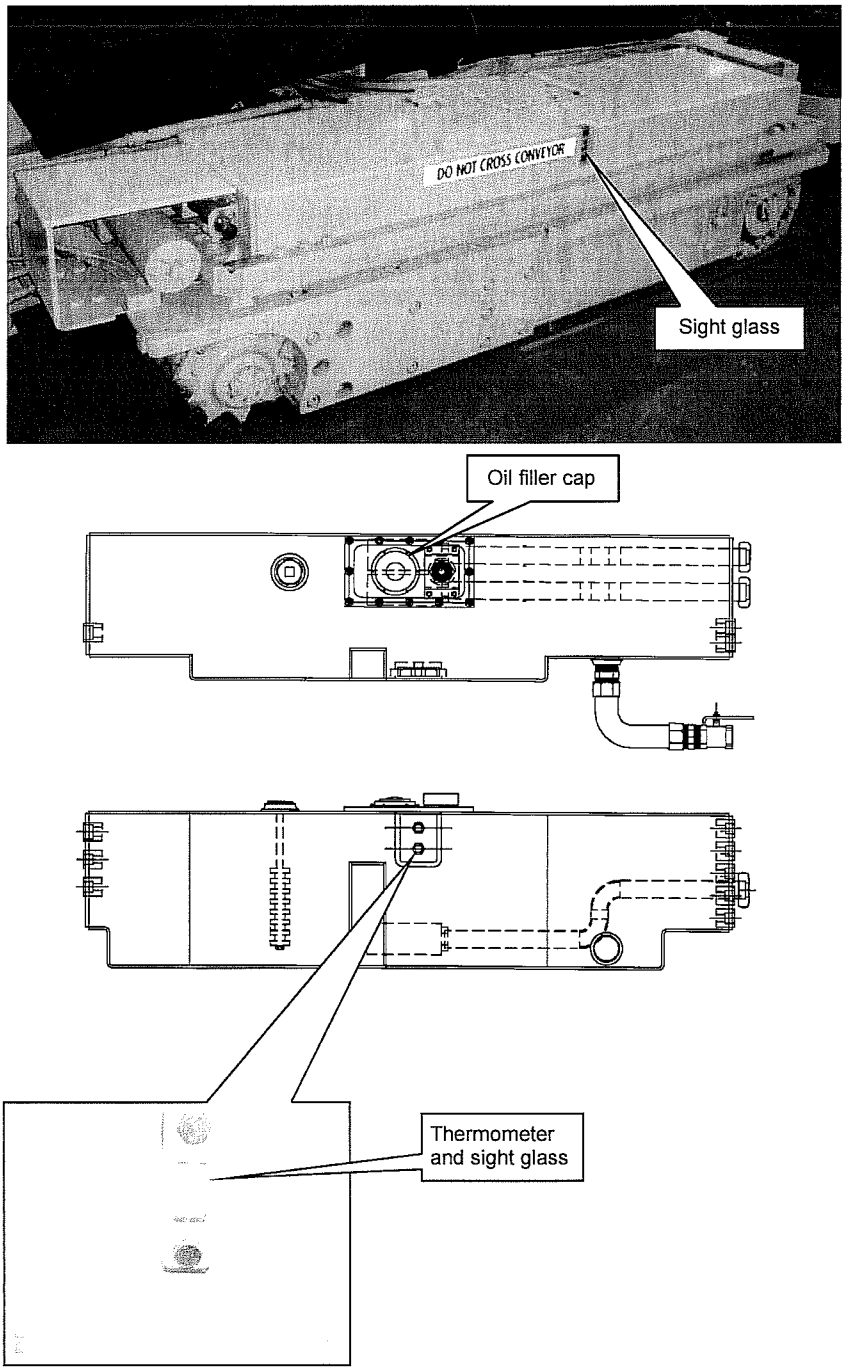
Parts Catalog

hydraulic oil tank

Check the temperature and hydraulic oil level by looking at the sight glasses located on the side of the oil tank (Fig. 23). The oil level should not be allowed to drop below the bottom sight glass. If the hydraulic oil level is low, add oil through the fill cap located on top of the tank

Fig. 23: Hydraulic oil check/add points

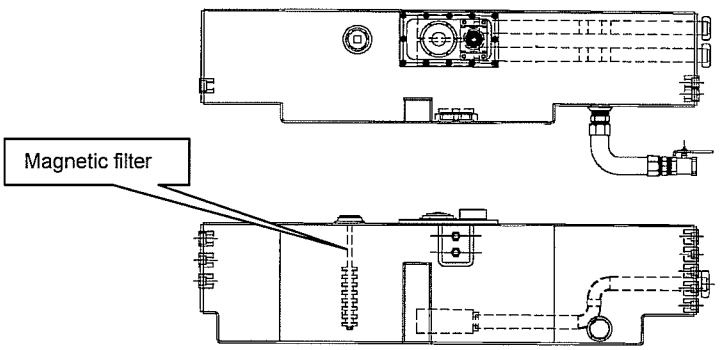


magnetic filter

Clean the magnetic filter located in the oil tank (Fig. 38).

- ☞ Clean dirt and debris from around the magnetic filter.
- ☞ Remove the filter from the tank.
- ☞ The filter can be cleaned using kerosene and a soft brush and dried thoroughly.

Fig. 38: Magnetic filter cleaning

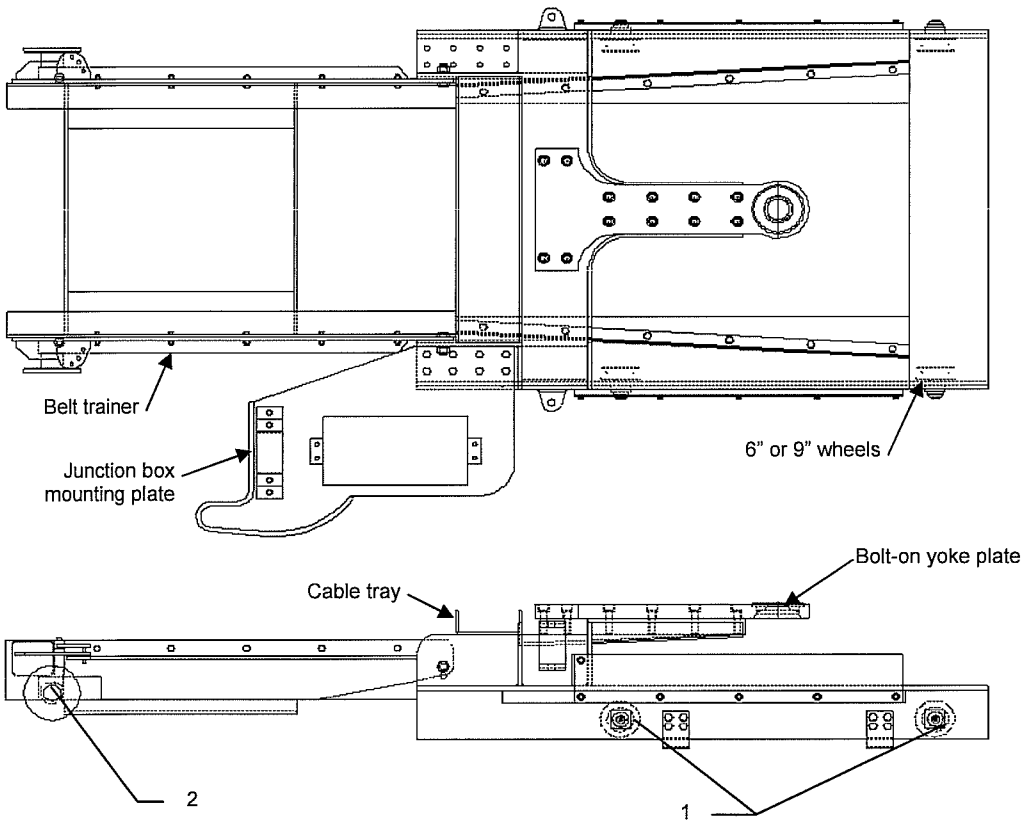


Instructions on the lubrication of the RFM tail dolly

Table 4: Lubrication schedule, RFM tail dolly

Lube point	Description	Places	Lubricant	Specification
	Every 8 hours of operation			
2	Belt trainer roller	4	Exxon Lidok EP-2	Spec. 100-3
	Every 24 hours of operation			
1	Dolly wheels	2	Exxon Lidok EP-2	Spec. 100-3

Fig. 50: Lubrication points, tail dolly



21. The hydraulic relief settings are preset and should not be set higher than specified.

22. When a hydraulic cylinder reaches the end of its stroke, the control lever should be released.

23. Power should always be disconnected from machine when servicing or repairing.

24. One should not stand in water while operating or servicing the machine.

25. Extreme caution should be used when operating the machine near trolley wires.

26. The manual position on the auto sequence switch, on the control console, is to be used for jog purposes and conveyor reversing (if material is jammed) only. It should not be used to run the machine continuously.

27. During production, the MBC and PIG receiving ends should be resting on the ground – whenever possible.

To raise the conveyor:

A. Push the control lever down.

(1) This lever is spring returned to center when released.
(2) When lever returns to center the oil is locked in the cylinders thereby holding position.

To lower the conveyor:

A. Raise the control lever (slowly).

(1) This lever is spring returned to center when released.
(2) When lever returns to center the oil is locked in the cylinders thereby holding position.

3. Cab swing
When seated in the cab, the control lever for the cab swing will be located in the floor to the left. Pull lever toward seat to swing cab out. Push lever away from seat to swing cab in. Operate cab swing only when seated in operator's cab.

Note:
All control levers are spring returned to center when released.

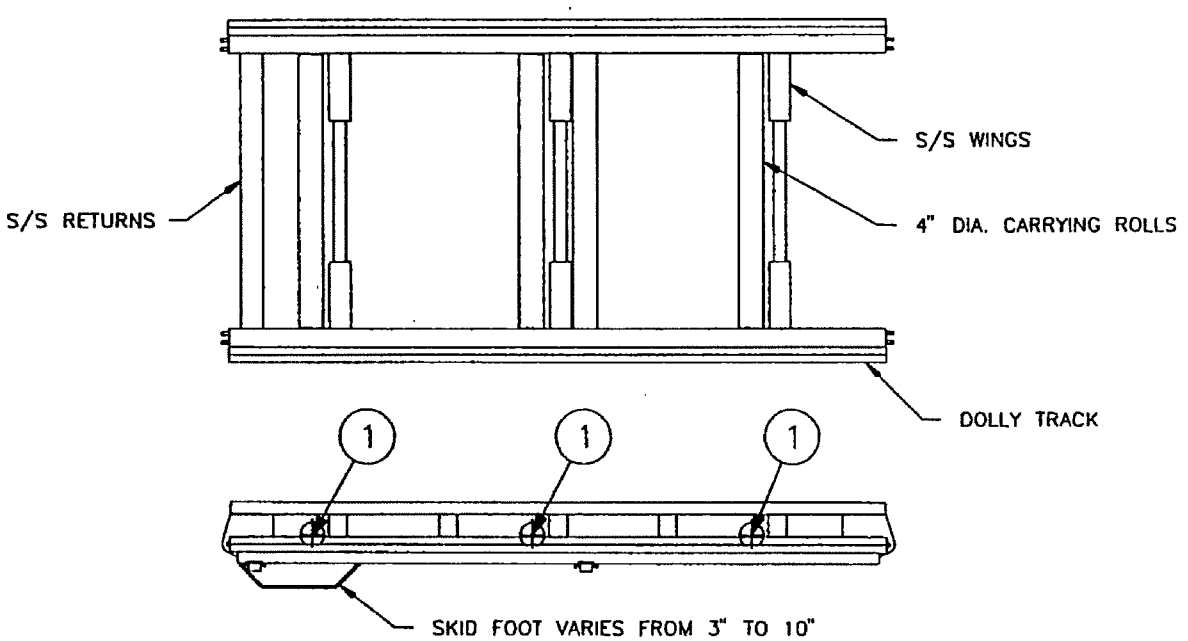
NOTICE

ALL CONTROL LEVERS ARE SPRING RETURNED TO CENTER WHEN RELEASED.

DBT AMERICA INTERMEDIATE
LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

Lubrication Point Refer to Figure 11	Description	Schedule	Lubricant
1	Greasing points, carrying rolls. three each side	Every 6 months	Exxon Lidok-EP-2

FIGURE 11 – OVERALL LAYOUT AND LUBRICATION POINTS (RFM SECTION)



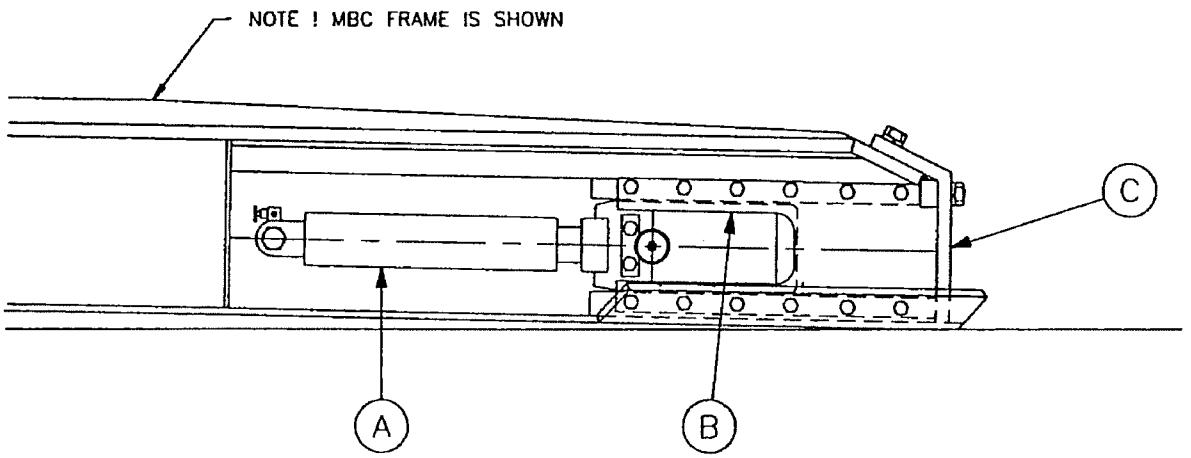
TAIL SHAFT REMOVAL PROCEDURE (MBC and PB)

(See Figure 20)

- Release tension on conveyor chain by releasing grease in take-up cylinder, Item A, both sides (See Figure 22).
- Remove retainer plate, Item C, both sides.
- Remove bolts in bumper, Item C, and swing it down to clear opening (PB). Remove bumper on MBC.
- Separate conveyor chain, Figure 24, and fold back to clear tail shaft opening.
- Tail shaft assembly can now be slid back through opening and removed.
- To re-install tail shaft reverse above steps. Tighten conveyor chain (See Figure 22). Make sure cylinders are adjusted the same to insure conveyor chain runs straight. Grease take-up bearings and slide plate bearing with Exxon Lidok-EP-2. Run the machine and re-adjust take-up cylinders if necessary

  Note:
  When the machine is running, visually inspect the tail shaft to see that the shaft is turning and the conveyor chain is not sliding across the tail shaft.

FIGURE 20 – TAIL SHAFT REMOVAL (MBC AND PB)



CRAWLER CAT PAD REMOVAL

(See Figure 30)

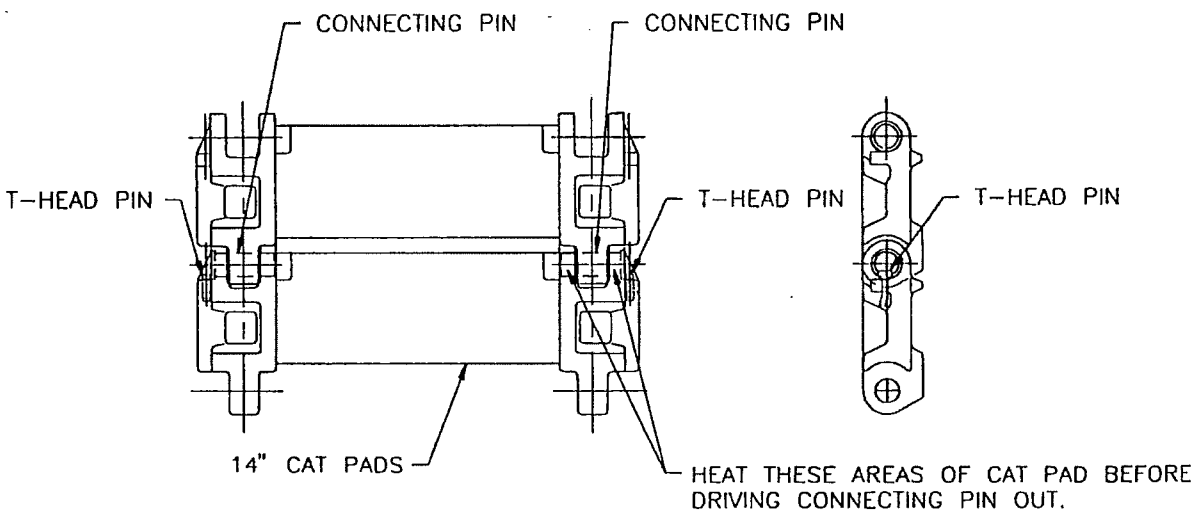
To disconnect pad

- Remove T-head pins both sides.
- Heat areas of cat pad as shown in Figure 30.
- Drive connecting pin out of cat pad.

To connect pad

- Drive connecting pins in both sides.
- Drive T-head pins in until the pin hits pad and bends up. This is to prevent T-head pin from backing out.

FIGURE 30 – CRAWLER CAT PAD REMOVAL



STARTER TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE

If trouble is suspected in the starter, the following isolating procedures may be helpful in restoring the unit in a minimum of time:

- Place the circuit breaker in the "ON" position and check the load side of the breaker for three phase power.

    1. Presence of all three phases indicted the breaker is conducting in all three phases.
    2. Absence of any phase indicates one or more legs of breaker is not conducting or line power is not providing all three phases. Three phase voltage check on line side of breaker will isolate the problem.

- Insure primary of control transformer has power supplied.

    1. Presence of 120 volt, AC on the secondary transformer indicates the transformer is good.
    2. Absence of 120 volt, AC on the secondary of transformer indicates the transformer is bad.

- All fuses should be checked by removing from circuit and conducting a continuity test.

- It can be determined whether contactor actuation is occurring by visual and audible observation. However, further tests must be used to insure that all three poles are making and breaking.

    1. If the contactor does not actuate, voltage has not been supplied to the coil, or the coil is burned out. A voltage check at the coil terminals will determine which condition exists.

        a. If no voltage is present at the coil, the technician must check for voltage in the control circuit to determine where voltage was lost. This will, in effect, isolate the defective component.

- Pushbuttons should be checked by conducting continuity tests both in the "make" and "break" positions. This will indicate whether the pushbutton contacts are opening and closing when the button is pushed and released.

- If headlights do not glow, use the troubleshooting guide listed below:

    1. Check fuses by continuity test.
    2. Check for 120 volt, AC at the headlight terminals.

        a. Absence of voltage at the terminals suggests voltage was interrupted in the cable and an "open" exists in the cable.
        b. Presence of voltage at the headlight terminals indicates bulb filament is burned out and the bulb must be replaced.

- All cables should be checked for continuity to insure the conductors are not open. Also continuity checks should be run between conductors to verify that no phase-to-phase short exists.

- Light switches can best be checked by conducting continuity checks while the switch position is changed. Contacts should make and break as position of switch shaft changes.

HYDRAULIC TEST PROCEDURES

Pump Test

1. Disconnect case drain line from pump at oil tank.
2. Bottom out cylinder function. Observe amount of oil discharged into clean 5 gallon container in one minute.
3. Maximum amount of oil discharged should be less than 4 gallons.

   This will test the volumetric efficiency of the pump.

Hydraulic Motor Test

1. Disconnect case drain line from motor at the tank.
2. Stall the crawlers.
3. Observe case drain flow. Motor case drain flow should not be more than four GPM.

HYDRAULIC MAINTENANCE CHECK LIST

Daily Check List

1. Check suction line for any crimps or damage.
2. Check oil level in tank.
3. Visually inspect the HRC valves for boot damage.
4. Visually check all fittings for leaks.
5. Check heat exchanger for leaks.
6. Visually inspect the cylinders for rod damage and packing leaks.
7. Start MBC and check each function for proper operation.