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EC Declaration of conformity - update 05/01/'10

1. We hereby declare that the following machine comply with the machine directive 2006/42/EC, EMC-directive 2004/108/EC, Non-road mobile machinery emission directive 97/68/EC (amended by 2002/88/EC, 2004/26/EC, 2006/105/EC) and noise emission 2000/14/EC (amended by 2005/88/EC).

Forklifts	Model :	*****
	Serial Nr. :	***

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 2. Manufacturer | HYUNDAI CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
12th Fl., Hyundai Bldg. 75, Yulgok-ro, Jongno-gu,
Seoul 03058, Korea |
|-----------------|---|

Authorized representative : Owner of the technical file for machine production. (TCF : Technical Construction File)	HYUNDAI CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT EUROPE N.V. Hyundailaan 4, 3980 Tessenderlo Belgium
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- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 3. Harmonized European directives : | ISO3691-1.3, ISO 20898:2008, EN ISO 2867:2008 |
|-------------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 4. Noise level : | |
| Certain n° : | e13*2000/14*2005/88*0059*08 |
| Date : | 2009-06-17 |
| Conformity assessment procedure : | Attachment VIII following the periodical inspection on technical extended with "Information on the scope of delivery" by TÜV Rheinland. |
| Authorized entity : | Société Nationale de Certification et d'Homologation s.à r.l
CE0499 11, route de Luxembourg
5230 Sandweiler
Luxemburg |
| Engine power : | *** kW |
| Guaranteed sound power level : | *** dB (A) |

5. Remarks

Managing Director

Tessenderlo, Belgium

//****

A MESSAGE TO HYUNDAI LIFT TRUCK OPERATORS

Lift trucks are specialized machines with unique operating characteristics, designed to perform a specific job. Their function and operation are 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 safely 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 machine 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 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 machine 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 safely; 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 are 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(PM) and safety inspection program 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 lift or components lifecycle 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. General Safety Rules, 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 (Planned 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 maintenance items.

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.

EC REGULATION APPROVED

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

Model	LWA(EU only)	LPA
35L/40L/45L/50L-7A	104 dB	80 dB

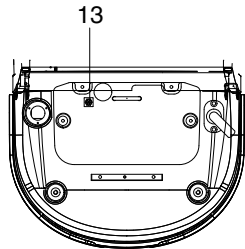
- The value of vibrations transmitted by the operator's seat are lower than standard value of (2005/88/EC)



SAFETY LABELS

1. LOCATION

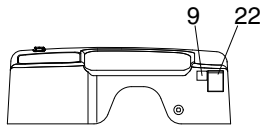
Always keep these labels clean. If they are lost or damaged, attach them again or replace them with new labels.



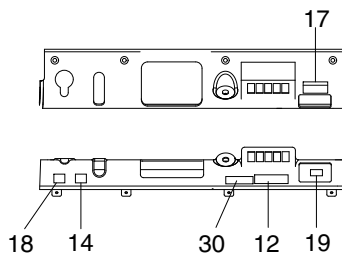
SUB BONNET



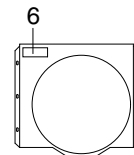
DASHBOARD



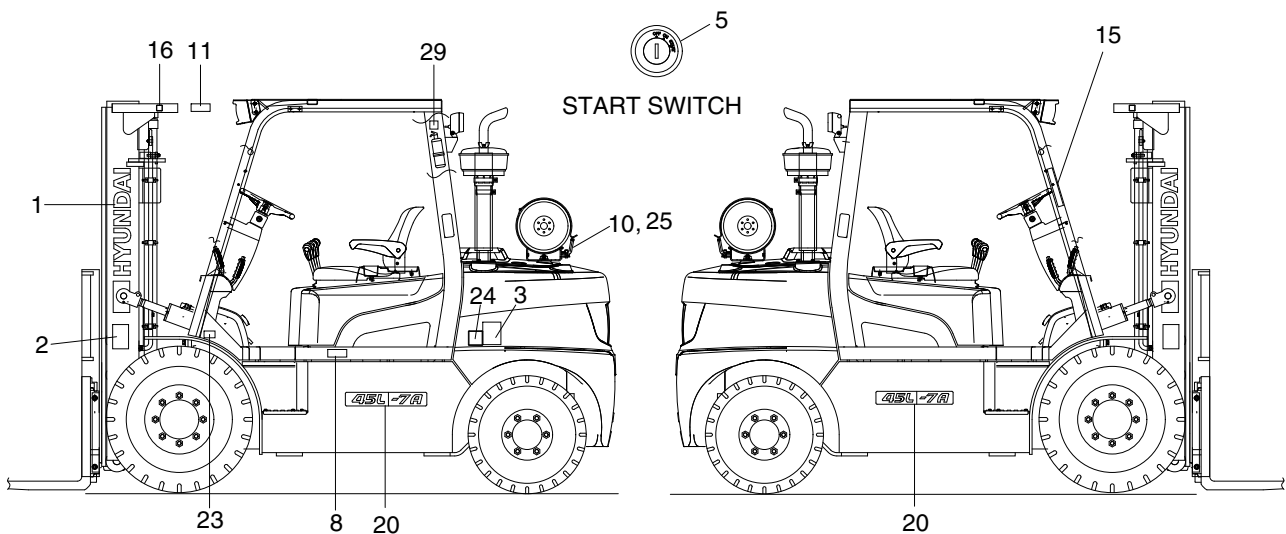
BONNET



DASHBOARD COVER



FAN SHROUD



START SWITCH

35L7A00M101

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Logo | 13 Temperature | 23 Tire label-front |
| 2 Warning-mast | 14 Parking brake | 24 Tire label-rear |
| 3 Hanger | 15 Warning-O.H.G | 25 Rivet |
| 5 Start key | 16 Hook | 26 Name plate (UL) |
| 6 Radiator & fan | 17 Safety instruction | 27 Name plate (CE) |
| 8 Hydraulic oil | 18 Brake fluid | 28 Label-UL |
| 9 Engine room | 19 Fuse box | 29 Fire extinguisher |
| 10 Name plate LP-GAS | 20 Model logo | 30 Solid tire |
| 11 Hand caution | 21 Noise | |
| 12 Warning-start | 22 Load capacity | |

2. DESCRIPTION

There are several specific warning labels on this machine, please become familiarized with all warning labels.

Replace any safety label that is damaged, or missed.

1) MAST WARNING (item 2)

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

- ⚠ **Never stand or work under the raised forks even if the hydraulic safety lock lever is applied.**
- ⚠ **In case of working under the forks, it is essential to support the carriage with blocks.**

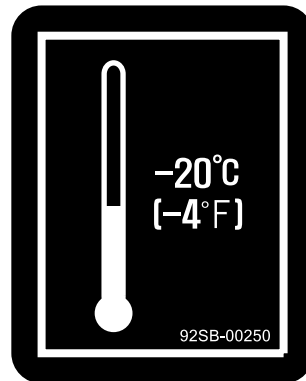


25L7A0OM06

2) TEMPERATURE (item 13)

This warning label is positioned on the top side of sub bonnet.

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



25L7A0OM10

3) HYDRAULIC OIL (item 8)

This warning label is positioned on the left side of the frame.

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



92AF-00310

4) RADIATOR CAP & FAN (item 6)

(1) This warning label is positioned on the fan shroud.

⚠ Never open the filler cap while engine running or at high coolant temperature.

(2) It warns of the danger or injury from spinning fan blades 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.

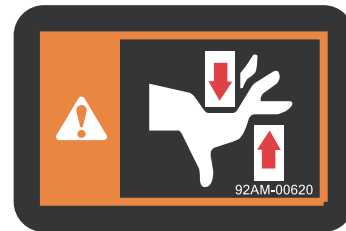


25L7A0OM07

5) HAND CAUTION (item 11)

This warning label is positioned on the top side of mast.

⚠ 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.



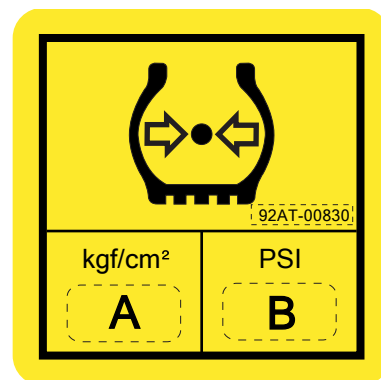
35DEOM103

6) TIRE (item 23 and 24)

This label is positioned on the front left side of side frame and the rear left side of fuel tank.

⚠ Tire pressure must be checked in accordance with the maintenance chart.

※ Refer to page 5-3 for the regulated tire air pressure (A and B).

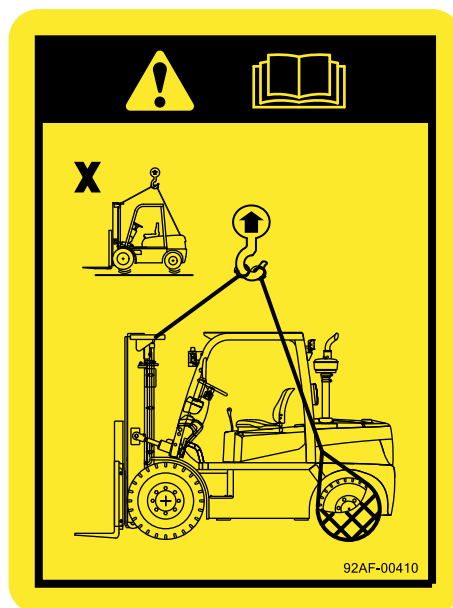


25L7A0OM08

7) HANGER (item 3)

This warning label is positioned near the rear-left side on the counterweight.

※ Refer to page 7-40 for safe loading procedures.



25L7A0OM05

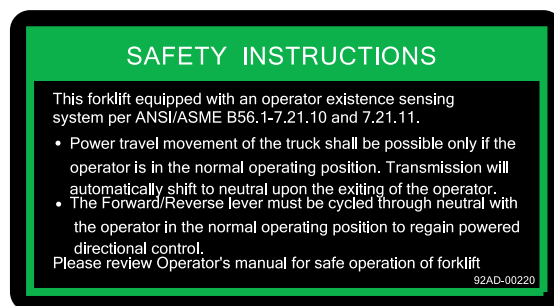
8) SAFETY INSTRUCTION (item 17)

This warning label is positioned on the dashboard cover if the truck is for USA or equipped with *OPSS.

▲ Truck for USA or equipped with OPSS is equipped with an operator existence sensing system per ANSI/ASME B56.1-7.21.10 and 7.21.11. and ASME/ISO 3691.

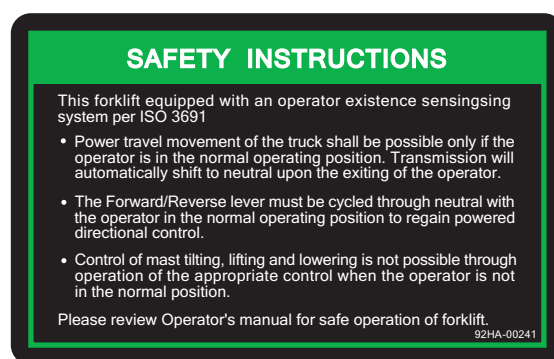
- (1) Powered travel movement of the truck shall be possible only if the operator is in the normal operating position. Transmission will automatically shift to neutral upon the exiting of the operator.
- (2) The forward/reverse lever must be cycled through neutral with the operator in the normal operating position to regain powered directional control.
- (3) 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)

Travel OPSS



25L7A0OM02

Travel and mast OPSS



92HA-00241

* OPSS : Operator Presence Sensing System

9) BRAKE FLUID (item 18)

This warning label is located on the left side of dashboard cover.

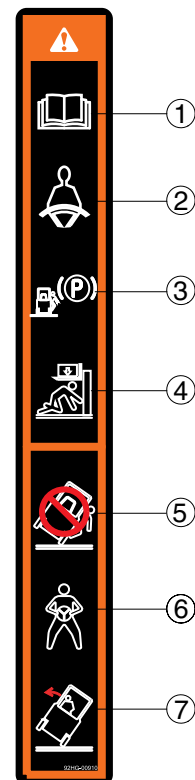


92HN-00881

10) OPERATOR SAFETY (item 15)

This warning label is positioned on the front inside of overhead guard stay-RH.

- 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 machine, always pull the parking brake lever so that the machine 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 machine. 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 Learn the body to the opposite direction in order to avoid severe injury or death when the machine is tipped over.



25L7AOM09-1

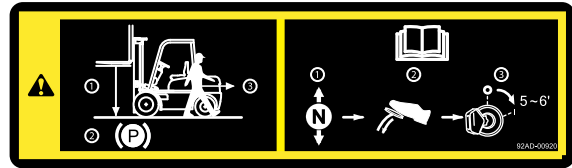
※ Refer to page 3-4 for details.

11) START WARNING (item 12)

This warning label is located on the dashboard cover.

- ※ **Start key switch after 5~6 seconds from ON position. It needs approx 5~6 seconds to set correct position of throttle.**

1. Warning before leaving the operator seat.
 - Be sure to lower the attachment to the ground.
 - Apply the parking brake.
2. Cautions before starting or operating the truck.
 - Put the gear selector lever in the neutral.
 - Apply the brake.
 - Read this operator's manual carefully.

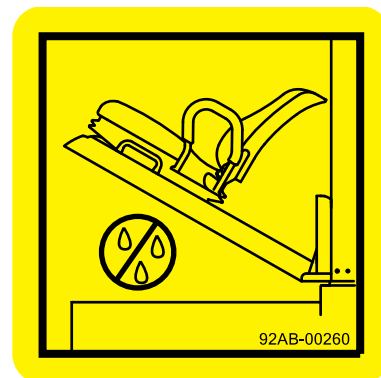


25L7A0OM11

12) ENGINE ROOM (item 9)

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

- ▲ **Don't wash the engine room.**



25L7A0OM01

13) PARKING BRAKE (item 14)

This warning plate is located on the dashboard cover at left side of the parking brake lever.

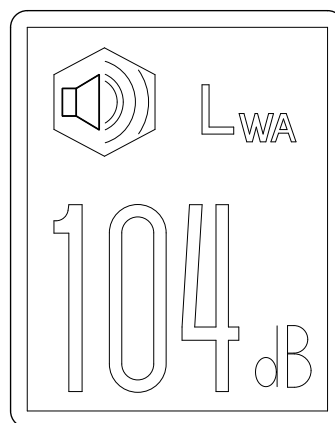
- ※ **Pull by sufficient tension for constant parking ability.**



25L7A0OM04

14) NOISE (item 21)

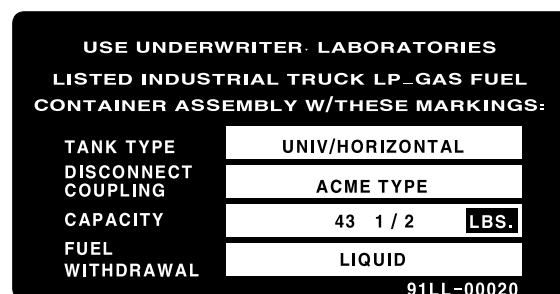
This plate is located on the front side of dashboard.



60L7AFW09

15) LPG (item 10)

This name plate is located on the LPG tank clamp.



35L7FW08

16) HOOK (item 16)

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

▲ Refer to page 7-40 for safe loading procedures.



92AM-00630

17) FIRE EXTINGUISHER (item 29)

This label is located on the rear right of the cabin inside.

※ Read and understand the instructions adhered decal on the fire extinguisher.



91B1-01600

18) SOLID TIRE (item 30)

This decal is positioned on the middle side of the dashboard.

When 'solid tires' are equipped.

- (1) Do not travel more than 25 kph (16 mph).
- (2) Do not travel further than 8 km (5 miles) in an hour.

⚠ Our warranty does not cover any damages caused by excessive driving.

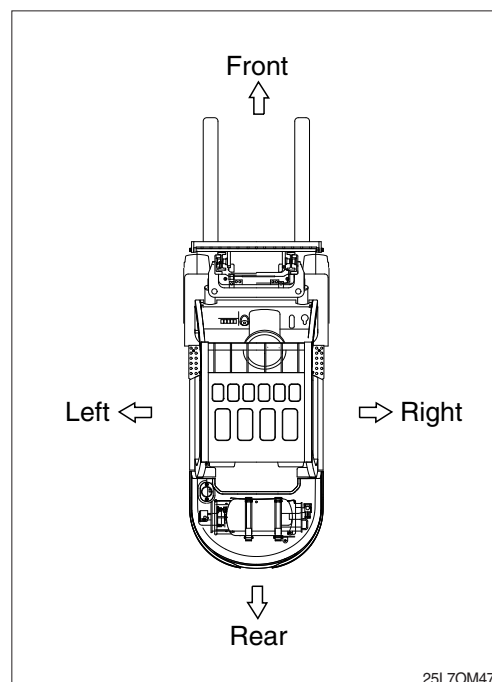
To ensure the durability of the 'solid' tires, limit the speed to 25km/hr or 15mile/hr.

93FV-00950

93FV-00950

1. DIRECTION

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

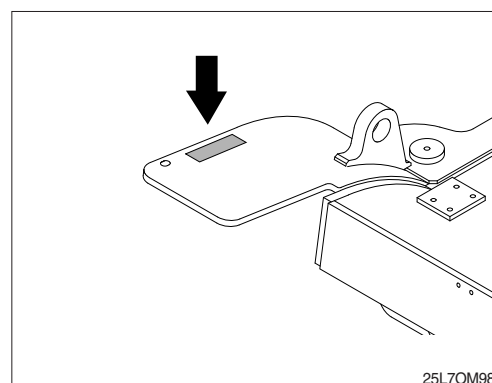


2. SERIAL NUMBER

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

1) MACHINE SERIAL NUMBER

It's shown front of the right side frame.



3. SYMBOLS

▲ Important safety hint.

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

※ It indicates the useful information for operator.

1. GENERAL SAFETY RULES

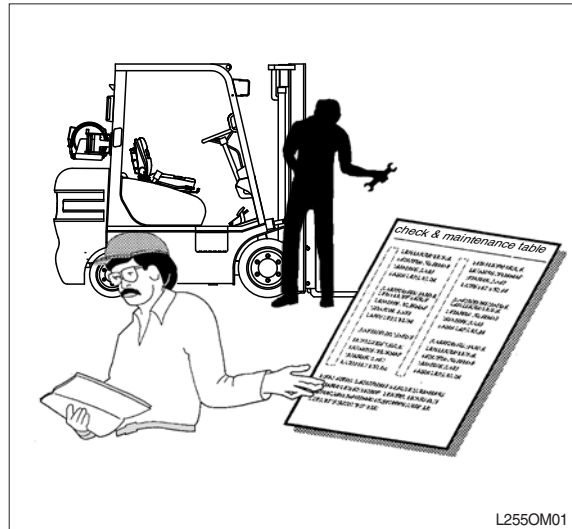
1. DAILY INSPECTION

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.



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 refilling LPG tanks.



Don't operate the truck outdoors in rainy day.

※ **Exclude the truck equipped cabin.**



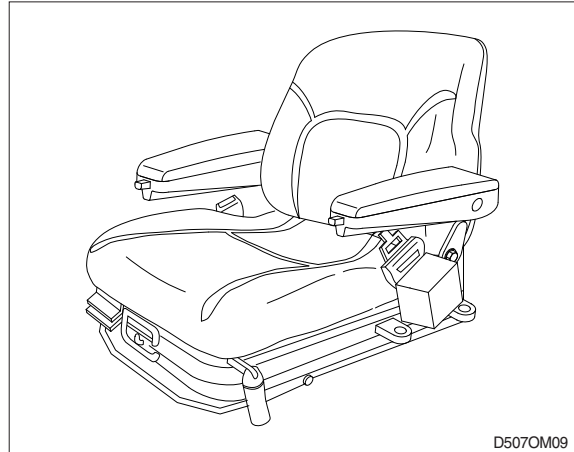
Exhaust gas is dangerous.

Do not operate the truck at the inhouse, if possible.

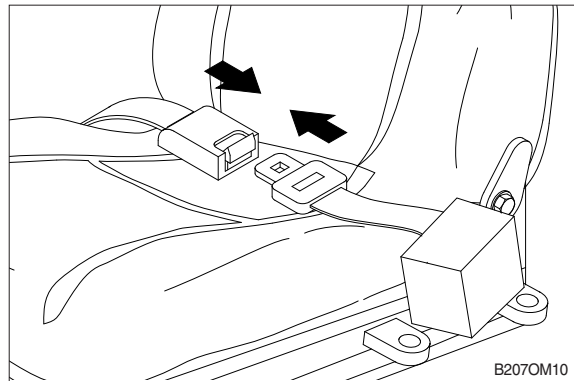
Provide adequate ventilation when working in a closed space.

3. SEAT BELTS

▲ Always buckle up for the machine equipped with safety belt.

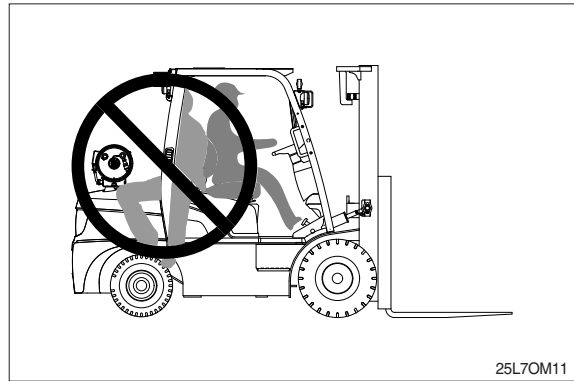


▲ Seat belts can reduce injuries.

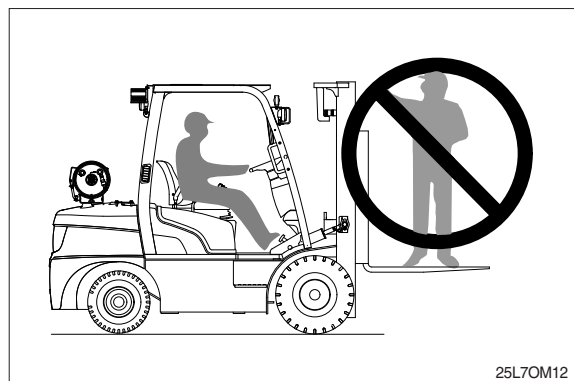


4. NO RIDERS

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

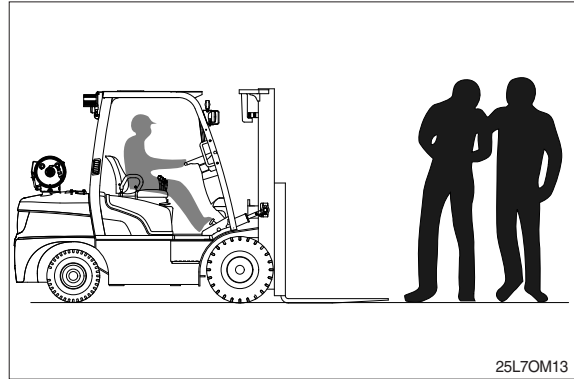


- 2) Never transport personnel on the forks of a lift truck.



5. PEDESTRIANS

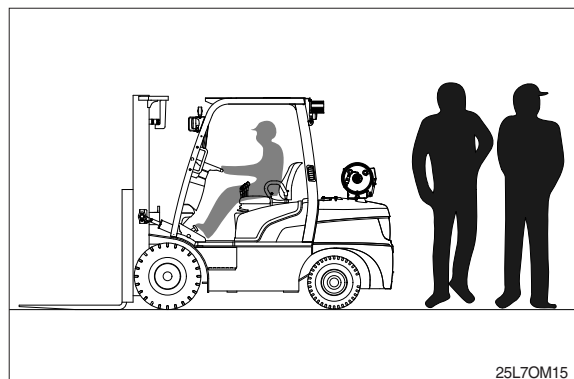
- 1) Watch where you are going. Look in the direction of travel. Pedestrians may use the same roadway you do. Sound your horn at all intersections or blind spots.



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

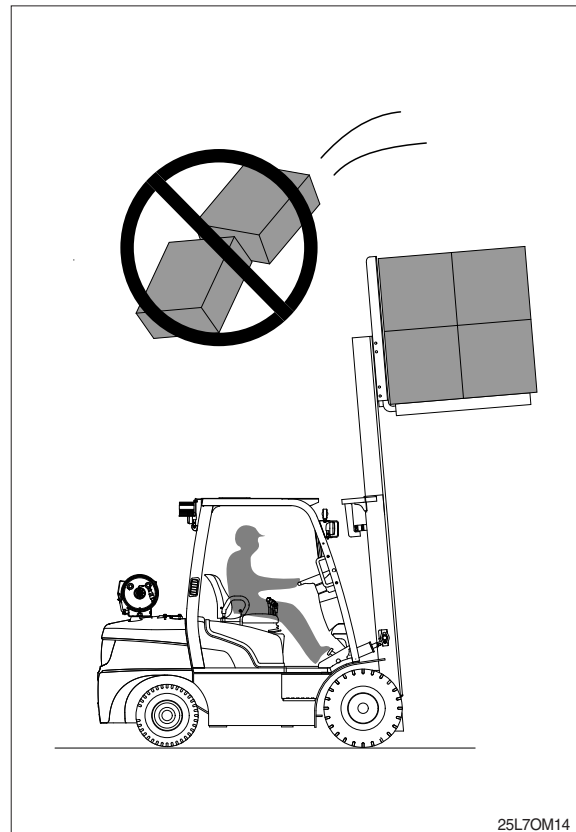


- 3) Watch for people standing back, even when you are parked.



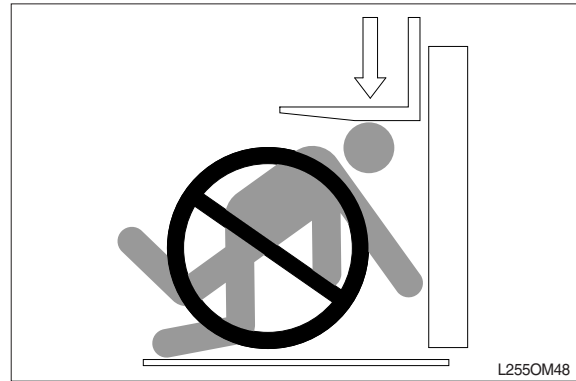
6. OPERATOR PROTECTION

- 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.**



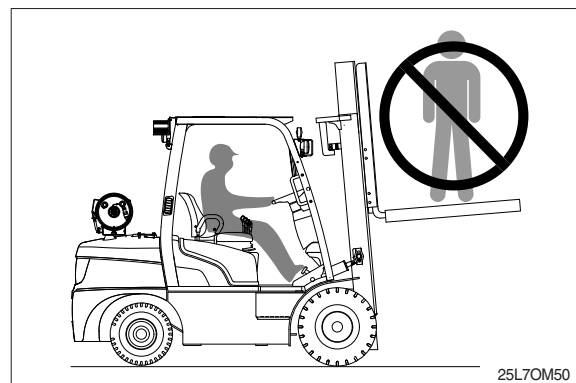
7. FORK SAFETY

Never allow anyone to walk under raised forks.



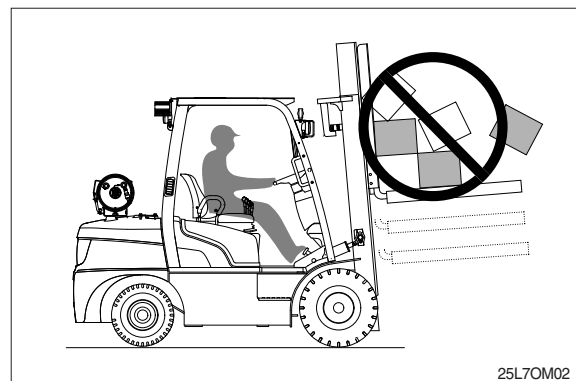
There is special equipment to raise people for overhead work.

DO NOT USE LIFT TRUCKS.



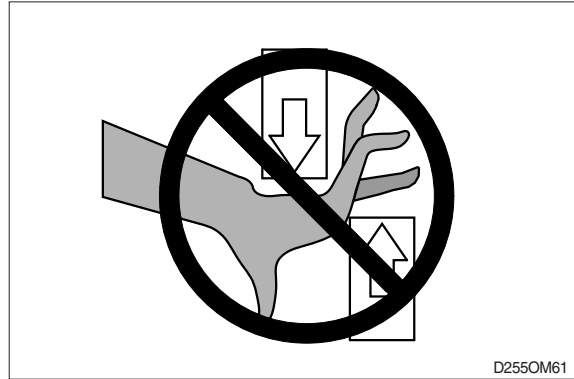
Always lower the load slowly.

Raise and lower with mast vertical or tilted slightly back (Never forward).

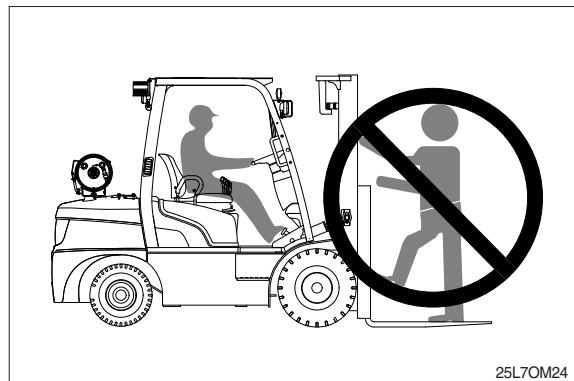


8. PINCH POINTS

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



⚠ Don't use the mast as a ladder.



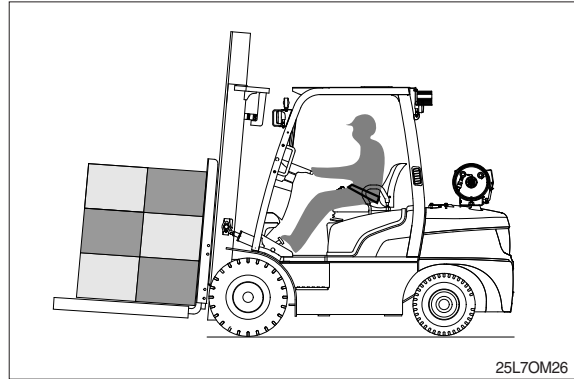
⚠ Never try to repair the mast, carriage, chain, or attachment by yourself. Always get a trained mechanic.



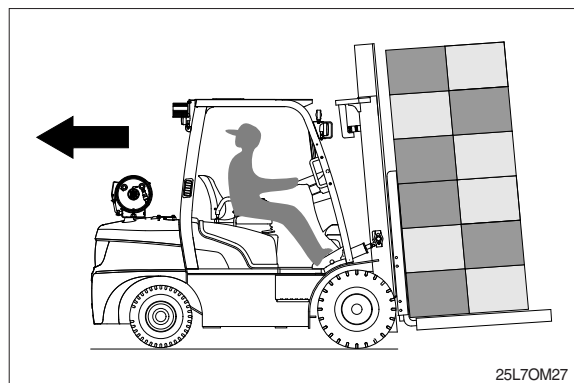
9. TRAVEL

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

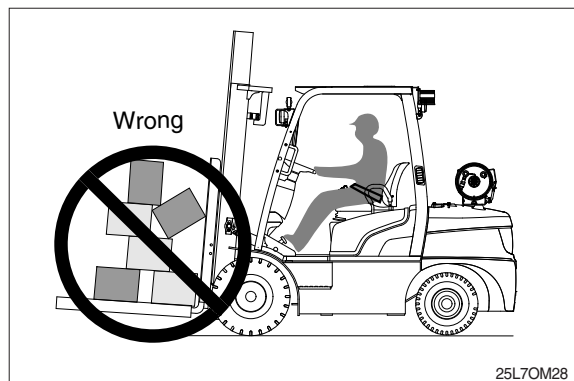
⚠ Never lift or lower the load when the truck is in motion.



- 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.



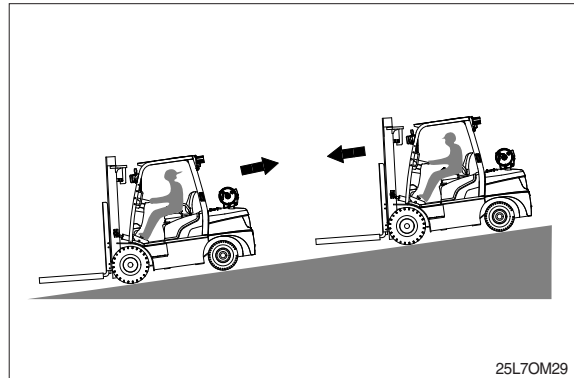
- 3) Unstable loads are a hazard to you and to your fellow workers. Always make certain that the load is well stacked and evenly positioned across both forks. Never attempt to lift a load with only one fork.



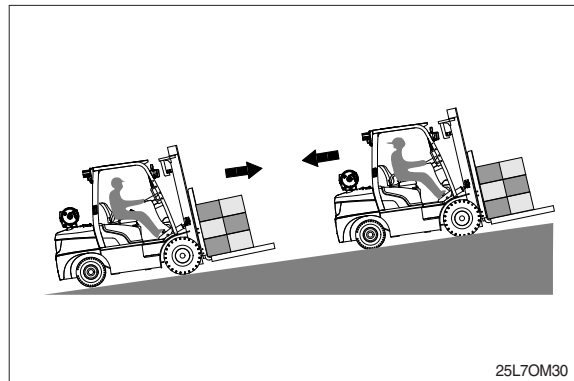
10. GRADES, RAMPS, SLOPES AND INCLINES

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

1) **Unloaded** - Forks downgrade



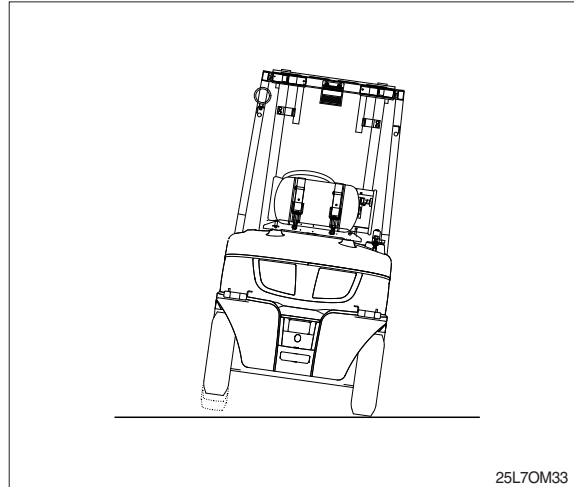
2) **Loaded** - Forks upgrade



11. TIP OVER

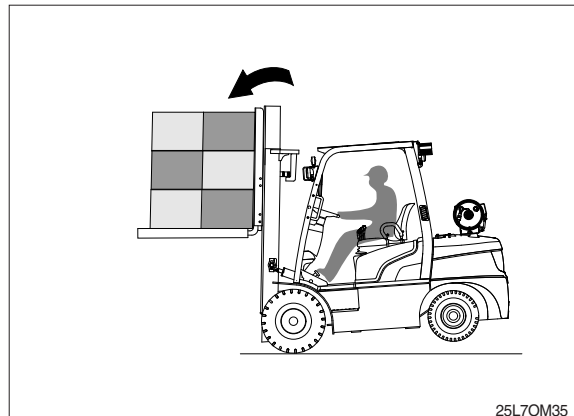
1) LATERAL TIP OVER

- (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.



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.



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.

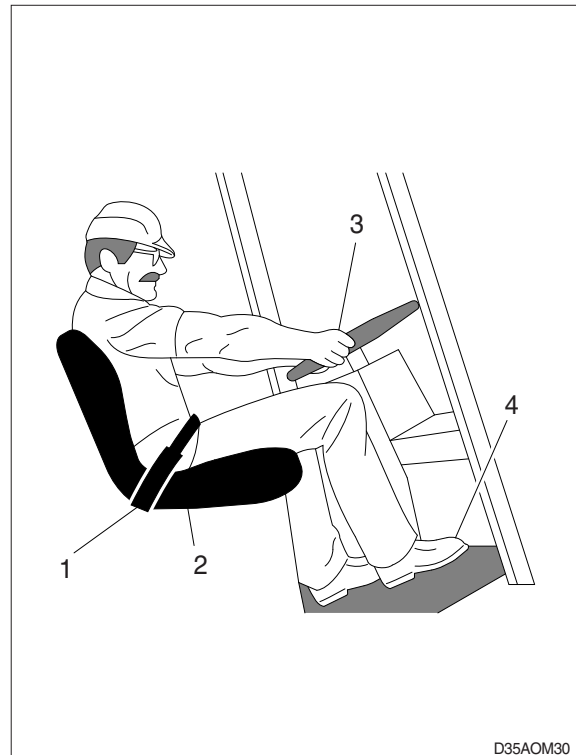
3) WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF A TIP OVER

⚠ 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.

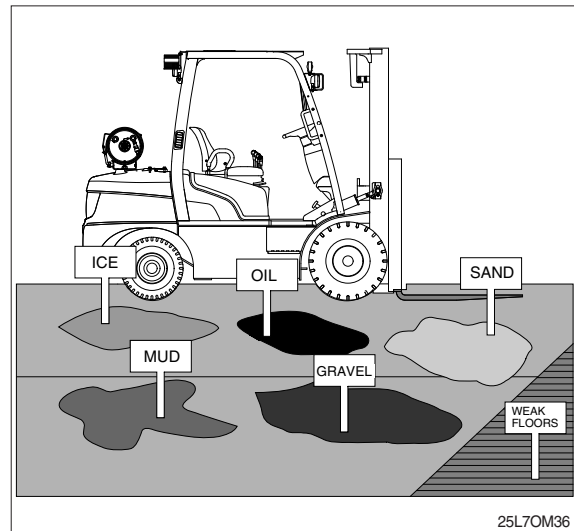
⚠ Your chances for survival in a tip-over are better if you stay with the truck, in your seat.



12. SURFACE AND CAPACITY

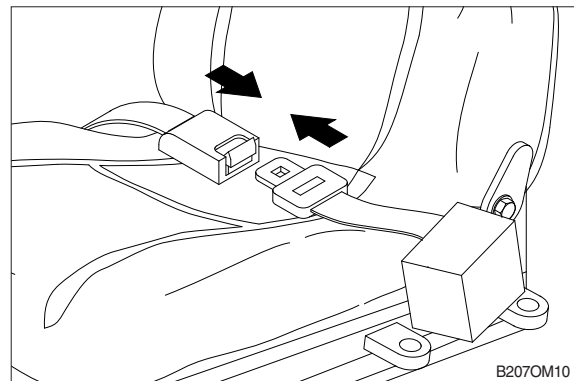
Avoid these conditions. They can cause a truck to tip over or lose traction for braking or driving.

- ⚠ **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.



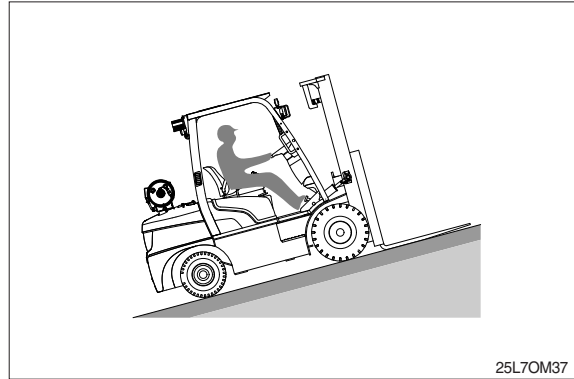
TIP OVER

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

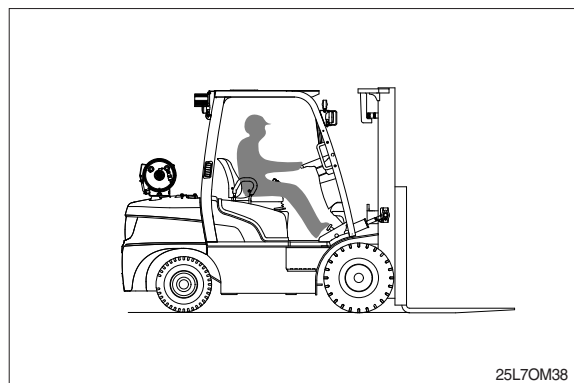


13. PARKING

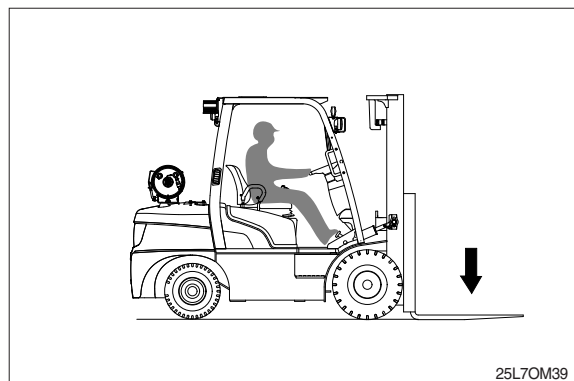
- 1) Never park on a grade.



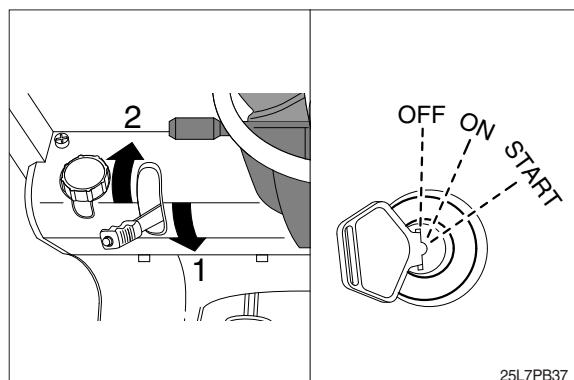
- 2) Always come to a complete stop before leaving truck. Be sure travel control is in NEUTRAL.



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

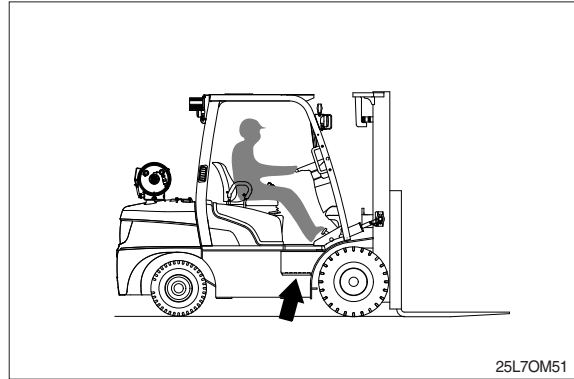


- 4) Set parking brake.
Position 1 : Lock
Position 2 : Release
- 5) Turn key to OFF position.

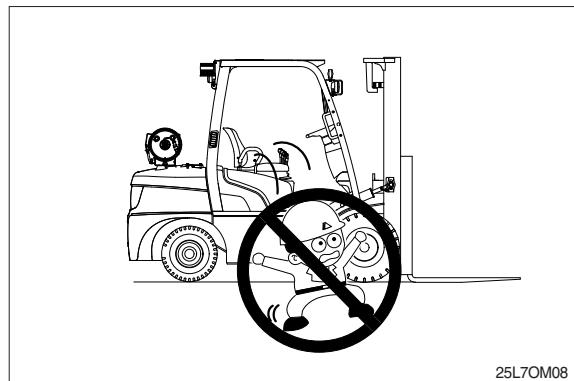


14. STEP

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



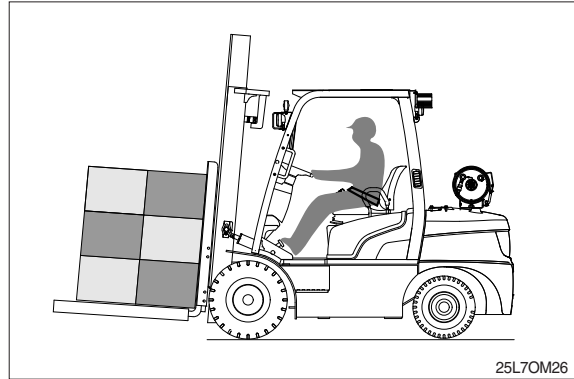
- 2) Do not jump up or down from the machine.



15. OPERATOR'S SAFETY RULES

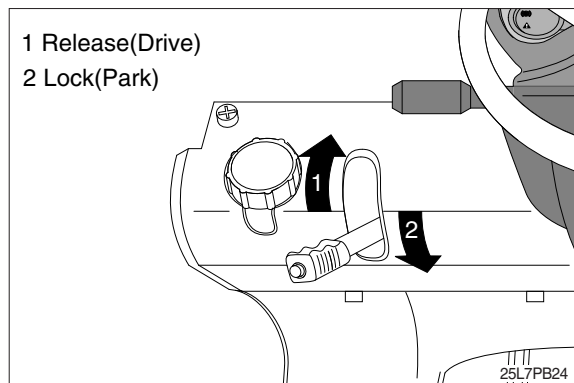
- 1) All operational functions require that the operator be seated in the operator's seat.

▲ Always buckle up if a seat belt is provided.



- 2) Parking brake must be locked in the PARK POSITION before exiting from the vehicle.

▲ Parking brake must remain locked in the park position (2) except when an operator is in the normal operating position.



3) ANSI/ASME REGULATIONS (TRUCK FOR EQUIPPED WITH A *OPSS)

▲ This forklift truck is equipped with an Operator Existence Sensing System per ANSI/ASME/ISO.

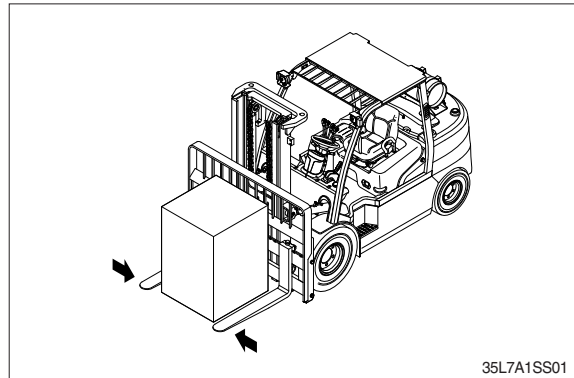
(1) Traction safety warning

- 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 alarm will sound intermittently.
- ④ To release the function, the forward-reverse lever must be cycled through neutral with the operator in the normal operating position to regain powered directional control.

*OPSS : Operator Presence Sensing System

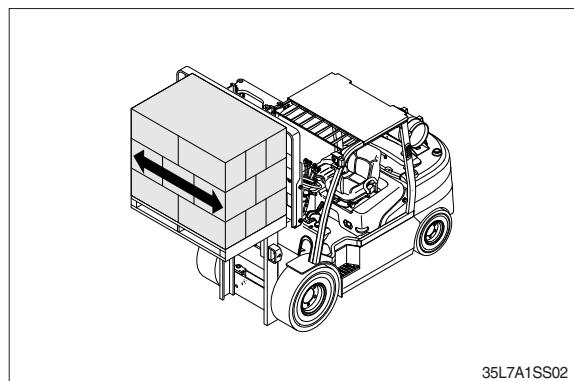
16. SIDE SHIFT

⚠ Do not put side loads on forks.



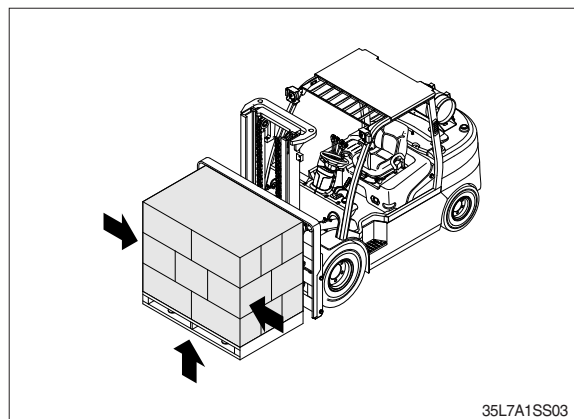
⚠ Restrict the sideshift movement with raised load.

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

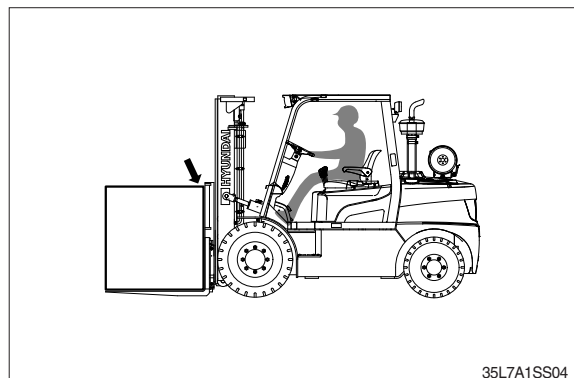


⚠ Avoid overloading or uneven loading.

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



⚠ Top of load should not extend above backrest.

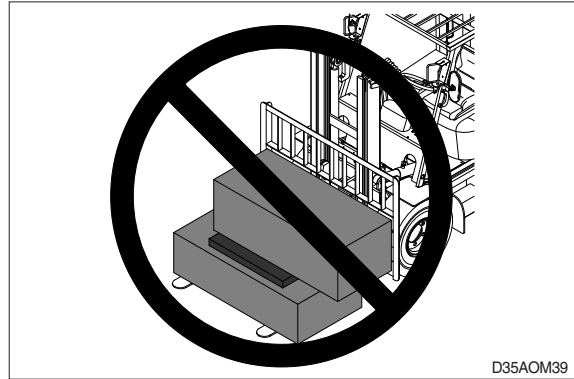


2. OPERATING HAZARDS

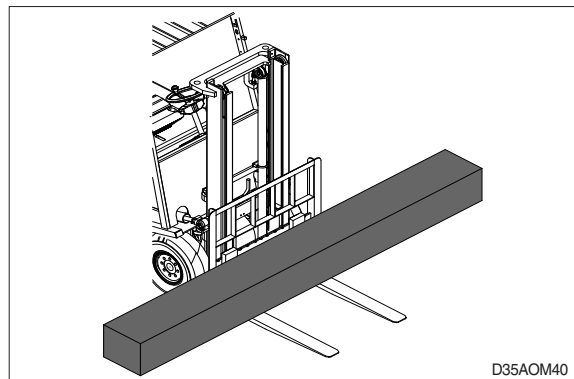
1. LOOSE LOADS

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

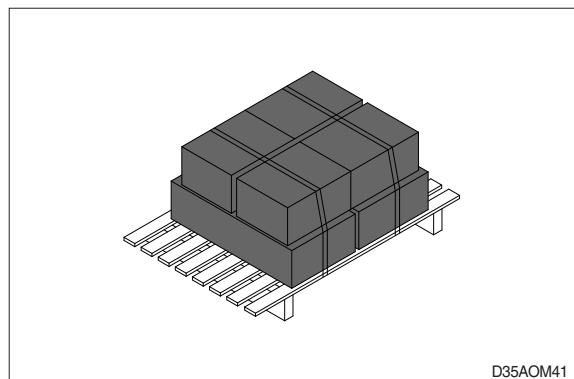
Never carry loose or uneven material.



Center wide loads.

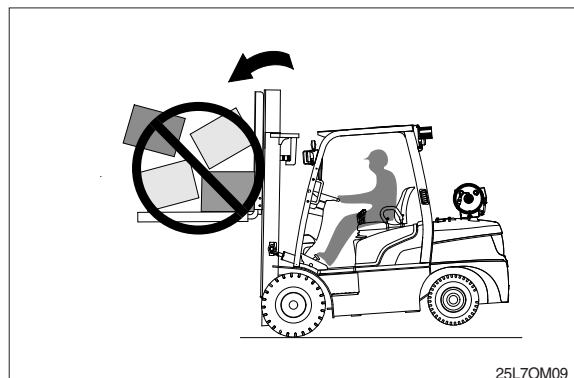


Stack and band loose material.



Avoid sudden braking or starting

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

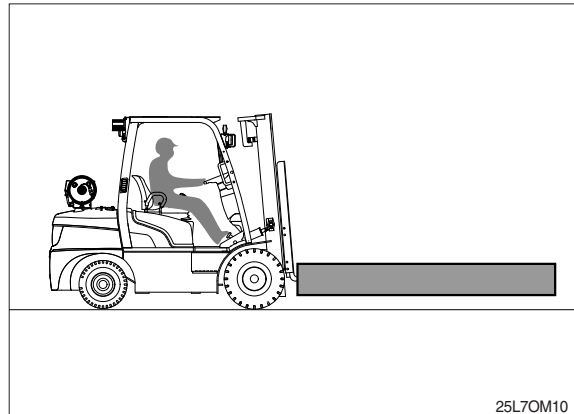


2. LONG AND WIDE LOADS

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

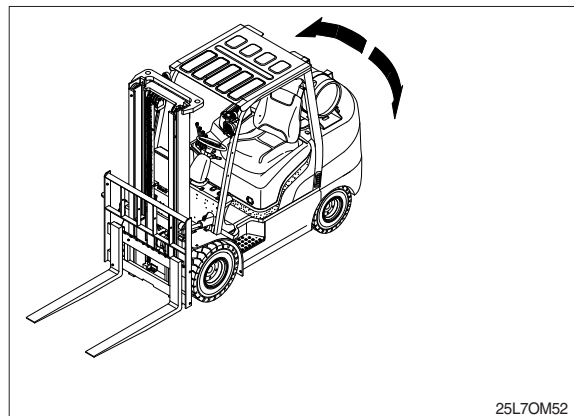
When extra-long material makes it necessary to travel with the load elevated, do so with extreme care and be alert to load end-swing when turning.

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



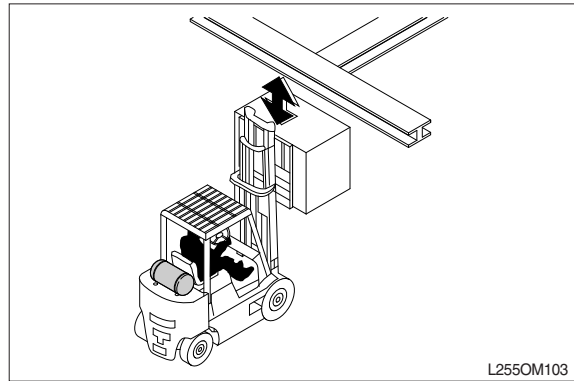
3. REAR SWING

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

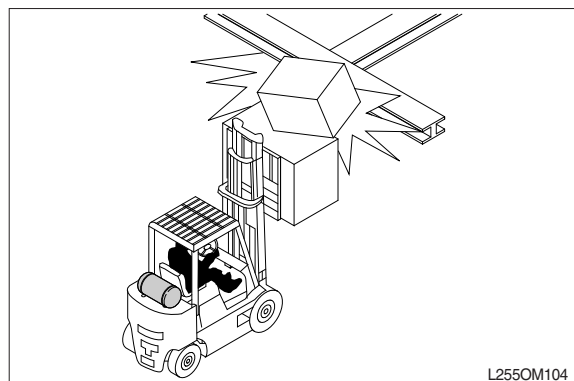


4. LOW OVERHEAD CLEARANCE

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

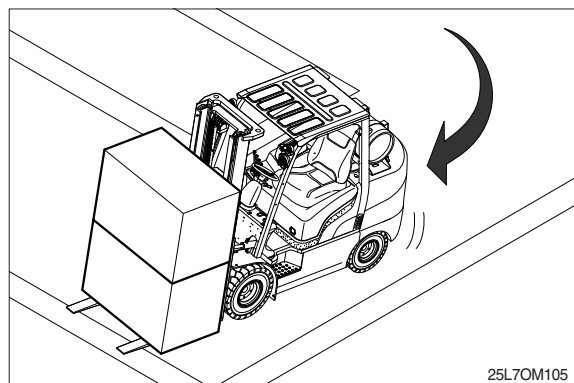


- ⚠ Watch overhead clearance: Moving into overhead structures can tip a truck over, or spill a load.

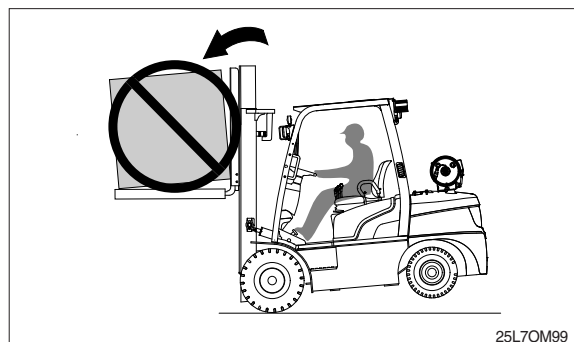


5. FAST TURNS AND HIGH LOADS

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



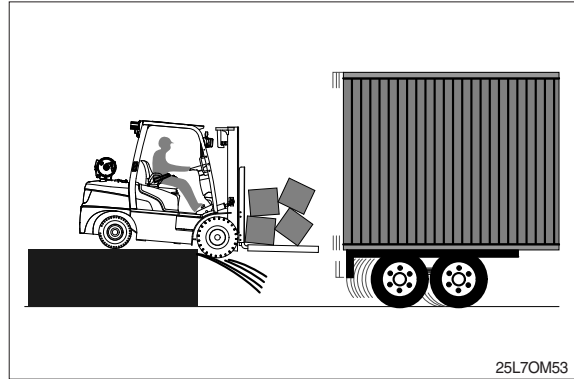
- ⚠ Turn too sharp with a raised load and your truck can tip even at slow speeds. Travel with a load raised only when removing or depositing a load.



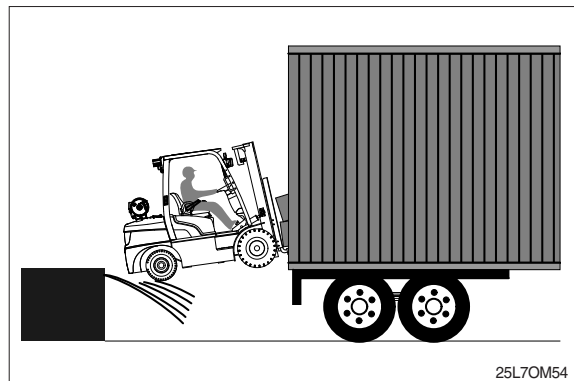
6. DROP-OFFS

⚠ 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.

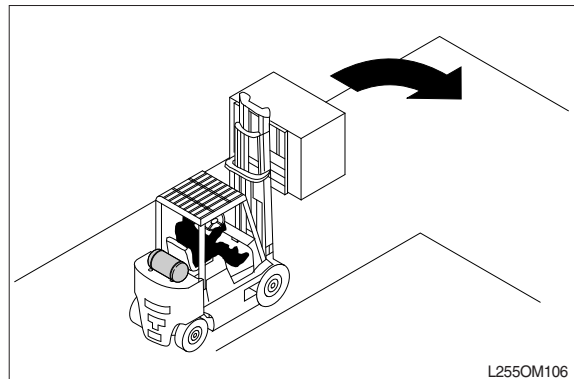


⚠ The impact of moving in and out of a trailer may cause the trailer to creep or move.



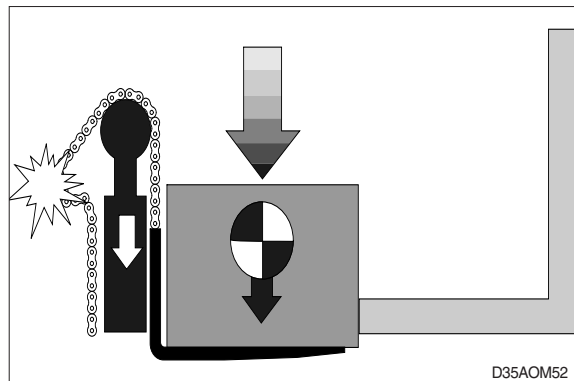
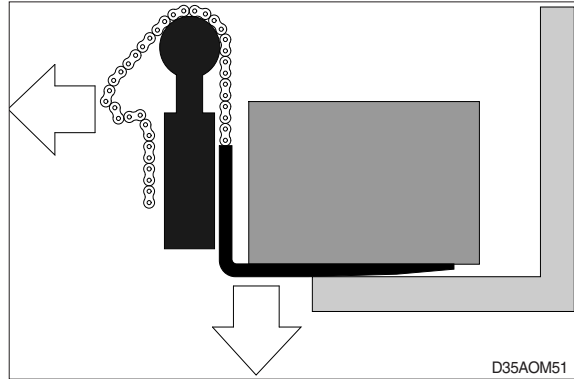
7. RIGHT ANGLE STACKING

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



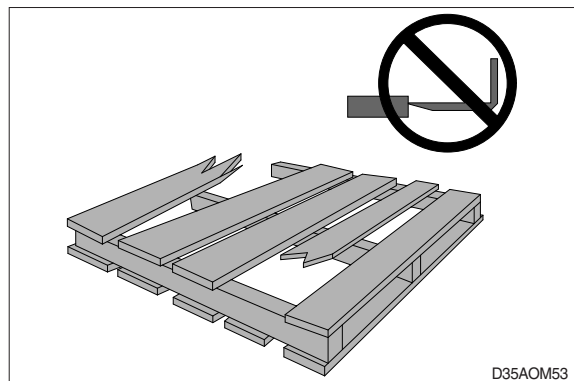
8. CHAIN SLACK

- ⚠ 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 machine with the mast raised, watch out electrical lines over the machine.

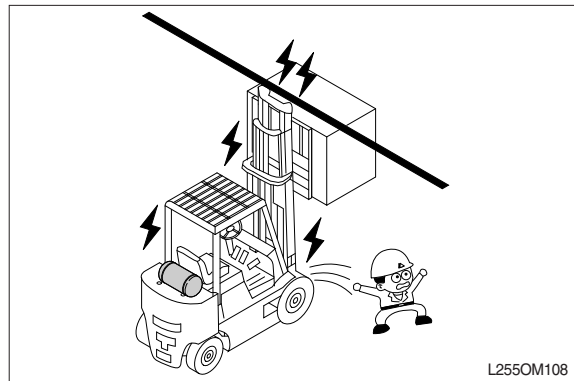
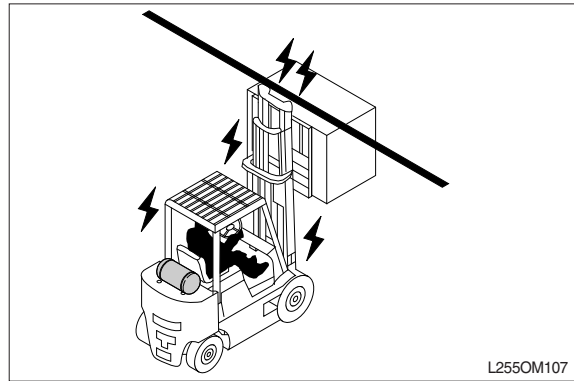
⚠ The operating near the electrical lines is very dangerous.

Operate within safe working permitted as below.

Supply voltage	Min safe separation
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 machine touches the electric power lines, keep sitting on the operator's seat and make sure the personnel on the ground not to touch the machine until turning off the electric current.

Jump off the machine without contacting the machine when you need to get off.

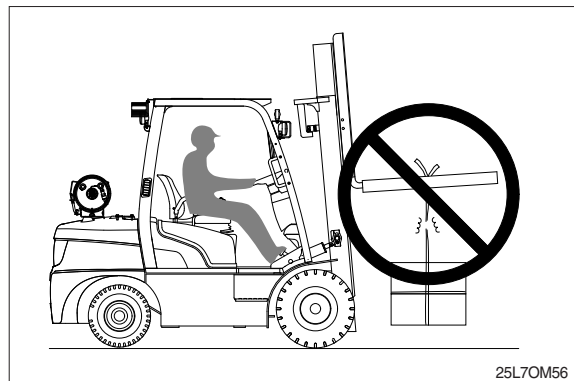


11. LIFTING LOADS

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



Never use wire rope to lift a load.



12. SIDE SHIFT

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 natural position before traveling.

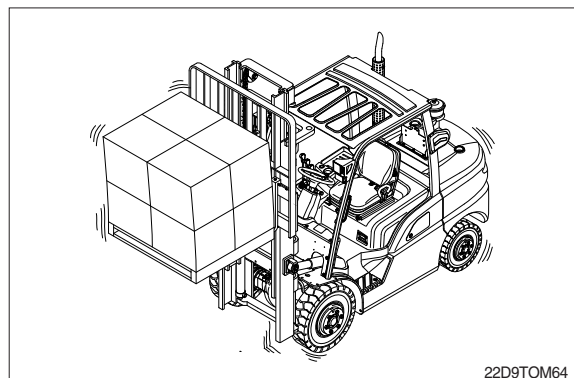
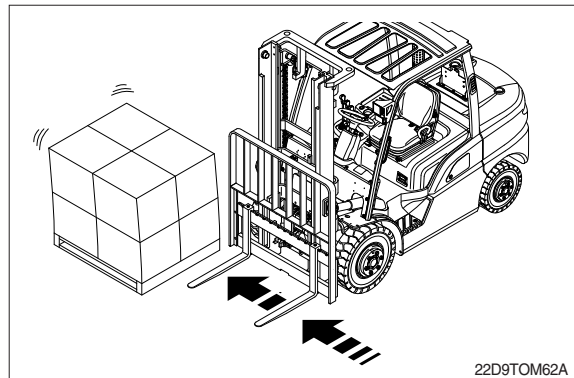
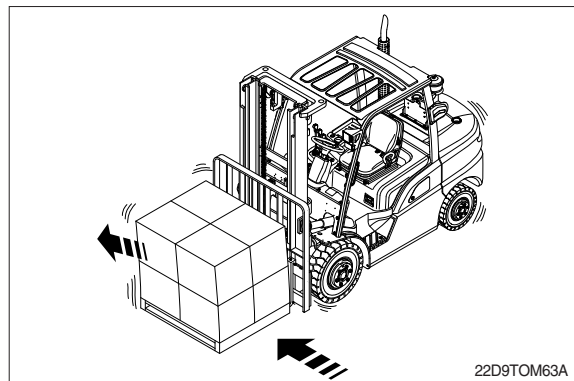
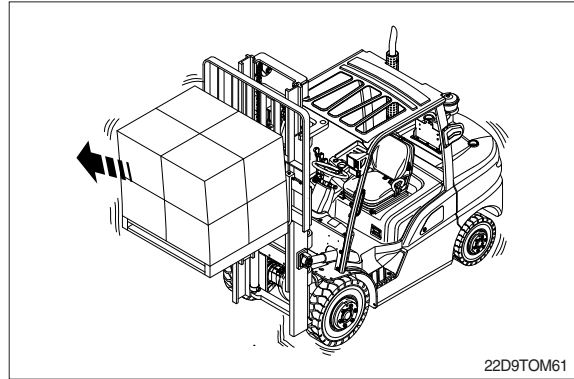
When operating side shift with load, operate slowly so that it can not avoid from dropping of the load or overturning of the forklift.

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 natural position, it can be overturned the forklift due to unstabled load.

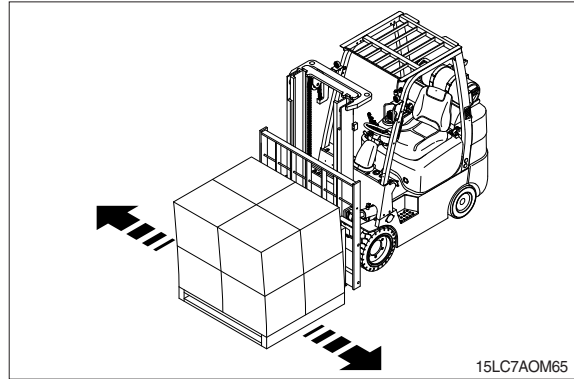
When lifting or lowering the side shift with load, it should be observed that the load is moved into the natural position.



13. FORK POSITIONER

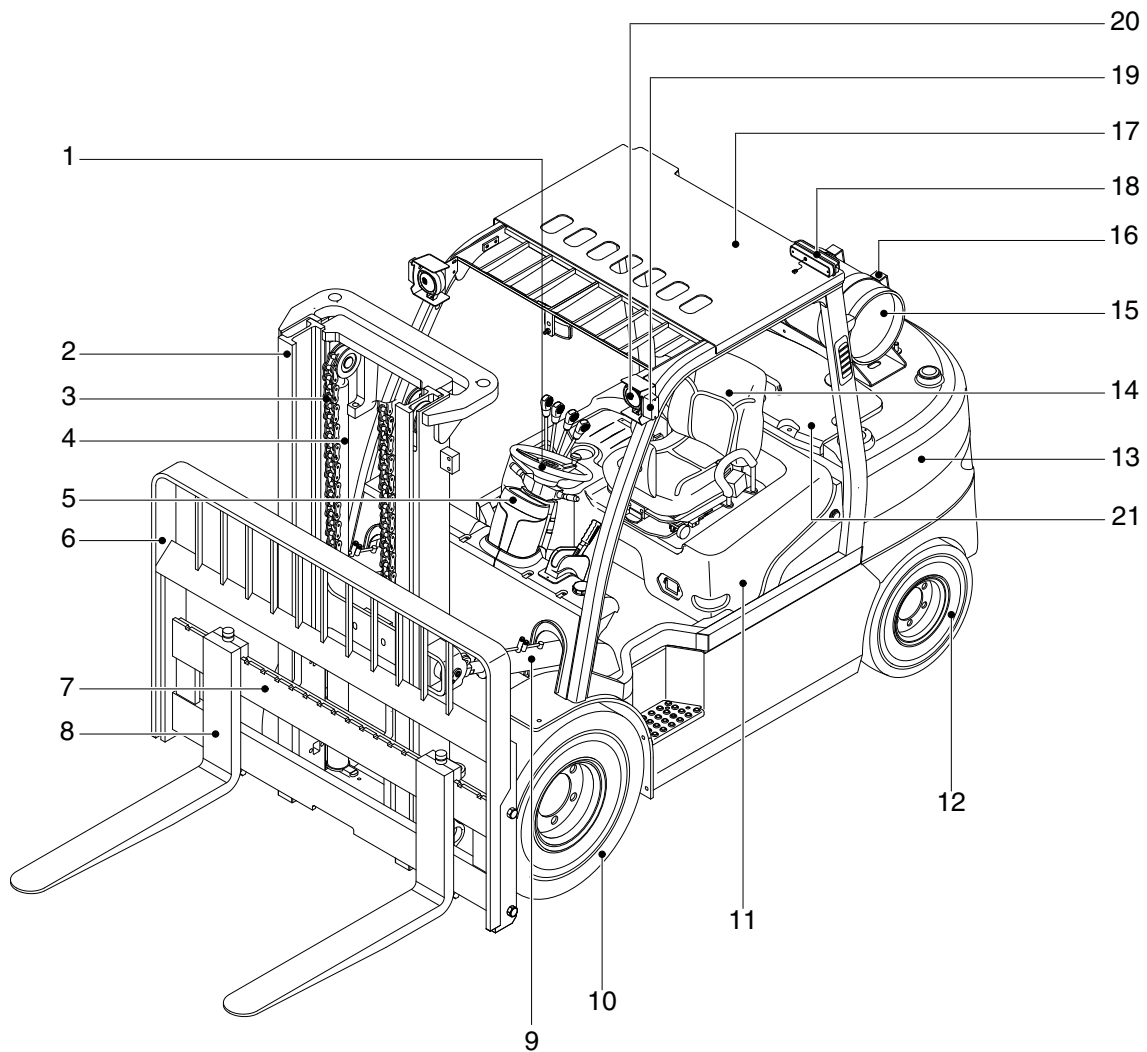
Do not operate the fork positioner with a load, or with the fork arm on the ground.

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



3. KNOW YOUR TRUCK

1. GENERAL LOCATIONS



35L70M57

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Steering wheel | 8 Forks | 15 LPG tank |
| 2 Mast | 9 Tilt cylinder | 16 Clamp |
| 3 Lift chain | 10 Front wheel | 17 Overhead guard |
| 4 Lift cylinder | 11 Bonnet | 18 Rear combination lamp |
| 5 Cluster | 12 Rear wheel | 19 Turn signal lamp |
| 6 Backrest | 13 Counterweight | 20 Head lamp |
| 7 Carriage | 14 Seat | 21 Sub bonnet |

2. DATA/SAFETY PLATES AND DECALS

1) TRUCK DATA AND CAPACITY PLATE

(1) Old type

1

2

3

4

5

6

91FG-00232

EXCEPT USA

1

2

3

4

5

6

91FG-00300

FOR USA ONLY

25L7AOM58

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 is shown 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. This is an OSHA requirement. Contact your authorized HYUNDAI dealer for a new nameplate showing the revised capacity.

(2) Current type

HYUNDAI
HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.
1000, BANGEOJINSUNHWAN-DORO, DONG-GU, ULSAN, 682-792, KOREA
FROM THE FACTORY THIS TRUCK MEETS ISO 6055

MODEL: _____ TYPE: _____

ATTACHMENTS: _____ TRUCK WEIGHT: _____ kg

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: _____ MFG. YEAR: _____

LOAD CAPACITY:

A	mm	mm
B	mm	mm
C	mm	mm
Vertical	kg	kg
Forward Tilt	kg	kg

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80D9OM56

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.

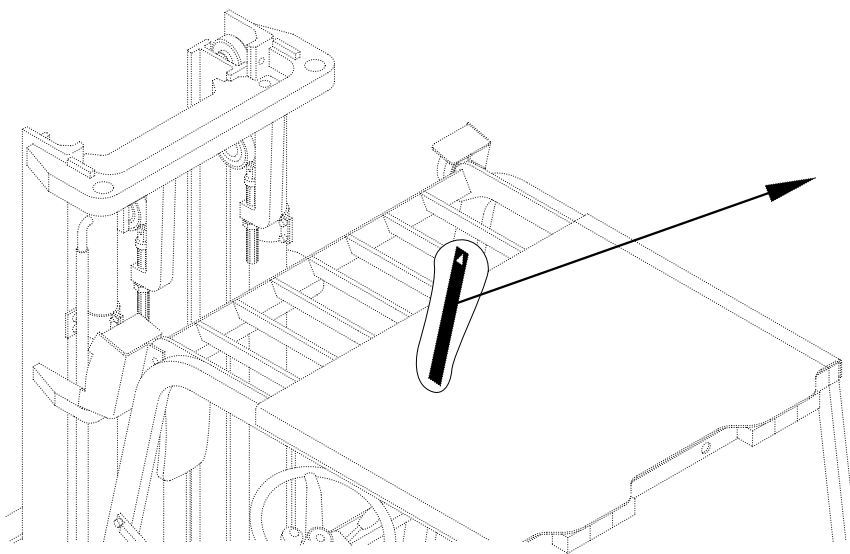
Do not exceed the maximum capacity specified.

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. This is an OSHA requirement. Contact your authorized HYUNDAI dealer for a new nameplate showing the revised capacity.

2) OPERATOR SAFETY WARNING DECAL



35L7AOM59

▲ Safety and warning decals 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 decals. Should be replaced immediately if missing or defaced (damaged or illegible). Refer to this manual for the location of all decals (page 0-6).

▲ Operator/Tip-over warning decal

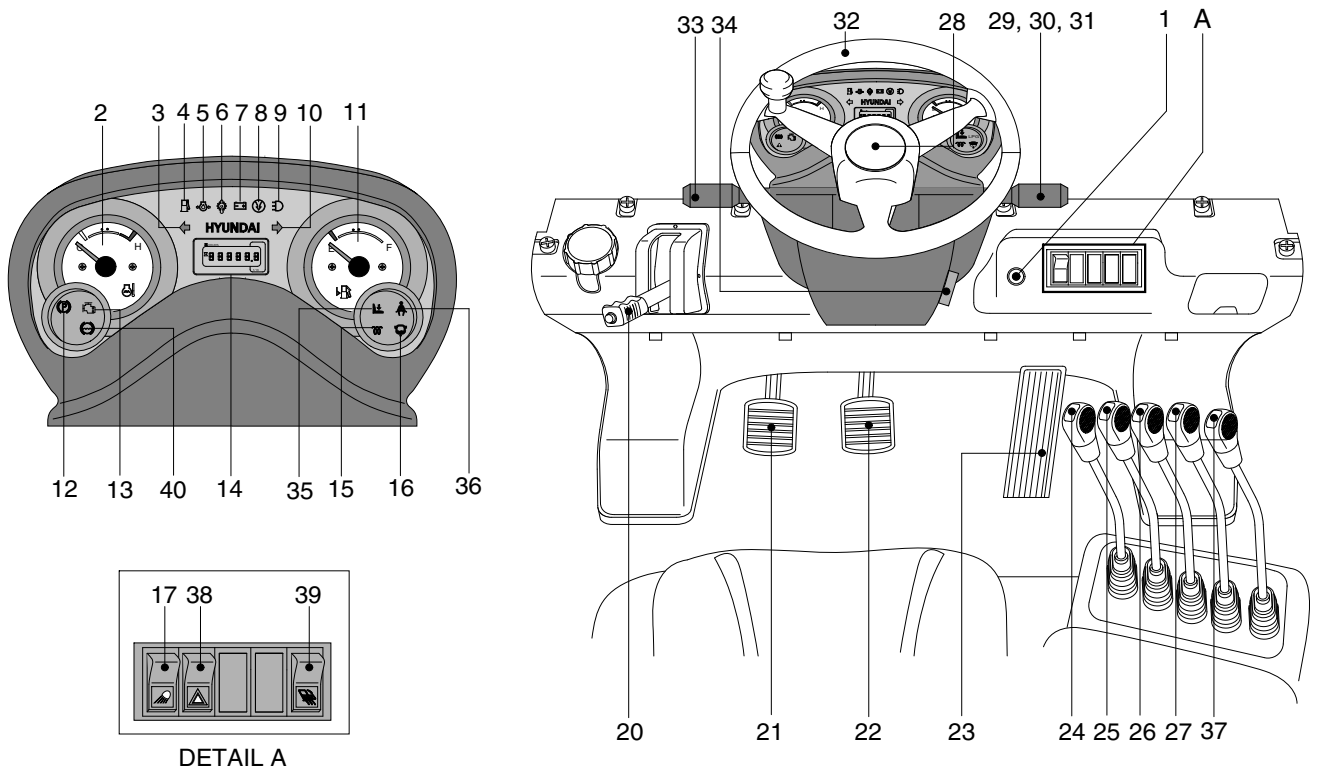
This decal is located on the front left hand leg of the driver's overhead guard. Its purpose is to remind the operator that staying in the seat provides the best chance of avoiding injury in the event of a truck-tipping or driving off a dock mishap.

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.



25L7A0OM09

3. INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

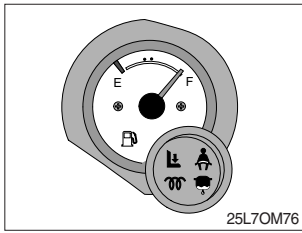


35L7AOM64A

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Start switch | 14 Hour meter | 29 Head lamp switch |
| 2 Water temperature gauge | 15 Preheater signal lamp | 30 Illumination lamp |
| 3 Left turn signal lamp | 16 Water in fuel warning lamp | 31 Turn signal switch |
| 4 Fuel low level warning lamp | 17 Rear work lamp switch (opt) | 32 Steering wheel |
| 5 Engine oil pressure warning lamp | 20 Parking brake lever | 33 Gear selector lever |
| 6 T/M oil temp warning lamp | 21 Inching pedal | 34 Steering column adjust lever |
| 7 Battery charge warning lamp | 22 Brake pedal | 35 Operator safety lamp |
| 8 Air cleaner element warning lamp | 23 Accelerator pedal | 36 Seat belt warning lamp |
| 9 Head lamp signal lamp | 24 Lift lever | 37 Attach lever 3 (opt) |
| 10 Right turn signal lamp | 25 Tilt lever | 38 Hazard switch (opt) |
| 11 Fuel gauge | 26 Attach lever 1(opt) | 39 Heater switch (opt) |
| 12 Parking brake signal lamp | 27 Attach lever 2(opt) | 40 Brake oil level warning lamp |
| 13 Engine check lamp | 28 Horn button | |

4. INDICATOR SYMBOLS

1) FUEL GAUGE



E : Empty

F : Full

Fill LPG tank regularly. Never allow machine to run out LPG.

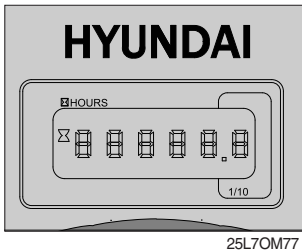
※ **Do not overfill the LPG tank.**

Always check the fuel level on level ground.

※ **This gauge operates at the resistance from 5 Ω to 105 Ω .**

So, the gauge can indicate wrong information, if the different specification of LPG tank is used.

2) HOUR METER

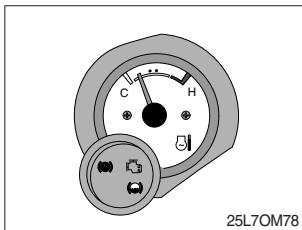


This indicates the length of total machine operation.

All service intervals for periodic maintenance are based on service meter readings.

※ **The last digit advances by "1" every six minutes when the starting switch is at the ON position.**

3) WATER TEMPERATURE GAUGE



The indicator shows the engine cooling water temperature.

White range : Normal

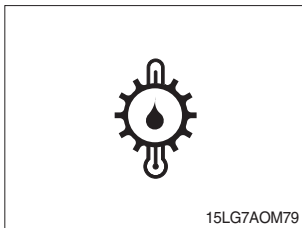
Red range : Danger of overheating

Action to take if indicator enters red range.

1. Stop operations immediately and move the truck to a safe place.
2. Open the engine hood to improve the ventilation and run the engine at low idling until the temperature drops to the white range.

For details, see HANDLING MACHINE IN EXTREMELY HOT PLACES.

4) TRANSMISSION OIL TEMPERATURE WARNING LAMP



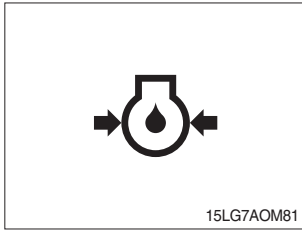
This lamp informs the operator that transmission oil is above the specified temperature.

• **ON** : Abnormal

• **OFF** : Normal

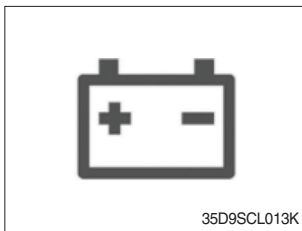
※ **When this lamp lights up during operation, stop the engine and check the machine.**

5) ENGINE OIL PRESSURE WARNING LAMP



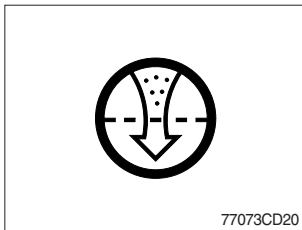
- (1) This lamp informs the operator that the engine oil pressure is below the specified level.
- (2) This lamp lights when starting switch is turned ON and goes out when oil pressure becomes normal.
- ※ **Immediately stop operation if this lamp lights up during operation. Stop the engine and check the machine if necessary.**

6) BATTERY CHARGING WARNING LAMP



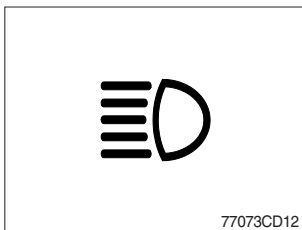
- (1) This lamp shows that the alternator is not generating electricity.
- ※ **When the starting switch is turned ON, the lamp will lights up, but it should go out after the engine starts.**
- ※ **If the lamp lights up during operation, stop the engine and check the fan belt tension and the electrical system.**

7) AIR CLEANER ELEMENT WARNING LAMP



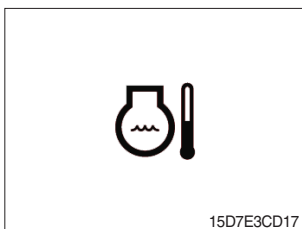
- (1) This lamp lights up when the replacement time of element is late and the element is dirty, so air influx is not smooth.
- ※ **If this lamp lights up, clear the element or replace it.**

8) HEAD LAMP SIGNAL LAMP



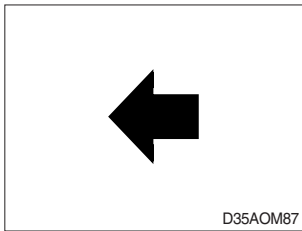
- (1) This lamp shows that the head lamp lights up or not.
 - ① **ON** : Head lamp lights up
 - ② **OFF** : Head lamp goes out

9) ENGINE OVERHEAT WARNING LAMP



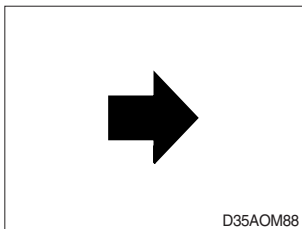
- (1) This lamp is turned ON when the temperature of cooling water is over the normal temperature (104°C, 219°F).
- (2) Check the cooling system when the lamp is ON.

10) LEFT TURN SIGNAL LAMP



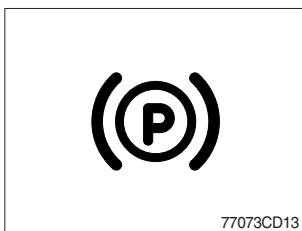
- (1) Left turn signal lamp flickers when pushing on the turn signal lever.

11) RIGHT TURN SIGNAL LAMP



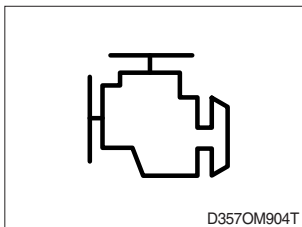
- (1) Right turn signal lamp flickers when pulling on the turn signal lever.

12) PARKING BRAKE SIGNAL LAMP



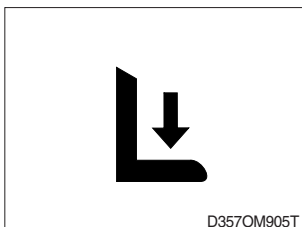
- (1) This lamp shows that the parking brake is applied or not.
- ① Parking brake locked : Signal lamp lights up.
 - ② Parking brake unlocked : Signal lamp goes out.

13) ENGINE CHECK LAMP



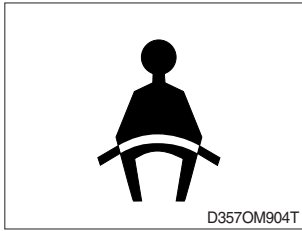
- (1) This lamp lights ON during a nonfatal engine system error. The engine can still be run, but the fault should be corrected as soon as possible.

14) OPERATOR SAFETY LAMP



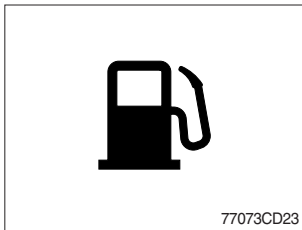
- (1) This signal lamp lights ON when the operator leaves the seat.
- (2) Powered travel movement of the truck shall be possible only if the operator is in the normal operating position. Transmission will automatically shift to neutral upon the exiting of the operator.
- (3) The forward/Reverse lever must be cycled through neutral with the operator in the normal operating position to regain powered direction control.

15) SEAT BELT WARNING LAMP



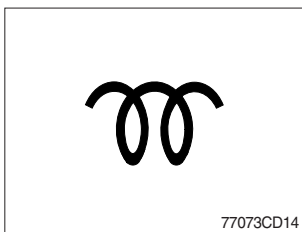
- (1) This lamp lights ON and alarm sounds for the first 3 seconds after starting the engine.

16) FUEL LOW LEVEL WARNING LAMP



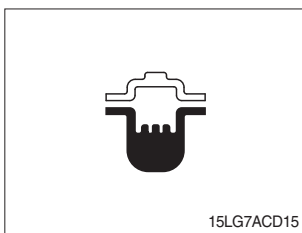
- ① Fill the fuel immediately when the lamp is turned ON.

17) PREHEATER SIGNAL LAMP



- ① This lamp lights ON when start switch is turned clockwise to the ON position. Light will turn off after approximately 15~45 seconds, depending on engine temperature, indicating that preheating is completed.
- ② When the lamp goes out the operator should start cranking the engine.
- ※ Refer to page 5-11.

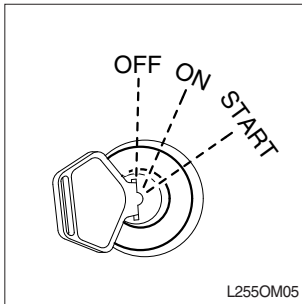
18) WATER IN FUEL WARNING LAMP



- ① Light up when water in fuel.
- ※ When this lamp lights up, stop the truck and spill water out of the separator.

5. OPERATING LEVER AND SWITCH

1) START SWITCH



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

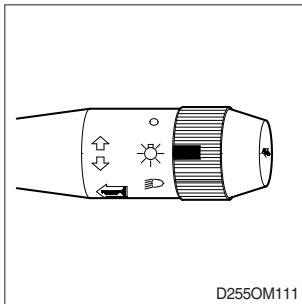
※ Before starting, set gear selector lever at N, and pull parking brake.

- OFF : None of electrical circuits activates.
- ON : All the systems of machine operate.
- 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 machine damage.

2) CLEARANCE LAMP SWITCH



(1) Clearance lamp lights up

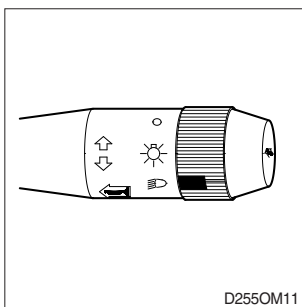
Twist the handle beneath steering wheel and make the notch align to ☀ .

(2) Clearance lamp goes out

Twist the handle just opposite until the notch being aligned to ○ .

※ When clearance lamp light up, then the clearance lamp and all panel lamps light up too.

3) HEAD LAMP SWITCH



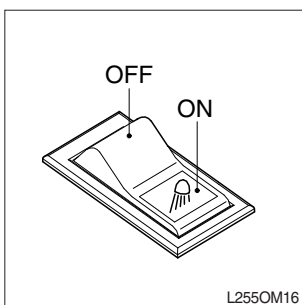
(1) Head lamp lights up

Twist the handle beneath steering wheel and make the notch align to ☀ .

(2) Small lamp goes out

Twist the handle just the opposite direction described as above.

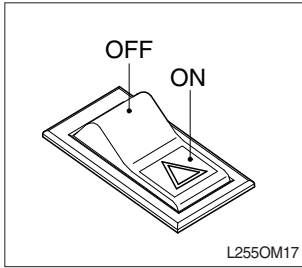
4) REAR WORKING LAMP SWITCH (OPTION)



(1) This switch is used to operate work lamps.

Press this switch to turn on work lamps.

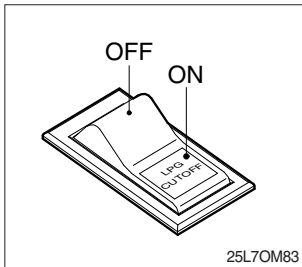
5) HAZARD SWITCH (OPTION)



(1) Use for parking, or loading machine.

- ※ If the switch is left ON for a long time, the battery may be discharged.

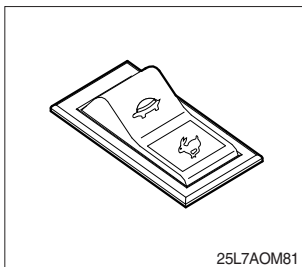
6) LPG CUTOFF SWITCH



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

- ※ Press this switch OFF position and turn the start switch OFF when the Bi-Fuel switch is GASOLINE position.
- ※ Use only if you remove the fuel of the fuel line in check or maintenance (NON-CERT).
- ※ Please do not change the fuel selection switch during engine operating (LPG to Gasoline or Gasoline to LPG) (NON-CERT).
- ※ NON-CERT : except for USA area

7) SPEED CONTROL SWITCH

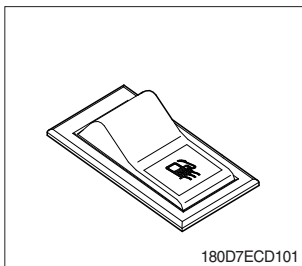


(1) This switch is used to select of speed control for high travel speed or low travel speed.

When the switch is pressed to symbol of rabbit, the machine is traveled with high speed.

On the contrary, when the switch is pressed to symbol of turtle, the machine is traveled with low speed.

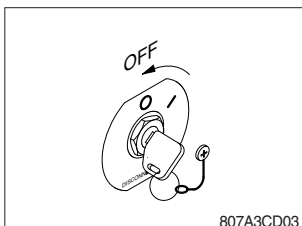
8) HEATER SWITCH (OPTION)



(1) Truck with cabin offers this switch.

(2) This switch is used to operate or stop the heater.

9) MASTER SWITCH (OPTION)



(1) This switch is used to shut off the entire electrical system.

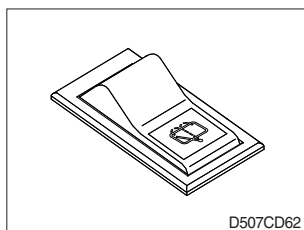
(2) When the machine is not operated for a long time, turn OFF the master switch for the safety purpose.

I : The battery remains connected to the electrical system.

O : The battery is disconnected to the electrical system.

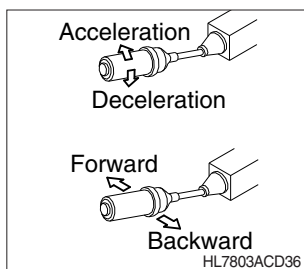
- ※ Never turn the master switch to O (OFF) with the engine running. Engine and electrical system damage could result.

10) WIPER/WASHER SWITCH (OPTION)



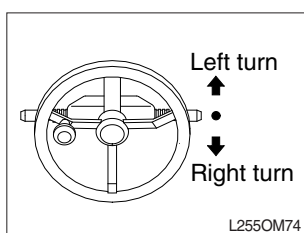
- (1) Truck with cabin offers this switch.
- (2) Wiper and washer operates when this switch is pressed.
- (3) The washer liquid is sprayed and the wiper is operated only while pressing this switch.

11) GEAR SELECTOR LEVER



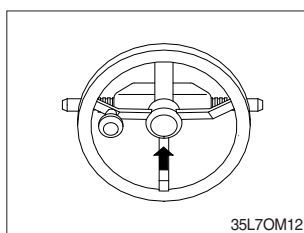
- (1) This lever is used for gear selection, forward 2 stages and reverse 2 stages.
- (2) If you push the gear selector lever, the truck moves forward, but pulling the gear selector lever, the truck moves backward.
- (3) If you turn the gear selector lever forward, the truck increases the speed, but if you turn the gear selector lever backward, the truck reduces the speed.

12) TURN SIGNAL SWITCH



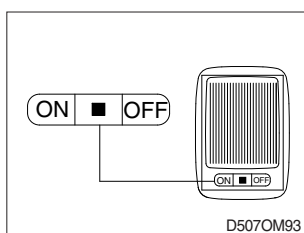
- (1) This lever makes the turn signal lamp flash.
 - ① **Turning LEFT** : Push lever forward
 - ② **Turning RIGHT** : Pull lever backward
- ※ **When the steering wheel is returned to straight, the turn signal is not cancelled. Return the lever to central position by hand.**

13) HORN BUTTON



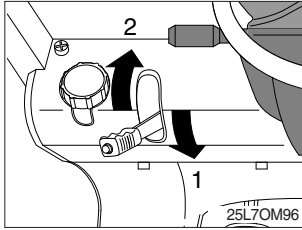
- (1) The horn sounds when the button is pressed.

14) ROOM LAMP (OPTION)



- (1) This switch is located on the ceiling of the cabin.
(For truck with cabin)
 - ON : Room lamp lights on
 - ■ : Room lamp lights on automatically only when door opens.
 - OFF : Room lamp goes out.

15) PARKING BRAKE LEVER



(1) Position 1

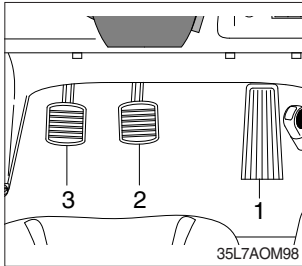
Parking brake is applied and front wheel is locked.

(2) Position 2

Parking brake is released.

※ **Before moving the truck be sure the parking brake is released.**

16) PEDALS



(1) 1 : Accelerator pedal

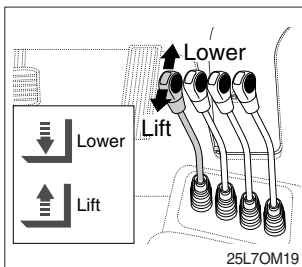
2 : Brake pedal

3 : Inching pedal

※ **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.**

17) LIFT LEVER



(1) Lift

Pull the lever back to lift the load.

(2) Lower

Push the lever forward to lower the load.

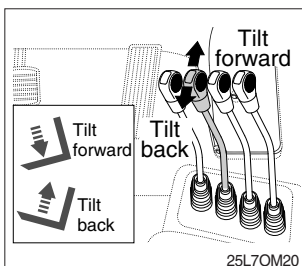
(3) Holding

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.

18) TILT LEVER



(1) Tilt forward

Push the lever forward to tilt mast forward.

(2) Tilt back

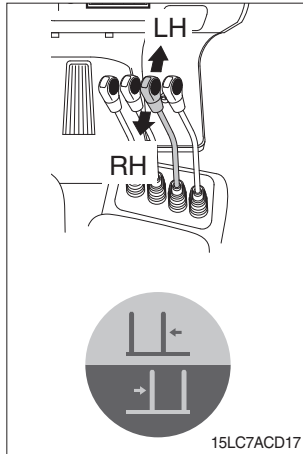
Pull the lever back to tilt mast backward.

(3) Holding

When the lever is released, tilting action stops.

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

19) 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.

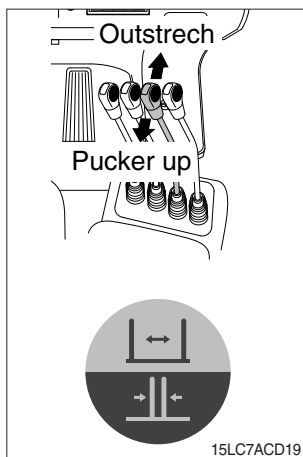
(3) Holding

When the lever is released, tilting action stops.

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

20) LEVER FOR SIDE SHIFT WITH FORK POSITIONER (OPTION)

(1) Fork positioner (synchronizer type)



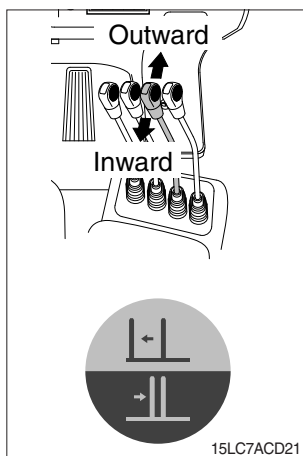
① Outstretch the forks

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

② Pucker up the forks

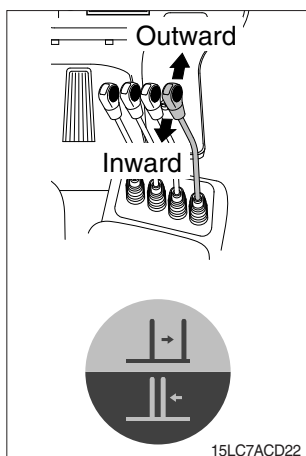
Pull the lever backward to pucker up simultaneously inward of the both forks.

(2) Fork positioner (independent type)



① LH fork movement

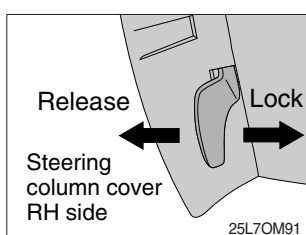
- Push the lever forward to move outward for the LH fork.
- Pull the lever backward to move inward for the LH fork.



③ RH fork movement

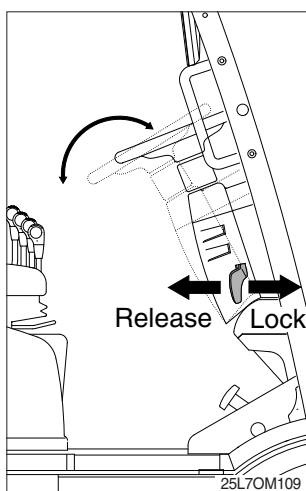
- Push the lever forward to move outward for the RH fork.
- Pull the lever backward to move inward for the RH fork.

21) STEERING WHEEL LOCK LEVER



- (1) The angle of the steering shell can be adjusted forward and backward.

- ① **Release** : Pull the lever backward.
- ② **Lock** : Release the lever



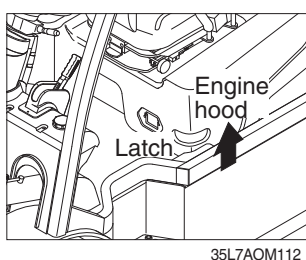
※ METHOD OF ADJUSTING STEERING WHEEL ANGLE

- (1) Pull the lock lever backward.
- (2) Move the steering wheel forward or backward to select the most suitable position.
- (3) Release the lever to lock the steering wheel in the desired position.

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

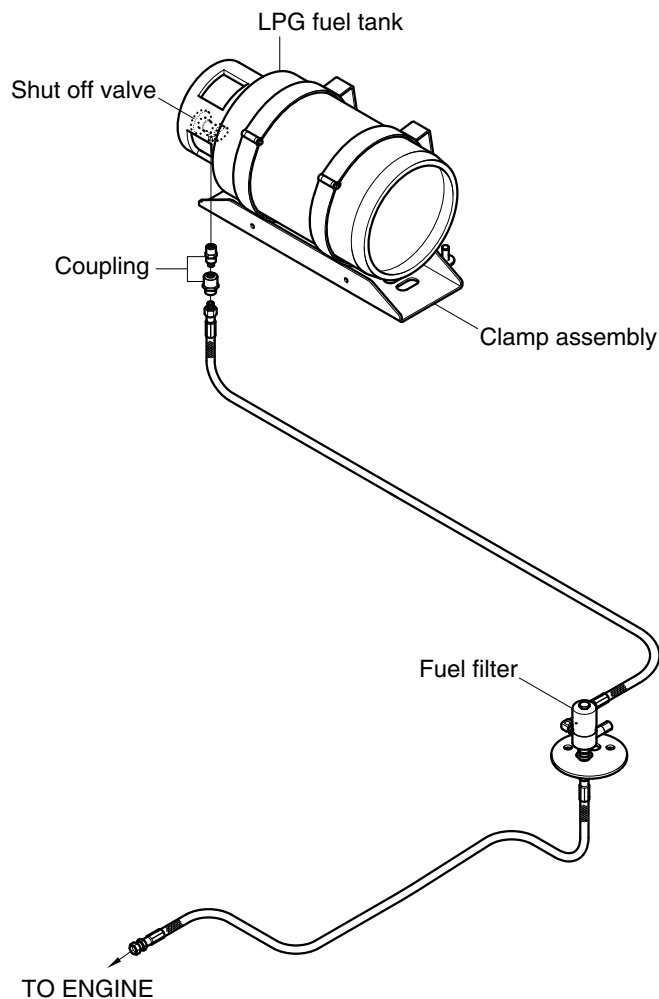
⚠ Always carry out the adjustment with the machine stopped. Never try to adjust the steering wheel when the machine is moving.

22) ENGINE HOOD LATCH



- (1) Pull the latch and raise the engine hood to open it.
- (2) Inspection and maintenance can then be carried out easily.

6. FUEL SYSTEM



35L7OM104

▲ 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 your 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.

4. DAILY SAFETY INSPECTION

1. INSPECTING YOUR TRUCK

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 decals 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.
- (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.**

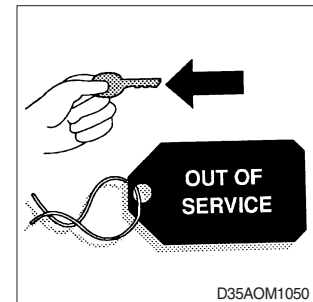
- (1) Test warning devices, horn, light, and other safety equipment and accessories.
- (2) Start the engine and be sure all controls and systems operate freely and return to neutral properly. Check the:
 - ① Gauges, meters, and indicator lights
 - ② Service brakes, inching pedal, and parking brakes
 - ③ Hydraulic controls: lift, tilt, and auxiliary (If installed)
 - ④ Accelerator
 - 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. REFUELING LPG TANKS

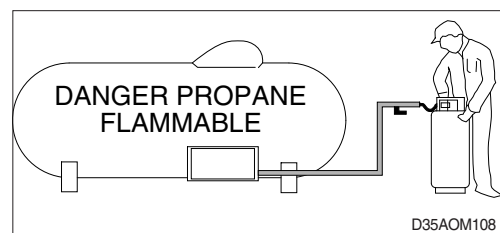
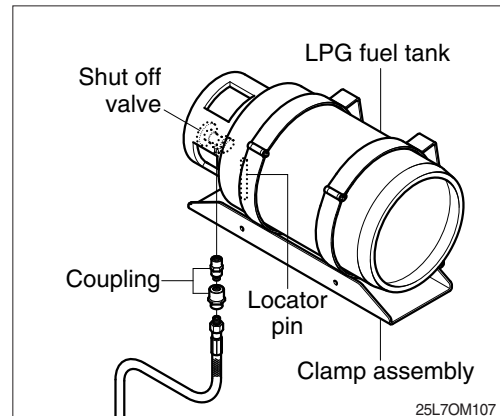
1) When changing LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) tanks, follow these basic rules;

- ① Change only in well ventilated areas.
- ② Never allow open flames.
- ③ Turn the starting 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 tanks;

- ① Make sure you know and understand the proper procedure for filling the LPG tank.
- ② 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.

▲ Stop the engine when refueling.

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

3) RECOMMENDED SAFETY MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES FOR LPG-FUELED LIFT TRUCKS

▲ 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 machine 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. STARTING AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

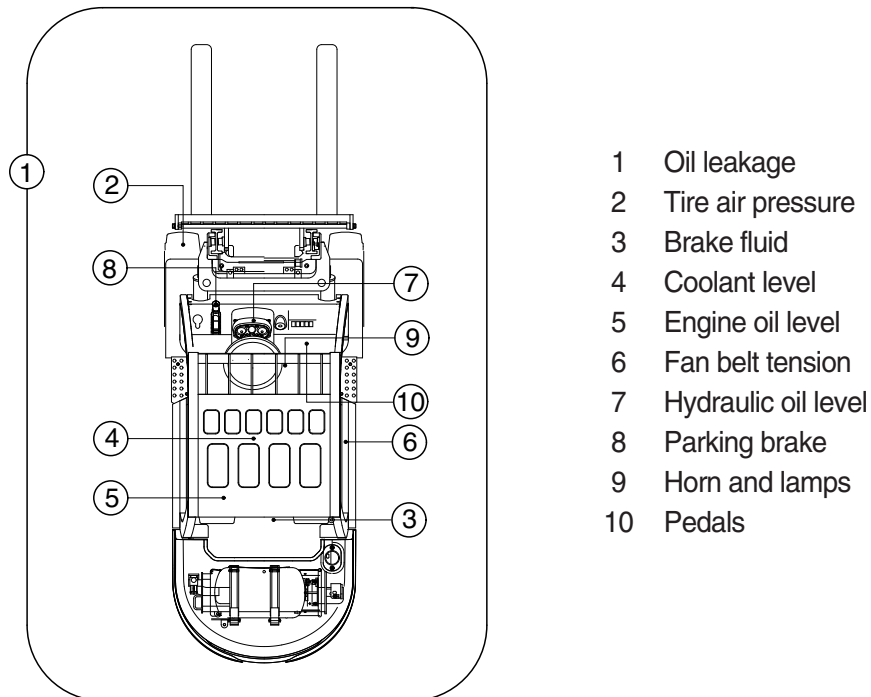
1. BEFORE OPERATING THE TRUCK

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.

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.



25L70M60

- 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 machine.

① The numbers on the inspection chart show the order of inspection

These numbers correspond to the check item numbers given on the following pages.

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 overhead guard, backrest and forks for crack or obvious damage.
- (3) If any damage or leaks are detected contact your HYUNDAI dealer.

2) CHECK TIRE AND TIGHTENING TORQUE

• Tire air pressure (Pneumatic only)

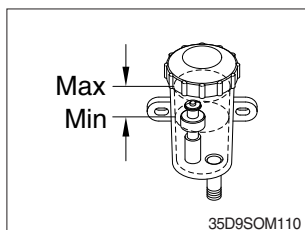
Unit	Single		Double	
	Front	Rear	Front	Rear
kgf · m	8	8.5	7.75	8.5
lbf · ft	114	121	110	121
N · m	7.8	8.3	7.6	8.3

• Lug nut tightening torque

Unit	35L/40L/45L/50L-7A	
	Front	Rear
kgf · m	53~71	30~40
lbf · ft	383~513	217~289
N · m	520~696	294~392

- ⚠ The tires are under high inflation pressure, so failure to follow the correct procedures when changing or servicing 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 personnel using the correct tools and procedures. For details of procedures, contact your HYUNDAI dealer.
- ⚠ 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.

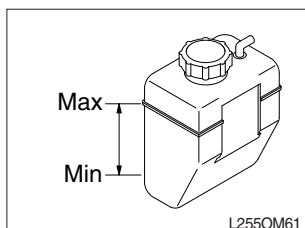
3) CHECK BRAKE FLUID



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

Type	Brake fluid
Dry type	DOT III
Wet type	Azolla ZS 32 or hyd oil ISO VG 32

4) CHECK COOLANT LEVEL



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

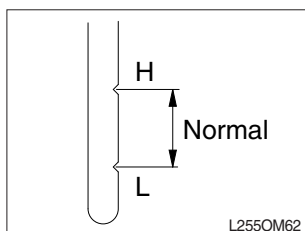
⚠ In antifreeze is being used, pay careful attention to the ratio of antifreeze and water when adding coolant.

⚠ 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 cap. Wait until the radiator is cool enough to be touched by hand before opening the radiator cap. Loosen the radiator cap slowly to release the pressure, then loosen the cap.

5) CHECK OIL LEVEL IN ENGINE OIL PAN



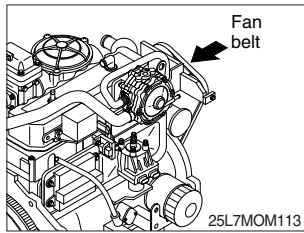
- (1) Stop the engine, pull out the dipstick and check the oil level.
- (2) The oil surface line on the dipstick should be between H and L.
If below L, remove the filler cap and add engine oil through the oil level.
- (3) Take the oil level gauge out again, and check the oil level.

※ 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.

6) CHECK FAN BELT TENSION

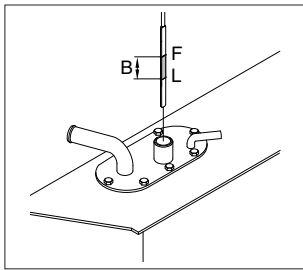


(1) The fan belt must depress the specified value when the midpoint between the generator and fan pulley is depressed.

▲ 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)

7) CHECK HYDRAULIC OIL LEVEL



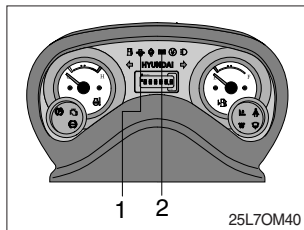
(1) Rest fork on ground and stop engine. Pull out dipstick and check oil level. If insufficient, add oil.

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

▲ The optional masts need more hydraulic oil supply. Refer to below table for optimal performance.

Model	Level	Capacity		Mast height	
		l	U.S. gal	m	feet · in
35L/40L/45L/50L-7A	B	63.5	16.8	ALL	

8) CHECK GAUGES



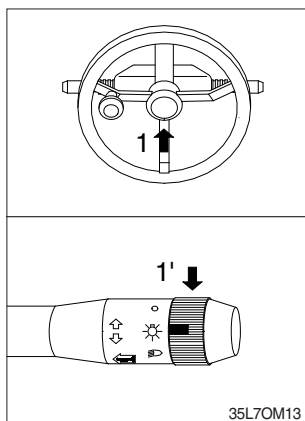
(1) When engine oil pressure warning lamp (1) or battery charge warning lamp (2) turns on, add engine oil or distilled water respectively.

9) CHECK PARKING BRAKE

Operating force	20-30 kg (44-66 lb)
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(1) If the operating force is below 20-30 kg (44-66 lb), contact your HYUNDAI forklift distributor.

10) CHECK HORN AND LAMPS



(1) Check horn button and lamp switch if operate normally or not.

1 : Horn button

1' : Lamp switch

(2) If horn and lamp are malfunctioning, contact your HYUNDAI forklift distributor.

11) CHECK PEDALS

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

(1) Inching pedal

Item	Unit	Specification
Free play	mm (in)	5 ~ 8 (0.2 ~ 0.3)
Interlock stroke with brake pedal	mm (in)	30 ~ 34 (1.2 ~ 1.3)

(2) Brake pedal

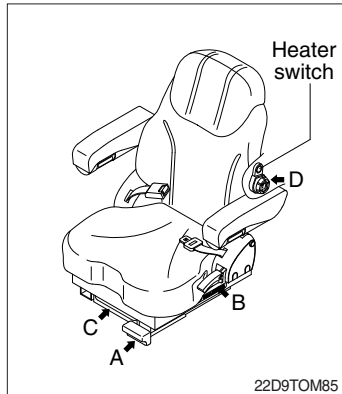
Item	Unit	Specification
Free play	mm (in)	5 ~ 8 (0.2 ~ 0.3)

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)

- ① Pull lever A to adjust seat forward or back ward.
- ② The seat can be moved forward 120 mm and backward 90 mm (stroke : 210 mm).

(2) Reclining adjustment (B)

Pull lever B to adjustment seat back rest.

(3) Weight adjustment (C)

Adjustment range : 45~170 kg

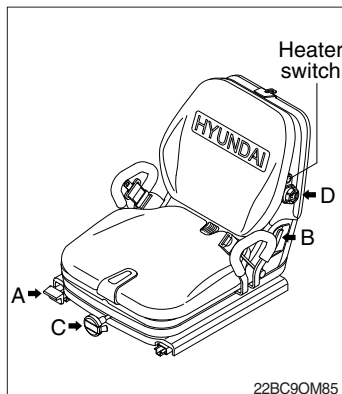
(4) Lumbar adjustment (D)

Turn line knob D to adjust lumbar support up and down.

(5) Heated seat switch (option)

Press this switch in order to heat the seat.

KAB seat



(1) Forward/Backward adjustment (A)

- ① Pull lever A to adjust seat forward or back ward.
- ② The seat can be moved forward and backward 80 mm (stroke : 160 mm).

(2) Reclining adjustment (B)

Pull lever B to adjustment seat back rest.

(3) Weight adjustment (C)

Adjustment range : 50~140 kg

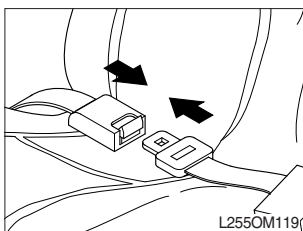
(4) Lumbar adjustment (D)

Turn line knob D to adjust lumbar support up and down.

(5) Heated seat switch (option)

Press this switch in order to heat the seat.

2) BUCKLING UP



- (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.

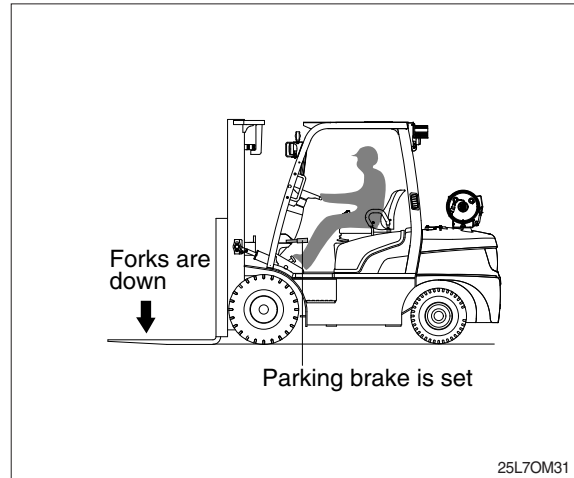
▲ Replace the seat belt at least once every three years, regardless of appearance.

5. STARTING FROM A SAFE CONDITION

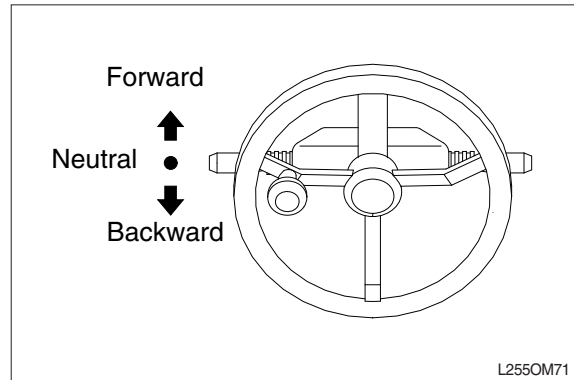
Always start from a safe condition.

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

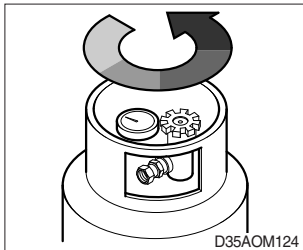
Before you start the truck, make sure that you have taken all the above-mentioned precautions, you have read this manual, you are starting from a safe condition, with the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL, the seat adjusted, and your seat belt buckled.

▲ 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 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 need no 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 gear selector 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.

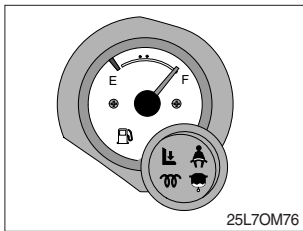
8. CHECK AFTER STARTING ENGINE

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

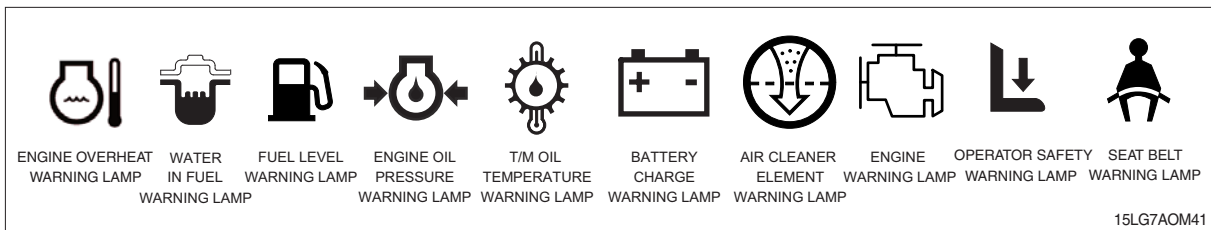
3) CHECK FUEL TANK LEVEL



If the indicator points to **F**, the tank is full. If the indicator enters the **E** range, refill the fuel tank immediately. Do not operate the truck below this level.

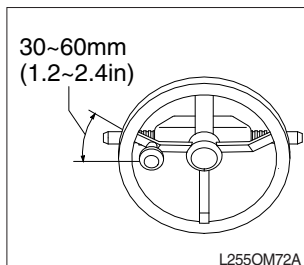
⚠ Do not smoke or allow any flame near the truck when refilling. Refilling produces explosive fumes. The truck should be refilled only at the specified refilling point. Stop the engine and get off the truck when refilling.

4) CHECK MONITOR



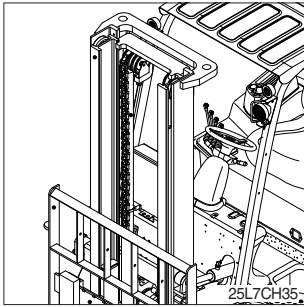
These lamps light up to indicate an abnormality.

5) CHECK STEERING WHEEL PLAY



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

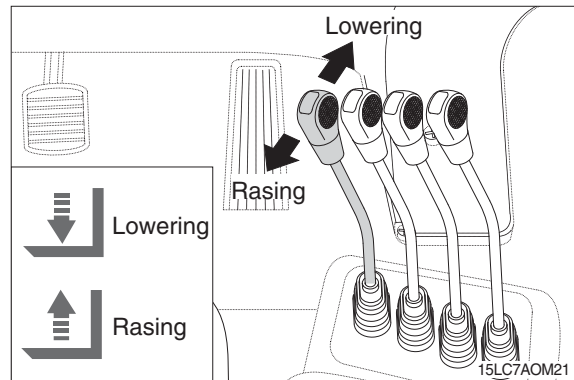
Adjust the rearview mirror for best rearward visibility.

9. LEVERS AND PEDALS

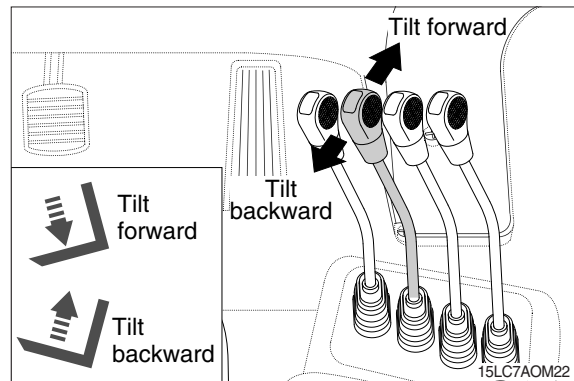
1) POSITIONING FORKS AND MAST

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 in) 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.

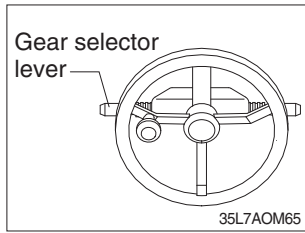


⚠ When the mast (carriage and/or load) is raised into a high (elevated) position, the stability of the truck is reduced.

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.

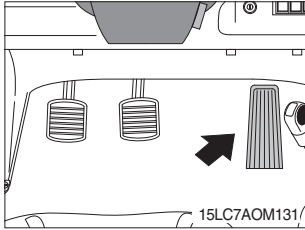
2) SELECTING DIRECTION OF TRAVEL



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

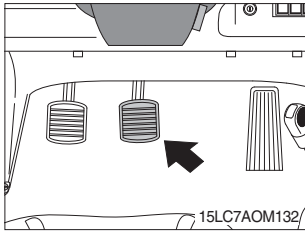
⚠ During traveling in forward or reverse direction rapid turning of the machine can cause dropping of a load and damage of the machine.

3) USING THE ACCELERATOR PEDAL



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

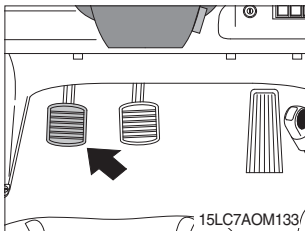
4) BRAKING PEDAL



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 lose 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 reduce 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. 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 machine 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 up grade. When the truck is empty, travel with lifting mechanism(mast) down grade.
- (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 or 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 instrument panel to be sure they indicate a normal condition. If an abnormal condition appears bring the machine 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.

11. 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.

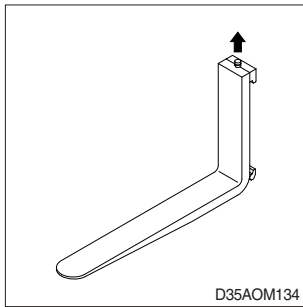
DO NOT climb the mast or the truck.

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



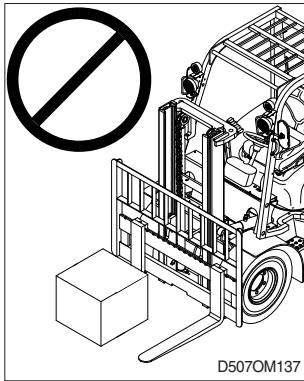
The load forks are adjustable on the hanger, carriage. Forks should be spaced as far apart as the load will allow. Both forks should always be the same distance from the center of the fork carriage. To adjust the forks, raise the carriage slightly. Tilt the mast fully forward to reduce friction and make 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 (LBR) or fork retaining bolts are fasten securely in place.

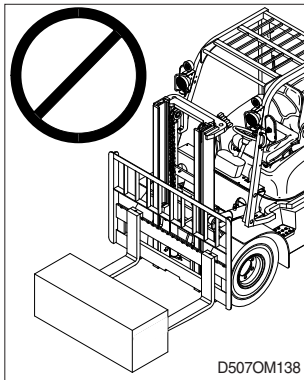
3) LOAD ON FORKS



(1) Do not elevate the load with one fork.

Loading with one fork cause the tip over, serious injury or death of operator.

The work can cause the height difference between both fork tips.



(2) Do not elevate the load with the ends of the forks.

This work can cause the height difference 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.

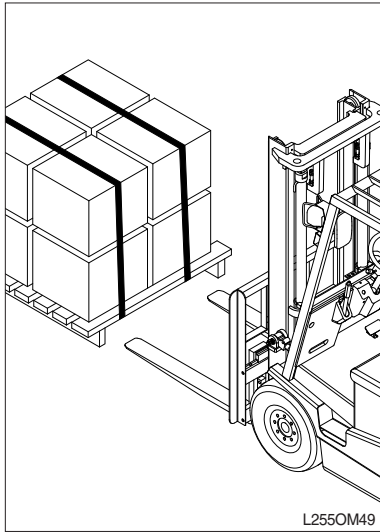
Use special care when handling and traveling with long, high, or wide loads-to avoid losing the load, striking bystanders or obstructions, or tipping the truck.

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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.

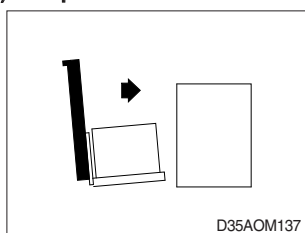
Adjust the fork height and tilt the mast forward slightly, as necessary, for smooth removal of the forks from the load (Pallet).

Carefully back away to clear the forks from the load.

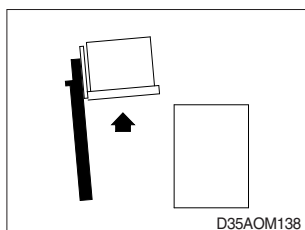
Raise the forks to traveling height and tilt forks to a level position 150~200 mm (6~8 in) off the floor.

7) STACKING

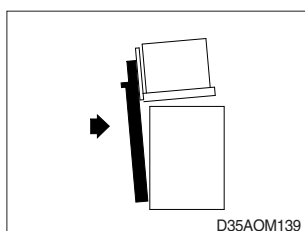
(1) To put a load on a stack



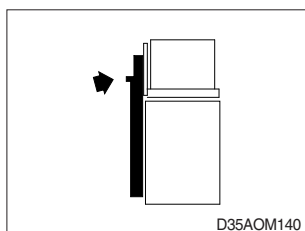
- ① Approach slowly and align the lift truck and load squarely with the stack.



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

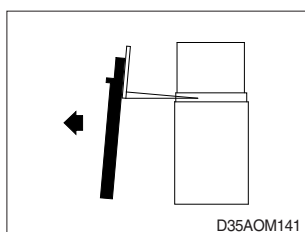


- ③ Move forward slowly until the load almost touches the stack. The leading edge and sides of the load pallet should line up exactly with the near edge and side of the load or rack on which you are stacking.

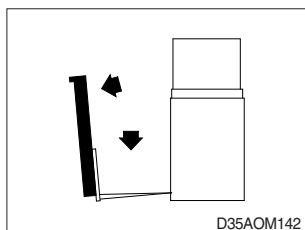


- ④ Stop close to the stack and further lift the load high enough to clear the top of the stack. Slowly move the load into position. Use care not to damage or move adjacent loads.

- 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.**

12. 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.

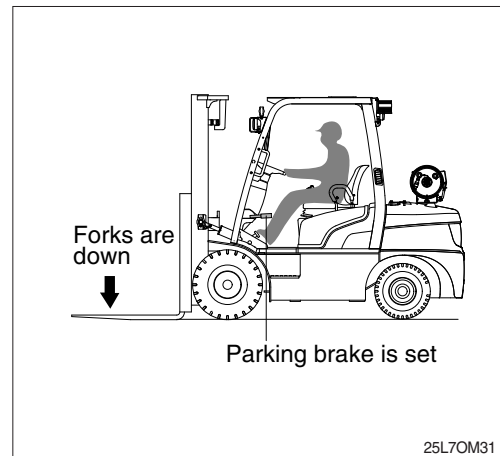
3) In addition, when leaving the truck unattended

- (1) Tilt the mast forward until the forks are level and flat on the ground. Let the engine run at idle speed.

※ **Close the shut-off valve at the fuel tank and let the truck run until it uses up the fuel remaining in the line.**

- (2) Turn the starting 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.**



6. EMERGENCY STARTING AND TOWING

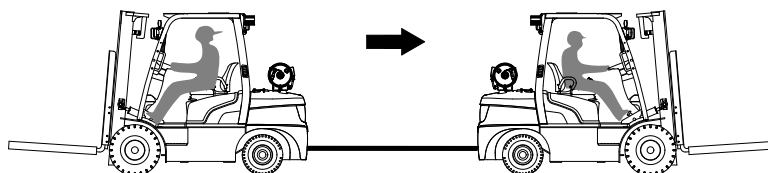
1. HOW TO TOW A DISABLED TRUCK

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 vehicle.
- 7) Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position.



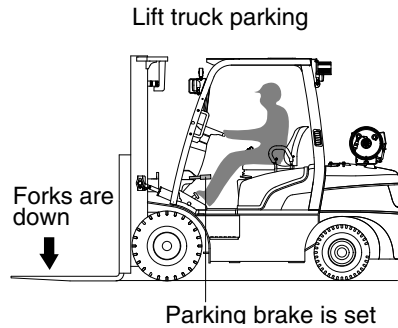
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- 8) Tow the disabled truck backward. An operator must be on the towed truck.

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. Engage the parking brake. Remove the key and, when necessary, block the wheels to prevent the truck from rolling.



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- ⚠ Always engage 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 12V, 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 12V, NEGATIVE GROUND SYSTEM to jump your truck. You can injure yourself and permanently damage your truck's 12V, starting motor and ignition system by connecting it to a 12V, 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.

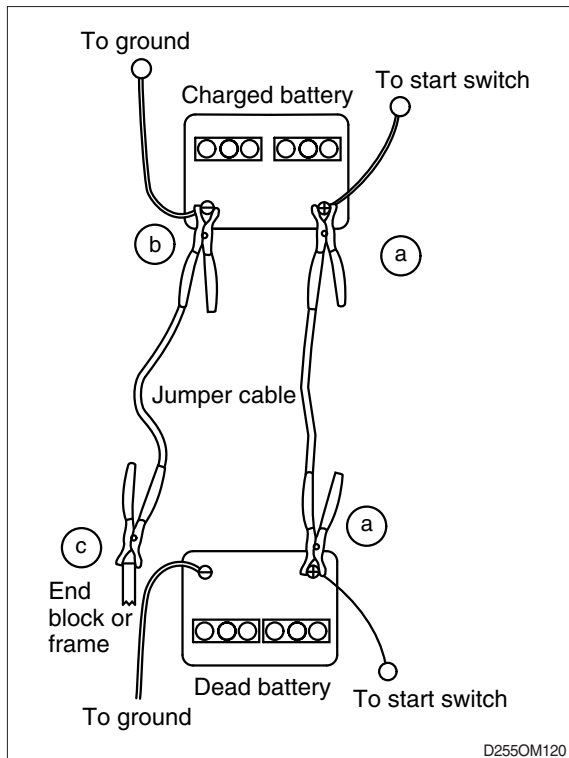
▲ **BATTERIES EMIT EXPLOSIVE GAS. Do not smoke or have open flames or sparks in battery charging areas or near batteries. An explosion can result and cause injury or death. Hydrogen gas is produced during normal battery operation. Hydrogen can explode if flames, sparks, or lighted tobacco are brought 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 Apply the parking brake.
- ② Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position.
- ③ Turn the starting 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 vehicle** battery.
- ③ Connect the other end of the second cable to a stationary, solid metallic point on the engine of the **Stalled vehicle**, not to the negative (-; black) terminal of its battery. Make this connection at a point at least 450 mm (18 in) 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 severe burns.

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

7) Start the engine on the **Stalled vehicle**. 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.

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 become 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. Performed on a regular basis by trained personnel, the program provides through truck. 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.

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 9.

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.

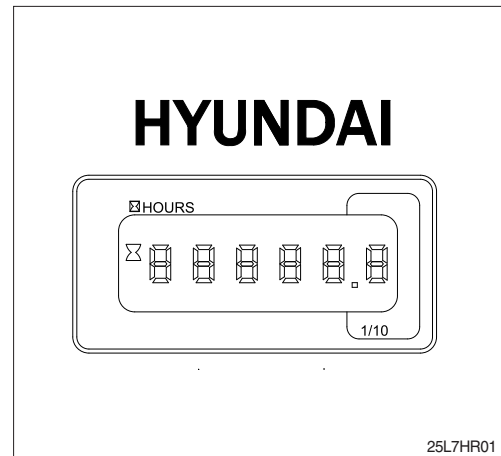
- 11) Before leaving the truck.
 - (1) Stop the truck.
 - (2) Fully lower the load-engaging means: mast, carriage, forks or attachments.
 - (3) Put the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL.
 - (4) Apply the parking brake.
 - (5) Stop the engine.
 - (6) Turn the key switch to the OFF position.
 - (7) Put blocks 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 decals 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 decals 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 machine 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.



※ Time intervals among maintenances 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 Severe operation

Prolonged operating hours or constant usage.

③ Extreme operation

- In sandy or dusty locations, such as cement plants, lumber mills, and coal dust or stone crushing sites.
- High-temperature locations, such as steel mills and foundries.
- Sudden temperature changes, such as constant trips from buildings into the open air, or in refrigeration plants.

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 machine.
- (2) The monitor installed on this machine does not entirely guarantee the condition of the machine.
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. Replace damaged or worn parts at proper time to keep the performance of machine.
- (2) Use 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 the 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.

Periodical replacement of safety parts		Interval
1	Fuel hose	Every 2 to 4 years
2	Hydraulic pump hose	Every 2 years
3	Power steering hose	Every 2 years
4	Packing, seal, and O-ring steering cylinder	Every 2 to 4 years
5	Lift chain	Every 2 to 4 years
6	Lift cylinder hose	Every 1 to 2 years
7	Tilt cylinder hose	Every 1 to 2 years
8	Side shift cylinder hose	Every 1 to 2 years
9	Master cylinder and wheel cylinder caps dust seals	Every 1 years
10	Brake hose or tube	Every 1 to 2 years
11	Brake reservoir tank tube	Every 2 to 4 years
12	Intake air line	Every 2 years
13	Coolant hose and clamps	Every 2 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.**

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 2,500 hours or three 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 Gasoline fuel tank, fuel cap and fuel lines
Air/Fuel Ratio Feedback and Control System Ignition Module
Catalytic Converter * Air Intake System
Engine Control Module * Oil Filler Cap
Exhaust Manifold Positive Crankcase Ventilation Valve
Fuel Injection System 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.

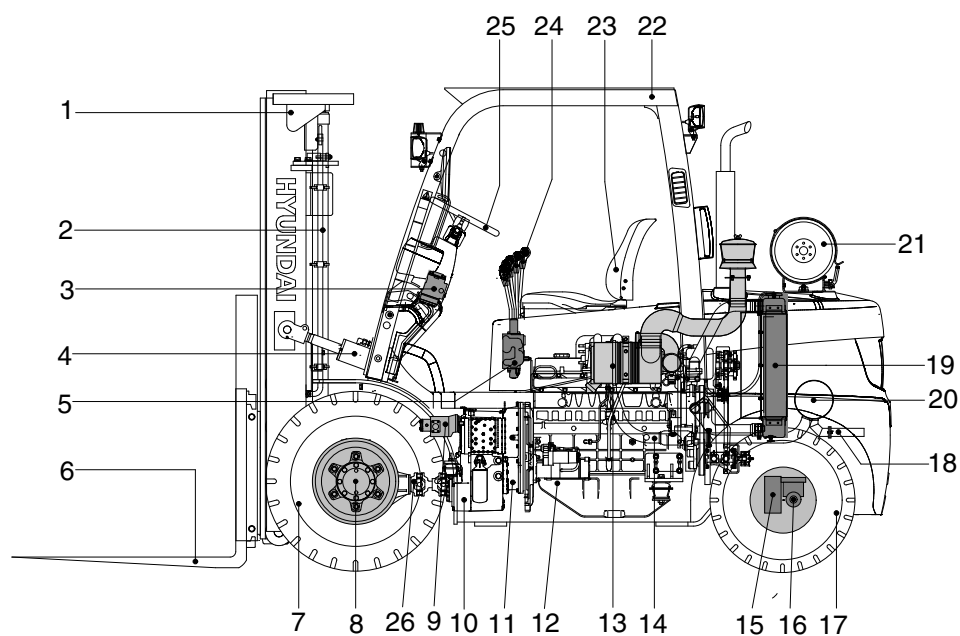
MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

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



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1 Mast	10 Transmission	19 Radiator
2 Lift cylinder	11 Torque converter	20 Muffler
3 Steering unit	12 Engine	21 LPG tank
4 Tilt cylinder	13 Air cleaner	22 Overhead guard
5 Control valve	14 Exhaust pipe	23 Seat
6 Fork	15 Steering axle	24 Control lever
7 Front wheel	16 Steering cylinder	25 Steering wheel
8 Drive axle	17 Rear wheel	26 Drive shaft
9 Hydraulic pump	18 Tail pipe	

2) MAINTENANCE CHECK LIST

(1) EVERY 10 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Visual inspection		
• Truck for obvious damage and leaks.	Check, Repair or Replace	4-1
• Warning plates and decals.	Check, Replace	0-9, 3-4
• Condition of tires and wheels. Air pressure.	Check, Refill or Replace	7-16
• Lift chain and fastener.	Check, Adjust	7-31, 32
• Carriage or attachment and forks.	Check, Repair or Replace	7-15
• Fuel tank.	Check, Refill	5-11
• Engine oil level.	Check, Refill	5-4
• Coolant level.	Check, Refill	5-4
• Hydraulic oil level.	Check, Refill	5-5
• Transmission oil level.	Check, Refill	7-20
• Fan belt tension and damage.	Check, Adjust, Replace	5-5
• Brake oil level.	Check, Add	5-4
• Tilt pin & mast roller.	Check, Repair or Replace	7-31
• Tire and wheel nut	Check, Tight	5-3
Function tests		
• Horn and lamp.	Check, Repair or Replace	5-6
• Gauges and instrument panel.	Check, Repair or Replace	5-5
• Warning light.	Check, Repair or Replace	5-5
• Service brake and inching operation.	Check, Repair or Replace	7-26
• Parking brake operation.	Check, Repair or Replace	7-26
• Accelerator and engine speed operation.	Check, Adjust	5-14
• Directional and speed control operation.	Check, Repair or Replace	5-14
• Steering wheel operation.	Check, Repair or Replace	5-11
• Noise and vibration.	Check, Repair or Replace	5-11
• Fuel filter	Check, Clean	3-16
• Control linkage	Check, Lubricate	-
• Hydraulic oil strainer	Check, Clean	7-22
• Hydraulic air breather filter	Check, Clean	7-22

(2) EVERY 50 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Air cleaner element	Check, Clean	7-18
Transmission oil	Check, Add	7-23
Lubrication		
• Steering axle linkage pin.	Check, Clean, Lubricate	7-28
• Drive shaft	Check, Lubricate	7-31
Tightening torques		
• Pump mounting bolt torque	Check, Tight	9-4
• Drive axle mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Tilt cylinder mounting and yoke bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Mast mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Drive & steering axle wheel mounting bolt & nut	Check, Tight	9-4
• Counterweight mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Head guard mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Main pump & MCV mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Engine & radiator mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Transmission mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
• Steering axle mounting bolt	Check, Tight	9-4

(3) INITIAL 50 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Engine oil	Change	7-19
Engine oil filter	Replace	7-19

(4) INITIAL 100 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Differential gear oil	Change	7-21
Transmission oil and filter	Change/Replace	7-20

(5) EVERY 250 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Differential gear oil	Check, Refill	7-21
Air breather	Clean	7-22
Lubrication		
· Lift chain.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Mast roller.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Tilt pin	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Lift cylinder rod end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Lift cylinder tube end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Tilt cylinder rod end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Tilt cylinder tube end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Steering cylinder rod end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Steering cylinder tube end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Attachment option cylinder rod end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Attachment option cylinder tube end.	Check, Lubricate	7-31
· Steering axle wheel bearing.	Check, Lubricate	7-35
· Pedal pivot.	Check, Lubricate	7-35

(6) EVERY 500 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Trunnion bolt	Check, Tight	9-4
Air cleaner element *1	Replace	7-18
Battery	Check, Replace	7-17
Engine ignition and timing	Check, Replace	-
Engine oil and oil filter	Change/Replace	7-19
Fuel filter	Replace	3-16

*1 Air cleaner element change interval may be determined by using an air restriction

(7) EVERY 1000 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Brake oil	Change	5-4
Transmission oil & filter	Change, Replace	7-20
Differential gear oil	Change	7-21

(8) EVERY 2000 HOURS SERVICE

Check items	Service	Remarks
Hyd suction strainer	Check, clean	7-22
Radiator coolant	Change	7-23
Hydraulic oil (*1)	Change	7-22

*1 Conventional hydraulic oil

(9) EVERY 5000 HOURS SERVICE

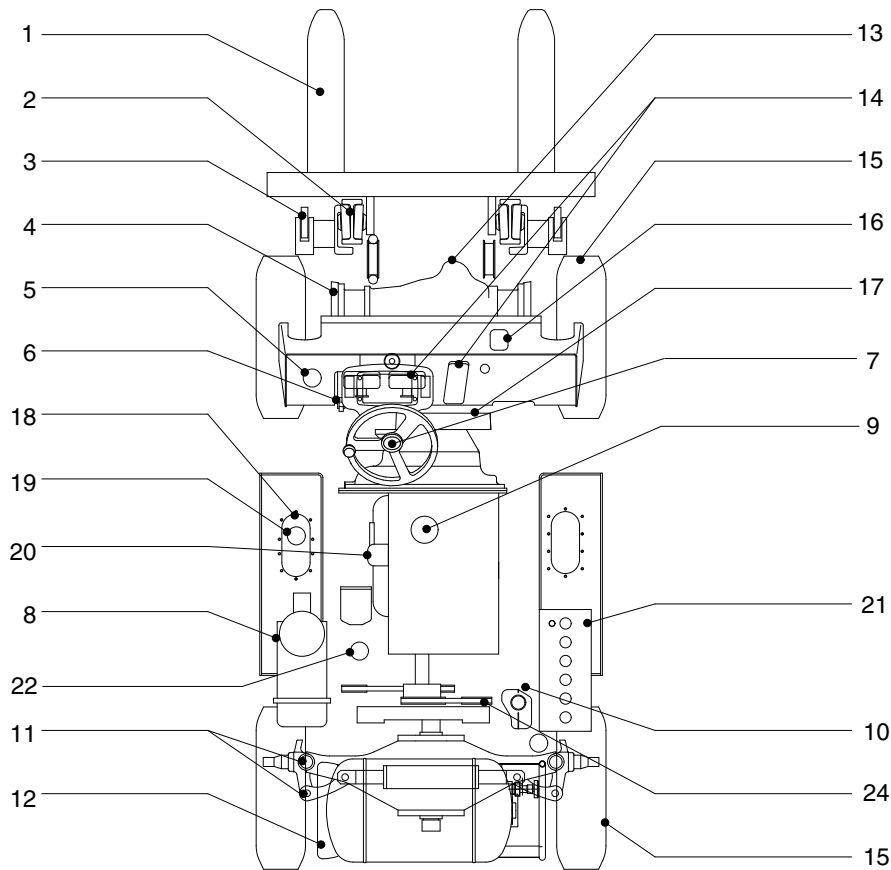
Check items	Service	Remarks
Hydraulic oil(*2)	Change	7-22

*2 Hyundai genuine long life hydraulic oil

(10) WHEN REQUIRED

Check items	Service	Remarks
Fuel system		
· Fuel tank	Drain or Clean	5-11
· Fuel filter	Replace	3-16
Engine lubrication system		
· Engine oil	Change	7-19
· Engine oil filter cartridge	Replace	7-19
Engine cooling system		
· Coolant	Refill, Change	7-29
· Radiator	Clean	7-23
Engine air intake system		
· Air cleaner element	Replace	7-18
Hydraulic tank		
· Hydraulic oil	Refill or Change	7-22
· Hydraulic oil suction filter	Check, Clean	7-22
· Return oil filter element	Replace	7-22
· Air breather filter	Replace	7-30
Tire air pressure	Check, Add	5-3

5. MAINTENANCE CHART



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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 by a new one.
- ※ For other details, refer to the service manual.

Service interval	Item No.	Description	Service Action	Oil symbol	Capacity (l)	Service point No.
10 Hours or daily	2	Lift chain tension	Check, Replace	EO	-	2
	3	Tilt pin and mast roller	Check, Add	G	-	2
	5	Brake oil	Check, Add	BF	0.5	1
	6	Parking brake operation	Check, Adjust	-	-	1
	7	Lamp and horn	Check, Replace	-	-	11
	9	Engine oil level	Check, Add	EO	4.3	1
	10	Radiator coolant	Check, Add	C	12	1
	12	Fuel tank	Check, Refill	F	20	2
	14	Control linkage	Check, Adjust	-	-	2
	15	Tire and wheel nut	Check, Add, Tight	-	-	4
	18	Hydraulic oil level	Check, Add	HO	61	1
	22	Hydraulic air breather filter	Check, Clean	-	-	1
	24	Fan belt tension and damage	Check, Replace	-	-	1
50 Hours or weekly	8	Air cleaner element	Check, Clean	-	-	1
	11	Steering axle linkage	Check, Adjust	G	-	1
	17	Transmission oil	Check, Add	MO	12	1
Initial 50 Hours	9	Engine oil	Change	EO	4.3	1
	20	Engine oil filter	Replace	-	-	1
Initial 100 Hours	13	Differential gear oil	Change	GO	10.5	1
	16	Transmission oil filter	Replace	-	-	1
	17	Transmission oil	Change	MO	12	1
250 Hours or monthly	1	Fork	Check, Replace	-	-	2
	2	Lift chain	Check, Lub	EO	-	2
	3	Tilt pin and mast roller	Check, Lub	G	-	2
	13	Differential gear oil	Check, Add	GO	10.5	1
	22	Hydraulic air breather filter	Clean	-	-	1
500 Hours or 3 monthly	4	Trunnion bolt	Check, Tight	-	-	4
	8	Air cleaner element	Replace	-	-	1
	9	Engine oil	Change	EO	4.3	1
	12	Fuel filter	Replace	-	-	1
	19	Hydraulic oil return filter	Replace	-	-	1
	20	Engine oil filter	Replace	-	-	1
	21	Battery	Check, Replace	-	-	1
1000 Hours or 6 monthly	5	Brake oil	Change	BF	0.5	1
	13	Differential gear oil	Change	GO	10.5	1
	16	Transmission oil filter	Replace	-	-	1
	17	Transmission oil	Change	MO	12	1
2000 Hours	10	Radiator coolant	Change	C	12	1
	18	Hydraulic oil (*1)	Change	HO	61	1
	18	Hydraulic strainer	Check, Clean	-	-	1
5000 Hours	18	Hydraulic oil (*2)	Change	HO	61	1

*1 Conventional hydraulic oil

*2 Hyundai genuine long life hydraulic oil

※ 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

6. 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 DECALS:** Do not operate a lift truck with damage or lost decals 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.

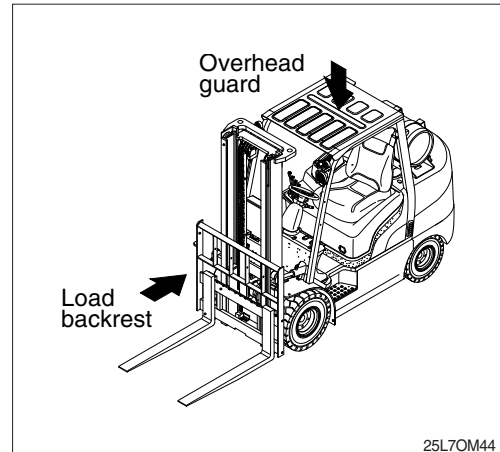
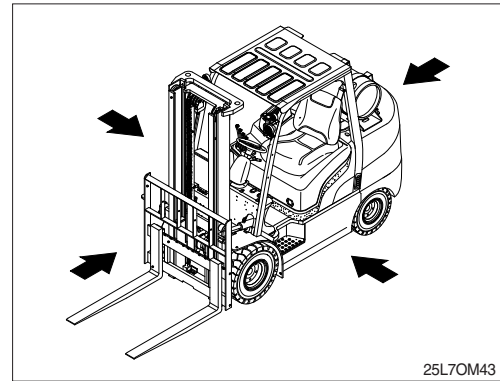
2) OVERHEAD GUARD

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.

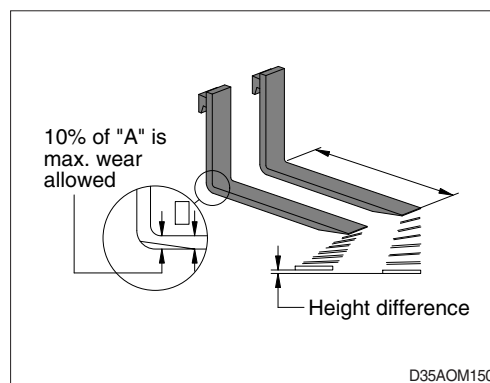
- △ **Mast and lift chains require special attention and maintenance to remain in safe operating condition. Refer to lift chain maintenance in this section for additional information.**



4) FORKS

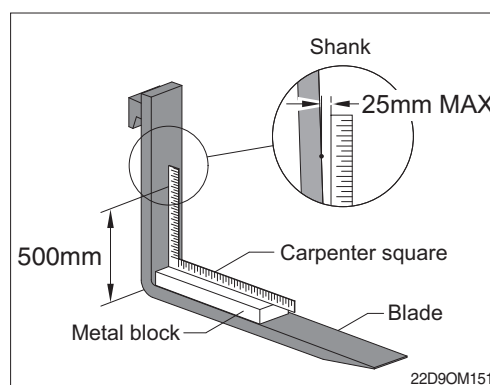
Inspect the load forks for cracks, breaks, bending, and wear. The fork top surfaces should be level and even with each other. The height difference between both fork tips refer to below table.

Model	Fork length (mm)	Height difference (mm)
All models	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 blade to make sure it is not bent more than 25 mm (1 in) maximum.

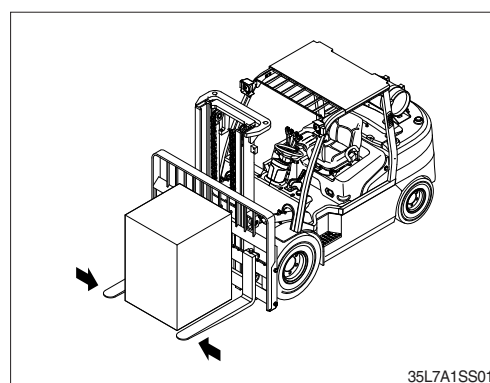


※ If the fork blades are obviously bent or damaged, have them inspected by a trained maintenance person before operating the truck.

Inspect the fork locking pins for cracks or damage. Reinsert them and note whether they fit properly.

5) SIDE SHIFT

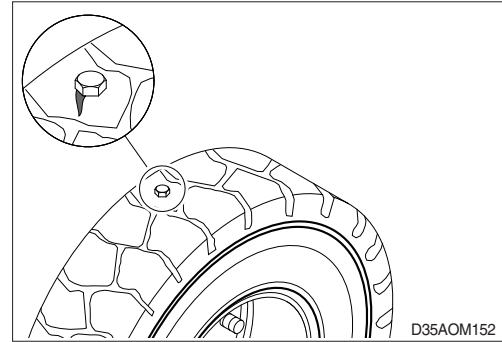
When operating the lever for the side shift and the hanger bar which the forks and the backrest are mounted on it, operator can accurately insert the forks under pallets or stack loads correctly without moving the fork lift.



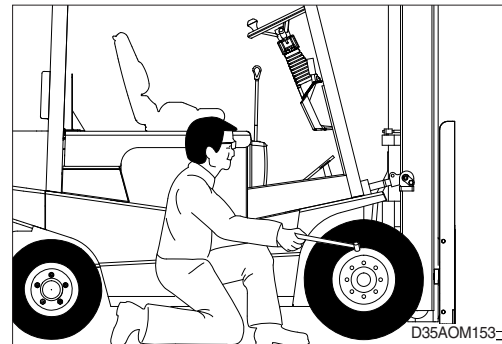
6) WHEEL AND TIRES

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.



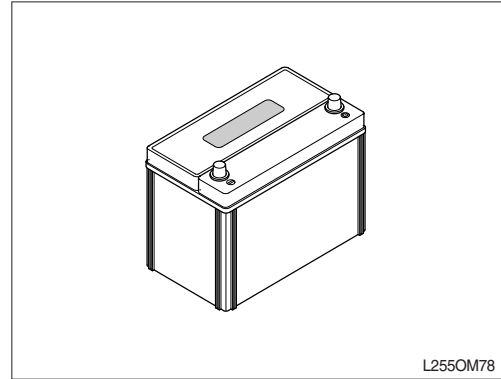
- ▲ Check tire pressure from a position facing the tread of the tire, not from the side. Use a long handled gauge to keep your body away from the side. If tires are low, do not operate and do not add air. Check with a mechanic. The tire may require removal and repair. Incorrect (low) tire pressure can reduce the stability of your lift truck. Do not operate truck with low tire pressure. Proper cold inflation is 689 kpa (100 psi).



7. REPLACEMENT

⚠ 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.

⚠ The electrolyte is sulphuric acid, so it is dangerous. When measuring the specific gravity or temperature of the electrolyte, or when adding distilled water, be careful not to get electrolyte on your skin or clothes. If electrolyte gets on your skin or clothes, wash it off with fresh water immediately. If electrolyte gets in your eyes, wash it out with fresh water and go to a doctor immediately.



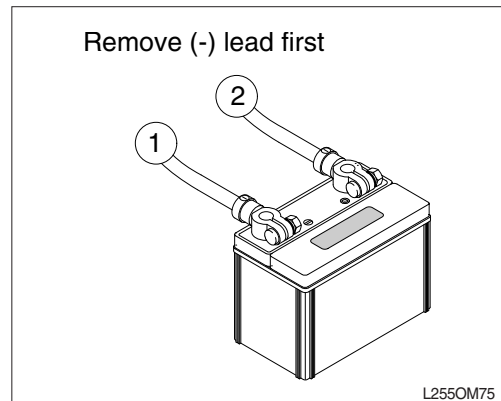
1) REMOVING AND INSTALLING

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.

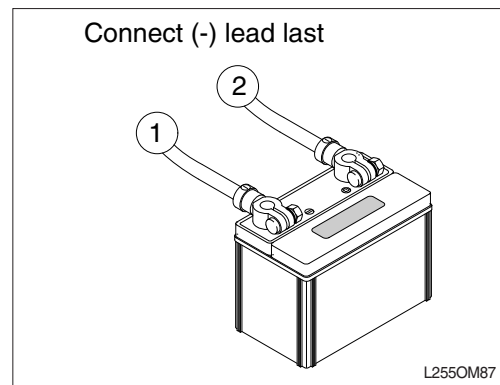
② When remounting, connect the ground connection last

⚠ 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.



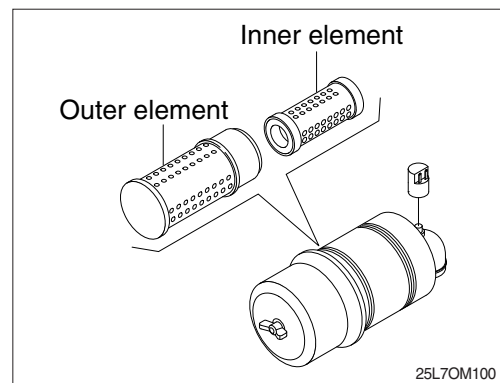
2) AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

(1) Removal

① Double element type

Remove the cover by pulling off the clamps, and loosen the wing nut to pull out the outer element.

※ During periodic service, replace only the outer element. Do not replace the inner element unless damaged.



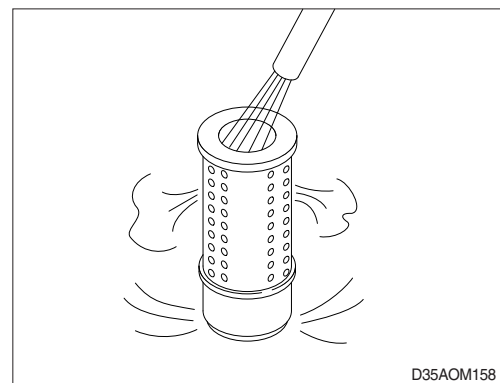
(2) Cleaning

① Cleaning with compressed air

Blow dry compressed air (Max 2 kg/cm², 30 psi) from inside along pleats. Next blow air from 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 machine 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.

- ⚠ 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 or 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.

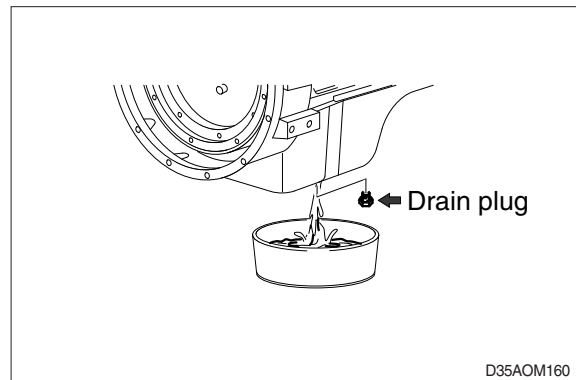
3) ENGINE

(1) Engine oil change

Warm up engine oil then park the truck in level place with forks lowered. Stop the engine and apply parking brake.

Remove drain plug and drain engine oil.

- ⚠ Also replace the engine oil filter. Check oil level using dipstick after changing the engine oil. Dispose of old oil in locally approved manner.



(2) Engine oil filter replacement

- Remove the filter using a filter wrench.
 - Clean the filter by removing dust and oil from the filter base bottom.
 - Install the new filter after thinly coating the packing surface with engine oil.
- ⚠ After replacing the engine oil filter element, start the engine to check for oil leakage from the filter mounting surface. Check the engine oil level using the dipstick. When adding engine oil, do not let the oil overflow from the filler port.

4) TRANSMISSION OIL

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

(1) Transmission oil

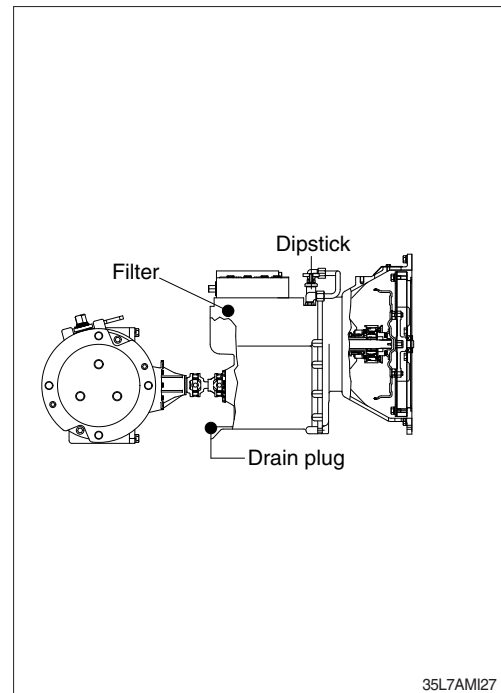
Park the truck in a level place and lower the forks. Then stop the engine and apply the parking brake.

(2) Oil level check

- ① Open inspection plate, and oil level can be checked using dipstick.
- ② Add oil through oil filler plug if necessary.
- ③ Always check oil level using dipstick after add oil.

(3) Change

- ① Remove drain plug.
- ② When changing oil, remove strainer and clean it with flushing oil.



▲ OSHA approved eye protection rated for 200 kPa (30 psi) is required for air cleaning operation.

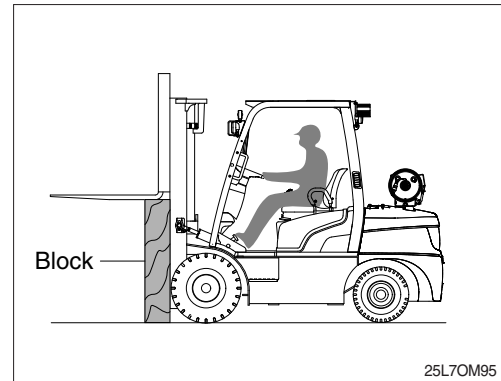
- Blow dry compressed air from the inside of strainer to outside and install when completely dry.
- Dispose of old oil in locally approved manner.

5) DIFFERENTIAL CASE

(1) Differential oil

Park the truck in a level place. Set the mast vertical, and raise the forks approx. 1m. Put blocks under the fork carriage.

Then stop the engine and apply the parking brake.



(2) Oil level check

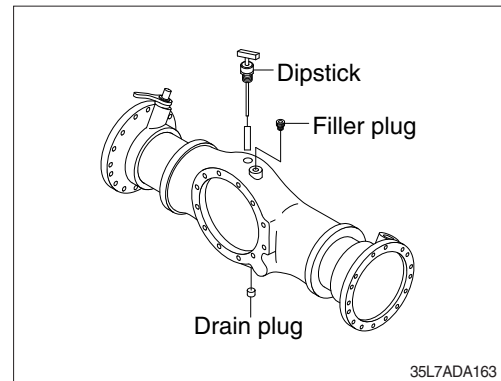
Pull out the dipstick, and check that oil is filled up.

(3) Change

Change oil after removing drain plug.

Add oil until it just begins to flow out of the oil level.

Dispose of used oil in locally approved manner.



6) 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.

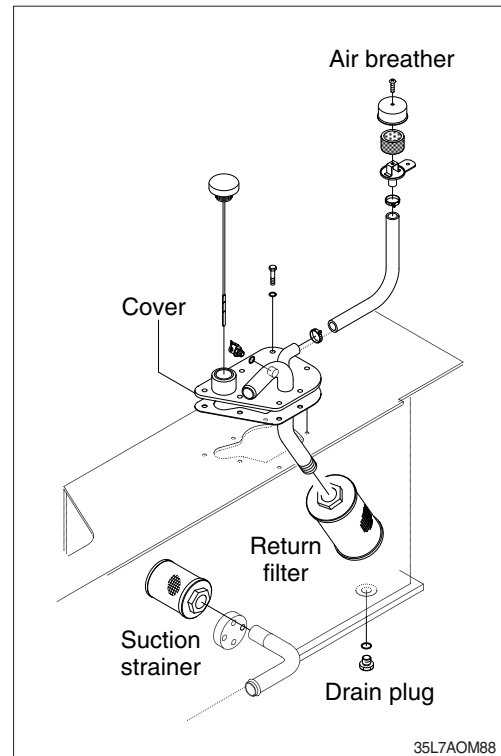
Change oil after removing drain plug on tank bottom.

※ Refer to page 5-5 for details.

(2) Strainer cleaning

▲ OSHA-approved eye protection rated for 200 kPa (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.



7) COOLING SYSTEM

(1) Radiator fins cleaning

Remove dust between radiator fins with compressed air. Steam or water may be used instead of compressed air. Air pressure should be less than 200 kPa (30 psi). Nozzle of cleaning device should be held about 50 mm (2 in) from radiator fins. Also, check rubber hose connected to radiator. Replace if cracked or deteriorated. Check that hose clamps are tight.

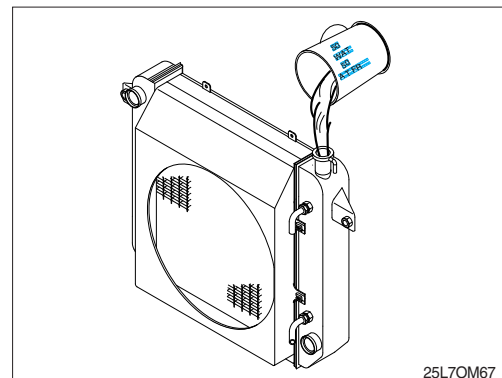
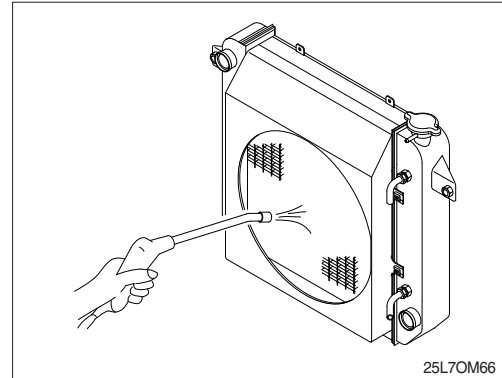
▲ Be sure to keep air or steam nozzle at right angles to radiator. Wear safety glasses and a face shield when using compressed air.

(2) Radiator Cleaning

- ① Close drain valves and add clean, soft water (city water, etc.) through water filler. Add radiator cleaner and run the engine at idling speed for 15 minutes.
- ② Stop engine and drain water from drain valves.
- ③ Add clean water and run at idling speed (5 to 10 minutes). Then stop the engine and drain water.
- ④ Close drain valves and fill radiator with clean water.

▲ For low temperatures, add antifreeze. (See cold weather operation for details). When not using antifreeze, add anticorrosive compound. Park truck on level ground and clean radiator.

※ Dispose of used antifreeze mixture in locally approved manner.



8) 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 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.

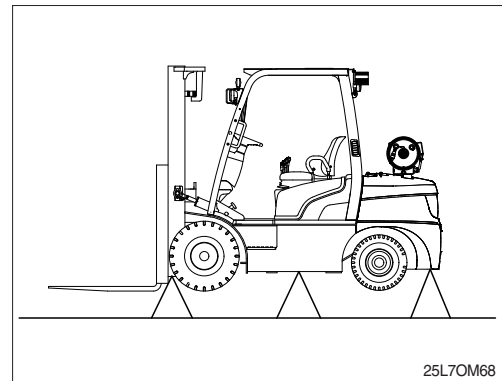
※ **Points to fit jack when jacking up**

Front tires : Bottom of outer mast or bottom of frame.

Rear tires : Bottom of counterweight or bottom of 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.

- 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).



9) FUSES REPLACEMENT

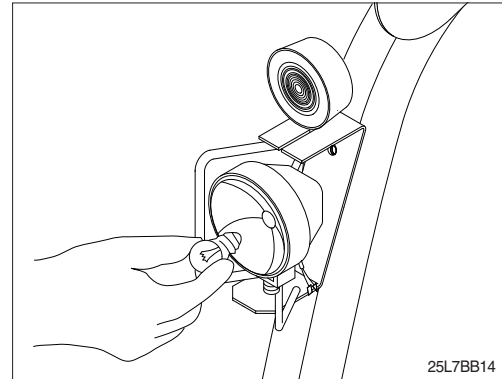
No.	Capacity	Color	Related electrical component
①	5A	Tan	Cluster
②	5A	Tan	F-R switch
③	15A	Blue	Head / tail lamp
④	10A	Red	Cabin
⑤	10A	Red	Turn lamp
⑥	10A	Red	Cluster / OPSS
⑦	10A	Red	Horn / stop lamp
⑧	10A	Red	Work / beacon lamp
⑨	15A	Blue	Cabin
⑩	5A	Tan	OPSS system
⑪	5A	Tan	Start relay

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
CLUSTER	F/R SWITCH	HEAD/ TAIL	CABIN	TURN LAMP	CLUSTER / OPSS	HORN/ STOP
5A	5A	15A	10A	10A	10A	10A
SPARE FUSE(5A)		SPARE FUSE(10A)		SPARE FUSE(15A)		
WORK / BEACON	CABIN	OPSS		START RELAY	FUSE HOLDER	
10A	15A	5A		5A		
⑧	⑨	⑩		⑪		

- ① Turn the starting switch OFF.
 - ② Open the cover of the fuse box, and replace fuses inside (To open the cover of the fuse box, push the side of the cover lightly with a finger, and pull the cover forward to remove it.)
- ▲ When replacing the fuse, check the relationship between the fuse and the electrical components it protects. Always replace fuses with a fuse of the same capacity. Always turn the starting switch OFF before replacing any fuse.**

10) LAMP BULBS REPLACEMENT

Lamp		Spec (12V)
Head lamp		55W
Turn signal lamp		12W
Stop/clearance lamp		21/5W
Backup lamp		10W
Warning lamp	Head/Fuel	3W
	Others	1.4W
Meter lighting lamp		3.4W
Beacon lamp (option)		Strobe type
Rear work lamp (option)		55W



▲ After checking that the fuse is not blown and that there is no disconnection in the wiring harness, replace the lamp bulb.

11) FUNCTIONAL TESTS

You will start the engine to complete the functional tests, so be sure that:

- The parking brake is applied.
- Gear selector is 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 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) Neutral start function

Check the operation of the neutral start function by placing the direction control lever in FORWARD or REVERSE and turning the starting switch to START position. The starter must not engage until the direction control lever is moved to the NEUTRAL position.

(3) 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.

(4) Indicator lights

Check that all lights are functioning and indicate normal truck operation as described in section 3, **Know your truck**, in this manual.

(5) Service brakes and inching pedal

With the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL and the engine running, push the service 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).

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

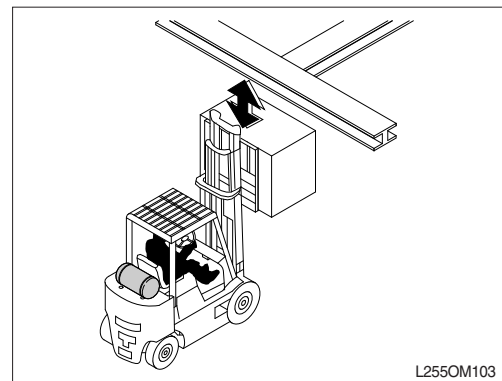
If the maximum fork height is not reached, this indicates there is an inadequate (low) oil level in the hydraulic sump tank or severe binding within the mast.

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.

(8) Auxiliary controls (Option)

If your lift truck is equipped with an attachment, test the control lever for correct function and briefly operate the attachment.



(9) 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.

(10) 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 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 that 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. The truck should not move. Now, with the accelerator 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.**

12) FLUIDS, FILTERS AND ENGINE ACCESSORIES

To check fluid levels and other components within the engine compartment, unlatch and open the hood 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 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 deposit on tube or hose surfaces indicate a leak.

Change or service the air cleaner element every one year, depending upon your application. Service intervals may also be determined by the air restriction indicator.

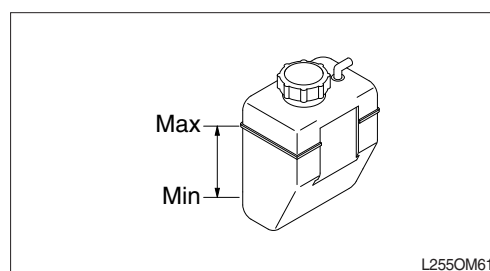
(3) Battery

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). If your battery has removable cell caps, check to be sure the cells are all filled. Refill them with distilled water.

▲ EXPLOSIVE GASES: Do not smoke or have open flames or sparks near batteries. An explosion can cause injury or death.

(4) Engine cooling system

To check engine coolant level, open the hood to the engine compartment. Visually inspect the recovery bottle, locate the MAX and MIN marks. The MAX mark indicates maximum level at operating temperature. The MIN mark indicates additional coolant needs to be added to the system.



△ A level anywhere between the MAX and MIN 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 fill 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 engine oil for presence of coolant leaking into 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 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 oil level.

It is normal to add some oil between oil changes. Keep the oil level between the Full 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:

- Check and add the engine oil every day.
- Change and replace the engine oil and oil filter every 500 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 new filter.

※ **The time interval for changing engine oil depends upon your application and operating conditions. To determine the correct schedule for your truck, it is suggested that you periodically submit engine oil samples to a commercial laboratory for analysis of the condition of the oil.**

OIL PERFORMANCE DESIGNATION : To help achieve proper engine performance and durability, use only engine lubricating oils of the proper quality. For LPG and gasoline engines, HYUNDAI recommends that you use motor oil that meets API service classification API SL, SAE 10W-30 oil or better.

(6) Hydraulic sump tank

Check the hydraulic sump tank fluid level. Correct fluid level is important for proper system operation. Low fluid level can cause pump damage. Over filling can cause loss of fluid or lift system malfunction. Hydraulic fluid expands as its temperature rises. Therefore, it is preferable to check the fluid level at operating temperature (after approximately 30 minutes of truck operation).

To check the fluid 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 sump breather) wipe it with a clean wiper, and reinsert it. Remove dipstick and check oil level. Keep the oil level above the LOW mark on the dipstick by adding recommended hydraulic fluid only, as required. **Do not overfill.**

Check the condition of the hydraulic fluid (age, color or clarity, contamination). Change the oil as necessary.

(7) Hydraulic fluid and filter change

Drain and change the hydraulic sump fluid every 2000 or 5000 operating hours.(Severe service or adverse conditions may require more frequent fluid change). Please to the page 7-9 for service interval. Replace the hydraulic oil filter element at every oil change. Remove, clean, and reinstall the hydraulic and steer system suction line screens at first PM and every 500 hours thereafter. Check for leaks after installation of the filter. Also, check that the hydraulic line connections at the filter adapter are tightened correctly. The procedure for draining hydraulic sump tank is in your service manual.

(8) Sump tank breather maintenance and inspection

Remove the sump tank fill cap/breather and inspect for excessive (obvious) contamination and damage. Replace the fill cap/breather, per recommended PM schedule or as required by operating conditions.

(9) Transmission fluid check

To check the transmission fluid 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 minimum of 65°C (150°F) to 120°C (250°F) maximum, 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 fluid on the dipstick. Fill, if necessary, to the Normal zone on the dipstick, using the transmission fluid recommended by HYUNDAI.

- ※ **Check the planned maintenance interval (operating hours) or the condition of the oil to determine if the transmission fluid needs to be changed.**

13) LUBRICATION

(1) Truck chassis inspection and lubrication

Lubrication and inspection of truck chassis components, including 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 your service manual for additional information on machine blocking and jacking. Also refer to your service manual 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 trunnion bushings.

(3) Lift chains

Lubricate the entire length of the mast rail lift and carriage chains with HYUNDAI chain and cable lube.

14) 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 207 kPa (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.

15) 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 components that directly support, handle, or control the load and protect the operator. (SEE 9. SPECIFICATIONS)

Critical items include:

- Drive axle mounting
- Overhead guard
- Drive and steering wheel mounting
- Tilt cylinder mounting and yokes
- Counterweight mounting
- Mast mounting and components

Torque specifications are in your service manual.

16) 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) Lift chain inspection and measurement

Inspect and lubricate the lift chains every PM (250 hours). 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 measured 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

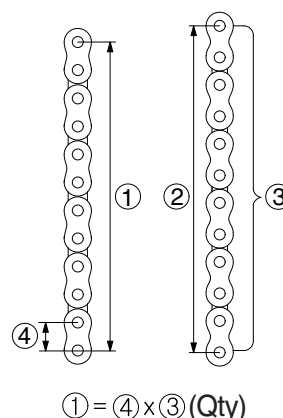
The number of pins in the length (Segment) of chain to be measured.

④ Pitch

The distance from the center of one pin to the center of the next pin.

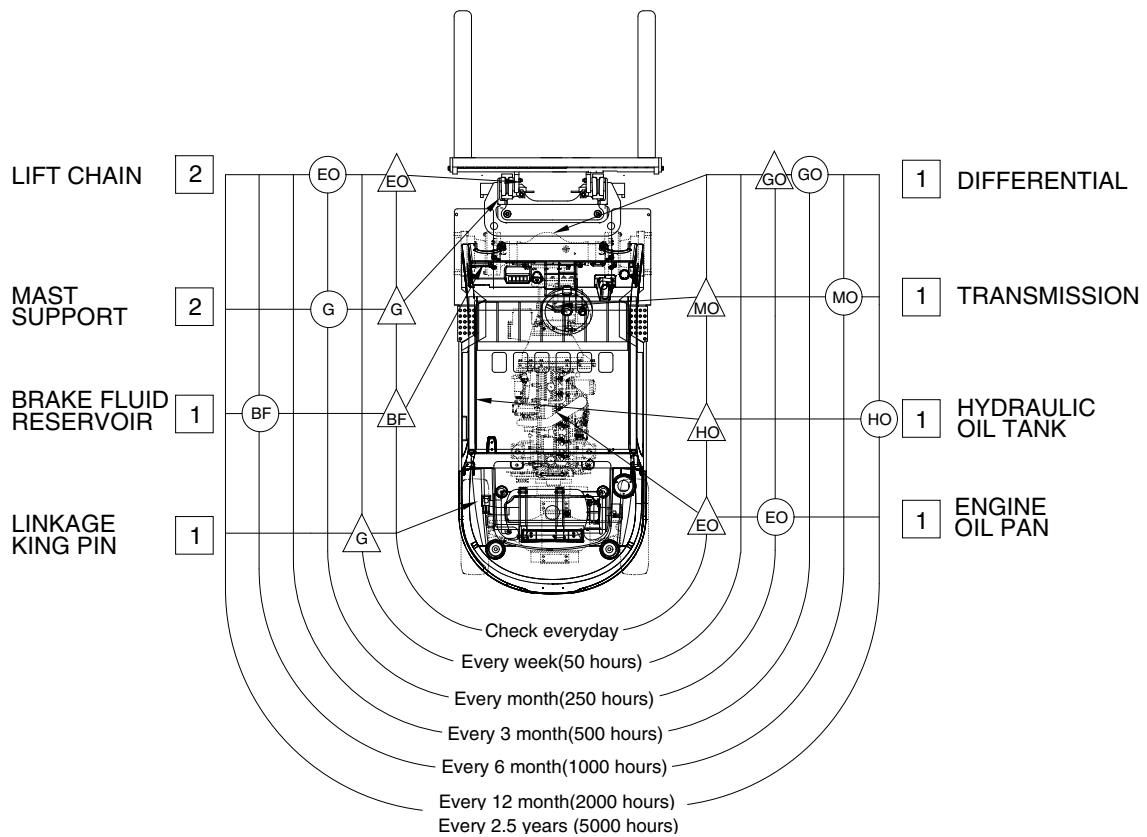
All chains must be replaced if any link has wear of 3% or more, or if any of the damaged conditions notes above are found during inspection. Order replacement chains from your HYUNDAI dealer. Replace all chains as a set. Do not remove factory lubrication or paint new chains. Replace anchor pins and worn 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.



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8. LUBRICATION CHART



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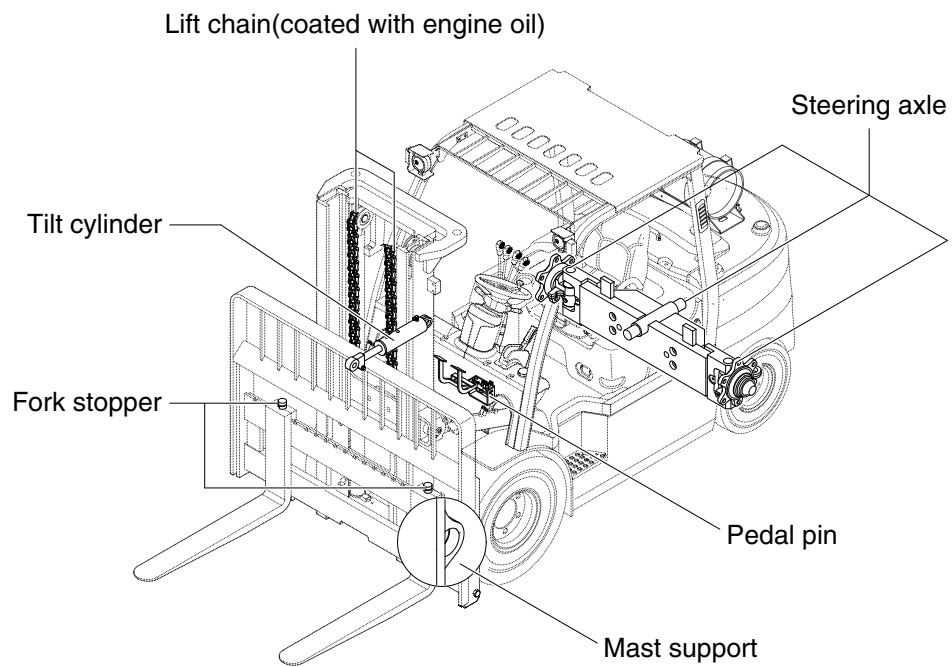
NOTES

- ① △: Check, add oil when needed.
- ② ○: Change oil or add oil.
- ③ Figures in squares indicate number of lubricating points.
- ④ All service intervals in the chart are based on daily, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, 30 months and service meter readings.

Mark	Kind of lubricants	In moderate weather		Cold region★
EO	Engine oil	API SL class or better		
MO	T/M oil	ATF DEXRON III		
GO	Gear oil	MOBIL FLUID 424		
HO	Hydraulic oil	ISO VG 68		ISO VG 15
BF	Brake fluid	Azolla ZS32 (Hydraulic oil ISO VG32)		
G	Grease	NLGI No. 2		NLGI No.1

★ Cold region : Russia, CIS, Mongolia

9. GREASING POINT



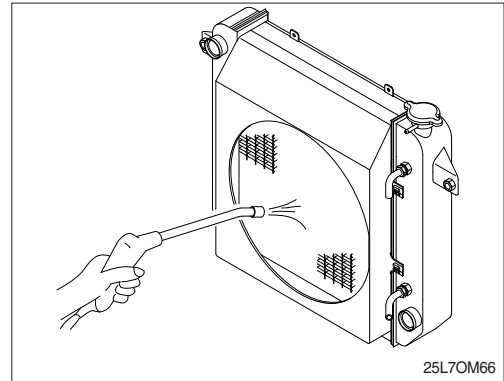
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10. HANDLING MACHINE IN EXTREMELY HOT PLACES

Pay careful attention particularly to the following points when handling the machine 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/cm² (30 psi)
- 3) Check the fan belt tension. If it is too slack, adjust the tension. (SEE 9. SPECIFICATIONS)
- 4) In case of overheating, do not stop the engine immediately.
 - (1) Run the engine at low idling.
 - (2) Open the hood 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) When ambient temperatures are below, use an anti-freeze mixture per the above table to prevent freezing of the cooling system.

Min ambient temperature (°C)	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-50
Amount of antifreeze (%)	25	30	35	40	45	50	60
Amount of water (%)	75	70	65	60	55	50	40

- ▲ Use permanent type antifreeze.
- ▲ Use soft water (city water, etc.) as mixing water.
- ▲ Cooling system must be thoroughly flushed before filling with antifreeze mixture.
- ▲ When the climate becomes warmer and antifreeze is not needed, replace with soft water (city water, etc.) after thoroughly cleaning the cooling system.
- ▲ Do not expose antifreeze to flame. It is inflammable.
- ※ Dispose of old antifreeze mixture in locally approved manner.

2) BATTERY

As ambient temperature drops, battery capacity will drop and electrolyte may sometimes freeze if battery charge is low. Maintain battery at a charge level of over 75% and insulate it against cold temperature so that machine 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 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. STORAGE

1) BEFORE STORAGE

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

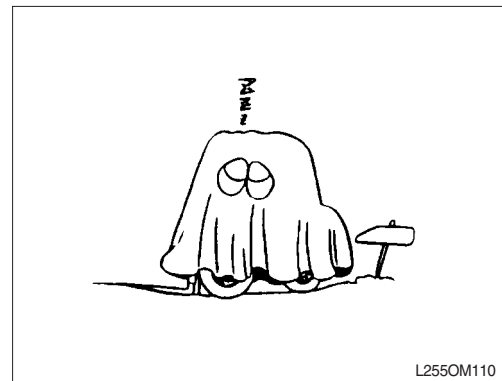
- (1) Wash and tidy the truck and house it in a dry building.
- (2) When the truck has to be placed outdoors, park it on a even ground and cover it securely with canvas.
- (3) Give enough fuel, grease, lubricant and oil.
- (4) Coat exposed piston rods of all hydraulic cylinders fully with grease.
- (5) Cover batteries after removing terminals, or remove battery from the machine 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.)

2) DURING STORAGE

- (1) Operate the engine and move the machine 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.



L255OM110

※ BATTERY

- ① Once a month, start the engine for 15 minutes (or use a charger) to charge the battery.
- ② Every 2 months, check the battery voltage and keep battery voltage over 12.54V.
- ③ If the machine stock period is over 6 months, disconnect the battery negative (-) terminal.

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.

13. TRANSPORT

1) PRECAUTIONS FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING

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

When loading or unloading the machine 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 slippery material from the shipping lift truck and the loading dock.

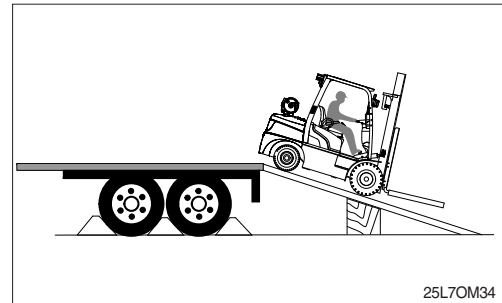
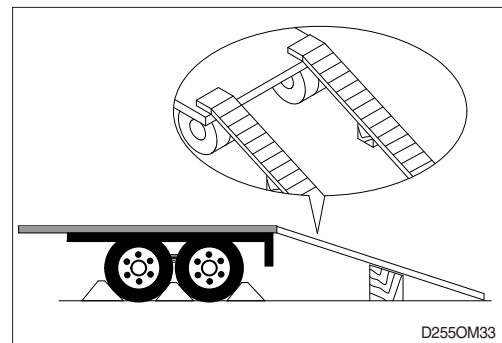
- (1) Ensure that the transporter cannot move by applying the brake and putting blocks under the wheels. Put the gear selector lever in the NEUTRAL position.

- (2) Fix the loading ramps securely so that the centers of the transporter and machine are aligned. (The loading ramps should be of sufficient width, length and thickness to permit safe loading or unloading.)

- (3) After checking that the machine is aligned with the loading ramps, back the machine 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 machine.

Block the wheels and secure the lift truck with tiedowns.

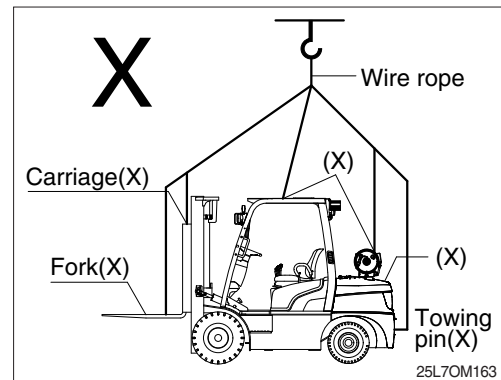
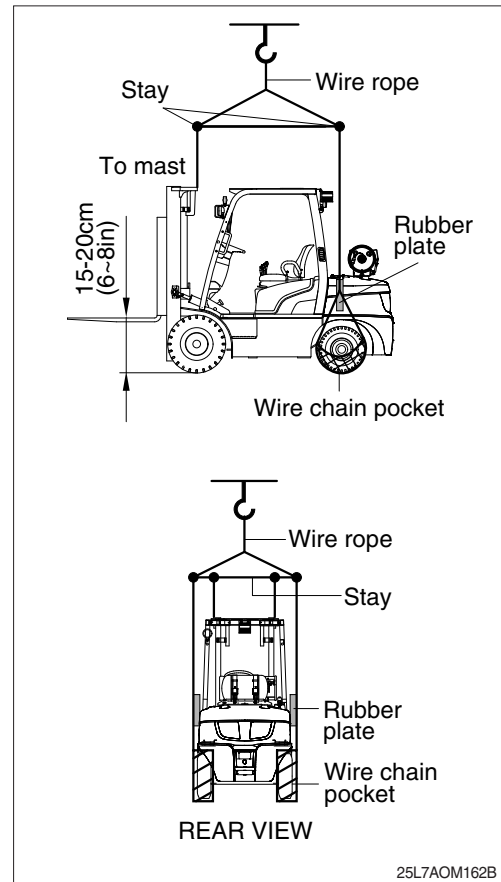


14. LOADING AND UNLOADING BY CRANE

- 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 machine 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, LPG tank, tank bracket, 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.



15. RECOMMENDATION TABLE FOR LUBRICANTS

1) NEW MACHINE

New machine uses following fuel, coolant and lubricant.

Description	Specification
Engine oil	SAE 10W-30(API SL class or better)
T/M oil	ATF DEXRON III
Gear oil	MOBIL FLUID 424
Hydraulic oil	ISO 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 petroleum Institute
- ISO : International Organization for Standardization
- NLGI : National Lubricating Grease Institute
- ASTM : American Society of Testing and Material

★¹ : Cold region
Russia, CIS, Mongolia

16. 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	4.3 (1.1)	★ SAE 5W-40								
			SAE 10W-30(API SL class or better)								
Torque converter transmission	ATF Engine oil	12 (3.2)	ATF DEXRON III								
Axle brake	Gear oil	10.5 (2.8)	Mobil Fluid 424								
Hydraulic tank	Hydraulic oil	61 (16.1)	★ ISO VG 15								
			ISO VG 46								
			ISO VG 68								
Fuel tank	LPG	20	LPG								
Fitting (Grease nipple)	Grease	-	★ NLGI NO.1								
			NLGI NO.2								
Brake reservoir tank	Brake oil	0.5 (0.13)	Azolla ZS32 (Hydraulic oil ISO VG32)								
Radiator	Antifreeze : soft water	12 (3.17)	★ Ethylene glycol base permanent type (60:40)								
			Ethylene glycol base permanent type (50:50)								

NOTES :

- ① SAE numbers given to engine oil should be selected according to ambient temperature.
- ② For engine oil used in engine oil pan, use SAE 10W oil when the temperature at the time of engine start up is below 0°C, even if the ambient temperature in daytime is expected to rise to 10°C or more.

★ : 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

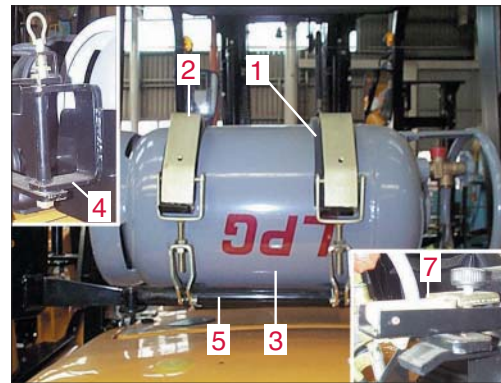
- (1) Open the out flow valve on the tank.
- (2) Without stepping on the accelerator pedal, turn the key to the START position, to start the starter turning.
- (3) Let the engine warm up for 5~6 minutes after starting.
 - ※ **Avoid stepping down on the accelerator pedal.**
- ▲ **There is danger that the heat of vaporization of the LPG will freeze the regulator, causing harm to the engine.**



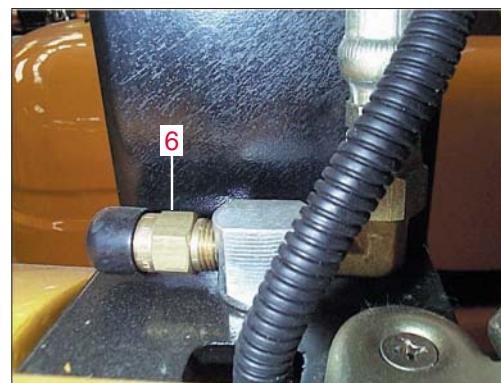
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3. LPG DEVICE COMPONENTS

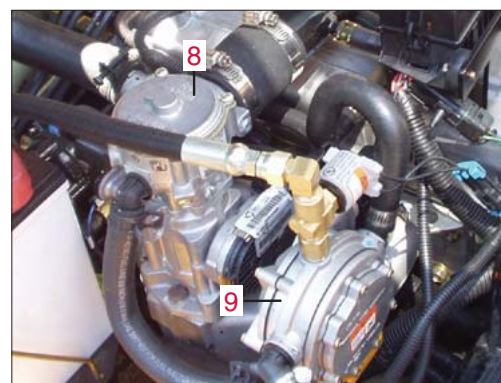
- 1 Band
- 2 Clamp
- 3 Tank
- 4 Tank bracket support
- 5 Tank bracket
- 6 Relief valve
- 7 Tank bracket support
- 8 LPG mixer and throttle body assy
- 9 LPG regulator assy



D35AOM178



D35AOM179



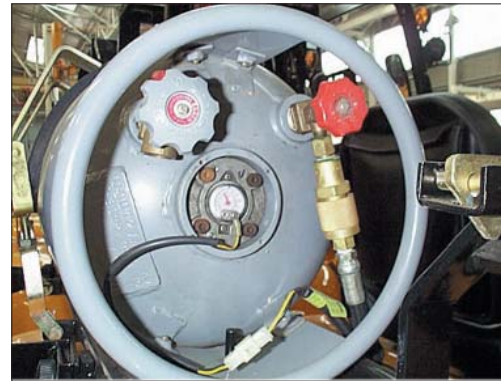
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4. LPG TANK AND RELATED PARTS

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.



D35AOM182

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.



D35AOM184

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.



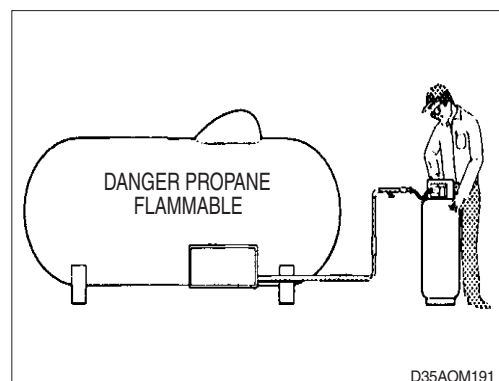
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2) REFILL LPG TANK

- 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 machine 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.



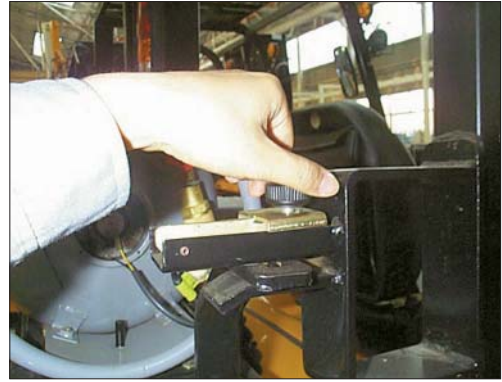
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- 3) Lift the stopper plate, then rotate the tank bracket.



D35AOM195

- 4) Turn clockwise the stopper knob located on the right side tank bracket.



D35AOM196

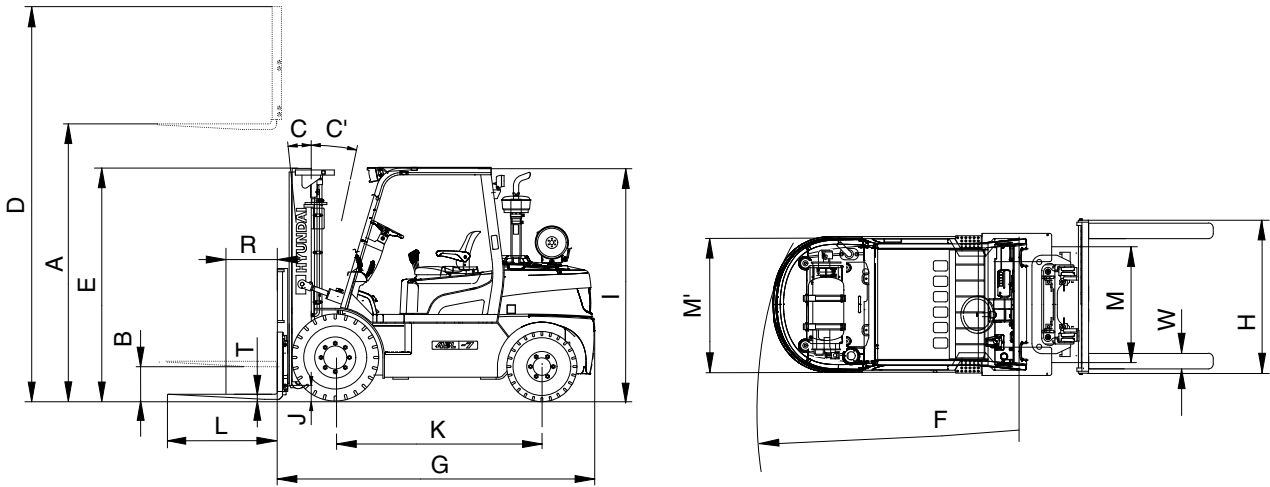
- 5) Connect the piping to the tank out flow valve.
- 6) Wet the part of the pipe that is connected to the tank with soapy water or neutral detergent, open the out flow valve and check to see that there are no gas leaks. Be sure to wipe the soapy water or detergent off after this inspection is completed.



D35AOM197

9. SPECIFICATIONS

1. SPECIFICATION TABLE



35L7SP01

Model			Unit	35L-7A	40L-7A	45L-7A	50L-7A
Capacity			kg (lb)	3500	4000	4500	5000
Load center		R	mm (in)	600	←	←	←
Weight (Unloaded)			kg (lb)	5593	6163	6579	7043
Fork	Lifting height	A	mm (ft·in)	3020	←	←	2930
	Free lift	B	mm (ft·in)	120	←	←	←
	Lifting speed (Unload/Load)		mm/sec	530/510	←	←	460/440
	Lowering speed (Unload/Load)		mm/sec	450/500	←	←	←
	L×W×T	L,W,T	mm (in)	1070×122×50	1070×150×50	1220×150×50	←
Mast	Tilt angle (Forward/Backward)	C/C'	degree	8/10	←	←	←
	Max height	D	mm (ft·in)	4224	←	4245	4147
	Min height	E	mm (ft·in)	2235	2200	2220	←
Body	Travel speed (Unload)		km/h	23.8	22.9	22.9	22.8
	Gradeability (Load)		%	40.4	36.2	31.7	28.6
	Min turning radius (Outside)	F	mm (ft·in)	2770	2830	2890	2950
ETC	Max hydraulic pressure		l (U.S.gal)	210	←	←	←
	Hydraulic oil tank			61	←	←	←
	Fuel tank (Gasoline)		l (U.S.gal)	-	-	-	-
Overall length		G	mm (ft·in)	3075	3135	3185	3235
Overall width		H	mm (ft·in)	1370	1746	←	←
Overhead guard height		I	mm (ft·in)	2240	←	←	←
Ground clearance (Load)		J	mm (in)	170	155	←	←
Wheel base		K	mm (ft·in)	2000	←	←	←
Wheel tread front/rear		M, M'	mm (ft·in)	1132/1140	1282/1140	←	←

2. SPECIFICATION FOR MAJOR COMPONENTS

1) ENGINE

Item	Unit	Specification
Model	-	GM, 4.3L V6
Type	-	4-cycle, in-line, Vertical OHV
Cooling Method	-	Water cooling
Number of cylinders and arrangement	-	6 cylinders, V6
Valve configuration	-	Push rod actuated overhead valve
Cylinder bore X stroke	mm (in)	101.6×88.39 (4×3.48)
Piston displacement	cc (cu in)	4294 (262)
Compression ratio	-	9.4
Rated gross horse power	ps/rpm	95/2300
Maximum gross torque at rpm	kgf · m/rpm	34/1400
Engine oil quantity	l (U.S.gal)	4.3 (1.14)
Dry weight	kg (lb)	220 (485)
High idling speed	rpm	2400
Low idling speed	rpm	750
Rated fuel consumption	g/ps.hr	-
Starting motor	V-kW	12-1.7
Alternator	V-A	12-70A
Battery	V-AH	12-80
Fan belt deflection	mm (in)	10~15 (0.4~0.6)

2) MAIN PUMP

Item	Unit	Specification
Type	-	Fixed displacement gear pump
Displacement	cc/rev	46.6±7.6
Maximum operating pressure	bar	250
Rated speed (Max/Min)	rpm	3000/600

3) MAIN CONTROL VALVE

Item	Unit	Specification
Type	-	Sectional
Operating method	-	Mechanical
Main relief valve pressure	bar	210/150
Flow capacity	lpm	160

4) POWER TRAIN DEVICES

Item		Specification	
Torque converter	Model	DE 280 (KAPEC)	
	Type	3 Element, 1 stage, 2 phase	
	Stall ratio	2.25 : 1	
Transmission	Type	Power shift	
	Gear shift (FR/RR)	2/2	
	Control	Electrical single lever type	
	Overhaul ratio	FR	1 : 2.550 2 : 1.29
		RR	1 : 2.550 2 : 1.29
Axle	Type	Front-wheel drive type, fixed location	
	Gear ratio	11.692	
Wheels	Q'ty (FR/RR)		Single : 2/2 Double : 4/2
	Front (drive)	Single	3.5 ton : 8.25-15-14 PR 4.0/5.0 ton : 300-15-18 PR
		Double	7.5-16-12 PR
	Rear (steer)		7.0-12-12 PR
Brakes	Travel	Front wheel, wet disc brake	
	Parking	Toggle, drum brake	
Steering	Type	Full hydraulic, power steering	
	Steering angle	74.8° to both right and left angle, respectively	

3. TIGHTENING TORQUE

NO	Item		Size	kgf · m	lbf · ft
1	Engine	Engine mounting bolt, nut	M16×2.0	7.5	54
2		Radiator mounting bolt, nut	M 8×1.25	2.5±0.5	18±3.6
3		Torque converter mounting bolt	M10×1.5	3.85±0.35	28±2.5
4	Hydraulic system	MCV mounting bolt, nut	M14×2.0	19.6±2.9	142±21
5		Steering unit mounting bolt	M10×1.5	4±0.5	29±3.6
6	Power train system	Drive axle mounting bolt, nut	M24×2.0	100±10	723±72
7		Steering axle mounting bolt, nut	M14×2.0	19.6±2.9	142±21
8		Front wheel mounting nut	M22×1.5	62±9.3	448±67
9		Rear wheel mounting nut	M20×1.5	60.0±5.0	434±36
10	Others	Counterweight mounting bolt	M30×3.5	120±15	1555±239
11		Operator's seat mounting nut	M 8×1.25	2.5±0.5	18.1±3.6
12		Head guard mounting bolt	M12×1.75	6.2	44.8

10 . TROUBLESHOOTING

1. ENGINE SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
Oil pressure warning lamp fails to go out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low oil level in oil pan. • Oil filter element clogged. • Loose or worn oil pipe joint leaks oil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add oil. • Replace element. • Check and repair.
Radiator pressure valve spouts steam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cooling water or water leakage. • Loosen fan belt. • Dust and scale accumulated in, cooling system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add water or repair. • Adjust belt. • Change water and clean the interior of cooling system.
Water temp gauge indicates black range, on right.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiator fin clogged or fin damaged. • Thermostat or water temp gauge faulty. • Radiator filler cap loosening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean or repair. • Replace • Retighten cap or replace packing.
Water temp gauge indicates black range, on left.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermostat faulty. • Water temperature gauge faulty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace • Replace
Engine fails to start.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addfuel. • Repair. • Replace. • See " Electrical system." • Adjust clearance
Engine emits whitish or bluish smoke.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive quantity of oil in oil pan. • Poor quality of fuel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce oil quantity. • Replace with specified fuel.
Engine emits blackish smoke.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air cleaner element clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clean or replace element.
Irregular fuel feeding sound heard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel feed pump faulty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace pump.
Abnormal sound heard. (Fuel combustion or mechanical sound)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of fuel. • Overheating • Muffler interior damaged. • Excessively large valve clearance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace with specified fuel. • See Symptom "Radiator pressure valve spouts steam". • Replace • Adjust clearance.

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 during 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 warning lamp does not light when engine is stopped (with starting switch left in "ON" position).	• Warning lamp defective. • Warning lamp switch defective.	• Replace • Replace

3. TORQUE FLOW SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Excessive oil temperature rise 1) Torque converter 2) Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper oil level. • Impeller interfering with surroundings. • Stator and free wheel malfunctioning. • Air sucked in. • Water intruding into transmission case • Bearing worn or seizing. • Gauge malfunctioning. • Clutch dragging. • Bearing worn or seized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check oil level. Add or drain oil as necessary. • After draining oil from oil tank and transmission, check and replace interfering parts. • Check engine (stalling) speed. If necessary, replace. • Check the inlet side joint or pipe. If necessary, retighten joint or replace gasket. • Check drained oil. If necessary, change oil. • Disassemble, inspect, repair or replace. • Check and, if necessary, replace. • Check to see whether or not machine moves even when transmission is placed in neutral position. If so, replace clutch plate. • Disassemble, check and replace.
2. Noise operation 1) Torque converter 2) Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cavitation produced. • Flexible plate damaged. • Bearing damaged or worn. • Gear damaged. • Impeller interfering with surroundings. • Bolt loosening. • Spline worn. • Noise gear pump operation. • Dragging caused by seizing clutch. • Bearing worn or seizing. • Gear damaged. • Bolt loosening. • Spline worn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change oil, replace parts leaking air. • Listen to rotating sound at lowspeed operation. If necessary, replace flexible plate. • Disassemble, check and replace. • Disassemble, check and replace. • Check impeller or check drained oil for mixing of foreign matter. If necessary, change oil. • Disassemble and check. If necessary, retighten or replace. • Disassemble, check and replace. • Disassemble, check and replace. • Check to see whether or not machine moves even when transmission is in neutral position. If so, replace clutch plate. • Disassemble, check and replace • Disassemble, check and replace • Disassemble, check and retighten or replace • Disassemble, check and replace

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
3. Low output power 1) Torque converter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient hydraulic pressure : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low oil level. - Air sucked in. • Oil filter clogging. • Oil pump worn. (Low delivery flow) • Regulator valve coil spring fatigued. • Control valve spool malfunctioning. • Piston or O-ring worn. • Stator free wheel cam damaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check oil level and add oil - Check joints and pipes. If necessary, retighten joint or replace packing. - Check and replace - Check oil pressure. If necessary replace pump. - Check spring tension. If necessary, replace. - Disassemble, check and repair or replace. - Disassemble, check measure and replace. - Check stalling speed. (Increased engine load will cause excessive drop of stalling speed.) - Check oil temperature rise. If any, replace free wheel.
2) Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexile plate deformed • Stator free wheel seizing. • Impeller damaged for interfering with the surroundings. • Use of poor quality of oil or arising of air bubbles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air sucked in from inlet side. • Low torque converter oil pressure accelerates generation of air bubbles. • Oil mixing with water. • Inching rod out of adjustment. • Clutch slipping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lowering of weight. - Piston ring or O-ring worn. • Clutch piston damaged. • Clutch plate seizing or dragging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replace flexible plate - Check temperature plate. (No-load will cause temperature rise) - Replace free wheel if a drop of starting output is found. - Check drained oil for foreign matter. If any, change oil. - Check and change oil. - Check joints and pipes. If necessary, retighten joint or replace packing. - Check oil pressure. - Check drained oil and change oil. - Check and adjust. - Check oil pressure. - Disassemble, check, measure and replace. - Disassemble, check and replace. - Check to see whether or not machine 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 2) Oil pressure is low 3) Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control valve malfunctioning. Cold weather. (high oil viscosity) Use of improper oil. Gear pump malfunctioning (worn). Oil leaks excessively : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Control valve oil spring defective. (2) Control valve spool defective. Air sucked in. Low oil level. Oil filter clogging. Oil leaks excessively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Check for spool operation. If necessary, replace valve. (2) Check for clogging of small hole in valve body. If necessary, clean or repair. When atmospheric temp is below freezing point (when normal oil pressure is recovered if heated to 60 ~ 80°C), change oil. Check and change oil. Disassemble, check and replace. Check spring tension (see spring specification). If necessary replace. Disassemble, check, and repair or replace valve. Check joints and pipes. If necessary, retighten joint or replace packing. Check oil level and add oil. Check and replace. Disassemble, check (piston ring and O-ring for wear and other defects), and replace.
5. Power is not transmitted 1) Torque converter 2) Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clutch plate damaged. Low oil level. Oil pump driving system faulty. Shaft broken. Lack of oil pressure. Low oil level. Inching valve and link lever improperly positioned. Forward/reverse spool and link lever improperly positioned. Clutch fails to disengage : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Clutch case piston ring defective. (2) Main shaft plug slipping out. Clutch seizing. Shaft broken off. Clutch drum damaged (spring groove). Clutch snap ring broken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for damage by listening to abnormal sounds at a low converter speed and replace. Check oil level and add oil Disassemble and check for wear of pump gear, shaft and spline. Replace defective parts. Check and replace. Check oil pump gear for wear and for oil suction force. If necessary, replace pump. Check oil level and add oil. Check measure and adjust. Check and adjust. Disassemble, check and replace Disassemble, check and repair or replace Check to see whether or not machine moves even then transmission is in neutral position. If so, replace. Disassemble, check(main shaft, etc.), and replace. Disassemble, check and replace. Disassemble, check and repair or replace.

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
6. Power is not transmitted (Continue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign matter intruding into oil passage to clutch. • Shaft spline worn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disassemble, check and repair or replace. • Disassemble, check and replace.
7. Oil leakage (Transmission and torque converter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil leaks from oil seal. • Oil leaks from case joining surfaces. • Oil leaks from joint or pipe. • Oil leaks from drain plug. • Oil leaks from a crack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disassemble and check for wear of seal lips and mating sliding surfaces (pump boss, coupling etc.) Replace oil seal, pump boss, coupling, etc. • Check and retighten or replace packing. • Check and repair or replace gasket. • Check and retighten or gasket. • Check and replace cracked part.

4. STEERING SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Steering wheel drags.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearing faulty. • Reaction plunger faulty. • Ball-and-screw assy faulty. • Gears poorly meshing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean or replace. • Replace. • Clean or replace. • Check and correct meshing.
3. Steering wheel turns unsteadily. Steering system makes abnormal sound or vibration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locknut loosening. • Metal spring deteriorated. • Gear backlash out of adjustment. • Locknut loosening. • Air in oil circuit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retighten. • Replace. • Adjust. • Retighten. • Bleed air.
4. Abnormal sound heard when steering wheel is turned fully	<p>Valve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty. (Valve fails to open.) <p>Piping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipe (from pump to power steering cylinder) dented or clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust valve set pressure and check for specified oil pressure. • Repair or replace.
5. Piping makes abnormal sounds.	<p>Oil pump</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of oil. • Oil inlet pipe sucks air. • Insufficient air bleeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add oil. • Repair. • Bleed air completely.
6. Valve or valve unit makes abnormal sounds.	<p>Oil pump</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil inlet pipe sucks air. <p>Valve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faulty. (Unbalance oil pressure) <p>Piping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipe (from pump to power steering) dented or clogged. • Insufficient air bleeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace. • Adjust valve set pressure and check specified oil pressure. • Repair or replace. • Bleed air completely.
7. Insufficient or variable oil flow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow control valve orifice clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean.
8. Insufficient or variable discharge pressure.	<p>Piping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipe (from tank to pipe) dented or clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace.

5. BRAKE SYSTEM

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Insufficient braking force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydraulic system leaks oil. Hydraulic system sucks air. Lining surface soiled with water or oil. Lining surface roughened or in poor contact with drum. Lining worn. Brake valve or wheel cylinder malfunctioning. Hydraulic system clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair and add oil. Bleed air. Clean or replace. Repair by polishing or replace. Replace. Repair or replace. Clean.
2. Brake acting unevenly. (Machine is turned to one side during braking.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tires unequally inflated. Brake out of adjustment. Lining surface soiled with water or oil. Earth intruding into brake drum. Lining surface roughened. Lining in poor contact with drum. Lining worn. Brake drum worn or damaged (distortion or rusting). Wheel cylinder malfunctioning. Brake shoe poorly sliding. Back plate mounting bolt loose. Back plate deformed. Wheel bearing out of adjustment. Hydraulic system clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust tire pressure. Adjust. Clean or replace. Clean. Repair by polishing or replace. Repair by polishing. Replace. Repair or replace. Repair or replace. Adjust. Retighten or replace. Replace. Adjust or replace. Clean.
3. Brake trailing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedal has no play. Brake shoe poorly sliding. Wheel cylinder malfunctioning. Piston cup faulty. Return spring fatigued or bent. Parking brake fails to return or out of adjustment. Brake valve return port clogged. Hydraulic system clogged. Wheel bearing out of adjustment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust. Adjust. Repair or replace. Replace. Replace. Repair or adjust. Clean. Clean. Adjust or replace.
4. Brake chirps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brake trailing. Piston fails to return. Lining worn. Lining surface roughened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 3. Brake trailing. Replace. Replace. Repair by polishing or replace.
5. Brake squeaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lining surface roughened. Lining worn. Poor shoe to lining contact. Excessively large friction between shoe and back plate. Foreign matter on drum sliding surface. Drum sliding surface damaged or distorted. Brake shoe deformed or poorly installed. Back plate mounting bolt loosening. Worn anchor or other contact portion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair by polishing or replace. Replace. Replace. Clean and apply brake grease. Clean Replace. Replace or repair. Retighten. Replace.

Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
6. Brake squeaks (continue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lining poor contact with drum. • Anti-rattle spring poorly installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace. • Repair or replace.
7. Brake rapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drum sliding surface roughened. • Drum eccentric or excessively distorted. • Lining surface roughened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair by polishing or replace. • Replace. • Repair by polishing or replace.
8. Large pedal stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake out of adjustment. • Hydraulic line sucking air. • Oil leaks from hydraulic line, or lack of oil. • Lining worn. • Shoe tilting or does not return completely. • Lining in poor contact with brake drum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust. • Bleed air. • Check and repair or add oil. • Replace. • Repair. • Repair.
9. Pedal dragging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twisted push rod caused by improperly fitted brake valve. • Brake valve seal faulty. • Flow control valve orifice clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust. • Replace. • Clean or replace.

6. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

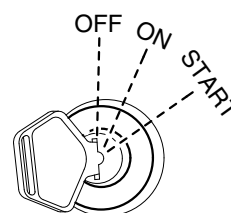
Trouble symptom	Probable cause	Remedy
1. Large fork lowering speed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seal inside control valve defective. Oil leaks from joint or hose. Seal inside cylinder defective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace spool or valve body. Replace. Replace packing.
2. Large spontaneous tilt of mast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tilting backward : Check valve defective. Tilting forward : tilt lock valve defective. Oil leaks from joint or hose. Seal inside cylinder defective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean or replace. Clean or replace. Replace. Replace seal.
3. Slow fork lifting or slow mast tilting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add oil. Bleed air. Replace. Clean filter. Adjust relief valve. Replace packing. Change to SAE10W, class CD engine oil. Adjust roll to rail clearance. Replace spool or valve body. Replace spool or valve body.
4. Hydraulic system makes abnormal sounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive restriction of oil flow pump suction side. Gear or bearing in hydraulic pump defective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean filter. Replace gear or bearing.
5. Control valve lever is locked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign matter jammed between spool and valve body. Valve body defective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean. Tighten body mounting bolts uniformly.
6. High oil temperature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of hydraulic oil. High oil viscosity. Oil filter clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add oil. Change to SAE10W, class CD engine oil. Clean filter.

11. TESTING AND ADJUSTING

1. ENGINE SYSTEM

1) EASE OF STARTING, NOISE

- (1) Set gear selector lever at N, and pull parking brake.
- (2) Turn key to START, and start engine.
- (3) When engine starts, check if it starts smoothly, and if it makes any abnormal noise.



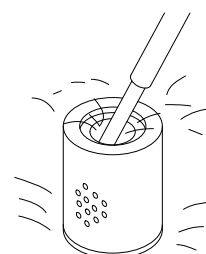
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2) WHEN ACCELERATOR PEDAL IS DEPRESSED

- (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 : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION

3) AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

- (1) Blow dry compressed air (max 2 kgf/cm², 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.

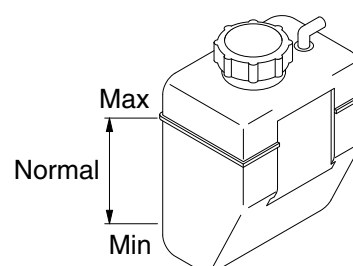


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4) COOLANT

Check coolant level. If the cooling water in the radiator sub-tank is not within the normal range, add water to the MAX line.

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



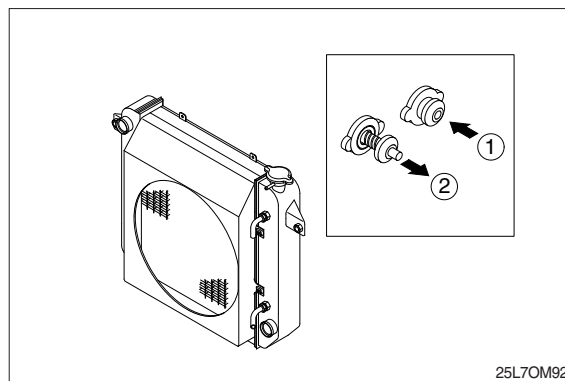
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5) RADIATOR CAP

- (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.



6) ENGINE OIL

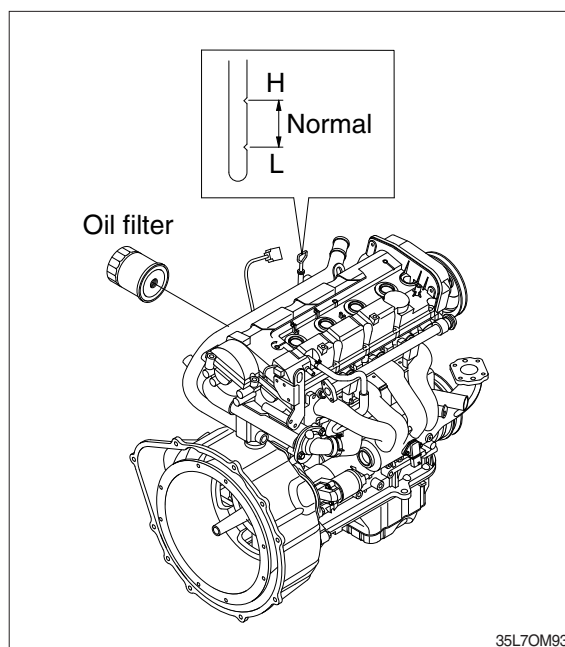
- (1) Check oil level with dipstick and add oil if necessary.
- (2) Check oil for discoloration or deterioration. Change oil if discolored or deteriorated.
- (3) Engine oil quantity : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION

7) ENGINE OIL FILTER

The condition of the oil filter element cannot be inspected from the outside so replace the engine oil filter periodically.

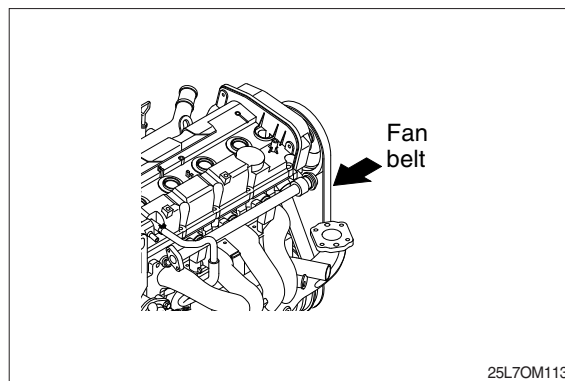
Refer to the section 7. PLANNED MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION.

Use a filter wrench and remove the whole cartridge assembly.



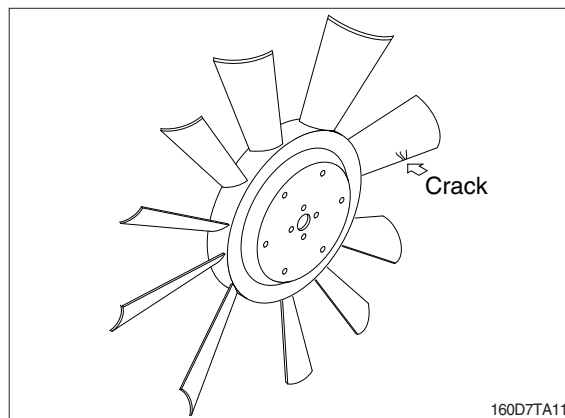
8) FAN BELT

- (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 kg 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



9) FAN

Move fan backwards and forwards by hand to check for looseness.
Tighten mounting bolt with a spanner.



2. DRIVE SYSTEM

1) GEAR SELECTOR LEVER

- (1) Check that there is no play when gear selector lever is at neutral.
- (2) Check that gear selector lever moves smoothly to travel position and that there is no play at travel position.

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.

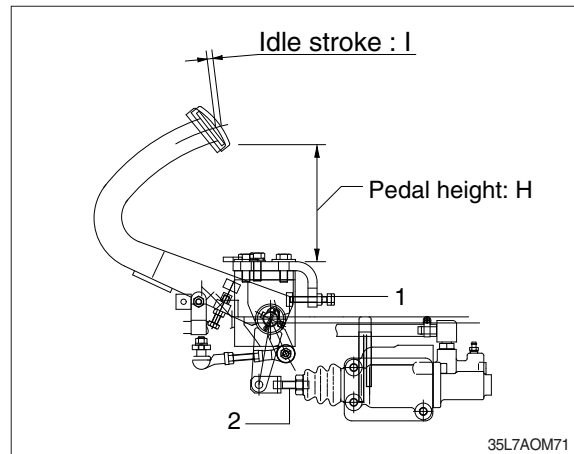
3) ADJUSTMENT OF PEDAL

(1) Brake pedal

- ① Adjust stopper bolt (1) so that pedal height is "H".
- ② Adjust rod (2) so that pedal play is idle stroke (I).

Unit : mm

Item	H	I
Specification	153~157	5~8

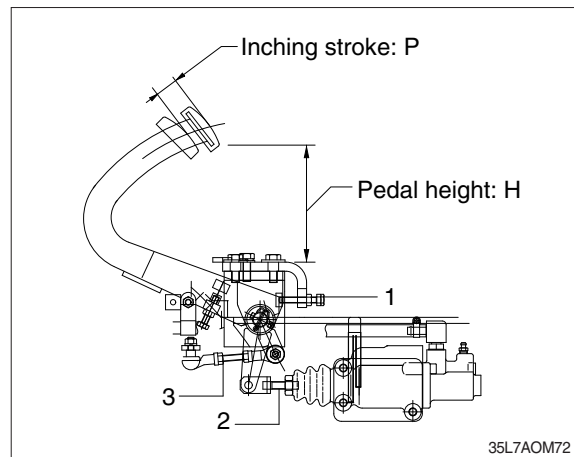


(2) Inching pedal

- ① Adjust stopper bolt (1) so that pedal height is "H".
- ② Adjust rod (2) so that length of inching spool is 33 mm when pedal height is "H".
- ③ Adjust bolt (3) so that brake pedal interconnects with inching pedal at inching pedal stroke "P".

Unit : mm

Item	H	P
Specification	153~157	30~34

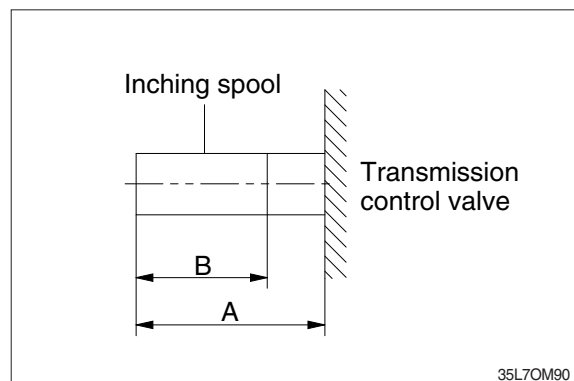


※ Inching spool protrusion

Adjust with inching rod so that when the inching pedal is fully returned, the protrusion of spool from the eng face of the control valve is specified value.

- Protrusion : A
- Stroke : B

Item	H	P
Specification	20	12



4) CHECK OIL LEVEL

Stop the machine in a flat place and check the oil level with the dipstick.

(1) Brake reservoir

Check the brake reservoir, and add brake fluid, if necessary. The embossed letter facing up.

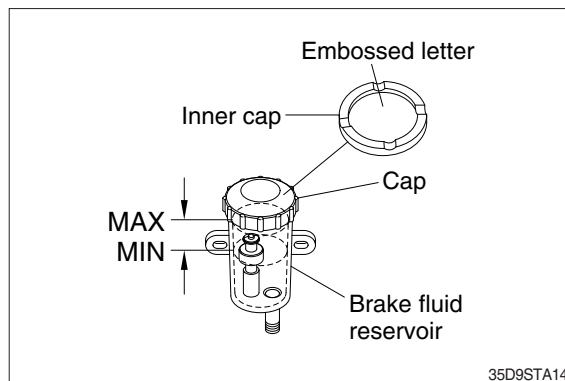
(2) Differential case

Check the oil level with the oil dipstick.
If the oil level is too low, fill the oil through the pipe in which the dipstick is installed.

(3) TORQUE FLOW Transmission

Check the oil level with the oil dipstick.
If the oil level is too low, fill the oil through the pipe in which the dipstick is installed.

- ※ Follow the same procedure as for the differential case when checking the oil level or adding oil to the clutch transmission case.



3. TRAVEL SYSTEM

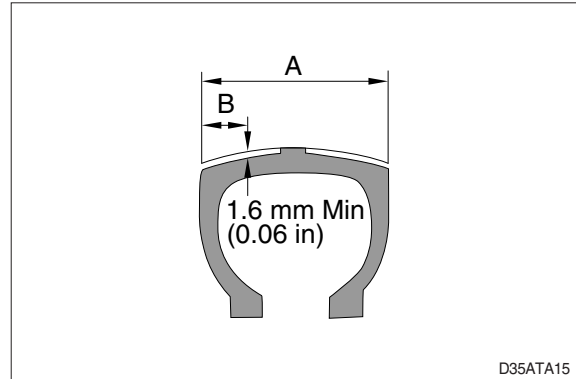
1) TIRES

- (1) Check tire pressure using tire gauge : SEE 5-3 CHECK BEFORE STARTING ENGINE
- (2) Check visually for cracks and damage to tread and side wall. If crack or damage is serious, replace tire.

(3) Wear

Measure tread of pneumatic tires (tires with air). Depth of tread must be at least 1.6 mm (0.06 in) at point 1/4 across width of tread. $A/B \div 4$.

- (4) 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 : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION

3) RIM SIDE RING

Check rim side ring for deformation or cracks. Check visually or use crack detection method.

- Rear rim connecting nut torque : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION

4) STEERING AXLE

- (1) Push axle in from one side or measure front to rear clearance with feeler gauge. Check that clearance is within 2 mm. If clearance is more than 2 mm, insert shim to reduce clearance to within 0.7 mm.
 - Mounting bolt torque : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION
- (2) Measure clearance between center pin and bushing. Check that clearance is within 0.5 mm (0.02 in) and that there is an oil groove on the bushing.

5) DRIVE AXLE

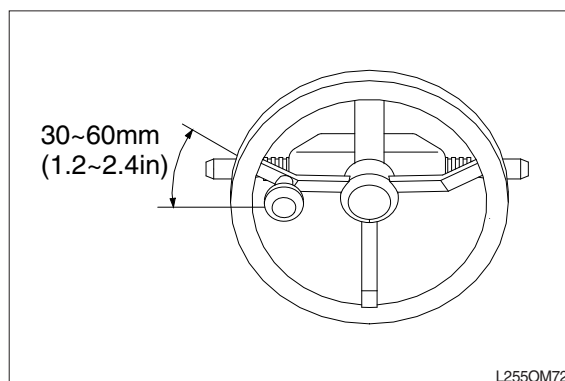
Check that there is no deformation or crack around mounting bolts of front axle and main frame and at welds. Check visually or use crack detection method.

Mounting bolt torque : SEE 9. SPECIFICATION

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.

3) STEERING AXLE

- (1) Put camber gauge in contact with hub and measure camber. If camber is not within $1 \pm 0.5^\circ$, rear axle is bent.
- (2) Ask assistant to drive machine at minimum turning radius.
- (3) Fit bar and a piece of chalk at outside edge of counterweight to mark line of turning radius.
- (4) If minimum turning radius is not within ± 100 mm (± 4 in) of specified value, adjust turning angle stopper bolt.

5. ADJUSTMENT OF PARKING BRAKE LEVER

1. RACHET TYPE PARKING LEVER

- 1) Put the lever in the brake released position.
- 2) Tighten it with the adjust screw to give a force of 20 kg to the lever operation.

