# SHOP

## MANUAL

# Komatsu PW210-1

MACHINE MODEL SERIAL No.

PW210-1 10001 and up

- This shop manual may contain attachments and optional equipment that are not available in your area. Please consult your local Komatsu distributor for those items you may require.
   Materials and specifications are subject to change without notice.
- PW210-1 mount the S6D105-1 engine.
   For details of the engine, see the 6D105 Series Engine Shop Manual.

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## A

## IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

Proper service and repair is extremely important for the safe operation of your machine. The service and repair techniques recommended by Komatsu and described in this manual are both effective and safe methods of operation. Some of these operations require the use of tools specially designed by Komatsu for the purpose.

To prevent injury to workers, the symbols and are used to mark safety precautions in this manual. The cautions accompanying these symbols should always be followed carefully. If any dangerous situation arises or may possibly arise, first consider safety, and take the necessary actions to deal with the situation.

## **A** SAFETY

#### **GENERAL PRECAUTIONS**

Mistakes in operation are extremely dangerous. Read the Operation and Maintenance Manual carefully BEFORE operating the machine.

- 1. Before carrying out any greasing or repairs, read all the precautions given on the decals which are fixed to the machine.
- 2. When carrying out any operation, always wear safety shoes and helmet. Do not wear loose work clothes, or clothes with buttons missing.
  - Always wear safety glasses when hitting parts with a hammer.
  - Always wear safety glasses when grinding parts with a grinder, etc.
- 3. If welding repairs are needed, always have a trained, experienced welder carry out the work. When carrying out welding work, always wear welding gloves, apron, glasses, cap and other clothes suited for welding work.
- 4. When carrying out any operation with two or more workers, always agree on the operating procedure before starting. Always inform your fellow workers before starting any step of the operation. Before starting work, hang UNDER REPAIR signs on the controls in the operator's compartment.
- 5. Keep all tools in good condition and learn the correct way to use them.

6. Decide a place in the repair workshop to keep tools and removed parts. Always keep the tools and parts in their correct places. Always keep the work area clean and make sure that there is no dirt or oil on the floor. Smoke only in the areas provided for smoking. Never smoke while working.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR WORK

- 7. Before adding oil or making any repairs, park the machine on hard, level ground, and block the wheels or tracks to prevent the machine from moving.
- 8. Before starting work, lower blade, ripper, bucket or any other work equipment to the ground. If this is not possible, insert the safety pin or use blocks to prevent the work equipment from falling. In addition, be sure to lock all the control levers and hang warning signs on them.
- When disassembling or assembling, support the machine with blocks, jacks or stands before starting work.
- 10. Remove all mud and oil from the steps or other places used to get on and off the machine. Always use the handrails, ladders or steps when getting on or off the machine. Never jump on or off the machine. If it is impossible to use the handrails, ladders or steps, use a stand to provide safe footing.

#### PRECAUTIONS DURING WORK

- 11. When removing the oil filler cap, drain plug or hydraulic pressure measuring plugs, loosen them slowly to prevent the oil from spurting out.
  - Before disconnecting or removing components of the oil, water or air circuits, first remove the pressure completely from the circuit.
- 12. The water and oil in the circuits are hot when the engine is stopped, so be careful not to get burned.
  - Wait for the oil and water to cool before carrying out any work on the oil or water circuits.
- 13. Before starting work, remove the leads from the battery. Always remove the lead from the negative (—) terminal first.
- 14. When raising heavy components, use a hoist or crane.
  - Check that the wire rope, chains and hooks are free from damage.
  - Always use lifting equipment which has ample capacity.
  - Install the lifting equipment at the correct places. Use a hoist or crane and operate slowly to prevent the component from hitting any other part. Do not work with any part still raised by the hoist or crane.
- 15. When removing covers which are under internal pressure or under pressure from a spring, always leave two bolts in position on opposite sides. Slowly release the pressure, then slowly loosen the bolts to remove.
- 16. When removing components, be careful not to break or damage the wiring. Damaged wiring may cause electrical fires.
- 17. When removing piping, stop the fuel or oil from spilling out. If any fuel or oil drips on to the floor, wipe it up immediately. Fuel or oil on the floor can cause you to slip, or can even start fires.
- 18. As a general rule, do not use gasoline to wash parts. In particular, use only the minimum of gasoline when washing electrical parts.

- 19. Be sure to assemble all parts again in their original places.
  - Replace any damaged parts with new parts.
  - When installing hoses and wires, be sure that they will not be damaged by contact with other parts when the machine is being operated.
- 20. When installing high pressure hoses, make sure that they are not twisted. Damaged tubes are dangerous, so be extremely careful when installing tubes for high pressure circuits. Also, check that connecting parts are correctly installed.
- 21. When assembling or installing parts, always use the specified tightening torques. When installing protective parts such as guards, or parts which vibrate violently or rotate at high speed, be particularly careful to check that they are installed correctly.
- 22. When aligning two holes, never insert your fingers or hand. Be careful not to get your fingers caught in a hole.
- 23. When measuring hydraulic pressure, check that the measuring tool is correctly assembled before taking any measurements.
- 24. Take care when removing or installing the tracks of track-type machines.
  - When removing the track, the track separates suddenly, so never let anyone stand at either end of the track.

#### FOREWORD-

This shop manual has been prepared as an aid to improve the quality of repairs by giving the serviceman an accurate understanding of the product and by showing him the correct way to perform repairs and make judgements. Make sure you understand the contents of this manual and use it to full effect at every opportunity.

This shop manual mainly contains the necessary technical information for operations performed in a service workshop.

For ease of understanding, the manual is divided into chapters for each main group of components; these chapters are further divided into the following sections.

#### STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

This section explains the structure and function of each component. It serves not only to give an understanding of the structure, but also serves as reference material for troubleshooting.

#### **TESTING AND ADJUSTING**

This section explains checks to be made before and after performing repairs, as well as adjustments to be made at completion of the checks and repairs.

Troubleshooting charts correlating "Problems" to "Causes" are also included in this section.

#### DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY

This section explains the order to be followed when removing, installing, disassembling or assembling each component, as well as precautions to be taken for these operations.

#### MAINTENANCE STANDARD

This section gives the judgement standards when inspecting disassembled parts.

#### NOTICE

The specifications contained in this shop manual are subject to change at any time and without any advance notice. Contact your KOMATSU distributor for the latest information.

#### HOW TO READ THE SHOP MANUAL

#### **VOLUMES**

Shop manuals are issued as a guide to carrying out repairs. They are divided as follows:

**Chassis volume:** Issued for every machine model **Engine volume:** Issued for each engine series

Electrical volume

Each issued as one volume to cover all

Attachments volume : | models

These various volumes are designed to avoid duplicating the same information. Therefore to deal with all repairs for any model, it is necessary that chassis, engine, electrical and attachment volumes are ready.

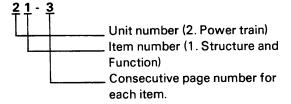
#### DISTRIBUTION AND UPDATING

Any additions, amendments or other changes will be sent to KOMATSU distributers. Get the most upto-date information before you start any work.

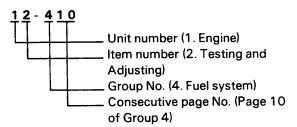
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- 1. See the page number on the bottom of the page. File the pages in correct order.
- 2. Following examples show how to read the page number.

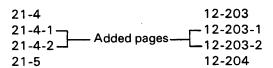
Example 1 (Chassis volume):



Example 2 (Engine volume):



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#### **REVISIONS**

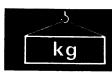
Revised pages are shown at the LIST OF REVISED PAGES on the between the title page and SAFETY page.

#### **SYMBOLS**

So that the shop manual can be of ample practical use, important places for safety and quality are marked with the following symbols.

Symbol	Item	Remarks
A	Cafatu	Special safety precautions are necessary when performing the work.
***	- Safety	Extra special safety precautions are necessary when performing the work because it is under internal pressure.
*	Caution	Special technical precautions or other precautions for preserving standards are necessary when performing the work.
kg	Weight	Weight of parts or systems. Caution necessary when selecting hoisting wire, or when working posture is important, etc.
& kgm	Tighten- ing torque	Places that require special attention for the tightening torque during assembly.
	Coat	Places to be coated with adhesives and lubricants etc.
	Oil, water	Places where oil, water or fuel must be added, and the capacity.
<u>:</u>	Drain	Places where oil or water must be drained, and quantity to be drained.

#### HOISTING INSTRUCTIONS



Heavy parts (25 kg or more) must be lifted with a hoist etc. In the **Disassembly and Assembly** section, every part weighing 25 kg or more is indicated clearly with the symbol kg

- If a part cannot be smoothly removed from the machine by hoisting, the following checks should be made:
  - Check for removal of all bolts fastening the part to the relative parts.
  - Check for existence of another part causing interference with the part to be removed.

#### 2. Wire ropes

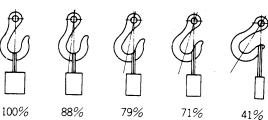
 Use adequate ropes depending on the weight of parts to be hoisted, referring to the table below:

Wire ropes
(Standard "Z" or "S" twist ropes
without galvanizing)

Rope diameter (mm)	Allowable load (tons)
10	1.0
11.2	1.4
12.5	1.6
14	2.2
16	2.8
18	3.6
20	4.4
22.4	5.6
30	10.0
40	18.0
50	28.0
60	40.0

The allowable load value is estimated to be one-sixth or one-seventh of the breaking strength of the rope used.

Sling wire ropes from the middle portion of the hook. Slinging near the edge of the hook may cause the rope to slip off the hook during hoisting, and a serious accident can result. Hooks have maximum strength at the middle portion.



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 Do not sling a heavy load with one rope alone, but sling with two or more ropes symmetrically wound on to the load.

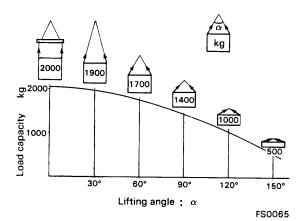


Slinging with one rope may cause turning of the load during hoisting, untwisting of the rope, or slipping of the rope from its original winding position on the load, which can result in a dangerous accident.

4) Do not sling a heavy load with ropes forming a wide hanging angle from the hook.

When hoisting a load with two or more ropes, the force subjected to each rope will increase with the hanging angles. The table below shows the variation of allowable load (kg) when hoisting is made with two ropes, each of which is allowed to sling up to 1000 kg vertically, at various hanging angles.

When two ropes sling a load vertically, up to 2000 kg of total weight can be suspended. This weight becomes 1000 kg when two ropes make a 120° hanging angle. On the other hand, two ropes are subjected to an excessive force as large as 4000 kg if they sling a 2000 kg load at a lifting angle of 150°.





#### STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE

#### 1. STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE OF BOLTS AND NUTS

The following charts give the standard tightening torques of bolts and nuts. Exceptions are given in sections of "Disassembly and Assembly".

Thread diameter of bolt (mm)	Width across flat (mm)	kgm	Nm
6 8 10 12	10 13 17 19 22	$1.35 \pm 0.15$ $3.2 \pm 0.3$ $6.7 \pm 0.7$ $11.5 \pm 1.0$ $18.0 \pm 2.0$	$13.2\pm1.4$ $31.4\pm2.9$ $65.7\pm6.8$ $112\pm9.8$ $177\pm19$
16	24	28.5±3	279±29
18	27	39±4	383±39
20	30	56±6	549±58
22	32	76±8	745±78
24	36	94.5±10	927±98
27	41	135±15	1320±140
30	46	175±20	1720±190
33	50	225±25	2210±240
36	55	280±30	2750±290
39	60	335±35	3280±340

This torque table does not apply to the bolts with which nylon packings or other non-ferrous metal washers are to be used, or which require tightening to otherwise specified torque.

★ Nm (newton meter): 1Nm = 0.1 kgm

#### 2. TIGHTENING TORQUE OF SPLIT FLANGE BOLTS

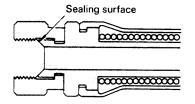
Use these torques for split flange bolts.

Thread diameter	Width	Tightenii	ng torque
of bolt (mm)	across flats (mm)	kgm	Nm
10	14	6.7±0.7	65.7±6.8
12	17	11.5 ± 1	112±9.8
16	22	$28.5 \pm 3$	279±29



#### 3. TIGHTENING TORQUE FOR NUTS OF FLARED

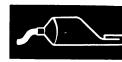
Use these torques for nut part of flared.



FS0068

Thread diameter	Width across flats	Tighteni	ng torque
of nut part (mm)	of nut part (mm)	kgm	Nm
14	19	2.5±0.5	24.5±4.9
18	24	5 ± 2	49±19.6
22	27	8±2	$78.5 \pm 19.6$
24	32	14±3	$137.3 \pm 29.4$
30	36	18±3	$176.5 \pm 29.4$
33	41	20±5	$196.1 \pm 49$
36	46	25±5	245.2±49
42	55	30±5	294.2±49

#### **COATING MATERIALS**



The recommended coating materials prescribed in Komatsu Shop Manuals are listed below.

Nomenclature	Komatsu code	Applications
	LT-1A	Used to apply rubber pads, rubber gaskets, and cork plugs.
Adhesives	LT-1B	Used to apply resin, rubber, metallic and non-metallic parts when a fast, strong seal is needed.
	LT-2*	Preventing bolts, nuts and plugs from loosening and leaking oil.
	LT-3	Provides an airtight, electrically insulating seal. Used for aluminum surfaces.
	LG-1	Used with gaskets and packings to increase sealing effect.
Liquid gasket	LG-3	Heat-resistant gasket for precombustion chambers and exhaust piping.
	LG-4	Used by itself on mounting surfaces on the final drive and transmission cases. (Thickness after tightening: 0.07 - 0.08 mm)
	LG-5	Used by itself to seal grease fittings, tapered screw fittings and tapered screw fittings in hydraulic circuits of less than 50 mm in diameter.
Antifriction compound (Lubricant including molybdenum disulfide)	LM-P	Applied to bearings and taper shafts to facilitate press-fitting and to prevent sticking, burning or rusting.
Grease (Lithium grease)	G2-LI	Applied to bearings, sliding parts and oil seals for lubrication, rust prevention and facilitation of assembling work.
Vaseline	_	Used for protecting battery electrode terminals from corrosion.

<sup>\*</sup>LT-2 is also called LOCTITE in the shop manuals.



#### **ELECTRIC WIRE CODE**

In the wiring diagrams, various colors and symbols are employed to indicate the thickness of wires. This wire code table will help you understand WIRING DIAGRAMS.

Example: 05WB indicates a cable having a nominal number 05 and white coating with black stripe.

#### **CLASSIFICATION BY THICKNESS**

Nominal		Copper wire		Cable O.D.	Current rating	Applicable circuit
number	Number strands	Dia. of strands (mm)	Cross section (mm²)	(mm)	(A)	дрысаме спсин
01	11	0.32	0.88	2.4	12	Starting, lighting, signal etc.
02	26	0.32	2.09	3.1	20	Lighting, signal etc.
05	65	0.32	5.23	4.6	37	Charging and signal
15	84	0.45	13.36	7.0	59	Starting (Glow plug)
40	85	0.80	42.73	11.4	135	Starting
60	127	0.80	63.84	13.6	178	Starting
100	217	0.80	109.1	17.6	230	Starting

#### **CLASSIFICATION BY COLOR AND CODE**

Priority	Classificati	Circuits	Starting	Charging	Lighting	Signal	Instrument	Other
1 Primary	Code	В	w	<sup>'</sup> R	G	Υ	L	
	Primary	Color	Black	White	Red	Green	Yellow	Blue
2		Code	BW	WR	RW	GW	YR	LW
- 2		Color	Black & White	White & Red	Red & White	Green & White	Yellow & Red	Blue & White
3	— Auxiliary	Code	BY	WB	RB	GR	YB	LR
3		Color	Black & Yellow	White & Black	Red & Black	Green & Red	Yellow & Black	Blue & Red
4		Code	BR	WL	RY	GY	YG	LY
4		Color	Black & Red	White & Blue	Red & Yellow	Green & Yellow	Yellow & Green	Blue & Yellow
c		Code	_	WY	RG	GB	YL	LB
5		Color	-	White & Yellow	Red & Green	Green & Black	Yellow & Blue	Blue & Black
6	]	Code	_	WG	RL	GL	YW	
		Color	-	White & Green	Red & Blue	Green & Blue	Yellow & White	

## WEIGHT TABLE



This weight table is a guide for use when transporting or handling components.

Unit: kg

Jnit:	ka

	Unit: kg
Machine model	PW210-1
Serial No.	10001 and up
Overall weight of upper structure works	8,240
Engine (including air cleaner piping)	671
• PTO	7
Engine mount	30
Radiator assembly	108
Fuel tank	94
Electrical parts	101
Swing machinery	212
Steering control	101
Revolving frame	1,502
External parts	360
Counterweight	3,255
Operator's cab (incl. floor)	345
• Seat	40
<ul> <li>Hydraulic pump (incl. steering pump)</li> </ul>	191
Swing motor (incl. brake valve)	62
Control valve	165
<ul> <li>PPC VALVE, Orbit roll, other relief valves, etc.</li> </ul>	29
Hydraulic tank assembly, piping	180
Piping	237
• Ether	47
Heater	7
• Tools	13
Overall weight of lower travel mechanism	6,355
Swing circle	281
Frame (incl. fender, bracket)	2,262
Front axle	640
Rear axle	470
Drive shaft	32
Parking brake	22

Machine model	PW210-1
Serial No.	10001 and up
Transmission	137
Front tire (incl_rim)	106 x 4
Rear tire (incl. rim)	106 x 4
• Outrigger	880
Center swivel joint	65
Travel motor	130
Outrigger cylinder	94 x 2
Steering cylinder	21
Suspension lock cylinder	42 x 2
• Piping	91
Bucket rest	110
Overall weight of work equipment	
Boom assembly	1,511
Arm assembly	601
Bucket assembly	620
Link assembly	198
Boom cylinder	172 x 2
Arm cylinder	230
Bucket cylinder	127
• Piping	80

Note: This table includes only the overall weights for the upper structure, lower travel mechanism, and work equipment. It does not include the weights of water, paint, oil, or grease.

#### LIST OF LUBRICANT AND WATER

	KIND OF	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	CAPACITY ( l)	
RESERVOIR	FLUID	14 32 50 68 86° F -10 0 10 20 30° C	Specified	Refill
		SAE 10WI	25	25
Engine oil pan		SAE 10W-30	25	25
Swing machinery case Transmission case	Engine oil	△ SAE 30	8 3.5	8 3.5
Hydraulic system		SAE 10W-30 M2 SAE 19W-40	250	150
Differential gear case (Front) (Rear)		<b>140</b>	11.3 14.3	11.3 14.3
Final drive case (Front and rear on each side)	Gear oil	80)	2.5	2.5
Brake	Brake fluid	(SAE J-1703f)	1.4	1.3
Air master	Vacuum cylinder oil		0.03	
Fuel tank	Diesel fuel	*   ASTM D975 No. 2	280	_
Cooling system	Water	Add antifreeze	20	-

\* ASTM D975 No. 1

ASTM: American Society of Testing and Material

SAE: Society of Automotive Engineers

Specified capacity: Total amount of oil including oil for

components and oil in piping.

Refill capacity: Amount of oil needed to refill system

during normal inspection and mainte-

nance.

#### NOTE:

(1) When fuel sulphur content is less than 0.5%, change oil in the oil pan every periodic maintenance hours described in this manual. Change oil according to the following table if fuel sulphur content is above 0.5%.

Fuel sulphur content	Change interval of oil in engine oil pan	
0.5 to 1.0%	1/2 of regular interval	
Above 1.0%	1/4 of regular interval	

- (2) When starting the engine in an atmospheric temperature of lower than 0°C, be sure to use engine oil of SAE10W, SAE10W-30 and SAE15W-40, even though an atmospheric temperature goes up to 10°C more or less in the day time.
- (3) Use API classification CD as engine oil and if API classification CC, reduce the engine oil change interval to half.

# ENGINE 11 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

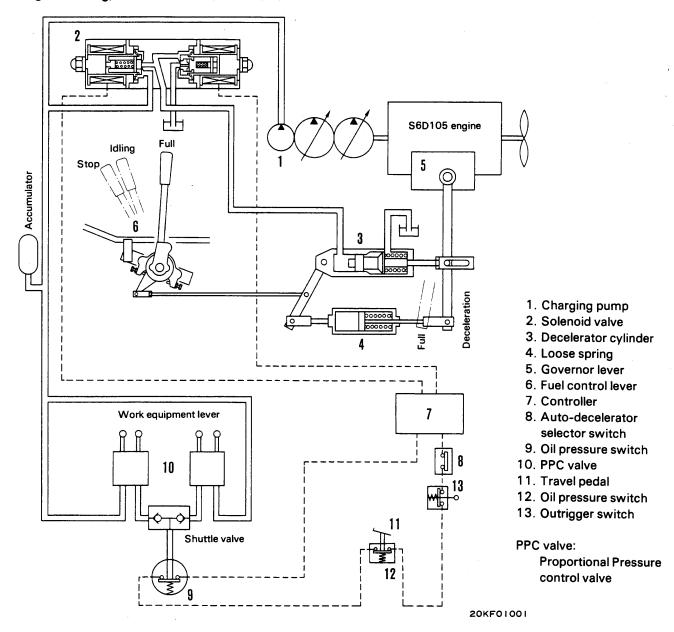


Alika danalamakan alimbana	11	-2
Auto-deceleration system	 - 1 1	-2

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#### **AUTO-DECELERATION SYSTEM**

#### Engine running, all control levers at "Neutral"



#### **FUNCTION**

- When all the control levers are at "neutral" and the travel pedal is released, such as when waiting to start work, the auto-deceleration system automatically moves engine governor lever (5) back to the "middle idling" position ("DECELERA-TION" position) even if fuel control lever (6) is at the "Full speed" position.
  - This reduces the engine speed and also reduces fuel consumption and noise.
  - The auto-deceleration system consists of the following components.
- Loose spring (4) which connects fuel control lever (6) to the governor.
- Decelerator cylinder (3) which moves according the movement (ON-OFF) of solenoid valve (2) connected to the governor lever (5). (When all control levers are at "neutral", solenoid valve (2) supplys the oil to decelerator cylinder (3).
- Solenoid valve (2) which is moved by controller (7) and switches (8), (9), (13) and (12) wired to each control lever. (When all control levers are at "neutral", the current flows to solenoid valve (2).)
- Charging pump (1) which supplies oil to decelerator cylinder (3) when solenoid valve (2) and all control levers and the travel pedal are at "neutral."

#### **OPERATION**

## Engine running, control levers and travel pedal at HOLD

 When fuel control lever (6) is set to the FULL position and the control levers are returned to HOLD, the hydraulic pressure in the PPC circuit does not act on hydraulic switch (9), so the switch is closed.

When travel pedal (11) and the outrigger lever are at NEUTRAL, hydraulic switch (12) and outrigger switch (13) close.

For this reason, an electric current flows to controller (7) and the controller sends out an electric current to switch solenoid valve (2). When the solenoid valve is switched, pressure oil from charging pump (1) acts on decelerator cylinder (3). The cylinder extends and engine control governor lever (5) is moved back to the No. 1 deceleration position. (Fig. 1)

When this happens, loose spring (4) is compressed, so fuel control lever (6) is not moved back.

The engine speed at this point is 2000 – 2100 rpm (No. 1 deceleration speed).

2) When 0.14 seconds have passed after the levers were moved to NEUTRAL, the electric signal from the timer is cut, and solenoid valve (2) is switched. When the solenoid valve is switched, the pressure oil from charging pump (1) and the drain oil from the decelerator cylinder (3) are shut off, so engine control governor lever (5) is held at No. 1 deceleration position for about 4 seconds.

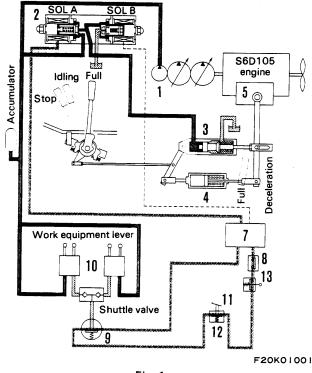


Fig. 1

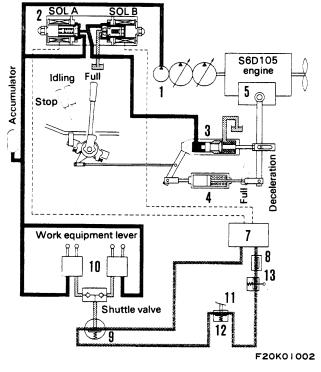


Fig. 2

3) 4 seconds after levers are placed in NEU-TRAL, the timer sends out the electric current to switch solenoid valve (2). When the solenoid valve is switched, the pressure oil from the charging pump acts again on decelerator cylinder (3). The cylinder extends and engine control governor lever (5) is moved back to the HALF-OPEN (deceleration) position. (Fig. 3)

When this happens, loose spring (4) is compressed, so fuel control lever (6) is not moved back.

The engine speed at this point is 1150 – 1250 rpm (deceleration speed).

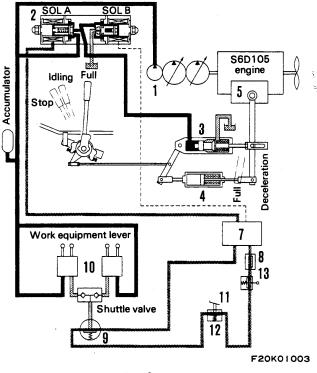


Fig. 3

## 2. Engine running, control levers being operated or travel pedal being depressed

If the work equipment control levers are operated with fuel control lever (6) at the FULL position, the pressure oil in the PPC circuit acts on hydraulic switch (9) and opens the switch.

When travel pedal (11) and the outrigger lever are being operated, hydraulic switch (12) or outrigger switch (13) open.

If either of these switches is opened, controller (7) sends an electric signal to excite SOLB.

As a result, the pressure oil from the charging pump (1) does not act on decelerator cylinder (3). The oil at the bottom end of the cylinder is drained, so the force of the cylinder return spring and the force of the loose spring move the engine control governor in the direction of the FULL position. (Fig. 4)

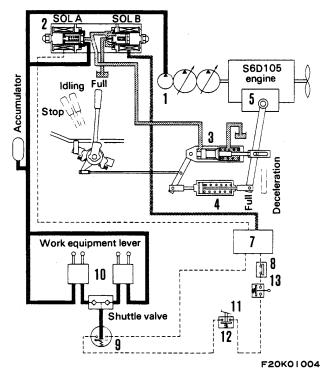


Fig. 4

## 3. Engine running, control levers moved from operating position to HOLD

If all the control levers are returned to NEUTRAL when the engine is running, the circuits will be set immediately to No. 1 deceleration condition and this condition will be held for about 4 seconds.

The set speed for No. 1 deceleration is 150 — 250 rpm lower than high idling, and informs that the circuits are now in deceleration condition.

#### **OPERATION TABLE**

	Operation		Neutral	Operation	
ever					
or	Not operation	No. 1 deceleration	No. 2 deceleration	Not operation	
eed itrol Full".)	Change for load	2,000 — 2,100 rpm	1,150 — 1,250 rpm	Change for load	
SOL B	-24V 0				
SOL A -	_24V 0				
	eed trol Full".)	or Not operation  eed trol Change for load Full".)  SOL B—24V  0  SOL A—24V	or Not operation No. 1 deceleration  eed trol Full".)  SOL B — 24V  0  SOL A — 24V	No. 1 No. 2 deceleration  eed trol Full".)  Change for load  SOL B 24V  0  SOL A 24V	

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