Shop Manual

WA500-3H

WHEEL LOADER

SERIAL NUMBER WA500H20051 and up

- This shop manual may contain attachments and optional equipment that are not available in your area. Please consult your local KOMATSU distributor for those items you may require. Materials and specifications are subject to change without notice.
- WA500-3H mount the SA6D140E-3 engine.
 For details of this engine, see the 140-3 Series Engine Shop Manual

© 2001 **KOMATSU** All Rights Reserved Printed in Europe 10-01



It is our policy to improve our products whenever it is possible and practical to do so. We reserve the right to make changes or add improvements at any time without incurring any obligation to install such changes on products sold previously.

Due to this continuous program of research and development, periodic revisions may be made to this publication. It is recommended that customers contact their distributor for information on the latest revision.

CONTENTS

01	GENERAL
10	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION
20	TESTING, ADJUSTING AND TROUBLESHOOTING
30	DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY 30-1
40	MAINTENANCE STANDARD 40-1
90	OTHER

SAFETY

SAFETY NOTICE

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

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

To prevent injury to workers, the symbols \triangle and \checkmark are used to mark safety precautions in this manual. The cautions accompanying these symbols should always be followed carefully. If any dangerous situation arises or may possibly arise, first consider safety, and take the necessary actions to deal with the situation.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Mistakes in operation are extremely dangerous. Read the OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL carefully BEFORE operating the machine.

- 1. Before carrying out any greasing or repairs, read all the precautions given on the decals which are fixed to the machine.
- 2. When carrying out any operation, always wear safety shoes and helmet. Do not wear loose work clothes, or clothes with buttons missing.
- Always wear safety glasses when hitting parts with a hammer.
- Always wear safety glasses when grinding parts with a grinder, etc.
- 3. If welding repairs are needed, always have a trained, experienced welder carry out the work. When carrying out welding work, always wear welding gloves, apron, glasses, cap and other clothes suited for welding work.
- 4. When carrying out any operation with two or more workers, always agree on the operating procedure before starting. Always inform your fellow workers before starting any step of the operation. Before starting work, hang UNDER REPAIR signs on the controls in the operator's compartment.
- 5. Keep all tools in good condition and learn the correct way to use them.
- 6. Decide a place in the repair workshop to keep tools and removed parts. Always keep the tools and parts in their correct places. Always keep the work area clean and make sure that there is no dirt or oil on the floor. Smoke only in the areas provided for smoking. Never smoke while working.

PREPARATIONS FOR WORK

- 1. Before adding oil or making repairs, park the machine on hard, level ground, and block the wheels or tracks to prevent the machine from moving.
- 2. Before starting work, lower blade, ripper, bucket or any other work equipment to the ground. If this is not possible, insert the safety pin or use blocks to prevent the work equipment from falling. In addition, be sure to lock all the control levers and hang warning signs on them.
- 3. When disassembling or assembling, support the machine with blocks, jacks or stands before starting work.

4. Remove all mud and oil from the steps or other places used to get on and off the machine. Always use the handrails, ladders or steps when getting on or off the machine. Never jump on or off the machine. If it is impossible to use the handrails, ladders or steps, use a stand to provide safe footing.

PRECAUTIONS DURING WORK

- 1. When removing the oil filler cap, drain plug or hydraulic pressure measuring plugs, loosen them slowly to prevent the oil from spurting out. Before disconnecting or removing components of the oil, water or air circuits, first remove the pressure completely from the circuit.
- 2. The water and oil in the circuits are hot when the engine is stopped, so be careful not to get burned. Wait for the oil and water to cool before carrying out any work on the oil or water circuits.
- 3. Before starting work, remove the leads from the battery. ALWAYS remove the lead from the negative (-) terminal first.

FOREWORD

- 4. When raising heavy components, use a hoist or crane. Check that the wire rope, chains and hooks are free from damage. Always use lifting equipment which has ample capacity. Install the lifting equipment at the correct places. Use a hoist or crane and operate slowly to prevent the component from hitting any other part. Do not work with any part still raised by the hoist or crane.
- 5. When removing covers which are under internal pressure or under pressure from a spring, always leave two bolts in position on opposite sides. Slowly release the pressure, then slowly loosen the bolts to remove.
- 6. When removing components, be careful not to break or damage the wiring, Damaged wiring may cause electrical fires.
- 7. When removing piping, stop the fuel or oil from spilling out. If any fuel or oil drips on to the floor, wipe it up immediately. Fuel or oil on the floor can cause you to slip, or can even start fires.
- 8. As a general rule, do not use gasoline to wash parts. In particular, use only the minimum of gasoline when washing electrical parts.
- 9. Be sure to assemble all parts again in their original places. Replace any damaged part with new parts.
- When installing hoses and wires, be sure that they will not be damaged by contact with other parts when the machine is being operated.
- 10. When installing high pressure hoses, make sure that they are not twisted. Damaged tubes are dangerous, so be extremely careful when installing tubes for high pressure circuits. Also check that connecting parts are correctly installed.
- 11. When assembling or installing parts, always use the specified tightening torques. When installing protective parts such as guards, or parts which vibrate violently or rotate at high speed, be particularly careful to check that they are installed correctly.
- 12. When aligning two holes, never insert your fingers or hand. Be careful not to get your fingers caught in a hole.
- 13. When measuring hydraulic pressure, check that the measuring tool is correctly assembled before taking any measurements.
- 14. Take care when removing or installing the tracks of track-type machines. When removing the track, the track separates suddenly, so never let anyone stand at either end of the track.

This shop manual has been prepared as an aid to improve the quality of repairs by giving the serviceman an accurate understanding of the product and by showing him the correct way to perform repairs and make judgements. Make sure you understand the contents of this manual and use it to full effect at every opportunity.

This shop manual mainly contains the necessary technical information for operations performed in a service workshop. For ease of understanding, the manual is divided into the following sections. These sections are further divided into each main group of components.

GENERAL

This section lists the general machine dimensions, performance specifications, component weights, and fuel, coolant and lubricant specification charts.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

This section explains the structure and function of each component. It serves not only to give an understanding of the structure, but also serves as reference material for troubleshooting.

TESTING, ADJUSTING AND TROUBLESHOOT-ING

This section explains checks to be made before and after performing repairs, as well as adjustments to be made at completion of the checks and repairs. Troubleshooting

NOTICE

The specifications contained in this shop manual are subject to change at any time and without any advance notice. Contact your distributor for the latest information.

charts correlating "Problems" to "Causes" are also included in this section.

DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY

This section explains the order to be followed when removing, installing, disassembling or assembling each component, as well as precautions to be taken for these operations.

MAINTENANCE STANDARD

This section gives the judgement standards when inspecting disassembled parts.

HOW TO READ THE SHOP MANUAL

VOLUMES

Shop manuals are issued as a guide to carrying out repairs. They are divided as follows:

Chassis volume:	Issued for every machine model
Engine volume:	Issued for each engine series

Electrical volume: Each issued as one to cover all models **Attachment volume:** Each issued as one to cover all models

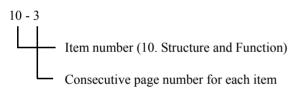
These various volumes are designed to avoid duplication of information. Therefore to deal with all repairs for any model, it is necessary that chassis, engine, electrical and attachment be available.

DISTRIBUTION AND UPDATING

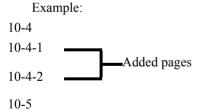
Any additions, amendments or other changes will be sent to your distributors. Get the most up-to-date information before you start any work.

FILING METHOD

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



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



REVISED EDITION MARK

When a manual is revised, an edition mark (@@@...) is recorded on the bottom outside corner of the pages.

REVISIONS

Revised pages are shown at the LIST OF REVISED PAGES between the title page and SAFETY page.

SYMBOLS

So that the shop manual can be of ample practical use, important places for safety and quality are marked with the following symbols.

Symbol	Item	Remarks
	Safety	Special safety precautions are necessary when performing the work.
*	Caution	Special technical precautions or other precautions for preserving standards are necessary when performing the work.
kg	Weight	Weight of parts or systems. Cau- tion necessary when selecting hoisting wire or when working posture is important, etc.
2	Tightening torque	Places that require special atten- tion for tightening torque during assembly.
<u> </u>	Coat	Places to be coated with adhe- sives and lubricants etc.
	Oil, water	Places where oil, water or fuel must be added, and the capacity.
	Drain	Places where oil or water must be drained, and quantity to be drained.

HOISTING INSTRUCTIONS

HOISTING



WARNING! Heavy parts (25 kg or more) must be lifted with a hoist etc. In the DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY section, every part weighing 25 kg or more is indicated clearly with the symbol



- If a part cannot be smoothly removed from the machine by hoisting, the following checks should be made:
- 1. Check for removal of all bolts fastening the part to the relative parts.
- 2. Check for existence of another part causing interface with the part to be removed.

WIRE ROPES

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

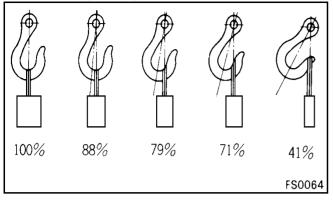
(Standard "Z" or "S" twist ropes without galvanizing)				
Rope diameter	Allowa	Allowable load		
mm	kN	tons		
10	9.8	1.0		
11.2	13.7	1.4		
12.5	15.7	1.6		
14	21.6	2.2		
16	27.5	2.8		
18	35.3	3.6		
20	43.1	4.4		
22.4	54.9	5.6		
30	98.1	10.0		
40	176.5	18.0		
50	274.6	28.0		
60	392.2	40.0		

Wire ropes (Standard "Z" or "S" twist ropes without galvanizing)

 \star The allowable load value is estimated to be 1/6 or 1/7 of the breaking strength of the rope used.

FOREWORD

2. Sling wire ropes from the middle portion of the hook. Slinging near the edge of the hook may cause the rope to slip off the hook during hoisting, and a serious accident can result. Hooks have maximum strength at the middle portion.

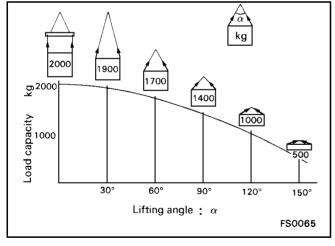


3. Do not sling a heavy load with one rope alone, but sling with two or more ropes symmetrically wound on to the load.



WARNING! Slinging with one rope may cause turning of the load during hoisting, untwisting of the rope, or slipping of the rope from its original winding position on the load, which can result in a dangerous accident

4. Do not sling a heavy load with ropes forming a wide hanging angle from the hook. When hoisting a load with two or more ropes, the force subjected to each rope will increase with the hanging angles. The table below shows the variation of allowable load (kg) when hoisting is made with two ropes, each of which is allowed to sling up to 1000 kg vertically, at various hanging angles. When two ropes sling a load vertically, up to 2000 kg of total weight can be suspended. This weight becomes 1000 kg when two ropes make a 120° hanging angle. On the other hand, two ropes are subject to an excessive force as large as 4000 kg if they sling a 2000 kg load at a lifting angle of 150°



COATING MATERIALS

 \star The recommended coating materials prescribed in the shop manuals are listed below.

Category	Code	Part No.	Quantity	Container	Main applications, features
	LT-1A	790-129-9030	150 g	Tube	• Used to prevent rubber gaskets, rubbe cushions and cork plugs from coming out
	LT-1B	790-129-9050	20 g (2 pes.)	Polyethylene container	 Used in places requiring an immediatel effective, strong adhesive. Used for plastics (except polyethylene, polypropylene, tetrafluoroethylene, an vinyl chloride), rubber, metal and nor metal.
	LT-2	09940-00030	50 g	Polyethylene container	 Features: Resistance to heat, chemicals Used for anti-loosening and sealant purposes for bolts and plugs.
ves	LT-3	790-129-9060 (Set of adhesive and hardening agent)	Adhesive: 1 kg Hardening agent: 500 g	Can	• Used as adhesive or sealant for metal, glas or plastic.
Adhesives	LT-4	790-129-9040	250 g	Polyethylene container	• Used as sealant for machined holes.
	Holtz MH 705	790-126-9120	75 g	Tube	• Used as heat-resisting sealant for repairin engine.
	Three bond 1735	179-129-9140	2 g	Polyethylene container	 Quick hardening type adhesive. Cure time: within 5 sec. to 3 min. Used mainly for adhesion of metals, rub bers, plastics and woods.
	Aron- alpha 201	790-129-9130	50 g	Polyethylene container	 Quick hardening type adhesive. Quick cure type (max. strength after 3 minutes). Used mainly for adhesion of rubbers, plastics and metals.
	Loctite 648-50	79A-129-9110	50 cc	Polyethylene container	 Features: Resistance to heat, chemicals Used at joint portions subject to high temperature.
Gasket seal- int	LG-1	790-129-9010	200 g	Tube	• Used as adhesive or sealant for gaskets an packing of power train case, etc.
	LG-3	790-129-9070	l kg	Can	 Features: Resistance to heat Used as sealant for flange surfaces and bolt at high temperature locations; used to provent seizure. Used as sealant for heat resistant gasket for at high temperature locations such as engin pre-combustion chamber, exhaust pipe.

COATING MATERIALS

Category	Code	Part No.	Quantity	Container		Main applications, features
Gasket seal- ant	LG-4	790-129-9020	200 g	Tube	•	Features: Resistance to water, oil Used as sealant for flange surface, thread. Also possible to use as sealant for flanges with large clearance. Used as sealant for mating surfaces of final drive case, transmission case.
	LG-5	790-129-9080	1 kg	Polyethylene container	•	Used as sealant for various threads, pipe joints, flanges. Used as sealant for tapered plugs, elbows, nipples of hydraulic piping.
	LG-6	09940-00011	250 g	Tube	•	Features: Silicon based, resistant to heat, cold. Used as sealant for flange surface, thread. Used as sealant for oil pan, final drive case, etc.
	LG-7	09920-00150	150 g	Tube	•	Features: Silicon based, quick hardening type. Used as sealant for flywheel housing, intake manifold, oil pan, thermostat housing, etc.
	Three bond 1211	790-129-9090	100 g	Tube	•	Used as heat-resisting sealant for repairing engines.
num ide int	LM-G	09940-00051	60 g	Can	•	Used as lubricant for sliding parts (to prevent squeaking).
Molybdenum disulphide lubricant	LM-P	09940-00040	200 g	Tube	•	Used to prevent seizure or scuffing of the thread when press fitting or shrink fitting. Used as lubricant for linkage, bearings, etc.
	G2-LI	SYG2-400LI SYG2-350LI SYG2-400LI-A SYG2-160LI SYGA160CNLI	Various	Various	•	General purpose type
Grease – – -	G2-CA	SYG2-400CA SYG2-350CA SYG2-400CA-A SYG2-160CA SYG2- 160CNCA	Various	Various	•	Used for normal temperature, light load bearing at places in contact with water or steam.
	Molybdenum disulphide lubricant	SYG2-400M	400 g (10 per case)	Belows type	•	Used for places with heavy load.

STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE

STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE OF BOLTS AND NUTS

The following charts give the standard tightening torques of bolts and nuts. Exceptions are given in DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY.

Thread diameter of bolt	Width across flats	\bigcirc	$\bigcirc \bigcirc$
mm	mm	Nm	kgm
6	10	13.2 ± 1.4	1.35 ±0.15
8	13	31.4 ±2.9	3.20 ± 0.3
10	17	65.7 ± 6.8	6.70 ± 0.7
12	19	112 ±9.8	11.5 ± 1.0
14	22	177 ± 19	18 ± 2.0
16	24	279 ±29	28.5 ±3
18	27	383 ± 39	39 ±4
20	30	549 ± 58	56 ±6
22	32	745 ± 78	76 ± 8
24	36	927 ±98	94.5 ±10
27	41	1320 ± 140	135 ±15
30	46	1720 ± 190	175 ± 20
33	50	2210 ± 240	225 ±25
36	55	2750 ± 290	280 ± 30
39	60	3280 ± 340	335 ±35

Thread diameter of bolt	Width across flats	(7	
mm	mm	Nm	kgm
6	10	7.85 ± 1.95	0.8 ± 0.2
8	13	18.6 ± 4.9	1.9 ± 0.5
10	14	40.2 ± 5.9	4.1 ± 0.6
12	27	82.35 ± 7.85	8.4 ± 0.8

TIGHTENING TORQUE OF HOSE NUTS

Use these torques for hose nuts.

Nominal No.	Thread diameter	Width across flat	Tightening torque		
nommai no.	mm	mm	Nm	kgm	
02	14	19	24.5 ± 4.9	2.5 ± 0.5	
03	18	24	49 ± 19.6	5 ± 2	
04	22	27	78.5 ± 19.6	8 ± 2	
05	24	32	137.3 ± 29.4	14 ± 3	
06	30	36	176.5 ± 29.4	18 ± 3	
10	33	41	196.1 ± 49	20 ± 5	
12	36	46	245.2 ± 49	25 ± 5	
14	42	55	294.2 ± 49	30 ± 5	

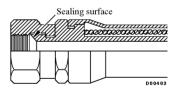
TIGHTENING TORQUE OF SPLIT FLANGE BOLTS

Use these torques for split flange bolts.

Thread diameter	Width across flat	Tightenir	ng torque
mm	mm	Nm	kgm
10	14	65.7 ± 6.8	6.7 ± 0.7
12	17	112 ± 9.8	11.5 ± 1
16	22	279 ± 29	28.5 ± 3

TIGHTENING TORQUE FOR FLARED NUTS

Use these torques for flared part of nut.



Thread diameter	Width across flat	Tightenir	ng torque
mm	mm	Nm	kgm
14	19	24.5 ±4.9	2.5 ±0.5
18	24	49 ±19.6	5 ±2
22	27	78.5 ±19.6	8 ±2
24	32	137.3 ±29.4	14 ±3
30	36	176.5 ±29.4	18 ±3
33	41	196.1 ±49	20 ±5
36	46	245.2 ±49	25 ±5
42	55	294.2 ±49	30 ±5

ELECTRIC WIRE CODE

In the wiring diagrams, various colors and symbols are employed to indicate the thickness of wires. This wire code table will help you understand WIRING DIAGRAMS.

Example: 05WB indicates a cable having a nominal number 05 and white coating with black stripe.

CLASSIFICATION BY THICKNESS

Nominal num- ber	Copper wire			Cable O.D.	Current rat-	
	Number of strands	Dia. Of strand (mm)	Cross section (mm)	(mm)	ing (A)	Applicable circuit
0.85	11	0.32	0.88	2.4	12	Starting, lighting, signal etc.
2	26	0.32	2.09	3.1	20	Lighting, signal etc.
5	65	0.32	5.23	4.6	37	Charging and signal
15	84	0.45	13.36	7.0	59	Starting (Glow plug)
40	85	0.80	42.73	11.4	135	Starting
60	127	0.80	63.84	13.6	178	Starting
100	217	0.80	109.1	17.6	230	Starting

CLASSIFICATION BY COLOR AND CODE

Priority	Cla	cuits ssi- tion	Charging	Ground	Starting	Lighting	Instrument	Signal	Other
1	lary	Code	W	В	В	R	Y	G	L
1	Primary	Color	White	Black	Black	Red	Yellow	Green	Blue
2		Code	WR	_	BW	RW	YR	GW	LW
		Color	White & Red		Black & White	Red & White	Yellow & Red	Green & White	Blue & White
		Code	WB	_	BY	RB	YB	GR	LR
3		Color	White & Black		Black & Yel- low	Red & Black	Yellow & Black	Green & Red	Blue & Red
	ary	Code	WL	_	BR	RY	YG	GY	LY
4	Auxiliary	Color	White & Blue		Black & Red	Red & Yel- low	Yellow & Green	Green & Yellow	Blue & Yel- low
		Code	WG	_	—	RG	YL	GB	LB
5		Color	White & Green			Red & Green	Yellow & Blue	Green & Black	Blue & Black
6		Code		_	—	RL	YW	GL	
		Color	_	_	—	Red & Blue	Yellow & White	Green & Blue	—

CONVERSION TABLES

METHOD OF USING THE CONVERSION TABLE

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

EXAMPLE

- Method of using the Conversion Table to convert from millimeters to inches.
- 1. Convert 55 mm into inches.
 - A. Locate the number 50 in the vertical column at the left side, take this as \mathbb{O} , then draw a horizontal line from \mathbb{O} .
 - B. Locate the number 5 in the row across the top, take this as @, then draw a perpendicular line down from @.
 - C. Take the point where the two lines cross as ③. This point ③ gives the value when converting from millimeters to inches. Therefore, 55 millimeters = 2.165 inches.
- 2. Convert 550 mm into inches.
 - A. The number 550 does not appear in the table, so divide by 10 (move the decimal one place to the left) to convert it to 55 mm.
 - B. Carry out the same procedure as above to convert 55 mm to 2.165 inches.
 - C. The original value (550 mm) was divided by 10, so multiply 2.165 inches by 10 (move the decimal one place to the right) to return to the original value. This gives 550 mm = 21.65 inches.

1 mm = 0.03937 in

									1 11111 0100907 111			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
0	0	0.039	0.079	0.118	0.157	0.197	0.236	0.276	0.315	0.354		
10	0.394	0.433	0.472	0.512	0.551	0.591	0.630	0.669	0.709	0.748		
20	0.787	0.827	0.866	0.906	0.945	0.984	1.024	1.063	1.102	1.142		
30	1.181	1.220	1.260	1.299	1.339	1.378	1.417	1.457	1.496	1.536		
40	1.575	1.614	1.654	1.693	1.732	1.772	1.811	1.850	1.890	1.929		
						3						
50	1.969	2.008	2.047	2.087	2.126	2.165	2.205	2.244	2.283	2.323		
60	2.362	2.402	2.441	2.480	2.520	2.559	2.598	2.638	2.677	2.717		
70	2.756	2.795	2.835	2.874	2.913	2.953	2.992	3.032	3.071	3.110		
80	3.150	3.189	3.228	3.268	3.307	3.346	3.386	3.425	3.465	3.504		
90	3.543	3.583	3.622	3.661	3.701	3.740	3.780	3.819	3.858	3.898		

Millimeters to inches

Thank you very much for your reading. Please click here and go back to the website. Then, you can download the complete manual instantly. No waiting.