely reinforced into personal habit.
- This manual describes the basic techniques. Skill is performed as the operator or anyone get the correct knowledge and performance of the machine.
- Operation, inspection and maintenance should be carefully carried out, and the safety must be given the first priority. Safety precautions are indicated with “” marks and technical precautions with “★” marks in this manual. The safety information contained in this manual is intended only to supplement safety codes, insurance requirements, local laws, rules and regulations.
- Some photographs and illustration pictures are different from your machine as technical improvement is continuously reflected on it. Revision to up-to-date manual's content is performed in later editions.
- This operation and maintenance manual may contain attachment and optional equipment that are not available in your area. Please contact us for those items you may require.
- About engine and transmission instructions in this manual, if they are different from the “ENGINE OPERATION INSTRUCTION” and the “TRANSMISSION OPERATION INSTRUCTION” provided for your machine, the latest operation instructions should be taken as the standard.
- Materials and specifications are subject to change without notice

## **BREAKING IN YOUR NEW MACHINE**

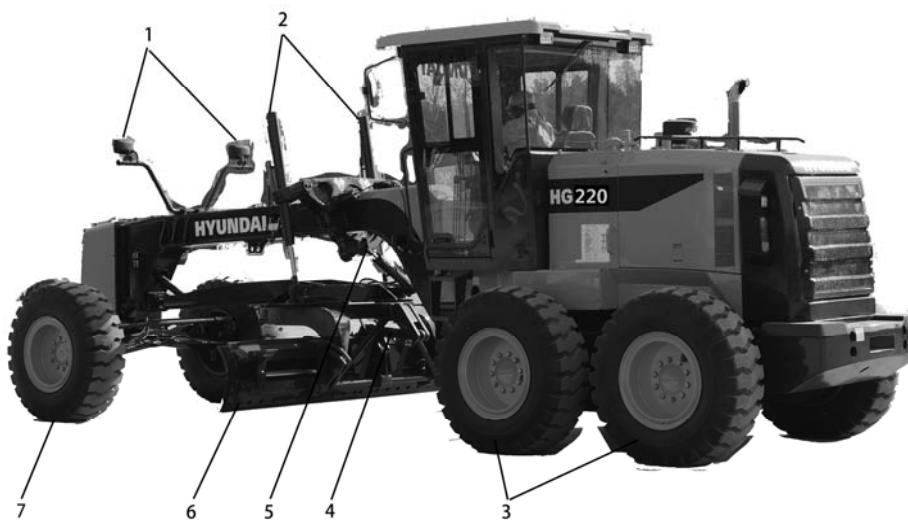
Each machine is carefully adjusted and tested before shipment. However, a new machine requires careful operation during the first 100 hours to break in the various parts.

If a machine is subjected to unreasonably hard use at the initial operation stage, the potential of performance will prematurely deteriorate and the service life will be reduced. A new machine must be operated with care, particularly with regard to the following items:

- After starting, let the engine idle for 5 minutes to allow proper engine warm-up prior to actual operation.
- Avoid operation with heavy loads or at high speeds.
- Sudden starting or acceleration, unnecessarily abrupt braking and sharp turning should be avoided.
- If the machine is delivered without any cooling water in the radiator, flush the cooling system with ample clean water to clean the system, then fill the radiator with cooling water.
- ★ When checking, adding or changing the cooling water, fuel or lubrication oil, be sure not to let any dust or dirt get in.
- ★ When replacing oil filters elements (cartridges), check their interiors for dirt and dust. If heavily collected, check for possible cause before starting operation.
- ★ Hours of operation are indicated by the service meter.

## General Locations and Specifications

- |                          |                                |              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Head Lamp             | 2. Blade Lift Cylinder         | 3. Rear Tire |
| 4. Articulation Cylinder | 5. Drawbar Side Shift Cylinder | 6. Blade     |
| 7. Front Tire            |                                |              |





ENGINE	
	HG220
Model	6CTA8.3-C215
Type	Vertical, in-line, water-cooled, 4 strokes
Aspiration	turbocharged aftercooling
No. of cylinders	6
Bore	114 mm
Stroke	135 mm
Piston displacement	8.3 L
Horsepower - Gross	160kW/2,200rpm
Maximum torque	908Nm/1,500rpm
Torque rise	31%
Air cleaner	Dry type
Electrical	28V, 70A
Battery	12V*2 : 900cca

TRANSMISSION AND TORQUE CONVERTER	
	HG220
Speed (at rated engine speed)	Forward / Reverse (km/h)
1st	6.88/6.88
2nd	11.85/15.65
3rd	15.65/33.45
4th	26.68
5th	33.45
6th	52.74

TANDEM DRIVE		
		HG220
Oscillating welded box section		614*225 mm
Side wall thickness	Inner	22 mm
	Outer	22 mm
Wheel axle spacing		1,535.4 mm
Tandem oscillation		±13 °

FRONT AXLE	
	HG220
Type	Solid bar construction welded steel sections
Ground clearance at pivot	610 mm
Wheel lean angle, right or left	±17 °
Oscillation, total	32 °

REAR AXLE	
Alloy steel, heat treated, full floating axle with lock/unlock differential	NO-SPIN differential

STEERING	
	HG220
Hydraulic power steering providing stopped engine steering meeting ISO 5010	Hydraulic power steering
Minimum turning radius	7.3 mm
Maximum steering range, right or left	49 °
Articulation	±26 °

BRAKES		
	HG220	
Service brake	Foot operated, hydraulically actuated on four tandem wheels, 3,613cm <sup>2</sup> total braking surface	
Parking brake	Flexible shaft control, drum brake	
FRAME		
	HG220	
Height	302 mm	
Width	280 mm	
Side	22 mm	
Upper, Lower	25 mm	
DRAWBAR		
	HG220	
	A-shaped, u-section press formed and welded construction for maximum strength with a replaceable drawbar ball	
Drawbar frame	210*16 mm	
CIRCLE		
	HG220	
	Four circle support shoes with replaceable wear surface. Circle teeth hardened on front 180° of circle	
Diameter (outside)	1,410 mm	
Circle reversing control hydraulic rotation	360 °	
MOLDBOARD		
	HG220	
	Replaceable metal wear inserts, cutting edge and bits. Cutting edge and end bits are hardened.	
Dimensions	4,320*580*22 mm	
Arc radius	329 mm	
Cutting edge	152*16 mm	
BLADE RANGE		
	HG220	
Circle center shift	Right	525 mm
	Left	530 mm
Moldboard side shift	Right	965 mm
	Left	965 mm
Maximum shoulder reach outside rear tire (frame straight)	Right	2,367 mm
	Left	2,372 mm
Maximum lift above ground		450 mm
Maximum cutting depth		535 mm
Maximum blade angle, right or left		90 °
Blade tip angle		29-77 °
HYDRAULICS		
	HG220	
	Hydraulic system of double pump and double multi way valve. Priority braking and steering. There are hydraulic locks on the scraper lifting, front wheel tilting, traction frame tilting, power tilting, frame articulation and other oil circuits	
Output (at engine rated prm)	99 L/min	
Maximum system pressure	17.5 MPa	

INSTRUMENT		
		HG220
Gauge	Standard	Engine coolant temperature, fuel level, torque converter oil temperature
Warning lights / indicator	Standard	Battery charge, directional indicator, engine oil pressure, parking brake

CAPACITIES (REFILLING)		
		HG220
Fuel tank		370 L
Cooling system		36.5 L
Crank case		27 L
Transmission		28 L
Final drive		18 L
Tandem housing (each)		45*2 L
Hydraulic system		65 L
Circle reverse housing		4 L

OPERATING WEIGHT (APPROXIMATE)		
		HG220
Includes lubricants, coolant, full fuel tank	Total	15,800 kg
	On rear wheels	11,060 kg
	On front wheels	4,740 kg
With front mounted scarifier	Total	16,450 kg
	On rear wheels	11,060 kg
	On front wheels	5,390 kg
With rear mounted ripper and front push plate	Total	15,800 kg
	On rear wheels	11,060 kg
	On front wheels	4,740 kg

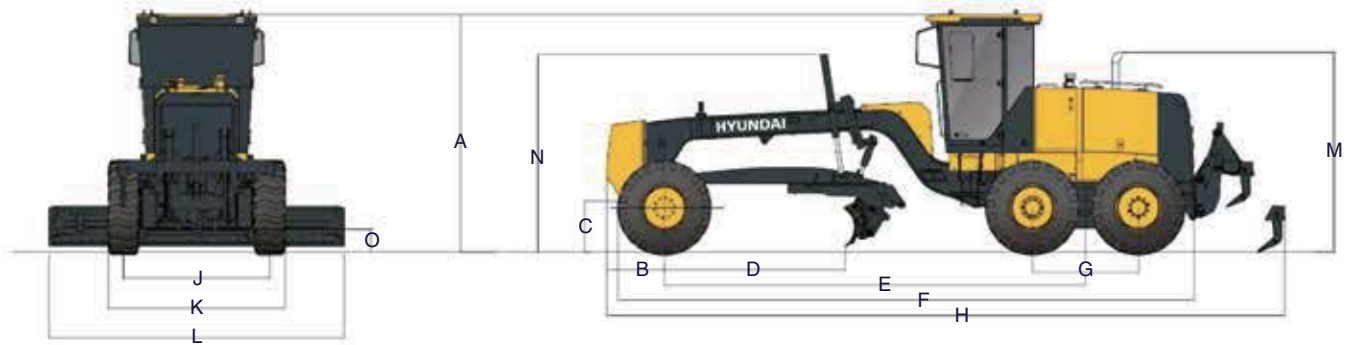
  

SCARIFIER (OPTIONAL)		
		HG220
Middle, V-type	Working width	1,325 mm
	Scarifying depth, maximum	210 mm
	Scarifier shank holders	11
	Scarifier shank holders spacing	130 mm
Rear	Working width	2,161 mm
	Scarifying depth, maximum	249 mm
	Scarifier shank holders	9
	Scarifier shank holders spacing	267 mm

RIPPER (OPTIONAL)		
		HG220
Ripping depth, maximum		436 mm
Ripper shank holders		3-teeth (standard) 5-teeth (optional)
Ripper shank holder spacing		534 mm
Machine length increase, beam raised		1,000 mm

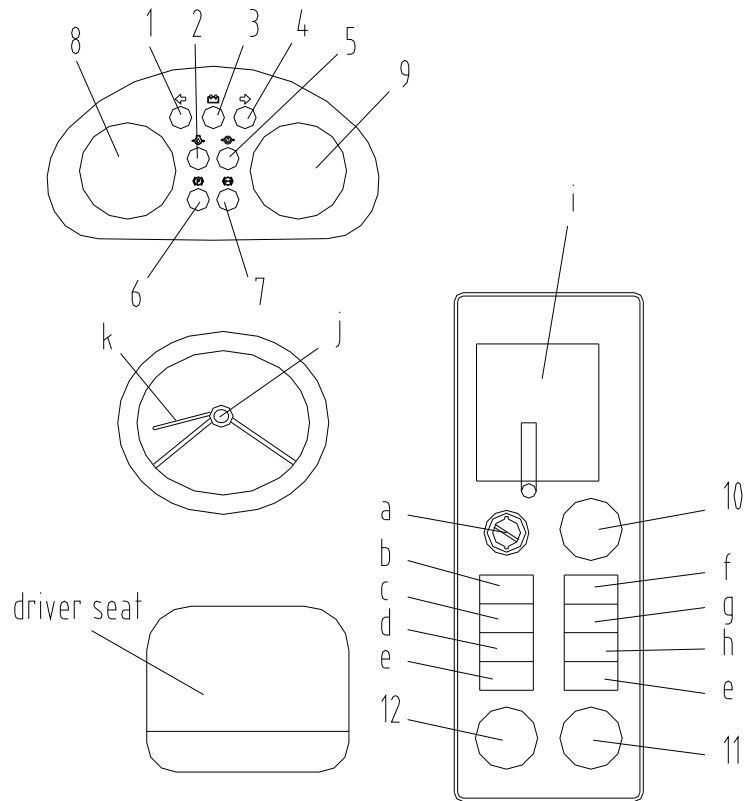
## DIMENSIONS



Item	Description	HG220
A	Height to Top of Non-ROPS Cabin	3,420 mm
	Height to Top of ROPS Frame	3,604 mm
B	Center of Front Axle to counterweight	963 mm
C	Ground Clearance to Center Front Axle	714 mm
D	Length of Front Axle to Moldboard	2,600 mm
E	Length of Front Axle to Mid Tandem	6,100 mm
F	Length of Front Tire to Rear of Machine	8,653 mm
G	Length of Between Tandem Axles	1,535 mm
H	Length of Between Counterweight to Ripper	9,826 mm
J	Width of Tire Center Lines	2,120 mm
K	Width of Outside Tires	2,565 mm
L	Width of Moldboard	4,320 mm
M	Height to Exhaust Stack	2,747 mm
N	Height to Top of Cylinders	2,908 mm
O	Ground Clearance to Trans. Case	339 mm

# Instructions, Switches and Pilot Lamps

## 1. Meters and Pilot Lamps

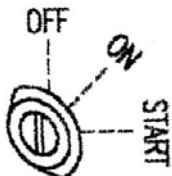


1. Left Turn Signal Lamp      Green light. When the steering lever is set on the left turning position, this lamp lights up.
2. Engine Oil Low Pressure Signal Lamp      Red light. It warns drivers that the engine oil pressure is low, check it and handle the problem before working again.
3. Battery Charging Lamp      Red light. It warns drivers: When the engine is running, the charge system is not in normal or the chopper switch is not turned off after the engine stop.  
★ If this lamp lights up, check the charge system (when the engine is running), or check if the chopper switch is not turned off (when the engine stops).
4. Right Turn Signal Lamp      Green light. When the steering lever is set on the right turning position, this lamp lights up.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. Gear low pressure lamb                                       | Red light. It warns drivers that the gears pressure is low, check it and handle the problem before working again.  |
| 6. Service Brake  | Red light. When the foot brake is used, this lamp lights up.   |
| 7. Hand Brake Pilot Lamp  | Red light. When the hand brake lamp is used, this lamp lights up.<br>★ Don't operate the grader when this lamp lights up.  |
| 8. Fuel Oil Gauge   | Shows the fuel oil gauge.  |
| 9. Engine Cooling Water Temperature Gauge                       | This gauge indicates the cooling water temperature of engine.<br>During operating, the needlepoints to the green range, it indicates the water temperature is normal. When the needle points at the red range, stop the machine and run the engine with no load at midrange speed until the needle returns to the green range.<br>★ If the needlepoints in the red range again and again, the fan vane should be checked up. |
| 10. Service Meter   | This meter shows the total working hours of the engine. The service meter advances once the engine has run even if the grader doesn't travel.  |
| 11. Oil Temperature Gauge for Torque Converter and Transmission | This gauge indicates the oil temperature of the torque converter and the transmission system.<br>In working, when the needle points at the green range, it indicates the oil temperature is normal. When the needle points at the red range, stop the operation and run the engine with no load at midrange speed until the needle returns to the green range.   |
| 12. Engine Oil Pressure Gauge                                   | This gauge shows the oil pressure of the engine.<br>During operating, the needle points to the green range, it indicates the pressure is normal. When the needle points at the red range and the engine oil pressure lamb lights up, stop the machine and check it, operating it again after handling the problem.   |

## 2. Switches and Levers

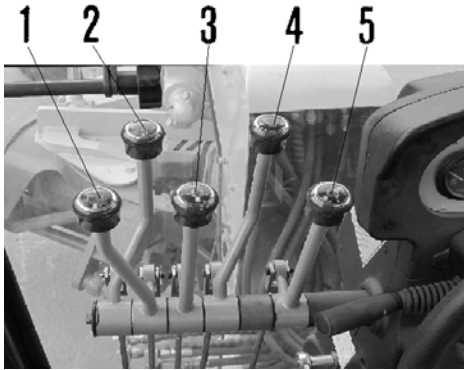
- a. Starting switch    This switch is used to start or stop the engine.
- OFF: At this position, the key can be inserted or removed. When the switch is turned to this position, the electrical circuits are cut off.
- On: When the switch is turned to this position by clockwise, the charging circuit and the lamp circuit are electrified.
- START: The starting motor is started revolution by turning the switch clockwise further for one step, and also the engine is started. Releasing the key will automatically return the key to the position ON. So, you should release the key at once after the engine is started.
- ★ Never leave the starting switch key in "OFF" position while the engine is running.
- ★ The starting switch does not control the cab electrical circuits (such as fan, dome lamp, wipers, etc.)



b. Head Light Switch	<p>When this switch is pressed at low position, the headlamps light up as close beam.</p> <p>When this switch is pressed at high position, the headlamps light up as far beam.</p>
c. Rear Light Switch	<p>When this switch is pressed at low position, the rear lamps light up as close beam.</p> <p>When this switch is pressed at high position, the rear lamps light up as far beam.</p>
d. Working Lamp Switch	When the switch is pressed at the ON position, the front and rear working lamps light up.
e. Wiper Switch	<p>When the switch is pressed at the ON position, the wiper will operate.</p> <p>When the switch is pressed at the OFF position, the wiper will stop working and restore.</p>
f. Instrument Lamp Switch	When the switch is pressed, all instrument lamps, the front and rear side marker lamps light up.
g. Double Jump Switch	When repair the broken machine, the switch is pressed at the ON position, and the left and right turn lamp light up at the same time.
h. Fan Switch	When the switch is pressed at the ON position, the fan will run.
i. Transmission Lever	This lever controls the transmission with the forward/reverse gears or the six speeds for forward and the three speeds for reverse.
j. Horn Switch	When the button in the center of the steering wheel is pressed, the horn will sound.
k. Turn signal Lamp Lever	<p>This lever operates the turn signal lamps.</p> <p>⊙ lever forward : turn right.</p> <p>⊙ lever backward : turn left.</p>

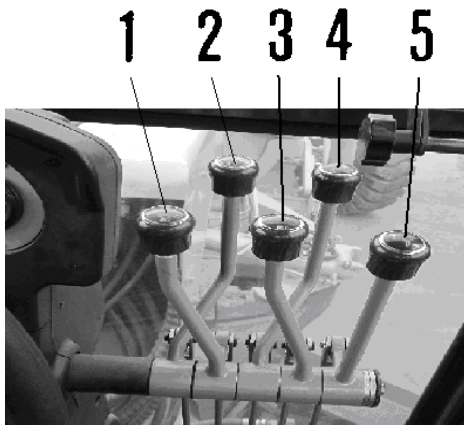
## Control Lever and Pedals:

### 1. Work equipment control lever:



These levers operate the work equipment.

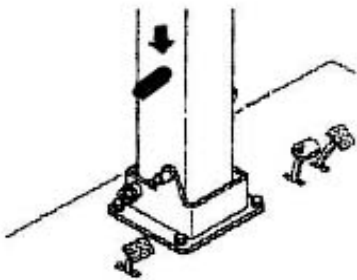
1. Left blade lift lever
2. Ripper control lever (Selective)
3. Blade side shift lever
4. Power tilt control lever
5. Blade rotation control lever



These levers operate the work equipment.

1. Draw bar side shift lever
2. Articulation control lever
3. Right blade lift lever
4. Front wheel leaning lever
5. Scarifier lift lever (Selective)

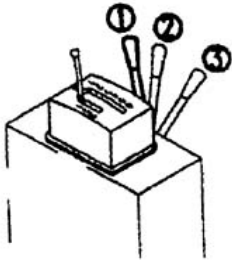
### 2. Steering Post Tilt Lever



Turn the ratchet wheel, and the steering post can be tilted. (the most lean 25°) Turn the pin of the handle, and achieve replacement.



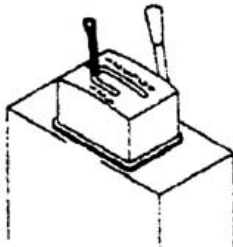
### 3. Fuel Control Lever



This lever adjusts the engine speed and output.

- ① Engine stop position: Push the lever fully.
- ② Low idling position: Pull the lever from engine stop position ① until you feel the operation force falls off.
- ③ High idling position: Pull the lever from low idling position ② fully.
- ★ Use the fuel control lever only during actual work. When running the machine along a road, use the accelerator pedal.

### 4. Gear Shift Lever

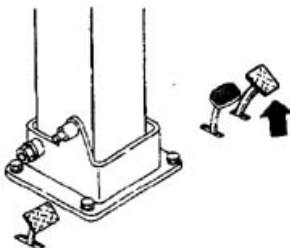


This lever is used to change the transmission gear. Simply moving this lever to desired speed position could perform 6-speed forward and 3-speed reverse transmission. When the lever is left placed in any position other than neutral, the engine is prevented from starting. When the lever is moved to a reverse position, the back up buzzer sound.

### 5. Accelerator Pedal

This pedal controls the engine speed and output. The engine speed can freely controlled between low idling and full speed. If the pedal is raised from low idling position, the engine will stop.

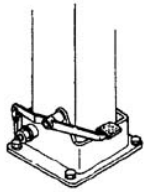
### 6. Brake Pedal



The brake is applied on the four rear wheels when this pedal is depressed.

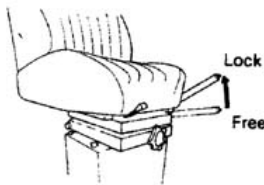
- ▲ Do not put your foot on this pedal unnecessarily.]

7. Pedal for Bank Lock-pin Control



This pedal is used for controlling the blade to the bank cut position and shoulder reach position.

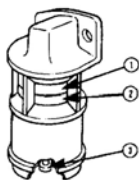
8. Parking Brake Lever



The brake is applied to the output shaft of the transmission by pulling this lever to the limit.

- ▲ When parking or leaving the machine, be sure to apply the parking brake.

Dust Indicator



This device indicates clogging of the air cleaner element. When red position ② appears in the transparent part of this indicator①, the element is clogged. Immediately clean the element.

After cleaning, push the indicator button ③ to return the red piston to the original position.

Articulate Lock Pin of Brake

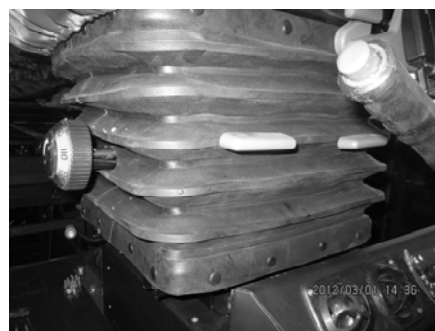


This pin is used to lock the front and rear frame to prevent the machine from bending when the machine is serviced or transported.

- ▲ Always use this lock pin when servicing or transporting.
- ▲ Operating the articulation system when traveling, always remove the lock pin.

## Operator's Seat

According to the instruction of the adjustment lever, the seat can be adjusted backward and forward, up and down to the right place.

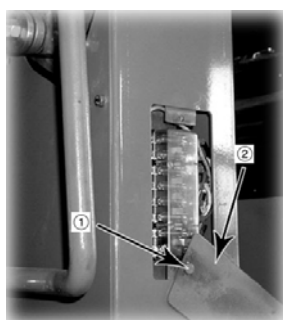


## Fuse Box

The fuses protect the electric devices and wiring from burning out. If any fuse is rusted or coated with white powder, replace it. Loosen the bolt ① and remove the cover ②.

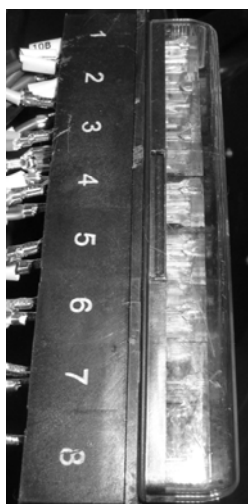
★ Replace a fuse with another of the same capacity.

▲ Before replacing a fuse, be sure to cut off the chopper switch.



and

## Circuit

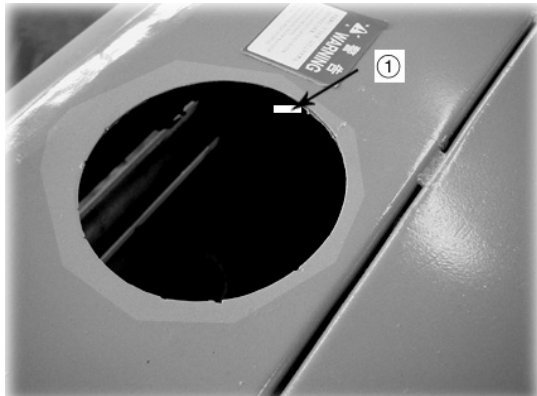


No.	Terminal	Fuse Capacity	Circuit
①	80	30A	Air-condition
②	20	20A	Horn, turn lamp
③	8	20A	Starting, Instrument
④	63	20A	Cab
⑤	15	20A	Head lamp and back lamp
⑥	60	20A	Reverse, brake
⑦	7	20A	Instrument lamb, gear choice
⑧		20A	Standby

## Check before Starting

This check before starting shall never be neglected as troubles are prevented by the check.

- a. Walk around the machine body and check whether is any trace of oil or water. In particular, the joint of high-pressure hose and hydraulic cylinder should be paid special attention. In case leakage is found, inspect the leaking location and stop the leakage. When leakage is not stopped, you are begged to request repair to HYUNDAI distributor.
- b. Inspect the tightening of bolts and nuts on every section. When loosed ones are found, apply increased tightening. In particular, attachment positions of air cleaner and muffler should be paid special attention.



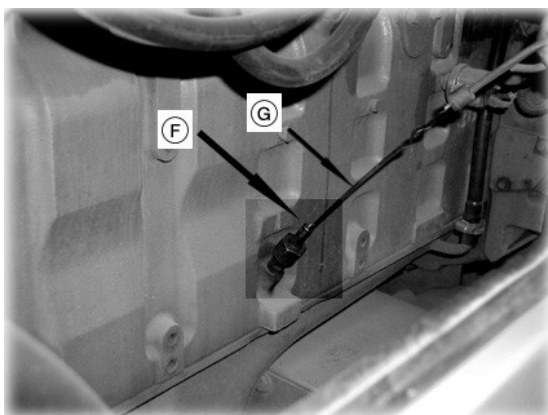
### c. Check and Refill Coolant

Remove radiator cap (1) at the top rear of the machine and check that the cooling water reaches the area marked by shaded lines. Add water if necessary.

- ★ If the volume of coolant added is more than usual, check for possible water leakage.
- ▲ Do not remove the cap while cooling water is hot. Hot water may spout out.

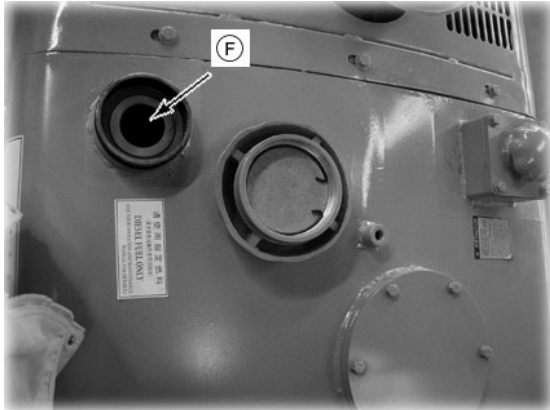
When removing radiator cap, lift the lever to relieve pressure.

### d. Check Oil Level in Engine Oil Pan



1. Use dipstick (G) to check the oil level.
  2. The oil level should be between mark L and H. If necessary, add oil at oil filler (F).
- ★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table “FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS”.
  - ★ When checking the oil level, park the machine on a flat surface, stop the engine and wait for 15 minutes before checking.

### e. Check and Refill Fuel Tank



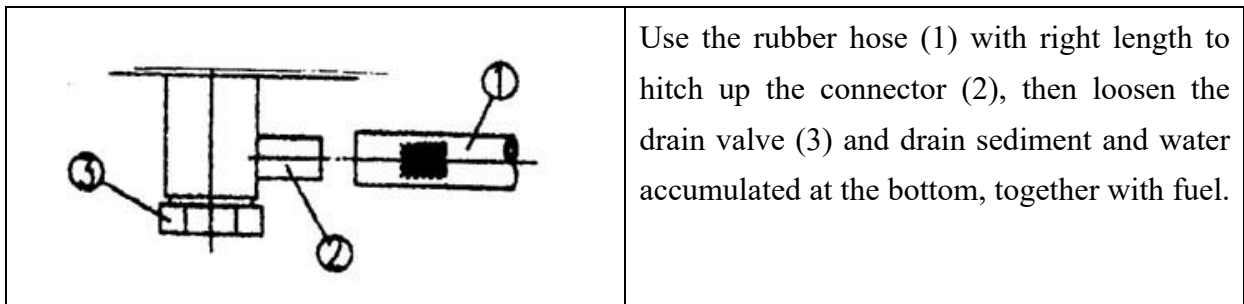
1. Check the level of the fuel.
2. Top up the tank through the filler (F) after the day's work is over.

★ A clogged cap breather hold (1) may stop the fuel flow to the engine. Check it from time to time and clean.

★ Fuel Capacity: 370 L

★ When adding fuel, never let the fuel overflow. This may cause a fire.

### f. Drain Water and Sediment in the Fuel Tank

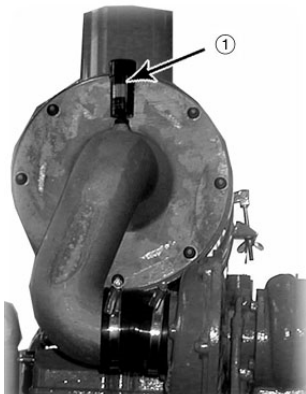


### g. Check and Refill Brake Fluid



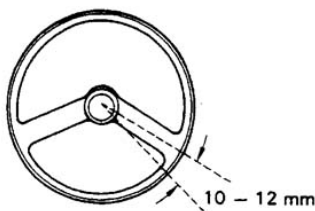
1. Check the level of the brake fluid supply tank in the cab.
  2. Add brake fluid through the filter (F), if necessary. If the brake fluid has to be topped up every frequently, an oil leak is indicated. Check the pipes for leak.
- ★ Keep the brake oil always at the MAX level.
  - ★ Use caution to prevent the mixing of the mineral oil with the brake fluid when refilling, as this will cause the rubber part of the brake oil line to perish, leading to defective brake operation. The special vessel must be used only for refilling the brake fluid.
  - ★ When refilling with brake fluid, be careful not to splash fluid about on the painted surfaces. Brake fluid, if splashed, will affect the painted surface.

### h. Check Dust Indicator



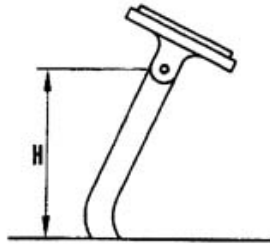
When air cleaner element is clogged, the red piston of dust indicator (1) reaches service level and gets locked. In such case, clean element referring to the section “WHEN REQUIRED”. After cleaning element, push button to return red piston.

### i. Check and Adjust Steering Wheel



When checking steering wheel play, start engine and raise front wheels off ground. The standard steering wheel play is 10~12 mm. Please contact with HYUNDAI Company if the play is over the standard or the rotation of the steering wheel is unusual.

#### j. Check and Adjust Travel of Brake Pedal



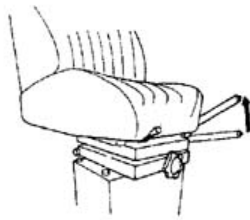
The standard pedal play is 5~15 mm. The standard height (H) from the floor is 155~165 mm, and the standard travel of pedal is 80 mm.

- ★ If the travel is excessive, adjust it using the procedure given in Every 250 Hours Service.

#### k. Check and Adjust Braking Ability

The braking ability is enough if the braking distance is 13 meters or below at the initial speed of 30 km/h.

- ★ For insufficient braking ability, refer to Every 250 Hours Service (Wheel Brake).



The lever travel is found normal if the brake is normally applied when the lever grip is pulled until two or three ratchet clicks are felt. If six or more clicks are counted before the parking brake comes into effect, refer to the Every 250 Hours Service for inspection and adjustment procedures.

#### l. Check Parking Brake for Normal Lever Travel

- ★ If the machine is started in travel with the parking brake lever left in pulled position, brake lining will be burnt and braking effect will be greatly deteriorated.
- ★ If a brake lining is once burnt, normal braking effect will not recover unless very thin, burnt layer on the lining surface is polished with sandpaper.

Standard Pressure:	(17.5 – 25 – 14PR L-2)	
	Front wheel	3.0 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
	Rear wheel	3.0 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>

#### m. Check and Adjust Tire Pressure

Make sure the tire and rim is free from wear and damage, and that hub nuts are not loose.

- n. Check Lamps for Switching, Dirt and Damage.
- o. Check Rear View Mirror For Positioning, Dirt and Damage.
- p. Check Horn.

- q. Is the Color of Exhaust Gas Normal?
- r. Do the Instruments Function Normally?
- s. Have any Defects in which were found during the previous day's operation been corrected?
- t. Check the door lock for normal function.
- u. Check the windshield wiper for normal function.
- v. Check electrical wiring

Check for damage of the fuse and any sign of disconnection or short circuits in the electric wiring. Check also for loose terminals and tighten any loose parts.

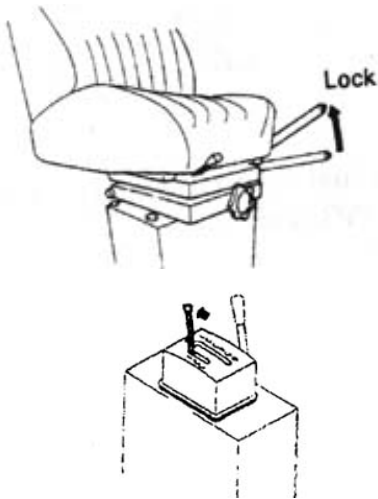
Check the following points carefully:

- Battery
- Starting motor
- Alternator
- ▲ If the fuse is damaged or there is any sign of short circuit in the electric wiring, always investigate the cause and correct it.
- ★ Please contact your HYUNDAI distributor for investigation and correction of the cause.



## Operation of Grader

### Before starting the engine



▲ If the control lever is touched by accident, the work equipment may move suddenly. When leaving the operator's compartment, always set the lock lever securely to the LOCK position.

▲ Before starting the engine, use a damp cloth to wipe off the dust accumulated on the top surface of the battery.

1. Before starting the engine, check the position of all levers.

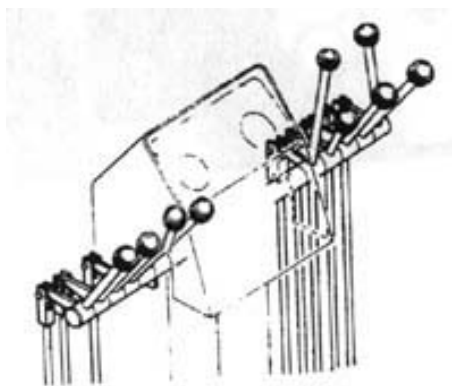
★ Carry out an initial inspection. (For details of the inspection, please see Check Before Starting.)

2. Is parking brake lever (1) in the LOCK position?

3. Is gearshift lever (2) in the NEUTRAL position and locked?

★ Engine will not start unless gearshift lever is in NEUTRAL.

4. Is work equipment control lever at the neutral (HOLD) position?

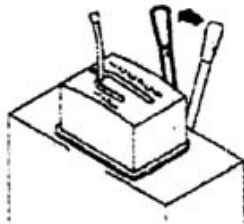


**To start the engine:**

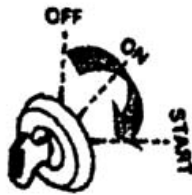
1. Put the chopper switch to ON position.



2. Put fuel control lever (1) in LOW IDLING position.



3. To start the engine, put the key (2) to START position and turn over the starting motor.



4. As soon as the engine starts, release the starting switch key to allow it to return automatically to ON position.



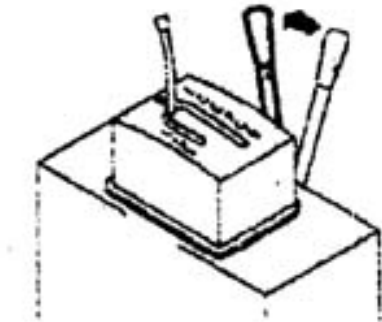
- ★ Do not leave the key in START position for more than 20 seconds.
- ★ If engine will not start, repeat the starting procedure after about 2 minutes.
- ★ To start engine in cold weather, refer to Cold Weather Operation.

**Special Starting:** When starting after running out of fuel, fill with fuel, then fill the fuel filter cartridge with clean fuel and bleed the air from the fuel system before starting.

Refer to Fuel Filter in Every 500 Hours Service

**Check After Starting:**

After starting the engine, do not operate the machine immediately. First carry out the following operations and checks.

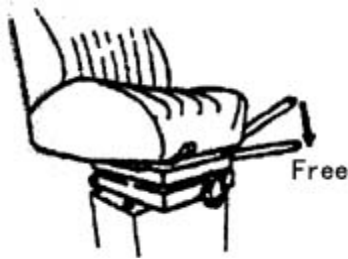


1. Pull fuel control lever (1) and run the engine at medium speed for about 5 minutes with no load.
2. Run engine with light load until engine water temperature gauge indicator move into green range.
3. After warm-up run, check all gauges and wiring lamps for proper operation.
4. Check for normal coloration of exhaust, any abnormal sound or vibration.

★ Don't run the engine at low idling or high idling for more than 20 minutes. If it's necessary to run the engine at idling, apply a load from time to time to raise the engine speed to a midrange speed.

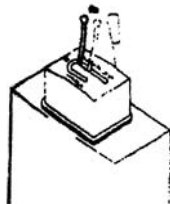
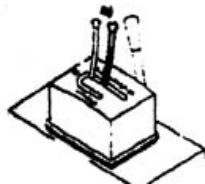
## To Move the Machine off

1. Free parking brake lever and check that parking brake pilot lamp goes off.



1. Set the gearshift lever to 1<sup>st</sup> speed.
  - ★ When starting the machine, check that the parking brake pilot lamp goes out.
  - ★ Set the gear shift lever to 1<sup>st</sup> speed first, then set it to higher speed by degrees.
3. Depress the accelerator pedal and the machine will start.

## Changing Gear Speed



### 1. Acceleration

Partially release the accelerator pedal and shift gearshift lever to the next stepped up position.

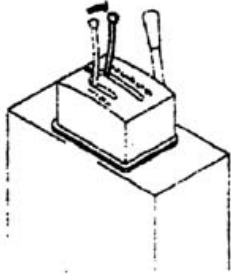
### 2. Deceleration

Release the accelerator pedal to reduce the traveling speed and shift the gearshift lever to the next stepped-down position.

- ★ When shifting gear, always shift one speed at a time.

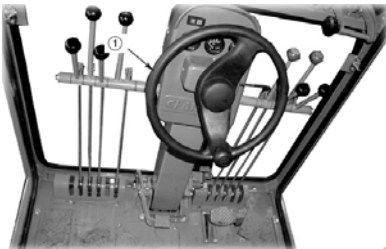
## Forward/Reverse Shifting

Always stop the machine when switching between FORWARD and REVERSE.



1. Depress the brake pedal to reduce the travel speed and to stop the machine.
  2. Set the gearshift lever to the desired position, then depress the accelerator pedal slowly and release the brake pedal to start the machine.
- ★ The engine running speed should be reduced when shifting.

## Turning

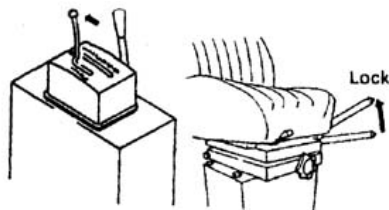


The grader turns to the desired side by turning the steering wheel (1) to that side.

★ Leaning to the turning side will minimize the turning radius. In case the grader turns while reversing, leaning to the opposite of the turning side will minimize the turning radius.

★ In case the leaning was used for turning, return the steering wheel after the leaning was returned to the desired position.

## TO STOP THE MACHIMNE



1. Release accelerator pedal.
2. Depress brake pedal to stop the machine.
3. Set gearshift lever to neutral position, and then pull the parking brake lever to apply the parking brake.

## CAUTIONS FOR OPERATING

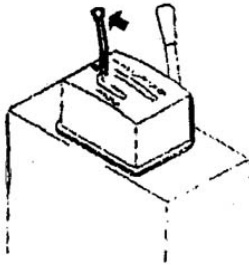
- Drive the machine straight during uphill or downhill traveling. Specially, turning the machine on the gravelly or clayey slant will cause the machine to slip easily.
- If the engine stops on the slant, depress the brake pedal immediately with full force, and at the same time, pull the parking brake lever to stop the machine. Then place the gearshift lever in N (neutral) and start the engine again.
- ▲ If the engine stops, the brake booster will not work, so the pedal will become heavier and the braking effect will drop even if the brake is depressed with the same force.
- When tires get stuck while working in swamp or mud, travel with repeated articulation to simplify getting out of the poor ground.
- This machine has two brake control systems. If one brakes down, the other is still effective. However because braking capacity is reduced, drive slowly when traveling.
- Operating the articulation system when traveling at high speed may cause the machine to overturn. Always perform this operation at a speed below 10 km/h. (with articulated)

## WHEN TRAVELING DOWNHILL

When traveling downhill, use the same speed range as when traveling uphill, and make full use of the engine to brake the machine.

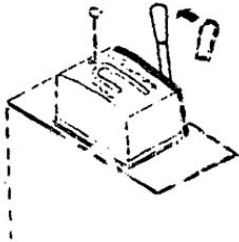
If travel speed is still too fast, use the foot brake.

- ▲ Never shift gear or place the transmission in neutral when traveling on a slope. It is dangerous to do this, as the engine cannot be used to brake the machine. Always place the transmission in the appropriate speed range before starting to travel downhill.
- ▲ To prevent overrun, always shift down one gear at time. Allowing the engine to overrun may cause damage to the engine or transmission.



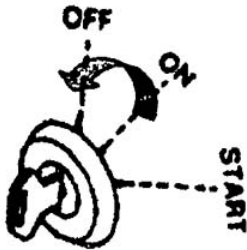
- ▲ Stop the machine on hard and even ground to prevent it from falling down or slipping.
- ▲ When the machine is to be left stopped for a while, leave the engine in low idling or stop the engine. Apply the gearshift lever lock and the parking brake.
- ▲ Emergency brake
- ▲ If an emergency stop has been made when the machine is traveling, use the parking brake together with the wheel brake.

When the emergency brake has been used, check the parking brake lining, and then replace the lining.



## TO STOP THE ENGINE

1. Idle the engine at low speed for about 5 minutes to cool it.
2. Set the fuel control lever to the STOP position to stop the engine.
  - ★ It is also possible to release the accelerator pedal to STOP position and stop the engine.



3. Return the starting switch to the OFF position, and withdraw the key.
  - ★ Do not attempt to stop a hot engine immediately unless it is necessary. Such unreasonable operation will cause remarkable shortage of life of the various engine parts.
  - ★ Specially when stopping an overheated engine, be sure to cool the engine gradually by idling it at a middle idling speed.
4. Set the chopper switch on OFF position.



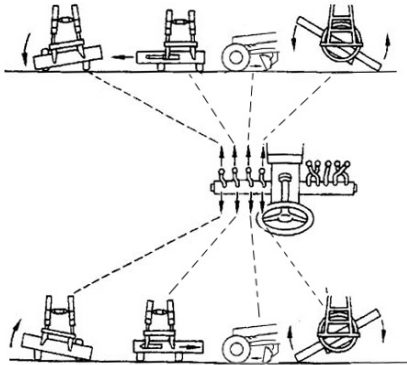
## OPERATION OF WORK EQUIPMENT

### OPERATION METHOD OF THE WORK EQUIPMENT CONTROL LEVER

There are provided eight work equipment control levers, which are operated as are indicated in the following figures.

#### Left-side Control Lever

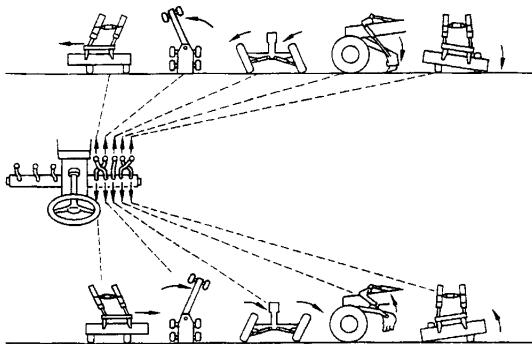
Blade lifting    Blade side shifting    Power tilt    Blade rotation



When operating the work equipment control lever, sufficient attention is required for the movement of the work equipment and its movement range must be limited, as the work equipment or the hydraulic cylinder possibly hit against parts, damaging them.

#### Right-side Control Lever

Drawbar side shifting    Articulation    Leaning    Scarifier    Blade lifting



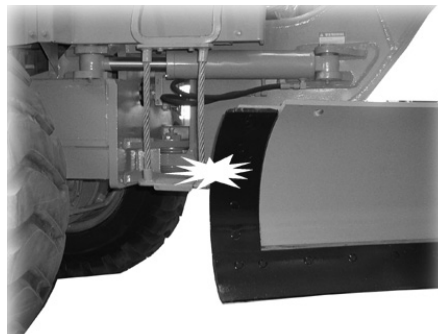
### CAUTIONS IN OPERATION OF WORK EQUIPMENT

When the work equipment is operated, special attention should be given to contracts at the following parts.

Front wheel and blade

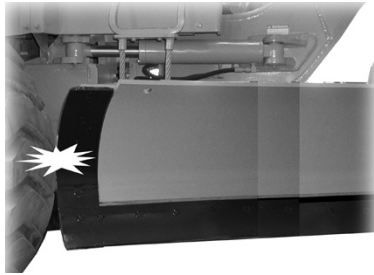


Blade and step

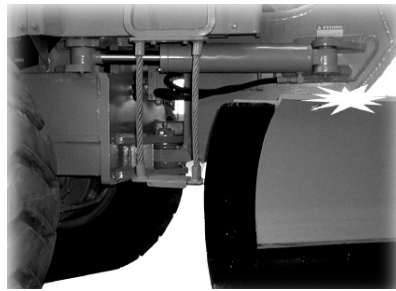




Rear wheel and blade



Blade and frame



### ADJUSTMENT IN SHIFTING OF WORK ATTACHMENT

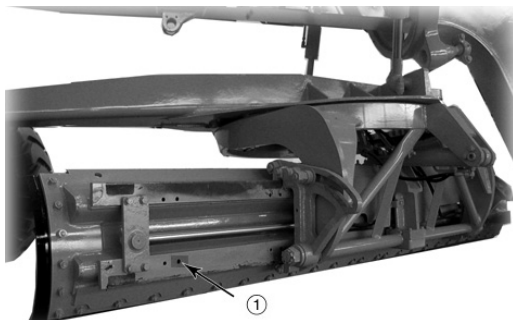
It is essential to shift the work attachment to an optimum position for each work to allow high job efficiency.

### BLADE PROJECTION

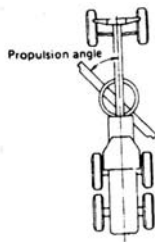
The degree of projection is controllable by the control lever during operation. If further projection is needed, stop the grader for a while and change the installing position of the blade horizontal shifting cylinder piston rod, as follows.

- Projection to left

Position (1)



### PROPULSION ANGLE OF BLADE



Angle of blade and body centerline is called the blade propulsion angle. In the normal scraping work, set the angle at  $60^\circ$ , more or less. Set at a lesser angle when the scraping resistance is great, or when the soil is hard, or when the soil in front of the blade is difficult to carry or throw to the side.

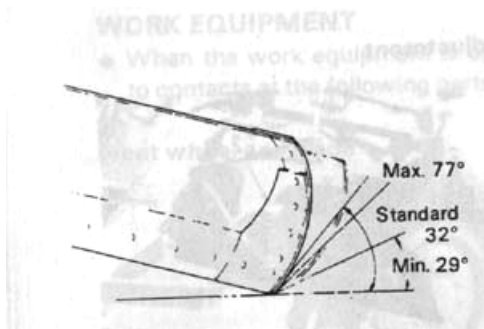
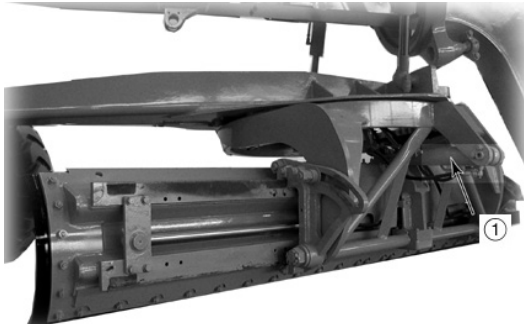
### ADJUSTMENT OF BLADE CUTTING ANGLE

In hard soil cutting, it is advisable to lean the blade forward. As the soil becomes softer, lean the blade more backward. This operation will improve job efficiency.

It is essential to adjust the cutting angle of blade, depending on the soil condition.

### STANDARD BLADE CUTTING ANGLE ( $32^\circ$ )

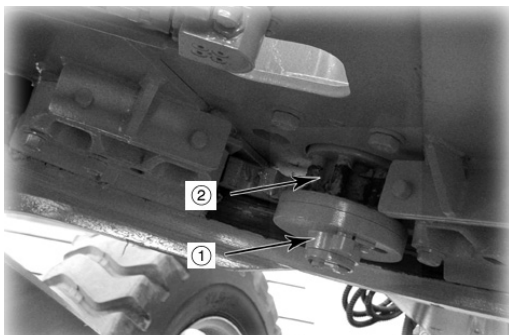
## ADJUSTMENT



Standard cutting angle position can get by operating power tilt control lever.

1. Turn the blade so as not to touch the grader body and set the blade in the same direction to the body.
2. Then, Operate power tilt control lever(1) .

## SAFFLY DEVICE OF BLADE



A shear pin (1) is provided on the CIRCLE to prevent the blade from unexpected failure, because of abnormal impact load placed on the blade edge during operation. If the shear pin is broken during operation, remove bolt (2) and lock plate and pull out the shear pin to replace by new one.

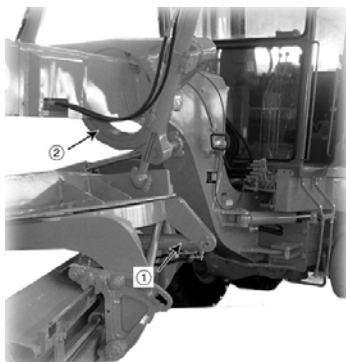
## BANK-CUTTING POSTURE (RIGHT SIDE)



- 1) Fully protrude the blade and draw bar to the right so that blade angle shown in the figure can be obtained.
- 2) Depress lifter lock pin pedal (1) on operator's compartment to remove pin(2).
- ★ If the blade cannot be removed because of interference with lifter (3), operate the blade lift cylinders as necessary.
- 3) Rotate lifter (3) by protruding the right-hand blade lift cylinder piston rod and retracting the left-hand blade lift cylinder piston rod. When top hole (A) in lifter approaches pin(2),  
★ Release lifter lock pin pedal(1) and slowly rotate the lifter until pin(2) enters hole(A).
- 4) Retract the right-hand lift cylinder and protrude the left-hand cylinder. Repeat this several times so that circle is rotated with the blade raised on the right-hand side, and desired bank-cut posture can be attained.

- ★ When bringing the blade into bank-cut posture, be careful not to clash the blade against various portions of the machine.
- ★ When bringing the blade into bank-cut posture on the left-side of the machine, change every "left-hand" and "right-hand" in the above mentioned description with each other.
- ★ Cutting edge of the blade may brake pavement if the blade is brought into bank-cut posture on the roadway. Cover the pavement with iron plate at the portion with the blade cutting edge may come into collision.
- ★ Relocating the blade side-shift cylinder piston rod mounting position to the right (when right-hand bank cutting is made) or to the left (when left-hand bank cutting is made) will improve bank cutting efficiency.(See side-shifting of the Blade)
- ▲ Do not attempt to depress the bank control lock pin removing pedal unless the blade is rested on the ground. If the pin is removed with the blade raised off the ground, dangerous falling of the blade with rotation of the circle may result.

## SHOULDER REACH POSTURE (RIGHT SIDE)



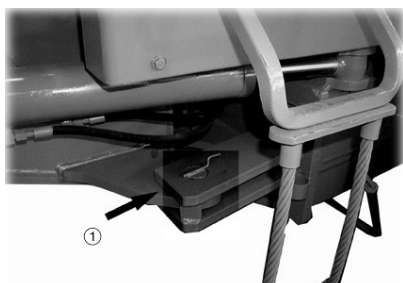
- 1) Rotate lifter (1) in a similar manner to the bank cutting posture, and lock it using bank control lock pin (2).
- 2) Rotate the circle to the desired position.
- ★ Put the machine in the left hand side shoulder reach posture using the same procedure as the above.

- ★ When increasing the size of the shoulder reach, change the mounting position of the piston rod of the blade horizontal feed cylinder. (Refer to the section on blade thrust)
- ★ The banking performance is improved, if the mounting position for the piston rod of the blade horizontal feed cylinder is changed as follows:
  - When banking to right, to a position where the blade is thrust to right.
  - When banking to left, to a position where the blade is thrust to left.

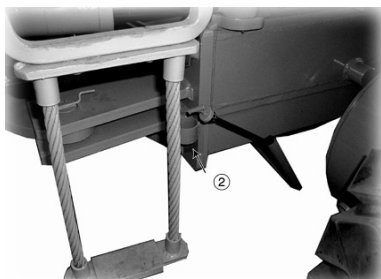
## ARTICULATED OPERATIONS

When performing operations with the machine articulated, remove the lock line on the left side of the machine.

The machine can be articulated 26° to both right and left, giving a minimum turning radius of 7.4 m.



1. Take off lock line (1).



2. Set the lock line to the bracket (2) in the rear.

- ★ Do not articulate the machine with propulsion angle of the blade. Otherwise, the blade may bend the step.
- ★ When turning with the machine articulated, pay particular attention to the clearance between the blade end and the rear wheel.

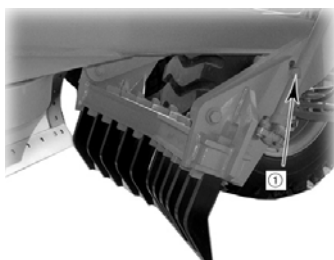
▲ For normal traveling operations, do not remove the lock link.

## ADJUSTMENT OF SCARIFIER

### a. ADJUSTMENT OF CUTTING ANGLE

As the soil becomes harder, a wider cutting angle increases job efficiency.

#### Adjustment



Remove bolt (1) and select a bolt hole adequate to the cutting angle. The cutting angle is adjustable from 58° to 68° (standard)

## **b. ADJUSTMENT OF CUTTING DEPTH**

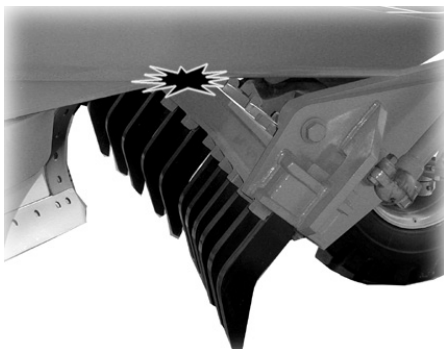
As the cutting depth is adjustable from tooth, adjust the tooth to job property.

### **Adjustment**

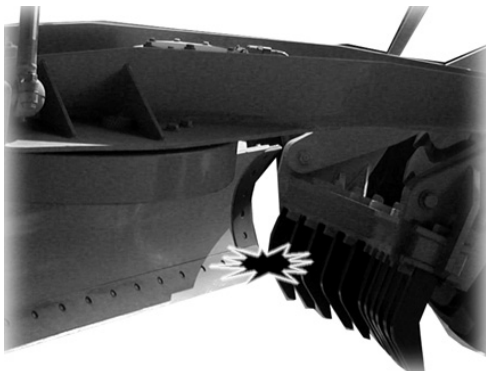


Remove the cotter pin, pull wedge (1) and change the notch of tooth.

## **PRECAUTIONS FOR SCARIFIER OPERATION**



When the machine body is raised by using the blade as a jack, while the scarifier is lifted to the top position, the draw bar will come into collision with the scarifier. This will cause damage to the draw bar.



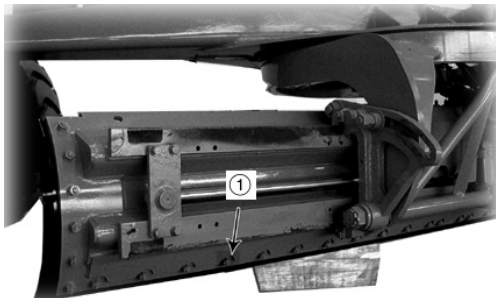
When turning the blade, with it several cm off the ground, the blade may touch the scarifier. This may damage the upper part of the blade.

## REVERSING AND REPLACEMENT OF CUTTING EDGE AND END BIT

Be sure to replace cutting edges and side edges before they wear down to a width of less than 10 mm from blade base.

When wear is extended to the mounting faces, their repair must be done prior to replacing.

### TURNING AND REPLACING



1. Lift the blade to a suitable height and put a block underneath the blade rail to prevent its falling.

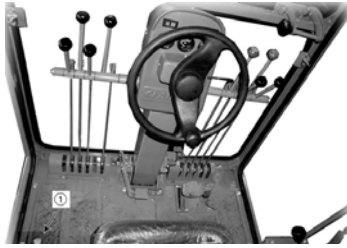
▲ Do not raise the blade unnecessarily high. Be sure not to put your body underneath the blade when blocking it.

2. Clean the mounting face after detaching the cutting edge and the end bit.
3. Mount the cutting edge after inverting it, or replacing it with a new one.
4. Mount the end bits after inverting and switching right for left, or replacing with new ones.

- ★ Tightening torque for the mounting nuts :  $265 \pm 35$  N. m
- ★ Tighten the nuts again after several hours' operation.
- ★ If both ends of the cutting edge and side edges are worn out, replace them with new ones.

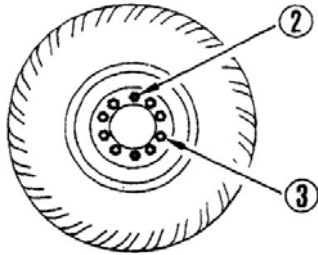
# CHANGING TIRES

## HOW TO CHANGE TIRES



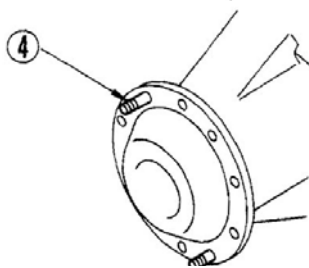
### 1. Front wheel

1) Place the work attachment on a ground and pull fully parking brake lever (1).

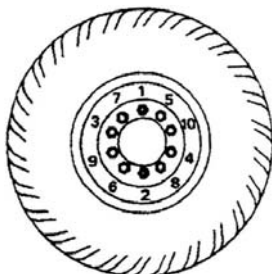


2) Then, attach the socket wrench (accessory machine tool) to hub nuts (2) and bolts (3) and loosen all the hub nuts and bolts by 3/4 to 1 turn.

3) Depress the lift cylinder. If the front tires are lifted, remove hub nuts (2) and bolts (3) and change all the tires.



4) When installing, align the tire with stud (4), then install and tighten lightly with hub nuts (2).



5) Tighten bolt (3) lightly, then raise the lift cylinder, and lower the front tires to the ground. Follow steps 1 to 10 to tighten to the specified torque.

★ Coat the threaded part with molybdenum disulphide grease before tightening.

★ Tightening torque :  $450 \pm 50$  N. m

▲ Whenever the front tires are raised off the ground, support the front axle center frame on the stand to assure safety.

### 2. Rear wheel

1) Repeat the front wheel change procedures 1) and 2).

2) Depress fully the right and left lift cylinder and the front tires are lifted about 50cm off ground. Retract the lift cylinder on the side where the tire is not removed, to lift the rear wheels.

3) Install new tires according to the procedure 4) of the front wheel tire change.

- ★ Coat the threaded part with molybdenum disulphide grease before tightening.
- ★ Tightening torque : $450 \pm 50$ N. m
- ▲ Whenever the rear wheel are raised off the ground, stably support the tandem on the block to assure safety.
- ▲ When a front tire punctures, do not attempt to travel the machine by temporarily applying a pad to the swing stopper. If it is necessary, travel the machine slowly only within the minimum necessary distance.

In the case, be sure to securely keep the punctured tire off the ground with chains, etc.

## **HOW TO USE LEANING STOPPER**

When the leaning pipe is damaged, temporarily prevent the front wheels from leaning so that the machine can be successfully self-propelled to the nearest repair shop.

## **HOW TO APPLY THE LEANING STOPPER**

Fix the leaning rod to the front axle using the bolt provided in the toolbox.

- ▲ If the machine is traveled with the leaning cylinder piston rod fluctuating or the front wheels leaning on one side, because of damaged leaning piping, dangerously unstable steering and excessively worn tire will result. Have the faulty leaning pipe repaired by mechanics quickly.



## **DRIVING ALONG ROAD**

In addition to strict observance of traffic laws and regulations concerned, keep the following in mind:

### **POSITION OF BLADE WHEN TRAVELING**



When traveling, set the blade at the minimum propulsion angle and raise the blade fully.

### **PRECAUTIONS WHEN TRAVELING ON ROAD**

To relieve operator's fatigue, take a rest by 30 minutes to 1 hour and 30 minutes mode, every 80 kilometers or every 2 hours of traveling.

## **TOWING**

### **TOWING THE MACHINE**

This machine must not be towed except in emergencies. When towing the machine, take the following precautions.

#### **When engine can be used**

- Always keep the engine running when towing the machine, so that the steering and braking can be used.

#### **When engine cannot be used**

- When transporting a disabled machine by towing, the transportation distance should be within 600m at a speed of 8km/h or less. (When towing more than 600m, remove the drive shaft.)
- ★ If the distance is more than the above mentioned, or it more than one day has elapsed since the engine trouble, be sure to use the trailer for transportation.
- ★ If the machine is towed without the engine running, no lubrication oil will be supplied to the transmission. The gears and bearing are rotated, so this may cause them to be damaged.
- ★ When the engine cannot be used or the steering booster cannot be used, operation of steering wheel is difficult, so run the machine slowly.

## **COLD WEATHER OPERATION**

### **PREPARATION FOR LOW TEMPERATURE**

If the temperature becomes low, it becomes difficult to start the engine, and the coolant may freeze, so do as follows:

### **FUEL AND LUBRICANTS**

Change the fuel and oil with low viscosity for all components.

For details of the specified viscosity, see the TABLE OF FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS.

### **COOLANT**

After cleaning inside of the cooling system, add antifreeze to the coolant to prevent the coolant from freezing when the machine is not being used.

★ For details of the antifreeze mixture when changing the coolant, see WHEN REQUIRED.

### **CARE IN USING ANTIFREEZE**

Use a Permanent Antifreeze (ethylene glycol mixed with corrosion inhibitor, antifoam agent, etc.) meeting the standard requirements as shown below. With permanent antifreeze, no change of coolant is required for a year. If it is doubtful that an available antifreeze meets the standard requirements, ask the supplier of that antifreeze for information.

STANDARD REQUIREMENT FOR PERMANENT ANTIFREEZE:

<TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SAFETY USED FOR VEHICALE ENGINE COOLANT> .....JT/T 225-1996

- ★ Never use methanol, ethanol or propanol based antifreeze.
- ★ Where no permanent antifreeze is available, an ethylene glycol antifreeze without corrosion inhibitor may be used only for the cold season. In this case, clean the cooling system twice a year (in spring and autumn). When refilling the cooling system, add antifreeze in autumn, but do not add any in spring.
- ★ Absolutely avoid using any water leak preventing agent irrespective of whether it is used do independently or mixed with an antifreeze.
- ★ Do not mix one antifreeze with a different brand.
- ▲ Antifreeze is flammable, so keep it away from any flame.

## BATTERY

As ambient temperature drops, battery capacity will drop, and electrolyte may sometimes freeze if battery charge is low. Maintain battery at a charge level of approx.100% and insulate it against cold temperature so that machine can be readily started the next morning.

★ Measure specific gravity of fluid and rate of charge from the following conversion table.

Tem.of fluid Rate of charge	20°C	0°C	-10°C	-20°C
100%	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31
90%	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29
80%	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27
75%	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26

★ When electrolyte level is low, add distilled water in the morning before work instead of after the day's work. This is to prevent fluid from freezing at night.

▲ To avoid gas explosions, do not bring fire or sparks near the battery.

▲ If the electrolyte gets on your skin or clothes, immediately wash with plenty of clean water.

## **MEMO**

## **PERIODIC MAINTENANCE**

Proper lubrication and maintenance assure trouble free operation and long machine life. Time and money spend for scheduled periodic maintenance will be amply compensated by prolonged machine operation and reduced operating coast.

All hourly figures giving in the following descriptions are based on service meter readings. In practice, however, it is recommended to rearrange all of them into units of days, weeks and months to make the maintenance schedule more convenient. Under rough job site or operating conditions, it is necessary to somewhat shorten the maintenance intervals stated in this manual.

## MAINTENANCE TABLE

No	ITEM	SERVICE	PAGE
	CHECK BEFORE STARTING		
a	Oil and water leak	Check	10-13
b	Nuts and bolts	Check and retighten	10-13
c	Coolant	Check and refill	10-13
d	Engine oil pan	Check and supply	10-13
e	Fuel	Check and refill	10-14
f	Fuel tank	Drain water and sediment	10-14
g	Brake fluid	Check and refill	10-15
h	Dust indicator	Check	10-15
i	Steering wheel	Check and adjust	10-15
j	Brake pedal travel	Check and adjust	10-16
k	Braking ability	Check and adjust	10-16
l	Parking brake lever travel	Check and adjust	10-16
m	Tire pressure	Check and adjust	10-16
n	Lamp	Check	10-16

<b>No</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
o	Rear view mirror	Check	10-16
p	Horn	Check	10-16
q	Exhaust gas color	Check	10-17
r	Instrument	Check	10-17
s	Previous day' s defects	Check	10-17
t	Door lock	Check	10-17
u	Wiper	Check	10-17
v	Electric wiring	Check and retighten	10-17
	EVERY 50 HOURS SERVICE		
a	Lubricating		10-48
-1	Circle	Lubricate	10-48
-2	Blade guide rail	Lubricate	10-48
	EVERY 100 HOURS SERVICE (This item is carried out after the first 100 hours only for new machines.)		
	Filter for transmission case	Replace oil, replace element	10-48



No	ITEM	SERVICE	PAGE
	<p>EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE</p> <p>(The item marked ★ are carried out after the first 250 hours only for new machines)</p>		
★	Fuel filter	Replace cartridge	10-49
★	Engine oil pan and filter	Change oil and replace cartridge	10-49
★	Final drive case	Change oil	10-49
★	Circle reverse case	Change oil	10-49
★	Tandem drive case	Change oil	10-49
★	Hydraulic tank and filter	Change oil and replace element	10-49
★	Engine valve clearance	Check and adjust	10-49
a	Lubricating		10-49
-1	Leaning cylinder pin	Lubricate 2 points	10-49
-2	Leaning rod end	Lubricate 2 points	10-49
-3	Steering rod	Lubricate 2 points	10-49
-4	Knuckle bracket king pin	Lubricate 4 points	10-50

<b>No.</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
-5	Steering linkage	Lubricate 2 points	10-50
-6	Draw bar ball joint	Lubricate 1 points	10-50
-7	Front axle center pin	Lubricate 2 points	10-50
-8	Scarifier ball joint (选购)	Lubricate 4 points	10-51
-9	Scarifier cylinder pin (选购)	Lubricate 2 points	10-51
-10	Scarifier shaft (选购)	Lubricate 2 points	10-51
-11	Blade cylinder yoke	Lubricate 6 points	10-51
-12	Blade lift cylinder ball joint	Lubricate 2 points	10-51
-13	Draw bar side shift cylinder ball joint	Lubricate 2 points	10-52
-14	Bank control guide	Lubricate 3 points	10-52
-15	Bank control lock pin	Lubricate	10-52
-16	Articulation center pin	Lubricate 2 points	10-52
-17	Articulation lock pin	Lubricate	10-52
-18	Articulation cylinder pin	Lubricate 4 points	10-52
b	Transmission case	Check and supply	10-53
c	Final drive case	Check and supply	10-53
d	Tandem drive case	Check and supply	10-54

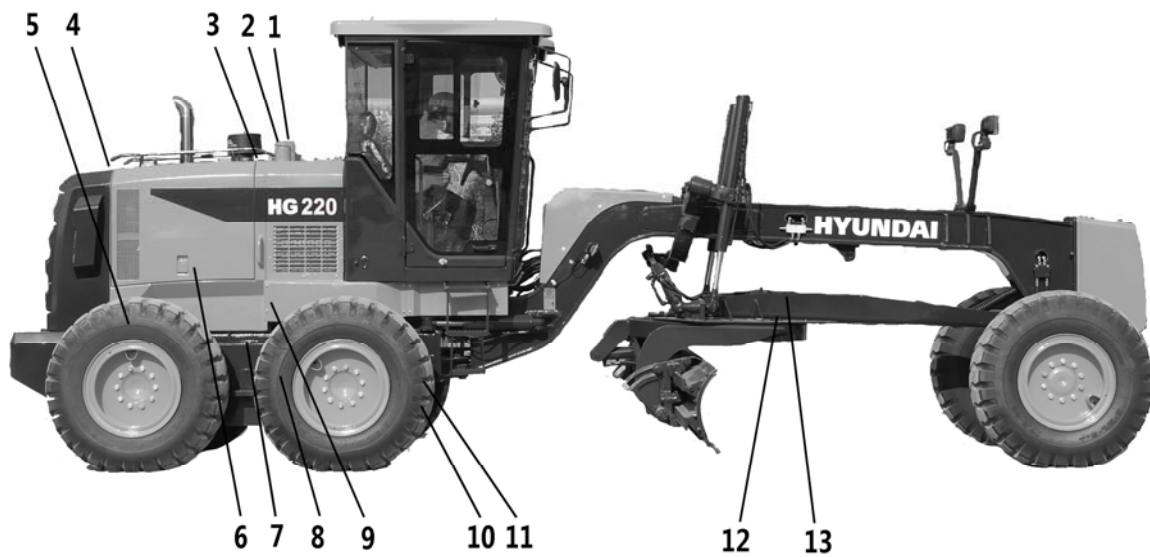
	EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE		
e	Circle reverse gear case	Check and supply	10-54
f	Hydraulic oil tank	Check and supply	10-54
g	Fan belt	Check and adjust	10-55
h	Fuel filter	Drain water and sediment	10-56
i	Parking brake lever travel	Check	10-56
j	Battery electrolyte level	Check	10-57
k	Ball joint	Check and clearance	10-57
l	Wheel hub nut	Check and retighten	10-57
m	Wheel brake	Check and adjust	10-58
	EVERY 500 HOURS SERVICE		
a	Fuel filter	Replace cartridge	10-59
b	Engine oil pan and filter	Change oil and replace cartridge	10-60
c	Transmission filter	Replace element	10-60
d	Circle guide	Check clearance	10-61

<b>No.</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
	<b>EVERY 1000 HOURS SERVICE</b>		
a	Lubricating		10-62
	Drive shaft	Lubricate 2 points	10-62
b	Transmission case	<b>Change oil and replace element</b>	10-62
c	Final drive case	Change oil	10-63
d	Circle reverse case	Change oil	10-64
e	Tandem drive case	Change oil	10-64
f	Hydraulic tank and filter	Change oil	10-65
g	Draw bar front ball joint	Check looseness	10-66
h	Toe –in	Check and adjust	10-66
i	Front wheel bearing play	Check and adjust	10-67
	Turbocharger rotor	Check play	Refer to the engine manual
	Turbocharger various fasteners	Check and retighten	
	Corrosion resistor	Replace cartridge	

<b>No.</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
	<b>EVERY 2000 HOURS SERVICE</b>		
a	Front wheel bearing	Lubricate (both right and left sides)	10-68
b	Engine breather	Clean	10-68
c	Turbocharger	Check and clean	10-69
d	Alternator, starting motor	Check	10-69
e	Engine valve clearance	Check and adjust	10-69
f	Vibration damper	Check	10-69
	<b>EVERY 4000 HOURS SERVICE</b>		
a	Water pump	Check	10-70
	<b>WHEN REQUIRED</b>		
a	Cooling system	Clean	10-71
b	Air cleaner	Check, clean or replace	10-73

## Oil Fillers and Location of Oil Meters

1. Hydraulic tank oil filler
2. Fuel tank level gauge and oil
3. Hydraulic tank level gauge
4. Cooling water inlet
5. Final drive case oil filler
6. Engine oil pan oil filler and level gauge
7. Tandem drive case oil filler plug
8. Transmission case drain plug
9. Transmission case oil filler and level gauge
10. Tandem drive case drain plug filler
11. Tandem drive case level gauge
12. Circle reverse gear case drain
13. Circle reverse gear case oil filler



## EVERY 50 HOURS SERVICE

### a. LUBRICATING

APPLY GREASE TO THE GREASE FITTINGS SHOWN BY ARROWS.

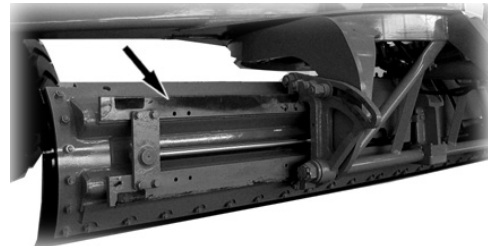
1. Circle

Apply grease all around the circle part.



2. Blade guide rail

Apply grease all over the guide rail.



## EVERY 100 HOURS SERVICE

Carry out the following maintenance only after the first 100hours.

- Change the transmission oil and replace the filter.

For details of the method of replacing or maintaining, see the section on EVERY 500 HOURS, 1000 HOURS and 2000 HOURS SERVICE.

## EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE

★ Maintenance for every 50 hours should be carried out at the same time.

Carry out the following maintenance only after the first 250 hours.

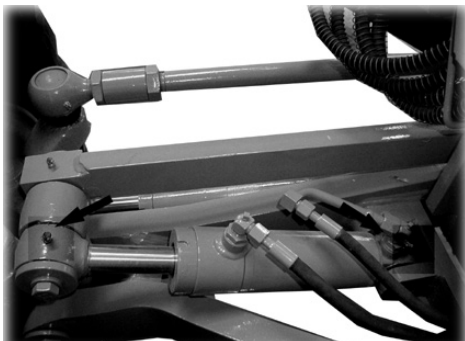
- Replace the cartridge of fuel filler.
- Change the oil in engine oil pan and replace the cartridge of oil filler.
- Change the oil of final drive case.
- Change the oil of circle reverse gear case.
- Change the oil of tandem drive case
- Change the oil in hydraulic tank and replace the element of filler.
- Check and adjust the engine valve clearance.

For details of the method of replacing or maintaining, see the section on EVERY 500Hours, 1000Hours and 2000Hours SERVICE.

### a. LUBRICATING

Apply grease to the grease fittings shown by arrows.

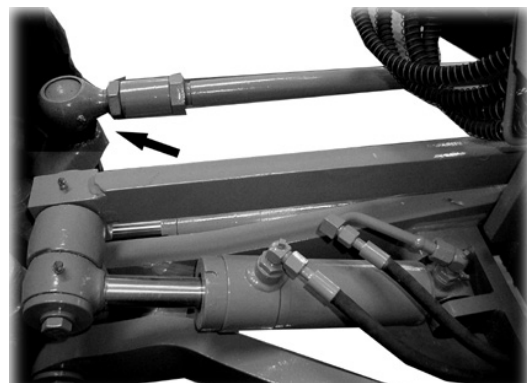
1. Leaning cylinder pin (2 points)



2. Leaning rod end (2 points)

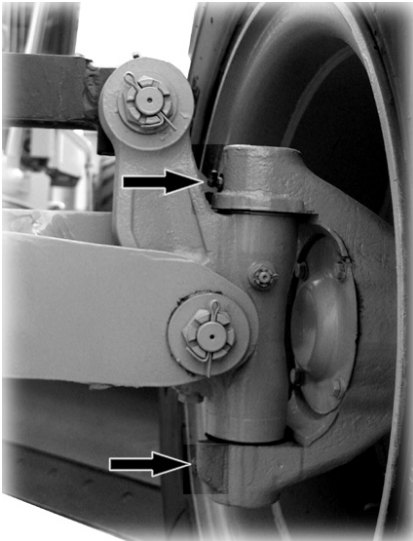


3. Steering rod (2 points)

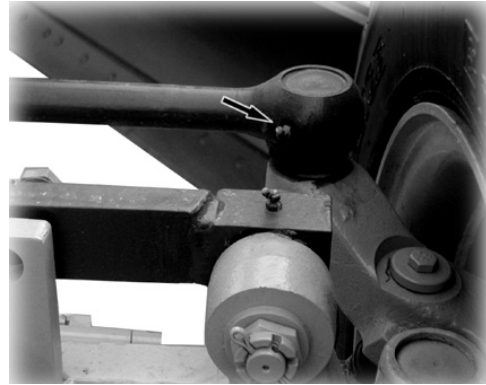




4. Knuckle bracket king pin (4 points)



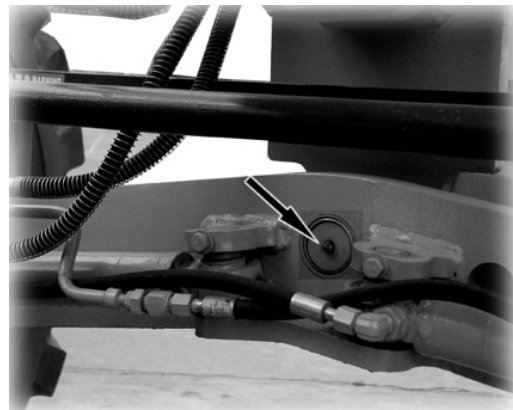
5. Steering linkage (2 points)



6. Drawbar ball joint (1 points)



7. Front axle center pin (2 points)



8. Scarifier ball joint (4 points)



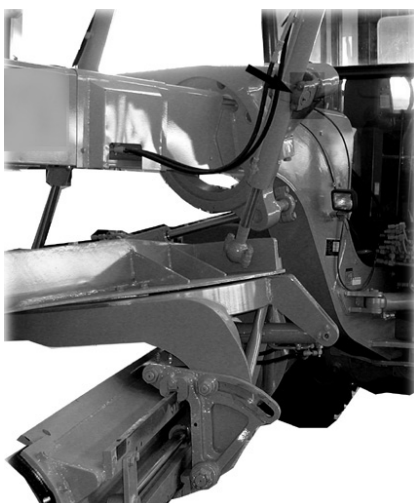
9. Scarifier cylinder pin (2 points)



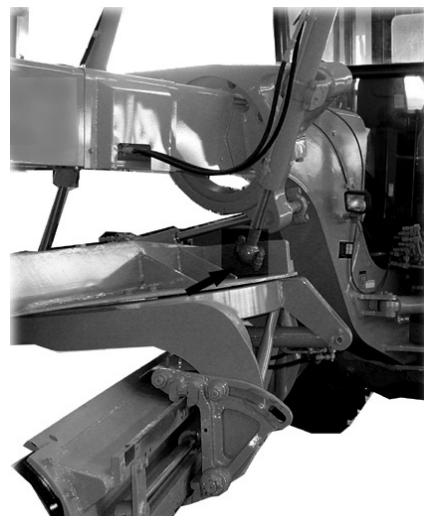
10. Scarifier shaft (2 points)



11. Blade lift cylinder yoke (6 points)



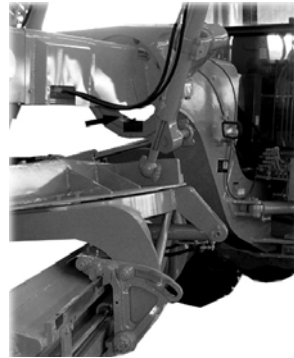
12. Blade lift cylinder ball joint (2 points)



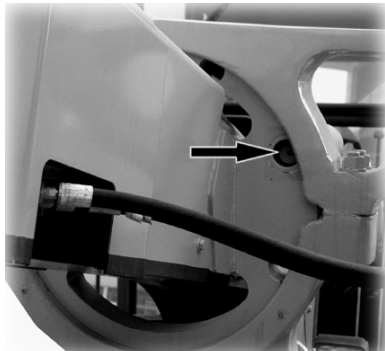
13. Draw bar side shift cylinder ball joint  
(2 points)



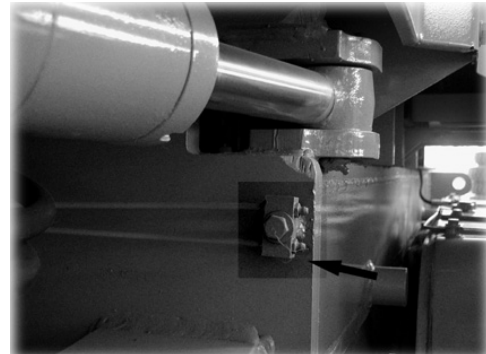
14. Bank control guide (3 points)



15. Bank control lock pin (apply grease)



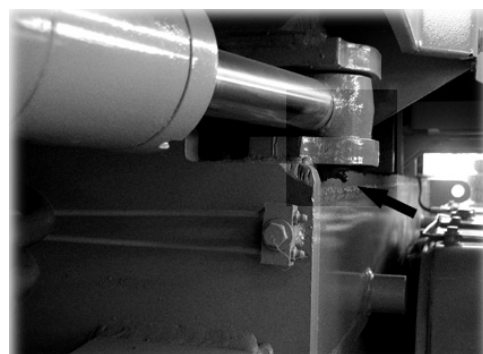
16. Articulation center pin (2 points)



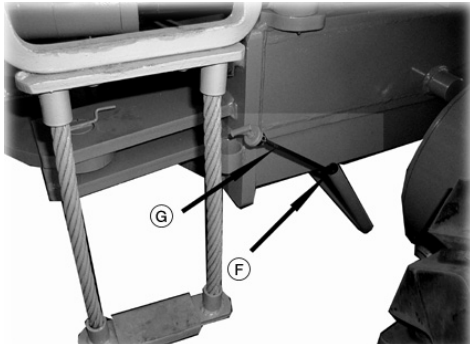
17. Articulation lock pin (apply grease)



18. Articulation cylinder pin (4 points)



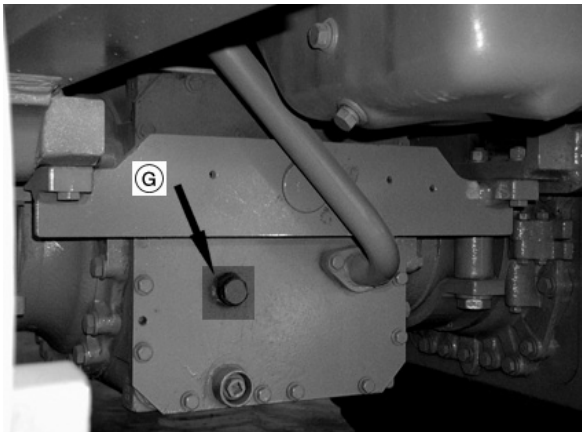
#### b. TRANSMISSION CASE



Check the oil lever with oil lever gauge (G).  
If necessary, add oil through filler (F).

- ★ Make an oil lever check 5 minutes after the engine is stopped.
- ★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS.

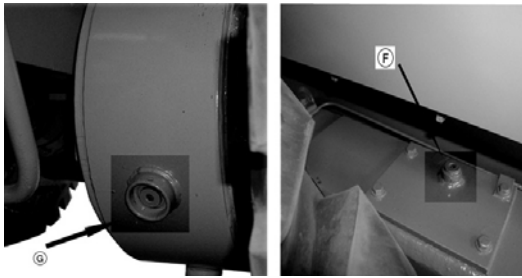
#### c. FINAL DRIVE CASE



Check the oil lever with oil lever plug (G) 3 minutes after stopped the engine. If necessary, add oil through filler (F).

- ★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table “FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS.”

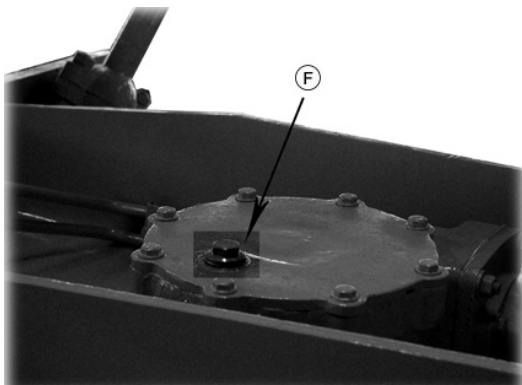
#### d. TANDEM DRIVE CASE



Check the oil lever with lever plug (G). If necessary, add oil through filler (f).

- ★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS.

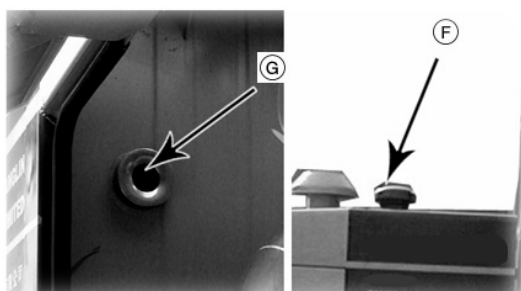
#### e. CIRCLE REVERSE GEAR CASE



Remove plug (F). Check if the oil lever is at the gear upper face. Add the gear oil through filler (F), if necessary.

- ★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANTAND LUBRICANTS.

#### f. HYDRAULIC OIL TANK



1. Set the machine in position as follows to check the oil lever.

- Return the leaning of the front tires to the upright position and face the wheels straight to the front.
  - Set the front frame and rear frame facing straight (articulated angle).
- 
- Return the draw bar side-shift and blade side-shift to the center of the machine, set the blade at right angles to the chassis and lower it lightly to the ground.
  - Raise the searfier fully.

2. Check the oil lever with sight gauge (G). Add hydraulic oil through filler (F), if necessary.

★ When removing the filler cap to add oil, confirm that oil in the tank is cold (at about the same temperature as the ambient air). The hydraulic tank is sealed, so if the filler cap is removed when oil is hot and the filler cap is tightened, the oil temperature will drop by the following morning. As a result, the pressure inside the tank to drop, and this will cause a drop in the durability of the pump.

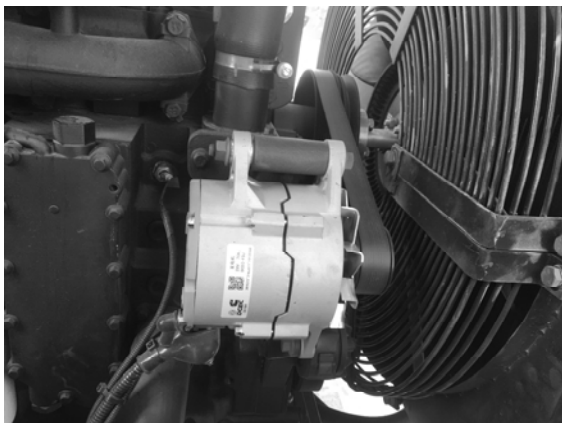
★ When working at high altitudes or in cold weather, loosen the hydraulic tank cap to release the pressure inside the tank before starting work (when the oil is cold).

★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS.

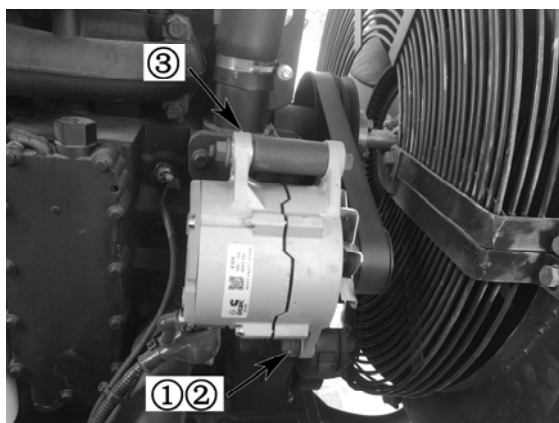
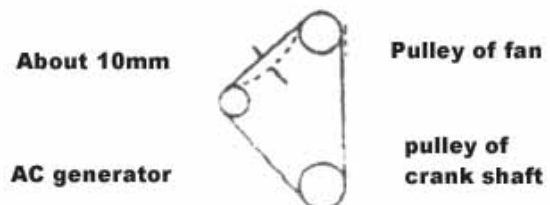
▲ When oil temperature is high, do not move cap. Hot oil sometimes shouts out.

When removing the cap, turn it slowly to relieve inner pressure.

#### g. FAN BELT



1. The belt tension should normally deflect by about 10mm when pressed with the finger at a point midway between the alternator pulley and the fan pulley (approx. 6kg).

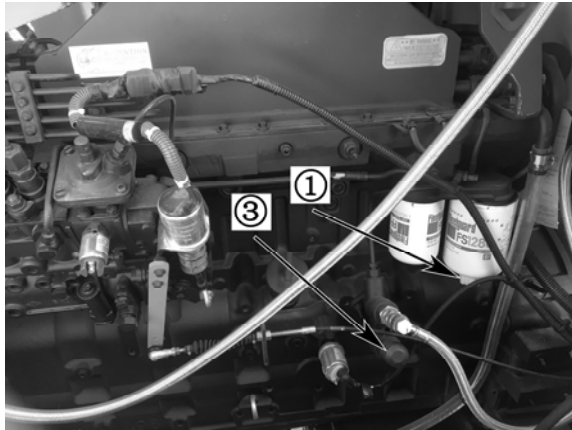


2. To adjust the belt tension, loosen bolt (1) and nut (2) and shift alternator (3) slightly.
3. After adjustment, tighten bolt (1) and nut (2) securely.

★ When adjusting the V-belt, do not attempt to push alternator (3) directly with a bar or the like, but use a wood pad to prevent damage to the core.

- ★ Check each pulley for damage, and V-grooves and V-belt for wear. Particularly, check whether V-belt is in contact with bottom of V-groove through wear.
- ★ Replace belt if it has stretched, leaving no allowance for adjustment, or if there is a cut or crack on belt.

#### **h. FUEL FILTER**



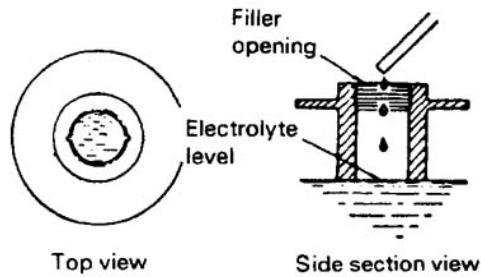
1. Remove drain plug (1) on the bottom of the filter to drain water and sediment accumulated on the bottom. After draining, tighten drain plug (1).
2. Loosen air vent plug.
3. Loosen feed pump knob (3) and move the pump up and down to draw off fuel until air ceases to come out of plug.
4. Tighten air vent plug, push feed pump knob (3) into place, and tighten it.

#### **i. PARKING BRAKE LEVER TRAVEL**

If the normal braking grip is effective by pulling the brake lever 2 to 3 ratchets from the brake release position, the brake lever travel is considered normal.

If six or more ratchets are counted before the parking brake comes into effect, the parking brake flexible shaft should be adjusted until proper lever travel can be obtained.

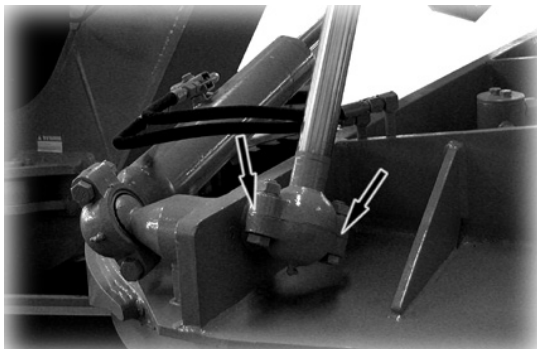
#### j. BATTERY ELECTROLYTE LEVEL



If the electrolyte level is below the prescribed level of 10 to 12mm above the plate, add distilled water. Should any of the acid be spilt, have it replenished by the nearest battery shop with acid of the correct specific gravity.

- ★ Clean the air hole of battery cap along with the level check.
- ★ Never use metal funnel for electrolyte supply.
- ▲ To avoid gas explosions, do not bring fire or sparks near the battery.
- ▲ If the electrolyte gets on your skin or clothes, immediately wash with plenty of water.

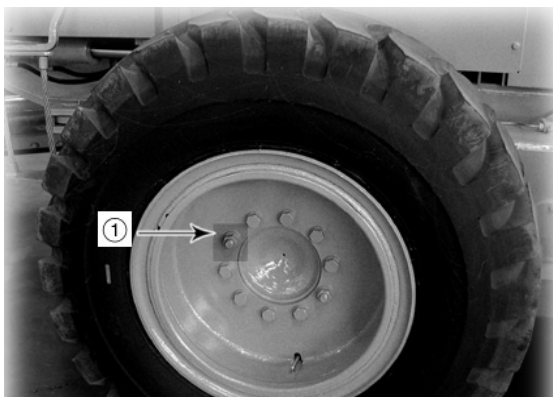
#### k. BALL JOINT



Remove all shims. Tighten the cap in such a manner that the clearances (shown in the picture) on both sides are the same. Measure the clearance with a thickness gauge, and place the shims which are thicker than the measured clearance by one shim. Then, retighten the cap. One shim is equal to 0.2mm thickness.

- ★ Repeat this procedure for each ball joint in the work equipment linkage.

#### l. WHEEL HUB NUT



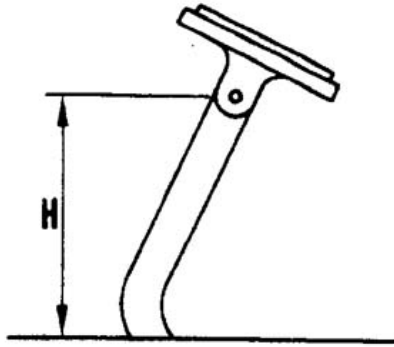
Loose wheel hub nuts and bolts (1) will result in shortened life of tires or troubles. Carefully check loosening of the nuts.

- ★ Tightening torque :  $450 \pm 50$  N. m
- ★ Check all the nuts and bolts for loosening. Also, check the rim for damage. If a hub bolt is broken, replace the total unit of the wheel stud.

- ★ When checking for loose nuts, always turn the nut in the tightening direction to check.
- ★ Coat the threaded part with molybdenum disulphide grease before tightening.



### m. WHEEL BRAKE



#### CHECK

If the height from the floor (H) is not within a range of 155 to 165mm with the foot brake pedal fully depressed, and the travel is more than 80mm, or if the braking effect is poor, adjust as follows.



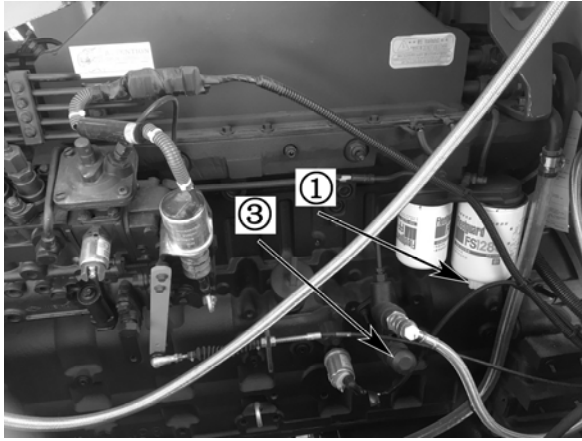
#### ADJUST

1. Turn the adjusting gear, with the screwdriver inserted into the hole on the lower side of back plate, until the brake lining comes into close contact with the brake drum.
  2. Back the adjusting gear 4 to 5 clicks.
  3. Fit a 0.6mm gauge in one side of the inspection window on the left or right and check that the clearance on the other side is less than 0.4mm.
4. After adjusting, check that the travel brake pedal is within 80mm.
- ★ If deterioration of braking efficiency is suspected, check it as follows :
- 1) While the machine travels at about 20km/h of traveling speed, try lightly braking the machine (so as not to cause wheel locking) three times.
  - 2) Touch each brake drum by hand to see whether heating of drums is felt or not.
  - 3) Cold drum, if any, may be assumed ineffective.
- ★ Brake lining with block surface due to burning or lining soiled with oil causes insufficient braking effect. Polish such a lining with sandpaper.

## EVERY 500 HOURS SERVICE

Maintenance for every 50 and 250 hours should be carried at the same time.

### a. FUEL FILTER



1. Using filter wrench, remove cartridge (1) by turning it counterclockwise.

★ Clean the filter base, and check that there is no filter seal still stuck to the filter base, there will be a gap when the new gasket is installed, and this will cause oil leakage.

2. Fill the new cartridge with clean fuel and refit it after applying a dab of oil to the gasket face.

★ To refit the cartridge, place the gasket face in contact with the seal face of the filter stand, then screw up the cartridge 1/2 to 3/4 of a turn.

3. After replacing the filter cartridge, loosen the air bleed plug (3) of the fuel filter.

4. Loosen the knob (3) of the feed pump, and operate the pump until no more bubbles come out with the fuel from the air bleed plug.

5. Tighten the air bleed plug.

6. Loosen the fuel injection pump air bleed plug.

7. Operate the feed pump until no more bubbles come out with the fuel.

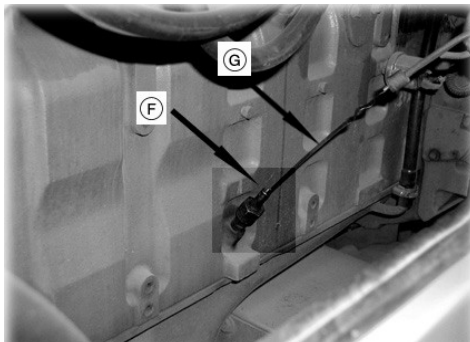
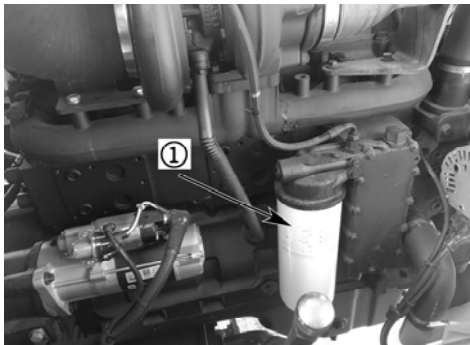
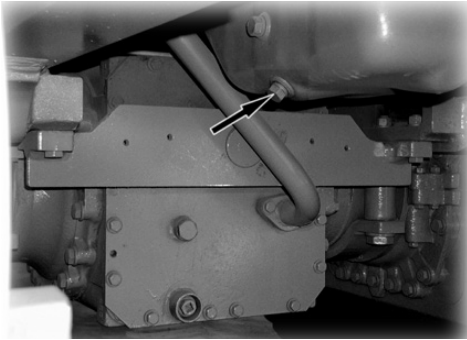
8. After bleeding the air, tighten the air bleed plug.

9. Push in the feed pump knob (3) and tighten it.

★ After replacing the cartridge, start up the engine and check the filter seal face for possible oil leakage.

★ Be sure to use a genuine HYUNDAI cartridge.

## b. ENGINE OIL PAN AND FILTER



1. Loosen drain plug to drain oil. After draining, tighten it.
2. Using a filter wrench, remove cartridge (1) of the fuel oil filter by turning it counter clockwise.
3. Clean the filter base and fill a new filter cartridge with fuel oil. Then, apply a thin coat of grease to the seal.
4. After replacing the cartridge, fill oil through oil filler (F).
5. Then idle the engine for a while, and use dipstick (G) to check oil level.

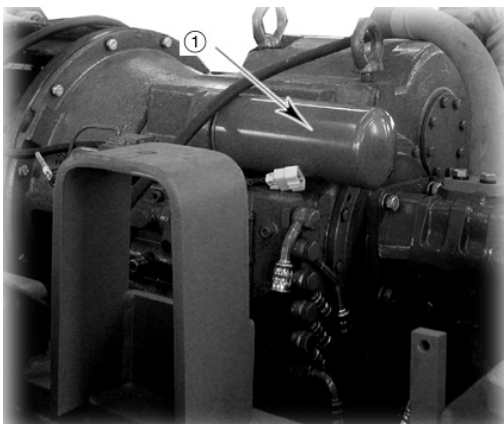
★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS.

★ Refill capacity : 27 L

★ Be sure to use a genuine HYUNDAI cartridge.

★ Use API category CD class oil. If CC class oil must be used, change the oil and replace the oil filter at half the interval.

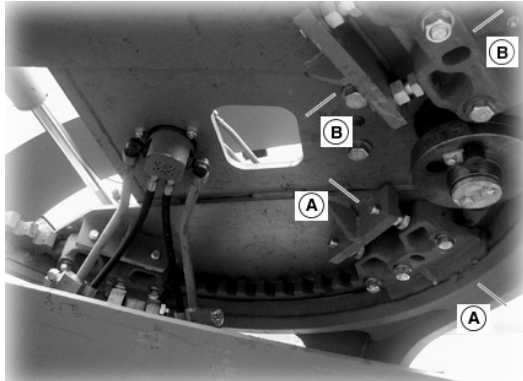
## c. TRANSMISSION FILTER



1. Remove filter case (1) and discard.
2. Install a new filter.

★ Use genuine HYUNDAI filter.

#### d. CIRCLE GUIDE



#### CHECKING

With the blade raised from the ground, check the circle guide clearances at the portions (P) and (Q), using the feeler gauge.

Standard clearances at the portions (P) is  $1.5 \pm 0.5\text{mm}$

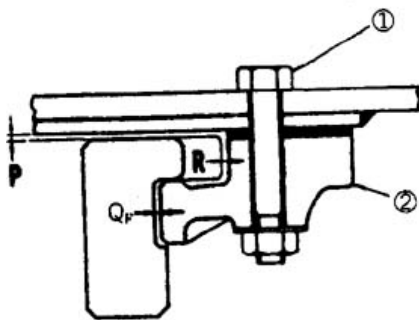
Standard clearances at the portions (Q):

$(Q)_F = 0$  and  $(Q)_R = 1.5\text{mm}$  or  $(Q)_F = (Q)_R = 1\text{mm}$

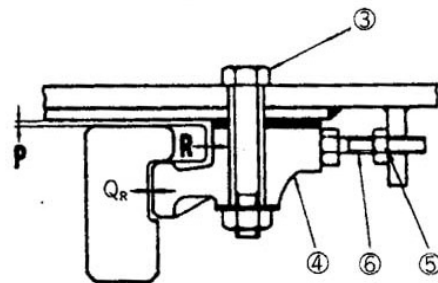
F: Front

R: Rear

Section A-A



Section B-B



#### ADJUSTING

Rest the blade on the ground.

1. To adjust the clearance at portion (P), loosen bolt (1) and (3) and adjust thickness of shims for circle guide (2) and (4). Two kinds of shims different in thickness (1mm and 0.5mm) are provided.
2. To adjust the clearance at portion (Q), first loosen the bolt (1), push the circle guide (2) rearward to make the clearance  $(Q)_F$  zero, and temporarily tighten the bolt (1).
3. Then, loosen the bolt (3). Loosen lock nut (5) and bolt (6), fastening the bolt (6) and turn in the bolt to push the circle guide (4) until the clearance  $(Q)_R$  becomes zero. (Be sure to equally tighten the right and left bolts (6).
4. With the clearance  $(Q)_R$  kept in zero, back the bolt (6) half rotation, and tighten the lock nut (5). Back the circle guide (4) until it comes into contact with the bolt (6) and tighten the bolt (3).

★ When either of the following conditions arises, replace the circle guide:

1. Clearance at portion (R) has decreased to zero.
2. Clearance between the circle tooth top and circle reverse pin gear tooth bottom has decreased to zero or clearance between the circle tooth bottom and the circle reverse pin gear tooth top has decreased to zero.

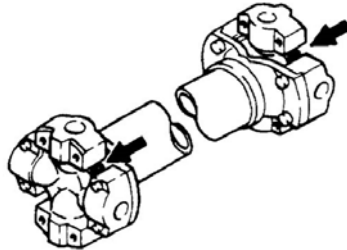
## EVERY 1000 HOURS SERVICE

Maintenance for every 50, 250 and 500 hours should be carried out at same time.

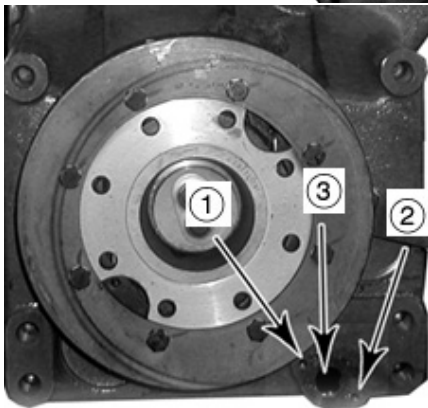
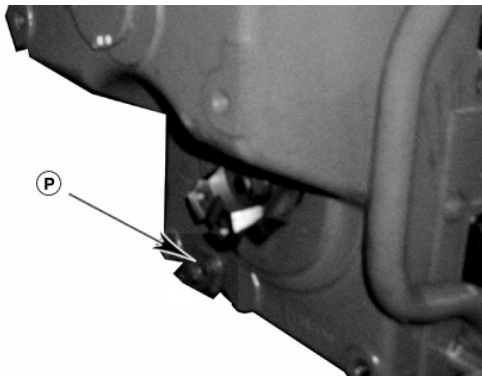
### a. LUBRICATING

Apply grease to the grease fittings shown by arrows.

#### Drive shaft (2 points)



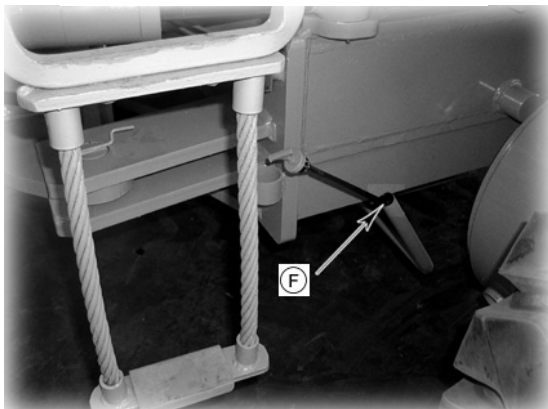
### b. TRANSMISSION CASE



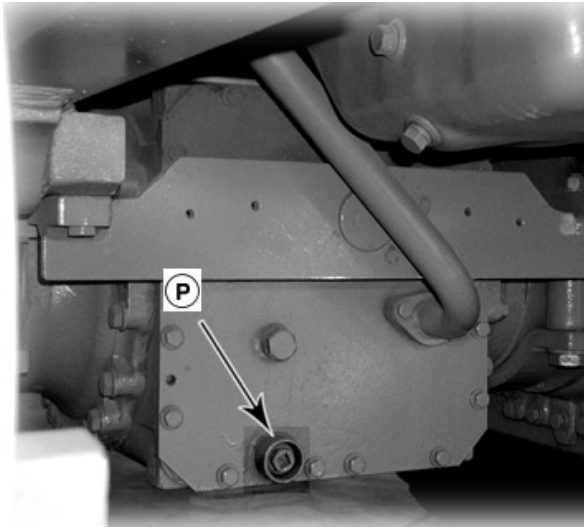
1. Remove drain plug (P). After draining oil, retighten drain plug.
2. Remove bolt (1), (2) and over (3). Wash out dust with diesel fuel.
3. After cleaning, install strainer. OR Install a new filter.
4. Refill engine oil in specified amount through filler (F). For refilling procedure see the section EVERY 1000 HOURS SERVICE.

★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS

★ Refill capacity: 28 L



### c. FINAL DRIVE CASE



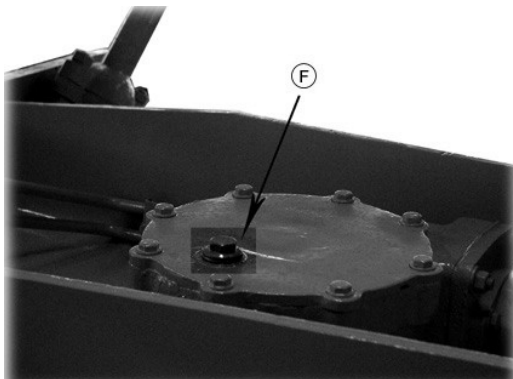
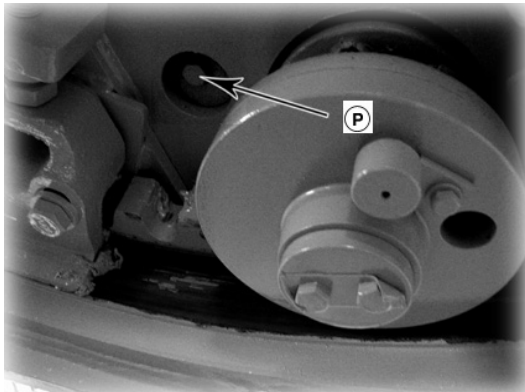
1. Remove drain plug (P) to drain oil. After draining tighten it.
2. Refill the oil through filler (F) up to the prescribed level.
3. For the refilling procedure, see the item "EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE".

★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS

★ Refill capacity : 18 L



#### d. CIRCLE REVERSE CASE



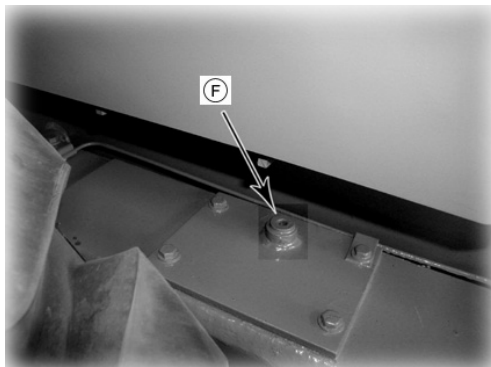
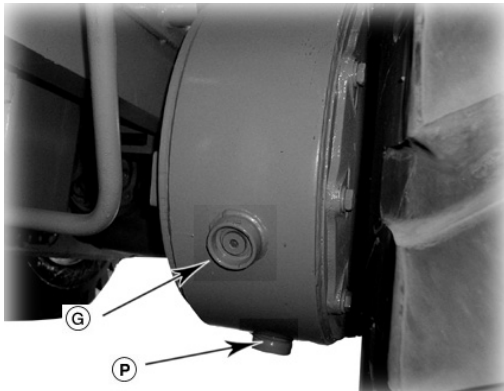
1. Remove drain plug (P) to drain oil. After draining tighten it.
2. Refill the oil through filler (F) up to the prescribed level.
3. For the refilling procedure, see the item “EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE”.

★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS

★ Refill capacity: 4 L

★ A gun-metal gear is assembled inside this case, so the drained oil is different from the oil drained from other parts, because it will contain gold-colored particles. However, this is not an abnormality.

#### e. TANDEM DRIVE CASE

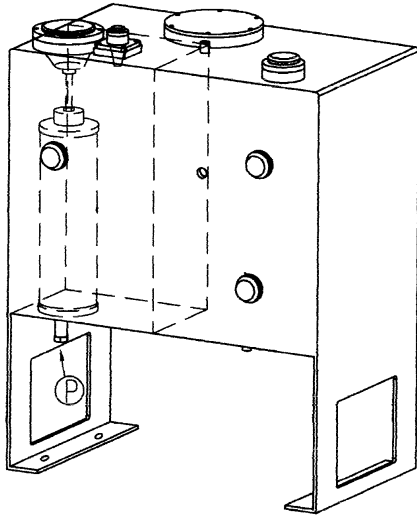


1. Remove drain plug (P) to drain oil. After draining tighten it.
2. Remove drain plug (G), then add oil through oil filler (F) until oil comes out from level plug (G)
3. For the refilling procedure, see the item “EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE”.

★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS

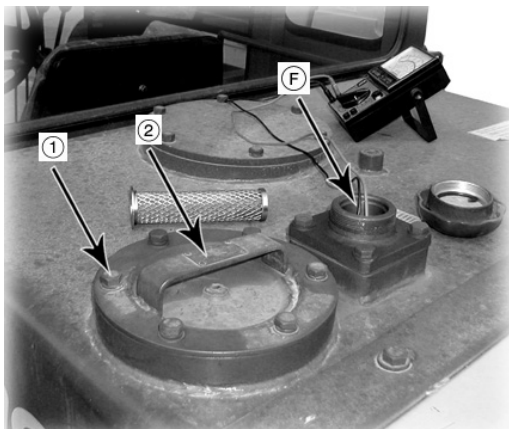
★ Refill capacity : 45 L

## f. HYDRAULIC TANK AND FILTER



Set the machine in position as follows to check the oil lever.

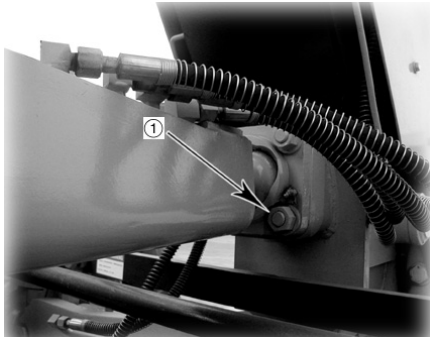
- Return the leaning of the front tires to the upright position and face the wheels straight to the front.
- Set the front frame and rear frame facing straight (articulated angle).
- Return the draw bar side-shift and blade side-shift to the center of the machine, set the blade at right angles to the chassis and lower it lightly to the ground.
- Raise the scarifier fully.



1. Stop the engine and remove drain plug (P). After draining oil, tighten drain plug.
  2. Remove bolts (1) and cover (2) and take out element. Then clean the inside of the filter housing together with the other remove parts. After cleaning, replace with a new element.
  3. Refill engine oil in specified amount through filler (F).
  4. For refilling procedure, see the item “EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE”.
- ★ The type of lubricant used depends on the ambient temperature. Select according to the table “FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS”.
  - ★ Refill capacity: 65 L
  - ★ Use genuine HYUNDAI elements.



#### g. DRAW BAR FRONT BALL JOINT



Check ball joint connecting nuts (1) at the front of the draw bar for loosening. If the connecting portions are loose, retighten them.

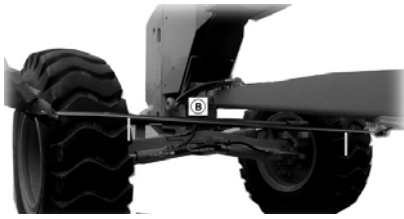
#### h. TOE-IN

Check toe-in and adjust it so that no sideslip is caused. When no side slip tester is available, use the following procedure.

##### HOW TO MEASURE TOE-IN:



1. Park the grader on a level ground without steering and leaning the wheels. Be sure to drive straight at least a few meters before parking.
2. Measure the height from the ground to the center of the front wheel axle.
3. Mark on the front tire surfaces with the same measure taken by the above procedure.
4. Measure the distance between the two marks on the right and left tires. This distance is named "A".

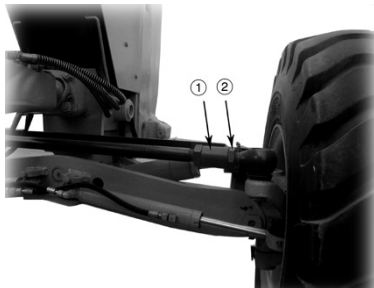


5. Drive the grader at a low speed and shift backward the mark on the tire. Stop the grader when the mark's height from the ground surface has become equal to the same value measured in the procedure 2.
6. Measure the distance between the two marks. This distance is named "B".

## HOW TO ADJUST TOE-IN

When toe-in  $B-A$  is adjusted to  $5 \pm 1$  mm of standard range, side slip is decreased to zero.

If any value other than the standard range is measured, adjust toe-in using the following procedure:

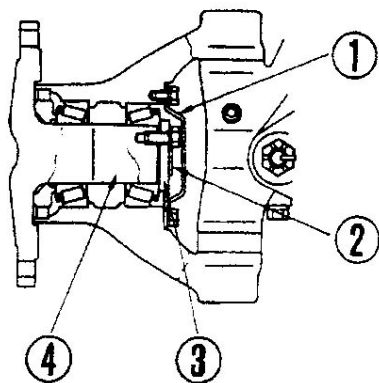
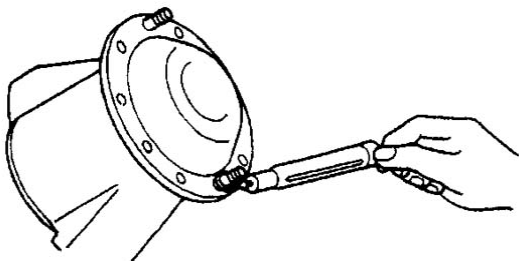


1. Loosen nut (2). Turn the tie rods with a wrench put on square portion (1). Then, tighten the lock nuts.
2. Toe-in increases when the wrench is turned in the direction shown by the arrow, and vice versa. The value of toe-in varies by 6mm when the tie rods are turned  $1/3$  rotation in the opposite direction to each other.

★ Keep the front axle horizontally without any leaning.

### i. FRONT WHEEL BEARING PLAY

Raise the front wheels off the ground, using the blade or scarifier as a jack. Check hub turning torque with a spring balance hooked to a hub bolt.



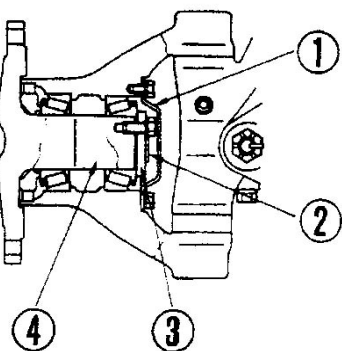
1. The bearing play is normal if the front wheel is rotated smoothly with 8 to 12kg of pulling force.
2. If the inspection shows that there is play, or that the rotating force is small, adjust as follows.
3. Remove cover (1). Select proper shims (2) and set them temporarily. Tighten bolt (3) and rotate the shaft by more than 3 revolutions each for clockwise and count-clockwise directions.
4. Loosen bolt (3). Reduce the number of shims (take out a  $t=0.1$  or  $t=0.3$  shims), and decide the thickness of shims properly so that the pulling force of the spring balance becomes to 8 to 12kg. This measurement of the pulling force should be done after shaft (4) has been rotated by more than 3 turns and after the bearing has ceased rotating.

★ Also wait until the bearing gets down to normal room temperature for adjustment.

## EVERY 2000 HOURS SERVICE

Maintenance for every 50, 250, 500 and 1000 hours should be carried out at the same time

### a. FRONT WHEEL BEARING (GREASE BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT SIDES)



1. Support the front axle on a block to raise the front wheel off the ground. Remove the wheels.

★ When raising the front wheels, securely apply the parking brake and rest the blade and scarifier on the ground.

2. Remove cover (1), lock (2), holder (3) and hub shaft (4).

3. Clean the axle and bearing. Thoroughly wash out waste grease from the hub interior. Fill the half space of the cavity with fresh grease.

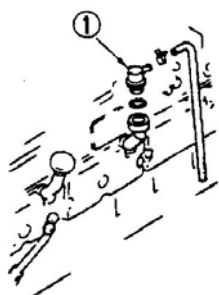
4. Replace the hub seal and the spacer.

★ Before installing the hub seal, coat the lip surfaces and sliding surfaces with grease and fill the space between lips with grease.

★ Press ample quantity of grease into the axle and bearing. Heat up grease around the bearing. Install the hub.

5. For adjustment of the turning force after installing the hub shaft, refer to the section on inspection and adjustment of play in the front wheel bearing.

### b. ENGINE BREATHER

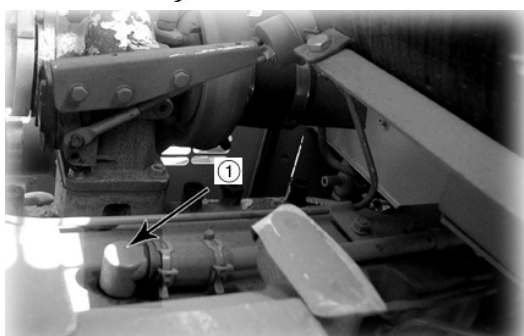


1. Remove breather (1) from the cylinder.

2. Rinse the whole breather in diesel oil or flushing oil, dry with compressed air, then install again in the cylinder block.

★ Before taking the breather out of place, wipe the dust off the surrounding area.

★ When restoring the element to its original position, be sure to coat the new O-ring with engine oil.



### **c. TURBOCHARGER**

Excessive carbon or oil sludge adhering to turbocharger blower impeller may lead to deterioration of normal charger performance, and possible damage. Have turbocharger cleaned by HYUNDAI distributor.

1. Remove the turbocharger oil filler pipe and drain pipe, then remove the intake air pipe connector and blower housing so that the blower impeller can be seen.
2. Using light oil as a cleaning agent, remove the carbon, sludge and other dirt from the blower impeller. Do not use a wire brush or other tool which may damage the impeller.
3. Pour in light oil through the turbocharger oil filler and rotate the blower impeller several times to wash out the sludge.
4. Rotate the impeller by hand at least one turn at speed to check that there is contact noise or catching inside.

If the impeller does not turn smoothly, contact your HYUNDAI distributor of repair or replacement.

5. If there is no abnormality, dry off the light oil with compressed air after inspection, then add engine oil.

### **d. ALTERNATOR AND STARTING MOTOR**

The brush may be worn, or the bearing may have run out of grease, so please contact your HYUNDAI distributor for inspection or repair.

★ If the engine is started frequently, carry out inspection every 1000 hours.

### **e. ENGINE VALVE CLEARANCE**

As special tool is required for removing and adjusting the parts, you shall request HYUNDAI distributor for service.

### **f. VIBRATION DAMPER**

Check that there are no cracks in the damage rubber. If there is any abnormality, contact your HYUNDAI distributor for repairs.

## **EVERY 4000 HOURS SERVICE**

★ Maintenance for every 50, 250, 1000 and 2000 hours should be carried out at the same time.

### **a. WATER PUMP**

Check that there is no play in the pulley, grease leakage, water leakage, or clogging of the drain hole. If any abnormality is found, please contact your HYUNDAI distributor for disassembly and repair or replacement.

## WHEN REQUIRED

### a. CLEAN INSIDE OF THE COOLING SYSTEM

Clean the inside of the cooling system, change the coolant, and replace the corrosion resistor according to the table

- ★ Stop the machine on level ground when cleaning or changing the coolant.
- ★ Use a permanent type of antifreeze. If, for some reason, it is impossible to use permanent type antifreeze, use an antifreeze containing ethylene glycol.
- ★ Be sure to replace the corrosion resistor cartridge.
- ★ Use city water for the cooling water.

If river water, well water or other such water supply must be used, contact your HYUNDAI distributor.

▲ Antifreeze is flammable, so keep it from any flame.

Type of antifreeze solution	Cleaning inside of cooling system and changing cooling	Replacing corrosion Resistor
Non permanent type antifreeze containing ethylene glycol (All season type)	Every year (autumn) or every 2000hours whichever comes first	Every 1000hours and when cleaning the inside of the cooling system and when changing coolant
Non permanent type antifreeze containing ethylene glycol (Winter, one season type)	Every 6 months (spring, autumn) (Drain antifreeze in spring, add antifreeze in autumn)	
When not using antifreeze	Every 6 months or every 1000hours whichever comes first	

- Add antifreeze in the cooling water

When deciding the ratio of antifreeze to water, check the lowest temperature in the past, and decide from the mixing rate table.

It is actually better to estimate a temperature about 10°C lower when deciding the mixing rate.

According to the mixing rate of the actual atmospheric temperature, please refer to the mixing rate directions of the antifreeze about the mixing rate of water and antifreeze. The total volume of cooling system is about 36.5 L.

- ★ We recommend use of an antifreeze density gauge to control the mixing proportion.

## CORROSION RESISTOR

1. Stop the engine and tighten up corrosion resistor valve (1).
2. Turn cap (2) slowly until it comes off.



3. Open drain valve (3) at the bottom of the radiator and plug (4) on the side of cylinder block to drain off the cooling water.

4. Drain off all the water, then close up drain valve (3), plug (4), and pour in soft water (ex: city water) up to the vicinity of the water filler.

5. When the water reaches the vicinity of the water filler, put the engine at low idling, open drain valve (3) and plug (4), then pass water through the cooling system for 10 minutes.

★ When doing this, adjust the inflow and outflow of water so that the radiator is always full.

6. After flushing with water, stop the engine. Close drain valve (3) and drain plug (4) after draining water.

## WATER FILLER



7. After draining water, use a flushing agent to clean.

8. After washing the cooling system, drain off all the water, then close up drain valve (3) and plug (4), and pour in soft water (ex: city water) up to the vicinity of the water filler.

9. When the water reaches the vicinity of the water filler, put the engine at low idling, open drain valve (3) and plug (4), then pass water through the cooling system until clean water comes out from drain valve (3) and plug (4).

## DRAIN PLUG (BOTTOM OF RADIATOR)



10. When the water becomes completely clean, stop the engine, close drain valve (3) and plug (4).

11. Replace the corrosion resistor cartridge and open corrosion resistor valve (1).

★ For details of replacement of the corrosion resistor, see the maintenance section.

## DRAIN PLUG (CYLINDER BLOCK)



12. Supply water up to the vicinity of the water filler.

13. Run the engine for 5 minutes at low idling to eliminate air trapped in the cooling system, and run the engine for 5 minutes at high idling. (Leave water filler cap (2) off during this operation)

14. Stop the engine and 3 minutes later supply water again up to vicinity of the water filler and tighten water filler cap (2).

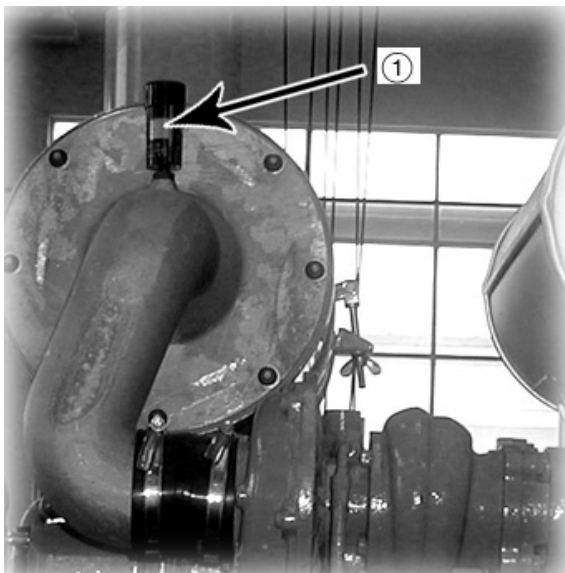
▲ Do not remove the cap while cooling water is hot. Hot water may spout out.

When removing radiator cap, turn it slowly to relieve inner pressure.

## b. CHECK, CLEAN AND REPLACE AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

### CHECKING

Whenever the red piston in dust indicator (1) appears, clean the air cleaner out element. Stop the engine when cleaning the element.



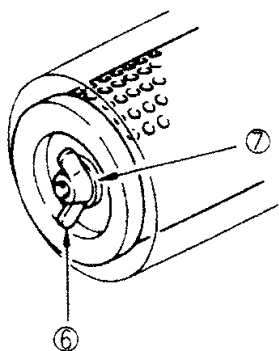




## CLEANING OR REPLACING OUTER ELEMENT

1. Loosen wing bolt (2) and clean (3) and remove cover (4). Then remove outer element.
2. Clean the air cleaner body interior and the removed cover.
3. Clean and inspect the element (see the item "Cleaning outer element" for cleaning procedure).

4. Push the dust indicator reset button to return the red piston to the original position.
- ★ Replace the outer element which has been cleaned 6 times repeatedly or used throughout a year. Replace the inner element at the same time.
  - ★ Replace both inner and outer elements when the dust indicator red piston appears soon after installing the cleaned outer element even though it has not been cleaned 6 times.
  - ★ Remove one seal from the outer element. The number of times the outer element has been cleaned can be seen by the number of remove seals.
  - ★ Check inner element mounting nuts for looseness and, if necessary, retighten.
  - ★ When inspecting or cleaning the air cleaner, remove evacuator valve and clean with compressed air.
  - ★ Replace seal washer (7) or wing nut (6) if they are broken.



## REPLACING INNER ELEMENT

1. First remove the cover and the outer element, and then remove the inner element.
2. Place the cover over the air intake part to prevent dust entering.

Clean the air cleaner body interior, and then remove the cover from the air intake port.

3. Fit a new inner element and tighten it with nuts.
4. Install the outer element and the cover. Push the dust indicator reset button.

NOTE: Do not attempt to reinstall a cleaned inner element.

- ▲ Do not clean or replace the air cleaner element with the engine running.



## **CLEANING OUTER ELEMENT WITH COMPRESSED AIR:**

Direct dry compressed air (less than  $7\text{kg/cm}^2$ ) to element from inside along its folds, then direct it from inside along its folds and again from inside, and check element.

▲ When using compressed air, wear safety glasses and other things required to maintain safety.

THE FOLLOWING METHODS SPARE PARTS.

WITH WATER:

Dash city water (less than  $3\text{kg/cm}^2$ ) on element from inside along folds, then from outside and again from inside. Dry and check it.

WITH CLEANING AGENT:

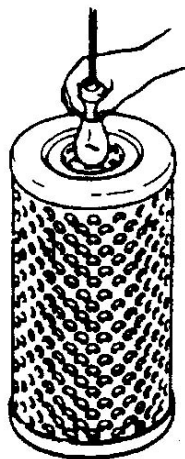
For removing oils and fats as well carbon etc. attach on the element, the element may be cleaned in lukewarm solution of mild detergent, then rinsed in clean water and left to drip dry.

★ Drying can be speeded up by blowing dried compressed air (less than  $7\text{kg/cm}^2$ ) from the inside to the outside of the element.

Never attempt to heat the element.

★ Using warm water (about  $40^\circ\text{C}$ ) instead of soapy water may also be effective.

★ If small holes or thinner parts are found on element when it is checked with an electric bulb after cleaning and drying, replace the element.



★ If element is usable, wrap it and store it in dry place.

★ Do not use element whose folds or gasket or seal are damaged.

★ When cleaning element, do not hit it or beat it against something.

## **TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE**

This guide is not intended to cover every condition, however many of the more common possibilities are listed.

### **ENGINE**

Engine oil pressure pilot lamp does not go off immediately after starting engine.

- Add the oil to the specified level.
- Replace the oil filler cartridge.
- Check oil leakage from the pipe or the joint.
- Replace the lamp .

Steam is emitted from the top of the radiator (the pressure valve).

Engine cooling water temperature gauge indicates red range.

- Supply the cooling water and check leakage.
- Adjust fan belt tension.
- Wash out inside of cooling system.
- Clean or repair the radiator fin.
- Replace the thermostat.
- Tighten the radiator cap firmly or replace the gasket of it.
- Replace the water temperature gauge

Engine cooling water temperature gauge indicates white range.

- Replace the thermostat.
- Replace the engine cooling water temperature gauge.

The engine does not start when the starting motor is turned over.

- Add fuel.
- replace the injection pump and the nozzle.
- Repair where air is leaking into fuel system.
- Check the valve clearance.
- Check the engine compression pressure.
- Refer to the section of electrical system.

Exhaust gas is white.

- Adjust to specified oil quantity.
- Replace with specified fuel.

Exhaust gas occasionally turns black.

- Clean or replace the air cleaner element.
- Replace the nozzle.

- Check engine compression pressure.

Combustion noise occasionally changes to breathing sound.

- Replace the nozzle.

Unusual combustion noise or mechanical noise.

- Replace with specified fuel.
- Check over-heating.
- Replace the muffler.
- Adjust the valve clearance.

## **ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

Lamp does not glow brightly even when engine runs at high speed.

Lamp flickers while engine runs.

- Check for loose terminals and open-circuit wiring.
- Adjust belt tension.

Charge lamp does not go out even when engine runs at high speed.

- Replace the charge lamp.
- Replace the alternator.
- Check and repair the wiring.

Unusual noise is emitted from the alternator.

- Replace the alternator.

Starting motor does not turn when starting switch is turned on.

- Check and repair the wiring.
- Charge the battery.

The pinion of the starting motor keeps going in and out.

- Charge the battery.

Starting motor turns the engine sluggishly.

- Charge the battery.
- Replace the starting motor.

The starting motor disengages before the engine start up.

- Check and repair the wiring.
- Charge the battery.

Heater signal does not glow red.

- Check and repair the wiring.
- Replace the heater relay.
- Replace the heater signal.

Outside the electrical intake air heater is not warm when touched with the hand.

- Check and repair the wiring.
- Replace the electrical intake air heater.
- Check and repair the heater switch.

## CHASSIS

Traction is lacking. (Insufficient traveling speed)

- Refer to the section of engine.
- Check transmission.
- Release parking brake level.

Machine falls to start at any gearshift level position.

- Add oil to transmission case.
- Check and adjust transmission.

There is loud noise in the power transmitting system.

- Add oil to transmission case and the tandem case.

Excessive wear of front wheels.

- Adjust toe-in.

Heat generation at front wheel hub.

- Adjust wheel bearing installation nut.
- Apply grease.

Front wheels away while traveling.

- Adjust toe-in.
- Replace steering linkage.
- Equalize tire pressure on each side.
- Check wheel installation.
- Retighten front wheel bearing installation nut.

Steering wheel feels heavy.

- Check front tire pressure.
- Apply grease on each bearing.
- Repair piping.

Steering wheel heavy

- Give equal air pressure to both right and left tires.
- Adjust the mountings for the front wheel bearing.

Steering wheel plays too much.

- Tighten fully the link joint.

Steering wheel rugged

- Filler or replace oil, or disassemble and repair the ball nut.

Parking brake does not operate satisfactorily.

- Adjust brake pad.
- Polish lining surface with sandpaper.
- Disassemble and clean brake drum.

Excessive blade swing during work

- Adjust shims of ball joint and circle guide.
- Replace side bushing.
- Correct blade rail.

Excessive vibration of the blade when rotating under operation.

- Adjust radial clearance of the circle.

During operation, scarifier vibrates up and down.

- Adjust the shims for the hoist cylinder ball joint.

Work equipment is slow to move by operating the control level.

- Add the oil to the specified level.

Wear of parking brake lining

- Adjust clearance of lining.

## SERVICE METER

This meter indicates the integrated work hours. So, use it according to the following instructions.



- Record the readings at the start and the end of work, this is the work record of the machine.
- This record will indicate when periodical maintenance is due.
- It also indicates the integrated working hours when machine problems are encountered.

### ★ How the meter progresses

The service meter progresses by 1 when the engine is operated for one hour, regardless of the engine speed.

Consequently, if the engine is running, the service meter will advance even if the machine does not move.

## MACHINE AND ENGINE SERIAL NUMBERS

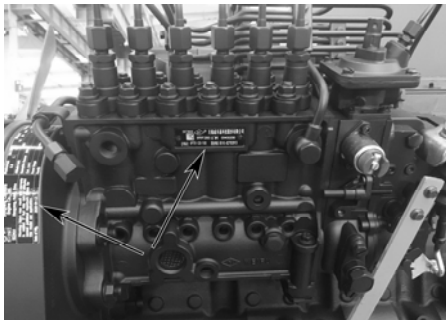
When calling for service of machine or when making replacement parts order, be sure to give your HYUNDAI distributor the machine and engine serial numbers as well as the service meter reading before mentioned. These numbers are found on the plates shown in the photos below.

- Location of the machine serial number mark



This is seen on the center left of the front frame.

- Location of the engine serial number mark



It is seen on the upper right of the cylinder block, when seen from the fan side.



## FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS

### PROPER SELECTION OF FUEL, COOLANT AND LUBRICANTS

#### Oil Form of Motor Grader (in Common Condition)

Type	Season	Temperature e℃	Standard code	No.	Note
Fuel oil	Winter	-5~10	diesel	*-10	Fuel tank
	Summer	4~40		*0	
Diesel engine oil	All the year around	-10~40	GB11122-1997 diesel engine oil (CD)	*15W/40	Domestic engine
	All the year around	-15~40	SAE API CF-4	Mobil Delvac Super Mobil 1300	Imported engine
Torque converter oil	All the year around	-15~40	Hydraulic drive oil	*8	Domestic transmission and torque converter
Hydraulic oil	Winter	-10~10	GB11118.1-94 Petroleum oil Synthetic hydrocarbon type hydraulic oil (L-HM)	*32	Working hydraulic system
	Summer	0~40		*46	
Gear oil	All the year around	-10~40	GL-5	*85W/90	Domestic axle and balancing tank worm gear case
Brake oil	All the year around	-20~40	GB10830-1998 (DOT-3,SAEJ1703)	(719 synthetic brake fluid)	Brake system
Grease	All the year around	-20~40	SH/T0380-1992 Compound lithium grease	ZL-2H ZL-3H	Antifriction bearing Various pin
Antifreeze	All the year around	-40~40	SH/T0521-1999 Automobile ethylene glycol refrigerant	-45℃ antifreeze	Exported
		-15~40		-18℃ antifreeze	Domestic car with A/C or heater car

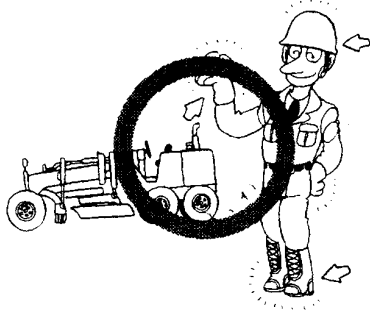
### Oil Form of Motor Grader (Exported to Cold Region)

Type	Season	Temperature e℃	Standard code	No.	Note
Fuel oil	Cold	-44~0	GB252-2000 light diesel oil	-50	Fuel tank
Diesel engine oil	Cold	-40~40	SAE API CF-4	Mobil Delvac1	Engine of exported machine
Torque converter oil	All the year around	-40~40	Hydraulic transmission oil	8D	Transmission and torque converter of exported machine
Hydraulic oil	Cold	-38~0	L-HS	Kulun anti-wear hydraulic oil32	Working hydraulic system
Gear oil	Cold	-40~40	GB13895-1992 GL-5	75W/90	Domestic axle
Brake oil	Cold	-40~40	Mobil Universal Brake Fluid DOT 3	Mobil brake oil DOT 3	Brake system

## **Safety and Operation**

## SAFETY HINTS

### OPERATION GENERAL



- Wear proper clothes

Loose clothes, ornaments or other things that may possibly contact the control lever or other machine parts must not be worn. Do not let your clothes get caught on protruding parts of the machine. Do not wear oily clothes since they may catch fire.

- Wear well-fitting helmet, safety shoes and working clothes. If the nature of the work requires safety, wear protective goggles or mask, thick gloves, earplugs or other protection.

- Accidents or injuries are liable to occur when the operator is careless or slack. It is most important to bear safe operation in mind at all times.

- Take care of your health. Do not drive when tired, or after drinking.
- Learn the prohibitions, cautions and rules about work procedures in the work site.

When there is a leader, fix standard signals and always follow these signals when operating.

- If there should be an accident or fire or any other such unexpected mishap, deal with it quickly, using the nearest apparatus.

Learn beforehand the locations of the first aid boxes and fire extinguishers and how to use them. It is also important to know the emergency contact system.

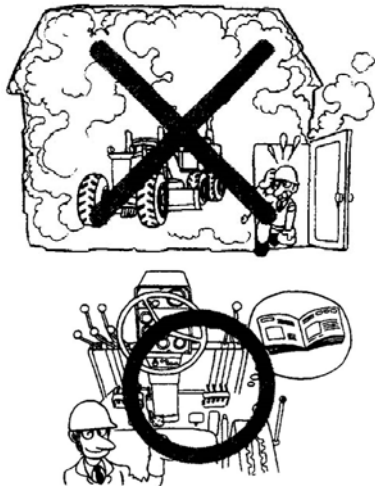
- Learn about the safety devices on your own machine and about how to use them. Confirm that they are correctly attached in the prescribed position.

Such safety devices include:

- ★ Canopies
- ★ Guards
- ★ Protective Devices
- ★ Roll-over Protective Structures
- ★ Seat Belts, etc.

- Take care not to get caught by protruding parts of the machine. Do not wear oil-stained clothing because it is likely to catch fire.

- Keep fire away from stored fuel, lubricants and anti-freeze.



- Exhaust gas is dangerous. When running the engine for long periods in a poorly ventilated area, there is a danger of gas poisoning, so open the windows or doors to ensure a good supply of fresh air.

- Read the Operation and Maintenance Manual carefully. Learn how to use the control devices, gauges and warning devices. Be sure you understand the meaning of the Caution plates. Remember the checkpoints and checking method for engine oil, fuel, cooling water and hydraulic oil levels.

- When working on a road, pay attention to the safety of passing vehicles and pedestrians. If necessary, assign a signalman or provide temporary barricades.

- Before starting the machine, perform all necessary checks as stated in the Operation and Maintenance Manual.

### BEFORE STARTING OPERATION

- Examine the lay of the land and the kind of soil at the work site to determine the dangerous points and the best method of operation. Proceed with the work only after making safety arrangements about the dangerous points.

- Inspect leakage from the fuel, lubricating and hydraulic system. Repair any fuel or oil leakage, and wipe off all dirty oil.

- Check that tire inflation pressure is standard, that hub nuts are not loosened, and that no other parts are damaged or missing. Machines having such failures should not be operated.



- When getting on or off the machine, use the hand-rail and step provided. Do not jump or down from the machine.

- Do not leave parts or tools lying around in the vicinity of or on the floor of the operator's compartment. Keep everything in its proper place.

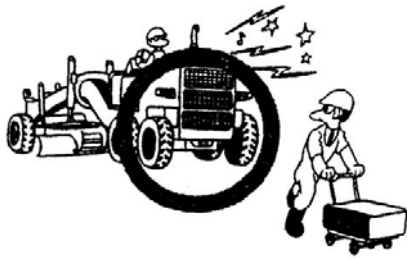
- Wipe off thoroughly any grease, oil or mud on the step, handrail, floor or control levels. Failure to do this may cause you to slip.

- Check the level of the fuel, lubricants and cooling water. Extinguish cigarettes before checking or replenishing. Check that the radiator cap and each oil filler caps or plugs are firmly tightened.

- Adjust the operator's seat until it is in the most comfortable position for operating.

- If a seat belt is provided, always use it. If the belt is damaged or worn, replace it with a new one.





To ensure the safety of workers near the machine, always sound the horn to warn them before starting the engine and moving the machine. Be particularly careful to check that the rear is clear before backing the machine.

- Combustible materials such as pieces of wood, dead leaves, and pieces of paper may cause fire, so inspect the inside of the engine room and remove them.

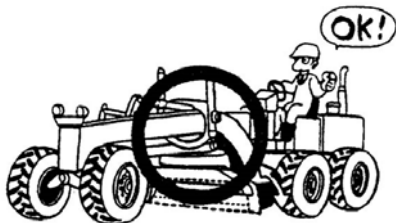
- Before starting the engine, confirm that all control levels are in “NEUTRAL” or “HOLD” POSITION.

## AFTER STARTING ENGINE



- Confirm that all gauges and warning devices are functioning correctly and that the gauge readings are within the prescribed range.

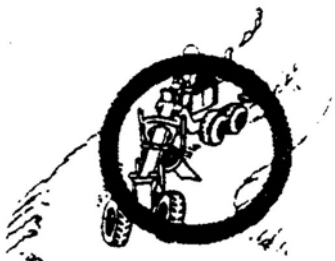
- Check the play and travel of each level and pedal.



- Operate the blade to confirm that they are functioning normally.



- Operate the gear shift level to confirm that the travel speeds for forward and reverse are functioning normally.



- Move the machine slowly and listen carefully to the engine or gears to confirm that they are not making any unusual noises.

- Choosing a safe place, turn the machine to the left and right to confirm that the steering devices are functioning normally.

- If these tests reveal anything wrong, however slight it may be, contact the man in charge of the machine and operate the machine only after obtaining his permission.

## DURING OPERATION



- Always concentrate. It is extremely dangerous to allow yourself to be distracted or to think of other things when operating a machine.

In dangerous place, or where there is restricted visibility, it is important to get down from the machine and confirm whether it is safe before continuing work.

- The work area should be made as flat as possible. If the work area is flat, operation is made much easier and this reduces operator fatigue.

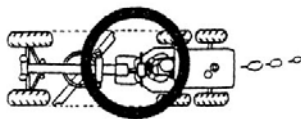
- The machine should always be operated at a speed where it can be correctly controlled. Never do the following:

- ★ Speeding
- ★ Sudden starting, sudden braking, sudden turning.
- ★ Snaking
- ★ Coasting



- Be careful of those around you, and always confirm that there is no person or obstacle in the way before driving or turning the machine.

- Always operate slowly in crowded places. On haul roads or in narrow places, give way to loaded vehicles.



- Raise each work piece of equipment as high as possible and keep the blade within the machine width while traveling. Maintain the specified traveling posture.



- Do not control the vehicle speed by pressing the brake as it will overheat the brake disc.

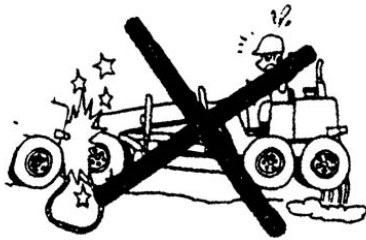
- Do not allow unauthorized persons into work area.



- Always be aware of the operating capacity of the machine. Using the machine to do work beyond its capacity will not only damage the machine, but may even cause unexpected accidents.



- The machine condition can be judged from many factors. Changes in the gauges, sound, vibration, exhaust gas color or response of the control levels can indicate the occurrence of some disorder. If any disorder occurs, park the machine immediately in a safe place and take appropriate action. Be especially careful in the case of a fuel leak, as there is danger of fire.



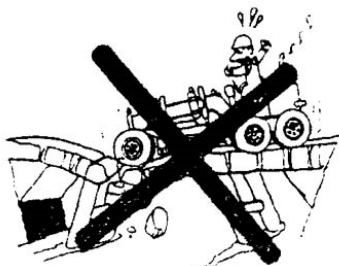
- If the machine breaks down and needs to be towed, first confirm that the brakes are working properly, and then tow, using a wire rope or any other suitable towing equipment.

- When parking the machine after discontinuing work, put the gear shift level into “NEUTRAL”, apply the brake lock, lower the blade, scarifier and ripper to the ground and put all safety levers into “LOCK”, position. Never leave the operator’s seat without switching the engine off.



- When continuing operations after rain, remember that conditions will have changed from those before the rain started, so proceed with caution.

- Be particularly careful when approaching the shoulder of the road or cliffs, as they may have been loosened by the rain



- Check the load of limits of bridges before crossing.

- When operating on uneven ground, drive at low speed as possible and avoid sudden changes in direction.

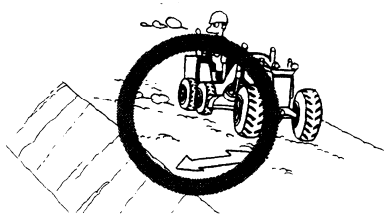
- When operating at the edge of a cliff or on the shoulder of a road, remember the following points:

Do not approach the edge of the cliff or road shoulder by mistake.



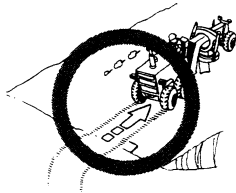
- When operating in a place where is danger of the machine falling over the side, be doubly careful.



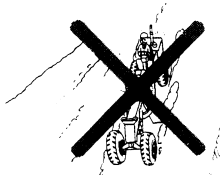


- When working on river embankments or other places made of piled soil, there is the danger that the weight or vibration of the machine may cause the machine to sink into the piled soil, so be extremely careful when operating in such places.

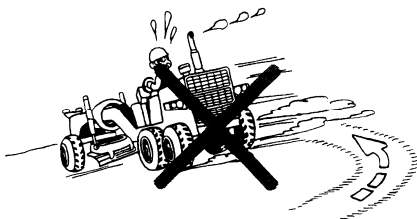
- When operating on slopes, remember the following points:



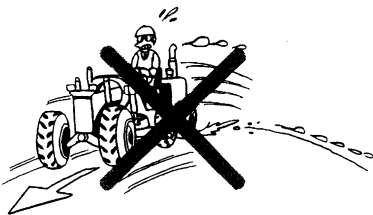
- When driving on a slope, always drive directly up or down it. Never drive horizontally or diagonally across the slope, as this may cause the machine to roll over or slip sideways.



- When going down a slope, use the engine as a brake. If this is not enough to control the speed of the machine, use the wheel brake as well. Never coast down a slope with the gearshift lever in “NEUTRAL” or with clutch disengaged.



- As far as possible, avoid turning the machine on a slope. It may cause the machine to roll over or slip sideways.
- Before going up to down a slope, select a travel speed most suited to the slope. Do not change gear on the slope.

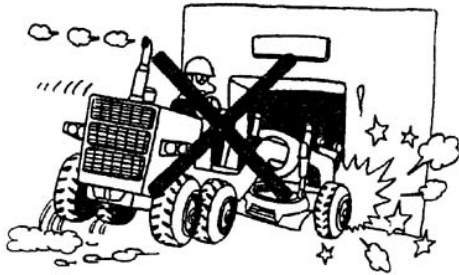


- If the engine stalls on a slope, first use the brake to stop the machine, then return the gear shift lever to “NEUTRAL” before starting the engine again.

- When using the articulation system, be particularly careful not to let the blade damage the rear tires.
- Operating the articulation system when traveling at high speed may cause the machine to overturn.

Always perform this operation at a speed below 10km/h.

- Always observe the traffic regulations and leave margin for emergencies.
- When operating in a city area, be sure to locate underground pipes and cables before starting the machine to prevent them from being broken.



- When operating inside a building always be sure of the clearances of the ceiling, entrance, aisles, etc, and the load limit of the floor.

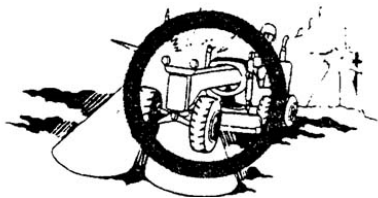
- Never allow other person than the operator to ride on the machine during operation.

- When passing through a narrow space, be careful of the side and overhead clearances.

Take special care not to touch any obstacles

on either side or overhead. If necessary, have someone outside the machine call out instruction.

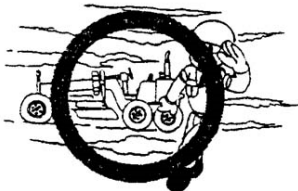
- When operating at night, remember the following points:



- Be sure to arrange an adequate lighting system.



- At night it is very easy to make mistakes in assuming the distance and height of objects and land.



- When operating in fog, mist or smoke, where visibility is bad, be especially careful to confirm first whether operation is safe.

- When visibility drops below safety level, stop work and wait for the visibility to improve.

- When operating in snow, or cleaning snow, remember the following points:



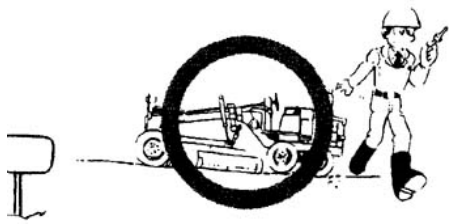
- Even slight slopes can cause unexpected side slipping, so in such places, operate with extreme caution.

- When snow is thrown to one side of the machine, take enough caution to obstacles covered under the snow.

- Never use the wheel brake to stop suddenly on slopes. Lowering equipment is a far more effective method.

- During operating, use the seat belt.

## PARKING



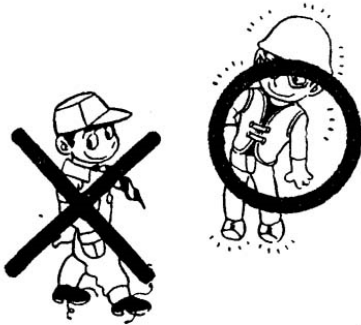
- When parking the machine, park it in a safe place outside the working area, or the specified place. The following factors should be considered when choosing a parking place: it should be on flat, firm ground where there is no danger of rock-fall, landslides or floods.

If the machine has to be parked on a slope, it should be parked facing directly up or down the slope, and chocks should be placed under the tires. When the machine is facing downhill, lower the blade so that it cuts slightly into the ground to further increase the safety.

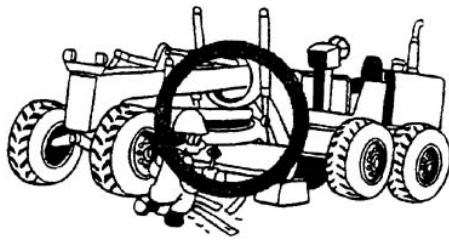
- When parking the machine, return the gear shift lever to “NEUTRAL”, apply the brake lock, lower the blade, scarifier and ripper to the ground, and put all safety levers in the “LOCK” position. Switch off the engine and remove the key.

## PRECAUTION FOR MAINTENANCE

### GENERAL



working clothes. When drilling, grinding or hammering, always wear protective goggles.



- Wear proper clothes

Loose clothes, ornaments or other things that may possible contact the control lever or other machine parts must not be worn.

Do not let you clothes get caught on protruding parts of the machine. Do not oily clothes since they may catch fire.

Wear well-fitting helmet, safety shoes and

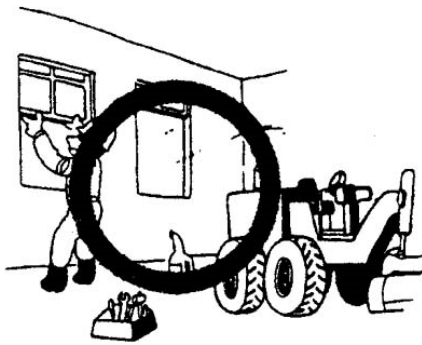
- Fuel or oil are dangerous substances. Never handle fuel, oil, grease or oily clothes in places where there is any fire or flame. As preparation in case of fire, always know the location and directions for use of fire extinguishers and other fire-fighting equipment.

- Always stop the engine before cleaning the machine or adding fuel.

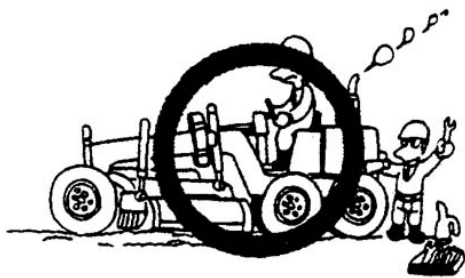
- When working with others, choose a group leader and work according to his instructions. Do not perform any maintenance beyond the agreed work.

- Do not handle electrical equipment while wearing wet gloves, or in wet places, as this can cause electric shock.

- During maintenance, do not allow any unauthorized person to stand near the machine.



- Exhaust gas is dangerous. When working inside, be particularly careful to have good ventilation.



- Unless you have special instructions to the contrary, maintenance should always be carried out with the engine stopping. If maintenance is carried out with the engine running, there must be two men present: one sitting in the operator's seat and the other one performing the maintenance. In such a case, never touch any moving part.



- Always remember that the hydraulic oil circuit is under pressure. When feeding or draining the oil or carrying out inspection and maintenance, release the pressure first. The procedure for releasing the hydraulic pressure is as follows: lower the blade, scarifier and ripper to the ground, and stop the engine:

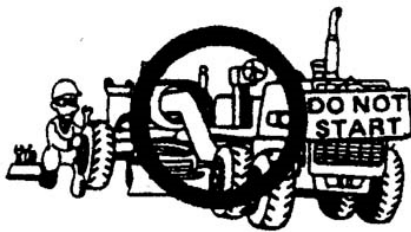
Move the control levers to each position two or three times and then slowly loosen the oil filler cap.

- Always use HYUNDAI genuine parts for replacement.
- Always use the grades and oil recommended by HYUNDAI. Choose the viscosity specified for the ambient temperature.
- Always use pure oil or grease, and be sure to use clean containers.
- When checking or changing the oil, do it in a place free of dust, and prevent any dirt from getting into the oil.

## DURING MAINTENANCE



- Thoroughly wash the machine. In particular, be careful to clean the filler caps grease fittings and the area around the dip sticks. Be careful not to let any dirt or dust into the system.



- Park the machine on firm, flat ground. Lower the blade, scarifier and ripper to the ground and stop the engine. Return the gearshift lever to “NEUTRAL” position, apply the brake lock and set each control lever to “LOCK”. When maintenance has to be carried out with the blade, scarifier and ripper raised, they must be securely supported by blocks.

- Hang a caution sign in the operator’s compartment (for example “Do not start” or “Maintenance in progress”). This will prevent anyone from starting or moving the machine by mistake.



- Flame should never be used instead of lamps. Never use a naked flame to check leaks or the level of oil, fuel, anti-freeze or electrolyte.
- Immediately remove any oil or grease on the floor of the operator’s compartment, or on the handrail. It is very dangerous if someone slips while on the machine.



- When check an open gear case there is a risk of dropping things in. Before removing the covers to inspect such cases, empty everything from your pockets. Be particularly careful to remove wrenches and nuts.

- Before draining the oil, warm up it to a temperature of 20 to 40°C



- Be particularly careful when removing the radiator cap or the hydraulic oil tank filler cap. If this is done immediately after using the machine, there is a danger that boiling water or oil may spurt out.

- After replacing oil, filter element or strainer , bleed the air from the circuit.
- When the strainer is located in the oil filler, the strainer must not be removed while adding oil.

- When adding oil or checking the oil level, check that the oil at the correct level.

When adding oil or fuel, do not let the oil or fuel overflow.

- If oil or water are spilled, always wipe it up. Spilled oil or water may cause people to slip and the spilled oil may cause fire.

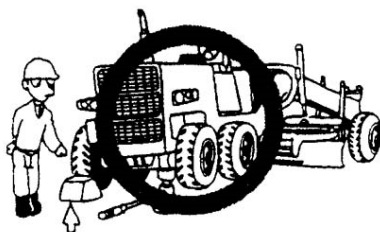
If oil is piled on top of a place where fuel has been spilled, remove the oil.

- After greasing up, always wipe off the old grease that was forced out.
- When changing the oil or filter, check the drained oil and filler for any signs of excessive metal particles or other foreign materials.
- When removing parts containing O-rings, gaskets or seals, clean the mounting surface and replace with new sealing parts.

- When the work equipment is raised for inspection or repair, always place blocks underneath to prevent falling.



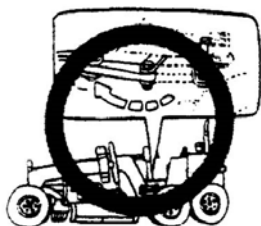
- When the machine is jacked up, always put chocks against the wheels on the opposite side. After jack up, place blocks prevent the machine from falling.

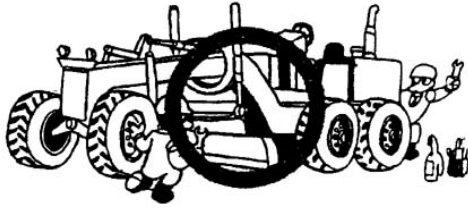


- Disassembly, repair and assembly of tires require special equipment and high skill. Always consult a specialized tire repair shop.

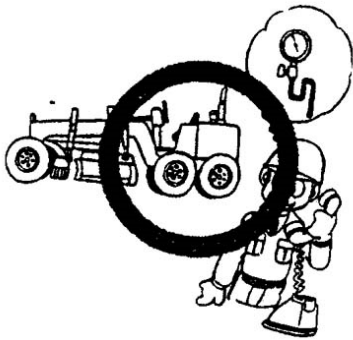


- Always lock the front and rear frames before inspecting and servicing the machine.

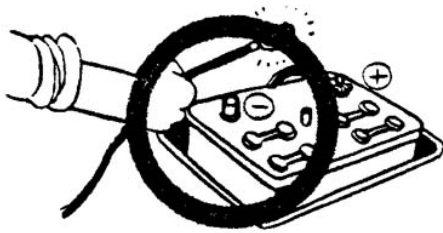




- Put the glove when use the wrench to maintain the cutting blade.



- Special measuring apparatus is needed for testing hydraulic pressure.



- Remove the minus terminal from the battery in maintaining the electrical system.
- When carrying out other difficult maintenance work, carrying them out carelessly can cause unexpected accidents. If you consider the maintenance is too difficult, always request the HYUNDAI distributor to carry it out.



## **HANDLING OF BATTERY**

### **PRECAUTIONS FOR CHARGING BATTERY**

▲ Before starting the engine, use a damp cloth to wipe off the dust accumulated on the top surface of the battery.

1. Before charging, disconnect the cable from the negative (-) terminal of the battery; otherwise, an abnormal high voltage will damage the alternator.
2. While charging the battery, remove all battery plugs for satisfactory ventilation. To avoid gas explosions, do not bring fire or sparks near the battery.
3. If the electrolyte temperature exceeds 45°C, stop charging for awhile.
4. Turn off the charger as soon as the battery is charged.

Over charging the battery may cause followings:

- 1) Overheating the battery
- 2) Decreasing the quantity of electrolyte
- 3) Damaging the electrode plate
5. If the electrolyte gets on your skin or clothes, immediately wash plenty of clean water.
6. Do not mix up cables positive (+) to negative (-) or negative (-) to positive (+), as it will damage the alternator.
7. When inspecting or servicing a battery, be sure to stop the engine and turn the starting switch key to "OFF" position.
8. When performing or service to battery besides checking the electrolyte level or measuring the specific gravity, disconnect cables from the battery.

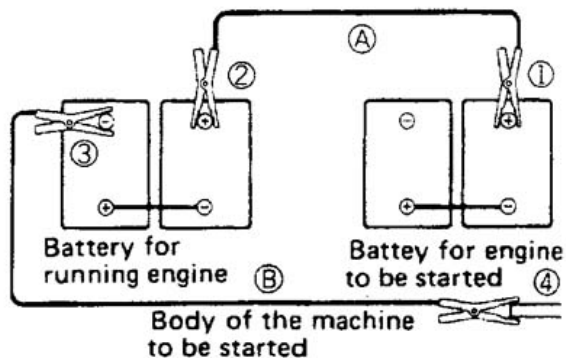
### **REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF BATTERY**

- When removing battery, first disconnect the cable from the ground (normally, from the negative (-) terminal). If a tool touches a cable connecting the positive terminal and the chassis, there is danger of sparks being emitted.
- When installing battery, the ground cable is connected to the ground terminal as the last step.

### **STARTING ENGINE WITH A BOOSTER CABLE**

When starting up engine with a booster cable, do as follows:

1. Before connecting the booster cable
  - i. Size of booster cable and clip should be suitable for the battery size.
  - ii. Check cables and clips for breakage and corroded surfaces, etc.
  - iii. Make sure cables and clips are firmly secured.
  - iv. Keep the starting switch key in OFF position.
  - v. The battery of the running engine must be the same capacity as that of engine to be started.
2. Connect the booster cables in the following manner:
  - 1) Connect one clip of booster cable A to the positive (+) terminal of the engine to be started.
  - 2) Connect the other clip to the positive (+) terminal of the engine which is running.
  - 3) Connect one clip of booster cable B to the positive (-) terminal of the engine which is running.
  - 4) Connect the other clip to the body of the machine to be started.



Make sure the clips are firmly connected to battery terminal. Then, start the engine. When connecting the cables, never connect the positive (+) and the negative (-) terminals. Make sure that the booster cable connections are correct. Connect the booster cable to the body as far as possible from the battery.

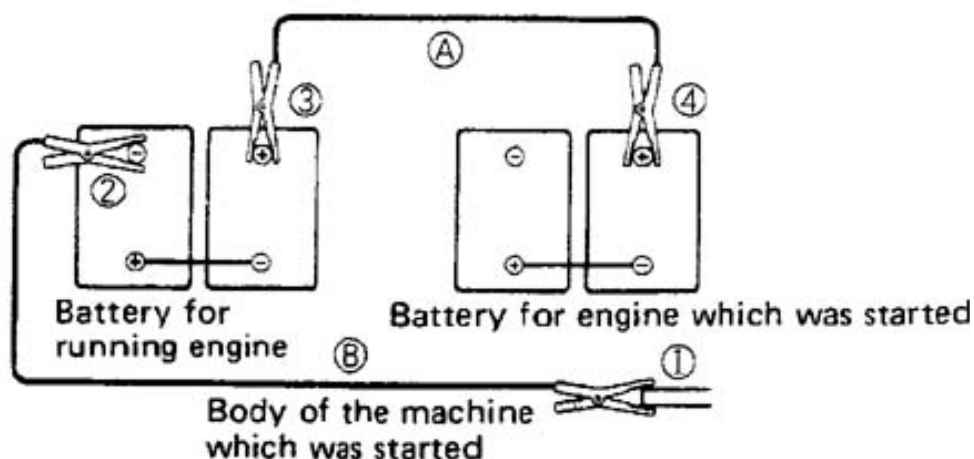
### 3. Starting the engine

- 1) Turn the starting switch key to START position and start up the engine.
- 2) If the engine doesn't start at first, try again after 2 minutes or so.

After the engine has started, the booster cables should be disconnected in the reverse order in which they were connected.

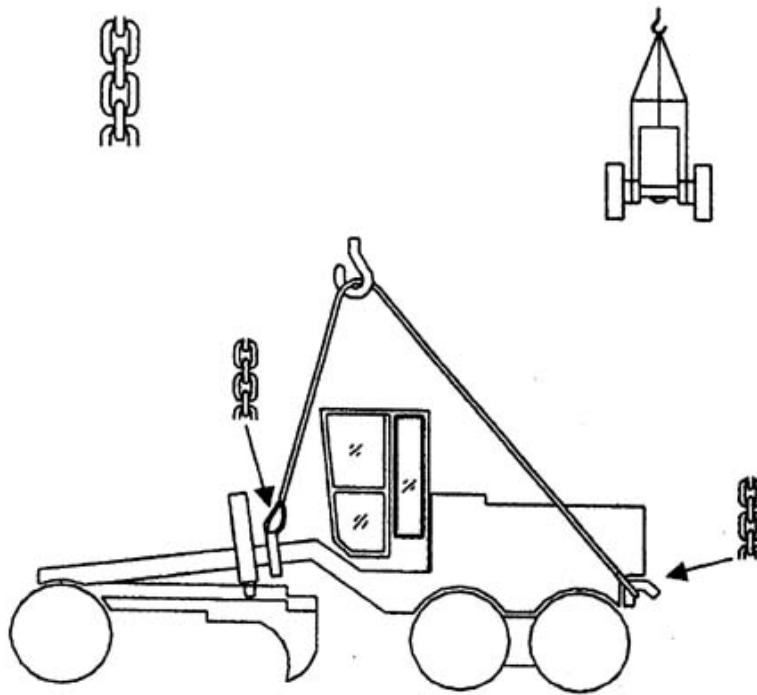
Disconnecting the booster cables

- (1) Disconnecting the clip of booster cable B from the body of the machine which was started.
- (2) Disconnecting the other clip from the negative (-) terminal of the running engine.
- (3) Disconnecting the clip of booster cable A from the positive (+) terminal of the running engine.
- (4) Disconnecting the other clip from the positive (+) terminal of the engine which was started.



## HANGING UP

When need to hang up the machine in special case, the articulation lock pin between the front and rear frames should be locked first. Then, use a wire rope to pass through the hang ring on the machine body shown in the below figure, and hang up the machine according to the mark requirement on the tail of the machine.



## TRANSPORTATION

In addition to strict observance of traffic laws and rules concerned, it is desirable to provide a special platform for loading and unloading of the motor grader, if it is necessary to use a ramp when loading a motor grader on a trailer or unloading it from a trailer, observe the following instructions to assure safety:

1. Securely brake the trailer and chock trailer tires. Securely fix the ramp boards in place so that the center of motor grader being loaded coincides with the centerline of the trailer.
  - ★ Width, length and thickness of ramp boards must large enough to assure safe loading and unloading of the motor grader.
  - ▲ Remove the mud form the undercarriage to prevent the machine form slipping to the side on slopes.
2. Slowly travel the motor grader on the ramp straight.
  - ▲ Never attempt to change the direction of travel on the ramp. If it is necessary to change the direction of travel, once return the machine to the original position.
3. Properly load the motor grade on the trailer at the specified position. To prevent the grader on the trailer from moving back and forth during transportation, apply a chock to front and rear of each wheel and fix the motor grader with chains and wire ropes. Pay special care to prevent the grader from slipping sideward.
4. Rest the work equipment on the trailer deck and observe the following:
  - Pull the parking brake lever.
  - Place the gearshift lever in the neutral position.
  - Place work equipment control lever in hold position.
  - Apply safety locks.
  - Pull the starting switch key out.
- ★ Determine the optimum transportation route, taking width of road and permissible overhead clearance and weight limitation into consideration.
- ★ Lock the articulation lock pin in the same way as for normal travel.
- ▲ Do not leave the front wheels raised off the trailer deck using the brake as a jack. The front wheels will fall gradually during transportation.
- ▲ When loading the machine, choose a firm level road surface. Be sure that you are well clear of the road shoulder.
- ★ When transporting this machine, check with your HYUNDAI distributor for advice.

## STORAGE

### BEFORE STORAGE

To place the machine in storage for an extended period of time, the following measures must be taken to insure that it can be returned to operation with minimum of service.

- After every part is washed and dried, the machine shall be housed in a dry building. Never leave it outdoors.

In case it is indispensable to leave it outdoors, lay wood plates on the ground, and park the machine on the wood plates and cover it with canvas etc.

- Completely fill fuel tank, lubricate and change oil before storage.
  - Lower the air pressure in the tires to about 80% of the standard operating pressure.
  - Give a thin coat of grease to metal surface (hydraulic piston rods and oil seal).
  - As to batteries, remove the terminals and place cover on them, or remove them from the machine and store separately.
  - In case the atmospheric temperature may drop below 0°C, add antifreeze in the cooling water.
- ★ Set the gear shift lever to neutral position, set the fuel control lever to engine stop position, and apply the parking brake.

### DURING STORAGE

- Operate the engine and move the machine for a short distance once a month so that new oil film will be generated and exhaustion of oil film in a long period will be prevented.
- ★ Before using work equipment, wipe off the grease from the hydraulic piston rod.
- ▲ When it is unavoidably necessary to carry out rust preventive operation indoors, open all windows and doors to circulate the air and prevent the accumulation of poisonous gases.

### AFTER STORAGE

After storage (when it is kept without cover or the rust preventive operation once a month is not made), you shall apply the following treatment before operation.

- Loosen the drain plugs on oil pan and other cases and drain mixed water.
  - You should request HYUNDAI distributor for following service.
    - 1) Remove the cylinder head cover and lubricate sufficiently valves and rocket arms. And inspect the valves operation.
    - 2) Remove the oil pipe flange on the turbocharger oil inlet, fill with 0.5 to 1L engine oil, and leave the flange lightly loosened  
Then, rotate the engine by the starting motor without fuel injection and decompression so that the discharge of oil is confirmed. Then, tighten the flange and start the engine.
  - To bleed the air from the hydraulic cylinders or hydraulic piping, run the engine at low idling and do as follows.
    - 1) Operate each hydraulic cylinders 4 to 5 times, stopping 100mm from stroke end.
    - 2) Next, operate each hydraulic cylinder 3 to 4 times to the stroke end.
- ★ If the engine is run at high speed at first, or if the cylinder is moved to the end of its stroke,

the air in the cylinder may damage the piston packing, etc.

- After the engine is started, operate it until it is warmed up completely.