



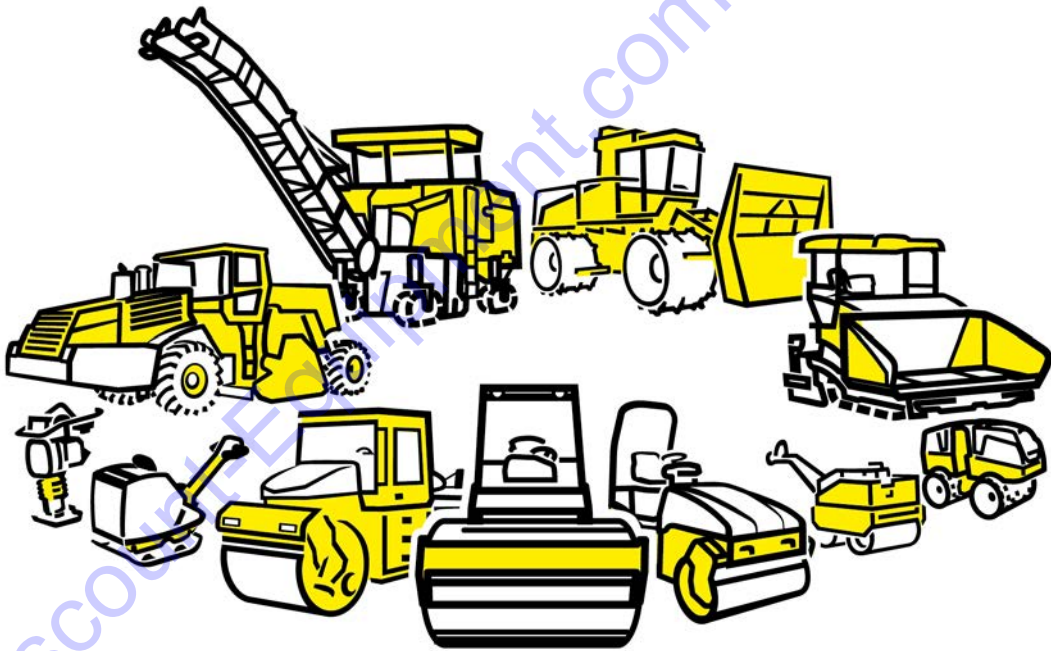
BOMAG

FAYAT GROUP

Operating Instruction Maintenance Instruction

Original Operating Instructions

BPR 70/70 D



S/N 101 692 75 1001>

Reversible vibratory plate

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1.1 Foreword

BOMAG manufactures machines for earth, asphalt and refuse compaction, stabilizers/recyclers as well as planers and pavers.

BOMAG's vast experience in connection with state-of-the-art production and testing methods, such as lifetime tests of all important components and highest quality demands guarantee maximum reliability of your machine.

These operating and maintenance instructions are part of your machine.

They provide necessary information to operate your machine safely and properly.

They also contain information on required operating, maintenance and repair measures.

Carefully read the operating and maintenance instructions before taking your machine into operation.

Please observe the safety regulations strictly and follow all instructions to ensure safe operation.

If you are not yet acquainted with the controls and indicating elements on this machine, you should thoroughly read the corresponding chapter.

The description of the individual operating steps including the notes on safety to be followed can be found in chapter "Operation".

Before every start up, carry out all required visual inspections and function tests.

Ensure the compliance with the specified operating, maintenance and repair measures to maintain the functional safety of your machine.

A description of all necessary maintenance work, maintenance intervals as well as information on fuels and lubricants can be found in the chapter "Maintenance".

Do not service or repair your machine by yourself to avoid harming persons or damaging material or environment.

The machine must only be serviced and repaired by qualified and authorized personnel.

Contact our Customer Service to carry out the required maintenance work or necessary repairs.

In case of operating errors, inadequate maintenance or the use of unapproved fuels and lubricants all warranty claims will become null and void.

For your own personal safety you should only use original parts from BOMAG.

For your machine we offer service kits to make maintenance easier.

In the course of technical development we reserve the right for technical modifications without prior notification.

These operating and maintenance instructions are also available in other languages.

Apart from that, you can also order the spare parts catalogue against the serial number of your machine.

The above notes do not constitute an extension of the warranty and liability conditions specified in the general sales and delivery conditions of BOMAG GmbH.

We wish you successful work with your BOMAG machine.

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1.2 Machine type plate and engine type plate

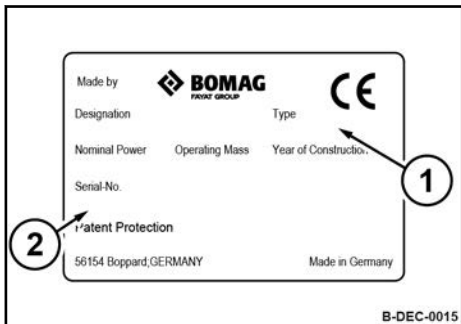


Fig. 1: Machine type plate (example)

Please enter here:	
Machine type (1):	
Serial number (2):	



Fig. 2: Engine type plate (example)

Please enter here:	
Engine type (1):	
Engine number (2):	

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Technical data

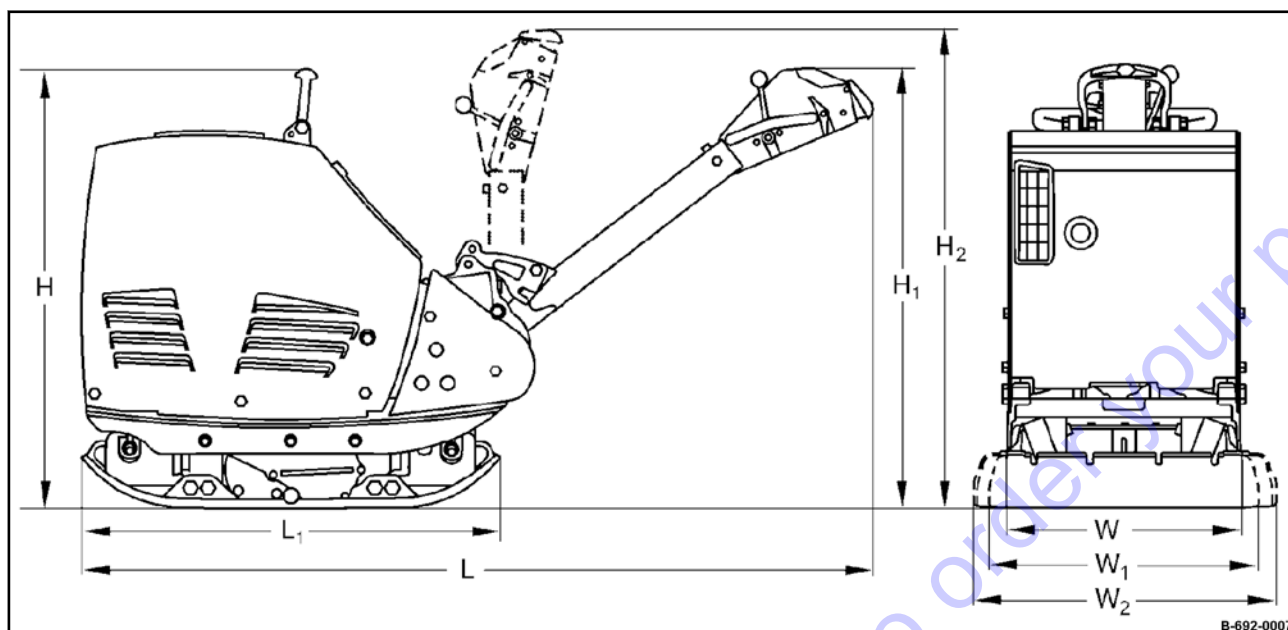


Fig. 3

BPR 70/70 D	H	H₁	H₂	L	L₁	W	W₁	W₂
Dimensions in mm	870	1030	1470	1860	980	550	700	850
Dimensions in inch	34.3	40.6	57.9	73.2	38.6	21.7	27.6	33.5

BPR 70/70 D		
Weights		
Operating weight (CECE) W	553 kg	1219 lbs
Operating weight (CECE) W1	575 kg	1268 lbs
Operating weight (CECE) W2	591 kg	1303 lbs
Basic weight	570 kg	1257 lbs
Economizer (<i>Optional equipment</i>)	+ 5 kg	+ 11 lbs
Safety crank handle (<i>Optional equipment</i>)	+ 3 kg	+ 7 lbs
Travel characteristics		
Working speed max.	28 m/min	92 ft/min
Max. gradability (depending on soil)	35%	35%
Drive		
Engine manufacturer	Hatz	Hatz

Technical data – Noise and vibration data

BPR 70/70 D		
Type	1D 81	1D 81
Cooling	Air	Air
Number of cylinders	1	1
Rated power ISO 3046 IFN	9.2 KW	12.3 hp
Rated speed	2700 min ⁻¹	2700 rpm
Drive system	mechanical	mechanical
Exciter system		
Frequency	68 Hz	4080 vpm
Centrifugal force	70 kN	15737 lbf
Amplitude	1.80 mm	0.07 in
Filling capacities		
Fuel (diesel)	10.0 l	2.6 gal us



Subject to technical alterations.

2.1 Noise and vibration data

The following noise and vibration data were determined in accordance with the following guidelines under equipment specific conditions and by using harmonized standards:

- EC Machine Directive edition 2006/42/EC
- Noise Emission Directive 2000/14/EC, Noise Protection Directive 2003/10/EC
- Vibration Protection Directive 2002/44/EC

During operation these values may vary because of the prevailing operating conditions.

2.1.1 Noise data

Sound pressure level at the operator's place

$L_{pA} = 94 \text{ dB(A)}$, determined acc. to ISO 11204 and EN 500.

Technical data – Noise and vibration data



WARNING!

Loss of hearing caused by too high noise burdens!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (ear protection).

Guaranteed sound power level

$L_{WA} = 109$ dB(A), determined acc. to ISO 3744 and EN 500

2.1.2 Vibration data

Hand-arm vibration

Vector total of the weighted effective acceleration in three orthogonal directions:

Total vibration value $a_{hv} = 4.5$ m/s² on crushed rock determined acc. to ISO 5349 and EN 500.

Associated uncertainty K = 0.5 m/s², determined acc. to EN 12096.

Observe the daily vibration load (work safety acc. to 2002/44/EC).

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Safety regulations

General

This BOMAG machine has been built in compliance with the latest technical standard and complies with the applicable regulations and technical rules. However, dangers for persons and property may arise from this machine, if:

- it is used for purposes other than the ones it is intended for,
- it is operated by untrained personnel,
- it is changed or converted in an unprofessional way,
- the safety instructions are not observed.

Each person involved in the operation, maintenance and repair of the machine must therefore read and comply with these safety regulations. If necessary, this must be confirmed by obtaining the signature of the customer.

Furthermore, the following obviously also applies:

- applicable accident prevention instructions,
- generally accepted safety and road traffic regulations,
- country specific safety regulations. It is the duty of the operator to be acquainted with these instructions and to apply these accordingly. This applies also for local regulations concerning different types of handling work. Should the recommendations in these instructions be different from the regulations valid in your country, you must comply with the safety regulations valid in your country.

Intended use

This machine must only be used for:

- Compaction of all types of soils
- Repair work on all types of soil
- Paving of walkways
- Work in trenches
- Underfilling and compaction of hard shoulders

Improper use

Dangers may arise from the machine when it is used for purposes other than the one it is intended for.

Any danger caused by improper use is the sole responsibility of the operating company or driver/operator, the manufacturer cannot be made liable.

Examples for improper use are:

- dragging the machine along as a measure of transportation
- throwing the machine off the transport vehicle
- attaching an additional weight to the machine

It is not permitted to stand on the machine while working.

Any transport ropes fastened to the machine must be removed before operation.

starting and operation of the machine in explosive environments and in underground mining is prohibited.

Remaining dangers, remaining risks

Despite careful work and compliance with standards and regulations it cannot be ruled out that further dangers may arise when working with and handling the machine.

Both the machine as well as all other system components comply with the currently valid safety regulations. Nevertheless, remaining risks cannot be ruled out completely, even when using the machine for the purpose it is intended for and following all information given in the operating instructions.

A remaining risk can also not be excluded beyond the actual danger zone of the machine. Persons remaining in this area must pay particular attention to the machine, so that they can react immediately in case of a possible malfunction, an incident or failure etc.

All persons remaining in the area of the machine must be informed about the dangers that arise from the operation of the machine.

Regular safety inspections

Have the machine inspected by an expert (capable person) as required for the condition the machine is working under, but at least once every year.

Who is allowed to operate the machine?

Only trained, instructed and authorized persons of at least 18 years of age are permitted to drive and operate this machine. For operation of the machine the responsibilities must be clearly specified and complied with.

Persons under the influence of alcohol, medicine or drugs are not allowed to operate, service or repair the machine.

Maintenance and repair work requires specific knowledge and must therefore only be performed by trained specialists.

Changes and conversions to the machine

Unauthorized changes to the machine are prohibited for safety reasons.

Original parts and accessories have been specially designed for this machine.

We wish to make explicitly clear that we have not tested or approved any parts or accessories not supplied by us.

The installation and/or use of such products may have an adverse effect on the active and/or passive safety.

The manufacturer explicitly excludes any liability for damage caused by the use of non-original parts or accessories.

Damage, deficiencies, misuse of safety installations

Machines which are not safe to operate must be immediately taken out of service and shall not be used, until these deficiencies have been properly rectified.

Safety installations and switches must neither be removed nor must they be made ineffective.

Safety regulations

Notes on safety in the operating and maintenance instructions



WARNING!

Paragraphs marked like this highlight possible dangers for persons.



NOTICE!

Paragraphs marked like this highlight possible dangers for machines or parts of the machine.



Paragraphs marked like this contain technical information for the optimal economical use of the machine.



ENVIRONMENT!

Paragraphs marked like this point out practices for safe and environmental disposal of fuels and lubricants as well as replacement parts.

Observe the regulations for the protection of the environment.

Loading/transporting the machine

Make sure that persons are not endangered by the machine tipping or sliding off.

Use only safe lifting gear of sufficient load bearing capacity. Minimum lifting capacity of lifting gear: see operating weight in chapter "Technical Data".

Loads must only be attached and hoisted by an expert (capable person).

Fasten the lifting gear only at the specified lifting points.

Check lifting eye for damage before use. Do not use a damaged or in any other way impaired lifting eye.

Do not lift or lower the machine jerkily.

The tension must always be effective in vertical direction.

The machine must not swing about when being lifted.

Do not step or stand under suspended loads.

Always use suitable lashing gear on the lifting points to lash down the machine.

Lash the machine down, so that it is secured against rolling, sliding and turning over.

Starting the machine

Before starting

Become acquainted with the equipment, the control elements, the working principle of the machine and the working area.

Wear your personal protective outfit (hard hat, safety boots, etc.).
Wear ear defenders.

Before starting the machine check whether:

- the machine shows any obvious faults
- all guards and safety elements are in place
- the controls are fully functional
- the machine is free of oily and combustible material
- all grips are free of grease, oils, fuel, dirt, snow and ice.

Use only machines which are serviced at regular intervals.

For emergency starting take a correct position to the engine and hold the crank handle correctly.

Do not use any starting aids like start pilot or ether.

Starting and operation of the machine is closed rooms and trenches

Exhaust gases are highly dangerous! Always ensure an adequate supply of fresh air when starting and operating in closed rooms and trenches!

Operation

Operate the machine only with the steering rod folded down.

Guide the machine only by the steering rod.

Guide the machine so that your hands do not hit against solid objects, danger of injury.

As a measure to avoid injury the machine must only be guided from the side by the steering handle

Always keep an eye on a running machine.

Watch out for unusual noises and development of smoke. Perform trouble shooting and have the fault corrected.

Operate the machine only with full engine speed, as otherwise the centrifugal clutch will be destroyed.

Parking the machine

Park the machine on level and firm ground.

Before leaving the machine:

- Park the machine so that it cannot tip over,
- shut the engine down and pull the ignition key out.

Mark machines, which could be in the way, with a clearly visible sign.

Refuelling

Do not inhale any fuel fumes.

Refuel only with the engine shut down.

Do not refuel in closed rooms.

No open fire, do not smoke.

Safety regulations

Do not spill any fuel. Catch running out fuel, do not let it seep into the ground.

Keep dirt and water away from the fuel.

A leaking fuel tank can cause an explosion. Ensure tight fit of the fuel tank cover, if necessary replace immediately.

Maintenance work

Comply with the maintenance work described in the operating and maintenance instructions, including the information concerning the replacement of parts.

Maintenance work must only be performed by qualified and authorized persons.

Keep unauthorized persons away from the machine.

Do not touch hot engine parts.

Do not perform maintenance work while the motor is running.

Park the machine on level, firm ground.

Remove the key from the ignition switch.

Work on hydraulic lines

Relieve hydraulic pressures before working on hydraulic lines. Hydraulic oil escaping under pressure can penetrate the skin and cause severe injury. When being injured by hydraulic oil consult a medical doctor immediately, as otherwise this may cause severe infections.

Do not change the setting of pressure relief valves.

Drain the hydraulic oil at operating temperature – danger of scalding!

Any hydraulic oil must be caught and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

Always catch and dispose of hydraulic oils separately.

Do not start the engine after draining the hydraulic oil.

Once all work is completed (with the system still depressurized!) check all connections and fittings for leaks.

Changing hydraulic hoses

Hydraulic hoses must be visually inspected at regular intervals.

Hydraulic hoses must be immediately replaced if:

- the outer layer is damaged down to the inlay (e.g. chafing, cuts, cracks).
- the outer layer is brittle (formation of cracks in the hose material).
- the hose shows deformations in pressurized and depressurized condition, which do not comply with the genuine shape of the hydraulic hose.
- the hose shows deformations in bends, e.g. squeezing, buckling, layer separation, formation of blisters,
- parts of the hose are leaking.
- hoses are not correctly installed
- the hydraulic hose has separated from the fitting

- the fitting shows corrosion that impairs both function and strength.
- fittings are damaged or deformed, whereby the function and strength of the hose - hose connection is impaired.

hoses are mixed up by mistake.

Only genuine BOMAG replacement hydraulic hoses ensure that the correct hose type (pressure range) is used at the right location.

Working on the engine

Drain the engine oil at operating temperature – danger of scalding!

Wipe off spilled oil, catch running out oil and dispose of environmentally.

Store used filters and other oil contaminated materials in a separate, specially marked container and dispose of environmentally.

Working on electric parts of the machine

Before starting to work on electric parts of the machine disconnect the battery and cover it with insulating material.

Do not use fuses with higher ampere ratings and do not bridge fuses - fire hazard!

Working on the battery

When working on the battery do not smoke, do not use open fire!

Do not let acid come in contact with hands or clothes! When injured by acid flush off with clear water and seek medical advice.

Metal objects (e.g. tools, rings, watch straps) must not come in contact with the battery poles – danger of short circuit and burning!

For recharging remove the plugs from the battery to avoid the accumulation of highly explosive gases.

Observe the applicable instructions when starting with an auxiliary battery.

Switch off the charging current before removing the charging clamps.

Ensure sufficient ventilation, especially if the battery is to be charged in a closed room.

Dispose of old batteries according to regulations.

Working on the fuel system

Do not inhale any fuel fumes.

Avoid open fire, do not smoke, do not spill any fuel.

Catch running out fuel, do not let it seep into the ground and dispose off environmentally.

Cleaning work

Do not perform cleaning work while the motor is running.

Do not use gasoline or other easily inflammable substances for cleaning.

When using a steam cleaner for cleaning do not subject electrical parts and insulation material to the direct jet or cover these items beforehand.

Safety regulations

Do not guide the water jet directly into air filter and air intake or exhaust muffler.

After maintenance work

After all maintenance work is completed reinstall all guards and safety installations.

Repair

Repair work must only be performed by qualified and authorized persons. Use our repair instructions for this work.

Exhaust gases are highly dangerous! Always ensure an adequate supply of fresh air when starting in closed rooms!

Mark defective machines by attaching a warning note to the steering handle.

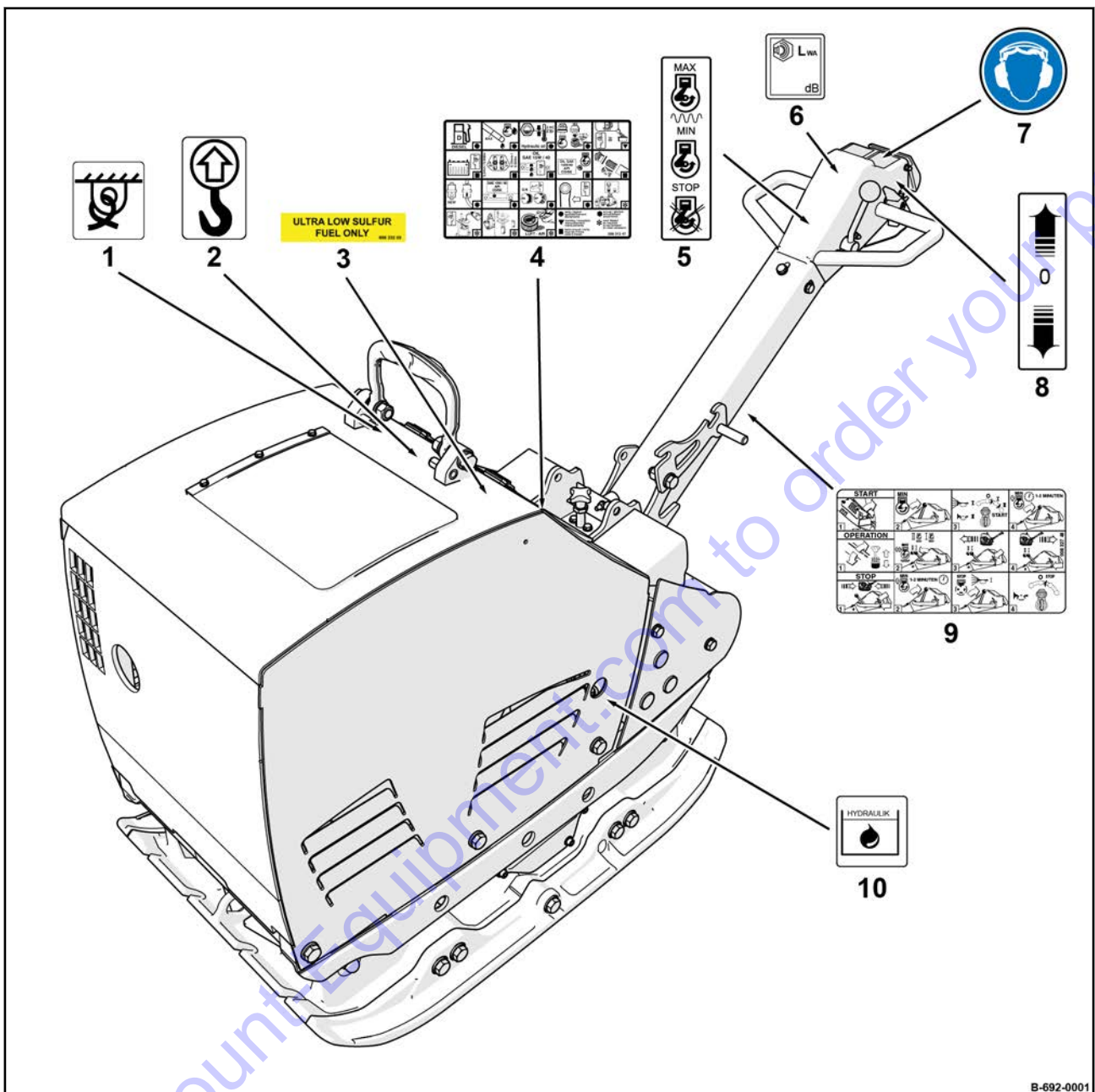
Welding

Before starting welding work on the machine disconnect the battery and cover the fuel tank with insulating material.

Safety stickers on the machine

Keep safety stickers in good condition and legible and follow their meaning.

Replace damaged and illegible safety stickers.



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Fig. 4: Stickers and decals

- 1 Information sticker - Lashing point
- 2 Information sticker - Lifting point
- 3 Information sticker - Ultra-low sulphur fuel
- 4 Maintenance sticker
- 5 Operation sticker - Throttle lever
- 6 Information sticker - Guaranteed sound capacity level
- 7 Instruction sticker - Wear ear defenders
- 8 Operation sticker - Travel lever
- 9 Brief operating instructions
- 10 Information sticker - Hydraulic oil

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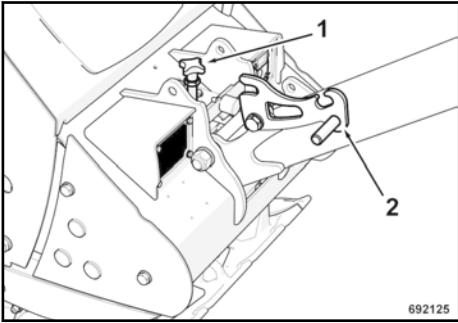
4.1 General notes

If you are not yet familiar with the control and display elements on this machine you should read this section thoroughly before starting any operation on the machine. Here all functions are described in detail.

The section "Operation" contains only brief descriptions of the individual control steps.

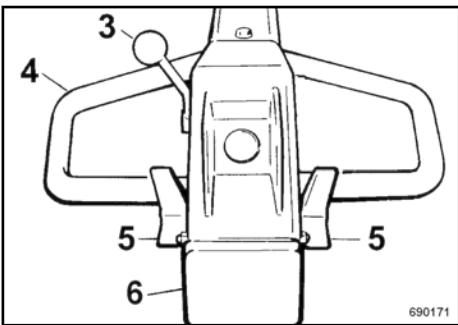
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4.2 Description of indicators and control elements



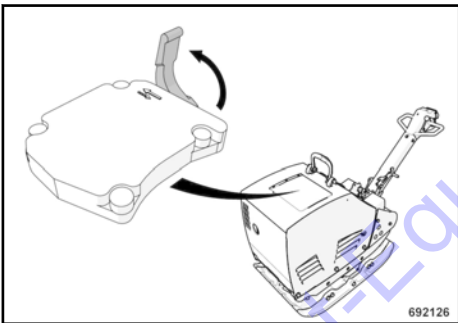
- 1 - Steering rod height adjustment
- 2 - Locking pawl lever

Fig. 5



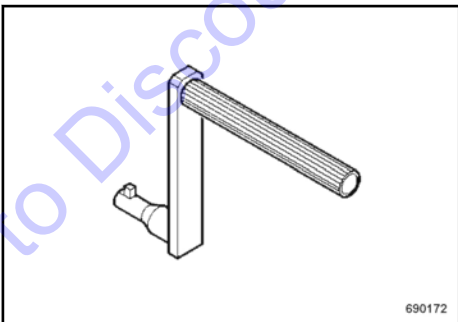
- 3 - Throttle lever
- 4 - Handle
- 5 - Travel lever (tip switch)
- 6 - Backup protection

Fig. 6



- Decompression lever

Fig. 7



- Safety crank handle^{Optional equipment}

Fig. 8

Display and control elements – Description of indicators and control elements

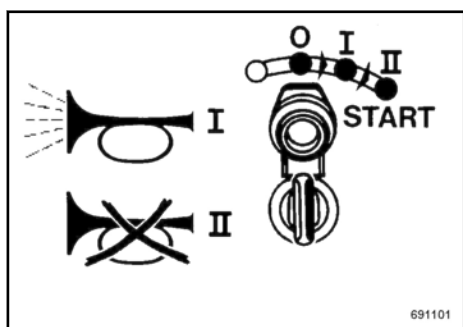


Fig. 9

■ Start switch

Position "0"	Ignition off, warning buzzer off
--------------	----------------------------------

Position "I"	Ignition on, warning buzzer on
--------------	--------------------------------

Position "II"	Engine starts, warning buzzer off
---------------	-----------------------------------

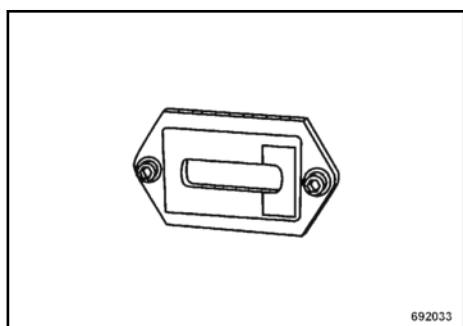


Fig. 10

■ Operating hour meter

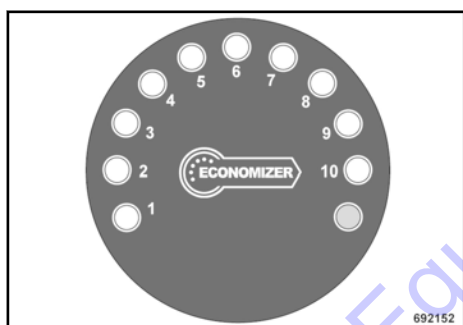


Fig. 11

■ Economizer display^{Optional equipment}

4.3 Function of the Economizer

Surface covering compaction control is used to determine the dynamic stiffness of the soil. A acceleration sensor measures the reaction of the soil to the vibrating base plate of the vibratory plate. An LED display shows the soil stiffness measuring value as a non-dimensional value.

This continuous measuring display enables the detection and directed subsequent compaction of possibly arising weak spots.

The Economizer consists of two components:

- the evaluation and display module is integrated in the maintenance flap (within the operator's view → Fig. 12). It shows the measuring value measured by the compaction control.
- The acceleration sensor is fastened to the base plate. It converts the accelerations occurring on the base plate into voltage signals.

For the output of the measuring value in the LED display the voltage signal from the acceleration sensor is picked up and processed by the evaluation unit.

In order to achieve the required soil stiffness measured in MN/m^2 , a reference measurement (e.g. dynamic load plate) must be made before the material is compacted.

This is necessary to find out how many LEDs in the Economizer display correspond with the required value in MN/m^2 on the soil being compacted.

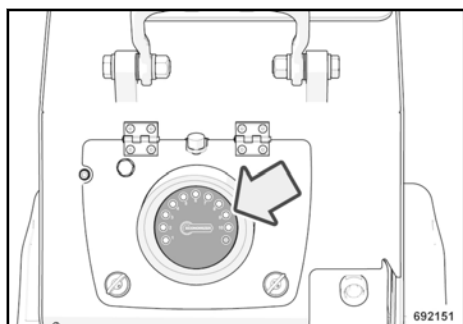


Fig. 12

Evaluation and display module

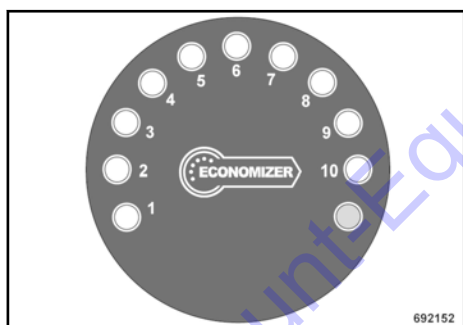


Fig. 13

Acceleration sensor

The sensor consists of a sensor element, which is enclosed in a sensor housing, and a connecting cable with plug-in connector. Actual sensor, housing, cable and plug-in connector come as a unit, which cannot be repaired on its own.

The unit is mounted to the base plate of the machine.



The Economizer is maintenance free.

*Do not clean the front screen with hard objects!
The material may be destroyed. Possibly disturbing
scratches can be removed by polishing, e.g. with
lacquer polish.*



***Vibrating plates of the same type show identical
measuring values when used on the same soil.***

*The measuring values achieved with different
vibratory plates with Economizer from BOMAG can
be made comparable by calibration to a reference
value.*

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5.1 General

If you are not yet acquainted with the controls and indicating elements on this machine you should thoroughly read chapter "Indicators and control elements" before starting work.

All indicators and control elements are described in detail in this chapter.

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5.2 Tests before taking into operation

The following inspections must be carried out before each working day or before a longer working period.



WARNING!

Danger of accident!

Please observe strictly the safety regulations in the corresponding section of this instruction manual!

Park the machine on ground as level as possible.

Cleaning the machine.

Check:

condition of engine and machine.

fuel tank and fuel lines for leaks.

hydraulic oil tank and lines for leaks

screw connections for tight fit.



For a description of the following tasks refer to the chapter "Daily maintenance".

Check the engine oil level, top up if necessary.

Check the fuel level, top up if necessary.

Check the hydraulic oil level, top up if necessary.

Air filter service indicator

5.3 Folding down the steering rod

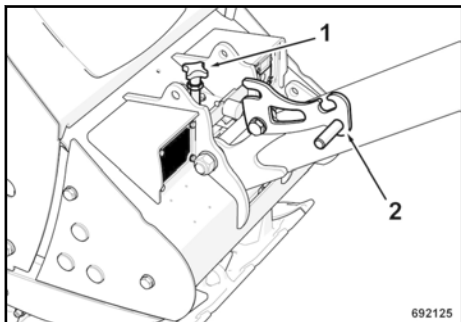


Fig. 14

Pull the locking pawl lever (2) ↖ Fig. 14 and lower the steering rod, so that it can swing freely.

Adjust the steering rod with the height adjustment (1) to the height of your body.

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5.4 Operating the low oil level safety device



NOTICE!

The low oil level safety device does not release the operator from his duty to check the oil level every day.

The engine is equipped with a low oil level safety device, which interrupts the fuel flow to the injection pump. The engine will stop.

If the low oil level safety device has responded or if the fuel tank has been driven empty, the fuel shut-off valve must be opened manually.

Always perform the following work if:

- after the low oil level safety device has responded and engine oil has been filled up.
- if the fuel tank was driven empty.
- if the fuel in the supply line has been used up when cranking the engine free during cold starting or by starting faults

Fill in fuel

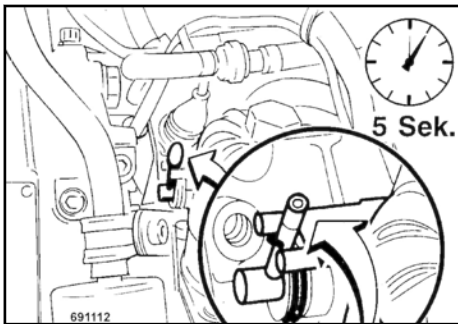


Fig. 15

Press the hand lever ↩ Fig. 15 for approx. five seconds against the spring.

The engine is ready for starting.

5.5 Start the engine



WARNING!

Exhaust gases are extremely dangerous!

Always ensure an adequate supply of fresh air when starting and operating in closed rooms and trenches!



WARNING!

Danger of accident!

Before starting make sure that there are no persons in the danger area of engine or machine and that all safety installations are in place.

Always hold on to the machine.

Always keep an eye on a running machine.



WARNING!

Loss of hearing!

Wear your personal noise protection means (ear defenders) before starting operation.

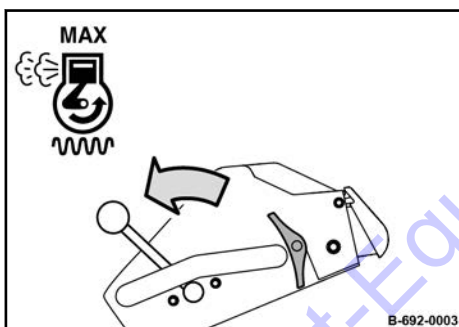


Fig. 16

Set the throttle lever to position "MAX".



NOTICE!

Starting attempts should not exceed 30 seconds uninterrupted or max. 3 times 10 seconds. After this time allow the starter to cool down to ambient temperature.

If the engine has not started after these attempts, determine the cause.



The starter switch is designed with a re-start lock. For a new starting attempt turn the ignition key first back to position "0".

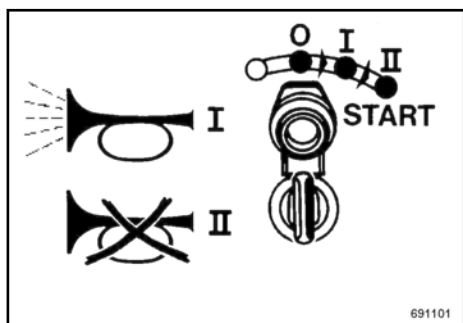


Fig. 17

Turn the ignition key to position "I".

⇒ Warning buzzer sounds.

Turn the ignition key further to position "II".

⇒ The engine starts.

As soon as the engine runs, return the ignition key to position "I".

⇒ The warning buzzer stops.

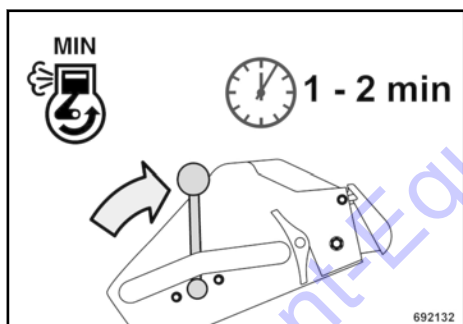


Fig. 18

After starting take the throttle lever back to position "MIN" .

Run the engine warm for approx. 1 to 2 minutes in idle speed.



Operation of the vibratory plate can be started as soon as the engine responds to short throttle commands.



NOTICE!

When the engine is running leave the ignition key in position "I".

5.6 Emergency starting with safety crank handle

i This starting procedure should only be used in case of a defective, discharged or missing battery.

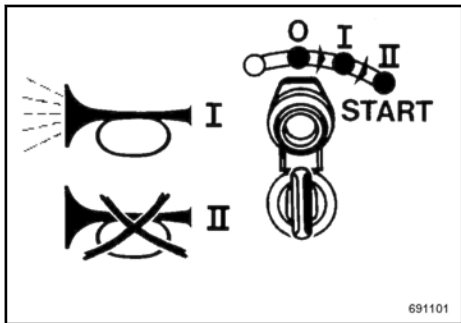


Fig. 19

Turn the ignition key to position "I".

⇒ The warning buzzer does not sound.

i With the ignition switch in position I the battery is being charged when the engine is running, as long as the battery voltage is at least 9 Volt.

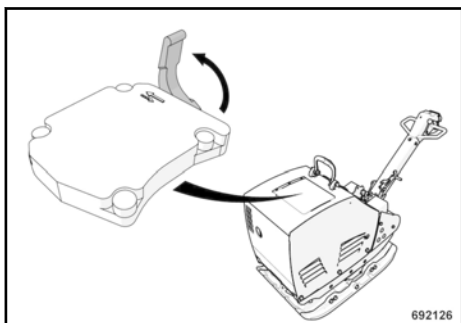


Fig. 20

Pull the decompression lever in direction of arrow to the end stop.

⇒ The compression lever clicks noticeably into place.

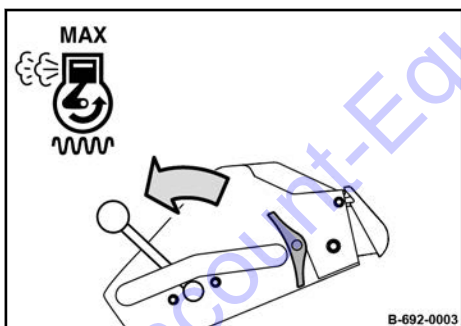


Fig. 21

Set the throttle lever to position "MAX".

Operation – Emergency starting with safety crank handle

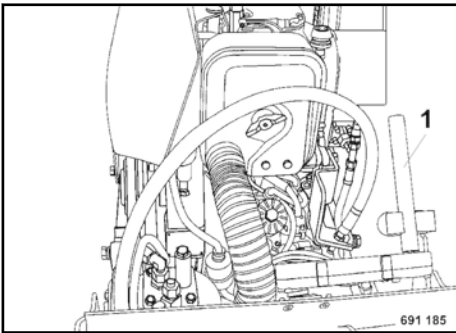


Fig. 22

Open the rubber cover.

Take the safety crank handle (1) out of the bracket.

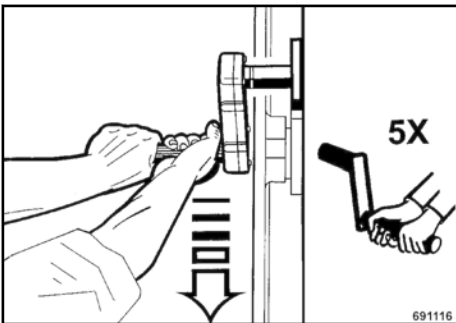


Fig. 23

Insert the safety crank handle.

Stand in a correct position to the machine. Hold the crank handle properly.

Turn the crank handle with both hands slowly in direction of arrow until it engages.

Then turn the crank handle with increasing speed, until the engine starts.



The positive engagement between engine and crank handle must be ensured by powerful turning and should by no means be interrupted during the starting process.

When the decompression lever returns to initial position (after five revolutions) the highest speed must be reached.



If the engine does not start repeat the starting process.

In case of incorrect operation and repeated starting the decompression lever must always be returned to initial position.

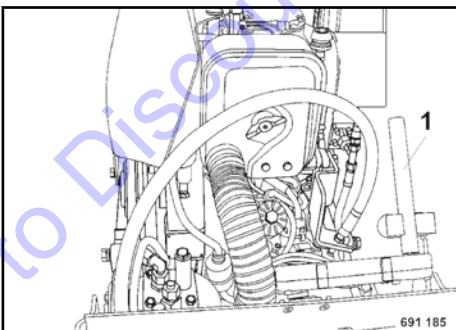


Fig. 24

Hook the safety crank handle (1) back into the bracket.

Close the plastic cover.

Operation – Emergency starting with safety crank handle

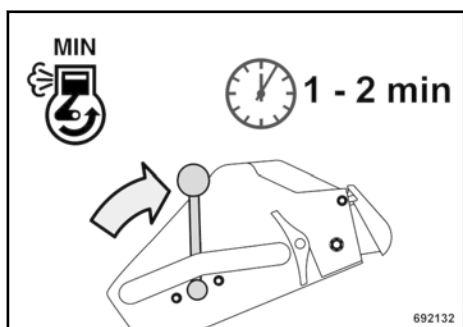


Fig. 25

After starting take the throttle lever back to position "MIN" .



Run the engine warm in idle speed for a short while before starting work.

Operation of the vibratory plate can be started as soon as the engine responds to short throttle commands.

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5.7 Operation of Economizer

Meaning of display LEDs/self test

The display LEDs signalize the measuring value of the system. After the corresponding processing by the evaluation module, the display shows a measurement for the compaction of the soil. The number of lighting LEDs symbolizes the increasing compaction of the soil.

The measuring system is automatically started when switching on the machine. The system first of all runs a self test of the LED display.

Self-test: the LEDs come on in individual steps from one to ten. Once all LEDs are on, the display goes out again in single steps.

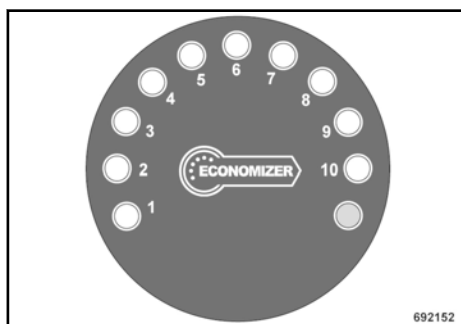


Fig. 26

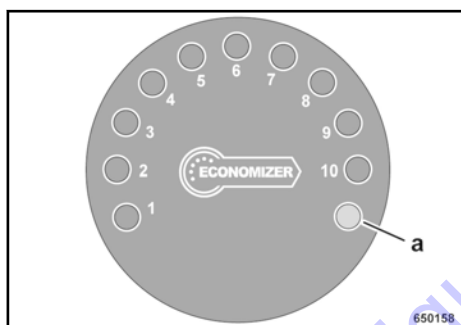


Fig. 27

After the self-test the system will change to measuring mode. The red status LED (a) in Fig. 27 initially lights all the time. This enables the detection of possible system faults.

Notes on operation

- The display value is higher during the first pass than during the second pass: Due to the front rounded shape the contact area increases on loose material, a slightly higher measuring value may be displayed.
- The Economizer does not reach the maximum display value, even after many passes: Due to different soil stiffness values the maximum value cannot be reached in each case.
- The display varies during a pass by one LED up/down: Caused by deviations in material composition and mat height. The average of the display reading during the last pass is decisive.
- The displayed value rises when changing the travel direction: The effective force applied to the soil by the vibratory plate rises when reversing the travel direction. Correct measuring values can only be achieved in forward and reverse travel with maximum speed.

Operation – Operation of Economizer

- The display rises to the red section, while all yellow LEDs are on: Maximum compaction with this vibratory plate has been reached.
- The red status-LED lights permanently, no other LED lights up: The Economizer does not detect any vibration.
- The red LED is flashing: Diesel vibration frequency is too low. In order to obtain comparable Economized measuring values, the vibratory plate must work with a predetermined frequency. Measuring values obtained with low frequency cannot be compared with values obtained with high frequency.
- The displayed measuring values are not plausible. weak spots may also be located under the layer to be compacted and thus adversely affect compaction of the layers above. In unfavourable cases an excessively varying material composition or moisture can influence the measuring results.



*Check the sensor on the base plate for tight fit!
Both screws must be tight.*

- Influence of the water content in the soil on the Economizer: Display of reduced measuring values in case of too dry or too moist material.
- Influence of extension bars on the measuring value: Assembling or removing extension bars changes the contact area and the vibration amplitude. A generally valid statement about the influence on the measuring result cannot be made.

5.8 Work/operation



WARNING!

Danger of accident!

Operate the machine only with the steering rod folded down.

Guide the machine only by the steering rod.

Guide the machine so that your hands do not hit against solid objects.



NOTICE!

The centrifugal clutch may be damaged!

- Always set the throttle lever to position "MIN" or "MAX".



For short breaks you should always return the throttle lever to position "MIN", this avoids premature wear of the centrifugal clutch.

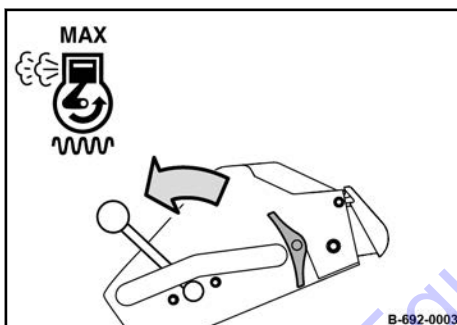


Fig. 28

Set the throttle lever to position "MAX".

Drive forward

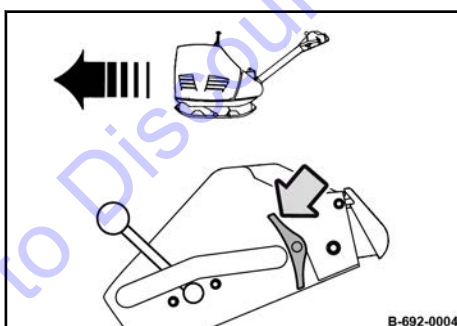


Fig. 29

Press the upper part of the travel lever (tip switch), until the vibratory plate has reached the desired forward travel speed.

- ⇒ The machine vibrates forward with the adjusted speed.

Release the travel lever (tip switch).

- ⇒ The travel lever (tip switch) returns to middle position. The chosen forward speed is maintained.

Drive backwards



WARNING!

Danger of accident!

As a measure to avoid injury the machine must only be guided from the side by the steering handle

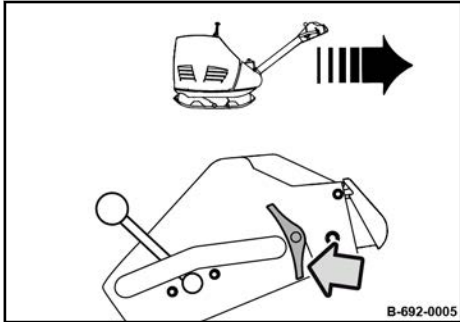


Fig. 30

Press the bottom part of the travel lever (tip switch), until the vibratory plate has reached the desired travel speed in reverse.

⇒ The machine vibrates in reverse with the adjusted speed.

Release the travel lever (tip switch).

⇒ The travel lever (tip switch) returns to middle position. The chosen backwards speed is maintained.

Vibration on the spot

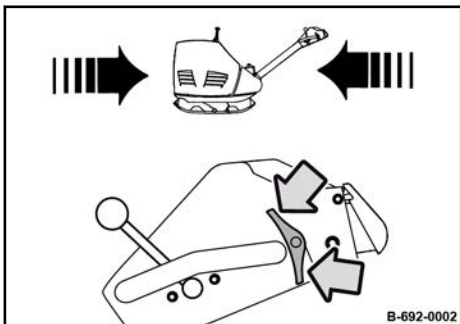


Fig. 31

Operate the travel lever (tip switch), until the vibratory plate vibrates on the spot.

If the vibratory plate got stuck

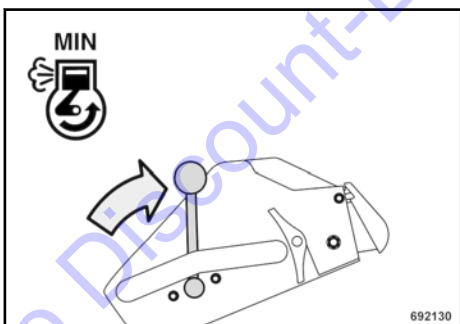


Fig. 32

Set the throttle lever to Fig. 32 to position "MIN".

Guide the vibratory plate by the steering rod in accordance the travel lever position, until it is free again.

5.9 Backup protection



WARNING!

Danger of accident!

As a measure to avoid injury when reversing the machine must only be guided from the side by the steering handle

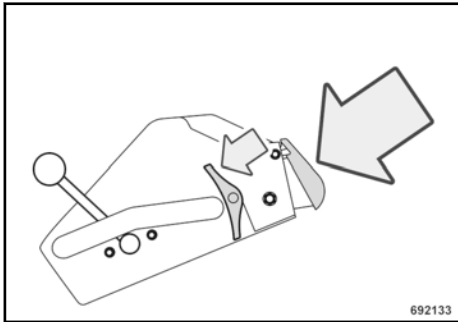


Fig. 33

Operation of the backup protection ↪ Fig. 33 changes the travel lever /tip switch) from reverse to forward travel.

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Operation – Stopping the vibratory plate, shutting down the engine

5.10 Stopping the vibratory plate, shutting down the engine

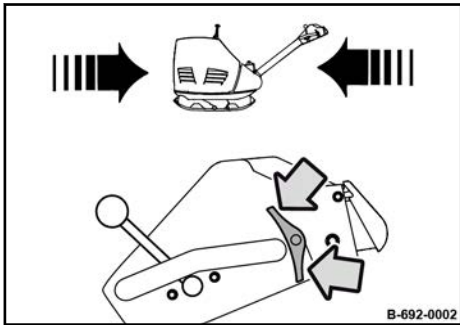


Fig. 34

Operate the travel lever (tip switch), until the vibratory plate vibrates on the spot.

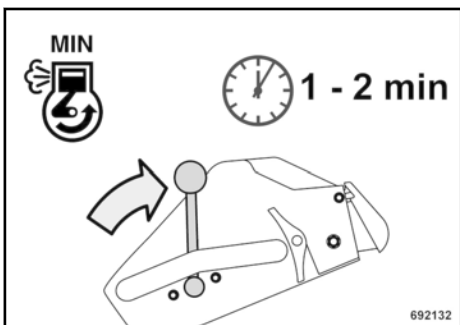


Fig. 35

! **NOTICE!**

Do not shut the engine down suddenly from full speed, but let it idle for a while for temperature equalization.

Shift the throttle lever to position "MIN" and let the engine run with idle speed for a short while.

⇒ Vibration is shut down.

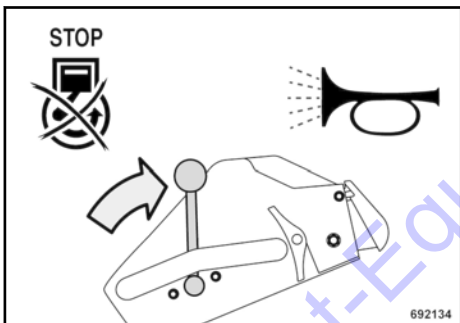


Fig. 36

Set the throttle lever to position "STOP".

⇒ The warning buzzer sounds.

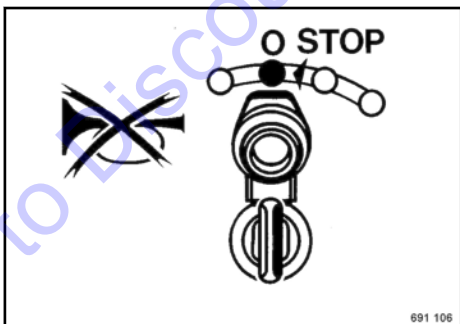


Fig. 37

Turn the ignition key to position "0" and pull it out.

⇒ The warning buzzer no longer sounds.

5.11 Loading/transport



WARNING!

Danger of accident! Life hazard!

Make sure that persons are not endangered by the machine tipping or sliding off.

Use only safe lifting gear of sufficient load bearing capacity. Minimum lifting capacity of lifting gear: see operating weight in chapter "Technical Data".

Loads must only be attached and hoisted by an expert (capable person).

For lifting the machine attach the lifting gear only to the lifting eye provided for this purpose.

Check lifting eye for damage before use. Do not use a damaged or in any other way impaired lifting eye.

Do not lift or lower the machine jerkily.

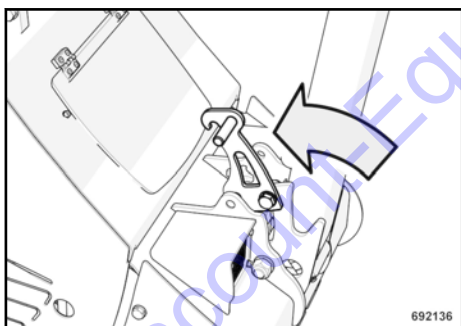
The tension must always be effective in vertical direction.

The machine must not swing about when being lifted.

Do not step or stand under suspended loads.

Always use suitable lashing gear on the lifting points to lash down the machine.

Lash the machine down, so that it is secured against rolling, sliding and turning over.



Adjust the steering rod upright and engage the locking lever
↪ Fig. 38.

Fig. 38

Operation – Loading/transport

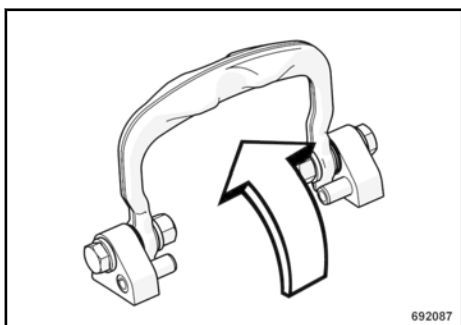


Fig. 39

Fold the lifting hook ↗ Fig. 39 up.

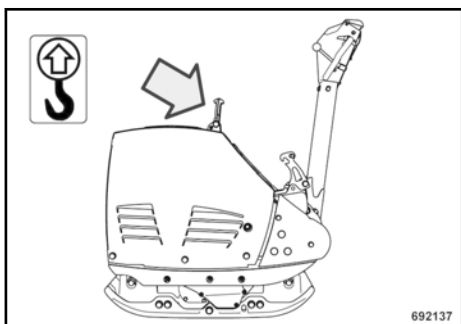


Fig. 40

Always attach the lifting tackle to the lifting eye to load the vibratory plate ↘ Fig. 40 on a transport vehicle.

Lash the vibratory plate down to the transport vehicle, so that it is secured against rolling, sliding and turning over. Fasten the lashing tackle at the marked lashing points.

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6.1 General notes on maintenance

When performing maintenance work ensure strict compliance with the respective safety instructions and particularly the safety regulations mentioned in the corresponding section of these operating and maintenance instructions.

Thorough maintenance of the machine guarantees far longer safe functioning of the machine and prolongs the lifetime of important components. The effort needed for this work is only little compared with the problems that may arise when not observing this rule.

Always clean machine and engine thoroughly before starting maintenance work.

For maintenance work stand the machine on level ground.

Do not touch hot engine parts.

Perform maintenance work only with the engine shut down.



ENVIRONMENT!

During maintenance work catch all oils and fuels and do not let them seep into the ground or into the sewage system. Dispose of oils and fuels environmentally.

Keep used filters in a separate waste container and dispose of environmentally.

Open the hood to perform maintenance work.

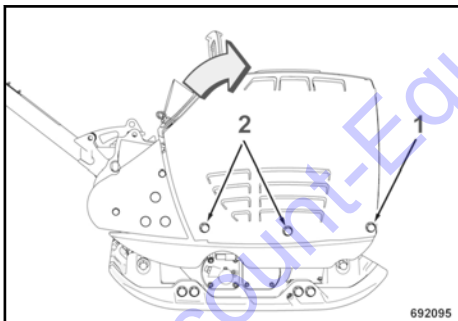


Fig. 41

Loosen the hood fasteners (1) on both sides and remove the fasteners (2) from both sides → Fig. 41.

Fold the hood back.

Notes on the fuel system

The lifetime of the diesel engine depends to a great extent on the cleanliness of the fuel.

Keep fuel free of contaminants and water, since this will damage the injection elements of the engine.

Drums with inside zinc lining are not suitable to store fuel.

Maintenance – General notes on maintenance

The fuel drum must rest for a longer period of time before drawing off fuel.

Under no circumstances must the drum be rolled to the tapping point just before drawing out fuel.

When choosing the storage place for fuel make sure that spilled fuel will not harm the environment.

Do not let the hose stir up the slurry at the bottom of the drum.

Do not draw off fuel from near the bottom of the drum.

Fuel residues in the drum are not suitable for the engine.

Notes on the performance of the engine

On diesel engines both combustion air and fuel injection quantities are thoroughly adapted to each other and determine power, temperature level and exhaust gas quality of the engine.

If your engine has to work permanently in "thin air" (at higher altitudes) and under full load, you should consult our customer service or the customer service of the engine manufacturer.

Frequent causes of faults

Operating errors

Incorrect, inadequate maintenance

If you cannot locate the cause of a fault or rectify it yourself by following the trouble shooting chart, you should contact our customer service department.

6.2 Fuels and lubricants

Engine oil

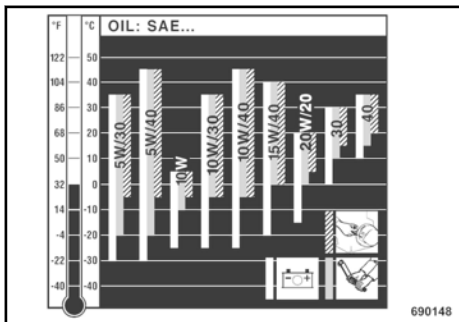


Fig. 42

Oil viscosity

Choose the oil viscosity in dependence on the ambient temperature at the operating location of the engine (see diagram).

Occasional falling short of the temperature limit (e.g. use of SAE 15W/40 down to -15 °C (+5 °F)) may effect the cold starting ability of the engine, but will not cause any engine damage.

Temperature related lubrication oil changes can be avoided by using multi-purpose oils. The following oil change intervals apply also when using multi-purpose oils.

Oil quality

You should preferably use oils of API quality class CD/CE/CF/CF-4/CG-4 or higher, or ACEA B2/E2.

Lubrication oil change intervals

1 months or 250 operating hours



When changing to a higher alloyed oil quality after a longer period of operation, it is recommended to perform the first oil change of the higher quality oil already after 25 operating hours.

Fuels

Quality

You should only use commercially available brand diesel fuel and ensure strict cleanliness when filling in.

The fuel provision should always be topped up in due time, so that the tank will not run dry.

The following fuel specifications are permitted:

- EN 590
- BS 2869: A1 and A2
- ASTM D 975 1-D and 2-D

For engines used in EPA areas, the use of fuels with a ultra-low sulphur content is mandatory. United States Environmental Protection Agency

Winter fuel

For winter operation use only winter diesel fuel, to avoid clogging because of paraffin separation. At very low temperatures disturbing paraffin separation can also be expected when using winter diesel fuel.

Mineral oil based hydraulic oil

The hydraulic system is operated with hydraulic oil HV 32 (ISO) with a kinematic viscosity of 32 mm²/s at 40°C (104 °F).

For topping up or for oil changes use only high-quality hydraulic oil, type HVLP according to DIN 51524, part 3, or hydraulic oils type HV according to ISO 6743/3. The viscosity index (VI) should be at least 150 (observe information of manufacturer).

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Maintenance – Table of fuels and lubricants

6.3 Table of fuels and lubricants

Assembly	Fuel or lubricant		Quantity
	Summer	Winter	Attention! Observe the level marks
Motor			
- Engine oil	API CD/CE/CF/CF-4/CG-4		approx. 1.9 l (0.5 gal us)
	SAE 5W/30 (-5°C to +35°C) (+23 °F to +95 °F)		
	SAE 5W/40 (-5 °C bis +45 °C) (+23 °F bis +113 °F)		
	SAE 10W/30 (-5 °C to +35 °C) (+23 °F to +95 °F)		
	SAE 10W/40 (-5 °C to +45 °C) (+23 °F to +113 °F)		
	SAE 10W/40 (0 °C to +40 °C) (+32 °F to +104 °F)		
	SAE 30 (+15 °C to +30 °C) (+59 °F to 86 °F)	SAE 10W (-5 °C to +5 °C) (+23 °F to +41 °F)	
	SAE 40 (+20 °C to +35 °C) (+68 °F to +95 °F)		
- Fuel	Diesel	Winter diesel fuel (-12 °C) (+10.4 °F)	approx. 10.0 l (2.6 gal us)
Vibrator shaft housing	as engine oil		approx. 0.6 l (0.16 gal us)
Hydraulic system	Hydraulic oil (ISO), HV32 kinem. viscosity of 32 mm ² /s at 40°C (104 °F).		approx. 2.6 l (0.7 gal us)

6.4 Running-in instructions

The following maintenance work must be performed when running in new machines or overhauled engines:



NOTICE!

During the running-in period, up to approx. 200 operating hours, check the engine oil level twice every day.

Depending on the load the engine is subjected to, the oil consumption will drop to the normal level after approx. 100 to 200 operating hours.

After 25 operating hours

Change the engine oil.

Check engine and machine for leaks.

Check the valve clearance, adjust if necessary

Retighten the fastening screws on air filter exhaust, fuel tank and other attachments.

Retighten the bolted connections on the machine.

Check the vibration drive V-belts.

Check the oil level in the vibrator housing.

Maintenance – Maintenance table

6.5 Maintenance table

No.	Maintenance work	Comment	daily	monthly	half-annually	annually	every 2 years	as required
6.6.1	Clean the machine		X					
6.6.2	Check the engine oil level	Dipstick mark	X					
6.6.3	Check the fuel level		X					
6.6.4	Check the hydraulic oil level	Inspection glass	X					
6.6.5	Check the air filter service indicator	Rubber spout	X					
6.7.1	Clean the cooling fins and the cooling air intake openings			X				
6.7.2	Drain the sludge from the fuel tank			X				
6.8.1	Check condition of battery, grease poles				X			
6.8.2	Check, adjust the valve clearance				X			
6.8.3	Check the oil level in the exciter housing				X			
6.9.1	Change engine oil and oil filter	at least every 250 operating hours				X		
6.9.2	Replace the fuel filter					X		
6.9.3	Change the oil in the exciter housing	at least every 500 operating hours				X		
6.9.4	Check the rubber buffers					X		
6.9.5	Check the V-belt tension, if necessary replace the V-belt					X		
6.10.1	Change hydraulic oil and filter	at least every 500 operating hours					X	
6.11.1	Check, clean the air filter, replace if necessary	renew min. 1 x year						X
6.11.2	Tighten all bolted connections							X
6.11.3	Engine conservation							X

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6.6 Daily maintenance

6.6.1 Clean the machine



NOTICE!

Perform cleaning work only after the engine has cooled down and with the engine stopped.

Dirty operating conditions, particularly lubrication oil and fuel deposits on the cooling fins of the engine and the cooling air intake opening have an adverse effect on the cooling of the engine. You should therefore immediately seal any oil or fuel leaks near fuel tank, cylinder or cooling air intake and subsequently clean the cooling fins.

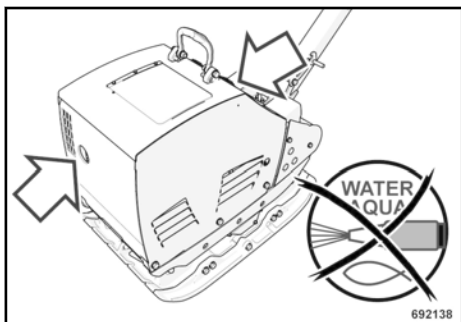


Fig. 43



NOTICE!

Do not guide the water jet directly into the dry air filter intake opening (Fig. 43) and into the opening for the crank handle. Cover the electric equipment against the direct water jet.

After wet cleaning run the engine warm to evaporate all water residues and to avoid corrosion.

6.6.2 Check the engine oil level



NOTICE!

Park the machine on level ground so that the engine is in horizontal position.

For quality of oil refer to the "table of fuels and lubricants".

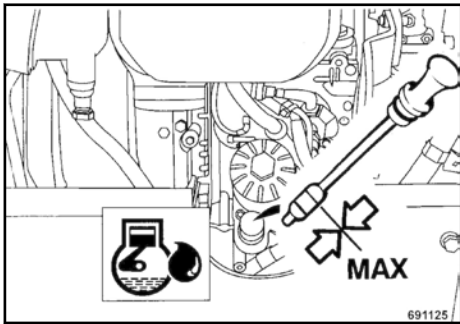



Fig. 44

Shut down the engine.

Open the rear rubber cover.

Pull the dipstick  Fig. 44 out, wipe it off with a lint-free, clean cloth and reinsert it until it bottoms.

Pull out the oil dipstick again and read the oil level.

The oil level should reach the upper mark on the dipstick. If the oil level is too low top up oil immediately.

After a running time of approx. one minute shut the engine down, wait until all oil has run back into the oil sump, check the oil level.

6.6.3 Check the fuel level



WARNING!

Fire hazard!

When working on the fuel system do not use open fire, do not smoke, do not spill any fuel.

Do not refuel in closed rooms.

Shut down the engine.



WARNING!

Health hazard!

Do not inhale any fuel fumes.



ENVIRONMENT!

Catch running out fuel, do not let it seep into the ground.



Fig. 45

Clean the area around the filler opening.

Open the filler cap on the fuel tank and check the fuel level visually.



NOTICE!

Contaminated fuel can cause malfunction or even damage of the engine.

For quality and quantity of fuel refer to the "table of fuels and lubricants".

Maintenance – Daily maintenance

If necessary, fill in fuel through a funnel with screen filter
↪ Fig. 45.

Close the fuel tank tightly.

i After the tank has been driven empty the mechanical oil pressure monitoring system must be activated (see chapter "Actuating the oil pressure monitoring system").

6.6.4 Check the hydraulic oil level



NOTICE!

If, during the daily inspection of the oil level the hydraulic oil level is found to have dropped, check all lines, hoses and components for leaks.

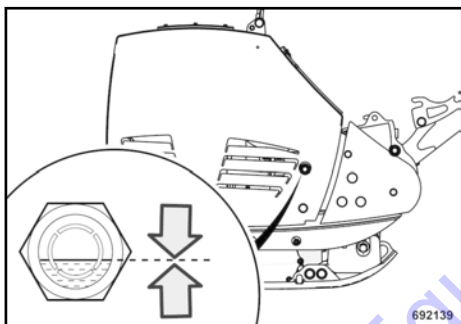


Fig. 46

Check the oil level in the inspection glass ↪ Fig. 46.



At room temperature of approx. 20 °C (68 °F) the hydraulic oil level should reach approx. the middle of the inspection glass.

Minimum level 1/3 of inspection glass.

For quality of oil refer to the "table of fuels and lubricants".

Top up hydraulic oil, if necessary.

6.6.5 Check the air filter service indicator

Accelerate the engine for a short while to full speed.

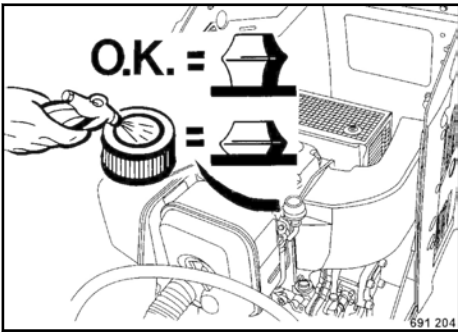


Fig. 47

If the rubber bellows ↪ Fig. 47 contracts and covers the green field, the air filter must be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced (see chapter "Checking, cleaning or replacing the air filter").



Under very dusty conditions check the rubber bellows several times every day.

6.6.6 Check the rubber buffers

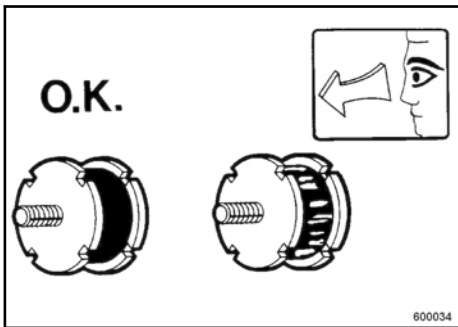


Fig. 48

Check all rubber buffers ↪ Fig. 48 for tight fit, cracks and damage and replace immediately if damaged.

6.7 Maintenance every month

6.7.1 Clean the cooling fins and the cooling air intake openings

**WARNING!****Danger of injury!**

Always wear protective clothes (goggles, gloves) when working with compressed air.

**NOTICE!**

Dirty operating conditions, particularly lubrication oil and fuel deposits on the cooling fins of the engine and the cooling air intake opening have an adverse effect on the cooling of the engine.

You should therefore immediately seal any oil or fuel leaks near fuel tank, cylinder or cooling air intake.

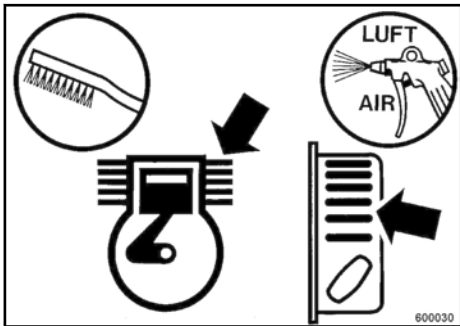


Fig. 49

Loosen dried on dirt with a suitable brush ↘ Fig. 49 from all cooling fins and cooling air intake openings and blow it off with compressed air .

**WARNING!****Fire hazard!**

Do not use any inflammable solvents.

**NOTICE!**

Do not guide the water jet directly into the cooling air openings of the recoil starter, into the air filter and on electrical equipment.

On a oil contaminated engine use a cold cleansing agent for cleaning.

After a sufficient soaking time clean off with a water or steam jet and blow out with compressed air.

Run the engine warm for a while to avoid corrosion.

**NOTICE!**

Look for the cause of oily contamination and have any leaks sealed by our customer service.

6.7.2 Drain the sludge from the fuel tank



WARNING!
Fire hazard!

When working on the fuel system do not use open fire, do not smoke, do not spill any fuel.



WARNING!
Health hazard!

Do not inhale any fuel fumes.



ENVIRONMENT!

Any fuel must be caught and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.



For this work the fuel tank should contain only a little quantity of fuel.

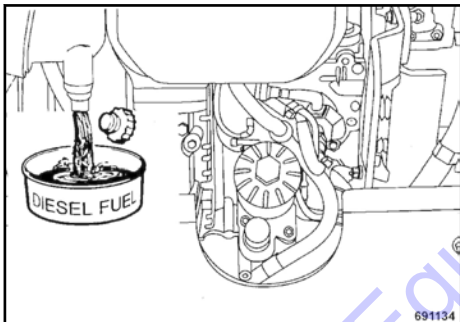


Fig. 50

Unscrew the drain plug ↪ Fig. 50 underneath the fuel tank, drain off fuel and catch it.

Once all fuel has run out screw the oil drain plug back in with a new seal ring.



After the tank has been driven empty the mechanical oil pressure monitoring system must be activated (see chapter "Actuating the oil pressure monitoring system").

6.8 Maintenance every 6 months

6.8.1 Battery service



WARNING!

Danger of cauterisation ! Danger of explosion!

When working on the battery do not use open fire, do not smoke!

The battery contains acid. Do not let acid come in contact with skin or clothes!

Wear protective clothing!

Wear safety goggles!

Do not lay any tools on the battery!

For recharging remove the plugs from the battery to avoid the accumulation of highly explosive gases.



ENVIRONMENT!

Dispose of old batteries in compliance with legal regulations.



Maintenance free batteries also need care. Maintenance free only means that the fluid level does not need to be checked. Each battery suffers under self-discharge, which may, in not checked occasionally, even cause damage to the battery as a result of exhaustive discharge.

The following therefore applies for the service life:

Switch off all consumers (e.g. ignition).

Check open-circuit voltage of the battery at regular intervals. At least once per month.

Reference values: 12.6 V = fully charged; 12.3 V = 50% discharged.

Recharge the battery immediately after an open-circuit voltage of 12.25 V or less is reached. Do not perform quick charging.

The open-circuit voltage of the battery occurs approx. 10 hours after the last charging process or one hour after the last discharge.

Maintenance – Maintenance every 6 months

After each charging process allow the battery to rest for one hour before taking it into service.

For resting periods of more than one month you should always disconnect the battery. Do not forget to perform regular open-circuit voltage measurements.

! NOTICE!

Exhausted batteries (batteries with formation of sulphate on the plates) are not covered under warranty!

Open the hood.

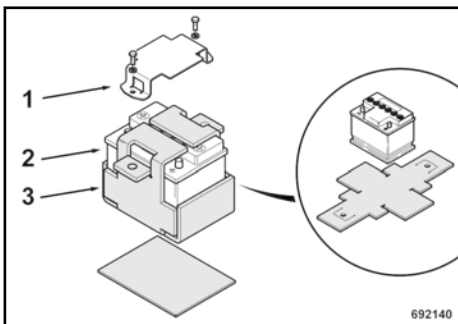


Fig. 51

Unscrew bracket (1) Fig. 51 of the battery.

Remove the vibration insulation mat (3).

Remove the battery (2) and clean the battery compartment.

Clean the outside of the battery.

Clean battery poles and pole clamps and grease them with pole grease (Vaseline).

Check the condition of the vibration insulation mats, replace if necessary.

On serviceable batteries check the acid level, if necessary top up to the filling mark with distilled water.

Install battery and vibration insulation mats.

Fasten the bracket again.

Close the hood

6.8.2 Check, adjust the valve clearance

! NOTICE!

We recommend to have this work carried out by trained personnel or our after sales service.

Check and adjust only when the engine is cold.

The gasket for the cylinder head cover must be generally renewed.

Valve clearance:

Maintenance – Maintenance every 6 months

Intake valve	0.1 mm (0.004 in)
Exhaust valve	0.2 mm (0.008 in)

Check the valve clearance

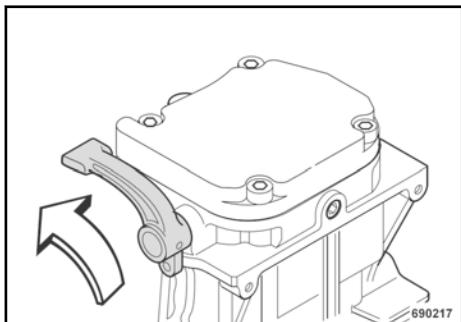


Fig. 52

The decompression lever ↩ Fig. 52 must be in initial position. Turn the engine in correct direction, until compression resistance can be felt.

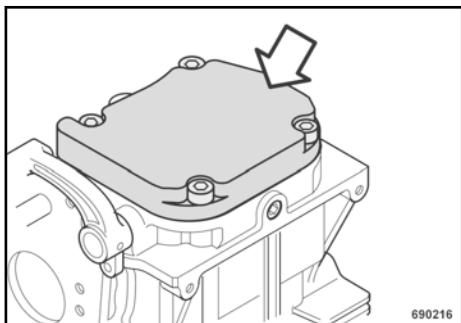


Fig. 53

Unscrew cylinder head cover ↩ Fig. 53 and take off with gasket. Generally replace the gasket.

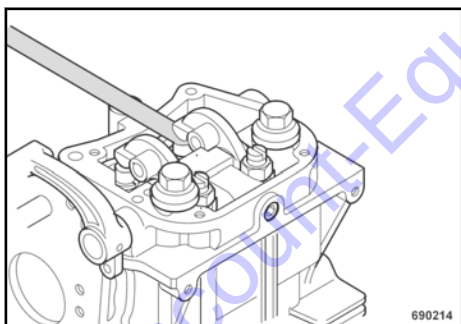


Fig. 54

Check the valve clearance between rocker arm and valve stem with a feeler gauge ↩ Fig. 54 on both valves.

Adjust the valve clearance

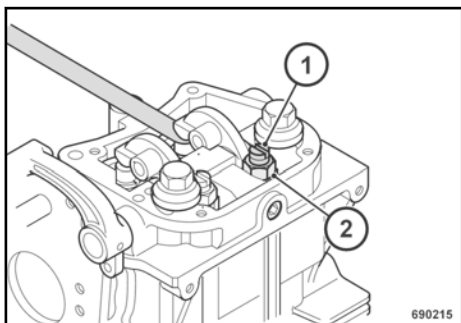


Fig. 55

Slightly slacken the counter nut (2) ↪ Fig. 55.

Adjust setscrew (1) with a screwdriver, until the feeler gauge can be inserted and pulled out with little resistance after retightening the counter nut.

Install the cylinder head cover with a new gasket.

After a short test run check the valve cover for leaks.

6.8.3 Check the oil level in the exciter housing



NOTICE!

Park the machine on level ground.

Clean the area around breather and drain plug.

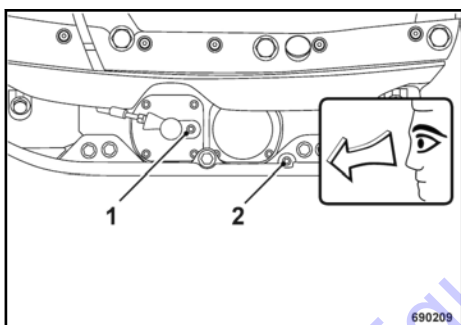


Fig. 56

Unscrew the bleeding screw (1) ↪ Fig. 56.

Unscrew the oil level inspection plug (2) and check the oil level.

The oil level must reach the bottom edge of the inspection opening, if necessary fill in oil.

For quality of oil refer to the "table of fuels and lubricants".

Clean the oil level inspection plug and screw in with sealing agent (e.g. BOMAG 009 700 16).

Screw the bleeding screw back in.

6.9 Annual maintenance

6.9.1 Change engine oil and oil filter



WARNING!

Danger of scalding!

When draining off hot oil.

By hot oil when unscrewing the engine oil filter.



NOTICE!

Drain the oil only when the engine is warm.

For quality and quantity of oil refer to the "table of fuels and lubricants".



ENVIRONMENT!

Catch running out oil and dispose of environmentally together with the oil filter.

Park the machine on level ground so that the engine is in horizontal position.

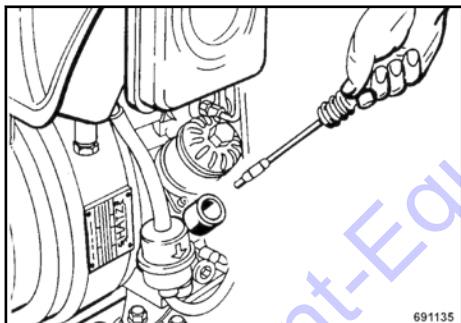


Fig. 57

Pull out the oil dipstick ↗ Fig. 57.

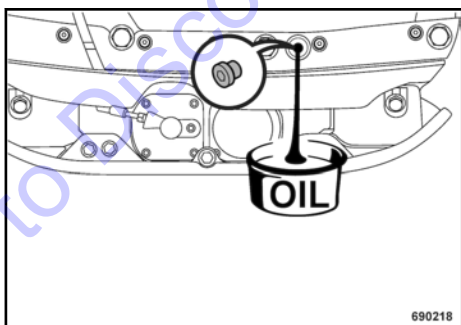


Fig. 58

Clean the drain hose from dust and dirt.

Unscrew the oil drain plug ↗ Fig. 58 and catch any oil running out.

Clean the drain plug and screw it back in (tightening torque: 20 Nm (14.8 ft.lbs)).

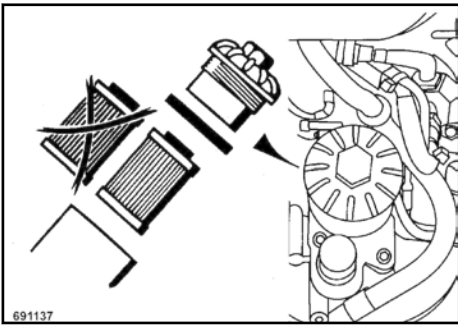


Fig. 59

Unscrew the cap ↪ Fig. 59.

Wipe the sealing face on the engine clean.

Insert the new filter cartridge with the recess facing downwards.

Check the seal in the cover, replace if necessary.

Screw the cover in oil tight.

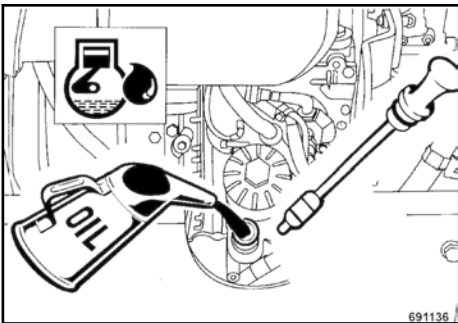


Fig. 60

Fill in fresh engine oil through the filler opening ↪ Fig. 60.

Push the dipstick back in.

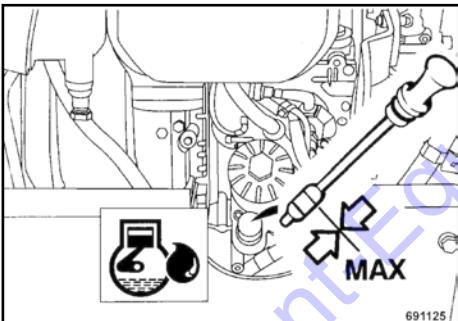


Fig. 61

After a short test run check for leaks.

Check the oil level on the dipstick ↪ Fig. 61, correct if necessary.

6.9.2 Replacing the fuel filter



WARNING!
Fire hazard!

When working on the fuel system do not use open fire, do not smoke, do not spill any fuel.



WARNING!

Health hazard!

Do not inhale any fuel fumes.



NOTICE!

Ensure strict cleanliness! Thoroughly clean the area around the fuel filter.



ENVIRONMENT!

Catch running out fuel and dispose of environmentally together with the fuel filter.

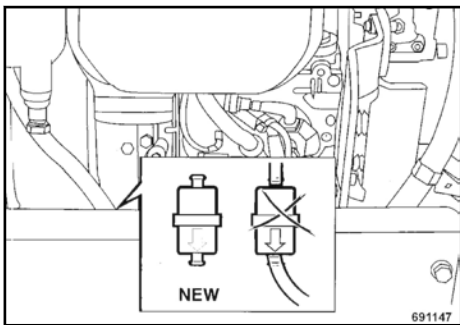


Fig. 62

Pull the fuel filter ↙ Fig. 62 out of the top and bottom hoses.



In case of contamination drain off and catch the sludge from the fuel tank, flush out with clean diesel fuel.

Install the new fuel filter by observing the flow direction.
Fill the fuel tank again.



After the tank has been driven empty the mechanical oil pressure monitoring system must be activated (see chapter "Actuating the oil pressure monitoring system").

6.9.3 Changing the oil in the exciter housing



NOTICE!

Park the machine on level ground.

For quality and quantity of oil refer to the "table of fuels and lubricants".



ENVIRONMENT!

Catch running out oil, do not let it seep into the ground and dispose off environmentally.

Clean the area around breather and drain plug.

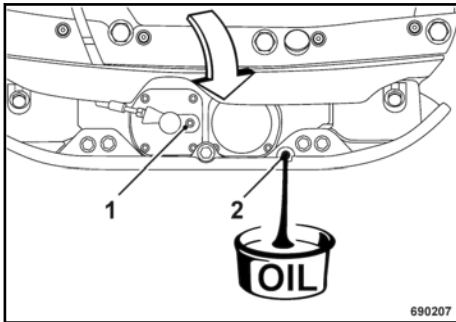


Fig. 63

Unscrew ventilation (1) ↪ Fig. 63 and level inspection plugs (2).

Drain the oil through the inspection plug bore. For this purpose tilt the machine to the side with the oil drain opening and support it safely.

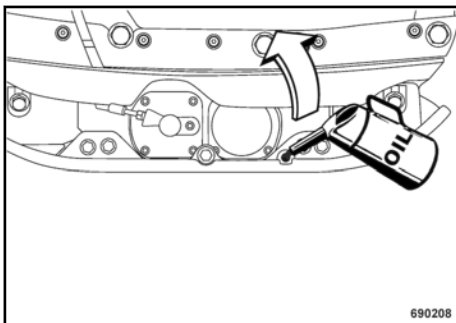


Fig. 64

Tilt the machine to the opposite side and secure it properly.

Fill in fresh oil through the level inspection opening ↪ Fig. 64.

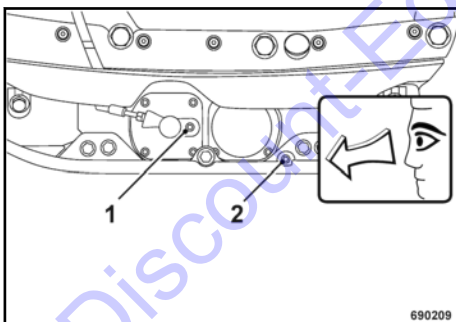


Fig. 65

Stand the machine on level ground and check the oil level ↪ Fig. 65.

The oil level must reach the bottom edge of the oil level inspection bore.

Clean level plug (2) and screw in with sealing agent (e.g. BOMAG 009 700 16).

Screw vent plug (1) tightly back in.

6.9.4 Check the V-belt tension, if necessary replace the V-belt

Checking the V-belt

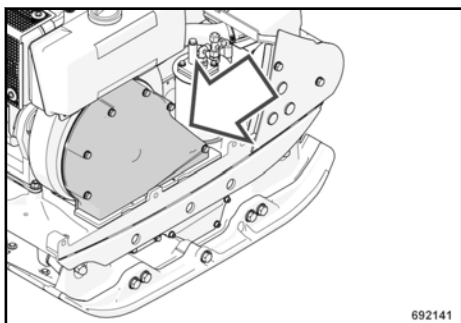


Fig. 66

Remove the V-belt guard ↪ Fig. 66.

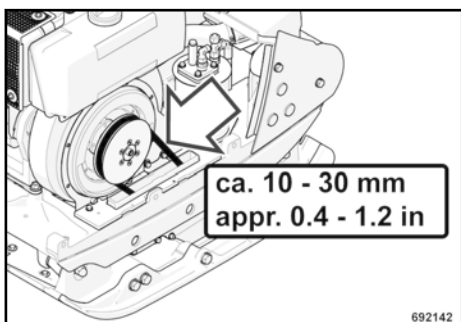


Fig. 67

Check condition and tightness of V-belt ↪ Fig. 67.



Compression measurement approx. 10 - 30 mm
(0.4 - 1.2 in)



NOTICE!

Replace a damaged V-belt.

The V-belt cannot be tightened manually. Always replace the V-belt, if the compression measurement is exceeded.

Replacing the V-belt

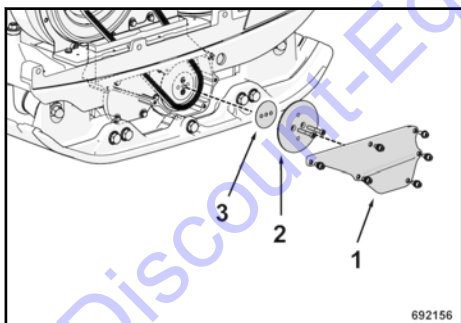


Fig. 68

Remove the safety cover (1) ↪ Fig. 68.

Disassemble the front V-belt pulley (2).

Take off the V-belt and replace it with a new one.

Attach the spacer (3).

Assemble the front V-belt pulley and fasten it.

Assemble the guard and fasten it with screws. (Tightening torque: 15 Nm (11 ft.lbs)).

Install the top V-belt guard .

6.10 Maintenance every 2 years

6.10.1 Change hydraulic oil and filter



WARNING!

Danger of scalding!

Danger of scalding by hot oil.



NOTICE!

Park the machine on level ground.

Drain off hydraulic oil at operating temperature.

Replace the hydraulic oil filter with every hydraulic oil change.

Change the hydraulic oil at least every 2 years.

For quality and quantity of oil refer to the "table of fuels and lubricants".



ENVIRONMENT!

Catch running out oil and dispose of environmentally together with the filter.

Changing the breather filter

Open the hood.

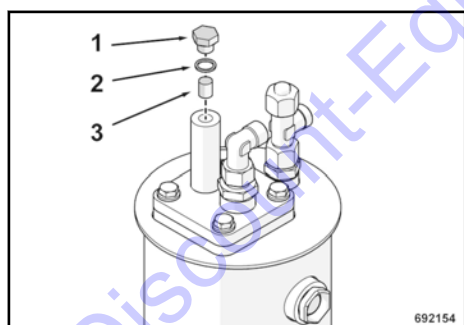


Fig. 69

Clean hydraulic tank and surrounding area.

Unscrew the plug (1) ↪ Fig. 69.

Take out the breather filter (3).

Replace and insert the breather filter with seal ring (2).

Replace the plug and screw it in tightly.

Maintenance – Maintenance every 2 years

Change hydraulic oil and filter

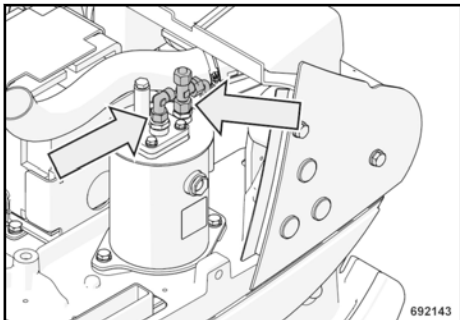


Fig. 70

Disassemble connecting sockets and hoses.

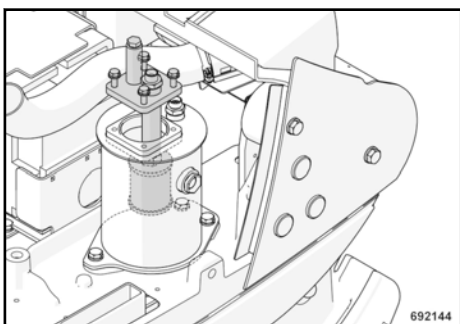


Fig. 71

Unscrew the connecting flange and take it off together with the hydraulic oil filter.

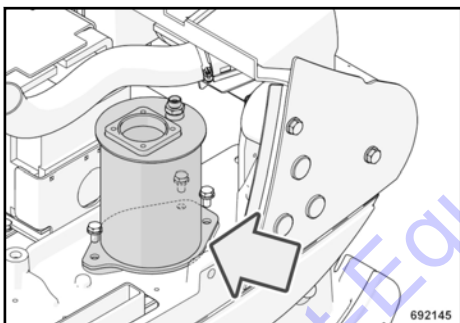


Fig. 72

Unscrew the hydraulic oil tank.

Empty the hydraulic oil tank and screw it back on.

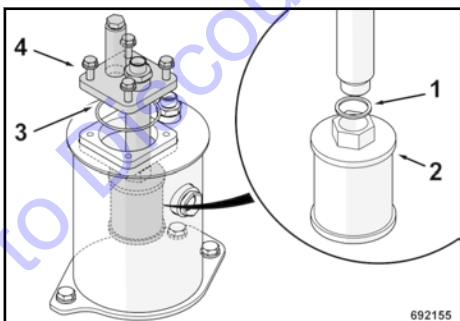


Fig. 73

Replace the hydraulic oil filter (2) and the seal ring (1) and fasten it to the connecting flange.

Assemble the connecting flange (4) with the new seal ring (3) to the hydraulic oil tank (tightening torque: 13 Nm (9.6 ft.lbs)).

Maintenance – Maintenance every 2 years

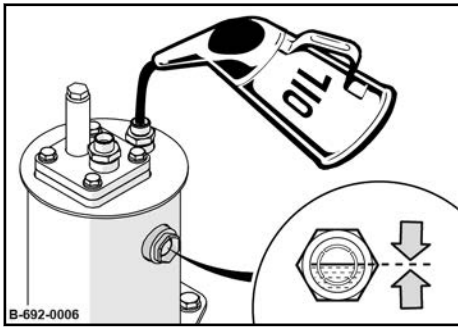


Fig. 74

Fill in new hydraulic oil.

Check the hydraulic oil level, top up if necessary.

⇒ **Nominal value: Middle of inspection glass**

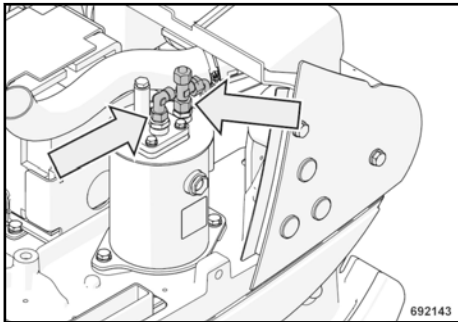


Fig. 75

Assemble connecting sockets and hoses.

Close the hood

Go to Discount-Equipment.com to order your parts

6.11 As required

6.11.1 Check, clean the air filter, replace if necessary



NOTICE!

Do not use gasoline or hot fluids to clean the air filter.

Do not continue to use a damaged air filter element. If in doubt use a new air filter.

The air filter must be changed after several times cleaning, but at the latest after one year.

Each cleaning interval must be marked with a cross on the cover of the air filter.

Cleaning does not make sense if the air filter element is covered with a sooty deposit. Use a new air filter.

Incorrectly handled air filters may become ineffective because of damage (e.g. cracks) and cause damage to the engine.

In case of wet or oily dirt replace the filter element.

Unscrew the wing nut for cover (1) ↗ Fig. 76 and take off the cover.

Pull out the air filter.

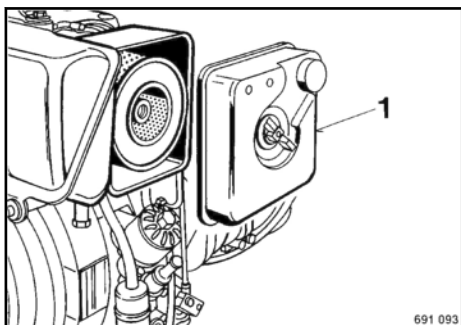


Fig. 76



WARNING!

Danger of injury!

Always wear protective clothes (goggles, gloves) when working with compressed air.

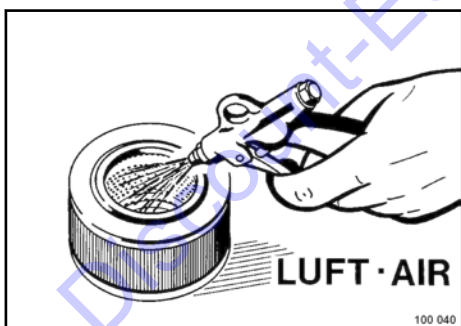


Fig. 77



NOTICE!

The air filter must be replaced if the slightest damage on filter paper or seal lips is found.

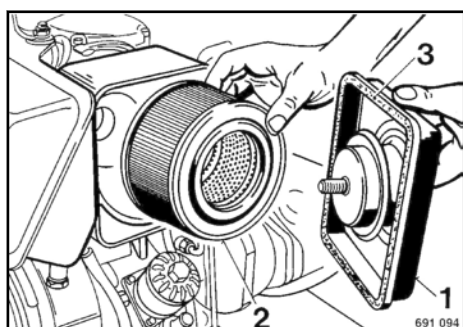


Fig. 78

Insert the air filter (2) ↪ Fig. 78.

Check the sealing face (3) on the housing.



NOTICE!

When tightening the cover do not damage the seal on the filter housing.

Attach the cover (1) ↪ Fig. 78 and tighten it with the wing screws.

Check the air filter service indicator ↪ Fig. 79.

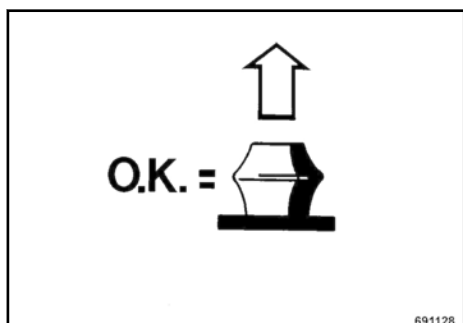


Fig. 79

6.11.2 Tightening the screws



Self locking nuts must always be replaced by new ones after they have been unscrewed.

Bolt dimensions	Tightening torques* ft - lb		
	8.8	10.9	12.9
M4	2	3	4
M5	4	7	7
M6	7	11	13
M8	18	26	33
M10	37	55	61
M12	65	91	108
M14	101	145	173
M16	156	221	264
M18	213	303	361
M20	304	426	513
M22	413	559	695
M24	524	738	885
M27	774	1092	1308
M30	1047	1482	1770

Fig. 80

*Strength classes for screws with untreated, non-lubricated surfaces. The quality designations are stamped on the screw heads.

8.8 = 8 G

10.9 = 10 K

12.9 = 12 K

The values result in a 90% utilization of the screw's yielding point at a coefficient of friction of $\mu_{total} = 0.14$.

The compliance with the tightening torques is to be checked with torque wrenches.

The tightening torques are not applicable when using MoS₂ lubricants.

6.11.3 Engine conservation

If the engine is to be shut down for a longer period of time (e.g. over winter), we recommend the following measures to avoid corrosion:

Clean engine and cooling system: With cold cleansing agent and water jet or, even better, with steam cleaning equipment.

Run the engine warm and shut it down.

Drain the still warm engine oil and fill in anti-corrosion engine oil.

Drain and catch the fuel from the fuel tank, mix it well with 10% anti-corrosion oil and fill it back in. Instead of mixing the fuel with anti-corrosion oil you may also fill the tank with injection pump testing oil with anti-corrosive properties (e.g. Calibration fluid B).

Then run the engine for 10 minutes, so that lines, filter, pump and nozzles are filled with the conserving mixture and the new engine oil is distributed to all parts.

Take the cylinder head cover off, spray the rocker chamber with a mixture of diesel fuel and 10% anti-corrosion oil. Then fasten the cover again.

Crank the engine several times to spray the combustion chamber (throttle lever in stop position).

Take the V-belt off and spray the grooves of the V-belt pulleys with anti-corrosion oil. Remove the anti-corrosion oil before taking the machine back into service.

Close air intake on air filter and exhaust opening tightly.



Depending on weather conditions these conserving measures will provide protection for approx. 6 - 12 months.

The conserving oil must be replaced by engine oil according to the API- (MIL) classification before taking the machine into service.

Anti-corrosion oils are those that comply with the MIL-L-21260 or TL 9150-037/2 resp. Nato Code C 640/642.



NOTICE!

A machine with conserved engine must be clearly marked by attaching a clear warning tag.

Go to Discount-Equipment.com to order your parts

7.1 General notes

Please observe strictly the safety regulations in the corresponding section of these operating and maintenance instructions.

Malfunctions are frequently caused by incorrect operation of the machine or insufficient maintenance. Whenever a fault occurs you should therefore thoroughly read these instruction on correct operation and maintenance.

If you cannot locate the cause of a fault or rectify it yourself by following the trouble shooting chart, you should contact our customer service department.

Go to Discount-Equipment.com to order your parts

7.2 Starting with jump wires

i Choose this type of starting if the starter battery is exhausted and the machine cannot be started manually with the safety crank handle.

! **NOTICE!**

A wrong connection will cause severe damage in the electric system.

The auxiliary battery must have the same voltage as the starter battery.

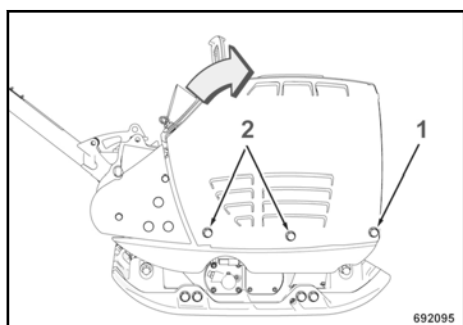


Fig. 81

Loosen the hood fasteners (1) on both sides and remove the fasteners (2) from both sides ↪ Fig. 81.

Fold the hood back.

Remove the battery holder and take off the vibration damping mat.

Check vibration damping mats, brackets and screw connections, replace if necessary.

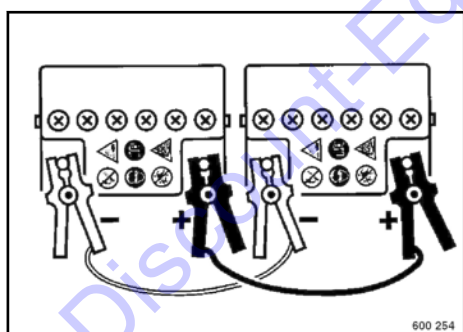


Fig. 82

Join the plus poles on external battery and starter battery with the jump wire ↪ Fig. 82.

Use the second jump start cable to connect the negative poles on external battery and starter battery.

Start the engine as described in the chapter “Starting the engine”.

When the engine is running remove the jump start cable from the two negative poles first and from the positive poles after.

i This work sequence is necessary to avoid short circuit caused by contact between positive and negative cables.

Close the hood again and fasten it with bolts.

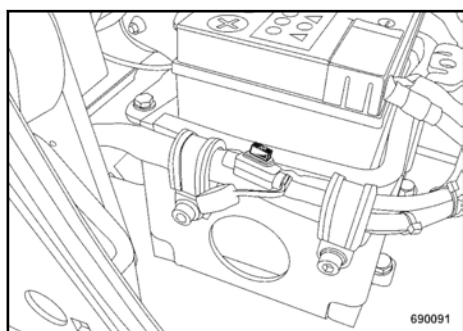
7.3 Fuses

**WARNING!****Fire hazard!**

Do not use fuses with higher ampere ratings and do not bridge fuses.

**NOTICE!**

Always cover the fuse with the protective cover.



Fuse (25 A) ↗ Fig. 83.

**NOTICE!**

Machines with Economizer are protected by an additional fuse (5 A). Optional equipment

Fig. 83

7.4 Engine problems

Fault description	Cause	Remedy
Engine does not start or does not start immediately, but can be cranked with the starter motor	Throttle lever in stop or idle speed position.	Set the lever to “Start” position.
	No fuel at the injection pump.	Fill in fuel
		Check the entire fuel system systematically.
	Insufficient compression	Check, adjust the valve clearance.
	- incorrect valve clearance	Check, adjust the valve clearance.
	- Wear on cylinder or piston rings	Have examined by a specialist.
	Injection nozzle out of order	Have examined by a specialist.
Additionally on engines with mechanical oil pressure monitoring	No oil pressure	Check the oil level. Activate mechanical oil pressure monitoring
With low temperatures	Temperature below starting limit.	Observe cold start instructions.
	Fuel gelled because of insufficient cold compatibility.	Pull the fuel hose off the fuel lift pump and check whether fuel runs out of the fuel pump clear and without gel. In case of gelled fuel you should either warm the engine up or drain the complete fuel supply system. Fill with a temperature resistant fuel mixture.
	Starter speed too low:	Replace engine oil with oil of correct viscosity
	- Oil with too high viscosity	Replace engine oil with oil of correct viscosity
	- Insufficiently charged battery	Check the battery, if necessary consult a specialist workshop
The starter is not switched on or the engine does not crank	Fault in the electric system:	Check electric equipment and related components or consult the our customer service.

Trouble shooting – Engine problems

Fault description	Cause	Remedy
	- Fuse defective	Check electric equipment and related components or consult the our customer service.
	- Battery or other cable connections not correctly connected.	Check electric equipment and related components or consult the our customer service.
	- Cable terminals loose or oxidised	Check electric equipment and related components or consult the our customer service.
	- Battery defective or not charged	Check electric equipment and related components or consult the our customer service.
	- Starter defective	Check electric equipment and related components or consult the our customer service.
	- Insufficiently charged battery	Check electric equipment and related components or consult the our customer service.
Engine ignites, but does not continue to run when switching the starter motor off.	Fuel filter clogged.	Replace the fuel filter.
	Fuel supply interrupted.	Check the entire fuel system systematically.
	Stop signal from monitoring elements connected with the oil pressure monitoring facility:	Check the oil level.
	- no oil pressure	Check the oil level.
Engine shuts down by itself during operation	Tank empty.	Fill in fuel.
	Fuel filter clogged.	Replace the fuel filter.
	The mechanical oil pressure monitoring shuts the engine down because of a lack off oil	Check the oil level, activate the oil pressure monitoring system.
	Mechanical defects.	
Engine loses power and speed	Fuel supply restricted:	Fill in fuel, activate the mechanical oil pressure monitoring system.
	- Tank empty	

Trouble shooting – Engine problems

Fault description	Cause	Remedy
		Fill in fuel, activate the mechanical oil pressure monitoring system.
	- Fuel filter clogged	Replace the fuel filter.
	- Insufficient tank ventilation	Ensure sufficient ventilation of the tank.
	- Line connections leaking	Check line connections for leaks.
	Throttle lever does not stay in selected position.	Block the throttle control.
	Too much oil in crankcase.	Drain off oil.
Engine loses power and speed, black exhaust smoke	Air filter dirty.	Clean or replace the air filter.
	Incorrect valve clearance.	Adjust the valve clearance.
	Injection nozzle out of order	Have examined by a specialist.
Engine overheating	Too much oil in engine.	Drain the engine oil down to the top mark on the dipstick.
	Insufficient cooling:	Clean the cooling air area.
	- Dirt in the entire area of the cooling air flow	Clean the cooling air area.
	- Air guide plates not completely closed.	Check air guide plates for completeness and good sealing

7.5 Trouble shooting Economizer

Fault	Description	Possible cause
Status-LED off	Operation	
Status-LED on	no frequency detected	Engine not running Plug-in connector defective Sensor/cable defective
Status-LED flashing	Frequency detected, but outside permissible range	Engine speed too low Vibration frequency too low Sensor defective atypical soil V-belt slipping incorrect V-belt installed

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Disposal – Final shut-down of machine

8.1 Final shut-down of machine

If the machine can no longer be used and needs to be finally shut down you must carry out the following work and have the machine disassembled by an officially recognized specialist workshop.



WARNING!

Danger of cauterisation ! Danger of explosion!

When working on the battery do not use open fire, do not smoke!

The battery contains acid. Do not let acid come in contact with skin or clothes!

Wear protective clothing!

Remove the batteries and dispose of in compliance with legal regulations.



ENVIRONMENT!

Collect all fuels and lubricants, do not let them seep into the ground and dispose of in compliance with legal regulations.

Empty the fuel tank.

Drain lubrication oil from engine and exciter housing.

Drain off hydraulic oil.



WARNING!

Danger of explosion!

Parts that previously contained combustible fluids must not be cut with a cutting torch.

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