

Operating Instruction/Maintenance Instruction


Original Operating Instructions

DRP20

Reversible plate




S/N 101 925 78 1001>
DL820971EN
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 **WARNING:** Breathing diesel engine exhaust exposes you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

- Always start and operate the engine in a well-ventilated area.
- If in an enclosed area, vent the exhaust to the outside.
- Do not modify or tamper with the exhaust system.
- Do not idle the engine except as necessary.

For more information go to www.P65warnings.ca.gov/diesel.

 **WARNING:** Crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel and other petroleum products can expose you to chemicals including toluene and benzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

These exposures can occur in and around oil fields, refineries, chemical plants, transport and storage operations such as pipelines, marine terminals, tank trucks and other facilities and equipment.

For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/petroleum.

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1.1 Foreword

These operating and maintenance instructions are part of your machine.

They provide necessary information to operate your machine safely and properly.

They also contain information on required operating, maintenance and repair measures.

Carefully read the operating and maintenance instructions before taking your machine into operation.

Please observe the safety regulations strictly and follow all instructions to ensure safe operation.

If you are not yet acquainted with the indicators and control elements on this machine, you should thoroughly read the corresponding chapter ↪ *Chapter 4 'Indicators and control elements' on page 41.*

The description of the individual operating steps including the notes on safety to be followed can be found in chapter "Operation" ↪ *Chapter 6 'Operation' on page 53.*

Before every start up, carry out all required visual inspections and function tests ↪ *Chapter 5 'Checks prior to start up' on page 47.*

Ensure the compliance with the specified operating, maintenance and repair measures to maintain the functional safety of your machine.

A description of all necessary maintenance work, maintenance intervals as well as information on fuels and lubricants can be found in the chapter "Maintenance" ↪ *Chapter 8 'Maintenance' on page 69.*

Do not service or repair your machine by yourself to avoid harming persons or damaging material or environment.

The machine must only be serviced and repaired by qualified and authorised personnel.

Contact our customer service to carry out the required maintenance work or necessary repairs.

In case of operating errors, inadequate maintenance or the use of unapproved fuels and lubricants all warranty claims will become null and void.

For your own personal safety you should only use original parts from Dynapac.

For your machine we offer service kits to make maintenance easier.

In the course of technical development we reserve the right for technical modifications without prior notification.

These operating and maintenance instructions are also available in other languages.

Apart from that, you can also order the spare parts catalogue against the serial number of your machine.

The above notes do not constitute an extension of the warranty and liability conditions specified in the general sales and delivery conditions of Dynapac GmbH.

We wish you successful work with your Dynapac machine.

1.2 Machine type plate and engine type plate

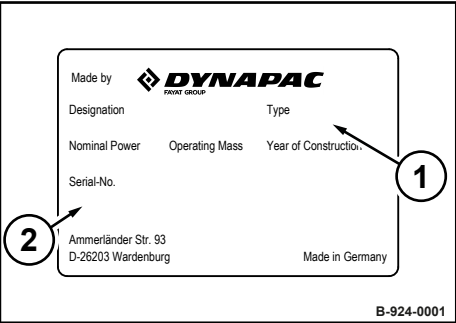


Fig. 1: Machine type plate (example)

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Please enter here: | |
| Machine type (1): | |
| Serial number (2): | |

Engine type and engine number

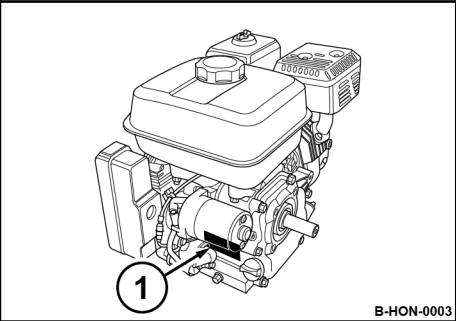


Fig. 2

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Please enter here: | |
| Engine type: | |
| Engine number: | |

Technical data

Dimensions

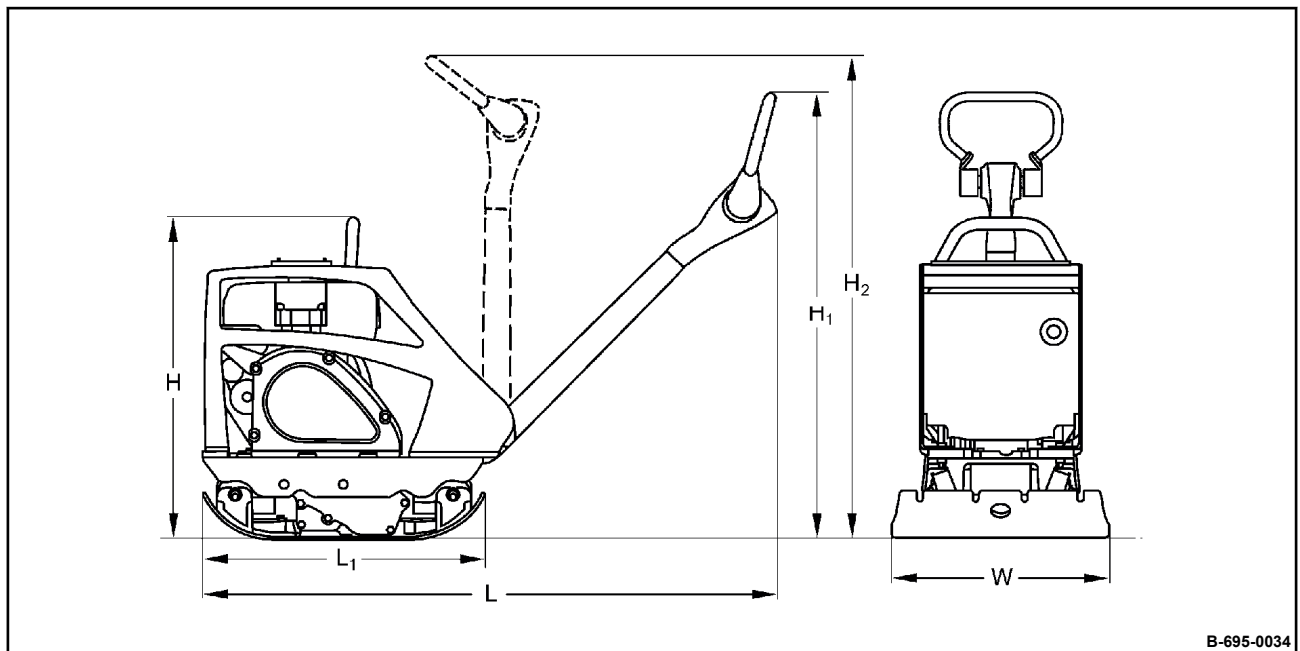


Fig. 3

| H | H ₁ | H ₂ | L | L ₁ | W |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Dimensions standard | | | | | |
| 660 | 1020 | 1150 | 1405 | 762 | 600 |
| (26.0) | (40.2) | (45.3) | (55.3) | (30.0) | (23.6) |
| Dimensions in millimetres | | | | | |
| (Dimensions in inch) | | | | | |

| Weights | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Operating weight | 205 (452) | kg (lbs) |
| Basic weight | 202 (445) | kg (lbs) |
| Full engine protection hood (<i>optional equipment</i>) | + 10 (+ 22) | kg (lbs) |
| Transport wheels (<i>optional equipment</i>) | + 5 (+ 11) | kg (lbs) |

Technical data

| Travel characteristics | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| Max. working speed | 27 (89) | m/min (ft/min) |
| Max. gradeability (depending on soil; depending on weather) | 32 | % |

| Drive | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Engine manufacturer | Honda | |
| Type | GX 160 | |
| Cooling system | Air | |
| Number of cylinders | 1 | |
| Rated power SAE J 1349 | 3.6 (4.8) | kW (hp) |
| Rated speed | 3600 | min ⁻¹ |
| Idle speed | 1350 – 1550 | min ⁻¹ |
| Drive system | mechanical | |

| Exciter system | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Frequency | 80 (4800) | Hz (vpm) |
| Centrifugal force | 35 (7868) | kN (lbf) |
| Amplitude | 1.30 (0.051) | mm (in) |

| Filling capacities | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Fuel (gasoline) | 3.1 (0.8) | l (gal us) |

2.1 Noise and vibration data

The following noise and vibration data were determined in accordance with the following guidelines under equipment specific conditions and by using harmonized standards:

- EU Machine Directive edition 2006/42/EU
- Noise Emission Directive 2000/14/EU, Noise Protection Directive 2003/10/EU
- Vibration Protection Directive 2002/44/EU

During operation these values may vary because of the prevailing operating conditions.

2.1.1 Noise data

Sound pressure level at the operator's stand

$L_{pA} = 94 \text{ dB(A)}$, determined acc. to ISO 11201 and EN 500.



WARNING!

Loss of hearing caused by too high noise burdens!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (ear protection).

Guaranteed sound power level

$L_{WA} = 108 \text{ dB(A)}$, determined acc. to ISO 3744 and EN 500.

2.1.2 Vibration data

Hand-arm vibration

Vector total of the weighted effective acceleration in three orthogonal directions:

Total vibration value $a_{hv} \leq 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$ on crushed rock determined acc. to ISO 5349 and EN 500.

Associated uncertainty $K = 0.6 \text{ m/s}^2$, determined acc. to EN 12096.

Observe the daily vibration load (work safety acc. to 2002/44/EC).

3.1 Basic prerequisites

3.1.1 General

This machine has been built in compliance with the latest technical standard and complies with the applicable regulations and technical rules.

However, dangers for persons and property may arise from this machine, if:

- it is used for purposes other than the ones it is intended for,
- it is operated by untrained personnel,
- it is changed or converted in an unprofessional way,
- the safety instructions are not observed.

Each person involved in the operation, maintenance and repair of the machine must therefore read and comply with these safety regulations. If necessary, the operating company must obtain the relevant signatures as confirmation.

Furthermore, the following obviously also applies:

- applicable accident prevention instructions,
- generally accepted safety and road traffic regulations,
- country/state specific safety regulations.

It is the duty of the operator to be acquainted with the safety regulations and to apply these accordingly. This also applies for local regulations and regulations concerning different types of handling activities. Should the recommendations in these instructions be different from the regulations valid in your country, you must comply with the safety regulations valid in your country.

3.1.2 Explanation of signal words used



DANGER!

Danger to life if failing to comply!

Sections marked accordingly indicate an extremely dangerous situation that could lead to fatal or severe injuries, if this warning is disregarded.



WARNING!

Danger to life or danger of severe injuries if failing to comply!

Sections marked accordingly indicate a dangerous situation that could lead to fatal or severe injuries, if this warning is disregarded.

Concerning your safety – Basic prerequisites



CAUTION!

Danger of injury if failing to comply!

Sections marked accordingly indicate a dangerous situation that could lead to fatal or severe injuries, if this warning is disregarded.



NOTICE!

Danger of material damage if failing to comply!

Sections marked accordingly indicate possible dangers for machines or components.



Sections marked accordingly indicate technical information or notes on using the machine or its components.



ENVIRONMENT!

Environmental damage if failing to comply!







Paragraphs marked accordingly indicate practices for safe and environment-friendly disposal of fuels and lubricants as well as replacement parts.

3.1.3 Personal protective equipment

Depending on the work to be carried out, personal protective equipment is required (to be provided by the operating company):

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| | Working clothes | Tight fitting working clothes with low tear resistance, tight sleeves and without any projecting parts protect against being caught by moving components. |
| | Safety shoes | They protect against heavy falling parts and slipping on slippery ground. |
| | Protective gloves | They protect the hands against scrapes, punctures or deeper injuries, irritating and caustic substances and burns. |

Concerning your safety – Basic prerequisites

| | | |
|---|------------------------|---|
|  | Safety goggles | They protect the eyes against airborne particles and squirting fluids. |
|  | Face protection | This protects the face against airborne particles and squirting fluids. |
|  | Hard hat | This protects the head against falling parts and injuries. |
|  | Hearing protection | This protects against extreme noise. |
|  | Fine dust mask | For protection against particulate pollutants. |
|  | Respiratory protection | This protects the airways against substances or particles. |

3.1.4 Intended use

This machine is intended for commercial use only.

The machine must only be used for:

- Compaction of all types of soils
- Repair work on all types of soil
- Paving of walkways
- Work in trenches
- Underfilling and compaction of hard shoulders

Intended use also includes compliance with the specified operating, maintenance and repair measures.

3.1.5 Improper use

Dangers may arise with the machine if it is used other than for its intended purpose.

Any hazard caused by improper use is the sole responsibility of the operating company or driver/operator; the manufacturer cannot be held liable.

Examples of improper use are:

- Dragging the machine along as a measure of transportation
- Shoving the machine off the transport vehicle
- Attaching an additional weight to the machine

It is not permitted to stand on the machine while working.

Lifting tackle must be removed before starting work.

Starting and operating the machine in explosive environments and in underground mining is prohibited.

The lifting and lashing points specified in these instructions must be used. It is prohibited to use other lifting and lashing points (e.g. guide handle, steering rod).

3.1.6 Estimated service life of the machine

If the following general conditions are met, the service life of the machine is usually in the range of several thousand operating hours:

- Regular safety inspections by an expert / qualified person
- Performance of the prescribed maintenance work within the specified time
- Immediate performance of necessary repair work
- Exclusive use of original spare parts

3.2 Definition of responsible persons

3.2.1 Operating company

The operating company is the natural or juridical person who uses the machine or in who's name the machine is used.

The operating company must make sure that the machine is only used for the purpose it is intended for and in strict compliance with the safety regulations mentioned in these operating and maintenance instructions.

The operating company must determine and assess the danger in its company. It must then take appropriate action to ensure health and safety at work for its employees and point out any remaining dangers.

The operating company must determine whether there are special operational hazards such as a toxic atmosphere or limiting soil conditions. Such conditions require special, additional measures to remove or reduce the hazard.

The operating company must make sure that all users read and understand the information concerning safety.

The operating company is responsible for the planning and professional execution of regular safety inspections.

3.2.2 Expert / qualified person

An expert / qualified person is a person who, based on his/her professional education and experience, has profound knowledge in the field of construction equipment and the machine in question in particular.

This person is acquainted with the applicable governmental industrial safety regulations, accident prevention instructions, guidelines and generally acknowledged technical rules and regulations (standards, directives, technical rules of other member states of the European Union or other contractual states concerning the agreement about the European Economic Area) in as far as is necessary to be able to judge the safe condition of this machine.

3.2.3 Driver / operator

This machine must only be operated by trained, instructed persons entrusted by the operating company aged 18 or more.

Observe your local laws and regulations.

Rights, obligations and rules of conduct for driver or operator:

The driver or operator must:

- be instructed about his rights and obligations,
- wear protective equipment as appropriate for the application,
- have read and understood the operating instructions,

Concerning your safety – Definition of responsible persons

- have made himself familiar with the operation of the machine,
- be physically and psychologically able to drive and operate the machine.

Persons under the influence of alcohol, medication or drugs are not allowed to operate, service or repair the machine.

Maintenance and repair work requires specific knowledge and must therefore only be performed by trained specialists.

3.3 Basic safety regulations for safe operation

3.3.1 Remaining dangers, remaining risks

Despite careful work and compliance with standards and regulations it cannot be ruled out that further dangers may arise when working with and handling the machine.

Both the machine as well as all other system components comply with the currently valid safety regulations. Nevertheless, remaining risks cannot be ruled out completely, even when using the machine for the purpose it is intended for and following all information given in the operating instructions.

A remaining risk can also not be excluded beyond the actual danger zone of the machine. Persons remaining in this area must pay particular attention to the machine, so that they can react immediately in case of a possible malfunction, an incident or failure etc.

All persons remaining in the area of the machine must be informed about the dangers that arise from the operation of the machine.

3.3.2 Regular safety inspections

Have the machine inspected by an expert / qualified person as required for the conditions the machine is working under, but at least once every year.

3.3.3 Modifications and alterations to the machine

Unauthorized changes to the machine are prohibited for safety reasons.

Original parts and accessories have been specially designed for this machine.

We wish to make explicitly clear that we have not tested or approved any parts or accessories not supplied by us.

The installation and/or use of such products may have an adverse effect on the active and/or passive safety.

3.3.4 Damage, defects, misuse of safety devices

Machines which are not safe to operate or in traffic must be immediately taken out of service and shall not be used, until these deficiencies have been properly rectified.

Safety installations and switches must neither be removed nor must they be made ineffective.

3.4 Handling fuels and lubricants

3.4.1 Preliminary remarks

The operating company must ensure that all professional users have read and follow the corresponding safety data sheets for the individual fuels and lubricants.

Safety data sheets provide valuable information about the following characteristics:

- name of substance
- possible dangers
- composition / information on constituents
- first-aid measures
- fire fighting measures
- measures in case of accidental release
- handling and storage
- limitation and monitoring of exposure / personal protective equipment
- physical and chemical properties
- stability and reactivity
- toxicological data
- environmental data
- notes on waste disposal
- information on transport
- legislation
- other data

3.4.2 Safety regulations and environmental protection regulations for handling gasoline

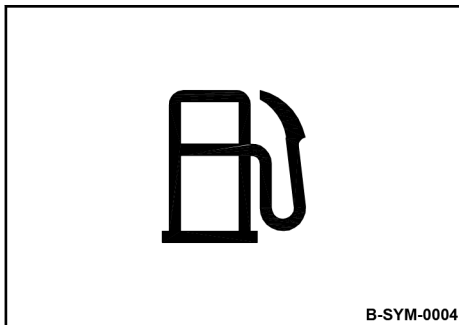


Fig. 4



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.



WARNING!

Health hazard caused by contact with gasoline!

- Wear your personal protective outfit (protective gloves, protective clothing).
- Do not inhale any fuel fumes.
- Do not swallow gasoline.
- Avoid contact with gasoline.



ENVIRONMENT!

Gasoline is an environmentally hazardous substance!

- Always keep gasoline in proper containers.
- Immediately bind spilled gasoline with an oil-binding agent and dispose of in accordance with regulations.
- Dispose of gasoline and fuel filter according to regulations.

3.4.3 Safety regulations and environmental protection regulations for handling fuel stabiliser



WARNING!

Danger of burning by ignited fuel stabilizer!

- Do not allow fuel stabilizer to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.



WARNING!

Health hazard caused by contact with fuel stabilizer!

- Wear your personal protective outfit (protective gloves, protective clothing).
- Do not inhale any fuel stabilizer fumes.
- Do not swallow fuel stabilizer.
- Avoid contact with fuel stabilizer.



ENVIRONMENT!

Fuel stabilizer is an environmentally hazardous substance!

- Immediately bind spilled fuel stabilizer with an oil-binding agent and dispose of according to regulations.
- Dispose of fuel stabilizer according to regulations.

3.4.4 Safety regulations and environmental protection regulations for handling oil

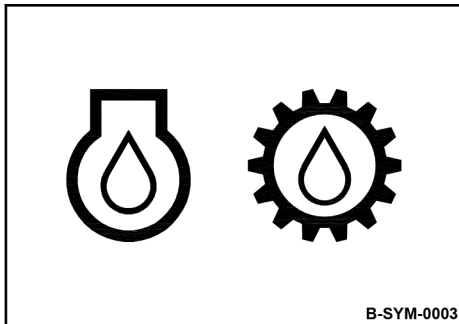


Fig. 5



WARNING!

Danger of burning by ignited oil!

- Do not allow oil to come into contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited!
- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing).



CAUTION!

Health hazard caused by contact with oil!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing).
- Do not inhale any oil vapours.
- Avoid contact.



CAUTION!

Danger of slipping on spilled oil!

- Immediately bind spilled oil with an oil-binding agent.



ENVIRONMENT!

Oil is an environmentally hazardous substance!

- Always keep oil in proper containers.
- Immediately bind spilled oil with an oil-binding agent.
- Dispose of oil and oil filter according to regulations.

3.4.5 Safety regulations and environmental protection regulations for handling hydraulic oil

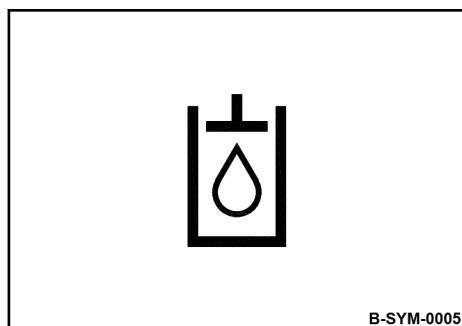


Fig. 6



WARNING!

Danger of injury caused by escaping pressure fluid!

- Always depressurize the hydraulic system before starting work in the hydraulic system.
- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing, goggles).



Should hydraulic fluid penetrate the skin, seek medical assistance immediately.



WARNING!

Danger of burning by ignited hydraulic oil!

- Do not allow hydraulic oil to come into contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited!
- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing).



CAUTION!

Health hazard caused by contact with hydraulic oil!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing).
- Do not inhale any oil vapours.
- Avoid contact.



CAUTION!

Danger of slipping on spilled oil!

- Immediately bind spilled oil with an oil-binding agent.



ENVIRONMENT!

Oil is an environmentally hazardous substance!

- Always keep oil in proper containers.
- Immediately bind spilled oil with an oil-binding agent.
- Dispose of oil and oil filter according to regulations.

3.5 Loading/transporting the machine

Make sure that persons are not endangered by the machine tipping or sliding off.

Do not use damaged or in any other way impaired lashing points.

Always use appropriate lifting and lashing means on the lifting and lashing points.

Use lifting and lashing gear only in the prescribed direction of load application.

Lifting tackle must not be damaged by machine components.

Secure the machine on the transport vehicle against rolling, slipping and turning over.

Loads must only be attached and hoisted by an expert / capable person.

Use only lifting gear and lifting tackle with sufficient load bearing capacity for the weight to be loaded.

Fasten the lifting gear only at the specified lifting points.

Danger to the life of persons if they step or stand under a suspended load.

When lifting the machine avoid uncontrolled movements of the load. If necessary hold the load with guide ropes.

3.6 Start-up procedure

3.6.1 Prior to commissioning

Only use machines which have been serviced at regular intervals.

Become acquainted with the equipment, the indicators and control elements, the working principle of the machine and the working area.

Wear personal protective equipment.

Do not take any loose objects with you or fasten them to the machine.

Before start-up, check whether:

- persons or obstructions are next to or in front of the machine;
- the machine is free of oily and combustible materials;
- all safety elements are in place;
- all grips are free of grease, oils, fuel, dirt, snow and ice.

Before commissioning, carry out all required visual inspections and function tests.

If the tests reveal damage or other defects, the machine must not be operated until these have been rectified.

Do not operate the machine with defective indicators and control elements.

3.6.2 Starting the engine

Do not use any starting aids like start pilot or ether.

The machine must not be operated with damaged, missing or non-functional safety installations.

Before starting and moving the machine make sure that there are no persons inside the danger zone.

Operate the machine only with the steering bow mounted and lowered.

Always keep an eye on the machine when the engine is running and hold it by the steering bow.

Do not inhale exhaust fumes, because they contain toxic substances, which could cause damage to health, unconsciousness or even death.

Avoid operation in closed or partly closed rooms, or ensure adequate ventilation when working in trenches.

3.7 Work mode

3.7.1 Persons in the danger area

Before taking up work, also after breaks, you should always convince yourself that the danger zone is free of persons or obstructions.

Give warning signals, if necessary. Stop work immediately if persons remain in the danger zone, despite the warning.

3.7.2 Operation

Operate the machine only with the steering rod folded down and adjusted to height.

Guide the machine only by means of the steering rod.

Guide the machine so that your hands do not hit against solid objects.

When reversing, steer the machine using the side of the steering handle.

Watch out for unusual noises and development of smoke. Perform trouble shooting and have the fault corrected.

Always keep a safe distance to excavation pit borders, embankments and edges.

Refrain from any work that could adversely affect the stability of the machine.

3.7.3 Parking the machine

Park the machine on horizontal, level, firm ground.

Before leaving the machine:

- Shut down the engine,
- Secure the machine against accidental tipping over,
- Secure the machine against unauthorized use.

Mark machines, which could be in the way, with a clearly visible sign.

3.8 Refuelling

Do not inhale any fuel fumes.

Refuel only with the engine shut down.

Do not refuel in closed rooms.

No open fire, do not smoke.

Keep away from ignition and heat sources.

Apply measures against electrostatic charging.

Do not spill any fuel. Collect leaking fuel, do not let it seep into the ground.

Wipe off spilled fuel. Keep dirt and water away from the fuel.

A leaking fuel tank can cause an explosion. Ensure tight fit of the cover; if , necessary, replace immediately.

3.9 Maintenance work

3.9.1 Preliminary remarks

Always carry out the prescribed maintenance work and maintenance measures on time in order to maintain the safety, operational readiness and long service life of the machine.

The machine must only be serviced by qualified personnel authorised by the operating company.

3.9.2 Working on the engine

Drain the engine oil at operating temperature – danger of scalding!

Wipe off spilled oil, catch running out oil and dispose of environmentally.

When working on the air filter no dirt should fall into the air duct.

Do not work on the hot exhaust - danger of burning!

Store used filters and other oil contaminated materials in a separate, specially marked container and dispose of environmentally.

3.9.3 Cleaning work

Do not perform cleaning work while the motor is running.

Allow the engine to cool down before starting cleaning work.

Do not use gasoline or other easily inflammable substances for cleaning.

3.9.4 Measures for longer shut-down periods

If the machine is taken out of operation for a longer period of time, various conditions must be met and maintenance work must be carried out both before and after shut-down & *Chapter 8.10.7 'Measures prior to extended shut-down period' on page 106.*

It is not necessary to define a maximum storage period if these measures have been performed.

3.9.5 After maintenance work

Reassemble all guards and protections.

3.10 Repair

Identify a defect machine with a warning sign.

Only operate the machine after it has been repaired.

When replacing safety relevant components, only original spare parts must be used.

Repairs must only be performed by an expert/qualified person.

When performing welding work on the machine you should cover the fuel tank with insulating material.

Concerning your safety – Signage

3.11 Signage

Keep stickers and signage in good and legible condition and comply with their meaning.

Replace damaged and illegible stickers or signage immediately.

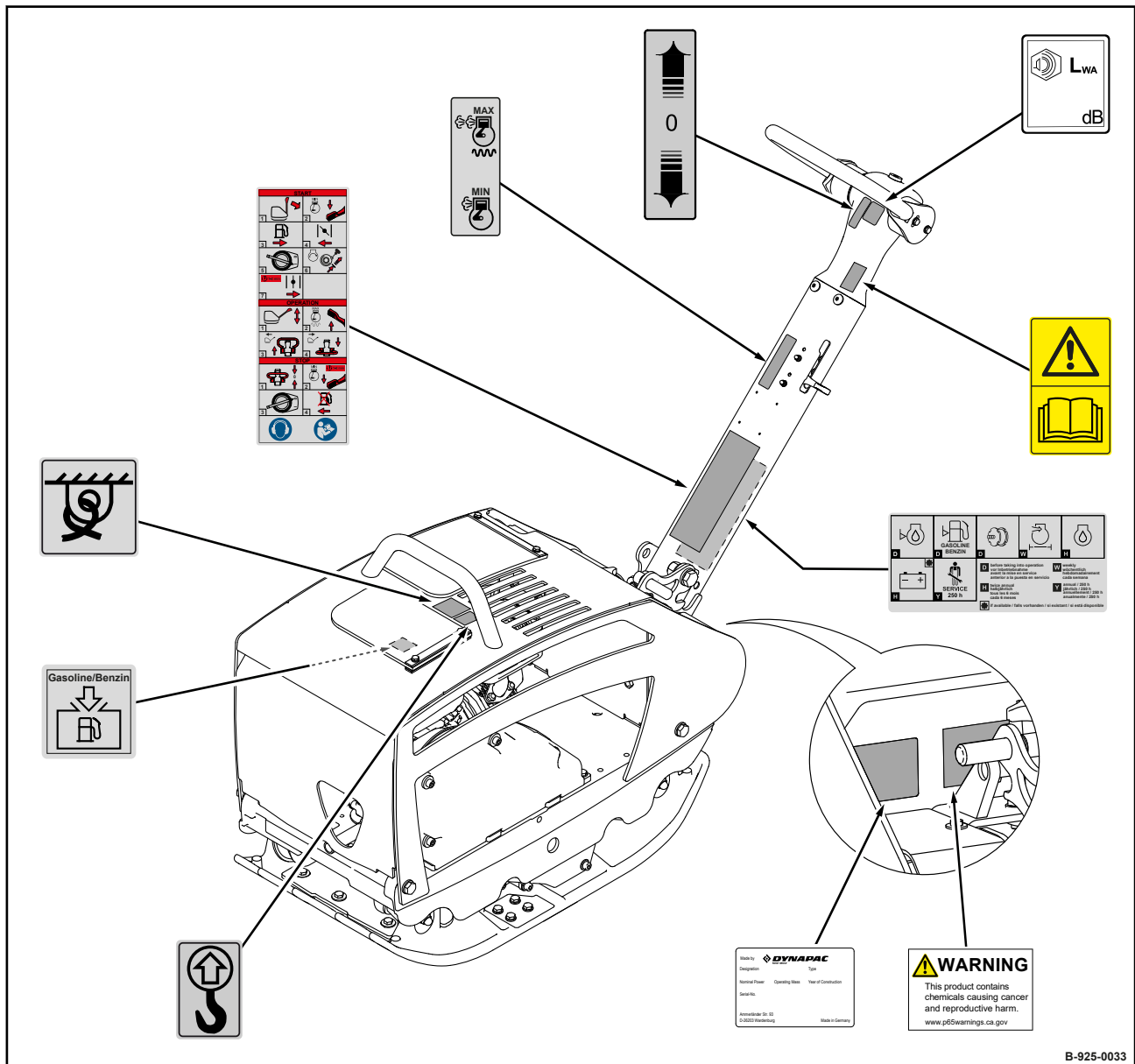


Fig. 7

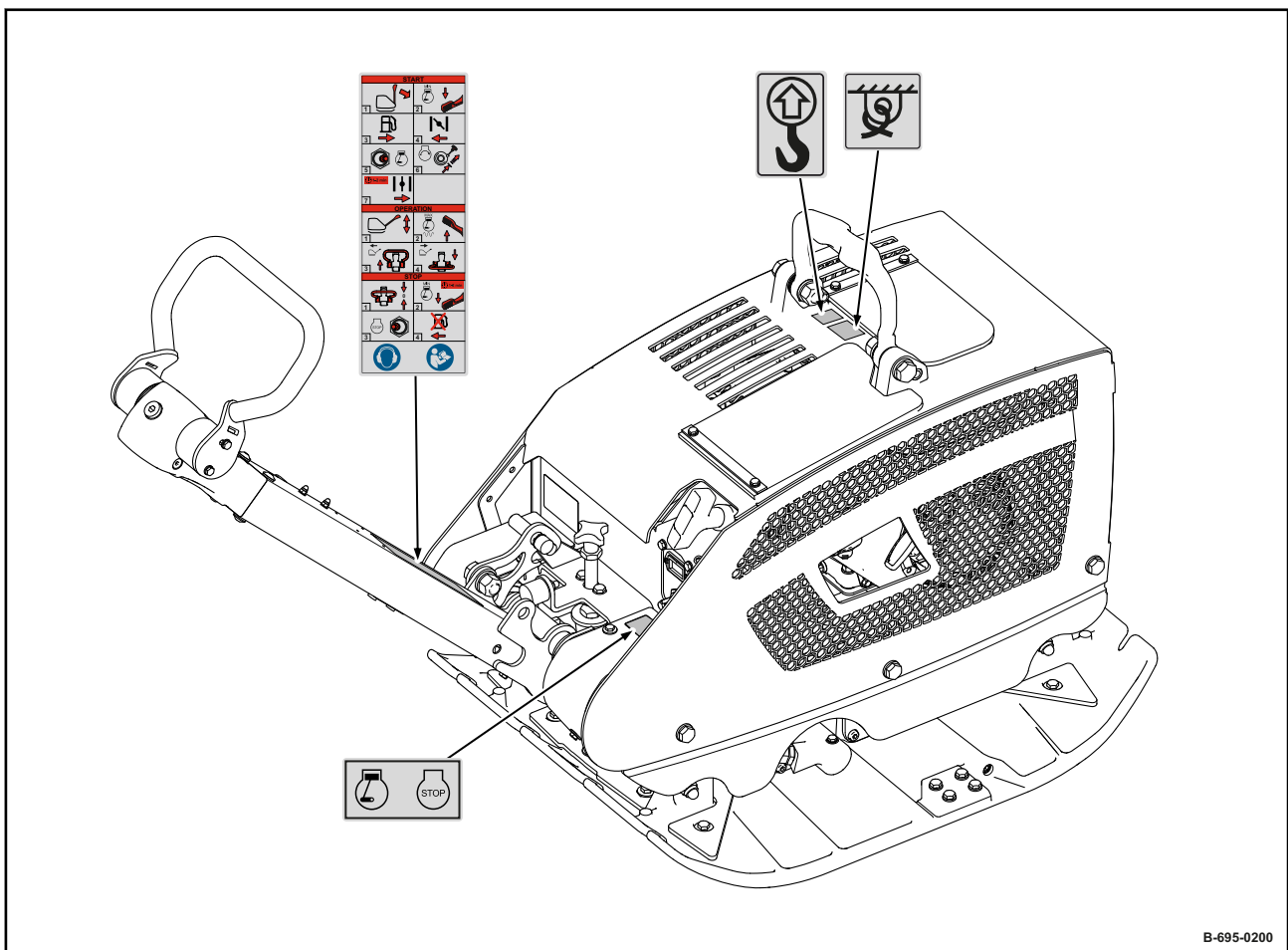


Fig. 8: All-round protection hood (optional equipment)



Warning sticker - Follow operating instructions

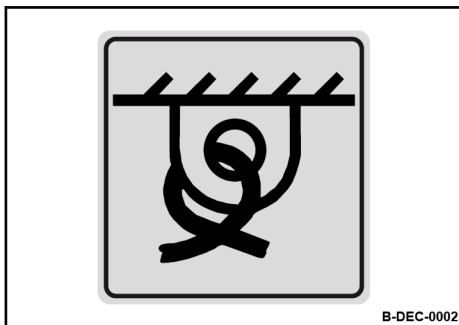
Fig. 9

Concerning your safety – Signage



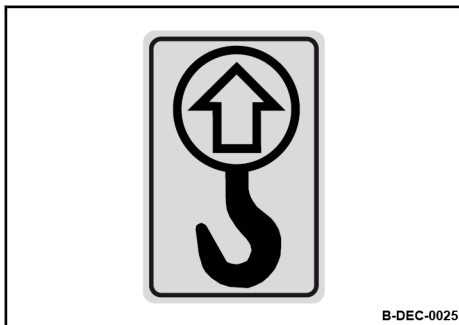
Warning sticker – California Proposition 65

Fig. 10



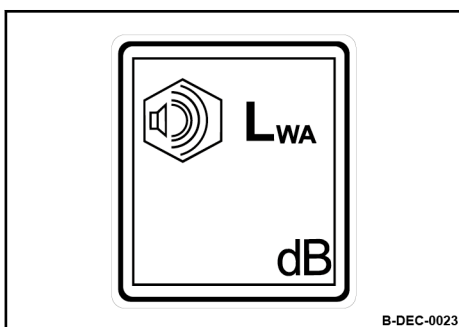
Information sticker - Lashing point

Fig. 11



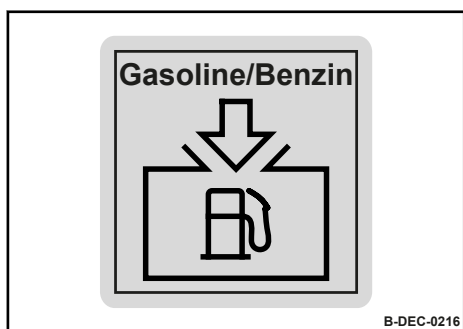
Information sticker - Lifting point

Fig. 12



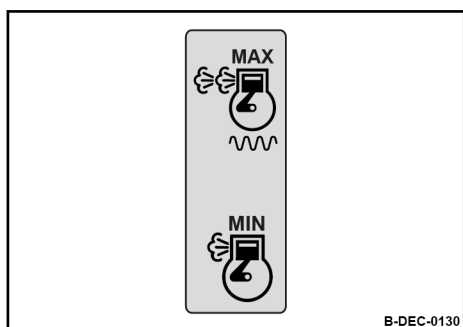
Information sticker - Guaranteed sound capacity level

Fig. 13



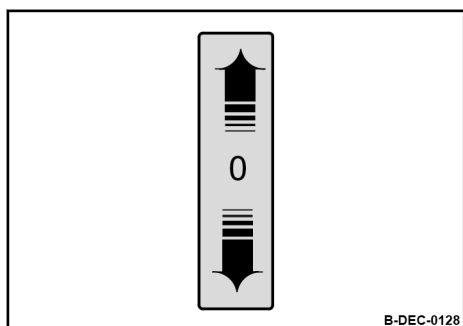
Information sticker - Filler opening for petrol

Fig. 14



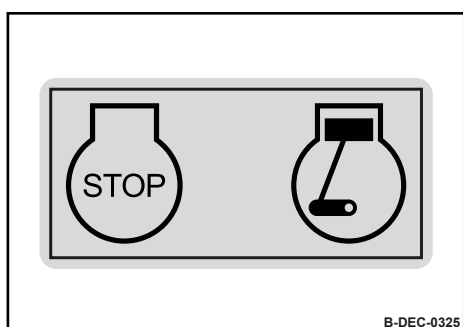
Operation sticker - Throttle lever

Fig. 15



Operation sticker - Travel lever

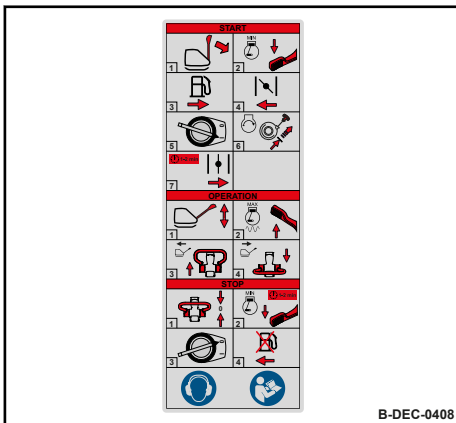
Fig. 16



Operation sticker - Engine stop switch (*optional equipment*)

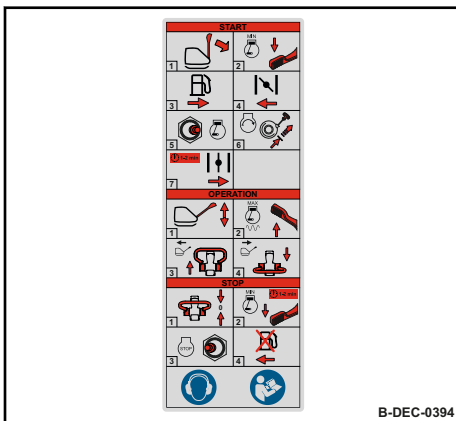
Fig. 17

Concerning your safety – Signage



- Brief operating instructions
- Instruction sticker - Wear ear protection
- Instruction sticker - Observe operating instructions

Fig. 18

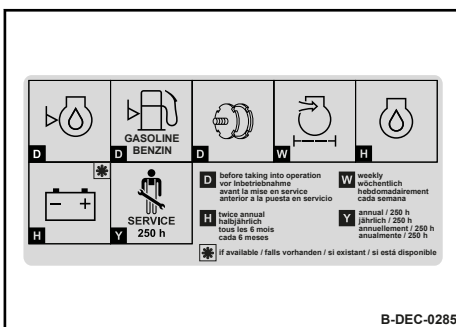


- Brief operating instructions
- Instruction sticker - Wear ear protection
- Instruction sticker - Observe operating instructions



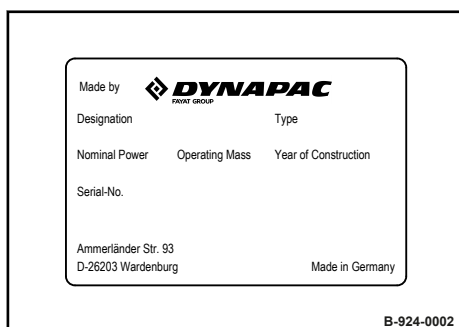
Optional equipment

Fig. 19



Maintenance sticker

Fig. 20



Machine type plate (example)

Fig. 21

3.12 Safety components

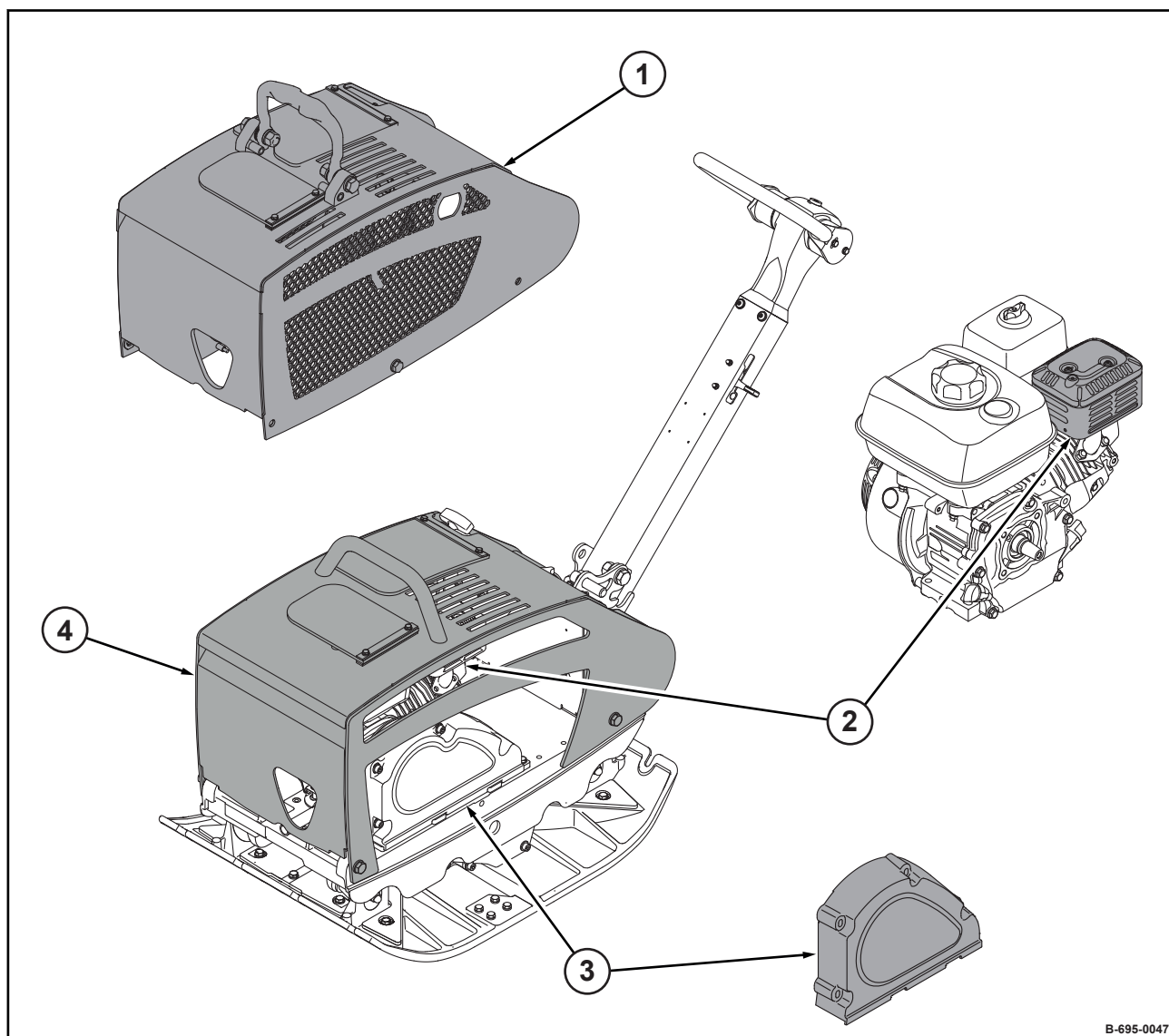


Fig. 22

- 1 Protection hood (*optional equipment*)
- 2 Heat protection cover
- 3 Belt guard
- 4 Protection hood

4.1 Machine

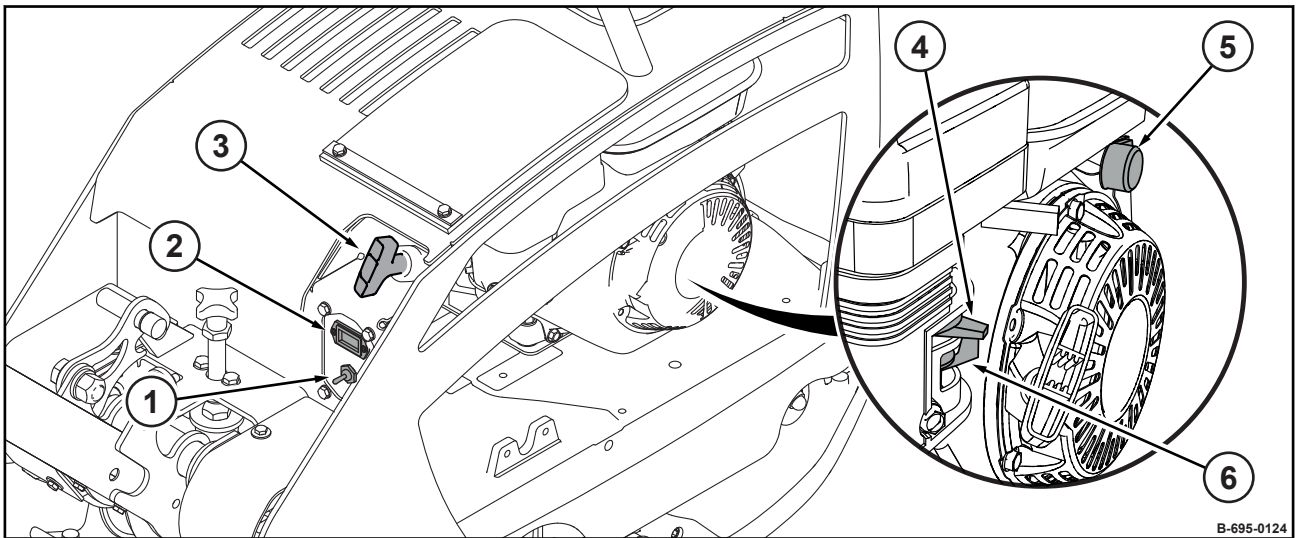


Fig. 23

- 1 Engine stop switch (*optional equipment*)
- 2 Operating hour meter (*optional equipment*)
- 3 Recoil starter
- 4 Choke lever
- 5 Engine stop switch
- 6 Fuel valve

4.1.1 Engine stop switch

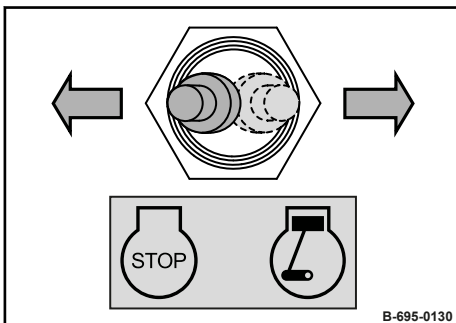


Fig. 24

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Position "Right" | Ignition on |
| Position "Left" | Switch the ignition off |



Optional equipment

4.1.2 Operating hour meter

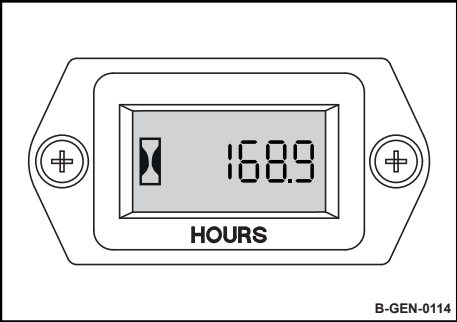


Fig. 25

Maintenance work is to be carried out in accordance with the indicated operating hours.

i *Optional equipment*

4.1.3 Recoil starter

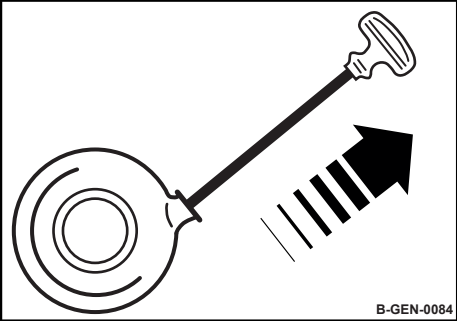


Fig. 26

4.1.4 Choke lever

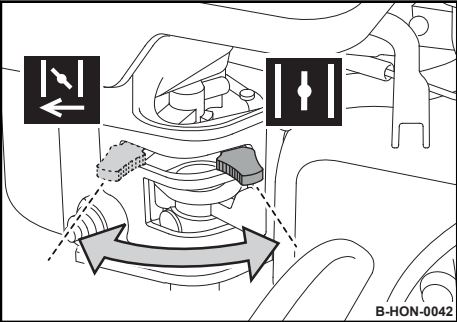


Fig. 27

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Position "Left" | Choke closed |
| Position "Right" | Choke open |

4.1.5 Engine stop switch

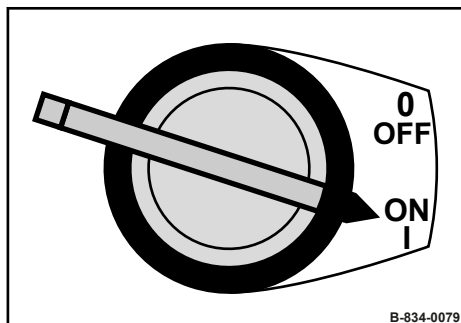


Fig. 28

Position "OFF"

Switch the ignition off

Position "ON"

Ignition on

4.1.6 Fuel valve

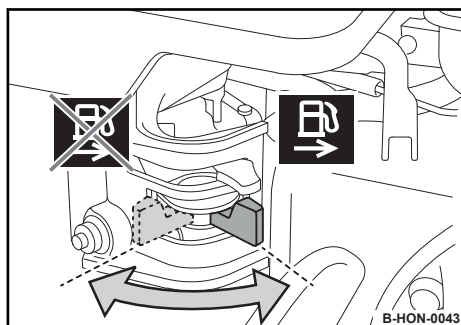


Fig. 29

Position "Left"

Fuel valve closed

Position "Right"

Fuel valve open

4.2 Steering rod

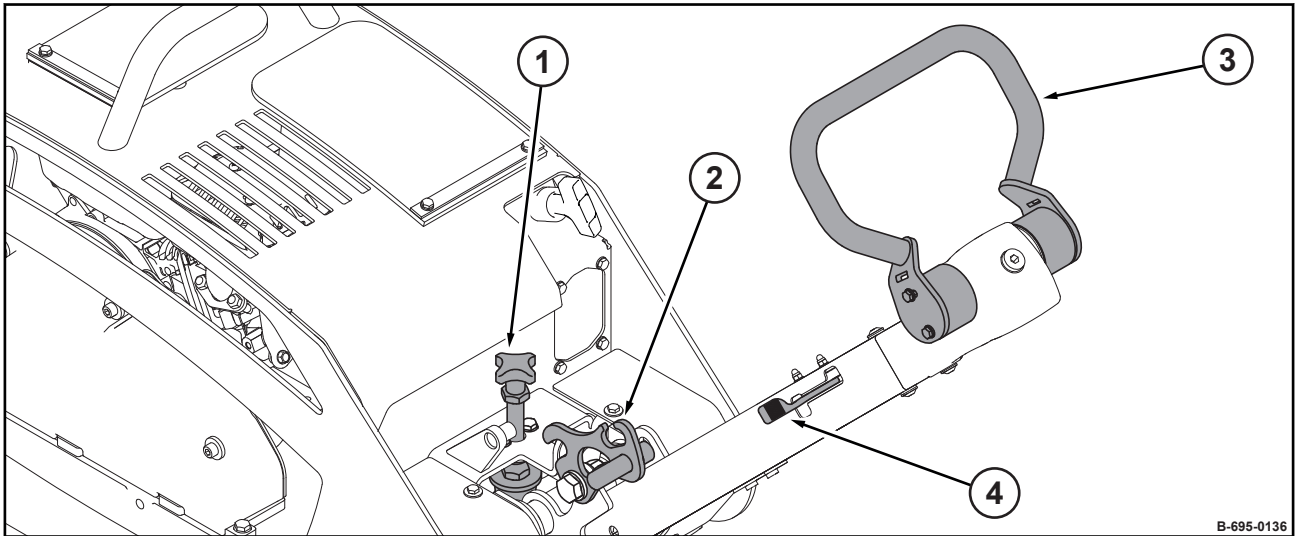


Fig. 30

- 1 Height adjustment
- 2 Locking pawl lever
- 3 Handle
- 4 Throttle lever

4.2.1 Height adjustment

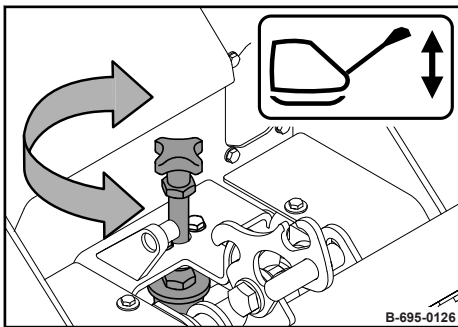


Fig. 31

Setting the steering rod height to the operator's level.

4.2.2 Locking pawl lever

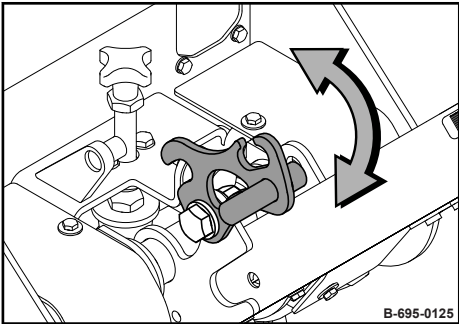


Fig. 32

For locking and unlocking the steering rod.

4.2.3 Handle

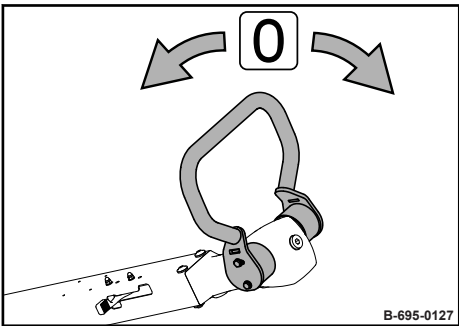


Fig. 33

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Shift forward | Forward travel |
| “Middle” position | Neutral position |
| Pull back | Reverse travel |

4.2.4 Throttle lever

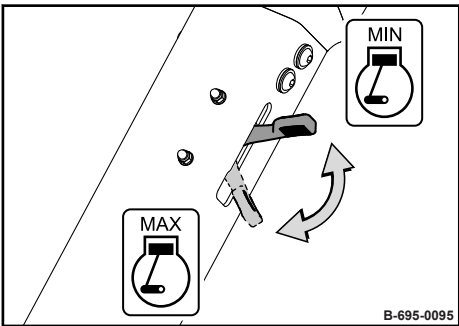


Fig. 34

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Position “MIN” | Idle speed Engine start position |
| Position “MAX” | Maximum speed |

5.1 Notes on safety

If the following tests reveal damages or other defects, the machine must not be operated, until these deficiencies have been corrected.

Do not operate the machine with defective indicators and control elements.

Safety installations must not be removed or made ineffective.

Do not change any fixed settings.



WARNING!

Health hazard caused by fuels and lubricants!

- Safety regulations and environmental protection regulations must be followed when handling fuels and lubricants ↪ *Chapter 3.4 'Handling fuels and lubricants' on page 23.*



WARNING!

Danger of injury caused by rotating parts!

- Before starting work on the machine make sure that the engine can not be started.

1. Park the machine safely ↪ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*

5.2 Visual inspections and function tests

1. Check the condition of the fuel tank and fuel lines and for leaks.
2. Check the bolted connections are tight and secure.
3. Check the machine for contamination and damage.
4. Check the hydraulic oil cooler for dirt.
5. Check the starter rope for chafing.

Checks prior to start up – Daily maintenance

5.3 Daily maintenance

5.3.1 Checking the engine oil level

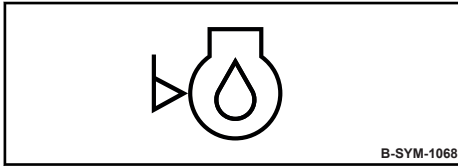


Fig. 35



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- +Use only oil of the permitted specification
⚙ Chapter 8.2.1 'Engine oil' on page 71.

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

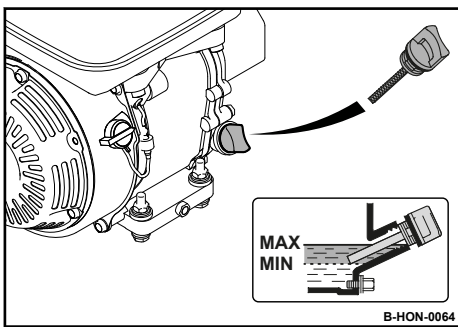


Fig. 36

1. Clean the area around the oil dipstick.
2. Unscrew the dipstick and wipe it clean with a lint-free, clean cloth.
3. Insert the dipstick into the oil filler socket, do not screw it in, but pull it out again to check the oil level.
⇒ The oil level must be between the "MIN" and "MAX" marks.

4.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Do not overfill with engine oil.

If the oil level is too low, top up oil to the "MAX" mark.

5. Screw the oil dipstick in.

5.3.2 Checking the fuel level; topping up fuel

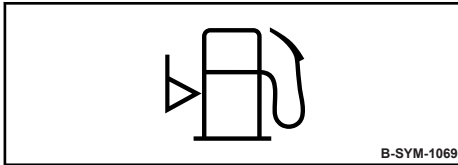


Fig. 37



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Monitor the entire refuelling process.
- Contaminated fuel can cause malfunction or even damage of the engine. If necessary, fill in fuel through a screen filter.
- Use only fuel of the permitted specification
↳ Chapter 8.2.2 'Fuel' on page 71.

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

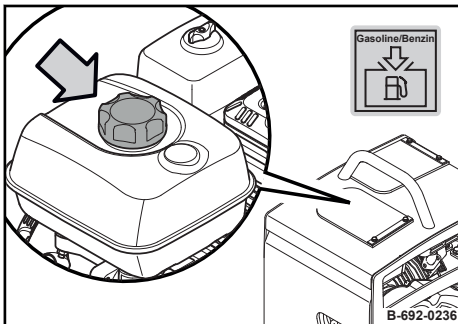


Fig. 38

1. Park the machine safely ↳ Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Clean the area around the filling port.
3. Remove the cap and check the filling level visually.
4. If necessary, fill with fuel through a funnel with screen filter.
5. Close the cap.

5.3.3 Checking the rubber buffers

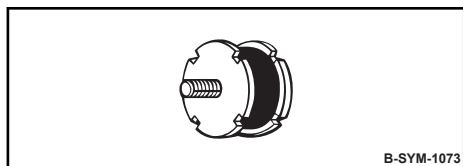


Fig. 39

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

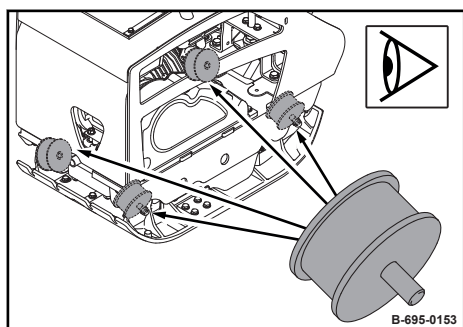


Fig. 40

1. Check the rubber buffer pairs, left and right, for tight fit, cracks and tear-offs.
2. Replace damaged rubber buffers immediately.

6.1 Folding down and adjusting the steering rod

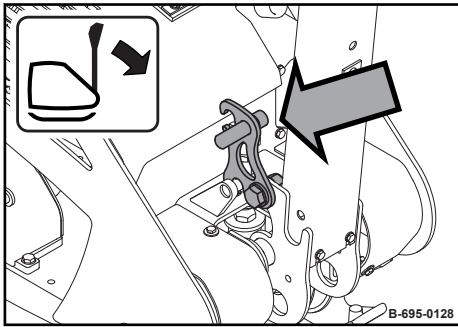


Fig. 41

1. Pull the locking pawl lever and fold the steering rod down.



Do not click the locking pawl lever into position again.

The steering rod must be able to swing freely.

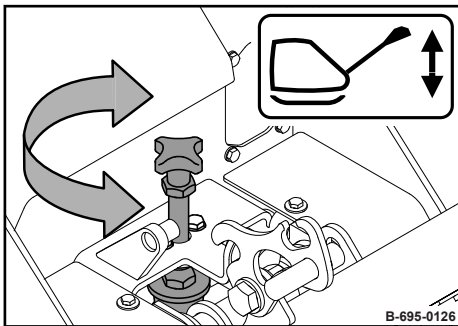


Fig. 42

2. Adjust the steering rod with the height adjustment to the required height.

6.2 Starting the engine

Exhaust fumes contain toxic substances and can damage your health, cause unconsciousness or even death.



WARNING!

Danger of poisoning by exhaust gases!

- Do not inhale exhaust gases.
- Avoid operation in closed or partly closed rooms, or ensure adequate ventilation when working in trenches.



WARNING!

Loss of hearing caused by too high noise burdens!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (ear protection).

Protective equipment:

- Hearing protection
- Working clothes
- Safety shoes



The engine does not start if the oil level is too low.

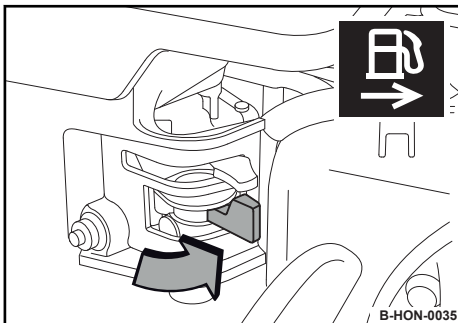


Fig. 43

1. Folding down and adjusting the steering rod ↗ *Chapter 6.1 'Folding down and adjusting the steering rod' on page 54.*
2. Fully open the fuel tap.

Operation – Starting the engine

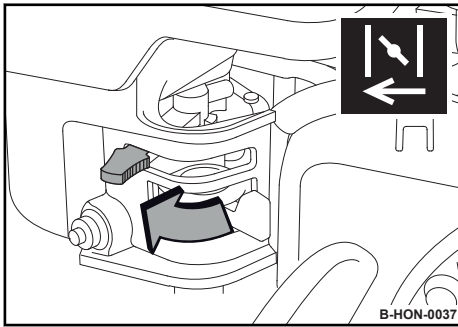


Fig. 44

3.



Do not operate the choke lever when the engine is warm or at high ambient temperatures.

Close the choke.

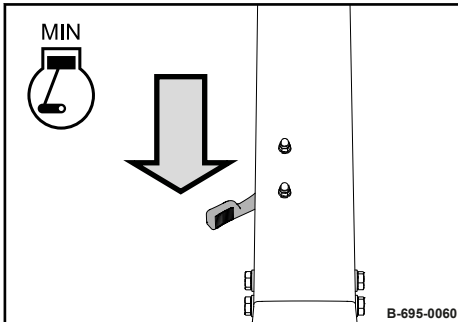


Fig. 45

4.

Set the throttle lever to position “MIN”.

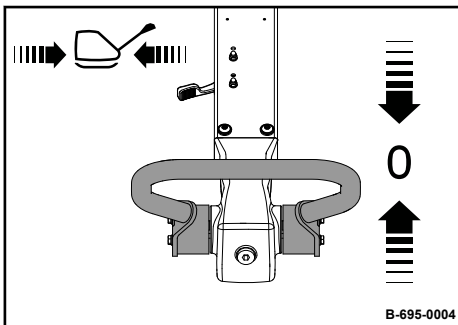


Fig. 46

5.

Set the handle to position “0”.

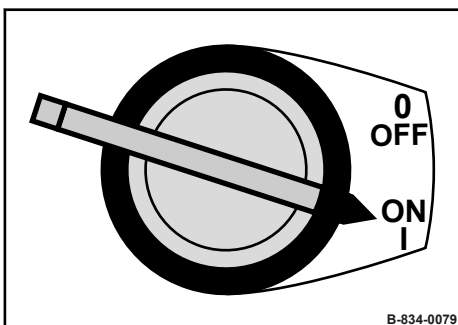


Fig. 47

6.

Switch the engine stop switch to “ON” position.

Full engine protection hood (optional equipment)

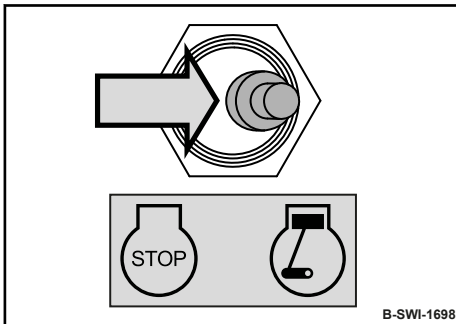


Fig. 48

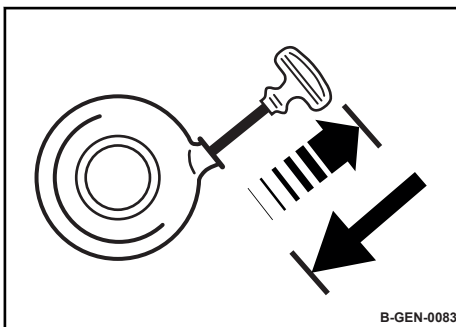


Fig. 49

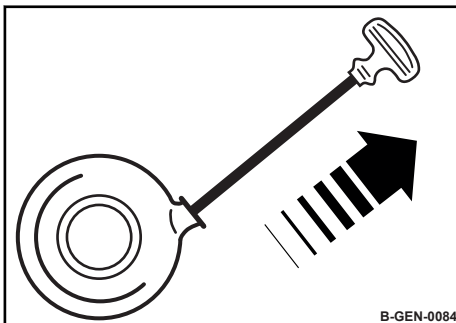


Fig. 50

7. Switch the engine stop switch to “Right” position.

8. Pull the rope by the starter handle, until resistance can be felt.

9. Guide the starter handle back to initial position.

- 10.



CAUTION!

Danger of injury caused by uncontrolled machine movement!

- Always hold on to a running machine.
- Always keep an eye on a running machine.



NOTICE!

The starter rope may tear off!

- Do not pull the starter rope all the way against the end stop.

Pull the starter handle quickly and with power.

11. Manually guide the starter handle back to initial position.
12. If the engine does not start during the first attempt, repeat the starting process.

Operation – Starting the engine

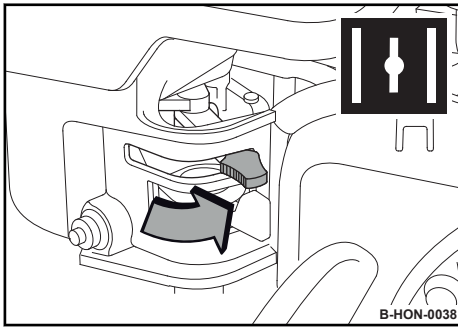


Fig. 51

13. Open the choke bit by bit when the engine is running.
14. Run the engine warm for approx. 1 to 2 minutes in idle speed.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Warm up engine for a short while before starting work. Do not operate the engine immediately under full load.

15. If the engine stops again after approx. 3 to 5 seconds:
 - Close the choke again.
 - Repeat the starting procedure.



If the recoil starter is frequently operated with the choke closed, the engine will draw in too much fuel and is unable to start. Chapter 9.4 'What to do if the engine has flooded' on page 114.

6.3 Work mode

Operate the machine only with the steering rod folded down and adjusted to height ↗ *Chapter 6.1 'Folding down and adjusting the steering rod' on page 54.*

Guide the machine only by means of the steering rod.

Guide the machine so that your hands do not hit against solid objects.

Keep feet clear of the vibrating base plate.



CAUTION!

Danger of injury caused by uncontrolled machine movement!

- Always hold on to a running machine.
- Always keep an eye on a running machine.

Protective equipment: ■ Hearing protection
■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes

1. Make sure that nobody is in the danger zone.

2.



NOTICE!

The centrifugal clutch may be damaged!

- Operate the machine only with full throttle.

Set the throttle lever to position "MAX".

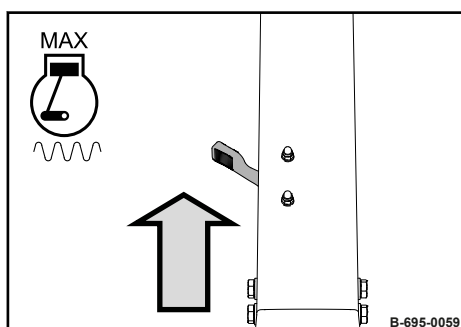


Fig. 52

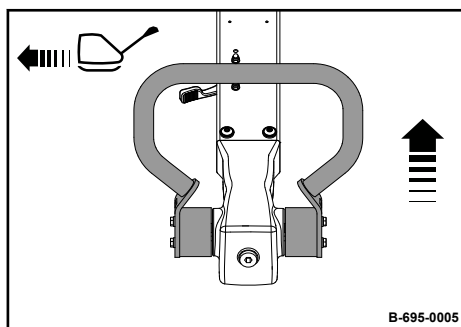


Fig. 53

3. Shift the handle forwards.

- ⇒ The machine vibrates forward with a speed which corresponds to the travel lever position.

Operation – Work mode

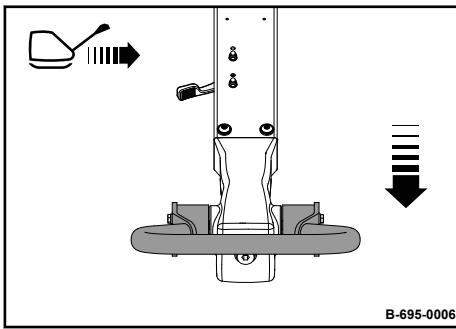


Fig. 54

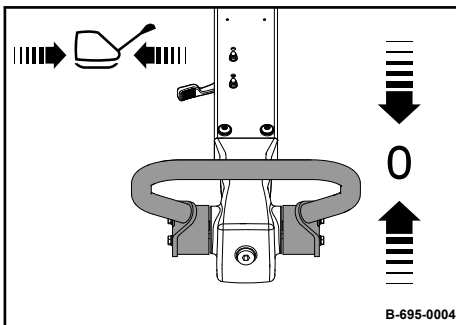


Fig. 55

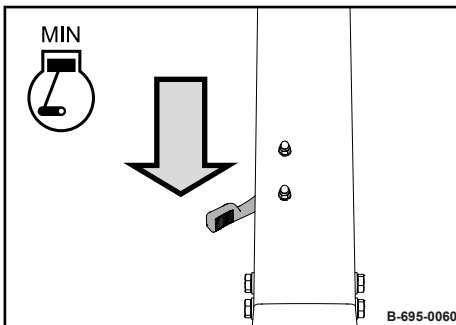


Fig. 56

Help if the machine gets stuck

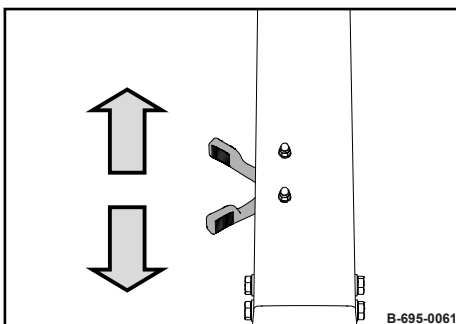


Fig. 57

4.



CAUTION!

Danger of injury caused by the crushing of body parts!

- When reversing, steer the machine from the side using the steering handle.

Pull the handle back.

- ⇒ The machine vibrates backwards with a speed which corresponds with the handle position.

5.

Move the handle back to position "0".

- ⇒ The machine stops and vibrates on the spot.

6.

For short work interruptions you should always return the throttle lever to "MIN" position (idle speed).

- ⇒ Vibration is switched off.

7.

For short work interruptions you should always park the machine in secured condition *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*

6.4 Parking the machine in secured condition

1. Park the machine on level and firm ground.
2. Set the throttle lever to “MIN” position (idle speed).

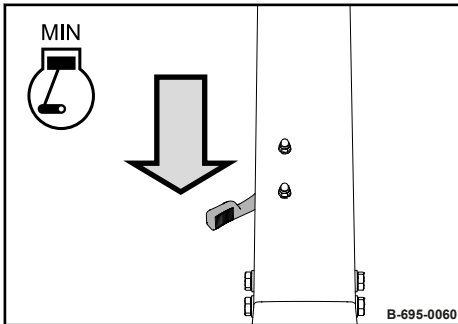


Fig. 58

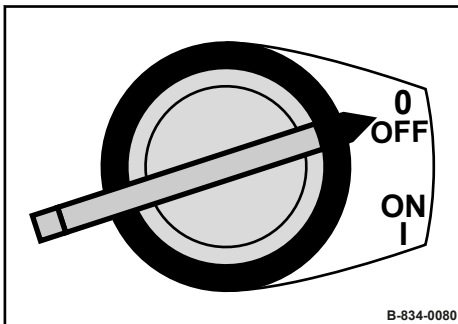


Fig. 59

Full engine protection hood (optional equipment)

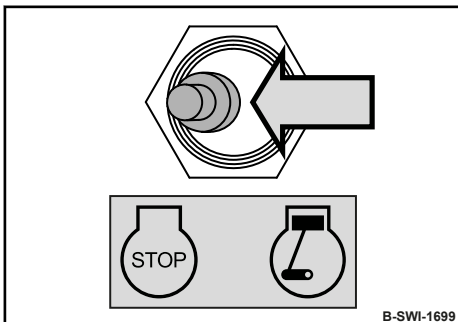


Fig. 60

3.

NOTICE!
Danger of engine damage!

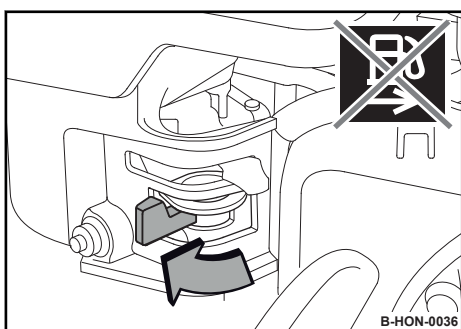
 - Do not shut down the engine all of a sudden from full load speed, but let it idle for about two minutes.

Switch the engine stop switch to “OFF” position.

⇒ The engine is shut down.

4. Switch the engine stop switch to “Left” position.
⇒ The engine is shut down.

Operation – Parking the machine in secured condition



5. Close the fuel valve completely.

Fig. 61

7.1 Loading the machine

Loads may only be attached and hoisted by an expert/qualified person.

Do not use lashing points that are damaged or impaired in any way.

Only use lifting and lashing tackle with sufficient load-bearing capacity for the weight to be loaded. Minimum load bearing capacity of lifting tackle: see operating weight ↗ *Chapter 2 'Technical data' on page 11.*

Always use appropriate lashing tackle at the lashing points.

Use lashing tackle only in the specified loading direction.

Lashing tackle must not be damaged by machine parts.

When lifting the machine, make sure the load does not move in an uncontrolled way. If necessary, hold the load steady with guide ropes.

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down.
3. If necessary, remove the transport wheels from the base plate.
4. Move the steering rod to an upright position and engage the locking pawl lever securely.

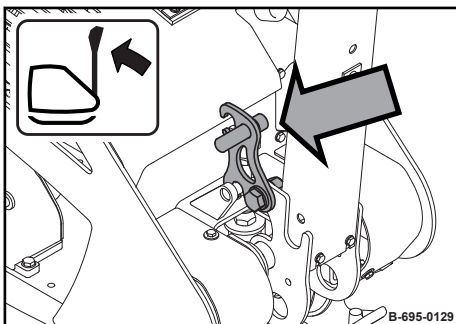


Fig. 62

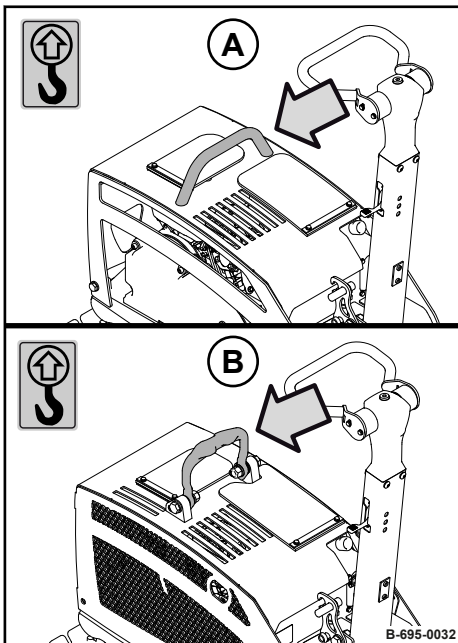


Fig. 63

5. Attach the lifting tackle to the dedicated lifting eye.

6.



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by suspended loads!

- Do not step or stand under suspended loads.

Lift the machine carefully and set down again at the intended location.

7.2 Lashing the machine to the transport vehicle

Do not use lifting points that are damaged or impaired in any way.

Always use appropriate lifting tackle at the lifting points.

Use lifting tackle only in the specified loading direction.

Lifting tackle must not be damaged by machine parts.

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Pull at least two suitable lashing belts crosswise across the marked lashing point.
2. Lash the machine securely to the transport vehicle as shown.

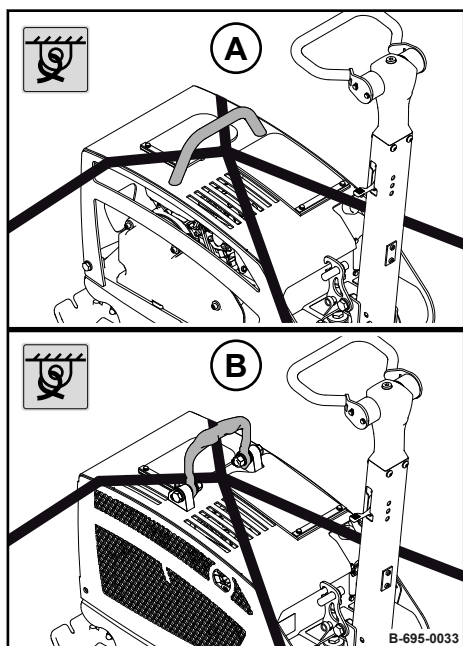


Fig. 64

- A Machine with standard protection hood
B Machine with full engine protection hood

7.3 Transport wheels



Optional equipment

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Move the steering rod to an upright position and engage the locking pawl lever securely.

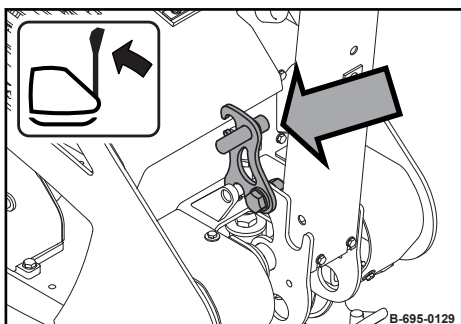


Fig. 65

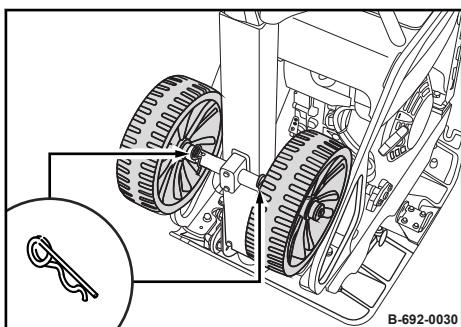


Fig. 66

3. Remove the split pin and pull the transport wheels out of the holding fixture on the steering rod.

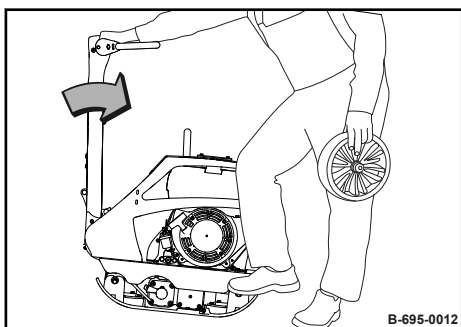


Fig. 67

4. Stand to the side in front of the machine and tip the machine forward using the steering rod.

Loading / transporting the machine – Transport wheels

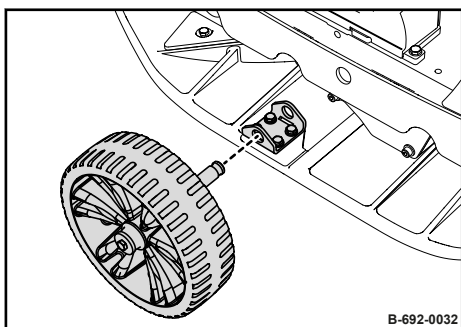


Fig. 68

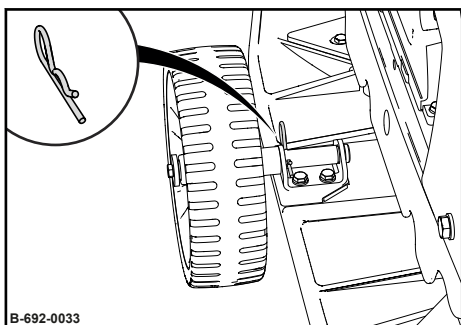


Fig. 69

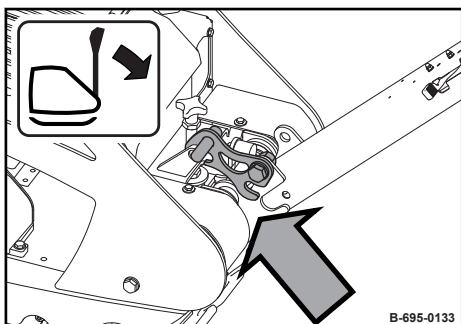


Fig. 70

5. Insert the transport wheel into the holding fixture.

6. Secure the transport wheel with the split pin.

7. Install the second transport wheel on the opposite side and secure it with the split pin.

8. Fold down the steering rod and engage the locking pawl lever securely.

⇒ The machine can now be moved.

8.1 Preliminary remarks and safety notes



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by an operationally unsafe machine!

- The machine must only be serviced by qualified and authorized personnel.
- Follow the safety regulations for maintenance work ↪ *Chapter 3.9 'Maintenance work' on page 32.*



WARNING!

Health hazard caused by fuels and lubricants!

- Safety regulations and environmental protection regulations must be followed when handling fuels and lubricants ↪ *Chapter 3.4 'Handling fuels and lubricants' on page 23.*

Wear your personal protective equipment.

Do not touch hot components.

Park the machine on horizontal, level, firm ground.

Perform maintenance work only with the engine shut down and the spark plug connector disconnected.

Make sure that the engine cannot be accidentally started during maintenance work.

Thoroughly clean machine and engine before starting maintenance work.

Do not leave any tools or other objects, that could cause damage, in or on the machine.

After maintenance work has been completed, dispose of fuels and lubricants, filters, sealing elements and cleaning cloths in an environmentally friendly way.

After all maintenance work is completed reinstall all guards and safety installations.

8.2 Fuels and lubricants

8.2.1 Engine oil

8.2.1.1 Oil quality

The following engine oil specifications are permitted:

- Engine oils for four-stroke engines according to API classification SJ or higher

Avoid mixing engine oils.

In North America, use only low-ash engine oils.

8.2.1.2 Oil viscosity

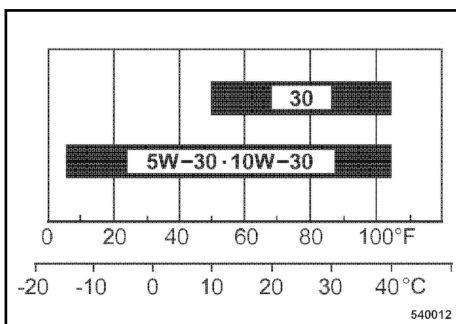


Fig. 71

Since engine oil changes its viscosity with the temperature, the ambient temperature at the operating location of the engine is of utmost importance when choosing the viscosity class (SAE-class).

The temperature data of the SAE-class always refers to fresh oils. In travel operation engine oil ages because of soot and fuel residues. This adversely affects the properties of the engine oil, especially under low ambient temperatures.

SAE 10W-30 is recommended for general use.

You may alternatively use 15W-40 (except under low temperatures).

8.2.1.3 Oil change intervals

Oil change interval: semi-annually or every 100 operating hours.

8.2.2 Fuel

8.2.2.1 Fuel quality

Use unleaded gasoline with a research octane number of 91 or higher (or octane number 86 or higher).

Use unleaded standard grade gasoline with maximum 10 percent by volume of ethanol (E10) or maximum 5 percent by volume of methanol.

Methanol must also contain co-solvents and corrosion inhibitors.

Do not use any fuel with a higher ethanol or methanol content.

The use of fuels with a higher ethanol or methanol content will cause starting and/or power problems or even cause damage in the fuel system.

8.2.2.2 Fuel stabilizer

If the machine is only occasionally used (if it is out of use for longer than four weeks), mix in the correct amount of fuel stabilizer directly after you have purchased fresh fuel.

The fuel stabilizer has a limited shelf life.

Please follow the instructions of the manufacturer concerning the correct mixing ratio and shelf life.

Mixing in fuel stabilizer does not regenerate old fuel.

8.2.3 Oil for exciter shaft housing

Use only engine oils according to the following specifications:

- API CG-4 / SJ or higher quality

Avoid mixing engine oils.



NOTICE!

Components may get damaged!

- Do not use low-ash engine oils for the exciter shaft housing.

8.2.4 Hydraulic oil

8.2.4.1 Hydraulic oil

The hydraulic system is operated with hydraulic oil HV 32 (ISO) with a kinematic viscosity of 32 mm²/s at 40 °C (104 °F).

When refilling or changing oil, use only hydraulic oil type HVLV according to DIN 51524, part 3, or hydraulic oil type HV according to ISO 6743/4.

The viscosity index must be at least 150 (observe information of manufacturer).

8.2.4.2 Bio-degradable hydraulic oil

The hydraulic system can also be operated with a synthetic ester based biodegradable hydraulic oil.

The biodegradable hydraulic oil Panolin HLP Synth. 46 or Plantohyd 46 S meets all the requirements of a mineral oil based hydraulic oil according to DIN 51524.

In hydraulic systems filled with biodegradable hydraulic oil, always use the same oil to top up and do not mix oil types.

When changing from mineral oil based hydraulic oil to an ester-based, biologically degradable hydraulic oil, you should consult the lubrication oil service of the oil manufacturer, or our customer service for details.



NOTICE!

Danger of damage to the hydraulic system!

- After the changeover check the hydraulic oil filters increasingly for contamination.
- Have regular oil analyses performed regarding the water content and mineral oil.
- Replace the hydraulic oil filter at the latest after 500 operating hours.

8.3 List of fuels and lubricants

| Assembly group | Fuel or lubricant | | Spare parts number | Filling quantity |
|-----------------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Summer | Winter | | Observe the level mark! |
| Engine oil | SAE 10W-30 Specification: ↗ <i>Chapter 8.2.1 'Engine oil' on page 71</i> | | | 0.6 l (0.16 gal us) |
| | SAE 30 | | | |
| Fuel | Gasoline (unleaded) Specification: ↗ <i>Chapter 8.2.2 'Fuel' on page 71</i> | | | 3.6 l (1.0 gal us) |
| | Fuel stabilizer Specification: ↗ <i>Chapter 8.2.2.2 'Fuel stabilizer' on page 72</i> | | DL 009 940 24 | as required |
| Exciter shaft housing | SAE 10W-40 Specification: ↗ <i>Chapter 8.2.3 'Oil for exciter shaft housing' on page 72</i> Components may get damaged! Do not use low-ash engine oils for the exciter shaft housing. | | DL 009 920 06 20 l | 0.4 l (0.11 gal us) |
| | SAE 15W-40 | | | |
| | SAE 10W-30 | | | |
| Steering rod | Hydraulic oil (ISO), HV 32 Specification: ↗ <i>Chapter 8.2.4.1 'Hydraulic oil' on page 72</i> | | DL 009 920 14 20 l | 0.4 l (0.11 gal us) |
| | or ester based biodegradable hydraulic oil Specification: ↗ <i>Chapter 8.2.4.2 'Bio-degradable hydraulic oil' on page 72</i> | | | |

8.4 Running-in instructions

8.4.1 General information

When commissioning new machines, the running-in instructions listed in this chapter must be carried out after the specified operating hours.

The maintenance work listed must be carried out in addition to the regular maintenance intervals.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Up to approx. 250 operating hours check the engine oil level twice every day.

Depending on the load the engine is subjected to, the oil consumption will drop to the normal level after approx. 100 to 250 operating hours.

8.4.2 After the first 25 operating hours

1. Change the engine oil.
2. Check the valve clearance, adjust if necessary ↗ *Chapter 8.8.2 'Checking, adjusting the valve clearance' on page 82.*
3. Check engine and machine for leaks.
4. Retighten the fastening screws on air filter, exhaust and other attachment parts.
5. Retighten the bolted connections on the machine.
6. Check the V-belt ↗ *Chapter 8.10.5 'Servicing the V-belt' on page 104.*
7. Check the oil level in the exciter shaft housing ↗ *Chapter 8.10.6 'Checking the oil level in the exciter housing' on page 105.*

Maintenance – Maintenance Table

8.5 Maintenance Table

| No. | Maintenance works | Page |
|--|---|------|
| Daily maintenance | | |
| 5.3.1 | Checking the engine oil level | 50 |
| 5.3.2 | Checking the fuel level; topping up fuel | 51 |
| 5.3.3 | Checking the rubber buffers | 52 |
| Weekly | | |
| 8.6.1 | Checking, cleaning the air filter | 77 |
| Semi-annually | | |
| 8.7.1 | Changing the engine oil | 80 |
| Annually / every 250 operating hours | | |
| 8.8.1 | Replacing the spark plug | 81 |
| 8.8.2 | Checking, adjusting the valve clearance | 82 |
| 8.8.3 | Cleaning the slurry filter | 84 |
| 8.8.4 | Replacing the air filter | 85 |
| 8.8.5 | Replacing the V-belt | 87 |
| 8.8.6 | Replacing the starter rope | 90 |
| 8.8.7 | Changing the oil in the exciter housing | 92 |
| 8.8.8 | Checking the hydraulic oil level | 94 |
| Every 2 years/every 500 operating hours | | |
| 8.9.1 | Changing the hydraulic oil | 97 |
| As required | | |
| 8.10.1 | Cleaning the cooling fins and the cooling air intake openings | 100 |
| 8.10.2 | Cleaning the machine | 100 |
| 8.10.3 | Checking, cleaning the spark plug | 101 |
| 8.10.4 | Cleaning the fuel strainer | 102 |
| 8.10.5 | Servicing the V-belt | 104 |
| 8.10.6 | Checking the oil level in the exciter housing | 105 |
| 8.10.7 | Measures prior to extended shut-down period | 106 |

8.6 Weekly

8.6.1 Checking, cleaning the air filter

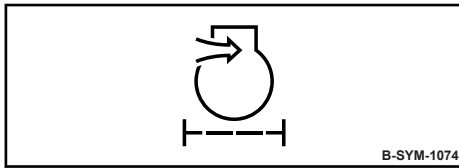


Fig. 72



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Do not start the engine after having removed the air filter.
- If necessary, the air filter may be cleaned up to six times.
- Cleaning does not make sense if the air filter element is covered with a sooty deposit.
- Do not use gasoline or hot fluids to clean the filter element.
- After cleaning, the air filter must be inspected for damage using a torch.
- Do not continue to use a damaged air filter element. If in doubt use a new air filter.

Protective equipment:

- Working clothes
- Safety shoes
- Protective gloves
- Safety goggles

1. Park the machine safely ↗ Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Allow the engine to cool down.

Disassembling the air filter

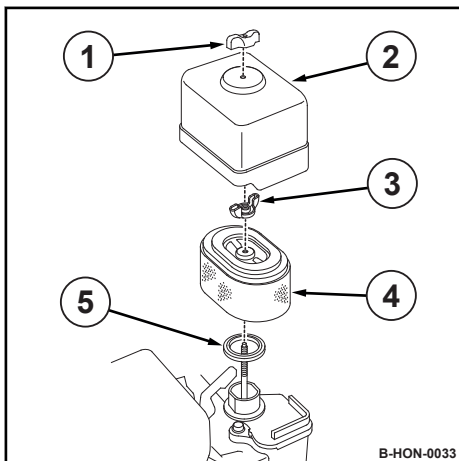


Fig. 73

3. Unscrew wing nut (1) and remove cover (2).
4. Clean the cover.
5. Unscrew wing nut (3) and remove filter element (4).
6. Check the seal (5), replace if necessary.
- 7.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Prevent dirt from getting into the air intake opening.
- Do not clean the air filter housing with compressed air.

Clean the filter housing with a clean, lint-free cloth.

Checking, cleaning the air filter

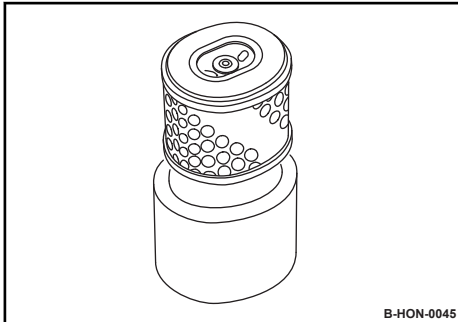


Fig. 74

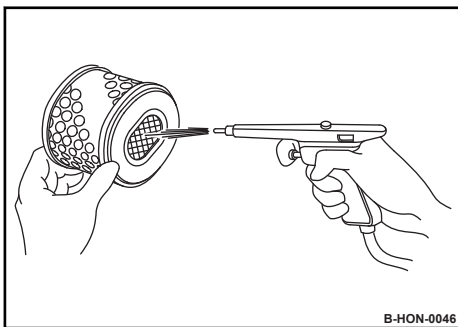


Fig. 75

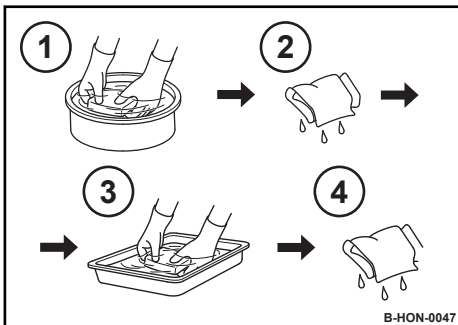


Fig. 76

8. Separate paper element and foam element.

9.



CAUTION!

Danger of eye injuries caused by particles flying around!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing, goggles).

Blow the paper element out with dry compressed air (max. 2 bar (29 psi)) from inside to outside by moving the gun up and down inside the element, until it is free of dust.

10. In case of excessive dirt, replace the paper element.
11. Clean the foam rubber insert in warm soapy water (1), rinse it and let it dry thoroughly (2).
12. Soak the foam element in clean engine oil (3) and press excessive oil out (4).
13. Check both elements thoroughly for holes and cracks.
14. Replace if damaged.
15. Pull the foam rubber element over the paper element.

Assembling the air filter

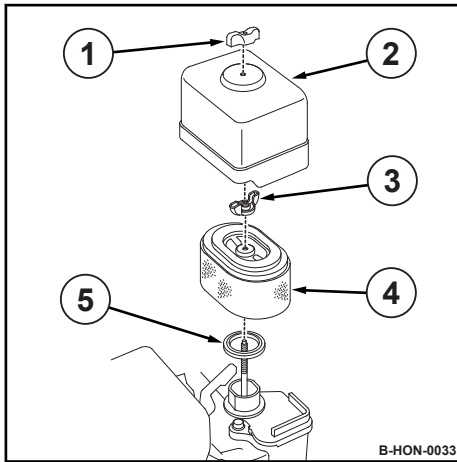


Fig. 77

16. Insert the seal (5).



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Insert the filter element correctly.

17. Insert the filter element (4) correctly and fasten it with the wing nut (3).
18. Fasten the cover (2) with the wing nut (1).
19. Dispose of the filter element (if replaced) in an environmentally friendly way.

8.7 Semi-annually

8.7.1 Changing the engine oil

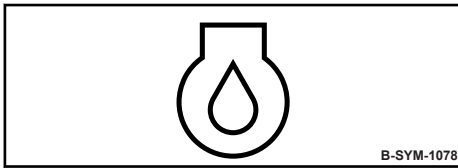


Fig. 78



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Change the oil only with the engine at operating temperature.
- Use only oil of the permitted specification
↳ Chapter 8.2.1 'Engine oil' on page 71.
- Filling quantity: ↳ Chapter 8.3 'List of fuels and lubricants' on page 74

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

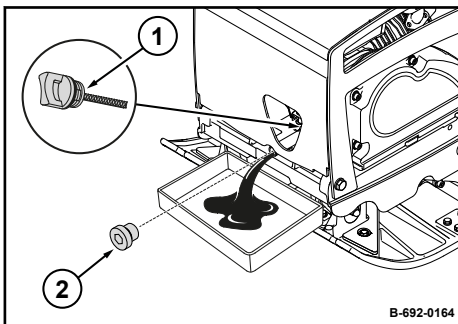


Fig. 79



WARNING!

Danger of burning on hot components!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing).
- Avoid touching hot components.

Clean the area around oil dipstick (1) and drain plug (2).

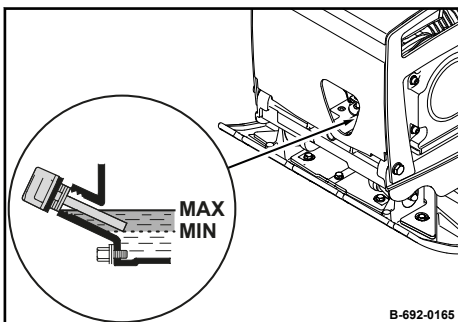


Fig. 80

1. Park the machine safely ↳ Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Unscrew the oil dipstick.
3. Unscrew the drain plug and collect any oil running out.
4. Clean the drain plug and screw it back in, tightening torque: 15 Nm (11 ft·lbf).
5. Fill in fresh oil up to the bottom edge of the filler bore.
6. Screw the oil dipstick in.
7. Check for leaks after a short test run.
8. Check the oil level on the dipstick, correct if necessary.
9. Dispose of oil in line with environmental regulations.

8.8 Annually / every 250 operating hours

8.8.1 Replacing the spark plug



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!


- Do not use spark plugs with incorrect heat value.

Recommended spark plugs:

| | |
|-------|----------|
| NGK | BPR6ES |
| DENSO | W20EPR-U |

- Protective equipment:
- Working clothes
 - Safety shoes
 - Protective gloves

- Tool:
- Spark plug spanner 21 mm

1. Park the machine safely  Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Allow the engine to cool down for at least 15 minutes.
3. Clean the area around the spark plug.
4. Remove the spark plug using the spark plug spanner.

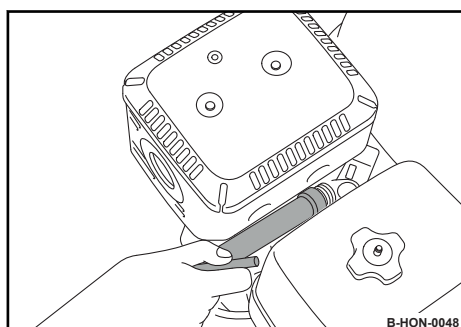


Fig. 81

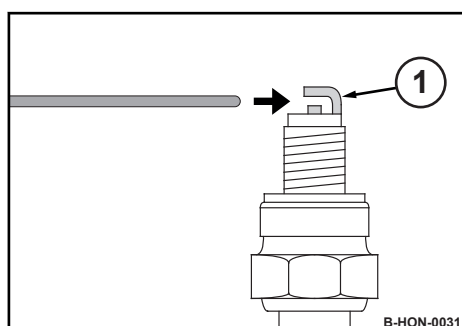


Fig. 82

5. Check the electrode gap of the new spark plug with a feeler gauge, if necessary, adjust the gap.
⇒ **Nominal value:** 0.7 - 0.8 mm (0.028 - 0.032 in)
6. To set the electrode distance carefully bend the electrode (1).
7. Screw in the new spark plug carefully by hand.
8. Once the sealing surface of the new spark plug is in contact, tighten for another 1/2 turn with the spark plug spanner.

8.8.2 Checking, adjusting the valve clearance



Perform this maintenance work at the latest after 250 operating hours



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

We recommend to have this work carried out by trained personnel or our after sales service.

- Before checking the valve clearance let the engine cool down.

Preparations

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine in secured condition ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Let the engine cool down to 20 °C (68 °F).
3. Unscrew the fastening screws (1).
4. Remove valve cover (2) with seal (3).

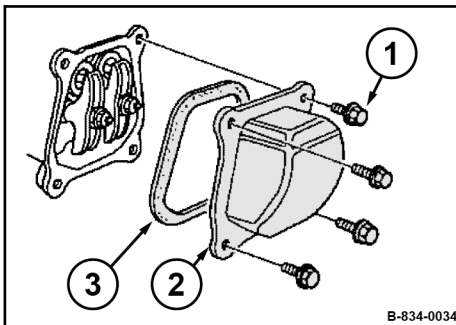


Fig. 83

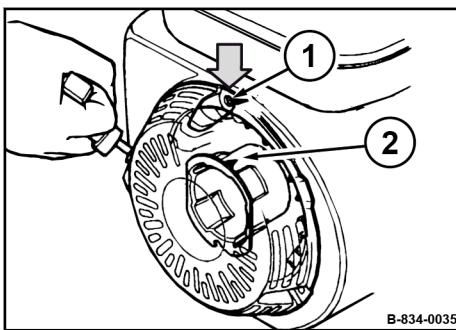


Fig. 84

5. Set the piston to the top dead centre position of the compression stroke.
For this purpose align the alignment mark (2) on the starter disc to the top bore (1).

Checking the valve clearance

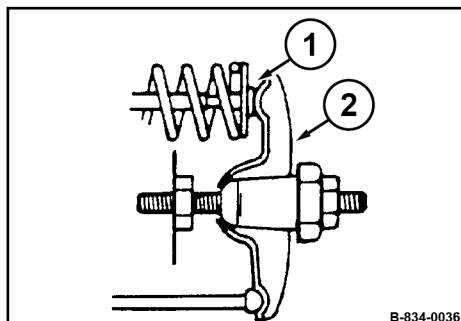


Fig. 85

Valve clearance:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Intake valve (IN) | 0.08 mm (0.003 in) |
| Exhaust valve (EX) | 0.10 mm (0.004 in) |

1. Check the valve clearance with a feeler gauge between rocker arm (2) and valve shaft (1) on both valves, adjust if necessary.

Adjusting the valve clearance

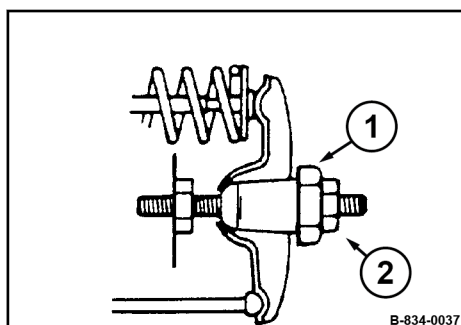


Fig. 86

1. Hold the hexagon nut (1) on the rocker arm and loosen counter nut (2).
2. Adjust the hexagon nut, until the feeler gauge can be inserted and pulled out with little resistance after retightening the counter nut.

Final work

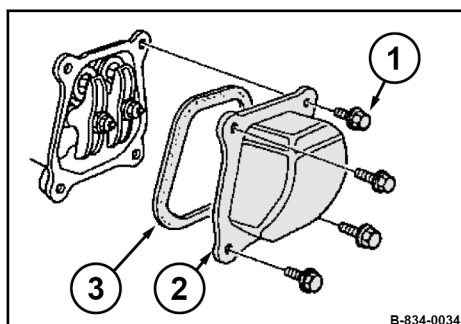


Fig. 87

1. Install the valve cover (2) with a new seal (3).
2. Tighten the fastening screws (1) evenly.
3. After a short test run, check the engine for leaks.

8.8.3 Cleaning the slurry filter



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down.
3. Close the fuel valve.

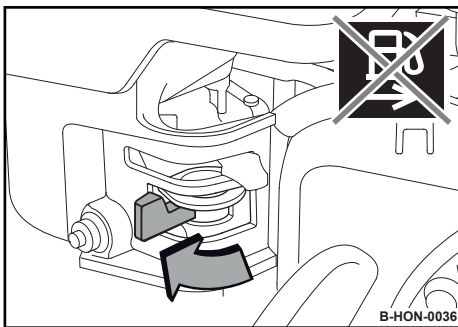


Fig. 88

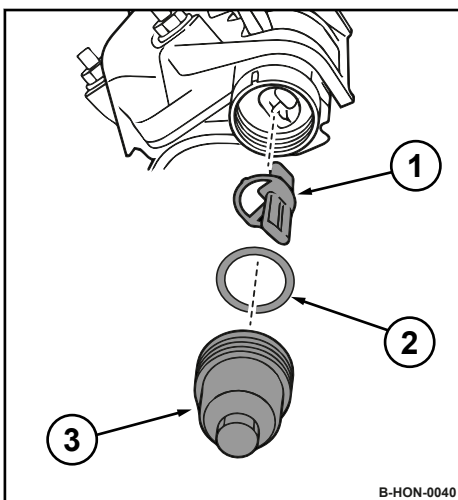


Fig. 89

4. Disassemble filter bowl (3), O-ring (2) and filter (1).
5. Clean filter bowl and filter in a non-flammable solvent, dry them thoroughly afterwards.

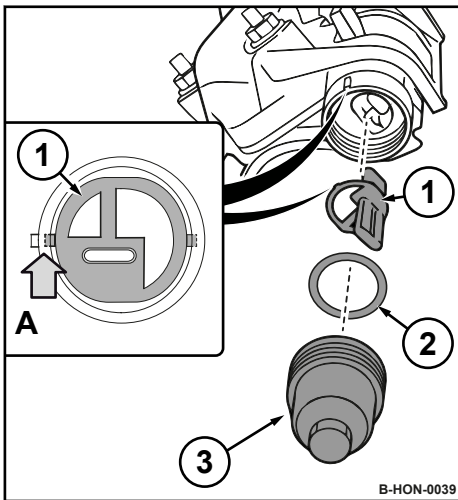


Fig. 90

A View from below: Alignment of filter during installation

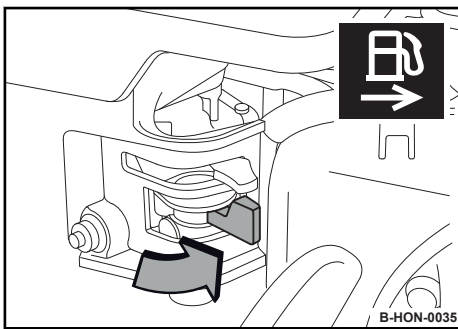


Fig. 91

6. Check the O-ring (2) for damage, replace if necessary.
7. Install the filter (1).
Observe the alignment (A) of the filter on the housing.
8. Assemble the filter bowl (3) with the O-ring.

9. Open the fuel valve and check the filter bowl for leaks.
10. Close the fuel valve again.
11. Dispose of fuel and replaced components in an environmentally friendly way.

8.8.4 Replacing the air filter



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Do not start the engine after having removed the air filter.

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down.

Maintenance – Annually / every 250 operating hours

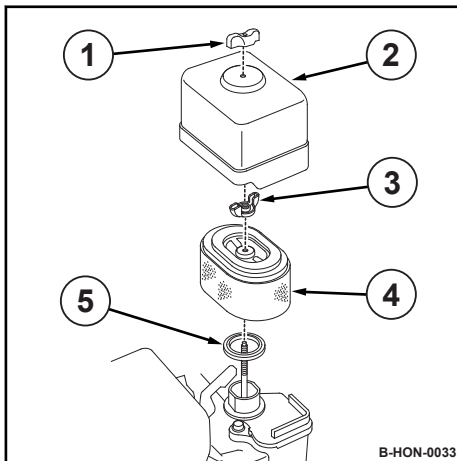


Fig. 92

3. Unscrew wing nut (1) and remove cover (2).
4. Clean the cover.
5. Unscrew wing nut (3) and remove filter element (4).
6. Check the rubber seal (5), replace if necessary.



The rubber seal frequently sticks to the filter element.

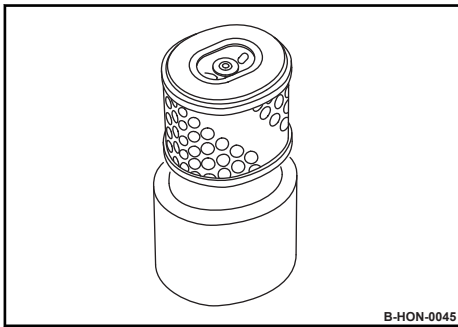


Fig. 93

7. Replace paper element and foam element.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Prevent dirt from getting into the air intake opening.
- Do not clean the air filter housing with compressed air.

8. Clean the filter housing with a clean, lint-free cloth.
9. Pull the foam rubber element over the paper element.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!

- Insert the filter element correctly.

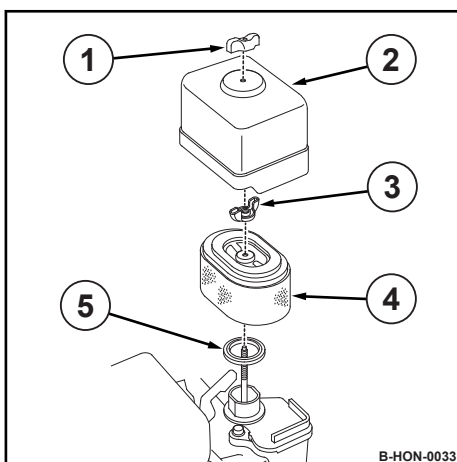


Fig. 94

10. Install the rubber seal (5).
11. Insert the filter element (4) correctly and fasten it with the wing nut (3).
12. Fasten the cover (2) with the wing nut (1).
13. Dispose of the old filter element in an environmentally friendly way.

8.8.5 Replacing the V-belt

- Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves
- Tool: ■ Locking lever for V-belt pulley



We recommend using the locking lever to unscrew and screw on the V-belt pulley. The locking lever prevents the V-belt pulley from turning during work.

The screws and nuts are not included in the scope of delivery.

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down.
3. Unscrew the V-belt guard (1).

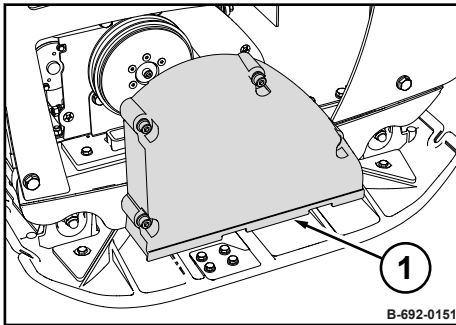


Fig. 95

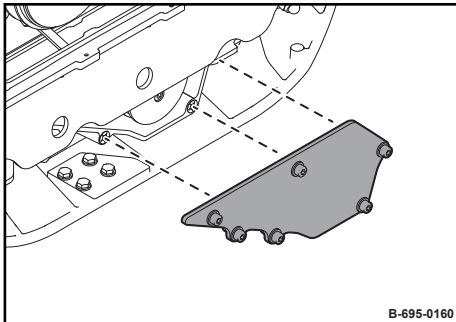


Fig. 96

4. Remove the guard plate.

Maintenance – Annually / every 250 operating hours

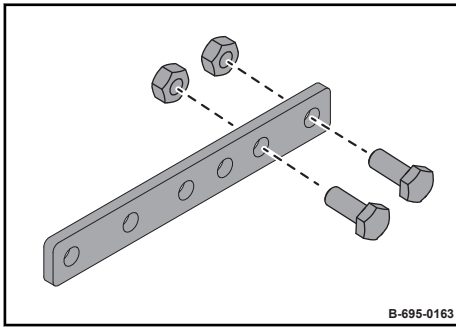


Fig. 97

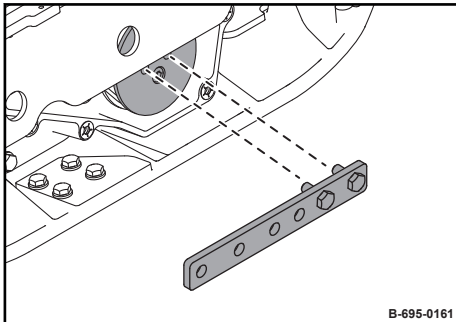


Fig. 98

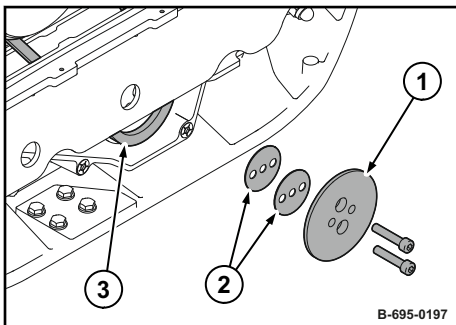


Fig. 99

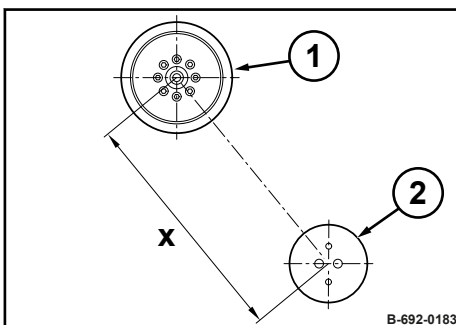


Fig. 100

5. Insert two M8 screws according to the required hole spacing and tighten them with two M8 nuts.

6. Insert the locking lever into the V-belt pulley.

7. Unscrew the V-belt pulley (1).
8. Replace the V-belt (3).
9. If necessary, reassemble the spacers (2) that may have been removed.
10. Position the V-belt pulley and screw in the screws.
11. Insert the locking lever into the V-belt pulley and tighten the V-belt pulley, tightening torque: 35 Nm (26 ft·lbf).

12. Check the centre distance (x) between the centrifugal clutch (1) and the V-belt pulley (2).

⇒ **Nominal value:** 327 ± 1 mm (12.9 ± 0.04 in)



If the centre distance is incorrect, contact our customer service.

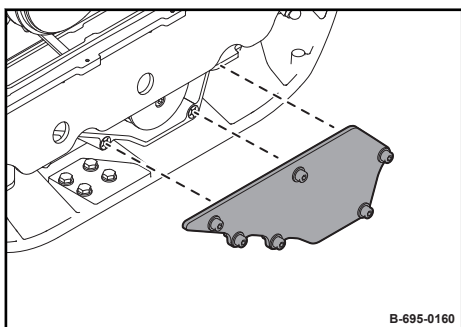


Fig. 101

13. Fasten the guard plate, tightening torque: 15 Nm (11 ft·lbf).

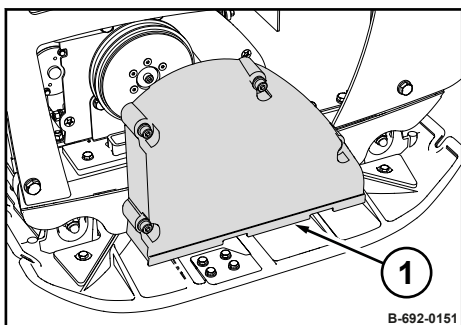


Fig. 102

14. Fasten the V-belt guard (1).

8.8.5.1 Checking the frequency of the base plate

Keep feet and hands clear of the vibrating base plate.



CAUTION!

Danger of injury caused by uncontrolled machine movement!

- Always hold on to a running machine.
- Always keep an eye on a running machine.

Protective equipment:

- Working clothes
- Hearing protection
- Safety shoes

Tool:

- Sirometer

1. Park the machine on a rubber mat.
2. Start the engine ↪ *Chapter 6.2 'Starting the engine' on page 55.*
3. Run the machine at maximum speed for one minute.
4. Check the base plate's frequency with a suitable measuring instrument (e.g. Sirometer).
⇒ **Nominal value:** ↪ *Chapter 2 'Technical data' on page 11*
5. Park the machine safely ↪ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*

6. If frequency incorrect:
- Check the engine speed.
 - Check the V-belt.
 - If necessary, contact our customer service.

8.8.6 Replacing the starter rope

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down.
3. Disassemble the recoil starter.

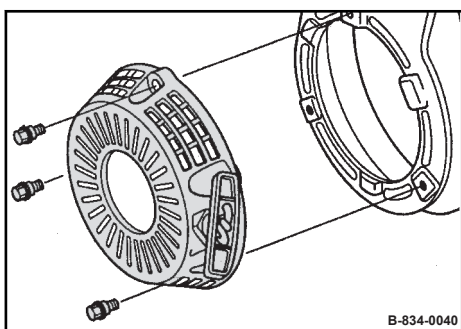


Fig. 103

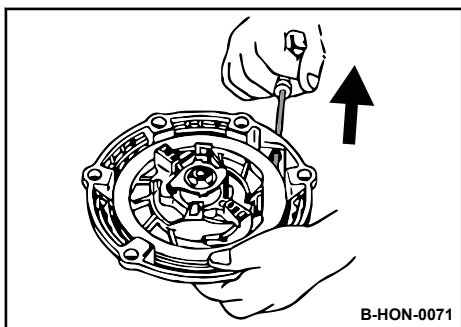


Fig. 104

4. Completely pull out the starter rope with the starter handle.

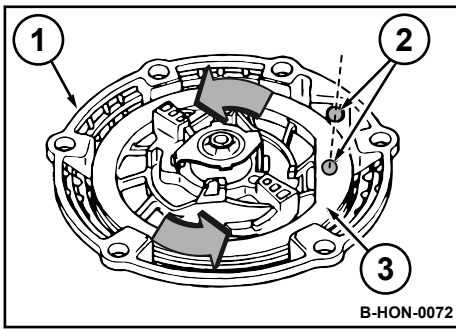


Fig. 105

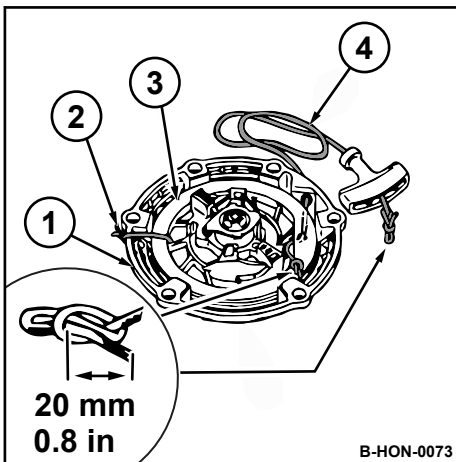


Fig. 106

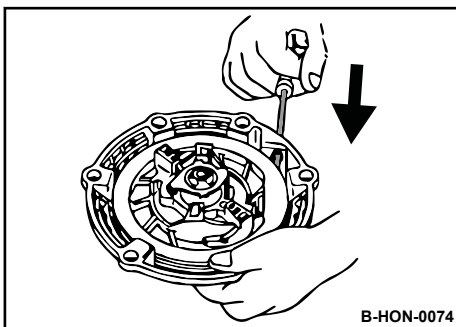


Fig. 107

5. If the starter rope is broken or the coil is swivelled back:
 - Before installing the rope, turn the coil (3) 5 turns anti-clockwise and align the rope openings (2) with the coil and housing (1).

6. Secure the coil against unwinding. To do this, secure the coil (3) and housing (1) with a suitable means (e.g. cable tie) (2).
7. Loosen the knots of the starter rope at both ends and remove the old starter rope.
8. Thread in the new starter rope (4) and fasten it at both ends with appropriate knots.

9.



CAUTION!

Danger of injury caused by the starter handle hitting against your body!

- Do not let the starter handle hit back.

Remove the fastening of the coil and slowly return the starter handle to the starting position.

10. Test the function and ease of movement of the recoil starter by pulling the starter handle.

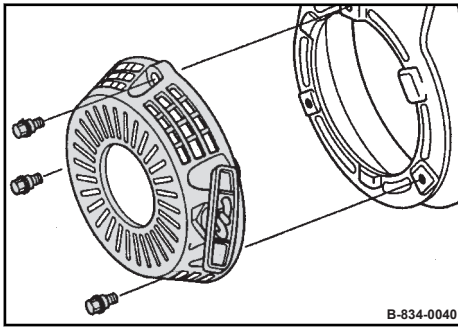


Fig. 108

11. Assemble the recoil starter.

8.8.7 Changing the oil in the exciter housing



NOTICE!

Components may get damaged!

- Use only oil of the permitted specification
↳ Chapter 8.3 'List of fuels and lubricants' on page 74.

Protective equipment:

- Working clothes
- Safety shoes
- Protective gloves

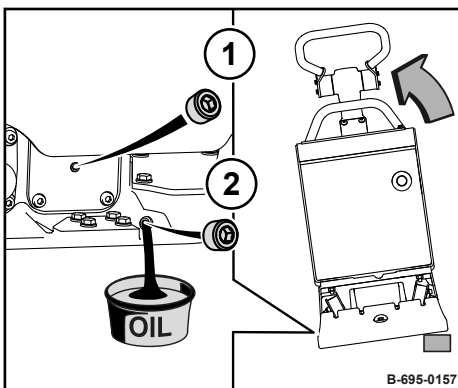


Fig. 109

1. Drive the machine onto horizontal, level, firm ground.
2. Park the machine safely ↳ Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
3. Clean the area around the bleeding screw (1) and filling/drain plug (2).
4. Tilt the machine slightly towards the oil drain side and secure it properly.
5. Unscrew the bleeding screw.
6. Unscrew the filling/drain plug and collect any oil running out.

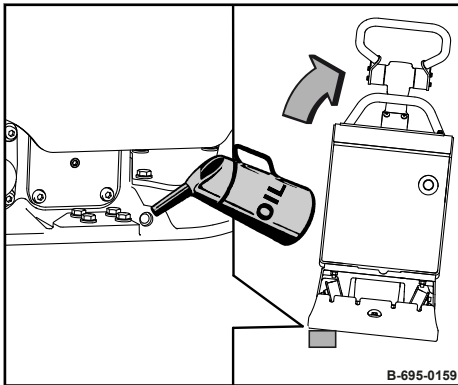


Fig. 110

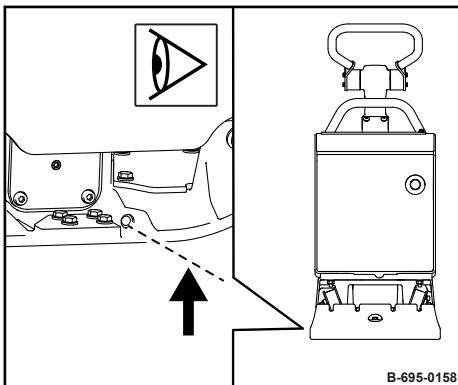


Fig. 111

7. Tilt the machine to the opposite side and secure it properly.



NOTICE!

Components may get damaged!

Do not use low-ash engine oils for the exciter shaft housing.

Observe filling quantity ↗ *Chapter 8.3 'List of fuels and lubricants' on page 74.*

8. Fill in new oil.

9. Stand the machine horizontally and check the oil level.

⇒ **Nominal value:** Bottom edge of filling/drain bore.

10. Clean the bleed screw and filling/drain plug and screw them in with a low-strength sealing agent (e.g. spare parts number: DL 009 700 16).
11. Dispose of oil in line with environmental regulations.

8.8.8 Checking the hydraulic oil level

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Move the steering rod to an upright position and engage the locking pawl lever securely.

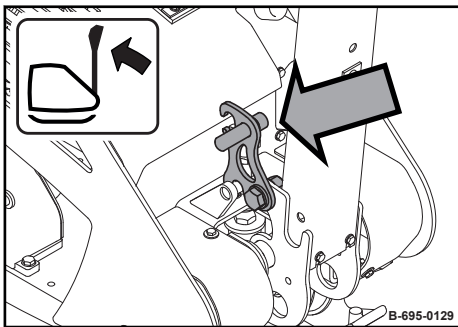


Fig. 112

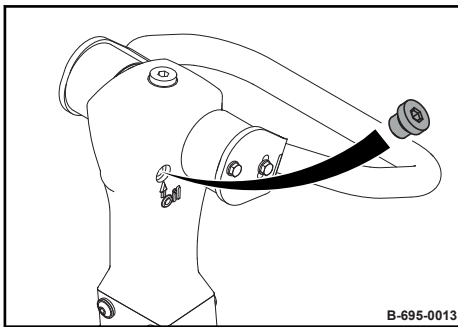


Fig. 113

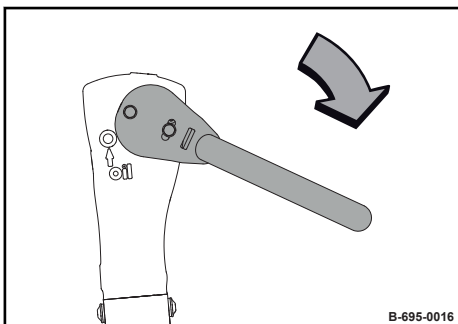


Fig. 114

3. Clean the area around the oil level inspection plug and unscrew the plug.
4. Press the handle forward against the end stop and hold it in this position.

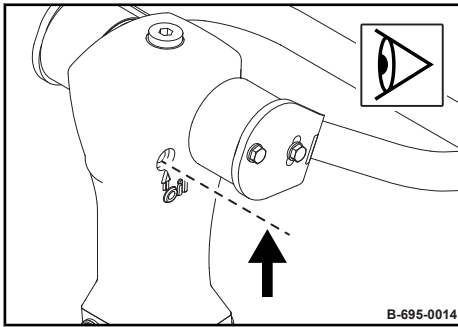


Fig. 115

Topping up hydraulic oil and bleeding the hydraulic system

5. Check the oil level.
 - ⇒ The oil level must reach the bottom edge of the level bore.



NOTICE!

Components may get damaged!

- Use only oil of the permitted specification
↳ Chapter 8.2.4.1 'Hydraulic oil' on page 72.

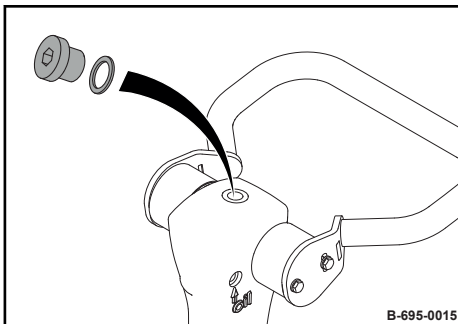


Fig. 116

6. Clean the area around the filler plug and unscrew the filler plug.

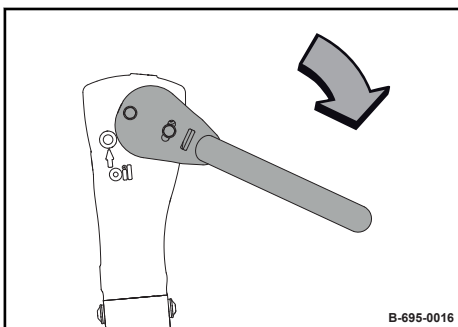


Fig. 117

7. Press the handle forward against the stop and secure it in this position using suitable means.

Maintenance – Annually / every 250 operating hours

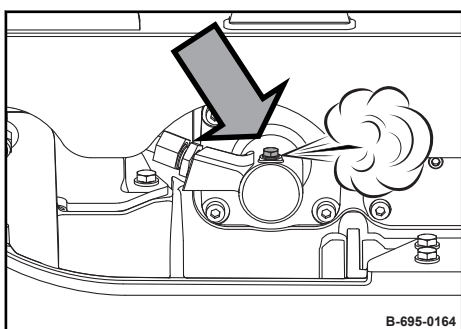


Fig. 118

8. Place a cloth underneath the bleeding screw to collect leaking oil.
9. Slacken the bleeding screw.
10. Wait until all air has escaped and then tighten the bleeding screw.

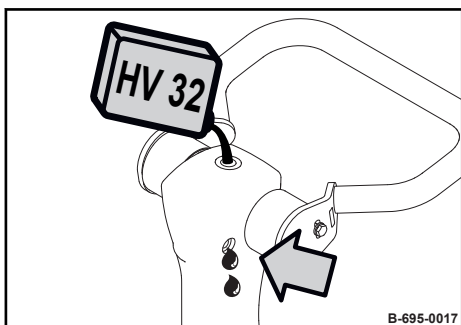


Fig. 119

11. Place a cloth underneath the filler bore to collect leaking oil.
12. Fill with oil through the filler bore until it starts to run out through the level inspection bore.

Concluding work

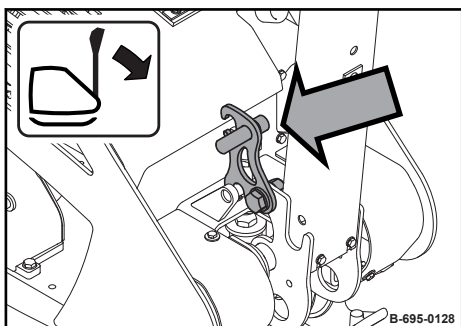


Fig. 120

13. Retighten the filler and oil level inspection plugs.
14. Pull the locking pawl lever and fold the steering rod down.

8.9 Every 2 years/every 500 operating hours

8.9.1 Changing the hydraulic oil

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Move the steering rod to an upright position and engage the locking pawl lever securely.

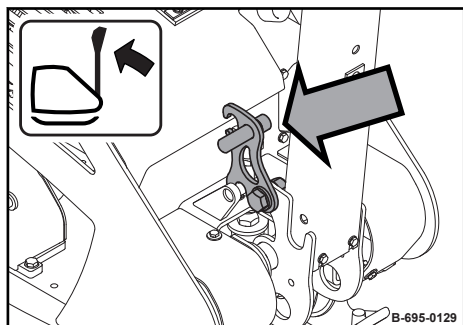


Fig. 121

3. Clean the area around the filler plug and unscrew the filler plug.

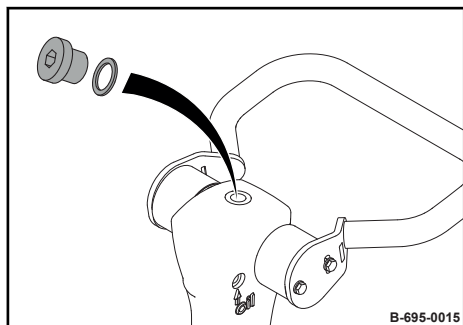


Fig. 122

4. Press the handle forward against the stop and secure it in this position using suitable means.

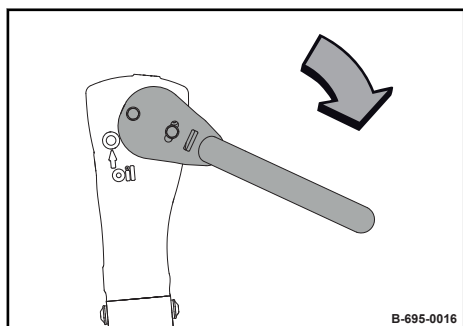


Fig. 123

Maintenance – Every 2 years/every 500 operating hours

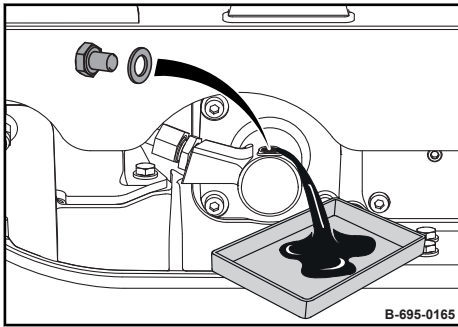


Fig. 124

5. Unscrew the bleeding screw and collect any oil running out.
6. Screw in the bleeding screw.

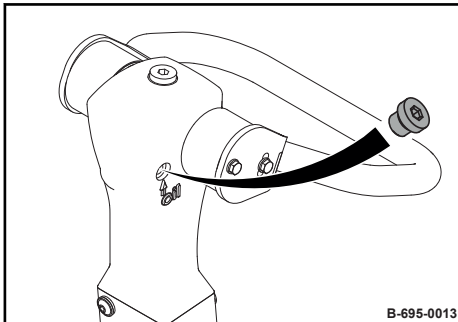


Fig. 125

7. Clean the area around the oil level inspection plug and unscrew the plug.

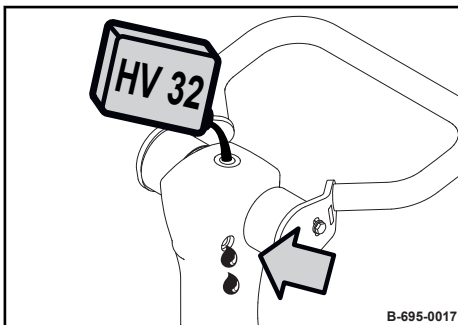


Fig. 126

8. Place a cloth underneath the filler bore to collect leaking oil.



NOTICE!

Components may get damaged!

- Use only oil of the permitted specification
↳ Chapter 8.2.4.1 'Hydraulic oil' on page 72.

9. Fill with oil through the filler bore until it starts to run out through the level inspection bore.

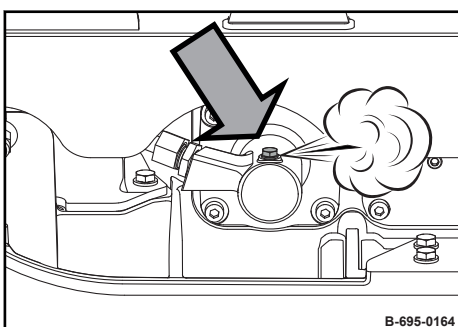


Fig. 127

10. Slacken the bleeding screw.
11. Wait until all air has escaped and then tighten the bleeding screw.

Maintenance – Every 2 years/every 500 operating hours

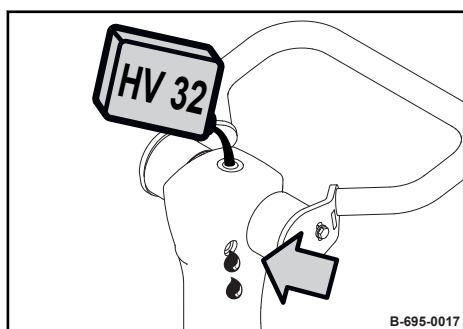


Fig. 128

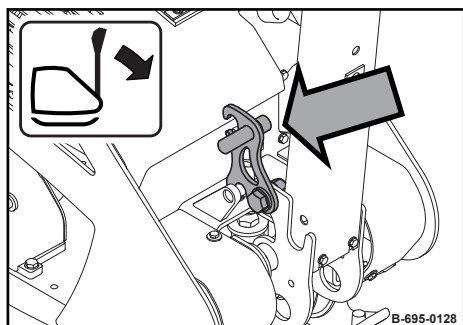


Fig. 129

12. Fill up hydraulic oil until it comes running out of the inspection bore.
13. Retighten the filler and oil level inspection plugs.
14. Pull the locking pawl lever and fold the steering rod down.
15. Dispose of oil in line with environmental regulations.

8.10 As required

8.10.1 Cleaning the cooling fins and the cooling air intake openings



How dirty the cooling fins and cooling air intake openings are depends very much on the daily operating conditions; clean daily if necessary.

Protective equipment:

- Working clothes
- Protective gloves
- Safety goggles

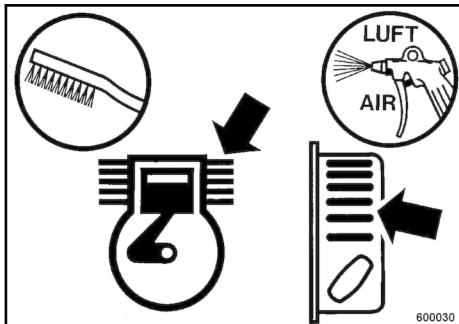


Fig. 130

1. Park the machine safely ↗ Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Allow the engine to cool down.
3. Remove dried dirt with a suitable brush from all cooling fins and cooling air intake openings.

4.



CAUTION!

Danger of eye injuries caused by particles flying around!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing, goggles).

Blow out the cooling fins and cooling air intake openings with compressed air.

5. In case of damp or oily contamination you should consult our customer service department.

8.10.2 Cleaning the machine



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage caused by reduced cooling!

- Immediately remove any oil or fuel leaks near fuel tank, cylinders or cooling air intake.

1. Park the machine safely ↗ Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Allow the engine to cool down for at least 30 minutes.



NOTICE!

Electric components can be damaged by water entering into the system!

- Do not direct the water jet directly into the air filter, carburettor, recoil starter, air intake or engine stop switch.

3. Clean the machine with a water jet.
4. Warm up the engine for a while to avoid corrosion.

8.10.3 Checking, cleaning the spark plug



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage!


- Do not use spark plugs with incorrect heat value.

Protective equipment:

- Working clothes
- Safety shoes
- Protective gloves

Tool:

- Spark plug spanner 21 mm

1. Park the machine safely  *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down for at least 15 minutes.
3. Clean the area around the spark plug.
4. Remove the spark plug using the spark plug spanner.

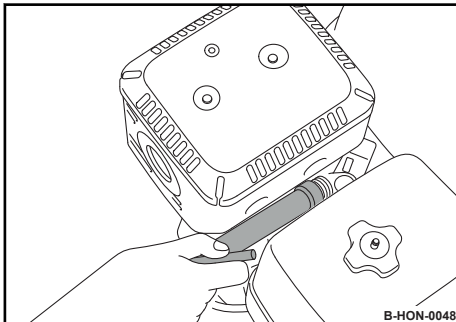


Fig. 131

Maintenance – As required

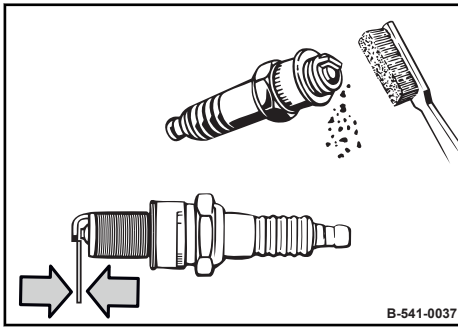


Fig. 132

5. Check the condition of the spark plug, clean if necessary.
6. In case of excessive combustion residues or burned off electrodes, replace the spark plug ↪ *Chapter 8.8.1 'Replacing the spark plug' on page 81.*
7. Check the electrode gap of the spark plug with a feeler gauge, if necessary, adjust the gap.
⇒ **Nominal value:** 0.7 - 0.8 mm (0.028 - 0.032 in)
8. Carefully screw in the spark plug by hand.
9. Once the sealing surface of the used spark plug is in contact, tighten for another 1/8 to 1/4 turn with the spark plug spanner.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage caused by a loose spark plug!

- Always screw the spark plug in correctly.

8.10.4 Cleaning the fuel strainer



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↪ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down.

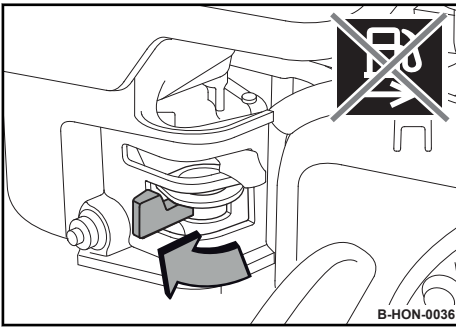


Fig. 133

3. Close the fuel valve.

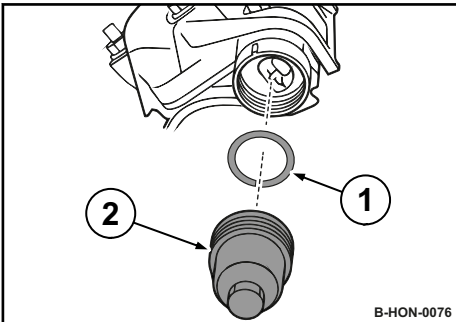


Fig. 134

4. Disassemble the filter bowl (2) and the O-ring (1).

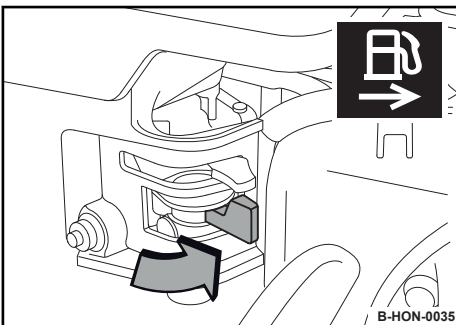


Fig. 135

5. Open the fuel valve and collect running out fuel.
6. Close the fuel valve.

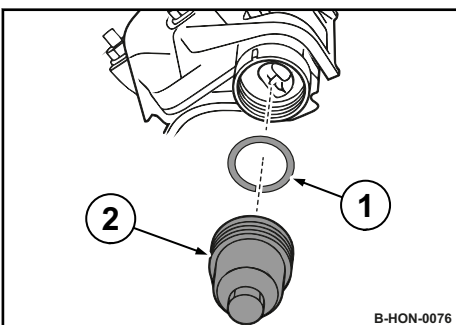


Fig. 136

7. Check the O-ring (1) for damage, replace if necessary.
8. Assemble the filter bowl (2) with the O-ring.

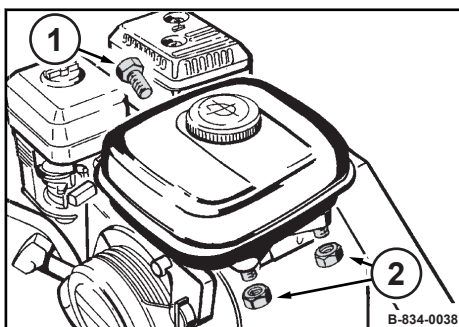


Fig. 137

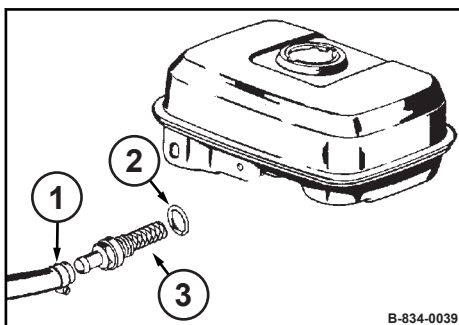


Fig. 138

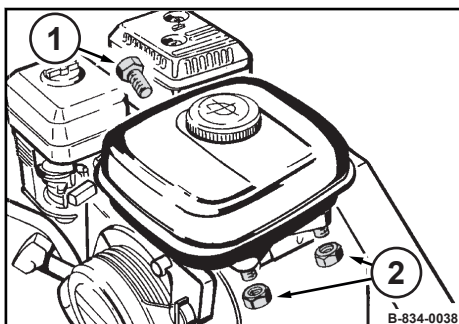


Fig. 139


9. Unscrew the hexagon nuts (2) and the hexagon screw (1) and take off the fuel tank.

10. Loosen the hose clamp (1) and pull off the fuel hose.
11. Unscrew the fuel strainer (3) with the seal (2).
12. Clean the fuel strainer, check the condition of the screen, replace if necessary.
13. Turn the fuel strainer tightly in with the new seal.
14. Assemble the fuel hose with the hose clamp.

15. Assemble the fuel tank with hexagon nuts (2) and hexagon screw (1).
16. Check the fuel system for leaks.
17. Dispose of fuel and replaced components in an environmentally friendly way.

8.10.5 Servicing the V-belt

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
 ■ Safety shoes
 ■ Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely  Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.
2. Allow the engine to cool down.

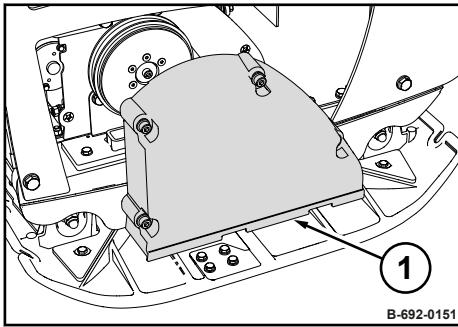


Fig. 140

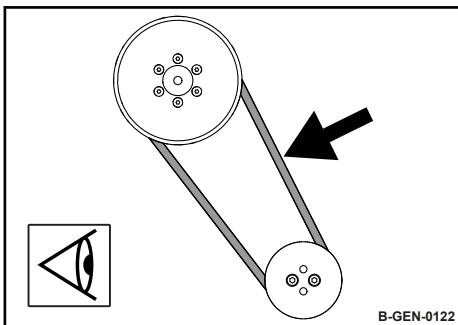


Fig. 141

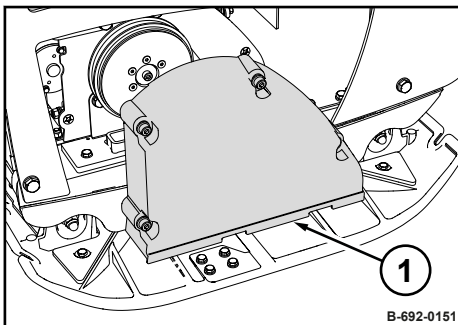


Fig. 142

3. Unscrew the V-belt guard (1).

4. Check condition and tension of V-belt.

⇒ **Compression measurement:** 10 – 30 mm (0.4 – 1.2 in).

5.



The V-belt cannot be re-tightened.

Replace the V-belt if it is damaged or if the compression measurement is exceeded ↗ *Chapter 8.8.5 'Replacing the V-belt' on page 87.*

6. Fasten the V-belt guard (1).

8.10.6 Checking the oil level in the exciter housing



NOTICE!

Components may get damaged!

- Use only oil of the permitted specification
↗ *Chapter 8.3 'List of fuels and lubricants' on page 74.*

Protective equipment: ■ Working clothes
■ Safety shoes
■ Protective gloves

1. Drive the machine onto horizontal, level, firm ground.
2. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*

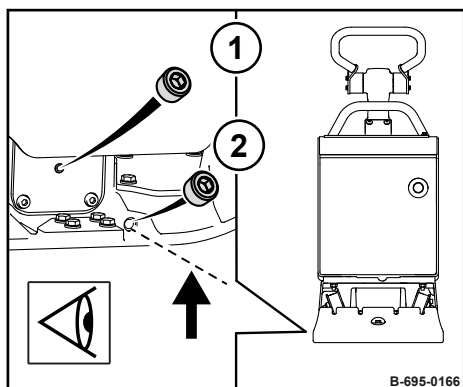


Fig. 143

3. Allow the machine to cool down.
4. Clean the area around the bleeding screw (1) and filling/drain plug (2).
5. Unscrew the bleeding screw.



NOTICE!

Components may get damaged!

Do not use low-ash engine oils for the exciter shaft housing.

6. Unscrew the filling/drain plug and check the oil level; top up if necessary.
⇒ **Nominal value:** Bottom edge of filling/drain bore.
7. Clean the bleed screw and filling/drain plug and screw them in with a low-strength sealing agent (e.g. spare parts number: DL 009 700 16).

8.10.7 Measures prior to extended shut-down period

8.10.7.1 Measures before shutting down



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.

If the machine is shut down for a longer period of time, e.g. winter season, the following work must be carried out.

Depending on weather influences these conservation measures will protect the machine for approx. 6 to 12 months.

1. Park the machine safely ↪ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Allow the engine to cool down for at least 30 minutes.
3. Clean the machine thoroughly.
4. Change the engine oil ↪ *Chapter 8.7.1 'Changing the engine oil' on page 80.*
5. Use fuel stabilizer or empty the fuel tank completely.

Using fuel stabilizer

1. Mix fresh fuel with fuel stabilizer (follow the instructions of the manufacturer).
2. Empty the fuel tank and fill it with the prepared fuel mix.

3. Start the engine and run the machine for approx. 10 minutes in the open.
4. Park the machine safely.

Emptying the fuel tank

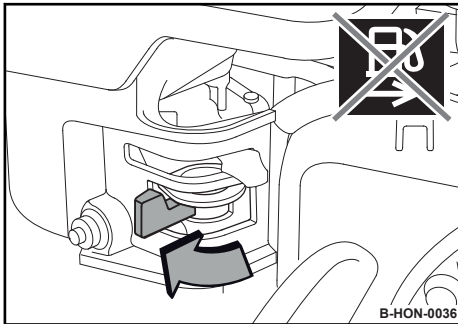


Fig. 144

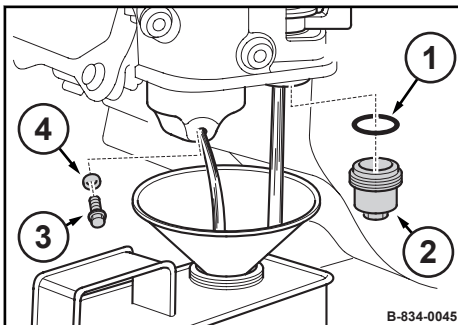


Fig. 145

Protecting the cylinder

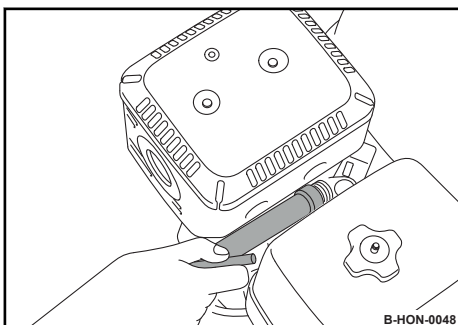


Fig. 146

1. Close the fuel valve.
2. Disassemble the drain plug (3) and the seal (4) from the carburettor and collect leaking fuel.
3. Disassemble the filter bowl (2) and the O-ring (1).
4. Open the fuel valve and collect running out fuel.
5. Close the fuel valve.
6. Install the drain plug with the seal on the carburettor.
7. Assemble the filter bowl with the O-ring.
8. Dispose of fuel in line with environmental regulations.

Tool: ■ Spark plug spanner 21 mm

1. Clean the area around the spark plug.
2. Remove the spark plug using the spark plug spanner.
3. Fill in several drops of fresh engine oil through the ignition plug opening.

Maintenance – As required

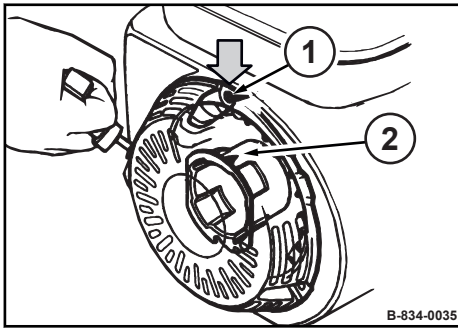


Fig. 147

Parking the machine

4. Crank the engine several times with the recoil starter to distribute the oil in the cylinder.
5. Screw the spark plug back in.
6. Slowly pull the starter rope until resistance can be felt and the alignment mark (2) on the starter disc is in line with the upper bore (1).
 - ⇒ Valves are closed so that no moisture can enter into the cylinder.
7. Slowly guide the starter rope back.

1. After shutting down store the machine under cover in a dry and well ventilated room.
2. Repair damaged paint; preserve bare areas thoroughly with anti-corrosive agent.
3. Cover the engine to protect it against dust and moisture.
4. A machine with conserved engine must be clearly marked by attaching an information sign.

8.10.7.2 Measures before restarting



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.

1. Check the oil levels.
2. If the fuel was drained off before shutting down, you must now fill in fuel.
3. Check cables, hoses and lines for cracks and leaks.
4. Check the service life of hydraulic hoses and replace if necessary.
5. Clean the machine thoroughly.
6. Start the engine and run it for 15 to 30 minutes with idle speed.

9.1 Preliminary remarks

Malfunctions are frequently caused by incorrect operation of the machine or insufficient maintenance. Whenever a fault occurs you should therefore thoroughly read these instructions on correct operation and maintenance.

If you cannot locate the cause of a fault or rectify it yourself by following the trouble shooting chart, you should contact our customer service department.

9.2 Malfunctions during operation

| Fault | Possible cause | Remedy |
|---|---|--|
| The machines vibrates forward with a strongly reduced speed | Air in the steering rod hydraulic system | Release pressure from the steering rod |
| | The oil level in the exciter shaft housing is too low | Check the oil level in the exciter shaft housing |

Release pressure from the steering rod

Protective equipment:

- Working clothes
- Safety shoes
- Protective gloves

1. Park the machine safely ↗ *Chapter 6.4 'Parking the machine in secured condition' on page 61.*
2. Press the handle forward against the end stop and hold it in this position.
3. Carefully loosen the filler screw (1).
⇒ The air makes a slight hissing sound when escaping.
4. Wait until all air has escaped and then tighten the filler screw.

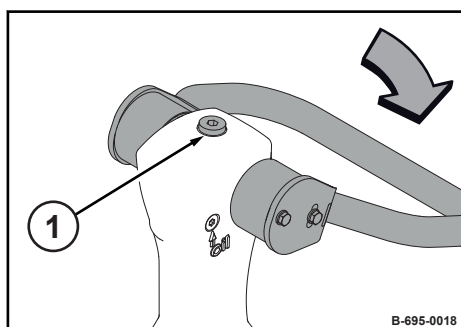


Fig. 148

Troubleshooting – Engine malfunctions

9.3 Engine malfunctions

| Fault | Possible cause | Remedy |
|---|--|--|
| Engine does not start. | Fuel tank empty. | Check, refill if necessary. |
| | Fuel valve closed. | Open the fuel valve. |
| | Fuel system clogged. | Clean the fuel strainer. |
| | | Check the fuel strainer in the carburettor. Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| | Engine stop switch in position "OFF". | Set the engine stop switch to position "ON". |
| | Engine oil level too low. | Check the engine oil level, top up if necessary. |
| | No ignition spark. | Clean the spark plug, replace if necessary. |
| | Engine stop switch defective. | Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| | No fuel in carburettor. | Check the fuel supply. Clean the fuel strainer. Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| Engine does not crank when operating the recoil starter. | Recoil starter defective. | Replace the recoil starter. |
| | Spring broken. | Replace the recoil starter. |
| Starter rope of recoil starter does not return to initial position. | Recoil starter dirty. | Clean the recoil starter. |
| | Insufficient pretension of the spring. | Check the pretension of the spring; adjust if necessary. |
| | Spring broken. | Replace the recoil starter. |
| Low engine power. | Air filter clogged. | Clean the air filter, replace if necessary. |
| | Throttle cable defective. | Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| | Engine defective. | Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| | Carburettor defective. | Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| Engine overheats. | Lack of cooling air. | Clean the air filter, replace if necessary. Clean the cooling fins and the cooling air intake openings. |
| Engine stops. | Fuel system clogged. | Clean the fuel strainer. |

Troubleshooting – Engine malfunctions

| Fault | Possible cause | Remedy |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| | | Check the fuel strainer in the carburettor. Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| | Fuel tank empty. | Check, refill if necessary. |
| | Poor fuel quality. | Check the fuel quality, if necessary change the fuel. |
| | Engine oil level too low. | Check the engine oil level, top up if necessary. |
| Engine runs with high speed, but no vibration. | Centrifugal clutch defective. | Have it checked by qualified expert personnel. |
| | V-belt torn. | Replace the V-belt. |

9.4 What to do if the engine has flooded



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.

- Protective equipment:
- Working clothes
 - Safety shoes
 - Protective gloves
 - Safety goggles
- Tool:
- Spark plug spanner 21 mm

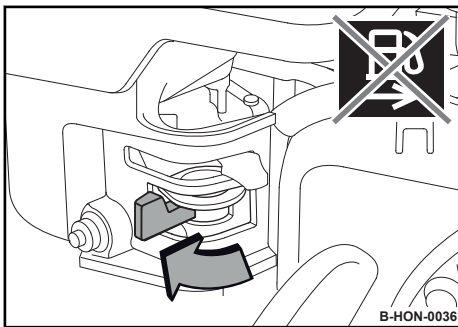


Fig. 149

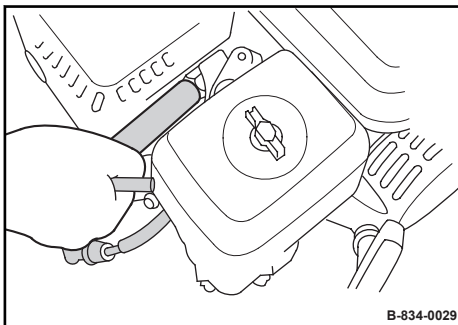


Fig. 150

1. Allow the engine to cool down.
2. Close the fuel valve.
3. Pull off the spark plug socket.
4. Remove the spark plug using the spark plug spanner.
5. Have a cloth ready to soak up the fuel.

Troubleshooting – What to do if the engine has flooded

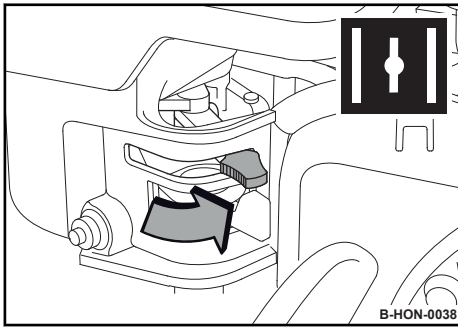


Fig. 151

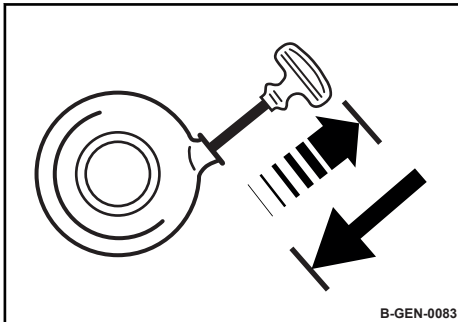


Fig. 152

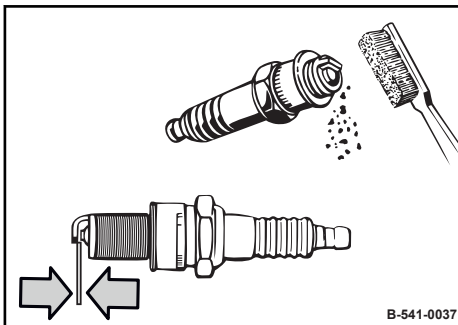


Fig. 153

6. Open the choke.

- 7.



CAUTION!

Danger of eye injuries caused by particles flying around!

- Wear your personal protective equipment (protective gloves, protective clothing, goggles).

Crank the engine several times with the recoil starter to remove excessive fuel from the combustion chamber.

8. Dry the spark plug with a clean cloth or blow it dry with compressed air.
9. If necessary, clean the spark plug with a wire brush.
10. In case of excessive combustion residues or burned off electrodes, replace the spark plug.
11. Check the electrode gap of the spark plug with a feeler gauge, if necessary, adjust the gap.
⇒ **Nominal value:** 0,7 - 0,8 mm (0.028 - 0.032 in)
12. Screw the used spark plug carefully in by hand and once the sealing surface of the used spark plug is in contact, tighten it for another 1/8 to 1/4 turn with the spark plug spanner.
13. Once the sealing surface of the new spark plug is in contact, tighten for another 1/2 turn with the spark plug spanner.



NOTICE!

Danger of engine damage caused by a loose spark plug!

- Always screw the spark plug in correctly.

14. Plug the spark plug socket back on.
15. Start the engine ↪ *Chapter 6.2 'Starting the engine' on page 55.*
16. Dispose of the cloth soaked with the leaked fuel in an environmentally friendly way.

Disposal – Final shut-down of machine

10.1 Final shut-down of machine

After the machine has reached the end of its service life, the individual components of the machine must be disposed of properly.

Observe national regulations!

Carry out the following work and have the machine dismantled by a state-approved recycling company.



DANGER!

Danger to life caused by explosive gas-air mix!

- Do not allow petrol to come in contact with hot components.
- Smoking and open fire are prohibited.
- Keep petrol away from heat sources, sparks and other sources of ignition.
- Do not spill petrol.
- Never disassemble components that previously contained petrol with a flame cutter.



WARNING!

Health hazard caused by fuels and lubricants!

- Safety regulations and environmental protection regulations must be followed when handling fuels and lubricants ↗ *Chapter 3.4 'Handling fuels and lubricants' on page 23.*

Protective equipment:

- Working clothes
- Safety shoes
- Protective gloves
- Safety goggles

1. Empty the fuel tank.
2. Drain engine oil from the engine and exciter housing.
3. Drain off hydraulic oil.

