FXJ®

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Born to Break
Since 2000

MADE IN KOREA

FXJ HYDRAULIC BREAKER

OPERATION MANUAL, INSTALLATION MAINTENANCE & PART BOOK

FXJ BREAKER **Inward Valve Type** Series

FXJ BREAKER **Outward Valve Type** Series

FXJ BREAKER **HEAVY DUTY** Series

FXJ
BREAKER & ATTACHMENT

FXJ® **Hydraulic Rock Breaker**

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OPERATION MANUAL INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE & PART BOOK

⚠ DANGER

SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH COULD RESULT FROM THE IMPROPER REPAIR OR SERIVICE OF THIS BREAKER.
REPAIRS AND / OR SERVICE TO THIS BREAKER MUST ONLY BE DONE BY AN AUTHORIZED AND CERTIFIED DEALER.

Model	
Serial Number	
Year of Construction	

⚠ DANGER

DO NOT OPERATE THE BREAKER UNLESS THE FOLLOWING SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY READ AND UNDERSTOOD! READ THIS MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLING, OPERATING OR MAINTAINING THIS EQUIPMENT.

- Flying debris form the hydraulic breaker or other material may cause serious or fatal injury to the operator, Personal protection equipment must be used.

- Flying debris hydraulic breaker or other materials may cause serious or fatal injury to bystanders.
  Never operate the grab when bystanders are in the working area.

- On machines/carriers, the hydraulic breaker can enter the operator's compartment under specific hydraulic breaker position.
  Make sure that suitable impact shields are used when operating the hydraulic breaker with this type of equipment.

- Do not operate the breaker unless all safety decals described in this manual are in place.
  The decsls must be inspected periodically to ensure that all wording is legible.
  The decals must be replaced if illegible.
  Replacement decals can be obtained from your authorized FXJ Distributor.

- The hydraulic breaker will become very hot during operation.
  Allow time for hydraulic breaker to cool down before touching hydraulic breaker parts.

- If this machine is transferred, be sure to attach this manual to machine.

- For safety, common items are described "SAFETY PRECATUIONS", and others are mentioned in the succeeding pages.

PREFACE

We appreciate your purchasing a FXJ Hydraulic Breaker. The hydraulic breaker designed and built to provide durable operation under any working conditions, has been develpped by FXJ excellent engineering techni ques with accumulated experiences for many years. Without proper hand ling, regular inspection and maintenance, however, the machine fails to display its full capacity, resulting in various troubles of machine parts.

This publication should be carefully read prior to installation and operation in order to prevent any mishandling of breaker. We guarantee that a faithful compliance of the instruction will contribute to the best operation condition.

Customers are, therefore, required to keep in mind that the company is not responsilble for troubles caused by not following our guodelines or not using genuine parts.

FXJ® Hydraulic Rock Breaker

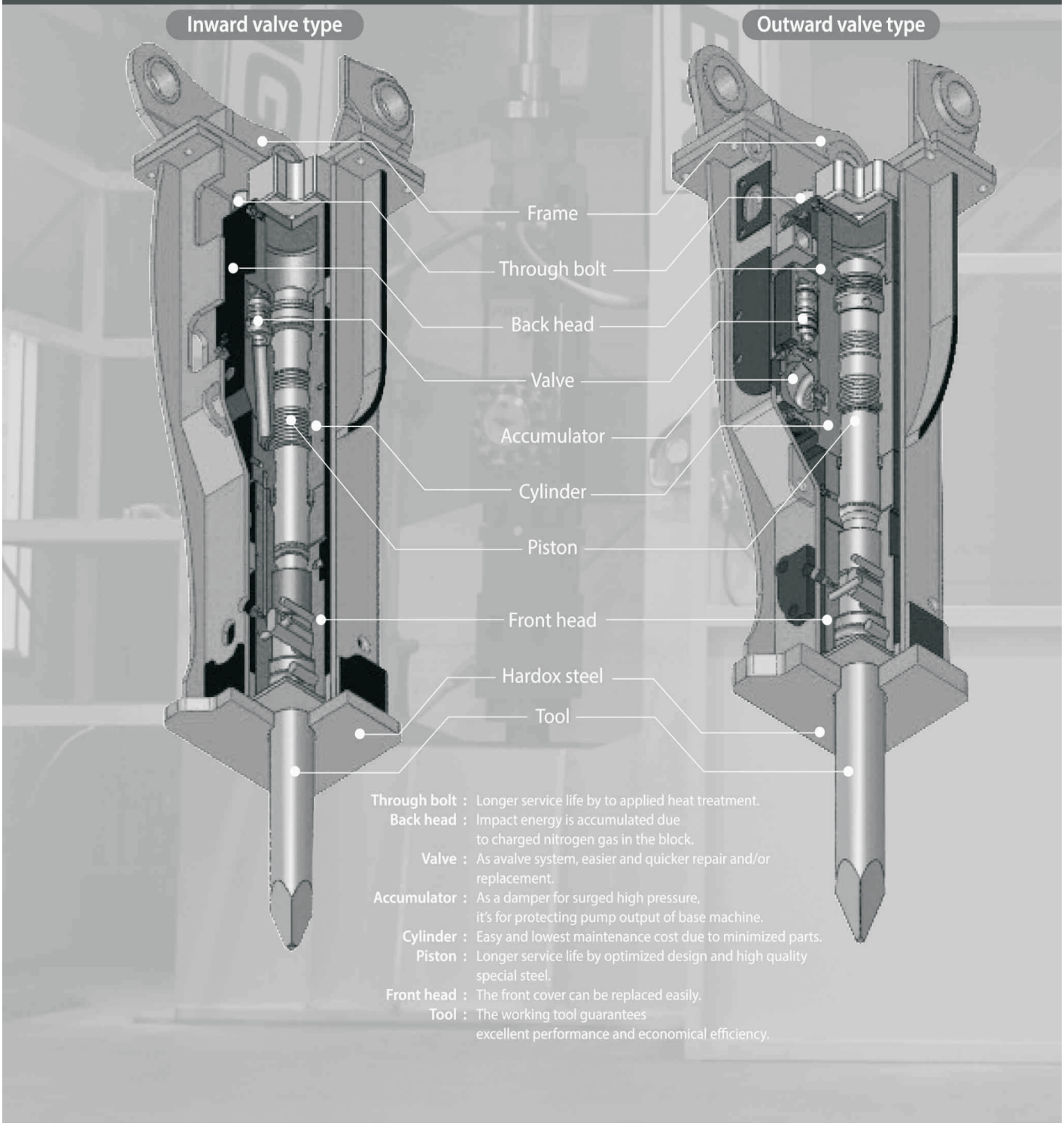
Born to Break

INWARD SYSTEM

- Easy maintenance due to simplification of parts.
- Superior destruction power by high density of accumulated gas.
- Wide ranged application.

OUTWARD SYSTEM

- Faster checking and easier maintenance by exterior installed valve.
- No compulsion to breaker and excavator low pressure gas application.
- Stable system and parts interchangble with other brands.



Through bolt : Longer service life by to applied heat treatment.
Back head : Impact energy is accumulated due to charged nitrogen gas in the block.
Valve : As avalve system, easier and quicker repair and/or replacement.
Accumulator : As a damper for surged high pressure, it's for protecting pump output of base machine.
Cylinder : Easy and lowest maintenance cost due to minimized parts.
Piston : Longer service life by optimized design and high quality special steel.
Front head : The front cover can be replaced easily.
Tool : The working tool guarantees excellent performance and economical efficiency.

Contents

Introduction

To our customer

Thank you for choosing a FXJ product for your application. At FXJ we pride ourselves in the equipment we manufacture and distribute.

At FXJ we believe our product is, without exception, the industry standard. Meticulous care has been taken to ensure that this product will meet rigorous product will meet rigorous product requirements. Using up-to-date CAD modeling software, complemented with finite element analysis, you can be satisfied that our product will meet and exceed your prerequisites.

We would like to say that our team consists of seasoned, long-term, dedicated employees. They are able to respond quickly from our strategically located sales and service locations to any questions you may have.

Foreword

This book is intended as a guide to the use and maintenance of the FXJ Hydraulic Breakers. Keep it with the operator at all times.

Replace it immediately if it becomes lost.

The design of the FXJ Hydraulic Breakers produces stable high-speed percussion, and exceptional value and durability for all construction, demolition, and rock breaking requirements. FXJ Hydraulic Breakers use sophisticated technology to produce a simple design. With only two internal moving parts, this line of breakers makes the operation of hydraulic equipment easy, flexible and reliable. Field-proven and customer-sanctioned FXJ breakers are enthusiastically accepted as the standard for the industries they serve.

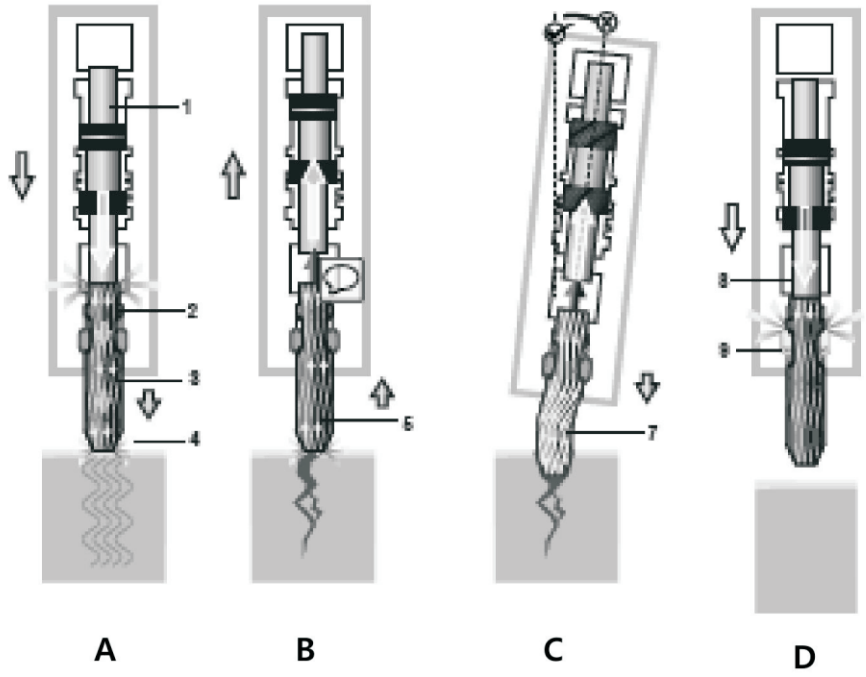
Some typical applications are:

- Construction
- Demolition
- Recycling
- Mining
- Quarrying
- Trenching
- Tunneling

Parameter / Model	Chisel Diameter	Chisel Length	Imapact Rate	Hose Diameter	Back-Head Pressure	Accumulator Pressure	Applicable Excavator	Required Oil Flow	Working Pressure	Noise 85db(A) Disstance	Length	Total Weight (Mounting Bracket and 2 Nos Chisel)
Model	mm	mm	b.p.m.	inch	Mpa	Mpa	Ton	L / Min	Kg / Cm2	m	mm	Kg
FXJ 36	70ϕ	700	500-900	½	1.4 ~ 1.7	—	4-7	40-70	110-140	5 ~ 10	1590	353
FXJ 45	75ϕ	750	400-800	½	1.4 ~ 1.7	—	6-9	50-90	120-150	6 ~ 12	1859	464
FXJ 55	85ϕ	850	400-800	¾	1.4 ~ 1.7	—	7-14	60-100	130-160	6 ~ 12	2101	677
FXJ 140	100ϕ	1050	350-700	¾	1.4 ~ 1.7	—	11-16	80-110	150-170	7 ~ 14	2401	976
FXJ 750	125ϕ	1100	350-650	1	1.5 ~ 1.8	—	15-18	90-120	150-170	10 ~ 18	2592	1320
FXJ1500	135ϕ	1200	350-500	1	1.6 ~ 1.9	5.5 ~ 6.0	18-21	100-140	160-180	16 ~ 22	2746	1800
FXJ1800	140ϕ	1250	350-500	1	1.6 ~ 1.9	5.5 ~ 6.0	18-26	120-140	160-180	16 ~ 22	2784	1868
FXJ1900	150ϕ	1400	300-450	1	1.8 ~ 2.1	5.5 ~ 6.0	25-30	150-210	160-180	21 ~ 30	3052	2313
FXJ2000	155ϕ	1400	300-450	1 ¼	1.8 ~ 2.1	5.5 ~ 6.0	28-35	180-240	160-180	26 ~ 35	3254	2497
FXJ2200	165ϕ	1500	250-400	1 ¼	1.8 ~ 2.1	5.5 ~ 6.0	30-45	200-260	160-180	35 ~ 40	3450	3138
FXJ2400	175ϕ	1500	200-350	1 ¼	1.9 ~ 2.2	5.5 ~ 6.0	40-55	230-270	160-180	38 ~ 45	3709	4479
FXJ 2700	180ϕ	1600	150-250	1 ¼	2.5 ~ 2.8	5.5 ~ 6.0	45-60	280-330	160-180	40 ~ 48	3800	4670
FXJ 3600	190ϕ	1600	110-200	1 ½	2.2 ~ 2.5	5.5 ~ 6.0	45-75	270-290	180-210	45 ~ 50	3750	4900
FXJ 5400	210ϕ	1800	100-150	1 ½	1.9 ~ 2.2	5.5 ~ 6.0	70-100	290-330	180-210	50 ~ 55	4550	6700

How the Tool Breaks Rock

The following paragraphs describe what happens to break rock when the piston strikes the tool.



(A) Contact-Initial Compression Stress Wave

When the piston (1) strikes the top of the tool (2), it sends a compressive stress wave (3) down to the working end of the tool. If the tool is touching a rock, this energy/force (compressive stress wave) travels out the tool directly into the rock (4), fracturing it.

(B) Recoil-Reflected Stress Wave

Immediately following the initial compressive stress wave, a reflected stress wave is formed (5), which travels back up the tool, 'bouncing' the piston up off the top of the tool. This cycle of compressive and tensile stresses flowing up and down the tool is repeated with each piston blow (E&F).

(C) Bending

Anything interfering with the strength of the compressive stress waves (7) during operation such as blank-firing (free-running) or prying with the tool, can lower breaker performance and cause tool fatigue. The breaker must be at a 90° angle to the face of the rock.

(D) Blank-firing

Blank-firing the breaker without the tool pressing on a rock causes the energy that normally travels out the tool into the rock (8), to impact the retainer pins (9) and front head causing excess stress to these components.

Weight of Main Body

Model	Total Weight (Mounting Bracket and 2 Nos Chisel)	Model	Total Weight (Mounting Bracket and 2 Nos Chisel)
	Kgs		Kgs
FXJ 36	353	FXJ1900	2313
FXJ 45	464	FXJ2000	2497
FXJ 55	677	FXJ2200	3138
FXJ 140	976	FXJ2400	4479
FXJ 750	1320	FXJ 2700	4670
FXJ1500	1800	FXJ 3600	4900
FXJ1800	1868	FXJ 5400	6700

Based on the Type of Work

The Production Rate is the next important factor to consider in sizing the breaker. Most situations call for the largest breaker that your carrier could handle. The largest breaker is therefore the one to choose. The lifting capacity of your machine is then the limiting factor. The carrier machine must be able to safely handle the breaker at any distance out from the machine where you might be working.

Small Breakers

Smaller sized breakers up to 1,000 ft·lb class (1350 joule)are typically used in concrete and other light duty work.

Medium Breakers

Medium sized breakers 1,500-4,000 ft·lb class (2000-5400 joule)are used in both concrete and rock applications with limitations on the size and amount of material to be broken.

Large Breakers

Larger breakers greater than the 4,000 ft·lb class (5400 joule)are typically used in hard rock, high production applications.

Breaking Oversize

When breaking oversize material, the breaker is expected to break the material down quickly into multiple pieces. This is optimum production. If the operator has to re-position the breaker towards the edge of the rock and gradually downsize the material, the production rate slows down. To assess which breaker will effectively handle this application, the size and handness of the material must be known.

For example, if a 4 cubic yard piece of hard rock (20,000 psi or greater)needs to be broken in half, a 7,500 ft·lb or larger breaker is required. If a 2 cubic yard piece of limestone (20,000 psi or less) needs to be broken in half, a 3,000-5,000 ft·lb breaker is required.

Trenching

When trenching, the breaker is expected to fracture a solid mass of rock into manageable pieces. The size of the material could be hundreds of cubic yards, and the energy will be quickly absorbed. This is why it is recommended to work from a bench so the rock has somewhere to break out.

When trenching in limestone or medium hard rock, use a 3,000 -5,000 ft·lb breaker.

When working in hard material use a 7,500 -10,000 ft·lb breaker.

When working in hard material use a 7,500-10,000 ft-lb breaker, and if high production is critical, a 13,500 ft·lb breaker would be beneficial.

Breaking Concrete

When breaking Concrete, the breaker is expected to penetrate the material, allowing it to crack and shake loose from the reinforcing steel. High frequency breakers tend to provide better performance in this application. It is not the energy per blow, but the fast blow rate that destroys the concrete's structural integrity.

On concrete walls, footings and floors use a 750-1,500 ft·lb breaker.

With larger projects consisting of large footings greater then 4 cubic yards, use a 2,000-5,000 ft·lb breaker.

The high production demand of bridge and building demolition requires a 7,500-10,000 ft·lb breaker.

Recommended Hydraulic Oils

Oil is Too Thick or Too Thin

Thick oil may cause:

- Difficult start-up
- Stiff operation
- Danger of cavitation in the pumps
- Accelerated wear of pumps and breaker
- Sticky valves
- Filter bypasses (oil impurities not removed), contamination in hydraulic tank

Thin oil may cause:

- Efficiency losses (internal leakage)
- Breaker strikes slowly and irregularly
- Damage to gaskets and seals, leaks
- Accelerated wear of parts from decreased lubrication

Hydraulic Oil Purity

It is beneficial for the tank return line to pass through a filter. This ensures dirt introduced into the system by connecting and disconnecting the breaker is caught before entering the carrier's pump. Dirt destroys a hydraulic system, so ensure the breaker hose connections are protected when the breaker is not in use. Impurities also heat and age the hydraulic oil.

Air and water are also considered impurities in oil (not all impurities can be seen with the naked eye).

Impurities can enter the hydraulic system:

- When components are repaired or serviced
- During hydraulic oil changes and refilling
- When the breaker is operated with worn cylinder and seals
- When hoses are disconnected during breaker removal/installation

Results of damage by hydraulic oil impurity:

- Working life of pump(s) significantly shortened – repid wear of parts, corrosion.
- Valves do not function properly – spools bind, accelerated wear of parts, blocking of small holes.
- Rapidly accelerated wear on cylinders and seals.
- Reduced breaker efficiency – accelerated wear of moving parts and seals, piston seizing up, oil leakage.
- Shortened working life and reduced efficiency of hydraulic oil – overheats, ages, electrochemical changes.
- Excessive large particle contamination can cause severe damage to the piston and piston cavity.

▲CAUTION!

After a major component failure, the hydraulic system must be flushed.

Component damage is only a symptom. The trouble itself cannot be cured by removing the symptom.

Hydraulic Oil Cooling

▲CAUTION

The maximum permitted hydraulic oil temperature in continuous breaker use is 120°-158°F(50°-70°C), depending on the viscosity of the oil in the system.

It is essential the carrier has a reliable hydraulic oil temperature sensor installed. The temperature of the hydraulic oil will depend upon ambient conditions, efficiency of the cooling system, and the amount of breaker use.

Additional cooling may be required.

Safety Rules

FXJ policy is to produce products that are safe and reliable. However, even when using well-engineered equipment, there will always be an element of risk. To minimize the risks and promote safety at all times, this section of the operator's manual details a number of safety rules that must always be followed and obeyed.

IMPORTANT! When it comes to safety, nothing will ever replace a careful operator.
This Owner's Manual is the primary source in maintaining optimum performance from the hydraulic breaker. It is imperative that the operator reads and understands all the safety information in this manual before proceeding. Failure to follow the instructions or heed the warnings could result in injury or death. **Proper care is your responsibility.**

FXJ cannot anticipate every possible circumstance that might involve a hazard. The hazard alerts in this publication and on the product, are therefore not all inclusive. If a tool, procedure, work method, or operating technique not specifically recommended by FXJ is used, you must satisfy yourself that it is safe for you and others. You should also ensure the hydraulic breaker will not be damaged or made unsafe by the operation, maintenance, or repair procedures you choose.

- It is the obligation of the operator to make sure that all warning decals are in place on the machine and that they are readable. Accidents may otherwise occur. Contact your distributor or FXJ for replacement manuals or decals.
- Should there be any information or instructions in this manual that are not in compliance with local laws and regulations in force in the country or region where this equipment is operated, the local laws and regulations must take precedence.

General Safety Precautions

▲WARNING!

The operator of this machine must have sufficient knowledge and instructions before he/she operates the machine.

Untrained operators may cause severe injuries or even fatalities.

Therefore, it is important that you read and follow the instructions of this Owner's Manual.

- Never use a machine that has no Owner's Manual available. Learn and understand the safety signs and symbols on the machine and the operator instructions before you begin to use the machine.
- Wear protective clothing-know and use the protective equipment that is to be worn when operating or servicing the hydraulic breaker. Hard hats, protective glasses, protective shoes, gloves, reflector type vests, respirators and ear protection are types of equipment that may be required. Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause hearing damage.
- Operate the machine only when physically fit and not under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Avoid loose fitting clothing, loose or uncovered long hair, jewelry and loose personal articles. These can get caught in moving parts.
- Keep all personnel well away from the hydraulic breaker when it is operating. Small pieces of stone or concrete can fly off causing serious injury to bystanders.
- Keep a first aid kit and a multi-purpose fire extinguisher on or near the machine, and know how to use them. Know where to get help.
- Before starting up the hydraulic breaker, perform a daily inspection and include it in the daily machine walk-around. Pay special attention to hoses and electrical connections. Make repairs before operating the breaker.

Practice Safe Maintenance

- Only trained mechanics should repair or disassemble the hydraulic breaker. Be sure you understand a service procedure before beginning any work; if you are uncertain, contact your FXJ representative.
- Avoid unauthorized machine modifications – never substitute alternate parts not intended for the application. This could create hazardous situations or machine failure. FXJ Engineering must approve all machine modifications; they can affect product reliability and machine stability.
- Before performing any work on the machine, attach a DO NOT OPERATE or similar tag in the operator's tag in the operator's cab to alert others of service work being performed. Remove engine key and master key switch. Unexpected machine movement can cause serious injury.
- The cushion chamber(back head) is charged with nitrogen(N2)-a non-explosive inert gas. Only use N2 when refilling it. Charging it with any other gas could trigger an explosion and lead to serious or possibly fatal injuries.
- Relieve all gas pressure in the cushion chamber before beginning disassembly procedures to avoid the potential for accidents or injury. It remains under pressure even after the hydraulic

system is depressurized. Refer to the Maintenance section of the manual.

- Stay clear of the tool when charging the breaker cushion chamber. Gas pressure may cause unexpected piston movement and force the tool to jump against the tool retainer pins.
- Use only lifting devices with sufficient capacity to safely support the expected weight you are lifting.
- All lifting devices (straps, slings, chains, ratchet blocks, etc.) must comply with applicable local regulations and certifications. FXJ cannot accept responsibility for the use of sub-standard equipment and work practices.
- When lifting or supporting the breaker or its parts, use equipment with a sufficient lifting capacity.
- Use the lifting eyes or lifting points that are located on certain breaker components.
- Do not work under a hanging or suspended load!
- If a jack is used, the floor or ground must be flat and of sufficient strength to support the expected load.

Precautions for Working on Hydraulic Systems

▲WARNING!

Risk of personal injury! Wear safety glasses and use protective gloves.

Relieve all trapped pressure before performing any service to the hydraulic system. Pressure can be maintained in the hydraulic circuits long after the power source and pump have been shut down.

- Relieve all pressure before disconnecting hoses or tubes.
- Tighten all connections before applying pressure.

It is important that each person who comes in contact with the machine be alert to any faults.

Follow these basic precautions:

- Never adjust a pressure relief valve or other pressure-limiting device to a higher pressure than specified.
- Check to make sure hydraulic hoses are not worn or damaged, and are routed to avoid chafing.
- Replace any hydraulic hose immediately that shows signs of swelling, wear, leaks or damage before it bursts.
- Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. Do not use your hand to check for hydraulic oil leaks. Use a piece of cardboard. If skin penetration occurs, seek medical attention immediately. Relieve all pressure before disconnecting hoses.
- Do not bend or strike high-pressure lines, tubes or hoses, or reinstall them in a bent or damaged condition.

Precautions for Handling Hydraulic Oil

▲WARNING!

Risk of burns! Use protective work gloves.

- Hot oil can cause painful burns. Use caution when changing the hydraulic oil.
- Oils can irritate and damage the eyes, throat and other sensitive skin. Avoid contact.
- Petroleum based oils are hazardous to the environment. Take special care not to spill or discharge these fluids. Use approved containers and methods to handle and dispose of them.
- Use an authorized disposal and recycling company.

Work Site Precautions

▲WARNING!

Know the location of any flammable gas lines in the construction area.

Damaged gas lines could lead to a fire or explosion. Operation the breaker may create sparks that could ignite highly flammable gases.

- Never operate the breaker in an environment where highly explosive gases could be present.
- Make sure there are no sources of flammable gases in the work area.
- Always provide sufficient ventilation when working in buildings or confined areas.

▲WARNING!

Never operate the breaker in the vicinity of explosives.

- Make sure there are no explosives hidden in the rock or stones being broken.
- The impact of the tool could cause them to explode.

▲WARNING!

Avoid all overhead cables and electrical wiring when operating the breaker to prevent the risk of electrical shock.

- Any contact with sources of electricity can lead to an electric shock, resulting in serious injury or death.
- Check the worksite for hidden electrical circuits.

Fire Prevention

IMPORTANT! Maintain a charged fire extinguisher on the machine at all times and KNOW HOW TO USE IT!

Prevent combustible debris from collecting in tight corners of the machine. This debris by itself may not cause a fire; however, when mixed with fuel, oil, or grease in a hot or confined space, the danger of fire increases dramatically.

To reduce the chance of a fire starting, follow these instructions:

Clean dust and debris from the machine daily.

- Inspect the machine daily for potential fire hazards and make any necessary repairs immediately.
- Inspect electrical wiring and connections and hydraulic hoses to ensure they are secure and not

rubbing against other components.

- Clean up any excess grease and oil accumulation and spillage immediately.
- Use only non-flammable solutions for cleaning the machine or components.
- Store rags and other combustible materials in a safe, fireproof location.
- Before starting repair work such as welding, clean the surrounding area and place a fire extinguisher close by.
- Store flammable fluids away from fire hazards. Do not incinerate or puncture pressurized containers.

Welding and Grinding Work

IMPORTANT! A fire extinguisher should be easily accessible during all welding work.

Welding repairs are to be performed by a trained welder with proper service instructions. Know the material to be welded and select the correct welding procedure and materials (electrodes, rods, wire) that will provide a weld metal strength equivalent to the parent material.

- Move the machine to a clean, safe area before welding, grinding or using an oxy/acetylene torch on it. This type of work should only be done in a clean area and not in places that contain combustible liquids, such as fuel tanks, hydraulic pipes or similar.
- Consult the carrier operator's manual before starting welding procedures. Sensitive equipment may require disconnecting machine electronics.
- If welding the breaker side plates or box housing, remove them from the breaker assembly. This prevents the possibility of internal damage to the breaker resulting from internal arcing between the cylinder and piston.
- Work with extra care when welding, grinding or torch cutting near flammable objects.
- Welding on painted surfaces releases dangerous fumes and results in a poor weld joint that can result in failure and potential accidents. Always remove paint from areas to be welded.

Work on Painted Surfaces

Heated paint gives of poisonous gases. Therefore, paint must be removed from an area with a radius of at least 4 (10 cm) before carrying out welding, grinding or gas cutting. In addition to the health hazard, the weld will be of inferior quality and strength if the paint is not removed.

Methods and precautionary measures when removing paint

Blasting - use respiratory protective equipment and protective goggles.

Paint remover or other chemicals – use a portable air extractor, respiratory protective equipment and protective gloves.

Grinding – use a portable air extractor, respiratory protective equipment and protective gloves and goggles.

Rubber and Plastics

▲WARNING!

When heated, rubber and plastics can give off substances that are hazardous to personal health and the environment.

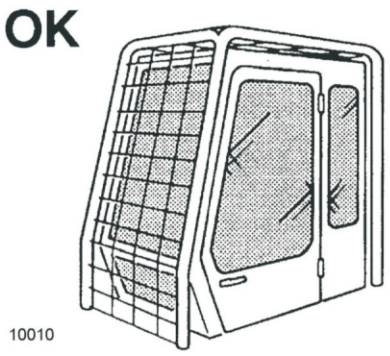
The following safety instructions must be followed:

- Do not weld or cut with a torch near polymer materials (plastics, urethane, and rubber) without first protecting them from the heat.
- Never burn polymer materials when scrapping them.
- Be careful when handling machines that have been exposed to fire or other intense heat. Always use gloves, protective safety glasses and breathing protection.

Hazard Alerts

▲WARNING!

The breaker should only be mounted to excavators whose lifting capacity is greater than the minimum value .



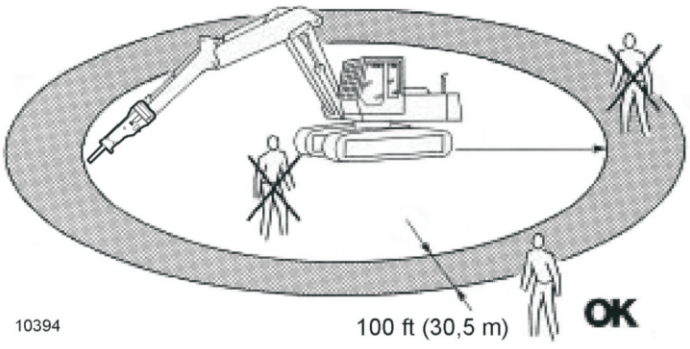
▲WARNING!

When working overhead, always be aware of the possibility of falling blocks or material fragments. Ensure that the machine is equipped with the necessary protection and that the cab is of the F.O.P.S. (Falling Object Protective Structure) type.

▲WARNING!

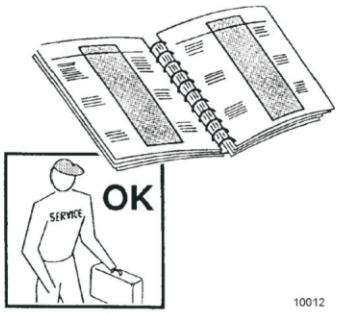
Keep a minimum distance of 100 ft (30,5 m) from the excavator operating area.

Protect bystanders from the working area to prevent injuries. Proceed carefully when moving the excavator.



▲WARNING!

The breaker must only be used by a skilled operator who has read and understood the Owner's Manual.



▲WARNING!

Do not allow any unauthorized person to operate or carry out any type of maintenance.

▲WARNING!

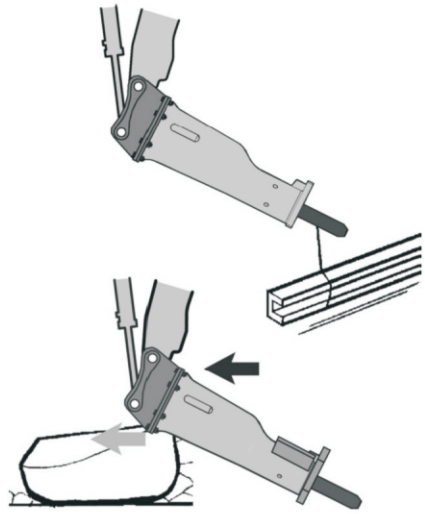
The breaker must be used only on the condition that it has been installed correctly using the attachment bracket and pins.

▲WARNING!

Do not use the breaker for lifting, hammering, or transporting materials.

▲WARNING!

If the breaker becomes entangled in the reinforcement bars of the structure being demolished, free it before proceeding.

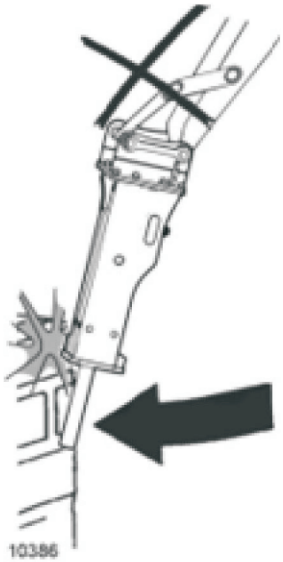


▲WARNING!

Do not begin demolition work from lower parts of a structure. The upper part could collapse.

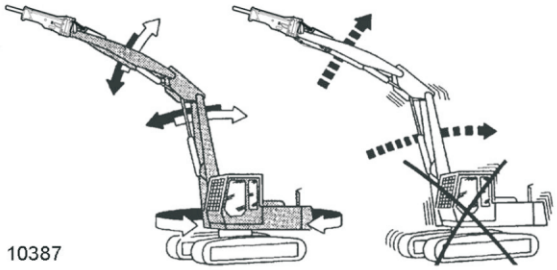
▲WARNING!

Do not use the breaker to hammer against the structure being demolish.



▲WARNING!

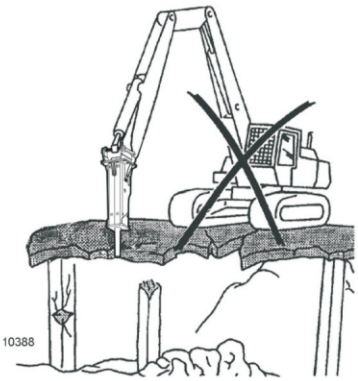
The excavator boom must be moved safely with slow, accurate movements. Avoid sudden movements.



▲WARNING!

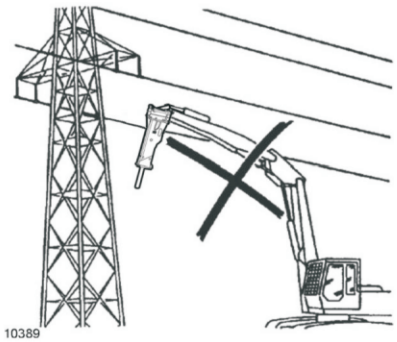
Ensure that the structure supporting your machine is strong enough to support it's weight.

Danger of falling!



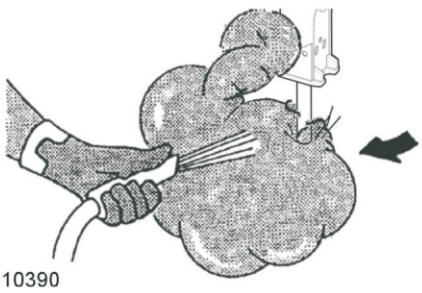
▲WARNING!

Stay a minimum of 30 ft(9,1m) away from overhead wires with any part of the machine.



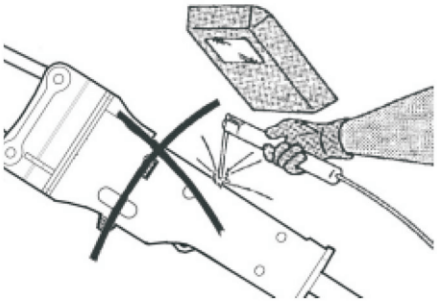
▲WARNING!

To keep dust at a minimum during operation, spray the work area with water.



▲WARNING!

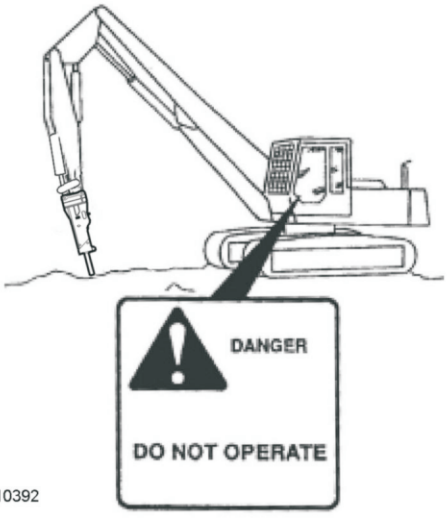
No adaptations or modifications to the breaker are allowed unless agreed upon by FXJ engineering. Written approval must be received beforehand.



Check the carrier owner's manual. Further precautions may be required.

▲WARNING!

All operations of adjustment, maintenance, repair or cleaning must be made with the engine OFF and the attachment resting firmly on the ground.
Fasten a "DO NOT OPERATE" or similar tag in the cab.



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▲WARNING!

When carrying out maintenance or transporting procedures , take care to place the breaker in a stable position.
The relative movement of various parts should be prevented using ties, supports, blocks etc.

▲CAUTION!

Use only original FXJ spare parts.

Transporting Safety Precautions

- Use a pressure washer to remove any loose gravel, mud or debris from the breaker and/or carrier.
- Load and unload the machine on a level surface.
- Ensure that the combined height of the trailer bed and the top of the machine cab is lower than local height restrictions or any bridges, overpasses or overhead obstructions expected to be encountered during transport.
- Ensure that the transporting equipment is adequate to hold the weight and size of the machine.
- Place chocks against the truck and trailer wheels.
- Use a ramp or loading dock. Ensure that the ramp is strong enough and has a low angle of rise to the height of the trailer bed.
- Do not place tie-down cables or chains over or against hydraulic tubes, hoses, cylinders or valves, etc. Fasten chains or cables to machine frame.
- Obey all local laws concerning loading, unloading or transporting the machine.
- Keep the trailer bed clean.
- Always keep bystanders clear of the area.

Installation

General

To obtain the best performance from a FXJ hydraulic Breaker, it must be installed correctly and the carrier machine supplying the hydraulic power must be operating properly.

The following checklist will assist in the installation:

1) Make sure the hydraulic circuit targeted for the breaker matches the requirements for hydraulic flow and pressure relief settings.
2) The hydraulic tubing and hose size must match the requirements of the breaker.
3) The hydraulic oil and filter must be clean. Be sure the hydraulic reservoir is full at all times.
4) Make sure any hoses or tubes that are used are routed to prevent rubbing or chafing during operation.

It is beneficial for the tank return line to pass through a filter. This ensures dirt introduced into the system by connecting and disconnecting the breaker is caught before entering the carrier's pump.

Quick disconnects on the pressure and return lines are not recommended. If they fail, metal particles can cause internal damage in the breaker such as accelerated component wear, blockages, and seizing. They will also cause a pressure drop and flow restrictions.

▲CAUTION!

Make sure the hose fittings are clean and dust-free.

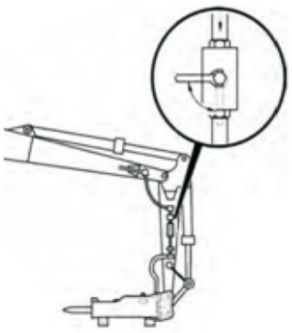
▲CAUTION!

Be sure the operating pressure values do not exceed those instructed in this manual.

▲WARNING!

It is advisable to provide clearly marked shut-off valves in the breaker pressure and return line circuits.

Shut-off valves will enable them to be isolated when removing or installing the breaker. This will overcome the risk of releasing high-pressure oil and limit the discharge of oil from the hydraulic lines.



Mounting the Breaker

1) Clean the inner surfaces of the breaker attachment bracket with a cloth.
2) Draw the carrier machine near inserting the STICK boom into the breaker attachment bracket.
3) Carefully clean any dirt from the pins and bushing. Insert the bucket pin checking its alignment and securing it with the collars and locking bolts.

▲CAUTION!

Do not force the pin; re-check its alignment instead.

4) Move the LINK cylinder to line up the hole of the connecting rod with the second mounting bracket attachment hole. Insert the pin and secure it with the collars and locking bolts.

Setting Flow and Pressure

See "Specifications - Page 2" for operating pressure and oil flow requirements for all FXJ models.

▲CAUTION!

DO NOT operate the breaker below its minimum flow rate. Internal damage to the breaker may result.

DO NOT operate the breaker at a pressure near to or above the relief valve setting. Internal damage to the relief valve may result. Ensure the relief valve is set 400-600 psi (27-41 bar) above the actual operating pressure of the breaker.

Setting the Flow

1) Install an in-line flow meter in place of the breaker.
2) Adjust the flow on the flow control valve to the maximum permitted for the breaker. The highest flow will permit the most blows per minute.
3) Ensure the flow is within the permitted range.

Setting the Relief pressure

1) Connect a flow and pressure meter in place of the breaker. (Bypass the hydraulic breaker and route the return line directly to the tank.)
2) Measure the flow under no load and verify it is in the range for the breaker.
3) Slowly increase the pressure and at the same time, verify the flow remains constant right up to the predetermined relief setting.
4) Adjust accordingly. Double check both relief pressure and flow settings.
5) When the breaker is installed and the oil is warmed to operating temperature, use a pressure gauge in the pressure line to verify the average operating pressure is within the specification.

Start-up

Before putting the breaker to work in hard material, it is necessary to remove air from the hydraulic system and allow the new seals to work in properly.

1) Lift the unit off the ground.
2) Press the start button or pedal to fire the breaker momentarily.
3) Continue to turn the breaker ON and OFF in this manner for 10 minutes.
4) Work the breaker in soft material in short bursts for 10 minutes.

5) Check for any loose bolts or oil leakage.

The breaker is now ready to operate.

On new units, be sure the Installation Notice is properly completed and submitted.

Typical hydraulic Circuits

For a hydraulic breaker to function, it needs hydraulic flow and pressure in one direction only. The supply line should be directed out the left side of the carrier and the return line on the right (as viewed by the operator).

FXJ breakers operate within a specified flow range. The operating pressure will depend on the amount of oil flow, the return line pressure, and internal efficiency of the individual attachment.

Carrier with Auxiliary Hydraulic Circuit

The carrier will often be equipped with an auxiliary control valve. In this case the auxiliary control can be used to control the supply of oil. It can usually be adjusted to provide the correct amount of flow, and a relief cartridge can be installed to protect the hydraulic circuit.

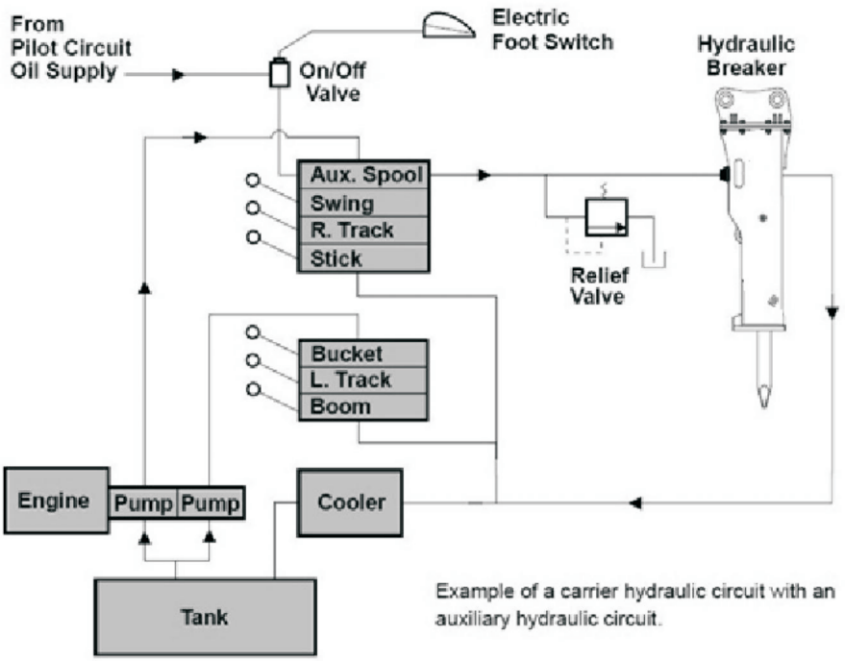
▲CAUTION!

When using the carrier's existing auxiliary control valve for the hydraulic breaker circuit, do not route the return line back through its return port. High back-pressures may result.

It is recommended to send the oil directly back through the cooler/return filter to the tank.

If it is necessary to plumb the circuit using both ports on the auxiliary valve, the return line should have a drain line connected to the tank. This will reduce back-pressure in the hydraulic circuit and protect the control valve from return line pressure spikes.

Typical hydraulic Circuits

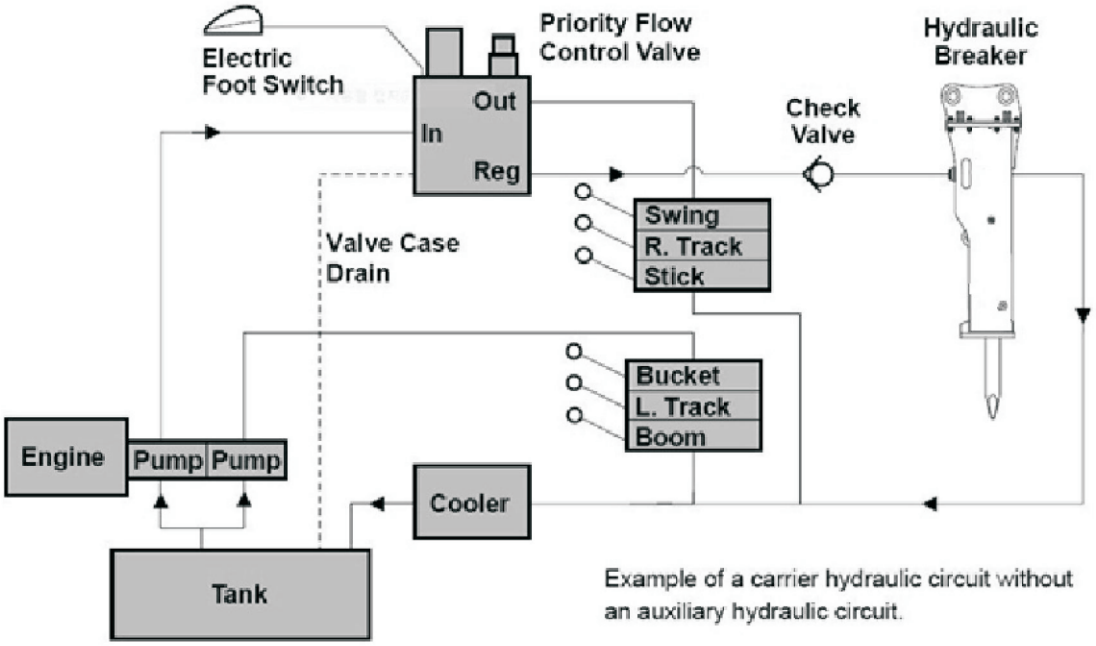


Example of a carrier hydraulic circuit with an auxiliary hydraulic circuit.

Carrier without Auxiliary Hydraulic Circuit

If the carrier is not equipped with an auxiliary control valve, install a priority flow control valve to direct the correct flow away from the normal circuit and operate the attachment.

The priority flow control valve is usually equipped with a flow adjustment and pressure relief. These valves often need a check valve on the regulated port to completely close the flow. If dividing too much flow, this circuit can generate heat and may require additional cooling capacity.



Example of a carrier hydraulic circuit without an auxiliary hydraulic circuit.

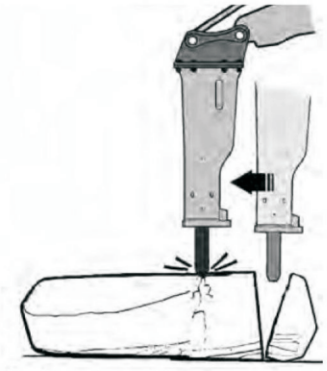
Operation

Suggestions for Efficient Operation

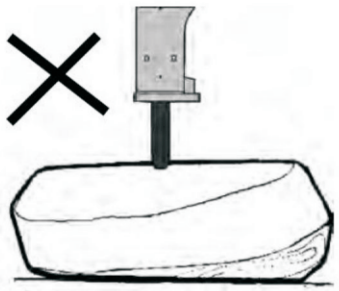
▲CAUTION!

Do not operate the breaker continuously in one spot for more than 20 seconds. Doing so will cause excessive heat that could mushroom the end of the tool.

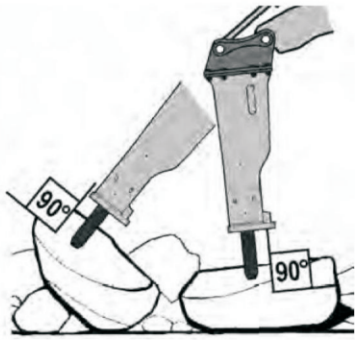
- For large rocks, start at the edge and work toward the center, breaking off small chunks each time.
- Always keep the tool 90° to the surface of the rock to reduce side loading on the tool bushings.
- If the rock or stone shows no sign of breaking within 20 seconds, reposition the breaker.
- Breaking along a rock's natural faults and seams makes breaking easier.
- When breaking on a wall or steep incline, use a combination of the carrier's stick cylinder and tilt cylinder to provide the necessary force to hold the breaker against the material. Always work the tool at 90° to the material being broken.
- As down-force is applied on the breaker, the carrier will lift slightly indicating breaker tool is properly pressed onto the material.



Start at the edge and work toward center.



On large rocks, take a smaller bite. Do not start in the middle.



Keep tool 90° to surface of rock.

▲CAUTION!

The breaker should not be fired when the carrier's boom hydraulic cylinders are fully extended or fully retracted. The cylinders may be damaged from the breaker's shock pulses.

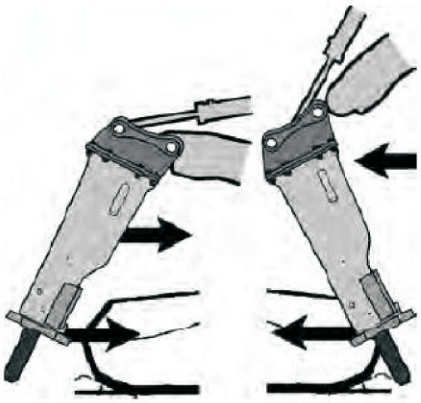
▲CAUTION!

When hydraulic oil temperature exceeds 158°F (70°C), stop breaking!

If the carrier's operating temperature runs too high, it will actually decrease the breaking power.

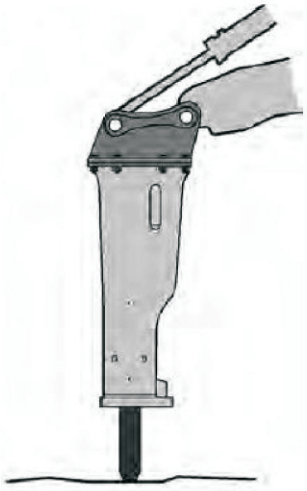
●Rake ONLY with breaker wear plate and reinforced rock claws. Do not use the tool to rake materials.

●Push ONLY with breaker wear plate and reinforced rock claws.



End of Shift

If the breaker is not removed from the carrier at the end of the day, it should be left standing vertical with the tool pushed up into the breaker.

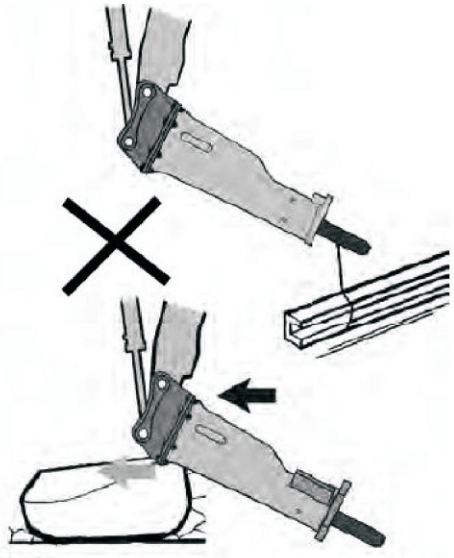


Improper Use of Breaker

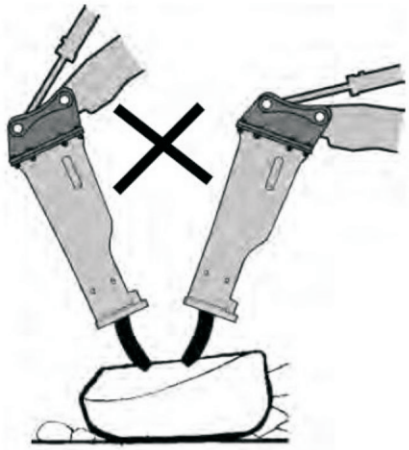
▲CAUTION!

Do not use the breaker to pry, pick, pound, or lift.
This can cause serious damage to the breaker as the tool is side loaded or binds in the bushing. The tool must always move freely straight up and down in the bushing.

●Do not PUSH incorrectly. Use breaker wear plate and reinforced rock claws.

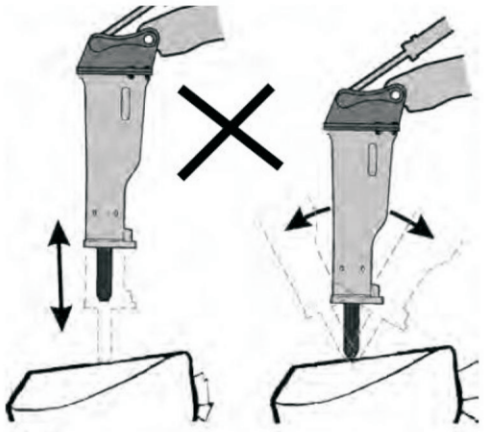


●Bad alignment BENDS the tool. Always break at 90° to surface of rock.



▲CAUTION!

Excessive down-force will not make breaking easier, in fact the carrier will be lifted too far off the ground and this can damage your equipment.
Not enough down-force and the tool will bounce on the material resulting in blank-firing.

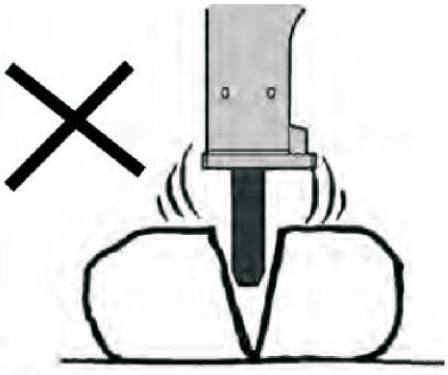


●Do not POUND or PRY with the breaker.

Blank Firing

▲CAUTION!

Avoid blank firing. Premature failure of parts in the breaker lower end can result. Stop the movement of the breaker's piston when full contact to the target material is lost. This reduces the strain on the tool retainers and front head during normal operation.



Blank firing emits a distinct metallic ringing sound and most often occurs in hard rock, just as the rock shatters under the tool. With no material under the tool, the piston smashes the tool and retainers into the front head, transferring the breaking force back through the breaker and excavator.
This can cause premature failure of the parts in the lower end of the breaker.
To prevent blank firing, learn to anticipate when the material will break. Predicting this moment is probably best done by listening to the sound of the tool hitting the rock. A change in the hammering sound is noticed as the tool breaks through. This is the point to stop firing the breaker.

Breaking Oversize Material

With practice, the best place to begin breaking will be learned by just looking at the rock.

- Position the tool on flat areas of the rock, or look for a seam or crack, which may allow easier splitting.
- To fully absorb all the breaker's energy, make sure the rock is resting on a solid base.

Trenching and Excavation

- Before trenching, remove all overburden material, exposing the rock surface to be broken.
- To begin, penetrate the breaker tool deep into the material, splitting and loosening the rock.
- Repeat this penetration several times within a small area, excavating a hole. When excavating a deep trench it is more effective to use steps or benches allowing a place for the rock to break out to.
- Maintain the benches as the trench advances.
- Slope the sides of the trench to accommodate the width of the breaker. The larger the breaker. The larger the breaker and the deeper the trench, the wider the opening at the top will need to be.
- For most situations, the excavator will sit to the side of the trench allowing you to keep steeper slopes. However the carrier swing function may not have the strength to push broken rock away from the work area. In some cases the excavator can sit on top of the trench and the broken material can be back filled under the excavator.
- For best performance, apply the down force in line with the tool, repositioning every 10 to 15 seconds or when no penetration is evident.
- Keep the breaker well greased at all times.

Breaking Concrete

- Begin by penetrating the concrete several times in one area with the breaker tool. This should loosen the concrete and separate the reinforcing steel. This rebar may need to be cut to keep the concrete pieces manageable for removal.
- When breaking concrete floors, use the down force from the carrier's boom cylinder to follow the tool through the concrete.
- For vertical walls, force must be maintained using a combination of boom, stick, and tilt cylinders.

A fast blow rate gives the best performance in breaking concrete, so ensure your carrier is providing the breaker with the maximum recommended oil flow.

Generally, a chisel point gives the best splitting action when breaking concrete. However if breaking hard concrete with lots of rebar, a moil point may be better. The moil tip helps deflect the tool off the steel as it breaks the concrete.

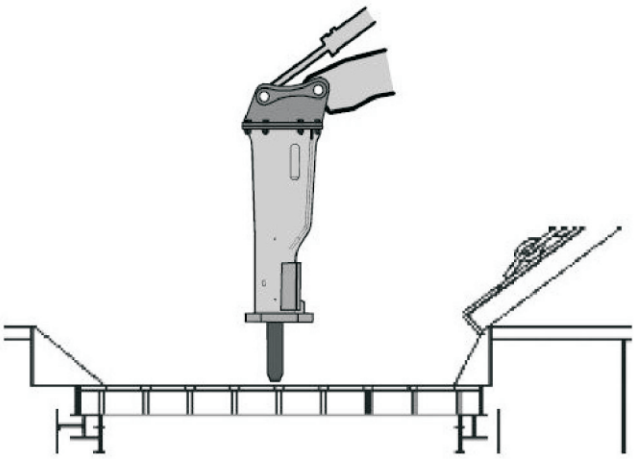
Breaking on a Grizzly

NOTE: Breaking on a grizzly can cause excessive blank firing. It is recommended the breaker be configured for anti-blank firing mode.

If the grizzly is covered with rock, use the breaker's reinforced rock claws and the wear plate of the box housing, to rake the material. This will get most of the finer material through the bars and let the larger pieces rest directly on the grizzly.

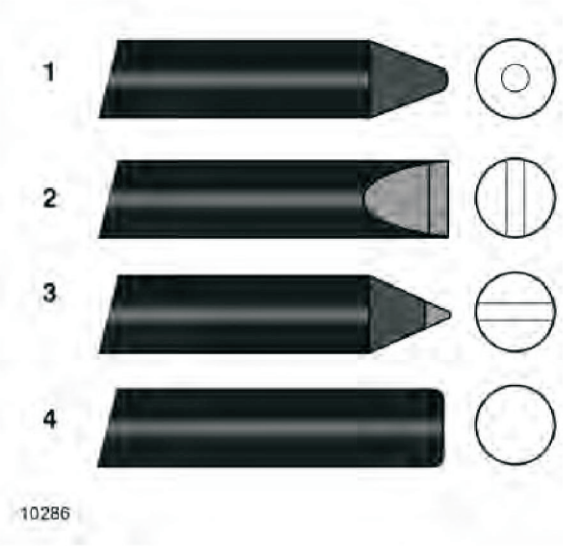
Large pieces are easier to break if they rest directly against the grizzly bars. All the energy from the breaker is then applied directly to the rock. Breaking oversize is less effective when there is material under the rock that can absorb energy.

If rocks are hanging on the edge of the bars, use short bursts of the breaker to hammer them through.



Guide to Tool Choice

1) Moil-used for penetration in low abrasive materials of similar make-up.
2) Chisel-X – used for splitting material made up of substances that have a different make-up.
3) Chisel-Y – Use for asphalt cutting.
4) Blunt- Used for impact in hard, crumbly rock.



▲CAUTION!

Use of after-market tools not approved by FXJ and may void warranty.

Cushion Chamber Gas Pressure- Checking

IMPORTANT! Incorrect nitrogen gas pressure in the cushion chamber can damage the breaker and cause poor or erratic breaker behavior.

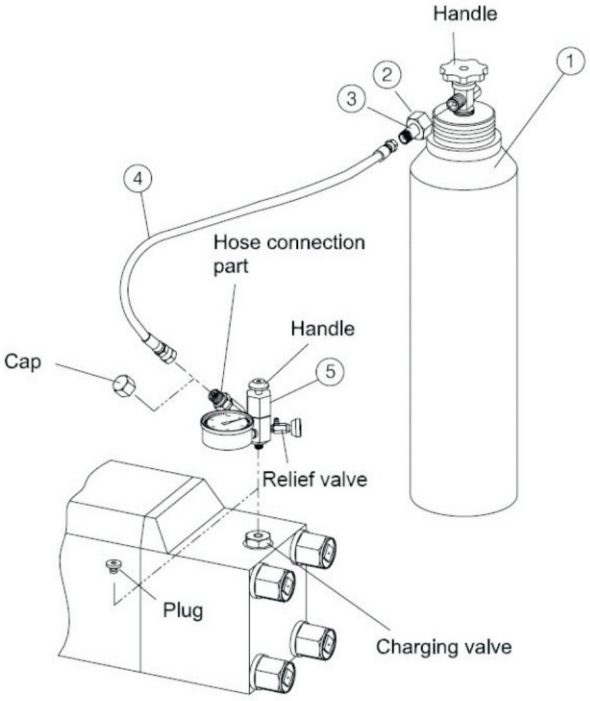
▲CAUTION!

Stay clear of the tool when charging the breaker cushion chamber.

Gas pressure may cause unexpected piston movement and force the tool to jump against the retainer pins.

▲CAUTION!

The cushion chamber is charged with nitrogen (N2) – a non – explosive inert gas. Use only N2 when refilling it. Charging it with any other gas could trigger an explosion and lead to serious or possibly fatal injuries.



IMPORTANT! Before charging the cushion chamber, make sure the tool is NOT pushed up inside the breaker. Lay the breaker down in a horizontal position.

Item	Part Name	Q'ty
	N_2 Gas Charging Set	1 SET
1	N_2 Gas Cylinder	1
2	Adapter Nut	1
3	Adapter	1
4	Synflex Hose	1
5	3-Way Valve Assembly	1

Cushion Chamber(Back Head) Gas Pressure-Checking

1) Make sure if the cap and valve of the 3-way valve assembly(5) are fully tightened.
Screw the 3-way valve assembly (5) into the charging valve of the back head after removing the plug.

2) At this time the handle must stand up to prevent the gas from coming out.

3) Push the handle into the charging valve fully, so the gas pressure inside the back head is indicated on the pressure gauge.

4) When the gas pressure is normal, unscrew the 3-way valve assembly after discharging gas inside the 3-way valve assembly.

5) When the gas pressure is higher or lower, charge it as described below.

NOTE: Be careful to connect the hose as quickly as possible. Once the hose end is starting to thread on, the valve will unseat and gas pressure can be lost.

Refer to **Specifications** below table for back head gas pressure values.

▪ Conversion Table for charging nitrogen gas pressure to Back Head

(Depends on the temperature of Back Head surface)

Back Head Surface Temperature (℃ / °F)		0 / 32	10 / 50	20 / 68	30 / 86	40 / 104
Back Head Gas Pressure (kg/㎠ / psi)	General Type	15.5 / 220	16 / 228	16.5 / 235	17 / 242	17.5 / 249
	G-Type	5.5 / 78	5.7 / 81	6 / 85	6.3 / 90	6.5 / 93

Back Head (Cushion Chamber) Gas Pressure

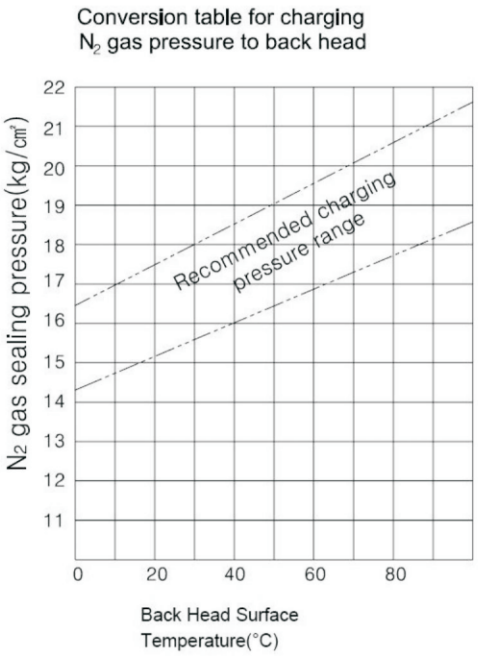
– Adjusting Increasing the Pressure

1) Connect the charging hose(4) to N2 gas cylinder(1) after screwing the bombe adapter(3) onto adapter nut(2) and installing them to the N2 gas cylinder.
2) Connect the 3-way valve assembly(5) to the charging hose(4) after unscrewing the cap on the 3-way valve.
3) Install the 3-way valve assembly(5) to the charging valve of the Back Head. At this time the handle of the 3-way valve assembly must be up position to prevent the gas from coming out.
4) Push the handle of the 3-way valve assembly fully and turn the handle of the N2 gas cylinder counterclockwise gradually to charge gas.
5) When the gas pressure exceeds 10% higher than the specified pressure, close the N2 gas cylinder byturning the handle clockwise.
6) Leave the handle of 3-way valve assembly up. Generated pressure makes it return back to original position naturally.
7) In order to discharge N2 gas in the charging hose(4) and the 3-way valve assembly turn the relief valve counterclockwise.
8) Remove the charging hose(4) from the N2 gas cylinder(1) and the 3-way valve assembly(5), and screw the cap into the 3-way valve assembly.
9) Push the handle of the 3-way valve assembly fully, and the gas pressure inside the Back Head is indicated on the pressure gauge. When the pressure is higher, discharge a small amount of gas from the Back Head by repeatedly opening and closing the valve and then gas pressure falls to the specified pressure.
10) When the gas pressure reaches to the specified pressure, close the valve and release the handle.
11) Open the valve completely and discharge gas inside the 3-way valve assembly.
    Remove the 3-way valve assembly from the charging valve of Back Head and install the plug to the charging valve. At this time prevent contamination from entering the breaker.

Nitrogen Charging Pressure vs Ambient Temperature

The following table is a guide to back head (cushion chamber) pressure values adjusted to ambient temperature differences.

- Allow the hydraulic breaker and the nitrogen bottle temperatures to normalize to room temperature in a shop environment.
- Adjust the cushion chamber pressure as indicated in the table below for the ambient temperature expected.



Accumulator Gas Pressure – Checking

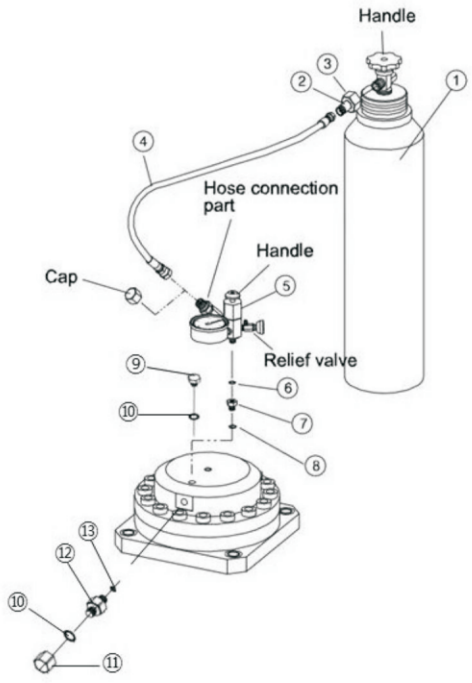
Check accumulator gas pressure every 500 hours of operation.

▲CAUTION!

The accumulator is charged with nitrogen (N2) – a non-explosive inert gas. Use only N2 when refilling it. Charging it with any other gas could trigger an explosion and lead to serious or possibly fatal injuries.

IMPORTANT! Incorrect nitrogen gas pressure in the accumulator can damage the breaker and cause poor or erratic breaker behavior.

IMPORTANT! Hydraulic oil pressure MUST be fully vented inside the breaker before charging the accumulator. Residual pressure will result in an incorrect N2 charge pressure.



Item	Part Name	Q'ty
	N_2 Gas Charging Set	1 SET
1	N_2 Gas Cylinder	1
2	Adapter Nut	1
3	Adapter	1
4	Synflex Hose	1
5	3-Way Valve Assembly	1
6	O-Ring	1
7	O-Ring Hex Bushing	1
8	O-Ring	1
9	O-Ring Plug	1
10	O-Ring	2
11	O-Ring Cap	4
12	Accumulator Charging Valve	1
13	O-Ring	4

Accumulator Gas Pressure – Checking.

1) Make sure if the cap and valve of the 3-way valve assembly(5) are fully tightened.
2) Remove the cap(11) from the accumulator and tighten the charging valve (12) fully.
3) Check if O-rings(6)(8) are installed to the bushing(7). Remove the plug(9) and screw the bushing.
4) Install the bushing(7) to the 3-way valve assembly(5).
5) Loosen the charging valve(12) gradually. The charging pressure is indicated on the pressure gauge.
6) Close the valve clockwise when the gas pressure is normal. If the gas pressure is higher, repeat loosening and tightening the relief valve of 3-way valve assembly. The pressure is lowered gradually.
7) Loosen the relief valve of the 3-way valve assembly to discharge the N2 gas in the 3-way valve assembly(5).
8) Remove the 3-way valve assembly(5) and tighten the plug(9) and cap(11).

IMPORTANT! To determine the correct pressure in relation to ambient temperatures, refer to the below table.

■ Conversion Table for charging nitrogen gas pressure to Accumulator

Accumulator Surface Temperature (℃ / °F)	0 / 32	10 / 50	20 / 68	30 / 86	40 / 104
Accumulator Gas Pressure (kg/㎠ / psi)	51 / 730	53 / 755	55 / 780	57 / 815	59 / 830

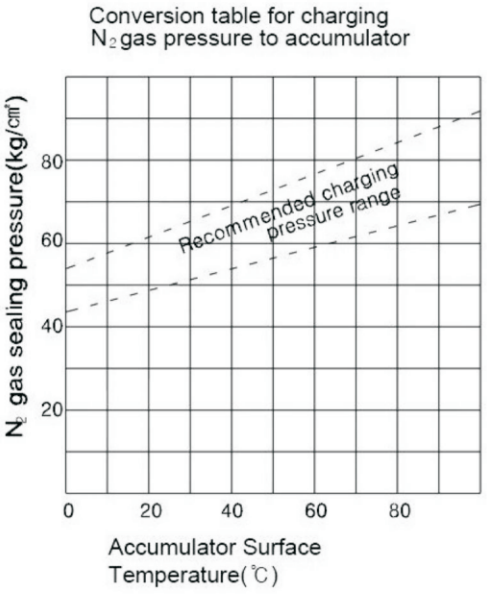
Accumulator Gas Pressure – Adjusting Increasing the Pressure

1) Connect the charging hose(4) to N2 gas cylinder(1) after screwing the bombe adapter(3) onto adapter, nut(2) and installing to the N2 gas cylinder.
2) Connect the 3-way valve assembly(5) to the charging hose(4) after unscrewing the cap on the 3-way valve assembly.
3) Remove the cap(11) form the accumulator and tighten the charging valve(12) fully.
4) Check if O-rings (6)(8) are installed to the bushing(7). Remove the plug(9) and screw the bushing.
5) Loosen the accumulator charging valve(12) after checking if bushing(7) is installed to the 3-way valve assembly.
6) Turn the handle of the N2 gas cylinder counter clockwise slowly to charge gas.
7) Charge gas in accordance with the conversion table for charging N2 gas pressure to accumulator.
8) Turn the handle of the N2 gas cylinder clockwise to close the cock.
9) Close the accumulator charging valve(12).
10) Loosen the relief valve of the 3-way valve assembly to discharge the N2 gas remaining in the charging hose.
11) Remove the charging hose, 3-way valve assembly and bushing and tighten the plug(9) and cap(11).

Nitrogen Charging Pressure vs Ambient Temperature

The following table is a guide to accumulator pressure values adjusted to ambient temperature differences.

- Allow the hydraulic breaker and the nitrogen bottle temperatures to normalize to room temperature in a shop environment.
- Adjust the accumulator and cushion chamber pressure as indicated in the tables below for the ambient temperature expected.



Maintenance Schedule

Pre Shift

	Verify correct operation of all machine functions.
	Check for leaks, damaged hoses or clamps.
	Check that all electrical components are in operational condition.
	Grease the breaker tool, retainer pins and plugs with Chisel Paste. If equipped with auto lube system, ensure there is adequate grease in the reservoir.

Every 2 Hours

	Verify correct operation of all machine functions.
	Grease breaker tool bushing. Pump grease in until it is visible around tool and retainer pins.
	Check general condition of machine and surrounding work area.

Every 8 Hours – Daily

	Check all screw connections for tightness (during first 50 hours of operation). Refer to "Torque Specifications"
	Check hydraulic oil level in carrier reservoir.
	Check lubrication system.
	Check all hardware and bolts for tightness.
	Check all hydraulic lines, fittings and clamps for leaks or damage.
	Check breaker for damage, loose fittings, or hydraulic leaks.

Every 50 Hours – Weekly

	Check torque on all fasteners.
	Check mounting pins for wear.
	Check impact surface of tool for deformation.
	Remove the breaker tool and retaining pins. Inspect the wearing surfaces Remove any burrs before reinstalling. Refer to Service section if scuffing marks are found on the tool.
	Inspect upper isolator.
	Use a hammer to ping (knock) the tie rods. The same tone will resonate if the tie rods are torque equally. A loose tie rod will be immediately evident.

Every 100 Hours

	Remove the breaker tool and inspect the wearing surface. Remove any burrs before reinstalling.
	Inspect the tool retainer pins. Remove the pins, rotate 180 degrees and reinstall.
	After initial 100 hours of operation, change hydraulic pressure and return line filter elements.
	Check tool bushing clearance.
	Check that the pressure/return filter indicators on the carrier hydraulic system are functioning correctly and not in by-pass.

Every 500 Hours

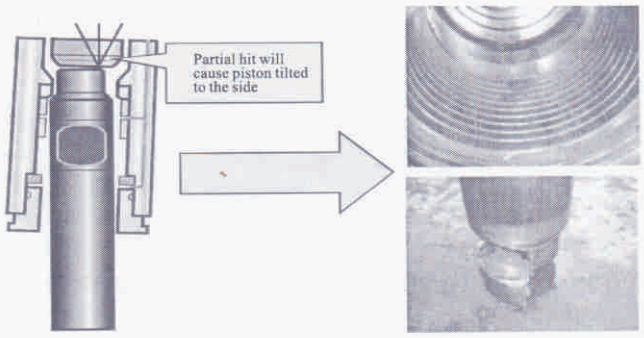
	Take a sample of the hydraulic oil. Review the results and determine if an increase in filter change interval and/or oil change is required. File the results.
	Check cushion chamber nitrogen gas pressure. Refer to "Cushion Chamber Gas Pressure – Checking"
	Perform all breaker checks above as required.
	Check that the retainer pins, cross pins and stopper plugs are not damaged and are in place.
	Check that the upper isolator and tie rod nuts are in place and tight. Check for wear.

Every 1000 Hours or Yearly

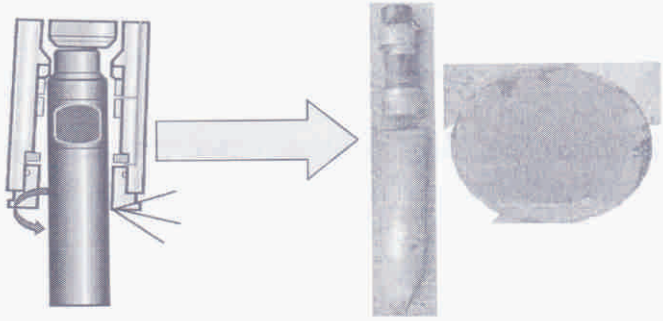
	Replace the retainer pins.
	Perform all breaker checks listed above as required.
	Disassemble the breaker to replace all seals. Replace upper and lower breaker isolators inside the housing.
	Measure the wear limit on the Front and Rear Bushings. Replace each bushing if the allowable tolerances are exceeded.
	Check Hydraulic flow to breaker and operating pressure. Adjust as necessary.

1.Regular Replacement of Outer Bush and Inner Bush

Piston partial hit will strain piston and hitted parts.

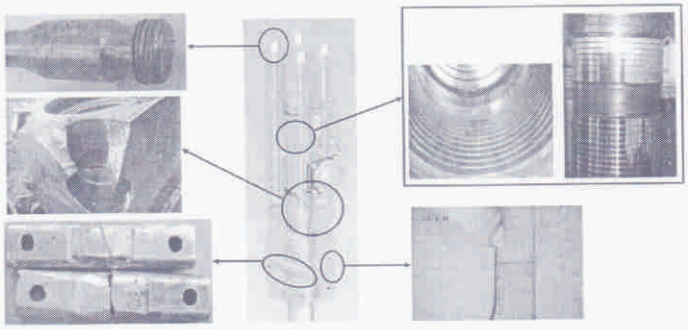


2.The wear of outer bush and inner bush will wreck chisel.

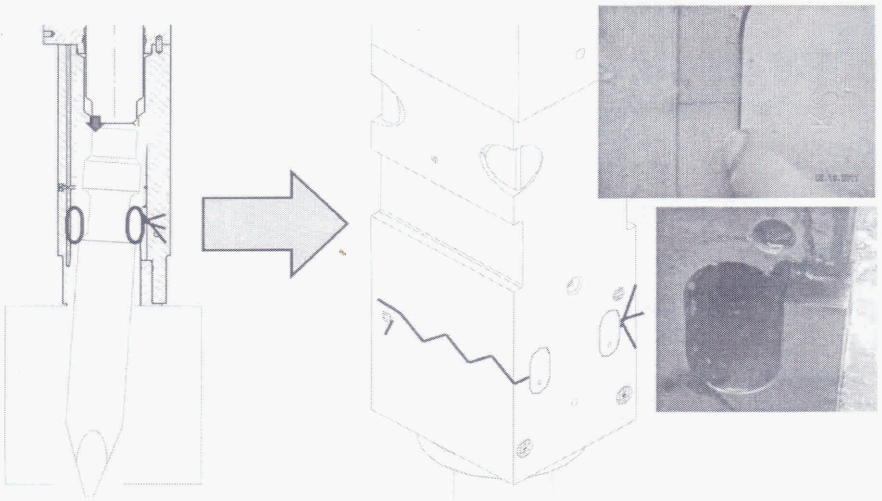


Minimize the frequency of empty strike

Empty strike will accelerate wear of breaker and base machine spare parts, Frequencely empty strike will casue following problem:

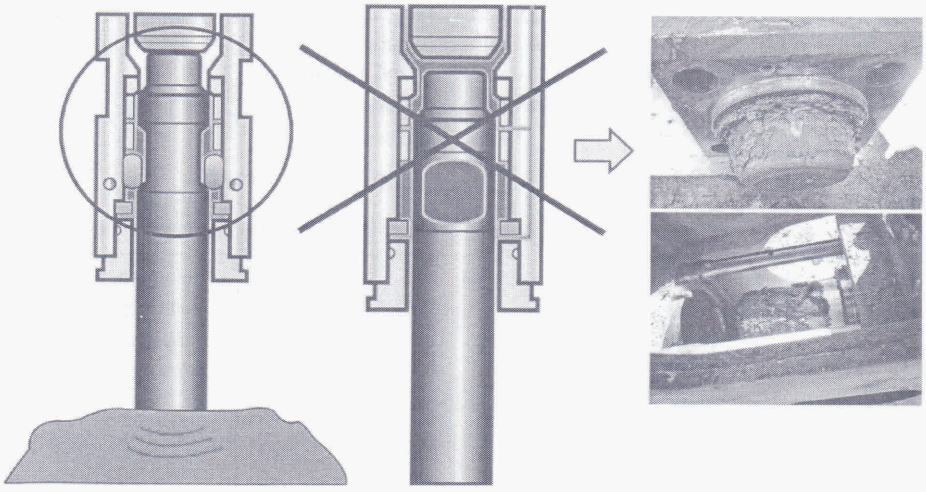


The wear of chisel pin will cause crasks on cylinder



5.Upright breaker and internal chisel to inner bush during injecting grease oil

If the grease oil go into the excavator through hammer,
it will damage the whole hydraulic cylinder and contaminate the oil.

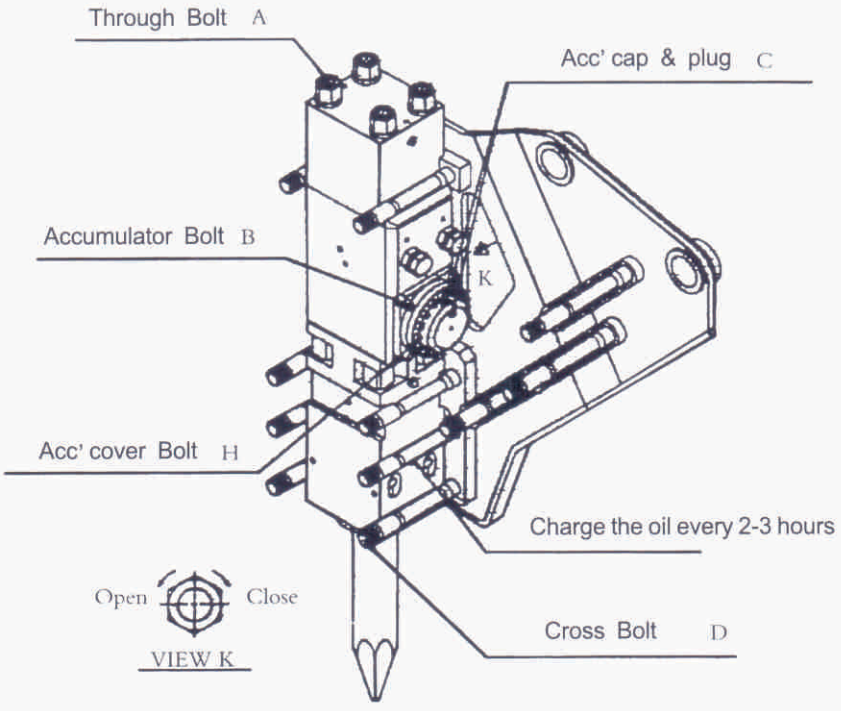


Recommended Torque Value

(Unit: Kg.m)

Parts \ Name		FXJ 36	FXJ 45	FXJ 55	FXJ 140	FXJ 750	FXJ 1500
Through Bolt	A	40	65	100	150	240	240
Accumulator Bolt	B	-	-	-	-	-	60-65
ACC' cap & plug	C	-	-	-	-	-	35
Cross Bolt	D	100	100	145	145	200	250
Acc' cover Bolt	H	-	-	-	-	-	30-35

Parts \ Name		FXJ 1800	FXJ 1900	FXJ 2000	FXJ 2200	FXJ 2400	FXJ 2700
Through Bolt	A	270	300	300	300	350	350
Accumulator Bolt	B	60-65	60-65	60-65	60-65	90-95	90-95
ACC' cap & plug	C	45	45	35	35	65	65
Cross Bolt	D	250	250	350	350	350	350
Acc' cover Bolt	H	30-35	30-35	50-55	50-55	60-65	60-65

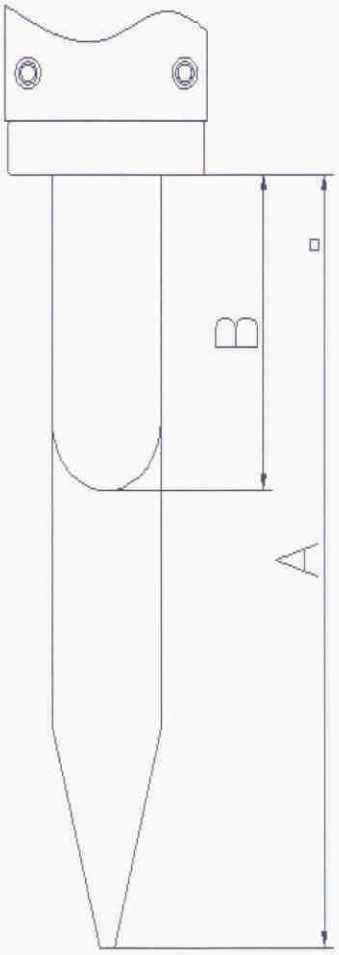


Replacement of Chisel

Chiszel worn to a certain extent need replacing, refer to following size

Unit: mm

Sl No	Break	Initial size	Replacing size
1	FXJ 36	422	250
2	FXJ 45	384	200
3	FXJ 55	474	250
4	FXJ 140	606	250
5	FXJ 750	678	300
6	FXJ 1500	762	300
7	FXJ 1800	710	300
8	FXJ 1900	804	350
9	FXJ 2000	883	350
10	FXJ 2200	933	400
11	FXJ 2400	818.5	350
12	FXJ 2700	894	500



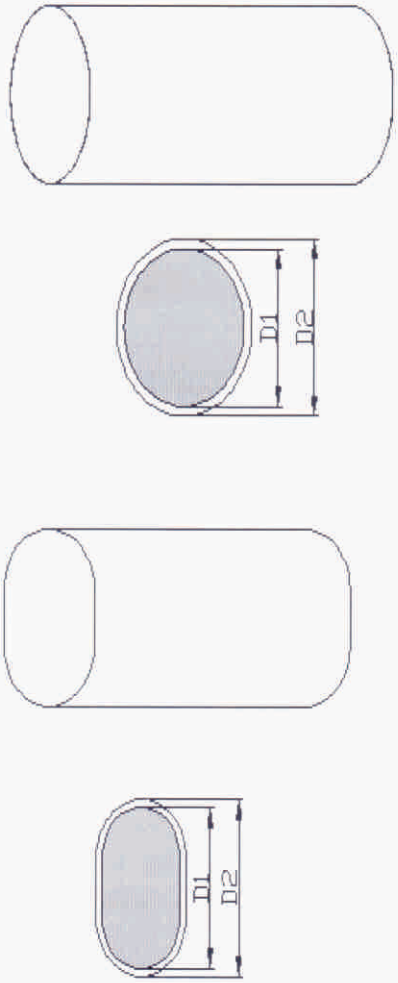
Replacement of Chisel pin

If the flat size it rob pin worn over 1.5mm, so should reverse chisel pin together.

Chisel need replacing when badly worn.

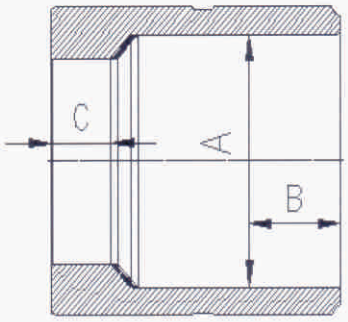
Unit: mm

Sl No.	Break	Initial size	Replacing size	Pin shape
1	FXJ 36	35	32	Round
2	FXJ 45	35	32	
3	FXJ 55	54	50	Flat
4	FXJ 140	60	56	
5	FXJ 750	76	71	
6	FXJ 1500	80	75	
7	FXJ 1800	89.5	83.5	
8	FXJ 1900	94	88	
9	FXJ 2000	97	91	
10	FXJ 2200	97	91	
11	FXJ 2400	100	94	
12	FXJ 2700	121	115	



Replacement of Inner Bush

If inner bush badly nom will shorten the piston and chisel life, even fracture piston and chisel.



Wear Limit Date showed as below. Moreover, if part A.C is worn beyond wear limit replace it.

Unit: mm

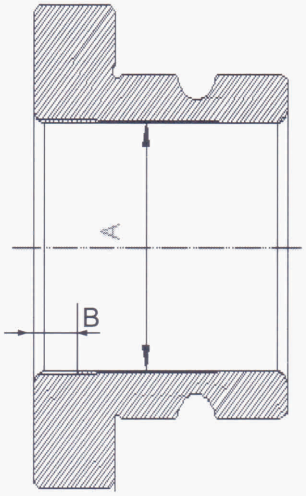
Sl No.	Break	Part B	Orignal A	Replaced A	Original C	Replaced C
1	FXJ 36	12	70	75	10	8.5
2	FXJ 45	12	75	78	14.6	11.5
3	FXJ 55	12	85	88	18.9	16
4	FXJ 140	15	100	104	12.5	10
5	FXJ 750	15	125	129	31	28
6	FXJ 1500	15	135	140	24	21
7	FXJ 1800	15	140	145	35.5	32.5
8	FXJ 1900	20	150	155	31.5	28.5
9	FXJ 2000	20	155	160	34	31
10	FXJ 2200	20	165	171	40	36.5
11	FXJ 2400	20	175	181	51.5	47
12	FXJ 2700	20	180	186	43.5	39

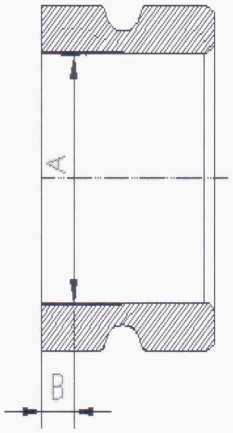
Replacement of Outer Bush

If outer bush badly worn will shorten the piston and chisel life, even fracture piston and chisel.

Unit:mm

Sl No.	Breaker	Measurement postion	Initial sizea	Replacement Diameter
1	FXJ 36	12	70	74
2	FXJ 45	12	75	80
3	FXJ 55	12	85	90
4	FXJ 140	15	100	105
5	FXJ 750	15	125	131
6	FXJ 1500	18	135	141
7	FXJ 1800	15	140	147
8	FXJ 1900	20	150	157
9	FXJ 2000	15	155	162
10	FXJ 2200	15	165	173
11	FXJ 2400	20	175	183
12	FXJ 2700	20	180	188





Breaker Disassembly

▲WARNING!

Hydraulic breakers and their components are heavy! Plan carefully how you will handle them when removing, disassembling, or installing the breaker. Stand clear when slinging the breaker off the ground.

▲CAUTION!

Use extreme care to prevent dirt from entering the hydraulic circuit when disconnecting or reconnecting hydraulic lines. Cap or plug lines when disconnecting; clean thoroughly before reconnecting. Even the smallest dirt particles will cause damage to the internal workings of the breaker.

▲WARNING!

Risk of personal injury! Wear safety glasses, boots, and protective gloves.

Relieve all trapped pressure in the breaker hydraulic circuit. Pressure can be maintained in hydraulic circuits long after the power source and pump have been shut down.

1) Relieve all pressure before disconnecting hoses or tubes.
2) Use a lifting crane of suitable capacity to remove the breaker from the carrier. NOTE: Breaker disassembly must be carried out in a clean shop environment.
3) Remove the tool from the breaker. Measure and record the clearance value between the tool and the tool bushing.
4) Position the breaker upright on a clean, level shop floor surface.
5) Restrain the breaker upright in this position while keeping the crane in place. Restrain the breaker with chains, straps or other suitable method to prevent it from tipping over if knocked or hit from an external load (forklift, cranes, loads on cranes, etc.)

▲CAUTION!

Be aware of worn housings.

As the breaker is used, the lower portion of the housing becomes worn.

Worn housings can be unstable.

6) Ensure breaker is supported and restrained to prevent tipping over.
7) The breaker housing must also be restrained against upward movement produced by the lift crane.
8) Remove crane rigging from the breaker housing only AFTER the breaker housing has been fully restrained.

▲CAUTION!

Upper and lower isolators inside the breaker housing are compressed to provide a preload on the breaker body to support it within the housing. Loosen bolts gradually and equally to remove pre-load and prevent injury.

9) Loosen top mount bracket bolts gradually and equally to reduce spring pre-load from isolators. Once all bolts have been loosened, the spring pre-load will be gone and it is safe to remove the bolts.

10) Remove top mount bracket bolts and bracket. Store in a safe place away from the work area. If the upper or lower isolators are not thick enough, it should be replaced.

11) Remove the upper isolator from the breaker and check for cracking, heat damage, wear etc. If the isolator is in poor condition it must be replaced.

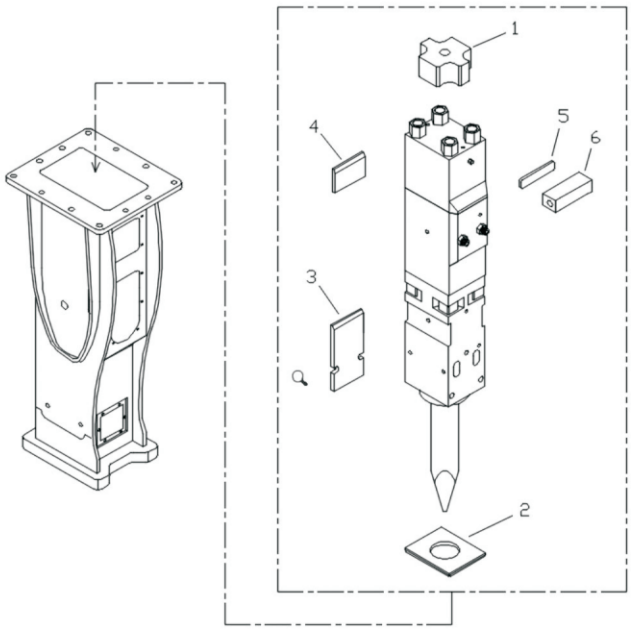
NOTE: Upper and lower isolators must be replaced after 1000 hours of operation.

Removing Breaker Body from Housing

NOTE: All lifting eyes required for breaker disassembly are found in the breaker tool kit.

Wear Pads

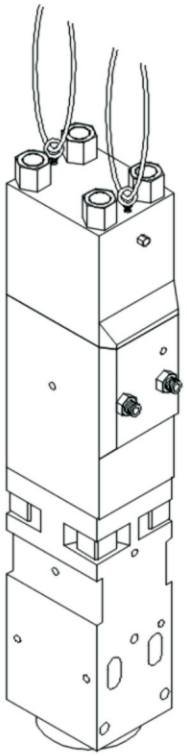
Besides the upper and lower isolators, the breaker body has wear pads between it and the inside of the housing to keep it supported. Wear pads can be reused also, if in good condition.



1. **Upper Isolator(Crosse Damper)**
2. **Lower Isolator(Lower Damper)**
3. **Wear Plate**
4. **Wear Plate**
5. **Wear Plate**
6. **Back Head Holding Block**

Weight of Main body

Model	Weight (Kg)	Model	Weight (Kg)	Model	Weight Kg
FXJ AS 07	49	FXJ AS 140	471	FXJ AS 18G	510
FXJ AS 10	53	FXJ AS 150	652	FXJ AS 20G	750
FXJ AS 20	65	FXJ AS 210	754	FXJ AS 30G	950
FXJ AS 30	83	FXJ AS 1500	911	FXJ AS 40G	1400
FXJ AS 35	122	FXJ AS 1600	1072	FXJ AS 175 HD LH	1640
FXJ AS 68	151	FXJ AS 1700	1283	FXJ AS 185 HD LH	2100
FXJ AS 75	210	FXJ AS 1700A	1443	FXJ AS 195 HD LH	2350
FXJ AS 85	280	FXJ AS 1800	1924	FXJ AS 210 HD LH	3450



▲CAUTION!

Ensure breaker is restrained to prevent tipping over.

1) Insert the appropriate lifting eyes into the rear head.
2) Using an overhead crane, pull the breaker body straight up out of the housing.
3) Carefully lower the bare breaker onto a smooth, clean, level surface.
4) Clean inside of the housing. Inspect for weld cracks, damage etc. inside and outside of the housing. Repair as required.
5) Clean and inspect the front head area of the bare breaker. Clean and inspect the wear pads.

NOTE: The upper/lower isolators and wear pads are considered wear parts and are not covered under the breaker warranty. It is recommended that they be replaced after every 1000 hours of operation or as required.

Breaker Body Disassembly

The breaker body can be disassembled standing up or laying down. The following instructions describe the standing method.

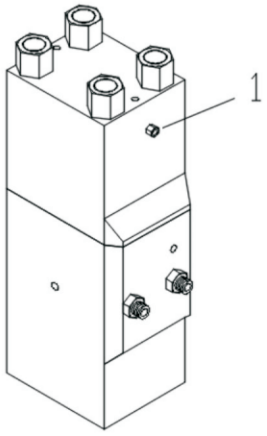
▲WARNING!

Release cushion chamber gas pressure before disassembly.

The cushion chamber in the back head contains nitrogen gas under pressure. Do not remove the tie rod nuts or gas valve until this pressure is released.

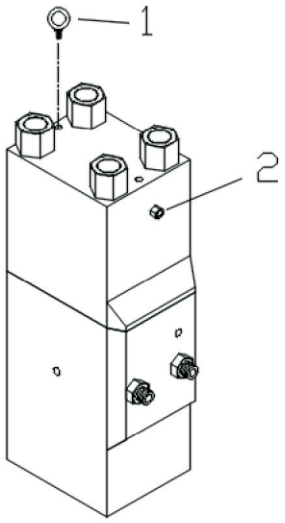
▲WARNING!

DO NOT use impact tools to disassemble or reassemble the breaker body. The tie rods and control valve bolts use heliserts (steel threaded inserts) that can be damaged by the use of impact tools.



1. Back Head Charging Valve

Rear Head Removal



1. **Lifting Eye**
2. **Back head charging valve**

1) Use the charging hose in tool kit to fully vent the N2 gas from the cushion chamber.

2) Insert lifting eyes into the rear head and stand the breaker on a safety stand.

3) Remove the back head charging valve to avoid accidental damage during bushing replacement. Put it in a safe place for reuse later.

4) Back off the tie rod nuts a couple of turns. This can be done using a torque multiplier if the breaker is standing up. If the breaker is lying down, use the sledge-wrench method.

5) Using a hoist, jerk the assembly upwards slightly, which should loosen the rear head from the cylinder.

6) Place the rear head on a clean protective surface.

7) If the rear head is stuck, it may be necessary to tap the cylinder cover on alternate sides with a soft-faced mallet. Remove the nuts and washers from the four tie rods.

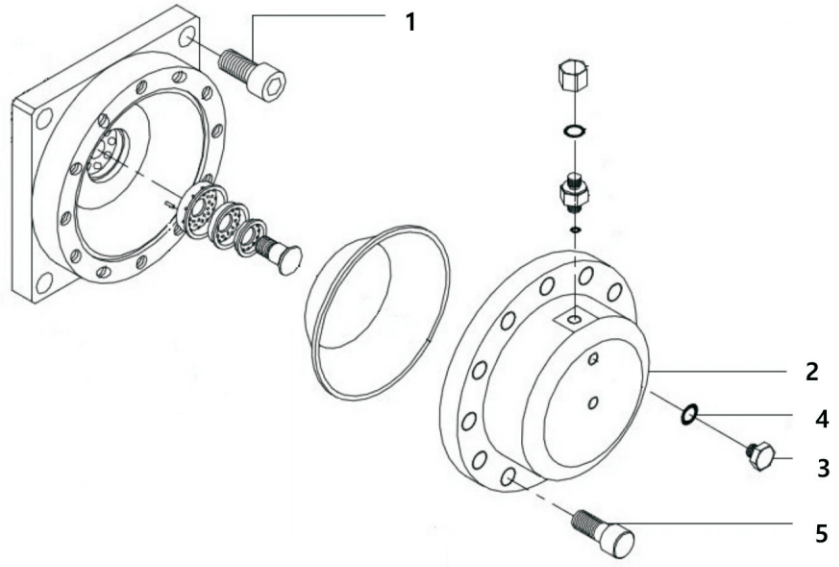
8) Remove the rear head from the cylinder using lifting eyes.

In some cases, the nuts may be seized onto the tie rod and may come out as a unit.

Accumulator Removal

▲WARNING!

Release accumulator gas pressure before disassembly. The accumulator contains nitrogen gas under pressure. Do not remove the bolts until this pressure is released.



1. **Accumulator boldy bolt**
2. **Accumulator cover**
3. **Accumulator Hex. Plug**
4. **O-Ring**
5. **Accumulator cover bolt**

▲WARNING

DO NOT use impact tools to remove the accumulator from the breaker body. The accumulator mounting bolts use heliserts(steel threaded inserts)that can be damaged by the use of impact tools.

1) Take an initial reading of the nitrogen gas pressure in the accumulator. A higher than normal reading may indicate a problem.

▲WARNING!

A gas pressure reading in the accumulator higher than the last time it was charged indicates the diaphragm may have ruptured.

Pressurized oil may exist in the accumulator. Preceed with caution.

2) Bleed off the nitrogen gas with the charging kit hose. Fully vent the accumulator. Confirm with the gauge in the charging kit.
3) Loosen the 4 bolts in a staggered pattern. Use multiple steps.
4) Remove the accumulator from the breaker body.

Diaphragm Replacement

▲CAUTION

Nitrogen gas must be fully vented before disassembly.

1) Confirm the gas pressure has been fully vented with the charging kig hose gauge.
2) Loosen the bolts holding the accumulator halves together in a staggered pattern.
3) Loosen the bolts off in 1/8 in(3mm) increments; watch for movement. Movement of the halves may mean residual pressure remains.
4) Continue loosening the bolts in a staggered pattern
5) Remove the cover to replace the diaphragm.

Accumulator Assembly

1) Install the accumulator diaphragm into the accumulator base. Make sure the groove is clean and free of any debirs
2) Lubricate the cover bolt threads
3) Install the cover bolts and washers Tighten in stages in a staggered pattern
   For information on accumulator bolt torque, see "Torque & Gas pressure table"

Charging the Accumulator

Before the breaker is put into service, the accumulator must be recharged with N2 gas.
Refer to "Accumulator Gas Pressure - Adjusting"

Control Valve Removal and Disassembly

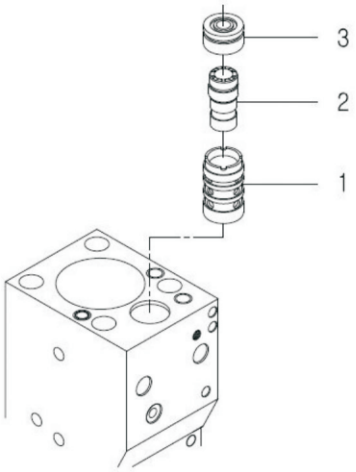
▲CAUTION!

Handle these components with care. Damaging them will cause breaker malfunction.

The control valve is responsible for directing oil within the breaker to move the piston within the cylinder. The FXJ Model has an internal control valve contained within the cylinder body.

The control valve is housed within the cylinder body. Once the back head is removed, it can be accessed from the upper end of the cylinder body.

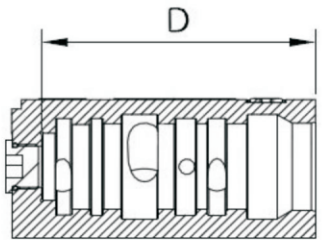
1) Remove the o-rings, then the valve plug.
2) The valve spool and valve sleeve can then be slid out. If spool is not seized, it can be easily removed. A puller can assist in removing a seized spool.



1. Valve Sleeve
2. Valve Sppol
3. Valve Cap

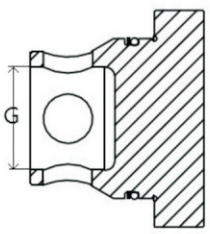
Control Valve Inspection

- If the valve spool surface is scuffed, remove it with 800-1200 grit emery cloth. If the area is extremely damaged, replace the valve.
- If the valve body has flaws in area D, smooth the surface with 800-1200 grit emery cloth.Do not use a buffing grinder on this area.

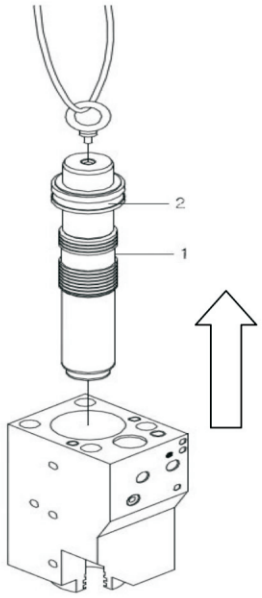


Control Valve Body

- In case of scuffing on the inner diameter G, finish by buffing with a flap wheel.
- Clean all parts of the control valve in clean solvent and dry them with compressed air.



Piston Removal



▲CAUTION!

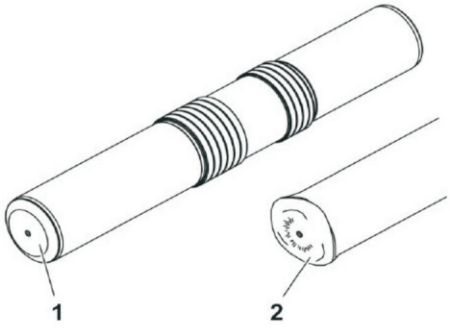
Handle these components with care. Damaging them will cause breaker malfunction.

1) Install a lifting eye into the top of the piston.

2) Lift the piston straight up and out of the cylinder.

NOTE: Avoid scratching the piston's polished surface. Tapping the cylinder with a soft-faced mallet may ease the removal of the piston. The seal bushing will come out with the piston.

3) Place the piston and seal bushing on a clean protective surface.



1. Normal Impact Face
2. Impact Face with Deformation

4) The piston should be carefully cleaned and inspected for corrosion, cavitation, pitting, and scoring.

5) Check the grooves in the piston for metal that has been pulled-in due to galling. If this has occurred, clean the grooves. Small marks can be removed with an oilstone or fine emery cloth and oil. Check the corresponding mating part as well and treat in the same manner.

6) Look for pitting and deformation of the impact face. This indicates that the tool has been operated with too much wear on the tool bushings.

7) If the face is dished, carefully measure the amount of deformation.

8) Thoroughly clean and dry the piston to protect it from dirt, then set it aside.

9) If the piston is not going to be installed immediately, coat it with oil and store it protected in a clean, dry place.

If the piston face is scuffed, finish it with a buffing grinder, then 800-1200 grit emery cloth.

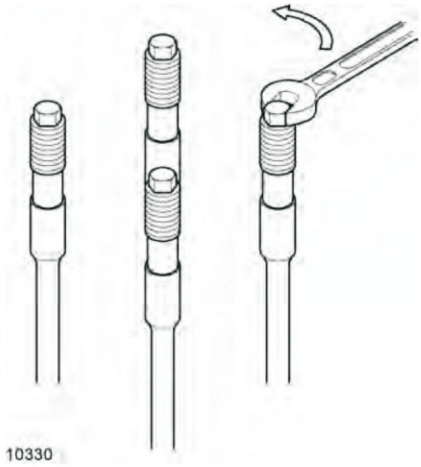
IMPORTANT: When using a buffing grinder, apply the flap wheel around the circumference of the part only. If applied along the axis, roundness of the part will be affected.

Wash the parts after finishing them.

Cylinder Removal

▲CAUTION!

Handle this component with care. Damage will cause breaker malfunction.



1) Install lifting eyes into the top of the cylinder.
2) Lift the cylinder straight up off the tie rods.
3) Loosen and remove the tie rods. It may be necessary to secure the front head to prevent it from rotating.
4) Loosen the tie rods by rotating them counter-clockwise. Use an adjustable wrench and a soft faced mallet or a sledge wrench on the tie rod flats to loosen them.

The cylinder should slip out of the front head. If not, tap the front head with a soft-faced mallet until the cylinder and front head come apart.

Cylinder Inspection

- Thoroughly clean the cylinder bore, and remove the dust seal, oil seal, and slide ring. Check the seals for signs of extension and excessive wear both before and after removal.
- Thoroughly inspect inside walls of the cylinder for corrosion, cavitation, or scoring. Check grooves above seal area for small pieces of metal, due to galling. If these are not cleaned out they will chip off and go between the piston and cylinder, and galling will occur again.
- Check for any damage to the heliserts that secure the control valve. Repair or replace as necessary to ensure the valve can be installed properly.
- Inspect the main inlet and outlet adapter threads for damage. Always replace the seals it they are removed.

▲CAUTION!

Do not install the hydraulic adapters in the wrong port.

The pressure adapter has a smaller through hole than the tank adapter.

The cylinder is marked "IN" beside the pressure adapter and "OUT" beside the tank adapter.

Cylinder clean-up

Any slight galling and other irregularities on the cylinder wall must be removed before reassembly. Use a cylinder hone to ensure the cylindricity of the bore is maintained. After using a hone, deburr the edges of all the lands.

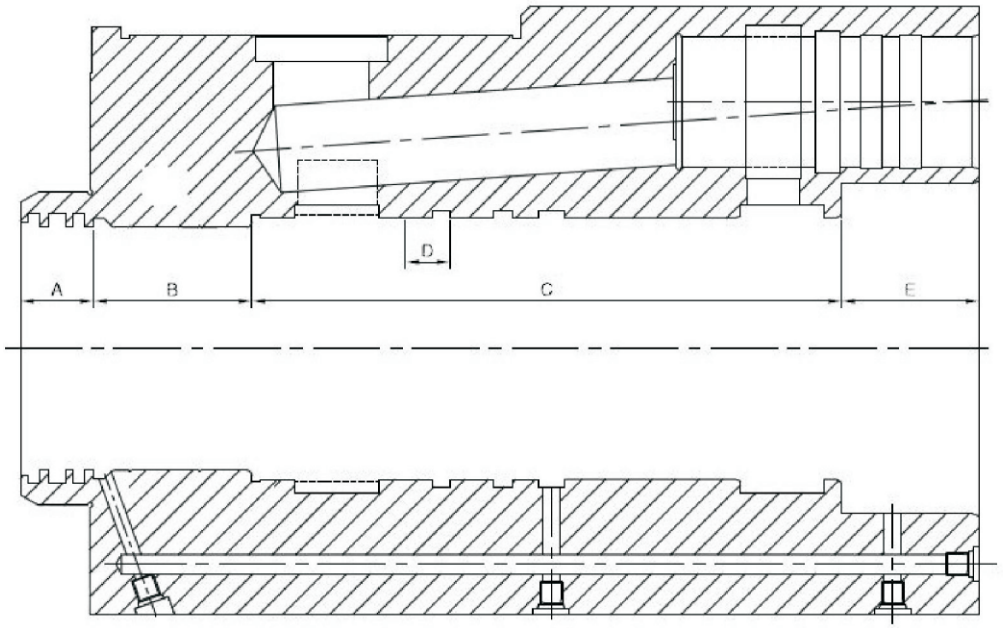
The preferred method to remove irregularities is to use a blade (fixed type) hone. A second method is to use a flexible hone. The amount of deburring required will be reduced with the flexible hone.

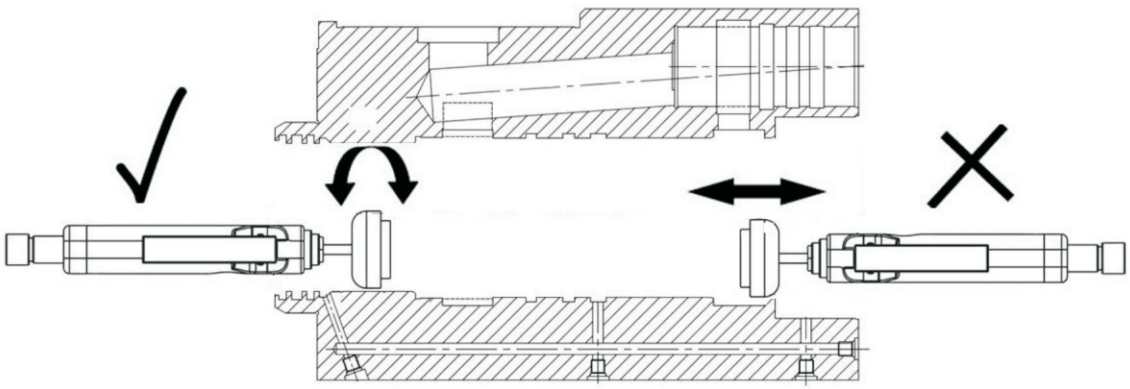
A die grinder should only be used for deburring edges and severe local points of galling.

If damage is too great, call your FXJ representative.

- Check the slide areas A, B and C for flaws. If there are scuffing flaws, finish the surface smooth with a cylinder hone.
- If there are flaws in area D, use 800-1200 grit emery cloth. Never use a buffing grinder in this area.
- Area E can be finished by buffing with a grinder.

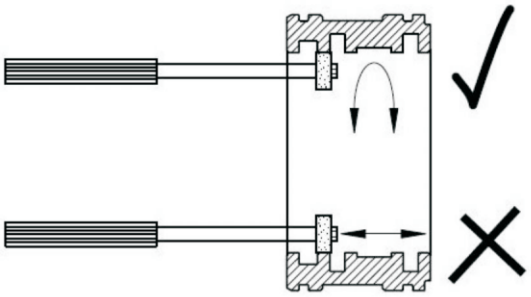
Wash the parts after finishing them.





IMPORTANT: When using a buffing grinder, apply flap around the inside diameter of the part only. If applied along the axis, roundness will be affected.

Seal Bushing Inspection



Clean and inspect the cylinder seal bushing.

The seal bushing carries several specially designed seals. Pay attention to the condition and orientation of the old seals as they are removed.

This may help to identify any operating problems that the breaker had before it was dismantled.

If burrs are found on the seal bushing, use a buffing grindstone to remove them.

IMPORTANT: When using a buffing grinder, apply the flap wheel around the inside diameter of the part only. If applied along the axis, roundness will be affected.

▲CAUTION!

Handle this component with care. Damage will cause breaker malfunction.

All parts should be thoroughly washed in clean solvent and dried with compressed air. Once the seal bushing is clean and dry, protect it from dirt and set it aside.

Tie Rod Installation

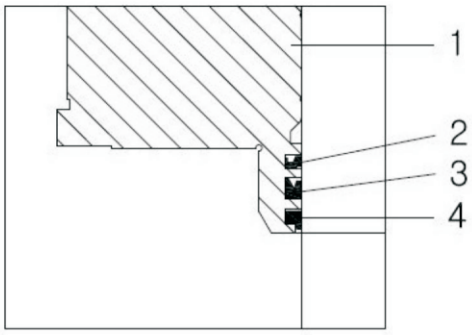
Inspect the tie rod threads. If they are damaged beyond repair, the tie rod must be replaced.

1) Lubricate the tie rods and threads thoroughly using grease.
2) Install the tie rods and tighten until they bottom out in the front head.
3) The tie rods should turn in smoothly and easily until they seat themselves. If they do not bottom out or there is excessive resistance, the threads on the tie rods may be damaged.

NOTE: As a reference, tie rod torque can be found in Torque Specifications

Cylinder Installation

1) Check the cylinder for burrs.
2) Liberally oil the inside surface of the cylinder and the new seals, then install the seals and rings into the grooves at the lower end of the cylinder.
3) Lower the cylinder carefully onto the tie rods. The control valve mounting holes on the cylinder must face the same direction as the grease fitting on the front head.



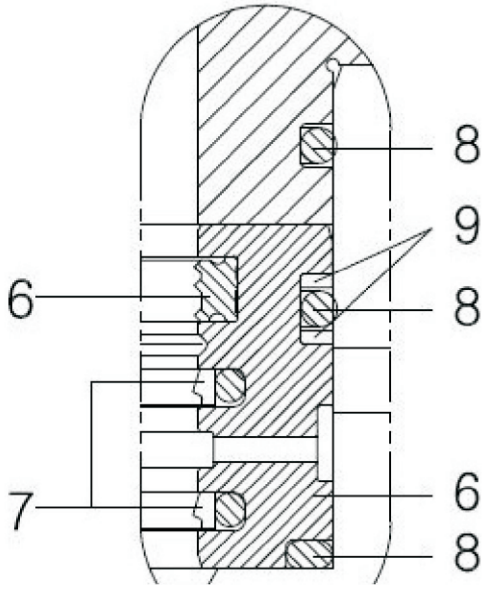
1. **Lower Cylinder**
2. **Buffer Seal**
3. **U-Packing**
4. **Dust Seal**

- Pay close attention to the correct placement and orientation of the seals. Improper seal installation will cause premature leakage and premature wear.

Seal Bushing – Re-sealing

Ensure the bushing is clean and there are no burrs.

- Oil the seal bushing and seals.
- Install the seals and o-rings in the correct positions and orientations.



6. Gas Seal
7. Step Seal
8. O-ring
9. Back up ring

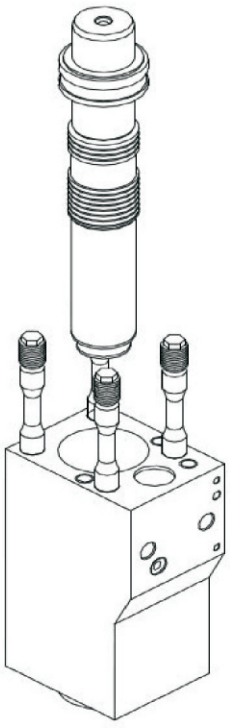
Piston Installation

1) Lubricate the top end of the piston, and slide the seal bushing into place, with the chamfer or step towards the center of the piston.

2) Lift the piston with the lifting eye, lubricate it thoroughly, and lower it carefully into the cylinder. It may need a tap to push it through the lower seals.

3) When the piston is all the way into the cylinder bore, use a soft mallet to tap the seal bushing into position in the cylinder. The bushing will stop when it reaches the support flange on the front head.

Replace the o-rings and back-up rings on the top of the cylinder where the rear head makes contact.

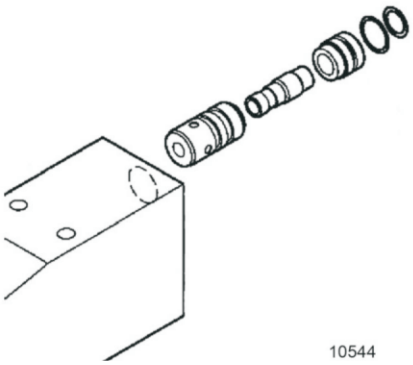


Control Valve Installation

Control valve is housed within the cylinder body. It is installed from the upper end of the cylinder body.

Lightly oil the control valve spool, valve sleeve, plug and o-rings with clean hydraulic oil.

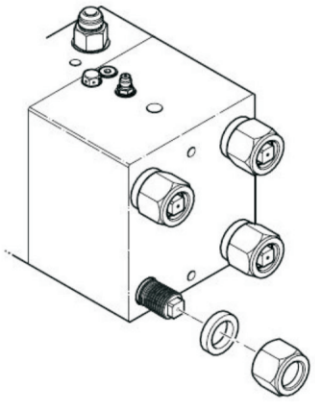
1) Insert the valve sleeve first, then insert the spool. Insert the small end of the spool first.
2) Insert the plug and ensure the o-rings are placed correctly before installing the rear head.

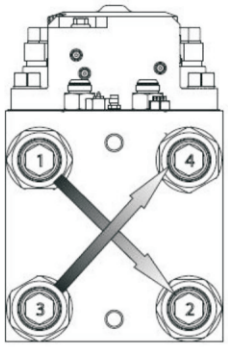


Installing the Rear Head

The cushion chamber in the rear head needs a small amount of oil to function properly. Just before installing the rear head, make a circular dam of grease on the top of the piston, just high enough to contain the required amount of oil (see table below).

1) Lower the rear head over the tie rods. The gas valve must face the same direction as the control valve on the cylinder.
2) Install the tie rod washers.
3) Lubricate the tie rod nuts with grease, and tighten them in a crossing pattern to draw the breaker components together evenly.
4) Finish tightening the nuts to the correct torque in four stages – 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% using the same crossing pattern.





Tie Rod(Through Bolt) Nut Torque

See "Torque and Gas Pressure Table- Page 40"

Charging the Cushion Chamber

Before the breaker is put into service, the cushion chamber must be recharged with N2 (nitrogen) gas.

Breaker Assembly

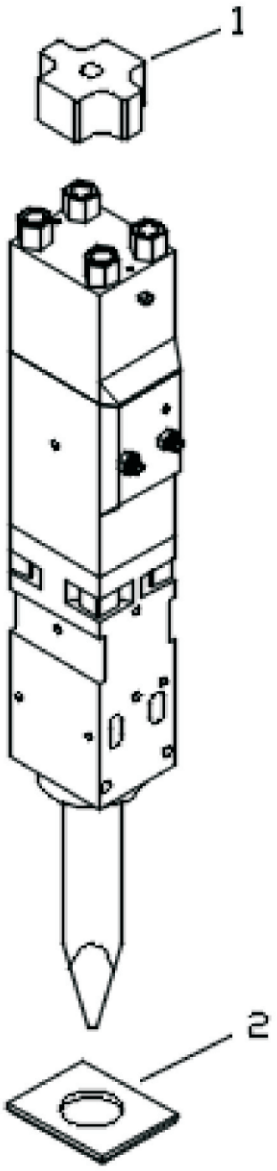
(Installing body into boxed frame)

▲WARNING!

Hydraulic breakers and their components are heavy! Plan carefully how you will handle them when removing, disassembling, or installing the breaker. Stand clear when slinging the breaker off the ground.

The FXJ breaker uses upper and lower isolators to support the breaker body within the housing.

IMPORTANT! After the top mount bracket is installed, the upper and lower isolators must compress to form a spring pre-load on the breaker body within the housing. If the breaker body has been disassembled to be rebuilt, replace the isolators.



1. **Cross Damper(Upper Isolator)**
2. **Lower Damper(Lower Isolator)**

NOTE: The upper/lower isolators and wear pads are considered wear parts and are not covered under the breaker warranty. It is recommended that they be replaced after every 1000 hours of operation or as required.

▲CAUTION!

Check to make sure the housing is upright, secure, and fully restrained.

1) Install the wear pads and lower isolator into the breaker housing.

NOTE: Do not lubricate the wear pads to ease installation of the breaker body.

NOTE: If the breaker body is new, check to make sure nothing is protruding to hinder insertion into the housing.

2) Lift the breaker body up and center it for entry into the housing. Check the orientation of the body-the pressure and return ports must face the control valve side.

3) Slowly lower the breaker into the housing. The breaker may have to be slightly tapped in using a dead blow. If the breaker binds or seizes in the housing, remove it and determine the cause.

4) Keep the lower isolator centered – nylon side up.

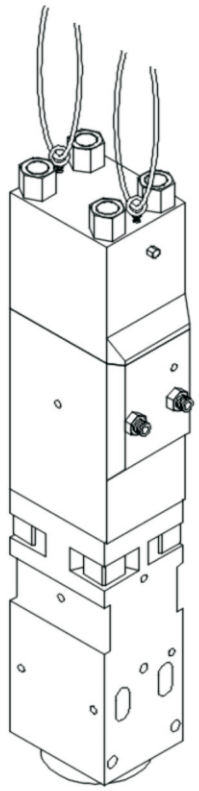
5) Lower the breaker until it fully bottoms out in the housing. Check by comparing the position of the retaining pins and the clearance holes in the bottom of the housing. The retaining pins should be just above the centerline of the clearance holes.

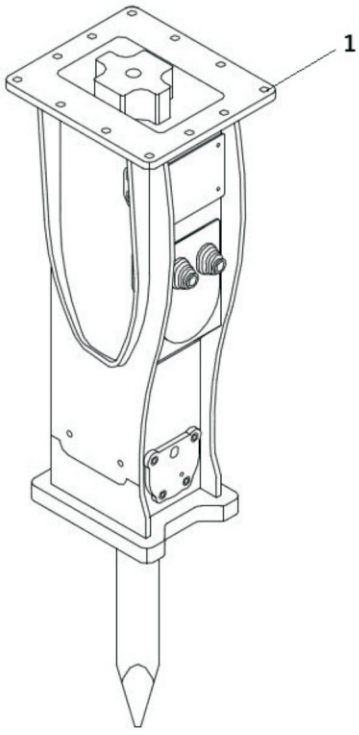
6) Position the upper isolator on the rear head. Verify it protrudes above the finished face of the breaker housing. See previous page.

7) Position the mounting bracket on the top of the breaker. Ensure bracket is not put on backwards, and install bolts.

8) Lubricate the bolts with MoS2 grease.

9) Tighten bolts in a cross pattern to provide even loading to the upper isolator.





Top Mount Bracket Bolt Torque

See "Torque and Gas Pressure Table- Page 40"

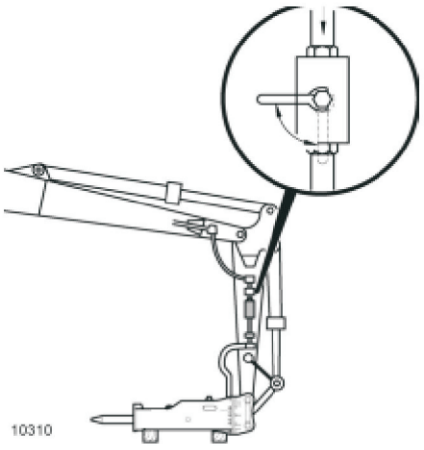
1. Top mount bracket Bolts

- Reinstall the tool. Refer to "Tool Installation"

▲CAUTION!

Use extreme care to prevent dirt from entering the hydraulic circuit when disconnecting or reconnecting hydraulic lines. Cap or plug lines when disconnecting; clean thoroughly before reconnecting.
Even the smallest dirt particles will cause damage to the internal workings of the breaker.

- Install the breaker onto the carrier and reconnect the pressure and return lines.

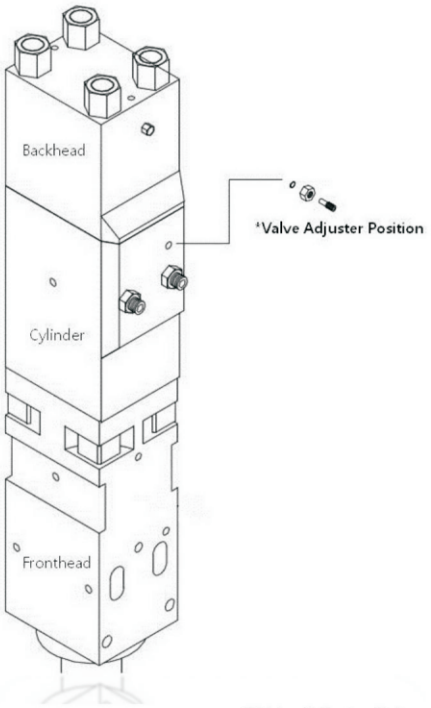


Start-up

Air may have been introduced to the hydraulic circuit and may cause a malfunction. Warm the carrier hydraulic system up to operating temperature, then cycle the oil to remove the air:

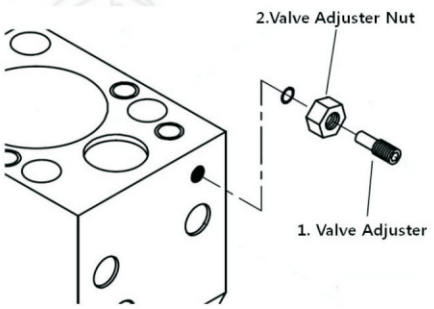
1) Lift the unit off the ground.
2) Press the start button or pedal to fire the breaker momentarily.
3) Continue to turn the breaker ON and OFF in this manner for 10 minutes.
4) Work the breaker in soft material in short bursts for 10 minutes.
5) Check for any loose bolts or oil leakage.

The breaker is now ready to operate.



High Speed and Low Speed Valve Adjusting (Valve Adjuster).

The manual High/Low Speed Selecting Valve Adjuster is on upper right side on Cylinder



High Speed Stroke Setting,

1) Turn the valve adjuster screw (1) 3 complete turns anti-clockwise from normal factory setting.

Low Speed Stroke Setting,

1) Turn the valve adjuster screw (1) to bottom out (tight)

***If it is hard to turn valve adjuster because of the valve nut (2) tight, please loosen the valve adjuster nut(2) a little bit to make valve adjuster turn easily.**

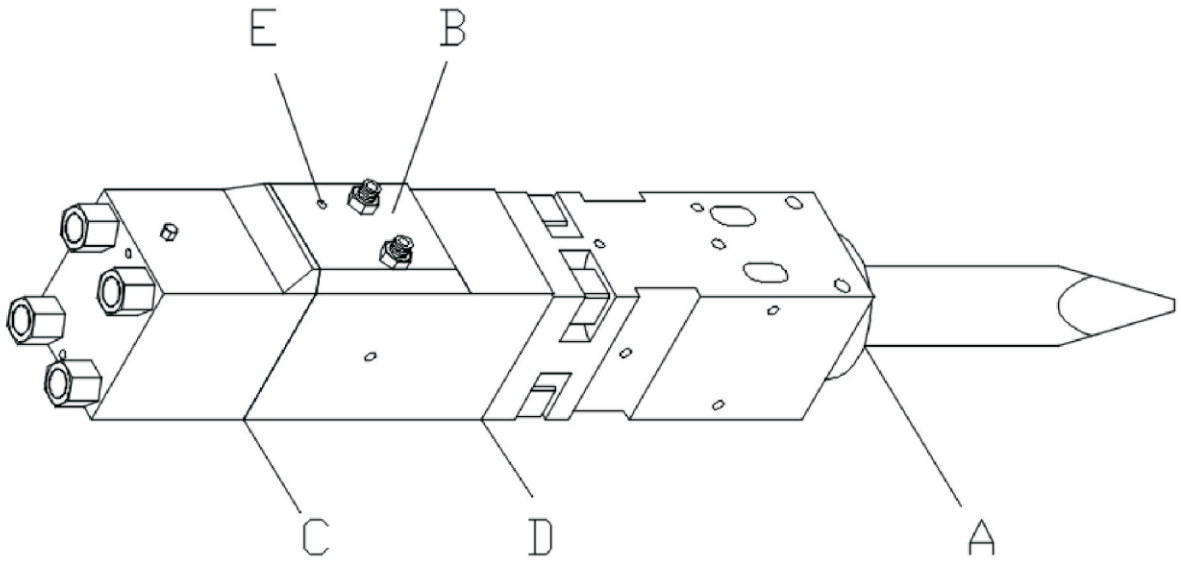
Troubleshooting Guide

Oil Leakage

If oil leakage develops, it may not be necessary to replace parts.

Check the following points in the table below before calling your FXJ representative. A slight amount of oil seepage around the breaker connecting parts is normal during the first 200 hours of operation.

Area of Leakage	Probable Cause	Correction
A		
The space between the tool and the bushing. Large amounts of oil coming out.	Damaged seals.	Re-seal as necessary.
B		
Oil over the surface of the breaker.	Loose hydraulic hoses or adapters.	Check condition of hydraulic hoses and adapters. Tighten as necessary.
C		
Joining surface of cylinder and rear head. Oil oozing. New oil leaking.	Loose tie rod nut. Damaged o-ring.	Tighten tie rod. Replace damaged o-ring.
D		
Joining surface of cylinder and front head. New oil leaking.	Loose plugs on face of cylinder. Damaged seals.	Tighten loose plugs. Replace damaged seals as necessary.
E		
High/low speed selector. Oil running down breaker.	Loose locknut. Damaged O-ring.	Tighten loose locknut. Replace damaged O-ring.



Hydraulic Breaker

Does not hammer

Probable Cause	Correction
Anti-blank fire has activated.	Push breaker down on tool to disengage blank fire mode.
Base carrier selector valve does not operate correctly.	Check connection from cab controls to selector valve.
Poor performance of the hydraulic pump.	Check pump outlet. Repair or replace.
Pressure relief valve set too low.	Check relief settings and adjust.
Clogged or restricted hoses.	Clean or replace.
Cushion chamber filled with oil.	Replace seals.
Seizure of breaker.	Overhaul and replace worn parts.
Back-pressure too high in circuit.	Find source causing increased back-pressure in return circuit and remove.
Control valve bolts loose.	Tighten bolts to correct torque in a staggered pattern.
Check all ball valves.	Open ball valve.

Does Not Impact

Probable Cause	Correction
Temperature of the hydraulic oil is too low.	Warm up the hydraulic excavator.
The nitrogen gas pressure in the cushion chamber is too high.	Adjust the nitrogen gas to the correct pressure.
Pressure setting for the relief valve is too low.	Set the relief valve to the correct pressure setting.
Poor performance of the hydraulic pump on the excavator.	Have the hydraulic excavator manufacturer check the pump performance. If the performance is poor, repair or replace.
Back-pressure too high in circuit.	Find source causing increased back-pressure in return circuit and remove.

Lack of Power

Probable Cause	Correction
Insufficient oil flow or oil pressure.	Check hydraulics of the base carrier.
Broken tool.	Replace tool, check piston for damage.
Cushion chamber gas pressure is too low.	Check and adjust.
Back-pressure too high in circuit.	Find source causing increased back-pressure in return circuit and remove.

Erratic hammering

Probable Cause	Correction
Hydraulic oil temperature is to high.	Oil temperature must not exceed 158°F(70°C).
Insufficient oil flow and/or pressure.	Check base carrier hydraulic system.
Clogged or restricted hoses, or pipes.	Clean or replace.
Not enough down force on the tool.	Increase the down pressure acting on the tool.
Pressure too high in cushion chamber.	Adjust pressure.
Too much grease in the impact chamber.	Remove tool and clean out excess grease. Follow proper greasing instructions.
Excessive clearance between tool and tool bushing.	Check clearance and replace worn parts.
Excess wear at top of tool.	Remove and inspect the tool. Replace if necessary.
Foreign matter in the breaker control valve.	Disassemble and clean.
Seizure of piston and cylinder.	Overhaul the breaker.
Back-pressure to high in circuit.	Find source causing increased back-pressure in return circuit and remove.
Control valve bolts loose	Tighten bolts to correct torque in a staggered pattern.

Tool Mushrooming

Probable Cause	Correction
Continuous hammering in one place.	Use short bursts. Re-position breaker every 20 seconds.

Rapid Increase in Oil Temperature

Probable Cause	Correction
Insufficient oil cooling.	Check oil cooler.
Insufficient oil flow.	Check pump output.
Incorrect oil pressure.	Check relief valve setting.

Emulsification of Oil

Probable Cause	Correction
Oil contaminated with water.	Locate source of water and repair. Replace oil.

Leakage

Probable Cause	Correction
The space between the tool and bushing has large amounts of oil coming out.	Damaged seals. Re-seal as necessary.
Possible loose hoses or adapter fittings cause oil over the surface of the breaker.	Check condition of hoses and fittings, tighten as necessary.
Oil oozing after overhaul of breaker, between the control valve and surface of the cylinder.	Normal oozing of assembly lubricants.
Oil ooze after overhaul of breaker, between the joining surfaces of cylinder and rear head.	Loosen tie rod nuts, and retighten. Damaged o-ring, replace.
New oil leaking from surface between cylinder and front head.	Loosen plugs on face of the cylinder, then re-tighten. Damaged seals in the cylinder, replace as necessary.
Between the cylinder and hose adapter.	Replace worn or damaged o-ring. Check and re-tighten the hose adapter to the specified torque.
Leakage at stroke adjuster cap.	Replace worn or damaged o-ring. Loosen the stroke adjuster cap, then re-tighten to specified torque.
Leakage at pilot valve cap.	Replace worn or damaged o-ring. Loosen the pilot valve cap, then re-tighten to specified torque.
Control valve bolts loose	Tighten bolts to correct torque in a staggered pattern.

Gas Leakage

Probable Cause	Correction
Gas leakage from the gas valve.	Replace worn or damaged seals. Check gas valve for damage repair or replace.
Leakage from gas valve body.	Worn or damaged o-ring. Replace.
Gas leakage from between the cylinder and the cylinder cover.	Worn or damaged o-ring. Replace.
Tie rods loose.	Tighten to correct torque value in a cross pattern.

Erratic Blows After Breaker has been Operating Normally

Probable Cause	Correction
Seizure of control valve.	Repair or replace control valve.
Seizure of piston and cylinder.	Remove and inspect piston, and inside of cylinder body.
Relief valve for the excavator is set too low.	Set the relief valve to correct pressure setting.
Poor performance of the hydraulic pump on the excavator.	Have the hydraulic excavator manufacturer check the pump performance. If the performance is poor, repair or replace.
Lack of down pressure on the tool.	Operate the arm and bucket so that pressure is applied to the tool.
Nitrogen gas pressure in the rear head is too low.	Adjust the nitrogen gas to the correct pressure.
Back-pressure too high in circuit.	Find source causing increased back-pressure in return circuit and remove.
Control valve bolts loose	Tighten bolts to correct torque in a staggered pattern.

Blows/min decreased

Probable Cause	Correction
Nitrogen gas pressure in the rear head is too high.	Adjust the nitrogen gas to the correct pressure.
Lack of down pressure on the tool.	Operate the boom and bucket cylinders so that pressure is applied to the tool.
Pressure setting for the relief valve is too low.	Set the relief valve to the correct pressure setting.
Poor performance of the hydraulic pump on the excavator.	Have the excavator manufacturer check the pump performance.
Clogged or restricted hoses, pipes.	Investigate the blocked area and repair or replace.
Back-pressure too high in circuit.	Find source causing increased back-pressure in return circuit and remove.

Tool Breaking

Probable Cause	Correction
Abuse of tool and prying with tool.	Apply down force in the direction of tool only. Check for excess play in arms, links, and pins.

Breaker Tool

Normal Breaker Tool Wear

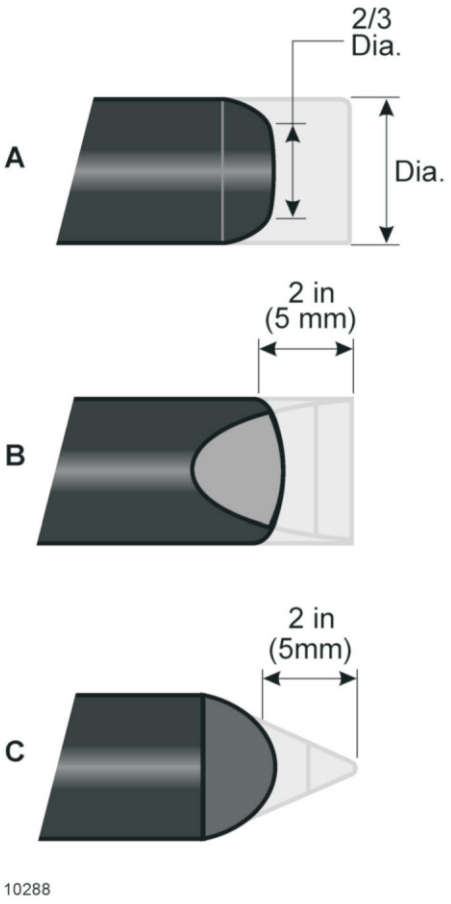
Wear depends on rock conditions. Hard, abrasive rock wears the tool down faster. Working in softer materials will keep the point shape longer.

Blunt tools (A) will wear back 1/3 of the diameter to be shaped as shown.

Moil and Chisel tools (B & C) will wear back 2 inches (51mm) or more to be shaped as shown.

As a general guide, this is considered normal wear and reasonable tool life.

Warranty claims are not accepted for normal wear.



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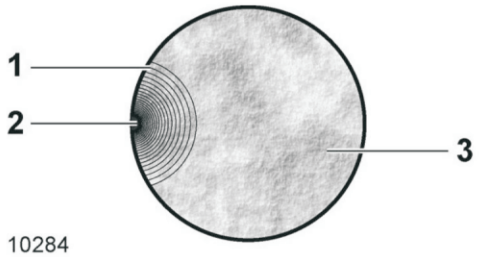
Breaker Tool Fatigue Failures

Metal Fatigue

Metal fatigue is the sudden fracture of a component. This effect occurs on metal after a period of repeated cycles of stress. Normally, there will be no obvious warning. A crack forms without any visual change making it difficult to detect the presence of growing cracks. Fractures usually start from small nicks or scratches or fillets that cause a localized concentration of stress.



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The fracture face itself normally appears as a semi-circular polished area with the remainder looking uneven and rough. The polished semi-circle is the fatigue area, originating from a damage mark or other stress event outside of the tool.

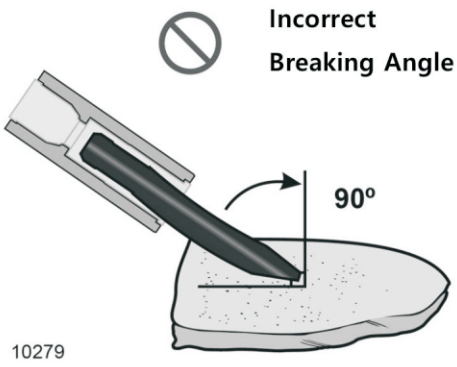
The fatigue area spreads slowly into the tool, until the stress causes sudden failure to the section. Generally, the size of the fatigue area indicates the level of stress applied to the tool, i.e. the smaller the fatigue area, the higher the stress level. Once a fatigue crack begins, it takes less stress to make it grow.

Cause and Effect of Fatigue

In normal operation, a cycle of compressive and tensile stresses flow up and down the tool with each piston blow as the breaker fires.

The main cause of increased tool fatigue stress is any side force applied during operation that bends the tool. Prying with the tool, using the incorrect working angle, or attempting to break ground using the pull of the carrier machine will shorten tool life and must be avoided.

Anything that interferes with these normal stresses increases the risk of early tool fatigue failure.



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Other Causes of Increased Tool fatigue Stress

Blank Firing

Blank firing is any situation where the breaker piston strikes the top of the tool, but the tool is not in proper contact with the material. This can happen when the tool slides off the work and also when breaking through thin concrete slabs or boulders.

Cold

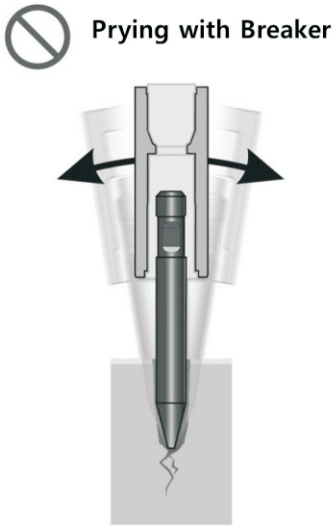
Low temperature makes the tool more susceptible to fatigue failure. Warm the tool first with moderate or light breaking.

Mechanical and Thermal Damage

Any type of damage to the tool surface makes it more likely to suffer fatigue failure.

Care must be taken to:

- Prevent scratches, gouges, weld marks.
- Keep tool well lubricated.
- Operate properly and avoid excessive bending of the tool.

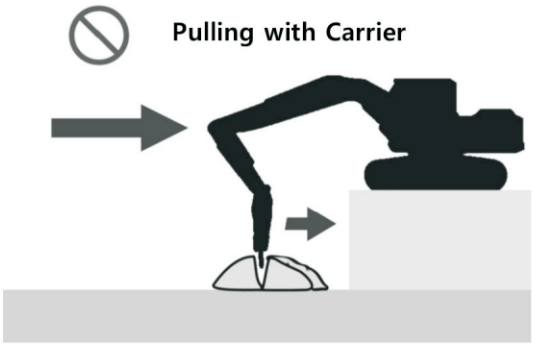


10280

Poor Lubrication

Metal to metal contact causes material pick up that can scrape deep damage marks. These will develop into fatigue cracks, causing tool failure. Ensure the tool shank is well lubricated before inserting into the tool holder. Molybdenum disulfide grease or FXJ own brand of Chisel Paste (containing copper, graphite and silica) is recommended at 2 hour intervals.

- Make sure tool is pushed up fully inside the breaker.
- Grease until clean grease runs freely from cavities.



10281

Corrosion

Keep spare tools well greased and sheltered from the weather when not in use. A rusty tool is more prone to fatigue failure.

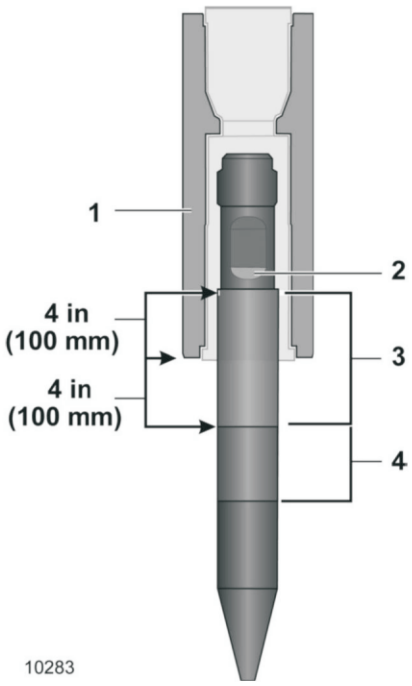
Area of Typical Tool Failures

Guide to Warranty Claims

FXJ tools are manufactured from top quality materials and heat-treated to produce a fatigue and wear resistant tool.

When a tool fails to give satisfactory service life, a brief visual inspection usually reveals the cause.

- A tool metal "fatigue" failure generally occurs within 4 in (100 mm) above and below the face of the front head, or at the retainer pin flat.
- A less common failure area is about 8 in (200 mm) from the face of the front end, depending on the work the breaker is doing.

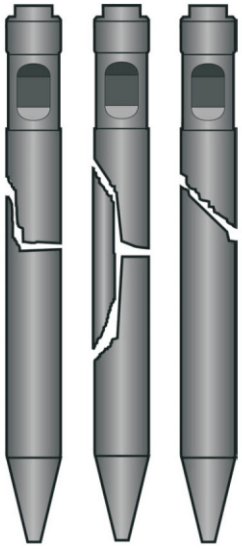


10283

1. **Front Head**
2. **Retainer Pin Flat**
3. **High Risk Fatigue Area**
4. **Low Risk Fatigue Area**

Typical fractures caused by excessive bending of the tool.

Fractures like this are not covered by warranty.


10282

Typical fracture caused by prying with the tool while it was buried in the work piece.

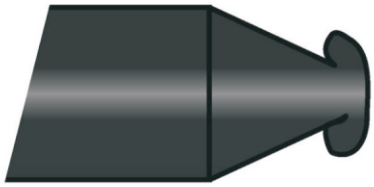
Fractures like this are not covered by warranty.


10287

Mushrooming

Hammering the tool too long in hard dense material without penetrating through causes mushrooming. This generates intense heat that softens and mushrooms the point. This is not a fault of the tool. If the rock or stone shows no sign of breaking within 20 seconds, reposition the breaker.

Warranty claims made for mushrooming on the ends of the tool will be rejected.

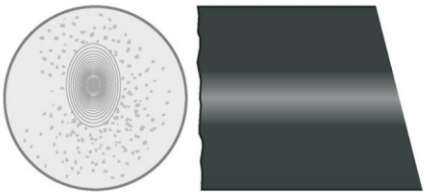


10289

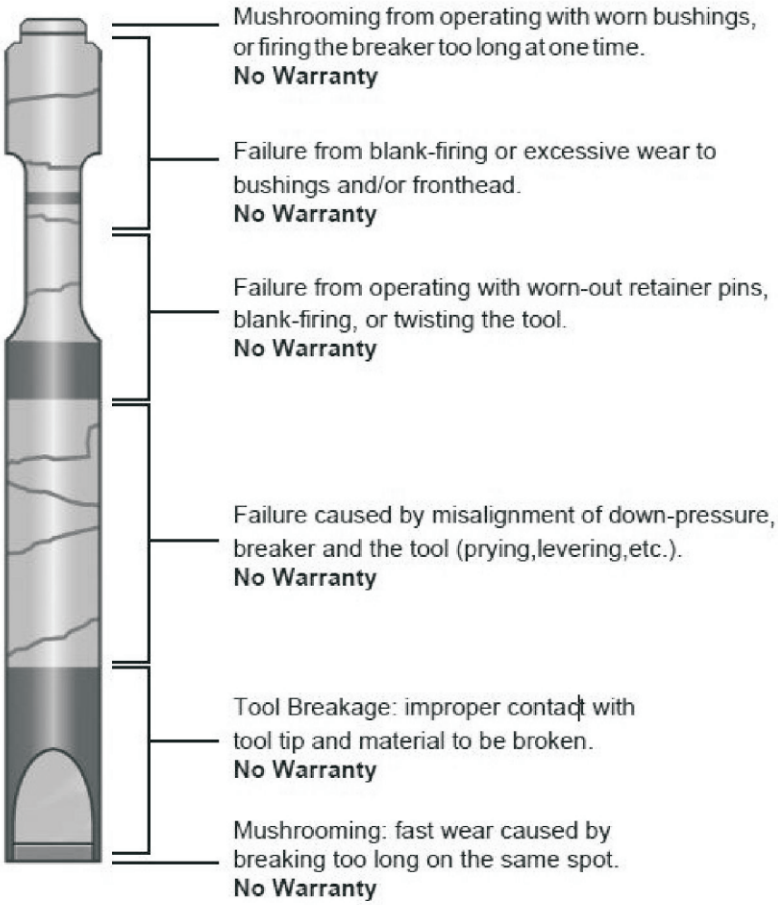
Steel Defect Failure

This failure has fatigue lines originating from an internal point, and not from the outer surface. This is a very rare failure caused by a defect in the steel.

This type of defect is covered under the normal warranty period.



10290



Removal and Storage

▲CAUTION!

Use extreme care to prevent dirt from entering the hydraulic circuit when disconnecting or reconnecting hydraulic lines. Cap or plug lines when disconnecting; clean thoroughly before reconnecting. Even the smallest dirt particles will cause damage to the internal workings of the breaker.

Short-term Storage

Storing your breaker up to a week is considered Short-term Storage.

Follow this procedure:

1) If shut-off valves are used with the breaker, turn them to the OFF position.
2) Disconnect the pressure and return lines. Plug the lines and the breaker ports to prevent contamination.
3) Use your excavator to lay the breaker on wooden blocks with the mounting bracket end lying higher than the tool end. Support the breaker before proceeding.
4) Remove the pins to disconnect the breaker from the carrier.
5) Remove the tool and ensure the retaining pins, bushings and piston bottom (inside breaker) are well greased.
6) Reinstall the tool and cover the breaker with a tarp. Use a waterproof cover if storing outdoors.

Long-term Storage

Storing the breaker over a week is considered Long-term Storage.

Breaker Stored Lying Down

Use the following procedure:

1) Release the cushion chamber gas pressure.
2) Remove the tool and liberally grease the piston bottom, retaining pins and inside the front head.
3) Ensure inlet ports are open to allow piston to move up to the top.
4) Push the piston up inside the breaker and reinstall the tool.
5) Lay the breaker on wooden blocks (using your excavator). Mounting bracket end should lie higher than the tool end.
6) Cover the breaker with a tarp (waterproof if outdoors).

Breaker Stored Standing Up

If the breaker is to be stored standing up, place in a safety stand. Use the following procedure:

1) Release the cushion chamber gas pressure.
2) Remove the tool and liberally grease the piston bottom, retaining pins and inside the front head.
3) Ensure inlet ports are open to allow piston to move up to top
4) Reinstall the tool and place the breaker in the vertical stand. This will allow the breaker's weight to push the tool and piston up inside the breaker.
5) Cover the breaker with a tarp (waterproof if outdoors).

Initial Start-up after Storage

▲CAUTION!

Use extreme care to prevent dirt from entering the hydraulic circuit when disconnecting or reconnecting hydraulic lines. Cap or plug lines when disconnecting; clean thoroughly before reconnecting. Even the smallest dirt particles will cause damage to the internal workings of the breaker.

Storage can introduce air into the hydraulic circuit. If air is present in the hydraulic circuit during operation, it may cause a malfunction.

Circulating the oil will remove air and other foreign substances from the system. If the breaker was stored lying down, seals can deform. Follow these steps to circulate the hydraulic oil, and correct these problems:

1) First, recharge cushion chamber with nitrogen gas.

With the breaker mounted and oil warmed to operating temperatures:

2) Lift the unit of the ground.

3) Press the Start button or pedal to fire the breaker momentarily.

4) Continue to turn the breaker ON and OFF in this manner for ten minutes.

The breaker is now ready to be put into service.

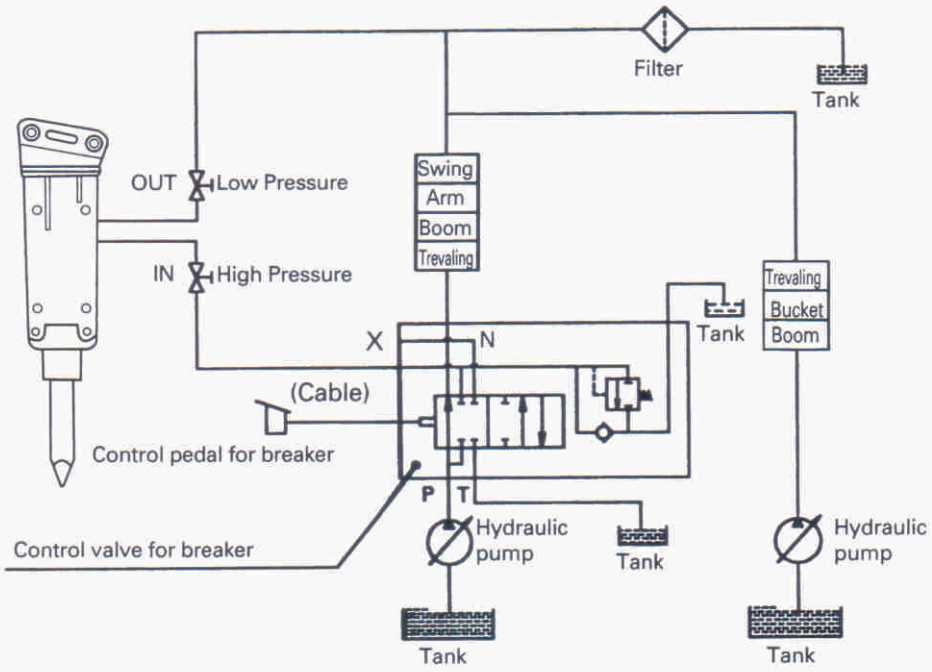
HYDRAULIC PIPE LINES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE

Operation of the hydraulic breaker requires installation of hydraulic pipe lines for exclusive use of the hydraulic breaker. As hydraulic pipe lines vary depending on base machines, our service engineer must first check the hydraulic pressure, oil capacity, pressure loss and other conditions of the base machine before installing hydraulic pipe lines. Use only genuine parts in case of the need for replacement as hydraulic pipe lines(hoses, pipes and fittings) are made of materials carefully selected in consideration of durability.

WARNING

The Hydraulic System to the base machine must be checked by checked by an authorized service engineer before first use and after any modifications.

■ HYDRAULIC PIPE LINES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE



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FXJ HYDRAULIC BREAKER PART BOOK

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FXJ 36
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 36 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST

PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	**CYLINDER ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-70101	CYLINDER	145 * 192 * 367	1	
FXJ-AI-70102	PISTON	Ø 68 * Ø 77 * Ø 70 * 483	1	
FXJ-AI-70103	BUFFER RING	HBY 70 * 85.5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-70104	U-PACKING	IUIS 70 * 80 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-70105	DUST SEAL	LBI 70 * 80 * 6 * 8	1	
FXJ-AI-70106	CYLINDER PLUG	M18 * P 1.5	3	
FXJ-AI-70107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP - 16	3	
FXJ-AI-70108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1/2'	2	
FXJ-AI-70109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1/2'	2	
FXJ-AI-70110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-18	2	
FXJ-AI-70111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-70112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-70113	GUIDE PIN	Ø 12.5 * 30	3	
200	**VALVE ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-70201	VALVE COVER	Ø 45 * 24.5	1	
FXJ-AI-70202	VALVE	Ø 31.5 * Ø 33 * Ø 30 * 70	1	
FXJ-AI-70203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 45 * 76.5	1	
FXJ-AI-70204	O-RING	1BG - 40	1	
FXJ-AI-70205	O-RING	1BG - 25	1	
300	**PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-70301	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY	Ø 98 * 46	1	
FXJ-AI-70302	GAS SEAL	1KH 68 * 78 * 5.5	1	
FXJ-AI-70303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 68	2	
FXJ-AI-70304	O-RING	AS568 - 239	2	
400	**BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-70401	BACK HEAD	145 * 192 * 154	1	
FXJ-AI-70402	O-RING	AS568 - 239	1	
FXJ-AI-70403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-70404	O-RING	1BP - 18	1	
FXJ-AI-70405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVE	M10 * P 1.0	1	
FXJ-AI-70406	O-RING	1 BP - 12	1	
500	**FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-70501	FRONT HEAD	145 * 156 * 398	1	
FXJ-AI-70502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 70 * Ø 90 * 99	1	
FXJ-AI-70503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 70 * Ø 90 * 109	1	
FXJ-AI-70504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-70505	CHISEL PIN	Ø 35 * 155	1	
FXJ-AI-70506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 16 X 97	2	
FXJ-AI-70507	CHISEL	Ø 70 * 700	1	
FXJ-AI-70508	RUBBER PLUG	Ø 16 X 20.5	3	
FXJ-AI-70511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 16 X 107	1	
FXJ-AI-70512	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-70515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1.75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-70516	BOLT	ST27 * 2 * 40mm	4	
700	**THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-70701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 27 * 572	4	
FXJ-AI-70702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-70703	WASHER		4	

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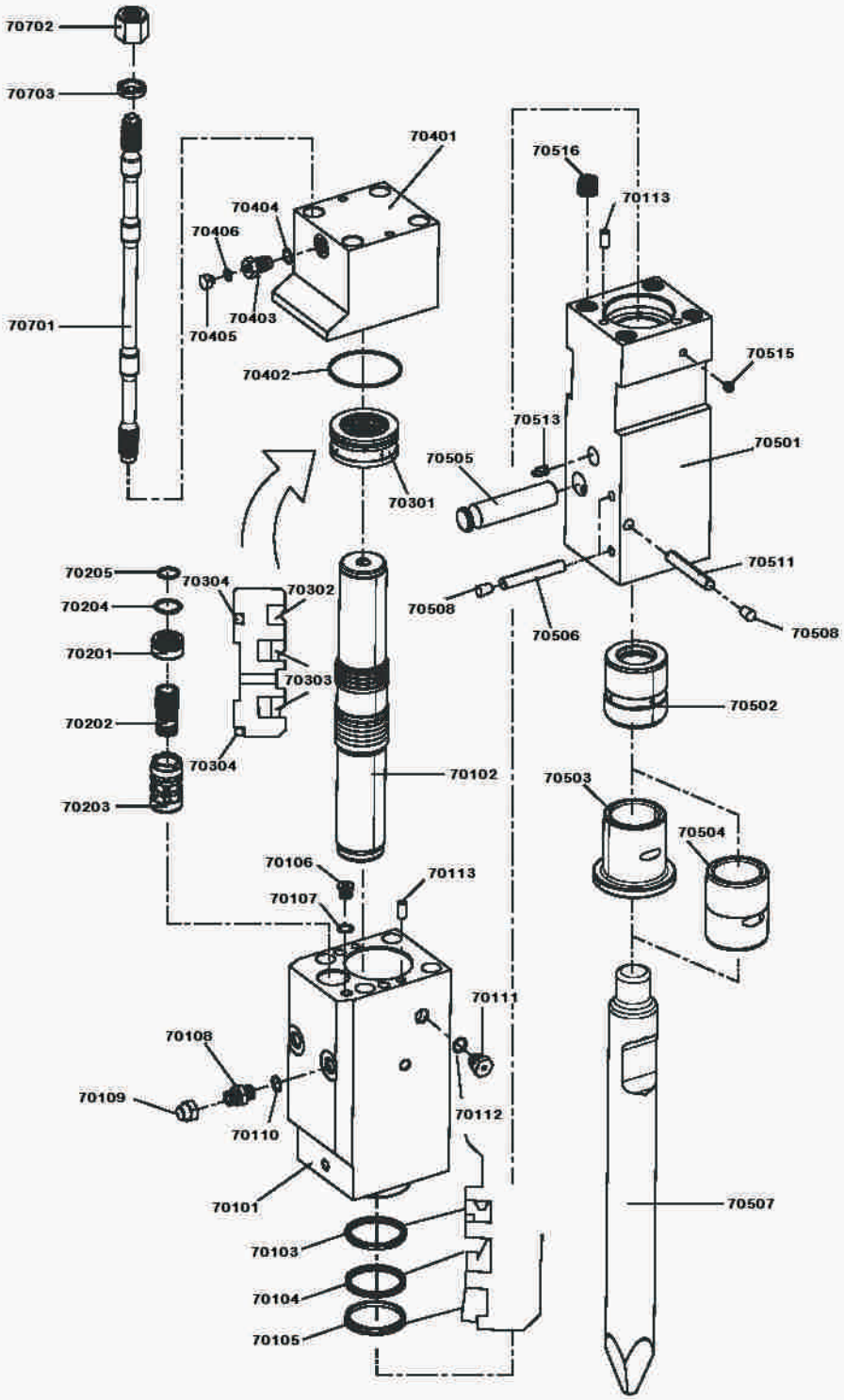
The above specifications are subject to change without prior notice for the specification data modification.

FXJ 36 Main Body Parts List (70100 - 70703)



FXJ 45
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 45 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST

PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	**CYLINDER ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-75101	CYLINDER	165 * 204 * 426	1	
FXJ-AI-75102	PISTON	Ø 73 * Ø 81 * Ø 75 * 560	1	
FXJ-AI-75103	BUFFER RING	HBY 75 * 90.5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-75104	U-PACKING	IUIS 75 * 85 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-75105	DUST SEAL	LBI 75 * 85 * 6 * 8	1	
FXJ-AI-75106	CYLINDER PLUG	M18 * P 1.5	3	
FXJ-AI-75107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP - 16	3	
FXJ-AI-75108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1/2'	2	
FXJ-AI-75109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1/2'	2	
FXJ-AI-75110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-18	2	
FXJ-AI-75113	GUIDE PIN	Ø 12.5 * 30	2	
200	**VALVE ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-75201	VALVE COVER	Ø 45 * 30	1	
FXJ-AI-75202	VALVE	Ø 33.2 * Ø 34 * Ø 32.5 * 77	1	
FXJ-AI-75203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 45 * 80.5	1	
FXJ-AI-75204	O-RING	1BG - 40	1	
FXJ-AI-75205	O-RING	1BG - 25	1	
300	**PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-75301	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY	Ø 105 * 48	1	
FXJ-AI-75302	GAS SEAL	1KH 73 * 82.5 * 7.3	1	
FXJ-AI-75303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 73	2	
FXJ-AI-75304	O-RING	1BG - 100	2	
400	**BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-75401	BACK HEAD	165 * 204 * 209	1	
FXJ-AI-75402	O-RING	1BG - 100	1	
FXJ-AI-75403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-75404	O-RING	1BP - 18	1	
FXJ-AI-75405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P 1.0	1	
FXJ-AI-75406	O-RING	1 BP - 12	1	
500	**FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-75501	FRONT HEAD	165 * 165 * 438	1	
FXJ-AI-75502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 75 * Ø 91.5 * 84	1	
FXJ-AI-75503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 75 * Ø 108 * 114.5	1	
FXJ-AI-75504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-75505	CHISEL PIN	Ø 35 * 164	2	
FXJ-AI-75506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 16 X 127	3	
FXJ-AI-75507	CHISEL	Ø 70 * 712	1	
FXJ-AI-75508	RUBBER PLUG	Ø 16 X 20.5	3	
FXJ-AI-75513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-75516	BOLT	ST27 * 2 * 40mm	4	
700	**THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-75701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 27 * 687	4	
FXJ-AI-75702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-75703	WASHER		4	

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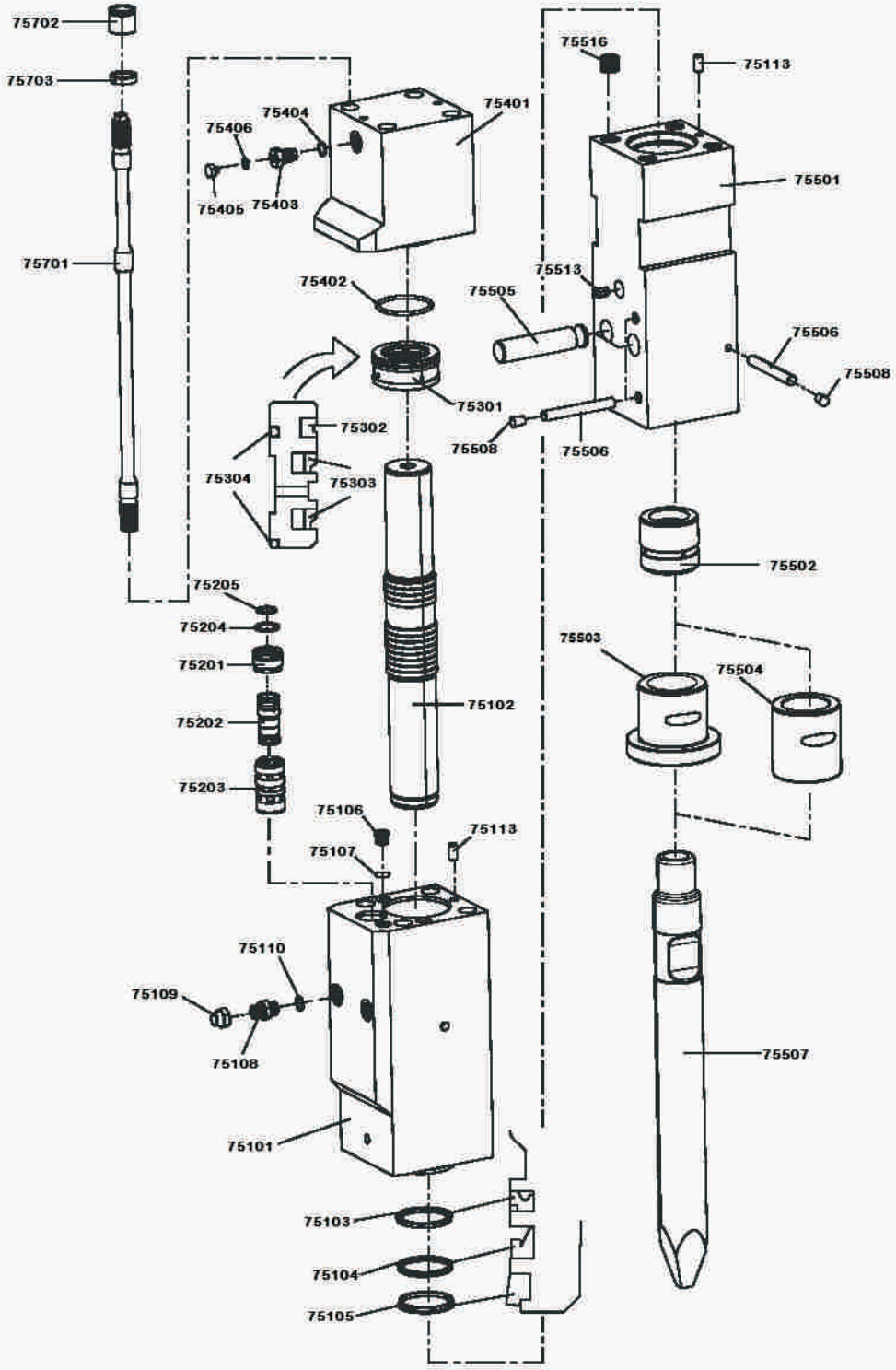
The above specifications are subject to change without prior notice for the specification data modification.

FXJ 45 Main Body Parts List (75100 - 75703)



FXJ 55
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 55 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST

PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	**CYLINDER ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-85101	CYLINDER	166 * 228 * 489	1	
FXJ-AI-85102	PISTON	Ø 83.5 * Ø 92.5 * Ø 85 * 662	1	
FXJ-AI-85103	BUFFER RING	HBY 85 * 100.5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-85104	U-PACKING	ISI 85 * 100 * 9	1	
FXJ-AI-85105	DUST SEAL	DSI 85 * 95 * 6 * 8	1	
FXJ-AI-85106	CYLINDER PLUG	M20 * P 2.0	3	
FXJ-AI-85107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP - 18	3	
FXJ-AI-85108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 3/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-85109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 3/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-85110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP - 24	2	
FXJ-AI-85113	GUIDE PIN	Ø 12.5 * 30	2	
200	**VALVE ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-85201	VALVE COVER	Ø 50 * 37.5	1	
FXJ-AI-85202	VALVE	Ø 36 * Ø 37.5 * Ø 34 * 87	1	
FXJ-AI-85203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 50 * 90.5	1	
FXJ-AI-85204	O-RING	1BG - 45	1	
FXJ-AI-85205	O-RING	1BG - 30	1	
300	**PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-85301	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY	Ø 120 * 61	1	
FXJ-AI-85302	GAS SEAL	1KH 83.5 * 93 * 7.2	1	
FXJ-AI-85303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 83.5	2	
FXJ-AI-85304	O-RING	1BG - 115	2	
400	**BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-85401	BACK HEAD	166 * 228 * 257	1	
FXJ-AI-85402	O-RING	1BG - 115	1	
FXJ-AI-85403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-85404	O-RING	1BP - 18	1	
FXJ-AI-85405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P 1.0	1	
FXJ-AI-85406	O-RING	1 BP - 12	1	
500	**FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-85501	FRONT HEAD	166 * 192 * 482	1	
FXJ-AI-85502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 85 * Ø 103 * 107	1	
FXJ-AI-85503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 85 * Ø 121 * 120	1	
FXJ-AI-85504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-85505	CHISEL PIN	Ø 54 *30 * 133	2	
FXJ-AI-85506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 17.5 X 127	1	
FXJ-AI-85507	CHISEL	Ø 85 * 810	1	
FXJ-AI-85508	RUBBER PLUG 1	Ø 17.5 X 20.5	3	
FXJ-AI-85509		Ø 20 X 153	2	
FXJ-AI-85510	RUBBER PLUG 2	Ø 20 X 21	2	
FXJ-AI-85511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 17.5 X 130	2	
FXJ-AI-85513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-85516	BOLT	ST33 * 3.5 * 50mm	4	
700	**THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-85701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 33 * 849	4	
FXJ-AI-85702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-85703	WASHER		4	

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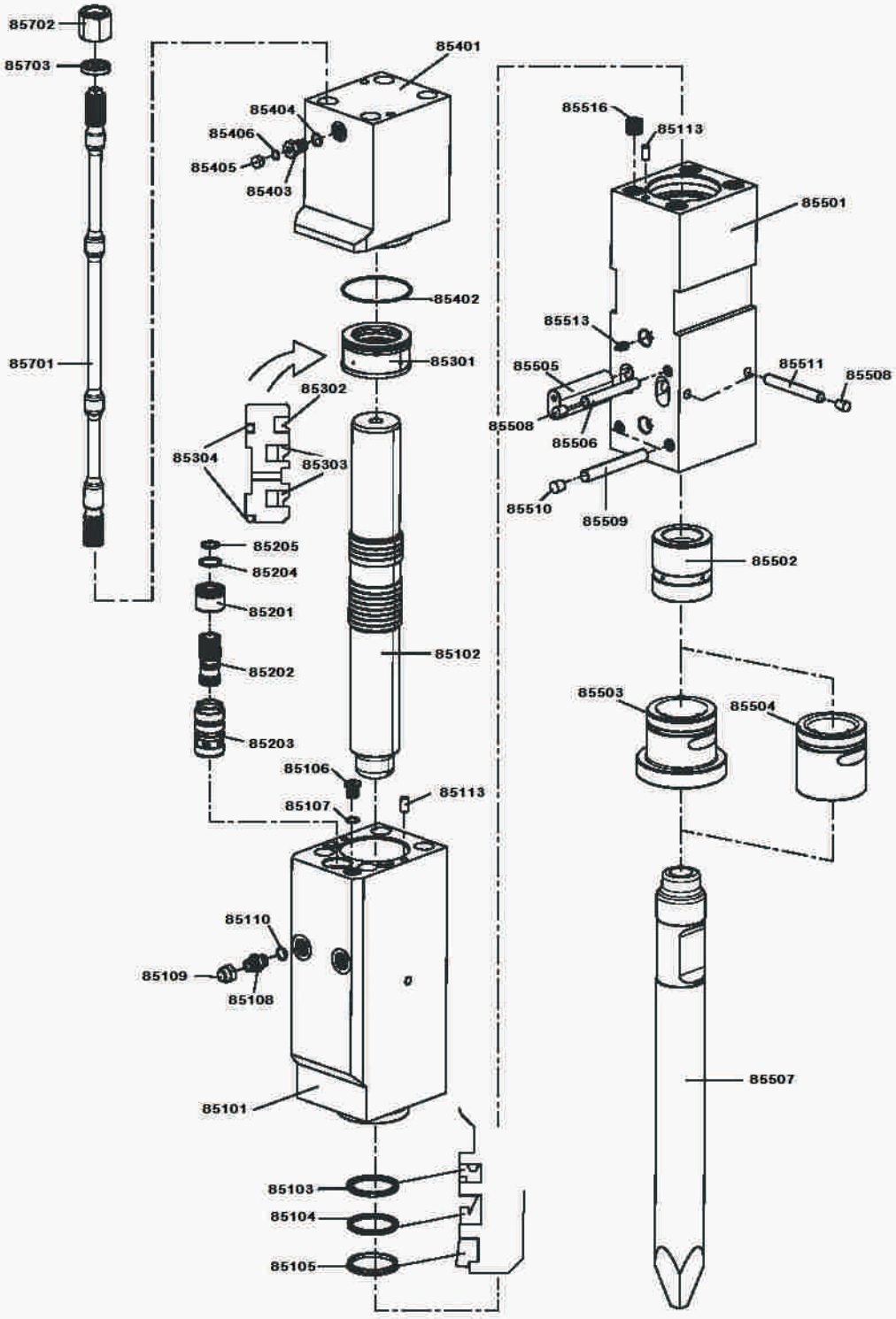
FXJ 55 Main Body Parts List (85100 - 85703)



FXJ 140
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 140 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-100101	CYLINDER	210 * 267 * 533	1	
FXJ-AI-100102	PISTON	Ø 98 * Ø 108.5 * Ø 100 * 679	1	
FXJ-AI-100103	BUFFER RING	HBY 100 * 115.5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-100104	U-PACKING	IUIS 100 * 115 * 9	1	
FXJ-AI-100105	DUST SEAL	LBI 100 * 110 * 6 * 8	1	
FXJ-AI-100106	CYLINDER PLUG	M24 * P 2.0	4	
FXJ-AI-100107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP - 22	4	
FXJ-AI-100108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 3/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-100109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 3/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-100110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP - 24	2	
FXJ-AI-100111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-100112	EXHAUST VALVE O -RING	1BP - 18	1	
FXJ-AI-100113	GUIDE PIN	Ø 12.5 * 30	2	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-100201	VALVE COVER	Ø 62 * 42	1	
FXJ-AI-100202	VALVE	Ø 47.4 * Ø 49 * Ø 46 * 97	1	
FXJ-AI-100203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 62 * 93	1	
FXJ-AI-100204	O-RING	1BG - 52	1	
FXJ-AI-100205	O-RING	1BG - 35	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-100301	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY	Ø 140 * 61	1	
FXJ-AI-100302	GAS SEAL	1KH 98 * 107.5 * 7.3	1	
FXJ-AI-100303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 98	2	
FXJ-AI-100304	O-RING	1BG - 135	2	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-100401	BACK HEAD	210 * 267 * 253	1	
FXJ-AI-100402	O-RING	1BG - 135	1	
FXJ-AI-100403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-100404	O-RING	1BP - 18	1	
FXJ-AI-100405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P 1.0	1	
FXJ-AI-100406	O-RING	1 BP - 12	1	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-100501	FRONT HEAD	210 * 232 * 551	1	
FXJ-AI-100502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 100 * Ø 121.5 * 117	1	
FXJ-AI-100503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 100 * Ø 143 * 155	1	
FXJ-AI-100504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-100505	CHISEL PIN	60 *32 * 232	2	
FXJ-AI-100506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 17.5 X 167	1	
FXJ-AI-100507	CHISEL	Ø 100 * 1055	1	
FXJ-AI-100508	RUBBER PLUG 1	Ø 17.5 X 20.5	2	
FXJ-AI-100509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø 26 X 147	2	
FXJ-AI-100510	RUBBER PLUG 2	Ø 26 X 20.5	2	
FXJ-AI-100511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 17.5 X 167	1	
FXJ-AI-100513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-100515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1.75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-100518	SNAP RING	Ø 26	2	
700	THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-100701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 39 * 887	4	
FXJ-AI-100702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-100703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-100704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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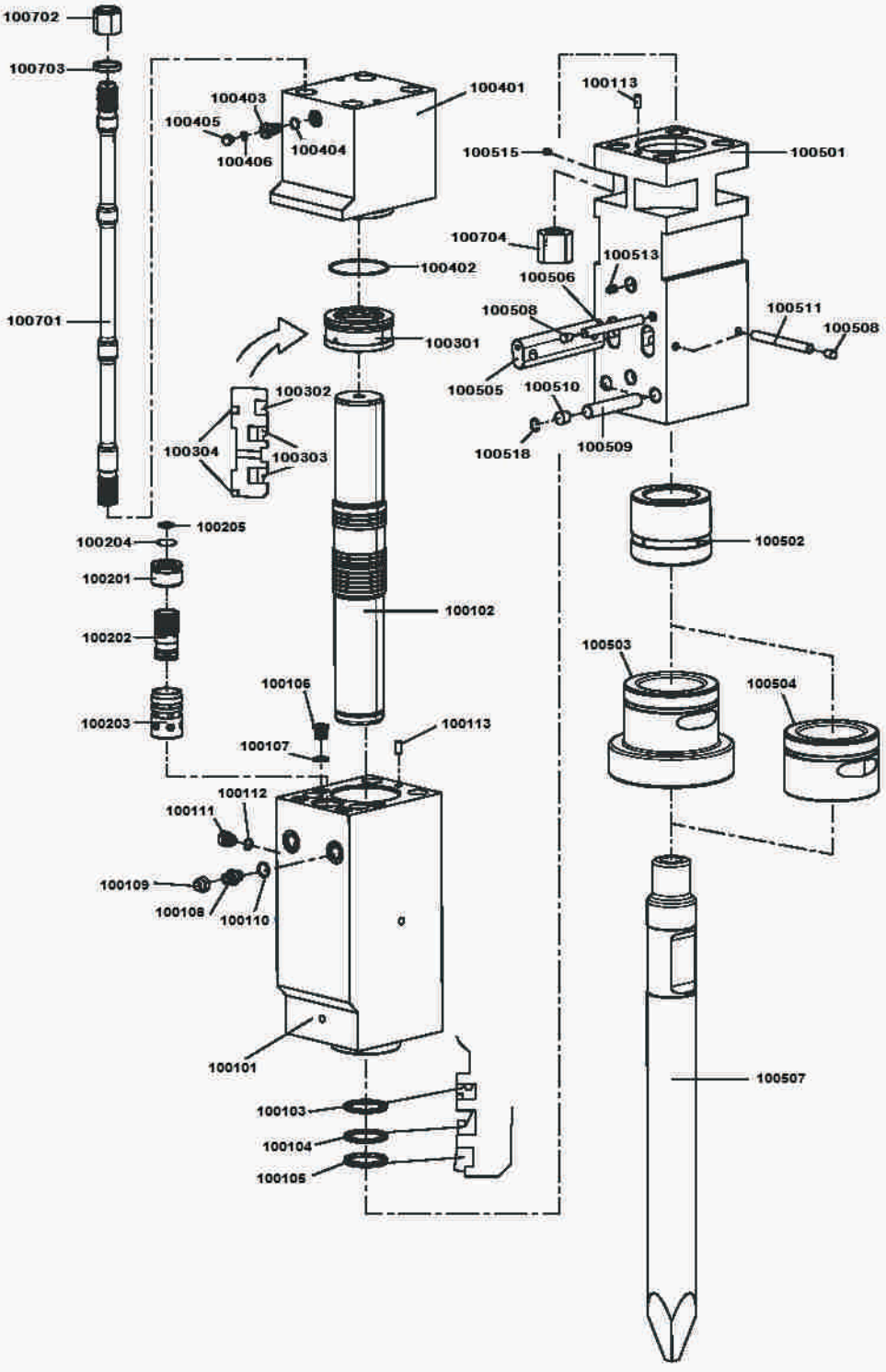
FXJ 140 Main Body Parts List (100100 - 100704)



FXJ 750
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 750 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-125101	CYLINDER	222 * 298 * 510	1	
FXJ-AI-125102	PISTON	Ø125 * Ø135 * Ø123. 5 *740	1	
FXJ-AI-125103	BUFFER RING	HBY 125 * 140.5 * 6. 3	1	
FXJ-AI-125104	U-PACKING	IUIS 125 * 140 * 11	1	
FXJ-AI-125105	DUST SEAL	LBI 125 * 138 * 7 * 8	1	
FXJ-AI-125106	CYLINDER PLUG	M25 * P2. 0	4	
FXJ-AI-125107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP - 22	4	
FXJ-AI-125108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 3/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-125109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 3/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-125110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-24	2	
FXJ-AI-125111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-125112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-125113	GUIDE PIN	Ø121. 5 * 30	2	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-125201	VALVE COVER	Ø65 * 36	1	
FXJ-AI-125202	VALVE	Ø10 * Ø49 * Ø46 * 134	1	
FXJ-AI-125203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø65 * 137	1	
FXJ-AI-125204	O-RING	1BP - 52	1	
FXJ-AI-125205	O-RING	1BP - 35	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-125301	PISTON BUSH	Ø160 * 52	1	
FXJ-AI-125302	GAS SEAL	1KH 123. 5 * 139 * 6. 3	1	
FXJ-AI-125303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 98	2	
FXJ-AI-125304	O-RING	1BG - 135	2	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-125401	BACK HEAD	222 * 298 * 331	1	
FXJ-AI-125402	O-RING	1BG - 135	1	
FXJ-AI-125403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-125404	O-RING	1BP - 18	1	
FXJ-AI-125405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-125406	O-RING	1BP - 12	1	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-125501	FRONT HEAD	222 *258 * 642	1	
FXJ-AI-125502	THRUST BUSH	Ø125 * Ø151 * 158	1	
FXJ-AI-125503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø125 * Ø178 * 155	1	
FXJ-AI-125504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-125505	CHISEL PIN	76 * 40 * 256	2	
FXJ-AI-125506	BUSHING PIN	Ø21 * 167	1	
FXJ-AI-125507	CHISEL	Ø125 * 1130	1	
FXJ-AI-125508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø17.5 * 20.5	2	
FXJ-AI-125509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø21 * 147	2	
FXJ-AI-125510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø26 * 20.5	2	
FXJ-AI-125511	LOCKING PIN	Ø21 * 167	1	
FXJ-AI-125513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-125515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1. 75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-125518	SNAP RING	Ø26	2	
700	THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-125701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø42 * 981	4	
FXJ-AI-125702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-125703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-125704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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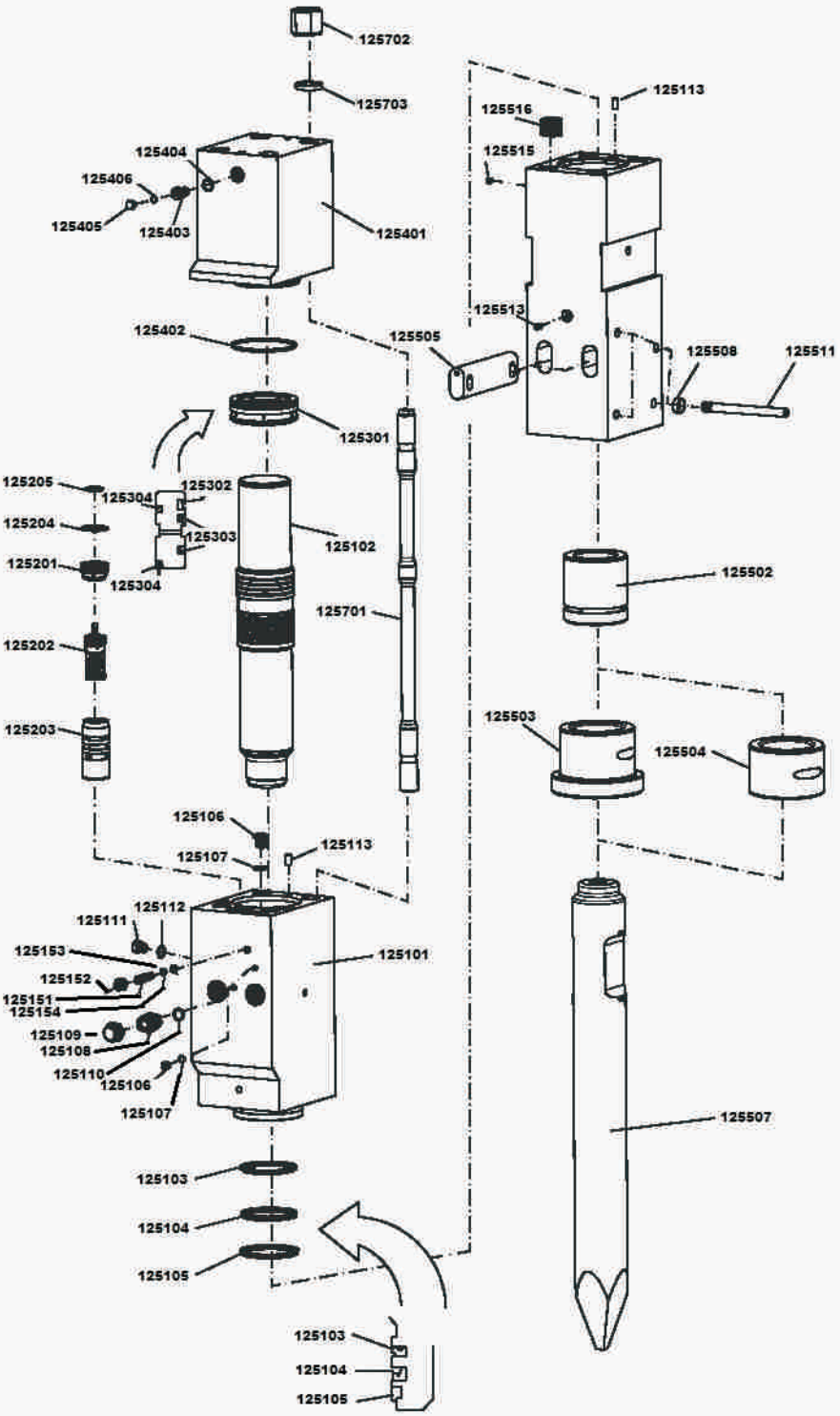
FXJ 750 Main Body Parts List (125100 - 125704)



FXJ 1500
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 1500 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135101	CYLINDER	260*290*584	1	
FXJ-AI-135102	PISTON	Ø135*Ø146*Ø140*880	1	
FXJ-AI-135103	BUFFER RING	HBY 140*155. 5*5. 8	1	
FXJ-AI-135104	U-PACKING	IUIS 140*155*9	1	
FXJ-AI-135105	DUST SEAL	LBI 140*155*6*8. 9	1	
FXJ-AI-135106	CYLINDER PLUG	G 1/4'	4	
FXJ-AI-135107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-11	4	
FXJ-AI-135108	VALVE BOLT	ST20*2. 5*30mm	8	
FXJ-AI-135109	ACCUMULATOR BOLT	SRT24*3*30mm	4	
FXJ-AI-135110	WHITE PLUG		1	
FXJ-AI-135111	WHITE UNION		2	
FXJ-AI-135112	O-RING	1BP-29	5	
FXJ-AI-135113	GUIDE PIN	Ø12. 5*30	2	
150	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135151	FRONT VALVE	M22*P1. 5*80	1	
FXJ-AI-135152	FRONT VALVE NUT	M22*P1. 5*18	1	
FXJ-AI-135153	FRONT VALVE O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-135154	FRONT VALVE WHITE RING	T3P 14	1	
160	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135161	SIDE ADJUSTER	M22*P1. 5*65	1	
FXJ-AI-135162	SIDE ADJUSTER NUT	M22*P1. 5*18	1	
FXJ-AI-135163	SIDE ADJUSTER O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-135164	SIDE ADJUSTER WHITE RING	T3P-12	1	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135201	VALVE COVER	Ø65*50	1	
FXJ-AI-135202	VALVE	Ø64*Ø50. 7*Ø50*150	1	
FXJ-AI-135203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø64*111	1	
FXJ-AI-135204	VALVE COVER WHITE RING	T3G-60	1	
FXJ-AI-135205	VALVE COVER O-RING	1BG-60	1	
FXJ-AI-135206	VALVE BOTTOM	222*230*103	1	
FXJ-AI-135207	SIDE SOCKET PLUG	ZG 1/4' *10	1	
FXJ-AI-135208	BOTTOM SOCKET PLUG	G 1'	1	
FXJ-AI-135209	BOTTOM SOCKET PLUG O-RING	1BP-29	1	
FXJ-AI-135210	VALVE BOTTOM WHITE RING	4BG-45	1	
FXJ-AI-135211	VALVE BOTTOM O-RING1	1BG-45	2	
FXJ-AI-135212	VALVE BOTTOM O-RING2	1BG-40	2	
FXJ-AI-135213	VALVE BOTTOM O-RING 3	1BG-30	2	
FXJ-AI-135214	VALVE COVER BOLT	M24*P2. 0*55	2	
FXJ-AI-135215	VALVE BOTTOM BOLT	M20*P2. 5*55	8	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135301	PISTON BUSH	Ø175*107	1	
FXJ-AI-135302	GAS SEAL	1KH 135*148*9. 8	1	
FXJ-AI-135303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 135	2	
FXJ-AI-135304	O-RING	T3G-165	2	
FXJ-AI-135305	WHITE RING	1BG 165	3	
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MODEL NAME: FXJ 1500 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135401	BACK HEAD	260*290*250	1	
FXJ-AI-135402	BACK HEAD O-RING	1BG-200	1	
FXJ-AI-135403	CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-135404	CHARGING VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-135405	CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10*P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-135406	CHARGING VALVE COVER O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-135407	IN/OUT FLANGE	G 1'	2	
FXJ-AI-135408	IN/OUT FLANGE O-RING	1BP-39	2	
FXJ-AI-135409	IN/OUT FLANGE O-RING(2)	1BG-55	2	
FXJ-AI-135410	FLANGE UNION	G 1'	2	
FXJ-AI-135411	FLANGE UNION CAP	G 1'	2	
FXJ-AI-135412	UNION O-RING	1BP-29	2	
FXJ-AI-135413	INNER SHEX. OCKET BOLT	M14*P2. 0*35	8	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135501	FRONT HEAD	260*260*625	1	
FXJ-AI-135502	THRUST BUSH	Ø135*Ø162*132	1	
FXJ-AI-135503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø135*Ø193*185	1	
FXJ-AI-135504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)	Ø135*Ø193*125	1	
FXJ-AI-135505	CHISEL PIN	80*40*260	2	
FXJ-AI-135506	BUSHING PIN	Ø20*217	1	
FXJ-AI-135507	CHISEL	Ø135*1200	1	
FXJ-AI-135508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø20*217	2	
FXJ-AI-135509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø30*150	2	
FXJ-AI-135510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø30*24	2	
FXJ-AI-135511	LOCKING PIN	Ø20*217	1	
FXJ-AI-135513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-135518	SNAP RING	Ø30	2	
600	ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135601	ACCUMULATOR BOTTOM	248*248*89	1	
FXJ-AI-135602	ACCUMULATOR COVRE	Ø248*80	1	
FXJ-AI-135603	DIAPHRAGM	Ø190*40	1	
FXJ-AI-135604	INNER VALVE ASSEMBLY	Ø65*8/Ø60*7/11.5	1	
FXJ-AI-135605	GAS CHARGING ADJUSTER	M12*P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-135606	GAS CHARGING O-RING	1BP-5	1	
FXJ-AI-135607	GAS CHARGING CAP	M12*P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-135608	GAS CHARGING CAP O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-135609	ACC' COVER CAP	M10*P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-135610	ACC' COVER CAP O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-135611	INNER COVER HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M20*P1. 5*50	12	
FXJ-AI-135612	INNER BOTTOM HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M24*P3. 0*60	4	
FXJ-AI-135613	O-RING	1BP-95	1	
FXJ-AI-135614	WHITE RING	4BP-95	1	
700	THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-135701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø42*971	4	
FXJ-AI-135702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-135703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-135704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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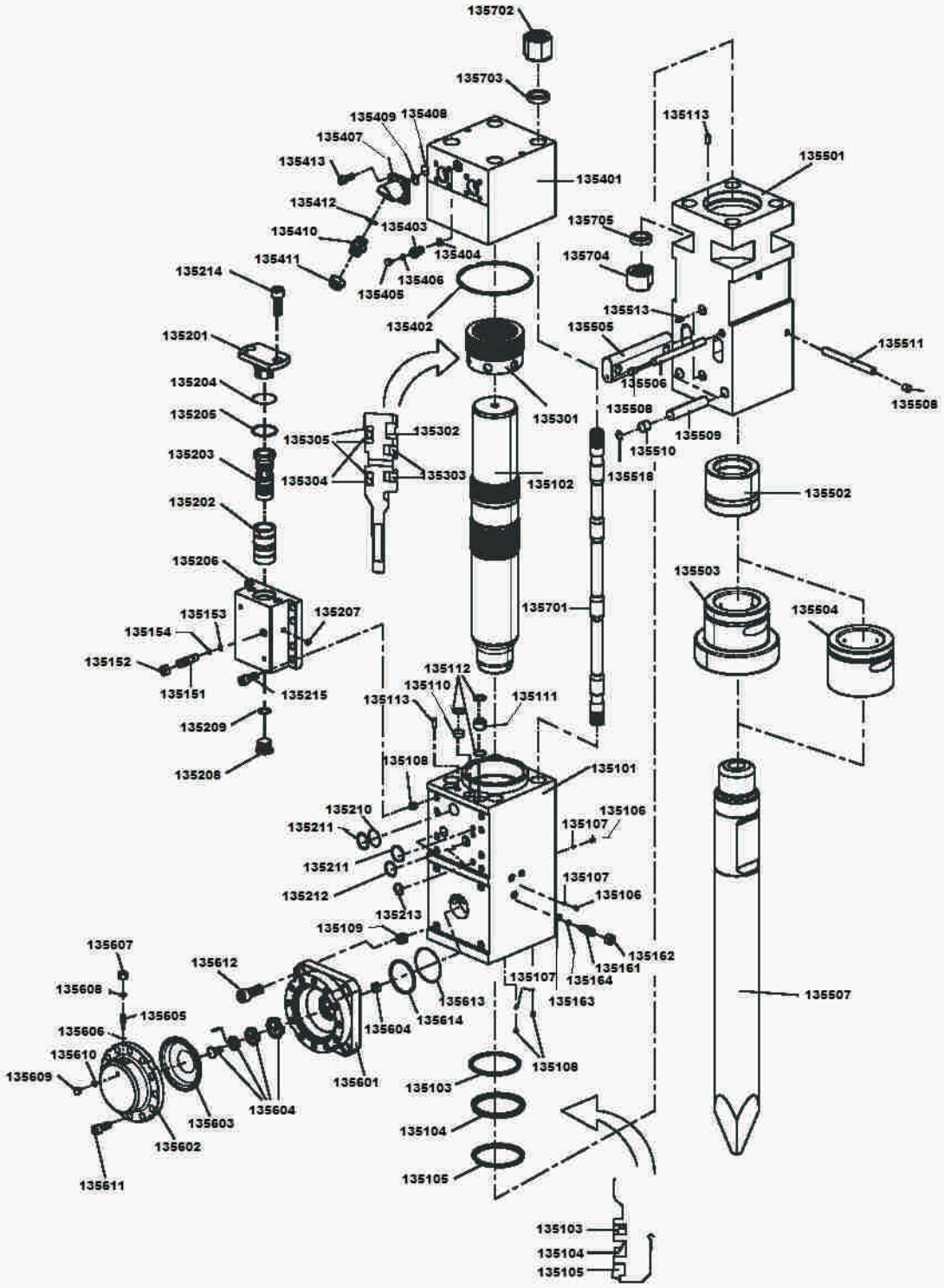
FXJ 1500 Main Body Parts List - (135100 - 135704)



FXJ 1800
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 1800 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-140101	CYLINDER	257 * 350 * 551	1	
FXJ-AI-140102	PISTON	Ø 138 * Ø 150. 5 * Ø 140 * 790	1	
FXJ-AI-140103	BUFFER RING	HBY 140 * 155. 5 * 5. 8	1	
FXJ-AI-140104	U-PACKING	IUIS 140 * 155 * 9	1	
FXJ-AI-140105	DUST SEAL	LBI 140 * 155 * 6 * 8. 9	1	
FXJ-AI-140106	CYLINDER PLUG	M27*P2. 0	3	
FXJ-AI-140107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-24	3	
FXJ-AI-140108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1'	2	
FXJ-AI-140109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1'	2	
FXJ-AI-140110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-29	2	
FXJ-AI-140111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-140112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-140113	GUID PIN	Ø 12. 5 * 30	2	
FXJ-AI-140114	BOLT	ST24 * 3 * 30mm	4	
150	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-140151	FRONT VALVE	M18 * P1. 5 * 72	1	
FXJ-AI-140152	FRONT VALVE NUT	M18 * P1. 5 * 14	1	
FXJ-AI-140153	FRONT VALVE O-RING	1BP-11	1	
FXJ-AI-140154	FRONT VALVE WHITE RING	T3P 11	1	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-140201	VALVE COVER	Ø 75*34	1	
FXJ-AI-140202	VALVE	Ø 11. 5 * Ø 59. 5 * Ø 57 * 144	1	
FXJ-AI-140203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 75 * 149	1	
FXJ-AI-140204	O-RING	1BG-70	1	
FXJ-AI-140205	O-RING	1BG-55	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-140301	PISTON BUSH	Ø 190 * 54	1	
FXJ-AI-140302	GAS SEAL	1KH 138 * 150. 6 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-140303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 138	2	
FXJ-AI-140304	O-RING	1BG-180	2	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-140401	BACK HEAD	257 * 350 * 353	1	
FXJ-AI-140402	O-RING	1BG-180	1	
FXJ-AI-140403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-140404	O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-140405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-140406	O-RING	1BP-12	1	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-140501	FRONT HEAD	257 * 306 * 688	1	
FXJ-AI-140502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 140 * Ø 170 * 183	1	
FXJ-AI-140503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø140 * Ø 200 * 150	1	
FXJ-AI-140504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-140505	CHISEL PIN	89 * 45 * 306	2	
FXJ-AI-140506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 20 * 217	1	
FXJ-AI-140507	CHISEL	Ø 140 * 1248	1	
FXJ-AI-140508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø 20 * 21	2	
FXJ-AI-140509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø 30 * 205	2	
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MODEL NAME: FXJ 1800 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
FXJ-AI-140510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø 30 * 24	2	
FXJ-AI-140511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 20 * 217	1	
FXJ-AI-140513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-140515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1. 75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-140518	SNAP RING	Ø 30	2	
600	**ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-140601	ACCUMULATOR BOTTOM	230 * 234 * 77	1	
FXJ-AI-140602	ACCUMULATOR COVRE	Ø 228 * 81	1	
FXJ-AI-140603	DIAPHRAGM	Ø 170 * 35	1	
FXJ-AI-140604	INNER VALVE ASSEMBLY	Ø 65 * 8 / Ø 60 * 7 /12	1	
FXJ-AI-140605	GAS CHARGING ADJUSTER	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-140606	GAS CHARGING O-RING	1BP-5	1	
FXJ-AI-140607	GAS CHARGING CAP	M12*P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-140608	GAS CHARGING CAP O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-140609	ACC' COVER CAP	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-140610	ACC' COVER CAP O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-140611	INNER COVER HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M18 * 1. 5 * 45	12	
FXJ-AI-140612	INNER BOTTOM HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M24 * P3. 0 * 60	4	
FXJ-AI-140613	O-RING	1BP-95	1	
FXJ-AI-140614	WHITE RING	4BP-95	1	
700	**THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-140701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 52 * 1055	4	
FXJ-AI-140702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-140703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-140704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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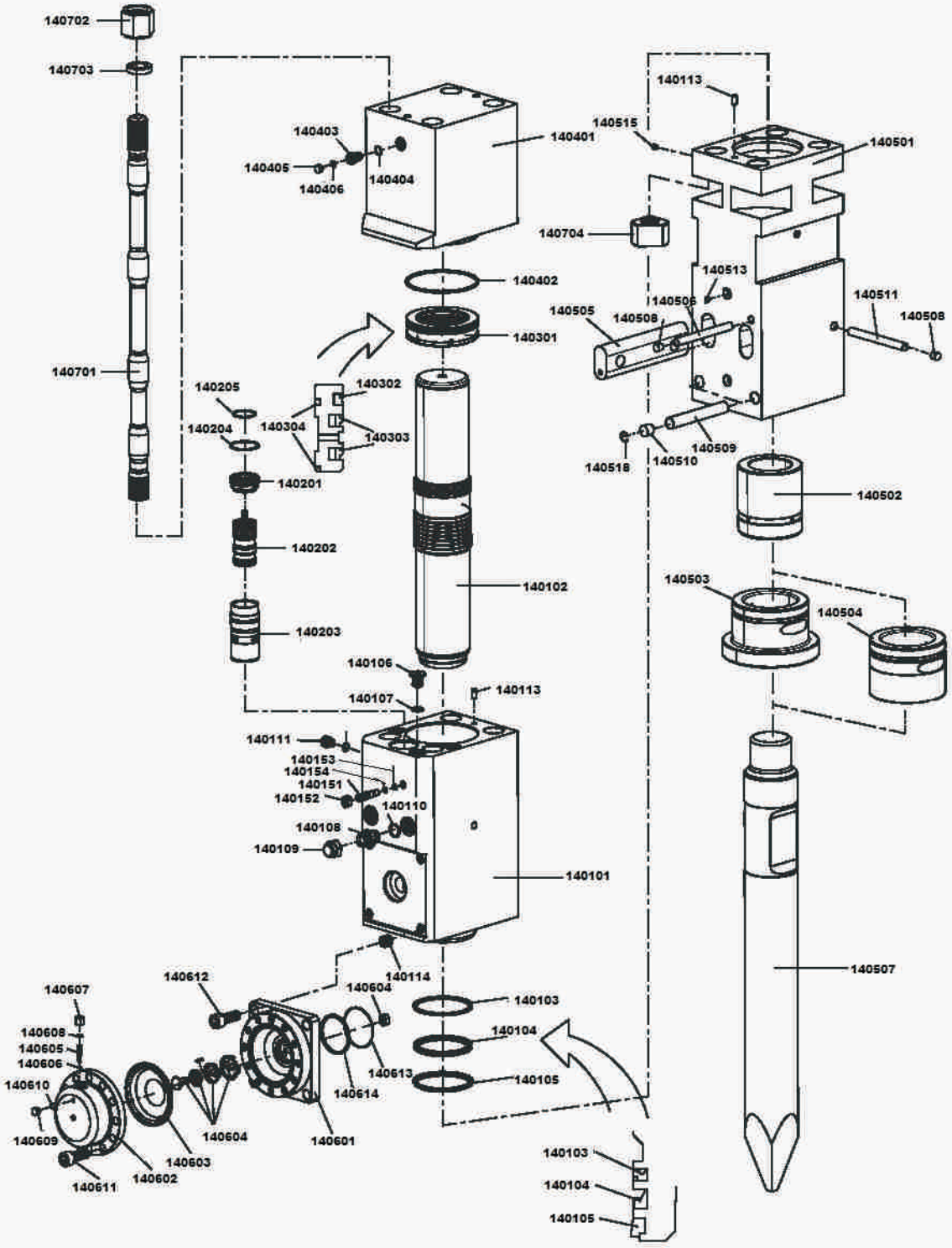
FXJ 1800 Main Body Parts List - (140100 - 140704)



FXJ 1900
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 1900 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150101	CYLINDER	270 * 360 * 614	1	
FXJ-AI-150102	PISTON	Ø 147 * Ø 162. 5 * Ø 150 * 824	1	
FXJ-AI-150103	BUFFER RING	HBY 150 * 165. 5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-150104	U-PACKING	IUIS 150 * 165 * 9	1	
FXJ-AI-150105	DUST SEAL	LBI 150 * 163 * 7 * 9. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-150106	CYLINDER PLUG	M27 * P2. 0	3	
FXJ-AI-150107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-24	3	
FXJ-AI-150108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1'	2	
FXJ-AI-150109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1'	2	
FXJ-AI-150110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-29	2	
FXJ-AI-150111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-150112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-150113	GUID PIN	Ø 12. 5 * 30	2	
FXJ-AI-150114	BOLT	ST24 * 3 * 30mm	4	
150	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150151	FRONT VALVE	M18 * P1. 5 * 72	1	
FXJ-AI-150152	FRONT VALVE NUT	M18 * P1. 5 * 14	1	
FXJ-AI-150153	FRONT VALVE O-RING	1BP-11	1	
FXJ-AI-150154	FRONT VALVE WHITE RING	T3P 11	1	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150201	VALVE COVER	Ø 75 * 40	1	
FXJ-AI-150202	VALVE	Ø 15 * Ø 61 * Ø 58 * 130	1	
FXJ-AI-150203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 75 * 174	1	
FXJ-AI-150204	O-RING	1BG-70	1	
FXJ-AI-150205	O-RING	1BG-55	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150301	PISTON BUSH	Ø 200 * 56	1	
FXJ-AI-150302	GAS SEAL	1KH 147 * 159. 5 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-150303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 147	3	
FXJ-AI-150304	O-RING	1BG-190	2	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150401	BACK HEAD	270 * 360 * 357	1	
FXJ-AI-150402	O-RING	1BG-190	1	
FXJ-AI-150403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-150404	O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-150405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-150406	O-RING	1BP-12	1	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150501	FRONT HEAD	270 * 316 * 723	1	
FXJ-AI-150502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 150 * Ø 185 * 172	1	
FXJ-AI-150503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 150 * Ø 215 * 150	1	
FXJ-AI-150504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-150505	CHISEL PIN	90 * 45 * 316	2	
FXJ-AI-150506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 20 * 227	1	
FXJ-AI-150507	CHISEL	Ø 150 * 1300	1	
FXJ-AI-150508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø 20 * 21	2	
FXJ-AI-150509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø 26 * 232	2	
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MODEL NAME: FXJ 1900 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø 26 * 20. 5	2	
FXJ-AI-150511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 20 * 227	1	
FXJ-AI-150513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-150515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1. 75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-150518	SNAP RING	Ø 26	2	
600	ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150601	ACCUMULATOR BOTTOM	257 * 257 * 77	1	
FXJ-AI-150602	ACCUMULATOR COVRE	Ø 255 * 73. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-150603	DIAPHRAGM	Ø 192 * 40	1	
FXJ-AI-150604	INNER VALVE ASSEMBLY	Ø 65 * 8 / Ø 60 * 7 /10	1	
FXJ-AI-150605	GAS CHARGING ADJUSTER	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-150606	GAS CHARGING O-RING	1BP-5	1	
FXJ-AI-150607	GAS CHARGING CAP	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-150608	GAS CHARGING CAP O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-150609	ACC' COVER CAP	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-150610	ACC' COVER CAP O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-150611	INNER COVER HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M16 * P2. 0 * 40	14	
FXJ-AI-150612	INNER BOTTOM HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M24 * P3. 0 * 60	4	
FXJ-AI-150613	O-RING	1BP-75	1	
FXJ-AI-150614	WHITE RING	4BP-75	1	
700	THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-150701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 56 * 1115	4	
FXJ-AI-150702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-150703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-150704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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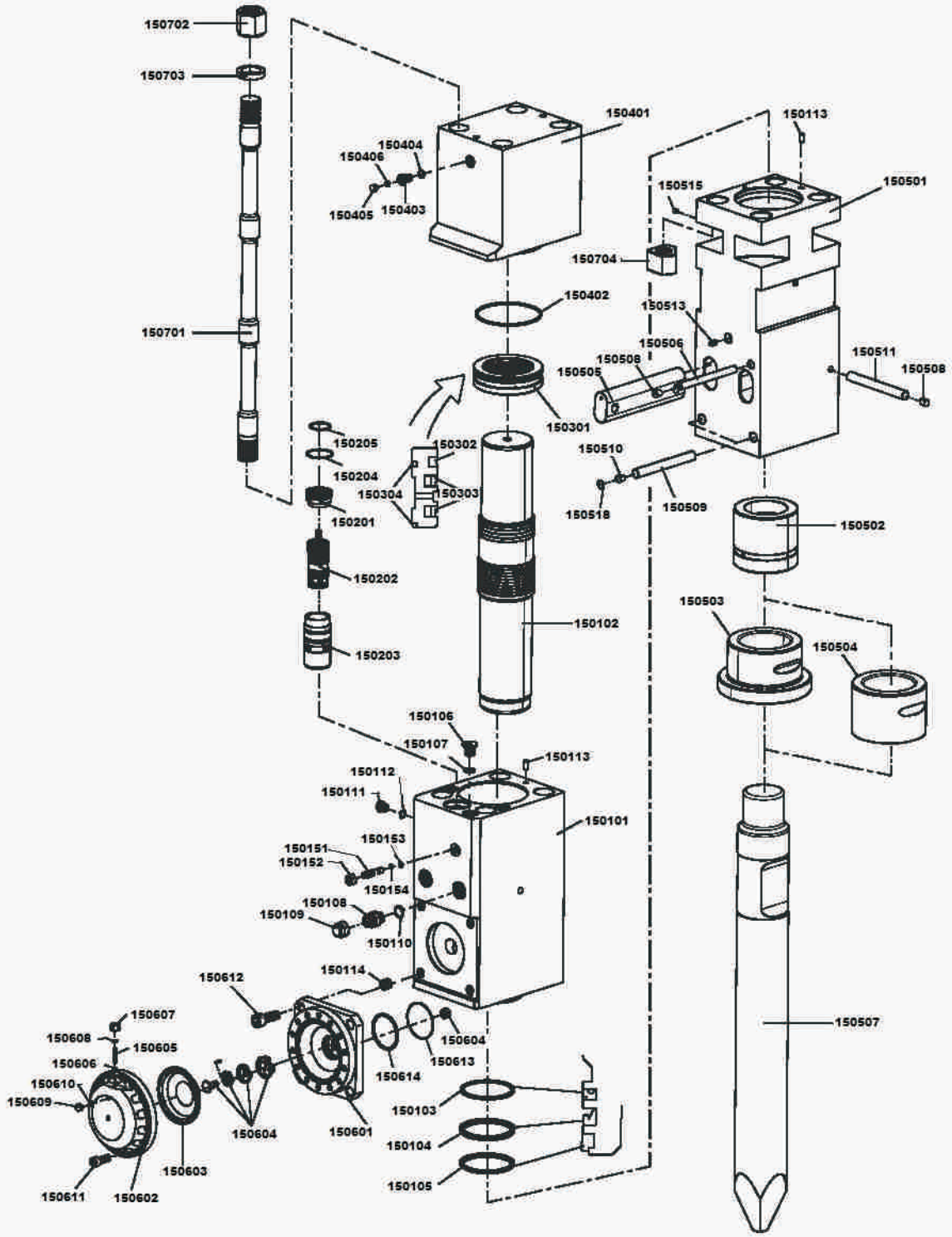
FXJ 1900 Main Body Parts List - (150100 - 150704)



FXJ 2000
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2000 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-155101	CYLINDER	288 * 383 * 628	1	
FXJ-AI-155102	PISTON	Ø 157 * Ø 173. 5 * Ø 160 * 832	1	
FXJ-AI-155103	BUFFER RING	HBY 160 * 175. 5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-155104	U-PACKING	IUIS 160 * 175 * 9	1	
FXJ-AI-155105	DUST SEAL	LBI 160 * 173 * 7 * 9. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-155106	CYLINDER PLUG	M36 * P3. 0	3	
FXJ-AI-155107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-32	3	
FXJ-AI-155108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-155109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-155110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-38	2	
FXJ-AI-155111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-155112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-155113	GUID PIN	Ø 12. 5 * 30	2	
FXJ-AI-155114	BOLT	ST24 * 3 * 30mm	4	
150	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-155151	FRONT VALVE	M22 * P1. 5 * 75	1	
FXJ-AI-155152	FRONT VALVE NUT	M22 * P1. 5 * 18	1	
FXJ-AI-155153	FRONT VALVE O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-155154	FRONT VALVE WHITE RING	T3P 14	1	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-155201	VALVE COVER	Ø 90 * 31	1	
FXJ-AI-155202	VALVE	Ø 16 * Ø 75 * Ø 71 * 135	1	
FXJ-AI-155203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 90 * 179	1	
FXJ-AI-155204	O-RING	1BG-85	1	
FXJ-AI-155205	O-RING	1BG-55	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-155301	PISTON BUSH	Ø 205 * 53	1	
FXJ-AI-155302	GAS SEAL	1KH 157 * 169. 8 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-155303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 157	2	
FXJ-AI-155304	O-RING	1BG-195	2	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-155401	BACK HEAD	288 * 383 * 375	1	
FXJ-AI-155402	O-RING	1BG-195	1	
FXJ-AI-155403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-155404	O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-155405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-155406	O-RING	1BP-12	1	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-155501	FRONT HEAD	288 * 326 * 765	1	
FXJ-AI-155502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 155 * Ø 189 * 205	1	
FXJ-AI-155503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 155 * Ø 224 * 170	1	
FXJ-AI-155504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-155505	CHISEL PIN	96 * 52 * 326	2	
FXJ-AI-155506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 20 * 245	1	
FXJ-AI-155507	CHISEL	Ø 155 * 1300	1	
FXJ-AI-155508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø 20 * 21	2	
FXJ-AI-155509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø 26 * 232	2	
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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2000 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
FXJ-AI-155510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø 26 * 20. 5	2	
FXJ-AI-155511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 20 * 245	1	
FXJ-AI-155513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-155515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1. 75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-155518	SNAP RING	Ø 26	2	
600	**ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-155601	ACCUMULATOR BOTTOM	257 * 257 * 77	1	
FXJ-AI-155602	ACCUMULATOR COVRE	Ø 255 * 73. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-155603	DIAPHRAGM	Ø 192 * 40	1	
FXJ-AI-155604	INNER VALVE ASSEMBLY	Ø 65 * 8 / Ø 60 * 7 /10	1	
FXJ-AI-155605	GAS CHARGING ADJUSTER	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-155606	GAS CHARGING O-RING	1BP-5	1	
FXJ-AI-155607	GAS CHARGING CAP	M12*P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-155608	GAS CHARGING CAP O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-155609	ACC' COVER CAP	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-155610	ACC' COVER CAP O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-155611	INNER COVER HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M16 * P2. 0 * 40	14	
FXJ-AI-155612	INNER BOTTOM HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M24 * P3. 0 * 60	4	
FXJ-AI-155613	O-RING	1BP-75	1	
FXJ-AI-155614	WHITE RING	4BP-75	1	
700	**THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-155701	THROUGH BOLT		4	
FXJ-AI-155702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-155703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-155704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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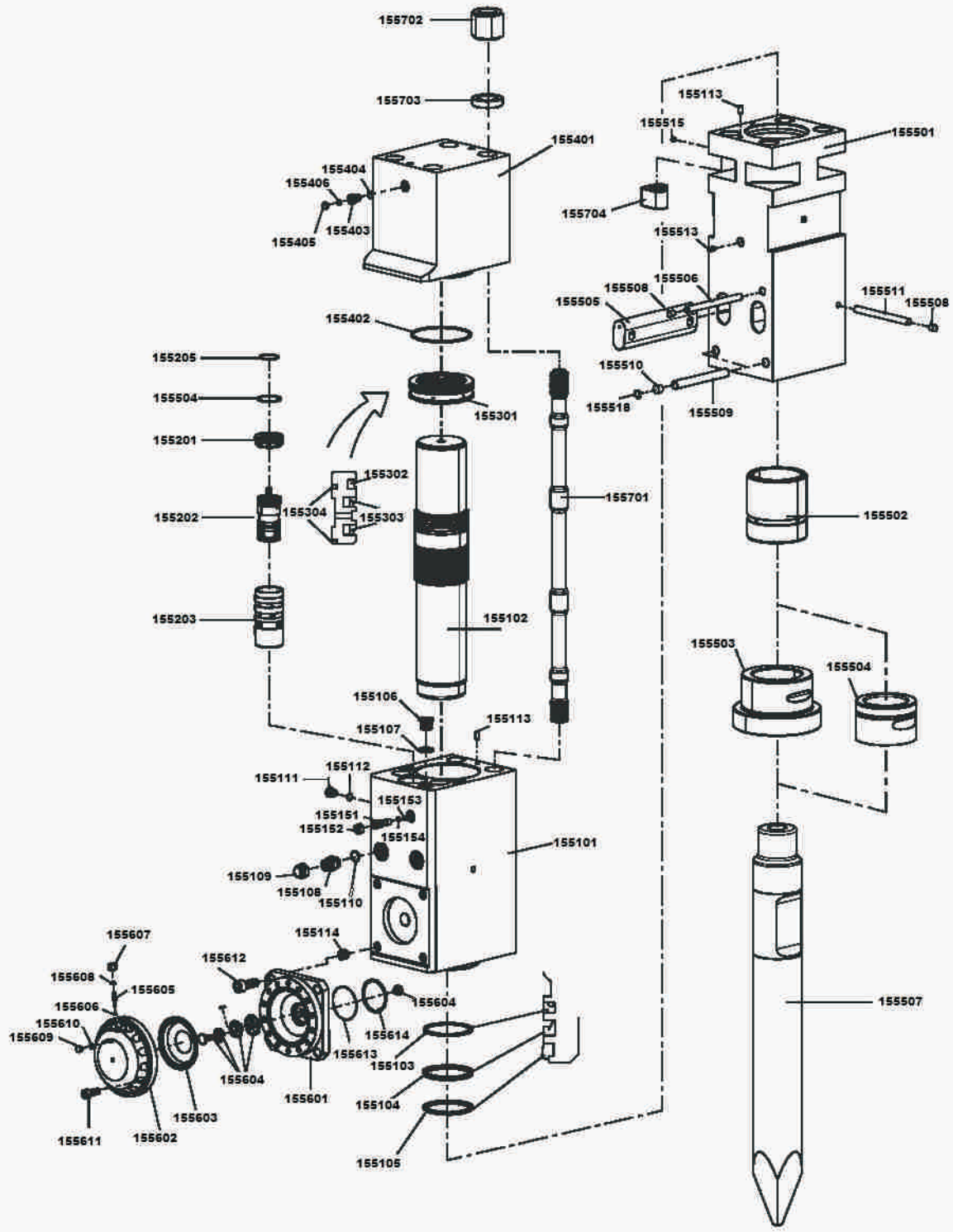
FXJ 2000 Main Body Parts List - (155100 - 155704)



FXJ 2200
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2200 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165101	CYLINDER	298 * 382 * 686	1	
FXJ-AI-165102	PISTON	Ø 167 * Ø 184. 5 * Ø 170 * 915	1	
FXJ-AI-165103	BUFFER RING	HBY 170 * 185. 5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-165104	U-PACKING	IUIS 170 * 185 * 9	1	
FXJ-AI-165105	DUST SEAL	LBI 170 * 183 * 7 * 9. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-165106	CYLINDER PLUG	M36 * P3. 0	3	
FXJ-AI-165107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-32	3	
FXJ-AI-165108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-165109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-165110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-38	2	
FXJ-AI-165111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-165112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-165113	GUID PIN	Ø 12. 5 * 30	2	
FXJ-AI-165114	BOLT	ST24 * 3 * 30mm	4	
150	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165151	FRONT VALVE	M22 * P1. 5 * 75	1	
FXJ-AI-165152	FRONT VALVE NUT	M22 * P1. 5 * 18	1	
FXJ-AI-165153	FRONT VALVE O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-165154	FRONT VALVE WHITE RING	T3P 14	1	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165201	VALVE COVER	Ø 85 * 38	1	
FXJ-AI-165202	VALVE	Ø 15 * Ø 71 * Ø 68 * 147	1	
FXJ-AI-165203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 85 * 190	1	
FXJ-AI-165204	O-RING	1BG-80	1	
FXJ-AI-165205	O-RING	1BG-55	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165301	PISTON BUSH	Ø 220 * 60	1	
FXJ-AI-165302	GAS SEAL	1KH 167 * 179. 1 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-165303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 167	2	
FXJ-AI-165304	O-RING	1BG-210	2	
FXJ-AI-165305		SRTN 167	1	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165401	BACK HEAD	298 * 382 * 380	1	
FXJ-AI-165402	O-RING	1BG-210	1	
FXJ-AI-165403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-165404	O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-165405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-165406	O-RING	1BP-12	1	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165501	FRONT HEAD	298 * 328 * 839	1	
FXJ-AI-165502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 165 * Ø 202 * 212	1	
FXJ-AI-165503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 165 * Ø 238 * 200	1	
FXJ-AI-165504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-165505	CHISEL PIN	96 * 52 * 326	2	
FXJ-AI-165506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 20 * 257	1	
FXJ-AI-165507	CHISEL	Ø 165 * 1600	1	
FXJ-AI-165508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø 20 * 21	2	
FXJ-AI-165509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø 26 * 257	2	
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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2200 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
FXJ-AI-165510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø 26 * 21	2	
FXJ-AI-165511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 20 * 257	1	
FXJ-AI-165513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-165515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1. 75 * 10	1	
600	ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165601	ACCUMULATOR BOTTOM	257 * 257 * 77	1	
FXJ-AI-165602	ACCUMULATOR COVRE	Ø 255 * 73. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-165603	DIAPHRAGM	Ø 192 * 40	1	
FXJ-AI-165604	INNER VALVE ASSEMBLY	Ø 65 * 8 / Ø 60 * 7 /10	1	
FXJ-AI-165605	GAS CHARGING ADJUSTER	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-165606	GAS CHARGING O-RING	1BP-5	1	
FXJ-AI-165607	GAS CHARGING CAP	M12*P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-165608	GAS CHARGING CAP O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-165609	ACC' COVER CAP	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-165610	ACC' COVER CAP O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-165611	INNER COVER HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M16 * P2. 0 * 40	14	
FXJ-AI-165612	INNER BOTTOM HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M24 * P3. 0 * 60	4	
FXJ-AI-165613	O-RING	1BP-75	1	
FXJ-AI-165614	WHITE RING	4BP-75	1	
700	THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-165701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 56 * 1211	4	
FXJ-AI-165702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-165703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-165704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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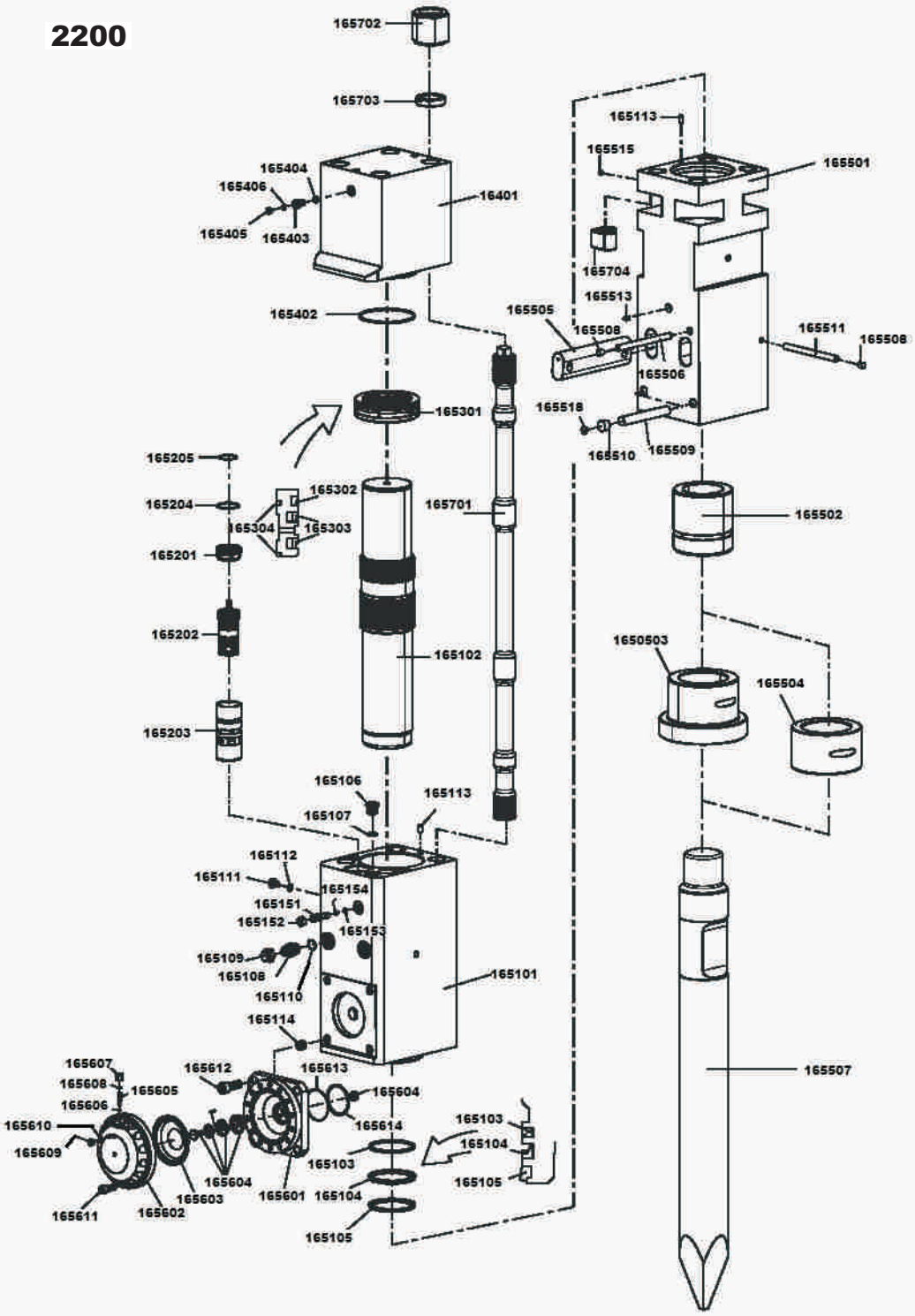
FXJ 2000 Main Body Parts List - (165100 - 165704)

2200



FXJ 2400
Breaker Series

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2400 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175101	CYLINDER	325 * 421 * 788	1	
FXJ-AI-175102	PISTON	Ø 177 * Ø 194. 5 * Ø 180 * 1120	1	
FXJ-AI-175103	BUFFER RING	HBY 180 * 195. 5 * 6	1	
FXJ-AI-175104	U-PACKING	IUIS 180 * 200 * 12	1	
FXJ-AI-175105	DUST SEAL	LBI 180 * 193 * 7 * 9. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-175106	CYLINDER PLUG	M39 * P3. 0	3	
FXJ-AI-175107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-35	3	
FXJ-AI-175108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-175109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-175110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-38	2	
FXJ-AI-175111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-175112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-175113	GUID PIN	Ø 12. 5 * 30	2	
FXJ-AI-175114	BOLT	ST24 * 3 * 30mm	4	
FXJ-AI-175115	CYLINDER PLUG (2)	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-175116	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-11	1	
150	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175151	FRONT VALVE	M24 * P2. 0 * 84	1	
FXJ-AI-175152	FRONT VALVE NUT	M24 * P2. 0 * 18	1	
FXJ-AI-175153	FRONT VALVE O-RING	1BP-15	1	
FXJ-AI-175154	FRONT VALVE WHITE RING	T3P 15	1	
160	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175161	SIDE ADJUSTER	M22 * P1. 5 * 65	1	
FXJ-AI-175162	SIDE ADJUSTER NUT	M22 * P1. 5 * 18	1	
FXJ-AI-175163	SIDE ADJUSTER O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-175164	SIDE ADJUSTER WHITE RING	T3P-12	1	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175201	VALVE COVER	Ø 105 * 43	1	
FXJ-AI-175202	VALVE	Ø 16. 5 * Ø 87 * Ø 84 * 157	1	
FXJ-AI-175203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 105 * 209	1	
FXJ-AI-175204	O-RING	1BG-100	1	
FXJ-AI-175205	O-RING	1BG-80	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175301	PISTON BUSH	Ø 220 * 66	1	
FXJ-AI-175302	GAS SEAL	1KH 177 * 189. 6 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-175303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 177	3	
FXJ-AI-175304	O-RING	1BG-210	3	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175401	BACK HEAD	325 * 421 * 419	1	
FXJ-AI-175402	O-RING	1BG-210	1	
FXJ-AI-175403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-175404	O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-175405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-175406	O-RING	1BP-12	1	
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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2400 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175501	FRONT HEAD	325 * 352 * 944	1	
FXJ-AI-175502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 175 * Ø 214 * 234	1	
FXJ-AI-175503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 175 * Ø 245 * 193	1	
FXJ-AI-175504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-175505	CHISEL PIN		2	
FXJ-AI-175506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 26 * 264	1	
FXJ-AI-175507	CHISEL	Ø 175 * 1500	1	
FXJ-AI-175508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø 26 * 20. 5	2	
FXJ-AI-175509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø 36 * 267	2	
FXJ-AI-175510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø 26 * 25. 5	2	
FXJ-AI-175511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 26 * 264	1	
FXJ-AI-175513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-175515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1. 75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-175518	SNAP RING	Ø 36	2	
600	ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175601	ACCUMULATOR BOTTOM	286 * 286 * 82	1	
FXJ-AI-175602	ACCUMULATOR COVRE	Ø 284 * 78	1	
FXJ-AI-175603	DIAPHRAGM	Ø 205 * 37	1	
FXJ-AI-175604	INNER VALVE ASSEMBLY	Ø 65 * 8 / Ø 60 * 7 /12	1	
FXJ-AI-175605	GAS CHARGING ADJUSTER	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-175606	GAS CHARGING O-RING	1BP-5	1	
FXJ-AI-175607	GAS CHARGING CAP	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-175608	GAS CHARGING CAP O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-175609	ACC' COVER CAP	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-175610	ACC' COVER CAP O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-175611	INNER COVER HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M16 * P2. 0 * 40	16	
FXJ-AI-175612	INNER BOTTOM HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M24 * P3. 0 * 60	4	
FXJ-AI-175613	O-RING	1BP-75	1	
FXJ-AI-175614	WHITE RING	4BP-75	1	
700	THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-175701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 58 * 1372	4	
FXJ-AI-175702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-175703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-175704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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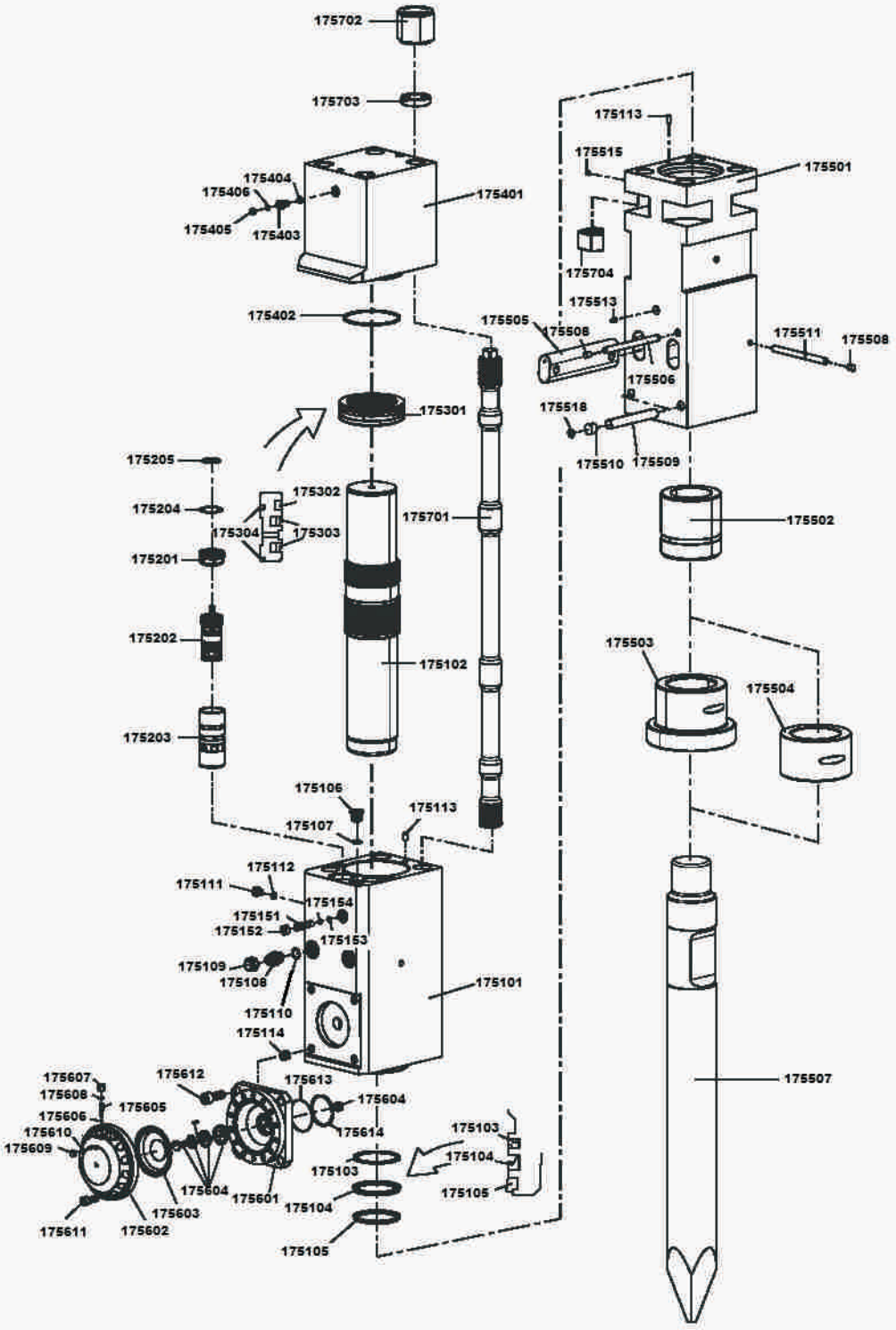
FXJ 2400 Main Body Parts List - (175100 - 175704)



FXJ 2700
Breaker Series

FXJ®

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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2700 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
100	CYLINDER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-180101	CYLINDER	350 * 380 * 839	1	
FXJ-AI-180102	PISTON	Ø 186 * Ø 198 * Ø 177 * 1280	1	
FXJ-AI-180103	BUFFER RING	HBY 186 * 200. 5 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-180104	U-PACKING	ISI 186 * 206 * 14	1	
FXJ-AI-180105	DUST SEAL	DSI 186 * 201 * 7 * 8	1	
FXJ-AI-180106	CYLINDER PLUG	3/4 * 14	3	
FXJ-AI-180107	CYLINDER PLUG O-RING	1BP-38	3	
FXJ-AI-180108	IN/OUT ADAPTER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-180109	IN/OUT ADAPTER COVER	G 1 1/4'	2	
FXJ-AI-180110	IN/OUT ADAPTER O-RING	1BP-38	2	
FXJ-AI-180111	EXHAUST VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-180112	EXHAUST VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-180113	GUID PIN	Ø 12. 5 * 30	2	
FXJ-AI-180114	BOLT	ST24 * 3 * 30mm	4	
150	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-180151	FRONT VALVE	M27 * P2. 0 * 93	1	
FXJ-AI-180152	FRONT VALVE NUT	M27 * P2. 0 * 22	1	
FXJ-AI-180153	FRONT VALVE O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-180154	FRONT VALVE WHITE RING	T3P 18	1	
160	VALVE ADJUSTER ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-180161	SIDE ADJUSTER	M27 * P2 * 93	1	
FXJ-AI-180162	SIDE ADJUSTER NUT	M27 * P2 * 22	1	
FXJ-AI-180163	SIDE ADJUSTER O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-180164	SIDE ADJUSTER WHITE RING	T3P-18	1	
200	VALVE ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-180201	VALVE COVER	Ø 80 *114 * 216 *115	1	
FXJ-AI-180202	VALVE	Ø 46 * Ø 65 * Ø 79 * 200	1	
FXJ-AI-180203	VALVE SLEEVE	Ø 65 * Ø78 * 145	1	
FXJ-AI-180204	O-RING	1BG-100	1	
FXJ-AI-180205	O-RING	1BG-80	1	
300	PISTON BUSH ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-180301	PISTON BUSH	Ø 230 * 125	1	
FXJ-AI-180302	GAS SEAL	1KH 180 * 193. 3 * 10. 5	1	
FXJ-AI-180303	STEP SEAL	SPNS 187	3	
FXJ-AI-180304	O-RING	1BG-215	3	
400	BACK HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-180401	BACK HEAD	350 * 380 * 410	1	
FXJ-AI-180402	O-RING	1BG-210	1	
FXJ-AI-180403	GAS CHARGING VALVE	G 1/2'	1	
FXJ-AI-180404	O-RING	1BP-18	1	
FXJ-AI-180405	GAS CHARGING VALVE COVER	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-180406	O-RING	1BP-12	1	
500	FRONT HEAD ASSEMBLY			
FXJ-AI-180501	FRONT HEAD	350 * 350 * 926	1	
FXJ-AI-180502	THRUST BUSH	Ø 180 * Ø 216 * 220	1	
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MODEL NAME: FXJ 2700 MAIN BODY PARTS LIST				
PARTS NO.	PARTS NAME	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	REMARKS
FXJ-AI-180503	CHISEL BUSH	Ø 180 * Ø 250 * 250	1	
FXJ-AI-180504	(SILENCED CHISEL BUSH)			
FXJ-AI-180505	CHISEL PIN		2	
FXJ-AI-180506	BUSHING PIN	Ø 26 * 290	1	
FXJ-AI-180507	CHISEL	Ø 180 * 1650	1	
FXJ-AI-180508	RUBBER PLUG1	Ø 26 * 20. 5	2	
FXJ-AI-180509	CHISEL BUSH PIN	Ø 36 * 250	2	
FXJ-AI-180510	RUBBER PLUG2	Ø 36 * 25. 5	2	
FXJ-AI-180511	LOCKING PIN	Ø 26 * 250	1	
FXJ-AI-180513	GREASE NIPPLE	G 1/4'	1	
FXJ-AI-180515	PROCESS PLUG	M12 * P1. 75 * 10	1	
FXJ-AI-180518	SNAP RING	Ø 36	2	
600	**ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-180601	ACCUMULATOR BOTTOM	295 * 295 * 103	1	
FXJ-AI-180602	ACCUMULATOR COVRE	Ø 310 * 105	1	
FXJ-AI-180603	DIAPHRAGM	Ø 205 * 37	1	
FXJ-AI-180604	INNER VALVE ASSEMBLY	Ø 65 * 8 / Ø 60 * 7 /12	1	
FXJ-AI-180605	GAS CHARGING ADJUSTER	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-180606	GAS CHARGING O-RING	1BP-5	1	
FXJ-AI-180607	GAS CHARGING CAP	M12 * P1. 25	1	
FXJ-AI-180608	GAS CHARGING CAP O-RING	1BP-14	1	
FXJ-AI-180609	ACC' COVER CAP	M10 * P1. 0	1	
FXJ-AI-180610	ACC' COVER CAP O-RING	1BP-12	1	
FXJ-AI-180611	INNER COVER HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M16 * P2. 0 * 40	16	
FXJ-AI-180612	INNER BOTTOM HEX. SOCKET BOLT	M24 * P3. 0 * 60	4	
FXJ-AI-180613	O-RING	1BP-75	1	
FXJ-AI-180614	WHITE RING	4BP-75	1	
700	**THROUGH BOLT ASSEMBLY**			
FXJ-AI-1806701	THROUGH BOLT	Ø 58 * 1350	4	
FXJ-AI-1806702	SCREW NUT (UPPER)		4	
FXJ-AI-1806703	WASHER		4	
FXJ-AI-1806704	SCREW NUT (LOWER)		4	
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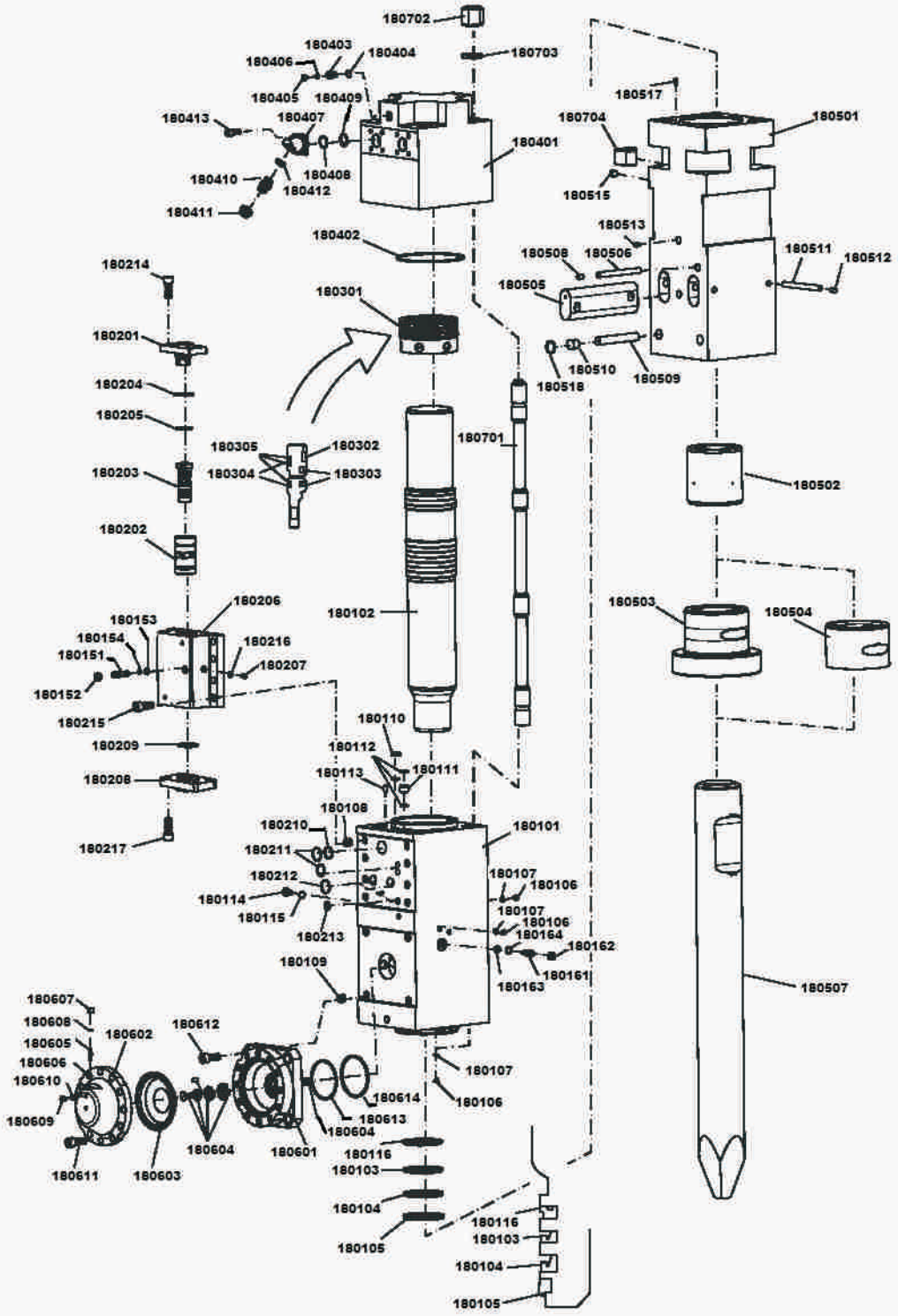
The above specifications are subject to change without prior notice for the specification data modification.

FXJ 2700 Main Body Parts List - (180100 - 180704)



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FXJ HYDRAULIC BREAKER WARRANTY GUIDE

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FXJ BASIS OF WARRANTY

1. PERIOD

Warranty period for breaker assembly is differently applied by "Warranty period for parts", and basis date should be fixed from installation date of the breaker when distributor submits installation information in advance to manufacturer.

If no prior information about installation, please note that the warranty period should be applied from Ex-Works (Ex-Factory) date.

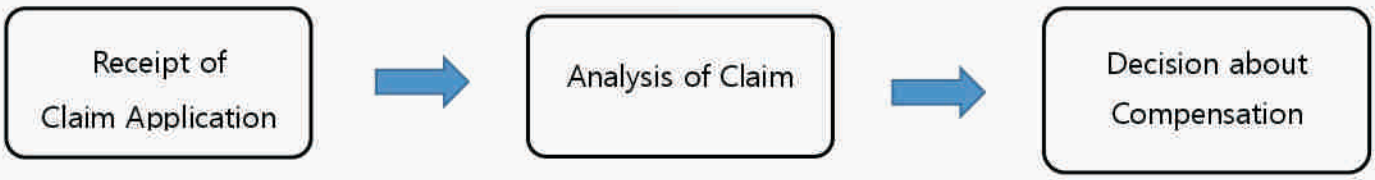
Also, please make sure just half period of warranty that is listed in "Warranty period for parts" would be applied to the working for a long time with exceeding of 12Hrs in a day.

2. RANGE

In case of any trouble, malfunction and breakdown in our product within warranty period under the proper operation and maintenance, customer's warranty claim is acceptable.

And, any quality problem that is clearly proved manufacturer's defect by technical analysis is also acceptable as warranty claim

3. PROCEDURE OF CLAIM APPLICATION



① Present to took related and detailed pictures for defected part.

② Submit the pictures with serial number on label that is attached in breaker frame.
(If it's not possible, please prove the number by e-mail or fax message.)

③ Show the picture that includes serial number for the defected part.
(If it's not possible, please prove the number by e-mail or fax message.)

④ Send some pictures for wearing status in front cover and ring bush.

⑤ Also, send us the picture for impact side of piston.

⑥ Impact side of chisel and rod pin pictures are needed.

⑦ FXJ QA team analyze cause of claim with mentioned pictures and documents in above, and discuss about compensation under the procedure.

※ 1) Claim notice without mentioned procedure ①,②,③ is not acceptable.
2) Any Claim with violation of above procedure would be not acceptable.

4. WARRANTY PERIOD FOR EACH PART(From Installation Date)

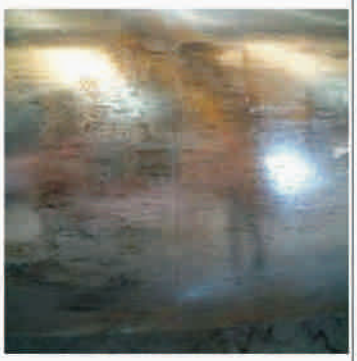
REFER WARRANTY CARD

5.『 JUDGMENT BASIS OF CYLINDER DEFECT 』

PROBLEM	PHOTO	CAUSE OF PROBLEM	PREVENTION COUNTER-PLAN	WARRANTY
Inside Crack		Occurrence by excessive heat-treatment between each holes inside of cylinder	Caution in producing	Acceptable
Outside Crack		Excessive heat-treatment to inside and outside of cylinder	Caution in producing	Acceptable
Inside Scratch		①Not to keep the regulation in maintenance manual such as handling, operation, mainte-nance, checking points. ②Excessive scratching by any dust from inside.	①Operator's compliance ②Caution in producing	① Not Acceptable ②Acceptable in case of claim within 3 months

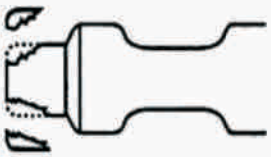
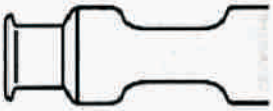
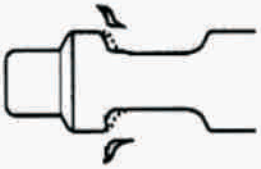
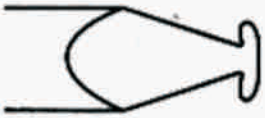
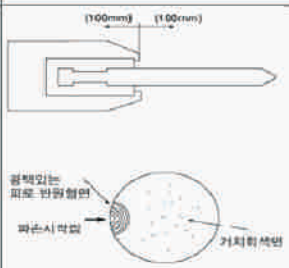
※ Other warranty claim by manufacturer's defect is acceptable.

6. 『 JUDGMENT BASIS OF PISTON DEFECT 』

PROBLEM	PHOTO	CAUSE OF PROBLEM	PREVENTION COUNTER-PLAN	WARRANTY
Horizontal Crack		Long time working with oil-film breakdown between cylinder and piston. In this case, surface hardness is to be fallen-down with generation of heat, after then piston is cracked.	Compliance of mechanic-al properties (Breakdown of seals, Vibrating and prevention of dust from outside)	Generally Not Acceptable (Same problem within 3 months from installation date is acceptable.)
Vertical Crack		Expansion of micro-crack in steel material through heat treatment and continuous working	Selection of proper steel material	Acceptable (In case of excessive scratching on piston surface, re-discussion is needed.)
Separation of hitting part		① Problem from steel material ② Fatigue damage due to long time working	①Proper material select-ion, regulation compliance of heat-treatment ②Compliance of recommended daily working hours	①Acceptable ②Not Accpetable

Breakage of hitting part		① Edge lined impact of piston and chisel due to operator's hazard or abrasion of Front Cover and Ring Bush ②Problem from steel material or heat-treatment	①Operator's regulation compliance for operating and replacement cycle of consumption parts ②Proper material selection,regulation compliance of heat-treatment.	①Not Accpetable ②Acceptable
Cave in impact part		①Decline of surface hardness by heating in continuous and long term working ②Problem from steel material or heat treatment	①Prohibit of consecutive Working ②Proper material selection, regulation compliance of Heat-treatment.	①Not Acceptable ②Acceptable
Surface scratching		①Not to keep the regulation in maintenance manual such As handling, operation, main-tenance, checking points, how to stock and replacement cycle of consumption parts ②Excessive scratching by any dust from inside.	①Operator's Compliance for operating instruction ②Caution in producing	①Not Acceptable ②Acceptable in case of a claim within 3 months from installation date

※ Other warranty claim by manufacturer's defect is acceptable

PROBLEM	PHOTO	CAUSE OF PROBLEM	PREVENTION COUNTER-PLAN	WARRANTY
Breakdown in impact part		① In case of normal working, it is due to defect from material or heat treatment. ②Breakdown from unstable working between each impact side of piston and chisel	①Proper material selection, regulation compliance of heat treatment. ②Regular replacement of pin and bushings.	① Acceptable ②Not Acceptable
Cave in Impact part		①Excessive long-time and non-stop Working. ②Problem from steel material or Heat treatment.	①Prohibit of long-time impact ②Proper material selection,regulation compliance of heat treatment.	①Not Acceptable ②Acceptable
Damage of groove for Rod Pin		Excessive blank-firing and unstable impact between each impact side of piston and chisel	①Regular replacement of pin and bushings. ②No more blank-firing	Not Acceptable
Squashing of Chisel end		Softening after excessive heating in chisel end due to non-stop impact more than 30 seconds at hard point.	Prohibit of non-stop impact in any hard point.	Not Acceptable
Breakage at the outside of Front Cover		①Levering ②Scratching by insufficient greasing to chisel	① Prohibit Levering ②Compliance of maintenance instruction	Not Acceptable
Breakage of chisel end		Levering	Prohibit Levering	Not Acceptable

※ ① Abrasion of chisel around 150mm from endpoint (in case of Blunt type, 50mm from endpoint) is not acceptable.

② Other warranty claim by manufacturer's defect is acceptable.

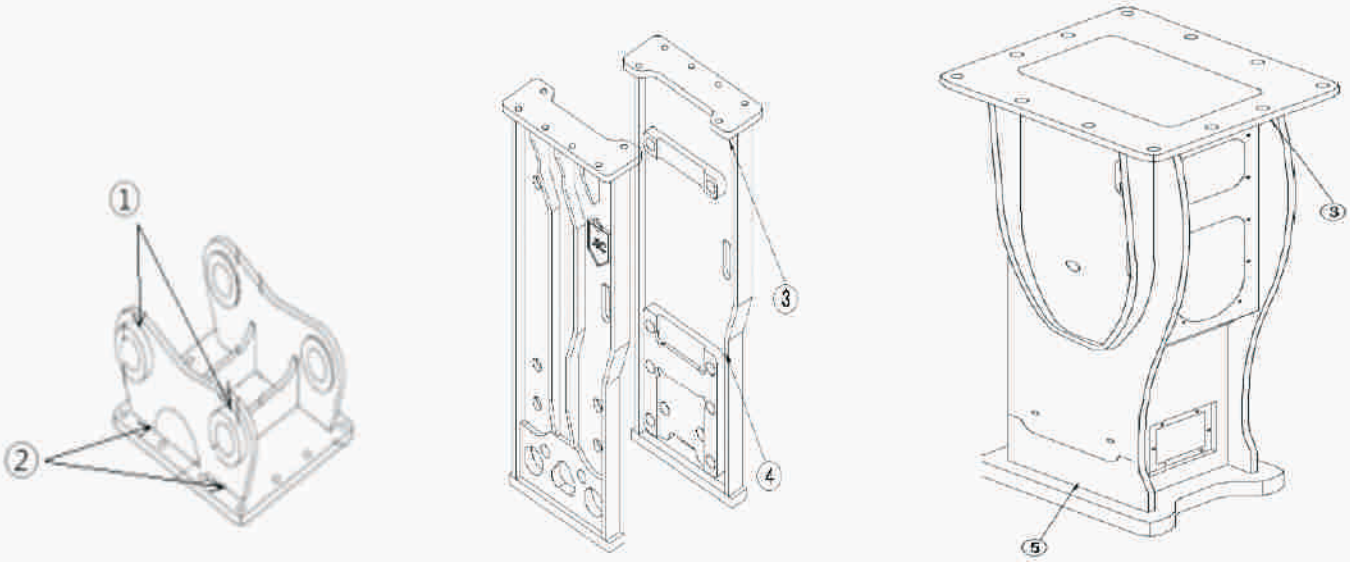
8. BRACKET (FRAME, HOUSING)

Accepted warranty claim within warranty period is to be compensation by local repairing, and replacement is not available in this case in principle.

However, replacement is available with discussion in case of critical loss or hard restoring in the field such as becoming open and wider of welding bush, chipping -off of reinforcement part in frame.

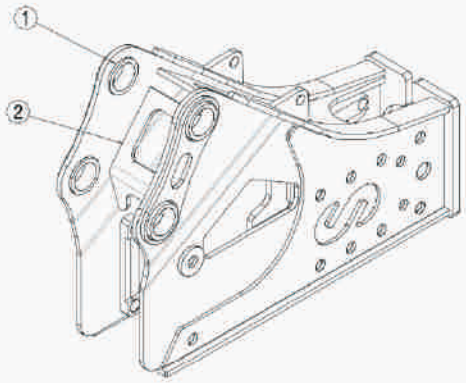
※ Scope of critical welding crack

(1) BOX, TOP TYPE BRACKET



① Crack in welding bush and welded part in mount cap
② Welded part crack between square plate and pin bracket
③ Welded part crack between square plate and bracket frame
④ Welded part crack between bracket frame and set plate
⑤ Welded part crack between bracket frame and front plate

(2) SIDE TYPE BRACKET



① Crack in welding bush and welded part
② Welded part crack between main frame plate and connecting plate

Product Recording

This parts list is composed of all parts FXJ-Series Breaker.
If you want to order parts, write down the followings and contact near service center.

a. Model Name :

b. Model Serial No. :

c. Parts No. and Parts Name :

d. Quantity :

e. Customer's Name and Address :

Please use genuine parts of FXJ to maintain the machine performance as a new one.
Take notice that FXJ won't guarantee the defects which may occur by using different parts from FXJ genuine parts.

☞ For the contents of this parts list, alteration is reserved without prior notice for the future improvement.

Product Recording

Record information about your product in this page.

Hydraulic Breaker Model :

Serial Nomber :

Date of Delivery :

Dealer :

Adress :

Phone No : FAX No :

Notes

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Head Office & Factory

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