McNeilus®

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

Preventative maintenance insures reliable equipment. Before putting your mixer into operation, may we suggest the following precautionary checks be made:

1. Retighten bolts that may have vibrated loose during initial transportation.
2. Visually check for any possible hydraulic leaks.
3. On new equipment with steel drums it is advisable to charge the mixer with a quantity of stone and sand. Let the drum rotate 1-1/2 to 2 hours to clean the interior of any weld, slag, or spatter. This will polish the blades and reduce the possibility of cement adhering to the drum interior. At this time, the operator should familiarize themself with the controls.

NOTE: Revolution drums do not require the above procedure and can be put directly into service.

DAILY CHECKS

1. Check the hydraulic system for leaks and repair as needed.
2. Visually check for loose or missing bolts. Tighten and repair as needed.
3. Check for proper vacuum gauge on the suction filter head.
4. Check for proper operation of 3-way water valve and water tank pressure gauge.
5. Check the general appearance of the mixer.

WEEKLY CHECKS

1. Lubricate the mixer as per lube chart (page S-12 in the parts book)
2. Check the hydraulic oil level. If milky, or water is present, change the oil. If foamy, check and tighten all suction lines.
3. Check for any oil and air leaks.
   NOTE: Do not loosen or tighten any connections while system is under pressure.

4. Check for engine idle. RPM should be 700 minimum while the drum is loaded and turning
5. Check ZF drum transmission hold down bolts for proper torque.
   NOTE: Torque 7/8” transmission hold down bolts to 420 lb/ft.

6. Check ZF mounting flange to drum flange bolts for proper torque.
   NOTE: Torque steel drum 5/8” bolts to 170 lb/ft. using blue Loctite. Torque Revolution drum 5/8” bolts to 210 lb/ft. using blue Loctite.

It is also advisable to maintain approximately 1200 engine RPM when the mixer is loaded and waiting to discharge at the job site. Set truck engine throttle and adjust pump control speed to 1-2 RPM of the drum. This will be sufficient to keep load agitated. The 1200 RPM engine speed will provide for adequate flow through the oil cooler. This procedure will also insure adequate oil volume to the hydraulic pump to reduce heat and internal slippage of the oil in the pump and motor.