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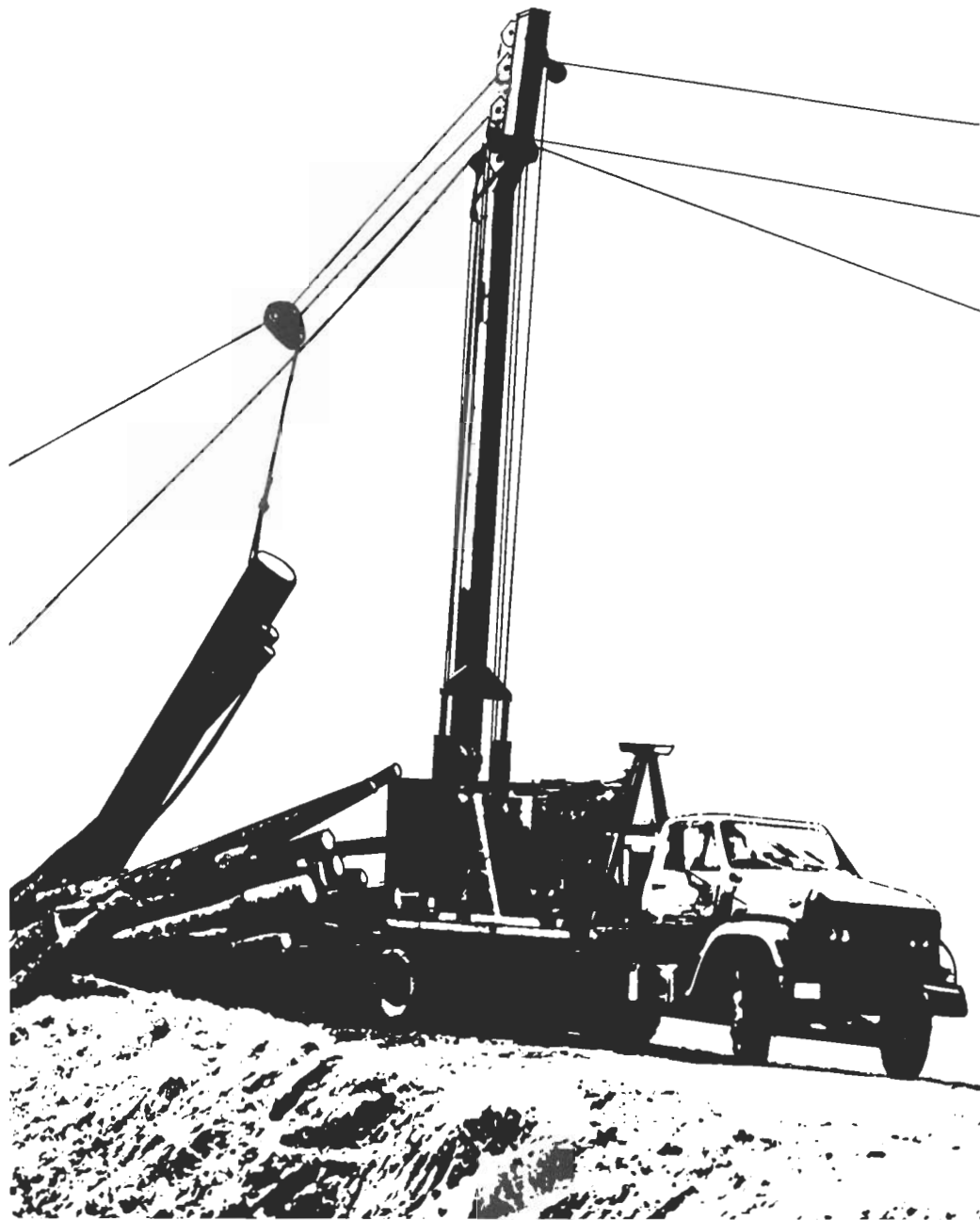
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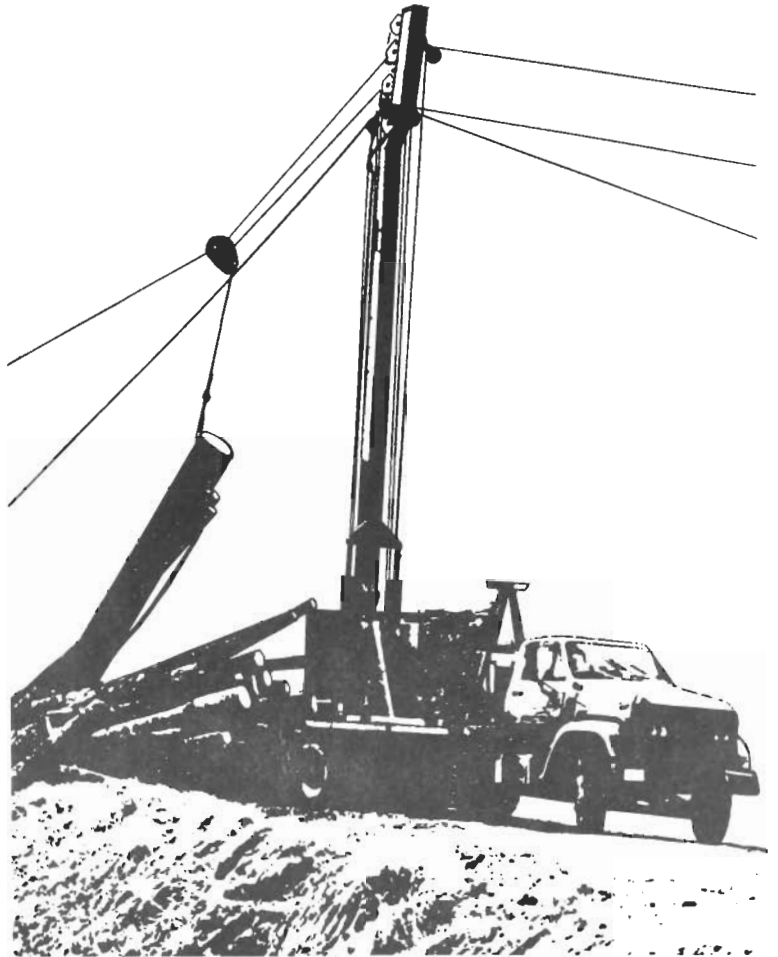
Clearwater Yarder

Operator's Manual



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**ED&T 8035
Cable Systems for
Forest Residues**

May 1981

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Introduction

The accumulation of fuels on forested lands, whether by natural causes or man's management activities, creates a potential fire hazard. Many of the most devastating forest fires known to this country started in or were accentuated by logging or thinning slash. Growing demands for wood make harvesting techniques and residues utilization imperative. Terrain and soils or small logs can make traditional yarding equipment too costly to use.

Engineers at the Missoula Equipment Development Center (MEDC) have developed the Clearwater Yarder, a small cable yarding system, to remove slash, dead or diseased timber, and small trees from steep, rugged terrain (fig. 1). Even where accessibility is aggravated by small volumes per acre, this yarder is economical because it is relatively inexpensive to build and can be rapidly set up (fig 2).

MEDC developed this yarder for the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho. Harry Cummings, fire management officer

on the Canyon Ranger District, faced a difficult problem—reduce the fire hazard from slash on clearcuts that also contain new growth. Instead of destroying the slash—and new trees—by prescribed fire, he decided to yard out the dead wood. After an unsuccessful search for suitable equipment he came to MEDC with his idea and performance requirements for a yarder.

This operator's manual contains detailed instructions for the startup, operation, and maintenance of the Clearwater Yarder.

The three-drum yarder weighs only 13,000 pounds, yet can pull loads up to 3,500 pounds and has maximum line speeds of 1,000 feet per minute. It can operate on steep slopes and at yarding distances of 800 feet. Its design meets accepted logging industry safety practices.



Figure 1.—Clearwater Yarder.



Figure 2.—Operating Clearwater Yarder.

Features

- Designed to be built in small shops using standard parts.
- Design meets accepted logging industry safety practices.
- Live skyline.
- Easily mounted on a suitable flatbed truck or trailer.
- Uphill and downhill yarding up to 800 feet.
- Line speeds to 1,000 feet per minute.
- Each level-wind winch can be powered independently in both directions, free wheeled, or braked.
- Dual axis controller provides mainline and haulback interlock.
- Hydrostatic transmissions balance load and speed at maximum engine power.
- Remote control operation for safety, improved visibility, and minimum crew size.
- Slack pulling capability when operated with Christy carriage.
- Designed for rapid, simple setup.
- Mast hydraulically raised and lowered.

Specifications

Overall Weight:

13,000 lb fully rigged

Engine:

Ford industrial model LSG-633 P 6 cylinder, 200 cu in,
68 hp @ 2,800 rpm

Hydrostatic Transmission:

Dynapower pumps with Hagglund & Soner wheelmotors,
300 rpm maximum

Yarding Distance:

Up to 800 ft

Brakes:

Drum type, hydraulically operated

Skyline:

800 ft of ½-in cable
7,500 lb maximum line pull
0-500 fpm line speed

Mainline:

900 ft of 3/8-in cable
3,500 lb maximum line pull
0-1,000 fpm line speed

Haulback:

1,800 ft of 3/8-in cable
3,500 lb maximum line pull
0-1,000 fpm line speed

Mast:

10-in by 10-in by ½-in wall square tubing
170° fairlead swivel
Hydraulically raised and lowered

Control:

Remote up to 50 ft
12-volt dc electric over hydraulic

Yarder Controls

Throttle

Engine speed is controlled by a switch located on the remote control box (fig. 3). This control is a spring centering type toggle switch that allows incremental increases or decreases in the engine speed (rpm). The amount of increase or decrease in engine speed is determined by the length of time the switch is held in the respective position.

NOTE: Always idle the engine when power is not required, even if only for a few seconds. This will reduce fuel consumption and prevent heat buildup in the hydraulic oil. Normal hydraulic oil operating temperature should be 85° to 180° F.

Emergency Switch

The emergency switch is a pull type switch on the remote control box (fig. 3). It automatically sets all three winch brakes and stops the engine. A light inside the knob comes on when the emergency switch has been activated.

Note: Immediately after activating emergency switch, turn the engine ignition switch off and deactivate the emergency switch. Failure to do so can cause the coil wire to burn out and make the engine inoperable. The emergency switch is not for general use in applying the brakes and should be used only in case of emergency.

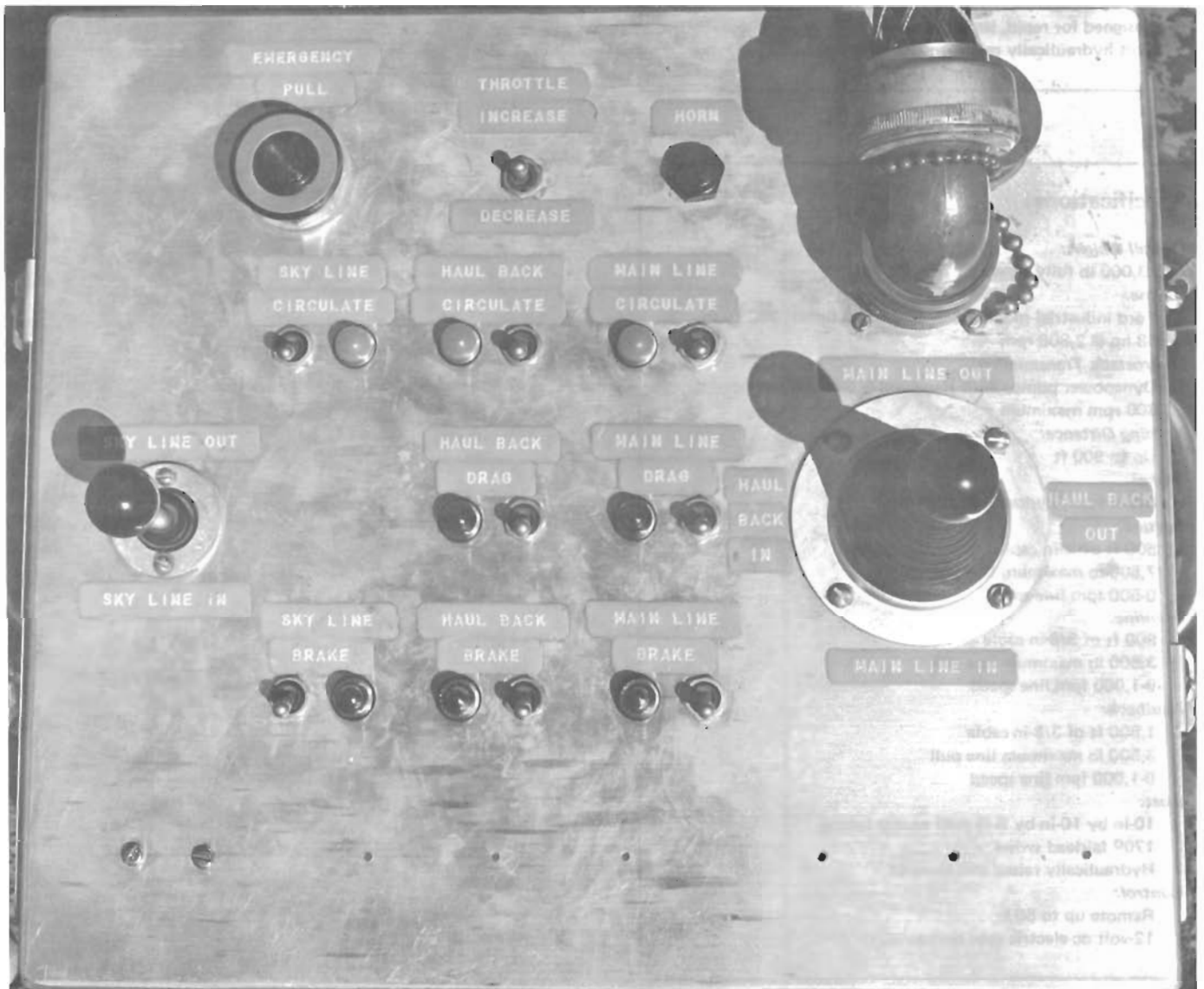


Figure 3.—Panel of remote control box.

Skyline Controller

The skyline winch is controlled by a single axis, stick type manual controller located on the remote control box (fig. 3). Moving the stick will either pull the skyline in or pay the line out. The center position is neutral. To prevent unnecessary pressure surges in the system, the control stick should be moved slowly when operating and not jerked to the limits of its travel.

If the winch drum rotates with the control in neutral and no load on the skyline. See Pump Actuator Linkage, page 12, for proper adjustment. This controller should not be moved from the neutral position when the brake or circulation mode is activated.

Mainline/Haulback Controller

The mainline and haulback winches are controlled by a dual axis joy-stick type manual controller located on the remote control box (fig. 3). This allows both winches to operate at the same time in the same direction or in opposite directions. Each winch can also be operated separately. Moving the stick will either pull the line in or pay the line out. The center position is neutral. This controller should be moved slowly when operating and not jerked to the limits of its travel to prevent unnecessary pressure surges in the system.

If the winch drum rotates with the controller in neutral and no load on the line, see page 12 Pump Actuator Linkage for proper adjustment. The controller should not be moved from neutral for a specific winch system if that system brake or circulation mode is activated.

Brake

Each winch brake is controlled by an on/off toggle switch on the remote control box (fig. 3). Turning the switch on releases the hydraulic pressure and allows the spring-loaded brake cylinder to apply the brake. Turning the switch off allows hydraulic pressure to compress the spring and release the brake. An amber light indicates when each brake is on. To reduce the potential for damage to the skyline hydraulic system when the skyline brake is released under heavy load, an adjustable flow control valve was placed in the skyline hydraulic brake circuit. See *Skyline Brake Release Interval*, page 14, for adjustment procedures.

Failure to adjust the skyline brake flow control valve properly may damage the components in the hydraulic system.

Circulation Mode

Each winch has a circulation mode that is activated by an on/off switch on the remote control panel (fig. 3). Activating the circulation mode allows the winch drum to turn without any hydraulic resistance so the line can be pulled out by hand. Turning the switch off puts the system back into normal operation. A white light comes on when a system is in the circulation mode.

To prevent damage to the hydraulic system when shifting out of the circulation mode, a flow-control valve was added to the shifting circuit and a dynamic braking circuit was added. See *Circulation*, page 12, for system adjustments.

Never shift from the circulation mode to normal operation while the winch drum is turning. Always brake the drum to a complete stop before shifting. Failure to adjust the flow-control valve and dynamic braking system may damage the hydraulic system.

Drag Mode

The mainline and haulback winches have a drag mode that is controlled by individual on/off toggle switches on the remote control panel (fig. 3). Blue lights on the panel indicate when a system is in the drag mode. This mode allows cable to be payed out with varying degrees of resistance or drag. The drag is especially useful in keeping lines taut. The amount of drag is controlled by the pressure set on the low pressure relief valve. See *Drag*, page 12, for proper valve adjustments.

Do not activate or deactivate the drag mode while the drum is rotating as this could damage the system. Always brake drum to a complete stop before shifting.

Horn

A push button for activating the horn is on the remote control box (fig. 3). The horn can be used for signaling between the yarder and the choker setters.

Oil Cooler Fan

The hydraulic oil cooler fan control is a lever-operated directional valve located next to the oil reservoir (fig. 4). Normally the cooler fan should be turned on when the oil temperature reaches approximately 140° F. The temperature gage is on the side of the hydraulic reservoir.

Do not operate the yarder at hydraulic oil temperatures over 180° F.

Mast Raising/Lowering Control

A lever-operated directional control valve located near the hydraulic oil reservoir is used to raise and lower the mast (fig. 4). It is a three-position valve. The center position is the stop position. Moving the lever from the center position either raises or lowers the mast. The mast can be stopped in any position by moving the lever to the center "stop" position. A pressure gage is located in the mast/raising and lowering circuit (fig. 4). The pressure required to raise the mast is approximately 2,000 to 2,500 psi. **Note:** This directional valve is a spring centering type. However, under the high pressure generated when raising or lowering the mast, it must be manually moved to the stop position. This is especially important when the mast reaches the limits of its travel in either the up or down position. If it is not immediately moved to the stop position, it will cause undue stress in the raising/lowering mechanism.

Be familiar with the procedure for raising and lowering the mast before attempting to do so. See Raising and Lowering Mast, page 8.

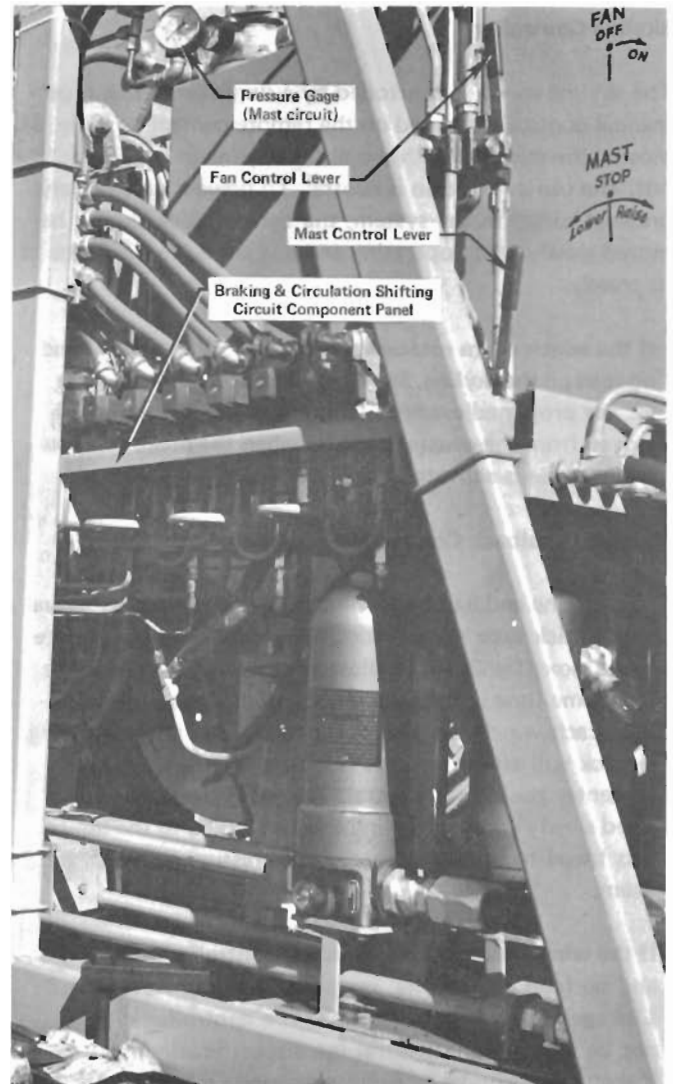


Figure 4.—Fan and mast controls.

Yarder Operation

Start Up Procedure

1. Check hydraulic oil level in reservoir. Oil should be at the "full" line on the sight gage. (Use Dexron II type hydraulic oil.)
2. Open completely all three gate valves in the charge pump suction lines between the tank and the pump (fig. 5).
3. Check engine oil, water, and fuel levels. If necessary, fill according to the engine manufacturer's operator's manual.
4. Disengage clutch.
5. Turn engine ignition switch on and start engine. Allow engine to warm up briefly before engaging the clutch. (For more detailed starting instructions see engine manufacturer's maintenance and operator's manual.)

6. Immediately after engaging clutch, check all three charge pump pressure gages (fig. 5) and the back pressure gage located in the hydraulic return line. The charge pump pressure should read greater than 100 psi at engine idle (fig. 5). **Note:** If no pressure is indicated in any one of the three systems, immediately disengage the clutch and repeat steps 1 and 2. Charge pump pressures less than 100 psi would indicate a charge pump malfunction.

The back pressure in the hydraulic return line should not exceed 30 psi. If the back pressure gage is indicating 30 psi or more, reduce the engine speed and allow the hydraulic oil to warm up to approximately 85° F before increasing engine speed or attempting to operate the yarder. The temperature gage is on the side of the hydraulic reservoir.

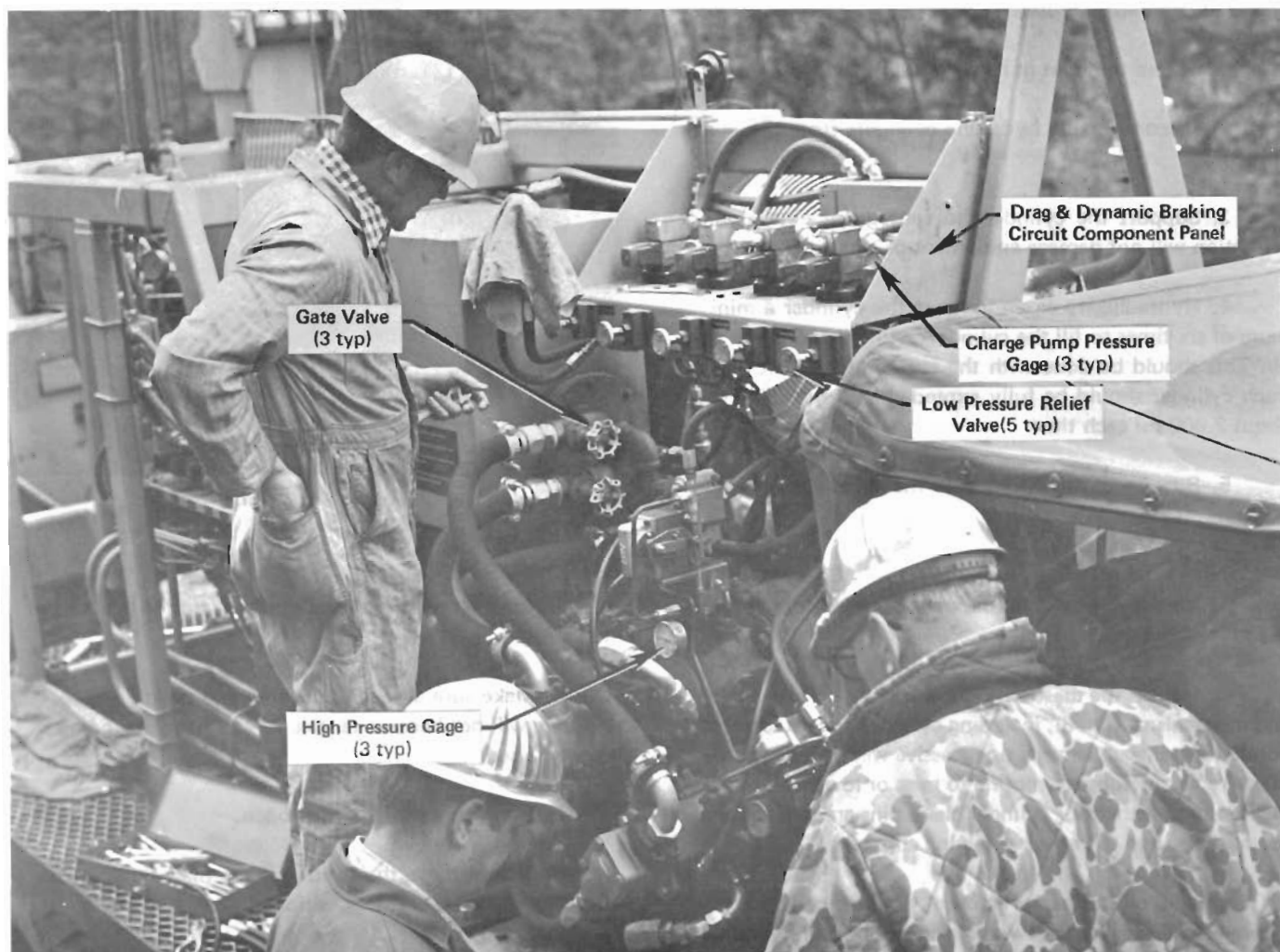


Figure 5.—Drag and circulation system.

Operating the system without charge pump pressure will damage the main pump. Operating the yarder at a return pressure (back pressure) greater than 30 psi will damage the hydraulic motor shaft seals. High return pressure can be caused by operation of the system at a hydraulic oil temperature.

Raising and Lowering Mast

Do not attempt to raise or lower the mast without first insuring that the hydraulic cylinders attached to the mast are free of air and full of hydraulic oil. This is especially important if the system has not been raised for a long time, that is, 30 days, or if the hydraulic oil has been lost or removed from the system for any reason.

To fill the hydraulic cylinder:

1. Secure the mast in its current position.
2. Disconnect the hydraulic cylinders from the mast (fig. 6).
3. Support the cylinders so subsequent extension/retraction will not damage equipment or personnel.
4. Hydraulically extend/retract the cylinder a minimum of six times to fill the cylinders with oil and purge any air. This should be done with the engine at full throttle. Each cylinder should be fully extended and pressurized to about 2,000 psi each time.
5. Reconnect the cylinders to the mast.

To raise the mast:

1. Yarder must be approximately level before attempting to raise the mast.
2. Inspect the mast raising/lowering hydraulic system and mechanisms (fig. 6), including cylinder and attachment points for leakage, damage, or excessive wear. Make appropriate repairs before attempting to raise or lower the mast. Make sure that the four cylinder clevis pins are in place and properly secured with their retaining clips.

If hydraulic oil has been removed, drained, or if parts have been removed, follow the procedure to fill hydraulic cylinders before continuing.

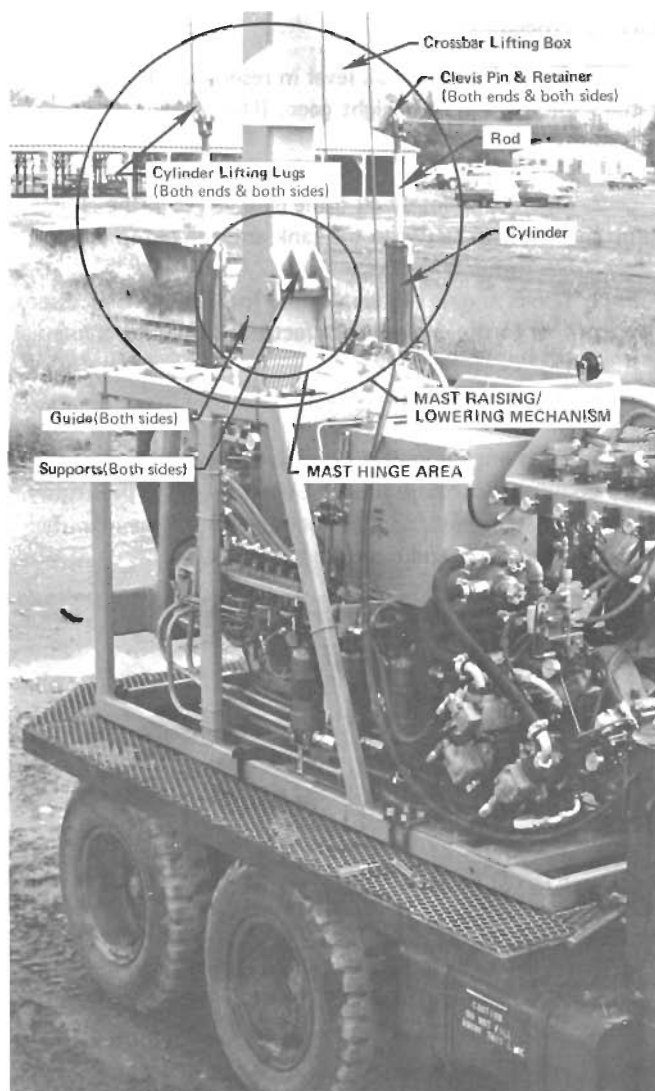


Figure 6.—Mast raising/lowering mechanism.

3. Clear all personnel and obstacles out of the path of mast's rotation.
4. Make sure all cables are free and positioned so that they will not become tangled or caught while the mast is being raised.
5. Set engine throttle wide open.
6. Slowly move the handle of the mast directional valve (fig. 4) to the "raise" position.

Check the mast lowering speed for proper operation each time the mast is raised. This is accomplished by stopping the mast after it is about 6 inches above the mast cradle and observing the time required to lower the mast back to the cradle. If the mast lowers much faster than it raises, check the system for leaks or damaged parts.

7. When the mast is fully up, move the lever to the "stop" position immediately to prevent undue stress in the raising mechanism.

8. Secure the mast in the upright position by securing the three bolts opposite the hinge pin (fig. 7).

9. Secure all four guylines and make sure each anchor is adequate.

Important. The minimum distance between each guyline's anchor and the mast shall be 50 feet, or the angle between a horizontal line from the anchor to the mast and the guyline shall be less than 35° . The rear guyline shall be in line and opposite to the skyline. The forward guyline should be located under and slightly off to the side of the skyline to allow passage of the carriage. The side guyline shall be on each side and rearward of the mast.

The completed guyline anchoring system should look like a chicken's foot when viewed from above.



Figure 7.—Secure mast.

10. Plumb the mast using the pointers provided on the mast (fig. 8). This is accomplished by tightening the appropriate guyline.

To lower the mast:

1. Inspect mast hydraulic system as in Step 2 for raising the mast.

2. Release all guylines and check to see that all cables are free and positioned such that they will not become tangled or caught while the mast is being lowered.

3. Clear all personnel and obstacles out of the path of rotation of the mast.



Figure 8.—Plumb mast.

4. Set engine throttle wide open and momentarily move the mast directional valve handle to the “raise” position until approximately 2,000 psi is read on the hydraulic system pressure gage, then move handle to the “stop” position.

This step is used to check the functioning of the hydraulic system; if the system cannot develop 2,000 psi, check for leaks or damage and make necessary repairs. Then follow the procedure for filling the hydraulic cylinders before continuing.

5. Remove the three bolts opposite the mast hinge pin (fig. 7).

6. Move the mast directional valve lever to the “lower” position, and hold until the mast contacts the cradle. The mast can be stopped at any time by moving the lever to the “stop” position. However, this is not recommended because of shock loads.

7. Immediately after the mast is resting in the cradle, move the lever to stop position to prevent undue stress from building up in the mechanism.

8. Secure all lines to the yarder.

Adjusting Line Pull

Maximum line pull is determined by the maximum hydraulic pressure available. The maximum hydraulic pressure in the skyline, mainline, and haulback hydraulic circuits is determined by the pump high pressure relief valve setting. These high pressure relief valves must be adjusted so the bare drum line pull cannot exceed 7,500 pounds for the skyline and 3,500 pounds for the mainline and haulback winches.

Failure to adjust the high pressure relief valve will allow the winches to exceed line pull specifications and overload the cable, causing it to break prematurely.

To adjust the bare drum line pull for the respective system, a dynamometer or other suitable device that can accurately measure line tension must be used. The hydraulic oil must be at about 100° F and the engine running at full throttle: 2,800 rpm. The line pull is adjusted as follows:

1. Secure all four guylines to adequate anchors and remove all of the cable except about one-half of the first layer on the winch drum.

2. Secure the dynamometer to the end of the cable and to a suitable anchor.

3. Loosen the locking nut on the high pressure adjustment screw (fig. 9). (The relief valve adjustment screw is on the side of the pump opposite the high pressure outlet connection.)

4. With the engine at full throttle, slowly move the manual controller to bring the line in.

5. Observe the dynamometer reading and adjust the relief valve until the desired line pull is obtained (7,500

pounds for the skyline winch and 3,500 pounds for the main-line and haulback winches).

6. Tighten the relief valve locking nut and repeat steps 4 and 5 several times to verify the value of line pull.

7. Note this system hydraulic pressure at maximum line pull and record this pressure. It can be used in the future to verify the setting of the relief valve.

Any time the relief valve is disassembled for maintenance or the valve adjustment has been altered for any reason, repeat the above adjustment procedures.

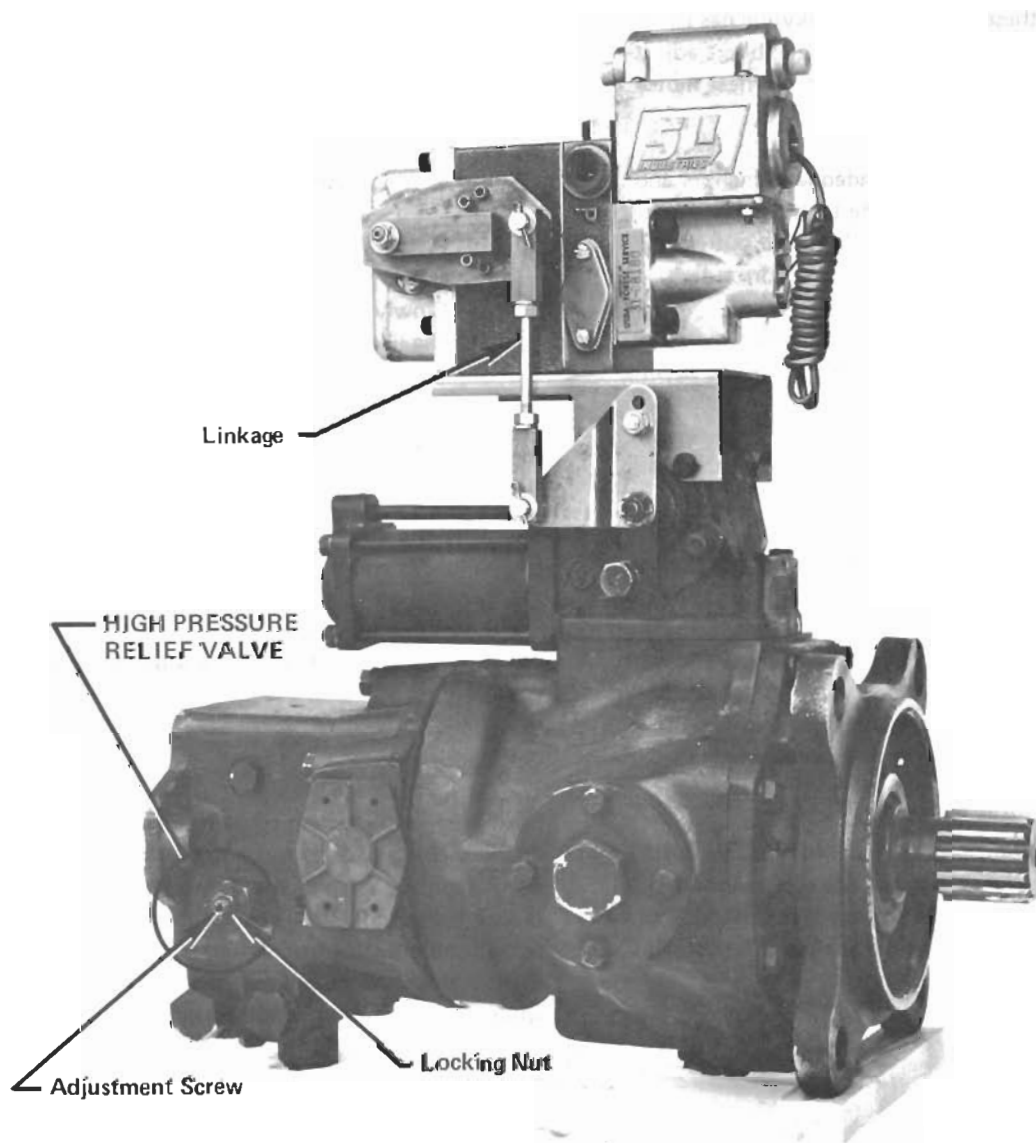


Figure 9.—Pump and controls.

Valve Adjustments

Adjusting Skyline Brake

The skyline winch brake must be adjusted so it will slip if a high load is accidentally introduced into the skyline cable. The brake should be adjusted so that it will slip when the cable load slightly exceeds the maximum line pull of 7,500 pounds.

Failure to adjust the skyline winch brake properly may result in line loads that overload the cable and may cause it to break. In addition, the excessive load may damage other components.

The following procedure can be used to adjust the skyline winch brake. Follow these steps after the skyline has been adjusted for maximum line pull and the initial brake adjustment has been made in accordance with the wheel motor instructional manual.

1. Secure all four guylines to adequate anchors and secure the skyline cable to an adequate tailhold. (This adjustment must be performed with all of the cable out except about one half of the first layer on the winch drum.)
2. With the engine at full throttle and the hydraulic oil temperature at approximately 100° F, move the skyline controller to bring the cable in.
3. When maximum line pull is obtained, set the brake.
4. Adjust the brake adjuster screw until the brake starts to slip, then turn the screw to tighten the brake by one notch.
5. Release the brake and repeat the procedure to make sure that the brake will hold. If it does not, tighten the brake adjuster screw in one-notch increments until it holds. (The brake adjustment is the same as those found on cars with drum brakes.)
6. The brake should be checked occasionally during normal operation to make sure it will not slip under heavy line load and adjusted as indicated above if necessary. This procedure must be repeated any time the brake adjustment has been changed for any reason.

Pump Actuator Linkage

If any winch drum rotates more than 2 rpm with its controller in neutral, its brake off, and no load on the cable, adjust the linkage (fig. 9) between the pump actuator (SLI part PCS-600) and the pump low pressure servo control (Dynapower part 892629). Follow the procedure in the pump actuator installation and service manual.

Drag

The amount of drag for each drag circuit is adjusted initially by opening the low pressure relief valve one-half turn (fig. 5). This should give a drag pressure for the mainline and haul-back of approximately 400 psi and can be checked for each system by:

- Setting the brake
- Setting engine at fast idle
- Activating the drag mode switch
- Slowly moving the manual controller to bring the line in
- Observing the system high pressure gage, and adjusting the low pressure relief valve to give the desired drag pressure (400 psi)

Normally the amount of drag practical will be determined by the load it creates on the engine.

If the engine lugs down considerably when the drag is in use, reduce the drag low pressure relief valve setting slightly.

Circulation

Each circulation system contains a flow control valve (fig.10) in the shifting circuit, and a low pressure relief valve and a flow control valve in the dynamic braking circuit. These reduce the potential for damage to the hydraulic system due to hydraulic slack loads should the system accidentally be shifted from the circulation mode to normal operation while the winch drum is still turning.



Figure 10.—Typical flow control valve.

The initial setting for the flow control valves in the shifting circuits of the skyline, mainline, and haulback systems is approximately one complete turn open. This should provide a 1-second shifting interval for each system and can be checked by the following procedure:

With the hydraulic system at operating temperature (about 100° F), the engine at idle and the brake set:

- Activate the circulation mode; at this time, the hydraulic oil can be heard flowing through the motor valve body.
- Deactivate the circulation mode and measure the time that the oil is heard flowing through the motor valve body. This is the shifting interval.
- Repeat the procedure and adjust the flow control valve for each system until a 1-second shifting interval is obtained.

The dynamic braking circuit was added to the main pump relief valve section and also contains a flow control valve (fig. 10) that controls the amount of time the low pressure relief valve (fig. 5) can relieve any high pressure surges that may develop in the system when shifting. This flow control valve should be adjusted for a 3-second dynamic braking interval, and the low pressure relief valve adjusted for a dynamic braking pressure of approximately 800 psi.

In each dynamic braking circuit the initial setting for the flow control valve is one-sixteenth of a turn open. For the low pressure relief valve the setting is approximately one-quarter turn open. Settings can be checked by the following procedures:

Dynamic braking pressure—With the hydraulic system at operating temperature, the engine at fast idle and the brake set:

1. Activate the circulation mode for a system.
2. Slowly move the respective controller to the “in” direction until no increase in the high pressure gage reading is observed. Stop movement and hold the controller in this position. *This pressure is the dynamic braking pressure.*
3. Adjust the low pressure relief valve to produce a dynamic braking pressure 800 psi, then release the manual controller.

Dynamic braking interval—With the hydraulic system at normal operating temperature, the engine at fast idle, and the brake set:

1. Activate the circulation mode for a system.
2. Set the respective controller slightly past the point that causes pressure to reach the dynamic braking pressure of 800 psi.
3. Place the circulation mode switch in the “off” position and measure the time between switch off and when the system pressure starts to increase above the dynamic braking pressure. *This time is the dynamic braking interval and should be approximately 3 seconds.* If it is not, adjust the flow control valve and repeat the procedure.

Skyline Brake Release Interval

The skyline brake hydraulic circuit has a flow control valve that controls the brake release time, and thus the rate at which heavy skyline loads can be released and the energy absorbed by the hydraulic system. This valve regulates oil flow and allows the brake to release slowly. It should be adjusted so there is a 3-second interval between switch off and when the brake is actually released. The initial setting is approximately one-sixteenth of a turn open. To check this setting use the following procedure:

With the hydraulic system at normal operating temperature, engine at fast idle, and the skyline brake set:

1. Position the skyline manual controller so the system high pressure gage reads approximately 2,500 psi.
2. Move the brake switch to the "off" position.
3. Measure the time from brake switches off until the pressure starts to drop. This is the brake release interval and should be approximately 3 seconds. If it is not, adjust the flow control valve and repeat the procedure.

If a knocking sound is heard in the skyline hydraulic system when the brake is released while the skyline is bearing a heavy load, readjust the flow control valve so that it allows a longer time interval, even if the interval has been set at 3 seconds. Failure to adjust the system properly may result in damage to components in the hydraulic system.

Servicing

Lubrication

Table I—Lubrication Chart

	50 hours or weekly ⁸	100 hours or biweekly ⁸	250 hours or monthly ⁸	As required
Guyline winch bushings (two fittings each winch) ¹			X	X
Skyline, mainline, haulback, winch drum bearings (one fitting each drum) ¹	X			
Fairlead sheaves (one fitting each sheave) ¹	X			
Guyline sheave (one fitting each sheave) ¹		X		
Mast hinge pin (two fittings) ¹			X	
Clutch (one fitting) ¹	X			
Engine oil and filter ²		X		X
Engine air filter ²		X		X
Engine fuel filter				X
Gear box ³				X
Hydraulic oil ⁴				X
Hydraulic oil filter ⁵				X
Hydraulic pump control linkage ⁶		X		
Guyline ratchet assembly ⁶				X
Hydraulic pump activator filter ⁷				X

¹ Use a good grade multipurpose molybdenum disulfide grease.

² Use a good grade multiviscosity SAE 10W-40 oil, or, in the case of dry type air cleaner, replace element.

³ Use a multipurpose gear lubricant type API-GL-4-90W, and change only if contaminated.

⁴ Use Dexron-II automatic transmission fluid. Change only when oil is contaminated or smells burnt. Remove the drain plug from the hydraulic oil reservoir and drain any collected water from the tank each season.

⁵ Change only when the filter indicator indicates a change is necessary or if the hydraulic system has been opened up for major repairs or inspection. (After major repairs or inspection operate the unit approximately 40 hours and change filters again.)

⁶ Use a light lubricating oil (engine oil).

⁷ Clean filter when and if pump controls seem sluggish. See pump activator installation and service manual for procedure.

⁸ Whichever comes first.

Inspection

All welds and structures subjected to high stress should be inspected weekly. These areas are:

- Mast raising/lowering mechanism, including the crossbar lifting box and its attachment welds, cylinder lifting lug (both ends), and the cylinder (rod, clevis, and pins) (fig. 6)
- Mast hinge area (fig. 6)
- Fairlead assembly and attach points (fig. 11)
- Guyline sheave block attachment lugs (fig. 11)
- Mast-to-frame welds
- Main winch support brackets and supporting structure (fig. 12)
- Mast area in general

The inspection should consist of a visual inspection of all welds for cracks or breaks, bent or deformed components and structures, and loose or missing nuts, bolts, pins, and their retainers. This inspection should be accomplished not only weekly but any time the yarder is subject to shock loading such as falling trees across tensioned skyline, skyline or guyline breaking under heavy load or skidding logs into the unit, and other similar situations.

Any time cracked or broken welds, bent or deformed components or structures, or missing components are detected, shut down the yarder immediately, determine the cause of the problem, make corrections and repairs. All welding should be done by a certified welder.

The operator must always be observant of the structural condition of the yarder.

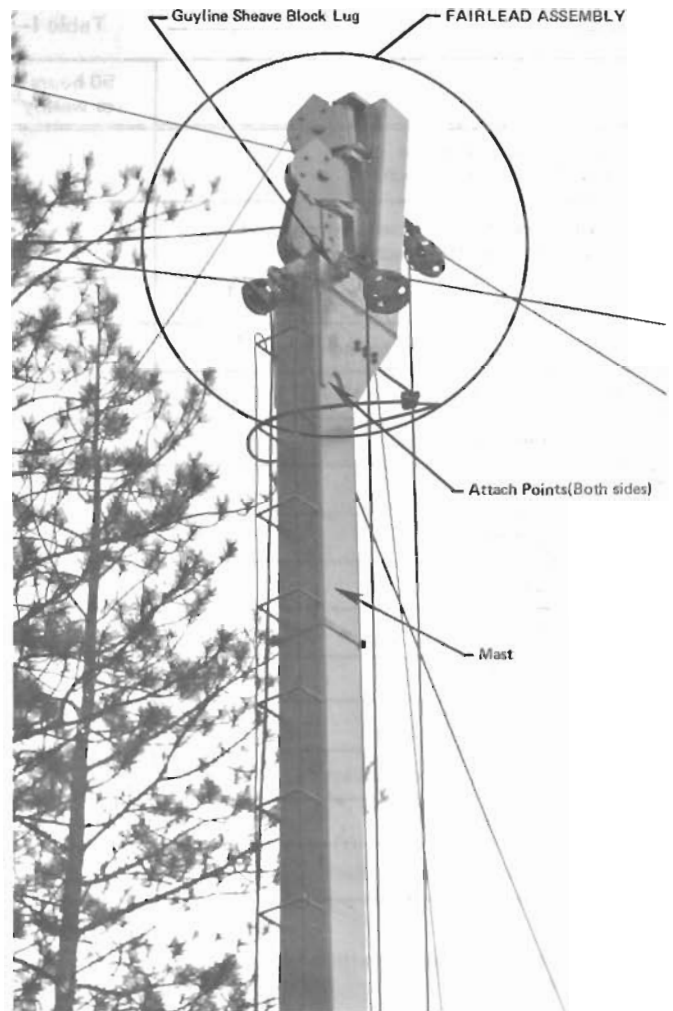


Figure 11.—Fairlead assembly.

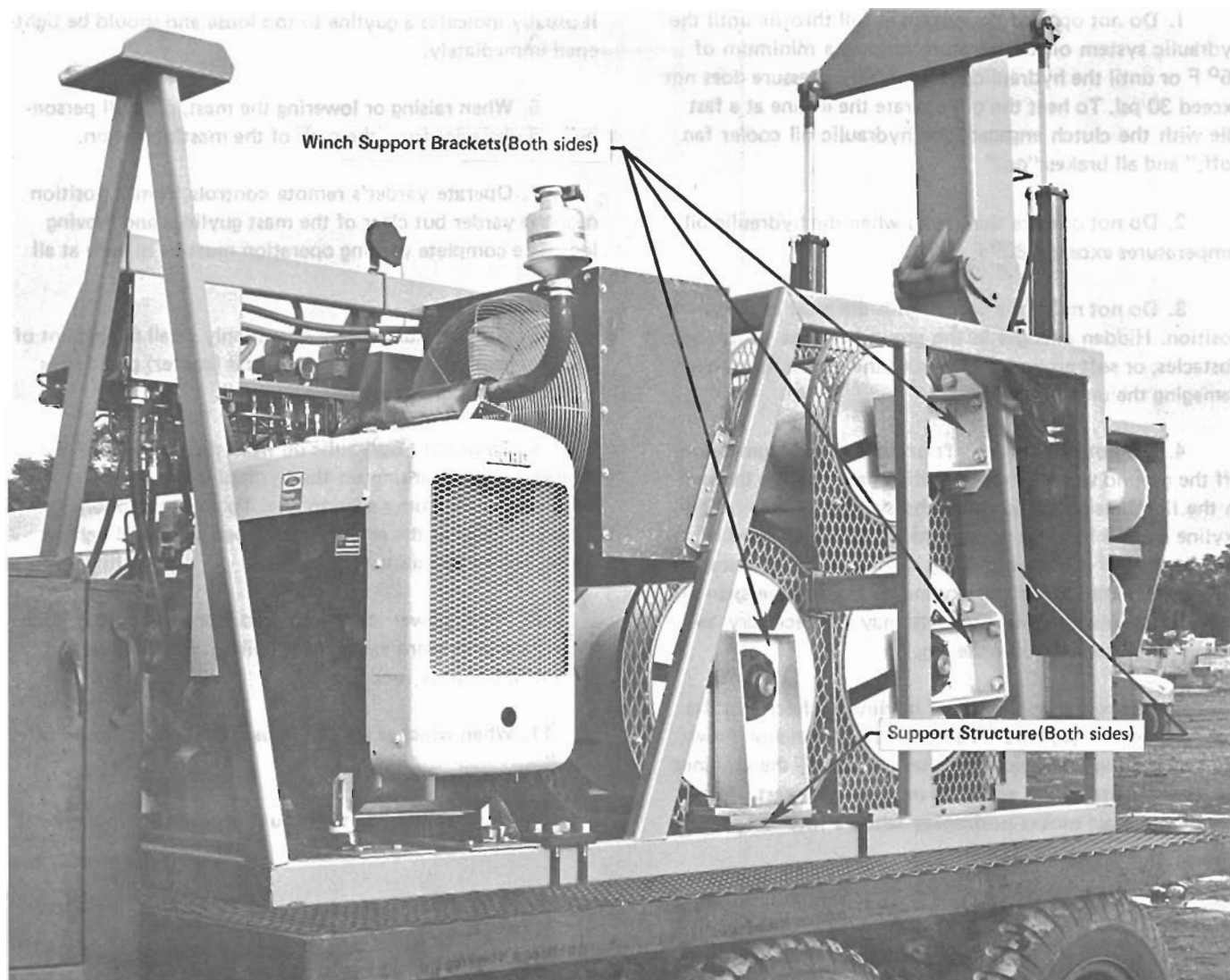


Figure 12.—Winch support brackets.

Operational Constraints and Recommendations

1. Do not operate the system at full throttle until the hydraulic system oil temperature reaches a minimum of 85° F or until the hydraulic system return pressure does **not** exceed 30 psi. To heat the oil, operate the engine at a fast idle with the clutch engaged, the hydraulic oil cooler fan "off," and all brakes "on."

2. Do not operate the yarder when the hydraulic oil temperatures exceed 180° F.

3. Do not move the yarder with the mast in the raised position. Hidden changes in the ground surface condition, obstacles, or soft ground could cause the yarder to tip over, damaging the unit.

4. Do not attempt to lift or hold a load completely off the ground with the skyline when yarding. The buildup in the line tension could cause the skyline to break. The skyline should be tight enough to lift (lead) the end of the log only. If it appears the log is going to be fully suspended at any time, lower the skyline. If the skyline span is quite long, intermediate supports may be necessary to provide sufficient lead for the log.

5. Check the condition of guyline anchors and the tightness of the guylines frequently. If any anchor shows signs of pulling out, select another anchor. If the guylines are loose, tighten them and then replumb the mast. If the top of the mast moves noticeably when a load is applied,

it usually indicates a guyline is too loose and should be tightened immediately.

6. When raising or lowering the mast, clear all personnel and obstacles from the path of the mast's rotation.

7. Operate yarder's remote controls from a position near the yarder but clear of the mast guylines and moving logs. The complete yarding operation must be in view at all times.

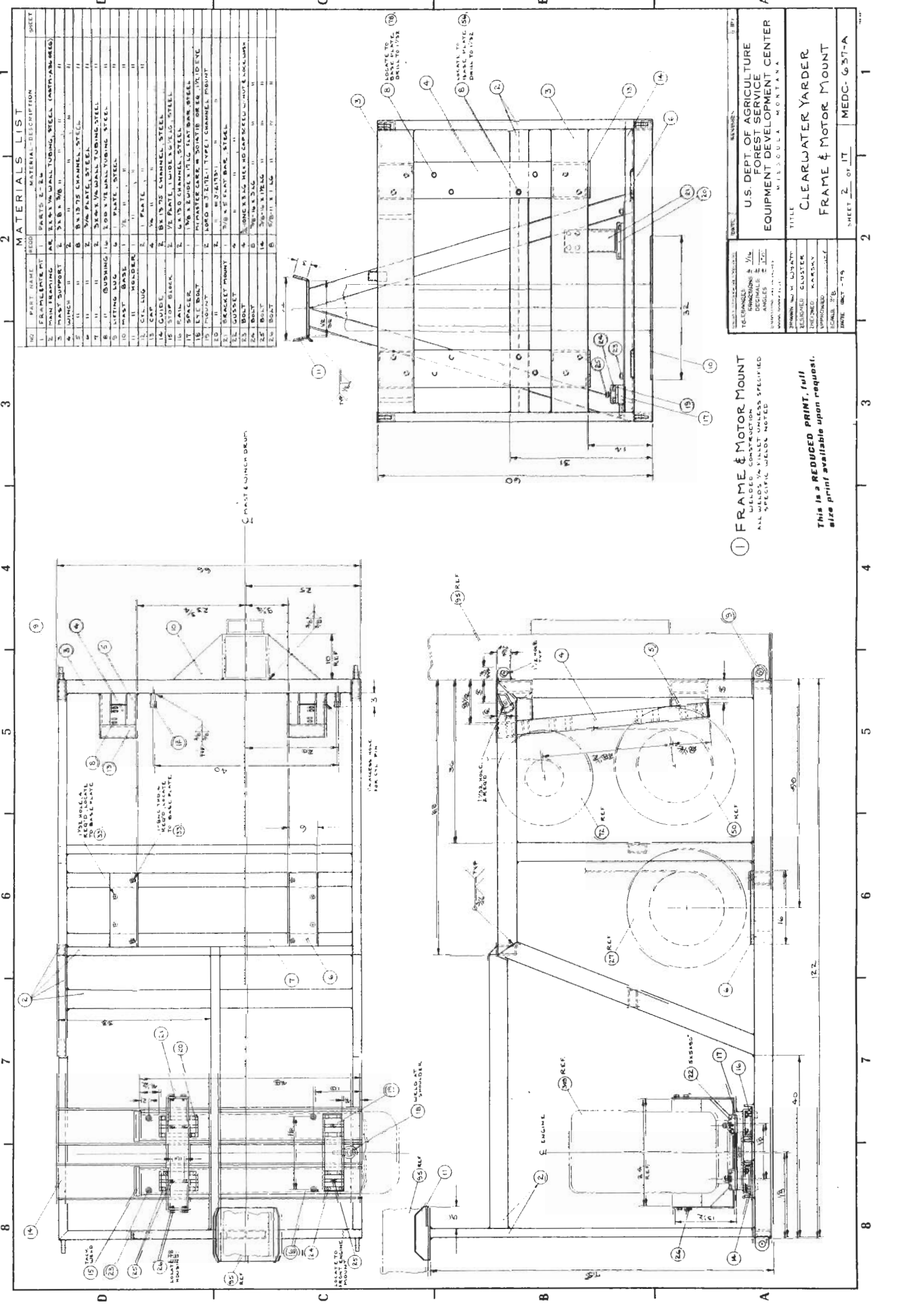
8. At maximum engine speed, only small movement of the manual controller from the neutral (center) position is required to produce maximum line pull.

9. To prevent hydraulic oil from draining out of the reservoir when working on the hydraulic system, close the gate valve in the pump suction line. To prevent siphoning, loosen a fitting at the return filter. Open valve and tighten fitting before operating system.

10. When power is not required from the yarder, idle the engine to prevent excess heat buildup in the hydraulic oil and to conserve fuel.

11. When winches are not in use, the brakes should be "on."

12. Do not climb mast without the use of a climbing belt.



MATERIALS LIST			SHEET	
NO.	PART NAME	QTY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	
1	FRAMING PLATE	1	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	1
2	MAIN SUPPORT	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
3	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
4	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
5	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
6	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
7	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
8	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
9	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
10	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
11	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
12	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
13	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
14	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
15	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
16	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
17	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
18	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
19	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
20	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
21	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
22	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
23	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
24	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
25	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2
26	WING	2	2" X 4" X 1/2" PLATE	2

1 FRAME & MOTOR MOUNT
WELDED CONSTRUCTION
ALL WELDS 1/4" FILLET UNLESS SPECIFIED
SPECIFIC WELDS NOTED

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

TITLE
CLEARWATER YARDER
FRAME & MOTOR MOUNT

DESIGNED BY
CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

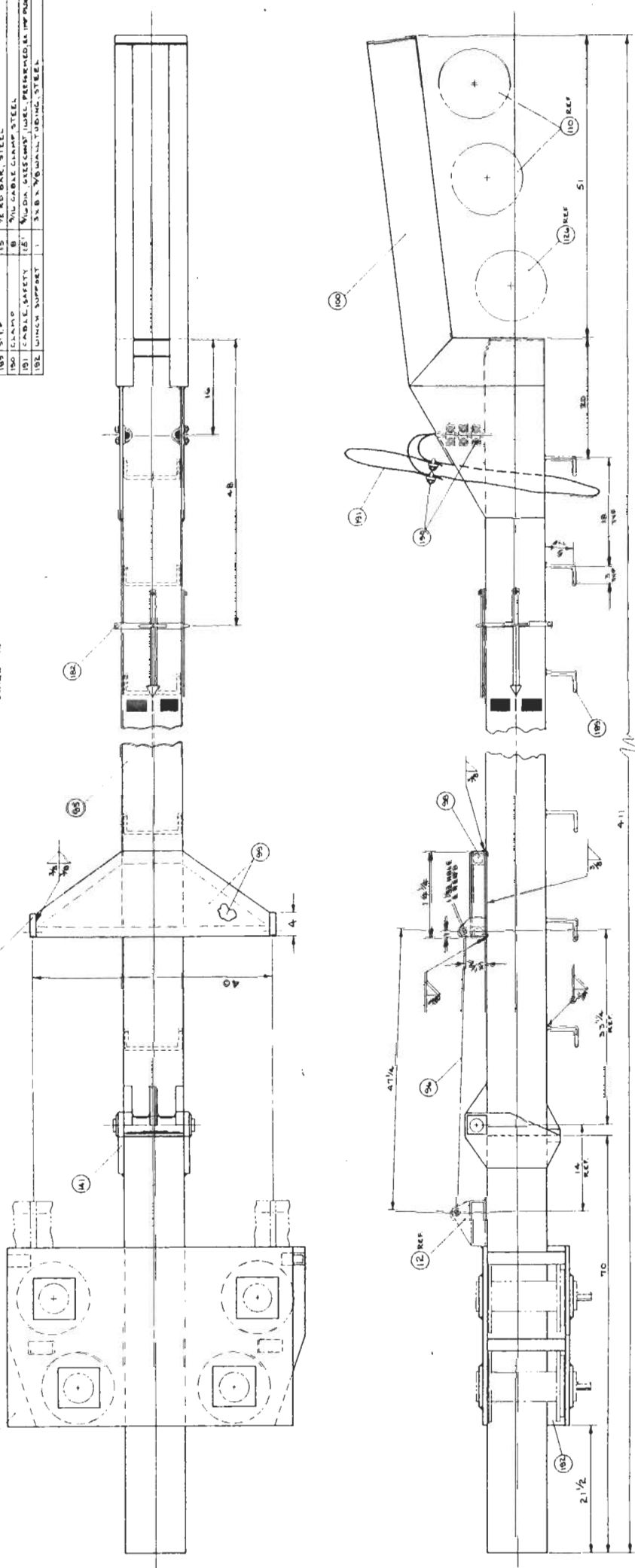
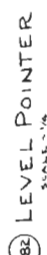
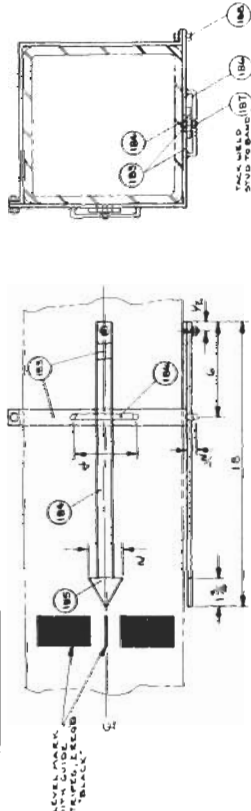
DATE OCT - 1953

SHEET 2 OF 17 MEDC-637-A

This is a REDUCED PRINT, full size print available upon request.

82 LEVEL POINTER
SCALE - 1/4"

MATERIALS LIST		SHEET	
NO	PART NAME	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	QTY
94	MAIN ASST	1 PLATE 50-102,310,325	1
95	MAIN BEAM	1 10 SQ 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL 140X 140X 60 0.816	1
96	CHIMNEY	3 PIPES 6" PAPER BOLLER 5/8 DIA 1/2 WALL STEEL	1
97	11 LUG	3 PLATE 1/2 DIA 5/8 DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
98	YORK FRAME	2 2 X 2 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL (APPROX 0.608)	1
99	11 PLATE	30 PLATE STEEL	11
100	POST HEAD	1 PARTS 101-140	1
101	11 NUT	1 11 145-151,325	1
102	11 NUT	1 11 153-181,325	1
103	11 LUGS	1 11 183-188	1
104	11 LUGS	1 11 189-190	1
105	11 LUGS	1 11 191-192	1
106	11 SHAFT	1 11 193-194	1
107	11 PLATE	1 11 195-196	1
108	11 GUIDE	1 11 197-198	1
109	11 TON	2 1/2 INCH DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
110	11 TON	2 3/8 INCH DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
111	11 TON	2 1/2 INCH DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
112	11 TON	2 3/8 INCH DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
113	11 TON	2 1/2 INCH DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
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338	11 TON	2 3/8 INCH DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
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340	11 TON	2 3/8 INCH DIA 1/2 WALL TUBING STEEL	1
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his is a REDUCED PRINT, full size print available upon request.

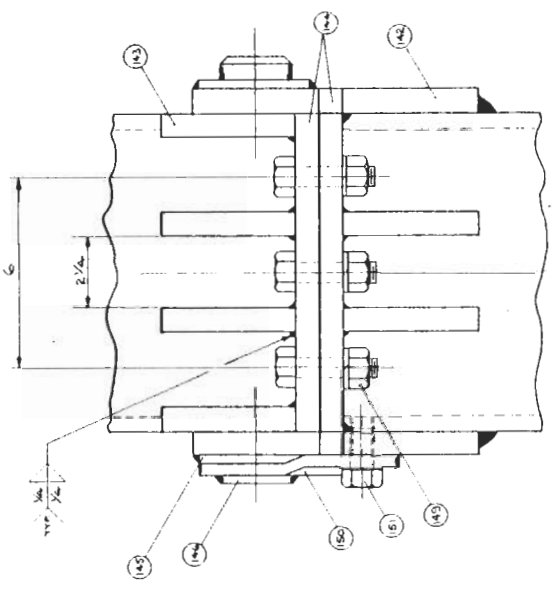
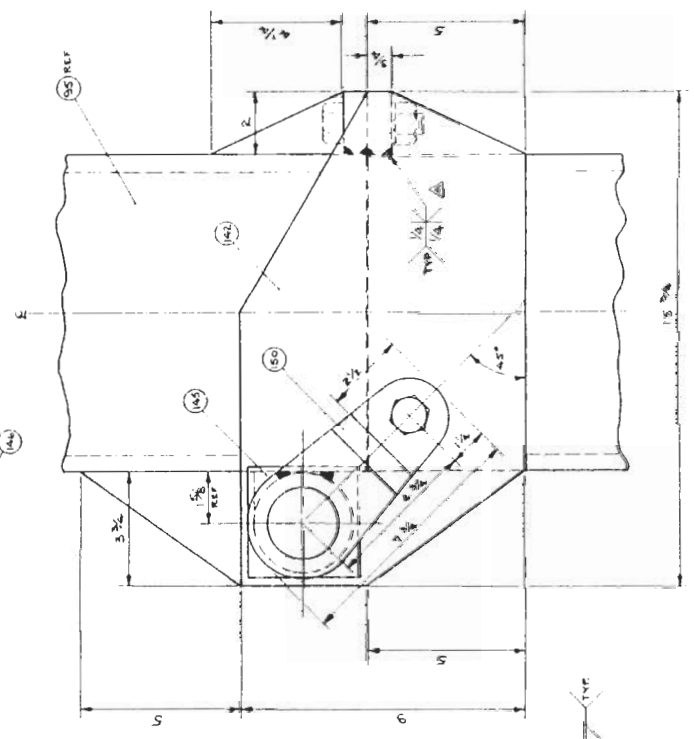
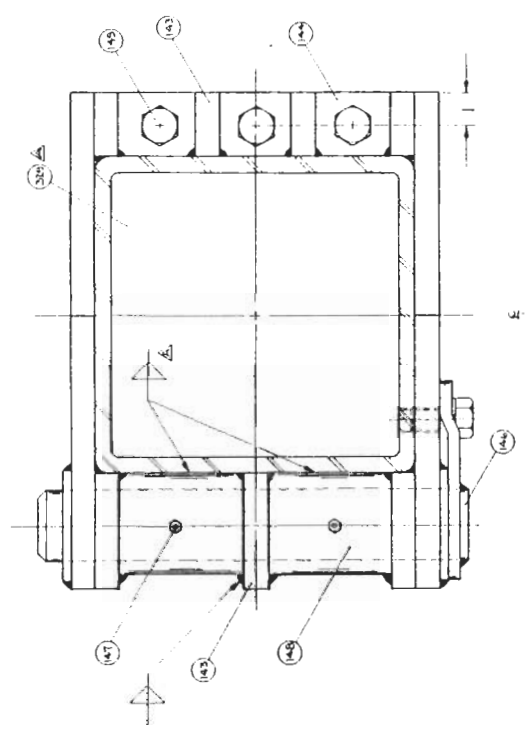
MAST ASSEMBLY
WELDED CONSTRUCTION
SPECIFIC WELD^S NOTED
SCALE 1/8"

TELEPHONE NO. <u>244</u>		DATE	REVISION	BY
PERSONNEL <u>1</u>		U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER MISSOULA, MONTANA		
ANALYSTS <u>12</u>				
DRAWING NO. <u>101</u>				
CHECKING NO. <u>101</u>				
DRAWN BY <u>W. J. MONT</u>		TITLE		
DESIGNED <u>KARSKY</u>		CLEAR WATER YARDER		
CHECKED <u>JAS. B. DICK</u>		MAST ASSEMBLY		
APPROVED <u>W. J. MONT</u>		SHEET <u>6</u> OF <u>17</u>		
SCALE <u>NOTED</u>		MEDC-637-A		
DATE <u>Oct - 75</u>				

MATERIALS LIST				SHEET	
NO	PART NAME	QTY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	1	2
141	MAST HINGE ASSEMBLY	1	PARTS 142-151, SEE		
142	SIDE PLATE	2	3/4" PLATE, STEEL (ASTM A-36 OR EQ.)		
143	CUSSET	5	" " " "		
144	BOLT PLATE	2	" " " "		
145	SPACER	2	1/4" X 3/2" X 5/8" PLATE, STEEL		
146	HINGE PIN	1	2 1/2" RD BAR, 1015 CR STEEL		
147	CREASE FITTING	1	1/4" X 1/2" THICK, STEEL		
148	BUSHING	1	3/4" OD X 1/2" DIA TUBING, 1015 CR STEEL		
149	BOLT	1	3/4" LONG X 3/8" DIA GRADE 8 HEX RD CAPSCREW		
150	FLANGE	1	1/4" THICK X 3/8" DIA WASHER		
151	BOLT	1	3/4" LONG X 1/2" DIA W/ LOCK WASHER		
152	END CAP	2	1/4" PLATE, STEEL		

(141) MAST HINGE ASSEMBLY
ALL WELDS CONFORM TO SPECIFICATIONS
ALL WELDS TO BE MADE UNLESS SPECIFIED
SPECIFIC WELDS NOTED

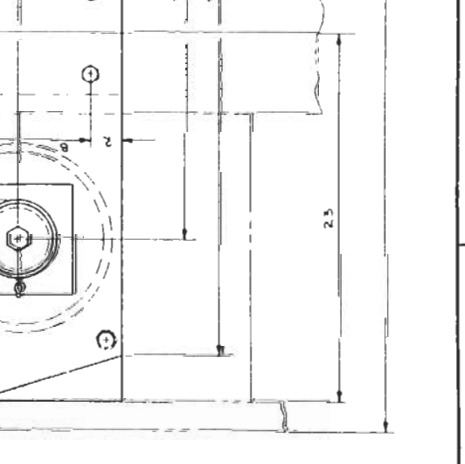
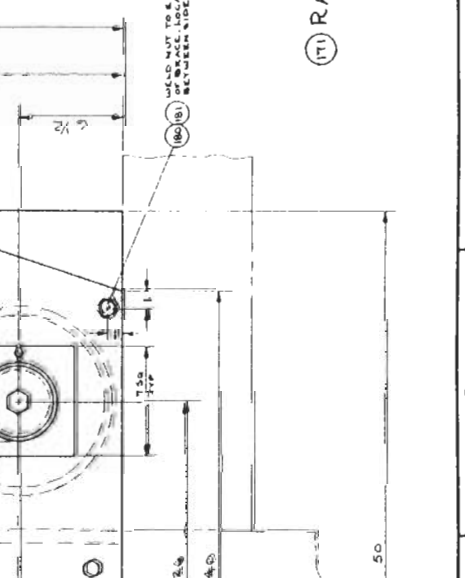
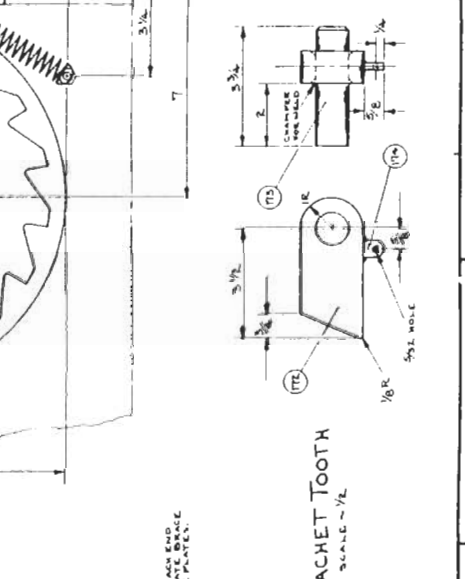
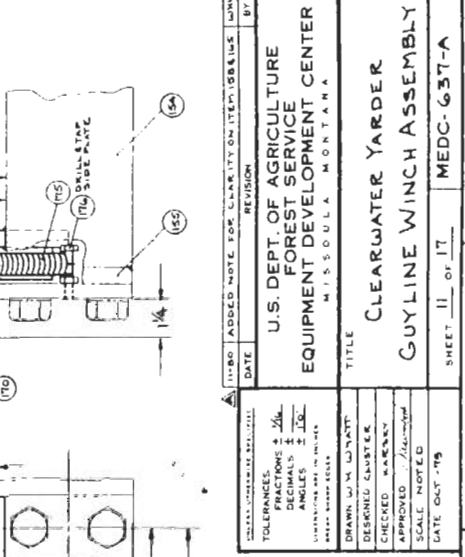
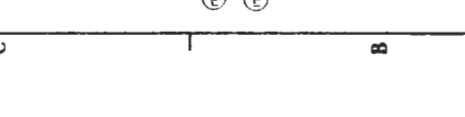
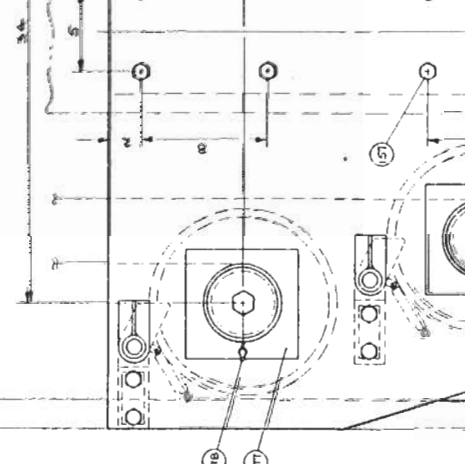
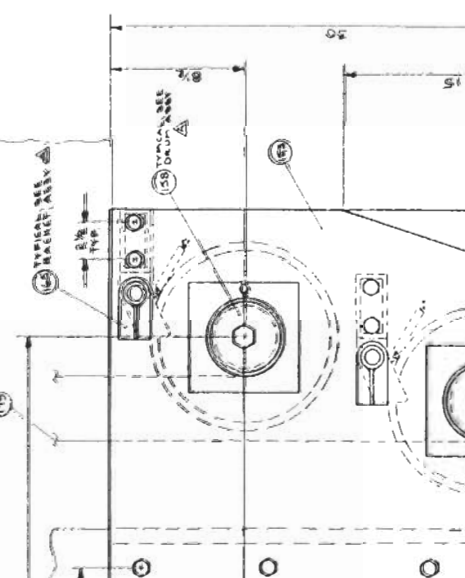
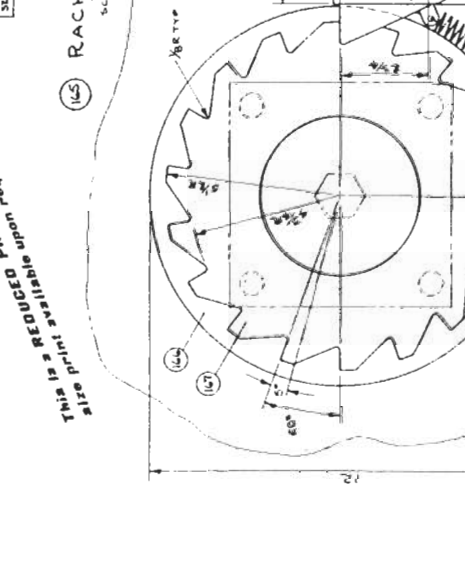
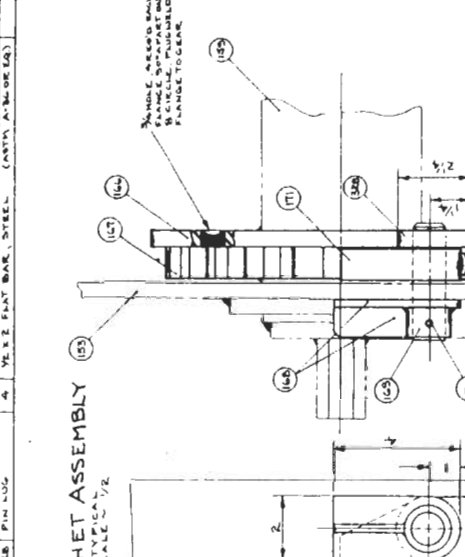
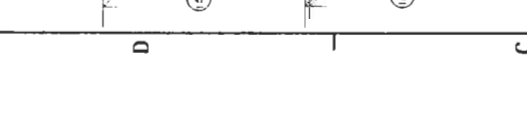
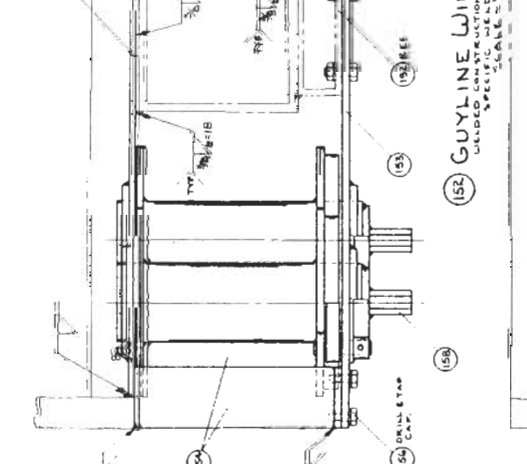
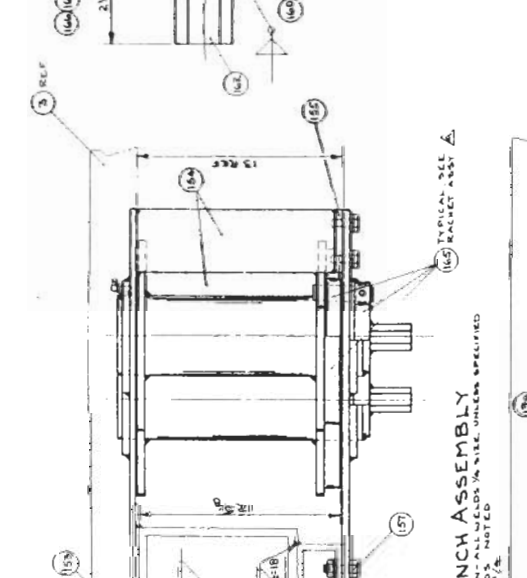
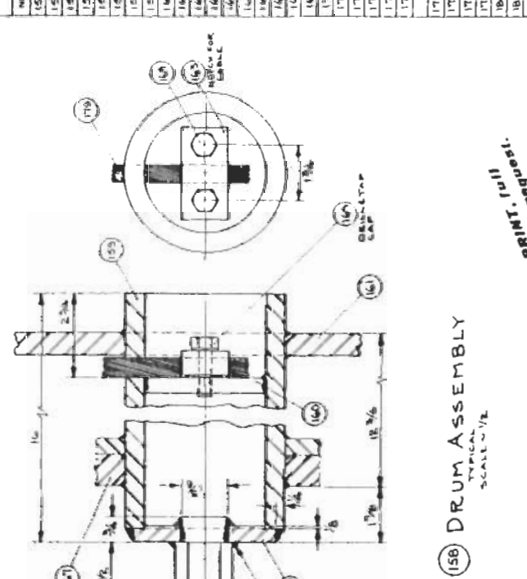
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size print available upon request.



DESIGNED BY	DATE	REVISION	BY
11	11	11	11
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER MISSOULA, MONTANA			
TITLE			
CLEARWATER YARDER			
MAST HINGE ASSEMBLY			
DATE OCT-79			
SHEET 10 OF 17			
MEDC-637-A			

TOLERANCES:
DIMENSIONS ± 1/16"
ANGLES ± 1°
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
WELDS: ALL WELDS TO BE MADE UNLESS SPECIFIED
SPECIFIC WELDS NOTED

NO	PART NAME	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	QTY
152	GUYLINE WINCH ASSEMBLY	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
153	DRUM ASSEMBLY	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
154	RACHET ASSEMBLY	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
155	BRACE	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
156	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
157	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
158	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
159	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
160	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
161	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
162	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
163	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
164	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
165	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
166	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
167	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
168	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
169	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
170	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
171	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
172	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
173	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
174	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
175	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
176	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
177	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
178	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
179	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
180	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
181	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
182	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
183	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
184	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
185	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
186	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
187	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
188	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
189	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
190	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
191	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
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193	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
194	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
195	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
196	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
197	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
198	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
199	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1
200	DRUM	STEEL	(AS SHOWN)	1



DATE	REVISION	BY
11-80	ADDED NOTE FOR CLARITY ON ITEM 155	WJW

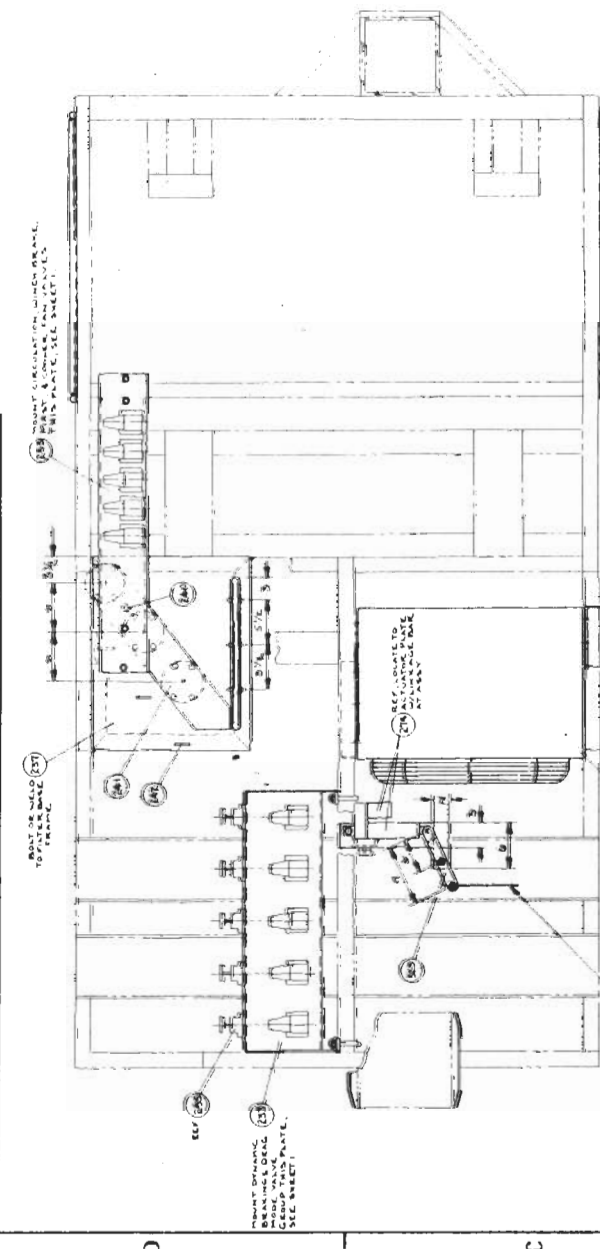
TOLERANCES:	FRACTIONS: 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1
DECIMALS:	0.0005, 0.001, 0.002, 0.005, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100
ANGLES:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180
FINISHES:	AS FURNISHED, MACHINED, POLISHED, BLANKET SCALE

DESIGNED BY	WJW
CHECKED BY	WJW
APPROVED BY	WJW
SCALE	NOTED
DATE	11-80

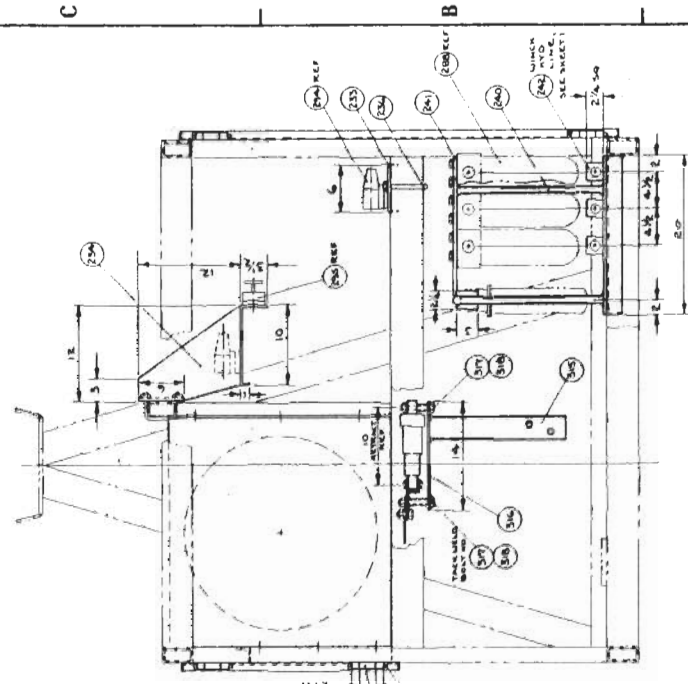
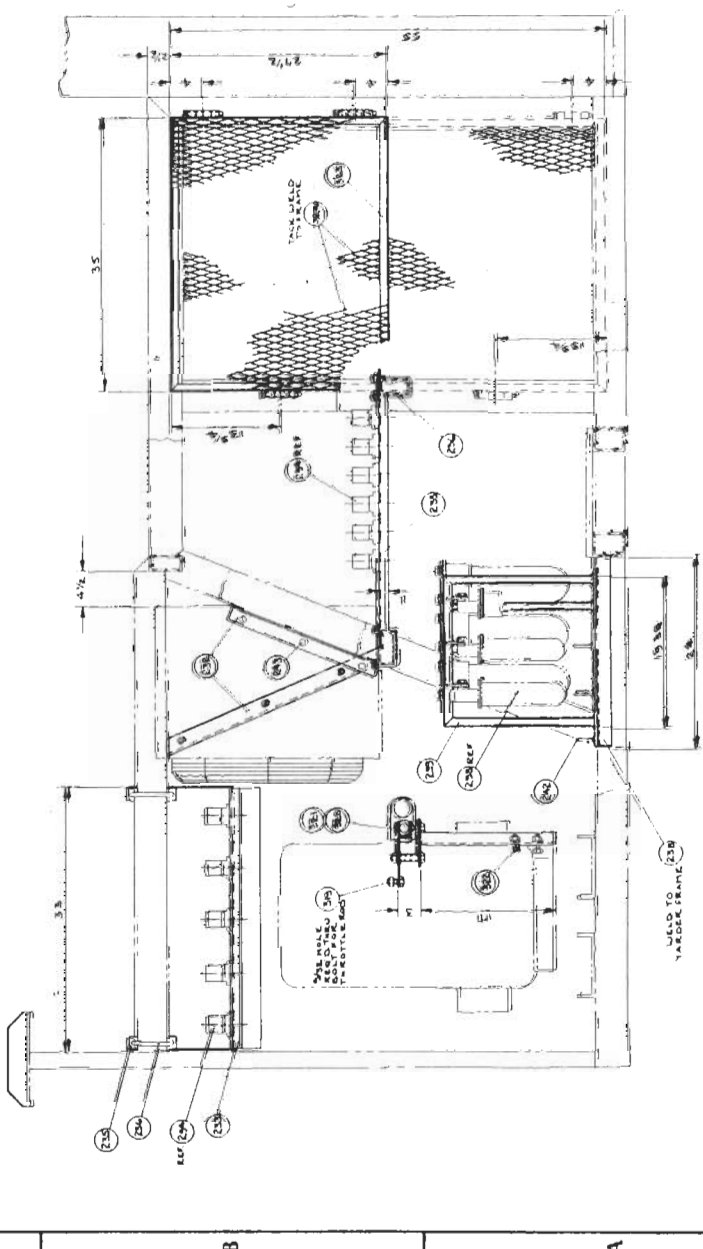
TITLE	CLEARWATER YARDER
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE	
FOREST SERVICE	
EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER	
MISSOULA, MONTANA	

SHEET	11 OF 17	MEDC-637-A
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NO	PART NAME	QTY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SHEET
230	BRACKET ASSEMBLY	1	WELDED CONSTRUCTION	1
231	UPPER BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
232	LOWER BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
233	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
234	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
235	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
236	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
237	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
238	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
239	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
240	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
241	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
242	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
243	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
244	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
245	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
246	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
247	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
248	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
249	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
250	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
251	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
252	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
253	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
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255	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
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257	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
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259	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
260	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
261	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
262	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
263	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
264	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
265	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
266	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
267	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
268	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
269	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
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278	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
279	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
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282	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
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286	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
287	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
288	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
289	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
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291	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
292	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
293	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
294	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
295	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
296	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
297	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
298	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
299	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1
300	WELD BRACKET	1	1/2" PLATE, 10" X 10" X 1/2"	1



(23) BRACKET & GUARD ASSEMBLIES
 WELDED CONSTRUCTION



This is a REDUCED PRINT, full size print available upon request.

DATE		REVISION		BY	
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER MISSOULA MONTANA					
TITLE CLEARWATER YARDER BRACKET & GUARD ASSEMBLIES					
DRAWN BY: [blank] DESIGNED BY: [blank] CHECKED BY: [blank] APPROVED BY: [blank] DATE: OCT. '75 SCALE: 1/8"					
SHEET 14 OF 17 MEDC-637-A					

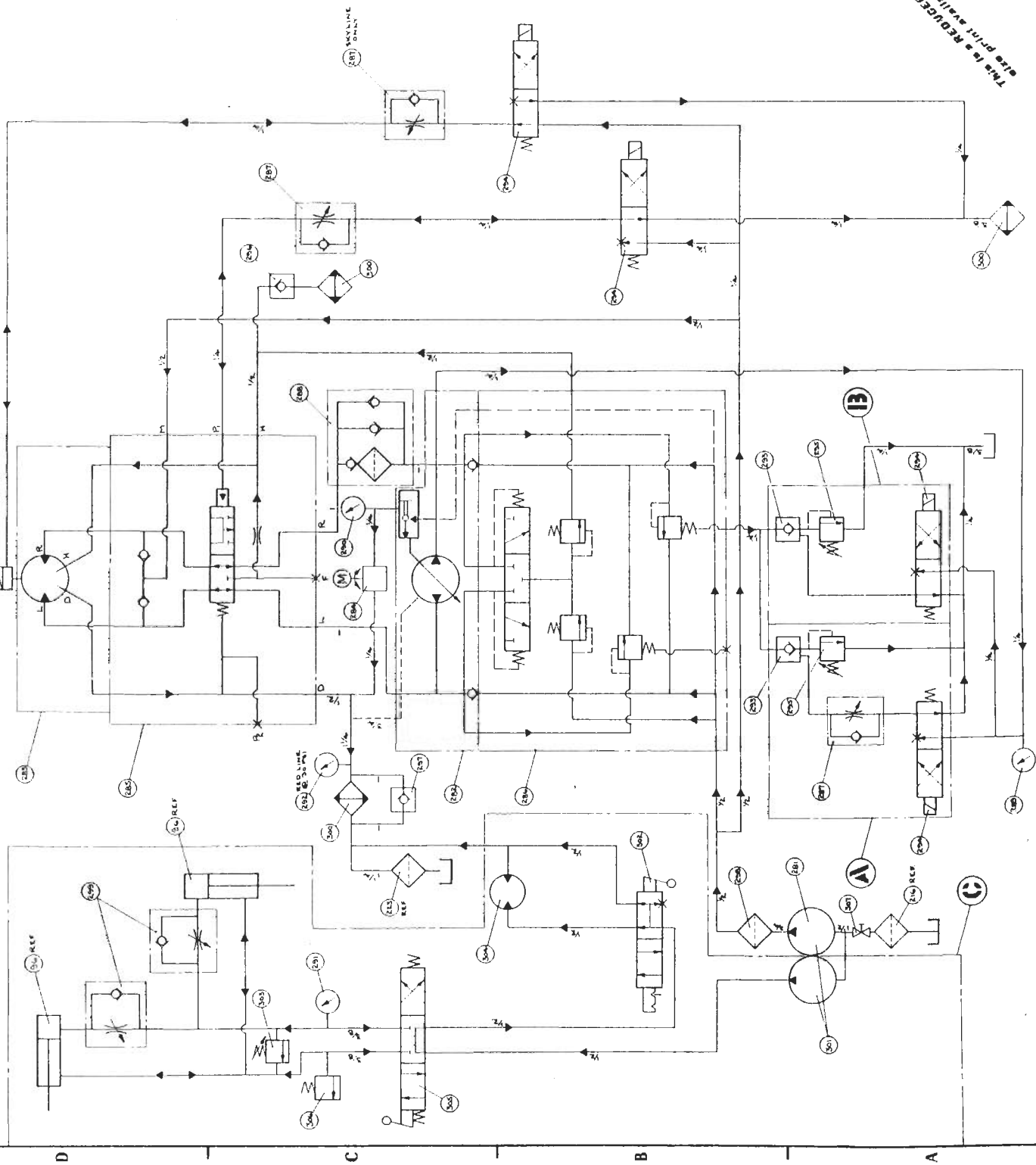
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280 HYDRAULIC SYSTEM-SCHEMATIC

TYPICAL FOR MAINLINE, MAULBACK, & SKYLINE CIRCUITS

- NOTES:
1. GROUP (A) COMPONENTS PROVIDE DYNAMIC BRAKING WHEN SWITCHING FROM THE CIRCULATION MODE TO NORMAL OPERATION
 2. GROUP (B) COMPONENTS PROVIDE A DEAD MAKE FOR MANUAL & HAND-BACK ONLY
 3. ITEM 128 GOES DIRECTLY TO WHEEL MOTOR
 4. ITEM 128, 204 & 12M, 13M GO DIRECTLY TO VARIABLE PUMP
 5. ITEM 301 & GROUP (C) COMPONENTS USED ONLY ON THE 301KME VARIABLE PUMP
 6. ITEMS 127, 128 & 30W ARE SHARED BY MANUAL, HAND-BACK, & 301KME CIRCUITS
 7. GROUP (A) IS TO BE CONNECTED TO HIGH PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE IN ITEM 12M, SUBJECT TO PRESSURE DURING HIGH POWER 1ST CYCLE
 8. ITEM 128 TO BE ON HIGH PRESSURE SIDE OF VARIABLE PUMP DURING NORMAL OPERATION
 9. ALL HOSES/UBING BETWEEN VARIABLE PUMP, WHEEL SET, & GROUP (B) TO BE RATED 4000 PSI, MIN 1/2"
 10. GROUP (C) HOSES/UBING TO BE RATED 3500 PSI, MIN 3/4"
 11. ITEM 205 PLUMBING DIRECTLY TO ITEM 301, USING STEEL W/ DRAINING FITTINGS
 12. PLUMBING REQUIRES 5/8" LINE FOR 204 & 12M, FOR 204 & 12M TO BE 3/4" WHEN PLUMBING TO 301



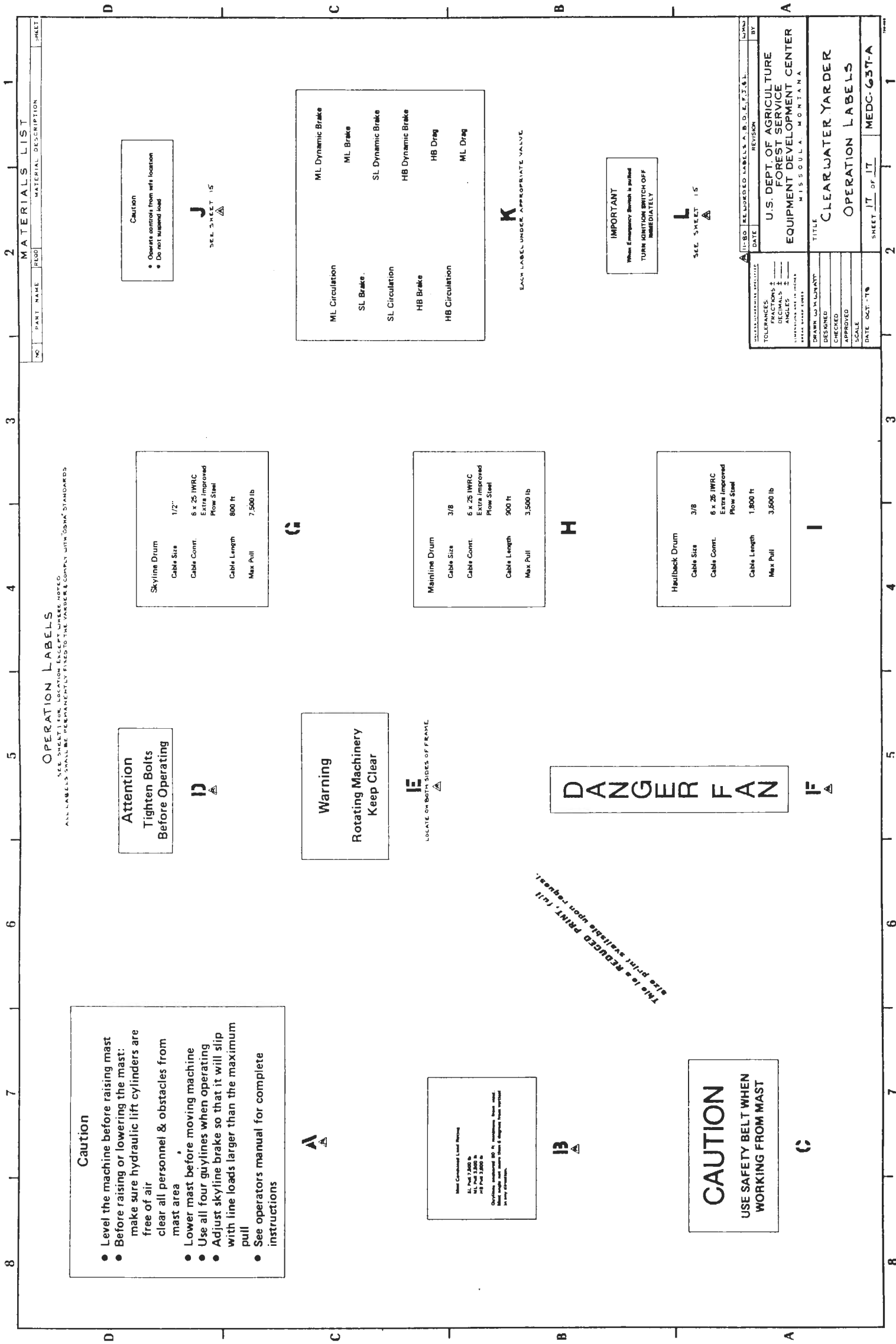
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NO. CAL.	THERMAL ANALYZED
TOLERANCES	
FRACTIONS ±	_____
DECIMALS ±	_____
ANGLES ±	_____
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	
OTHER NOTES (Etc.)	
CRAWN WILLYATT	
DESIGNED JASMURACK	
CHECKED HARMONY	
APPROVED <i>L. H. SOUT</i>	
SCALE NONE	
DATE OCT-79	

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER

CLEARWATER YARDER.
HYDRAULIC SYSTEM - SCHEMATIC

SHEET 16 OF 17	MEDC-637-A
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MATERIALS LIST		
QTY	PART NAME	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

OPERATION LABELS

SEE SHEET 1 FOR LOCATION EXCEPT WHERE NOTED
ALL LABELS SHALL BE PERMANENTLY FIRED TO THE YARDER & COMPLY WITH OSHA STANDARDS

Caution

- Level the machine before raising mast
- Before raising or lowering the mast: make sure hydraulic lift cylinders are free of air
- Lower mast before moving machine
- Use all four guywires when operating
- Adjust skyline brake so that it will slip with line loads larger than the maximum pull
- See operators manual for complete instructions

Attention

Tighten Bolts Before Operating

Skyline Drum

Cable Size 1/2"

Cable Count 6 x 25 IWRC Extra Improved Plow Steel

Cable Length 800 ft

Max Pull 7,500 lb

Warning

Rotating Machinery Keep Clear

ML Circulation

SL Brake

SL Circulation

HB Brake

HB Circulation

ML Dynamic Brake

ML Brake

SL Dynamic Brake

HB Dynamic Brake

HB Drag

ML Drag

Mainline Drum

Cable Size 3/8

Cable Count 6 x 25 IWRC Extra Improved Plow Steel

Cable Length 900 ft

Max Pull 3,500 lb

E

LOCATE ON BOTH SIDES OF FRAME

Mount Condenser Load Motors

HL Pin 7,500 lb

HL Pin 3,500 lb

HB Pin 3,500 lb

Operating instructions are in the operators manual. See also the safety manual and parts list & diagram for more information.

DANGER FAN

IMPORTANT

When Emergency Switch is pulled TURN LIGHTS OFF IMMEDIATELY

Haulback Drum

Cable Size 3/8

Cable Count 6 x 25 IWRC Extra Improved Plow Steel

Cable Length 1,800 ft

Max Pull 3,500 lb

CAUTION

USE SAFETY BELT WHEN WORKING FROM MAST

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER MISSOULA, MONTANA	
TITLE CLEARWATER YARDER OPERATION LABELS	
DESIGNED	DRAWN
CHECKED	BY
APPROVED	
SCALE	
DATE	DATE
REVISION	
DATE	
BY	

THIS IS A REDUCED PRINT. Full size print available upon request.