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A MESSAGE TO HYUNDAI LIFT TRUCK OPERATORS

Lift trucks are specialized trucks with unique operating characteristics, designed to perform a specific job. Their function and operation is not like a car or ordinary truck. They require specific instructions and rules for safe operation and maintenance.

Safe operation of lift trucks is of primary importance to HYUNDAI.
Our experience with lift truck accidents has shown that when accidents happen and people are killed or injured, the causes are:

- Operator not properly trained
- Operator not experienced with lift truck operation
- Basic safety rules not followed
- Lift truck not maintained in safe operating condition

For these reasons, HYUNDAI wants you to know about the safe operation and correct maintenance of your lift truck.

This manual is designed to help you operate your lift truck safely.
This manual shows and tells you about safety inspections and the important general safety rules and hazards of lift truck operation. It describes the special components and features of the truck and explains their function. The correct operating procedures are shown and explained. Illustrations and important safety messages are included for clear understanding. A section on maintenance and lubrication is included for the lift truck mechanic.

The operator's manual is not a training manual. It is a guide to help trained and authorized operators safety operate their lift truck by emphasizing and illustrating the correct procedures. However, it cannot cover every possible situation that may result in an accident. You must watch for hazards in your work areas and avoid or correct them. It is important that you know and understand the information in this manual and that you know and follow your company safety rules!
Be sure that your equipment is maintained in a safe condition. Do not operate a damaged or malfunctioning truck. Practice safe operation every time you use your lift truck. Let's join together to set high standards in safety.

Remember, before you start operating this lift truck, be sure you understand all driving procedures. It is your responsibility, and it is important to you and your family, to operate your lift truck safely and efficiently.

△**Be aware that the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and state laws require that operators be completely trained in the safe operation of lift trucks; It is also an (OSHA) requirement that a truck inspection be performed before every shift. If you need training in operating or inspecting your lift truck, ask your supervisor.**

HYUNDAI lift trucks are built to take hard work, but not abuse. They are built to be dependable, but they are only as safe and efficient as the operator and the persons responsible for maintaining them. Do not make any repairs to this truck unless you have been trained in safe lift truck repair procedures and are authorized by your employer.

This manual describes procedures for operation, handling, lubrication, maintenance, checking and adjustment. It will help the operator realize peak performance through effective, economical and safe truck operation.

INTRODUCTION

HYUNDAI welcomes you to the growing group of professionals who own, operate and maintain HYUNDAI lift trucks. We take pride in the long tradition of quality products and superior value the HYUNDAI name represents. This manual familiarizes you with safety, operating, and maintenance information about your new lift truck. It has been specially prepared to help you use and maintain your HYUNDAI lift truck in a safe and correct manner.

Your HYUNDAI lift truck has been designed and built to be as safe and efficient as today's technology can make it. As manufactured, for some models, it meets all the applicable mandatory requirements of ANSI B56.1-1988 Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks. Some trucks are also furnished with equipment to help you operate safety; for example, load back rest, parking brake and horn are standard equipment.

Safe, productive operation of a lift truck requires both skill and knowledge on the part of the operator. The operator must know, understand, and practice the safety rules and safe driving and load handling techniques described in this manual. To develop the skill required, the operator must become familiar with the construction and features of the lift truck and how they function, the operator must understand its capabilities and limitations, and see that it is kept in a safe condition.

Routine Servicing and Maintenance

Regular maintenance and care of your lift truck is not only important for economy and utilization reasons; it is essential for your safety. A faulty lift truck is a potential source of danger to the operator, and to other personnel working near it. As with all quality equipment, keep your lift truck in good operating condition by following the recommended schedule of maintenance.

Operator Daily Inspection - Safety and Operating Checks

A lift truck should always be examined by the operator, before driving, to be sure it is safe to operate. The importance of this procedure is emphasized in this manual with a brief illustrated review and later with more detailed instructions. HYUNDAI dealers can supply copies of a helpful **Drivers Daily Checklist**. It is an OSHA requirement.

Planned Maintenance

In addition to the daily operator inspection, HYUNDAI recommends that a planned maintenance and safety inspection program (PM) be performed by a trained and authorized mechanic on a regular basis. The PM will provide an opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the safety and operating condition of your lift truck. Necessary adjustments and repairs can be done during the PM, which will increase the life of components and reduce unscheduled downtime and increase safety. The PM can be scheduled to meet your particular application and lift truck usage.

The procedures for a periodic planned maintenance program that covers inspections, operational checks, cleaning, lubrication, and minor adjustments are outlined in this manual. Your HYUNDAI dealer is prepared to help you with a Planned Maintenance Program by trained service personnel who know your lift truck and can keep it operating safely and efficiently.

Service Manual

In-depth service information for trained service personnel is found in Service Manual.

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

This manual is a digest of essential information about the safe operation, the features and functions and explains how to maintain your lift truck. This manual is organized into eleven major parts:

Section 1. Safety hints, reviews and illustrates accepted practices for safe operation of a lift truck.

Section 2. Operating Hazards, warns of conditions that could cause damage to the truck or injury to the operator or other personnel.

Section 3. Know Your Truck, describes the major operating components, systems, controls, and other features of your truck and tells how they function.

Section 4. Operator Maintenance and Care, presents details on how to perform the operator's daily safety inspection and refuel the lift truck.

Section 5. Starting and Operating Procedures, discusses specific instructions on the safe, efficient operation of your lift truck.

Section 6. Emergency Starting and Towing, gives instructions for towing your truck in an emergency and for using battery jumper cables to start your truck in an emergency.

Section 7. Planned Maintenance and Lubrication, describes the PM (Planed Maintenance) program.

Section 8. Information for LPG, explains the method of operating HYUNDAI forklift that is powered by LPG.

Section 9. Specifications, provides reference information and data on features, components, and tightening torques.

Section 10. Troubleshooting, provides trouble symptoms, causes and methods of remedy.

Section 11. Testing and Adjusting, gives instructions for testing and adjusting.

※The descriptions and specifications included in this manual were in effect at the time of printing.
HYUNDAI reserves the right to make improvements and changes in specifications or design, without notice and without incurring obligation. Please check with your authorized HYUNDAI dealer for information on possible updates or revisions.

The examples, illustrations, and explanations in this manual should help you improve your skill and knowledge as a professional lift truck operator and take full advantage of the capabilities and safety features of your new lift truck.

The first section of the manual is devoted to a review, with illustrations and brief messages, of general safety rules and the major operating hazards you can encounter while operating a lift truck. Next, you will find description's of the components of your specific lift truck model and how the instruments, gauges, and controls operate. Then, you will find a discussion of safe and efficient operating procedures, followed by instruction's on how to tow a disabled lift truck. The later sections of the manual are devoted to maintenance and truck specifications.

Take time to carefully read the **Know Your Truck** section. By acquiring a good basic understanding of your truck's features, and how they function, you are better prepared to operate it both efficiently and safely.

In **Planned Maintenance**, you will find essential information for correct servicing and periodic maintenance of your truck, including charts with recommended maintenance intervals and component capacities. Carefully follow these instructions and procedures.

Each major section has its own table of contents, so that you can find the various topics more easily.

We urge you to first carefully read the manual from cover to cover. Take time to read and understand the information on general safety rules and operating hazards. Acquaint yourself with the various procedures in this manual. Understand how all gauges, indicator lights, and controls function. Please contact your authorized HYUNDAI dealer for the answers to any questions you may have about your lift truck's features, operation, or manuals.

Operate your lift truck safely; careful driving is your responsibility.
Drive defensively and think about the safety of people who are working nearby. Know your truck's capabilities and limitations. Follow all instructions in this manual, including all symbols (⚠ △※) and messages to avoid damage to your lift truck or the possibility of any harm to yourself or others.

This manual is intended to be a permanently attached part of your lift truck. Keep it on the truck as a ready reference for anyone who may drive or service it. If the truck you operate is not equipped with a manual, ask your supervisor to obtain one and have it attached to the truck. And, remember, your HYUNDAI dealer is pleased to answer any questions about the operation and maintenance of your lift truck and will provide you with additional information should you require it.

※ Illustrations may differ from your truck, but they are applicable to your truck.

EC REGULATION APPROVED

· Noise level (2000/14/EC and EN 12053) are as followings.

Model	LWA (EU only)	LPA
25/30/33LC-9	101 dB	79 dB

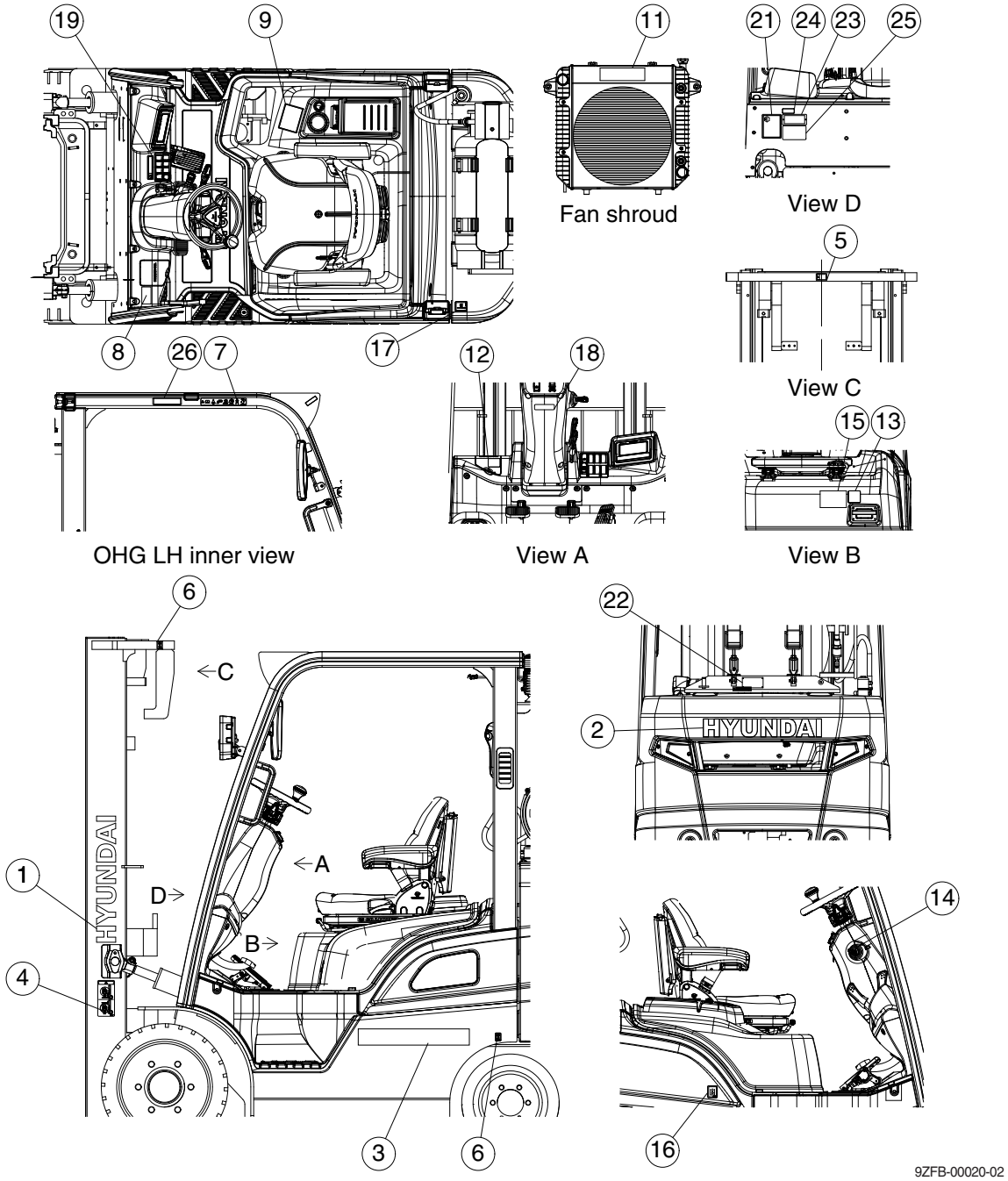
· The value of vibrations transmitted by the operator's seat are lower than standard value of (2005/88/EC)

CE

SAFETY LABELS

1. LOCATION

Always keep these labels clean. If they are lost or damaged, attach them again or replace them with new labels.



1, 2	HYUNDAI Logo	11	Radiator & fan	19	Solid tire
3	Model name	12	Brake fluid wet	21	Noise
4	Mast warning	13	Engine wash	22	LPG plate
5	Hand caution	14	Start key	23	UL-LP type
6	Hook	15	Safety instruction (OPSS)	24	EMC
7	Safety warning	16	Hydraulic oil	25	California proposition 65
8	Start caution	17	Temperature	26	OHG warning
9	Name plate	18	Manual parking		

2. DESCRIPTION

There are several specific labels on this truck please become familiarized with all labels. Replace any safety label that is damaged, or missing.

1) MAST WARNING (item 4)

This label is positioned on the both side of the mast.

⚠ **Never stand or work under the raised forks at any circumstances without supporting with block.**

⚠ **In case of working under the forks, it is essential to support the carriage with blocks.**

2) HAND CAUTION (item 5)

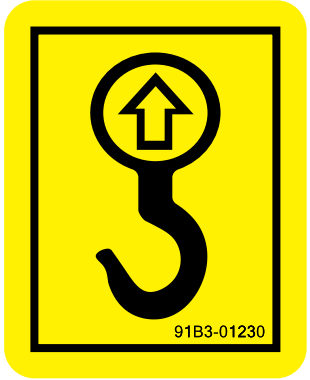
This label is positioned on the center side of the mast cross plate.

⚠ **It warns of the danger of injury from movement between rails, chains, sheaves, fork carriage, and other parts of the mast assembly. Do not climb on or reach into the mast. Personal injury will result if any part of your body is put between moving parts of the mast.**

3) HOOK (item 6)

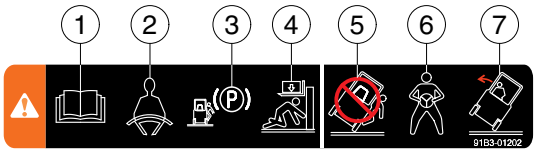
This label is positioned on the both top side of mast and the near rear tire of the both side of the main frame.

⚠ **Refer to page 5-30 for safe loading procedures.**



4) **SAFETY WARNING** (item 7)

This label is positioned on the inside of the upper left side of overhead guard.



① Refer to operator's manual in detail.

② Always buckle up the seat belt for safety operation.

③ When the operator get off the truck, always press the parking brake switch so that the truck can keep with stopping condition.

④ The people should not pass through under forks and other attachments which are lifted or being lifted.

⑤ Do not jump down from the truck. It can be caused that the operator have severe injury or death in the event of a tip over.

⑥ Outstretch the legs as widely as possible and grasp firmly the steering handle.

⑦ Lean the body to the opposite direction in order to avoid severe injury or death when the truck is tipped over.

⚠ **Safety and warning labels are placed in conspicuous locations on the truck to remind you of essential procedures or to prevent you from making an error that could damage the truck or possibly cause personal injury. You should know, understand, and follow these instructions. Safety and warning labels. Should be replaced immediately if missing or defaced (Damaged or illegible). Refer to page 0-6 of this manual for the location of all labels.**

⚠ **Operator/Tip-over warning label**

Its purpose is to remind the operator that staying in the seat provides the best chance of avoiding injury in the event of a truck-tipping or driving off a dock mishap.

Lift trucks can be tipped over if operated improperly. Experience with lift truck accidents has shown that the driver cannot react quickly enough to jump clear of the truck and overhead guard as the truck tips. To protect operators from severe injury or death in the event of a tip over, it is best to be held securely in the seat. So, please, always buckle up when driving your lift truck.

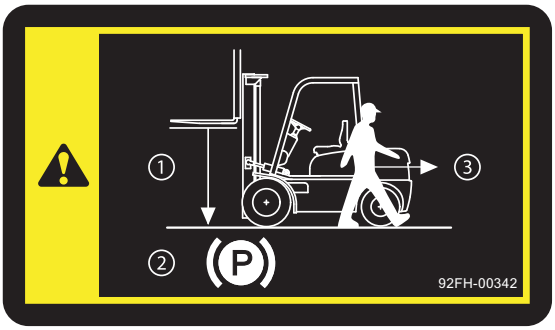
5) START CAUTION (item 8)

This label are located on the left side of the dashboard.

Warnings before leaving the operator seat.

① Be sure to lower the attachment to the ground.

② Apply the parking brake.



6) RADIATOR & FAN (item 11)

This label is positioned on the cooling fan shroud of the radiator.

⚠ It warns of the danger or injury from spinning fan blades and forbid so open the filler cap of the radiator because operator might get scalded due to spouting of hot water.

⚠ When the engine is running, be sure that you keep your hands, fingers, arms, and clothing away from a spinning fan.
Don't stand in line with a spinning fan. Fan blades can break at excessively high rpm and be thrown out of the engine compartment.
Never open the filler cap while engine running or at high coolant temperature.

7) BRAKE FLUID WET (item 12)

This label is loacted on the left side of dashboard.

※ Fill the hydraulic oil ISO VG32 or Azolla ZS32 only.

8) **ENGINE WASH** (item 13)

This label is located on the right side of the bonnet.

⚠ **Don't wash the engine room.**

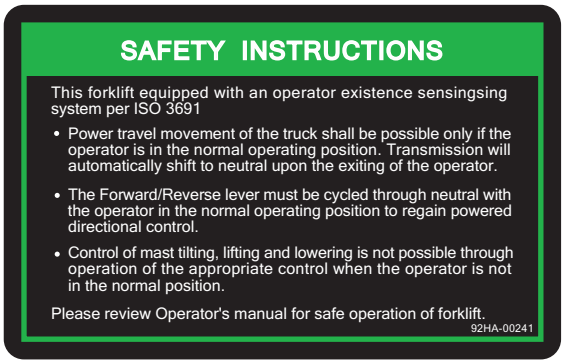
9) **SAFETY INSTRUCTION** (item 15)

This label is positioned on the right side of the bonnet if the truck is equipped with *OPSS.

⚠ **This forklift is equipped with an operator existence sensing system per ISO 3691.**

- Powered travel movement of the truck shall be possible only if the operator is in the normal operating position. Transmission will automatically shift to neutral upon the exiting of the operator.
- The gear selector lever must be cycled through neutral with the operator in the normal operating position to regain powered direction control.
- Control of mast tilting, lifting and lowering is not possible through operation of the appropriate control when the operator is not in the normal position. (Travel and mast OPSS only)

Truck for travel and mast *OPSS



*OPSS : Operator Presence Sensing System

10) **HYDRAULIC OIL** (item 16)

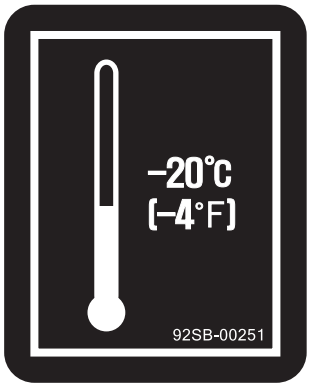
This label is positioned on the right side of the side cover.

※ **Fill only the hydraulic oil.**
※ **Do not fill the diesel fuel.**

11) **TEMPERATURE** (item 17)

This label is positioned on the front center of the counterweight.

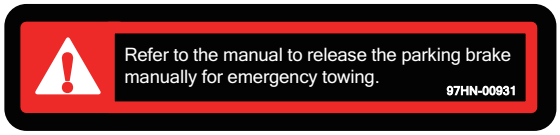
⚠ **Coolant must be checked as specified in the maintenance chart.**



12) **MANUAL PARKING** (item 18)

This label is located on the steering column.

※ **Refer to the page 6-5 to release the parking brake manually for emergency towing.**



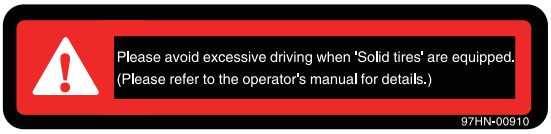
13) **SOLID TIRE** (Item 19)

This label is located on the right side of dashboard.

※ **When "solid tires" are equipped.**

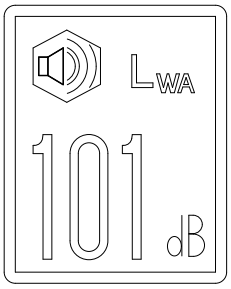
(1) Do not travel more than 25 km/h (16 mph).
(2) Do not travel further than 8 km (5 miles) in an hour.
(3) Do not drive on the road for automobile.

⚠ **The durability of the solid tire is not guaranteed with non-compliance.**



14) **NOISE** (item 21)

This label is positioned on the front left side of the dashboard.



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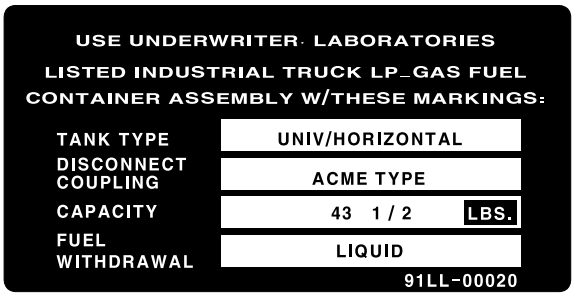
15) LPG PLATE (item 22)

This label is located on the the LPG tank clamp.

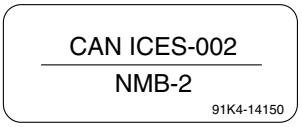


16) EMC (item 24)

This label is positioned on the front left side of the dashboard.

※ **This machine complies with the EMC directive ICES-002.**

※ **EMC : ElectroMagntic Compatibility**



17) CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION (item 25)

This label is positioned on the front left side of the dashboard.

⚠ **Breathing diesel engine exhaust exposes you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.**

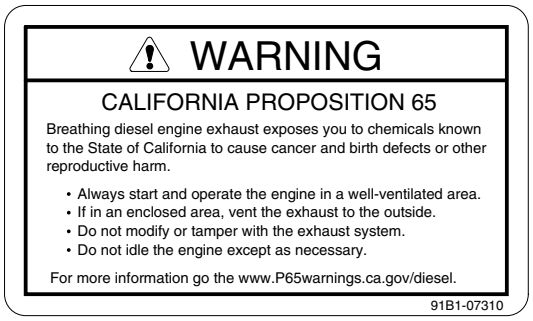
(1) Always start and operate the engine in a well-ventilated area.

(2) If in an enclosed area, vent the exhaust to the outside.

(3) Do not modify or tamper with the exhaust system.

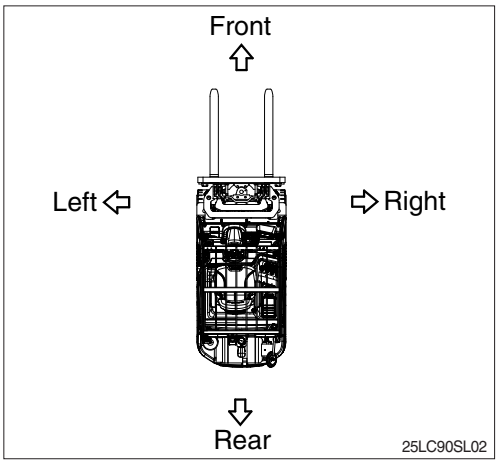
(4) Do not idle the engine except as necessary.

※ **For more information go to www. P65warnings.ca.gov/diesel.**



1. DIRECTION

The directions of this truck indicate forward, backward, right and left when truck is in the travelling direction.

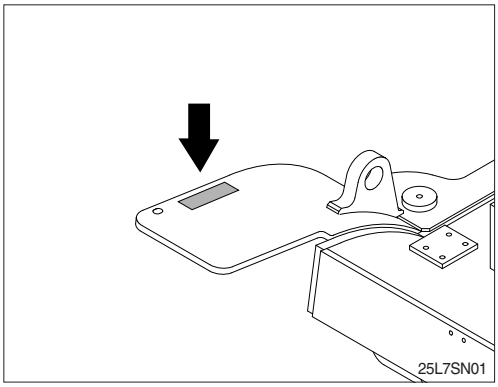


2. SERIAL NUMBER

Inform following when you order parts or the truck is out of order.

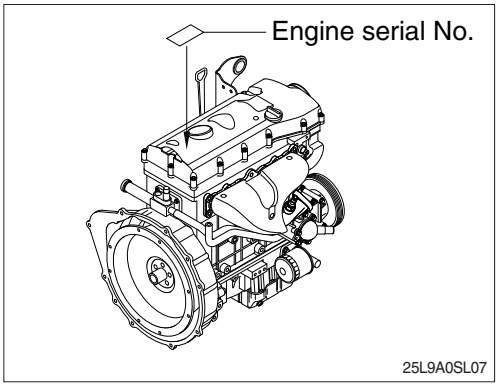
1) TRUCK SERIAL NUMBER

It's shown on front of the right side frame.



2) ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

It's shown on the name plate of the engine.



3. SYMBOLS

⚠ Important safety hint

△ It indicates matters which can cause the great loss on the truck or the surroundings.

※ It indicates the useful information for operator

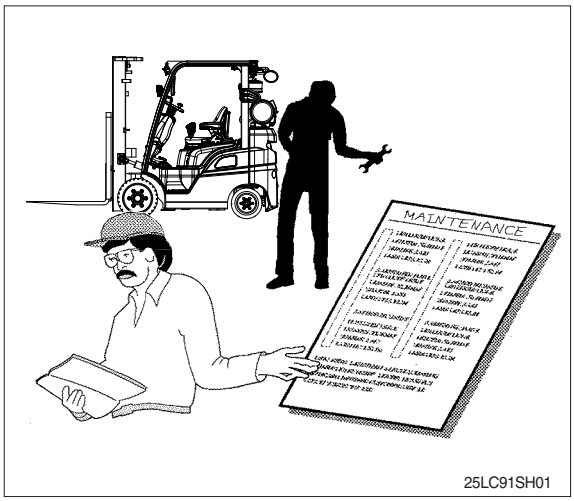
1. DAILY INSPECTION

At the beginning of each shift, inspect your truck and fill out a check, maintenance and lubrication table.

Check for damage and maintenance problems.

Have repairs made before you operate the truck.

Do not make repairs yourself. Lift truck mechanics are trained professionals. They know how to make repairs safely.



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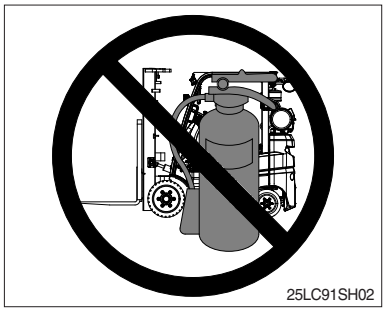
2. DO'S AND DON'TS

Do watch for pedestrians.

Do wear safety equipment when required.

Don't mix drugs or alcohol with your job.



Don't block safety or emergency equipment.

Don't smoke in NO SMOKING areas or when refueling.

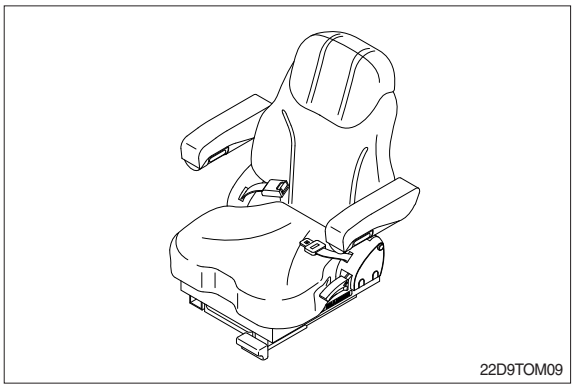
Don't operate the truck outdoors in rainy day.

※**Exclude the truck equipped cabin.**

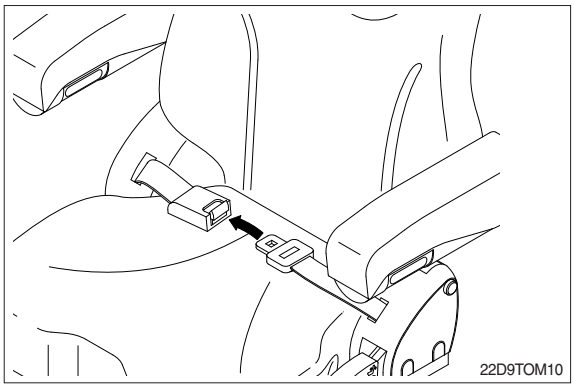
Exhaust gas is dangerous.
Do not operate the truck at the inhouse, if possible.
Provide adequate ventilation when working in a closed space.

3. SEAT BELTS

⚠ Always buckle up for the truck equipped with safety belt.

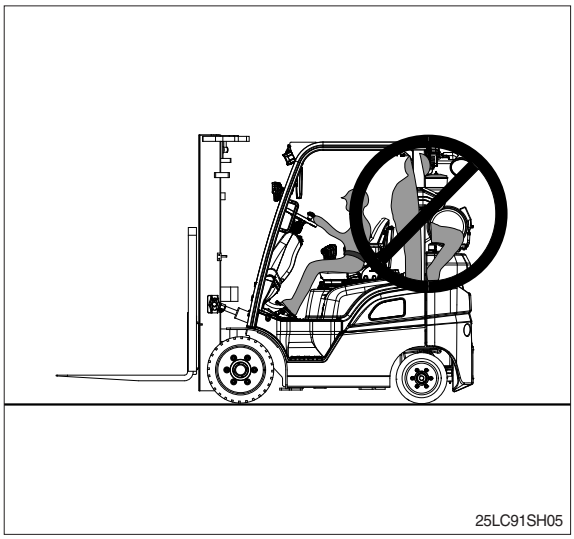


⚠ Seat belts can reduce injuries.



4. NO RIDERS

1) The operator is the only one who should be on a truck.



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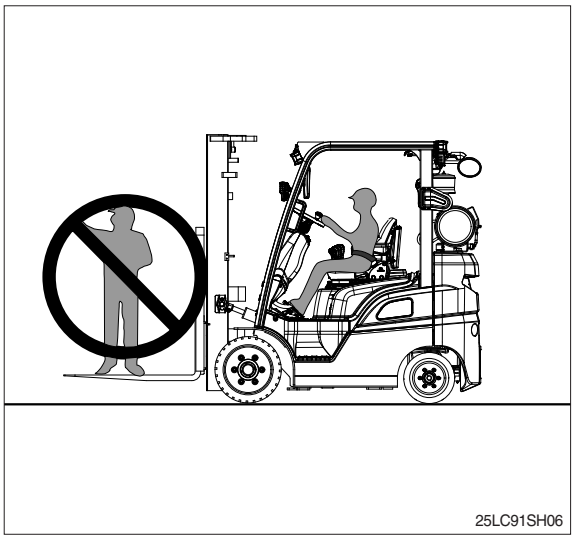
2) Never transport personnel on the forks of a lift truck.



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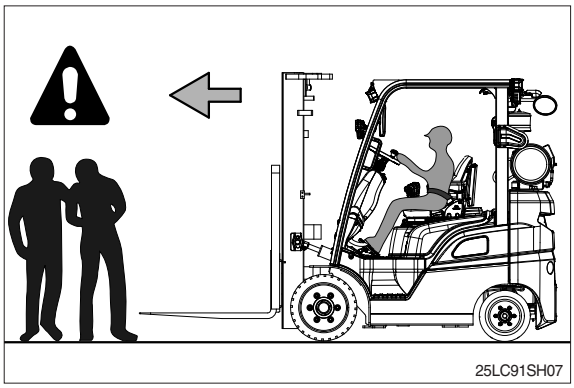
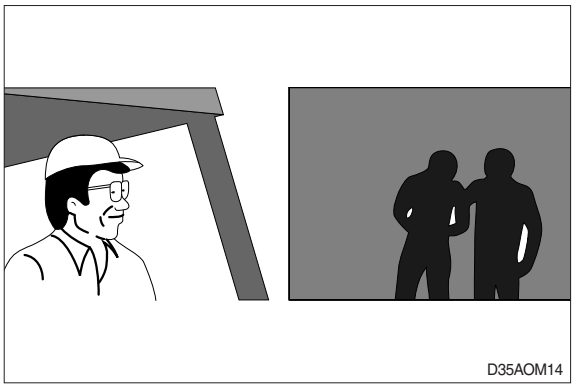
5. PEDESTRIANS

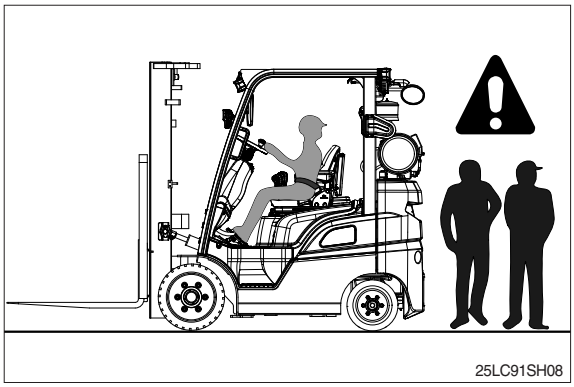
1) Watch where you are going. Look in the direction of travel. Pedestrians may use the same roadway you do. Sound your horn at all intersections or blind spots.



2) Watch for people in your work area even if your truck has warning lights or alarms. People may not watch for you.



3) Watch for people standing back, even when you are parked.

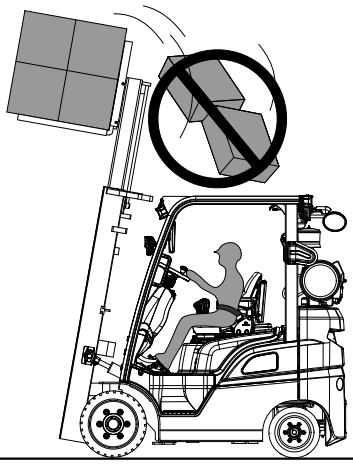


6. OPERATOR PROTECTION

1) Keep under the overhead guard.

2) Always keep your body within the confines of the truck.

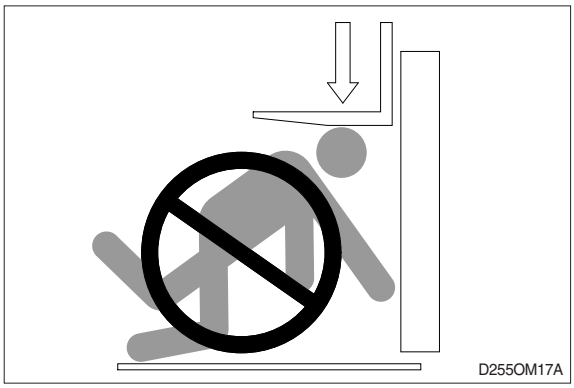
⚠ **Do not operate truck without overhead guard, unless condition prevent use of a guard.**



25LC91SH09

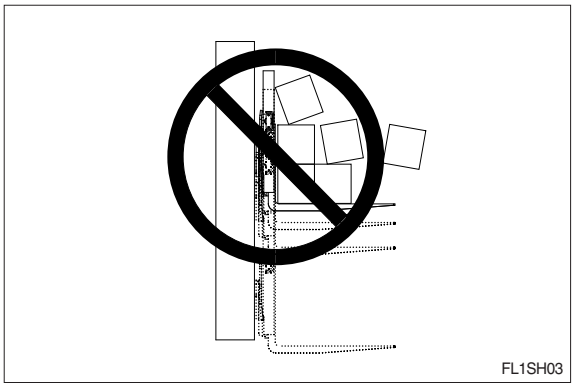
7. FORK SAFETY

⚠ Never allow anyone to walk under raised forks.



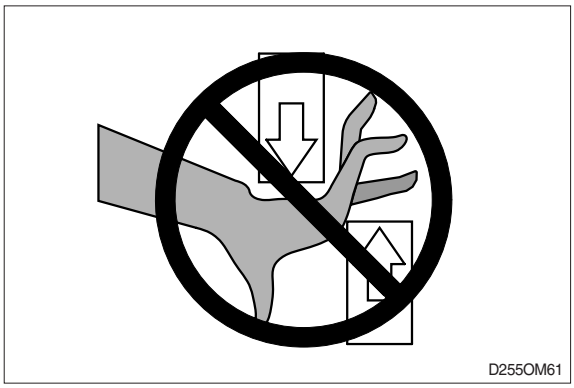
⚠ There is special equipment to raise people for overhead work.
DO NOT USE LIFT TRUCKS.

⚠ Always lower the load slowly.
Raise and lower with mast vertical or tilted slightly back (Never forward).

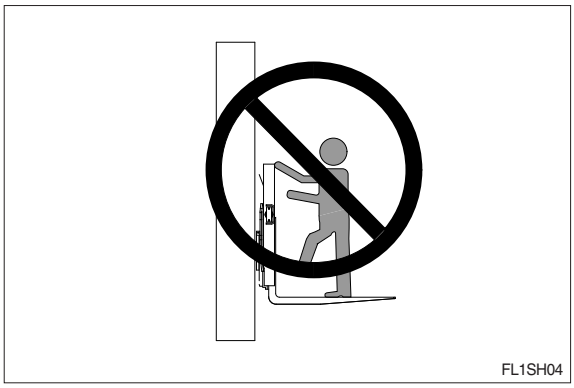


8. PINCH POINTS

⚠ Keep hands, feet and legs out of the mast.



⚠ Do not use the mast as a ladder.

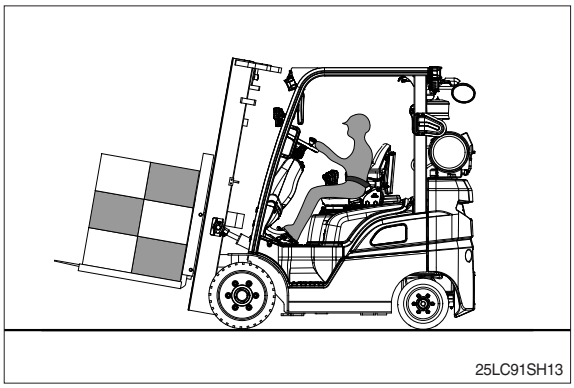


⚠ Never try to repair the mast, carriage, chain, or attachment by yourself. Always get a trained mechanic.

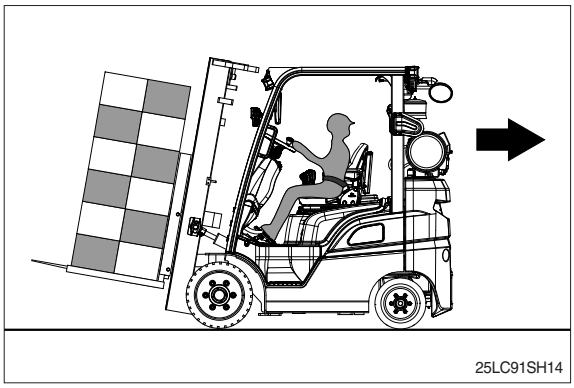
9. TRAVEL

1) Travel with the load near the floor/ground, with mast tilted back to cradle the load whenever possible.

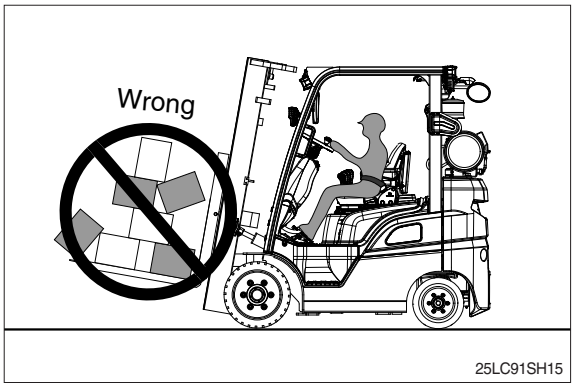
⚠ **Never lift or lower the load when the truck is in motion.**


25LC91SH13

2) When handling bulky loads that restrict your vision operate your truck in reverse to improve visibility. Be sure to pivot in the seat to give maximum visibility.


25LC91SH14

3) Unstable loads are a hazard to you and to your fellow workers. Always make certain that the load is well stacked and evenly positioned across both forks. Never attempt to lift a load with only one fork.

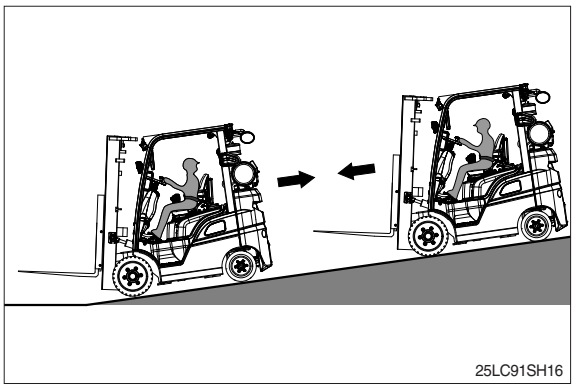


25LC91SH15

10. GRADES, RAMPS, SLOPES AND INCLINES

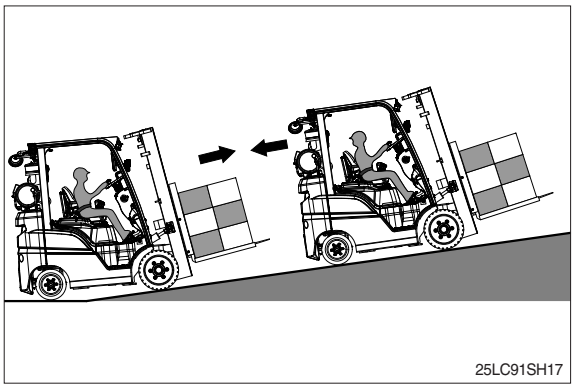
⚠ Never turn on a grade, either loaded or unloaded.

1) Unloaded - Forks downgrade



25LC91SH16

2) Loaded - Forks upgrade



25LC91SH17

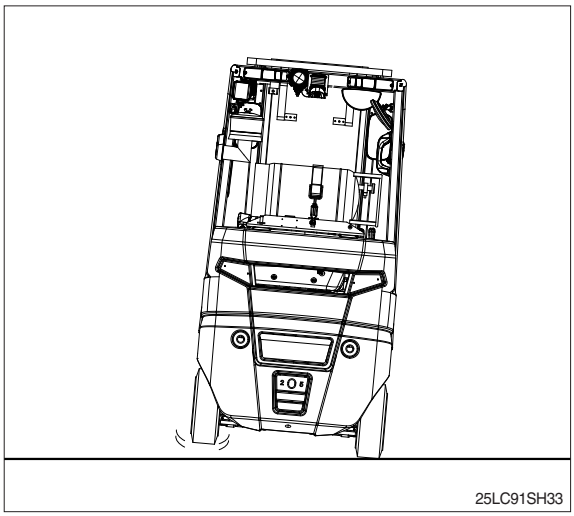
11. TIP OVER

1) LATERAL TIP OVER

(1) Lateral tip over can occur with a combination of speed and sharpness of turn. This combination will exceed the stability of the truck. This condition is even more likely with an unloaded truck.

(2) With the load or mast raised, lateral tip over can occur while turning and/or braking when traveling in reverse or accelerating and turning while traveling forward.

(3) Lateral tip over can occur loaded or unloaded by turning on an incline or ramp.

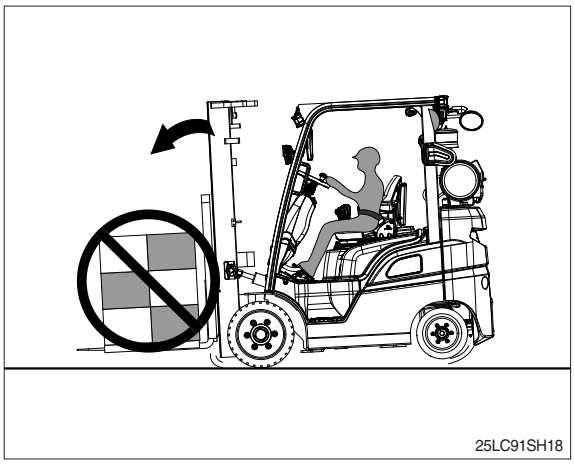


25LC91SH33

2) LONGITUDINAL TIP OVER

(1) Longitudinal tip over can occur with combination of overloading and load elevated also with capacity load and elevated. This combination will exceed the stability of the truck. This condition is even more likely with excessive forward tilt, braking in forward travel or accelerating rearward.

(2) Longitudinal tip over can occur by driving with the load down slope on a steep grade.



25LC91SH18

Lateral and longitudinal tip over can occur if the truck is driven over objects on the floor or ground, off the edge of improved surfaces, or into potholes in the road surface, or by running into overhead objects or collisions.

An off dock type of tip over can occur if the truck is steered too close to the dock edge, driven off the edge of the dock or ramp, or if the highway truck or trailer rolls away from the dock or is driven away during loading.

⚠ The conditions listed above can be further aggravated by overloading, excessive tilt, or off center loads.

⚠ Lift truck tip over can cause serious injury or death if the operator is trapped between the truck and the ground.

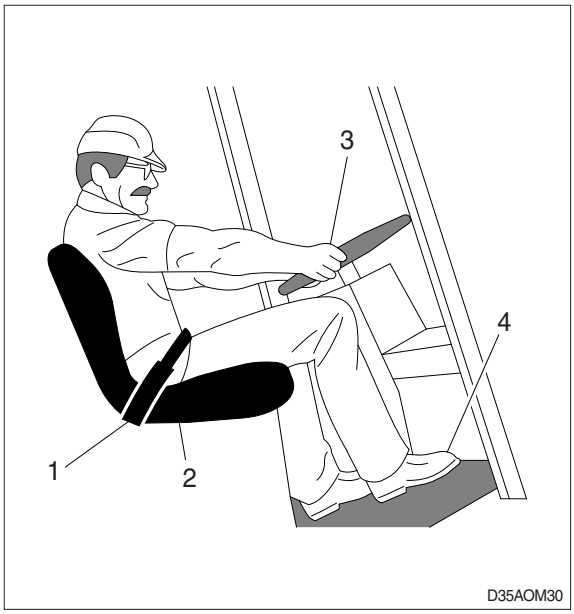
3) WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF A TIP OVER

⚠ If your truck starts to tip over, do not jump.

⚠ Brace yourself as illustrated right.

1. Make sure your seat belt is fastened securely, if the truck is equipped with seat belt.
2. Stay in your seat.
3. Grip the wheel.
4. Brace your feet.

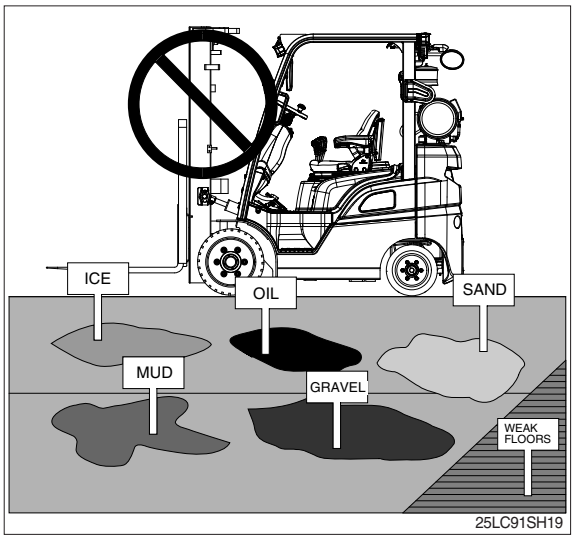
⚠ Your chances for survival in a tip-over are better if you stay with the truck, in your seat.



12. SURFACE AND CAPACITY

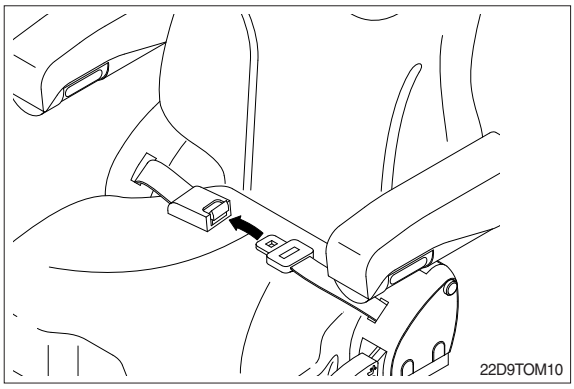
Avoid these conditions. They can cause a truck to tip over or lose traction for braking or driving.

⚠ **Know the weight of your truck and load. Especially when using elevators, know the capacity of the elevator you intend to use. Do not overload.**



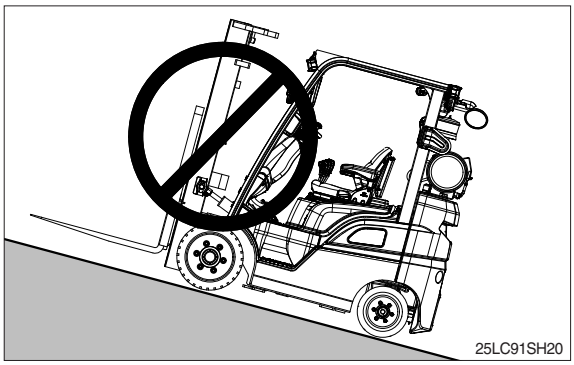
TIPOVER

⚠ **Seat belts can reduce injuries. ALWAYS BUCKLE UP.**

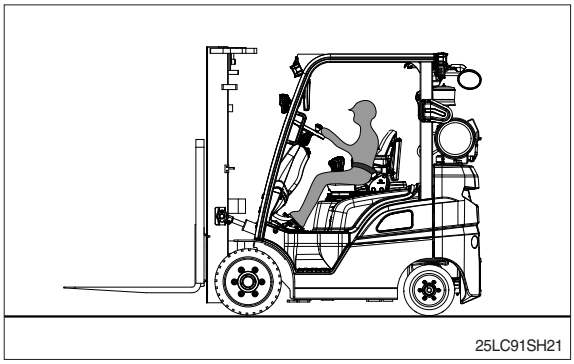


13. PARKING

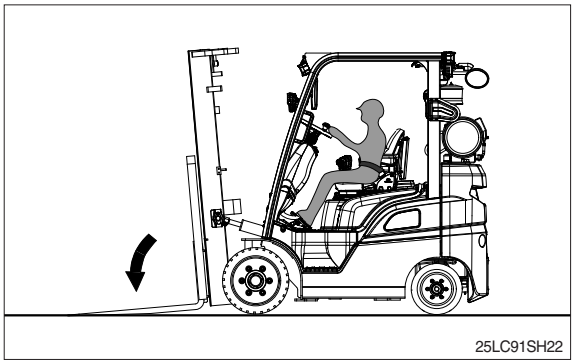
1) Never park on a grade.



2) Always come to a complete stop before leaving the truck. Be sure the travel control is in NEUTRAL.

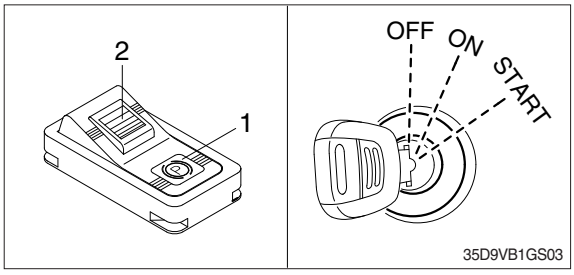


3) Lower forks fully to the floor and tilt forward.



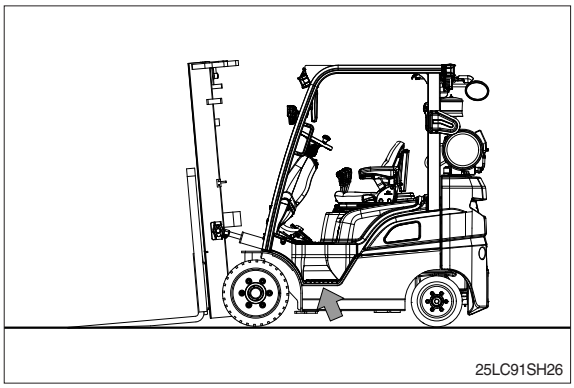
4) Put the parking brake switch in LOCK position.
   Position 1 : Lock
   Position 2 : Release

5) Turn start switch to OFF position.



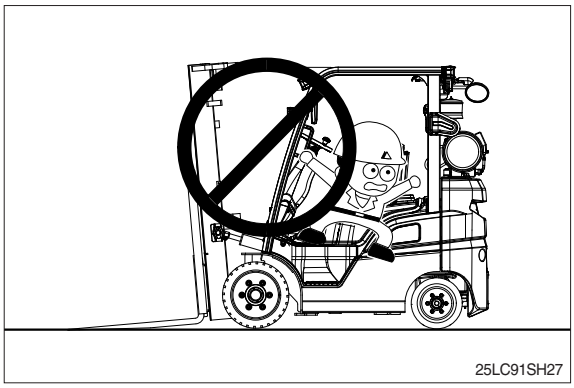
14. STEP

1) When getting on or off the truck, use the step provided.



25LC91SH26

2) Do not jump up or down from the truck.

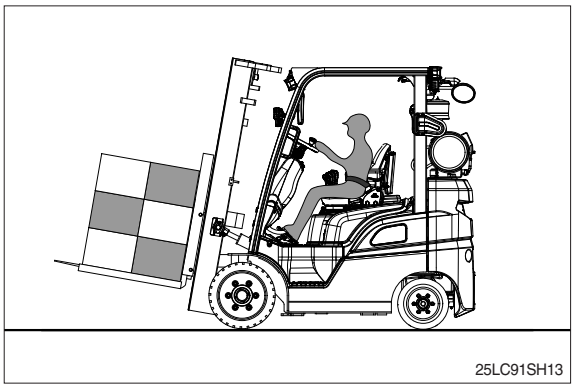


25LC91SH27

15. OPERATOR'S SAFETY RULES

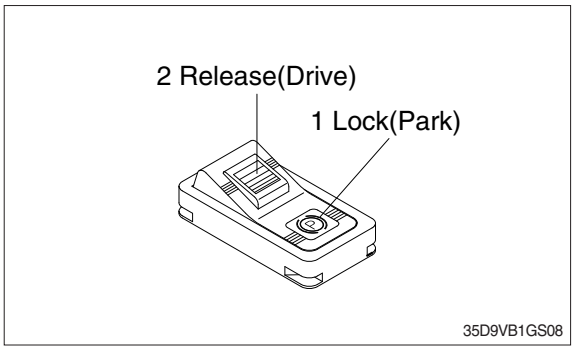
1) All operational functions require that the operator be seated in the operator's seat.

⚠ **Always buckle up if a seat belt is provided.**



2) The parking brake must be locked in the PARK POSITION before exiting from the truck.

⚠ **The parking brake must remain locked in the park position (1) except when an operator is in the normal operating position.**



3) OPSS REGULATIONS

⚠ **This forklift truck is equipped with an Operator Existence Sensing System per ANSI/ASME B56.1 ~ 7.21.10 and 7.21.11 (travel OPSS) or ISO 3961 (travel and mast OPSS) as a option.**
***OPSS : Operator Presence Sensing System**

(1) Traction safety warning

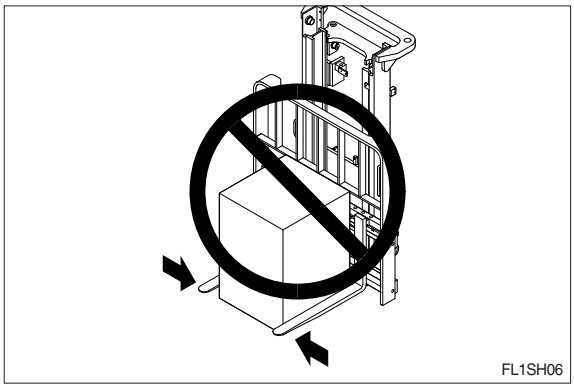
① This function works when the key switch is ON or START position.
② The transmission shifts automatically to neutral in 2 seconds from the driver's off the seat.
③ At the same time, the OPSS warning lamp ON and the alarm will sound intermittently if the gear selector lever was not return to the neutral position.
④ To release the function, the gear selector lever must be cycled through neutral with the operator in the normal operating position to regain powered directional control.

(2) Parking brake warning

① This function works when the key switch is not only ON or START position but also OFF position.
② Alarm sounds in 2 seconds from the driver's off the seat with the parking brake released.
③ To release the function, the parking brake switch must be placed to the PARK position.
④ When the key switch is OFF position, alarm will sound only for 30 seconds .

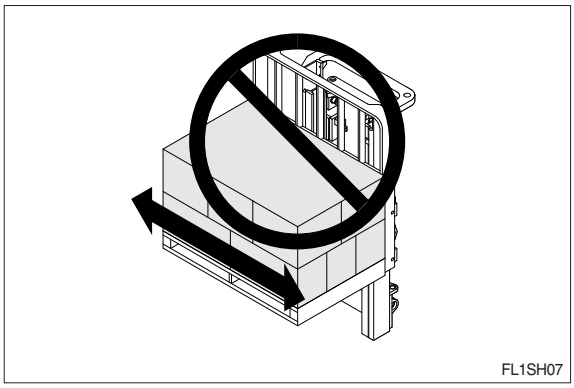
16. SIDE SHIFT AND FORK POSITIONER (OPTION)

⚠ **Do not put side loads on the forks.**



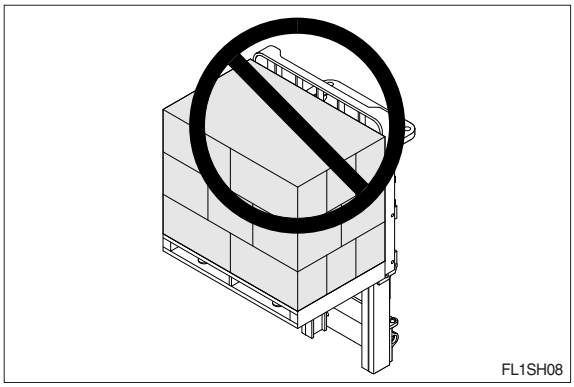
⚠ **Restrict the sideshift movement with raised load.**

Abrupt sideshifting under such condition will dramatically reduce the stability of truck and may cause over-turning.

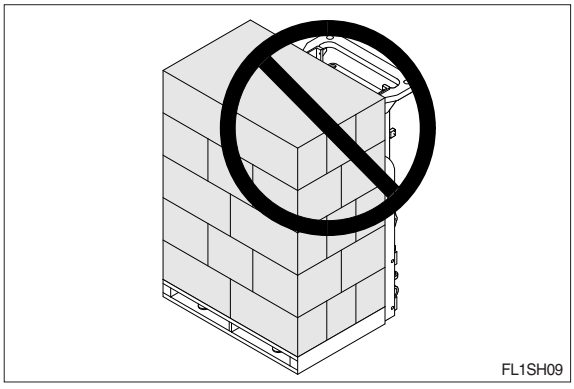


⚠ **Avoid overloading or uneven loading.**

Load on the forks according to load capacity mentioned on the truck name plate when sideshift is applied. Uneven loading will deteriorate the stability of the truck when the load is raised.



⚠ **Top of the load should not extend above the backrest.**

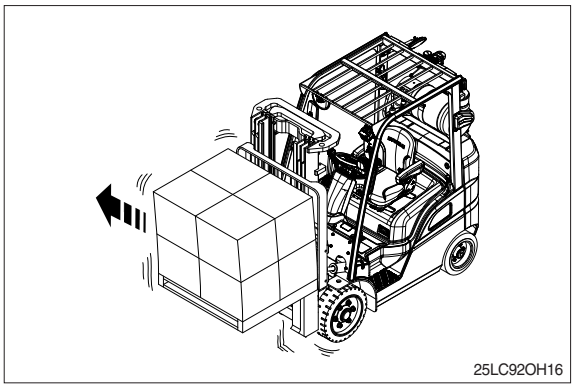


Never operate the side shift while the forks are not equipped with supports such as a load table for the load.

Never travel the forklift while the side shift is moved with load.

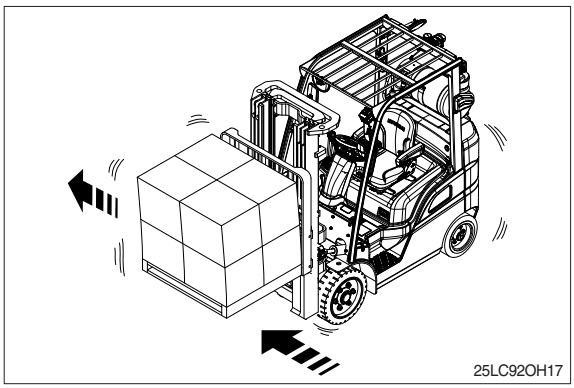
In case of moving the side shift with load, it can be caused load dropping or overturning of the forklift due to unbalanced weight.

⚠ **The forklift can be overturned due to the unbalanced load.**

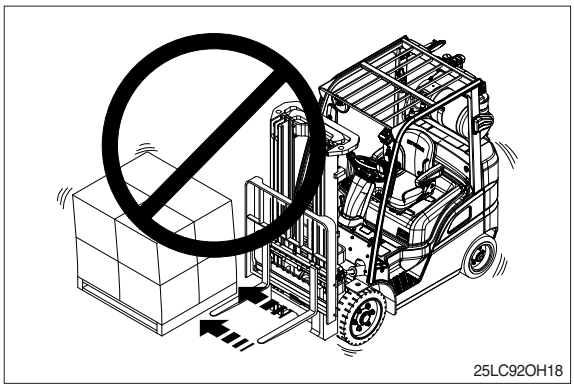


It should be observed that the side shift with load is operated in netural position before traveling.

When operating side shift with load, operate slowly so that it can not avoid from dropping of the load or overturning of the forklift.

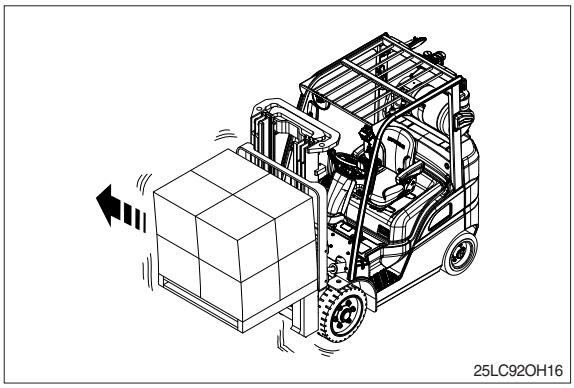


Never move the load to push or pull of it by the side shift.
It can be caused damaging of the loads or injuring of the people.



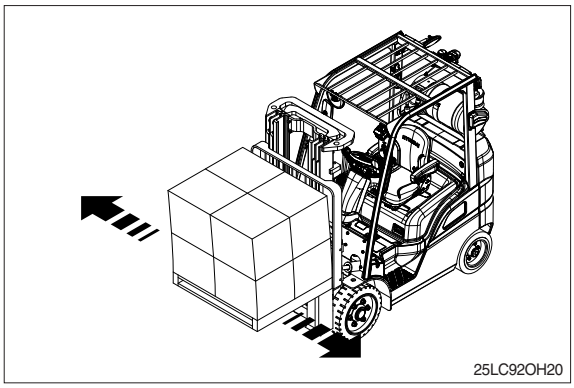
While traveling the forklift with the load on the side shift, if the operator lift or lower the load without shifting it in the netural position, it can be overturned the forklift due to unstabled load.

When lifting or lowering the side shift with load, it should be observed that the load is moved into the netural position.



Do not operate the fork positioner with a load, or with the fork arm on the ground.

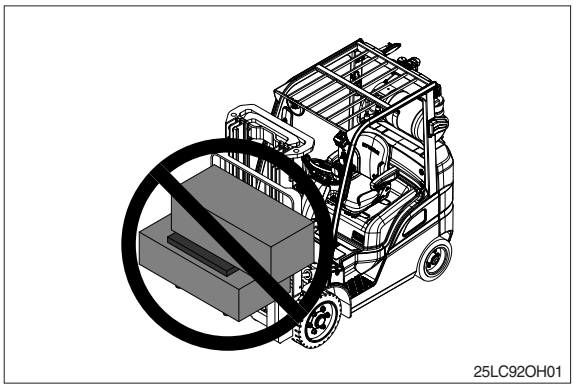
⚠ **Never move the levers to operate the fork positioner suddenly and quickly.**
It can be caused to drop the load.



1. LOOSE LOADS

⚠ Loose or unbalanced loads are dangerous. Observe these precautions.

Never carry loose or uneven material.



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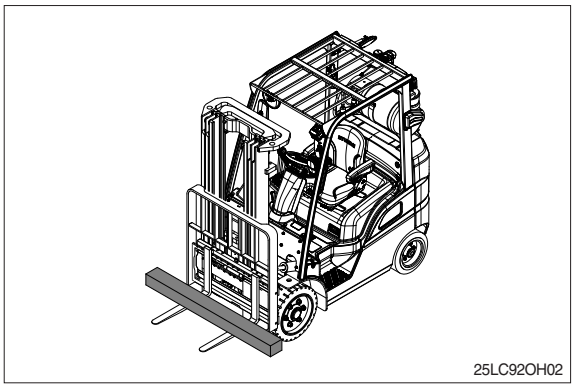
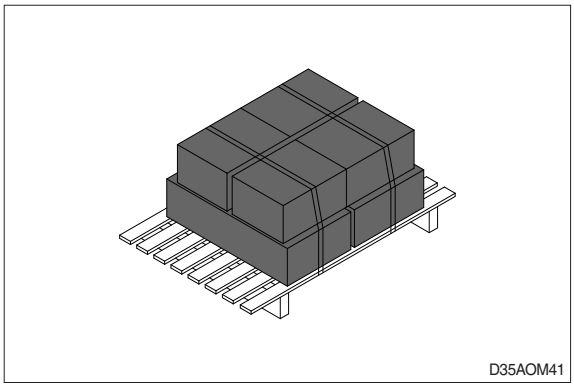
Center wide loads.



25LC92OH02

Stack and band loose material.



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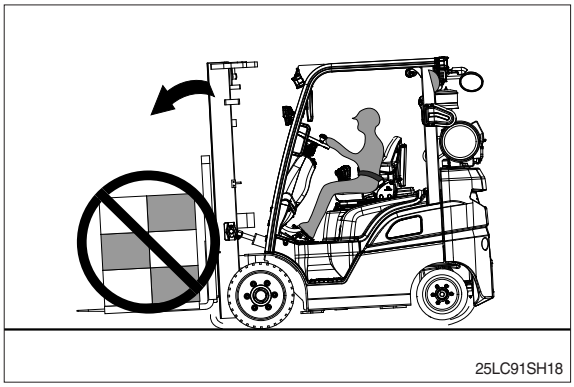
Avoid sudden braking or starting.

⚠ When the truck is loaded, do not drive at maximum speed.



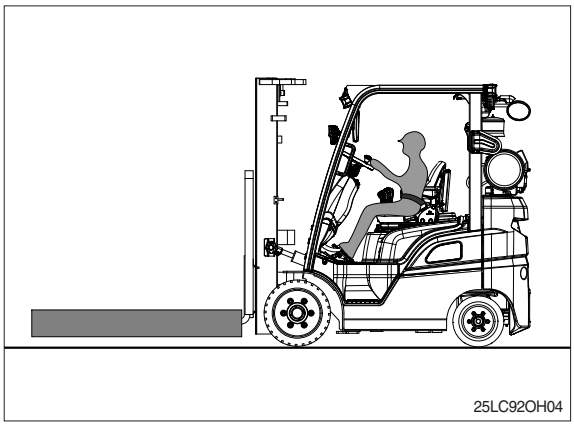
25LC91SH18

2. LONG AND WIDE LOADS

⚠ **With long or wide loads, you need more room. So slow down and watch your clearance.**

When extra-long material makes it necessary to travel with the load elevated, do so with extreme care and be alert to load end-swing when turning.

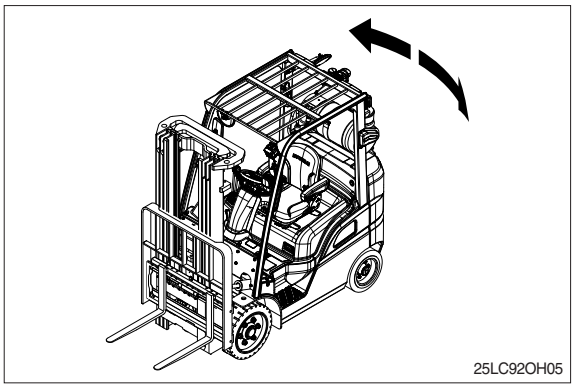
⚠ **A long load reduces the capacity of the truck. Know and understand your truck load rating.**



25LC92OH04

3. REAR SWING

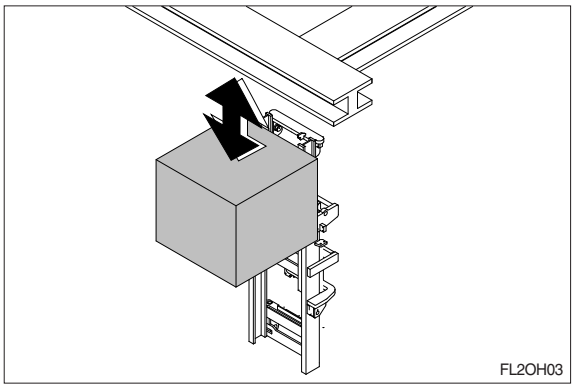
⚠ **When turning, be sure the rear end of the truck does not swing into racks, posts, etc. Watch for pedestrians beside the truck.**



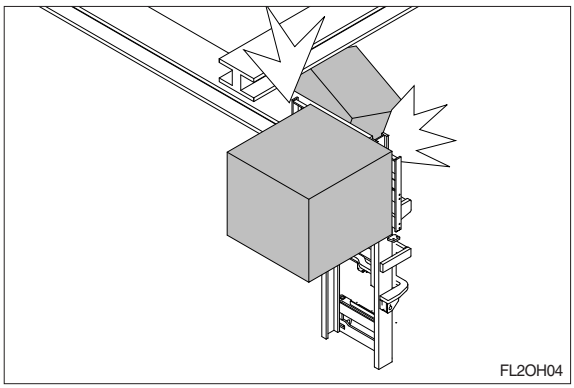
25LC92OH05

4. LOW OVERHEAD CLEARANCE

⚠ Know the height of your truck, with and without a load. Check your clearances. Keep the load low and tilted back.

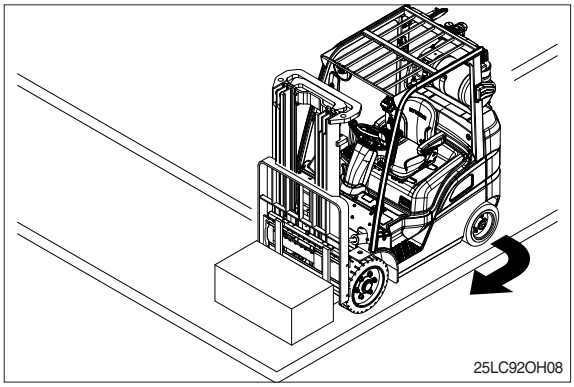


⚠ Watch overhead clearance:
Moving into overhead structures can tip a truck over, or spill a load.

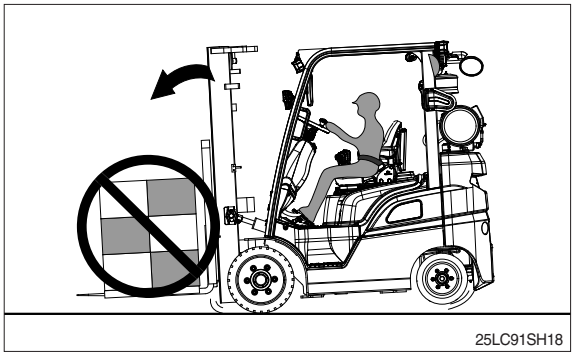


5. FAST TURNS AND HIGH LOADS

⚠ Slow down before turning.
The truck can tip over.



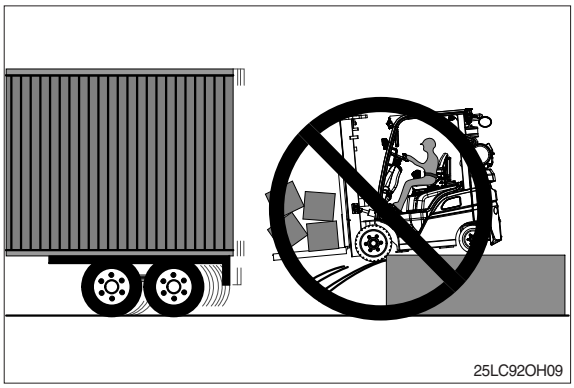
⚠ Turn too sharp with a raised load and your truck can tip even at slow speeds. Travel with a load raised only when removing or depositing a load.



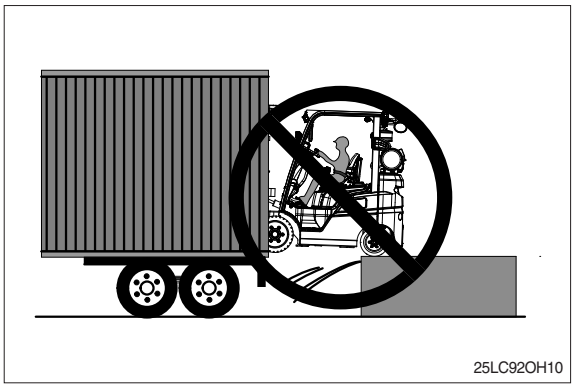
6. DROP-OFFS

⚠ To avoid these hazards, you must:

1) Talk to the truck driver yourself: make sure the driver does not move the trailer until you are done.
2) Apply trailer brakes.
3) Use wheel chocks.
4) Use trailer-to-dock locking system if available.

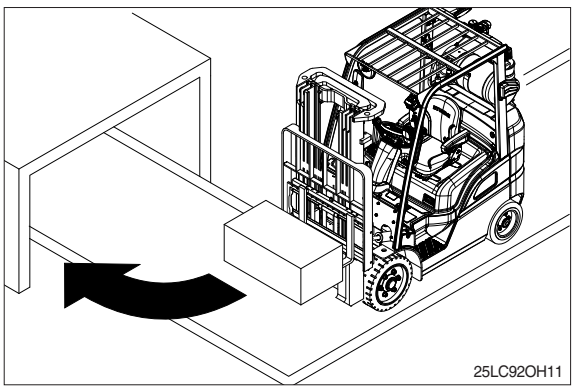


⚠ The impact of moving in and out of a trailer may cause the trailer to creep or move.



7. RIGHT ANGLE STACKING

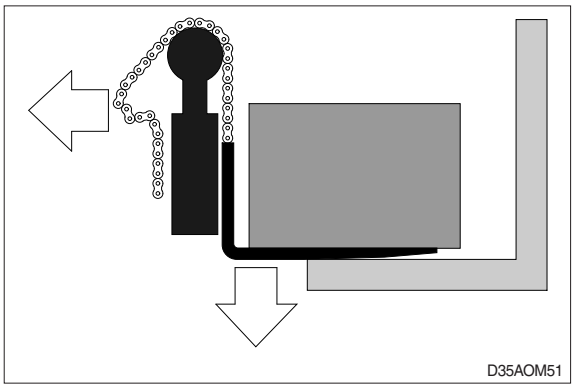
⚠ When right angle stacking or moving with a raised load to clear low objects, avoid sharp turns and move slowly.

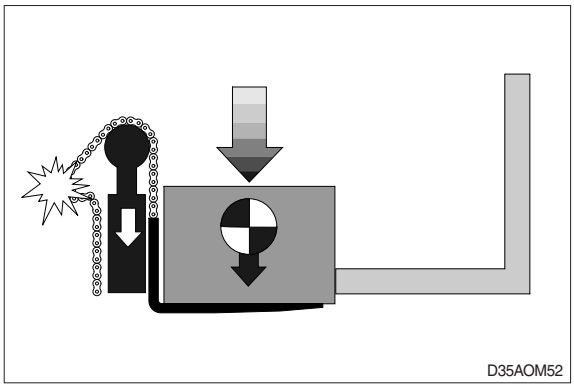


8. CHAIN SLACK

⚠ Slack chains mean rail or carriage hang-up.
Raise the forks before you move, or broken chains can result.

⚠ In case forks with loads are stuck while lowering the mast, lift the mast again and prevent chains from being slack.

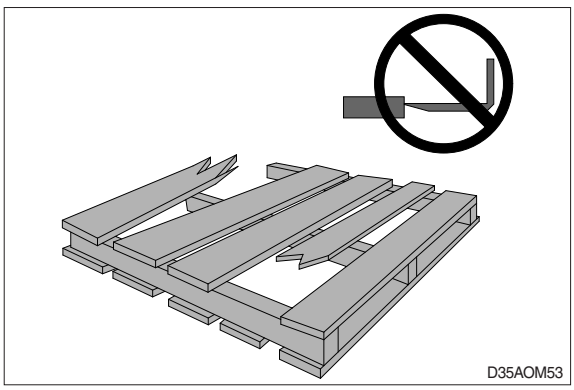




9. PALLETS AND SKIDS

⚠ Do not move or store materials on damaged pallets or skids. Items can fall through them causing severe injury or death.

⚠ Be sure the pallet or skid you are using is in good condition and does not have defective or missing components and fasteners.



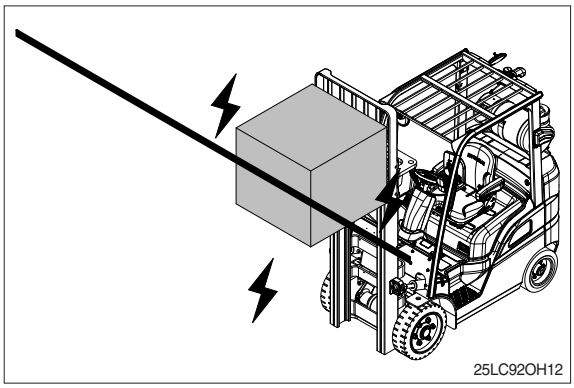
10. CAUTION FOR ELECTRICAL LINES

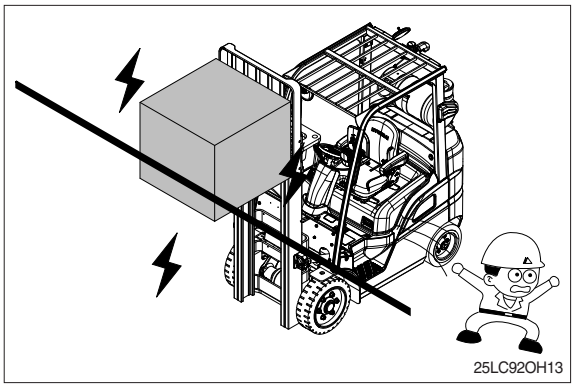
⚠ When moving the truck with the mast raised, watch out electrical lines over the truck.

⚠ The operating near the electrical lines is very dangerous.
Operate within safe working permitted as below.

Supply voltage	Min safe distance
6.6 kV	3 m (10 ft)
33.0 kV	4 m (13 ft)
66.0 kV	5 m (16 ft)
154.0 kV	8 m (26 ft)
275.0 kV	10 m (33 ft)

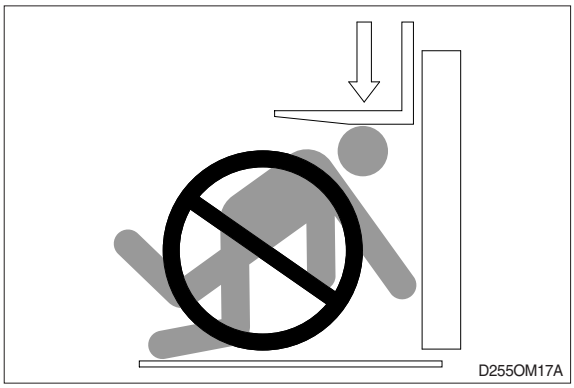
⚠ If the truck touches the electric power lines, keep sitting on the operator's seat and make sure the personnel on the ground not to touch the truck until turning off the electric current.
Jump off the truck without contacting the truck when you need to get off.



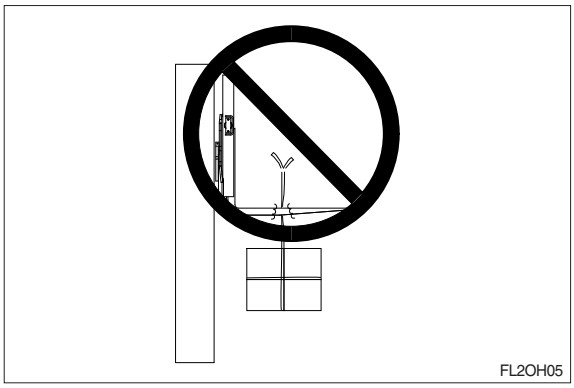


11. LIFTING LOADS

Never permit any persons to stand or pass under lifted load.



Never use wire rope to lift a load.



12. SOLID TIRE

※ When 'Solid Tires' are equipped,
- Do not drive over 25 km/h (15.5 mph).
- Do not drive on the road for automobile.
- Do not drive more than 8 km (5 mile) in an hour.

⚠ The durability of the solid tire is not guaranteed with non-compliance.

13. WEIGHT INDICATOR (OPTION)

This device prevents safety accident such as overload work or rollover. To measure the load, the drive and material handling is stopped. And mast is to be vertical and fork height is to be 300 ~ 500 mm (12 ~ 20 in).

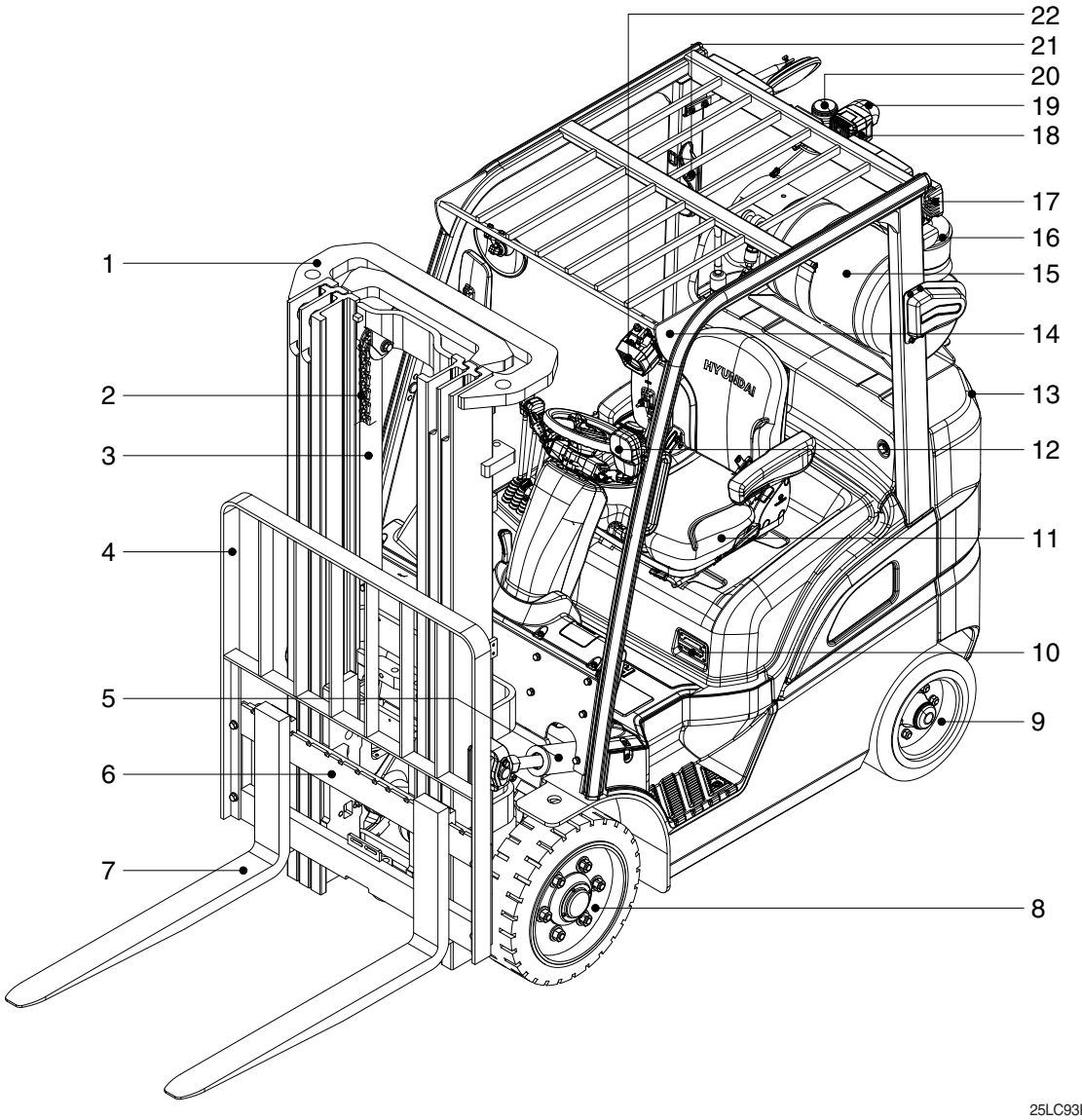
※ This function is not available for business dealings and certification.

※ This weight indicator measure the pressure of the lift cylinder and converts it into weight. So it should not be used to judge whether the overload value is near the allowable value.

※ At the highest end (under relief presure condition), relief pressure will be measured. An overly large value is dispalyed.

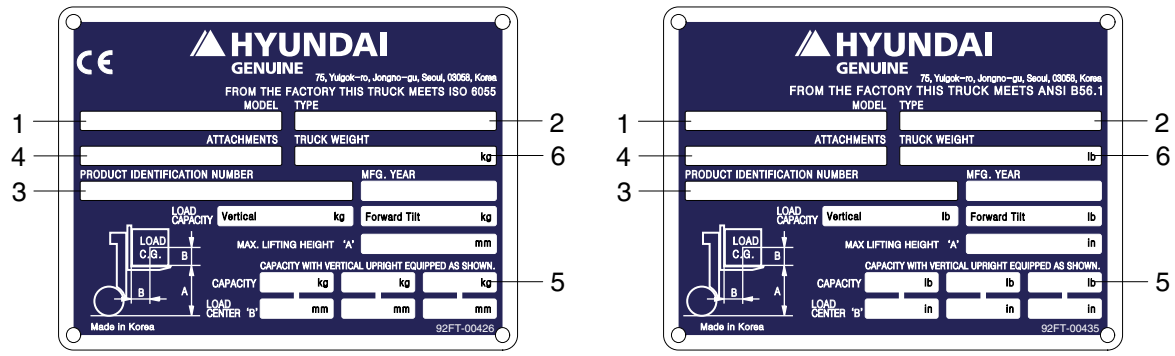
※ The accuracy drops because of the influence of the mast deflection and friction at the high lift position.

1. GENERAL LOCATIONS



1	Mast	9	Rear wheel	17	Rear work lamp (opt)
2	Lift chain	10	Operator's seat	18	Rear blue spot (opt)
3	Lift cylinder	11	Bonnet latch	19	Camera (opt)
4	Backrest	12	Head and turn signal lamp	20	Beacon lamp (opt)
5	Tilt cylinder	13	Counterweight	21	Rear handle with horn (opt)
6	Carriage	14	Overhead guard	22	Front blue spot (opt)
7	Forks	15	LPG tank		
8	Front wheel	16	Precleaner		

2. NAME PLATE



1) Truck model number or registered name

2) Truck type

The type is indicated a type of the truck such as diesel, LPG or battery.

3) Truck serial number

An identification number assigned to this particular truck and should be used when requesting information or ordering service parts for this truck from your authorized HYUNDAI dealer. The serial number is also stamped on the frame.

4) Attachment description (If any installed)

The user must see that the truck is marked to identify the attachment (s), including the weight of the truck/attachment combination and truck capacity with the attachment.

5) Capacity rating, load center, and lifting height data

Shows the maximum load capacity of this truck with relation to load centers and fork heights (See diagram on plate). Personal injury and damage to the truck can occur if these capacities are exceeded.

Do not exceed the maximum capacity specified.

6) Truck weight

The approximate weight of the truck without a load on the forks. This weight plus the weight of the load must be considered when operating on elevators, elevated floors, etc. to be sure they are safe.

⚠ Before modifications that affect the stability of safety systems are made written approval from HYUNDAI. Contact your authorized HYUNDAI dealer for a new nameplate showing the revised capacity.

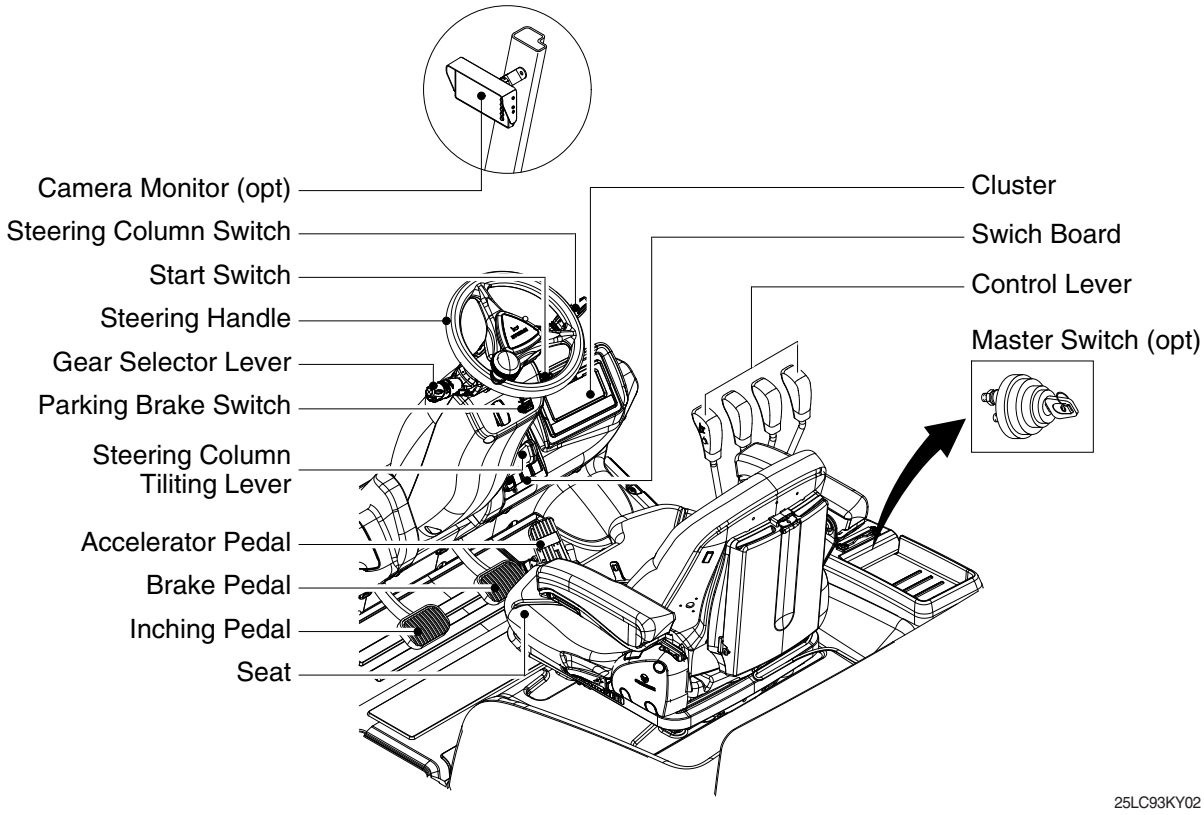
3. CAB DEVICES

1) The ergonomically designed console box and suspension type seat provide the operator with comfort.

2) ELECTRONIC MONITOR SYSTEM

(1) The centralized electronic monitor system allows the status and conditions of the truck to be monitored at a glance.

(2) It is equipped with a safety warning system for early detection of truck malfunction.



4. CLUSTER

1) STRUCTURE

Like following figure, cluster is consisted of LCD and buttons. LCD will indicate the operation and abnormal status of truck to the driver in order to use and maintenance. Also, LCD allows to set and indicate the various modes, monitoring, and gadgets.

※ The cluster installed on this truck does not entirely guarantee the condition of the truck. Daily inspection should be performed according to chapter 7. PLANNED MAINTERNACNE AND LUBRICATION.

※ When the cluster provides a warning immediately check the problem, and perform the required action.

2) GAUGE

(1) Operation screen

Operating screen will be displayed if turn on the start switch.

35L93KY04

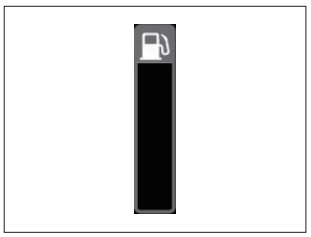
1	Speed meter	3	Coolant temperature gauge
2	Fuel gauge	4	Operating time

(2) Speed meter

It indicates the speed of truck and is calibrated in kilometer per hour (km/h) or miles per hour (mph).

※ **Speed unit can be set in the speed unit menu of display set up at page 3-29.**

(3) Fuel gauge

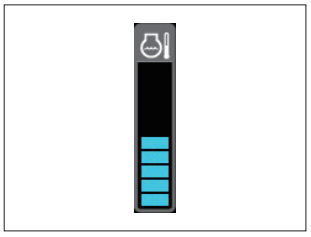


35L93KY05

- Fuel gauge displays the approximate amount of fuel remaining in the fuel tank.
- It shall be obtained fuel as soon as warning lamp lights on.

※ For trucks using LPG fuel, the fuel gauge level is not displayed.

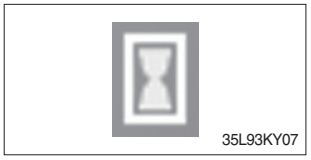
(4) Coolant temperature gauge



35L93KY06

- It indicates the temperature of the engine coolant.
  - White zone : 40 ~ 120 ˚C (104 ~ 248 ˚F)
  - Red zone : Over 120 ˚C (248 ˚F)
  - Warning lamp on : Over 115 ˚C (239 ˚F)
- If the gauge display in the red zone, or warning lamp comes on, please stop the engine and inspect the coolant system.

(5) Clock



35L93KY07

- It displays the usage time of the truck.

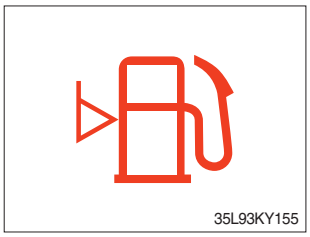
3) WARNING LAMPS

35L93KY08

No.	Warning lamp		No.	Warning lamp	
1		Fuel Level warning lamp	8		Transmission oil temperature warning lamp
2		coolant temperature warning lamp	9		Air cleaner fitler warning lamp
3		Engine oil pressure warning lamp	10		DPF regeneration warning lamp (only diesel)
4		Water in fuel warning lamp (only diesel)	11		DPF inhibit warning lamp (only diesel)
5	CHECK	Engine check warning lamp	12		DPF high temperature warning lamp (only diesel)
6		Battery charge warning lamp	13		Brake oil level warning lamp
7	COMM ERROR	Communication error warning lamp			

※ Warning and indicator lamp will display only items that were set as ON, and all warning and indicator will be displayed in the left or right side of screen. And directional indicator lamp will display at the center.

(1) Fuel level warning lamp

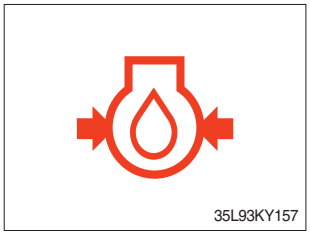


- Warning lamp will be displayed if fuel level is low.
- Please refuel immediately if the lamp is on.

(2) Coolant temperature warning lamp

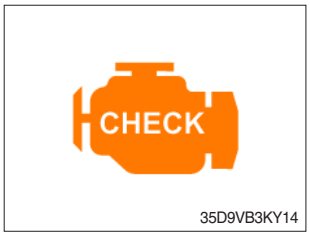
- Coolant temperature warning will lit up when temperature is over 115 ℃ (239 ℉).
- If the warning lamp is on continuously, please inspect the coolant system.

(3) Engine oil pressure warning lamp



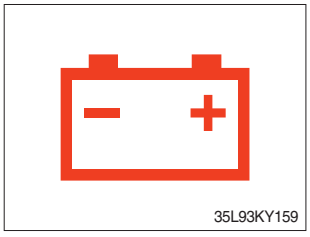
- This warning lamp will be lit up when engine oil pressure is low.
- Stop the engine immediately if the warning lamp is lit up.
- Please check the engine oil.

(4) Engine check warning lamp



- If the lamp ligts ON, check the engine and a failure code of cluster. If you have a proper action, the lamp will turn off within 4 times of restart.
- Check the failure code of cluster.

(5) Battery charge warning lamp

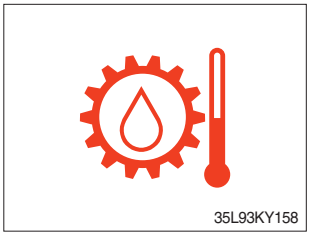


- This warning lamp is lit up when battery charging voltage is low.
- Please inspect the battery charging circuit if the warning lamp lights up.

(6) Communication error warning lamp

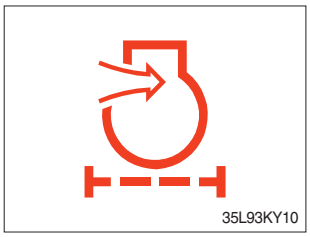
- This warning lamp will be lit up if the communication between MCU and ECU is fail.
- Please check the communication line if the warning lamp is lit up.

(7) Transmission oil temperature warning lamp



- Transmission oil temperature warning lamp will be lit up and flashing when temperature is 120 ˚C (248 ˚F) or higher.
- When this lamp lights up during operation, stop the engine and check the truck.

(8) Air cleaner filter warning lamp



- When the filter of the air cleaner that purifies the air supplied to the engine is clogged and a vacuum is generated inside, the switch is activated and turned on.
- If the lamp is on, check the filter and clean or replace it.

(9) Brake oil level warning lamp

- This warning lamp wil be displayed if brake oil is low of reservoir tank.
- Please refill immediately if the lamp lights up.

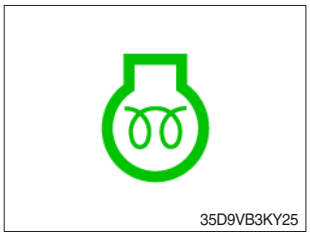
4) INDICATOR LAMPS

35L93KY11

No.	Indicator lamp		No.	Indicator lamp	
1		Consumable replacement indicator lamp	5	OP SS	OPSS indicator lamp
2		Engine warming up indicator lamp	6	N	Driving indicator lamp
3		Fuel warmer indicator lamp (only diesel)	7	F	
4	P	Parking brake indicator lamp	8		

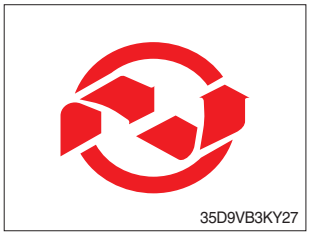
※ Warning and indicator lamp will display only items that were set as ON, and all warning and indicator will be displayed in the left or right side of screen. And directional indicator lamp will display at the center.

(1) Engine warming up indicator lamp



- The truck senses the engine coolant temperature and warms up engine when needed.
- When it is happening, the indicator lamp is ON.

(2) Consumable replacement indicator lamp



- Lights up if consumables which must be replaced are exist.
- The indicator lamp will light up only 3 minutes since start switch ON, and then light OFF.
- Please check the consumables management list in maintenance menu.

(4) Parking brake indicator lamp

- Lights up when parking brake is ON.

(5) OPSS indicator lamp

- Lights up if driver leave seat during operation.
- Truck driving and/or mast control will be blocked if lamp is lit up.

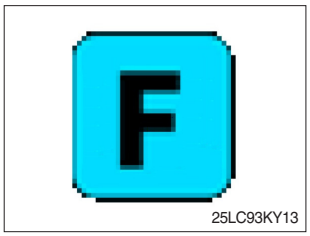
※ **Please refer to page 0-11 for details.**

(6) Driving indicator lamp

①Neutral

· This indicator lamp will be lit up when direction lever is located in neutral.

②Forward

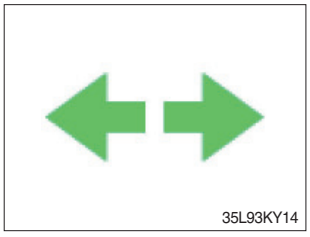


· This indicator lamp is displayed if the forward gear is selected.
· First gear will be displayed as F_1 , and second gear will be displayed as F_2 .

③Reverse

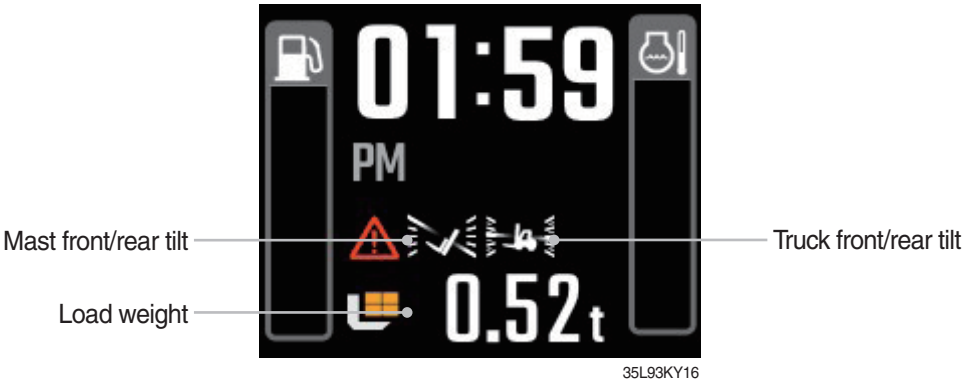
· This indicator lamp is displayed if the reverse gear is selected.

④Right or left turning indicator lamp



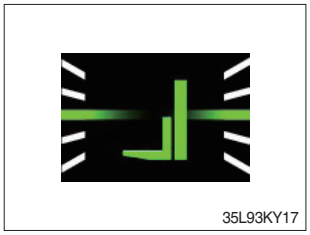
· This indicator lamp will flash if turns on the right or left turn signal.

5) INFORMATION DISPLAY (option)



35L93KY16

(1) Mast front/rear tilt



35L93KY17

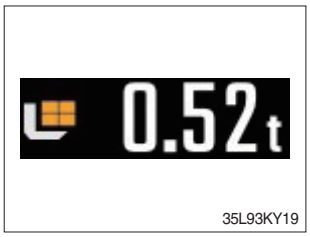
· Display the real time tilt of mast.

(2) Truck front/rear tilt

35L93KY18

· Display the front/rear tilt of truck in real time.
· The red warning symbol turned on condition.
  - Stop : Tilt angle is higher than 2.3˚
  - Driving : Tilt angle is higher than 10.2˚

(3) Load weight



35L93KY19

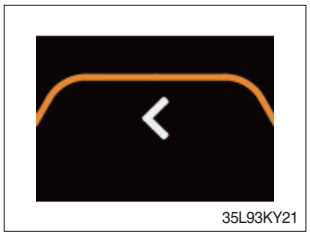
· Displays the weight of the cargo.
· If the weight sensor is not attached, it is dimmed

6) BUTTONS

(1) Enter (select)

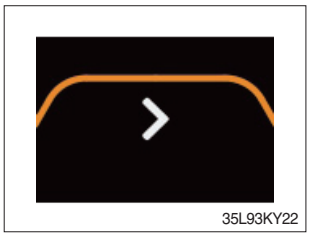
· This switch is used to enter into the menu or to select.

(2) UP/Left



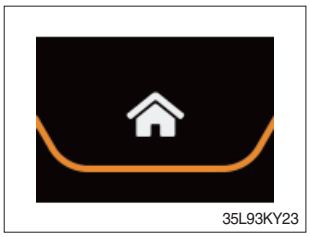
· This switch is used to move upward or leftward in menu or increase the value.

(3) Down/Right



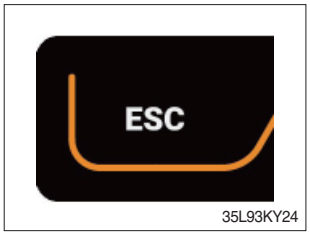
· This switch is used to move downward or rightward in menu or decrease the value.

(4) Menu or Home



· This switch is used to enter into the menu or return to home.

(5) Cancel (ESC)



· This switch is used to cancel or move to upper menu.

7) MAIN MENU

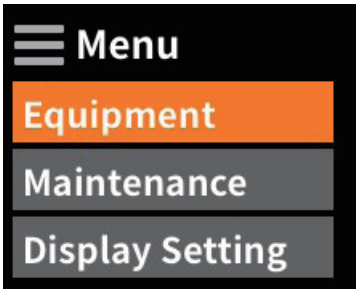
(1) Structure

A menu consists of main menu and sub-menu.

Operation Screen

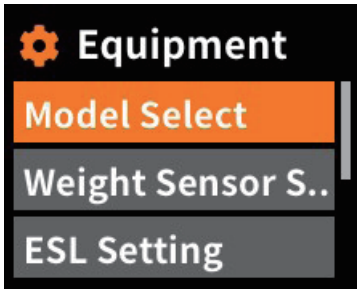
35L93KY25

Main Menu Screen

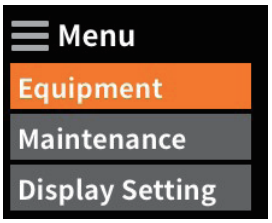
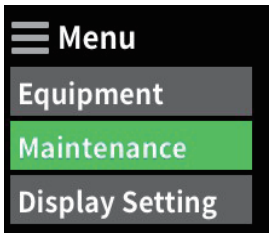
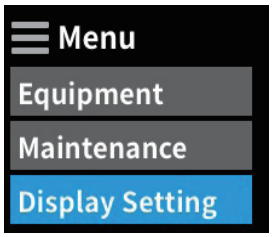


35L93KY26

Sub-Menu Screen



35L93KY27

No.	Main menu	Sub menu	Explanation
1		· Model select · Tilt setting (option) · Weight sensor setting (option) · ESL setting · DCSR setting · HAC setting · Vehicle max speed limit (null) · Clutch protection alarm · Zero start setting · Auto shift setting (null) · Information	· Diesel, LPG · Vehicle tilt Initialize · Enter the cylinder cross section area, Adjust load weight, Weight display setup · ESL setting, Engine start limit, Delay time · DCSR on, Cut-off driving speed, Restore driving speed · Maximum speed limitation · Speed setting, Overlap time setting · Cluster-CI information
2		· Failure History · Maintenance management · I/O information · User password change	· Engine failure history Change oil and filter replacement cycle · Analog Input, Digital input/output
3		· Time Setting · LCD brightness adjustment · LED brightness adjustment · Unit Setting · Language · ESL password change	· Date, Time setting · Speed, Weight, Temperature, Pressure, Date

(2) Equipment menu

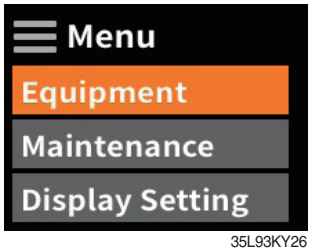
① **Model select** (a required setting)

· How to check the Model Select (check under the start switch ON status)

· Selection will be canceled if pressed the cancel button.

※ **This is a required setting. Some functions may not be worked properly if you do not select the model.**

1. Equipment



35L93KY26

Enter to equipment menu.

2. Password

35L93KY28

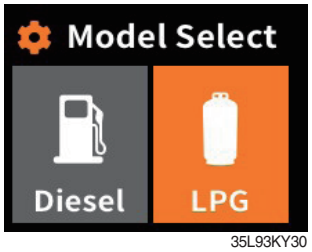
Enter the password.
Default password is “00000”.
Password length must be 5~10 digits.

3. Model select

35L93KY29

Choose model select

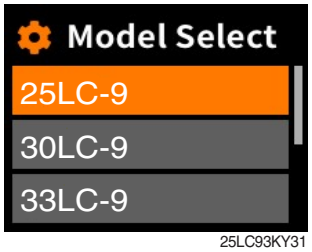
4. Disel or LPG



35L93KY30

Please select the fuel type.

5. Choise model



25LC93KY31

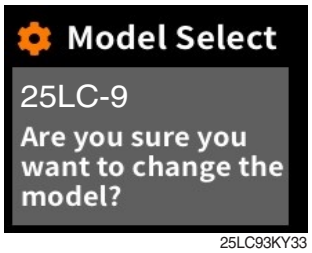
Select the your model.

6. Model select

35L93KY32

Select the your tire.

7. Model select



25LC93KY33

Change on select button.

8. Completion

35L93KY34

※ **If you want to move back to previous page, please enter ESC button in any stage.**

※ **It shall be selected right model to prevent malfunction of truck.**

② **Tilt setting** (option, as required setting)

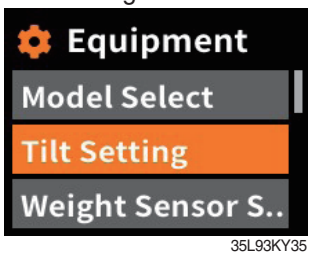
How to check "Tilt reset" (Check under the start switch ON status.)

※ **The tilt sensor has already been initialized when deliver the truck from factory.**

※ **Tilt reset if the tilt sensor figure or truck tilt is not horizontal in the flatland.**

⚠ **You must set tilt in the flatland since this is a horizontal set up.**

1. Tilt setting



35L93KY35

Choose tilt reset.

2. Instruction

35L93KY36

Follow the instruction showing in the screen.

3. Completion

35L93KY37

Setting has been completed.

a. **Check functions**

(a) Check the real time operation by changing angles of truck tilt and mast tilt.

(b) Auto-leveling

ⓐ Tilt mast inward or outward.

ⓑ Start tilting mast toward its vertical position, pushing the auto tilt leveling switch.

ⓒ Check if the mast stops traveling when it becomes vertical to ground.

(c) Front/rear tilt warning (red)

· Stop : ±2.3° (1.5 tons ~ 5.0 tons)

· Driving : ±10.2° (1.5 tons ~ 5.0 tons)

(d) Left/right tilt warning (red)

· Stop : ±3.4° (1.5 tons~5.0 tons)

· Driving

Truck weight	Warning angles (Red)
1.5 tons ~ 2.0 tons	±20.3°
2.2 tons ~ 3.3 tons	±20.8°
3.5 tons ~ 4.5 tons	±24.2°
5.0 tons	±28.0°

③ **Weight sensor set up** (option)

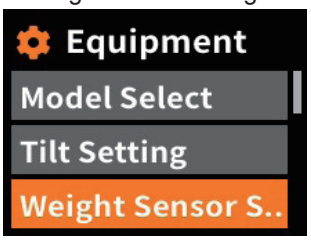
· How to check "the weight sensor set up" (Check under the start switch ON status)

· There are three settings for weight sensor. (unload, load, reset)

※ **The weight sensor has already been set when deliver the truck from factory.**

a. Setting cylinder cross section

1. Weight sensor setting



35L93KY38

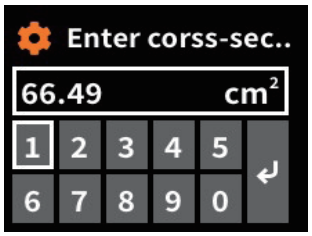
Choose weight sensor setting.

2. Cylinder cross-section

35L93KY39

Choose Cylinder Cross-Section. If Cylinder Cross-Section is already set up, setting value is shown in initial screen.

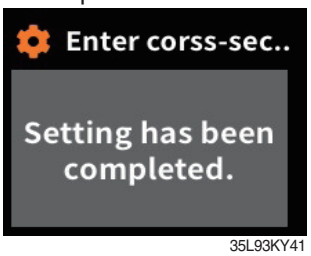
3. Value



35L93KY40

Enter cylinder cross-section value using up/down buttons.

4. Completion



35L93KY41

Setting has been completed.

※ Cross-section value

Model	V-mast	TF-mast	QF-mast
25/30LC-9	39.3	44.2	88.4
33LC-9	47.5	56.7	88.4

b. Unloaded status adjustment

1. Weight sensor setting

35L93KY38

Choose weight sensor setting and enter.

2. Load weight adjust

35L93KY42

Choose load weight adjust and enter.

3. Unloaded status adjustment

35L93KY43

Choose unloaded status adjustment and enter.

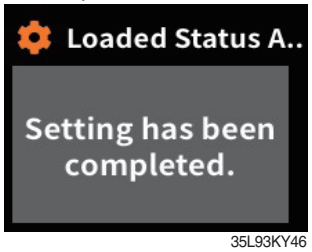
4. Instruction

35L93KY44

Follow the instruction showing in the screen. After finish setting and press enter button

35L93KY45

5. Completion



35L93KY46

c. Loaded status adjustment

1. Weight sensor setting

35L93KY38

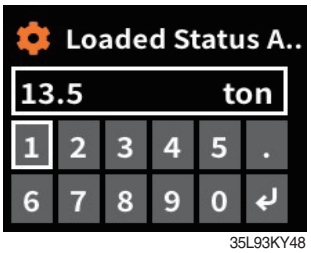
Choose weight sensor setting and enter.

2. Loaded status adjustment

35L93KY47

Choose loaded status adjustment and enter.

3. Value



35L93KY48

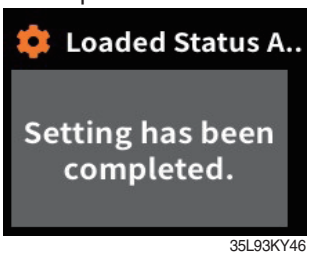
Enter load weight using up/down buttons.

4. Instruction

35L93KY49

Follow the instruction showing in the screen. After finish setting and press enter button. Please proceed the operation within 30 seconds.

5. Completion



35L93KY46

※ Must be prepared to lift up by locating the load on the fork before enter the weight.
※ MCU recognizes the weight automatically by detecting the pressure change.
※ Must be performed only the load lift task within 30 seconds. If it is not completed within 30 seconds, this process will be canceled automatically.
※ Accurate weight value is not recognized if other pressure changes that are occurred besides salvage work.
※ Re-perform the "Load/No-Load Adjustment", if the measurement malfunction is occurred.

d. Weight sensor reset

Initialize the all values of "No-Load Adjustment" and "Local Adjustment" that were entered previously. (Cylinder cross-sectional area is not initialized.)

1. Weight sensor setting

35L93KY38

Choose weight sensor setting and enter.

2. Reset

35L93KY50

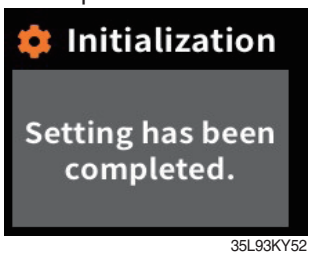
Enter to reset.

3. Check

35L93KY51

Press the enter button.

4. Completion



35L93KY52

e. Weight display

Enable to adjust the digit-number of weight of main screen. Weight will be displayed as 0.5 tons if set as 100 kg unit. Weight will be displayed as 0.52 tons if set as 10 kg unit.

1. Weight sensor setting

35L93KY38

Choose weight sensor setting and enter.

2. Weight display setting

35L93KY53

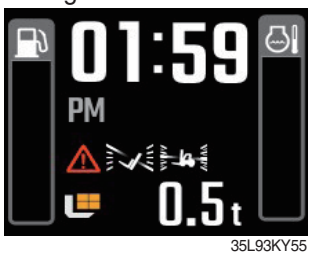
Enter to weight display setting.

3. Unit

35L93KY54

Choose unit what you want to use.

100 kg unit



35L93KY55

10 kg unit

35L93KY56

f. Overload alarm

1. Weight sensor setting

35L93KY38

Choose weight sensor setting and enter.

2. Overload alarm

35L93KY57

Enter to overload alarm.

3. Select

35L93KY58

Select on/off.

④ **ESL setting** (Startup control setting, standard) **: Default is "inactive"**

1. ESL setting

35L93KY59

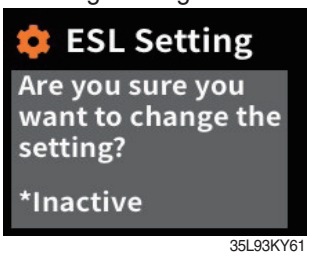
Choose ESL setting and enter.

2. Inactive

35L93KY60

Choose inactive.

3. Change setting



35L93KY61

If you want to change setting, press enter button.

2-1. Active

35L93KY63

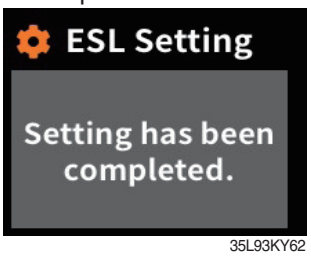
Choose active.

3-1. Change setting

35L93KY64

If you want to change setting, press enter button.

4. Completion



35L93KY62

a. Check functions

(a) Set the active mode can be set when engine is starting.

(b) Upon start switch ON, the password screen pops up and starting is prohibited until the right. password has been offered. (But, driver still can start the truck if starts within 10 seconds from start switch OFF)

(c) Set the mode as 5 min of delay time and start switch OFF.

(d) check if the truck can start within 5 min and start switch OFF.

(e) check if the truck requests password after 5 min.

※ **Start switch ON screen (when startup control mode is ON)**

35L93KY65

b. Delay time

1. ESL setting

35L93KY66

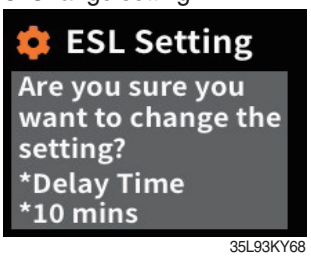
Choose delay time.

2. Select value

35L93KY67

Select value you want to apply.

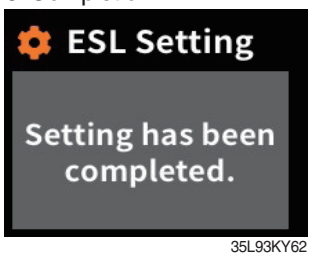
3. Change setting



35L93KY68

If you are sure to change ESL, press enter.

6. Completion



35L93KY62

⑤ **DCSR setting** (Direction Change Shock Relief)

Set the mode ON. Below is how this feature functions.

- If you are driving at over the block drive speed and then change gear from forward to reverse (or reverse to forward), the gear stays as neutral until the truck reaches the restore drive speed.
- The car changes direction and starts to travel.

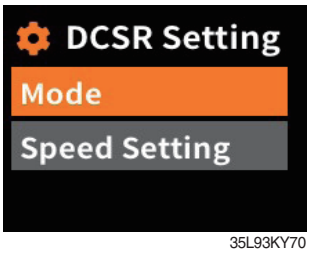
※ **Restore drive speed cannot be set over the block drive speed.**

1. DCSR setting

35L93KY69

Choose DCSR setting and enter.

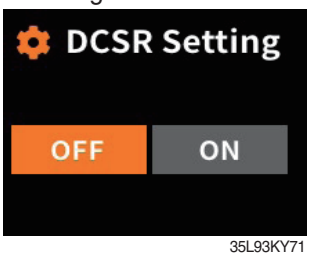
3. Mode



35L93KY70

Select mode.

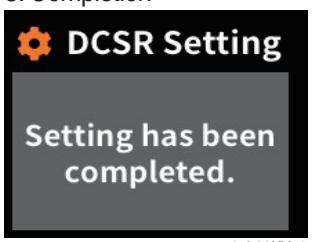
4. Setting



35L93KY71

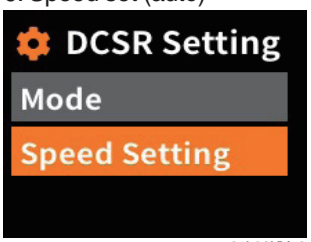
Select on/off.

5. Completion



35L93KY72

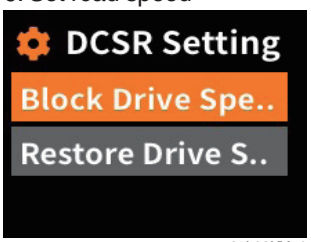
6. Speed set (auto)



35L93KY73

If you want to change speed set, enter speed setting.

6. Set road speed



35L93KY74

⑥ **HAC setting** (option)

Set the mode ON. Below is how this feature functions.

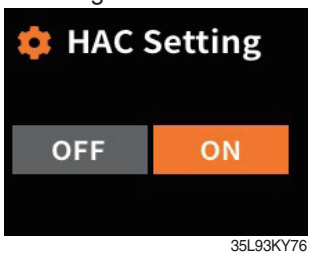
· If you are trying to drive in stop status on hill, the truck does not move backward.

1. HAC setting

35L93KY75

Choose HAC setting.

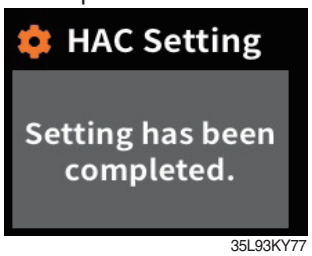
2. Setting



35L93KY76

Select on/off.

3. Completion



35L93KY77

⑦ **Vehicle maximum speed limit**

1. Vehicle max speed limit

35L93KY78

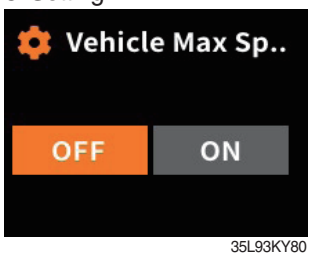
Choose vehicle max speed limit.

2. Mode

35L93KY79

Enter to mode function.

3. Setting



35L93KY80

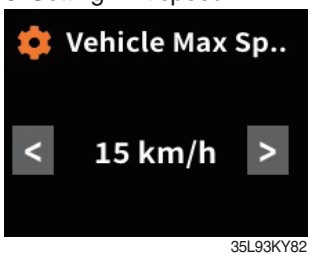
Select on/off.

4. Speed limit

35L93KY81

Enter to limit speed menu.

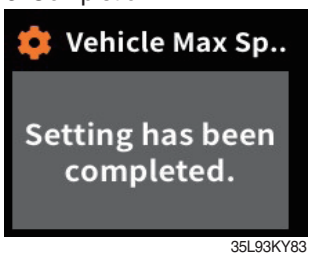
5. Setting limit speed



35L93KY82

Set limit speed.

6. Completion



35L93KY83

· Driving speed < 10 km/h

35L93KY84

· Driving speed ≥ 10 km/h

35L93KY85

⑧ Clutch protection alarm

1. Clutch protection alarm

35L93KY86

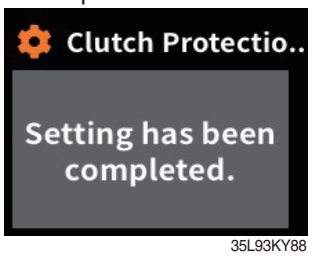
Choose clutch protection alarm.

2. Setting

35L93KY87

Select on/off.

3. Completion



35L93KY88

⑨ Zero start setting

1. Zero start setting

35L93KY89

Choose zero start setting.

2. Mode

35L93KY90

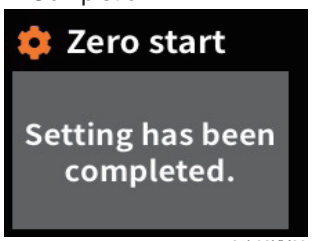
Enter to mode function.

3. Setting

35L93KY91

Select on/off.

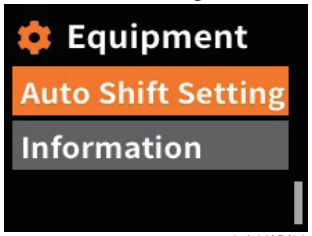
4. Completion



35L93KY92

⑩ Auto shift setting (null)

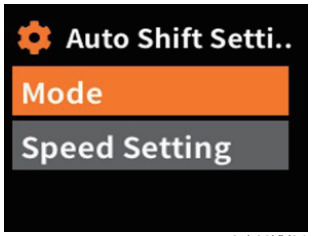
1. Auto shift setting



35L93KY93

Choose auto shift setting.

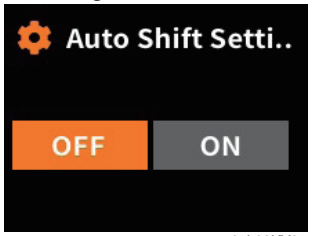
2. Mode



35L93KY94

Enter to mode function.

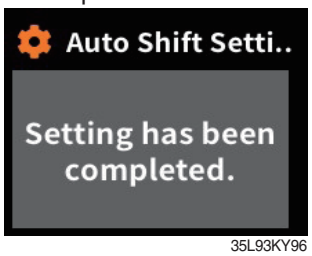
3. Setting



35L93KY95

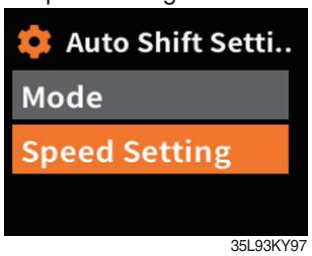
Select on/off.

4. Completion



35L93KY96

5. Speed setting



35L93KY97

Enter to speed setting.

6. Gear shift setting

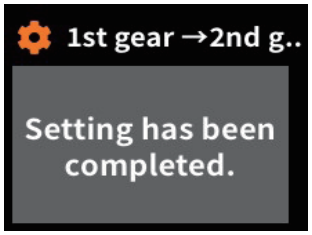
35L93KY98

Select the desired change value.

7. Speed setting

35L93KY99

8. Completion



35L93KY100

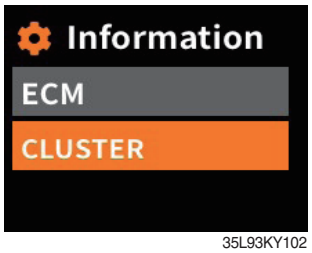
⑪ Cluset information

1. Information

35L93KY101

Choose information.

2. Cluster



35L93KY102

Enter to cluster.

3. Checking.

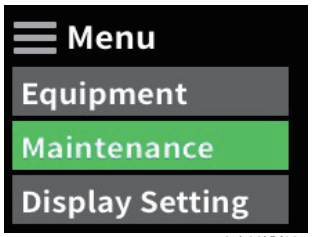
25LC93KY103

35L93KY104

(3) Maintenace

① Engine failure history

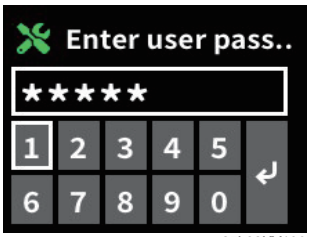
1. Maintenance



35L93KY105

Enter to maintenance menu.

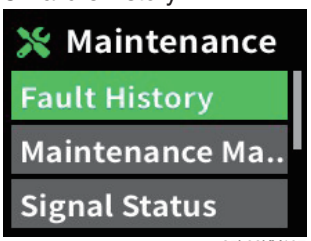
2. Password



35L93KY106

Enter the password.

3. Failure history



35L93KY107

Choose failure history.

a. Check active fault

4. Active fault

35L93KY108

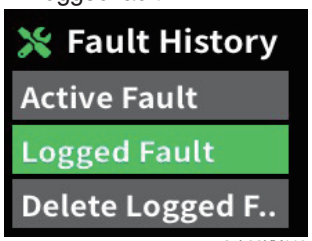
Enter to active fault.

5. Check active fault

35L93KY109

b. Check logged fault

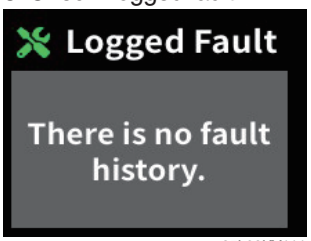
4. Logged fault



35L93KY110

Enter to logged fault.

5. Check Logged fault



35L93KY111

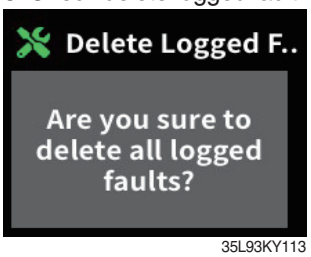
c. Delete logged fault

4. Delete logged fault

35L93KY112

Enter to delete logged fault.

5. Check delete logged fault

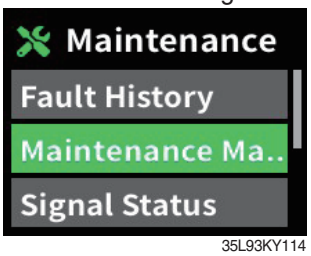


35L93KY113

② Maintenance management

- · If the consumables replacement cycle has been passed, alarm will be displayed as ON.
- · Press the "Replacement" if replaced the consumables.
- · Information about recent replacement (Max. 9) will be displayed.
- · If you want to change the cycle, please press the "Change cycle" button.

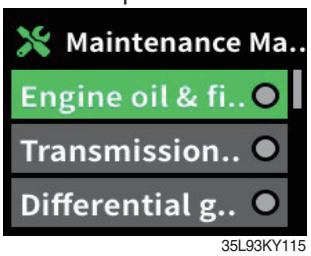
1. Maintenance mangement



35L93KY114

Choose maintenance management and enter.

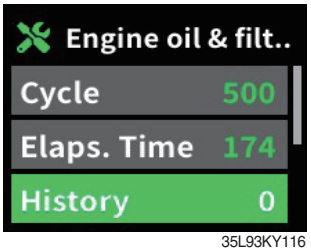
2. Select replacement item.



35L93KY115

Select the replace item.

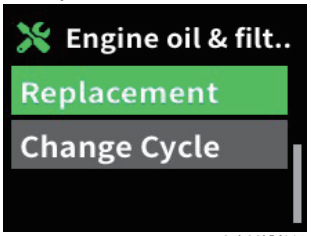
3. Check



35L93KY116

Select replacement using Up/Down button and press enter button.

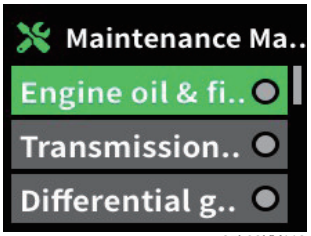
4. Replacement



35L93KY117

If you are sure to replace supplies, press enter buttton.

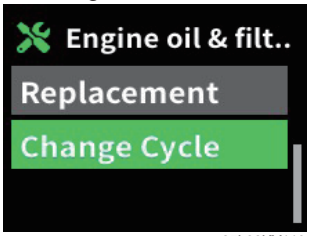
5. Select the item.



35L93KY118

Select the item you want to change maintenance interval.

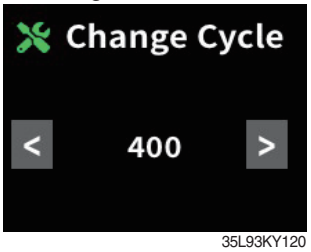
6. Change



35L93KY119

Select using Up/Down button and press enter button.

7. Setting



35L93KY120

Set the item value using Up/Down button and press enter button

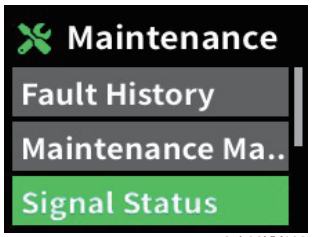
8. Completion

35L93KY121

③ I/O information

a. Analog input

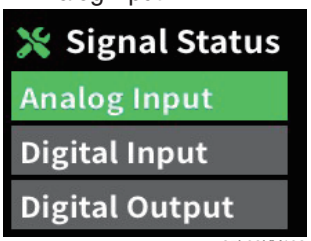
1. I/O information



35L93KY122

Choose I/O information.

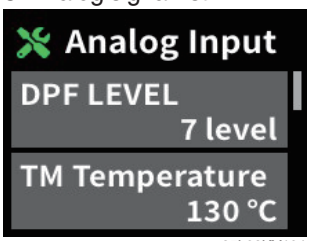
2. Analog input



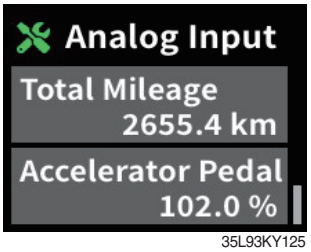
35L93KY123

Eneter to analog input.

3. Analog signal list



35L93KY124

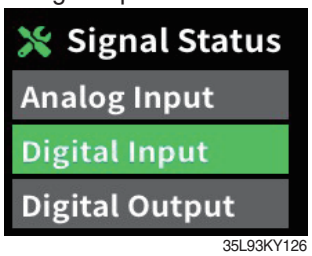


35L93KY125

You can check the analog signal list.

b. Digital input

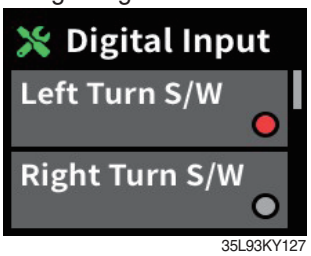
1. Digital input



35L93KY126

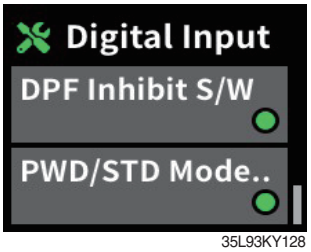
Enter to digital input.

2. Digital signal list



35L93KY127

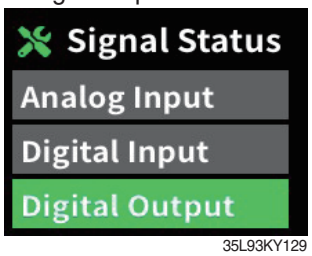
You can check the digital signal list.



35L93KY128

c. Digital output

1. Digital output



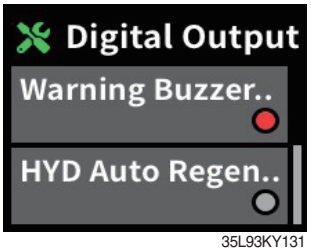
35L93KY129

Enter to digital output.

2. Digital signal list

35L93KY130

You can check the digital signal list.



35L93KY131

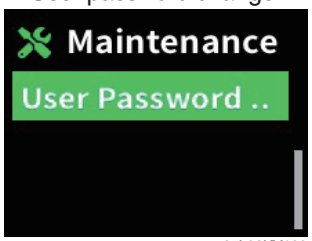
④ User password change

· This function is to allow to change password from default password to user defined password.

· Password length must be 5~10 digits.

※ Since, if you forget the password, you must request the A/S, do not forget the password.

1. User password change



35L93KY132

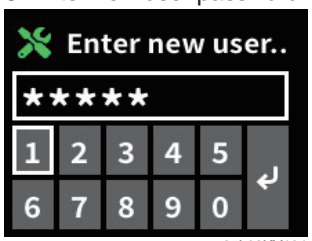
Choose password change.

2. Enter current user password

35L93KY133

Eneter current user password.

3. Enter new user password



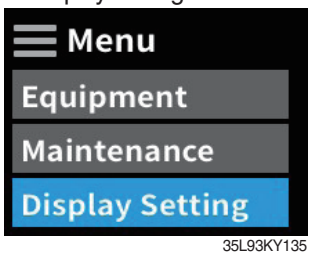
35L93KY134

Eneter new user password.

(3) Display setting

① Time setting

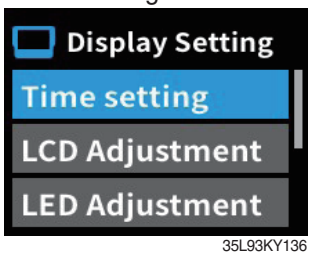
1. Display setting



35L93KY135

Enter to display setting.

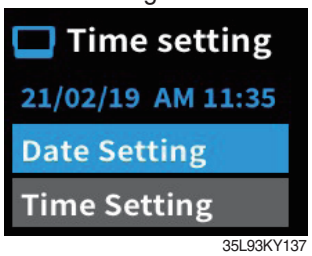
2. Time setting



35L93KY136

Choose time setting.

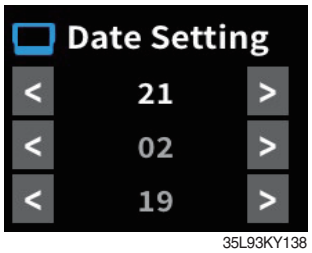
3. Date setting



35L93KY137

Choose date setting.

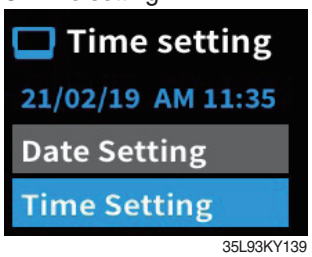
4. Date



35L93KY138

Change time using R/L button and enter button.

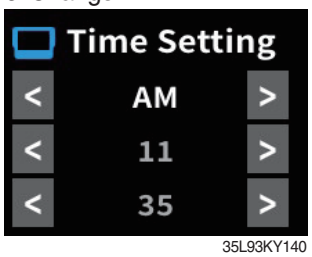
5. Time setting



35L93KY139

Choose time setting.

6. Change

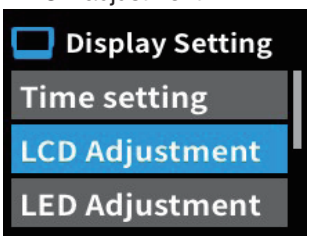


35L93KY140

Change time using R/L button and enter button.

② LCD brightness adjustment

1. LCD adjustment



35L93KY141

Choose LCD brightness adjustment

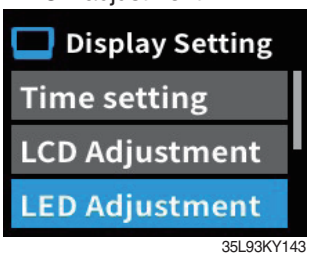
2. LCD brightness

35L93KY142

You can see this display when you choose Display Brightness is automatic.

③ LED brightness adjustment

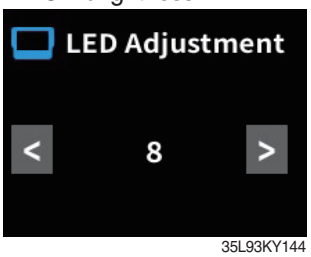
1. LCD adjustment



35L93KY143

Choose LED brightness adjustment

2. LCD brightness

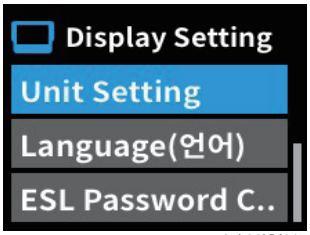


35L93KY144

You can see this LED when you choose LED Brightness is automatic.

④ Unit setting

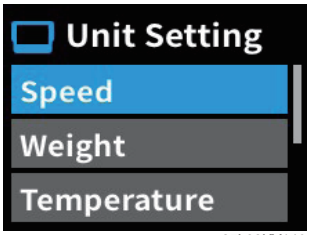
1. Unit setting



35L93KY145

Enter to unit setting.

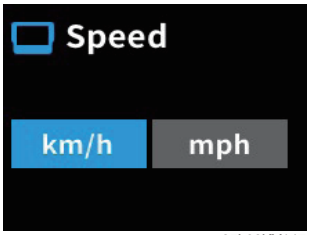
2. Select unit



35L93KY146

Select the unit you want to change.

6. Unit

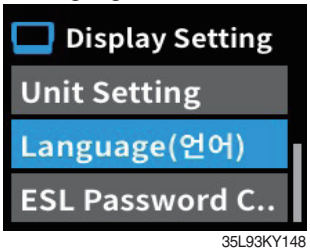


35L93KY147

Select the unit.

⑤ Language

1. Language



35L93KY148

Enter to language.

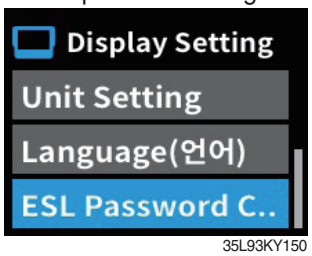
2. Select

35L93KY149

Select language.

⑥ ESL password change

1. ESL password change



35L93KY150

Enter ESL password change and enter.

2. Enter cuurent ESL password

35L93KY151

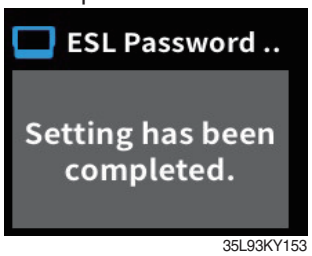
Enter current user password.

3. Enter new ESL password

35L93KY152

Enter new ESL password.

4. Completion



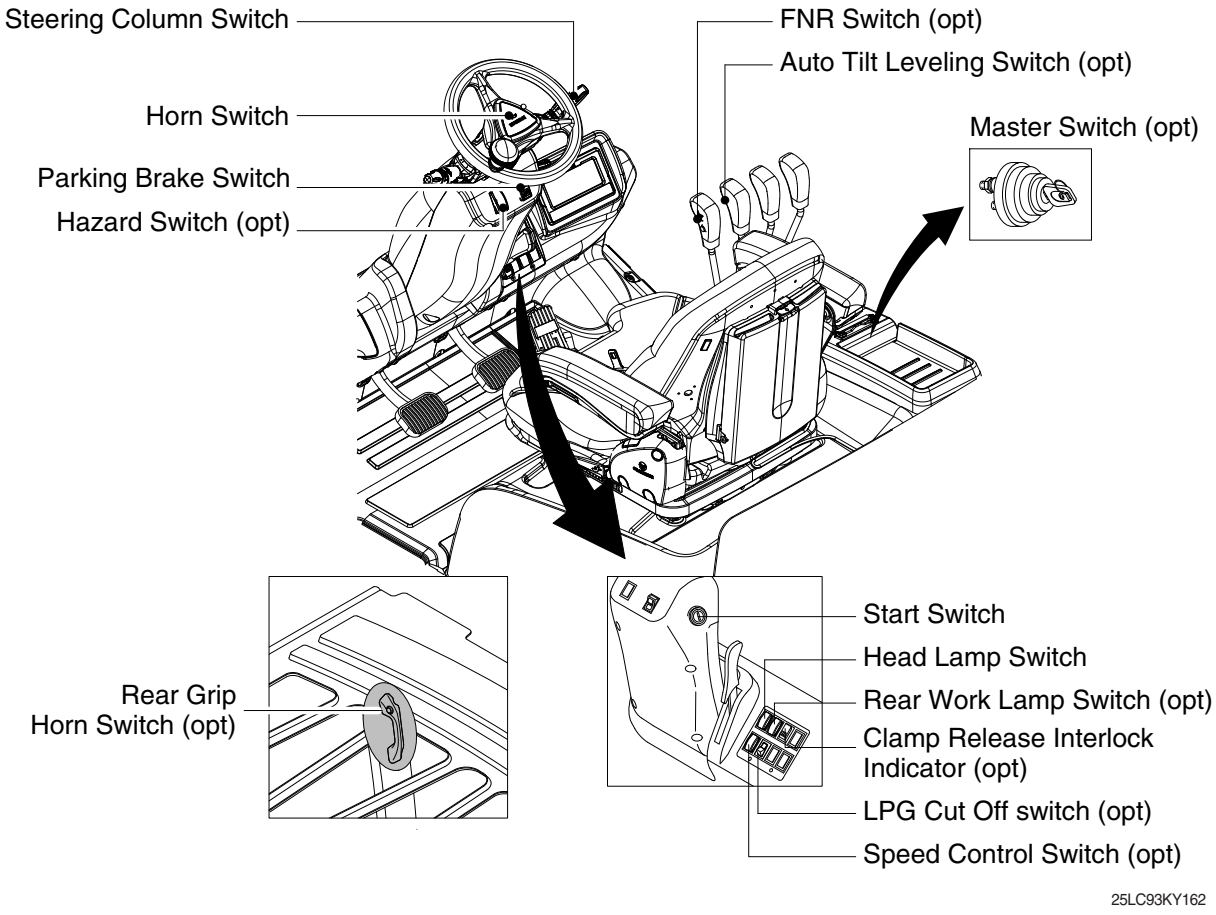
35L93KY153

8) CAUSES AND CORRECTION OF CLUSTER WARNING LAMP

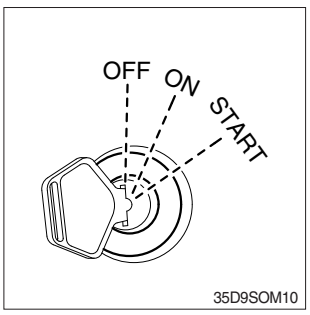
No.	Warning lamp types	Symbol	Warning and indicator lamp	Causes and correction
1	Engine oil pressure warning		Engine oil pressure warning lamp	Engine oil pressure is low. Please the engine oil refill.
2	Engine warming up indicator		Engine warming up indicator lamp	Warming up will be started.
3	Water in fuel warning		Water in fuel warning lamp	Please drain the water of the fuel filter. (only diesel)
4	Engine check warning		Engine check warning lamp	Check the failure code of cluster.
5	DPF regeneration warning		DPF regeneration warning lamp	DPF regeneration is required. (only diesel)
6	DPF inhibit warning		DPF inhibit warning lamp	DPF regeneration is inhibited. (only diesel)
7	High Exhaust System Temperature		Exhaust system high temperature waring lamp	Exhaust system high temperature will be started. (only diesel)
8	Fuel warmer indicator		Fuel warmer indicator lamp	Warming up the fuel. (only diesel)
9	TM oil temperature warning		TM oil temperature warning lamp	TM oil is over temperature condition.
10	Parking brake indicator		Parking brake indicator lamp	Parking brake is operating.
11	Battery charging warning		Battery charging warning lamp	Battery is not being charged. Please check alternator and wiring.
12	OPSS indicator		OPSS indicator lamp	Lights up when the operator leaves the seat.
13	Fuel warning		Fuel warning lamp	Fuel level is low. Please refill the diesel oil.
14	Coolant temperature warning		Engine coolant temperature warning lamp	Engine coolant is over temperature condition.
15	Air cleaner filter warning		Air cleaner filter warning lamp	When the air cleaner needs to be checed and replaced.
16	Consumables replacement indicator		Consumables replacement indicator lamp	Consumables replacement cycle has been passed.
17	Communication error warning		Communication error warning lamp	Communication with between MCU and ECU has been failed. Check communication line.

No.	Warning lamp types	Symbol	Warning and indicator lamp	Causes and correction
18	Break oil level warning		Brake oil level warning lamp	Brake oil level is low. Please top up brake oil.
19	LH/RH turn		LH/RH turn indicator lamp	-
20	Forward 1st/2nd gear		Foward 1st/2nd gear lamp	-
21	Reverse gear		Reverse gear indicator lamp	-
22	Neutral gear		Neutral gear indicator lamp	-

5. SWITCHS



1) START SWITCH



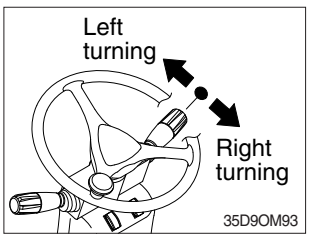
(1) There are three positions, OFF, ON and START.

※ Before starting, set gear shift lever at NEUTRAL and pull parking brake lever to LOCK position.

- OFF : None of electrical circuits activates.
- ON : All electrical systems are ON.
- START : Use when starting the engine.
  Release key immediately after starting.

※ Key must be in the ON position with engine running to maintain electrical and hydraulic function and prevent serious truck damage.

2) STEERING COLUMN SWITCH

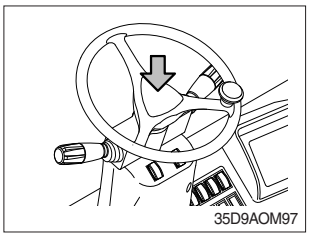


① This lever makes the turn signal lamp flash.

- Turning left : Push lever forward
- Turning right : Pull lever backward

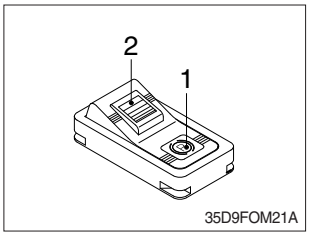
※ When the steering wheel is returned to straight, the turn signal is not cancelled. Return the lever to central position by hand.

3) HORN SWITCH



(1) The horn sounds when the button is pressed.

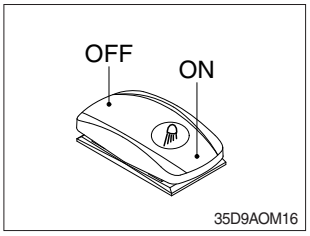
4) PARKING BRAKE SWITCH



(1) Position 1
Parking brake is applied and front wheel is locked.

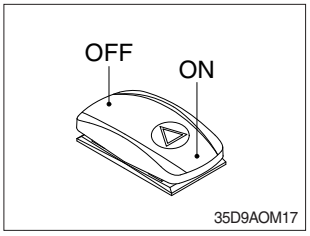
(2) Position 2
① Parking brake is released.
※ **Before moving the truck be sure the parking brake is released.**

5) HEAD LAMP SWITCH



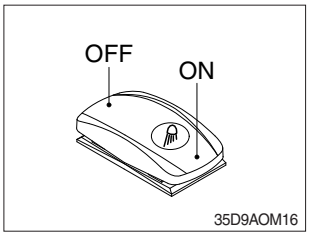
(1) This switch is used to operate head lamps.
Press this switch to turn on head lamps.

6) HAZARD SWITCH (option)



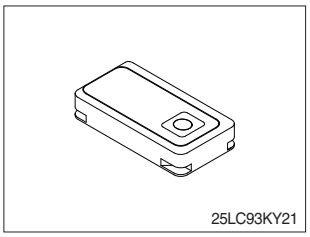
(1) Use when emergency situation or while loading operation.
※ **If the switch is left on for a long time while the engine does not run, the battery would be dead(discharged).**

7) REAR WORK LAMP SWITCH (option)



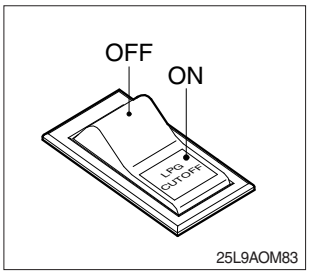
(1) This switch is used to operate work lamps.
Press this switch to turn on work lamps.

8) CLAMP RELEASE INTERLOCK INDICATOR (option)



(1) When press the clamp release interlock switch, the indicator turnes green. The operator can recognize that the clamp release interlock is operating normally.
When the clamp release interlock switch is released, the green light goes out.

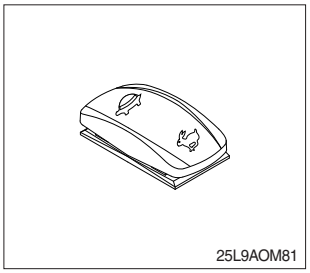
9) LPG CUTOFF SWITCH (option)



(1) This switch is used to cutoff the LPG fuel system when maintenancing the truck.

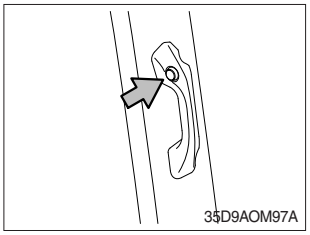
※ **Use only if you remove the fuel of the fuel line in check or maintenance.**

10) SPEED CONTROL SWITCH (option)



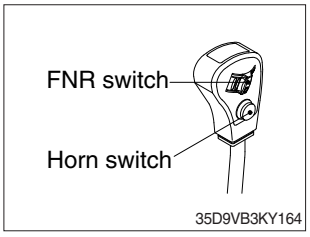
(1) This switch is used to select of speed control for high travel speed or low travel speed. When the switch is pressed to symbol of rabbit, the truck is traveled with high speed. On the contrary, when the switch is pressed to symbol of turtle, the truck is traveled with low speed.

11) REAR HORN SWITCH (option)



(1) The rear horn sounds when the button is pressed.

12) FNR AND HORN SWITCH (option)

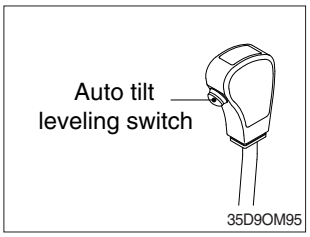


(1) FNR switch
If you move the FNR switch forward, the truck moves forward, but if you move the FNR switch backward, the truck moves reverse.

※ **FNR switch has no speed select switch, thus use autoshift "ON" only.**

(2) Horn switch
The horn sounds when the button is pressed.

13) AUTO TILT LEVELING SWITCH (option)



(1) When the lever is operated on pressing this auto tilt leveling switch, the auto tilt leveling function is activated.

(2) Auto tilt leveling function
This function is mast tilt angle adjust to zero (0) degree (refer to the truck position).

※ **This function have to be used at the engine low idle rpm and stop position. If this function is activated at the high idle rpm or during starts, do not guarantee the mast stop at upright vertical position.**

※ **Operate the auto tilt function with unload conditions.**

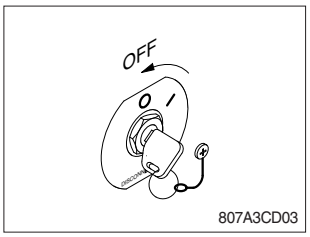
⚠ **When used in load condition, the load on the fork can fall down.**

14) CLAMP RELEASE INTERLOCK SWITCH (option)

(1) When the lever is operated on pressing this clamp release switch, the clamp opening or releasing function is activated.

※ **Safety standard ANSI/ITSDF B56.1, Section 7.25.7 covers all lift trucks with a load bearing clamp (paper roll clamp, carton clamp, etc.), and requires the driver to make two distinct motions before opening or releasing the clamp. For example, you must press a switch and then move a lever to unclamp the load.**

15) MASTER SWITCH (option)

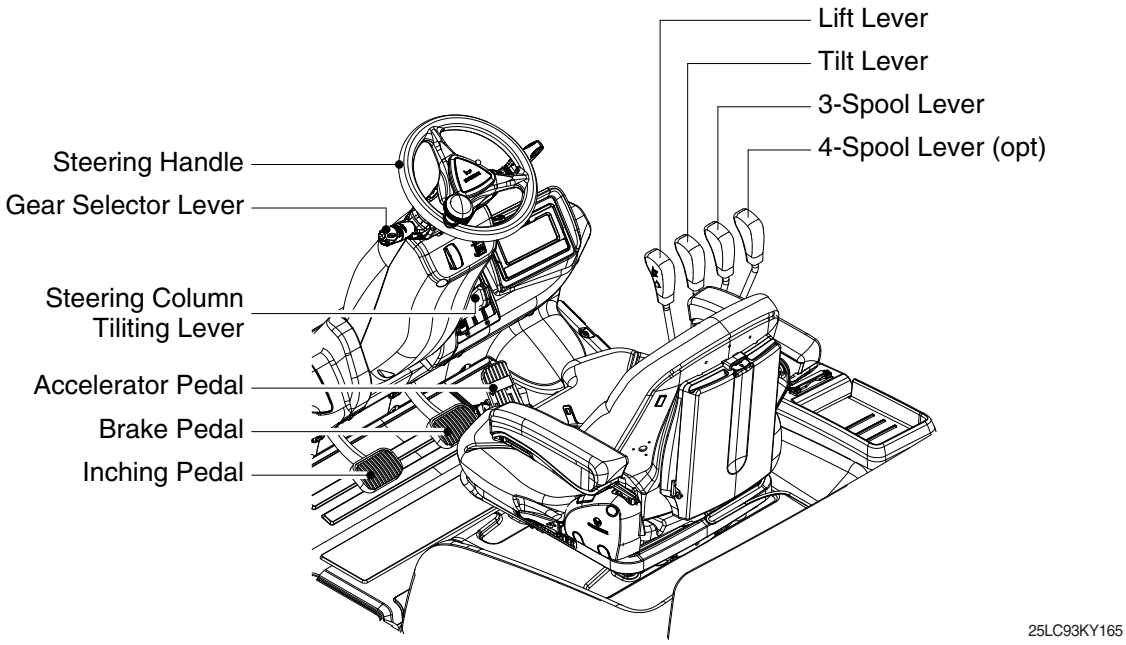


(1) This switch is used to shut off the entire electrical system.
When the truck is not operated for a long time, turn OFF the master switch for the safety purpose.

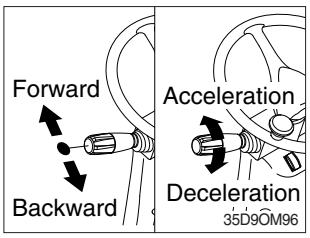
(2) I : The battery remains connected to the electrical system.
O : The battery is disconnected to the electrical system.

※ **Never turn the master switch to O (OFF) with the engine running. Engine and electrical system damage could result.**

6. CONTROL DEVICE



1) GEAR SELECTOR LEVER

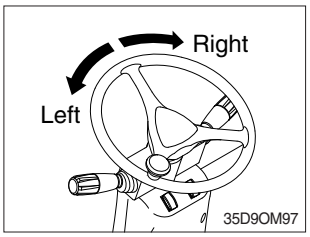


(1) This lever is used for gear selection, forward 2 stages and reverse 2 stages.

(2) If you push the gear selector lever, the truck moves forward, but pulling the gear selector lever, the truck moves backward.

(3) If you turn the gear selector lever forward, the truck increases the speed, but if you turn the gear selector lever backward, the truck reduces the speed.

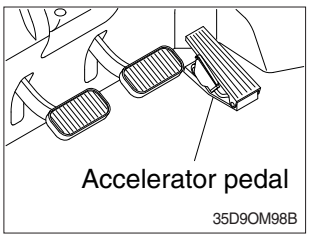
2) STEERING HANDLE



(1) A steering cylinder in the center of the steering axle will operate the steering function.

(2) Turning the steering wheel left, the truck moves to the left side and turning it right, the truck moves to the right side.

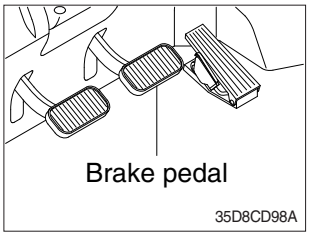
3) ACCELERATOR PEDAL



(1) This pedal controls the engine speed. The engine speed will increase in proportion to the degree of force applied to this pedal.

(2) Unless this pedal is pressed, the truck will run at low idling.

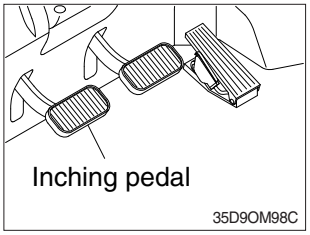
4) BRAKE PEDAL



(1) If the pedal is pushed, braking force is generated and bring the truck to a stop.

※ **Do not operate the truck with stepping on the brake pedal unnecessarily, or bring premature wear of brake disc.**

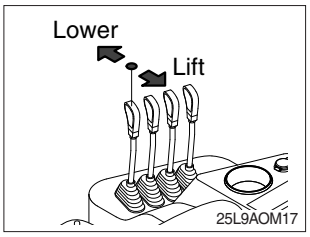
5) INCHING PEDAL



(1) The inching pedal is used for fine control of forward and reverse movement when lifting up or putting down loads.

※ **Do not put your foot on the inching pedal or brake pedal unless using it.**

6) LIFT LEVER



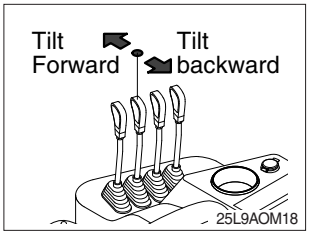
(1) Lift
PULL the lever BACK to LIFT the load.

(2) Lower
PUSH the lever FORWARD to LOWER the load.

(3) Holding
When the lever is released, the lifting or lowering action stops.

※ **Lifting speed is controlled by accelerator pedal.**
Lowering speed is controlled by lever only.

7) TILT LEVER



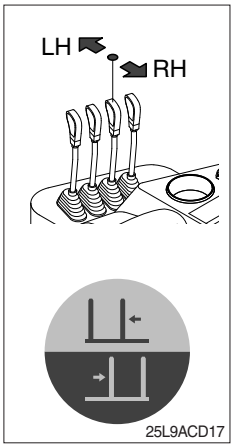
(1) Tilt forward
PUSH the lever FORWARD to tilt mast FORWARD.

(2) Tilt back
PULL the lever BACK to tilt mast BACKWARD.

(3) Holding
When the lever is released, tilting action stops.

※ **Forward and backward tilting speeds are controlled by tilt lever and accelerator pedal.**

8) LEVER FOR SIDE SHIFT (option)



(1) LH movement

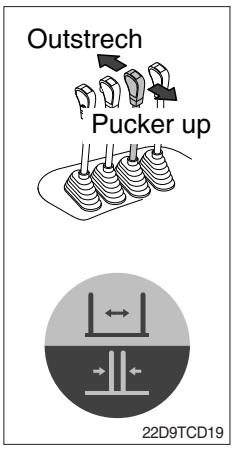
Push the lever forward to move the left hand for the side shift.

(2) RH movement

Pull the lever backward to move the right hand for the side shift.

9) LEVER FOR SIDE SHIFT WITH FORK POSITIONER (option)

(1) Fork positioner (synchronizer type)



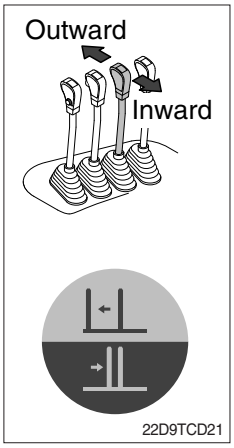
① Outstrech the forks

Push the lever forward to outstrech simultaneously outward of the both forks.

② Pucker up the forks

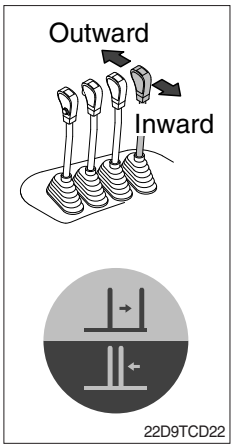
Pull the lever backward to pucker up simultaneously inward of the both forks.

(2) Fork positioner (independent type)



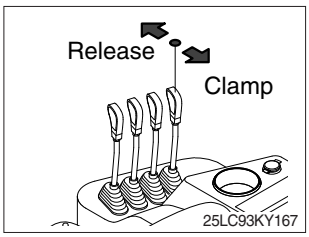
① LH fork movement

- Push the lever forward to move outward for the LH fork.
- Pull the lever backward to move inward for the LH fork.



② RH fork movement
- Push the lever forward to move outward for the RH fork.
- Pull the lever backward to move inward for the RH fork.

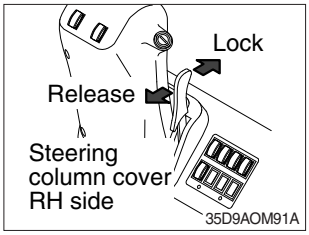
10) CLAMP RELEASE INTERLOCK LEVER (option)



(1) **Clamp open and Release**
Press the switch and push the lever forward to release the clamp.

(2) **Clamp**
Pull the lever backward to the clamp.

11) STEERING COLUMN ADJUST LEVER



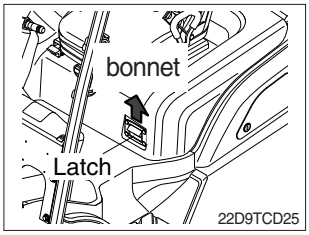
(1) The angle of the steering column can be adjusted forward and backward to 13 degree.
① Release : Pull the lever backward.
② Lock : Release the lever.

※ METHOD OF ADJUSTING STEERING COLUMN ANGLE
(1) Pull the lock lever backward.
(2) Move the steering column forward or backward to select the most suitable position.
(3) Release the lever to lock the steering column in the desired position.

※ After adjusting, try to move the steering column backward and forward to check that it is locked in the selected position.

⚠ Always carry out the adjustment with the machine stopped. Never try to adjust the steering column when the machine is moving.

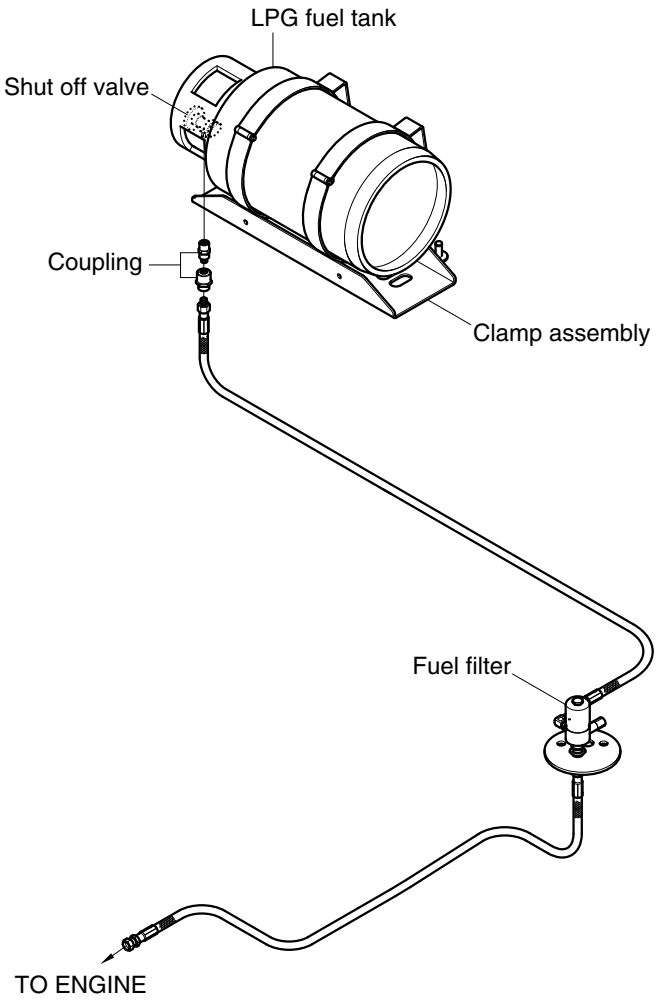
12) BONNET LATCH



(1) Pull the latch and raise the bonnet to open it.

(2) Inspection and maintenance can then be carried out easily.

7. FUEL SYSTEM



⚠ LPG is HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Never smoke when changing tanks. Never change tanks with the engine running.

⚠ LPG is HEAVIER THAN AIR. It settles on your clothes and the ground around you, displacing oxygen vital for breathing. Open flames can cause fires.

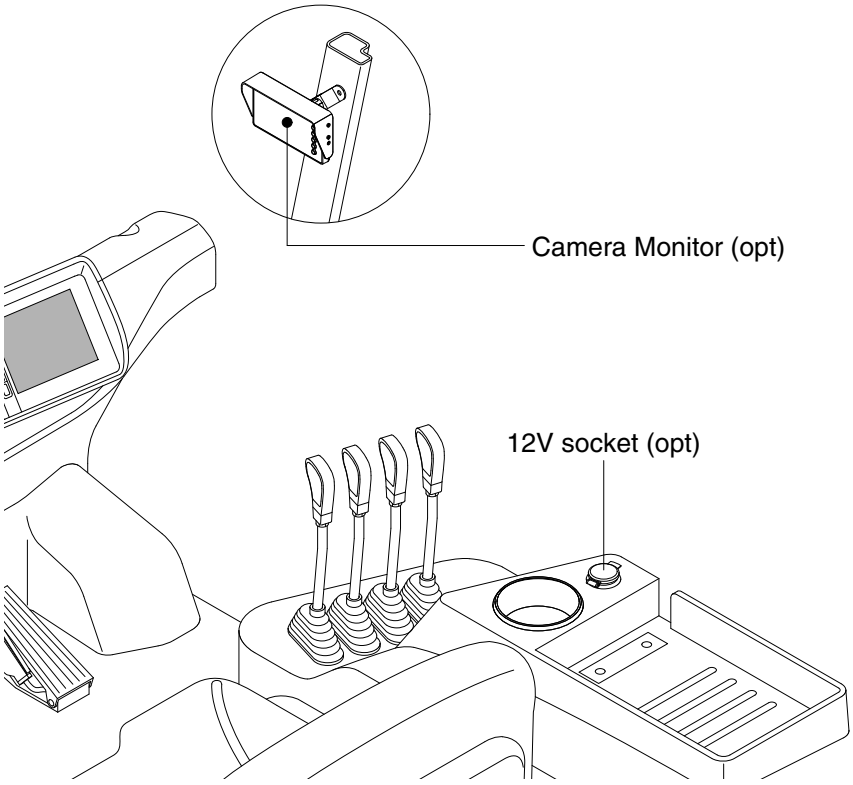
If you truck uses liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), the fuel is stored in a tank mounted on the truck. A shut-off valve, a safety check valve, a relief valve and a pressure gauge are attached to the tank.

You manually operate the shut-off valve to control the flow of fuel from the tank. You must close this valve when the engine is not running. Close this valve by hand only to a firm tightness. Do not over-tighten.

When you open the shut-off valve before starting the engine, turn the handle slowly : otherwise, the check valve will block fuel-flow for a two to three minute period.

⚠ The tank must lock onto the locator pin before the fastener is secured. This is to make sure that the relief valve is in the proper orientation.

8. OTHERS



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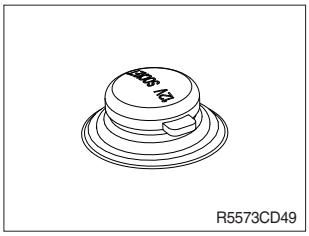
1) 12V SOCKET (option)



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(1) Utilize the power of 12 V as your need and do not exceed power of 12 V, 120 W.

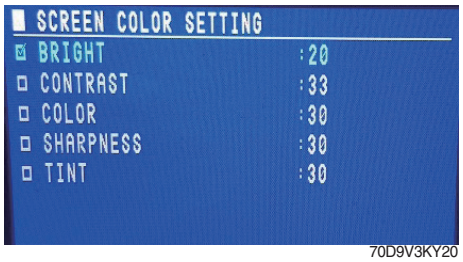
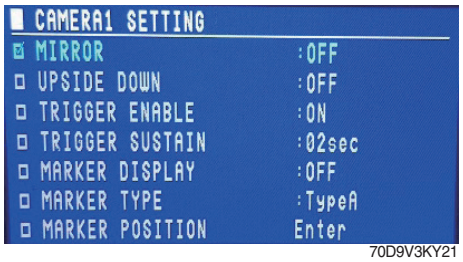
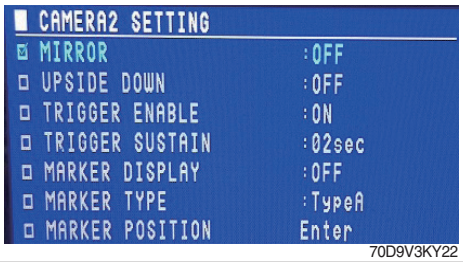
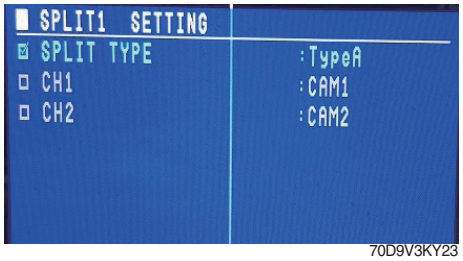
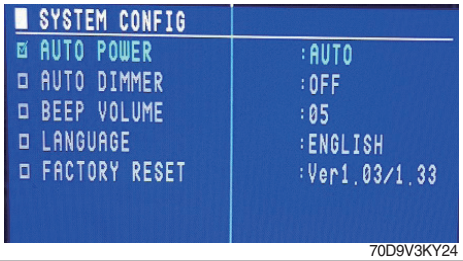
2) MONITOR (OPTION)

It is possible to adjust the angle to the up, down, left, or right.

70D9V3KY14

No.	Symbol	Name	Description
1		Power	- Alarm off or off release - Disply on or off - Menu save and exit
2		Select	- Parking line on or off - Select the menu - Adjust the menu
3		Menu	- Enter and change the menu - Adjust the parking line (press the button for 2 seconds.)
4		Up	- Return the previous display - Maximum volume or alarm off release (press the button for long time) - Move or adjust upward
5		Down	- Move the next display - Mute volume (press the button for long time) - Move or adjust downward

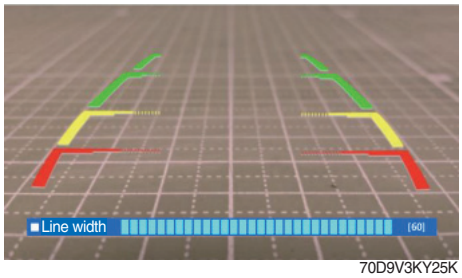
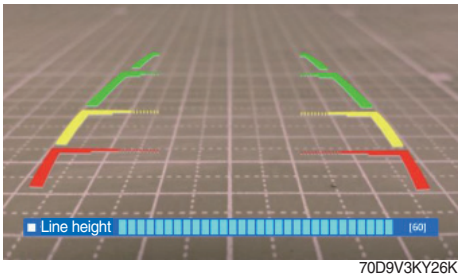
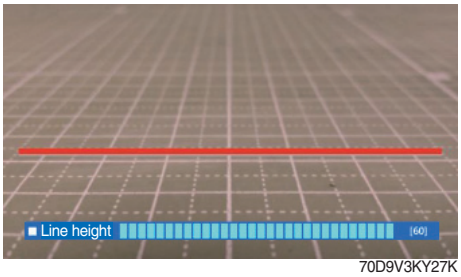
(1) Menu function

No.	Menu	Dispaly	Setting value
1	Screen color setting	 70D9V3KY20	- Bright : 0 ~ 60 (1 step) - Contrast : 0 ~ 60 (1 step) - Color : 0 ~ 60 (1 step) - Sharpness : 0 ~ 60 (1 step) - Tint : 0 ~ 60 (1 step)
2	Camera 1 setting	 70D9V3KY21	- Mirror : on or off - Upside down : on or off - Trigger enable : on or off - Trigger sustain : 1 ~ 20 seconds (1 second) - Marker display : on or off - Marker type : type A or B - Marker position : enter
3	Camera 2 setting	 70D9V3KY22	- Mirror : on or off - Upside down : on or off - Trigger enable : on or off - Trigger sustain : 1 ~ 20 seconds (1 second) - Marker display : on or off - Marker type : type A or B - Marker position : enter
4	Split 1 setting	 70D9V3KY23	- Split type : type A or B - CH 1 : cam 1 or 2 - CH 2 : cam 1 or 2
5	Sysetm config	 70D9V3KY24	- Auto power : on, off or auto - Auto dimmer : on or off - Beep volume : 0 ~ 10 (1 step) - Language : english or korean - Factory reset : Ver 1.xx

(2) Parking line adjusting

Press the menu button for 2 seconds or enter the marker position in the camera 1 setting menu or the camera 2 setting menu.

※ To set the marker position, the marker display should be ON in the camera 1 setting menu or the camera 2 setting menu.

No.	Type	Dispaly	
1	A	 70D9V3KY25K	 70D9V3KY26K
2	B		 70D9V3KY27K

4. OPERATOR MAINTENANCE AND CARE

1. DAILY SAFETY INSPECTION

Before using a lift truck, it is the operator's responsibility to check its condition and be sure it is safe to operate.
Check for damage and maintenance problems; have repairs made before you operate the truck. Unusual noises or problems must be reported immediately to your supervisor or other designated authority.
Do not make repairs yourself unless you are trained in lift truck repair procedures and authorized by your employer. Have a qualified mechanic make repairs using genuine HYUNDAI or HYUNDAI-approved parts.

⚠ Do not operate a truck if it is in need of repair. If it is in an unsafe condition, remove the key and report the condition to the proper authority. If the truck becomes unsafe in any way while you are operating it, stop operating the truck, report the problem immediately, and have it corrected.

Lift trucks should be inspected every eight hours, or at the start of each shift. In general, the daily inspection should include the visual and functional checks described on the followings.

⚠ Leaking hydraulic oil may be hot or under pressure. When inspecting a lift truck, wear safety glasses and do not check for leaks with bare hands.

1) VISUAL CHECKS

First, perform a visual inspection of the truck and its major components;

(1) Walk around your lift truck and take note of obvious damage that may have been caused by operation during the last shift.

(2) Check that all capacity, safety, and warning plates or labels are attached and legible.

(3) Check before and after starting engine for leaking fuel, engine coolant, transmission fluid, etc.

(4) Check for hydraulic oil leaks and loose fittings.

⚠ Do not use bare hands to check. Oil may be hot or under pressure.

(5) Be sure that the driver's overhead guard, load back rest and all other safety devices are in place, securely fastened and undamaged. Inspect for damaged or missing parts, corrosion, cracks, breaks etc.

(6) Check all of the critical components that handle or carry the load.

(7) Look the mast and lift chains over. Check for obvious wear and maintenance problems such as damaged or missing parts, leaks, slack or broken chains, rust, corrosion, bent parts, cracks, etc.

(8) Carefully inspect the load forks for cracks, breaks, bending, twists, and wear. Be sure that the forks are correctly installed and locked in their proper position.

(9) Inspect the wheels and tires for safe mounting, wear condition, and air pressure.

(10) Check the hydraulic sump oil level, engine oil level, and fuel level.

2) FUNCTIONAL CHECKS

Check the operation of the truck as follows.

※ **Before performing these checks, familiarize yourself with the starting, operating, and shutdown procedures in Section 5 of this manual. Also, know the safety rules given in Section 1 of this manual.**

(1) Test warning devices, horn, light, and other safety equipment and accessories.

(2) Start the engine and be sure all controls and systems operate freely and return to neutral properly. Check the :

① Gauges, meters, and indicator lights
② Service brakes, inching pedal, and parking brake
③ Hydraulic controls : lift, tilt, and auxiliary (If installed)
④ Accelerator pedal
⑤ Gear selector lever
⑥ Steering system
⑦ Lift mechanism and any attachments.

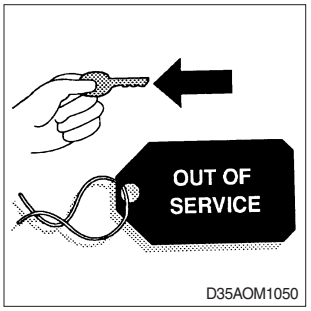
When the functional check are completed, follow the **standard shutdown procedures** given in Section 5, **Starting and operating procedures.**

3) CONCLUDING THE INSPECTION

⚠ Do not operate a lift truck that has a maintenance problem or is not safe to operate.

(1) Instead, remove the key from the starting switch and put an **Out of service tag** on the truck.

(2) If all of the daily inspection checks were normal or satisfactory, the truck can be operated.



2. SUGGESTION FOR NEW TRUCK

1) It takes about 100 operation hours to enhance its designed performance.

2) Operate according to below three steps and avoid excessive operation for the initial 100 hours.

Service meter	Load
Until 10 hours	About 60%
Until 100 hours	About 80%
After 100 hours	100%

※ Excessive operation may deteriorate the potential performance of truck and shorten lifetime of the truck.

3) Be careful during the initial 100 hours operation.

(1) Check daily for the level and leakage of coolant, engine oil, hydraulic oil and fuel.

(2) Check regularly the lubrication and fill. Grease daily all lubrication points.

(3) Tighten bolts.

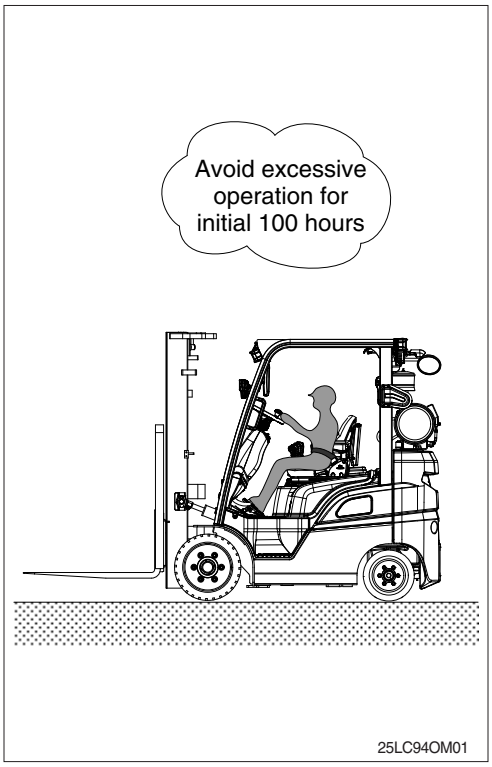
(4) Warm up the truck fully before operation.

(5) Check the gauges during operation.

(6) Check if the truck is operating normally during operation.

4) Replace following after initial hours of operation

Checking items	Hours
Engine oil	50
Engine oil filter	
Differential gear oil	100
Transmission oil	
Transmission oil filter	
Hydraulic oil return filter	250

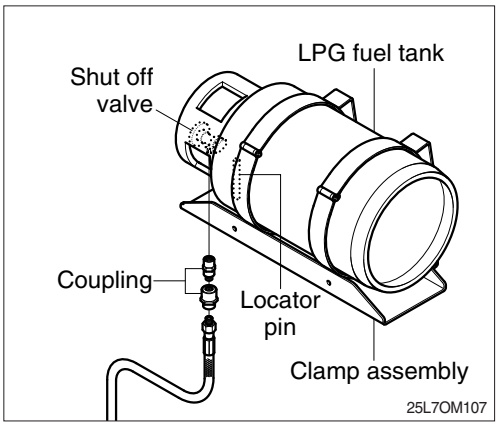


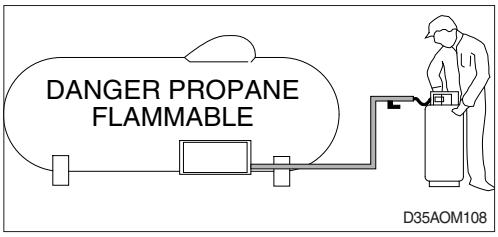
3. REFUELING LPG TANK

1) When changing LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) tank, follow these basic rules;
   ① Change only in well ventilated areas.
   ② Never allow open flames.
   ③ Turn the start switch to the OFF position.
   ④ Check for leaks.
   ⑤ Check condition of the O-ring.
   ⑥ Make sure tank is on locating pin.
   ⑦ Make sure tank latches are securely fastened.
   ⑧ Store tanks according to local fire codes.

   ⚠ Before disconnecting or connecting fuel line, make sure the shut off valve is closed.

2) If you refill LPG tank ;
   ① Make sure you know and understand the proper procedure for filling the LPG tank.
   ② If you have any questions on refilling LPG tank, please ask your supervisor.





⚠ LPG IS HEAVIER THAN AIR.
It settles on your clothes and the ground around you, displacing oxygen vital for breathing. Open flame can cause flash fires.

⚠ Check all connections for damage or leaks. If the truck will not start after you change tank, get a qualified mechanic to check the truck.

⚠ Stop the engine when refueling.
All lights and flames shall be kept at a safe distance while refueling.

4. SAFETY PROCEDURES FOR LPG TRUCK

⚠ **LPG is a combustible fuel that is heavier than air. Escaping gas may accumulate in low areas. The fuel cylinder should be mounted so that it does not extend outside the truck and should also be properly positioned by using the locating pin or key way.**

1) The fuel valve should be turned off when the truck is not in service.

2) Cast fittings should not be used in the LPG system.

3) Use only Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual listed LPG hose assemblies where pressure fuel lines are required.

4) All pipe threaded fittings should be installed using an approved sealing compound.

5) Fuel lines should be supported by clamps to minimize chafing and wear.

6) The LPG solenoid valve should be wired to an automatic shut off switch (oil pressure or vacuum) to prevent leakage of gas in the event of the ignition is on without the engine running.

7) Check the LPG solenoid or vacuum shutoff valve for leakage as follows.

(1) Turn fuel tank valve OFF, start and run engine until it stops.

(2) Install a 0 to 30 psi pressure gauge per instruction **A** or **B** :

- **A.** To primary test port of single units consisting of primary and secondary regulators.
- **B.** Between the primary and secondary stage regulators when the LPG system consists of two regulators.

(3) Turn the tank fuel valve ON. The pressure gauge should maintain a zero reading. If it does not, the solenoid valve or vacuum shutoff valve must be repaired or replaced. An odor is added to LPG to help indicate leaks. If you detect gas odor, you should turn OFF the fuel tank supply valve and engine. Remove all sources of ignition, and ventilate the area. Make all of the necessary repairs before you turn the fuel supply on. The complete LPG system should be inspected periodically. Check all hoses for wear, connections for leaks, and all parts for damage.

⚠ **Fuel hoses have a limited life expectancy. They should be checked for cracking and drying due to age. Hoses with visible signs of age should be replaced. Use only Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual listed LPG parts for replacements.**

⚠ **Service work should be performed by qualified personnel only.**

5. ENGINE OIL SERVICE INTERVAL AND MANAGEMENT

It is the operator's responsibility to check its condition and be sure it is safe to operate. Please check engine oil condition periodically.

⚠ Daily check

· Engine oil should be checked once a day before operation.

⚠ Periodic check

· Service should be done whichever comes first from operating hours or usage period.

· Be sure to use prescribed engie oil.

Service item	Action	Service interval	
		General condition	Harsh condition
Engine oil and oil filter	Replace	Every 500 hours or 1year	Every 250 hours or 6 months

※ This oil service interval can be different by engine models.

Harsh condition is as follows.

1. Repeated short operation (repeated cold operation)
2. Frequent driving in sandy or dusty places
3. When using excessive engine idle
4. Frequent driving on uphill and downhill roads
5. Frequent driving with rapid acceleration/deceleration or continuous high-load
6. When operating in salt, corrosion or low temerature conditions

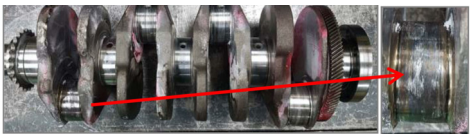
※ Problems with poor engine oil management

⚠ Excessive or little engine oil filling

Engine oil quantity (lower)	① Damage on E/G moving parts with poor lubrication due to premature E/G oil deterioration ☞ Crankshaft, camshaft, conrod bearing, piston scuffing, etc. ② Damage on moving parts due to aeration in E/G oil, etc	Oil level gauge unchecked after filling E/G oil
Engine oil quantity (over)	① Damage on after-treatment unit due to excessive blow-by gas ② Dieseling due to excessive blow-by gas ③ Damage (melting) on piston due to E/G oil flow into combustion chamber ④ Injector tip burnout and E/G hestiation due to abnormal combustion by E/G oil in combustion chamber	

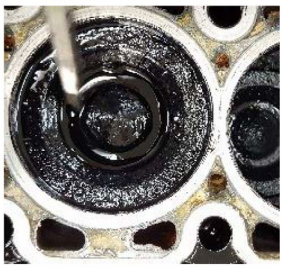
※ This service interval is for R-engine model.

< Problem picutres >



< Crankshaft pin seizure >

< Connecting rod bearing seizure >



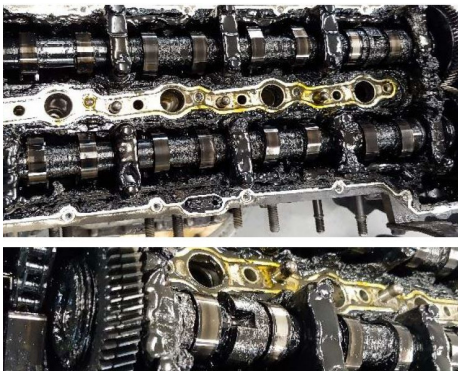
< Engine oil in combustion chamber >

< Connecting rod broken >

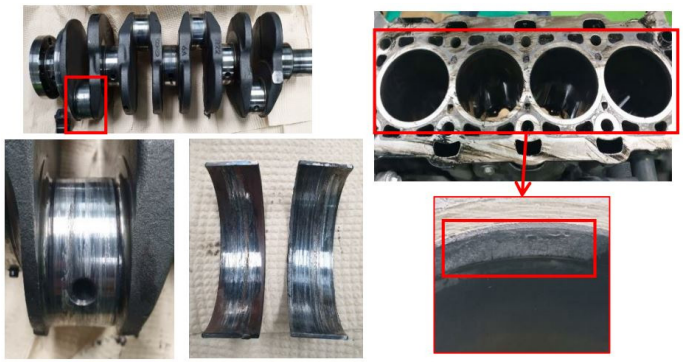
⚠ Engine oil contamination (neglecting daily and periodic check)

Gelled	① Excessive wear and seizure of turbocharger shaft bearings due to delayed oil supply to turbocharger ② Excessive wear and seizure of crankshaft main bearing ③ Excessive oil consumption due to piston scuffing and cylinder block bore scratches ④ Excessive wear and seizure of connecting rod bearings ⑤ Excessive wear and seizure of cam shaft bearings ⑥ Engine power reduction and hesitation due to poor autolash ⑦ Excessive chain noise due to poor timing chain tensioner ⑧ Wear and burnout due to lack of lubrication of timing chain lever, guide	Checking and replacement not performed Water inflow etc
Viscosity (high)		

< Problem picutres >



< Contaminated and gelled engine oil >



< Excessive wear of moving parts >

5. STARTING AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. BEFORE OPERATING THE TRUCK

Be sure that you have read and understand the information in this Operator's Manual and are trained and authorized before operating the lift truck.

⚠ A lift truck can be dangerous if not used properly. Safe operation is the responsibility of the operator.

⚠ Do not start or operate the truck, or any of its functions or attachments, from any place other than the designated operator's position.

⚠ Inspect your lift truck before operating at the start of each shift. Before putting your truck to use, check the operation of the controls and all systems.

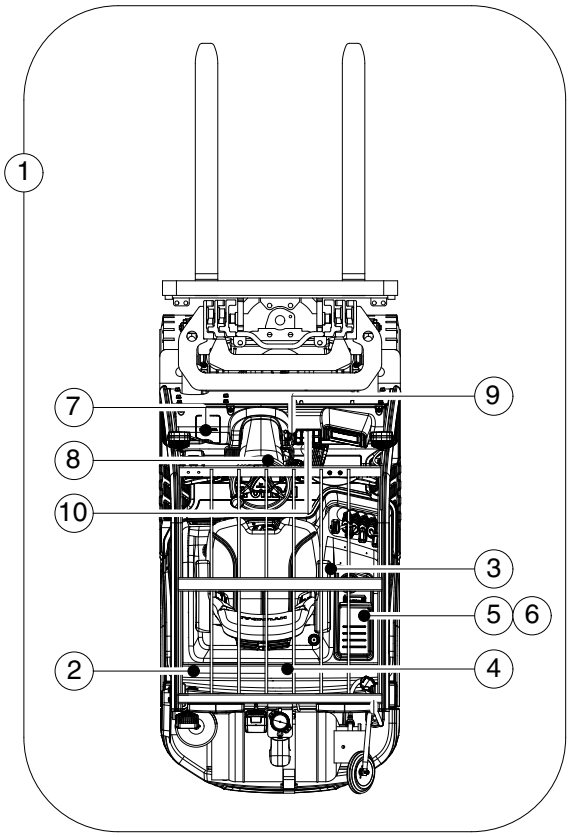
⚠ Protect yourself. Do not operate truck without a DRIVER'S OVERHEAD GUARD unless conditions prevent its use. Do not remove overhead guard unless specifically authorized. Use special care if operation without this safety device is required.

△ To maintain the emissions performance of the engine, engine including the emissions control system, shall be operated, used and maintained in accordance with the this manual.

△ Do not deliberate tampering with or misuse of the engine emissions control system should take place; in particular with regard to deactivating or not maintaining an exhaust gas recirculation (EGR).

2. CHECK BEFORE STARTING

1) The Occupational Safety and Health Act(OSHA) required that truck users examine their trucks before each shifts to be sure they are in safe working order. Defects when found shall be immediately reported and corrected. The truck shall be taken out of service until it has been restored to safe operating condition.



1 Oil leakage
2 Coolant level
3 Engine oil level
4 Fan belt tension
5 Battery
6 Hydraulic oil level
7 Brake oil
8 Parking brake
9 Combination switch
10 Pedals

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2) A thorough walk-around check should be made BEFORE starting engine. This is required for your personal safety and to realize maximum service life for your truck.
   ① The numbers on the inspection chart show the order of inspection
   ② These numbers correspond to the check item numbers given on the following pages.
   ③ Hang a caution sign on the truck (for example, **Do not start** or **maintenance in progress**). This will prevent anyone from starting or moving the truck by mistake.

3. CHECK BEFORE STARTING ENGINE

1) CHECK FOR WATER OR OIL LEAKAGE

(1) Walk around your HYUNDAI truck and check for water, oil or hydraulic leakage. Examine truck for obvious damage.

(2) Check cabin, backrest, forks, mast and ift chains for crack or obvious damage.

(3) If any damage or leaks are detected contact your HYUNDAI dealer or tire repair shop.

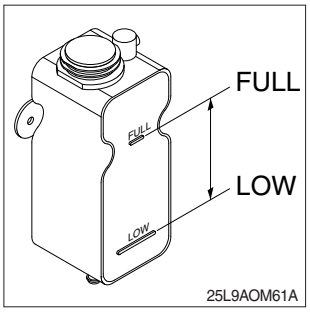
2) CHECK TIRE TIRE RIM

⚠ **The tires and rims should always be serviced or changed by trained personnel using the correct tools and procedures. For details of procedures, contact your HYUNDAI dealer or tire repair shop.**

⚠ **If there is any deformation, damage, or wear of the rim, or any doubt about the condition, always replace the rim. Never try repairing, welding, or heating.**

Item	Unit	Cushion, Non-marking type	
		Front tire	Rear tire
Hub nut tightening torque	kgf·m	40 ± 10	25 ± 2
	lbf·ft	289 ± 72	130 ± 14
	N·m	392 ± 98	245 ± 20

3) CHECK COOLANT LEVEL



(1) If the cooling water in the radiator reservoir tank is not within normal range when cool, add water to the FULL line.

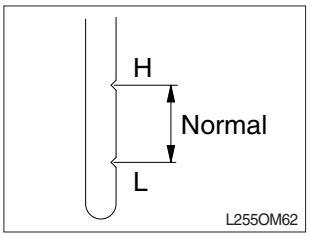
※ **Always check the coolant level in the radiator reservoir tank prior to beginning of daily operation of the truck.**

⚠ **If antifreeze is being used, pay careful attention to the ratio of antifreeze and water when adding coolant.**

⚠ **If the reservoir tank is completely empty, first add water directly to the radiator. Then add water to the reservoir tank.**
Always allow the radiator to cool down before adding water.
At the operating temperature, the engine cooling water is at high temperature and pressure, so it is dangerous to try to open the radiator tank cap. Wait until the radiator is cool enough to be touched by hand before opening the radiator tank cap. Loosen the radiator tank cap slowly to release the pressure, then loosen the cap.

※ **After filling the coolant into the radiator, check for leakage for the radiator, radiator hoses and other parts of the cooling system and also for traces of water leakage under the engine.**

4) CHECK OIL LEVEL IN ENGINE OIL PAN



(1) Stop the engine, pull out the dipstick and check the oil level.

(2) The oil surface line on the dipstick should be between H and L. If below L, remove the filler cap and add engine oil through the oil level.

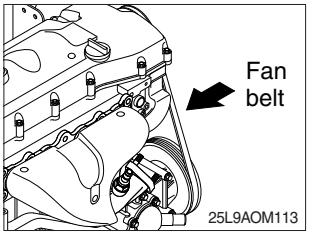
(3) Take the oil level gauge out again, and check the oil level.

※ Change the oil if it is marked dirty or discolored.

⚠ Oil level is to be checked with the truck placed at flat level and at least 3 minutes after the engine stopped.

⚠ Do not touch hot components or allow hot oil to contact your skin.

5) CHECK FAN BELT TENSION



(1) The fan belt must depress the specified value when the midpoint between the generator and fan pulley is depressed.

⚠ If the belt is stretched beyond the adjustment allowance, or there are cuts or cracks, replace the V-belt.

· Max : 10~15 mm (0.4~0.6 in)

6) INSPECTION OF COOLING FAN

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

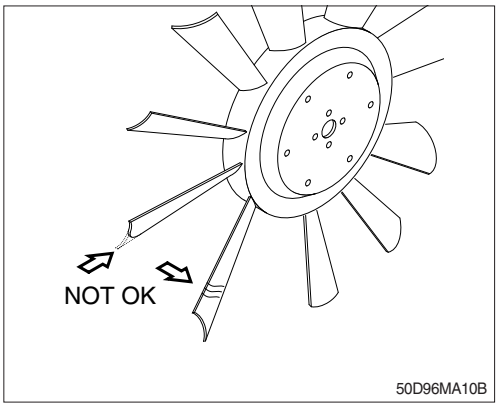
※ Rotate the crankshaft by using the engine barring gear.

※ A visual inspection of the cooling fan is required daily.

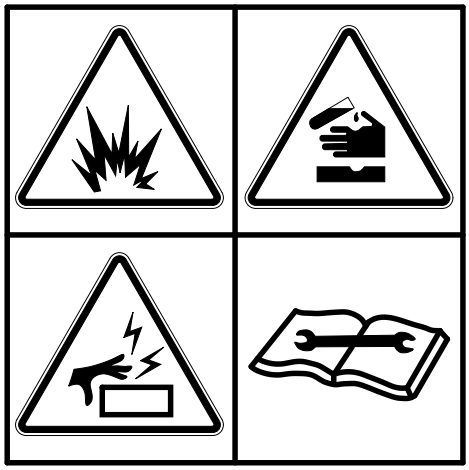
Check for cracks, loose rivets, and bent or loose blades.

Check the fan to make sure it is securely mounted. Tighten the capscrews if necessary.

Replace any fan that is damaged.



7) BATTERY



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(1) Wash the terminal with hot water if it is contaminated, and apply grease to the terminals after washing.

⚠ **Battery gas can explode. Keep sparks and flames away from batteries.**

⚠ **Always wear protective glasses when working with batteries.**

⚠ **Do not stain clothes or skin with electrolyte as it is acid.**

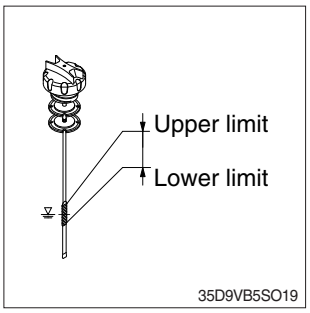
Be careful not to get the electrolyte in eyes.

Wash with clean water and go to the doctor if it enters the eyes.

Make sure to keep the batteries fully charged at

※ **all times, when operating the truck in cold weather.**

8) CHECK HYDRAULIC OIL LEVEL



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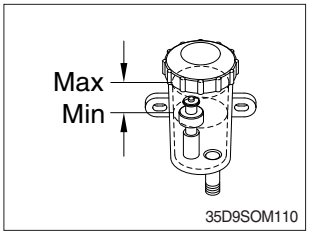
(1) Rest fork on ground and stop the mast at upright vertical position and stop engine. Pull out dipstick and check oil level. If insufficient, add oil.

⚠ **Hot oil and components can cause personal injury. Do not allow hot oil or components to contact skin.**

9) CHECK BRAKE OIL



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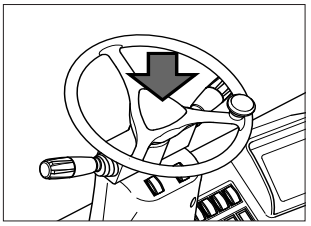
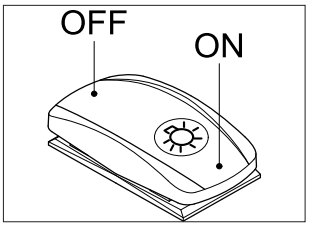
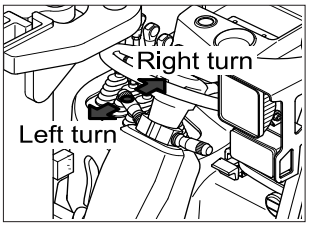
(1) Remove reservoir cap, and check level.
If necessary, add brake fluid.

Type	Brake oil
Wet type	Azolla ZS32 or hyd oil ISO VG32

10) CHECK HORN, LAMPS, TURN SIGNAL SWITCH







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(1) Check horn button, lamp switch and turn signal light if operate normally or not.

(2) If horn, lamp and turn signal lights are malfunctioning, contact your HYUNDAI forklift dealer.

11) CHECK PEDALS

Check for any catching or abnormal heaviness when depressing the pedals.

(1) Brake pedal

	Unit	Specification
Free play	mm (in)	2~4 (0.07~0.16)

(2) Inching pedal

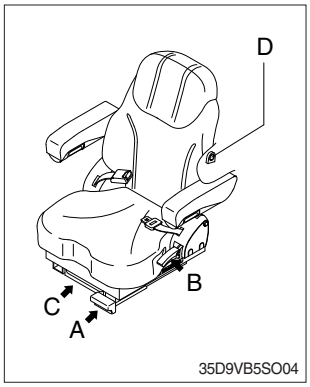
	Unit	Specification
Free play	mm (in)	2~4 (0.07~0.16)
Interlock stroke with brake pedal	mm (in)	10~15 (0.39~0.59)

4. SEAT ADJUSTMENT

1) SEAT ADJUSTMENT

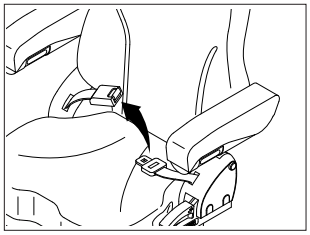
The seat adjustable to fit the contours of the operator's body. It will reduce operator fatigue due to long works hours and enhance work efficiency.

Grammer seat



(1) Forward/Backward adjustment (A)
Pull lever A to adjust seat forward or backwards.
(2) Reclining adjustment (B)
Pull lever B to adjust seat backrest.
(3) Upward/Downward adjustment (C)
(4) Heated seat switch (D, option)
Press this switch in order to heat the seat.

2) BUCKLING UP (if equipped)



(1) Buckling up. Be sure that you put on the seat belt. Connect and adjust the seat belt strap to a snug, comfortable position.

⚠ Always wear your seat belt when operating a lift truck. Failure to wear seat belt will result in injury or death in an event of an accident.

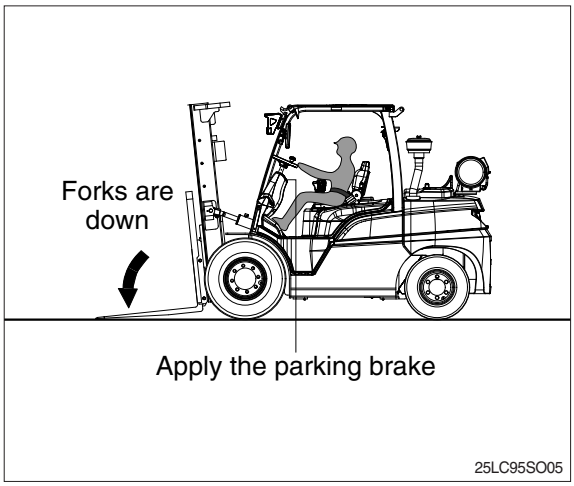
⚠ Always check the condition of the seat belt and mounting hardware before operating the truck.

⚠ Replace the seat belt when it has been used in a severe accident or shows sings of severe fraying or having been cut.

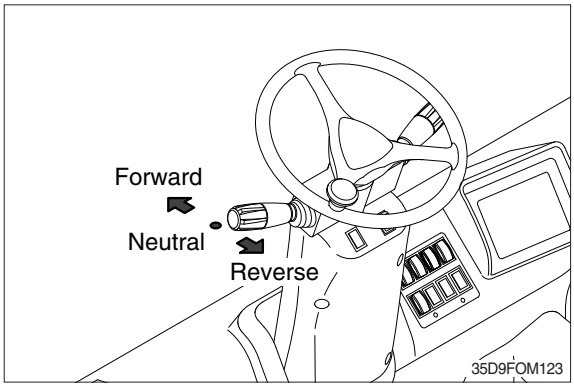
5. STARTING FROM A SAFE CONDITION

Always start from a safe condition.
Before operating a lift truck, make sure that :

- You are safely seated in the truck.
- The parking brake is applied.
- The forks are fully lowered to the floor or ground.
- You are familiar with how all the controls function.
- All controls are in neutral or other correct position.
- The truck has received its daily inspection and ready and safe to operate.



Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position, before starting. The truck should start only in the NEUTRAL position. If it starts in gear, have the truck serviced.



6. GENERAL STARTING AND OPERATING TIPS

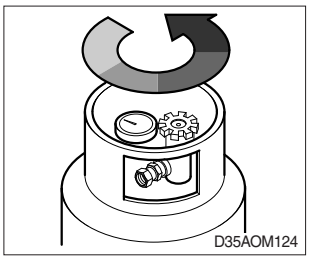
Before you start the truck, make sure that you have taken all the above-mentioned precautions, you have read this manual, you are starting from a safe condition, with the forward-reverse in NEUTRAL, the seat adjusted, and your seat belt buckled.

⚠ **INSPECT YOUR LIFT TRUCK BEFORE OPERATING at the start of each shift. Before you put your truck to use, check the operation of the controls and all systems.**

Turn off any lights or optional electrical equipment while you crank the engine. This reduces the electrical load on your battery.

Avoid excessive starter cranking (In excess of 30 seconds). To avoid starter overheating or damage, do not crank the starter continuously for more than 30 seconds at a time. If the engine fails to start, wait two to three minutes before again attempting to start your lift truck.

If your battery is **run down** (discharged) or becomes discharged while you try to start your truck, please refer to Section 6, **Emergency Starting and Towing**, in this manual.



Slowly open the shut-off valve on the fuel tank.

※ **OPEN THE TANK SHUT-OFF VALVE SLOWLY**
If it is opened too quickly, the automatic safety check valve will close and the engine will not start. If this happens, close the shut-off valve and wait two to three minutes.
Then, open the shut-off valve slowly.

· To avoid damage to your truck or possible harm to yourself, follow these recommendations :

Warm the engine up before driving or applying a load. Idle engine at **low idle rpm** for a few minutes to circulate and warm the oil. Then increase speed to approximately half-throttle for a short period or until the engine coolant reaches approximately 38˚C (100 ˚F). This procedure helps prolong engine life.

· Let the engine run until the normal operating temperature is reached. Then operate the controls and check all gauges and warning indicators to be sure they are functioning properly. Stop the engine and make a visual inspection for oil, water, or fuel leaks.

· Do not operate the engine at speeds above idle for more than brief periods without a load.

· Do not run the engine at maximum power continuously until the engine is fully warmed up.

· Never operate the engine at more than the regular no-load governed speed. Excessive speeds are harmful.

※ **The governor is set at the factory and should not need adjustment.**

· Avoid extended (in excess of 10 minutes) and unnecessary idling of the engine. Turn off the engine instead.

· Carbon monoxide is colorless and odorless, but can be present with all other exhaust fumes.

⚠ **Exhaust gases are harmful and can cause serious injury or death. Proper ventilation is always necessary for safe inside operation or warm-up.**

7. STARTING THE ENGINE

1) START FROM A SAFE CONDITION

Before you start the truck, safely seat yourself on the truck, fasten seat belt, apply the parking brake, make sure all controls are in neutral or other correct position, lower the forks fully to floor or ground, put the forward-reverse lever in NEUTRAL, and make sure you know how to operate the truck and all its controls.

2) Turn the start switch to the START position to crank the engine. Release the key the ON position and return the accelerator to idle as soon as the engine starts.

※ **If the engine stalls or falters in starting, wait two to three minutes before re-engaging the starter. This prevents possible serious damage to the starter or engine.**

3) When starting a cold engine, increase the engine speed (rpm) slowly to be sure adequate lubrication is available to the bearings and to allow the oil pressure to stabilize.

4) Idle the engine three to five minutes at idle rpm before operating with a load.

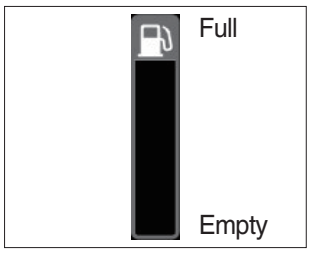
8. CHECK AFTER STARTING ENGINE

1) CHECK FOR ABNORMAL NOISE OR VIBRATION

2) CHECK ENGINE EXHAUST GAS COLOR

Exhaust gas color	Criteria
Colorless, light blue	OK
Black	Check for incomplete combustion
White	Check for oil leakage

3) CHECK FUEL TANK LEVEL



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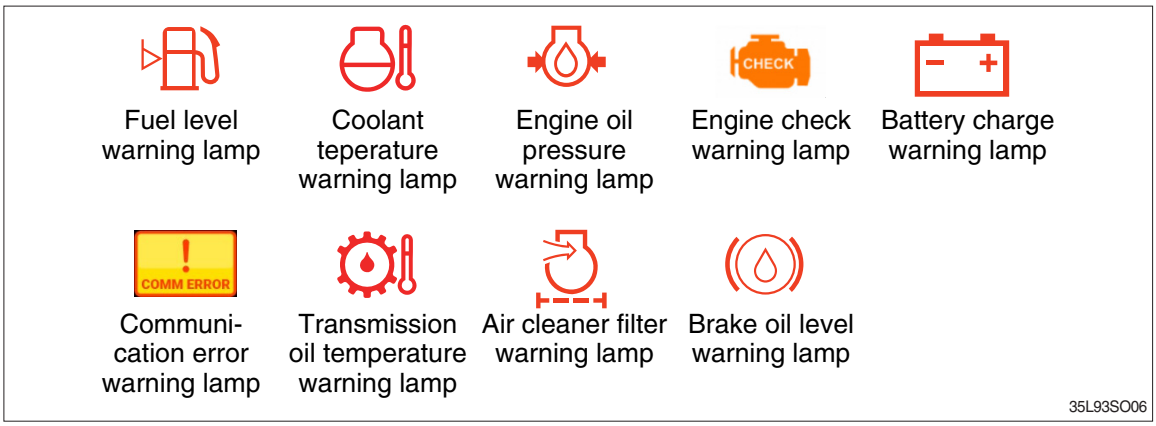
If the indicator is in the **Full** range, the tank is full. If the indicator is in the **Empty** range, refill the fuel tank immediately. Do not operate the truck below this level. Do not operate the truck below this level.

⚠ **Do not smoke or allow any flame near the truck when refilling. Refilling produces explosive fumes. The truck should be refilled only at the specified refilling point. Stop the engine and get off the truck when refilling.**

4) CHECK CLUSTER



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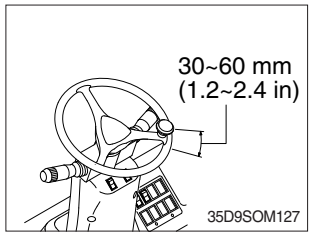
※ **These lamps light up to indicate an abnormality. So, if one of these lamps is lighted, take appropriate service and maintenance.**

※ **Cluster warning lamps light up to indicate an abnormality. (refer to page 3-6.)**

5) CHECK STEERING WHEEL PLAY



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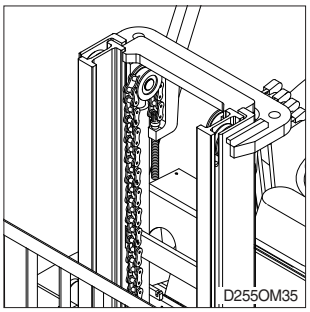
If the steering wheel play is over 30~60 mm (1.2~2.4 in), check or repair it.

6) CHECK LIFT CHAIN TENSION



Raise forks 100 to 150 mm (4 to 6 in) from ground. Push with a rod check that both chains have approximately same amount of slack.

· Adjusting lift chain

① Loosen locknut and turn nut.

② Equalize tension on the lift chain.

⚠ Do not put hands into the mast.

7) CHECK STEERING WHEEL

Check that steering wheel does not wobble or suddenly pull to one side. Check also for any abnormal heaviness in steering.

8) CHECK REARVIEW MIRROR

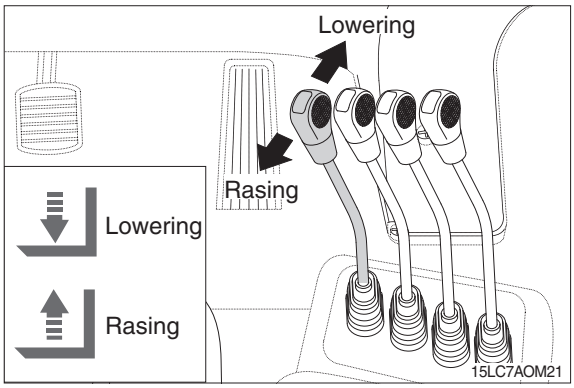
Adjust the rearview mirror for best rearward visibility.

9. LEVERS AND PEDALS

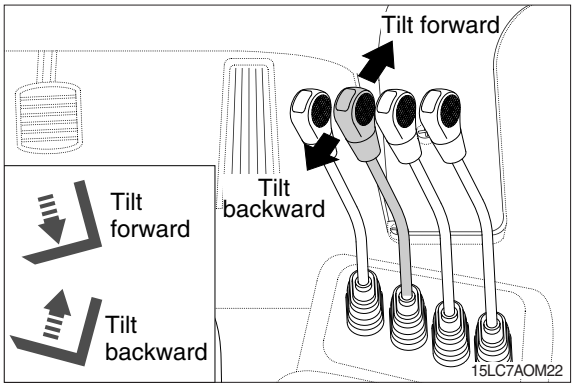
1) POSITIONING FORKS AND MAST

When driving, with or without a load, it is a good practice to always raise the forks slightly and tilt the mast (forks) backward. Raising the forks and tilting them back prevents the fork tips from catching on possible obstructions and reduce the wear on the fork blades from striking or dragging on the floor or ground. See safety messages on next page.

Pull back on the lift control lever and raise the forks 150 to 200 mm (6 to 8 inch) above the floor. Then, using the tilt control, tilt the mast back slightly to raise the fork tips.



The mount of forward and backward tilt to be used is governed by the application.

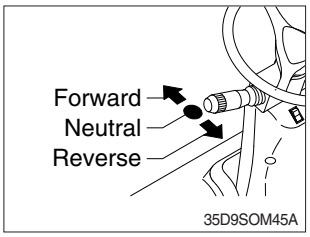


⚠ When the mast (carriage and/or load) is raised into a high (elevated) position, the stability of the truck is reduced.

Some of the other conditions that may affect stability are ground and floor conditions, grade, speed, loading, dynamic and static forces, and the judgement exercised by the operator. Trucks equipped with attachments behave as partially loaded trucks even when operated without a load on the attachment. Also, improper operation, faulty maintenance, or poor housekeeping may contribute to a condition of instability.

⚠ For stability, do not travel with the load or carriage in a highly elevated position. Travel with the lift mechanism raised only enough to clear the ground or obstacles.

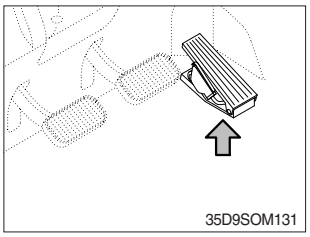
2) SELECTING DIRECTION OF TRAVEL



Push the gear selector lever forward, center it, or pull it back for FORWARD, NEUTRAL, or REVERSE, respectively.
Traction is disabled in NEUTRAL.

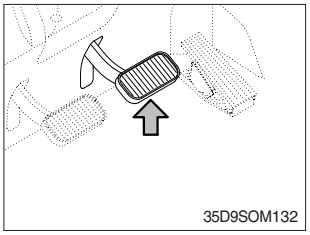
⚠ **During traveling in forward or reservers direction rapid turning of the truck can cause dropping of a load and damage of the truck.**

3) ACCELERATOR PEDAL



With the parking brake released and the gear selector lever in FORWARD or REVERSE, put your foot on the accelerator pedal and push down smoothly until the truck is moving at the desired speed.

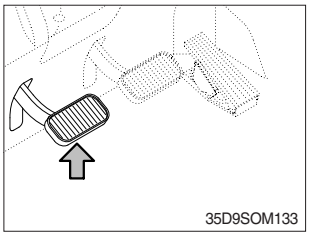
4) BRAKING PEDAL



To stop the truck, lift your foot from the accelerator pedal and put it on the brake pedal. Push down on the brake pedal in a smooth, firm motion until the truck is stopped.

⚠ **Stop the lift truck as gradually as practical. Hard braking and wheel sliding are dangerous, increase wear, and can cause you to loose a load and damage to the lift truck. Can cause tip-over.**

5) INCHING PEDAL



Use the inching pedal and the accelerator pedal in combination to vary lift and travel speeds independently. The further you depress the inching pedal, the more the driving clutch slips, reducing travel motion. With the inching pedal fully depressed, the brakes fully engage. You operate the inching pedal with your left foot for precise control of travel speed, while you operate the accelerator pedal together with the lift control to vary lift speed.

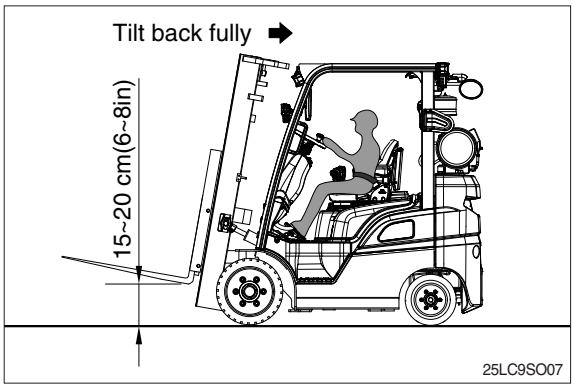
⚠ **When slipping the clutch, it can happen heating in the system and reduced a durability of the components. When operating accelerator, avoid frequent use and cut off the power of the traveling by pressing sufficiently the inching pedal.**

10. TRAVELING OF THE TRUCK

1) BASIC OPERATION

(1) Traveling posture

Lift the forks so that the forks are placed 15~20 ㎝ (6~8 in) above the ground and tilt back the mast fully.

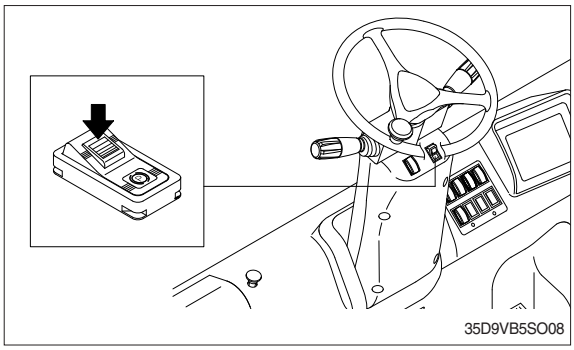


(2) Traveling operation

When warm-up operation is completed after the engine is started, move the truck according to the following procedures.

① Release the parking brake.

② Put the gear selector lever in the 1st stage of forward or backward direction and press gently the accelerator pedal to move the truck.



(3) Changing direction and speed

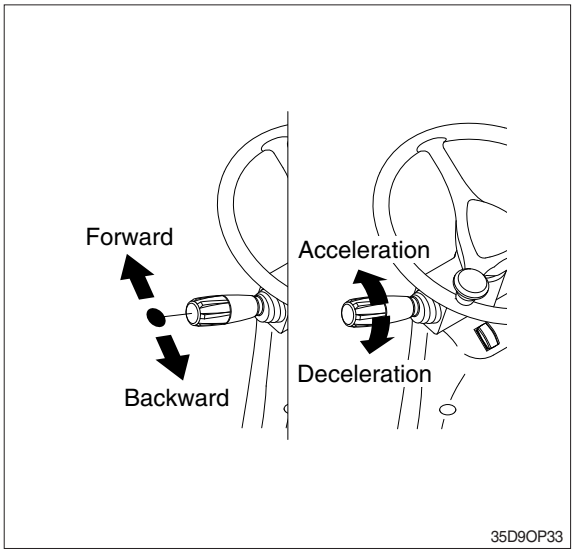
① The gear selector is designed for the mounting on the left side of the steering column.

② The positions (speeds) 1 to 2 are selected by a rotary motion, the driving direction Forward (F) - Neutral (N) - Reverse (R) by tilting the gear selector lever.

③ A neutral lock is installed as protection against inadvertent drive off.

- Position N - Gear selector lever blocked in this position
- Position D - Driving

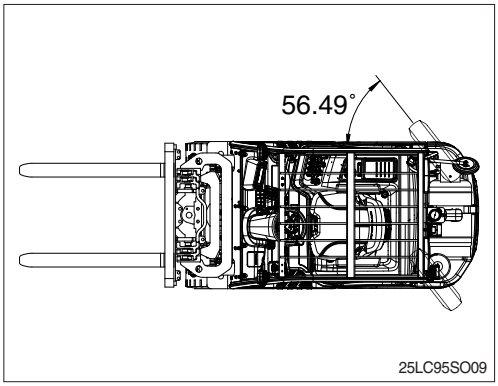
④ When doing work, run the truck in the 1st or 2nd speed.



⚠ When traveling at high speed, do not abruptly decelerate by using the gear selector lever, to slow down instead press the brake pedal.
⚠ When changing direction, check beforehand there is no obstacle in the direction you will be headed.
⚠ Avoid changing direction at high speed.

(4) Turning the truck

① Turn the truck by moving the steering wheel into the desired direction.
② You can turn the truck to the left or right by 52˚.
※ Do not turn the truck abruptly when traveling at high speed and avoid turn on a slope.
⚠ Steering does not function with engine OFF.

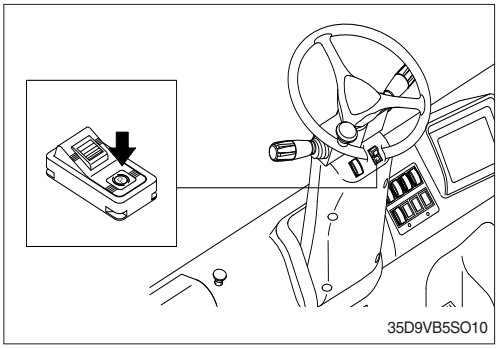


(5) Precautions when driving

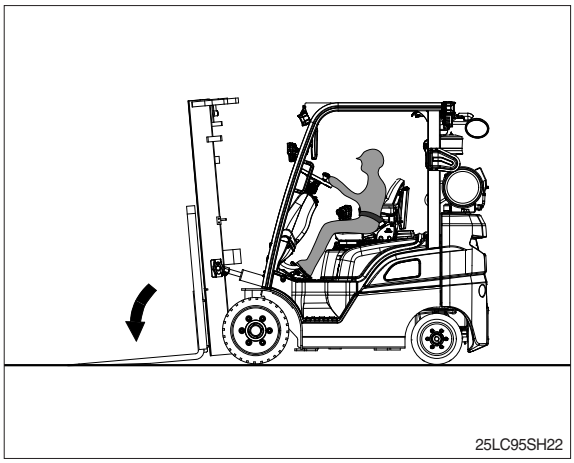
① If the monitor warning lamp lights up, put the gear selector lever in the neutral position and stop the truck. Stop the engine after running it at low idling. Then resolve any problems regarding operation of the truck.
② When operating the truck, if the load is lighten rapidly, the speed of the truck will increase. So, be careful.
③ When the truck travels on uneven ground, keep the truck traveling at low speed.

(6) Stopping the truck

① Press the brake pedal to stop the truck.
② Put the gear selector lever in the neutral position.
③ Put the parking brake swtich to the LOCK position.



④ Lower the forks to the ground.



(7) Stopping engine

※ If the engine is abruptly stopped before it has cooled down, its service life may be shortened. Avoid sudden stop except an emergency.

※ When the engine is overheated, do not stop immediately. Run the engine at a mid range speed to allow it to cool down, then stop it.

① Check if the parking brake switch is in the lock (ON) position.

② Check if the gear selector lever is in the neutral position.

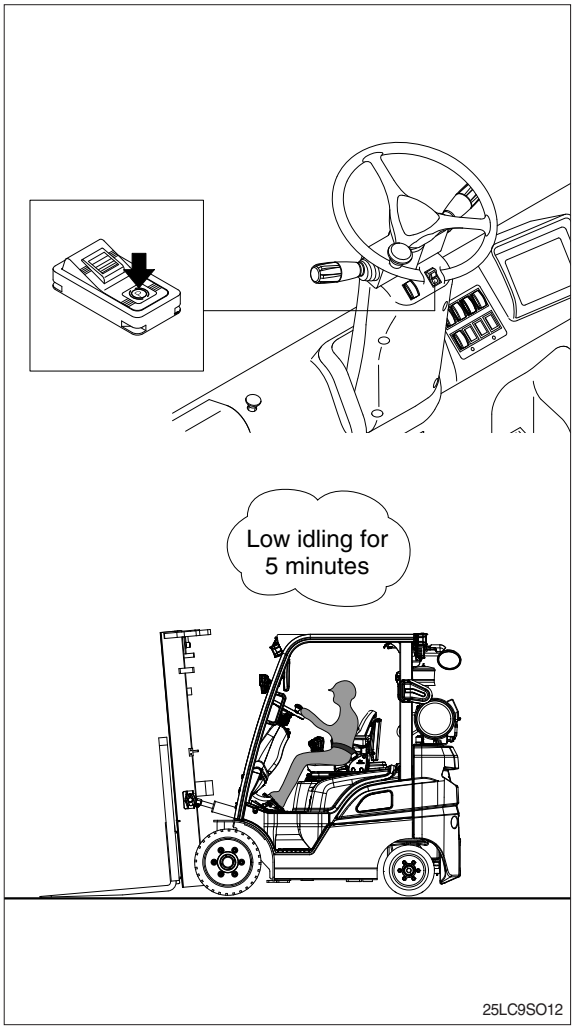
③ Run the engine at low speed without operating the equipment for about 5 minutes.
Turn the starting key to the OFF position and remove the key.

(8) Checks after the engine stopped

① Check the leakage of oil and water, the work equipment and the exterior of the truck.

② Refill the fuel tank.

③ Remove any debris inside of the engine room and attached to the truck.



2) TRAVELING ON A SLOPE

(1) Never travel down a slope in neutral.

(2) Lower the forks 15-20 ㎝ (6~8 in) to the ground.

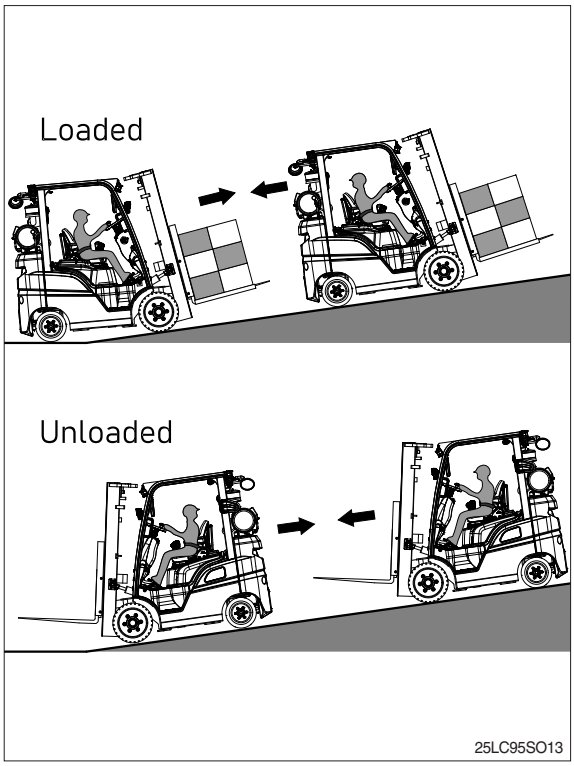
(3) Never turn on a slope, either loaded or unloaded.

(4) Never park on a slope.

(5) **Loaded** - move with **forks upgrade**
Unloaded - move with **forks downgrade**

⚠ **Truck cannot travel effectively on a slope when the oil temperature is low. Do the warming-up operation when it is going to travel on a slope.**

⚠ **Be careful when working on slopes. It may cause the truck to lose its balance and turn over.**



11. OPERATING SAFELY

Safe operation is the responsibility of the operator.

1) WATCH WHERE YOU ARE GOING. DON'T GO IF YOU CAN'T SEE

(1) Before driving, check all around to be sure that your intended path of travel is clear of obstructions and pedestrians.

⚠ **LOOK WHERE YOU DRIVE. Watch out for pedestrians, other vehicles, obstructions (especially overhead), and drop-offs. If the load blocks your view, drive backwards, except up slopes.**

(2) Do not allow anyone to stand or pass under the load or raised forks.
Watch for people in your work area even if your truck has warning lights or alarms. They may not watch for you.

(3) Sound horn at intersections and wherever vision is obstructed.
Do not drive a truck up to anyone standing in front of an object.

2) PROTECT YOURSELF AND THOSE AROUND YOU

(1) Operate the truck only from the designated operator's position. Stay within the confines of the lift truck profile dimensions. Keep all body parts inside the operator's compartment and away from the danger of passing obstructions. Keep under overhead guard.

※ **An overhead guard is intended to offer protection to the operator from falling objects, but cannot protect against every possible impact. Therefore, it should not be considered a substitute for good judgement and care in loading, handling, storage, etc.**

⚠ **Keep clear of the mast and lift mechanism. NEVER reach into or put hands, arms, legs, or head into or through the mast structure or near the carriage or lift chains. Never put any part of your body between the mast and the truck.**
Don't use the mast as a ladder.
Keep all other persons clear of the load and mast mechanism while attempting to handle a load.

3) NO RIDERS

(1) Do not carry passengers. The operator is the only one who should be on the truck.

4) ALWAYS BE IN FULL CONTROL OF YOUR LIFT TRUCK

(1) Never operate a lift truck or its attachments if you are not in the designated operator's position.

(2) Never operate a lift truck when your hands and feet are wet or greasy.

(3) Always pick the smoothest travel route for your lift truck. Avoid bumps, holes, slick, spots, and loose objects or debris in your path that may cause the truck to swerve or tip. If these conditions are unavoidable, slow down and carefully drive past them. Slow down for wet or slippery surfaces.

(4) Avoid any sudden movement, it can cause the truck to tip-over.
Start, stop, travel, steer, and brake smoothly.

(5) Operate your lift truck under all conditions at a speed that will permit it to be brought safely to a stop.

(6) Travel with the fork carriage tilted back and raised only enough to fully clear the ground or obstacles. When the carriage (load) is in an elevated position the stability of the truck is reduced.

(7) Do not elevate the load except during stacking.

5) GRADES, RAMPS, AND INCLINES

(1) Use special care when operating on ramps, inclines, and uneven areas. Travel slowly. Travel straight up and down. Do not turn or drive at an angle across an incline or ramp. Do not attempt to operate on grades in excess of those specified and/or recommended by the manufacturer.

(2) When the truck is loaded, travel with the load upgrade. When the truck is empty, travel with lifting mechanism (mast) downgrade.

(3) Always brake with the right foot pedal (Not with the inching pedal) when travelling down incline.

6) PRACTICE SAFE OPERATION EVERY TIME YOU USE YOUR TRUCK

(1) Careful driving and operation is your responsibility. Be completely familiar with all the safe driving and load handling techniques in this Operator's Manual. Use common sense. Drive carefully;do not indulge in stunt driving or horseplay. Observe traffic rules. Watch for people and hazards. Slow down, be in full control of your lift truck at all times.

(2) Follow the instructions in this manual to avoid damage to your truck or the possibility of injury to yourself of others.

(3) During your work, observe all functions of your lift truck. This allows you to immediately recognize a problem or irregularity that could affect the safe operation of your truck.

(4) Periodically check the gauges and warning indicator lights in the cluster to be sure they indicate a normal condition. If an abnormal condition appears bring the truck to a safe condition and safe location, shut off the starting switch immediately and report the problem.

⚠ Do not continue to operate a truck that has a malfunction. Stop and have it fixed.

⚠ Always wear your seat belt when operating your truck.

12. LOAD HANDLING

1) GENERAL

Handle only loads that are within the truck rated capacity as shown on the nameplate. This rating specifies the maximum load that should be lifted. However, other factors such as special load handling attachments, load having a high center of gravity, or uneven terrain may dictate that the safe working load be less than the rated capacity. Under these conditions, the operator must reduce the load carried so that the lift truck remains stable.

Handle only stable or safely arranged loads. Do not handle loads made up of loose, unevenly stacked, or unstable items that can easily shift and fall. Take the time to stack correctly and handle loose items. Center the load on the forks.

Do not lift anything that might fall on the operator or a bystander. Do not handle loads that are higher than the fork carriage unless the load is secured so that no part of it can fall backward.

Keep the load back against the load backrest. Loads placed out on the ends of the forks can make the lift truck less stable and more likely to tip up.

Lift and lower with the mast vertical or tilted slightly back-never tilted forward.

Operate lift and tilt controls slowly and smoothly. Never tilt the mast forward when the carriage(load) is raised, except to pick up or deposit a load over a rack or stack.

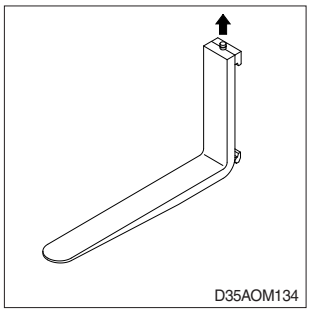
⚠ Slack chains mean rail or carriage hang-up. Raise the mast before you move. If the mast malfunctions in any way or becomes stuck in a raised position, operate the lift control to eliminate any slack chains by raising the carriage. DO NOT go under a raised mast or forks to attempt repairs.
DO NOT climb the mast or the truck.

Remember your truck is designed to carry loads forward of the front wheels so that the weight of the load is counterbalanced by the weight of the truck.

The farther the load is carried from the pivot point (Center of front wheels), the less the weight on the steer wheels. Therefore, always carry the load as close to the front wheels as possible (Back and flush against the face of the forks.)

The capacity load shown on the nameplate is represented by a cube in weight is evenly distributed, with the center of gravity located a standard distance from the face of the forks. If the weight of the actual load to be handled is not evenly distributed, put the heaviest part closest to the carriage.

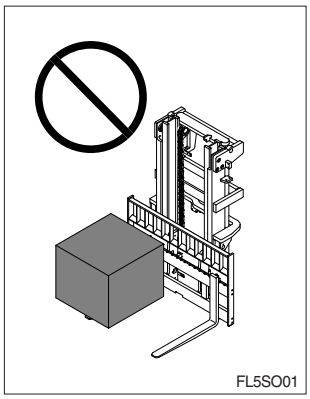
2) ADJUSTING THE LOAD FORKS



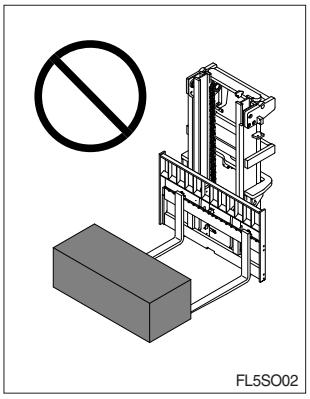
The load forks are adjustable on the hanger, carriage. Forks should be spaced as far apart as the load will allow. Both forks should always be the same distance from the center of the fork carriage. To adjust the forks, raise the carriage slightly. Tilt the mast fully forward to reduce friction and make the fork slide easier.
Unlock the fork locking pins.
Position the forks by pushing them away from you. Secure the fork locking pins.

⚠ Make sure the load backrest or fork retaining bolts are fasten securely in place.

3) LOAD ON FORKS



(1) Do not elevate the load with one forks.
Loading with one fork can cause the tip over and serious injury or death of operator.
This can cause the height difference between both fork tips due to overload.



(2) Do not elevate the load with the ends of the forks.
This can cause the height difference between both fork tips due to overload in the end of the forks.
The load should be loaded at least over 2/3 of fork length.

4) TRAVELING WITH LOAD

Travel with load or carriage as low as possible and tilted back. Never travel with the load or carriage raised (elevated) in a high position. Do not elevate the load except during stacking.

Observe all traffic regulations and watch for other traffic, pedestrians, and safe clearances. Always look in the direction of travel. Keep a clear view of the path of travel and when the load blocks your visibility, travel in reverse with load trailing (Except when climbing an incline).

Avoid sudden movements when carrying a load-start, stop, travel, steer, and brake smoothly. Steer clear of bumps, holes, and loose materials or debris on the ground. Lift and tilt slowly and smoothly. Go slowly when turning. Cross railroad tracks slowly and at an angle wherever possible.

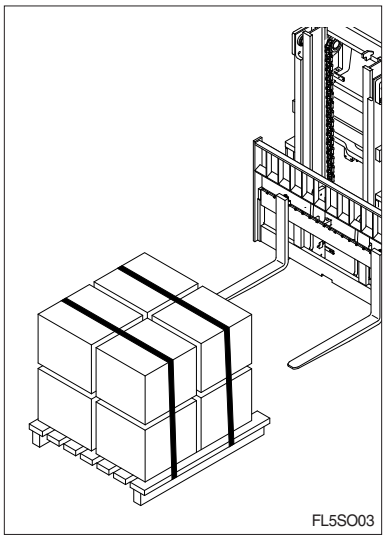
Use special care when handling and traveling with long, high, or wide loads-to avoid losing the load, striking bystanders or obstructions, or tipping the truck.

Watch clearances around the truck and load as you travel. Raise the forks or attachment only to pick up or stack a load. Look out for obstructions, especially overhead.

Be aware that exaggerated tail swing, when turning while traveling forward, is a characteristic of lift trucks that are steered by the rear wheels. Accordingly, you need to become accustomed to tail swing and always check the tail swing area of the counterweight to be sure it is clear before you turn.

Always be concerned about the stability of your lift truck. When attachments are used, extra care should be taken in securing, manipulating, positioning, and transporting the load. Because attachments generally add extra weight and complexity to the truck, operate trucks equipped with attachments as partially-loaded trucks when not handling load.

5) PICKING UP AND MOVING LOADS



When picking up a load from the ground, approach the load slowly and carefully align the truck square with the load. The forks should be adjusted to fit the load or pallet being handle and spread as wide as possible to provide good stability and balance. Before lifting, be sure the load is centered and the forks are fully under and supporting the load. Fork length should be at least 2/3 of load length. With the lift and tilt controls, adjust the forks to the correct height and angle for freely engaging the load pallet. Move forward until the forks are squarely and completely under the load.

⚠ Be sure that the forks do not extend beyond the load, causing damage or tipping of other adjacent loads or materials behind the load being moved.

If the forks are longer than the load, move the tips partially under the load without extending beyond the load. Raise the load to clear the ground. Back out several inches, or whatever distance is necessary, then set the load down and move forward until the load is positioned against the carriage.

Raise the load from the ground or stack by tilting the mast back just enough to lift the load from the surface. When stacking or tiering, use only enough backward tilt to stabilize the load.

Then raise the load to traveling height and tilt fully back to travel (Except for loads that must be transported as level as possible).

6) UNLOADING

To deposit a load on the floor after being moved into the correct position, tilt the mast forward to a vertical position and lower the load.

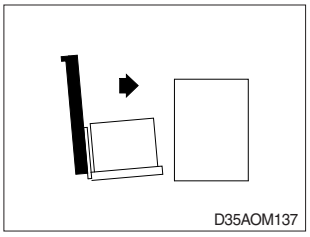
Adjust the fork height and tilt the mast forward slightly, as necessary, for smooth removal of the forks from the load (Pallet).

Carefully back away to clear the forks from the load.

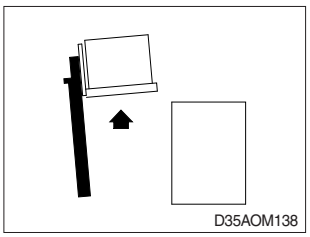
Raise the forks to traveling height and tilt forks to a level position 150~200 mm (6~8 in) off the floor.

7) STACKING

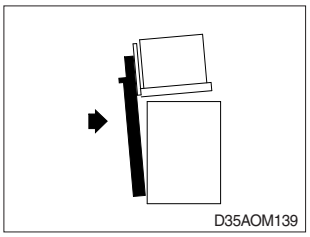
(1) To put a load on a stack



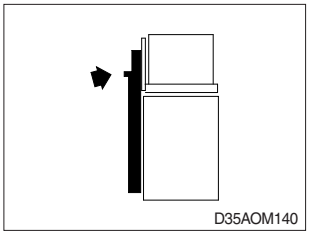
① Approach slowly and align the lift truck and load squarely with the stack.



② Raise the load as the lift truck nears the stack.

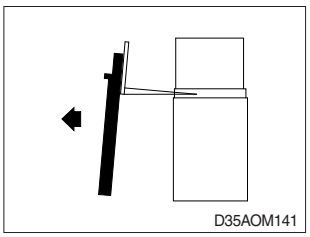


③ Move forward slowly until the load almost touches the stack. The leading edge and sides of the load pallet should line up exactly with the near edge and side of the load or rack on which you are stacking.

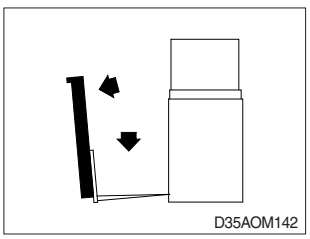


④ Stop close to the stack and further lift the load high enough to clear the top of the stack. Slowly move the load into position. Use care not to damage or move adjacent loads.

⑤ When the load is aligned with the stack beneath it, tilt the mast to the vertical position and carefully lower the load onto the top of the stack.



⑥ Lower the forks slightly to clear the load pallet. Tilt the forks forward slightly, if necessary.



⑦ Check your travel path, then carefully back away until the forks are clear of the stack. Stop and lower the forks to the travel position [150~200 mm (6~8 in) above the ground], then tilt back for travel.

(2) To move a load from a stack

Approach the stack carefully, truck lined up squarely with the load. With mast vertical, raise the forks to the correct height for freely engaging the load pallet. Adjust fork angle as necessary to fit squarely under the load. Move (inch) forward until the forks are under the load.

Be sure that the forks do not extend beyond the load, causing damage or tipping of other adjacent loads or materials behind the load being moved. If the forks are longer than the load, move the tips partially under the load without extending beyond the load.
Raise the load to clear the under surface. Back out several inches, then set the load down and move forward until the front face of the forks contacts the load. Be careful that the fork tips now clear the adjacent load or material behind the load being moved.

Raise the load from the stack by tilting the mast back just enough to lift the load from the surface. Or, with the mast still vertical, raise the forks until they begin to lift the load. At this point, apply the minimum back tilt that will stabilize the load.

Check your travel path, slowly back up until clear of the stack, stop, and then lower the load to the travel position [150~200 mm (6~8 in) off the ground]. Tilt full back to travel (Except for certain loads that may have to be transported as level as possible). Be sure the load is back flush against the carriage or front face of the forks.

※ **Certain loads must be transported as level as possible.**

13. SHUT DOWN PROCEDURE

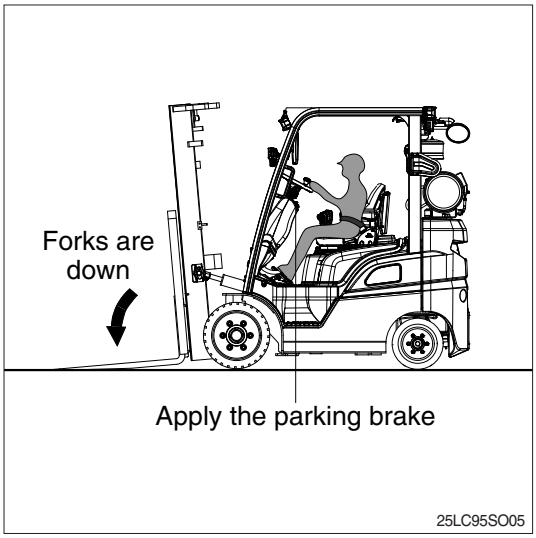
※ Always leave your lift truck in a safe condition.

1) WHEN YOU LEAVE YOUR TRUCK, OR PARK IT, FOLLOW THESE SAFETY RULES

(1) Park in a safe area away from normal traffic.
(2) Never park on a grade.
(3) Never park in areas that block emergency routes or equipment, access to fire aisles, or stairways and fire equipment.

2) BEFORE LEAVING THE OPERATOR'S POSITION

(1) Bring the truck to a complete stop.
(2) Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position.
(3) Apply the parking brake.
(4) Lower the lifting mechanism-carriage and forks or attachment fully to the ground.



3) IN ADDITION, WHEN LEAVING THE TRUCK UNATTENDED

(1) Tilt the mast forward until the forks are level and flat on the ground. Let the engine run at idle speed.
(2) Turn the start switch to the OFF position and remove the key.
(3) Block the wheels, if the truck must be left on an incline or you have any doubt about the truck moving from a safe position.

※ If the lift has been working hard, let the engine idle a few minutes before shutting it off.

14. STORAGE

1) BEFORE STORAGE

When you keep your forklift truck in storage for an extended period of time, observe the following safeguard instructions:

(1) Wash and tidy the truck and house it in a dry building.

(2) When the truck has to be placed outdoors, park it on a even ground and cover it securely with canvas.

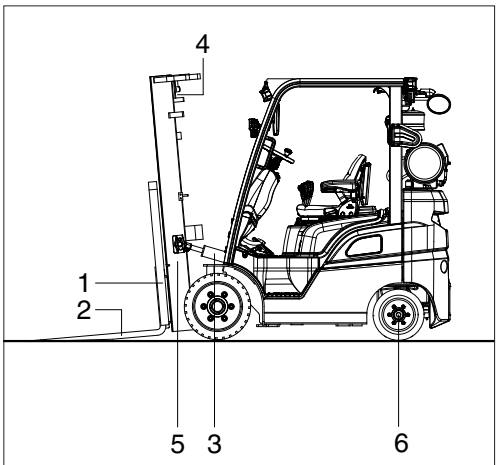
(3) Give enough fuel, grease, lubricant and oil.

(4) Coat exposed piston rods of all hydraulic cylinders fully with grease.

(5) Cover batteries after removing terminals, or remove battery from the truck and store separately.

(6) When the atmospheric temperature is anticipated to drop below 0 ˚C, add antifreeze.

※ **Refer to COLD WEATHER OPERATION about ratio of water and antifreeze.**



1 Fork adjust cylinder (2EA)
2 Fork (2EA)
3 Tilt cylinder (left/right, 2EA)
4 Lift chain (2EA)
5 Mast support (left/right, 2EA)
6 Steering axle (6EA)

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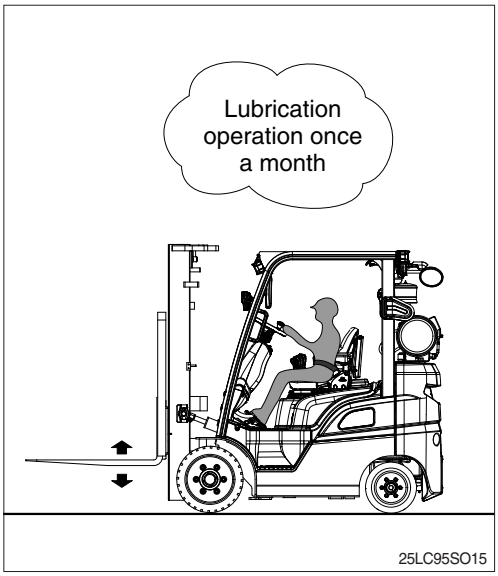
2) DURING STORAGE

(1) Operate the engine and move the truck for a short distance once a month so that a new oil film will be coated over movable parts and component surfaces. Remove and storage the battery at the same time.

⚠ **The above operations should be performed in the open. If they have to be performed inside a building, open the windows and doors to improve ventilation.**
This is to avoid the danger of gas poisoning.



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3) AFTER STORAGE

After storage (When it is kept without cover or the rust-preventive operation once a month is not carried out), you should apply the following treatment before operation.

(1) Remove the drain plugs from the oil pan and other cases and drain any water.

(2) Remove the rocker housing cover and lubricate the valves and rocker arms well. Inspect the valve operation.

(3) After the engine is started, run it at idling speed until it is warmed up completely.

15. TRANSPORT

1) PRECAUTIONS FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING

Contact your HYUNDAI forklift distributor for advice regarding transportation of the truck.

When loading or unloading the truck on or from a transporter, using loading ramp, the following precautions must always be observed.

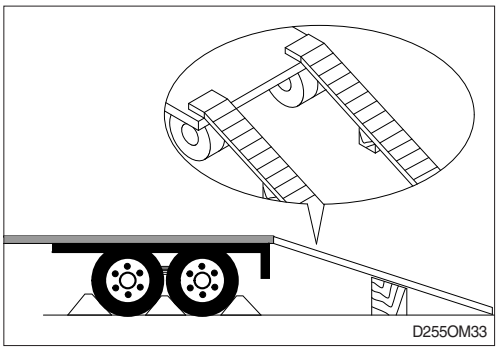
⚠ Check travel route for overpass clearance.

Make sure there is adequate clearance if the lift truck being transported is equipped with a high mast or cab.

Remove ice, snow or other slippy material from the shipping lift truck and the loading dock.

(1) Ensure that the transporter cannot move by applying the brake and putting blocks under the wheels. Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position.

(2) Fix the loading ramps securely so that the centers of the transporter and truck are aligned. (The loading ramps should be of sufficient width, length and thickness to permit safe loading or unloading.)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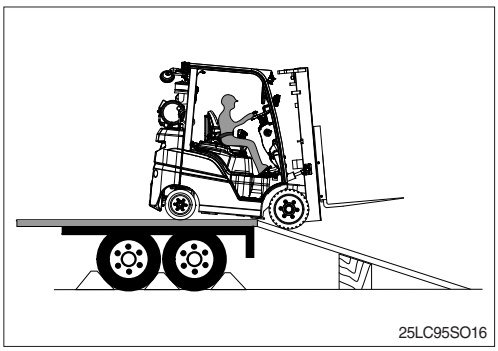
(3) After checking that the truck is aligned with the loading ramps, back the truck slowly up the ramps to load it on the transporter.

⚠ When on the loading ramps, never change direction. If it is necessary to change direction, drive off the ramp and realign the truck.

Block the wheels and secure the lift truck with tiedowns.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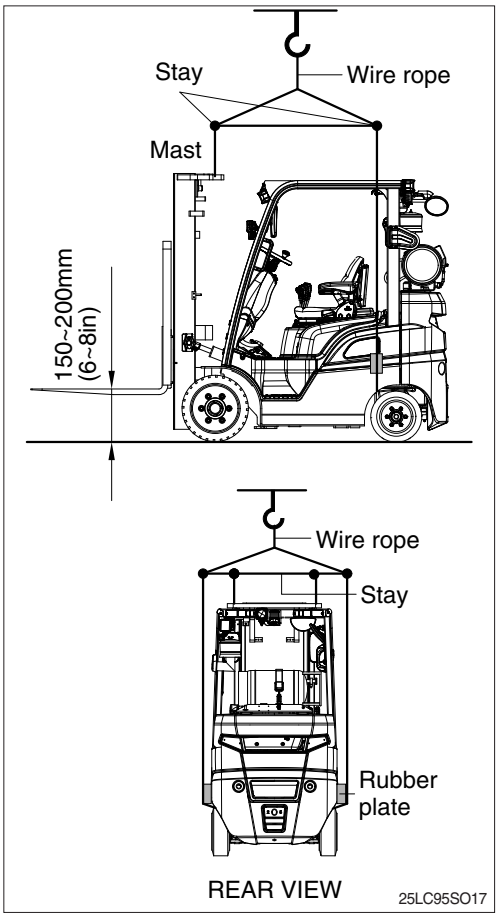
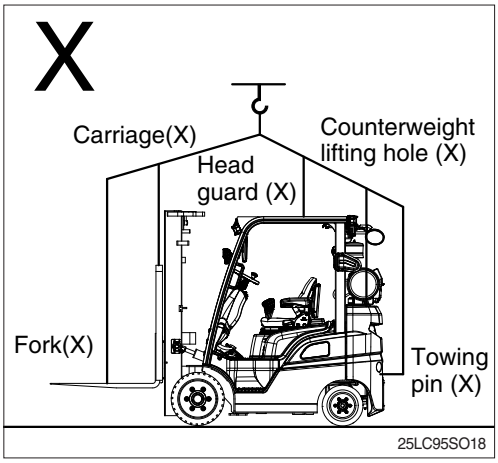
16. LOADING AND UNLOADING BY CRANE

1) Check the specification of the truck when you are going to hoist the truck.
2) Use long wire rope and stay to keep the distance with the truck as it should avoid touching with the truck body.
3) Put a rubber plate where the wire rope contact with the truck's body to prevent damage.
4) Place crane on the proper place.
5) Install the wire rope and stay like the illustration.



⚠ **Make sure wire rope is proper size.**
⚠ **Make sure that the truck is shut down before hoisting. Lifting the truck with engine running can cause serious accident.**
⚠ **The wrong hoisting method or installation of wire rope can cause damage to driver and truck.**
⚠ **Do not load abruptly.**
⚠ **Keep area clear of personnel.**
⚠ **Recommend to manufacture the stays separately as per lifting conditions.**



⚠ **Do not install the wire to unsafe position such as forks, carriage, head guard, counterweight lifting hole or towing pin, etc.. It can cause serious injury or damage to driver and truck.**

⚠ **If there is any problem to lift a truck, please contact your dealer.**

⚠ **Perform the lifting service with skilled service men.**

6. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

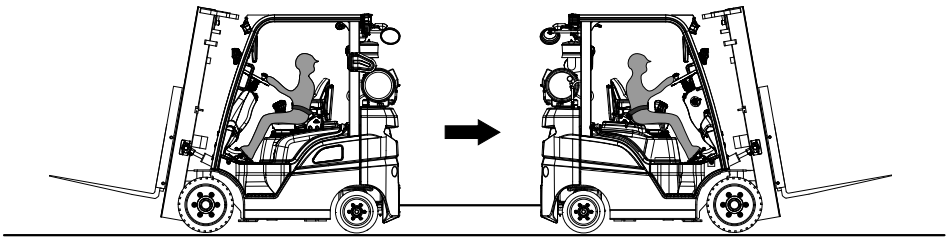
1. HOW TO TOW A DISABLED TRUCK

If your lift truck becomes disabled but it can be moved freely on its own wheels without further damage, use the following procedures to tow it safely to a repair area.

△ **It is important for your safety and the care of your lift truck to use the proper equipment and carefully follow these recommendations for safe towing.**

⚠ **DO NOT tow a lift truck if there is a problem with the brakes or tires or the steering cannot be operated. DO NOT tow up or down ramps and steep inclines. DO NOT attempt to tow a lift truck if traction or weather conditions are poor.**

1) Be sure to apply the parking brake or block the drive wheels on the disabled truck while working around it.
2) When possible, raise the carriage (forks) on the disabled truck about 300 mm (12 in) from the floor or ground. Secure the carriage with a chain.
3) Obtain another lift truck of equal or larger size carrying a partial load for traction.
4) Check that the counterweight bolts are in place and properly torqued. (This bolt is made of a special high tensile steel and is not commercially available. Replace it, when necessary, only with a genuine HYUNDAI replacement part).
5) Use an approved, solid metal tow bar with towing couplers that connect to the towing pins in the counterweights.
6) Release the parking brake on the towed truck.
7) Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position.



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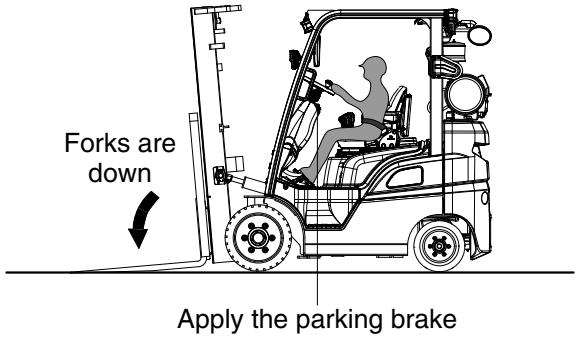
8) Tow the disabled truck backward. An operator must be on the towed truck.

   Tow the truck slowly. Careful towing is necessary to prevent injury to personnel or damage to the truck. The truck should be towed at a speed of less than 8 km/h (5 mph) with a driver in the seat. Do not lift the truck or any wheels off the floor or ground while the truck is being towed.

⚠ **The power steering will not operate on the disabled truck when the engine is not running.**

9) Park the disabled truck in authorized areas only. Fully lower the forks to the floor, put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position and turn the starting switch to the OFF position. Apply the parking brake. Remove the start switch and, when necessary, block the wheels to prevent the truck from rolling.



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⚠ **Always apply the parking brake when parking a lift truck. The truck can move and cause injury or death to personnel near it.**

2. HOW TO USE BATTERY JUMPER CABLES

If your lift truck battery is discharged (dead), you can start your lift truck by jumping it from another lift truck that has a 12 V, negative-ground electrical system. The "Booster" battery must be fully charged and in good condition. This section explains how to perform this procedure safely. To avoid damage to your lift truck and your battery or the possibility of harm to yourself, follow the instructions and warnings carefully. If you have any doubts, ask for help from an experienced mechanic.

If your truck has a battery with terminals on the side you will need a set of jumper cables with matching connector clamps or cable adapters for side mounted battery terminals.

△ **Use only a 12 V, NEGATIVE GROUND SYSTEM to jump your truck. You can injure yourself and permanently damage your truck's 12 V, starting motor and ignition system by connecting it to a 12 V, power supply or to a positive ground system.**

⚠ **BATTERIES CONTAIN SULFURIC ACID. Avoid acid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. If acid contacts your eyes or skin, flush immediately with water and get medical assistance. Wear safety glasses when working near the battery to protect against possible splashing of the acid solution.**

1) If the discharged battery has filler caps, check the fluid level. Do not use an open flame to check and do not smoke. If low, add distilled water to the correct level. Be sure to install the caps before jump starting.

2) Do not jump start, charge, or test a sealed type battery if the test indicator looks illuminated or has a bright color. Install a new battery.

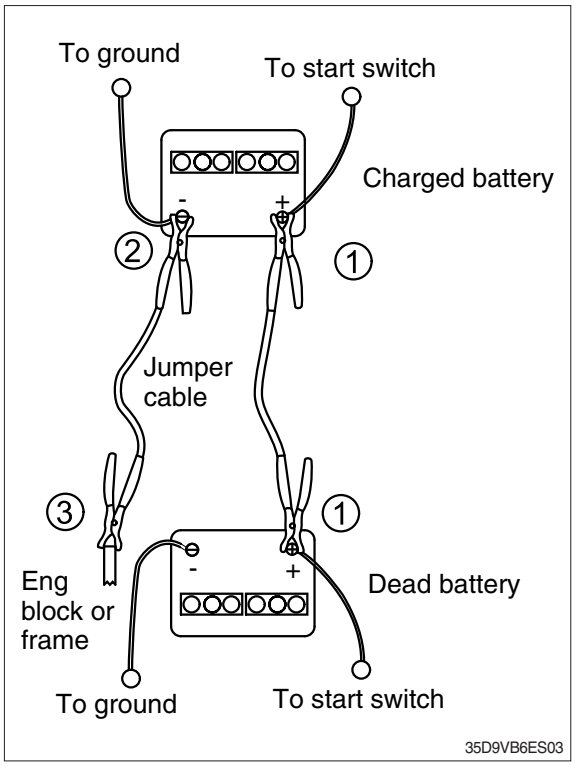
⚠ **BATTERIES EMIT EXPLOSIVE GAS. Do not smoke or have open flames or sparks in battery charging areas or near batteries. An explosion can result and cause injury or death.**
Hydrogen gas is produced during normal battery operation.
Hydrogen can explode if flames, sparks, or lighted tobacco are brought near the battery. When charging or using a battery in an enclosed space, always provide ventilation and shield your eyes. Wear safety glasses when working around batteries.

3) Put the truck with the booster battery as near to the other truck as necessary for the jumper cables to reach both batteries. Check and make sure that the trucks do not touch each other. Use particular care when connecting a booster battery to prevent sparks.

4) On both trucks :

① Put the parking brake switch in LOCK position.
② Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position.
③ Turn the start switch to the OFF position.
④ Turn all accessories to the OFF position and leave them off until after the engine has been started and the jumper cables have been removed.

⚠ **To avoid short circuits, remove all jewelry and do not permit any metal tools to make contact between the positive battery terminal and other metal on the truck. When you connect jumper cable clamps to the positive terminals of the two batteries, make sure that neither clamp contacts any other metal. Injury can occur from electrical shock or explosion.**



STALLED VEHICLE

5) **Connect the jumper cables in the following sequence :**

① Connect a jumper cable from the positive (+; red) terminal on one battery to the positive (+; red) terminal on the other battery. Never connect positive (+; red) to negative (-; black), or negative to positive.

② Connect one end of the second cable to the grounded negative (-; black) terminal of the **jumper truck** battery.

③ Connect the other end of the second cable to a stationary, solid metallic point on the engine of the **stalled truck**, not to the negative (-; black) terminal of its battery. Make this connection at a point at least 450mm (18in) away from the battery, if possible. Do not connect it to pulleys, fans or other parts that move. Do not touch hot manifolds that can cause sever burns.

6) Start the engine on the **jumper truck** and run the engine at a moderate speed for a minimum of five minutes.

7) Start the engine on the **stalled truck**. Follow the starting instructions in section 5, **Starting and Operating Procedures** in this manual. Be sure that the engine is at idle speed before disconnecting the jumper cables.

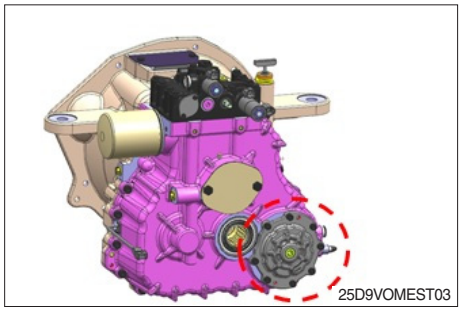
8) Remove the jumper cables by reversing the installation sequence exactly. Start by removing the last jumper cable from the stalled vehicle first. Remove the cable end from the engine block first, then the other end of the negative (-; black) cable.

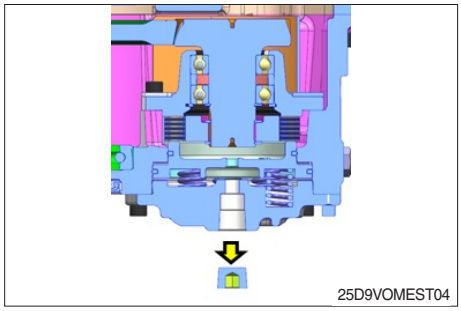
9) Remove both ends of the positive (+; red) cable.

3. PARKING BRAKE RELEASE

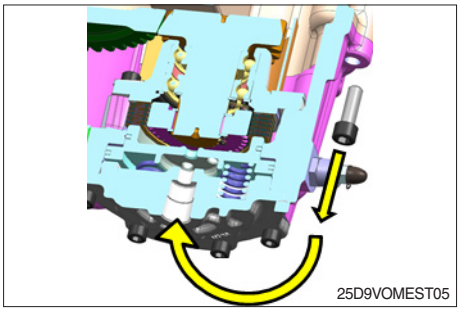
Release Process of Auto-Parking function for moving the vehicle when transmission is malfunction.

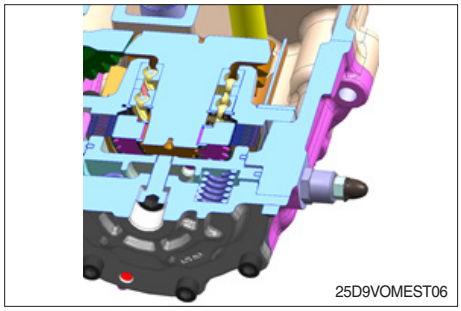
1) DISASSEMBLE PLUG



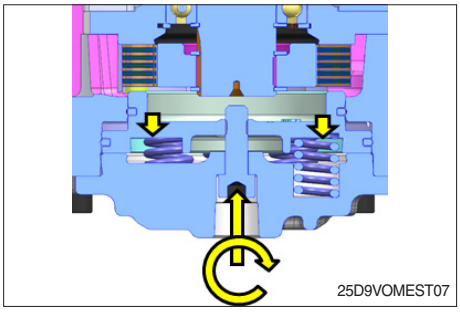


2) DIASSEMBLE 1 OF THE BOLT(M10-30L) ON SIDIE OF TRANSMISSION CASE.
INSERT THIS BOLT TO THE HOLE WHERE IS DIASSEMBLED PLUG AND ASSEMBLE TO THREAD ON PISTION.



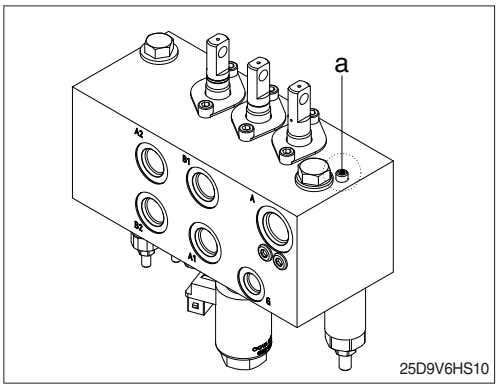


3) FASTEN THE BOLT WHICH IS ASSEMBLED ON PISTON. (CLOCKWISE)
AND MORE FASTEN THE BOLT UNTIL U-JOINT WHICH IS CONNECTED ON OUTPUT GEAR CAN BE ROTATED BY HAND.



4. EMERGENCY FORK LOWERING

In case that the mast can't be lowered due to a problem in the controller, activate the emergency lowering valve on the MCV assy by rotating the valve (a).



⚠ **Manual override features are intended for emergency use, not for continuous-duty operation.**

1) Open the bonnet.

2) Use the L-wrench (3 mm) to slowly undo the screw for the emergency lowering feature in an anti-clockwise direction until lowering begins.

※ **Do not undo the screw more than 1.5 turns.**

※ **If lowering still does not begin, there is a mechanical block. Do not under any circumstances continue to unscrew the emergency lowering feature.**

3) After lowering is complete, the screw must be screwed back in again

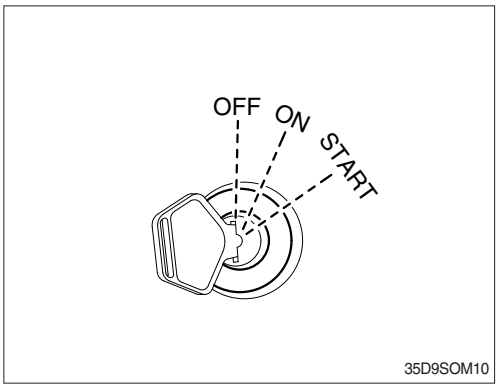
※ **Do not exceed a tightening torque of maximum 0.25 kgf·m (1.81 lbf·ft).**

⚠ **When operating the emergency lowering valve in order to lower the mast inevitably, always make certain that any person should not stand or pass under the mast, the fork and platform so as to avoid from unexpected accident such as severe personal injury or death.**

5. KEY-LOWERING INTERLOCK

When the engine is OFF, the truck wil not descend even if the lift lever is lowered. However, if the operator sits properly in the seat and turns the engine start key ON, the truck can be lowered even if the engine is off.

※ **When the truck will not lower due to system malfunction or other reasons, it can be lowered by loosening the emergency lowering valve. (refer to page 6-6 for details.)**



7. PLANNED MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

ONLY TRAINED AND AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL should perform planned maintenance. Local HYUNDAI dealers are prepared to help customers put in place a planned maintenance program for checking and maintaining their lift trucks according to applicable safety regulations.

⚠ Powered industrial trucks may becomes hazardous if maintenance is neglected.

As outlined in section 4, operator maintenance and care, the operator should make a safety inspection of the lift truck before operating it. The purpose of this daily examination is to check for any obvious damage and maintenance problems, and to have minor adjustments and repairs made to correct any unsafe condition.

In addition to the operator's daily inspection, HYUNDAI recommends that the owner set up and follow a periodic planned maintenance (PM) and inspection program. The PM identifies needed adjustments, repairs, or replacements so they can be made before failure occurs. The specific schedule(frequency) for the PM inspections depends on the particular application and lift truck usage.

Planned maintenance is the normal maintenance necessary to provide proper and efficient machines operation. To protect your investment and prolong the service life of your machine, follow the scheduled maintenance check list.

This section recommends typical planned maintenance and lubrication schedules for items essential to the safety, life, and performance of the truck. It also outlines safe maintenance practices and gives brief procedures for inspections, operational checks, cleaning, lubrication, and minor adjustments.

Specifications for selected components, fuel, lubricants, critical bolt torques, refill capacities, and settings for the truck are found in section 8.

If you have needed for more information on the care and repair of your truck, see your HYUNDAI dealer.

2. SAFE MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

The following instructions have been prepared from current industry and government safety standards applicable to industrial truck operation and maintenance. These recommended procedures specify conditions, methods, and accepted practices that aid in the safe maintenance of industrial trucks. They are listed here for the reference and safety of all workers during maintenance operations. Carefully read and understand these instructions and the specific maintenance procedures before attempting to do any repair work. When in doubt of any maintenance procedure, please contact your local HYUNDAI dealer.

1) Powered industrial trucks can become hazardous if maintenance is neglected. Therefore, suitable maintenance facilities and trained personnel and procedures shall be provided.

2) Maintenance and inspection of all powered industrial trucks shall be performed in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

3) Follow a scheduled planned maintenance, lubrication, and inspection system.

4) Only trained and authorized personnel are permitted to maintain, repair, adjust, and inspect industrial trucks and must do so in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

5) Always wear safety glasses. Wear a safety (hard) hat in industrial plants and in special work areas where protection is necessary and required.

6) Properly ventilate work area, vent exhaust fumes, and keep shop clean and floors dry.

7) Avoid fire hazards and have fire protection equipment present in the work area. Do not use an open flame to check for level or leakage fuel, electrolyte, or coolant. Do not use open pans of fuel or flammable cleaning fluids for cleaning parts.

8) **Before starting work on truck.**

(1) Raise drive wheels free of floor and use oak blocks or other positive truck positioning devices.

(2) Remove all jewelry (watches, rings, bracelets, etc.).

(3) Put oak blocks under the load engaging means, inner masts, or chassis before working on them.

(4) Disconnect the battery ground cable (-) before working on the electrical system.

※ **Refer to the jacking and blocking section in the service manual for proper procedures.**

9) Operation of the truck to check performance must be conducted in an authorized, safe, clear area.

10) **Before starting to operate the truck.**

(1) Be seated in a safe operating position and fasten your seat belt.

(2) Make sure parking brake is applied.

(3) Put the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL.

(4) Start the engine.

(5) Check functioning of lift and tilt systems, direction and speed controls, steering, brakes, warning devices, and load handling attachments.

11) Before leaving the truck.

(1) Stop the truck.

(2) Fully lower the load-engaging means: mast, carriage, forks or attachments.

(3) Put the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL.

(4) Apply the parking brake.

(5) Stop the engine.

(6) Turn the start switch to the OFF position.

(7) Put blocks at the wheels if the truck must be left on an incline.

12) Brakes, steering mechanisms, control mechanisms, warning devices, lights, governors, lift overload devices, lift and tilt mechanisms, articulating axle stops, load backrest, overhead guard and frame members must be carefully and regularly inspected and maintained in a safe operating condition.

13) Special trucks or devices designed and approved for hazardous area operation must receive special attention to insure that maintenance preserves the original approved safe operating features.

14) Fuel systems must be checked for leaks and condition of parts. Extra special consideration must be given in the case of a leak in the fuel system. Action must be taken to prevent the use of the truck until the leak has been corrected.

15) All hydraulic systems must be regularly inspected and maintained in conformance with good practice. Tilt and lift cylinders, valves, and other parts must be checked to assure that drift or leakage has not developed to the extent that it would create a hazard.

16) When working on the hydraulic system, be sure the engine is turned off, mast is in the fully-lowered position, and hydraulic pressure is relieved in hoses and tubing.

⚠ Always put oak blocks under the carriage and mast rails when it is necessary to work with the mast in an elevated position.

17) The truck manufacturer's capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or labels must be maintained in legible condition.

18) Batteries, limit switches, protective devices, electrical conductors, and connections must be maintained in conformance with good practice. Special attention must be paid to the condition of electrical insulation.

19) To avoid injury to personnel or damage to the equipment, consult the manufacturer's procedures in replacing contacts on any battery connection.

20) Industrial trucks must be kept in a clean condition to minimize fire hazards and help in detection of loose or defective parts.

21) Modifications and additions that affect capacity and safe truck operation must not be done without the manufacturer's prior written approval. This is an OSHA requirement.
Capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or labels must be changed accordingly.

22) Care must be taken to assure that all replacement parts, including tires, are interchangeable with the original parts and of a quality at least equal to that provided in the original equipment. Parts, including tires, are to be installed per the manufacturer's procedures. Always use genuine HYUNDAI or HYUNDAI-approved parts.

23) When removing tires follow industry safety practices. Most importantly, deflate pneumatic tires completely prior to removal. Following assembly of tires on multi-piece rims, use a safety cage or restraining device while inflating.

24) Use special care when removing heavy components, such as counterweight, mast, etc.. Be sure that lifting and handling equipment is of the correct capacity and in good condition.

3. INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE MAINTENANCE

1) INTERVAL OF MAINTENANCE

(1) You may inspect and service the truck by the period as described at based on service meter of LCD.

(2) Shorten the interval of inspect and service depending on site condition. (Such as dusty area, quarry, sea shore and etc.)

(3) Practice the entire related details at the same time when the service interval is doubled.
For example, in case of 250 hours, carry out all the maintenance each 250 hours, each 100 hours and daily service at the same time.

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※ Time intervals between maintenance are largely determined by operating conditions. For example, operation in sandy, dusty locations requires shorter maintenance intervals than operation in clean ware-houses. The indicated intervals are intended for normal operation. The operating condition classifications are ;

① **Normal operation**
Eight hour material handling, mostly in buildings or in clean, open air on clean paved surfaces.

② **Harsh operation**

a. All harsh working environment

b. Long term heavy load operation

c. High and low temperature working environment

d. Sudden change in temperature

e. Dusty or sandy working environment

f. Highly corrosive chemical working environment

g. Damp working environment

If the lift truck is used in severe or extreme operating conditions, you must shorten the maintenance intervals accordingly.

※ Since the operating environment of lift trucks varies widely, the above descriptions are highly generalized and should be applied as actual conditions dictate.

2) PRECAUTION

(1) Start maintenance after you have the full knowledge of truck.

(2) The monitor installed on this truck does not entirely guarantee the condition of the truck.
Daily inspection should be performed according to maintenance.

(3) Engine and hydraulic components have been preset in the factory.
Do not allow unauthorized personnel to reset them.

(4) Ask to your local dealer or Hyundai for maintenance advise it unknown.

(5) Drain the used oil and coolant in a container and handle according to the method of handling for industrial waste to meet with regulations of each province or country.

3) PROPER MAINTENANCE

(1) Replace and repair of parts
It is required to replace the wearable and consumable parts such as hose, tube and filter etc., regularly. Replaced damaged or worn parts at proper time to keep the performance of truck.

(2) Use Hyundai genuine parts.

(3) Use the recommended oil.

(4) Remove the dust or water around the inlet of oil tank before supplying oil.

(5) Drain oil when the temperature of oil is warm.

(6) Do not repair anything while operating the engine.

(7) Stop the engine when you fill the oil.

(8) Relieve hydraulic system of the pressure by opening of breather when repairing the hydraulic system.

(9) Confirm if the cluster is in the normal condition after completion of service.

(10) For more detail information of maintenance, please contact local Hyundai dealer.

※ Be sure to start the maintenance after fully understanding section 1, safety hints.

4) PRECAUTION WHEN INSTALLING HYDRAULIC HOSES OR PIPE.

(1) Be particularly careful that joint of hose, pipe and functioning item are not damaged.
Avoid contamination.

(2) Assemble after cleaning the hose, pipe and joint of function item.

(3) Use Hyundai genuine parts.

(4) Do not assemble the hose in the condition of twisted or sharp radius.

(5) Keep the specified tighten torque.

5) PERIODICAL REPLACEMENT OF SAFETY PARTS

(1) These are the parts which the operator cannot judge the remained lifetime of them by visual inspection.

(2) Repair or replace if an abnormality of these parts is found even before the recommend replacement interval.

※ **Replacement of consumable service parts is not covered under warranty.**

No.	Periodical replacement of safety parts	Interval
1	Master cylinder and wheel cylinder caps dust seals	Every 1 years
2	Lift cylinder hose	Every 1 years (harsh operation) Every 2 years (normal operation)
3	Tilt cylinder hose	
4	Side shift cylinder hose	
5	Brake hose or tube	
6	Hydraulic pump hose	Every 2 years
7	Power steering hose	
8	Coolant hose and clamps	
9	Fuel hose	Every 2 years (harsh operation) Every 4 years (normal operation)
10	Packing, seal, and O-ring of steering cylinder	
11	Lift chain	
12	Hydraulic pump seal kit	Every 3 years
13	Pressure sensor	Every 5 years
14	Mast accmulator (piston type)	Every 10 years

※ **Replace the O-ring and gasket at the same time when replacing the hose.**

※ **Replace clamp at the same time if the hose clamp is cracked when checking and replacing hose.**

※ **Refer to page 7-5 about the harsh and normal operation.**

6) EMISSION-RELATED COMPONENTS WARRANTY (USA AND CANADA ONLY)

Hyundai shall have obligation under the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) regulation of warranty about Emission-related components. This warranty shall exist for 3,000 hours or five years, whichever occurs first.

Naturally, this warranty does not cover to damage arising from accident, misuse or negligence, use of non-Hyundai parts, or from alterations not authorized by Hyundai.

※ **Emission-related components according to the EPA regulation.**

1. Air-induction system.
2. Fuel system.
3. Ignition system.
4. Exhaust gas recirculation systems.
5. After treatment devices.
6. Crankcase ventilation valves.
7. Sensors.
8. Electronic control units.

※ CALIFORNIA AND FEDERAL EMISSION CONTROL WARRANTY STATEMENT
YOUR WARRANTY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The California Air Resources Board (ARB), Environmental Protection Agency and Hyundai Construction Equipment (HCE) are pleased to explain the emissions control system warranty on your Model Year 20-21 off-road Large Spark-Ignition (LSI) engine. In all 50 states, new LSI engines must be designed, built and equipped to meet the State's stringent anti-smog standards. HCE must warrant the emissions control system on your LSI engine for the period of time listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect or improper maintenance of your LSI engine. Your emissions control system may include parts such as the carburetor, regulator or fuel-injection system, ignition system, engine computer unit (ECM), catalytic converter and air induction system. Also included may be sensors, hoses, belts, connectors and other emission-related assemblies. Where a warrantable condition exists, HCE will repair your LSI engine at no cost to you including diagnosis, parts and labor.

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY COVERAGE:
The Model Year 20-21 emissions control system is warranted for three years or 2,500 hours, whichever comes first, unless otherwise specified herein. If any emission-related part on your equipment is defective, the part will be repaired or replaced by HCE.

OWNER'S WARRANTY RESPONSIBILITIES:
-As the LSI engine owner, you are responsible for performance of the required maintenance listed in your owner's manual. HCE recommends that you retain all receipts covering maintenance on your LSI engine, but HCE cannot deny warranty solely for the lack of receipts or for your failure to ensure the performance of all scheduled maintenance.
-As the LSI engine owner, you should however be aware that HCE may deny you warranty coverage if your LSI engine or a part has failed due to abuse, neglect, improper maintenance or unapproved modifications.
-Your engine is designed to operate on propane (HD-5 or HD-10 specification), gasoline (E15 or less), or compressed natural gas. Use of any other fuel may result in your engine no longer operating in compliance with California's emissions requirements. To confirm the fuel(s) this engine is capable of operating on, see the Emission Control Information label located under hood.
-You are responsible for initiating the warranty process. The ARB suggests that you present your LSI engine to an HCE dealer as soon as a problem exists. The warranty repairs should be completed by the dealer as expeditiously as possible.
If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights and responsibilities, you should contact HCE at 1-877-509-2254.

GENERAL EMISSIONS WARRANTY COVERAGE:
HCE warrants to the ultimate purchaser and each subsequent purchaser that the LSI engine is:
Designed, built and equipped so as to conform with all applicable regulations; and
Free from defects in materials and workmanship that cause the failure of a warranted part to be identical in all material respects to that part as described in the application for certification. The warranty period begins on the date the equipment is delivered to an ultimate purchaser or is first placed into service.
Subject to certain conditions and exclusions as stated below, the warranty on emission-related parts is as follows:
(1) Any warranted part that is not scheduled for replacement as required maintenance in the written instructions supplied, is warranted for the warranty period specified herein. If the part fails during the period of warranty coverage, the part will be repaired or replaced by HCE according to subsection (4) below. Any such part repaired or replaced under warranty will be warranted for the remainder of the period.

(2) Any warranted part that is scheduled only for regular inspection in the written instructions supplied is warranted for the warranty period specified herein. Any such part repaired or replaced under warranty will be warranted for the remaining warranty period.
(3) Any warranted part that is scheduled for replacement as required maintenance in the written instructions supplied is warranted for the period of time before the first scheduled replacement date for that part. If the part fails before the first scheduled replacement, the part will be repaired or replaced by HCE according to subsection (4) below. Any such part repaired or replaced under warranty will be warranted for the remainder of the period prior to the first scheduled replacement point for the part.
(4) Repair or replacement of any warranted part under the warranty provisions herein must be performed at a warranty station at no charge to the owner.
(5) Notwithstanding the provisions herein, warranty services or repairs will be provided at all of our distribution centers that are franchised to service the subject engines or equipment.
(6) The LSI engine owner will not be charged for diagnostic labor that is directly associated with diagnosis of a defective, emission-related warranted part, provided that such diagnostic work is performed at a warranty station.
(7) HCE is liable for damages to other engine or equipment components proximately caused by a failure under warranty of any warranted part.
(8) Throughout the LSI engine warranty period specified herein, HCE will maintain a supply of warranted parts sufficient to meet the expected demand for such parts.
(9) Any replacement part may be used in the performance of any warranty maintenance or repairs and must be provided without charge to the owner. Such use will not reduce the warranty obligations of HCE.
(10) Add-on or modified parts that are not exempted by the Air Resources Board may not be used. The use of any non-exempted add-on or modified parts by the ultimate purchaser will be grounds for disallowing a warranty claim. HCE will not be liable to warrant failures of warranted parts caused by the use of a non-exempted add-on or modified part.

WARRANTED PARTS:
The repair or replacement of any warranted part otherwise eligible for warranty coverage may be excluded from such warranty coverage if HCE demonstrates that the LSI engine has been abused, neglected, or improperly maintained, and that such abuse, neglect, or improper maintenance was the direct cause of the need for repair or replacement of the part. That notwithstanding, any adjustment of a component that has a factory installed, and properly operating, adjustment limiting device is still eligible for warranty coverage. The following emissions warranty parts are covered for 3 years or 2,500 hours, whichever occurs first, unless otherwise specified:

Air Mass Sensor Assembly
Air/Fuel Ratio Feedback and Control System
Catalytic Converter *
Engine Control Module *
Exhaust Manifold
Fuel Injection System
Gasoline fuel tank, fuel cap and fuel lines
Ignition Module
Air Intake System
Oil Filler Cap
Positive Crankcase Ventilation Valve
EPR-Electronic Actuator *

Miscellaneous Items Used In the Above Systems: valves, sensors used for electronic controls, hoses, belts, connectors, assemblies, clamps, fittings, tubing, wiring, sealing gaskets or devices, mounting hardware, pulleys, belts and idlers.
* Covered for five years or 3,500 hours of operation, whichever occurs first.

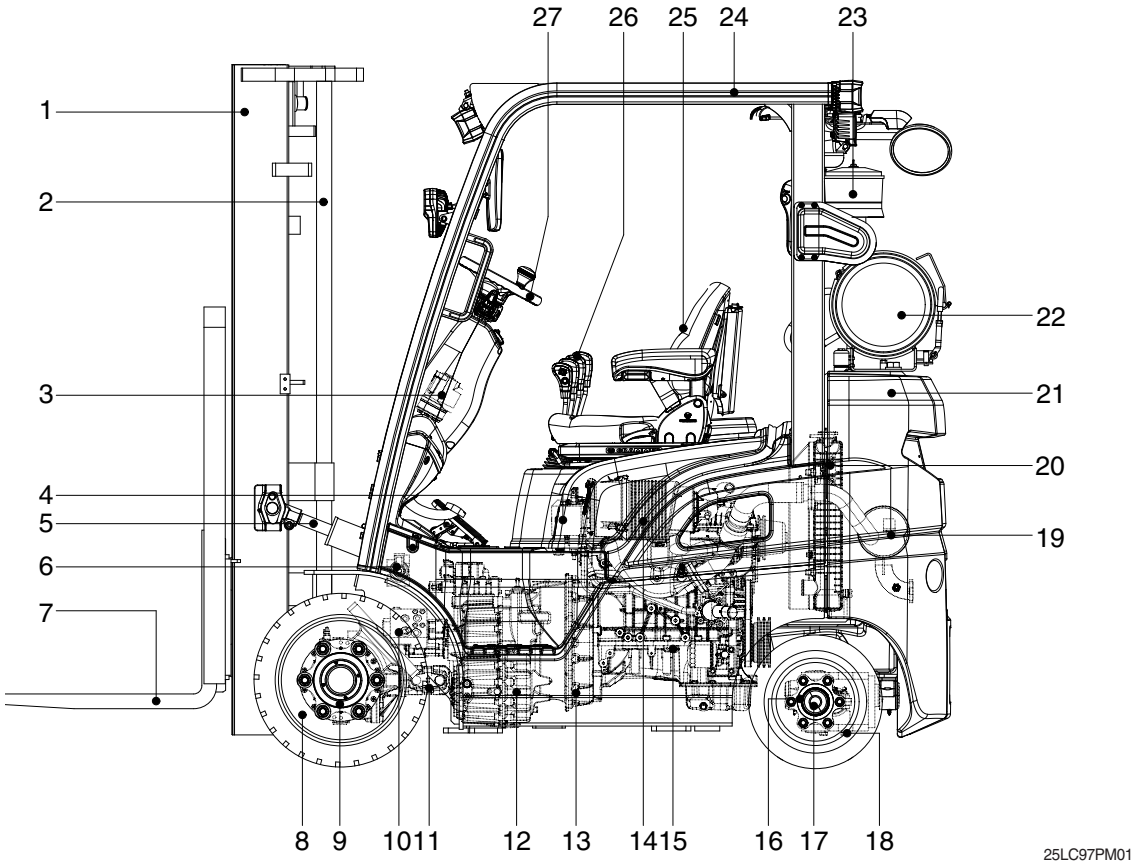
MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Perform the following maintenance on the engine at the hours indicated and at equivalent hour intervals thereafter. For maintenance or other work that is not performed under warranty, maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emission-control devices and systems may be performed by any engine repair establishment or individual.

GASOLINE AND LPG CERTIFIED ENGINE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS									
Date put inot Service :	Interval Hours								
	Daily	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	4000	5000
General Maintenance Section									
Visual check for leaks	X								
Check engine oil level	X								
Check coolant level	X								
Change engine oil and filter	Every 250 hours or 180 days of operation								
Check LPG/Gas system for leaks	After any service or maintenance activity								
Inspect accessory drive belts			X		X		X	X	X
Replace Drive Belt								X	
Inspect electrical system					X			X	
Inspect all vacuum lines and fittings					X			X	
Engine Coolant Section									
Clean debris from radiator core	Every 100 hours or 60 days of operation								
Change coolant	Annually								
Inspect coolant hoses for cracks, swelling or deterioration			X		X		X	X	X
Engine Ignition System									
Inspect Battery case for damage			X		X		X	X	X
Inspect battery cables			X		X		X	X	X
Check all electrical connectors			X		X		X	X	X
Check ignition coil boots						X			X
Change Spark Plugs						X			X
Fuel System Maintenance									
Replace fuel filter (Gas & LPG)	Every 500 hours or every 3 months, whichever comes first								
Inspect lock off for leaks & closing					X			X	
Check LPG/Gas regulator pressure					X			X	
Leak check LPG/Gas fuel lines					X			X	
Drain DSR for oil build up *1						X			X
Inspect DSR for coolant leaks	Annually or every 2,000 hours, whichever comes first								
Check air induction for leaks					X				
Check manifold for vacuum leaks					X				
Check injector & rails for leaks					X				
Inspect air cleaner	Every 250 hours or every 100 hours in dusty environments								
Replace air filter	Every 1000 hours or every 6months,whichever comes first								
Engine Exhaust System									
Inspect exhaust manifold for leaks					X			X	
Inspect exhaust piping for leaks					X			X	
Inspect catalyst inlet and outlet					X			X	
Check HEGO sensors connections					X			X	
*1 If the fuel outlet of the Dual-Stage Regulator (DSR), or the hose routing between the DSR & the Electronic Pressure Regulator (EPR) is below the inlet of the EPR, the oil must be drained every 250 hours.									
This maintenance schedule represents the manufacturer's recommended maintenance intervals to maintain proper engine and equipment function. Additional Federal, State or Local regulations may require operators to conduct engine or equipment inspections at more frequent intervals than those specified above.									

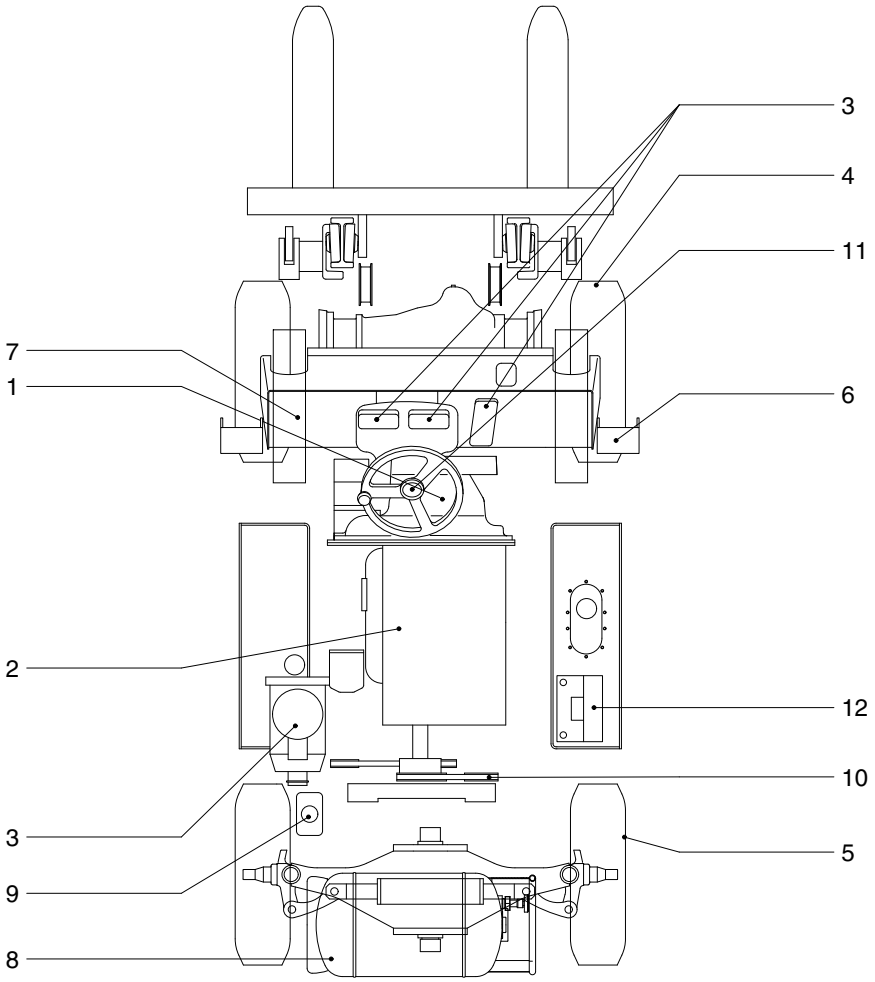
4. PLANNED MAINTENANCE INTERVALS

1) MAJOR COMPONENT LOCATIONS



1	Mast	10	Hydraulic pump	19	Exhaust system
2	Lift cylinder	11	Drive shaft	20	Radiator
3	Steering unit	12	Transmission	21	Counterweight
4	Main control valve	13	Torque converter	22	LPG tank
5	Tilt cylinder	14	Air cleaner	23	Precleaner
6	Dual flow divider	15	Engine	24	Overhead guard
7	Fork	16	Steering axle	25	Seat
8	Front wheel	17	Steering cylinder	26	Remote control lever
9	Drive axle	18	Rear wheel	27	Steering handle

2) SERVICE LOCATIONS



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※ Service intervals are based on the hourmeter reading.
※ Stop the engine when servicing.
※ Do not open the cap or drain plug to avoid injury by unexpected spouting of high temperature fluid or gas.
※ Open the cap slowly to relieve pressure.
※ Always keep the surface of control & instrument panels clean in case of damage or malfunction detected in panel, replace it with a new one.
※ Depending on the ambient and operation contions, the replacement cycle may be shortened.
- All harsh working environment
- Long term heavy load operation
- High and low temperature working environment
- Sudden change in temperature
- Dusty or sandy working environment
- Highly corrosive chemical working environment
- Damp working environment

※ For other details, refer to the service manual.

3) DAILY(OR EVERY 10 HOURS) CHECK LIST

Item No.	Description	Service Action	Oil symbol	Capacity ℓ (U.S. gal)	Service point	Remark
1	Parking brake operation	Check, Adjust	-	-	1	7-42
2	Engine oil level	Check, Add	EO	5.7 (1.5)	1	7-18
2	Engine & Electrical wring	Check	-	-	1	7-37
3	Pedal linkage operation	Check, Adjust	-	-	2	7-41
4	Drive rim	Check, Add	-	-	2	5-3, 7-17
5	Steer rim	Check, Add or Replace	-	-	2	5-3, 7-17
6	Lamp operation	Check, Replace	-	-	9	7-41
7	Brake oil	Check, Add	BF	0.5 (0.13)	1	5-6
8	Fuel level (LPG)	Check, Add	F	15 (4.0)	1	5-11
9	Radiator coolant	Check, Add	C	10 (2.65)	1	7-21
10	Fan belt tension	Check, Adjust	-	-	1	7-20
11	Horn operation	Check, Replace	-	-	1	7-41
12	Battery	Check	-	-	1	7-44
All	Obvious damage and leakage	Check, Repair	-	-	Whole of truck	4-1

※ Oil symbol

Refer to the recommended lubricants for specification.

F : Fuel **HO : Hydraulic oil** **EO : Engine oil** **GO : Gear oil**

MO : Transmission oil **BF : Brake fluid** **C : Coolant** **G : Grease**

4) PERIODICAL CHECK LIST

Service item		Oil Symbol	Service interval Hours								Initial Hours		
			50	250	500	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000	50i	100i	250i
Tightening (Mounting bolt)	Pump, MCV, steering unit, dual flow divider				T								T
	Tilt cylinder rod cover				T								T
	Lift, attachment, steering cylinder							T					
	Mast				T								
	Drive and steering axle				T								
	Drive and steering axle wheel		T										
	Counterweight, cabin		T										
	Engine, radiator, transmission		T										
	Hose, fitting, clamp (fuel, coolant, hydraulic)							T					
Lubrication	Tilt pin and mast roller	G			L								L
	Lift chain	EO			L								L
	Steering axle (linkage, kingpin, trunnion	G		L									
	Attachment cylinder rod and tube end			L									
	Pedal pivot				L								
	Drive shaft			L*1	L*2								
	Tilt cylinder rod	G		L*1	L*2								
	Tilt cylinder tube end	G			L								
	Steering unit spline (column shaft)	G						L					
	Manual hydraulic levers; Du-bush	G						L					
Oli Leakage	Hydraulic tank				I								I
	Valve (MCV, dual flow divider, brake)				I								I
	Pump, steering unit				I								I
	Lift, tilt, steering cylinder			I*1	I*2								I
Function test	Steering wheel operation				I								I
	Natural drop and forward tilt							I					
	Fork load indicator (option)							I					
	Mast tilt angle measurement							M					
	Lift cushion; accumulator (opt) (N2 gas pre-charge checking)							I					I
Periodic replacement parts	Engine oil	EO			R						R		
	Engine oil filter				R						R		
	Fuel filter					R							
	Air cleaner element			Clean		R							
	Transmission oil	MO			A	R						R	
	Transmission oil filter					R						R	
	Differential gear oil	GO			A	R						R	
	Brake oil	BF				R							
	Radiator coolant	C								R			
	Fork condition & wear				C								
	Fan belt					R							
	Hydraulic oil tank air breather filter				R*1	R*2							
	Hydraulic oil return filter					R							R
	Hydraulic oil suction strainer							R					
	Hydraulic oil	HO		A				R*3		R*4 (5000)			

*1 Harsh condition *2 Normal condition *3 Conventional hydraulic oil *4 Hyundai genuine long life hydraulic oil

A : Aid C : Checking L : Lubrication R : Replacement T : Retightening

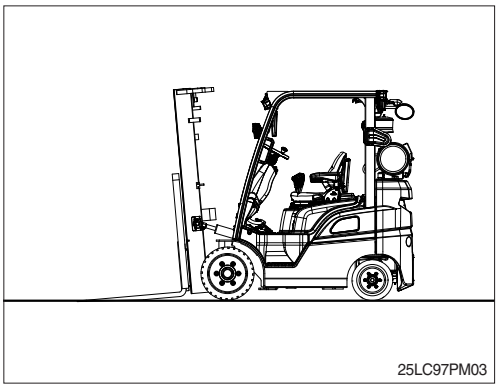
I : Visual inspection (repair or replace if required) M : Measurement (adjust if required)

5. HOW TO PERFORM PLANNED MAINTENANCE

1) VISUAL INSPECTION

First, perform a visual inspection of the lift truck and its components. Walk around the truck and take note of any obvious damage or maintenance problems.

Check to be sure all capacity, safety, and warning plates are attached and legible.



※ **NAMEPLATES AND LABELS: Do not operate a lift truck with damage or lost labels and nameplates. Replace them immediately. They contain important information.**

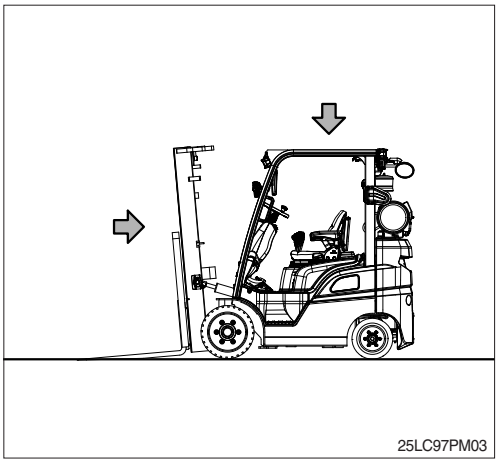
Inspect the truck, before and after starting the engine, for any sign of external leakage of fuel, engine coolant, transmission fluid, etc..

Check for hydraulic oil leaks and loose fittings.

⚠ **HYDRAULIC FLUID PRESSURE: Do not use your hands to check for hydraulic leakage. Fluid under pressure can penetrate your skin and cause serious injury.**

2) OVERHEAD GUARD

Be sure that the driver's overhead guard and any safety devices are in place, undamaged, and attached securely. Check the overhead guard for damage. Be sure that it is properly positioned and all mounting fasteners are in place and tight.



3) LOAD HANDLING COMPONENTS

Inspect the mast assembly, load backrest, rails, carriage rollers, lift chains, and lift and tilt cylinders. Look for obvious wear and maintenance problems and damaged or missing parts. Check for any loose parts or fittings. Check for leaks, damaged or loose rollers, and rail wear (metal flaking). Carefully check the lift chains for wear, rust, corrosion, cracked or broken links, stretching etc.. Check that the lift and carriage chains are correctly adjusted to have equal tension. Check that the lift chain anchor fasteners and locking means are in place and tight. Inspect all lift line hydraulic connections for leaks.

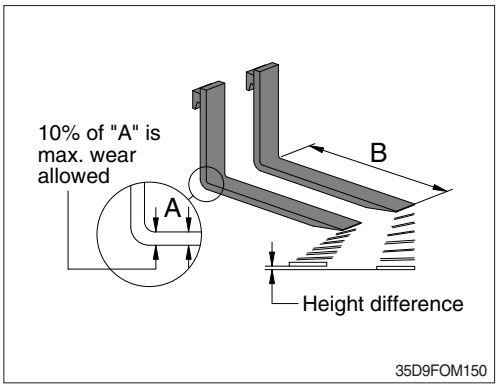
△ **Mast and lift chains require special attention and maintenance to remain in safe operating condition. Refer to lift chain maintenance in this section for additional information.**

4) FORKS

Inspect the load forks for cracks, breaks, bending, and wear. The fork top surfaces should be level and even with each other. The height difference between both fork tips refer to below table.

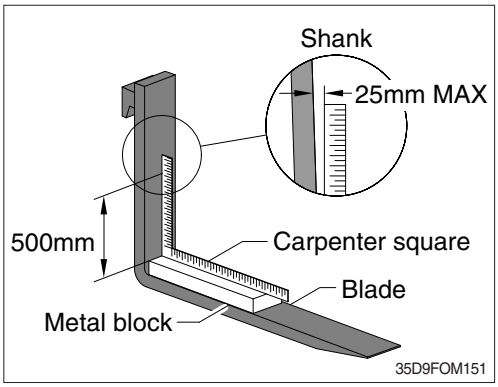
Units : mm

Fork length (B)	Height difference
equal or below 1500	3
above 1500	4



⚠ If the fork blade at the heel is worn down by more than 10%, the load capacity is reduced and the fork must be replaced.

Inspect the forks for twists and bends. Put a 50 mm (2 in) thick metal block, at least 100 mm (4 in) wide by 600 mm (24 in) long with parallel sides, on the blade of the fork with the 100 mm (4 in) surface against the blade. Put a 600 mm (24 in) carpenter's square on the top of the block and against the shank. Check the fork 500 mm (20 in) above the metal block to make sure it is not bent more than 25 mm (1 in) maximum.



※ If the fork blades are obviously bent or damaged, have them inspected by a trained maintenance person before operating the truck.

Inspect the fork locking pins for cracks or damage. Reinsert them and note whether they fit properly.

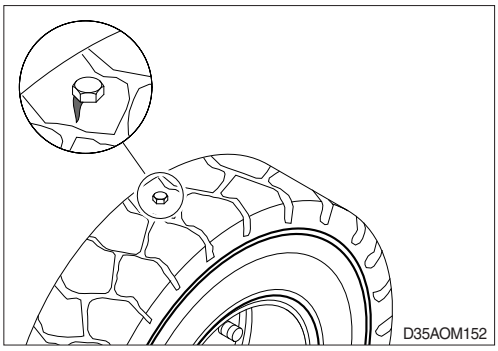
5) SIDE SHIFT (OPTION)

When operating the lever for the side shift and the hanger bar which the forks and the backrest are mounted on it, operator can accurately insert the forks under pallets or stack loads correctly without moving the fork lift.

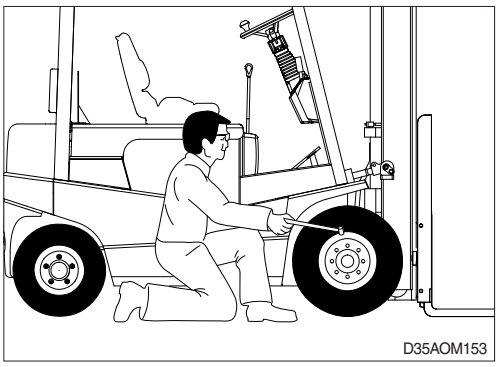
6) WHEEL AND TIRES

Check the condition of the drive and steering wheels and tires. Remove objects that are embedded in the tread. Inspect the tires for excessive wear and breaks or **chunking out**.

Check all wheel lug nuts or bolts to be sure none are loose or missing. Replace missing bolts or lug nuts. Torque loose or replaced items to specifications.



⚠ **Check tire pressure from a position facing the tread of the tire, not form the side. Use a long handled gauge to keep your body away from the side. If tires are low, do not operate and do not add air. Check with a mechanic. The tire may require removal and repair.**
Incorrect (low) tire pressure can reduce the stability of your lift truck. Do not operate truck with low tire pressure. Proper cold inflation is 689 kpa (100 psi).

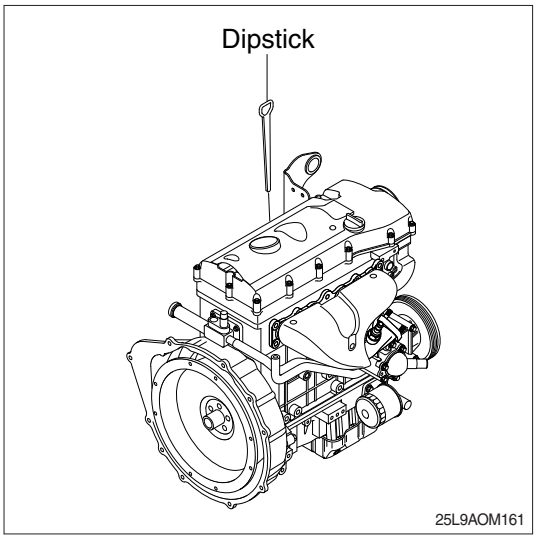


※ Prolonged and repeated contact with mineral oil will result in the removal of natural fats from the skin, leading to dryness, irritation and dermatitis. In addition, used oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin cancer.
※ Exercise caution in order to minimize the length and frequency of contact of your skin to used oil. Wear protective clothing and gloves. Wash your skin thoroughly with soap and water, or use water-less hand cleaner, to remove any used oil. Do not use gasoline, thinners, or solvents.
※ Be careful not to contaminate near parts when replacing oil.
※ In order to preserve the environment, used oil and used oil filter must be disposed of only at designated disposal sites.

1) CHECK OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL

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

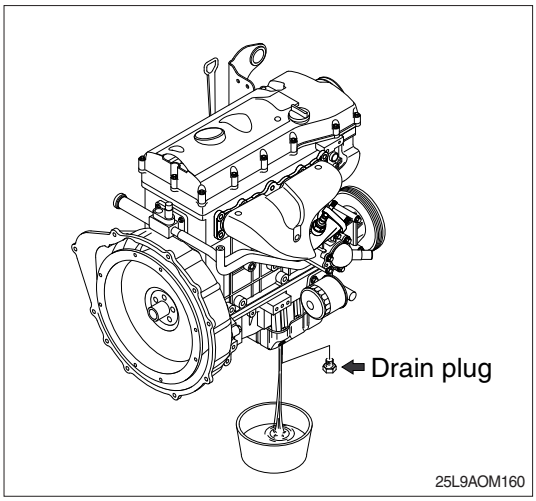
※ If the oil is contaminated or diluted, change the oil regardless of the regular change interval.
※ Check oil level after engine has been stopped for 15 minutes.
※ Do not operate unless the oil level is in the normal range.



2) CHANGE OF ENGINE OIL

(1) Warm up engine oil then park the truck in a level place with forks lowered.
(2) Stop the engine and apply parking brake.
(3) Remove drain plug and drain engine oil.
(4) Tighten the drain plug and fill the engine oil to the proper level.
(5) Operate the engine at low idle and shut the engine off and check the oil level with the dipstick.
(6) Inspect for leaks at the drain plug.

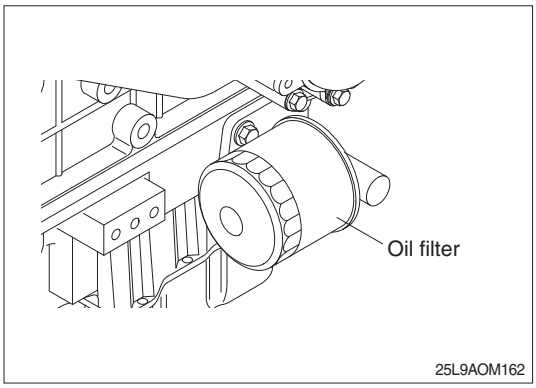
※ **Also replace the engine oil filter. Check oil level using dipstick after changing the engine oil. Dispose of old oil in locally approved manner.**



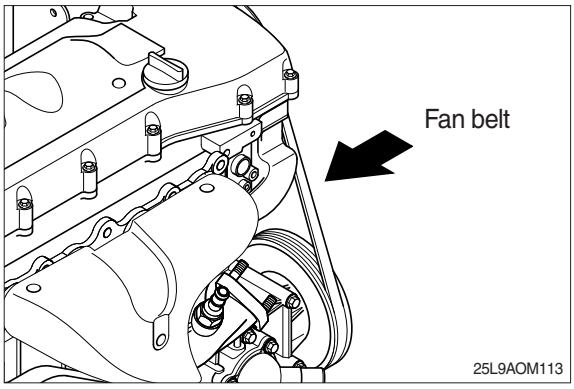
3) REPLACEMENT OF OIL FILTER

(1) Clean around the filter head and remove the filter using a filter wrench.
(2) Install the new filter after thinly coating the packing surface with engine oil.
(3) After replacing the engine oil filter, start the engine to check for oil leakage from the filter mounting surface.
(4) Check the engine oil level using the dipstick.

※ **When adding engine oil, do not let the oil overflow from the filler port.**



4) FAN BELT TENSION



⚠ Be sure to stop the engine and remove the key before checking the belt tension.

⚠ Be sure to reinstall the detached safety shield after maintenance or checking.

(1) Stop the engine and remove the key.

(2) Apply moderate thumb pressure to belt between the pulleys.

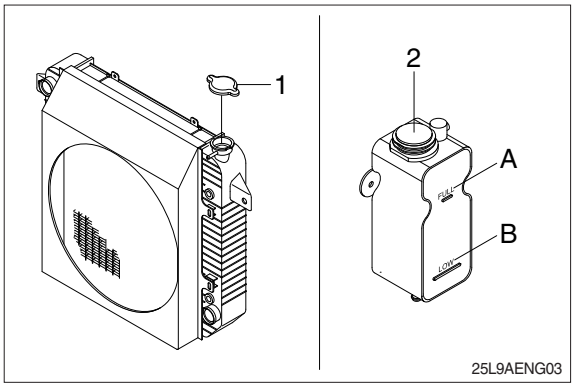
· Specification : 10~15 mm (0.4~0.6 in)

(3) If tension is incorrect, loosen the alternator mounting bolts and, using a lever placed between the alternator and the engine block, pull the alternator out until the deflection of the belt falls within acceptable limits.

(4) Replace fan belt if it is damaged.

※ If belt is loosen or damaged and the fan is damaged, it could result in overheats or insufficient charging. Correct or replace belt.

5) COOLING SYSTEM



1	Radiator cap	A	Full
2	Reservoir tank	B	Low

(1) Check coolant level

① Check the coolant level at reservoir tank.

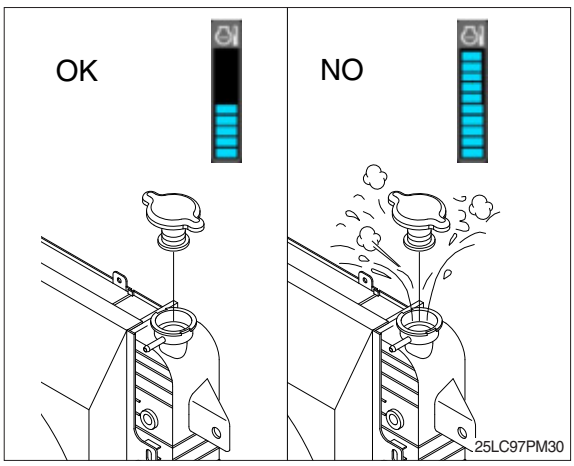
② Add the mixture of antifreeze and water after if coolant is not sufficient.

③ The coolant level should indicate between A (full) and B (low).

④ Replace gasket of surge tank cap when it is damaged.

⚠ Do not remove the radiator cap from a hot engine. Wait until the coolant temperature is below 50 ˚C (120 ˚F) before removing the radiator cap. Heated coolant spray or steam can cause personal injury.

※ Do not add cold coolant to a hot engine; engine castings can be damaged. Allow the engine to cool to below 50 ˚C (120 ˚F) before adding coolant.



(2) Flushing and refilling of radiator

① Change coolant

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

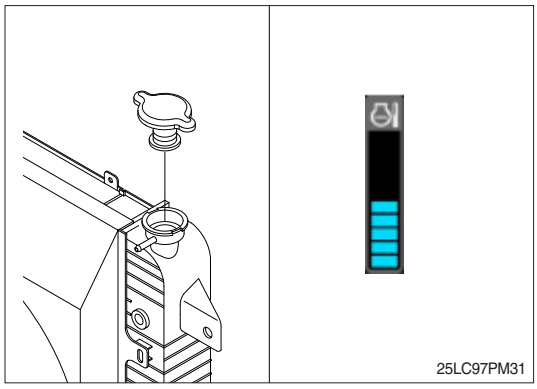
Avoid excessive contact-wash thoroughly after contact.

Keep out of reach of children.

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

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

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

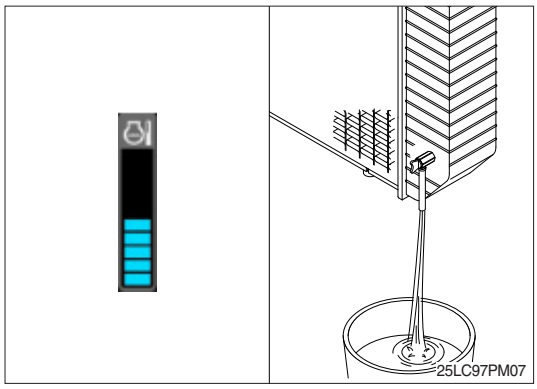


⚠ Wait until the temperature is below 50 ˚C (122 ˚F) before removing the coolant system pressure cap.

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

Drain the cooling system by opening the drain valve on the radiator and opening the drain valve on the bottom of the engine oil cooler housing.

A drain pan with a capacity of 15 liters (4.0 U.S. gallons) will be adequate.

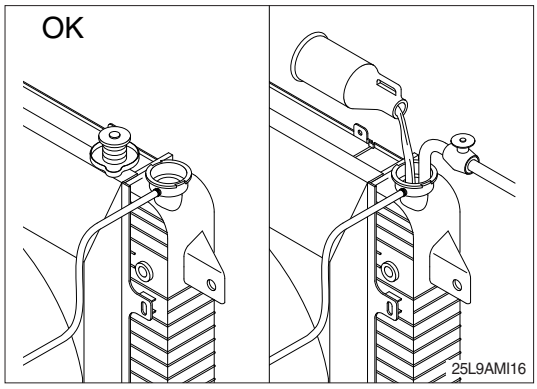


② Flushing of cooling system

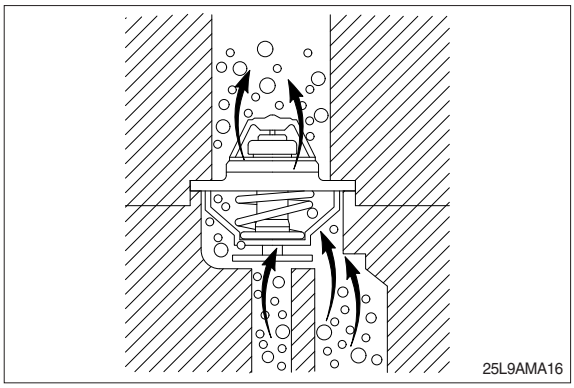
a. Fill the system with a mixture of sodium carbonate and water (or a commercially available equivalent).

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

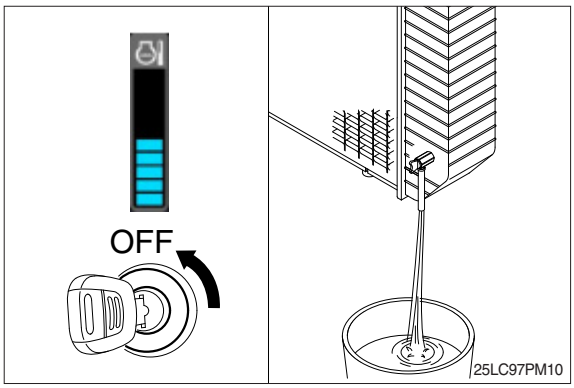
※ Do not install the radiator cap. The engine is to be operated without the cap for this process.



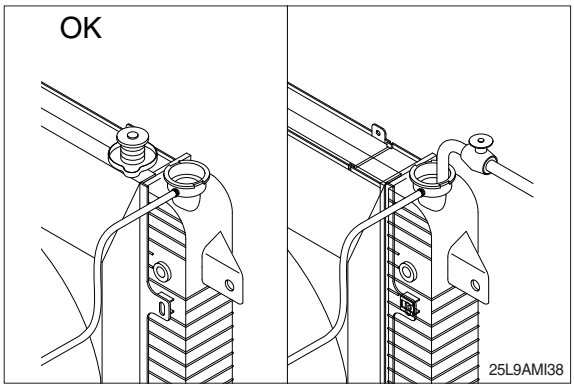
※ **During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passages.**
The system must be filled slowly to prevent air locks or serious engine damage can result. Wait 2 to 3 minutes to allow air to be vented, then add mixture to bring the level to the top.



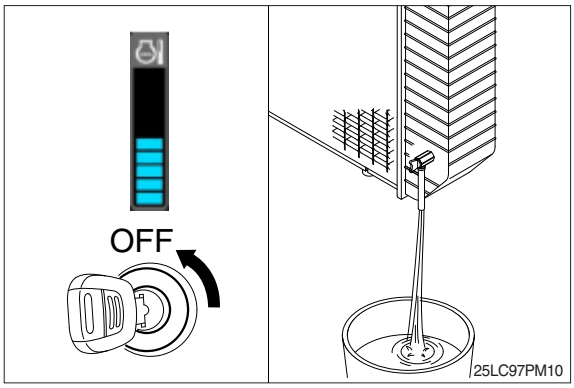
b. Operate the engine for 5 minutes with the coolant temperature above 80 ˚C (176 ˚F).
Shut the engine off, and drain the cooling system.



c. Fill the cooling system with clean water.
※ **Be sure to vent the engine and aftercooler for complete filling.**
※ **Do not install the radiator cap.**



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

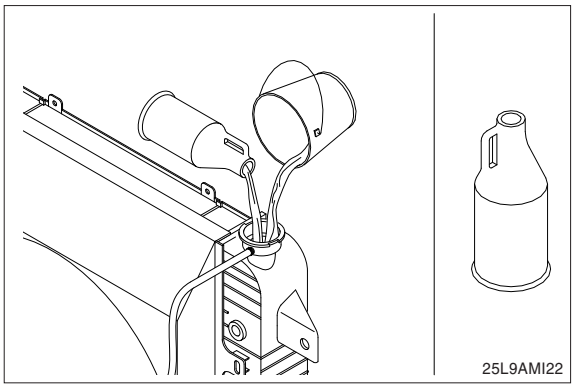


③ **Cooling system filling**

a. Use a mixture of 50 percent water and 50 percent ethylene glycol antifreeze to fill the cooling system. Refer to page 7-47.

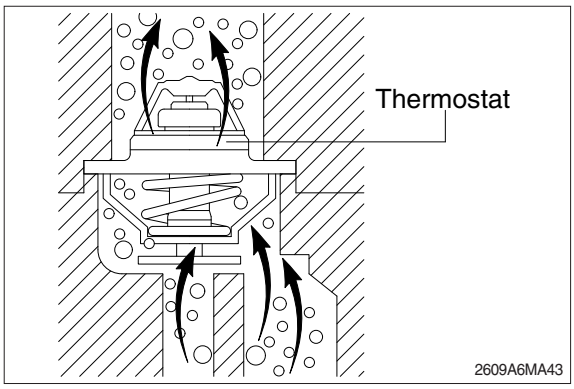
※ **Use the correct amount of DCA4 corrosion inhibitor to protect the cooling system.**

※ **Do not use hard water such as river water or well water.**

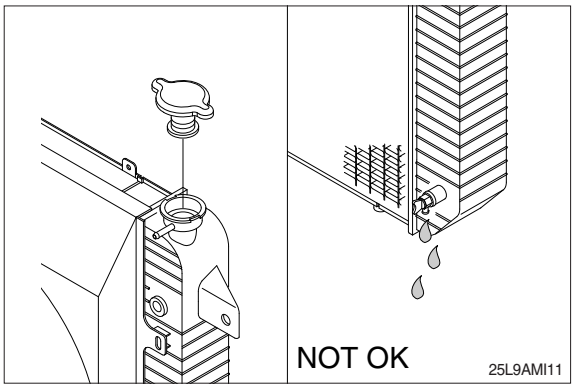


b. The system has a maximum fill rate of 19 liters (5.0 U.S. gallons) per minute. Do not exceed this fill rate.

※ **The system must be filled slowly to prevent air locks.**
During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passage.



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



(3) Clean radiator and oil cooler

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

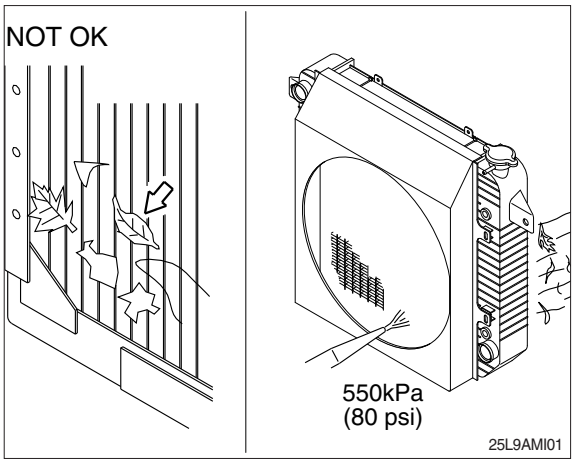
① Visually inspect the radiator for clogged radiator fins.

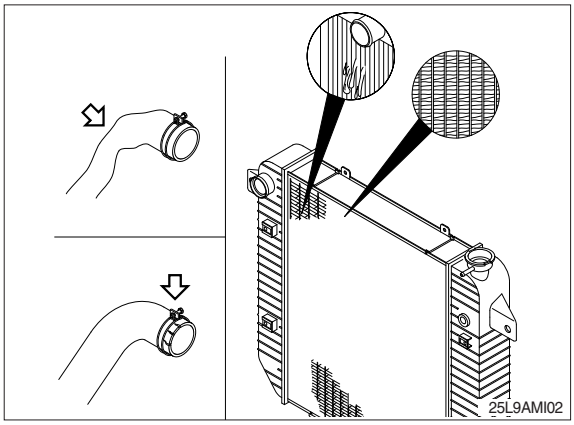
② Use 550 kPa (80 psi) air pressure to blow the dirt and debris from the fins.
Blow the air in the opposite direction of the fan air flow.

③ Visually inspect the radiator for bent or broken fins.

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

④ Visually inspect the radiator for core leaks.

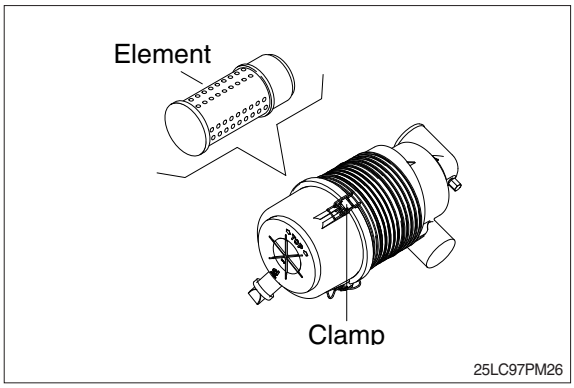




6) AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

(1) Removal

Remove the cover by pulling off the clamps, and loosen the wing nut to pull out the element.



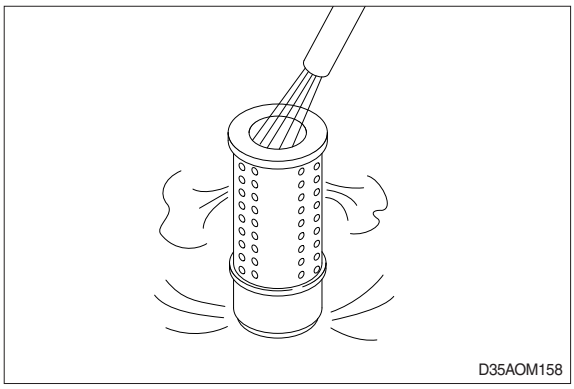
(2) Cleaning

① **Cleaning with compressed air**

Blow dry compressed air (Max 200 kPa, 30 psi) from inside along pleats. Next blow air form outside along pleats, then blow from inside again and check element.

② **Cleaning with cleaning agent**

If there is grease or carbon on the element, use a special element cleaner, following the instruction given with the cleaner. Have a spare element ready so that the truck can start working again immediately.



※ **Keep clean condition for the air cleaner element all the times.**
A dirty air cleaner could be decreased output power of the engine at worst and it also will be caused to increase fuel consumption and black smoke.

(3) Installation

When installing the element, check that the cleaner housing and element cover are completely in close contact then tighten the nut.

※ **Make sure that vacuum valve is securely installed. If it is loosely installed, dust will be drawn in and air cleaner will fail to function properly.**

⚠ **When using compressed air, use safety glasses, face shield and other protective clothes. Never point the air nozzle at anyone. Never clean or replace air cleaner while engine is running.**

⚠ **OSHA approved eye protection rated for 200 kPa (30 psi) is required for air cleaning operation.**

Replace element if exhaust is black, or if lack of engine power is noted even after cleaning element. When cleaning the element or element housing, cover the air flow outlet port of the housing with a clean cloth or tape to prevent dirt or dust from entering. Do not clean the elements by bumping or tapping them.

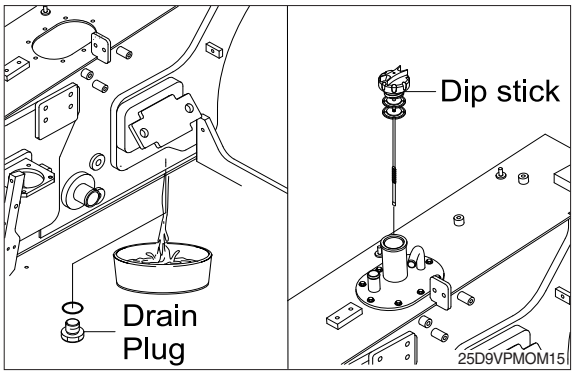
7) HYDRAULIC TANK

(1) Hydraulic oil change

Park the truck in a level place and lower the forks.

Then stop the engine and apply the parking brake.

Change oil after removing drain plug on tank bottom.



(2) Strainer Cleaning

⚠ OSHA-approved eye protection rated for 2 kg/cm² (30 psi) is required for air cleaning operation.

① When changing oil, remove strainer and clean it with flushing oil. Blow dry compressed air from inside of strainer to outside and install when completely dry.

Dispose of oil in locally approved manner.

② Bleed the air after checking the oil level as below;

- Start engine.
- Check for mast overhead clearance.
- Fully raise and lower mast and also fully tilt it forward and backward several times.
- Recheck oil level.

8) TRANSMISSION

⚠ Do not touch hot components or allow hot oil to contact your skin.

(1) Prepare

① Park the truck in a level place and lower the forks.
② Apply the parking brake.
③ Place the gear selector lever in neutral position.

(2) Oil level check

① Run the engine at low idling speed.
② Pull out the dipstick and check the oil level.
③ Add oil through oil dipstick hole if necessary.
④ Always check oil level using dipstick after add oil.

(3) Change (oil and filter)

① Remove drain plug and drain the oil into a suitable container.

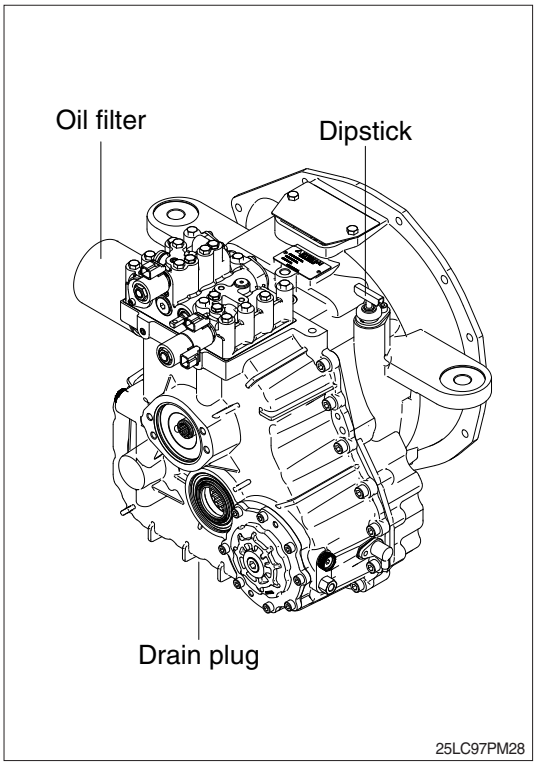
※ When changing oil, remove screen and clean it with flushing oil.

② Remove the filter cartridge. Dispose of the used oil filter cartridge properly.
③ Apply a light coat of oil to the gasket of a new oil filter cartridge.
④ Install the new oil filter cartridge. Screw the filter in until contacts with the sealing surface is obtained and tighten it now by hand about 1/3 to 1/2 turn.
⑤ Mount the drain plug of the transmission after cleaning it.
⑥ Fill the oil through the dipstick hole and check if the oil is at the appropriate level.
⑦ The proper oil amount is 7 liters (1.8 U.S. gallons).
⑧ Bleed air of service brake after turning on the ignition.

※ It is imperative to pay attention to absolute cleanliness of oil and filter.

⚠ OSHA approved eye protection rated for 200 kPa (30 psi) is required for air cleaning operation.

※ Dispose of used oil in locally approved manner.



9) DIFFERENTIAL CASE

(1) Prepare

① Park the truck in a level place.
② Set the mast vertical, and raise the forks approximately 1 m (3.3 in).
③ Put blocks under the fork carriage.
④ Stop the engine and apply the parking brake.

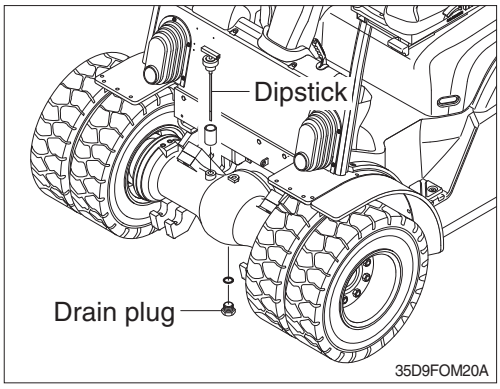
(2) Oil level check

① Pull out the dipstick and check that the oil level is between the normal range.
② If necessary, add oil through the dipstick hole and check if the oil is at the appropriate level.

(3) Change

① Remove drain plug and drain the oil into a suitable container.
② Mount the drain plug after cleaning it.
③ Fill the axle oil with a clean oil to the proper level.
· Quantity : 8.2 ℓ (2.2 U.S. gallons)

※ Dispose of used oil in locally approved manner.



10) LUBRICATION

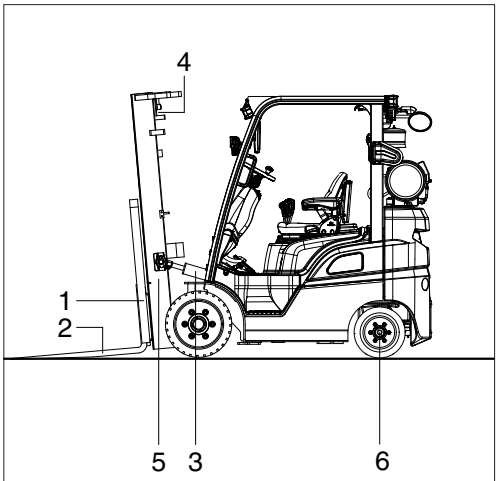
(1) Supply grease through the grease nipple, using the grease gun.

(2) After lubricating, clean off spilled grease.

⚠ Apply the parking brake and fix the front and rear tires with blocks.
⚠ Set the mast and forks in a stable position.

(3) Lubrication points

① Fork adjust cylinder : 2EA
② Forks : 2EA
③ Tilt cylinder : Left/Right, 2EA
④ Lift chain : 2EA
⑤ Mast support : Left/Right, 2EA
⑥ Steering axle : 6EA



1 Fork adjust cylinder (2EA)
2 Fork (2EA)
3 Tilt cylinder (left/right, 2EA)
4 Lift chain (2EA)
5 Mast support (left/right, 2EA)
6 Steering axle (6EA)

11) FORKS REPLACEMENT

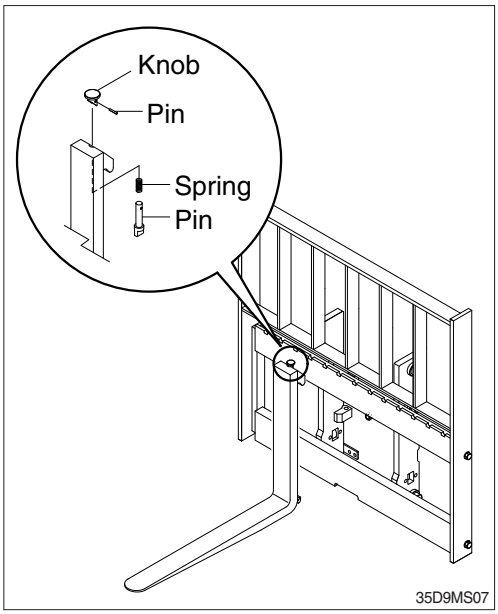
① Lower the fork carriage until the forks are approximately 25 mm (1 in) from the floor.

② Turn knob up and slide one fork at a time toward the center of the carriage where a notch has been cut in the bottom plate for easy removal.

③ Remove only one fork at a time.

※ On larger forks it may be necessary to use a block of wood.

④ Reverse the above procedure to install the forks.

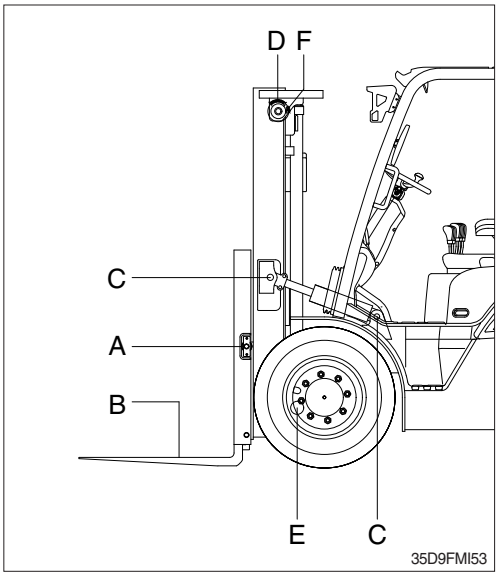


12) MAINTENANCE OF WORK EQUIPMENT

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

No.	Description	Qty
A	Fork adjustment cylinder pin	2
B	Fork shaft	1
C	Tilt cylinder pin	2
D	Load chain	2
E	Mast support pin	2
F	Chain sheave pin	2

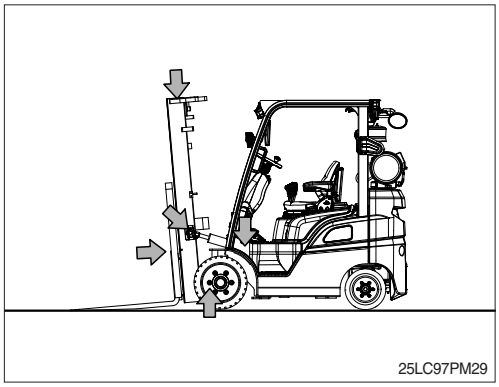
※ Shorten lubricating interval when working in the water or dusty place.



(2) Check for wear and tear of work equipment pins and bushings.

(3) Check for damage of forks and mast linkage part.

※ Check daily and lubricate the fork positioner hanger bar and bottom plate where the fork is contacted, or the forks may vibrate temporarily while positioning.

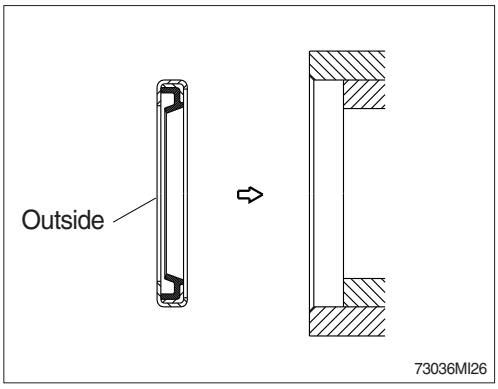


(4) Dust seal are mounted on the rotating part of working device to extend the lubricating interval.

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

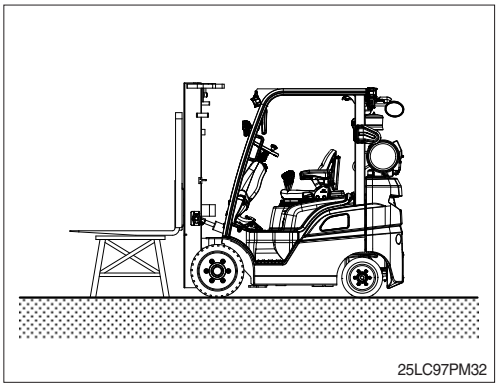
※ **If it is assembled in wrong direction, it will cause fast wear of pin and bushing, and create noise and vibration during operation.**

※ **Make sure the seals are not damaged or deformed.**



13) WORK EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

When carrying out inspection and maintenance with the forks raised, fit a stand under the forks securely to prevent the work equipment from coming down. In addition, set the work equipment control levers to the hold position.



14) FUEL FILTER

⚠ **The fuel system, including hoses, must not contain fuel. Close cylinder service valve and run engine to remove all fuel from the system prior to servicing filter.**

△ **Do not reuse any old sealing components during reassembly. All required seals and O-rings are included in repair kit.**

△ **Seals and O-rings should have a light coating of clean engine oil appled during assembly.**

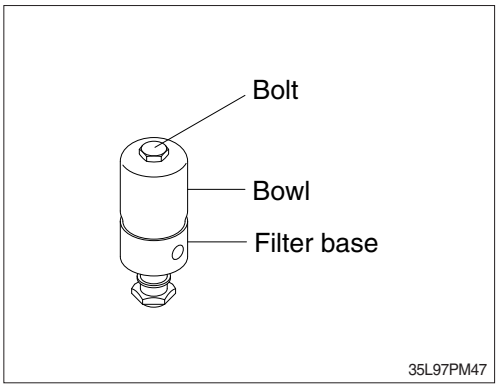
(1) Remove the bowl from the filter base by turning the bolt counter-clockwise using 3/4" wrench.

(2) Remove the bolt from the bowl and internal elements.

(4) Clean any debris remaining in the bowl.

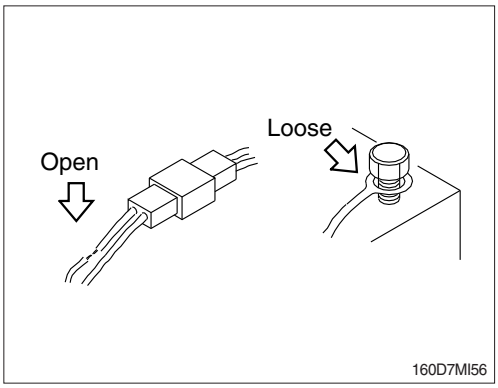
(5) Replace filter elements, seals and O-rings and reassemble by reverse order of disassembly.

△ **Do not tighten bolt beyond the tightening torque 2.1 kgf·m (15.0 lbf·ft).**



1) WIRING, GAUGES

Check regularly and repair loose or malfunctioning gauges when found.



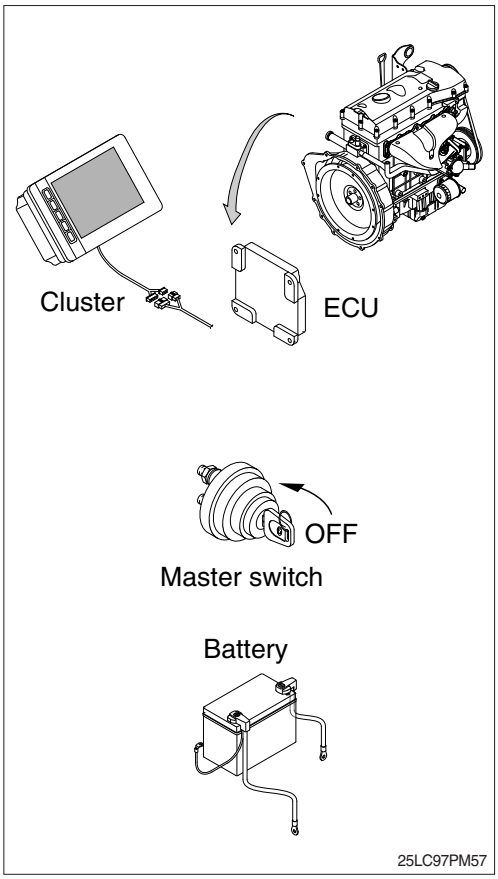
2) WELDING REPAIR

Before start to welding, follow the below procedure.

(1) Shut off the engine and remove the start switch.
(2) Disconnect ground cable from battery by master switch.
(3) Before carrying out any electric welding on the truck, the battery cables should be disconnected and the connectors pulled out of the electronic control units (ECU, cluster etc).
(4) Connect the earth (ground) lead of the welding equipment as close to the welding points as possible.

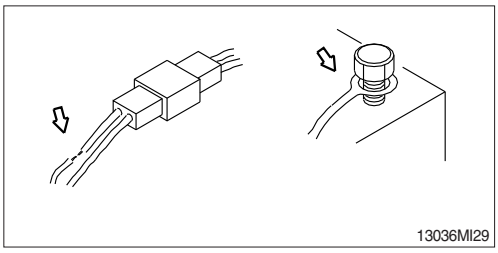
※ Do net weld or flame cut on pipes or tubes that contain flammable fluids. Clean them thoroughly with nonflammable solvent before welding or flame cutting on them.

⚠ Do not attempt to welding work before carry out the above. If not, it will caused serious damage at electric system.



1) WIRING, GAUGES

Check regularly and repair the loose or malfunctioning gauges when found.



2) BATTERY

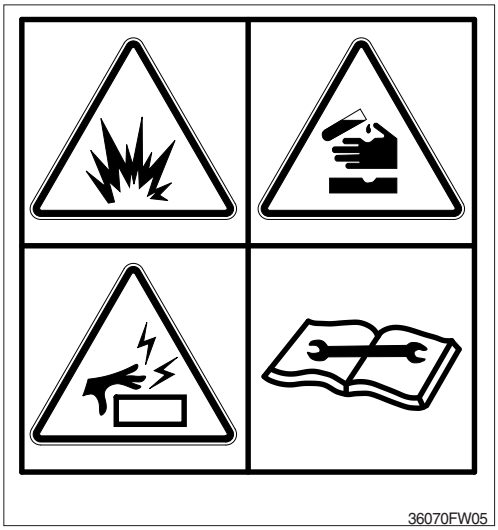
(1) Clean

① Wash the terminal with hot water if it is contaminated, and apply grease to the terminals after washing.

⚠ The battery gas can explode. Keep sparks and flames away from the batteries.

⚠ Always wear protective glasses when working with the batteries.

⚠ Do not stain clothes or skin with the electrolyte as it is acid.
Be careful not to get the electrolyte in the eyes. Wash with clean water and go to the doctor if it enters the eyes.



(2) Recycle

Never discard a battery.
Always return used batteries to one of the following locations.

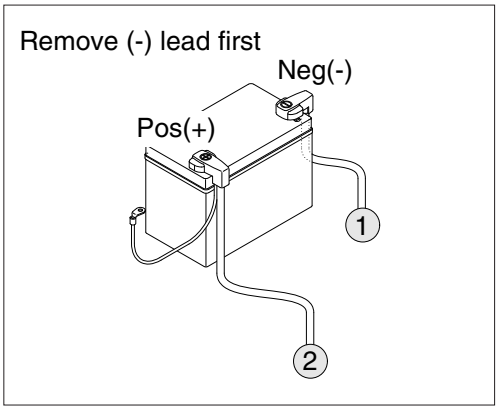
- A battery supplier
- An authorized battery collection facility
- Recycling facility

(3) Removing and installing

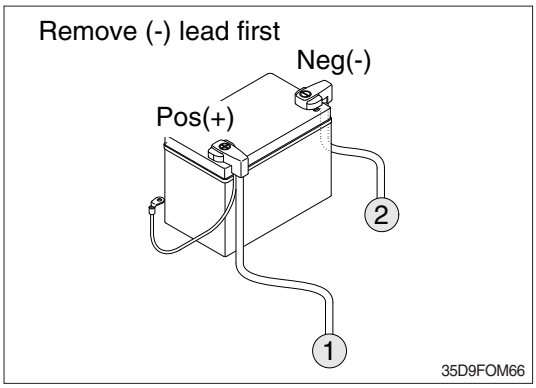
① Remove the lead from the ground side (Normally the (-) terminal side) of the battery. It is dangerous to let a tool, etc., touch the (+) terminal and the body at the same time, since this causes a spark.

② When remounting, connect the ground connection last

⚠ Do not allow tools to touch the (+) terminal and the body of the truck at the same time. This can cause sparking and explosion.
When reinstalling the cables after replaced the battery, pay close attention to maintaining the same alignment state of the cables as it was when supplied. Otherwise, the machine can be exposed to the fire hazards.



⚠ Prior to reinstall the cable, inspect in detail and confirm the condition of the cables and replace it when the cables possess any kind of abnormal damages such as cracking and wear out of the cable sheath that make you feel somedangerous to use it. Do consult an expert about this matter when you are not able to judge its condition. It is strongly recommended to keep the surroundings of the battery cables clean so that the machine can be freed from the risk of firing by eliminating the flammable contaminations such as oil, dust and etc. acting as a fire developer. Dispose of the old battery in locally approved manner.



3) TIRE REPLACEMENT

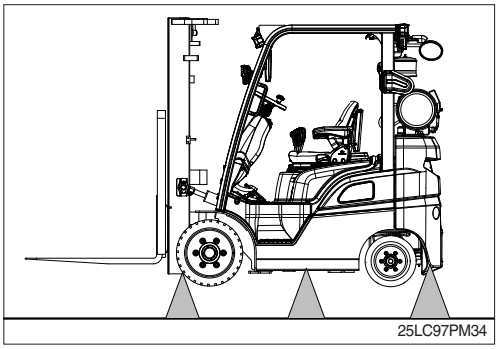
① Park the truck in a safe and level place suitable for changing the tire. Then lower the forks, stop the engine, and apply the parking brake.

⚠ The tires are under high inflation pressure, so failure to follow the correct procedures, when changing or servicing the tires and rims could cause the tire to explode, causing serious injury or damage. The tires and rims should always be serviced or changed by trained personal using the correct tools and procedures. For details of procedures, contact your HYUNDAI dealer. Wear safety glasses and a face shield when using compressed air.

② Block the tire at the opposite corner from the tire to be replaced.
③ Loosen the lug nuts slightly with a lug nut wrench.
④ Jack up the truck to raise the tire from the ground, then remove the lug nuts and take off the tire.

※ Points to fit jack when jacking up
Front tires: Bottom of outer mast or bottom of the frame.
Rear tires: Bottom of counterweight or bottom of the rear axle.

⚠ When jacking up the truck, always check carefully that the jack does not come out of position. When jacking up the truck, never go under the truck. For wheels using a separate type rim, check first that the rim nut is not loose before loosening the lug nuts. Be careful not to mistake the rim nuts and lug nuts.
When assembling separated type rims with bolts and nuts, check any damage and tighten them to the specified tightening torque. Change the bolts and nuts with new ones after using twice for your safety.



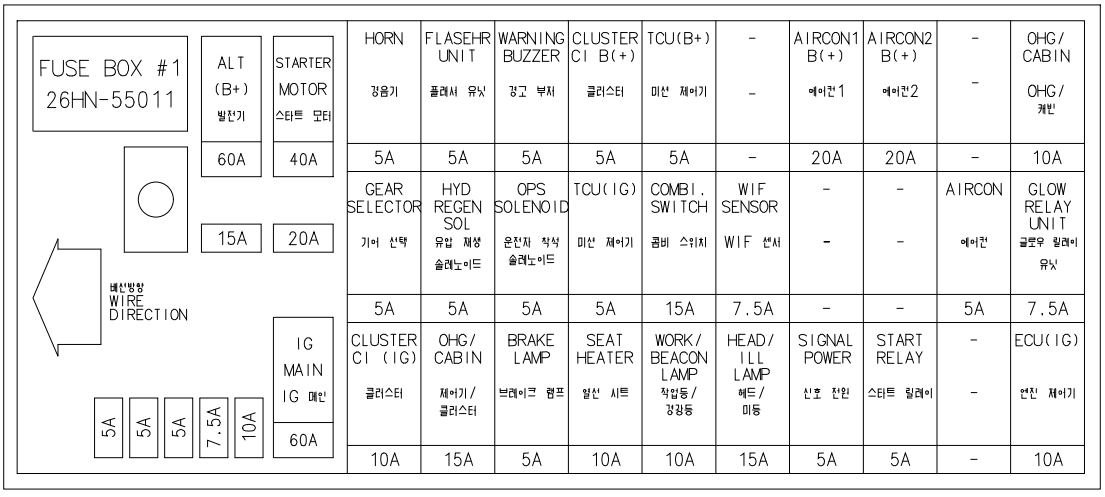
⑤ Replace the tire and tighten the lug nuts partially. The mounting faces of the wheel, lug nuts and wheels must be free from any dirt or lubricant of any kind.
⑥ Tighten the lug nuts on opposite sides in turn,
and check that there is no play in the wheel.
⑦ Lower the jack to lower the truck to the ground, then tighten the lug nuts to the specified tightening torque (For details, see service data).
⑧ Check and adjust the inflation pressure.
Tire inflation pressure : For details, see page 5-3.

⚠ Precautions for adjusting the inflation pressure when repairing a puncture.

※ The tires used on the forklift trucks have a high inflation pressure, so any cracks or deformation of the rim are extremely dangerous. When adjusting the inflation pressure, do not raise the pressure above the correct level under any circumstances. If the pressure of the compressor is not adjusted beforehand, the pressure inside the tire will rise to the maximum air pressure of the compressor, and this may cause a serious accident. Therefore, always be extremely careful when carrying out this work.

4) FUSES REPLACEMENT

FUSE BOX COVER SILK
(P/NO:26HN-55011)



HORN 경음기	FLASEHR UNIT 플래셔 유닛	WARNING BUZZER 경고 부저	CLUSTER CI B(+) 클러스터	TCU(B+) 미션 제어기	- -	AIRCON1 B(+) 에어컨1	AIRCON2 B(+) 에어컨2	- -	OHG/ CABIN OHG/ 캐빈
5A	5A	5A	5A	5A	-	20A	20A	-	10A
GEAR SELECTOR 기어 선택	HYD REGEN SOL 유압 재생 솔레노이드	OPS SOLENOID 운전자 착석 솔레노이드	TCU(IG) 미션 제어기	COMBI. SWITCH 콤비 스위치	WIF SENSOR WIF 센서	- -	- -	AIRCON 에어컨	GLOW RELAY UNIT 글로우 릴레이 유닛
5A	5A	5A	5A	15A	7.5A	-	-	5A	7.5A
CLUSTER CI (IG) 클러스터	OHG/ CABIN 제어기/ 클러스터	BRAKE LAMP 브레이크 램프	SEAT HEATER 발신 시트	WORK/ BEACON LAMP 작업등/ 경광등	HEAD/ ILL LAMP 헤드/ 미등	SIGNAL POWER 신호 전원	START RELAY 스타트 릴레이	- -	ECU(IG) 엔진 제어기
10A	15A	5A	10A	10A	15A	5A	5A	-	10A

2YFB-12022-00

(1) Turn the starting swich OFF.
(2) Open the cover of the fuse box or relay box, and replace fuses or relays inside (to open the cover of the fuse box or relay box, push the side of the cover lightly with a finger, and pull the cover forward to remove it.)

⚠ When replacing the fuse or relay, check the relationship between the fuse or relay and the electrical components it protects. Always replace fuses or relays with a same capacity. Always turn the start switch OFF before replacing any fuse or relay.

5) LAMP BULBS REPLACEMENT

⚠ **After checking that the fuse is not blown and that there is no disconnection in the wiring harness, replace the lamp.**

Lamp	Spec (12V)
Head and turn signal lamp	LED
Rear combination lamp	LED
Beacon lamp (option)	LED
Rear work lamp (option)	LED
Blue spot (option)	LED

6) FUNCTIONAL TESTS

You will start the engine to complete the functional tests, so be sure that:

- Put the parking brake switch is LOCK position.
- Put the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL.
- Forks are fully lowered to the floor or ground.
- All controls are in neutral or other correct position.
- You are familiar with the safety procedures given in section 5, **Starting and operating procedures**, in this manual.

As you test the following components, be sure they are properly mounted and working correctly.

(1) Horn

Press the horn button to check the horn function. If the horn or any other part does not operate, report the failure and have it repaired before the truck is put into operation.

(2) Hour meter

Start the engine and let it warm up until it runs evenly and accelerates smoothly when you push on the accelerator pedal. Check the hour meter for operation with the engine running. Write the hour meter reading on the PM report form. Report any malfunction or damage.

(3) Indicator lights

Check that all lights are functioning and indicate normal truck operation as described in section 3, **Know your truck**, in this manual.

(4) Service brakes and inching pedal

With the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL and the engine running, push the sevice brake pedal fully down and hold. The brakes should apply before the pedal reaches the floorplate. If the pedal continues to creep downward, report the failure immediately. Do not operate the truck until the brakes are repaired. Perform the same check with the inching pedal. (Additional braking/inching checks will follow).

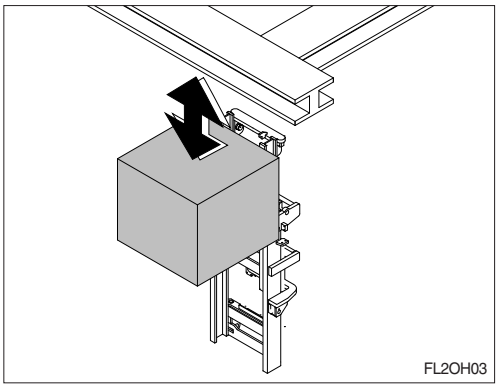
(5) Parking brake

Check the function of the parking brake. Release, then reapply. To check parking brake holding capability, park the lift truck on a grade and apply the parking brake. The parking brake should hold a lift truck with rated load on a 15% grade.

⚠ **Do not operate a lift truck if the service or parking brakes are not operating properly.**

(6) Lift mechanisms and controls

Pull back on the tilt control lever and hold until the mast reaches the full back tilt position. Push forward on the lever to return the mast to the vertical position. Release the lever.



⚠ Be sure that there is adequate overhead clearance before raising the mast.

Pull back on the lift control lever and raise the fork carriage to full height. Watch the mast assembly as it rises. Release the lever.

If the maximum fork height is not reached, this indicates there is an inadequate (low) oil level in the hydraulic sump tank or severe binding within the mast.

Push forward on the lift control lever. Watch the mast as it lowers. When the forks reach the floor, release the lever.

All movements of the mast, fork carriage, and lift chains must be even and smooth, without binding or jerking. Watch for chain wobble or looseness; the chains should have equal tension and move smoothly without noticeable wobble.

(7) Auxiliary controls (option)

If your lift truck is equipped with an attachment, test the control lever for correct function and briefly operate the attachment.

(8) Steering system

※ The steering system, steering axle, and steering linkage on your truck should be inspected periodically for abnormal looseness and damage, leaking seals, etc.. Also, be alert for any changes in steering action. Hard steering, excessive freeplay (Looseness), or unusual sound when turning or maneuvering indicates a need for inspection or servicing.

Check the steering system by moving the steering handwheel in a full right turn and then in a full left turn. Return the handwheel to the straight ahead position. The steering system components should operate smoothly when the handwheel is turned. Never operate a truck that has a steering system fault.

⚠ Fasten your seat belt before driving the truck.

(9) Direction control, braking and inching

※ Be sure that the travel area is clear in front of the truck.

① Push firmly on the brake pedal. Release the parking brake. Move the gear selector lever lever from NEUTRAL to FORWARD.

② Remove your right foot from the service brake pedal and put it on the accelerator pedal. Push down until the truck moves slowly forward. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal and push down on the service brake pedal to stop the truck. The brakes should apply smoothly and equally.

※ Be sure the travel area is clear behind the truck.

③ Put the gear selector lever in the REVERSE travel position. Release the service brake and push down on the accelerator pedal until the truck moves slowly in the reverse direction. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal and push down on the service brake pedal to stop the truck. The brakes should apply smoothly and equally.

④ Put the gear selector lever in FORWARD. Press the inching pedal fully down and hold. Depress the accelerator pedal. The truck should not move. Now, with the accelerator pedal still depressed, slowly release the inching pedal until the truck Inches forward smoothly and slowly.

※ Report any problems.

※ When you have completed the operational tests, park and leave the truck according to standard shut down procedure as described in section 5 of this manual. Be sure to make a record of all maintenance and operating problems you find.

7) FLUIDS, FILTERS AND ENGINE ACCESSORIES

To check fluid levels and other components within the engine compartment, unlatch and open the bonnet to access the engine compartment.

⚠ To avoid the possibility of personal injury, never work in the engine compartment with the engine running, except when it is absolutely necessary to check or make adjustments. Take extreme care to keep hands, tools, loose clothing, etc., away from the fan and drive belts. Also remove watches, bracelets, and rings.

(1) Engine accessories

Inspect the engine coolant hoses and fan belt (s). Look for leaking and obvious damage, worn (frayed) condition, breaks, etc. that could cause failure during operation.

(2) Engine air cleaner

Check the engine air cleaner for damage and contamination (excessive dirt build-up and clogging). Be sure that the air cleaner hose is securely connected (not loose or leaking). Fan or cone shaped dust deposite on tube or hose surfaces indicate a leak.

Change or service the air cleaner element every 500 operating hours, depending upon your application. Service intervals may also be determined by the air cleaner warning lamp.

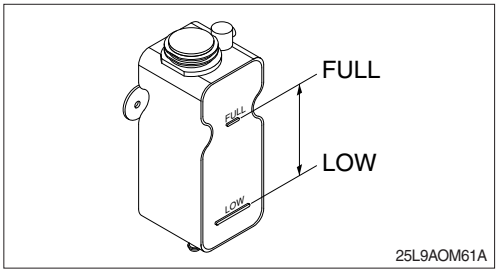
(3) Battery

Inspect the battery for damage, cracks, leaking condition, etc.. If the terminals are corroded, clean and protect them with HYUNDAI battery saver (Available from your HYUNDAI dealer).

⚠ EXPLOSIVE GASES : Do not smoke or have open flames or sparks near the batteries. An explosion can cause injury or death.

(4) Engine cooling system

To check the engine coolant level open the hood to the engine compartment. Visually inspect the recovery bottle, locate the FULL and LOW marks. The FULL mark indicates maximum level at operating temperature. The LOW mark indicates additional coolant needs to be added to the system.



△ A level anywhere between the FULL and LOW marks is normal.

※ Inspect the coolant level in the overflow bottle only.

⚠ Do not remove the radiator cap when the radiator is hot. STEAM from the radiator will cause severe burns. Do not remove the radiator cap to check the coolant level.

⚠ Never remove the radiator cap while the engine is running. Stop the engine and wait until it has cooled. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury from hot coolant or steam blowout and/or damage to the cooling system or engine.

If the level is low, add a 50/50 mixture of specified coolant and water to the correct level. If you have to add coolant more than once a month or if you have to add more than one quart at a time, check the coolant system for leaks.

- Check the engine oil for presence of coolant leaking into the engine.
- Inspect the coolant for condition. Look for excessive contamination or rust or oil in the coolant solution.
- Check the PM time interval for need to change the coolant.
- Check the condition of radiator cap rubber seal and radiator filler neck for damage. Be sure they are clean.
- Check overflow hose for logging or damage.

※ Your lift truck cooling system is filled with a factory installed solution of 50% water and 50% permanent-type antifreeze containing rust and corrosion inhibitors. You should leave the solution in year around. Plain water may be used in an emergency, but replace it with the specified coolant as soon as possible to avoid damage to the system. Do not use alcohol or methanol antifreeze.

(5) Engine oil and filter

Locate the engine oil dipstick. Pull the dipstick out, wipe it with a clean wiper, and reinsert it fully into the dipstick tube. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level.

It is normal to add some oil between oil changes. Keep the oil level between the High and Low mark on the dipstick by adding oil as required. **Do not overfill**. Use the correct oil as specified under lubricant specification.

It is recommended to:

- Drain and replace the engine crankcase oil initial 50 hours and every 500 operating hours.
- Remove the oil pan drain plug to drain old oil after the truck has been in operation and the engine oil is operating temperature.

⚠ **Engine oil at operating temperature is hot and can cause burns. Beware of splashing oil.**

- Carefully check for leaks after changing oil and installing a new filter.

※ **The time interval for changing engine oil depends upon your application and operating conditions. To determine the correct schedule for your truck, check the engine oil condition regulauly.**

OIL PERFORMANCE DESIGNATION : To help achieve proper engine performance and durability, use only engine lubricating oils of the proper quality. For the LPG engine, HYUNDAI recommends that you use motor oil that meets API service classification API SL (SAE 10W-30) oil or better.

(6) Hydraulic oil tank

Check the hydraulic oil tank oil level. Correct oil level is important for proper system operation. Low oil level can cause pump damage. Over filling can cause loss of oil or lift system malfunction. Hydraulic oil expands as its temperature rises. Therefore, it is preferable to check the oil level at operating temperature (after approximately 30 minutes of truck operation). To check the oil level, first park the truck on a level surface and apply the parking brake.

Put the mast in a vertical position and lower the fork carriage fully down. Pull the dipstick out, (attached to the filter cap) wipe it with a clean wiper, and reinsert it. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level. Keep the oil level above the LOW mark on the dipstick by adding recommended hydraulic oil only, as required. **Do not overfill.**

Check the condition of the hydraulic oil (age, color or clarity, contamination). Change the oil as necessary.

(7) Hydraulic oil and filter change

Drain and change the hydraulic oil every 5000 operating hours. (Severe service or adverse conditions may require more frequent oil change). Replace the hydraulic return filter element at every oil change. Remove, clean, and reinstall the hydraulic suction line screens every 2000 hours. Check for leaks after installation of the filter. Also, check that the hydraulic line connections at the filter adapter are tightened correctly.

(8) Hydraulic tank air breather maintenance and inspection

Remove the air breather and inspect for excessive (obvious) contamination and damage. Replace the air breather, per recommended PM schedule or as required by operating conditions.

(9) Transmission oil check

To check the transmission oil locate the dipstick. The dipstick is located on the driver's left hand side under the floor plate near the transmission valve. Before checking, run the engine until the unit is at operating temperature. This is important since transmission oil temperature should be 66~121˚C (150~250˚F), the engine should also be at operating temperature. Apply the parking brake.

With the engine operating at idle and the transmission in NEUTRAL, and the parking brake set, check the oil on the dipstick. Fill, if necessary, to the HOT zone on the dipstick, using the transmission oil recommended by HYUNDAI.

※ **Check the planned maintenance interval (operating hours) or the condition of the oil to determine if the transmission oil needs to be changed.**

8) LUBRICATION

(1) Truck chassis inspection and lubrication

Lubrication and inspection of the truck chassis components, including the steering wheels, steering axle linkage, steering cylinder, and wheel bearings are easier if the truck is raised and blocked up under the frame. Refer to page 7-39 for additional information on truck blocking and jacking. Also refer to page 7-33 for the location of grease fittings.

Inspect the steering cylinder piston rods, seals, and fasteners for damage, leaks, and looseness. Lubricate the steering axle linkage rod ends and linkage pivot points. Be sure to clean the grease fittings before lubricating, and remove the excess grease from all points after lubricating. Lubricate miscellaneous linkage as needed.

(2) Mast and tilt cylinder lubrication

Clean the fittings and lubricate the tilt cylinder rod end bushings (forward end) and both the base rod-end bushings (rear end). Clean and lubricate the mast support bushings.

(3) Lift chains

Lubricate the entire length of the mast rail lift and carriage chains with HYUNDAI chain and cable lube.

9) AIR CLEANING

Always maintain a lift truck in a clean condition. Do not allow dirt, dust, lint, or other contaminants to accumulate on the truck. Keep the truck free from leaking oil and grease. Wipe up all oil spills. Keep the controls and floorboards clean, dry, and safe. A clean truck makes it easier to see leakage and loose, missing, or damaged parts, and helps prevent fires. A clean truck runs cooler. The environment in which a lift truck operates determines how often and to what extent cleaning is necessary.

For example, trucks operating in manufacturing plants that have a high level of dirt, dust, or lint (for example, cotton fibers or paper dust) in the air or on the floor or ground, require more frequent cleaning. The radiator especially may require daily air cleaning to ensure correct cooling.

If air pressure does not remove heavy deposits of grease, oil, etc., it may be necessary to use steam or liquid spray cleaner.

Lift trucks should be air cleaned at every PM interval, or more often if necessary.

※ **Use an air hose with special adapter or extension, a control valve, and a nozzle to direct the air properly. Use clean, dry, low pressure, compressed air. Restrict air pressure to 2.0 kgf/cm² (30 psi), maximum (OSHA requirement).**

⚠ **Wear suitable eye protection and protective clothing when air cleaning. Never point the air nozzle at anyone.**

Air clean the mast assembly, drive axle, radiator- from both counterweight and engine side, engine and accessories, drive line and related components, and steering axle and cylinder.

10) CRITICAL FASTENER TORQUE CHECKS

Fasteners in highly loaded (critical) components can quickly fail if they become loosened. Also, loose fasteners can cause damage or failure of the component. For safety, it is important that the correct torque be maintained on all critical fasteners of the components that directly support, handle, or control the load and protect the operator. (refer to chapter 9. Specifications.)

Critical items include:

- Drive axle mounting
- Overhead guard or cabin
- Drive and steering wheel mounting
- Tilt cylinder mounting and yokes
- Counterweight mounting
- Mast mounting and components

11) LIFT CHAIN MAINTENANCE

The chain system on the mast was designed for safe, efficient, and reliable transmission of lifting force from hydraulic cylinder to the forks. Safe use of your truck with minimum down time depends on the correct care and maintenance of the lift chains. Most complaints of unacceptable chain performance are a result of poor maintenance. Chains need periodic maintenance to give maximum service life.

⚠ **Do not attempt to repair a worn chain. Replace worn or damaged chains with a set (LH & RH). Do not piece chains together.**

(1) Inspect and lubricate the lift chains every 10 hours or daily and check tension every 250 hours or monthly. When operating in corrosive environments, inspect the chains every 50 hours. During the inspection, check for the following conditions:

- Rust and corrosion, cracked plates, raised or turned pins, tight joints, wear, and worn pins or holes.
- When the pins or holes become worn, the chain becomes longer. When a section of chain is 3% longer than a section of new chain, the chain is worn and must be discarded.
- Chain wear can be masured by using a chain scale or a steel tape measure. When checking chain wear, be sure to measure a segment of chain that moves over a sheave. Do not repair chains by cutting out the worn section and joining in a new piece. If part of a chain is worn, replace all the chains of both sides on a truck.

(2) Lift chain lubrication

Lift chain lubrication is an important part of your maintenance program. The lift chains operate under heavy loadings and function more safely and have longer life if they are regularly and correctly lubricated. HYUNDAI chain lubricant is recommended; it is easily sprayed on and provides superior lubrication. Heavy motor oil may also be used as a lubricant and corrosion inhibitor.

(3) Lift chain wear and replacement criteria

① New chain length

The distance from the first pin counted to the last pin counted in a span while the chains are lifting a small load.

② Worn chain length

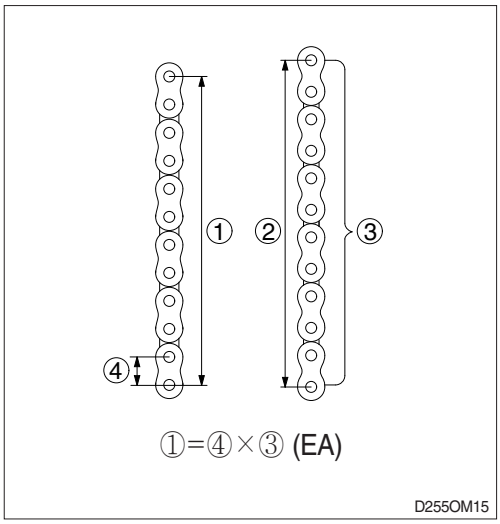
The distance from the first pin counted to the last pin counted in a span while the chains are lifting a small load.

③ Span

The number of pins in the length (segment) of chain to be measured.

④ Pitch

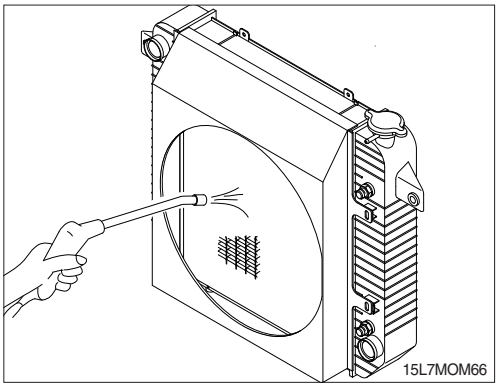
The distance from the center of one pin to the center of the next pin.



All chains must be replaced if any link has wear of 3% or more, or if any of the damaged conditions notes above are found during inspection. Order replacement chains from your HYUNDAI dealer. Replace all chains as a set. Do not remove factory lubrication or paint new chains. Replace anchor pins and worn or broken anchors when installing new chains. Adjust tension on new chains. Lubricate chains when they are installed on the mast.

※ Please refer to your service manual for additional information on lift chain measurement and maintenance.

10. HANDLING TRUCK IN EXTREMELY HOT PLACES



Pay careful attention particularly to the following points when handling the truck in extremely hot places.

1) Scale and rust form more easily in the cooling system, so wash with anticorrosion liquid. Always try to have clean and soft water circulating in the system.

2) Clogging of the radiator fins is one cause of overheating, so use air or water jets to clean the fins. When doing this, the air nozzle must be at right angles to the radiator.
   · Air pressure max : 2 kgf/cm^2 (28 psi)

3) Check the fan belt tension. If it is too slack, adjust the tension. (see page 7-20)

4) In case of overheating, do not stop the engine immediately.

(1) Run the engine at low idling.

(2) Open the bonnet to ventilate the engine compartment.

(3) When the water temperature drops, stop the engine.

(4) Check the cooling water level. If it is low, add more water.

⚠ Wear safety glasses and a face shield when using compressed air. Never touch the radiator cap while the engine is hot. Steam may spurt out. Wait until the water temperature drops. It is extremely dangerous to try to check the fan belt tension while the engine is running. When inspecting the fan belt or other moving parts, or near such parts, always stop the engine first.

11. COLD WEATHER OPERATION

1) PREPARATION FOR LOW TEMPERATURE

(1) Replace lubrication oil with oil of the prescribed viscosity.

(2) Use a mixture of 50 percent soft water and 50 percent ethylene glycol antifreeze to fill the cooling system. Refer to page 7-52.

⚠ **Use ethylene glycol base antifreeze.**
⚠ **Use soft water (city water, etc.) as mixing water.**
⚠ **Cooling system must be thoroughly flushed before filling with antifreeze mixture.**
⚠ **Do not expose antifreeze to flame. It is inflammable.**

※ **Dispose of old antifreeze mixture in locally approved manner.**

2) BATTERY

As the ambient temperature drops, the battery capacity will drop and the electrolyte may sometimes freeze if the battery charge is low. Maintain the battery at a charge level of over 75% and insulate it against cold temperature so that the truck can be readily started the next morning.

※ **When the 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.**

3) CARE AFTER DAILY OPERATION

(1) Drain water from the fuel system to prevent freezing.
(2) Fill the tank at the end of each day of operation to drive out moisture laden air to prevent condensation.
Do not fill the tank to top.

⚠ **Explosive fumes may be present during refueling.**

12. RECOMMENDATION TABLE FOR LUBRICANTS

1) NEW TRUCK

New truck uses following fuel, coolant and lubricant.

Description	Specification
Engine oil	SAE 10W-30 (API SL class or better)
Transmission oil	ATF DEXRON III
Axle oil	Shell SPIRAX S4 XTM
Hydraulic oil	ISO VG32/VG46/VG68, Hyundai genuine long life hydraulic oil ISO VG15, Conventional hydraulic oil★1
Grease	Lithium base grease NLGI No.2
Fuel	LPG
Brake fluid	Azolla ZS32 (Hydraulic oil ISO VG32)
Coolant	Mixture of 50% ethylene glycol base antifreeze and 50% water

- SAE : Society of Automotive Engineers
- API : American Petorleum Institute
- ISO : International Organization for Standardization
- NLGI : National Lubricating Grease Institute

★1 : Cold region
Russia, CIS, Mongolia

13. FUEL AND LUBRICANTS

Service point	Kind of fluid	Capacity ℓ (U.S. gal)	Ambient temperature °C(°F) -50 (-58) -30 (-22) -20 (-4) -10 (14) 0 (32) 10 (50) 20 (68) 30 (86) 40 (104)
Engine oil pan	Engine oil	5.7 (1.5)	★SAE 5W-40 SAE 10W-30 (API SM class or better)
Torque converter transmission	Transmission oil	7 (1.8)	ATF DEXRON III
Axle	Gear oil	8.2 (2.2)	SHELL SPIRAX S4 XTM
Hydraulic tank	Hydraulic oil	30 (8)	★ISO VG 15 ISO VG 32 ISO VG 46 ISO VG 68
Fuel tank	LPG	15 (4.0)	★ASTM D975 NO.1 ASTM D975 NO.2
Fitting (Grease nipple)	Grease	-	★NLGI NO.1 NLGI NO.2
Brake reservoir tank	Brake oil	0.5 (0.13)	★AZOLLA ZS10 (Hydraulic oil, ISO VG10) Azolla ZS32 (Hydraulic oil ISO VG32)
Radiator	Antifreeze : Water	10 (2.65)	Ethylene glycol base permanent type (50:50) ★Ethylene glycol base permanent type (60 : 40)

NOTES :

- Engine oil should be API SL classification (SAE 10W-30) or better.
- Change the type of engine oil according to the ambient temperature.
- When using oil of different brands from the previous one, be sure to drain all the previous oil before adding the new engine oil.

★ : Cold region
Russia, CIS, Mongolia

8. INFORMATION FOR LPG

1. FOREWORD

This chapter describes the method of operation of HYUNDAI FORKLIFT that is powered by LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas).

This fuel is normally supplied in a gas tank and must be purchased locally by user.

It is important that the user thoroughly understands applicable laws and regulations concerning use of LPG tank and any information that may be attached to each tank by the supplier before operating this forklift.

There may be special laws or regulations regarding LPG powered forklifts then the user must fully be aware of such laws also.

2. STARTING ENGINE

1) STARTING ENGINE

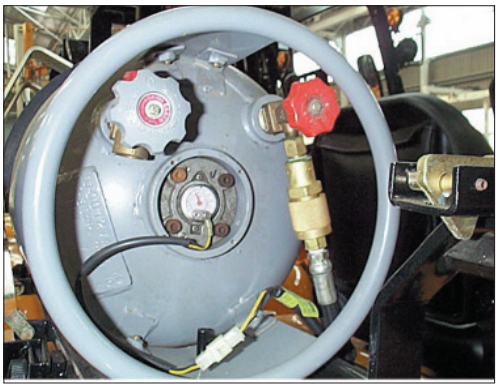
(1) Open the out flow valve on the tank.

(2) Without stepping on the accelerator pedal, turn the start switch to the START position, to start the starter turning.

(3) Let the engine warm up for 5~6 minutes after starting.

※ **Avoid stepping down on the accelerator pedal.**

⚠ **There is danger that the heat of vaporization of the LPG will freeze the regulator, causing harm to the engine.**



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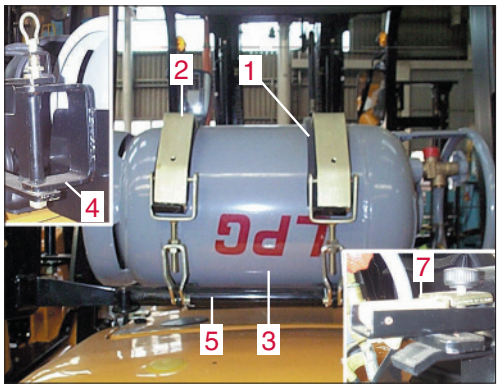
3. LPG DEVICE COMPONENTS

1 Band
2 Clamp
3 Tank
4 Tank bracket support
5 Tank bracket
6 Relief valve
7 Tank bracket support
8 LPG mixer and throttle body assy
9 LPG regulator assy



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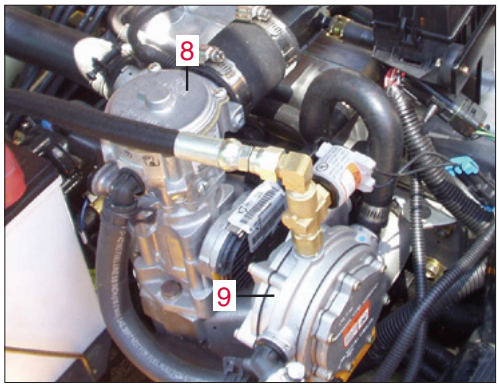

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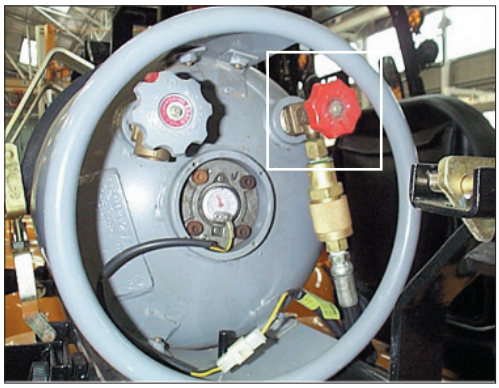
4. LPG TANK AND RELATED PARTS

1) OUTFLOW VALVE

This valve controls the flow of LPG fuel from the LPG tank to the regulator.

To open the valve, turn it counterclockwise.



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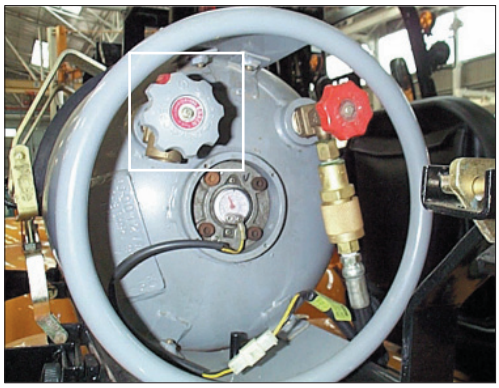
2) INFLOW VALVE

LPG is filled in the tank through this valve. The tank must be filled by an LPG filling station attendant.

Be sure that this valve is shut tightly at times during use.



D35AOM183

3) RELIEF VALVE

This valve prevents explosion that might be caused when the LPG pressure rises above a normal level or when the hose becomes deteriorated.

35L98IL01

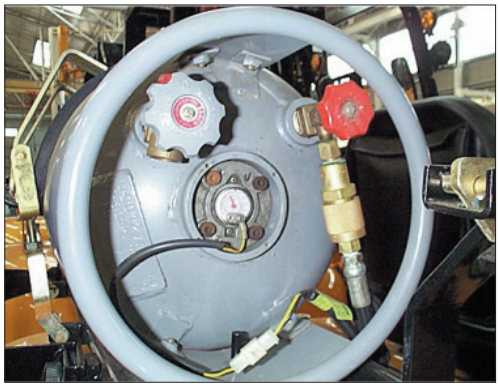
5. CHANGING THE LPG TANK

Under no circumstances what so ever may the LPG tank replacement be performed near a lighted cigarette, lighted match, gas stove burner, or any other electric appliance that emits sparks, flame or any type of fire.

1) REMOVING THE LPG TANK

When changing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tanks, follow these basic rules:

- Change only in well ventilated areas.
- Never allow open flames.
- Turn the starting switch to the OFF position.
- Check for leaks.
- Make sure tank is on locating pin.
- Make sure tank latches are securely fastened.
- Store tanks according to local fire codes.



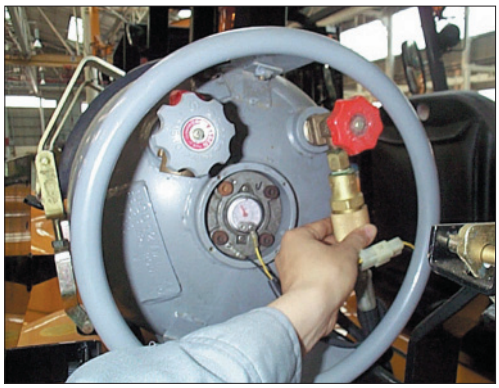
D35AOM185

(1) Stop the engine and remove the key

① Turn the LPG cylinder out flow valve clockwise to shut the fuel supply.

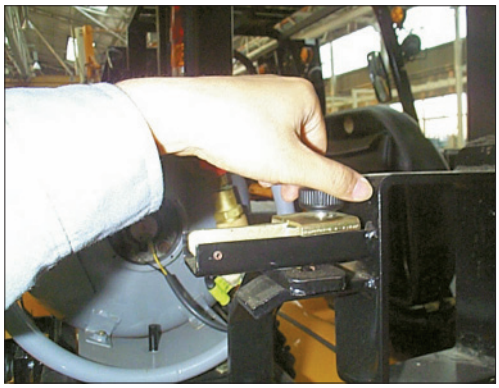
② Let the engine stop naturally so that any LPG fuel in the piping doesn't leave the system.

(2) Remove the piping from the tank.



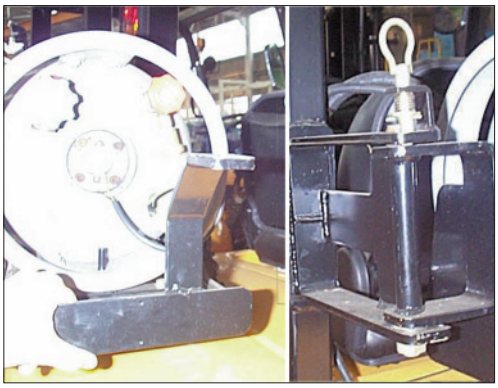
D35AOM186

(3) Turn counterclockwise the stopper knob located on the right side tank bracket, and remove the tank bracket stopper.



D35AOM187

(4) Turn the tank bracket backwards around the left side tank bracket, and fix it with a set pin.



D35AOM188

(5) Pull the tank bracket clamp toward you, and unlock the band.

D35AOM189

(6) Set two bands forward, and remove the tank.

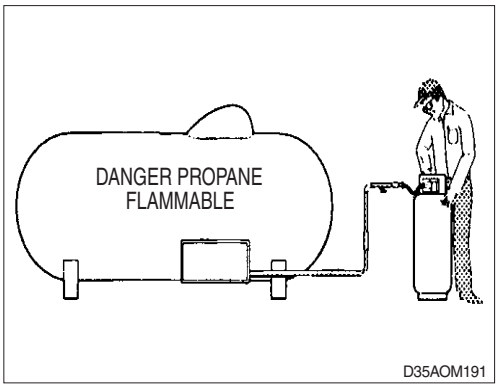
D35AOM190

2) REFILL LPG TANK

- Make sure you know and understand the proper procedure for filling an LPG tank.
- If you have any questions on refilling LPG tanks, please ask your supervisor.

⚠ LPG IS HEAVIER THAN AIR. It settles on your clothes and the ground around you, displacing oxygen vital for breathing. Open flame can cause flash fires.

⚠ Check all connections for damage or leaks. If the truck will not start after you change tanks, get a qualified mechanic to check the truck.



D35AOM191

6. RECOMMENDED SAFETY MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

⚠ LPG is a combustible fuel that is heavier than air.
Escaping gas may accumulate in low areas. The fuel cylinder should be mounted so that it does not extend outside the truck and should also be properly positioned by using the locating pin or key way.

The fuel valve should be turned off when the truck is not in service. Cast fittings should not be used in the LPG system.

Use only underwriters laboratories or factory mutual listed LPG hose assemblies where pressure fuel lines are required.

All pipe threaded fittings should be installed using an approved sealing compound.
Fuel lines should be supported by clamps to minimize chafing and wear.
The LPG solenoid valve should be wired to an automatic shut off switch (oil pressure or vacuum) to prevent leakage of gas in the event the ignition is on without the engine running.

Check the LPG solenoid or vacuum shut-off valve for leakage as follows.

1) Turn fuel tank valve off, start and run engine until it stops.
2) Install a 0 to 30 psi pressure gauge per instruction A or B.
   A. To primary test port of single units consisting of primary and secondary regulators.
   B. Between the primary and secondary stage regulators when the LPG system consists of two regulators.
3) Turn the tank fuel valve on. The pressure gauge should maintain a zero reading. If it does not, the solenoid valve or vacuum shut-off valve must be repaired or replaced. An odor is added to LPG to help indicate leaks. If you detect gas odor, you should turn off the fuel tank supply valve and stop the engine. Remove all sources of ignition, and ventilate the area. Make all of the necessary repairs before you turn the fuel supply on. The complete LPG system should be inspected periodically. Check all hoses for wear, connections for leaks, and all parts for damage.

NOTE : Fuel hoses have a limited life expectancy. They should be checked for cracking and drying due to age. Hoses with visible signs of age should be replaced. Use only Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual listed LPG parts for replacements.

※ Service work should be performed by qualified personnel only.

7. INSTALLATION

1) Place the tank on the bracket.
   Align the boss of tank bracket with the hole of tank.

D35AOM190

D35AOM193

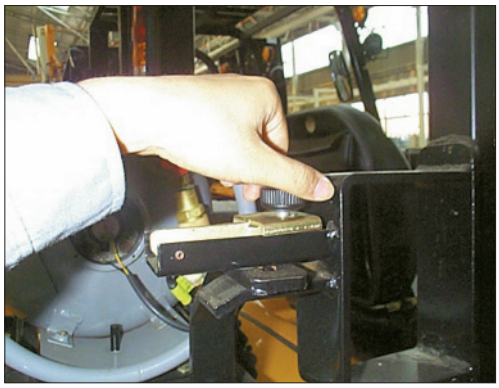
2) Put the band on the tank, hook the clamp to the band, and push up the clamp.

D35AOM194

3) Lift the stopper plate, then rotate the tank bracket.

D35AOM195

4) Turn clockwise the stopper knob located on the right side tank bracket.



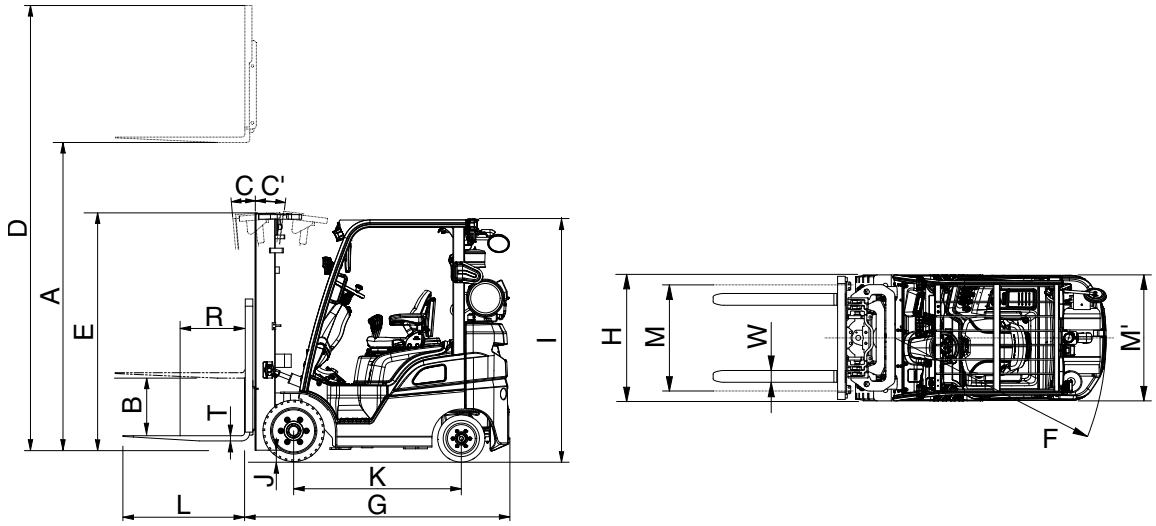
D35AOM196

5) Connect the piping to the tank out flow valve.

6) Wet the part of the pipe that is connected to the tank with soapy water or neutral detergent, open the out flow valve and check to see that there are no gas leaks. Be sure to wipe the soapy water or detergent off after this inspection is completed.

D35AOM197

1. SPECIFICATION TABLE



25LC99SP01

Model			Unit	25LC-9	30LC-9	33LC-9
Capacity			kg (lb)	2267 (5000)	2722 (6000)	2950 (6500)
Load center		R	mm (in)	610 (24")	←	←
Weight (Unloaded)			kg (lb)	3779 (8331)	4157 (9165)	4404 (9709)
Fork	Lifting height	A	mm (ft·in)	3300 (10' 10")	←	←
	Free lift	B	mm (in)	155 (6.1")	←	←
	Lifting speed (Unload/Load)		mm/sec (ft/min)	570/550 (112/108)	←	460/445 (91/88)
	Lowering speed (Unload/Load)		mm/sec (ft/min)	570/570 (112/112)	←	475/475 (94/94)
	L×W×T	L,W,T	mm (in)	1050×100×45 (41×3.9×1.8)	1050×122×45 (41×4.8×1.8)	←
Mast	Tilt angle (forward/backward)	C/C'	degree	6/10	←	←
	Max height	D	mm (ft·in)	4480 (14' 8")	←	←
	Min height	E	mm (ft·in)	2135 (7' 0")	←	←
Body	Travel speed (Unload/Load)		km/h (mph)	15.7/14.9 (9.8/9.3)	15.5/14.9 (9.6/9.3)	15.4/14.8 (9.6/9.2)
	Max gradeability (Unload/Load)		%	42.8/19.4	36.4/16.4	33.4/15.2
	Min turning radius (Outside)	F	mm (ft·in)	2035 (6' 8")	2085 (6' 10")	2113 (6' 11")
Length to face of forks		G	mm (ft·in)	2280 (7' 6")	2340 (7' 8")	2385 (7' 10")
Overall width		H	mm (ft·in)	1065 (3' 6")	1110 (3' 8")	←
Overhead guard height		I	mm (ft·in)	2080 (6' 10")	←	←
Ground clearance		J	mm (in)	90 (3.5")	←	←
Wheel base		K	mm (ft·in)	1448 (4' 9")	←	←
Wheel tread front/rear		M/M'	mm (ft·in)	892/910 (2' 11"/3' 0")	907/910 (3' 0"/3' 0")	–
Max drawbar pull (Unload/Load)			kg (lb)	6047/6069 (13331/13380)	6023/6021 (13278/13274)	6014/6010 (13258/13250)

2. SPECIFICATION FOR MAJOR COMPONENTS

1) ENGINE

Item	Unit	Specification
Model	–	HYUNDAI, L4KB [Theta]
Type	–	4-cycle, vertical
Cooling Method	–	Water cooled
Number of cylinders and arrangement	–	4 cylinders, In line
Firing order	–	1-3-4-2
Cylinder bore X stroke	mm (in)	88×97 (3.46×3.82)
Piston displacement	cc (cu in)	2359 (143.95)
Compression ratio	–	10.5
Rated gross horse power	ps/rpm	50/2450
Maximum gross torque at rpm	kgf · m/rpm	16.3/1600
Engine oil quantity	ℓ (U.S.gal)	5.7 (1.5)
Dry weight	kg(lb)	160 (352)
High idling speed	rpm	2700
Low idling speed	rpm	800
Rated fuel consumption	g/ps.hr	-
Starting motor	V-kW	12 - 1.2
Alternator	V-A	12 - 75
Battery	V-AH	12 - 60
Fan belt deflection	mm (in)	10~15 (0.4~0.6)

2) MAIN PUMP

Item	Unit	Specification
Type	-	External gear pump
Capacity	cc/rev (in^3/rev)	27.2 (1.66)
Maximum operating pressure	bar (psi)	276 (4000)
Rated speed (Max/Min)	rpm	3000/500
Weight	kgf (lbf)	6 (13.2)

3) MAIN CONTROL VALVE

Item	Unit	Specification	
Type	-	Mono-block (3spool / 4spool)	
Operating method	-	Manual (hand lever)	
Maximum flow rated (Lift/Tilt)	lpm (US. gpm)	76/30 (20/8)	
Main relief valve set pressure (DV1)	bar (psi)	205 (2975)	★175 (2540)
Attachment oil flow rated (Aux1/2/)	lpm (US. gpm)	55/55 (14.5/14.5)	
Attachment relief valve pressure (DV2)	bar (psi)	140~180 (2030~2610)	
Weight	kgf (lbf)	3spool : 11 (24), 4spool : 13 (29)	

★ : EU, AN corporate sales equipment (25LC-9)

4) STEERING UNIT

Item	Unit	Specification
Type	-	Hydrostatic power or fully hydraulic power
Circuit	-	Load sensing, Non-load reaction
Capacity	cc/rev (in^3/rev)	125 (7.63)
Steering relief valve set pressure	bar (psi)	110 (1595)
Weight	kgf (lbf)	5.5 (12)

5) PRIORITY VALVE

Item	Unit	Specification
Type	–	Load sensing, dynamic signal
Rated input flow	lpm (US.gpm)	76 (20)
Maximum inlet and EF pressure	bar (psi)	280 (4060)
Maximum CF, LS pressure	bar (psi)	240 (3480)
Weight	kgf (lbf)	1.2 (2.6)

6) POWER TRAIN DEVICES

Item			Specification
Torque converter	Type		3 Element, 1 stage, 2 phase
	Stall ratio		3.0 : 1
Transmission	Type		Power shift
	Gear shift (FWD/REV)		1/1
	Overhaul ratio	FWD	1.437 : 1
		REV	1.437 : 1
Axle	Type		Front-wheel drive type
	Gear ratio		11.568
	Gear		Ring and pinion gear type
Wheels	Q'ty (FR/RR)		Single : 2/2
	Front (drive)	25LC-9	21×7×15
		30/33LC-9	21×8×15
	Rear (steer)		16×6×10 1/2
Brakes	Service		Front wheel, wet disk brake
	Parking		Electric switch, wet disk brake
Steering	Type		Full hydraulic, power steering
	Steering angle		80.79˚ to both right and left angle, respectively

7) CYLINDER

Index			Unit	Specification	
				Tube bore diameter × Rod diameter × Stroke	Weight
25/30LC-9	V330	Main lift	mm (in) / kgf (lbf)	50×40×1630 (1.97×1.57×64.2)	31 (68)
	TF470	Main lift		50×40×1522 (1.97×1.57×60)	36 (79)
		Free lift		75×50×808 (2.95×1.97×31.8)	31 (68)
33LC-9	V330	Main lift		55×45×1630 (2.17×1.77×64.2)	36 (79)
	TF470	Main lift		55×45×1522 (2.17×1.77×59.9)	39 (86)
		Free lift		85×60×808 (3.35×2.36×31.8)	42 (93)
Tilt (6/10 degree)				75×35×112 (2.95×1.38×4.4)	21 (46)
Steering				75×50×86 (2.95×1.97×3.39)	17 (37)

3. TIGHTENING TORQUE

NO	Item		Size	kgf · m	lbf · ft
1	Engine	Engine mounting bolt	M10×1.5	6.9±1.4	49.9±10.1
2		Engine bracket mounting nut	M12×1.25	12.5±2.5	90±18
3		Radiator mounting bolt, nut	M8×1.25	2.5±0.5	18.1±3.6
4		Torque converter mounting bolt	M10×1.25	7.4±1.5	53.5±10.8
5	Hydraulic system	Main pump mounting bolt	M10×1.5	5.3±0.5	38.3±3.6
6		MCV mounting bolt	M8×1.25	2.5±0.5	18.1±3.6
7		Steering unit mounting bolt	M10×1.5	4.0±0.5	28.9±3.6
8		Tilt cylinder; rod-end bolt, nut	M12×1.75	9.5±0.5	68±13.7
9		Tilt cylinder pin; mounting bolt	M10×1.5	4.0±1.5	28.9±3.6
10	Power train system	Transmission mounting bolt, nut	M16×2.0	7.5	54
11		Drive axle mounting bolt, nut	M20×1.5	65±3	470±21.6
12		Steering axle mounting bolt, nut	M20×2.5	58±8.5	420±61
13		Front wheel mounting nut	M20×1.5	47±5	340±36
14		Rear wheel mounting nut	M16×1.5	25±2	181±14
15	Others	Counterweight mounting bolt	M30×3.5	100±15	723±108
16		Operator's seat mounting nut	M8×1.25	2.5±0.5	18.1±3.6
17		Head guard mounting bolt	M12×1.75	12.8±3.0	92.6±21.7

1. ENGINE SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
Oil pressure caution lamp fails to go out.	· Low oil level in oil pan. · Oil filter element clogged. · Loose or worn oil pipe joint leaks oil.	· Add oil. · Replace element. · Check and repair.
Radiator pressure valve spouts steam.	· Lack of cooling water or water leakage. · Loosen fan belt. · Dust and scale accumulated in, cooling system.	· Add water or repair. · Adjust belt. · Change water and clean the interior of cooling system.
Water temp gauge indicates red range, on right.	· Radiator fin clogged or fin damaged. · Thermostat or water temp gauge faulty. · Radiator filler cap loosening.	· Clean or repair. · Replace · Retighten cap or replace packing.
Water temp gauge indicates red range, on left.	· Thermostat faulty. · Water temperature gauge faulty.	· Replace · Replace
Engine fails to start.	· Lack of fuel. · Air mixed in fuel system. · Fuel injection pump or nozzle defective. · Starting motor rotates slowly. · Engine compression insufficient. · Valve clearance out of adjustment.	· Add fuel. · Bleed air. · Replace. · See " Electrical system." · Consult dealer · Adjust clearance
Engine emits whitish or bluish smoke.	· Excessive quantity of oil in oil pan. · Poor quality of fuel.	· Reduce oil quantity. · Replace with specified fuel.
Engine emits blackish smoke.	· Air cleaner element clogged.	· Clean or replace element.
Abnormal sound heard. (Fuel combustion or mechanical sound)	· Poor quality of fuel. · Overheating · Muffler interior damaged. · Excessively large valve clearance.	· Replace with specified fuel. · See Symptom "Radiator pressure valve spouts steam". · Replace · Adjust clearance.

※ If the engine oil pressure warning lamp does not go off after replenishment, have it serviced. Continued operation with the warning lamp on can cause engine failure.

2. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
Lamps dimming even at maximum engine speed.	· Faulty wiring.	· Check for loose terminal and disconnected wire.
Lamps flicker during engine operation.	· Improper belt tension.	· Adjust belt tension.
Charge lamp does not light du -ring normal engine operation.	· Charge lamp defective. · Faulty wiring.	· Replace. · Check and repair.
Alternator makes abnormal sounds.	· Alternator defective.	· Replace
Starting motor fails to run.	· Faulty wiring. · Insufficient battery voltage.	· Check and repair. · Recharge battery.
Starting motor pinion repeats going in and out.	· Insufficient battery voltage.	· Recharge battery.
Excessively low starting motor speed.	· Insufficient battery voltage. · Starting motor defective.	· Recharge battery. · Replace
Starting motor comes to a stop before engine starts up.	· Faulty wiring. · Insufficient battery voltage.	· Check and repair. · Recharge battery.
Engine oil pressure caution lamp does not light when engine is stopped (with starting switch left in"ON" position).	· Caution lamp defective. · Caution lamp switch defective.	· Replace · Replace

3. TORQUE FLOW SYSTEM

※ After disassembling the transmission or changing the oil, be sure to bleed air of brake.

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Excessive oil temperature rise 1) Torque converter	· Improper oil level.	· Check oil level. Add or drain oil as necessary.
	· Impeller interfering with surroundings.	· After draining oil from oil tank and transmission, check and replace interfering parts.
	· Stator and free wheel malfunctioning.	· Check engine (stalling) speed. If necessary, replace.
	· Air sucked in.	· Check the inlet side joint or pipe. If necessary, retighten joint or replace gasket.
	· Water intruding into transmission case.	· Check drained oil. If necessary, change oil.
	· Bearing worn or seizing.	· Disassemble, inspect, repair or replace.
	· Gauge malfunctioning.	· Check and, if necessary, replace.
2) Transmission	· Clutch dragging.	· Check to see whether or not truck moves even when transmission is placed in neutral position. If so, replace clutch plate.
	· Bearing worn or seized.	· Disassemble, check and replace.
2. Noise operation 1) Torque converter	· Cavitation produced.	· Change oil, replace parts leaking air.
	· Flexible plate damaged.	· Listen to rotating sound at lowspeed operation. If necessary, replace flexible plate.
	· Bearing damaged or worn.	· Disassemble, check and replace.
	· Gear damaged.	· Disassemble, check and replace.
	· Impeller interfering with surroundings.	· Check impeller or check drained oil for mixing of foreign matter. If necessary, change oil.
	· Bolt loosening.	· Disassemble and check. If necessary, retighten or replace.
	· Spline worn.	· Disassemble, check and replace.
	· Noise gear pump operation.	· Disassemble, check and replace.
2) Transmission	· Dragging caused by seizing clutch.	· Check to see whether or not truck moves even when transmission is in neutral position. If so, replace clutch plate.
	· Bearing worn or seizing.	· Disassemble, check and replace
	· Gear damaged.	· Disassemble, check and replace
	· Bolt loosening.	· Disassemble, check and retighten or replace
	· Spline worn.	· Disassemble, check and replace

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
3. Low output power		
1) Torque converter	· Insufficient hydraulic pressure :	
	– Low oil level.	– Check oil level and add oil
	– Air sucked in.	– Check joints and pipes. If necessary, retighten joint or replace packing.
	– Oil filter clogging.	– Check and replace
	– Oil pump worn. (Low delivery flow)	– Check oil pressure. If necessary replace pump.
	– Regulator valve coil spring fatigued.	– Check spring tension. If necessary, replace.
	– Control valve spool malfunctioning.	– Disassemble, check and repair or replace.
	– Piston or O-ring worn.	– Disassemble, check measure and replace.
	· Stator free wheel cam damaged.	– Check stalling speed. (Increased engine load will cause excessive drop of stalling speed.)
		– Check oil temperature rise. If any, replace free wheel.
	· Stator free wheel seizing.	– Check temperature plate. (No-load will cause temperature rise)
		– Replace free wheel if a drop of starting output is found.
	· Impeller damaged for interfering with the surroundings.	– Check drained oil for foreign matter. If any, change oil.
2) Transmission	· Flexile plate deformed	· Replace flexible plate
	· Use of poor quality of oil or arising of air bubbles.	– Check and change oil.
	– Air sucked in from inlet side.	– Check joints and pipes. If necessary, retighten joint or replace packing.
	– Low torque converter oil pressure accelerates generation of air bebbles.	– Check oil pressure.
	– Oil mixing with water.	– Check drained oil and change oil.
	– Inching rod out of adjustment.	– Check and adjust.
	· Clutch slipping	
	– Lowering of power.	– Check oil pressure.
	– Piston ring or O-ring worn.	– Disassemble, check, measure and replace.
	– Clutch piston damaged.	– Disassemble, check and replace.
	– Clutch plate seizing or dragging.	– Check to see whether or not truck moves even when transmission is in neutral position. If so, replace.

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
4. Unusual oil pressure		
1) Oil pressure is high	· Control valve malfunctioning.	(1)Check for spool operation. If necessary, replace valve. (2)Check for clogging of small hole in valve body. If necessary, clean or repair.
	· Cold weather. (high oil viscosity)	· When atmospheric temp is below freezing point (when normal oil pressure is recovered if heated to 60~80 ˚C), change oil.
	· Use of improper oil.	· Check and change oil.
2) Oil pressure is low	· Gear pump malfunctioning (worn).	· Disassemble, check and replace.
	· Oil leaks excessively : (1) Control valve oil spring defective.	· Check spring tension (see spring specification). If necessary replace.
	(2) Control valve spool defective.	· Disassemble, check, and repair or replace valve.
	· Air sucked in.	· Check joints and pipes. If necessary, retighten joint or replace packing.
	· Low oil level.	· Check oil level and add oil.
	· Oil filter clogging.	· Check and replace.
3) Transmission	· Oil leaks excessively.	· Disassemble, check (piston ring and O-ring for wear and other defects), and replace.
5. Power is not transmitted		
1) Torque converter	· Clutch plate damaged.	· Check for damage by listening to abnormal sounds at a low converter speed and replace.
	· Low oil level.	· Check oil level and add oil
	· Oil pump driving system faulty.	· Disassemble and check for wear of pump gear, shaft and spline. Replace defective parts.
	· Shaft broken.	· Check and replace.
	· Lack of oil pressure.	· Check oil pump gear for wear and for oil suction force. If necessary, replace pump.
2) Transmission	· Low oil level.	· Check oil level and add oil.
	· Inching valve and link lever improperly positioned.	· Check measure and adjust.
	· Forward/reverse spool and link lever improperly positioned.	· Check and adjust.
	· Clutch fails to disengage : (1) Clutch case piston ring defective.	· Disassemble, check and replace
	(2) Main shaft plug slipping out.	· Disassemble, check and repair or replace
	· Clutch seizing.	· Check to see whether or not truck moves even then transmission is in neutral position. If so, replace.
	· Shaft broken off.	· Disassemble, check(main shaft, etc.), and replace.
	· Clutch drum damaged (spring groove).	· Disassemble, check and replace.
	· Clutch snap ring broken.	· Disassemble, check and repair or replace.

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
5. Power is not transmitted (Continue)	· Foreign matter intruding into oil passage to clutch. · Shaft spline worn.	· Disassemble, check and repair or replace. · Disassemble, check and replace.
6. Oil leakage (Transmission and torque converter)	· Oil leaks from oil seal.	· Disassemble and check for wear of seal lips and mating sliding surfaces (pump boss, coupling etc.) Replace oil seal, pump boss, coupling, etc.
	· Oil leaks from case joining surfaces.	· Check and retighten or replace packing.
	· Oil leaks from joint or pipe.	· Check and repair or replace gasket.
	· Oil leaks from drain plug.	· Check and retighten or gasket.
	· Oil leaks from a crack.	· Check and replace cracked part.

4. STEERING SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Steering wheel drags.	· Low oil pressure. · Bearing faulty. · Spring spool faulty. · Reaction plunger faulty. · Ball-and-screw assembly faulty. · Sector shaft adjusting screw excessively tight. · Gears poorly meshing. · Flow divider coil spring fatigued. · Brake valve spool malfunctioning.	· Check locknut. Repair. · Clean or replace. · Clean or replace. · Replace. · Clean or replace. · Adjust. · Check and correct meshing. · Replace. · Clean or replace.
2. Steering wheel fails to return smoothly.	· Bearing faulty. · Reaction plunger faulty. · Ball-and-screw assy faulty. · Gears poorly meshing.	· Clean or replace. · Replace. · Clean or replace. · Check and correct meshing.
3. Steering wheel turns unsteadily. Steering system makes abnormal sound or vibration.	· Locknut loosening. · Metal spring deteriorated. · Gear backlash out of adjustment. · Locknut loosening. · Air in oil circuit.	· Retighten. · Replace. · Adjust. · Retighten. · Bleed air.
4. Abnormal sound heard when steering wheel is turned fully	Valve · Faulty. (Valve fails to open.) Piping · Pipe (from pump to power steering cylinder) dented or clogged.	· Adjust valve set pressure and check for specified oil pressure. · Repair or replace.
5. Piping makes abnormal sounds.	Oil pump · Lack of oil. · Oil inlet pipe sucks air. · Insufficient air bleeding.	· Add oil. · Repair. · Bleed air completely.
6. Valve or valve unit makes abnormal sounds.	Oil pump · Oil inlet pipe sucks air. Valve · Faulty. (Unbalance oil pressure) Piping · Pipe (from pump to power steering) dented or clogged. · Insufficient air bleeding.	· Repair or replace. · Adjust valve set pressure and check specified oil pressure. · Repair or replace. · Bleed air completely.
7. Insufficient or variable oil flow.	· Flow control valve orifice clogged.	· Clean.
8. Insufficient or variable discharge pressure.	Piping · Pipe (from tank to pipe) dented or clogged.	· Repair or replace.

5. BRAKE SYSTEM

※ Before bleed air, be sure to turn on the ignition.

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Insufficient braking force	· Hydraulic system leaks oil. · Hydraulic system has air in line. · Friction plate worn. · Brake valve or brake piston mal-functioning. · Hydraulic system clogged.	· Repair and check transmission oil level. · Bleed air and check transmission oil level. · Replace. · Repair or replace. · Clean.
2. Brake acting unevenly. (Truck is turned to one side during braking.)	· Tires unequally inflated. · Brake out of adjustment. · Friction plate worn. · Disc worn or damaged (distortion or rusting). · Piston in axle mal-functioning. · Hydraulic system clogged.	· Adjust tire pressure. · Adjust (Refer to service manual). · Replace. · Replace. · Repair or replace. · Clean.
3. Brake trailing.	· Pedal has no play. · Piston in axle mal-functioning. · Return spring damaged. · Parking brake fails to return or out of adjustment. · Brake valve return port clogged. · Hydraulic system clogged.	· Adjust. · Repair or replace. · Relace. · Repair or adjust. · Clean. · Clean.
4. Brake chirps	· Brake trailing. · Piston fails to return. · Friction plate worn.	· See 3. Brake trailing. · Replace. · Replace.
5. Brake noise	· Incorrect axle oil. · Oil change interval passed. · Friction plate worn.	· Replace with approved oil. · Replace. · Replace.
6. Large pedal stroke	· Brake out of adjustment. · Hydraulic line sucking air. · Oil leaks from hydraulic line, or lack of oil. · Friction plate worn.	· Adjust. · Bleed air and check transmission oil level. · Check and repair or check transmission oil level. · Replace.
7. Pedal dragging.	· Twisted push rod caused by improp-erly fitted brake valve. · Brake valve seal faulty. · Flow control valve orifice clogged.	· Adjust. · Replace. · Clean or replace.

6. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Large fork lowering speed.	· Seal inside control valve defective. · Oil leaks from joint or hose. · Seal inside cylinder defective.	· Replace spool or valve body. · Replace. · Replace packing.
2. Large spontaneous tilt of mast.	· Tilting backward : Check valve defective. · Tilting forward : tilt lock valve defective. · Oil leaks from joint or hose. · Seal inside cylinder defective.	· Clean or replace. · Clean or replace. · Replace. · Replace seal.
3. Slow fork lifting or slow mast tilting.	· Lack of hydraulic oil. · Hydraulic oil mixed with air. · Oil leaks from joint or hose. · Excessive restriction of oil flow on pump suction side. · Relief valve fails to keep specified pressure. · Poor sealing inside cylinder. · High hydraulic oil viscosity. · Mast fails to move smoothly. · Oil leaks from lift control valve spool. · Oil leaks from tilt control valve spool.	· Add oil. · Bleed air. · Replace. · Clean filter. · Adjust relief valve. · Replace packing. · Change to SAE10W, class CF engine oil. · Adjust roll to rail clearance. · Replace spool or valve body. · Replace spool or valve body.
4. Hydraulic system makes abnormal sounds.	· Excessive restriction of oil flow pump suction side. · Gear or bearing in hydraulic pump defective.	· Clean filter. · Replace gear or bearing.
5. Control valve lever is locked	· Foreign matter jammed between spool and valve body. · Valve body defective.	· Clean. · Tighten body mounting bolts uniformly.
6. High oil temperature.	· Lack of hydraulic oil. · High oil viscosity. · Oil filter clogged.	· Add oil. · Change to SAE10W, class CF engine oil. · Clean filter.

7. MAST AND FORK

1) MAST

Problem	Cause	Remedy
Forks fail to lower.	· Deformed mast or carriage.	· Disassemble, repair or replace.
Fork fails to elevate	· Faulty hydraulic equipment.	· See troubleshooting hydraulic pump and cylinders in section 6, hydraulic system.
	· Deformed mast assembly.	· Disassemble mast and replace damaged parts or replace complete mast assembly.
Slow lifting speed and insufficient handling capacity.	· Faulty hydraulic equipment.	· See troubleshooting hydraulic pump and cylinders in section 6, hydraulic system.
	· Deformed mast assembly.	· Disassemble mast and replace damaged parts or replace complete mast assembly.
Mast fails to lift smoothly.	· Deformed masts or carriage.	· Disassembly, repair or replace.
	· Faulty hydraulic equipment.	· See Troubleshooting Hydraulic Cylinders, pump and control valve in section 6, hydraulic system.
	· Damaged load and side rollers.	· Replace.
	· Unequal chain tension between LH & RH sides.	· Adjust chains.
	· LH & RH mast inclination angles are unequal. (Mast assembly is twisted when tilted)	· Adjust tilt cylinder rods.
Abnormal noise is produced when mast is lifted and lowered.	· Broken load roller bearings.	· Replace.
	· Broken side roller bearings.	· Replace.
	· Deformed masts.	· Disassemble, repair or replace.
	· Bent lift cylinder rod.	· Replace.
	· Deformed carriage.	· Replace.
	· Broken sheave bearing.	· Replace.
Abnormal noise is produced during tilting operation.	· Insufficient lubrication of anchor pin, or worn bushing and pin.	· Lubricate or replace.
	· Bent tilt cylinder rod.	· Replace.

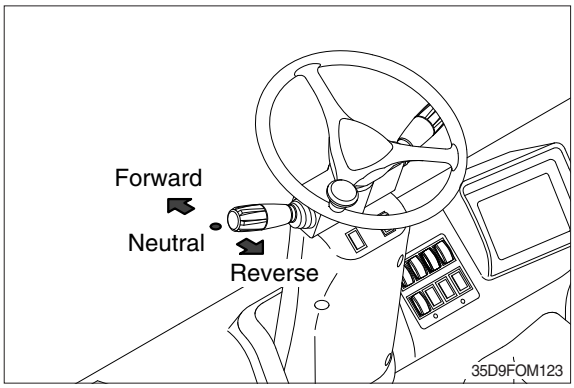
2) FORKS

<table>
<tr><th>Problem</th><th>Cause</th><th>Remedy</th></tr>
<tr><td>Abrasion</td><td>Long-time operations causes the fork to wear and reduces the thickness of the fork.
Inspection for thickness is needed.
· Wear limit : Must be 90% of fork thickness</td><td>If the measured value is below the wear limit, replace fork.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Distortion</td><td>Forks are bent out of shape by a number of reasons such as overloading, glancing blows against walls and objects, and picking up load unevenly.
· Difference in fork tip height
<table><tr><th>Fork length (mm)</th><th>Height difference (mm)</th></tr><tr><td>equal or below 1500</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>above 1500</td><td>4</td></tr></table></td><td>If the measured value exceeds the allowance, replace fork.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fatigue</td><td>Fatigue failure may result from the fatigue crack even though the stress to fork is below the static strength of the fork. Therefore, a daily inspection should be done.
· Crack on the fork heel.
· Crack on the fork weldments.</td><td>Repair fork by expert.
In case of excessive distortion, replace fork.</td></tr>
</table>

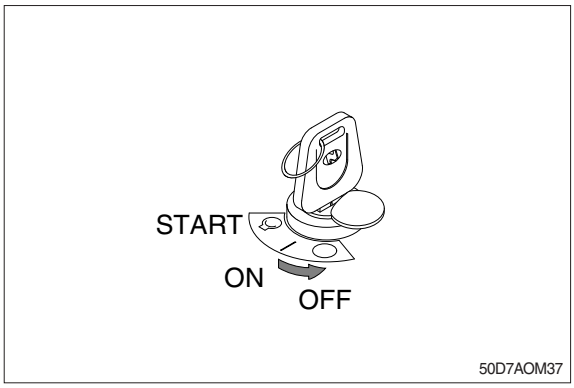
1. ENGINE SYSTEM

1) EASE OF STARTING, NOISE

(1) Set gear selector lever at NEUTRAL.

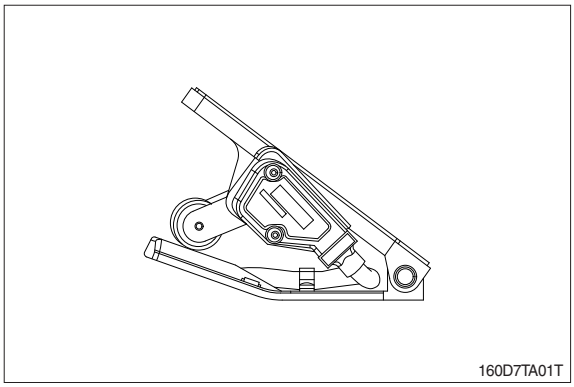


(2) Put the parking brake switch in LOCK position.
(3) Turn ON start switch, automatically heating operated.
(4) When heater indicator lamp goes out, turn start switch to START, and start engine.
※ **When engine starts, check if it starts smoothly, and if it makes any abnormal noise.**



2) IDLING

(1) After warming up engine, run at idling.
(2) Check that engine maintains steady, smooth rotation without gasping, abnormal noise, abnormal explosions, or irregular vibration.
(3) Check that idling speed is within specified range.
(4) Idle rpm : refer to chapter 9. Specifications.



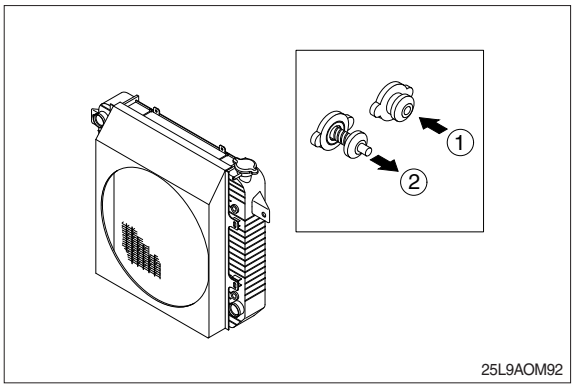
3) WHEN ACCELERATOR PEDAL IS DEPRESSED

(1) Check that accelerator pedal does not catch when depressed.
(2) Check that engine speed increases in accordance with amount pedal is depressed.
(3) When doing this, check that engine speed changes without gasping, abnormal noise, abnormal explosions, or irregular vibration.
(4) Check that exhaust gas is colorless when the engine is idling, and a thin black color when accelerator pedal is depressed.
(5) Max speed : refer to chapter 9. Specifications.

4) RADIATOR CAP

(1) Push pressure regulator spring with finger and check that tension is correct (①).
(2) Pull negative pressure valve, and check that it is closed when released (②).
(3) If packing is damaged, replace whole radiator cap assembly.

⚠ While the coolant in the radiator is retained hot temperature, do not open the radiator cap.
It will gush out the hot water and someone might get scalded or severe injured.

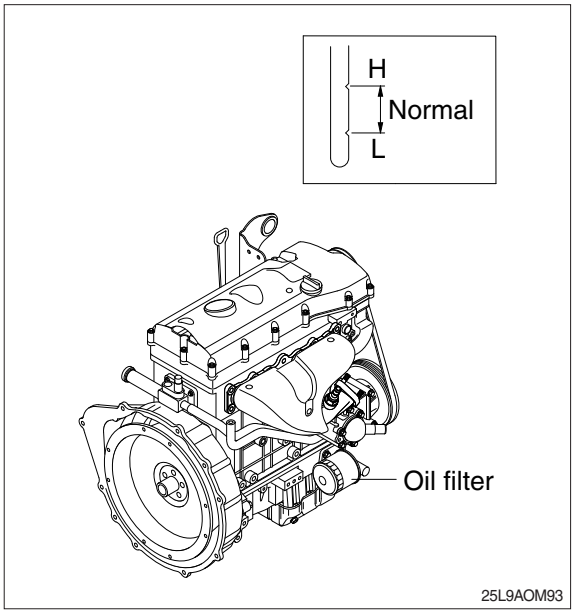


5) ENGINE OIL

(1) Check oil level with dipstick and add oil if necessary.
(2) Check oil for discoloration or deterioration. Change oil if discolored or deteriorated.
Engine oil quantity : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION
(3)

6) ENGINE OIL FILTER

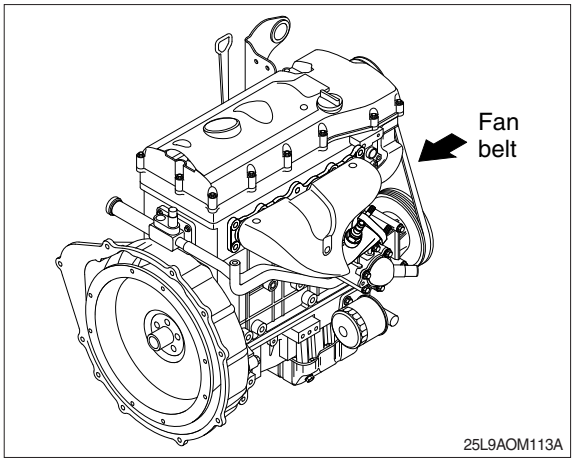
The condition of the oil filter cartridge cannot be inspected from the outside so replace the engine oil filter periodically.
Refer to the section 7. PLANNED MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION.
Use a filter wrench and remove the whole cartridge assembly.



7) FAN BELT

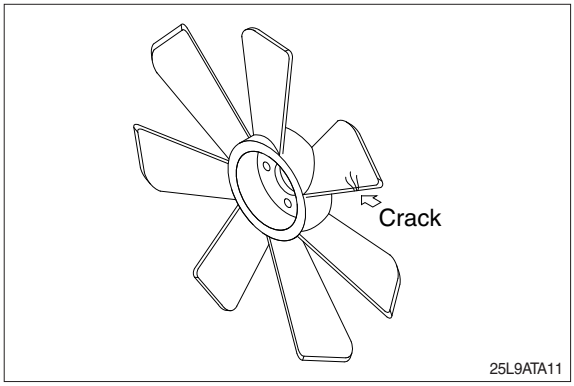
(1) Check that fan belt is not damaged.
(2) Check inside of belt also. If bottom of pulley groove is shining, belt will slip so replace.
(3) Check deflection when fan belt is pushed with a finger pressure 4.5 kgf at a point midway between fan pulley and alternator pulley.
(4) If fan belt tension is not correct, loosen alternator mounting nut and bolt of adjustment bar. Move alternator to adjust belt tension.

· Fan belt deflection : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION



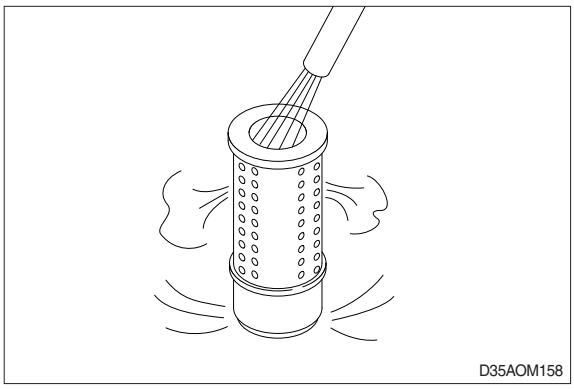
8) FAN

Move fan backwards and forwards by hand to check for looseness.
Tighten mounting bolt with a spanner.



9) AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

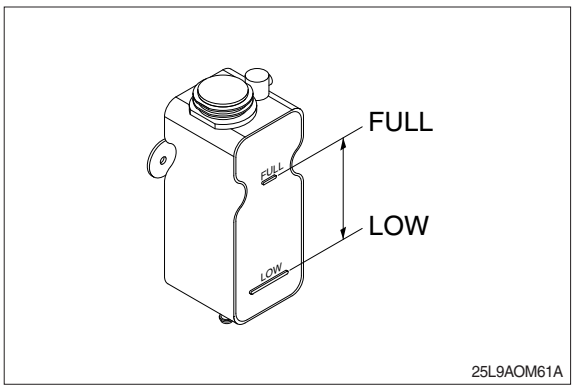
(1) Blow dry compressed air (max 2 kgf/cm^2, 30 psi) from inside along pleats.
Next blow air from outside along pleats, then blow from inside again.
(2) Replace element if it is dirty, clogged or damaged.



10) COOLANT

Check coolant level. If the cooling water in the radiator revervoir tank is not within the normal range, add water to the Full line.

※ If antifreeze is being used, pay careful attention to the ratio of antifreeze and water when adding coolant.



2. DRIVE SYSTEM

1) GEAR SELECTOR LEVER

(1) Neutral starting

Engine can be started only when the gear selector lever is in neutral position.

(2) Shifting forward/reverse

① **Forward**

Push the lever forward then forward solenoid valve operates and oil comes to forward clutch thus the truck will run forward.

② Reverse

Pull the lever backward then reverse solenoid valve operates and oil comes to reverse clutch thus the truck will run backward.

2) OIL LEAKAGE

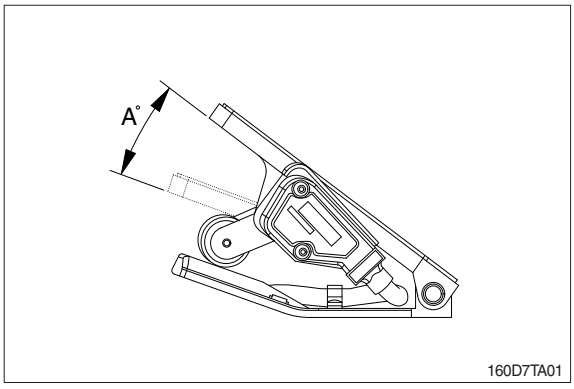
Check that there is no oil leakage from torque converter, transmission or control valve. If oil oozes out and forms drops, replace packing.

3) ADJUSTMENT OF PEDAL

(1) Electric accelerator pedal

Pedal operating range is "A˚".

· Operating range (A˚) : 17.5±2



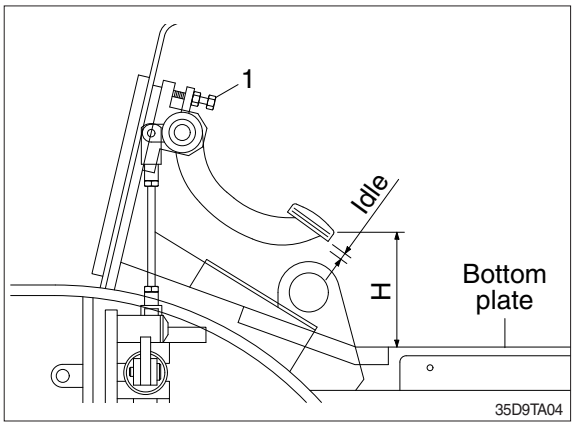
(2) Brake pedal

· Adjust stopper bolt (1) so that pedal height is "H".

· Adjust nut at the push rod of brake valve so that pedal play is idle stroke.

Unit : mm

H	Idle
118±2	2~4



(4) Inching pedal

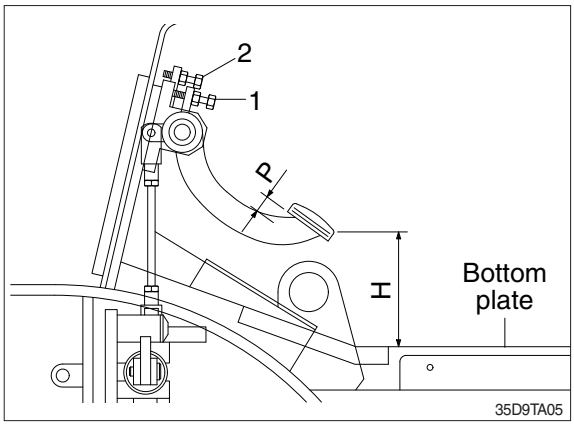
· Adjust stopper bolt (1) so that pedal height is "H".

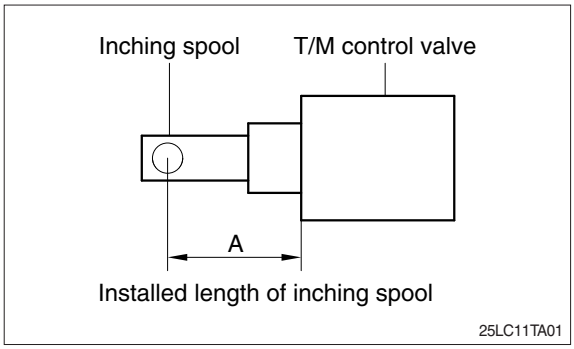
· Adjust rod of inching cable so that inching pedal play is idle stroke when pedal height is "H".

· Adjust bolt (2) so that brake pedal interconnects with inching pedal at inching pedal stroke "P".

Unit : mm

H	P	IDLE	A
118±2	10~15	2~4	18



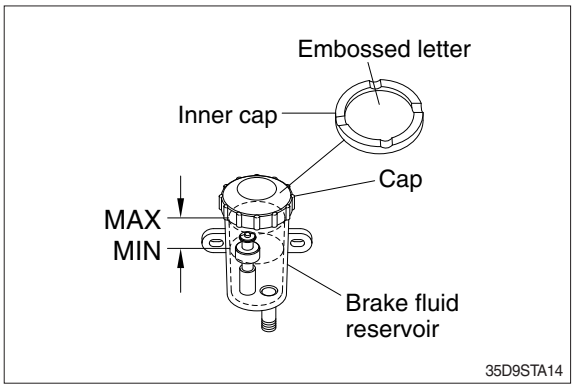


4) CHECK OIL LEVEL

Stop the truck in a flat place and check the oil level with the dipstick.

(1) Brake reservoir

Check the brake reservoir, and add brake oil, if necessary. The embossed letter facing up.



3. TRAVEL SYSTEM

1) TIRES

(1) Check visually for cracks and damage to tread and side wall. If crack or damage is serious, replace tire.

(2) Check tire visually for uneven wear, stepped wear or any other abnormal wear. Check also for pieces stuck in tire.

2) HUB NUTS

Use wrench to check for loose hub nuts.

Tighten any loose hub nuts to specified tightening torque : refer to chapter 9. Specifications.

3) RIM SIDE RING

Check rim side ring for deformation or cracks. Check visually or use crack detection method.

· Rear rim connecting nut torque : refer to chapter 9. Specifications.

4) STEERING AXLE

(1) Push axle from one side or measure front to rear clearance with feeler gauge. Check that clearance is within 2 mm (0.08 in). If clearance is more than 2 mm (0.08 in), insert shim to reduce clearance to within 0.7 mm (0.03 in).

· Mounting bolt torque : refer to chapter 9. Specifications.

(2) Measure clearance between center pin and bushing. Check that clearance is within 0.5 mm (0.02 in). If clearance is more than 0.5 mm (0.02 in), replace the bushing.

5) DRIVE AXLE

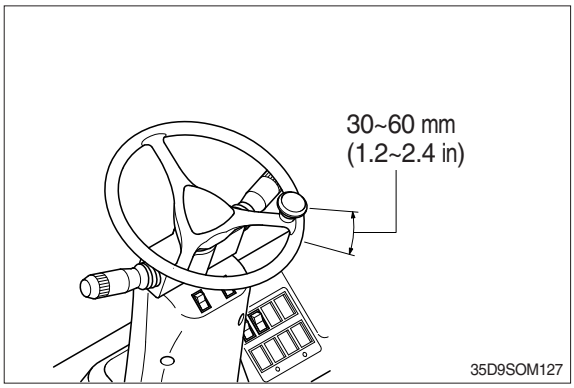
Check that there is no deformation or crack around mounting bolts of front axle and main frame and at welds. Check visually or use crack detection method.

Mounting bolt torque : refer to chapter 9. Specifications.

4. STEERING SYSTEM

1) STEERING WHEEL

Set rear wheels facing straight forward, then turn steering wheel to left and right. Measure range of steering wheel movement before rear wheel starts to move. Range should be 30~60 mm at rim of steering wheel. If play is too large, adjust at gearbox. Test steering wheel play with engine at idling.



2) KNUCKLE

Check knuckle visually or use crack detection method. If the knuckle is bent, the tire wear is uneven, so check tire wear.