SEBM024314

SHOP MANUAL

KOMATSU

PC200,200LC-7
PC220,220LC-7

MACHINE MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER
PC200-7	**200001 and up**
PC200LC-7	**200001 and up**
PC220-7	**60001 and up**
PC220LC-7	**60001 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.
- PC200, 200LC, PC220, 220LC-7 mount the SAA6D102E-2 engine.
  For details of the engine, see the 102 Series Engine Shop Manual.

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CONTENTS

The affected pages are indicated by the use of the following marks. It is requested that necessary actions be taken to these pages according to the table below.

Mark	Indication	Action required
○	Page to be newly added	Add
●	Page to be replaced	Replace
( )	Page to be deleted	Discard

Pages having no marks are those previously revised or made additions.

LIST OF REVISED PAGES

Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision
●	00-1	(14)	○	00-25	(14)		10-8	(4)		10-38	(11)		10-69	
	00-2	(2)	○	00-26	(14)		10-9	(4)		10-39	(11)		10-70	(11)
●	00-2-1	(14)	○	00-27	(14)		10-10	(4)		10-40	(11)		10-71	
●	00-2-2	(14)	○	00-28	(14)		10-11	(4)		10-41	(4)		10-72	
●	00-2-3	(14)	○	00-29	(14)		10-12			10-42	(11)		10-74	(11)
●	00-2-4	(14)					10-13			10-43			10-75	
●	00-2-5	(14)					10-14			10-44	(11)		10-76	
●	00-3	(14)		01-1			10-15			10-45	(11)		10-77	
●	00-4	(14)		01-2			10-16			10-46	(11)		10-78	
●	00-5	(14)		01-3	(11)		10-17			10-47			10-79	(4)
●	00-6	(14)		01-4	(11)		10-18	(4)		10-48			10-79-1	(4)
●	00-7	(14)		01-5	(11)		10-19			10-50			10-80	(4)
●	00-8	(14)		01-6			10-20			10-51	(11)		10-81	(4)
●	00-9	(14)		01-7	(11)		10-21			10-52			10-82	(4)
●	00-10	(14)		01-8			10-22			10-53			10-83	(4)
●	00-11	(14)		01-9	(11)		10-23	(9)		10-54			10-84	(4)
●	00-12	(14)		01-10			10-24	(11)		10-55			10-85	
●	00-13	(14)		01-11			10-25			10-56			10-86	
●	00-14	(14)		01-12			10-26			10-57			10-87	
●	00-15	(14)		01-13			10-28			10-58			10-88	
●	00-16	(14)		01-14	(4)		10-29			10-60			10-89	
●	00-17	(14)					10-30			10-61			10-90	
●	00-18	(14)					10-31			10-62			10-91	
●	00-19	(14)		10-1	(4)		10-32			10-63			10-92	
●	00-20	(14)		10-2	(6)		10-33			10-64			10-93	
●	00-21	(14)		10-3			10-34			10-65			10-94	
●	00-22	(14)		10-4			10-35	(11)		10-66			10-95	
○	00-23	(14)		10-6			10-36	(11)		10-67			10-96	
○	00-24	(14)		10-7	(4)		10-37	(11)		10-68			10-97	(11)

LIST OF REVISED PAGES

Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision
	10-98	(11)		10-140			10-186	(13)		20-17	(11)		20-137	(11)
	10-99			10-142			10-187	(13)		20-18	(11)		20-138	(11)
	10-100			10-143			10-188						20-139	(12)
	10-101			10-144			10-189			20-101	(12)		20-140	(1)
	10-102			10-145			10-190		●	20-101-1	(14)		20-141	(11)
	10-103	(4)		10-146			10-191		●	20-101-2	(14)		20-142	(1)
	10-104	(4)		10-147			10-192			20-102	(12)		20-143	(1)
	10-105	(4)		10-148			10-193	(4)		20-103	(12)		20-144	(1)
	10-106	(4)		10-149			10-194	(4)		20-104	(12)		20-145	(1)
	10-107			10-150			10-195		●	20-105	(14)		20-146	(10)
	10-108			10-152			10-196	(4)		20-106	(1)		20-147	(1)
	10-109			10-153	(10)		10-197	(3)		20-107	(12)		20-148	(11)
	10-110	(11)		10-155	(11)		10-198	(3)		20-108	(12)		20-149	(1)
	10-111	(11)		10-156	(13)		10-199	(9)		20-109	(11)		20-150	(1)
	10-112	(11)		10-157	(11)		10-200	(3)		20-110	(1)		20-151	(1)
	10-113			10-158			10-201	(11)	●	20-111	(14)		20-152	(1)
	10-114			10-159	(4)		10-202	(3)		20-112	(5)		20-153	(1)
	10-115	(11)		10-160			10-203	(3)		20-113	(11)		20-154	(1)
	10-116	(11)		10-161	(4)		10-204	(3)		20-114	(1)		20-155	(12)
	10-117	(11)		10-162			10-205	(3)		20-115	(11)		20-156	(1)
	10-118	(11)		10-163	(11)		10-206	(3)	●	20-116	(14)		20-157	(1)
	10-119	(11)		10-164	(4)		10-207	(13)		20-117	(11)		20-158	(1)
	10-120	(11)		10-165	(11)		10-208	(3)		20-118	(5)		20-159	(1)
	10-121			10-166	(4)		10-209	(3)		20-119	(8)		20-160	(1)
	10-122	(11)		10-167					●	20-120	(14)		20-161	(1)
	10-123	(11)		10-168					●	20-121	(14)		20-162	(11)
	10-124	(11)		10-169	(11)		20-1	(11)	●	20-122	(14)		20-163	(11)
	10-125	(11)		10-170	(11)		20-2	(11)		20-123	(11)		20-163-1	(11)
	10-126			10-171	(11)		20-3	(1)	●	20-124	(14)		20-164	(10)
	10-127			10-172			20-4	(11)		20-125	(11)		20-165	(10)
	10-128			10-173	(11)		20-5	(1)	●	20-126	(14)		20-166	(10)
	10-129	(9)		10-174	(4)		20-6	(11)	●	20-127	(14)		20-167	(10)
	10-130			10-175	(11)		20-7	(5)		20-127-1	(5)		20-168	(10)
	10-131	(11)		10-176			20-8	(11)	●	20-128	(14)		20-169	(10)
	10-132	(11)		10-177			20-9	(1)		20-129	(12)		20-170	(10)
	10-133	(4)		10-178			20-10	(11)		20-130	(12)		20-171	(10)
	10-134			10-180	(11)		20-11	(1)	●	20-131	(14)		20-172	(10)
	10-135			10-181			20-12	(11)	●	20-132	(14)		20-173	(10)
	10-136			10-182	(13)		20-13	(1)		20-133	(11)	●	20-174	(14)
	10-137			10-183	(13)		20-14	(11)		20-134	(11)		20-175	(11)
	10-138			10-184	(11)		20-15	(1)		20-135	(11)		20-176	(10)
	10-139			10-185	(13)		20-16	(11)		20-136	(11)		20-176-1	(10)

Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision
	20-176-2	(10)		20-224	(7)	●	20-256	(14)		20-315	(1)		20-337-2	(5)
	20-176-3	(10)		20-225	(9)	●	20-257	(14)		20-316	(1)		20-338	(5)
	20-176-4	(10)		20-226	(1)	●	20-258	(14)		20-317	(1)		20-339	(5)
	20-177	(7)		20-227	(1)	○	20-258-1	(14)		20-318	(7)		20-340	(5)
	20-177-1	(7)		20-228	(1)	○	20-258-2	(14)		20-319	(1)		20-341	(1)
	20-178	(1)		20-229-1	(7)	○	20-258-3	(14)		20-319-1	(7)		20-342	(1)
	20-179	(1)		20-229-2	(9)	○	20-258-4	(14)		20-319-2	(5)		20-343	(1)
	20-180	(1)		20-229-3	(5)	○	20-258-5	(14)		20-320	(7)		20-344	(5)
	20-181	(11)		20-229-4	(5)	○	20-258-6	(14)		20-321	(1)		20-345	(5)
	20-182	(1)		20-229-5	(5)	○	20-258-7	(14)		20-321-1	(7)		20-346	(5)
	20-183	(1)		20-230	(7)	○	20-258-8	(14)		20-321-2	(5)		20-347	(1)
	20-184	(1)		20-231	(5)	○	20-258-9	(14)		20-322	(7)		20-348	(5)
	20-185	(11)		20-231-1	(7)	○	20-258-10	(14)		20-323	(1)		20-349	(1)
				20-231-2	(5)	○	20-258-11	(14)		20-323-1	(7)		20-350	(5)
●	20-201	(14)		20-232	(7)	○	20-258-12	(14)		20-323-2	(5)		20-351	(1)
	20-202	(1)		20-233	(5)	○	20-258-13	(14)		20-324	(7)		20-352	(5)
	20-203	(1)		20-233-1	(7)	●	20-259	(14)		20-325	(1)		20-353	(5)
	20-204	(1)		20-233-2	(5)	●	20-260	(14)		20-325-1	(7)		20-354	(5)
	20-205	(1)		20-234	(7)	○	20-261	(14)		20-325-2	(5)		20-355	(1)
	20-206	(1)		20-235	(5)		20-262	(5)		20-326	(7)		20-356	(5)
	20-207	(3)		20-235-1	(9)		20-263	(5)		20-327	(1)		20-357	(1)
	20-208	(1)		20-235-2	(9)		20-264	(5)		20-327-1	(7)		20-358	(5)
	20-209	(1)	●	20-236	(14)		20-265	(5)		20-327-2	(5)		20-359	(1)
	20-210	(1)	●	20-237	(14)		20-266	(11)		20-328	(7)		20-360	(5)
	20-211	(1)	●	20-238	(14)		20-267	(5)		20-329	(1)		20-361	(5)
	20-212	(11)	●	20-239	(14)		20-268	(5)		20-329-1	(7)		20-362	(1)
	20-213	(5)	●	20-240	(14)					20-329-2	(5)		20-364	(11)
	20-214	(11)	●	20-241	(14)		20-301	(5)		20-330	(7)		20-365	(1)
	20-215	(11)	●	20-242	(14)		20-302	(11)		20-331	(5)		20-366	(11)
	20-216	(11)	●	20-243	(14)		20-304	(1)		20-331-1	(7)		20-367	(1)
	20-218	(11)	●	20-244	(14)		20-305	(1)		20-331-2	(5)		20-368	(5)
	20-219	(11)	●	20-245	(14)		20-306	(5)		20-332	(7)		20-369	(1)
	20-220	(11)	●	20-246	(14)		20-307	(1)		20-333	(1)		20-370	(1)
	20-221	(11)	●	20-247	(14)		20-308	(1)		20-333-1	(7)		20-372	(11)
	20-222	(1)	●	20-248	(14)		20-309	(1)		20-333-2	(5)		20-373	(1)
	20-223	(5)	●	20-249	(14)		20-310	(1)		20-334	(7)		20-374	(11)
	20-223-1	(11)	●	20-250	(14)		20-311	(1)		20-335	(1)		20-375	(1)
	20-223-2	(11)	●	20-251	(14)		20-312	(7)		20-335-1	(7)		20-376	(1)
	20-223-3	(5)	●	20-252	(14)		20-313	(1)		20-335-2	(5)		20-377	(1)
	20-223-4	(11)	●	20-253	(14)		20-313-1	(11)		20-336	(7)		20-378	(11)
	20-223-5	(5)	●	20-254	(14)		20-313-2	(5)		20-337	(1)		20-379	(5)
	20-223-6	(5)	●	20-255	(14)		20-314	(5)		20-337-1	(7)		20-380	(5)

LIST OF REVISED PAGES

Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision
	20-381	(7)		20-534	(5)		20-616	(11)	●	30-6-1	(14)		30-41	(12)
	20-381-1	(8)		20-535	(5)		20-617	(11)	●	30-6-2	(14)		30-41-1	(12)
	20-382	(5)		20-536	(5)		20-618	(11)	●	30-6-3	(14)		30-42	(12)
	20-383	(5)		20-537	(5)		20-619	(11)	●	30-6-4	(14)		30-43	(12)
	20-384	(11)		20-538	(5)		20-620	(11)	●	30-6-5	(14)		30-44	(12)
	20-385	(11)		20-540	(5)		20-621	(11)	●	30-6-6	(14)		30-45	(12)
	20-386	(5)		20-541	(1)		20-622	(11)	○	30-6-7	(14)		30-46	(12)
				20-542	(5)		20-623	(11)	○	30-6-8	(14)		30-47	(12)
	20-501	(11)		20-543	(1)		20-624	(11)	○	30-6-9	(14)		30-48	(12)
	20-502	(1)		20-544	(5)					30-7	(2)		30-48-1	(12)
	20-502-1	(11)		20-545	(1)		20-701	(11)		30-8	(2)		30-48-2	(12)
	20-503	(11)		20-546	(5)		20-702	(5)		30-9	(2)		30-48-3	(12)
	20-504	(5)		20-547	(5)		20-703	(5)		30-10	(2)		30-48-4	(12)
	20-505	(7)		20-548	(7)		20-704	(5)		30-11	(12)		30-48-5	(12)
	20-506	(7)		20-549	(11)		20-705	(5)		30-12	(12)		30-48-6	(12)
	20-507	(5)		20-550	(5)		20-706	(5)		30-13	(12)		30-48-7	(12)
	20-508	(11)		20-551	(11)		20-707	(5)		30-14	(12)		30-48-8	(12)
	20-509	(7)		20-552	(5)		20-708	(5)		30-15	(2)		30-48-9	(12)
	20-509-1	(7)		20-553	(5)		20-709	(5)		30-16	(2)		30-48-10	(12)
	20-510	(5)		20-554	(5)		20-710	(5)		30-17	(11)		30-48-11	(12)
	20-511	(7)		20-555	(5)		20-711	(11)		30-18	(2)		30-48-12	(12)
	20-511-1	(7)		20-556	(5)		20-712	(5)		30-19	(2)		30-48-13	(12)
	20-512	(5)		20-557	(5)		20-713	(11)		30-20	(2)		30-48-14	(12)
	20-513	(11)		20-558	(5)		20-714	(11)		30-21	(11)		30-49	(2)
	20-514	(11)		20-559	(5)		20-715	(5)		30-22	(11)		30-50	(2)
	20-515	(1)		20-560	(5)		20-716	(11)		30-23	(11)		30-51	(2)
	20-516	(11)					20-717	(5)		30-24	(2)		30-52	(11)
	20-517	(11)		20-601	(11)		20-718	(11)		30-25	(2)		30-53	(2)
	20-518	(11)		20-602	(11)		20-719	(11)		30-26	(11)		30-54	(2)
	20-519	(5)		20-603	(1)		20-720	(5)		30-27	(11)		30-55	(2)
	20-520	(1)		20-604	(1)		20-721	(11)		30-28	(2)		30-56	(2)
	20-521	(5)		20-605	(11)		20-722	(11)		30-29	(2)		30-57	(2)
	20-522	(11)		20-606	(11)		20-723	(5)		30-30	(2)		30-58	(2)
	20-523	(11)		20-607	(11)		20-724	(11)		30-31	(11)		30-59	(2)
	20-524	(5)		20-608	(11)					30-32	(2)		30-60	(2)
	20-526	(5)		20-609	(11)					30-33	(2)		30-61	(12)
	20-527	(1)		20-610	(11)	●	30-1	(14)		30-34	(2)		30-62	(12)
	20-528	(1)		20-611	(11)	●	30-2	(14)		30-35	(2)		30-63	(2)
	20-530	(5)		20-612	(11)	●	30-3	(14)		30-36	(2)		30-64	(2)
	20-531	(1)		20-613	(11)	●	30-4	(14)		30-37	(2)		30-65	(2)
	20-532	(5)		20-614	(1)	●	30-5	(14)		30-38	(2)		30-66	(2)
	20-533	(5)		20-615	(11)	●	30-6	(14)		30-39	(12)		30-67	(2)

Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision	Mark	Page	Time of revision
	30-68	(12)		30-102	(5)									
	30-69	(11)		30-103	(5)									
	30-70	(2)		30-104	(5)									
	30-71	(2)		30-105	(5)									
	30-72	(2)		30-106	(5)									
	30-73	(2)		30-107	(5)									
	30-74	(2)		30-108	(5)									
	30-75	(2)		30-109	(12)									
	30-76	(2)		30-110	(5)									
	30-77	(12)		30-111	(12)									
	30-78	(2)		30-112	(12)									
●	30-79	(14)		30-113	(12)									
●	30-79-1	(14)		30-114	(8)									
●	30-79-2	(14)		30-115	(5)									
○	30-79-3	(14)												
○	30-79-4	(14)												
○	30-79-5	(14)		90-1	(9)									
○	30-79-6	(14)		90-3										
●	30-80	(14)		90-5										
	30-81	(12)		90-7	(6)									
	30-82	(12)		90-9	(6)									
●	30-83	(14)		90-11	(6)									
●	30-84	(14)		90-13	(6)									
●	30-85	(14)		90-15	(9)									
●	30-86	(14)		90-17	(9)									
	30-87	(11)		90-17-2	(9)									
	30-88	(11)		90-17-4	(9)									
	30-89	(12)		90-17-6	(9)									
●	30-90	(14)		90-17-8	(9)									
	30-91	(12)		90-17-10	(9)									
●	30-92	(14)		90-17-12	(9)									
●	30-92-1	(14)		90-19	(6)									
●	30-92-2	(14)		90-21	(6)									
	30-93	(2)												
	30-94	(5)												
	30-95	(5)												
	30-96	(5)												
	30-97	(5)												
	30-98	(5)												
	30-99	(5)												
	30-100	(5)												
	30-101	(5)												

SAFETY NOTICE

(Rev. 2008/02)

Important safety notice

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

To prevent injury to workers, the symbol ⚠ is 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.

1. General precautions

⚠ Mistakes in operation are extremely dangerous. Read the Operation and Maintenance Manual carefully before operating the machine. In addition, read this manual and understand its contents before starting the work.

1) Before carrying out any greasing or repairs, read all the safety plates stuck to the machine. For the locations of the safety plates and detailed explanation of precautions, see the Operation and Maintenance Manual.
2) 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, water, or oil on the floor. Smoke only in the areas provided for smoking. Never smoke while working.
3) 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.
4) When carrying out any operation with 2 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 warning signs in the operator's compartment.
5) Only qualified workers must carry out work and operation which require license or qualification.
6) Keep all tools in good condition, learn the correct way to use them, and use the proper ones of them. Before starting work, thoroughly check the tools, machine, forklift, service car, etc.
7) If welding repairs are needed, always have a trained and experienced welder carry out the work. When carrying out welding work, always wear welding gloves, apron, shielding goggles, cap and other clothes suited for welding work.
8) Before starting work, warm up your body thoroughly to start work under good condition.
9) Avoid continuing work for long hours and take rests at proper intervals to keep your body in good condition. Take rests in specified safe places.

Safety points

1	Good arrangement
2	Correct work clothes
3	Following work standard
4	Making and checking signs
5	Prohibition of operation and handling by unlicensed workers
6	Safety check before starting work
7	Wearing protective goggles (for cleaning or grinding work)
8	Wearing shielding goggles and protectors (for welding work)
9	Good physical condition and preparation
10	Precautions against work which you are not used to or you are used to too much

2. Preparations for work

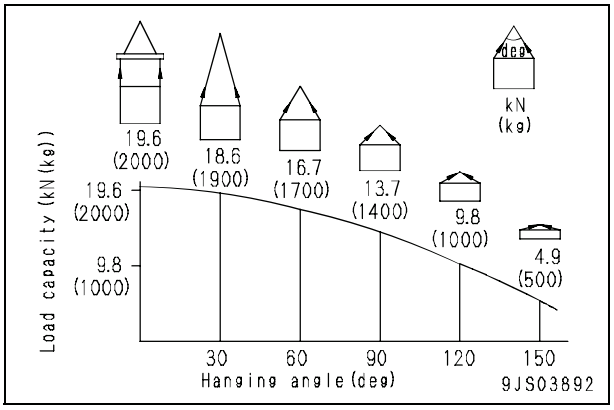
1) Before adding oil or making any repairs, park the machine on a hard and level ground, and apply the parking brake and block the wheels or tracks to prevent the machine from moving.
2) Before starting work, lower the work equipment (blade, ripper, bucket, etc.) to the ground. If this is not possible, insert the lock 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.
3) When disassembling or assembling, support the machine with blocks, jacks, or stands before starting work.
4) 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.

3. Precautions during work

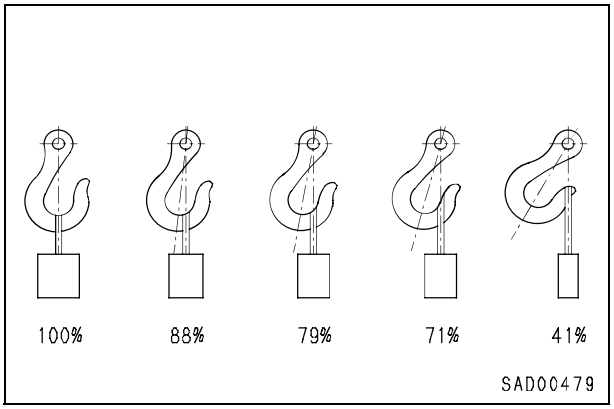
1) Before disconnecting or removing components of the oil, water, or air circuits, first release the pressure completely from the circuit. When removing the oil filler cap, a drain plug, or an oil pressure pickup plug, loosen it slowly to prevent the oil from spurting out.
2) The coolant and oil in the circuits are hot when the engine is stopped, so be careful not to get scalded. Wait for the oil and coolant to cool before carrying out any work on the oil or water circuits.
3) Before starting work, stop the engine. When working on or around a rotating part, in particular, stop the engine. When checking the machine without stopping the engine (measuring oil pressure, revolving speed, temperature, etc.), take extreme care not to get rolled or caught in rotating parts or moving parts.
4) Before starting work, remove the leads from the battery. Always remove the lead from the negative (–) terminal first.
5) When raising a heavy component (heavier than 25 kg), use a hoist or crane. Before starting work, check that the slings (wire ropes, chains, and hooks) are free from damage. Always use slings which have ample capacity and install them to proper places. Operate the hoist or crane slowly to prevent the component from hitting any other part. Do not work with any part still raised by the hoist or crane.
6) When removing a cover which is under internal pressure or under pressure from a spring, always leave 2 bolts in diagonal positions. Loosen those bolts gradually and alternately to release the pressure, and then remove the cover.
7) When removing components, be careful not to break or damage the electrical wiring. Damaged wiring may cause electrical fires.
8) When removing piping, stop the fuel or oil from spilling out. If any fuel or oil drips onto the floor, wipe it up immediately. Fuel or oil on the floor can cause you to slip and can even start fires.
9) As a general rule, do not use gasoline to wash parts. Do not use it to clean electrical parts, in particular.
10) Be sure to assemble all parts again in their original places. Replace any damaged parts and parts which must not be reused 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 operated.
11) 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. In addition, check that connecting parts are correctly installed.
12) When assembling or installing parts, always tighten them to the specified 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.
13) When aligning 2 holes, never insert your fingers or hand. Be careful not to get your fingers caught in a hole.
14) When measuring hydraulic pressure, check that the measuring tools are correctly assembled.
15) 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.
16) If the engine is operated for a long time in a place which is not ventilated well, you may suffer from gas poisoning. Accordingly, open the windows and doors to ventilate well.

4. Precautions for sling work and making signs

1) Only one appointed worker must make signs and co-workers must communicate with each other frequently. The appointed sign maker must make specified signs clearly at a place where he is seen well from the operator's seat and where he can see the working condition easily. The sign maker must always stand in front of the load and guide the operator safely.
   - Do not stand under the load.
   - Do not step on the load.
2) Check the slings before starting sling work.
3) Keep putting on gloves during sling work. (Put on leather gloves, if available.)
4) Measure the weight of the load by the eye and check its center of gravity.
5) Use proper sling according to the weight of the load and method of slinging. If too thick wire ropes are used to sling a light load, the load may slip and fall.
6) Do not sling a load with 1 wire rope alone. If it is slung so, it may rotate and may slip out of the rope. Install 2 or more wire ropes symmetrically.
   ⚠ Slinging with 1 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.
7) Limit the hanging angle to 60°, as a rule.
   Do not sling a heavy load with ropes forming a wide hanging angle from the hook.
   When hoisting a load with 2 or more ropes, the force subjected to each rope will increase with the hanging angle. The table below shows the variation of allowable load in kN {kg} when hoisting is made with 2 ropes, each of which is allowed to sling up to 9.8 kN {1,000 kg} vertically, at various hanging angles. When the 2 ropes sling a load vertically, up to 19.6 kN {2,000 kg} of total weight can be suspended. This weight is reduced to 9.8 kN {1,000 kg} when the 2 ropes make a hanging angle of 120°. If the 2 ropes sling a 19.6 kN {2,000 kg} load at a lifting angle of 150°, each of them is subjected to a force as large as 39.2 kN {4,000 kg}.



8) When installing wire ropes to an angular load, apply pads to protect the wire ropes. If the load is slippery, apply proper material to prevent the wire rope from slipping.
9) Use the specified eyebolts and fix wire ropes, chains, etc. to them with shackles, etc.
10) Apply wire ropes to the middle portion of the hook.
    - Slinging near the tip of the hook may cause the rope to slip off the hook during hoisting. The hook has the maximum strength at the middle portion.



11) Do not use twisted or kinked wire ropes.
12) When lifting up a load, observe the following.
    - Wind in the crane slowly until wire ropes are stretched. When settling the wire ropes with the hand, do not grasp them but press them from above. If you grasp them, your fingers may be caught.
    - After the wire ropes are stretched, stop the crane and check the condition of the slung load, wire ropes, and pads.
    - If the load is unstable or the wire rope or chains are twisted, lower the load and lift it up again.
    - Do not lift up the load slantingly.

13) When lifting down a load, observe the following.
    - When lifting down a load, stop it temporarily at 30 cm above the floor, and then lower it slowly.
    - Check that the load is stable, and then remove the sling.
    - Remove kinks and dirt from the wire ropes and chains used for the sling work, and put them in the specified place.

5. Precautions for using mobile crane

★ Read the Operation and Maintenance Manual of the crane carefully in advance and operate the crane safely.

6. Precautions for using overhead hoist crane

⚠ **When raising a heavy part (heavier than 25 kg), use a hoist, etc. In Disassembly and assembly, the weight of a part heavier than 25 kg is indicated after the mark of  .**

1) Before starting work, inspect the wire ropes, brake, clutch, controller, rails, over wind stop device, electric shock prevention earth leakage breaker, crane collision prevention device, and power application warning lamp, and check safety.
2) Observe the signs for sling work.
3) Operate the hoist at a safe place.
4) Check the direction indicator plates (east, west, south, and north) and the directions of the control buttons without fail.
5) Do not sling a load slantingly. Do not move the crane while the slung load is swinging.
6) Do not raise or lower a load while the crane is moving longitudinally or laterally.
7) Do not drag a sling.
8) When lifting up a load, stop it just after it leaves the ground and check safety, and then lift it up.
9) Consider the travel route in advance and lift up a load to a safe height.
10) Place the control switch on a position where it will not be an obstacle to work and passage.
11) After operating the hoist, do not swing the control switch.
12) Remember the position of the main switch so that you can turn off the power immediately in an emergency.
13) If the hoist stops because of a power failure, turn the power switch OFF. When turning on a switch which was turned OFF by the electric shock prevention earth leakage breaker, check that the devices related to that switch are not in operation state.
14) If you find an obstacle around the hoist, stop the operation.
15) After finishing the work, stop the hoist at the specified position and raise the hook to at least 2 m above the floor. Do not leave the sling installed to the hook.

7. Selecting wire ropes

1) Select adequate ropes depending on the weight of parts to be hoisted, referring to the table below.

Wire ropes
(Standard “Z” twist ropes without galvanizing)
(JIS G3525, No. 6, Type 6X37-A)

Nominal diameter of rope	Allowable load	
mm	kN	ton
10	8.8	0.9
12	12.7	1.3
14	17.3	1.7
16	22.6	2.3
18	28.6	2.9
20	35.3	3.6
25	55.3	5.6
30	79.6	8.1
40	141.6	14.4
50	221.6	22.6
60	318.3	32.4

★ The allowable load is one-sixth of the breaking strength of the rope used (Safety coefficient: 6).

8. Precautions for disconnecting and connecting hoses and tubes in air conditioner circuit

1) Disconnection

⚠ **For the environment, the air conditioner of this machine uses the refrigerant (air conditioner gas: R134a) which has fewer factors of the depletion of the ozone layer. However, it does not mean that you may discharge the refrigerant into the atmosphere as it is. Be sure to recover the refrigerant when disconnecting the refrigerant gas circuit and then reuse it.**

★ Ask professional traders for collecting and filling operation of refrigerant (R134a).

★ Never release the refrigerant (R134a) to the atmosphere.

⚠ **If the refrigerant gas gets in your eyes or contacts your skin, you may lose your sight and your skin may be frozen. Accordingly, put on safety glasses, safety gloves and safety clothes when recovering or adding the refrigerant.**
Refrigerant gas must be recovered and added by a qualified person.

2) Connection

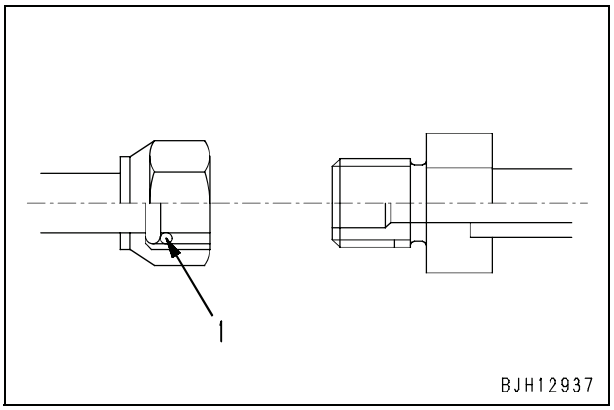
1] When installing the air conditioner circuit hoses and tubes, take care that dirt, dust, water, etc. will not enter them.

2] When connecting the air conditioner hoses and tubes, check that O-rings (1) are fitted to their joints.

3] Check that each O-ring is not damaged or deteriorated.

4] When connecting the refrigerant piping, apply compressor oil for refrigerant (R134a) **(DENSO: ND-OIL8, VALEO THERMAL SYSTEMS: ZXL100PG (equivalent to PAG46))** to its O-rings.

★ Example of O-ring (Fitted to every joint of hoses and tubes)



★ For tightening torque, see the precautions for installation in each section of “Disassembly and assembly”.

HOW TO READ THE SHOP MANUAL

- Some attachments and optional parts in this shop manual may not be delivered to certain areas. If one of them is required, consult KOMATSU distributors.
- Materials and specifications are subject to change without notice.
- Shop manuals are divided into the “Chassis volume” and “Engine volume”. For the engine unit, see the engine volume of the engine model mounted on the machine.

1. Composition of shop manual

This shop manual contains the necessary technical information for services performed in a workshop. For ease of understanding, the manual is divided into the following sections.

00. FOREWORD

This section explains the safety and basic information.

01. GENERAL

This section explains the specifications of the machine.

10. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION, MAINTENANCE STANDARD

This section explains the structure, function, and maintenance standard values of each component. The structure and function sub-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. The maintenance standard sub-section explains the criteria and remedies for disassembly and service.

20. TESTING AND ADJUSTING

Standard value table

This section explains the standard values for new machine and judgement criteria for testing, adjusting, and troubleshooting. This standard value table is used to check the standard values in testing and adjusting and to judge parts in troubleshooting.

Testing and adjusting

This section explains measuring instruments and measuring methods for testing and adjusting, and method of adjusting each part. The standard values and judgement criteria for testing and adjusting are explained in Testing and adjusting.

Troubleshooting

This section explains how to find out failed parts and how to repair them. The troubleshooting is divided by failure modes. The “S mode” of the troubleshooting related to the engine may be also explained in the Chassis volume and Engine volume. In this case, see the Chassis volume.

30. DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY

This section explains the special tools and procedures for removing, installing, disassembling, and assembling each component, as well as precautions for them. In addition, tightening torque and quantity and weight of coating material, oil, grease, and coolant necessary for the work are also explained.

90. OTHERS (chassis volume)/Repair and replacement of parts (engine volume)

- Chassis volume
  This section gives hydraulic circuit diagrams and electrical circuit diagrams.
- Engine volume
  This section explains the method of reproducing, repairing, and replacing parts.

2. Revision and distribution

Any additions, revisions, or other change of notices will be sent to KOMATSU distributors. Get the most up-to-date information before you start any work.

3. Filing method

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

  Example 1 (Chassis volume):

  10 - 3
  - Item number (10. Structure and Function, Maintenance Standard)
  - Consecutive page number for each item.

  Example 2 (Engine volume):

  12 - 5
  - Unit number (1. Engine)
  - Item number (2. Testing and Adjusting)
  - Consecutive page number for each item.

- Additional pages: Additional pages are indicated by a hyphen (-) and number after the page number. File as in the example.

  Example:

  10-4
  10-4-1
  10-4-2
  10-5

  Added pages

  12-203
  12-203-1
  12-203-2
  12-204

- **Revised edition mark**

  When a manual is revised, an edition mark ((1) (2) (3)....) is recorded on the bottom of the pages.

- **Revisions**

  Revised pages are shown in the LIST OF REVISED PAGES next to the CONTENTS page.

4. Symbols

Important safety and quality portions are marked with the following symbols so that the shop manual will be used practically.

Symbol	Item	Remarks
⚠	Safety	Special safety precautions are necessary when performing work.
★	Caution	Special technical precautions or other precautions for preserving standards are necessary when performing work.
	Weight	Weight of parts of component or parts. Caution necessary when selecting hoisting wire, or when working posture is important, etc.
	Tightening torque	Places that require special attention for tightening torque during assembly.
	Coat	Places to be coated with adhesives, etc. during assembly.
	Oil, coolant	Places where oil, etc. must be added, and capacity.
	Drain	Places where oil, etc. must be drained, and quantity to be drained.

5. Units

In this shop manual, the units are indicated with International System of units (SI). For reference, conventionally used Gravitational System of units is indicated in parentheses { }.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS FOR MAINTENANCE STANDARD

The maintenance standard chapter explains the criteria for replacing or reusing products and parts in the machine maintenance work. The following terms are used to explain the criteria.

1. Standard size and tolerance

- To be accurate, the finishing size of parts is a little different from one to another.
- To specify a finishing size of a part, a temporary standard size is set and an allowable difference from that size is indicated.
- The above size set temporarily is called the “standard size” and the range of difference from the standard size is called the “tolerance”.
- The tolerance with the symbols of + or – is indicated on the right side of the standard size.

Example:

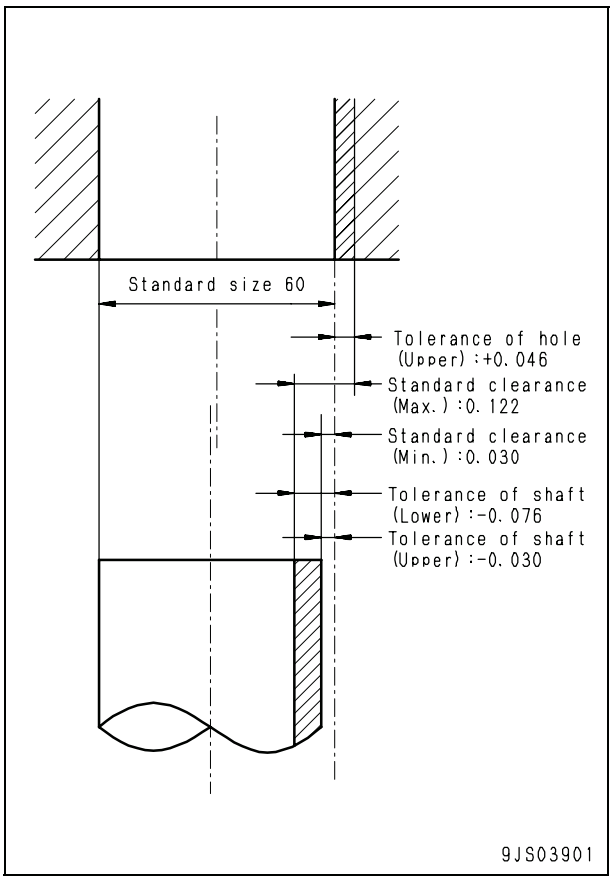
Standard size	Tolerance
120	–0.022 –0.126

★ The tolerance may be indicated in the text and a table as [standard size (upper limit of tolerance/lower limit of tolerance)].
Example) 120 (–0.022/–0.126)

- Usually, the size of a hole and the size of the shaft to be fitted to that hole are indicated by the same standard size and different tolerances of the hole and shaft. The tightness of fit is decided by the tolerance.
- Indication of size of rotating shaft and hole and relationship drawing of them

Example:

Standard size	Tolerance	
	Shaft	Hole
60	–0.030 –0.076	+0.046 0



2. Standard clearance and standard value

- The clearance made when new parts are assembled is called the “standard clearance”, which is indicated by the range from the minimum clearance to the maximum clearance.
- When some parts are repaired, the clearance is generally adjusted to the standard clearance.
- A value of performance and function of new products or equivalent is called the “standard value”, which is indicated by a range or a target value.
- When some parts are repaired, the value of performance/function is set to the standard value.

3. Standard interference

- When the diameter of a hole of a part shown in the given standard size and tolerance table is smaller than that of the mating shaft, the difference between those diameters is called the “interference”.
- The range (A – B) from the difference (A) between the minimum size of the shaft and the maximum size of the hole to the difference (B) between the maximum size of the shaft and the minimum size of the hole is the “standard interference”.
- After repairing or replacing some parts, measure the size of their hole and shaft and check that the interference is in the standard range.

4. Repair limit and allowable value or allowable dimension

- The size of a part changes because of wear and deformation while it is used. The limit of changed size is called the “repair limit”.
- If a part is worn to the repair limit, it must be replaced or repaired.
- The performance and function of a product lowers while it is used. A value which the product can be used without causing a problem is called the “allowable value” or “allowable dimension”.
- If a product is worn to the allowable value, it must be checked or repaired. Since the permissible value is estimated from various tests or experiences in most cases, however, it must be judged after considering the operating condition and customer's requirement.

5. Clearance limit

- Parts can be used until the clearance between them is increased to a certain limit. The limit at which those parts cannot be used is called the “clearance limit”.
- If the clearance between the parts exceeds the clearance limit, they must be replaced or repaired.

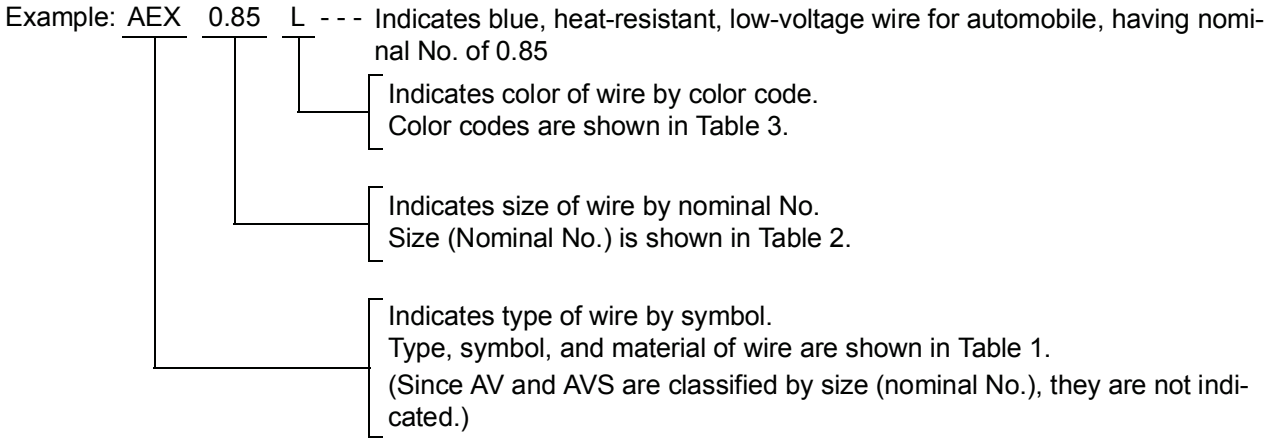
6. Interference limit

- The allowable maximum interference between the hole of a part and the shaft of another part to be assembled is called the “interference limit”.
- The interference limit shows the repair limit of the part of smaller tolerance.
- If the interference between the parts exceeds the interference limit, they must be replaced or repaired.

HOW TO READ ELECTRIC WIRE CODE

★ The information about the wires unique to each machine model is described in Troubleshooting section, Relational information of troubleshooting.

In the electric circuit diagram, the material, thickness, and color of each electric wire are indicated by symbols. The electric wire code is helpful in understanding the electric circuit diagram.



1. Type, symbol, and material

AV and AVS are different in only thickness and outside diameter of the cover. AEX is similar to AV in thickness and outside diameter of AEX and different from AV and AVS in material of the cover.

(Table 1)

Type	Symbol	Material		Using temperature range (°C)	Example of use
Low-voltage wire for automobile	AV	Conductor	Annealed copper for electric appliance	–30 to +60	General wiring (Nominal No. 5 and above)
		Insulator	Soft polyvinyl chloride		
Thin-cover low-voltage wire for automobile	AVS	Conductor	Annealed copper for electric appliance		General wiring (Nominal No. 3 and below)
		Insulator	Soft polyvinyl chloride		
Heat-resistant low-voltage wire for automobile	AEX	Conductor	Annealed copper for electric appliance	–50 to +110	General wiring in extremely cold district, wiring at high-temperature place
		Insulator	Heat-resistant crosslinked polyethylene		

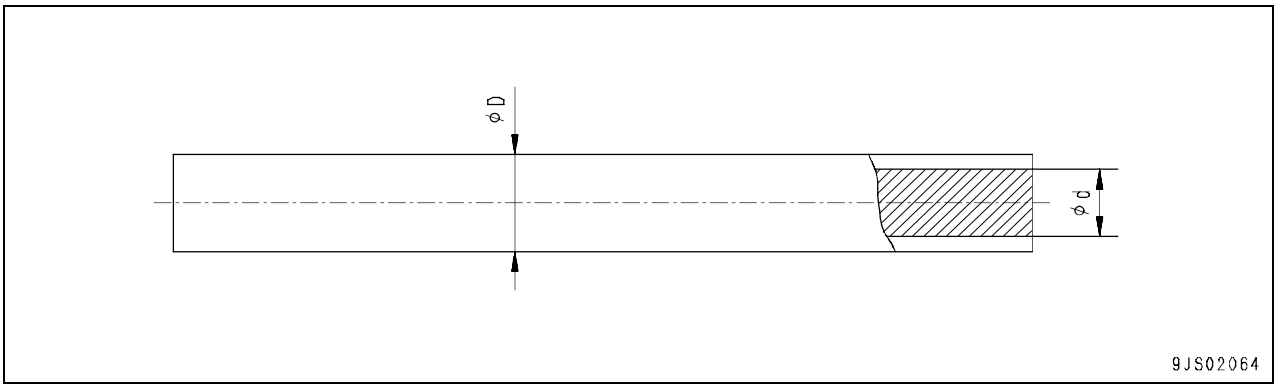
2. Dimensions

(Table 2)

Nominal No.			0.5f	(0.5)	0.75f	(0.85)	1.25f	(1.25)	2f	2	3f	3	5
Conductor		Number of strands/Diameter of strand	20/0.18	7/0.32	30/0.18	11/0.32	50/0.18	16/0.32	37/0.26	26/0.32	58/0.26	41/0.32	65/0.32
		Sectional area (mm^2)	0.51	0.56	0.76	0.88	1.27	1.29	1.96	2.09	3.08	3.30	5.23
		d (approx.)	1.0		1.2		1.5		1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.0
Cover D	AVS	Standard	2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	–
	AV	Standard	–		–		–		–	–	–	–	4.6
	AEX	Standard	2.0		2.2		2.7		3.0	3.1	–	3.8	4.6

Nominal No.			8	15	20	30	40	50	60	85	100
Conductor		Number of strands/Diameter of strand	50/0.45	84/0.45	41/0.80	70/0.80	85/0.80	108/0.80	127/0.80	169/0.80	217/0.80
		Sectional area (mm^2)	7.95	13.36	20.61	35.19	42.73	54.29	63.84	84.96	109.1
		d (approx.)	3.7	4.8	6.0	8.0	8.6	9.8	10.4	12.0	13.6
Cover D	AVS	Standard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	AV	Standard	5.5	7.0	8.2	10.8	11.4	13.0	13.6	16.0	17.6
	AEX	Standard	5.3	7.0	8.2	10.8	11.4	13.0	13.6	16.0	17.6

"f" of nominal No. denotes flexible".



3. Color codes table

(Table 3)

Color Code	Color of wire	Color Code	Color of wire
B	Black	LgW	Light green & White
Br	Brown	LgY	Light green & Yellow
BrB	Brown & Black	LR	Blue & Red
BrR	Brown & Red	LW	Blue & White
BrW	Brown & White	LY	Blue & Yellow
BrY	Brown & Yellow	O	Orange
Ch	Charcoal	P	Pink
Dg	Dark green	R	Red
G	Green	RB	Red & Black
GB	Green & Black	RG	Red & Green
GL	Green & Blue	RL	Red & Blue
Gr	Gray	RW	Red & White
GR	Green & Red	RY	Red & Yellow
GW	Green & White	Sb	Sky Blue
GY	Green & Yellow	Y	Yellow
L	Blue	YB	Yellow & Black
LB	Blue & Black	YG	Yellow &Green
Lg	Light green	YL	Yellow & Blue
LgB	Light green & Black	YR	Yellow & Red
LgR	Light green & Red	YW	Yellow & White

Remarks: In a color code consisting of 2 colors, the first color is the color of the background and the second color is the color of the marking.
Example: “GW” means that the background is Green and marking is White.

4. Types of circuits and color codes

(Table 4)

Type of wire		AVS or AV						AEX	
Type of circuit	Charge	R	WG	–	–	–	–	R	–
	Ground	B	–	–	–	–	–	B	–
	Start	R	–	–	–	–	–	R	–
	Light	RW	RB	RY	RG	RL	–	D	–
	Instrument	Y	YR	YB	YG	YL	YW	Y	Gr
	Signal	G	GW	GR	GY	GB	GL	G	Br
	Others	L	LW	LR	LY	LB	–	L	–
		Br	BrW	BrR	BrY	BrB	–	–	–
		Lg	LgR	LgY	LgB	LgW	–	–	–
		O	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Gr	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Sb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Dg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Ch	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

PRECAUTIONS WHEN CARRYING OUT OPERATION

[When carrying out removal or installation (disassembly or assembly) of units, be sure to follow the general precautions given below when carrying out the operation.]

1. Precautions when carrying out removal work

- If the coolant contains antifreeze, dispose of it correctly.
- After disconnecting hoses or tubes, cover them or fit plugs to prevent dirt or dust from entering.
- When draining oil, prepare a container of adequate size to catch the oil.
- Confirm the match marks showing the installation position, and make match marks in the necessary places before removal to prevent any mistake when assembling.
- To prevent any excessive force from being applied to the wiring, always hold the connectors when disconnecting the connectors. Do not pull the wires.
- Fit wires and hoses with tags to show their installation position to prevent any mistake when installing.
- Check the number and thickness of the shims, and keep in a safe place.
- When raising components, be sure to use lifting equipment of ample strength.
- When using forcing screws to remove any components, tighten the forcing screws uniformly in turn.
- Before removing any unit, clean the surrounding area and fit a cover to prevent any dust or dirt from entering after removal.

★ Precautions when handling piping during disassembly

Fit the following plugs into the piping after disconnecting it during disassembly operations.

1) Face seal type hoses and tubes

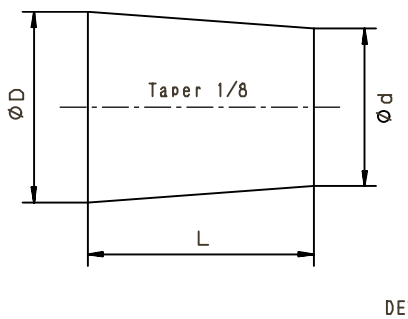
Nominal number	Plug (nut end)	Sleeve nut (elbow end)
02	07376-70210	02789-20210
03	07376-70315	02789-20315
04	07376-70422	02789-20422
05	07376-70522	02789-20522
06	07376-70628	02789-20628
10	07376-71034	07221-21034
12	07376-71234	07221-21234

2) Split flange type hoses and tubes

Nominal number	Flange (hose end)	Sleeve head (tube end)	Split flange
04	07379-00400	07378-10400	07371-30400
05	07379-00500	07378-10500	07371-30500

3) If the part is not under hydraulic pressure, the following corks can be used.

Nominal number	Part Number	Dimensions		
		D	d	L
06	07049-00608	6	5	8
08	07049-00811	8	6.5	11
10	07049-01012	10	8.5	12
12	07049-01215	12	10	15
14	07049-01418	14	11.5	18
16	07049-01620	16	13.5	20
18	07049-01822	18	15	22
20	07049-02025	20	17	25
22	07049-02228	22	18.5	28
24	07049-02430	24	20	30
27	07049-02734	27	22.5	34



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2. Precautions when carrying out installation work

- Tighten all bolts and nuts (sleeve nuts) to the specified (KES) torque.
- Install the hoses without twisting or interference and fix them with intermediate clamps, if there are any.
- Replace all gaskets, O-rings, cotter pins, and lock plates with new parts.
- Bend the cotter pins and lock plates securely.
- When coating with adhesive, clean the part and remove all oil and grease, then coat the threaded portion with 2 – 3 drops of adhesive.
- When coating with gasket sealant, clean the surface and remove all oil and grease, check that there is no dirt or damage, then coat uniformly with gasket sealant.
- Clean all parts, and correct any damage, dents, burrs, or rust.
- Coat rotating parts and sliding parts with engine oil.
- When press fitting parts, coat the surface with anti-friction compound (LM-P).
- After fitting snap rings, check that the snap ring is fitted securely in the ring groove.
- When connecting wiring connectors, clean the connector to remove all oil, dirt, or water, then connect securely.
- When using eyebolts, check that there is no deformation or deterioration, screw them in fully, and align the direction of the hook.
- When tightening split flanges, tighten uniformly in turn to prevent excessive tightening on one side.

★ When operating the hydraulic cylinders for the first time after reassembling cylinders, pumps and other hydraulic equipment removed for repair, always bleed the air as follows:
  1) Start the engine and run at low idle.
  2) Operate the work equipment control lever to operate the hydraulic cylinder 4 – 5 times, stopping the cylinder 100 mm from the end of its stroke.
  3) Next, operate the hydraulic cylinder 3 – 4 times to the end of its stroke.
  4) After doing this, run the engine at normal speed.

★ When using the machine for the first time after repair or long storage, follow the same procedure.

3. Precautions when completing the operation

1) Refilling with coolant, oil and grease
   - If the coolant has been drained, tighten the drain valve, and add coolant to the specified level. Run the engine to circulate the coolant through the system. Then check the coolant level again.
   - If the hydraulic equipment has been removed and installed again, add engine oil to the specified level. Run the engine to circulate the oil through the system. Then check the oil level again.
   - If the piping or hydraulic equipment have been removed, always bleed the air from the system after reassembling the parts.
     ★ For details, see Testing and adjusting, “Bleeding air”.
   - Add the specified amount of grease (molybdenum disulphide grease) to the work equipment parts.
2) Checking cylinder head and manifolds for looseness
   Check the cylinder head and intake and exhaust manifold for looseness.
   If any part is loosened, retighten it.
   - For the tightening torque, see “Disassembly and assembly”.
3) Checking engine piping for damage and looseness
   Intake and exhaust system
   Check the piping for damage, the mounting bolts and nuts for looseness, and the joints for air suction and exhaust gas leakage.
   If any part is loosened or damaged, retighten or repair it.
   Cooling system
   Check the piping for damage, the mounting bolts and nuts for looseness, and the joints for coolant leakage.
   If any part is loosened or damaged, retighten or repair it.
   Fuel system
   Check the piping for damage, the mounting bolts and nuts for looseness, and the joints for fuel leakage.
   If any part is loosened or damaged, retighten or repair it.

4) Checking muffler and exhaust pipe for damage and looseness
   1] Visually check the muffler, exhaust pipe and their mounting parts for a crack and damage.
      If any part is damaged, replace it.
   2] Check the mounting bolts and nuts of the muffler, exhaust pipe and their mounting parts for looseness.
      If any bolt or nut is loosened, retighten it.
5) Checking muffler function
   Check the muffler for abnormal sound and sound different from that of a new muffler.
   If any abnormal sound is heard, repair the muffler, referring to “Troubleshooting” and “Disassembly and assembly”.

METHOD OF DISASSEMBLING AND CONNECTING PUSH-PULL TYPE COUPLER

⚠ **Before carrying out the following work, loosen the oil filler cap of the hydraulic tank gradually to release the residual pressure from the hydraulic tank.**

⚠ **Even if the residual pressure is released from the hydraulic tank, some hydraulic oil flows out when the hose is disconnected. Accordingly, prepare an oil receiving container.**

Type 1

1. Disconnection

1) Hold adapter (1) and push hose joint (2) into mating adapter (3). (Fig. 1)
   - ★ The adapter can be pushed in about 3.5 mm.
   - ★ Do not hold rubber cap portion (4).
2) After hose joint (2) is pushed into adapter (3), press rubber cap portion (4) against adapter (3) until it clicks. (Fig. 2)
3) Hold hose adapter (1) or hose (5) and pull it out. (Fig. 3)
   - ★ Since some hydraulic oil flows out, prepare an oil receiving container.

Fig. 1

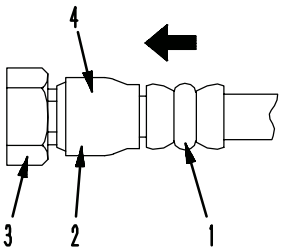


Fig. 2

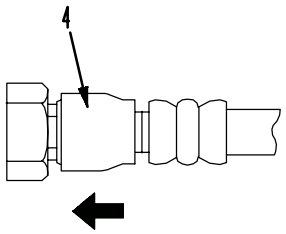
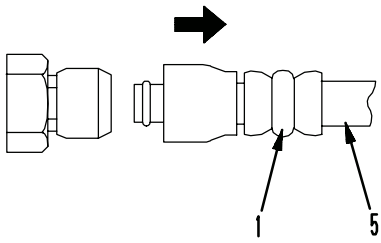


Fig. 3



9JS02109

2. Connection

1) Hold hose adapter (1) or hose (5) and insert it in mating adapter (3), aligning them with each other. (Fig. 4)
   - ★ Do not hold rubber cap portion (4).
2) After inserting the hose in the mating adapter perfectly, pull it back to check its connecting condition. (Fig. 5)
   - ★ When the hose is pulled back, the rubber cap portion moves toward the hose about 3.5 mm. This does not indicate abnormality, however.

Fig. 4

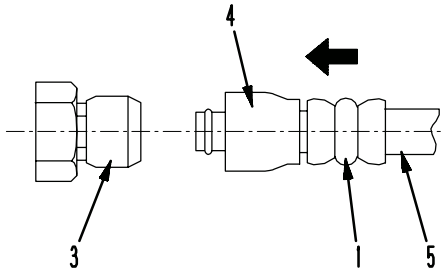
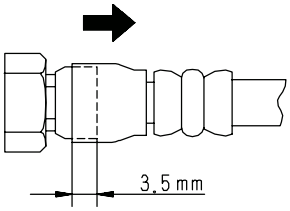


Fig. 5



9JS02110

Type 2

1. Disconnection

1) Hold the tightening portion and push body (7) straight until sliding prevention ring (6) contacts contact surface (a) of the hexagonal portion at the male end. (Fig. 6)
2) While holding the condition of Step 1), turn lever (8) to the right (clockwise). (Fig. 7)
3) While holding the condition of Steps 1) and 2), pull out whole body (7) to disconnect it. (Fig. 8)

Fig. 6

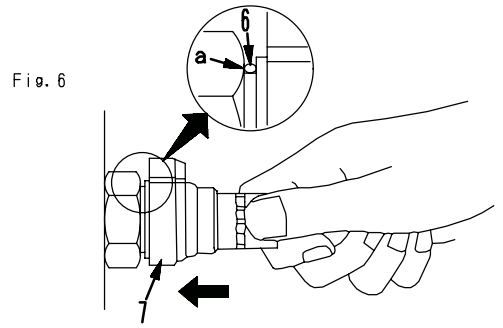


Fig. 7

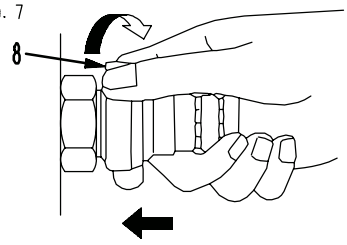
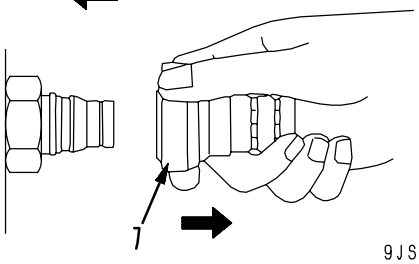


Fig. 8

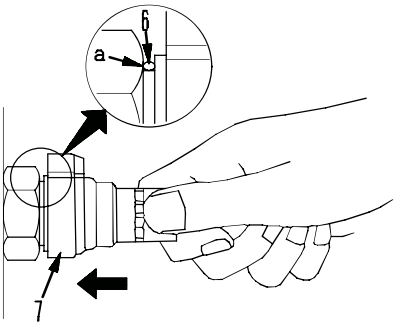


9JS02105

2. Connection

- Hold the tightening portion and push body (7) straight until sliding prevention ring (6) contacts contact surface (a) of the hexagonal portion at the male end. (Fig. 9)

Fig. 9

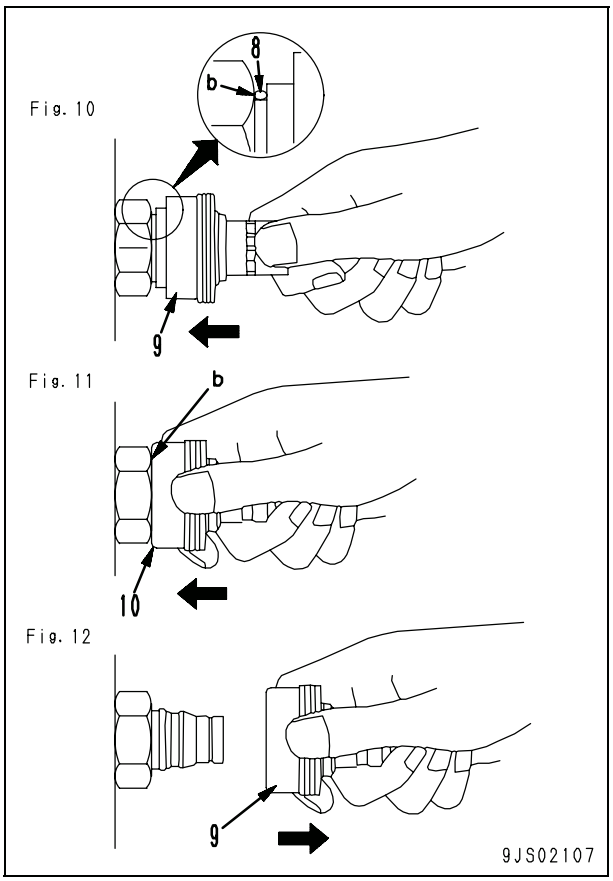


9JS02106

Type 3

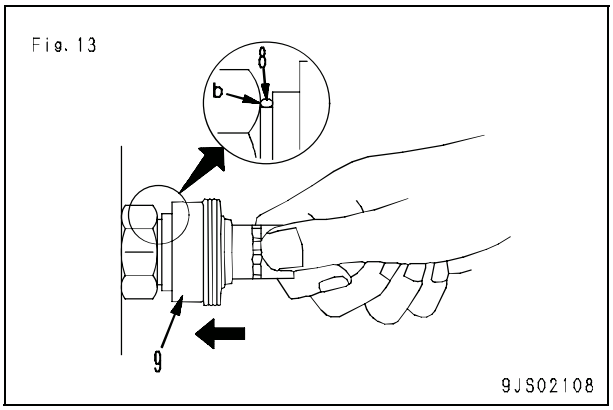
1. Disconnection

1) Hold the tightening portion and push body (9) straight until sliding prevention ring (8) contacts contact surface (b) of the hexagonal portion at the male end. (Fig. 10)
2) While holding the condition of Step 1), push cover (10) straight until it contacts contact surface (b) of the hexagonal portion at the male end. (Fig. 11)
3) While holding the condition of Steps 1) and 2), pull out whole body (9) to disconnect it. (Fig. 12)



2. Connection

- Hold the tightening portion and push body (9) straight until the sliding prevention ring contacts contact surface (b) of the hexagonal portion at the male end. (Fig. 13)



STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE TABLE

1. Table of tightening torques for bolts and nuts

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten metric nuts and bolts to the torque below.

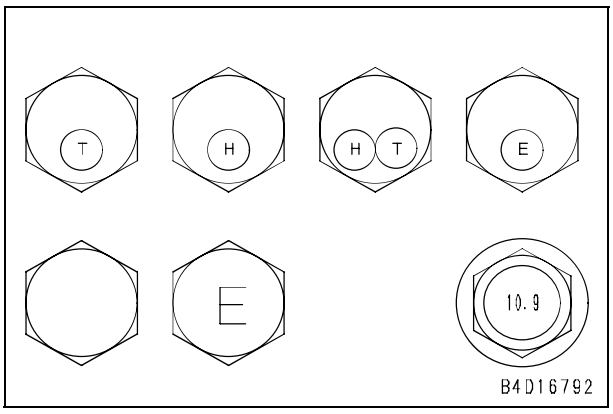
★ The following table corresponds to the bolts in Fig. A.

Thread diameter of bolt	Width across flats	Tightening torque	
mm	mm	Nm	kgm
6	10	11.8 – 14.7	1.2 – 1.5
8	13	27 – 34	2.8 – 3.5
10	17	59 – 74	6.0 – 7.5
12	19	98 – 123	10.0 – 12.5
14	22	157 – 196	16 – 20
16	24	245 – 309	25 – 31.5
18	27	343 – 427	35 – 43.5
20	30	490 – 608	50 – 62
22	32	662 – 829	67.5 – 84.5
24	36	824 – 1,030	84 – 105
27	41	1,180 – 1,470	120 – 150
30	46	1,520 – 1,910	155 – 195
33	50	1,960 – 2,450	200 – 250
36	55	2,450 – 3,040	250 – 310
39	60	2,890 – 3,630	295 – 370

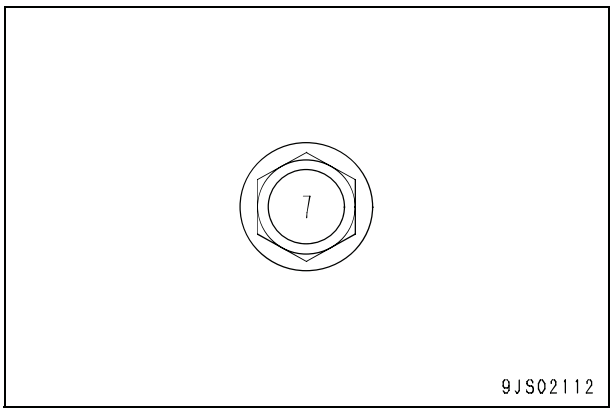
★ The following table corresponds to the bolts in Fig. B.

Thread diameter of bolt	Width across flats	Tightening torque	
mm	mm	Nm	kgm
6	10	5.9 – 9.8	0.6 – 1.0
8	13	13.7 – 23.5	1.4 – 2.4
10	14	34.3 – 46.1	3.5 – 4.7
12	27	74.5 – 90.2	7.6 – 9.2

★ **Fig. A**



★ **Fig. B**



2. Table of tightening torques for split flange bolts

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten split flange bolts to the torque below.

Thread diameter of bolt	Width across flats	Tightening torque	
mm	mm	Nm	kgm
10	14	59 – 74	6.0 – 7.5
12	17	98 – 123	10.0 – 12.5
16	22	235 – 285	23.5 – 29.5

3. Table of tightening torques for O-ring boss piping joints

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten O-ring boss piping joints to the torque below.

Nominal No.	Thread diameter	Width across flats	Tightening torque Nm {kgm}	
	mm	mm	Range	Target
02	14	Varies depending on type of connector.	35 – 63 { 3.5 – 6.5}	44 { 4.5}
03,04	20		84 – 132 { 8.5 – 13.5}	103 {10.5}
05,06	24		128 – 186 {13.0 – 19.0}	157 {16.0}
10,12	33		363 – 480 {37.0 – 49.0}	422 {43.0}
14	42		746 – 1,010 {76.0 – 103}	883 {90.0}

4. Table of tightening torques for O-ring boss plugs

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten O-ring boss plugs to the torque below.

Nominal No.	Thread diameter	Width across flats	Tightening torque Nm {kgm}	
	mm	mm	Range	Target
08	8	14	5.88 – 8.82 {0.6 – 0.9}	7.35 {0.75}
10	10	17	9.81 – 12.74 {1.0 – 1.3}	11.27 {1.15}
12	12	19	14.7 – 19.6 {1.5 – 2.0}	17.64 {1.8}
14	14	22	19.6 – 24.5 {2.0 – 2.5}	22.54 {2.3}
16	16	24	24.5 – 34.3 {2.5 – 3.5}	29.4 {3.0}
18	18	27	34.3 – 44.1 {3.5 – 4.5}	39.2 {4.0}
20	20	30	44.1 – 53.9 {4.5 – 5.5}	49.0 {5.0}
24	24	32	58.8 – 78.4 {6.0 – 8.0}	68.6 {7.0}
30	30	32	93.1 – 122.5 { 9.5 – 12.5}	107.8 {11.0}
33	33	–	107.8 – 147.0 {11.0 – 15.0}	127.4 {13.0}
36	36	36	127.4 – 176.4 {13.0 – 18.0}	151.9 {15.5}
42	42	–	181.3 – 240.1 {18.5 – 24.5}	210.7 {21.5}
52	52	–	274.4 – 367.5 {28.0 – 37.5}	323.4 {33.0}

5. Table of tightening torques for hoses (taper seal type and face seal type)

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten the hoses (taper seal type and face seal type) to the torque below.

★ Apply the following torque when the threads are coated (wet) with engine oil.

Nominal No. of hose	Width across flats	Tightening torque Nm {kgm}		Taper seal	Face seal	
		Range	Target	Thread size (mm)	Nominal No. – Number of threads, type of thread	Thread diameter (mm) (Reference)
02	19	34 – 54 { 3.5 – 5.5}	44 { 4.5}	–	9/16-18UN	14.3
		34 – 63 { 3.5 – 6.5}		14	–	–
03	22	54 – 93 { 5.5 – 9.5}	74 { 7.5}	–	11/16-16UN	17.5
	24	59 – 98 { 6.0 – 10.0}	78 { 8.0}	18	–	–
04	27	84 – 132 { 8.5 – 13.5}	103 {10.5}	22	13/16-16UN	20.6
05	32	128 – 186 {13.0 – 19.0}	157 {16.0}	24	1-14UNS	25.4
06	36	177 – 245 {18.0 – 25.0}	216 {22.0}	30	1-3/16-12UN	30.2
(10)	41	177 – 245 {18.0 – 25.0}	216 {22.0}	33	–	–
(12)	46	197 – 294 {20.0 – 30.0}	245 {25.0}	36	–	–
(14)	55	246 – 343 {25.0 – 35.0}	294 {30.0}	42	–	–

6. Table of tightening torques for face seal joints

★ Tighten the face seal joints (sleeve nut type) made of plated steel pipes for low pressure service to be used for engines etc. to the torque shown in the following table.

★ Apply the following torque to the face seal joint while their threaded parts are coated with engine oil (wetted).

Outer diameter of pipe (mm)	Width across flats (mm)	Tightening torque Nm {kgm}		Face seal	
		Range	Target	Nominal No. – Number of threads, type of thread	Thread diameter (mm) (Reference)
8	19	14 – 16 {1.4 – 1.6}	15 {1.5}	9/16-18UN	14.3
10	22	24 – 27 {2.4 – 2.7}	25.5 {2.6}	11/16-16UN	17.5
12	24 (27)	43 – 47 {4.4 – 4.8}	45 {4.6}	13/16-16UN	20.6
15 (16)	30 (32)	60 – 68 {6.1 – 6.8}	64 {6.5}	1-14UN	25.4
22 (20)	36	90 – 95 {9.2 – 9.7}	92.5 {9.4}	1-3/16-12UN	30.2

Reference: The face seal joints of the dimensions in ( ) are also used, depending on the specification.

7. Table of tightening torques for 102, 107 and 114 engine series (Bolts and nuts)

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten the metric bolts and nuts of the 102, 107 and 114 engine series to the torque below.

Thread size	Tightening torque	
	Bolts and nuts	
mm	Nm	kgm
6	10 ± 2	1.02 ± 0.20
8	24 ± 4	2.45 ± 0.41
10	43 ± 6	4.38 ± 0.61
12	77 ± 12	7.85 ± 1.22
14	—	—

8. Table of tightening torques for 102, 107 and 114 engine series (Eye joints)

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten the metric eye joints of the 102, 107 and 114 engine series to the torque below.

Thread size	Tightening torque	
mm	Nm	kgm
6	8 ± 2	0.81 ± 0.20
8	10 ± 2	1.02 ± 0.20
10	12 ± 2	1.22 ± 0.20
12	24 ± 4	2.45 ± 0.41
14	36 ± 5	3.67 ± 0.51

9. Table of tightening torques for 102, 107 and 114 engine series (Taper screws)

★ Unless there are special instructions, tighten the taper screws (unit: inch) of the 102, 107 and 114 engine series to the torque below.

Thread size	Tightening torque	
inch	Nm	kgm
1/16	3 ± 1	0.31 ± 0.10
1/8	8 ± 2	0.81 ± 0.20
1/4	12 ± 2	1.22 ± 0.20
3/8	15 ± 2	1.53 ± 0.20
1/2	24 ± 4	2.45 ± 0.41
3/4	36 ± 5	3.67 ± 0.51
1	60 ± 9	6.12 ± 0.92

CONVERSION TABLE

Method of using the conversion table

The conversion table in this section is provided to enable simple conversion of figures. For details of the method of using the conversion table, see the example given below.

Example: Method of using the conversion table to convert from millimeters to inches

1. Convert 55 mm into inches.

1) Locate the number 50 in the vertical column at the left side, take this as (A), and then draw a horizontal line from (A).
2) Locate the number 5 in the row across the top, take this as (B), then draw a perpendicular line down from (B).
3) Take the point where the 2 lines cross as (C). This point (C) gives the value when converting from millimeters to inches. Therefore, 55 mm = 2.165 inches.

2. Convert 550 mm into inches.

1) The number 550 does not appear in the table, so divide it by 10 (move the decimal point one place to the left) to convert it to 55 mm.
2) Carry out the same procedure as above to convert 55 mm to 2.165 inches.
3) The original value (550 mm) was divided by 10, so multiply 2.165 inches by 10 (move the decimal point one place to the right) to return to the original value. This gives 550 mm = 21.65 inches.

Millimeters to inches

(B)

1 mm = 0.03937 in

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0.039	0.079	0.118	0.157	0.197	0.236	0.276	0.315	0.354
10	0.394	0.433	0.472	0.512	0.551	0.591	0.630	0.669	0.709	0.748
20	0.787	0.827	0.866	0.906	0.945	0.984	1.024	1.063	1.102	1.142
30	1.181	1.220	1.260	1.299	1.339	1.378	1.417	1.457	1.496	1.536
40	1.575	1.614	1.654	1.693	1.732	1.772	1.811	1.850	1.890	1.929
						(C)				
(A) 50	1.969	2.008	2.047	2.087	2.126	2.165	2.205	2.244	2.283	2.323
60	2.362	2.402	2.441	2.480	2.520	2.559	2.598	2.638	2.677	2.717
70	2.756	2.795	2.835	2.874	2.913	2.953	2.992	3.032	3.071	3.110
80	3.150	3.189	3.228	3.268	3.307	3.346	3.386	3.425	3.465	3.504
90	3.543	3.583	3.622	3.661	3.701	3.740	3.780	3.819	3.858	3.898

Millimeters to inches

1 mm = 0.03937 in

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0.039	0.079	0.118	0.157	0.197	0.236	0.276	0.315	0.354
10	0.394	0.433	0.472	0.512	0.551	0.591	0.630	0.669	0.709	0.748
20	0.787	0.827	0.866	0.906	0.945	0.984	1.024	1.063	1.102	1.142
30	1.181	1.220	1.260	1.299	1.339	1.378	1.417	1.457	1.496	1.536
40	1.575	1.614	1.654	1.693	1.732	1.772	1.811	1.850	1.890	1.929
50	1.969	2.008	2.047	2.087	2.126	2.165	2.205	2.244	2.283	2.323
60	2.362	2.402	2.441	2.480	2.520	2.559	2.598	2.638	2.677	2.717
70	2.756	2.795	2.835	2.874	2.913	2.953	2.992	3.032	3.071	3.110
80	3.150	3.189	3.228	3.268	3.307	3.346	3.386	3.425	3.465	3.504
90	3.543	3.583	3.622	3.661	3.701	3.740	3.780	3.819	3.858	3.898

Kilogram to pound

1 kg = 2.2046 lb

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	2.20	4.41	6.61	8.82	11.02	13.23	15.43	17.64	19.84
10	22.05	24.25	26.46	28.66	30.86	33.07	35.27	37.48	39.68	41.89
20	44.09	46.30	48.50	50.71	51.91	55.12	57.32	59.53	61.73	63.93
30	66.14	68.34	70.55	72.75	74.96	77.16	79.37	81.57	83.78	85.98
40	88.18	90.39	92.59	94.80	97.00	99.21	101.41	103.62	105.82	108.03
50	110.23	112.44	114.64	116.85	119.05	121.25	123.46	125.66	127.87	130.07
60	132.28	134.48	136.69	138.89	141.10	143.30	145.51	147.71	149.91	152.12
70	154.32	156.53	158.73	160.94	163.14	165.35	167.55	169.76	171.96	174.17
80	176.37	178.57	180.78	182.98	185.19	187.39	189.60	191.80	194.01	196.21
90	198.42	200.62	202.83	205.03	207.24	209.44	211.64	213.85	216.05	218.26

Liters to U.S. Gallons

1 ℓ = 0.2642 U.S.Gal

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0.264	0.528	0.793	1.057	1.321	1.585	1.849	2.113	2.378
10	2.642	2.906	3.170	3.434	3.698	3.963	4.227	4.491	4.755	5.019
20	5.283	5.548	5.812	6.076	6.340	6.604	6.869	7.133	7.397	7.661
30	7.925	8.189	8.454	8.718	8.982	9.246	9.510	9.774	10.039	10.303
40	10.567	10.831	11.095	11.359	11.624	11.888	12.152	12.416	12.680	12.944
50	13.209	13.473	13.737	14.001	14.265	14.529	14.795	15.058	15.322	15.586
60	15.850	16.115	16.379	16.643	16.907	17.171	17.435	17.700	17.964	18.228
70	18.492	18.756	19.020	19.285	19.549	19.813	20.077	20.341	20.605	20.870
80	21.134	21.398	21.662	21.926	22.190	22.455	22.719	22.983	23.247	23.511
90	23.775	24.040	24.304	24.568	24.832	25.096	25.361	25.625	25.889	26.153

Liters to U.K. Gallons

1 ℓ = 0.21997 U.K.Gal

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0.220	0.440	0.660	0.880	1.100	1.320	1.540	1.760	1.980
10	2.200	2.420	2.640	2.860	3.080	3.300	3.520	3.740	3.950	4.179
20	4.399	4.619	4.839	5.059	5.279	5.499	5.719	5.939	6.159	6.379
30	6.599	6.819	7.039	7.259	7.479	7.699	7.919	8.139	8.359	8.579
40	8.799	9.019	9.239	9.459	9.679	9.899	10.119	10.339	10.559	10.778
50	10.998	11.281	11.438	11.658	11.878	12.098	12.318	12.528	12.758	12.978
60	13.198	13.418	13.638	13.858	14.078	14.298	14.518	14.738	14.958	15.178
70	15.398	15.618	15.838	16.058	16.278	16.498	16.718	16.938	17.158	17.378
80	17.598	17.818	18.037	18.257	18.477	18.697	18.917	19.137	19.357	19.577
90	19.797	20.017	20.237	20.457	20.677	20.897	21.117	21.337	21.557	21.777

kgm to ft.lb

1 kgm = 7.233 ft.lb

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	7.2	14.5	21.7	28.9	36.2	43.4	50.6	57.9	65.1
10	72.3	79.6	86.8	94.0	101.3	108.5	115.7	123.0	130.2	137.4
20	144.7	151.9	159.1	166.4	173.6	180.8	188.1	195.3	202.5	209.8
30	217.0	224.2	231.5	238.7	245.9	253.2	260.4	267.6	274.9	282.1
40	289.3	296.6	303.8	311.0	318.3	325.5	332.7	340.0	347.2	354.4
50	361.7	368.9	376.1	383.4	390.6	397.8	405.1	412.3	419.5	426.8
60	434.0	441.2	448.5	455.7	462.9	470.2	477.4	484.6	491.8	499.1
70	506.3	513.5	520.8	528.0	535.2	542.5	549.7	556.9	564.2	571.4
80	578.6	585.9	593.1	600.3	607.6	614.8	622.0	629.3	636.5	643.7
90	651.0	658.2	665.4	672.7	679.9	687.1	694.4	701.6	708.8	716.1
100	723.3	730.5	737.8	745.0	752.2	759.5	766.7	773.9	781.2	788.4
110	795.6	802.9	810.1	817.3	824.6	831.8	839.0	846.3	853.5	860.7
120	868.0	875.2	882.4	889.7	896.9	904.1	911.4	918.6	925.8	933.1
130	940.3	947.5	954.8	962.0	969.2	976.5	983.7	990.9	998.2	1005.4
140	1012.6	1019.9	1027.1	1034.3	1041.5	1048.8	1056.0	1063.2	1070.5	1077.7
150	1084.9	1092.2	1099.4	1106.6	1113.9	1121.1	1128.3	1135.6	1142.8	1150.0
160	1157.3	1164.5	1171.7	1179.0	1186.2	1193.4	1200.7	1207.9	1215.1	1222.4
170	1129.6	1236.8	1244.1	1251.3	1258.5	1265.8	1273.0	1280.1	1287.5	1294.7
180	1301.9	1309.2	1316.4	1323.6	1330.9	1338.1	1345.3	1352.6	1359.8	1367.0
190	1374.3	1381.5	1388.7	1396.0	1403.2	1410.4	1417.7	1424.9	1432.1	1439.4

kg/cm² to lb/in²

1 kg/cm² = 14.2233 lb/in²

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	14.2	28.4	42.7	56.9	71.1	85.3	99.6	113.8	128.0
10	142.2	156.5	170.7	184.9	199.1	213.4	227.6	241.8	256.0	270.2
20	284.5	298.7	312.9	327.1	341.4	355.6	369.8	384.0	398.3	412.5
30	426.7	440.9	455.1	469.4	483.6	497.8	512.0	526.3	540.5	554.7
40	568.9	583.2	597.4	611.6	625.8	640.1	654.3	668.5	682.7	696.9
50	711.2	725.4	739.6	753.8	768.1	782.3	796.5	810.7	825.0	839.2
60	853.4	867.6	881.8	896.1	910.3	924.5	938.7	953.0	967.2	981.4
70	995.6	1,010	1,024	1,038	1,053	1,067	1,081	1,095	1,109	1,124
80	1,138	1,152	1,166	1,181	1,195	1,209	1,223	1,237	1,252	1,266
90	1,280	1,294	1,309	1,323	1,337	1,351	1,365	1,380	1,394	1,408
100	1,422	1,437	1,451	1,465	1,479	1,493	1,508	1,522	1,536	1,550
110	1,565	1,579	1,593	1,607	1,621	1,636	1,650	1,664	1,678	1,693
120	1,707	1,721	1,735	1,749	1,764	1,778	1,792	1,806	1,821	1,835
130	1,849	1,863	1,877	1,892	1,906	1,920	1,934	1,949	1,963	1,977
140	1,991	2,005	2,020	2,034	2,048	2,062	2,077	2,091	2,105	2,119
150	2,134	2,148	2,162	2,176	2,190	2,205	2,219	2,233	2,247	2,262
160	2,276	2,290	2,304	2,318	2,333	2,347	2,361	2,375	2,389	2,404
170	2,418	2,432	2,446	2,460	2,475	2,489	2,503	2,518	2,532	2,546
180	2,560	2,574	2,589	2,603	2,617	2,631	2,646	2,660	2,674	2,688
190	2,702	2,717	2,731	2,745	2,759	2,773	2,788	2,802	2,816	2,830
200	2,845	2,859	2,873	2,887	2,901	2,916	2,930	2,944	2,958	2,973
210	2,987	3,001	3,015	3,030	3,044	3,058	3,072	3,086	3,101	3,115
220	3,129	3,143	3,158	3,172	3,186	3,200	3,214	3,229	3,243	3,257
230	3,271	3,286	3,300	3,314	3,328	3,343	3,357	3,371	3,385	3,399
240	3,414	3,428	3,442	3,456	3,470	3,485	3,499	3,513	3,527	3,542

Temperature

Fahrenheit-Centigrade conversion: A simple way to convert a Fahrenheit temperature reading into a Centigrade temperature reading or vice versa is to enter the accompanying table in the center (boldface column) of figures. These figures refer to the temperature in either Fahrenheit or Centigrade degrees.
When convert from Fahrenheit to Centigrade degrees, consider the center column to be a table of Fahrenheit temperatures and read the corresponding Centigrade temperature in the column at the left.
When convert from Centigrade to Fahrenheit degrees, consider the center column to be a table of Centigrade values, and read the corresponding Fahrenheit temperature on the right.

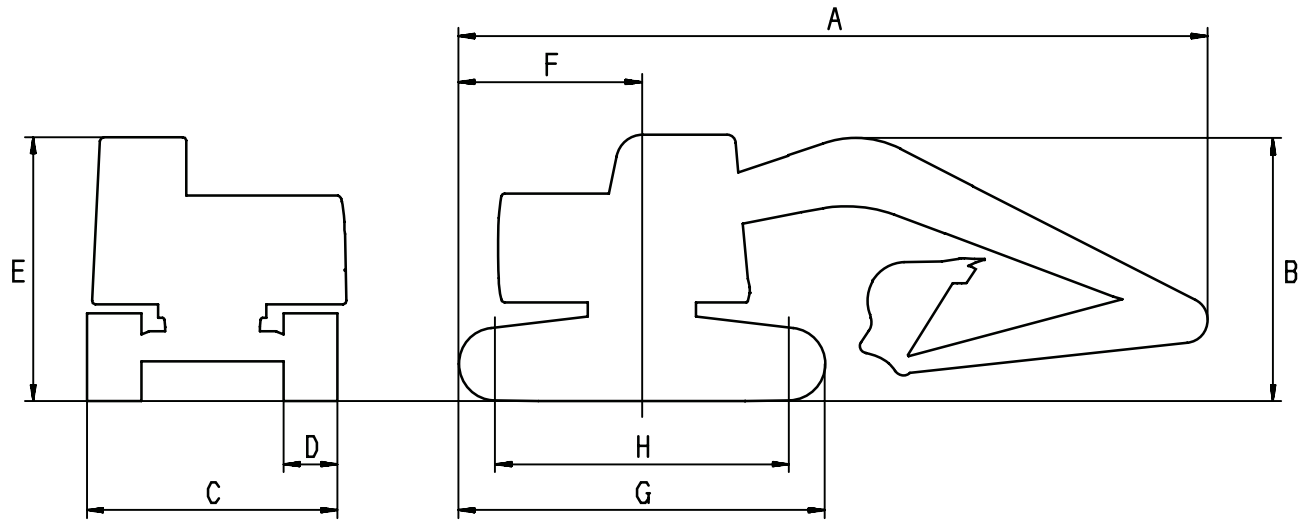
1°C = 33.8°F

°C		°F	°C		°F	°C		°F	°C		°F
–40.4	**–40**	–40.0	–11.7	**11**	51.8	7.8	**46**	114.8	27.2	**81**	177.8
–37.2	**–35**	–31.0	–11.1	**12**	53.6	8.3	**47**	116.6	27.8	**82**	179.6
–34.4	**–30**	–22.0	–10.6	**13**	55.4	8.9	**48**	118.4	28.3	**83**	181.4
–31.7	**–25**	–13.0	–10.0	**14**	57.2	9.4	**49**	120.2	28.9	**84**	183.2
–28.9	**–20**	–4.0	–9.4	**15**	59.0	10.0	**50**	122.0	29.4	**85**	185.0
–28.3	**–19**	–2.2	–8.9	**16**	60.8	10.6	**51**	123.8	30.0	**86**	186.8
–27.8	**–18**	–0.4	–8.3	**17**	62.6	11.1	**52**	125.6	30.6	**87**	188.6
–27.2	**–17**	1.4	–7.8	**18**	64.4	11.7	**53**	127.4	31.1	**88**	190.4
–26.7	**–16**	3.2	–7.2	**19**	66.2	12.2	**54**	129.2	31.7	**89**	192.2
–26.1	**–15**	5.0	–6.7	**20**	68.0	12.8	**55**	131.0	32.2	**90**	194.0
–25.6	**–14**	6.8	–6.1	**21**	69.8	13.3	**56**	132.8	32.8	**91**	195.8
–25.0	**–13**	8.6	–5.6	**22**	71.6	13.9	**57**	134.6	33.3	**92**	197.6
–24.4	**–12**	10.4	–5.0	**23**	73.4	14.4	**58**	136.4	33.9	**93**	199.4
–23.9	**–11**	12.2	–4.4	**24**	75.2	15.0	**59**	138.2	34.4	**94**	201.2
–23.3	**–10**	14.0	–3.9	**25**	77.0	15.6	**60**	140.0	35.0	**95**	203.0
–22.8	**–9**	15.8	–3.3	**26**	78.8	16.1	**61**	141.8	35.6	**96**	204.8
–22.2	**–8**	17.6	–2.8	**27**	80.6	16.7	**62**	143.6	36.1	**97**	206.6
–21.7	**–7**	19.4	–2.2	**28**	82.4	17.2	**63**	145.4	36.7	**98**	208.4
–21.1	**–6**	21.2	–1.7	**29**	84.2	17.8	**64**	147.2	37.2	**99**	210.2
–20.6	**–5**	23.0	–1.1	**30**	86.0	18.3	**65**	149.0	37.8	**100**	212.0
–20.0	**–4**	24.8	–0.6	**31**	87.8	18.9	**66**	150.8	40.6	**105**	221.0
–19.4	**–3**	26.6	0	**32**	89.6	19.4	**67**	152.6	43.3	**110**	230.0
–18.9	**–2**	28.4	0.6	**33**	91.4	20.0	**68**	154.4	46.1	**115**	239.0
–18.3	**–1**	30.2	1.1	**34**	93.2	20.6	**69**	156.2	48.9	**120**	248.0
–17.8	**0**	32.0	1.7	**35**	95.0	21.1	**70**	158.0	51.7	**125**	257.0
–17.2	**1**	33.8	2.2	**36**	96.8	21.7	**71**	159.8	54.4	**130**	266.0
–16.7	**2**	35.6	2.8	**37**	98.6	22.2	**72**	161.6	57.2	**135**	275.0
–16.1	**3**	37.4	3.3	**38**	100.4	22.8	**73**	163.4	60.0	**140**	284.0
–15.6	**4**	39.2	3.9	**39**	102.2	23.3	**74**	165.2	62.7	**145**	293.0
–15.0	**5**	41.0	4.4	**40**	104.0	23.9	**75**	167.0	65.6	**150**	302.0
–14.4	**6**	42.8	5.0	**41**	105.8	24.4	**76**	168.8	68.3	**155**	311.0
–13.9	**7**	44.6	5.6	**42**	107.6	25.0	**77**	170.6	71.1	**160**	320.0
–13.3	**8**	46.4	6.1	**43**	109.4	25.6	**78**	172.4	73.9	**165**	329.0
–12.8	**9**	48.2	6.7	**44**	111.2	26.1	**79**	174.2	76.7	**170**	338.0
–12.2	**10**	50.0	7.2	**45**	113.0	26.7	**80**	176.0	79.4	**175**	347.0

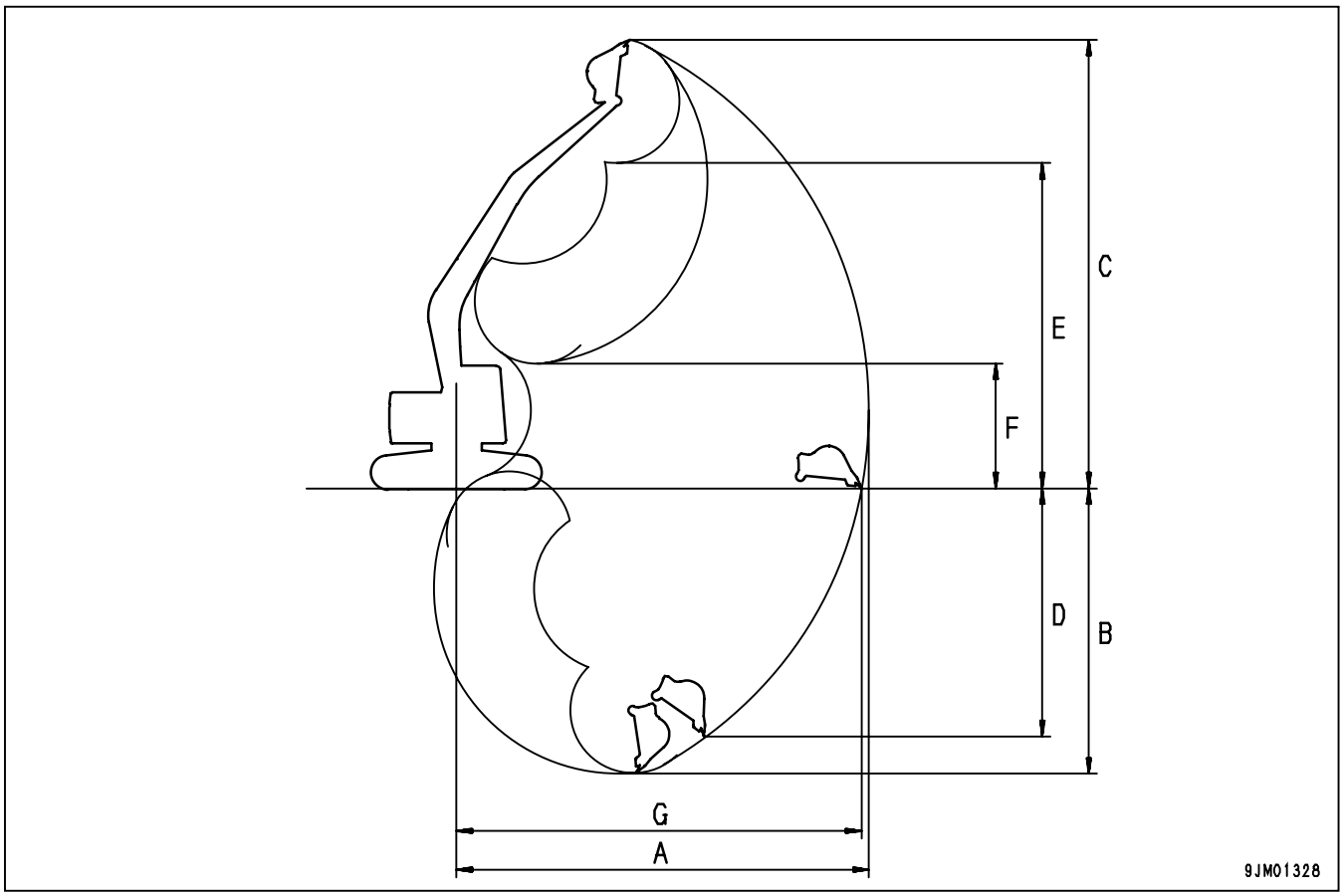
01 GENERAL

SPECIFICATION DIMENSION DRAWINGS
PC200-7, PC200LC-7

DIMENSIONS



WORKING RANGES



DIMENSIONS

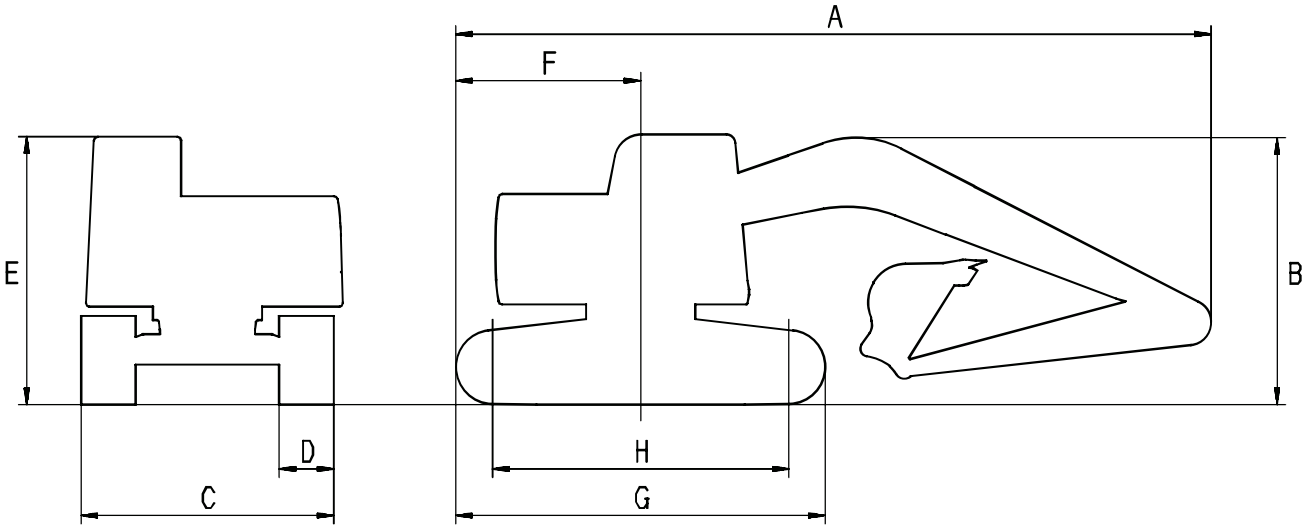
	Item	Unit	PC200-7	PC200LC-7
A	Overall length	mm	9,425	9,425
B	Overall height	mm	3,000	3,000
C	Overall width	mm	2,800	3,080
D	Track shoe width	mm	600	700
E	Height of cab	mm	3,000	3,000
F	Tail swing radius	mm	2,750	2,750
G	Track overall length	mm	4,080	4,450
H	Length of track on ground	mm	3,270	3,640
	Min. ground clearance	mm	440	440

WORKING RANGES

	Item	Unit	PC200-7	PC200LC-7
A	Max. digging reach	mm	9,875	9,875
B	Max. digging depth	mm	6,620	6,620
C	Max. digging height	mm	10,000	10,000
D	Max. vertical wall depth	mm	5,980	5,980
E	Max. dumping height	mm	7,110	7,110
F	Min. dumping height	mm	2,645	2,645
G	Max. reach at ground level	mm	9,700	9,700

PC220-7, PC220LC-7

DIMENSIONS



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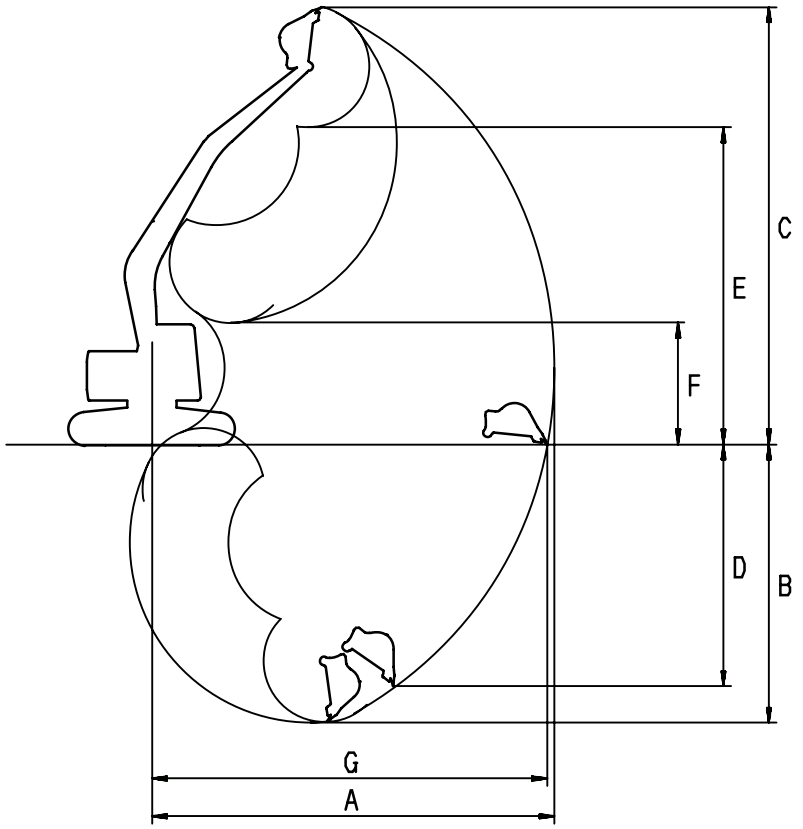
WORKING RANGES



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DIMENSIONS

	Item	Unit	PC220-7	PC220LC-7
A	Overall length	mm	9,885	9,885
B	Overall height	mm	3,160	3,160
C	Overall width	mm	2,980	3,280
D	Track shoe width	mm	600	700
E	Height of cab	mm	3,015	3,015
F	Tail swing radius	mm	2,940	2,940
G	Track overall length	mm	4,250	4,640
H	Length of track on ground	mm	3,460	3,845
	Min. ground clearance	mm	440	440

WORKING RANGES

	Item	Unit	PC220-7	PC220LC-7
A	Max. digging reach	mm	10,180	10,180
B	Max. digging depth	mm	6,920	6,920
C	Max. digging height	mm	10,000	10,000
D	Max. vertical wall depth	mm	6,010	6,010
E	Max. dumping height	mm	7,035	7,035
F	Min. dumping height	mm	2,530	2,530
G	Max. reach at ground level	mm	10,020	10,020