

Operator's Manual

Challenger[®]

Applicator Chassis

TG7300B

AGCC7300xGxxx1001-

TG8300B

AGCC8300xGxxx1001-



North America

4205 River Green Parkway, Duluth GA 30096 USA

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Original Operator's Manual

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NA

English



**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.

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Applicator Chassis

1 Safety	11
1.1 A word to the operator	13
1.1.1 Important safety information	14
1.1.2 Safety alert symbol	14
1.1.3 Safety messages	15
1.1.4 Informational messages	15
1.1.5 General hazard information	15
1.2 Prepare for operation	17
1.2.1 Mounting and dismounting the machine	17
1.2.2 Before starting the engine	17
1.2.3 Engine starting	18
1.2.4 Before operating the machine	18
1.2.5 Operating the machine	18
1.2.6 Operator station	19
1.2.7 Parking the machine	19
1.2.8 Exiting the cab in an emergency	20
1.2.9 Safety lamps and marking devices use	20
1.2.10 Rooding on public roads	20
1.2.11 Operating on a slope	21
1.2.12 Electrical storm injury prevention	21
1.3 Maintenance and service	22
1.3.1 Maintenance safety	22
1.3.2 Wear protective clothing	26
1.3.3 Fire prevention and first aid	26
1.3.4 Proper disposal of waste	27
1.3.5 Shield and guards	27
1.3.6 Support the machine correctly	28
1.3.7 Asbestos information	28
1.3.8 Pressurized air	28
1.3.9 Cut and crushing prevention	28
1.3.10 Boom safety	29
1.3.11 Fuel safety	29
1.3.12 Hydraulic safety	29
1.3.13 High pressure leaks	30
1.3.14 Chemical safety	30
1.3.15 Engine safety	32
1.3.16 Battery safety	34
1.3.17 Tire safety	34
1.3.18 Avoid eye contact with radar	35
1.3.19 Exhaust fumes	35
1.3.20 Electrical power lines overhead	36
1.3.21 Towing	36
1.3.22 Modifications	36
1.3.23 Mobile radio installation	36
1.3.24 Safety signs	36
1.4 Safety signs	38
1.4.1 Overhead electrical power lines	39
1.4.2 Starter bypass	39
1.5 Cab safety signs	40
1.5.1 Operator's manual	41
1.5.2 Park brake	41

1.5.3 Bystander alert	41
1.5.4 Crushing hazard	41
1.5.5 Fall off hazard	42
1.5.6 Seatbelt	42
1.5.7 No passengers	42
1.6 Chassis safety signs	43
1.6.1 Hot pressurized coolant	44
1.6.2 Rotating blades	44
1.6.3 High pressurized fluid	45
1.6.4 Ether	45
1.6.5 Belt entanglement	46
1.6.6 Electrocution hazard	46
1.6.7 Radar	46
1.6.8 Crushing hazard	47
1.7 Informational signs	48
1.7.1 Informational - Tiedown	49
1.7.2 Ultra low sulfur diesel fuel	49
1.7.3 Informational - Cab filter #1	49
1.7.4 Informational - Hand wash	49
1.7.5 Informational - Battery terminals	50
1.7.6 Informational - Cab filter #3	50
1.7.7 Informational - Cab filter #2 and washer bottle	50
1.7.8 Informational - Manufacturer plate	50
1.7.9 Informational - Alternate exit	51
1.7.10 Informational - Outlet voltage and maximum amperage	51
1.7.11 Informational - Hydraulic oil level	51
1.8 Informational electrical signs	52
1.8.1 Informational - Power distribution module	52
1.8.2 Informational - Upper electrical panel	53
1.8.3 Informational - Lower electrical panel	54
1.8.4 Informational - Chassis electrical panel	55
2 Introduction	57
2.1 Information	59
2.1.1 Intended use	59
2.1.2 Proper disposal of waste	59
2.1.3 Emissions reduction - selective catalyst reduction — SCR — technology	59
2.1.4 DEF Storage and Shelf Life	60
2.2 Machine identification	62
2.2.1 Product identification information	62
2.2.2 Serial number definition	62
2.2.3 Engine serial number plate	63
2.2.4 Transmission serial number plate	64
2.3 Break-in period	65
2.3.1 General break-in information	65
2.3.2 Breaking-in maintenance schedule	65
2.3.3 Operating the engine-first 200 hours	65
2.3.4 Initial interval for inline fuel strainer	65
2.3.5 Breaking-in the transmission	65
2.3.6 Break-in the rear axle	65
2.3.7 Checking the wheel mounting hardware	65
2.3.8 Hydraulic filter	66
2.3.9 Initial pressure washer pump	66
2.4 Machine transport	67
2.4.1 Operating the machine in limp-home mode	67
2.4.2 Transporting the machine on a truck or trailer	70
2.4.3 Towing information	71

2.4.3.1	Preparing for towing - engine operating	71
2.4.3.2	Preparing for towing - engine not operating	74
2.4.3.3	Towing procedure	74
2.5	Park brake information	76
2.5.1	Releasing the manual park brake	76
2.5.2	Releasing the park brake using air	76
2.5.3	Releasing the park brake by manually releasing the spring	76
2.6	Major components	79
2.6.1	Component location (front/rear view)	79
2.6.2	Component location (side view)	80
2.6.3	Component location (top view)	81
2.7	Emissions warranty	82
2.7.1	United States and Canada emission control warranty statement	82
2.7.2	California emission control warranty statement	85
3	Operation	89
3.1	Cab temperature control	91
3.1.1	Automatic temperature control	91
3.1.2	Heater operation	92
3.1.3	Defroster operation	92
3.1.4	Air conditioner operation	92
3.1.5	Automatic fan speed control	93
3.1.6	Manual fan speed control (HI/LO)	93
3.1.7	Air conditioning compressor clutch control	93
3.1.8	Heater water valve	93
3.1.9	Cab air temperature sensor	93
3.1.10	Evaporator probe	94
3.1.11	Temperature control troubleshooting	94
3.2	Controls and instruments	96
3.2.1	Inside cab components	96
3.2.2	Light switches for machine lights	98
3.2.3	Seatbelt operation	99
3.2.4	Basic operator seat	100
3.2.5	Deluxe operator seat	101
3.2.6	Deluxe vented operator seat	102
3.2.7	Instructor seat	103
3.2.8	Armrest controls	104
3.2.9	Joystick controls	105
3.2.10	Instrument cluster	105
3.2.11	Steering wheel controls	110
3.2.11.1	Power shuttle and shuttle lock	111
3.2.11.2	Shuttle shifting	112
3.2.12	Park brake	112
3.2.13	Foot pedals	112
3.2.14	Telemetry (if equipped)	113
3.2.15	Monitor/Camera (if equipped)	114
3.2.16	Battery disconnect switch	114
3.2.17	DOT matrix display screens	115
3.2.18	DOT matrix display screen operation	118
3.2.19	Changing speed readout units	123
3.2.20	Resetting the maintenance indicator lamp and the service hourmeter	124
3.2.21	Application rate controller options	124
3.2.22	Slingshot ready - if equipped	125
3.3	Tag axle operation	126
3.3.1	Tag axle	126
3.3.2	Operating the tag axle	126
3.4	Preparing to start the engine	127

3.4.1	Checking the engine before starting	127
3.4.2	Engine power limitations	127
3.4.3	Low DEF level	128
3.4.4	SCR system malfunction	129
3.4.5	Starting the engine	130
3.4.6	Cold temperature starting	132
3.4.7	Stalled engine - restart	132
3.4.8	Stopping the engine and afterrun	133
3.4.9	Using the engine throttle control switches	133
3.4.9.1	Remote throttle preset	133
3.4.9.2	Location of the remote throttle control	133
3.4.9.3	Remote throttle controls	133
3.5	Operating on a public road	135
3.5.1	Machine operation on a public road	135
3.6	Transmission function	136
3.6.1	Transmission - general	136
3.6.2	High and low speed range	136
3.6.3	Setting the preset start up speeds	137
3.6.4	Engine underspeed supervisor	138
3.6.5	Joystick mode	139
3.6.6	Foot pedal throttle mode	140
3.6.7	Machine management system	140
3.7	Calibration	142
3.7.1	Machine calibration	142
3.7.2	Inputting at level 1 - Cal 2	142
3.7.3	Clearing the DCC3 dash cluster error code	143
3.7.4	Calibrating the joystick handle	144
3.7.5	Calibrating the clutch	144
3.7.6	Calibrating the foot pedal throttle	145
3.7.7	Clearing the Auto4 transmission controller error code	146
3.7.8	Inputting at level 1 - Cal 1	147
3.7.9	Calibrating the hare and tortoise range	147
3.7.10	Calibrating the transmission	148
3.7.11	Calibrating the coupler function	149
3.7.12	Calibrating the radar	150
3.7.13	Calibrating the speed	151
3.8	Cold weather considerations	152
3.8.1	Minimizing the effect of cold weather	152
3.8.2	Using grade No. 1-D fuel	152
3.8.3	Fuel filters	152
3.8.4	Coolant heater	152
3.8.5	Seasonal viscosity oil and proper coolant concentration	152
3.8.6	Winterfronts	152
3.8.7	Idling the engine	153
3.8.8	Engine coolant specifications	153
3.8.9	Cooling system water quality	153
3.8.10	Antifreeze	153
3.8.11	Grease	154
3.8.12	Diesel fuel	154
3.8.13	Lubricity of diesel fuels	154
3.8.14	Storing the diesel fuel	155
3.9	Storage	156
3.9.1	Preparing for long term storage	156
3.9.2	Removing the machine from long term storage	156
4	Maintenance	159
4.1	Maintenance intervals	163

4.1.1	Maintenance introduction	163
4.1.2	Maintenance symbols	163
4.1.3	Lubricant filling reminders	164
4.1.4	Maintenance schedule	164
4.1.4.1	Maintenance chart for Jackson	164
4.1.4.2	Daily maintenance schedule	166
4.1.4.3	Maintenance schedule 10 to 1000 hours	167
4.1.4.4	Maintenance Schedule 2000 to 4000 hours	169
4.1.5	Lubricants and fluids	169
4.2	Air dryer and compressed air system	171
4.2.1	Air reservoir and air dryer	171
4.2.2	Replacing the air dryer filter	171
4.3	Air conditioner system	173
4.3.1	Air conditioner	173
4.3.2	Condenser	173
4.4	Engine	174
4.4.1	Checking the engine oil level	174
4.4.2	Changing the engine oil and filter	175
4.4.3	Engine belts and tensioner	175
4.4.3.1	Replacing the serpentine belt	175
4.4.3.2	Replacing the water pump belt	176
4.4.4	Fuel system	178
4.4.5	Fuel tank	178
4.4.6	In-line fuel strainer	179
4.4.7	Replacing the fuel filters	179
4.4.8	Priming the fuel system	180
4.4.9	Engine coolant	181
4.4.10	How to recognize an engine with hydraulic lash adjusters	182
4.5	Maintaining the air cleaner	184
4.5.1	Engine air cleaner indicator	184
4.5.2	Replacing the air filter element	184
4.5.3	Secondary air filter element	185
4.6	Hydraulic system	186
4.6.1	Do a hydraulic oil-level check	186
4.6.2	Replace the hydraulic system fluid and filter	186
4.7	Continuously variable transmission	188
4.7.1	Transmission operating temperatures and fluid change intervals	188
4.7.2	Checking the transmission oil	188
4.7.3	Change the transmission oil	189
4.8	Lubricating the driveline and inspecting the U-joint	191
4.8.1	Inspecting and lubricating the engine to transmission driveline	191
4.8.2	Lubricating the transmission to rear axle driveline	192
4.9	Intercoolers	193
4.9.1	Heat exchangers	193
4.9.2	Cleaning the heat exchangers	193
4.10	Wheel and axle bearings	195
4.10.1	Lubricating the front wheel bearing	195
4.10.2	Tag axle bearing bolts and lubricating the tag axle fittings — if equipped	195
4.11	Steering	196
4.11.1	Steering cylinder	196
4.12	Rear axle	197
4.12.1	Cleaning the breather for the rear axle	197
4.12.2	Do a check of the rear axle oil	197
4.12.3	Break-in the rear axle	198
4.12.4	Change the rear axle oil	198
4.13	Brake maintenance	200

4.13.1	Lubricating the brake slack adjuster	200
4.13.2	Brake air lines	200
4.13.3	Park brake	200
4.13.4	Checking the service brake system	200
4.13.5	Checking the automatic slack adjusters	201
4.13.6	Manually adjusting the automatic slack adjusters	202
4.14	Wheels	203
4.14.1	Removing the front wheel	203
4.14.2	Installing the front wheel	204
4.14.3	Removing the rear wheel	206
4.14.4	Installing the rear wheel	207
4.14.5	Tightening the wheel mounting hardware	207
4.15	Tires	208
4.15.1	Inflating the tire	208
4.15.2	Replacing the tire	208
4.15.3	Tire charts	208
4.16	Cabin filters and windscreen wipers	211
4.16.1	Cab air filters and the windscreen washer reservoir	211
4.16.2	Maintaining the cab air filter	211
4.16.2.1	Maintaining the primary fresh air filter	211
4.16.2.2	Maintaining the secondary fresh air filter	211
4.16.2.3	Maintaining the recirculation air filter	212
4.16.2.4	Cleaning the cab filter element	212
4.16.3	Cab air filters	212
4.16.3.1	Removing the primary fresh air filter	212
4.16.3.2	Installing the primary fresh air filter	213
4.16.3.3	Removing the secondary fresh air filter	213
4.16.3.4	Installing the secondary fresh air filter	215
4.16.3.5	Removing the recirculation air filter	215
4.16.3.6	Installing the recirculation air filter	217
4.16.4	Windscreen wiper blade	217
4.16.5	Filling the windscreen washer reservoir	217
4.17	Cab mounts	218
4.17.1	Checking the cab mounting bolts, rubber mounts, and air ride suspension	218
4.17.2	Checking the cab mounting bolts and rubber mounts	218
4.18	Electrical system	219
4.18.1	Batteries	219
4.18.1.1	Battery box components	219
4.18.1.2	Battery disconnect switch lever	220
4.18.1.3	Removing the battery terminal connection	221
4.18.2	Jump starting the battery	221
4.18.3	Locating the fuse panel	222
4.18.4	Fuse locations	223
4.19	Cab seat preventative maintenance	226
4.19.1	Lubricating the seat adjusters	226
4.19.2	Armrest mechanism	226
4.20	Paint and decals	227
4.20.1	Safety treads	227
4.21	Hand rinse tank and pressure washer	228
4.21.1	Removing the hand rinse tank	228
4.21.2	Installing the hand rinse tank	228
4.21.3	Pressure washer	228
4.21.3.1	Pressure washer input water supply	228
4.21.3.2	Before starting the pressure washer	229
4.21.3.3	Priming the pressure washer pump	229
4.21.3.4	General care of the pressure washer pump	229
4.21.3.5	Pressure washer pump storage in freezing conditions	229

4.21.3.6 Operating the pressure washer	229
4.21.3.7 Changing the pressure washer pump motor oil	230
4.21.3.8 Changing the pressure washer strainer	230
4.21.3.9 Winterizing the pressure washer system	231
4.21.3.10 During system changeovers	231
4.22 Application system	232
4.22.1 System installation	232
5 Troubleshooting	233
5.1 Engine	235
5.1.1 Low diesel exhaust fluid (DEF)/AdBlue® level	239
5.2 Transmission	240
5.3 Electrical system	242
5.4 Hydraulic system	243
5.5 Parking brake troubleshooting	244
5.6 Operation	245
5.7 Cab	246
5.8 Fault codes	247
5.8.1 Engine control system error and fault codes	247
5.8.2 Transmission error and fault codes	263
5.8.3 DCC3 error and fault codes	266
5.8.4 Chassis error and fault codes	267
6 Specifications	273
6.1 Machine specifications	275
6.2 Machine dimensions	278
7 Index	283

1. Safety

1.1 A word to the operator	13
1.1.1 Important safety information	14
1.1.2 Safety alert symbol	14
1.1.3 Safety messages	15
1.1.4 Informational messages	15
1.1.5 General hazard information	15
1.2 Prepare for operation	17
1.2.1 Mounting and dismounting the machine	17
1.2.2 Before starting the engine	17
1.2.3 Engine starting	18
1.2.4 Before operating the machine	18
1.2.5 Operating the machine	18
1.2.6 Operator station	19
1.2.7 Parking the machine	19
1.2.8 Exiting the cab in an emergency	20
1.2.9 Safety lamps and marking devices use	20
1.2.10 Rooding on public roads	20
1.2.11 Operating on a slope	21
1.2.12 Electrical storm injury prevention	21
1.3 Maintenance and service	22
1.3.1 Maintenance safety	22
1.3.2 Wear protective clothing	26
1.3.3 Fire prevention and first aid	26
1.3.4 Proper disposal of waste	27
1.3.5 Shield and guards	27
1.3.6 Support the machine correctly	28
1.3.7 Asbestos information	28
1.3.8 Pressurized air	28
1.3.9 Cut and crushing prevention	28
1.3.10 Boom safety	29
1.3.11 Fuel safety	29
1.3.12 Hydraulic safety	29
1.3.13 High pressure leaks	30
1.3.14 Chemical safety	30
1.3.15 Engine safety	32
1.3.16 Battery safety	34
1.3.17 Tire safety	34
1.3.18 Avoid eye contact with radar	35
1.3.19 Exhaust fumes	35
1.3.20 Electrical power lines overhead	36
1.3.21 Towing	36
1.3.22 Modifications	36
1.3.23 Mobile radio installation	36
1.3.24 Safety signs	36
1.4 Safety signs	38
1.4.1 Overhead electrical power lines	39
1.4.2 Starter bypass	39
1.5 Cab safety signs	40
1.5.1 Operator's manual	41
1.5.2 Park brake	41

1.5.3 Bystander alert	41
1.5.4 Crushing hazard	41
1.5.5 Fall off hazard	42
1.5.6 Seatbelt	42
1.5.7 No passengers	42
1.6 Chassis safety signs	43
1.6.1 Hot pressurized coolant	44
1.6.2 Rotating blades	44
1.6.3 High pressurized fluid	45
1.6.4 Ether	45
1.6.5 Belt entanglement	46
1.6.6 Electrocution hazard	46
1.6.7 Radar	46
1.6.8 Crushing hazard	47
1.7 Informational signs	48
1.7.1 Informational - Tiedown	49
1.7.2 Ultra low sulfur diesel fuel	49
1.7.3 Informational - Cab filter #1	49
1.7.4 Informational - Hand wash	49
1.7.5 Informational - Battery terminals	50
1.7.6 Informational - Cab filter #3	50
1.7.7 Informational - Cab filter #2 and washer bottle	50
1.7.8 Informational - Manufacturer plate	50
1.7.9 Informational - Alternate exit	51
1.7.10 Informational - Outlet voltage and maximum amperage	51
1.7.11 Informational - Hydraulic oil level	51
1.8 Informational electrical signs	52
1.8.1 Informational - Power distribution module	52
1.8.2 Informational - Upper electrical panel	53
1.8.3 Informational - Lower electrical panel	54
1.8.4 Informational - Chassis electrical panel	55

1.1 A word to the operator

It is your responsibility to read and understand the safety section in this manual and the manual for all attachments before operating this machine. Remember you are the key to safety. Good safety practices not only protect you, but also the people around you.

Study the content in this manual and make the content a working part of your safety program. Keep in mind that this safety section is written only for this type of machine. Practice all other usual and customary safe working precautions, and above all remember - safety is your responsibility. You can prevent serious injury or death.

This safety section is intended to point out some of the basic safety situations that may be encountered during the normal operation and maintenance of your machine. This section also suggests possible ways of dealing with these situations. This section is not a replacement for other safety practices featured in other sections of this manual.

Personal injury or death may result if these precautions are not followed.

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

Do not let anyone operate the machine without instruction and training.

For your personal safety and the personal safety of others, follow all safety precautions and instructions found in the manuals and on safety signs affixed to the machine and all attachments.

Use only approved attachments and equipment.

Make sure your 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.

**CAUTION:**

If any attachments used on this equipment have a separate Operator Manual, see that manual for other important safety information.

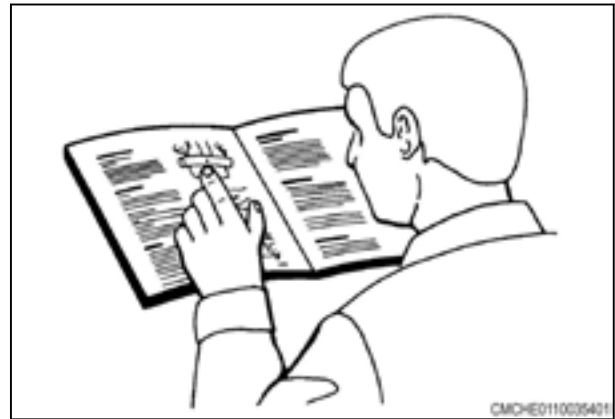


Fig. 1

1.1.1 Important safety information

Most personal injuries which occur during machine operation, maintenance or repair are caused by failure to obey basic safety rules and precautions. Usually, an injury can be avoided by recognizing dangerous situations before an injury occurs.

The operator must be alert to possible hazards and have the necessary training, skills, and tools to do these functions correctly.



WARNING:

Incorrect operation, lubrication, maintenance or repair of the machine can be dangerous and can cause injury or death.

Do not operate or do any lubrication, maintenance or repair on the machine, until reading and understanding the operation, lubrication, maintenance and repair information.



WARNING:

Safety precautions and warnings are provided in this manual and on machine. If these hazard warnings are not heeded, bodily injury or death can occur to the operator or others.

Not every possible circumstance involving a potential hazard can be anticipated. Warnings in this publication and on the machine are not all-inclusive. If a tool, procedure, work method, or operating method not specifically recommended is used, make sure it is safe for the operator and others.

Make sure the machine will not be damaged or made dangerous by lubrication, maintenance or repair procedures selected. Information, specifications, and illustrations in this publication are on the basis of information available at the time publication was written.

Specifications, torques, pressures, measurements, adjustments, illustrations and other items can change at any time. These changes can change the service given to the machine. Get the complete and most current information before starting any job. Local dealer has most current information available.



WARNING:

When replacement parts are required for this machine, use only AGCO replacement parts or parts with equivalent specifications including, but not limited to, dimensions, type, strength and material. Failure to heed this warning can cause early failures, product damage, personal injury or death.

1.1.2 Safety alert symbol

The safety alert symbol means Attention! Become Alert! Your Safety Is Involved!

Look for the safety alert symbol both in this manual and on safety signs on this machine. The safety alert symbol will direct your attention to information that involves your safety and the safety of others.



Fig. 2

1.1.3 Safety messages

The words DANGER, WARNING or CAUTION are used with the safety alert symbol. Learn to recognize these safety alerts and follow the recommended precautions and safety practices.



DANGER:
Indicates an imminently hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in **DEATH OR VERY SERIOUS INJURY**.



WARNING:
Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in **DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY**.



CAUTION:
Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in **MINOR INJURY**.



Fig. 3

1.1.4 Informational messages

The words important and note are not related to personal safety, but are used to give additional information and tips for operating or servicing this equipment.

IMPORTANT: *Identifies special instructions or procedures which, if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of the machine, process, or its surroundings*

NOTE: *Identifies points of particular interest for more efficient and convenient repair or operation.*

1.1.5 General hazard information



CAUTION:
Carefully read the operator's manual before operating the machine. See all instructions and safety rules when operating or doing maintenance.



Fig. 4

1. Safety

Do not start the engine until the area is free of personnel. Honk the horn two times to alert others. This will help in avoiding personal injury because machine movement can occur.

Know the width of the equipment to keep correct clearance when operating the machine near fences or near boundary obstacles.

Wear a hard hat, protective glasses, and other protective equipment, as required.

Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry that can catch on controls or on other parts of the machine.

Make sure that all protective guards and all covers are attached in position on the machine.



Fig. 5

Keep the machine free from unwanted material. Remove debris, oil, tools, and other items from the deck, from walkways, and from steps.

Secure lunch boxes, tools, and other loose items that are not a part of the machine.

Know the appropriate work location hand signals and the personnel that are authorized to give the hand signals. Get hand signals from one person only.

Never put maintenance fluids into glass containers. Drain all liquids into an approved container.

Discard any drained fluids and discard any filter elements according to local regulations.

Use all cleaning solutions with precaution.

Report all necessary repairs.

Do not let untrained or not approved personnel on the machine.

Do not smoke when servicing an air conditioner. Also, do not smoke if refrigerant gas can be present. Inhaling the fumes that are released from a flame that contacts air conditioner refrigerant can cause bodily harm or death.

Inhaling gas from air conditioner refrigerant through a lighted cigarette can cause bodily harm or death.

Unless being instructed differently, complete the maintenance under the following conditions:

- Turn the battery disconnect switch to "off" position.
- The machine is parked on level ground.
- Implements are lowered to the ground.
- Transmission control lever is in the park position.
- The engine is stopped.
- The engine start switch is turned off and the switch key is removed.
- The machine has cooled down.

Any additional precautions must be observed based on the conditions and environment where the machine is being used.

1.2 Prepare for operation

Read and understand all operating instructions and precautions in this manual before operating or servicing the machine.

Make sure you know and understand the positions and operations of all controls. Make certain all controls are in neutral and the park brake is applied before starting the machine.

Make certain all people are well away from your area of work before starting and operating the machine. Check and learn all controls in an area clear of people and obstacles before starting your work. Be aware of the machine size and have enough space available to allow for operation. Never operate the machine at high speeds in crowded places.

Emphasize the importance of using correct procedures when working around and operating the machine. Do not let children or unqualified persons operate the machine. Keep others, especially children, away from your area of work. Do not permit others to ride on the machine.

Make sure the machine is in the proper operating condition as stated in the Operator Manual. Make sure the machine has the correct equipment required by local regulations.

1.2.1 Mounting and dismounting the machine

Mount the machine and dismount the machine only at locations that have steps and/or hand holds. Before mounting the machine, clean the steps and the hand holds. Inspect the stairs and hand holds. Make any necessary repairs.

When dismounting the machine, descend the steps backwards, and maintain a three-point contact with the steps and hand holds. Three-point contact is two feet and one hand or one foot and two hands.

Never mount a moving machine. Never dismount a moving machine. Never jump off the machine except in an emergency.

Do not carry tools or supplies when you try to mount the machine or when you try to dismount the machine. Use a hand line to pull equipment onto the platform.

Do not use any controls as hand holds when you enter the operator compartment or when you exit the operator compartment.

1.2.2 Before starting the engine

Start the engine only from the operator compartment. Never short across the starter terminals or batteries. Shorting can damage electrical system or cause unexpected machine movement.

Adjust the seat so full pedal travel can be achieved with operator's back against seat back.

Make sure the machine is equipped with a lighting system sufficient for job conditions. Make sure all machine lights are working properly.

Before starting the engine or moving the machine, make sure no one is under, around or on machine. Make sure area is free of personnel.

To honk horn the key must be turned to "run" to enable the horn. As a warning honk horn twice, to alert others.



Fig. 6

1.2.3 Engine starting

Diesel engine exhaust contains products of combustion which can be dangerous to your health. Always start and operate the engine in a well ventilated area. If operating the engine in an closed area, vent the exhaust to the outside.

When turning the steering wheel when the engine is operating, the machine will not turn with the transmission control lever in the NEUTRAL position. The wheels will change direction but not rotate.

Do not start the engine until the area is free of personnel.

1.2.4 Before operating the machine

Clear all personnel from the machine and from the area.

Clear all obstacles from the machine's path. Be aware of hazards (wires, ditches, and so on).

Make sure that all the windows are clean.

Secure the door in the closed position.

Adjust the rear view mirrors for the best visibility near the machine. Make sure that the horn, the backup alarm (if equipped), and all other warning devices are working correctly.

Fasten the seat belt securely, low around the operator's hips.

1.2.5 Operating the machine

Only operate the machine from the operator's seat. Wear the seat belt while operating the machine. Only operate the controls while the engine is operating.

Check for correct operation of all controls and protective devices while operating the machine slowly in an open area.

Make sure that no one will be endangered before moving the machine.

Report damage that was observed during operation of the machine. Make necessary repairs.

Do not operate the machine near an overhang, near the edge of a cliff, or near the edge of an excavation.

Be careful to avoid any ground condition which can cause the machine to tilt.

A rollover of the machine can occur when operating on hills, on banks, or on slopes. A rollover of the machine can also occur when moving across ditches, ridges, or other obstacles.

When possible, operate the machine up slopes and down slopes. Avoid operating the machine across the slope.

Keep the machine under control. Do not overload the machine more than capacity.

Never straddle a wire cable. Never let other personnel straddle a wire cable.

Know the maximum dimensions of the machine.

When operating on icy roads, decrease travel speed.

After operating in muddy conditions, let sufficient time for the tires to eject debris and moisture before making high speed maneuvers. Tires that are wet and muddy can impede the machine's steering.

If stability of the machine is noticeably reduced, decrease travel speed.

Select a range that will control machine speed when moving down a hill.

Downshift when braking to control machine speed.

Wear a seat belt always.

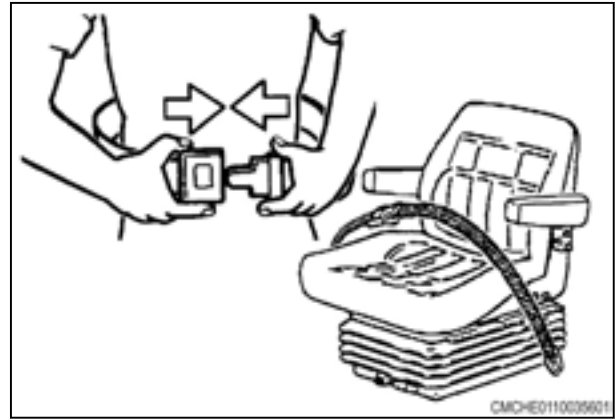


Fig. 7

Make sure the operator station and the steps areas are clean and dry to help prevent personal injuries.

Tighten all wheel bolts to correct specifications before operating the machine.

Never let passengers on, or in the machine when the machine is in operation.

Stop the machine and turn off the engine before inspecting damage if an accident occurs.

Stop the machine immediately if there is a failure in the engine, hydraulic system, or machine system.



Fig. 8

Do not turn the key switch to the OFF position until the machine is stopped and the machine is shutdown correctly.

Do not use the machine for transporting applicator product along public roads. Do not operate on the road loaded with product.

Never exit a moving machine.

When leaving the machine unattended, push the park brake switch and remove the key.

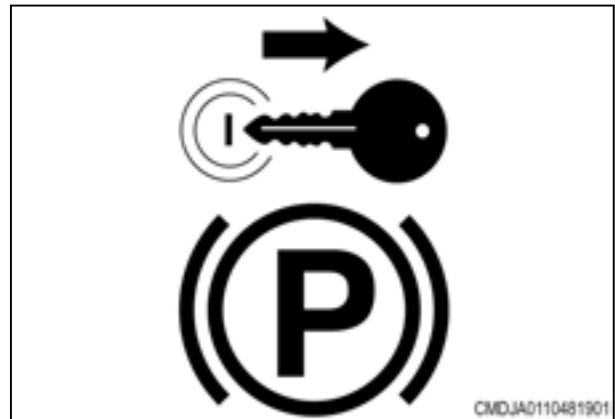


Fig. 9

1.2.6 Operator station

Do not drill holes or weld on the cab rollover protective structure. (ROPS)

Any modifications to the inner operator station must not extend into the operator space.

Any item brought into the cab must not extend into defined operator space. Secure loose items. Objects must not pose an impact hazard in rough terrain or if there is a rollover.

1.2.7 Parking the machine

Procedure

1. Park the machine on a level surface.

1. Safety

NOTE:

If parking on a grade, chock the machine's tires and apply the park brake.

2. Depress the Safety Hydraulic over Electric Lock-out (SHEL) switch or roading lockout switch.
3. Before stopping the engine, move the throttle control lever to the LOW IDLE position.
4. Run the engine at low idle speed for five minutes. This will let the turbocharger become cool.
5. Stop the engine. Turn the engine start switch to the OFF position and remove the engine start switch key.
6. Turn the battery disconnect switch to the OFF position.



Fig. 10

1.2.8 Exiting the cab in an emergency

Before starting the procedure

Understand the procedure to use the emergency exit from the right-hand side of the cab before operating the machine.

Procedure

1. Grab the hammer from the holder.
2. Smash the window.
3. Exit the cab through the window opening.



Fig. 11

1.2.9 Safety lamps and marking devices use

To increase visibility, use the safety lamps and marking devices provided with the machine. Use amber flashing warning lamps and turn signals whenever driving on public roads. Keep safety items and features in the correct working order. Replace any missing or damaged components immediately.

1.2.10 Rooding on public roads

WARNING:

The machine was built for applying chemicals and fertilizers in off-road use. Do not use the machine for transporting application product on public roads. Chemical spills result in environmental damage. A loaded machine driven on public roads has high risk of tire failure. Personal Injury can result.

Always walk around and visually inspect machine before rooding on public roads. As a warning, honk the horn twice before starting engine. Check for damage and/or faulty components that can fail and create a dangerous condition. Make sure all the machine systems operate correctly. Including, but not limited to:

front road lamps, tail and brake lamps, hazard warning lamps, park brake, horn, windscreen wiper and washer and rear view mirrors. Repair or replace any component not in correct working order.

Never drive at a speed causing the machine to bounce or lose control.

Obey all traffic rules. Operate the machine with hazard warning lamps on, unless prohibited by law. The use of road lamps while roading on public roads is the operator's responsibility.

1.2.11 Operating on a slope

Keep the machine in a lower range when going down slopes. Use the same range when going down a slope as used for going up the slope. Avoid holes, ditches and obstructions that can cause the machine to roll-over, especially on hillsides. Avoid sharp turns on hills.

Never drive near the edge of a gully or steep embankment.

1.2.12 Electrical storm injury prevention

When lightning is striking in the vicinity of the machine, the operator should not attempt to dismount or mount the machine.

If you are in the operator's station during an electrical storm, stay in the operator's station. If you are on the ground during an electrical storm, stay away from the machine.

1.3 Maintenance and service

Read and understand maintenance and safety instructions before performing any maintenance procedures.

Any maintenance procedures and or repairs must only be done by trained personnel.

Never change any equipment or add attachments not approved by AGCO.



Fig. 12

1.3.1 Maintenance safety

Fully clean the work area, the machine, systems, and components before starting a job. Dirty and greasy areas can create work hazards.

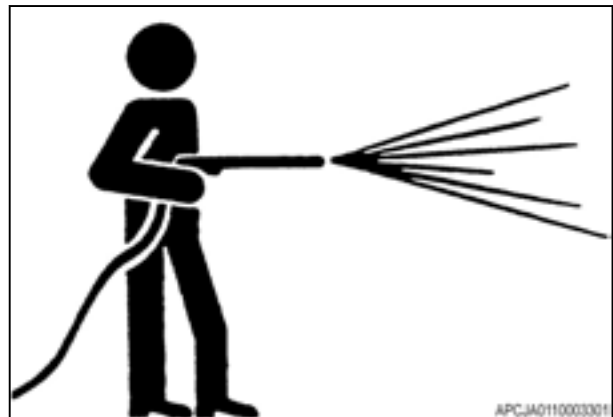


Fig. 13

Illuminate the working area correctly, adequately and safely.

Use correct safety lamps with wire safety cages. Exposed bulbs can ignite fluids.

Drain fluids in correct containers.

Never use beverage containers that can mislead and result in personnel drinking from them.



Fig. 14

Make-shift tools and procedures can create safety hazards. Use only the correct equipment and procedures.

Use power tools only to loosen threaded parts and fasteners.

Use only SAE tools with SAE fasteners and metric tools with metric fasteners.



Fig. 15

Never support the machine on cinder blocks, hollow tiles or supports that can crumble.

Never work under a machine that is only supported by a jack.

Always use wheel chocks.



Fig. 16

Lifting incorrectly can cause injury or machine damage.

Follow the procedures recommended in the proper manual for removal and installation of components of this machine, systems or components.



Fig. 17

1. Safety

Avoid High-Pressure Fluids

Releasing fluid or fluid leaking from the hydraulic system or the fuel injection system under high pressure can be very hard to see. The fluid can go into the skin causing serious injury.

Fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours. If not removed immediately, serious infection or reaction can develop. Go immediately to a doctor who knows about this type of injury.

The machine must be stopped and cooled before checking fluids. Use caution when removing radiator caps, plugs, grease fittings or pressure taps.

Never open pressure lines when they are under pressure. Release all pressure before doing maintenance or repairs on any pressurized system.

Prevent the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections securely before applying pressure.

When searching for leaks, use a piece of wood or cardboard. Protect hands and body from high pressure fluids. Do not use your hands.

Never open hydraulic lines or fuel lines when they are under pressure. Hydraulic fluid or diesel fuel under pressure can cut the skin, cause bad burns, eye injury, skin irritation, or gangrene.

If an accident does occur, get medical help immediately if any personnel are injured by hydraulic fluid or fuel.

Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene can occur.

Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury must refer to a knowledgeable medical source.

Never heat by welding, soldering or using a torch near pressurized fluid lines or other flammable materials.

Pressurized lines can be accidentally cut when heat goes beyond the immediate flame area from torch cutting or arch welding.

Flammable spray can be generated by heating near pressurized fluid lines, resulting in severe burns to personnel and bystanders.



Fig. 18

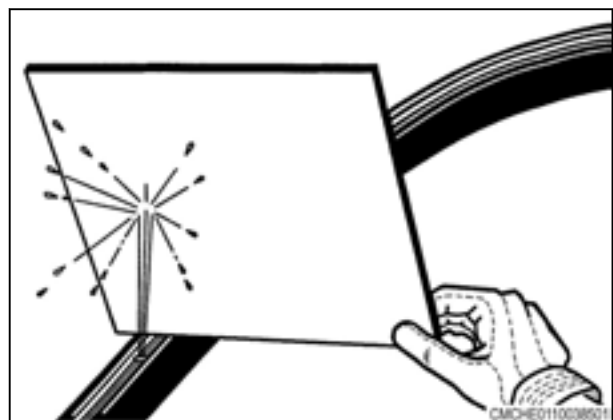


Fig. 19



Fig. 20

Rapid release of fluids from pressurized cooling systems can cause serious burns.

Shut off the engine. Remove the filler cap only when the filler cap is cool enough to touch with bare hands. Slowly, loosen the filler cap to the first stop to relieve any pressure before removing the cap completely.



Fig. 21

Electrical storage batteries give off highly flammable hydrogen gas. Keep sparks and flames away from the battery.

Do not lay tools or other conductive materials on a battery.

Be careful when connecting booster cables to the machine. Electrical component damage or battery explosion can result if booster cables are not installed correctly.

Sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte is poisonous. The acid is strong enough to burn skin, eat holes in clothing, and cause blindness if splashed into eyes.

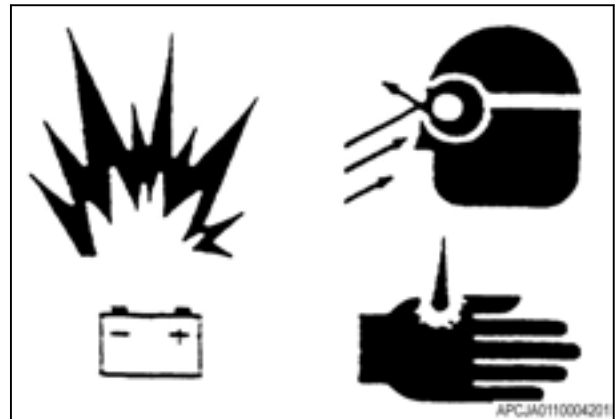


Fig. 22

If acid contacts eyes, skin or clothing, flush with water immediately. If eye contact occurs, flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.

If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

Battery posts, terminals and other battery parts contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands carefully after handling a battery.

Never weld on a wheel or rim that has a tire on it.

Never try to mount or remove a tire unless using the correct equipment. A tire safety cage, instructions, and training are necessary to do the work safely. Failure to follow the correct procedures when mounting a tire on a wheel or rim can cause an explosion and serious injury.

Tire repair procedures must be done by trained and approved personnel.

Before adding air to a tire, inspect the tire and wheel for any signs of damage. Do not attempt to fill if damage is noticed. Have trained and approved personnel make repairs immediately.

See additional instruction in the tire safety section.



Fig. 23

1. Safety

Stay away from potentially toxic fumes and dust. Dangerous fumes can be generated when paint is heated by welding, soldering or using a torch.

Always work outside or in a well ventilated area. Discard paint and solvent correctly.

Always remove paint before welding or heating. Wear an approved respirator while sanding or grinding paint. Avoid breathing the dust.

If using solvent or paint stripper, remove the stripper with soap and water before welding. Remove solvent or paint stripper containers and other flammable material from the area. Let fumes disperse before welding or heating.

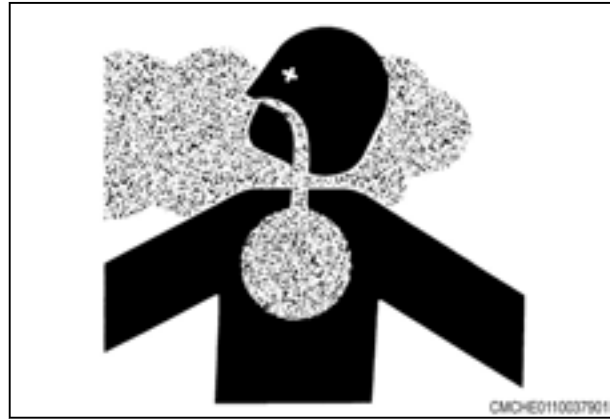


Fig. 24

1.3.2 Wear protective clothing

Wear close fitting clothing and the proper safety equipment required.

Wear suitable hearing protection such as ear muffs or ear plugs to protect against loud noises.

Prolonged exposure to high noise levels can cause hearing impairment.

Operating equipment requires operator's full attention. Never wear headphones while operating machine.



Fig. 25

1.3.3 Fire prevention and first aid

Be prepared for emergencies.

Keep a first aid kit handy for treatment of minor cuts and scratches.

Always carry one or more fire extinguishers of the correct type. Check fire extinguishers regularly as instructed by the manufacturer. Make sure fire extinguishers are properly charged and in operating condition.

Due to the nature of the crops this machine will operate in, the risk of fire is of concern. Use a water type fire extinguisher or other water source for a fire in crop.

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

Mount fire extinguishers within easy reach of where fires can occur.

Frequently remove accumulated crop material from the machine and check for overheated components. Check the machine daily for any



Fig. 26

noises that are not normal. Such noises could indicate a failed component that can cause excess heat.

If any flame cutting, welding, arc welding, or grinding is to be done on the machine or attachments, make sure to clear any crop material or debris from around the area. Make sure the area below the work area is clear of any flammable material as falling molten metal or sparks can ignite the material.

If fire occurs stand upwind and away from smoke from the fire.



Fig. 27

1.3.4 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.

1.3.5 Shield and guards

All shields and guards must be in the correct position and in good condition.

Do not open, remove, or put your hand behind shields while the engine in operation. Belts and components that turn can cause entanglement, which can cause injury and death. Keep away from the components that turn.



Fig. 28

1. Safety

Do not operate the machine with the drive shaft shields open or removed. Entanglement in drive shafts that turn can cause injury or death. Keep away from the components that turn.

Make sure guards that turn are free.



Fig. 29

1.3.6 Support the machine correctly

Never support the machine on cinder blocks, hollow tiles or supports that can crumble.

Never work under a machine supported only by a jack. Use wheel chocks to prevent machine movement.



Fig. 30

1.3.7 Asbestos information

AGCO equipment and replacement parts are asbestos free. AGCO recommends the use of only correct AGCO replacement parts.

1.3.8 Pressurized air

Air under pressure can cause personal injury. When pressurized air is used for cleaning, wear a protective face shield, protective clothing and protective shoes.

The maximum air pressure for cleaning purposes must be below 205 kPa (30 psi).

1.3.9 Cut and crushing prevention

Support the equipment correctly when performing work below the equipment. Do not rely on the hydraulic cylinders to hold up the equipment. An implement can fall if a control lever is moved or if a hydraulic line breaks.

Never start the machine engine by shorting across the starter solenoid terminals. Machine movement can occur causing runovers .

Never make adjustments while the machine is moving or while the engine is operating.

Whenever there are attachment control linkages, the clearance in the linkage area will change with movement of the attachment.

Stay clear of all rotating parts and all moving parts.

Keep objects away from moving fan blades. The fan blades will throw objects and the fan blades can cut.

Do not use a wire tow cable that is kinked or frayed. Wear gloves when touching wire cable.

When hitting a retainer pin, the retainer pin can fly out causing personal injury. Make sure that there are no people in the area when hitting a retainer pin. To prevent eye injury, wear protective glasses when hitting a retainer pin.

Chips or other debris can fly off objects when hitting the objects. Make sure that others are clear of the area before hitting any object.

1.3.10 Boom safety

Make sure personnel or objects are not in the path of the booms before retracting or extending the booms. Make sure the path is clear before moving the machine.

Always know where the booms are. Be especially careful when near overhead power lines.

Retract and lock the booms before driving on public roads.

1.3.11 Fuel safety

Handle fuel with care: it is highly flammable. Clean up any spilled fuel immediately.

Never use diesel fuel, kerosene, gasoline or any flammable solvents for cleaning the machine or parts.

Reduce fire hazards by cleaning any accumulated trash, grease and debris from the machine.

Always have a multipurpose dry chemical fire extinguisher filled and available during machine operation and service, especially when adding fuel. Know how to use the fire extinguisher.

1.3.12 Hydraulic safety

The machine uses high-pressure fluids for operation. If injured by escaping fluid, seek medical attention immediately.

- Make sure that all components in the hydraulic system are clean and in good condition, and connections are tightened properly.
- Immediately replace any worn, cut, abraded, flattened or crimped hoses and/or steel lines.
- Wear proper hand and eye protection when searching for a high-pressure leak.
- Use a piece of wood or cardboard as a backstop to isolate any leaks.
- Never use your fingers or hands to search for leaks.
- Relieve system pressure before loosening any hydraulic lines or connections. Use extra care when working on hydraulic circuits containing accumulators. High pressure can exist long after the machine is shut down.
- Loosen connections slowly, keeping hands and fingers clear of loosened fittings.
- Tighten connections securely before applying pressure.
- Escaping fluid under high pressure can be almost invisible but can penetrate the skin.
- Consult a doctor immediately if you sustain an injury by escaping fluids. Serious reactions can quickly result.
- Do not attempt any makeshift repairs to the hydraulic lines, fitting, or hoses by using tape, clamps, or cements. Such repairs will fail suddenly, creating a hazardous condition.

1.3.13 High pressure leaks

Fluid leaking from the hydraulic system or the fuel injection system under high pressure can be very hard to see. The fluid can go into the skin causing serious injury.

Fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours. If not removed immediately, serious infection or reaction can develop. Go immediately to a doctor who knows about this type of injury.



Fig. 31

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

Relieve all pressure before loosening any hydraulic lines. Relieve the pressure by lowering raised equipment, shutting off accumulator valve, if equipped, and shutting off the engine. Tighten all connections securely before applying pressure.

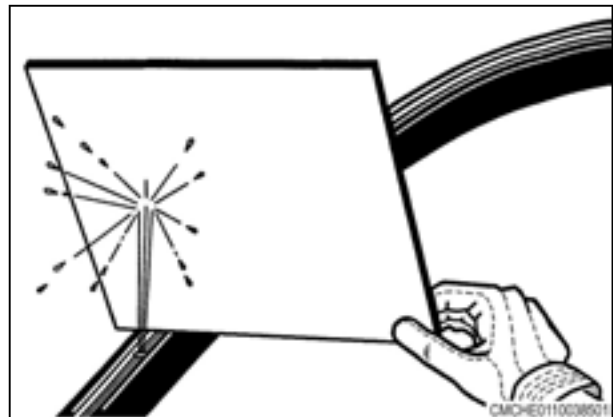


Fig. 32

1.3.14 Chemical safety



DANGER:

Chemical safety hazard. Personal injury or death can occur. Wear manufacturer recommended personal protective equipment when handling hazardous chemicals. Potentially dangerous chemicals used with the equipment include items such as fuel, lubricants, coolant, hydraulic fluid, paints and adhesives in addition to the agricultural chemicals being applied.

Always wear approved protective equipment and clothing recommended by the chemical manufacturer.

Before reloading the machine, wear personal protective equipment as required by pesticide use instructions and the chemical manufacturer recommendations. Before entering the cab, remove protective equipment. Store protective equipment outside the cab in a closed box or another type of sealable container. Clean any shoes or boots to remove soil or other contaminants before entering the cab.

If dangerous chemicals come in contact with the body, wash immediately according to the chemical manufacturer's recommendations.



Fig. 33

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