

## 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. The PM identifies needed adjustments, repairs, or replacements so they can be made before failure occurs. The specific schedule(frequency) for the PM inspections depends on the particular application and lift truck usage.

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

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

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

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

## 2. SAFE MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

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

- 1) Powered industrial trucks can become hazardous if maintenance is neglected. Therefore, suitable maintenance facilities and trained personnel and procedures shall be provided.
- 2) Maintenance and inspection of all powered industrial trucks shall be performed in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 3) Follow a scheduled planned maintenance, lubrication, and inspection system.
- 4) Only trained and authorized personnel are permitted to maintain, repair, adjust, and inspect industrial trucks and must do so in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- 5) Always wear safety glasses. Wear a safety (hard) hat in industrial plants and in special work areas where protection is necessary and required.
- 6) Properly ventilate work area, vent exhaust fumes, and keep shop clean and floors dry.
- 7) Avoid fire hazards and have fire protection equipment present in the work area. Do not use an open flame to check for level or leakage fuel, electrolyte, or coolant. Do not use open pans of fuel or flammable cleaning fluids for cleaning parts.
- 8) **Before starting work on truck.**
  - (1) Raise drive wheels free of floor and use oak blocks or other positive truck positioning devices.
  - (2) Remove all jewelry (watches, rings, bracelets, etc.).
  - (3) Put oak blocks under the load engaging means, inner masts, or chassis before working on them.
  - (4) Disconnect the battery ground cable (-) before working on the electrical system.

※ **Refer to the jacking and blocking section in the service manual for proper procedures.**
- 9) Operation of the truck to check performance must be conducted in an authorized, safe, clear area.
- 10) **Before starting to operate the truck.**
  - (1) Be seated in a safe operating position and fasten your seat belt.
  - (2) Make sure parking brake is applied.
  - (3) Put the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL.
  - (4) Start the engine.
  - (5) Check functioning of lift and tilt systems, direction and speed controls, steering, brakes, warning devices, and load handling attachments.

**11) Before leaving the truck.**

- (1) Stop the truck.
  - (2) Fully lower the load-engaging means: mast, carriage, forks or attachments.
  - (3) Put the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL.
  - (4) Apply the parking brake.
  - (5) Stop the engine.
  - (6) Turn the start switch to the OFF position.
  - (7) Put blocks at the wheels if the truck must be left on an incline.
- 12) Brakes, steering mechanisms, control mechanisms, warning devices, lights, governors, lift overload devices, lift and tilt mechanisms, articulating axle stops, load backrest, overhead guard and frame members must be carefully and regularly inspected and maintained in a safe operating condition.
- 13) Special trucks or devices designed and approved for hazardous area operation must receive special attention to insure that maintenance preserves the original approved safe operating features.
- 14) Fuel systems must be checked for leaks and condition of parts. Extra special consideration must be given in the case of a leak in the fuel system. Action must be taken to prevent the use of the truck until the leak has been corrected.
- 15) All hydraulic systems must be regularly inspected and maintained in conformance with good practice. Tilt and lift cylinders, valves, and other parts must be checked to assure that drift or leakage has not developed to the extent that it would create a hazard.
- 16) When working on the hydraulic system, be sure the engine is turned off, mast is in the fully-lowered position, and hydraulic pressure is relieved in hoses and tubing.
- ▲ Always put oak blocks under the carriage and mast rails when it is necessary to work with the mast in an elevated position.**
- 17) The truck manufacturer's capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or labels must be maintained in legible condition.
- 18) Batteries, limit switches, protective devices, electrical conductors, and connections must be maintained in conformance with good practice. Special attention must be paid to the condition of electrical insulation.
- 19) To avoid injury to personnel or damage to the equipment, consult the manufacturer's procedures in replacing contacts on any battery connection.
- 20) Industrial trucks must be kept in a clean condition to minimize fire hazards and help in detection of loose or defective parts.
- 21) Modifications and additions that affect capacity and safe truck operation must not be done without the manufacturer's prior written approval. This is an OSHA requirement.  
Capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or labels must be changed accordingly.

- 22) Care must be taken to assure that all replacement parts, including tires, are interchangeable with the original parts and of a quality at least equal to that provided in the original equipment. Parts, including tires, are to be installed per the manufacturer's procedures. Always use genuine HYUNDAI or HYUNDAI-approved parts.
- 23) When removing tires follow industry safety practices. Most importantly, deflate pneumatic tires completely prior to removal. Following assembly of tires on multi-piece rims, use a safety cage or restraining device while inflating.
- 24) Use special care when removing heavy components, such as counterweight, mast, etc.. Be sure that lifting and handling equipment is of the correct capacity and in good condition.

### 3. INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE MAINTENANCE

#### 1) INTERVAL OF MAINTENANCE

- (1) You may inspect and service the truck by the period as described at based on service meter of LCD.
- (2) Shorten the interval of inspect and service depending on site condition. (Such as dusty area, quarry, sea shore and etc.)
- (3) Practice the entire related details at the same time when the service interval is doubled.  
For example, in case of 250 hours, carry out all the maintenance each 250 hours, each 100 hours and daily service at the same time.



35L97PM46

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

##### ① Normal operation

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

##### ② Harsh operation

- a. All harsh working environment
- b. Long term heavy load operation
- c. High and low temperature working environment
- d. Sudden change in temperature
- e. Dusty or sandy working environment
- f. Highly corrosive chemical working environment
- g. Damp working environment

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

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

## 2) PRECAUTION

- (1) Start maintenance after you have the full knowledge of truck.
- (2) The monitor installed on this truck does not entirely guarantee the condition of the truck.  
Daily inspection should be performed according to maintenance.
- (3) Engine and hydraulic components have been preset in the factory.  
Do not allow unauthorized personnel to reset them.
- (4) Ask to your local dealer or Hyundai for maintenance advise it unknown.
- (5) Drain the used oil and coolant in a container and handle according to the method of handling for industrial waste to meet with regulations of each province or country.

## 3) PROPER MAINTENANCE

- (1) Replace and repair of parts  
It is required to replace the wearable and consumable parts such as hose, tube and filter etc., regularly. Replaced damaged or worn parts at proper time to keep the performance of truck.
- (2) Use Hyundai genuine parts.
- (3) Use the recommended oil.
- (4) Remove the dust or water around the inlet of oil tank before supplying oil.
- (5) Drain oil when the temperature of oil is warm.
- (6) Do not repair anything while operating the engine.
- (7) Stop the engine when you fill the oil.
- (8) Relieve hydraulic system of the pressure by opening of breather when repairing the hydraulic system.
- (9) Confirm if the cluster is in the normal condition after completion of service.
- (10) For more detail information of maintenance, please contact local Hyundai dealer.

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

## 4) PRECAUTION WHEN INSTALLING HYDRAULIC HOSES OR PIPE.

- (1) Be particularly careful that joint of hose, pipe and functioning item are not damaged.  
Avoid contamination.
- (2) Assemble after cleaning the hose, pipe and joint of function item.
- (3) Use Hyundai genuine parts.
- (4) Do not assemble the hose in the condition of twisted or sharp radius.
- (5) Keep the specified tighten torque.

## 5) PERIODICAL REPLACEMENT OF SAFETY PARTS

- (1) These are the parts which the operator cannot judge the remained lifetime of them by visual inspection.
- (2) Repair or replace if an abnormality of these parts is found even before the recommend replacement interval.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

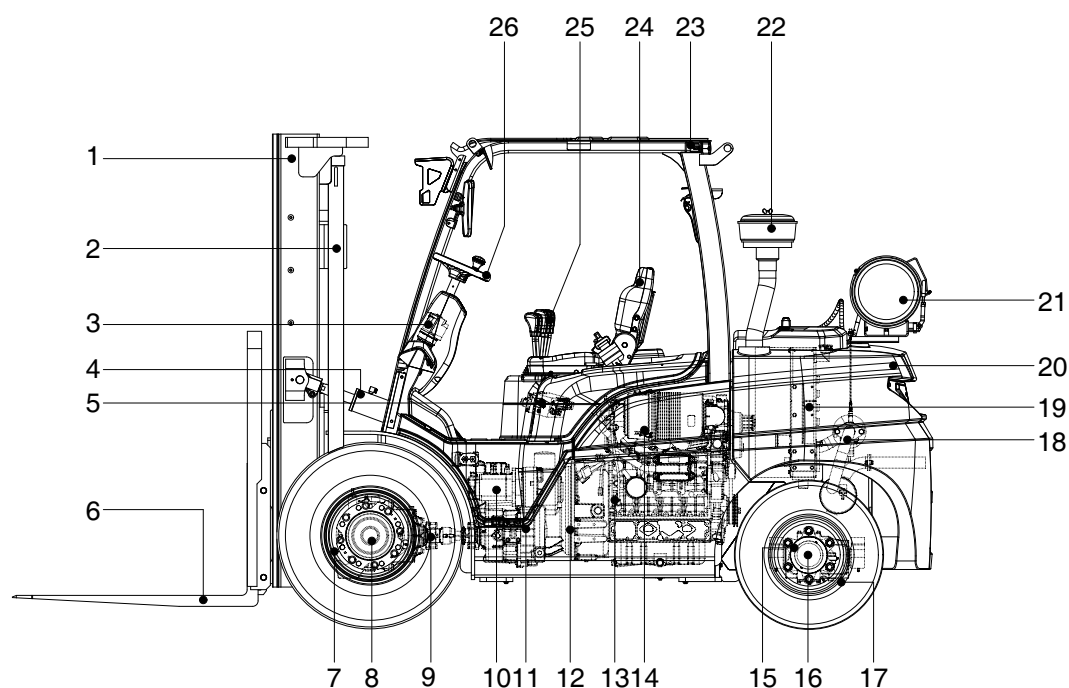
Naturally, this warranty does not cover to damage arising from accident, misuse or negligence, use of non-Hyundai parts, or from alterations not authorized by Hyundai.

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

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

## 4. PLANNED MAINTENANCE INTERVALS

### 1) MAJOR COMPONENT LOCATIONS

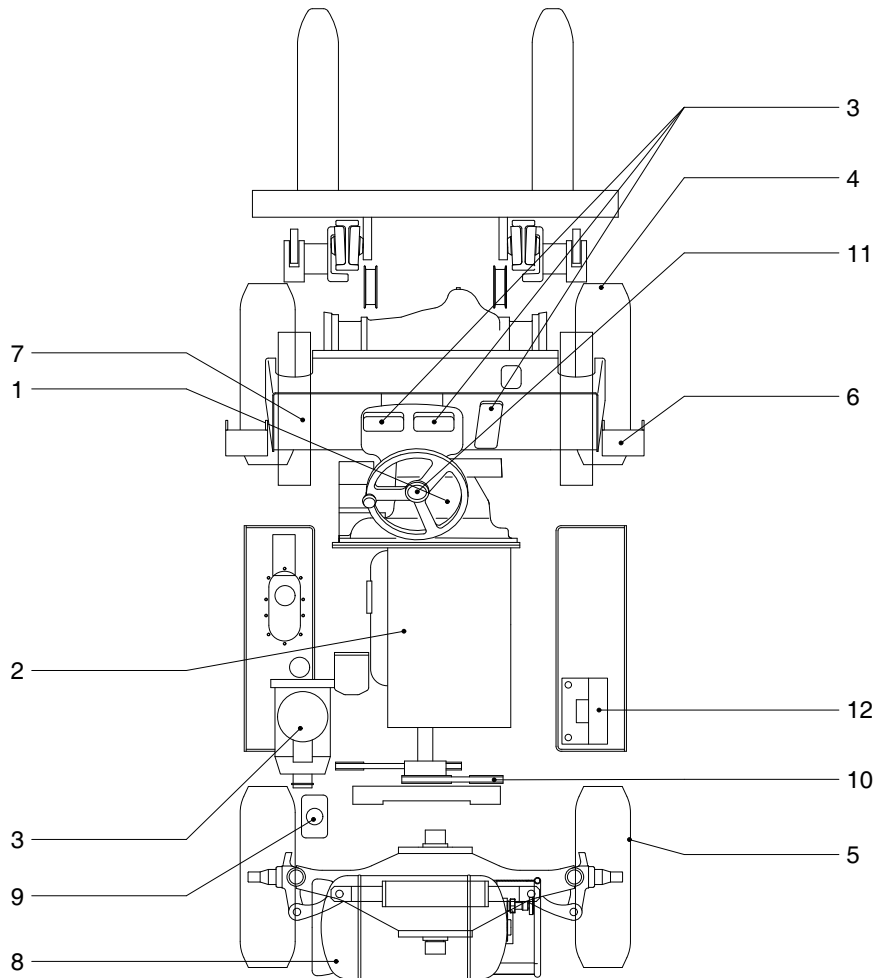


35L97PM01

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



## 2) SERVICE LOCATIONS



35L97PM02

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

**※ 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.									

### 3) DAILY (OR EVERY 10 HOURS) CHECK LIST

Item No.	Description	Service Action	Oil symbol	Capacity ℓ (U.S. gal)	Service point	Remark
1	Parking brake operation	Check, Adjust	-	-	1	7-42
2	Engine oil level	Check, Add	EO	12.2 (3.2)	1	7-18
2	Engine & Electrical wiring	Check	-	-	1	7-37
3	Pedal linkage operation	Check, Adjust	-	-	2	7-41
4	Drive rim & Tire air pressure	Check, Add	-	-	2	5-3, 7-17
5	Steer rim & Tire air pressure	Check, Add or Replace	-	-	2	5-3, 7-17
6	Lamp operation	Check, Replace	-	-	9	7-41
7	Brake oil	Check, Add	BF	0.5 (0.13)	1	5-6
8	Fuel level (LPG)	Check, Add	F	20 (5.3)	1	5-11
9	Radiator coolant	Check, Add	C	12.5 (3.3)	1	7-21
10	Fan belt tension	Check, Adjust	-	-	1	7-20
11	Horn operation	Check, Replace	-	-	1	7-41
12	Battery	Check	-	-	1	7-44
All	Obvious damage and leakage	Check, Repair	-	-	Whole of truck	4-1

#### ※ Oil symbol

Refer to the recommended lubricants for specification.

F : Fuel                      HO : Hydraulic oil              EO : Engine oil              GO : Gear oil  
 MO : Transmission oil    BF : Brake fluid              C : Coolant                  G : Grease



#### 4) PERIODICAL CHECK LIST

Service item		Oil Symbol	Service interval Hours								Initial Hours		
			50	250	500	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000	50i	100i	250i
Tightening (Mounting bolt)	Pump, MCV, steering unit, priority valve				T								T
	Tilt cylinder rod cover				T								T
	Lift, attachment, steering cylinder							T					
	Mast				T								
	Drive and steering axle				T								
	Drive and steering axle wheel		T										
	Counterweight, cabin		T										
	Engine, radiator, transmission		T										
	Hose, fitting, clamp (fuel, coolant, hydraulic)							T					
Lubrication	Tilt pin and mast roller	G			L								L
	Lift chain	EO			L								L
	Steering axle (linkage, kingpin, trunnion)	G		L									
	Attachment cylinder rod and tube end			L									
	Pedal pivot				L								
	Drive shaft			L*1	L*2								
	Tilt cylinder rod	G		L*1	L*2								
	Tilt cylinder tube end	G			L								
	Steering unit spline (column shaft)	G						L					
	Manual hydraulic levers; Du-bush	G						L					
Oli Leakage	Hydraulic tank				I								I
	Valve (MCV, priority, brake)				I								I
	Pump, steering unit				I								I
	Lift, tilt, steering cylinder			I*1	I*2								I
Function test	Steering wheel operation				I								I
	Natural drop and forward tilt							I					
	Fork load indicator (option)							I					
	Mast tilt angle measurement							M					
	Lift cushion; accumulator (opt) (N2 gas pre-charge checking)							I					I
Periodic replacement parts	Engine oil	EO			R (400)						R		
	Engine oil filter				R (400)						R		
	Fuel filter					R							
	Air cleaner element			Clean		R							
	Transmission oil	MO			A	R						R	
	Transmission oil filter					R						R	
	Differential gear oil	GO			A	R						R	
	Brake oil	BF				R							
	Radiator coolant	C								R			
	Fork condition & wear				C								
	Fan belt					R							
	Hydraulic oil tank air breather filter			R*1	R*2								
	Hydraulic oil return filter					R							R
	Hydraulic oil suction strainer							Clean					
	Hydraulic oil	HO		A				R*3		R*4 (5000)			

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

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

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

## 5. HOW TO PERFORM PLANNED MAINTENANCE

### 1) VISUAL INSPECTION

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

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

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

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

Check for hydraulic oil leaks and loose fittings.

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

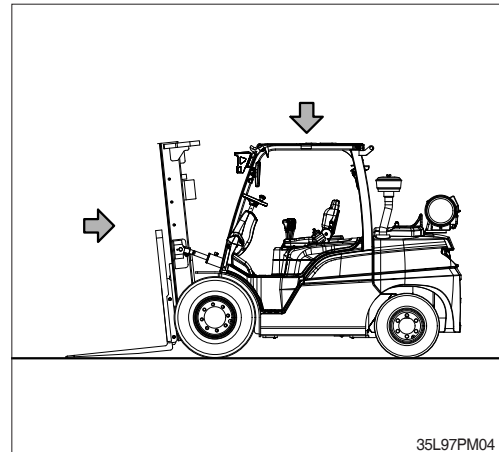
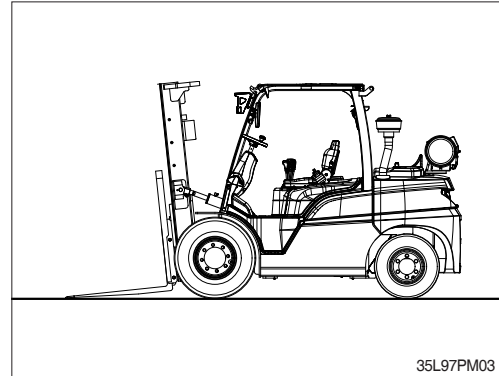
### 2) OVERHEAD GUARD

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

### 3) LOAD HANDLING COMPONENTS

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

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

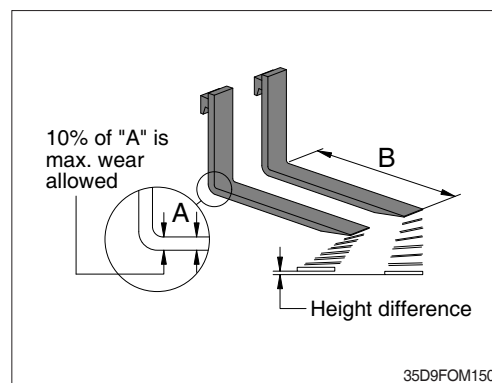


#### 4) FORKS

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

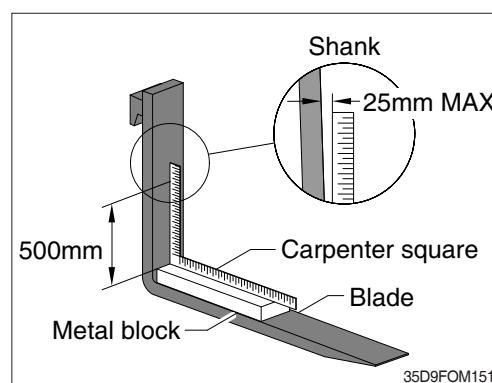
Units : mm

Fork length (B)	Height difference
equal or below 1500	3
above 1500	4



- ▲ If the fork blade at the heel is worn down by more than 10%, the load capacity is reduced and the fork must be replaced.

Inspect the forks for twists and bends. Put a 50 mm (2 in) thick metal block, at least 100 mm (4 in) wide by 600 mm (24 in) long with parallel sides, on the blade of the fork with the 100 mm (4 in) surface against the blade. Put a 600 mm (24 in) carpenter's square on the top of the block and against the shank. Check the fork 500 mm (20 in) above the metal block to make sure it is not bent more than 25 mm (1 in) maximum.



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

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

#### 5) SIDE SHIFT (OPTION)

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

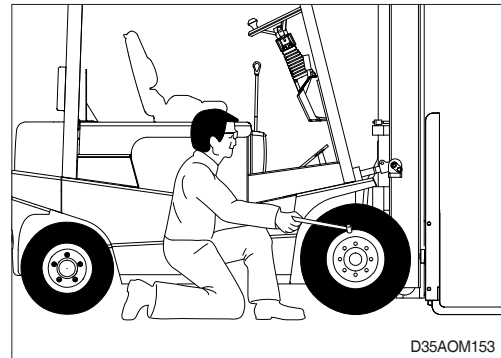
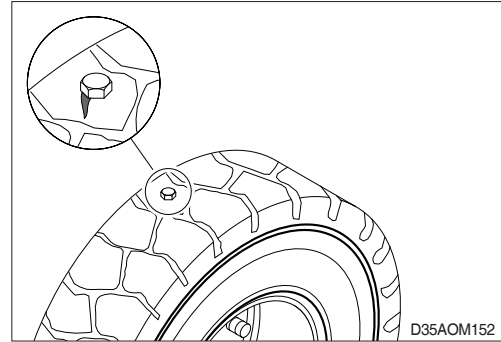


## 6) WHEEL AND TIRES

Check the condition of the drive and steering wheels and tires. Remove objects that are embedded in the tread. Inspect the tires for excessive wear and breaks or **chunking out**.

Check all wheel lug nuts or bolts to be sure none are loose or missing. Replace missing bolts or lug nuts. Torque loose or replaced items to specifications.

- ⚠ Check tire pressure from a position facing the tread of the tire, not 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).

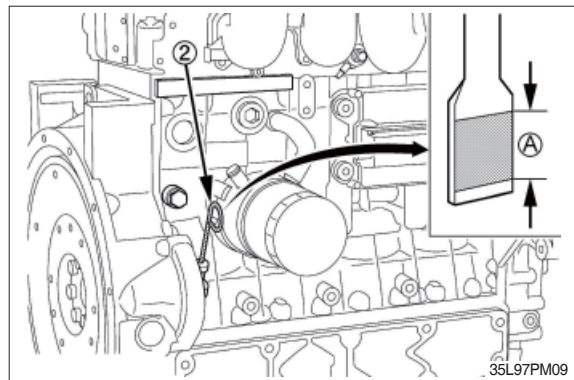
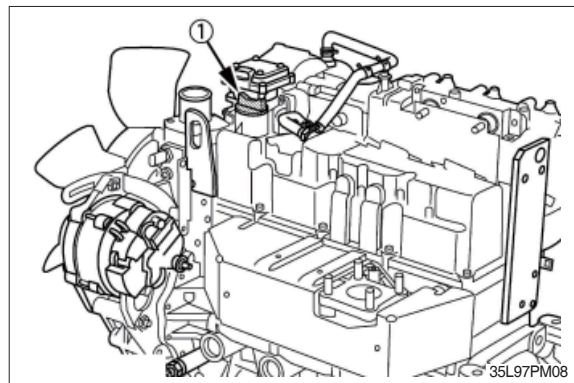


## 6. SERVICE INSTRUCTION

- ※ Prolonged and repeated contact with mineral oil will result in the removal of natural fats from the skin, leading to dryness, irritation and dermatitis. In addition, used oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin cancer.
- ※ Exercise caution in order to minimize the length and frequency of contact of your skin to used oil. Wear protective clothing and gloves. Wash your skin thoroughly with soap and water, or use water-less hand cleaner, to remove any used oil. Do not use gasoline, thinners, or solvents.
- ※ Be careful not to contaminate near parts when replacing oil.
- ※ In order to preserve the environment, used oil and used oil filter must be disposed of only at designated disposal sites.

### 1) CHECK OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL

- (1) Check the engine oil level before starting or more than 5 minutes after stopping the engine.
  - (2) Remove the oil level gauge, wipe it clean and reinstall it.
  - (3) Take the oil level gauge out again, and check the oil level.
  - (4) If the oil level is too low, remove the oil filler plug, and add new oil to the prescribed level.
  - (5) After adding oil, wait more than 5 minutes and check the oil level again. It takes some time for the oil to drain down to the oil pan.
- ※ Engine oil should have properties of API classification SL or higher.
  - ※ When using oil of different brands from the previous one, be sure to drain all the previous oil before adding the new engine oil.



1. Oil filter plug
2. Oil level gauge
- a. Engine oil level within this reange is proper.

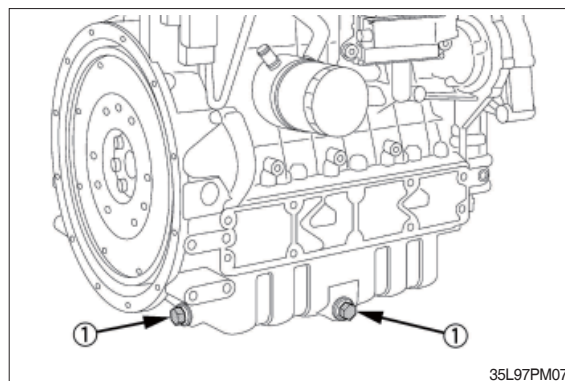
## 2) CHANGE OF ENGINE OIL

**▲ Be sure to stop the engine before draining engine oil.**

**▲ When draining engine oil, place some container underneath the engine and dispose it according to local regulations.**

**▲ Do not drain oil after running the engine. Allow engine to cool down sufficiently.**

- (1) Change oil after the initial 50 hours of operation and every 400 hours thereafter.
- (2) Remove the drain plug at the bottom of the engine, and drain all the old oil. Drain oil will drain easier when the oil is warm.
- (3) Replace the drain plug gasket.
  - Tightening torque : 4.5~5.5 kgf·m  
(33~39 lbf·ft)
- (4) Add new engine oil up to the upper limit of the oil level gauge.



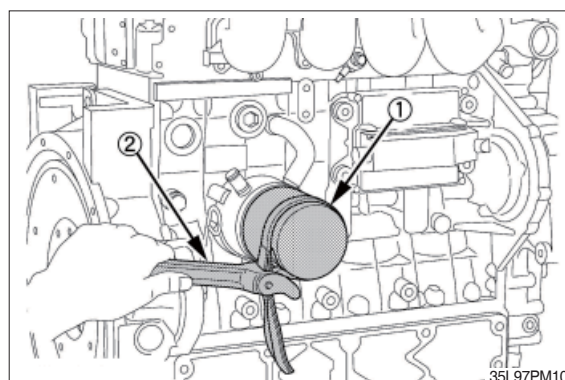
1. Oil drain plug

## 3) REPLACEMENT OF OIL FILTER

**▲ Be sure to stop the engine before changing the oil filter cartridge.**

**▲ Allow engine to cool down sufficiently, oil can be hot and cause burns.**

- (1) Replace the oil filter cartridge after the initial 50 hours of operation and every 400 hours thereafter.
- (2) Remove the old oil filter cartridge with a filter wrench.
- (3) Apply a film of oil to the gasket for the new cartridge.
- (4) Screw in the cartridge by hand. When the gasket contacts the seal surface, tighten the cartridge enough by hand. Because, if you tighten the cartridge with a wrench, it will be tightened too much.
- (5) After the new cartridge has been replaced, the engine oil level normally decreases a little. Thus, run the engine for a while and check for oil leaks through the seal before checking the engine oil level. Add oil if necessary.



1. Oil filter

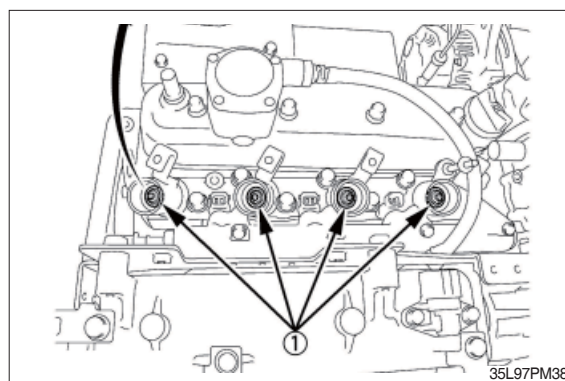
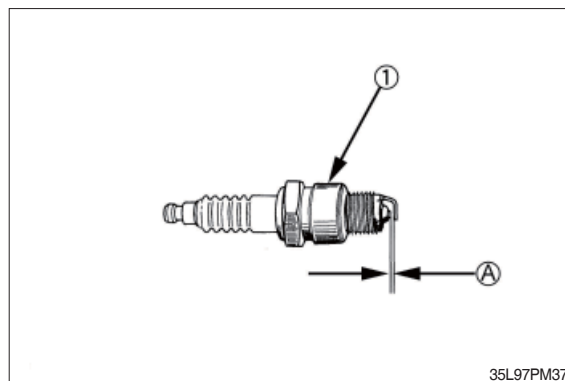
2. Wrench

**※ Wipe off any oil sticking to the truck completely.**

#### 4) CLEANING AND ADJUSTMENT CLEARANCE OF THE ENGINE SPARK PLUG

If the spark plug electrode or its insulator is soiled or is covered with deposited carbon, it may cause engine trouble. The soil, carbon deposits etc. can be brushed off using a wire brush. After cleaning, be sure to adjust for proper clearance

- Tightening torque : 2.5~3.0 kgf·m  
(18.0~21.6 lbf·ft)



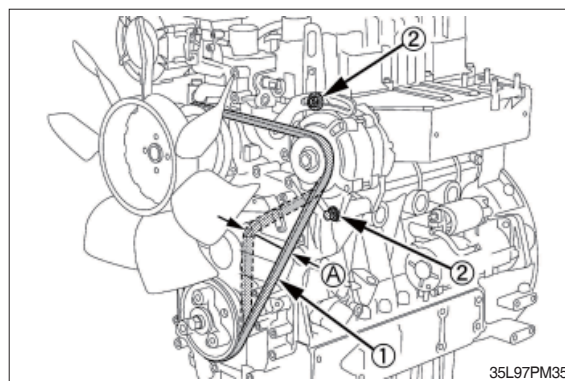
1. Spark plug
2. Clearance : 0.7~0.8 mm (0.028~0.032 in)

#### 5) FAN BELT TENSION

- ▲ Be sure to stop the engine and remove the key before checking the belt tension.
- ▲ Be sure to reinstall the detached safety shield after maintenance or checking.

- (1) Stop the engine and remove the key.
- (2) Apply moderate thumb pressure to belt between the pulleys.
  - Specification (A) : 10~12 mm (0.39~0.47 in)  
(under load of 6~7 kgf (13.2~15.4 lbf))
- (3) If tension is incorrect, loosen the alternator mounting bolts and, using a lever placed between the alternator and the engine block, pull the alternator out until the deflection of the belt falls within acceptable limits.
- (4) Replace fan belt if it is damaged.

- ※ If belt is loosen or damaged and the fan is damaged, it could result in overheats or insufficient charging. Correct or replace belt.



1. Fan belt
2. Bolts and nuts

## 6) CHECK COOLANT LEVEL

**⚠ Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.**

**Then loosen the cap slightly to release unwanted pressure before you remove the cap fully.**

- (1) Make sure that the coolant level is between Full A and Low B.
- (2) If the coolant level is too low, find out the cause that there is less coolant.

### Case 1

If the coolant decreases by evaporation, add only clean and soft water.

### Case 2

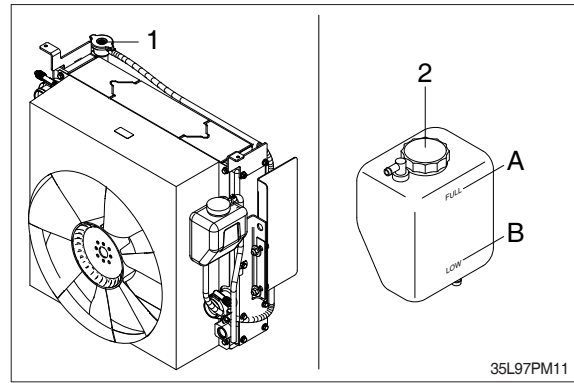
If the coolant decreases by leak, add coolant of the same manufacturer and brand in the specified mixture ratio (clean, soft water and L.L.C.). If you cannot identify the coolant brand, drain all the remaining coolant and add a new brand of coolant mix.

※ **When you add the coolant, release the air from the engine coolant channels. The engine releases the air when it shakes the radiator upper and lower hoses.**

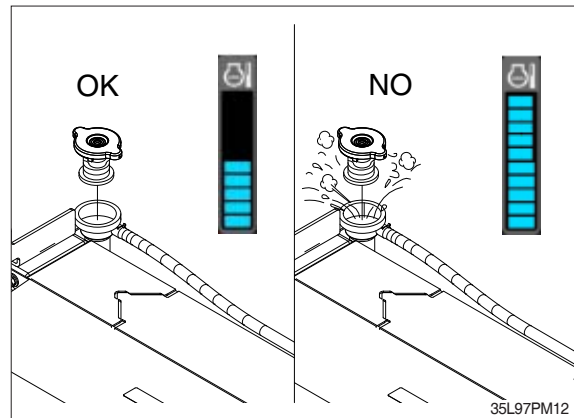
**Make sure that you close the radiator cap correctly. If the cap is loose or incorrectly closed, coolant can flow out and the engine can overheat.**

**Do not use an anti-freeze and scale inhibitor at the same time.**

**Do not mix the different type or brand of L.L.C..**



- |   |                   |   |      |
|---|-------------------|---|------|
| 1 | Radiator tank cap | A | Full |
| 2 | Reservoir tank    | B | Low  |



## 7) FLUSHING AND REFILLING OF RADIATOR

### (1) Change coolant

- ▲ Avoid prolonged and repeated skin contact with used antifreeze. Such prolonged repeated contact can cause skin disorders or other bodily injury.

Avoid excessive contact-wash thoroughly after contact.

Keep out of reach of children.

- ※ Protect the environment : Handling and disposal of used antifreeze can be subject to federal, state, and local law regulation.

Use authorized waste disposal facilities, including civic amenity sites and garages providing authorized facilities for the receipt of used antifreeze.

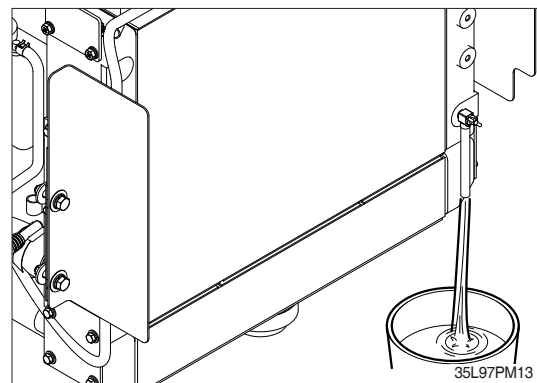
If in doubt, contact your local authorities for guidance as to proper handling of used antifreeze.

- ▲ Wait until the temperature is below 50°C (122°F) before removing the coolant system pressure cap.

Failure to do so can cause personal injury from heated coolant spray.

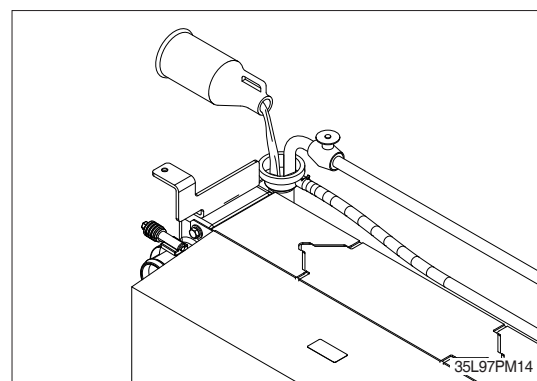
Drain the cooling system by opening the drain valve on the radiator and opening the drain valve on the bottom of the engine oil cooler housing.

A drain pan with a capacity of 45 liters (11.9 U.S. gallons) will be adequate.



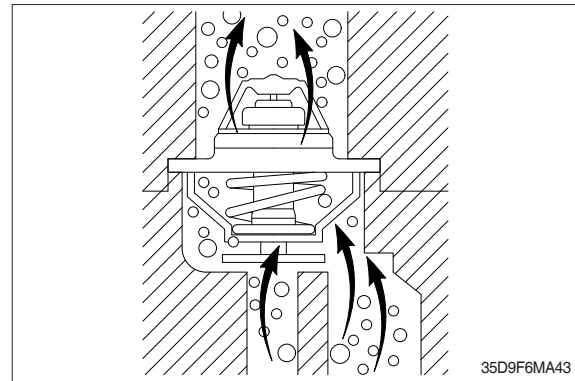
### (2) Flushing of cooling system

- ① Fill the system with a mixture of sodium carbonate and water (or a commercially available equivalent).
- ※ Use 0.5 kg (1.0 lb) of sodium carbonate for every 23 liters (6.0 U.S. gallons) of water.
- ※ Do not install the radiator tank cap. The engine is to be operated without the cap for this process.

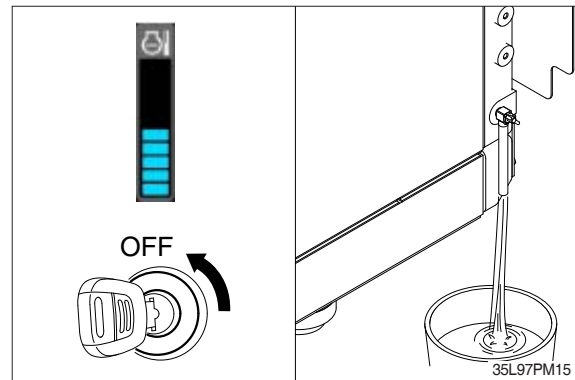




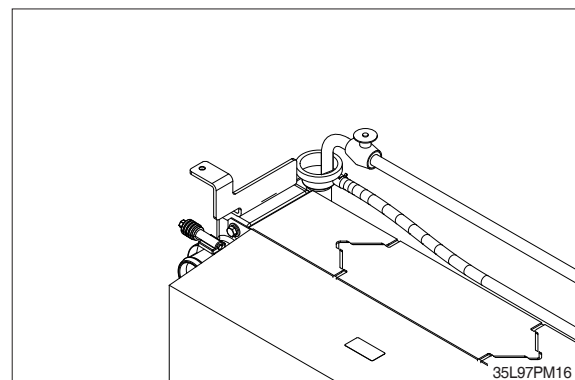
- ※ During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passages.  
The system must be filled slowly to prevent air locks or serious engine damage can result. Wait 2 to 3 minutes to allow air to be vented, then add mixture to bring the level to the top.



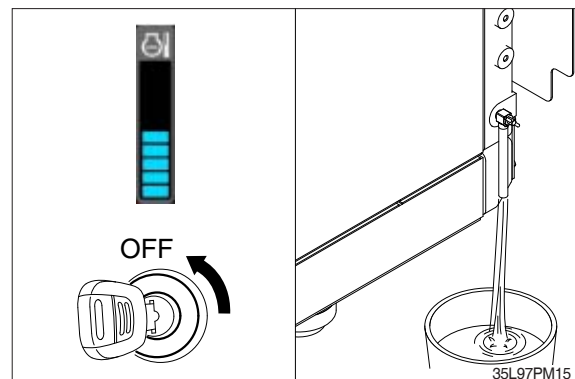
- ② Operate the engine for 5 minutes with the coolant temperature above 80°C (176°F).  
Shut the engine off, and drain the cooling system.



- ③ Fill the cooling system with clean water.
- ※ Be sure to vent the engine and aftercooler for complete filling.
  - ※ Do not install the radiator tank cap or the new coolant filter.



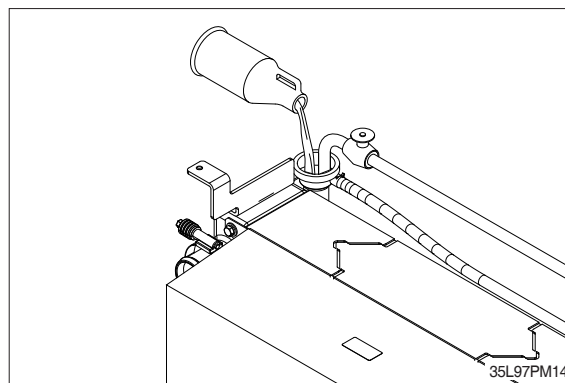
- ④ Operate the engine for 5 minutes with the coolant temperature above 80°C (176°F).  
Shut the engine off, and drain the cooling system.
- ※ If the water being drained is still dirty, the system must be flushed again until the water is clean.



### (3) Cooling system filling

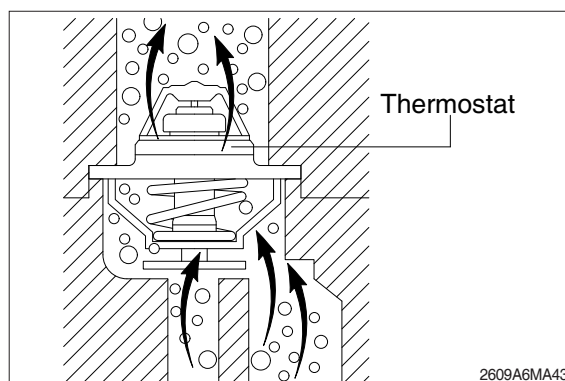
- ① Use a mixture of 50 percent water and 50 percent ethylene glycol antifreeze to fill the cooling system. Refer to page 7-52.

- ※ **Use the correct amount of DCA4 corrosion inhibitor to protect the cooling system.**
- ※ **Do not use hard water such as river water or well water.**

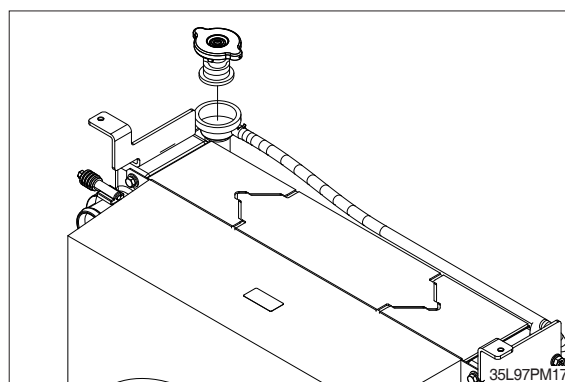


- ② The system has a maximum fill rate of 12.5 liters (3.3 U.S. gallons) per minute. Do not exceed this fill rate.

- ※ **The system must be filled slowly to prevent air locks.**  
**During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passage.**



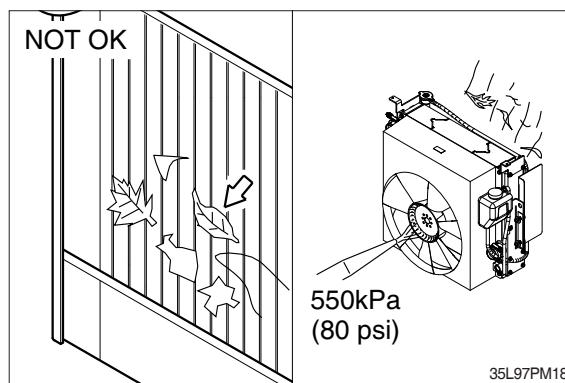
- ③ Install the pressure cap. Operate the engine until it reaches a temperature 80 °C (176 °F), and check for coolant leaks. Check the coolant level again to make sure the system is full of coolant.



### 8) CLEAN RADIATOR AND OIL COOLER

Check, and if necessary, clean and dry outside of radiator and oil cooler. After working in a dusty place, clean radiator more frequently.

- (1) Visually inspect the radiator for clogged radiator fins.
- (2) Use 550 kPa (80 psi) air pressure to blow the dirt and debris from the fins. Blow the air in the opposite direction of the fan air flow.

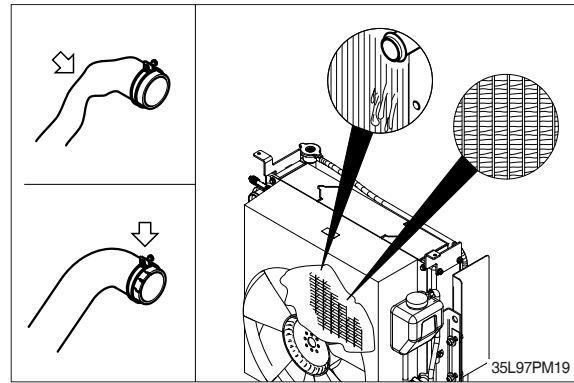




(3) Visually inspect the radiator for bent or broken fins.

※ If the radiator must be replaced due to bent or broken fins which can cause the engine to overheat, refer to the manufacturer's replacement procedures.

(4) Visually inspect the radiator for core leaks.



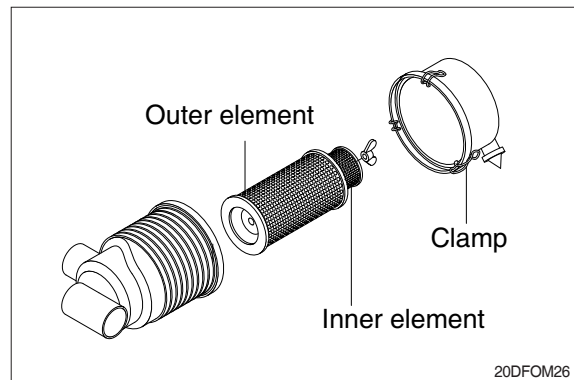
## 9) AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

### (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.



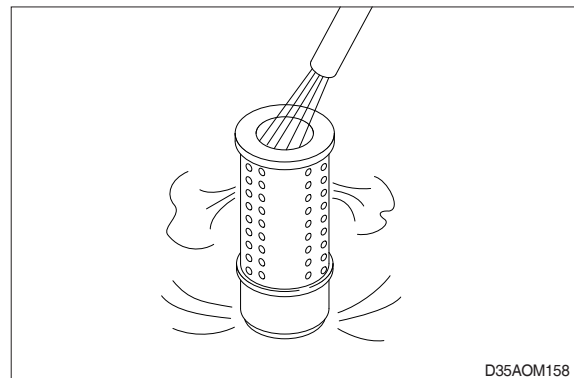
### (2) Cleaning

#### ① Cleaning with compressed air

Blow dry compressed air (Max 200 kPa, 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 truck can start working again immediately.



- ※ Keep clean condition for the air cleaner element all the times.

A dirty air cleaner could be decreased output power of the engine at worst and it also will be caused to increase fuel consumption and black smoke.

### (3) Installation

When installing the element, check that the cleaner housing and element cover are completely in close contact then tighten the nut.

- ※ Make sure that vacuum valve is securely installed. If it is loosely installed, dust will be drawn in and air cleaner will fail to function properly.

▲ When using compressed air, use safety glasses, face shield and other protective clothes. Never point the air nozzle at anyone. Never clean or replace air cleaner while engine is running.

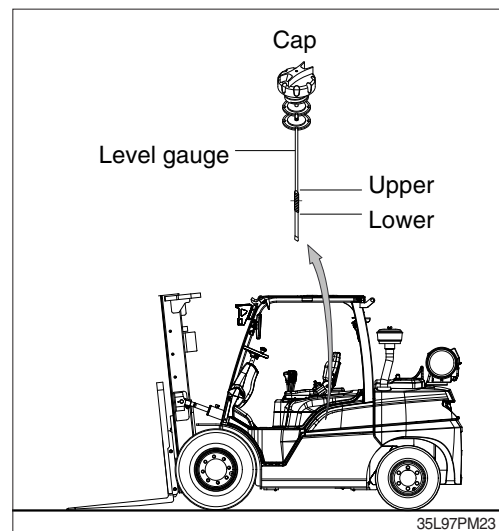
▲ OSHA approved eye protection rated for 200 kPa (30 psi) is required for air cleaning operation.

Replace element if exhaust is black, or if lack of engine power is noted even after cleaning element. When cleaning the element or element housing, cover the air flow outlet port of the housing with a clean cloth or tape to prevent dirt or dust from entering. Do not clean the elements by bumping or tapping them.

## 10) HYDRAULIC OIL CHECK

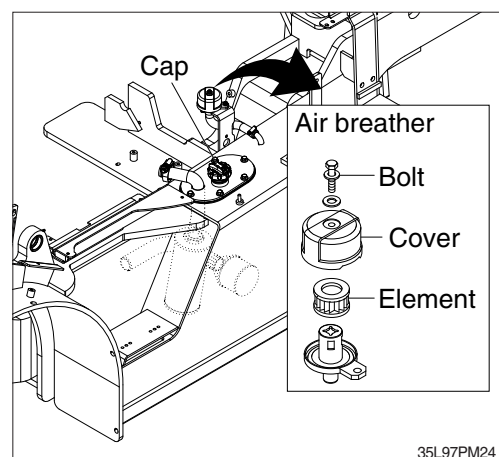
- (1) Lower the forks on the ground at a flat location as in the illustration.
- (2) Loosen the cap and check the oil level at the level gauge. The cap is located on the flange of the hydraulic oil tank.

- ※ Add hydraulic oil, if necessary.



## 11) FILLING HYDRAULIC OIL

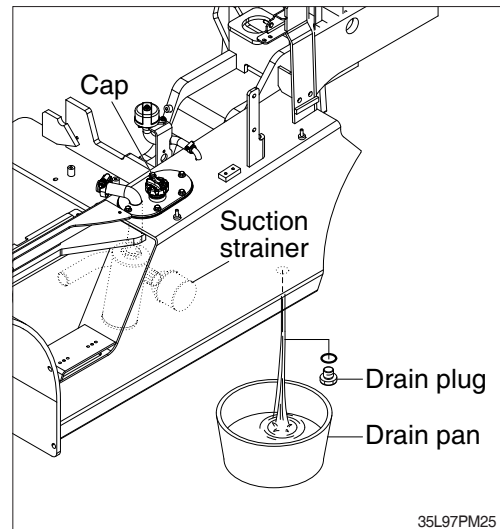
- (1) Stop the engine to the position of level check.
- (2) Check air breather filter element and replace it if necessary.
- (3) Loosen cap and fill the oil to the specified level.
- (4) Start engine after filling and operate the work equipment several times.
- (5) Check the oil level at the level check position after engine stops.



## 12) CHANGE HYDRAULIC OIL

- (1) Lower the forks on the ground and extend the tilt cylinder to the maximum.
- (2) Loosen the cap and relieve the pressure in the tank.
- (3) Prepare a suitable drain pan.
- (4) To drain the oil loosen the drain plug.
- (5) After draining oil, tighten the drain plug.
- (6) Remove the suction strainer and clean it.
- (7) Fill proper amount of recommended oil.
- (8) Start engine and run continually. Release the air by full stroke of control lever.

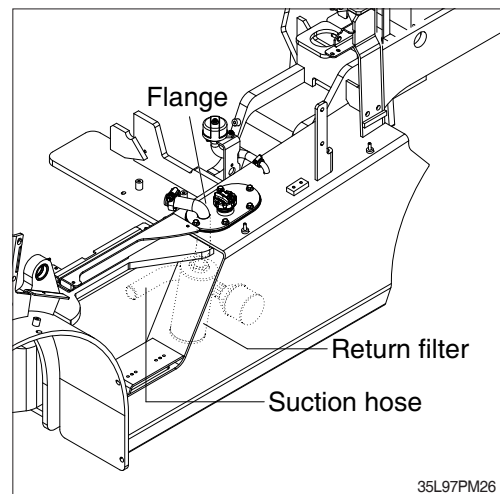
※ **The oil must be free of bubbles. If bubbles are present in the oil, air is entering the hydraulic system. Inspect the suction hoses and hose clamps for leakage or damage.**



## 13) CLEANING AND REPLACING RETURN FILTER

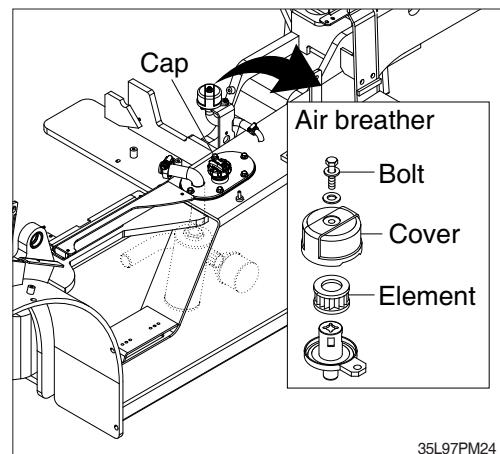
Clean and replace the return filter in the following manner.

- (1) Remove the flange by loosening the mounting bolt.
- (2) Remove the return filter from the tank.
- (3) Replace the return filter element with a new one.
- (4) Install the flange on the tank.
  - Tightening torque : 2.5~3.0 kgf·m  
(18.0~21.6 lbf·ft)



## 14) REPLACEMENT OF ELEMENT IN HYDRAULIC TANK BREATHER

- (1) Loosen the cap and relieve the pressure in the tank.
- (2) Loosen the bolt and remove the cover.
- (3) Pull out the element.
- (4) Replace the element with a new one.
- (5) Reassemble by reverse order of disassembly.
  - Tightening torque : 0.8~1.2 kgf·m  
(5.8~8.6 lbf·ft)

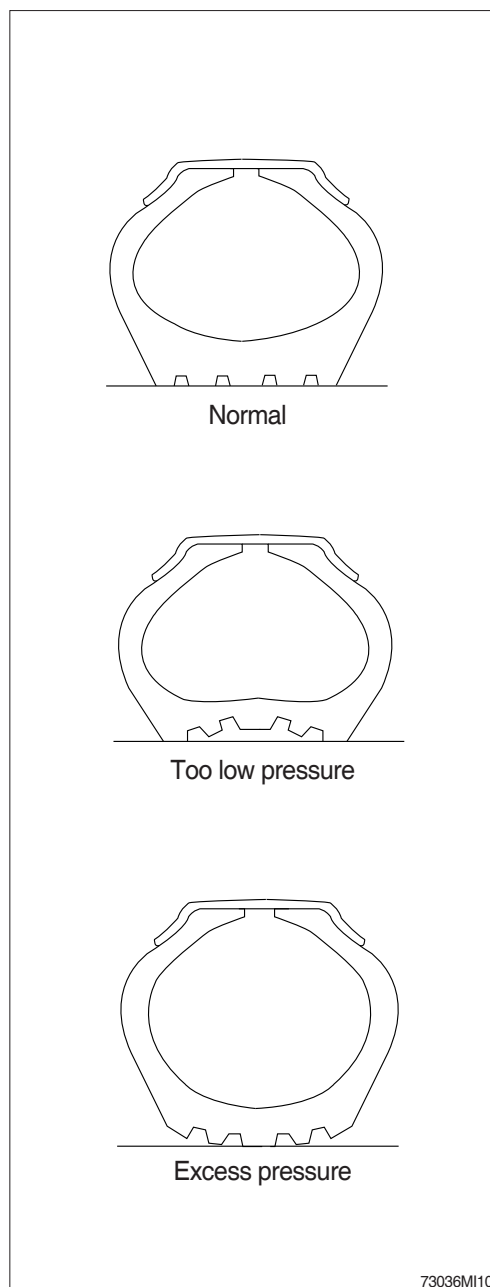


## 15) TIRE PRESSURE

- (1) Inappropriate tire pressure is a primary cause for tire damage. Insufficient tire pressure will damage internal carcass of tire. Repeated excessive bending will damage or break the carcass. Excessive pressure will also cause premature damage of tire.
- (2) Recommended tire pressure (When tire is cooled)

Item	Pressure
Front single	8.0 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (114 psi)
Front double	7.7 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (110 psi)
Rear	10 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (142 psi)

- (3) Continuous operation will produce heat and increase pressure on tire. But such phenomenon was already taken into account when designing a tire. Do not try to remove normally increased air because tires may be crushed or overinflated.
- (4) The three major causes for excessive heat and pressure of tire are insufficient pressure, excessive load and overspeed. Avoid excessive load and overspeed in order to keep tires in good shape.
- ⚠ **Do not inflate tires using flammable gases or alcohol injector.**  
This cause explosion or personal injury.
  - ⚠ **Inflate tires at the pressure level recommended by the manufacturer, and check periodically pressure and wear of tires.**
  - ⚠ **When replacing the inflated tire, do not stand near the tire.**
  - ※ **Check the tire when the tire is at normal temperature and the truck is not loaded.**



- ⚠ Do not use recycled wheel parts.
- ⚠ When removing lockering or inflating tire, use safety cable or chain to ensure safety.

Be sure to bleed air before removing lockering. Never inflate tires unless the lockering is assembled in its place.

※ Avoid the followings when traveling.

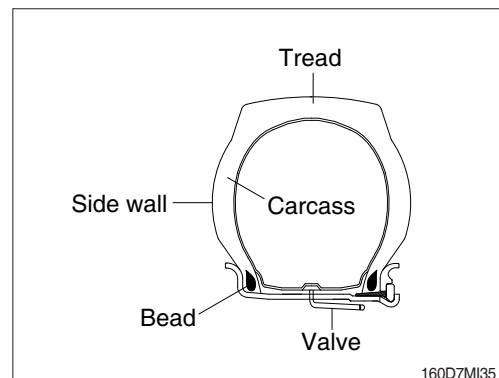
- ① Rubbing tires against road bank or rack at cargo-unloading spot.
- ② Tires slippage during working.
- ③ Abrupt starting of the truck.
- ④ When oil, grease or gasoline smeared on tire, clean those. Otherwise it may cause of permanent deformation.

## 16) REPLACEMENT OF TIRE

- ⚠ Disassembly, reassembly, replacement and repair of tire requires special skills and equipment. Contact a tire repair shop.

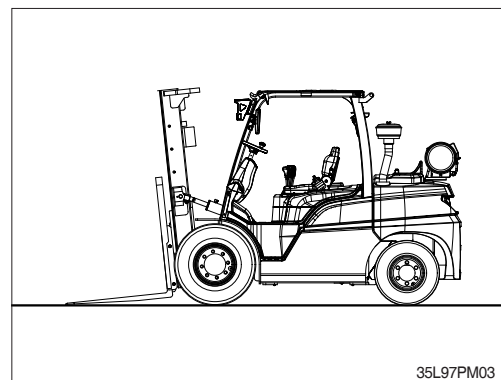
### (1) Tires to be replaced

- ① Tires with broken or bent bead wires
- ② Tires exposed more than 1/4 of carcass fly.
- ③ Tires whose carcass is damaged more than 1/3 of the tire width.
- ④ Tires which show fly separation.
- ⑤ Tires which has a radial crack near the carcass.
- ⑥ Tires which are judged to be unsuitable for use because of deformation or damage.

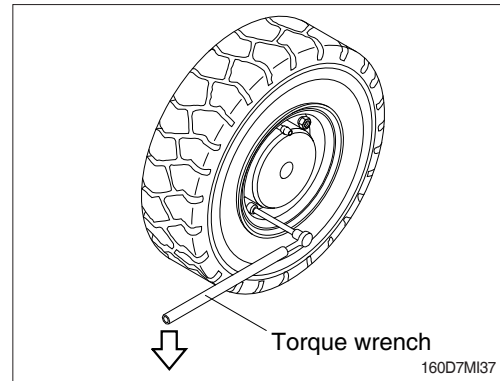


### (2) Separation of tire

- ① After moving the truck to flat ground, lower the fork to the ground and put the parking brake switch to LOCK position.

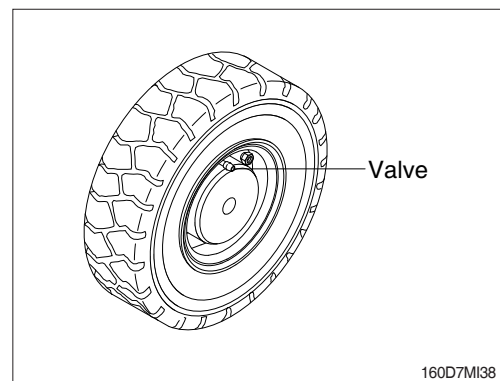


- ② Loosen slightly all wheel mounting.
  - Tools : Socket 36 mm
  - Torque wrench
  - Extension bar
- ③ Lift the truck with a jack.
- ④ Loosen all wheel mounting nuts and replace the tire.



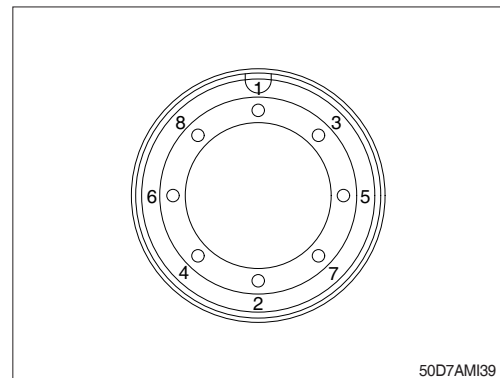
### (3) Direction of tire to be installed

- ① Be careful that the valve should be facing the outside.



### (4) Mounting of tire

- ① Lightly tighten nuts as shown in the illustration.
- ② Lower the jack after tire is replaced.
- ③ Tighten nuts according to the specified tighten torque.
  - Tightening torque : 62.0 kgf · m (448 lbf · ft)

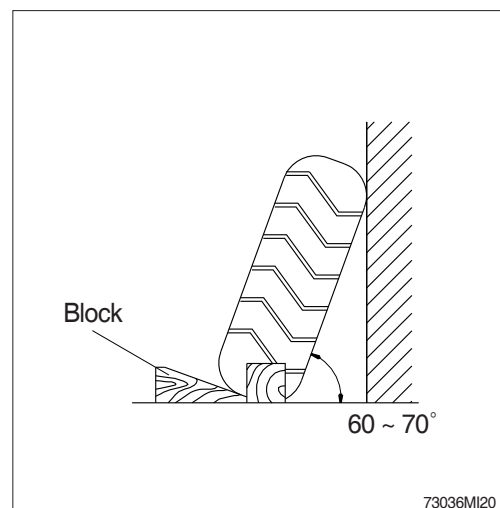


## 17) STORING TIRES AFTER REMOVAL

As a basic rule, store the tires in a warehouse which unauthorized persons cannot enter. If the tire are stored outside, always erect a fence around the tires and put up "No Entry" and other warning signs that even young children can understand.

Stand the tire on level ground, and block it securely so that it cannot roll or fall over.

If the tire should fall over, get out of the way quickly. The tires for industrial truck are extremely heavy, so trying to hold the tire may lead to serious injury.



## 18) TRANSMISSION

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

### (1) Prepare

- ① Park the truck in a level place and lower the forks.
- ② Apply the parking brake.
- ③ Place the gear selector lever in neutral position.

### (2) Oil level check

- ① Run the engine at low idling speed.
- ② Pull out the dipstick and check the oil level.
- ③ Add oil through oil dipstick hole if necessary.
- ④ Always check oil level using dipstick after add oil.

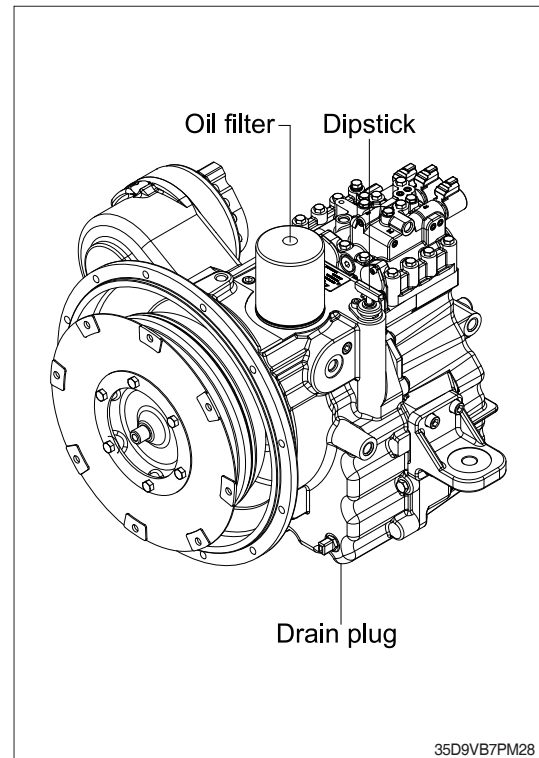
### (3) Change (oil and filter)

- ① Remove drain plug and drain the oil into a suitable container.
- ※ **When changing oil, remove screen and clean it with flushing oil.**
- ② Remove the filter cartridge. Dispose of the used oil filter cartridge properly.
- ③ Apply a light coat of oil to the gasket of a new oil filter cartridge.
- ④ Install the new oil filter cartridge. Screw the filter in until contacts with the sealing surface is obtained and tighten it now by hand about 1/3 to 1/2 turn.
- ⑤ Mount the drain plug of the transmission after cleaning it.
- ⑥ Fill the oil through the dipstick hole and check if the oil is at the appropriate level.
- ⑦ The proper oil amount is 17 liters (4.5 U.S. gallons).
- ⑧ Bleed air of service brake after turning on the ignition.

※ **It is imperative to pay attention to absolute cleanliness of oil and filter.**

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

※ **Dispose of used oil in locally approved manner.**





## 19) DIFFERENTIAL CASE

### (1) Prepare

- ① Park the truck in a level place.
- ② Set the mast vertical, and raise the forks approximately 1 m (3.3 in).
- ③ Put blocks under the fork carriage.
- ④ Stop the engine and apply the parking brake.

### (2) Oil level check

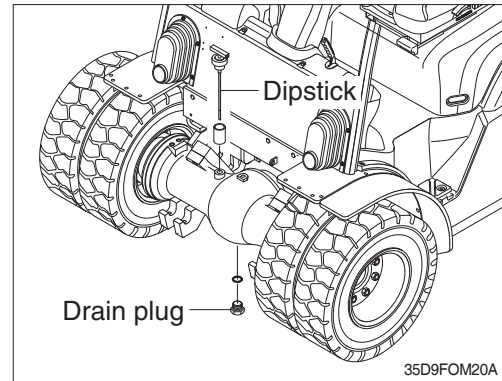
- ① Pull out the dipstick and check that the oil level is between the normal range.
- ② If necessary, add oil through the dipstick hole and check if the oil is at the appropriate level.

### (3) Change

- ① Remove drain plug and drain the oil into a suitable container.
- ② Mount the drain plug after cleaning it.
- ③ Fill the axle oil with a clean oil to the proper level.

· Quantity : 13 ℓ (3.4 U.S. gallons)

※ **Dispose of used oil in locally approved manner.**



## 20) LUBRICATION

- (1) Supply grease through the grease nipple, using the grease gun.

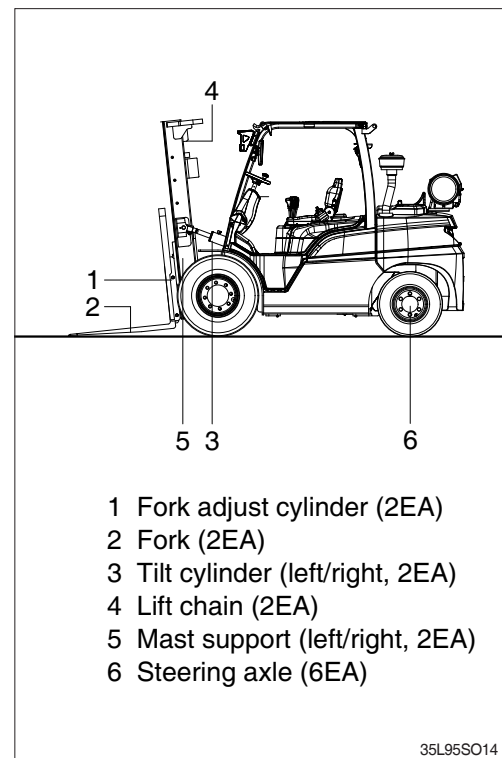
- (2) After lubricating, clean off spilled grease.

▲ **Apply the parking brake and fix the front and rear tires with blocks.**

▲ **Set the mast and forks in a stable position.**

### (3) Lubrication points

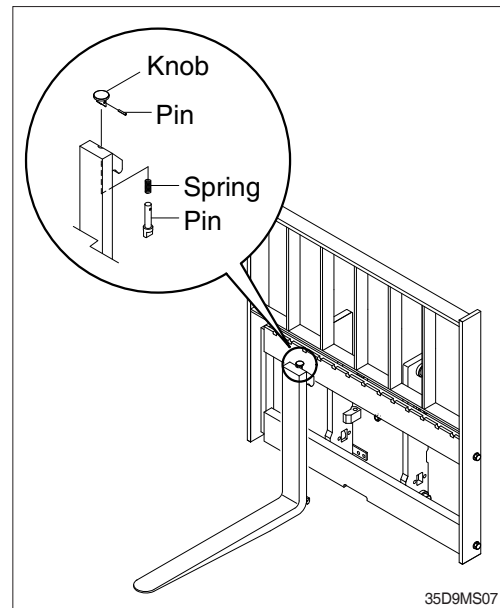
- ① Fork adjust cylinder : 2EA
- ② Forks : 2EA
- ③ Tilt cylinder : Left/Right, 2EA
- ④ Lift chain : 2EA
- ⑤ Mast support : Left/Right, 2EA
- ⑥ Steering axle : 6EA





## 21) FORKS REPLACEMENT

- ① Lower the fork carriage until the forks are approximately 25 mm (1 in) from the floor.
- ② Turn knob up and slide one fork at a time toward the center of the carriage where a notch has been cut in the bottom plate for easy removal.
- ③ Remove only one fork at a time.  
**※ On larger forks it may be necessary to use a block of wood.**
- ④ Reverse the above procedure to install the forks.

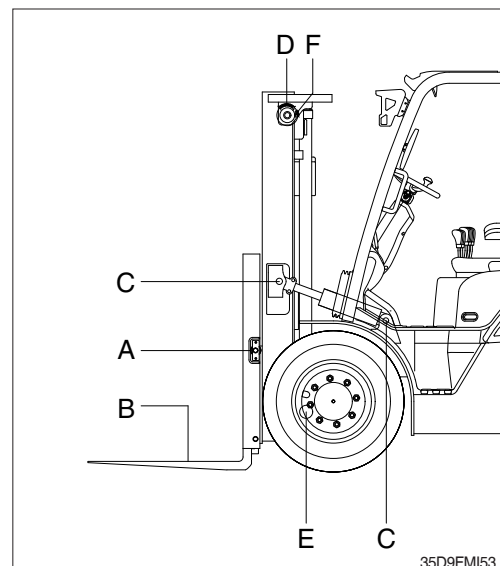


## 22) MAINTENANCE OF WORK EQUIPMENT

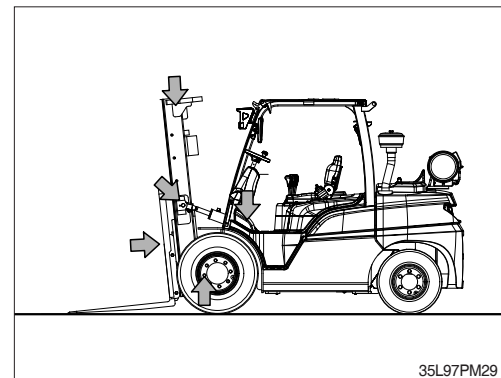
- (1) Lubricate to each point of working device.  
 Lubricate the grease to grease nipple in accordance with lubrication intervals.

No.	Description	Qty
A	Fork adjustment cylinder pin	2
B	Fork shaft	1
C	Tilt cylinder pin	2
D	Load chain	2
E	Mast support pin	2
F	Chain sheave pin	2

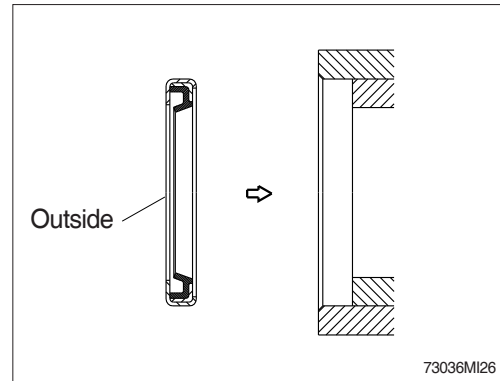
- ※ Shorten lubricating interval when working in the water or dusty place.**



- (2) Check for wear and tear of work equipment pins and bushings.
  - (3) Check for damage of forks and mast linkage part.
- ※ Check daily and lubricate the fork positioner hanger bar and bottom plate where the fork is contacted, or the forks may vibrate temporarily while positioning.**

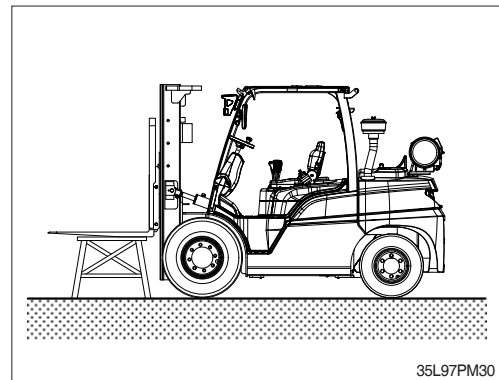


- (4) Dust seal are mounted on the rotating part of working device to extend the lubricating interval.
- ※ **Mount the lip to be faced out side when replace the dust seal.**
  - ※ **If it is assembled in wrong direction, it will cause fast wear of pin and bushing, and create noise and vibration during operation.**
  - ※ **Make sure the seals are not damaged or deformed.**



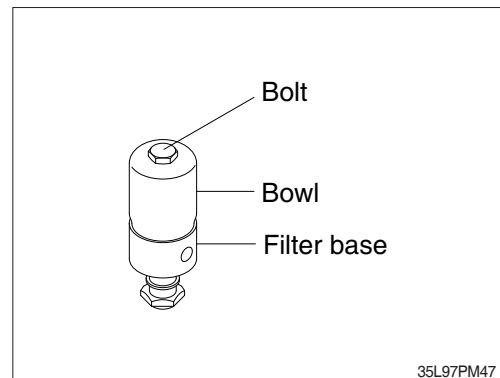
## 23) WORK EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

When carrying out inspection and maintenance with the forks raised, fit a stand under the forks securely to prevent the work equipment from coming down. In addition, set the work equipment control levers to the hold position.



## 24) FUEL FILTER

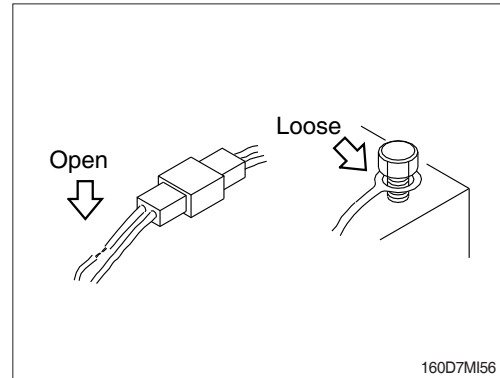
- ▲ **The fuel system, including hoses, must not contain fuel. Close cylinder service valve and run engine to remove all fuel from the system prior to servicing filter.**
  - △ **Do not reuse any old sealing components during reassembly. All required seals and O-rings are included in repair kit.**
  - △ **Seals and O-rings should have a light coating of clean engine oil applied during assembly.**
- (1) Remove the bowl from the filter base by turning the bolt counter-clockwise using 3/4" wrench.
  - (2) Remove the bolt from the bowl and internal elements.
  - (4) Clean any debris remaining in the bowl.
  - (5) Replace filter elements, seals and O-rings and reassemble by reverse order of disassembly.
- △ **Do not tighten bolt beyond the tightening torque 2.1 kgf·m (15.0 lbf·ft).**



## 7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

### 1) WIRING, GAUGES

Check regularly and repair loose or malfunctioning gauges when found.



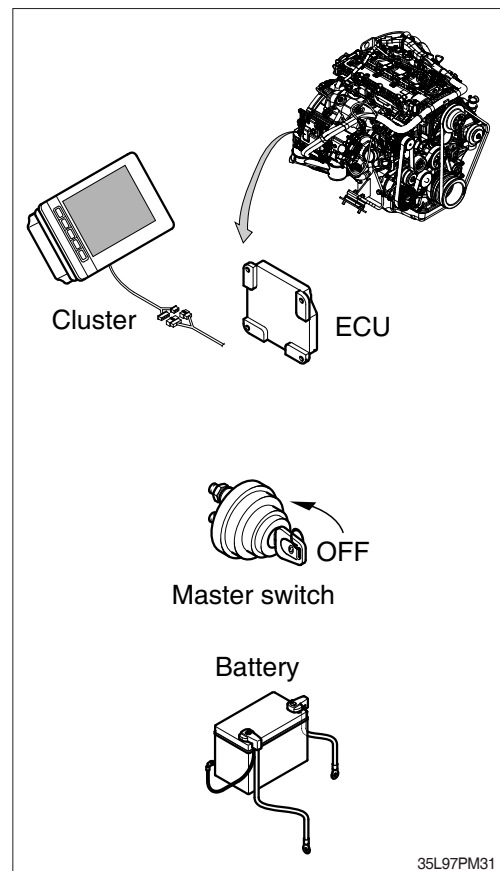
### 2) WELDING REPAIR

Before start to welding, follow the below procedure.

- (1) Shut off the engine and remove the start switch.
- (2) Disconnect ground cable from battery by master switch.
- (3) Before carrying out any electric welding on the truck, the battery cables should be disconnected and the connectors pulled out of the electronic control units (ECU, cluster etc).
- (4) Connect the earth (ground) lead of the welding equipment as close to the welding points as possible.

※ Do not weld or flame cut on pipes or tubes that contain flammable fluids. Clean them thoroughly with nonflammable solvent before welding or flame cutting on them.

▲ Do not attempt to welding work before carry out the above. If not, it will caused serious damage at electric system.



## 8. AIR CONDITIONER AND HEATER

### 1) PRECAUTIONS FOR USING AIR CONDITIONER

- (1) When using the air conditioner for a long time, open the window once every one hour.
- (2) Be careful not to overcool the cab.
- (3) The cab is properly cooled if the operator feels cool when entering there from outside (About 5°C lower than the outside temperature).
- (4) When cooling, change air occasionally.

### 2) CHECK DURING SEASON

Ask the service center for replenishment of refrigerant or other maintenance service so that the cooling performance is not damaged.

### 3) CHECK DURING OFF-SEASON

Operate the air conditioner 2 or 3 times a month (Each for a few minutes) to avoid loss of oil film in the compressor.

### 4) REFRIGERANT

#### (1) Equipment contains fluorinated greenhouse gas.

Type	Quantity	GWP
HFC-134a	0.55 kg (1.21 lb)	787 CO <sub>2</sub> eq.

#### ※ GWP

Global warming potential (GWP) is a measure of how much heat a gas traps in the atmosphere relative to that of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). GWP is calculated in terms of the 100-year warming potential of 1 kg of a greenhouse gas relative to 1 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### (2) Envior

The air conditioning system of the machine is filled with HFC-134a refrigerant at the factory. HFC-134a refrigerant is a flourinated greenhouse gas and contributes to global warming. Do not release refrigerant into the environment.

#### (3) Safety precautions

Work on the air conditioning system must only be performed by a qualified service technician. Do not attempt to preform work on the air conditioning system. Wear safety goggles, chemical resistant gloves and appropriate personal protective equipment to protect bare skin when there is a risk of contact with refrigerant.

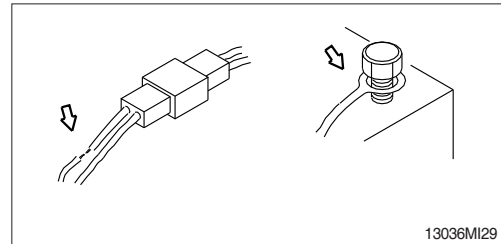
#### (4) Action in case of exposure

- ① Eye contact / Limited skin contact  
Rinse with warm water and apply a light bandage. Seek medical attention immediately.
- ② Extensive skin contact  
Rinse with warm water and carefully heat the area with warm water or warm clothing. Seek medical attention immediately.
- ③ Inhalation  
Leave the area and find fresh air. Seek medical attention immediately.

## 9. REPLACEMENT AND CHECK

### 1) WIRING, GAUGES

Check regularly and repair the loose or malfunctioning gauges when found.



### 2) BATTERY

#### (1) Clean

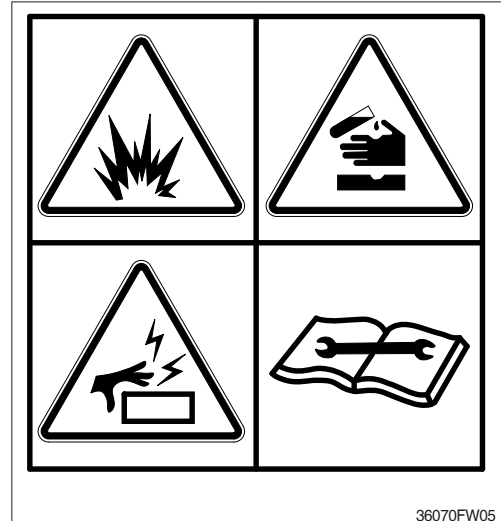
- ① Wash the terminal with hot water if it is contaminated, and apply grease to the terminals after washing.

▲ The battery gas can explode. Keep sparks and flames away from the batteries.

▲ Always wear protective glasses when working with the batteries.

▲ Do not stain clothes or skin with the electrolyte as it is acid.

Be careful not to get the electrolyte in the eyes. Wash with clean water and go to the doctor if it enters the eyes.



#### (2) Recycle

Never discard a battery.

Always return used batteries to one of the following locations.

- A battery supplier
- An authorized battery collection facility
- Recycling facility

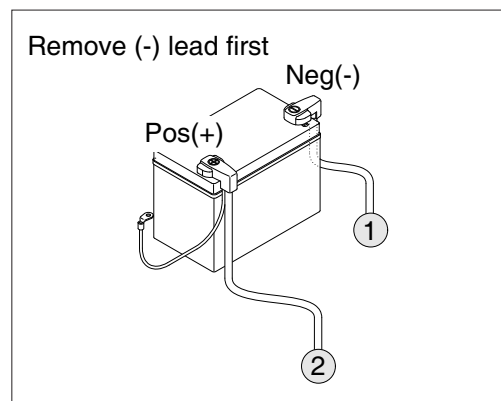
#### (3) Removing and installing

- ① Remove the lead from the ground side (Normally the (-) terminal side) of the battery. It is dangerous to let a tool, etc., touch the (+) terminal and the body at the same time, since this causes a spark.

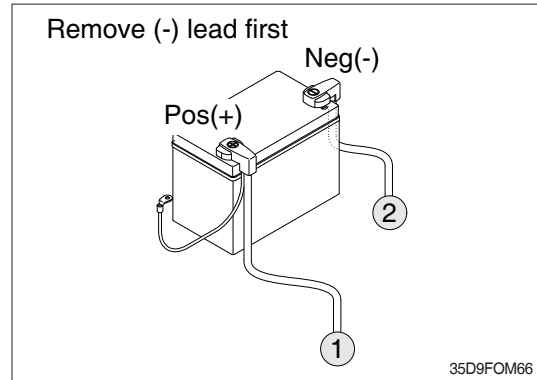
- ② When remounting, connect the ground connection last

▲ Do not allow tools to touch the (+) terminal and the body of the truck at the same time. This can cause sparking and explosion.

When reinstalling the cables after replaced the battery, pay close attention to maintaining the same alignment state of the cables as it was when supplied. Otherwise, the machine can be exposed to the fire hazards.



▲ Prior to reinstall the cable, inspect in detail and confirm the condition of the cables and replace it when the cables possess any kind of abnormal damages such as cracking and wear out of the cable sheath that make you feel some dangerous to use it. Do consult an expert about this matter when you are not able to judge its condition. It is strongly recommended to keep the surroundings of the battery cables clean so that the machine can be freed from the risk of firing by eliminating the flammable contaminations such as oil, dust and etc. acting as a fire developer. Dispose of the old battery in locally approved manner.



### 3) COOLING SYSTEM

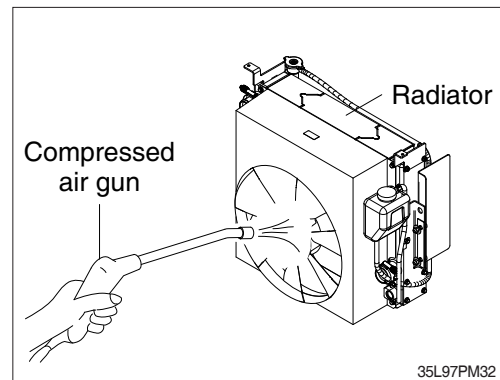
#### (1) Radiator fins cleaning

Remove dust between the radiator fins with compressed air. The steam or water may be used instead of compressed air. Air pressure should be less than 2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> (28 psi). The nozzle of the cleaning device should be held about 50 mm (2 in) from the radiator fins. Also, check the rubber hose connected to the radiator. Replace if cracked or deteriorated. Check that the hose clamps are tight.

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

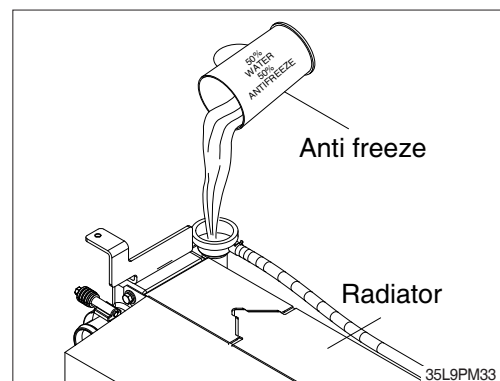
#### (2) Radiator cleaning

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



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

※ Dispose of old antifreeze mixture in locally approved manner.



#### 4) TIRE REPLACEMENT

- ① Park the truck in a safe and level place suitable for changing the tire. Then lower the forks, stop the engine, and apply the parking brake.

**▲** The tires are under high inflation pressure, so failure to follow the correct procedures, when changing or servicing the tires and rims could cause the tire to explode, causing serious injury or damage. The tires and rims should always be serviced or changed by trained personal using the correct tools and procedures. For details of procedures, contact your HYUNDAI dealer. Wear safety glasses and a face shield when using compressed air.

- ② Block the tire at the opposite corner from the tire to be replaced.
- ③ Loosen the lug nuts slightly with a lug nut wrench.
- ④ Jack up the truck to raise the tire from the ground, then remove the lug nuts and take off the tire.

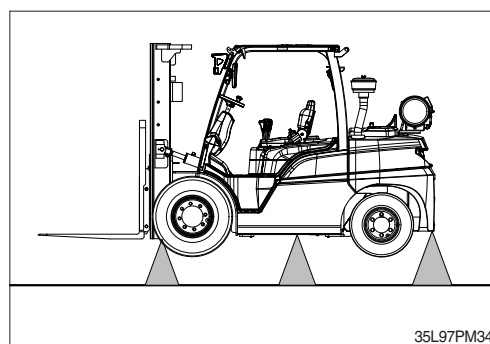
**※ Points to fit jack when jacking up**

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

Rear tires: Bottom of counterweight or bottom of the rear axle.

**▲** When jacking up the truck, always check carefully that the jack does not come out of position. When jacking up the truck, never go under the truck. For wheels using a separate type rim, check first that the rim nut is not loose before loosening the lug nuts. Be careful not to mistake the rim nuts and lug nuts.

When assembling separated type rims with bolts and nuts, check any damage and tighten them to the specified tightening torque. Change the bolts and nuts with new ones after using twice for your safety.



35L97PM34

- ⑤ Replace the tire and tighten the lug nuts partially. The mounting faces of the wheel, lug nuts and wheels must be free from any dirt or lubricant of any kind.
- ⑥ Tighten the lug nuts on opposite sides in turn, and check that there is no play in the wheel.
- ⑦ Lower the jack to lower the truck to the ground, then tighten the lug nuts to the specified tightening torque (For details, see service data).
- ⑧ Check and adjust the inflation pressure.  
Tire inflation pressure : For details, see page 5-3.

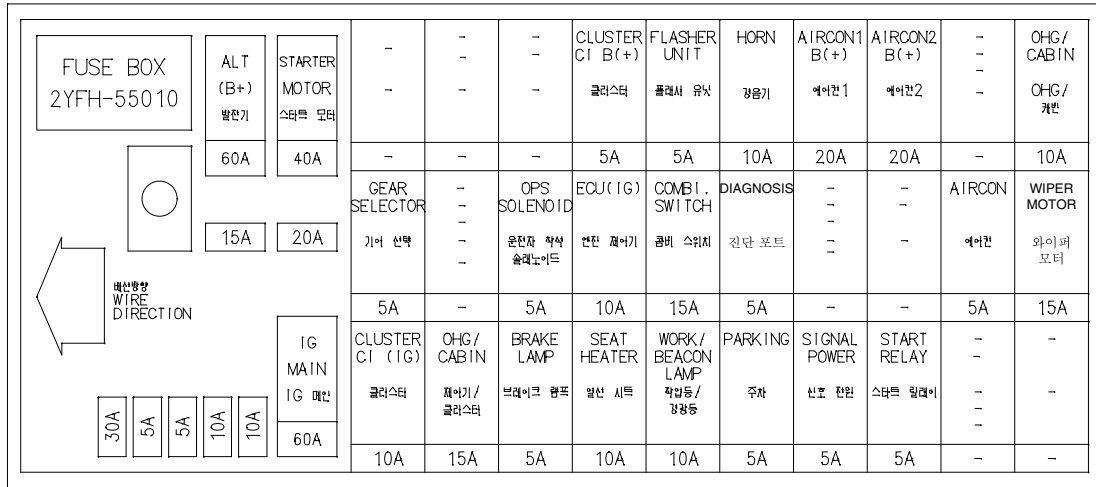
**▲ Precautions for adjusting the inflation pressure when repairing a puncture.**

**※** The tires used on the forklift trucks have a high inflation pressure, so any cracks or deformation of the rim are extremely dangerous. When adjusting the inflation pressure, do not raise the pressure above the correct level under any circumstances. If the pressure of the compressor is not adjusted beforehand, the pressure inside the tire will rise to the maximum air pressure of the compressor, and this may cause a serious accident. Therefore, always be extremely careful when carrying out this work.

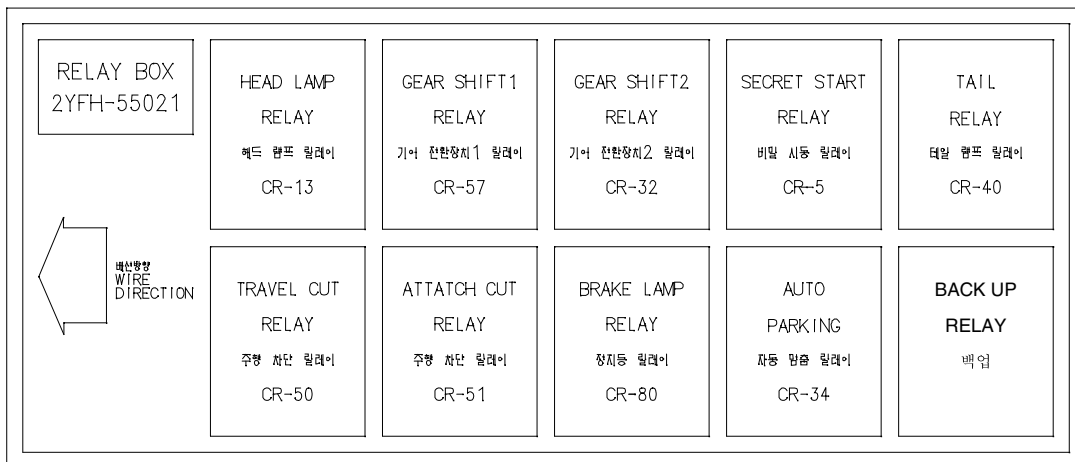


## 5) FUSES REPLACEMENT

FUSE BOX COVER SILK  
(P/NO: 2YFH-55010)



RELAY BOX COVER SILK  
(P/NO: 2YFH-55021)



35L97PM39

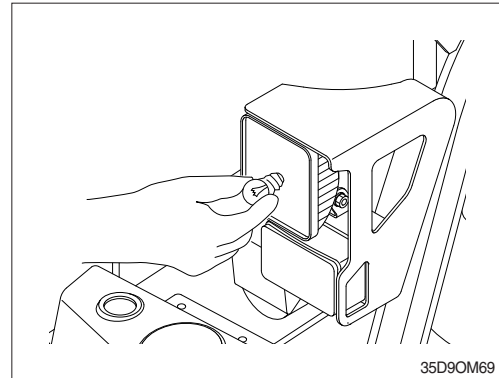
- (1) Turn the starting switch OFF.
- (2) Open the cover of the fuse box or relay box, and replace fuses or relays inside (to open the cover of the fuse box or relay box, push the side of the cover lightly with a finger, and pull the cover forward to remove it.)

▲ When replacing the fuse or relay, check the relationship between the fuse or relay and the electrical components it protects. Always replace fuses or relays with a same capacity. Always turn the start switch OFF before replacing any fuse or relay.



## 6) LAMP BULBS REPLACEMENT

Lamp	Spec (12V)
Head lamp	55 W / LED (option)
Turn signal lamp	LED
Clearance lamp	LED
Stop lamp	LED
Backup lamp	LED
Beacon lamp (option)	LED
Rear work lamp (option)	55 W / LED (option)



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

## 7) FUNCTIONAL TESTS

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

- Put the parking brake switch in LOCK position.
- Put the gear selector lever in NEUTRAL.
- Forks are fully lowered to the floor or ground.
- All controls are in neutral or other correct position.
- You are familiar with the safety procedures given in section 5, **Starting and operating procedures**, in this manual.

As you test the following components, be sure they are properly mounted and working correctly.

### (1) Horn

Press the horn button to check the horn function. If the horn or any other part does not operate, report the failure and have it repaired before the truck is put into operation.

### (2) Hour meter

Start the engine and let it warm up until it runs evenly and accelerates smoothly when you push on the accelerator pedal. Check the hour meter for operation with the engine running. Write the hour meter reading on the PM report form. Report any malfunction or damage.

### (3) Indicator lights

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

### (4) Service brakes and inching pedal

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

### (5) Parking brake

Check the function of the parking brake. Release, then reapply. To check parking brake holding capability, park the lift truck on a grade and apply the parking brake. The parking brake should hold a lift truck with rated load on a 15% grade.

**▲ Do not operate a lift truck if the service or parking brakes are not operating properly.**

### (6) Lift mechanisms and controls

Pull back on the tilt control lever and hold until the mast reaches the full back tilt position. Push forward on the lever to return the mast to the vertical position. Release the lever.

**▲ Be sure that there is adequate overhead clearance before raising the mast.**

Pull back on the lift control lever and raise the fork carriage to full height. Watch the mast assembly as it rises. Release the lever.

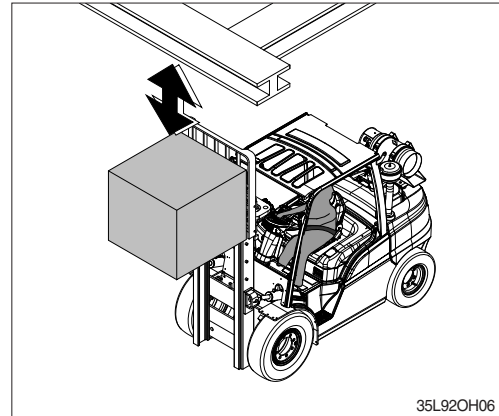
If the maximum fork height is not reached, this indicates there is an inadequate (low) oil level in the hydraulic sump tank or severe binding within the mast.

Push forward on the lift control lever. Watch the mast as it lowers. When the forks reach the floor, release the lever.

All movements of the mast, fork carriage, and lift chains must be even and smooth, without binding or jerking. Watch for chain wobble or looseness; the chains should have equal tension and move smoothly without noticeable wobble.

### (7) Auxiliary controls (option)

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



## **(8) Steering system**

- ※ **The steering system, steering axle, and steering linkage on your truck should be inspected periodically for abnormal looseness and damage, leaking seals, etc.. Also, be alert for any changes in steering action. Hard steering, excessive freeplay (Looseness), or unusual sound when turning or maneuvering indicates a need for inspection or servicing.**

Check the steering system by moving the steering handwheel in a full right turn and then in a full left turn. Return the handwheel to the straight ahead position. The steering system components should operate smoothly when the handwheel is turned. Never operate a truck that has a steering system fault.

- ▲ **Fasten your seat belt before driving the truck.**

## **(9) Direction control, braking and inching**

- ※ **Be sure that the travel area is clear in front of the truck.**

- ① Push firmly on the brake pedal. Release the parking brake. Move the gear selector lever from NEUTRAL to FORWARD.
- ② Remove your right foot from the service brake pedal and put it on the accelerator pedal. Push down until the truck moves slowly forward. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal and push down on the service brake pedal to stop the truck. The brakes should apply smoothly and equally.

- ※ **Be sure the travel area is clear behind the truck.**

- ③ Put the gear selector lever in the REVERSE travel position. Release the service brake and push down on the accelerator pedal until the truck moves slowly in the reverse direction. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal and push down on the service brake pedal to stop the truck. The brakes should apply smoothly and equally.
- ④ Put the gear selector lever in FORWARD. Press the inching pedal fully down and hold. Depress the accelerator pedal. The truck should not move. Now, with the accelerator pedal still depressed, slowly release the inching pedal until the truck **Inches** forward smoothly and slowly.

- ※ **Report any problems.**

- ※ **When you have completed the operational tests, park and leave the truck according to standard shut down procedure as described in section 5 of this manual. Be sure to make a record of all maintenance and operating problems you find.**

## **8) FLUIDS, FILTERS AND ENGINE ACCESSORIES**

To check fluid levels and other components within the engine compartment, unlatch and open the bonnet to access the engine compartment.

- ▲ **To avoid the possibility of personal injury, never work in the engine compartment with the engine running, except when it is absolutely necessary to check or make adjustments. Take extreme care to keep hands, tools, loose clothing, etc., away from the fan and drive belts. Also remove watches, bracelets, and rings.**

### **(1) Engine accessories**

Inspect the engine coolant hoses and fan belt (s). Look for leaking and obvious damage, worn (frayed) condition, breaks, etc. that could cause failure during operation.

## (2) Engine air cleaner

Check the engine air cleaner for damage and contamination (excessive dirt build-up and clogging). Be sure that the air cleaner hose is securely connected (not loose or leaking). Fan or cone shaped dust deposits on tube or hose surfaces indicate a leak.

Change or service the air cleaner element every 500 operating hours, depending upon your application. Service intervals may also be determined by the air cleaner warning lamp.

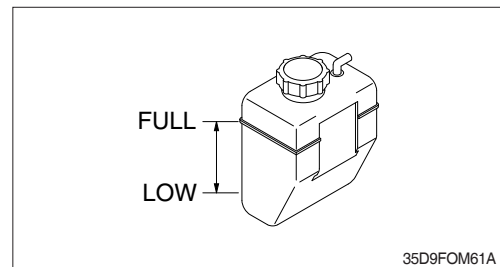
## (3) Battery

Inspect the battery for damage, cracks, leaking condition, etc.. If the terminals are corroded, clean and protect them with HYUNDAI battery saver (Available from your HYUNDAI dealer).

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

## (4) Engine cooling system

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



△ A level anywhere between the FULL and LOW marks is normal.

※ Inspect the coolant level in the overflow bottle only.

**⚠ Do not remove the radiator cap when the radiator is hot. STEAM from the radiator will cause severe burns. Do not remove the radiator cap to check the coolant level.**

**⚠ Never remove the radiator cap while the engine is running. Stop the engine and wait until it has cooled. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury from hot coolant or steam blowout and/or damage to the cooling system or engine.**

If the level is low, add a 50/50 mixture of specified coolant and water to the correct level. If you have to add coolant more than once a month or if you have to add more than one quart at a time, check the coolant system for leaks.

- Check the engine oil for presence of coolant leaking into the engine.
- Inspect the coolant for condition. Look for excessive contamination or rust or oil in the coolant solution.
- Check the PM time interval for need to change the coolant.
- Check the condition of radiator cap rubber seal and radiator filler neck for damage. Be sure they are clean.
- Check overflow hose for logging or damage.

※ Your lift truck cooling system is filled with a factory installed solution of 50% water and 50% permanent-type antifreeze containing rust and corrosion inhibitors. You should leave the solution in year around. Plain water may be used in an emergency, but replace it with the specified coolant as soon as possible to avoid damage to the system. Do not use alcohol or methanol antifreeze.

#### **(5) Engine oil and filter**

Locate the engine oil dipstick. Pull the dipstick out, wipe it with a clean wiper, and reinsert it fully into the dipstick tube. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level.

It is normal to add some oil between oil changes. Keep the oil level between the High and Low mark on the dipstick by adding oil as required. **Do not overfill.** Use the correct oil as specified under lubricant specification.

It is recommended to:

- Drain and replace the engine crankcase oil initial 50 hours and every 400 operating hours.
- Remove the oil pan drain plug to drain old oil after the truck has been in operation and the engine oil is operating temperature.

#### **▲ Engine oil at operating temperature is hot and can cause burns. Beware of splashing oil.**

- Carefully check for leaks after changing oil and installing a new filter.

#### **※ The time interval for changing engine oil depends upon your application and operating conditions. To determine the correct schedule for your truck, check the engine oil condition regularly.**

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

#### **(6) Hydraulic oil tank**

Check the hydraulic oil tank oil level. Correct oil level is important for proper system operation. Low oil level can cause pump damage. Over filling can cause loss of oil or lift system malfunction. Hydraulic oil expands as its temperature rises. Therefore, it is preferable to check the oil level at operating temperature (after approximately 30 minutes of truck operation). To check the oil level, first park the truck on a level surface and apply the parking brake.

Put the mast in a vertical position and lower the fork carriage fully down. Pull the dipstick out, (attached to the filter cap) wipe it with a clean wiper, and reinsert it. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level. Keep the oil level above the LOW mark on the dipstick by adding recommended hydraulic oil only, as required. **Do not overfill.**

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

#### **(7) Hydraulic oil and filter change**

Drain and change the hydraulic oil every 5000 operating hours. (Severe service or adverse conditions may require more frequent oil change). Replace the hydraulic return filter element at every oil change. Remove, clean, and reinstall the hydraulic suction line screens every 2000 hours. Check for leaks after installation of the filter. Also, check that the hydraulic line connections at the filter adapter are tightened correctly.

#### **(8) Hydraulic tank air breather maintenance and inspection**

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

### **(9) Transmission oil check**

To check the transmission oil locate the dipstick. The dipstick is located on the driver's left hand side under the floor plate near the transmission valve. Before checking, run the engine until the unit is at operating temperature. This is important since transmission oil temperature should be 66~121°C (150~250°F), the engine should also be at operating temperature. Apply the parking brake.

With the engine operating at idle and the transmission in NEUTRAL, and the parking brake set, check the oil on the dipstick. Fill, if necessary, to the HOT zone on the dipstick, using the transmission oil recommended by HYUNDAI.

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

## **10) LUBRICATION**

### **(1) Truck chassis inspection and lubrication**

Lubrication and inspection of the truck chassis components, including the steering wheels, steering axle linkage, steering cylinder, and wheel bearings are easier if the truck is raised and blocked up under the frame. Refer to page 7-39 for additional information on truck blocking and jacking. Also refer to page 7-33 for the location of grease fittings.

Inspect the steering cylinder piston rods, seals, and fasteners for damage, leaks, and looseness. Lubricate the steering axle linkage rod ends and linkage pivot points. Be sure to clean the grease fittings before lubricating, and remove the excess grease from all points after lubricating. Lubricate miscellaneous linkage as needed.

### **(2) Mast and tilt cylinder lubrication**

Clean the fittings and lubricate the tilt cylinder rod end bushings (forward end) and both the base rod-end bushings (rear end). Clean and lubricate the mast support bushings.

### **(3) Lift chains**

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

## **11) AIR CLEANING**

Always maintain a lift truck in a clean condition. Do not allow dirt, dust, lint, or other contaminants to accumulate on the truck. Keep the truck free from leaking oil and grease. Wipe up all oil spills. Keep the controls and floorboards clean, dry, and safe. A clean truck makes it easier to see leakage and loose, missing, or damaged parts, and helps prevent fires. A clean truck runs cooler. The environment in which a lift truck operates determines how often and to what extent cleaning is necessary.

For example, trucks operating in manufacturing plants that have a high level of dirt, dust, or lint (for example, cotton fibers or paper dust) in the air or on the floor or ground, require more frequent cleaning. The radiator especially may require daily air cleaning to ensure correct cooling. If air pressure does not remove heavy deposits of grease, oil, etc., it may be necessary to use steam or liquid spray cleaner.

**Lift trucks should be air cleaned at every PM interval, or more often if necessary.**

- ※ **Use an air hose with special adapter or extension, a control valve, and a nozzle to direct the air properly. Use clean, dry, low pressure, compressed air. Restrict air pressure to 2.0 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> (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.

## **12) CRITICAL FASTENER TORQUE CHECKS**

Fasteners in highly loaded (critical) components can quickly fail if they become loosened. Also, loose fasteners can cause damage or failure of the component. For safety, it is important that the correct torque be maintained on all critical fasteners of the components that directly support, handle, or control the load and protect the operator. (refer to chapter 9. Specifications.)

Critical items include:

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

## **13) LIFT CHAIN MAINTENANCE**

The chain system on the mast was designed for safe, efficient, and reliable transmission of lifting force from hydraulic cylinder to the forks. Safe use of your truck with minimum down time depends on the correct care and maintenance of the lift chains. Most complaints of unacceptable chain performance are a result of poor maintenance. Chains need periodic maintenance to give maximum service life.

**▲ Do not attempt to repair a worn chain. Replace worn or damaged chains with a set (LH & RH). Do not piece chains together.**

- (1) Inspect and lubricate the lift chains every 10 hours or daily and check tension every 250 hours or monthly. When operating in corrosive environments, inspect the chains every 50 hours. During the inspection, check for the following conditions:

- Rust and corrosion, cracked plates, raised or turned pins, tight joints, wear, and worn pins or holes.
- When the pins or holes become worn, the chain becomes longer. When a section of chain is 3% longer than a section of new chain, the chain is worn and must be discarded.
- Chain wear can be 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

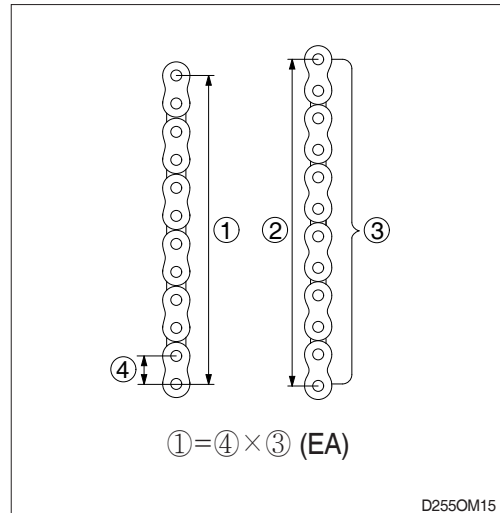
The number of pins in the length (segment) of chain to be measured.

#### 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.



## 10. HANDLING TRUCK IN EXTREMELY HOT PLACES

Pay careful attention particularly to the following points when handling the truck in extremely hot places.

- 1) Scale and rust form more easily in the cooling system, so wash with anticorrosion liquid. Always try to have clean and soft water circulating in the system.
- 2) Clogging of the radiator fins is one cause of overheating, so use air or water jets to clean the fins. When doing this, the air nozzle must be at right angles to the radiator.

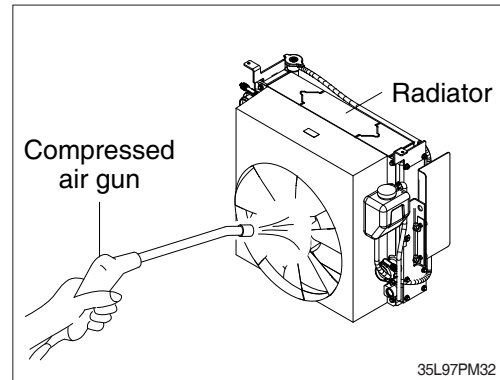
· Air pressure max : 2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> (28 psi)

- 3) Check the fan belt tension. If it is too slack, adjust the tension. (see page 7-20)

**4) In case of overheating, do not stop the engine immediately.**

- (1) Run the engine at low idling.
- (2) Open the bonnet to ventilate the engine compartment.
- (3) When the water temperature drops, stop the engine.
- (4) Check the cooling water level. If it is low, add more water.

**▲ Wear safety glasses and a face shield when using compressed air. Never touch the radiator cap while the engine is hot. Steam may spurt out. Wait until the water temperature drops. It is extremely dangerous to try to check the fan belt tension while the engine is running. When inspecting the fan belt or other moving parts, or near such parts, always stop the engine first.**



## 11. COLD WEATHER OPERATION

### 1) PREPARATION FOR LOW TEMPERATURE

- (1) Replace lubrication oil with oil of the prescribed viscosity.
- (2) Use a mixture of 50 percent soft water and 50 percent ethylene glycol antifreeze to fill the cooling system. Refer to page 7-52.

**▲ Use ethylene glycol base antifreeze.**

**▲ Use soft water (city water, etc.) as mixing water.**

**▲ Cooling system must be thoroughly flushed before filling with antifreeze mixture.**

**▲ Do not expose antifreeze to flame. It is inflammable.**

**※ Dispose of old antifreeze mixture in locally approved manner.**

### 2) BATTERY

As the ambient temperature drops, the battery capacity will drop and the electrolyte may sometimes freeze if the battery charge is low. Maintain the battery at a charge level of over 75% and insulate it against cold temperature so that the truck can be readily started the next morning.

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

### 3) CARE AFTER DAILY OPERATION

- (1) Drain water from the fuel system to prevent freezing.
- (2) Fill the tank at the end of each day of operation to drive out moisture laden air to prevent condensation.  
Do not fill the tank to top.

**▲ Explosive fumes may be present during refueling.**

## 12. RECOMMENDATION TABLE FOR LUBRICANTS

### 1) NEW TRUCK

New truck uses following fuel, coolant and lubricant.

Description	Specification
Engine oil	SAE 10W-30 (API SL class or better)
Transmission oil	ATF DEXRON III
Axle oil	SHELL DONAX TD or Hyundai oilbank Xteer THF 75W-80
Hydraulic oil	ISO VG32/VG46/VG68, Hyundai genuine long life hydraulic oil ISO VG15, Conventional hydraulic oil★ <sup>1</sup>
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

★<sup>1</sup> : Cold region

Russia, CIS, Mongolia

## 13. FUEL AND LUBRICANTS

Service point	Kind of fluid	Capacity ℓ (U.S. gal)	Ambient temperature °C( °F)									
			-50 (-58)	-30 (-22)	-20 (-4)	-10 (14)	0 (32)	10 (50)	20 (68)	30 (86)	40 (104)	
Engine oil pan	Engine oil	12.2 (3.2)	★SAE 5W-40									
				SAE 10W-30 (API SM class or better)								
Torque converter transmission	Transmission oil	18.5 (4.9)	ATF DEXRON III									
Axle	Gear oil	13 (3.4)		SHELL DONAX TD or HUYNDAI OILBANK XTEER THF 75W-80								
Hydraulic tank	Hydraulic oil	35/40L-9 : 65 (17.2)	★ISO VG 15									
			ISO VG 32									
		45/50L-9 : 72 (19.0)	ISO VG 46									
			ISO VG 68									
Fuel tank	LPG	20 (5.3)	★ASTM D975 NO.1									
			ASTM D975 NO.2									
Fitting (Grease nipple)	Grease	-	★NLGI NO.1									
			NLGI NO.2									
Brake reservoir tank	Brake oil	0.5 (0.13)		Azolla ZS32 (Hydraulic oil ISO VG32)								
Radiator	Antifreeze : Water	12.5 (3.3)	Ethylene glycol base permanent type ( 50:50)									
			★Ethylene glycol base permanent type (60 : 40)									

### NOTES :

- Engine oil should be API SL classification (SAE 10W-30) or better.
- Change the type of engine oil according to the ambient temperature.
- When using oil of different brands from the previous one, be sure to drain all the previous oil before adding the new engine oil.

★ : Cold region

Russia, CIS, Mongolia