

SERVICE MANUAL

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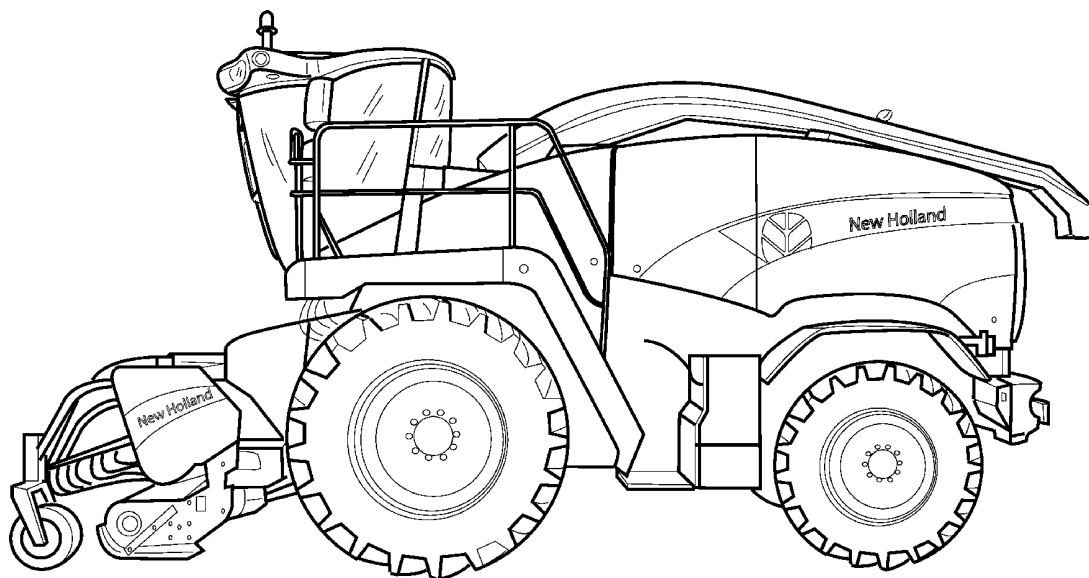


NEW HOLLAND

AGRICULTURE



SERVICE MANUAL



270FP
280FP
290FP

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INTRODUCTION

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Foreword

Technical Information

This manual has been produced by a new technical information system. This new system is designed to deliver technical information electronically through CD-ROM and in paper manuals. A coding system called Integrated Coding Environment (ICE) has been developed to link the technical information to other Product Support functions e.g. Warranty.

Technical information is written to support the maintenance and service of the functions or systems on the customer's machine. When a customer has a concern on his machine, it is usually because a function or system on his machine is not working at all, is not working efficiently, or is not responding correctly to his commands. When you refer to the technical information in this manual to resolve that customer's concern, you will find all the information classified using the new ICE coding, according to the functions or systems on that machine. Once you have located the technical information for that function or system, you will find all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components, assemblies and sub assemblies for that function or system. You will also find all the types of information that have been written for that function or system, the technical data (specifications), the functional data (how it works), the diagnostic data (fault codes and troubleshooting) and the service data (remove, install adjust, etc.).

By integrating this new ICE coding into technical information, you will be able to search and retrieve just the right piece of technical information you need to resolve that customers concern on his machine. This is made possible by attaching 3 categories to each piece of technical information during the authoring process.

The first category is the Location, the second category is the Information Type and the third category is the Product:

- LOCATION - is the component or function on the machine, that the piece of technical information is going to describe e.g. Fuel tank.
- INFORMATION TYPE - is the piece of technical information that has been written for a particular component or function on the machine e.g. Capacity would be a type of Technical Data that would describe the amount of fuel held by the Fuel tank.
- PRODUCT - is the model that the piece of technical information is written for.

Every piece of technical information will have those 3 categories attached to it. You will be able to use any combination of those categories to find the right piece of technical information you need to resolve that customers concern on his machine.

That information could be:

- the description of how to remove the cylinder head
- a table of specifications for a hydraulic pump
- a fault code
- a troubleshooting table
- a special tool

How to Use this Manual

This manual is divided into Sections. Each Section is divided into Chapters. Contents pages are included at the beginning of the manual, then inside every Section and inside every Chapter. An alphabetical Index is included at the end of a Chapter. Page number references are included for every piece of technical information listed in the Chapter Contents or Chapter Index.

Each Chapter is divided into four Information types:

- Technical Data (specifications) for all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components and, assemblies.
- Functional Data (how it works) for all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components and assemblies.
- Diagnostic Data (fault codes, electrical and hydraulic troubleshooting) for all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components and assemblies.
- Service data (remove disassembly, assemble, install) for all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components and assemblies.

Sections

Sections are grouped according to the main functions or a systems on the machine. Each Section is identified by a letter A, B, C etc. The amount of Sections included in the manual will depend on the type and function of the machine that the manual is written for. Each Section has a Contents page listed in alphabetic/numeric order. This table illustrates which Sections could be included in a manual for a particular product.

PRODUCT	SECTION										
	A - Distribution Systems										
		B - Power Production									
			C - Power Train								
				D - Travelling							
					E - Body and Structure						
						F - Frame Positioning					
							G - Tool Positioning				
								H - Working Arm			
									J - Tools and Couplers		
									K - Crop Processing		L - Field Processing
Tractors	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Vehicles with working arms: backhoes, excavators, skid steers,	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Combines, forage harvesters, balers,	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Seeding, planting, floating, spraying equipment,	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Mounted equipment and tools,					X	X	X		X		
Attachments: grain header, maize header, grass pick-up...	X	X								X	

This manual can contain these Sections. The contents of each Section are explained over the following pages.

Contents

INTRODUCTION	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	A
POWER PRODUCTION	B
POWER TRAIN	C
TRAVELLING	D
BODY AND STRUCTURE	E
TOOL POSITIONING	G
CROP PROCESSING	K

Section Contents

SECTION	LETTER	DESCRIPTION
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	A	This Section covers the main systems that interact with most of the functions of the product. It includes the central parts of the hydraulic, electrical, electronic, pneumatic, lighting and grease lubrication systems. The components, dedicated to a specific function, are listed in the Chapter where all the technical information for that function is included.
POWER PRODUCTION	B	This Section covers all the functions related to the production of power to move the machine and to drive various devices. In the case of a pulled-type machine, this Section covers the power take-off function where power is provided from the towing machine.
POWER TRAIN	C	This Section covers all the functions related to the transmission of power from the engine to the axles and to internal or external devices. This Section also covers the power take-off function where power is provided to the pull-type machine and additional Process Drive functions.
TRAVELLING	D	This Section covers all the functions related to moving the machine, including tracks, wheels, steering and braking. It covers all the axles; both driven axles and non-driven axles, including any axle suspension.
BODY AND STRUCTURE	E	This Section covers all the main functions and systems related to the structure and the body of the machine, including the frame, the shields, the operators cab and the platform. The functions related to the positioning of the machine frame are included in Section F, Frame Positioning.
FRAME POSITIONING	F	This Section covers all the main functions and systems related to positioning of the machine frame or to positioning the attachment on the supporting machine frame.
TOOL POSITIONING	G	This Section covers all the functions related to the final and/or automatic positioning of the tool once the tool is positioned using the Working Arm or the machine frame.
WORKING ARM	H	This Section covers all the functions related to the articulated or single arms mounted on the front or rear of the machine. A working arm can have various tools and quick couplers mounted on to it. The tools and quick couplers are included in Section J, Tools and Couplers.
TOOLS AND COUPLERS	J	This Section covers all the functions related to the specific tools that mount on the front, rear or beside the machine. The tools described here can be mounted with the positioning systems (lifting, side shift, swing) listed in Section G Tool Positioning. This Section covers all the quick coupling systems, located between the tool and the positioning system. The tools used for field preparation, soil preparation and treatment, planting and seeding are included.
CROP PROCESSING	K	This Section covers all the functions related to crop processing. Examples of crop processing include threshing, baling, windrowing, cutting and conditioning.
FIELD PROCESSING	L	This Section covers all the field processing functions of the machine. Examples of field process include seeding, fertilizer application, seedbed preparation and chemical application.

Chapters

Each Chapter is identified by a letter and number combination e.g. Primary hydraulic power system A.10.A The first letter is identical to the section letter i.e. Chapter A.10 is inside Section A, Distribution systems.

CONTENTS

The Chapter Contents lists all the technical data (specifications), functional data (how it works), service data (remove, install adjust, etc.) and diagnostic data (fault codes and troubleshooting) that have been written in that Chapter for that function or system on the machine.

Contents

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM_ 10.A.

TECHNICAL DATA

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - General specification (A.10.A)

FUNCTIONAL DATA

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - Dynamic description (A.10.A)

SERVICE

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - Hydraulic pump - Remove (A.10.A)

DIAGNOSTIC

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - Troubleshooting (A.10.A)

INDEX

The Chapter Index lists in alphabetical order all the types of information (called Information Units) that have been written in that Chapter for that function or system on the machine.

Index

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS - A PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - Dynamic description (A.10.A)

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - General specification (A.10.A)

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - Hydraulic pump- Remove (A.10.A)

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - Troubleshooting (A.10.A)

Page Header and Footer

The page header will contain the following references:

- Section and Chapter description

The page footer will contain the following references:

- Publication number for that Manual, Section or Chapter.
- Version reference for that publication.
- Publication date
- Section, chapter and page reference e.g. A.10.A / 9

Legal 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 appropriate, the special tools.

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

The manufacturer and all the organizations of its 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 may 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.

Foreword Ecology and the Environment

Soil, air, and water are vital factors of agriculture and life in general. When legislation does not yet rule the treatment of some of the substances which are required by advanced technology, common sense should govern the use and disposal of products of a chemical and petrochemical nature.

NOTICE: *The following are recommendations which may be of assistance:*

- Become acquainted with and ensure that you understand the relative legislation applicable to your country.
- Where no legislation exists, obtain information from suppliers of oils, filters, batteries, fuels, antifreeze, cleaning agents, etc., with regard to their effect on man and nature and how to safely store, use and dispose of these substances.
- Agricultural consultants will, in many cases, be able to help you as well.

HELPFUL HINTS

- Avoid filling tanks using cans or inappropriate pressurized fuel delivery systems which may cause considerable spillage.
- In general, avoid skin contact with all fuels, oils, acids, solvents, etc. Most of them contain substances which may be harmful to your health.
- Modern oils contain additives. Do not burn contaminated fuels and or waste oils in ordinary heating systems.
- Avoid spillage when draining off used engine coolant mixtures, engine, gearbox and hydraulic oils, brake fluids, etc. Do not mix drained brake fluids or fuels with lubricants. Store them safely until they can be disposed of in a proper way to comply with local legislation and available resources.
- Modern coolant mixtures, i.e. antifreeze and other additives, should be replaced every two years. They should not be allowed to get into the soil but should be collected and disposed of properly.
- Do not open the air-conditioning system yourself. It contains gases which should not be released into the atmosphere. Your NEW HOLLAND dealer or air conditioning specialist has a special extractor for this purpose and will have to recharge the system properly.
- Repair any leaks or defects in the engine cooling or hydraulic system immediately.
- Do not increase the pressure in a pressurized circuit as this may lead to a component failure.
- Protect hoses during welding as penetrating weld splatter may burn a hole or weaken them, allowing the loss of oils, coolant, etc.

Safety rules

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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 injury or death.

Throughout this manual and on machine decals, you will find precautionary statements ("DANGER", "WARNING", and "CAUTION") followed by specific instructions. These precautions are intended for the personal safety of you and those working with you. Please take the time to read them.



DANGER



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

M1169A



WARNING



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

M1170A



CAUTION



CAUTION, used with the safety alert symbol, indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. The color associated with Caution is YELLOW.

M1171A

FAILURE TO FOLLOW "DANGER", "WARNING", AND "CAUTION" INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, DAMAGE TO HEALTH OR DEATH.

MACHINE SAFETY

NOTICE: The word "notice" is used to inform the reader of something they need to know to prevent minor machine damage if a certain procedure is not followed.

The precautionary statements ("Important") is followed by specific instructions. This statement is intended for machine safety.

INFORMATION

NOTE: Instructions used to identify and present supplementary information.

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

This machine may be equipped with special guarding or other devices in compliance with local legislation. Some of these require active use by the operator. Therefore, check local legislations on the usage of this machine.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Most accidents or injuries that occur in workshops are the result of non compliance to simple and fundamental safety principles. For this reason, IN MOST CASES THESE ACCIDENTS CAN BE AVOIDED by applying the fundamental safety principles, acting with the necessary caution and care.

Accidents may occur with all types of machine, regardless of how well the machine in question was designed and built.



Shut down the machine, remove key, be sure all moving parts have stopped and all pressure in the systems is relieved before cleaning, adjusting or lubricating the equipment. Failure to comply will result in death or serious injury.

M871

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR FLUID POWER SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS - HYDRAULICS (EUROPEAN STANDARD EN982)

- Flexible hose assemblies must not be constructed from hoses which have been previously used as part of a hose assembly.
- Do not weld hydraulic pipes: when flexible hoses or piping are damaged, replace them immediately.
- It is forbidden to modify a hydraulic accumulator by machining, welding or any other way.
- Before removing hydraulic accumulators for servicing, the liquid pressure in the accumulators must be reduced to zero.
- Pressure check on hydraulic accumulators must be carried out by a method recommended by the accumulator manufacturer.
- Take care not to exceed the maximum allowed pressure of the accumulator. After any check or adjustment, check for leakages or gas in the hoses or pipes.

SAFETY RULES

General guidelines

- Carefully follow specified repair and maintenance procedures.
- When appropriate, use P.P.E (Personal Protective Equipment)
- Do not wear rings, wristwatches, jewellery, unbuttoned or loose articles of clothing such as: ties, torn clothing, scarves, open jackets or shirts with open zips that may remain entangled in moving parts. It is advised to wear approved safety clothing, e.g.: non-slip footwear, gloves, safety goggles, helmets, etc.
- Do not carry out repair operations with someone sitting in the driver's seat, unless the person is a trained technician who is assisting with the operation in question.
- Do not operate the machine or use any of the implements from different positions, other than the driver's seat.
- Do not carry out operations on the machine with the engine running, unless specifically indicated.
- Bring all hydraulic cylinders to the home positions (down, retracted, etc.) before engine shut down.
- Stop the engine and check that the hydraulic circuits are pressure-free before removing caps, covers, valves, etc.
- All repair and maintenance operations must be carried out using extreme care and attention.
- Service steps and platforms used in the workshop or elsewhere should be built according to the applicable standards and legislation.
- Disconnect the power take off (p.t.o). and label the controls to indicate that the machine is being serviced. Any parts that are to be raised must be locked in position.
- Brakes are inoperative when manually released for repair or maintenance purposes. Use blocks or similar devices to secure the machine in these conditions.
- Only use specified towing points for towing the machine. Connect parts carefully. Make sure that all pins and/or locks are secured in position before applying traction. Never remain near the towing bars, cables or chains that are operating under load.

INTRODUCTION

- When loading or unloading the machine from the trailer (or other means of transport), select a flat area capable of sustaining the trailer or truck wheels. Firmly secure the machine to the truck or trailer and lock the wheels in the position used by the carrier.
- Electric heaters, battery-chargers and similar equipment must only be powered by auxiliary power supplies with efficient ground insulation to avoid electrical shock hazards.
- Always use suitable hoisting or lifting devices when raising or moving heavy parts.
- Keep bystanders away.
- Never use gasoline, diesel oil or other inflammable liquids as cleaning agents. Use non-inflammable, non toxic commercially available solvents.
- Wear safety goggles with side guards when cleaning parts with compressed air.
- Do not run the engine in enclosed spaces without suitable ventilation or exhaust extraction.
- Never use open flames for lighting when working on the machine or checking for leaks.
- All movements must be carried out carefully when working under, on or near the machine. Wear personal protective equipment (P.P.E.): helmets, goggles and special footwear.
- When carrying out checks with the engine running, request the assistance of an operator in the driver's seat. The operator must maintain visual contact with the service technician at all times.
- If operating outside the workshop, position the machine on a flat surface and lock in position. If working on a slope, lock the machine in position. Move to a flat area as soon as is safely possible.
- Damaged or bent chains or cables are unreliable. Do not use them for lifting or towing. Always use suitable protective gloves when handling chains or cables.
- Chains should always be safely secured. Make sure that the hitch-up point is capable of sustaining the load in question. Keep the area near the hitch-up point, chains or cables free of all bystanders.
- Maintenance and repair operations must be carried out in a CLEAN and DRY area. Clean up any water or oil spillage immediately.
- Do not create piles of oil or grease-soaked rags as they represent a serious fire hazard. Always store rags in a closed metal container.
- Before engaging the machine, make sure that there are no persons within the machine or implement range of action.
- Empty your pockets of all objects that may fall accidentally unobserved into the machine inner compartments.
- When metal parts are sticking out, use protective goggles or goggles with side guards, helmets, special footwear and gloves.
- When welding, use protective safety devices: tinted safety goggles, helmets, special overalls, gloves and footwear. All persons present in the area where welding is taking place must wear tinted goggles. **NEVER LOOK DIRECTLY AT THE WELDING ARC WITHOUT SUITABLE EYE PROTECTION.**
- Always disconnect battery ground terminal when welding.
- Metal cables tend to fray with repeated use. Always use suitable protective devices (gloves, goggles, etc.) when handling cables.

Machine start-up.

- Never run the engine in confined spaces that are not equipped with adequate ventilation for exhaust gas extraction.
- Never place the head, body, limbs, feet, hands or fingers near rotating and moving parts.

Hydraulic systems and fuel injection systems

- A liquid leaking from a tiny hole may be almost invisible but, at the same time, be powerful enough to penetrate the skin. Therefore, NEVER USE HANDS TO CHECK FOR LEAKS but use a piece of cardboard or paper for this purpose. If any liquid penetrates skin tissue, call for medical aid immediately. Failure to treat this condition with correct medical procedure may result in serious infection or death.
- In order to check the pressure in the system use suitable instruments.

Wheels and Tires

- Make sure that the tires are correctly inflated at the pressure specified by the manufacturer. Periodically check the rims and tires for damage.
- Stand away from (at the side of) the tire when checking inflation pressure.
- Do not use parts of recovered wheels as incorrect welding brazing or heating may weaken and eventually cause damage to the wheel.
- Never cut or weld a rim mounted with an inflated tire.
- Deflate the tire before removing any objects that may be jammed in the tire tread.
- Never inflate tires using inflammable gases, as this may result in explosions and injury to bystanders.

Removal and Re-fitting

- Lift and handle all heavy parts using suitable hoisting equipment. Make sure that parts are sustained by appropriate hooks and slings. Use the hoisting eyebolts for lifting operations. Extra care should be taken if persons are present near the load to be lifted.
- Handle all parts carefully. Do not put your hands or fingers between parts. Wear suitable safety clothing - safety goggles, gloves and shoes.
- Avoid twisting chains or metal cables. Always wear safety gloves when handling cables or chains.

Basic instructions

SHIMMING

For each adjustment operation, select adjusting shims and measure individually using a micrometer, then add up the recorded values. Do not rely on measuring the entire shimming set, which may be incorrect, or the rated value indicated on each shim.

ROTATING SHAFT SEALS

For correct rotating shaft seal installation, proceed as follows:

- before assembly, allow the seal to soak in the oil it will be sealing for at least thirty minutes
- thoroughly clean the shaft and check that the working surface on the shaft is not damaged
- position the sealing lip facing the fluid; with hydrodynamic lips, take into consideration the shaft rotation direction and position the grooves so that they will deviate the fluid towards the inner side of the seal
- coat the sealing lip with a thin layer of lubricant (use oil rather than grease) and fill the gap between the sealing lip and the dust lip on double lip seals with grease
- insert the seal in its seat and press down using a flat punch, do not tap the seal with a hammer or mallet
- whilst inserting the seal, check that it is perpendicular to the seat; once settled, make sure that it makes contact with the thrust element, if required
- to prevent damaging the seal lip on the shaft, position a protective guard during installation operations

O-RING SEALS

Lubricate the O-RING seals before inserting them in the seats, this will prevent them from overturning and twisting, which would jeopardise sealing efficiency.

SEALING COMPOUNDS

Apply one of the following sealing compounds on the mating surfaces marked with an X: RTV SILMATE, RHODORSIL CAF 1 or LOCTITE PLASTIC GASKET. Before applying the sealing compound, prepare the surfaces as follows:

- remove any incrustations using a metal brush
- thoroughly de-grease the surfaces using one of the following cleaning agents: trichlorethylene, petrol or a water and soda solution

COTTER PINS

When fitting split cotter pins, ensure that the pin notch is positioned in the direction of the force required to stress the pin. Spiral cotter pins do not require special positioning.

PROTECTING THE ELECTRONIC/ ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS DURING CHARGING OR WELDING

To avoid damage to the electronic/electrical systems, always observe the following:

1. Never make or break any of the charging circuit connections, including the battery connections, when the engine is running.
2. Never short any of the charging components to ground.
3. Always disconnect the ground cable from the battery before arc welding on the combine or on any header attached to the combine.
 - position the welder ground clamp as close to the welding area as possible
 - if welding in close proximity to a computer module, then the module should be removed from the combine
 - never allow welding cables to lay on, near or across any electrical wiring or electronic component while welding is in progress
4. Always disconnect the negative cable from the battery when charging the battery in the combine with a battery charger.

NOTICE: *If welding must be performed on the unit, either the combine or the header (if it is attached), the battery ground cable must be disconnected from the combine battery. The electronic monitoring system and charging system will be damaged if this is not done.*

Remove the battery ground cable. Reconnect the cable when welding is completed.



WARNING



Battery acid causes severe burns. Batteries contain sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Antidote - EXTERNAL: flush with water. INTERNAL: drink large quantities of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten egg or vegetables oil. Call physician immediately. EYES: flush with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.

84-110

SPARE PARTS

Only use "CNH Original Parts" or "NEW HOLLAND Parts".

Only genuine spare parts guarantee the same quality, duration and safety as original parts, as they are the same parts that are assembled during standard production. Only "CNH Original Parts" or "NEW HOLLAND Parts" can offer this guarantee.

When ordering spare parts, always provide the following information:

- machine model (commercial name) and serial number
- part number of the ordered part, which can be found in the "Microfiches" or the "Service Parts Catalogue", used for order processing

TOOLS

The tools that NEW HOLLAND suggests and illustrate in this manual have been:

- specifically researched and designed for use with NEW HOLLAND machines
- essential for reliable repair operations
- accurately built and rigorously tested so as to offer efficient and long-lasting operation

By using these tools, repair personnel will benefit from:

- operating in optimal technical conditions
- obtaining the best results
- saving time and effort
- working in safe conditions

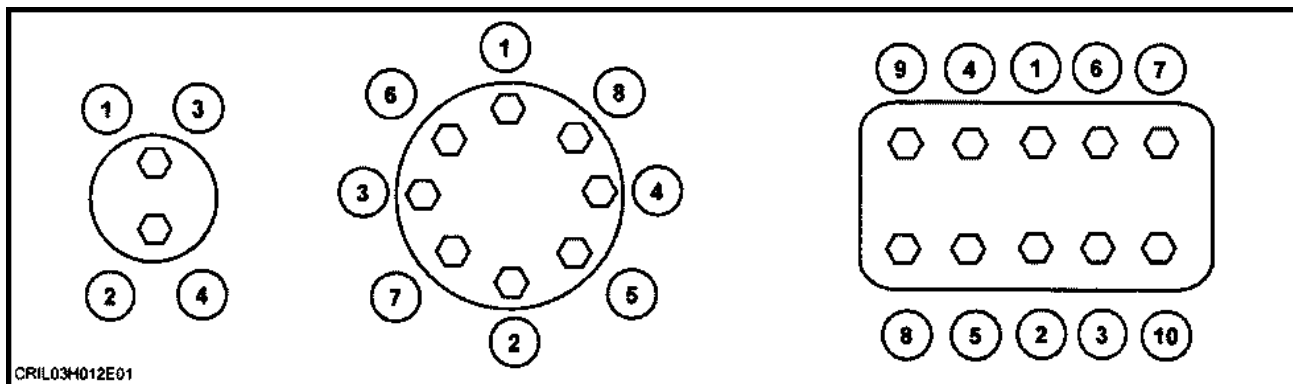
NOTE: *Wear limit values indicated for certain parts should be considered to be recommended, but not binding. The terms "front", "rear", "right-hand" and "left-hand" (when referred to different parts) are determined from the rear, facing in the direction of travel of the machine during operation.*

Torque

Minimum hardware tightening torques (in N m or lb in /lb ft) for normal assembly applications unless otherwise stated

NOTICE: Shown below is the suggested initial torque tightening sequences for general applications, tighten in sequence from item 1 through to the last item of the hardware.

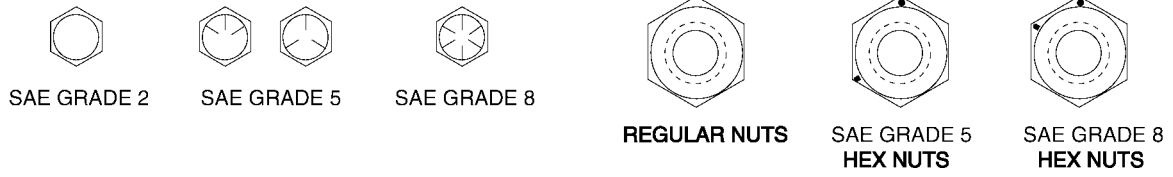
The minimum hardware tightening torque on drawings, in specifications etc. have priority.
The applicable CNH Standard is ENS7001.



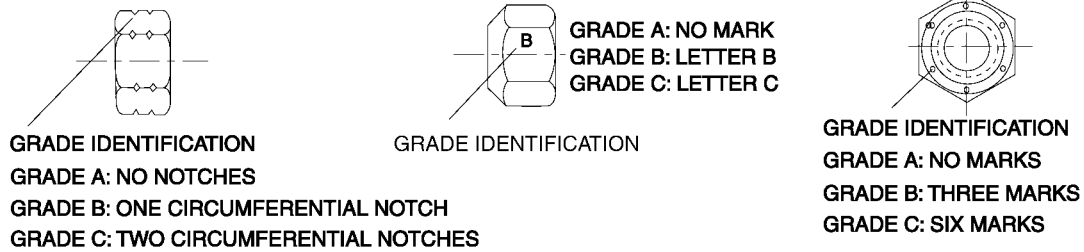
Metric hardware

Nominal Size	Class 8.8 in N m (lb in or lb ft)			Class 10.9 in N m (lb in or lb ft)		
	Plated nut	Lock nut	Hardened nut	Plated nut	Lock nut	Hardened nut
M3	1.3 N·m (11.5 lb in)	0.7 N·m (6.2 lb in)	1.2 N·m (10.6 lb in)	1.8 N·m (15.9 lb in)	0.9 N·m (8.0 lb in)	1.6 N·m (14.2 lb in)
M4	2.9 N·m (25.7 lb in)	1.6 N·m (14.2 lb in)	2.6 N·m (23.0 lb in)	4.2 N·m (37.2 lb in)	2.3 N·m (20.4 lb in)	3.7 N·m (32.7 lb in)
M5	5.9 N·m (52.2 lb in)	3.2 N·m (28.3 lb in)	5.3 N·m (46.9 lb in)	8.5 N·m (75.2 lb in)	4.6 N·m (40.7 lb in)	7.6 N·m (67.3 lb in)
M6	10.1 N·m (89.4 lb in)	5.5 N·m (48.7 lb in)	9.1 N·m (80.5 lb in)	14.5 N·m (10.7 lb ft)	7.9 N·m (69.9 lb in)	13 N·m (9.6 lb ft)
M8	24.5 N·m (18.1 lb ft)	13.5 N·m (10.0 lb ft)	22 N·m (16.2 lb ft)	35.1 N·m (25.9 lb ft)	19.3 N·m (14.2 lb ft)	31.5 N·m (23.2 lb ft)
M10	48.7 N·m (35.9 lb ft)	26.8 N·m (19.8 lb ft)	43.8 N·m (32.3 lb ft)	69.5 N·m (51.3 lb ft)	38.2 N·m (28.2 lb ft)	62.5 N·m (46.1 lb ft)
M12	85 N·m (62.7 lb ft)	46.7 N·m (34.4 lb ft)	76.5 N·m (56.4 lb ft)	121 N·m (89.2 lb ft)	66.5 N·m (49.0 lb ft)	108.9 N·m (80.3 lb ft)
M14	135 N·m (99.6 lb ft)	74.2 N·m (54.7 lb ft)	121.5 N·m (89.6 lb ft)	193 N·m (142.3 lb ft)	106.1 N·m (78.3 lb ft)	173.7 N·m (128.1 lb ft)
M16	210 N·m (154.9 lb ft)	115.5 N·m (85.2 lb ft)	189 N·m (139.4 lb ft)	301 N·m (222 lb ft)	165.5 N·m (122.1 lb ft)	270.9 N·m (199.8 lb ft)
M18	299 N·m (220.5 lb ft)	164.4 N·m (121.3 lb ft)	269.1 N·m (198.5 lb ft)	414 N·m (305.4 lb ft)	227.7 N·m (167.9 lb ft)	372.6 N·m (274.8 lb ft)
M20	425 N·m (313.5 lb ft)	233.72 N·m (172.4 lb ft)	382.5 N·m (282.1 lb ft)	587 N·m (432.9 lb ft)	322.8 N·m (238.1 lb ft)	528.3 N·m (389.7 lb ft)
M22	579 N·m (427 lb ft)	318.4 N·m (234.8 lb ft)	521.1 N·m (384.3 lb ft)	801 N·m (590.8 lb ft)	440.5 N·m (324.9 lb ft)	720.9 N·m (531.7 lb ft)
M24	735 N·m (542.1 lb ft)	404.2 N·m (298.1 lb ft)	661.5 N·m (487.9 lb ft)	1016 N·m (749.4 lb ft)	558.8 N·m (412.1 lb ft)	914.4 N·m (674.4 lb ft)
M27	1073 N·m (791.4 lb ft)	590.1 N·m (435.2 lb ft)	967.5 N·m (713.6 lb ft)	1486 N·m (1096 lb ft)	817.3 N·m (602.8 lb ft)	1337 N·m (986.1 lb ft)
M30	1461 N·m (1077.6 lb ft)	803.5 N·m (592.6 lb ft)	1315 N·m (969.9 lb ft)	2020 N·m (1489.9 lb ft)	1111 N·m (819.4 lb ft)	1818 N·m (1340.9 lb ft)

IDENTIFICATION HEX CAP SCREW AND CARRIAGE BOLTS



LOCKNUTS

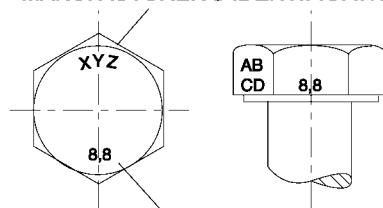


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IDENTIFICATION HEX CAP SCREW AND CARRIAGE BOLTS CLASSES 5,6 AND UP

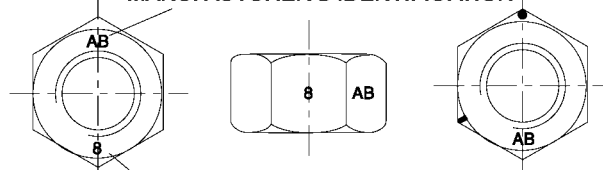
MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION



PROPERTY CLASS

HEX NUTS AND LOCKNUTS CLASSES 05 AND UP

MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION



PROPERTY CLASS

CLOCK MARKING

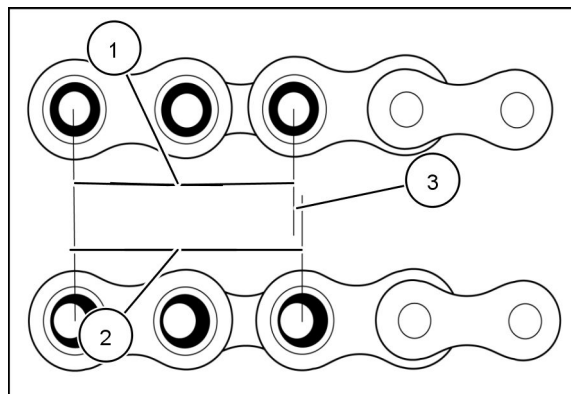
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Basic instructions - Chain Wear Tables - Roller Chains

Chain Wear

The individual joints in a roller chain articulate as they enter and leave the sprockets. This articulation results in wear on the pins and bushings. A material is worn away from these surfaces the chain will gradually elongate.



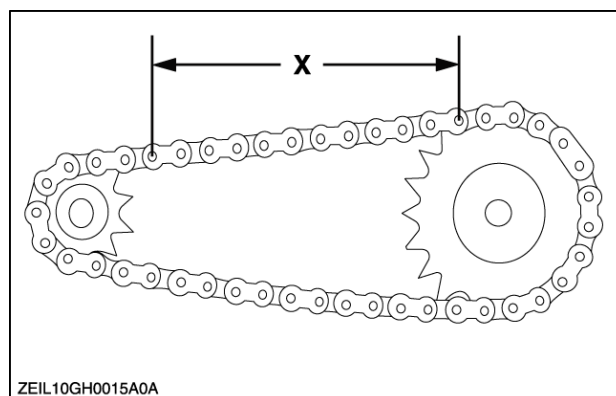
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Chains do not "stretch" - material is removed from pin and bushing.

- (1): 2x pitch
- (2): 2x pitch + wear
- (3): elongation due to pin and bushing wear.

Elongation is normal and may be minimized by proper lubrication and drive maintenance. The rate of wear is dependent upon: the relationship between the load and the amount of bearing area between pin and bushing, the material and surface condition of the bearing surfaces, the adequacy of lubrication and the frequency and degree of articulation between pins and bushings.

The latter is determined by the quantity of sprockets in the drive, their speeds, the number of teeth and the length of the chain in pitches.



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Measurement of Chain For Wear Elongation

Relatively accurate wear measurements can be made by using the above illustration. Measure as closely as possible from the center of one pin to the center of another. The more pitches (pins) contained within the measurement increase the accuracy. If the measured value exceeds the nominal by more than the allowable percentage the chain should be replaced.

The maximum allowable wear elongation is approximately **3 %** for most industrial applications, based upon sprocket design. The allowable chain wear in percent can be calculated using the relationship: $200 / (N)$, where **(N)** is the number of teeth in the large sprocket.

This relationship is often useful since the normal maximum allowable chain wear elongation of **3 %** is valid only up to 67 teeth in the large sprocket. In drives having fixed center distances, chains running in parallel or where smoother operation is required, wear should be limited to approximately **1.5 %**.

INTRODUCTION

For example, if 40 pitches (40 pins) of a #40 chain were measured and the result was **523 mm (20.6 in)** or greater (using **3 %** as the maximum allowable wear), the chain should be replaced. Anything less than **523 mm (20.6 in)** would still be acceptable by most industrial standards.

WEAR LIMITS ON ROLLER CHAIN

Strand Length in Pitches	No. 40 Chain (08A)		No. 50 Chain (10A)		No. 60 Chain (12A)		No. 80 Chain (16A)	
	New	Replace	New	Replace	New	Replace	New	Replace
40P	508 mm (20.0 in)	523 mm (20.6 in)	635 mm (25.0 in)	654 mm (25.7 in)	762 mm (30.0 in)	787 mm (31.0 in)	1016 mm (40.0 in)	1047 mm (41.2 in)
50P	635 mm (25.0 in)	654 mm (25.7 in)	793 mm (31.2 in)	817 mm (32.2 in)	952 mm (37.5 in)	981 mm (38.6 in)	1270 mm (50.0 in)	1308 mm (51.5 in)
60P	762 mm (30.0 in)	784 mm (30.9 in)	952 mm (37.5 in)	981 mm (38.6 in)	1143 mm (45.0 in)	1177 mm (46.3 in)	1524 mm (60.0 in)	1568 mm (61.7 in)
70P	889 mm (35.0 in)	914 mm (36.0 in)	1111 mm (43.7 in)	1144 mm (45.0 in)	1333 mm (52.5 in)	1371 mm (54.0 in)	1778 mm (70.0 in)	1828 mm (72.0 in)
80P	1016 mm (40.0 in)	1047 mm (41.2 in)	1270 mm (50.0 in)	1308 mm (51.5 in)	1524 mm (60.0 in)	1568 mm (61.7 in)	2032 mm (80.0 in)	2095 mm (82.5 in)
90P	1143 mm (45.0 in)	1177 mm (46.3 in)	1428 mm (56.2 in)	1473 mm (58.0 in)	1714 mm (67.5 in)	1765 mm (69.5 in)	2286 mm (90.0 in)	2355 mm (92.7 in)
100P	1270 mm (50.0 in)	1308 mm (51.5 in)	1578 mm (62.1 in)	1635 mm (64.4 in)	1905 mm (75.0 in)	1962 mm (77.2 in)	2540 mm (100.0 in)	2616 mm (103.0 in)

STANDARD ROLLER CHAIN SIZES - NEW CHAINS

Chain No.	150 Chain No.	Pitch	Width	Roller Diameter
40	08A	12.7 mm (0.5 in)	7.9 mm (0.3 in)	7.9 mm (0.3 in)
50	10A	15.8 mm (0.6 in)	9.5 mm (0.4 in)	10.1 mm (0.4 in)
60	12A	19 mm (0.7 in)	12.7 mm (0.5 in)	11.9 mm (0.5 in)
80	16A	25.4 mm (1.0 in)	15.8 mm (0.6 in)	15.8 mm (0.6 in)
100	20A	31.7 mm (1.2 in)	19 mm (0.7 in)	19 mm (0.7 in)
120	24A	38.1 mm (1.5 in)	25.4 mm (1.0 in)	22.2 mm (0.9 in)
140	28A	44.4 mm (1.7 in)	25.4 mm (1.0 in)	25.4 mm (1.0 in)
160	32A	50.8 mm (2.0 in)	31.7 mm (1.2 in)	28.5 mm (1.1 in)
180	*	57.1 mm (2.2 in)	35.7 mm (1.4 in)	35.7 mm (1.4 in)
200	40A	63.4 mm (2.5 in)	38.1 mm (1.5 in)	39.6 mm (1.6 in)

* No. 150 Number does not exist.

Conversion factors

Length

1 mm	=	0.0393 in	1 in	=	25.4 mm
1 km	=	0.621 miles	1 miles	=	1.609 km
1 m	=	3.281 ft	1 ft	=	0.3048 m

Area

1 ha	=	2.471 ac	1 ac	=	0.404 US fl oz
1 m ²	=	10.76 ft ²	1 ft ²	=	0.0923 m ²

Volume

1 litre	=	0.26 US gal	1 US gal	=	3.78 litre
1 litre	=	0.028 Bu	1 Bu	=	35.23 litre
1 litre	=	1.057 US quart	1 US quart	=	0.9464 litre
1 cm ³ (cc)	=	0.061 in ³	1 in ³	=	16.38 cm ³ (cc)
1 m ³	=	35.31 ft ³	1 ft ³	=	0.028 m ³
1 ml	=	0.033 US fl oz	1 US fl oz	=	29.57 ml

Mass

1 kg	=	2.204 lb	1 lb	=	0.4536 kg
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Torque

1 N·m	=	0.7376 lb ft	1 lb ft	=	1.3558 N·m
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Power

1 kW	=	1.358 Hp	1 Hp	=	0.746 kW
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Pressure

1 bar	=	100 kPa	1 psi	=	0.06894 bar
1 bar	=	14.505 psi			

Temperature

1 °C	=	((1.8 x ° C) + 32) °F	1 °F	=	(0.56 x (° F - 32)) °C
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Flow

1 l/min	=	0.2642 US gpm	1 US gpm	=	3.7853 l/min
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Speed

1 km/h	=	0.62 mph	1 mph	=	1.6 km/h
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Product identification

EXPLANATION OF MACHINE SERIAL NUMBERS

Example : n° 283374001

283374001: The first two digits identify the width of the pickup.

27 = **270FP** (width **2.986 m (117.56 in)**).

28 = **280FP** (width **3.773 m (148.54 in)**).

29 = **290FP** (width **5.158 m (203.07 in)**).

28 3374001: The third digit indicates the product line. There are different product lines:

Combine harvesters:	1
Attachments:	3 or 9
Balers:	4
Forage Harvesters:	5

283 374001: These 3 digits indicate the batch in which the pickup was made.

28 3374001: Product line number (**3**) and batch (**374**) together form the series number **3374**.

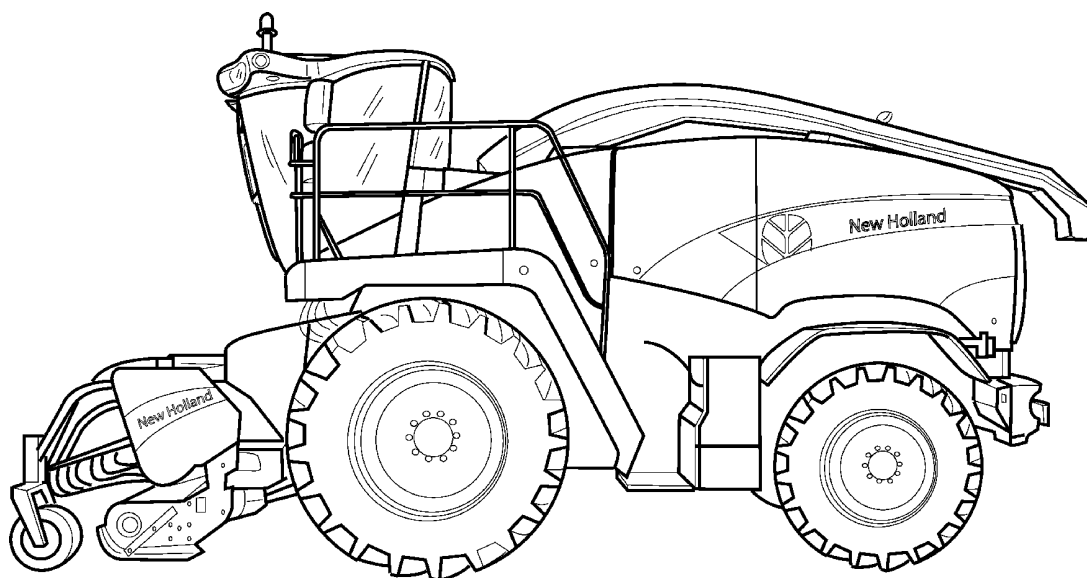
283374 001: The last 3 digits are a sequential number for each model within a batch.

Summarizing we can say that this pickup is a **280FP** model and the first one of series **3374**.



SERVICE MANUAL

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

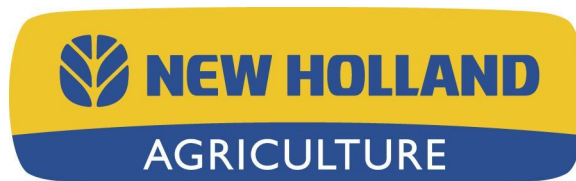


270FP
280FP
290FP

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DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS - A

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ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM	A.30.A
270FP , 280FP , 290FP	



DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS - A

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - 10.A

**270FP
280FP
290FP**

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DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS - A

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM - 10.A

FUNCTIONAL DATA

PRIMARY HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM

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Product: New Holland 270FP/280FP/290FP Self-Propelled Forage Pickup Headers Service Repair Manual
Full Download: <https://www.arepairmanual.com/downloads/new-holland-270fp-280fp-290fp-self-propelled-forage-pickup-headers-service-repair-manual/>

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