GROUP 2 OPERATIONAL CHECKS AND TROUBLESHOOTING

1. OPERATIONAL CHECKS

This procedure is designed so the mechanic can make a quick check of the system using a minimum amount of diagnostic equipment. If you need additional information, read structure and function, Group 1.

A location will be required which is level and has adequate space to complete the checks.

The engine and all other major components must be at operating temperature for some checks.

Locate system check in the left column and read completely, following the sequence from left to right. Read each check completely before performing.

At the end of each check, if no problem is found (OK), that check is complete or an additional check is needed. If problem is indicated (NOT OK), you will be given repair required and group location. If verification is needed, you will be given next best source of information:

•Chapter 2 : Troubleshooting •Group 3 : Tests and adjustments Hydraulic oil must be at operating temperature for these checks (refer to page 6-54).

Item		Description	Service action
Hydraulic system warm-up procedure Run engine at high idle.		Hold a hydraulic function over relief to heat oil. (don't keep relief condition over 5 seconds at a time)	
Refer to page 6-54.		Periodically cycle all hydraulic functions to distribute warm oil.	
		Repeat procedure until oil is at operating temperature.	
		FEEL : Hydraulic reservoir must be uncomfortable to hold your hand against. (approximately 40 ~50°C)	
Hydraulic pump performance check		With bucket flat on ground, actuate boom raise. Time how long it takes	
Heat hydraulic oil to operating temperature. Run engine at high idle.		to raise boom to full height. LOOK : Boom must raise to full height in less than 7 seconds.	NOT OK Go to priority valve (in main control valve) high pressure check at page 5-22.
			IF OK Do steering system leakage check at page 5-21.
			IF OK Do main hydraulic pump flow test at page 6-55.
Control valve lift check Run machine at low idle.		With bucket partially dumped, lower boom to raise front of	
	DOCO	machine.	NOT OK
		Slowly move boom control lever (RCV lever) to boom lower position.	
		Slowly move bucket control lever to bucket dump position.	
		LOOK : Boom must not raise before moving down.	
		Bucket must not rollback before dumping.	

Item		Description	Service action
Bucket rollback circuit relief valve check	¢,	Position bucket at a 45° angle against an immovable object.	OK Check complete.
		Engage transmission in 3rd speed forward.	Replace boom lower
		LOOK : Bucket angle must not change.	check valve.
Bucket dump circuit relief valve low pressure check	7 7 71 (1-	Raise front of machine which bucket at 45° angle.	OK Go to next check.
	DOG	Backdrag with bucket while observing bucket angle.	NOT OK Do loader system and
		LOOK : Bucket must not rollback	circuit relief valve test at page 6-56.
Pilot control valve float check		With the bucket partially dumped, lower boom to raise front of	OK Check complete.
Run engine at low idle.	DOROF	machine. Push control lever to the float detent position and release lever.	NOT OK Do pilot control valve pressure test in group 3.
		LOOK : Front of machine lower to the ground and valve must remain in float position when lever is released.	р
Boom cylinder and bucket cylinder drift		Set the boom and bucket horizontal, then stop the engine.	OK Check complete.
check Heat hydraulic oil to		Stop the engine, wait for 5 minutes, then start measuring.	NOT OK Go to next check.
operating temperature.	A	Measure the amount the lift and dump cylinder rods retract during 5 minutes. (unloaded bucket)	
		A : Retraction of boom cylinder rod B : Retraction of bucket cylinder rod	
	B	Boom cylinder must drift less than 10 mm	
	A	Bucket cylinder must drift less than 15 mm	

Item	Description	Service action
Boom cylinder leakage check Heat hydraulic oil to operating temperature.	Dump bucket until teeth or cutting edge is perpendicular to the ground. Raise boom until cutting edge is about 1 m (3 ft) above ground. Stop engine. Measure drift from tooth or cutting edge to ground for 1 minute. Wait 10 minutes. Measure drift from tooth or cutting edge to ground for 1 minute. LOOK : Compare the drift rate between the first measurement and the second measurement.	Drift is approximately the same between first and second measurement. Repair loader control valve or circuit relief valve. NOT OK If drift is considerably less on second measurement,
Bucket cylinder leakage check Heat hydraulic oil to operating temperature.	 Raise bucket about 1 m (3 ft) off ground with bucket level. Stop engine. Place a support under boom. Measure drift from tooth or cutting edge to ground for 1 minute. Wait 10 minutes. Measure drift from tooth or cutting edge to ground for 1 minute. LOOK : Compare the drift rates between the first measurement and the second measurement. 	Drift is approximately the same between first and second measurement. Repair loader control valve or circuit relief valve at page 6-58.
Check valve of safety valve leakage check Heat hydraulic oil to operating temperature.	Put bucket level and position about 1.2 m (4 ft) above ground. Place a piece of tape on cylinder rod at least 51 mm (2 in) from rod guide. Run engine at low idle in safety- release position. LOOK : Bucket must not drift up.	Check complete.
Pilot control valve (RCV lever) check	Stop engine. Turn key switch to OFF position. Move control lever to all positions and then release. LOOK : Lever must return to neutral when released from all positions.	OK Check completed. NOT OK Repair pilot control valve.

Item		Description	Service action
Bucket leveler (positioner) check		Position bucket fully dumped just above ground level.	OK Check complete.
Run engine at low idle.		Move control lever to bucket leveler detent position and release.	NOT OK Do bucket leveler checks.
		LOOK : Bucket must rollback to the level position and control lever must return to neutral. If bucket is in a rolled back position when key is turned ON, control lever must be returned to neutral manually if placed in the bucket leveler detent position.	
		After bucket is dumped once, bucket leveler will work normally.	
Boom height kickout		Position bucket flat on ground.	OK
check		Move control lever to boom raise	Check complete.
Run engine at low idle.		detent position and release.	NOT OK Do boom height kickou check.
		LOOK : Boom must raise to the set height and stop.	
		Control lever must return to neutral.	
Cycle time check	Function	Operating condition.	Maximum cycle time
Heat hydraulic oil to	Boom raise	Bucket flat on ground to full height.	5.4 sec
operating temperature. Run engine at high idle.	Boom lower	Full height to level ground.	2.8 sec
	Bucket dump	Boom at full height.	1.0 sec (*1.4 sec)
	Bucket rollback	Boom at full height.	1.5 sec (*2.3 sec)
	Steering [No. of	Frame stop to frame stop.	3.6 turns
	turns]		* : HL730TM-9A
			OK Check complete.
			NOT OK Go to slow hydraulic functions in group 2.

*** MEASURING BOOM AND BUCKET CYCLE TIME**

1) MEASUREMENT CONDITION

·Coolant temperature : Inside operating range

- ·Steering position : Neutral
- \cdot Hydraulic temperature : 40~50°C
- ·Bucket : Unloaded
- ·Engine speed : High idling

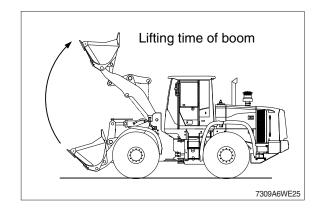
2) MEASURING TOOL

· Stop watch (1EA)

3) MEASURING PROCEDURE

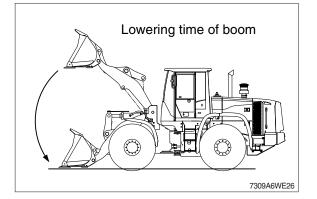
(1) LIFTING TIME OF BOOM

Set the bucket near the maximum tilt back position and at the lowest position on the ground. Raise the bucket and measure the time taken for bucket to reach the maximum height of the boom.



(2) LOWERING TIME OF BOOM

Set the bucket horizontal with the boom at the maximum height, lower the bucket and measure the taken for the bucket to reach the lowest position on the ground.

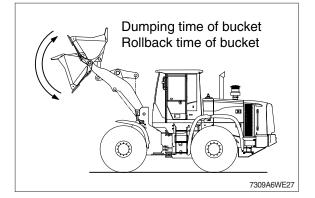


(3) DUMPING TIME OF BUCKET

Raise the boom to the maximum height and measure the time taken for the bucket to move from the maximum tilt back position to the maximum dump position

(4) ROLL BACK TIME OF BUCKET

Raise the boom to the maximum height and measure the time taken for the bucket to reach the maximum tilt back position.



2. TROUBLESHOOTING

Diagnose malfunction charts are arranged from most probable and simplest to verify, to least likely, more difficult to verify. Remember the following steps when troubleshooting a problem :

Step 1. Operational check out procedure (see section 1)Step 2. Operational checks (see group 2)Step 3. TroubleshootingStep 4. Tests and adjustments (see group 3)

Problem	Cause	Remedy
Noisy hydraulic pump	Low oil supply or wrong viscosity.	Fill reservoir with recommended oil.
	Plugged or pinched suction line.	Clean or replace line.
	Air in oil.	Check for foamy oil. Tighten connections. Replace O-rings and or lines.
	Plugged suction strainer.	Inspect and clean strainer in reservoir.
	Loose or missing hydraulic line clamps.	Tighten or replace clamps.
	Hydraulic lines in contract with frame.	Inspect and repair.
	Worn or damaged pump.	Do hydraulic pump performance check in group 2. Do hydraulic pump flow test in group 3.
No or Slow hydraulic	Failed or worn hydrualic pump.	Do performance check.
functions	Cold oil.	Warm oil up.
	Slow engine speed.	Adjust engine speed. Check high idle speed.
	Suction line air leak.	Check for foamy oil.
	Low oil supply.	Add recommended oil.
	Wrong oil viscosity.	Use recommended oil.
	Oil leaking past cylinders or control valve.	Check cylinder drift in group 2.
	Blocked or damaged line.	Inspect lines.
	Faulty pilot control valve (RCV).	Do pilot control valve (RCV) pressure test in group 3.
	Binding loader control valve (MCV) spool.	Inspect valve.
	Faulty steering unit.	Check steering unit specification.

Problem	Cause	Remedy
No steering or hydraulic	Low oil level.	Add recommended oil.
function	Failed hydraulic pump.	Remove and inspect return filter for metal pump particles.
No hydraulic functions steering normal	Failed hydraulic pump.	Remove and inspect return filter for metal pump particles, or replace the pump.
	Failed line filter.	Remove and inspect line filter for RCV.
	Faulty safety valve.	Safety valve leakage test or ON, OFF function test.
	Stuck open port relief valve.	Replace relief valve.
Boom float function does not work	Low pilot control pressure.	Do pressure reducing valve pressure test in group 3.
	Faulty pilot control valve (RCV).	Replace relief valve.
	Loader control valve (MCV) spool binding in bore.	Do pressure reducing valve pressure test in group 3.
One hydraulic function does not work.	Faulty pilot control valve (RCV).	Do pilot control valve pressure test. Inspect and repair valve.
	Stuck open port relief valve.	Replace relief valve.
	Oil leaking past cylinder packings.	Do boom and bucket cylinder leakage test in group 3.
	Blockage in oil lines or valve.	Inspect lines for damage. Disconnect and inspect lines for internal blockage.
	Loader control valve (MCV) spool stuck in bore.	Inspect and repair valve.
Low hydraulic power	Leakage within work circuit.	Do cylinder drift check in group 2.
	Low system relief valve (main relief valve) setting.	Do loader system and port relief valve pressure test in group 3.
	Low port relief valve setting.	Do loader system and port relief valve pressure test in group 3.
	Leaking system relief valve.	Remove and inspect valve.
	Worn hydraulic pump.	Do hydraulic pump performance check in group 2.
	Faulty pilot control valve (RCV).	Do pilot control valve pressure test in group 3.

Problem	Cause	Remedy
Function drifts down	Leaking cylinders.	Do cylinder leakage checks in group 3.
	Leaking seals in circuit relief valve (port relief valve) or valve stuck open.	Inspect seals. Replace relief valve.
	Leaking loader control valve (MCV).	Repair or replace valve section.
Boom drifts up	Leakage in boom down spool.	Remove and inspect boom down spool.
Boom down does not	Safety valve not operated.	Operate valve.
work (engine off)	Stuck pilot control valve.	Inspect.
	Faulty line filter.	Remove and inspect filter.
	Accumulation not operated.	Inspect.
	MCV spool stuck.	Inspect and repair valve.
Oil overheats	Low oil viscosity in hot weather.	Use recommended oil.
	Excessive load.	Reduce load.
	Holding hydraulic system over relief.	Reduce load.
	Leakage in work circuit.	Do boom and bucket cylinder leakage test in group 3.
	Plugged fins in oil cooler.	Inspect and clean oil cooler.
	Internally plugged oil cooler.	Do hydraulic oil cooler restriction test.
	Incorrect system or circuit relief valve setting.	Do loader system and circuit relief valve pressure test in group 3.
	Restriction in oil lines or loader control valve (MCV).	Inspect for dented or kinked lines.
	Malfunctioning steering valve.	Do hydraulic system restriction test in group 3.
	Leaking system main relief valve.	Do hydraulic system restriction test in group 3. Remove and inspect valve and seals.
	Worn hydraulic pump (internal leakage).	Do hydraulic pump performance check in group 2.
Function drops before raising when valve is activated	Stuck open lift check valve.	Do control valve lift check in group 2.
Hydraulic oil foams	Low oil level.	Add recommended oil.
	Wrong oil.	Change to recommended oil.
	Water in oil.	Change oil.
	Loose or faulty suction lines (air leak in system).	Tighten or install new lines.
Remote control valve (RCV) leaking	Leaking plunger seals.	Remove, inspect and replace plunger seals.

- * Followings are general precautions for the hydraulic system and equipment.
- Every structure has its limit of strength and durability. The relief valve is installed to limit the pressure on the hydraulic equipment and protect various parts of the wheel loader from possible damage. Therefore, never change the preset pressure of the relief valve unless absolutely necessary.
- 2) Since the hydraulic equipment is built with precision, the presence of only the slightest amount of dust and / or other particles in the hydraulic circuit might cause wear and/or damage, resulting in unstable functions and/or damage, resulting in unstable functions and/or unexpected accidents. Therefore, always keep hydraulic oil clean. Periodically, check the filter in the return circuit and replace the element as necessary.
- 3) Extract about 200cc of hydraulic oil from the tank as a sample every 6 months. If possible, have it analyzed by a specialist to confirm that the oil can still be used. Never extract the oil for sampling until the oil temperature has become the normal operating temperature. Since the replacement period varies depending on operating conditions, refer to **Operator's Manual** and change oil.
- 4) Should the equipment get damaged due to the presence of metal particles and/or foreign matter in the circuit drain out the hydraulic oil and carry out flushing. Also, replace the filter element and clean the hydraulic tank. Change the hydraulic oil entirely.
- 5) When checking the filter, if found metal particles in the element, drain out the hydraulic oil entirely, flush the whole circuit, and then fill with new oil. The presence of metal particles may indicate internal damage to the equipment. In such a case, check carefully before flushing, and repair or replace as required.
- 6) To add and/or change the hydraulic oil, always use recommended oil. (Refer to the list of recommended oils and lubricants at page 1-24, **Recommended lubricants.**) Never mix oil of different makes of kinds.
- 7) To change the hydraulic oil, use a clean vessel and funnel for pouring it into the tank. Never use cloth because it might cause the presence of lint in the circuit.
- 8) When removing the hydraulic equipment, be sure to put plugs or caps on hoses, tube lines and ports. Also, enter mating marks for later identification.
- 9) Disassemble and/or assemble the hydraulic equipment only in a clean place free of dust. When disassembling, be careful about the interchangeability of parts, and clean the disassembled parts with pure and clean mineral cleansing oil. Clean the internal passages as well. After the parts have dried, wipe them off with a clean lint-free cloth.
- 10) When overhauling the hydraulic equipment replace all O-rings, backup rings, etc. with new ones. Assemble O-rings with grease or vaseline applied.
- 11) After installing the equipment, add more hydraulic oil to make up for that lost during disassembly.
- 12) Tighten joints correctly. Loose joints will cause the hydraulic oil to leak. If the oil leaks, the tank oil level drops and air gets sucked in, so the pump will break down. Also loose joints in suction lines will take air in and might cause abnormal noise, malfunction or damage to pumps.