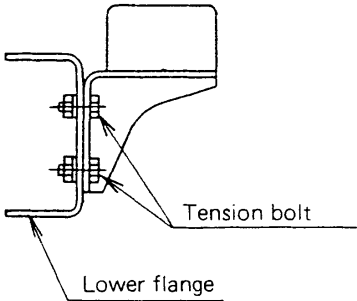
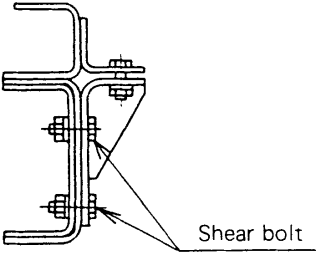


3. CAUTION IN MODIFYING CHASSIS FRAMES

Modify the chassis frame according to the procedures described below.

Modification	Cautions						
3.1 Drilling frames (General)	(1) Use proper drills. Do not use tools such as a cutting torch to drill holes. (2) Always chamfer the edges after drilling.						
3.2 Drilling side rails	(1) The hole diameters and center-to-center distance of holes should be as follows. <table border="1" data-bbox="440 722 1398 873" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Hole diameter</th> <th>Center-to-center distance of holes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Holes for tension bolt or shear bolt</td> <td>11 mm (0.43 in.) max.</td> <td>30 mm (1.18 in.)* min.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note*: Maintain the dimensions of previously drilled holes.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div data-bbox="440 978 922 1440" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Tension bolt (Bolts subject to tension)</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Tension bolt</p> <p style="text-align: left;">Lower flange</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fig. 3.1</p> </div> <div data-bbox="922 978 1398 1440" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Shear bolt (Bolts subject to shearing force)</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Shear bolt</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fig. 3.2</p> </div> </div> (2) Do not drill holes in the upper flange. (3) Do not drill holes in the lower flange within the wheelbase. (4) Holes in the lower flange should be separated at least 200 mm (7.87 in.) from the crossmember, gusset end, and the spring hanger. (Refer to Fig. 3.4.) (5) The number of holes to be drilled in the lower flange must be one in the lateral direction of the flange, and it must be more than 25 mm (0.98 in.) from the free edge of the flange.		Hole diameter	Center-to-center distance of holes	Holes for tension bolt or shear bolt	11 mm (0.43 in.) max.	30 mm (1.18 in.)* min.
	Hole diameter	Center-to-center distance of holes					
Holes for tension bolt or shear bolt	11 mm (0.43 in.) max.	30 mm (1.18 in.)* min.					

Modification

Cautions (Continued)

**3.2
Drilling side rails
(Continued)**

- (6) Do not drill holes within 20 mm (0.79 in.) from the curved part of the side rail, otherwise the bolt head may be within the radius of the curved surface of the channel.

UNIT: mm (in.)

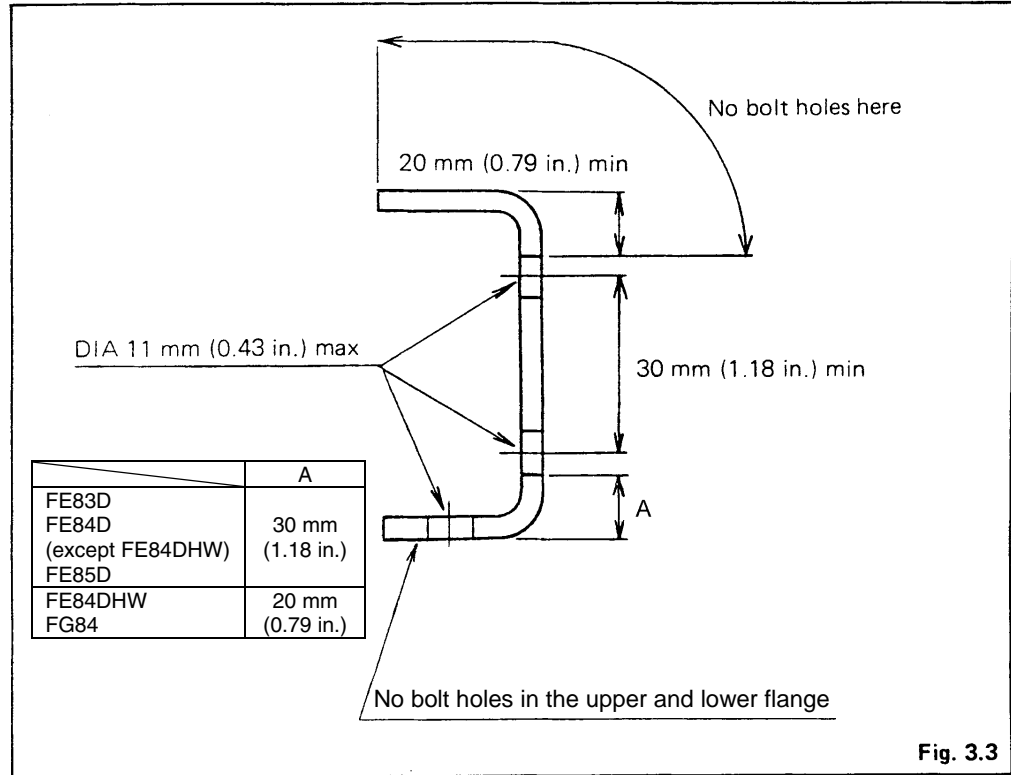


Fig. 3.3

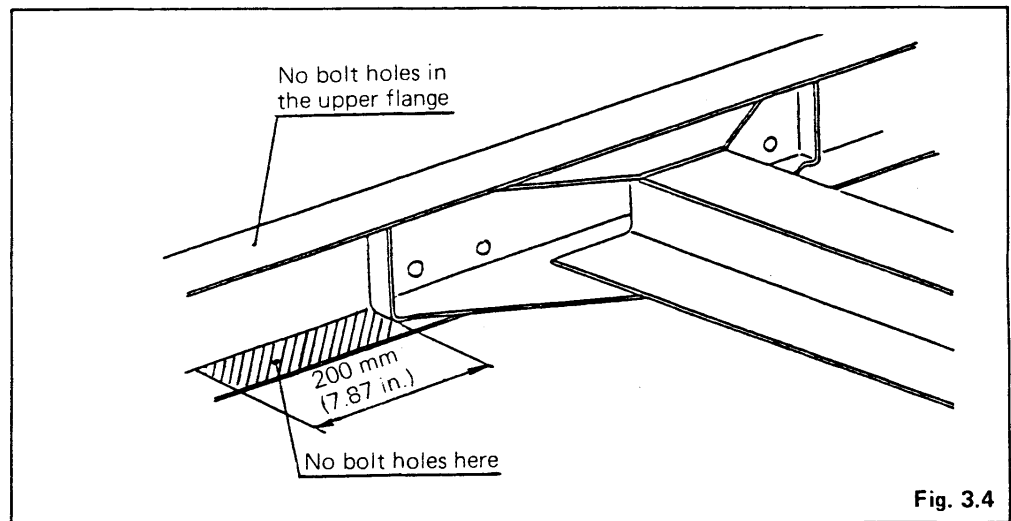


Fig. 3.4

Modification

Cautions (Continued)

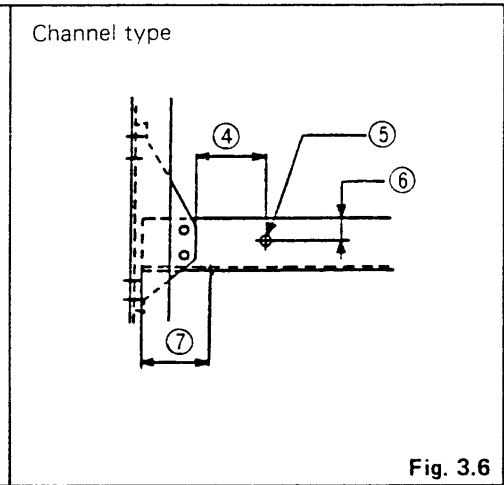
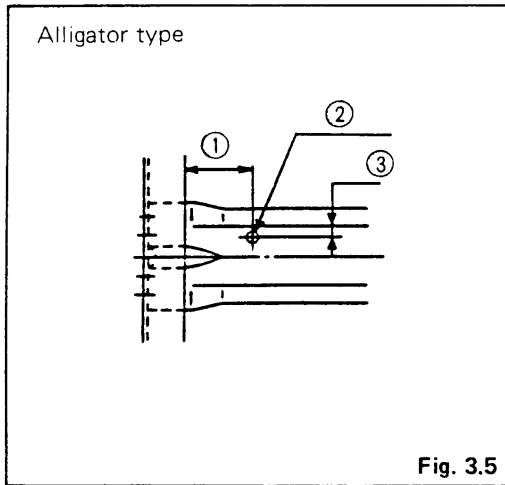
**3.3
Drilling
crossmembers**

- (1) The holes and distances between the holes should conform to the values specified in the chart below.

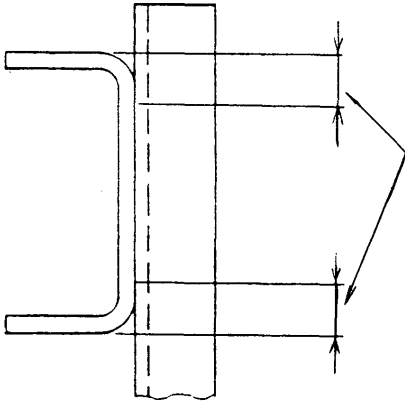

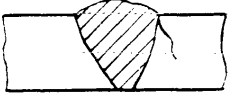
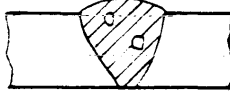

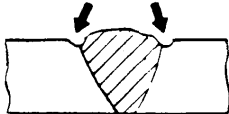
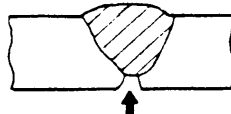

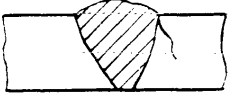
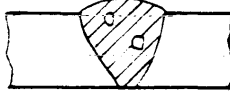

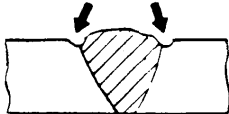
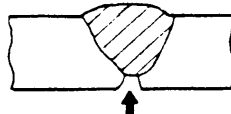

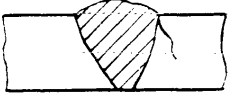
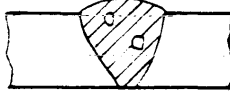

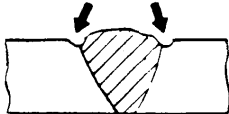
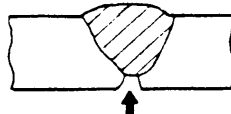
Crossmember type	Hole diameter	Center-to-center distance of holes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alligator type (see Fig. 3.5) ○ Channel type (see Fig. 3.6) 	9 mm (0.35 in.) max.	30 mm (1.18 in.)* min.


Note*: Maintain the dimensions of previously drilled holes.

- (2) Holes should be more than 100 mm (3.94 in.) away from the end of the side rail flange or the end of the gusset.
- (3) Holes in the web of the channel type crossmember should be 50 mm (1.97 in.) min. from the end of the crossmember. (Refer to Fig. 3.6)
- (4) Holes in the flange should be more than 25 mm (0.98 in.) from the end.
- (5) Holes should be drilled more than 20 mm (0.79 in.) from the curved part of the flange.



- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ① 100 mm (3.94 in.) min | ④ 100 mm (3.94 in.) min |
| ② DIA 9 mm (0.35 in.) max | ⑤ DIA 9 mm (0.35 in.) max |
| ③ 25 mm (0.98 in.) min | ⑥ 25 mm (0.98 in.) min |
| | ⑦ 50 mm (1.97 in.) min (Web surface) |

Modification	Cautions (Continued)												
<p>3.4 Welding to frame</p>	<p>(1) Do not weld any part to the flange of the side rails. Welding on the lower flange within the wheelbase is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>(2) Do not weld anything within 20 mm (0.79 in.) of the curve in the side rail.</p> <div data-bbox="440 436 1446 867" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;">  <p style="text-align: right;">No welding within 20 mm (0.79 in.) of this part.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fig. 3.7</p> </div> <p>(3) Do not weld any item to the frame to hold it temporarily.</p> <p>(4) Clean parts thoroughly with a wire brush and dry them off before welding.</p> <p>(5) Make sure the paint is completely removed, before welding a painted part.</p> <p>(6) Use a low hydrogen type welding electrode. The welding electrode absorbs moisture when it is used, so it is necessary to dry it thoroughly before use.</p> <p>(7) When welding, maintain the optimum welding speed and conditions for the preservation of the welding electrode.</p> <p>(8) Maintain the welding current at the optimum value for safety.</p> <p>(9) Avoid defects such as deposited metal cracking, toe crack, blow holes, slag inclusion, under cut, poor penetration, etc.</p> <div data-bbox="440 1430 1446 1885" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: right;">Fig. 3.8</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">(1) Deposited metal cracking</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">(2) Toe crack</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">(3) Blow hole</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">(4) Slag inclusion</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">(5) Under cut</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">(6) Poor penetration</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;"></td> </tr> </table> </div>	(1) Deposited metal cracking	(2) Toe crack	(3) Blow hole				(4) Slag inclusion	(5) Under cut	(6) Poor penetration			
(1) Deposited metal cracking	(2) Toe crack	(3) Blow hole											
													
(4) Slag inclusion	(5) Under cut	(6) Poor penetration											
													

Modification	Cautions (Continued)
<p>3.4 Welding to frame (Continued)</p>	<p>(10) When connecting the ground cable of the arc welder, make sure to disconnect the negative terminal from the battery. The ground of the welder should be connected to the side rail near the welded part. Never connect around the engine, transmission, propeller shaft, front and rear axles, etc.</p> <p>(11) When performing welding work on the chassis, take proper measures to prevent the tubes, harnesses, rubber parts, springs, etc. from heat or spatter.</p> <p>(12) Do not cool parts off with water after welding.</p> <p>CAUTION  _____</p> <p>Before performing electric or arc welding as part of vehicle repair operation, disconnect the negative (-) cable from the battery and the connector from the ECU. The earth cable of the welding machine should be connected to a point as close to the welding area as possible.</p>
<p>3.5 Extension of rear overhang</p>	<p>Extension of the rear overhang may be required. Extension procedures are listed below.</p> <p>(1) Added material as an extension member. Use steel plates of SAPH440 (JIS) (SAE J410 950X or the equivalent) for the frame. The cross section form should be the same as that of the side rail rear end. The plate thickness should be 4.5 mm (0.18 in.)</p> <p>(2) Reinforcement material. Use the same SAPH440 (JIS) (SAE J410 950X or equivalent) for the frame. The plate thickness should be 3.2 mm (0.13 in.)—4.5 mm (0.18 in.).</p> <p>(3) Rear overhang extension</p> <p>(a) Added material length less than 300 mm (11.8 in.) Butt weld continuously from the outside as shown in Fig. 3.9, and finish the welded surface by grinding. No reinforcement is required for normal usage, but reinforcement should be added as shown in (3)-(b) in order to support heavy weights on the overhang extension.</p> <div data-bbox="430 1333 1437 1879" data-label="Diagram"> <p>The diagram illustrates the process of extending a side rail. The top portion shows a side view of the original side rail and a new extension piece being added. The bottom portion is a cross-sectional view of the butt weld joint. It shows the side rail on the left and the extension on the right. The joint is finished with a grinder, creating a 90-degree bevel. A dimension of 1 mm (0.04 in.) is indicated for the thickness of the extension plate. Labels include 'Side rail', 'Extension', 'Finish surface with grinder', '90°', and '1 mm (0.04 in.)'. The caption 'Fig. 3.9' is located at the bottom right of the diagram area.</p> </div>

Modification

Cautions (Continued)

**3.5
Extension of
rear overhang
(Continued)**

(b) Added material length of 300 mm (11.8 in.) or more
Attach reinforcement on the inside of the side rail as shown in Fig. 3.10.
Butt weld the additional material and the side rail continuously, and
then finish the welded surface by grinding.

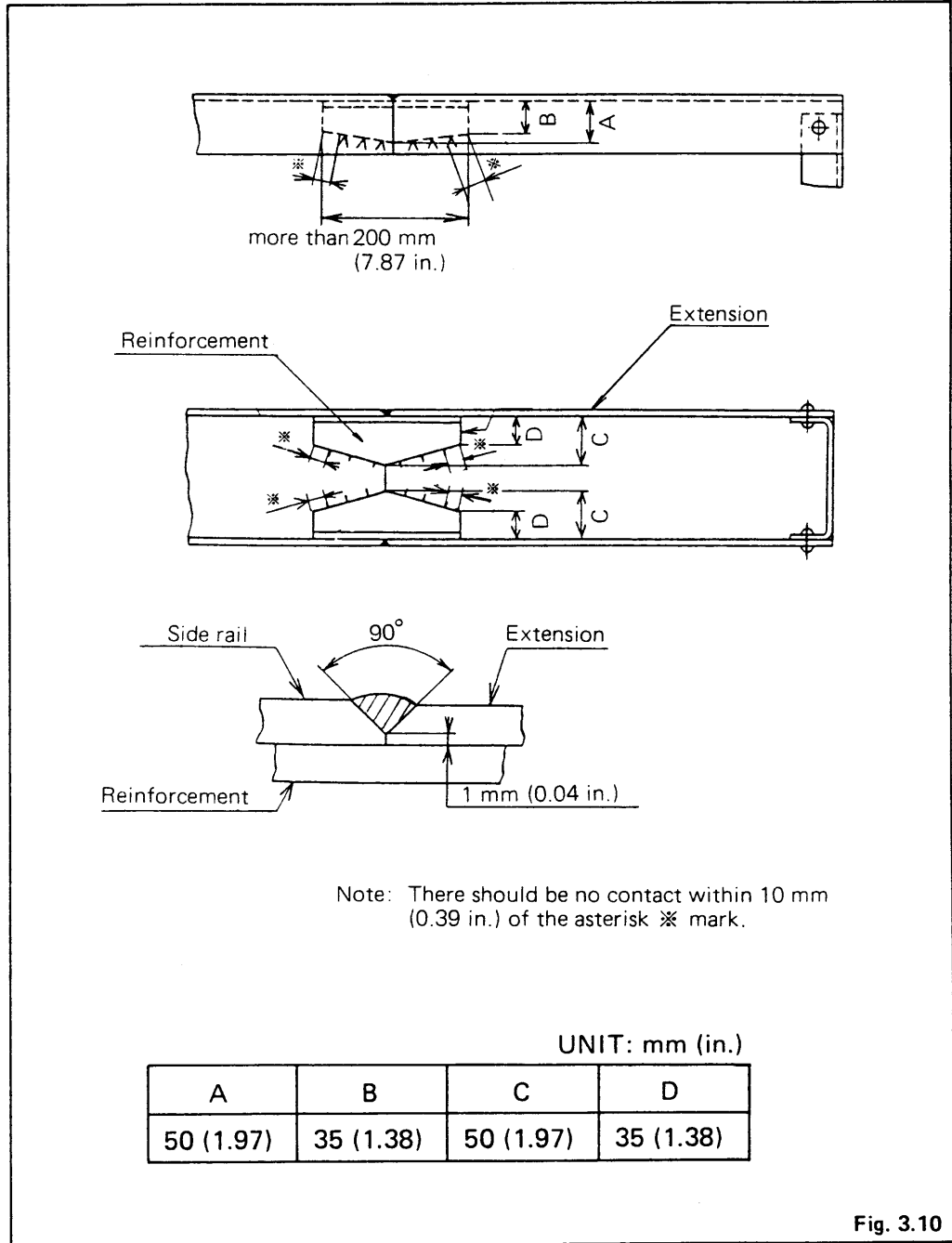
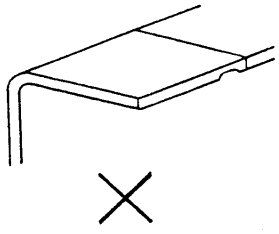
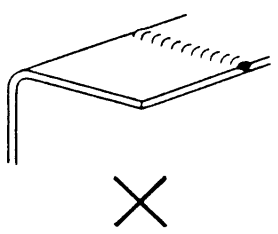


Fig. 3.10

(4) Exercise great care in welding the reinforcement to the lower face of the rear side rail where it is tapered.

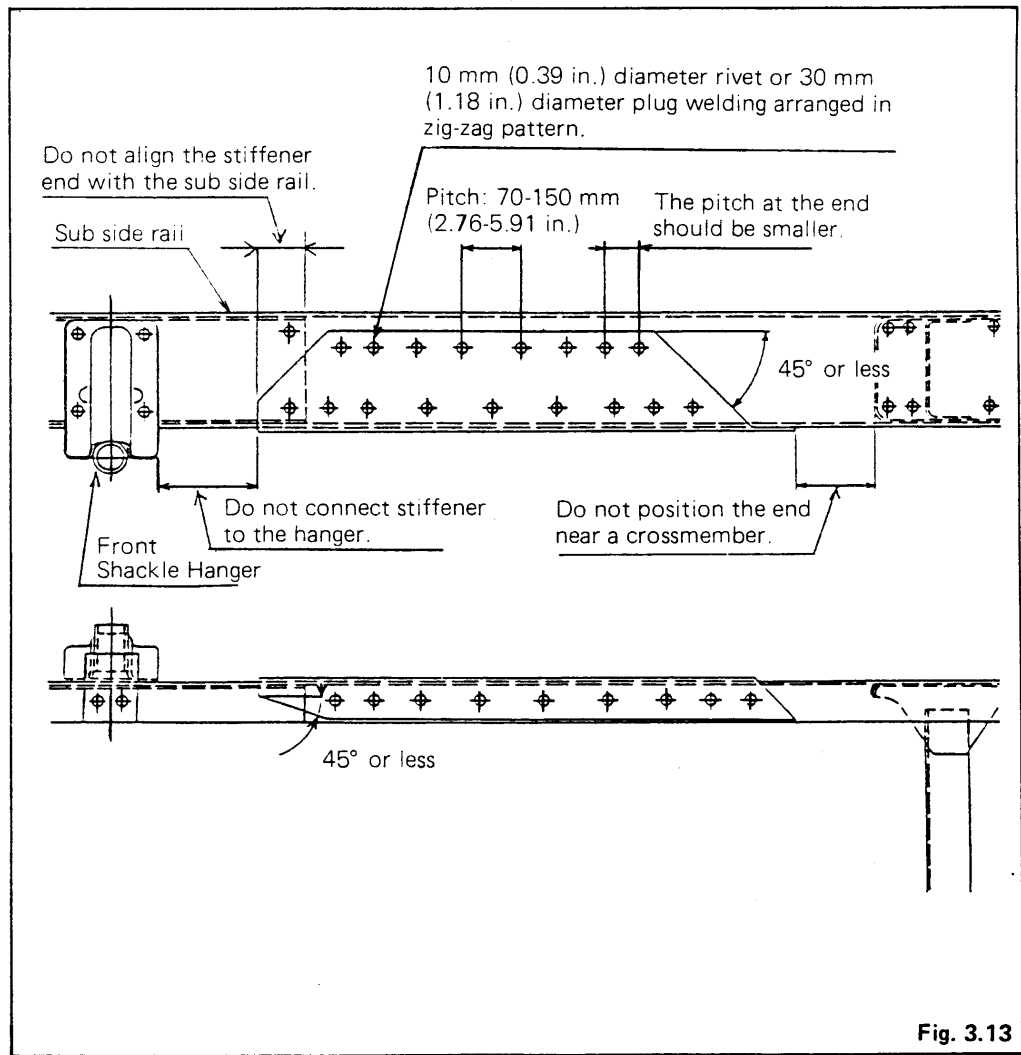
Modification	Cautions (Continued)
<p>3.5 Extension of rear overhang (Continued)</p>	<p>(5) Cautions for finishing the side rails Be especially careful when finishing the flange end of the butt-welded side rails. Ensure a clean finish by grinding the weld so it is free of undercut, pileup or convexed bead.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Under cut</p>  <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Fig. 3.11</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">Pile up</p>  <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Fig. 3.12</p> </div> </div>
<p>3.6 Shortening or extending the frame within the wheelbase</p>	<p>Frames should not be extended or shortened within the wheelbase because considerations for the propeller shaft length, balancing, position of center bearings, brake piping and harness length are required. If this is unavoidable, contact MFTA for advice.</p>
<p>3.7 Reinforcement on side rail</p>	<p>Avoid adding outside reinforcement to the side rail, as this can actually produce stress concentrations which cause cracks in the frame. If additional reinforcement is absolutely necessary, perform the procedures described below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An L-shaped stiffener is recommended. The channel type stiffener should not be used as it produces a gap with the side rail flange. (2) Position the L-shaped stiffeners so the flange will be on the side of the side rail stress that receives the tension (the lower surface within the wheelbase and the upper side for the overhang). (3) Do not align the stiffener ends with the ends of the sub side rail that have already been installed. (Refer to Fig. 3.13) (4) Do not position the ends of the stiffener near stress concentration locations such as the rear surface of the cab, spring hangers, crossmember ends, etc. (5) Do not cut the outer stiffener ends vertically. They should be cut at an angle of less than 45°. (Refer to Fig. 3.13) (6) Attach the stiffeners and the side rail by riveting or plug welding on the web. (7) When drilling rivet holes, the outer stiffeners and side rails should be processed together. The difference between the rivet and hole diameters should be less than 0.7 mm (0.03 in.). The rivet holes should be separated from the side rail corners by 20 mm (0.79 in.).

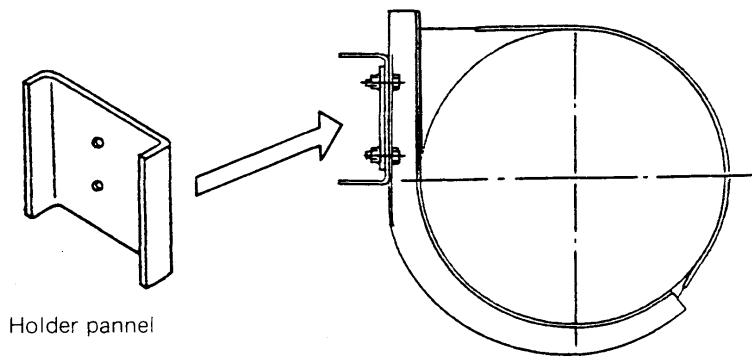
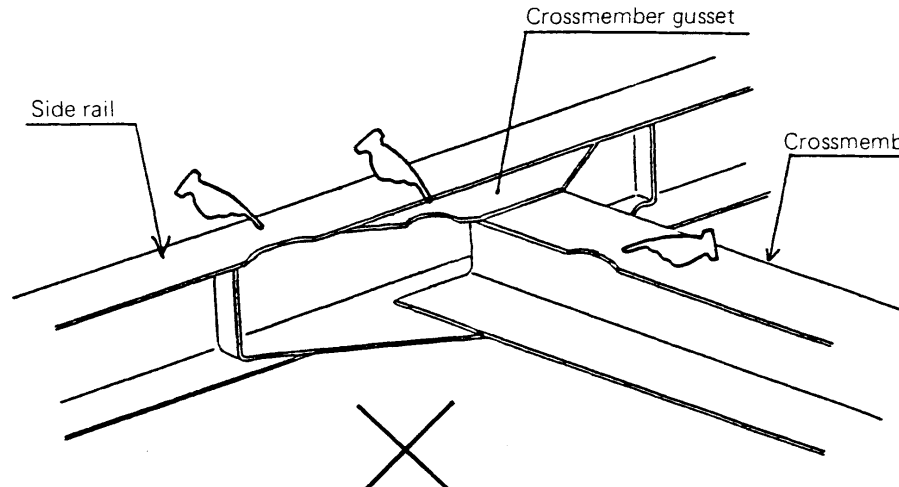
Modification

Cautions (Continued)

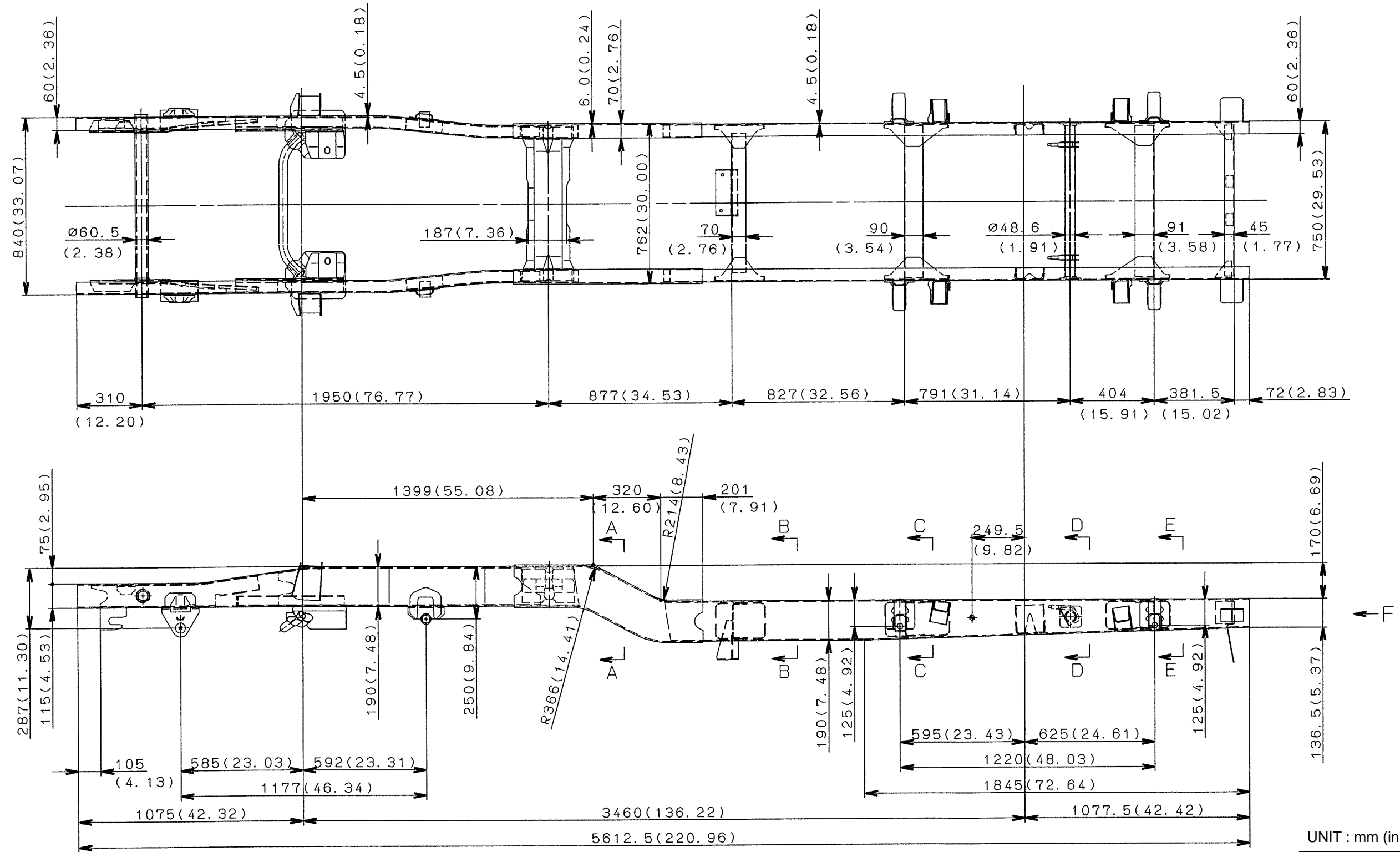
**3.7
Reinforcement
on side rail
(Continued)**

- (8) Use rivets which have a 10 mm (0.39 in.) diameter. Arrange them in a zig-zag pattern.
- (9) Separate rivets and bolts at least 70 mm (2.76 in.) to prevent heat damage or distortion when they are plug welded.
- (10) Holes for plug welding should be at least 30 mm (1.18 in.) dia and arranged in a zig-zag pattern.
- (11) Position the end of the stiffeners 25 mm – 30 mm (0.98 in. – 1.18 in.) from the holes for rivets or plug welds.
- (12) The pitch for rivets and plug welds should be 70 mm – 150 mm (2.76 in. – 5.91 in.). Keep the pitch small near the edge of the stiffener.
- (13) Do not drill any additional holes in the side rail flange. Only use the holes which have been already drilled in the flange.



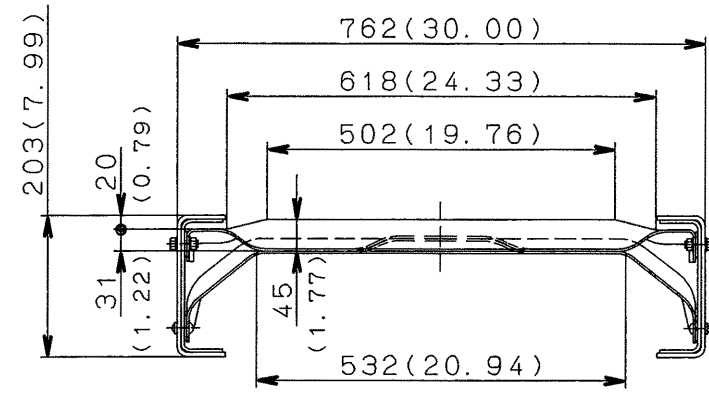
Modification	Cautions (Continued)
<p>3.8 Mounting equipment on the side rail</p>	<p>(1) Attach a stiffener to the inside of the side rail as shown in Fig. 3.14 when installing bolts to support heavy components on the side rail overhang. This will prevent cracks in the frame due to resonance of the component if the static load caused by the weight of the component exceeds 100 kg. (220.5 lbs.) of force for each bolt.</p> <div data-bbox="440 447 1422 913" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Example</p>  <p>Holder panel</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fig. 3.14</p> </div> <p>(2) As a rule, avoid attaching additional equipment together with components (fuel tank, battery, etc.) which are already installed to the frame side. When this is absolutely necessary, increase the size of the bolts, or the number of bolt locations, to decrease the stress on each bolt.</p>
<p>3.9 Others</p>	<p>Never drill or grind any notches in the side rail, crossmember flange, or crossmember gusset.</p> <div data-bbox="440 1226 1422 1801" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;">  <p>Side rail</p> <p>Crossmember gusset</p> <p>Crossmember</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO NOTCHES</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fig. 3.15</p> </div>

4.8 FG84DE6

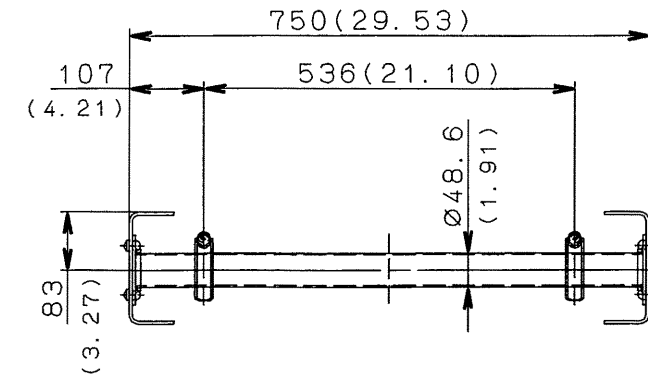


UNIT : mm (in.)
 FG84DE6 (1:30)
 Frame Layout

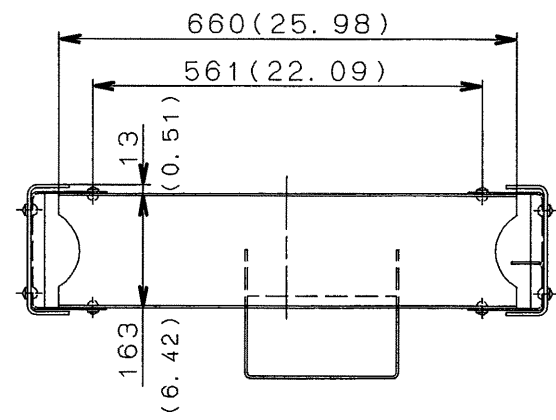
5.3 FG Series



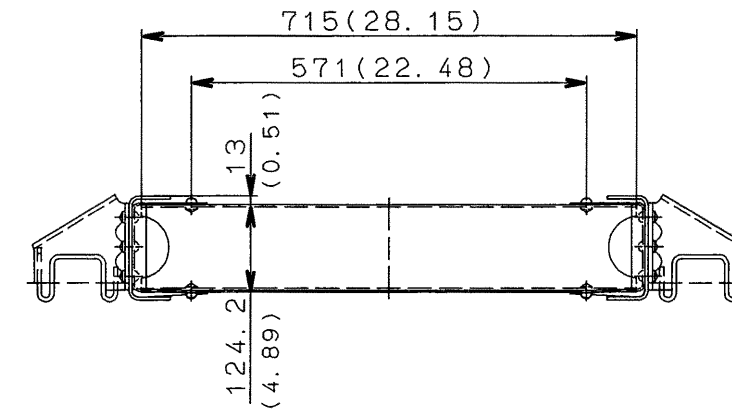
SECT A-A



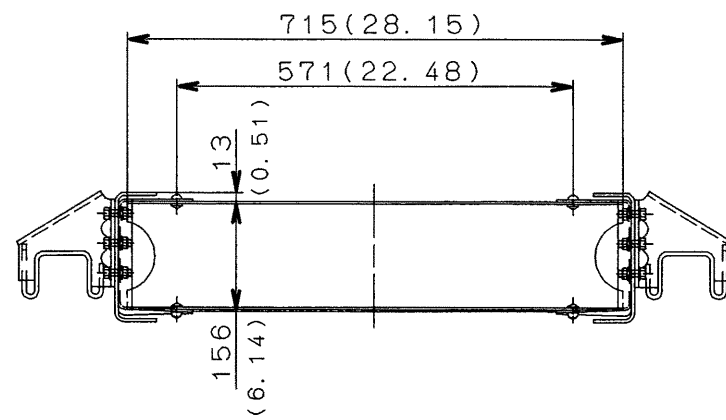
SECT D-D



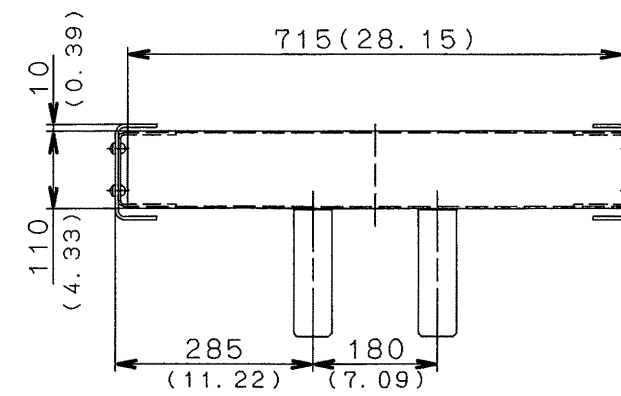
SECT B-B



SECT E-E



SECT C-C



SECT F-F

UNIT : mm (in.)

6.8 FG84DE6

Model FG84DE6 Chassis frame section modulus (one side)

Frame material	SAPH440(JIS)
Tensile strength	440 MPa (64,011psi)
Yield point	305 MPa (44,097psi)

Upper flange 60 (a-b), 70 (b-c), 60 (c-d)
(2.36) (2.76) (2.36)
Lower flange 60 (a-b), 70 (b-c), 60 (c-d)
(2.36) (2.76) (2.36)

FRAME SECTION MODULUS

