

7. PLANNED MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

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

▲ Powered industrial trucks may become hazardous if maintenance is neglected.

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

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

Planned maintenance is the normal maintenance necessary to provide proper and efficient trucks operation. To protect your investment and prolong the service life of your trucks, 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 decals must be maintained in legible condition.
- 18) Batteries, limit switches, protective devices, electrical conductors, and connections must be maintained in conformance with good practice. Special attention must be paid to the condition of electrical insulation.
- 19) To avoid injury to personnel or damage to the equipment, consult the manufacturer's procedures in replacing contacts on any battery connection.
- 20) Industrial trucks must be kept in a clean condition to minimize fire hazards and help in detection of loose or defective parts.
- 21) Modifications and additions that affect capacity and safe truck operation must not be done without the manufacturer's prior written approval. This is an OSHA requirement. Capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or decals must be changed accordingly.

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

3. INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE MAINTENANCE

1) INTERVAL OF MAINTENANCE

- (1) You may inspect and service the 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 250hours, each 100 hours and daily service at the same time.



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

① Normal operation

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

② Harsh operation

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

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

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

2) PRECAUTION

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

3) PROPER MAINTENANCE

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

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

4) PRECAUTION WHEN INSTALLING HYDRAULIC HOSES OR PIPE.

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

5) PERIODICAL REPLACEMENT OF SAFETY PARTS

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

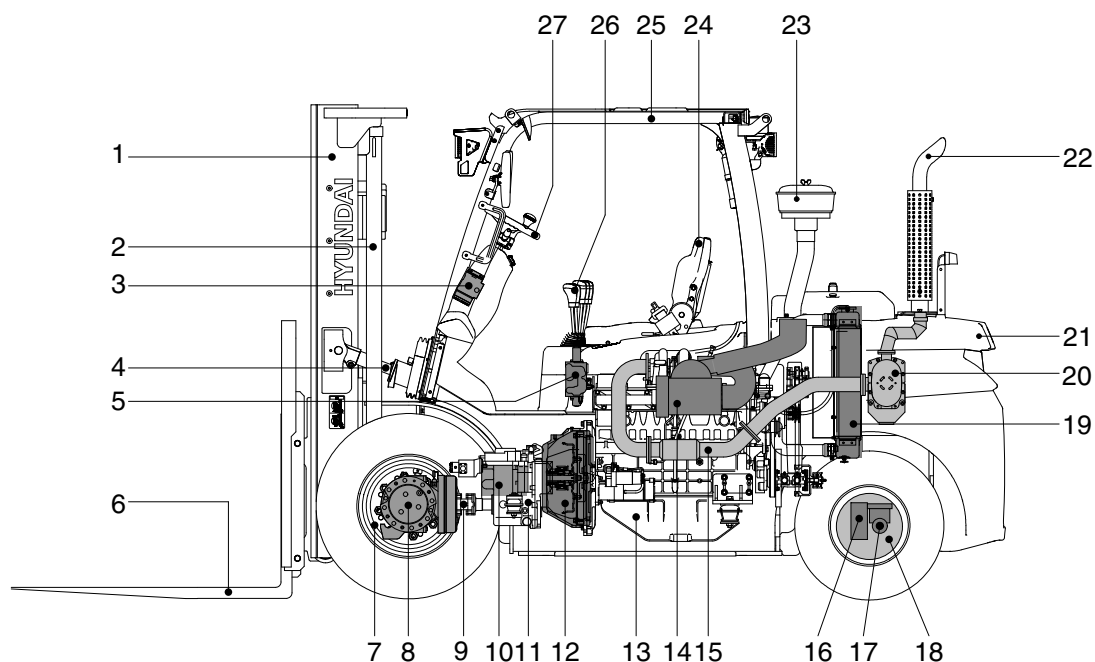
※ **Replacement of consumable service parts is not covered under warranty.**

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.**

4. PLANNED MAINTENANCE INTERVALS

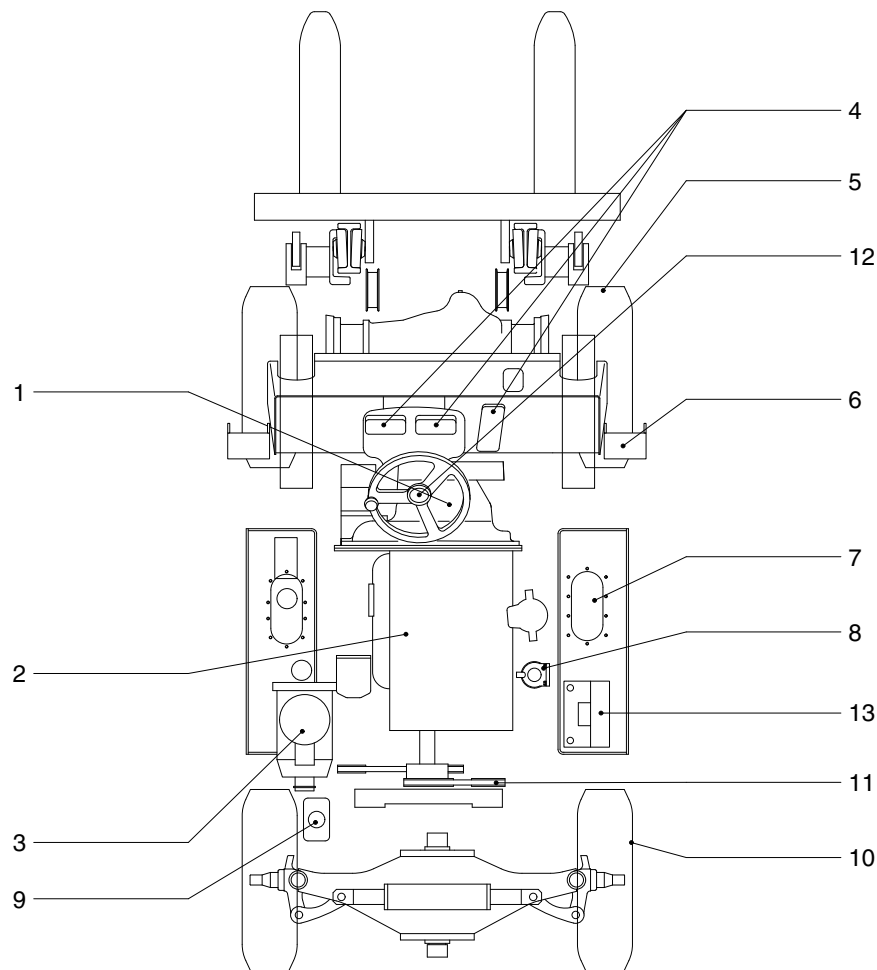
1) MAJOR COMPONENT LOCATIONS



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

2) SERVICE LOCATIONS



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- ※ Service intervals are based on the hourmeter reading.
- ※ Stop the engine when servicing.
- ※ Do not open the cap or drain plug to avoid injury by unexpected spouting of high temperature fluid or gas.
- ※ Open the cap slowly to relieve pressure.
- ※ Always keep the surface of control & instrument panels clean in case of damage or malfunction detected in panel, replace it with a new one.
- ※ Depending on the ambient and operation 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.

3) DAILY(OR EVERY 10 HOURS) CHECK LIST

Item No.	Description	Service Action	Oil symbol	Capacity (ℓ)	Service point	Remark
1	Parking brake operation	Check, Adjust	-	-	1	7-43
2	Engine oil level	Check, Add	EO	12.6	1	7-16
2	Engine & Electrical wiring	Check	-	-	1	7-36
3	Air cleaner element	Check, Clean(by hand)	-	-	1	7-23
4	Pedal linkage operation	Check, Adjust	-	-	2	7-42
5	Drive rim & Tire air pressure	Check, Add	-	-	2	5-3, 7-15
6	Lamp operation	Check, Replace	-	-	9	7-42
7	Fuel level	Check, Add	DF	126	1	7-24
8	Water separator	Check, Drain	-	-	1	7-24
9	Radiator coolant	Check, Add	C	15.1	1	7-18
10	Steer rim & Tire air pressure	Check, Add or Replace	-	-	2	5-3, 7-15
11	Fan belt tension	Check, Adjust	-	-	1	7-22
12	Horn operation	Check, Replace	-	-	1	7-42
13	Battery	Check	-	-	1	7-45
All	Obvious damage and leakage	Check, Repair	-	-	Whole of truck	4-1

※ Oil symbol

Refer to the recommended lubricants for specification.

DF : Diesel fuel

HO : Hydraulic oil

EO : Engine oil

GO : Gear oil

MO : Transmission oil

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)	Tilt cylinder pin, rod-eye				T								T
	Hydraulic pump, MCV							T					T
	Steering unit, Priority valve							T					T
	Pressured forced valve							T					T
	Lift, Attachment, Steering cylinder							T					T
	Mast				T								
	Drive and steering axle				T								
	Drive and steering axle wheel		T										
	Counterweight, Cabin		T										
	Engine, Radiator, Transmission		T										
Lubrication	Tilt pin & Mast roller	G			L								L
	Lift chain	EO			L								L
	Steering axle linkage	G	L										
	Attachment cylinder rod&tube end			L									
	Steering axle kingpin bearing				L*1	L*2							
	Pedal pivot				L								
	Drive shaft			L*1	L*2								
	Tilt cylinder rod-end	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
	Manual hydraulic lever operation				I								
	Fork Natural drop & forward tilt							I					
	Mast Tilt angle measurement							M					
	Fork load indicator (opt)							I					
	Lift cushion; accumulator (opt) (N2 gas pre-charge checking)							I					

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

T : Retightening L : Lubrication A : Add R : Replacenet C : Checking

I : Visual inspection (Repair or replace if required) M : Measurement (Repair or adjustment if required)

Service item		Oil	Service interval Hours										Initial Hours		
		Symbol	250	500	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000	1year	2year	50i	100i	250i	
Periodic replacement parts	Engine oil	EO		R								R			
	Engine oil filter			R								R			
	Fuel filter			R*1	R*2										
	Air cleaner element		Clean (by airgun)				R								
	Transmission oil	MO		A	R								R		
	Transmission oil filter				R								R		
	Differential gear oil	GO		A	R								R		
	Radiator coolant	C							R						
	Water seperator			R											
	Valve clearance				C										
	Injector tip					C									
	EGR cooler					C									
	EGR system							C							
	Turbocharger							C							
	Engine fully clean										Clean				
	Exhaust manifold (crack, gas leakage, mounting screw									C					
	Intake air line for air leaks									C					
	Alternator and starter motor										C				
	PCV valve					C									
	Brake condition & wear				C										
	Fork condition & wear			C											
	Fan belt			Adjust	R										
	Drive belt				C										
	Hydraulic oil tank air breather filter		R*1	R*2											
	Hydraulic oil return filter				R									R	
	Hydraulic oil suction strainer						R								
	Hydraulic oil	HO	A					R*3		R*4 (5000)					

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

T : Retightening L : Lubrication A : Add R : Replenish C : Checking

I : Visual inspection (Repair or replace if required) M : Measurement (Repair or adjustment 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 DECALS:** Do not operate a lift truck with damage or lost decals and nameplates. Replace them immediately. They contain important information.

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

Check for hydraulic oil leaks and loose fittings.

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

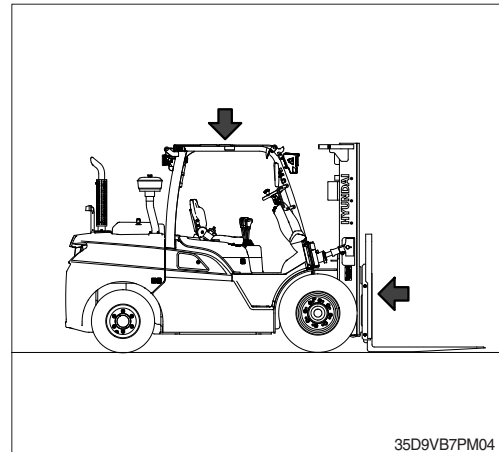
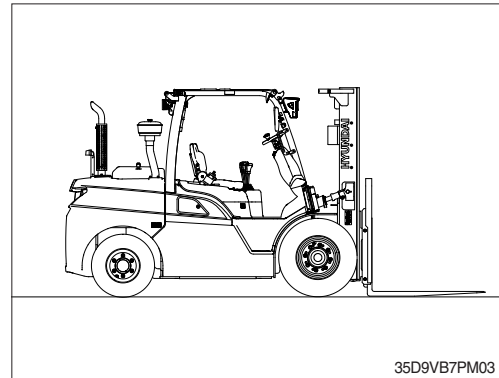
2) OVERHEAD GUARD

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

3) LOAD HANDLING COMPONENTS

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

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

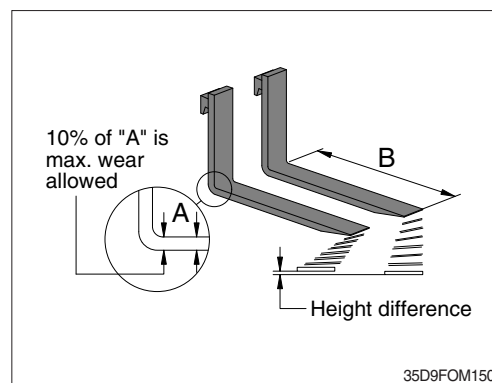


4) FORKS

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

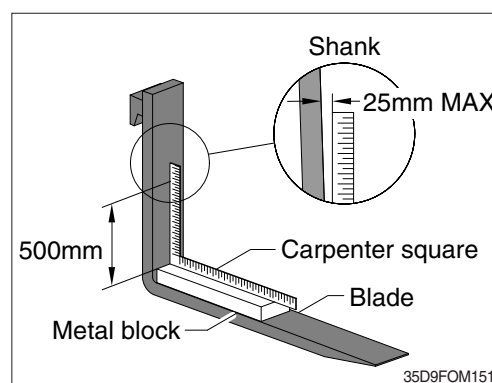
Units : mm

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.

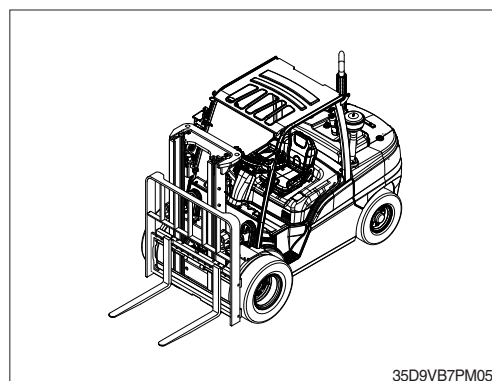


- ※ If the fork blades are obviously bent or damaged, have them inspected by a trained maintenance person before operating the truck.

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

5) SIDE SHIFT

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.

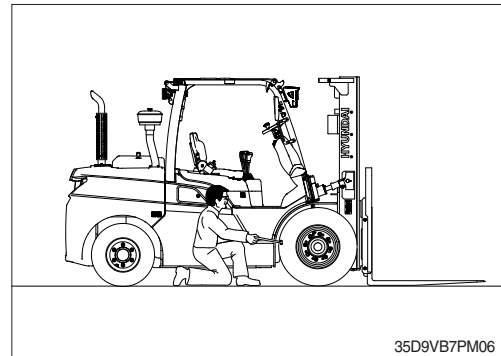
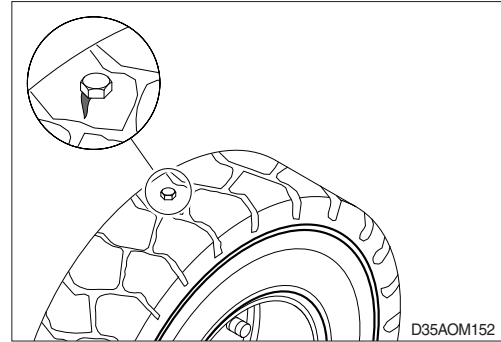


6) WHEEL AND TIRES

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).

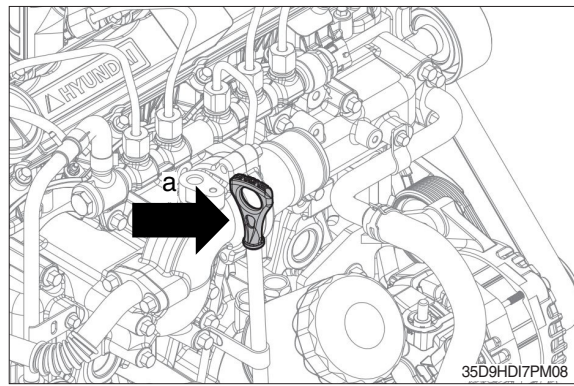


6. SERVICE INSTRUCTION

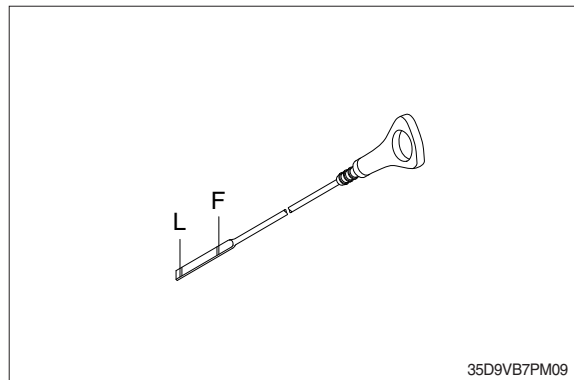
- ※ Prolonged and repeated contact with mineral oil will result in the removal of natural fats from the skin, leading to dryness, irritation and dermatitis. In addition, used oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin cancer.
- ※ Exercise caution in order to minimize the length 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) After engine warm up stop the engine wait 10 minutes then check the oil level.
 - (2) Remove the dipstick (a), wipe it clean and reinstall it.
 - (3) Take the dipstick (a) out again, and check the oil level is between the "F" and "L" mark.
 - (4) If the level is too low, add oil up to the "F" mark.
- ※ Don't fill with engine oil above the "F" mark.
 - ※ Check the oil deterioration, entry of water discoloring of thinning. If the quality is visibly poor, change the oil.



a Dipstick

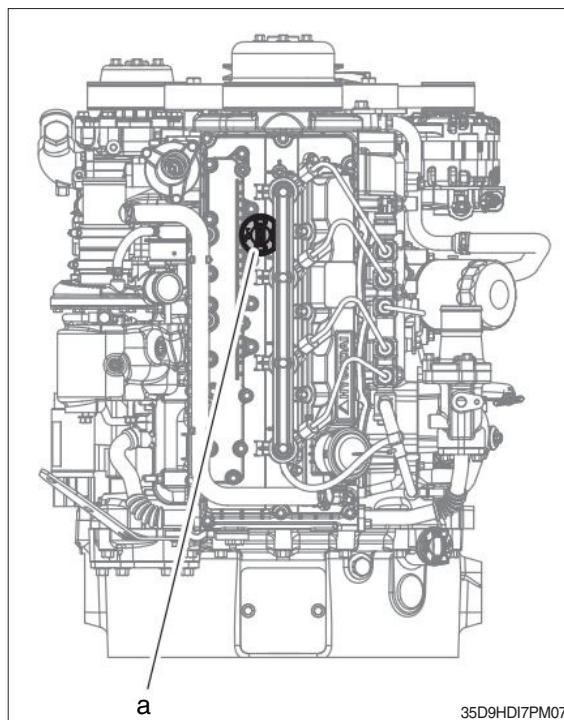


2) CHANGE OF ENGINE OIL

▲ Make sure that you stop the engine before you change the engine oil.

- (1) Remove the oil filler cap, the oil drain plug (a) and drain oil.
- (2) Replace the oil filter and install the drain plug (a) with the new drain plug gasket.
 - Torque : 3 kgf·m (21.7 lb·ft)
- (4) After removing the dipstick, fill the new oil.
- (5) Wipe the dipstick clean and install the oil filler cap and the dipstick.
- (6) Start engine and check for oil leaks.
- (7) Recheck the engine oil level.

- ※ Fill half amount of total oil first and then do the rest after 1 minute or more.
- ※ Do not over fill. This will cause oil aeration and loss of oil pressure.
- ※ Check the engine oil level after warming up the engine sufficiently. If warming up engine insufficiently, engine oil level may be checked below the specified value.



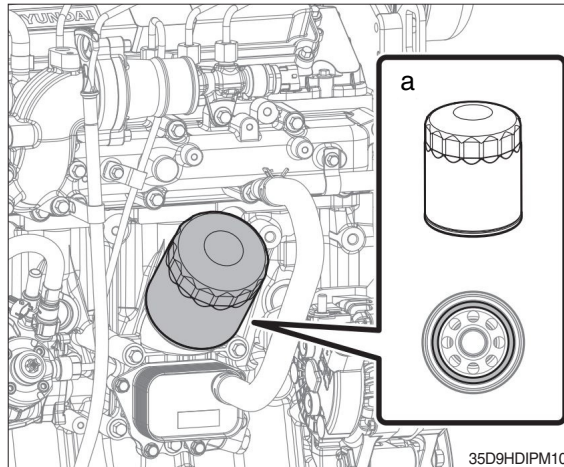
a Drain plug

3) REPLACEMENT OF OIL FILTER

▲ Make sure that you stop the engine before you replace the oil filter cartridge.

- (1) Remove the oil filter (a).
- (2) Install the new oil filter by hand. Do not tighten too much because it can cause deformation of the rubber gasket.
- (3) After you replace the oil filter, the engine oil usually decrease by a small level.
- (4) Make sure that the engine oil does not flow through the seal and read the oil level on the dipstick. Fill the engine oil until the specified level.

- ※ To prevent serious damage to the engine, replacement of the oil filter must be highly efficient. Use only a Hyundai genuine filter or its equivalent.
- ※ Wipe off any oil sticking to the truck completely.



a Oil filter

4) 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.

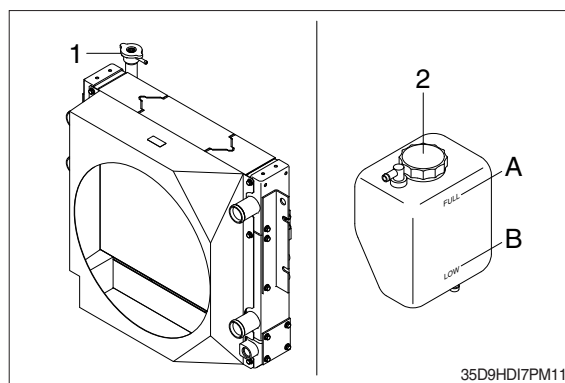
Case 1

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

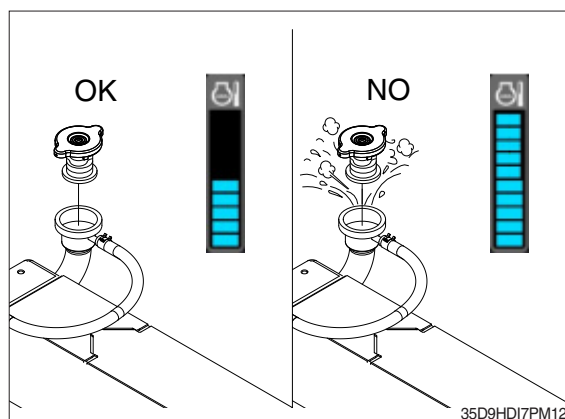
Case 2

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



5) 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.

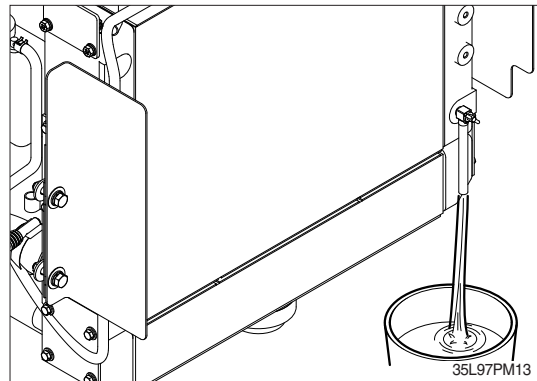
If in doubt, contact your local authorities for guidance as to proper handling of used antifreeze.

- ▲ 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.

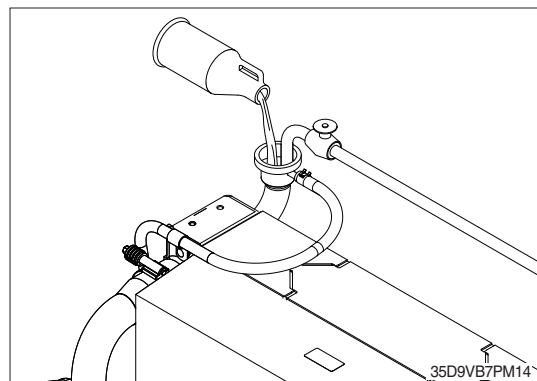
Drain the cooling system by opening the drain valve on the radiator and opening the drain valve on the bottom of the engine oil cooler housing.

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

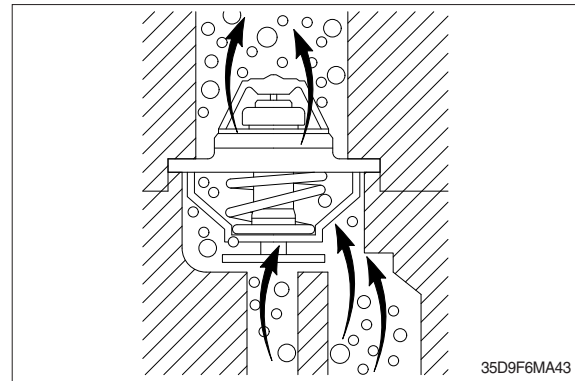


(2) Flushing of cooling system

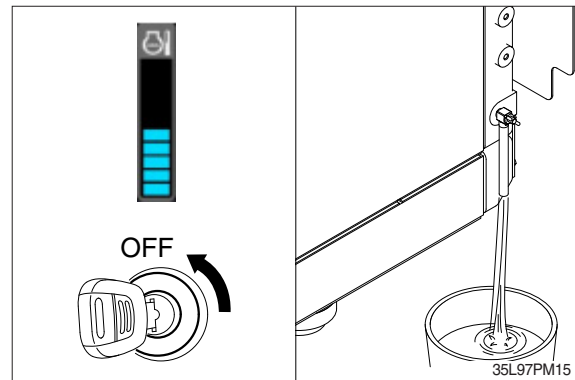
- ① Fill the system with a mixture of sodium carbonate and water (or a commercially available equivalent).
- ※ Use 0.5 kg (1.0 lb) of sodium carbonate for every 23 liters (6.0 U.S. gallons) of water.
- ※ Do not install the radiator tank cap. The engine is to be operated without the cap for this process.



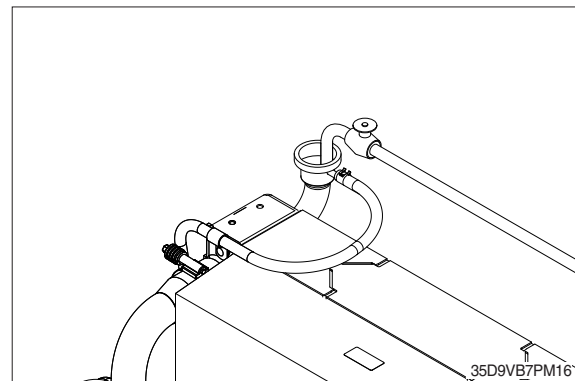
- ※ During filling, air must be vented from the engine coolant passages.
The system must be filled slowly to prevent air locks or serious engine damage can result. Wait 2 to 3 minutes to allow air to be vented, then add mixture to bring the level to the top.



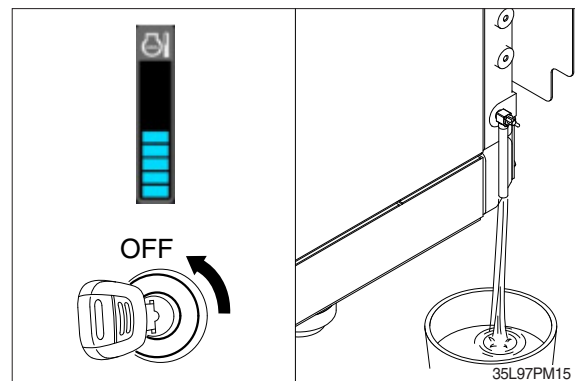
- ② Operate the engine for 5 minutes with the coolant temperature above 80°C (176°F).
Shut the engine off, and drain the cooling system.



- 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.



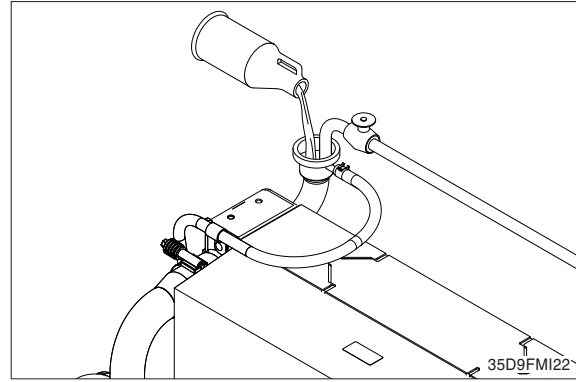
- ④ Operate the engine for 5 minutes with the coolant temperature above 80°C (176°F).
Shut the engine off, and drain the cooling system.
- ※ If the water being drained is still dirty, the system must be flushed again until the water is clean.



(3) Cooling system filling

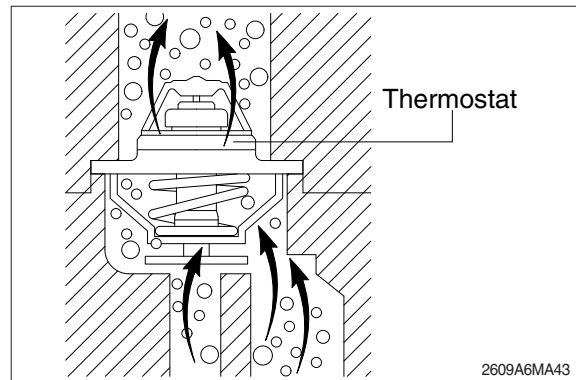
- ① Use a mixture of 50 percent water and 50 percent ethylene glycol antifreeze to fill the cooling system. Refer to the page 7-53.

- ※ **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.**

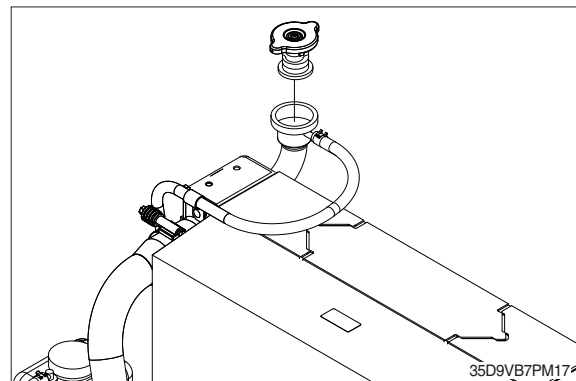


- ② The system has a maximum fill rate of 12.5 liters (3.3 U.S. gallons) per minute. Do not exceed this fill rate.

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



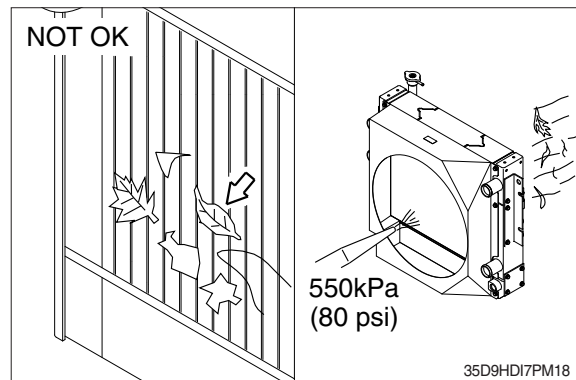
- ③ Install the pressure cap. Operate the engine until it reaches a temperature 80 °C (176 °F), and check for coolant leaks. Check the coolant level again to make sure the system is full of coolant.



6) 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.

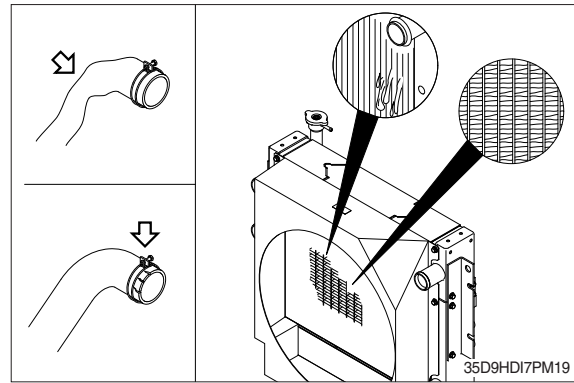
- (1) Visually inspect the radiator for clogged radiator fins.
- (2) Use 550 kPa (80 psi) air pressure to blow the dirt and debris from the fins. Blow the air in the opposite direction of the fan air flow.



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

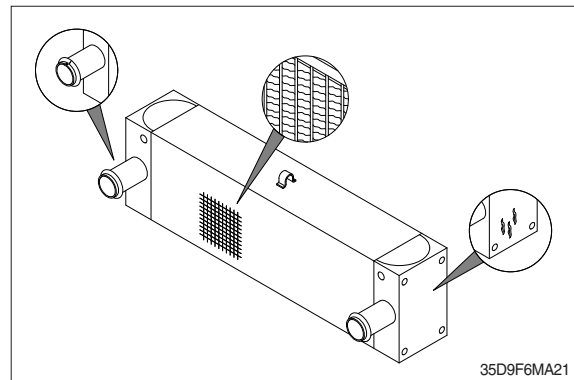
※ If the radiator must be replaced due to bent or broken fins which can cause the engine to overheat, refer to the manufacturer's replacement procedures.

(4) Visually inspect the radiator for core leaks.



7) CHECK CHARGE AIR COOLER

Inspect the charge air cooler for dirt and debris blocking the fins. Check for cracks, holes, or other damage. If damage is found, please contact Hyundai distributor.

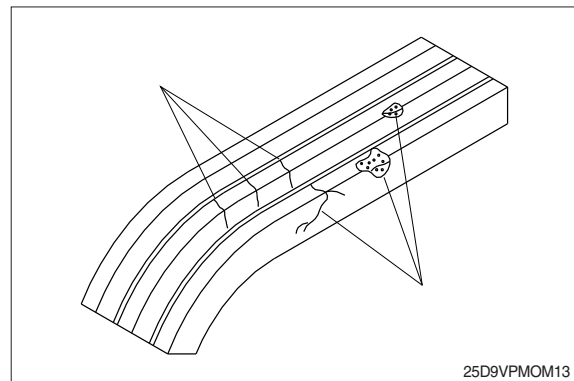


(8) Fan belt

① Check

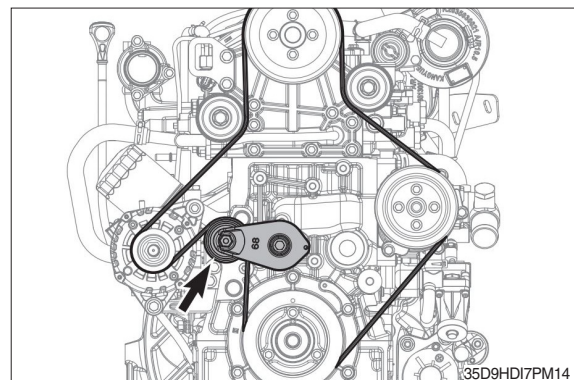
- Examine if the fan belt is worn out and sunk in the pulley groove, and if it is, replace it.
- The belt is equipped with an auto tensioner which automatically adjusts the belt tension so there is no need for extra adjustment of the tension.

During daily inspections, be sure to inspect whether the pointer on the auto tensioner is indicating that it is time for a replacement, as well as whether there is any damage to the belt due to external factors.

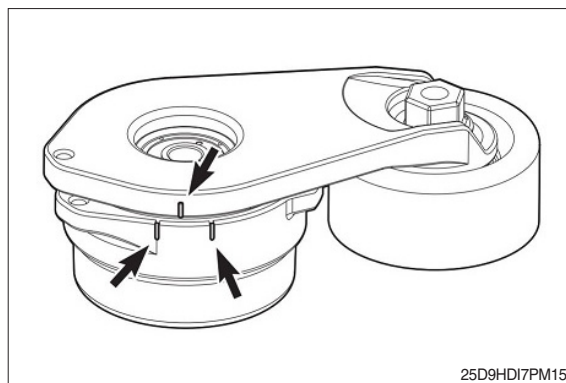


② Replacement of fan belt

- Turn the belt tensioner counterclockwise to remove the belt tension.
- Remove the fan belt.



- ※ The vertical rod shown by the arrow is the "pointer", and the belt replacement period is indicated when this "pointer" enters the horizontal range.
- ※ The minimum and maximum range indication is a reference value; the belt must be inspected according to its maintenance schedule.



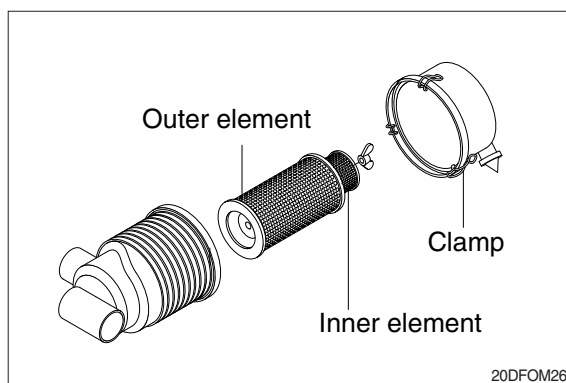
(9) AIR CLEANER ELEMENT

(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.



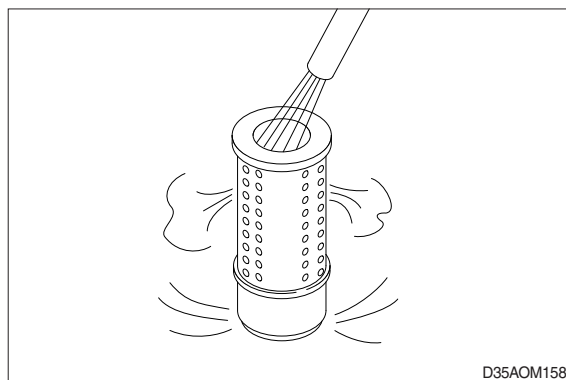
(2) Cleaning

① Cleaning with compressed air

Blow dry compressed air (Max 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 or element. When cleaning the element or element housing, cover the air flow outlet port of the housing with a clean cloth or tape to prevent dirt or dust from entering. Do not clean the elements by bumping or tapping them.

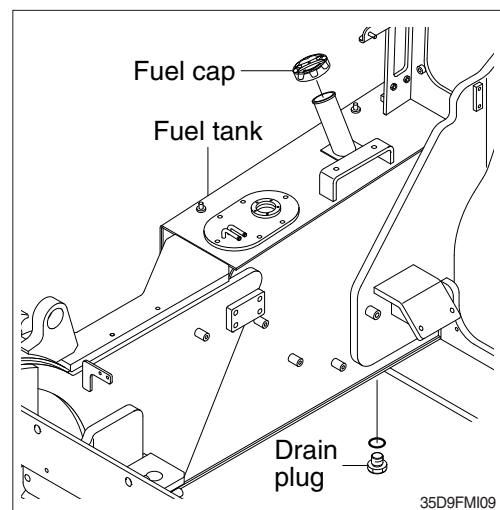
10) FUEL TANK

(1) Fill fuel fully when system the operation to minimize water condensation, and check it with fuel gauge before starting the truck.

(2) Drain the water and sediment in the fuel tank by opening the drain plug.

- ※ Be sure to LOCK the cap of fuel tank.
- ※ Remove the strainer of the fuel tank and clean it if contaminated.

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

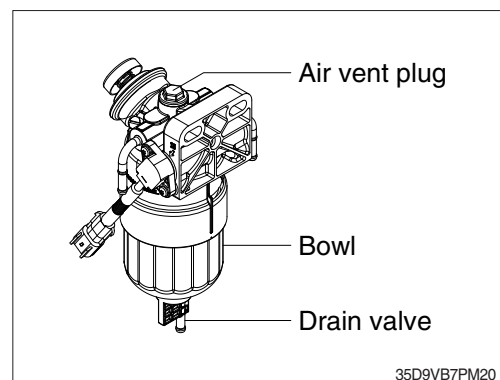


11) WATER SEPARATOR

- ※ Inspect or drain the collection bowl of water daily and replace the element every 500 hours.

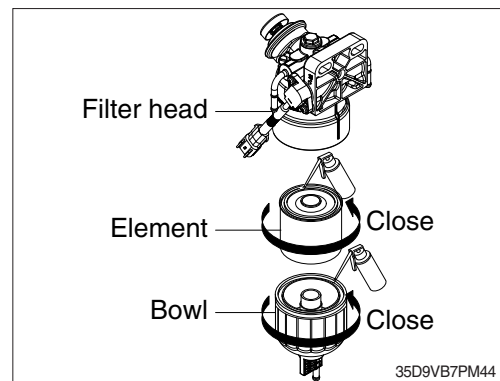
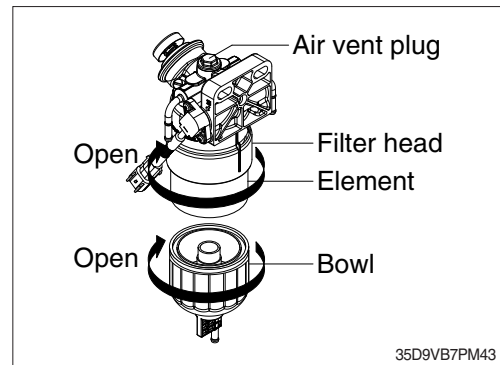
(1) Drain water

- ① Open bowl drain valve to evacuate water.
 - ② Close drain valve.
- ※ Don't tighten up a drain valve so strong.
 - ※ Please inspect and drain water frequently for remain water volume to be less than 1/3 volume of a collection bowl.
 - ※ When the floater in bowl float, drain water.



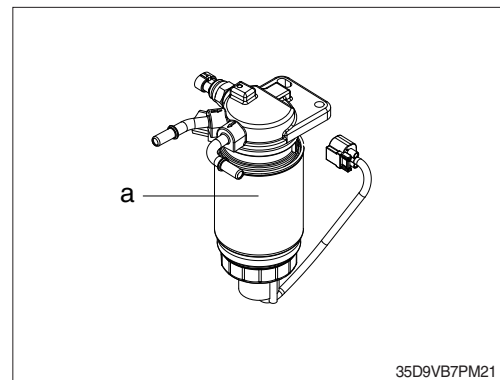
(2) Replace element

- ① Loosen the air vent plug and drain the water of the unit. Follow "Drain water" instructions above.
- ② Remove bowl and element from filter head.
 - ※ **The bowl is reusable, do not damage or discard.**
- ③ Separate element from filter head. Clean the bowl and seal gland.
- ④ Lubricate new bowl seal with clean fuel or motor oil and place in bowl gland.
- ⑤ Attach filter head to new element firmly by hand.
- ⑥ Lubricate new element seal and place in element top gland.
- ⑦ Attach the element and bowl to the head.



12) REPLACEMENT OF FUEL FILTER

- (1) Remove the fuel filter cartridge (a) with a filter wrench.
- (2) Apply a thin layer of fuel to the surface of the new filter cartridge gasket before you put it on.
- (3) Tighten the new cartridge by hand.
- (4) Open the fuel valve and bleed the fuel system.
- (5) Operate the engine for a while and check if there is not the fuel leakage from the filter.

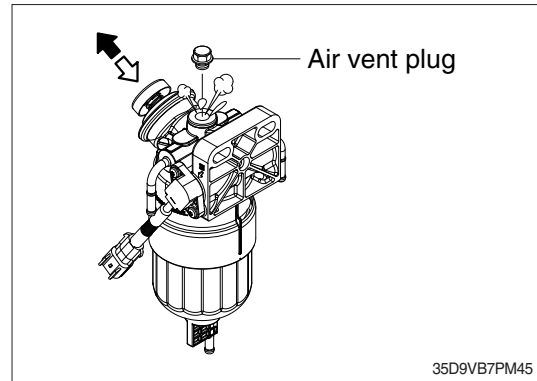


a Fuel filter cartridge

13) BLEEDING THE FUEL SYSTEM

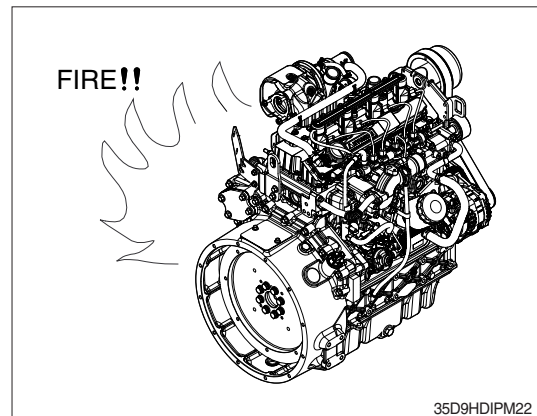
- (1) Loosen air vent plug at the outlet of water separator.
- (2) Do hand-priming the lift pump repeatedly until air bubbles comes out from air vent plug hole completely.
- (3) Tighten air vent plug to its origin position.

▲ The fuel pump, high-pressure fuel lines, and fuel rail contain very high-pressure fuel. Do not loosen any fittings while the engine is running. Personal injury and property damage can result. Wait at least 10 minutes after shutting down the engine before loosening any fittings in the high-pressure fuel system to allow pressure to do decrease to a lower level.



14) LEAKAGE OF FUEL

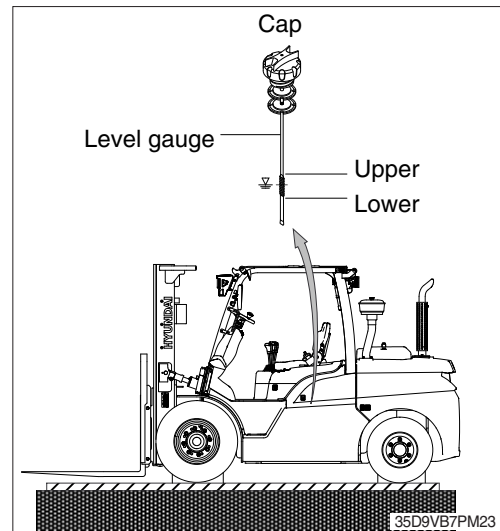
- ▲ Be careful and clean the fuel hose, injection pump, fuel filter and other connections as the leakage from these part can cause fire.**



15) HYDRAULIC OIL CHECK

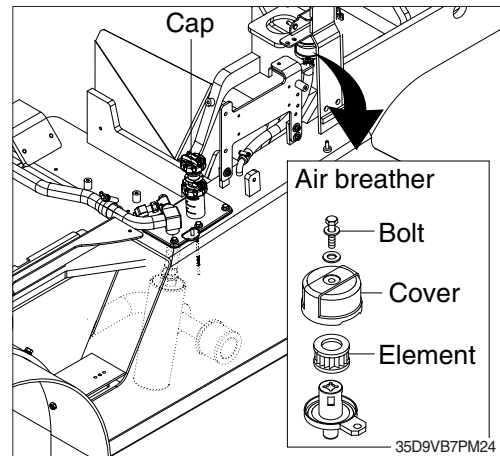
- (1) Lower the forks on the ground at a flat location as in the illustration.
- (2) Loosen the cap and check the oil level at the level gauge. The cap is located on the flange of the hydraulic oil tank.

※ Add hydraulic oil, if necessary.



16) FILLING HYDRAULIC OIL

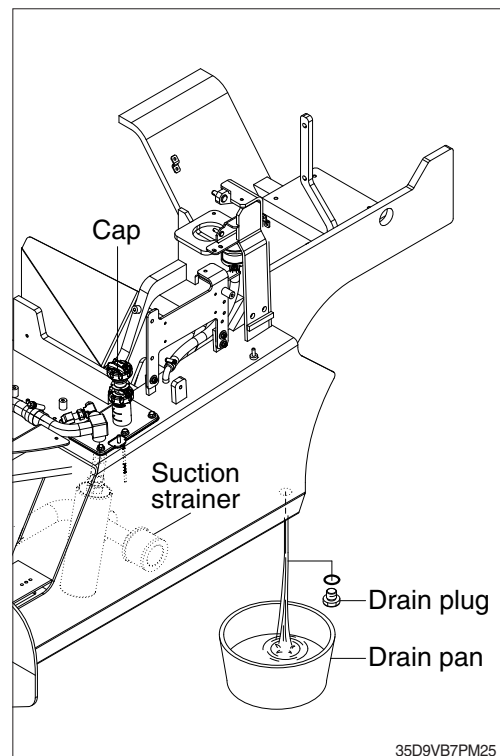
- (1) Stop the engine to the position of level check.
- (2) Check air breather filter element and replace it if necessary.
- (3) Loosen cap and fill the oil to the specified level.
- (4) Start engine after filling and operate the work equipment several times.
- (5) Check the oil level at the level check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



17) CHANGE THE 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.

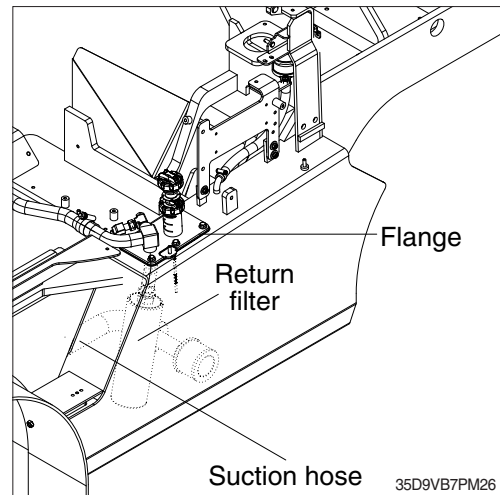
※ The oil must be free of bubbles. If bubbles are present in the oil, air is entering the hydraulic system. Inspect the suction hoses and hose clamps for leakage or damage.



18) CLEANING AND REPLACING RETURN FILTER

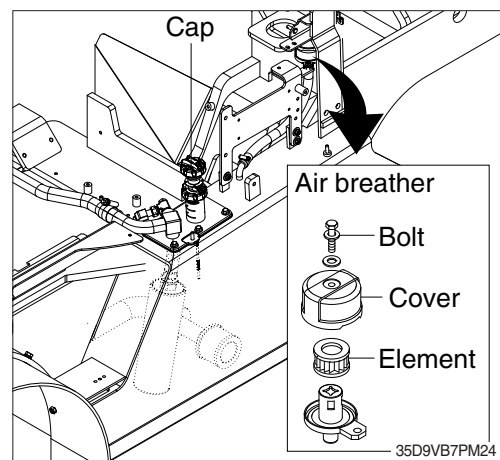
Clean and replace the return filter in the following manner.

- (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)



19) 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 : 1.5~2 kgf · m
(10.8~14.4 lbf · ft)

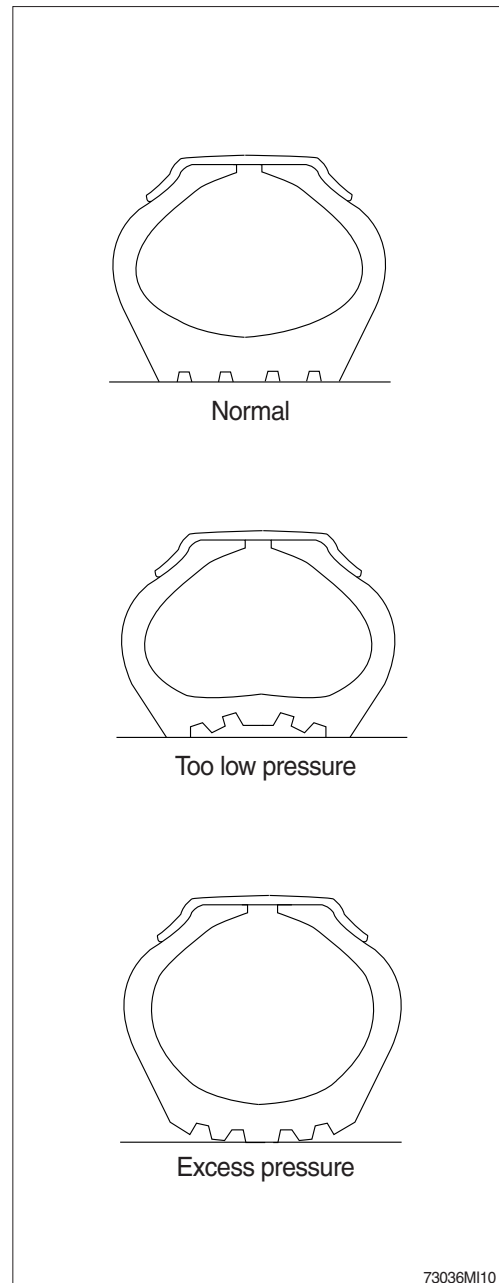


20) TIRE PRESSURE

- (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 ² (114 psi)
Front double	7.7 kgf/cm ² (110 psi)
Rear	10 kgf/cm ² (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.

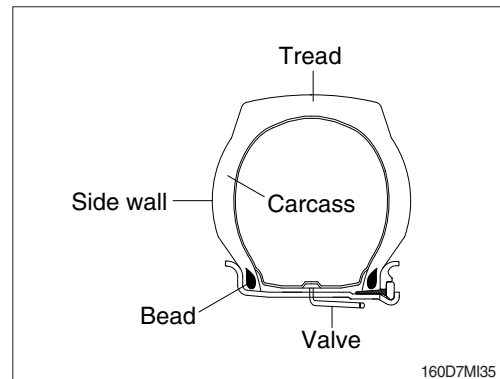
- ① Rubbing tires against road bank or rack at cargo-unloading spot.
- ② Tires slippage during working.
- ③ Abrupt starting of the truck.
- ④ When oil, grease or gasoline smeared on tire, clean those. Otherwise it may cause of permanent deformation.

21) REPLACEMENT OF TIRE

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

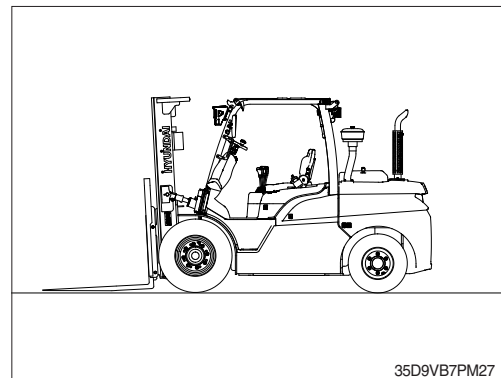
(1) Tires to be replaced

- 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.

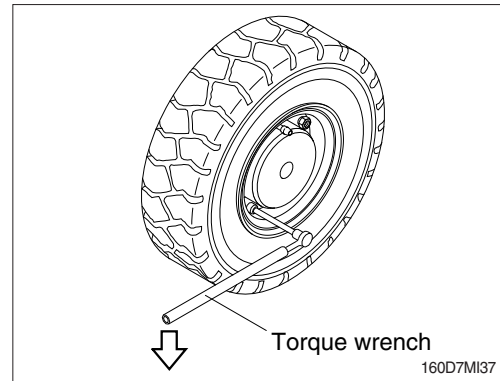


(2) Separation of tire

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

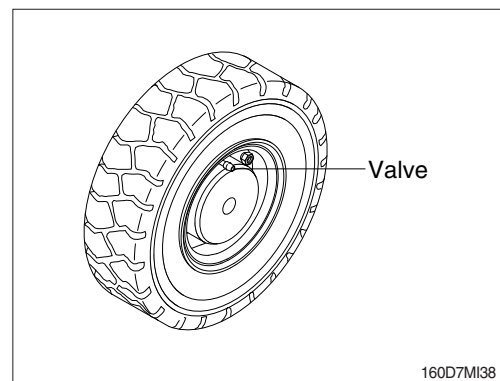


- ② Loosen slightly all wheel mounting.
 - Tools : Socket 36 mm
 - Torque wrench
 - Extension bar
- ③ Lift the truck with a jack.
- ④ Loosen all wheel mounting nuts and replace the tire.



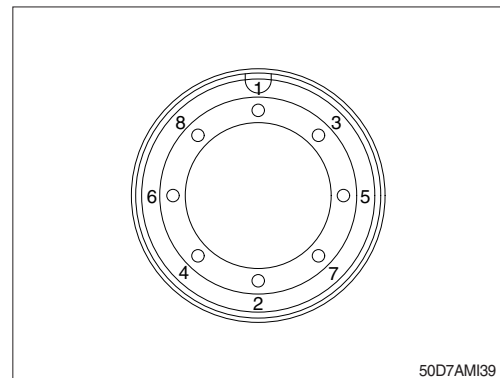
(3) Direction of tire to be installed

- 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 : 66.3 kgf · m (447 lbf · ft)

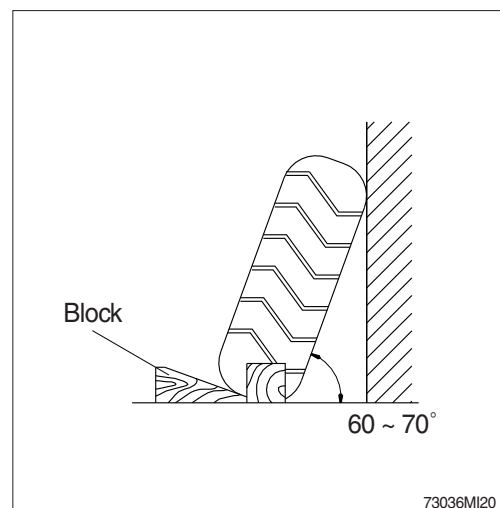


22) STORING TIRES AFTER REMOVAL

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.



23) 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.

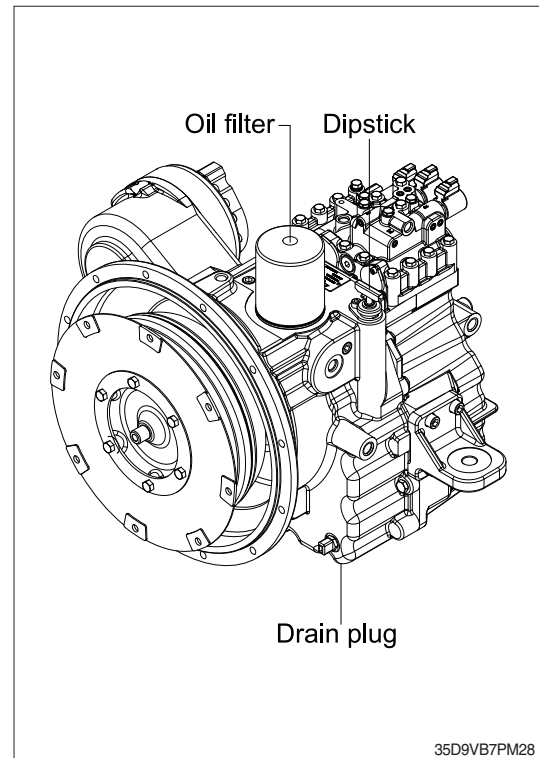
(3) Change (oil and filter)

- 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 or 18.5 liters (4.5 or 4.9 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.**



24) DIFFERENTIAL CASE

(1) Prepare

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

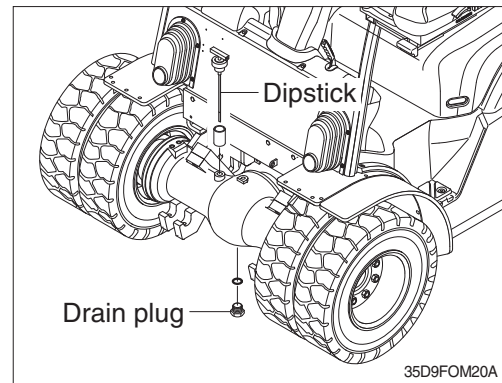
(2) Oil level check

- 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.**



25) LUBRICATION

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

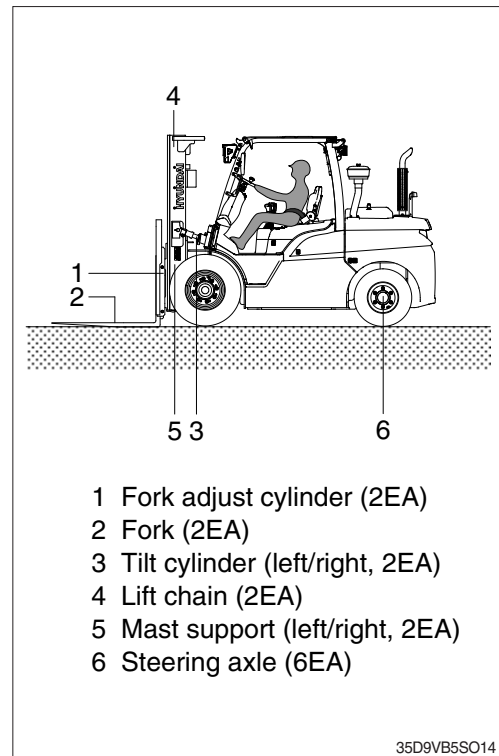
(2) After lubricating, clean off spilled grease.

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

⚠ Set the mast and forks in a stable position.

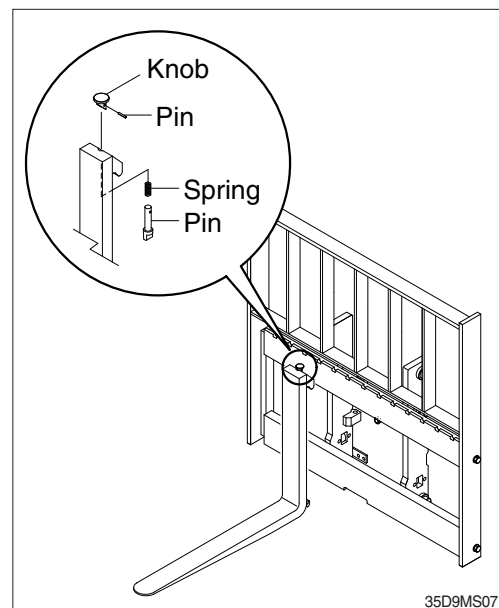
(3) Lubrication points

- 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



26) 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.



27) 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.

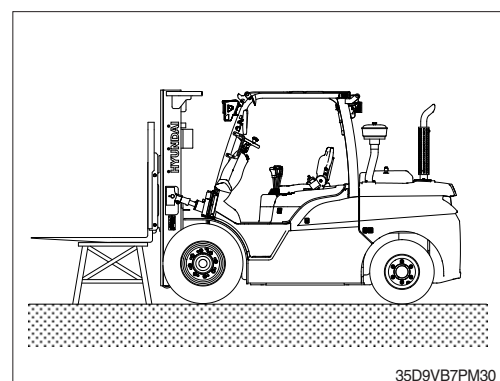
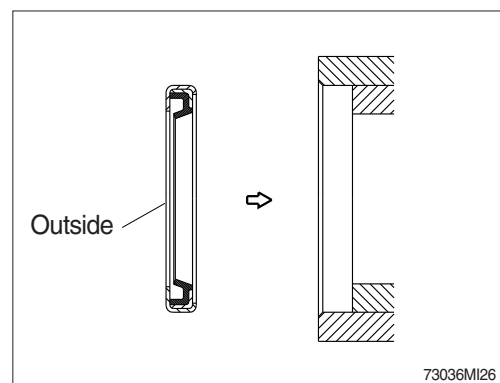
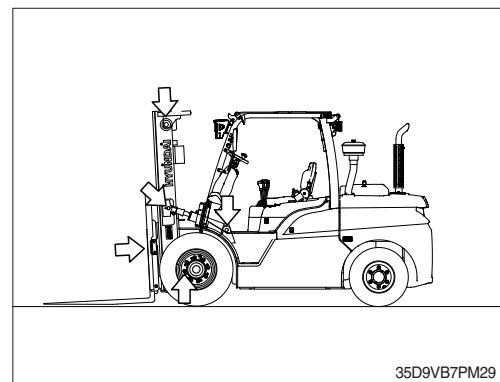
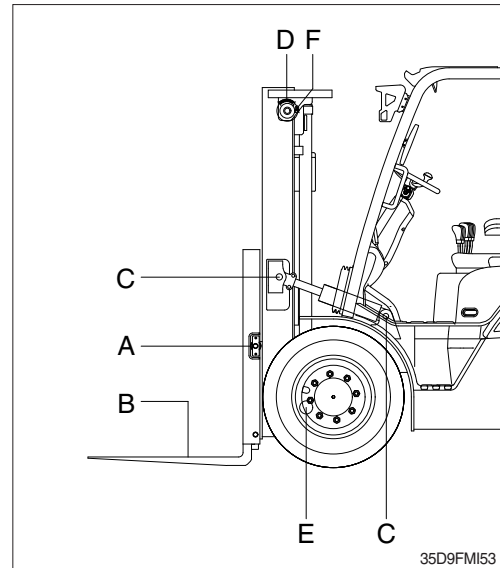
※ **Check daily and lubricate the fork positioner hanger bar and bottom plate where the fork is contacted, or the forks may vibrate temporarily while positioning.**

- (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.**

30) WORK EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

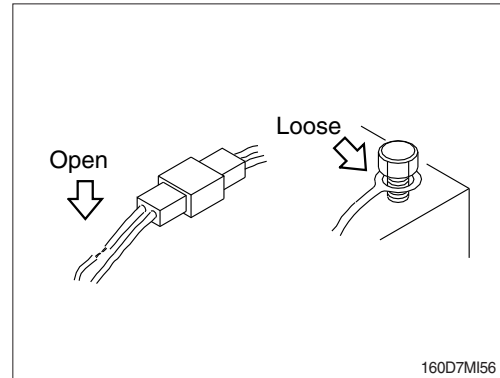
When carrying out inspection and maintenance with the forks raised, fit a stand under the forks securely to prevent the work equipment from coming down. In addition, set the work equipment control levers to the hold position.



7. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

1) WIRING, GAUGES

Check regularly and repair loose or malfunctioning gauges when found.



2) WELDING REPAIR

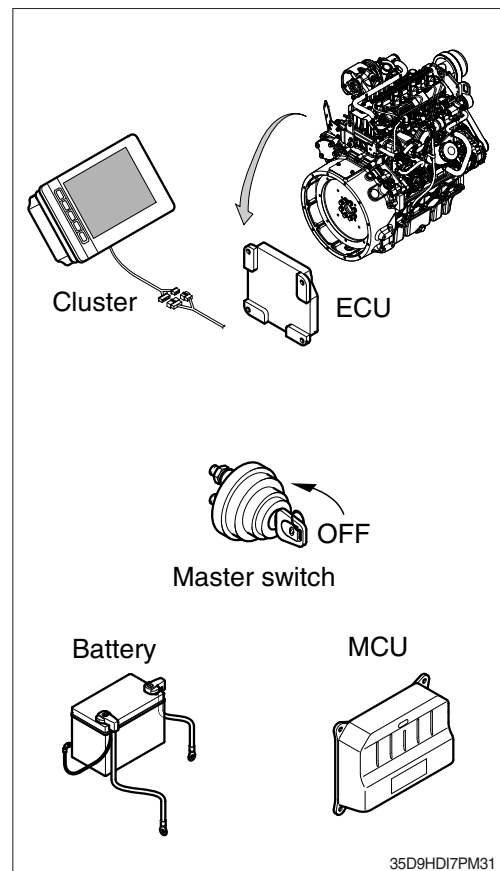
Before start to welding, follow the below procedure.

- (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 (MCU, 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 ₂ 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 (CO₂). GWP is calculated in terms of the 100-year warming potential of 1 kg of a greenhouse gas relative to 1 kg of CO₂.

(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.

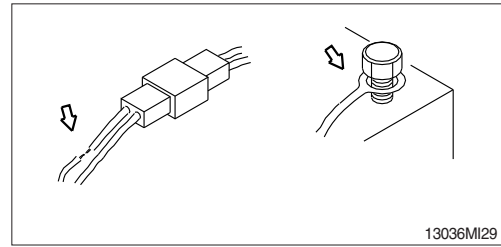
(4) Action in case of exposure

- 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

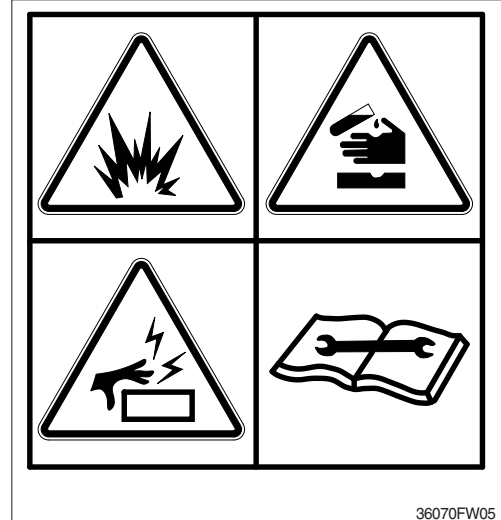
- ① Wash the terminal with hot water if it is contaminated, and apply grease to the terminals after washing.

▲ 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

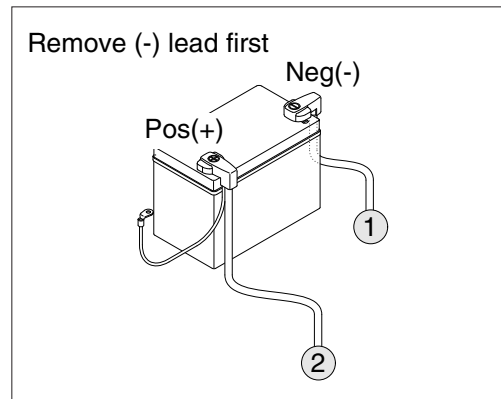
(3) Removing and installing

- 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.

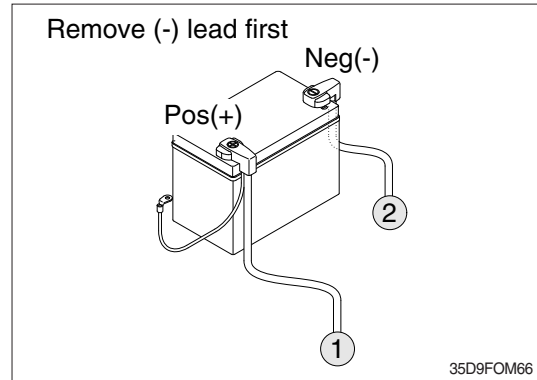
- ② When remounting, connect the ground connection last

▲ 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

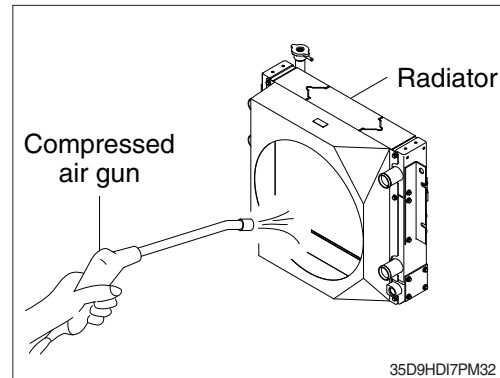
(1) Radiator fins cleaning

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/cm² (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.

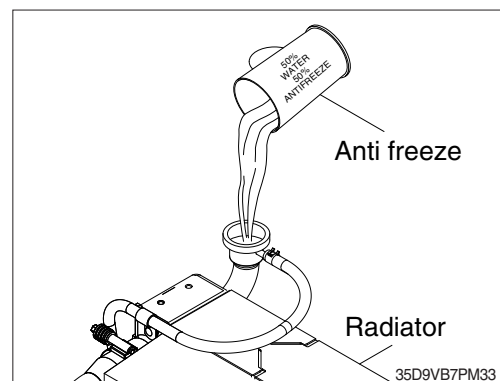
(2) Radiator cleaning

- 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.

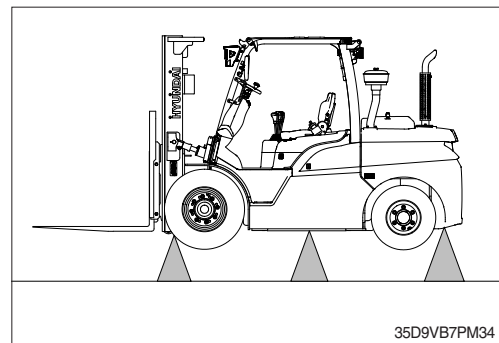
※ Points to fit jack when jacking up

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.



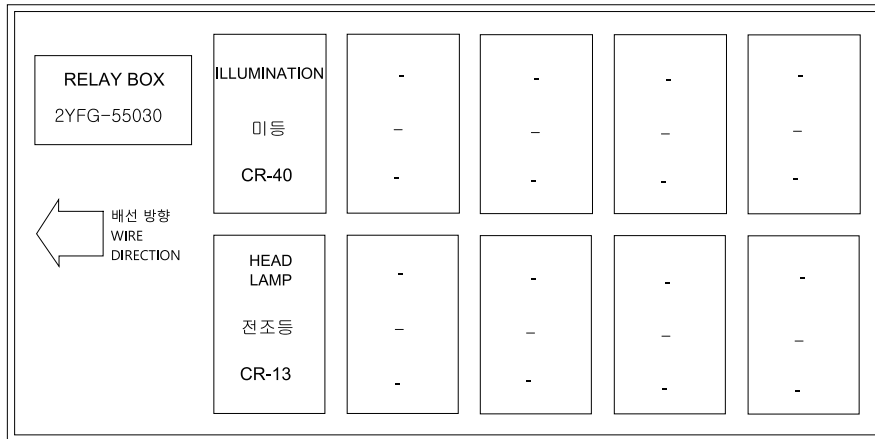
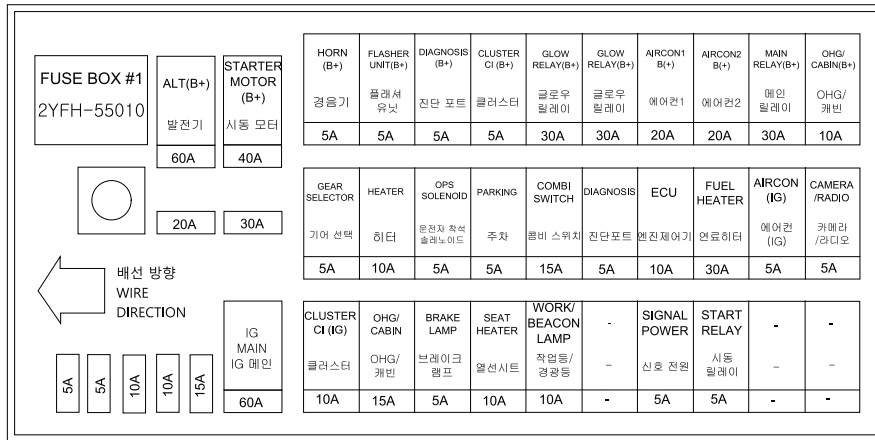
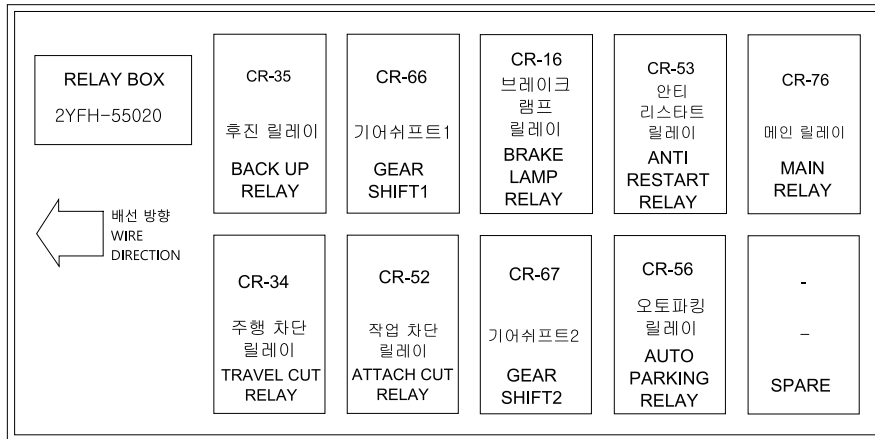
- ⑤ Replace the tire and tighten the lug nuts partially. The mounting faces of the wheel, lug nuts and wheels must be free from any dirt or lubricant of any kind.
- ⑥ Tighten the lug nuts on opposite sides in turn, and check that there is no play in the wheel.
- ⑦ Lower the jack to lower the truck to 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 CHECK BEFORE STARTING ENGINE.

▲ 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

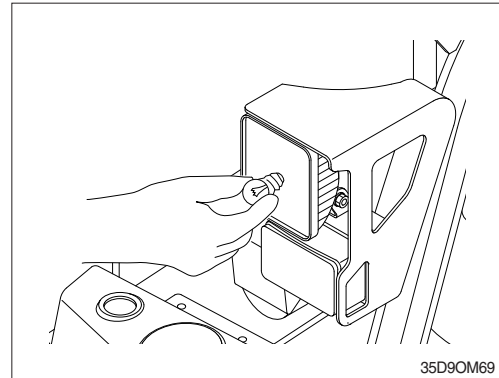


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- ① Turn the starting switch OFF.
 - ② Open the cover of the fuse box or relay box, and replace fuses or relays inside (to open the cover of the fuse box or relay box, push the side of the cover lightly with a finger, and pull the cover forward to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

7) LAMP BULBS REPLACEMENT

Lamp	Spec (12V)
Head lamp	55 W or LED
Turn signal lamp	LED
Clearance lamp	LED
Stop lamp	LED
Backup lamp	LED
License lamp (option)	3.4 W
Beacon lamp (option)	LED
Rear work lamp (option)	55 W or LED



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

8) FUNCTIONAL TESTS

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

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

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

(1) Horn

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

(2) Hour meter

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

(3) Indicator lights

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

(4) Service brakes and inching pedal

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

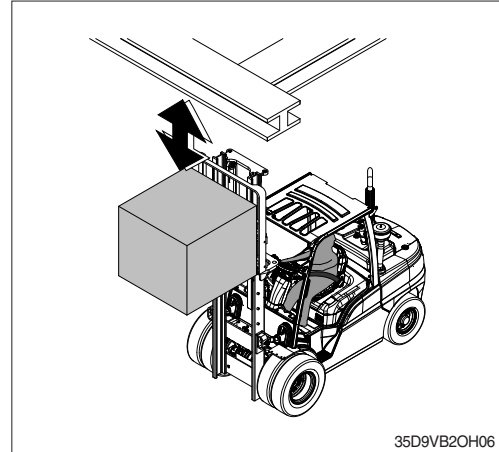
⚠ Be sure that there is adequate overhead clearance before raising the mast.

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.**

9) 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.

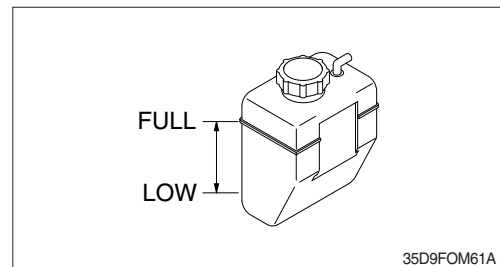
(3) Battery

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 every 500 operating hours.
- Remove the oil pan drain plug to drain old oil after the truck has been in operation and the engine oil is operating temperature.

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

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

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

OIL PERFORMANCE DESIGNATION: To help achieve proper engine performance and durability, use only engine lubricating oils of the proper quality. For the diesel engines, HYUNDAI recommends that you use motor oil that meets ACEA service classification API CJ-4 or better (SAE 15W-40) for the diesel engines.

- ※ Diesel fuel containing much sulfur will deteriorate engine oil sooner, and it requires earlier replacement of engine oil with new one. Accordingly, it is recommended to use fuel oil with cetane number of 45 or more of well-known maker's products or reference to the appropriate EU or international standard in order to maintain performance of the emissions control system of engine.**
- ※ If the engine is to be operated within the Union on diesel or non-road gas-oil, a fuel with sulphur content not greater than 10 mg/kg (20 mg/kg at point of final distribution) and a FAME content not greater than 8 % v/v shall be used.**
- ※ Only use officially sold fuel. Using bad fuel can cause fatal damage to the engine.**
- ※ Cetane number greater than 50 is preferred, especially for temperatures below -20°C (-4°F) or elevations above 1500 m (5000 ft).**

(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 7-40 for additional information on truck blocking and jacking. Also refer to page 7-35 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/cm² (30 psi), maximum (OSHA requirement).**

- ▲ **Wear suitable eye protection and protective clothing when air cleaning. Never point the air nozzle at anyone.**

Air clean the mast assembly, drive axle, radiator- from both counterweight and engine side, engine and accessories, drive line and related components, and steering axle and cylinder.

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. (SEE SECTION 8. 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

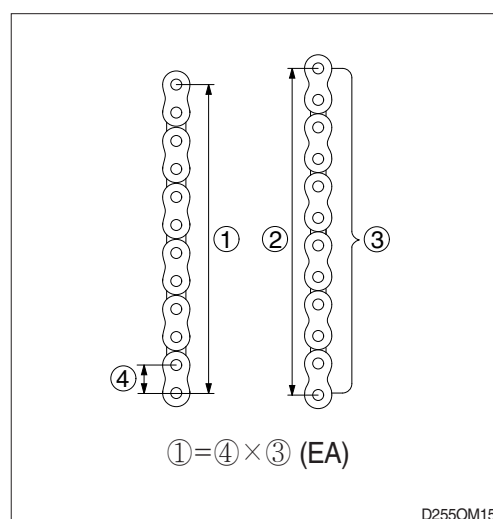
The number of pins in the length (segment) of chain to be measured.

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.

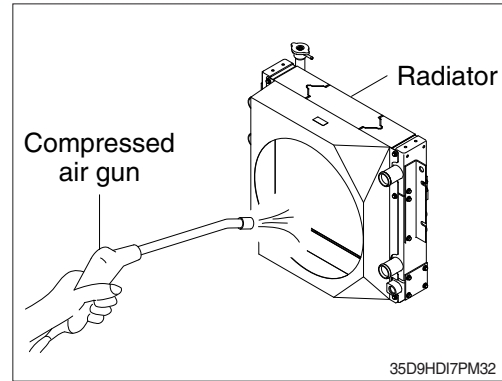
· Air pressure max : 2 kgf/cm² (28 psi)

- 3) Check the fan belt tension. If it is too slack, adjust the tension. (see page 7-22)

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) Fuel of low pour point must be used. ASTM D975 No.1 diesel fuel should be used at ambient temperature lower than -5°C.
- (3) Use a mixture of 50 percent soft water and 50 percent ethylene glycol antifreeze to fill the cooling system. Refer to the page 7-53.

▲ 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 (API CJ-4)	SAE 15W-40
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★ ¹
Grease	Lithium base grease NLGI No.2
Fuel	ASTM D975-No.2 ★ ² Ultra low sulfur diesel
Coolant	Mixture of 50% ethylene glycol base antifreeze and 50% water

- SAE : Society of Automotive Engineers
- ISO : International Organization for Standardization
- NLGI : National Lubricating Grease Institute
- ACEA : European Automobile Manufacturers Association
- ASTM : American Society of Testing and Material

- ★¹ : Cold region
Russia, CIS, Mongolia
- ★² Ultra low sulfur diesel
- sulfur content ≤ 15 ppm

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	12.6 (3.3)	★SAE 5W-40									
			SAE 10W									
			SAE 10W-30									
			SAE 5W-30									
			SAE 15W-40									
			SAE 30									
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	76 (20)	★ISO VG 15									
			ISO VG 32									
			ISO VG 46									
			ISO VG 68									
Fuel tank	Diesel fuel★ ¹	126 (33)	★ASTM D975 NO.1									
			ASTM D975 NO.2									
Fitting (Grease nipple)	Grease	-	★NLGI NO.1									
			NLGI NO.2									
Radiator	Antifreeze : Water	15.1 (4.0)	Ethylene glycol base permanent type (50:50)									
			★Ethylene glycol base permanent type (60 : 40)									

NOTES :

- Engine oil should be API classification CJ-4
- 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.

★¹ : Ultra low sulfur diesel
- sulfur content ≤ 15 ppm

★ : Cold region
Russia, CIS, Mongolia