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Service and Maintenance Manual

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1250AJP**

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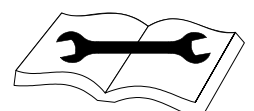
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SECTION A. INTRODUCTION - MAINTENANCE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

A GENERAL

This section contains the general safety precautions which must be observed during maintenance of the aerial platform. It is of utmost importance that maintenance personnel pay strict attention to these warnings and precautions to avoid possible injury to themselves or others, or damage to the equipment. A maintenance program must be followed to ensure that the machine is safe to operate.

⚠ WARNING

MODIFICATION OR ALTERATION OF AN AERIAL WORK PLATFORM SHALL BE MADE ONLY WITH WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

The specific precautions to be observed during maintenance are inserted at the appropriate point in the manual. These precautions are, for the most part, those that apply when servicing hydraulic and larger machine component parts.

Your safety, and that of others, is the first consideration when engaging in the maintenance of equipment. Always be conscious of weight. Never attempt to move heavy parts without the aid of a mechanical device. Do not allow heavy objects to rest in an unstable position. When raising a portion of the equipment, ensure that adequate support is provided.

⚠ WARNING

SINCE THE MACHINE MANUFACTURER HAS NO DIRECT CONTROL OVER THE FIELD INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE, SAFETY IN THIS AREA RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER/OPERATOR.

B HYDRAULIC SYSTEM SAFETY

It should be noted that the machines hydraulic systems operate at extremely high potentially dangerous pressures. Every effort should be made to relieve any system pressure prior to disconnecting or removing any portion of the system.

Do not use your hand to check for leaks. Use a piece of cardboard or paper to search for leaks. Wear gloves to help protect hands from spraying fluid.



C MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SAFETY PRECAUTIONS LISTED IN THIS SECTION COULD RESULT IN MACHINE DAMAGE, PERSONNEL INJURY OR DEATH AND IS A SAFETY VIOLATION.

- ENSURE REPLACEMENT PARTS OR COMPONENTS ARE IDENTICAL OR EQUIVALENT TO ORIGINAL PARTS OR COMPONENTS.
- NO SMOKING IS MANDATORY. NEVER REFUEL DURING ELECTRICAL STORMS. ENSURE THAT FUEL CAP IS CLOSED AND SECURE AT ALL OTHER TIMES.
- REMOVE ALL RINGS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY WHEN PERFORMING ANY MAINTENANCE.
- DO NOT WEAR LONG HAIR UNRESTRAINED, OR LOOSE-FITTING CLOTHING AND NECKTIES WHICH ARE APT TO BECOME CAUGHT ON OR ENTANGLED IN EQUIPMENT.
- OBSERVE AND OBEY ALL WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS ON MACHINE AND IN SERVICE MANUAL.
- KEEP OIL, GREASE, WATER, ETC. WIPED FROM STANDING SURFACES AND HAND HOLDS.
- USE CAUTION WHEN CHECKING A HOT, PRESSURIZED COOLANT SYSTEM.
- NEVER WORK UNDER AN ELEVATED BOOM UNTIL BOOM HAS BEEN SAFELY RESTRAINED FROM ANY MOVEMENT BY BLOCKING OR OVERHEAD SLING, OR BOOM SAFETY PROP HAS BEEN ENGAGED.
- BEFORE MAKING ADJUSTMENTS, LUBRICATING OR PERFORMING ANY OTHER MAINTENANCE, SHUT OFF ALL POWER CONTROLS.
- BATTERY SHOULD ALWAYS BE DISCONNECTED DURING REPLACEMENT OF ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS.
- KEEP ALL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND ATTACHMENTS STOWED IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.
- USE ONLY APPROVED, NONFLAMMABLE CLEANING SOLVENTS.

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SECTION 1. SPECIFICATIONS

1.1 OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS & PERFORMANCE DATA

Table 1-1. Operating Specifications & Performance Data

Maximum Work Load (Capacity)	
Unrestricted	500 lb (230 kg)
Restricted	1000 lb (450 kg)
Max. Vertical Platform Height (Unrestricted)	125 ft (38.1 m)
Max. Vertical Platform Height (Restricted)	125 ft (38.1 m)
Max. Horizontal Platform Reach (Unrestricted)	63 ft-2 in (19.3 m)
Max. Horizontal Platform Reach (Restricted)	53 ft-2 in (16.2 m)
Up and Over Height	60 ft-7 in (18.5 m)
Main Boom Range (At Maximum Up & Over)	+75° / -55°
Main Boom Range (At Maximum Left & Right)	+70° / -55°
Maximum Boom Swing	360° Continuous
JibPLUS	
Length	8 ft (2.44 m)
Horizontal Motion	125° working, 210° stowed
Vertical Motion	130° (+75/-55)
Max. Hydraulic System Pressure	4600 psi (317 Bar)
Maximum Wind Speed	28 mph (12.5 m/s)
Maximum Manual Force	400 N
Electrical System Voltage	12 Volts
Max Tire Load	23,700 lb (10750 kg)
Maximum Platform Rotation	±90°

1.2 CAPACITIES

Table 1-2. Capacities

Hydraulic Tank	53.3 gal (201.7 L)
Fuel Tank	31 gal (117 L)
Hydraulic System	65.4 gal (247.5 L)
Drive Hub	
Bonfiglioli	0.53 qt (0.5 L) ± 10%
Reggiana Riduttori	1.59 qt (1.5 L) ± 10%

1.3 CHASSIS SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1-3. Chassis Specifications

Maximum Travel Grade With boom in stowed position (Gradeability)	45%
Maximum Travel Grade With boom in stowed position (Side Slope)	5°
Turning Radius (Axles Retracted)	
Outside	22 ft-6 in (6.8 m)
Inside	14 ft-5 in (4.4 m)
Turning Radius (Axles Extended)	
Inside	8 ft (2.4 m)
Outside	19 ft-4 in (5.9 m)
Max Tire Load	23700 lb (10750 kg)
Max Ground Bearing Pressure	100 psi (7.03 kg/cm ²)
Maximum Drive Speed	
Stowed	3.25 mph (5.2 kph)
Elevated	0.75 mph (1.2 kph)
Gross Machine Weight	
Platform Empty	44,000 lb (19,958 kg)
Platform Empty w/ Skypower	44,215 lb (20,056 kg)

1.4 TIRES

Table 1-4. Tire Specifications

Size	445/50D710
Load Range	J
Ply Rating	18
Foam Fill	Polyurethane HD (55 Durometer) Foam
Diameter	46.45 in (117.9 cm)
Width	18 in (45.7 cm)
Rim Size	15x28
Tire & Wheel Weight	867 lb (393 kg)
Max Tire Load	23,700 lb (10750 kg)
Size	445/65-24
Type	Solid
Diameter	45.3 in (115.1 cm)
Width	17.3 in (43.9 cm)
Rim Size	12.00-24
Tire & Wheel Weight	960 lb (435.4 kg)
Max Tire Load	23,700 lb (10750 kg)

1.5 DIMENSIONAL DATA

Table 1-5. Dimensional Data

Overall Width	
Axles Retracted	8 ft-2 in (2.49 m)
Axles Extended	12 ft-6 in (3.8 m)
Stowed Height	10 ft (3.05 m)
Stowed Length (Transport Mode)	37 ft-7 in (11.46 m)
Stowed Length (Working Mode)	47 ft-6 in (14.48 m)
Wheelbase	12 ft-6 in (3.81 m)
Tailswing	
Tower Up	7 ft (2.13 m)
Tower Down	11 ft-3 in (3.43 m)
Oscillating Axle	±6 in (0.15 m)
Ground Clearance (Axle)	12 in (30.4 cm)
Ground Clearance (Chassis)	25.5 in (64.7 cm)

1.6 ENGINE DATA

Caterpillar 3.4T

Table 1-6. Caterpillar 3.4T (Prior to SN 0300201017)

Type	Liquid Cooled, Antifreeze
Number of Cylinders	4
Bore	3.7 in (94 mm)
Stroke	4.7 in (120 mm)
Total Displacement	201 cu. in (3294 cm ³)
Compression Ratio	19.5:1
Firing Order	1-3-4-2
Max Power Output	73.7 hp (55 kW) @ 2500 rpm
Max Torque Output	245 Nm @ 1600 rpm
Oil Capacity	10.5 qt (10 L)
Average Fuel Consumption	1.36 gph (5.14 Lph)
Idle Engine RPM	1200
Mid Engine RPM	1800
High Engine RPM	2475

Deutz BF4M2011

Table 1-7. Deutz BF4M2011 Specifications (Prior to SN 0300127698)

Type	Liquid Cooled
Number of Cylinders	4
Bore	3.7 in (94 mm)
Stroke	4.4 in (112 mm)
Total Displacement	190 cu. in (3108 cm ³)
Compression Ratio	17.5
Firing Order	1-3-4-2
Max Power Output	87 hp (65 kW)
Oil Capacity	
Cooling System	5 qt (4.5 L)
w/Filter	11 qt (10.5 L)
Total Capacity	16 qt (15 L)
Average Fuel Consumption	1.1 gph (4.1 Lph)
Low Engine RPM	1000
Mid Engine RPM	1800
High Engine RPM	2800

Deutz TD2011L4

Table 1-8. Deutz TD2011L4 Specifications (SN 0300127698 to Present)

Type	Liquid Cooled
Number of Cylinders	4
Bore	3.7 in (94 mm)
Stroke	4.4 in (112 mm)
Total Displacement	190 cu. in (3108 cm ³)
Compression Ratio	17.5
Firing Order	1-3-4-2
Max Power Output	74.2 hp (55.4 kW) @ 2500 rpm
Max Torque Output	260 Nm (192 ft. lbs) @ 1800 rpm
Oil Capacity	
Cooling System	5 qt (4.5 L)
w/Filter	11 qt (10.5 L)
Total Capacity	16 qt (15 L)
Average Fuel Consumption	1.1 gph (4.1 Lph)
Low Engine RPM	1000
Mid Engine RPM	1800
High Engine RPM	2600

Deutz TCD2.9L4

**Table 1-9. Deutz TCD2.9L4 Specifications
(SN 0300201017 to Present)**

Type	Liquid Cooled
Number of Cylinders	4
Bore	3.6 in (92 mm)
Stroke	4.3 in (110 mm)
Total Displacement	178 cu. in (2925 cm ³)
Firing Order	1-3-4-2
Max Power Output	74.2hp (55.4 kW) @ 2500 rpm
Max Torque Output	192 ft. lbs. (260 Nm) @ 1800 rpm
Oil Capacity	2.4 gal (8.9L)
Coolant Capacity (System)	3.2 gal (12.1 L)
Average Fuel Consumption	1.2 gph (4.1 Lph)
Low Engine RPM	1200
Mid Engine RPM	1800
High Engine RPM	2500

1.7 TORQUE REQUIREMENTS

Table 1-10. Torque Requirements

Description	Torque Value (Dry)	Interval Hours
Wheel Bolts	180 ft-lb (252 Nm)	150
Counterweight Bolts	400 ft-lb (542 Nm)	As required
Swing Bearing Bolts	190 ft-lb (260 Nm)	50/600*
Starter or Aux Pump Solenoid Contacts Coil	95 in-lb (10.5 Nm) 40 in-lb (4.5 Nm)	As required
*Check turntable bearing bolts for security after first 50 hours of operation and every 600 hours thereafter. (See Turntable Bearing in Section 3.)		
NOTE: When maintenance becomes necessary or a fastener has loosened, refer to the Torque Chart for proper torque value.		

1.8 MAJOR COMPONENT WEIGHTS

Table 1-11. Component Weights

Component	LBS	KG	
Tire & Wheel	445/50D710, FF	867	393
	445/65-24, Solid	960	435.4
Drive Hub & Motor	BONFIGLIOLI	267	121
	REGGIANA RIDUTTORI	306	138
Engine Assembly	CAT C3.4	551	250
	Deutz BF4M2011	544	247
	Deutz TD2011L040		
	TD 2.9L4	550	249.5
Main Boom	5196	2357	
Tower Boom	7147	3242	
Tower Telescope Cylinder	915	415	
Axle Oscillation Cylinder	74	34	
Axle Extend Cylinder	92	42	
Level Cylinder	89	40	
Platform	36 x 96	245	111
	36 x 72	195	89
Counterweight *	3329	1574	
* For actual weight, see stamping on counterweight			

1.9 PRESSURE SETTINGS

Table 1-12. Pressure Settings

Function	PSI	Bar
Function Pump, High Press. Relief	3200	220.6
Function Pump Standby Pressure	450	31
Swing	1500	103.4
Main Telescope	2200	151.6
Axle, Extend & Retract	2500	172.3
Steer Left	2600	179
Steer Right	2000	138
Platform Level Up	3000	206.8
Platform Level Down	2500	172.3
Jib, Up & Down	2750	189.6

SECTION 1 - SPECIFICATIONS

1.10 HYDRAULIC OIL

Table 1-13. Hydraulic Oil Specifications

Hydraulic System Operating Temperature Range	S.A.E. Viscosity Grade
+0° to +180° F (-18° to +83° C)	10W
+0° to +210° F (-18° to +99° C)	10W-20, 10W-30
+50° to +210° F (+10° to +99° C)	20W-20

NOTE: Hydraulic oils must have anti-wear qualities at least to API Service Classification GL-3 and sufficient chemical stability for mobile hydraulic system service.

NOTE: Aside from JLG recommendations, it is not advisable to mix oils of different brands or types. They may not contain the same required additives or be of comparable viscosities.

NOTE: If temperatures remain consistently below 20° F (-7° C), JLG Industries recommends using Mobil DTE10 Excel 32.

Table 1-14. Mobil DTE 10 Excel 32 Specs

ISO Viscosity Grade	#32
Specific Gravity	0.877
Pour Point, Max	-40° F (-40° C)
Flash Point, Min.	330° F (166° C)
Viscosity	
at 40° C	33cSt
at 100° C	6.6cSt
at 100° F	169 SUS
at 210° F	48 SUS
cp at -20° F	6,200
Viscosity Index	140

Table 1-15. UCon Hydrolube HP-5046

Type	Synthetic Biodegradable
Specific Gravity	1.082
Pour Point, Max	-58° F (-50° C)
pH	9.1
Viscosity	
at 0° C (32° F)	340 cSt (1600SUS)
at 40° C (104° F)	46 cSt (215SUS)
at 65° C (150° F)	22 cSt (106SUS)
Viscosity Index	170

Table 1-16. Mobil EAL H 46 Specs

Type	Synthetic Biodegradable
ISO Viscosity Grade	46
Density at 15° C	.874
Pour Point	-49° F (-45° C)
Flash Point	500° F (260° C)
Operating Temp.	-20 to 200° F (-29 to 93° C)
Weight	7.64 lb/gal (0.9 kg/L)
Viscosity	
at 40° C	48.8 cSt
at 100° C	7.8 cSt
Viscosity Index	145

Table 1-17. Mobil EAL 46 Specs

Type	Synthetic Biodegradable
ISO Viscosity Grade	46
Density at 15° C	.93
Pour Point	-27° F (-33° C)
Flash Point	568° F (298° C)
Operating Temp.	-20 to 200° F (-29 to 93° C)
Weight	7.64 lb/gal (0.9 kg/L)
Viscosity	
at 40° C	43.3 cSt
at 100° C	7.7 cSt
Viscosity Index	149

Table 1-18. Quintolubric 888-46

Density	0.92 @ 59°F (15°C)
Pour Point	<-22°F (<-30°C)
Flash Point	572°F (300°C)
Fire Point	680°F (360°C)
Autoignition Temperature	>842°F(>450°C)
Viscosity	
at 0°C (32°F)	320 cSt
at 20°C (104°F)	109 cSt
at 40°C (104°F)	47.5 cSt
at 100°C (150°F)	9.5 cSt
Viscosity Index	190

Table 1-19. Mobilfluid 424 Specs

SAE Grade	10W30
ISO	55
Gravity, API	29.0
Density, Lb/Gal. 60°F	7.35
Pour Point, Max	-46°F (-43°C)
Flash Point, Min.	442°F (228°C)
Viscosity	
Brookfield, cP at -18°C	2700
at 40°C	55 cSt
at 100°C	9.3 cSt
Viscosity Index	152

Table 1-20. Exxon Univis HVI 26 Specs

Specific Gravity	32.1
Pour Point	-76°F (-60°C)
Flash Point	217°F (103°C)
Viscosity	
at 40°C	25.8 cSt
at 100°C	9.3 cSt
Viscosity Index	376
NOTE: Mobil/Exxon recommends that this oil be checked on a yearly basis for viscosity.	

SECTION 1 - SPECIFICATIONS

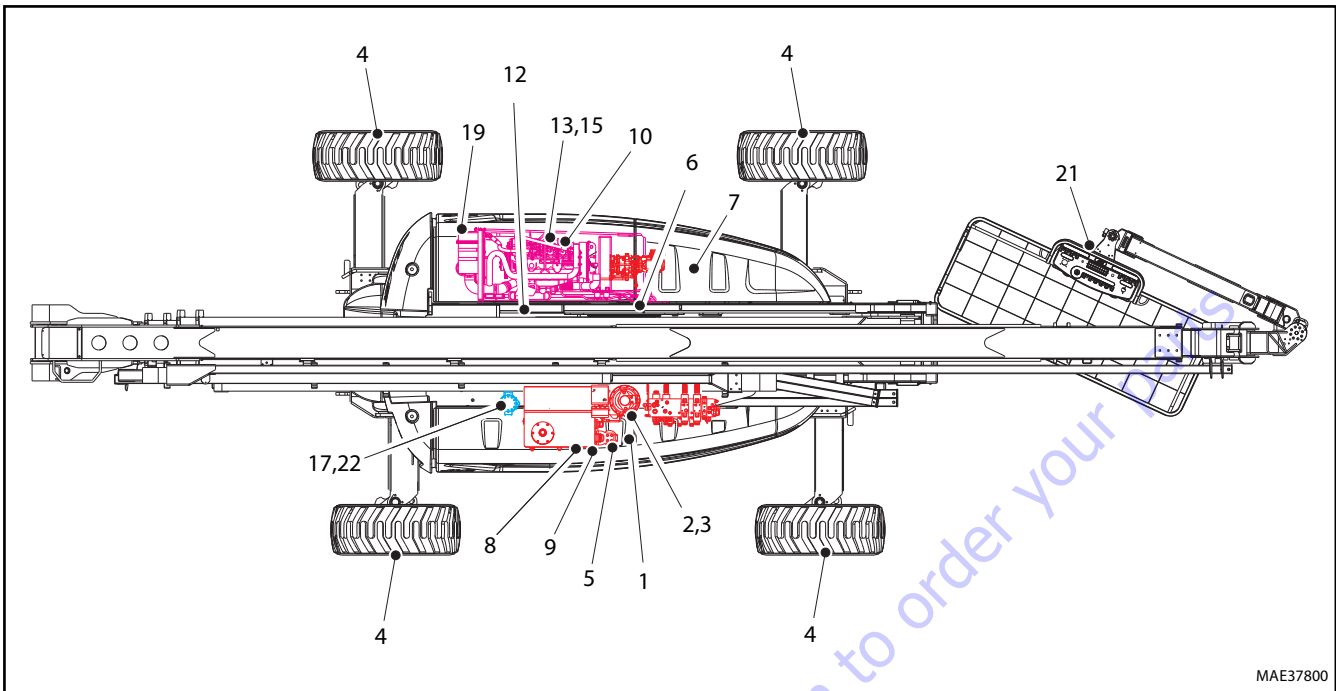


Figure 1-1. Lubrication & Operator Maintenance Diagram - Deutz 2011/CAT Engines

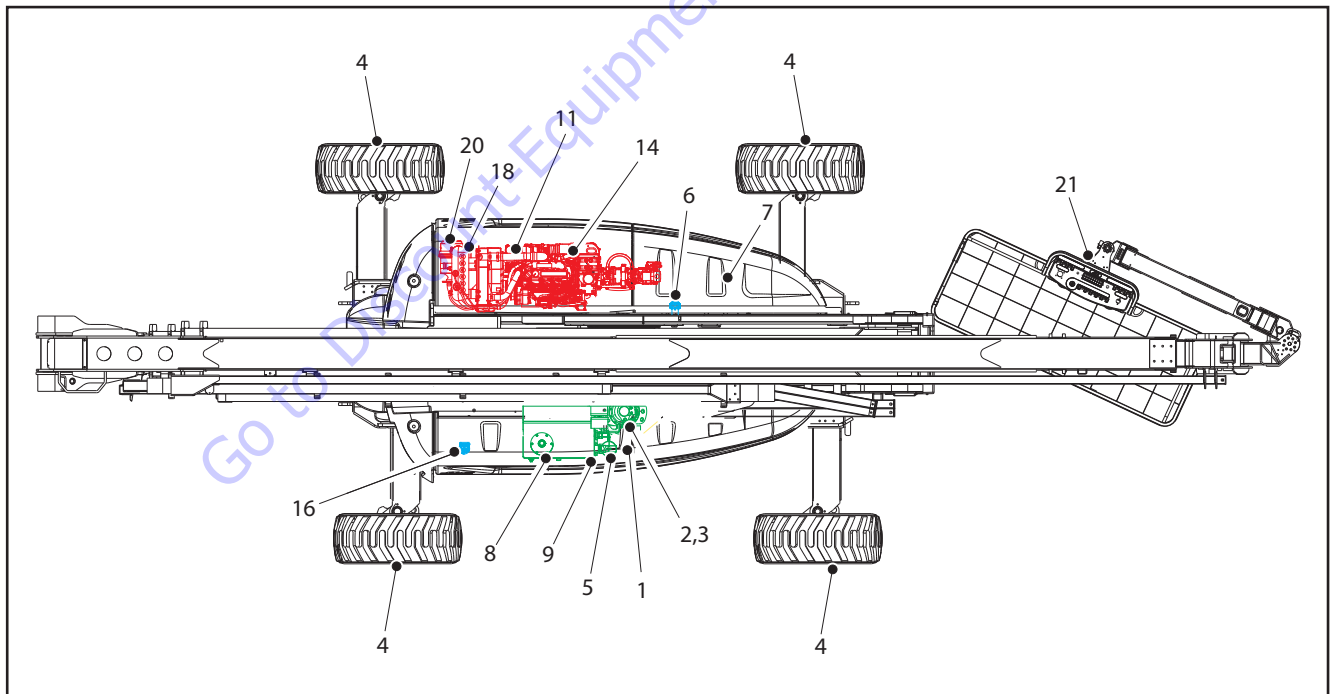


Figure 1-2. Lubrication & Operator Maintenance Diagram - Deutz 2.9 Engine

1.11 LUBRICATION & OPERATOR MAINTENANCE

NOTE: The following numbers correspond to those in Figure 1-1., Lubrication & Operator Maintenance Diagram - Deutz 2011/CAT Engines.

Table 1-21. Lubrication Specifications

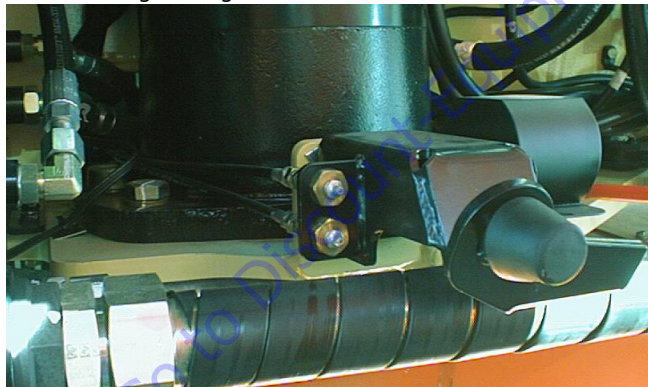
KEY	SPECIFICATIONS
MPG	Multipurpose Grease having a minimum dripping point of 350°F (177°C). Excellent water resistance and adhesive qualities, and being of extreme pressure type. (Timken OK 40 pounds minimum.)
EPGL	Extreme Pressure Gear Lube (oil) meeting API service classification GL-5 or MIL-Spec MIL-L-2105
HO	Hydraulic Oil. API service classification GL-3, e.g. Mobilfluid 424.
EO	Engine (crankcase). Gas (5W30) - API SN, -Arctic ACEA AI/BI, A5/B5 - API SM, SL, SJ, EC, CF, CD - ILSAC GF-4. Diesel (15W40, 5W30 Arctic) - API CJ-4.

NOTICE

LUBRICATION INTERVALS ARE BASED ON MACHINE OPERATION UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS. FOR MACHINES USED IN MULTI-SHIFT OPERATIONS AND/OR EXPOSED TO HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS OR CONDITIONS, LUBRICATION FREQUENCIES MUST BE INCREASED ACCORDINGLY.

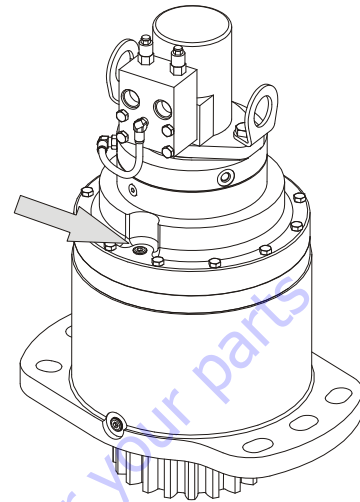
NOTE: It is recommended as a good practice to replace all filters at the same time.

1. Swing Bearing - Remote Lube



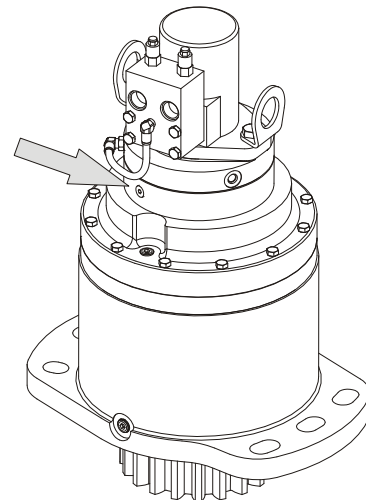
Lube Point(s) - 2 Grease Fitting
 Capacity - A/R
 Lube - MPG
 Interval - Every 3 months or 150 hours of operation.

2. Swing Gearbox



Lube Point(s) - Fill Plug
 Capacity - 79 oz (2.3 L)
 Lube - GL-5
 Interval - Check level every 150 hours/Change every 1200 hours of operation. Fill to cover ring gear.

3. Swing Brake



Lube Point(s) - Fill Plug
 Capacity - 2.7 oz (80 ml)
 Lube - DTE24
 Interval - Check level every 150 hours/Change every 1200 hours of operation.

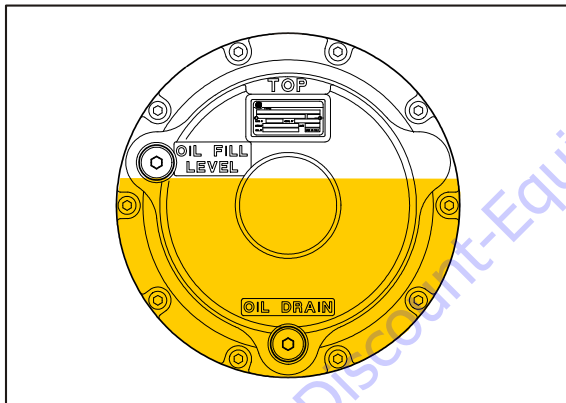
SECTION 1 - SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE: After S/N 0300134389 machines may be built with either Bonfiglioli or Reggiana Riduttori wheel drive hubs.

4. A. Wheel Drive Hub - Rexroth (Prior to S/N 100128)



Lube Point(s) - Level/Fill Plug
Capacity - 0.5 L (1/2 full)
Lube - EPGL
Interval - Change after first 150 hours then every 1200 hours of operation
Comments - Place Fill port at 12 o'clock position and Check port at 3 o'clock position. Pour lubricant into fill port until it just starts to flow out of check port.
B: Wheel Drive Hub - Bonfiglioli (S/N 100128 to Present)



Lube Point(s) - Level/Fill Plug
Capacity - 2.1 qt (2 L) \pm 10%
Lube - EPGL
Interval - Change after first 150 hours then every 1200 hours of operation
Comments - Place Fill port at 12 o'clock position and Check port at 8 o'clock position. Pour lubricant into fill port until it just starts to flow out of check port.

C: Wheel Drive Hub - Reggiana Riduttori (S/N 134389 to Present)



Lube Point(s) - Level/Fill Plug
Capacity - 0.5 qt (0.5 L) \pm 10%
Lube - EPGL
Interval - Change after first 150 hours then every 1200 hours of operation
Comments - Place Fill port at 12 o'clock position and Check port at 3 o'clock position. Pour lubricant into fill port until it just starts to flow out of check port.

5. Hydraulic Return Filter - (See Figure 1-3. and Figure 1-4.)

Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Change after first 50 hours and every 300 hours thereafter or as indicated by condition indicator.

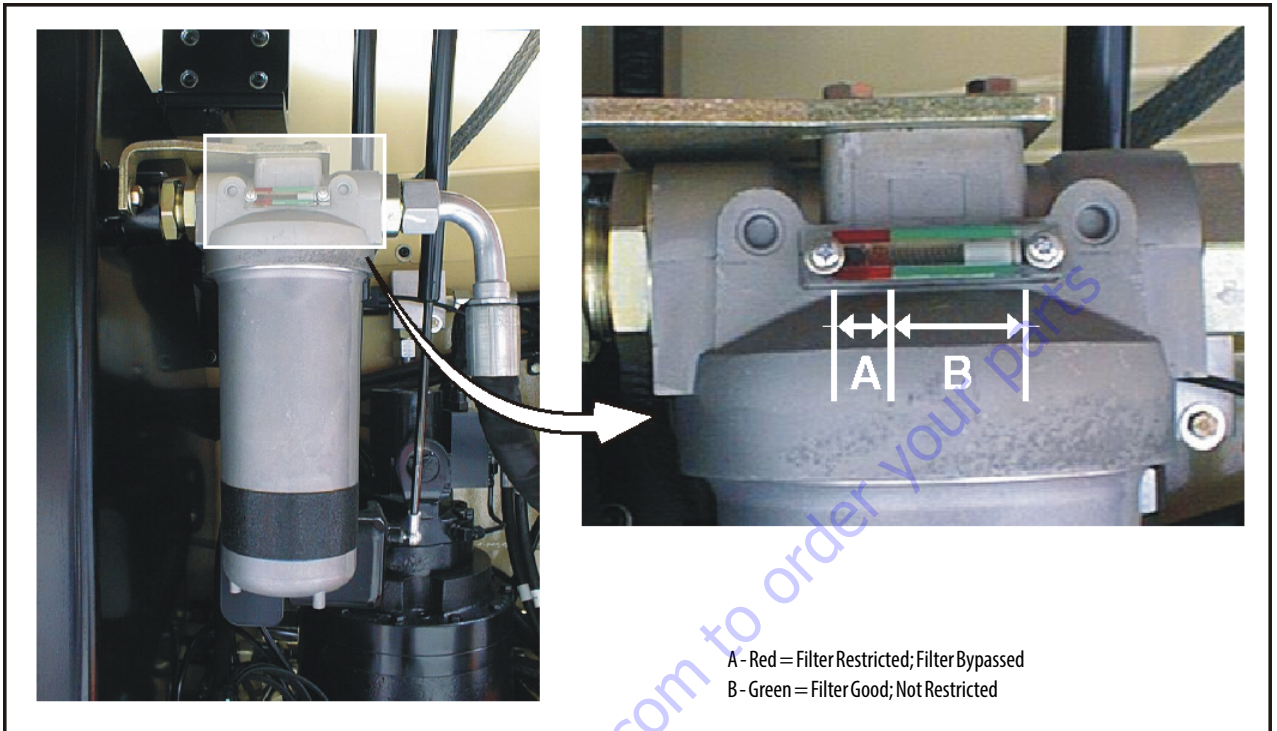


Figure 1-3. Hydraulic Return Filter Condition Indicator - Prior to SN 139396



Figure 1-4. Hydraulic Return Filter Condition Indicator - SN 139396 to Present

SECTION 1 - SPECIFICATIONS

6. Hydraulic Charge Filter



or



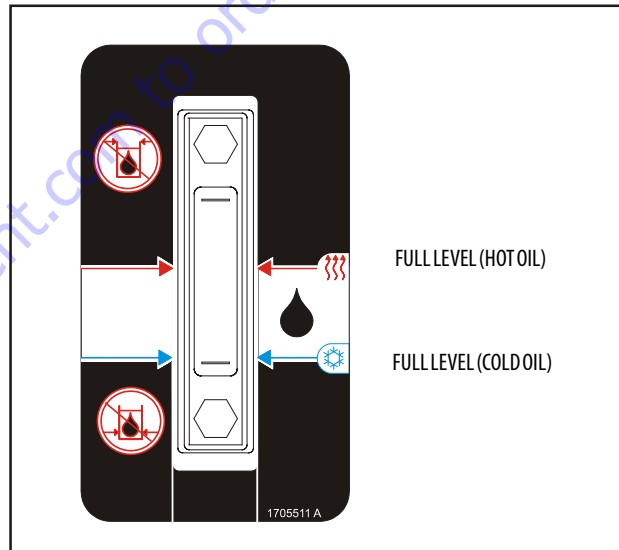
Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Change after first 50 hours and every 300 hours thereafter or as indicated by condition indicator (if equipped).

7. Main Valve Filter



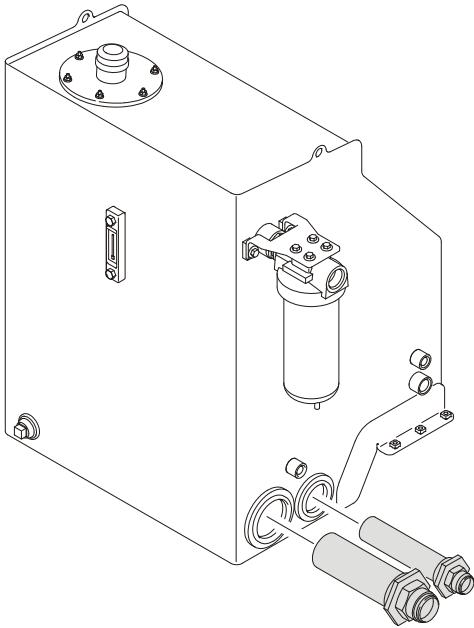
Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Change after first 50 hours and every 300 hours thereafter.

8. Hydraulic Oil



Lube Point(s) - Fill Cap
Capacity - 55 gal (208 L) Tank
Lube - HO
Interval - Check level daily. Change every 2 years or 1200 hours of operation.

9. Suction Strainers (In Tank)



Lube Point(s) - 2
 Interval - Every 2 years or 1200 hours of operation.
 Remove and clean at time of hydraulic oil change.

10. Oil Change w/Filter - Deutz D2011



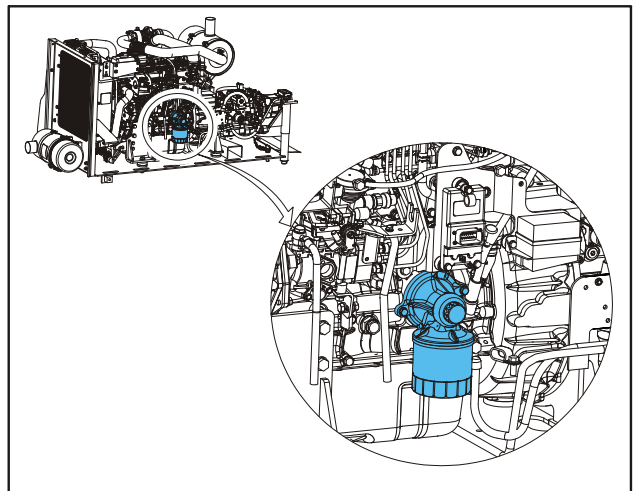
Lube Point(s) - Fill Cap/Spin-on Element
 Capacity - 11 qt (10.5 L) w/Filter
 Lube - EO
 Interval - Check level daily; change every 500 hours or six months, whichever comes first. Adjust final oil level by mark on dipstick.

11. Oil Change w/Filter - Deutz TCD2.9 L4



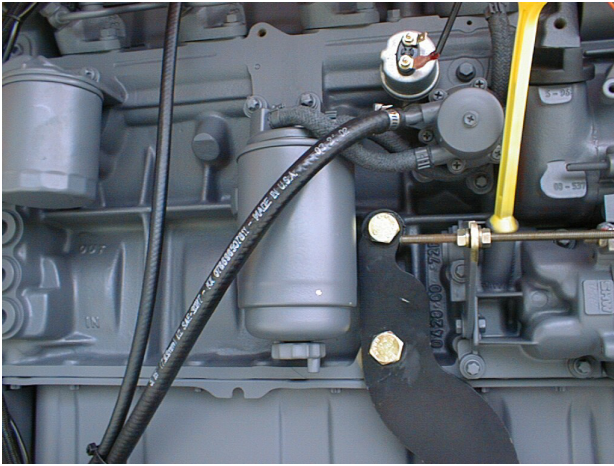
Lube Point(s) - Fill Cap/Spin-on Element
 Capacity - 2.4 Gallon (8.9 L)
 Lube - EO
 Interval - Check level daily; change every 500 hours or six months, whichever comes first. Adjust final oil level by mark on dipstick.

12. Oil Change w/Filter - CAT



Lube Point(s) - Fill Cap/Spin-on Element (element can be accessed from below engine tray)
 Capacity - 10.5 qt (10 L)
 Lube - EO
 Interval - Check level daily; change every 150 hours or three months, whichever comes first. Adjust final oil level by mark on dipstick.

13. Fuel Filter - Deutz D2011



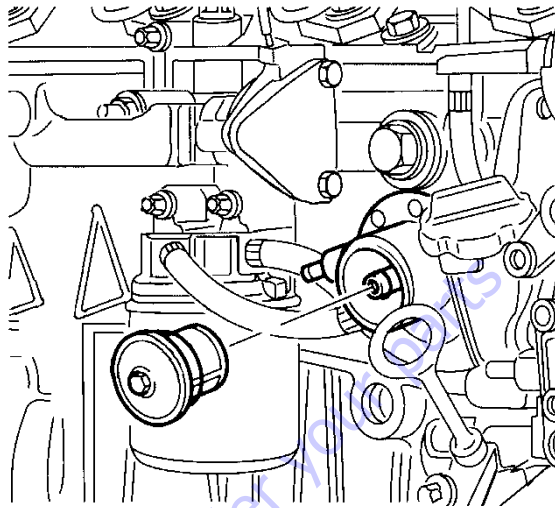
Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Every year or 600 hours of operation.

14. Fuel Filter - Deutz TCD2.9



Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Every year or 500 hours of operation.

15. Fuel Strainer - Deutz 2011



Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Every year or 600 hours of operation.

16. Fuel Pre-Filter - Deutz TCD2.9



Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Drain water daily; Change every year or 500 hours of operation.

17. Fuel Filter/Water Separator - CAT



Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
 Interval - Drain water daily; Replace element every year or 600 hours of operation.

18. Radiator Coolant - Deutz TCD2.9



Lube Point(s) - Fill Cap
 Capacity - 3.2 Gallon (12.1 L)
 Lube - Anti-Freeze
 Interval - Check level daily; change every 1000 hours or 2 years, whichever comes first.

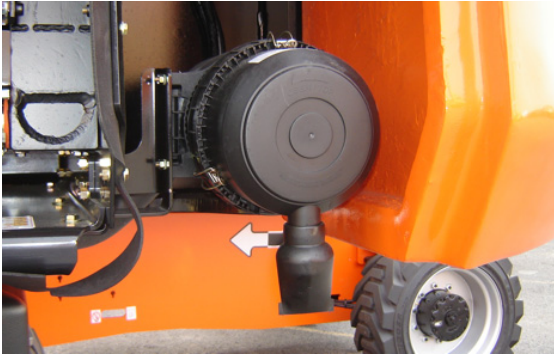
19. Air Filter - Deutz 2011/CAT



Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
 Interval - Every 6 months or 300 hours of operation or as shown by the condition indicator.

SECTION 1 - SPECIFICATIONS

20. Air Filter - Deutz TCD2.9



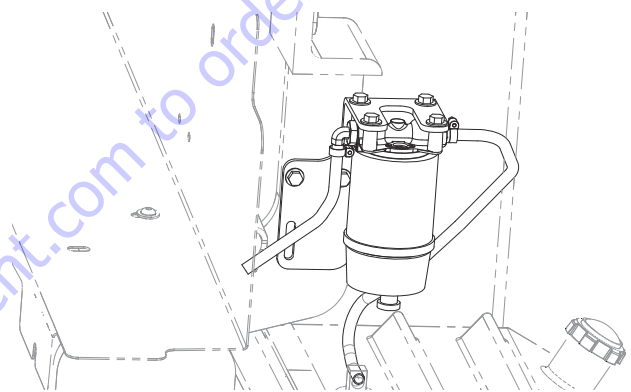
Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Every 6 months or 300 hours of operation or as indicated by the condition indicator
Comments - Check Dust Valve daily.

21. Platform Filter



Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Change after first 50 hours and then every year or 600 hours of operation thereafter.

22. Optional Fuel Filter/Water Separator



Lube Point(s) - Replaceable Element
Interval - Drain water daily; Change every year or 600 hours of operation.

Values for Zinc Yellow Chromate Fasteners (Ref 4150707)																
Size	TPI	Bolt Dia	Tensile Stress Area	SAE GRADE 5 BOLTS & GRADE 2 NUTS				SAE GRADE 8 (HEX HD) BOLTS & GRADE 8 NUTS*								
				Clamp Load	Torque (Dry)	Torque Lubricated	Torque (Loclote@242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 111 or 140)	Torque (Loclote@262™ or Vibra-TITE™ 131)	Clamp Load	Torque (Dry or Loclote@ 263) K= 0.20	Torque (Loclote@ 242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 111 or 140)	Torque (Loclote@ 262™ or Vibra-TITE™ 131) K=0.15				
		In	Sq In	LB	IN-LB	[N.m]	IN-LB	[N.m]	IN-LB	[N.m]	IN-LB	[N.m]	IN-LB	[N.m]	IN-LB	[N.m]
4	40	0.1120	0.00604	380	8	0.9	6	0.7								
	48	0.1250	0.00661	420	9	1.0	7	0.8								
6	32	0.1380	0.00909	580	16	1.8	12	1.4								
	40	0.1380	0.01015	610	18	2.0	13	1.5								
8	32	0.1640	0.01400	900	30	3.4	22	2.5								
	36	0.1640	0.01474	940	31	3.5	23	2.6								
10	24	0.1900	0.01750	1120	43	4.8	32	3.5								
	32	0.1900	0.02000	1265	49	5.5	36	4								
1/4	20	0.2500	0.0318	2020	96	10.8	75	9								
	28	0.2500	0.0364	2320	120	13.5	86	10								
		In	Sq In	LB	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]
5/16	18	0.3125	0.0524	3340	17	23	13	18	16	22	22	16	22	20	25	25
	24	0.3125	0.0560	3700	19	26	14	19	19	23	23	17	23	25	35	20
3/8	16	0.3750	0.0775	4940	30	41	23	31	35	48	28	38	38	40	55	35
	24	0.3750	0.0878	5600	35	47	25	34	40	54	32	43	43	50	60	50
7/16	14	0.4375	0.1063	6800	50	68	36	47	55	75	45	61	61	70	95	70
	20	0.4375	0.1187	7550	55	75	40	54	60	82	50	68	68	80	110	80
1/2	13	0.5000	0.1419	9050	75	102	55	75	85	116	66	92	92	105	145	100
	20	0.5000	0.1599	10700	90	122	65	86	100	136	80	108	108	120	165	120
9/16	12	0.5625	0.1820	11600	110	149	80	108	120	163	98	133	133	140	190	155
	18	0.5625	0.2030	12950	120	163	90	122	135	184	109	148	148	170	230	175
5/8	11	0.6250	0.2260	14400	150	203	110	149	165	224	135	183	183	210	280	220
	18	0.6250	0.2560	16300	170	230	130	176	190	258	153	207	207	240	325	245
3/4	10	0.7500	0.3340	21300	260	353	200	285	388	240	325	240	325	410	510	380
	16	0.7500	0.3730	23800	300	407	220	298	449	266	363	266	363	460	570	430
7/8	9	0.8750	0.4620	29400	430	583	320	434	646	386	523	386	523	605	825	620
	14	0.8750	0.5090	32400	470	637	350	475	707	425	578	425	578	670	910	680
1	8	1.0000	0.6060	38600	640	868	480	651	975	618	838	618	838	1000	1350	1015
	12	1.0000	0.6830	42200	700	949	530	719	1080	735	1000	735	1000	1170	1550	1170
1 1/8	7	1.1250	0.7650	42300	800	1085	600	813	1240	840	1142	840	1142	1290	1700	1310
	12	1.1250	0.8560	47500	880	1193	660	895	1358	925	1258	925	1258	1445	1965	1475
1 1/4	7	1.2500	0.9690	53800	1120	1518	840	1139	1598	1175	1598	1175	1598	1815	2470	1815
	12	1.2500	1.0730	59600	1240	1681	920	1247	1768	1300	1768	1300	1768	2015	2740	2015
1 3/8	6	1.3750	1.1550	64100	1460	1979	1100	1491	1925	1322	1792	1322	1792	2042	2705	2042
	12	1.3750	1.3150	73000	1680	2278	1260	1708	2380	1506	2042	1506	2042	2310	3030	2310
1 1/2	6	1.5000	1.4050	78000	1940	2630	1460	1979	2624	1755	2379	1755	2379	2730	3570	2730
	12	1.5000	1.5800	87700	2200	2983	1640	2224	3128	2300	3128	2300	3128	3555	4635	3555

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NOTES: 1. THESE TORQUE VALUES DO NOT APPLY TO CADMIUM PLATED FASTENERS
 2. ALL TORQUE VALUES ARE STATIC TORQUE MEASURED PER STANDARD AUDIT METHODS TOLERANCE = ±10%
 3. - ASSEMBLY USES HARDENED WASHER

REFERENCE JLG THREAD LOCKING COMPOUND			
JLG P/N	Loclote® P/N	ND Industries P/N	Description
0100011	242™	Vibra-TITE™ 121	Medium Strength (Blue)
0100019	271™	Vibra-TITE™ 140	High Strength (Red)
0100071	262™	Vibra-TITE™ 131	Medium - High Strength (Red)

Values for Magni Coating Fasteners (Ref 4150701)														
SAE GRADE 5 BOLTS & GRADE 2 NUTS							SAE GRADE 8 (HEX HD) BOLTS & GRADE 8 NUTS*							
Size	TPI	Bolt Dia	Tensile Stress Area	Clamp Load	Torque (Dry) K=0.17	Torque (Loclote®242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™) K=0.16	Torque (Loclote®262™ or VIBRA-TITE™ 131) K=0.15	Clamp Load	Torque (Dry or Loclote®263) K= 0.17	Torque (Loclote®242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™) K=0.16	Torque (Loclote®262™ or VIBRA-TITE™ 131) K=0.15			
		In	Sq In	LB	IN-LB	IN-LB	IN-LB	LB	IN-LB	IN-LB	IN-LB	IN-LB		
4	40	0.1120	0.00604	380	7	0.8								
48	48	0.1120	0.00661	420	8	0.9								
6	32	0.1380	0.00909	580	14	1.5								
40	40	0.1380	0.01015	610	14	1.6								
8	32	0.1640	0.01400	900	25	2.8								
36	36	0.1640	0.01474	940	26	2.9		1320	37	4				
24	24	0.1900	0.01750	1120	36	4.1		1580	51	6				
32	32	0.1900	0.02000	1285	42	4.7		1800	58	7				
20	20	0.2500	0.0318	2020	86	9.7	9	2860	122	14	114	13		
28	28	0.2500	0.0364	2320	99	11.1	11	3280	139	16	131	15		
		In	Sq In	LB	FT-LB	IN-LB	FT-LB	LB	FT-LB	IN-LB	FT-LB	IN-LB	FT-LB	IN-LB
5/16	18	0.3125	0.0524	3340	15	20	14	4720	20	25	20	25	20	25
24	24	0.3125	0.0580	3700	15	20	15	5220	25	35	20	25	20	25
3/8	16	0.3750	0.0775	4940	25	35	25	7000	35	50	35	50	35	50
24	24	0.3750	0.0878	5600	30	40	28	7900	40	55	40	55	35	50
7/16	14	0.4375	0.1063	6800	40	55	40	9550	60	80	55	75	50	70
20	20	0.4375	0.1187	7550	45	60	44	10700	65	90	60	80	60	80
1/2	13	0.5000	0.1419	9050	65	90	60	12750	90	120	85	115	80	110
20	20	0.5000	0.1599	10700	75	100	71	14400	100	135	95	130	90	120
9/16	12	0.5625	0.1820	11600	90	120	87	16400	130	175	125	170	115	155
18	18	0.5625	0.2030	12950	105	145	97	18250	145	195	135	185	130	175
5/8	11	0.6250	0.2260	14400	130	175	120	20350	180	245	170	230	160	220
18	18	0.6250	0.2560	16300	145	195	136	23000	205	280	190	260	180	245
3/4	10	0.7500	0.3340	21300	225	305	213	30100	320	435	300	410	280	380
16	16	0.7500	0.3730	23800	255	345	324	33600	355	485	335	455	315	430
7/8	9	0.8750	0.4620	29400	365	485	343	41600	515	700	485	660	455	620
14	14	0.8750	0.5090	32400	400	545	378	45800	570	775	535	730	500	680
1	8	1.0000	0.6060	38600	545	740	515	51500	730	995	685	930	645	875
12	12	1.0000	0.6630	42200	600	815	563	59700	845	1150	795	1080	745	1015
1 1/8	7	1.1250	0.7630	42300	675	920	635	68700	1095	1490	1030	1400	965	1310
12	12	1.1250	0.8560	47500	755	1025	713	77000	1225	1665	1155	1570	1085	1475
1 1/4	7	1.2500	0.9690	53800	855	1300	897	87200	1545	2100	1455	1980	1365	1855
12	12	1.2500	1.0730	59600	1055	1435	993	96600	1710	2325	1610	2190	1510	2055
1 3/8	6	1.3750	1.1550	64100	1250	1700	1175	104000	2025	2755	1905	2590	1785	2430
12	12	1.3750	1.3150	73000	1420	1930	1338	118100	2300	3130	2165	2945	2030	2760
1 1/2	6	1.5000	1.4050	78000	1660	2260	1560	126500	2690	3660	2530	3440	2370	3225
12	12	1.5000	1.5800	87700	1865	2535	1754	142200	3020	4105	2845	3870	2665	3625

NOTES: 1. THESE TORQUE VALUES DO NOT APPLY TO CADMIUM PLATED FASTENERS
 2. ALL TORQUE VALUES ARE STATIC TORQUE MEASURED PER STANDARD AUDIT METHODS TOLERANCE = ±10%
 3. * ASSEMBLY USES HARDENED WASHER

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Figure 1-6. Torque Chart (SAE Fasteners - Sheet 2 of 5)

SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREWS																
Magni Coating (Ref 4150701)*						Zinc Yellow Chromate Fasteners (Ref 4150707)*										
Size	TPI	Bolt Dia	Tensile Stress Area	Clamp Load See Note 4	Torque (Dry) K = .17	Torque (Locitite® 242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™, 111 or 140 OR Precoat 85®) K=0.16		Torque (Locitite® 262™ or Vibra-TITE™, 131 or 140 OR Precoat 85®) K=0.15		Clamp Load See Note 4	Torque (Dry) K = .20	Torque (Locitite® 242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™, 111 or 140 OR Precoat 85®) K=0.18		Torque (Locitite® 262™ or Vibra-TITE™, 131) K=0.15		
						IN-LB	[N.m]	IN-LB	[N.m]			IN-LB	[N.m]		IN-LB	[N.m]
4	40	0.1120	0.00604													
	48	0.1120	0.00661													
6	32	0.1380	0.00909													
	40	0.1380	0.01015													
8	32	0.1640	0.01400													
	36	0.1640	0.01474													
10	24	0.1900	0.01750													
	32	0.1900	0.02000													
1/4	20	0.2500	0.0318	2860	122	14	114	13	15	2860	143	16	129	15		
	28	0.2500	0.0364	3280	139	16	131	15		3280	164	19	148	17		
		In	Sq In	LB	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	LB	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]	FT-LB	[N.m]
5/16	18	0.3125	0.0524	4720	20	25	20	25	25	4720	25	20	25	20	25	25
	24	0.3125	0.0560	5220	25	35	20	25	20	5220	25	25	35	20	25	25
3/8	16	0.3750	0.0775	7000	35	50	35	50	35	7000	45	60	40	55	35	50
	24	0.3750	0.0878	7900	40	55	40	55	35	7900	50	70	45	60	35	50
7/16	14	0.4375	0.1063	9550	60	80	55	75	50	9550	70	95	65	90	50	70
	20	0.4375	0.1187	10700	65	90	60	80	60	10700	80	110	70	95	60	80
1/2	13	0.5000	0.1419	12750	90	120	85	115	80	12750	105	145	95	130	80	110
	20	0.5000	0.1599	14400	100	135	95	130	90	14400	120	165	110	150	90	120
9/16	12	0.5625	0.1820	16400	130	175	125	170	115	16400	155	210	140	190	115	155
	18	0.5625	0.2030	18250	145	195	135	185	130	18250	170	230	155	210	130	175
5/8	11	0.6250	0.2260	20350	180	245	170	230	160	20350	210	285	190	260	160	220
	18	0.6250	0.2560	23000	205	280	190	260	180	23000	240	325	215	290	180	245
3/4	10	0.7500	0.3340	30100	320	435	300	380	280	30100	375	510	340	460	280	380
	16	0.7500	0.3730	33600	355	485	335	455	315	33600	420	570	380	515	315	430
7/8	9	0.8750	0.4620	41600	515	700	485	660	455	41600	605	825	545	740	455	620
	14	0.8750	0.5090	45800	570	775	535	730	500	45800	670	910	600	815	500	680
1	8	1.0000	0.6060	51500	730	995	665	930	645	51500	880	1170	775	1055	645	875
	12	1.0000	0.6630	59700	845	1150	795	1080	745	59700	995	1355	895	1215	745	1015
1 1/8	7	1.1250	0.7630	68700	1095	1490	1030	1400	965	68700	1290	1755	1160	1580	965	1310
	12	1.1250	0.8560	77000	1225	1665	1155	1570	1085	77000	1445	1965	1300	1770	1085	1475
1 1/4	7	1.2500	0.9690	87200	1545	2100	1455	1980	1365	87200	1815	2470	1635	2225	1365	1855
	12	1.2500	1.0730	96600	1710	2325	1610	2190	1510	96600	2015	2740	1810	2460	1510	2055
1 3/8	6	1.3750	1.1550	104000	2025	2755	1905	2590	1785	104000	2385	3245	2145	2915	1785	2430
	12	1.3750	1.3150	118100	2300	3130	2165	2945	2030	118100	2705	3680	2435	3310	2030	2760
1 1/2	6	1.5000	1.4050	126500	2690	3660	2530	3440	2370	126500	3165	4305	2845	3870	2370	3225
	12	1.5000	1.5800	142200	3020	4105	2845	3870	2665	142200	3555	4835	3200	4350	2665	3625

NO. 5000059 REV. K

NOTES: 1. THESE TORQUE VALUES DO NOT APPLY TO CADMIUM PLATED FASTENERS
 2. ALL TORQUE VALUES ARE STATIC TORQUE MEASURED PER STANDARD AUDIT METHODS TOLERANCE = ±10%
 *3. ASSEMBLY USES HARDENED WASHER OR FASTENER IS PLACED AGAINST PLATED STEEL OR RAW ALUMINUM
 4. CLAMP LOAD LISTED FOR SHCS IS SAME AS GRADE 8 OR CLASS 10.9 AND DOES NOT REPRESENT FULL STRENGTH CAPABILITY OF SHCS. IF HIGHER LOAD IS REQUIRED, ADDITIONAL TESTING IS REQUIRED.

Figure 1-7. Torque Chart (SAE Fasteners - Sheet 3 of 5)

Values for Zinc Yellow Chromate Fasteners (Ref 4150707)											
CLASS 8.8 METRIC (HEX/SOCKET HEAD) BOLTS CLASS 8 METRIC NUTS					CLASS 10.9 METRIC (HEX HEAD) BOLTS CLASS 10 METRIC NUTS CLASS 12.9 SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREWS M3 - M5*						
Size	PITCH	Tensile Stress Area	Clamp Load	Torque (Dry or Loctite® 263™)	Torque (Lub)	Torque (Loctite® 242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 131)	Torque (Loctite® 262™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 131)	Clamp Load	Torque (Dry or Loctite® 263™) K = 0.20	Torque (Lub OR Loctite® 242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 111 or 140) K= 0.18	Torque (Loctite® 262™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 131) K=0.15
		Sq mm	KN	[N.m]	[N.m]	[N.m]	[N.m]	KN	[N.m]	[N.m]	[N.m]
3	0.5	5.03	2.19	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	3.13			
3.5	0.6	6.78	2.95	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.3	4.22			
4	0.7	8.78	3.62	3.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	5.47			
5	0.8	14.20	6.18	6.2	4.6	5.6	6.8	8.85			
6	1	20.10	8.74	11	7.9	9.4	12	12.5			
7	1	28.90	12.6	18	13	16	19	18.0	25	23	19
8	1.25	36.60	15.9	26	19	23	28	22.8	37	33	27
10	1.5	58.00	25.2	50	38	45	55	36.1	70	65	55
12	1.75	84.30	36.7	88	66	79	97	52.5	125	115	95
14	2	115	50.0	140	105	126	154	71.6	200	180	150
16	2	157	66.3	219	164	197	241	97.8	315	280	235
18	2.5	192	83.5	301	226	271	331	119.5	430	385	325
20	2.5	245	106.5	426	320	383	469	152.5	610	550	460
22	2.5	303	132.0	581	436	523	639	189.0	830	750	625
24	3	353	153.5	737	553	663	811	222.0	1065	960	800
27	3	459	199.5	1080	810	970	1130	286.0	1545	1390	1160
30	3.5	561	244.0	1460	1100	1320	1530	349.5	2035	1865	1575
33	3.5	694	302.0	1990	1490	1790	2090	432.5	2855	2570	2140
36	4	817	355.5	2560	1920	2300	2690	509.0	3665	3300	2750
42	4.5	1120	487.0	4090	3070	3680	4290	698.0	5865	5275	4395

NO. 5000059 REV. K

NOTES: 1. THESE TORQUE VALUES DO NOT APPLY TO CADMIUM PLATED FASTENERS
 2. ALL TORQUE VALUES ARE STATIC TORQUE MEASURED PER STANDARD AUDIT METHODS TOLERANCE = ±10%
 *3. ASSEMBLY USES HARDENED WASHER OR FASTENER IS PLACED AGAINST PLATED STEEL OR RAW ALUMINUM
 4. CLAMP LOAD LISTED FOR SHCS IS SAME AS GRADE 8 OR CLASS 10.9 AND DOES NOT REPRESENT FULL STRENGTH CAPABILITY OF SHCS. IF HIGHER LOAD IS REQUIRED, ADDITIONAL TESTING IS REQUIRED.

Figure 1-8. Torque Chart (SAE Fasteners - Sheet 4 of 5)

Values for Magni Coated Fasteners (Ref 4150701)											
CLASS 8.8 METRIC (HEX/SOCKET HEAD) BOLTS CLASS 8 METRIC NUTS					CLASS 10.9 METRIC (HEX HEAD) BOLTS CLASS 10 METRIC NUTS CLASS 12.9 SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREWS M6 AND ABOVE*						
Size	PITCH	Tensile Stress Area	Clamp Load	Torque (Dry or Loctite® 263™) K=0.17	Torque (Loctite® 242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 131) K=0.16	Torque (Loctite® 262™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 131) K=0.16	Torque (Loctite® 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 111 or 140) K=0.15	Clamp Load	Torque (Dry or Loctite® 263™) K = 0.17	Torque (Lub OR Loctite® 242™ or 271™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 111 or 140) K= 0.16	Torque (Loctite® 262™ OR Vibra-TITE™ 131) K=0.15
		Sq mm	KN	[N.m]	[N.m]	[N.m]	[N.m]	KN	[N.m]	[N.m]	[N.m]
3	0.5	5.03	2.19	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.13			
3.5	0.6	6.78	2.95	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	4.22			
4	0.7	8.78	3.82	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	5.47			
5	0.8	14.20	6.18	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	8.85			
6	1	20.10	8.74	9	8.4	7.9	7.9	12.5	13	12	11
7	1	28.90	12.6	15	14	13	13	18.0	21	20	19
8	1.25	38.60	15.9	22	20	19	19	22.8	31	29	27
10	1.5	58.00	25.2	43	40	38	38	36.1	61	58	55
12	1.75	84.30	36.7	75	70	66	66	52.5	105	100	95
14	2	115	50.0	119	110	105	105	71.6	170	160	150
16	2	157	68.3	186	175	165	165	97.8	265	250	235
18	2.5	192	83.5	256	240	225	225	119.5	365	345	325
20	2.5	245	106.5	362	340	320	320	152.5	520	490	460
22	2.5	303	132.0	494	465	435	435	189.0	705	665	625
24	3	353	153.5	627	590	555	555	222.0	905	850	800
27	3	459	199.5	916	860	810	810	286.0	1315	1235	1160
30	3.5	561	244.0	1245	1170	1100	1100	349.5	1780	1680	1575
33	3.5	694	302.0	1694	1595	1495	1495	432.5	2425	2285	2140
36	4	817	355.5	2176	2050	1920	1920	509.0	3115	2930	2750
42	4.5	1120	487.0	3477	3275	3070	3070	698.0	4985	4690	4395

NO. 500059 REV. K

NOTES: 1. THESE TORQUE VALUES DO NOT APPLY TO CADMIUM PLATED FASTENERS
 2. ALL TORQUE VALUES ARE STATIC TORQUE MEASURED PER STANDARD AUDIT METHODS TOLERANCE = +10%
 *3. ASSEMBLY USES HARDENED WASHER OR FASTENER IS PLACED AGAINST PLATED STEEL OR RAW ALUMINUM
 4. CLAMP LOAD LISTED FOR SHCS IS SAME AS GRADE 8 OR CLASS 10.9 AND DOES NOT REPRESENT FULL STRENGTH CAPABILITY OF SHCS. IF HIGHER LOAD IS REQUIRED, ADDITIONAL TESTING IS REQUIRED.

Figure 1-9. Torque Chart (METRIC Fasteners - Sheet 5 of 5)

PARTS FINDER

**Search Website
by Part Number**



**Search Manual
Library For Parts
Manual & Lookup Part
Numbers – Purchase
or Request Quote**

Search Manuals

Enter your information to search for manuals and parts.

* Brand:

* Model:

* Serial:

* Part Number:

SEARCH

**Can't Find Part or
Manual? Request Help
by Manufacturer,
Model & Description**

Parts Order Form

Please fill in the following information:

Manufacturer:

Model:

Description:

Quantity:

Part Number:

Part Name:

Part Description:

Part Location:

Part Condition:

Part Status:

Part Price:

Part Weight:

Part Dimensions:

Part Material:

Part Color:

Part Finish:

Part Coating:

Part Treatment:

Part Protection:

Part Packaging:

Part Labeling:

Part Marking:

Part Identification:

Part Tracking:

Part Inventory:

Part Control:

Part Management:

Part Optimization:

Part Innovation:

Part Research:

Part Development:

Part Production:

Part Distribution:

Part Sales:

Part Marketing:

Part Customer Service:

Part Support:

Part Training:

Part Education:

Part Certification:

Part Accreditation:

Part Registration:

Part Licensing:

Part Compliance:

Part Standards:

Part Best Practices:

Part Innovation:

Part Research:

Part Development:

Part Production:

Part Distribution:

Part Sales:

Part Marketing:

Part Customer Service:

Part Support:

Part Training:

Part Education:

Part Certification:

Part Accreditation:

Part Registration:

Part Licensing:

Part Compliance:

Part Standards:

Part Best Practices:

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We sell worldwide for the brands: Genie, Terex, JLG, MultiQuip, Mikasa, Essick, Whiteman, Mayco, Toro Stone, Diamond Products, Generac Magnum, Airman, Haulotte, Barreto, Power Blanket, Nifty Lift, Atlas Copco, Chicago Pneumatic, Allmand, Miller Curber, Skyjack, Lull, Skytrak, Tsurumi, Husquvarna Target, , Stow, Wacker, Sakai, Mi-T- M, Sullair, Basic, Dynapac, MBW, Weber, Bartell, Bennar Newman, Haulotte, Ditch Runner, Menegotti, Morrison, Contec, Buddy, Crown, Edco, Wyco, Bomag, Laymor, Barreto, EZ Trench, Bil-Jax, F.S. Curtis, Gehl Pavers, Heli, Honda, ICS/PowerGrit, IHI, Partner, Imer, Clipper, MMD, Koshin, Rice, CH&E, General Equipment, ,AMida, Coleman, NAC, Gradall, Square Shooter, Kent, Stanley, Tamco, Toku, Hatz, Kohler, Robin, Wisconsin, Northrock, Oztec, Toker TK, Rol-Air, Small Line, Wanco, Yanmar

SECTION 2. GENERAL

2.1 MACHINE PREPARATION, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE

General

This section provides the necessary information needed by those personnel that are responsible to place the machine in operation readiness and maintain its safe operating condition. For maximum service life and safe operation, ensure that all the necessary inspections and maintenance have been completed before placing the machine into service. With proper care, maintenance, and inspections performed per JLG's recommendations, and with any and all discrepancies corrected, this product will be fit for continued use.

Preparation, Inspection, and Maintenance

It is important to establish and conform to a comprehensive inspection and preventive maintenance program. The following table outlines the periodic machine inspections and maintenance recommended by JLG Industries, Inc. Consult your national, regional, or local regulations for further requirements for aerial work platforms. The frequency of inspections and maintenance must be increased as environment, severity and frequency of usage requires.

Pre-Start Inspection

It is the User's or Operator's primary responsibility to perform a Pre-Start Inspection of the machine prior to use daily or at each change of operator. Reference the Operator's and Safety Manual for completion procedures for the Pre-Start Inspection. The Operator and Safety Manual must be read in its entirety and understood prior to performing the Pre-Start Inspection.

Pre-Delivery Inspection and Frequent Inspection

The Pre-Delivery Inspection and Frequent Inspection shall be performed by a qualified JLG equipment mechanic. JLG Industries, Inc. recognizes a qualified JLG equipment mechanic as a person who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, extensive knowledge, training, or experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability and proficiency to service, repair, and maintain the subject JLG product model.

The Pre-Delivery Inspection and Frequent Inspection procedures are performed in the same manner, but at different times. The Pre-Delivery Inspection shall be performed prior to each sale, lease, or rental delivery. The Frequent Inspection shall be accomplished for each machine in service for 3 months or 150 hours (whichever comes first); out of service for a period of more than 3 months; or when purchased used. The frequency of this inspection must be increased as environment, severity and frequency of usage requires.

Reference the JLG Pre-Delivery and Frequent Inspection Form and the Inspection and Preventative Maintenance Schedule for items requiring inspection during the performance of these inspections. Reference the appropriate areas of this manual for servicing and maintenance procedures.

Annual Machine Inspection

The Annual Machine Inspection must be performed by a Factory-Certified Service Technician on an annual basis, no later than thirteen (13) months from the date of the prior Annual Machine Inspection. JLG Industries, Inc. recognizes a Factory-Trained Service Technician as a person who has successfully completed the JLG Service Training School for the subject JLG product model. Reference the machine Service and Maintenance Manual and appropriate JLG inspection form for performance of this inspection.

Reference the JLG Annual Machine Inspection Form and the Inspection and Preventative Maintenance Schedule for items requiring inspection during the performance of this inspection. Reference the appropriate areas of this manual for servicing and maintenance procedures.

For the purpose of receiving safety-related bulletins, it is important that JLG Industries, Inc. has updated ownership information for each machine. When performing each Annual Machine Inspection, notify JLG Industries, Inc. of the current machine ownership.

Preventative Maintenance

In conjunction with the specified inspections, maintenance shall be performed by a qualified JLG equipment mechanic. JLG Industries, Inc. recognizes a qualified JLG equipment mechanic as a person who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, extensive knowledge, training, or experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability and proficiency to service, repair, and maintain the subject JLG product model.

Reference the Preventative Maintenance Schedule and the appropriate areas of this manual for servicing and maintenance procedures. The frequency of service and maintenance must be increased as environment, severity and frequency of usage requires.

Table 2-1. Inspection and Maintenance

Type	Frequency	Primary Responsibility	Service Qualification	Reference
Pre-Start Inspection	Prior to use each day; or At each Operator change.	User or Operator	User or Operator	Operation and Safety Manual
Pre-Delivery Inspection	Prior to each sale, lease, or rental delivery.	Owner, Dealer, or User	Qualified JLG Mechanic	Service and Maintenance Manual and applicable JLG inspection form.
Frequent Inspection	In service for 3 months or 150 hours, whichever comes first; or Out of service for a period of more than 3 months; or purchased used.	Owner, Dealer, or User	Qualified JLG Mechanic	Service and Maintenance Manual and applicable JLG inspection form.
Annual Machine Inspection	Annually, no later than 13 months from the date of the prior inspection.	Owner, Dealer, or User	Factory-Trained Service Technician (Recommended)	Service and Maintenance Manual and applicable JLG inspection form.
Preventive Maintenance	At intervals as specified in the Service and Maintenance Manual.	Owner, Dealer, or User	Qualified JLG Mechanic	Service and Maintenance Manual

2.2 SERVICE AND GUIDELINES

General

The following information is provided to assist you in the use and application of servicing and maintenance procedures contained in this book.

Safety and Workmanship

Your safety, and that of others, is the first consideration when working on or around equipment. Always be conscious of weight. Never attempt to move heavy parts without the aid of a mechanical device. Do not allow heavy objects to rest in an unstable position. Always provide adequate support when lifting a portion of the equipment.

Cleanliness

1. The most important single item in preserving the long service life of a machine is to keep dirt and foreign materials out of vital components. Precautions have been taken to safeguard against this. Shields, covers, seals, and filters are provided to keep air, fuel, and oil supplies clean; however, these items must be maintained on a scheduled basis to function properly.
2. At any time when air, fuel, or oil lines are disconnected, clear adjacent areas as well as the openings and fittings themselves. As soon as a line or component is disconnected, cap or cover all openings to prevent entry of foreign matter.

3. Clean and inspect all parts during servicing or maintenance, and ensure all passages and openings are unobstructed. Cover all parts to keep them clean. Be sure all parts are clean before they are installed. New parts should remain in their containers until needed.

Components Removal and Installation

1. Use adjustable lifting devices, whenever possible, if mechanical assistance is required. All slings (chains, cables, etc.) should be parallel to each other and as near perpendicular as possible to top of part being lifted.
2. If a component must be removed on an angle, keep in mind the capacity of an eyebolt or similar bracket lessens, as the angle between the supporting structure and the component becomes less than 90 degrees.
3. If a part resists removal, check if all nuts, bolts, cables, brackets, wiring, etc., have been removed and that no adjacent parts are interfering.

Component Disassembly and Reassembly

When disassembling or reassembling a component, complete steps in sequence. Do not partially disassemble or assemble one part, then start on another. Always recheck your work to ensure nothing has been overlooked. Do not make any adjustments, other than those recommended, without obtaining proper approval.

Pressure-Fit Parts

When assembling pressure-fit parts, use an anti-seize or molybdenum disulfide base compound to lubricate the mating surface.

Bearings

1. When a bearing is removed, cover it to keep out dirt and abrasives. Clean bearings in nonflammable cleaning solvent and allow to drip dry. Compressed air can be used but do not spin the bearing.
2. Discard bearings if races and balls (or rollers) are pitted, scored, or burned.
3. If bearing is found to be serviceable, apply a light coat of oil and wrap it in clean (waxed) paper. Do not unwrap reusable or new bearings until they are ready to install.
4. Lubricate new or used serviceable bearings before installation. When pressing a bearing into a retainer or bore, apply pressure to the outer race. If the bearing is to be installed on a shaft, apply pressure to the inner race.

Gaskets

Check holes in gaskets align with openings in the mating parts. If it becomes necessary to hand-fabricate a gasket, use gasket material or stock of equivalent material and thickness. Be sure to cut holes in the right location, as blank gaskets can cause serious system damage.

Bolt Usage and Torque Application

1. Use bolts of proper length. A bolt which is too long will bottom before the head is tight against its related part. If a bolt is too short, there will not be enough thread area to engage and hold the part properly. When replacing bolts, use only those having the same specifications of the original, or one which is equivalent.
2. Unless specific torque requirements are provided in this manual, use standard torque values on heat-treated bolts, studs, and steel nuts, in accordance with recommended shop practices. (See Torque Chart Section 1.)

Hydraulic Lines and Electrical Wiring

Clearly mark or tag hydraulic lines and electrical wiring, as well as their receptacles, when disconnecting or removing them from the unit. This will ensure correct reinstallation.

Hydraulic System

1. Keep system clean. If evidence of metal or rubber particles are found in the hydraulic system, drain and flush the entire system.
2. Disassemble and reassemble parts on clean work surface. Clean all metal parts with non-flammable cleaning solvent. Lubricate components, as required, to aid assembly.

Lubrication

Service applicable components with the amount, type, and grade of lubricant recommended in this manual, at the specified intervals. When recommended lubricants are not available, consult your local supplier for an equivalent that meets or exceeds the specifications listed.

Battery

Clean battery, using a non-metallic brush and a solution of baking soda and water. Rinse with clean water. After cleaning, thoroughly dry battery and coat terminals with an anti corrosion compound.

Lubrication and Servicing

Components and assemblies requiring lubrication and servicing are shown in the Lubrication Chart in Section 1.

2.3 LUBRICATION AND INFORMATION

Hydraulic System

1. The primary enemy of a hydraulic system is contamination. Contaminants enter the system by various means, e.g., using inadequate hydraulic oil, allowing moisture, grease, filings, sealing components, sand, etc., to enter when performing maintenance, or by permitting the pump to cavitate due to insufficient system warm-up or leaks in the pump supply (suction) lines.
2. Design and manufacturing tolerances of component working parts are very close, therefore, even the smallest amount of dirt or foreign matter entering a system can cause wear or damage to the components and cause faulty operation. Every precaution must be taken to keep hydraulic oil clean, including reserve oil in storage. Hydraulic system filters should be checked, cleaned, and/or replaced as necessary, at intervals specified in the Lubrication Chart in Section 1. Always examine filters for evidence of metal particles.
3. Cloudy oils indicate a high moisture content which permits organic growth, resulting in oxidation or corrosion. If this condition occurs, the system must be drained, flushed, and refilled with clean oil.
4. It is not advisable to mix oils of different brands or types, as they may not contain the same required additives or be of comparable viscosities. Good grade mineral oils, with viscosities suited to the ambient temperatures in which the machine is operating, are recommended for use.

NOTE: Metal particles may appear in the oil or filters of new machines due to the wear-in of meshing components.

Hydraulic Oil

1. Refer to Section 1 for recommendations for viscosity ranges.
2. JLG recommends Mobilfluid 424 hydraulic oil, which has an SAE viscosity of 10W-30 and a viscosity index of 152.

NOTE: Start-up of hydraulic system with oil temperatures below -15 degrees F (-26 degrees C) is not recommended. If it is necessary to start the system in a sub-zero environment, it will be necessary to heat the oil with a low density, 100VAC heater to a minimum temperature of -15 degrees F (-26 degrees C).

3. The only exception to the above is to drain and fill the system with Mobil DTE 13 oil or its equivalent. This will allow start up at temperatures down to -20 degrees F (-29 degrees C). However, use of this oil will give poor performance at temperatures above 120 degrees F (49 degrees C). Systems using DTE 13 oil should not be operated at temperatures above 200 degrees F (94 degrees C) under any condition.

Changing Hydraulic Oil

1. Filter elements must be changed after the first 50 hours of operation and every 300 hours (unless specified otherwise) thereafter. If it is necessary to change the oil, use only those oils meeting or exceeding the specifications appearing in this manual. If unable to obtain the same type of oil supplied with the machine, consult local supplier for assistance in selecting the proper equivalent. Avoid mixing petroleum and synthetic base oils.
2. Use every precaution to keep the hydraulic oil clean. If the oil must be poured from the original container into another, be sure to clean all possible contaminants from the service container. Always clean the mesh element of the filter and replace the cartridge any time the system oil is changed.
3. While the unit is shut down, a good preventive maintenance measure is to make a thorough inspection of all hydraulic components, lines, fittings, etc., as well as a functional check of each system, before placing the machine back in service.

Lubrication Specifications

Lubricants specified by component manufacturers are always the best choice. However, multi-purpose greases usually have qualities which meet a variety of single purpose grease requirements. Should any question arise, regarding use of greases in maintenance stock, consult your local supplier for evaluation. Refer to Section 1 for an explanation of lubricant key designations appearing in the Lubrication Chart.

2.4 CYLINDER DRIFT TEST

NOTICE

THE TOWER BOOM LIFT CYLINDER HAS A SPECIFIC PROCEDURE FOR TESTING CYLINDER DRIFT. REFER TO SECTION 4 - BOOM & PLATFORM.

Maximum acceptable cylinder drift is to be measured using the following methods.

Theory

When a hydraulic cylinder is supporting a load, cylinder drift may occur as a result of any of the circumstances below:

- Normal leakage of load holding valves or malfunction of load holding valves. See Cylinder Leakage Test and Table 2-2, Cylinder Drift below for evaluation.
- Damaged or worn piston seals.
- Normal thermal expansion or contraction of the hydraulic oil within cylinders (See Cylinder Thermal Drift below).

The first two circumstances may result in cylinder movement due to oil leaking out of the cylinder externally or by leaking back to tank or due to oil leaking internally from one cylinder chamber to the other.

Thermal expansion or contraction of oil in hydraulic cylinders is a normal occurrence and does not result in oil leaking out of the cylinder or leaking internally from one cylinder chamber to the other. Thermal expansion or contraction is the tendency for materials to change size in response to a change in temperature.

Cylinder Leakage Test

Cylinder oil must be at stabilized ambient temperature before beginning this test.

Measure drift at cylinder rod with a calibrated dial indicator.

In an area free of obstructions, cylinder must have load applied and appropriately positioned to detect drift.

Cylinder leakage is acceptable if it passes this test.

Table 2-2. Cylinder Drift

Cylinder Bore Diameter		Max. Acceptable Drift in 10 Minutes	
inches	mm	inches	mm
3	76.2	0.026	0.66
3.5	89	0.019	0.48
4	101.6	0.015	0.38
5	127	0.009	0.22
6	152.4	0.006	0.15
7	177.8	0.005	0.13
8	203.2	0.004	0.10
9	228.6	0.003	0.08

NOTE: This information is based on 6 drops per minute cylinder leakage.

Cylinder Thermal Drift

The oil in all hydraulic cylinders will expand or contract due to thermal effects over time and may result in changes to the boom and/or platform position while the machine is stationary. These effects occur as the cylinder oil changes temperature, usually from a higher oil temperature as it cools and approaches the ambient air temperature. Results of these effects are related to several factors including cylinder length and change in temperature over the time the cylinder remains stationary.

2.5 PINS AND COMPOSITE BEARING REPAIR GUIDELINES

Filament wound bearings.

1. Pinned joints should be disassembled and inspected if the following occurs:
 - a. Excessive sloppiness in joints.
 - b. Noise originating from the joint during operation.
2. Filament wound bearings should be replaced if any of the following is observed:
 - a. Frayed or separated fibers on the liner surface.
 - b. Cracked or damaged liner backing.
 - c. Bearings that have moved or spun in their housing.
 - d. Debris embedded in liner surface.
3. Pins should be replaced if any of the following is observed (pin should be properly cleaned prior to inspection):
 - a. Detectable wear in the bearing area.
 - b. Flaking, peeling, scoring, or scratches on the pin surface.
 - c. Rusting of the pin in the bearing area.
4. Re-assembly of pinned joints using filament wound bearings.
 - a. Housing should be blown out to remove all dirt and debris. bearings and bearing housings must be free of all contamination.
 - b. Bearing / pins should be cleaned with a solvent to remove all grease and oil. filament wound bearing are a dry joint and should not be lubricated unless otherwise instructed (i.e. sheave pins).
 - c. Pins should be inspected to ensure it is free of burrs, nicks, and scratches which would damage the bearing during installation and operation.

2.6 WELDING ON JLG EQUIPMENT

NOTE: This instruction applies to repairs, or modifications to the machine and to welding performed from the machine on an external structure, or component,

Do the Following When Welding on JLG Equipment

- Disconnect the battery.
- Disconnect the moment pin connection (where fitted)
- Ground only to structure being welded.

Do NOT Do the Following When Welding on JLG Equipment

- Ground on frame and weld on any other area than the chassis.
- Ground on turntable and weld on any other area than the turntable.
- Ground on the platform/support and weld on any other area than the platform/support.
- Ground on a specific boom section and weld on any other area than that specific boom section.
- Allow pins, wear pads, wire ropes, bearings, gearing, seals, valves, electrical wiring, or hoses to be between the grounding position and the welded area.

NOTICE

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS MAY RESULT IN COMPONENT DAMAGE (I.E. ELECTRONIC MODULES, SWING BEARING, COLLECTOR RING, BOOM WIRE ROPES ETC.)

Table 2-3. Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Schedule

AREA	INTERVAL	
	Pre-Delivery ¹ or Frequent ² (Quarterly) Inspection	Annual ³ (Yearly) Inspection
Boom Assembly		
Boom Weldments	1,2,4	1,2,4
Hose/Cable Carrier Installations	1,2,9,12	1,2,9,12
Pivot Pins and Pin Retainers	1,2	1,2
Sheaves, Sheave Pins	1,2	1,2
Bearings	1,2	1,2
Wear Pads	1,2	1,2
Covers or Shields	1,2	1,2
Extend/Retract Chain or Cable Systems	1,2,3	1,2,3
Platform Assembly		
Platform		1,2
Railing	1	1,2
Gate	1	1,5
Floor	1	1,2
Rotator	15	15
Lanyard Anchorage Point	1,2,10	1,2,10
Turntable Assembly		
Swing Bearing or Worm Gear	1,2,14	1,2,3,13,14
Oil Coupling	9,11,23	9,11,23
Swing Drive System	11	11
Turntable Lock	1,2,5	1,2,5
Hood, Hood Props, Hood Latches	5	1,2,5
Chassis Assembly		
Tires	16,17,18	16,17,18
Wheel Nuts/Bolts	15	15
Wheel Bearings		14,24
Oscillating Axle/Lockout Cylinder Systems		5,8
Outrigger or Extendable Axle Systems	5,8	5,8
Steer Components	1,2,3,4,15,16,20	1,2,3,4,15,16,20
Drive Motors	1,2,9	1,2,9
Drive Hubs	1,3,9,11,15,23	1,3,9,11,15,23
Functions/Controls		
Platform Controls	5,6	5,6

Table 2-3. Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Schedule

AREA	INTERVAL	
	Pre-Delivery ¹ or Frequent ² (Quarterly) Inspection	Annual ³ (Yearly) Inspection
Ground Controls	5,6	5,6
Function Control Locks, Guards, or Detents	1,5	1,5
Footswitch	1,5	1,5
Emergency Stop Switches (Ground & Platform)	5	5
Function Limit or Cutout Switch Systems	5	5
Capacity Indicator	1,3,5,15,21,22	1,3,5,15,21,22
Drive Brakes	5	5
Swing Brakes	5	5
Boom Synchronization/Sequencing Systems		5
Manual Descent or Auxiliary Power	5	5
Power System		
Engine Idle, Throttle, and RPM	3	3
Engine Fluids (Oil, Coolant, Fuel)	9,11	9,11
Air/Fuel Filter	1,7	1,7
Exhaust System	1,9	1,9
Batteries	1,3,9,11,15,19,23	1,3,9,11,15,19,23
Battery Fluid	11	11
Battery Charger	1,3,5,15	1,3,5,15
Fuel Reservoir, Cap, and Breather	1,5,9,11	1,5,9,11
Hydraulic/Electric System		
Hydraulic Pumps	1,2,9	1,2,9
Hydraulic Cylinders	1,2,7,9	1,2,7,9
Cylinder Attachment Pins and Pin Retainers	1,2,9	1,2,9
Hydraulic Hoses, Lines, and Fittings	1,2,9,12	1,2,9,12
Hydraulic Reservoir, Cap, and Breather	1,2,5,9,11	1,2,5,9,11,24
Hydraulic Filter	7	7
Hydraulic Fluid	7,11	7,11
Electrical Connections	1,20	1,20
Instruments, Gauges, Switches, Lights, Horn		5,23
General		
Operation and Safety Manuals in Storage Box	21	21
ANSI and EMI Manuals/Handbooks Installed		21
Capacity Decals Installed, Secure, Legible	21	21
All Decals/Placards Installed, Secure, Legible	21	21
Walk-Around Inspection Performed	21	21

Table 2-3. Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Schedule

AREA	INTERVAL	
	Pre-Delivery ¹ or Frequent ² (Quarterly) Inspection	Annual ³ (Yearly) Inspection
Annual Machine Inspection Due	21	21
No Unauthorized Modifications or Additions	21	21
All Relevant Safety Publications Incorporated	21	21
General Structural Condition and Welds	2,4	2,4
All Fasteners, Pins, Shields, and Covers	1,2	1,2
Grease and Lubricate to Specifications	22	22
Function Test of All Systems	21	21,22
Paint and Appearance	7	7
Stamp Inspection Date on Frame		22
Notify JLG of Machine Ownership		22
Footnotes:		
¹ Prior to each sale, lease, or delivery		
² In service for 3 months or 150 Hours; or Out of service for 3 months or more; or Purchased used		
³ Annually, no later than 13 months from the date of the prior inspection		
Performance Codes:		
1 - Check for proper and secure installation		
2 - Visual inspection for damage, cracks, distortion or excessive wear		
3 - Check for proper adjustment		
4 - Check for cracked or broken welds		
5 - Operates Properly		
6 - Returns to neutral or "off" position when released		
7 - Clean and free of debris		
8 - Interlocks function properly		
9 - Check for signs of leakage		
10 - Decals installed and legible		
11 - Check for proper fluid level		
12 - Check for chafing and proper routing		
13 - Check for proper tolerances		
14 - Properly lubricated		
15 - Torqued to proper specification		
16 - No gouges, excessive wear, or cords showing		
17 - Properly inflated and seated around rim		
18 - Proper and authorized components		
19 - Fully charged		
20 - No loose connections, corrosion, or abrasions		
21 - Verify		
22 - Perform		
23 - Sealed Properly		
24 - Drain, Clean, Refill		

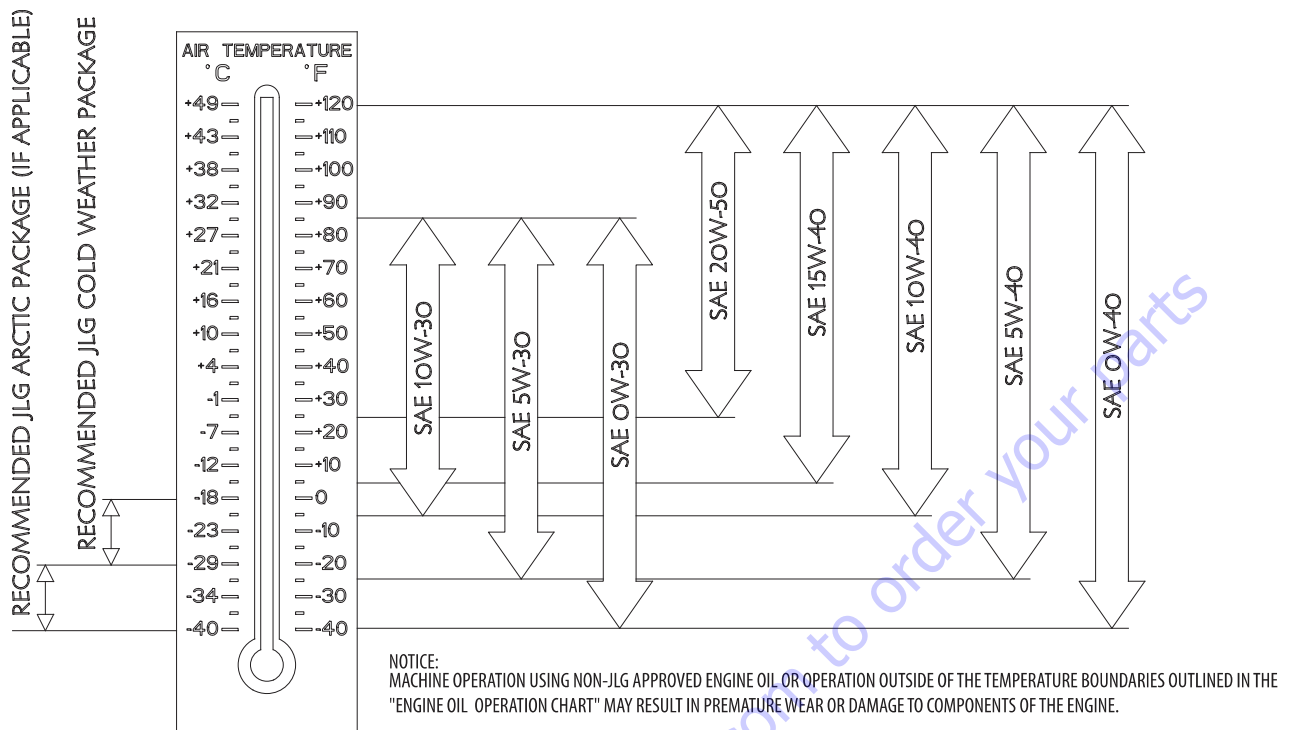
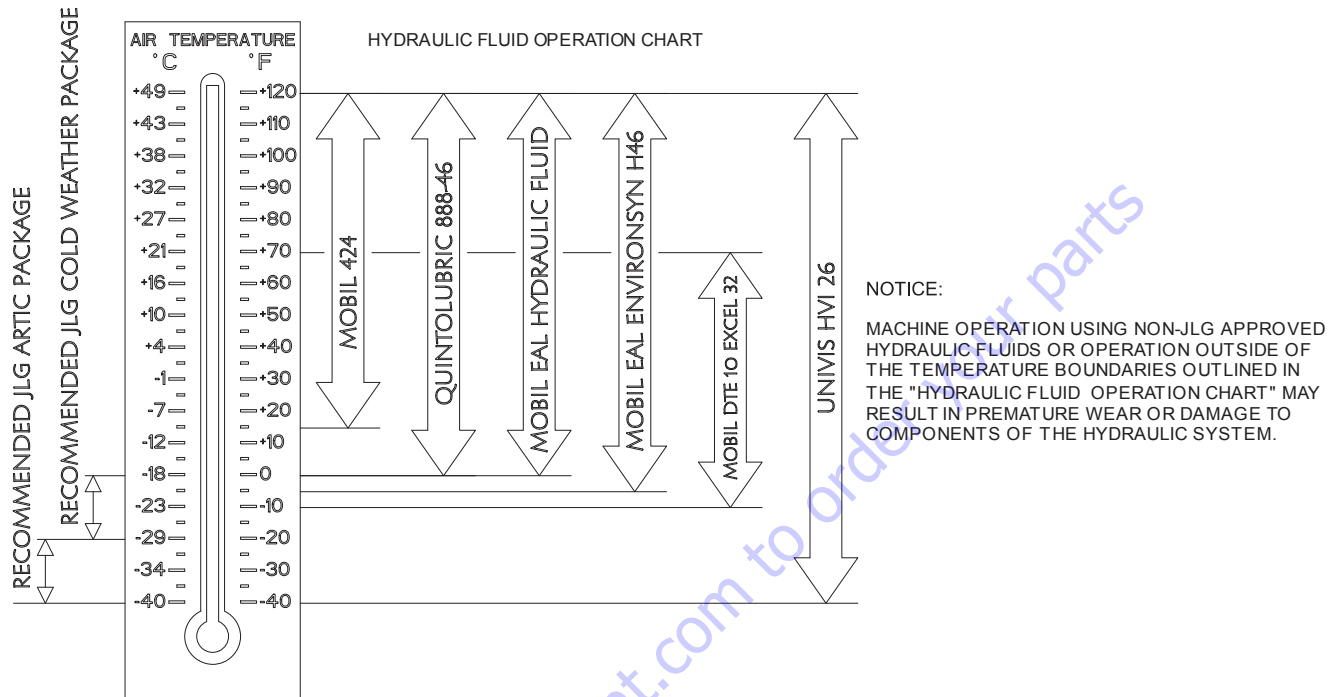


Figure 2-1. Engine Operating Temperature Specifications - Deutz



Fluid	Properties		Base				Classifications			
	Description	Viscosity at 40° C (cSt, Typical)	Viscosity Index	Mineral Oils	Vegetable Oils	Synthetic	Synthetic Polyol Esters	Readily Biodegradable*	Virtually Non-toxic**	Fire Resistant***
Mobilfluid 424		55	145	X						
Mobil DTE 10 Excel 32		32	164	X					X	
Univis HVI 26		26	376	X						
Mobil EAL Hydraulic Oil		47	176		X			X	X	
Mobil EAL EnviroSyn H46		49	145			X		X	X	
Quintolubric 888-46		50	185				X	X	X	X

* Readily biodegradable classification indicates one of the following:

CO2 Conversion > 60% per EPA 560/6-82-003

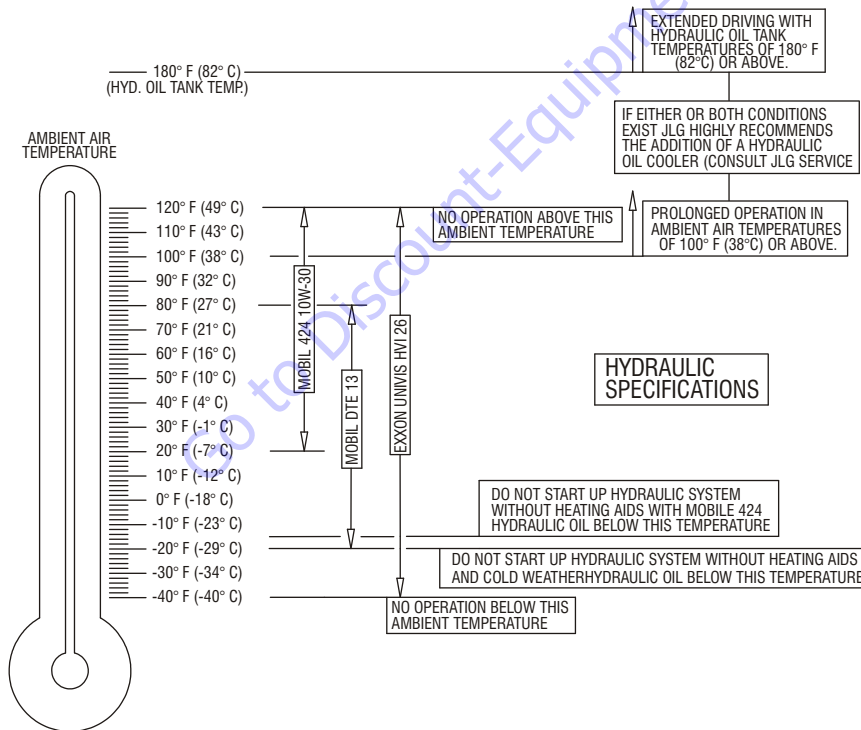
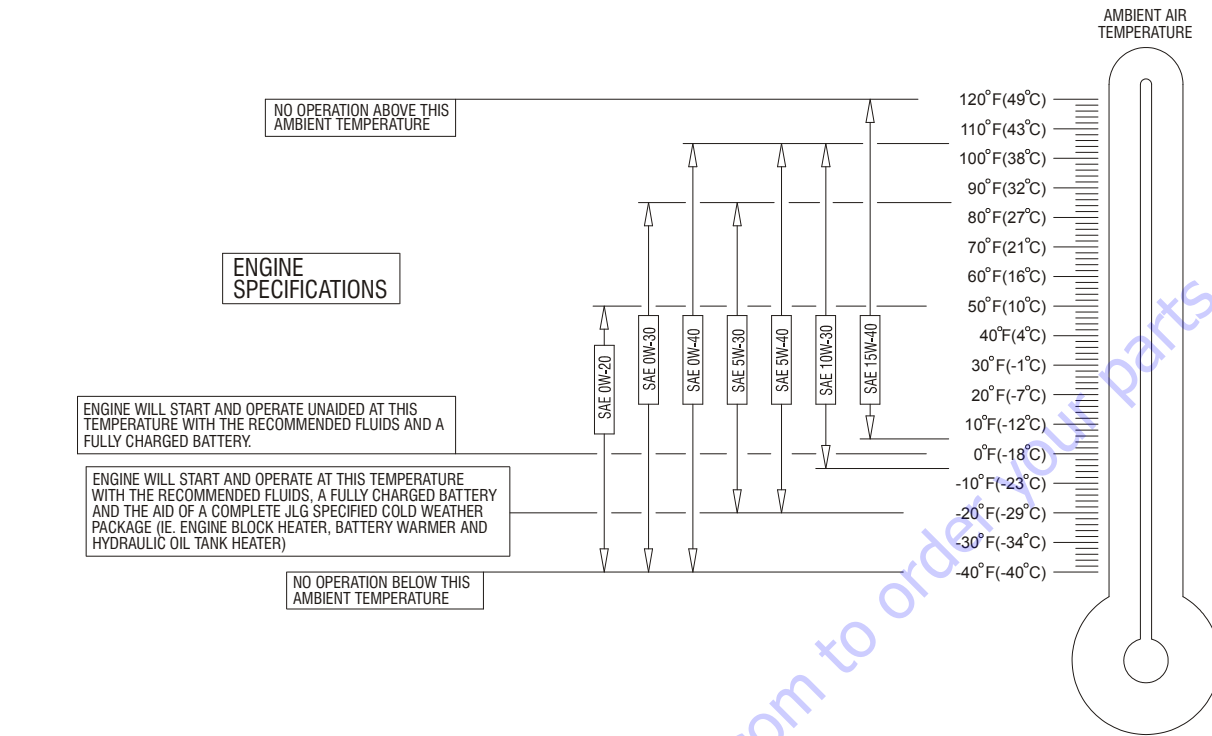
CO2 Conversion > 80% per CEC-L-33-A-93

** Virtually Non-toxic classification indicates an LC50 > 5000 ppm per OECD 203

*** Fire Resistant classification indicates Factory Mutual Research Corp. (FMRC) Approval

4150740-B

Figure 2-2. Hydraulic Oil Operating Temperature Specifications



NOTE:
 1) RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR AMBIENT TEMPERATURES CONSISTENTLY WITHIN SHOWN LIMITS
 2) ALL VALUES ARE ASSUMED TO BE AT SEA LEVEL.

4150548-E

Figure 2-3. Engine Operating Temperature Specifications - Caterpillar

PARTS FINDER

**Search Website
by Part Number**



**Search Manual
Library For Parts
Manual & Lookup Part
Numbers – Purchase
or Request Quote**

A screenshot of the "Search Manuals" form. The form has a title "Search Manuals" and a subtitle "Please provide information to help us locate the manual and/or parts you need." It includes fields for "Brand", "Model", "Serial", "Part Number", and "Quantity". There is a "Search" button at the bottom.

**Can't Find Part or
Manual? Request Help
by Manufacturer,
Model & Description**

A screenshot of the "Parts Order Form". The form has a title "Parts Order Form" and a subtitle "Please fill in as much information as possible." It includes fields for "Manufacturer", "Model", "Description", "Part Number", "Quantity", and "Comments". There is a "Submit" button at the bottom.

Discount-Equipment.com is your online resource for quality parts & equipment.

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Need parts?

Click on this link: <http://www.discount-equipment.com/category/5443-parts/> and choose one of the options to help get the right parts and equipment you are looking for. Please have the machine model and serial number available in order to help us get you the correct parts. If you don't find the part on the website or on once of the online manuals, please fill out the request form and one of our experienced staff members will get back to you with a quote for the right part that your machine needs.

We sell worldwide for the brands: Genie, Terex, JLG, MultiQuip, Mikasa, Essick, Whiteman, Mayco, Toro Stone, Diamond Products, Generac Magnum, Airman, Haulotte, Barreto, Power Blanket, Nifty Lift, Atlas Copco, Chicago Pneumatic, Allmand, Miller Curber, Skyjack, Lull, Skytrak, Tsurumi, Husquvarna Target, , Stow, Wacker, Sakai, Mi-T- M, Sullair, Basic, Dynapac, MBW, Weber, Bartell, Bennar Newman, Haulotte, Ditch Runner, Menegotti, Morrison, Contec, Buddy, Crown, Edco, Wyco, Bomag, Laymor, Barreto, EZ Trench, Bil-Jax, F.S. Curtis, Gehl Pavers, Heli, Honda, ICS/PowerGrit, IHI, Partner, Imer, Clipper, MMD, Koshin, Rice, CH&E, General Equipment, ,AMida, Coleman, NAC, Gradall, Square Shooter, Kent, Stanley, Tamco, Toku, Hatz, Kohler, Robin, Wisconsin, Northrock, Oztec, Toker TK, Rol-Air, Small Line, Wanco, Yanmar

SECTION 3. CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

3.1 TIRES & WHEELS

Tire Inflation

Air pressure for pneumatic tires must be equal to air pressure stenciled on the side of the JLG product or rim decal for safe and proper operational characteristics.

Tire Damage

For pneumatic tires, JLG Industries, Inc. recommends when any cut, rip, or tear is discovered that exposes sidewall or tread area cords in the tire, measures must be taken to remove the JLG product from service immediately. Arrangements must be made for replacement of the tire or tire assembly.

For polyurethane foam filled tires, JLG Industries, Inc. recommends when any of the following are discovered, measures must be taken to remove the JLG product from service immediately and arrangements must be made for replacement of the tire or tire assembly.

- a smooth, even cut through cord plies which exceeds 3 in (7.5 cm) in total length
- any tears or rips (ragged edges) in cord plies which exceeds 1 in (2.5 cm) in any direction
- any punctures which exceed 1 in (2.5 cm) in diameter
- any damage to bead area cords of the tire

If a tire is damaged but is within the above noted criteria, the tire must be inspected on a daily basis to ensure damage has not exceeded allowable criteria.

Tire Replacement

JLG recommends a replacement tire be the same size, ply and brand as originally installed on the machine. Refer to the JLG Parts Manual for part number of approved tires for a particular machine model. If not using a JLG approved replacement tire, we recommend replacement tires have the following characteristics:

- Equal or greater ply/load rating and size of original
- Tire tread contact width equal or greater than original
- Wheel diameter, width, and offset dimensions equal to original
- Approved for application by the tire manufacturer (including inflation pressure and maximum tire load)

Unless specifically approved by JLG Industries Inc. do not replace a foam filled or ballast filled tire assembly with a pneumatic tire. When selecting and installing a replacement tire, ensure all tires are inflated to pressure recommended by JLG. Due to size variations between tire brands, both tires on the same axle should be identical.

Wheel and Tire Replacement

Rims installed on each product model have been designed for stability requirements which consist of track width, tire pressure, and load capacity. Size changes such as rim width, center piece location, larger or smaller diameter, etc., without written factory recommendations, may result in an unsafe condition regarding stability.

Wheel Installation

It is extremely important to apply and maintain proper wheel mounting torque.

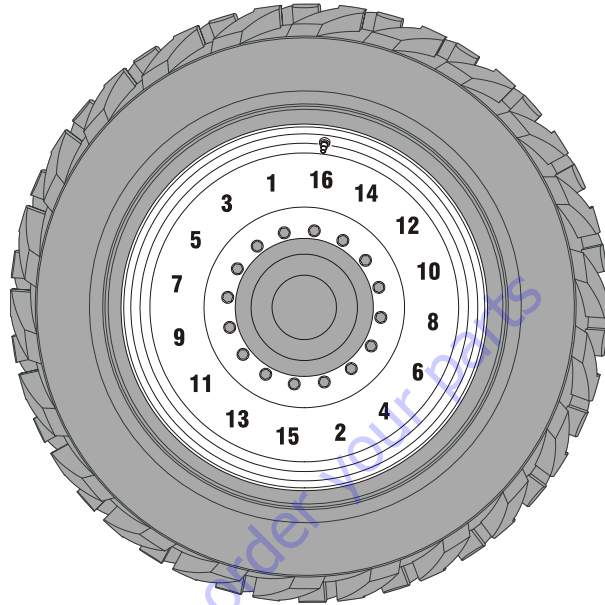
⚠ WARNING

WHEEL NUTS MUST BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AT THE PROPER TORQUE TO PREVENT LOOSE WHEELS, BROKEN STUDS, AND POSSIBLE DANGEROUS SEPARATION OF WHEEL FROM AXLE. USE ONLY NUTS MATCHED TO THE CONE ANGLE OF THE WHEEL.

Tighten lug nuts to proper torque to prevent wheels from coming loose. Use a torque wrench to tighten the fasteners. If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten fasteners with a lug wrench, then immediately have a service garage or dealer tighten lug nuts to the proper torque. Over-tightening will result in breaking studs or permanently deforming mounting stud holes in the wheels.

1. Start all nuts by hand to prevent cross threading. DO NOT use a lubricant on threads or nuts.

2. Tighten nuts in the following sequence:



3. Tighten nuts in stages. Following the recommended sequence, tighten nuts per wheel torque chart.

Table 3-1. Wheel Torque Chart

TORQUE SEQUENCE		
1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage
45 ft-lb (60 Nm)	100 ft-lb (140 Nm)	180 ft-lb (252 Nm)

4. Torque wheel nuts before first road use and after each wheel removal. Check and torque every 3 months or 150 hours of operation.

3.2 AXLE EXTENSION SYSTEM

The Axle Extension System allows each of the four axles to be extended and retracted together while maintaining full steering control as the machine is driven. The system allows the axles to extend or retract only while the boom is in the transport position (see Section 4.2, Transport Position Sensing System) and in order to minimize wheel scrubbing during axle movement, a minimum drive speed must be attained before axle extension/retraction will be permitted.

To extend/retract the axles, the user engages the axle extend/retract switch on the platform console and the drive control at the same time. The axle set indicator will be off when the axles are not fully extended and the axle extend/retract switch is not engaged. It will flash while the axles are extending or retracting and will be on constantly when the axles are fully extended.

The system uses four limit switches (one at each axle) to sense when the axles are fully extended. If any of the switches are not made, the control system considers the axles retracted.

With the axles not fully extended, the boom is restricted to operation within the transport position (see Section 4.2, Transport Position Sensing System). If a signal from any axle extend sensing switch is lost when the boom is beyond the transport position, the axle set indicator will flash and drive/steer functions will be disabled until the boom is brought back into the transport position. The steering angle will be automatically limited to ± 25 degrees anytime the axles are not fully extended. If the wheel angle is more than ± 25 degrees when the axle retract command is engaged, the control system will

automatically reduce the wheel angle to 25 degrees during axle retraction.

NOTE: For more detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.3 AXLE LIMIT SWITCH ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

1. Fully extend axles.
2. Initially position the limit switch arm straight.
3. Select the mounting plate bolt pattern to position the switch roller within 0.125 inches (mm) from the edge of the axle cutout. It may be necessary to reposition the switch arm $\pm 10^\circ$ to accomplish this.
4. Ensure the arm will clear the axle (without bottoming out to 70° stroke of the switch) in the retracted position.
5. Check for proper operation. Axle set light is to deactivate when the axle is retracted 0.625 inches (16 mm) maximum from fully extended.

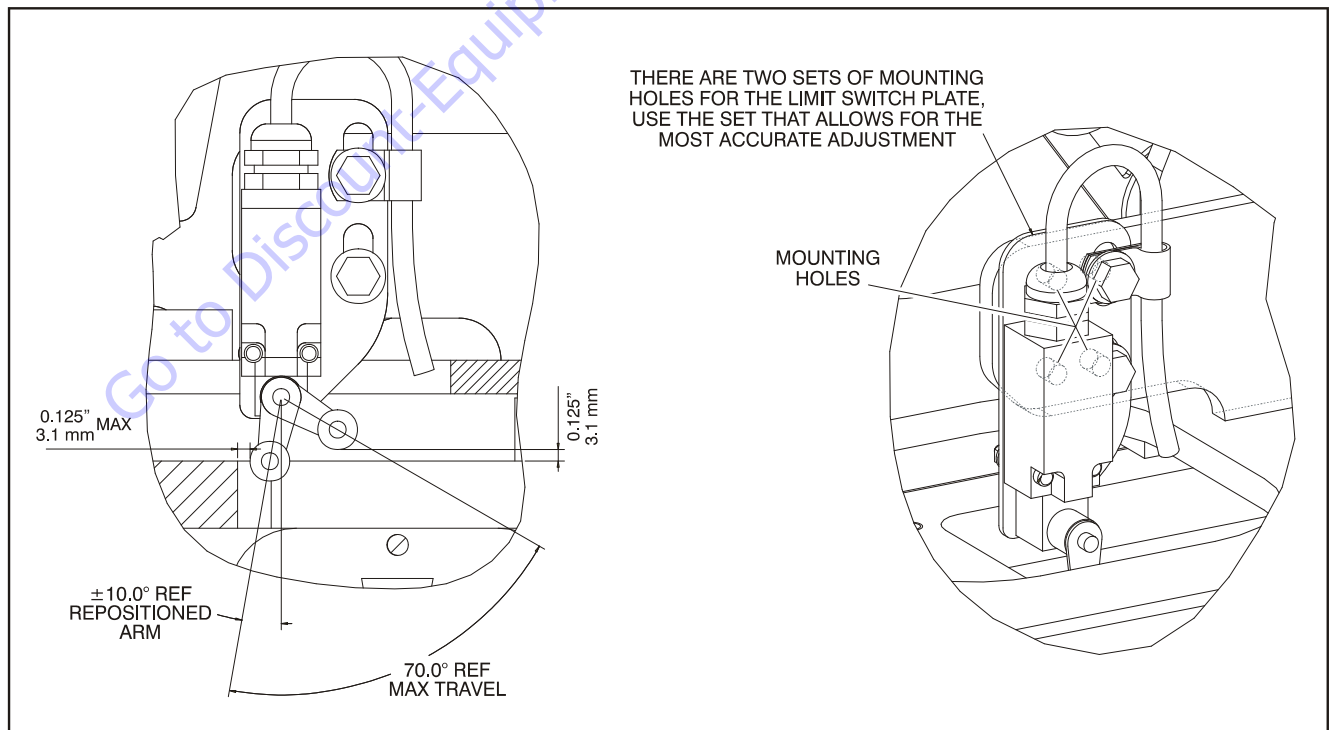


Figure 3-1. Axle Limit Switch Adjustment

3.4 DRIVE SYSTEM

The drive system utilizes 2 traction pumps so each side is powered individually. This produces maximum tractive effort to wheels by minimizing flow divider losses. The maximum drive speed is modulated with the steered angle of the wheels to eliminate the whiplash effect of driving at full speed and maximum steering lock.

3.5 STEERING CONTROL SYSTEM

Each wheel is individually steered by means of a closed circuit control system utilizing a steer sensor on each wheel, 4 steer cylinders, and proportional valves.

The control system senses the wheel position in relation to the steering command (direction and steering mode) and automatically synchronizes the movement of all 4 wheels to the desired position.

There are three different modes of steering selectable by the position of the steer select switch on the platform control panel: conventional two wheel steering, crab and coordinated. These are shown below.

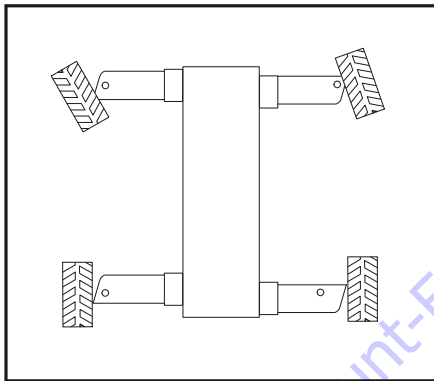


Figure 3-2. Conventional Two Wheel Steer Mode

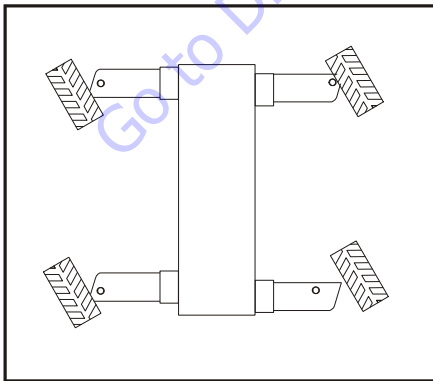


Figure 3-3. Crab Steer Mode

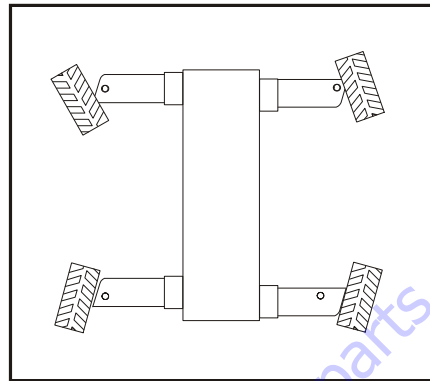


Figure 3-4. Coordinated Steer Mode

Each wheel has its own steer cylinder, wheel angle sensor, and proportional valve, allowing the control system to position each wheel to the ideal angle for all steering modes and all steering commands.

Changes in steering modes while the footswitch is depressed causes the wheels to automatically adjust to the appropriate angle for the selected steering mode based on the position of the inside front wheel. If the steer select switch is changed without the footswitch being depressed or when the EMS is off, the wheels will not move until the footswitch is depressed and a steering or drive command has been initiated.

The steering angles are limited to ± 25 degrees anytime the axles are not fully extended. See the Axle Extension System (see Section 3.2, Axle Extension System) for interaction with the axle extension system.

If a wheel cannot achieve its commanded angle within a specified time, it is considered jammed. When a wheel is considered jammed during steering, a fault is reported and the remaining wheels will continue to their commanded position. The fault is cleared when the footswitch is cycled.

If a wheel is jammed making it significantly out of position, with regard to the other wheels, the drive motors are restricted to their maximum displacement (slow speed).

Wheel angle sensor failures will result in an approximated steering control logic that will allow the operator to move the machine until it can be repaired. The wheel at the failed sensor will be driven based on the information available from the other sensors. This wheel will not track perfectly and will become farther out of position over time. When the wheel becomes prohibitively out of position, the wheels can be resynchronized by fully steering against the mechanical stops.

NOTE: For more detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.6 DRIVE/STEERING SPEED CONTROL

The Drive/Steering Speed Control system uses the steering sensors from the steering control system (see Section 3.5, Steering Control System) to increase operator control and comfort by reducing the effect of turning the chassis and the resulting lateral platform speed. The system proportionally varies the drive speed based on the predicted turning radius of the chassis for both coordinated and conventional two wheel steer modes. The tighter the turn the slower the allowable drive speed. As crab steer does not steer on a radius, full drive speed is maintained regardless of steer angle.

NOTE: For more detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.7 TRACTION CONTROL SYSTEM

The Traction Control System uses the steering sensors from the steering control system (see Section 3.5, Steering Control System) to optimize the performance of the drive system. This is especially important due to the disparity of wheel speeds generated between the inside and outside wheels of the extended axle chassis with large steering angle capability.

The steering sensors are used to predict the rolling path and therefore the required wheel speed of each wheel as the steering angles change and steering modes change. The control system can then command the ideal flow from each of the two drive pumps, one for the right side of the machine and one for the left side. Two flow dividers, one for the right side front to back and one for the left side front to back absorb the variation in wheel speed front to back.

NOTE: For more detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.8 DRIVE ORIENTATION SYSTEM

The Drive Orientation System (DOS) is intended to indicate to the operator conditions that could make the direction of movement of the chassis different than the direction of movement of the drive/steer control handle. The system indicates to the operator the need to match the black and white directional arrows on the platform control panel to the arrows on the chassis. The system uses a proximity switch mounted on the hydraulic swivel, an indicator light, and a spring return override switch on the platform display panel. The proximity switch trips when the turntable is swung ± 45 degrees off center of the normal driving position. This occurs roughly when the main boom is swung past a rear tire. When the turntable is in the normal drive position with the boom between the rear tires, no indications or interlocks are made. When the machine is actively driving when the turntable is swung past the switch point, the system is ignored until drive/steer is released. When drive is initiated with the boom swung past the switch point, the DOS indicator will flash and the drive/steer functions will be disabled. The operator must engage the DOS override switch to enable Drive/steer (high drive will remain disabled). When the DOS is enabled, the DOS indicator will be illuminated continuously and a 3-second enable timer will be started and will continue for 3 seconds after the end the last drive/steer command. If the timer expires, the DOS override switch must be re-engaged to enable drive/steer.

NOTE: For more detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.9 GROUND CONTROL ENABLE SYSTEM

The ground controls include the use of a function enable system for the operation of directional functions from the ground control panel. To operate any directional function, the function enable switch must be held in combination with the directional function switch. This switch doubles as the auxiliary power switch. When the engine is not running, activating this switch will operate auxiliary power. When the engine is running, activating this switch will enable directional functions. Releasing this switch during function commands will stop the function movement. Unlike the platform enable, no timer or sequence logic is imposed on the use of the function enable.

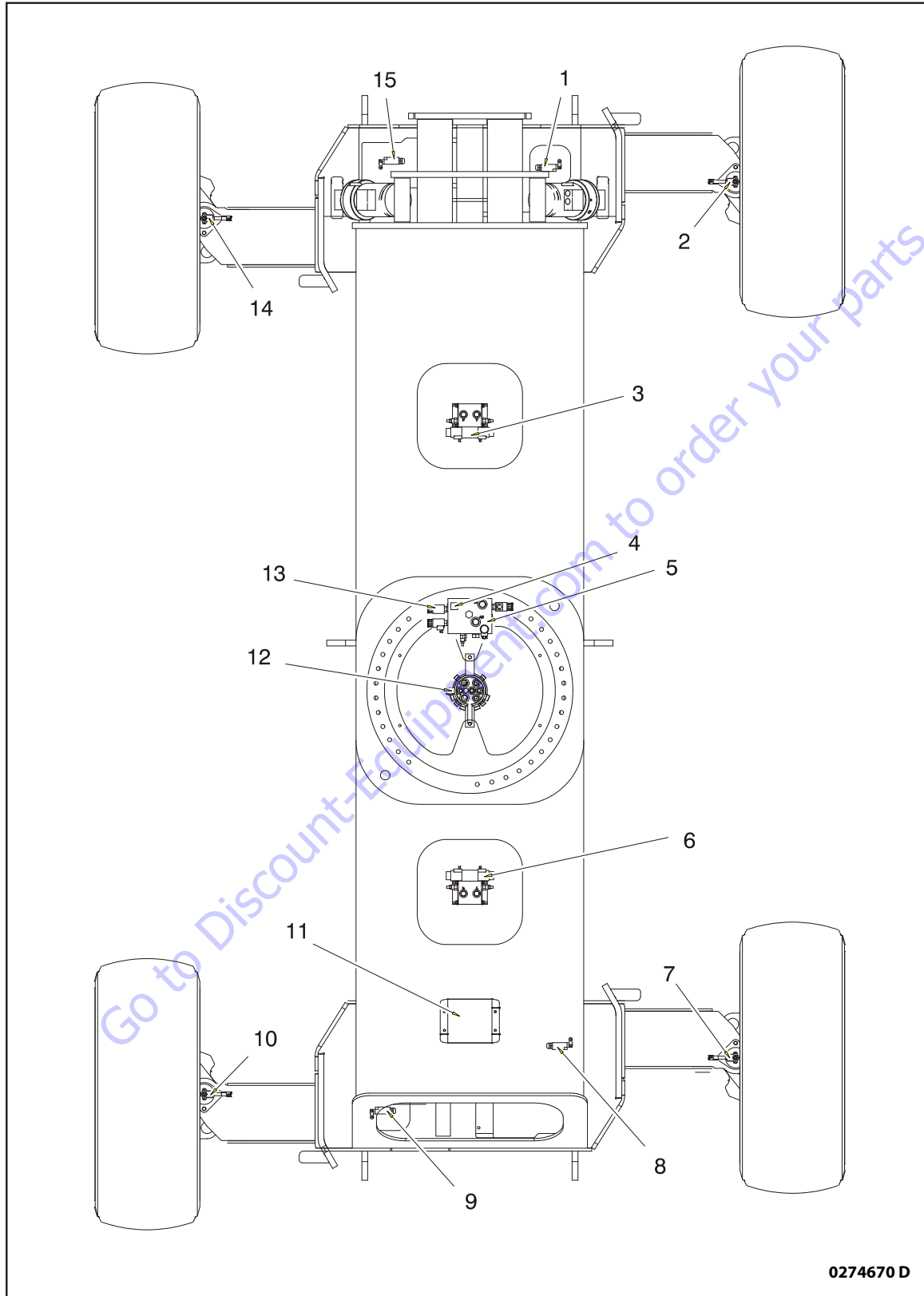
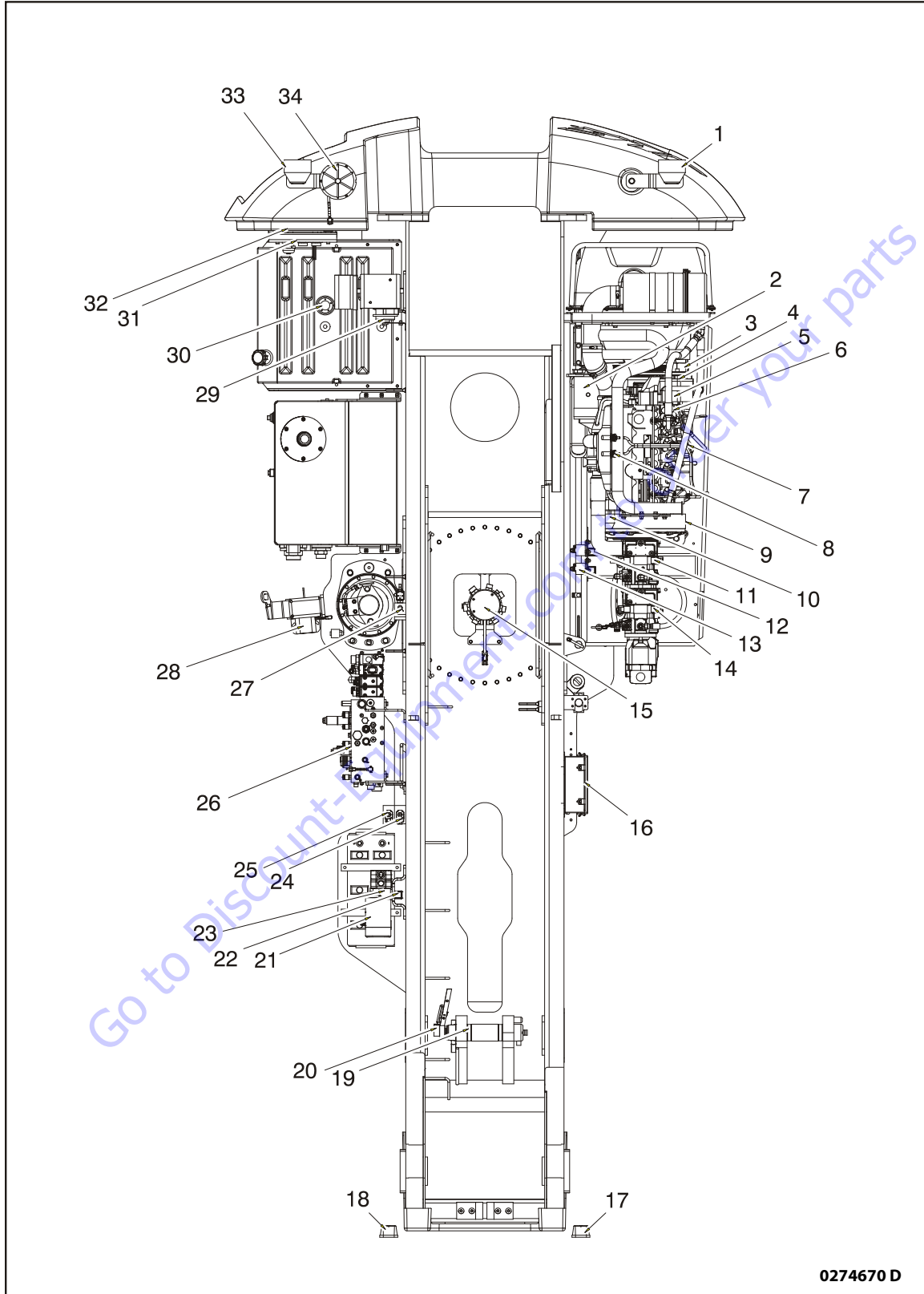


Figure 3-5. Chassis Component Location - Sheet 1 of 2

1. Axle Limit Switch (Right Front)
2. Steer Angle Sensor (Right Front)
3. Steer Valve (Front)
4. Axle Lockout Valve
5. Traction Valve
6. Steer Valve (Rear)
7. Steer Angle Sensor (Right Rear)
8. Axle Limit Switch (Right Rear)
9. Axle Limit Switch (Left Rear)
10. Steer Angle Sensor (Left Rear)
11. Chassis Module
12. Swivel/Collector Ring
13. Axle Lockout Pressure Switch
14. Steer Angle Sensor (Left Front)
15. Axle Limit Switch (Left Front)

Figure 3-6. Chassis Component Location - Sheet 2 of 2



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Figure 3-7. Turntable Component Location - Sheet 1 of 2

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Headlight | 13. Glow Plug Relay | 24. Tower Lift Enable Valve |
| 2. 2500W Generator | 14. Drive Pump | 25. Tower Tele Enable Valve |
| 3. 2500W Generator Control Box | 15. Swivel | 26. Main Control Valve |
| 4. Alternator | 16. 7500W Generator Control Box | 27. Main Lift Enable Valve |
| 5. Throttle Actuator | 17. Taillight | 28. Alarm |
| 6. Oil Temperature Switch | 18. Taillight | 29. Horn |
| 7. Oil Pressure Switch | 19. Tower Lift Cylinder Load Pin | 30. Fuel Level Sensor |
| 8. Glow Plugs | 20. Tower Lift Cylinder Angle Sensor | 31. Ground Control Box |
| 9. Engine Speed Sensor | 21. Auxiliary Power Unit | 32. BLAM Module |
| 10. Starter | 22. Headlight/Taillight Relay | 33. Headlight |
| 11. Drive Pump | 23. Auxiliary Power Relay | 34. Strobe Light |
| 12. Starter Relay | | |

Figure 3-8. Turntable Component Location - Sheet 2 of 2

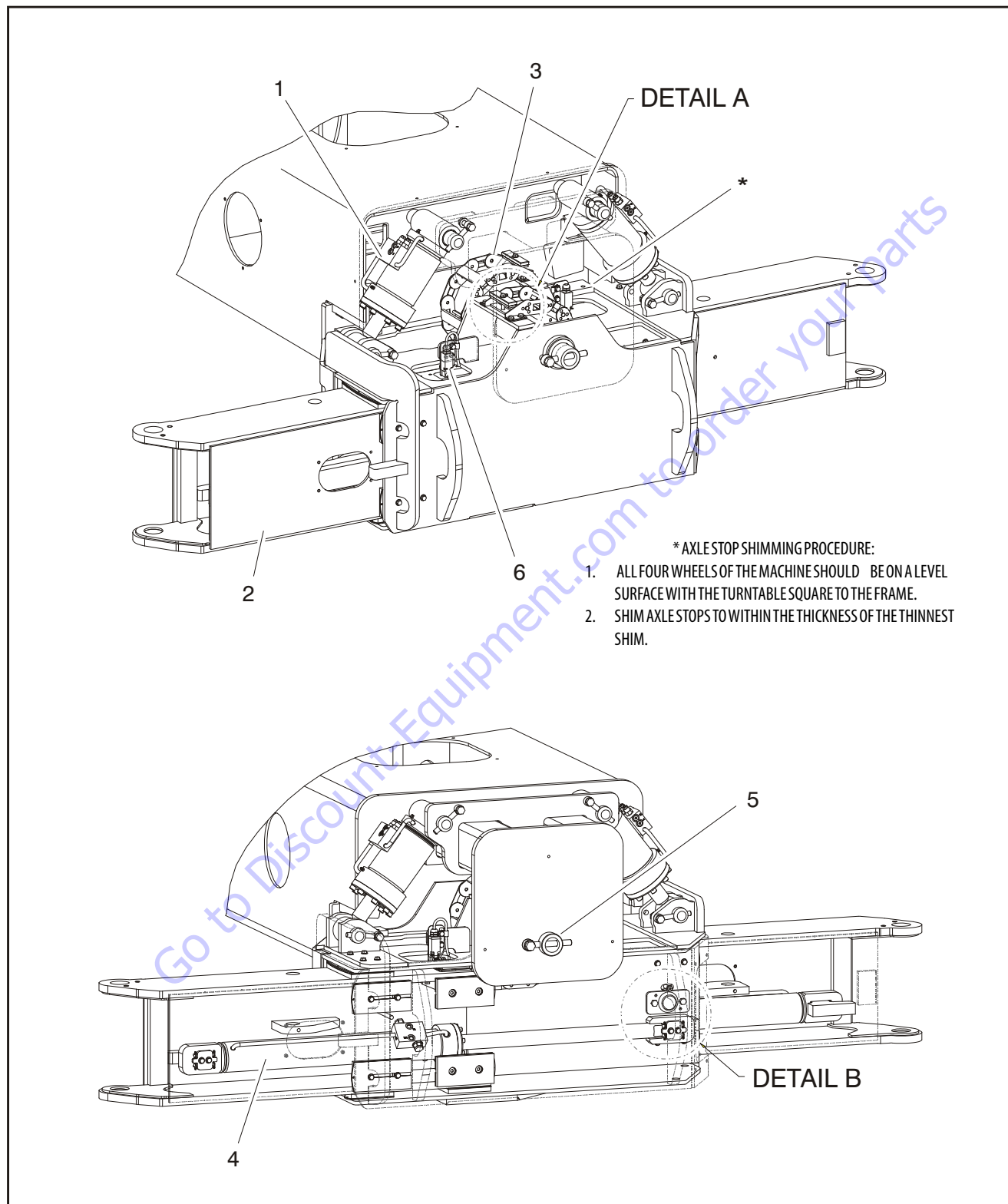
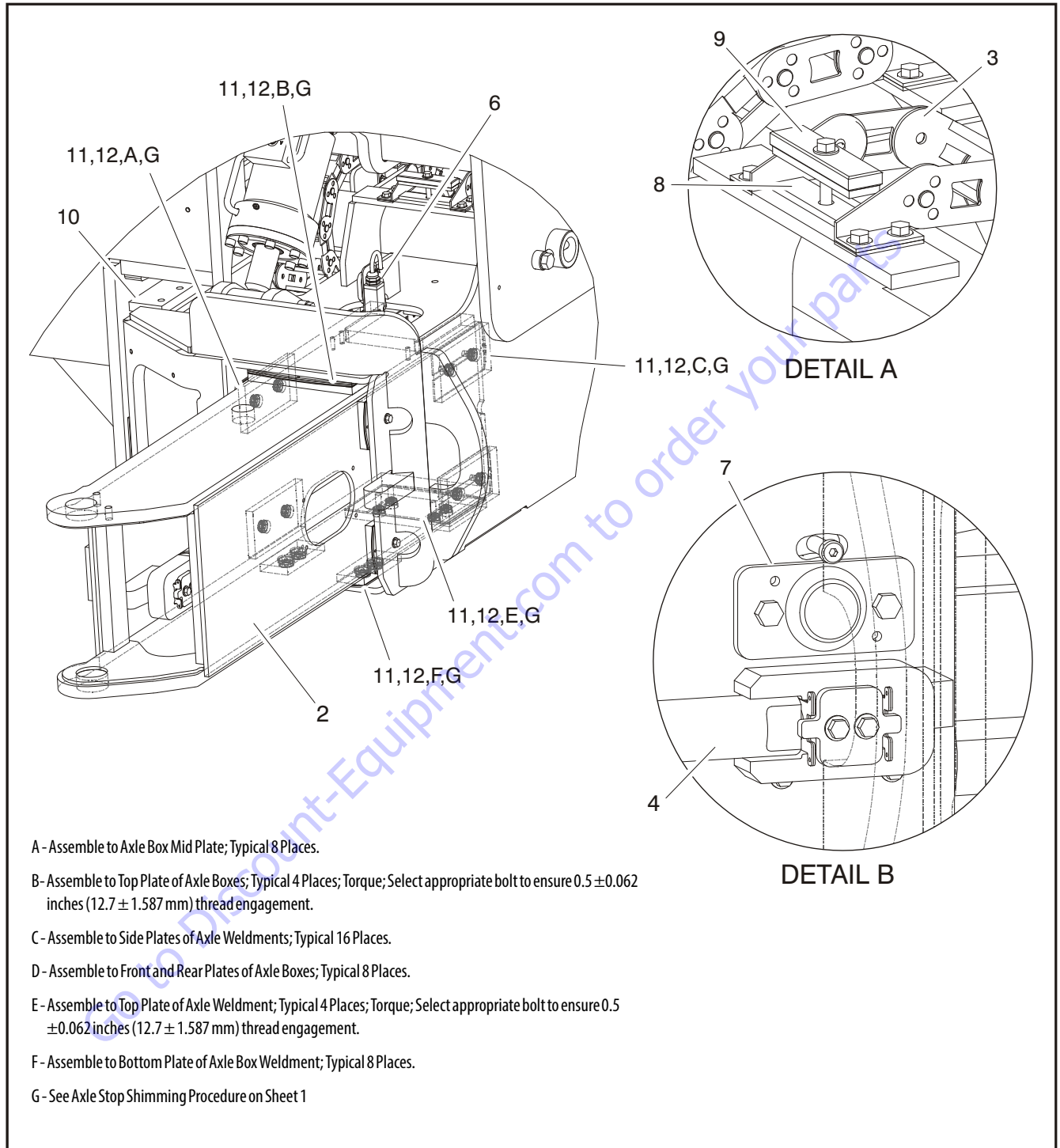
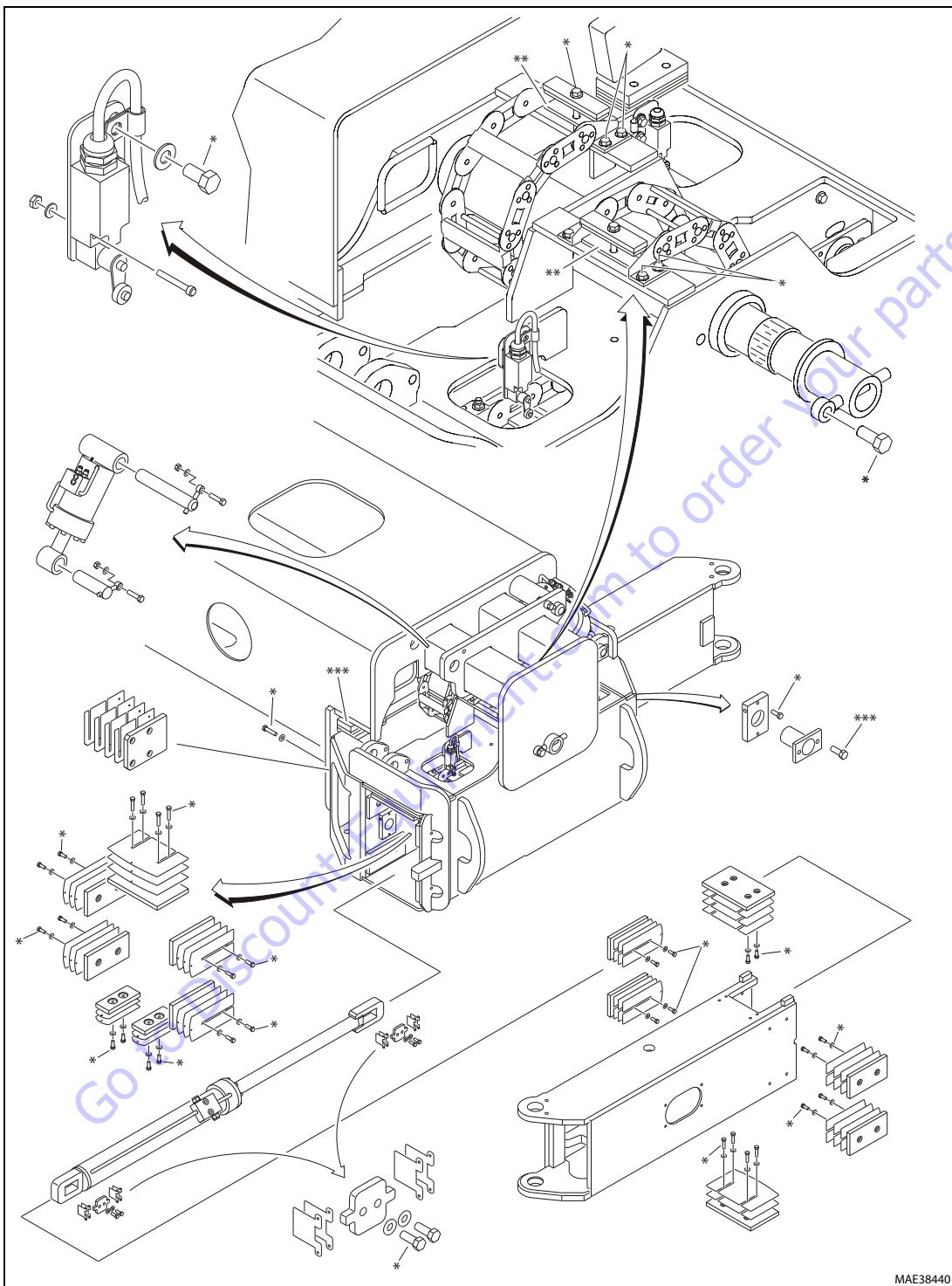


Figure 3-9. Oscillating Axle - Sheet 1 of 2



- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Axle Oscillation Cylinder | 5. Axle Pivot Pin | 9. Hose Clamp |
| 2. Axle | 6. Axle Limit Switch | 10. Stop Block |
| 3. Axle Powertrack | 7. Axle Stop Pin | 11. Wear Pad |
| 4. Extension Cylinder | 8. Rubber Pad | 12. Shim |

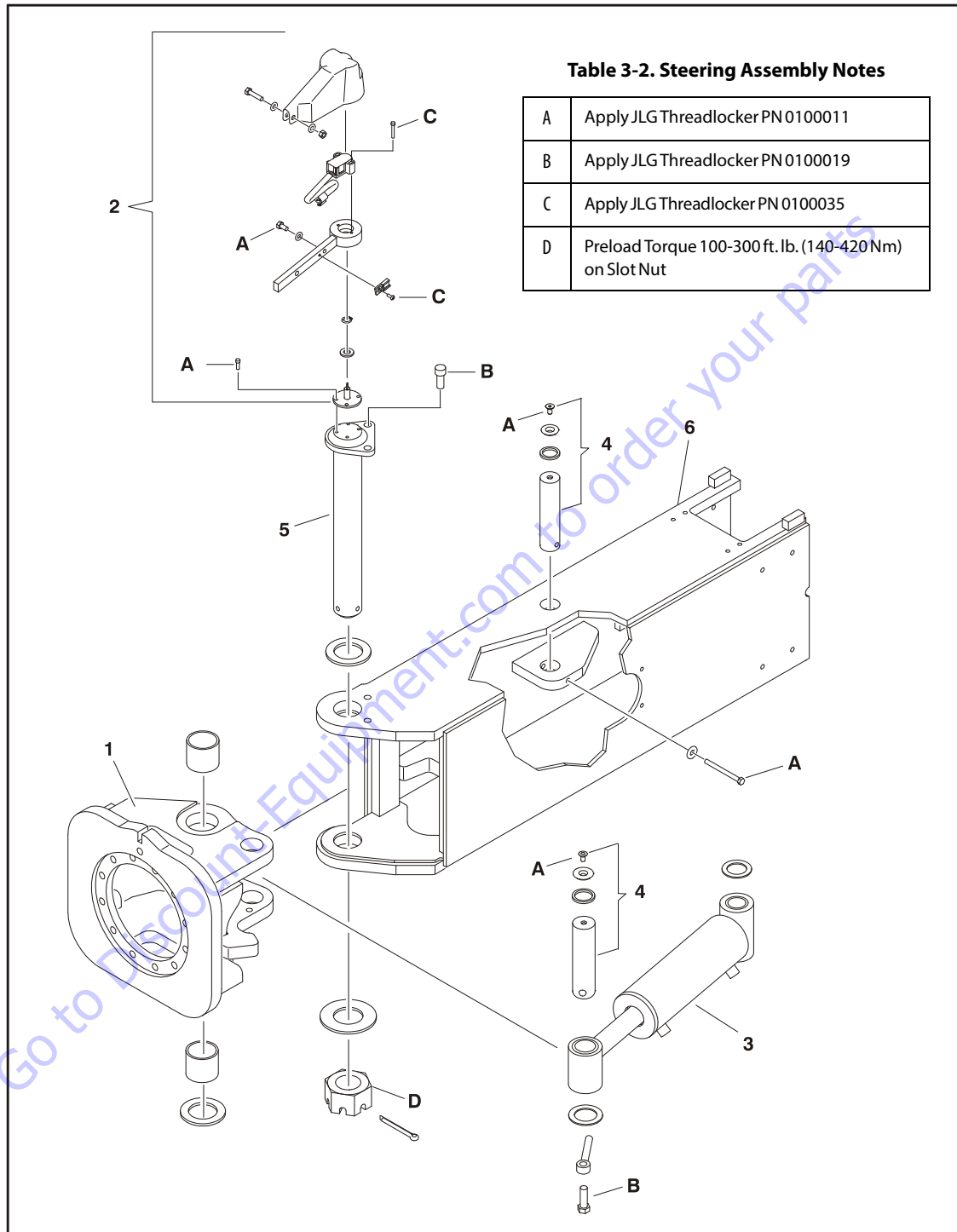
Figure 3-10. Oscillating Axle - Sheet 2 of 2



MAE38440

- * - JLG Threadlocker PN 0100011
- ** - JLG Threadlocker PN 0100081
- *** - JLG Threadlocker PN 0100019

Figure 3-11. Axle JLG Threadlocker Application



- 1. Spindle
- 2. Angle Sensor Assembly
- 3. Steer Cylinder
- 4. Steer Cylinder Pivot Pin
- 5. King Pin
- 6. Axle

Figure 3-12. Steering Installation

3.10 OSCILLATING AXLE SYSTEM

The oscillating front axle is attached to the frame by a pivot pin, which allows all four wheels to remain on the ground when traveling on rough terrain. The oscillating axle also incorporates two lockout cylinders connected between the frame and the axle. The lockout cylinders permit axle oscillation when the boom is in the transport position (see Section 4.2, Transport Position Sensing System) and drive is commanded.

Lockout cylinders lock and hold the axle when drive is not commanded or when the boom is outside the transport position. Cylinders unlock when pilot pressure is applied to the holding valves mounted on the cylinders and lock when pilot pressure is removed. Pilot pressure is available from brake pressure and is controlled by a solenoid operated lockout valve mounted in the frame. To ensure the lockout valve is functioning correctly, a NO pressure switch is mounted between the lockout valve and the holding valves. The system is "healthy" when pressure trips the pressure switch when the lockout valve is energized and conversely is healthy when the lack of pressure resets the pressure switch when the lockout valve is de-energized.

Failures in the oscillating axle system will cause the control system to disallow main boom lift up and telescope out, and tower boom lift up when both booms are within the transport position and will disallow drive/steer, lift up and telescope out when either boom is beyond the transport position.

NOTE: For more detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.11 OSCILLATING AXLE BLEEDING PROCEDURE AND LOCKOUT TEST

Lockout Cylinder Bleeding

To start the test, the axle must be fully oscillated in one direction. Start with oscillating the axle so that the left lock-out cyl. is fully retracted (left front tire up), and the right lock-out cyl. is fully extended (right front tire down).

NOTICE

ENSURE PLATFORM IS FULLY LOWERED AND BOOM IS CENTERED OVER REAR AXLE PRIOR TO BEGINNING BLEEDING PROCEDURE. MAKING SURE MACHINE IS ON A LEVEL SURFACE AND REAR WHEELS ARE BLOCKED, BRAKE WIRE IS DISCONNECTED.

1. Making sure machine is on a level surface and rear wheels are blocked, machine is in transport mode.
2. Disengage drive hubs.
3. Use suitable container to catch any residual hydraulic fluid, place container under the lockout cylinder.
4. With left lockout cylinder retracted, open bleeder on top of the cylinder, then have an operator from the platform (on high engine) feather drive. Activate drive fully.
5. Close bleeder when there is a steady stream of oil and not air.
6. With axle in the same position, go to right lockout cylinder and open bleeder at the rod end. Activate drive in the same manner and close when all air has been purged.
7. Close bleeder when there is a steady stream of oil and not air.
8. Oscillate axle the other direction, left lock-out cyl. extended (tire down), right lock-out cyl. retracted (tire up). Use the same procedure for the bleeder in the rod end of the left lock-out cyl., Then the piston end of the right lock-out cyl. then close.
9. Repeat process one more time to ensure all air has been purged from the system.
10. Perform oscillating axle lockout test.
11. If necessary, repeat steps 1 thru 9.

NOTE: Bleeding oscillating axles is an infrequent operation performed after hydraulic line failure or lock-out cylinder repair.

Oscillating Axle Lockout Test

The front axles will oscillate when the boom is in the transport position.

NOTE: *The machine is in transport mode until one of the following three factors are exceeded:*

Main boom extended more than 4 ft. (1.2 m)

OR

Main boom 6° above horizontal (w/tower stowed)

OR

Tower above horizontal.

NOTICE

LOCKOUT SYSTEM TEST MUST BE PERFORMED QUARTERLY, ANY TIME A SYSTEM COMPONENT IS REPLACED, OR WHEN IMPROPER SYSTEM OPERATION IS SUSPECTED.

NOTE: *Ensure booms are fully retracted, lowered, and centered between drive wheels prior to beginning lockout cylinder test. The axles must also be fully extended.*

1. Place a 6 inch (15.2 cm) high block with ascension ramp in front of left front wheel.
2. From platform control station, activate machine hydraulic system.
3. Place FUNCTION SPEED CONTROL and DRIVE SPEED/TORQUE SELECT control switches to their respective LOW positions.
4. Place DRIVE control lever to FORWARD position and carefully drive machine up ascension ramp until left front wheel is on top of block.
5. Telescope boom out of transport position.
6. Drive machine off of block and ramp back on level surface.
7. Have an assistant check left front wheel remains locked in position off ground.
8. Retract boom back in to transport position. Activate drive and the lockout cylinders should release.
9. Place the 6 inch (15.2 cm) high block with ascension ramp in front of right front wheel.
10. Place DRIVE control lever to FORWARD and carefully drive machine up ascension ramp until right front wheel is on top of block.
11. Telescope the boom out of the transport position.
12. Drive machine off of block and ramp back onto the level surface.
13. Have an assistant check to see that right front wheel remains locked in position off of ground.
14. Retract the boom back in to the transport position. Activate drive and the lockout cylinders should release.
15. If lockout cylinders do not function properly, have qualified personnel correct the malfunction prior to any further operation.

3.12 WHEEL DRIVE ASSEMBLY

Removal

NOTE: The drive motors can be removed through the axle flange as part of the wheel drive assembly or they can be removed separately through the bottom of the frame while leaving the drive hub bolted to the axle.

1. Use a jack to lift the frame enough so the tire and wheel assembly is off the ground. Place blocking strong enough to support the weight of the machine under the frame and remove the jack.

NOTE: The foam-filled tire & wheel assembly weighs approximately 867 lbs. (393 kg). The solid tire & wheel assembly weighs approximately 960 lbs. (435 kg).

2. Remove hardware securing wheel and remove tire and wheel assembly. Using suitable lifting device lift the tire and wheel assembly and place in a suitable area.
3. Tag and disconnect the hydraulic lines running to the drive motor. Cap or plug all openings to ensure no dirt enters the hydraulic system.

NOTE: The drive hub and drive motor assembly weighs approximately 267 lbs. (121 kg).

4. Use a supporting device capable of handling the weight of the drive hub and drive motor, and unbolt the drive hub from the frame. Remove the entire assembly from the machine.
5. Remove the capscrews and washers that secure the drive motor to the drive hub and remove the drive motor. Remove and discard the brake gasket between the drive motor and drive hub.

Installation

1. Install a new brake gasket between the drive motor and drive hub. Apply a coat of JLG Threadlocker PN 0100011 on capscrews. Install the washers and capscrews to secure the drive hub and drive motor, and torque to 178 ft. lbs. (241 Nm).
2. Place the drive hub flange against the mounting flange on the axle and fasten it in place with the bolts and washers. Torque the bolts to 180 ft. lbs. (244 Nm).
3. Using adequate support, install wheel into wheel assembly and secure with bolts and washers.

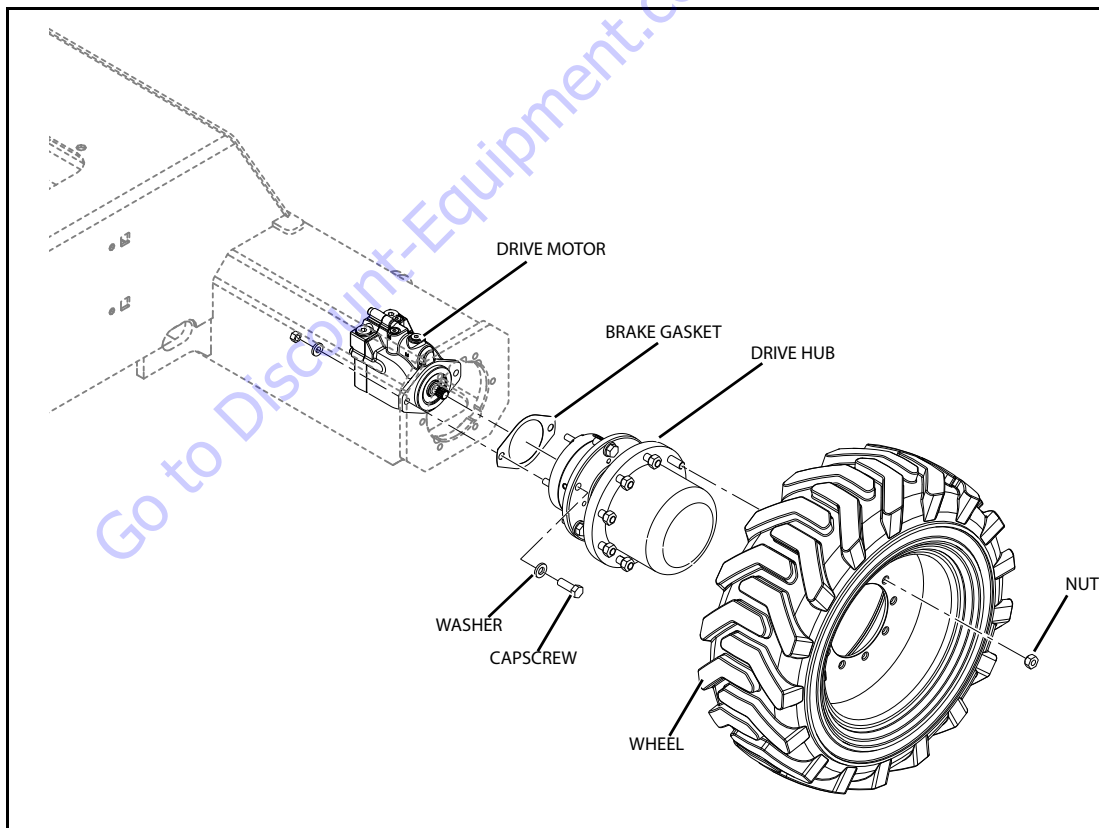


Figure 3-13. Wheel Drive Installation

3.13 DRIVE HUB - IF EQUIPPED WITH REXROTH

The final drive consists of two planetary stages with an integrated disconnect mechanism. Each stage incorporates a set of matched planetary gears, which provide an equal load distribution. All torque transmitting components are made of forged quenched and tempered high-alloy steels. External gears are carburized. Precision roller bearings support the sprocket or wheel loads. A shaft seal protects the unit against contamination.

Disassembly

1. Position drive so that one of the fill holes is at bottom of end cover and drain oil.
2. Remove all bolts holding the motor. Remove motor from drive.
3. Compress spring (55) using a simple fixture or other suitable device.
4. Remove snap ring (66) and release pressure on spring (55) until loose.
5. Remove spring (55).
6. Turn unit so that cover (8) is in the up position.
7. Remove screw plugs (21) and seal rings (22).
8. Remove O-ring (33).
9. Remove first stage planetary assembly (7).
10. Remove hex bolts (23).
12. Remove ring gear (30) and O-ring (19).
13. Remove snap rings (15).
14. Pull off planet gears (1) together with cylindrical roller bearings (11) from spindle (60).

NOTICE

FURTHER DISASSEMBLY OF HUB IS DISCOURAGED. REINSTALLATION OF SHAFT NUT (4) REQUIRES A SPECIAL TOOL AND A TORQUE OF 626 FT-LB (876 NM) FOR PROPER REASSEMBLY. THESE COMPONENTS WILL FAIL IF NOT PROPERLY REASSEMBLED.

15. Inspect planetary stage assemblies as complete units. Thoroughly clean and check gearing and the bearings for damage and apply new oil. If gears or bearings need replacing, they must be replaced as complete sets.
16. First stage planetary gears (2) **must** be changed in sets of three pieces.
17. The first stage planetary gears (2) **must** be changed as a complete set of three and JLG recommends changing the sun gear shaft (43) along with this set of planets.
18. The second stage planetary bearings (11) **must** be replaced in sets of four pieces.
19. The second stage planetary gears (1) **must** be changed as a complete set of four. JLG recommends changing the sun gear (3) along with this set of planets.

Cover Disassembly

Loosen and remove hex head bolts (53) to remove cover (51).

First Stage Planetary (7) Disassembly

1. Push sun gear shaft (43) out of first stage.
2. Remove snap rings (14).
3. Press planet pins (5) out of planet gears (2).
4. Pull cylindrical roller bearing (10) out of planet gears (2).
5. Remove snap ring (16) from sun gear (3). Remove planet carrier (7) from sun gear (3).

Second Stage Planet Gears (1) Disassembly

Press cylindrical roller bearings out of planet gears (1).

First Stage Planetary (7) Assembly

1. Pre-freeze planet pins (5) and install into planet carrier (7).
2. Install planet carrier (7) together with planet pins (5) on sun gear (3), and install snap ring (16).
3. Put sun gear shaft (43) into sun gear (3).
4. Pre-heat stay rings (17) and install onto planet pins (5).
5. Pre-heat cylindrical roller bearings (10) and install onto planet pins (5) and fix bearings with snap rings (14).

End Cover Unit (8) Assembly

1. Install O-ring (54) into groove of cover (8).
2. Install the cover (51) into cover (8) and fix cover (51) with hex bolts (53). Tighten bolts with torque wrench to 6.3 ft-lb (8.5 Nm).

Final Assembly

1. Install planet gears (1) onto planet pins which are part of spindle (60).
2. Install snap rings (15) on planet pins of spindle (60) to retain planet gears (1).
3. Insert first stage planetary assembly (7) into drive.
4. Install O-ring (33) in groove of ring gear (30).
5. Install seal rings (22) and screw plugs (21).

6. Before installation of motor, CHECK THERE IS 1-2 mm OF CLEARANCE BETWEEN THE MOTOR SPLINE SHAFT SHOULDER AND THE COUPLER (62).
7. Install motor and reconnect hydraulic lines.
8. Roll motor so one fill plug is at 12 o'clock position, and the other is at 3 o'clock. Fill to bottom of 3 o'clock plug with gear oil. reinstall plugs.

Initial Start-up And After Repairs

Before operating machine, make sure drive is filled with clean oil, approximately 0.2 US gal (0.8 L). An accurate oil level is determined by the oil level plug, which should be removed before oil fill.

With gear case filled to their proper levels, start machine and allow sufficient time for run-in at moderate pressure and speed before running at full speed. After 4 hours of operation, recheck oil level.

Daily: - Check for oil leakage

Weekly: - Check oil level

Monthly: - Check mounting bolt torque

Oil Change Interval-Gear Drive

1. Perform first oil change after approximately 150 hours.
2. Subsequent changes, every 1500 hours or annually, whichever occurs first.

NOTE: Flush drive before filling with new oil.

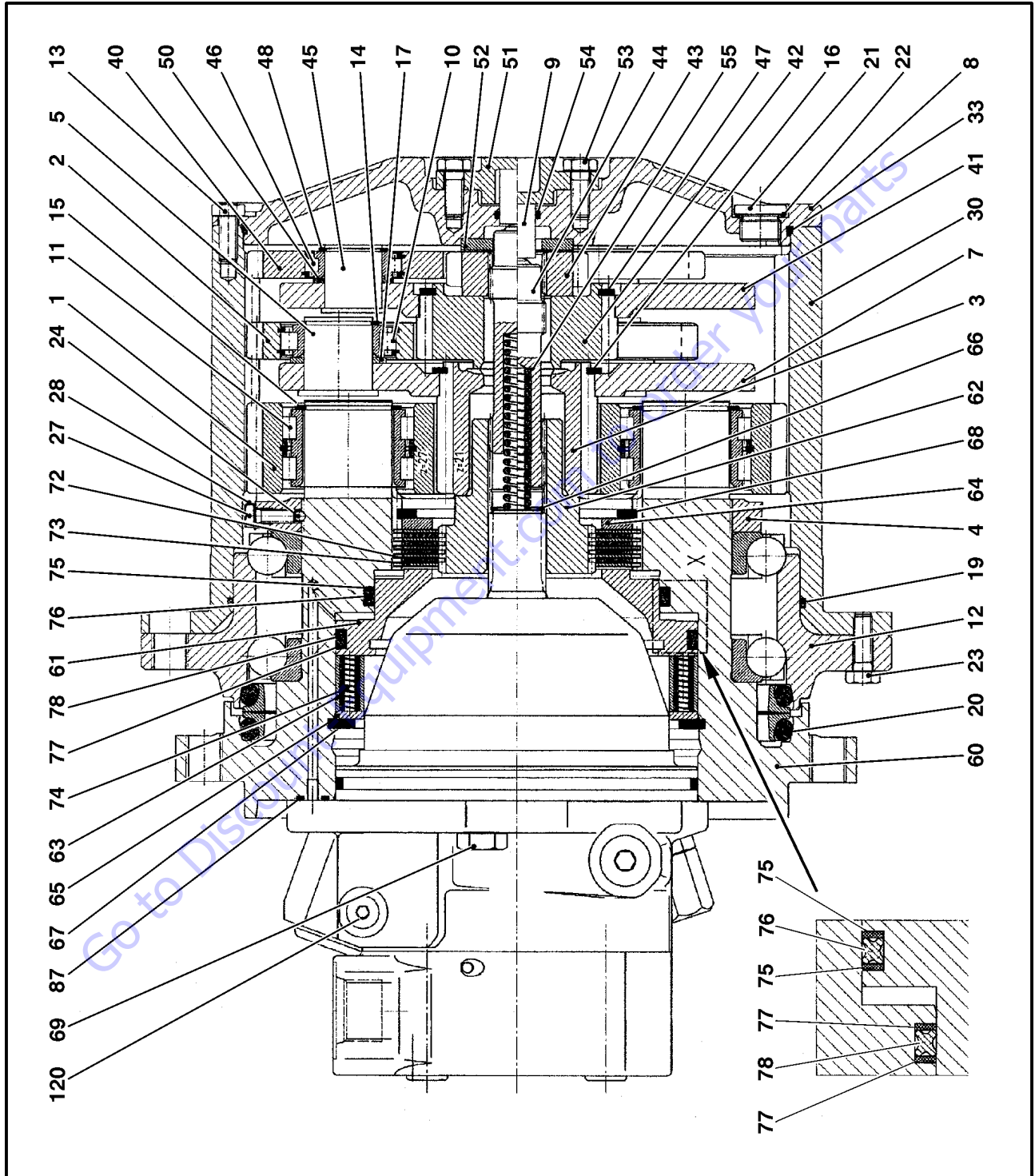


Figure 3-14. Drive Hub - Sheet 1 of 2

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Planet Gear | 28. Washer | 52. Thrust Washer | 67. Retaining Ring |
| 2. Planet Gear | 30. Ring Gear | 53. Bolt | 68. Retaining Ring |
| 3. Sun Gear | 33. O-ring | 54. O-ring | 69. Bolt |
| 4. Shaft Nut | 41. Planet Carrier | 55. Spring | 72. Brake Disc |
| 5. Planet Pin | 42. Sun Gear | 60. Spindle | 73. Brake Disc |
| 7. Planet Carrier | 43. Sun Gear | 61. Piston | 74. Spring |
| 8. Cover | 45. Planet Pin | 62. Coupler | 75. Backup Ring |
| 9. Thrust Button | 46. Roller Bearing | 63. Ring Locator | 76. Seal |
| 10. Roller Bearing | 47. Retaining Ring | 64. Backup Plate | 77. Backup Ring |
| 11. Roller Bearing | 48. Retaining Ring | 65. Backup Plate | 78. Seal |
| 12. Ball Bearing | 51. Cover | 66. Retaining Ring | 81. O-ring |
| 13. Hex Bolt | | | |

Figure 3-15. Drive Hub - Sheet 2 of 2

3.14 DRIVE HUB - IF EQUIPPED WITH BONFIGLIOLI

NOTE: After SN 0300134389 machines may be built with either Bonfiglioli or Reggiana Riduttori wheel drive hubs. See Section 3.15, Drive Hub - If Equipped With Reggiana Riduttori. Do not use different hubs on the same machine.

Product Identification

The identification data of the hub is shown on a name plates on the hub. Figure 3-16., Drive Hub Identification Plate shows how the information is displayed.

The information stamped on the name plates must always be readable. Use the identification data (at least serial number) for spare part inquiries, information and service, etc.

Hydraulic Motor Installation

The mating areas and the pilot diameter of the gearbox where the motor is to be mounted must be clean and without burrs.

Before assembling the hydraulic motor, verify by a depth slide gauge the correct assembly of the unit checking the axial distance as shown in Figure 3-17.

1. Fit the O-ring seal, supplied with the gearbox, in its seat in the hydraulic motor, and assemble it to the gearbox being careful not to damage the seal already fitted.
2. Torque bolts to 63.5 ft-lb (86 Nm) torque.

1. Clean the mating surfaces from oils or paint and fit the wheel drive on the machine frame.
2. Attach the gearbox to the machine frame with the mounting bolts and torque to 178 ft.lbs. (241 Nm).

Start Up and Running In

If new hubs are being installed, it is advised to follow the measures given below:

1. Bleed air from every part of the hydraulic and add oil in the tank if necessary.

NOTICE

THE PRESENCE OF RESIDUAL AIR IN THE HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESENCE OF FOAM IN THE TANK AND WILL LEAD TO A JERKING OF THE MOTOR AS WELL AS EXCESSIVE NOISE COMING FROM THE MOTOR AND THE VALVES.

2. Start the gearmotor at a low speed and gradually increase it after having verified that it is functioning correctly without any noises or vibrations.

NOTICE

DO NOT REACH MAXIMUM PRESSURE UNLESS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM HAS BEEN FILTERED TO ELIMINATE ANY PARTICLES OF DIRT THAT MAY BE PRESENT.

NOTE: During running-in stage follow steps below.

3. Check correct revolution and direction of rotation.
4. Make sure functioning is regular and without any excessive noises and vibrations.
5. Make sure oil temperature does not exceed values listed previously.

Installation of the Wheel Drive on the Machine

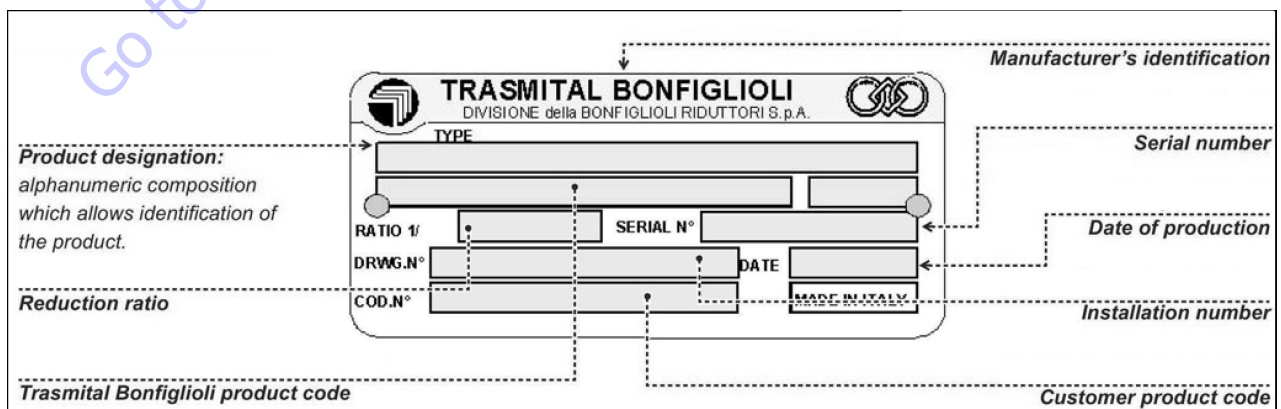


Figure 3-16. Drive Hub Identification Plate

After running-in the gearbox, follow steps below.

6. Check there are no oil leaks. If leaks are present, fix them before proceeding.
7. Check gearmotor oil level.
8. It possible the presence of air in the system during the first start up could cause application of the brake to be slowed down. It is advised to repeat the application and release functions of the brake to purge air from the brake.
9. Check there are no other problems in general.

General Information

The gearbox is designed and built for wheel drive.
 The unit includes planetary gearbox, 3 stages, rotating housing type.
 The illustrations show the parts and the main functions of the gearbox.
 A strict and consistent compliance with the specifications of this technical manual ensure the minimum operating costs and a longer unit life.
 Photographic documentation and drawings are supplied for educational purposes, so as to safely and properly carry out maintenance operations.
 Minor deviations from pictures of this manual may appear on the actual gearbox. However, these discrepancies are not relevant to the main parameters, or maintenance functions.

CONNECTING THE BRAKE

The gearbox is fitted with a negative multi disk safety brake with hydraulic control release (parking brake). For information regarding the characteristics of the brake refer to the installation drawing.

Table 3-2. Brake Technical Data

Brake Release Pressure	(16 bar)
Maximum Operating Pressure Brake	(50 bar)
Braking Torque	(265 ± 10% Nm)

FILLING GEARBOX WITH LUBRICATING OIL

The motor and the gearbox have separate lubrication. The gearbox is lubricated by oil splashing. The recommended type of oil is SAE 80W/90 or SAE 85W/140 with EP features complying with MIL-L-2105 C & API GL5. Refer to Table 3-3, Suggested Lubricants According SAE 80W/90 and SAE 85W/140 API GL5 Grade.

NOTE: Oil temperature must not exceed 85-90° C intermittently during operation.

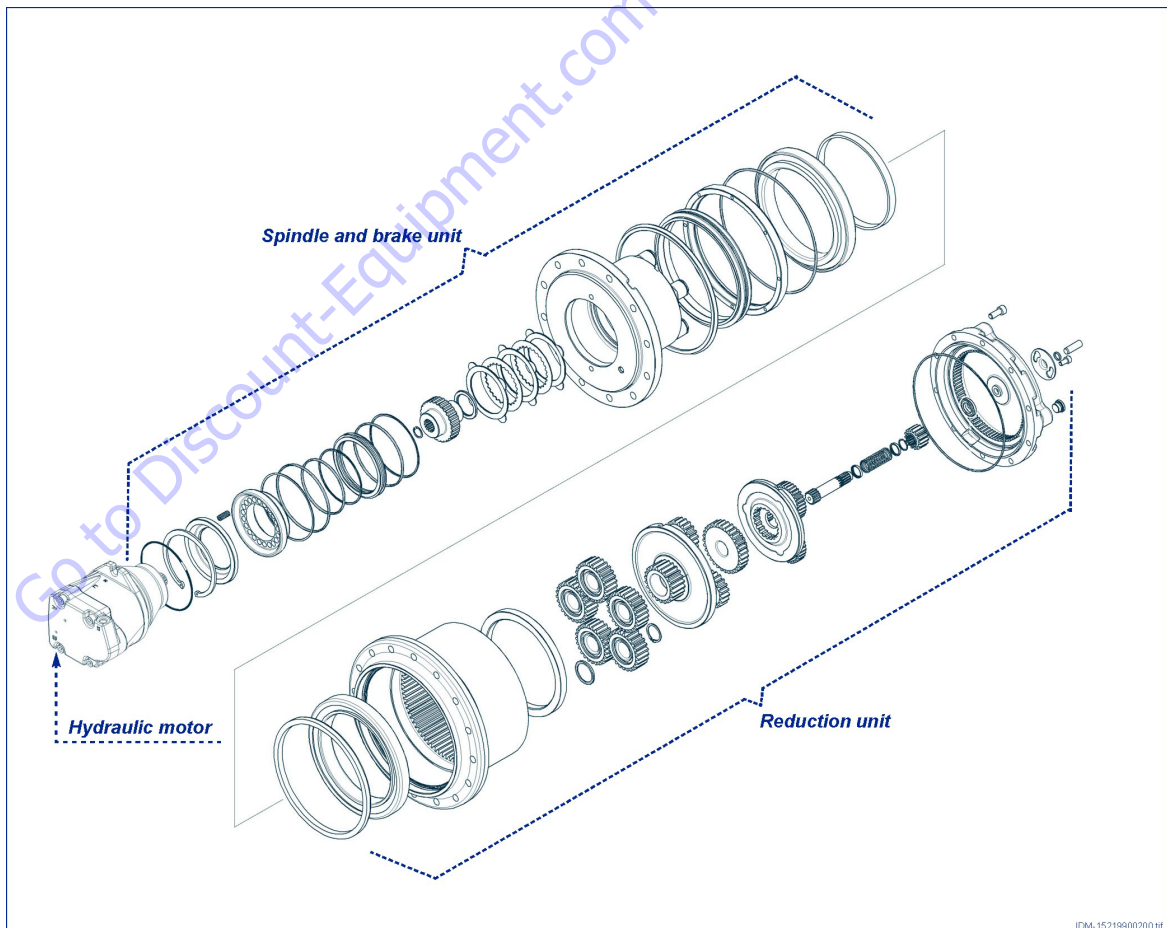
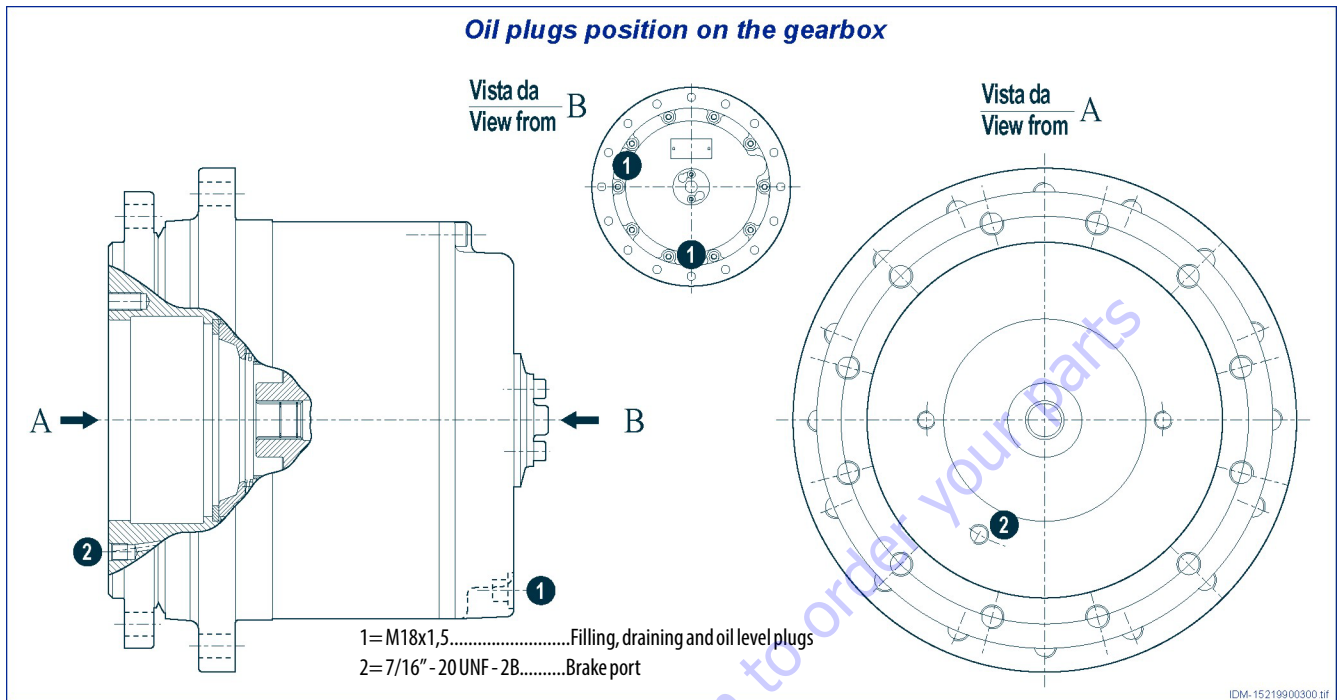












Figure 3-17. Hub Assembly

Table 3-3. Suggested Lubricants According SAE 80W/90 and SAE 85W/140 API GL5 Grade

Ambient temperature Oil viscosity		-20°C / +30°C SAE 80W/90	+10°C / +45°C SAE 85W/140
Manufacturer		Oil Brand	
	SHELL	SPIRAXHD	SPIRAXHD
	AGIP	ROTRAMP	ROTRAMP
	ARAL	GETRIEBEOLHYP	GETRIEBEOLHYP
	BP-MACH	HYPOGEAREP	HYPOGEAREP
	CASTROL	HYPOY	HYPOY
	CHEVRON	UNIVERSAL GEAR LUBRICANT	UNIVERSAL GEAR LUBRICANT
	ELF	TRANSELF B	TRANSELF B
	ESSO	GEAR OIL GX PONTONICMP	GEAR OIL GX PONTONICMP
	I.P.	PONTIAXHD	PONTIAXHD
	MOBIL	MOBILUBE HD	MOBILUBE HD
	TOTAL	TRASSMISSION TM	TRASSMISSION TM

NOTE: Do not mix together oils of different brands or characteristics.

NOTE: The gearbox is supplied without oil; before putting the gearbox into operation, it is necessary to fill it with oil.

This procedure is undertaken following the indications given below.

1. Check gearbox axis is horizontal. Rotate gearbox housing until drain plug (A) is on bottom of the vertical axis of the end cover.
2. Unscrew fill and level oil plug (B).
3. Fill from hole until the lubricant flows out.

4. Tighten fill and level oil plug (B) and let gearbox run. After a few minutes, stop and check the oil level.

5. If necessary, refill with lubricant oil. Approximate oil capacity = 2 L ±10%

Gearbox Disengagement



THE DISENGAGEMENT OPTION MUST BE CONNECTED OR DISCONNECTED ONLY WHEN GEARBOX IS STOPPED ON FLAT GROUND.

NOTICE

MAXIMUM WHEEL SPEED WITH DISENGAGED GEARBOX MUST NOT EXCEED 25 REV/MIN.

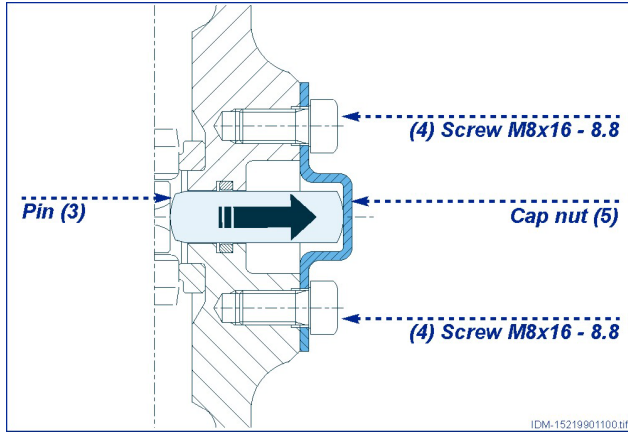
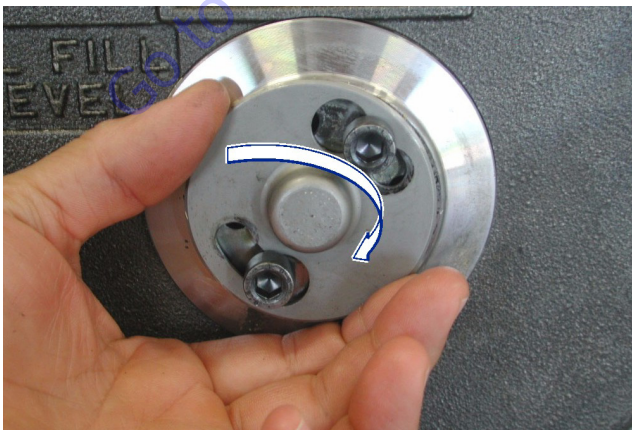


Figure 3-18. Gearbox engaged

1. Remove two socket head screws M8x16 (4) from the end cover (7) with a male hex head wrench.



2. Rotate cap nut (5).



3. Remove cap nut (5).



4. Turn cap nut (5) upside down. Pin (3) will be pushed inside to permit disengagement of the gearbox.



5. Rotate cap nut (5).



6. Tighten two socket head screws M8x16 (4) with a male hex head torque wrench to 18.4 ft-lb (25 Nm) torque.

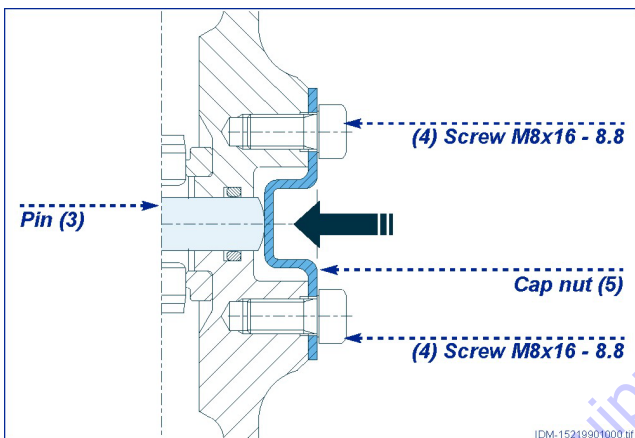


Figure 3-19. Gearbox Disengaged

7. Repeat the above steps to engage the gearbox again.

Operation:

- a. Engaged gearbox

At this condition the motion is transmitted from the hydraulic motor to the gearbox.

- b. Disengaged gearbox

⚠ CAUTION

AT THIS CONDITION THE HYDRAULIC MOTOR AND THE BRAKE ARE DISCONNECTED TO THE GEARBOX: THE WHEEL IS IDLE.

Maintenance Information

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

The gearbox only requires the scheduled maintenance procedures set out by the manufacturer (see Table 3-4).

Good maintenance will ensure an ongoing functioning in time as well as maximum reliability.

Should irregularities in function arise, it will be necessary to consult the troubleshooting checklist to find the most adequate solution.

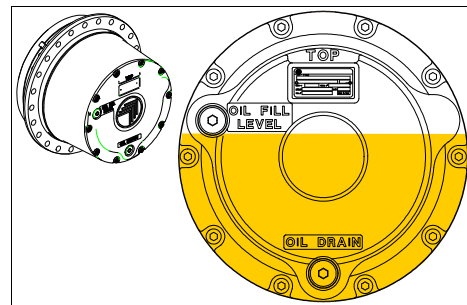
If unsuccessful, it may be necessary to partially or completely disassemble the gearbox.

Table 3-4. Drive Hub Maintenance Schedule

Inspection	Frequency	Action
Tightening bolts	After the first 50 operating hours of the gearbox	Bolt tightening torque check
Oil level	Every 150 operating hours of the gearbox	Refill oil if necessary
1 st oil change	At 150 operating hours of the gearbox	Oil replacement
Next oil change	Every 1200 operating hours	Oil replacement

CHANGING THE LUBRICATING OIL

1. Check gearbox axis is horizontal. Rotate gearbox housing until drain plug is at bottom of the vertical axis of the end cover.



2. Unscrew both plugs (Fill and Drain) and let the oil flow in a large enough container. To facilitate draining, the oil must be warm.
3. Wait a few minutes until all the oil is drained and then proceed to screw on the plugs.
4. Proceed with the oil fill-up. Refer to Filling-up the Gearbox with Lubricating Oil.

NOTE: Never mix mineral oils with synthetic oils and vice versa.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT DISPOSE OF OIL IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. BE CAREFUL TO ELIMINATE IT IN COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The following table is provided to help locate problems in the gearbox.

Table 3-5. Troubleshooting

Symptom	Causes	Remedies
External oil leakage:		
From the lifetime seal	a) Lifetime seal damaged	a) Replace lifetime seal
From the end cover	a) O-ring seal damaged	a) Replace O-ring seals
From the plugs	a) Plug seal damaged	a) Replace plug seal
	b) Plugs or screws loose	b) Tighten the plugs/screws
Too much noise:		
Hydraulic noise (during the slowing down of the motor speed)	a) Hydraulic circuit malfunctioning	a) Verify hydraulic circuit
Inside the gearmotor (reductions)	a) Internal damage	a) Check the gearbox
Other:		
Overheating	a) Insufficient oil level	a) Check the oil level and refill if necessary
	b) Hydraulic oil too warm	b) Check the hydraulic circuit
	c) Brake not fully released	c) Check brake release pressure
Parking brake malfunctioning		
Insufficient braking torque	a) Brake discs worn	a) Replace brake disc pack
	b) Damaged parts	b) Check brake components
Wheel Locked	a) Parking brake locked	a) Check the complete brake release
	b) Mechanical components damaged	b) Replace damaged parts

Disassembly Information

It is also important this procedure is performed in a workshop equipped with the proper tools. As well as normal workshop tools, it is necessary to use special tools that can be made (see special tools attachment) or may be requested from the manufacturer.

Special Tools:

Puller.....Code/: 6689960240

Tool for lifetime seal assembly.....Code/: 6689960300

Puller for brake disassembly.....Code/: 6689960310

Torque multiplier.....Code/: ATZ.09.016.0

To be able to produce these special tools refer to Figure 3-21, thru Figure 3-24.

It is important to strictly adhere to all procedures for disassembling and reassembling the gearbox. Proceed with these instructions using all necessary safety measures, for example:

1. Plug all gearbox hydraulic ports to prevent contaminating the circuit and gearbox.
2. Do not damage coupling surfaces.
3. Handle with care to ensure personnel safety and guarantee reliability of the gearbox.

4. Provide a work area that meets Work and Health Safety in the Workplace guidelines.

Disassembly

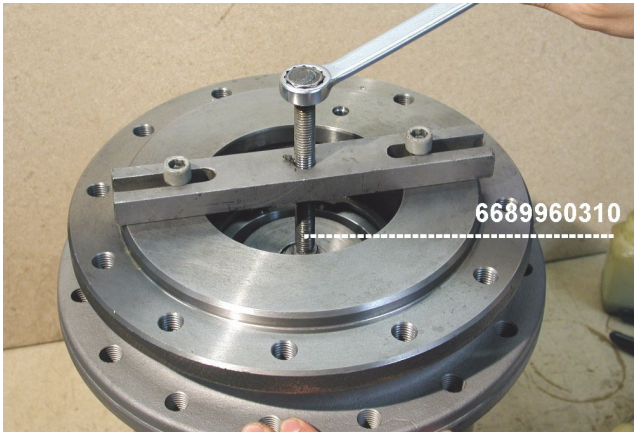
NOTE: Below are all the steps to follow during Disassembly and Assembly. Numbers in brackets in the text correspond to the references in the exploded view.

Initial inspection can be made without disassembling the hub from the machine. Before wheel drive disassembling, make sure that the oil is drained from the hub.

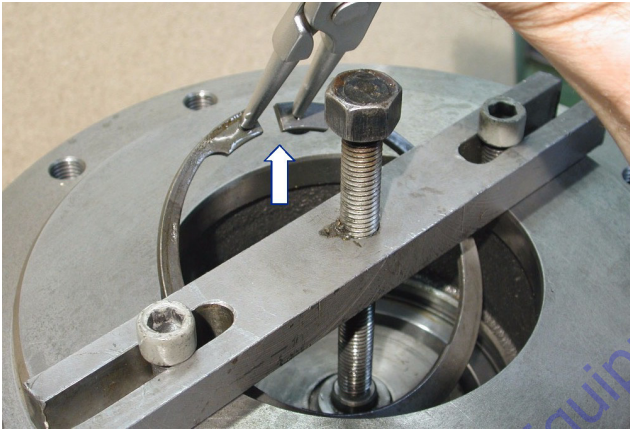
Unscrew and remove the nos. 2 screws M12, grade 8,8, and remove the hydraulic motor and its O-ring seal (48).

SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

1. Install special tool (6689960310) on the flanged hub (31). Turn screw until it compresses springs (45).



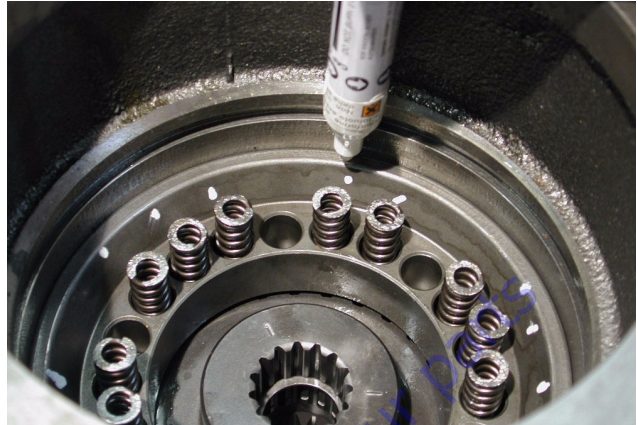
2. Remove circlip (47). Remove the special tool.



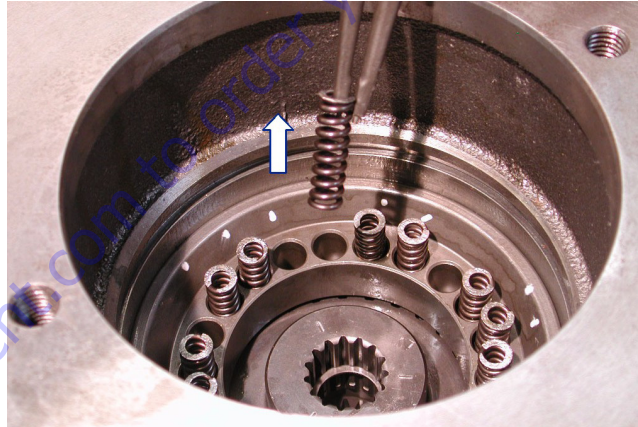
3. Remove spring retainer disc (46).



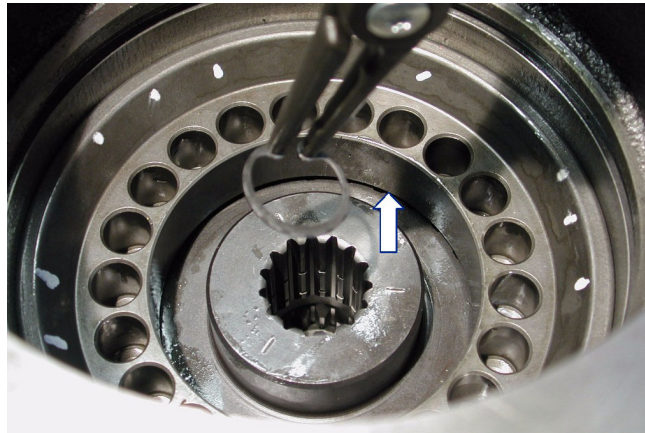
4. Mark position of springs (45) for reassembly.

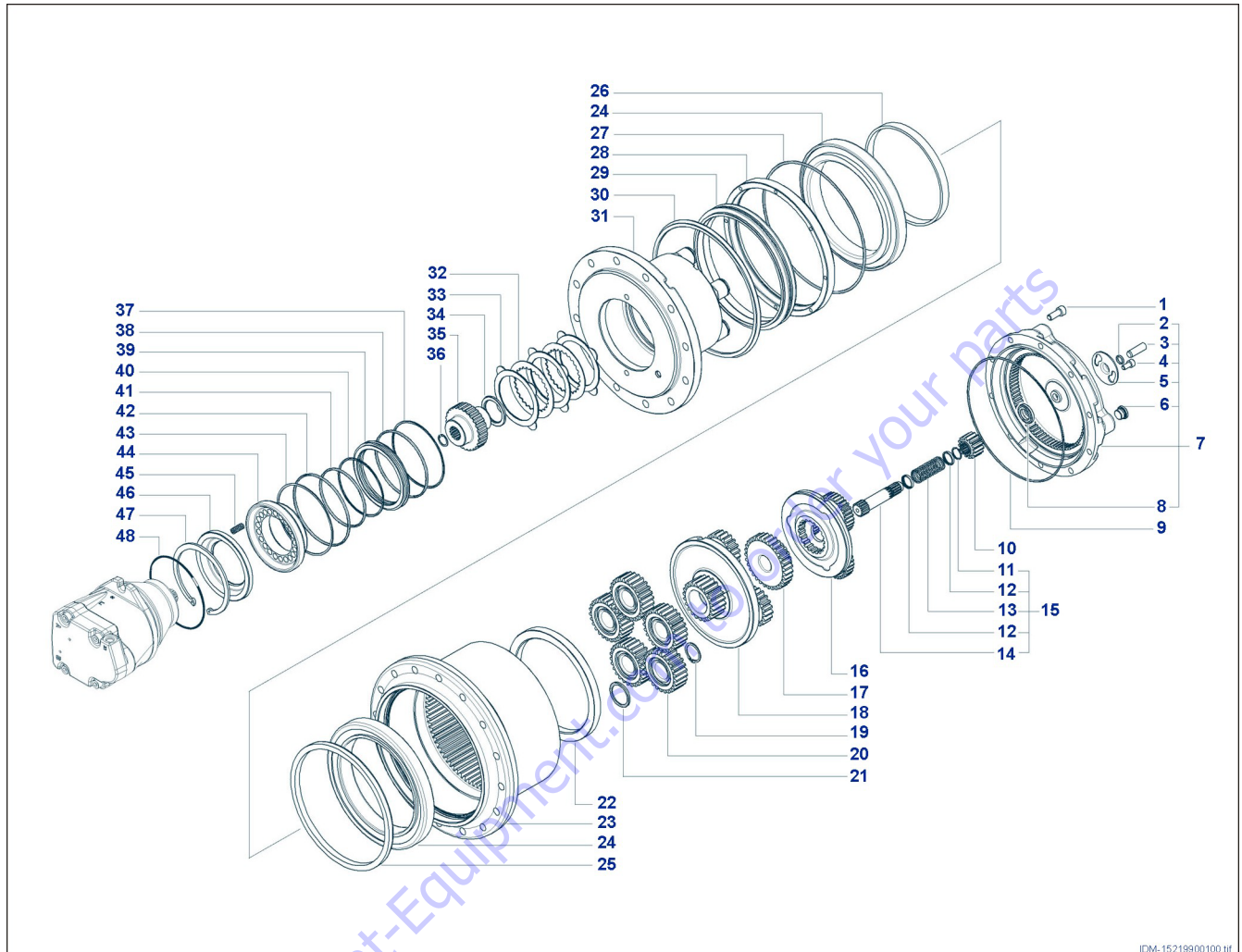


5. Remove springs (45) from brake piston seats (44).



6. Using pliers, remove circlip (36) from its seat in the brake shaft (35).





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- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Screw | 11. Elastic Ring | 21. Spacer | 31. Flanged Hub | 41. O-ring |
| 2. O-ring | 12. Washers | 22. Ring Nut | 32. Disc (Internal Teeth) | 42. O-ring |
| 3. Pin | 13. Spring | 23. Gearbox Housing | 33. Disc (External Teeth) | 43. Backup Ring |
| 4. Screw | 14. Splined Shaft | 24. Bearing | 34. Spacer | 44. Brake Piston |
| 5. Cap Nut | 15. Disengagement Shaft | 25. Spacer | 35. Brake Shaft | 45. Springs |
| 6. Oil Plug | 16. 1st Reduction Assembly | 26. Spacer | 36. Circlip | 46. Retainer Disc |
| 7. End Cover | 17. 2nd Stage Sun Gear | 27. O-ring | 37. Backup Ring | 47. Circlip |
| 8. Pad | 18. 2nd Reduction Assembly | 28. Spacer | 38. O-ring | |
| 9. O-ring | 19. Circlip | 29. Half Seal | 39. Spacer | |
| 10. 1st Stage Sun Gear | 20. 3rd Reduction Assembly | 30. Seal Ring | 40. Backup Ring | |

Figure 3-20. Drive Hub - If Equipped with Bonfiglioli

SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

7. Using a puller, remove at the same time, the brake piston (44), spacer (39) and brake shaft (35).



8. Remove spacer (39) from brake piston (44).



9. Remove internal O-Ring seal (41) and backup ring (40) from their seat in the spacer (39).



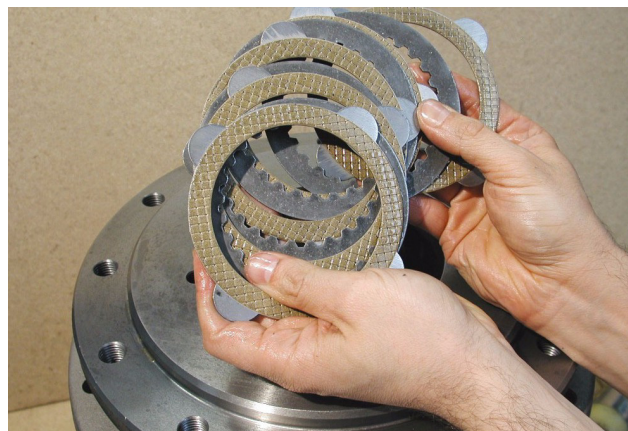
10. Remove external O-Ring seal (38) and backup ring (37) from their seat in the spacer (39).



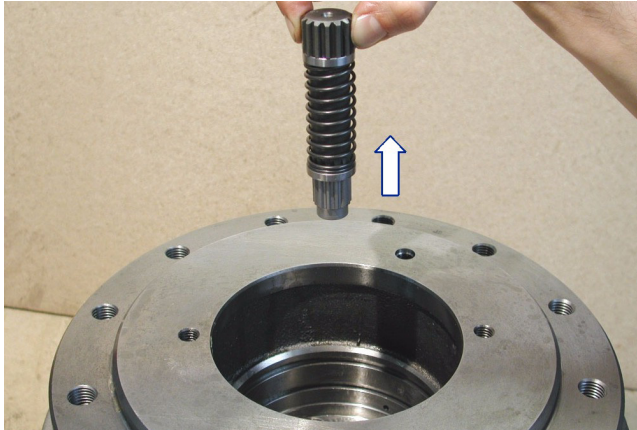
11. Remove O-ring seal (42) and backup ring (43) from their seats in the flanged hub (31).



12. Remove brake discs pack (32-33).



13. Remove disengagement shaft kit (15).



14. Place the disengagement shaft kit (15) inside the special tool (6689960240).



15. Tighten two screws M5x16, grade 8.8, in cover with a torque wrench to 18.4 ft-lb (25 Nm).



16. Use pliers to remove elastic ring (11) from splined shaft (14).



17. Remove special tool, spring (13), and washers (12).



18. Turn gearbox upside down. Remove two screws M8x16 (4), grade 8.8, from end cover (7).

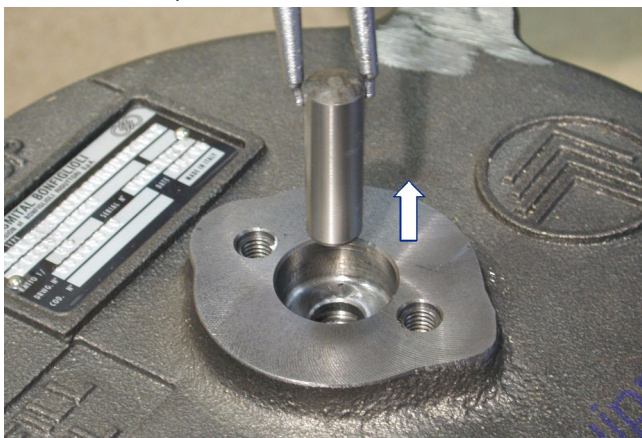


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

19. Remove cap nut (5).



20. Remove pin (3).



21. Remove O-ring seal (2) from its seat in the end cover (7).



22. Remove draining-filling-level oil plugs (6) using a male hex head wrench.



23. Remove 10 screws M10X25 (1) from end cover (7).



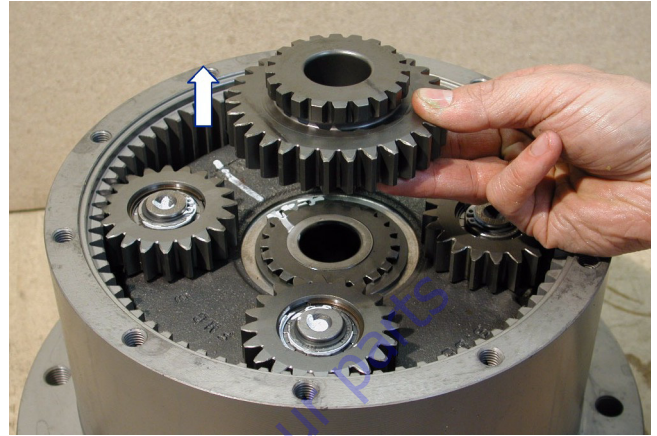
24. Remove end cover (7).



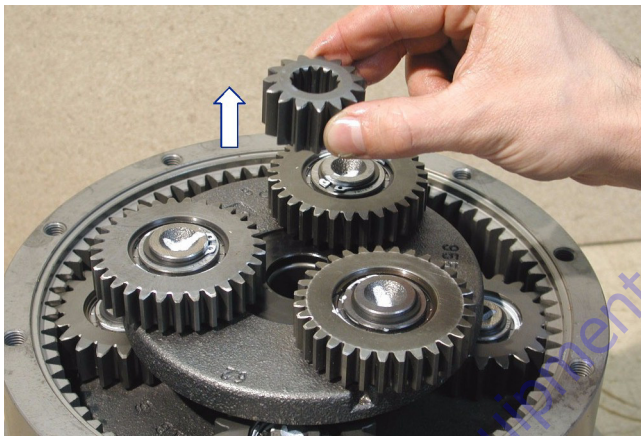
25. Remove O-ring seal (9) from its seat in the end cover (7).



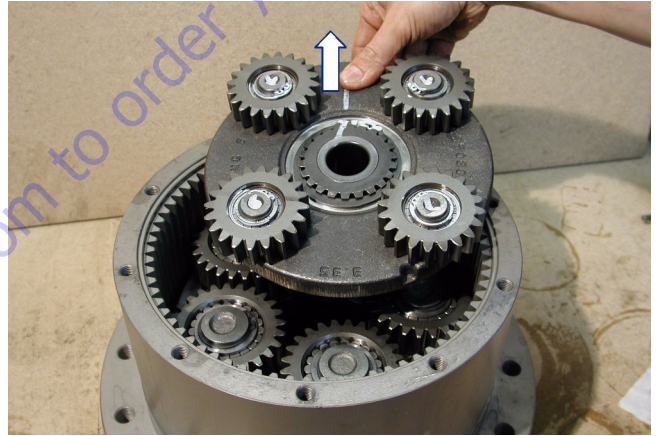
28. Remove 2nd stage sun gear (17).



26. Remove 1st stage sun gear (10).



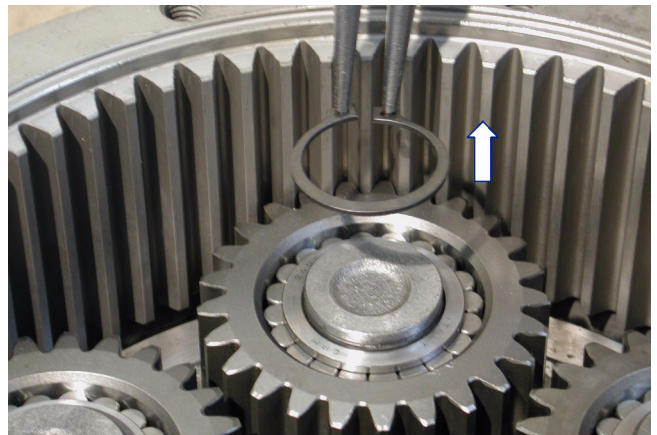
29. Remove 2nd reduction assembly (18).



27. Remove 1st reduction assembly (16).

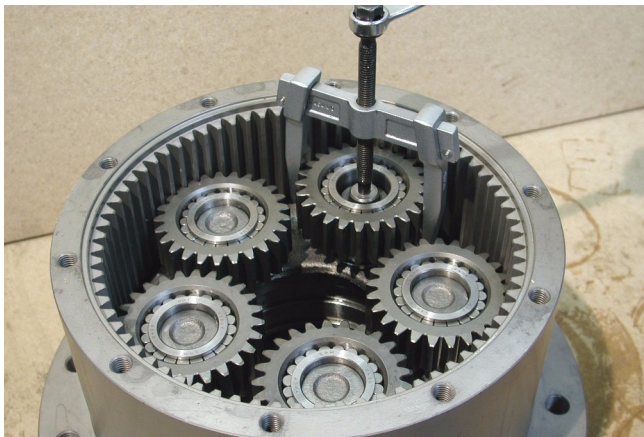


30. Using pliers, remove circlips (19) from their seats in the flanged hub's pins (31).

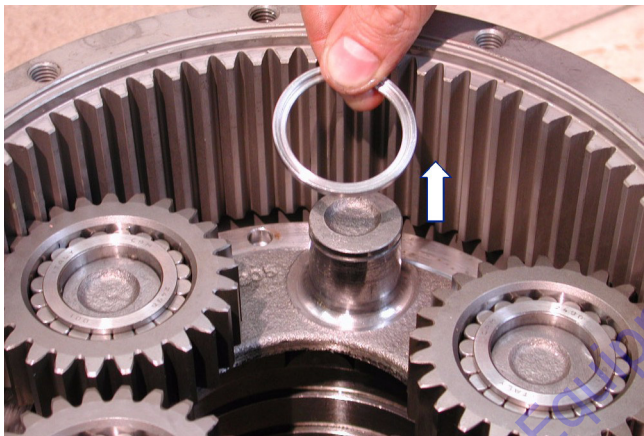


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

31. Using a puller, remove planet assemblies of the 3rd reduction (20).



32. Remove spacer (21) from their seats in the pins of the flanged hub (31).



NOTE: To proceed with gearbox disassembly, remove it from machine and bring it to a properly equipped workshop.

33. Use a drill remove caulking on the ring nut (22).



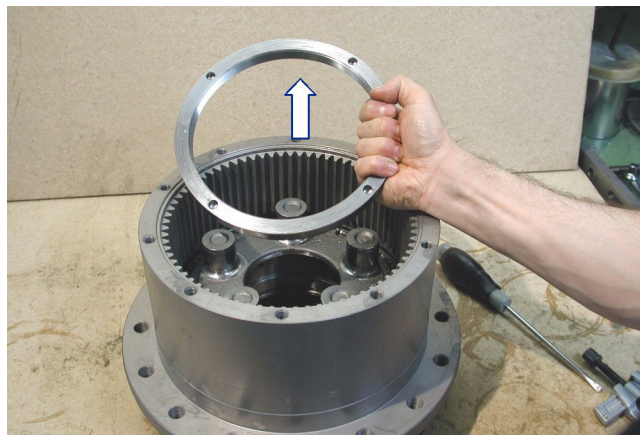
34. Using a tackle, place torque multiplier (ATZ.09.016.0) on ring nut (22).



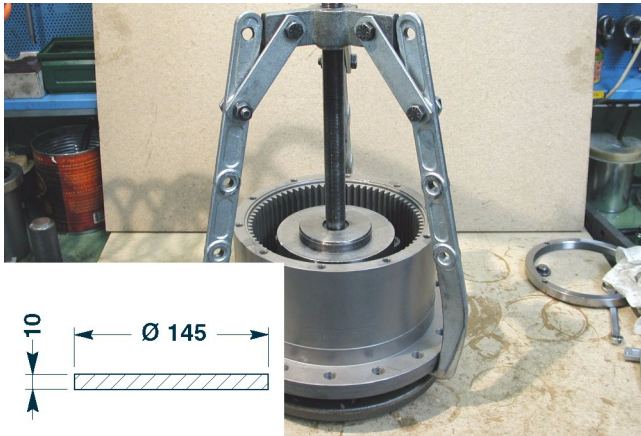
35. Using the torque multiplier (ATZ.09.016.0), loosen ring nut (22).



36. Remove ring nut (22).



37. Using a puller and a metal stopper, remove the flanged hub (31) from the gearbox housing (23).



38. Using a tackle, remove gearbox housing (23) from flanged hub (31).



39. Remove seal ring (30) from flanged hub (31).



NOTE: In case of oil leaks, it may be necessary to check and replace the lifetime seal (29), which means metal rings parts and O-ring seals.

40. Using a screwdriver, remove 1st half-seal (29) from the flanged hub (31).



41. Using a screwdriver, remove 2nd half-seal (29) from gearbox housing (23).



NOTE: Gearbox disassembly ends with the above operation. All items are now available for inspection.

Inspection of Parts

Pieces that are subject to general wear and tear are:

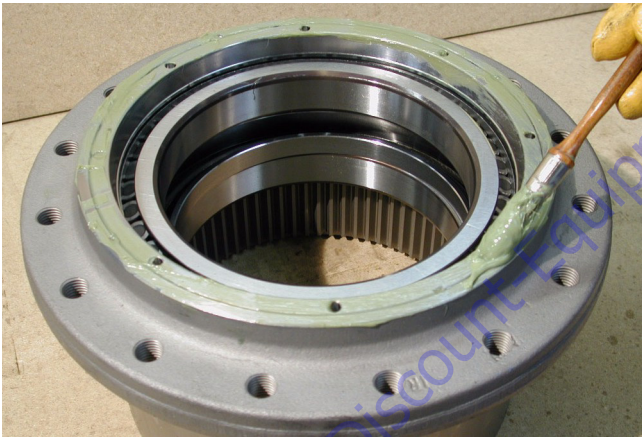
- Gears.
- Bearings.
- All the seals

Replace used or irregular parts using the following steps:

1. Remove dirt and properly clean seals, bearings, and locking rings seating.
2. Lubricate parts before installing.
3. In case of damaged gears, for example a planetary, do not replace the individual gear but entire reduction assembly.
4. When reassembling a part, replace all seals. Apply grease on the seats and on new seals to make reassembly easier.
5. Replace all damaged parts with original spare parts.

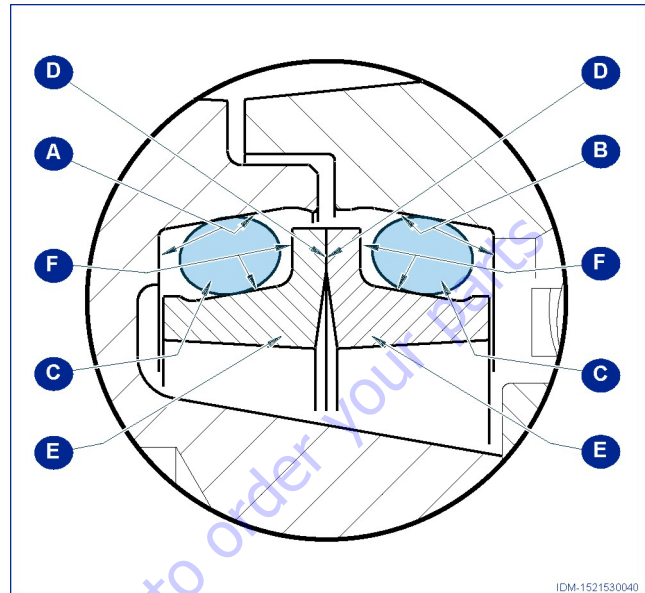
Assembly

Apply grease TECNOLUBE SEAL GS730 on gearbox housing (23).



1. Follow steps below to prepare the lifetime seal for assembly:

- a. Carefully clean seats (A and B) using, if necessary, metallic brushes or solvent (surfaces in contact with or (C) must be perfectly clean and dry).



- b. Make sure sealing surfaces (D) of metal rings (E) are free from scratches, dings, or foreign substances; metallic ring surfaces must be perfectly clean and dry. We suggest to dip the metallic rings in volatile solvent or industrial degreasing alcohol.
- c. Carefully clean lapped surface (D) of metal rings (E) and remove dust or fingerprints. Lubricate them with a thin oil film. Do not oil other components.

2. Assemble half seal (29) on tool (6689960300).



3. Assemble 1st half seal (29) on gearbox housing (23).



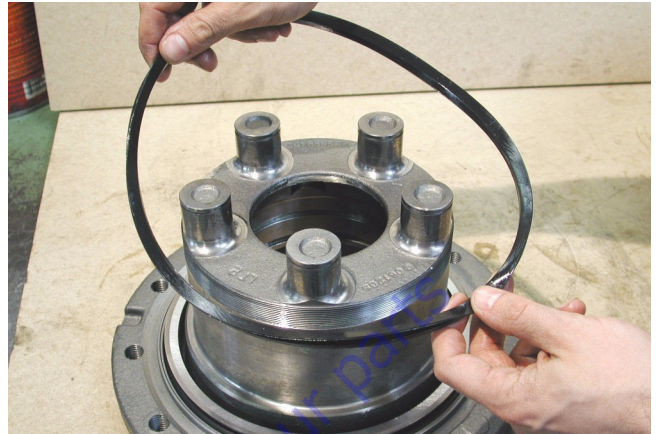
4. Using the same tool (6689960300), assemble 2nd half seal (29) on the flanged hub (31).



5. Carefully clean metallic faces of the lifetime seal (29) and lubricate surfaces with oil.



6. Insert seal ring (30) in its seat in the flanged hub (31).



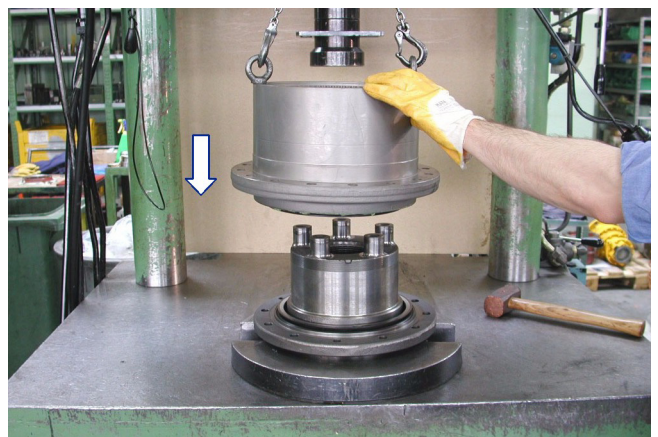
7. Apply grease TECNOLUBE SEAL GS730 on seal ring (30).



NOTICE

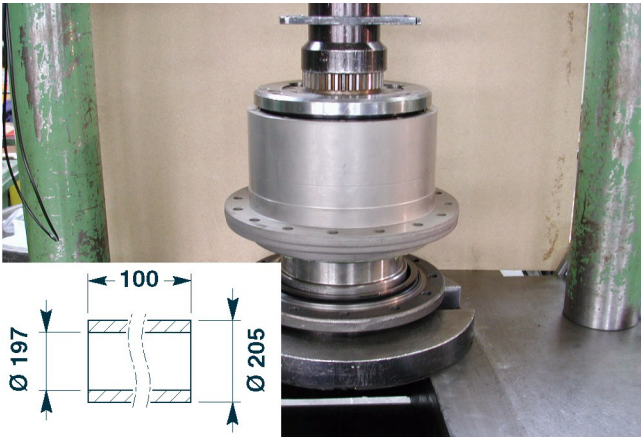
AVOID GETTING GREASE IN CONTACT WITH THE LIFETIME SEAL (29)

8. Using a hoist, place gearbox housing (23) on flanged hub (31).



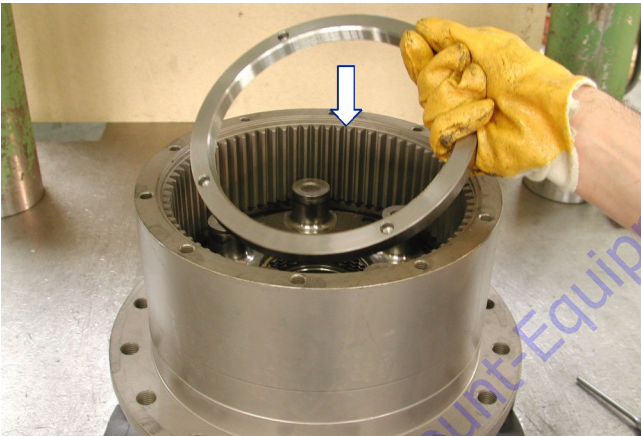
SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

9. Using a press and a metallic stopper, push gearbox housing (23) against shoulder on flanged hub (31) until assembling of unit is complete.



NOTICE

SCREW NUT (22) PARTIALLY IN TO PREVENT FLANGED HUB (31) FROM COMING OUT OF GEARBOX HOUSING (23) DURING THE FOLLOWING STEPS.



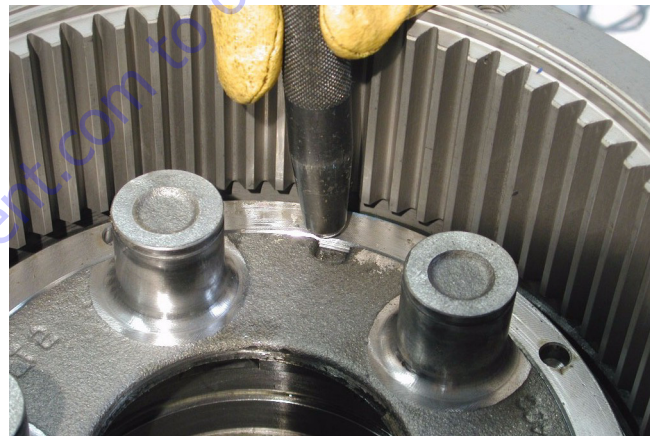
10. Use a hoist to place the torque multiplier (ATZ.09.016.0) on the ring nut (22).



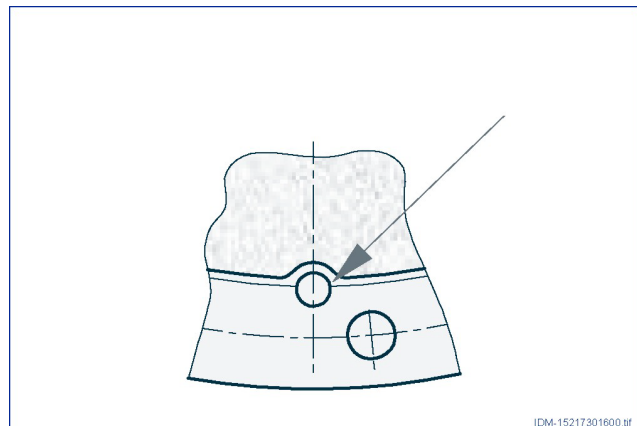
11. Using multiplier (ATZ.09.016.0), tighten ring nut (22), using a torque wrench with an input multiplier torque of 71 ± 3 ft-lb ($96,5 \pm 4,5$ Nm) corresponding to an output multiplier torque of 3688 ± 184 ft-lb (5000 ± 250 Nm).



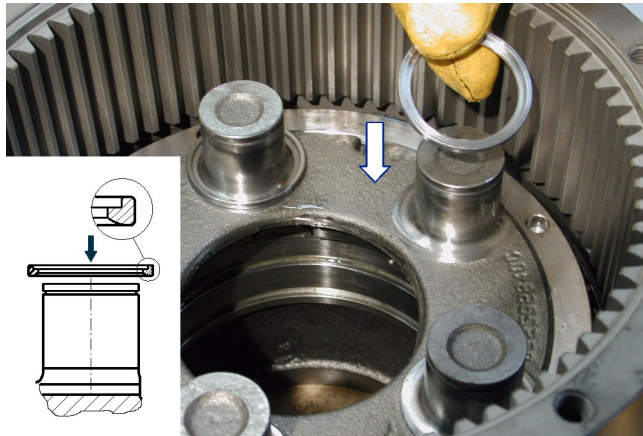
12. Stake ring nut (22) near two seats at 180° of flanged hub (31) on the right side.



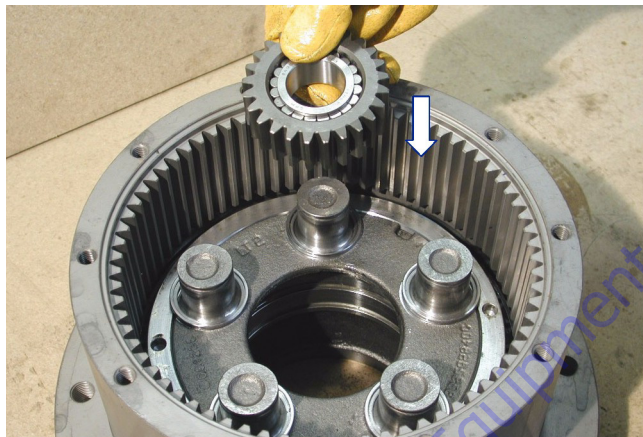
NOTE: Stake $\varnothing 4+5$ mm (depth $1+1,5$ mm).



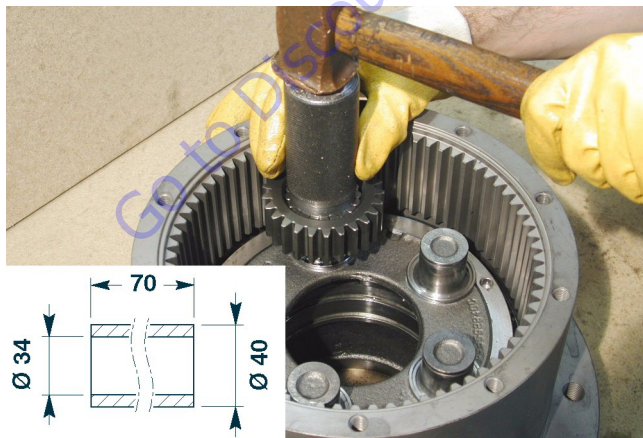
13. Install spacers (21) on flanged hub (31) pins.



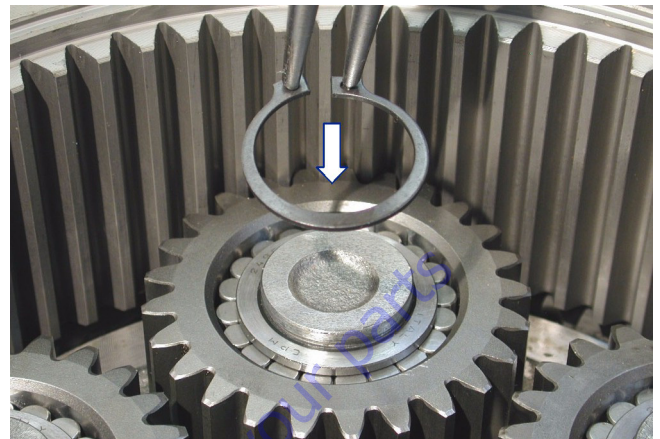
14. Place five planet assemblies of the 3rd reduction (20) on flanged hub's pins (31).



15. Using a rubber hammer and a metal stopper, push planet assemblies of the 3rd reduction (20) against the shoulder until assembly is complete.



16. Using pliers, assemble circlips (19) in flanged hub pin seats (31).



17. Assemble 2nd reduction assembly (18).

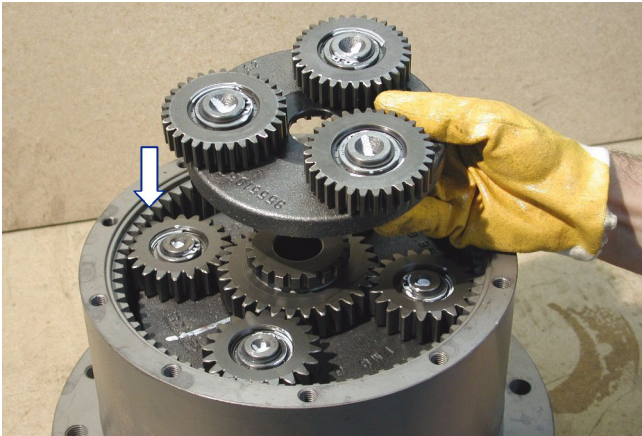


18. Install 2nd stage sun gear (17).



SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

19. Assemble 1st reduction assembly (16).



20. Install 1st stage sun gear (10).



21. Install O-ring seal (9) into its seat in the end cover (7).



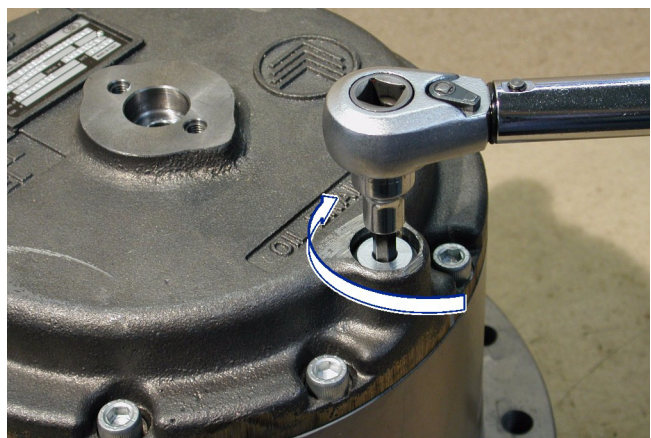
22. Place end cover (7) on gearbox housing (23).



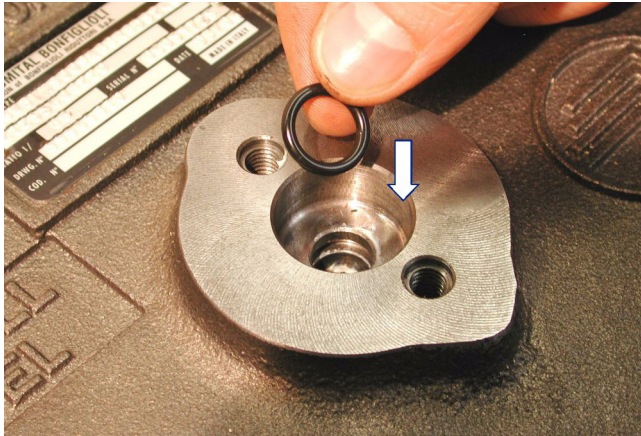
23. Tighten 10 socket head screws M10x25 (1), grade 12,9, by a torque wrench to 62.7 ft-lb torque (85 Nm).



24. Install plugs (6) in oil drain-fill holes of the end cover (7). Torque plugs to 52 ± 7 ft-lb (70 ± 10 Nm).



25. Install O-ring (2) into its seat in the end cover (7).



26. Protect seat and pin (3) with grease type MOLYKOTE G6000. Wait 15 minutes for it to completely dry. Insert pin (3) in its seat in the end cover (7).



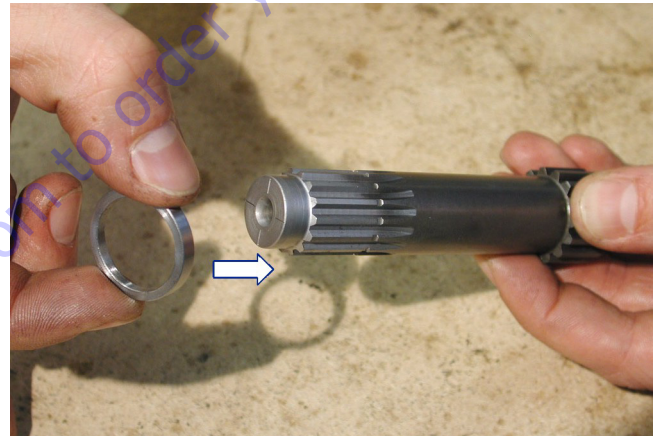
27. Install cap nut (5).



28. Torque two screws M8x16 (4) to 18.4 ft-lb (25 Nm).



29. Install 1st washer (12) on splined shaft (14).



30. Install spring (13) on splined shaft (14).

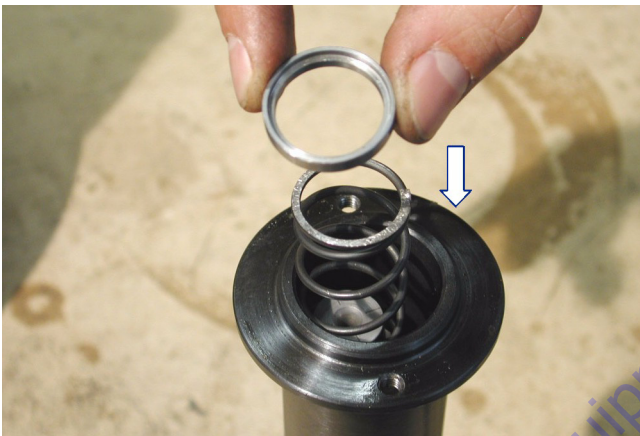


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

31. Insert splined shaft (14) in special tool (6689960240).



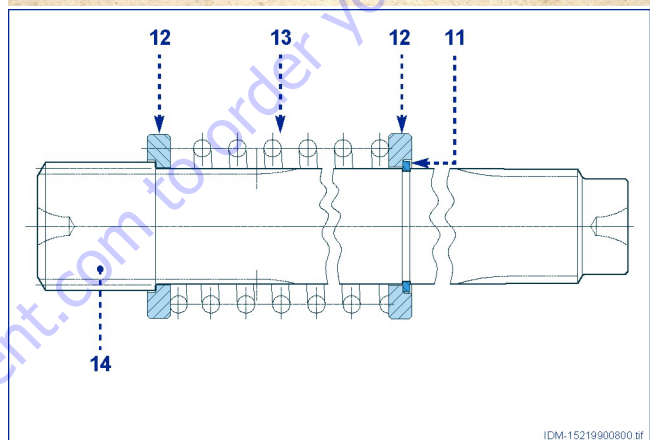
32. Insert 2nd washer (12) correctly in the splined shaft (14).



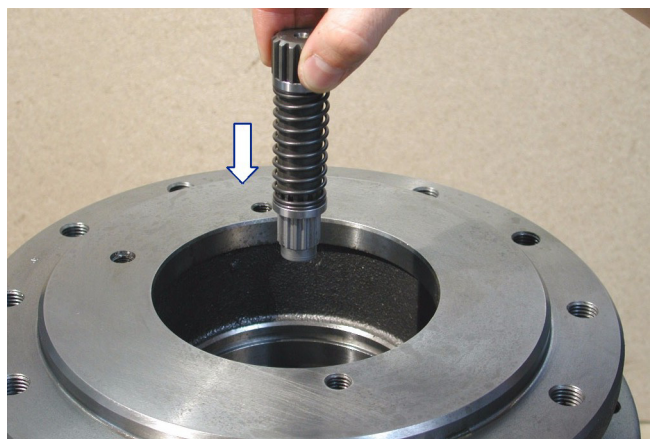
33. Torque two screws M5x16, grade 8.8, of the cover to 18.4 ft-lb (25 Nm).



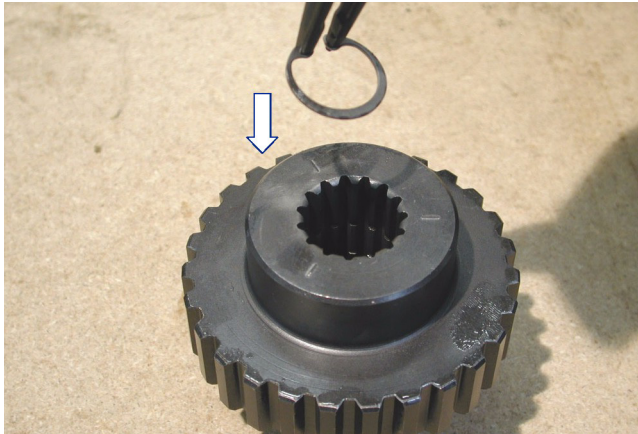
34. Using pliers, assemble elastic ring (11) into its seat in the splined shaft (14).



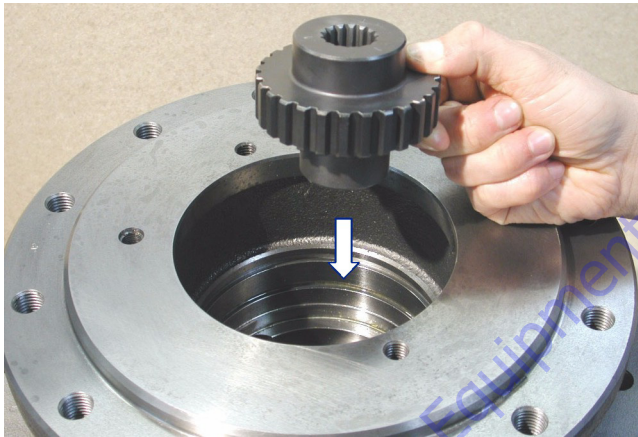
35. Insert disengagement shaft kit (15) in flanged hub (31).



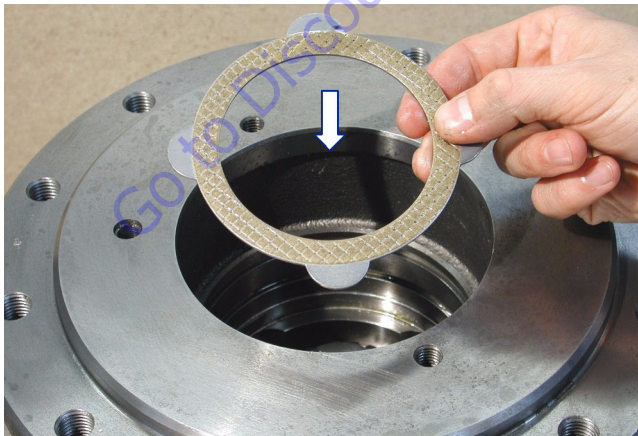
36. Using pliers, install circlip (36) into its seat in the brake shaft (35).



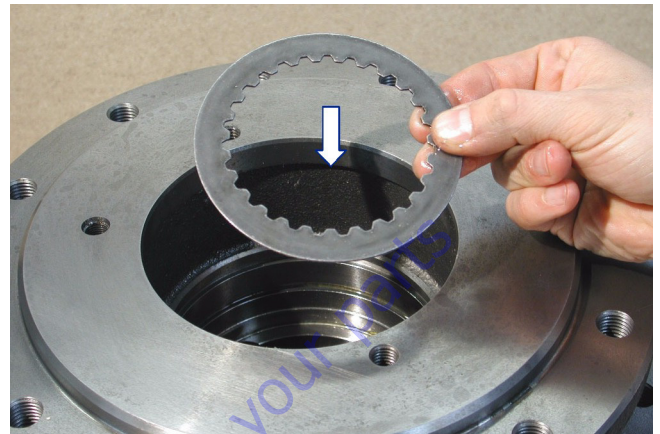
37. Turn gearbox upside down. Install brake shaft (35) inside flanged hub (31).



38. Assemble brake discs in the following order: first, insert one sintered bronze disc with external teeth (33).



39. Insert an internally toothed steel disc (32). Repeat operation until all five sintered bronze discs and four steel discs are installed.



40. Fit internal O-ring seal (41) and backup ring (40) into their seats in the spacer (39).

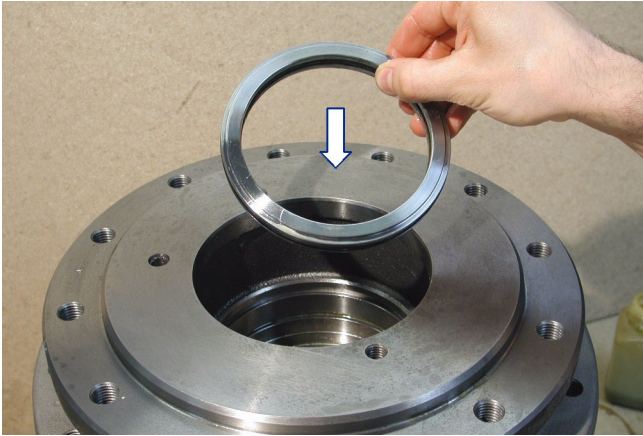


41. Fit external O-ring seal (38) and backup ring (37) into their seats in the spacer (39).

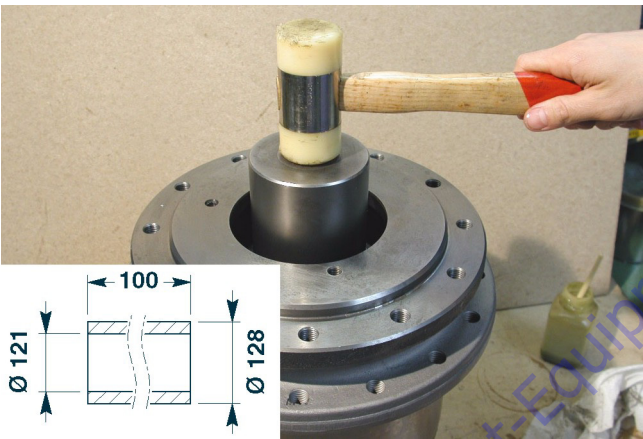


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

42. Insert spacer (39) inside flanged hub (31). Do not damage seals already installed.



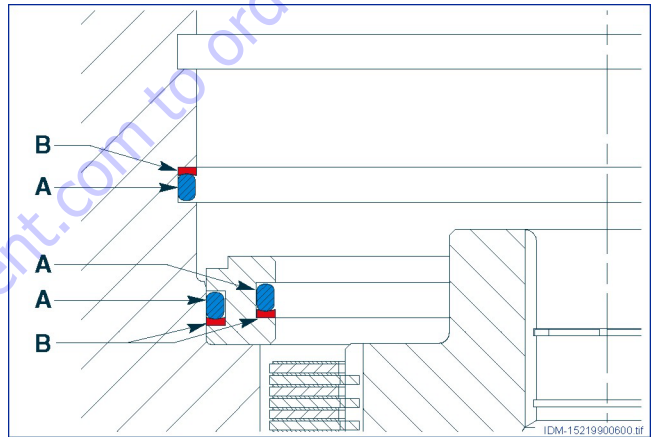
43. Using a rubber hammer and a metal stopper, push spacer (39) against flanged hub (31). Do not damage seals already installed.



44. Lube seal seats into flanged hub (31) and assemble the O-ring seal (42) and the backup ring (43).



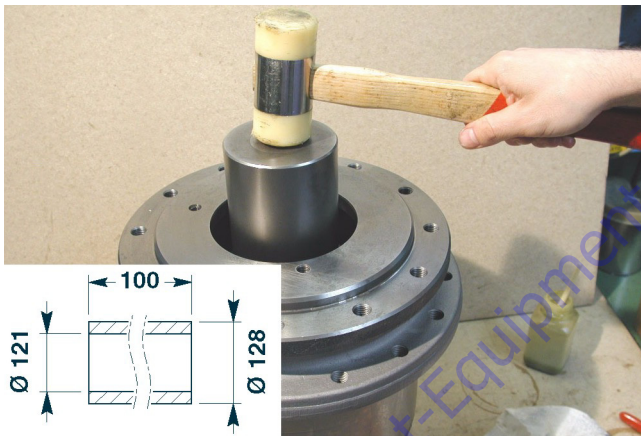
- NOTE:** O-ring seals (A) and backup rings (B) must be fitted in seats according mutual position shown below.



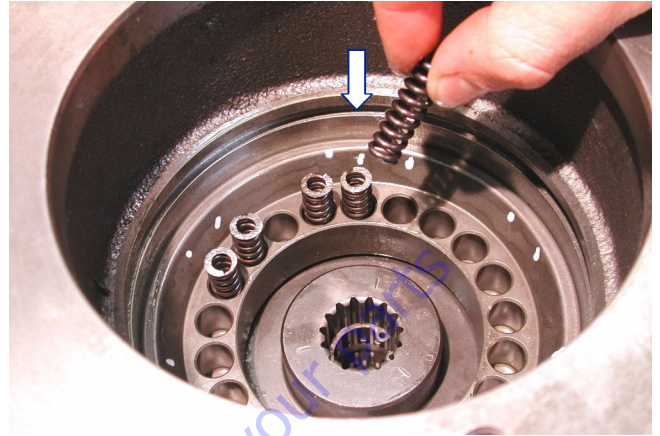
45. Insert brake piston (44) inside flanged hub (31). Do not damage seals already fitted.



46. Using a rubber hammer and a metal stopper, push brake piston (44) against flanged hub (31). Do not damage seals already installed.



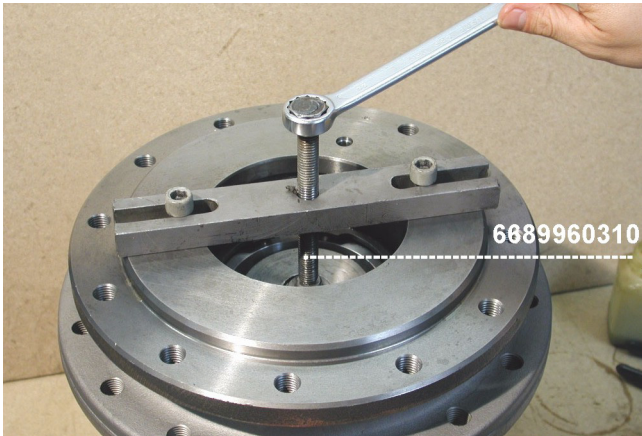
47. Insert springs (45) in previously marked brake piston (44) holes.



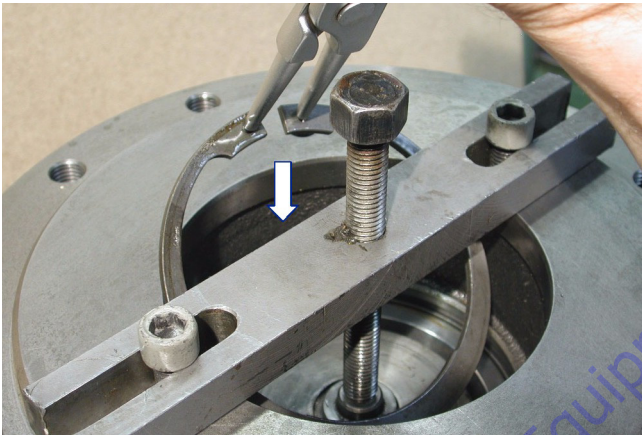
48. Install spring retainer disc (46).



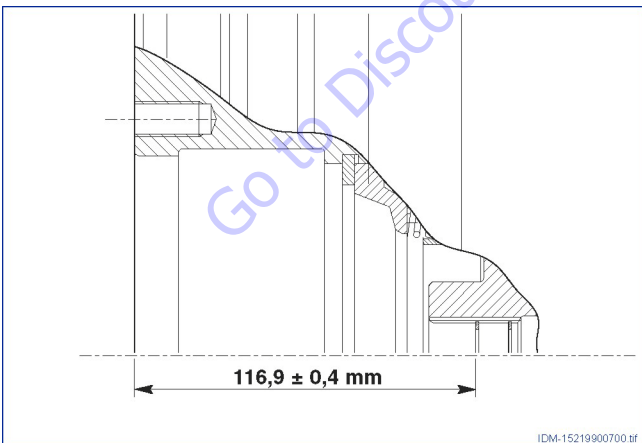
49. Install special tool (6689960310) on flanged hub (31). Turn screw until it compresses springs (45).



50. Install circlip (47) in its seat and remove special tool.



NOTE: Before assembling hydraulic motor, verify by a depth slide gauge the correct assembly of the unit checking the axial distance as shown below.



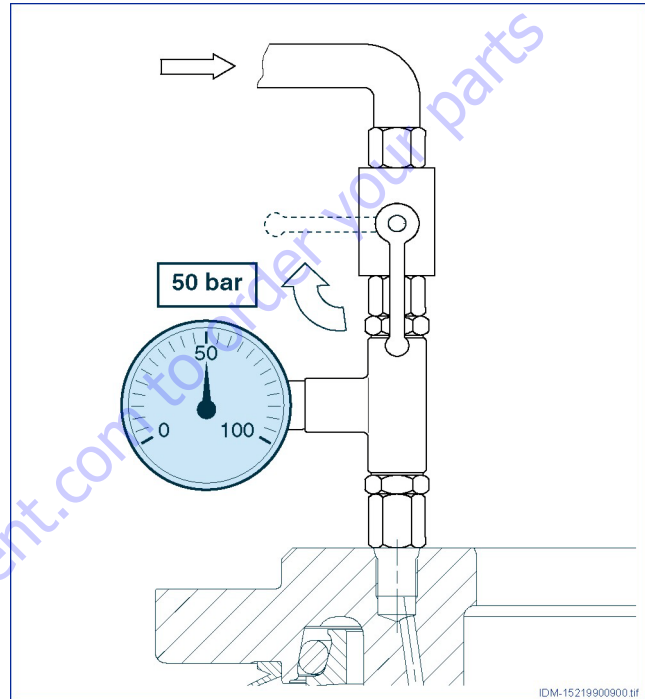
Final Test and Reinstallation

Check product by remounting it to the machine.

Check function of drive hub following all checks shown in Startup and Running In.

If work on the brake was performed, check for oil leaks. Follow procedure below:

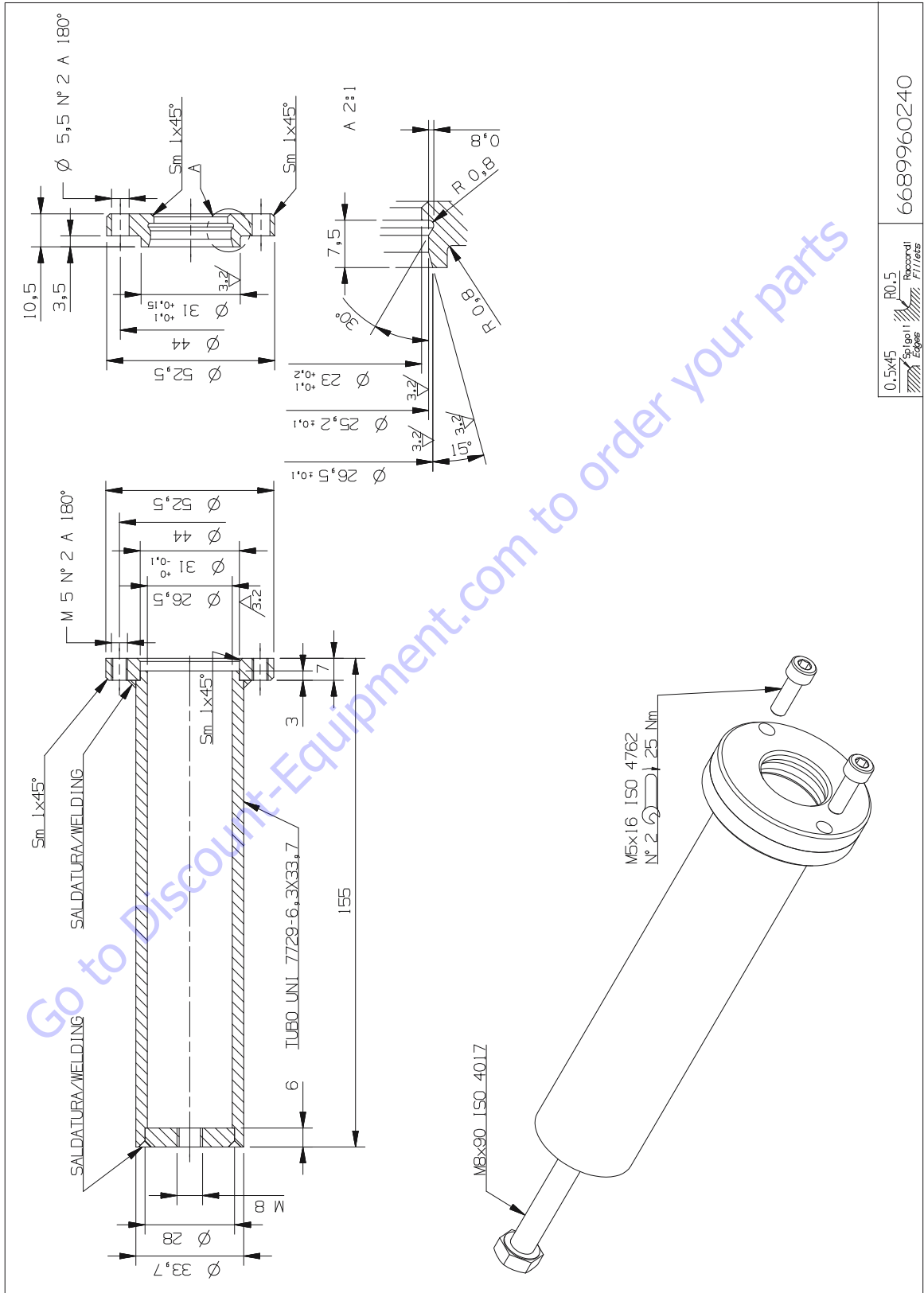
1. Connect pressure pilot line with manometer (with a base scale of 100 bars) to the brake release port.



2. Open flow valve and release brake with pilot pressure of 50 bar.
3. Close flow valve and keep brake released 3 minutes or longer.
4. Using a manometer, check pressure remains constant.

NOTE: If pressure drops, it may mean brake seals are not tight and must be replaced, or reassembling was not completed properly.

5. After reassembling gearbox, install hydraulic motor.
6. Fill gearmotor with lubricant oil.



0.5x45 R0.5
 Spigol
 Edge F11/65
 R0.5
 R0.8
 R0.8
 6689960240

Figure 3-21. Drive Hub Special Tools - Sheet 1 of 4

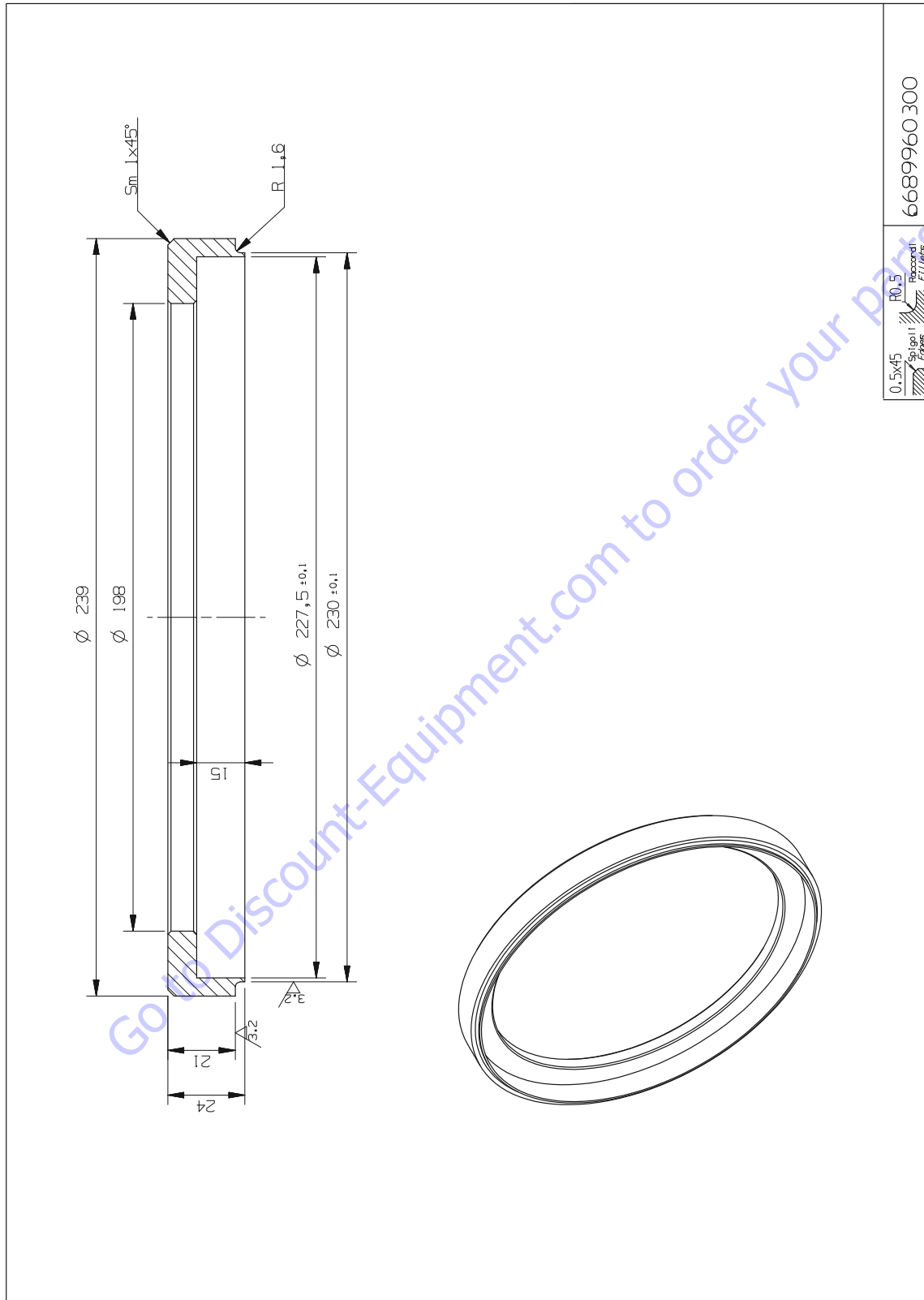


Figure 3-22. Drive Hub Special Tools - Sheet 2 of 4

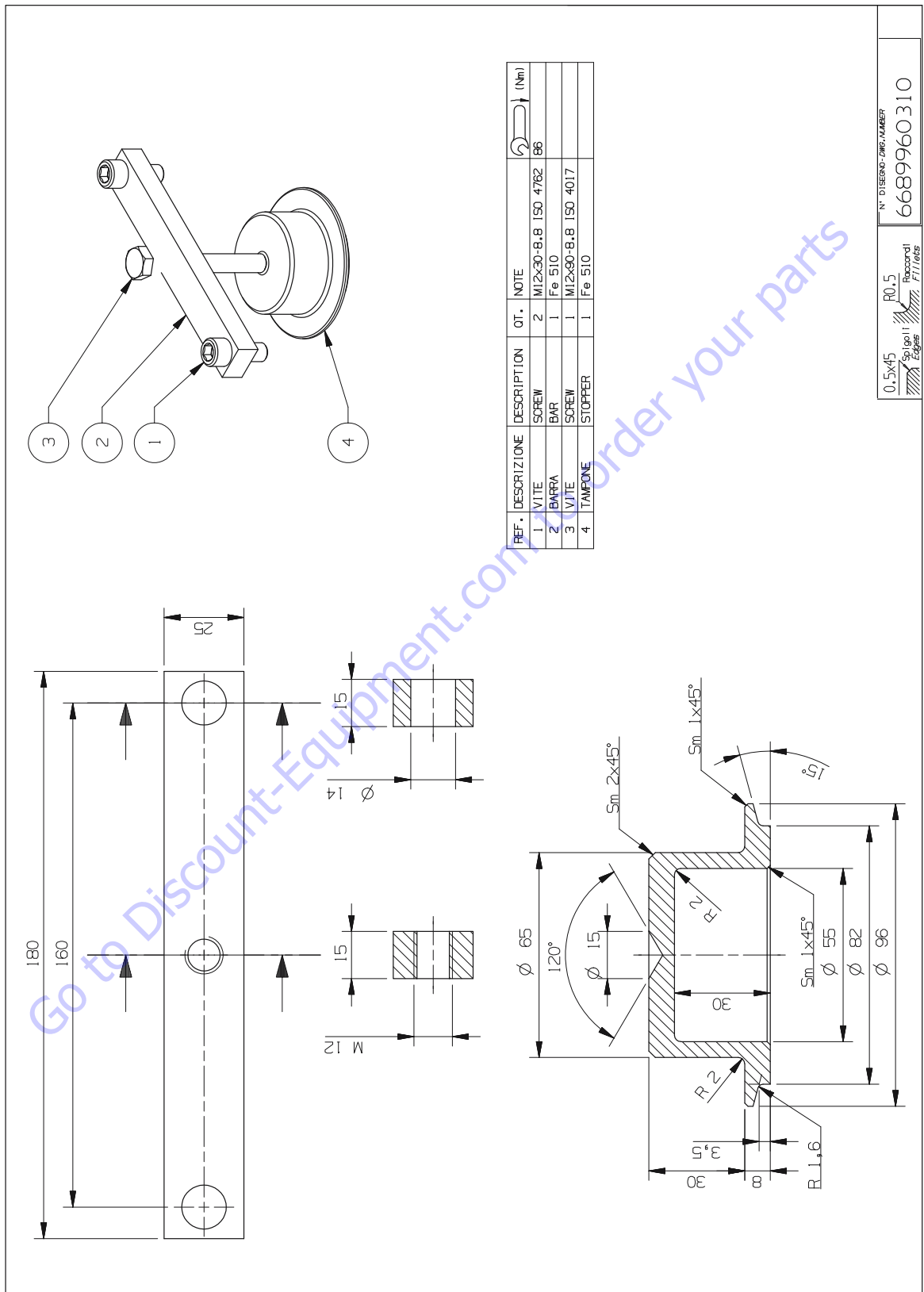


Figure 3-23. Drive Hub Special Tools - Sheet 3 of 4

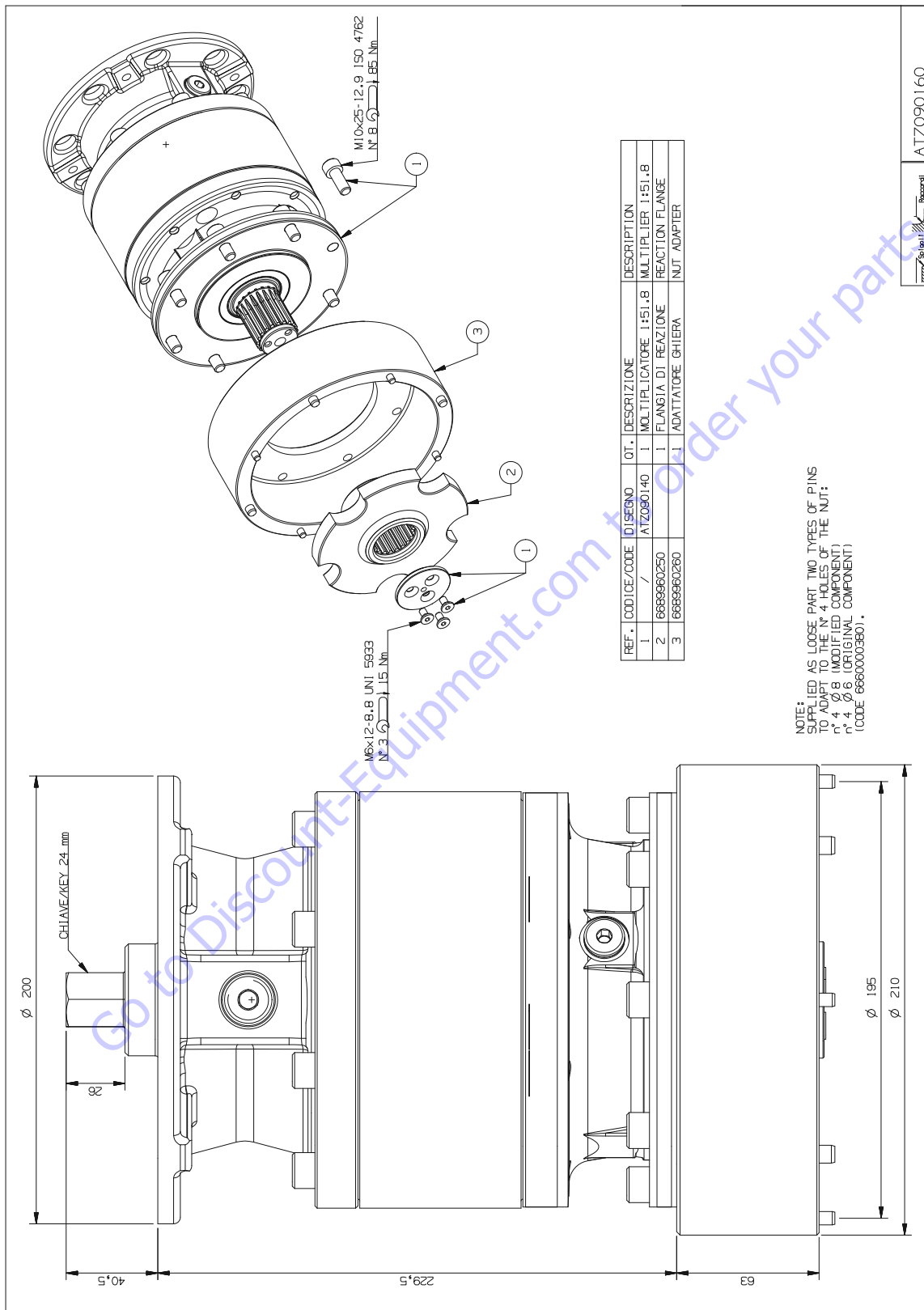


Figure 3-24. Drive Hub Special Tools - Sheet 4 of 4

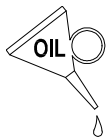
3.15 DRIVE HUB - IF EQUIPPED WITH REGGIANA RIDUTTORI

NOTE: After SN 0300134389 machines may be built with either Bonfiglioli or Reggiana Riduttori wheel drive hubs. See Section 3.14, Drive Hub - If Equipped With Bonfiglioli. Do not use different hubs on the same machine.

Symbol Nomenclature



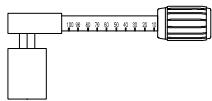
= ADHESIVE



= LUBRICANT



= GREASE



= TORQUE WRENCH



= DISPOSAL

Tools

Tools required for assembling and disassembling the wheel gear RRTD1701TB

1. Hammer;
2. Clamps for inner retention rings;
3. Clamps for outer retention rings;
4. Electric or pneumatic screwdriver;
5. Special spacer mounting;
6. Torque wrench;
7. Hydraulic press;

8. Wrench for M6, M8, M10 socket head screws and 1/4"G plug.
9. Socket wrench for M6 hexagonal screw.

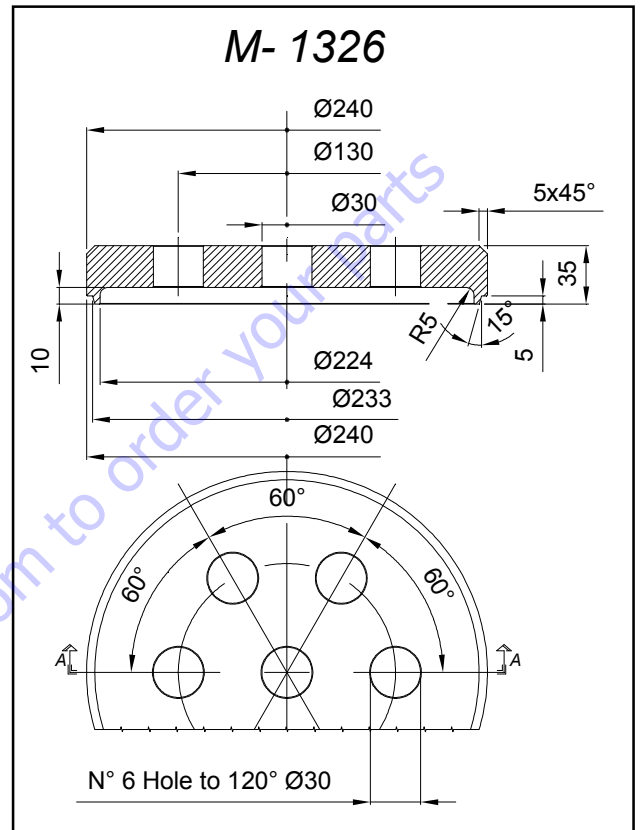


Figure 3-25. Bearing Track Spacer Mounting C016117

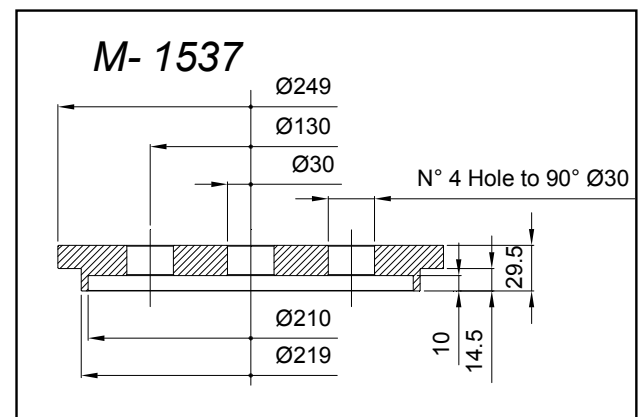


Figure 3-26. Oil Seal Spacer Mounting C125049

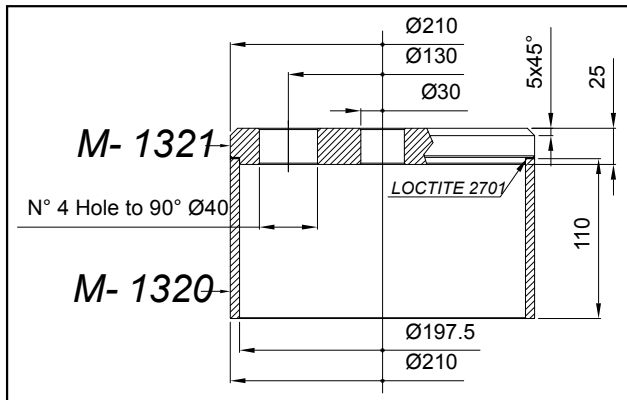


Figure 3-27. Bearing Spacer Mounting CO16117

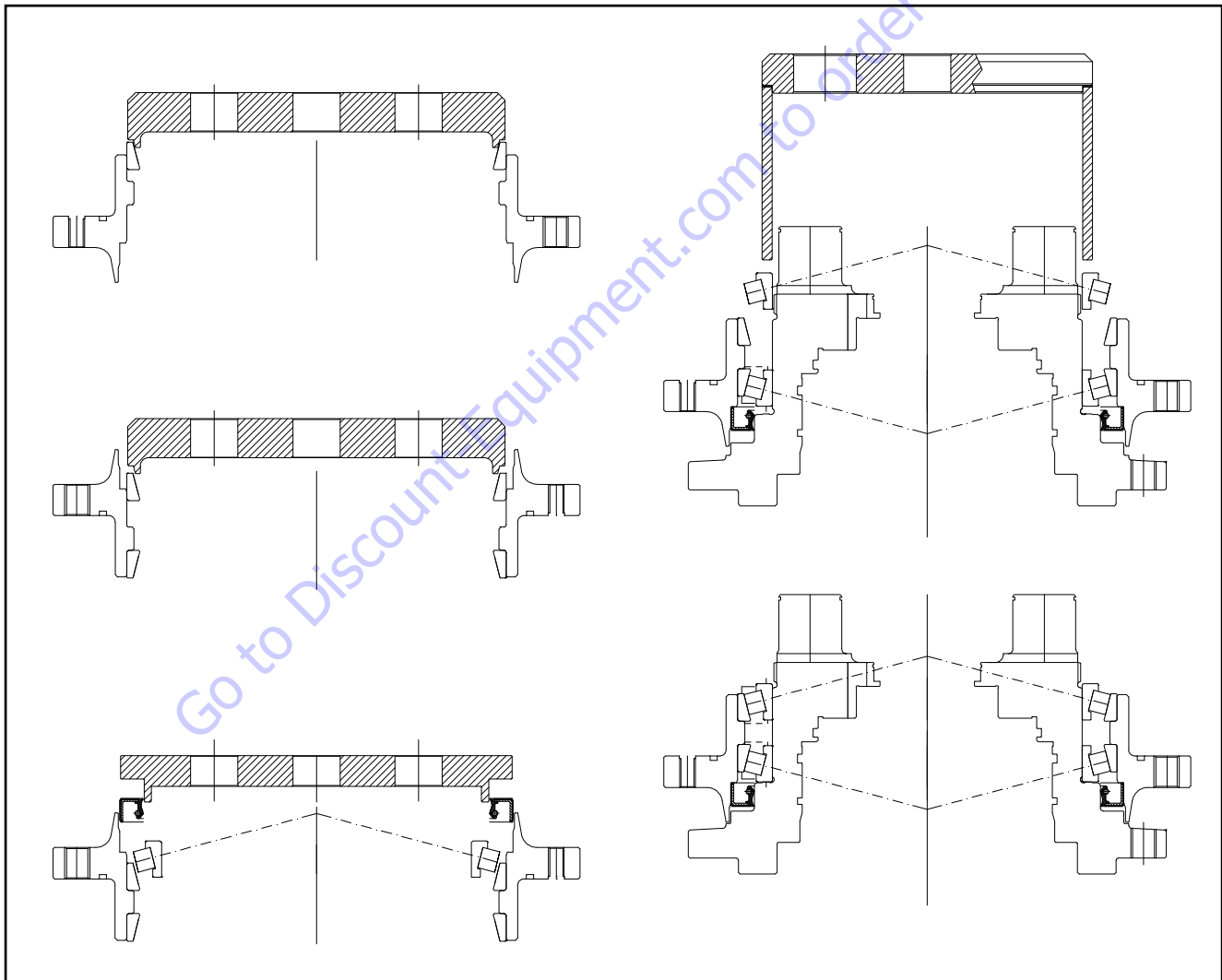


Figure 3-28. Assembly Diagram 1

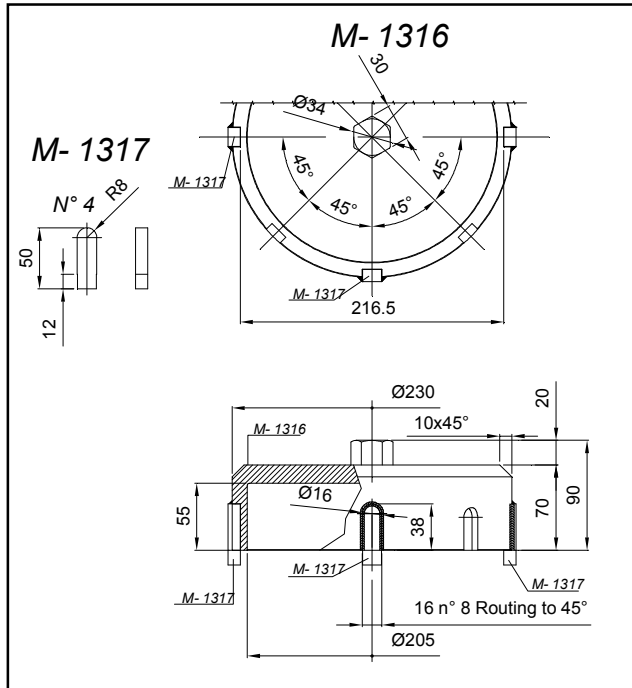


Figure 3-29. Wrench For Ring Nut

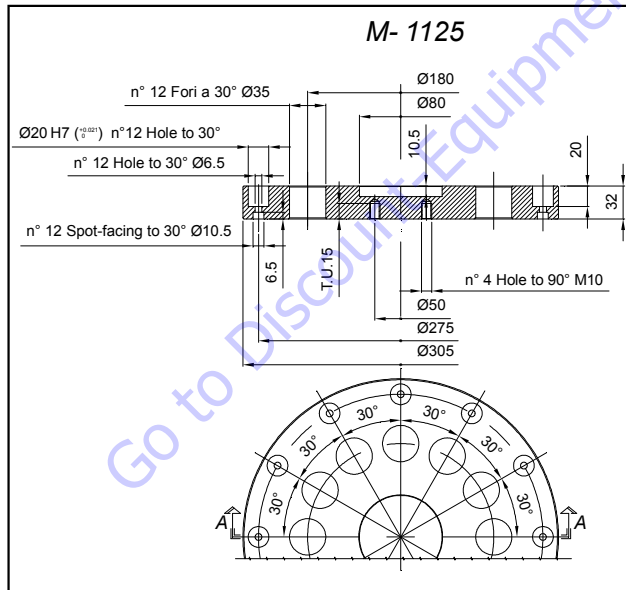


Figure 3-30. Anti-rotation Flange

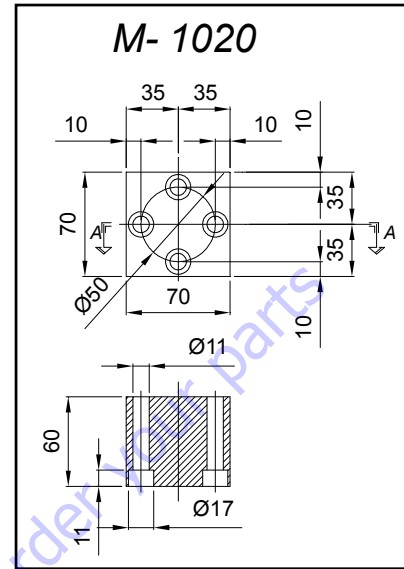


Figure 3-31. Anti-rotation Block

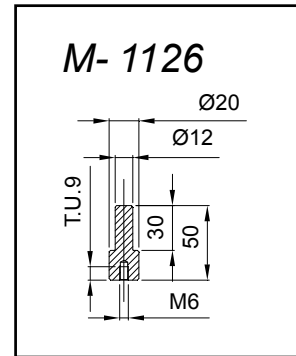


Figure 3-32. Anti-rotation Pin

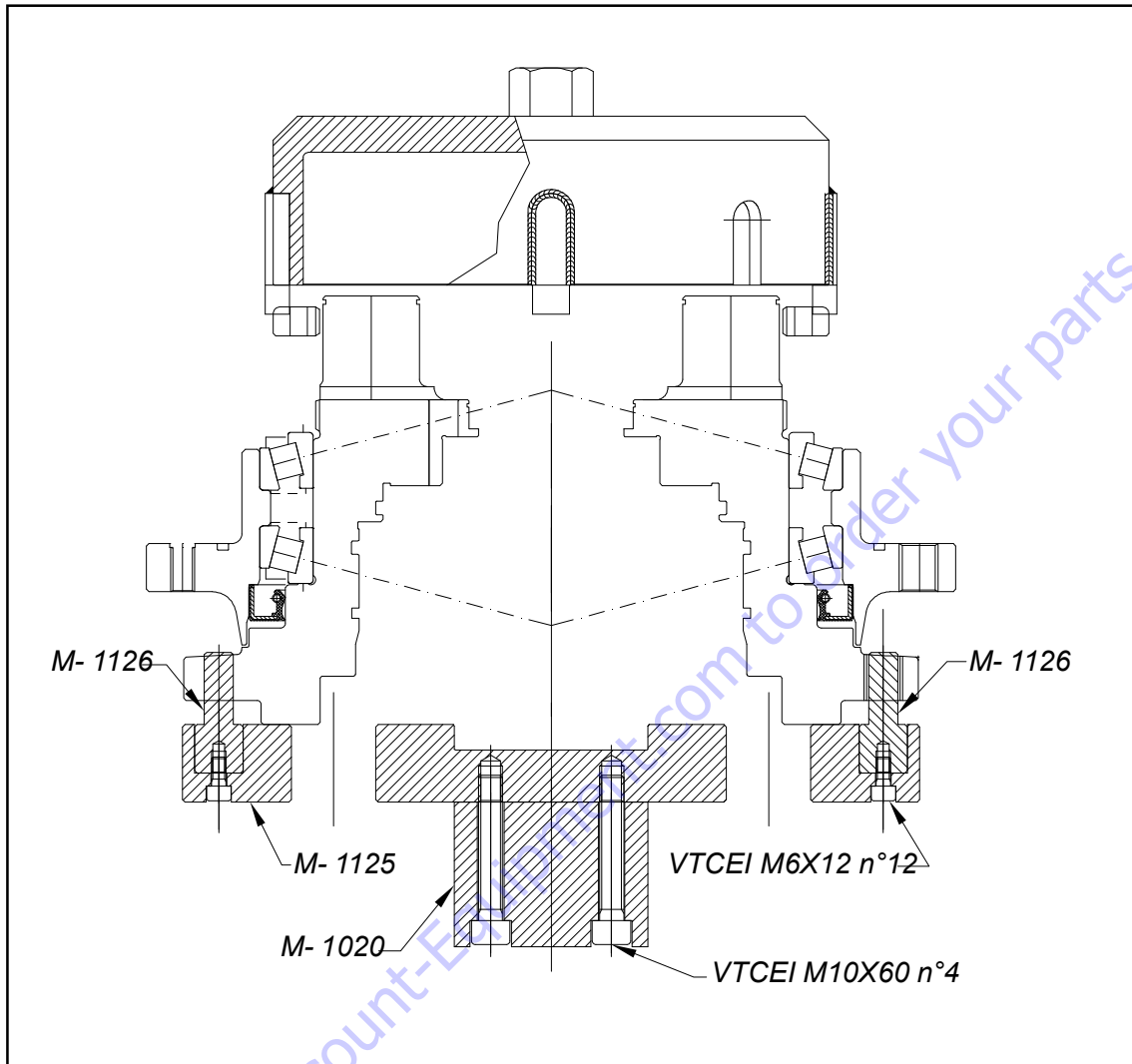


Figure 3-33. Assembly Diagram 2

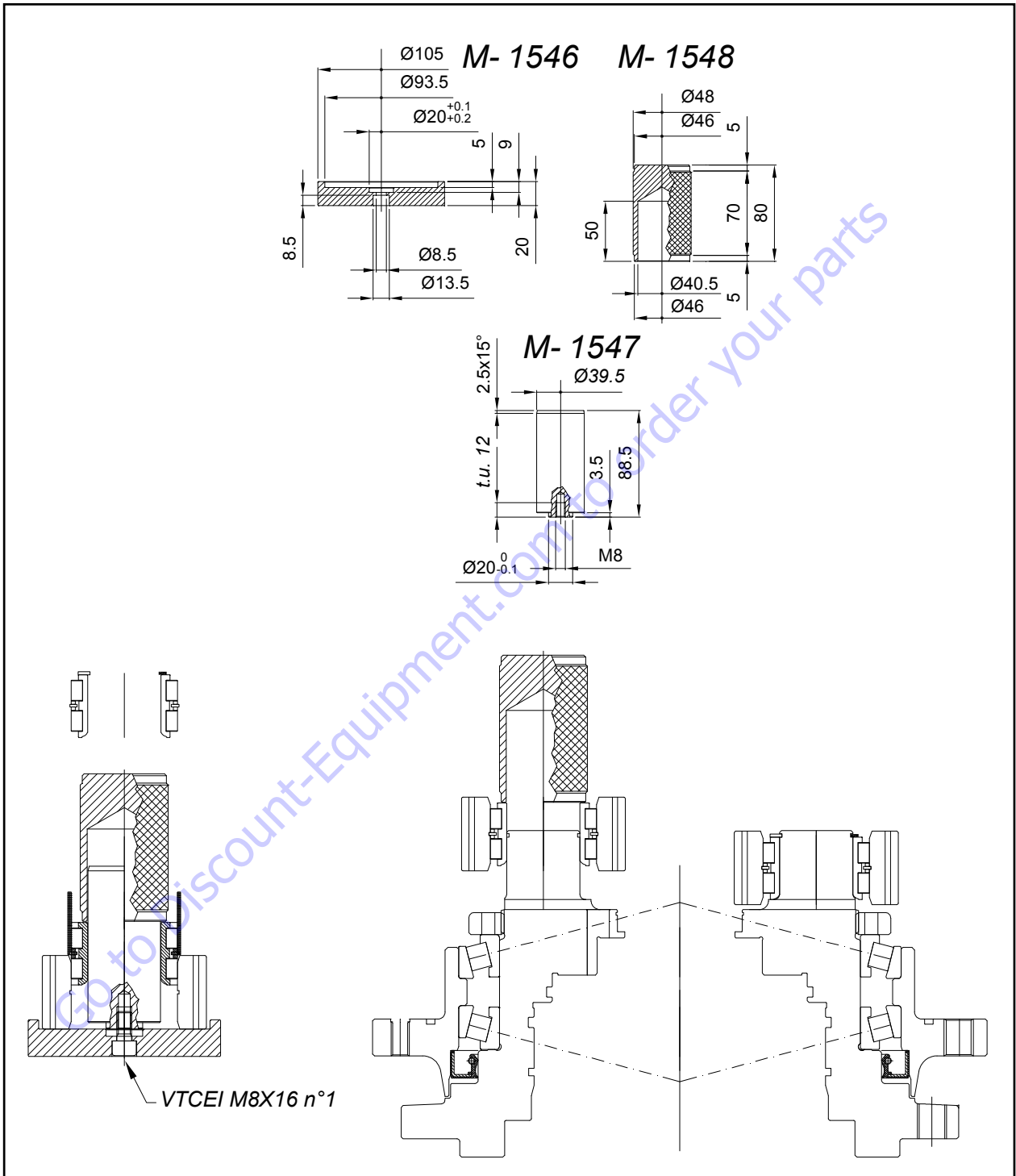
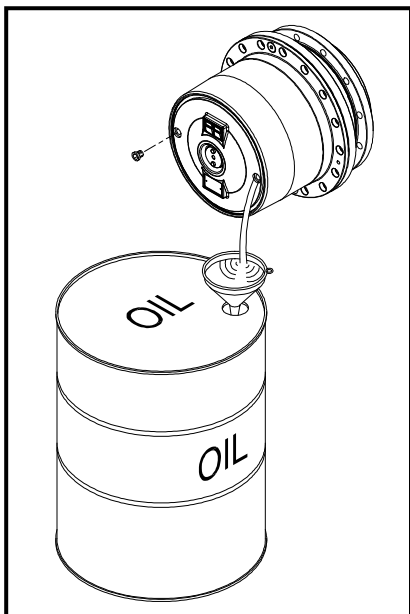


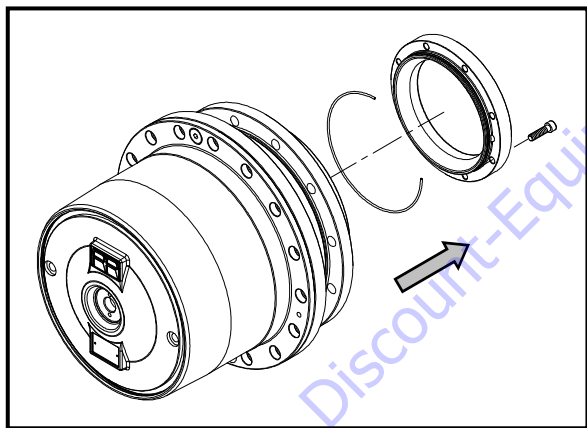
Figure 3-34. Tools For Assembling Bearing 3rd Stage Planetary Gear Assembly Diagram

Disassembly

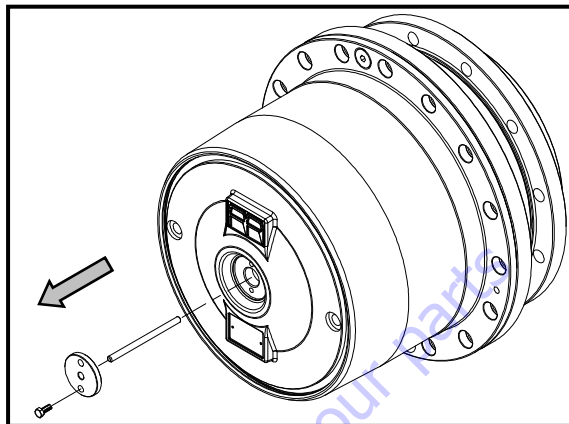
1. Remove plugs and pour lubricant in a container.



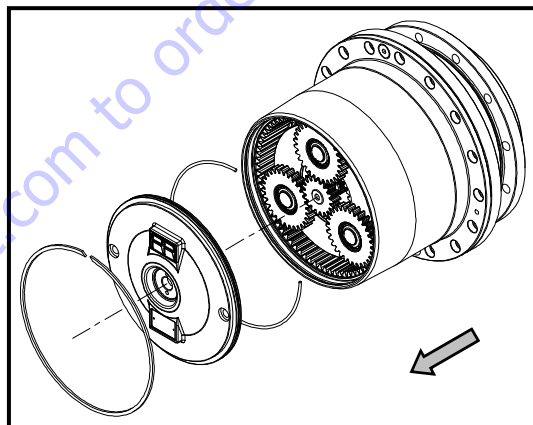
2. Release screws to disassemble the motor flange. Do not damage O-Ring.



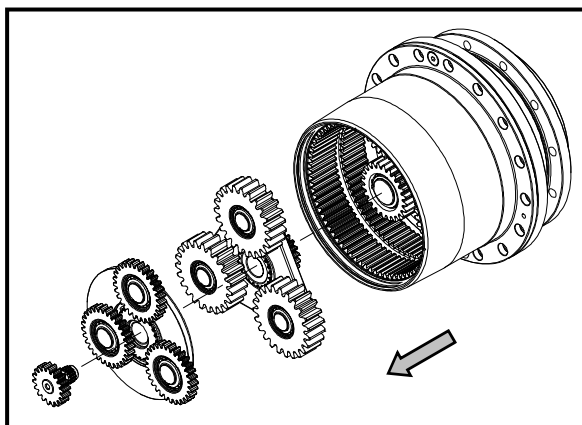
3. Release the screws from the release cover and pull the pin out.



4. Remove the BR250 ring and pull cover out. Do not damage O-Ring.



5. Pull reduction gears out.



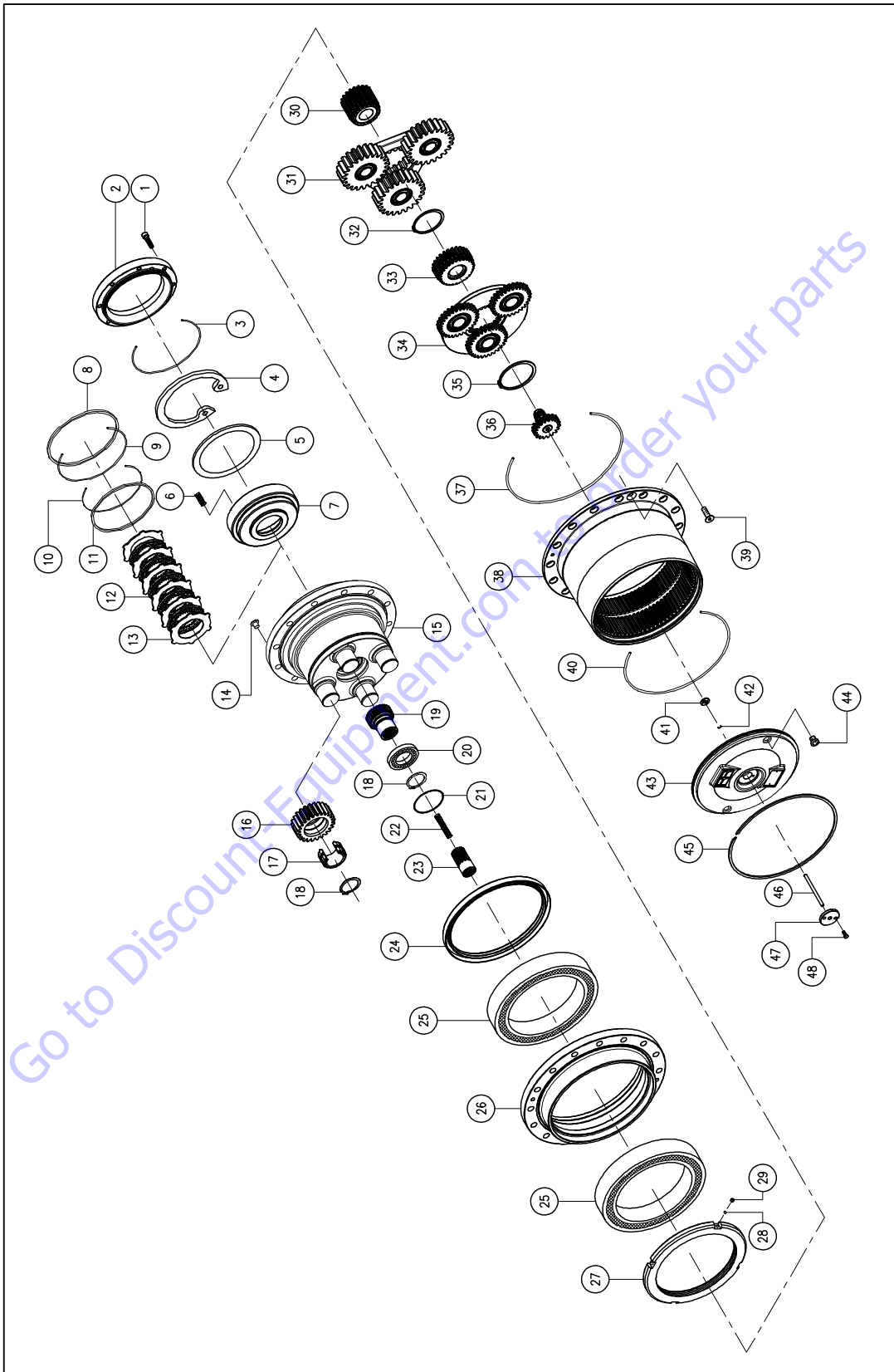
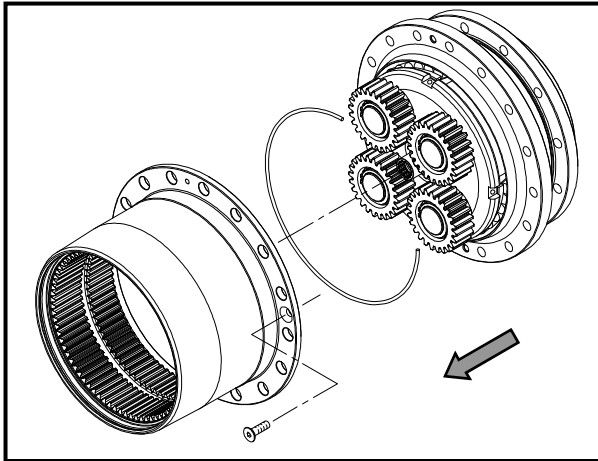


Figure 3-35. Reggiana Reduttori Hub - Sheet 1 of 2

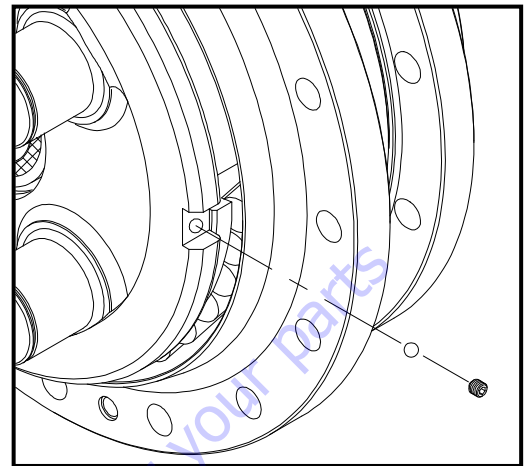
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Screw | 13. Iron Brake Disc | 25. Tapered Roller Bearing | 37. O-ring |
| 2. Motor Support | 14. Plastic Plug | 26. Bearing Support | 38. Crown Gear |
| 3. O-ring | 15. Spindle | 27. Ring Nut | 39. Crown Gear Screw |
| 4. Inner Retention Ring | 16. Planet Wheel | 28. Sphere | 40. O-ring |
| 5. Brake Spring Spacer | 17. Bearing | 29. Screw | 41. Support Tablet |
| 6. Brake Spring | 18. Outer Retention Ring | 30. Pinion | 42. O-ring |
| 7. Brake Piston | 19. Input Shaft | 31. Reduction Gears | 43. Cover |
| 8. Parbak | 20. Input Shaft Bearing | 32. Outer Retention Ring | 44. Steel Plug |
| 9. O-ring | 21. Ring | 33. Pinion | 45. Cover Retaining Ring |
| 10. O-ring | 22. Disengagement Spring | 34. Reduction Gears | 46. Disengagement Stud |
| 11. Parbak | 23. Disengagement Shaft | 35. Outer Retention Ring | 47. Disengagement Cap |
| 12. Sintered Brake Disc | 24. Spindle Oil Seal | 36. Pinion | 48. Disengagement Screw |

Figure 3-36. Reggiana Riduttori Hub - Sheet 2 of 2

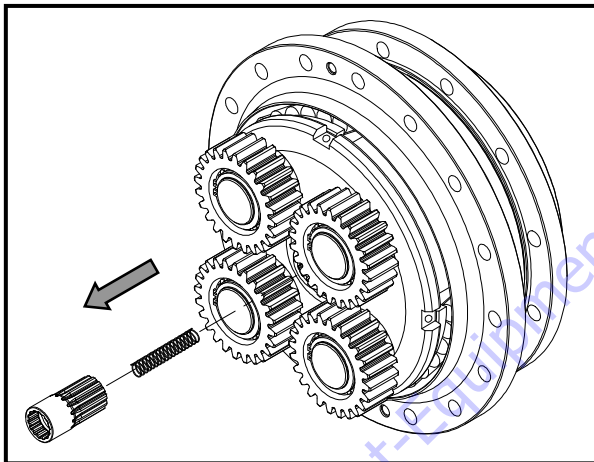
6. Loosen the M10x25 flathead socket screws. Remove planetary ring. Do not damage O-Ring.



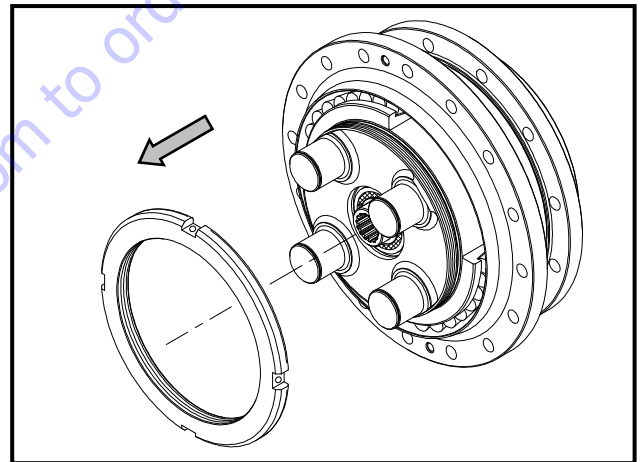
9. Loosen the M6x6 socket headless screws and remove the 3/16" balls.



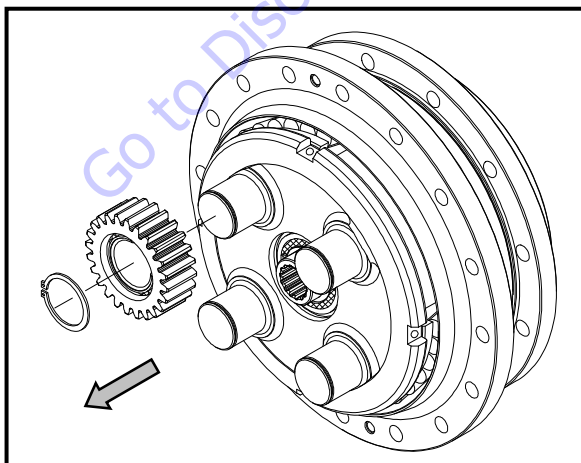
7. Remove release joint together with the spring.



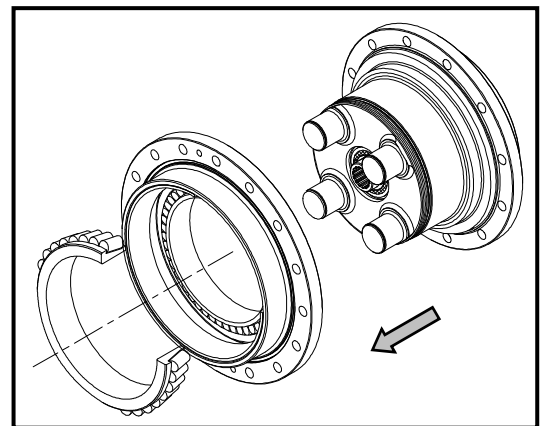
10. Loosen the ring nut using the special wrench.



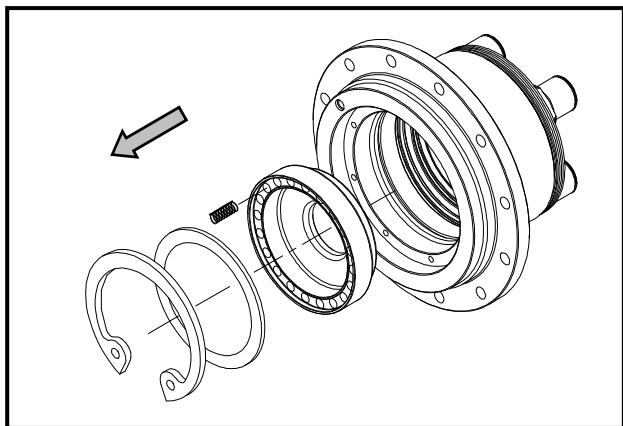
8. Disassemble the Ø40 outer snap rings. Using an extractor, remove planetary gears from spindle pins.



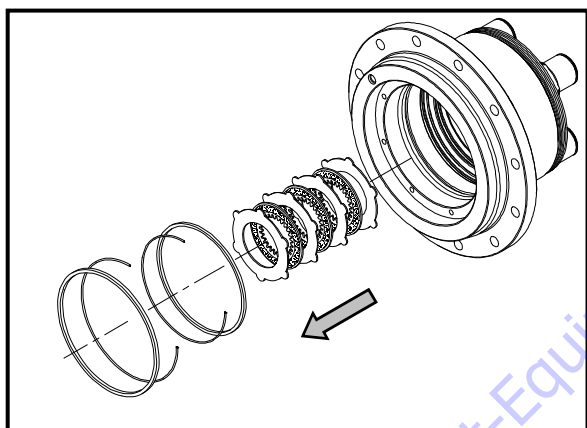
11. Remove hub support with roller bearing inner track.



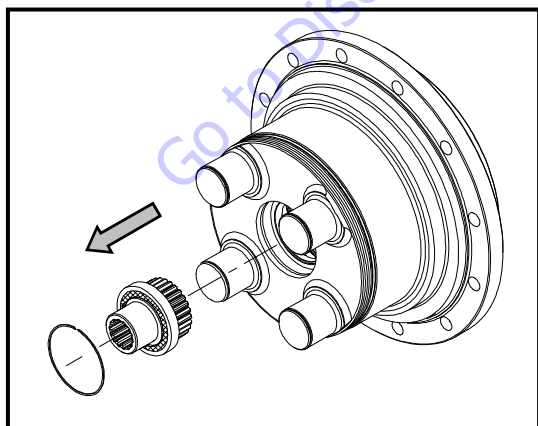
12. Disassemble the $\varnothing 160$ inner snap ring and pull the spring holder spacer out. Remove springs. Using a compressed air jet in the brake control hole, pull piston out of the spindle.



13. Remove brake discs and seals.

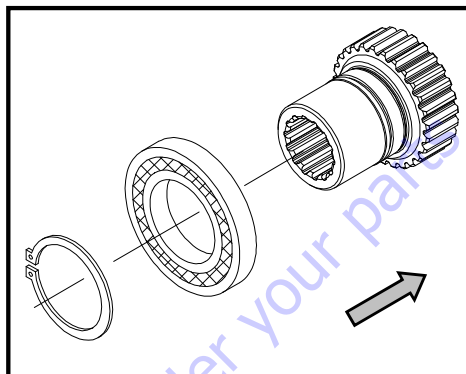


14. Fit ball bearing into input shaft and lock it with a $\varnothing 40$ outer snap ring. Install motor shaft in spindle and lock with a BR68 ring. Lubricate bearing.

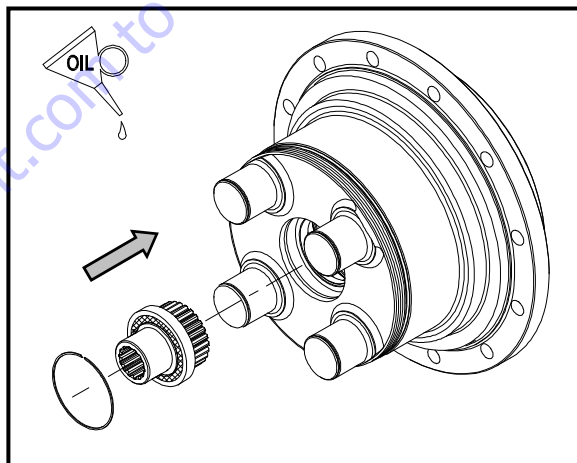


Assembly

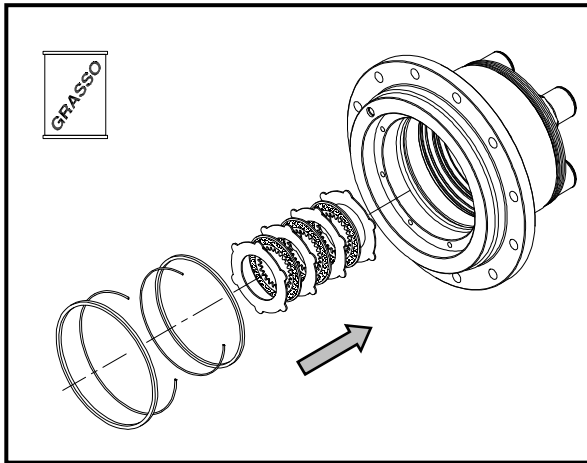
1. Make sure all wheel gear components are devoid of burrs, machining residues, and are correctly washed.
2. Fit ball bearing in input shaft. Lock with a $\varnothing 40$ outer snap ring.



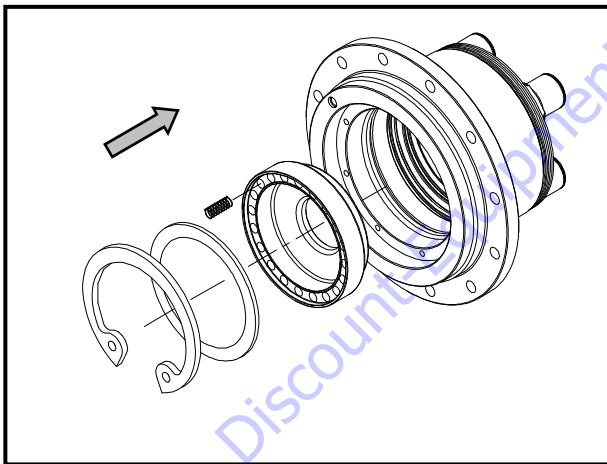
3. Install motor shaft in spindle and lock with BR68 ring. Lubricate bearing.



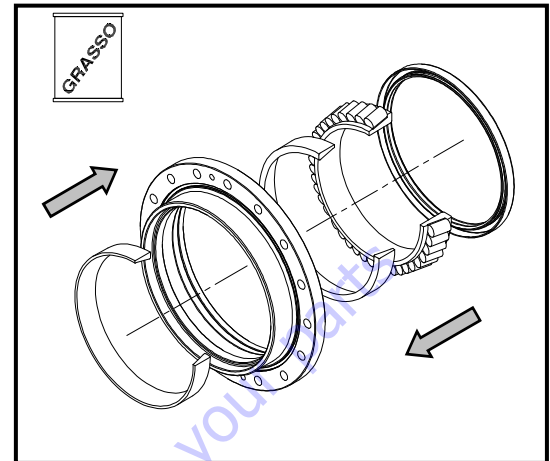
4. Fit brake sealing rings O-Ring and PARBAK (lubricated with grease) in the respective spindle seats. Place the brake discs making sure to center them on the spindle and on the input shaft.



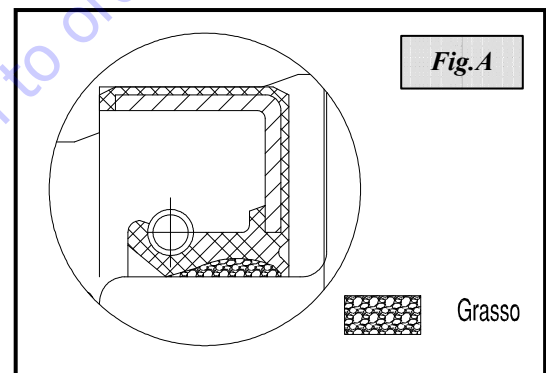
5. Insert brake piston and place springs into the piston holes. Close brake fitting spring holder plate, then lock with the Ø160 inner snap ring. Check brake leakage, if any, as well as the static torque and minimum opening pressure.



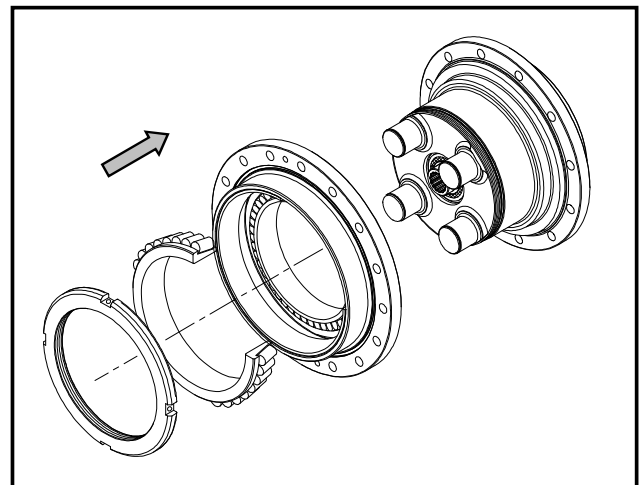
6. Prepare hub support, mounting on it the two roller bearing outer tracks. Place first roller bearing inner track.



7. Install oil seal lubricated with grease on support with special spacer mounting (see figure A).

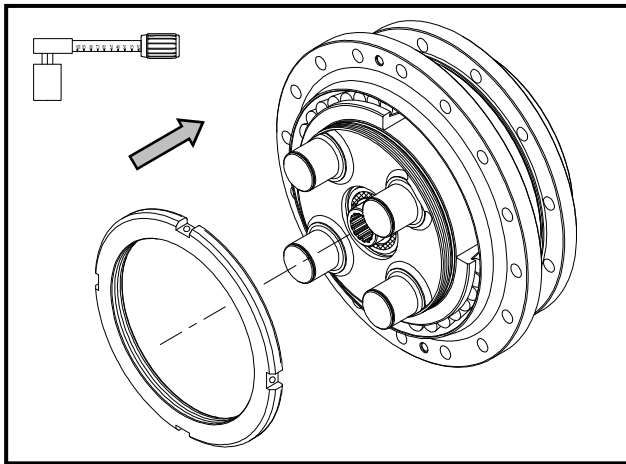


8. Place hub support already assembled on spindle making sure that the first roller bearing inner track goes correctly against it; then fit the second roller bearing inner track by means of spacer mounting. Tighten ring nut.

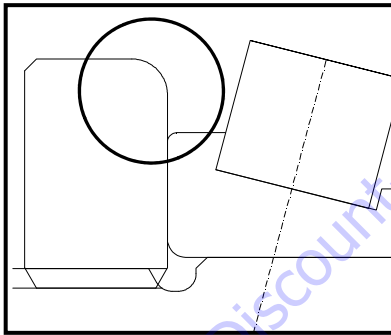


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

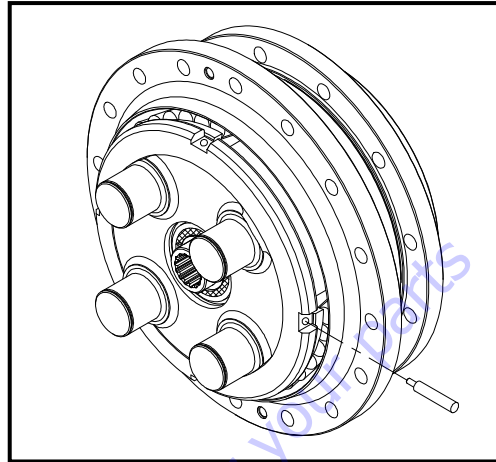
9. Check unit roll torque and proceed in the following order:
10. Keeping spindle locked, apply a setting preload by tightening ring nut at 40daNm, turn completely the hub support twice using the special wrench to recover any bearing cage misalignments. Release and tighten the ring nut at the final torque of 30daNm (alternate tightening and some setting turns). Check roll torque with seal which must be within $1 \pm 1,5$ daNm.



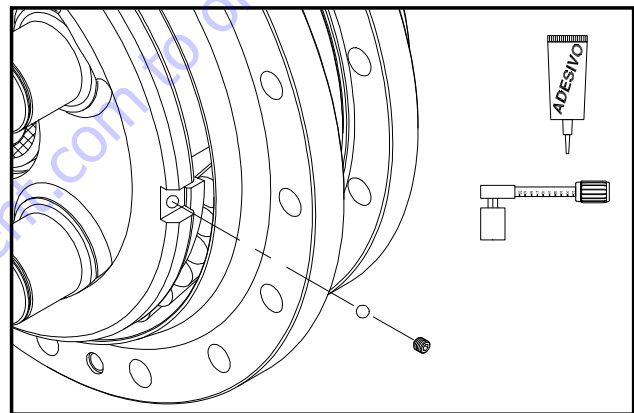
NOTE: Place ring nut with convex part facing the roller bearing as shown below.



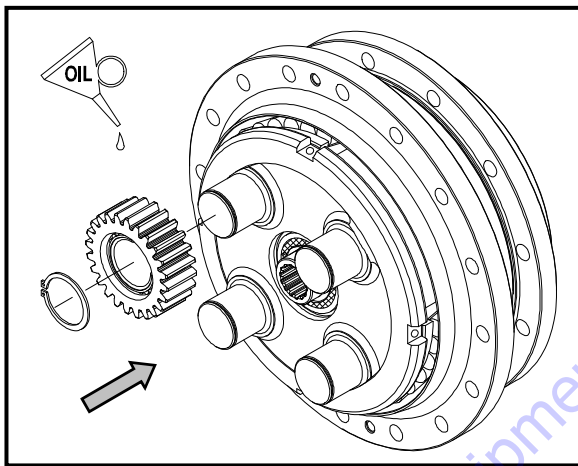
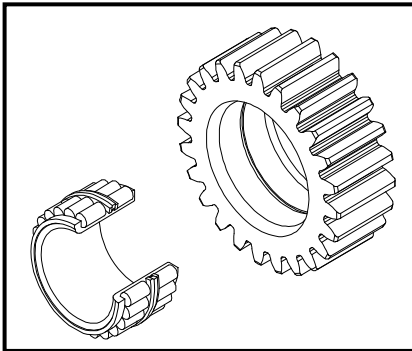
11. Using special tool and hammer, make four dents on the spindle thread by the M6 holes of the ring nut.



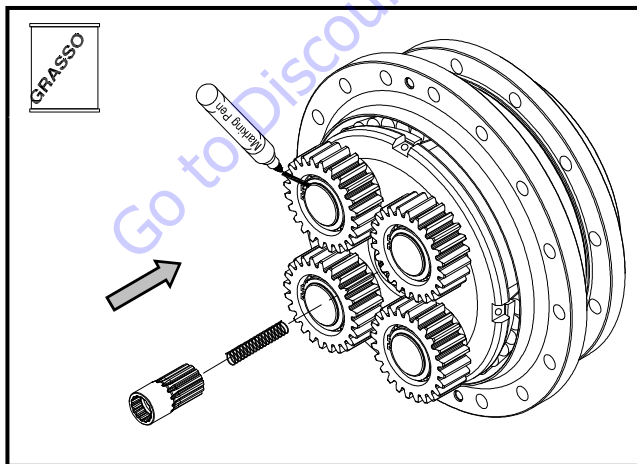
12. Fit the 4 3/16" balls and tighten with LOCTITE 243 the 4 M6x6 socket headless screws at the torque of 1daNm.



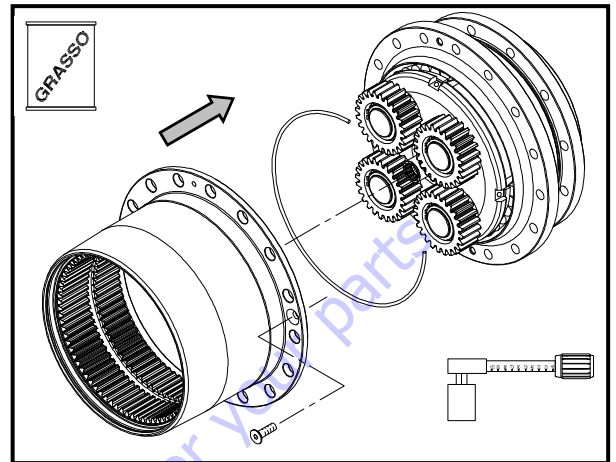
13. Fit bearings on 3rd stage planetary gears and using a spacer mounting mount everything on the spindle pins. Lock with an outer snap ring. Lubricate bearings.



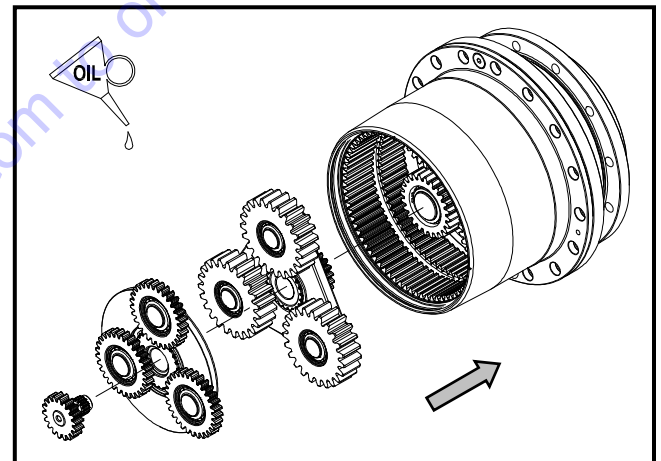
14. Using a marking pen, make a mark between the snap ring and the bearing. Fit the greased spring and the release joint. Use grease to fit the O-Ring 2-275 in the hub support seat.



15. Place hub on support making the two holes coincide for tightening the M10x25 flathead socket screws at the torque of 5daNm.

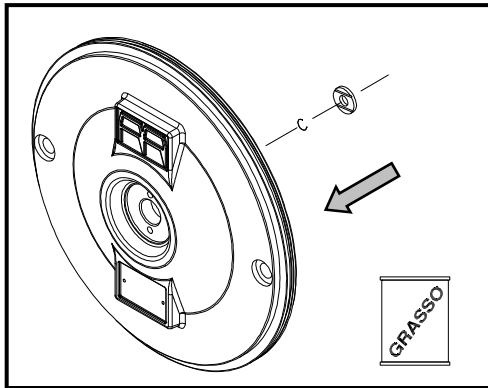


16. Fit the reduction gears and the pinion in the unit.

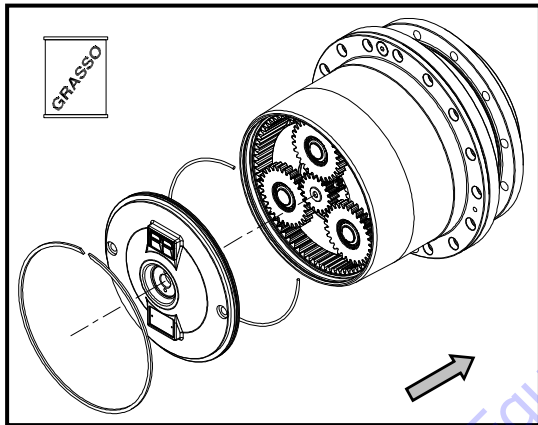


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

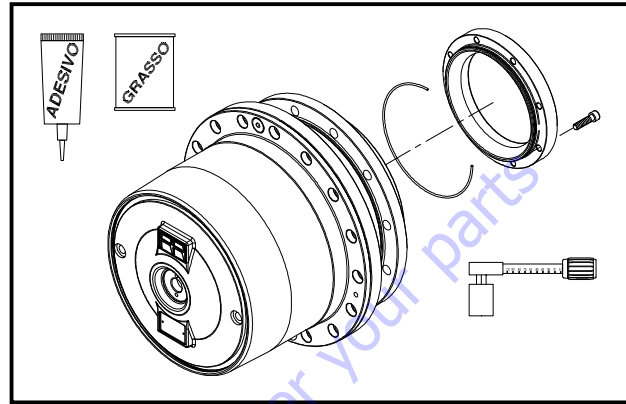
17. Prepare the closing cover fitting the O-ring 5-582 suitably greased and lock it with the shimming ring. Lubricate the bearings.



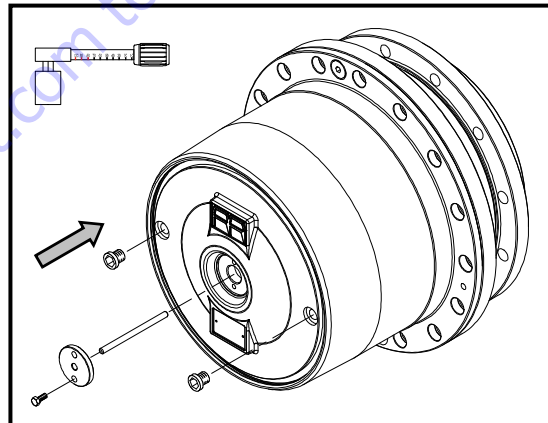
18. Fit O-Ring 2-177 suitably greased, mount the cover locking it with the BR250 ring.

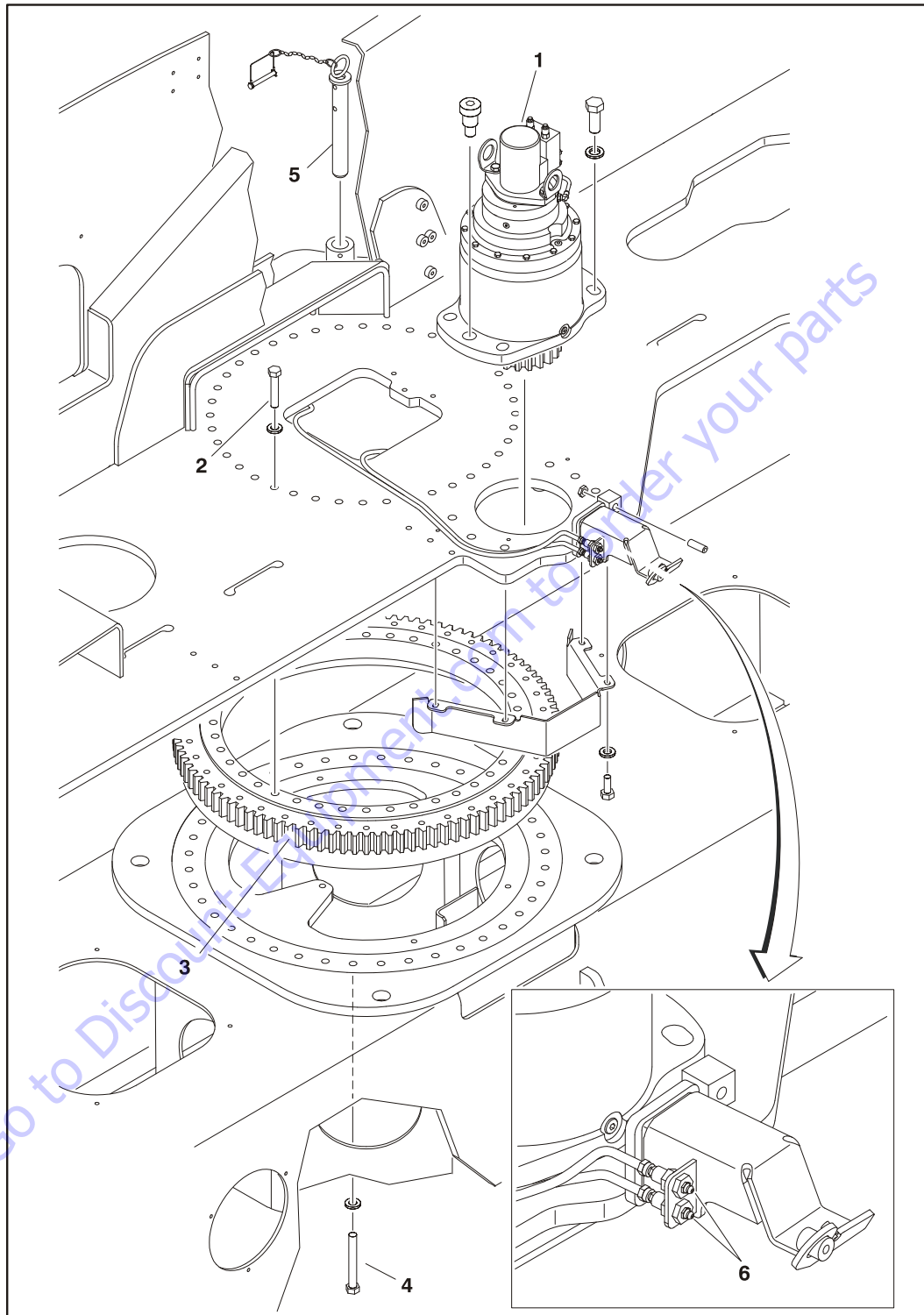


19. Fit O-Ring 2-163 suitably greased, on motor coupling flange S-D LC/KC. Mount flange on spindle with 6 M8x25 socket capscrews at the torque of 2.4daNm with LOC-TITE 243 Insert pin and perform rotation test according to PGQ-22 standard.



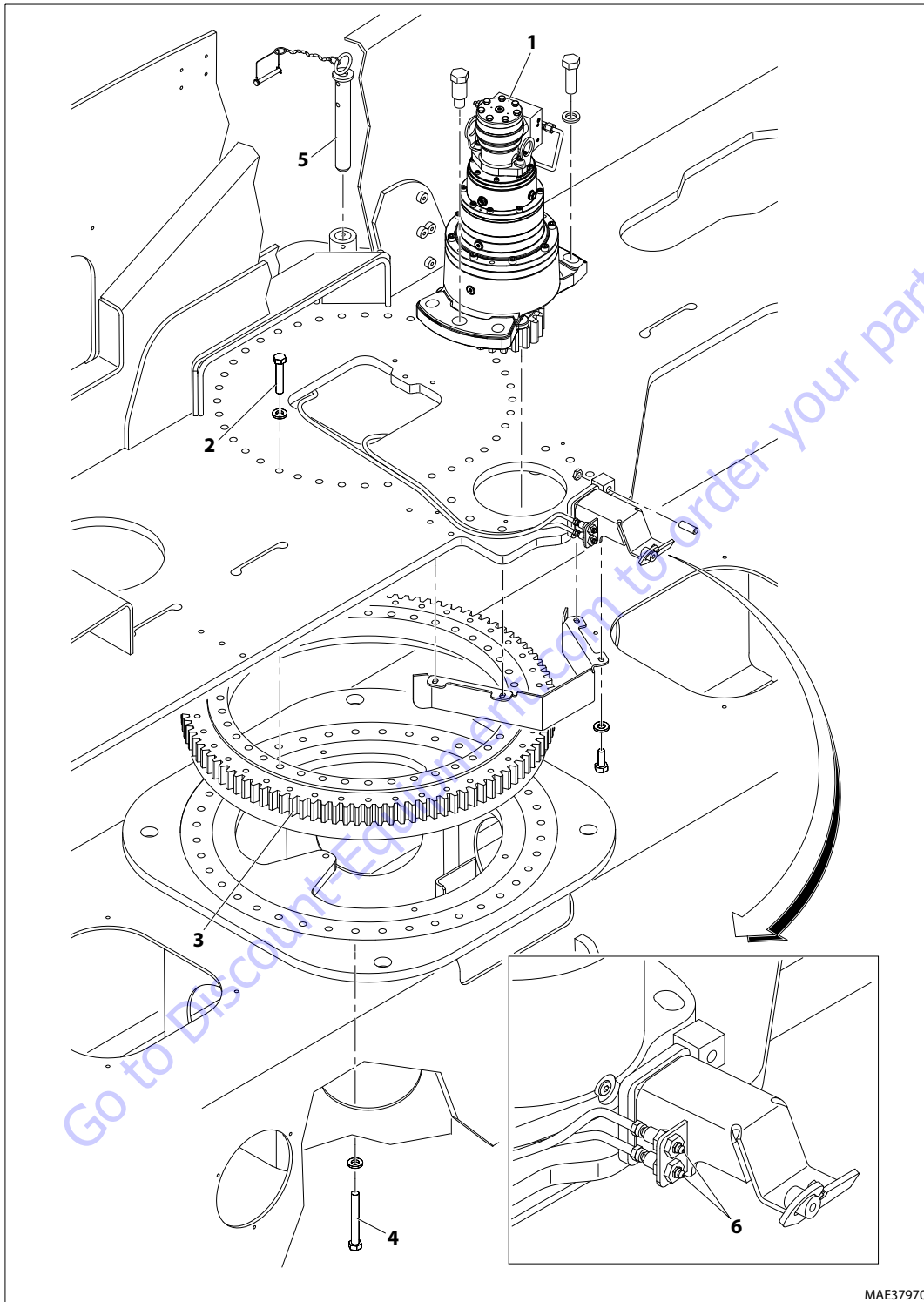
20. Mount release cover fastening it with 2 M6x20 hexagonal screws at the torque of 1daNm. Mount the 1/4" GAS plugs on the cover at the torque of 1daNm.





- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Swing Drive | 4. Outer Race Bearing Bolt |
| 2. Inner Race Bearing Bolt | 5. Turntable Lock Pin |
| 3. Swing Bearing | 6. Remote Bearing Lubrication Fittings |

Figure 3-37. Swing System (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)



- 1. Swing Drive
- 2. Inner Race Bearing Bolt
- 3. Swing Bearing
- 4. Outer Race Bearing Bolt
- 5. Turntable Lock Pin
- 6. Remote Bearing Lubrication Fittings

Figure 3-38. Swing System (SN 0300254457 to Present)

3.16 SWING DRIVE HUB

Removal

1. Gently loosen the setscrew (1). Do not remove.
2. Remove the bolt (2).
3. Remove the mounting bolts (8) securing swing drive hub to the turntable.
4. Using the suitable lifting device, remove the swing drive hub from mounting plate without damaging the swing gear.

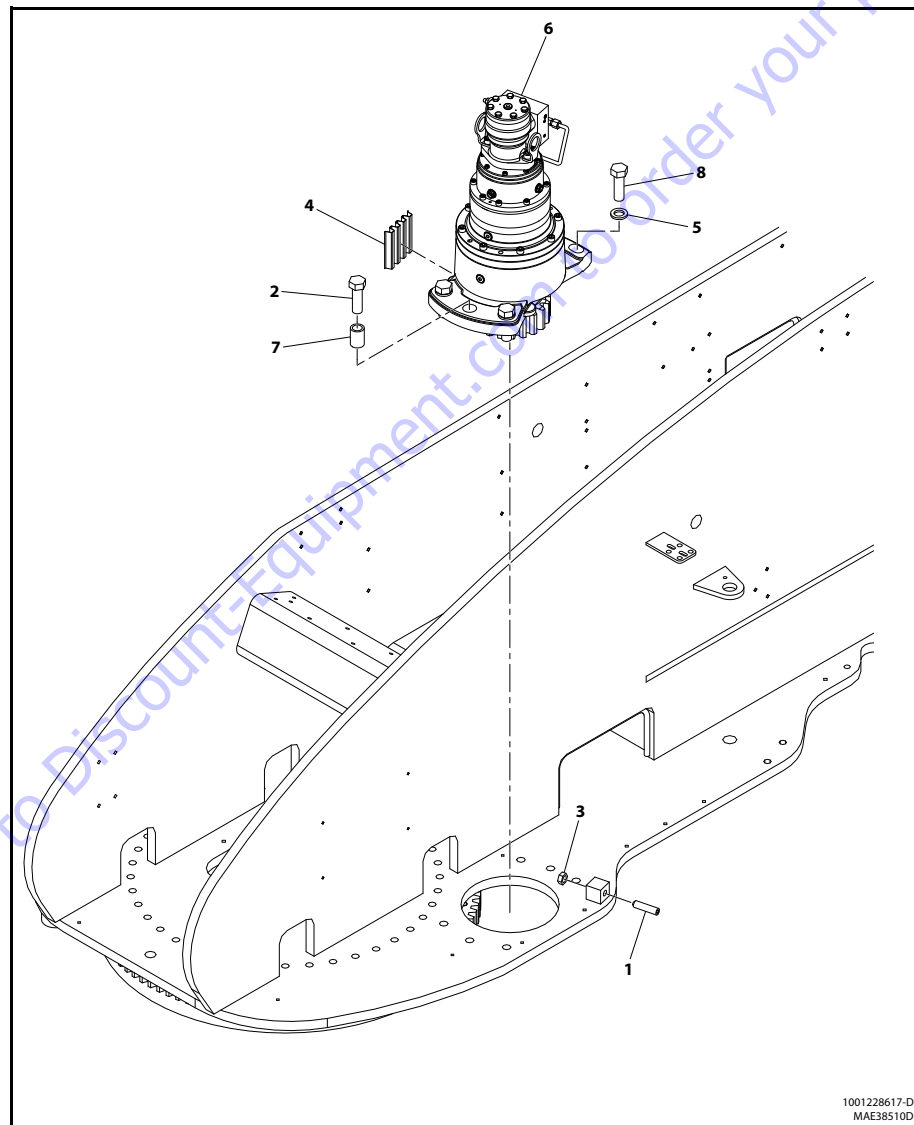
5. Place swing drive hub in the clean area.
6. Refer to Figure 3-39., Swing Drive Installation, for swing drive maintenance.

Assembly/Disassembly

For detail assembly/disassembly instructions, refer Swing Drive Hub Manual or contact JLG service for more details.

Installation

Ensure mounting plate and mounting location of the base plate are clean and painted with a uniform coating of minimum thickness (no runs, drips, etc.).



- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Setscrew | 4. Shim | 7. Sleeve |
| 2. Bolt | 5. Washer | 8. Mounting Bolt |
| 3. Nut | 6. SwingHub Assembly | |

Figure 3-39. Swing Drive Installation

3.17 SWING DRIVE

Roll and Leak Testing

Torque-Hub units should always be roll and leak tested before disassembly and after assembly to make sure that the unit's gears, bearings and seals are working properly. The following information briefly outlines what to look for when performing these tests.

NOTE: Brake must be released before performing the roll test. This can be accomplished by pressure testing using the Brake Leak Test procedure below or tightening the 12 bolts into the piston through the end plate (See Brake Disassembly Procedure)

NOTE: Bolts must be removed while performing brake release test

Roll Test

The purpose of the roll test is to determine if the unit's gears are rotating freely and properly. You should be able to rotate the gears in your unit by applying constant force to the roll checker. If you feel more drag in the gears only at certain points, then the gears are not rolling freely and should be examined for improper installation or defects. Some gear packages roll with more difficulty than others. Do not be concerned if the gears in your unit seem to roll hard as long as they roll with consistency.

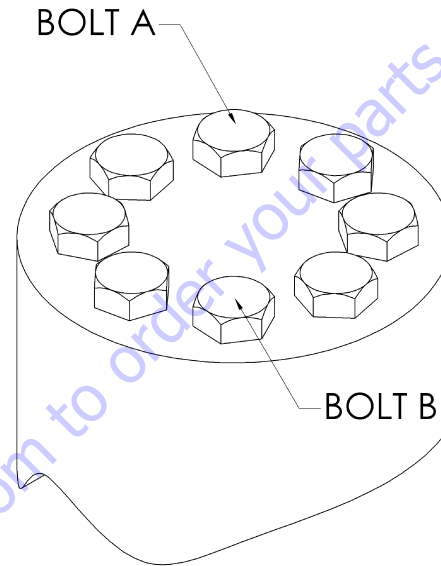
LEAK TEST (MAIN UNIT)

The purpose of a leak test is to make sure the unit is air tight. You can tell if your unit has a leak if the pressure gauge reading on your air checker starts to fall after unit has been pressurized and allowed to equalize. Leaks will most likely occur at pipe plugs, main seal, or wherever O-rings or gaskets are located. The exact location of a leak can usually be detected by brushing a soap and water solution around the main seal and where the O-rings or gaskets meet on the exterior of the unit, then checking for air bubbles. If a leak is detected in a seal, O-ring or gasket, the part must be replaced, and the unit rechecked. Leak test at 10 psi (0.7 bar) for 20 minutes.

Tightening and Torquing Bolts

If an air impact wrench is used to tighten bolts, extreme care should be taken to ensure that the bolts are not tightened beyond their specified torque.

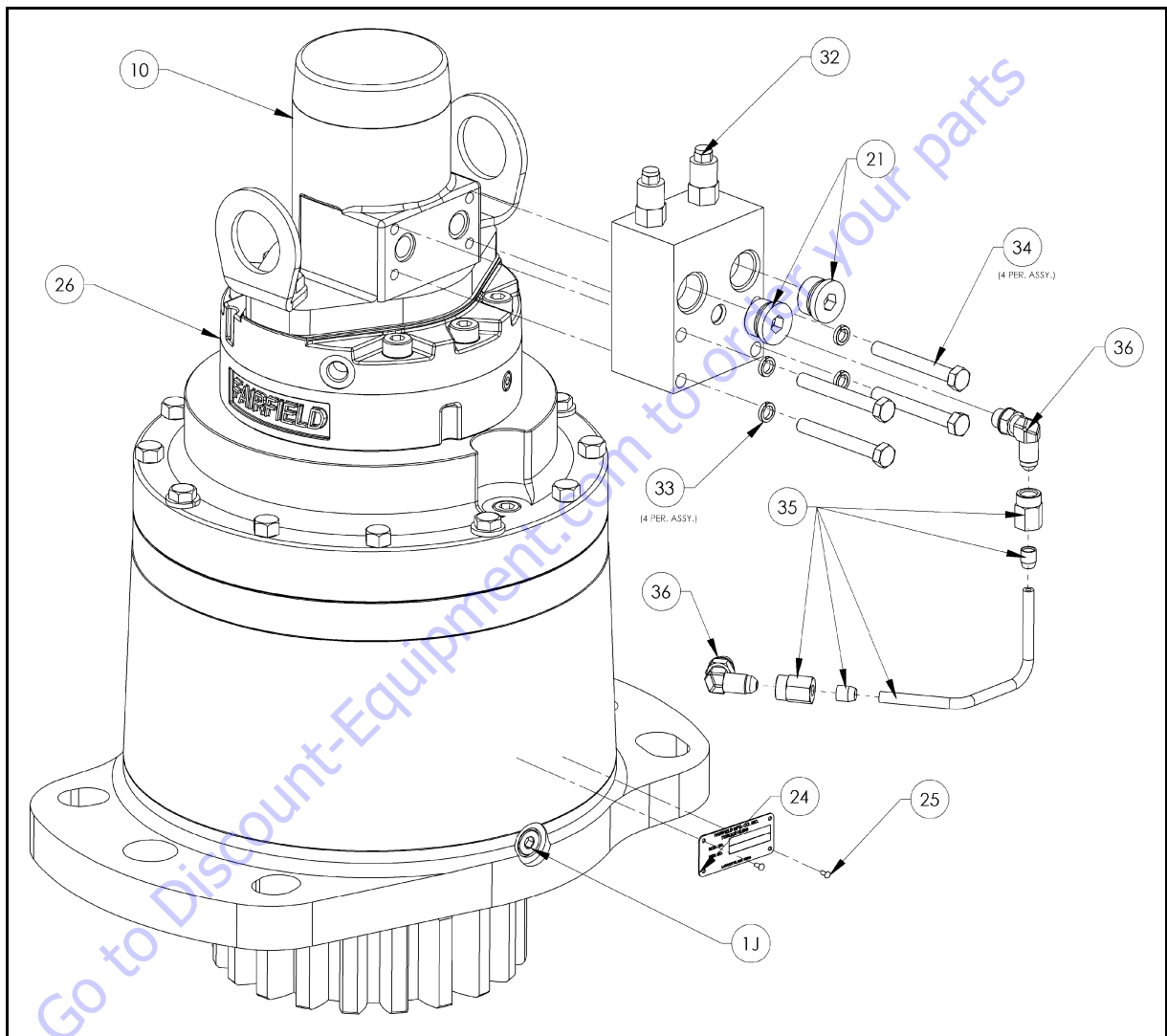
The following steps describe how to tighten and torque bolts or socket head capscrews in a bolt circle.



1. Tighten (but do not torque) bolt "A" until snug.
2. Go to opposite side of bolt circle and tighten bolt "B" until equally snug.
3. Crisscross around the bolt circle and tighten remaining bolts.
4. Use a torque wrench, apply specified torque to bolt "A".
5. Using the same sequence, crisscross around the bolt circle and apply equal torque to remaining bolts.

Motor Control Valve Disassembly

1. Place unit on bench with motor end up.
2. Remove O-ring Plug (1J). Drain oil from gearbox.
3. Remove Hydraulic Tubing Assembly (35) by loosening fittings on both ends of tube with a wrench.
4. Using a wrench, loosen jam nuts on Elbow Fittings (36). Remove fittings from Brake (26) and Motor Control Valve (32).
5. Remove O-ring Plugs (21) from Motor Control Valve (32).
6. Remove Motor Control Valve (32) from Motor (10) by removing four Bolts (34) and washers (33).

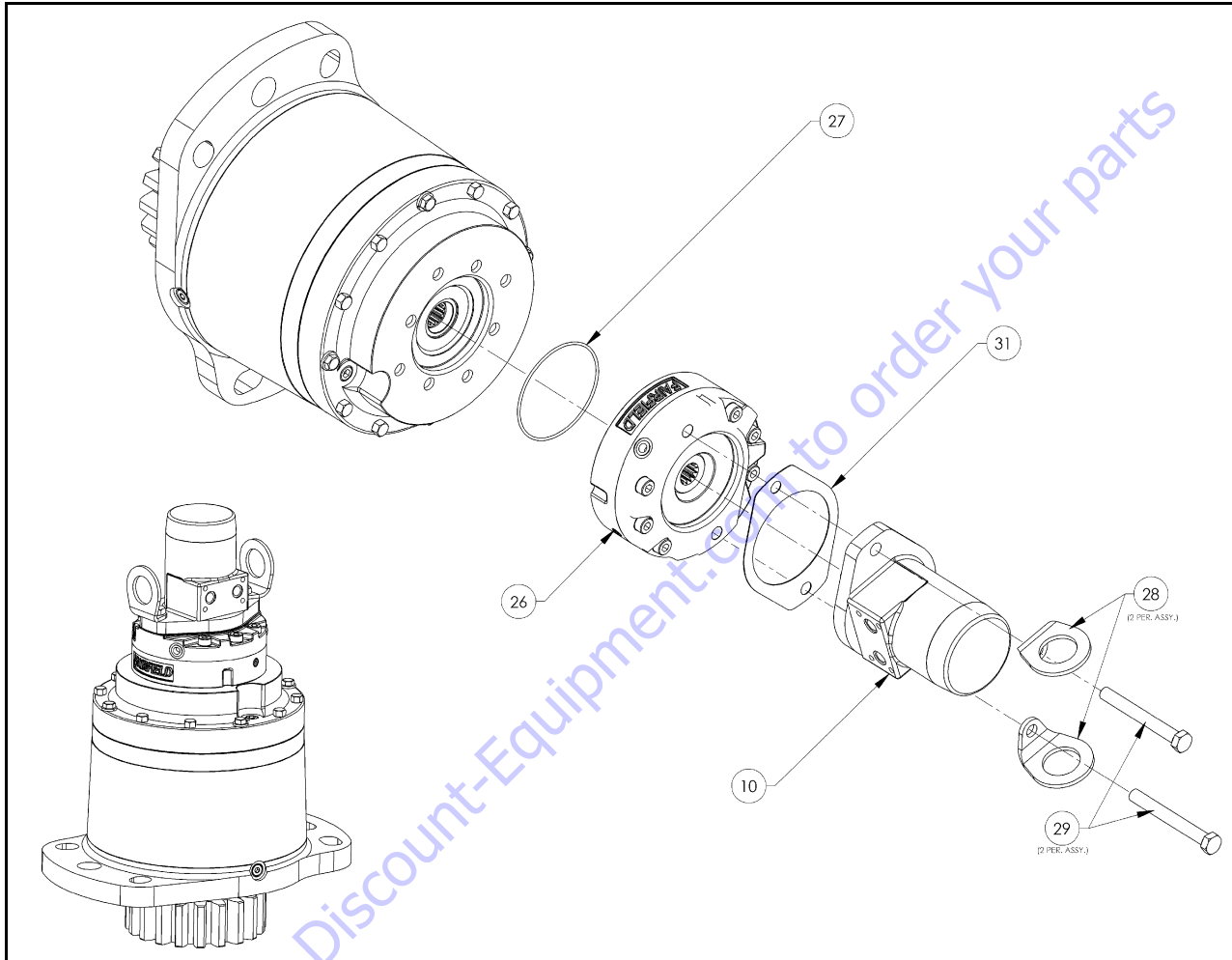


- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1J. O-Ring Plug | 32. Motor Control Valve |
| 10. Hydraulic Motor | 33. Lockwasher |
| 21. Plug | 34. Hex Bolt |
| 24. ID Plate | 35. Hydraulic Tubing |
| 25. Drive Screw | 36. Elbow |
| 26. Hydraulic Brake | |

Figure 3-40. Swing Drive - Motor Control Valve Disassembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

Motor and Brake Disassembly

1. With unit resting on bench with Motor (10) end up, loosen Hex Bolts (29) and remove Lift Lugs (28) from Motor (10).
2. Pull Motor (10) straight up and remove from Brake (26).
3. Remove Gasket (31) between Brake (26) and Motor (10).
4. Remove Brake (26) from Main Torque-Hub Assembly and dump oil out of Brake (26).
5. Remove O-ring (27) between Motor (10) and Brake (26).



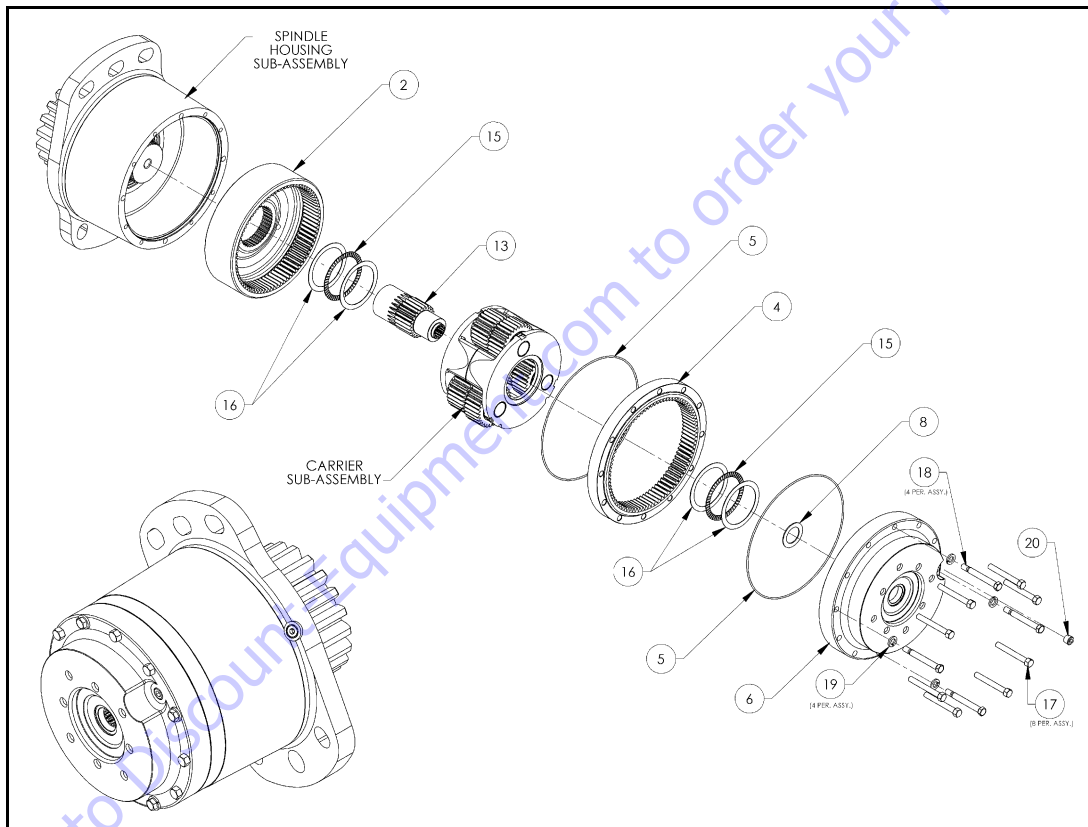
- 10. Hydraulic Motor
- 26. Hydraulic Brake
- 27. O-Ring

- 28. Lift Lug
- 29. Bolt
- 31. Gasket

Figure 3-41. Swing Drive - Motor and Brake Disassembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

Main Disassembly

1. With unit resting on Output Shaft (Pinion) (1A), remove eight Bolts (17), four Shoulder Bolts (18), and four Lock Washers (19) from Input Cover (6).
2. Thread either 1/2-13 UNC eye bolts or motor mounting Bolts (29) into threaded holes in Input Cover (6) and pull Input Cover (6) off on the main assembly.
3. Remove O-ring (5) between Input Cover (6) and Ring Gear (4).
4. Remove Thrust Washer (8) from end of Sun Gear (13).
5. Remove Sun Gear (13).
6. Remove Thrust Washers (16) and Thrust Bearing (15) between Input Cover (6) and Carrier (3A) Subassembly.
7. Remove Ring Gear (4) from Housing (1G).
8. Remove O-ring (5) between Ring Gear (4) and Housing (1G).
9. Remove Carrier (3A) Subassembly.
10. Remove Thrust Washers (16) and Thrust Bearing (15) between Carrier (3A) Subassembly and Internal Gear (2).
11. Remove Internal Gear (2).



- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 2. Internal Gear | 15. Thrust Bearing |
| 4. Ring Gear | 16. Thrust Washer |
| 5. O-Ring | 17. Hex Bolt |
| 6. Input Cover | 18. Shoulder Bolt |
| 8. Hex Bolt | 19. Lockwasher |
| 13. Sun Gear | 20. Pipe Plug |

Figure 3-42. Swing Drive - Main Disassembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

Hub-Shaft Disassembly

1. Using retaining ring pliers, remove Retaining Ring (1I) from groove in Output Shaft (1A) and discard.

⚠ CAUTION

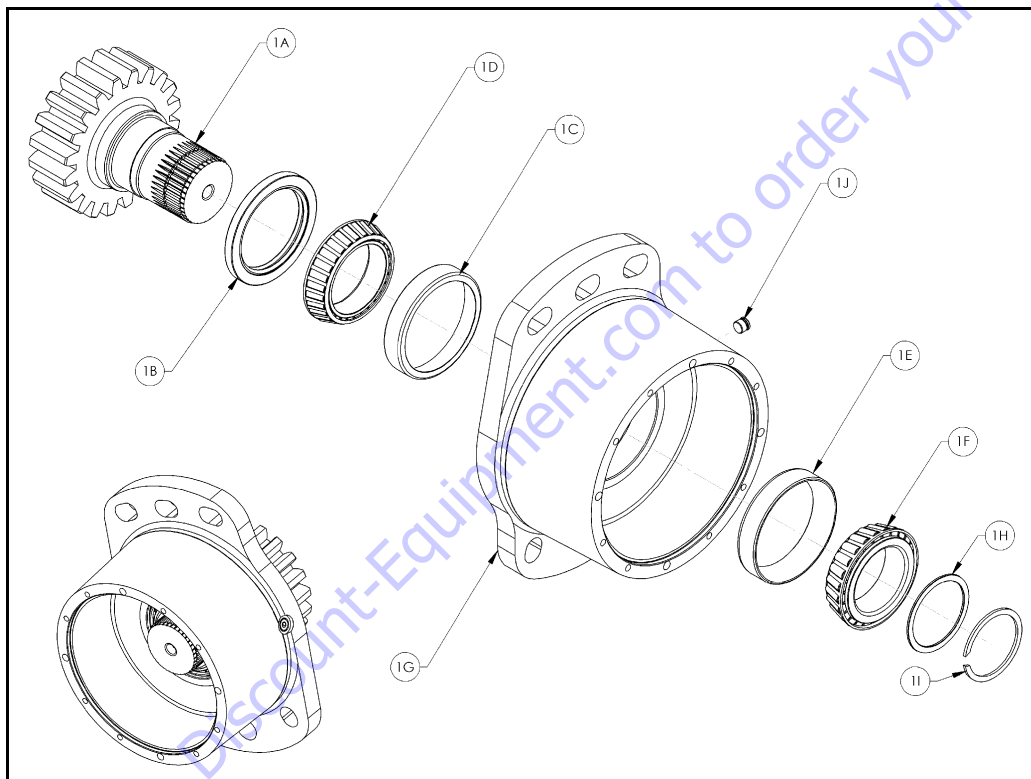
EYE PROTECTION SHOULD BE WORN DURING THIS PROCEDURE.

2. Remove Thrust Washer (1H).
3. While supporting Housing (1G) on Output Shaft (1A) end, press Output Shaft (1A) out of Housing (1G).

NOTE: Lip Seal (1B) may or may not be pressed out of Housing (1G) by Bearing Cone (1D) during this step.

4. Remove Bearing Cone (1F) from Housing (1G).
5. Invert Housing (1G) and remove Lip Seal (1B) if not already removed when Output Shaft (1A) was pressed out of Housing (1G).
6. Remove Bearing Cone (1D).
7. Bearing Cups (1C & 1E) will remain in Housing (1G).

NOTE: If bearing replacement is necessary, Bearing Cups (1C & 1E) can be removed with a slide hammer puller or driven out with a punch.



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1A. Output Shaft | 1F. Tapered Bearing Cone |
| 1B. Lip Seal | 1G. Housing |
| 1C. Tapered Bearing Cup | 1H. Thrust Washer |
| 1D. Tapered Bearing Cone | 1I. Retaining Ring |
| 1E. Tapered Bearing Cup | 1J. O-Ring Plug |

Figure 3-43. Swing Drive - Hub Shaft Disassembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

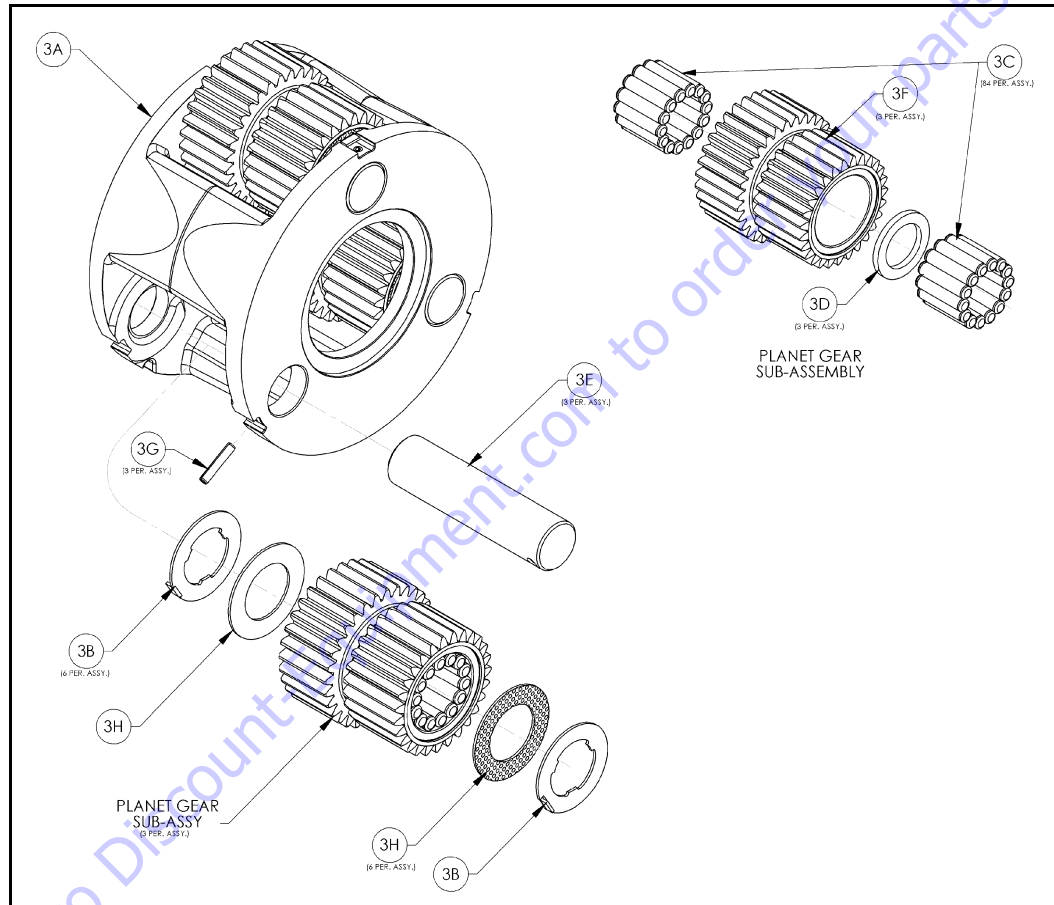
Carrier Disassembly

1. Using a 3/16" (5 mm) punch drive Roll Pin (3G) which holds Planet Shaft (3E) in Carrier (3A) down into the Planet Shaft (3E) until it bottoms.

NOTE: Make sure Roll Pin has bottomed. Otherwise, damage to carrier could occur when Planet Shaft is removed.

2. Remove Planet Shaft (3E) from Carrier (3A). Use a small punch to remove Roll Pin (3G) from Planet Shaft (3E).

3. Slide Planet Gear (3F), two Ball-Indented Thrust Washers (3H), and two Thrust Washers (3B) out of Carrier (3A).
4. Remove both rows of Needle Bearings (3C) and Spacer (3D) from bore of Planet Gear (3F).
5. Repeat Steps 1 thru 4 for the remaining two Cluster Gears (3F).



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3A. Carrier | 3E. Planet Shaft |
| 3B. Tanged Thrust Washer | 3F. Cluster Gear |
| 3C. Needle Bearing | 3G. Roll Pin |
| 3D. Thrust Washer | 3H. Ball Indented Washer |

Figure 3-44. Swing Drive - Carrier Disassembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

Hub-Shaft Sub-Assembly

1. Press Bearing Cone (1D) onto Shaft (1A).
2. Press Bearing Cup (1C) into Housing (1G). Ensure cup starts square with bore of Hub (1G).
3. Place Bearing Cone (1D) in Bearing Cup (1C) in Housing (1G).
4. Press or tap Seal (1B) into counterbore of Housing (1G) to the point where it becomes flush with the Housing (1G) face. Ensure Seal (1B) is correctly installed (smooth face up).
5. Invert Hub (1G) and press Bearing Cup (1E) into counterbore of Housing (1G).
6. Carefully lower Housing (1G) onto Output Shaft (1A).
7. Start Bearing Cone (1F) onto Output Shaft (1A).
8. Press or tap Bearing Cone (1F) onto Output Shaft (1A) until it is seated in Bearing Cup (1E).

9. Install Bearing Spacer (1H) on Output Shaft (1A) and against Bearing Cone (1F).
10. Install Retaining Ring (1I) in groove of Output Shaft (1A). This Retaining Ring (1I) should never be reused in a repair or rebuild.

CAUTION

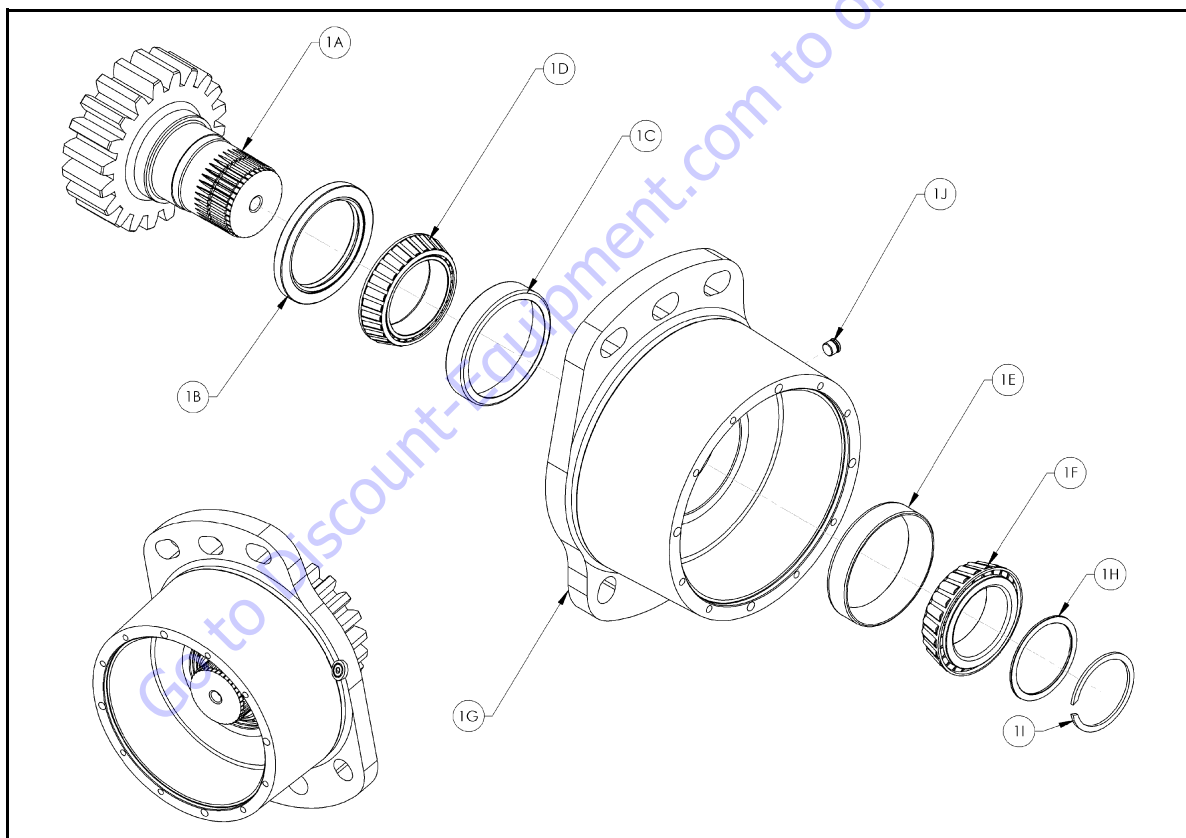
EYE PROTECTION SHOULD BE WORN DURING THIS PROCEDURE.

11. Tap Retaining Ring (1I) with a soft metal punch to ensure Retaining Ring (1I) is completely seated in groove of Output Shaft (1A).

CAUTION

EYE PROTECTION SHOULD BE WORN DURING THIS PROCEDURE.

12. Install O-ring Plug (1J). Torque to 23 to 24 ft-lb (32 - 33.5 Nm).



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1A. Output Shaft | 1D. Tapered Bearing Cone | 1G. Housing | 1I. Retaining Ring |
| 1B. Lip Seal | 1E. Tapered Bearing Cup | 1H. Thrust Washer | 1J. O-Ring Plug |
| 1C. Tapered Bearing Cup | 1F. Tapered Bearing Cone | | |

Figure 3-45. Swing Drive - Hub Shaft Sub-Assembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

Carrier Sub-Assembly

1. Apply a liberal coat of grease to the bore of Cluster Gear (3F). This will enable Needle Rollers (3C) to be held in place during assembly.
2. Install first row of 14 Needle Rollers (3C) into bore of Cluster Gear (3F).
3. Insert Spacer (3D) into bore of Cluster Gear (3F) on top of Needle Rollers (3C).
4. Place second row of Needle Rollers (3C) into bore of Cluster Gear (3F) against Spacer (3D). Remove Planet Shaft (3E).
5. Place Carrier (3A) into tool fixture so one of the roll pin holes is straight up.
6. Start Planet Shaft (3E) through hole in Carrier (3A). Using ample grease to hold it in position, slide one Thrust Washer (3B) over Planet Shaft (3E) with tang resting in cast slot of the Carrier (3A). Place Ball-Indented Thrust Washer (3H) on Planet Shaft (3E) with indents against first washer.
7. With large end of Cluster Gear (3F) facing roll pin hole in the carrier, place cluster gear into position in Carrier (3A). Push Planet Shaft (3E) through Cluster Gear (3F) without going all the way through.
8. Slide second Thrust Washer (3E) between Cluster Gear (3F) and Carrier (3A) with tang of washer located in the cast slot of Carrier (3A). Slide ball-indented Thrust Washer (3H) onto end of the Planet Shaft with indents against second thrust Washer. Finish sliding the Planet Shaft (3E) through Thrust Washers (3H) & (3B) and into the Carrier (3A).
9. Position the non-chamfered side on the Planet Shaft (3E) roll pin hole so that it is in line with the hole in the Carrier (3A) using a 1/8" (3 mm) diameter punch.
10. Use a 3/16" (5 mm) punch to align the two roll pin holes. Drive Roll Pin (3G) through Carrier (3A) and into the Planet Shaft (3E) until Roll Pin (3G) is flush with bottom of cast tang slot in the Carrier (3A). Use a 1/4" (6 mm) pin punch to make sure Roll Pin (3G) is flush in the slot.
11. Repeat Steps 1 - 10 for remaining two Cluster Gears (3F).

Main Assembly

1. With Hub Shaft Sub-Assembly resting on Shaft (1A) install Internal Gear (2). Spline of Internal Gear (2) bore will mesh with spline of the Output Shaft (1A).
2. Inspect location of Internal Gear (2) on Output Shaft (1A). The portion of the Output Shaft (1A), which does not have full spline, should protrude through the Internal Gear (2) bore.
3. Install two Thrust Washers (15) and one Thrust Bearing (16) on portion of Output Shaft (1A) which protrudes through Internal Gear (2).
4. Center Input Gear (13) on end of the Output Shaft (1A) opposite gear with large diameter down.
5. Place O-ring (5) into Hub counter-bore. Use grease to hold O-ring in place.

⚠ CAUTION

BEWARE OF SHARP EDGES OF THE COUNTER BORE WHILE SEATING THIS O-RING.

6. Locate and mark the four counter reamed holes in the face of the Hub (1G). This is for identification later in assembly.
7. Place Carrier (3A) Subassembly on bench with the large end of Cluster Gears (3F) up with one at the 12 o'clock position. Find the punch marked tooth on each gear at the large end and locate at 12 o'clock (straight up) from each planet pin. Marked tooth will be located just under the Carrier on upper two gears. Check the timing through the slots in the carrier.
8. With large shoulder side of Ring Gear (4) facing down, place Ring Gear (4) over (into mesh with) large end of gears. Be sure that punch marks remain in correct location during Ring Gear (4) installation. The side of the Ring Gear (4) with an "X" or punch mark stamped on it should be up.

9. While holding Ring Gear (4) and Cluster Gears (3F) in mesh, place small end of Cluster Gears (3F) into mesh with the Internal Gear (2) and Input Gear (13). On the Ring Gear (4) locate hole marked "X", or punch marked, over one of the marked counter-bored holes (Step 5) in Hub (1G). Check timing through slots in the carrier. Rotate carrier in assembly to check freedom of rotation.

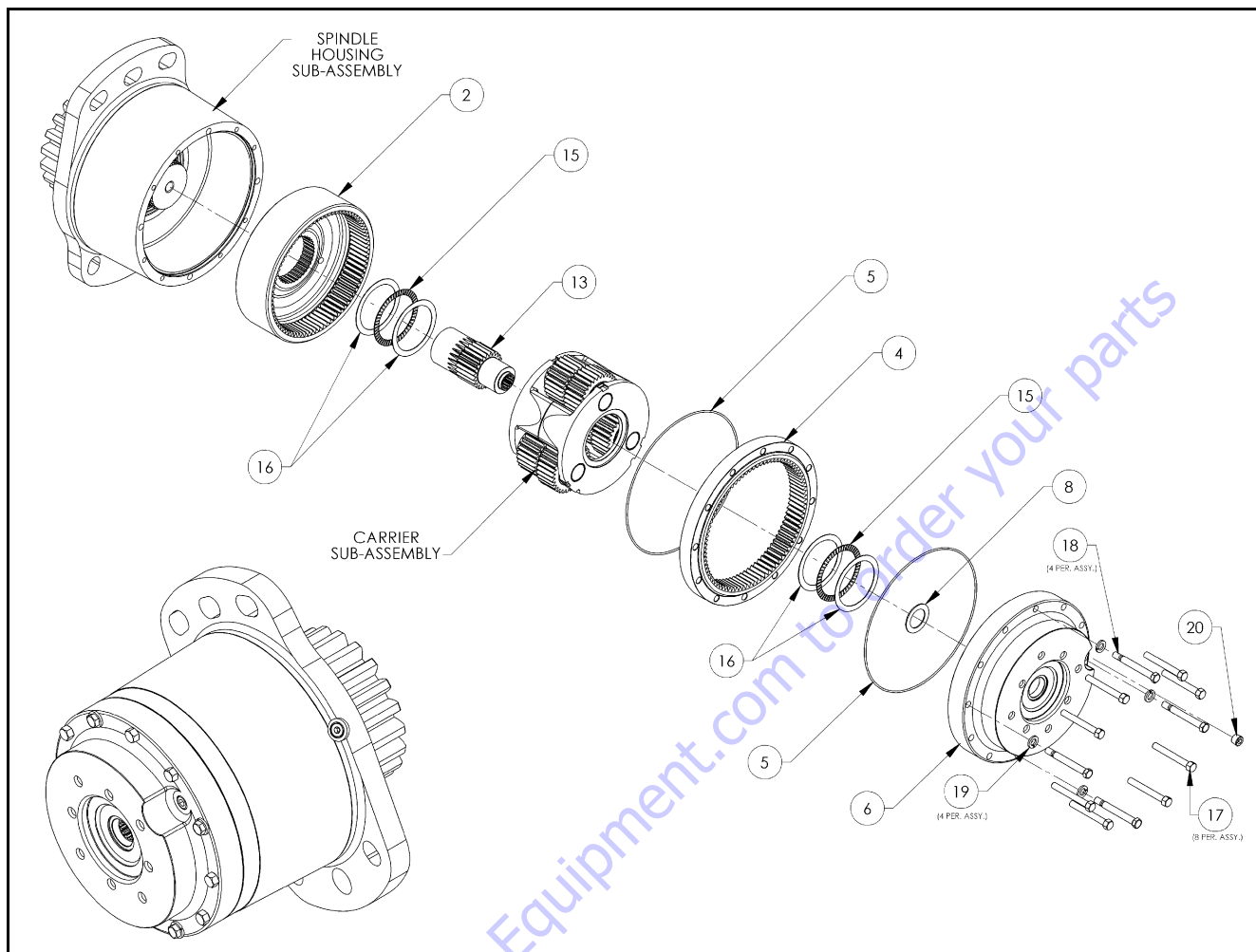
NOTE: *NOTE: If gears do not mesh easily or Carrier Assembly does not rotate freely, remove Carrier and Ring Gear and check Cluster Gear timing*

10. Install Thrust Washer (15)/Thrust Bearing (16) set into the counter-bore in the face of the carrier. Use grease to hold in place.
11. Place O-ring (5) into Cover (6) counter-bore. Use grease to hold O-Ring in place.

⚠ CAUTION

BEWARE OF SHARP EDGES OF THE COUNTER-BORE WHILE SEATING THIS O-RING.

12. Using sufficient grease to hold in place, install Thrust Washer (8) into the counter-bore of the interface of the Cover (6).
13. The Cover (6) is now installed, taking care to correctly align Pipe Plug hole (20) with those in the Hub (1J). Check timing sheet.
14. Locate the 4 counter-bored holes in Hub (1G) [marked in Step 5] and install 4 Shoulder Bolts (18) with Lockwashers (19). Start the shoulder bolts by hand.
15. Install Grade 8 Bolts (17) with Lockwashers (19) into remaining holes.
16. Torque Shoulder Bolts (18) 43 to 47 ft.-lbs. (60 to 65 Nm) and Grade 8 Bolts (17) to 43 to 47 ft.-lbs. (60 to 65 Nm). Roll and leak test the assembly.
17. With gearbox standing on the pinion end, fill gearbox with GEAROIL 80W90 to bottom of plug hole in cover at Pipe Plug (20).
18. Install Pipe Plug (20) into Cover (6) using thread sealant.

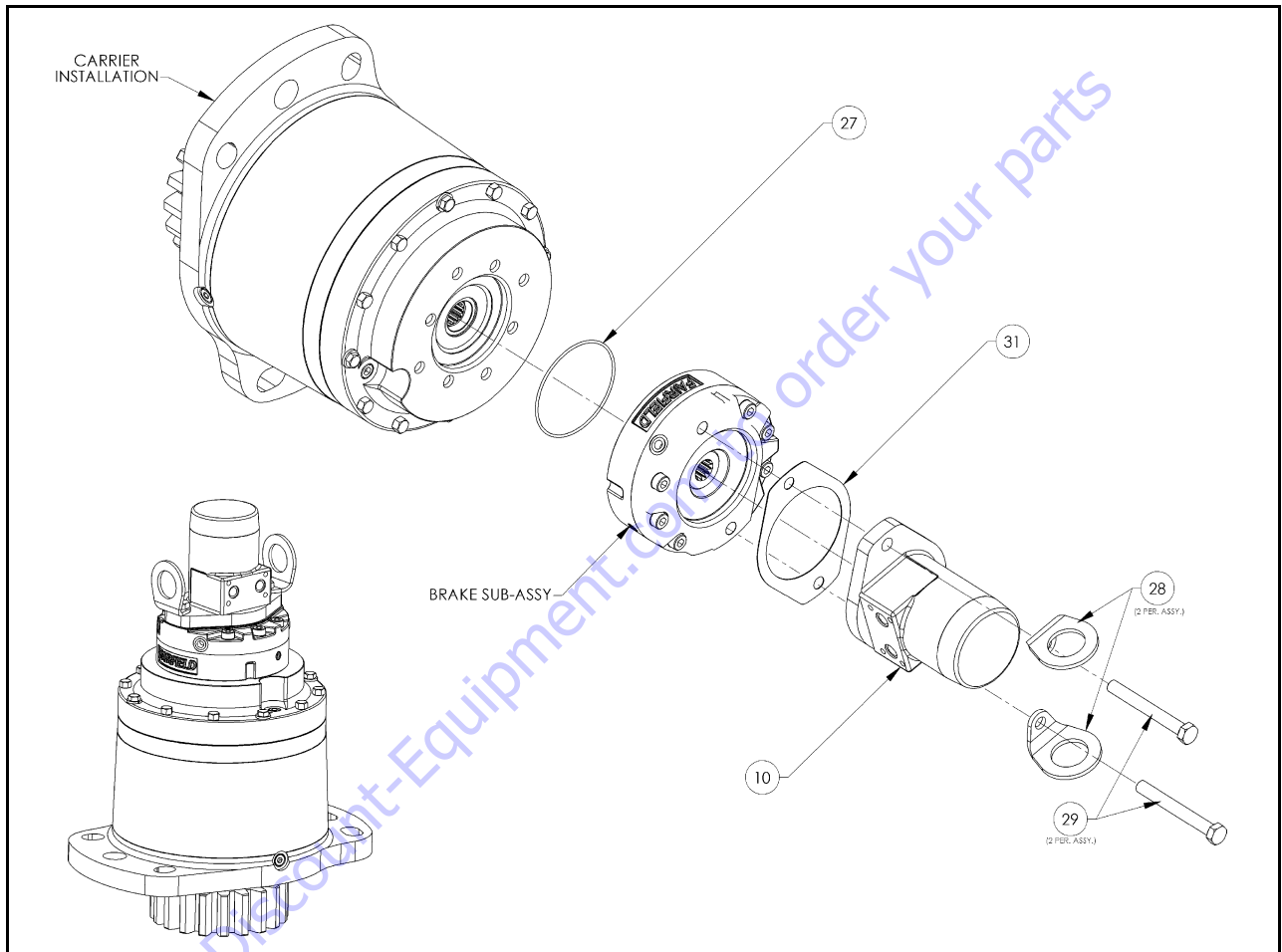


- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 2. Internal Gear | 15. Thrust Bearing |
| 4. Ring Gear | 16. Thrust Washer |
| 5. O-Ring | 17. Hex Bolt |
| 6. Input Cover | 18. Shoulder Bolt |
| 8. Hex Bolt | 19. Lockwasher |
| 13. Sun Gear | 20. Pipe Plug |

Figure 3-47. Swing Drive - Main Assembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

Motor and Brake Assembly

1. Place O-ring (27) onto end of Brake (26) and locate brake into pilot of cover.
2. Place Gasket (31) on brake face and line up holes.
3. Place Motor (10) into Brake pilot against Gasket (31).
4. Assemble Lift Lugs (28) onto Hex Bolts (29). Assemble Hex Bolts (29) with Lift Lugs through the Motor (10) and Brake (26) against the motor flange. Torque to 35 ft-lb.
5. Fill Brake (26) with 2.7 oz (80cc) of BRAKOILVG32 (DTE24).



10. Hydraulic Motor
 26. Hydraulic Brake
 27. O-Ring

28. Lift Lug
 29. Bolt
 31. Gasket

Figure 3-48. Swing Drive - Motor and Brake Assembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

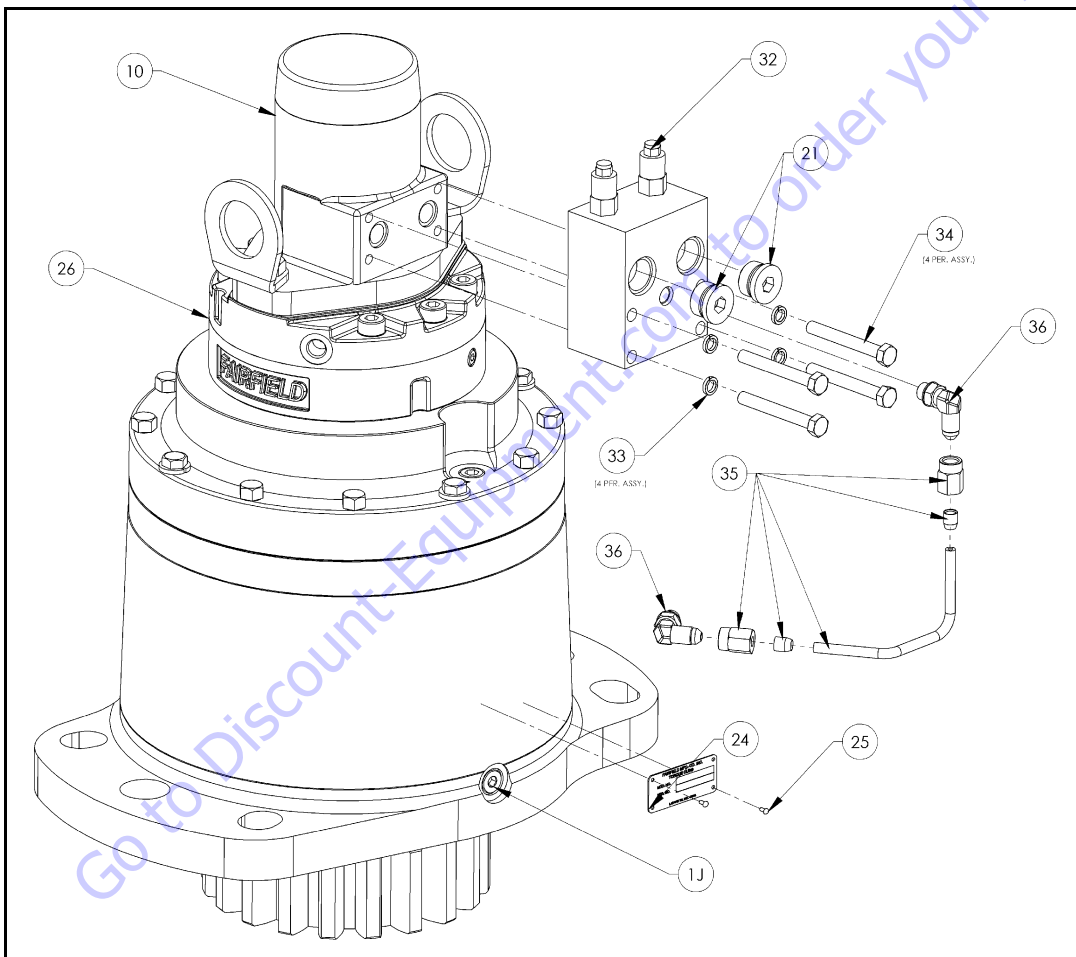
Motor Control Valve Assembly

1. Lay assembly down with motor ports facing up. Remove two plastic plugs in motor ports, being careful not to lose O-ring in each port. Assemble Motor control Valve (32) to Motor (10) with Bolt (34) and Lock Washers (33). Torque Bolts (33) 23 to 27 ft-lb (32 to 38 Nm).

NOTE: Align holes in control valve with motor ports.

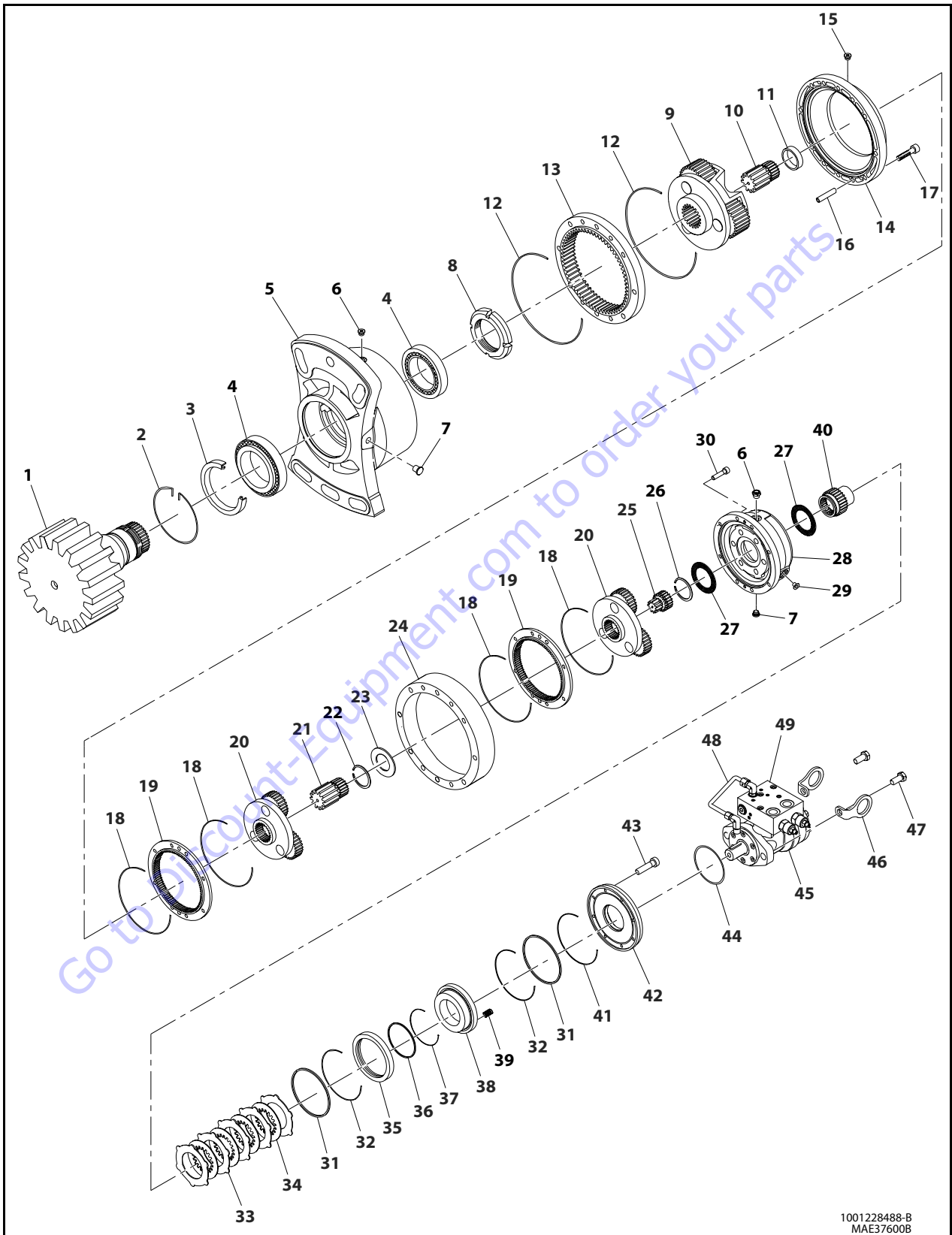
2. Install Elbow Fittings (36) into Brake (26) and torque 13 to 15 ft-lb (18 to 21 Nm).
3. Install Elbow Fittings (36) into Motor Control Valve (32) and torque to 13 to 15 ft-lb (18 to 21 Nm).

4. Assemble Tube (35) into Elbow Fittings (36) and torque 13 to 15 ft-lb (18 to 21 Nm).
5. Install O-ring Plugs (21) into Motor Control Valve (32) and torque 30 to 31 ft-lb (42 to 43 Nm).
6. Pressure test brake, tube and control valve connections by applying 3000 psi (207 bar) pressure to brake bleed port and holding for 1 minute. Check for leaks at control-valve-motor interface and the tube connections. Release pressure.
7. Install I.D. Plate (24) on Housing (1G) with two Drive Screws (25). Plate must be inline with O-ring Plug (1J).



- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1J. O-Ring Plug | 25. Drive Screw | 34. Hex Bolt |
| 10. Hydraulic Motor | 26. Hydraulic Brake | 35. Hydraulic Tubing |
| 21. Plug | 32. Motor Control Valve | 36. Elbow |
| 24. ID Plate | 33. Lockwasher | |

Figure 3-49. Swing Drive - Motor Control Valve Assembly (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)



1001228488-B
MAE37600B

Figure 3-50. Swing Motor (SN 0300254457 to Present) - Sheet 1 of 2

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Shaft | 11. Spacer | 21. Pinion | 31. Seal | 41. O-ring |
| 2. Ring | 12. O-Ring | 22. Ring | 32. O-Ring | 42. Cover |
| 3. Oil Seal | 13. Planetary Gear | 23. Spacer | 33. Steel Disc | 43. Screw |
| 4. Bearing | 14. Spacer | 24. Spacer | 34. Disc | 44. O-ring |
| 5. Support | 15. O-Ring Plug | 25. Pinion | 35. Disc | 45. Motor |
| 6. O-ring Plug | 16. Spring | 26. Ring | 36. Seal | 46. Lung Lifting |
| 7. O-ring Plug | 17. Capscrew | 27. Washer | 37. O-ring | 47. Capscrew |
| 8. Nut Ring | 18. O-ring | 28. Brake Housing | 38. Piston Brake | 48. Brake valve adapter |
| 9. Reduction Gear | 19. Planetary Ring | 29. Plug | 39. Spring Brake | 49. Valve |
| 10. Pinion | 20. Reduction Gear | 30. Capscrew | 40. Shaft Input | |

Figure 3-51. Swing Motor (SN 0300254457 to Present) - Sheet 2 of 2

3.18 SWING BRAKE

Pre-Installation Checks

MECHANICAL

Before assembly, check mounting features and other parts of the brake are undamaged. Ensure shaft to which the brake is mounted are clean and free from burrs and swellings.

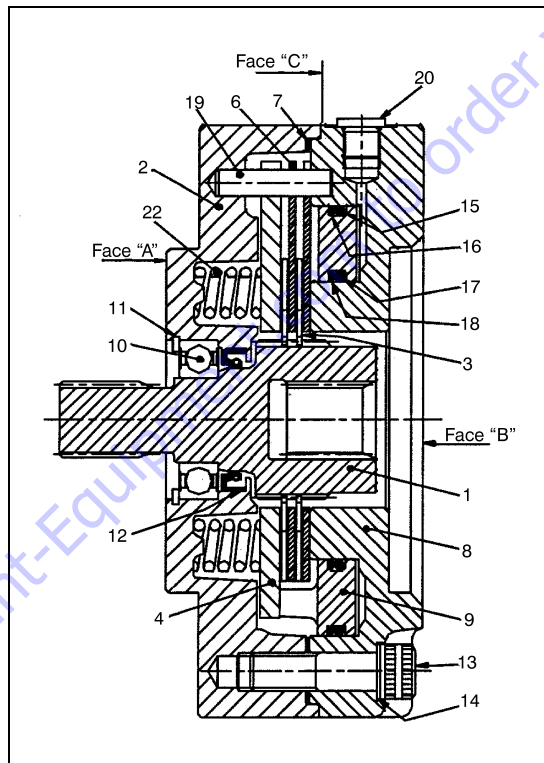
HYDRAULIC/MECHANICAL

To check brake release, connect an appropriate hydraulic pressure supply set to the required level up to a maximum of 3000 psi (200bar). Check brake shaft (1) is free to rotate.

Remove hydraulic supply from brake. Checking friction plates (3 & 6) have engaged to prevent rotation of brake shaft (1)

NOTICE

RELEASE PRESSURE DURING BENCH TESTING SHOULD BE LIMITED TO 2000 PSI (138 BAR) UNLESS BRAKE IS FULLY INSTALLED USING 2-OFF 1/2" UNC MOUNTING BOLTS IN THE THROUGH (MOUNTING) HOLES.



- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Brake Shaft | 9. Piston | 17. O-Ring |
| 2. Housing | 10. Deep Groove Ball Bearing | 18. Backing Ring |
| 3. Inner Friction Plate | 11. Internal Retaining Ring | 19. Dowel Pin |
| 4. Pressure Plate | 12. Rotary Shaft Seal | 20. Hexagon Plug |
| 5. Gasket | 13. Socket Head Capscrew | 21. Plastic Plug |
| 6. Outer Plate | 14. Shakeproof Washer | 21A. Socket Pressure Plug |
| 7. Gasket | 15. O-Ring | 22. Spring (Natural) |
| 8. Cylinder | 16. Backing Ring | 23. Spring (Blue) |

Figure 3-52. Swing Brake

Installation

Position 1-off gasket (5) over male pilot on brake housing (4). Locate brake shaft (1) and secure brake in position using 2-off 1/2" UNC mounting bolts in the through mounting (fixing) holes provided.

Connect hydraulic pressure supply to brake pressure inlet port. Ensure hydraulic pressure is set to the required level up to a maximum of 3000 psi (200 bar). Check brake disengages and re-engages correctly.

Maintenance

The brake is required to be kept in good working order and must be included in the planned maintenance program for the equipment to which the brake is installed. This must include torque testing together with inspection and replacement of working parts such as friction plates (3 & 6) and, springs (22 & 23). Inspection frequency depends on duty demanded of the brake.

Disassembly

To remove brake from its installed position, reverse procedure previously described in the installation instructions. Place complete brake assembly on a clean, dry work bench.

NOTE: Remove external gasket (5) as necessary.

NOTE: Refer to Diagrams for the following.

1. Supporting brake face "A", remove the six socket head capscrews and washers (items 13 & 14) in equal increments to ensure the spring pressure within the brake is reduced gradually and evenly. Alternatively, if press is available, the cylinder housing (8) can be restrained on face "B" while removing the six socket head capscrews and washers (13 & 14). The brake assembly can now be fully dismantled and parts examined.
2. Remove cylinder housing (8) and piston (9) subassembly and dismantle if required, removing O-ring seals (15 & 17) and backing rings (16 & 18) as necessary.
3. Remove gasket (7) from housing (2).
4. Remove friction plates (3 & 6) and pressure plate (4).
5. Remove 2-off dowel pins (19).

6. Remove springs (8). Note quantity and orientation of springs.
7. Should it be necessary to replace ball bearing (10) or shaft seal (12), reverse remainder of brake sub-assembly, supporting on face "c" of housing (2).
8. Remove internal retaining ring (11).
9. Using arbor press or similar to break JLG Threadlocker seal, remove brake shaft (1) from housing (2) and lay aside.
10. Reverse housing (2) and press out ball bearing (10). Shaft seal (12) can also be removed if necessary.

Examination

All components can now be examined and inspected, paying particular attention to the following.

1. Inspect friction plates (3 & 6) and friction surface on pressure plate (4) for wear or damage.
2. Examine friction plates (3) and brake shaft (1) for wear or damage to splines.
3. Examine input and output splines of brake shaft (1) for wear or damage.
4. Examine compression springs (22 & 23) for damage or fatigue.
5. Check ball bearing (10) for axial float or wear.
6. Examine O-ring seals (15 & 17) and backing rings (16 & 18) for damage.
7. Obtain replacement parts as required.

Assembly

Clean all parts thoroughly.

Reverse procedure previously outlined in Dismantling instructions taking particular care with.

- a. Assembly of shaft seal (12).
 - b. Assembly of bearing (10).
 - c. Quantity and orientation of springs (8).
 - d. Assembly sequence of friction plates (3 & 6).
1. Lightly lubricate rotary shaft seal (12) and assemble to housing (2) taking care not to damage seal lip.

2. Apply ring of Loctite 641 or equivalent adhesive to full circumference of housing (2) bearing recess adjacent to shoulder. Apply complete coverage of Loctite 641 to outside diameter of bearing (10) and assemble fully in housing (2), retaining with internal retaining ring (11). Remove excess adhesive with clean cloth. Press shaft (1) through bearing (10), ensuring bearing inner ring is adequately supported.
3. Assemble correct quantity of springs (8) as shown. Refer to (See Figure 3-53.)and (See Figure 3-54.).

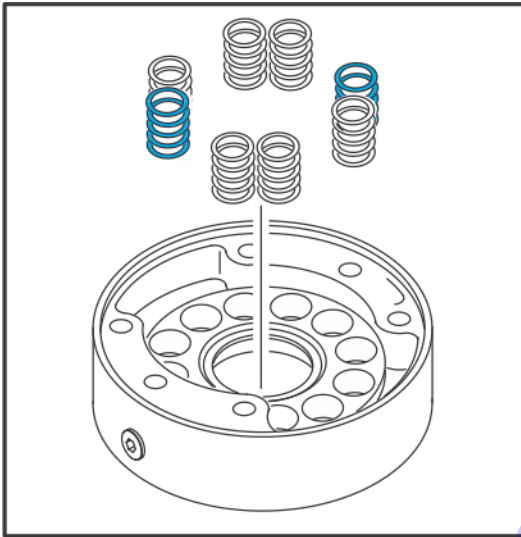


Figure 3-53. Swing Brake 8 Spring Orientation

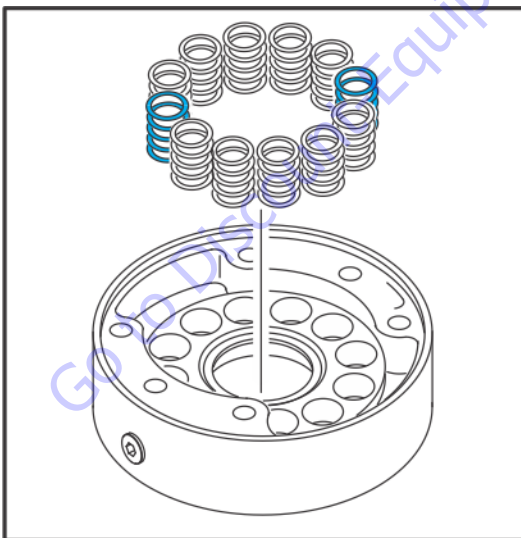
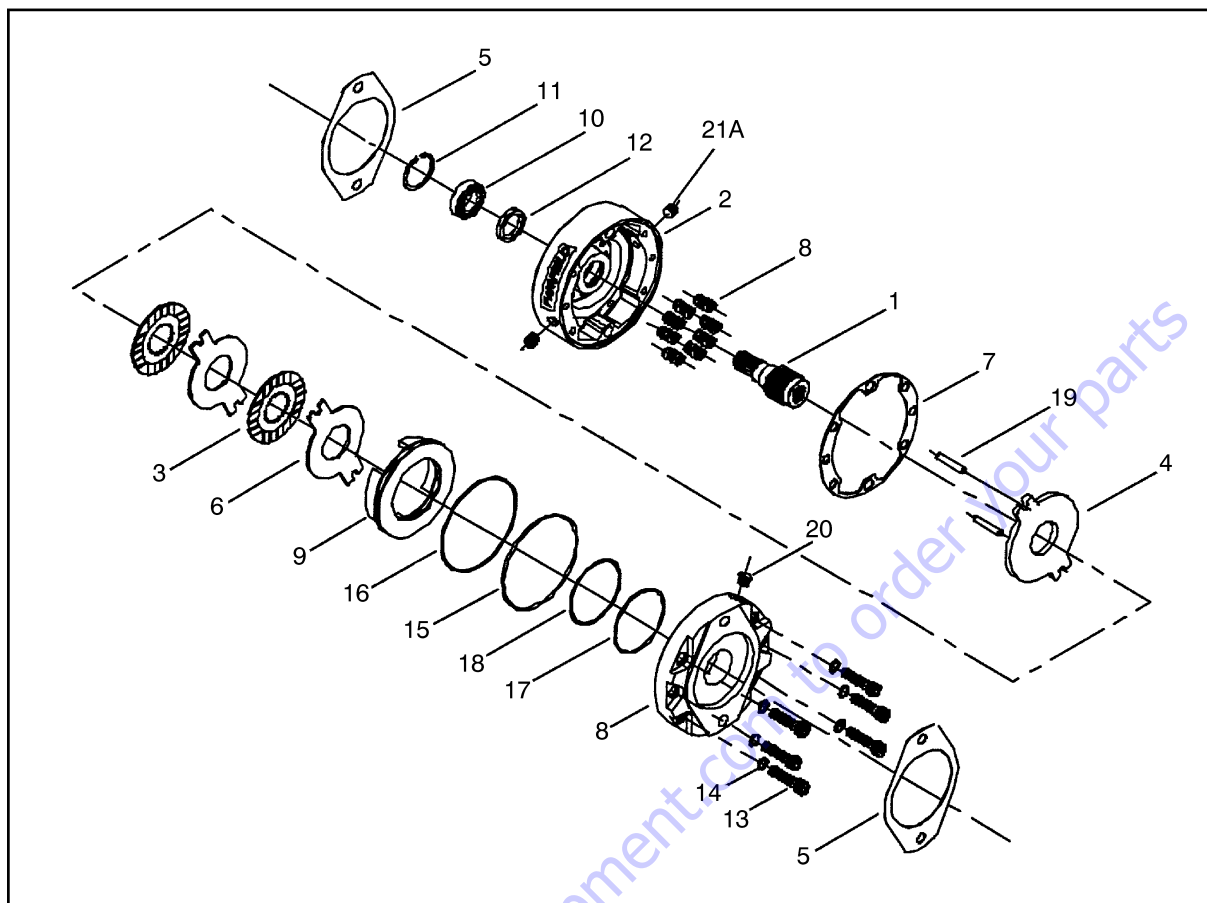


Figure 3-54. Swing Brake 12 Spring Orientation

4. Lubricate O-ring seals (15 & 17) with Molykote 55M (or equivalent) silicone grease and assemble together with backing rings (16 & 18) to piston (9). To ensure correct brake operation, it is important that the backing rings are assembled opposite to the pressurized side of piston (9).
5. Correctly orientate piston (9) aligning spaces with the two dowel pin holes and, assemble into cylinder housing (2) taking care not to damage seals and carefully lay aside.
6. Loctite two-off pins (19) in housing (2) followed by pressure plate (4) and friction plates i.e. an inner (3) followed by an outer (6) in correct sequence.
7. Position gasket (7) in correct orientation.
8. Align two holes in cylinder with dowel pins (19) and assemble piston & cylinder sub-assembly to remainder of brake securing with 6-off socket head capscrews and washers (13 & 14). Torque to 55ft-lb (75 Nm).

NOTE: Use of a suitable press (hydraulic or arbor) pressing down on cylinder end face "B" will ease assembly of socket head capscrews (13).



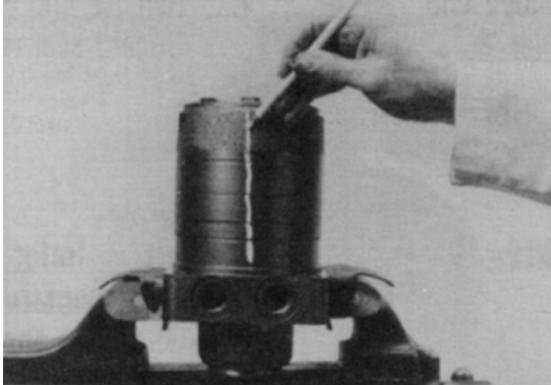
- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Brake Shaft | 8. Cylinder | 15. O-Ring |
| 2. Housing | 9. Piston | 16. Backing Ring |
| 3. Inner Friction Plate | 10. Deep Groove Ball Bearing | 17. O-Ring |
| 4. Pressure Plate | 11. Internal Retaining Ring | 18. Backing Ring |
| 5. Gasket | 12. Rotary Shaft Seal | 19. Dowel Pin |
| 6. Outer Plate | 13. Socket Head Capscrew | 20. Hexagon Plug |
| 7. Gasket | 14. Shakeproof Washer | 21. Plastic Plug |
| | | 21A. Socket Pressure Plug |

Figure 3-55. Swing Brake Assembly

3.19 SWING MOTOR

Disassembly and inspection

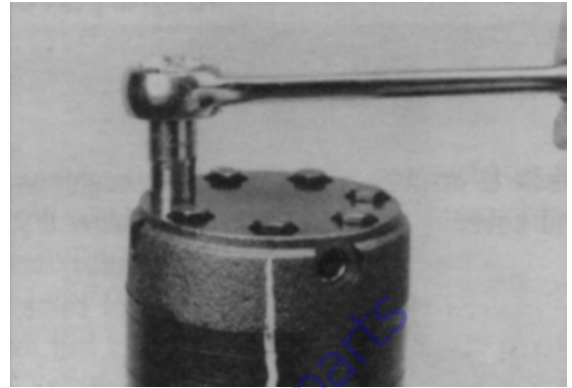
1. Place Torqlink™ in a soft jawed vice, with coupling shaft (12) pointed down and vise jaws clamping firmly on sides of housing (18) mounting flange or port bosses. Remove manifold port O-Rings (18A) if applicable.



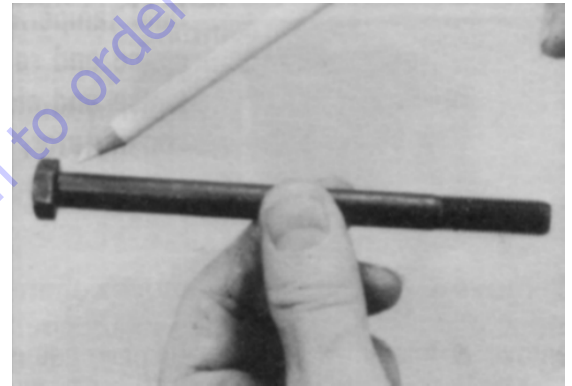
⚠ WARNING

IF THE TORQLINK™ IS NOT FIRMLY HELD IN THE VISE, IT COULD BE DISLODGED DURING THE SERVICE PROCEDURES, CAUSING INJURY.

2. Scribe an alignment mark down and across the Torqlink™ components from end cover (2) to housing (18) to facilitate reassembly orientation where required. Loosen two shuttle or relief valve plugs (21) for disassembly later if included in end cover. 3/16 or 3/8 inch Allen wrench or 1 inch hex socket required.



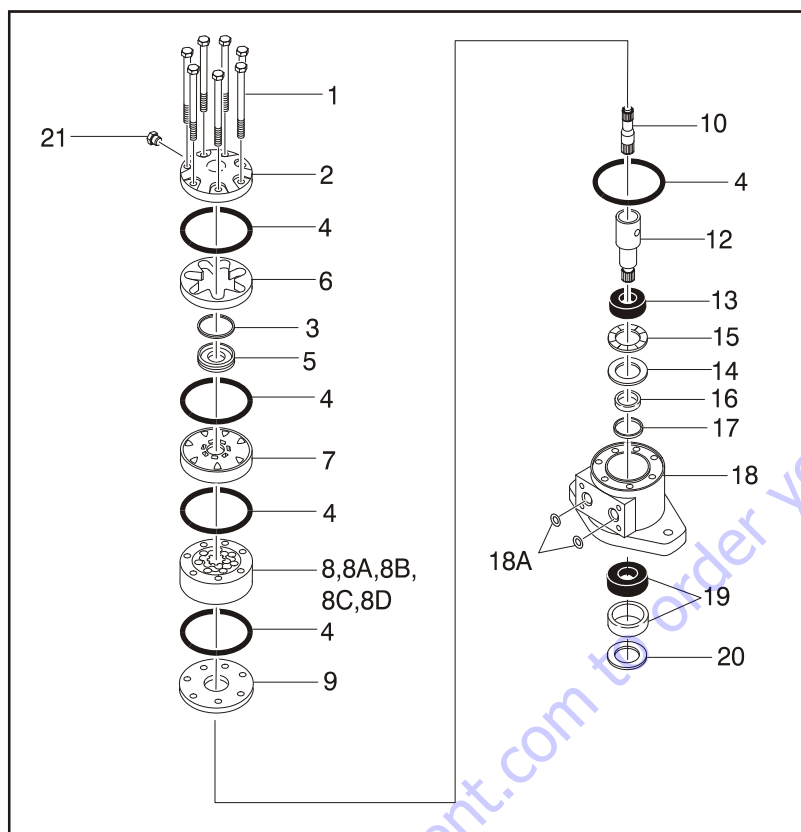
3. Remove the five, six, or seven special ring head bolts (1) using an appropriate 1/2 or 9/16 inch size socket. Inspect bolts for damaged threads, or sealing rings, under the bolt head. Replace damaged bolts.



4. Remove end cover assembly (2) and seal ring (4). Discard seal ring.



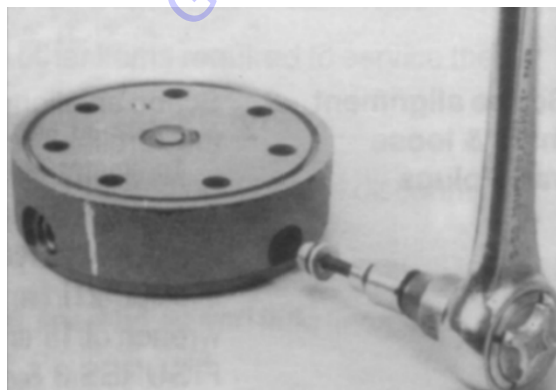
NOTE: Refer to appropriate "alternate cover construction" on the exploded view to determine end cover type being serviced.



- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Special Bolts | 8B. Stator or Stator Vane | 16. Seal |
| 2. End Cover | 8C. Vane | 17. Backup Washer |
| 3. Seal Ring-Commutator | 8D. Stator Half | 18. Housing |
| 4. Seal Ring | 9. Wear Plate | 18A. O-Ring |
| 5. Commutator Ring | 10. Drive Link | 19. Bearing/Bushing, Outer |
| 6. Commutator Ring | 12. Coupling Shaft | 20. Dirt & Water Seal |
| 7. Manifold | 13. Bearing/Bushing, Inner | 21. Plug |
| 8. Rotor Set | 14. Thrust Washer | |
| 8A. Rotor | 15. Thrust Bearing | |

Figure 3-56. Swing Drive Motor

- If the end cover (2) is equipped with shuttle valve components, remove the two previously loosened plugs (21).

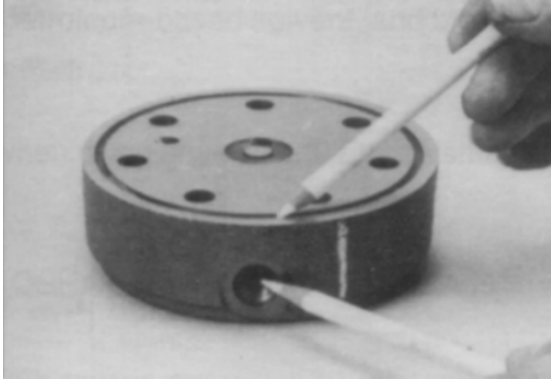


NOTICE

BE READY TO CATCH THE SHUTTLE VALVE OR RELIEF VALVE COMPONENTS THAT WILL FALL OUT OF THE END COVER VALVE CAVITY WHEN THE PLUGS ARE REMOVED.

NOTE: The insert and if included the orifice plug in the end cover (2) must not be removed as they are serviced as an integral part of the end cover.

6. Thoroughly wash end cover (2) in proper solvent and blow dry. Be sure the end cover valve apertures, including the internal orifice plug, are free of contamination. Inspect end cover for cracks and the bolt head recesses for good bolt head sealing surfaces. Replace end cover as necessary.



NOTE: A polished pattern (not scratches) on the cover from rotation of the commutator (5) is normal. Discoloration would indicate excess fluid temperature, thermal shock, or excess speed and require system investigation for cause and close inspection of end cover, commutator, manifold, and rotor set.

7. Remove commutator ring (6). Inspect commutator ring for cracks, or burrs.



8. Remove commutator (5) and seal ring (3) Remove seal ring from commutator, using an air hose to blow air into ring groove until seal ring is lifted out and discard seal ring. Inspect commutator for cracks or burrs, wear, scoring, spalling or brinelling. If any of these conditions exist, replace commutator and commutator ring as a matched set.



9. Remove manifold (7) and inspect for cracks surface scoring, brinelling or spalling. Replace manifold if any of these conditions exist. A polished pattern on the ground surface from commutator or rotor rotation is normal. Remove and discard the seal rings (4) that are on both sides of the manifold.



SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

NOTE: The manifold is constructed of plates bonded together to form an integral component not subject to further disassembly for service. Compare configuration of both sides of them as if old to ensure that same surface is reassembled against the rotor set.

10. Remove rotor set (8) and warplane (9), together to retain the rotor set in its assembled form, maintaining the same rotor vane (8C) to stator (8B) contact surfaces. The drive link (10) may come away from the coupling shaft (12) with the rotor set, and wearplate. You may have to shift the rotor set on the warplane to work the drive link out of the rotor (8A) and warplane. Inspect the rotor set in its assembled form for nicks, scoring, or spalling on any surface and for broken or worn splines. If the rotor set component requires replacement, the complete rotor set must be replaced as it is a matched set. Inspect the warplane for cracks, brinelling, or scoring. Discard seal ring (4) that is between the rotor set and wearplate.



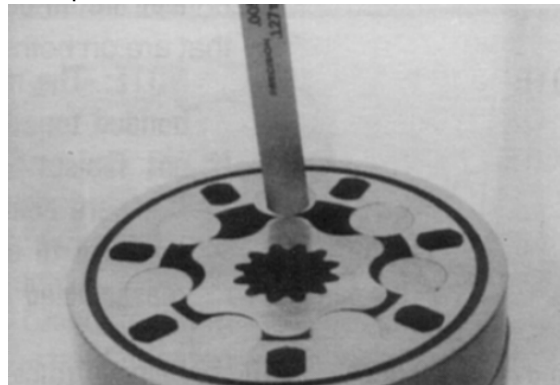
NOTE: The rotor set (8) components may become disassembled during service procedures. Marking the surface of the rotor and stator that is facing UP, with etching ink or grease pencil before removal from Torqlink™ will ensure correct reassembly of rotor into stator and rotor set into Torqlink™. Marking all rotor components and mating spline components for exact repositioning at assembly will ensure maximum wear life and performance of rotor set and Torqlink™.



NOTE: Series TG Torqlinks™ may have a rotor set with two stator halves (8B) with a seal ring (4) between them and two sets of seven vanes (8C). Discard seal ring only if stator halves become disassembled during the service procedures.

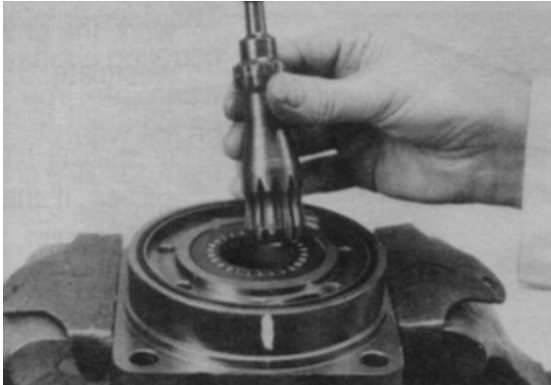
NOTE: A polished pattern on the wear plate from rotor rotation is normal.

11. Place rotor set (8) and wear plate (9) on a flat surface and center rotor (8A) in stator (8B) such that two rotor lobes (180 degrees apart) and a roller vane (8C) centerline are on the same stator centerline. Check the rotor lobe to roller vane clearance with a feeler gage at this common centerline. If there is more than 0.005 inches (0.13 mm) of clearance, replace rotor set.



NOTE: If rotor set (8) has two stator halves (8B & 8D) and two sets of seven vanes (8C & 8E) as shown in the alternate construction TG rotor set assembly view, check the rotor lobe to roller vane clearance at both ends of rotor.

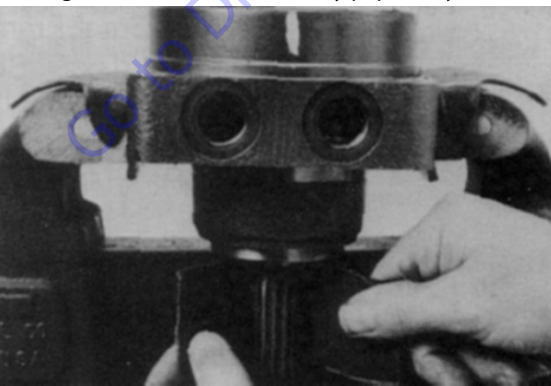
12. Remove drive link (10) from coupling shaft (12) if it was not removed with rotor set and wear plate. Inspect drive link for cracks and worn or damaged splines. No perceptible lash (play) should be noted between mating spline parts. Remove and discard seal ring (4) from housing (18).



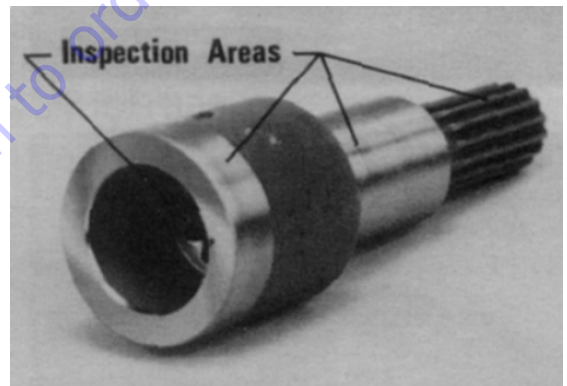
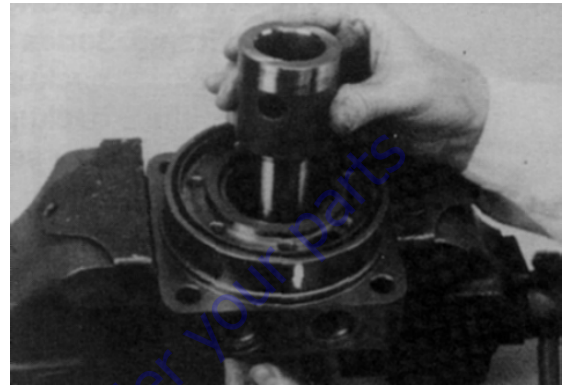
13. Remove thrust bearing (11) from top of coupling shaft (12). Inspect for wear, brinelling, corrosion and a full complement of retained rollers.



14. Check exposed portion of coupling shaft (12) to be sure you have removed all signs of rust and corrosion which might prevent its withdrawal through the seal and bearing. Crocus cloth or fine emery paper may be used.



15. Remove coupling shaft (12), by pushing on the output end of shaft. Inspect coupling shaft bearing and seal surfaces for spalling, nicks, grooves, severe wear or corrosion and discoloration. Inspect for damaged or worn internal and external splines or keyway. Replace coupling shaft if any of these conditions exist.



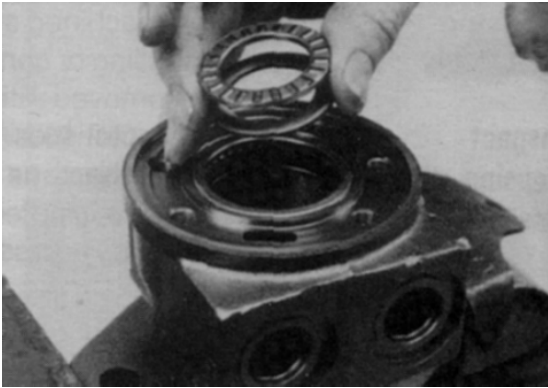
NOTE: Minor shaft wear in seal area is permissible. If wear exceeds 0.020 inches (0.51 mm) diametrically, replace coupling shaft.

NOTE: A slight "polish" is permissible in the shaft bearing areas. Anything more would require coupling shaft replacement.

16. Remove and discard seal ring (4) from housing (18).

SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

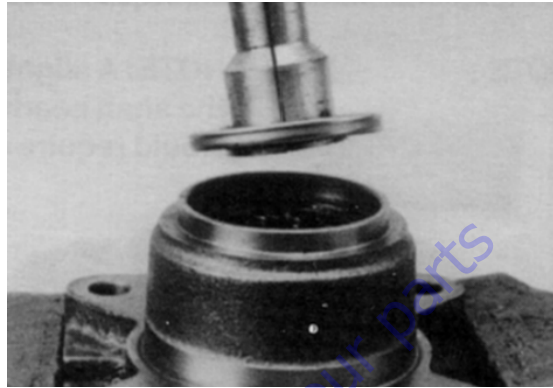
17. Remove thrust bearing (15) and thrust washer (14) Inspect for wear, brinelling, corrosion and a full complement of retained rollers.



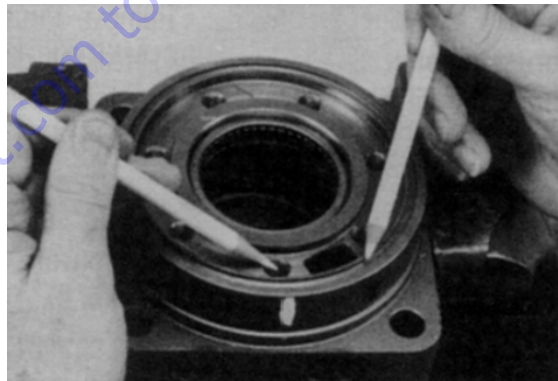
18. Remove seal (16) and backup washer (17) from Small Frame, housing (18). Discard both.



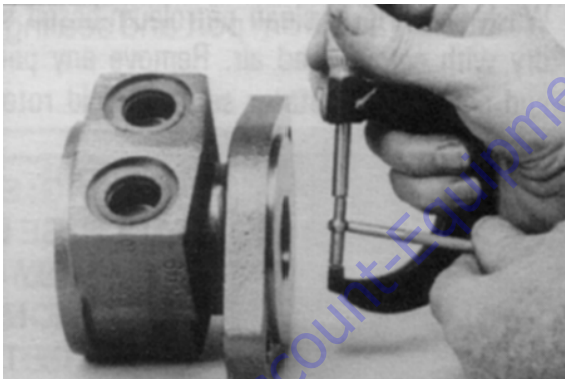
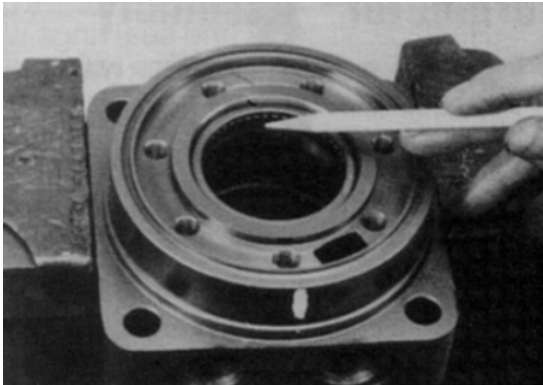
19. Remove housing (18) from vise, invert it and remove and discard seal (20). A blind hole bearing or seal puller is required.



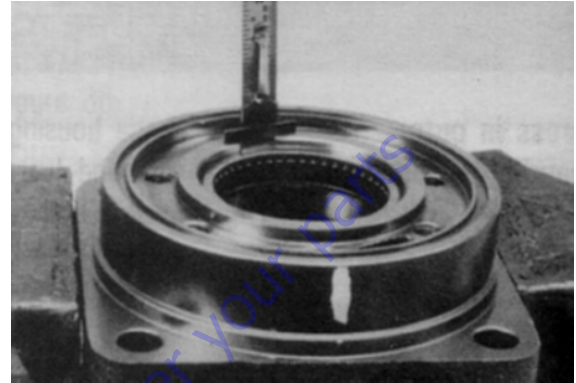
20. Inspect housing (18) assembly for cracks, the machined surfaces for nicks, burrs, brinelling or corrosion. Remove burrs that can be removed without changing dimensional characteristics. Inspect tapped holes for thread damage. If the housing is defective in these areas, discard the housing assembly.



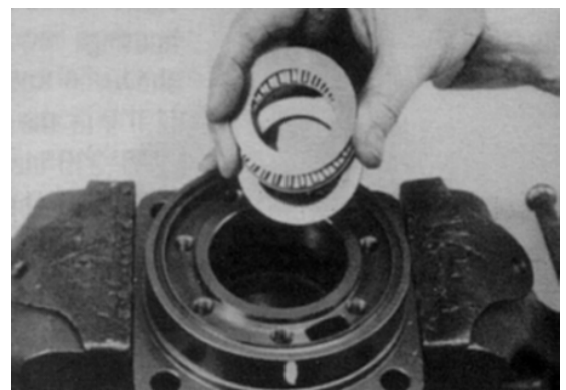
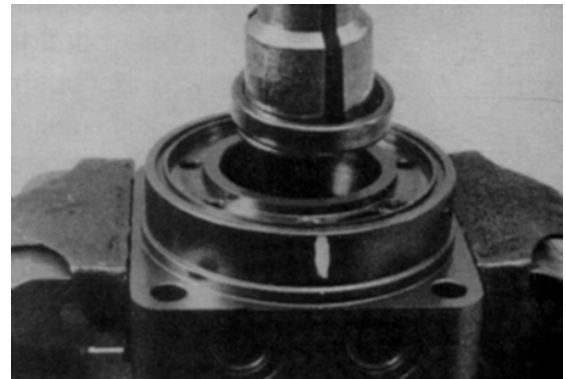
21. If housing (18) assembly has passed inspection to this point, inspect housing bearings/bushings (19) and (13) and if they are captured in the housing cavity, the two thrust washers (14) and thrust bearing (15). Bearing rollers must be firmly retained in bearing cages, but must rotate and orbit freely. All rollers and thrust washers must be free of brinelling and corrosion. The bushing (19) or (13) to coupling shaft diameter clearance must not exceed 0.010 inch (0.025 mm). A bearing, bushing, or thrust washer that does not pass inspection must be replaced. If the housing has passed this inspection the disassembly of the Torqlink™ is completed.



NOTE: The depth or location of bearing/bushing (13) in relation to the housing wear plate surface and the depth or location of bearing/bushing (19) in relation to the beginning of bearing/bushing counter bore should be measured and noted before removing the bearings/ bushings. This will facilitate the correct reassembly of new bearings/bushings.



22. If bearings, bushing, or thrust washers must be replaced use a suitable size bearing puller to remove bearing/ bushings (19) and (13) from housing (18) without damaging the housing. Remove thrust washers (14) and thrust bearing (15) if they were previously retained in the housing by bearing (13).



Assembly

Replace all seals and seal rings with new ones each time you reassemble the Torqlink™ unit. Lubricate all seals and seal rings with SAE 10W40 oil or clean grease before assembly.

NOTE: Individual seals and seal rings as well as a complete seal kit are available. The parts should be available through most OEM parts distributors or Parker approved Torqlink™ distributors. (Contact your local dealer for availability).

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, do not oil or grease parts before assembly.

Wash all parts in clean petroleum-based solvents before assembly. Blow them dry with compressed air. Remove any paint chips from end cover mating surfaces, commutator set, manifold rotor set, wear plate and housing, and from port and sealing areas.

⚠ WARNING

SINCE THEY ARE FLAMMABLE, BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL WHEN USING ANY SOLVENT. EVEN A SMALL EXPLOSION OR FIRE COULD CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

⚠ WARNING

WEAR EYE PROTECTION AND BE SURE TO COMPLY WITH OSHA OR OTHER MAXIMUM AIR PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS.

1. If housing (18) bearing components were removed for replacement, thoroughly coat and pack a **new** outer bearing/bushing (19) with clean corrosion resistant grease recommended in the material section. Press the new bearing/bushing into the counterbore at the mounting flange end of the housing, using the appropriate sized bearing mandrel, which will control the bearing/ bushing depth.

Torqlink™ housings require the use of bearing mandrel to press bearing/ bushing (19) into the housing to a required depth of 0.151/0.161 inches (3.84/4.09 mm) from the end of the bearing counterbore.



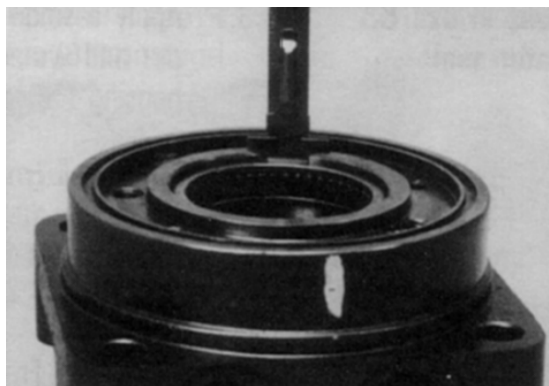
NOTE: Bearing mandrel must be pressed against lettered end of bearing shell. Take care the housing bore is square with the press base and bearing/bushing is not cocked when pressing a bearing/bushing into the housing.

NOTICE

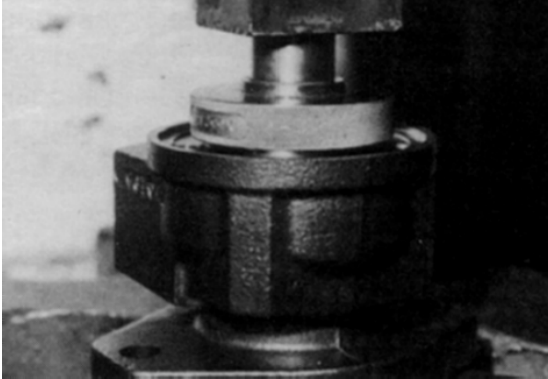
IF BEARING MANDREL SPECIFIED IN "TOOLS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR SERVICING" SECTION IS NOT AVAILABLE AND ALTERNATE METHODS ARE USED TO PRESS IN BEARING/BUSHING (13) AND (19) THE BEARING/BUSHING DEPTHS SPECIFIED MUST BE ACHIEVED TO INSURE ADEQUATE BEARING SUPPORT AND CORRECT RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT COMPONENTS WHEN ASSEMBLED.

NOTICE

BECAUSE BEARING/BUSHINGS (13) AND (19) HAVE A PRESS FIT INTO THE HOUSING THEY MUST BE DISCARDED WHEN REMOVED. THEY MUST NOT BE REUSED.

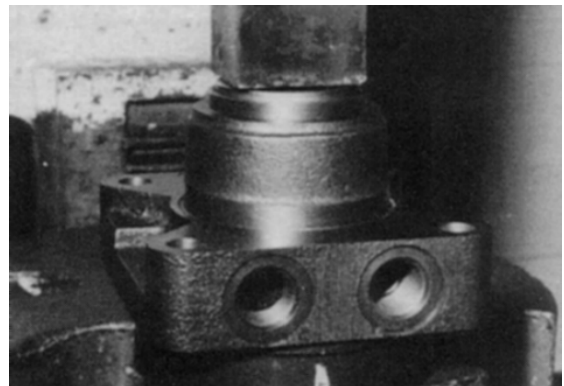
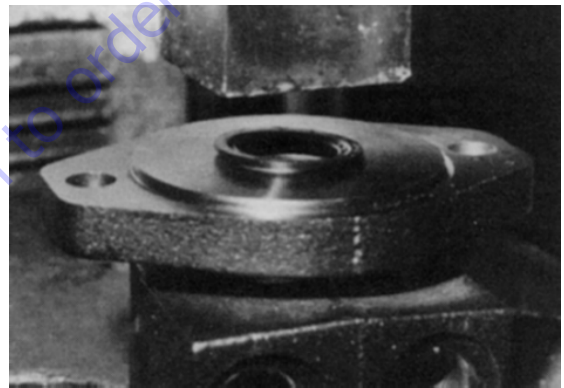


2. The Torqlink™ inner housing bearing/bushing (13) can now be pressed into its counterbore in housing (18) flush to 0.03 inch (.76 mm) below housing wear plate contact face. Use opposite end of bearing mandrel used to press in outer bearing/bushing (19).



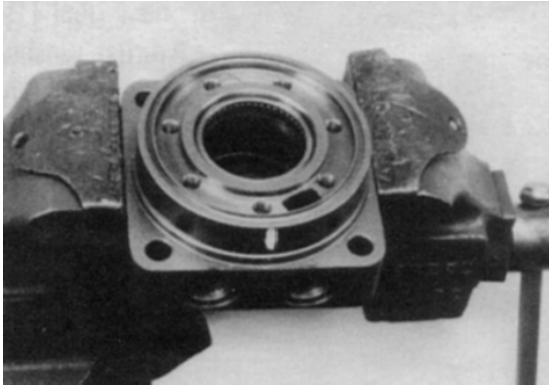
3. Press a **new** dirt and water seal (20) into the housing (18) outer bearing counterbore.

The Torqlink™ dirt and water seal (20) must be pressed in until its' flange is flush against the housing.

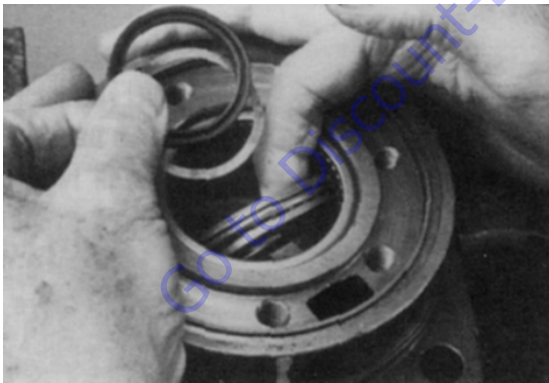
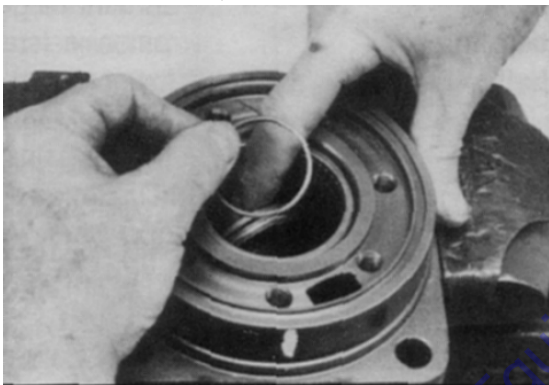


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

- Place housing (18) assembly into a soft jawed vise with the coupling shaft bore down, clamping against the mounting flange.



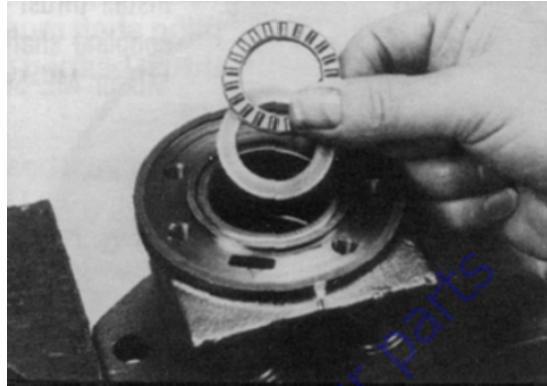
- On the Torqlinks™ assemble a **new** backup washer (17) and **new** seal (16) with the seal lip facing toward the inside of Torqlink™, into their respective counterbores in housing (18) if they were not assembled in procedure 2.



NOTICE

ORIGINAL DESIGN LARGE FRAME, TF & TG TORQLINKS™ THAT DO NOT HAVE BACKUP WASHER (25) WHEN DISASSEMBLED MUST BE ASSEMBLED WITH A NEW BACKUP WASHER (17), NEW BACKUP WASHER (25), AND NEW SEAL (16).

- Assemble thrust washer (14) then thrust bearing (15) removed from the Torqlink™.

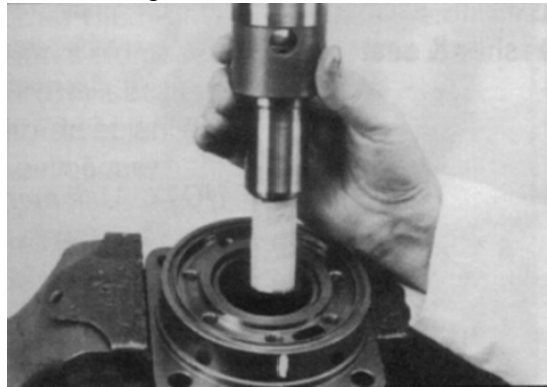


NOTE: Torqlinks™ require one thrust washer (14) with thrust bearing (15). Coupling shaft will be seated directly against the thrust bearing.

- Apply masking tape around splines or keyway on shaft (12) to prevent damage to seal.



- Ensure a generous amount of clean corrosion resistant grease has been applied to the lower (outer) housing bearing/bushing (19). Install coupling shaft (12) into housing (18), seating it against the thrust bearing (15) in the housings.



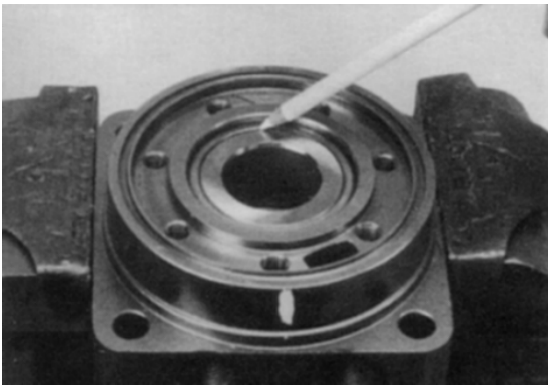
NOTICE

OUTER BEARING (19) IS NOT LUBRICATED BY THE SYSTEM'S HYDRAULIC FLUID. BE SURE IT IS THOROUGHLY PACKED WITH RECOMMENDED GREASE, PARKER GEAR GREASE SPECIFICATION #045236, E/M LUBRICANT #K-70M.

NOTE: Mobil Mobilith SHC[®] 460

NOTE: A 102Tube (PN 406010) is included in each seal kit.

NOTE: The coupling shaft (12) will be flush or just below the housing wear plate surface on Torqlinks[™] when properly seated. The coupling shaft must rotate smoothly on the thrust bearing package.



9. Apply a small amount of clean grease to a **new** seal ring (4) and insert it into the housing (18) seal ring groove.



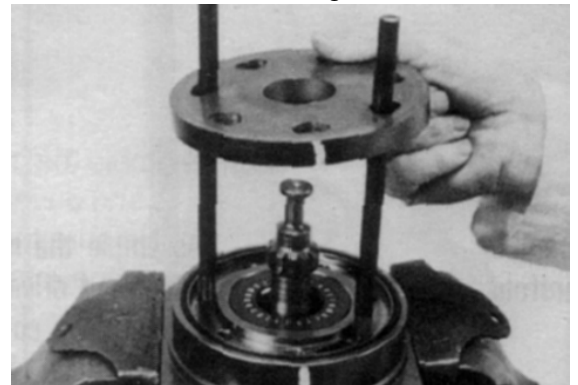
NOTE: One or two alignment studs screwed finger tight into housing (18) bolt holes, approximately 180 degrees apart, will facilitate the assembly and alignment of components as required in the following procedures. The studs can be made by cutting off the heads of either 3/8-24 UNF 2A or 5/16-24 UNF 2A bolts as required that are over 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) longer than the bolts (1) used in the Torqlink[™].

10. Install drive link (10) the long splined end down into the coupling shaft (12) and engage the drive link splines into mesh with the coupling shaft splines.



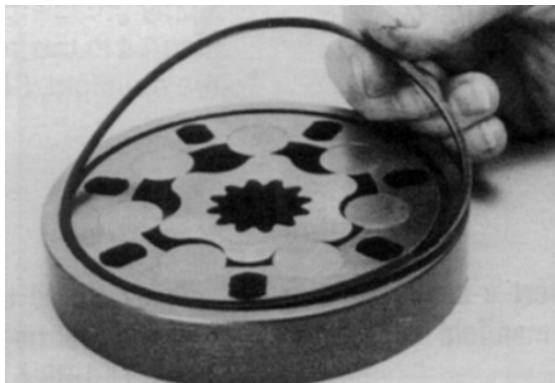
NOTE: Use any alignment marks put on the coupling shaft and drive link before disassembly to assemble the drive link splines in their original position in the mating coupling shaft splines.

11. Assemble wear plate (9) over drive link (10) and alignment studs onto the housing (18).

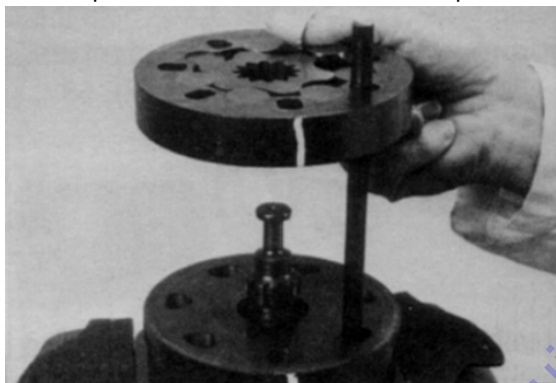


SECTION 3 - CHASSIS & TURNTABLE

12. Apply a small amount of clean grease to a new seal ring (4) and assemble it into the seal ring groove on the wear plate side of the rotor set stator (8B).



13. Install the assembled rotor set (8) onto wear plate (9) with rotor (8A) counterbore and seal ring side down and the splines into mesh with the drive link splines.

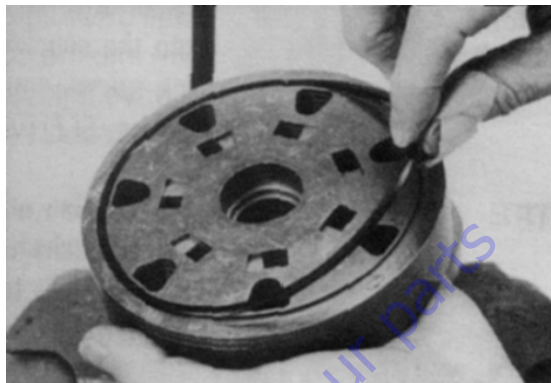


NOTE: It may be necessary to turn one alignment stud out of the housing (18) temporarily to assemble rotor set (8) or manifold (7) over the drive link.

NOTE: If necessary, go to the appropriate, "Rotor Set Component Assembly Procedure."

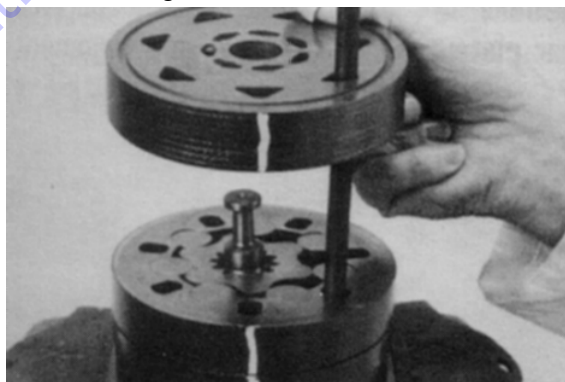
NOTE: The rotor set rotor counterbore side must be down against wear plate for drive link clearance and to maintain original rotor-drive link spline contact. A rotor set without a counterbore that was not etched before disassembly can be reinstalled using the drive link spline pattern on the rotor splines if apparent, to determine which side was down. The rotor set seal ring groove faces toward the wear plate (9).

14. Apply clean grease to a **new** seal ring (4) and assemble it in the seal ring groove in the rotor set contact side of manifold (7).

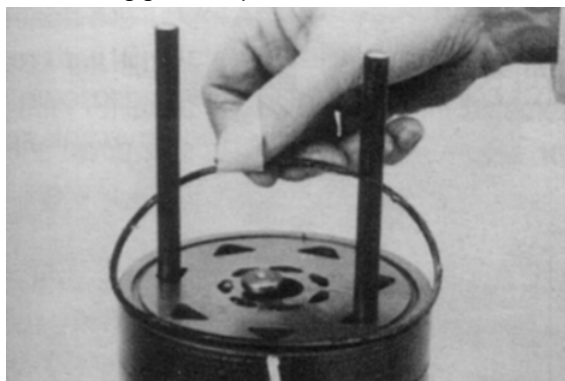


NOTE: The manifold (7) is made up of several plates bonded together permanently to form an integral component. The manifold surface that must contact the rotor set has its series of irregular shaped cavities on the largest circumference or circle around the inside diameter. The polished impression left on the manifold by the rotor set is another indication of which surface must contact the rotor set.

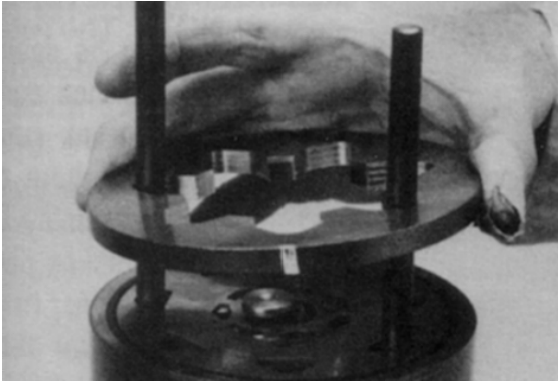
15. Assemble manifold (7) over alignment studs and drive link (10) and onto the rotor set. Ensure correct manifold surface is against the rotor set.



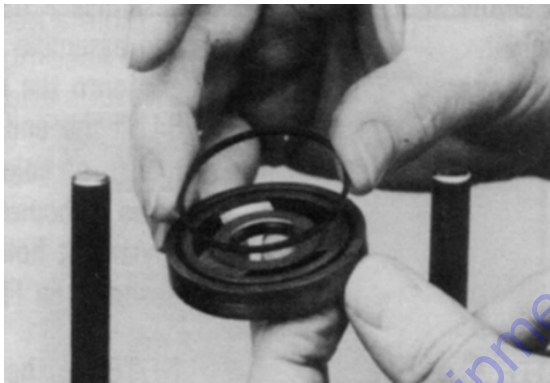
16. Apply grease to a **new** seal ring (4) and insert it in the seal ring groove exposed on the manifold.



17. Assemble commutator ring (6) over alignment studs onto the manifold.

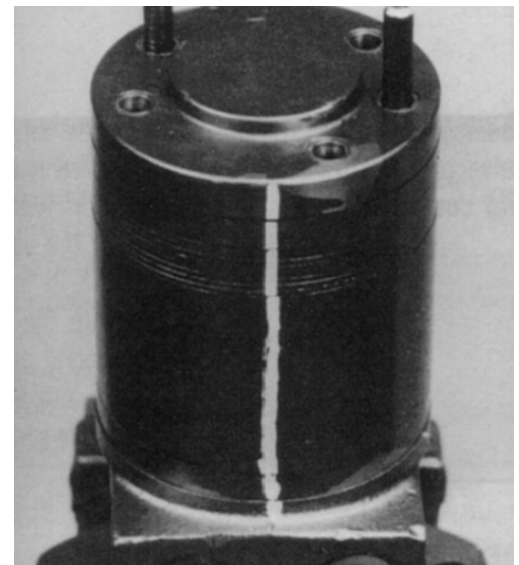
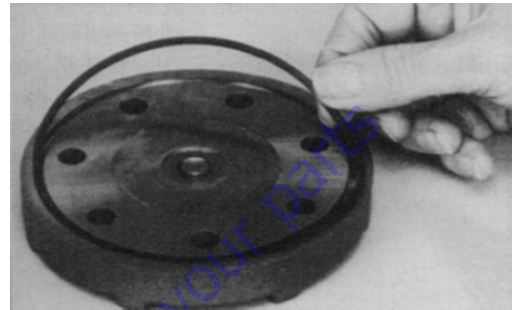


18. Assemble a **new** seal ring (3) flat side up, into commutator (5) and assemble commutator over the end of drive link (10) onto manifold (7) with seal ring side up.



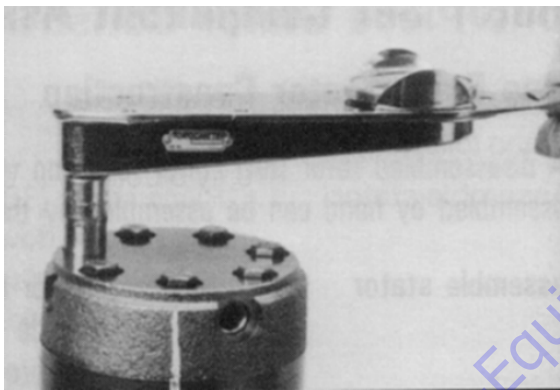
19. If shuttle valve components items #21, were removed from the end cover (2) turn a plug (21), loosely into one end of the valve cavity in the end cover. A 3/16 inch Allen wrench is required.

20. Assemble a **new** seal ring (4) into end cover (2) and assemble end cover over the alignment studs and onto the commutator set. If end cover has only 5 bolt holes make sure cover holes are aligned with the 5 threaded holes in housing (18). The correct 5 bolt end cover bolt hole relationship to housing port bosses.



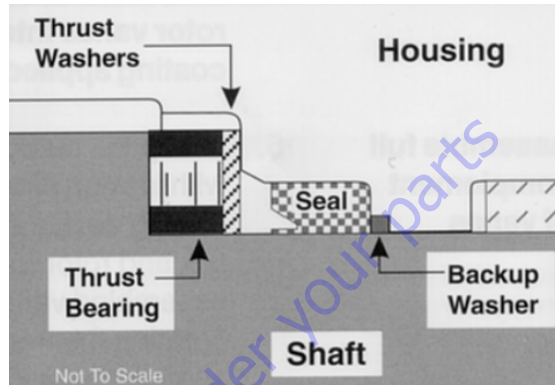
NOTE: If end cover has a valve (24) or has five bolt holes, use the line you previously scribed on the cover to radially align the end cover into its original position.

21. Assemble the five or seven special bolts (1) and screw in finger tight. Remove and replace the two alignment studs with bolts after the other bolts are in place. Alternately and progressively tighten bolts to pull end cover and other components into place with a final torque of 22-26 ft-lb for five bolts or 45-55 ft-lb (61-75 Nm) for the seven 3/8-24 threaded bolts.



NOTE: Special bolts required for use with the relief or shuttle valve (24) end cover assembly (2) are longer than bolts required with standard and cover assembly. Refer to individual service parts lists or parts list charts for correct service part number if replacement is required.

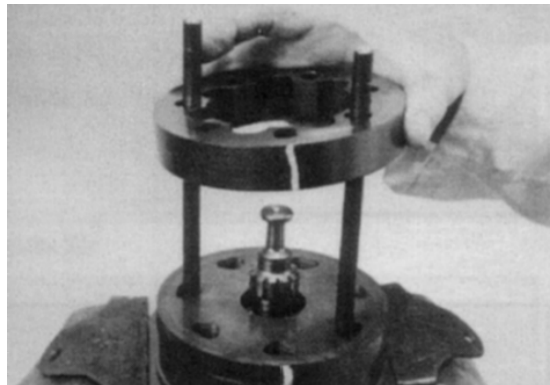
22. Torque two shuttle valve plug assemblies (21) in end cover assembly to 9-12 ft-lb (12-16 N m) if cover is so equipped.
23. Torque the two relief valve plug assemblies (21) in end cover assembly to 45-55 ft-lb (61-75 N m) if cover is so equipped.



One Piece Stator Construction

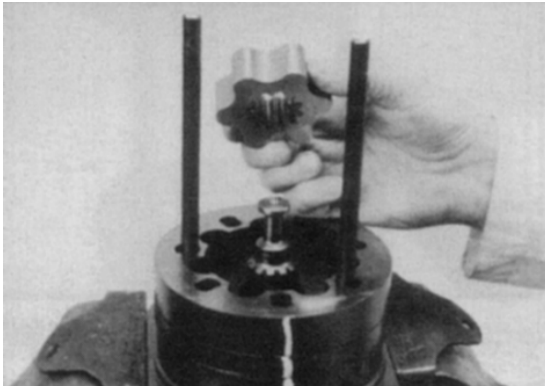
A disassembled rotor (8A) stator (8B) and vanes (8C) that cannot be readily assembled by hand can be assembled by the following procedures.

1. Place stator (8B) onto wear plate (9) with seal ring (4) side down, after following Torqlink™ assembly procedures 1 through 13. Be sure the seal ring is in place.



2. If assembly alignment studs are not being utilized, align stator bolt holes with wear plate and housing bolt holes and turn two bolts (1) finger tight into bolt holes approximately 180 degrees apart to retain stator and wear plate stationary.

3. Assemble rotor (8A), counterbore down if applicable, into stator (8B), and onto wear plate (9) with rotor splines into mesh with drive link (10) splines.



NOTE: If the manifold side of rotor was etched during Torqlink disassembly, this side should be up. If rotor is not etched and does not have a counterbore, use the drive link spline contact pattern apparent on the rotor splines to determine rotor side that must be against the wear plate.

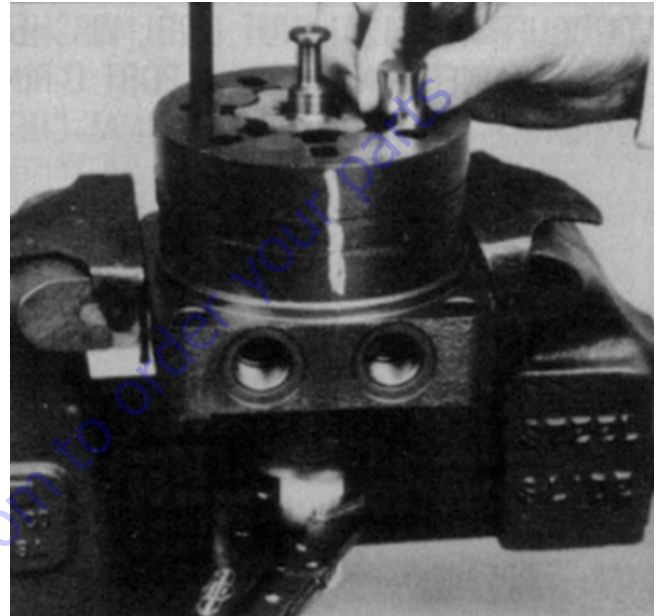
NOTICE

EXCESSIVE FORCE USED TO PUSH THE ROTOR VANES INTO PLACE COULD SHEAR OFF THE COATING APPLIED TO THE STATOR VANE POCKETS.

4. Assemble six vanes (8C), or as many vanes that will readily assemble into the stator vane pockets.



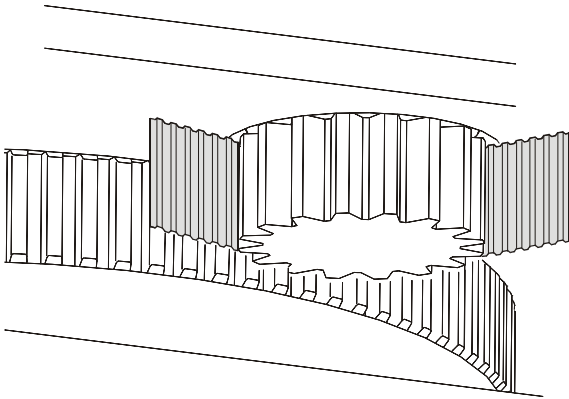
5. Grasp output end of coupling shaft (12) with locking pliers or other appropriate turning device and rotate coupling shaft, drive link and rotor to seat the rotor and assembled vanes (8C) into stator (8B), creating the necessary clearance to assemble the seventh or full complement of seven vanes. Assemble the seven vanes using minimum force.



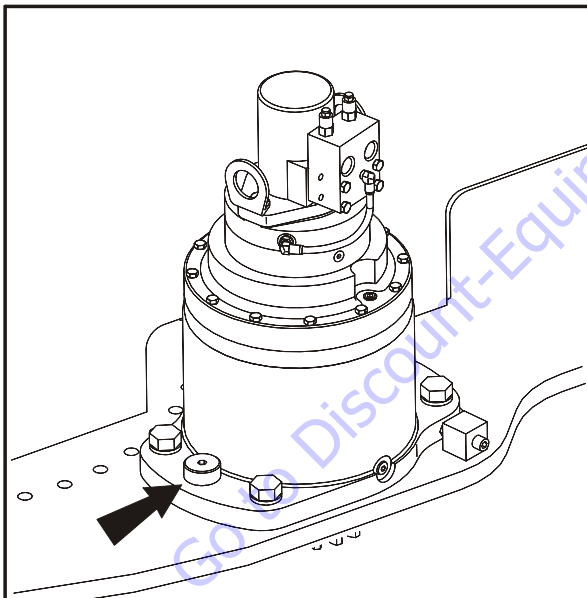
6. Remove the two assembled bolts (1) if used to retain stator and wear plate.

3.20 PROCEDURE FOR SETTING GEAR BACKLASH

1. Set backlash to 0.010 to 0.015" using the following procedure.
2. Place shim (JLG PN 4071041) between pinion and bearing on bearing high spot. The bearing high spot should be stamped with an "X" on the surface below the teeth and marked with yellow paint in the tooth space.

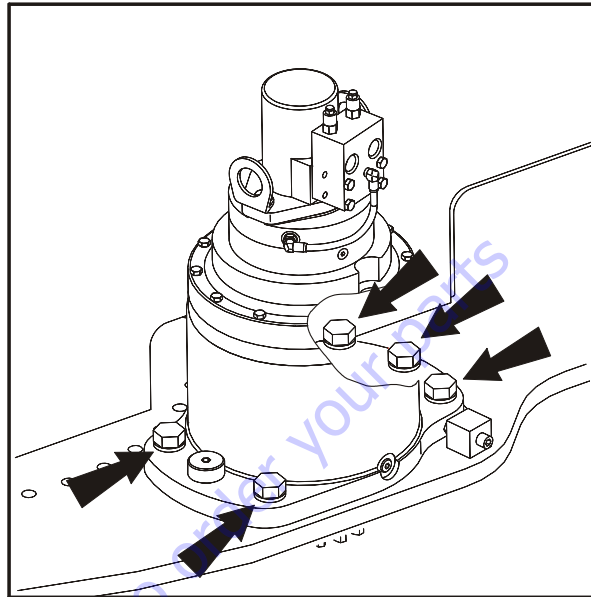


3. Torque shoulder screw (shown below) to 660 ft-lb (896 Nm) with JLG Threadlocker PN 0100019.

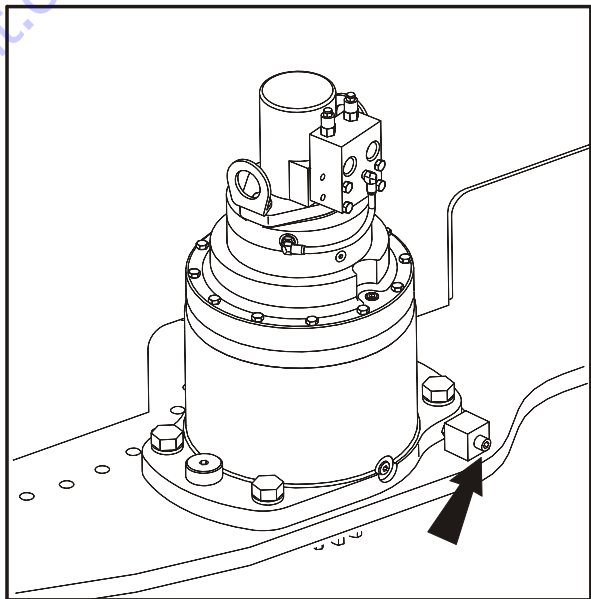


4. Remove turntable lock pin.

5. Pre-torque capscrews (shown below) to 90 ft-lb (122 Nm) with JLG Threadlocker PN 0100019.

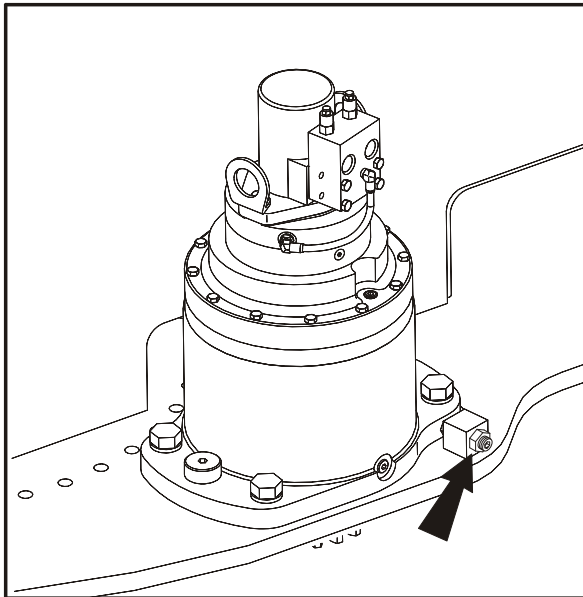


6. Tighten setscrew (shown below) until pinion is completely snug against shim and bearing, then back off the setscrew.



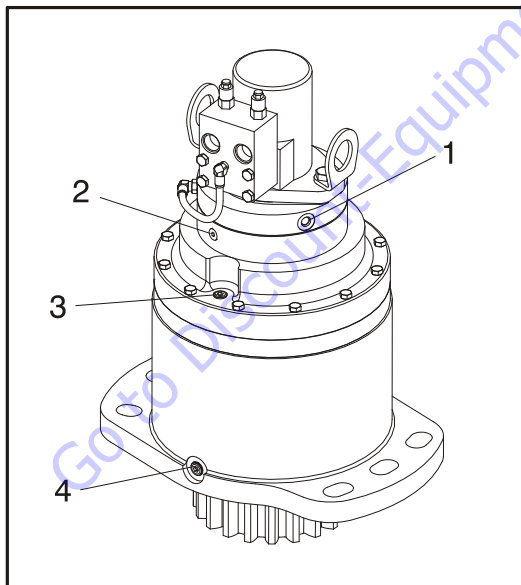
7. Torque setscrew to 50 ft-lb (68 Nm).

8. Tighten jam nut (shown below) with JLG Threadlocker PN 0100019.



9. Torque capscrews shown in step 5 to 660 ft-lb (896 Nm).
10. Remove shim and discard.

3.21 SWING DRIVE LUBRICATION



- 1 Brake Bleed Port
- 2 Brake Fill Port
- 3 Gearbox Fill Port
- 4 Gearbox Drain Port

Figure 3-57. Swing Drive Ports (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

The Swing Gearbox is to be filled with 79 ounces (2.3 L) of API Service Classification GL-5 Extreme Pressure Gear Lube. Fill to cover the ring gear..

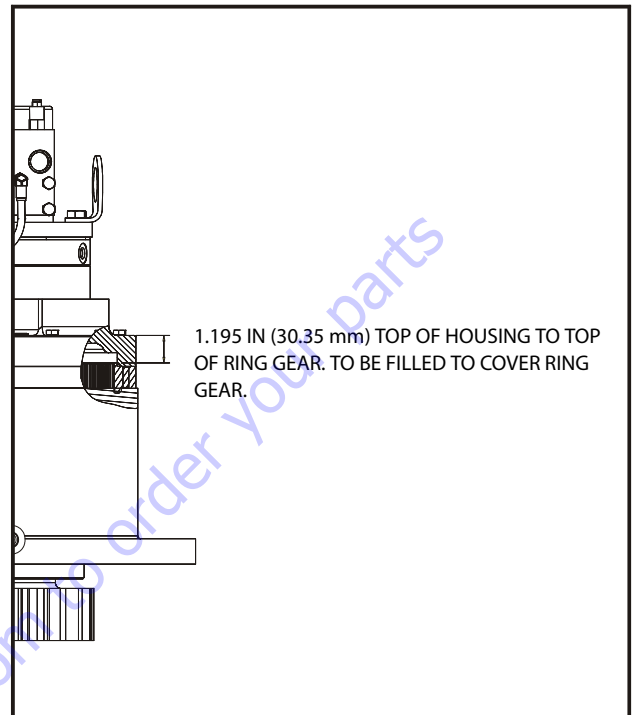
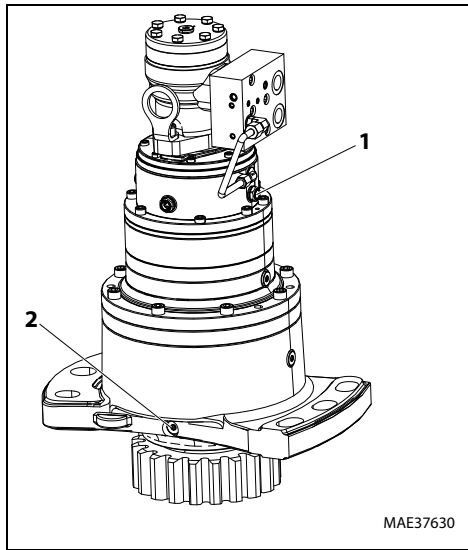


Figure 3-58. Swing Drive Lubrication (SN 0300201017 through 0300254456)

Swing Brake is to be filled half full, 2.7 ounces (80 ml), with DTE24 oil.



- 1 Swing Gearbox/Brake Fill Port
- 2 Swing Gearbox/Brake Drain Port

Figure 3-59. Swing Drive Ports (SN 0300254457 to Present)

The brake on swing drive uses same oil cavity as gearbox. Remove the swing gearbox/brake fill plug and fill the unit with 105 ounces (3.1 L) of ISO VG 150 oil, until oil reaches halfway of the plug opening. Close the swing gearbox/brake fill port (1) immediately. Drain oil through the swing gearbox/brake drain port (2).

Go to Discount-Equipment.com to order your parts

3.22 TURNTABLE BEARING

Turntable Bearing Mounting Bolts Condition Check

NOTICE

THE TURNTABLE BEARING IS ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL POINTS ON AN AERIAL LIFT. IT IS HERE STRESSES OF LIFTING ARE CONCENTRATED AT THE CENTER OF ROTATION. BECAUSE OF THIS, PROPER MAINTENANCE OF THE SWING BEARING BOLTS IS A MUST FOR SAFE OPERATION.

NOTE: This check must be performed after first 50 hours of machine operation and every 600 hours of machine operation thereafter. If any bolts are missing or loose, replace with new bolts. Apply JLG Threadlocker PN 0100019 to the bolt threads and torque to 190 ft-lb (260 Nm). Check all bolts for looseness after replacing or re-torquing any bolt.

1. Check frame side bearing bolts as follows:
 - a. Raise main boom to be fully elevated and retracted. Stow tower boom. Raise jib to be fully elevated and centered. Center platform and keep it unloaded. (See Figure 3-68.)
 - b. At position indicated on Figure 3-68., try to insert a 0.0015 in (0.038 mm) feeler gauge between frame side bearing bolt and hardened washer.

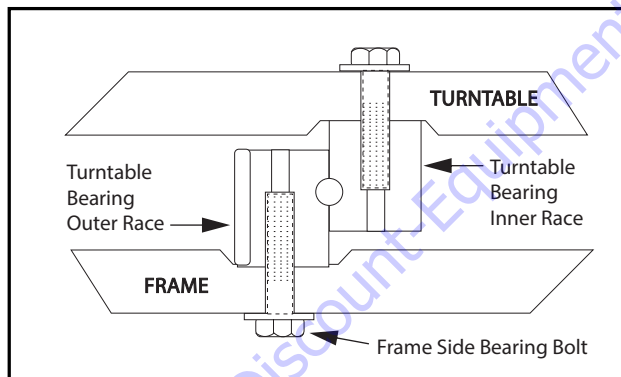


Figure 3-60. Frame Side Bearing Bolt Location

- c. Ensure 0.0015 in (0.038 mm) feeler gauge will not fit under bolt head to bolt shank as shown in Figure 3-61.

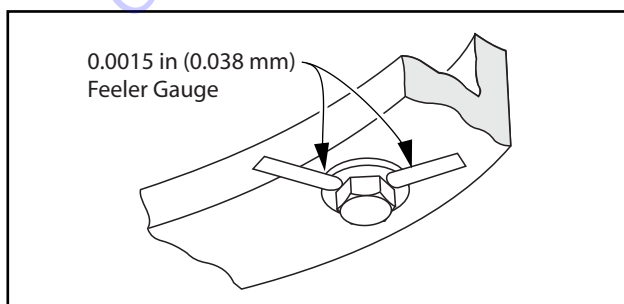


Figure 3-61. Frame Side Bearing Bolt Feeler Gauge Check

- d. Check a sample of bolts in this 90° quadrant (45° left and right of indicated position) of the bolt circle.
- e. Swing turntable 90 degrees and check selected bolts at the new position.
- f. Continue rotating turntable at 90 degree intervals until a sampling of bolts have been checked in all quadrants.

2. Check turntable side bearing bolts as follows:

- a. Raise main boom to be fully elevated and retracted. Raise Tower boom 10° or enough to gain access to bearing bolts. Raise jib to be fully elevated and centered. Center platform and keep it unloaded. (See Figure 3-69.)

WARNING

NEVER WORK BENEATH BOOM WITHOUT FIRST ENGAGING BOOM SAFETY PROP OR PROVIDING ADEQUATE OVERHEAD SLING SUPPORT OR BLOCKING.

- b. At position indicated on Figure 3-69., try to insert a 0.0015 in (0.038 mm) feeler gauge between turntable side bearing bolt and hardened washer.

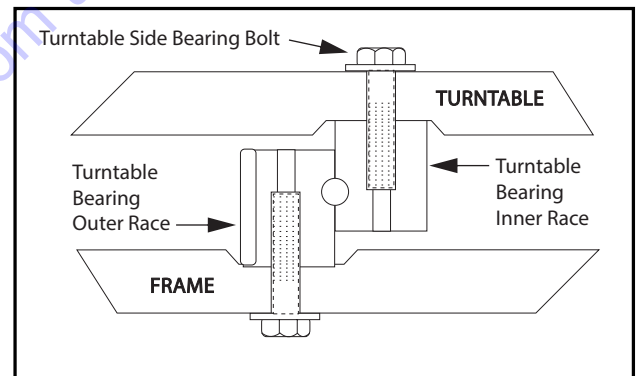


Figure 3-62. Turntable Side Bearing Bolt Location

- c. Ensure 0.0015 in (0.038 mm) feeler gauge will not fit under bolt head to bolt shank as shown in Figure 3-63.

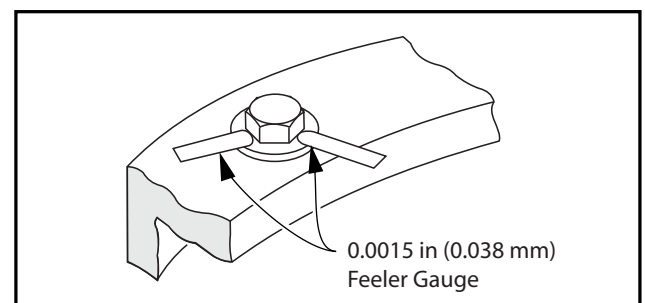


Figure 3-63. Turntable Side Bearing Bolt Feeler Gauge Check

- d. Check a sample of bolts in this 90° quadrant of the bolt circle (45° left and right of indicated position).

- e. Fully raise the tower boom. Lower main boom to be horizontal and fully extended. Position jib and platform to be horizontal and centered. (See Figure 3-70.)
- f. At position indicated in Figure 3-70., try and insert a 0.0015 in (0.038 mm) feeler gauge between bolt head and hardened washer.
- g. Ensure 0.0015 in (0.038 mm) feeler gauge will not fit under bolt head to bolt shank as shown in Figure 3-63.
- h. Check a sample of bolts in this 90° quadrant of the bolt circle (45° left and right of indicated position).

- c. Position indicator point to measure turntable base plate (on doubling plate) 3.5 in (88.9 mm) from gear tooth root as shown in Figure 3-65. and Figure 3-66.

Turntable Bearing Wear Measurement

1. Position machine as follows and as shown in Figure 3-68.
 - a. Rotate turntable 90° so counterweight is over right side of frame.
 - b. Stow tower boom.
 - c. Raise main boom to be fully elevated and retracted
 - d. Raise jib to be fully elevated and centered
 - e. Center platform and keep it unloaded
2. Set up dial indicator as follows:
 - a. Locate dial indicator at rear center of machine, next to bearing, and opposite counterweight.
 - b. Position magnetic base of the indicator on vertical member of frame as shown in Figure 3-64.

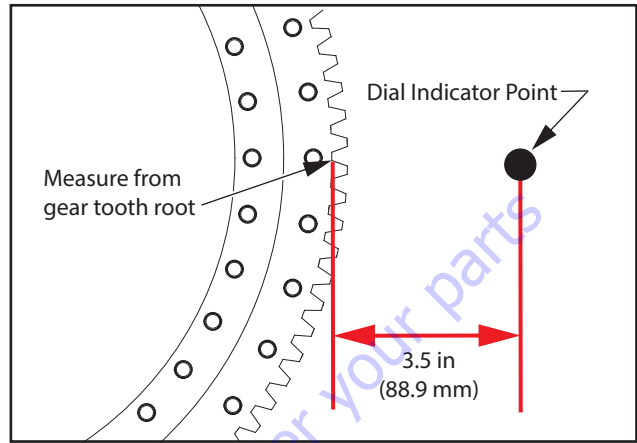


Figure 3-65. Turntable Bearing Measurement Point

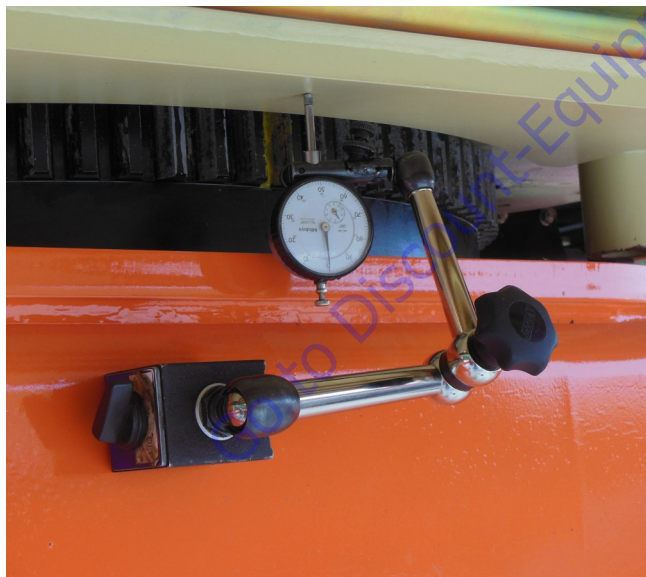


Figure 3-64. Dial Indicator General Location

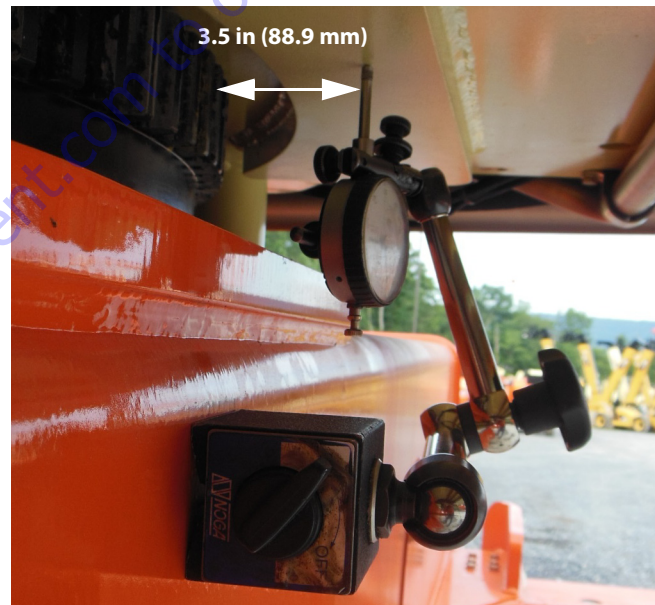


Figure 3-66. Dial Indicator Measurement Location

4. Zero dial indicator.
5. Position machine as follows and as shown in Figure 3-70.
 - a. Do not rotate turntable
 - b. Fully elevate tower boom
 - c. Lower main boom until horizontal
 - d. Fully extend main boom
 - e. Lower jib to horizontal
 - f. Keep jib and platform centered and unloaded
 - g. Verify dial indicator has not shifted. Record bearing wear value.

6. Position machine back to the first position as outlined in Step 1 and shown in Figure 3-68. The dial indicator should return to zero. If dial indicator does not return to zero, determine corrective action and repeat test.
7. Determine which model turntable bearing is installed by checking location shown in Figure 3-67. and comparing with markings in Table 3-6.

NOTE: JLG Boom Lifts may utilize multiple model bearings.

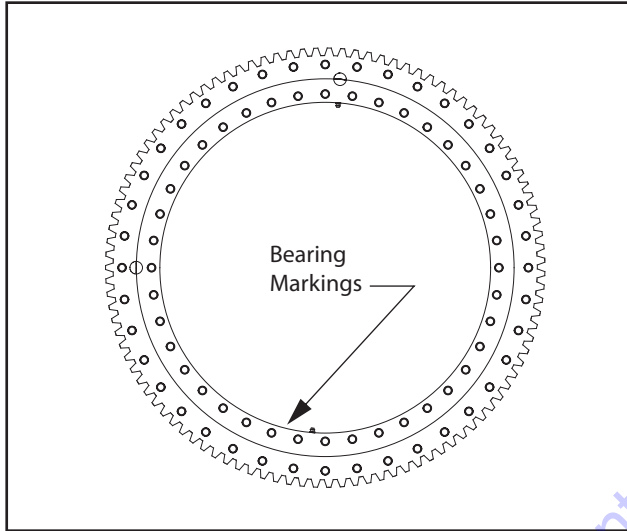


Figure 3-67. Bearing Marking Location

Table 3-6. Bearing Model Marking Identification

Model	Marking
1	1234567, XXXXX, XXXXX
2	JLG 1234567 A XX 0001 11 04
3	V 12 3456 789 01 23 4567 SERIAL NR. 08/____ YEAR ____ PAG/POS. ____/____ WEIGHT ____ Kg. JLG PART #1234567
4	D123456

Determine turntable bearing wear measurement allowance by bearing model as shown in Figure 3-7.

Table 3-7. Turntable Bearing Wear by Bearing Model

Bearing Model	Wear Measurement
1	0.179 in (4.54 mm)
2	0.205 in (5.214 mm)
3	0.255 in (6.47 mm)
4	0.197 in (5 mm)

9. Replace turntable bearing if any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. Bearing wear measurement is greater than allowed in Table 3-7.

NOTE: If bearing markings are illegible, use 0.179 in (4.54 mm) as the wear measurement.

- b. Increased swing power required.
- c. Noise is present when turntable is rotated.
- d. Rough operation when turntable is rotated.

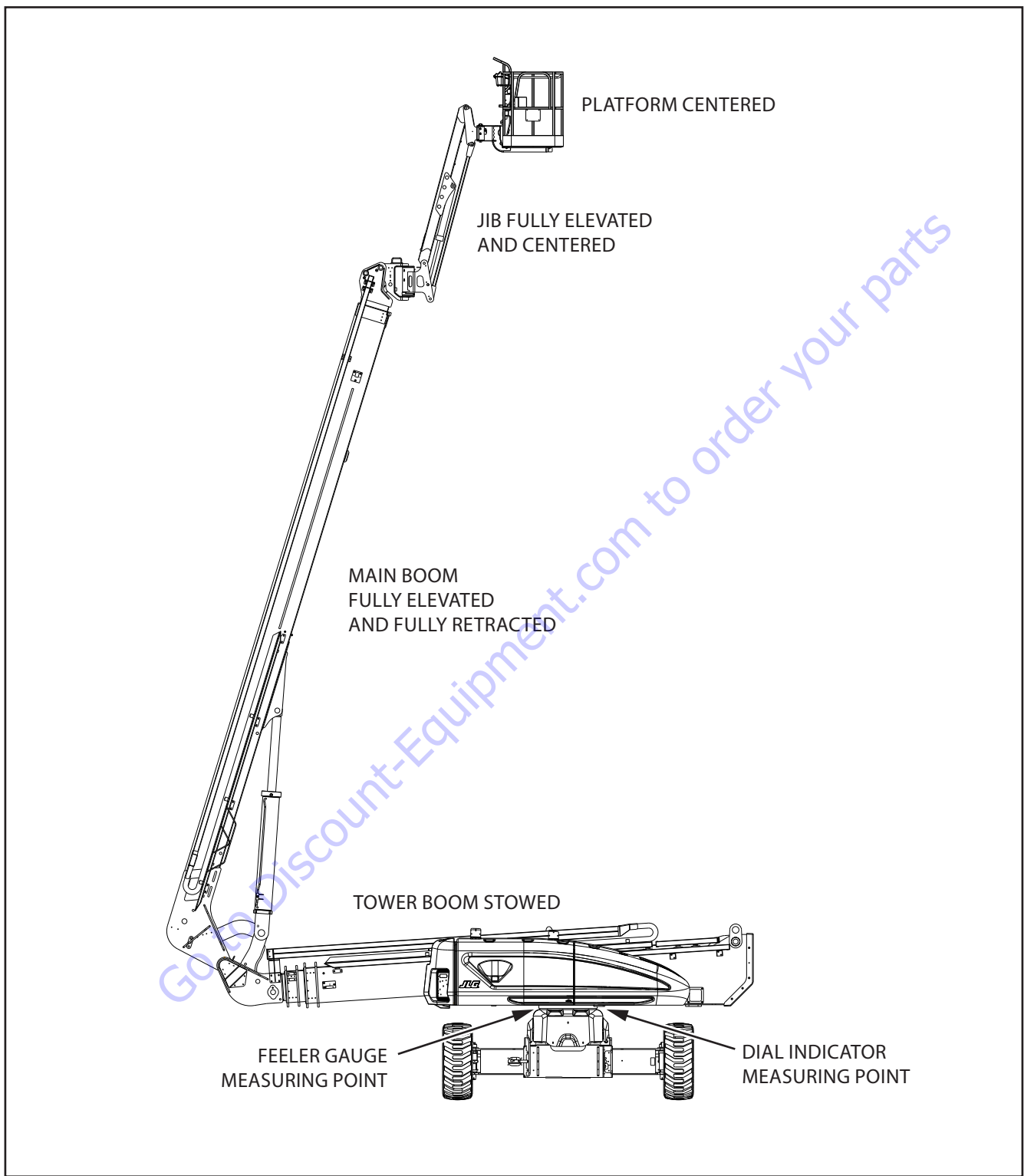


Figure 3-68. Turntable Bearing Service Boom Placement - 1

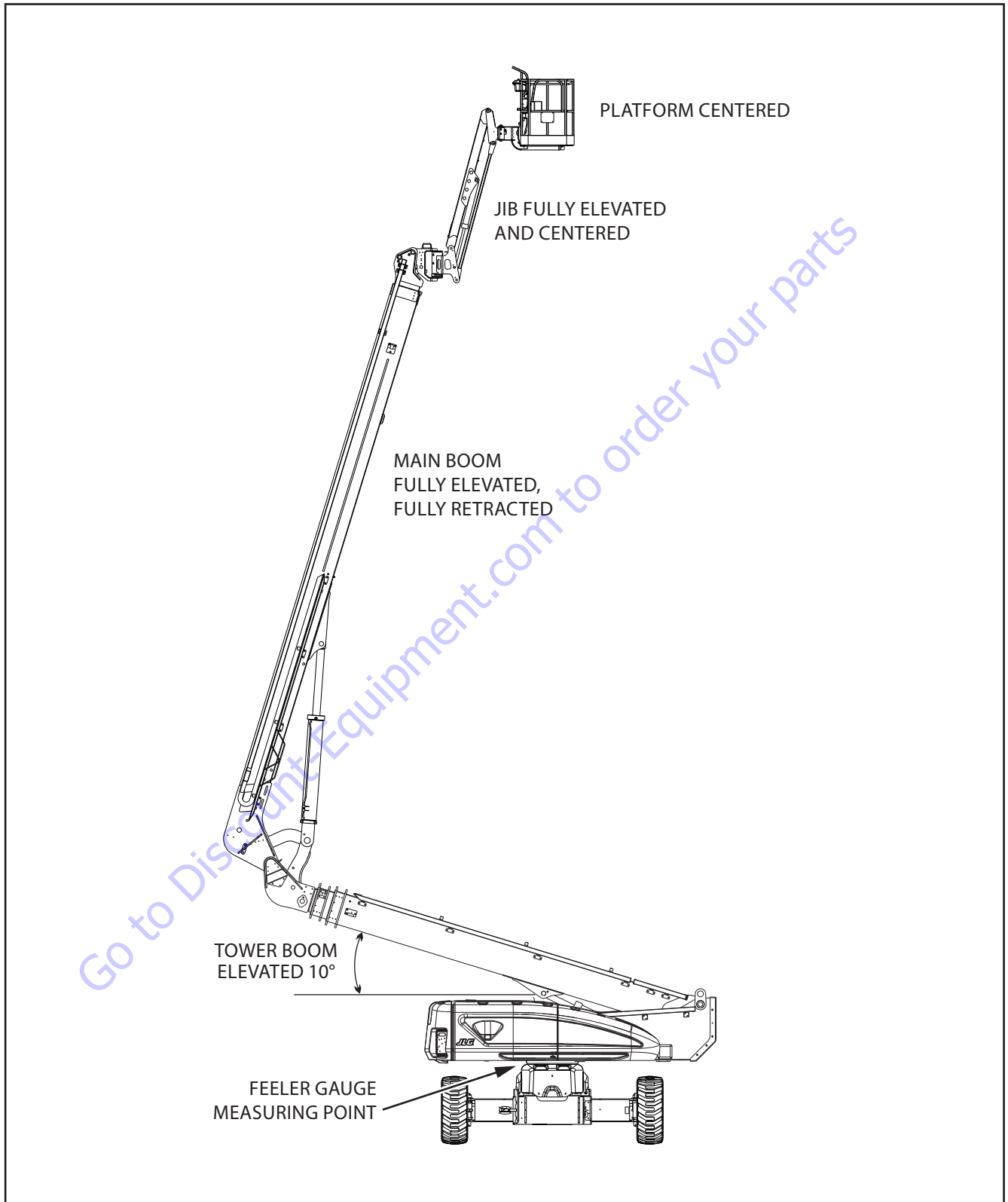


Figure 3-69. Turntable Bearing Service Boom Placement - 2

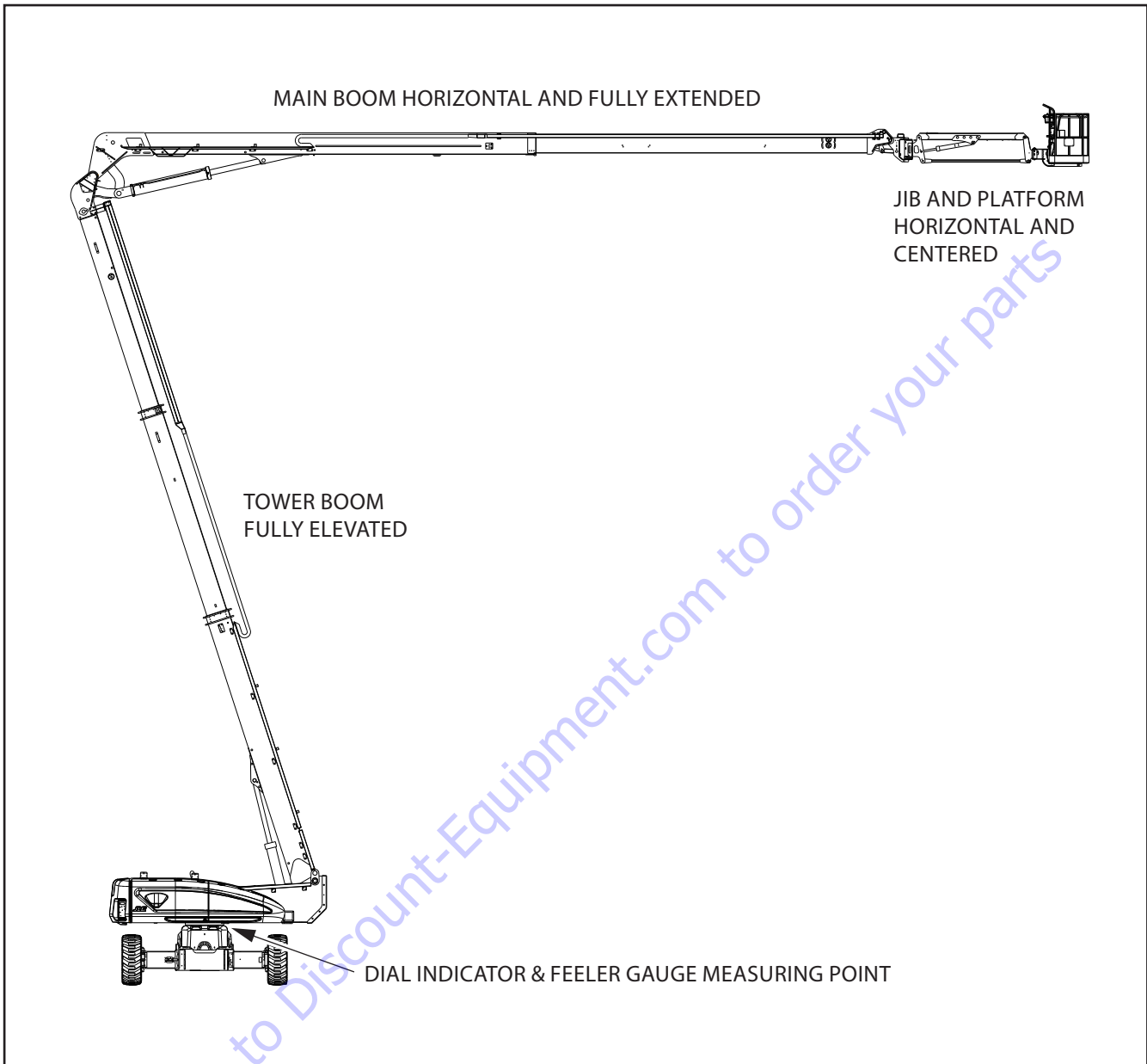


Figure 3-70. Turntable Bearing Service Boom Placement - 3

Turntable Bearing Removal

1. From Ground Control Station, elevate tower boom to about 10° or enough to gain access to bearing bolts. Set main boom horizontal and fully retracted. Raise and center jib and platform. (See Figure 3-71.)

⚠ WARNING

NEVER WORK BENEATH BOOM WITHOUT FIRST ENGAGING BOOM SAFETY PROP OR PROVIDING ADEQUATE OVERHEAD SLING SUPPORT OR BLOCKING.

2. Attach an adequate support sling to the boom. Remove all slack from sling. Prop or block boom if possible.
3. From inside turntable, remove mounting hardware attaching rotary coupling retaining yoke brackets to turntable.

NOTICE

HYDRAULIC LINES AND PORTS SHOULD BE CAPPED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DISCONNECTING LINES TO AVOID ENTRY OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE SYSTEM.

4. Tag and disconnect hydraulic lines from fittings on top of rotary coupling. Use a suitable container to retain any residual hydraulic fluid. Immediately cap lines and ports.
5. Attach suitable overhead lifting equipment to base of turntable.
6. Scribe a line on the turntable bearing inner race and underside of turntable. This will aid in aligning the bearing during re-installation. Remove bolts and washers attaching turntable to bearing inner race. Discard bolts.
7. Carefully lift complete turntable assembly from bearing. Ensure no damage occurs to turntable, bearing, or frame-mounted components. Refer to Figure 3-71., Turntable Bearing Removal.
8. Carefully place turntable on a suitably supported trestle.
9. Scribe a line on turntable bearing outer race and frame. This helps align the bearing during re-installation. Remove bolts and washers attaching bearing outer race to the frame. Discard bolts.
10. Use suitable lifting equipment to remove bearing from frame. Move bearing to a clean, suitably supported work area.

Turntable Bearing Installation

1. Using suitable lifting equipment, carefully lower turntable bearing into position on frame. Ensure scribed line of bearing outer race aligns with scribed line on frame. If a new turntable bearing is used, ensure spot with minimum gear backlash (stamped with an "X" or marked with yellow paint) is towards centerline of the swing drive (as close as bolt pattern allows).

⚠ CAUTION

JLG INDUSTRIES RECOMMENDS DISCARDING ALL REMOVED BEARING BOLTS AND REPLACING WITH NEW BOLTS. SINCE THE TURNTABLE BEARING IS THE ONLY STRUCTURAL LINK BETWEEN FRAME AND TURNTABLE, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT SUCH REPLACEMENT HARDWARE MEETS JLG SPECIFICATIONS. USE OF GENUINE JLG HARDWARE IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

2. Spray a light coat of Safety Solvent 13 on new bearing bolts.
3. Apply a light coating of JLG Threadlocker PN 0100019 to new bearing bolts. Loosely install bolts and washers to frame and bearing outer race.

NOTICE

IF COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRICALLY OPERATED IMPACT WRENCH IS USED FOR TIGHTENING BEARING ATTACHMENT BOLTS, CHECK TOOL TORQUE SETTING ACCURACY BEFORE USE.

4. Torque bolts to 190 ft-lb (260 Nm) in sequence shown in Figure 3-72., Turntable Bearing Torque Sequence.
5. Remove lifting equipment from bearing.
6. Using suitable lifting equipment, carefully position turntable assembly above machine frame.
7. Carefully lower turntable onto turntable bearing, ensuring scribed line on bearing inner race aligns with scribed line on turntable. If a new turntable bearing is used, ensure filler plug fitting is at 90 degrees from fore and aft center line of turntable.
8. Spray a light coat of Safety Solvent 13 on new bearing bolts.
9. Apply a light coating of JLG Threadlocker PN 0100019 to new bearing bolts. Install bolts and washers to turntable and bearing inner race.

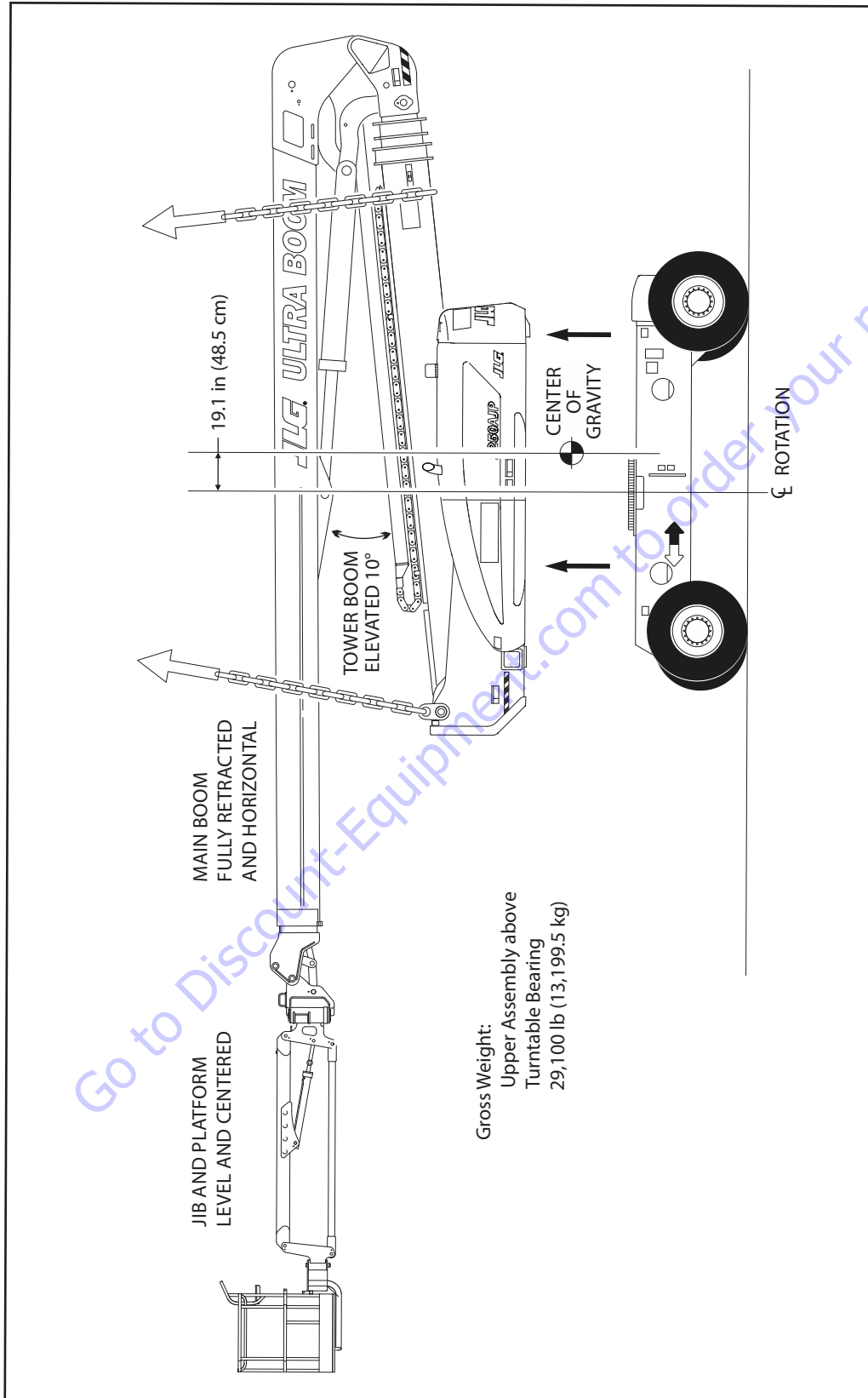
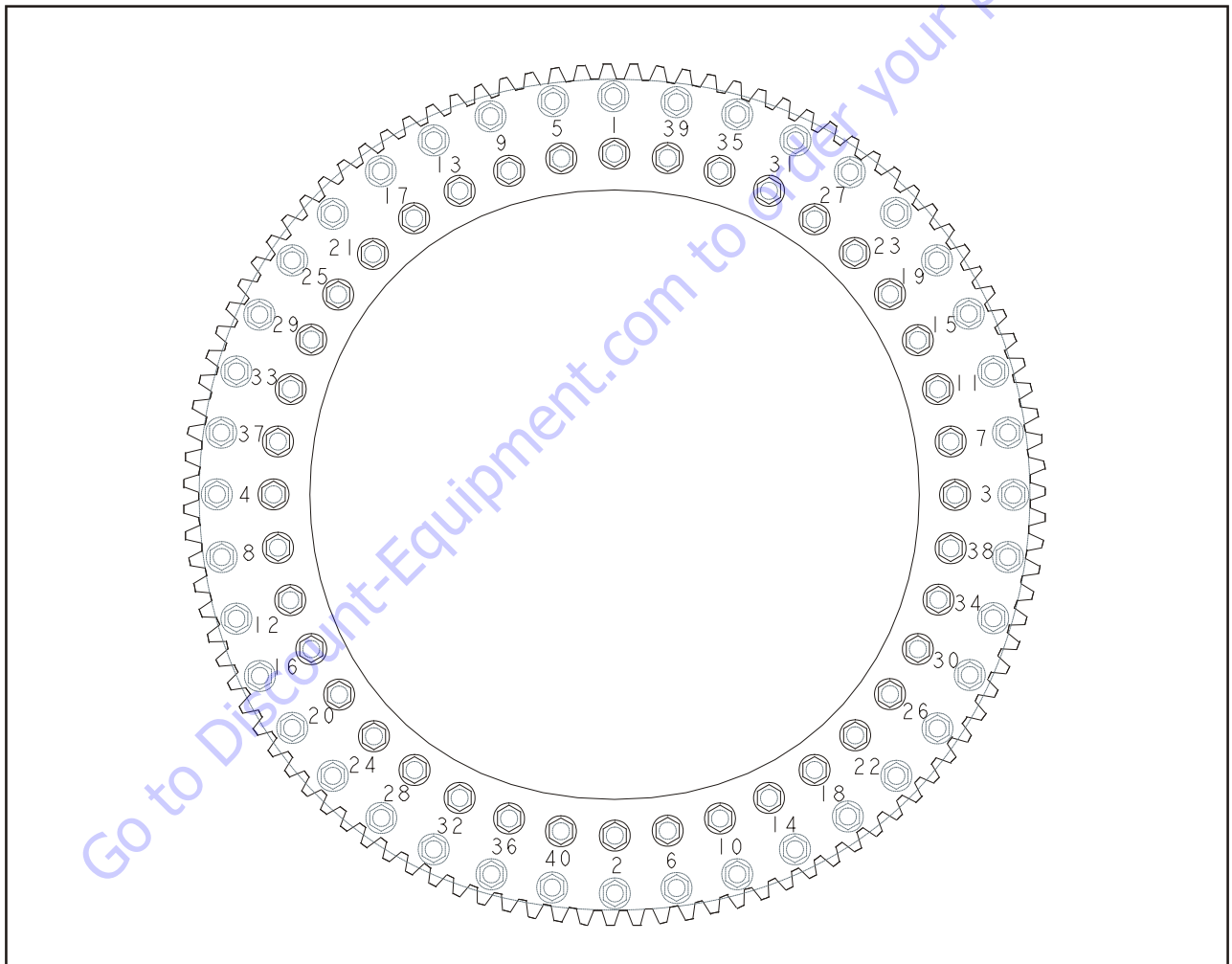


Figure 3-71. Turntable Bearing Removal

10. Torque bolts to 190 ft-lb (260 Nm) following sequence shown in Figure 3-72., Turntable Bearing Torque Sequence.
11. Remove lifting equipment.
12. Install rotary coupling retaining yoke brackets. Apply a light coating of JLG Threadlocker PN 0100011 to the attaching bolts and secure yoke to turntable with mounting hardware.
13. Connect hydraulic lines to rotary coupling as tagged before removal.
14. At ground control station, use boom lift control to lower boom to stowed position.
15. Using all applicable safety precautions, activate hydraulic system and check swing system for proper and safe operation.

⚠ WARNING

CHECK FOR MISSING OR LOOSE INNER AND OUTER TURNTABLE BEARING BOLTS AFTER FIRST 50 HOURS OF OPERATION AND EVERY 600 HOURS THEREAFTER.



NOTE: Turntable Bearing Torque Sequence is identical for both inner and outer races. Torque all bolts to 190 ft-lb (260 Nm).

Figure 3-72. Turntable Bearing Torque Sequence

3.23 SWING SPEED PROPORTIONING

Swing Speed Proportioning uses main boom length switches and envelope control sensors to improve comfort, speed, and control of the turntable swing function.

Turntable swing speed is increased as distance of the platform to center of rotation is decreased and when the tower boom is lowered in angle. This results in approximately constant platform speeds regardless of boom position.

Swing speed proportioning is disabled with any envelope sensors failure. Disabling of swing speed proportioning will default to the slowest swing speed setting.

NOTE: For detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.24 CHASSIS TILT INDICATOR SYSTEM

The Chassis Tilt Indicator System measures turntable angle in comparison to level ground. The tilt sensor (which is an integral part of the ground module) has three settings; 3.0° side tilt, 5.0° omni directional tilt, and 8.0° omni directional tilt.

The 5.0° omni directional angle setting is used to warn the operator by using the chassis tilt light in the platform display panel. When used with the Beyond Transport - Drive Speed Cutback System (Section 4.3, Beyond Transport - Drive Speed Cutback System), the tilt sensor will cause an alarm to sound and automatically place all functions in creep speed mode. With the exception of the speed cutback, this is a warning system only indicating to the operator the machine has reached the out of level limit. The machine will continue to function. The operator is responsible to prevent the machine from reaching an unstable position.

The 3.0° side tilt setting is used in combination with boom position and when exceeded, imposes the same functionality as the 5.0° omni directional setting. The side tilt setting is ignored when the tower boom is less than 60° regardless of main boom position, and is proportionally increased in value up to 5.0° as the main boom is lowered from high angles to horizontal when the tower is above 60°.

The 8.0° angle is used only for automatically shifting the drive motors to the maximum displacement position (slow speed). The control system responds to indicated angle readings 0.5 degree smaller than the required angles to account for calibration and sensor variation.

NOTE: For detailed information concerning system adjustment and operation, refer to Section 6 - JLG Control System.

3.25 ROTARY COUPLING

Use the following procedure to for installing the seal kit.

1. Remove snap ring from end.
2. Remove thrust ring from same end.
3. Remove center body from housing.
4. Cut off old seals.
5. Assemble lip seals in direction shown in Figure 3-73., Rotary Coupling Seal Installation.
6. Reassemble O-ring.
7. Heat cap seals in hydraulic oil for 5 minutes at 300° F (149° C).
8. Assemble cap seals over O-rings
9. Reinsert center body into housing (lube with hydraulic oil).
10. Replace thrust ring and snap ring.

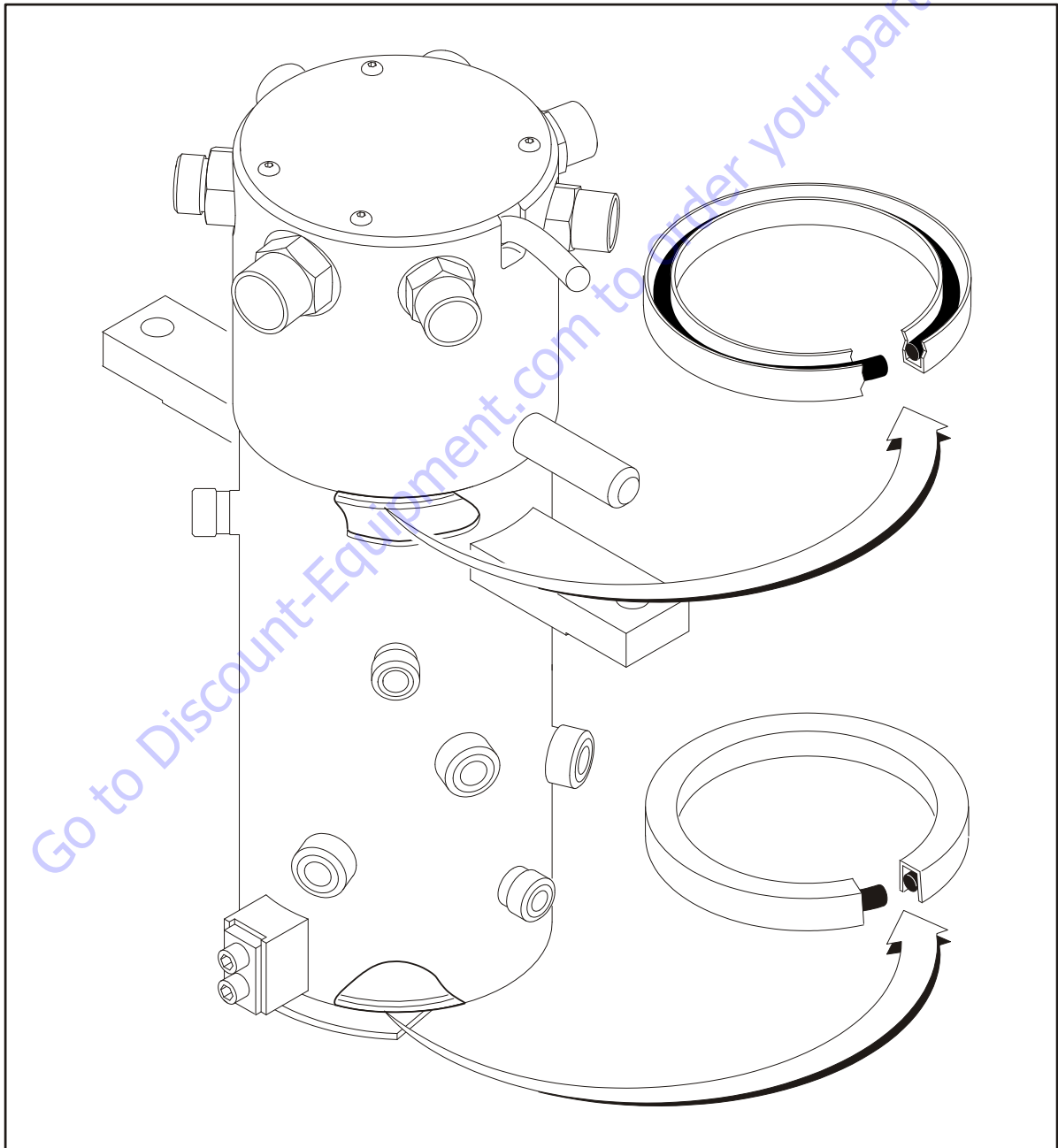
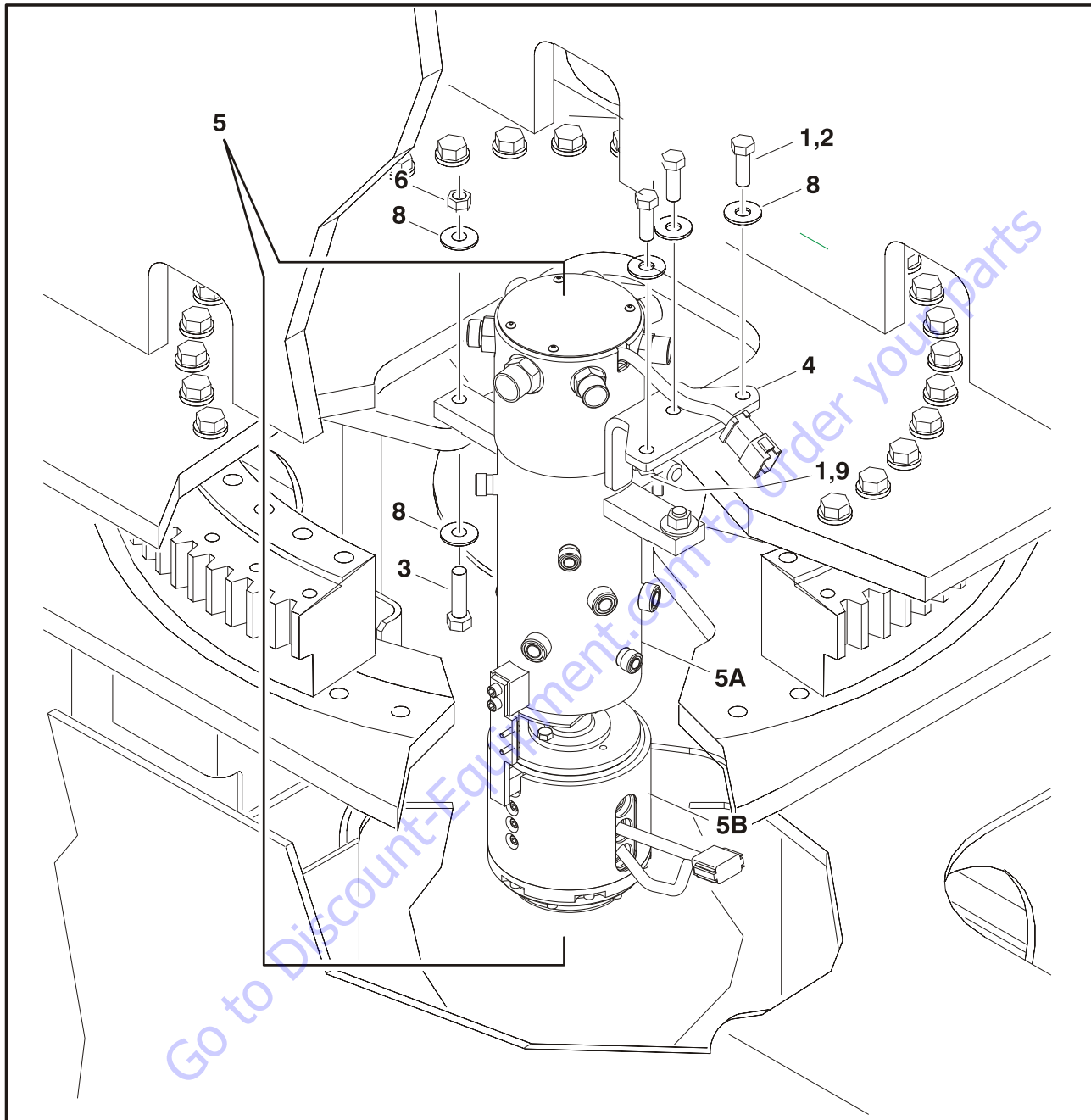


Figure 3-73. Rotary Coupling Seal Installation



- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. JLG Threadlocker PN 0100011 | 5B. Rotary Circuit Contactor |
| 2. Bolt | 6. Locknut |
| 3. Bolt | 7. Not Used |
| 4. Swivel Bracket | 8. Flatwasher |
| 5. Rotary Coupling & Collector Ring Assembly | 9. Nut |
| 5A. Rotary Coupling | |

Figure 3-74. Rotary Coupling Installation

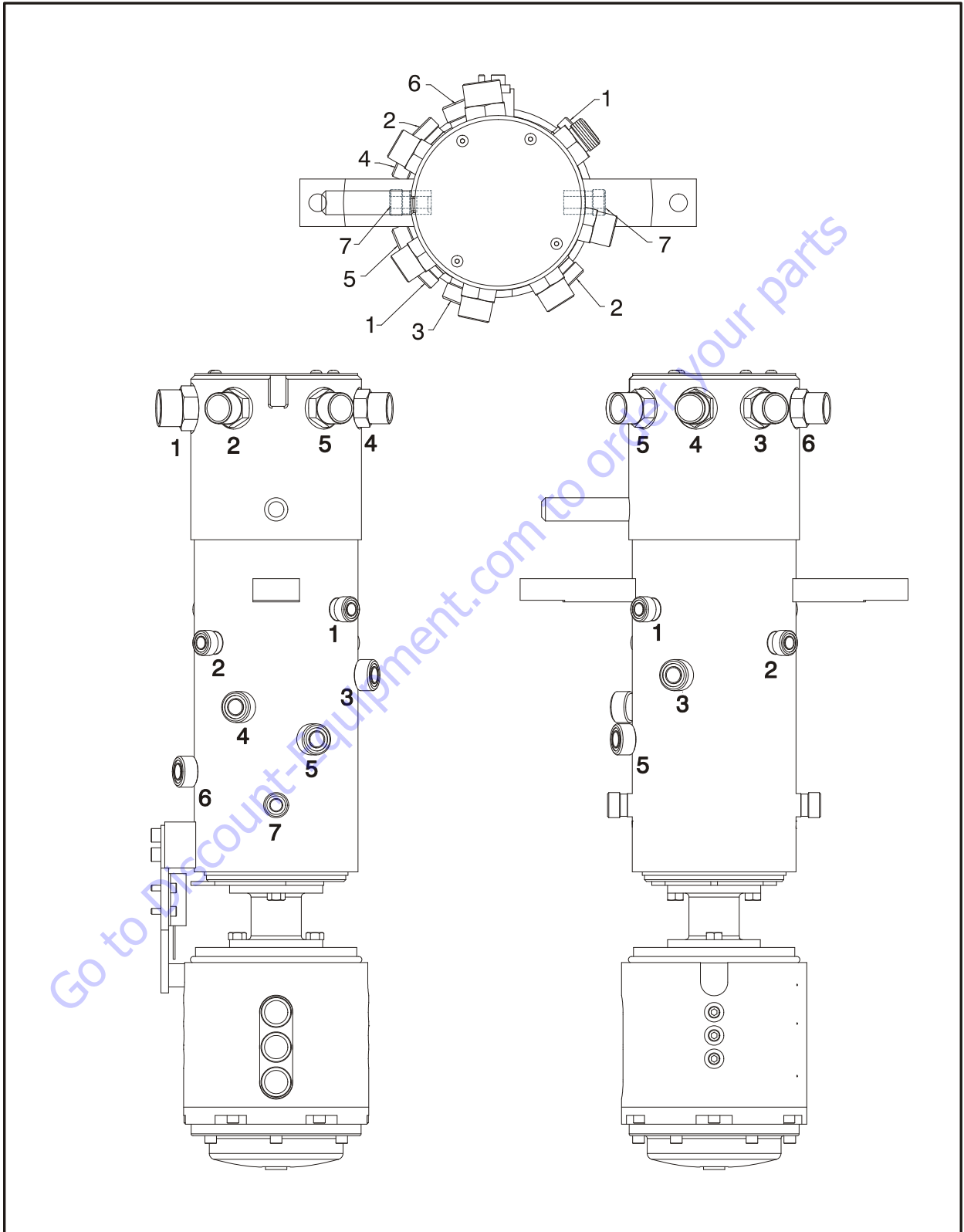


Figure 3-75. Rotary Coupling Port Location

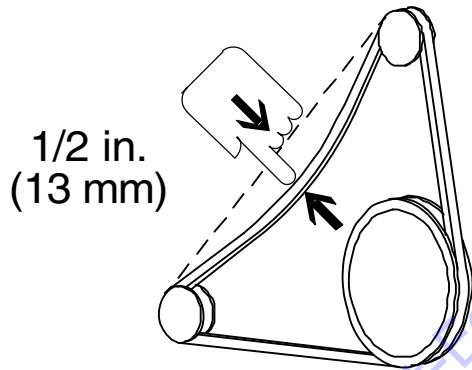
Table 3-8. Coupling Port Information Table

Port No.	Port Size	Description	Operating Pressure PSI (Bar)	Proof Pressure PSI (Bar)
1	-12	Return	250 (17)	375 (26)
2	-10	Steer/Axle Extend (Pressure)	3000 (207)	4500 (310)
3	-10	Drive A	5000 (345)	7500 (517)
4	-10	Drive B	5000 (345)	7500 (517)
5	-10	Drive A (Osc. Axle Lock)	5000 (345)	7500 (517)
6	-10	Drive B (Osc. Axle Lock)	5000 (345)	7500 (517)
7	-12	Case Drain	250 (17)	375 (26)

3.26 GENERATOR

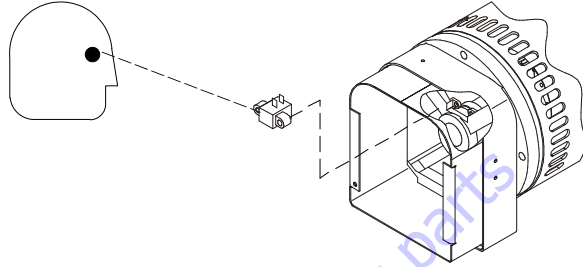
Every 250 hours

Every 250 hours of operation, check drive belt for proper tension.



Every 500 hours

Every 500 hours of operation, service generator brushes and slip rings. Hostile environments may require more frequent service.



Every 500 hours of service, blow out inside of the generator. If operating in a hostile environment, clean monthly.

