

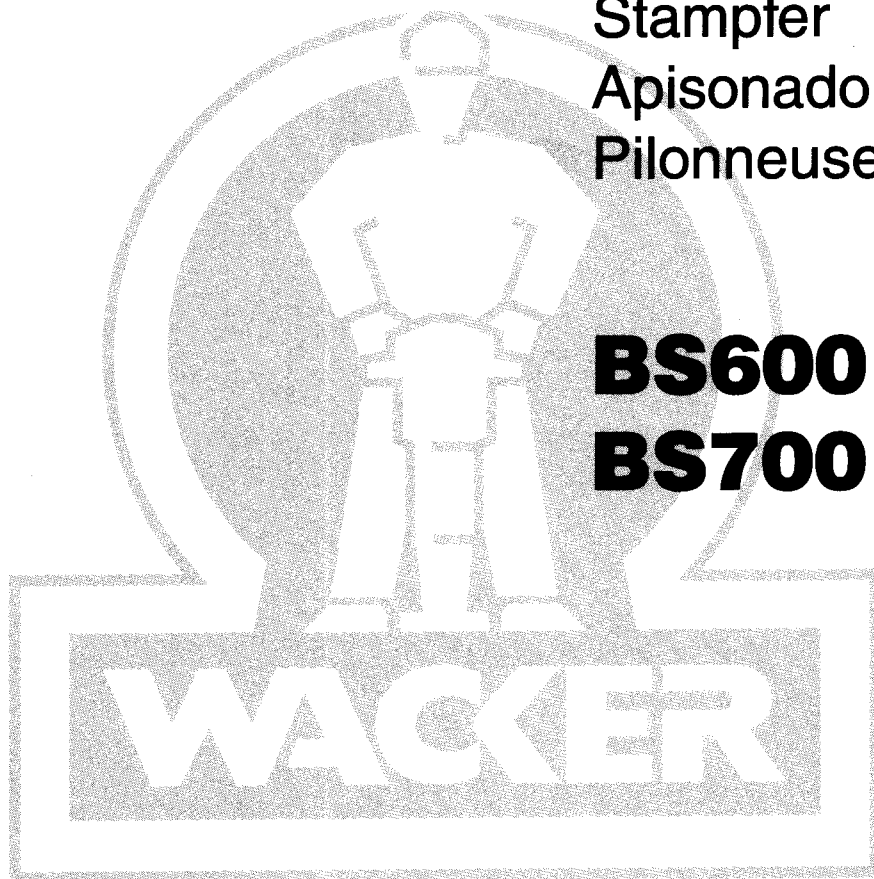
WACKER

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Rammer
Stampfer
Apisonador
Pilonneuse

BS600
BS700



OPERATOR'S MANUAL / PARTS BOOK
BETRIEBSANLEITUNG / ERSATZTEILE
MANUAL DE OPERACIÓN / LISTA DE REPUESTOS
NOTICE D'EMPLOI / LISTE DE PIÈCES DE RECHANGE



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1.2 Operating Safety

Familiarity and proper training are required for the safe operation of equipment! Equipment operated improperly or by untrained personnel can be dangerous! Read the operating instructions and familiarize yourself with the location and proper use of all instruments and controls. Inexperienced operators should receive instruction from someone familiar with the equipment before being allowed to operate the rammer.

WARNING

NEVER operate rammer in applications for which it is not intended.

NEVER allow improperly trained personnel to operate rammer.

NEVER touch hot muffler, engine cylinders, or cooling fins. Burns will result.

NEVER use accessories or attachments which are not recommended by WACKER for rammer. Damage to rammer and/or injury to user may result.

NEVER leave a running machine unattended.

NEVER run machine indoors or in an enclosed area such as a deep trench unless adequate ventilation is provided. Exhaust gas from the engine contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas; exposure to carbon monoxide can cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death. WACKER offers electric rammers for applications in enclosed areas.

NEVER tamper with or disable the function of operating controls.

NEVER use choke to stop engine.

NEVER operate the machine in areas where explosions may occur.

ALWAYS remove or disconnect engine spark plug before servicing rammer, to avoid accidental start-up.

ALWAYS read, understand, and follow procedures in Operator's Manual before attempting to operate equipment.

ALWAYS be sure that all other persons are at a safe distance from the rammer. Stop the machine if people step into the working area of the machine.

ALWAYS be sure operator is familiar with proper safety precautions and operation techniques before using rammer.

ALWAYS wear protective clothing when operating rammer. Wear goggles or safety glasses, hearing protection, and safety shoes.

ALWAYS keep hands, feet, and loose clothing away from moving parts of rammer.

ALWAYS use common sense and caution when operating rammer.

ALWAYS be sure rammer will not tip over, roll, slide, or fall when not being operated.

ALWAYS turn engine OFF when rammer is not being operated.

ALWAYS guide the rammer in such a way that the operator is not squeezed between the rammer and solid objects. Special care is required when working on uneven ground or when compacting coarse material. Make sure to stand firmly when operating the machine under such conditions.

ALWAYS operate the rammer in such a way that there is no danger of it turning over or falling in, when working near the edges of breaks, pits, slopes, trenches and platforms.

1.5 Sound Measurements

The operating sound levels, measured per the requirements of Appendix 1, Paragraph 1.7.4.f of the EC-Machine Regulations, are:

- the sound pressure level at operator's location (L_{pA}) = 90 dB(A).
- the sound power level (L_{WA}) = 102 dB(A).

These sound values were determined according to ISO 3744 for the sound power level (L_{WA}) and ISO 6081 for the sound pressure level (L_{pA}) at the operator's location.

1.6 Vibration Measurements

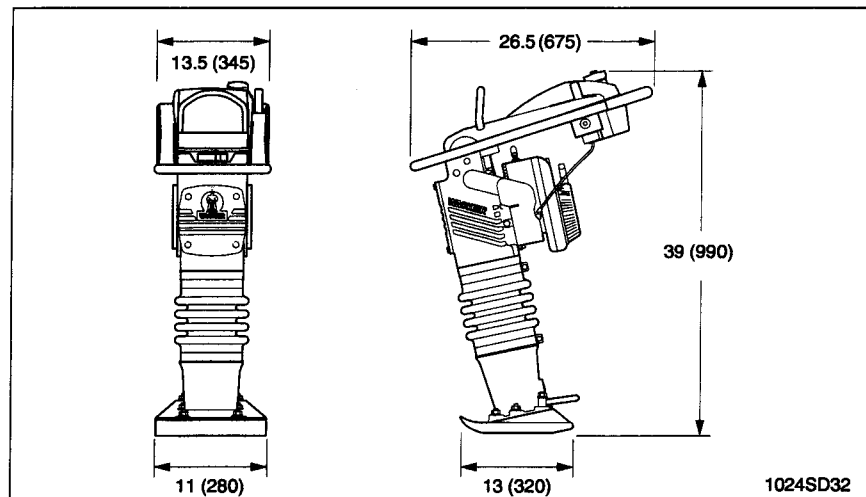
The operating hand/arm vibration level, measured per the requirements of enclosure 1, Paragraph 2.2 or 3.6.3 of the EC-Machine Regulations, is approximately 15 m/s².

The weighted effective acceleration value was determined according to ISO 8662 Part 1.

The sound and vibration measurements were obtained with the machine operating on crushed gravel at nominal engine speed.

1.7 Dimensions

in. (mm)

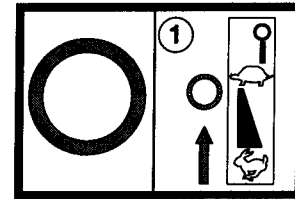
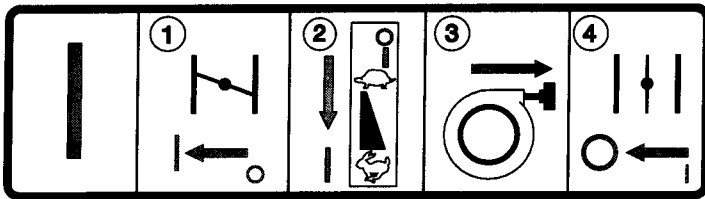


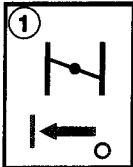
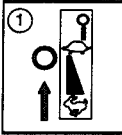
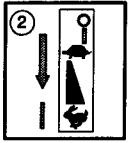

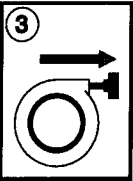
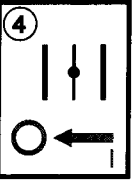




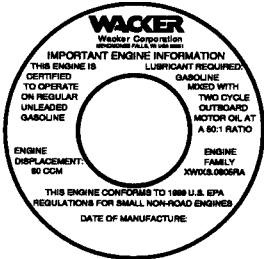
1.8 Technical Data

Engine speed - full	rpm	4350 ± 100
Engine speed - idle	rpm	1800 ± 300
Clutch engagement	rpm	2800 ± 100
Cylinder head compression-cold	psi (kg/cm ²)	120–140 (8.0–9.7)
Spark plug - Gap	in. (mm)	Champion RL95YC: 0.035 (0.8–0.9)
Engine Lubrication	oil grade	Two-cycle or outboard motor oil conforming to BIA-TC-W specifications - ratio 50:1 Note: Use 25:1 for first tank of fuel.
Ramming System Lubrication	oil grade oz. (ml)	SAE 30 30 (890)

1.10 Operating Labels

This WACKER machine uses international pictorial labels where needed. These labels are described below:



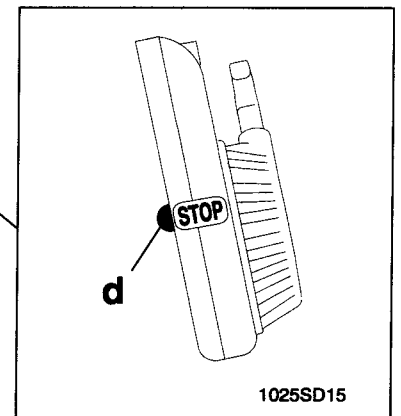
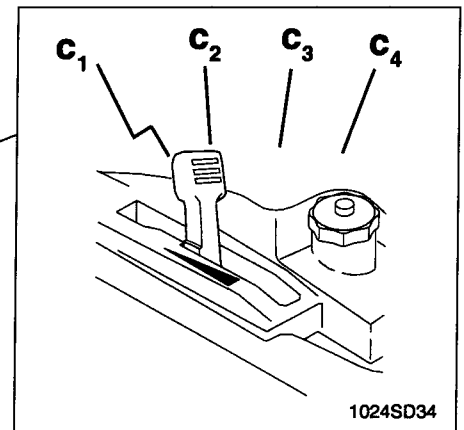
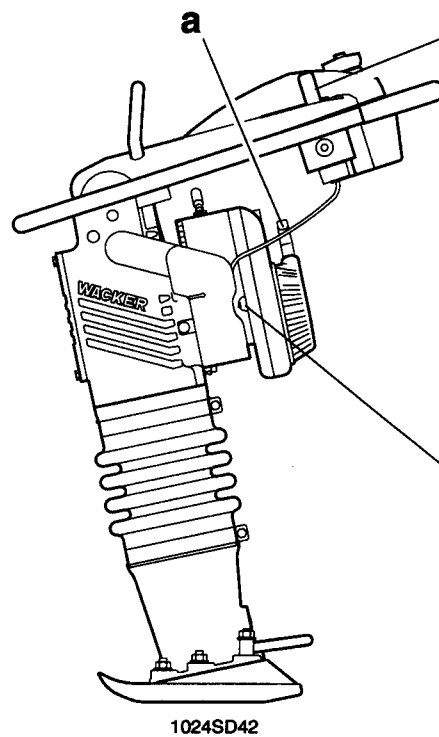
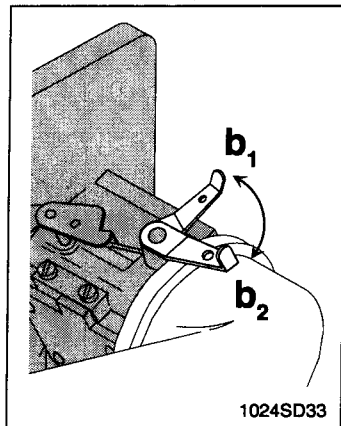
Label	Meaning	Label	Meaning
	Close choke.		Move the throttle through the detent to the stop position.
	Open the throttle 1/4 to 1/2 of the full position.		Throttle control lever: Stop
	Pull the rewind starter.		Idle
	Open choke.		
	Fuel Valve: Closed Open		Engine stop button: Press to stop engine.
	Open Choke Closed		

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1.14 To Start

1. If the engine is cold, close the choke (**b₁**) on the carburetor.
2. Open the throttle 1/4 to 1/2 of the full position (**c₂**).
3. Pull the starter rope (**a**) until the engine starts.
4. Open the choke (**b₂**) on the carburetor as the engine warms up.

Note: A cold engine should be allowed to warm up at the idle position (**c₂**) for approximately one (1) minute.

1.15 To Stop

1. Place throttle in the idle position (**c₂**).
2. Shut off the engine by moving the throttle through the detent to the off position (**c₁**). The engine will stop.

Note: If the throttle control wire should break, shut off the rammer manually by using the engine STOP button (**d**).

1.18 Periodic Maintenance Schedule

	Daily before starting	After first 5 hours	Every week or 25 hours	Every month or 100 hours	Every 3 months or 300 hours
Check fuel level.	●				
Check oil level in sightglass.	●				
Check fuel line and fittings for cracks or leaks.	●				
Tighten ramming shoe hardware.		●	●		
Check and tighten engine cylinder screws.		●	●		
Check and tighten external hardware.		●	●		
Clean engine cooling fins.			●		
Clean and check spark plug gap.			●		
Replace spark plug.				●	
Clean recoil starter.					●
Change ramming system oil.*					●
Clean engine muffler and exhaust port.					●

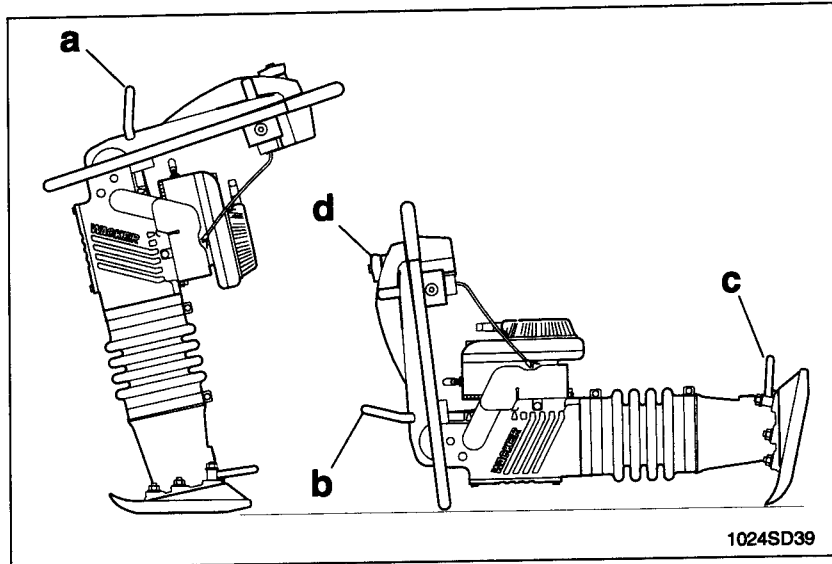
* Change ramming system oil after first 50 hours of operation.

Note: If engine performance is poor, check, clean, and replace air filter elements as needed.

1.24 Transportation

1. Always shut off engine when transporting machine.
2. Make sure lifting device has enough capacity to hold machine (see identification plate on machine for weight).
3. Use central lifting point (a) when lifting machine.
4. Tie down machine on vehicle to prevent it from tipping, falling, or rolling. Lay machine down flat and tie to vehicle at points (b) and (c).

CAUTION: Drain fuel tank as required to prevent fuel leaking from cap (d).



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1.25 Troubleshooting

Problem / Symptom	Reason / Remedy
Engine does not start, or stalls.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No fuel in tank. 2. Spark plug fouled. 3. Fuel valve closed.
Engine does not accelerate, is hard to start, or runs erratically.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper fuel mix. Too much oil. 2. Spark plug fouled. 3. Clean muffler and exhaust port. 4. Crankshaft seals are leaking. 5. Air cleaner may be clogged.
Engine overheats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper fuel mix. Not enough oil. 2. Clean cooling fins and fan blades.
Engine runs; rammer does not tamp.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect clutch for damage. Replace if necessary. 2. Broken connecting rod or crankgear. 3. Low engine performance. Compression loss. Plugged exhaust port.
Engine runs, rammer operation is erratic.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil/grease on clutch. 2. Broken/worn springs. 3. Soil buildup on ramming shoe. 4. Broken parts in ramming system or crankcase. 5. Engine operating speed is too high.

1.19 Servicing Air Cleaner

Under normal operating conditions the elements will not require cleaning and should not be removed from the machine. If the elements do become plugged with dirt, the engine will begin to lose power. In this case, the air cleaner elements can be removed and cleaned as described below. Replace an element if it becomes so plugged with dirt it can no longer be cleaned.

CAUTION: NEVER run engine without air cleaner. Severe engine damage will occur.

WARNING

NEVER use gasoline or other types of low flash point solvents for cleaning the air cleaner. A fire or explosion could result.

The engine is equipped with a dual element air cleaner.

1. Remove air cleaner cover (a). Remove precleaner and paper element and inspect them for holes or tears. Replace if damaged.

2. Precleaner (b)

Clean with low-pressure compressed air. When very soiled, wash in solution of mild detergent and warm water. Rinse thoroughly in clean water. Allow to dry thoroughly before re-installing.

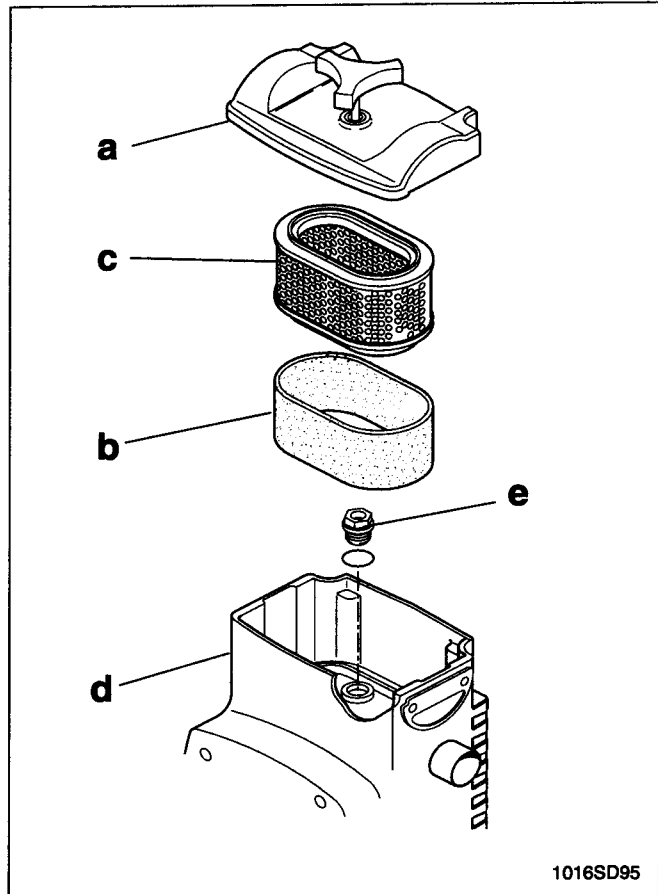
Note: Do not oil precleaner.

3. Paper element (c)

Tap element lightly to remove excess dirt. Replace paper element if it appears heavily soiled.

4. Wipe out filter housing (d) with a clean rag.

CAUTION: Do not allow dirt into the engine intake port while cleaning—damage to engine will result.

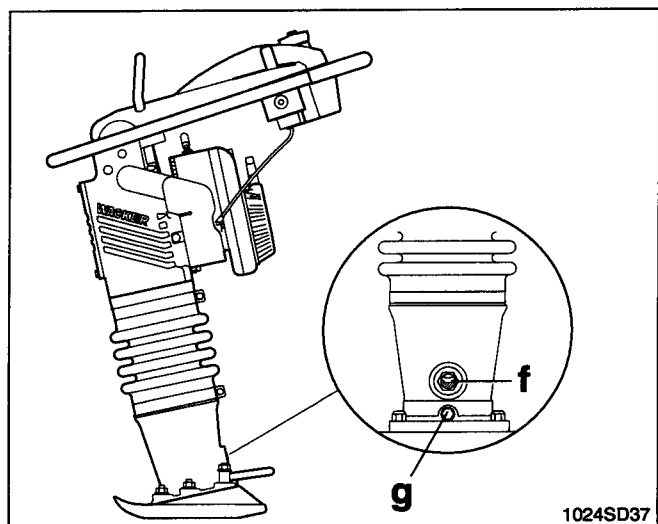


1.20 Lubrication

1. Change ramming system oil after first 50 hours of operation and every 300 hours thereafter. To drain oil, remove plug (g) and tilt machine back until it is resting on handle.

2. With the rammer on a level surface, add oil through plug (e). Proper ramming system lubrication is indicated when approximately 1/2–3/4 of the sightglass (f) is full.

Note: In the interests of environmental protection, place a plastic sheet and a container under the machine to collect any liquid which drains off. Dispose of this liquid in accordance with environmental protection legislation.

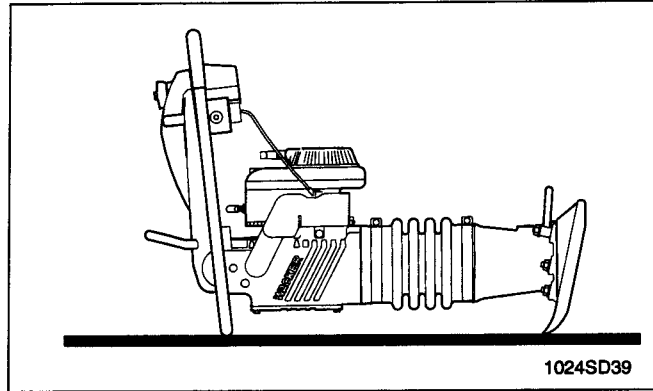


1.16 Operation

Keep vibratory rammer clean and dry. Avoid no-load strokes. Never allow the rammer to run full throttle when forcing away material or when lifting the equipment.

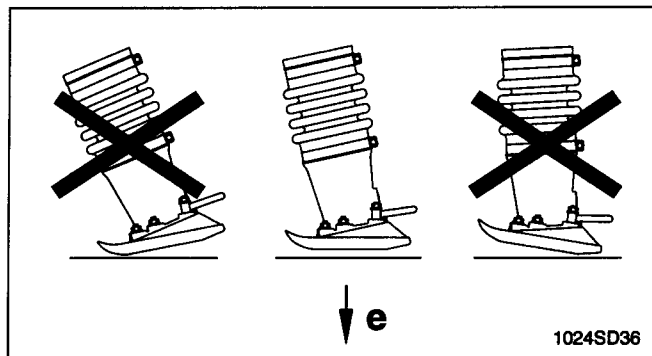
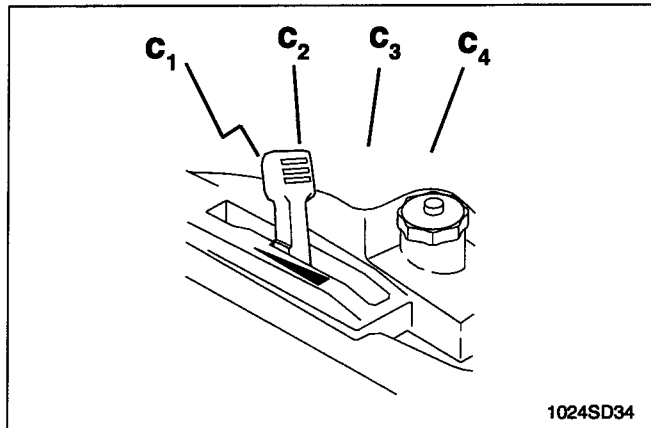
CAUTION: To prevent damage to the rammer, do not allow the rammer to run on its side.

If the rammer should tip on its side, place the rammer in the position shown below, then shut off the engine by moving the throttle control lever through the detent to the off position.



1.17 Proper Compaction

1. Run rammer at the full throttle position (**c₄**) for maximum performance.
2. Guide rammer with its handle. Allow machine to pull itself forward. **DO NOT** try to over-power the machine.
3. For best compaction, the shoe must hit the ground flat (**e**), not on its toe or heel. This will save on excessive shoe wear.



1.11 Application

Rammers are designed to compact loose soils and gravel to prevent settling and to provide a firm, solid base for the placement of footings, concrete slabs, foundations, and other structures.

1.12 Recommended Fuel

This rammer engine requires a two-cycle gasoline/oil mixture.

Note: Use 25:1 mixture for first tank of fuel only. Use 50:1 mixture thereafter.

Mix regular unleaded gasoline and two-cycle / outboard motor oil in separate container before filling tank.

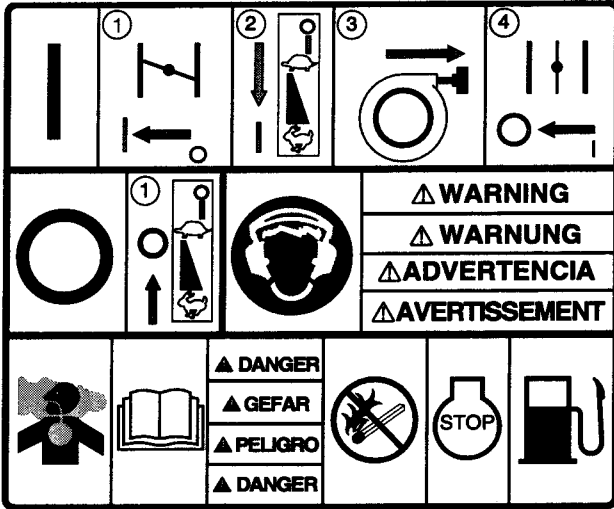
Fuel Ratio 50:1			
Gasoline	Oil	Gasoline	Oil
1 gallon	2.5 ounces	5 liters	100 ml
3 gallons	8.0 ounces	10 liters	200 ml
5 gallons	13.0 ounces	15 liters	300 ml

1.13 Before Starting

1. Read safety instructions at the beginning of this manual.
2. Fill tank with proper fuel mixture.
3. Place rammer on loose soil or gravel. **DO NOT** start rammer on hard surfaces such as asphalt or concrete.

1.9 Safety & Informational Labels

This WACKER machine uses international pictorial labels where needed. These labels are described below:



This molded-in label contains important safety and operating information. If it becomes illegible, the cover must be replaced. Refer to the Parts Book for ordering information.

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Label	Meaning	Label	Meaning
	Danger of asphyxiation!		Read operator's manual for machine information.
	No sparks, flames, or burning objects near fuel tank.		Stop engine before fueling.
	Gasoline fuel.		Wear hearing protection when operating this machine.
			WARNING! Serious injury if struck by compressed spring or cover. If the spring system cover is removed improperly, the springs can eject.

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1.3 Operator Safety while using Internal Combustion Engines

Internal combustion engines present special hazards during operation and fueling! Failure to follow the safety guidelines described below could result in severe injury or death.

 **DANGER**

DO NOT smoke while operating rammer.

DO NOT operate rammer near open flames.

DO NOT smoke when refueling engine.

ALWAYS refill fuel tank in well-ventilated area.

DO NOT refuel hot or running engine.

ALWAYS replace fuel tank cap after refueling.

DO NOT refuel engine near open flame.

ALWAYS check fuel lines, fuel cap, and fuel tank for leaks and cracks before starting engine. Do not run machine if fuel leaks are present, or fuel cap or fuel lines are loose.

DO NOT spill fuel when refueling engine.

1.4 Service Safety

Poorly maintained equipment can become a safety hazard! In order for the equipment to operate safely and properly over a long period of time, periodic maintenance and occasional repairs are necessary.

 **WARNING**

DO NOT attempt to clean or service rammer while it is running.

ALWAYS replace safety devices and guards after repairs and maintenance.

DO NOT operate rammer with safety devices or guards removed or not in working order.

ALWAYS keep area around muffler free of debris in order to reduce the chance of an accidental fire.

DO NOT operate rammer without air cleaner.

ALWAYS do Periodic Maintenance as recommended in Operator's Manual.

DO NOT remove air cleaner paper element, precleaner, or air cleaner cover while operating rammer.

ALWAYS clean debris from engine cooling fins.

DO NOT alter engine speeds. Run engine only at speeds specified in Technical Data Section.

ALWAYS replace worn or damaged components with spare parts designed and recommended by WACKER for servicing this rammer.

HAZARD EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Description of Plant: Tamping Rammer

Model No: MT-50E - 52FW -72FW

Assessed By: Evan Miller

Company : Flextool (Aust) Pty Ltd

Date: 15/02/02

Issue: A

Hazard Description	Hazard Y/N	Plant & / or Situation	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Control
A - ENTANGLEMENT 1 Can anyone's hair, clothing, gloves necktie, jewellery, cleaning brushes, rags, or other materials become entangled with moving parts of the plant, or materials in motion?	Y	Entanglement with tamping foot	5	C	• Do not wear loose clothing that can become entangled in operating machinery.
B - CRUSHING					
1. Can anyone be crushed due to:-					
a. Material falling off the plant?	N				
b. Uncontrolled or unexpected movement of the plant or its load?	N				
c. Lack of capacity for the plant to be slowed, stopped or immobilised?	N				
d. The plant tipping or rolling over?	Y	In use on an incline	4	D	• Secure the equipment after it is in its operating position so it does not tip over, roll, slide or fall. • Always pay attention to foothold and work in easy position that allows to keep your machine in good balance.
e. Parts of the plant collapsing?	N				
f. Coming in contact with moving parts of the plant during testing, inspection, operation, maintenance, cleaning or repair?	Y	Crushing between tamping foot & fixed object or drawing in between fixed & moving parts during maintenance..	5	C	• Keep hands and feet clear of moving parts. Do not stick hands or fingers in the equipment when operating. • Do not operate equipment without guards in place. • Disconnect spark plug wire while performing maintenance or repair on the equipment or engine. • Always replace safety devices removed during service or repair before operating.
g. Being thrown off or under the plant?	N				

• Refer to Mikasa operating instructions.

Likelihood of Occurrence
 1. Expected to Happen
 2. Common
 3. Sometimes
 4. Rarely
 5. Highly Unlikely

Severity of Result
 A. Fatality
 B. Permanent Disability
 C. Lost Time Injury
 D. Medical Treatment
 E. First Aid Injury

HAZARD EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Hazard Description	Hazard Y/N	Plant & / or Situation	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Control
h. Being trapped between the plant and material or fixed structures?	N				
i. Other factors not mentioned?	N				
C. CUTTING, STABBING & PUNCTURING?					
1. Can anyone be cut, stabbed or punctured due to:					
a. Coming in contact with sharp or flying objects?	N				
b. Coming in contact with moving parts of the plant during testing, inspection, operation, maintenance, cleaning or repair of the plant?	N				
c. The plant, parts of the plant or work pieces disintegrating?	N				
d. Work pieces being ejected?	N				
e. The mobility of the plant?	N				
f. Uncontrolled or unexpected movement of the plant?	N				
g. Other factors not mentioned?	N				
D. SHEARING					
1. Can anyone's body parts be sheared between two parts of the plant, or material handled by the plant?	N				
E. FRICTION					
1. Can anyone be burnt due to contact with moving parts or surfaces of the plant, or between a part of the plant and a work piece or structure?	N				

• Refer to Mikasa operating instructions.

Likelihood of Occurrence
 1. Expected to Happen
 2. Common
 3. Sometimes
 4. Rarely
 5. Highly Unlikely

Severity of Result
 A. Fatality
 B. Permanent Disability
 C. Lost Time Injury
 D. Medical Treatment
 E. First Aid Injury

HAZARD EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Hazard Description	Hazard Y/N	Plant & / or Situation	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Control
F. STRIKING					
1. Can anyone be struck by moving objects due to :					
a. Uncontrolled or unexpected movement of the plant?	Y	Plant moving while unattended	4	E	• Secure the equipment after it is in its operating position so it does not tip over, roll, slide or fall.
b. The plant, parts of the plant or work pieces disintegrating?	N				
c. Work pieces being ejected?	N				
d. Mobility of the plant?	N				
e. Other factors not mentioned?	N				
G. HIGH PRESSURE SUBSTANCES					
1. Can anyone come into contact with substances under high pressure, due to plant failure or misuse of the plant?	N				
H. ELECTRICAL					
1. Can anyone be injured by electrical shock or burnt due to:	N				
a. The plant contacting live electrical conductors?	N				
b. The plant working in close proximity to electrical conductors?	N				
c. Overload of electrical circuits?	N				
d. Damaged or poorly maintained electrical leads and cables?	N				
e. Damaged electrical switches?	N				
f. Water near electrical equipment?	N				

• Refer to Mikasa operating instructions.

Likelihood of Occurrence
 1. Expected to Happen
 2. Common
 3. Sometimes
 4. Rarely
 5. Highly Unlikely

Severity of Result
 A. Fatality
 B. Permanent Disability
 C. Lost Time Injury
 D. Medical Treatment
 E. First Aid Injury

HAZARD EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Hazard Description	Hazard Y/N	Plant & / or Situation	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Control
g. Lack of isolation procedures?	N				
h. Other factors not mentioned?	N				
I. EXPLOSION 1. Can anyone be injured by explosion of gases, vapours, liquids, dusts or other substances, triggered by the operation of the plant or by material handled by the plant?	Y	Petrol vapour	5	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never add fuel to tank while the engine is running. Stop engine and allow it to cool. Avoid spilling fuel. • Make sure fuel lines and fittings are tight and in good condition. • Do not smoke while refueling the engine. • Do not refuel near open flame, wipe up spilled fuel. • Store gasoline in approved container and location. • Do not operate near flammable substances.
J. SLIPPING, TRIPPING & FALLING 1. Can anyone using the plant, or in the vicinity of the plant, slip, trip or fall due to:					
a. Uneven or slippery work surfaces?	Y	Slip/Trip/Fall	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always pay attention to foothold and work in easy position that allows to keep your machine in good balance.
b. Poor housekeeping, eg, swarf in the vicinity of the plant, spillage not Cleaned up?	N				
c. Obstacles being placed in the vicinity of the plant, other factors not mentioned?	Y	Slip/Trip/Fall	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When starting or during operation, make sure to protect safety for personnel or against any obstacle around.
2. Can anyone fall from a height due to:					
a. Lack of proper work platform?	N				
b. Lack of proper stairs or ladders?	N				

• Refer to Mikasa operating instructions.

Likelihood of Occurrence

1. Expected to Happen
2. Common
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Highly Unlikely

Severity of Result

- A. Fatality
- B. Permanent Disability
- C. Lost Time Injury
- D. Medical Treatment
- E. First Aid Injury

HAZARD EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Hazard Description	Hazard Y/N	Plant & / or Situation	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Control
c. Lack of guardrails or other suitable edge protection?	N				
d. Unprotected holes, penetrations or gaps?	Y	Slip/Trip/Fall	3	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always pay attention to foothold and work in easy position that allows to keep your machine in good balance. • When starting or during operation, make sure to protect safety for personnel or against any obstacle around.
e. Poor floor or walking surfaces, such as the lack of a slip-resistant surface?	N				
f. Steep walking surfaces?	N				
g. Collapse of the supporting structure?	N				
h. Other factors not mentioned?	N				
K. ERGONOMIC					
1. Can anyone be injured due to:					
a. Poorly designated seating?	N				
b. Repetitive body movement?	N				
c. Constrained body posture or the need for excessive effort?	N				
d. Inadequate or poorly placed lighting?	N				
e. Lack of consideration given to human error or human behaviour?	N				
f. Mismatch of the plant with human traits and natural limitations?	N				
g. Other factors not mentioned?	N				

• Refer to Mikasa operating instructions.

Likelihood of Occurrence
 1. Expected to Happen
 2. Common
 3. Sometimes
 4. Rarely
 5. Highly Unlikely

Severity of Result
 A. Fatality
 B. Permanent Disability
 C. Lost Time Injury
 D. Medical Treatment
 E. First Aid Injury

HAZARD EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Hazard Description	Hazard Y/N	Plant & / or Situation	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Control
L. SUFFOCATION 1. Can anyone be suffocated due to lack of oxygen, or atmospheric contamination?	Y	Motor exhaust fumes	4	A	Warning label on unit • Never operate in an enclosed building or area where exhaust gasses can accumulate. • Do not breath exhaust fumes when working in the area of the engine. (Exhaust gasses are odorless and deadly poison). • Never operate in a pit or sump without making provisions for exhausting the gasses.
M. HIGH TEMPERATURE OR FIRE 1. Can anyone come into contact with objects at high temperature?	Y	Motor muffler	3	E	• Be careful not to touch muffler as it becomes hot in operation. • Exhaust system parts get very hot and stay hot for sometime after shutting the engine off - do not touch
N. TEMPERATURE (THERMAL COMFORT) 1. Can anyone suffer ill health due to exposure to high or low temperatures?					
O. OTHER HAZARDS 1. Can anyone be injured or suffer ill health from exposure to:					
a. Chemicals?	N				
b. Toxic gases or vapours?	Y	Motor exhaust fumes	4	A	Warning label on unit • Never operate in an enclosed building or area where exhaust gasses can accumulate. • Do not breath exhaust fumes when working in the area of the engine. (Exhaust gasses are odorless and deadly poison). • Never operate in a pit or sump without making provisions for exhausting the gasses.
c. Fumes?	Y	Motor exhaust fumes	4	A	Warning label on unit • Never operate in an enclosed building or area where exhaust gasses can accumulate. • Do not breath exhaust fumes when working in the area of the engine. (Exhaust gasses are odorless and deadly poison). • Never operate in a pit or sump without making provisions for exhausting the gasses.
d. Dust?	N				

• Refer to Mikasa operating instructions.

Likelihood of Occurrence
 1. Expected to Happen
 2. Common
 3. Sometimes
 4. Rarely
 5. Highly Unlikely

Severity of Result
 A. Fatality
 B. Permanent Disability
 C. Lost Time Injury
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HAZARD EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Hazard Description	Hazard Y/N	Plant & / or Situation	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Control
e. Noise?	Y	Tamping plate and motor operation	2	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing protection sticker fitted to unit.
f. Vibration?	Y	Tamping plate and motor operation	4	D	Anti vibration mounts fitted to plant
g. Radiation	N				
h. Other factors not mentioned?	N	Fire, petrol vapour	4	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never add fuel to tank while the engine is running. Stop engine and allow it to cool. Avoid spilling fuel. • Make sure fuel lines and fittings are tight and in good condition. • Do not smoke while refueling the engine. • Do not refuel near open flame, wipe up spilled fuel. • Store gasoline in approved container and location. • Do not operate near flammable substances.

• Refer to Mikasa operating instructions.

Likelihood of Occurrence
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 3. Sometimes
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Severity of Result
 A. Fatality
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