

# Introduction

## About this Manual

### Machine Model and Serial Number

This manual provides information for the following model(s) in the JCB machine range:

- 456 Wheeled Loading Shovel from 539000
- 446 Wheeled Loading Shovel from 540000.

### Using the Service Manual

T11-004  
This publication is designed for the benefit of JCB Distributor Service Engineers who are receiving, or have received, training by JCB Technical Training Department.

These personnel should have a sound knowledge of workshop practice, safety procedures, and general techniques associated with the maintenance and repair of hydraulic earthmoving equipment.

The illustrations in this publication are for guidance only. Where the machines differ, the text and/or the illustration will specify.

General warnings in Section 2 are repeated throughout the manual, as well as specific warnings. Read all safety statements regularly, so you do not forget them.

Renewal of oil seals, gaskets, etc., and any component showing obvious signs of wear or damage is expected as a matter of course. It is expected that components will be cleaned and lubricated where appropriate, and that any opened hose or pipe connections will be blanked to prevent excessive loss of hydraulic fluid and ingress of dirt.

Where a torque setting is given as a single figure it may be varied by plus or minus 3%. Torque figures indicated are for dry threads, hence for lubricated threads may be reduced by one third.

The manufacturer's policy is one of continuous improvement. The right to change the specification of the machine without notice is reserved. No responsibility will be accepted for discrepancies which may occur between specifications of the machine and the descriptions contained in this publication.

Finally, please remember above all else safety must come first!

### Section Numbering

T11-005  
The manual is compiled in sections, the first three are numbered and contain information as follows:

- 1** General Information - includes torque settings and service tools.
- 2** Care and Safety - includes warnings and cautions pertinent to aspects of workshop procedures etc.
- 3** Maintenance - includes service schedules and recommended lubricants for all the machine.

The remaining sections are alphabetically coded and deal with Dismantling, Overhaul etc. of specific components, for example:

- A** Attachments
- B** Body and Framework, etc.

Section contents, technical data, circuit descriptions, operation descriptions etc. are inserted at the beginning of each alphabetically coded section.

## Health and Safety

### Lubricants

#### Introduction

T3-060\_2

It is most important that you read and understand this information and the publications referred to. Make sure all your colleagues who are concerned with lubricants read it too.

#### Hygiene

JCB lubricants are not a health risk when used properly for their intended purposes.

However, excessive or prolonged skin contact can remove the natural fats from your skin, causing dryness and irritation.

Low viscosity oils are more likely to do this, so take special care when handling used oils, which might be diluted with fuel contamination.

Whenever you are handling oil products you should maintain good standards of care and personal and plant hygiene. For details of these precautions we advise you to read the relevant publications issued by your local health authority, plus the following.

#### Storage

Always keep lubricants out of the reach of children.

Never store lubricants in open or unlabelled containers.

#### Waste Disposal

### CAUTION

**It is illegal to pollute drains, sewers or the ground. Clean up all spilt fluids and/or lubricants.**

**Used fluids and/or lubricants, filters and contaminated materials must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Use authorised waste disposal sites.**

INT-3-2-14

All waste products should be disposed of in accordance with all the relevant regulations.

The collection and disposal of used oil should be in accordance with any local regulations. Never pour used engine oil into sewers, drains or on the ground.

#### Handling

### WARNING

#### Oil

**Oil is toxic. If you swallow any oil, do not induce vomiting, seek medical advice. Used engine oil contains harmful contaminants which can cause skin cancer. Do not handle used engine oil more than necessary. Always use barrier cream or wear gloves to prevent skin contact. Wash skin contaminated with oil thoroughly in warm soapy water. Do not use petrol, diesel fuel or paraffin to clean your skin.**

INT-3-2-3

#### New Oil

There are no special precautions needed for the handling or use of new oil, beside the normal care and hygiene practices.

#### Used Oil

Used engine crankcase lubricants contain harmful contaminants.

Here are precautions to protect your health when handling used engine oil:

- 1 Avoid prolonged, excessive or repeated skin contact with used oil.
- 2 Apply a barrier cream to the skin before handling used oil. Note the following when removing engine oil from skin:
  - a Wash your skin thoroughly with soap and water.
  - b Using a nail brush will help.
  - c Use special hand cleansers to help clean dirty hands.
  - d Never use petrol, diesel fuel, or paraffin for washing.

### Checking the ROPS/FOPS Structure

#### WARNING

You could be killed or seriously injured if you operate a machine with a damaged or missing ROPS/FOPS. If the Roll Over Protection Structure (ROPS)/Falling Objects Protection Structure (FOPS) has been in an accident, do not use the machine until the structure has been renewed. Modifications and repairs that are not approved by the manufacturer may be dangerous and will invalidate the ROPS/FOPS certification.

INT-2-1-9\_6

For assistance, contact your JCB distributor. Failure to take these precautions could result in death or injury to the operator.

- 1 Check the structure for damage.
- 2 Make sure that all the ROPS/FOPS mounting bolts **A** are in place and are undamaged.
- 3 Make sure that the ROPS/FOPS mounting bolts **A** are tightened to the correct torque setting.

Cab - 446 and 456 Models to 1169000 - Torque the bolts **A** to 330 Nm (243 lbf ft).

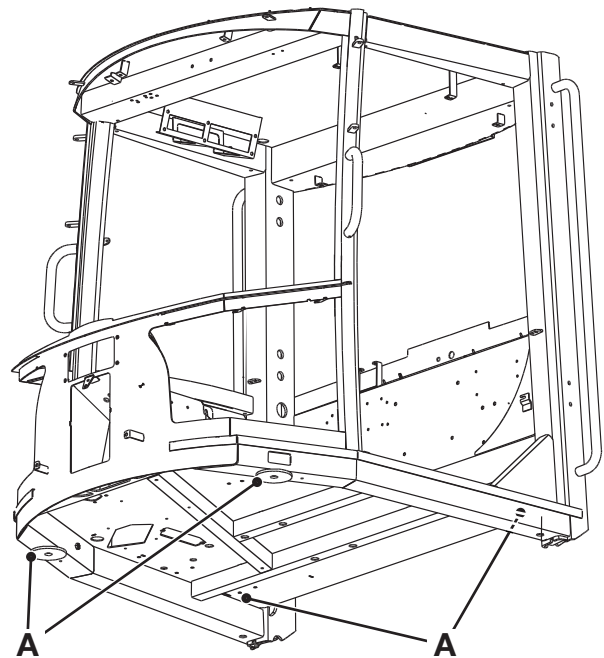


Fig 8.

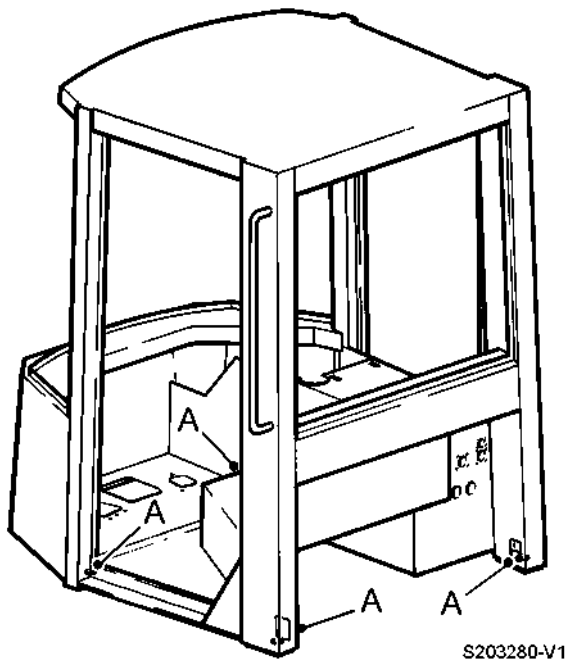


Fig 7.

Cab - 456 Models from 1169000 - Torque the bolts **A** to 270 Nm (199 lbf ft).

## 446 and 456 to 1169000

### Checking the Fluid Level

- 1 Apply the park brake, put the transmission in neutral, lower the shovel/attachment to the ground. Make sure it is flat on the ground. Stop the engine.
- 2 The level should be visible in the sight glass **A**.
- 3 If necessary, top up with hydraulic fluid.
- 4 Open the right side top step. Open filler cap **B**.
- 5 Top up the system with hydraulic fluid.
- 6 Refit filler cap **B**. Make sure it is secure. Close the right side top step.

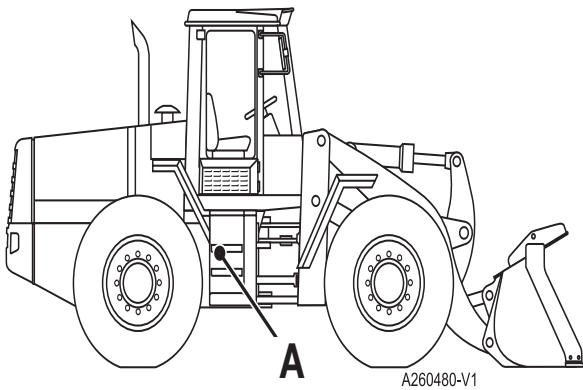


Fig 74.

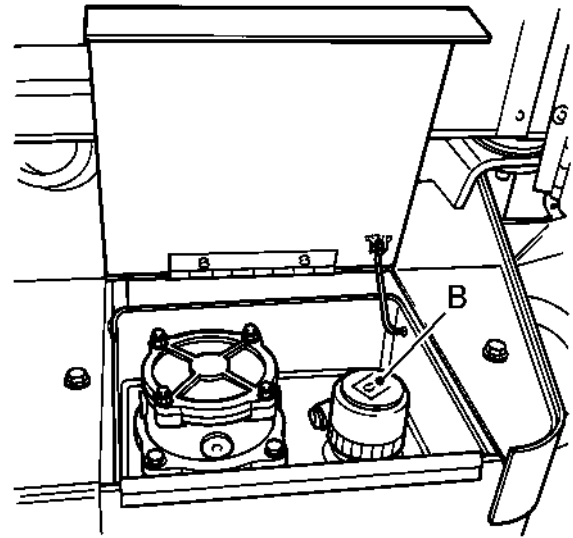


Fig 75.

### CAUTION

If the fluid is cloudy, then water or air has contaminated the system. This could damage the hydraulic pump. Contact your JCB Distributor immediately.

12-5-1-4

### Pressure Switch Assembly

The pressure switch assembly comprises a low pressure switch designed to open at approximately 2 bar (30 lbf/in<sup>2</sup>) and a high pressure switch designed to open at 24 bar (342 lbf/in<sup>2</sup>)

When the refrigerant pressure is within the 2 and 24 bar limits the switches will be closed and providing the thermostat and on/of switches are closed, a current will be supplied to the field coil of the clutch. Through electro-magnetic action the field coil clutch will be pulled towards the compressor's clutch and the refrigeration cycle will commence.

If the fault finding table indicates that the pressure switch assembly is defective the fault may be electrical or due to incorrect system pressure.

Follow the procedure for checking the refrigerant charge level (⇒ [Checking the Refrigerant Charge Level \(□ B-43\)](#)) to isolate the fault area. If the refrigerant charge level is OK use the following electrical test procedures.

#### Pressure Switch Testing

- 1 Switch the engine off so that the air conditioning system cannot operate.
- 2 Disconnect the pressure switch harness, FS, from the side console harness and connect an external 24V power supply between the pressure switch harness connector and chassis. If both pressure switches are working correctly, and the system is at the correct charge level, the compressor clutch will operate.

If the compressor clutch does not operate with the external power supply, one of the pressure switches in the assembly is faulty or the level of refrigerant charge is insufficient to close the low pressure switch.

- 3 Replace the pressure switch assembly. If the clutch still fails to operate check all electrical connections.

#### Removal and Replacement

**Important:** *The system must be discharged before the pressure switch is removed*

### ⚠ WARNING

**Goggles and rubber gloves must be worn when pressure switches are removed or fitted. A small amount of refrigerant is released which can be harmful to the skin or eyes.**

BF-1-10

#### Removal

- 1 Discharge the air conditioning system, see ⇒ [Refrigerant Charging and Discharging \(□ B-45\)](#).
- 2 Disconnect the electrical connections and unscrew the pressure switch.

#### Replacement

- 1 Screw the pressure switch into the pressure switch port and torque tighten sufficiently to form a gas-tight seal.
- 2 Reconnect the electrical connection.
- 3 Charge the air conditioning system (discharged during removal). See ⇒ [Refrigerant Charging and Discharging \(□ B-45\)](#).
- 4 Run the air conditioning and check the pressure switches for leaks. If any leaks are found, tighten the pressure switch further until the leaking stops.

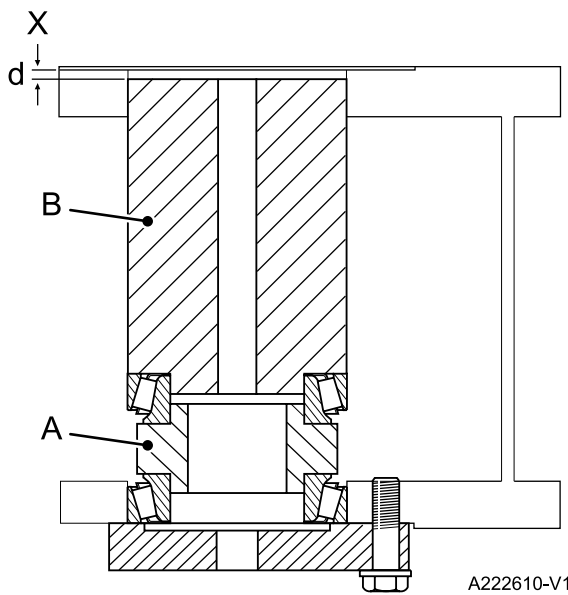
#### Condenser

It is likely that over a period of time, because of the machine's working environment, the airflow around the condenser coil will become restricted due to a build up of airborne particles.

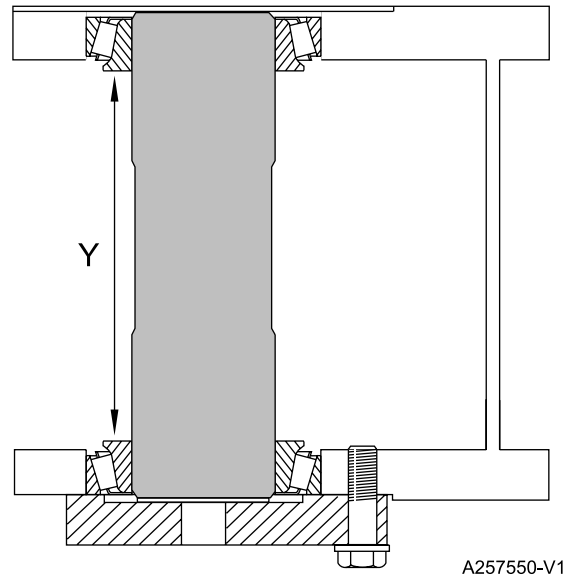
If the build up of particles is severe, heat dissipation from the refrigerant to the air will be significantly reduced, resulting in poor air conditioning performance.

In extreme cases, over pressurisation of the system occurs, causing the high pressure cut out switch to operate and switch off the system.

High pressure cut out can also be caused by an internal blockage of the condenser coil.



**Fig 6.**



**Fig 7.**

- 7 Add dimension **6d** to dimension **t** which is stamped on the front module. This dimension (**6d + t**) equals the shims required to give the correct clearance.
  - 8 Select shims from the table corresponding to dimension (**6d + t**) and insert underneath bearing locator **6B**.
- Note:** If no dimension **t** is stamped, read dimension **t** as zero
- 9 Bearing locator **6B** should now project above face **6X** by an amount equivalent to dimension **t**  $\pm$  0.025 mm.
  - 10 Remove bearing locator **6B**, shim pack, top bearing and dummy boss **6A**.
  - 11 Fit new lip seals **5-7** over the large diameter portion of the rear module pivot boss, or alternatively rolled inside out to protect the seal lips during chassis mating.
  - 12 Position the top bearing cone on pivot pin **5-1** to dimension **7Y** (178 mm) as shown.
  - 13 Smear the bottom portion of the rear module pivot bore with locking fluid.
  - 14 Remove bottom end cap **5-5**, fit washer **5-26** and replace the bottom end cap. Torque tighten screw **5-23**.
  - 15 Carefully mate the front and rear chassis.
  - 16 Assemble the lower pivot pin **5-2** together with shims **5-30**, bearing **5-20** and new seals **5-6**. Retain with spacer **5-31**, washer **5-4** and screw **5-3**. Torque tighten screw.
  - 17 Smear locking fluid onto the top portion of pivot pin **5-1** and assemble through housing and boss.
  - 18 Pack the top bearing with grease and fit the bearing cup.
- Note:** Ensure that the bearing is completely filled with grease.
- 19 Fit the shim pack and washer **5-26**.
  - 20 Grease the face of the top end cap **5-5** then secure with washers **5-24** and bolt **5-23**. Torque tighten bolt.



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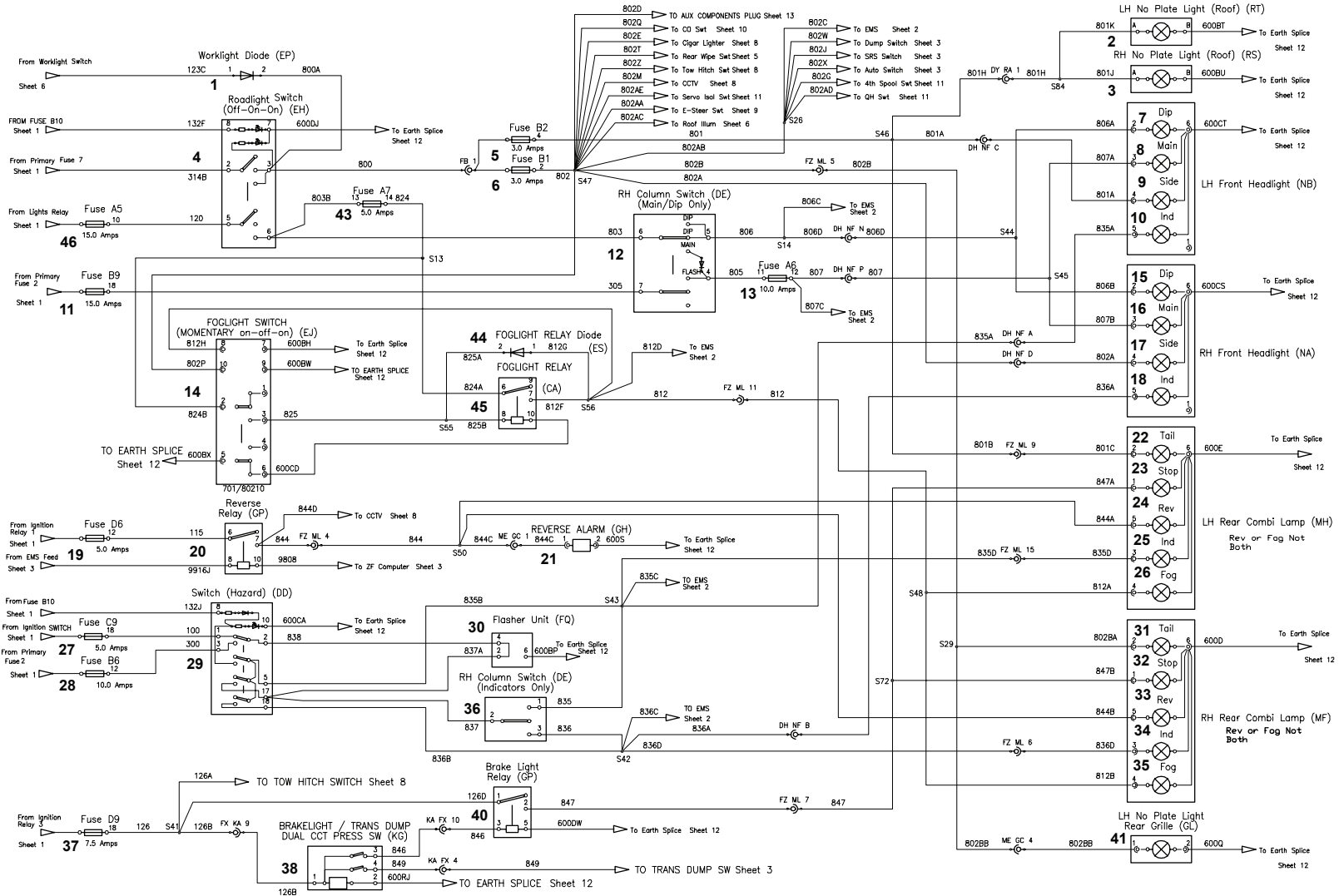
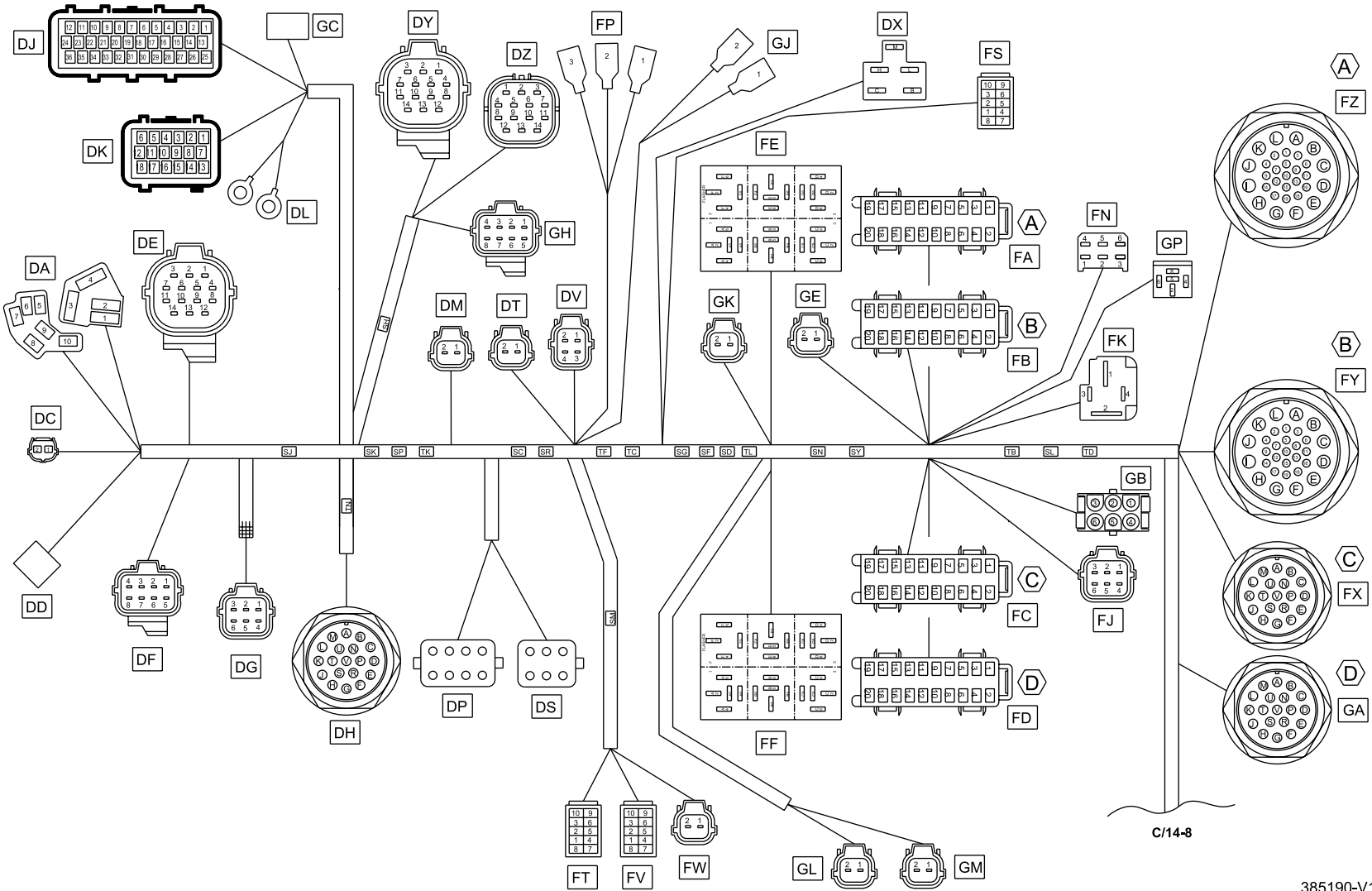


Fig 58. Roadlights



# Section C - Electrics Harness Data

Wire and Harness Identification from 540013 (446), 539229 (456)



385190-V1

Fig 98.







**456 from 1169000 Tandem Pump**

**Pumps**

Type	Rexroth. Tandem variable displacement axial piston
Ref	A10VO74DFR1/31R-PSC12N00

<b>Pump 1</b>	litres/min	UK gal/min	US gal/min
Stand-by flow	5	1.1	1.3
Full flow at 2200 rev/min	162	35.63	42.8
Flow at max. pressure (220 bar)	5	1.1	1.3
<b>Pump 2</b>			
Stand-by flow	5	1.1	1.3
Full flow at 2200 rev/min	162	35.63	42.8
Flow at max. pressure (160 bar)	5	1.1	1.3

<b>Engine Driven Gear Pump with Charge Valve (Brake Charge/Engine Cooling Fan)</b>			
Type	Parker Hannifin		
Ref	334 9111 050		
Flow	17 cc/rev		
	litres/min	UK gal/min	US gal/min
Total flow to accumulators	5	1.1	1.3
	bar	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	lbf/in <sup>2</sup>
Max pressure at port "EF"	235	239	3408
<b>Charge Valve</b>			
Cut-IN pressure	144	146	2088
Cut-OUT pressure	180	183	2611

<b>Relief Valve Operating Pressures</b>	bar	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	lbf/in <sup>2</sup>
<b>Pump 1</b>			
Stand-by pressure (pump compensator valve)	31 +3/-0	31.6 +3/-0	449.6 +43/-0
System control pressure (pump relief valve)	220 +/-5	224 +/-5	3190 +/-72
<b>Pump 2</b>			
Stand-by pressure (pump compensator valve)	29 +3/-0	29.6 +3/-0	420 +43/-0
System control pressure (pump relief valve)	160 +/-5	163 +/-5	2320 +/-72

### Pump Pressure Testing

#### WARNING

##### Raised Equipment

Never walk or work under raised equipment unless it is supported by a mechanical device. Equipment which is supported only by a hydraulic device can drop and injure you if the hydraulic system fails or if the control is operated (even with the engine stopped).

Make sure that no-one goes near the machine while you install or remove the mechanical device.

13-2-3-7\_3

#### WARNING

Make sure the articulation lock is in the transport position before you transport the machine. The articulation lock must also be in the transport position if you are carrying out daily checks or doing any maintenance work in the articulation danger zone.

If the articulation lock is not in the transport position you could be crushed between the two parts of the chassis.

4-3-5-7

#### WARNING

##### Hydraulic Pressure

Hydraulic fluid at system pressure can injure you. Before disconnecting or connecting hydraulic hoses or couplings, vent the pressure trapped in the hoses in accordance with the instructions given in this publication.

HYD-1-5

### Standby Pressure

- 1 Connect Pressure Test Gauge Kit 892/00253 (see **Note**) to test point **A**. → [Fig 44.](#) ([□ E-73](#)).

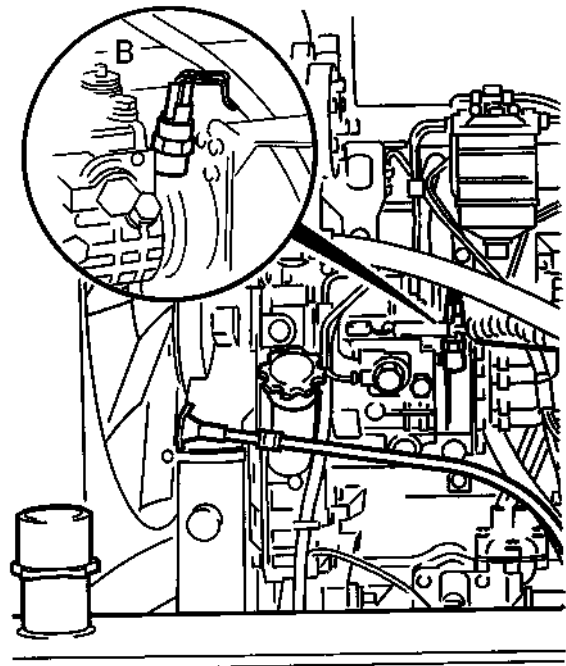
#### CAUTION

After checking the standby pressure, turn the starter key to HS to allow the engine rotation to stop. Do not turn the key to OFF while the engine is turning; otherwise the test gauge may be damaged.

HYD-3-3

- 2 Remove the ESOS connector **B** from the fuel injection pump. → [Fig 44.](#) ([□ E-73](#)).
- 3 Crank the engine with the starter key and check that the standby pressure is as stated in → [Loader Valve](#) ([□ E-1](#)). If necessary, adjust at **E**. → [Fig 43.](#) ([□ E-72](#)).

**Note:** System control pressure will only show with the ESOS disconnected. When the ESOS is reconnected, the pressure shown will be approximately 50 bar.



A216500-V1

Fig 45.

**Table 8. Torque Settings**

Item	Nm	Kgf m	lbf ft
17	40	4.08	29.5
23	56	5.71	41.3

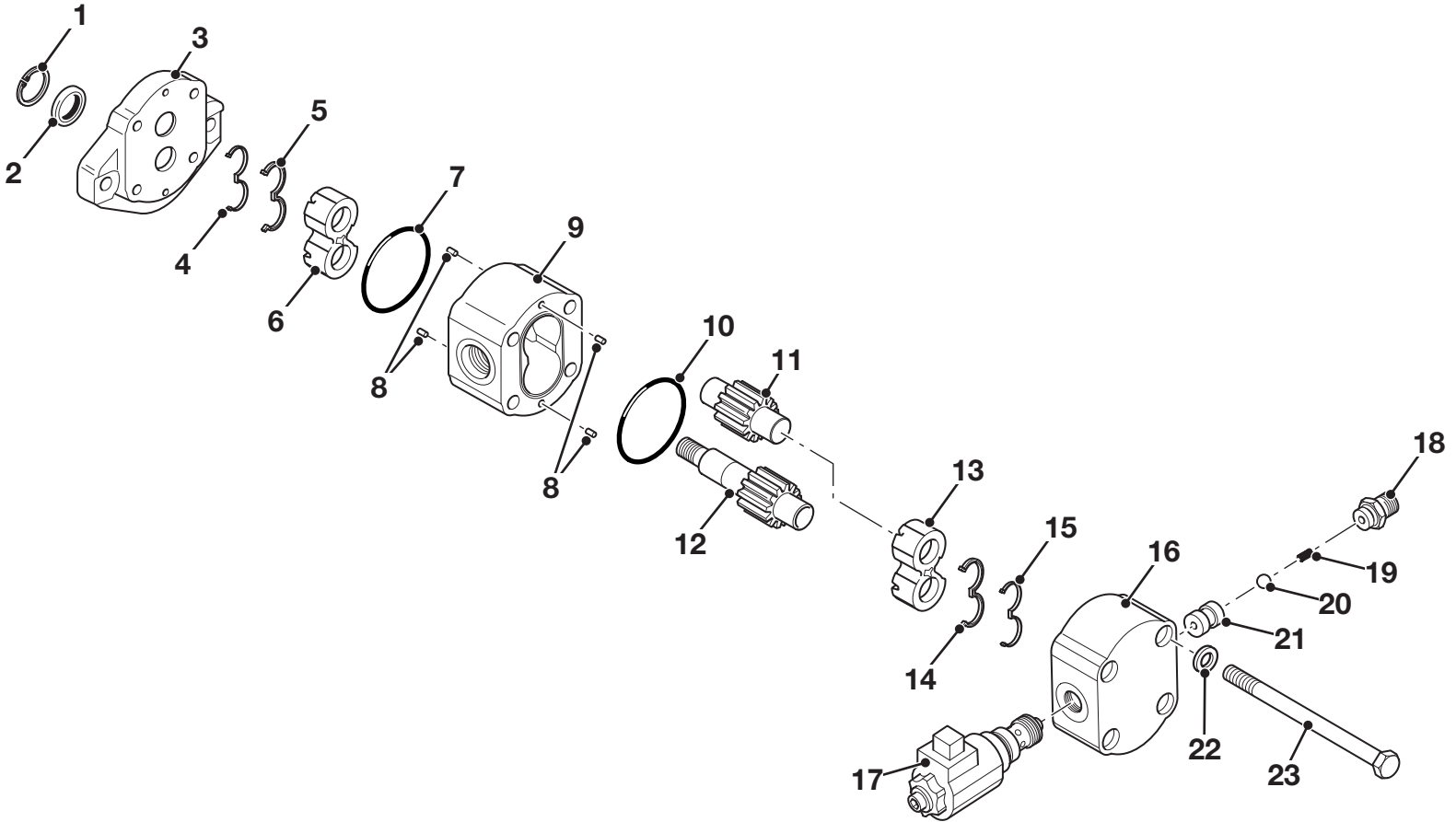


Fig 77. Uni-Directional Motor Components

For Component key see: → [Table 9.](#) (□ E-111)

**Table 7. Examples - Dimension 'A'**

**PR 15 Axle**

A = Measured distance (a) + Bearing Radius (b)

$$A = 162.6 + 62.5 = 225.1 \text{ mm}$$

**PR 24 Axle**

A = Measured distance (a) + Bearing Radius (b)

$$A = 210.60 + 80 = 290.6 \text{ mm}$$

Each bevel pinion head face is marked with a number **X** suffixed by a + or - symbol. → Fig 12. (□ F-25).

This value, expressed in units of 0.1 mm, indicates the deviation from the theoretical pinion underhead to crown wheel axis dimension **B**.

i.e.: - 1 = - 0.10 mm. (PR 15), -0.20 mm (PR 24)

Consequently, the true distance **B** will be:

B = Theoretical distance ± deviation.

e.g.:

**PR 15 Axle**

B = Theoretical pinion dimension ± deviation

$$B = 184.00 - 0.10 = 183.90 \text{ mm}$$

**PR 24 Axle**

B = Theoretical pinion dimension ± deviation

$$B = 231.70 - 0.20 = 231.50 \text{ mm}$$

Measure the total width **D** of pinion underhead bearing.

e.g.:

**PR 15 Axle**

$$D = 37.00 \text{ mm}$$

**PR 24 Axle**

$$D = 54.00 \text{ mm}$$

Determine the thickness of shim **S** required to give the correct axial position of the bevel pinion:

$$S = A - B - D.$$

Therefore using our case:

**PR 15 Axle**

$$S = A - B - D$$

$$S = 225.1 - 183.9 - 37.00 = 4.2 \text{ mm}$$

**PR 24 Axle**

$$S = A - B - D$$

$$S = 290.6 - 231.5 - 54.00 = 5.1 \text{ mm}$$

Increase the calculated value of **S** by 0.05 mm, to provide the required bearing pre-load. Then round the value up or down to the nearest tenth of a millimetre to give the required shim value.

e.g.:

4.02 rounded down to = 4 mm.

3.88 rounded up to = 3.9 mm.

**Example:** using the theoretical figures for PR 15:

(all dimensions in millimetres)

Crown wheel axis to bearing seat distance <b>A</b>	225.1
Theoretical distance gear axis/pinion underhead	184.0
Value <b>X</b> , given as -1	-0.1
True distance <b>B</b> = 168.5 - 0.1 =	183.9
Thickness of pinion head bearing <b>D</b>	37.00

Thickness of shim **S** = A - B - D

$$S = 225.1 - 183.9 - 37.00 = \quad \quad \quad 4.2$$

$$\text{Increase by } 0.05 = \quad \quad \quad 4.25$$

Thickness of shim required (PR 15) = 4.3 mm.

Electro-Hydraulic Shift Control

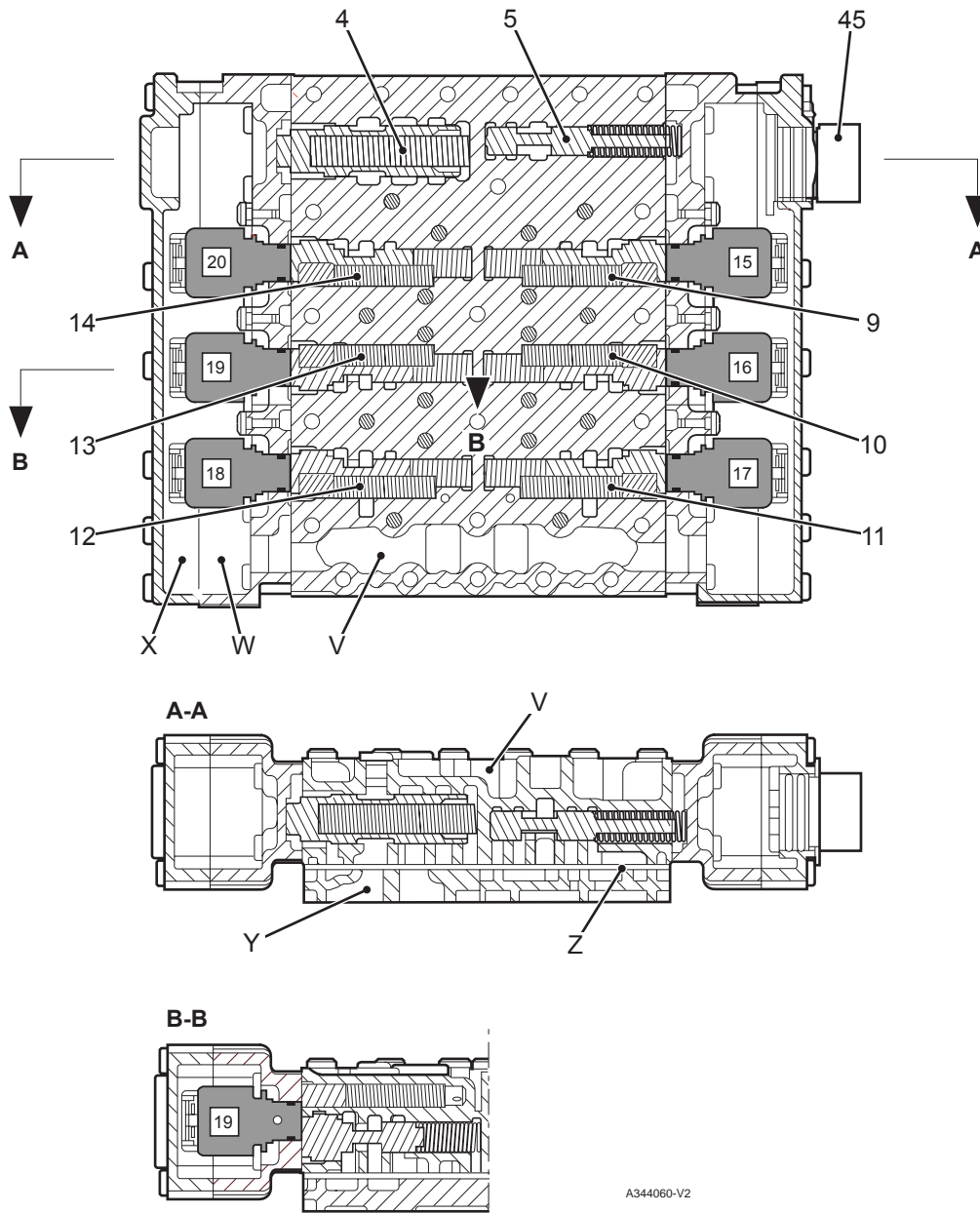


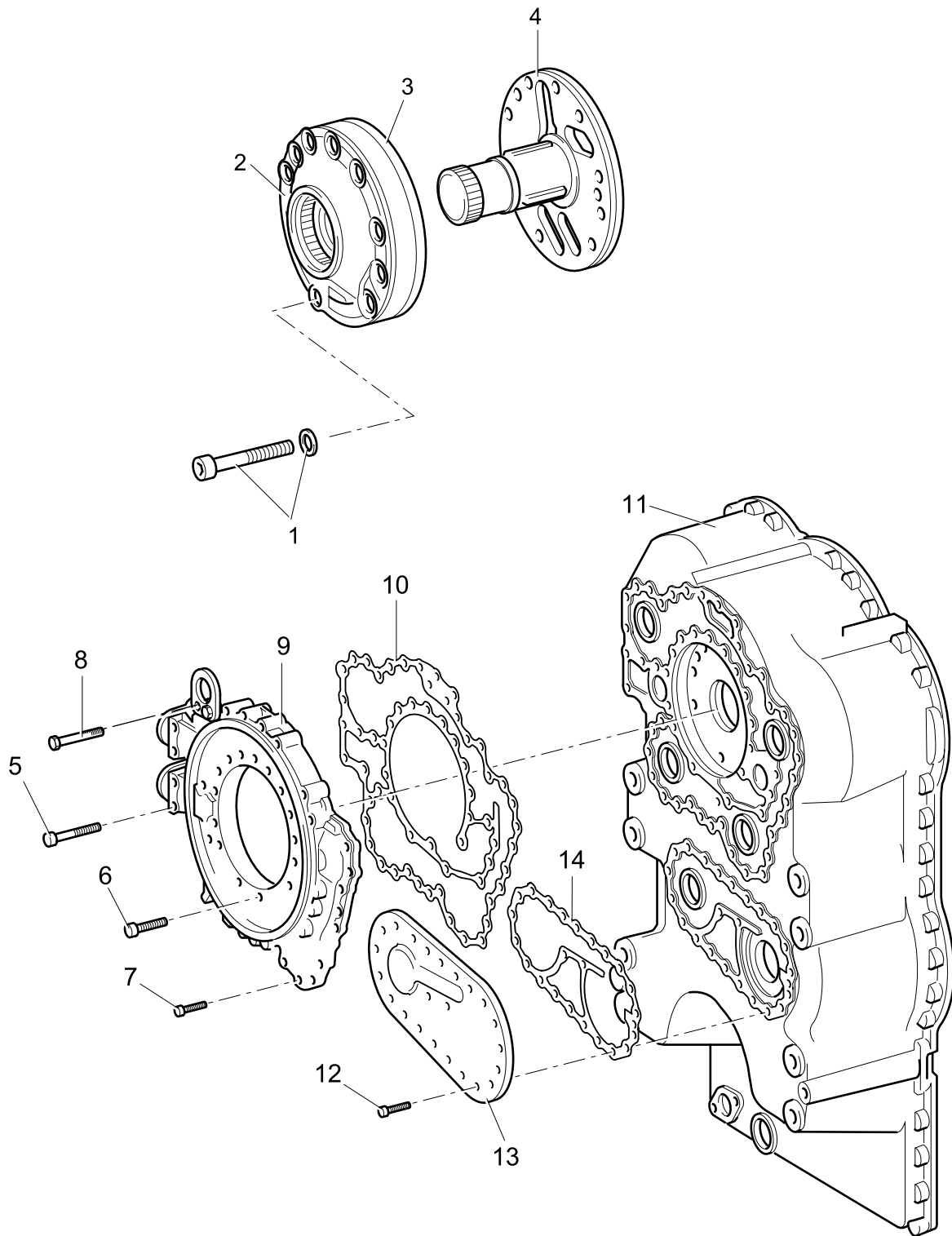
Fig 63.

Table 10. Key to Electro-Hydraulic Shift Control

Note: View B-B shows proportional valve 13. Proportional valves 9 - 12 and 14 are functionally identical

Key

- V Valve block
- W Housing
- X Cover
- Y Duct plate
- Z Gasket



**Fig 120. Converter Back Pressure valve Installation**