

NEW HOLLAND



Repair Manual – Series 40 and Series S Tractors

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Clutches

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SE 4840–8
English

OIL PUMP

Rotor Clearance	0.001–0.006 in (0.025–0.15mm)
Rotor to Pump Housing Clearance	0.006–0.011 in (0.15–0.28mm)
Rotor End Play	0.001–0.0035 in (0.025–0.089mm)
Pump Gear to Camshaft Gear Backlash	0.016–0.022 in (0.40–0.56mm)

OIL FILTER SUPPORT

Relief Valve, Operating Pressure	55–60 lbf/in ² (379–414 kpa)
Flow Rate	15–16.6 imp gals/min (18–20 US gals/min)

Temperature	Oil Viscosity and Type	API Classification	Engine Oil & Filter Change Period (hours)	
			4 CYL	6 CYL
Below –12°C (10°F)	Low Ash, SAE 5W Supplement 1 or Low Ash SAE 5W/20 Supplement 1 or SAE 10W–30	SF/CC	150	150
		SF/CC	150	150
		SF/CD	150	150
–12°C to 4°C (10°F to 40°F)	Low Ash, SAE 10W Series 3 or SAE 10W–30	SF/CD	300	300
		SF/CD	300	300
0°C to 32°C (32°F to 90°F)	Low Ash, SAE 20W Series 3 or SAE 10W–30	SF/CD	300	300
		SF/CD	300	300
Above 24°C (75°F)	Low Ash, SAE 30W Series 3	SF/CD	300	300

NOTE: When using diesel fuel with a sulphur content below 1.0% Series 3 diesel engine oil with an A.P.I. classification of CC may be used instead of CD oil, but the oil and filter interval must be reduced to 150 hours.

When using diesel fuel with a sulphur content between 1% and 1.3% use only oils listed above but reduce the oil and filter change period to every 50 hours.

ENGINE OIL CAPACITIES (Less Oil Filter)

Model	Imp Qts	U.S Qts	Litres
4 CYL	10.0	12.00	11.6
6 CYL	17.6	21.12	20.0

ENGINE OIL CAPACITIES (With Oil Filter)

Model	Imp Qts	U.S Qts	Litres
4 CYL	11.5	13.8	13.6
6 CYL	19.3	23.2	22.0

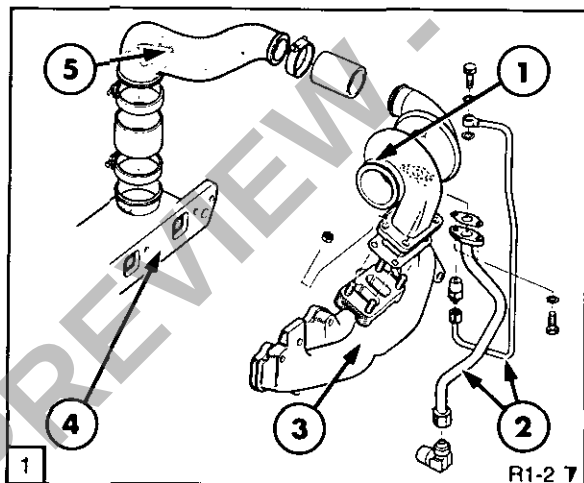
PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	REMEDY
Low transfer pressure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulating valve inner seal damaged 2. Regulating spring or piston missing 3. Incorrect regulating spring 4. Worn or damaged transfer pump blades 5. Faulty transfer pump seal 6. Loose or incorrectly tightened end plate 7. Faulty washers on head locking and head locating screws 8. Damaged seals on head locating fitting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renew seal 2. Renew spring or piston 3. Install correct spring 4. Renew damaged unit 5. Renew seal 6. Tighten or renew damaged unit 7. Renew washers 8. Renew seals
High transfer pressure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sticking regulator piston 2. Incorrect regulating spring – too strong 3. Test bench operating on pressure feed 4. Regulating spring guide installed upside down 5. Incorrect regulating spring guide 6. Regulating sleeve installed upside down 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair or renew piston 2. Install correct spring 3. Check maximum pressure feed 4. Install correctly 5. Install correct guide 6. Install correctly
Low and fluctuating transfer pressure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulating sleeve inner gasket faulty 2. One transfer pump blade chipped 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renew gasket 2. Renew unit
Low advance reading	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low transfer pressure 2. Too many shims installed 3. Spring too stiff, incorrect type installed 4. Sticking advance piston 5. Sticking cam ring 6. Excessive clearance between advance piston and housing 7. Leaking advance gasket 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect and repair transfer pump 2. Shim correctly 3. Install correct spring 4. Repair or renew piston 5. Repair or renew cam ring 6. Install new components 7. Renew gasket

SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES
Turbocharger rotating assembly binding or dragging	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged compressor wheel 2. Damaged turbine wheel 3. Compressor or turbine wheel rubbing on housing due to worn bearings, shaft journals, or bearing bores 4. Excessive dirt build up in compressor (housing or wheel) 5. Excessive carbon build up behind turbine wheel 6. Sludged or coked centre housing (check engine lubrication system)

C. OVERHAUL

Removal

1. Remove the engine side panels.
2. Remove exhaust muffler.
3. Loosen and detach the top hood.
4. Disconnect the air cleaner to the turbocharger tube, and the turbocharger to intake manifold tube, by loosening the tube hose clamps, Figure 1.



Turbocharger Assembly

1. Turbocharger Housing
2. Oil feed and Return Pipes
3. Exhaust Manifold
4. Inlet Manifold
5. Inlet Hoses and Tubes

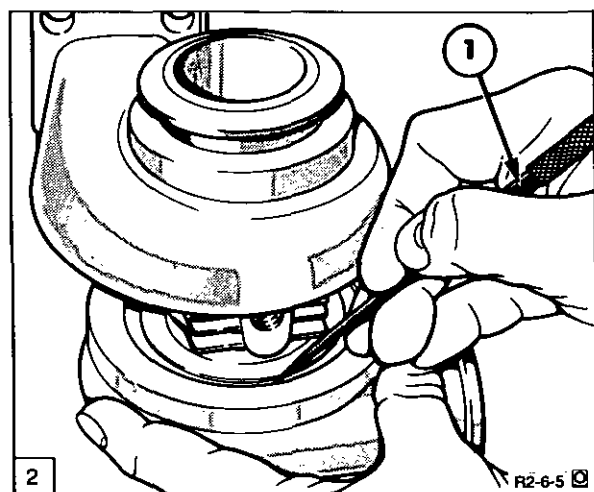
5. Disconnect the oil supply and return tubes from the turbocharger. Cap the ends of the tubes and the oil ports of the turbocharger to prevent entry of foreign material, therefore, preventing future bearing failures.

NOTE: Before removing and cleaning the unit look for signs of oil and, or gas leakage, also wheel damage which may not be evident after cleaning.

6. Remove the turbocharger and gasket from the exhaust manifold. Cover the opening in the exhaust manifold to prevent the entry of dirt, which could cause damage to the turbine wheel blades after installation and start up.

Disassembly

1. Clean the exterior of the turbocharger using a non caustic cleaning solvent to remove accumulated surface matter before disassembly.



Scribing of Turbocharger Housing

1. Scribe
2. Mark the compressor housing, turbine housing and centre housing with a punch or scribe to facilitate orienting the housings during re-assembly, Figure 2.

Diagram 9
Main Rear Harness – SLE Models with Cab, with AEIC

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. P.T.O. Speed Switch | 8. Engine Harness Connector (E1) |
| 2. Instrument Harness Connector (J1) | 9. Fuse Panel (FS) |
| 3. Extension Harness Connector (C1) | 10. Battery |
| 4. P.T.O. Module (Relay V–VI) | 11. Keystart Switch (KS) |
| 5. Thermostart Relay (VII) | 12. P.T.O. Switch |
| 6. Harness Connector (C4) | 13. Indicator Lamp |
| 7. Diagnostic Connector (D1) | |

Key To Colours

B – Black	G – Green
N – Brown	LG – Light Green
LN – Tan	U – Blue
S – Slate	TQ – Turquoise
R – Red	P – Purple
O – Orange	K – Pink
Y – Yellow	W – White

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PART 3

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Chapter 6

BATTERY

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A. BATTERY DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

The Series 40 range of tractors feature a 12 volt, negative ground, lead acid type battery, of six cell construction.

A single 107 ampere hour at 20 hours, 800 c.c.a, (cold cranking amps) battery is the standard specified battery for all models, with the option of an additional battery, connected in parallel, of the same specification being available.

The battery for all with cab and 7840, 8240 and 8340 with and less cab models is located on a swing out tray located under the right hand foot steps. Less cab 5640, 6640 and 7740 models have the battery situated on a fixed tray bolted to the right hand side of the transmission in either a low or high mount location, depending on tractor specification.

The battery has four major functions:

- To provide a source of current for starting, lighting and instrumentation.
- To help control the voltage in the electrical system.

- To furnish current when the electrical demands exceed the alternator output.
- To support quiescent loads from radio and micro processor memory.

The battery is constructed in such a manner that each cell contains positive and negative plates placed alternatively next to each other. Each positive plate is separated from a negative plate by a non-conducting porous envelope separator. If any of the positive plates should make contact with negative plates within a cell, the cell will short circuit and suffer irreparable damage. All of the positive plates are welded to a bus-bar, forming a positive terminal and all of the negative plates are welded to a similar bus-bar forming a negative terminal.

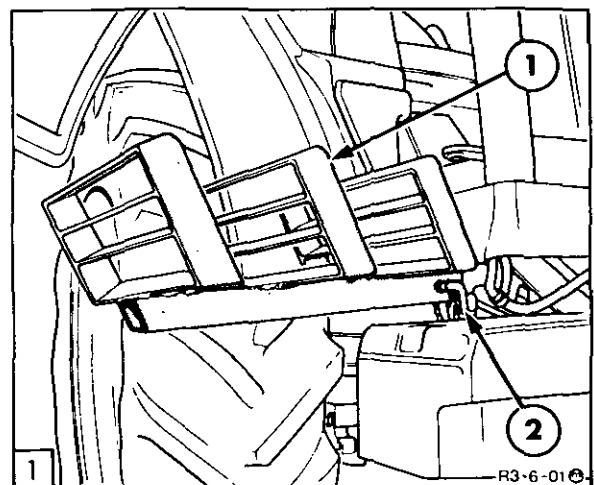
Each positive plate is composed of a lead grid with lead peroxide pasted into the grid openings. The negative plates are composed of a lead grid with spongy lead pasted into the grid openings.

The plates are submerged in a liquid electrolyte solution of diluted sulphuric acid.

B. BATTERY MAINTENANCE AND TESTS

REMOVAL

1. All with cab and 7840, 8240 and 8340 with and less cab models:
Remove the 'R' clip and withdraw the securing pin from the top of the steps. Raise the steps and replace the securing pin in the hole provided to hold the steps in the raised position, replace the 'R' clip.
2. Remove the thumb screw from below the toolbox, and remove the toolbox.
3. Remove the securing pin to the right of the battery tray and swing the tray out towards the engine.



Right Hand Footsteps (where fitted)

1. Steps in Raised Position
2. Securing Pin

The following instructions apply for battery removal of all models:

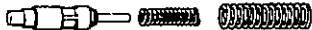
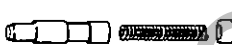
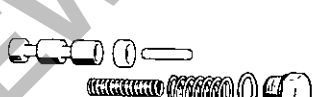
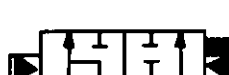
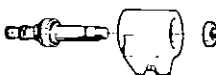
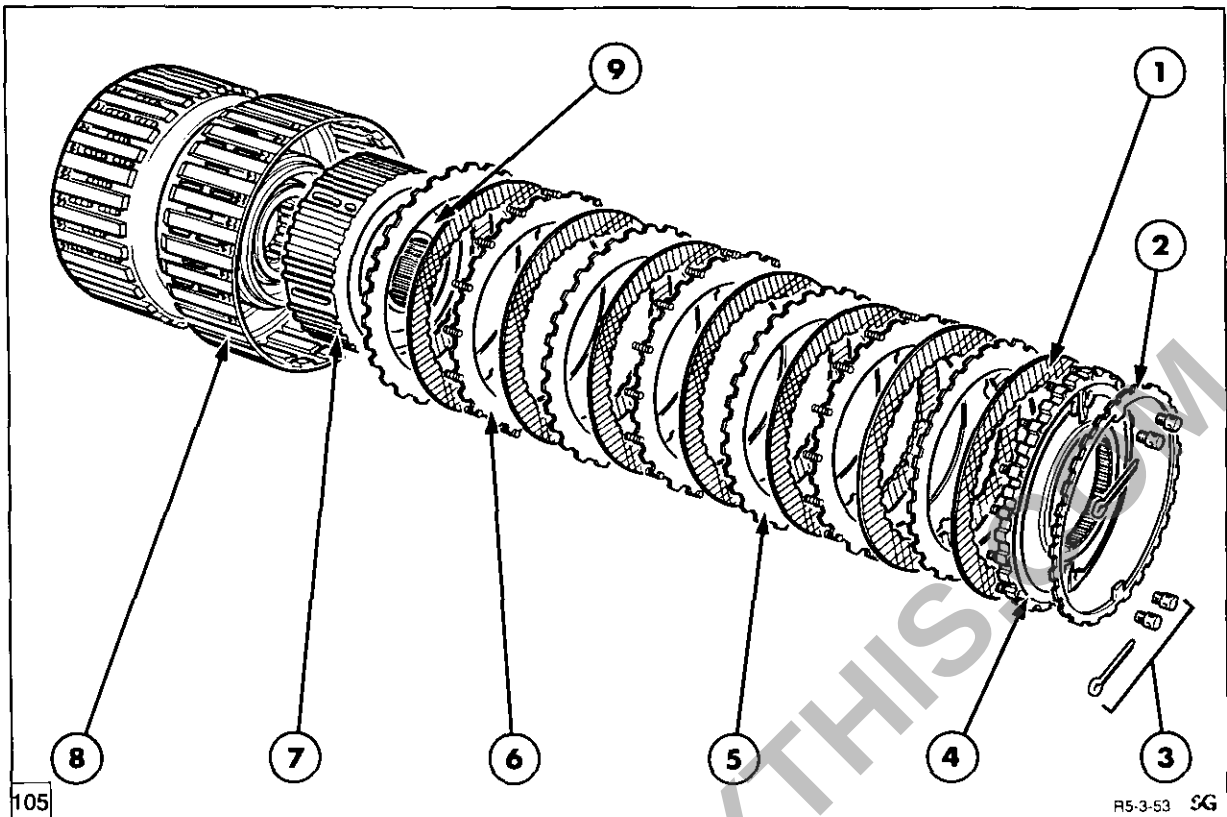
VALVE (Quantity)	IDENTIFICATION	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
FWD Selector			Solenoid operated – Pressure disengages FWD
Clutch Selector (2)			C1/C2 & C3/C4 Solenoid operated when powershifting. Pressure operated to dump when FNR lever is in neutral or clutch fully depressed
Vent Delay (4)			Vent valves (V1, V2, V3, V4) restrict releasing clutch oil pressure drop until engaging clutch pressure is 10 bar, provides smooth shifting.
Neutral Dump			Solenoid operated when FNR lever in neutral or clutch fully depressed. Pressure operates C1/C2 and C3/C4 valves to dump and C1/C2 sequencing valve to cut off oil to C1/C2 clutches
Lube Shut-Off			Decreases lube to C1/C2 clutches when in neutral
Feathering			Mechanically and hydraulically operated to control engagement of C3 and C4 Clutches.
Pulse Width Modulating			Provides controlling / balancing pressure to feathering valve when C3 or C4 is being engaged or during powershifting
Safety Start			Prevents drive engagement on start up until clutch pedal is cycled
Lube Proportioning			Proportions lube oil to clutches. Equally distributed in neutral, during clutch engagement valve directs higher proportion to engaged clutch
C1 and C2 Sequencing			Provides fully regulated oil to C1/C2 clutches as pedal is released from fully depressed position, ensures C1/C2 is fully engaged before C3/C4 are feathered.
Lube Combining			Combines lube oil with regulated pressure oil for C3/C4 clutches during feathering
Creeper Selector			Solenoid operated provides pressure to engage creeper gear

Table 2 – Control Valve Spool Identification



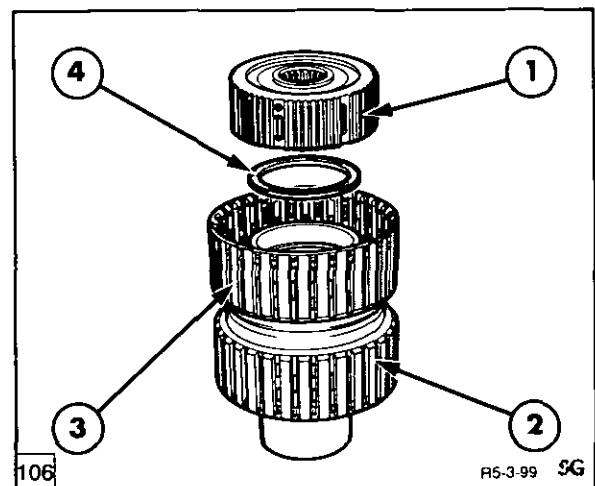
C3 Clutch Friction and Separator Plates – Assembly Order

1. Friction Plates
2. Pressure Plate Locking Ring
3. Locking Ring Retaining Screws and Split Pin
4. Pressure Plate
5. Steel Plates x 4
6. Steel Plates with Separator Springs x 3
7. C3 Clutch Hub
8. C3/C4 Clutch Housing
9. Polyimide Thrust Washer (one each side of hub located in stepped recesses)

6. Repeat the above procedure on the C4 clutch. With this clutch, again the hub must not be installed and note that the pressure plate is retained by a snap ring. See the exploded view of this clutch in Figure 110.

7. Disassemble both the C3 and C4 clutches, removing the pressure plates, separator plate and friction plates. Keep the C3 and C4 clutch components matched to the respective clutches. Continue with the following re-assembly procedure.

8. Assemble the polyimide thrust washers, items 20 and 21, Figure 98, to the inner and outer stepped recesses on the C3 clutch hub. Retain the washer with petroleum jelly and install the clutch hub into the clutch housing, Figure 106.



C3 Clutch Hub and Polyimide Thrust Washer Installation

1. Hub (note recess for polyimide thrust washer)
2. C4 Clutch End
3. C3 Clutch End
4. Polyimide Thrust Washer

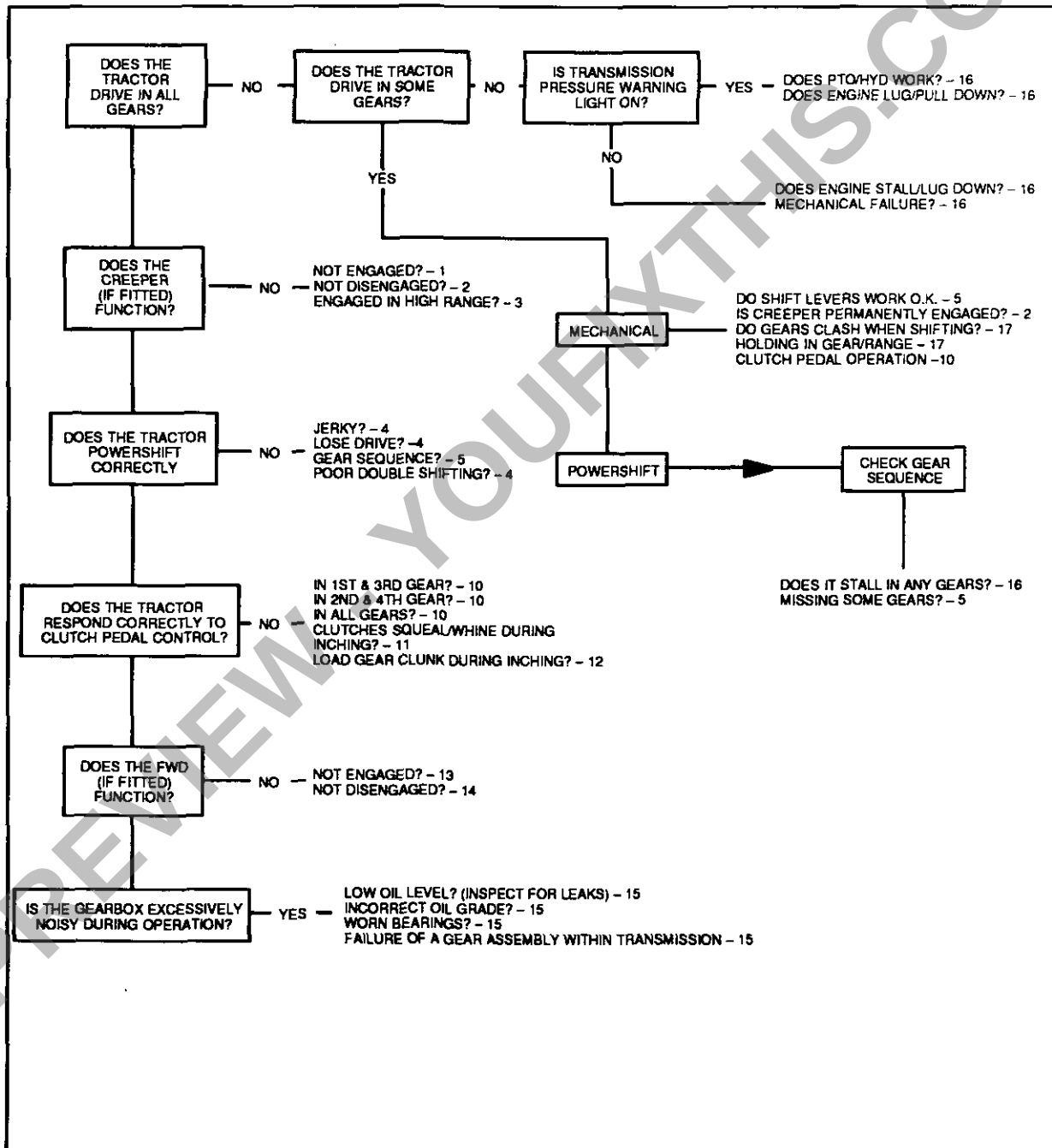
9. Install the separator plates and friction plates in order as shown in Figure 105, to the C3 clutch.

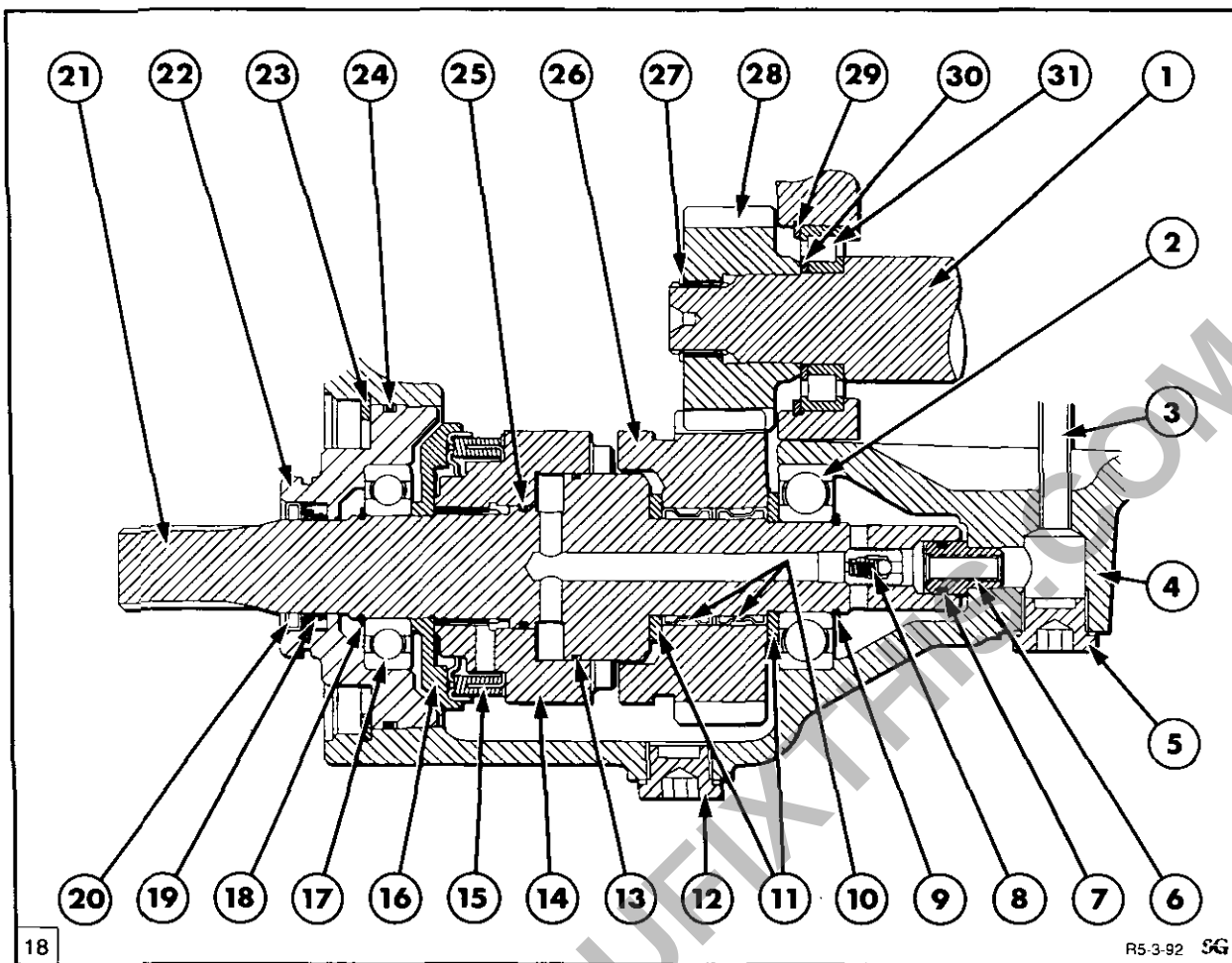
Fault Finding

To determine the area of a transmission fault test drive the tractor and note the operation. Refer to the fault finding chart below. Follow the chart to the end of the respective fault line, the number at the end of the fault line refers to

the appropriate, detailed, fault finding flow chart. Always start at the beginning of a flow diagram and go through each test procedure before going onto the next test, do not assume a component or circuit is correct without testing.

FAULT FINDING FLOW CHART





Front Wheel Drive Output Assembly – Sectional View

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shaft (from transmission output) | 12. Transmission Drain Plug | 23. Cover Plate Retaining Snap Ring |
| 2. Output Shaft Rear Bearing | 13. Outer Piston Seal | 24. Cover Plate 'O' Ring Seal |
| 3. Oil Pressure Supply Tube | 14. Sliding Clutch Half | 25. Inner Piston Seal |
| 4. Transmission Housing | 15. Engagement Spring Assembly | 26. Clutch Half/Gear |
| 5. Plug (Pressure Supply) | 16. Spring Keeper | 27. Snap Ring |
| 6. Oil Transfer Tube | 17. Output Shaft Front Bearing | 28. Drive Gear (from transmission output) |
| 7. Oil Transfer Tube Polyamide Seal | 18. Snap Ring | 29. Bearing Thrust Washer |
| 8. Pilot Valve Assembly | 19. Oil Seal | 30. Snap Ring |
| 9. Bearing Retaining Snap Ring | 20. Output Shaft | 31. Bearing Assembly |
| 10. Needle Roller Bearings | 21. Dust Seal | |
| 11. Steel Washers | 22. Cover Plate | |

E. SPECIFICATIONS, TIGHTENING TORQUES AND SPECIAL TOOLS

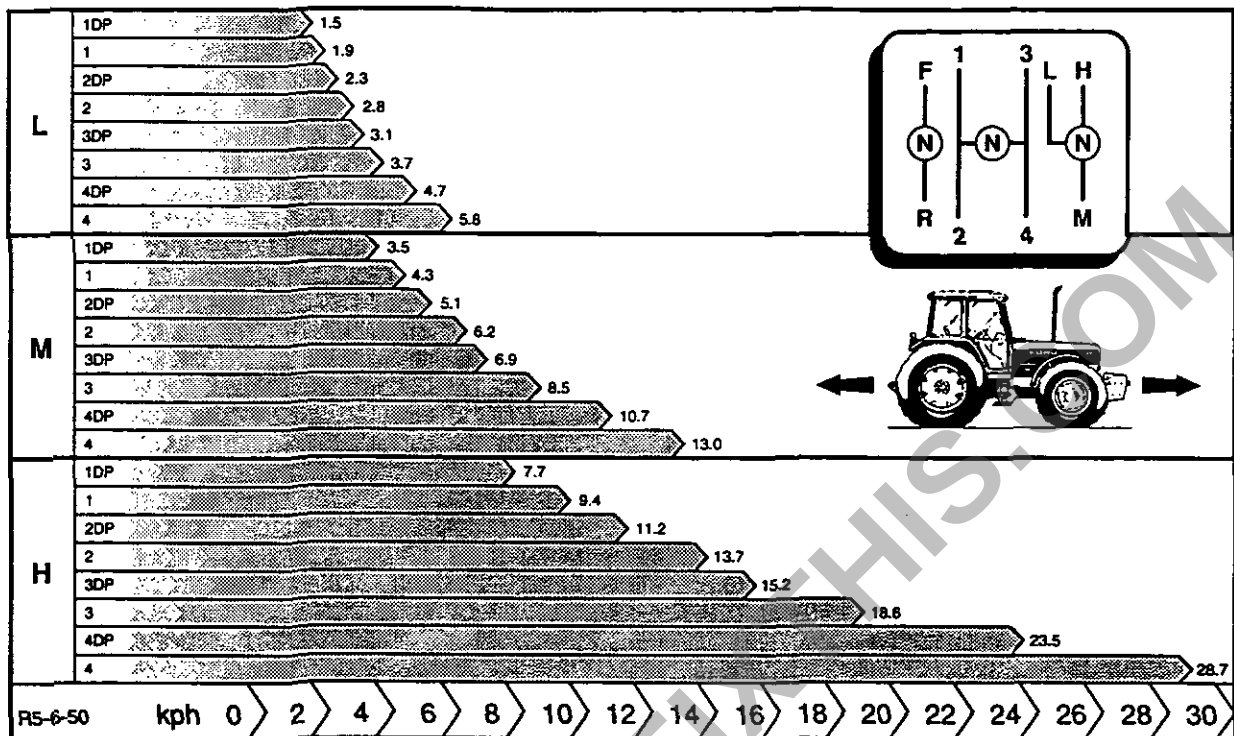
SPECIFICATIONS

Planetary Gear Set Free Play	0.004–0.020 in. (0.10–0.51 mm)												
Planetary Gear Set Free Play Shims Available	0.013 in. (0.33 mm) 0.032 in. (0.81 mm)												
Planetary Cover to Housing Shimming Gap	0.046–0.060 in. (1.17–1.52 mm)												
Planetary Gear Set Free Play Shimming Chart	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Average Planetary cover to Housing Gap</th><th>Shim Thickness to be added</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.001–0.013 in. (0.025–0.33mm)</td><td>0.045in. (1.14mm)</td></tr> <tr> <td>0.014–0.026in. (0.34–0.66mm)</td><td>0.032in. (0.81mm)</td></tr> <tr> <td>0.027–0.032in. (0.67–0.81mm)</td><td>0.026in. (0.66mm)</td></tr> <tr> <td>0.033–0.045in. (0.82–1.14 mm)</td><td>0.013in. (0.33mm)</td></tr> <tr> <td>0.046–0.0060in. (1.15–1.52mm)</td><td>None</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Average Planetary cover to Housing Gap	Shim Thickness to be added	0.001–0.013 in. (0.025–0.33mm)	0.045in. (1.14mm)	0.014–0.026in. (0.34–0.66mm)	0.032in. (0.81mm)	0.027–0.032in. (0.67–0.81mm)	0.026in. (0.66mm)	0.033–0.045in. (0.82–1.14 mm)	0.013in. (0.33mm)	0.046–0.0060in. (1.15–1.52mm)	None
Average Planetary cover to Housing Gap	Shim Thickness to be added												
0.001–0.013 in. (0.025–0.33mm)	0.045in. (1.14mm)												
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0.027–0.032in. (0.67–0.81mm)	0.026in. (0.66mm)												
0.033–0.045in. (0.82–1.14 mm)	0.013in. (0.33mm)												
0.046–0.0060in. (1.15–1.52mm)	None												
Dual Power System Pressures	220–260 lbf.in ² (15.2–17.9 bar)												
Lubrication System Pressure	Run lubrication pressure test, a pressure within the following range should be recorded. 73–123 lbf.in ² (5.0–8.5 bar)												

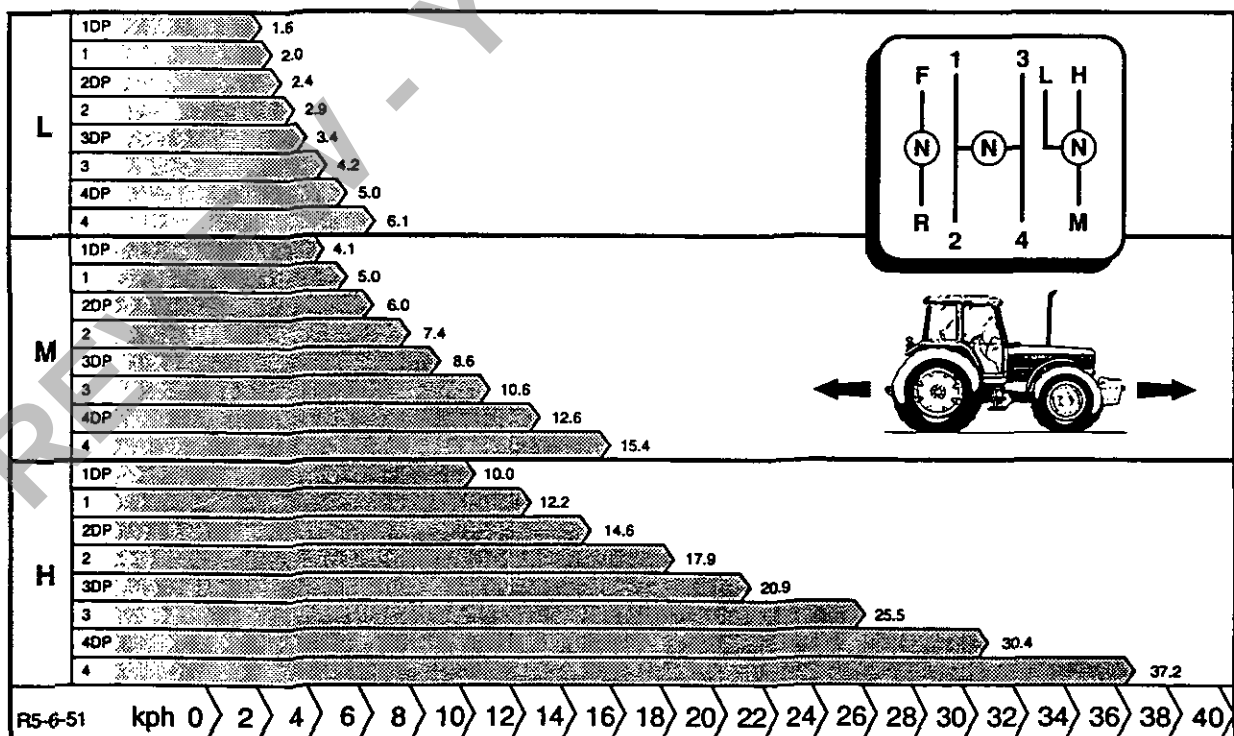
TIGHTENING TORQUES

Components	lbf.ft	Nm
Control Valve Spool Plug	28	38
Control Valve Body Retaining Bolts	32	44
Planetary Housing Retaining Bolts	77	105
Planetary Cover Retaining Bolts	35	47
Lubrication Tube Connector	13	17.5
Pressure Line Control Tube Connector	9	12

GROUND SPEEDS – 12x12 DUAL POWER TRANSMISSIONS AT MAXIMUM RATED ENGINE SPEED

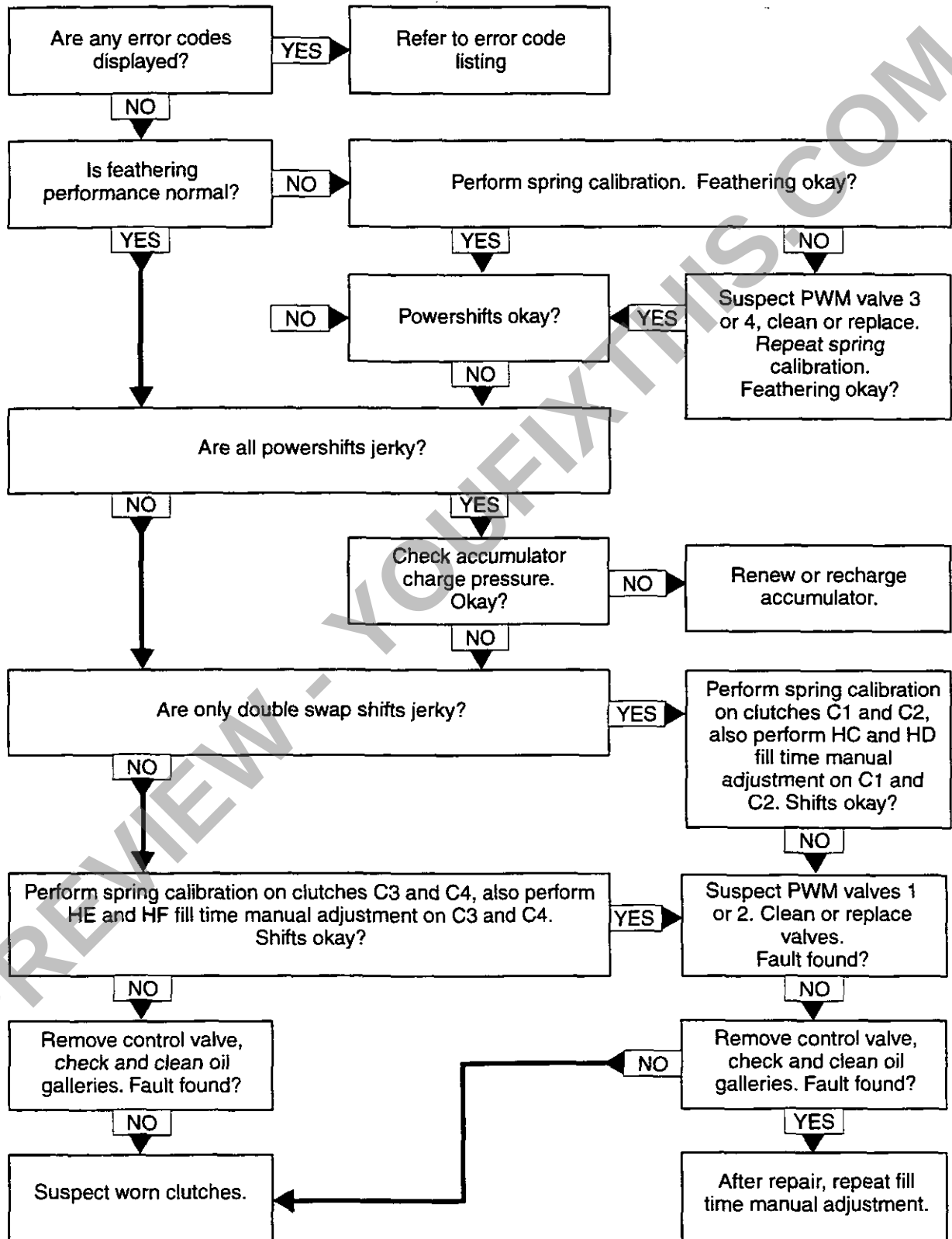


30 kph Transmissions
L = Low Range M = Medium Range H = High Range
UD = Underdrive

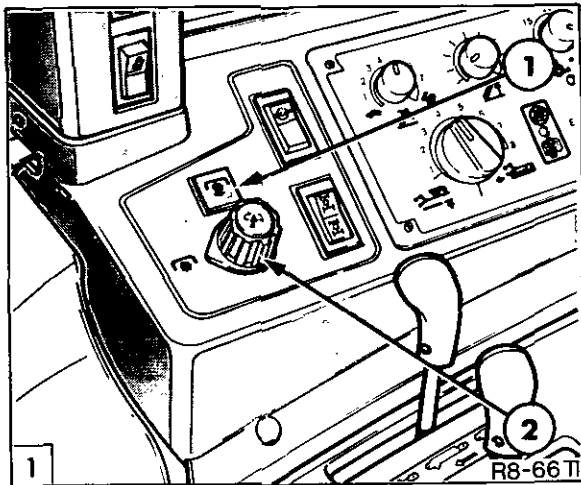


40 kph Transmissions
L = Low Range M = Medium Range H = High Range
UD = Underdrive

Diagram 3: The powershifts are not smooth or the tractor loses drive between powershifts (in work, tractor stops or could be jerky)



D. SOLENOID OPERATED PTO CLUTCH AND CONTROL VALVE- DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

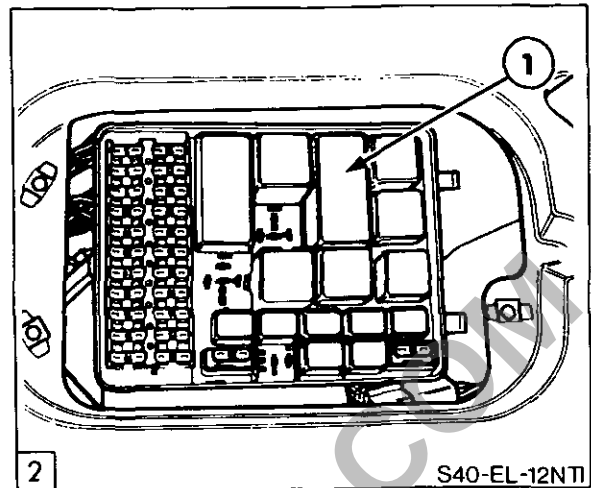


PTO Selector

1. PTO Warning Light
2. PTO Selector Knob

Tractors installed with a solenoid operated PTO clutch can be identified by the unique PTO selector knob, Figure 1. The PTO clutch is engaged by depressing and turning the knob fully clockwise.

To allow the PTO to function, the control module located in the fuse box, Figure 2, **must** receive a signal from the alternator. The module also includes an inbuilt safety feature preventing the PTO from being engaged inadvertently.



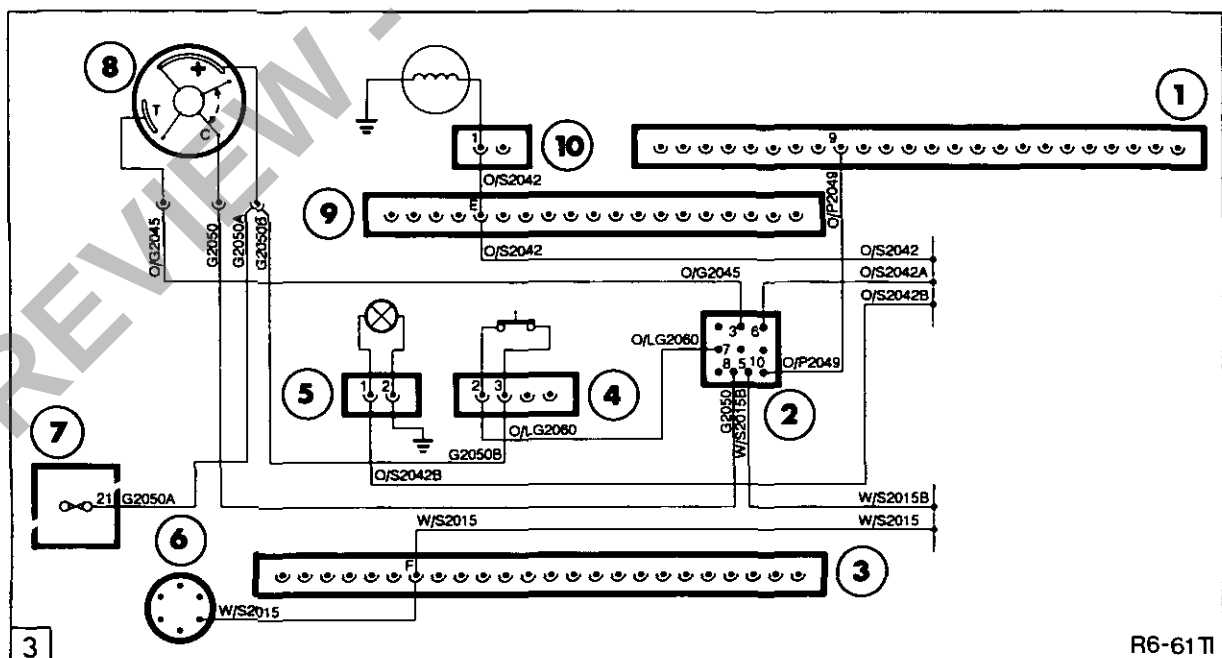
Fuse Box

1. PTO Control Module (blue)

When the engine is running a signal from the alternator 'powers up' pin 5 of the control module. Refer to Figure 3.

Initially when the selector knob is rotated to engage the PTO, the '+' terminal is connected to terminal 'T' and 12 Volts is supplied to Pin 3 in the module.

As the switch is fully rotated to the 'ON' position, terminal '+' and terminal 'C' are connected and 12 volts is supplied to pin 8 on the module.



PTO Control Valve Solenoid Operating Circuit

1. Instrument Connector J2
2. PTO Control Module
3. Main Harness Connector E1
4. 540/1000 Speed Selector Switch
5. PTO Warning Light
6. Alternator
7. 5 Amp Fuse No 21
8. PTO Switch
9. Extension Harness Connector C1
10. PTO Solenoid and Connector

2. Inspect the lever and rod assembly of 'S' models, ensure the rod is not bent.
3. Inspect the ratchet mechanism of the handbrake lever, SL and SLE models and the ratchet teeth of the footbrake pedal of the S model. Replace if the teeth are worn.

- If split pins have been removed always replace with new items.
- Ensure the footbrakes are correctly adjusted and then adjust the handbrake. Adjustment procedures are detailed in Section C of this Chapter.

INSTALLATION (All Models)

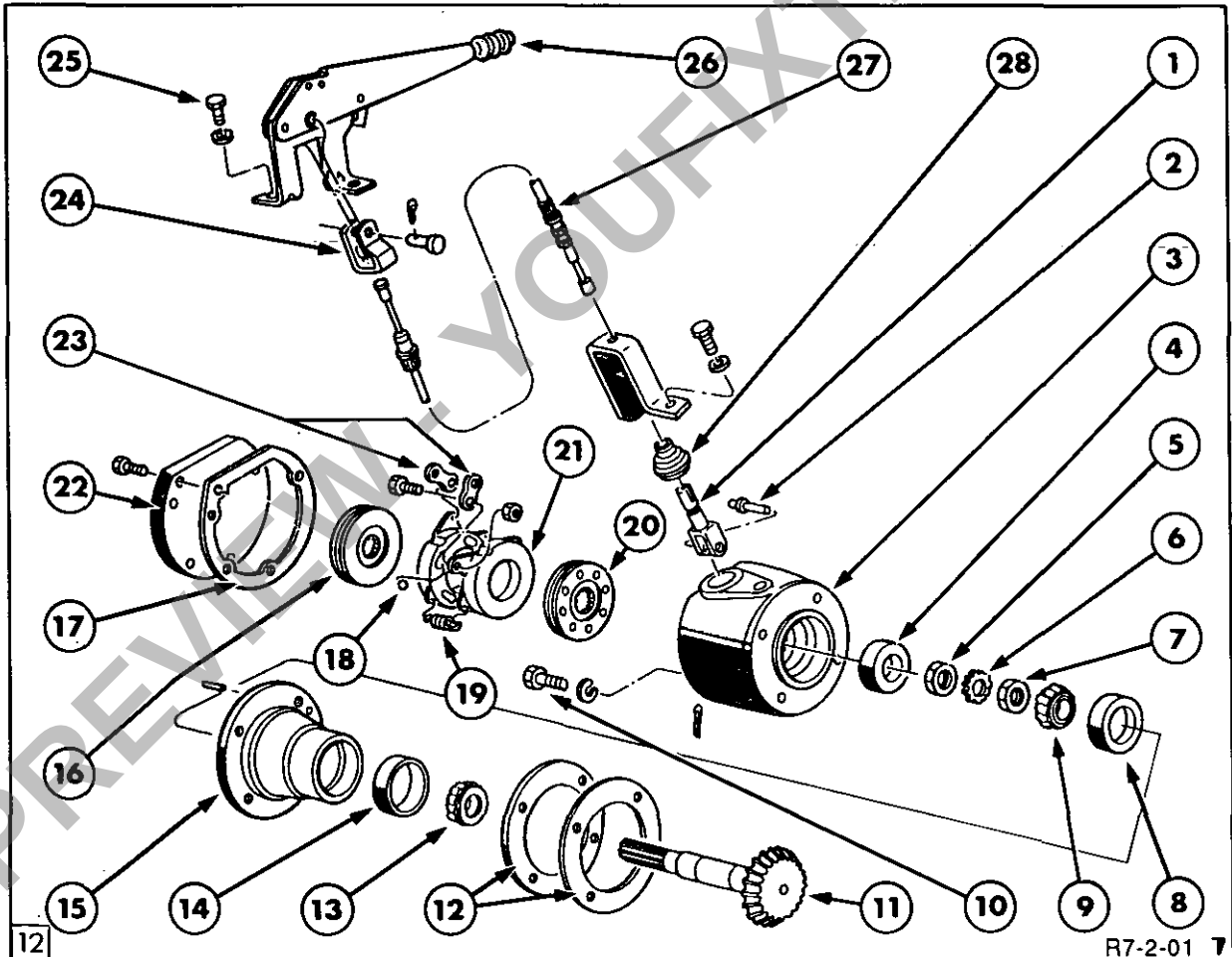
Installation of all the handbrake components is the reverse of the removal procedure observing the following points:

- Tighten the handbrake lever to floor securing bolts to a torque of 33 lbf.ft (45 Nm)
- Ensure the cable is routed correctly, avoiding moving components and without any sharp bends. Secure as required using nylon straps.

TRANSMISSION HANDBRAKE ASSEMBLY

Removal

1. Chock the rear wheels and release the handbrake.
2. Slacken the cable adjuster and disconnect the cable.
3. Remove the retaining bolts and withdraw the brake housing cover plate.
4. Withdraw the outer friction disc from the housing.

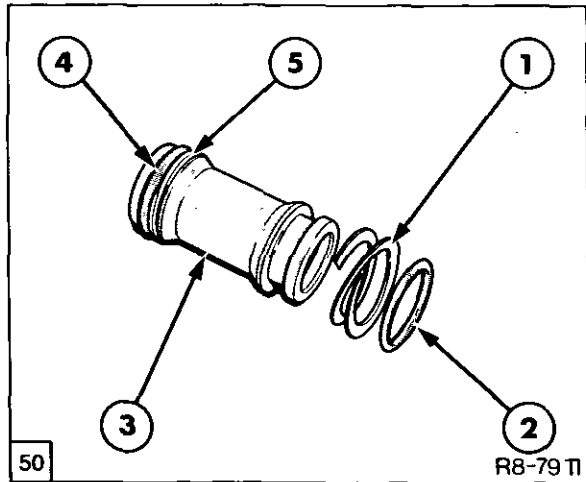


Transmission Handbrake Assembly

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Control Rod | 11. Driven Shaft | 20. Inner Brake Disc |
| 2. Rod Retaining pin | 12. Shims | 21. Actuator Assembly |
| 3. Brake Housing | 13. Cone and Roller Assembly | 22. Outer Cover |
| 4. Oil Seal | 14. Bearing Cup | 23. Actuator Links |
| 5. Locknut | 15. Retainer Assembly | 24. Cable Clevis |
| 6. Lock Washer | 16. Outer Brake Disc | 25. Retaining Bolt |
| 7. Adjusting Nut | 17. Outer Cover Gasket | 26. Handbrake Lever |
| 8. Bearing Cup | 18. Actuating Disc Steel Ball | 27. Single Operating Cable |
| 9. Cone and Roller Assembly | 19. Actuator Spring | 28. Control Rod Seal |
| 10. Housing Retaining Bolt | | |

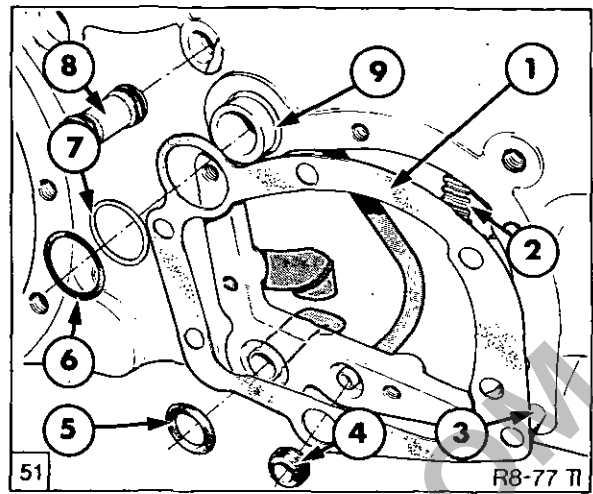
INSTALLATION

Installation follows the removal procedure in reverse. During installation observe the following:—



Transfer Tube

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Washer | 4. 'O' Ring |
| 2. 'O' Ring | 5. Washer |
| 3. Tube | |



Preparation for Installing Pump

1. Gasket
2. Idler Gear
3. Dowel
4. Seal (PTO Feed Tube)
5. Seal (Steering Pump Intake Tube)
6. 'O' Ring
7. Washer
8. Transfer Tube
9. Charge Pump Intake Tube (Retained with a Wire Ring)

- Fit new seals and washers to the transfer tube Figure 50.

NOTE: There are two designs of transfer tube. The tube shown in Figure 50 is that for tractors installed with a hydraulic lift assembly. On those special builds where a hydraulic lift assembly is not fitted the transfer tube is blanked off at one end.

- Ensure seals and washers on the steering, charge pump and PTO tubes in rear axle centre housing are correctly fitted. Refer to Figure 51.

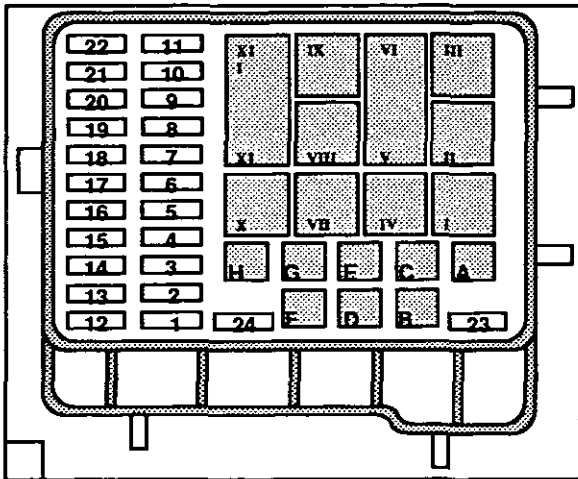
NOTE: The charge pump intake tube is locked in position in the rear axle centre housing by a wire locking ring attached to the end of the tube.

- Ensure steering pump intake tube is correctly located.
- Push the transfer tube into the rear axle centre housing, fit a new gasket and install the pump.
- Tighten all bolts to the correct torque. See Specifications Section E.
- Refill the rear axle/transmission with 13.3 Imp Galls (16.0 US Galls, 60.6 Litres) of oil to Ford Specification ESN M2C 134 D.

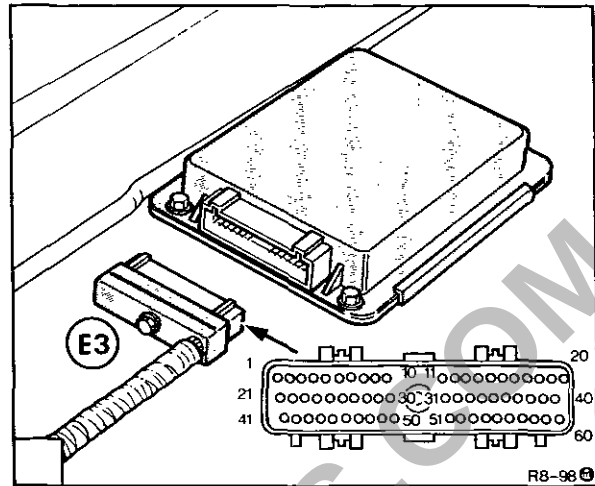
Pressure test the pump after installation as described in Section D and test drive tractor for correct operation.

Error Code 56 Hydraulic Lift Disabled due to Failure

For EDC wiring diagram and connector location refer to end of this Section

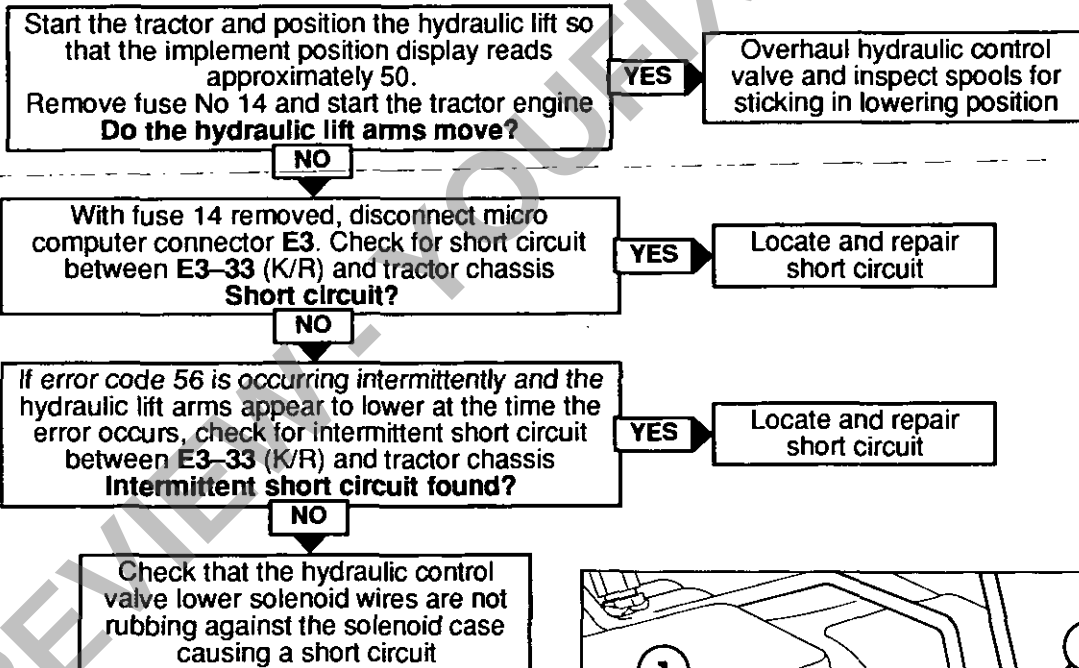
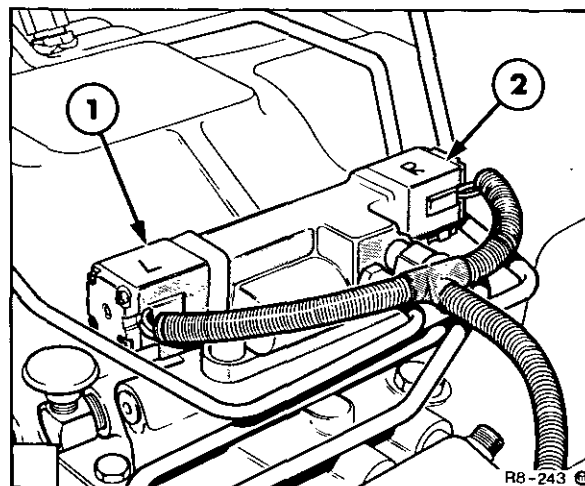


Fuse Panel



Micro Computer Connector

This error code will be displayed if the micro computer detects that the hydraulic lift arms are lowering when a lower command has not been given.



Hydraulic Control Valve Solenoids

1. Lower Solenoid
2. Raise Solenoid

ASC SELECTOR VALVE SIZES

Colour	Inches	mm
Green	0.6247–0.6244	15.8674–15.8598
Yellow	0.6244–0.6241	15.8598–15.8521
Blue	0.6241–0.6238	15.8521–15.8445
White	0.6238–0.6235	15.8445–15.8369
Blue/White	0.6235–0.6232	15.8369–15.8293

CONTROL VALVE SIZES

Colour	Inches	mm
Orange	0.5928–0.5927	15.057–15.055
Green	0.5926–0.5925	15.052–15.050
Yellow	0.5923–0.5921	15.044–15.039
Blue	0.5921–0.5919	15.039–15.034
White	0.5919–0.5917	15.034–15.029

CONTROL VALVE BUSHING SIZES

Colour	Inches	mm
Green/White	1.0014–1.0012	25.436–25.430
Orange	1.0012–1.0010	25.430–25.425
Green	1.0010–1.0008	25.425–25.420
Yellow	1.0008–1.0006	25.420–25.415
Blue	1.0006–1.0004	25.415–25.410
White	1.0004–1.0002	25.410–25.405
Blue/White	1.0002–1.0000	25.405–25.400

VALVE SETTINGS

Lift Cylinder Relief Valve 2850–3050 lbf/in² (197–210 bar)

GASKET SEALER

Gasket Sealer FP119 (Loctite 515) to Specification ESE–M4G234–A1

SPECIAL TOOLS

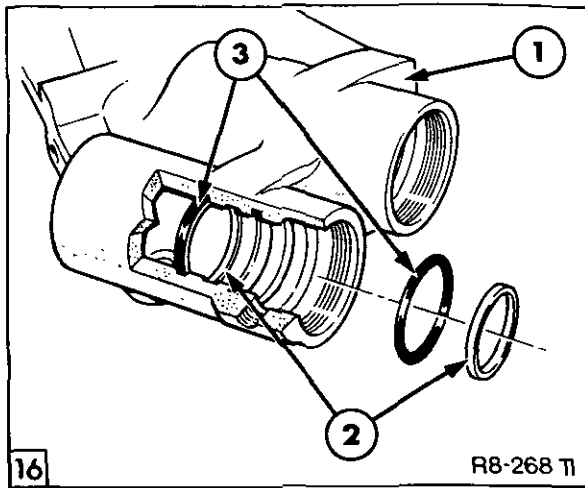
Control Valve Bush Installer
Control Valve Bush Locator
Extension Tool
Guide and Stop Adaptor
Setting Gauge
Control valve Setting Tool

V.L. CHURCHILL

FNH PART No
(America Only)

FT. 8510
FT. 8510–3
FT. 8510–1D
FT. 8510–1K
FT. 8527

FNH 02191
FNH 10090
FNH 02191
FNH 02191
FT. 8527
FNH 00014



Slipper Seals

1. Coupler Housing
2. Slipper Seals
3. 'O' Rings

3. Remove the two 'O' ring and slipper seals from the coupler housing, Figure 16.

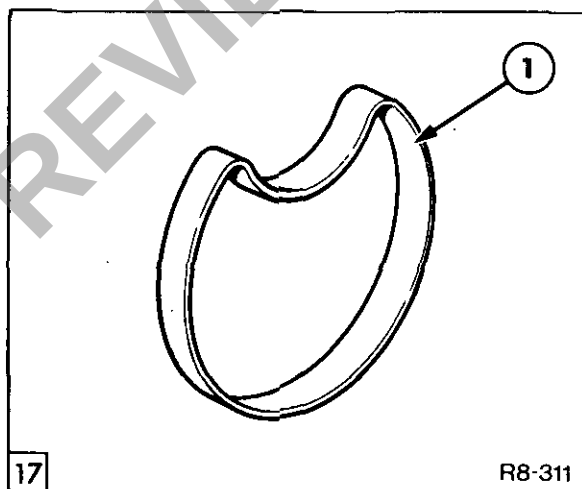
RE-ASSEMBLY

Inspect components for wear or damage and replace all seals which are serviced.

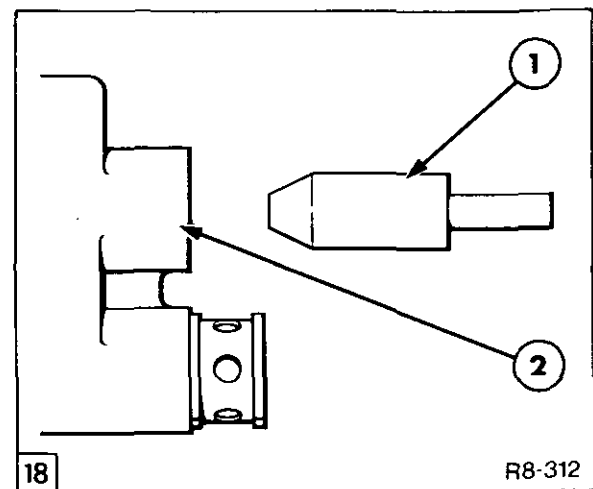
1. Re-assemble the coupler using the disassembly procedure in reverse.
2. Lightly oil two new 'O' ring seals and install into the coupler housing grooves.
3. Shape the new slipper seals as shown in Figure 17 and locate inside 'O' ring seals. Use a clean finger to smooth the seals into position.
4. Where available insert slipper seal tool No FT 8611, into the housing and rotate back and forth. This operation slightly stretches and seats the seals in order that the coupling can be installed.
5. Lightly oil coupler and carefully install into the housing.

NOTE: Extreme care must be exercised as the coupler engages and slightly expands the slipper seal. This is particularly important if the slipper seal tool is not available.

6. Tighten the sleeve to a torque of 60 lbf ft (82 Nm).



Shaping Slipper Seal

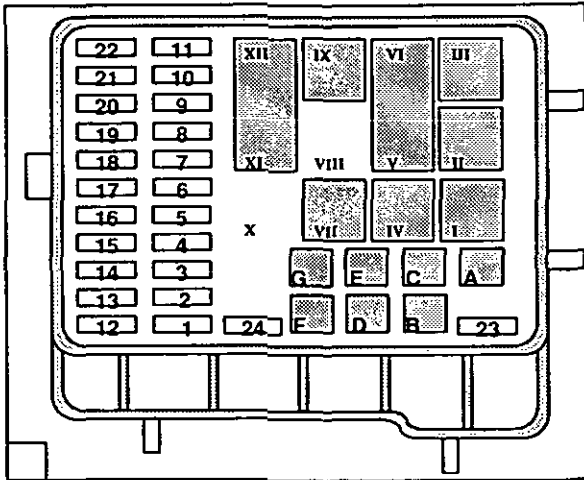


Seating Slipper Seals

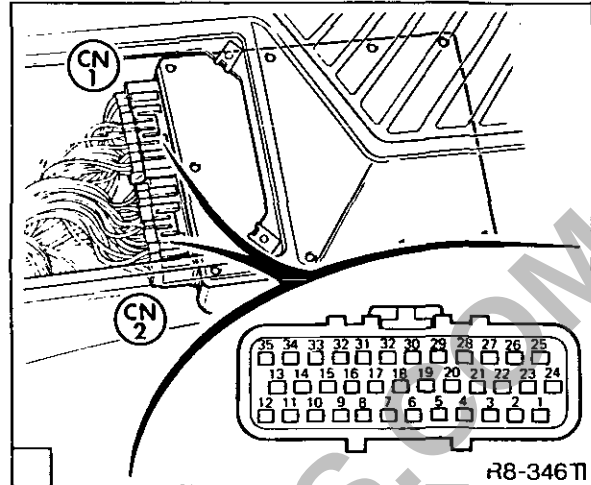
1. Slipper Seal Tool No FT 8611
2. Coupler Housing

Error Code 57 EDC Microprocessor Failure

For EDC wiring diagram and connector location refer to end of this Section

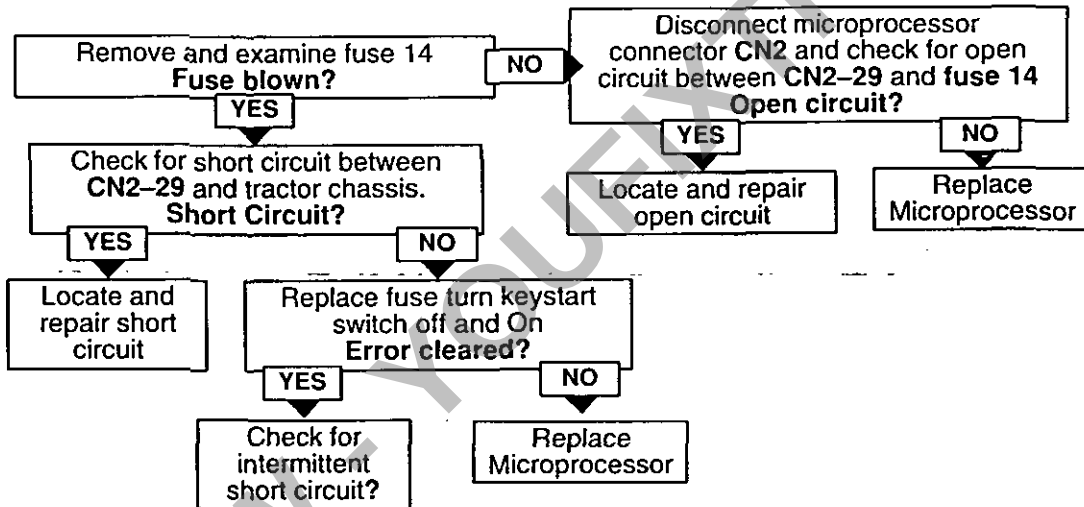


Fuse Panel



Microprocessor

R8-346T1



These pumps driven by the PTO idler gear, pressurise the steering column operated steering motor. The pressurised oil from the steering motor drives the axle mounted double acting steering cylinder.

The steering motor is similar across the vehicle range and is bolted to a bracket within the steering console and connected to the steering column by a splined shaft.

The steering column, dependent upon models is adjustable for varying angles of tilt and height.

On two wheel drive units the steering cylinder is bolted at one end to the front axle beam and at the other to an eye on the track rod.

On four wheel drive units the steering cylinder is bolted to the rear of the axle casing and both ends of the piston rod are connected to the steering arms by a short track rod.

On both cylinders the piston is mounted centrally on the piston rod, so presenting an equal area of the piston to pressured oil during left or right turns.

The pressure relief valve for the system is contained within the steering motor itself.

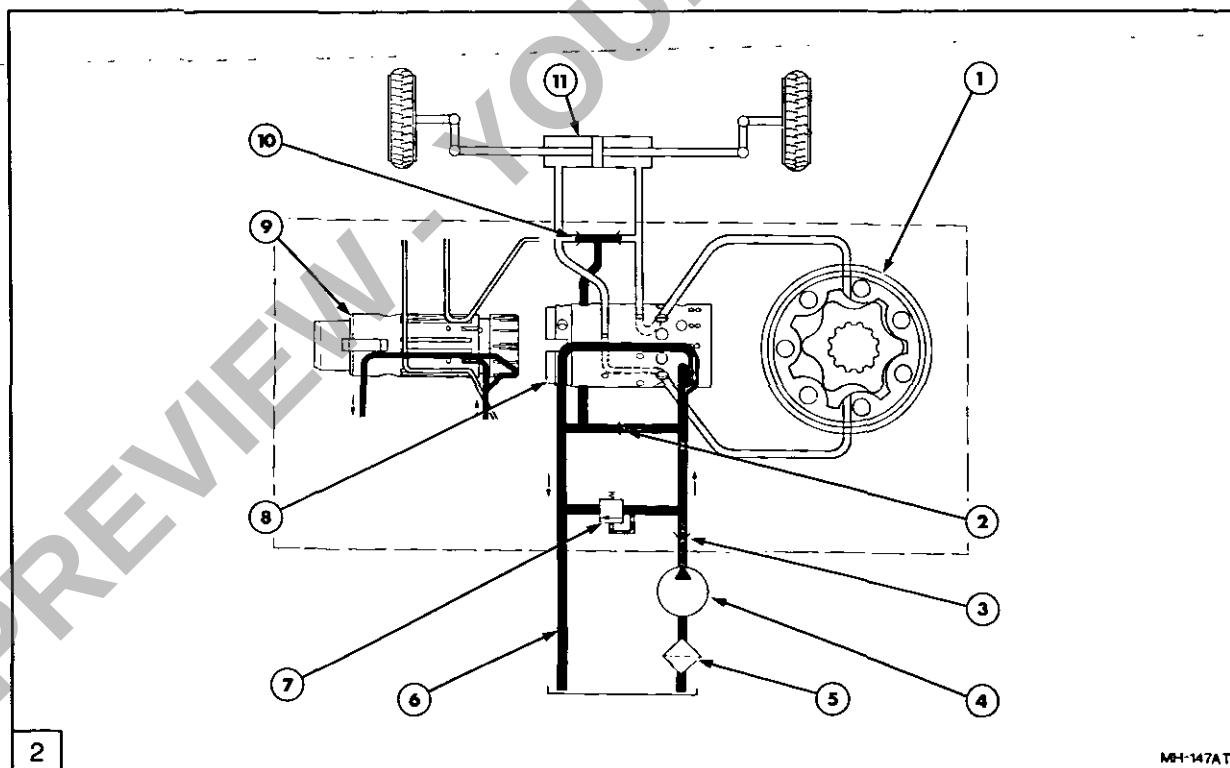
OPERATION

Oil is drawn from the rear axle and into the pump through a filter, pressurised by the rotation of the gears, and expelled through the pump outlet port to the steering motor. The pressurised oil when received at the steering motor is directed to the steering actuating cylinder when the steering wheel is turned.

The steering motor incorporates a metering unit which regulates the volume of oil supplied to the cylinder so that it is proportional to the angular movement of the steering wheel. The metering unit in combination with suction valves also allows the steering to be operated **MANUALLY** without pressurised oil being supplied from the pump.

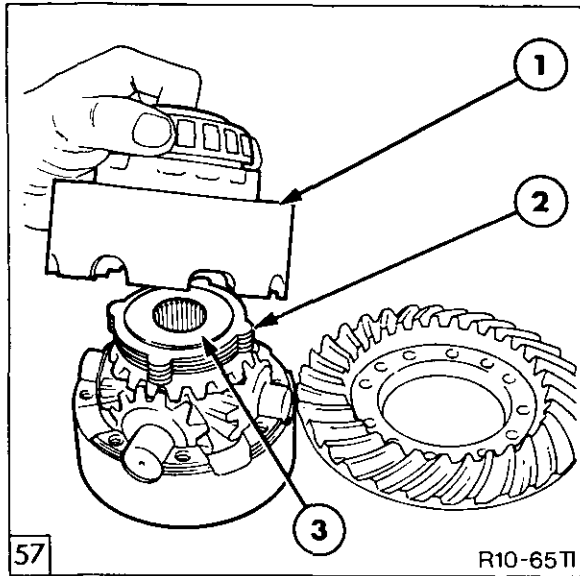
The system is fully hydrostatic and as such there is no mechanical connection between the steering column and the steering wheels.

Neutral Position



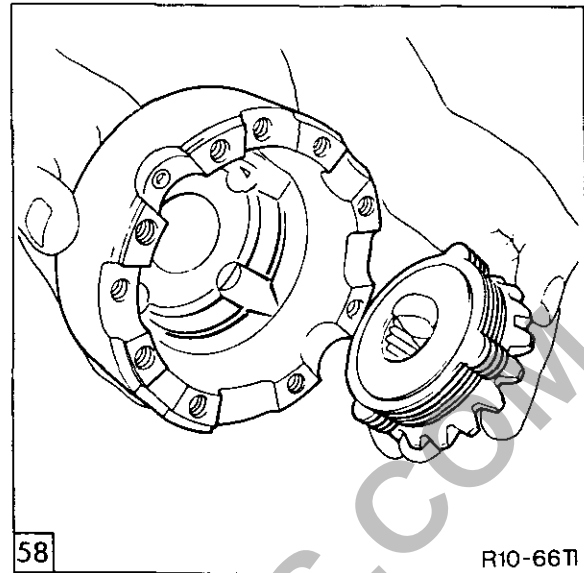
Steering Operation Schematic – Neutral Position

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Metering Unit | 5. Filter | 8. Control Valve Sleeve |
| 2. Check Valve | 6. Return via Cooling and Lubrication | 9. Control Valve Spool |
| 3. Non Return Valve | 7. Pressure Relief Valve | 10. Suction Valves |
| 4. Pump | | 11. Steering Cylinder |
- Suction Oil
 Return Oil (Restricted by cooling and Lubrication)
 Pump Oil
- Trapped Oil

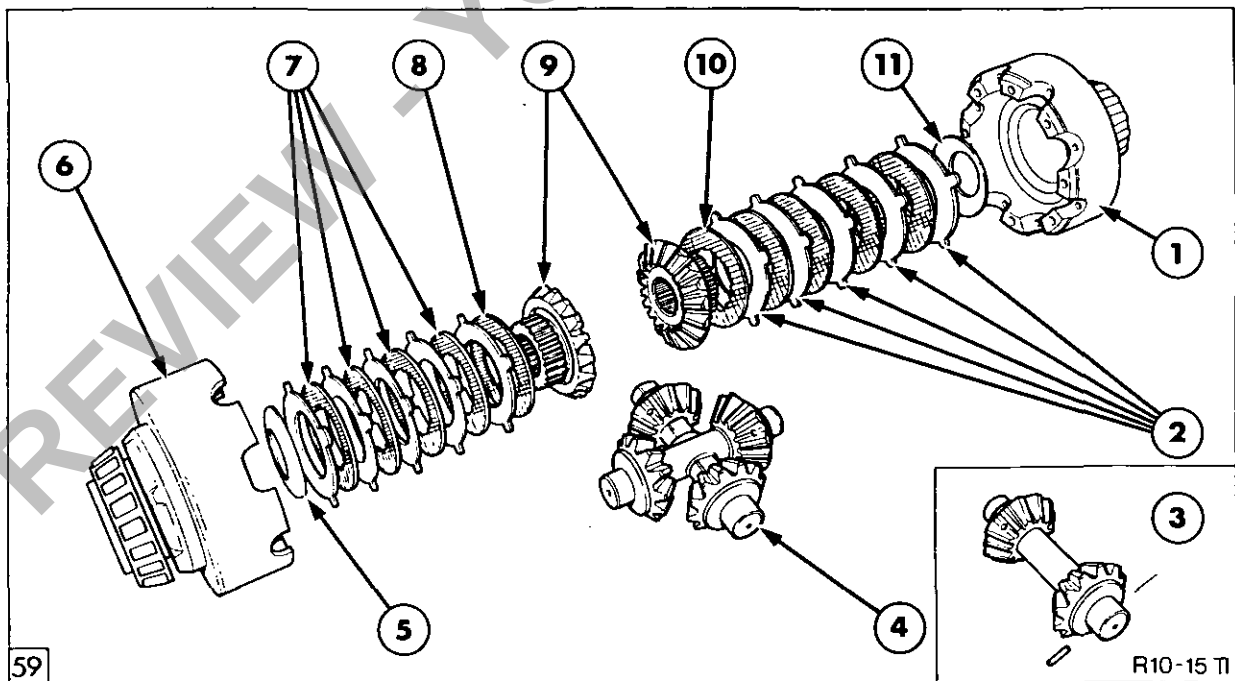


Differential Disassembly

1. Differential Housing
2. Differential Plates
3. Belleville Washer (Where fitted)



Differential Side Gear Removal



Limited Slip Differential Components

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Differential Housing | 7. Friction Plates |
| 2. Steel Plate | 8. Thrust/Friction Plate |
| 3. Differential Gear Assembly (Standard Axle) | 9. Side Gears |
| 4. Differential Gear Assembly (Heavy Duty Axle) | 10. Thrust/Friction Plate |
| 5. Belleville Washer (Where fitted) | 11. Belleville Washer (Where fitted) |
| 6. Differential Housing | |

C. SYSTEM COMPONENTS – DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

REFRIGERANT

To achieve the absorption and the release of heat which is, in essence, the function of an air conditioning system, requires the use of a suitable "refrigerant" - a liquid that has a relatively low temperature boiling point, plus certain desirable safety and stability features.

The refrigerant currently used in the air conditioning systems of Series 40 Tractor is refrigerant R-12. (Trade name include Freon 12, Arcton 12, Genetron 12 and Freeze 12).

In the future Series 40 tractors will incorporate R-134A refrigerant and the Service technician should check the Decal on the compressor to determine the type of refrigerant used.

NOTE: To help protect the environment legislation has been introduced in most territories banning the release into the atmosphere of CFC refrigerants, including R12. All service procedures contained in this manual can be carried out without the need to release refrigerant into the atmosphere.

In order to prevent the incorrect type of refrigerant being charged to the system the schrader type service valves fitted to the tractor and necessary to connect up refrigerant recovery, evacuation and recycling/recharging equipment will be of two different sizes as recognised and specified by the air conditioning industry.



WARNING: R-12 refrigerant is **not** compatible with R-134A refrigerant.

Do not attempt to replace R12 refrigerant with R-134A refrigerant or test the system using gauges or equipment previously used with R134A as damage to the system will result.

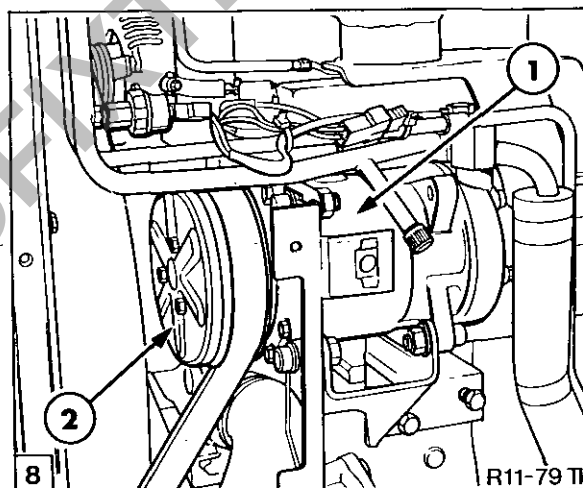
R-12 is refrigerant is stable at all operating temperatures and able to absorb great quantities of heat.

The boiling point of R-12 is - 21.7° F (-30.1° C) at atmospheric pressure.

If the pressure is increased, R-12 will readily vaporize to absorb heat at temperatures between 11° F (-11.7° C) at 15 lbf/in² (1.03 bar) and 32° F (0° C) at 30 lbf/in² (2.07 bar) in the evaporator.

At higher pressures, R-12 will condense and give off heat at temperatures between 130° F (54.4° C) at 180 lbf/in² (12.4 bar) and 150° F (66.6° C) at 230 lbf/in² (15.85 bar) in the condenser.

COMPRESSOR PUMP



Air Conditioning Compressor

1. Air Conditioning Compressor
2. Electromagnetic Clutch

The tractor air conditioning unit compressor pump is mounted on the left hand side of the engine and is belt driven by the crankshaft pulley, Figure 8.

The compressor separates the low and high pressure sides of the system and is basically a pump which has two functions:

- (1) To raise the refrigerant temperature by compression to a higher degree of temperature than the ambient (outside air) temperature.
- (2) To circulate the required volume of refrigerant through the system.

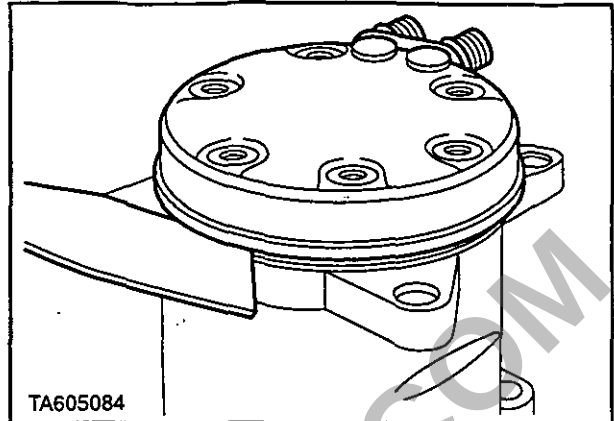
CYLINDER HEAD SERVICING

Disassembly

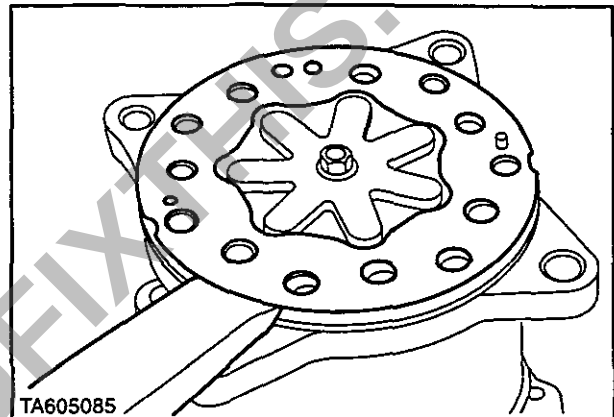
1. Drain the refrigerant oil from the compressor into a clean calibrated container. Measure and record the quantity of oil obtained. This information is required during installation of the new or overhauled unit.
2. Remove the six cylinder head bolts and using a hide mallet, gently tap the cylinder head free. The use of a gasket scraper may also be required to free cylinder the cylinder head from the compressor body.
3. If the valve plate and/or cylinder head are to be reused, carefully remove the gasket using a suitable scraper.
4. Gently pry the valve plate free from the cylinder block and remove the gasket.
5. Inspect the valve plate for damage.

Reassembly

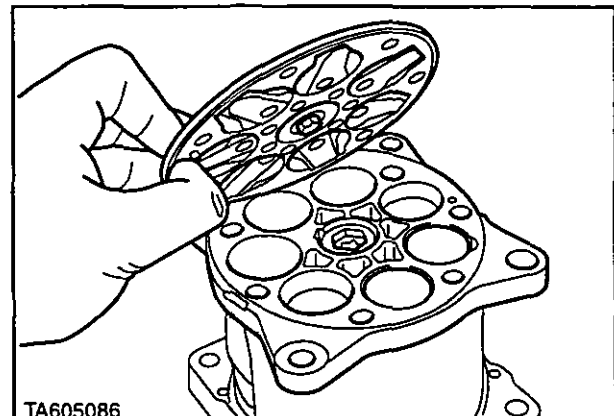
1. Coat the top of the valve plate with clean refrigerant oil and reassemble the cylinder head using the reverse of the disassembly procedure.
2. When installing the gaskets and valve plate ensure they are correctly positioned over the locating pins in the cylinder block.
3. Install the cylinder head bolts and tighten using the sequence shown in Figure 38. Torque initially to 20Nm (14lbf.ft) then finally to 32Nm (24 lbf.ft).
4. When the overhaul is complete add to the compressor a volume of oil equivalent to that drained prior to disassembly.



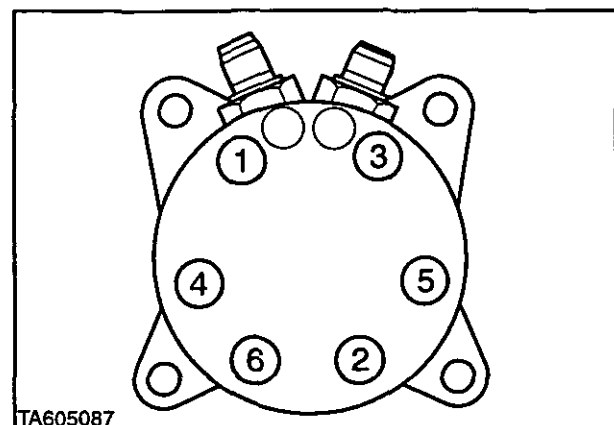
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