SHOP

SK230(LC)VI SK250(LC)VI MANUAL model SK250NLCVI

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SK230(LC) VI SK250(LC) VI SK250NLC VI

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	Book Code No.	Index	Ti41.
Dist	ribution Year-Month	No	Title
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LQ08-04501~ LL08-03001~			APPLICABLE MACHINES

S5**LQ01**11E

KOBELCO

SHOP MANUAL

SK230(LC)VI SK250(LC)VI LQ01 SK250NLCVI

OUTLINE

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Applicable Machines LQ08-04501~ LL08-03001~

Revision	Date of Issue	Remarks
First edition	December, 1999	S5LQ0111E K

1. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR MAKING REPAIRS



1.1 PREPARATION BEFORE DISASSEMBLING

- (1) Knowledge of operating procedure Read Operator's Manual carefully to understand the operating procedure.
- (2) Cleaning machines Clean machines of soil, mud, and dust before carrying into the service shop. Carrying a soiled machine into the service shop, causes making less efficient work and damage of parts, and interferes with rust prevention and dust protection while
- (3) Inspecting machines
 Confirm the disassembling section before starting work, determine the disassembly procedure taking the conditions in work shop into account, and request to procure necessary parts in advance.
- (4) Recording
 Record the following items to keep contact
 and prevent malfunction from recurring.
- 1) Inspecting date, place

reassembling.

- 2) Model name, Applicable machine No., Records on hour meter
- 3) Trouble condition, place, cause
- 4) Visible oil leakage, water leakage and damage
- 5) Clogging of filters, etc., oil level, oil quality, oil contamination and looseness which can be inspected.
- 6) Examine the problems on the basis of operation rate with the last inspection date and records on hour meter.
- (5) Arrangement and cleaning in service shop
- 1) Tools required for repair work.
- 2) Specify places to put the disassembled parts on in advance.
- 3) Prepare oil pans for leaking oil, etc.



1.2 SAFETY WHEN DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING

- (1) Safety
- 1) Wear appropriate clothing, safety shoes, safety helmet, goggles, and clothes with long sleeves.
- 2) Suspend warning tag "Don't operate" from lever, and begin preliminaries before getting down to work.
- 3) Before starting inspection and maintenance which contain the danger of being caught in machine, stop the engine.

- 4) Confirm the position of first-aid kit and fire extinguisher, and also where to make contact for emergency measure and ambulance to prepare for accidents and fire.
- 5) Choose a hard, flat and safe place, and put attachment on the ground without fail.
- 6) Use crane, etc. to remove parts of heavy weight (20kg [44 lbs] or more).
- 7) Use proper tools, and change or repair defective tools.
- 8) Machine and attachment required to work in the lifting condition should be supported with supports or blocks securely.



1.3 DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT

- (1) Removing hydraulic equipment assy
- 1) Before removing pipes, release the pressure of hydraulic oil tank, or open the cover on the return side to tank, and take out the filter.
- 2) Put the oil in the removed pipes in reservoir taking care it is not spilled on the ground.
- 3) Pipes with plugs or caps to prevent oil leaking, entry of dust, etc.
- 4) Clean the outside surface of equipment, etc. before disassembling, and drain hydraulic oil and gear oil before putting them on working bench.
- (2) Disassembling hydraulic equipment
- 1) Since performance and function of hydraulic equipment after disassembly and assembly results in immunity from responsibility on the manufacture's side, disassembly, assembly and conversion without permission are strictly prohibited.
- 2) If it is unavoidably necessary to disassemble and convert, it should be carried out by experts or personnel authorized through service training.
- 3) Make match mark on parts for reassembling.
- 4) Before disassembling, read Disassembling Instruction in advance, and determine if the disassembly and assembly are permitted or
- 5) For parts which are required to use jig and tools, don't fail to use the specified jig and tools
- 6) For parts which can not be removed in the specified procedure, never force removal. First check for the cause.

- 7) The removed parts should be put in order and tagged so as to install on proper places without confusion.
- 8) For common parts, pay attention to the quantity and places.
- (3) Inspecting parts
- 1) Check that the disassembled parts are free from adherence, interference and nonuniform working face.
- 2) Measure the wear of parts and clearance, and record the measured values.
- 3) If an abnormality is detected, repair or replace the parts.
- (4) Reassembling hydraulic equipment
- 1) Before cleaning, turn the fun on or open doors to ventilate air.
- 2) Before assembly, clean parts roughly first, and then completely.
- Remove with oil by compressed air, and apply hydraulic oil or gear oil, and then assemble them.
- 4) Replace the removed O ring, back-up rings and oil seal with new ones, and apply grease oil on them before assembling.
- 5) Removes stain and water on the surface on which liquid sealant are applied, decrease them, and apply liquid sealant on them.
- 6) Before assembling, remove rust preventives on new parts.
- 7) Use special tools to fit bearings, bushing and oil seal.
- 8) Assemble parts matching to the marks.
- 9) After completion, check that there is no omission of parts.
- (5) Installing hydraulic equipment
- 1) Confirm hydraulic oil and lubrication oil.
- 2) Air release is required in the following cases;
 - a. Change of hydraulic oil
 - b. Replacement of parts on suction pipe side
 - c. Removing and attaching hydraulic pump
 - d. Removing and attaching swing motor
 - e. Removing and attaching travel motor
 - f. Removing and attaching hydraulic cylinder

A

If hydraulic oil and lubricating oil are not filled and also air bleed is not performed, the hydraulic equipment may be damaged.

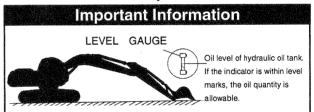
- 3) For air bleed of hydraulic pump and swing motor, loosen drain plug on the upper part, start engine, and run in low idling, then bleed air until hydraulic oil is oozed out. After completion of air bleed, tighten plug securely.
- 4) For air bleed of travel motor and hydraulic cylinder, starts engine and operate it for 10 minutes or more at no-load and low speed.



For cylinder, don't move it to the stroke end at beginning.

- 5) Air in pilot circuit can be bleed out by only operating digging, swing and traveling motions thoroughly.
- 6) Check hydraulic oil level. Move attachments to hydraulic oil check position, and check hydraulic oil level of tank. Refill oil if the oil level is lower than the minimum level.

How to check oil level of hydraulic oil tank





1.4 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- (1) The disassembly of electrical equipment is not allowed.
- (2) Handle equipment with care so as not to drop it or bump it.
- (3) Connector should be removed by unlocking while holding the connector.

 Never stress in tension to the caulked section by pulling wire.
- (4) Check that connector is connected and locked completely.
- (5) Starter key off before removing and connecting connector
- (6) Starter key off before touching terminals of starter and alternator.
- (7) Remove battery grounding terminal before beginning work close to battery and battery relay with tools.
- (8) Wash machine with care so as not to splash water on electrical equipment and connector.

(9) When water has entered in the waterproofed connector, the removing of water is not easy. So check the removed waterproofed connector with care to protect it from entry of water. If moisture adheres on it, dry it completely before connecting.

Battery electrolyte is dangerous.

The battery electrolyte is dilute sulfuric acid, and causes scald and loss of eyesight by adhering on eyes, skin and clothes. When the electrolyte has adhered on them, take an emergency measure immediately and see a doctor for medical advice.

When it has adhered on skin;
 Wash with soap and water.

o When it has got in eyes;

Wash in water for 10 minutes or more immediately.

 When it has spilled out in large quantity;

Use sodium bicarbonate to neutralize, or wash away with water.

o When it was swallowed;

Drink milk or water.

When it has adhered on clothes;
 Wash it immediately.



1.5 HYDRAULIC PARTS

1) Oring

- Check that O ring is free from flaw and has elasticity before fitting.
- Even if the size of O ring is equal, the usage differs, for example in dynamic and static sections, the rubber hardness also differs according to the pressure force, and also the quality differs depending on the materials to be seated. So, choose proper O ring.
- Fit O ring so as to be free from distortion and bend.
- Floating seal should be put in pairs.
- 2) Flexible hose (F hose)
 - Even if the connector and length of hose are the same, the parts differ according to the withstanding pressure. Use proper parts.

• Tighten it to the specified torque, and check that it is free from distortion, over tension, interference, and oil leakage.

1.6 WELD REPAIR

- (1) The weld repair should be carried out by authorized personnel in the specified procedure after disconnecting the grounding cable of battery. If the grounding cable is not disconnected, the electrical equipment may be damaged.
- (2) Remove parts which may cause flame due to the entry of spark beforehand.
- (3) Repair attachments which are damaged, giving particular attention to the plated section of piston rod to protect it from sparks, and don't fail to cover the section with fire clothes.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- (1) Engine should be started and operated in the place where air can be sufficiently ventilated.
- (2) Industrial waste disposal The following parts follows the regulation. Waste oil, waste container Battery
- (3) Asbestos parts

Breathing dust that may be generated when handling components containing asbestos fibers raises danger of getting lung cancer.

Don't raise dust by compressed air and breath it

Parts to be handled with care :

Brake parts, gasket, etc.

- (4) Precautions for handling hydraulic oil Hydraulic oil may cause inflammation of eyes. Wear goggles to protect eyes on handling it.
 - When it has got in eyes;
 Wash eyes with water until the stimulus is gone.
 - When it was swallowed;
 Don't force him to vomit it, but immediately receive medical treatment.
 - When it has adhered on skin;Wash with soap and water.
- (5) Others
 For spare parts, grease and oil, use KOBELCO genuine ones.

2. ESCAPING PROCEDURE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

2.1 WHEN CAB DOOR DOES NOT OPEN;

- (1) Escape from the front window.
- (2) Escape from skylight.
- (3) When front window and skylight do not open; A life hammer is provided on the right-hand side of the cab at all times. Escape by breaking the glass at the escape label (seal mark) at the back of the cab.



Break the window glass with care to protect eyes, and don't fail to break the window on which label "Emergency exit" is stuck.

2.2 WHEN IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GO OUT FROM THE SOFT GROUND BY ITSELF;

(1) Towing by other machine

There are holes to pass through shackle on
the front and rear sides of track frame as in
the right figure. Tow it with shackle and wire
rope passing through those holes.

Wire dia; $\emptyset 26(1.024'') \times 4m(13'1'')$ or more



Before starting towing, keep away from the wire rope between two machines, and move it slowly at low speed.



Fig. 2-1 Life hammer and "Emergency Exit" seal

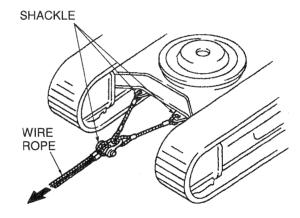


Fig. 2-2 Towing by track frame

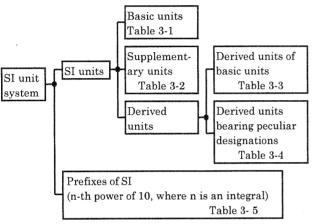
3. INTERNATIONAL UNIT CONVERSION SYSTEM

Introduction

Although this manual uses the JIS unit system. If you need SI unit, refer to following international system of units.

Given hereinunder are an excerpt of the units that are related to this manual:

- 1. Etymology of SI Units
 - French: Le Système International d' Unitès English: International System of Units
- 2. Construction of SI Unit System



(1) Basic Units

Table 3-1

QUANTITIES	DESIGNATION	SIGN
Length	Meter	m
Mass	Kilogram	kg
Time	Second	s
Current	Ampere	Α
Thermodynamic temperature	Kelvin	K
Gram molecule	Mol	mol
Luminous intensity	Candela	cd
70\ 0	TT ·	

(2) Supplementary Units

Table 3-2

QUANTITIES	DESIGNATION	SIGN
Plane angle	Radian	rad
Solid angle	Steradian	sr

(3) Derived Units of Basic Units

Table 3-3

	Table 0-0	
QUANTITIES	DESIGNATION	SIGN
Area	Square meter	m^2
Volume	Cubic meter	m^3
Velocity	Meter per second	m/s
Acceleration	Meter per second / second	m/s^2
Density	Kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m³

(4) Derived Units bearing Peculiar Designations

Table 3-4

Table 3-4				
QUANTITIES	DESIGNATION	SIGN	DERIVED UNIT	
Frequency	Hertz	$_{ m Hz}$	$1 \text{Hz} = 1 \text{s}^{-1}$	
Force	Newton	N	1N=1kgf·m/s ²	
Pressure, Stress	Pascal	Pa	1Pa=1N/m²	
Energy Work, Quantity of heat	Joule	J	1J=1N⋅m	
Power Motive power, Electric power	Watt	W	1W=1J/s	
Charge, Quantity of electricity	Coulomb	C	1C=1A·s	
Potential Voltage, Electromotive force	Volt	V	1V=1J/C (1W/A)	
Quantity of static electricity Capacitance	Farad	F	1F=1C/V	
Electric resistance	Ohm	Ω	1Ω=1V/A	
Celcius temperature	Celcius degree or degree	\mathbb{C}	t℃=(t+273.15)K	
Illuminance	lux	ℓХ	$1 \ell X=1 \ell m/m^2$	

(5) Prefixes of SI

Table 3-5

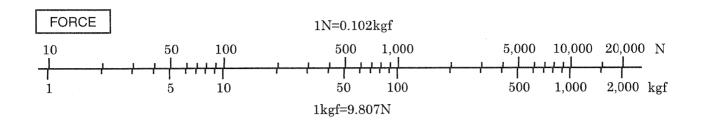
10010 0 0				
PREFIX	POWER			
DESIGNATION	SIGN			
Giga-	G	10^{9}		
Mega-	M	10^{6}		
Kilo-	k	10^{3}		
Hecto-	h	10^{2}		
Deca-	da	10		
Deci-	d	10^{-1}		
Centi-	c	10^{-2}		
Milli-	m	10^{-3}		
Micro-	μ	10^{-6}		
Nano-	n	10^{-9}		
Pico-	р	10^{-12}		

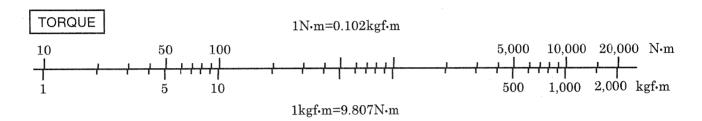
(6) Unit Conversion Table

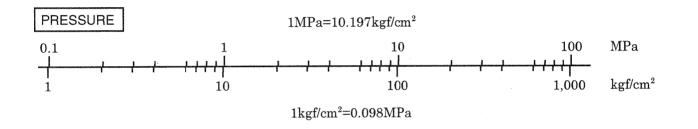
Table 3-6

Table 3-0				
QUANTITIES	JIS	SI	REMARKS	
Mass	kg	kg		
Force	kgf	N	1kgf=9.807N	
Torque	kgf•m		kgf·m=9.807N·m	
Pressure	kgf/cm ²	MPa	$1 \text{kgf/cm}^2 = 0.098 \text{MPa}$	
Motive power	PS	kW	1PS=0.7355kW	
Revolution	rpm	\min^{-1}	r/min %1	

(7) Unit conversion logarithmic chart







KOBELCO

SHOP MANUAL SK250 (LC) VI

SK230(Lc)VI SK250(Lc)VI SK250NLcVI LQ02

SPECIFICATION

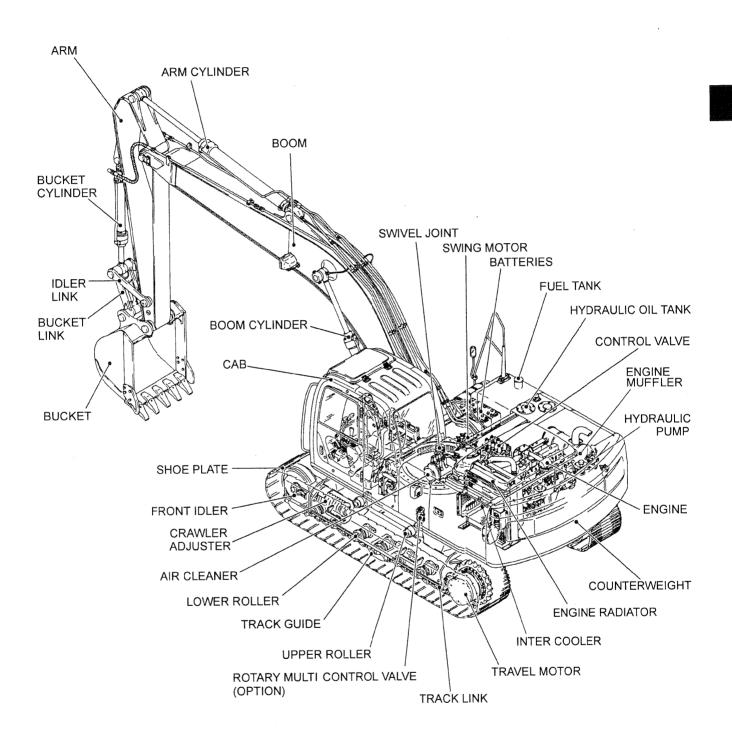
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Applicable Machines LQ08-04501~ LL08-03001~

Revision	Date of Issue	Remarks	
First edition	February, 2000	S5LQ0211E	K

1. NAME OF COMPONENTS

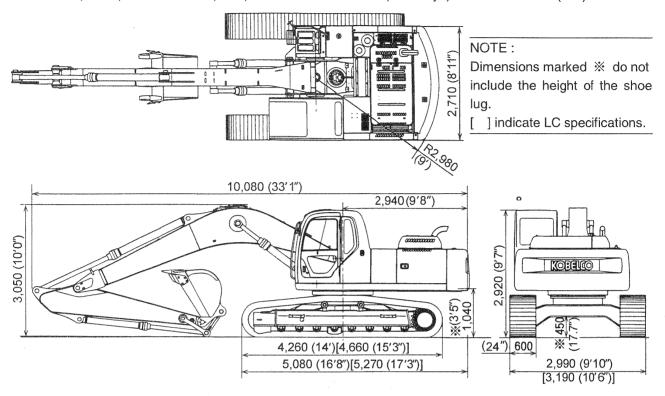


2. GENERAL DIMENSION

Unit: mm (ft-in)

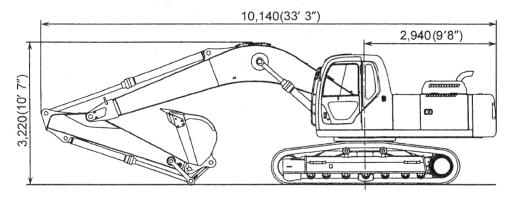
2.1 SK230 VI • SK230LC VI

6.02m (19'9")Boom+2.98m (9'9") Standard Arm+1.0m3 (1.31cu·yd) Bucket+600mm (24") Shoe



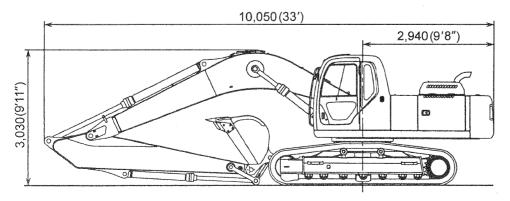
2.2 SK230 VI · SK230Lc VI

6.02m (19'9") Boom+2.50m (8'2") Short Arm+1.2m3 (1.57cu·yd) Bucket+600mm (24") Shoe



2.3 SK230 VI · SK230Lc VI

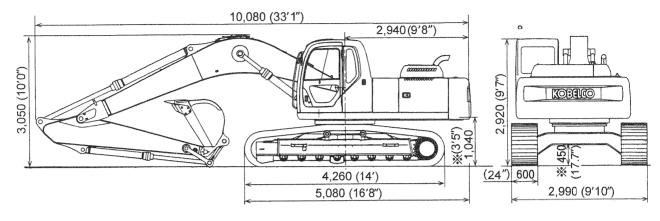
6.02m (19'9') Boom+3.66m (12') Long Arm+0.81m3 (1.06cu·yd) Bucket+600mm (24") Shoe



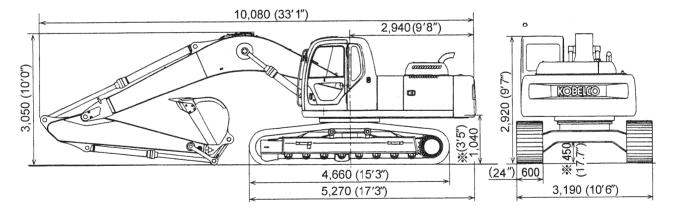
Unit: mm (ft-in)

2.4 SK250 VI

 $6.02 \text{m} (19'9'') \text{ Boom} + 2.98 \text{m} (9'9'') \text{ Standard Arm} + 1.0 \text{m}^3 (1.31 \text{cu-yd}) \text{ Bucket} + 600 \text{mm} (24'') \text{ Shoe}$



2.5 SK250Lc VI • SK250NLc VI 6.02m (19' 9") Boom+2.98m (9' 9") Standard Arm+1.0m³ (1.31cu·yd) Bucket+600mm (24") Shoe



3. WEIGHT OF COMPONENTS

Unit: kg (lbs)

Model	SK230 VI	SK230LcVI	SK250NLCVI
Item		SK250LcVI	
Machine complete	23,600 (52,000)	24,200 (53,350)	24,100 (53,130)
Upper frame assy (including the following :)	11,400 (25,130)	←	4
1.1 Upper frame	2,030 (4,480)	←	←
1.2 Counterweight	5,510 (12,150)	-	4
1.3 Cab	260 (570)	↓	4
1.4 Engine	<u>*</u> 480 (1,060) <u>*</u> 143 (320)	-	4
1.5 Hydraulic oil tank	·	←	_
1.6 Fuel tank1.7 Slewing motor (including reduction unit)		←	
1.7 Slewing motor (including reduction unit)1.8 Control valve	280 (620)	·	·
1.9 Boom cylinder	× 220 (490)×2	←	<u>·</u>
1.10 Pin (for mounting boom)	32 (71)	—	—
1.11 Pump	142 (310)	←	4
1.12 Radiator & oil cooler	97 (210)	←	4
2. Lower frame assy (including the following :)	8,300 (18,300)	8,900 (19,600)	8,800 (19,400)
2.1 Lower frame	3,210 (7,080)	3,510 (7,740)	3,370 (7,430)
2.2 Slewing bearing	364 (800)	← (/,/ /o)	← ←
2.3 Travel motor (including reduction unit)	300 (660)×2	←	
2.4 Upper roller	22 (48)×4	←	-
2.5 Lower roller	35 (77)×14	35 (77)×16	—
2.6 Front idler	106 (230)×2	← ′	←
2.7 Idler adjuster	94 (210)×2	←	←
2.8 Sprocket	54 (120)×2	←	←
2.9 Swivel joint	30 (60)	←	←-
2.10 Track link with 600mm (24in) shoes assy	1,370 (3,020)×2	1,490 (3,280)×2	←
Track link with 700mm (28in) shoes assy	1,500 (3,310)×2	1,630 (3,590)×2	←
Track link with 800mm (32in) shoes assy	1,600 (3,530)×2	1,770 (3,900)×2	←
Track link with 600mm (24in) with flat shoes assy	1,500 (3,310)×2	1,670 (3,680)×2	←
2.10.1 Track link assy	520 (1,150)×2	570 (1,260)×2	←
3. Attachment (including the following / STD :)	3,900 (8,600)	←	←
(6.02m (19ft-9in) Boom+2.98m (9ft-9in) Arm			
+1.00m³ (1.3cu·yd) Bucket)			
3.1 Bucket assy (STD)	780 (1,720)		←
3.2 STD Arm assy (including the following:)	1,150 (2,540)	+	←
3.2.1 STD Arm	710 (1,570)	←	←
3.2.2 Bucket cylinder	※ 177 (390)	←	←
3.2.3 Idler link	25 (55)×2	←	←
3.2.4 Bucket link	98 (220)	-	←
3.2.5 Pin (2pcs. for mounting bucket cylinder /	80 (180)	—	—
2pcs. for mounting bucket)			
3.3 Boom assy	2,140 (4,720)	←	←
3.3.1 Boom	1,670 (3,680)	←	
3.3.2 Arm cylinder	× 300 (660)	_	_
3.3.3 Pin (Mounting arm • Mounting arm cylinder)		-	—
4. Lubricant and water (including the following:)	550 (1,210)	←	4
4.1 Hydraulic oil	225 (500)		4-
4.2 Engine oil	18 (40)		4
4.3 Fuel	285 (630)	_	-
4.4 Water	22 (48)		

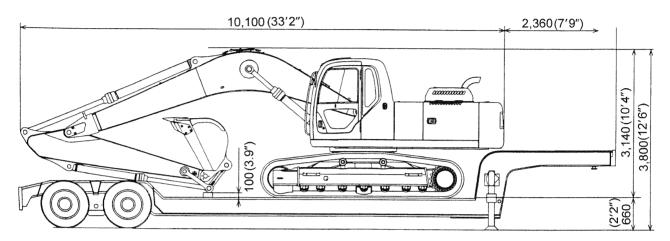
NOTE: Numerical values marked * indicate the dry weight.

4. TRANSPORTATION

4.1 OVERALL DIMENSIONS OF MACHINE ON A TRAILER

(1) 6.02m (19ft-9in) Boom+2.98m (9ft-9in) Arm+1.00m³ (1.31cu·yd) Bucket

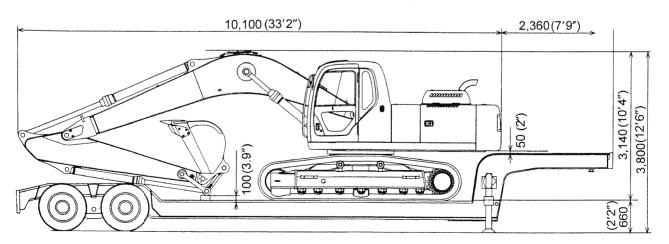
Item	Model	SK230 VI	SK230Lc VI
Width 600mm (24in) shoes	mm(ft-in)	2,990 (9′ 10″)	3,190 (10′ 6″)
Weight	kg(lbs)	23,600 (52,000)	24,200 (53,350)



Unit: mm (ft-in)

(2) 6.02m (19ft-9in) Boom+2.98m (9ft-9in) Arm+1.00m³ (1.31cu·yd) Bucket

ltem	Model	SK250 VI	SK250Lc VI
Width 600mm (24in) shoes	mm(ft-in)	2,990 (9 [′] 10″)	3,190 (10′ 6″)
Weight	kg(lbs)	23,600 (52,000)	24,200 (53,350)



Unit: mm (ft-in)

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