

Document Title: <b>Description</b>	Function Group: <b>500</b>	Information Type: <b>Service Information</b>	Date: <b>2014/5/27</b>
Profile:			

## Description

### Service brakes

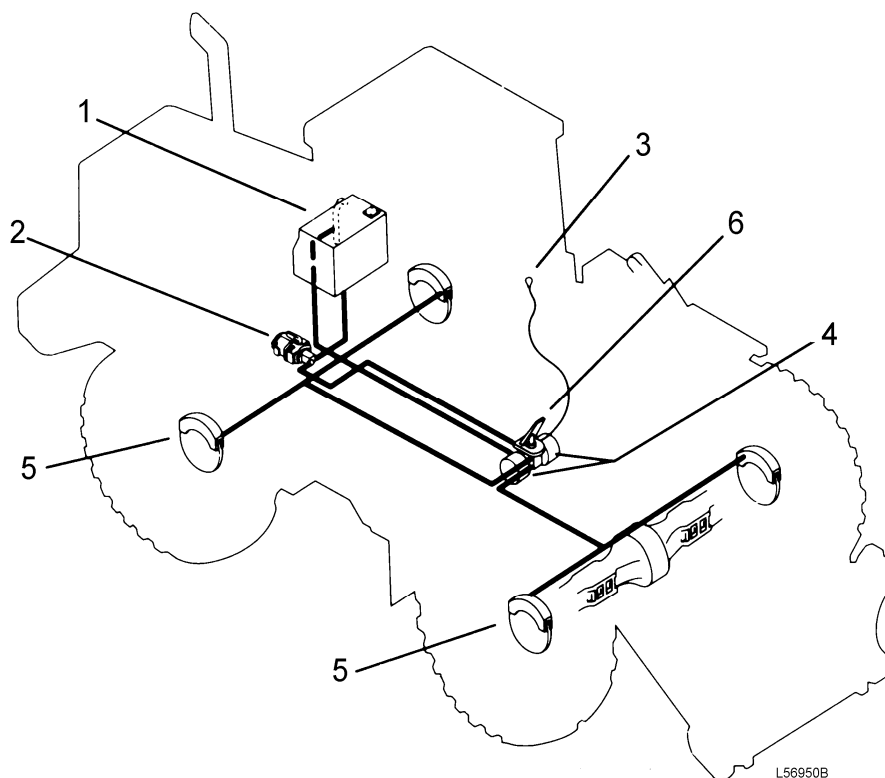
The machine is provided with an all-hydraulically controlled brake system divided into two circuits, where one circuit acts on the front axle brakes and the other circuit on the rear axle brakes.

Both the front and rear axles are provided with wet disc brakes.

The system also consists of an hydraulic oil pump, a brake valve and accumulators.

The hydraulic oil pump serves both the brake and the servo systems and is mounted in tandem with the steering pump. The oil is drawn from the hydraulic oil tank.

Each circuit has its own accumulator. These are precharged with nitrogen gas and their purpose is to store energy and to safeguard braking capacity with a good margin.

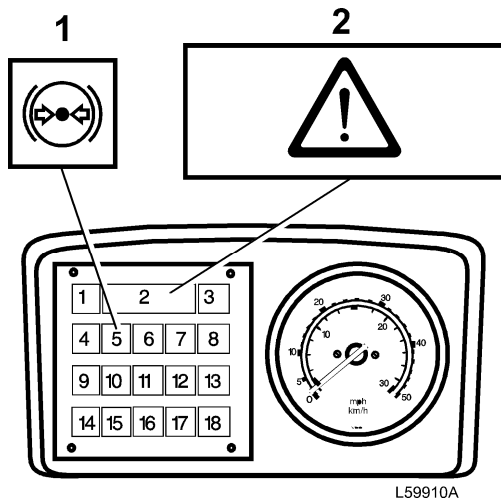


**Figure 1**  
**Brakes (principle diagram)**

1. Hydraulic tank
2. Brake pump
3. Warning lamp for low brake pressure
4. Accumulator
5. Wet disc brakes
6. Brake valve

If the pressure in the accumulator circuit for some reason drops below 9 MPa (1305 psi) this will be indicated by the brake system warning lamp lighting up and the central warning will come into action and if the gear selector is moved to the forward or reverse drive positions the buzzer will sound. If the machine is equipped with a display unit (optional equipment),

this will also show a warning of low brake pressure.



**Figure 2**  
**Instrument panel**

1. Warning lamp, low brake pressure (LC6)
2. Central warning (LC9)

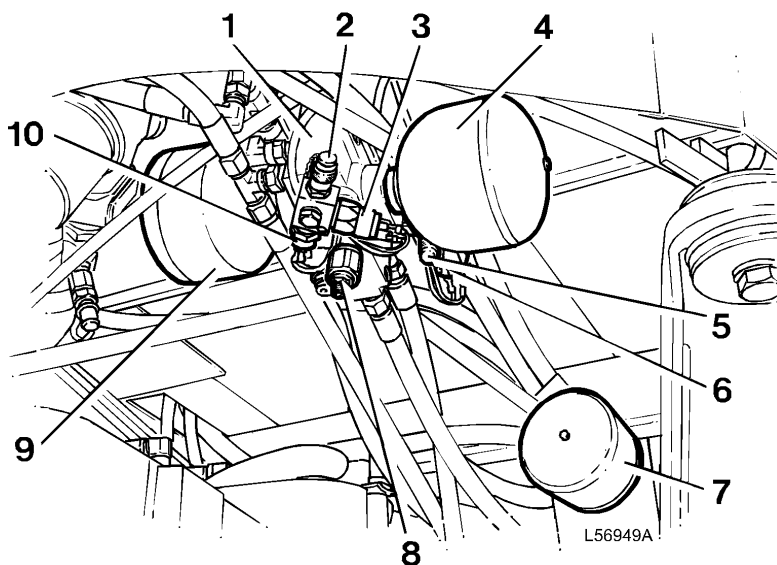
### Brake valve

The brake valve includes **control valve, unloading valve and foot brake valve**.

**The purpose of the control valve** is to divide the oil flow from the pump to the brake system and the servo system.

**The purpose of the unloading valve** is to distribute the oil flow to the different brake circuits and control the pressure in the system.

**The foot brake valve** is divided into two circuits, where one of the circuits acts on the front axle brakes and the other on the rear axle brakes.



**Figure 3**  
**Brake valve**

1. Brake valve
2. Pressure outlet for checking output brake pressure to circuit
3. Pressure sensor, transmission disengagement (SE2)
4. Accumulator, rear circuit (S1)
5. Pressure outlet, unloading pressure
6. Pressure sensor, low brake pressure (SE14)

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