



E16 - E18

**WORKSHOP MANUAL
ENGLISH**

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TO THE READER

- This manual has been written for a skilled technician, in order to give him the information necessary to repair this machine.
- Read this manual carefully for correct information about repair procedures.
- For any question or comment, or in case you notice a mistake in this manual content, please contact:

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ADDITIONAL REFERENCE MANUALS

- In addition to this Workshop Manual, refer also to the following:
 - Operation and maintenance instruction manual
 - Spare parts catalog
-

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLETE WORKSHOP MANUAL

- The complete repair manual consists of two volumes:
 - E16 - E18**
Workshop Manual "Excavator"
- "Excavator" and "Engine" Workshop Manuals contain the technical information necessary for machine/engine service and repair, service equipment, information on maintenance standards, remove and install procedures, disassembly and assembly procedures.
- The complete Workshop Manual for the excavator models **E16 - E18** consists of the following volumes identified by print number as shown herebelow:

| VOLUME | MACHINE TYPE | PRINT No. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| - Workshop Manual - "Excavator" | E16 -E18 | 604.13.396 |

AVOID ACCIDENTS

Most accidents, whether they occur in industry, on the farm, at home or on the highway, are caused by the failure of some individuals to follow simple and fundamental safety rules or precautions. For this reason **MOST ACCIDENTS CAN BE PREVENTED** by recognising the real cause and doing something about it before the accident occurs.

Regardless of the care used in the design and construction of any type of equipment there are conditions that cannot be completely safeguarded against without interfering with reasonable accessibility and efficient operation.

Carefully read indications, cautions and safety warning quoted in the "SAFETY RULES" section.

A careful operator is the best insurance against an accident.

The complete observance of one simple rule would prevent many thousand serious injuries each year.

That rule is:

Never attempt to clean, oil or adjust a machine while it is in motion.



ATTENTION

On machines having hydraulically, mechanically and/or cable controlled equipment (such as showels, loaders, dozers, scrapers etc.) be certain the equipment is lowered to the ground before servicing, adjusting and/or repairing.

If it is necessary to have the equipment partially or fully raised to gain access to certain items, be sure the equipment is suitably supported by means other than the hydraulic lift cylinders, cable and/or mechanical device used for controlling the equipment.

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INTRODUCTION

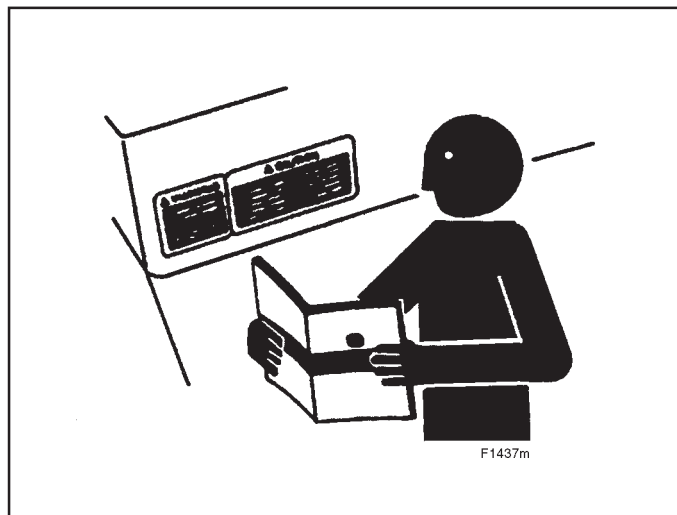
INTRODUCTION

This service manual has been prepared in order to increase repair quality, providing to the technicians the elements for a good knowledge of the product and showing the proper procedures to carry out the maintenance operations. We recommend to thoroughly read the content and follow it when necessary.

It is a concise guide. It covers construction features, operation principle, troubleshooting, disassembly and assembly of components and repair action.

Using this manual in systematic and rational way it is possible to reduce the repairing errors and delay that could cause machine stop with a detriment of cost management.

The information quoted in this service manual are supplied also to be used for training aids. Therefore it is advisable to be used in the training of new personnel that will be employed in the machine maintenance.



All the information, illustrations and specifications contained in this service manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication.

The dealer reserves the right to makes changes at any time without notice to this service manual for technical or trading reasons.

MANUAL HANDLING

CHANGES AND SUPPLEMENTS

This service manual is carried out in loose-leaf and therefore can be easily kept up-to-date.

The personnel in charge is responsible for updating the manual and will insert the changes or supplements that the Dealer will issue to its service organisation.

SYMBOLS AND INDICATIONS

In this service manual, symbols and indications are used to draw the attention on important points for safety and quality.

SAFETY

This safety symbol is used for important safety message. When you see this symbol, be alert to the potential for personal injury. Strictly follow the recommended precautions.



INDICATIONS

Reading this service manual you can find indications as “**IMPORTANT**” or “**NOTE**” that have the following meaning:

- **IMPORTANT**
Indicates a situation which, if not avoided, could caused damages to the machine.
- **Note**
Indicates supplementary technical information or know-how.

FEATURES OF THE MANUAL

MANUAL COMPOSITION

This service manual is divided into ten Sections. The Section names and its contents are as below. To fully use this service manual it is essential to understand how it is organised. Therefore, in order to speed up the searching of wished subject, it is advisable to carefully read this chapter.

SECTION 1 - HOW TO USE

Begin to read first this Section to know the manual composition. This will help you for subject searching.

SECTION 2 - SAFETY RULES

Indication on how to avoid dangerous situation during the use and maintenance are given in this Section. Furthermore safety decals and related indications used on the machine are listed on this Section.

SECTION 3 - PRELIMINARY

This Section contains the information related to general precautions for repairs and escaping procedure in case of emergency.

SECTION 4 - SPECIFICATION

This Section quotes the specification and data of the machine.

SECTION 5 - TOOLS

This Section contains the list of special tools.

SECTION 6 - STANDARD MAINTENANCE TIME TABLE

SECTION 7 - MAINTENANCE STANDARDS AND TEST PROCEDURES

SECTION 8 - HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

This Section describes the operation of the machine from hydraulic point of view.

SECTION 9 - ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

This Section describes the electric system of the machine and the connection with the electrical users.

SECTION 10 - ATTACHMENT

This Section describes the attachments and its components and maintenance rules with related disassembly/assembly.

SECTION 11 - UPPER STRUCTURE

This Section contains the information related to the operation principle of the system, of the assemblies and their components located on the machine upper frame.

Further more the assembly/disassembly procedures of main devices are quoted.

SECTION 12 - TRAVEL SYSTEM

This Section contains the information related to the operation principle of the system, of the assemblies and their components located on the machine travel system.

Further more the assembly/disassembly procedures of main devices are quoted.

SECTION 13 - TROUBLESHOOTING HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

In this section information is provided for troubleshooting the hydraulic system.

SECTION 14 - TROUBLESHOOTING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

In this section information is provided for troubleshooting the electric system.

SECTION 15 - TROUBLESHOOTING ENGINE

In this section information is provided for troubleshooting the engine.

SECTION 16 - ENGINE

This section describes specifications, performance, measurement, inspection, disassembly/assembly and service data of engine.

BRIEF INFORMATION FOR MANUAL CONSULTATION

The manual is divided into sections, each of them quotes a specific portion of the machine or a specific related subject.

Some sections (those related to main mechanical assembly) are divided into:

- Operation Principle
- Disassembly/Assembly

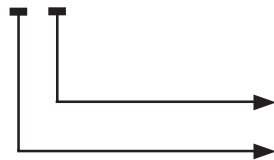
In the Operation Principle, the assemblies and their components are described with technical data.

In the Disassembly and Assembly section the procedures are described to perform, repair or overhaul, with special tools required and technical data.

Page numbers have the following meaning:

- **example:**

2 - 1



Consecutive page number.

Section number.

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

GENERALITIES

Read the Operation and Maintenance Instruction Manual carefully before starting, operating, maintaining, fuelling or servicing the machine.

Carefully read the explanation to each and all safety signs in the special section of this Manual before starting, operating, maintaining, fuelling or servicing the machine.

Machine-mounted safety plates are colour coded yellow with black borders when they refer to points where special **WARNING** must be paid and failure to observe them may cause a serious **DANGER** to the integrity of machine operators.

They are white with red borders and black lettering when they refer to a **FORBIDDEN** practice.

It is fundamental that all machine operators know very well the meaning of each safety plate as this considerably decreases operating hazards and accidents.

Do not allow unauthorised personnel to operate or service this machine.

Do not wear rings, wrist watches, jewellery, loose or hanging garments, such as ties, torn clothing, scarves, unbuttoned or unzipped jackets that can get caught in moving parts.

Wear certified safety clothes such as: hard hat, no-slip footwear, heavy gloves, ear protection, safety glasses, reflector vests, respirators every time the job requires it.

Ask your employer about safety regulations in force and protective equipment.

Always keep the operator's compartment, step plates, grab-rails and handles clean and clear of foreign objects, oil, grease, mud or snow to minimise the danger of slipping or stumbling.

Remove mud or grease from your shoes before operating the machine.

Do not jump on or off the machine. Always keep both hands and one foot, or both feet and one hand in contact with steps and/or grab rails.

Do not use controls or hoses as hand holds.

Hoses and controls are movable parts and do not provide solid support.

Besides, controls may be inadvertently moved and cause unexpected movement of the machine or its attachments.

Never operate the machine or its attachments from any position other than sitting in the driver's seat.

Keep head, body, limbs, hands and feet inside the operator's compartment at all times to reduce exposure to external hazards.

Be careful of possible slippery conditions of the steps and hand rails as well as of the ground around the machine.

Wear protective boots or shoes with the soles made of highly no-slip rubber.

Do not leave the machine until it has come to a complete stop.

Always check height, width and weight limitations which may be encountered in the working site and ensure the machine does not exceed them.

Assess exact paths of gas ducts, water mains, telephone lines, sewers, overhead and underground electric lines and all other possible obstacles.

Such paths should be opportunely defined by competent Authorities.

If necessary, require that the service is interrupted or said installations are moved prior to starting the work.

You must know the working capacity of the machine.

Define the rear upperstructure swing area and provide for opportune barriers to prevent access into it.

Never exceed machine lifting capacity.

Remain within the limits shown in the loading capacity chart located on the machine.

STARTING

Never start or operate a failed machine. Walk all around the machine before mounting.

Before operating the machine, make sure that any possible dangerous condition has been properly removed.

Before starting machine, check that steering and attachment controls are in the neutral position and the safety lever is in the LOCK position.

Immediately report any malfunction of parts or systems to the maintenance managers for proper action.

Prior to starting the engine, check, adjust and lock the driver's seat for maximum riding comfort and control accessibility.

Prior to operating the machine and/or its attachments, check that bystanders are outside the machine operating range. Sound the horn.

Obey all hand signals, safety indications and signs.



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Due to the presence of flammable fluids, never check fuel level, refuel, charge the batteries or use the starting fluid in the presence of smoking materials, open flames or sparks.

Ensure that nobody is within the excavator operating area before starting the machine, swinging the upper structure or moving in any direction.

Adjust all rear-view mirrors for maximum visibility of the area behind the machine.

Ensure that engine speed is appropriate to the job to be carried out.

If any hydraulic control or system exhibits erratic performance or responds abnormally, have the machine checked for air in the system.

Air in these circuits may cause incorrect movements with consequent accident hazard.

Refer to the Operation and Maintenance Instruction Manual about corrective action to be taken.

OPERATING

Do not run the engine of this machine in closed buildings without proper ventilation capable to remove harmful exhaust gases which concentrate in the air.

Keep the operator's compartment free of foreign objects, especially if not firmly secured. Never use the machine to transport objects, unless proper securing points are provided.

Do not carry riders on the machine.

Study and familiarise with escape routes alternative to normal exit routes.

For your personal safety, do not climb on or off the machine while it is in motion.

Make sure that bystanders are clear of the machine operating range before starting the engine and operating the attachment. Sound the horn.

Obey all hand signals, safety indications and signs.

When backing, always look to where the machine is to be moved. Be alert of the position of bystanders. Should someone enter the work area, stop the machine.

Maintain a safe distance from other machines or obstacles to ensure required visibility conditions. Always give way to loaded machines.

Maintain a clear vision of the surroundings of the travel or work area at all times.

Keep cab windows clean and repaired.

When pulling loads or towing through a cable or chain, do not start suddenly at full throttle. Take-up

slack carefully.

Avoid kinking or twisting chains or cables.

Carefully inspect cables or chains for flaws or problems before proceeding.

Do not pull through a kinked chain or cable as the high anomalous stresses existing in this condition may induce failures in the kinked portion.

Always wear heavy gloves when handling chains or cables.

Chains and cables should be securely anchored using suitable hooks.

Anchor points should be strong enough to withstand the expected load.

Keep anyone clear of anchor points and cables or chains. **Do not pull or tow unless the operator's compartments of the machines involved are properly protected against possible backlash in case of cable or chain failure or detachment.**

Be alert of soft ground conditions close to newly constructed walls.

The fill material and machine weight may cause the wall to collapse under the machine.

In darkness, check area of operation carefully before moving in with the machine. Use all lights provided.

Do not move into low visibility areas.

If the engine tends to slow down and stall for whatever reason under load or at idle, immediately report this problem to the maintenance managers for proper action.

Do not operate the machine until this condition is corrected.

Regularly check all exhaust system components, as exhaust fumes are toxic for the operator.

Operators must know the performance of the machine they are driving.

When working on slopes or near sudden level drops in the terrain, pay attention not to lose adherence and avoid loose soft ground since overturn or loss of machine control could result.

If noise level is high and exceeds 90 dB(A) over 8 hours at the operator's ear, wear approved ear protection in compliance with local regulations.

Do not operate the machine if you are extremely tired or feel ill.

Be especially careful towards the end of the working shift.

Where removable counterweights are provided, do not operate the machine if they have been removed.

When operating the machine, keep in mind height limits of overhead doors, arches, overhead cables



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

and lines as well as width limits of corridors, roads and narrow passages.

Also, get to know load limits of the ground and paving type of the ramps you are to work on.

Beware of fog, smoke or dust that obscure visibility.

Always inspect the working area to identify potential risks such as: inclines, overhangs, trees, demolition rubble, fires, ravines, steep slopes, rough terrain, ditches, crowns, ridge trenches, diggings in traffic areas, crowded parking lots, crowded service areas, fenced zones. In such conditions, proceed with extreme care.

Whenever possible, avoid crossing over obstacles such as very rough terrain, rocks, logs, steps, ditches, railroad tracks.

When obstructions must be crossed, do so with extreme care and at a square angle, if possible. Slow down.

Ease up to the break-over point, pass the balance point slowly and ease down the other side also using the attachment, if necessary.

To overcome deep trenches or sinking ground, place the machine perpendicular to the obstacle, drastically reduce ground speed and start crossing using also the attachment if necessary, only after assessing that ground conditions allow the traverse safely and without risks.

The gradient you may attempt to overcome is limited by factors such as ground conditions, load being handled, machine type and speed, and visibility.

There is no substitute for good judgement and experience when working on slopes.

Avoid operating the attachment too close to an overhang or high wall, either above or below the machine.

Beware of caving edges, falling objects and landslides. Remember that such hazards are likely to be concealed by bushes, undergrowth and such.

Avoid faggots, bushes, logs and rocks.

Never drive over them, nor over any other surface irregularities that discontinue adherence or traction with the ground, especially near slopes or drop-offs.

Be alert to avoid changes in adherence conditions that could cause loss of control.

Work with extreme care on ice or frozen ground and on stepped slopes or near drop-offs.

The word "bulldozing" generally refers to work in virgin rough terrain, characterised by the presence of all the perils and risks listed above.

We emphasise the danger represented in these conditions by large tree limbs (possibly falling on the machine) and large roots (which may act as a leverage under the machine when up-rooted and cause the unit to overturn).

Position the machine dependent upon the loading and unloading areas in order to swing leftwards to load to obtain best visibility.

Never use the bucket or attachment as a man lift or carry riders.

Never use the machine as a work platform or scaffolding.

The machine must not be improperly used for works not consistent with its features (such as pushing railway cars, trucks or other machines). Always pay attention to people within the machine operating range.

Never move or stop the bucket, other loads or the attachment above ground personnel or truck cabs. Ensure the truck driver is in a safe place before loading the truck.

Load trucks from side or rear.

Use only the type of bucket recommended considering machine type, materials to be handled, material piling up and loading characteristics, ground type and other typical conditions of the work to be performed.

When travelling with a loaded bucket, keep it as rolled-back as possible. Keep boom and arm as low as possible.

Ground speed should be adequate to the load and ground conditions.

The load must always be properly arranged in the bucket; move with extreme care when transporting oversized loads.

Do not lift and move the bucket overhead where persons are standing or working, nor downhill when working on a slope as this would decrease machine stability. Load the bucket from the uphill side.

Loads to be raised using the machine should be exclusively hooked to the hitch specially provided.

The excavator is no lifting and transportation means, therefore it should not be used to position loads accurately.

Should it be exceptionally used to lift and lay building components, special caution must be taken as follows:

- The machine should necessarily be equipped with the **special option supplied by Dealer**. Follow also safety rules for the excavator used as lifting means.



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Secure the loads to be raised using cables or chains fastened with appropriate hooking mechanisms.
- Nobody should be allowed to remain under the raised load or within the excavator operating range for any reason whatever.

Never exceed specified loading capacity. Incorrect fastening of slings or chains may cause boom/arm failure or failure of the lifting means with consequent bodily injuries and even death.

Always ensure that slings and chains used for lifting are adequate to the load and in good condition.

All loading capacities are referred to the machine on a level surface and should be disregarded when working on a slope.

Avoid travelling across slopes. Proceed from uphill downhill and vice-versa.

If machine starts slipping sideways when on a slope, lower the bucket and thrust bucket teeth into the ground.

Working on slopes is dangerous. Grade the working area if possible.

Reduce work cycle time if it is not possible to grade the working area.

Do not move full bucket or a load from uphill downhill as this would reduce machine stability. Do not work with the bucket turned to the uphill side.

Do not work with the bucket turned uphill as counterweights protruding downhill would reduce machine stability on the slope and increase risk of overturning.

We recommend to work on slopes with the bucket downhill, after checking machine stability with the bucket empty and attachment retracted, by slowly swinging the upper structure by 360°.

Position the carriage at a right angle relative to slopes, hanging walls, etc. to exit the working area easily.

Be aware when the upperstructure is turned by 180°, steering and travel controls are reversed. Properly judge ground conditions with particular attention to consistency of the area you are going to work on.

Keep the machine sufficiently far from the ditch edge.

Never dig under the machine.

Should it be necessary to dig under the machine, always ensure that digging walls are opportunely propped up against landslide to prevent the machine from falling into the trench.

Do not swing the upperstructure, raise the load or brake abruptly if not required. This may cause accidents.

Prior to beginning the work near gas distribution mains or other public utilities:

- Contact the company owner of the gas mains or its nearest branch before starting the work. Look up the number in the telephone directory.
- Define together which precautions should be taken to guarantee work safety.
- Decrease work speed. Reaction time could be too slow and distance evaluation wrong.
- When working near gas mains or other public utilities installations, appoint a person in charge of signalling duties. This person will have the responsibility of observing the machine, any part of it and/or the load approaching the gas mains from a standpoint more favourable than the Operator's. This signal man (flag-man) must be in direct communication with the Operator and the Operator must pay undivided attention to the signals supplied.
- The gas distributing Company, if previously advised and involved in the work, as well as machine Operator, Owner and/or any natural person or legal entity having rent or leased the machine or being responsible at the time by contract or by law, are liable for the adoption of the necessary precautions.

Working near electric lines can be very dangerous, therefore some special precautions must be observed.

Within this Manual, "work near electric lines" means when the attachment or load raised by the excavator (in any position) may reach the minimum safety distance established by local or international Safety Regulations.

To work without risks, keep maximum possible distance from electric lines and never trespass minimum safety distance.

Ensure that local or national safety regulations concerning work near electric lines are observed.

Prior to beginning the work near electric lines:

- Contact the Company owner of the electric lines or its nearest branch before starting the work. Look up the in the telephone directory.
- Define together with the Company representative which precautions should be taken to guarantee work safety.
- All electric lines should be considered as operative live lines even though it might be well known that the line in question is out of work and