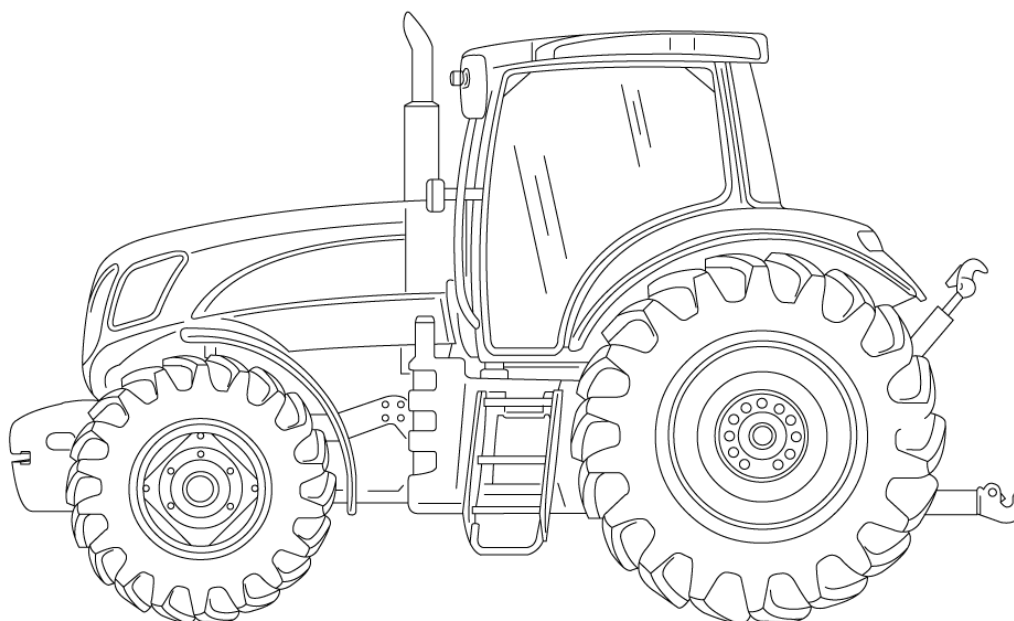




## SERVICE MANUAL



**T7.240 [ZBCP93846 - ]**

**T7.245 [ZBCP93846 - ]**

**With cabine, 18X6 transmission, 4WD**

**With cabine, 18X6 transmission, 4WD**

## Link Product / Engine

Product	Market Product	Engine
With cabine, 18X6 transmission, 4WD	International Region	F4DE9684
With cabine, 18X6 transmission, 4WD	Latin America	F4DE9684
With cabine, 18X6 transmission, 4WD	Latin America	F4DE9684
With cabine, 18X6 transmission, 4WD	International Region	F4DE9684

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## **Advice - Important notice regarding equipment servicing**

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All repair and maintenance work 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 performs repair and maintenance operations without complying with the procedures provided herein shall be responsible for any 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 caused by parts and/or components not approved by the manufacturer, 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 caused by 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, or changes to the laws and regulations of different countries.

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

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## Foreword - How to use and navigate through this manual

T7.240, T7.245

This manual has been produced by a new technical information system. This new system is designed to deliver technical information electronically through web delivery (eTIM), DVD, and paper manuals. A coding system called SAP 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 a customer's machine. When a customer has a concern on their machine it is usually because a function or system on their machine is not working at all, is not working efficiently, or is not responding correctly to their 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 SAP coding, according to the functions or systems on that machine. Once you have located the technical information for that function or system, you will then 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 SAP coding into technical information, you will be able to search and retrieve just the right piece of technical information you need to resolve that customer's 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 - the component or function on the machine, that the piece of technical information is going to describe (e.g., Fuel tank).
- INFORMATION TYPE - 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 describing the amount of fuel held by the fuel tank).
- PRODUCT - the model for which the piece of technical information is written.

Every piece of technical information will have those three 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 customer's concern on their machine.

That information could be:

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

## Manual content

This manual is divided into Sections. Each Section is then 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 each 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, assemblies or sub-assemblies.
- Functional Data (how it works) for all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components, assemblies or sub-assemblies.
- Diagnostic Data (fault codes, electrical and hydraulic troubleshooting) for all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components, assemblies or sub-assemblies.
- Service Data (remove disassemble, assemble, install) for all the mechanical, electrical or hydraulic devices, components, assemblies or sub-assemblies.

## Sections

Sections are grouped according to the main functions or a systems on the machine. Each Section is identified by a number (00, 35, 55, etc.). The 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.

SECTION	PRODUCT					
	Tractors					
	Vehicles with working arms: backhoes, excavators, skid steers, ....					
	Combines, forage harvesters, balers, ....					
	Seeding, planting, floating, spraying equipment, ....					
	Mounted equipment and tools, ....					
00 - Maintenance	X	X	X	X	X	
05 - Machine completion and equipment	X	X	X	X	X	
10 - Engine	X	X	X	X		
14 - Main gearbox and drive	X	X	X	X		
18 - Clutch	X	X	X			
21 - Transmission	X	X	X	X		
23 - Four wheel drive (4WD) system	X	X	X	X		
25 - Front axle system	X	X	X	X		
27 - Rear axle system	X	X	X	X		
29 - Hydrostatic drive	X	X	X	X		
31 - Power Take-Off (PTO)	X		X			
33 - Brakes and controls	X	X	X	X		
35 - Hydraulic systems	X	X	X	X		
36 - Pneumatic system	X	X	X	X		
37 - Hitches, drawbars and implement couplings	X		X	X		
39 - Frames and ballasting	X	X	X	X	X	
41 - Steering	X	X	X	X		
44 - Wheels	X	X	X	X		
46 - Steering clutches						
48 - Tracks and track suspension	X	X	X			
50 - Cab climate control	X	X	X	X		
55 - Electrical systems	X	X	X	X	X	
56 - Grape harvester shaking						
58 - Attachments/headers			X			
60 - Product feeding			X			

## INTRODUCTION

61 - Metering system				X	
62 - Pressing - Bale formation			X		
63 - Chemical applicators				X	
64 - Chopping			X		
66 - Threshing			X		
68 - Tying/Wrapping/Twisting			X		
69 - Bale wagons					
70 - Ejection			X		
71 - Lubrication system	X	X	X	X	X
72 - Separation			X		
73 - Residue handling			X		
74 - Cleaning			X		
75 - Soil preparation/Finishing					
76 - Secondary cleaning / Destemmer					
77 - Seeding				X	
78 - Spraying				X	
79 - Planting				X	
80 - Crop storage / Unloading			X		
82 - Front loader and bucket	X	X			
83 - Telescopic single arm	X	X			
84 - Booms, dippers and buckets	X	X			
86 - Dozer blade and arm	X	X			
88 - Accessories	X	X	X	X	X
89 - Tools	X	X	X	X	X
90 - Platform, cab, bodywork and decals	X	X	X	X	

## Chapters

Each Chapter is identified by a number e.g. Engine - Engine and crankcase - 10.001. The first number is identical to the Section number i.e. Chapter 10.001 is inside Section 10, Engine. The second number is representative of the Chapter contained within the Section.

### CONTENTS

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

### Contents

	ENGINE	
	ENGINE - Engine and crankcase – 10.001	
TECHNICAL DATA		
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FUNCTIONAL DATA		
ENGINE - Engine and crankcase - Dynamic description (10.001 - C.30.A.10)		6
SERVICE		
ENGINE - Engine and crankcase - Remove (10.001 -F.10.A.10)		8
DIAGNOSTIC		
ENGINE - Engine and crankcase - Troubleshooting (10.001 - G.40.A.10)		10

### 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.

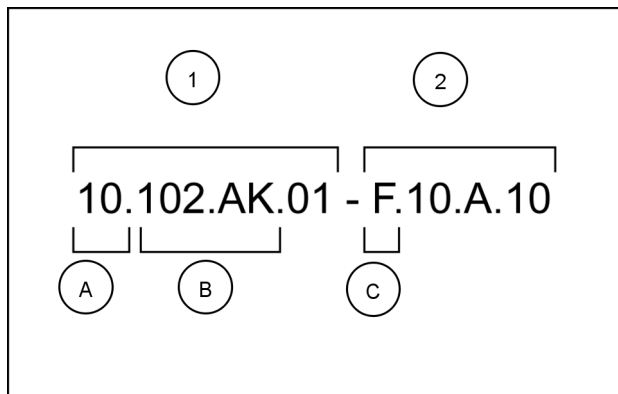
### Index

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ENGINE - Engine and crankcase - General specification (10.001 - D.40.A.10)		4
ENGINE - Engine and crankcase - Remove (10.001 -F.10.A.10)		8
ENGINE - Engine and crankcase - Troubleshooting (10.001 - G.40.A.10)		10

## Information units and information search

Each chapter is composed of information units. Each information unit has the SAP code shown in parentheses. This indicates the function and type of information in that information unit. Each information unit has a page reference within that Chapter. The information units provide a quick and easy way to find just the right piece of technical information you are looking for.

Example information unit	Engine block cover - Front – Remove (10.102.AP.01 - F.10.A.10)					
Information Unit SAP code	10	102	AK	01	F	10.A.10
SAP code classification	Engine	Pan and covers	Engine block cover	Front	Service data	Remove



NHIL12GEN0070A 1

Navigate to the correct information unit you are searching for by identifying the function and information type from the SAP code.

- **(1)** Location and **(2)** Information type.
- **(A)** corresponds to the sections of the service manual.  
**(B)** corresponds to the chapters of the service manual. After **(B)** there may be some additional information. In this case it shows “.01”, which represents the “Front” block cover. These options may be front/rear, left/right, hydraulic/mechanical etc.
- **(C)** corresponds to the type of information listed in the chapter contents: Technical Data, Functional Data, Diagnostic, or Service.
- **(A)** and **(B)** are also shown in the page numbering on the page footer.  
THE REST OF THE CODING IS NOT LISTED IN ALPHANUMERIC ORDER IN THIS MANUAL.
- You will find a table of contents at the beginning and end of each section and chapter.  
You will find an alphabetical index at the end of each chapter.
- By referring to **(A)**, **(B)** and **(C)** of the coding, you can follow the contents or index (page numbers) and quickly find the information you are looking for.

## 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.
- Version reference for that publication.
- Publication date
- Section, chapter, and page reference e.g. 10.102 / 9

## International symbols

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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		Windscreen 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		Transmission 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
	Low beam		Parking brake		Danger warning lights		Remote control valve flotation
	Work lamps		Brake fluid level		Variable control		Malfunction! See Manual
	Stop lamp		Trailer brake		Pressurized! Open carefully		Malfunction! (alternative symbol)
	Horn		Warning! Corrosive substance		Position control		Brake fluid level

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## Safety rules

T7.240, T7.245

### SAFETY NORMS

#### 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 run 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 the controls to warn that the tractor 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 tractor, use a trailer or a low loader platform trolley, if available.
- To load and unload the machine from the mode of transport, 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 run the engine in enclosed spaces that are not equipped with a suitable exhaust 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 tractor is in motion.



- Never lubricate the tractor 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. **GAS RELEASED FROM BATTERIES 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 timber. 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 tractor has no load 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.
- When removing wheels, lock both the front wheels and the rear wheels of the tractor. Lift the tractor and install stable and secure supports under the tractor, in accordance with 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.

### REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- 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.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Many of the procedures involved in vehicle maintenance and repair services involve physical hazards and other health risks. This section is an alphabetical list of some of these hazardous procedures and the materials and equipment associated with them. It identifies the precautions necessary for avoiding these hazards. The list is not comprehensive. You must take health and safety into account when carrying out all operations and procedures and when handling materials.

### ACIDS AND ALKALIS

See Battery acids, e.g. caustic soda, sulfuric acid.  
Used in batteries and cleaning materials.

### **Irritate and corrode the skin, eyes, nose, and throat. Causes burns.**

Avoid splashing into your eyes and nose, or onto your skin and clothing. Wear suitable sleeves and protective goggles. Can destroy normal protective clothing. Do not inhale the fumes.  
Soap and water must always be available in case of accidental splashing.

## **ADHESIVES AND SEALANTS**

See Fire.

Highly flammable, flammable, combustible.

In general, you must store them in “No smoking” areas. You must take care as regards cleaning and organization during use, e.g. workbenches covered with paper towels; use applicators wherever possible; containers, including secondary containers, must be labeled.

### **Solvent-based adhesives/sealants**

See Solvents.

Follow the manufacturer’s instructions.

### **Water-based adhesives/sealants**

Those based on emulsions of polymers and reticular rubber could contain small quantities of harmful chemicals. You must avoid contact with the eyes and the skin, and ensure that there is adequate ventilation during use.

Follow the manufacturer’s instructions.

### **Resin-based adhesives/sealants**

e.g. formaldehyde-based and epoxide-based.

These could release volatile, harmful, or toxic chemicals. You must therefore only mix them in well-ventilated areas.

Skin contact with uncured hardeners or resins 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.

### **Anaerobic, cyanoacrylate, and other acrylic adhesives**

Many cause irritation, sensitization, or harm to the skin. Some are eye irritants.

You must avoid contact with the eyes and the skin. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions.

Cyanoacrylate adhesives (super-glues) must not come into contact with the skin or the eyes. If your skin or eye tissue is glued, cover it with a wet compress and seek medical assistance. Do not attempt to pull apart glued tissue. Use in well-ventilated areas, because the fumes can irritate the nose and the eyes.

For dual coat systems, see Resin-based adhesives/sealants.

### **Isocyanate (polyurethane)-based adhesives/sealants**

See Resin-based adhesives.

Individuals who suffer from asthma or respiratory allergies must not work with or be around these materials because they can cause sensitization reactions.

You should preferably perform spraying applications in a ventilated cab with an exhaust system removing the fumes and spray from the breathing area. Individuals who are working with spraying must use respirators with an air supply.

## **ANTI-FREEZE**

See Fires, Solvents – e.g. isopropanol, ethanediol and methanol.

Highly flammable, flammable, combustible.

Used in vehicle cooling systems, air brake pressure systems, and screen cleaning solutions.

The fumes from coolant anti-freeze (glycol) only rise when heated.

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.

## **ARC WELDING**

See Welding.

## **BATTERY ACIDS**

See Acids and alkalis.

The gases released during charging are explosive.

Never allow naked flames or sparks near batteries that are charging or have recently been charged.

## **BRAKE AND CLUTCH FLUIDS (polyalkylene-glycol)**

See Fire.

Combustible.

Splashes on the skin and in the eyes cause mild irritation.

Avoid contact with the eyes and the skin as far as possible.

The danger of fume inhalation does not increase at room temperature because of very low vapor pressure.

## **BRAZING**

See Welding.

## **CHEMICALS – GENERAL**

See Legal aspects.

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.

The effects of excessive exposure to chemicals may manifest themselves immediately or after a delay; they may be brief or permanent; they may be cumulative; they may be superficial; and they may cause a risk of death or reduce life expectancy.

## **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 comply scrupulously with the safety recommendations on chemicals' containers (labels), and on the pamphlets, posters, or other instructions that accompany them. Manufacturers supply health and safety information sheets.

Organize working methods and protective equipment to prevent contact with the skin and the eyes; inhalation of fumes/aerosols/dust/smoke; incorrect container identification; and fire and explosion risks.

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, e.g. when there are people inside the vehicle.

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 into unmarked 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.

## **Clutch fluids**

See Brake and clutch fluids.

### Clutch pads and linings

See Brake and clutch pads and linings.

### ANTI-CORROSIVE PROTECTIVE MATERIAL

See Solvents, Fire.

Highly flammable, flammable.

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.

### Sections

See Welding.

### Wax removal

See Solvents and Fuels (kerosene).

### DUST

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 using faulty electrical equipment or from using equipment that is in good condition incorrectly.

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

Check that wires, cables, sockets, and plugs are not worn, cracked, severed, broken, or damaged in any way.

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

Never use electrical equipment inappropriately and never use equipment that is faulty. The consequences could be fatal.

Use low-voltage equipment ( **110 volt**) for work lights and inspection lights wherever possible.

Take care that the cables of mobile electrical equipment are not caught or damaged, for example in a motorized hoist.

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
- Start resuscitation, if you are trained to do so
- SEEK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

### EXHAUST FUMES

These fumes contain asphyxiating, toxic, or harmful chemical substances, such as oxocarbons, aldehydes, aromatic hydrocarbons, and lead. You must only run engines in adequate extraction or general ventilation conditions, and never in enclosed spaces.

### Gasoline engine

The warning properties of odor and irritation may not alert the user in time, before the immediate or subsequent toxic or harmful effects have appeared.

### Diesel Engine

Soot, discomfort, and irritation generally warn of hazardous concentrations of fumes.

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## **FIBER INSULATION**

See Dust.

Used for soundproofing.

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**

See Welding, Foams, and Legal aspects.

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, check that there is no fire risk.

Always keep a suitable fire extinguisher close by when using welding or heating equipment.

## **FIRST AID**

In addition to complying with legal requirements, it is always advisable for someone in the workshop to be trained in first aid procedures.

You must flush splashes in the eyes with clean running water for at least ten minutes.

You must wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

You must take individuals who have inhaled harmful fumes into the fresh air immediately.

If someone has ingested the substance or if the effects persist, consult a doctor with the information (label) on the material used.

Do not induce vomiting (except where indicated by the manufacturer).

## **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 not breathe in fumes or aerosol clouds. You must apply these materials with adequate respiratory protection and adequate ventilation. Do not remove the respirator when you have finished spraying, but keep it 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.

You must not cut cured or partially cured foams in an environment with a ventilation system with extraction (see Section 44 Legal and safety aspects).

## **Fuels**

See Fire, Legal aspects, Chemicals – general, and Solvents.

Used as fuels and cleaning materials.

## **Gasolene (Petrol).**

Highly flammable.

Ingestion can cause irritation to the mouth and throat, and absorption by the stomach can cause dizziness and loss of consciousness. Small amounts can be fatal to children. Breathing liquid into the lungs – e.g. by vomiting – is a serious risk.

Prolonged or recurrent contact with gasoline dries out the skin and causes irritation and dermatitis. Getting the liquid in the eyes causes severe pain.

Gasoline for engines may contain a considerable quantity of benzene, which is toxic if inhaled. You must keep concentrations of gasoline fumes low. High concentrations cause eye, nose, and throat irritation, nausea, headaches, depression, and symptoms of intoxication. Very high concentrations result in rapid loss of consciousness. Ensure that there is adequate ventilation when handling and using gasoline. Be extremely careful to avoid the serious consequences of inhalation if fumes have accumulated as a result of spillages in enclosed spaces. Special precautions are necessary when cleaning and maintaining gasoline storage tanks. You must not use gasoline as a cleaning material. You must not transfer gasoline from one container to another by making a siphon with your mouth.

### **Kerosene (Paraffin)**

Used as a fuel for heating, a solvent, and a cleaning material.  
Flammable.

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.

Its volatility is low under normal conditions and it does not release harmful fumes. You must avoid exposure to kerosene fumes and clouds at high temperatures (fumes may be released during wax removal processes). Avoid contact with the eyes and the skin as far as possible and ensure that there is adequate ventilation.

### **Fuel oil (diesel fuel)**

See Fuels (kerosene).  
Combustible.

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/in<sup>2</sup>)**. 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 (e.g. acetylene and propane) 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.

### **Gases**

See Gas cylinders.

### **Gas shielded welding**

See Welding.

### **Gas welding**

See Welding.

## **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.

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Wear a respirator when using sandblasting equipment, working with asbestos-based materials, or using spraying equipment.

## **Glues**

See Adhesives and sealants.

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

See Lubricants and greases.

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 because the fluid can penetrate the subcutaneous tissue etc. and cause serious injury.

## **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 have detailed knowledge of 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. In general, used oils contaminated during maintenance (e.g. reservoir oils from routine changes) are more irritating and have more serious effects, including skin cancer if contact is extensive and prolonged.

Thoroughly wash the skin after tasks using oil. Exclusive hand washers can be very useful because they are removed with water. 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. You must take particular care with used greases and oils that contain lead. 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. You may only discard used oil in accordance with local legislation.

## **Soundproofing materials**

See Foams and Fiber insulation.

## **PAINTS**

See Solvents and Chemicals – general.

Highly flammable, flammable.

One package. May contain pigments, drying agents, and other harmful or toxic components, as well as solvents. There must be adequate ventilation when you are spraying.

Two packages. May also contain unreacted resins and resin hardening agents that are toxic and harmful. You must observe the manufacturers' instructions. See also Section 5 on resin-based adhesives, isocyanate-based adhesives, and foams.

You should preferably perform spraying applications in a ventilated cab with an exhaust system removing 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.

## **Paint solvents**

See Solvents.

## **Gasolene (Petrol).**

See Fuels (gasoline).

### **Pressurized equipment**

See Oil test equipment, lubrication test equipment, and high-pressure air test equipment.

### **Resistance welding**

See Welding.

### **Sealants**

See Adhesives and sealants.

## **SOLDERING**

See Welding.

Solders are mixtures of metals whose melting point is lower than that of the constituent metals (normally lead and tin). Applying solder generally does not release toxic lead fumes, since a gas/air flame is used. You must not use oxy-acetylene flames because they are much hotter and cause lead smoke to be released.

Smoke may be produced when you apply any flame to surfaces covered in grease etc. It is recommended that you avoid inhalation.

You must remove excess solder carefully so as not to produce a fine lead dust, which has toxic effects if inhaled. You may need to use respiratory protection.

You must collect solder spillage and filing in order to prevent general contamination of the air with lead.

High hygiene standards are necessary to prevent ingestion of lead and inhalation of solder dust from clothes.

## **SOLVENTS**

See Chemicals – General. See Fire.

Examples: acetone, turpentine, toluene, xylene, and trichloroethylene.

Used in materials for cleaning and wax removal, paints, plastics, resins, thinners etc.

Highly flammable, flammable.

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.

Brief exposure to high concentrations of fumes or clouds can cause throat irritation, dizziness, headaches, and, in the worst cases, unconsciousness.

Recurrent or prolonged exposure to large quantities, but with lower-concentration fumes or clouds, where the warning signs are insufficient, could cause effects that are toxic or more seriously harmful.

Inhalation into the lungs (e.g. by vomiting) is the most serious consequence of ingestion.

Avoid splashing into your eyes and nose, or onto your skin and clothing. Wear protective sleeves, protective goggles, and protective clothing, if necessary.

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.

When the spraying material contains solvents – e.g. paints, adhesives, coatings – use an extractor fan or personal respiratory protection in the absence of adequate general ventilation.

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

### **Soundproofing**

See Fiber insulation and Foams.

### **Spot welding**

See Welding.

## **SUSPENDED LOADS**

There is always danger when loads are lifted or hoisted. Never work underneath a suspended load or a lifted load without support, e.g. vehicle lifted up with a service jack, suspended engine etc.

Lifting equipment such as jacks, hoists, axle supports, slings etc. must always be suitable for the work, be in good condition and undergo regular maintenance.



Never improvise a hoist mechanism.

### **Lower protective sheath**

See Anti-corrosive protection.

## **WELDING**

See Gas cylinders, Fire, and Electric shock.

Welding processes include resistance welding (spot welding??), arc welding, and gas welding.

### **Resistance welding**

This process can throw out molten metal particles at high speed, so you must protect your eyes and skin.

### **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.

### **Gas welding**

You can use oxy-acetylene torches for welding and cutting. You need to take particular care to prevent gas leaks and the resulting risk of fire and explosion.

You must use skin and eye protection because the process produces metal splashes.

The flame is very bright, so you must use eye protection. Far less ultraviolet light is emitted than with arc welding, so you can use lighter filters.

The process itself releases little toxic smoke. However, toxic smoke and gases may be released from coatings on the service area, especially during cutting of damaged parts. You must therefore avoid inhaling this smoke.

In brazing, toxic fumes may be released by the brazing rod. The risk is fairly serious when you use rods containing cadmium. In this specific case, you must take particular care to avoid inhaling the fumes. If you do inhale fumes, you will need to consult a specialist.

**YOU MUST TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS BEFORE WELDING OR CUTTING CONTAINERS HOLDING COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, E.G. BOILING OR RELEASE OF FUMES FROM FUEL TANKS.**

### **Turpentine**

See Solvents.

## **ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

Soil, air and water are vital factors of agriculture and life in general. Where 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.

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, anti freeze, cleaning agents, etc., with regard to their effect on man and nature and how to safely store, use and dispose of these substances. In general, agricultural consultants will be able to help.

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### HELPFUL HINTS

1. Avoid filling tanks using unsuitable containers or inappropriate pressurised fuel delivery systems which may cause considerable spillage.
2. In general, avoid skin contact with all fuels, oils, acids, solvents, etc. Most of them contain substances which can be harmful to your health.
3. Modern oils contain additives. Do not burn contaminated fuels and/or waste oils in ordinary heating systems.
4. 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 accordance with local legislation and the available resources.
5. Modern coolant mixtures, i.e. antifreeze and other additives, should be replaced every two years. Do not allow them to enter the soil. They must be collected and disposed of safely.
6. Do not open the air conditioning system. It contains gases that should not be released into the atmosphere. Your dealer or air conditioning specialist has a special extractor for this purpose and will have to recharge the system anyway.
7. Repair any leaks or defects in the engine cooling or hydraulic system immediately.
8. Do not increase the pressure in a pressurised circuit as this may lead to the components exploding.
9. Protect hoses during welding as penetrating weld splatter may burn a hole or weaken them, causing the loss of oils, coolant, etc.

## Consumables

T7.240, T7.245

System	Recommended fluid	Quantity		International specification
		Metric	International system	
Engine	<b>NEW HOLLAND AMBRA MASTERGOLD™ HSP ENGINE OIL SAE 10W-30</b> <b>NEW HOLLAND AMBRA MASTERGOLD™ HSP ENGINE OIL SAE 15W-40</b>	15 l	3.96 US gal	<b>ACEA E7/E5</b> <b>API CI-4/CH-4</b> <b>CES 20078/77/76/72</b>
Transmission oil, rear axle, hydraulic system and brake — Maximum level — Extra level*	<b>NEW HOLLAND AMBRA MULTI G™ HYDRAULIC TRANSMISSION OIL</b>	82 l 100 l	21.7 US gal 26.4 US gal	<b>SAE 10W-30</b> <b>API GL4,</b> <b>ISO VG32/46</b> <b>MAT 3525</b>
Axle front — Central housing — Central housing - Cane harvester (If installed) — Extension - Cane harvester (per unit, if installed) — Hubs (per unit)		11 l 17.5 l	2.9 US gal 4.6 US gal	
		2.7 l	0.71 US gal	
		2.15 l	0.57 US gal	
Coolant	<b>NEW HOLLAND AMBRA AGRIFLU</b> mixed with <b>50% de água</b>	22.5 l	5.9 US gal	<b>Etilenoglicol</b>
Air-conditioning compressor oil	<b>Óleo de baixa viscosidade SP10</b>	As Required	As Required	<b>PAG-E13</b> <b>Viscosidade ISO100</b>
Grease and bushings	<b>NEW HOLLAND AMBRA GR-9 MULTI-PURPOSE GREASE</b>	As Required	As Required	<b>NLG12, Li-Ca</b>
Fuel reservoir	Diesel	405 l	106.9 US gal	Diesel oil or Biodiesel B (B5) - Brazil

\* Extra level only if the implement uses the tractor oil.

**NOTE:** Always check that the implement does not use more oil than is available in the tractor. The transmission should have at least the minimum oil level in order to operate.

## INTRODUCTION

A list of the oils and lubricants recommended for your machine is available on a decal fixed to the left-hand side of the engine water radiator. Contact your NEW HOLLAND dealer to get a new decal if it is damaged or illegible.

**Lubrificar com:**  
Lubricate with:  
Lubrificare con:  
Lubrifier avec:  
Engrasar con:

**AMBRA™**

**MASTERGOLD HSP 15W-40 (NH 330 H) / MASTERGOLD HSP 10W-30 (NH 324 H)**  
Cárter do motor – Coppa motore – Engine sump – Carter moteur – Carter de aceite

**MULTI G (NH 410 B)**  
Caixa de câmbio – Scatola cambio – Gearbox – Boîte de vitesses – Caja de cambios  
Transmissão – Transmissione posteriore – Rear axle – Transmission arrière – Transmisión posterior  
Direção hidrostática – Guida idrostatica – Power steering – Direction hydraulique  
Servodirección  
Sistema hidráulico – Sollevatore idraulico – Hydraulic lift – Relevage hydraulique  
Elevador hidráulico  
Eixo/Caixa de transmissão – Scatola differenziale e mozzi ponte anteriore –  
Front axle differential and hubs – Differential et moyeu de roues avant –  
Caja de transmisión y ejes anteriores

**BRAKE LHM (NH 610 A)**  
Sistema de freios – Impianto de frenatura – Braking system – Système de freinage –  
Casa de transmisión y ejes anteriores

**GR 9 (NH 710 A)**  
Pinos graxeiros – Ingrassatori e pressione – Grease fittings – Graisseur à pression –  
Engrasadores a presión

**AGRIFLU (NH 900 A)**  
Radiador – Radiatore – Radiator – Radiateur – Radiador

**NEW HOLLAND**



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Product: New Holland T7.240/T7.245 Tractor Service Repair Manual  
Full Download: <https://www.arepairmanual.com/downloads/new-holland-t7-240-t7-245-tractor-service-repair-manual/>

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