



SELF-PROPELLED

STOCK PICKER

Maintenance Manual

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1. Foreword

Welcome to your FOWIT Maintenance Manual. This manual has been designed to provide you with specific information regarding the maintenance of the Self-propelled stock picker. As you will see in this manual, we've made it easy to understand, as well as informative. Be aware though that only trained and authorized persons are permitted to repair this stock picker. This manual is only one part of a complete training program besides operation program.






1.1. Basic information in the manual

This manual introduces the characteristics, applicability, position, and purpose and use method of control devices, operation requirements, routine and periodic inspection of the self-propelled stock picker. During use of this product, at least the safety requirements specified in the manual should be observed. If you have any suggestions, requests or need further technical support, please contact the manufacturer.

1.2. Terms and definitions of icons in the manual

Please read the definitions of terms and label icons in the manual, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Definition of terms and label icons

No.	Term, icon	Definition
1.	Chassis	Base of mobile elevating work platform
2.	Mast	The most basic and extensible supporting member in mast elevating mechanism
3.	Mast group	Basic elevating unit consisting of several masts
4.	Elevating mechanism	A number of elevating basic units constituting the mechanism for direct or indirect elevating work platform
5.	Mast chassis	Base for installing mast
6.	Work platform	Provide a platform for staff working at high altitude to stand
7.	Lower control device	Lifting operation device fixed at maneuverable position for ground personnel
8.	Upper control device	Lifting operation device for staff working at high altitude
9.	Operation staff at high altitude	Personnel standing on a work platform with a certain altitude
10.	Maximum speed limit	Speed of control handle during full stroke
11.	 Warning	It is necessary to comply with instructions to avoid injury; risk level: severe
12.	 Caution	It is necessary to read carefully to avoid damage to the equipment; risk level: important
13.	 Attention	It is necessary to pay attention to important information or useful tips; risk level: general
14.	 Method	It is necessary to understand how to deal with the problem or how to solve it.
15.	 Problem	It is necessary to be vigilant that improper handling may result in abnormalities.

1.3. Product shape and basic composition

The shape and basic composition are shown in Figure1.

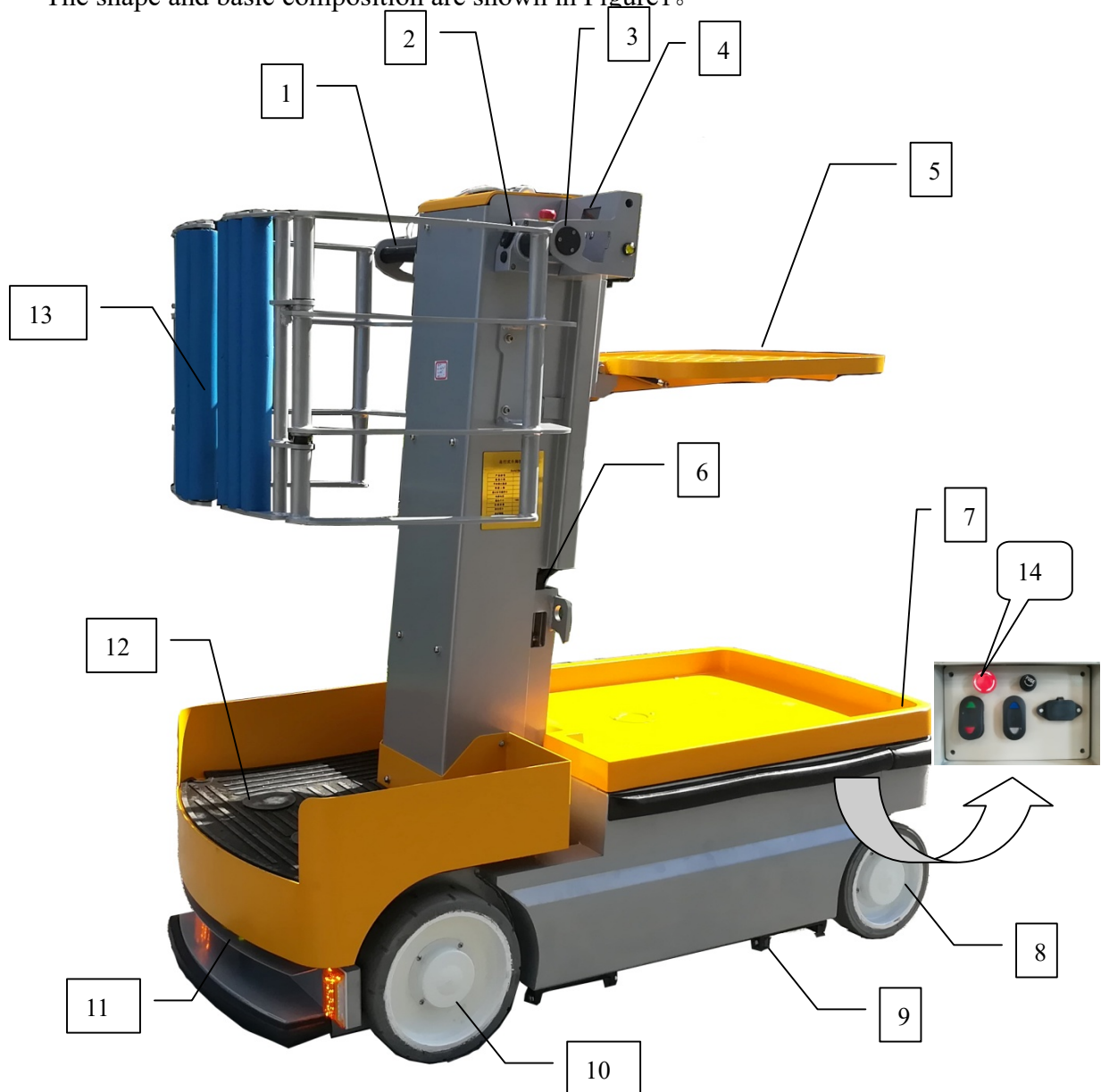


Figure: 1: Steering handle; 2: lift-down button; 3: drive handle; 4: display; 5: cargo tray; 6: Elevating mechanism; 7: carry deck; 8: steer wheel; 9: anti-pothole measures(forklift pocket); 10: drive wheel; 11: Clutch device; 12: Clutch device; 13: operate platform and hence; 14: ground control and battery charge connector;

Figure 1 Shape and basic composition

2. Maintenance safety regulations

2.1. Safety regulations in Maintenance.

- 1) There should be no flammable or explosive items around the maintenance site;
- 2) The area of the maintenance site is at least 3m × 3 m;
- 3) The maintenance floor should be flat to prevent the brake of the walking system from malfunctioning and out of control;
- 4) Special lifting equipment should be used when handling heavy parts;
- 5) When accessing the parts under the raised lifting mechanism, there must be measures to prevent accidental fall as stated in Article 2.2.
- 6) When replacing the walking wheel and the like into the chassis, the frame of the chassis must be supported by a shelf or block that is not variable in height. It should not be replaced by a lifting tool or the like to prevent accidental collapse and danger.
- 7) Care should be taken when disassembling parts, so as not to damage or lose related parts, such as seals;
- 8) When disassembling parts involving hydraulic pipes and cable lines, they should be properly disposed of in advance and must not be damaged;
- 9) When repairing hydraulic components, the application container collects waste hydraulic oil to prevent the repair site from being slippery and polluting the environment;
- 10) When removing electrical cables and cables during electrical maintenance, measures should be taken to prevent short circuits.

2.2. Safety protection under maintenance work under the lifting mechanism

When the maintenance work is carried out under the raised lifting mechanism, the maintenance personnel must first carry out safety protection before entering the maintenance space. Protection method: the lifting mechanism should be raised to the height that meets the requirements of the working space. After the lifting, square steel with a section of 40×40mm or more and a length of more than 1000mm is placed horizontally under the mast and above the mast frame. The rod member is then slowly lowered by the lifting mechanism, and stops when the mast is in contact with the steel rod member, ensuring that the lifting mechanism reliably stops at the position.

3. Technical information for maintenance

3.1. Drive system

3.1.1. Walking drive composition

The composition of the travel drive is shown in Figure 2:

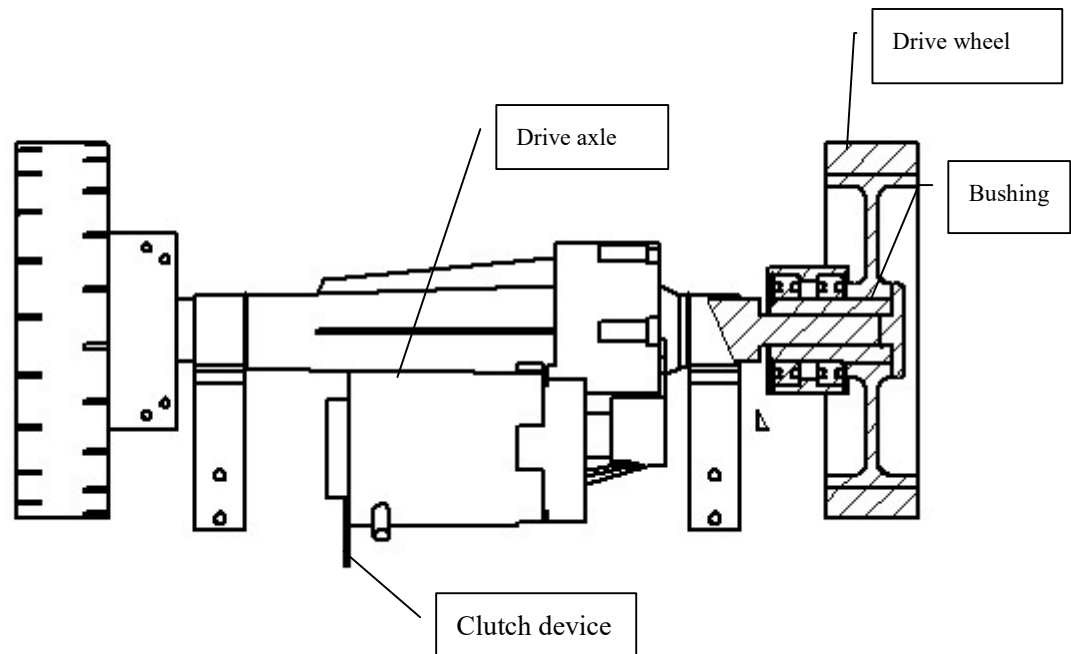


Figure 2 Composition of the walking system

3.1.2. Working principle of walking drive

The output shaft of the transaxle transmits power to the traveling wheel through the sleeve.

3.1.3. Inspection, adjustment and maintenance of the travel drive

3.1.3.1. Driving wheel

The walking wheel is a non-marking rubber tire. If there is damage of $\geq 1/4$ wheel width on the circumferential surface of the rubber wheel, the new walking wheel should be replaced in time.

3.1.3.2. Clutch device

The clutch device has two upper and lower gear positions. When the power is lost unexpectedly, press the lower handle to the lower gear to push the truck. After gaining power, you need to push the handle up to the upper gear to re-drive.

3.1.3.3. Drive axle

- 1) Inspection of the drive axle: It should be checked whether the terminal of the terminal is loose or not, and whether the temperature rise of the motor is normal. Such as If the motor is forced to start under a constant low voltage condition or the temperature sensor fails, the winding of the motor is easy burn. In this case, only the new motor of the same model can be replaced.

3.2. Steering mechanism

3.2.1. Steering mechanism composition

The composition of the steering mechanism is shown in Figure 3:

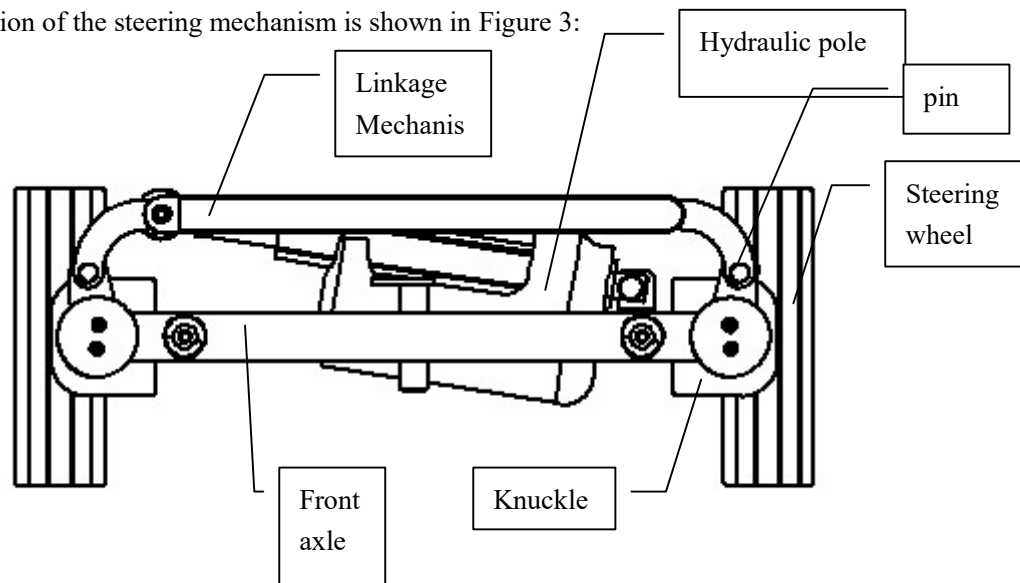


Figure 3 Steering mechanism compositions

3.2.2. How the steering mechanism works

The connecting rod, the front axle and the steering knuckle are pivoted by the pin and the knuckle turning point to form a trapezoidal mechanism, ensuring a half turns during steering. The inner rubber wheel has a larger steering angle than the outer rubber wheel, so that the truck turns at a smaller turning radius; the electric push rod is elongated Generate thrust, push the link to the left, the steering knuckle and the steering wheel turn left; when the electric push rod contracts, pull the link to the right and turn. Turn the steering section and the steering wheel to the left to achieve the walking steering action.

3.2.3. Inspection, adjustment and maintenance of the steering mechanism

3.2.3.1. Steer axle

- 1) Bearings are installed between the steering knuckle and the front axle and between the transition bushing and the steering wheel. Lubrication and wear should be checked regularly. It is found that obvious looseness should be replaced in time.

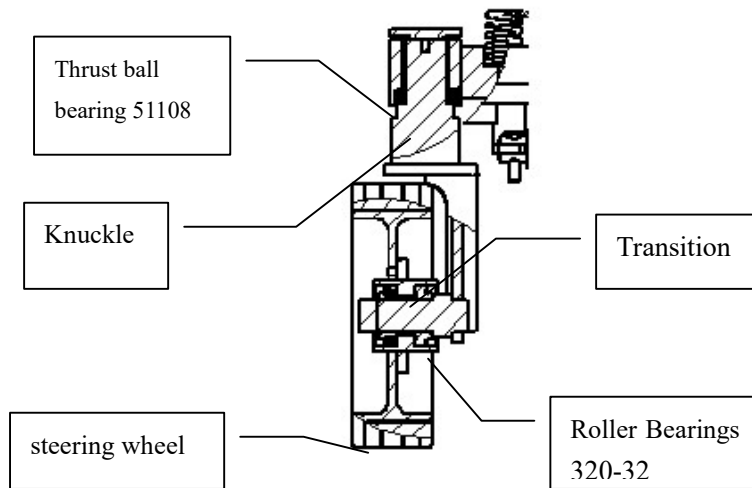


Figure 4 Front wheel and steering knuckle assembly

- 2) Regularly check the pin on both ends of the electric push rod and the wear of the pin between the connecting rod and the knuckle, and find obvious looseness. It should be replaced in time.

3.2.3.2. Hydraulic system

Lifting hydraulic device is shown in Figure 5

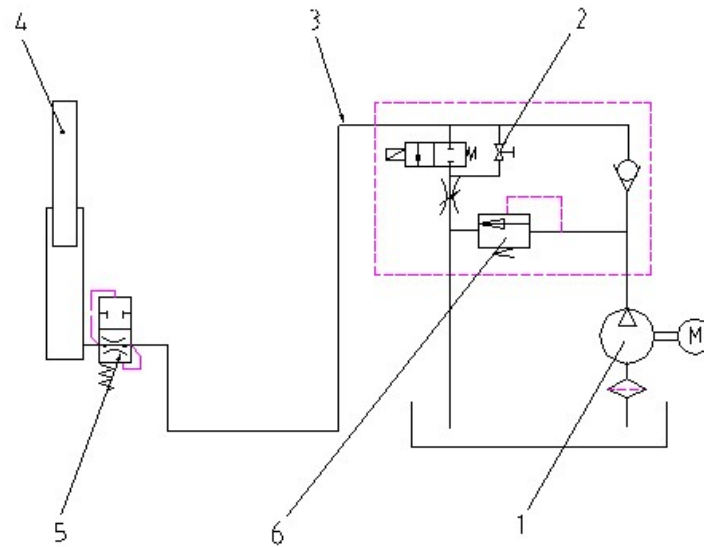


Figure 5 Lifting hydraulic schematic

No.	Main part	Parts no.	specs	Qty.
1.	Hydraulic power station		DC 0.8KW	1
2.	Emergency descent device			1
3.	Tubing		Φ12/Φ10	
4.	Explosion-proof valve	TB104	M16×1.5	1
5.	Cylinder	TB105	ID45	1
6.	Overflow valve			1

3.2.4. Inspection, maintenance of lifting mechanism and lifting hydraulic device

3.2.4.1. Lifting chain

- 1) Inspection of the chain: the chain will wear after a period of use, and the degree of wear of each chain is different. As a result, the degree of wear should be checked regularly. Slight wear will cause the length of the chain to elongate, with the result that the drawn mast falls, if any section of the mast group falls more than 8 mm from the front section under full load, the stopper of the mast guide wheel will be damaged. The lifting mechanism does not work properly; when the chain is severely worn, there is a possibility that the chain of the chain may slide out of the chain pin shaft, causing the chain to break. Such dangerous inspections shall be carried out by visually observing the chain and the chain shaft one by one from the sides while the mast is raised. Misplacement, deformation, etc. should be replaced immediately; if the wear is particularly serious, the entire strip must be replaced, and another chain in the same group is also special attention should be paid and should be replaced at the same time.

☞ Note that the loosening of the adjustment nut of the chain will also cause the chain to be insufficiently tensioned.

🔑 Method chain tension consistency check: one mast section is driven by two chains, and the tightness of the two chains should be basically consistent. During the maintenance inspection, raise the lifting mechanism to an appropriate height and press the same chain to compare it by hand. Chains that are under tension should be tightened.

☞ Note that in the drive chain of the mast group, the primary chain will wear more due to the large load, and the impact on the subsequent masts will also be greater.

- 2) Maintenance of the chain: mainly based on lubricating oil, because the lubrication of the chain is open, even if it is not used normally, the lubricant will also dry out, so the oil chain should be used to regularly fill the positive chain at the top of the mast.
- 3) Adjustment of chain tightness: Each chain has a length adjustment device, as shown in Figure 6. When adjusting, it is necessary to look for it. To adjust the chain, then use a wrench to turn the nut, check the side and check to tighten the two nuts when appropriate.

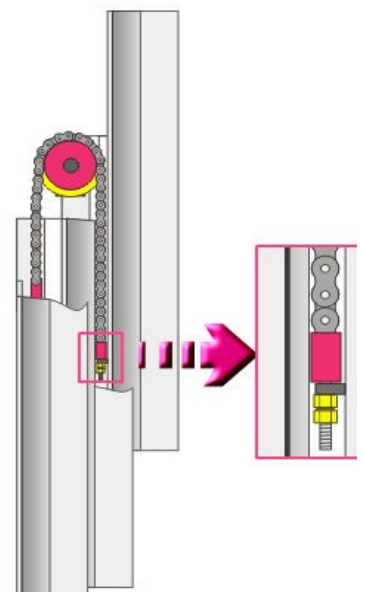


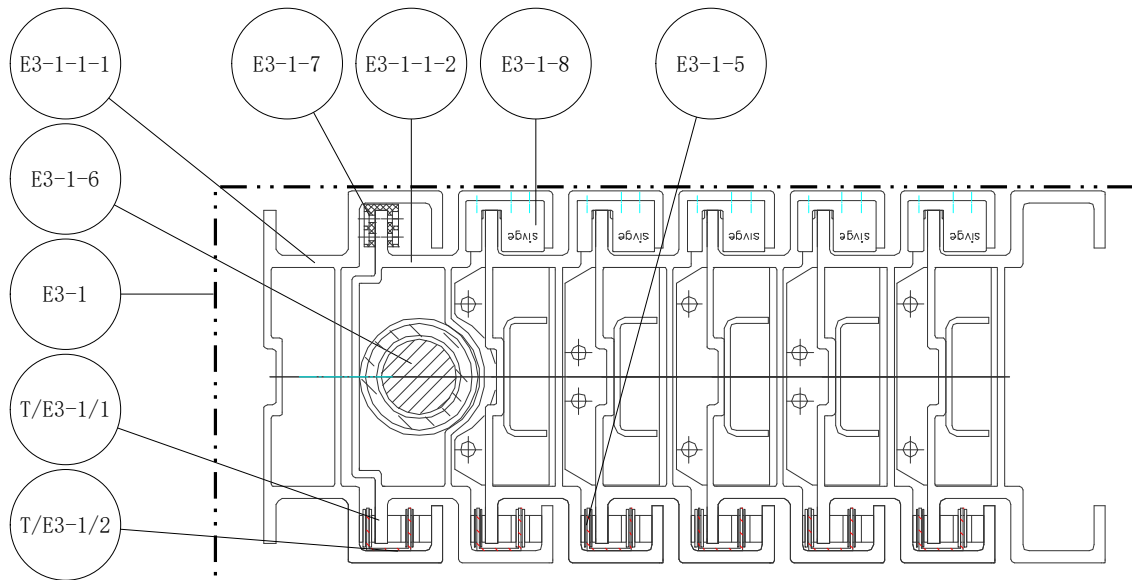
Figure 6 Schematic diagram of chain tension adjustment

3.2.4.2. Chain wheel

- 1) Sprocket wear check: During the raising of the mast, the sprocket will rotate and visually check where the sprocket is not blocked by the chain. When checking the bottom and sides of the chain groove, when the chain is eaten to form a continuous wear pit, the sprocket should be replaced immediately.
- 2) Sprocket maintenance: There is a grease gun oil injection hole on the outer end surface of each sprocket. For each rotation, the oil injection hole can be injected. After the oil is placed once, the sprocket and the sprocket shaft can be lubricated by filling the oil through the oil hole.

3.2.4.3. Guide wheel assembly

- 1) Wear inspection: manually shake the column to check the fit between the columns. If there is obvious gap, the guide wheel is ground. If the damage or complete failure, the guide wheel assembly should be replaced. The position of the guide wheel assembly is shown as E3-1-9 in Figure 10.



In the figure: E3-1-7: lower stop; E3-1-8: upper stop; E3-1-5: guide wheel assembly; T/E3-1/1: guide;
T/E3-1/2 : Guide groove.

3.2.4.4. (guide wheel) replacement of upper and lower stops

The upper and lower stops of the guide wheel assembly are the parts that ensure that the guide wheel assembly (E3-1-5 in Figure 10) remains in the mast. If it is worn or damaged, it needs to be replaced. When the upper block is replaced, only the damaged parts need to be taken out and replaced with new ones; when the lower block is replaced, the mast group of the lifting mechanism needs to be disassembled, and the mast can be pulled out to be carried out, otherwise it cannot be disassembled.

3.2.4.5. Lifting hydraulics

1) Adjustment of the falling speed: the falling speed of the working platform has been adjusted to the appropriate speed at the factory, using one after the period of time, it is found that the falling speed is too fast or too slow and should be adjusted.

🔑 When adjusting the speed under the work platform, find the blue cover shown in Figure 11. When you open it, you can see the adjustment screw. First loosen the lock nut, and then use the hex wrench to turn the adjustment screw. After adjusting it, tighten the loose nut and re-cover it. Upper protective cover.

🌀 Pay attention to the speed of the platform cannot be adjusted too fast, otherwise it will cause the anti-pipe explosion-proof valve to malfunction, and thus affecting the platform works properly

2) Adjustment of hydraulic system pressure: The pressure of the hydraulic system has been set when the product leaves the factory, and the user is not allowed to carry out the operation Adjustment. If there are other reasons for adjustment, it should be carried out by the manufacturer or a professional authorized maintenance unit.

3) Elimination of sinking failure of lifting mechanism: The main reason for the sinking of the lifting mechanism is the poor sealing of the solenoid valve spool. If the sealing surface is jammed by the garbage in the oil, follow the procedure below:

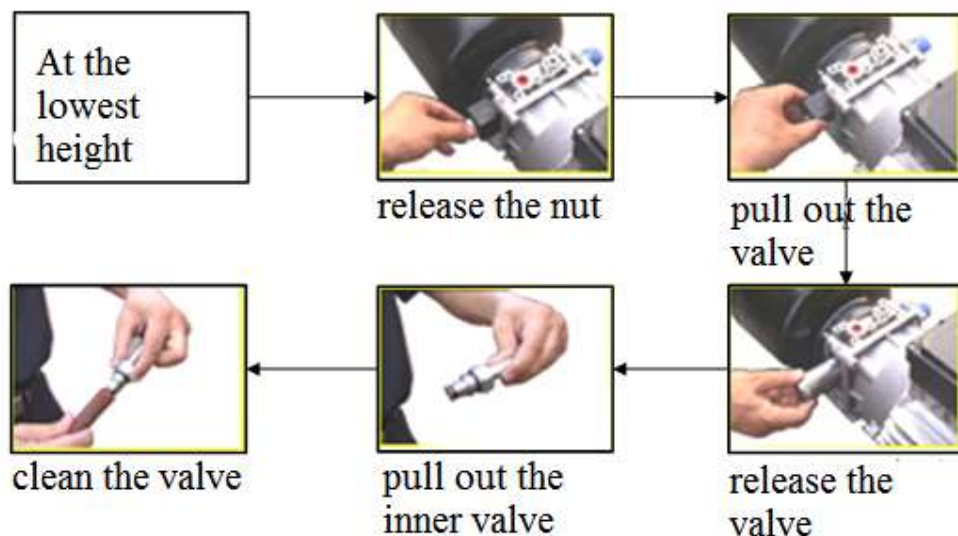


Figure 11 cleaning the spool

🌀 Note that if the sealing surface of the valve plug is damaged, only the new valve plug can be replaced.

🌀 Warned when the valve body is removed, special attention should be protected by the seal rings between the spool and valve body.

4) Replacement of hydraulic oil: The hydraulic oil should be replaced once after the equipment is used for half a year to remove the initial wear of the system pollution. In the future, the replacement period should

be determined depending on the contamination of the hydraulic oil (it is recommended to change it once a year and a half).

☞ Note that the selection of hydraulic oil is directly related to the temperature during use. It is recommended to use 32# in non-alpine areas. Grinding hydraulic oil.

☞ Note that when replacing the hydraulic oil, place a container for waste oil under the fuel tank, first unscrew the fuel filler cap on the top of the fuel tank. Then loosen the oil drain plug on the bottom of the tank. After the waste oil is exhausted, use a small amount of clean hydraulic oil to join from the top of the fuel tank. The fuel tank should be cleaned once. After the waste oil is completely drained, tighten the oil drain plug and add about 16L of clean hydraulic oil.

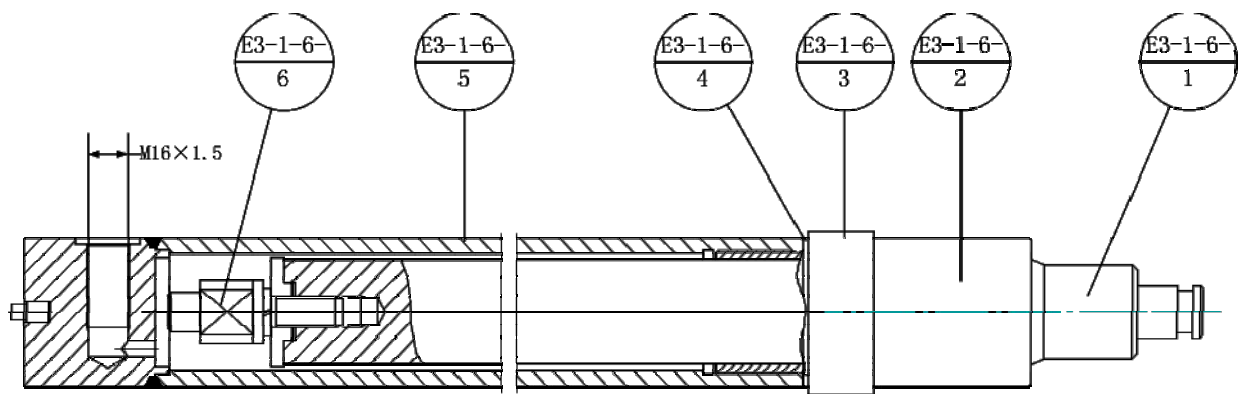
☞ Note that in order to protect the environment, waste oil should be collected and disposed of by a professional recycling company.

5) Treatment of pipeline sealing problems: When oil stains appear on the ground of the storage equipment or oil stains appear on the equipment, check the hydraulic line above the hydraulic oil leak point. The pipe joint is the inspection focus. If the nut is not tightened, it should be tightened immediately. Reason; found that due to severe corrosion, oil leakage, the pipeline and its joints should be replaced in time.

☞ Notice when checking the leak point of the hydraulic system, in general, the place where the hydraulic oil leaks is the leak point. But it is not excluded that the leaking hydraulic oil may accumulate along the pipeline away from the leak point, so it should be carefully checked during inspection.

🔑 When the pipeline is inspected for leaks, the outer surface of the cylinder exposed after the bottom of the cylinder and the mast are raised. Check that if there is a large amount of hydraulic oil, it is a problem of sealing the cylinder and the cylinder should be further inspected.

6) Handling of the cylinder seal problem: If it is confirmed that there is a problem with the seal of the cylinder, the method of sprocket replacement should be referred to. First remove the sprocket above the cylinder, remove the hydraulic oil pipe and pipe joint connected to the cylinder, and then remove the entire cylinder. The cylinder is repaired by pulling out the top of the mast. The structure of the cylinder is shown in Figure 12:



In the figure: E3-1-6-1: piston rod; E3-1-6-2: sealing sleeve; E3-1-6-3: bushing; E3-1-6-4: gasket; E3-1-6-5: Cylinder Tube; E3-1-6-6: ejector

Figure 12 Structure of the cylinder

🔑 Method cylinder seal is related to E3-1-6-2 and E3-1-6-4 of the cylinder, and E3-1-6-2 and E3-1-6-5 are threads.

7) Disposal of pipeline rupture: In the event of a rupture in the hydraulic pipeline, the staff at high altitude should remain calm. Grasp the guardrail and prepare for the impact that the platform may fall to a minimum. When the lifting mechanism is basically stopped, Efforts should be made to evacuate high-altitude personnel quickly. Ground personnel should use hard rods or iron immediately after the lifting mechanism is basically stopped. The rod is against the mast E3-1-1-2 or E3-1-1-3 in the lifting mechanism. Then find out the cause and replace the broken pipe or pipe joint thread. After the repair, the test lifting operation of the no-load and full load conditions shall be carried out, and the normal use shall be provided before the re-use.

📌 Notice Note that the hydraulic pipeline of this product is made of high quality steel pipe; all the pipe joints are ferrule type pipe joints, which are excellent. Good anti-aging properties. In order to ensure the safety performance of the aerial work platform, in accordance with the requirements of the standard, a pipeline rupture protection safety device is installed at the hydraulic oil inlet and outlet of the cylinder. Once the hydraulic line breaks or the pipe joint is disengaged and the lowering speed of the lifting mechanism exceeds the set normal value, the pipe rupture protection safety device will automatically act to avoid the danger of the working platform and personnel suddenly falling from high altitude.

3.3. Electric system

3.3.1. Electrical Control system

3.3.1.1. The electrical schematic is shown in Figure 14:

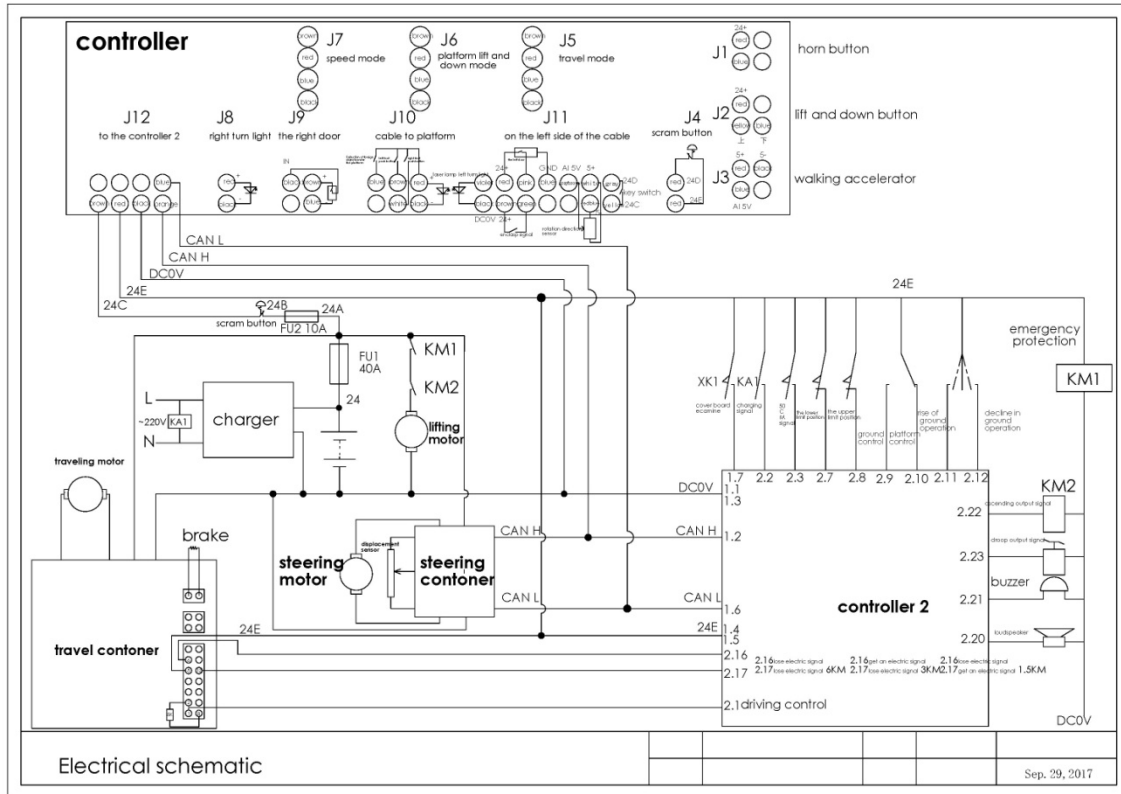


Figure 14 Electrical schematic

Table 2. List of electrical components

No.	Parts name	Parts No.	Qty.	Remarks
1.	Fuse	RT18-125L	1	80A
2.	Fuse	RT18-32	1	6A
3.	Fuse	RT18-32	1	6A
4.	Key switch	B22-WQ56-720-803	1	
5.	Limit switch	D4N-2122	3	
6.	Emergency stop switch	B22-RR21-701-000	2	
7.	Control switch	B22-KH21-711	1	
8.	Beep warning light	AD16-22SM	2	
9.	Beep warning light	AD17-SM	1	
10.	Intermediate relay	MY4N-J	2	

11.	Contactor	MZJ-100D	1	
12.	battery	/	2	150AH
15	Controller 1	DS180	1	/
16	Controller 2	C2020B	1	
17	Display	/	1	/
18	Handle	/	2	/

3.3.1.2. Circuit layout is shown in Figure 15.

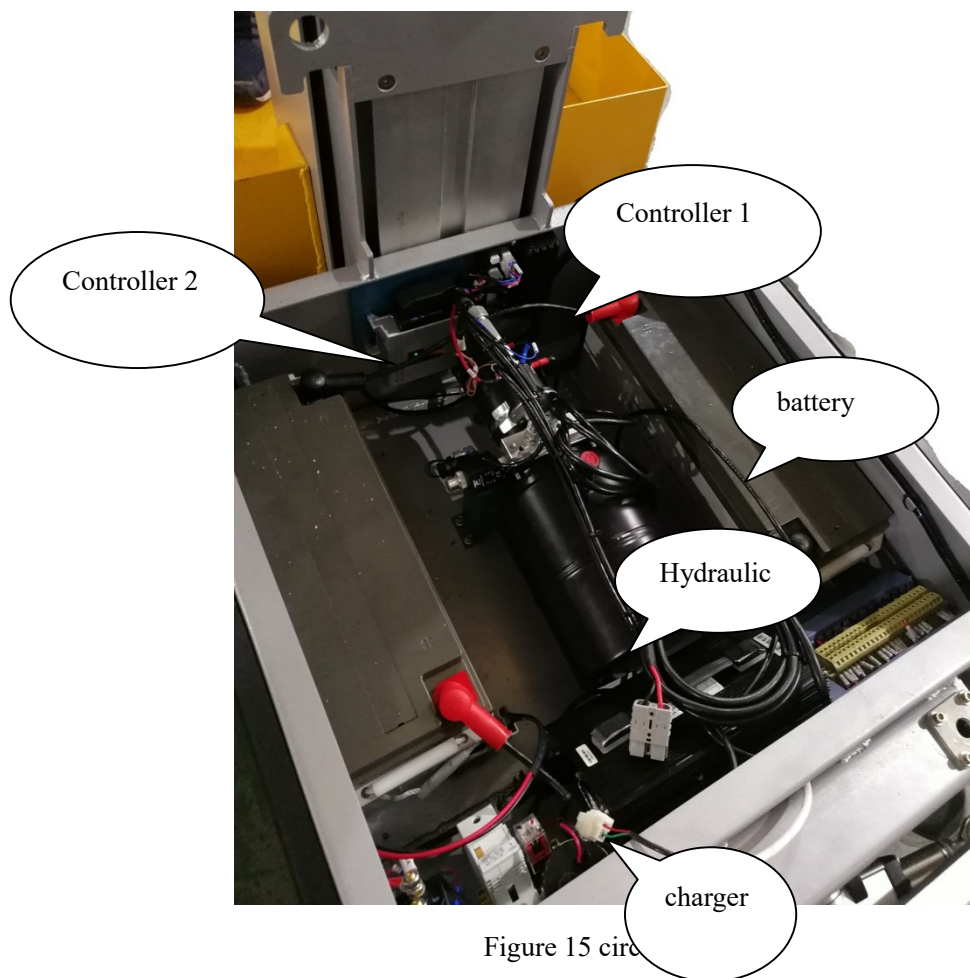


Figure 15 circuit

3.3.1.3. The limit switch diagram is shown in Figure 16.

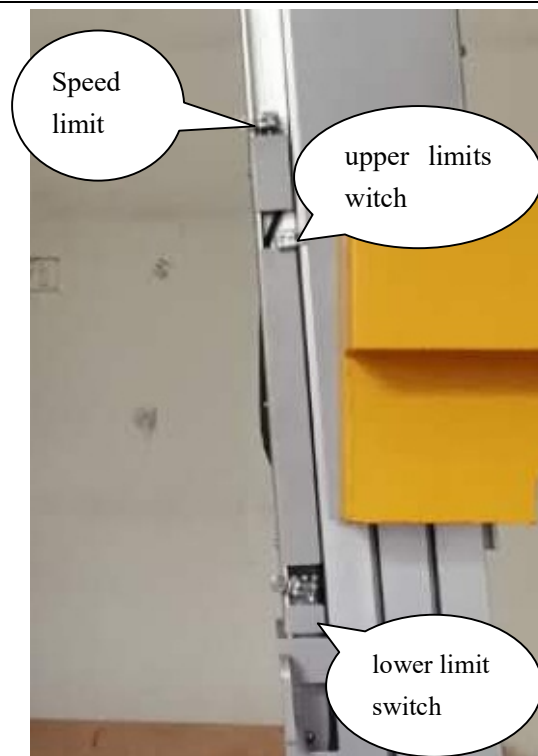
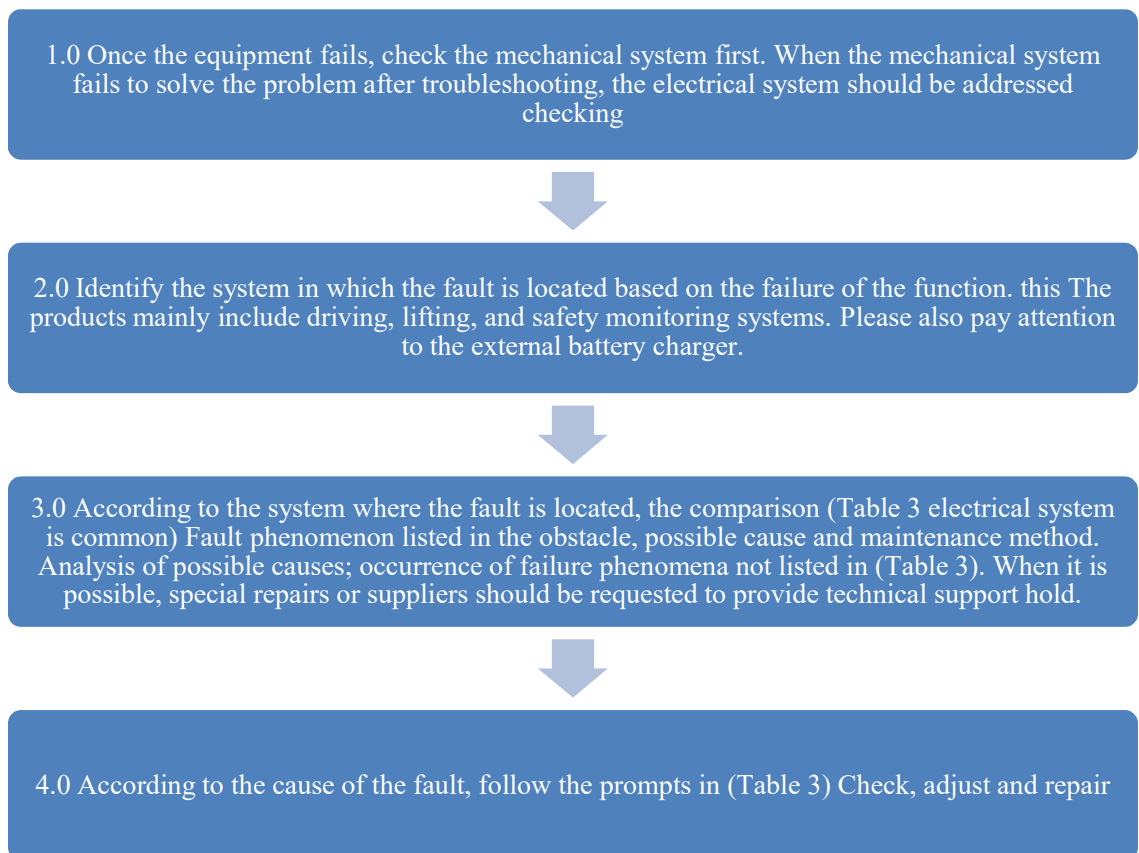


Figure 16 limit switch diagram

3.3.2. Electrical inspection, adjustment and maintenance

3.3.2.1. Electrical troubleshooting process



3.3.2.2. Common fault phenomena, possible causes and maintenance methods of electrical systems are

shown in Table 3:

Table 3 Common faults, possible causes and maintenance methods of electrical systems

No.	Related	Fault description	Possible cause	Maintenance solutions
1.	Driving system	Control handle rotated slightly, the whole machine can move forward and backward, when the handle rotate max, can't move forward.	Battery is too low to support High speed operation of the motor	Timely charging 24V battery pack
2.	Driving system	Can't move	1. Drive control line connection is invalid 2. The drive power line connection is invalid.	1. Line from control handle to travel controller circuit shedding 2. Check between the travel motor and the controller whether the connection has fallen off.
3.	Driving system	driving and steering not work	1. The main controller is caused by a line fault Did not receive the driving instructions. 2. The connector is loose.	1. Check from the control handle to the controller Is the wire normal? 2. Check that the wiring in the main electrical box if connected.
4.	Driving system	Steering not work	1. Steering control line connection is invalid 2. Power line to the hydraulic pump station Road connection failure	1. Check the steering control line on the handle to the turn Whether the connection to the motor is turned on. 2. Check that the left and right steering displacement sensors are No, it is outside the range of its range 3. Check if the left and right steering motors are positive Often, there is leakage of hydraulic oil.
5.	Lifting system	Lifting not work	1. The chassis is tilted and controlled Automatic protection of the machine, lifting is strictly prohibited 2. Lift control line connection is invalid 3. The highest rise limit switch failure 4. DC of the lift power	1. The whole machine should leave the uneven ground 2. Check the rising letter of the upper and lower control box output No. to ensure reliable connection 3. Check the upper limit switch and find the move Unreliable and timely replacement, the switch monitors Whether the platform extends.

			hydraulic station Contactor failure, connection in the middle of the line line. 5. The emergency drop valve is not closed properly Closed, hydraulic oil return.	4. Check the performance of the DC contactor. When it is found that it is not working properly, it should be timely Change and check the connection to ensure reliable connection 5. Close properly according to the operation manual 5.9.2 Emergency down valve.
6.	Lifting system	Can't lowering down	1. Falling control line connection is invalid 2. Electromagnetic drop valve mechanical failure	1. Check the solenoid valve signal line of the hydraulic station. 2. See the exclusion of mechanical failure of electromagnetic drop valve Operate Section 3.3.3.5
7.	Lifting system	Platform overload does not alarm, or alarm limit without overload	Load sensor performance physical drift	To confirm the miss-control caused by improper load, you need to contact the supplier and the supplier's service personnel to perform drift-zero processing.
8.	Charge device	24V charger can't be right Corresponding battery pack Effective charging, power display Always low	1. Battery life expires 2. The battery has been over-discharged, Causing battery damage 3. Charger failure	1. Replace the battery that has expired or damaged 2. When the charger is connected to the battery pack, check Check the charger's fan will automatically start until Fully automatic stop, if charging, wind The fan is not working properly, it may be the charger Damaged, should be replaced or repaired

4. Servicing & Inspection

4.1. Maintenance regular inspection

Inspection items, requirements and inspection verification methods are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Maintenance and recurring inspection items, requirements and inspection methods

No.	Inspection items	Normal condition	Actions
1.	Battery wire connection	Should not be loose	Open the battery box and Visual inspection
2.	Lift control button	Sensitive, emergency stop control work	Operational verification

3.	Button control for each control unit	Chain protection should be effective	Operational verification
4.	Hydraulic system for walking steering and lifting	Visual inspection of sensory inspection without hydraulic oil leakage	without hydraulic oil leakage
5.	Lifting mechanism	Should be able to move up and down, smooth, No abnormal noise, vibration, etc.	Operational verification
6.	the wire coiled on the side of the mast group	There should be no disconnection and pressure Wire plate rupture, etc.	Visual inspection
7.	Sound and light alarm, instrument, instrument and other safety devices	Tilt monitoring sound alarm	Should work normally
8.		Tilt monitoring driving limit	Visual inspection and operation verification
		Lifting rated load overload limit	
		load overload limit	
		Display	
		Power indicator	

4.2. Inspections should be performed at regular intervals

Table 5 specific cycle inspection items, requirements, and inspection verification methods.

Table 5 Maintenance and maintenance regular inspection items, requirements and inspection methods

No.	Items	Actions	Regular intervals (month)			
			F1 ¹	F2	F3	F4
1.	Chassis system	The walking wheel should have no obvious wear, rubber falling off, etc	24	18	12	6
		Steering wheel bearings, steering joint bearings should be flexible and flexible Good slippery	36	24	12	6
		Steering system connecting rod pin shaft should have no obvious wear, etc.	36	24	12	6
2.	Lifting system	The bolt connection between the mast and the chassis should be connected reliably	24	24	12	12
		The drive chain should have no obvious wear, chain	36	36	24	12

F1, the frequency of use is low, and the average usage time per quarter is less than 30 hours;

F2, the frequency of use is medium, and the average monthly cumulative usage time is less than 30 hours;

F3, the frequency of use is higher, and the average weekly usage time is less than 15 hours;

F4, high frequency of use, average daily usage time of more than 3 hours

		breakage, chain pin Instigation				
		The contact surface of the sprocket with the chain should be free of serious wear	36	24	12	6
		After the complete decline, the relative positions of the columns in the same group should be from the bottom And the upper and lower gradually increase, there should be no downward phenomenon	24	24	12	6
		The tightness of the two chains of the same mast should be basically the same	24	18	12	6
		The friction surface of the mast should not have obvious scratches or scratches.	36	36	24	12
		top cover of the mast (upper block) should be free from damage				
		There should be no obvious loosening between the masts	36	24	12	6
3.	Work platform Fence parts	The guardrail and the outer sleeve of the mast are not loose.	12	12	6	6
		There is no jam between the guardrail door and the guardrail. After the guardrail door is pushed open, it can be automatically reset without external force and does not exceed the limit.	12	12	6	6
		The working platform and the outer sleeve of the mast are not loosened.	12	12	6	6
4.	Hydraulic system	The hydraulic oil should be free of oxidation, solid particles should be within the allowable range, and should not automatically fall after rising.	24	24	12	12
		The oil volume of the fuel tank should meet the requirements of the full stroke of the cylinder.	24	24	12	12
		The seal of the pipeline connection should be good	12	12	6	6
		The seal of the cylinder should be good and there should be no oil leakage.	36	24	12	12
5.	Electrical system	Lifting, driving, and control buttons are sensitive	12	12	6	3
		Steering automatic return should be sensitive and reliable	12	12	6	3
		The connecting cable should be free from aging. The insulation layer passing through the metal hole should not be damaged.	36	36	24	24
6.	safety protection	limit switch should be sensitive and reliable	24	24	12	12
		Different limit speed systems should be sensitive and reliable	12	12	6	6
		Chassis level monitoring and protection device should be sensitive and accurate	6	6	3	3
		Dangerous state alarm device is intact and accurate	6	6	6	6
		Emergency descent device should be in good	24	24	12	12

		condition				
7.	Various fasteners	Should be reliable, no looseness	12	12	6	6

5. Servicing

5.1. Chain and its chain tightness adjustment

The wear of the drive chain in the lifting mechanism increases the length of the chain, which is not conducive to maintaining the relative height of each mast. After a period of use, the length should be adjusted. When adjusting, follow the method indicated in (3) of 3.2.4.1 of this manual.

5.2. Working platform lowering speed and adjustment

The descent speed of the work platform is determined by the descent speed control valve of the hydraulic system. After using for a period of time, due to the looseness of the adjusting screw, etc., the falling speed of the working platform may not be satisfactory. At this time, the throttle valve of the lifting hydraulic system should be adjusted. When making adjustments, follow the method indicated in (1) of Section 3.2.4.5 of this manual.

6. Post-repair test/inspection

After the repair, the whole machine should be tested/inspected. The contents and methods of the inspection should be carried out in accordance with Table 6 in Article 11.1 of the Instruction Manual.

7. Equipment repair replaceable parts

7.1. Genuine parts only

Genuine parts lift shown as Table 6

Genuine parts lift shown as Table 6

No.	Classification	Parts name	In parts manual		Qty.	Remarks
			Parts no.	Upper parts no.		
1.	Mechanical component	Steering wheel	-	-	2	
2.	Mechanical component	Driving wheel	-	-	2	
3.	Mechanical component	Drive axle	-	-	1	
4.	Mechanical component	Lift chain	E3-1-3	E3-1	4(2N-4)	N= Number of masts in the mast group
5.	Mechanical component	Chain wheel	E3-1-2	E3-1	4(2N-4)	
6.	Mechanical component	Guide wheel assembly	E3-1-9	E3-1	4(2N-2)	

7.	Mechanical component	Guide wheel upper stop	E3-1-8	E3-1	4(2N-2)	
8.	Mechanical component	Guide wheel lower stop	E3-1-7	E3-1	4(2N-2)	
9.	Mechanical component	Stud winding wire plate	-	E3-1		
10.	Hydraulic parts	Cylinder seal	E3-1-6-2	E3-1-6	4	
11.	Hydraulic parts	Explosion-proof valve	E3-2-10	E3-2	4	
12.	Electrical components	Emergency stop switch	-	-	2	
13.	Electrical components	Lift button switch	-	-	4	
14.	Electrical components	Lift limit switch	-	-	1	TZ8104
15.	Electrical components	Controller	-	-	1	TS100

7.2. Easy wearing parts

Easy wearing parts list shown in table 7.

Easy wearing parts lists shown in table 7.

No.	Classification	Parts no.	In parts manual		Spec.	Qty.	Remark.
			Parts no.	Upper parts no.			
1.	Mechanical component	Bearing			320-32	4	
2.	Mechanical component	Bearing			51108	2	
3.	Mechanical component	Bearing			6210	4	
4.	Mechanical component	Fasteners	-	-			
5.	Electrical components	Battery	-	-	12V/150AH 450×172×242mm	2	
6.	Electrical components	Fuse	-	-	RT18-32	2	

The drawings in this manual are different from the actual products. Please refer to the actual product! The manufacturer specifically states that the manufacturer will not be responsible for any damage or malfunction during use caused by the operation in the operation manual.