SERVICE MANUAL

TL 75 / TL 85 / TL 95

POWER SHUTTLE - Tractor

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SERVICE MANUAL

TL75E Power shuttle 12x12, new cab [HCCZTL75EFC438462 -], TL75E Power shuttle 12x12, without cab [HCCZTL75EFC438462 -], TL85E Power shuttle 12x12, without cab [HCCZTL85EFC438462 -], TL85E Power shuttle 12x12, new cab [HCCZTL85EFC438462 -], TL95E Power shuttle 12x12, without cab [HCCZTL95EFC438462 -], TL95E Power shuttle 12x12, new cab [HCCZTL95EFC438462 -]

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Link Product / Engine

Product	Market Product	Engine
TL75E Power shuttle 12x12, cabine nova [HCCZTL75EFC438462 -]	Latin America	8045.05.260
TL75E Power shuttle 12x12, sem cabine [HCCZTL75EFC438462 -]	Latin America	8045.05.260
TL85E Power shuttle 12x12, sem cabine [HCCZTL85EFC438462 -]	Latin America	8045.05.260
TL85E Power shuttle 12x12, cabine nova [HCCZTL85EFC438462 -]	Latin America	8045.25.260
TL95E Power shuttle 12x12, sem cabine [HCCZTL95EFC438462 -]	Latin America	8045.05.260
TL95E Power shuttle 12x12, cabine nova [HCCZTL95EFC438462 -]	Latin America	8045.25.262

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INTRODUCTION

(*) See content for specific models

Advice

All repair and maintenance works listed in this manual must be carried out only by qualified dealership personnel, strictly complying with the instructions given; and using, whenever possible, the special tools.

Anyone who carries out the above operations without complying with the procedures shall be responsible for the subsequent damages.

The manufacturer and all the organizations of it's distribution chain, including - without limitation - national, regional, or local dealers, reject any responsibility for damages due to the anomalous behavior of parts and/or components not approved by the manufacturer himself, including those used for the servicing or repair of the product manufactured or marketed by the manufacturer. In any case, no warranty is given or attributed on the product manufactured or marketed by the manufacturer in case of damages due to an anomalous behavior of parts and/or components not approved by the manufacturer.

The information in this manual is up-to-date at the date of the publication. It is the policy of the manufacturer for continuous improvement. Some information could not be updated due to modifications of a technical or commercial type, as well as to suit the laws and regulations of different countries.

In case of questions, refer to your Sales and Service Networks.

International symbols

TL75E	LA
TL85E	LA
TL95E	LA

As a guide to the operation of the machine, various universal symbols have been utilized on the instruments, controls, switches, and fuse box. The symbols are shown below with an indication of their meaning.


Heater plug for cold start


Turning signal


Power Take-Off (PTO)


Reaction control


Alternator charging

KAM Activated memory

N Transmission in neutral


Accessories socket


Fuel Level


Turn signals


Creeper selection


Implement socket


Automatic fuel shut-off

Turn signals - one trailer


Low speed selection

Percentage slip


Engine speed (rpm x 100)

Turn signals - two trailers


High speed selection


Raising of the hydraulic lift


Hour meter


Wind shield washer


Road speed


Rear hitch lower


Engine Oil Pressure


Windscreen wash wipe


Differential Lock


Hydraulic lift height threshold


Engine Coolant Temperature


Heating temperature control


Rear axle oil temperature


Hydraulic lift disabled


Coolant Level


Cab recirculation fan


Trans Oil Pressure


Transmission filters and hydraulic filters


Machine lights


Air conditioner


Auxiliary Front Wheel Drive (AFWD) operated


Remote control valve extension


Main beam head


Air Filter Restriction


Warning!


Remote control valve command retraction


Dip Beam

Parking brake


Danger warning lights


Remote control valve flotation


Work lamps


Brake fluid level


Variable control


Malfunction! See Operator's


Stop Lamp


Trailer brake


Pressurized! Open carefully


Malfunction! (alternative symbol)


Horn


Warning! Corrosive substance


Position control


Brake fluid level


Trans Oil Pressure

Safety rules

Standard safety precautions

Be informed and notify personnel of the laws in force regulating safety, and provide documentation available for consultation.

- Keep working areas as clean as possible.
- Ensure that working areas are provided with emergency boxes. They must be clearly visible and always contain adequate sanitary equipment.
- Fire extinguishers must be properly identified and always be clear of obstructions. Their efficiency must be checked on a regular basis and personnel must be trained on proper interventions and priorities.
- Keep all emergency exits free of obstructions and clearly marked.
- Smoking in working areas subject to fire danger must be strictly prohibited.

Prevention of injury

- Wear suitable work attire and safety glasses with no jewelry such as rings and chains when working close to engines and equipment in motion.
- Wear safety gloves and goggles when performing the following operations:
  - Topping off or changing lubrication oils.
  - Using compressed air or liquids at a pressure greater than **2 bar** (**29 psi**).
- Wear a safety helmet when working close to hanging loads or equipment working at head level.
- Always wear safety shoes and fitting clothes.
- Use protection cream for hands.
- Change wet clothes as soon as possible.
- In the presence of voltages exceeding **48 – 60 V**, verify the efficiency of the ground and mass electrical connections. Ensure that hands and feet are dry and use isolating foot boards. Workers should be properly trained to work with electricity.
- Do not smoke or start an open flame close to batteries and any fuel material.
- Place soiled rags with oil, diesel fuel or solvents in specially provided anti-fire containers.
- Do not use any tool or equipment for any use other than what it was originally intended for. Serious injury may occur.
- If running an engine indoors, make sure there is a sufficient exhaust fan in use to eliminate exhaust fumes.

During maintenance

- Never open the filler cap of the cooling system when the engine is hot. High temperature liquid at operating pressure could result in serious danger and risk of burn. Wait until the temperature decreases under **50 °C** (**122 °F**).
- Never add coolant to an overheated engine and use only appropriate liquids.
- Always work when the engine is turned off. Certain circumstances require maintenance on a running engine. Be aware of all the risks involved with such an operation.
- Always use adequate and safe containers for engine fluids and used oil.
- Keep engine clean of any spilled fluids such as oil, diesel fuel, and or chemical solvents.
- Use of solvents or detergents during maintenance may emit toxic vapors. Always keep working areas aerated. Wear a safety mask if necessary.
- Do not leave soiled rags that may contain any flammable substances close to the engine.
- Always use caution when starting an engine after any work has been performed. Be prepared to cut off intake air in case of engine runaway.
- Never disconnect the batteries while the engine is running.
- Disconnect the batteries prior to performing any work on the equipment.

- Disconnect the batteries to place a load on them with a load tester.
- After any work is performed, verify that the battery clamp polarity is correct and that the clamps are tight and safe from accidental short circuit and oxidation.
- Before disconnecting any pipelines (pneumatic, hydraulic, fuel pipes, etc.), verify that all pressure has been released. Take all necessary precautions bleeding and draining residual pressure. Always wear the proper safety equipment.
- Do not alter the lengths of any wires.
- Do not connect any electronic service tool to the engine electrical equipment unless specifically approved by NEW HOLLAND.
- Do not modify the fuel system or hydraulic system unless approved by NEW HOLLAND. Any unauthorized modification will compromise warranty assistance and may affect engine operation and life span.

For engine equipped with an electronic control unit

- Do not weld on any part of the equipment without removing the control unit.
- Remove the in case of work requiring heating over **80 °C** (**176 °F**).
- Do not paint the components and the electronic connections.
- Do not alter any data filed in the electronic control unit driving the engine. Any manipulation or alteration of electronic components will void engine warranty assistance and may affect the correct working order and life span of the engine.

Respect of the Environment

- Respect of the environment should be of primary importance. Take all necessary precautions to ensure personnel's safety and health.
- Inform the personnel of the laws regarding the dispensing of used engine fluids.
- Handle batteries with care, storing them in a well ventilated environment and within anti-acid container.

Safety rules

General safety regulations

General Aspects

- Strictly follow repair and maintenance procedures.
- Do not wear rings, wrist watches, jewelry, accessories, unbuttoned items of clothing, unsecured clothing like ties, torn clothing, scarves, or open jackets or shirts with open zippers that could get caught in moving parts. Use approved safety clothing, such as anti-slip footwear, sleeves, protective goggles, helmets, etc.
- Wear safety goggles with side shields when cleaning parts using compressed air.
- Worn or damaged cables and chains are not reliable. Do not use these elements in lifting or towing operations.
- Use regulation safety equipment, such as approved eye protection, helmets, clothes, sleeves, and special footwear whenever you are welding. All individuals near the welding process must use regulation eye protection. Never look at the welding arc without using suitable eye protection.
- Never perform any repairs on the machine if there is someone in the operator seat, except when the person is a qualified operator who is helping with the service to be performed.
- Never operate the machine or use accessories from a place other than the operator seat or next to the machine when operating the fender switches.
- Never perform any operations on the machine with the engine running, except when specifically instructed to do so. Shut down the engine and release all the pressure from the hydraulic circuits before removing covers, cases, valves, etc.
- You must conduct all repair and maintenance operations with the utmost care and attention.
- Disconnect the batteries and put warning labels on all of the controls to warn that the machine is being repaired. Lock the machine and all the equipment that you remove.
- Never check or fill the fuel tank or batteries or use starting fluid when you are smoking or near a naked flame, because these fluids are flammable.
- The fuel filling gun must remain in contact with the filler neck. Maintain the contact until the fuel stops flowing into the tank in order to avoid sparks caused by static electricity build-up.
- To transport a faulty machine, use a trailer or a low loader platform trolley, if available.
- To load and unload the machine from the mode of transportation, choose a flat area that offers firm support for the wheels of the truck or trailer. Securely fasten the machine to the platform of the trailer or truck, in accordance with the transporter’s requirements.
- Always use hoist mechanisms with an appropriate capacity for lifting or moving heavy components.
- Chains must always be securely fastened. The fastening device must have sufficient capacity to support the intended load. It is prohibited for bystanders to be near the fastening position.
- The work area must always be clean and dry. Clean it immediately if any water or oil is spilled.
- Never use gasoline, diesel, or other flammable liquids for cleaning. Use only non-toxic solvents.
- Do not allow cloths soaked with oil or grease to accumulate because they can cause a fire risk. Always keep these cloths in a metal container.

Starting

- Never start the engine in enclosed spaces that are not equipped with a suitable exhaust system or gas-extraction system.
- Never bring your head, body, arms, legs, feet, hands, or fingers close to fans or rotating belts.

Engine

- Always loosen the radiator cap slowly before removing it, in order to dissipate the system pressure. You must top up the coolant with the engine stopped.
- Do not fill up the fuel tank when the engine is running.
- Never adjust the fuel injection pump when the machine is in motion.

- Never lubricate the machine when the engine is running.

Electrical systems

- If it is necessary to use auxiliary batteries, you must connect the cables on both sides as follows: (+) to (+) and (-) to (-). Avoid causing the terminals to short circuit. The gas that the batteries release is highly flammable. During charging, leave the battery compartment open to improve ventilation. Avoid sparks and naked flames near the battery. Do not smoke.
- Do not charge the batteries in enclosed spaces.
- Always disconnect the batteries before carrying out any type of servicing on the electrical system.

Hydraulic system

- A little fluid coming out of a small bore could be almost invisible, but strong enough to penetrate the skin. For this reason, never use your hands to check for leaks. Instead, use a piece of cardboard or wood. If any fluid penetrates your skin, seek medical assistance immediately. Failure to seek immediate medical assistance could result in serious infections or dermatitis.
- Always read the system pressure using suitable gauges.

Wheels and tires

- Make sure that the tires are correctly inflated at the pressure specified by the manufacturer. Inspect the rims and tires regularly for any damage.
- Remain next to the tire when filling it with air.
- Only check the pressure when the platform is unloaded and the tires are cold, in order to prevent inaccurate readings caused by overpressure.
- Never cut or weld a rim with a full tire fitted.
- To remove the wheels, lock both the front and rear wheels of the machine. Lift the machine. Install stable and secure supports under the machine, as per the legislation in force.
- Deflate the tire before removing any objects that may be caught in the tire tread.
- Never inflate tires using flammable gases, as they could cause explosions and injure bystanders.

Remove and install

- Lift and handle all heavy components using hoist devices of appropriate capacity. You must suspend the parts using suitable hooks and slings. Use the hoist eyes provided for this purpose. Be careful if there are any bystanders near the hoisted load.

Safety rules

Health and safety precautions

Many of the procedures involved in machine maintenance and repair services involve physical hazards and other health risks. This section lists some of these hazardous procedures and the materials and equipment associated with them.

Acids and alkalis

Avoid splashing into your eyes and nose, or onto your skin and clothing. Wear suitable sleeves and protective goggles. Irritate and corrode the skin, eyes, nose, and throat. Causes burns. Do not inhale the fumes.

Adhesives and sealants

These are highly flammable. You must store them in no smoking areas. Use applicators when possible or secondary containers. The containers must be labeled.

Resin-based adhesives/sealants

Skin contact could result in irritation, dermatitis, and the absorption of toxic or harmful chemicals through the skin. Splashes could cause eye injuries. Ensure that there is adequate ventilation and avoid contact with the skin and the eyes. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation as volatile harmful or toxic chemicals may be released.

Anti-freeze

These are highly flammable. You must store them in no smoking areas.

Anti-freeze can be absorbed through the skin in toxic or harmful quantities. Ingesting anti-freeze can cause death and you must seek medical assistance immediately.

Chemicals – General

You must always take care when using and handling chemicals such as solvents, sealants, adhesives, paints, foam resins, battery acids, anti-freeze, brake fluid, oils and greases. They may be harmful, toxic, corrosive, irritant, or highly flammable. They may also emit hazardous fumes or dust.

Do

Remove chemicals from skin and clothing as soon as possible after contact. Change very dirty clothes and make provision for cleaning them.

Read and strictly adhere to the safety recommendations on the chemical containers.

When working with chemicals, wash before breaks, and before eating, smoking, drinking, or using the bathroom. Keep work areas clean, organized, and free of spillages. Store according to local and national legislation. Keep chemicals out of the reach of children.

Do not

Do not mix chemicals, except in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Some substances could form other chemical substances that are toxic or harmful, emit toxic or harmful fumes, or become explosive after mixing. Do not spray chemicals, especially solvent-based chemicals, in enclosed spaces.

Do not apply heat or flames to chemicals, except in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Some are highly flammable or could release toxic or harmful fumes.

Do not leave containers open. The fumes emitted could accumulate in toxic, harmful, or explosive concentrations. Some fumes are heavier than air and will accumulate in confined areas, trenches, etc. Do not put chemicals in un-marked containers.

Do not clean your hands or clothes with chemicals. Chemicals, particularly solvents and fuels, dry out the skin and can cause irritation and dermatitis. Some can be absorbed through the skin in toxic or harmful quantities.

Do not use empty containers to store other chemicals, except when they have been cleaned under supervision. Do not attempt to sniff or inhale chemicals. Rapid exposure to high concentrations of fumes can be toxic or harmful.

Anti-corrosive protective material

These materials are varied and you must follow the manufacturers' instructions. They may contain solvents, resins, petroleum derivatives, etc. You must avoid contact with the skin and the eyes. You must carry out spraying with adequate ventilation and never in enclosed spaces.

Post

Dust, powders, or clouds may be irritant, harmful, or toxic. Avoid inhaling the chemical powders or dusts that result from dry abrasion services. Use respiratory protection if ventilation is not adequate.

Electric shock

Electric shocks result from the use of faulty electrical equipment or from incorrect use.

You must keep electrical equipment in good condition and test it frequently.

Electrical equipment must be protected by a fuse with an appropriate nominal capacity.

Use low-voltage equipment (**110 volt**) for work lights and inspection lights, wherever possible. Use pneumatic equipment instead of electrical equipment wherever possible.

In the event of electrocution:

- Turn off the electricity before approaching the victim.
- If that is not possible, push or pull the victim away from the source of the electricity using a dry, non-conductive material.
- If you have been trained, start giving first aid.
- Seek medical assistance.

Exhaust fumes

These fumes contain asphyxiating, toxic or harmful chemical substances. You must only run engines in adequate extraction or general ventilation conditions, and never in enclosed spaces.

Fiber insulation

The fibrous nature of cut surfaces and edges can cause skin irritation. In general, the effect is physical and not chemical. You must take precautions to avoid excessive skin contact. Take care when organizing your work methods. Wear sleeves.

Fire

Many materials relating to vehicle repair are highly flammable. Some release toxic or harmful fumes when burned.

Scrupulously observe the fire prevention safety recommendations when storing and handling flammable materials or solvents, particularly in the vicinity of electrical equipment or welding processes.

Before using any electrical or welding equipment, ensure that there is no risk of fire. Always have an appropriate fire extinguisher nearby when using welding or heating equipment.

Foams – Polyurethane

See fire. Used for soundproofing. Cured foams used in seat cushions and finishes. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Components that have not reacted are irritants and could be harmful to the eyes and the skin. Wear sleeves and protective goggles. Individuals with chronic respiratory illnesses, asthma, bronchial problems, or a history of allergic illnesses must not work with or be in proximity to uncured materials.

Components, fumes, and aerosol clouds can cause irritation and sensitization reactions, and may be toxic or harmful. You must apply these materials with adequate respiratory protection and adequate ventilation. Do not remove the respirator when you have finished spraying. Keep the respirator on until the fumes and clouds disperse.

Burning uncured components and cured foams can generate toxic and harmful fumes. Do not permit smoking, the presence of naked flames, or the use of electrical equipment during the application of foam, and until the fumes/clouds have dispersed. The hot cutting of cured or partially cured foam must be performed in an environment with a ventilation system with extraction.

Kerosene (Paraffin)

Ingesting kerosene can cause irritation to the mouth and throat. The greatest danger from ingesting kerosene is the possibility of breathing it into the lungs. Liquid contact dries the skin and can cause irritation or dermatitis. Splashes on the skin and in the eyes cause mild irritation.

Avoid contact with the eyes and the skin as far as possible and ensure that there is adequate ventilation.

Fuel oil (diesel fuel)

When the quantities are large or the exposure period is long, skin contact with fuel oils with a high boiling point can cause serious skin diseases, including skin cancer.

Gas cylinders

See fire. In general, gases, such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon, and propane, are stored in cylinders with pressures of up to **140 bar** (**2000 lb/in2**). You need to take sufficient care when handling them to prevent physical damage to the cylinders and the valve accessories. The content of each cylinder must be clearly identified with suitable labels.

You must store the cylinders in a well-ventilated room, protected from ice, rain, and direct sunlight. You must not store combustible gases near to oxygen cylinders.

Be careful to prevent leaks from the cylinders and the gas lines, and to avoid ignition sources. Only qualified personnel may perform services using the cylinders.

General workshop equipment and tools

You must keep all equipment and tools in good condition and you must use the correct safety equipment whenever necessary.

Never use tools or equipment for any purpose other than that for which they are intended. Never overload equipment such as hoists, jacks, chassis bases and axles, or hoisting slings. The damage caused by overloading does not always appear immediately and could cause a fatal accident the next time that the equipment is used.

Do not use faulty or damaged equipment or tools, particularly high-speed equipment, such as emery wheels. A damaged emery wheel can disintegrate suddenly and cause serious injury. Use protective goggles whenever you use equipment for grinding, cutting, polishing, or sandblasting.

Oil test equipment, lubrication test equipment, and high-pressure air test equipment, in accordance with local legislation

Always keep high-pressure equipment in good condition and carry out regular maintenance, particularly on connections and fittings. Never point a high-pressure nozzle at the skin as the fluid can cause serious injuries.

Legal aspects

Various laws and regulations lay down the health and safety requirements for working with materials and equipment in workshops. Always observe the regulations and laws in force in the country in which you are working.

Workshops must comply with the relevant regulations and laws. Consult the local supervisory authorities or related government bodies if you are in any doubt.

Lubricants and greases

Avoid prolonged or recurrent contact with mineral oils, particularly used oils.

Thoroughly wash the skin after tasks using oil. Do not use gasoline, paraffin, or other solvents to remove oil from the skin. Lubricants and greases can cause mild eye irritation.

You must avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact by wearing protective clothing where necessary. Do not allow your work clothes to become contaminated with oil. Wash or dry clean work clothes regularly. Discard oil-soaked shoes.

Do not use used engine oil as a lubricant or for applications where it might come into contact with the skin.

Paints

You should preferably perform spraying in a ventilated cab with an exhaust system to remove the fumes and spray from the breathing area. Individuals working in cabs must use respiratory protection. Personnel carrying out small-scale repair work must use respirators with an air supply.

Solvents

Contact dries out the skin, and prolonged or recurrent contact can cause irritation and dermatitis. Some can be absorbed through the skin in toxic or harmful quantities. Splashes into the eyes can cause serious irritation and even lead to blindness.

Wear protective sleeves, protective goggles and protective clothing. Ensure that there is good ventilation during use, avoid inhaling smoke, fumes, and spray clouds, and keep containers securely closed. Do not use in enclosed spaces.

Do not apply heat or flame, except in accordance with specific and detailed instructions from the manufacturer.

Arc welding

This process emits a high level of ultraviolet radiation that can burn the eyes and skin of the welder and of other people nearby. Gas-protected welding processes are particularly dangerous in this respect. Personal protection is mandatory. Barriers to protect other people are also necessary. You also need to use suitable eye and skin protection because of metal splashes.

The heat of arc welding will produce gases and fumes from the metals that are being melted, and from the coatings applied to or contamination on the worked surfaces. These gases and fumes may be toxic and you must avoid inhaling them. You may need to use ventilation with extraction to remove smoke from the work area, particularly in cases where there is not enough general ventilation or in places where a considerable amount of welding is expected to take place. In extreme cases, where adequate ventilation cannot be guaranteed, you may need to use respirators with an air supply.

Safety rules

TL - TIER 1 and STAGE I	LA

Personal safety

This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible death or injury.

Throughout this manual and on machine safety signs, you will find the signal words DANGER, WARNING, and CAUTION followed by special instructions. These precautions are intended for the personal safety of you and those working with you.

Read and understand all the safety messages in this manual before you operate or service the machine.

⚠ DANGER indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The color associated with DANGER is RED.

⚠ WARNING indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The color associated with WARNING is ORANGE.

⚠ CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. The color associated with CAUTION is YELLOW.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DANGER, WARNING, AND CAUTION MESSAGES COULD RESULT IN DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.

Machine safety

NOTICE: *Notice indicates a situation that, if not avoided, could result in machine damage or property damage. The color associated with Notice is BLUE.*

Throughout this manual you will find the signal word Notice followed by special instructions to prevent machine damage or property damage. The word Notice is used to address practices not related to personal safety.

Information

NOTE: *Note indicates additional information that clarifies steps, procedures, or other information in this manual.*

Throughout this manual you will find the word Note followed by additional information about a step, procedure, or other information in the manual. The word Note is not intended to address personal safety or property damage.

Safety rules - Personal safety

⚠ General safety rules ⚠

Use caution when operating the machine on slopes. Raised equipment, full tanks and other loads will change the center of gravity of the machine. The machine can tip or roll over when near ditches and embankments or uneven surfaces.

Never permit anyone other than the operator to ride on the machine.

Never operate the machine under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or while otherwise impaired.

While driving on the road, the seat swivel position must always be straight forward and locked in position with no rotation. The seat swivel should only be rotated for in field operation.

Stay off slopes too steep for safe operation. Shift down before you start up or down a hill with a heavy load. Avoid “free wheeling.”

Do not drive on roads, or at high speed anywhere, with the differential lock engaged. Difficult steering will occur, and can result in an accident. In field operation, use the differential lock for traction improvement, but release for turning at row ends.

Do not exceed implement transport speed or the speed rating on the implement tires. Review the implements Operator’s Manual for specifications. Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

For speeds up to **16 km/h** (**10 mph**), make sure that the weight of a trailed vehicle that is not equipped with brakes does NOT EXCEED 1.5 times the Tractor weight. For speeds up to **40 km/h** (**25 mph**), make sure that the weight of the trailed vehicle that is not equipped with brakes, does NOT EXCEED the weight of the Tractor. Stopping distance increases with increasing speed as the weight of the towed load increases, especially on hills and slopes.

Rear upset can result if pulling from wrong location on tractor. Hitch only to the drawbar. Use three point hitch only with the implements designed for its use – not as a drawbar.

Do not look directly into the front or rear HID (high intensity discharge) lamps. Eye damage can occur.

Do not tamper with the ballast on the front or rear high intensity discharge (HID) lamp since it uses high voltage. Personal injury or death can occur.

To avoid possible eye damage from microwave signals emitted by the radar sensor, do not look directly into the sensor face.

When digging or using ground engaging attachments be aware of buried cables. Contact local utilities to determine the locations of services.

Pay attention to overhead power lines and hanging obstacles. High voltage lines may require significant clearance for safety.

Hydraulic oil or diesel fuel leaking under pressure can penetrate the skin, causing serious injury or infection.

- DO NOT use your hand to check for leaks. Use a piece of cardboard or paper.
- Stop engine, remove key and relieve the pressure before connecting or disconnecting fluid lines.
- Make sure all components are in good condition and tighten all connections before starting the engine or pressurizing the system.
- If hydraulic fluid or diesel fuel penetrates the skin, seek medical attention immediately.
- Continuous long term contact with hydraulic fluid may cause skin cancer. Avoid long term contact and wash the skin promptly with soap and water.

Keep clear of moving parts. Loose clothing, jewelry, watches, long hair, and other loose or hanging items can become entangled in moving parts.

Wear protective equipment when appropriate.

DO NOT attempt to remove material from any part of the machine while it is being operated or components are in motion.

Make sure all guards and shields are in good condition and properly installed before operating the machine. Never operate the machine with shields removed. Always close access doors or panels before operating the machine.

Dirty or slippery steps, ladders, walkways, and platforms can cause falls. Make sure these surfaces remain clean and clear of debris.

A person or pet within the operating area of a machine can be struck or crushed by the machine or its equipment. DO NOT allow anyone to enter the work area.

Raised equipment and/or loads can fall unexpectedly and crush persons underneath. Never allow anyone to enter the area underneath raised equipment during operation.

Never operate engine in enclosed spaces as harmful exhaust gases may build up.

Before starting the machine, be sure that all controls are in neutral or park lock position.

Start the engine only from the operator's seat. If the safety start switch is bypassed, the engine can start with the transmission in gear. Do not connect or short across terminals on the starter solenoid. Attach jumper cables as described in the manual. Starting in gear may cause death or serious injury.

Always keep windows, mirrors, all lighting, and Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem clean to provide the best possible visibility while operating the machine.

Operate controls only when seated in the operator's seat, except for those controls expressly intended for use from other locations.

Before leaving the machine:

1. Park machine on a firm level surface.
2. Put all controls in neutral or park lock position.
3. Engage park brake. Use wheel chocks if required.
4. Lower all hydraulic equipment — Implements, header, etc.
5. Turn off engine and remove key.

When, due to exceptional circumstances, you would decide to keep the engine running after leaving the operator's station, then the following precautions must be followed:

1. Bring the engine to low idle speed.
2. Disengage all drive systems.
3. **⚠ WARNING**

   Some components may continue to run down after you disengage drive systems.
   Make sure all drive systems are fully disengaged.
   Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

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   Shift the transmission into neutral.
4. Apply the parking brake.

⚠ General maintenance safety ⚠

Keep area used for servicing the machine clean and dry. Clean up spilled fluids.

Service machine on a firm level surface.

Install guards and shields after servicing the machine.

Close all access doors and install all panels after servicing the machine.

Do not attempt to clean, lubricate, clear obstructions or make adjustments to the machine while it is in motion or while the engine is running.

Always make sure working area is clear of tools, parts, other persons and pets before you start operating the machine.

Unsupported hydraulic cylinders can lose pressure and drop the equipment causing a crushing hazard. Do not leave equipment in a raised position while parked or during service, unless securely supported.

Jack or lift the machine only at jack or lift points indicated in this manual.

Incorrect towing procedures can cause accidents. When towing a disabled machine follow the procedure in this manual. Use only rigid tow bars.

Stop the engine, remove key and relieve pressure before disconnecting or connecting fluid lines.

Stop the engine and remove key before disconnecting or connecting electrical connections.

Scalding can result from incorrect removal of coolant caps. Cooling system operates under pressure. Hot coolant can spray out if a cap is removed while the system is hot. Allow system to cool before removing cap. When removing a cap turn it slowly to allow pressure to escape before completely removing the cap.

Replace damaged or worn tubes, hoses, electrical wiring, etc.

Engine, transmission, exhaust components, and hydraulic lines may become hot during operation. Take care when servicing such components. Allow surfaces to cool before handling or disconnecting hot components. Wear protective equipment when appropriate.

When welding, follow the instructions in the manual. Always disconnect the battery before welding on the machine. Always wash your hands after handling battery components.

⚠ Wheels and tires ⚠

Make sure tires are correctly inflated. Do not exceed recommended load or pressure. Follow instructions in the manual for proper tire inflation.

Tires are heavy. Handling tires without proper equipment could cause death or serious injury.

Never weld on a wheel with a tire installed. Always remove tire completely from wheel prior to welding.

Always have a qualified tire technician service the tires and wheels. If a tire has lost all pressure, take the tire and wheel to a tire shop or your dealer for service. Explosive separation of the tire can cause serious injury.

DO NOT weld on a wheel or rim until the tire is completely removed. Inflated tires can generate a gas mixture with the air that can be ignited by high temperatures from welding procedures performed on the wheel or rim. Removing the air or loosening the tire on the rim (breaking the bead) will NOT eliminate the hazard. This condition can exist whether tires are inflated or deflated. The tire MUST be completely removed from the wheel or rim prior to welding the wheel or rim.

⚠ Driving on public roads and general transportation safety ⚠

Comply with local laws and regulations.

Use appropriate lighting to meet local regulations.

Make sure Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem is visible.

Use safety chains for trailed equipment when provided with machine or equipment.

Lift implements and attachments high enough above ground to prevent accidental contact with road.

When transporting equipment or machine on a transport trailer, make sure it is properly secured. Be sure the Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) on the equipment or machine is covered while being transported on a trailer.

Be aware of overhead structures or power lines and make sure the machine and/or attachments can pass safely under.

Travel speed should be such that complete control and machine stability is maintained at all times.

Slow down and signal before turning.

Pull over to allow faster traffic to pass.

Follow correct towing procedure for equipment with or without brakes.

⚠ Fire and explosion prevention ⚠

Fuel or oil leaked or spilled on hot surfaces or electrical components can cause a fire.

Crop materials, trash, debris, bird nests, or flammable material can ignite on hot surfaces.

Always have a fire extinguisher on or near the machine.

Make sure the fire extinguisher(s) is maintained and serviced according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

At least once each day and at the end of the day remove all trash and debris from the machine especially around hot components such as engine, transmission, exhaust, battery, etc. More frequent cleaning of your machine may be necessary depending on the operating environment and conditions.

At least once each day, remove debris accumulation around moving components such as bearings, pulleys, belts, gears, cleaning fan, etc. More frequent cleaning of your machine may be necessary depending on the operating environment and conditions.

Inspect the electrical system for loose connections or frayed insulation. Repair or replace loose or damaged parts.

Do not store oily rags or other flammable material on the machine.

Do not weld or flame cut any items that contain flammable material. Clean items thoroughly with non-flammable solvents before welding or flame-cutting.

Do not expose the machine to flames, burning brush, or explosives.

Promptly investigate any unusual smells or odors that may occur during operation of the machine.

⚠ General battery safety ⚠

Always wear eye protection when working with batteries.

Do not create sparks or have open flame near battery.

Ventilate when charging or using in an enclosed area.

Disconnect negative (-) first and reconnect negative (-) last.

When welding on the machine, disconnect both terminals of the battery.

Do not weld, grind, or smoke near a battery.

When using auxiliary batteries or connecting jumper cables to start the engine, use the procedure shown in the operator's manual. Do not short across terminals.

Follow manufacturer's instructions when storing and handling batteries.

Battery post, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands after handling. This is a California Proposition 65 warning.

Battery acid causes burns. Batteries contain sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Antidote (external): Flush with water. Antidote (eyes): flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately. Antidote (internal): Drink large quantities of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

Keep out of reach of children and other unauthorized persons.

⚠ Instructional seat safety ⚠

Passengers are not permitted to ride on the machine.

The instructional seat is to be used only when training a new operator or when a service technician is diagnosing a problem.

When required for the purposes of training or diagnostics, only one person may accompany the operator and that person must be seated in the instructional seat.

When the instructional seat is occupied, the following precautions must be followed:

- Machine should be driven only at slow speeds and over level ground.
- Avoid driving on highways or public roads.
- Avoid quick starts or stops.
- Avoid sharp turns.
- Always wear correctly adjusted seat belts.
- Keep door closed at all times.

⚠ Operator presence system ⚠

Your machine is equipped with an operator presence system to prevent the use of some features while the operator is not in the operator's seat.

The operator presence system should never be disconnected or bypassed.

If the system is inoperable, the system must be repaired.

⚠ Power Take-Off (PTO) ⚠

PTO-driven machinery can cause death or serious injury. Before working on or near the PTO shaft or servicing or clearing the driven machine, put the PTO lever in the disengage position, stop the engine, and remove the key.

Whenever a PTO is in operation, a guard must be in place to prevent death or injury to the operator or bystanders.

When doing stationary PTO work, keep clear of all moving parts and make sure appropriate guards are in place.

Where attachments such as pumps are installed on the PTO shaft (especially if the tractor PTO guard is moved upward or removed), extended shielding equivalent to the PTO guard must be installed with the attachment. Return the PTO guard to its original position immediately when the attachment is removed.

High-inertia implements do not become stationary immediately when the PTO is disengaged. Allow sufficient time for the implement to “coast down” to a halt before cleaning or adjusting PTO components.

As soon as the drive shaft is removed, install the guard over PTO shaft.

Whenever doing stationary PTO work always install the articulation cylinder locking blocks to prevent damage or injury.

The use of PTO adapters is not allowed. PTO adapters do not allow proper guarding of the PTO shaft and have operational hazards. Attach only the primary PTO drive shaft coupling to the tractor PTO output shaft.

Never use a spline adapter:

- Match the right tractor PTO spline and speed with the PTO driveshaft provided with an implement. This will assure proper geometry and operating speed.
- Never operate 540 RPM implements at 1000 RPM.
- Never operate 1000 RPM implements at 540 RPM.
- Use of PTO adapters will void the warranty of the drive shaft, and the PTO drive train of the machine and implement.
- For correct hitch geometry, refer to operator’s manual for each implement you connect.

⚠ Reflectors and warning lights ⚠

Flashing amber warning lights must be used when operating on public roads. Refer to Operator’s manual for proper operating instructions.

⚠ Seat belts ⚠

Seat belts must be worn at all times.

Seat belt inspection and maintenance:

- Keep seat belts in good condition.
- Keep sharp edges and items than can cause damage away from the belts.
- Periodically check belts, buckles, retractors, tethers, slack take-up system, and mounting bolts for damage and wear.
- Replace all parts that have damage or wear.
- Replace belts that have cuts that can make the belt weak.
- Check that bolts are tight on the seat bracket or mounting.
- If belt is attached to seat, make sure seat or seat brackets are mounted securely.
- Keep seat belts clean and dry.
- Clean belts only with soap solution and warm water.
- Do not use bleach or dye on the belts because this can make the belts weak.

⚠ Operator protective structure ⚠

Your machine is equipped with an operator protective structure, such as: a Roll Over Protective Structure (ROPS), Falling Object Protective Structure (FOPS), or a cab with ROPS. A ROPS may be a can frame or a two-posted or four-posted structure used for the protection of the operator to minimize the possibility of serious injury. The mounting structure and fasteners forming the mounting connection with the machine are part of the ROPS.

The protective structure is a special safety component of your machine.

DO NOT attach any device to the protective structure for pulling purposes. DO NOT drill holes to the protective structure.

The protective structure and interconnecting components are a certified system. Any damage, fire, corrosion, or modification will weaken the structure and reduce your protection. If this occurs, THE PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE MUST BE REPLACED so that it will provide the same protection as a new protective structure. Contact your dealer for protective structure inspection and replacement.

After an accident, fire, tip or roll over, the following MUST be performed by a qualified technician before returning the machine to field or job-site operations:

- The protective structure MUST BE REPLACED.
- The mounting or suspension for the protective structure, operator seat and suspension, seat belts and mounting components, and wiring within the operator's protective system MUST be carefully inspected for damage.
- All damaged parts MUST BE REPLACED.

DO NOT WELD, DRILL HOLES, ATTEMPT TO STRAIGHTEN, OR REPAIR THE PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE. MODIFICATION IN ANY WAY CAN REDUCE THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE STRUCTURE, WHICH COULD CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY IN THE EVENT OF FIRE, TIP, ROLL OVER, COLLISION, OR ACCIDENT.

Seat belts are part of your protective system and must be worn at all times. The operator must be held to the seat inside the frame in order for the protective system to work.

⚠ Air-conditioning system ⚠

The air-conditioning system is under high pressure. Do not disconnect any lines. The release of high pressure can cause serious injury.

The air-conditioning system contains gases that are harmful to the environment when released into the atmosphere. Do not attempt to service or repair the system.

Service, repair, or recharging must be performed only by a trained service technician.

⚠ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ⚠

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as hard hat, eye protection, heavy gloves, hearing protection, protective clothing, etc.

⚠ Do Not Operate tag ⚠

Before you start servicing the machine, attach a 'Do Not Operate' warning tag to the machine in an area that will be visible.

⚠ Hazardous chemicals ⚠

If you are exposed to or come in contact with hazardous chemicals you can be seriously injured. The fluids, lubricants, paints, adhesives, coolant, etc. required for the function of your machine can be hazardous. They may be attractive and harmful to domestic animals as well as humans.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) provide information about the chemical substances within a product, safe handling and storage procedures, first aid measures and procedures to be taken in the event of a spill or accidental release. MSDS are available from your dealer.

Before you service your machine check the MSDS for each lubricant, fluid, etc. used in this machine. This information indicates the associated risks and will help you service the machine safely. Follow the information in the MSDS, on manufacturer containers, as well as the information in this manual when servicing the machine.

Dispose of all fluids, filters, and containers in an environmentally safe manner according to local laws and regulations. Check with local environmental and recycling centers or your dealer for correct disposal information.

Store fluids and filters in accordance with local laws and regulations. Use only appropriate containers for the storage of chemicals or petrochemical substances.

Keep out of reach or children or other unauthorized persons.

Additional precautions are required for applied chemicals. Obtain complete information from the manufacturer or distributor of the chemicals before using them.

⚠ Utility safety ⚠

When digging or using ground-engaging equipment, be aware of buried cables and other services. Contact your local utilities or authorities, as appropriate to determine the locations of services.

Make sure the machine has sufficient clearance to pass in all directions. Pay special attention to overhead power lines and hanging obstacles. High voltage lines may require significant clearance for safety. Contact local authorities or utilities to obtain safe clearance distances from high voltage power lines.

Retract raised or extended components, if necessary. Remove or lower radio antennas or other accessories. Should a contact between the machine and an electric power source occur, the following precautions must be taken:

- Stop the machine movement immediately.
- Apply the park brake, stop the engine, and remove the key.
- Check if you can safely leave the cab or your actual position without contact with electrical wires. If not, stay in your position and call for help. If you can leave your position without touching lines, jump clear of the machine to make sure you do not make contact with the ground and the machine at the same time.
- Do not permit anyone to touch the machine until power has been shut off to the power lines.

⚠ Electrical storm safety ⚠

Do not operate machine during an electrical storm.

If you are on the ground during an electrical storm, stay away from machinery and equipment. Seek shelter in a permanent, protected structure.

If an electrical storm should strike during operation, remain in the cab. Do not leave the cab or operator’s platform. Do not make contact with the ground or objects outside the machine.

⚠ Mounting and dismounting ⚠

Mount and dismount the machine only at designated locations that have handholds, steps, or ladders.

Do not jump off the machine.

Make sure steps, ladders, and platforms remain clean and clear of debris and foreign substances. Injury may result from slippery surfaces.

Face the machine when mounting and dismounting.

Maintain a three-point contact with steps, ladders, and handholds.

Never mount or dismount from a moving machine.

Do not use the steering wheel or other controls or accessories as handholds when entering or exiting the cab or operator's platform.

⚠ Working at heights ⚠

When the normal use and maintenance of the machine requires working at heights:

- Correctly use installed steps, ladders, and railings.
- Never use ladders, steps, or railings while the machine is moving.
- Do not stand on surfaces which are not designated as steps or platforms.

Do not use the machine as a lift, ladder, or platform for working at heights.

⚠ Lifting and overhead loads ⚠

Never use loader buckets, forks, etc. or other lifting, handling, or digging equipment to lift persons.

Do not use raised equipment as a work platform.

Know the full area of movement of the machine and equipment and do not enter or permit anyone to enter the area of movement while the machine is in operation.

Never enter or permit anyone to enter the area underneath raised equipment. Equipment and/or loads can fall unexpectedly and crush persons underneath it.

Do not leave equipment in raised position while parked or during service, unless securely supported. Hydraulic cylinders must be mechanically locked or supported if they are left in a raised position for service or access.

Loader buckets, forks, etc. or other lifting, handling, or digging equipment and its load will change the center of gravity of the machine. This can cause the machine to tip on slopes or uneven ground.

Load items can fall off the loader bucket or lifting equipment and crush the operator. Care must be taken when lifting a load. Use proper lifting equipment.

Do not lift load higher than necessary. Lower loads to transport. Remember to leave appropriate clearance to the ground and other obstacles.

Equipment and associated loads can block visibility and cause an accident. Do not operate with insufficient visibility.

⚠ Implements, tools and trailers⚠

Attach trailers, tools and/or implements correctly. The operating, steering and braking behavior of the vehicle are affected by implements, trailers and ballast weights. Therefore ensure adequate steering and braking power.

Stay clear of the area between the vehicle and the trailed implement.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions when connecting or mounting an implement to the vehicle.

Always use the required or recommended drawbar or hitch to connect an implement to the tractor.

Use only recommended hardware for hitch connections. Verify the integrity of the connection.

Always adapt your ground speed to the ground conditions. Avoid making sharp turns when driving up or down slopes or when driving across the slope. Do not attempt to turn the machine with the differential lock engaged. When driving down slopes, never depress the clutch and change gear.

Observe maximum permissible axle loads and total weights.

When making turns with towed or mounted implements, always take into consideration the width and inertia of the implement.

Prevent a trailer or implement from moving when detached from the tractor.

Properly connect the auxiliary brake system.

Properly connect the auxiliary lighting harness to the implement.

Do not exceed implement transport speed or the speed rating on the implement tires. Review the implement's Operators Manual for specifications.

Objects ejected by some implements or tools – for example, a rotary mower – may harm bystanders outside the field. Stones may be thrown further than the discharged crop. Projectiles can be thrown outside the field and strike unprotected individuals – for example, bikers, pedestrians or pets. Wait till the area is clear before proceeding.