Workshop Service Manual

MASSEY FERGUSON

Rotary Disc Mower

1373
1376

North America
4205 River Green Parkway, Duluth GA 30096 USA

August 2018
4283621M1
NA
English

MASSEY FERGUSON

CALIFORNIA
Proposition 65 Warning

WARNING: Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

WARNING: Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

Rotary Disc Mower

1 General

1.1 General information

1.1.1 Introduction to this service manual

This service manual gives information from engineering tests, operating data, and the latest service techniques at the time of publication. Read this service manual carefully before doing any service on the machine.

The photos and illustrations used in this service manual were current at the time of publication. Production changes can cause machines to vary from the photos and the illustrations. The manufacturer reserves the right to redesign and change machines as necessary without notification.

WARNING:
Some pictures in this manual show the machine with shields or guards removed to permit for a better view of the subject of the picture. All shields and guards must be in position before operating the machine.

Machine movement when in normal use determines right-hand and left-hand.

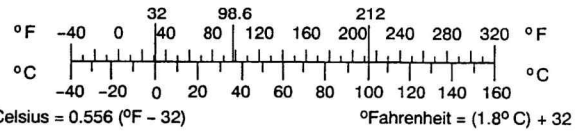
1.1.2 Units of measurement

Measurements are given in metric units followed by the equivalent in US units. Hardware sizes are given in millimeters for metric hardware and inches for US hardware.

1.1.3 Conversion table

	MULTIPLY:	BY:		To Get: MULTIPLY	BY:		To Get:
LINEAR	inches	x 25.4	=	millimeters (mm)	x 0.03937	=	inches
	feet	x 0.3048	=	meters (m)	x 3.281	=	feet
	yards	x 0.9144	=	meters (m)	x 1.0936	=	yards
	miles	x 1.6093	=	kilometers (km)	x 0.6214	=	miles
	inches	x 2.54	=	centimeters (cm)	x 0.3937	=	inches
	microinches	x 0.0254	=	micrometers (um)	x 39.37	=	microinches
AREA	$inches^2$	x 645.16	=	$millimeters^2$ (mm^2)	x 0.00155	=	$inches^2$
	$inches^2$	x 6.4516	=	$centimeters^2$ (cm^2)	x 0.155	=	$inches^2$
	$feet^2$	x 0.0929	=	$meters^2$ (m^2)	x 10.764	=	$feet^2$
	$yards^2$	x 0.8361	=	$meters^2$ (m^2)	x 1.196	=	$yards^2$
	acres	x 0.4047	=	$hectometers^2$ (hm^2)	x 2.471	=	acres
			=	hectares (ha)			
VOLUME	$inches^3$	x 16387	=	$millimeters^3$ (mm^3)	x 0.000061	=	$inches^3$
	$inches^3$	x 16.387	=	$centimeters^3$ (cm^3)	x 0.06102	=	$inches^3$
	$inches^3$	x 0.01639	=	liters	x 61.024	=	$inches^3$
	quarts	x 0.94635	=	liters	x 1.0567	=	quarts
	gallons	x 3.7854	=	liters	x 0.2642	=	gallons
	$feet^3$	x 28.317	=	liters	x 0.03531	=	$feet^3$
	$feet^3$	x 0.02832	=	$meters^3$ (m^3)	x 35.315	=	$feet^3$
	fluid oz.	x 29.57	=	milliliters (ml)	x 0.03381	=	fluid oz.
	$yards^3$	x 0.7646	=	$meters^3$ (m^3)	x 1.3080	=	$yards^3$
	teaspoons	x 4.929	=	milliliters (ml)	x 0.2029	=	teaspoons
	cups	x 0.2366	=	liters	x 4.227	=	cups
	bushel	x 35.239	=	liters	x 0.02838	=	bushels
	bushel	x 0.03524	=	$meters^3$ (m^3)	x 28.378	=	bushels
MASS	ounces (av)	x 28.35	=	grams (g)	x 0.03527	=	ounces (av)
	pounds (av)	x 0.4536	=	kilograms (kg)	x 2.2046	=	pounds (av)
	tons (2000 lbs)	x 907.18	=	kilograms (kg)	x 0.001102	=	tons (2000 lbs)
	tons (2000 lbs)	x .90718	=	metric tons(t)	x 1.1023	=	tons(2000 lbs)
	tons (long) (2240 lbs)	x 1016.05	=	kilograms (kg)	x .000984	=	tons (long) (2240 lbs)
FORCE	ounces - f (av)	x 0.278	=	newtons (N)	x 3.597	=	ounces - f (av)
	pounds - f (av)	x 4.488	=	newtons (N)	x 0.2248	=	pounds - f (av)
	kilograms - f	x 9.807	=	newtons (N)	x 0.10197	=	kilograms - f
PRESSURE OR STRESS	pounds/sq.in.	x 6.895	=	kilopascals (kPa)	x 0.145	=	pounds/sq. in.
	pounds/sq.in.	x 0.0689	=	bar	x 14.503	=	pounds/sq. in.
POWER	horsepower	x 0.746	=	kilowatts (kW)	x 1.34	=	horsepower
	ft-lbf/min.	x 0.0226	=	watts (W)	x 44.25	=	ft - lbf/min.
TORQUE	pound - inches	x 0.11298	=	newton-meters (N.m)	x 8.851	=	pound-inches
	pound - feet	x 1.3558	=	newton-meters (N.m)	x 0.7376	=	pound-feet
VELOCITY	miles/hour	x 1.6093	=	kilometers/hour (km/h)	x 0.6214	=	miles/hour
	feet/sec.	x 0.3048	=	meters/sec. (m/s)	x 3.281	=	feet/sec.
	kilometers/hr.	x 0.27778	=	meters/sec. (m/s)	x 3.600	=	kilometers/hr.
	miles/hours	x 0.4470	=	meters/sec. (m/s)	x 2.237	=	miles/hour

TEMPERATURE



°Celsius = 0.556 (°F – 32)

°Fahrenheit = (1.8° C) + 32

MetConv.doc

CMCHE0210035801

Fig. 1

1.1.4 Table of contents

This manual has a table of contents at the front. The table of contents shows the divisions. The individual divisions also have a table of contents.

1.1.5 Page numbers

All pages have two numbers, such as 01-25. The first number shows the division. The second number shows the page in the division.

Page numbers occur on the lower right-hand or lower left-hand corner of each page.

1.1.6 Intended use

This machine is designed solely for use in customary agricultural operations.

Do not use this machine for any application or purpose other than those described in this manual. The manufacturer accepts no liability for damage or injury resulting from misuse of this machine.

Compliance with the conditions of operation, service and repair as specified by the manufacturer constitute essential elements for the intended use of this machine.

This machine should be operated, serviced and repaired only by qualified persons familiar with its characteristics and familiar with the relevant safety rules and procedures.

All generally recognized safety regulations and road traffic regulations must be obeyed at all times.

Any unauthorized modifications performed on this machine will relieve the manufacturer of all liability for any resulting damage or injury.

1.1.7 Proper disposal of waste

Improper disposal of waste can pollute the environment and ecology. A few examples of potentially harmful equipment waste can include, but not limited to, items such as oil, fuel, coolant, brake fluid, filters, battery chemicals, tires, etc.

Use leak proof containers when draining fluids. Do not use food or beverage containers to collect waste fluids, as food or beverage container(s) may mislead someone into drinking from them.

Do not pour or spill waste onto the ground, down a drain, or into any water source.

Air conditioning refrigerants escaping into the air can damage the Earth's atmosphere. Government regulations may require a certified air conditioning service center to recover and recycle used air conditioning refrigerants.

Inquire with local environmental or recycling center on the proper way to recycle or dispose waste.

1.1.8 Weld on the machine precautions

Before you weld on the machine:

- Disconnect battery terminals and put them out of the way.
- Disconnect all controllers and monitors.
- Connect the welding ground as close as possible weld area.

If you do not disconnect the electrical components, the component can be damaged.

When you connect the electrical connections, connect the battery cables last.

1.2 Safety

1.2.1 Introduction

1.2.1.1 Safety symbol

The safety symbol tells you about a potentially hazardous area!

Look for the safety symbol in this manual and on the machine. The safety symbols tell you that there is important safety instructions in the manual.

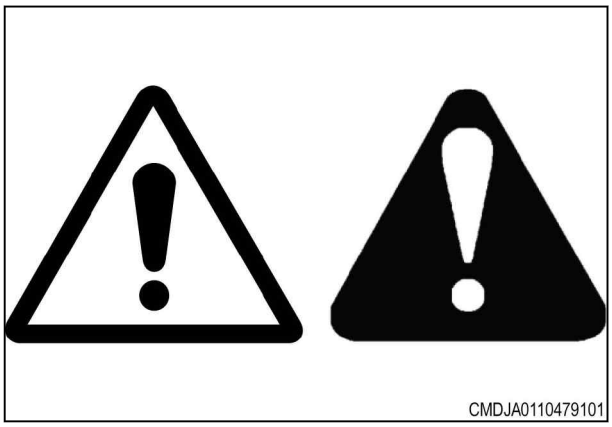


Fig. 2

1.2.1.2 Safety messages

The words DANGER, WARNING or CAUTION are used with the safety symbol. Learn these safety messages and obey the recommended precautions and safety instructions.

DANGER:
If you do not obey the recommended precautions and safety instructions, DEATH OR INJURY will occur.

WARNING:
If you do not obey the recommended precautions and safety instructions, DEATH OR INJURY can occur.

CAUTION:
If you do not obey the recommended precautions and safety instructions, INJURY can possibly occur.

Fig. 3

1.2.1.3 Information messages

The words important and note are not related to personal safety, and are used to give information about the operation and servicing of the machine.

IMPORTANT: *Identifies special instructions or procedures which, if not followed, can cause damage to the machine, the process, or the area around the machine.*

NOTE: *Information to make procedures easier.*

1.2.1.4 Safety signs

WARNING:
Do not remove the safety signs. Replace safety signs that you cannot read, are damaged, or are missing.

Clean the machine surface with a weak soap and water solution before you replace the safety signs. Replacement safety signs are available from your dealer.

Always make sure that safety signs are in the correct locations and that you can read the safety signs. Illustrations of safety sign locations are at in this section.

Keep the safety signs clean. If necessary, use a weak soap and water solution.

1.2.1.5 A word to the technician

Read and understand the safety section in this service manual before operating or servicing the machine. Read and understand the safety sections in the manuals for all attachments before operating or servicing attachments. The technician has the key to safety. Good safety practices protect everyone.

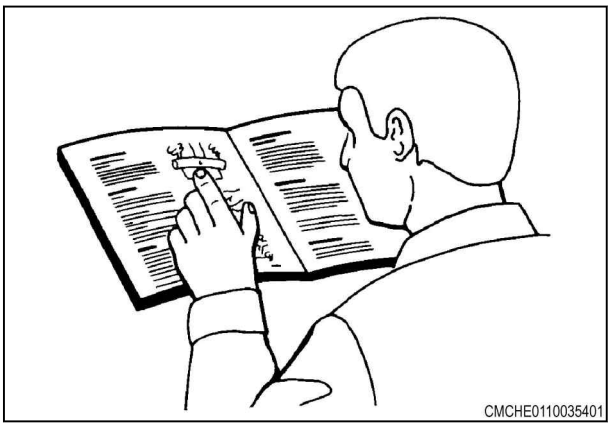


Fig. 4

Study the safety information in this service manual. Make the safety information a working part of the safety program. The safety information in this service manual applies specifically to this type of machine. Always do all other usual and customary safe working precautions. Remember - The technician has the responsibility for safety. Good safety practices can prevent serious injury or death.

The safety section points out some basic safety situations that can occur during the operation and maintenance of the machine. The safety section also suggests possible ways to deal with these situations. The safety section does not replace safety practices in other parts of this service manual.

Practice good safety to help prevent injury or death.

Learn how to operate the machine and how to use the controls correctly.

Do not let other persons operate the machine without instruction and training.

Follow all safety precautions and instructions in the manuals and on safety signs affixed to the machine and all attachments.

Use only approved attachments and equipment.

Make sure the machine has the correct equipment needed by the local regulations.

WARNING:
An operator should not use alcohol or drugs which can affect their alertness or coordination. An operator on prescription or 'over the counter' drugs needs medical advice on whether or not they can properly operate machines. If any attachments used on this equipment have a separate Operator Manual, see that manual for other important safety information.

1.2.1.6 The service manual

Read the table of contents and basic layout. Become familiar with all parts of this service manual. This service manual gives the technician very important information.

Machine movement when in normal use determines right-hand and left-hand.

This manual covers general safety practices for this machine.

The photos, illustrations, and data used in this manual were current at the time of printing. Inline production changes can make machines vary from the information in the service manual. The manufacturer reserves the right to redesign and change the machine as necessary without notification.

WARNING:
In some of the illustrations and photos used in this manual, shields or guards may have been removed for clarity. Never operate the machine with any shields or guards removed. If the removal of shields or guards is necessary to make a repair, they must be replaced before operation.

1.2.2 Operation

1.2.2.1 Prepare for operation

Read and understand the operating instructions and precautions in this manual before you operate or perform service on the machine.

Make sure that you know and understand the positions and operations of all controls. Make sure that all controls are in neutral and the parking brake is applied before you start the machine.

Make sure that all persons are a sufficient distance from your area of work before you start or operate the machine. Do checks on the controls and learn all controls in an area clear of persons and objects before you start work with the machine. Know the dimensions of the machine and have sufficient space available for operation. Do not operate the machine at high speeds around persons, buildings, other equipment, etc.

Always use correct procedures when you do tasks around and operate the machine. Do not let children or persons who do not know how to operate the machine operate the machine. Keep other persons away from your area of work. Do not let other persons ride on the machine.

Make sure that the machine is in the good mechanical condition. Make sure that the machine has the correct equipment as necessary by local regulations.

All equipment has a limit. Make sure you understand the speed, brakes, steering, stability, and load characteristics of this equipment before you start.

1.2.2.2 General information

When parking, park the machine on a solid level surface and lower the header to the ground. Put all controls in neutral, and apply the parking brake. Stop the engine and take the key with you.

WARNING: Whole body crushing hazard. A loss of hydraulic pressure or movement of the mechanism can cause the raised machine component to fall.

Personal injury or death can occur.

Install the lift cylinder stops before working on the machine to prevent movement.

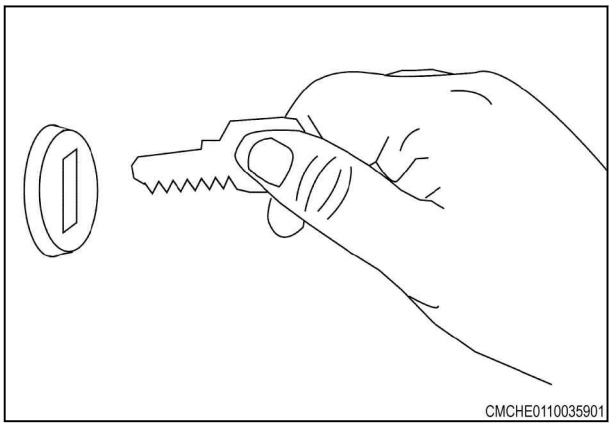


Fig. 5

Make sure the machine is in the proper operating condition according to the Operator Manual.

Always operate the machine with the control console turned on.

Do not dismount from moving machinery.

Stay off slopes too steep for operation.

Be aware of the size of the machine and have enough space available to allow for operation.

Stay off slopes too steep for operation. Keep the header as low as possible while going down hills. Never suddenly reverse the wheels to stop or back up.

Where possible avoid operating the machine near ditches, embankments, and holes. Reduce ground speed when operating on rough, slippery, or muddy surfaces and when turning or crossing slopes.

DANGER: Machine electrical shock and electrocution hazard.

Personal injury or death can occur.

Keep the machine clear of overhead electrical power lines.

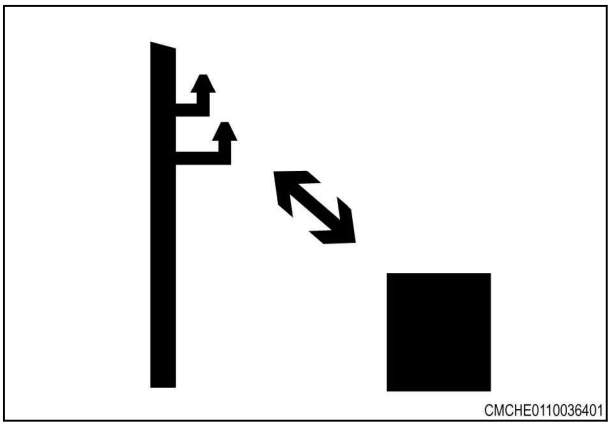


Fig. 6

1.2.2.3 Personal protective equipment

Put on all personal protective equipment (PPE) and protective clothes that are supplied to you or that are necessary for the conditions and by applicable laws. PPE includes equipment to prevent injury to your eyes, lungs, ears, head, hands and feet.

Always keep hands, feet, hair, and your clothes away from parts that move. Do not put on loose clothing, jewelry, watches, or other items that can tangle in parts that move. Tie up long hair that can also tangle in moving parts.

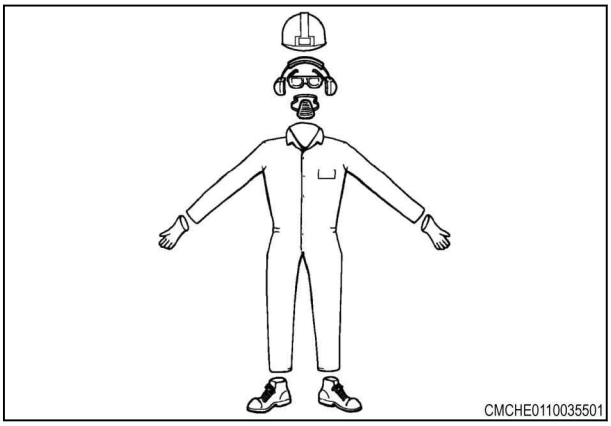


Fig. 7

1.2.2.4 Seat instructions

Put on the seat belt before you operate the machine. Always sit in the seat and have the seat belt on while you operate the machine. Replace the seat belts when they become worn or broken.

Do not use a seat belt loosely. Make sure that there is some tension on the seat belt. Do not wear the seat belt in a twisted condition or pinched between the structural parts of the seat.

Put on the seat belt if the instructional seat is used. Use the instructional seat only to train new operators or to find a problem. The instructional seat is only for short periods of use.

Do not let children use the instructional seat or be in the cab. Do not let other persons use the instructional seat or be in the cab.

Drive the machine at slower speed and on level ground when the instructional seat is used. Do not start, stop, or turn quickly when the instructional seat is used. Do not drive on highways or public roads when the instructional seat is used.

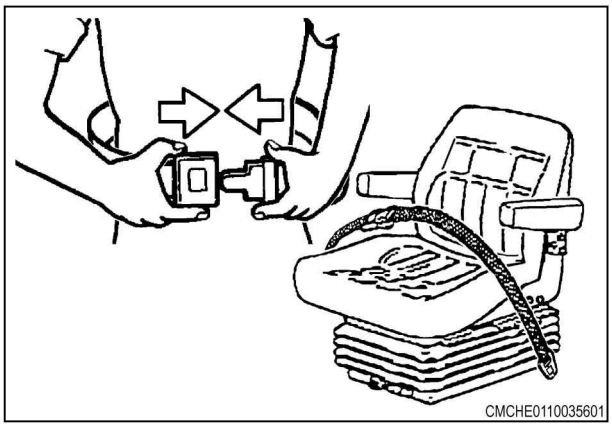


Fig. 8

1.2.2.5 Shield and guards

WARNING: Entanglement hazard. Belts and components that rotate.

Severe personal injury or death can occur.

Do not open, remove, or put your hand behind shields if the engine is running. Stop the machine before doing service to the machine.

All shields and guards must be in the correct position and in good condition. Keep away from the components that rotate.

Fig. 9

DANGER: Entanglement hazard. Rotating components.

Severe personal injury or death can occur.

Do not make adjustments or repairs to components while they are moving. Stop the machine before doing service to the machine.

Do not operate the machine with the drive shaft shields open or removed.

Keep away from the components that turn.

Make sure guards that turn are free.

Fig. 10

Do not make adjustments to the roll tension with the header engaged.

When you make adjustments to the roll pressure, stop the header. Engage the parking brake.

1.2.2.6 Power take-off safety

Keep all shields in place.

The rear power take-off (PTO) master shield (1) must be correctly installed at all times. The PTO shaft cover(s) must be installed when the PTO driveline is not in use.

Do not use PTO adapters. PTO shaft adapters, reducers and/or extensions extend the implement drive shaft coupler and universal joint beyond the protection of the PTO master shield.

Reduce PTO speed slowly. When stopping any PTO driven machine, idle the engine to reduce the PTO speeds before disengaging.

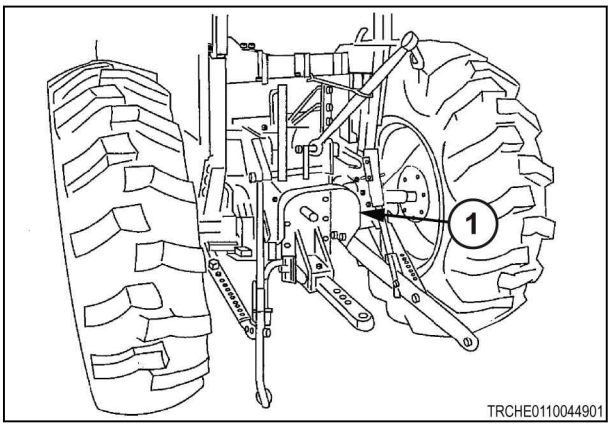


Fig. 11

The implement drive shaft coupler (1) must securely lock to, and be retained by the annular groove on the tractor PTO shaft.

Always disengage the PTO, park the tractor, shut off the engine and remove the key before:

- Connecting or disconnecting the implement drive shaft.
- Adjusting the PTO driveline or PTO driven machine.
- Cleaning, unplugging, or servicing the PTO driven machine.

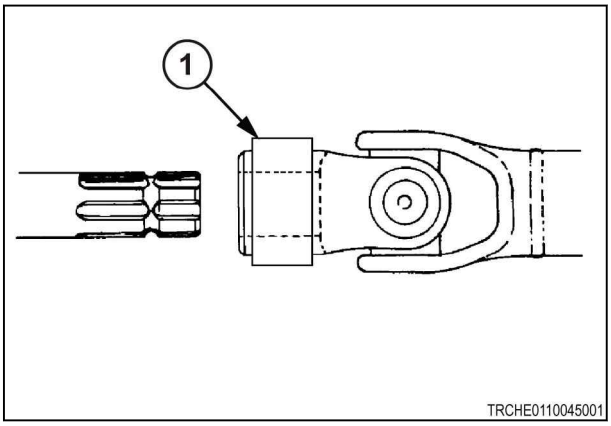


Fig. 12

1.2.2.7 Exhaust warning

WARNING: Inhalation hazard. Exhaust gases.

Death or serious illness can occur.

Do not operate the engine in a closed building unless the exhaust is ventilated to the outside.

Do not tamper with or modify the exhaust system with unapproved extensions.

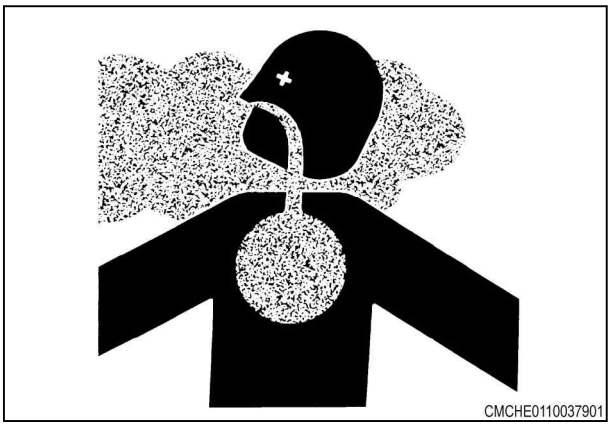


Fig. 13

1.2.2.8 Flying debris

WARNING:
Be careful when you operate along the side of a road or structures. Rocks and other materials can be thrown from the machine during operation and can cause injury.
If there are rocks and unwanted objects in a field, tilt the header up. This will lift the knives and reduce other materials thrown by the knives.

Stay away from the machine during operation. Some materials can be thrown from the machine during operation and cause injury.

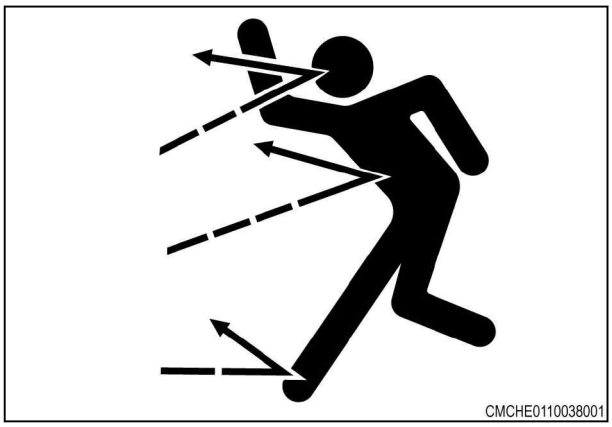


Fig. 14

1.2.2.9 Agricultural chemicals

Agricultural chemicals are very dangerous. Incorrect procedures with fertilizer, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides and pesticides can cause injuries to plants, animals, soil and other persons property.

Always read and follow all manufacturers instructions before you open chemical containers.

Read and follow instructions each time you use a chemical.

Use the same precautions when you do adjustments, do servicing, clean or store the machine as used when you put chemicals into the hoppers or tanks.

Tell all persons who are near chemicals of the possible dangerous results and the safety precautions that are necessary.

Stay upwind and away from smoke from a chemical fire.

Keep or discard all chemicals that are not used as specified by the chemical manufacturer.

1.2.2.10 Travel on public roads

Make sure that you understand the speed, brakes, steering, load characteristics, and how to keep the machine stable before you operate on public roads.

Use good judgment when you operate the machine on public roads. Keep complete control of the machine at all times. Do not coast on downhills.

The maximum speed of farm equipment is set by local regulations. Adjust speed to keep control at all times.

Make sure that the machine is in good condition for operation. Refer to the operator manual.

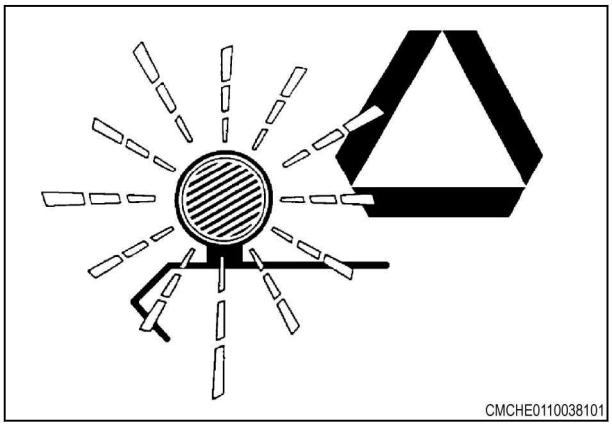


Fig. 15

The tractor must have sufficient weight and braking capacity, especially when you operate on roads and terrain that is not smooth. Use a tractor of sufficient dimensions and weight to tow the machine.

Make sure that you understand and obey all road regulations that apply to your machine. See your local law enforcement agency for local regulations about movement of farm equipment on public roads. Use head lamps, flashing warning lamps, rear lamps and turn signals, day and night, unless prohibited by local law.

Make sure that all the flashers are operate before you drive on the road. Make sure that reflectors are correctly installed, in good condition, and can be seen. Make sure that the Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem is clean, can be seen, and correctly installed on the rear of the machine.

Pay attention to other traffic on the road. Keep to your side of the road and pull to the side of the road whenever possible to let faster traffic pass.

Know the overall width, length, height, and weight of the machine. Be careful when you drive the machine on narrow roads and across narrow bridges.

If equipped, always install the safety transport chain between the implement and the tractor drawbar.

Put the tongue in roading position and close the steering cylinder lockout valves. Lift the header fully and close the lift cylinder lockout valves.

Watch for overhead wires and other obstructions. Do not let the machine touch electrical power lines. If the machine touches electrical power lines, electrical shock can occur. Electrical shock can result in very severe injury or death.

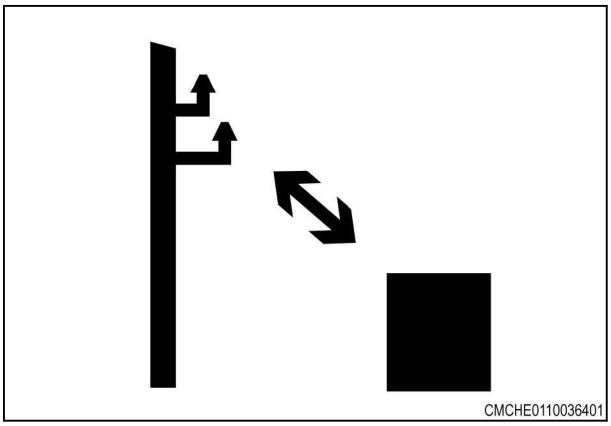


Fig. 16

Related Links

Maximum roading speed page 1-25
Tractor specifications page 1-25

1.2.3 Maintenance

1.2.3.1 General maintenance information

Before you do maintenance, lubricate, do servicing, clean, or make adjustments:

- Park the machine on a solid, level surface.
- Disengage the tractor power take-off.
- Make sure that all the controls are in the neutral position and apply the parking brake.
- Make sure that the machine and the attachments are lowered to the ground.
- Stop the engine and take the key with you.
- Look and Listen! Make sure that all parts that move are stopped.
- Put chocks in front of and behind the wheels of the machine before you do work on or below the machine.

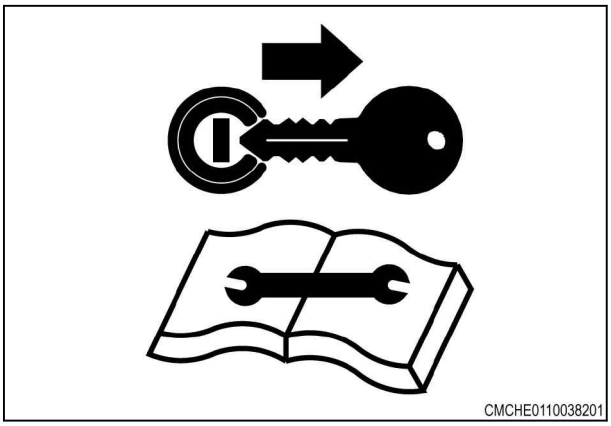


Fig. 17

Stay near the machine when the tractor is in operation.

Know the dimensions and the weights of parts when you do the servicing. Do not stand below or near a part while it is moved with a hoist or other lift equipment.

Do a check on the disc and knife bolts torque regularly, and when you hit objects in the field.

After you do work on the machine, remove all tools from the machine.

Make sure that electrical connectors are clean before you connect them.

Do a check for loose, broken, missing, or damaged parts. Make sure that the machine is in good repair. Make sure that all guards and shields are in position.

Do not do the servicing, examine or adjust chains or belts while the engine is in operation.

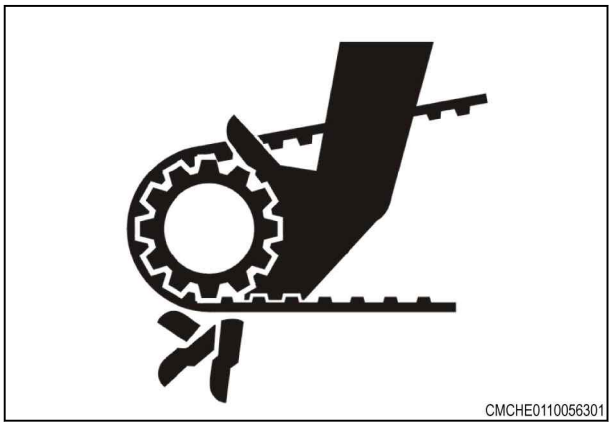


Fig. 18

Do not operate the machine with the drive shaft shields open or removed. Entanglement in drive shafts that rotate can cause injury or death.

Stay clear of components that rotate.

Make sure that guards that rotate can rotate freely.

A loose yoke can come off a shaft and result in injury to persons or damage to the machine.

When you install a quick disconnect yoke, the spring activated locking pins must move freely and be in the groove on the shaft. Pull on the driveline to make sure that the quick disconnect yoke can not be pulled off the shaft.

Fig. 19

Remove spilled oil, antifreeze or fuel immediately from the steps, platform, and other access areas.

Keep all access areas clean of unwanted materials.

Fig. 20

When you do work on the machine, make sure that the header is lowered.

When it is necessary for the header to be in the up position, lift the header to the full up position and engage the lift cylinder lockout valves.

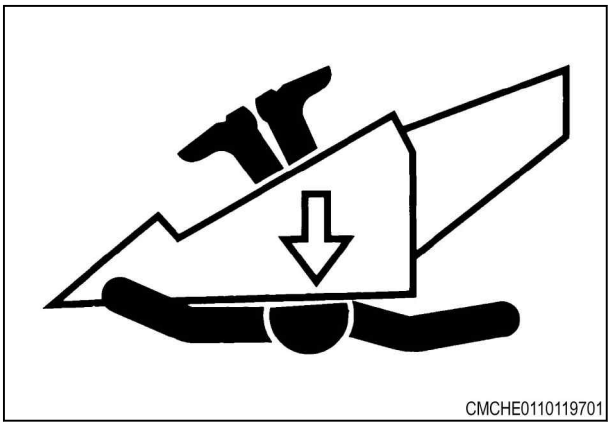


Fig. 21

Related Links

Cutterbed bolt torque page 1-24

1.2.3.2 Fire prevention and first aid

Be prepared for emergencies.

Keep a first aid kit available for use on small cuts and scratches.

Keep one or more fire extinguishers of the correct type. Examine fire extinguishers regularly as stated by the manufacturer. Make sure that the fire extinguishers are charged and in operating condition.

Crop material is flammable, there is a risk of fire. Use a water type fire extinguisher or other water source for a fire in crop.

For fires in material other than crop, such as oil or electrical components, use a dry chemical fire extinguisher with an ABC rating.

Keep fire extinguishers easy to access where fires can occur.

Frequently remove crop material from the machine and examine for components that are too hot. Do checks on the machine each day for noises that are not usual. Unusual noises can indicate a worn out component that can cause too much heat.

If flame cutting, welding, arc welding, or grinding is to be done on the machine or attachments, clear crop material and unwanted material from around the area. Make sure that the area below the work area is clear of flammable material because falling molten metal and sparks can cause ignition in the material.

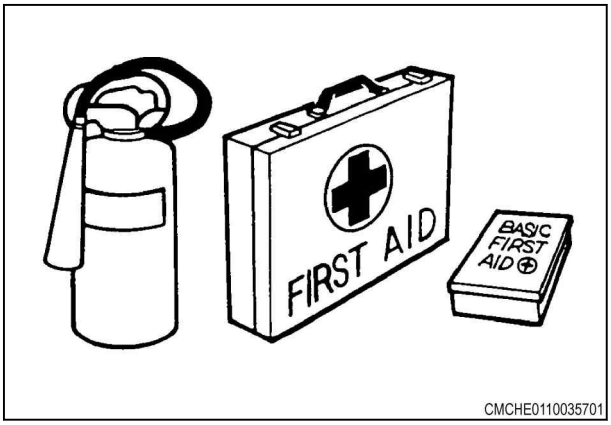


Fig. 22

If fire occurs, move upwind and away from the smoke from the fire.

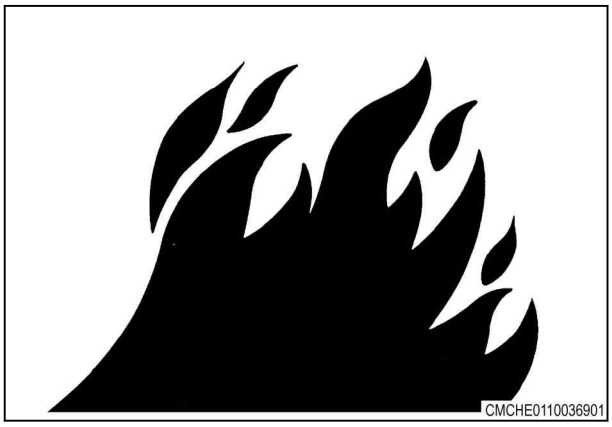


Fig. 23

1.2.3.3 High pressure leaks

WARNING: Hydraulic fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin or eyes.

Serious personal injury, blindness, or death can occur.

Relieve the pressure from the system or component before disconnecting components. Wear personal protective gear while working on the machine or equipment. Use a piece of cardboard to check for leaks. Never use your hand.

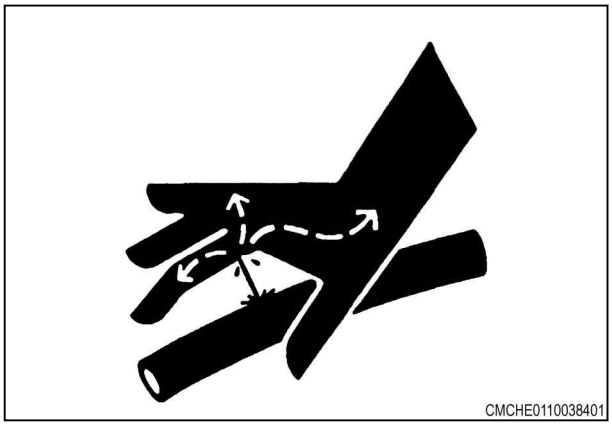


Fig. 24

Fluid that leaks from the hydraulic system or the fuel injection system is high pressure and is not easily seen. The fluid can go into the skin causing injury.

Fluid that is injected into the skin must be surgically removed immediately. If not removed immediately, infection and reaction can occur. Go immediately to a physician who knows about this type of injury.

Use a piece of cardboard or wood to look for possible leaks. Do not use your bare hand. Wear leather gloves for hand protection and safety goggles for eye protection.

Remove all pressure before you loosen hydraulic lines. Lower equipment in the up position, close the accumulator valve, and stop the engine. Tighten all connections before you apply pressure.

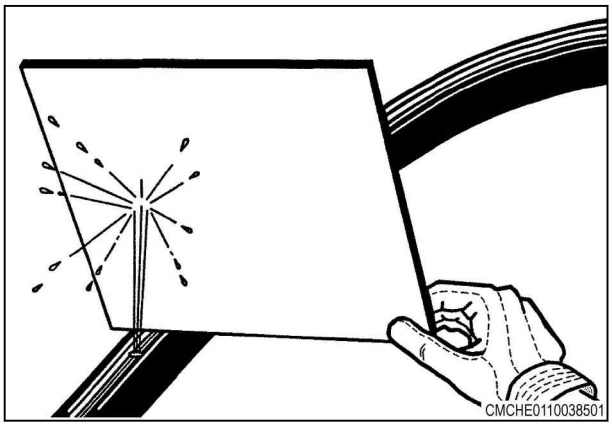


Fig. 25

1.2.3.4 Accumulator safety

DANGER:
An authorized dealer must charge or replace the accumulator.

The accumulator (1) is charged with dry nitrogen gas. Use only dry nitrogen when the accumulator is charged. Do not use air or oxygen or an explosion will occur.

Nitrogen gas, when released can cause freezing. Always wear protective gloves and glasses when around nitrogen.

Do not let the accumulator fall. A charged accumulator contains pressurized nitrogen. If the shut off valve breaks away from the accumulator, the nitrogen will make the accumulator move at a high rate of speed.

1.2.3.5 Tire safety

Examine tires for cuts, bulges, and correct pressure. Replace worn or damaged tires. When tire service is needed, have a qualified tire mechanic service the tire. Tire changing can be very hazardous and must be done by qualified tire mechanic using proper tools and equipment.

Fig. 26

Tire explosion and/or serious injury can result from over inflation. Do not exceed the tire inflation pressures.

Do not inflate a tire that is seriously under inflated or has been run flat. Have the tire examined by qualified tire mechanic.

Do not weld on the rim when a tire is installed. Welding will make an air/gas mixture that can cause an explosion and burn with high temperatures. This hazard applies to all tires, inflated or deflated. Removing air or breaking the bead is not enough. The tire must be completely removed from the rim prior to welding.

When preparing a calcium chloride solution for fluid ballast the tractor tires, never pour water onto the calcium chloride. A chlorine gas can be generated which is poisonous and explosive. This can be avoided by slowly adding calcium chloride flakes to water and stirring until they are dissolved.

When seating tire beads onto rims, never exceed 2.4 bar (35 psi) or the maximum inflation pressure specified on the tire. Inflation beyond this maximum pressure may break the bead, or even the rim, with explosive force.

1.2.3.6 Replacement parts

Where replacement parts are necessary for machine maintenance and servicing, you must use original equipment replacement parts.

The manufacturer will not accept responsibility for installation of unapproved parts and/or accessories and damages as a result of their usage.

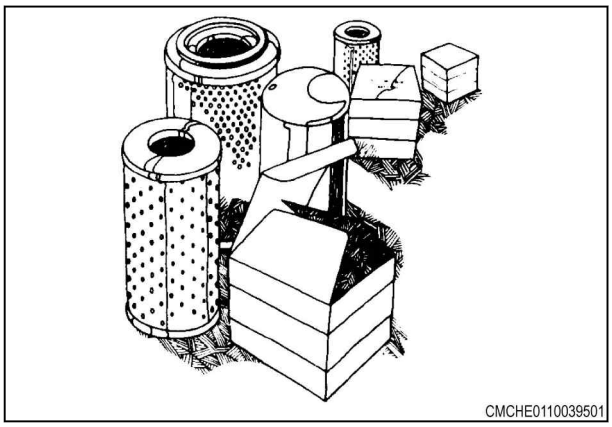


Fig. 27

1.3 Cylinder stops

1.3.1 Lift cylinder lockout valves

The header lift cylinders have separate cylinder lockout valves (1).

Always lift the header completely and engage the lift cylinder lockout valves before roading the machine.

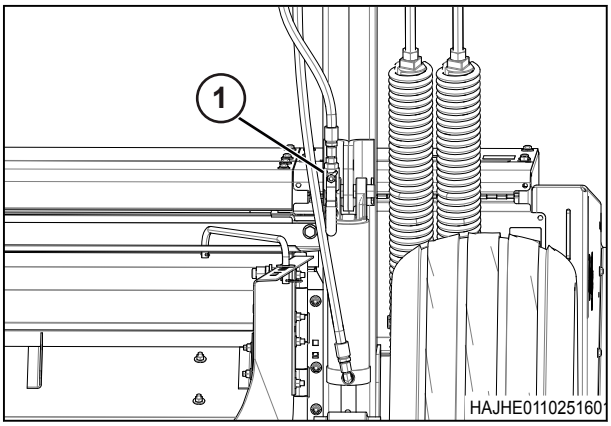


Fig. 28

1.3.1.1 Engage the lift cylinder lockout valves

Procedure

To engage the cylinder lockout valves, rotate both lockout levers at 90 degrees (1) to the cylinders.

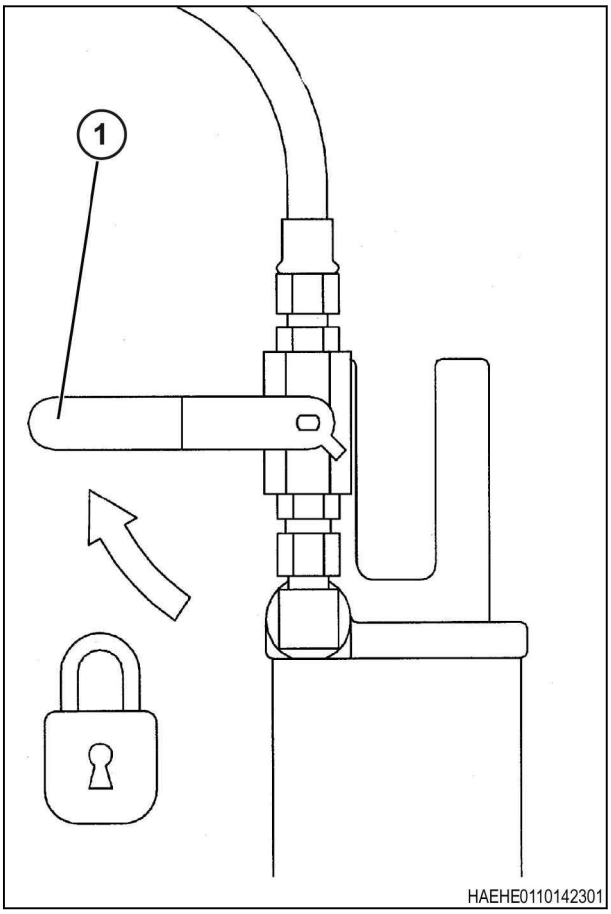


Fig. 29

1.3.1.2 Disengage the lift cylinder lockout valves

Procedure

To disengage the lift cylinder lockout valves, rotate both lockout valve levers (1) in line with the cylinders.

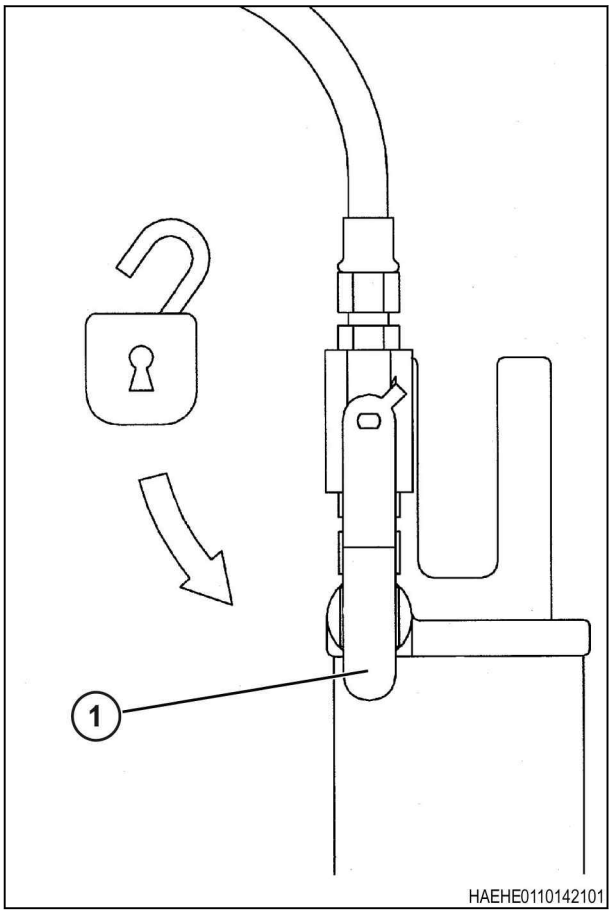


Fig. 30

1.3.2 Steering cylinder lockout valves

The steering cylinder (1) has two lockout valves (2).

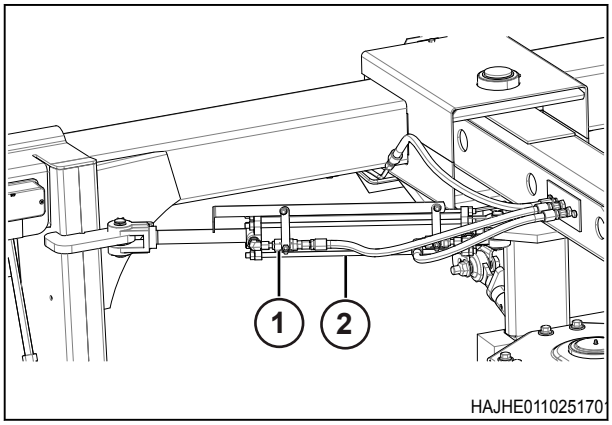


Fig. 31

1.3.2.1 Engage the steering cylinder lockout valves

Procedure

To engage the steering cylinder lockout valves, move the lockout valve lever (1) until the small lever on the lockout valves are 90° to the cylinder.

Always move the machine to the center and engage the steering cylinder lockout valves before roading the machine.

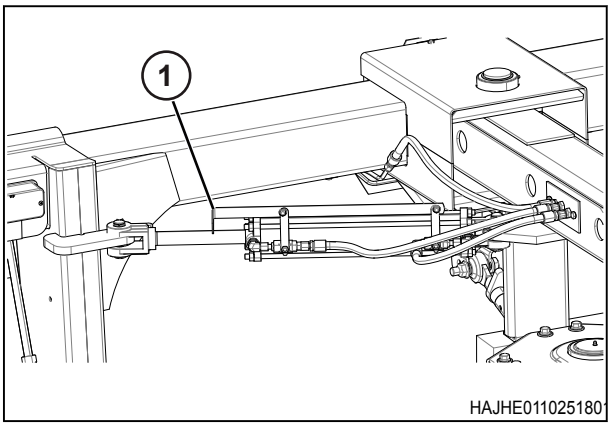


Fig. 32

1.3.2.2 Disengage the steering cylinder lockout valves

Procedure

To disengage the steering cylinder lockout valves, move the lockout valve lever (1) until the small lever on the lockout valves are 180° to the cylinder.

Disengage the steering cylinder lockout valves for all field work.

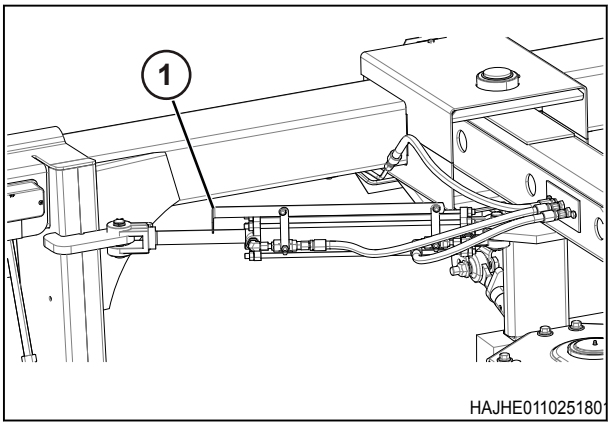


Fig. 33

1.4 Machine identification

Each machine is identified by a model and a serial number.

Record these numbers in the spaces given.

Give the model number and serial number to your dealer when parts or servicing are necessary.

Machine model number: _____

Machine serial number: _____

Date of delivery: _____

Dealer name: _____

Dealer address: _____

_____

_____

Dealer telephone number: _____

Dealer e-mail address: _____

Dealer fax number: _____

1.4.1 Serial number plate

The serial number plate (1) is located on the left-hand end of the header.

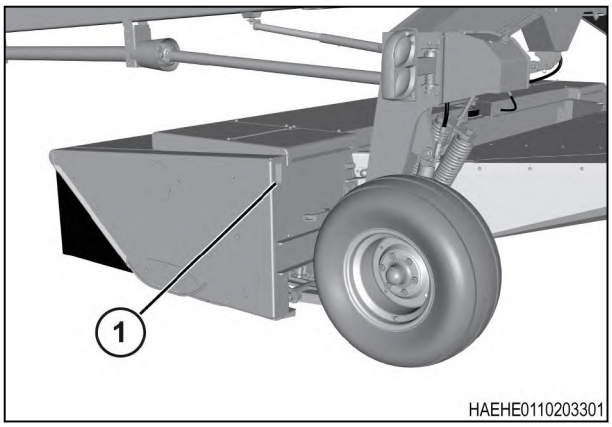


Fig. 34

1.4.2 Tongue serial number

Tongue Serial Number: _____