

SERVICE MANUAL

Boomer™ 41 Boomer™ 47 Tier 4B (final) Compact Tractor

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SERVICE MANUAL

Boomer™ 41 TIER 4B (FINAL), ROPS
Boomer™ 41 TIER 4B (FINAL), Cab
Boomer™ 47 TIER 4B (FINAL), ROPS
Boomer™ 47 TIER 4B (FINAL), Cab

Link Product / Engine

Product	Market Product	Engine
Boomer™ 41 TIER 4B (FINAL), ROPS	North America	N844L-F-30
Boomer™ 41 TIER 4B (FINAL), Cab	North America	N844L-F-30
Boomer™ 47 TIER 4B (FINAL), ROPS	North America	N844L-F-34
Boomer™ 47 TIER 4B (FINAL), Cab	North America	N844L-F-34

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INTRODUCTION

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(*) See content for specific models

Foreword

Boomer™ 41	NA
Boomer™ 47	NA

This repair manual provides the technical information needed to properly service the NEW HOLLAND models Boomer 41 and 47 tractors. Use this manual in conjunction with the operator's manual for complete operation, adjustment, and maintenance information.

On NEW HOLLAND equipment, left and right are determined by standing behind the unit, looking in the direction of travel.

NOTICE: *Emissions sensors in the exhaust system and on the vehicle may be damaged by vibrations from use of impact wrenches or hammers during service work. Avoid using these tools when servicing components close to the sensors. Remove the sensors with care if use of these tools cannot be avoided.*

Safety rules

Boomer™ 41	NA
Boomer™ 47	NA

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 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.

 WARNING indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

 CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

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 or property damage.

Throughout this manual you will find the signal word Notice followed by special instructions to prevent machine 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

Boomer™ 41	NA
Boomer™ 47	NA

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING

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

Battery post, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds.

Wash hands after handling

BT09A213 1

Safety rules Service precautionary statements climate control

SERVICE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Leak Testing

Recharging an air conditioning system that leaks simply allows more refrigerant to escape into the atmosphere and ultimately leaves the system non-functioning and in need of additional charging.

Therefore, the proper service procedure is to locate and fix any leaks before putting any more refrigerant into the system.

If a large amount of refrigerant has leaked out, the system pressure will be too low to identify all but the largest leaks. In this case, partially recharge the system with no more than one pound of refrigerant to check for leaks.

NOTICE: • *Any refrigerant introduced into the system for the purpose of finding leaks must also be recovered without releasing it into the atmosphere.*

- *Always use the same type of refrigerant for checking leaks as was originally installed into the AC system by the manufacturer.*

- *Never use compressed air to detect system leaks. The introduction of air into the system may create a fire or explosion hazard, may overload the desiccant with moisture, and could contaminate the system with dirt and improper oil.*

All automotive type air conditioning systems leak to some extent. When servicing them it is important that leakage be minimized. Much of the normal leakage comes from the slow seepage of refrigerant through the flexible hoses. Other common sources of leaks are at joints between the flexible hose and metal tubing or at threaded hose connections. These are usually much larger leaks than the natural seepage through the walls of the hose and are almost always repairable.

Research by the EPA has found that leak detection can be difficult, but existing halogen leak detection systems are adequate for the major task of finding and repairing leaks causing complaints. Dye stains are not very satisfactory for finding small leaks.

Newer electronic leak detectors may offer even better leak detection capabilities. However, no single method can find every leak. Electronic leak detectors may not detect leaks of all refrigerants. For example, older units designed to detect R12 may not detect **R134A**. Be sure that the leak detector you use is state-of-the-art and that it is designed to detect the refrigerant in the system you are servicing.

Service professionals must be extremely diligent in their work to correct all possible leaks. Diligence is essential to ensure that no small, difficult-to-find leaks go undetected.

Before leaving a job, make one last leak check. Catching a leak just after service will save an inconvenient and expensive return visit.

Refilling

Refill the air conditioning system using the weight method. The lubricants used in R134a tend to layer onto the walls of the refrigeration system. This layering obscures the view through the sight glass. Visual methods of refilling R134a systems will result in improper system charging. For this reason, we do not recommend the old practice of topping off a partially discharged air conditioning system using the sight glass. The Boomer 41/47 cab tractors use **700 g (25 oz)** of **R134A** refrigerant.

CONTAMINANTS

General

No mobile air conditioning system can operate for long without picking up some contaminants in the refrigerant. The flexible hoses, for example, allow moisture and air to migrate into the refrigerant from the outside atmosphere. Moisture and non-condensable gases (air) are the most common contaminants found in mobile air conditioning systems.

NOTICE: *Contaminating R134A with R12 or CFC will lead to copper plating of steel components and major compressor failure.*

Lubricant and refrigerant that remain in service equipment can be contaminants. When you recover a refrigerant, you also will capture a certain amount of lubricant in the extraction or recovery equipment. The equipment will drain the lubricant in a catch bottle or reservoir for measurement and proper final disposal.

Never use a lubricant that has come out of an air conditioning system. Reusing this oil will result in contamination of the air conditioning system with refrigerant, moisture and air from the old oil. Instead, refill the air conditioning system using fresh oil in the same amount as that removed during service. Dispose of the used oils in a manner that complies with federal, state and local disposal requirements.

To avoid contamination between systems using dissimilar refrigerants, the extraction and recycling equipment **MUST** be dedicated to a single refrigerant.

Preventing Mixing of Service Equipment

To help avoid the mistake of charging a system with an incorrect, incompatible refrigerant, the compressor fittings are different for refrigerants R12 and **R134A**. Systems using **R134A** have quick couple service connections, while R12 systems use screw threads. This prevents the use of the same tools for different refrigerants, thereby helping to avoid the mixing of refrigerants in service equipment.

If refrigerants become mixed, the thermodynamic and chemical characteristics will change. This change results in excessive pressure and poor lubrication and leads to failure of the compressor, desiccant (drier) and other system components.

Ultimately, system failure and an expensive repair bill will result if refrigerants become mixed in a single set of service equipment.

REFRIGERANT EXTRACTION AND RECYCLING EQUIPMENT

Both extraction and recycling equipment are in use and available to service technicians. Both types of equipment will remove the refrigerant from an air conditioning system. However, extraction equipment only pulls the refrigerant from the air conditioning system and stores it in an appropriate container. Extraction equipment does not clean the refrigerant. Its only purpose is to recover the refrigerant from an air conditioning system prior to disassembling and servicing it.

Always recycle or reclaim recovered refrigerant before putting it back into an air conditioning system. During service operations involving a partial recharge, or while the air conditioning system is in use, refrigerant can pick up moisture, lubricants, microscopic metal chips, and other potential contaminants. In many cases the contaminants contribute to or are the primary cause of the system failure. Putting used, unclean refrigerant back into an air conditioning system may result in poor system performance.

NOTICE: *Reuse of unrecycled, unreclaimed refrigerant will void the warranty.*

Equipment that removes refrigerant from a mobile air conditioning system (recovery equipment) may allow you to put the used refrigerant back in the system without first cleaning it to minimize performance. You may also use such conditioning systems. Non-mobile air conditioning systems use refrigerants and contain contaminants that are different from those in mobile air conditioning systems. Recovery equipment may therefore allow the mixing of different types of refrigerants or introduce contaminants that may not be removable by recycling equipment available in the service shop.

If you want to remove, clean and reuse **R134A** refrigerant, you must use a machine that both extracts and recycles refrigerant from mobile air conditioning systems. Dedicate that machine to R134a only.

Recycling equipment meeting SAE standards J1990 and J2210 is designed to extract and recycle refrigerants that have been in mobile air conditioning systems only. **R134A** refrigerant that also is used in non-mobile systems may introduce contaminants to the refrigerant that equipment meeting SAE J1990 and J2210 cannot remove. This equipment is not intended for use on non-mobile systems.

Using Extraction Equipment

Extraction equipment is relatively small and easily portable. It is best used if a shop must service vehicles, such as agricultural or off-highway equipment, that cannot easily be brought into the shop. It is also convenient for shops that must deal with a variety of different refrigerant types and exchange recovered refrigerant at some central location.

Always use extraction equipment on those refrigerants for which it was designed. The lubricants, hoses, and seals in this equipment have been designed to work with only one refrigerant.

To help avoid a mix-up of service equipment and refrigerants, equipment hoses designed for use with each refrigerant are easily identifiable. New service hoses used with **R134A** must have a black stripe along the hose length and carry the designation "SAE J2196/ **R134A**" (hoses labeled "SAE J 2196" and lacking the black stripe were used for R12.)

If you use extraction equipment and send your recovered refrigerant to a reclamation facility, reclaimed refrigerant you purchase must meet the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute standards of purity (ARI Standard 700-88). This will ensure that the refrigerant you are using not only meets the purity requirements of SAE J1991 (for R12) OR J2099 (for **R134A**), but also that it does not contain incompatible lubricants or other contaminants from non-automotive air conditioning systems.

Using Recycling Equipment

Recycling equipment extracts and removes common contaminants from refrigerants. Recycling equipment designed and certified to meet SAE standards can make refrigerant recovery from mobile air conditioning systems suitable for reuse in automotive air conditioning systems. Like extraction equipment, SAE standards require that each piece of recycling equipment be dedicated to a single refrigerant.

NOTICE: Only equipment capable of recovering and cleaning **R134A** to meet SAE J2099 purity levels carries a label with the phrase "Design certified by Underwriters" Laboratories, Inc. for compliance with SAE J2099.

The Underwriters' Laboratories label must be specific that the equipment is "design certified" for the SAE J2099 standard. If not, it certifies only that the machine is free of reasonable shock or other electrical hazards to the user.

Recycling vs. Reclaiming

Recycled refrigerant has been recovered from a mobile air conditioning system and is cleaned by the same shop that recovered it to meet J2099 for **R134A**. The equipment designed to recycle refrigerant in the shop environment removes only contaminants picked up during the operation of a mobile air conditioning system.

Refrigerant that is either properly recycled or reclaimed is adequate for use in mobile air conditioning systems.

CONTAINMENT OF AIR CONDITIONING REFRIGERANTS

The following procedure is a guide to servicing mobile air conditioning systems in a way that minimizes the potential for losing refrigerant to the atmosphere. Following the procedures in this section will help ensure compliance with SAE J2211 for **R134a** systems.

DANGER

Avoid injury!

Observe ALL precautions listed below when servicing the air-conditioning system and handling refrigerant.

Failure to comply will result in death or serious injury.

D0043A

Fire or explosion hazard exists with R-134a under certain conditions. R-134a has been shown to be nonflammable at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure. However, tests under controlled conditions have indicated that, at pressures above atmospheric and with air concentrations greater than 60% by volume, R-134a can form combustible mixtures. While it is recognized that an ignition source is also required for combustion to occur, the presence of combustible mixtures is a potentially dangerous situation and should be avoided.

R-134a service equipment or vehicle air conditioning systems should not be pressure tested or leak tested with compressed air. Mixtures of air and R-134a have been known to be combustible at elevated pressures. These mixtures are potentially dangerous and could result in fire or explosion causing injury or property damage. Additional health and safety information may be obtained from refrigerant and lubricant manufacturers. Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

Recovery

1. Be sure that all service equipment hose lines have shutoff valves or check valves within **30 cm (12 in)** of their ends. This will ensure that only minimal quantities of refrigerant escape to the atmosphere when the equipment is disconnected from the air conditioning system, and only small amounts of moisture and other contaminants can enter the system.
2. Be sure that all equipment, including the connecting hose lines and manifold, are compatible with the refrigerant in the system with which you are going to work, and that your equipment has previously been used only with the refrigerant you are about to service.
3. Be sure that all shutoff valves are tight before connecting them to the air conditioning system.

NOTE: *Keep shutoff valves closed at all times unless they are connected to a vehicle's air conditioning system, a refrigerant storage container or another piece of service equipment containing the same refrigerant. This prevents refrigerant from escaping into the atmosphere, damaging the environment, contaminating the equipment, and costing you money.*

4. Connect the extraction or recovery equipment to the air conditioning system in accordance with the instructions supplied by the equipment manufacturer.
5. Start the recovery process by turning on the extraction equipment and extracting the refrigerant from the air conditioning system in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's instructions.
6. Continue to extract refrigerant until the air conditioning system is under a vacuum and there is no refrigerant remaining in the vehicle system.
7. Verify that there is no refrigerant remaining in the system by:

a) Shutting off the extraction unit and observing the system pressure level.

b) Waiting five minutes and observing the system pressure again. If the system pressure has not risen above atmospheric pressure (0 gauge pressure), all refrigerant has been removed and you may proceed to step 8.

If after five minutes, the system pressure reading has risen above atmospheric pressure (0 gauge pressure), the extraction / recovery process must be repeated until the pressure reading remains at or below atmospheric for at least two minutes with the extraction equipment shut off before proceeding to step 8.

8. Close the shutoff valve in the service lines.
9. Remove the service lines from the vehicle system. If the recovery equipment has automatic closing shutoff valves, verify that they are operating properly and do not leak.

10. Determine the amount of lubricant removed from the air conditioning system during the refrigerant extraction process. Replenish the air conditioning system with an equal volume of new, correct lubricant.
11. The system is now ready for service or repair.

Flushing

Flushing needs to be performed when the compressor is replaced due to internal parts failure, or when a desiccant bag deteriorates and desiccant travels throughout the system.

DANGER

Avoid injury!

Observe ALL precautions listed below when servicing the air-conditioning system and handling refrigerant.

Failure to comply will result in death or serious injury.

D0043A

Flushing should never be done with compressed air. Certain mixtures of air and R-134a are combustible. Using compressed air to flush R-134a systems could result in fire or explosion. Air from a shop compressor also contains moisture that would contaminate the system.

NOTICE: *Never use CFC11, R11, CFC12, R12, CFC113, R13 or any other substance to flush an R134a system. To do so would break down the lubricant and cause system corrosion.*

Use of other flushing solvents may cause other problems. If a vacuum pump does not remove the solvent, it could affect the chemical stability of the refrigerant and lubricant.

Recharging/Refilling

Recharge the system only with the proper virgin refrigerant or recycled refrigerant purified to meet SAE purity standard (J2099 for **R134A**). Use the weight method to determine the proper amount of refrigerant. The Boomer 41/47 cab tractors use **1.0 kg (2.2 lb)** of R134a refrigerant.

Using a Manifold Gauge Set

When using a manifold gauge set to diagnose, recharge, or service the tractor air conditioning system:

1. Be sure that all equipment hose lines are fitted with shutoff valves or check valves within **30 cm (12 in)** of their ends and that the valves are closed. This will ensure that only minimal quantities of refrigerants escape to the atmosphere, and that only small amounts of moisture and other contaminants can enter the system.
2. Be sure that all equipment including the connecting hose lines and manifolds are:
 - Compatible with the refrigerant in the air conditioning system;
 - Free of all contaminants;
 - Used only for the same type of refrigerant in the system.
3. Be certain that all shutoff valves are closed tightly before connecting them to the air conditioning system or charging source.
4. Connect the manifold gauge set to the unit according to the instructions supplied by the gauge manufacturer.
5. Perform the desired diagnostic and service operation.
6. Close the shutoff valves on the service hoses.
7. Disconnect the hoses from the system.

NOTE: *Attach the hoses to recovery or recycling equipment whenever disconnecting the manifold gauge set from the air conditioning system, emptying refrigerant from it, or moving the center hose to another device which cannot accept refrigerant pressure. Remove the refrigerant, lubricant, and contaminants from the hoses.*

Checking Refrigerant for Excess Air

At times you may question whether or not a container of refrigerant has been recycled. One check which can be done in the shop is to determine if there is excess air mixed in with the refrigerant. This check is a simple comparison of the container pressure with theoretical pressure at a known temperature. If the pressure is equal to or less than a theoretical value of usable purity established for **R134A**, the container does not have excess air.

NOTICE: *Using **R134A** with excess air will result in higher system operating pressures and may cause damage to the air conditioning system.*

Do this check in the following manner:

1. Store the container for at least 12 hours at a known temperature of **18.3 °C (65 °F)** or higher. The container must not be in direct sunlight or under the influence of any other direct source of heat.

Carry out all of the next steps in the same area in which the container is stored, as it is very important that the temperature of the container remain stable.

2. Attach an appropriate pressure gauge to the container. This pressure gauge should read in increments of **6.9 kPa (1 psi)**
3. Use a calibrated thermometer to measure the air temperature within **10 cm (4 in)** of the container surface.
4. Compare the pressure in the container with the pressure shown for the temperature of the tank for **R134A**. If the pressure in the container is equal to or less than the pressure in the table, the refrigerant in the container meets the requirements for excess air.

If the pressure is greater than shown in the table, you may still be able to use the refrigerant by proceeding to step 5.

5. If the pressure exceeds that of the table, connect the tank to recovery or recycling equipment in such a way as to allow you to continue to monitor tank pressure.
6. Bleed a small amount of vapor from the tank into the recovery or recycling equipment until the tank pressure is below that shown in the table for the temperature at which the tank was stored. Close the shutoff valves in the recovery/recycling equipment service hose.

NOTICE: *This process may cause the temperature of the tank to drop.*

7. Allow the tank temperature to stabilize at the temperature of the storage room by shaking it and allowing it to sit in the same spot for up to another 12 hours.

8. After making certain that container temperature has again stabilized to room temperature, repeat step 4 above.

If the pressure exceeds that in the table for the storage temperature you measured, the refrigerant in the tank has too much excess air to be used and must be recycled or reclaimed.

If the refrigerant being checked has been contaminated with other refrigerant such as R12, the tank pressure may indicate it contains air. If the tank is vented and the pressures still indicates a high reading and you think there is a possibility of the **R134A** refrigerant being contaminated with R12, the container must be sent to a reclaim facility.

Containers for Storing Recycled Refrigerant

Recycled refrigerant must be stored in DOT CFR Title 49 or UL containers approved for such use. The container must be specifically marked for the refrigerant type you are storing. The use of unmarked containers can lead to mixing of refrigerants and consequent air conditioning system failure.

Disposable refrigerant containers should not be used for the storage or recovery of used or recycled refrigerant. Disposable containers are the type of container in which virgin refrigerant is often sold.

Any container of recycled refrigerant that has been stored or transferred must be checked prior to its use in accordance with the temperature / pressure check described previously in "Checking Refrigerant for Excess Air."

New storage tanks must be evacuated to at least **635 mm (25 in)** of mercury prior to use. Otherwise, excess air may be introduced to the refrigerant.

Disposal of Empty or Near-Empty Disposable Containers

Improper scrapping of a disposable container can release some refrigerant into the atmosphere. This must be avoided by removing any of the remaining contents with a recovery or recycling machine as follows:

1. Attach the service hose of your recovery or recycling machine to the container.
2. Open the container valve and the recovery/recycling equipment shutoff valve and evacuate the container just as you would a mobile air conditioning system.
3. When the maximum stable vacuum has been achieved, close the container valve and the service hoses valve, allowing the vacuum to be in the container.
4. Mark the container "empty" and dispose of it properly.

APPLICABLE SAE STANDARDS

J639 - Safety and containment of refrigerant for mechanical vapor compression systems used for mobile air conditioning systems
J1989 - Recommended service procedure for the containment of R12
J1991 - Standard of purity for use in mobile air conditioning systems
J2099 - Standard of purity for recycled **R134A** for use in a mobile air conditioning system
J2196 - Service hose for automotive air conditioning
J2197 - R134a service hose fittings for automotive air conditioning service equipment
J2211 - Recommended service procedure for the containment of **R134A**
J2219 - Mobile Air Conditioning Industry Criteria and Guidelines

Related SAE Standards:

J1990 Extraction and recycle equipment for mobile air conditioning systems
J2209 - R12 extraction equipment for mobile air conditioning systems
J2210 - R134a recycling equipment for mobile air conditioning systems

These and other SAE standards may be obtained from

SAE Customer Service
400 Commonwealth Drive
Warrendale, PA 15096-0001

Safety rules – Personal safety

Boomer™ 41	NA
Boomer™ 47	NA

General safety rules

Read this manual carefully before starting, using carrying out maintenance, refueling or performing any other type of operation on the tractor.

Read all the safety decals on the tractor and follow the instructions thereon before starting, operating, refueling or carrying out maintenance on the tractor. Promptly replace any decals that are damaged, lost or illegible. Clean the decals if they are covered by mud or debris.

The tractor must only be used by responsible personnel, trained in tractor use and authorized to operate the tractor.

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

Avoid using the tractor in unsuitable physical conditions, stop work instead.

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

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

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.
- Before removing any hydraulic tubing, check that the system is not pressurized.

Do not alter the calibration of the pressure relief valves in the various hydraulic circuits (steering, hydraulic lift, auxiliary distributors, etc.).

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 tractor 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 tractor. Never operate the tractor with shields removed. Always close access doors or panels before operating the tractor.

Enter and leave the tractor using the steps and handles provided. 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 tractor can be struck or crushed by the tractor 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.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Before starting the engine, make sure that all attached implements are lowered to the ground.

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 tractor.

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

Before leaving the tractor:

1. Park tractor 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.

⚠ Using the tractor ⚠

1. Select the most suitable wheel setting for the work in hand, i.e.: the setting that provides the best stability.
2. Depress the speed control pedal slowly: if engaged too quickly, especially when the tractor is getting out of a hole, ditch or operating on muddy ground or steep slopes, the tractor may overturn.

Release the speed control pedal immediately if front wheels begin to lift.

3. When traveling downhill, keep the tractor in gear. Never place shuttle shift lever in the neutral position.
4. When the tractor is moving, the operator must remain correctly seated in the driving position.
5. Never get on or off the tractor while in movement.
6. When using the brakes, press the pedal down slowly.
7. Avoid taking turns at high speeds.
8. Always use the tractor at a speed that will guarantee safe operation on the type of land being worked. When working on uneven ground, use maximum care to ensure proper stability.
9. If you have to work with the tractor on a gradient, for example on hillsides, drive at moderate speed especially when taking turns.
10. Proceed with maximum caution when working with the wheels near the edge of ditches or slopes.
11. When driving on public highways, observe the Highway Code.

⚠ General maintenance safety ⚠

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

Service tractor on a firm level surface.

Install guards and shields after servicing the tractor.

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

Do not attempt to clean, lubricate, clear obstructions or make adjustments to the tractor 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 tractor.

INTRODUCTION

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 tractor only at jack or lift points indicated in this manual.

Incorrect towing procedures can cause accidents. When towing a disabled tractor 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 tractor. Always wash your hands after handling battery components.

Before touching any electrical components, disconnect the ground lead from the battery.

Only remove the radiator cap after the engine has been allowed to cool. With the engine switched off, use a cloth to slowly unscrew the cap and release the pressure before completely removing the cap.

Wheels and tires

Upon receiving your tractor, check the air pressure in the tires and check every 50 hours or weekly. Refer to the table below for tire pressure for normal operation.

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 to a wheel or rim until the tire is completely removed. Ensure the rim is clean and free of rust or damage. Do not weld, braze, otherwise repair or use a damaged rim. 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.

When changing or storing tires, make sure they are stacked correctly and cannot roll or topple over causing personal injury.

When checking tire pressures, inspect the tires for damaged tread and side walls. Incorrect pressure will lead to early tire failure.

Do not inflate a tire that has been run flat or seriously under-inflated until it has been inspected for damage by a qualified person.

Torque wheel bolts to specification after installing the wheel. Check nut tightness daily until torque stabilizes.

Refer to the 'TRACTOR BALLASTING' section in the Operator's Manual before adding ballast to the tires.

Use jack stands or other suitable blocking to support the tractor while repairing tires. Ensure the jack is placed on a firm, level surface. Ensure the jack has adequate capacity for lifting your tractor. Do not put any part of your body under the tractor or start the engine while the tractor is on the jack.

Never hit a tire or rim with a hammer.

Do not inflate a tire unless the rim is mounted on the tractor or is secured so that it will not move if the tire or rim should suddenly fail.

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.

Make sure brake pedal latch is engaged. Brake pedals must be locked together for road travel.

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

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

When transporting equipment or tractor on a transport trailer, make sure it is properly secured. Be sure the SMV on the equipment or tractor is covered while being transported on a trailer.

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

Travel speed should be such that complete control and tractor 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.

When driving, do not rest your feet on the brake pedals.

Towing

1. To guarantee tractor stability when moving, adjust the hitching device according to the trailer or implement to be used.
2. Drive slowly when towing extremely heavy loads.
3. Do not tow trailers that are not fitted with an independent braking system.
4. If the tractor is used to tow heavy loads, always use the hitching device and never hitch loads onto the lower arms or the top link of the three-point linkage. This may result in tipping or overturning
5. When towing, do not negotiate turns with the differential lock engaged as this may prevent you from steering the tractor.

Using implements and agricultural machinery

1. Do not connect implements or machinery that require more power than can be generated by your tractor model.
2. Never negotiate sharp turns with the power take-off under a heavy load; this may damage the universal joints on the transmission shaft connected to the power take-off.
3. Never stand between the reversing tractor and the implement when hitching.
4. When using implements that require the tractor to be stationary with the engine running, keep the shuttle lever in the neutral position, apply the hand brake and use suitable wheel chocks.
5. Do not operate tractors connected to the power take-off without first ensuring that the operating range of the tractor is free of bystanders. Also check that all rotating parts connected to the power take-off shaft are correctly protected.
6. Add some type of rear ballast when using lifting equipment fitted to the front of the tractor. Rear ballast, such as, rear wheel weights, fluid in rear tires or three-point weight box.

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 tractor.

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 tractor especially around hot components such as engine, transmission, exhaust, battery, etc. More frequent cleaning of your tractor 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 tractor 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 tractor.

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 tractor to flames, burning brush, or explosives.

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

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 tractor, 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.

Operator presence system

Your tractor 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)

Power Take-Off (PTO) driven machinery can cause death or serious injury. Before working on or near the PTO shaft or servicing or clearing the driven tractor, 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.

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, see the implement operator's manual.

Reflectors and warning lights

Flashing amber warning lights must be used when operating on public roads. Location and use of flashing amber warning lights is shown in the Operator's Manual.

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 that 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.

INTRODUCTION

Product: New Holland Boomer? 41/Boomer? 47 Compact Tractor Service Repair Manual

Full Download: <https://www.arepairmanual.com/downloads/new-holland-boomer-41-boomer-47-compact-tractor-service-repair-manual/>

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- 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.
- For proper seat belt use, see the Operator's Manual.

Sample of manual. Download All 1817 pages at:

<https://www.arepairmanual.com/downloads/new-holland-boomer-41-boomer-47-compact-tractor-service-repair-manual/>