Workshop Manual

ZX 85USBLC-3 Hydraulic Excavator

RECOGNIZE SAFETY INFORMATION

- These are the SAFETY ALERT SYMBOLS.
 - When you see these symbols on your machine or in this manual, be alert to the potential for personal injury.
 - Follow recommended precautions and safe operating practices.



001-E01A-0001

SA-688

UNDERSTAND SIGNAL WORDS

- On machine safety signs, signal words designating the degree or level of hazard - DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION - are used with the safety alert symbol.
 - DANGER indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
 - WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
 - CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.
 - DANGER or WARNING safety signs are located near specific hazards. General precautions are listed on CAUTION safety signs.
 - Some safety signs don't use any of the designated signal words above after the safety alert symbol are occasionally used on this machine.
- To avoid confusing machine protection with personal safety messages, a signal word IMPORTANT indicates a situation which, if not avoided, could result in damage to the machine.
- NOTE indicates an additional explanation for an element of information.

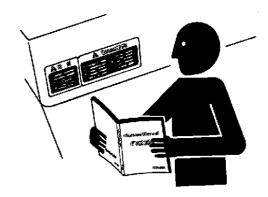


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FOLLOW SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Carefully read and follow all safety signs on the machine and all safety messages in this manual.
- Safety signs should be installed, maintained and replaced when necessary.
 - If a safety sign or this manual is damaged or missing, order a replacement from your authorized dealer in the same way you order other replacement parts (be sure to state machine model and serial number when ordering).
- Learn how to operate the machine and its controls correctly and safely.
- Allow only trained, qualified, authorized personnel to operate the machine.
- Keep your machine in proper working condition.
 - Unauthorized modifications of the machine may impair its function and/or safety and affect machine life.
 - Do not modify any machine parts without authorization. Failure to do so may deteriorate the part safety, function, and/or service life. In addition, personal accident, machine trouble, and/or damage to material caused by unauthorized modifications will void Hitachi Warranty Policy.
 - Do not use attachments and/or optional parts or equipment not authorized by Hitachi. Failure to do so may deteriorate the safety, function, and/or service life of the machine. In addition, personal accident, machine trouble, and/or damage to material caused by using unauthorized attachments and/or optional parts or equipment will void Hitachi Warranty Policy.
- The safety messages in this SAFETY chapter are intended to illustrate basic safety procedures of machines. However it is impossible for these safety messages to cover every hazardous situation you may encounter. If you have any questions, you should first consult your supervisor and/or your authorized dealer before operating or performing maintenance work on the machine.

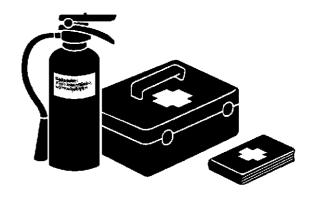


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PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES

- Be prepared if a fire starts or if an accident occurs.
 - · Keep a first aid kit and fire extinguisher on hand.
 - Thoroughly read and understand the label attached on the fire extinguisher to use it properly.
 - To ensure that a fire-extinguisher can be always used when necessary, check and service the fire-extinguisher at the recommended intervals as specified in the fire-extinguisher manual.
 - Establish emergency procedure guidelines to cope with fires and accidents.
 - Keep emergency numbers for doctors, ambulance service, hospital, and fire department posted near your telephone.



CA 42

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WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

 Wear close fitting clothing and safety equipment appropriate to the job.

You may need:

A hard hat

Safety shoes

Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield

Heavy gloves

Hearing protection

Reflective clothing

Wet weather gear

Respirator or filter mask.

Be sure to wear the correct equipment and clothing for the job. Do not take any chances.

- Avoid wearing loose clothing, jewelry, or other items that can catch on control levers or other parts of the machine.
- Operating equipment safely requires the full attention of the operator. Do not wear radio or music headphones while operating the machine.





SA-428

PROTECT AGAINST NOISE

- Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing.
 - Wear a suitable hearing protective device such as earmuffs or earplugs to protect against objectionable or uncomfortably loud noises.

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SA-434

INSPECT MACHINE

- Inspect your machine carefully each day or shift by walking around it before you start it to avoid personal injury.
 - In the walk-around inspection be sure to cover all points described in the "RE-START INSPEC-TION" chapter in the operator's manual.



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SA-435

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR CAB

- Before entering the cab, thoroughly remove all dirt and/or oil from the soles of your work boots. If any controls such as a pedal is operated while with dirt and/or oil on the soles of the operator's work boots the operator's foot may slip off the pedal, possibly resulting in a personal accident.
- Do not leave parts and/or tools lying around the operator's seat. Store them in their specified locations.
- Avoid storing transparent bottles in the cab. Do not attach any transparent type window decorations on the windowpanes as they may focus sunlight, possibly starting a fire.
- Refrain from listening to the radio, or using music headphones or mobile telephones in the cab while operating the machine.
- Keep all flammable objects and/or explosives away from the machine.
- After using the ashtray, always cover it to extinguish the match and/or tobacco.
- Do not leave cigarette lighters in the cab. When the temperature in the cab increases, the lighter may explode.

524-E01A-0000

SECTION AND GROUP CONTENTS

SECTION 1 GENERAL

Group 1 Precautions for disassembling and Assembling
Group 2 Tightening
Group 3 Painting
Group 4 Bleeding Air from Hydraulic Oil
Tank

WORKSHOP MANUAL SECTION 2 UPPERSTRUCTURE

Group 1 Cab
Group 2 Counterweight
Group 3 Main Frame
Group 4 Pump Device
Group 5 Control Valve
Group 6 Swing Device
Group 7 Pilot Valve
Group 8 Pilot Shut-Off Solenoid Valve
Group 9 Shockless Valve
Group 10 Solenoid Valve Unit
Group 11 Engine

SECTION 3 UNDERCARRIAGE

Group 1 Swing Bearing
Group 2 Travel Device
Group 3 Center Joint
Group 4 Track Adjuster
Group 5 Front Idler
Group 6 Upper and Lower Roller
Group 7 Track

All information, illustrations and specifications in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. The right is reserved to make changes at any time without notice.

SECTION 4 FRONT ATTACHMENT

Group 1 Front	Attachment
Group 2 Cylind	ler

TECHNICAL MANUAL (Operational Principle)

SECTION 1 GENERAL SECTION 3 COMPONENT OPERATION

Group 1 Specifications
Group 2 Component Layout
Group 3 Component Specifications
SECTION 2 SYSTEM
Group 1 Controller

Group 1 Pump Device
Group 2 Swing Device
Group 3 Control Valve
Group 4 Pilot Valve
Group 5 Travel Device

Group 2 Control System Group 6 Others (Upperstructure)
Group 3 Hydraulic System Group 7 Others (Undercarriage)
Group 4 Electrical System

TECHNICAL MANUAL (Troubleshooting)

SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL PER-FORMANCE TEST
SECTION 5 TROUBLESHOOTING
Group 1 Diagnosing Procedure

Group 1 Introduction Group 2 Monitor Unit Group 2 Standard Group 3 Dr. ZX Group 3 Engine Test Group 4 ICF

Group 4 Excavator Test
Group 5 Component Layout
Group 5 Component Test
Group 6 Troubleshooting A
Group 6 Adjustment
Group 7 Troubleshooting B

Group 8 Electrical System Inspection



- CONTENTS -

Group 1 Precautions for Disass and Assembling	embling
Precautions for Disassembling and	
Assembling	W1-1-1
Maintenance Standard Terminology	W1-1-7
Group 2 Tightening	
Tightening Torque Specifications	W1-2-1
Torque Chart	W1-2-2
Piping Joint	W1-2-5
Periodic Replacement of Parts	W1-2-9
Group 3 Painting	
Painting	W1-3-1
Group 4 Bleeding Air from Hydr Tank	aulic Oi
Bleed Air from Hydraulic Oil Tank	W1-4-1

PRECAUTIONS FOR DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING

Precautions for Disassembling and Assembling

Clean the Machine

Thoroughly wash the machine before bringing it into the shop. Bringing a dirty machine into the shop may cause machine components to be contaminated during disassembling/assembling, resulting in damage to machine components, as well as decreased efficiency in service work.

Inspect the Machine

Be sure to thoroughly understand all disassem-bling/assembling procedures beforehand, to help avoid incorrect disassembling of components as well as personal injury.

Check and record the items listed below to prevent

Check and record the items listed below to prevent problems from occurring in the future.

- The machine model, machine serial number, and hour meter reading.
- Reason for disassembly (symptoms, failed parts, and causes).
- Clogging of filters and oil, water or air leaks, if any.
- · Capacities and condition of lubricants.
- · Loose or damaged parts.
- Prepare and Clean Tools and Disassembly Area

Prepare the necessary tools to be used and the area for disassembling work.

• Precautions for Disassembling

- To prevent dirt from entering, cap or plug the removed pipes.
- Before disassembling, clean the exterior of the components and place on a work bench.
- Before disassembling, drain gear oil from the reduction gear.
- Be sure to provide appropriate containers for draining fluids.
- · Use matching marks for easier reassembling.
- Be sure to use the specified special tools, when instructed.
- If a part or component cannot be removed after removing its securing nuts and bolts, do not attempt to remove it forcibly. Find the cause(s), then take the appropriate measures to remove it.
- Orderly arrange disassembled parts. Mark and tag them as necessary.
- Store common parts, such as bolts and nuts with reference to where they are to be used and in a manner that will prevent loss.
- Inspect the contact or sliding surfaces of disassembled parts for abnormal wear, sticking, or other damage.
- Measure and record the degree of wear and clearances.

· Precautions for Assembling

- Be sure to clean all parts and inspect them for any damage. If any damage is found, repair or replace part.
- Dirt or debris on the contact or sliding surfaces may shorten the service life of the machine. Take care not to contaminate any contact or sliding surfaces.
- Be sure to replace O-rings, backup rings, and oil seals with new ones once they are disassembled.
 Apply a film of grease before installing.
- Be sure that liquid-gasket-applied surfaces are clean and dry.
- If an anti-corrosive agent has been used on a new part, be sure to thoroughly clean the part to remove the agent.
- · Utilize matching marks when assembling.
- Be sure to use the designated tools to assemble bearings, bushings and oil seals.
- Keep a record of the number of tools used for disassembly/assembly. After assembling is complete, count the number of tools, so as to make sure that no forgotten tools remain in the assembled machine.

Bleeding Air from Hydraulic System

When hydraulic oil is drained, the suction filter or the suction lines are replaced, or the removal and installation of the pump, swing motor, travel motor or cylinder is done, bleed air from the hydraulic system in the following procedures:

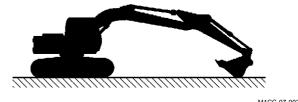
IMPORTANT: If the engine is started with air trapped in the hydraulic pump housing, damage to the pump may result. If the hydraulic motor is operated with air trapped in the hydraulic motor housing, damage to the motor may result.

If the cylinder is operated with air trapped in the cylinder tube, damage to the cylinder may result.

Be sure to bleed air before starting the engine.

- Bleeding Air from Hydraulic Pump
 - Remove the air bleeding plug from the top of the pump and fill the pump housing with hydraulic oil.
 - After the pump housing is filled with hydraulic oil, temporarily tighten the plug. Then, start the engine and run at slow idle speed.
 - Slightly loosen the plug to bleed air from the pump housing until hydraulic oil oozes out.
 - After bleeding all the air, securely tighten the plug.
- Bleeding Air from Travel Motor / Swing Motor
 - With the drain plug / hose on travel motor / swing motor removed, fill the motor case with hydraulic oil

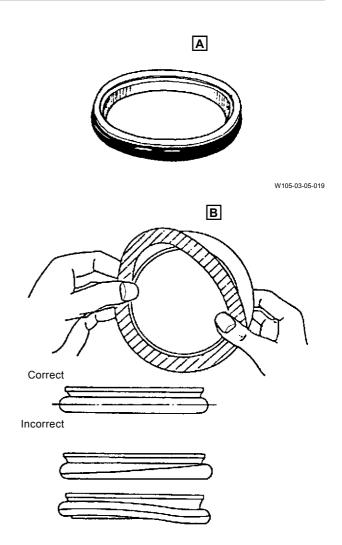
- Bleeding Air from Hydraulic Circuit
 - · After refilling hydraulic oil, start the engine. While operating each cylinder, swing motor and travel motor evenly, operate the machine under light loads for 10 to 15 minutes. Slowly start each operation (never fully stroke the cylinders during initial operation stage). As the pilot oil circuit has an air bleed device, air trapped in the pilot oil circuit will be bled while performing the above operation for approx. 5 minutes.
 - · Reposition the front attachment to check hydraulic oil level.
 - · Stop the engine. Recheck hydraulic oil level. Replenish oil as necessary.

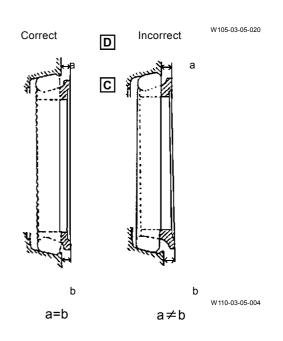


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Floating Seal Precautions

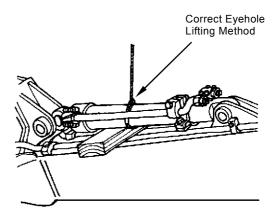
- In general, replace the floating seal with a new one after disassembling.
 If the floating seal is to be reused, follow these procedures:
 - (1) Keep seal rings together as a matched set with seal ring faces together. Insert a piece of cardboard to protect surfaces. Apply oil to the sliding surface (C) on seal ring (A).
 - (2) Check the slide surface (C) on seal ring (A) for scuffing, scoring, corrosion, deformation or uneven wear.
- (3) Check O-ring (B) for tears, breaks, deformation or hardening.
- 2. If incorrectly assembled, oil leakage or damage will occur. Be sure to do the following, to prevent trouble.
 - Clean the floating seal and seal mounting bores with cleaning solvent.
 Use a wire brush to remove mud, rust or dirt.
 After cleaning, thoroughly dry parts with compressed air.
 - (2) Clean the floating seal and seal mounting bores. Check the bore surface for scuffing or scoring by touching the surface.
 - (3) Check that the O-ring is not twisted, and that it is installed correctly on the seal ring.
 - (4) After installing the floating seal, check that seal ring surface (C) is parallel with seal mating face (D) by measuring the distances (C) and (D) at point (a) and (b), as illustrated. If these distances differ, correct the O-ring seating.



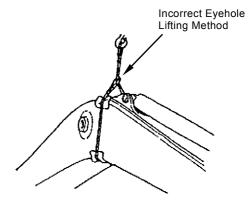


Precautions for Using Nylon Sling

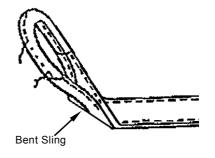
- Follow the precautions below to use nylon slings safely.
- Attach protectors (soft material) on the corners of the load so that the nylon sling does not directly contact the corners. This will prevent the nylon sling from being damaged and the lifted load from slipping.
- Lower the temperature of the lifted load to lower than 100 °C (212 °F). If unavoidably lifting a load with a temperature of 100 °C (212 °F) or more, reduce the load weight.
- · Do not lift acid or alkali chemicals.
- Take care not to allow the sling to become wet.
 The load may slip.
- When required to use more than one sling, use slings with the same width and length to keep the lifted load balanced.
- When lifting a load using an eyehole, be sure to eliminate any gaps between the sling and load. (Refer to the right illustration.) Reduce the load weight so that it is less than 80 % of the sling breaking force.
- Avoid using twisted, bound, connected, or hitched slings.
- Do not place any object on twisted or bent slings. (Refer to the right illustration.)
- When removing the slings from under the load, take care not to damage the nylon slings. Avoid contact with protrusions.
- Avoid dragging slings on the ground, throwing slings or pushing slings with a metal object.
- When using with other types of slings (wire rope) or accessories (shackle), protect the joint so that the nylon sling is not damaged.
- Store the nylon slings indoors so they won't deteriorate with heat, sun light, or chemicals.



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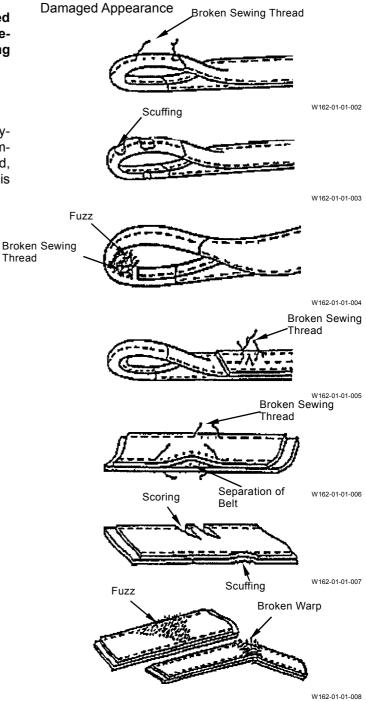
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CAUTION: If a load is lifted with a damaged nylon sling, serious personal injury may result. Be sure to visually check the nylon sling for any damage before using.

2. Before using a nylon sling, visually check the nylon sling for any damage corresponding to examples shown to the right. If any damage is found, cut and discard the sling. Even if no damage is found, do not use slings older than 7-years.



MAINTENANCE STANDARD TERMINOLO-GY

"Standard"

- 1. Dimension for parts on a new machine.
- 2. Dimension of new components or assemblies adjusted to specification.

"Allowable Limit"

- 1. Normal machine performance cannot be accomplished after exceeding this limit.
- 2. Repair or adjustment is impossible after exceeding this limit.
- Therefore, in consideration of operation efficiency and maintenance expense, proper maintenance shall be carried out before reaching the "Allowable Limit".

TIGHTENING TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

No.	o. Descriptions		Bolt Dia	Q'ty	Wrench Size		Torque	
			mm		mm	N⋅m	(kgf·m)	(lbf·ft)
1	Engine cushion rubber	mounting holt	14	2	22	180	(18.4)	(133)
	Engine custilon rubbei	mounting bolt	16	2	24	270	(27.5)	(200)
2	Engine bracket mounti	na holt	10	8	17	50	(5.1)	(37)
	Engine bracket mount		12	8	19	90	(9.2)	(66)
3	Hydraulic oil tank mou	nting bolt	16	4	24	270	(27.5)	(200)
4	Fuel tank mounting bo	lt	16	4	24	210	(21.5)	(155)
					17	2.5	(2)	(15)
					19	29.5	(3)	(22)
					22	39	(4)	(29)
5	ORS fittings for hydrau	llic hoses and piping			27	93	(9.5)	(69)
					32	137	(14)	(101)
					36	175	(18)	(129)
					41	205	(21)	(151)
6	Pump mounting bolt		18	2	27	300	(30.5)	(220)
7	Control valve mounting bolt			3	22	180	(18.4)	(133)
8	· ·			4	22	140	(14.3)	(103)
9				10	24	210	(21.5)	(155)
10				8	12	175	(18)	(129)
11				4	17	20	(2.0)	(15.0)
12	2 Cab mounting nut			4	24	210	(21.5)	(155)
40	Swing hearing mounting holt to unperstructure			24	24	210	(21.5)	(155)
13	Swing bearing mounting bolt to undercarriage		16	24	24	270	(27.5)	(200)
	Travel device mounting	g bolt	16	20	24	300	(31)	(220)
14	Travel reduction device	e cover mounting bolt	14	8	22	140	(14.3)	(103)
15	Sprocket mounting bol	•	16	24	24	270	(27.5)	(200)
16	Upper roller mounting		14	2	22	140	(14.3)	(103)
17	Lower roller mounting		14	40	22	245	(25)	(180)
18	Track shoe bolt			320	22	245	(25)	(180)
			6		10	10	(1)	(7.4)
40					13	20	(2)	(15)
19 Cover mounting bolt		18 10		17	50	(5.1)	(37)	
			12		19	90	(9.2)	(66)
20	20 Flexible master coupling of low pressure piping			4	13	10.3 to 12.4	(1.05 to 1.26)	(7.6 to 9.1)
	Coupling of low pressure piping			4	9.5	4.4	(0.45)	(3.3)
24	The Halens of Co.	Suction hose		2	11	10	(1.0)	(7.4)
21	T-bolt clamp of low	In-take air duct		1	9.5	7.3	(0.74)	(5.4)
	pressure piping	Radiator hose		1	9.5	7.3	(0.74)	(5.4)
22	Side-cutter mounting b	oolt	20	6	30	540	(55)	(400)

NOTE: 1. Apply lubricant (e.g. white zinc B dissolved into spindle oil) to bolts and nuts to reduce friction coefficient of them.

2. Make sure bolt and nut threads are clean before installing.

TORQUE CHART



CAUTION: Use tools appropriate for the work to be done. Makeshift tools and procedures can create safety hazards. For loosening and tightening nuts and bolts, use correct size tools. Otherwise, tightening tools may slip, potentially causing personal injury.

Bolt Types

Tighten nuts or bolts correctly to torque specifications. Four different types and grades of bolt are employed. Make sure to employ correct bolts and tighten them correctly when assembling the machine or components.



SA-040

Bolt Dia.	Wrench Size	Hexagon Wrench Size	10.9		\widehat{T}	8.8		$\widehat{\mathbf{H}}$			M250 07 000
		Size	9	ocket Bolt	M552-07-091			M552-07-090			M552-07-092
			N⋅m	(kgf·m)	(lbf·ft)	N⋅m	(kgf⋅m)	(lbf·ft)	N⋅m	(kgf⋅m)	(lbf·ft)
M6	10	5							3.3 to 4.2	(0.3 to 0.4)	(2.4 to 3.0)
M8	13	6	30	(3.0)	(21.5)	20	(2.0)	(14.5)	10	(1.0)	(7.2)
M10	17	8	65	(6.5)	(47)	50	(5.0)	(36)	20	(2.0)	(14.5)
M12	19	10	110	(11)	(80)	90	(9.0)	(65)	35	(3.5)	(25.5)
M14	22	12	180	(18)	(130)	140	(14)	(101)	55	(5.5)	(40)
M16	24	14	270	(27)	(195)	210	(21)	(152)	80	(8.0)	(58)
M18	27	14	400	(40)	(290)	300	(30)	(215)	120	(12)	(87)
M20	30	17	550	(55)	(400)	400	(40)	(290)	170	(17)	(123)
M22	32		750	(75)	(540)	550	(55)	(400)	220	(22)	(159)
M24	36		950	(95)	(690)	700	(70)	(510)	280	(28)	(205)
M27	41		1400	(140)	(1010)	1050	(105)	(760)	400	(40)	(290)
M30	46		1950	(195)	(1410)	1450	(145)	(1050)	550	(55)	(400)
M33	50		2600	(260)	(1880)	1950	(195)	(1410)	750	(75)	(540)
M36	55		3200	(320)	(2310)	2450	(245)	(1770)	950	(95)	(690)

IMPORTANT: The following items are applied to both fine and coarse pitch threads.

- 1. Apply lubricant (i. e. white zinc B dissolved Into Spindle oil) to nuts and bolts to reduce their friction coefficients.
 - The plated bolts require no lubricant.
- 2. Torque tolerance is ± 10 %.
- 3. Be sure to use bolts of correct length. Bolts that are too long cannot be tightened, as the bolt tip comes into contact with the bottom of the bolt hole. Bolts that are too short cannot develop sufficient tightening force.
- 4. The torques given in the chart are for general use only. Do not use these torques if a different torque is given for a specific application.
- 5. Make sure that nut and bolt threads are clean before installing.
 - Remove dirt or corrosion, if any.

Bolt Tightening Order

When tightening two or more bolts, tighten them alternately, as shown, to ensure even tightening.

Equally tighten upper and lower alternately

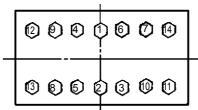
1st to 4th

2nd to 3rd

Tighten diagonally



Tighten from center and diagonally



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Service Recommendations for Spilt Flange

IMPORTANT: 1. Be sure to clean and Inspect sealing surfaces. Scratches / roughness cause leaks and seal wear.

Unevenness causes seal extrusion. If defects cannot be polished out, replace the component.

- 2. Be sure to use only specified O-rings. Inspect O-rings for any damage. Take care not to file O-ring surfaces. When installing an O-ring into a groove, use grease to hold it in place.
- 3. While lightly tightening split flange halves, check that split is centered and perpendicular to the port. Hand-tighten bolts to hold parts in place. Take care not to pinch the O-ring.
- 4. Tighten bolts alternately and diagonally, as shown, to ensure even tightening.
- Do not use air wrenches. Using an air wrench often causes tightening of one bolt fully before tightening of the others, resulting in damage to O-rings or uneven tightening of bolts.

Nut and Bolt Locking

• Lock Plate

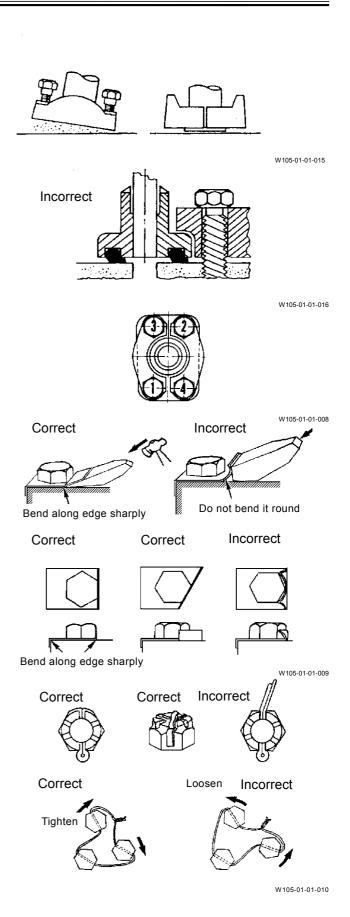
IMPORTANT: Do not reuse lock plates. Do not try to bend the same point twice.

• Cotter Pin

IMPORTANT: Do not reuse cotter pins. Match the holes in the bolt and nut while tightening, not while loosening.

• Lock Wire

IMPORTANT: Apply wire to bolts in the bolt-tightening direction, not in the bolt-loosening direction.



PIPING JOINT

IMPORTANT: The torques given in the chart are for general use only.

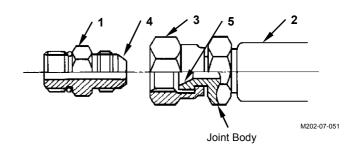
Do not use these torques if a different torque is given for a specific application.

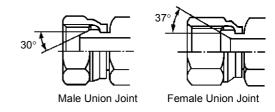
Union Joint

Metal sealing surfaces (4) and (5) of adapter (1) and hose (2) fit together to seal pressure oil. Union joints are used to join small-diameter lines.

IMPORTANT: 1. Do not over-tighten nut (3). Excessive force will be applied to metal sealing surfaces (4) and (5), possibly cracking adapter (1). Be sure to tighten nut (3) to specifications.

 Scratches or other damage to sealing surfaces (4) or (5) will cause oil leakage at the joint. Take care not to damage them when connecting/disconnecting.





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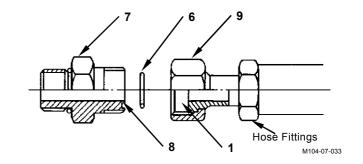
Description	Wrench Size mm	Wrench Size mm	Tightening Torque
·	Union Nut	Hose Fittings	N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)
30° male	17	17	24.5 (2.5, 18)
	19	19	29.5 (3.0, 21.5)
	22	22	39 (4.0, 28.5)
	27	27	93 (9.5, 69)
	32	32	137 (14.0, 101)
	36	36	175 (18.0, 129)
	41	41	205 (21.0, 151)
37° female	17	14	24.5 (2.5, 18)
	19	17	29.5 (3.0, 21.5)
	22	19	39 (4.0, 28.5)
	27	22	93 (9.5, 69)
	32	27	137 (14.0, 101)
	36	32	175 (18.0, 129)
	41	36	205 (21.0, 151)

NOTE: Tightening torque of 37° male coupling without union is similar to tightening torque of 37° female.

O-ring Seal Joint

O-ring (6) seats against the end face of adapter (7) to seal pressure oil.

- IMPORTANT: 1. Be sue to replace O-ring (6) with a new one when reconnecting.
 - 2. Before tightening nut (9), confirm that O-ring (6) is seated correctly in O-ring groove (e). Tightening nut (9) with O-ring (6) displaced will damage O-ring (6), resulting in oil leakage.
 - 3. Take care not to damage O-ring groove (8) or sealing surface (10).
 - Damage to O-ring (6) will cause oil leakage.
 - 4. If nut (9) is loose and oil is leaking, do not re-tighten nut (9). Replace O-ring (6) with a new one and check that O-ring (6) is correctly seated in place, tighten nut (9).

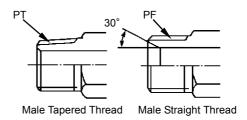


Wrench Size	Wrench Size	Tightening Torque
mm	mm	rigittering forque
Union Nut	Hose Fittings	N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)
19	17	29.5 (3.0, 21.5)
22	19	69 (7.0, 51)
27	22	93 (9.5, 69)
32	27	137 (14.0, 101)
36	30, 32	175 (18.0, 129)
41	36	205 (21.0, 151)
46	41	205 (21.0, 151)

Screw-In Connection

Depending on types of screw and sealing, different types of screw fittings are used.

IMPORTANT: Be sure to confirm that the thread pitch and thread type (tapered or straight) are the correct type before using any screw-in connection.



W105-01-01-018

	Male Tapered Thread				
Wrench Size	Tightenin	g Torque			
mm	N⋅m (kgf	·m, lbf·ft)			
Hose Fittings	FC material	SS material			
19	14.5 (1.5, 10.5)	34 (3.5, 25)			
22	29.5 (3.0, 21.5)	49 (5.0, 36)			
27	49 (5.0, 36)	93 (9.5, 69)			
36	69 (7.0, 51)	157 (16, 116)			
41	108 (11, 80)	205 (21, 151)			
50	157 (16, 116)	320 (33, 235)			
60	195 (20, 144)				

Seal Tape Application

Seal tape is used to seal clearances between male and female threads, so as to prevent any leaks between threads.

Be sure to apply just enough seal tape to fill up thread clearances. Do not overwrap.

• Application Procedure

Confirm that the thread surface is clean and, free of dirt or damage.

Apply seal tape around threads as shown. Wrap seal tape in the same direction as the threads.

Low-Pressure-Hose Clamp Tightening Torque

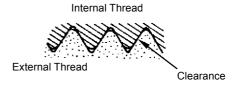
Low-pressure-hose clamp tightening torque differs depending on the type of clamp.

T-Bolt Type Band Clamp:

4.4 N·m (0.45 kgf·m, 3.25 lbf·ft)

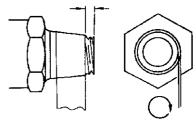
Worm Gear Type Band Clamp:

5.9 to 6.9 N·m (0.6 to 0.7 kg·m, 4.3 to 5.1 lbf·ft)

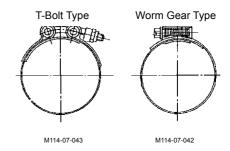


W105-01-01-019

Leave one to two pitch threads uncovered



M114-07-041



Connecting Hose

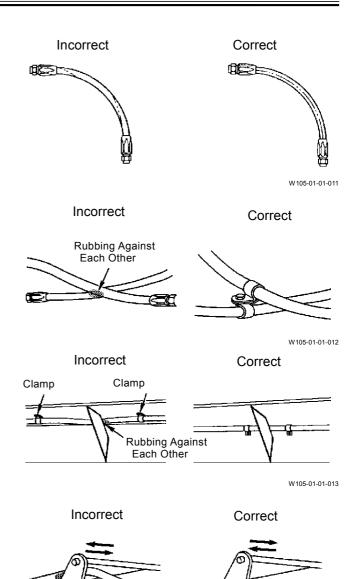


CAUTION: When replacing hoses, be sure to use only genuine Hitachi service parts. Using hoses other than genuine Hitachi hoses may cause oil leaks, hose rupture or Separation of fitting, possibly resulting in a fire on the machine.

Do not install hoses kinked. Application of high oil pressure, vibration, or an impact to a kinked hose may result in oil leaks, hose rupture or separation of fitting. Utilize Print marks on hoses when installing to prevent hose from being kinked.

If hoses rub against each other, wear to the hoses will result, leading to hose rupture. Take necessary measures to protect hoses from rubbing against each other.

Take care so that hoses do not come into contact with moving parts or sharp objects.



W105-01-01-014

Rubbing Against Each Other

PERIODIC REPLACEMENT OF PARTS

To ensure safe operation, be sure to conduct periodic inspection of the machine. In addition, the parts listed below, if defective, may pose serious safety/fire hazards. It is very difficult to gauge the extent of deterioration, fatigue, or weakening of the parts listed below simply by visual inspection alone. For this reason, replace these parts at the intervals shown in the table below. However, if any of these parts are found to be defective, replace before starting operation, regardless of the interval.

Also, when replacing hoses, check the clamps for deformation, cracks, or other deterioration, and replace as necessary.

Be sure to perform periodic inspection of all hoses, as shown below, and replace or retighten any defective parts found, as necessary.

Consult your authorized dealer for correct replacement.

Periodic Replacement Parts			Replacement Intervals
		Fuel hose (Fuel tank to Supply pump)	Every 2 years
Engine		Oil filter hose (Engine to oil filter)	Every 2 years
		Heater hose (Heater to engine)	Every 2 years
		Pump suction hose	Every 2 years
	Base Machine	Pump delivery hose	Every 2 years
مناب ماسم برانم	Dase Machine	Swing hose	Every 2 years
Hydraulic System		Travel high pressure hose	Every 2 years
Oystein	Frant	Boom cylinder line hose	Every 2 years
	Front Attachment	Arm cylinder line hose	Every 2 years
	Accommone	Bucket cylinder line hose	Every 2 years
Seat b		Seat belt	Every 3 years
	Clear	hatch (If equipped)	Every 5 years

NOTE: Replace seals, such as O-rings and gaskets, when replacing hoses.

GENERAL / Painting

PAINTING

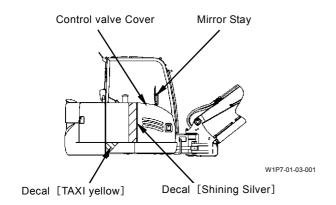
Painting Specification

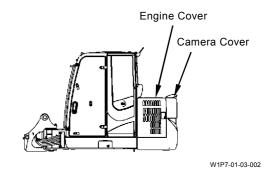
Surfaces to Be Painted	Painting Colour
Main surface of upperstructure (except)	YR-01[TAXI yellow]
cab)	
Main frame	HG Beige Deep
Front attachment	YR-01 [TAXI yellow]
Track (including swing bearing)	PB5-01 [SP-424 Dark Gray]
Floor plate	H4-224 [Beige]

Final	Painted	Colour
-------	---------	--------

 Inside and outside surface of cab 	HG Beige Deep
Shaded area on cab[Left side only]	Shining Silver
Right window guards, U-Bolt	[KANSAI PAINT LF-113-23DB (Charcoal series black, half
	glossy)]
Suspension lifter	[TN2D(Black)]
• Lever	High Grade Black
(Travel, Pilot shut-off, foot rest)	
Engine cover	YR-01 [TAXI yellow]
Control valve cover	HG Beige Deep
Oil tank under cover	HG Beige Deep
Handrail on upperstracture right side	HG Beige Deep
Mirror stay	High Grade Black
Camera cover	HG Beige Deep
Air conditioner bracket	Cation electric coating only
Controller cover	[TN2D (Black)]
Under cover	HG Beige Deep
Boom foot pin	HG Beige Deep
Standard pipe clamp	HG Beige Deep
Grease maintenance plate	HG Beige Deep

GENERAL / Painting





GENERAL / Bleeding Air from Hydraulic Oil Tank

BLEED AIR FROM HYDRAULIC OIL TANK



CAUTION: Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin, causing serious injury. Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines.

Hydraulic oil may be hot just after operation, and may spurt, possibly causing severe burns. Be sure to wait for oil to cool before starting work.

The hydraulic oil tank cap may fly off if removed without releasing internal pressure first. Push the air release valve on top of the hydraulic oil tank to release any remaining pressure.



- 1. Place the machine on a firm, level surface and lower the bucket to the ground.
- 2. Stop the engine. Press the cap (1) to release any remaining pressure in the hydraulic oil tank (2).
- 3. Remove hydraulic oil tank (2) cap (1).

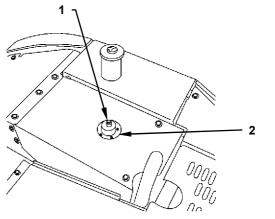
: 5 mm : 32.5 N·m (3.3 kg f·m, 24 lbf·ft)

4. Connect a vacuum pump (3) with the hole removed cap (1) to maintain negative pressure in the hydraulic oil tank (2).

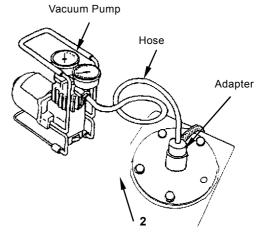
NOTE: Be sure to run the vacuum pump (3) continuously while working.



M1CC-07-002







W562-02-03-008

SECTION 2 UPPERSTRUCTURE

- CONTENTS -

Group 1 Cab	Group 6 Swing Device	
Removal and Installation of Cab W2-1-1	Removal and Installation of	
Dimensions of Cab GlassW2-1-11	Swing DeviceW2-6	-1
Dimension of Clear Hatch Made of	Disassembly of Swing DeviceW2-6	i-4
PolycarboneteW2-1-13	Assembly of Swing DeviceW2-6-7	10
Installation of Cab GlassW2-1-15	Disassembly of Swing MotorW2-6-7	14
	Assembly of Swing Motor W2-6-7	18
Group 2 Counterweight	Disassembly and Assembly of	
Removal and Installation of	Valve BlockW2-6-2	22
CounterweightW2-2-1	Maintenance StandardW2-6-2	24
Group 3 Main Frame	Group 7 Pilot Valve	
Removal and Installation of	Removal and Installation of	
Main Frame W2-3-1	Pilot ValveW2-7	·-1
	Disassembly of Left and	
Group 4 Pump Device	Right Pilot ValvesW2-7-	18
Removal and Installation of	Assembly of Left and	
Pump DeviceW2-4-1	Right Pilot ValvesW2-7-2	22
Disassembly of Main Pump 3 W2-4-14	Disassembly of Travel Pilot ValveW2-7-2	26
Assembly of Main Pump 3 W2-4-20	Assembly of Travel Pilot ValveW2-7-3	30
Disassembly of Main Pumps 1 and 2 W2-4-26	Disassembly of Boom Swing	
Assembly of Main Pumps 1 and 2 W2-4-34	Pilot ValveW2-7-3	36
Structure of Gear Pump Assembly W2-4-42	Assembly of Boom Swing Pilot Valve W2-7-3	38
Maintenance Standard W2-4-43	Disassembly of Blade Pilot Valve W2-7-4	40
Group 5 Control Valve	Assembly of Blade Pilot Valve W2-7-4	42
Removal and Installation of	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Control Valve	Group 8 Pilot Shut-Off Solenoid Valve	
Disassembly of Control Valve	Removal and Installation of	
Assembly of Control Valve	Pilot Shut-Off Solenoid ValveW2-8	_' -1
Assembly of Control valve	Structure of Pilot Shut-Off	
	Solenoid ValveW2-8	,-3

Group 9 Shockless Valve
Removal and Installation of
Boom/Arm Shockless Valves W2-9-
Structure of Boom/Arm
Shockless Valves W2-9-4
Removal and Installation of
Swing Shockless Valve W2-9-
Structure of Swing Shockless Valve W2-9-
Group 10 Solenoid Valve Unit Removal and Installation of
Solenoid Valve Unit W2-10-
Structure of 2-Spool
Solenoid Valve Unit W2-10-
Group 11 Engine
Removal and Installation of EngineW2-11-

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