# **Auto Crane Company**

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P. O. Box 45548 — Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145
PHONE (918) 627-9475

# OWNER'S MANUAL

5000 SERIES

#### **AUTO CRANE**

#### **OPERATION SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE TIPS**

Auto Crane products have been engineered to provide safe, trouble-free, dependable service for many years when these products are properly used and maintained.

To assist you in obtaining the best service from your crane and to avoid untimely failure of the unit and/or the vehicle on which it is mounted, the following operating and service instructions are herein published, and it is specifically recommended that all operating and service personnel consider this manual as mandatory material for reading and study before operating or servicing Auto Crane products. It is highly recommended that crane owners, equipment managers and supervisors also read this manual.

- 1. The batteries are normally charged while driving the vehicle from one job site to another. Our customers have reported that fuel savings over a period of 3 or 4 years have been enough to pay for the units. Under extraordinary operating conditions, when the crane is operating continuously in one spot for a number of hours, the vehicle engine may be operated occasionally at a medium idle RPM during the work period to maintain an adequate charge on the battery.
- 2. As a security measure, a keylock switch is provided with each of our larger cranes. This is an important feature in that the operator can turn the switch off, remove the key and thus prevent vandals or other unauthorized persons from trying to operate the crane. In the case of the smaller cranes and winches, the pendant control cable should be removed and stored in a locked compartment or in the vehicle cab.
- 3. Remember that the crane adds weight to the vehicle and may change the driving and riding characteristics of the vehicle on which it is mounted unless this weight is properly provided for with appropriate overload springs. The G.V.W. rating of the vehicle is also reduced by the amount that the crane weighs, and as the vehicle is loaded, care should be exercised not to overload the vehicle. Exercising care in distributing the payload on the vehicle will greatly improve the driving and riding characteristics of the vehicle.
- 4. Always take the necessary time to properly install and/or set the jacklegs or outriggers before lifting a load with the crane. Insure that the base of the jacklegs or outriggers is firmly positioned on solid footings. The extra time taken to properly set these outriggers will be more than compensated for by the reduced "wear, tear" and strain on the vehicle which is normally caused by the "tipping moment" induced by the crane. Most of the best engineered bodies have jackleg positions or "pockets" at each corner (minimum of four pockets). It is highly recommended that crane operators take full advantage of these four pockets.

Use a jackleg in each pocket on the "curb side" of the body when unloading or loading from this side. Always place jacklegs solidly under the body in the area where the load is being handled by the crane. Remember that the crane can create enough tipping moment, in lifting a heavy load, to overturn the vehicle.

- 5. Auto Crane Company Engineering personnel have developed a number of safety devices to prevent inadvertent damage to the various Auto Crane Models:
  - A. A boom limit switch, installed on all of our larger cranes (with power up and down features) prevents the boom from being raised too high. It is good practice to test this switch on a weekly basis by manually depressing the spring loaded actuating bolt while operating the "boom up" control.
  - B. A moment-type load sensing device prevents our crane from being inadvertently overloaded and operates to limit the load lifting capability of the boom to the rated load at any and all angles of the boom. These sensors should be checked on a monthly (30-day) basis by lifting a known load at the proper boom angles (refer to boom moment diagram plate on crane) or use an adequate tension or load guage such as a Dillon or Chatilon.
  - C. A swing sensing device (furnished as optional equipment) prevents the boom from lifting or dragging loads beyond plus or minus 30 degrees from the normal free-handing position of the hoist hook. This device limits the handling of a dangerously swinging load, and prevents the hoist block from ramming the crown block, causing the hoist line to actually lift the boom. Check this sensor by manually operating the swing lever as the crane is operating "turn right or turn left." Check the hoist up limit switch by pressing the spring loaded bolt up as the "hoist up" function is operating. (This test should be accomplished once every days days minimum.)

Occasionally, even a crane equipped with all of the above safety devices, is damaged through carelessness, misuse, or by the operator nullifying these safety items. Naturally, the Auto Crane Company cannot assume responsibility or liability in these cases and our limited warranty does not apply to these types of cases.

6. The boom on the larger Auto Crane units is a unique lightweight, box-type structure, designed to handle only column or compressive-type loads. If bending or twisting loads are induced (by laying the boom over an object which acts as a fulcrum turning the boom into a lever, or trying to lift or drag a load from the side) the boom can bend or fail far below its rated load capacity.

The booms on the smaller Auto Crane Units are designed to resist some bending and torsional loads, but to eliminate possible problems, it is recommended that the same care be exercised with these booms as with the larger trapezoidal tapered box booms. Never operate the cranes near overhead electrical power lines. Auto Crane Company recommends that a crane boom never be moved any closer to a power line (including telephone lines) than 20 feet at any point.

7. The "B" actuator or gear box is the heart of all Auto Crane products in which it is utilized. The operator should read and study the pages in this manual applying to the actuator, motor and brake. The oil level in each actuator should be checked periodically (bi-weekly) and the recommended 90 weight gear oil added to maintain the level required. Check to insure that the vent fittings are not plugged and are functioning properly. Plugged vents can cause pressure "build up" in the cases and may cause seal leakage. Read the "cold weather" instructions in this manual and thin the 90 weight oil with kerosene as recommended. Check the motor brushes once every 30 days. Check the brake at least once every two weeks and adjust as described.

A worm gear actuator (which ranges from 37 to 45 percent efficient) would not require a brake to hold the load because of high friction, but the Auto Crane "B" actuator with helicon gears (ranging from 78 to 87 percent efficient) requires a brake; however, this efficiency is well worth the cost of a brake considering that the "B" actuator attached to a hoist will operate from a fully charged battery for 2½ to 4 hours as compared to the worm gear box 20 to 35 minutes doing the identical amount of work.

- An important item which an operator should consider and use properly is the hoist hook. It should be checked on a 30-day basis for distortion or cracks.
  - A. Never place a chain link on the tip of the hook and try to lift a load with the hoist.
  - B. Never use a sling bar or anything larger than the hook throat which could prevent the hook from closing with the block, thus negating the safety feature.
  - C. In the case of a safety hook, always insure that the hook throat is closed before lifting a load. Proper attention and common sense applied to the use of the hoist hook and various slings will prevent possible damage to material being hoisted, and may prevent injury to personnel.

Auto Crane Company issues a limited warranty certificate with each unit sold. A special limited warranty card is furnished with each unit which must be "filled in" and mailed directly to Auto Crane Company or the limited warranty on the unit is voided.

It has always been Auto Crane Company policy to handle the few warranty claims we receive as promptly as possible. If material or workmanship is involved, immediate corrective action is taken. It is, therefore, understandable that Auto Crane Company cannot assume responsibility or liability when our products have obviously been abused, misused, overloaded or otherwise damaged by inexperienced persons trying to operate the equipment without even reading the manual. The Auto Crane is designed and built to be safe and efficient. Auto Crane will not assume responsibility or liability for any unit which has been modified, changed, or which has unauthorized or unapproved components installed.

Occasionally a customer will overload a crane and bend the boom and try to straighten the boom and reinforce it by welding angle or plate to it; or they replace a relay, switch or solenoid or some other component with an inappropriate, locally purchased component. The Auto Crane Company cannot warrant a unit under these conditions. Auto Crane Company utilizes a 50,000 P.S.I. yield type steel in all our crane structural sections. If a unit should be heavily overloaded, it would "crumple" rather than snap as a brittle type steel (yield point close to tensile point) would react. This is the main reason that Auto Crane cannot permit a customer to weld on Auto Crane units. Welding heat could change the molecular structure and cause our steel to become brittle. All of the various components utilized in Auto Crane Products have been thoroughly tested and are the best available for the particular function they perform. Many components are custom built to stringent Auto Crane specifications. Auto Crane Company has a continuous "on-going" Research and Development Program, and as new components appear on the market, they are thoroughly tested. Only a few of these many components pass the rigid requirements demanded by Auto Crane Engineers. This is the basic reason that our warranty is automatically voided when a customer replaces a factory furnished part with an "unauthorized" component which has not been factory tested and approved.

Auto Crane Company maintains a crew of skilled and highly trained Service Personnel. The men in our Service Department are available to all of our customers throughout the continental limits of the United States. Many times a telephone conversation with a serviceman can solve a customer's equipment problem. When the serviceman makes a field trip, an accepted warranty claim trip is naturally paid by Auto Crane Company; however, our service rates are reasonable and, in most instances, the serviceman can repair a damaged unit on the spot, plus the Auto Crane serviceman can train customer operators, maintenance and servicemen in the field. This training can alleviate a lot of customer expense due to inexperienced personnel, and most customers agree that the nominal service trip expense is well worth the cost because of the training benefits gained. We hope to make this service available to our 'overseas" customers in the near future.

Auto Crane Company's extensive and "on-going" Research and Development Program assures our customers of the best equipment on the market, and our Engineering Staff, as well as our knowledgeable Sales people are always available to our customers in solving crane and winch-type problems. When in doubt — call the Auto Crane factory.

#### - IMPORTANT -

#### **OPERATION PROCEDURES SAFETY TIPS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- 1. Keep hoist cable pulled tight at all times.
- 2. Never un-reel last wrap of cable from drum.
- Keep truck in as level a position as possible while loading or unloading.
- 4. Never wrap cable around load.
- 5. Use jacklegs (stabilizers) from truck to the ground,
- A manual hand crank is supplied in case of power failure and is located under the hoist cover.
- 7. Oil gears as required (Once a year minimum). Remove the cover and apply light grade oil or Moly Coate G.
- 8. A friction brake holds the load when power is off. This brake may need to be adjusted periodically. Never adjust brake tighter than required to hold the load. Adjustment nuts are located inside the hoist cover on the manual hand crank shaft.

- Never assist the motor with the hand crank. The hand crank is for use ONLY if power fails.
- 10. When power is off the brake should hold the load without "creeping." If "creeping" occurs, tighten the two (2) nuts on the shaft protruding from the hoist housing ONLY until the load is stabilized. DO NOT tighten any more than required to hold the load.

When ordering replacement parts, please provide the following information:

- 1. Model Number
- 2. Serial Number
- 3. Part Number and description

### "COLD WEATHER OPERATION"

All standard products (all models of cranes and winches) as manufactured by the Auto Crane Company will operate satisfactorily from 0°F to 120°F. By making the following minor modifications, all Auto Crane models of winches and cranes will be given the capability of operating from 0°F down to -65°F:

- 1. Dilute S.A.E. 90 wt. oil in actuator gear boxes with kerosene (use one to one and one-half pints per actuator).
- Replace standard urethane protective boots on pendant control switches with special low-temperature Tech-Nut flex boots.
- The minimum bend radius of the standard Auto Crane pendant control cable may be increased from three inches to nine inches.
- Spray all electrical equipment with special corrosionresistant coating (eliminates rust or corrosion due to melting and freezing action of condensate).

The only inconvenience for the operator created by the above procedure is that the pendant control cable must be coiled into larger loops for storage purposes. Care must be exercised to avoid sharp bending of this pendant control cable during extreme cold operating conditions.

When Auto Crane winches and cranes are subjected to extreme cold  $(-65^{\circ}\text{F})$  for long periods (two to six months or more), it is recommended that the following procedure be placed in action:

- Completely drain the existing oil from the actuators and flush with kerosene.
- Fill each actuator with Mobilube SHC-829 (approximately two quarts required per actuator) to the proper level (oil level plug must be removed to check level).

NOTE: Many customers have utilized heater-blanket type wrapping for these gear boxes.

#### WIRE LINE LUBRICATION

Lubrication of the wire line serves two important purposes: (1) helps to prevent corrosion; (2) lubricates the cable strands to reduce wear due to flexing and abrasion caused by contact with the sheaves, rollers, and cable on the drum.

#### PREPARATION:

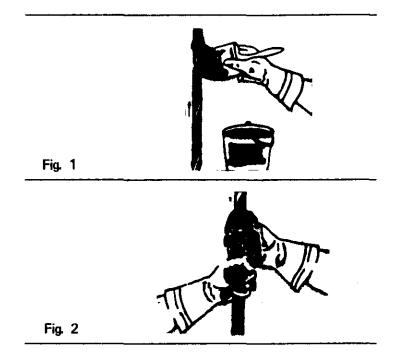
Remove rust and foreign matter with a wire brush and wipe clean. Be sure cable is dry.

#### APPLICATION:

Two methods are illustrated in figures 1 and 2. A light weight motor oil may be used, as in figure 1; or a heavier lubricant such as grease gun lubricant, as in figure 2.

Illustrated in figure 1 is one easy and effective method of applying lubrication. Dip the brush into the lubricant and apply. In some cases a rag or piece of sheepskin is dipped in the lubricant and used to swab the lubricant on to the rope.

Another simple method is shown in figure 2. Leather gloves are preferred to canvas because of greater protection and less penetration of the grease.



#### "LIFE OF WIRE LINE"

So many variable factors can cause the deterioration of wire line cable that it is not possible to determine a definite life expectancy.

Some of these factors are:

- 1. Loads being handled.
- 2. Corrosive conditions.
- 3. Maintenance of the unit.
  - A. Keep the sheaves turning freely.
  - B. Maintain tension on cable to insure proper spooling.
  - C. Lubricate line (See above).
  - D. Avoid kinks in cable.
  - E. Avoid abrasive action and contact with sharp corners.
- 4. Frequency of use.

Auto Crane units up to 2,400 pound ratings use 3/16 inch diameter galvanized preformed 7  $\times$  19 aircraft cable which, when new, has a minimum strength of 4,200 pounds. It is recommended when 1,200 pound loads are exceeded to use a two-part line with a traveling block. It can be seen that there is a safety factor of 3.5 to 1 when the cable is new.

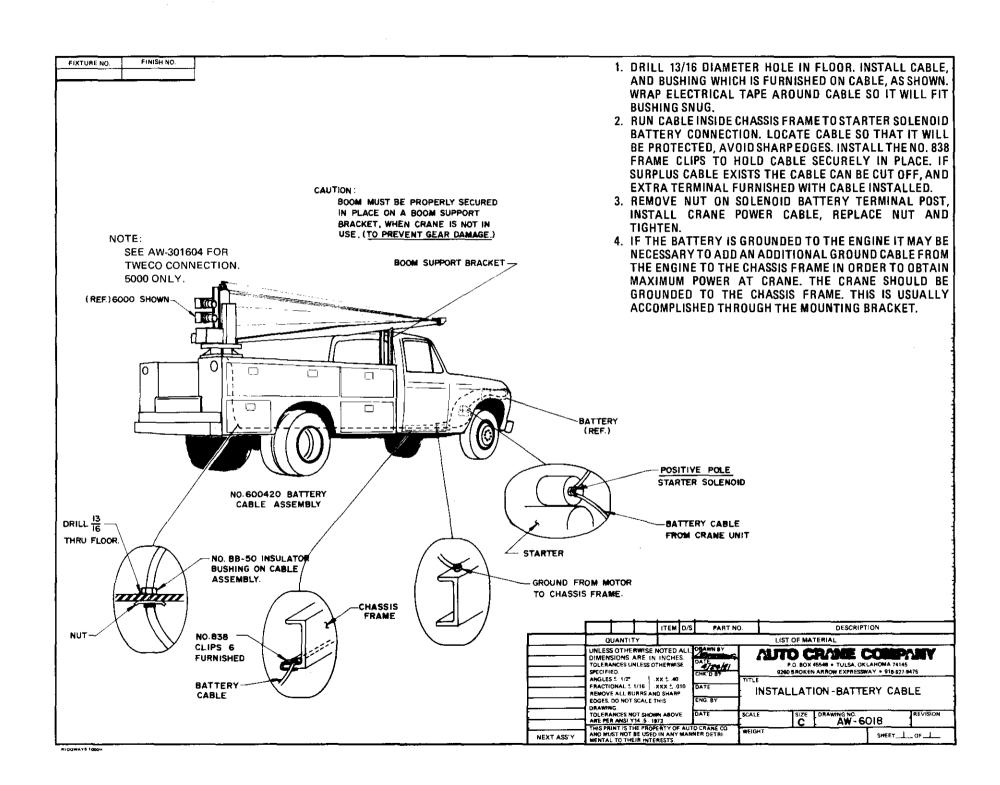
Auto Crane units above 2,000 pound ratings use 1/4 inch diameter galvanized preformed 7 x 19 aircraft cable having a breaking strength of 7,000 pounds. It is recommended when 2,000 pound loads are exceeded to use a two-part line with a traveling block and a cross sheave. It can be seen that a safety factor of 3.5 to 1 is provided when the cable is new.

Auto Crane units with a rating of 5,000 pounds use 5/16 inch diameter galvanized preformed (on boom)  $7 \times 19$  aircraft cable having a minimum breaking strength of 9,800 pounds.

Keeping the above factor of safety in mind, and knowing the kind of loads that will be handled, the user can determine by inspection of the cable as to when it should be replaced.

Items to look for while inspecting the cables are:

- Broken strands.
- 2. Kinks and flattened sections.
- 3. Corrosion and abrasion.



#### MAINTENANCE OF BATTERIES

Batteries furnished with Auto Crane units for 24-volt or 12-24-volt operation, are required by law to be shipped without electrolyte. Be sure the electrolyte has been added before operating the unit.

Maintenance of Auto Crane unit batteries differs very little from the generally prescribed maintenance of any lead acid battery. All batteries must be kept properly charged; they must be kept properly filled with water; and they must be kept relatively clean.

Many things affect the proper charge to a battery, such as regulator settings, the proper tightness of belts on the alternator or generator, and good, clean connections of all cables and wires at the battery, regulator, starting motor, alternator or generator, and — most important — the ground connections. See Cable Instructions.

Keeping the battery as fully charged as possible without overcharging is of extreme importance, especially when vehicles are left outside for extended periods of time in extremely cold climates. A battery can freeze; freezing points for various specific gravities of acid are as follows:

Specific Gravity	Freezing Temperature
(Corrected to 80°F)	Degrees F.
1.280	−90 <sup>o</sup> F
1.250	–62 <sup>o</sup> F
1.200	–16 <sup>0</sup> F
1.150	5 <sup>o</sup> F
1.100	19 <sup>0</sup> F

From the above, it is apparent that a half-charged battery (about 1.200 specific gravity) cannot stand for any length of time at  $-20^{\circ}$ F or it will freeze.

The main reason for keeping the battery as fully charged as possible without overcharging, of course, is to assure that power is available even though the vehicle has been standing for some time.

The battery should be properly filled with water at all times. If the electrolyte level is allowed to fall below the top of the plates, the results become threefold: 1, the exposed portion of the plate will become sulfated; 2, the portion of the plate exposed is not usable; and 3, that portion of the acid remaining becomes more concentrated and may cause more rapid deterioration of the remaining parts of the battery.

The battery should be kept clean. Batteries filled with acid and which are not in use self-discharge to a limited degree because of the nature of the materials within the battery; but if dirt is allowed to collect on the top of the battery, and this dirt absorbs moisture, an electrical path can be set up between the various terminals of the battery or the ground. Once such a path has been established, the self-discharge of the battery is considerably accelerated. This also accelerates corrosion of the battery cables at the terminals.

Periodic Maintenance is Needed.

A definite program of periodic maintenance of all batteries should be conducted on a regular basis. Periodic maintenance includes checking belts for tightness on the charging equipment, checking battery electrolyte levels,

checking cables for good connections, and cleaning where corrosion is apparent. When corrosion is cleaned off, the cable terminals and battery terminals should be coated with a light coating of petroleum jelly before they are replaced. When terminals are cleaned the top of the battery should be cleaned with a mild solution of soda water.

If the condition of the battery is in question, it should be removed from the vehicle, taken to the shop, and allowed to reach room temperature. It should then be recharged until specific gravity readings are unchanged over three readings taken at one-half hour intervals. If the specific gravity readings are fairly uniform, the battery should be checked with a high rate tester in accordance with instructions on the tester. A load test is the best test one can make on a battery.

If, after charging, it is noted that the specific gravity reading of one cell is 30 points less than any of the other cells, it may be assumed that that cell is bad and that the battery should be replaced. If all cells are uniform but not up to full charge, a low rate of charge should be attempted for an extended period of time. This usually will recover a badly sulfated battery.

If it is necessary to replace a battery, and a dry charge battery is used, the following procedure applies:

- 1. Fill the battery with electrolyte of the proper specific gravity.
- 2. Place the battery on charge in accordance with instructions given by the manufacturer.

It is essential that the second step above be followed to assure that the battery going on the vehicle is fully charged.

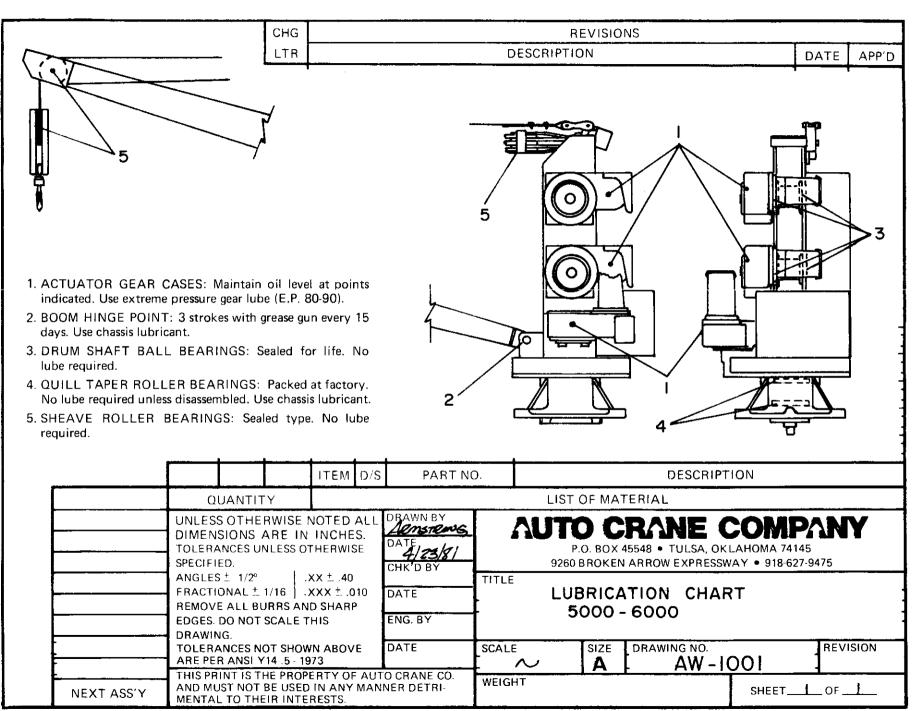
It is also very important that the battery hold-downs be checked periodically to assure that the batteries are properly positioned to avoid vibration problems, breakage of cables, or terminal breakage. Care must be taken to avoid cracking or breaking containers or covers by tightening hold-down fixtures excessively, yet they must not be so loose that breakage results from a too loose hold-down.

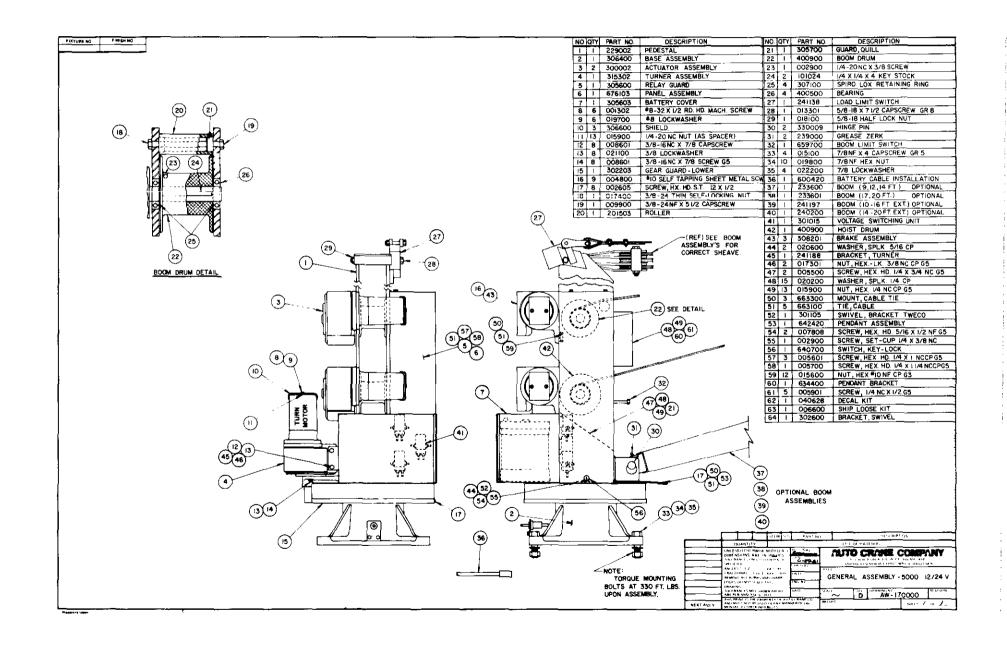
Low maintenance batteries (such as the Delco "Freedom Battery") should not be used on Auto Cranes or trucks equipped with Auto Cranes. These batteries are not designed for "deep" discharge.

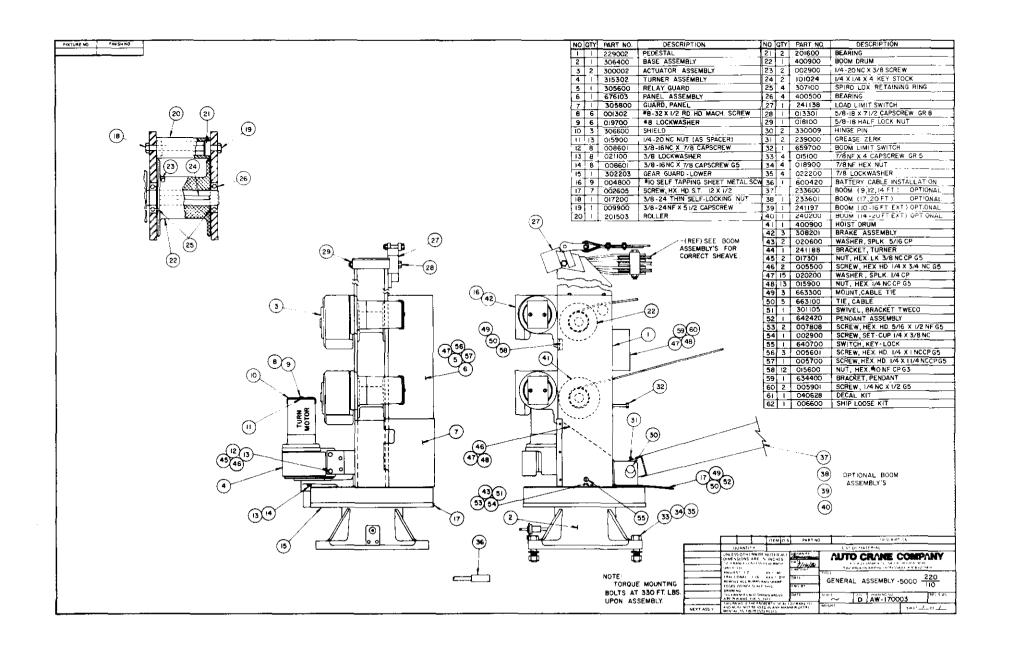
MINIMUM VOLTAGE AT CRANE BATTERY — 13.5V. Check to make sure of ground between truck engine and frame. Manufacturers sometimes leave this off and ground only to cab of truck, which is mounted on rubber pads and does not conduct a good ground.

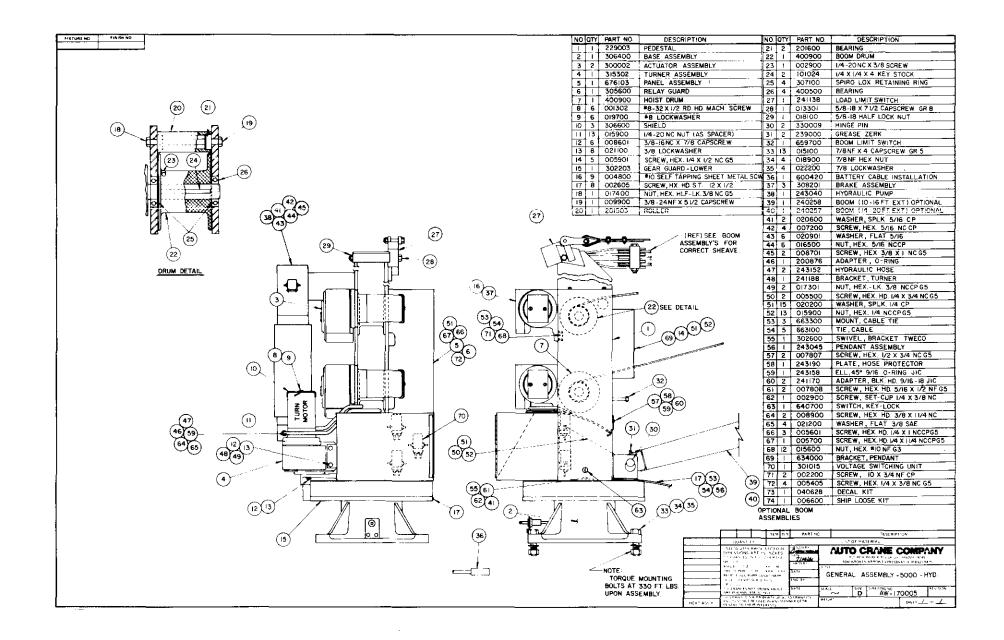
If bodies or beds are to be mounted on wooden strips (along top of frame), a ground strap must be routed from frame (truck) to the body (across the wooden strips). All of the above is important to assure good ground for the charging system of the unit, as well as proper installation of the Tweco bracket (6000) on base (bracket already installed from factory on 5000).

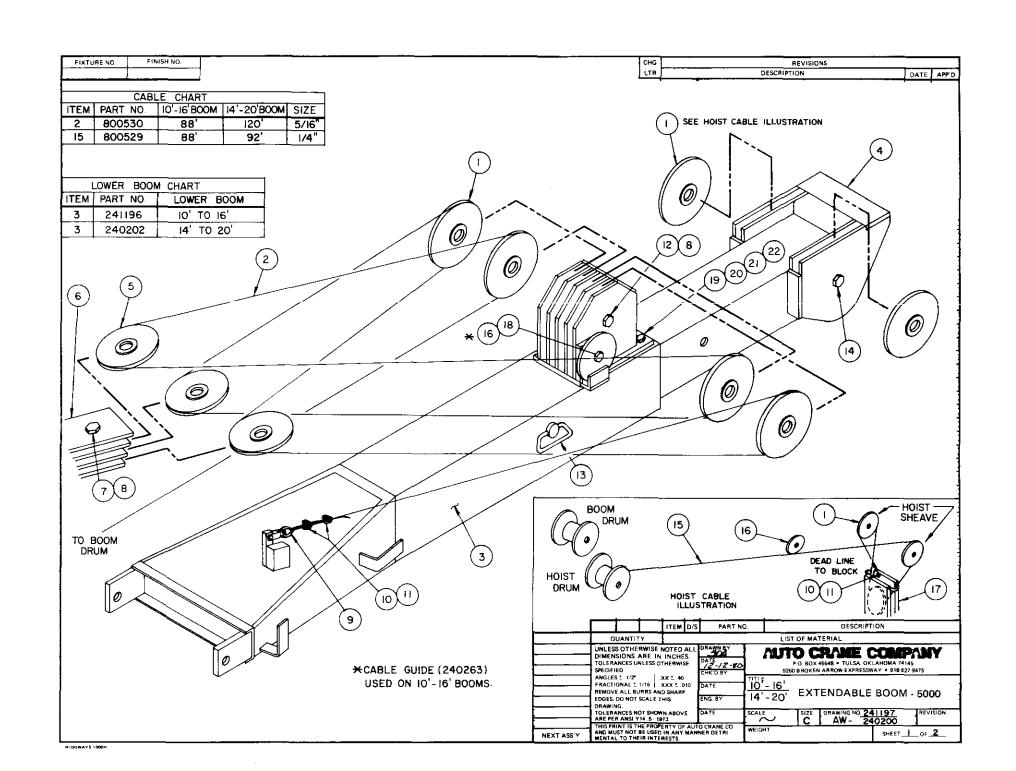
To keep your charging system working correctly, do not jump start other equipment off of battery unit.





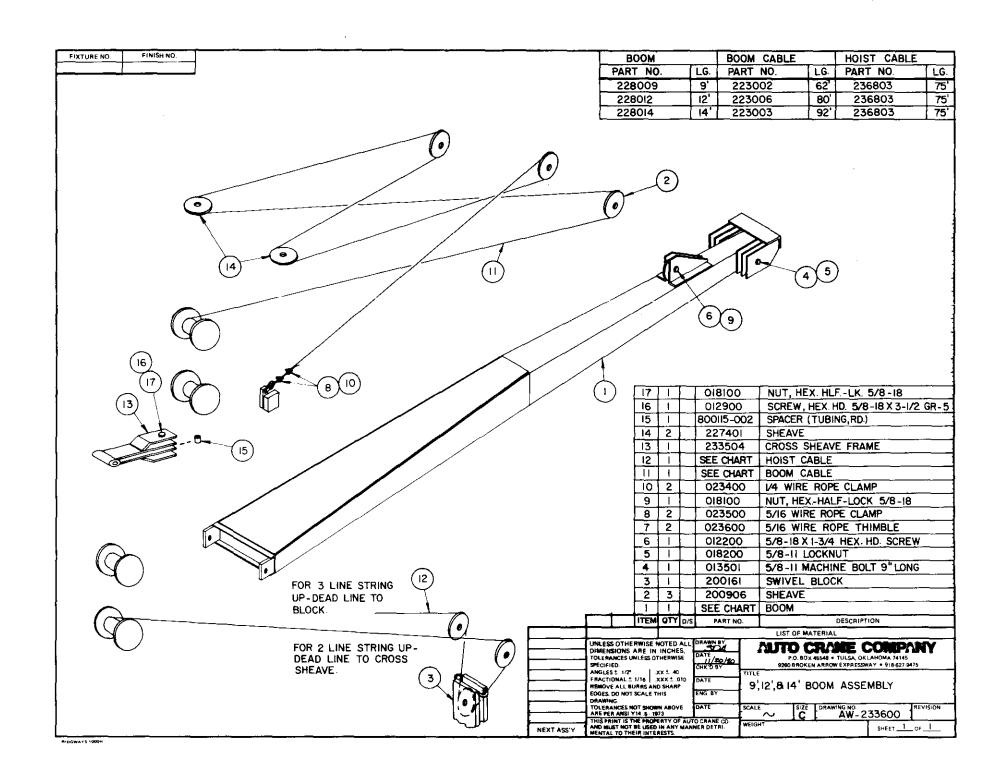


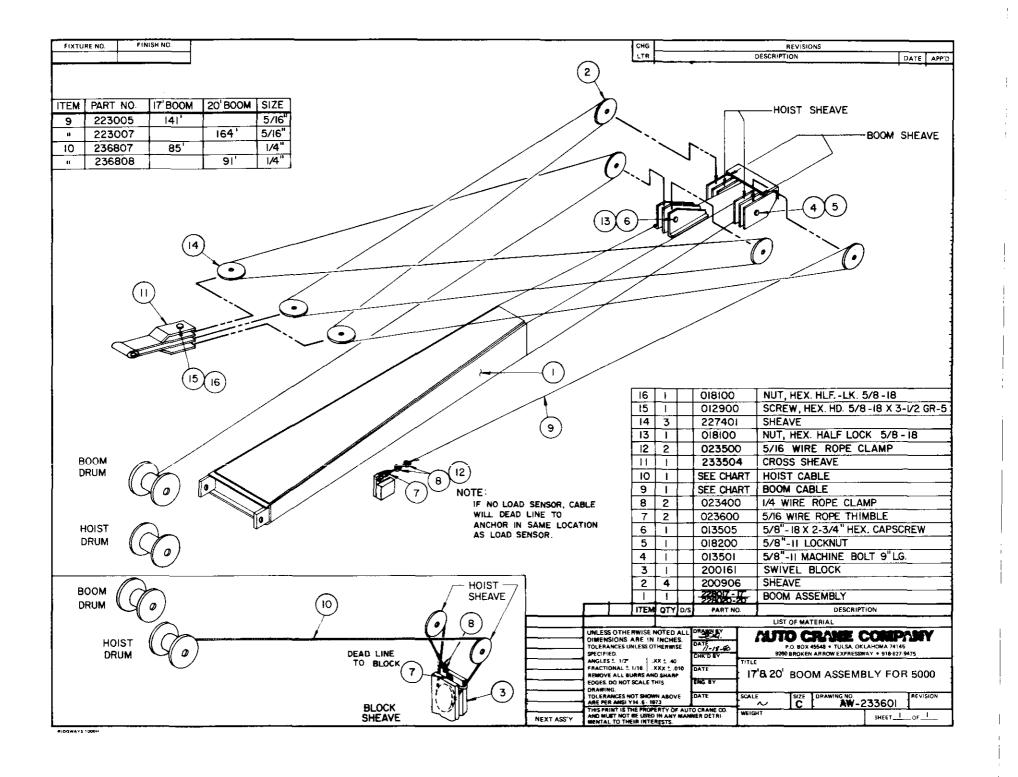


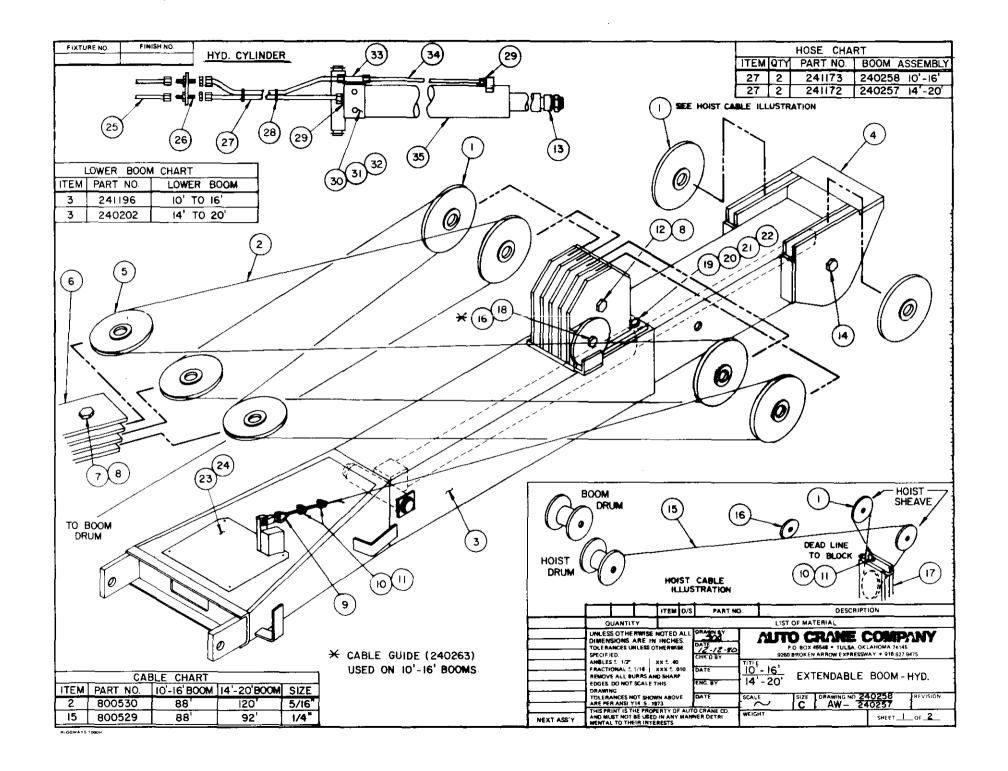


# PARTS LIST — EXTENDABLE BOOM — $5000 \frac{241197}{240200}$

			240200
ITEM	QTY.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	6	240241	SHEAVE
2	1		SEE CABLE CHART
3			SEE LOWER BOOM CHART
4	1	240201	BOOM, UPPER
5	3	227401	SHEAVE
6	1	233504	CROSS SHEAVE
7	1	012900	SCREW, 5/8-18 x 3½ GR. 5
8	2	018100	NUT, HEX HLF LK 5/8-18
9	2	023600	5/16 WIRE ROPE THIMBLE
10	2	023400	1/4 WIRE ROPE THIMBLE
11	2 2	023500	5/16 WIRE ROPE CLAMP
12	1	013504	SCREW, HEX 5/8-18 x 5 GR. 5
13	1	240246	PIN ASSEMBLY
14	2	012501	SCREW, HEX 5/8-18 x 2½ GR. 5
15	1		SEE CABLE CHART
16	1	200909	SHEAVE
17	1	200161	SWIVEL BLOCK
18	1	012203	SCREW, HEX 5/8-18 x 1¼ GR 5
19	1	240224	PAD, LOCKING
20	2	007400	SCREW, HEX 5/16-18 x 1 GR 5
21	2 2	020600	WASHER, SPLIT-LK 5/16
22	2	020901	WASHER, FLAT 5/16 SAE

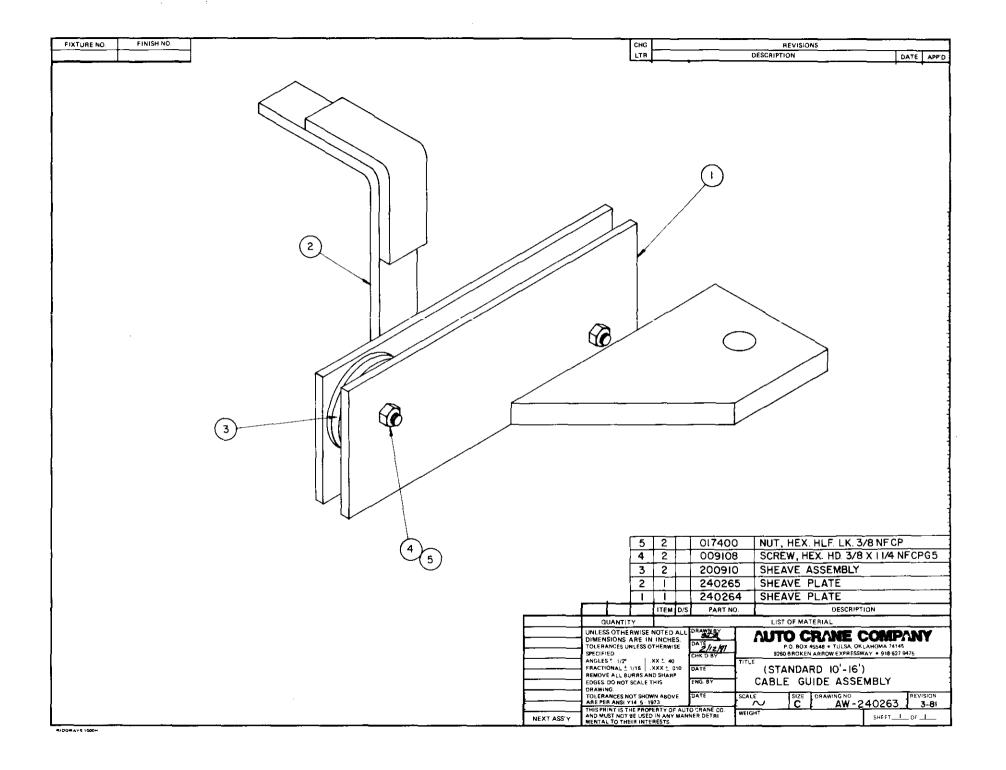


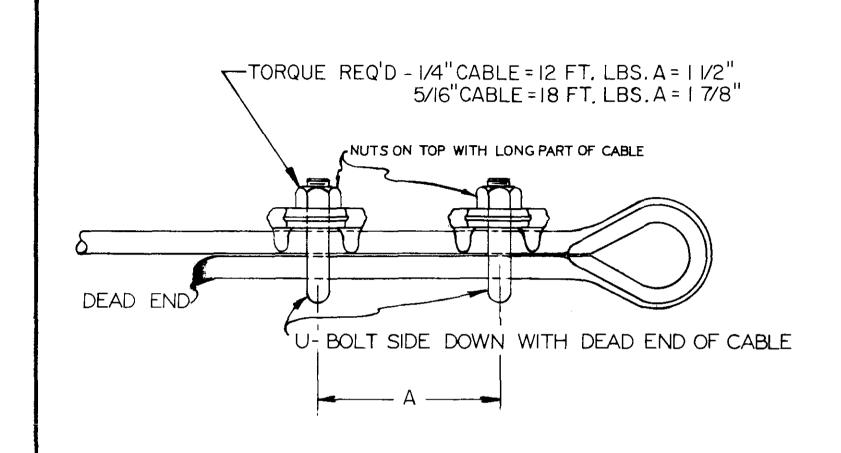




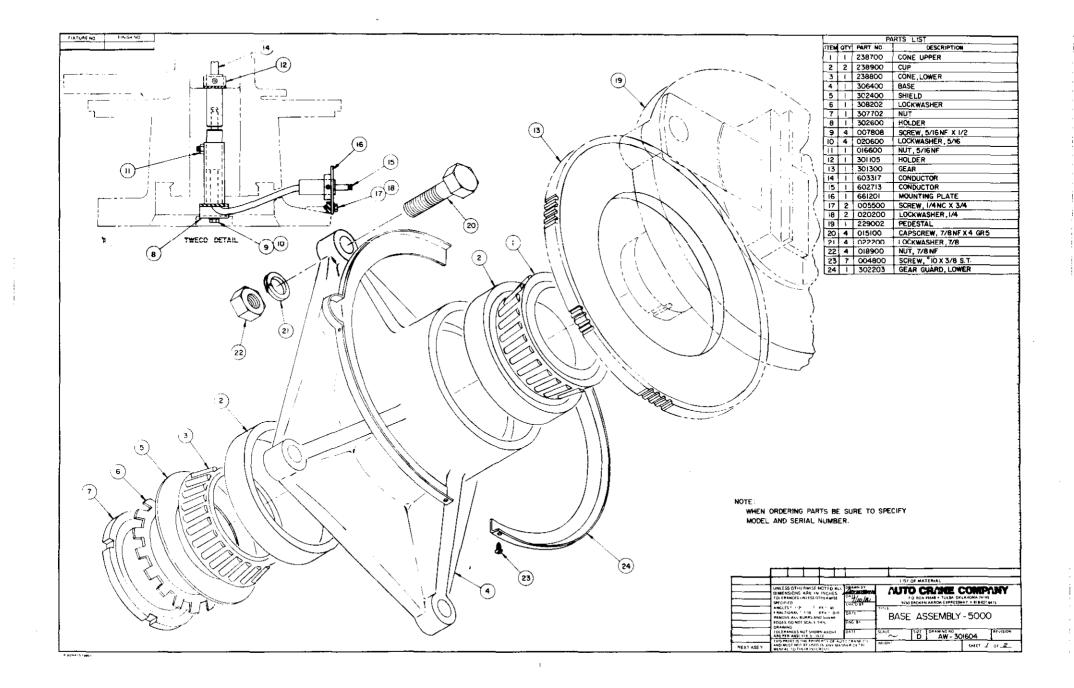
# PARTS LIST – EXTENDABLE BOOM – 5000 - HYD. $\frac{240258}{240257}$

			240237
ITEM	QTY.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	6	240241	SHEAVE
2	1		SEE CABLE CHART
3			SEE LOWER BOOM CHART
4	1	330110	BOOM, UPPER
5	3	227401	SHEAVE
6	1	233504	CROSS SHEAVE
7	1	012900	SCREW, 5/8-18 x 3½ GR. 5
8	2	018100	NUT, HEX HLF LK 5/8-18
9	2 2	023600	5/16 WIRE ROPE THIMBLE
10	2	023400	1/4 WIRE ROPE THIMBLE
11	2	023500	5/16 WIRE ROPE CLAMP
12	1	013504	SCREW, HEX 5/8-18 x 5 GR. 5
13	1	800065-001	SPACER
14	2	012501	SCREW, HEX 5/8-18 x 21/2 GR. 5
15	1		SEE CABLE CHART
16	1	200909	SHEAVE
17	1	200161	SWIVEL BLOCK
18	1	012203	SCREW, HEX 5/8-18 x 1¼ GR 5
19	1	240224	PAD, LOCKING
20	2	007400	SCREW, HEX 5/16-18 x 1 GR 5
21	2	020600	WASHER, SPLIT-LK 5/16
22	2	020901	WASHER, FLAT 5/16 SAE
23	1	240242	COVER, ACCESS
24	4	002006	SCREW, HEX SL. S.T. #10 x ½"
25	2	241173	HOSE ASSY – HYD.
26	2	241170	ADAPTER, BULKHEAD 9/16-18, 37 <sup>0</sup>
27			SEE HOSE CHART
28	4	634400	TIE, CABLE
29	3	241169	ADAPTER, 9/16-18 — O-RING
30	2	020200	WASHER, SPLIT-LK. ¼
31	2	005800	SCREW, HEX HD. 1/4-20 x 1½ GR. 5
32	1	241165	HOLDING VALVE
33	1	241168	TEE, 9/16, 37 <sup>0</sup> RUN - 9/16-18 O-RING
34	1	330087	LINE ASSY - HYD.
35	1	241166	CYLINDER, HYD. W/HARDWARE
1			





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#### MAINTENANCE OF BASE ASSEMBLY MODEL 5000

The base supports the rotating pedestal and boom by means of two opposed heavy duty tapered roller bearings. The base provides the means for attaching the unit to a support or to a vehicle. The opening through the center of the quill accommodates the power swivel connector which permits 360 degree continuous rotation.

#### 1. PREPARATION FOR DISASSEMBLY:

To disassemble the base, some preparation must be made: disconnect the power at (15) from the power source, remove turn actuator, remove unit battery. Remove crane from its mounting by removing four hold-down bolts (20). Block up under the boom near the hinge point and tilt the unit over on the boom to a horizontal position. Remove lower gear guard (24) by removing seven self-tapping screws, Item (23).

## 2. REMOVE SWIVEL ASSEMBLY:

Remove capscrews (9) and swivel bracket (8).

#### 3. REMOVE BEARING NUT:

One tongue of lock washer (6) is bent into one of the key slots in the nut (7). Bend tongue out of key slot, using screwdriver or drive bar. Remove nut, using spanner wrench or drive bar.

The base (4) is now held to the quill by the cone of bearing (3). Remove base from quill, using puller or drive bar. Cone bearing (3) will come off with base.

#### 4. GEAR REMOVAL:

If the base was removed in order to replace the gear ring (13) no further disassembly need be done. The gear has been heated and installed on the gear plate and then tack-welded in place. Remove tackwelds with a chisel or cutting torch. A grinder could also be used. The gear can be cut with a cutting torch, holding the torch at a tangent to the gear, or the gear may be driven off.

#### 5. GEAR INSTALLATION:

Check to be sure all burrs have been removed from the gear mounting surface of the gear plate. The installation procedure is as follows:

Heat the ring with a torch or in an oven to around 500° F., Using heavy gloves, install the ring down against shoulder on gear plate. Allow to cool.

NOTE: It is important that the gear ring be evenly heated around the total circumference.

Tack-weld the ring to the gear plate in at least four places.

#### 6. BEARING REMOVAL:

If the base is being disassembled in order to replace the pedestal assembly Item (19), the bearing cone Item (1) should be removed from the pedestal quill. This can be done by using a pry bar. If the bearings are to be replaced, the cone (1) should be removed as well as the bearing cups Item (2). The cups can be removed by using a drive bar through the open ends of the base.

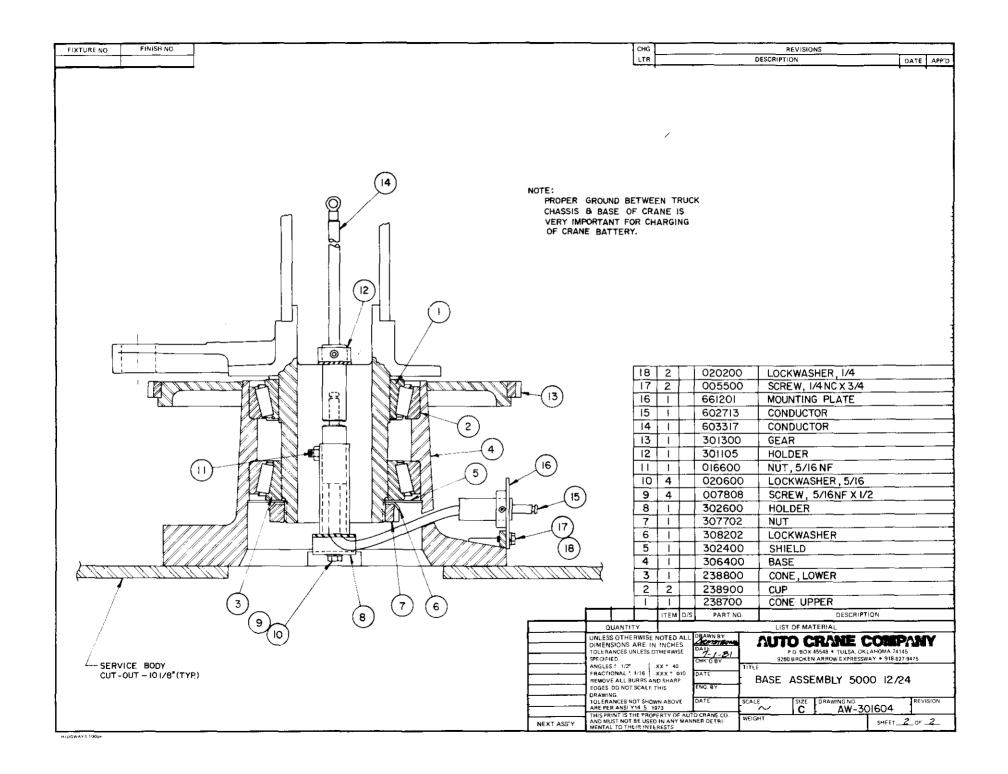
#### 7. BEARING INSTALLATION:

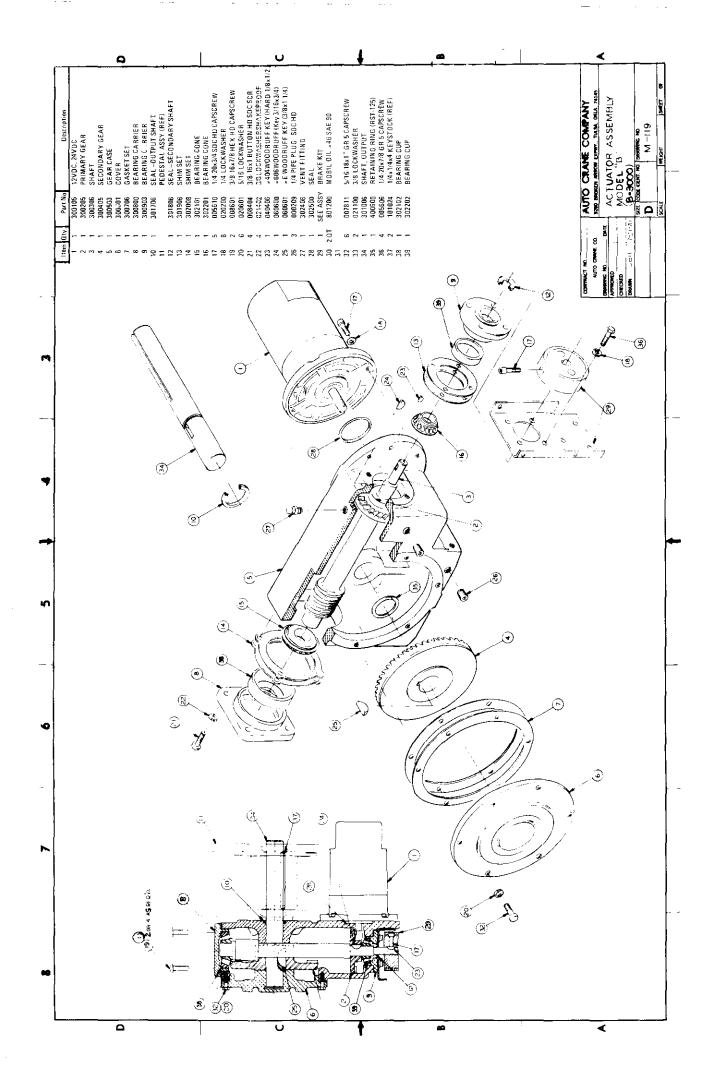
To install bearing cone (1), heat to around 200° F. Be sure that bearing cup is installed up against upper shoulder. Install bearing cups (2) in base. Be sure they are all of the way in, up against the shoulders in the base. Lubricate upper cone (2) with grease gun grease, filling spaces between rollers. Install base on pedestal quill. Lubricate and install lower cone (3). Install grease shield (5), lockwasher (6) and nut (7).

Tighten nut (7) until it requires considerable effort to rotate the base on the quill. Bend one of the tongues on lockwasher (6) into one of the slots on the nut (7). Install swivel connection.

The unit can now be raised and hold-down bolts (20) installed. Reinstall turn actuator.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS BE SURE TO SPECIFY MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER.





#### MAINTENANCE OF HOIST ACTUATOR AND BOOM ACTUATOR

This actuator is used with cable drums. It is used as the load hoist and boom hoist on the 5000 and 6000 Series units. It is also used on the 2000R Series units.

#### 1. ACTUATOR REMOVAL

The actuator is attached to the base or pedestal by 3/8" NC x 3/4" long bolts (Item 19). A typical hoist drum installation is shown in the cross-sectional view. After capscrews (1) have been removed and electrical wires disconnected from the motor, the actuator and output shaft can be moved to the left. The key (37) will remain in the drum. On pedestal mounted units as shown, spacer rings are located on the shaft between the drum and support bearings, also between the gear case and the bearing.

#### 2. OIL REMOVAL

The next operation will be to drain the oil from the gear case. This can be accomplished by removing one of the plugs (Item 26) located on the bottom side of the case.

#### 3. MOTOR REMOVAL

Remove 4 socket head capscrews (Item 17) using the 3/16" long handle Allen wrench furnished with the unit for this purpose. The motor can now be lifted away from the gear case. The "O" ring (Item 28) serves as an oil seal between the motorpilot and the gear case. Be sure that this "O" ring is in the recess of the gear case before reinstalling the motor.

#### 4. COVER AND GEAR REMOVAL

Remove six capscrews (Item 32); remove cover (6) and shim set (7). CAUTION: Do not damage or destroy shim set). Drive the drum shaft (34) to the left, using block of wood (Avoid damage to the shaft). The gear (4) will come out of the large opening as the shaft is driven out. Remove gear from shaft. Woodruff key (25) and retaining ring (35) will remain with shaft.

# 5. PRIMARY GEAR AND SECONDARY PINION SHAFT REMOVAL

Remove brake kit (See brake kit instructions.) Remove screw (31) from brake hub. Pull brake hub, remove key (23). Remove 4 capscrews (Item 36) which hold brake channel and bearing carrier (8) to case. Remove Item (8). CAUTION: The shim sets (13 and 14) consist of the correct thickness for bearing and primary gear adjustment on each individual gear case. Remove seal (12). Remove four buttonhead capscrews (Item 21) using a 7/32" Allen wrench. Remove cover (9) and shim set (14). Bearing cups (15 and 16) can be removed by using a pry bar.

The pinion shaft and primary gear can now be removed from the gear case by extending the pinion end through the opening to the left until the primary gear end can be moved outwardly through the large side opening. Bearing (16) can best be removed by pulling primary gear (2) and bearing together — use puller or press. Bearing (15) can be removed with puller or press.

#### 6. REASSEMBLY

The above procedure constitutes removal and disassembly of the Actuator. To reassemble, perform the operations in reverse order.

#### 7. GEAR ADJUSTMENT

The gear adjustment should be checked if new bearings (15 and 16) or new gears (2, 3 or 4) are installed. Proceed as follows:

Install motor (1) with bearings (15 and 16) and primary gear (2) installed on shaft (3). Insert shaft in gear case. With bearing cups installed in bearing carriers (8 and 9), install bearing carriers without shims, using capscrews (21 and 36). Adjust the shaft until gear (2) fits snugly against pinion shaft on the motor.

Using plastic color coded shim set (14) as a feeler guage, add or remove shims until a drag occurs when inserted between carrier (9) and gear case (5). Remove carrier (9) and add two paper shims, one each on front and back sides of the plastic shim set. This usually gives the proper clearance between primary gear and motor pinion. Check backlash between the gear and motor pinion which should be not less than .002" or more than .007". This can be approximated by placing the hand through the large opening in the gear case and determining that the gear has a very small amount of backlash.

Next remove motor and install carrier (8) with plastic shim set and two paper shims. Add or remove plastic shims until bearings fit snugly in cups with the shaft free to turn. Reinstall motor and again check the backlash.

Install cover (6) and gear (4) against secondary pinion (3); determine thickness of shim set required in the manner described above. Check the backlash for the full 360° rotation.

If new gears or bearings are to be installed, new shim set are recommended. Each shim set consists of:

1 - .005 Blue

1 - .0075 Clear

2 - .020 Yellow

2 - .005 Vellumoid Brown

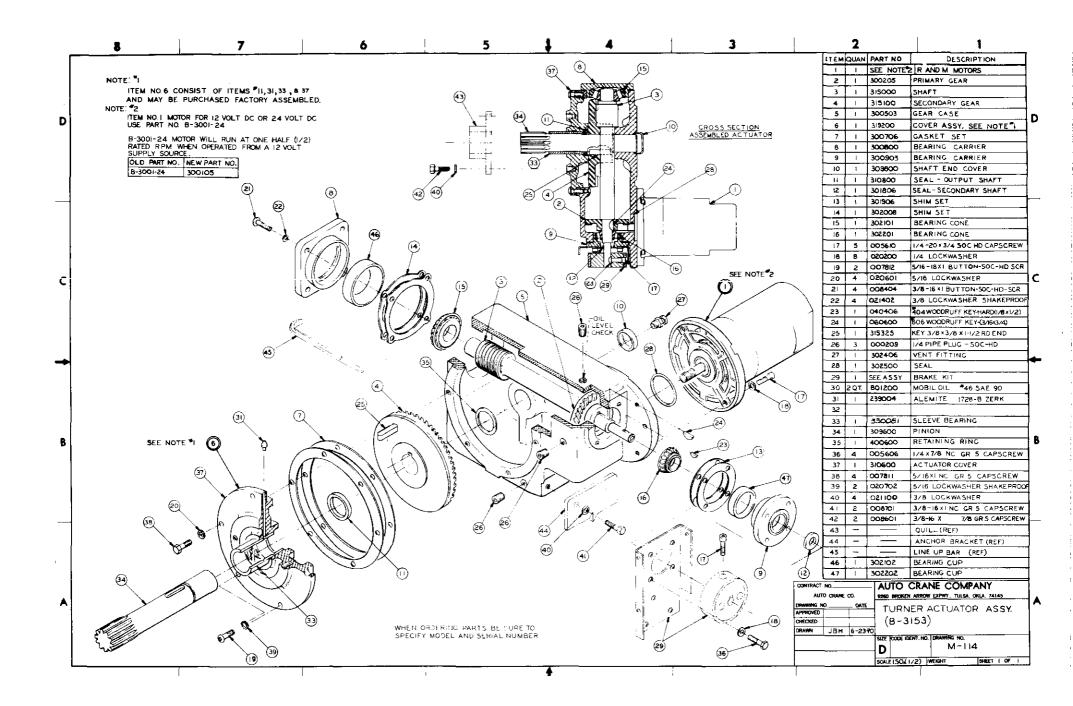
#### 8. REINSTALL ACTUATOR ON PEDESTAL

This can best be accomplished by removing the outboard bearing from the side plate (Removal of relay panel will be required). Install spacers on output shaft which will be between actuator case and side plate. Install shaft through left bearing just far enough to install spacer which will be between drum and bearing. Install the drum between the side plates and shove shaft through the drum. Key (37) and the drum spacer can be installed through the bearing opening. Reinstall outboard bearing.

#### 9. LUBRICATION

An extreme pressure (EP-80-90) lubricant is used in the gear case. The output shaft bearings are factory lubricated and sealed and need no further lubrication.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS -- BE SURE TO SPECIFY MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER



#### MAINTENANCE OF TURNER ACTUATOR

This actuator is used on units that provide power rotation of the boom. It is installed on the unit with the motor in a vertical position. The actuator is attached to the pedestal by support arm (43) which positions the pinion (34) in the proper relation to the turn gear mounted on the base of the unit. Two capscrews (Item 42) hold the actuator down on the support arm. Two capscrews (Item 41) attach the actuator to bracket (44) to prevent rotation of the gear case about pinion shaft (34).

#### 1. ACTUATOR REMOVAL

To remove actuator from pedestal, remove capscrews (41) and (42), disconnect electric cables from motor and lift actuator vertically upward until the pinion (34) is out of the support arm (43).

#### 2. OIL REMOVAL

The next operation will be to drain the oil from the gear case. This can be accomplished by removing one of the plugs (Item 26) located on the bottom side of the case.

#### 3. MOTOR REMOVAL

Remove 4-socket head capscrews (Item 17) using the 3/16 long handle Allen wrench furnished with the unit for this purpose. The motor can now be lifted away from the gear case. The "O" ring (Item 28) serves as an oil seal between the motor pilot and the gear case. Be sure that this "O" ring is in the recess of the gear case before reinstalling the motor.

The motor removal can be accomplished without removing the actuator from the unit as described in Paragraph (1).

#### 4. GEAR COVER AND PINION REMOVAL

The output shaft (34), cover plate (37), secondary gear (4) and retaining ring (35) are put together as a sub-assembly, and must be assembled in this order before installing in gear case.

Observe location of zerk fitting (31). The cover must be reinstalled in the same relation to the gear case. Remove the two buttonhead capscrews using a 3/16 Allen wrench. Observe that these buttonhead capscrews are on opposite side from the zerk fitting, and are required to provide clearance between the cover and the support arm (43). Remove the remaining hex-head capscrews (38). Remove cover from gear case.

#### 5. PINION REMOVAL

After removing cover from gear case, remove retaining ring (Item 35) from pinion shaft (34). Pull secondary gear (4) from shaft, using puller or press. Remove key (25) from shaft. Drive shaft through cover, use hammer handle or other soft object. Do not damage shaft. The seal (11) can now be removed.

#### 6. REMOVAL OF BUSHING

The bushing (33) is installed in the cover in the following manner:

The bushing is pressed into cover, being sure that oil holes through bushing will line up with grease groove in cover. Two holes, 3/16" diameter are then drilled through the cover and bushing to accommodate the

dowel pins (32). The dowel pins are then driven into place against a dummy shaft within the bushing. The outer ends of the dowel pins are then sealed with a hardening metallic cement to prevent any oil leakage around the pins. After installing the bushing, a 1-1/4" diameter reamer is run through bushing in order to remove any burrs or metal interference due to reduced inside diameter of the bushing when pressed into the cover plate.

To remove the bushing, the 3/16" diameter dowel pins (32) can be driven through to the inside of the bushing and the bushing can be driven or pressed out of the cover. The new bushing can then be installed as described in the preceding paragraph.

NOTE: Unless the customer has the facilities to install the bushing as outlined above, it is recommended that he order a cover plate assembly, complete with the bushing factory installed. If the used cover plate and bushing are returned, an exchange price adjustment will be made.

# 7. PRIMARY GEAR AND SECONDARY PINION SHAFT REMOVAL

Remove brake kit. (See brake kit instructions.) Remove 4 capscrews (Item 36) which hold brake channel and bearing carrier (9) to case. Remove Item (9). CAUTION: The shim sets (13 and 14) consist of the correct thickness for bearing and primary gear adjustment on each individual gear case. Remove seal (12). Remove four buttonhead capscrews (Item 21) using a 7/32" Allen wrench. Remove cover (3) and shim set (14). Bearing cups (15 and 16) can be removed by using a line-up bar.

The pinion shaft and primary gear can now be removed from the gear case extending the pinion end through the opening to the left until the primary gear end can be moved outwardly through the large side opening. Bearing (16) can best be removed by pulling primary gear (2) and bearing together — use puller or press. Bearing (15) can be removed with puller or press.

#### 8. REASSEMBLY

The foregoing constitutes disassembly of the turner actuator. To reassemble, perform the operations in reverse order.

#### 9. GEAR ADJUSTMENT

The gear adjustment should be checked if new bearings (15 and 16) or new gears (2, 3 or 4) are installed. Proceed as follows:

Install motor (1) with bearings (15 and 16) and primary gear (2) installed on shaft (3). Insert shaft in gear case. With bearing cups installed in bearing carriers (8 and 9), install bearing carriers without shims, using capscrews (21 and 36). Adjust the shaft until gear (2) fits snugly against pinion shaft on the motor.

Using plastic color coded shim set (14) as a feeler guage, add or remove shims until a drag occurs when inserted between carrier (8) and gear case (5). Remove carrier (8) and add two paper shims, one each on front and back sides of the plastic shim set. This

usually gives the proper clearance between primary gear and motor pinion. Check backlash between the gear and motor pinion which should be not less than .002" or more than .007". This can be approximated by placing the hand through the large opening in the gear case and determining that the gear has a very small amount of backlash.

Next remove motor and install carrier (9) with plastic shim set and two paper shims. Add or remove plastic shims until bearings fit snugly in cups with the shaft free to turn. Reinstall motor and again check the backlash.

With turner pinion shaft assembly consisting of pinion (34), cover (37) and gear (4) installed against secondary pinion (3), determine thickness of shim set required in the manner described above. Check the backlash for the full 360 degree rotation.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS, BE SURE TO SPECIFY MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER.

If new gears or bearings are to be installed, new shim sets are recommended. Each shim set consists of:

- 1 .005 Blue
- 1 .0075 Clear
- 2 .020 Yellow
- 2 .005 Vellumoid Brown

If a shim is added to the front carrier bearing, you must take the same amount out of the rear. This moves the shaft forward toward the motor pinion shaft.

For Example: If you take twenty-thousandths (1 yellow shim) out of the rear, you must add twenty-thousandths to the front if the shaft needs to be moved forward. Reverse this procedure to move the shaft backwards, away from the motor pinion shaft.

#### 10. LUBRICATION

An extreme pressure (EP-80-90) lubricant is used in the gear case (capacity 2 quarts). A chassis lubricant is recommended for the bushing. Check oil level and lubricate bushing every 40 hours of crane operation.

#### MODEL "B" ACTUATOR

Designed and Manufactured by AUTO CRANE for the most efficient operation.

#### **OUTSTANDING FEATURES**

The motor is the source of power: It is a universal type, reversible motor, available in up to 24-volt direct current and 110-volt alternating current. The direct current motor will develop 3/4 H.P. on 12-volt direct current at 5000 RPM (8000 RPM no load speed), cr 1-1/2 H.P. on 24-volt direct current at 10,500 RPM (16,000 RPM no load speed). The 110 volt motor develops 1-1/4 H.P. at 10,500 RPM and will run at 16,000 RPM with no load applied.

The primary gear pinion (1-a) is integral with the armature shaft. The armature shaft is mounted on two ball bearings (1-b). The motor is cooled by a fan (1-c) which is mounted on the armature shaft, providing forced air cooling through the motor housing.

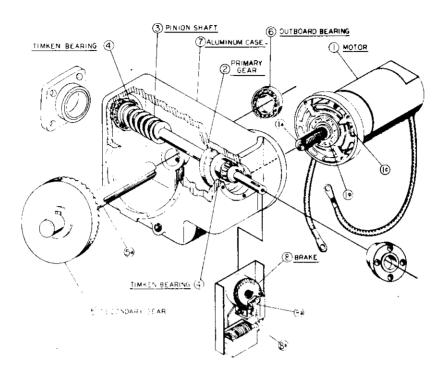
- The primary gear is mounted on the secondary pinion shaft.
- 3. The secondary pinion is integral with the shaft.
- 4. The secondary pinion shaft is mounted between two Timken tapered roller bearings.

- 5. The secondary gear is mounted on the output shaft (5-a) and completes the Helicon R gear train which provides the most efficient reduction. Ratios of 514 to 1, or 1028 to 1 overall reductions are available. (A 163 to 1 high speed reduction is also available using a secondary worm and gear.)
- 6. When mounted on the crane structure, outboard ball bearings (sealed for life) support the 1-1/4" diameter output shaft (5-a).
- The gear train is mounted within an aluminum alloy case. The gears are totally enclosed and are oil bath lubricated. The motor (1) mounts directly to the gear case.
- 8. The secondary pinion shaft (3) extends through the gear housing and provides for attachment of the inertia and load holding brake (8). The spring (8-a) applies the brake band at all times except when the motor is energized. When the motor is energized, the solenoid (8-b) is also energized and will release the brake. Since the motor is reversible, the load is controlled during raising or lowering under power. When the motor and solenoid are denergized, the brake will hold the load until the motor and solenoid are again energized.
- Refer to Dwg. M-102 for maintenance instructions for the motor brushes.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ILLUSTRATION.

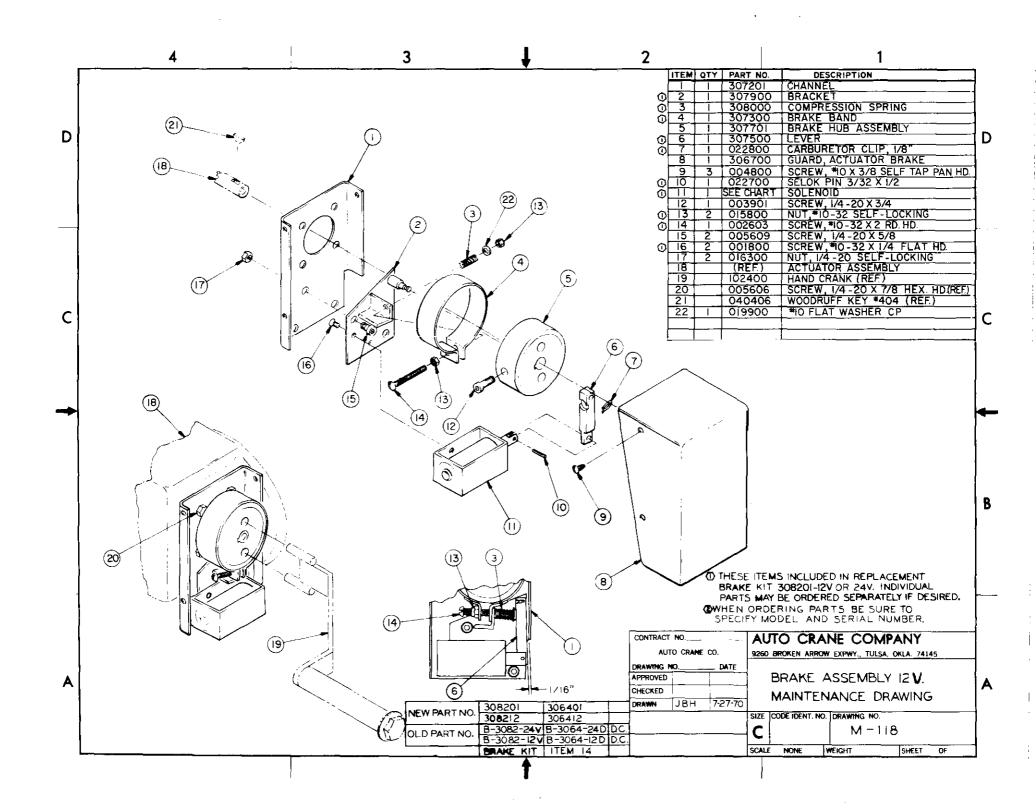
### **AUTO CRANE**

### Model "B" Actuator



84	70		-	2000	4.5	2
45	40			NO LOAD	7.5	2
START	RUN			IN POUNDS	IN FY. PER MIN	TO BLOCK
IS AOF	r DC			LIFTING WEIGHT	LIFT SPEED	NO. OF LINES
107	93	18	16	5000	3.65	J
94	80	15	13	4000	4.56	3
118	105	17	15	7000	6	2
84	70	12	10	2000	9.125	2
45	40	10	7	NO LOAD	15	2
START	RUN	START	RUN	IN POUNDS	IN Ft. PER MIN	TO BLOCK
24 Vo	T DC	HO VOL	TAC	LIFTING WEIGHT	LIFT SPEED	No. OF LINES
AMPERAGE DRAW CAPACITY USING TRAVELING BLOCK					LING BLOCK	
F	PEF	FOF	3MA	NCE CHAP	RACTERIS	STICS

NOTE: AMPERAGE DRAW WHILE LOWERING A 2000 + LOAD IS 22 AMPS



#### **MAINTENANCE OF 12/24 VOLT BRAKE KIT**

#### 1. FUNCTION

A brake is incorporated on each actuator. The brake was designed to perform two functions. One of the functions is load holding after the pendant switch is neutralized. The other function is to prevent excessive coasting after either pendant switch release or the boom travel limit switch is triggered.

#### 2. TROUBLE SHOOTING:

Α.	Problem Brake fails to hold load or stop hub effectively	Cause Damaged or out of adjustment	Repair Replace damaged parts. If necessary, adjust per instructions.
В.	Brake hub turns on shaft	Woodruff key sheared in actuator shaft	Replace key
C.	No electrical current to brake	Broken wires or damaged terminals	Replace wiring to brake
D.	Solenoid inoperative	Dirty contact points at solenoid	Remove brake wires from solenoid terminals, clean and reattach.
		Solenoid burned out	Replace with new solenoid.

#### 3. ADJUSTMENT:

A view of proper adjustment of the brake is shown on illustration and inside brake guard, Item (8). The sequence is repeated here in the event the instructions in the cover are not available.

- A. Remove brake guard (Item 8) by removing three # 10 pan HD screws.
- B. Inspect brake assembly to insure that no foreign objects will impair a proper setting of the brake.
- C. Hold the self-locking nut (Item 13) with a proper wrench. With a screwdriver, turn the adjusting screw (Item 14) until a clearance of 1/16" is obtained between brake lever (Item 6) and brake channel (Item 1).
- D. Observe brake operation by operating the proper toggle on pendant. Make sure the brake releases the instant it is pushed. If not, increase brake lever clearance slightly until this occurs.
- E. Replace brake guard.

#### 4. DISASSEMBLY:

Disassembly of the brake can be accomplished without removing actuator from unit. However, if disassembly is to include brake channel (Item 1) and brake hub (Item 5), the oil should be drained from actuator.

#### A. Removal of Brake Assembly:

- (1) Remove brake guard (Item 8) by removing three #10 pan HD screws (Item 9).
- (2) Remove the two brake wires to solenoid (Item 11).
- (3) Release brake assembly from brake system by removing two 1/4-20 Allen head capscrews (Item 18).
- (4) Located on backside of brake assembly bracket (Item 2) are two #10 flat HD screws (Item 16) which must be removed to replace brake solenoid (Item 11).

- (5) Remove small carburetor clip from brake lever anchor pin, compress brake band spring (Item 4) and lift off brake lever (Item 6).
- (6) Hold acorn nut (Item 13) and turn adjusting screw (Item 16) until separation. Then slide off washer (Item 4) and spring (Item 3).
- (7) To remove solenoid plunger from brake lever (Item 6) drive out pin (Item 10).
- B. The remaining two items are attached to the actuator assembly and care should be taken during their removal to avoid damage to actuator.
- (1) Remove 1/4-20 Allen HD bolt (15). The brake hub (Item 5) is a press fit on actuator shaft; therefore, a small gear puller will be required for removal. Check Woodruff key (Item 21) for damage.
- (2) The brake channel (Item 1) is held in place by four 1/4-20 Hex HD capscrews that also hold bearing carrier for actuator shaft to actuator housing.

#### 5. REASSEMBLY:

Assemble in reverse sequence to above.

- A. When brake hub has been removed, the proper relocation during assembly is approximately 1/32" past being flush with end of shaft.
- B. Do not fail to place a small amount of grease on the anchor pin and in the counter bore of the brake lever.
- C. Adjust brake per instructions and install brake guard (Item 11).

#### 6. EMERIGENCY MANUAL OPERATION:

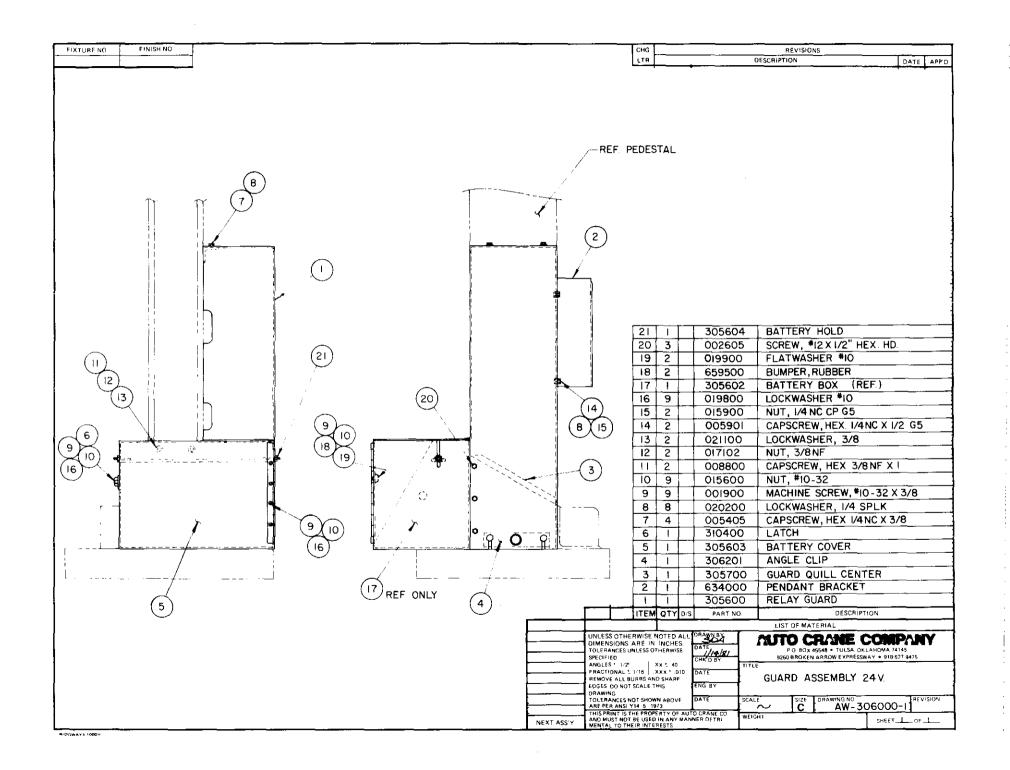
In case of power failure, remove three #10x3/8 screws (Item 9) holding the brake cover (Item 8). Insert hand crank (Item 19) into the two holes in the brake hub. Release the brake by manually actuating brake solenoid with thumb or finger while turning crank. This will permit positioning the crane in stowed position until power can be restored.

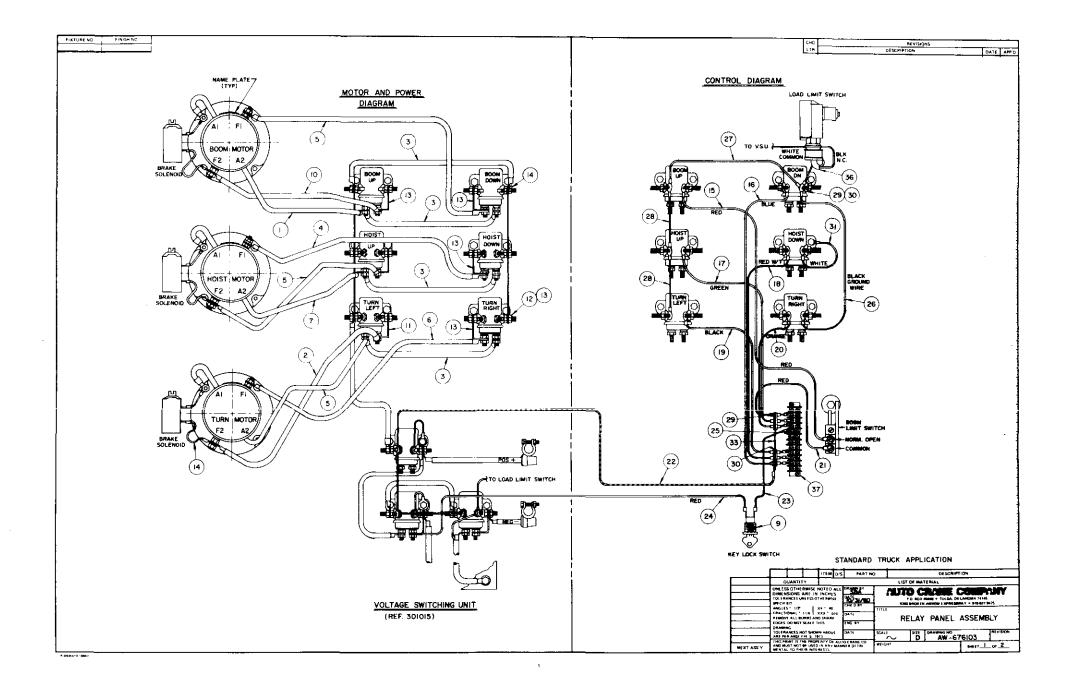
#### **BRAKE REPAIR**

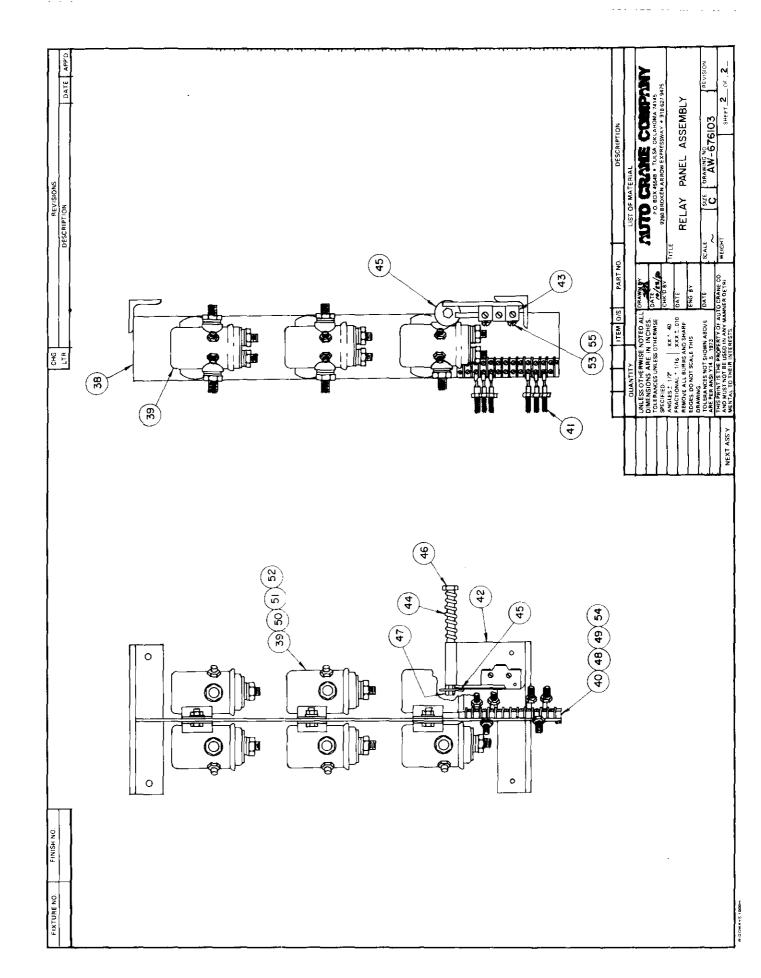
Brake Hub Assembly (Item 7) is subject to normal wear. As a result, the brake pad surface will become glazed and smooth over a period of time, depending upon usage of the crane and cause ineffective braking and increased coasting after the pendant switch is released.

The easiest way to repair the brake pad is as follows:

- Remove brake guard (Item 11) by removing three #10 pan head screws (Item 12).
- 2. Remove band and solenoid assembly by removing two 1/2-20 soc. head capscrews (Item 18).
- 3. Hold the solenoid and press the lever (Item 8) keeping the lever pressed to release the brake band (Item 6). Carefully pull the whole assembly away from the hub.
- 4. Brake Hub Assembly (Item 7) will now be visible for inspection. If the surface of pad is found to be glazed, hold a Vixon file or Emery cloth against the pad (braking surface) and run the particular motor by engaging pendant switch.
- After the entire surface of the pad has been uniformly roughened, assemble in reverse sequence to above.





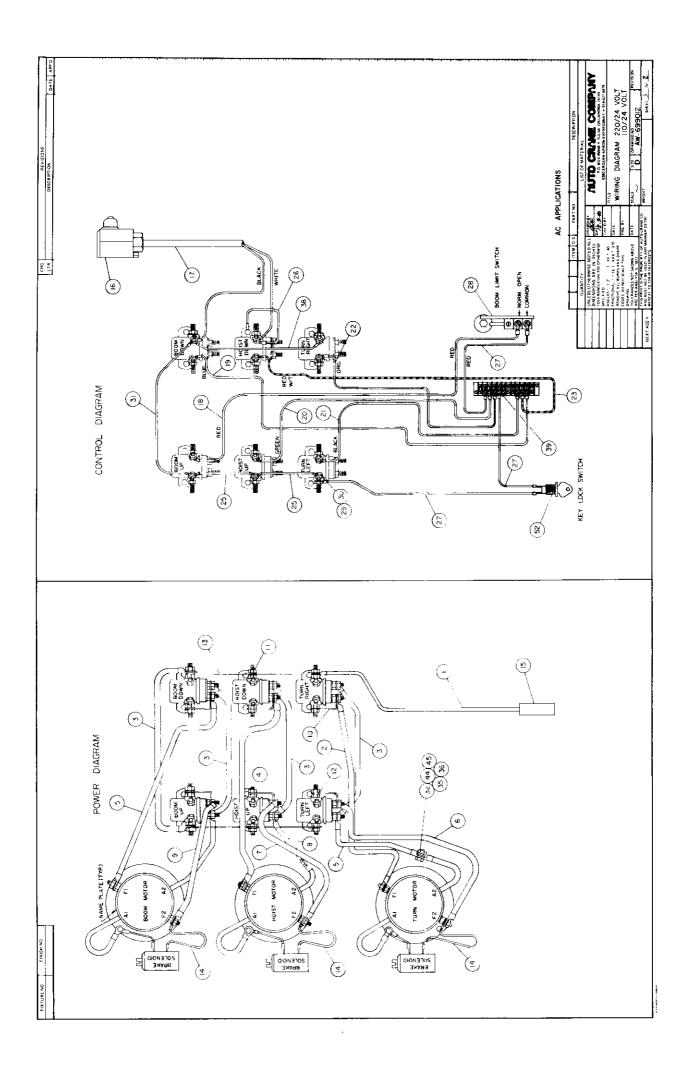


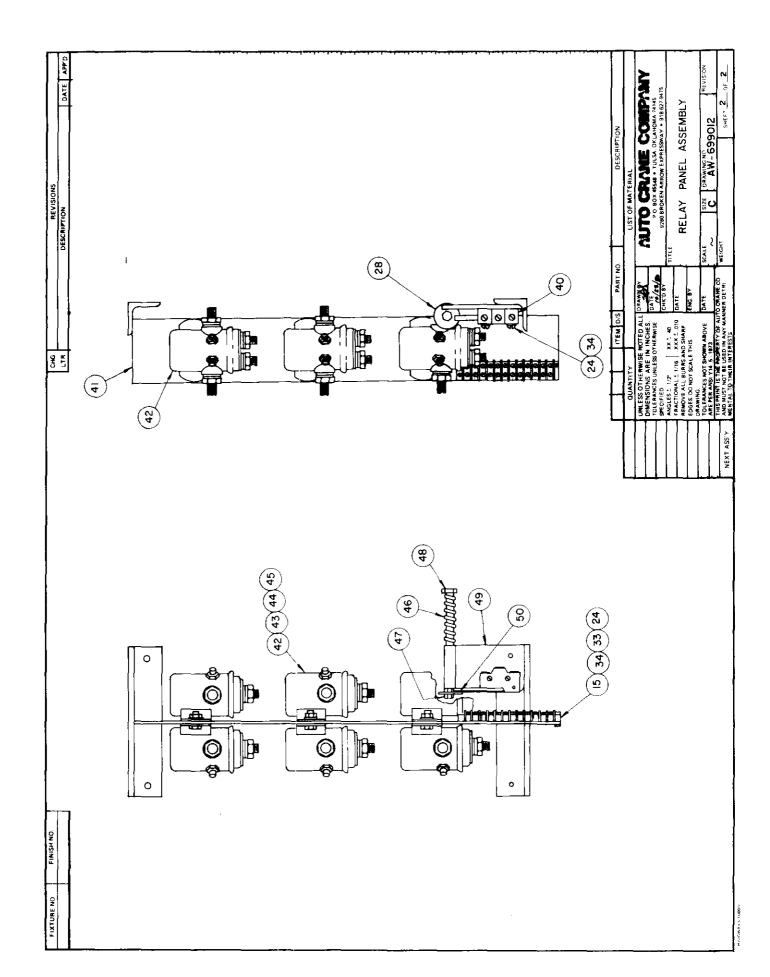
### PARTS LIST - RELAY PANEL ASSEMBLY - 5000 - 676103

ITCM	OTY		DESCRIPTION
ITEM	QTY.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	1	600316	CONDUCTOR
2	1	622321	CONDUCTOR
3	4	600304	CONDUCTOR
4	1	622326	CONDUCTOR
5	3	622316	CONDUCTOR
6	1	622331	CONDUCTOR
7	1	622302	CONDUCTOR
8	1	622310	CONDUCTOR
9	1	640700	SWITCH, PENDANT LOCK
10	2	658500	BUS BAR
11	6	658300	BUS BAR
12	24	016800	5/16 N.F. CAD. PL, HALF NUT
13	24	020700	5/16 LOCKWASHER
14	3	660000	BRAKE LEAD ASSEMBLY
15	1	660226	CONDUCTOR (RED)
16	1	660223	CONDUCTOR (BLUE)
17	1	660229	CONDUCTOR (GREEN)
18	1	660218	CONDUCTOR (RD/T)
19	1	660206	CONDUCTOR (BLACK)
20	1	660230	CONDUCTOR (ORANGE)
21	1	660310	CONDUCTOR (RED)
22	1	660406	CONDUCTOR (BLACK W/T)
23	1	660312	CONDUCTOR (WHITE)
24	1	660506	CONDUCTOR (RED)
25	1	636600	JUMPER BAR
26	1	660415	CONDUCTOR (BLACK)
27	1	660405	CONDUCTOR (BLACK)
28	2	660408	CONDUCTOR (BLACK)
29	1	015600	#10-32 CAD. PL. HEX NUT
30	1	020001	#10 CAD. PL. LOCKWASHER
31	1	659906	CONDUCTOR (WHITE)
32	1	663100	CABLE TIE
33	1	657400	DIODE CONNECTOR
34	13	663200	CABLE TIE
35	3	663300	CABLE, TIE MOUNT
36	1	655604	CONDUCTOR
37	1	635200	TERMINAL STRIP (12 PT.)
38	1	305401	PANEL BRACKET MEMBER
39	6	200182	RELAY 12-V.
40	1	635200	TERMINAL BOARD
41	6	647501	DIODE
42	1	654000	BOOM LIMIT BRACKET
43	1	654100	SWITCH
44	1	301401	SPRING
45	1	020900	5/16 FENDER WASHER 1¼ O.D.
46	1	007808	5/16-18 NC x 6" HEX CAPSCREW
47	2	016500	5/16-18 NC HEX NUT
48	2	000602	#6-32 NC x 1 RD. HD. MACHINE SCREW
49	2	019600	#6 SPLIT LOCKWASHER
50	6	005901	SCREW, HEX HD. ¼-20 x ½"

## PARTS LIST - RELAY PANEL ASSEMBLY - 5000 - 676103

ITEM	QTY.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	
51 52 53 54 55	6 10 2 2 2	015900 020200 000404 015400 019600	NUT, HX. HD. ¼-20 x ½'' WASHER, SPLIT LOCK ¼ SCREW, RD. SLT. HD. #6-32 x 5/8 NUT, HEX #6-32 WASHER, SPLIT LOCK #6	



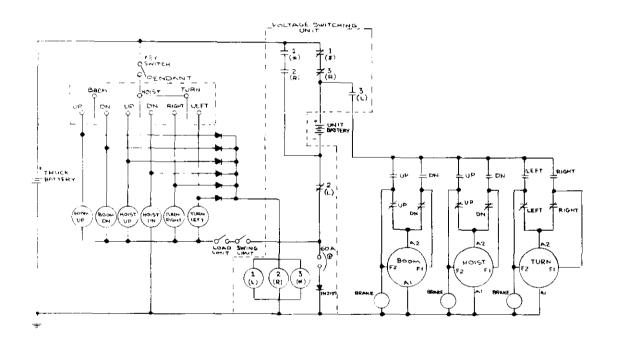


### PARTS LIST - 5000 - 699012

_	· I			
	ITEM	QTY.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
t	· <del>-</del> ···			
l	1	1	614230	CONDUCTOR
1	2	1	622331	CONDUCTOR
	3	4	600304	CONDUCTOR
1	4	1	622321	CONDUCTOR
	5	2	622318	CONDUCTOR
1	6	1	622326	CONDUCTOR
1	7	1	622316	CONDUCTOR
	8	1	622302	CONDUCTOR
	9	ı	622310	CONDUCTOR
	10 11	6 28	658300 016800	CONDUCTOR E/16 NE CAD DI HALE NUIT
	12	28 28	020700	5/16 NF CAD. PL. HALF NUT 5/16 INTERNAL SHAKEPROOF LOCKWASHER
	13	20	658500	RELAY CONDUCTOR
	14	3	660000	BRAKE LEAD ASSY.
	15	1	635200	TERMINAL BOARD
	16	i	646900	SWITCH
	17	1	665750	CONDUCTOR ASSY.
	18	1	660226	CONDUCTOR
	19	1	660223	CONDUCTOR
	20	1	660217	CONDUCTOR
	21	1	660215	CONDUCTOR
	22	1	660213	CONDUCTOR
	23	1	660219	CONDUCTOR
	24	4	019600	#6 SPLIT LOCKWASHER
	25	2	660410	CONDUCTOR
	26	1	659904	CONDUCTOR
	27	3	660310	CONDUCTOR
ŀ	28 29	1 16	659700 015600	BOOM LIMIT SWITCH #10-32 CAD. PL. HEX NUT
	30	16	020001	#10-52 CAD. PL. HEX NOT #10 CAD. PL. LOCKWASHER
	31	1	660407	CONDUCTOR (BLACK)
	32	2	005901	½ x ½ CAD. PL. CAPSCREW
	33	2	015400	NUT, HEX #6-32
l	34	4	000404	SCREW, RD. SLOT HD. #6-32 x 5/8
İ	35	41/2"	800589	ELECT. INSULATION PUTTY
	36	90"	800580	BLK. VINYL ELECT. TAPE
	37	17	634401	CABLE, TIE (MEDIUM)
	38	1	660417	CONDUCTOR (BLK W/T)
	39	1	636600	JUMPER BAR
	40	7	654100	SWITCH
	41	1	305401	PANEL, BRACKET
	42	6	200182	RELAY, 12-V.
	43 44	6 8	005401	SCREW, HEX HD. 1/20 x 5/8"
	44 45	8	015900 020200	NUT, HX. HD. ¼-20 x ½'' WASHER, SPLIT LOCK ¼
1	46 46	1	301401	SPRING
	47	2	016500	5/16-18 NC HEX NUT
	48	1	007808	5/16-18 NC x 6" HEX CAPSCREW
	49	i	654000	BOOM LIMIT BRACKET
	50	1	020900	5/16 FENDER WASHER 1¼ O.D.
	51	1	640700	SWITCH, PENDANT LOCK
1				

FINTURE NO FINISH NO

CHG REVISIONS OATE APPE

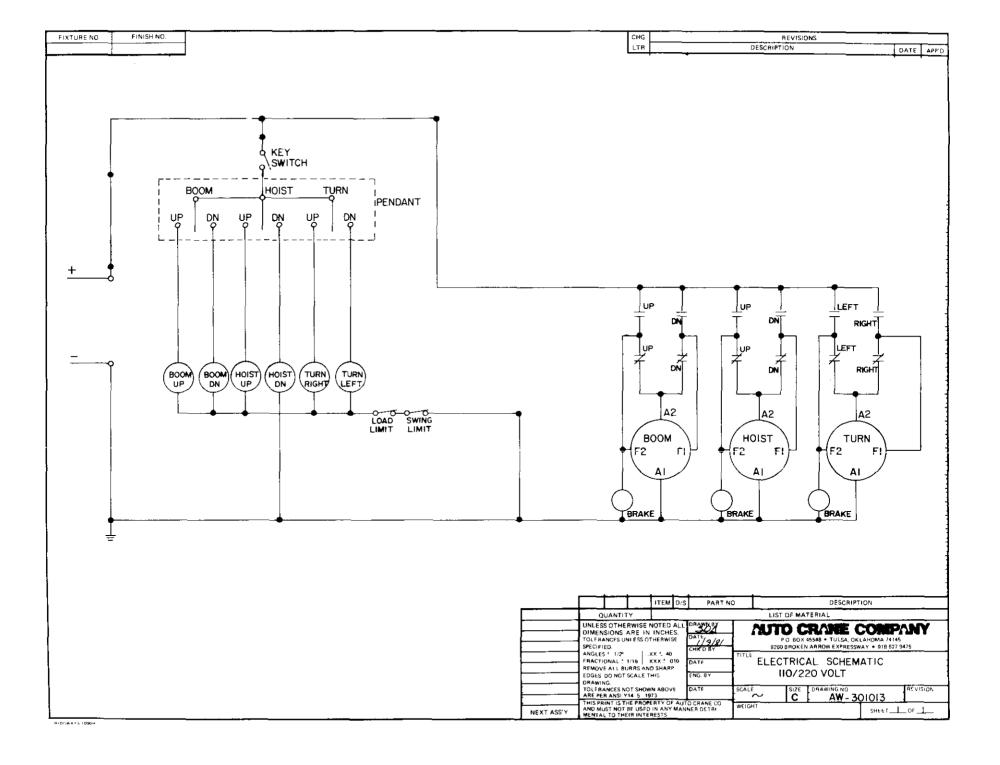


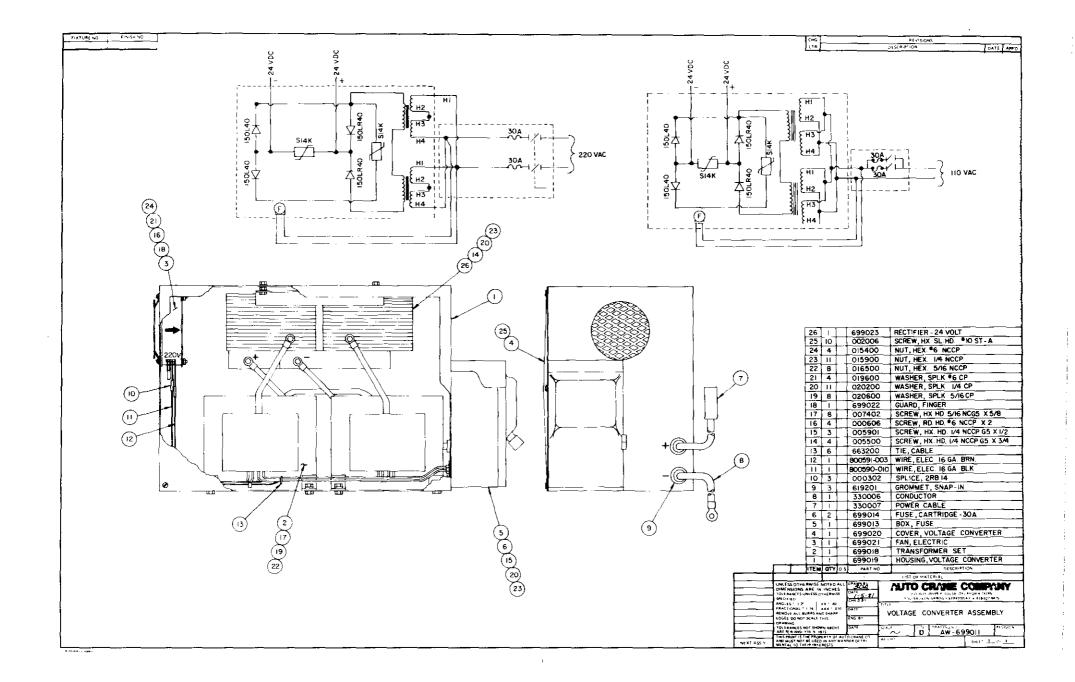
NOTE: ON VOLTAGE SWITCHING UNIT, NUMBERS REFER
TOREVISED VERSION WITH THREE RELAYS, LETTERS
IN PARENTHESES REFER TO OLDER VERSION WITH
IWO RELAYS, & INDICATES NOTUSED IN OLD VERSION.

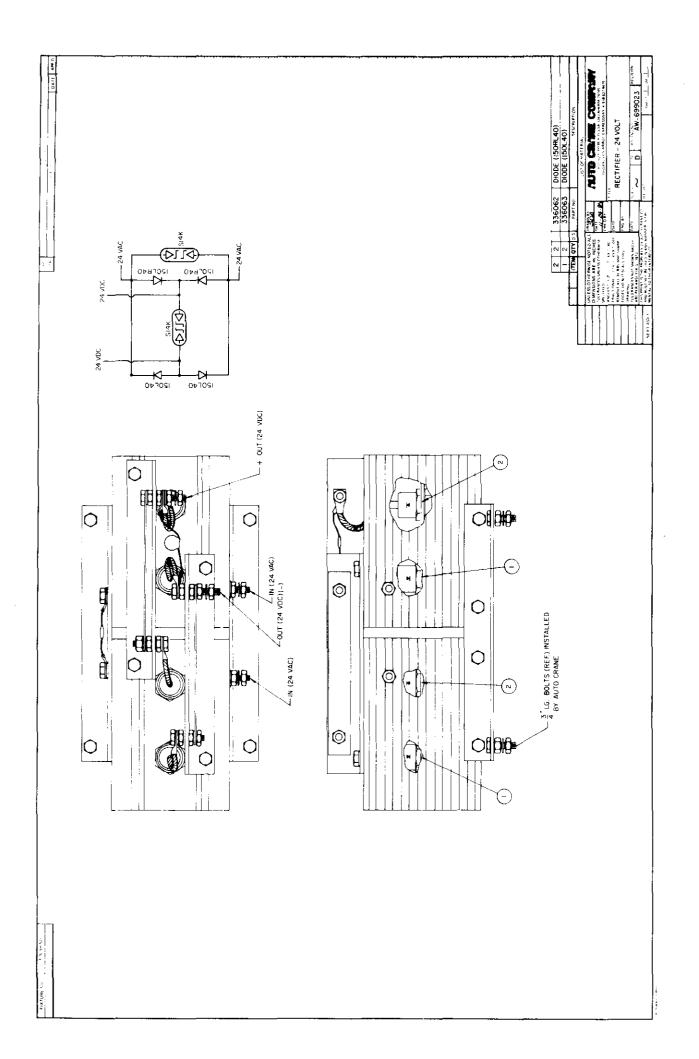
B INDICATES NOT USED IN REVISED VERSION

		TITEM DIS	PARTNO			DESCRIPT	ION	
	QUANTITY			LIST	OF MATER	HAL		
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	ANGLES 17 XX 40 FRACTIONAL 1116 XXX 00 BESS 00 NOT SCALE THIS BRAWING		DATE FNC BY	ELECT		SCHEM. 2/24 VO		
	TOLERANCES NOT SHEW		ATE	SCALL	S-20 9	SD-30	11013	ME VISION
NT ASS'Y	THE PROOF IS THE PROP AND SULT NOT SELECT MENTAL TO THEFT MAY	WRITE OF AUTO	CRAME CO	WEIGHT		40.00		 L or _L

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### TROUBLE SHOOTING THE VOLTAGE CONVERTER

PROBLEM	PROCEDURE		
No Output Voltage	Turn unit on with the lever on the fuse box.  Check fuses in the fuse box.  Check power to the fuse box; it should be 110 volts (or 220 volts).  Check inside the converter to see if the transformer output leads are connected.  Check all the diodes to see if they are burned open.		
Low voltage output	Check input voltage. The 110 volt unit requires a minimum of 110 volts. The 220 volt unit requires a minimum of 210 volts. Check to be sure you do not have a 220 volt unit in place of a 110 volt unit.  Check the transformer output to ground. It should be 24-34 volts ac.		
High output voltage	Check input line voltage. The 110 volt unit takes a maximum of 120 volts and the 220 volt unit takes a maximum of 240 volts. Check to be sure a 110 volt unit has not been substituted for a 220 volt unit.		
AC Voltage on Converter Output	There is a bad diode in the bridge. Remove diodes and check for polarity and current blocking.		

### **VOLTAGE CHECK**

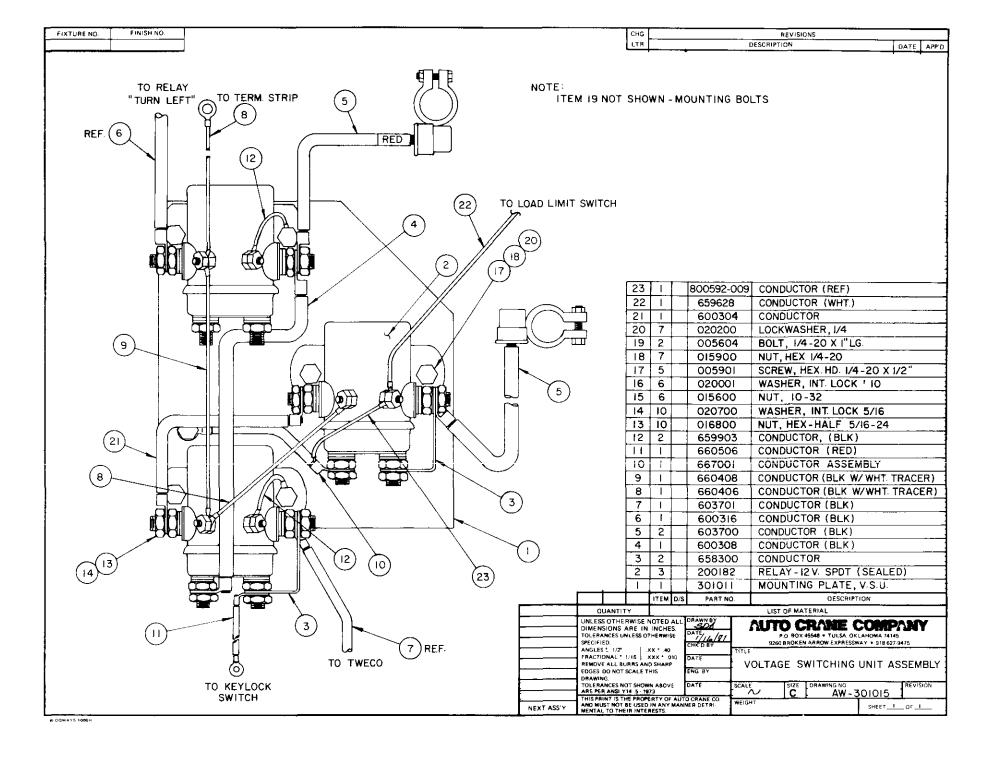
#### 220/24 CONVERTER

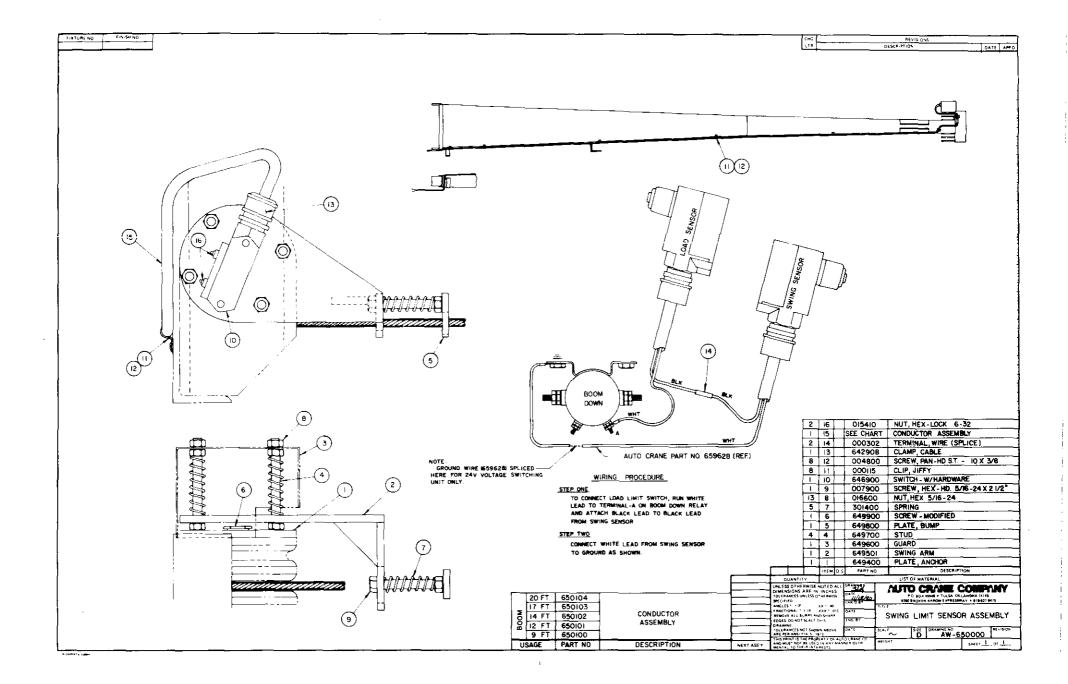
- 1. Connect 220V leads to generator or other 220V source.
- 2. Check voltage across top of fuses in fuse box on rectifier. Voltage should be 220VAC + 5%. If voltage is above 230 or below 210 check voltage at source,
- 3. If voltage in Step (2) is correct, close fuse box and turn on rectifier.
- 4. Check rectifier output. Voltage on D.C. output leads should read 24 to 34 V.D.C. unloaded.
- 5. Turn rectifier off.

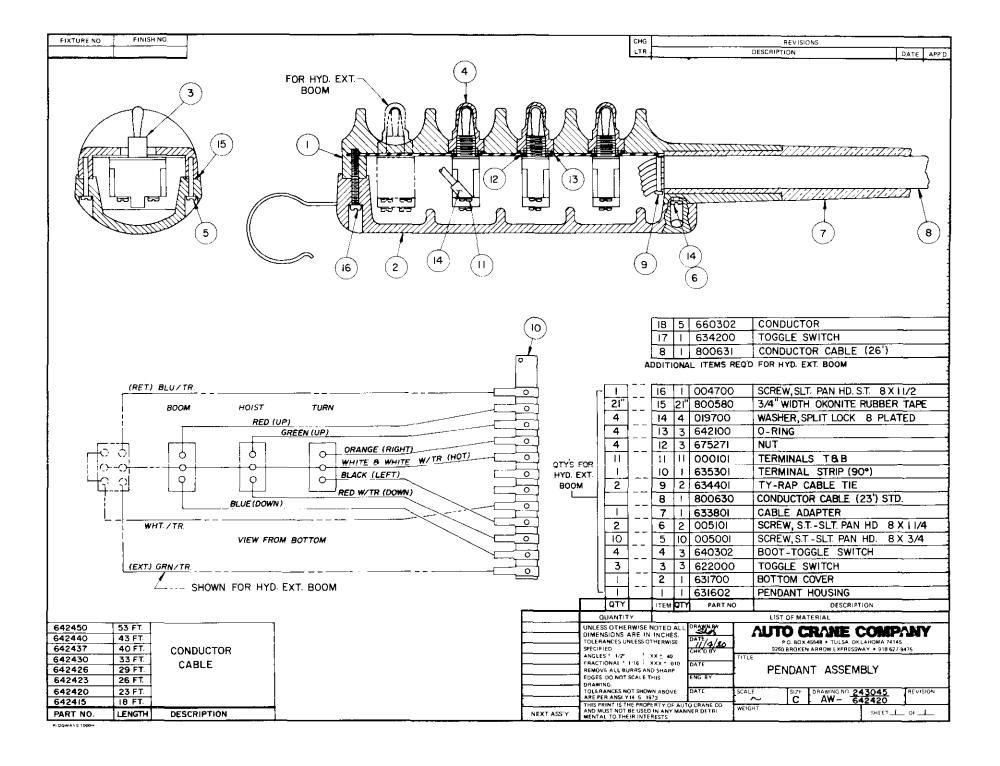
- 6. Connect DC leads to crane.
- 7. Turn rectifier on.
- 8. Connect voltmeter positive lead to hoist motor stud F2 (Stud that brake lead connects to) and negative lead to crane case ground. With 2000 lb. load on crane, hoist (with 3 line block). Start hoist in up condition. Voltmeter should read 22 to 28 VDC.

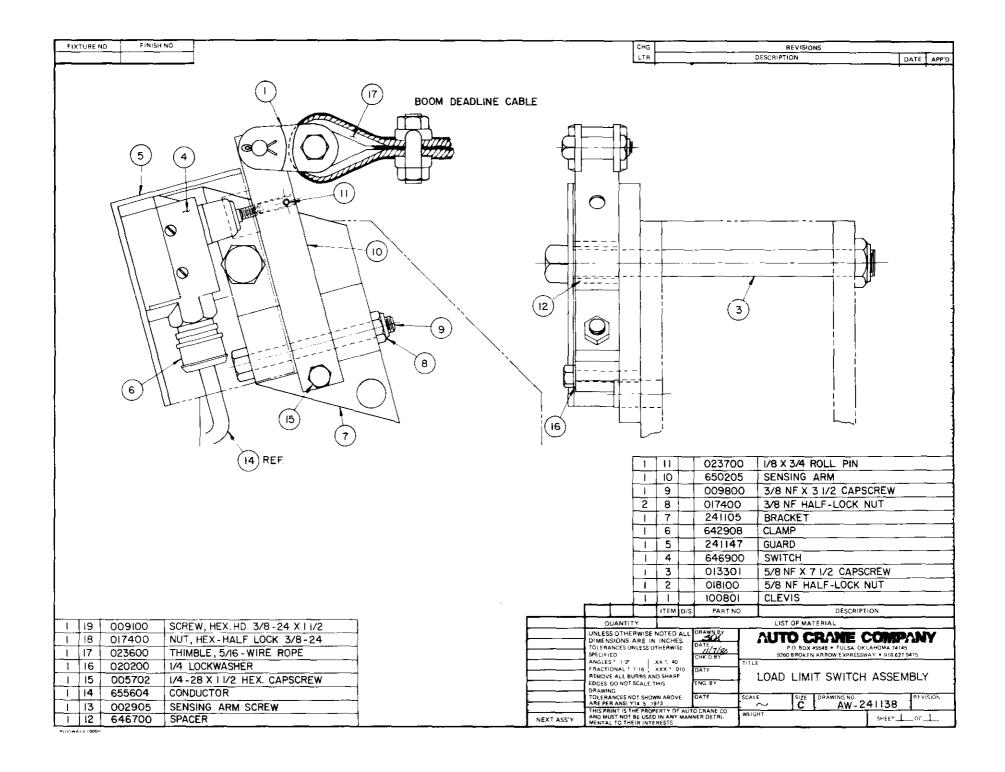
### 110/24 CONVERTER

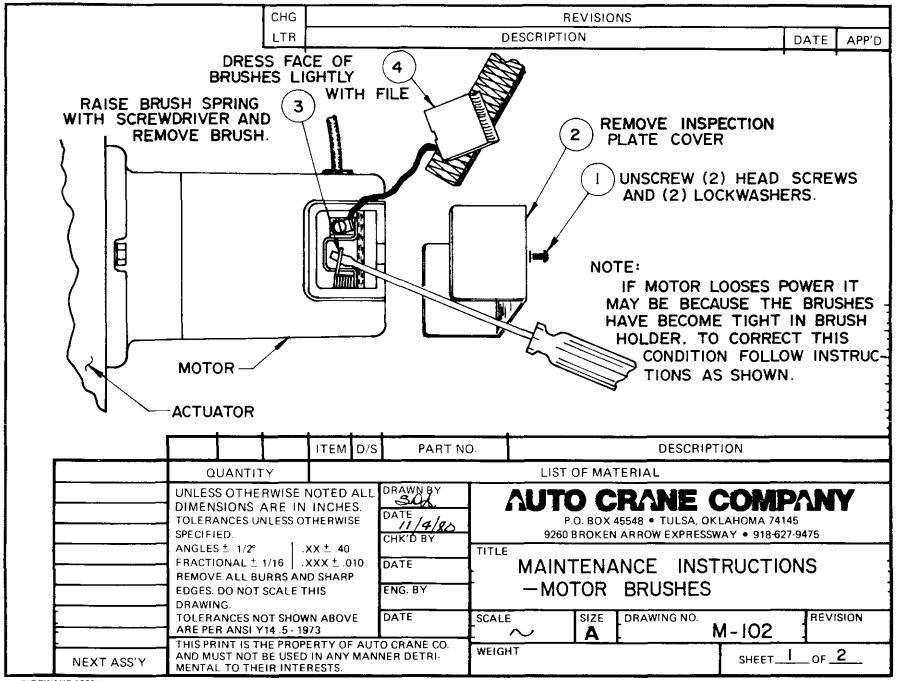
- 1. Connect 110V leads to generator or other 110V source.
- 2. Check voltage from top of fuses to buss bar in bottom of box. Voltage should be 110V ± 5%. If voltage is above 116V or below 106V check voltage at source.
  - NOTE: Fuses are connected in parallel; checking from the top of either fuse to buss bar will give the same voltage.
- 3. If voltage in Step (2) is correct, close fuse box and turn on rectifier.
- 4. Check rectifier output. Voltage on D.C. output leads should read 24 to 34 VDC unloaded.
- 5. Turn rectifier off,
- 6. Connect DC leads to crane.
- 7. Turn rectifier on.
- 8. Connect voltmeter positive lead to hoist motor stud F2 (Stud that brake lead connects to) and negative lead to crane case ground. With 2000 lb. load on crane, hoist (with 3 line block). Start hoist in up condition. Voltmeter should read 22 to 28 VDC.







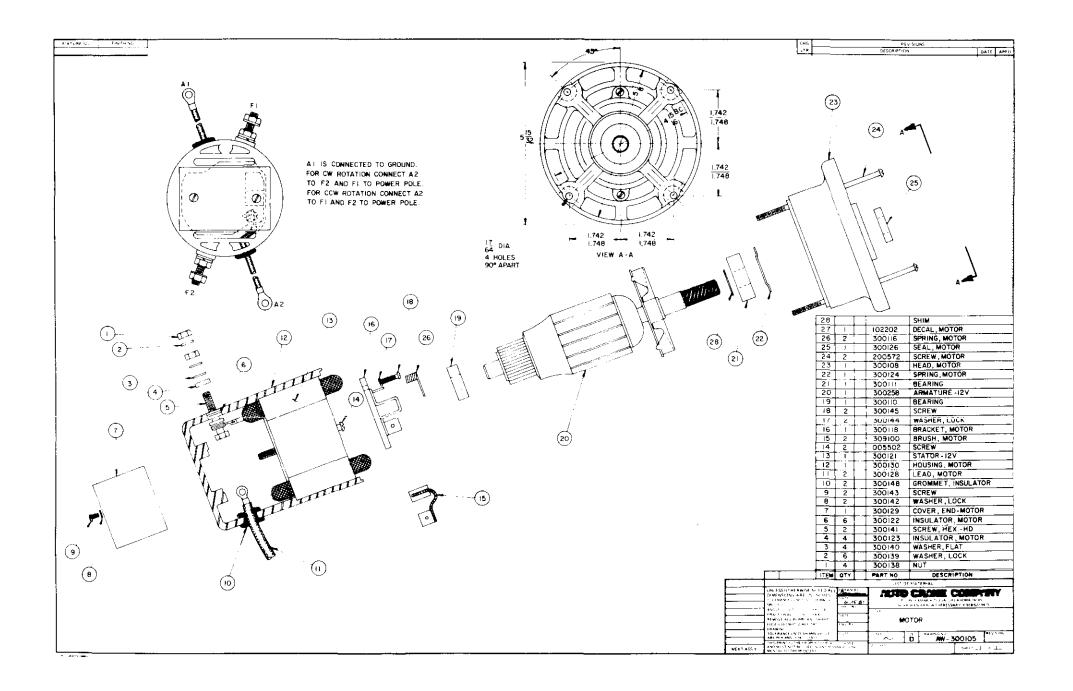




## PARTS LIST -- MOTOR -- M-102

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PARTS LIST — MOTOR — M-102					
ITEM	QTY.	PART NO.		DESCRIPTION	
1 2 3 4	2 1 2 2	300143 300129 300116 309100	#8-32 x 1/4 RD. HD. SCREW COVER - INSPECTION SPRING - HEAVY DUTY BRUSH		



## TROUBLESHOOTER - 5000

### PROBLEM

### CAUSE

, 1100EE/M	CAUSE		
Charging	647400 Diode on voltage switching unit (V.S.U.) blown. Incorrect hookup of V.S.U., bad ground to truck chassis, bad battery not staying charged, not running, truck regulator or alternator problem.		
Crane will operate on hoist down only.	Lost ground to other relays. Diode on V.S.U. bad. Load limit switch kicked out.		
Crane operates two functions at same time such as hoist up, turn right, boom down, turn right, etc.	647501 Diode on picking circuit has gone to ground, broken wire in pendant, head shorting to other terminals, boom relay has stuck in operate position.		
Boom will not go up	Boom limit switch not adjusted properly or broken, boom up relay stuck, broken wire in pendant, 647501 diode on picking circuit or boom up is bad.		
Crane will not operate in any single motor function such as boom down, hoist down, hoist up, turn right, turn left	Excluding boom limit switch, same as above; also check leads and motor brushes. Ground lost to any relay or all relays.		
Crane will not operate at all	Check to make sure battery is connected in crane, power cable is connected to truck battery, key lock switch is turned on and properly connected, make sure of ground between crane and truck frame. Make sure battery in truck is connected. Check V.S.U. connection. Check grounds or relays and check load limit switch.		
Motor or motors will not run	Check leads on motor; check brushes; broken wires in pendant, broken toggle switch, stuck relays. Check or see if motor or motors are getting 24 volts; if not check V.S.U. Check to see if both batteries are connected. Burned up fields and armatures also cause this.		
Relays not functioning properly or stuck	Check relays using ohm meter. Relay should be closed on bottom end, open top end, use 12 volts to operate relays. Positive on one small post and negative on the other. This is top end when energized continuity should disappear at bottom and appear at top. When disconnected continuity should reappear at bottom. (Essex relay 200220)		
Crane running slow — starts out good, then dies out	Battery in truck or crane or both is bad or low; diode in charging circuit is bad not going to ground.  Crane not grounded to truck chassis. Make sure motor and battery in truck are grounded to chassis relay in V.S.U. stuck or not grounded good. Connections on battery corroded not making good contact.  Alternator or voltage regulator bad on truck; this causes battery not to fully charge.		
Diode in V.S.U. charging unit circuit going out too often	Welders on truck ac units of any kind too high amperage from alternator boosting truck or crane battery from another source, jump starting other vehicles, arcing across terminals on crane battery, battery charger units placed on alternator of truck, unit to run drill motors or electric impact wrenches placed on alternator. We suggest no larger than a 60 amp alternator if you do have to jump start your truck or another vehicle disconnect the power cable that goes to the crane. We suggest you do not jump start any vehicle with crane battery.		

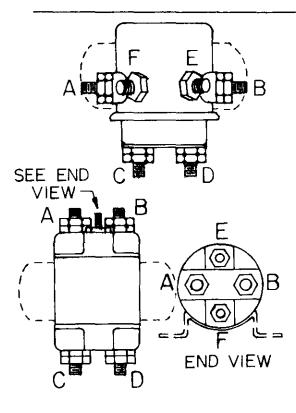
### **PROBLEM**

Pendant (or remote control) not operating crane properly

### **CAUSE**

Broken toggle switches in control head; broken wires in control head or cable; diodes in picking circuit bad (647501); terminal strip on control cable broken or not connected properly to terminal bar; wires from terminal bar to relays not connected or broken.

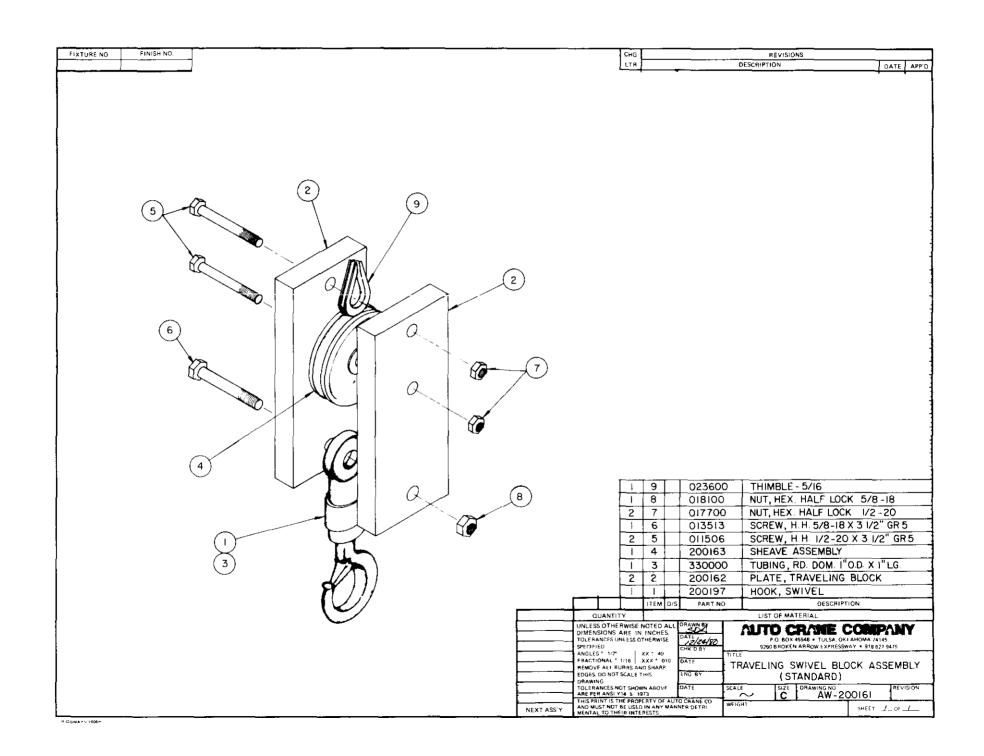
Bad ground circuit on relays hoist up, boom up, boom down, turn right, turn left Loose connections on relays, load limit switch, diode, can cause crane not to operate properly; For example, when you try to operate more than one function at once, operation will work but the second will not. But each function will operate separately.

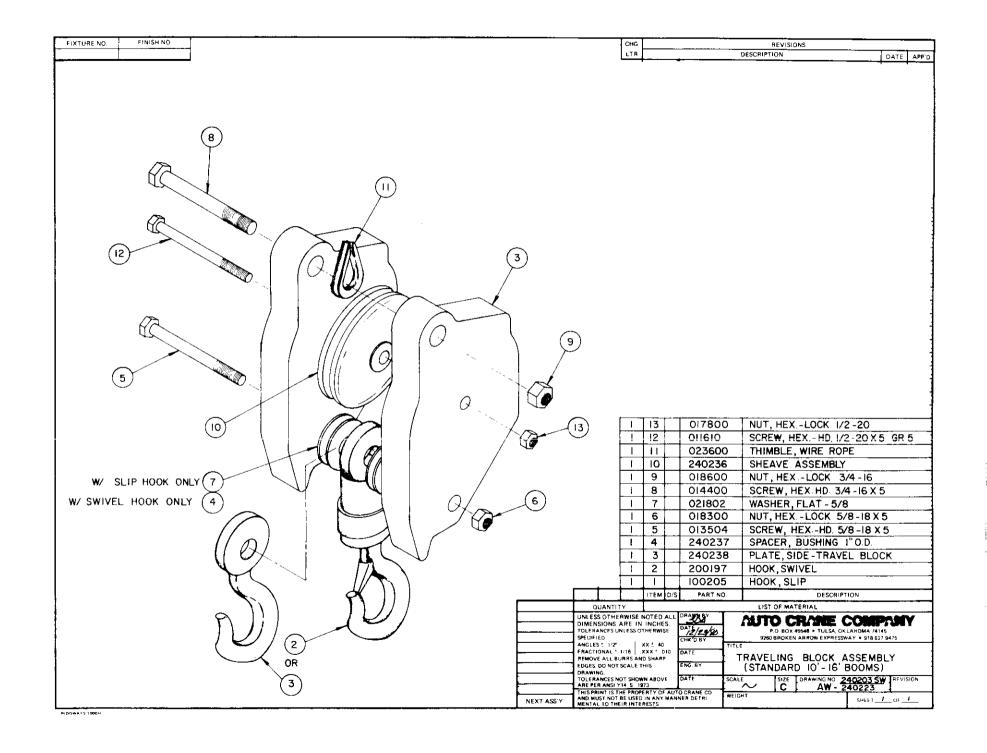


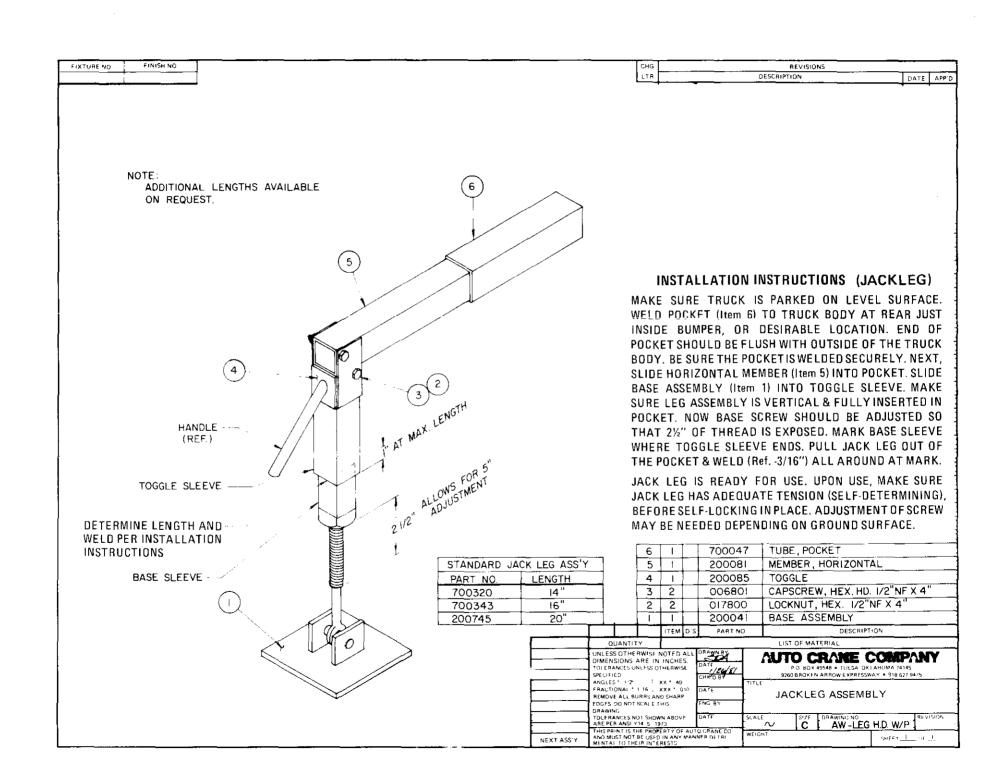
### HOW TO CHECK RELAY:

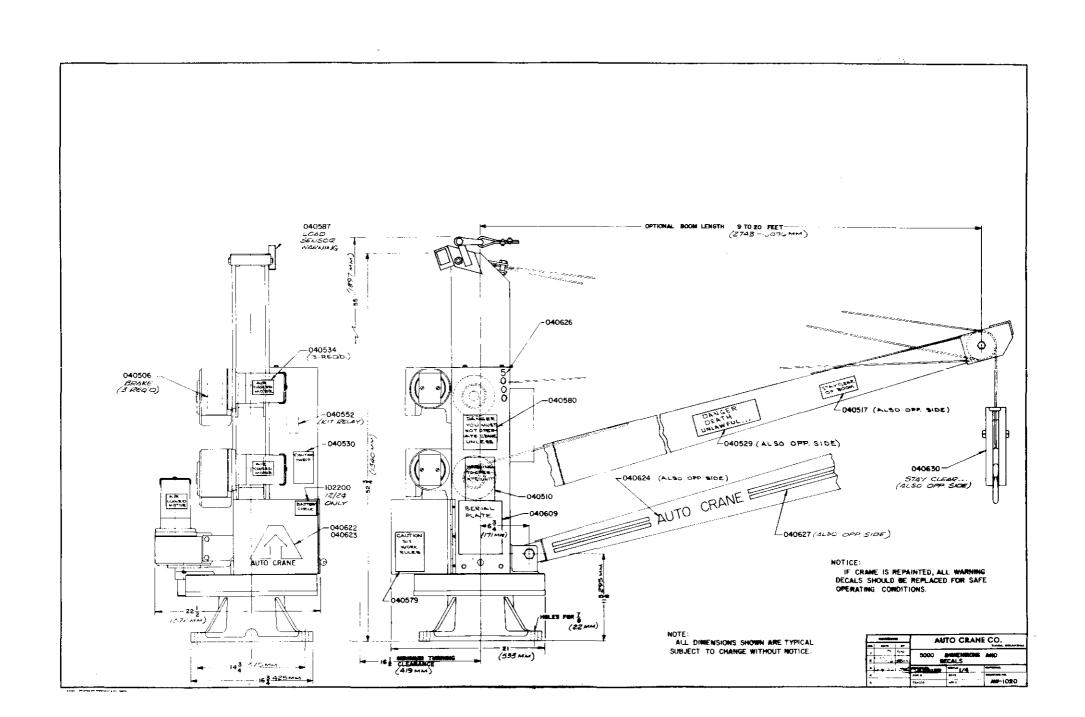
To check a relay on this or any Auto Crane product is the same. The difference being in physical appearance. Shown at left are two types of relays Auto Crane uses. Our relays are normally closed across the bottom posts (C & D). When activated, they will open across (C & D) and close across (A & B). To activate these relays, use 12V positive and 12V negative wires and place them on posts (F & E). You may place 12V+ on post F or E as long as you place 12V on the remaining post (F & E) using an ohm meter or test light. Check across posts (A & B). You should get an ohm reading or your test light should be on when you have the relay activated. With the relay still activated, check across posts (C & D). You should have no ohm reading or test light at this point with relay activated. (At this point, disconnect 12V+ and 12V- from posts (F & E). This should let relay return to its normal position. Using your ohm meter or test light again, check the relay across posts (A & B). If relay is working correctly, you should have no reading at all. Then check across posts (C & D). You should have an ohm reading or test light should be on. If you get the above results, relay is okay. If you get any variation in the above explanation on the relay you are checking, check the relay again. If it still shows a difference, the relay is bad and should be replaced.

NOTE: The above explanation is with relays completely disconnected from all wires on motor circuits and ground wires. These circuits can give you false readings sometimes.











## AUTO CRANE COMPANY

P. O. BOX 45548 • TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74145

# Limited Warranty

Auto Crane Company warrants to Consumer for a period of six (6) months from date of purchase, each new Auto Crane product sold by it to be free, under normal use and service, from defects in material and workmanship. Such warranty is expressly limited to the replacement or the repair, without charge, of parts, exclusive of component accessories, which are returned, with all transportation charges prepaid, to Auto Crane Company's factory in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and are disclosed, upon the inspection and to the satisfaction of Auto Crane Company to be thus defective.

This warranty does not obligate Auto Crane Company to bear the cost of labor or parts or transportation charges in connection therewith when the replacement or repair of parts claimed to be defective is performed by a party other than Auto Crane Company; nor shall this warranty apply to an Auto Crane product upon which any alterations or repairs, other than normal maintenance, have been made without the approval of Auto Crane Company.

Auto Crane Company shall in no event be liable for consequential damages or contingent liabilities arising out of the failure of any Auto Crane product or parts to operate properly.

Auto Crane Company makes no warranty in respect to component accessories, same  $bein_b$  subject to the warranties of their respective manufacturers.

AUTO CRANE COMPANY IS UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO EXTEND THIS WARRANTY TO ANY CUSTOMER FOR WHICH AN AUTO CRANE WARRANTY REGISTRATION CARD HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED AND MAILED TO AUTO CRANE COMPANY WITHIN FIFTEEN (15) DAYS AFTER DATE OF PURCHASE.



## **AUTO CRANE SERVICE POLICY**

AUTO CRANE COMPANY

Auto Crane's main service point is Tulsa, Oklahoma. Other service points staffed by trained factory personnel.

### REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

Requests for service and parts on Auto Crane products may be made directly to the Service Department, Auto Crane Company, the nearest Auto Crane service center, or a distributor or dealer.

### **PARTS**

Parts orders may be placed with the factory or through any authorized Auto Crane distributor or dealer.

Parts returned to the factory for warranty adjustment are to be prepaid. If, upon inspection at our plant, such part or parts are deemed to be defective, credit will be issued.

Standard current production parts may be returned for credit and if acceptable to Auto Crane Company, a restocking charge of 10% will be assessed against the credit issued.

Parts may not be returned to the factory for credit without the express authority of Auto Crane Company.

Special parts, not carried in current stocks, may be ordered but not subject to return for credit under the above conditions. Authority to return such special parts may be granted by Auto Crane Company and credit will be determined at that time.

ALL returned parts, when authorized by Auto Crane Company, must have transportation charges prepaid.

### **TRANSPORTATION**

Regular Field Service Vehicle — 0.30 per mile. Air Lines (Regular Coach Fare when Available) Other transportation prices upon application

### **EXPENSES**

All expenses incurred by service man while on customer's service job will be based upon the total of such expense to Auto Crane, except \$50.00 per man per day will be charged when service man remains away from home base overnight.

### **EXCHANGE ASSEMBLIES**

Subject to availability, there are special arrangements concerning complete assemblies.

- Exchange prices may be quoted on all Auto Crane Actuator Assemblies.
  - 2. Rebuilt actuators are available at special prices.
  - 3. Trade in allowance may be offered after inspection.
- 4. Any complete actuator assembly or part thereof may be repaired at our Tulsa plant or one of our service centers at our regular parts and service rates.

### REGULAR SHOP AND FIELD RATES:

NOTE: Service rates start when Auto Crane's employee is assigned to the job or field activity pursuant to the customer's service request. Rates subject to change without notice.

### **OVERTIME RATES**

Overtime is all time other than regular time and holidays. Overtime and holiday rate is one and a half times regular time rates.

Regular time rates apply between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday, except on holidays.

Holidays are New Years Day, Good Friday, Memoriai Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Friday after Thanksgiving Day, ½ day Christmas Eve, Christmas Day.

### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE CHARGES

Any miscellaneous expenses incurred in the repair of the unit, such as machining or welding work not performed by the service man — whether in the field or at a shop (other than Auto Crane's), will be charged to the customer. Customer may, however, have such work done in their shops or on their own order if they so desire.

Special work desired by the customer such as changing a unit over from one truck to another, installing new accessories on old equipment, adapting booms to units not originally constructed, may be arranged for and charges will be based on the nature of the work, the amount of engineering involved, etc.

(Rates Subject to Change Without Notice)

### SERVICE PHONES -

For Service or Parts, call the Service Department

 Day-Time Calls – Local
 627-9475

 Day-Time Calls – Long Distance
 918 – 627-9475

Night-Time Calls — Local or Long Distance

For fast efficient service call Auto Crane Company, (Mail address P. O. Box 45548. Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145) or your nearest Auto Crane Distributor or Dealer.