

BRAKE FUNCTION - WINCH APPLICATIONS

33669 CCW/33670 CW 34347 CCW/34348 CW 36320 CCW/36321 CW Hydraulic pressure is re-29701 CCW/29702 CW 29599 CCW/29600 CW 30278 CCW/29279 CW WITH ONEWAY CLUTCH FAILSAFE BRAKE

The Failsafe Brake is spring loaded to apply the brake. Hydraulic pressure is required to release the brake. In winch applications, the one way clutch allows rotation to raise the load, even though the brake is applied. When the load is stopped or if pressure is lost due to a failure in the hydraulic system, any reverse rotation engages the clutch and the load is held by the applied brake. No increase suitable hydraulic control. be released and the control must be provided by a counter balance valve or other mental dropping of the load is experienced. The brake then assumes normal failsafe operation. While lowering the load, the brake must

P/N 29599, 29701, 30278, 33669, 34347, 36320:

Brake/Clutch (CCW Rotating Hydraulic Motor Shaft)

Counter clockwise rotation of motor shaft results in a free wheeling output shaft. Clockwise rotation of the motor shaft engages the brake output shaft to the brake stack.

30279, 33670, 34348, 36321:

Rotation Hydraulic Motor Shaft)

Clockwise rotation of motor shaft results in a free wheeling output shaft.

- Place the gasket (22) onto the mounting face of the brake.
- Engage the brake and the gear reducer shafts.
- Move the brake into position with the gear reducer, assuring proper gasket location
- The bleeder screw should be in the vertical position.
 Similarly place a gasket (22) onto the flange of the motor.
 Insert the shaft of the motor into the brake and push into position, assuring proper
- gasket location.

 Place the sealing washers (21) under the head of the mounting bolts and insert the four half-inch bolts (Grade 5) through the motor flange, the gasket, the brake, the second gasket, and into the threaded hole in the gear reducer mounting flange. before clamping. Insure that the bolts are not too long so that they do not bottom out in the reducer
- Note: Both shafts must slide together freely DO NOT use bolts to force the unit Run bolts in alternately, to prevent binding, until snug. to 75-85 lb-ft. together. Then torque the bolts
- With motor and brake bolted into position, remove cap plug and connect "inlet" hydraulic line to brake.

- Bleed air trom pressure to brake is 3000 psi. Note: Maximum pressure to brake is 3000 psi. Remove pipe plug from side of brake and fill to plug level with 20W oil or allow

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE (Ref: Exploded View)

- Loosen 2 bolts (23) alternately.
- Separate Power Plate (18) assembly from the remainder of the brake
- Remove 0-rings (3 & 4).

 Remove Rotating Disc (28) from Splined Shaft (11), remove Springs (29) and Stationary Disc (27) from Pins (31).

- Repeat until all Rotating Discs (28), Stationary Disc (27) and Springs (29) are

- Remove Primary Disc (30).

 Remove Pins (31).

 Remove Springs (5 % 6) from counterbores
 Remove Thrust Washer (12).
- Remove the Inner Shaft (9) Outer Shaft (1) Further disassembly is not recommended and replacement of specific barts. (8) as a unit.
- 77 rotate the inner shaft in
- replacement of specific barts.

 Remove Thrust Washer (7).

 To remove the Inner Shaft (9) from the shaft sub-assembly, rotate the inner the free wheel direction while withdrawing the shaft from the sub-assembly.
- Remove Clutch (8) from Outer Shart (11) will damage the bearings and should not be
- attempted unless necessary for replacement (18) by introducing low pressure air Remove the Piston (13) from the Power Plate (18) by introducing low pressure air 15 psi into the hydraulic inlet. "Make sure piston is directed away from the operator. Remove O-rings (16 & 17) and teflon Back-up Rings (14 & 16) from the O.D. and I.D. ring grooves. Removal of the teflon Back-up Rings (14 & 16) may cause damage to the teflon and should not be attempted unless necessary.
- 8.7 Remove Snap Ring (20).
 Remove Bearing (25) by tapping lightly with a plastic mallet.

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

space the required quantity equally. Check the parts list carefully for the exact quantity. MPORTANT: There may be more parts in a service kit than your brake requires In the case of springs

The parts must be thoroughly clean prior to reassembly.

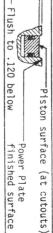
Use the reverse of the disassembly procedure with the following notes and additions:

All parts must be clean and free of contamination.

Worn O-rings and managed or morn-terfor back-up rings must be replaced. The cylinder of the Power Plate, Piston, and O-rings must be clean prior to assembly,

and pre-lubed with system hydraulic fluid. Assemble Piston (13) into Power Plate (18) using a shop press, being careful the O-rings or Back-up Rings. Visually align the center of the cut-outs in with the Torque Pin (31) holes in the Power Plate (18). 1 not to damage the Piston (1,2)

power plate is critical. <u>DO NOT</u> exceed .120 depth or piston will cock, resulting in a complete loss of braking. Depth of piston installation into the



- *See Fig. 2 for correct assembly of the Sprag Clutch (8). Note the location of the O.D. retainer flange relative to the outses shaft. For right hand units, the O.D. retainer flange is at the bottom of the race in the outer shaft. For left hand units, the O.D. retainer flange is at the outside edge of the outer race. (If the brake assembly number is unknown, it is stamped on the exterior surface of the Power Plate (18), adjacent to the motor mounting flange). IMPROPER ASSEMBLY OF THE CLUTCH, RESULTING IN THE IMPROPER FREE-WHEEL DIRECTION OF THE BRAKE, WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF BRAKING AND MAY BE EXTREMELY HAZARD-
- Check the freewheel direction of the brake prior to installation to verify proper function fee Brake Operation Section for proper freewheel direction.

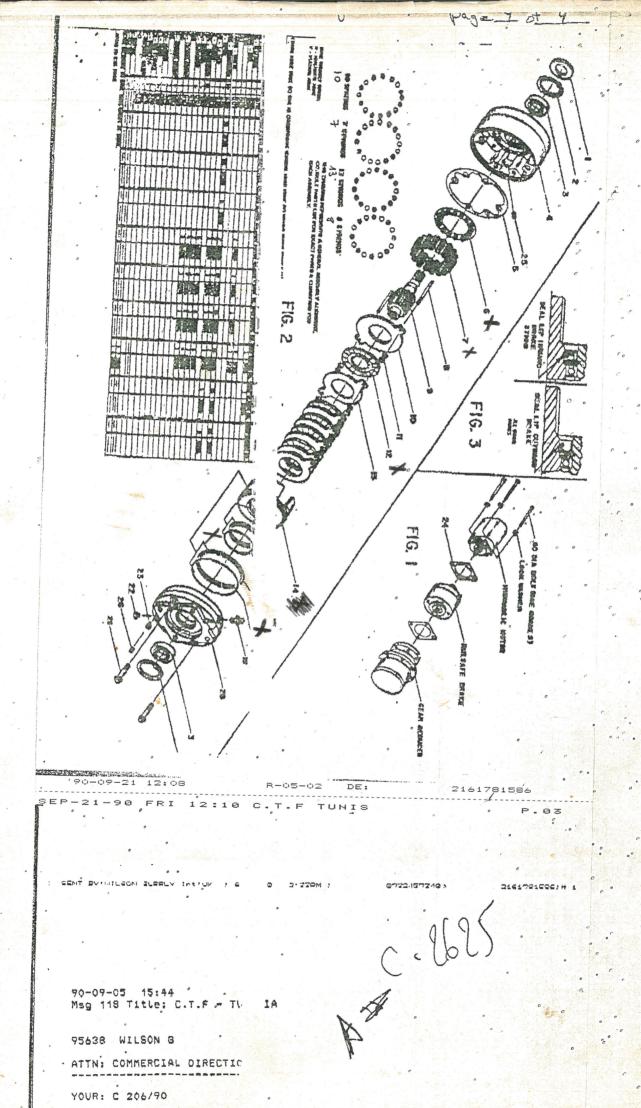
 The Clutch (8) should be placed in the Outer Shaft (11) first. Then install the Inner—Shaft (9) by inserting the inner race into the Clutch (8) while rotating the inner race in the freewheel direction. Do not force - when the parts are properly aligned, the
- 9. inner race will slide in easily.

 Rotating Discs must be clean. There should be no particulate contamination on the lining material or the mating surfaces of the Stationary Disc.
- Plate (18) is properly seated. Torque to 75-85 lb-ft. Tighten sequentially, one turn at a time, until Power

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