MAINTENANCE OF DELTA BARRIER SYSTEMS

Safety Precautions

At all times observe good safety practices when working on either the electrical or mechanical system Particular attention should be paid to the danger of working on the Barrier when the power is on. Barriers are powerful hydraulic presses that can easily crush anything in their way. Keep hands free of the mechanism when the power is on or the HPLJ is up to pressure. Turn off the electric power and bleed the hydraulic pressure down to zero before working on any part of the system. Traffic should be controlled around the barrier during any work so that vehicular accidents do not occur if the Barrier happen to rise.

Barrier Disassembly. Service and Assembly

The Barrier assembly is designed to facilitate easy repair and maintenance. Depending on the environmental conditions, we recommend at least a one-month interval of inspection to confirm that no debris, sand or dirt is accumulated inside the Barrier that would interfere with its operation. This can be easily checked by raising the road plate to its full up position; removing the inspection plates at the rear of the road plate and conducting a visual inspection. Remove any foreign debris found during the inspection, grease the bearing blocks if equipped with grease fittings. Open the side doors to gain access to the hydraulic cylinder clevis pins and lubricate. Also examine the hydraulic cylinders to confirm that the seals are tight and that fittings are not leaking.

Should disassembly be necessary:

1) Lower the road plate fully,
2) Remove Barrier inspection plates and access box plates.
3) Remove the four (4) 112”-20 bearing block bolts from each of the four (4) bearing blocks located at the rear hinge area.
4) Remove the lower hydraulic cylinder clevis pins on the rod end clevis. Using suitable wire, tie the cylinders up so that they do not interfere with the removal of the barrier road plate.
5) Install two (2) lifting eyes (314”-1Q, minimum 6.000 pound rating). Using suitable rope, chain or sling through the lifting eyes, lilt ram upwards approximately six (6) inches and then move the road plate forward out of the buttress area, being careful not to damage the paint on the buttress sides or lower road plate surfaces. A forklift or other suitable lifting device can be utilized if a crane is not available. Note: The Model TT2O7S/FM road plate weighs approximately 350 pounds per foot (520 Kg/M) of clear opening.
6) Place road plate on a suitable surface, such as 4 x 4” (100 x 100 mm) wooden blocking.

Full access to the hydraulic lines and the cylinders is made possible by opening the side panels. These devices can be inspected, repaired or replaced as required. Before reassembly, any rust or other corrosion should be removed and the damaged finish coated with sealer or rust inhibiting paint. The foundation can be vacuumed of debris and the drain can be cleared as required.

When all is well, replace parts in reverse order. Inspect and lubricate all bronze style bearings and pins. Graphite/fiberglass bearings should be inspected for any damage and replaced as necessary; lubrication of these style bearings is optional.

Hydraulic System Cleanliness

The cleanliness of the hydraulic fluid directly affects the reliability of the hydraulic system and the longevity of the components. When contaminates are present, component wear and fatigue are accelerated, performance is degraded, valves, hydraulic motors and cylinders can malfunction and the hydraulic fluid may break down.

To maintain system efficiency and reliability great care must be taken to prevent any form of dirt, sand or grit from entering the hydraulic system Only new, clean filtered hydraulic oil should be used for charging the unit. Unless specifically ordered as filtered, new oil should be pumped through a 25 micron filter when charging. See Commercial Hydraulic Oil. Interchangeability Chart in the Mechanical Theory section of this manual for our recommended oils The tests conducted at the factory on the system have been done with the HPU charged with Shell 'Tellus' 46. This grade is for moderate temperatures and is available in most of the worlds leading cities.

Hydraulic oil is subject to degradation and contamination with age or if subject to high temperatures (above 180°F [82°CJ. The contamination can be from the following source:

1) Particulate (dust, dirt, sand, rust, fibers, paint chips, etc)
2) Wear metals, silicon and excessive oil additives.
3) Water.
4) Sealants (Teflon tape and pastes).
5) Sludge, oxidation and other corrosion products.
6) Acids and other chemicals
7) Biological and microbes (for high water-based fluids or other biodegradable fluids).

The hydraulic fluid should be sampled and tested periodically to ensure contamination and fluid properties are within acceptable levels. We suggest that the first test be done after one years operation. The frequency of testing will depend upon the results of that test. Most major cities will have hydraulic fluid testing commercially available

Filters

A filter element is furnished to lifter the oil as it is being returned to the oil reservoir. The oil filter housing is only rated at 150 psig [10 bar] or less as the oil in the return line has only to overcome the pressure drop through the filter itself. If the filter should become clogged with particulates from the system, a bypass check valve inside the filter will open and allow the dirty oil to circulate back to the reservoir. For this reason, frequent inspection of the filter is required.

A visual determination of the filter's degree of contamination should be made during filter change outs. Adjust the interval between changes if a high degree of particulates are found.

Pump Motor

Electric motors are basically dependable machines and require little maintenance Too much attention may be worse than none. The following should be helpful in reducing maintenance.

Wherever possible, prevent:

1) Dampness and dripping water.
2) Dirt, especially dust, which may block ventilation
3) Inaccessible position in case maintenance is necessary.
4) Excessive heat. Surrounding air (ambient) temperatures must not exceed 104°F 140°C).

Overloading a motor or operating it in an area where the temperature exceeds 104°F [40°C), may cause it to overheat, Frequent or prolonged starting periods or blocked ventilation are other causes of overheating.

The motor has front arid rear ball bearings. The bearings have been given initial lubrication at the factory. Motors without re-greasing capability are factory lubricated for normal bearing life. Motors having re-greasing capability should be re-lubricated by the procedure noted below if they have been in storage for over one year and at the following service intervals

1) Every five years, based on 5000 hours per year operation.
2) Every two years, based on continuous operation.
3) Every six months for continuously high ambient temperature and or dirty or moist locations.

Greasing procedure:

1) Keep grease clean. Lubricate motors at standstill. Do not mix petroleum grease and silicone grease in motor bearings.
2) Use Shell Oil Company “DoHum R”, Chevron “SRI No 2” or Texaco Inc. “Premium RB”.
3) Over-greasing bearings can cause premature bearing failure If motor is equipped with an Alemite type fitting, clean tip of fitting and apply grease gun. Use only one to two full strokes.

Pump Replacement

The following recommendations are given should replacement of the pump be required:

1) Damage to this component is generally caused by debris contamination in the oil. Replacement of the pump is an indication that the oil must be drained and replaced with clean filtered oil. A check of the filter and your filter changing procedures is also in order.
2) When changing out the pump, avoid contamination. Do not remove the plastic port plugs until just prior to installing the fittings and hoses. The pump mounting flange must make full contact with the pump/motor adapter. Do not use the pump mounting bolts to force the pump pilot into the pilot hole or to align the pump. To avoid damaging the pump seals and bearings, do not hammer on the pump or shaft to install or remove the pump/motor couplings.

SUMMARY OF SAFETY ASPECTS REGARDING MAINTENANCE

ON OR ABOUT THE BARRIER

General

At ll times observe good safety practices when working on either the electrical or mechanical system. Particular attention should be paid to the danger of working on the Barrier when the power Is on. Barriers are powerful hydraulic presses that can easily crush anything in their way. Keep hands free of the mechanism when the power is on or the HPU is up to pressure. Turn off the electric power and bleed the hydraulic pressure down to zero before working on any part of the system. Traffic should be controlled around the Barrier during any work so that vehicular accidents do not occur if the Barrier should happen to rise

Maintenance Work In the area around Barrier

1) Select Barrier UP or DOWN position as desired from the control panel.
2) Turn control panel key switch to OFF position and remove key.
3) Turn system power OFF at the disconnect on the hydraulic power unit (HPU).
4) Proceed with maintenance. DO NOT PERFORM ANY WORK_UNDER THE BARRIER OR INSIDE THE BARRIER ACCESS AREAS! Should work be required under the Barrier or inside the access areas, follow the procedures in the next section.
5) When all work is finished, turn HPU disconnect ON. Return panel key to the control panel.

Maintenance Work under the Barrier or in the Barrier Access Areas

1) Select Barrier UP or DOWN position as desired from the control panel.
2) Turn control panel key switch to OFF position and remove key.
3) Turn system power OFF and disconnect on the hydraulic power unit.
4) If Barrier is in the UP position, securely block Barrier to prevent falling. Note: Lifting eyes secured in the tapped holes provided in the road plate can be used for chaining the Barrier in the UP position.
5) Bleed down the system
A) Release set screw (or lock nut) on the system bleed down valve. Turn (anticlockwise) the handle on the valve slightly until hissing sound is heard. Continue to open slowly until pressure on gage reads zero.
B) For added safety, leave valve open while performing maintenance.
6) Check that the Barrier is firmly held against movement.
7) Proceed with maintenance Minimize any exposure to working under the Barrier by using whenever possible tools with handle extensions.
8) When all work is finished, turn HPU disconnect ON. Close any valves opened in the bleed down procedure. Return panel key to the control panel.

System Maintenance

The following maintenance procedures and schedules should be adhered to in order to assure safe, long and trouble-free service from your Delta Barrier System:

REMEMBER: SAFETY FIRST!!!

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Daily Check (US- Embassy/FAC staff)

1) Log pressure settings on sheet supplied in this section.
2) Check for leaks around all fittings. Tighten where necessary.
3) Check that hydraulic hoses (if used) are not rubbing on any hard or sharp surfaces. Especially check where hose enters conduit or where it may contact the ground.
4) Check oil level in the site glass after the pump/motor has run to full pressure and shutoff. If level appears to be falling, investigate the HPU and Darner fittings and the hydraulic 'lines.
5) See appropriate Trouble Shooting section of the manual if any faults are observed.
6) Check all control functions for complete operation of all features.
7) Replace the oil filter at the end of the first week of operation.

EVERY 3 MONTHS

Check and service the following at monthly service intervals:
Note: Block traffic during maintenance to prevent accidents.

1) Shut system off and drop system pressure to zero.
2) Replace the oil filter at first monthly maintenance. For systems that are cycled less than 100 cycles per day, replace every third month thereafter. If system is cycled above this rate, or the location is in a high dust environment, replace filter monthly.
3) Check the accumulator pressure while the system is at zero pressure using Delta Charging Kit 2469-31 or equal. If tool is not available, observe the value that the pressure gage jumps to when power is again turned on. (See hydraulic Section for details.) Log value and pressure setting on Log sheet provided
4) Confirm that the Barrier operates smoothly during the raise and lower cycle Adjust speeds as desired.
5) Remove Barrier top plates and check for debris build up in the bottom of the foundation frame Check for indications of oil leaks around the cylinders and Barrier header fittings. Tighten fittings and clean debris as necessary.
6) Check the operation of the Barrier heaters if so equipped. They should get warm approximately one minute after energizing.
7) Check all control functions for complete operation of all features.
8) Turn off pump-motor power, bleed system pressure to zero and add dean, filtered oil to the top of the site glass.
9) Clean dust and debits from around HPU tank and hydraulic lines. Wipe up any spilled oil
10) Turn power on and bring system back to operation.

ONE TIME A YEAR

Check and service the flowing at yearly service intervals in addition to the monthly check:

Note: Block traffic during maintenance to prevent accidents.

1) Drain the oil from the reservoir and flush with mineral spirits or clean oil. Alter wiping down the tank sides and bottom to assure that no contamination remains, replace with clean filtered oil.
2) Remove Barrier top plates; check that the hydraulic cylinders are not leaking internally (see Hydraulic Trouble Shooting section for details). Replace cylinder seals or cylinder as necessary.
3) Check cylinder clevis pins for wear, replace as necessary.
4) Examine the foundation frame for debris buildup, check drain lines and sump wells for drainage. Clean debris
5) Tighten or replace any loose top plate bolts Drill and tap to next size or use inserts if threads are stripped.
6) Check condition of the Barrier paint surface. Prepare, prime and touch up areas where the paint has been chipped or worn away Apply new reflective tape as necessary
7) Check hydraulic interconnect lines for kinks, contact wear or bulging. Replace or protect hoses as required.
8) Thoroughly clean the HPU, removing dust and spilled oil. Remove any rust build up on components. Touch up paint where necessary.
9) Check the accumulator pressure while the system is at zero pressure using Delta Charging Kit 2489-31 or equal, if tool is not available; observe the value that the pressure gage jumps to when power is again turned on. (See Hydraulic Section for details.) Log value and pressure setting on Log sheet provided.
10) Test motor starter overloads by pressing the test button. Replace if necessary or press reset. Auto/Manual switch should be in the Manual position
11) Check the pressure relief valve by depressing the starter armature and allowing units to run to the relief pressure value of 2200 psi (152 bar). Adjust as necessary.