DIVERSIFIED METAL FABRICATORS, INC.

Installation and Parts & Service Manual RW-1420



July 2005

SERIAL NUMBER (FRONT)	
SERIAL NUMBER (REAR)	

NOTE:

Please refer to the serial numbers when ordering parts or inquiring about warranty items.

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SET-UP

Pre-Installation

NOTE:

Read all instructions and check that all required parts and Kits are included before beginning the installation. The proper installation of this equipment is solely the responsibility of you, the authorized installer. When in doubt, contact DMF for assistance.

Tools Required for Installation:

- Electric Welder (Arc or Mig)
- Hoist or Floor Jack
- Frame Drill w/5/8" Drill Bit
- General Mechanic Tools
- 8'L x 1-1/2"dia. Tube or Bar
- Protective Clothing
- Cutting Torch
- Hand Grinder
- Goggles

Supplied Parts Check List:

Part	Qty.
Manuals (P.& S. and Install) (Including Decal Package)	1
Front RW-1420 Rail Gear	1
Rear RW-1420 Rail Gear	1
Rear Mounting Plates (4"X 6"X 1/2" w/4 Holes)	2
Front Frame Extensions (if Required)	2
Front Valve Plate Assembly w/Hydraulic Hoses & 2 Push Button Switch	1
(1 Installed)	
Monarch Hydraulic Power Unit Assembly	1
1/0 Power Cable X 86" w/lugs	1

Optional Parts Check List:

Part	Qty.
Rail Sweeps (Front) (Right or Left or Axle Set)	1 each
Rail Sweeps (Rear) (Right or Left or Axle Set)	1 each
Remote Pin/Off Assembly (on Rear Rail Gear)	2 each
Remote Pin/Off Cable w/T-Handle	2 each
Hydraulic Brake Assembly (Front or Rear) (Right or Left)	1 each
Hydraulic Brake Control System (Front and/or Rear)	1 each
Air Brake Assembly (Front or Rear) (Right or Left)	1 each
Air Brake Control System (Front and/or Rear)	1 each
Steering Wheel Lock Kit	1 each
Shim Kit for Rear Bracket (12"x 12"-2 ea.1/8,1/4 & 3/8")	1 kit

Additional Material that may be Required:

Item	Qty.
Hydraulic Hose (Appropriate Size & Rating for System)	As Required
Swivel Hose Ends (Appropriate Size & Rating for System)	As Required
Diverter Valve (Appropriate Size & Rating for System)	As Required
Hydraulic Oil – Unax RX-46 (or Equivalent)	As Required
Bolts & Lock Nuts – 5/8"-18 Gr.8 (if Frame Extensions are Required)	As Required
Bolts & Nylock Nuts – 5/8"-11 Gr.5 (Rear Mounting Bracket Plates)	8 each
Steel Channel, 3" wide x 4' long (for Front Installation Rails)	2 each
Steel Channel, 3" wide x 10' long (for Front Installation Rails)	2 each
Steel Flat Bar, 1/2"x 3"x 56-1/2" long (for Installation Rails)	4 each
Steel Square Tube, 6"x 6"x 3/8"x 12" long (Temporary Spacer)	2 each

II. "ABS" Brake System

Trucks Equipped With "ABS" Brake System

All medium and heavy duty trucks manufactured after March 1, 1998, and equipped with air brakes, are required by federal law to also include "**ABS**" ("Anti-Lock Brake System"). The system is designed to prevent wheel lock-up and jackknifing during braking. It also provides increased vehicle stability and driver control.

The "ABS" consists of wheel speed sensors, an "ECU" (electronic control unit) and all wiring and airlines that link the "ABS" components to the brakes and the truck's electrical system.

During braking, the sensors will detect if one or more of the wheels are locking and automatically engage the "ABS". The "ECU" then signals the system to apply and release brake pressure as much as 15 times per second, allowing the wheel(s) to turn just enough to maintain optimum traction.

Vehicles equipped with "WABCO" or "Allied-Bendix" "ABS" have an amber dash- mounted warning / diagnostic lamp. During normal road operation, the lamp will come ON when the truck engine is started and, depending on the type of system, will go OFF after about 3 seconds or when the truck reaches a speed of approximately 5-7 mph. A self -diagnostic check of the "ABS" is conducted during this time. If the lamp stays on, or comes on any other time during road operation, a possible malfunction is indicated, which will shut off only the part of the system at fault. The affected wheel(s) will revert back to conventional braking. For complete information and instructions relative to the "ABS" system, please refer to the truck's 'operation manual'.

Rail Operation of Trucks with "ABS" Brake System Active

While operating on track with the railgear down, the "ABS" becomes ineffective in brake application at lower speeds. If the "ABS" is active and the truck moving on rail with front wheels elevated, the amber dash light may come on. Since the front wheels are not rotating, the motion sensors may transmit a fault indication to the "ABS", which signals the dash lamp to illuminate inadvertently. This will not affect rear truck braking or rail wheel braking, if applicable. When the truck is returned to road operation, the "ABS" fault must be cleared, by turning the engine off and re-starting. At this time the diagnostic check will repeat as stated above.

NOTE:

This procedure is applicable only to "WABCO" and "Allied-Bendix" "ABS" Brake Systems. For any other "ABS" Brake System, contact DMF for assistance.

III. Initial Instructions

Work Area:

The area in which the Railgear installation is to occur should meet minimum requirements in order to facilitate the process and provide adequate conditions in which the work can be completed safely, accurately and in a timely manner.

- <u>Floor</u> The floor should be level in order to provide good measurements required to check the alignment of the Railroader.
- <u>Lighting</u> The work area should be adequately lighted.
- <u>Space</u> There should be enough space to maneuver the Railroader components into position and to safely work around other equipment.

Truck Condition:

Before installation, the truck should be checked in some important areas.

- <u>Tires</u> The tire pressure should be checked for the manufacturer's recommended inflation
 and for consistent pressure readings from all the tires. This will ensure correct traction of
 the tires on the rails. Also the condition of the rear tires needs to be determined. If the
 rear tires are worn, they should be replaced.
- <u>Alignment</u> Rear truck axle must be square with truck frame. DMF recommends that a reputable alignment shop check this. 0-degree thrust angle (which can be different than the factory specification) is required for proper Railroader operation.
- <u>Frame & Suspension</u> On a new truck, these should be in good condition. On a used truck, the frame should be inspected to insure that it has not been damaged or bent. The suspension bushings should also be examined for excessive wear and replaced if necessary. If any problems in these areas are not corrected, it will cause difficulties aligning and operating the rail gear.
- <u>Transverse Torque Rods</u> On vehicles that will regularly experience high center of gravity loads on rail (e.g. spray trucks, material loaders), it is advisable to install rear tandem control rods to limit transverse axle displacement. This is also necessary of long wheel base vehicles to limit front tandem walking off in curves.

Front and Rear Installation Rails:

In order to install the Railroader to get proper tire traction on the rail, it is necessary that standard gauge rails or Installation Rails be fabricated from 3" square tubing per Figure. 1-5 Drive the truck into the work area (pulling forward and back several times to align the axles) and up onto the Rear Installation Rails. The rear inside tires should be on the rails with the rear outside tires off the floor. The Front Installation Rails are not needed at this point.

NOTE:

Before proceeding, be certain that the front truck tires are chocked and the brakes are set.

1.0 RAILGEAR COMPONENTS & GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Front Railgear

Figure 1-1 shows the individual parts of the installed front Railgear with the Rail Wheels in the rail position (down). The item descriptions will be used throughout this installation manual. DMF Railgear assemblies are also referred to as guide wheels, rail wheels or railroaders.

Figure 1-1

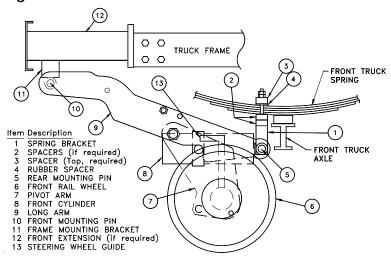
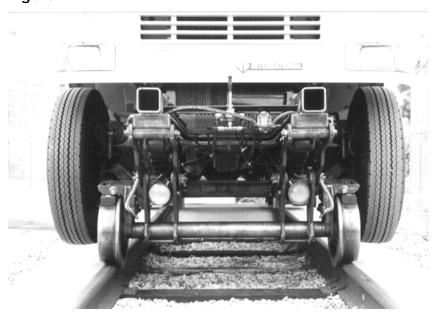


Figure 1-2



1.2 Rear Railgear

Figure 1-3 shows the individual parts of the installed rear Railgear with the Rail Wheels in the rail position (down). The item descriptions will be used throughout this installation manual.

Figure 1-3

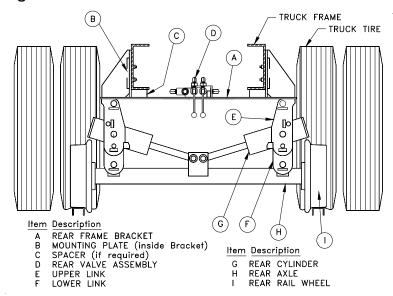
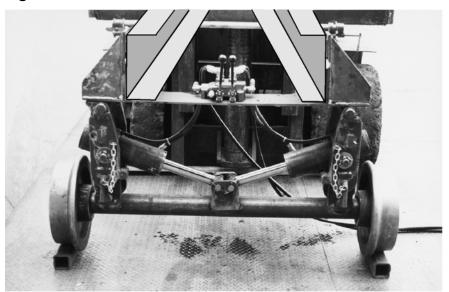


Figure 1-4



1.3 Railgear Installation Rails

In order to install the Railroader to get proper tire traction on the rail, it is necessary that standard gauge rails or Installation Rails be fabricated from 3" standard channel per Figure 1-5.

Drive the truck into the work area (pulling forward and back several times to align the axles) and up onto the Rear Installation Rails. The rear inside tires should be on the rails with the rear outside tires off the floor. The Front Installation Rails are not needed at this point.

NOTE:

Before proceeding, be certain that the front truck tires are chocked and the brakes are

Figure 1-5

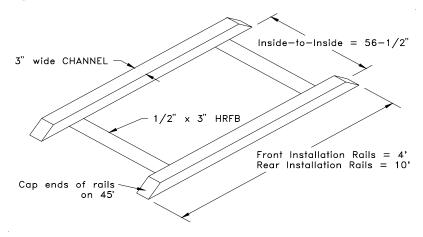
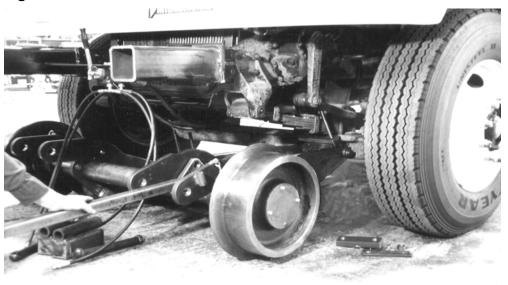


Figure 1-6



1.4 Preliminary Installation

Remove the truck front bumper.

Bolt the Frame Extension to the truck frame (refer to Figure 1-1 & Figure 1-2). Make sure that tilt cabs of hoods will clear the Frame Extensions. Trim the brackets and re-gusset them if necessary. All truck Frame Extensions that are bolt-on brackets must use 5/8"-18 (fine thread) bolts, hardened steel washers and Grade 8 prevailing torque locknuts. All of the 5/8-18 Gr. 8 fasteners should be tightened per Purchased Fastener Torque Specification Table (Dwg. # PP006) in Appendix A. Check that the Frame Extension tubes are level front to rear and side to side with the frame.

NOTE:

DMF front frame extensions are designed to support the front hi-rail gear, only. It is the installer's responsibility to properly engineer bracketry for rail racks, boom rests, etc.

In normal applications, mount the Front Valve Plate Assembly between the Frame Extensions (with the Energy Valve on the underside and the handle facing forward) and weld in place. In case this is not possible, mount Valve Assembly in the most appropriate and easily accessible location.

NOTE:

If the vehicle has been supplied with an integral extended front frame (or set back front axle), the Frame Extensions will not be required. The Front Valve Plate can be attached directly to the extended truck frame.

Roll the Rear Railgear up on the Rear Installation Rails under the truck frame in the back. The rear rail gear is usually installed with the Safety Pin-Offs (either manual, cable or air operated) towards the rear. However, truck body work may dictate locating the Pin-Offs on the front side. (If the Rear Pin-Offs must be located toward the front and the Railgear is supplied with insulated Rail Wheels, make sure to swap the left and right Rail Wheels. The insulated Rail Wheels should always be on the driver's side of the rail gear.) The unit can be leaned upright against the truck frame (block the wheels to prevent movement) during the hydraulic system connection.

2.0 Hydraulic System Connection

2.1 New Hydraulic System

- If only DMF Railroaders are to be installed and there is not an existing hydraulic system, outfit the truck with the supplied 12 Volt DC power unit. This unit will be used to actuate the railgear raise and lower cylinders only. Refer to schematics on the following pages.
- Mount the Power Unit Assembly in the desired location. This might be under the hood, behind the cab, under/behind the steps to the cab or another location that will provide suitable vandal protection. Connect the large stud on the Power Unit solenoid to the battery with the supplied 1-0 cable. Connect the (grounding) control terminal on the solenoid to an ignition switch energized push button switch to be located near each manual valve. When either push button is held down the power unit should function.
- The hoses that connect the directional valves to the cylinders are supplied in the kit. All hoses to/from the Power Unit and between the valves are to be supplied by the installer. All hoses are to be SAE 100R1 (1 wire braid) -4 with female swivel JIC-4 ends.
- Using a pair of 38" hoses supplied loose in the kit, connect the rod end of each front cylinder to **one** working port on the front manual directional valve with a #4 JIC tee. Use the other pair of 38" hoses to connect the blind ends of the cylinders to the **other** work port.
- The rear valve is pre-plumbed to the cylinders and mounted on the rear mounting bracket. This may be relocated as required.
- Plumb from the pressure port on the Power Unit to the inlet of the front directional valve. Plumb from the outlet of the front directional valve to the inlet of the rear directional valve; and, from the outlet of the rear directional valve to the tank return fitting on the Power Unit.

****WARNING****

Be certain that the front and rear valves are plumbed correctly. Each valve port is marked "IN" or "OUT". Plumbing the valves backward will cause an unsafe condition, possible injury and/or damage.

2.2 Hydraulic System with Brakes

- Kits supplied with guidewheel brakes have the Power Unit plumbed to the braking valves. The Power Unit Assembly will be used to operate the railgear to raise and lower functions and operate the guidewheel brakes. Refer to schematics on the following pages.
- Install the hydraulic system as in the basic system above; however, Plumb from the pressure port on the Power Unit to port P on the solenoid diverter brake valve. Plumb from port DH on the solenoid diverter brake valve to the inlet of the front directional valve.

2.3 Hydraulic Brakes Only

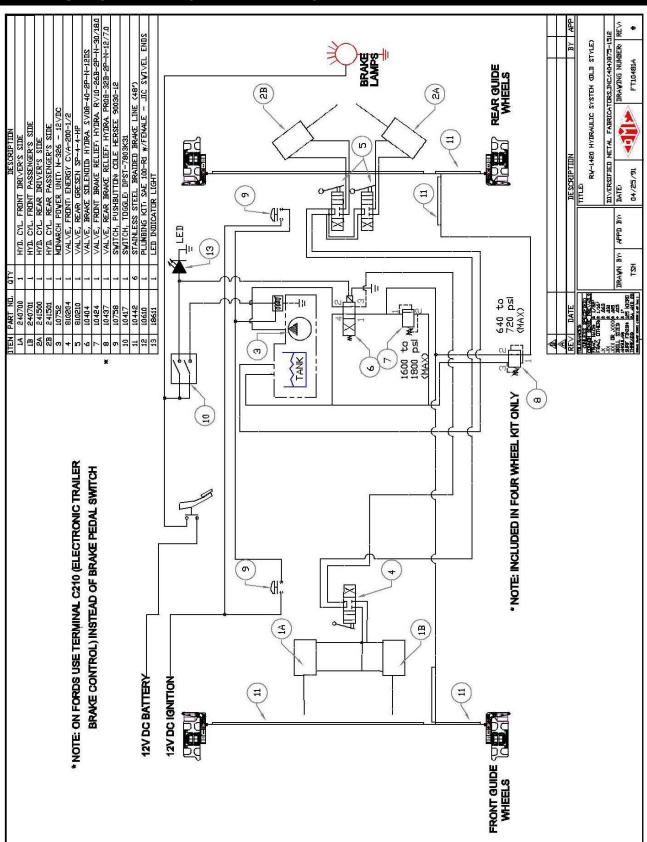
- If the chassis has been outfitted with a PTO hydraulic system, The railgear raise and lower function may be plumbed into that system. Using an appropriately sized manual diverter valve (such as a Gresen S-50) the railgear may be tapped into the loop and plumbed as in section 2.1 above.
- To operate the railgear brakes the 12 Volt DC Power Unit may be used to operate the braking circuit only. This prevents having to run the PTO circuit while traveling down the rail.
- Install the Power Unit and connect to the battery as above. Plumb from the outlet of the brake system pressure control valve to the brakes per the OPTIONS section that follows.

*****WARNING****

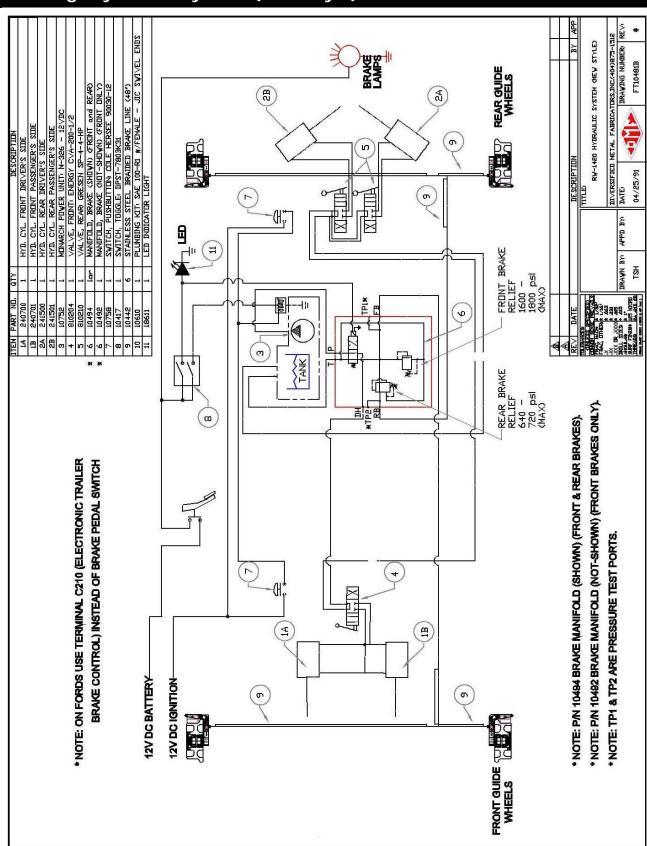
Railroader valves have built-in pressure reliefs and the hydraulic working pressure of the system is 2000 psi. The front valve is preset to 2000 psi at the relief. The rear valves are preset to 1500 psi and all other parts supplied by DMF are rated to 2500 psi. Care must be exercised that the relief in any of the valves is not inadvertently exceeded. It is possible for a relief to be adjusted much higher than it's valve can withstand. To ensure correct system pressure, check with a gauge.

- Fill the Power Unit tank with Dextron II ATF.
- Hold the front push button down while spooling the front valve. Operate the front railgear
 to fill the cylinders with fluid (remember to re-fill the tank).
- Repeat the procedure for the rear railgear.

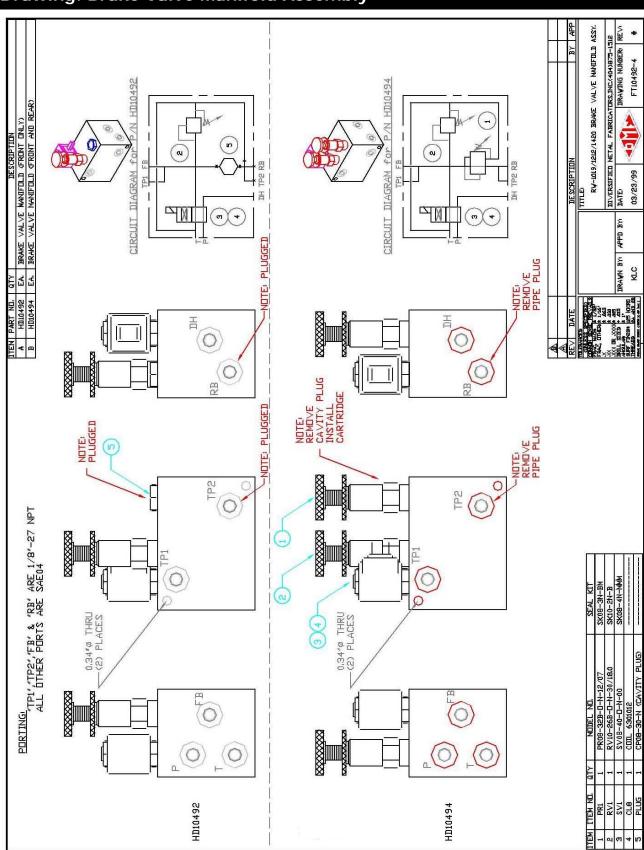
Drawing: Hydraulic System (Old Style)



Drawing: Hydraulic System (New Style)



Drawing: Brake Valve Manifold Assembly



Drawing: Valve Assemblies & Hydraulic Schematic VALVE ASSEMBLIES & HYDRAULIC SCHEMATIC DRAWING NUMBER! HOSE SUPPLIED BY INSTALLER FT1425 TO HYDRAULIC TANK (13 or (15) or (16) CYLINDER BLIND END CYLINDER RED END DIVERSIFIED 10/07/98 DATE APPD BY FRON FRONT VALVE RAWN BY HYDRAULIC A C RELIEF SETTING 2000 ps CMAX) (9) (0) 3 HYD, CYL, HOSES (23 or (24) REAR CYLINDERS 00 RELIEF SETTING 2500 psl (MAX) TO REAR VALVE <u>e</u> (u) FITTING, ELBDY (404 JIC × #06 SAE D-RING) FITTING, ELBDY (3/4' MPT × #08 JIC) BUSHING, ELC (1/4' MPT × #04 JIC) BUSHING, REDUCER (1/2' MPT × 1/4' FPT) FITTING, ELBDY (1/2' MPT × #04 JIC) (2) CYLINDER ROD ENDS CYLINDER BLIND ENDS FROM DIVERTER CINLET) FRONT CYLINDERS (h) **©**@ 810212 810242 (REF.)

3.0 Front Railgear Installation

3.1 Front Railgear

NOTE:

The Railroader unit that we have shipped to you has been designed for your specific truck. However, before starting the front Railroader installation, check the vehicle's front tire spacing. The front rail gear operates between the front steering tires; therefore, you must have a minimum of 65" between the tires. If this is not the case, contact DMF.

With the front Railroader under the truck frame, Spacer thickness can be determined. Spacers may be required to place the front rail gear at the proper height. Measure the ground clearance of the front spring just in front of the front axle beam ("A", as shown in Figure 3-1). The correct distance from the ground to the center of the Rear Mounting Pin (with the front truck tires on the ground) should be 10-3/4". In order to obtain this 10-3/4" distance, 1" Spacers should be used between the spring and the Spring Bracket. Spacer distance is dependent on the Spring Bracket supplied (3" or 4").

To determine which Spring Bracket is supplied, measure the distance from the Rear Mounting Pin center to the top of the Spring Bracket as shown in Figure 3-1. (For Spring Brackets other than the 3" or 4", please call DMF.) See the following table to determine the number of Spacers. The number of Spacers shown in this table does not include the top Spacer that is used above the truck springs. The top Spacer has no effect on the height of the rail gear and is only used for clamping purposes.

Table A - Spacers Required

_	w/ 3" Spacer	Bracket	w/ 4" Spacer	Bracket
"A" Distance	Spacer Distance (in.) ["A" - 13-3/4"]	# of Spacers	Spacer Distance (in.) ["A" - 14-3/4"]	# of Spacers
13-3/4 to 14-1/4	0 to 1/2	0	-	-
14-3/8 to 15-1/4	5/8 to 1-1/2	1	0 to 1/2	0
15-3/8 to 16-1/4	1-5/8 to 2-1/2	2	5/8 to 1-1/2	1
16-3/8 to 17-1/4	2-5/8 to 3-1/2	3	1-5/8 to 2-1/2	2

Figure 3-1

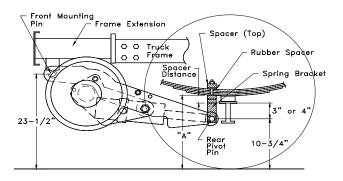
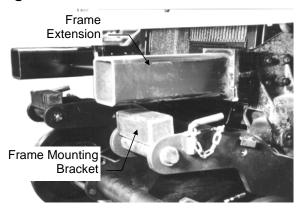


Figure 3-2



If they are required per Table A, the 1" x 2" flat bar Spacers are placed between the Spring Bracket and the underside of the truck spring. (Use the 8' bar to lever the Long Arms and Spring Brackets up to the springs as in Figure 2-1). After lifting the Long Arms, attach each Spring Bracket to the truck spring using a Rubber Spacer directly above the spring, a 1" x 2" flat bar Spacer on top of the Rubber Spacer and two 3/4"-10 hex nuts per stud. Push the Spring Brackets back against the axle beam and tighten the hex nuts (two per stud) onto the top Spacer to cage the springs. The nuts should be tightened down until the Rubber Spacer begins to deform from the downward pressure (squeezes out between the top Spacer and spring). Remove the Front Pin-Offs and set the steering tires straight ahead. The front Railgear can now be actuated with the hydraulic system which will cause the Long Arms to be raised up to the Frame Extension (see Figure 3-2).

The Frame Mounting Bracket only needs to be brought up to where it touches the Frame Extension or truck frame (not raised all the way to lift the truck frame and raise the truck tires). In order to install the front of the front Rail Gear at the correct height, the center of the Front Mounting Pins must be located at 23-1/2" from the ground (with the truck tires on the ground) as shown in Figure 3-1.

If required, shim the Frame Mounting Bracket to obtain this 23-1/2". Any shims used should be load bearing members (no thin wall tubing). If necessary, a different Frame Mounting Bracket can be used to obtain the desired height of the Front Mounting Pin.

Check for truck frame, spring, steering gear or other truck component interference with the Railroader equipment (particularly the Long Arms - see CLEARANCE NOTE in this section). Front Mounting Pin ground clearance may be reduced to as low as 22" to provide for proper fit.

NOTE:

If the vehicle is supplied with an integral extended front frame (or a set-back front axle), the Frame Extension will not be required. The Frame Mounting Bracket can be brought up to the extended frame as shown in Figure 3-3. Follow all instructions for finding the Front Mounting Pin height with the Frame Extensions. Solid or load bearing Spacers may be required between the bracket & the bottom of the frame to obtain the desired 23-1/2" from ground to Front Mounting Pin.

Figure 3-3

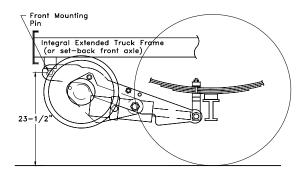
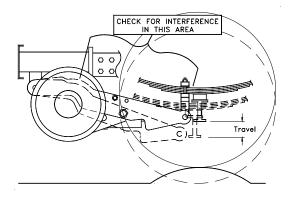


Figure 3-4



CLEARANCE NOTE:

Proper clearances will allow the rail gear to move up and down with the truck front suspension. As the truck tire hits bumps in the road, the truck spring allows the front axle to move upward (see Figure 3-4). Since the rail gear is attached to the spring just in front of the axle, sufficient clearance must be allowed to prevent interference with other parts on the truck (i.e. frame, steering boxes, shocks, oil filters, spring hangers, hydraulic lines, etc.). The Front Mounting Pin does not move in relation to the vehicle frame because it is fastened through the Frame Extension (or directly to the truck frame). As the Front Mounting Pin does not move and the Rear Mounting Pin (at the axle) does, the rail gear effectively rotates about the Front Mounting Pin. Therefore, the part of the rail gear near the Rear Mounting Pin moves more than the part near the Front Mounting Pin and attention needs to be paid, to the possible clearance problems that can be caused by this movement.

3.2 Align Front Railgear

The front Railroaders now are ready to be squared up and aligned. Three measurements need to be taken to insure that everything is aligned properly.

To align the Long Arms, check:

- (1) That they are parallel with each other and the truck frame.
 - The outside Long Arms should be the same distance apart at the Rear Mounting Pin as they are at the Front Mounting Pin. This prevents the mechanism from binding during up/down operation of the rail gear. Also the distance from the Long Arms to the truck frame should be the same on each side.
- (2) That they are the same distance forward.

 Measure the distance from the Front Mounting Pin to a common point in the truck frame (i.e. a grease fitting on the Spring Hanger). If the measurements are off, square the Railroaders by loosening the nuts on one spring hanger and moving forward on the truck spring and re-tighten.

To check the Spring Bracket location, check:

(3) That the Spring Bracket to truck axle distance is same on both sides.

Measure the distance from each Spring Bracket back to the truck axle. Since the forward position of the Long Arms has been verified (Check #2), an off measurement here probably means the front truck axle is mis-aligned and needs to be corrected.

After these alignment checks and after insuring there are sufficient clearances, the Frame Mounting Brackets can be tack welded to the Frame Extensions.

NOTE:

Do not attach the welding machine ground clamp onto the Rail Wheels. This will cause arcing across the bearings inside the wheels and lead to premature bearing failure.

Raise the front Rail Wheels just above the floor, enough to slide the front Installation Rails into place under the Rail Wheels. Because the Railroader Axle assembly is not fixed to the Pivot Arms, the Rail Wheels need to be centered. To center, measure the distance from the inside of the Rail Wheel to the truck frame. If the measurements are off, slide the Rail Wheels and Axle assembly to one side (the Axle Tube will slide through the holes in the Pivot Arms).

Depending on the brake configuration used, the Axle Tube will need to be rotated in order to locate front Railroader components in the right position. The possible configurations are:

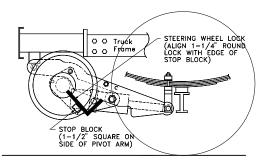
Without Brakes:

If the rail gear is not supplied with any brakes, the Steering Wheel Locks must be aligned as shown in Figure 3-5. When the front Railroaders are down (in the rail position), these Steering Wheel Locks prevent the front truck wheel from interfering with the rail gear operation.

With Cobra Hydraulic Brakes:

If the rail gear is supplied with Cobra Hydraulic Brakes (factory-installed), then they need to be rotated around so that they are oriented in the correct position (see Figure 6-4). For the rest of the Brake installation, see Section 6.3

Figure 3-5



With the Axle Tubes now centered and brake configuration determined, the Axle Tubes should be tacked to each outside Pivot Arm. The inside Pivot Arms should not be welded to the Axle Tube to facilitate ease of disassembly for repair or future maintenance. Final welding is performed after alignment in Section 5.0.

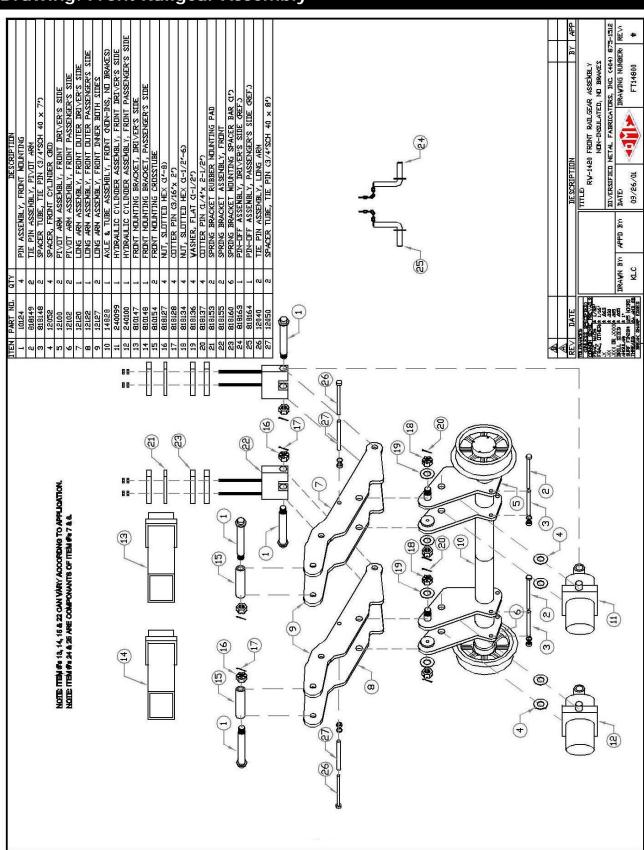
The front Railroaders are ready to be lowered on the Installation Rails. As the rail gear is lowered, check the clearance from the truck tire to the Rail Wheels. (If there is interference, stop lowering the wheels, and retrace the installation steps to fix the problem.) When the Railroaders are completely lowered, the front truck tires should be approximately 2 inches above the Installation Rails. If rail gear will not lift the truck, check that the cylinders are not cross plumbed, that the system pressure relief valve (if present) is set high enough and that the pressure relief on the Front Railroader Valve is set high enough. Re-check the center alignment of the Rail Wheels to the truck frame. (If it is off, break the tacks between the outside Pivot Arms and Axle Tube and slide the Axle Tube to the correct position and re-tack in place.)

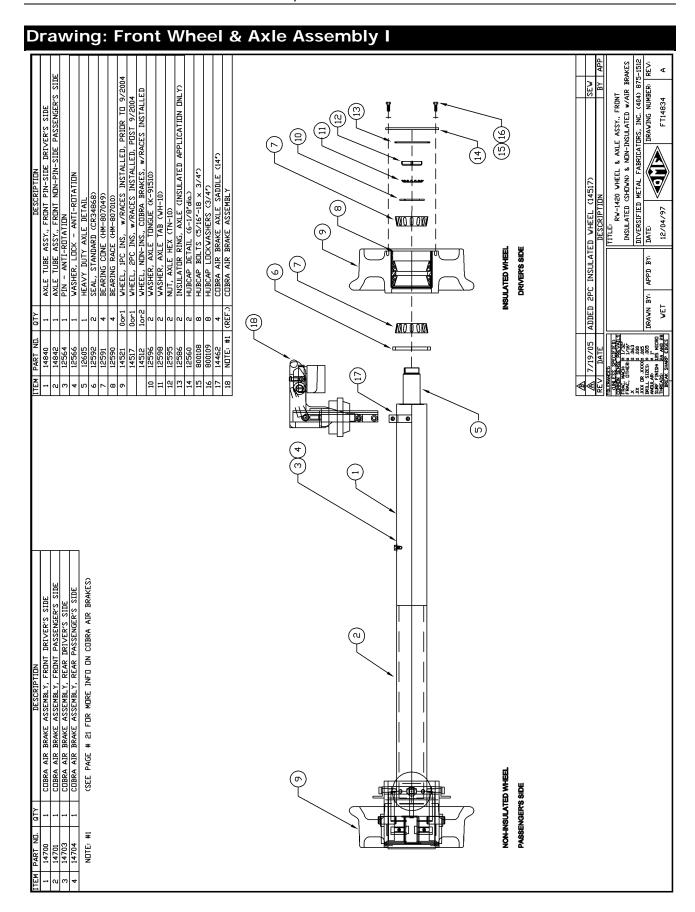
3.3 Final Front Installation

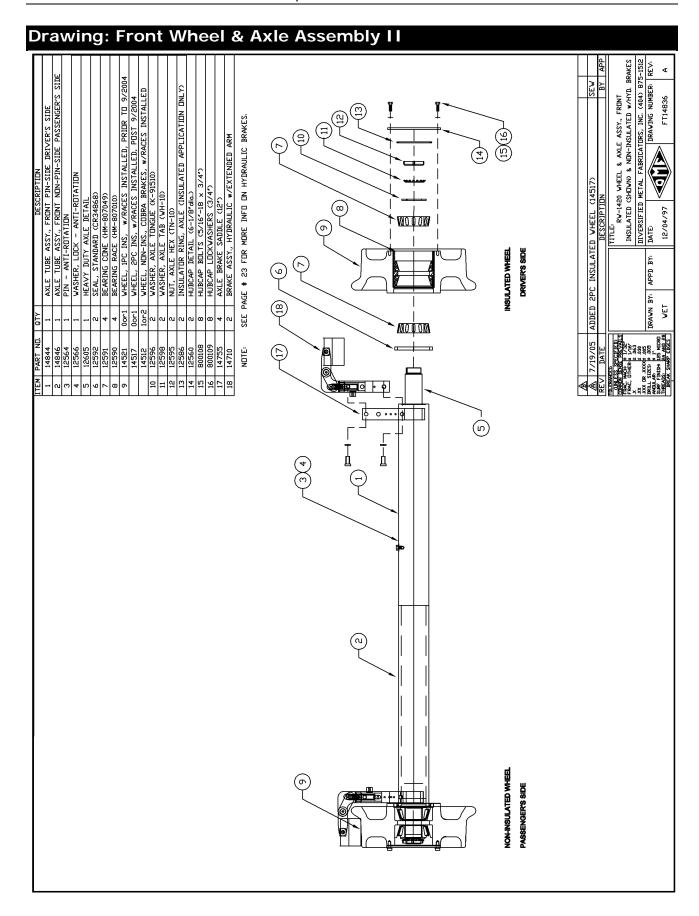
If the Spring Bracket location had to be adjusted, make sure that the hex nuts (two per stud) on both Spring Brackets have been tightened down. Then with a torch, cut the excess stud length on the Spring Brackets. If these studs are not trimmed down, they may pose a clearance problem with other parts on the truck (see CLEARANCE NOTE and Figure 3-4 in section 3.1).

Remount the truck front bumper or use 8" std. channel welded onto the ends of the Frame Extensions.

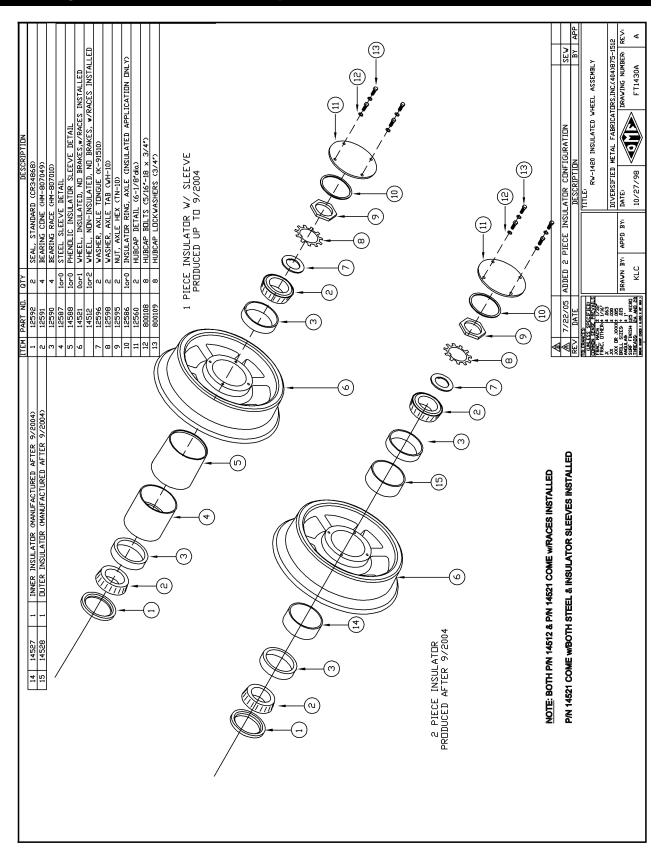
Drawing: Front Railgear Assembly

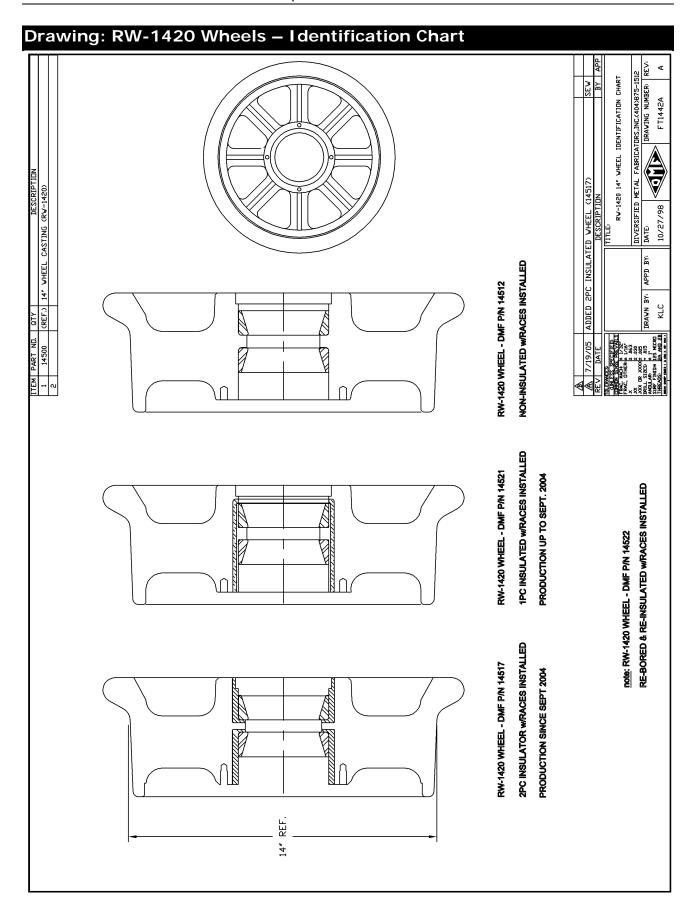




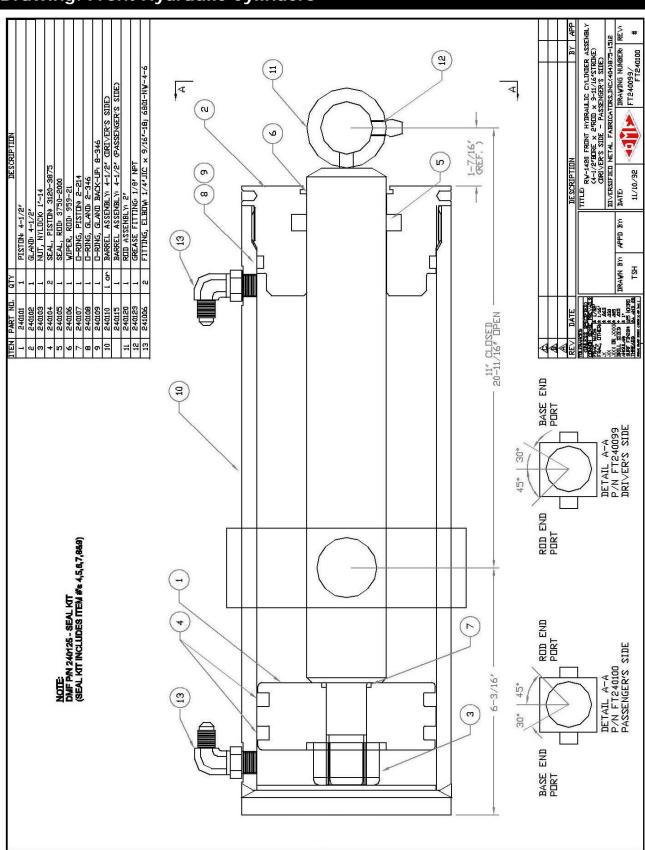


Drawing: RW-1420 Wheel - Exploded View





Drawing: Front Hydraulic Cylinders



4.0 REAR RAILGEAR INSTALLATION

4.1 Location of Rear Railgear

NOTE:

It is important that the truck tire pressure (especially the rear tires) be checked and brought to the manufacturers recommended level.

With the truck on the rear Installation Rails, position the Rear Railgear as close to the rear tires as practical (allowing clearance for mud flaps). The following table gives standard location and clearance guidelines for the rear rail gear and these dimensions are shown in Figure 4-1. Generally, leave a minimum of 2" clearance to any tire, spring, or suspension components.

Minimum Distance from:	Single Axle	Tandem Axle
Tire to Rail Wheel Center	13-1/4"	9-1/4"
Min. Truck Frame Extension (from tire)	19-1/4"	15-1/4"
Overall Rail Gear Clearance (from tire)	20-1/4" x 19"	16-1/4" x 19"

If the truck frame does not extend the minimum of 19-1/4" for single axle or 15-1/4" for tandem axle trucks, it should be properly lengthened to provide the necessary mounting clearance for the rail gear.

In addition, because the rail gear typically drops straight down, but it can also articulate from side- to-side to allow alignment of the vehicle with the rail, a clear space of 19 inches must extend outward from each side of the frame in this area to allow for proper articulation (see Figure 4-1). It is important that nothing encroach upon this space (i.e. outriggers, lift-gates, body tie-down bolts).

Figure 4-1

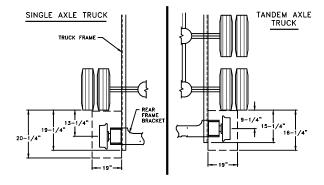
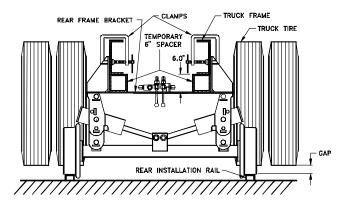


Figure 4-2



4.2 Spacer Installation

Before proceeding, place a temporary 6"x 6"x 3/8" wall steel tube spacer between the truck frame and Rear Mounting Bracket (see Figure 4-2). Actuate both Rear Cylinders to raise the Rear Frame Bracket up to the truck frame.

NOTE:

With the Rear Railroader in position, temporarily secure (clamp, chain, etc..) in place to prevent any movement during the remaining installation.

Then raise the Rear Mounting Bracket (with temporary 6" spacer) and the truck frame and lift the truck wheels up off of the rear Installation Rails. Measure the Gap from the top of the rear Installation Rails to the bottom of the tire with this 6" spacer in place (as shown in Figure 4-2). The truck spring and tire deflection equals 6.0" minus the measured Gap. To calculate the required Spacer thickness, multiply the spring and tire deflection by 60%. The formula is:

Calculated Spacer thickness = (6.0" - Gap) x 60%

The following table shows the calculated Spacer thickness given a certain Gap. (This table is given as an example. Actual gaps may include fractions and the Spacer thickness will need to be calculated for that specific gap.)

NOTE:

Some customers require a minimum ½" spacer for future adjustability. Contact your customer to determine his requirements.

If Gap =	Spring & Tire Deflection (6.0" - Gap)	Calculated Spacer thickness (6.0" - Gap) x 60%
5"	1"	3/4"
4"	2"	1-1/4"
3"	3"	1-3/4"
2"	4"	2-3/8"
1"	5"	3"

Release the clamps holding the Rear Frame Bracket to the truck frame. Collapse the Rear Railroader to the folded position (which will lower the truck wheels back down on the Installation Rails). Replace the temporary 6" spacers with the permanent Calculated Spacers and tack in place onto the Rear Frame Bracket. These permanent Spacers should be solid steel pieces because they will experience the full structural load seen by the rear frame.

Extend the Rear Railroader to the rail position (which will raise the truck frame). The truck inner duals should be flat to slightly cupping the installation rails. Too much weight on these tires (truck frame too low) will cause rapid tire wear. Not enough weight (truck frame too high) will cause wheel spin and poor braking (see Fig. 4-3). If necessary, adjust the Spacer thickness to achieve the proper tire cap on the Installation Rails.

Figure 4-3

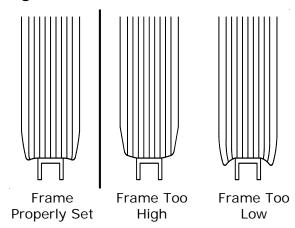
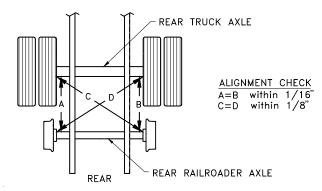


Figure 4-4



4.3 Square Rear Railroader with Truck Axle

Once the proper height and tire-to-rail gear location has been achieved, the Rear Railroader needs to be made absolutely square with the rear truck axle. Four measurements (shown in Figure 4-4) need to be taken to insure this requirement:

- (1) The distance from the truck axle to the Rear Railroader Axle at each end. In Figure 4-4, distance "A" must be equal to "B" (within 1/16"). This is an important alignment check.
- (2) The diagonal from the truck axle to the opposite Rear Rail Wheel. In Figure 4-4, distance "C" must be equal to "D" (within 1/8").

NOTE:

Although the previous mounting conditions and alignment may be met, be certain that enough room exists between the Rear Railroader and other equipment. In general, this should include a 2" clearance around the rail gear (more clearance will be needed if Remote Pin-offs are installed). Also insure that there is clearance to remove the Pin-Offs from their holes.

4.4 Final Rear Installation

NOTE:

If more than 1/16 inch of space exists between the truck frame and the Rear Frame Bracket on each side, it will be necessary to install shim plates to center the Railroaders. These should be 12" x 12" shims of the proper thickness with equal thickness used on each side... These can be fabricated or DMF shim plates may be used.

Using the Mounting Plate as a drill template, drill four 5/8" holes through the truck frame. Locate the Mounting Plate so as to allow for maximum adjustment of the Rear Frame Bracket (see Figure 4-5). Bolt the Mounting Plate to the Rear Frame Bracket (through the shims if required) and truck frame with 5/8-11 Grade 5 bolts & nylock nuts. Tack weld the Mounting Plate to the Rear Frame Bracket. If re-adjustment is later needed, the welds may be ground off & the Rear Frame Bracket slid up or down by loosening the bolts in the slots. Also tack the Spacer into place as shown in Figure 4-6.

Figure 4-5

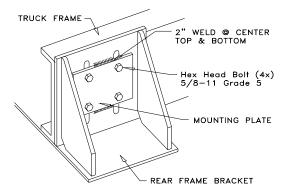
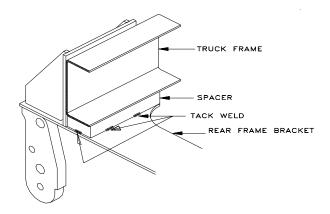
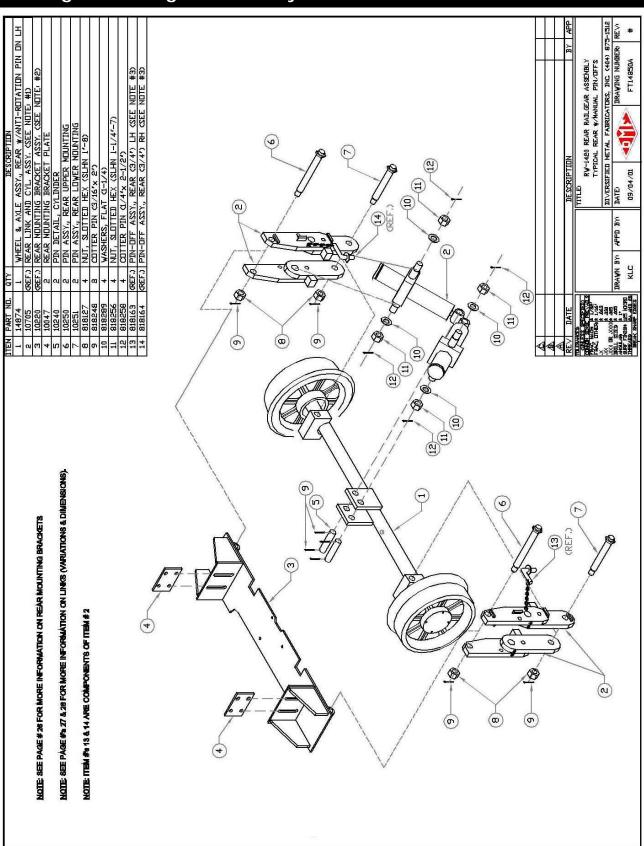


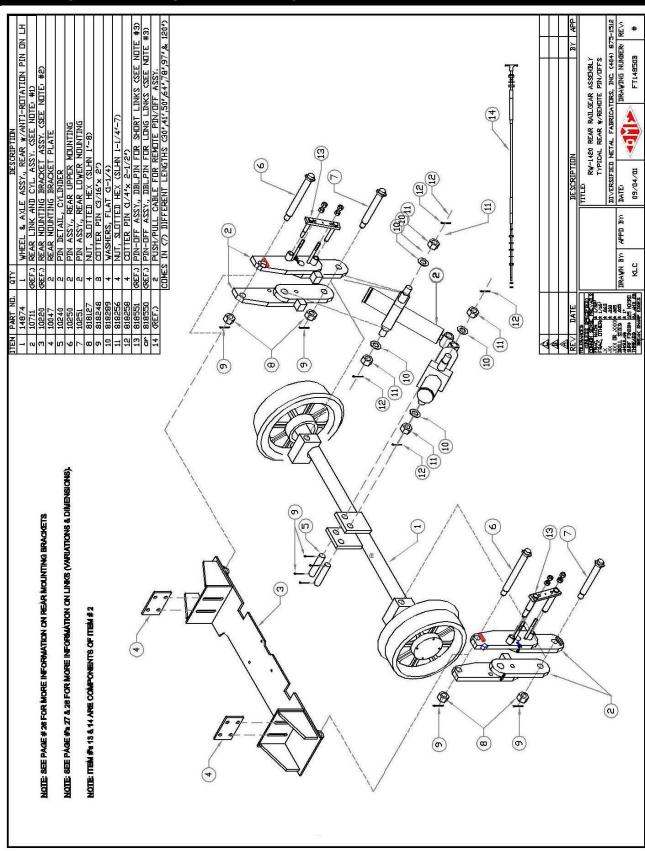
Figure 4-6



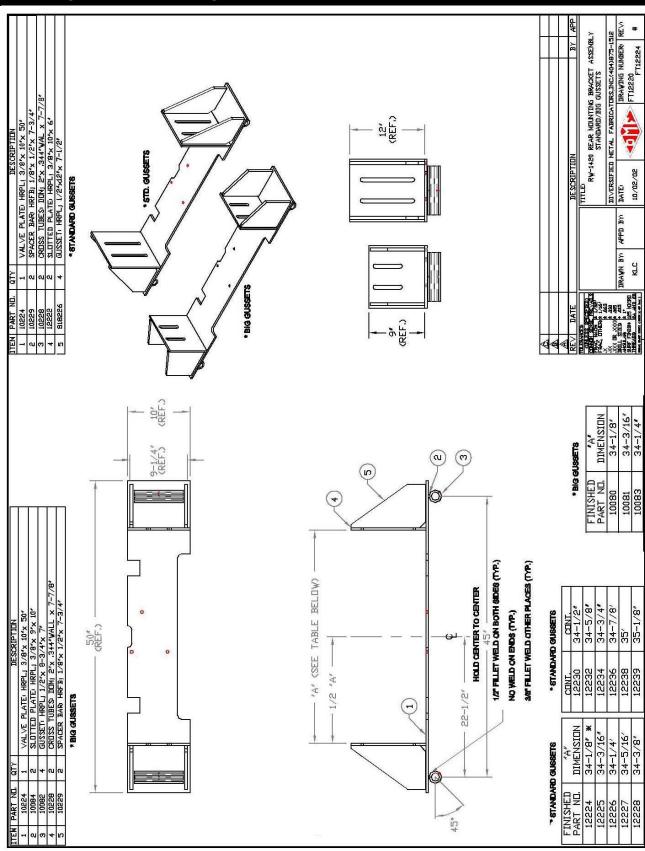
Drawing: Rear Railgear Assembly with Manual Pin-offs



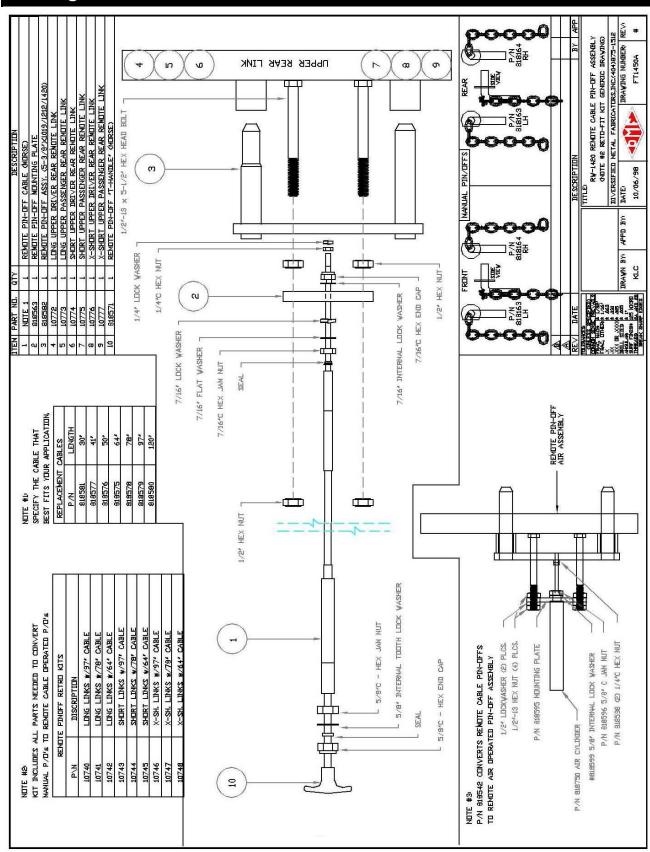
Drawing: Rear Railgear Assembly with Remote Pin-offs

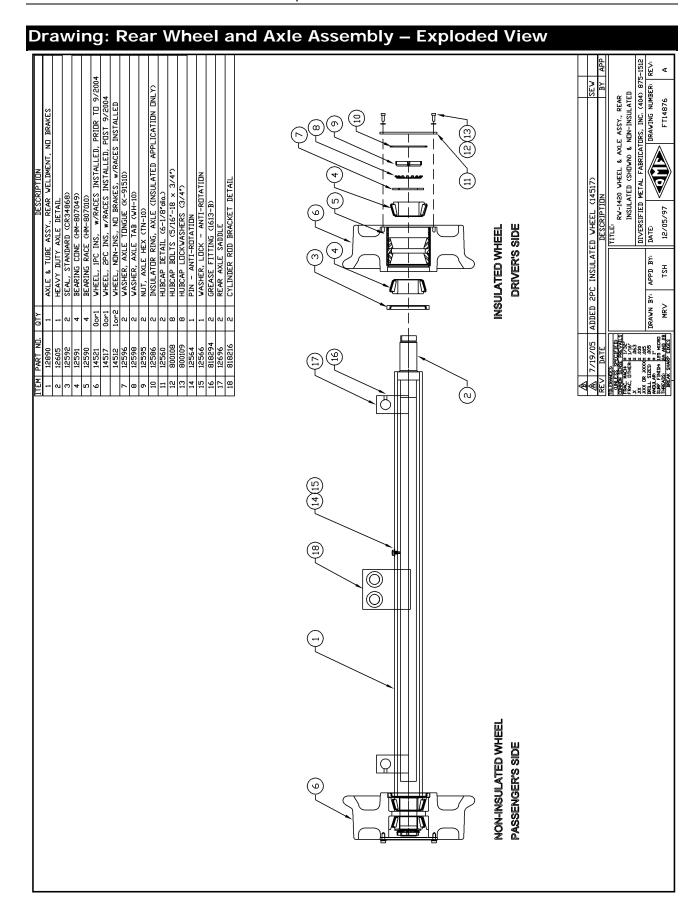


Drawing: Rear Mounting Brackets

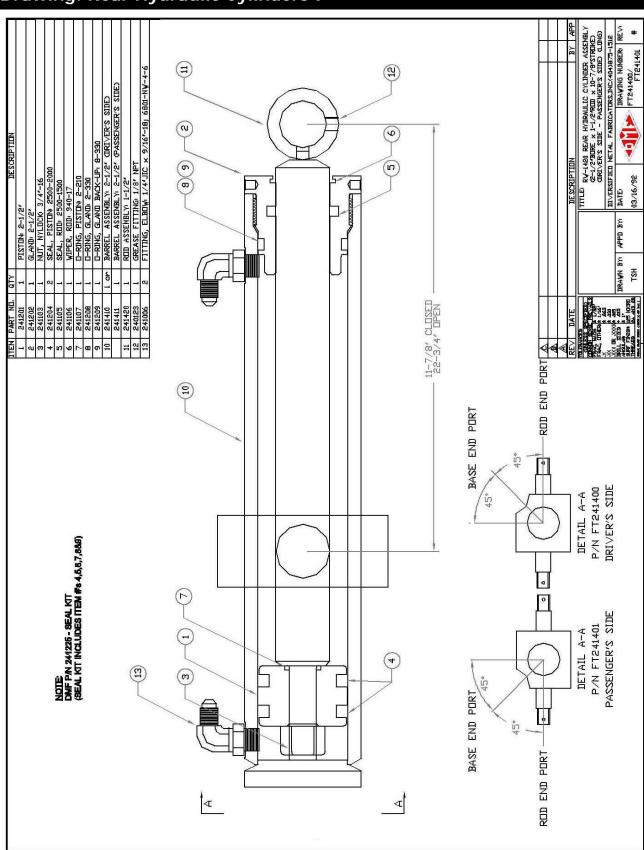


Drawing: Manual & Remote Pin-offs and Cables

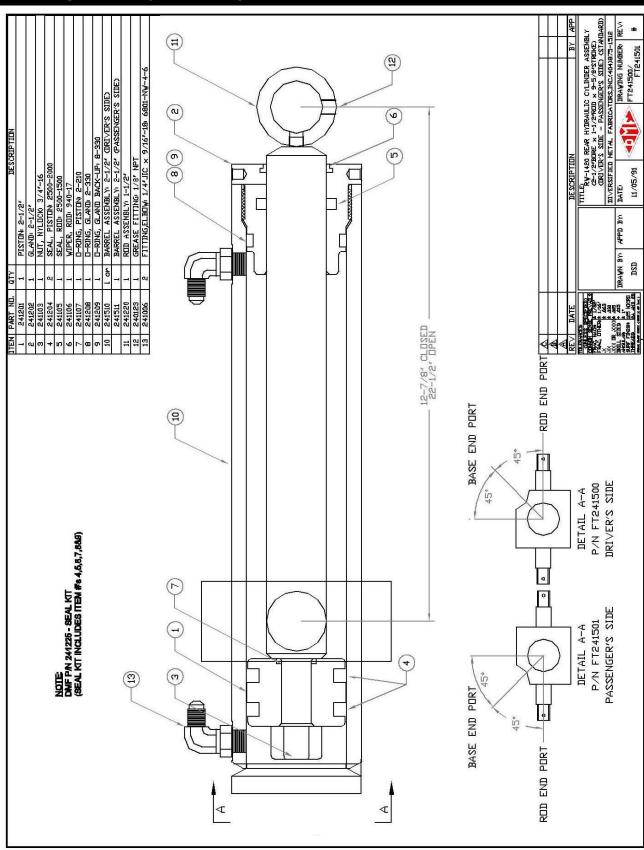




Drawing: Rear Hydraulic Cylinders I



Drawing: Rear Hydraulic Cylinders II



4.5 Rear Link Variations

Manual Pin-off with Standard Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10717	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10767	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10766	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10233	10233
	Lower Front Driver	10233	
	Lower Rear Passenger	10783	
	Lower Rear Driver	10782	11
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10715	Upper Front Driver	10760	
	_Upper Rear Passenger	10763	
	Upper Rear Driver	10762	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10230	_10230
	Lower Front Driver	10230	
	Lower Rear Passenger	10781	
	Lower Rear Driver	10780	П
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10719	Upper Front Driver	10768	
	Upper Rear Passenger	10771	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10770	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10235	10235
	Lower Front Driver	10235	
	Lower Rear Passenger	10785	
	Lower Rear Driver	10784	II .

Manual Pin-off with Slotted Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10718	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10767	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10766	"
	Lower	10245	10233
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10716	Upper Front Driver	10760	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10763	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10762	"
	Lower	10243	10230
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10726	Upper Front Driver	10768	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10771	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10770	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10247	10235

Remote Pin-off with Standard Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10722	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10775	_"
	Upper Rear Driver	10774	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10233	10233
	Lower Front Driver	10233	"
	Lower Rear Passenger	10783	_"
	Lower Rear Driver	10782	"
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10720	Upper Front Driver	10760	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10773	"
	_Upper Rear Driver	10772	_"
	Lower Front Passenger	10230	10230
	Lower Front Driver	10230	_"
	Lower Rear Passenger	10781	_"
	Lower Rear Driver	10780	"
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10724	Upper Front Driver	10768	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10777	_"
	Upper Rear Driver	10776	
	Lower Front Passenger	10235	10235
	Lower Front Driver	10235	_"
	Lower Rear Passenger	10785	"
	Lower Rear Driver	10784	"

Remote Pin-off with Slotted Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10723	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10775	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10774	"
	Lower	10245	10233
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10721	Upper Front Driver	10760	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10773	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10772	"
	Lower	10243	10230
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10725	Upper Front Driver	10768	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10777	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10776	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10247	10235

4.6 Rear Link Variations (with Tapered Links)

Manual Pin-off with Standard Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10735	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10767	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10766	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10733	10732
	Lower Front Driver	10733	"
	Lower Rear Passenger	10787	"
	Lower Rear Driver	10786	"
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10695	Upper Front Driver	10760	"
	_Upper Rear Passenger	10763	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10762	"
	Lower Links	10750	10753
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10797	Upper Front Driver	10768	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10771	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10770	"
	Lower Links	10737	10739

Manual Pin-off with Slotted Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10736	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10767	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10766	"
	Lower	10730	10732
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10697	Upper Front Driver	10760	
	Upper Rear Passenger	10763	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10762	"
	Lower	10755	10753
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10799	Upper Front Driver	10768	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10771	
	Upper Rear Driver	10770	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10738	10739

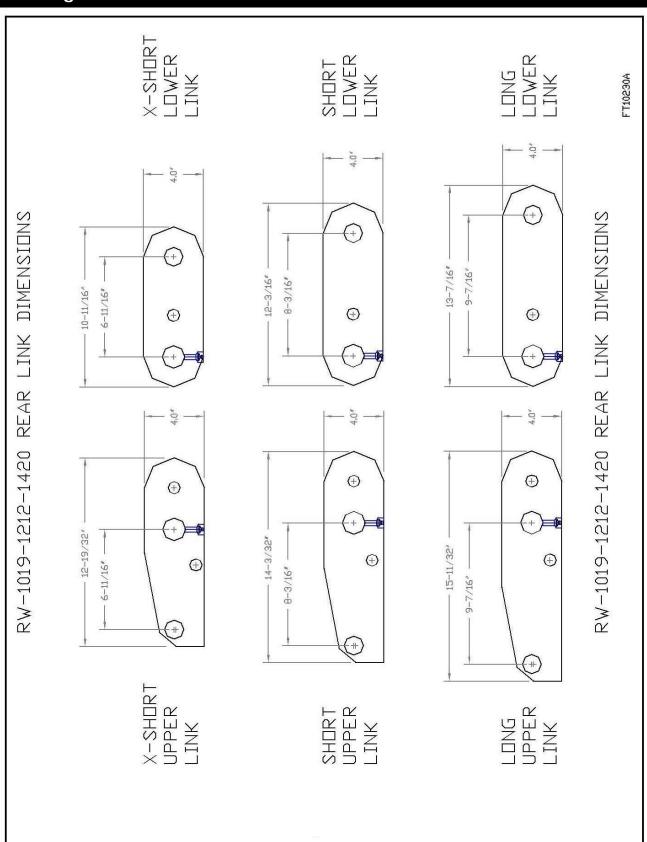
Remote Pin-off with Standard Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10722	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10775	
	Upper Rear Driver	10774	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10233	_10233
	Lower Front Driver	10233	"
	Lower Rear Passenger	10783	_"
	Lower Rear Driver	10782	"
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10720	Upper Front Driver	10760	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10773	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10772	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10230	10230
	Lower Front Driver	10230	
	Lower Rear Passenger	10781	"
	Lower Rear Driver	10780	II .
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10724	Upper Front Driver	10768	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10777	
	Upper Rear Driver	10776	
	Lower Front Passenger	10235	10235
	Lower Front Driver	10235	"
	Lower Rear Passenger	10785	"
	Lower Rear Driver	10784	"

Remote Pin-off with Slotted Lower Links

Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10765	10234
10723	Upper Front Driver	10764	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10775	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10774	"
	Lower	10245	10233
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
Long Links	Upper Front Passenger	10761	10231
10721	Upper Front Driver	10760	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10773	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10772	"
	Lower	10243	10230
Link Kit	Position	P/N	(BO)
X-Short Links	Upper Front Passenger	10769	10236
10725	Upper Front Driver	10768	"
	Upper Rear Passenger	10777	"
	Upper Rear Driver	10776	"
	Lower Front Passenger	10247	10235

Drawing: Rear Link Dimensions



5.0 Front To Rear Alignment

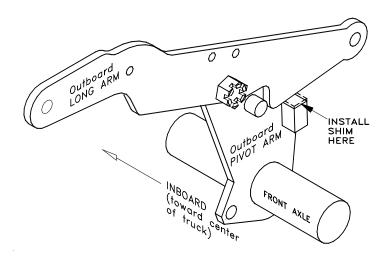
5.1 Final Alignment

- The rear guidewheel axle is set parallel to the rear drive axle first (see *Drawing: Alignment Procedure & Traction Adjustment*). With the guidewheels in the rail position, recheck the side and diagonal measurements to the drive axle housing. The side measurements should be within 1/16" and the diagonals within 1/8".
- Loosen the mounting bolts and slide the mounting bracket as necessary. Tighten the bolts.
- The front guidewheel axle must be set square to the rear guidewheel axle: diagonally measure from the right front guidewheel to the left rear guidewheel ("D-1") then from the left front guidewheel to the right rear guidewheel ("D-2").
- These measurements must be within 1/4 inch. Measure from the left front guidewheel to the left rear guidewheel ("C-1") then from the right front guidewheel to the right rear guidewheel ("C-2"). These measurements must be within 1/8 inch.
- If "D-1" and "C-2" are shorter than "D-2" and "C-1", shim the right front railwheel forward. The left front guidewheel should be shimmed forward in the opposite case. These shims can be flat bar located between the bottom of the long arms and the welded stop block on the pivot arms.
- If the "C" dimensions are equal and the "D" dimensions are not, the front guidewheel axle can be slid to the side (within space limitations) to help equalize these dimensions. Maintain a minimum 1/4" gap between the guidewheel and the inside of the steering tire.
- Start with a 1/8th inch shim and place it between the stop block (welded to the pivot arm) and bottom of the stationary arm near the axle mounting bracket. All four pivot arms have stop blocks. Add shims as required so the load is carried by all blocks. When the proper spacer thickness has been found to square the guidewheels, tack each shim to the top of its stop block (per drawing below).
- If equipped with railsweeps, rotate each front axle tube half until the railsweep rubber is vertical. Weld (three 1/2" tacks) each axle tube half to its outside pivot arm. The inside pivot arms are not welded (allowing cylinder removal).
- After the Front and Rear Railroaders have been properly aligned, complete structural welds may be applied at these locations that were previously only tacked:
 - o On the Front Railroader, between the Frame Mounting Bracket and Frame (or Frame Extensions, if required)
 - o On the Front Railroader, between the Axle Tube and outside Pivot Arms (a continuous weld on the inboard side of the outside Pivot Arm is required)

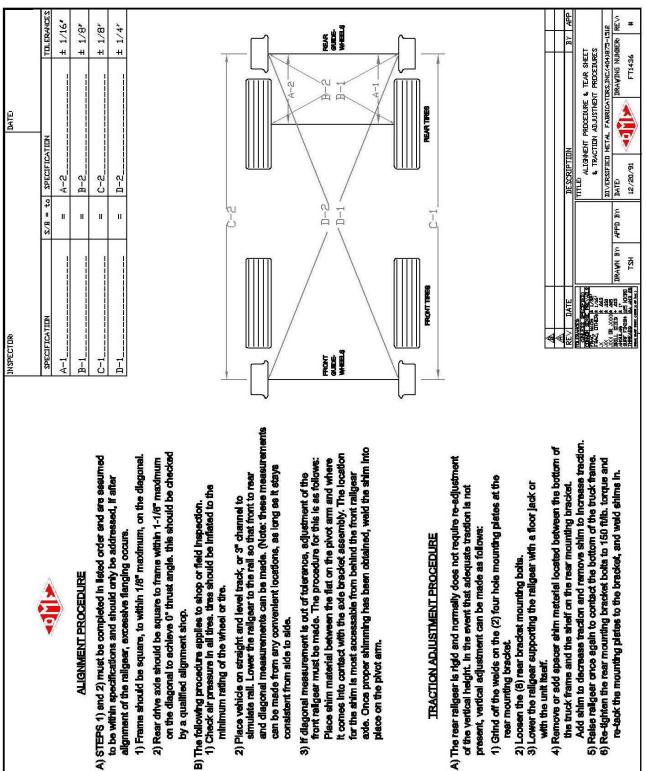
NOTE:

For all structural welds, either low hydrogen rod or dual shield Mig wire should be used (refer to Appendix).

Figure 5-1



Drawing: Alignment Procedure and Traction Adjustment



place on the pivot arm.

- A) The rear raligear is rigid and normally does not require re-adjustment of the vertical height. In the event that adequate traction is not present, vertical adjustment can be made as follows:
- 2) Loosen the (8) rear bracket mounting bolts. rear mounting bracket.
- 3) Lower the raligear supporting the raligear with a floor jack or
- Add shim to decrease traction and remove shim to increase traction. Remove or add spacer shim material located between the bottom of the truck frame and the shelf on the rear mounting bracket. with the unit itself.
 - Raise raligeer once again to contact the bottom of the truck frame. 6) Re-tighten the rear mounting bracket botts to 150 ft/lb. torque and re-tack the mounting plates to the bracket, and weld shims in.

minimum rating of the wheel or the.

consistent from side to side

by a qualified alignment shop.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

6.0 Installation of Options

6.1 Rail Sweeps

The components that make up the standard Front and Rear Rail Sweeps are the same for Railroaders without any brakes For Rail Sweeps provided with Cobra Brakes, the mounting brackets are shorter. Installation of Rail Sweeps is done while the Railgear is in the rail position. For standard Rail Sweeps (without brakes), weld the Mounting Bracket directly to the Railgear Axle Tube oriented so that the Rubber is flush with the rail as shown in the Railsweep Drawing. For Rail Sweeps with Cobra Hydraulic Brakes, bolt the shorter Mounting Bracket directly to the Brake structure (on the front: bolt on the side facing forward, on the rear: bolt to the top of the Air Brake which faces backward). For more information, see the Railsweep Drawing.

Drawing: Railsweep Assemblies and Variations RW-1420 RAILSWEEP ASSEMBLIES & VARIATIONS 4 FRONT RAILSWEEP ASSEMBLY (BOLT-ON) (USE WIBRAKES) FT1451 (m) NOTE: ITEM #'s 1,2,3 & 4 MUST BE SELECTED BASED ON RAILGEAR REAR RAILSWEEP ASSEMBLY (BOLT-ON) (USE WIBRAKES) 10/30/98 APPD BY RAWN BY KLC 0 REAR RAILSWEEP ASSEMBLY (MELD-ON) (USE WO BRAKES) NOTE

6.2 Remote Pin/Off Pins

Reference Drawing: Manual & Remote Pin-offs and Cables in section 4.4.

Cable operated Pin-Offs are available on the Front (Single 3/4") or Rear (Dual 1"). The Front Cable Remote Pin-Offs weld onto either the outer or (preferably) inner Long Arms.

The Rear Remote Pin-Offs components are shown in the Pin/Off Drawing. The Rear Remote Pin-offs can be operated with a manual cable assembly or air actuated. Remove the 1/4-20 hex nut, 7/16-14 hex end cap, and the internal tooth lock washer. Slide the cable through the fixed pin off plate. Replace the internal tooth lock washer, 7/16-14 hex end cap, and the 1/4-20 hex nut. Add a 1/4" lock washer on the end of the cable, and screw the cable into the sliding pin plate. Tighten the 1/4-20 hex nut on to the lock washer and pin plate.

Mount two, cable handle, mounting plates (not supplied). These plates should have a 3/4" hole to attach the handle end of the cable to. This plate should be securely located near the rear rail wheel valve. Remove the "T" handle and the 5/8-11 hex end cap. Thread the cable through the mounting plate and replace the 5/8-11 hex end cap. Replace the T- handle on the cable.

6.3 Steering Wheel Locks

Carefully remove the face cover from the steering wheel. Position the Lock Bracket at the 12 o'clock position on the steering wheel hub. The "U" should be facing the speedometer, and at the lower edge of the steering wheel. The Lock Bracket should not interfere with any other part of the truck as the steering wheel is turned. Mark the hole locations and drill (2) 3/16" holes. Using the #10-24 flat socket head screws and the #10-24 nuts; attach the Lock Bracket.

Strap the Latch Weldment around the column and tighten until the clamp starts to grip. With the latch in the down position, move the Latch Pin into line with the Lock Bracket. There should be a 1/2" gap between the Lock Bracket and the Latch Weldment. Tighten the Latch Weldment hose clamp securely.

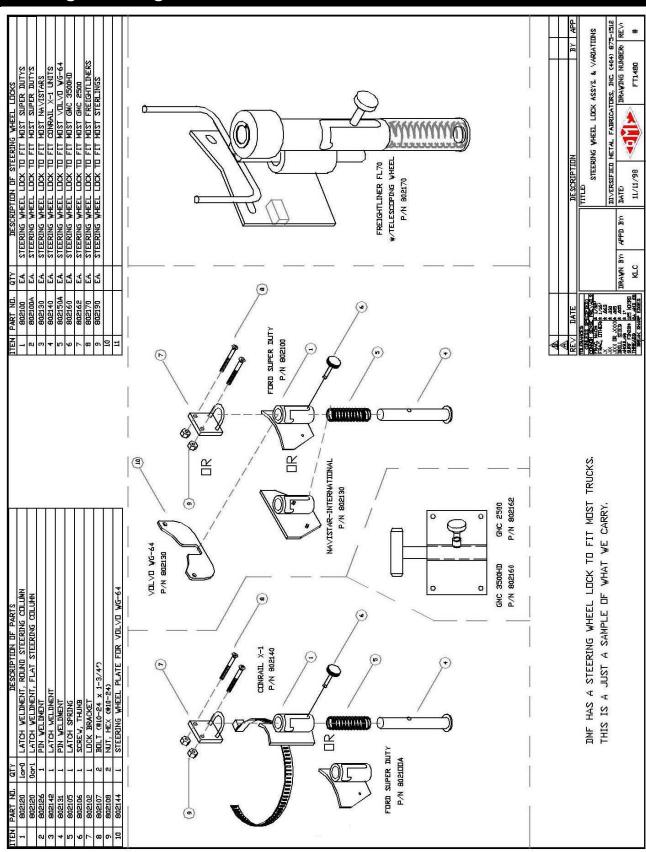
NOTE:

Check to be sure that nothing interferes with the normal operation of the steering wheel.

Check the operation of the latch for fit and operation with the Lock Bracket.

After making all necessary adjustments, drill a .125" hole through the column strap at the loose end, near the truck's turn signal. Use a 1/8" x 3/4" pop rivet to secure the column strap and the Latch Weldment into place. Replace steering wheel cover. For more information, see the Steering Wheel Lock Drawing.

Drawing: Steering Wheel Lock Assemblies



NOTE:

There are two types of brakes available for the RW-1420 Railgear. Be sure to correctly identify which brake system you will be or are currently using.

Read all instructions and check that all required parts and Kits are included before beginning the installation. The proper installation of this equipment is solely the responsibility of you, the authorized installer. When in doubt, contact DMF for assistance.

6.4 Hydraulic Brake Connections

- Refer to *Drawing: Hydraulic System (Old Style)* and *Drawing: Hydraulic System (New Style)* in section 2.3 for more information. The wheels and brake assemblies are on the axles. The brake valving is pre-plumbed from the solenoid diverter valve through the brake relief valve.
- Attach the 48" braided steel hoses to the wheel cylinders on the brake assemblies. Run the lines along the outboard side of the pivot arms to the pivot pin. Leave a little slack hose looping around the front side of the pivot pin and run the hose up along the outboard side of the outboard long arms and over the top of each pair of long arms to the center of the vehicle. The hoses are attached to the long arms with "J" clips just above the pivot pins. These hoses are joined at the center of the vehicle, above the railgear with a brass tee. Connect the brake relief valve port marked "FB" to this tee with a 48" braided steel hose.

Four wheel brake kits only:

• Connect the rear pressure reducing valve port "RB" to the rear braided steel hose tee with the supplied 25' steel line. Shorten or coil the excess of this line as necessary. Tie-strap the upper end of the rear, braided hose to the center of the rear mounting bracket.

All Units with Optional Brakes:

- The brake control panel consists of a double pole, single throw switch and an indicator lamp. The lamp is connected to the switch by the red lead and is to be grounded by the black lead. Locate a suitable spot for the control panel.
- Connect the lamp ground to a location under the instrument panel. Connect the center terminals of the switch (the ones with the jumper wire) to the "cold" side of the stop lamp switch (at the brake pedal) with a wire tap connector.

NOTE:

On Fords, connect the center terminals of the brake switch to the "C210" terminal under the instrument panel.

One of the two remaining terminals of the switch is wired out to the (grounding) control terminal on the power unit (the same one that the push button switches are wired to). The last terminal is wired out to the tab terminal on the brake solenoid diverter valve.

- When the control panel is properly wired, the indicator lamp will illuminate, the solenoid valve will spool (the coil will get warm), and the power unit will operate when the switch is in the "on" position and the brake pedal is depressed far enough to trip the stop lamp switch.
- While an assistant depresses the brake pedal, loosen the bleeder fitting at each brake until the air is expelled. As the system is bled, keep fluid in the reservoir to prevent pumping air back into the lines. Bleed each wheel once then repeat to make certain that all the air is bled out.

Drawing: Hydraulic Brake Assemblies RW-1420 CDBRA HYDRALLIC BRAKE ASSEMBLY COAT WITH ANTI-SEIZE TSH ᄗ ANTI-SEIZE CDAT WITH Ø CREF.) P/N 12710 BRAKE CYL, ASSY. ณ Ŋ

6.5 Air Brake Connections

Mechanical Installation

- Remove the guide wheels from the axle(s) to receive airbrakes.
- Remove the electric brake assemblies. The brakes are attached to the guide wheel axle tube with three one inch welds. Torch (or air-arc) the welds loose. Disconnect and remove the brake controller and wiring.
- Remove the front guide wheel steering guide bars. Torch off the 1-1/4" diameter guide bars that are welded to the guide wheel axle, pass over the guide wheel flange, and extend out beyond the tread rim.
- Grind the axle tube clean.
- Operate the guide wheels into the Hi-Rail position.
- On the front axle, the airbrake assemblies replace the steering guide bars. The brake assembly has a 1" diameter steering guide bar built-in. Remove the Cobra shoe from each assembly by unbolting the shoe retainer blocks from the pivot arm weldment. Refer to *Drawing: Air Brake Assembly.* Position the assembly vertically (over the guide wheel axle) and one inch in from the end of the axle tube. Refer to *Drawing: Air Brake Installation.* Tack the mounting plates to the axle tube. Refer to *Drawing: Air Brake Assembly.*
- On the rear axle, the airbrake assemblies are mounted on the rearward side and angled slightly below horizontal. Remove the Cobra shoe from each assembly by unbolting the shoe retainer blocks from the pivot arm weldment. Refer to *Drawing: Air Brake Assembly*. Position the brake assembly, one inch from the end of the axle tube and leave 1/8" clearance between the chamber and the lower scissors link. Refer to DWG 818402. Tack the mounting plates to the axle tube. Refer to *Drawing: Air Brake Assembly*. Weld the mounting plates to the axle tubes with 1/8 to 3/16" fillets.
- Install the guide wheels.
- Check for clearance.
- On the front axle, the brake assembly should be located vertically over the axle and vertically behind the wheel. The assembly should be roughly 1/4" clear of all parts of the wheel.
- On the rear axle, the assembly is angled slightly down from horizontal so that the chamber will clear the scissors link by 1/8". All other clearances to the wheel should be roughly 1/4".
- Replace the Cobra shoes in the brake assemblies.
- Adjust the chamber clevis until the shoe is just clear of the wheel.

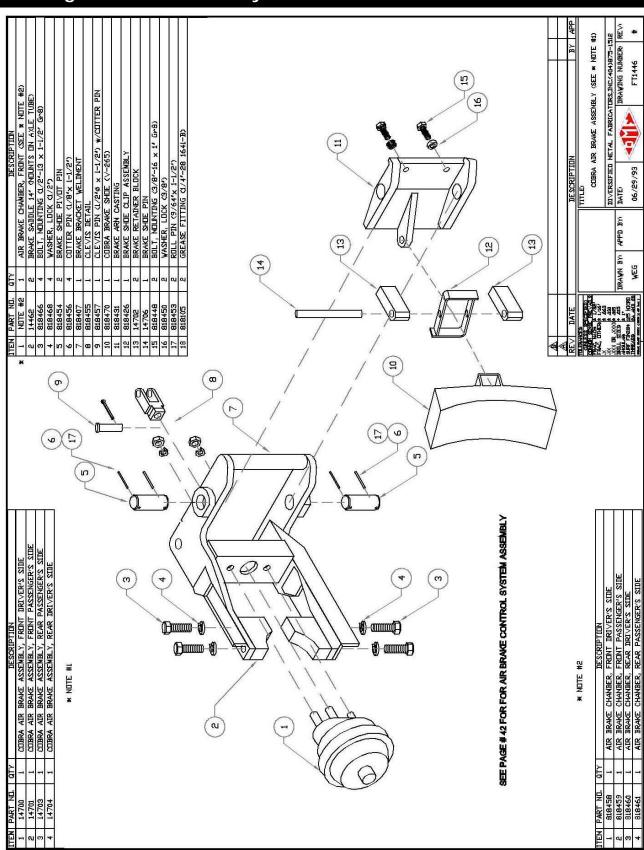
Plumbing Installation

- An air toggle valve, labeled brakes "on/off", is located on the vehicle instrument panel. This valve disconnects the guide wheel braking system from the vehicle airbrake system by interrupting the CONTROL line air pressure to the guide wheel system only.
- Near the front (and rear, if equipped) guide wheel axle an airbrake relay valve will be located. The CONTROL line to this relay valve comes from the toggle valve described above. The SUPPLY line to this relay comes from the vehicle supply system or directly from the main air tanks.
- There is a ball valve and an adjustable pressure regulator in the SUPPLY line before the relay valve. The ball valve will disconnect the guide wheel braking system from the vehicle airbrake system (regardless of the position of the toggle valve) by interrupting the SUPPLY line air pressure to the guide wheel system only.
- The adjustable pressure regulator allows the braking effort on each axle set to be set so that the guide wheels do not lockup and slide.
- The guide wheel brake chambers are connected to the SERVICE ports on the guide wheel air brake relay valve. Install the airlines and valves per DMF instructions. Make certain that the valve assembly for the front indicates that it has been preset to 75 psi.

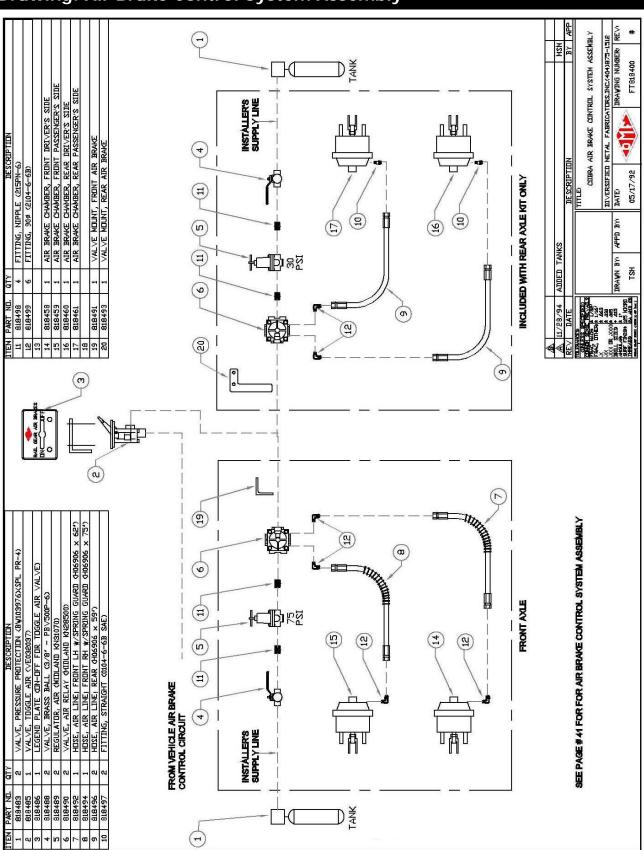
Testing

Put the vehicle on a test track. With the "on/off" toggle valve "on" and the ball valve(s) open,
check that:
☐ The guide wheel brakes tightly clamp the rail wheel when the vehicle brake pedal is depressed.
☐ The brakes properly release when the brake pedal is released.
☐ The guide wheels do not slide when the guide wheel brakes are applied.

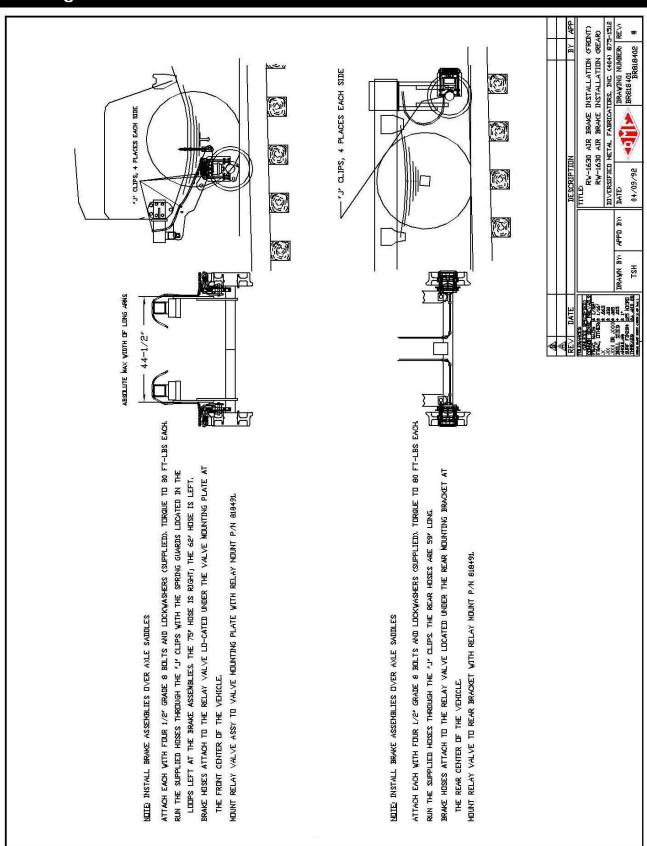
Drawing: Air Brake Assembly

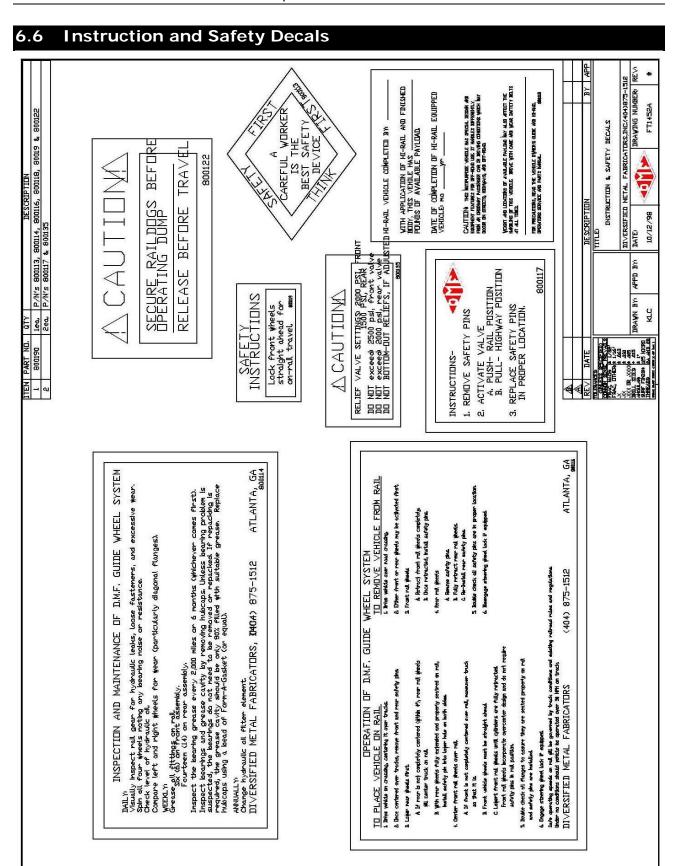


Drawing: Air Brake Control System Assembly



Drawing: Air Brake Installation





7.0 FINAL CHECKLIST

ш	Rail test the truck to check for good traction and braking. A good industrial siding or some authorized track time will be required. Check that rail wheels with brakes do not lock-up or slide.
	Adjust the rail gear height as required
	Cross check the Rear Railroader to the rear axle again.
	Weld the Mounting Plate to the Rear Frame Bracket with one 2" weld on the horizontal edges (two welds per Mounting Plate). Welding the plates must be done; DO NOT forge it.
	Double check all welds and fasteners, and Mounting Pin cotters. Tie strap all hydraulic, air hoses and electrical wires away from exhausts and moving parts. Insure that all hydraulic and air hoses have sufficient radius at bends.
	Top off the hydraulic oil in the tank.
	Touch-up the black acrylic enamel paint on the Front and Rear Railroaders.
	Raise the Railroaders (road position) and install all of the pin-offs.
	Apply the Decal Kit.
	Check tire pressures.

DMF RW-1420 Railroader Installation Check Sheet

Front Alignment

Front Mounting Pin height:	23-1/2 inches
Rear Mounting Pin height:	10-3/4 inches

Rear Alignment

	Single Axle	Tandem Axle
Tire to Rail Wheel center:	13-1/4 inches	9-1/4 inches
Minimum Truck Frame extension:	19-1/4 inches	15-1/4 inches
Calculated Spacer thickness (w/ 6" spacer)	$= (6.0" - GAP) \times 60\%$	

Check overall measurements:

Rear Truck Axle to Rear Railroader Axle (straight)	A = B (within 1/16")
Rear Truck Axle to Rear Railroader Axle (diagonal)	C = D (within 1/8")
Front Railroader to Rear Railroader (straight)	E = F (within $1/8"$)
Front Railroader to Rear Railroader (diagonal)	G = H (within $1/4$ ")

8.0 ENGAGING THE RAIL

8.1 Getting On the Rail

Lower rear guide-wheels first:

- At the track crossing, drive past the track, then back the vehicle onto the rails.
- Engage the truck's parking brake to prevent the truck from rolling.
- If the railgear has brakes, turn brake switch on.
- Engage the PTO.
- Remove the safety pin-off pins (one each side).
- Push / Pull valve handle to lower wheels to engage rail.
- When both wheels are fully down and properly engaging rail, replace safety pin-off pins.

NOTE:

Rear end can be articulated to facilitate alignment by operating one spool at a time.

Lower front guide-wheels:

- If necessary drive the truck into position to line up the front guide-wheels with the rail.
- Engage the PTO.
- Remove the safety pin-off pins (one each side) and stow in provided storage tubes.
- Check and make sure that the front guide-wheels line up with the rail, then engage wheels.

NOTE:

The front guide-wheel assembly is an over-center design and does not require safety pin-off pins engaged in the rail mode.

On the tracks:

- Do not exceed 30 MPH while on the track. All railroad speed rules should be observed.
- Be aware that some high rail gear is insulated, and will not operate the crossing gate circuits.
- Reduce speed at all crossings, curves, branch lines, switches and frogs.
- Traction is reduced on the track. Tire damage may result from spinning wheels on track.
- Braking distance is increased on the track. Do not slide tires or guide-wheels on the tracks.
- Do not exceed the maximum rated capacity of the equipment.
- On newer trucks with Anti-Lock braking systems, the amber 'ABS' dash light may remain on with the front wheels elevated. This will not effect rear truck braking or rail wheel braking.

8.2 Getting Off the Rail

Removing truck from track:

- Engage the PTO and the truck parking brakes.
- Leave the truck running and the transmission in neutral gear.
- Lift both sets of railgear (there is no preference for removal order).
- Engage the safety pin-off pins in highway position.
- Disengage the switch that controls the railgear brakes (if applicable).
- Disengage the PTO before moving the truck.
- If the amber 'ABS' dash light remains on during rail operation, the truck engine must be turned off and restarted after returning to highway operation. This will clear the 'ABS' after a few seconds. If the amber light remains on during road operation, the truck's brake system may have an active fault and should be checked out. Please refer to the truck's operation manual.

9.0 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

9.1 Inspection & Maintenance

Daily:

- Visually inspect for hydraulic fluid leaks.
- Check and make sure that all threaded fasteners are secured.

NOTE:

All hex nuts are either nylon insert or slotted hex nuts with cotter pins.

- Check and make sure all tie straps that secure hoses from moving parts and exhaust systems are in place. Replace if cracked or worn.
- Inspect wheel flanges for excessive wear, primarily noting difference in wear between wheels on the same axle or diagonally. If abnormal pattern is noted, check railgear alignment (see alignment procedure).

Weekly:

 Grease and lubricate all grease fittings on front and rear railgear and guidewheel assemblies.

NOTE:

There are six (6) locations on front assemblies and fourteen (14) locations on rear assemblies.

- Check level of hydraulic oil and all other fluids.
- Check air pressure in tires and inflate to proper inflation pressure (if necessary).

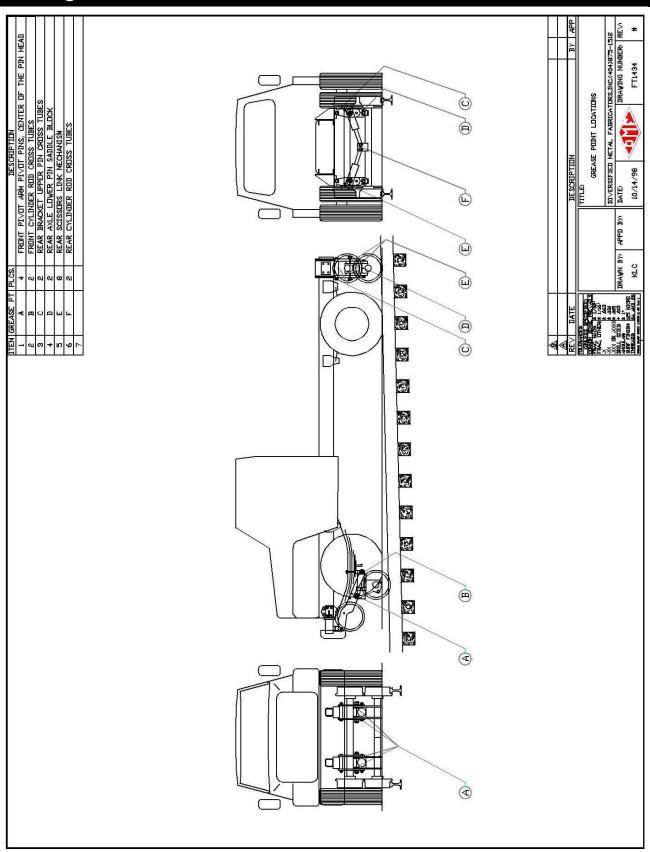
Bi-annually:

- Remove the hubcaps from the railwheels and inspect for deterioration or loss of wheel bearing grease. Unless there is a problem, the cavity may be topped off with the recommended grease without removing and/or re-packing the bearings.
- Clean the hubcap and mating surfaces and apply a bead of silicone gasket and re-attach securely.
- Clean the strainer / filter in the hydraulic power unit tank.
- Inspect wheel flanges for excessive wear. If abnormal pattern is noted, check railgear alignment (see alignment procedure).
- Rail test for proper traction and braking. If abnormal, adjust properly (see traction procedure).

9.2 Lubrication Specification

- Grease fittings: Quaker State Multipurpose Lithium EP #2 (or equal)
- Hydraulic oil: Unax RX-46 hydraulic oil (or equal)
- Wheel bearings: Quaker State Multipurpose Lithium EP #2 (or equal)

Drawing: Grease Point Locations



APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL DATA

A.1 Working Pressure Ratings for SAE Hose and Fittings

The following table gives the recommended working pressures for SAE J517 Hose and SAE J516 Fittings:

Hose Diameter	100-R1	100-R2
-4	2750 psi	5000 psi
-6	2250 psi	4000 psi
-8	2000 psi	3500 psi
-12	1250 psi	2250 psi

Contact hose supplier to confirm that the hydraulic hoses and fittings meet these pressures ratings and that they conform to SAE J517 (Hydraulic Hoses) and SAE J516 (Hydraulic Fittings).

NOTE:

The SAE ratings for hoses can be found stamped on the hose outer surface.

A.2 Welding Information

- Dual Shield Wire spec. → AWS E71T-1
- Low Hydrogen spec. → AWS E-7018

Low Hydrogen Electrodes (AWS E-7018)

Manufacturer	Equivalent
Air Products	AP-7018, 7018IP
Airco	7018C, 7018-A1
Arcos	Ductilend 70
Air Products	170-LA, SW-47,616
Chemtron	170-LA, SW-47,616
Hobart	718, 718-SR
Marquette	7018
McKay Co	7018
Reid-Avery	7018
Uniblaze	7018
Westinghouse	Wiz-18
Lincoln	Jetweld LH-70

COMMON USAGE: Hydraulic Systems Operating With Petroleum-Based Fluids At Pressures Below 4000 PSI Or Minimum Component Rating. PARTS GENERALLY ENCOMPASSED BY THIS PROCEDURE: Purchased Fittings With O-Ring Seals And SAE Straight Threads. PROCEDURE: A) Inspect to ensure that both mating parts are free of burns, nicks, scratches or any foreign particles. B) Lubricate O-Ring with light coat of system fluid or compatible oil. C) For adjustable fittings, back off lock nut as far as possible. Make sure back up washer is not loose and is pushed up to nut. D) Screw fitting into port until finger tight. Back up washer (adjustable) or hex face (non-adj.) should contact port face. Light wrenching may be necessary. E) To align an adjustable fitting, unscrew by desired amount but not more than one full turn. Use wrench to hold in position. Screw nut down to port face until finger tight. F) Tighten lock nut (adjustable) or fitting (non-adj.) the indicated Flats From Finger Tight (F.F.F.T.) in either the Adjustable chart below. One Flat on a hex is equal to 1/6th of a full turn. Tolerance on tightening is	ating With Petroleum-Based Fluids At Pressures Below 4000 PSI Or Minimum Components are free of burns, nicks, scratches or any foreign particles. ystem fluid or compatible oil. nut as far as possible. Make sure back up washer is not loose and is pushed up to nut. It Back up washer (adjustable) or hex face (non-adj.) should contact port face. Light why desired amount but not more than one full turn. Use wrench to hold in position. ger tight. g (non-adj.) the indicated Flats From Finger Tight (F.F.F.T.) in either the Adjustable plow. One Flat on a hex is equal to 1/6th of a full turn. Tolerance on tightening is	s. e and is pushed up to contact port face. L ench to hold in position n either the Adjustablance on tightening is	ands. In and and and and and and and and and an
G) Inspect to ensure that O-Ring is not pinched and back up washer/hex seats flat on face of port. AD_USTABLE_FITTINGS NEN—A	cup washer/hex seats flat on face of port.	e of port.	FITTINGS
II W	Fitting		F.F.F.T.
2 5/16-24 1.0	a	5/16-24	1.0
4 7/16-20 1.5	4	7/16-20	1,0
6 9/16–18 1.5	9	9/16-18	1,5
8 3/4-16 1,5	60	3/4-16	1.5
10 7/8-14 1.5	10	7/8-14	1.5
12 1 1/16–12 1.5	12	1 1/16-12	1.5
14 1 3/16-12 1.5	14	1 3/16-12	1,5
16 1 5/16-12 1.5	16	1 5/16-12	1,5
20 15/8-12 2.0	20	1 5/8-12	1.5
24 1 7/8-12 2.0	24	1 7/8-12	1,5
	ÆN DATE	DESCRIPTION	
	10.000 PM (10.000 PM (TITLE PRODUCT	PRIDDUCTION PROCEDURE 003 D-RING FITTING INSTALLATION
	100 H (3216) 100 H		DIVERSIFIED METAL FABRICATORS, INC <404) 875-1512

DIVERSIFIED METAL FABRICATORS, INC (404) 873-1512
DATE: DATE: DRAWING NUMBER | REV.

06/05/94

APPD BY

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PRODUCTION PROCEDURE 004 PIPE FITTING INSTALLATION

NPT Pipe Thread Fitting Installation A.4

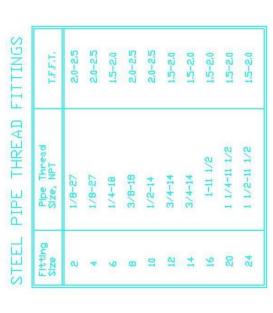
ITLE: National Pipe Thread (NPT) Fitting Installation.

PURPOSE: To Establish Production Methods For The Installation Of NPT Medium Pressure Hydraulic Fittings.

COMMON USAGE: Hydraulic Systems Operating With Petroleum-Based Fluids At Pressures Below 3000 PSI Or Minimum Component Rating.

PROCEDURE: A) Inspect port components to ensure that male and female threads are free of nicks, burrs, dirt etc. PARTS GENERALLY ENCOMPASSED BY THIS PROCEDURE: Purchased Fittings With Tapered Pipe Threads.

- B) Apply sealant/lubricant to male pipe threads. Use only Permatex #14D "Thread Sealant With Teflon" paste (or Engineering approved equal). The first few threads must be left uncovered to avoid system contamination.
- C) Screw fitting into female pipe port to the finger tight position.
- D) Wrench tighten the fitting to the appropriate Turns From Finger Tight (T.F.F.T.) shown in chart below. Make sure that tube end of shaped fitting is aligned to receive in coming tube or hose assembly.



COMMENTS: Teflon Tape May Be Used In Certain Situations With Engineering Approval. A Pipe Fitting Is Limited To One Or Two Re-Uses.

A.5 SAE (JIC) 37 Deg. Flare Fitting Installation

				ITEN PART ND. GTY L	Y DESCRIPTION	
TITLE: SAE (JIC) 37 Degree Fitting Installation. PURPOSE: To Establish Production Methods For The Installation Of SAE (JIC) Medium Pressure Hydraulic Fittings.	ıllation. hods For ∏	ne Installation Of	SAE (JIC) Mediu	m Pressure Hydr	raulic Fittings.	
COMMON USAGE: Hydraulic Systems Operating With Petroleum-Based Fluids At Pressures Below 4000 PSI Or Minimum Component Rating.	Dperating M	fith Petroleum-Ba	sed Fluids At Pre	ssures Below 40	300 PSI Or Minimum Component Rating.	
PARTS GENERALLY ENCOMPASSED BY THIS PROCEDURE: Purchased Fittings With SAE (JIC) 37 Degree Flared Ends. PROCEDURE: A) Inspect fitting components to ensure that mating parts are free of burs. picks, scratches or any foreign material.	BY THIS PI	ROCEDURE: Pur	chased Fittings Variates are free of bu	With SAE (JIC) 37	7 Degree Flared Ends. thes or any foreign material.	
B) Align tube flare against nose of fitting body and screw on the nut, finger tight, clamping the tube flare between	f fitting bod)	and screw on th	e nut, finger tight	, damping the tul	be flare between	
use mung nose and the indicated Flats From Finger Tight (F.F.F.T.) listed in the chart below. Use a second wrench to hold the hose in proper alignment while tightening to avoid twisting the lay line. One flat on a hex is equal to 1/6th of a full turn. Tolerance on tightening is plus or minus 1/4 flat (1/24th of full turn).	lats From F ent while tig in tightening	inger Tight (F.F.F. htening to avoid it	T.) listed in the (wisting the lay lir Wisting the lay lir 1/4 flat (1/24th	chart below. Use ne. One flat on a of full turn).	s a second wrench to hex is equal to	
	SAE	(JIC) 37*	Flare	Fittings		
	Size	Thread	Tube Connection F.F.T.	Swivel Nut or Hose Connection F.F.F.T.		
	4-	7/16-20	a	Q		
	9-	9/16-18	1.5	1.25		
	80	3/4-16	1.5	1		
	-12	1 1/16-12	1,25	1		
	-16	1 5/16-12	=	1		
	-20	1 5/8-12	Ħ	1		
	-24	1 7/8-12	1	1		
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				SAF FINES IZE MOST THE AID SA AND SB BREAK SHAPE FINES		#

A.6 Purchased Fastener Torque Specification

					(_													АРР	7-1512 REV
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	'Allov' B	Š.		rdne.	60		PLATED	18	33	52	90	115	160	280	455	680	965	1360	1780	2370		b -	PRIDUCTION PROCEDURE 006 FASTENER TORQUE SPECIFICATION STEED NETAL FABRICATORS, INC 4404) 8 STREED NETAL FABRICATORS, INC 4404) 8
	M A574 '	2		Gives To	SAF 143	GRADE 8 (6 MARKS)	PLAIN (FTLB)	25	44	20	105	155	220	375	605	910	1290	1815	2380	3160		ADDED RECOMMENDED TORQUE CHART DE SCRIPTION	TITLE PRODUCTION PROCEDURE 006 FASTENER TORQUE SPECIFICATION DIVERSIFIED METAL FABRICATIORS, INC. (404) 873-1312 DATE TRANGEN FABRICATION REV.
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	s. nd 8 And	in Select		tow And	CAF 142	GRADE 5 (3 MARKS)	PLAIN P	17	33	49	75	110	120	265	395	290	795	1120	1470	1950		ADDED RECO	DRAWN BY:
	i Fastener Grade 5 A	art Below. n The Cha		odlon Of R			SIZE CDIA-TPIXO	5/16-18	3/8-16	7/16-14	1/2-13	9/16-12	5/8-11	3/4-10	6-8//	1-8	1/8-7	1.14-7	9-8/6	1/2-6	H		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
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	allation Of Commo And Retention. DURE: Most Comm	Coarse Thread, S ds Per Inch), Selec		de And Plain Or	1	6		og .	55	56	986	125	3/4	300	475	685	1040	1415	1830	2455	ial olls or no special	ic lead) are applied,	r Inch-Pounds.
	r The Installation of Commo Assembly And Retention. PROCEDURE: Most Comm	r Fine Or Coarse Thread, S nd Threads Per Inch), Selev	Plain.	The Grade And Plain Or	1	6	PLATED CTLB)										1385 1040	1885 1415	2440 1830	3275 2455	with residual oils or no special	apacity (such as Never-Seez, per or white lead) are applied,	or Locates does not alleas une ly by 12 for Inch-Pounds.
cffcetion	thods For The Installation Of Commonly Purchased Threaded Fasteners. Iple Part Assembly And Retention. BY THIS PROCEDURE: Most Common Sizes Of SAE J429 Grade 5 And 8 And Of ASTM A574 "Allov" Bolts.		lated Or Plain.	nd Down The Grade And Plain Or	S THAN MESA	ALLOY (KNURLED DD)	TLB) CFTLB) (FTLB)	50	22	26	98	125	165	300	475	685			-		for boths with residual oils or no special	in stress capacity (such as Never-Seaz, loddal copper or write lead) are applied,	Insuss or Locate does not alred ure I.B.). Multiply by 12 for Inch-Pounds. st be used.
rque Specification			Bolt is Plated Or Plain.	Se Row And Down The Grade And Plain Or	S THAN MESA	8 ALLOY (KNURLED OD)	PLATED PLAIN PLATED (FTLB) (FTLB) (FTLB)	27 20	47 55	75 56	115 86	165 125	220 165	400 300	635 475	915 685	1385	1885	2440	3275	recified are for boths with residual oils or no special	Johnson Mgn stress capacity (such as never-seez, inplife, calloldal copper or write lead) are applied,	is by u.su. The use of Locate does not affect the winds (FTLB). Multiply by 12 for Inch-Pounds. ength must be used. is should be used when available.
stener Torque Specification			de Of The Bolt. sther The Bolt Is Plated Or Plain.	s The Size Row And Down The Grade And Plain Or	SOUTH ATTACK TO THE STATE OF TH	GRADE 8 ALLDY (6 MARKS) (KNURLED DD)	PLAIN PLATED PLAIN PLATED (FTLB) (FTLB) (FTLB)	20 27 20	35 47 55	58 75 56	90 115 86	130 165 125	180 220 165	315 400 300	500 635 475	745 915 685	1085 1385	1510 1885	2035 2440	2670 3275	y values specified are for botts with residual oils or no special	ocal lubricants of high stress capacity (such as Never-Seez, Jerum disulphite, calloidal capper or white lead) are apilled,	es in crains by 0.50. The use or Locale does not alleat the line Foot-Pounds (FTLB). Multiply by 12 for inch-Pounds. If equal strength must be used. Iref's specs should be used when available.
TITLE: Purchased Fastener Torque Specification	PURPOSE: To Establish Production Methods For The Installation Of Commo COMMON USAGE: Most Areas Of Multiple Part Assembly And Retention. PARTS GENERALLY ENCOMPASSED BY THIS PROCEDURE: Most Comm		C) Identify Grade Of The Bolt. D) Identify Whether The Bolt Is Plated Or Plain.	E) Read Across The Size Row And Down The Grade And Plain Or Plated Column. The Intersection Of Row And Column Gives Torque.	SOUTH ATTACK TO THE STATE OF TH	8 ALLOY (KNURLED OD)	TLB) (FTLB) (FTLB) (FTLB)	27 20 27 20	49 35 47 55	78 58 75 56	120 90 115 86	170 130 165 125	240 180 220 165	420 315 400 300	670 500 635 475	995 745 915 685	1445 1085 1385	2010 1510 1885	2710 2035 2440	3560 2670 3275	COMMENTS: A) Torque values specified are for botts with residual oils or no special	Udordams applied. It special lubricants of high stress capacity (such as Never-Sec.). graphite and oil, molybdenum disulphite, callodal capper of white lead) are applied,	by the turque values in drains by 0.50. The use of Locate does not alreat the systuce in cherts. 3. Values in cherts. B) All values are in Foot-Pounds (FTLB). Multiply by 12 for inch-Pounds. C) Flat washers of equal strength must be used. D) Bott manufacturer's specs should be used when available.

A.7 Railwheel Bearing Adjustment Guidelines

TITLE: Guldewheel Bearing Adjustment Guldelines.

PURPOSE: To Establish Production Methods For The Adjustment Of Wheel Bearings.

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ASSEMBLIES GENERALLY ENCOMPASSED BY THIS PROCEDURE: RW-1019, RW-1019HD, RW-1212, RW-1630, RW-1650 In Addition To Most Custom Units. COMMON USAGE: Applicable To All Tapered Roller Bearing , Indirect Mounted, Fixed Spindle Bearing Systems

PROCEDURE: A) Assemble components per instructions or drawing details including grease packed in bearings and between bearing races.

- B) Tighten the spindle adjusting nut, heavily by hand (25 to 50 ft-lb).
- C) Rotate wheel one full turn in both directions.
- D) Back off nut until loose, tighten nut by hand (while turning wheel) until slight bind is felt.
- E) Back off nut until bearing axial end play is in the range of .005 to .010".
- F) Secure position of nut by means provided.

SPECIFIC PROCEDURE BY MODEL:

RW-1013: Spindle Thread Pitch is 32 TPI.

- A) Follow General Procedure above.
- B) To acheive the setting in step "E" above, back adjusting nut off 1/4 tum.
- A) Follow General Procedure above.
- B) To acheive the setting in step "E" above, back adjusting nut off 1/8 tum.

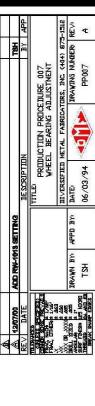
RW-1630: Spindle Thread Pitch is 16 TPI.

- A) Follow General Procedure above. An impact wrench may be used for initial assembly at up to 500 ft-lb.
- B) To achelve setting in step "E" above, back adjusting nut off to next lockwasher hole but not more than 1/8 tum.

RW-1650: Spindle Thread Pitch is 12 TPI.

- A) Follow General Procedure above. An Impact wrench may be used for Initial assembly at up to 500 ft-lb.
- B) To acheive setting in step "E" above, back adjusting nut off 1/12 turn (1/2 nut flat).

COMMENTS: Procedures Specifically Noted On Prints Must Be Performed With Preference Over This Procedure.



A.8 Hi-rail Cylinder Assembly Procedure

	ITEN PART ND. GTY	QTY	DESCRIPTION
	a		
TITE: Cylinder Assembly			
PURPOSE: To Establish Production Methods For The Assembly Of Cylinders			
COMMON USAGE: All Models			
PARTS GENERALLY ENCOMPASSED BY THIS PROCEDURE: D.M.F. Manufactured Hydraulic Cylinders With "PolyPack" Piston Seals; P.N. 240099/100 (4.5 FT 1830 RJ., 240200/203 3.5 RR 1630 RJ., 240206/206 3.5 RR 1630 RJ., 240206/206 3.5 RR 1630 RJ., 240200/206 3.5 RR 1630 RJ., 240400/401 2.5 RR 1019 LR, 240506/205 RR 1019 LR, 240506/207 RR 1019 LR, 240506/207 RR 1019 LR, 240506/207 RR 1019 LR., 240506/	Inders With 'Pol 350 3.5 GRADA 5 RR 1019 L/R.	yPack* Piston Ser NLL, 240400/415 {	als; PN 240089/100 (4.5 FT 1630 R/L, 5.5 FT 1630 R/L, 240700/
PISTON: A) inspect for sharp edges. Deburr as neccessary. B) Clean and blow off with shop air. C) Use clean invitratile oil to aid in assembly. D) install two (2) seats with each lip (orting insert side) facing the closer piston face.			
GLAND: A) Inspect OD and bore for sharp edges. Deburr as neccessary. B) Clean and blow off with shop air. C) Use clean invaraulte oil to aid in assembly. D) Install wher ring in hore with ill risching outboard. E) Install seal in bore with ill o'ring insert side) facing inboard. E) Inspect for seal damage. Any shaved seal matterial requires replacement. (Q) Install adding fing in O'ring groove on OD with concave surface facing inboard. H) Install O'ring on inhosard side of groove in Step G.			
ROD ASSEMBLY: A) Clean and inspect shaft surface for scratches and dings. B) install greese diffing in no end per PPOOI. C) Use clean hydraulic oil to all hassembly. D) install gland assembly onto not with the outboard side facing the rod end. E) install rod Orthg orth threaded end of rod. F) inspect Orthg in damage. F) inspect Orthg in damage. H) install piston assembly onto not with the Orthg counterbore facing Orthg in Step E. Be certain that Orthg seats in counterbore. H) install esif locking rod nut on rod. Tighten to 200 to 300 foot-pounds torque.	Be certain that (OMng seats in co.	unterbore.
CYLINDER ASSEMBLY: A) Inspect cylinder parts for minimum three (3) threads and no burrs. Deburr as neccessary. B) Clean tube ID threads and bore and blow out with shop air. C) Inspect threads for debuts. C) Inspect threads for debuts. D) Support cylinder barrel assembly with gland end facing up. E) Dip pistor and of rad assembly with gland end facing up. E) Dip pistor and of rad assembly that dean thirdraulic oil. Maintain rod assembly in vertical position, align piston with tube bore, sinke not end and with hammer until piston is below first cylinder port. E) Side gland down on rod, engage gland threads into barrel by hand. Screw gland into barrel with spanner whench until gland face contracts barrel tube-end. H) Install two (2) hydraulic fittings into cylinder ports per PPU03.	issary. sidoal position, a linder port. nd.	lign piston with tui	be bore,
PRESSURE TESTING: A) Connect hydraulic power unit to cylinder. B) Connect hydraulic power unit to cylinder. B) Cherate Cylinder through complete cyte to purge air and fill with clean hydraulic oil. B) Cherate Cylinder to full extension and retraction and maintain at 3300 PSI for 15 seconds at each extent. While maintaining pressure of Cherate Cylinder to full extension and retraction and retraction and retraction are said each extent. While maintaining pressure at each extent, visually inspect ports, rod seal, gland OD seal, and cylinder bottom areas for leakage. D) Disconnect hydraulic power unit and histail caps on port fittings. E) Impression stamp cylinder bottom when all preceding staps have been successfully accomplished.	conds at each e areas for loakag / accomplished.	o. O.	kalning pressure
COMMENTO, Specific assembly instructions on pillus are performed wat presenting the production of			
	Æ. REV DATE		DESCRIPTION BY APP
	T. S.		TITLE PRODUCTION PROCEDURE 008 CYLINDER ASSENBLY
	WAY TR. ANNUAL AND THE	DRAWN BY: APPD BY:	INVERSIFIED METAL FABRICATURS, INC. (464) 873–1312 DATE D6/24/94 PP008 #
	Company of the compan		

DMF LIMITED WARRANTY POLICY

Diversified Metal Fabricators (DMF) products are designed to provide the utmost service and reliability. Competent workmen, guided by stringent quality standards, manufacture the products from high-grade material. **DMF** warrants products of its manufacturer to be free of defects in material and workmanship, under normal use and service, for a period of **ONE CALENDAR YEAR**. **DMF's** obligation under this warranty is limited to repairing or replacing at its factory, or other location designated by us, any part or parts there-of which shall, within 30 DAYS of the date of failure or notice of defect, be returned, and which upon examination shall appear to **DMF's** satisfaction to have been defective. Such repair or replacement does not include the cost of installing the new part or any other expenses incident thereto; however, the outbound direct ground freight on the part will be prepaid to locations within the continental United States and Canada. **DMF** shall not be liable for other loss, damage, or expense directly or indirectly arising from the use of its products.

Ordinary wear and tear, abuse, misuse, neglect, or alteration is not covered by this warranty. **DMF** assumes no liability for expenses or repairs made outside its factory except by written consent. Warranty is null and void if instructions and operating procedures specifically referring to warranty coverage are not followed.

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