

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

NOTE: Engine repair information is not contained within this tractor Repair Manual. For engine repair, refer to 6.7L engine repair manual 87491857.

BOOK 1 - 84127310

GENERAL INFORMATION	SECTION 00
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	3
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS	3
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	5
TRACTOR IDENTIFICATION	12
ENGINE IDENTIFICATION	13
SERVICE TECHNIQUES	15
MINIMUM HARDWARE TIGHTENING TORQUES	17
STANDARD TORQUE DATA	18
RECOMMENDED LUBRICANTS AND COOLANTS	20
RECOMMENDED SEALANTS	21
FUEL SYSTEM.....	SECTION 10, CHAPTER 2
SPECIFICATIONS	2
SPECIAL TOOLS	3
DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.....	4
FUEL INJECTION PUMP	9
ENGINE SHUTOFF	15
TROUBLESHOOTING	16
INJECTOR NOZZLE TESTING	17
LIFT PUMP PRESSURE TEST	19
FUEL SYSTEM SERVICE	21
BLEEDING THE FUEL INJECTION SYSTEM.....	22
BOSCH FUEL INJECTION PUMP.....	22
LIFT PUMP	23
FUEL FILTER/SEPARATOR	23
AUXILIARY FUEL FILTER/SEPARATOR	24
FUEL TANKS.....	25
CROSSOVER TUBE	32
THROTTLE CABLE	34
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	39
AIR INDUCTION SYSTEM.....	SECTION 10, CHAPTER 3
SPECIFICATIONS	2
BOLT TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS	3
SPECIAL TOOLS.....	6
AIR INDUCTION SYSTEM - DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.....	6
INTRODUCTION	6
COMPONENT OPERATION	8
TROUBLESHOOTING.....	10
AIR INDUCTION SYSTEM - REMOVAL AND REPAIR OF COMPONENTS.....	13
TURBOCHARGER INTAKE TUBE.....	13
TURBOCHARGER OUTLET TUBE.....	14
INTAKE MANIFOLD INLET TUBE.....	15
AIR FILTER HOUSING, PRECLEANER AND AIR INDUCTION SCOOP	16
TURBOCHARGER	28
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	36

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXHAUST SYSTEM.....	SECTION 10, CHAPTER 4
SPECIFICATIONS	2
BOLT TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS	2
EXHAUST SYSTEM - DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	3
EXHAUST SYSTEM - COMPONENT REMOVAL AND REPAIR	4
EXHAUST MUFFLER AND STACK	4
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	7
COOLING SYSTEMS.....	SECTION 10, CHAPTER 5
SPECIFICATIONS	2
BOLT TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS	3
SPECIAL TOOLS.....	3
COOLING SYSTEM SDESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.....	4
INTRODUCTION	4
INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT OPERATION	5
COOLING SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING	9
COOLING SYSTEM TESTING	10
COOLING SYSTEM TESTS	10
RADIATOR REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION.....	14
THERMOSTAT	24
COOLING FAN.....	32
FAN BELT TENSIONER.....	33
WATER PUMP.....	35
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE - COOLING SYSTEM.....	40
ENGINE REMOVAL AND TESTING	SECTION 10, CHAPTER 6
SPECIFICATIONS	2
TORQUE VALUES	3
DYNAMOMETER ENGINE TESTING	4
DYNAMOMETER ENGINE BREAK IN	8
COMPRESSION TEST.....	9
ENGINE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION	11
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	68
TRANSMISSIONS - GENERAL INFORMATION, SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATIONS	SECTION 21, CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION	2
SPLITTER BOX	2
HYDROSTATIC DRIVE	2
ORIENTATION	3
SPECIAL TOOLS.....	4
SPECIFICATIONS	6
TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS.....	8
SPLITTER BOX - HOW IT WORKS	10
SPLITTER BOX - EXTERNAL COMPONENTS	11
SPLITTER BOX DESCRIPTION.....	12
SPLITTER BOX GEAR SETS.....	13
HYDROSTATIC DRIVE DESCRIPTION.....	15
RANGE SELECT CONTROL SWITCH AND VALVE	33
HYDROSTATIC AND HYDRAULIC SYSTEM COMPONENTS	34

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

HYDROSTATIC DRIVE - TROUBLESHOOTING AND TESTING	SECTION 21, CHAPTER 2
TROUBLESHOOTING	2
PRESSURE TESTING WORKSHEET	8
SPECIAL TOOLS	9
PRESSURE TESTING	10
RANGE SELECT CONTROL SWITCH AND VALVE TESTING	14
MOVING A DISABLED TRACTOR	22
DRIVELINES	SECTION 21, CHAPTER 3
ARTICULATION JOINT DRIVE SHAFTS	2
UPPER DRIVE SHAFT	2
ENGINE POWER INPUT SHAFT	7
LOWER DRIVE SHAFT	10
SPLITTER BOX POWER INPUT (TOP) SHAFT	14
SPLITTER BOX POWER OUTPUT (BOTTOM) SHAFT	17
ENGINE-END AXLE DRIVE SHAFT	19
HYDROSTATIC MOTOR, PUMP AND CONTROL CABLES	SECTION 21, CHAPTER 4
HYDROSTATIC MOTOR REMOVAL	2
HYDROSTATIC MOTOR INSTALLATION	9
HYDROSTATIC PUMP REMOVAL	15
HYDROSTATIC PUMP INSTALLATION	21
FNR LEVER CABLES REMOVAL	30
FNR LEVER CABLES INSTALLATION	32
LOWER CABLE REMOVAL	35
LOWER CABLE INSTALLATION	36
BELLCRANK ASSEMBLY REMOVAL	37
BELLCRANK ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION	37
FNR LEVER TRAVEL ADJUSTMENT	38
FNR LINKAGE NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENT	39
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	40
AUXILIARY PUMP DRIVE	SECTION 21, CHAPTER 5
AUXILIARY DRIVE HOUSING	2
AUXILIARY DRIVE DISASSEMBLY	3
AUXILIARY DRIVE ASSEMBLY	7
AUXILIARY DRIVE INSTALLATION	10
SPLITTER BOX REMOVAL, DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY	SECTION 21, CHAPTER 6
SAFETY	2
SPLITTER BOX REMOVAL	4
SPLITTER BOX DISASSEMBLY	8
SPLITTER BOX INSPECTION	11
SPLITTER BOX ASSEMBLY	12
BEARING INSTALLATION	12
TAPERED BEARING END PLAY CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT	13
FINAL ASSEMBLY	17

BOOK 2 - 84127311

ENGINE END AXLE	SECTION 25, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATION	3
AXLE SHAFT PRELOAD	3
AXLE SHAFT SPACER SELECTION TABLE	3
DIFFERENTIAL BEARING PRELOAD	3
DIFFERENTIAL BEARING SHIM TABLE	3
DRIVE PINION PRELOAD	4
DRIVE PINION SPACER TABLE	4
TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS	5
SPECIAL TOOLS	6
INTRODUCTION	7
DRIVE PATH	8
DRIVE PINION	9
DIFFERENTIAL	11
PLANETARY ASSEMBLY	12
AXLE SHAFT AND TRUMPET HOUSING	13
DIFFERENTIAL LOCK	14
TROUBLESHOOTING	16
LOW PRESSURE PILOT CIRCUIT TEST	19
DISASSEMBLY AND REPAIR	21
TRUMPET/AXLE DISASSEMBLY	22
PLANETARY DISASSEMBLY	25
PLANETARY INSPECTION	26
PLANETARY REASSEMBLY	26
PLANETARY RING GEAR REMOVAL	27
PLANETARY RING GEAR INSTALLATION	28
TRUMPET/AXLE INSPECTION	28
TRUMPET/AXLE REASSEMBLY	30
PINION GEAR REMOVAL	36
PINION GEAR DISASSEMBLY	38
PINION GEAR INSPECTION	40
CENTER HOUSING INSPECTION	40
PINION GEAR REASSEMBLY	41
PINION BEARING PRELOAD	42
PINION GEAR INSTALLATION	44
DIFFERENTIAL DISASSEMBLY	45
DIFFERENTIAL INSPECTION	48
DIFFERENTIAL REASSEMBLY	49
DIFFERENTIAL BEARING PRELOAD	53
DIFFERENTIAL BEARING SHIM TABLE	54
DIFFERENTIAL LOCK INTERNAL OPERATING COMPONENTS OVERHAUL	55
DIFFERENTIAL LOCK VALVE AND TUBE REMOVAL	56
DIFFERENTIAL LOCK VALVE AND TUBE INSPECTION	56
DIFFERENTIAL LOCK VALVE AND TUBE INSTALLATION	57
OSCILLATING COMPONENTS	57
REAR TRUNNION INSPECTION	60
REAR TRUNNION INSTALLATION	61
FRONT TRUNNION REMOVAL	63
FRONT TRUNNION INSPECTION	65
FRONT TRUNNION INSTALLATION	66
DIFF LOCK SWITCH REMOVAL	68
DIFF LOCK SWITCH INSPECTION	69
DIFF LOCK SWITCH INSTALLATION	70
APPLY SOLENOID AND VALVE REMOVAL	70

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPLY SOLENOID AND VALVE INSPECTION.....70
APPLY SOLENOID AND VALVE INSTALLATION70
BREATHER REMOVAL.....71
BREATHER INSPECTION71
BREATHER INSTALLATION.....71
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE72

CAB END AXLESECTION 27, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATIONS2
TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS.....2
SPECIAL TOOLS.....4
INTRODUCTION5
OVERVIEW.....5
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION6
TROUBLESHOOTING.....13
COMPLETE REAR AXLE REMOVAL AND REPAIR18
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE99

CAB END PTOSECTION 31, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATIONS2
SPECIAL TOOLS.....3
INTRODUCTION4
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION4
CAB-END PTO CLUTCH CONTROL VALVE OPERATION5
CAB-END OUTPUT DRIVE8
ELECTRICAL OPERATION.....10
CAB-END PTO ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT.....11
TROUBLESHOOTING.....12
DISASSEMBLY AND REPAIR.....14
PRELIMINARY PROCEDURES14
CAB-END PTO CLUTCH.....15
CAB-END PTO SHAFTS AND GEARS33
PTO SWITCH49
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE51

ENGINE-END PTO.....SECTION 31, CHAPTER 2
SPECIFICATIONS3
SPECIAL TOOLS.....3
INTRODUCTION4
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION4
ELECTRICAL OPERATION.....5
ENGINE-END PTO ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT5
ENGINE-END OUTPUT DRIVE.....7
CLUTCH AND BRAKE PRESSURE APPLY9
LUBRICATION FLOW12
AIR SUPPLY LINE.....13
LUBRICATION RETURN LINE.....14
TROUBLESHOOTING.....15
TESTING PTO GEARBOX JET PUMP FLOW17
DISASSEMBLY AND REPAIR.....18
PRELIMINARY PROCEDURES18
ENGINE-END PTO GEARBOX OVERHAUL18
JET PUMP REMOVAL.....27
JET PUMP INSTALLATION.....27
GEAR AND OUTPUT SHAFT REMOVAL43

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

PTO TRANSFER SHAFT AND COUPLER REMOVAL	71
PTO TRANSFER SHAFT AND COUPLER INSPECTION	72
PTO TRANSFER SHAFT AND COUPLER INSTALLATION	73
CLUTCH PRESSURE APPLY HOSE REMOVAL	74
CLUTCH PRESSURE APPLY HOSE INSTALLATION	77
LUBE CIRCUIT HOSE REMOVAL	79
LUBE CIRCUIT HOSE INSTALLATION	83
AIR SUPPLY HOSE REMOVAL	86
AIR SUPPLY HOSE INSTALLATION	89
APPLY SOLENOID AND VALVE REMOVAL	91
APPLY SOLENOID AND VALVE INSPECTION.....	92
APPLY SOLENOID AND VALVE INSTALLATION	93
BRAKE REMOVAL	94
BRAKE INSPECTION	95
BRAKE INSTALLATION	95
PTO SWITCH REMOVAL.....	97
PTO SWITCH INSPECTION	99
PTO SWITCH INSTALLATION.....	100
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	103
BRAKES	SECTION 33, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATIONS	2
TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS.....	2
SPECIAL TOOLS	3
INTRODUCTION	4
OVERVIEW.....	4
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	5
TROUBLESHOOTING	15
TESTING	16
ADJUSTMENTS	19
REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF COMPONENTS	25
BRAKE DISC COMPONENTS	25
FOOT PEDAL LINKAGE.....	37
MASTER CYLINDER.....	42
RESERVOIR.....	50
HOSE - RESERVOIR TO MASTER CYLINDER	52
TUBES - PRESSURE SUPPLY	54
PARK BRAKE LEVER	56
PARK BRAKE CABLES AND LINKS	59
BRAKE PEDAL SWITCH.....	65
PARK BRAKE SWITCH.....	66
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	68

HYDRAULIC SCHEMATIC..... POSTER 87478091

BOOK 3 - 84127312

HYDRAULICS AND STEERINGSECTION 35, CHAPTER 1

 SPECIFICATIONS2

 SPECIAL TOOLS.....8

 DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.....10

 AUXILIARY HYDRAULICS10

 COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION11

 HYDRAULIC CIRCUITS14

 DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION29

 STEERING CONTROL VALVE58

 TROUBLESHOOTING AND TESTING.....71

 IMPLEMENT PUMP.....117

 IMPLEMENT VALVE127

 PRIORITY (INLET) VALVE SECTION.....131

 TAN VALVE SECTION133

 BLUE VALVE SECTION.....142

 GREEN VALVE SECTION.....153

 IMPLEMENT VALVE158

 1/2 COUPLERS161

 AUXILIARY HYDRAULIC PUMP163

 IMPLEMENT VALVE CONTROL LINKAGE170

 CONTROL LEVER CABLE171

 CONTROL PEDAL ASSEMBLY180

 CONTROL PEDAL CABLE181

 STEERING CONTROL VALVE185

 STEERING SELECTION VALVE.....188

 IN CAB FLOW CONTROL CABLES.....199

 HYDRAULIC SYSTEM HOSES.....202

 AUXILIARY PUMP238

 3/4 COUPLERS248

 HYDRAULIC OIL HEATER.....252

 ENGINE END REMOTE VALVES254

 HYDRAULIC OIL COOLER262

 REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE269

BOOK 4 - 84127313

CAB END HITCH.....	SECTION 35, CHAPTER 2
SPECIFICATIONS	2
SPECIAL TOOLS.....	3
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	4
THREE-POINT HITCH ELECTRICAL CONTROL COMPONENTS	7
THREE-POINT HITCH ELECTRICAL CONTROL SYSTEM	10
NEUTRAL - MANUAL MODE	14
RAISE - MANUAL MODE	17
LOWER - MANUAL MODE.....	20
RAISE - MANUAL MODE - FENDER SWITCHES	23
LOWER - MANUAL MODE - FENDER SWITCHES.....	26
NEUTRAL - AUTOMATIC MODE	29
RAISE - AUTOMATIC MODE	32
LOWER - AUTOMATIC MODE.....	35
RAISE - AUTOMATIC MODE - FENDER SWITCHES	38
LOWER - AUTOMATIC MODE - FENDER SWITCHES.....	39
FLOAT - AUTOMATIC MODE	40
FLOAT POSITION CONTROL - AUTOMATIC MODE	43
HYDRAULIC LIFT ASSEMBLY CONTROL VALVE	46
TROUBLESHOOTING.....	50
THREE-POINT HITCH CONTROLLER FAULT CODES.....	51
ELECTRICAL.....	52
HYDRAULICS.....	75
ADJUSTMENTS	79
CALIBRATION MODE	79
UPPER LIMIT OPERATING SET POINT ADJUSTMENT	83
REMOVAL AND REPAIR OF COMPONENTS.....	85
RAISE/LOWER SWITCHES	85
AUTOMATIC MANUAL SWITCH.....	87
STATUS LIGHT	89
DEPTH CONTROL POTENTIOMETER	91
LOWERING RATE POTENTIOMETER.....	93
EXTERNAL THREE-POINT HITCH CONTROLS.....	95
FEEDBACK POTENTIOMETER	97
HYDRAULIC LIFT COVER	98
LIFT CYLINDER	111
CROSS SHAFT	117
CONTROL VALVE.....	121
UPPER LIFT LINK	127
LOWER LIFT LINK STABILIZER ASSEMBLY	130
LOWER LIFT LINK	133
LIFT ASSIST RAM.....	136
FLEXIBLE LINK ENDS	141
LINK ASSEMBLY.....	142
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	146
ENGINE-END HITCH	SECTION 35, CHAPTER 3
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	2
THREE-POINT HITCH ELECTRICAL CONTROL COMPONENTS	5
THREE-POINT HITCH ELECTRICAL CONTROL SYSTEM	8
MANUAL MODE	11
AUTOMATIC MODE	20
HYDRAULIC LIFT ASSEMBLY CONTROL VALVE	35
SPECIFICATIONS	39

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

TROUBLESHOOTING.....	40
ELECTRICAL.....	42
HITCH CALIBRATION.....	69
ADJUSTMENTS.....	72
CALIBRATION MODE.....	72
UPPER LIMIT OPERATING SET POINT ADJUSTMENT.....	76
REMOVAL AND REPAIR OF COMPONENTS.....	78
AUTOMATIC/MANUAL SWITCH.....	80
STATUS LIGHT.....	82
DEPTH CONTROL POTENTIOMETER.....	84
LOWERING RATE POTENTIOMETER.....	86
FEEDBACK POTENTIOMETER.....	88
CROSS SHAFT.....	91
CONTROL VALVE.....	99
CENTER LIFT LINK.....	109
STABILIZER ASSEMBLY.....	111
LOWER LIFT LINK.....	114
HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS.....	115
FLEXIBLE LINK ENDS.....	121
LIFT LINK ASSEMBLY.....	122
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE.....	125
WHEELS AND TIRES.....	SECTION 37, CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION.....	2
PROPER JACKING.....	3
TIRE AND RIM SERVICE.....	4
TIRE PRESSURE AND LOAD CAPACITY CHART.....	5
BALLAST LIMITATIONS.....	5
WHEEL TREAD SPACING AND ARTICULATION STOPS.....	6
TIRE AND WHEEL OPTIONS.....	7
WHEEL TRACK WIDTH.....	8
6-POSITION WHEEL SPACING ADJUSTMENT.....	9
BALLASTING.....	SECTION 37, CHAPTER 2
BALLASTING AND TIRES.....	2
CAST IRON WEIGHTS.....	3
WHEEL WEIGHTS.....	5
LIQUID BALLAST.....	5
TIRE PRESSURE AND LOAD CAPACITY CHART.....	6
BALLAST LIMITATIONS.....	6
BALLASTING WEIGHT CALCULATION WORK CHART.....	7
FRAMES.....	SECTION 39, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATIONS.....	2
TORQUES.....	3
SPECIAL TOOLS.....	5
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	5
TROUBLESHOOTING.....	6
OVERHAUL.....	7
ENGINE HOOD.....	7
HOOD SUPPORT ASSEMBLY.....	10
SIDE PANELS, RIGHT-HAND AND LEFT-HAND.....	14
FRONT GRILLE.....	16
CAB-END FENDERS.....	18
ENGINE-END FENDERS.....	18
HEATSHIELD.....	22

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENGINE END DRAWBAR	35
CAB END DRAWBAR.....	39
FRONT AXLE SUPPORT	40
FRAME SIDE RAILS.....	44
STEERING PINS	51
PIVOT PINS.....	52
FRONT FRAME	62
REAR FRAME	69
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	70
CLIMATE CONTROL	SECTION 50, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATIONS	2
SPECIAL TOOLS	2
DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION	3
R134A REFRIGERANT INFORMATION	3
THE BASICS OF REFRIGERATION	6
INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT OPERATION	8
COMPRESSOR AND CLUTCH.....	8
CONDENSER.....	12
RECEIVER-DRIER	14
THERMAL EXPANSION VALVE	17
EVAPORATOR/HEATER ASSEMBLY	21
BLOWER MOTOR ASSEMBLY.....	22
THERMOSTATIC SWITCH	24
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE SWITCHES	27
HEATER CONTROL VALVE	28
SWITCHED POWER: FUSES AND HVAC RELAY	30
AIR FILTRATION.....	31
TROUBLESHOOTING AND TESTING.....	33
GENERAL SAFETY AND SERVICE PRECAUTIONS	33
RECOVERING R134A REFRIGERANT WITH OEM 1598.....	36
SYSTEM EVACUATION AND RECHARGING WITH OEM 1598	40
OIL LEVEL CHECK OR ADJUSTMENT	45
LEAK DETECTION	48
PERFORMANCE TESTING	55
PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE RELATIONSHIP CHART	55
CONDITIONS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTING	55
GAUGE READINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS.....	56
PERFORMANCE TEST AND DIAGNOSIS SUMMARY.....	68
GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING SUMMARY	71
HEATING SYSTEM	71
AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM	71
AIR-CONDITIONING COMPONENT REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION	79
THERMAL EXPANSION VALVE AND EVAPORATOR.....	83
HEATER CORE ASSEMBLY.....	88
CONDENSER.....	91
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE SWITCHES	92
RECEIVER-DRIER	93
COMPRESSOR.....	94
COMPRESSOR CLUTCH	96
AIR CONDITIONING HOSES.....	103
HEATER CONTROL VALVE	109
RECIRCULATION DOOR CONTROL	112
BLOWER SPEED CONTROL.....	115
HEATER HOSES.....	116
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	120

ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC POSTER 87472382

BOOK 5 - 84127314

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.....	SECTION 55, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATIONS	3
TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS.....	8
SPECIAL TOOLS.....	8
INTRODUCTION	9
ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS	10
USING SCHEMATICS.....	25
CIRCUIT TROUBLESHOOTING	29
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION - BATTERIES.....	35
STARTING AND CHARGING SYSTEMS.....	36
AIR CONDITIONING	108
DIFFERENTIAL LOCK.....	115
POWER TAKE OFF.....	122
CAB-END 3-POINT LIFT (HPL).....	128
ENGINE-END 3-POINT LIFT (HPL)	134
HITCH CALIBRATION	137
AUXILIARY POWER.....	154
AUXILIARY DRIVE	163
STARTER	164
TROUBLESHOOTING - BATTERIES.....	165
TESTING THE BATTERIES	168
CHARGING THE BATTERIES	171
STARTER SYSTEM TESTING ON TRACTOR.....	178
STARTER TESTING OFF TRACTOR	181
EICS ERROR CODES.....	190
EICS CONNECTOR CHART	196
CALIBRATING THE ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CONTROL SYSTEM.....	197
ENTERING EIC CALIBRATION CODE	197
AUDIBLE/VISUAL ALARMS	205
CRITICAL ALARMS.....	205, 206
NON-CRITICAL ALARMS.....	209
EIC ADDITIONAL FEATURES	218
3-POINT HITCH CONTROLLER	219
3-POINT HITCH (HPL) CONTROLLER.....	220
ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CONTROL SYSTEM (EICS)	221
HARNESS-TO-HARNESS CONNECTORS	222
WIRE CONNECTIONS DIRECTLY TO COMPONENTS	234
REPAIRING CONNECTORS.....	236
LAMP REPLACEMENT	266
ACCESSORIES.....	SECTION 88, CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION	2
ELECTRICAL KITS AND ACCESSORIES	3
FRAME AND PLATFORM	4
HYDRAULIC AND PTO KITS	7
LOADER KITS AND ACCESSORIES.....	10

TV6070 MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

CAB - GENERAL INFORMATION.....	SECTION 90, CHAPTER 1
SPECIFICATIONS	2
TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS.....	2
SPECIAL TOOLS.....	5
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	6
TROUBLESHOOTING.....	14
CAB REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION	SECTION 90, CHAPTER 2
REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION	2
LIFTING THE CAB USING THE THREE-POINT HITCH LIFTING TOOL	6
LIFTING THE CAB USING THE HOIST LIFTING TOOL	25
CAB MOUNTS.....	35
CAB REMOVAL.....	36
CAB EXTERIOR.....	SECTION 90, CHAPTER 3
CAB ROOF	2
TAIL LIGHT PANEL	4
CAB FENDERS	7
WIPER MOTOR COVER.....	7
WINDSHIELD WIPERS	9
WINDSHIELD WIPER MOTOR	11
DOORS.....	17
CAB DOOR LOCK AND LATCH.....	19
LOCK CYLINDER	23
WINDOW LATCH	25
DOOR GLASS	27
SIDE WINDOWS	28
FRONT WINDOW	29
REAR WINDOW	33
CAB INTERIOR.....	SECTION 90, CHAPTER 4
FLOOR MATS.....	2
RIGHT HAND ARM REST	6
SEAT CONSOLE COVER	6
SIDE CONSOLE COVER	9
FRONT CONSOLE COVER UPPER.....	10
FRONT CONSOLE COVER	14
SWIVEL BASE CONSOLE COVER	15
CONTROL LEVEL CONSOLE COVER.....	16
FENDER WELL COVERS	20
HEADLINER	24
LOUVERS.....	26
RADIO AND SPEAKERS.....	26
CAB CONTROL CONSOLES.....	SECTION 90, CHAPTER 5
CONSOLE ASSEMBLY.....	2
CONSOLE SWIVEL BASE BEARING	17
STEERING LOGIC VALVE TRIP LINKAGE	33
ROTATING GROMMET ASSEMBLY	36
REPAIR TIME SCHEDULE	39

SECTION 00 - GENERAL INFORMATION

CONTENTS

Section	Description	Page
00 000	Precautionary Statements	3
	Safety Precautions	3
	General Considerations	5
	Tractor Identification	12
	Engine Identification	13
	Service Techniques	15
	Minimum Hardware Tightening Torques	17
	Standard Torque Data	18
	Recommended Lubricants and Coolants	20
	Recommended Sealants	21

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION

FOREWORD

Appropriate service methods and correct repair procedures are essential for the safe, reliable operation of all equipment, as well as the personal safety of the individual performing the repair.

This Repair Manual provides troubleshooting, overhaul, and pressure-testing instructions using recommended procedures and equipment. Following these instructions will ensure the safe, efficient, and timely completion of the service or repair.

There are numerous variations in procedures, techniques, tools, and parts for servicing machines, as well as in the skill of the individual doing the work. This manual cannot possibly anticipate all such variations and provide advice or cautions as to each. Accordingly, anyone who departs from the instructions provided in this manual must first establish that their personal safety, the safety of others, and the integrity of the machine will not be compromised by the choice of methods, tools or parts.

The manual is divided into sections which are subdivided into chapters: Each chapter contains information on general operating principles, detailed inspection, overhaul and, where applicable, specific troubleshooting, special tools, and specifications.

Any reference in this manual to right, left, rear, front, top, or bottom is as viewed from the operator's seat, looking toward the engine.

All data and illustrations in this manual are subject to variations in build specification. This information was correct at the time of issue, but New Holland policy is one of continuous improvement, and, the right to change specifications, equipment, or design at any time, without notice, is reserved.

ABOUT IMPROVEMENTS

New Holland is continually striving to improve its products. We must, therefore, reserve the right to make improvements or changes when it becomes practical and possible to do so, without incurring any obligation to make changes or additions to the equipment sold previously.

ALL SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

PART AND ACCESSORIES

Genuine NEW HOLLAND parts and accessories have been specifically designed for NEW HOLLAND MACHINES.

We would like to point out that "NON GENUINE parts and accessories have not been examined and released by NEW HOLLAND. The installation and or use of such products could have a negative effect upon the design characteristics of your machine and thereby affect its safety. NEW HOLLAND is not liable for any damage caused by the use of "NON GENUINE" NEW HOLLAND parts and accessories.

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL SAFETY

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.



This word “DANGER” indicates an immediate hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The color associated with Danger is RED.



This word “WARNING” indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The color associated with Warning is ORANGE.



This word “CAUTION” indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices. The color associated with Caution is YELLOW.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE “DANGER”, “WARNING”, AND “CAUTION” INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY OR DEATH.

MACHINE SAFETY

The additional precautionary statement (“IMPORTANT”) is followed by specific instructions. This statement is intended for machine safety.

IMPORTANT: *The word “IMPORTANT” is used to inform the reader of something he needs to know to prevent minor machine damage if a certain procedure is not followed.*

INFORMATION

NOTE: *Instructions used to identify and present supplementary information.*

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Practically all service work involves the need to drive the tractor. The operator’s manual, supplied with each tractor, contains detailed safety precautions relating to driving, operating, and servicing that tractor. These precautions are as applicable to the service technician as they are to the operator and should be read, understood and practiced by all personnel.

Prior to undertaking any maintenance, repair, overhaul, dismantling or reassembly operations, whether within a workshop facility or in the field, consideration should be given to factors that may have an effect upon safety, not only upon the mechanic carrying out the work, but also upon bystanders.

PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The wrong clothes or carelessness in dress can cause accidents. Check to see that you are suitable clothed.

Some jobs require special protective equipment.

Skin Protection

Used motor oil may cause skin cancer. Follow work practices that minimize the amount of skin exposed and length of time used oil stays on your skin.

Eye Protection

The smallest eye injury may cause loss of vision. Injury can be avoided by wearing eye protection when engaged in chiselling, grinding, discing, welding, and painting.

Breathing Protection

Fumes, dust, and paint spray are unpleasant and harmful. These can be avoided by wearing respiratory protection.

Hearing Protection

Loud noise may damage your hearing, and the greater the exposure the worse the damage. If the noise is excessive, wear ear protection.

Lifting Protection

Avoid injury by correctly handling components. Make sure you are capable of lifting the object. If in doubt get help.

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION

Hand Protection

It is advisable to use a protective cream before work to prevent irritation and skin contamination. After work clean your hands with soap and water. Solvents such as mineral spirit and kerosene may harm the skin.

Foot Protection

Substantial or protective foot wear with reinforced toe caps will protect your feet from falling objects. Additionally, oil-resistant soles will help to avoid slipping.

Special Clothing

For certain work it may be necessary to wear flame or acid-resistant clothing.

EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Machine Guards

Before using any machine, check to ensure that the machine guards are in position and serviceable. These guards not only prevent parts of the body or clothing coming in contact with the moving parts of the machine, but also ward off objects that might fly off the machine and cause injury.

Lifting Devices

Always ensure that lifting equipment, such as chains, slings, lifting brackets, hooks and eyes, are thoroughly checked before use. If in doubt, select stronger equipment than is necessary.

Never stand under a suspended load or raised implement.

Compressed Air

The pressure from a compressed-air line often exceeds 100 PSI (690 kPa). It is perfectly safe if used correctly. Any misuse may cause injury.

Never use compressed air to blow dust, filing, and dirt away from your work area unless the correct type of nozzle is fitted.

Compressed air is not a cleaning agent; it will only move dust from one place to another. Look around before using an air hose as bystanders may get grit into their eyes, ears, or skin.

Hand Tools

Many cuts, abrasions and injuries are caused by defective tools. Never use the wrong tool for the job, as this generally leads either to some injury or to a poor job.

When removing or replacing hardened pins, use a copper or brass drift rather than a hammer.

For dismantling, overhaul, and assembly of major and sub-components, always use the Special Service Tools recommended. These will reduce the work effort, labor time, and the repair cost.

Electricity

Electricity has become so familiar in day to day usage, that its potentially dangerous properties are often overlooked. Misuse of electrical equipment can endanger life.

Before using any electrical equipment particularly portable appliances - make a visual check to make sure that the wiring is not worn or frayed and that the plugs and sockets are intact. Make sure you know where the nearest isolating switch for your equipment is located.

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Solvents

Use cleaning fluids and solvents that are known to be safe. Certain types of fluids can cause damage to components, such as seals, and can cause skin irritation. Solvents should be checked that they are suitable not only for the cleaning of components and individual parts, but also that they do not affect the personal safety of the user.

Housekeeping

Many injuries result from tripping over or slipping on objects or material left lying around by a careless worker. Prevent these accidents from occurring. If you notice a hazard, don't ignore it remove it.

A clean, hazard-free place of work improves the surroundings and daily environment for everybody.

Fire

Fire has no respect for persons or property. The destruction that a fire can cause is not always fully realized. Everyone must be constantly on guard.

Extinguish matches, cigars, and cigarettes before throwing them away.

Work cleanly, disposing of waste material into proper containers.

Locate the fire extinguishers and find out how to operate them.

Do not panic - warn those near and raise the alarm.

Do not allow or use an open flame near the tractor fuel tank, battery, or component parts.

First Aid

In the type of work that mechanics are engaged in, dirt, grease, and fine dusts settle upon the skin and clothing. If a cut, abrasion or burn is disregarded it may become infected within a short time. Seek medical aid immediately.

Cleanliness

Cleanliness of the tractor hydraulic system is essential for optimum performance. When carrying out service and repairs, plug all hose ends and component connections to prevent dirt entry.

Clean the exterior of all components before carrying out any form of repair. Dirt and abrasive dust can reduce the efficiency and working life of a component and lead to costly replacement. Use of a high-pressure washer or steam cleaner is recommended.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Stop the engine, if at all possible, before performing any service.

Place a warning sign on tractors which, due to service or overhaul, would be dangerous to start. Disconnect the battery leads if leaving such a unit unattended.

Do not attempt to start the engine while standing beside the tractor or attempt to bypass the safety start switch.

Avoid prolonged running of the engine in a closed building or in an area with inadequate ventilation as exhaust fumes are highly toxic.

Always turn the radiator cap to the first stop to allow pressure in the system to dissipate when the coolant is hot.

Never work beneath a tractor which is on soft ground. Always take the unit to an area which has a hard working surface, preferably concrete.

If it is found necessary to raise the tractor for ease of servicing or repair, make sure that safe and stable supports are installed beneath axle housings, casings, etc., before starting work.

Certain repair or overhaul procedures may necessitate separating the tractor, either at the engine/transmission or transmission/rear axle location. These operations are simplified by the use of the Tractor Splitting Stands. Should this equipment not be available, every consideration must be given to stability, balance and weight of the components, especially if a cab is installed.

Use footsteps or working platforms when servicing those areas of a tractor that are not within easy reach.

Before loosening any hoses or tubes connecting implements to remote control valves, etc., switch off the engine, remove all pressure in the lines by operating levers several times. This will remove the danger of personal injury by oil pressure.

Prior to pressure testing, make sure all hoses and connectors of the tractor and the test equipment are in good condition and tightly sealed. Pressure readings must be taken with the gauges specified. The correct procedure should be rigidly observed to prevent damage to the system or the equipment, and to eliminate the possibility of personal injury.

 **WARNING** 

Escaping hydraulic/diesel fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury.

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION



Do not use your hand to check for leaks. Use a piece of cardboard or paper to search for leaks. Stop the engine and relieve pressure before connecting or disconnecting lines.

Tighten all connections before starting the engine or pressurizing lines.

If any fluid is injected into the skin, obtain medical attention immediately or gangrene may result.

Use “position control” when equipment or implements are required to be attached to the hydraulic linkage either for testing purposes or for transportation.

Always lower equipment to the ground when leaving the tractor.

If high lift attachments are installed on a tractor, beware of overhead power, electric or telephone cables when travelling. Drop the attachment near to ground level to increase stability and minimize risks.

Do not park or attempt to service a tractor on an incline. If unavoidable, take extra care and block all wheels.

Observe recommended precautions as indicated in this Service Manual when dismantling the air conditioning system as escaping refrigerant can cause frostbite.

Prior to removing wheels and tires from a tractor, check to determine whether additional ballast (liquid or weights) has been added. Seek assistance and use suitable equipment to support the weight of the wheel assembly.

When inflating tires, beware of over inflation - constantly check the pressure. Over inflation can cause tires to burst and result in personal injury.

SERVICING A TRACTOR WITH A LOADER INSTALLED

If the tractor is equipped with a loader, lower the loader and rest the bucket on the ground.

If servicing the tractor and the loader must be raised, empty the bucket and curl the bucket to fully retract the bucket cylinders. Raise the loader and install the loader supports over the cylinder rods and lower the loader on the supports.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Many of the procedures associated with vehicle maintenance and repair involve physical hazards or other risks to health. This section lists, alphabetically, some of these hazardous operations, materials and equipment associated with them. The precautions necessary to avoid these hazards are identified.

The list is not inclusive; all operations, procedures, and handling of materials should be carried out with health and safety in mind.

ACIDS AND ALKALIS (SEE BATTERY ACIDS, I.E., CAUSTIC SODA, SULPHURIC ACID)

Used in batteries and cleaning materials.

Irritating and corrosive to the skin, eyes, nose and throat. Causes burns.

Avoid splashes to the skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear suitable protective gloves and goggles. Can destroy ordinary protective clothing. Do not breathe mists.

Ensure access to water and soap is readily available for splashing accidents.

ADHESIVES AND SEALERS (SEE FIRE)



Highly flammable, combustible.

Generally should be stored in “NO SMOKING” areas; cleanliness and tidiness while in use should be observed, i. e., from applications where possible, disposable paper should be dispensed to cover benches. Containers, including secondary containers, should be labelled.

Solvent-Based Adhesives/Sealers (See Solvents)

Follow manufacturer’s Instructions

Water-Based Adhesives/Sealers

Those based on polymer emulsions and rubber lattices may contain small amounts of volatile toxic and harmful chemicals.

Skin and eye contact should be avoided, and adequate ventilation provided during use.

Follow manufacturer’s Instructions

Resin-Based Adhesive/Sealers (i.e., Epoxide and Formaldehyde Resin Based)

Mixing should only be carried out in well-ventilated areas as harmful or toxic volatile chemicals may be released.

Skin contact with uncured resins and hardeners can result in irritation, dermatitis, and absorption of toxic, or harmful chemicals through the skin. Splashes can damage the eyes.

Provide adequate ventilation; avoid skin and eye contact. Follow manufacturer’s instructions.

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION

Anaerobic Cyanoacrylate and other Acrylic Adhesives

Many are irritating, sensitizing, or harmful to the skin. Some are eye irritants.

Skin and eye contact should be avoided and the manufacturer's instructions followed.

Cyanoacrylate adhesives (super-glues) must not contact the skin or eyes. If skin or eye tissue is bonded, cover with a clean moist pad and get medical attention. Do not attempt to pull tissue apart. Use in well-ventilated areas as vapours can cause irritation of the nose and eyes.

For two-part systems: See Resin-Based Adhesive/ Sealers

Isocyanate (Polyurethane) Adhesive/Sealers (See Resin-Based Adhesives)

Individuals suffering from asthma or respiratory allergies should not work with, or near, these materials as sensitivity reactions can occur.

Any spraying should preferably be carried out in exhaust ventilated booths removing vapours and spray droplets from the breathing zone. Individuals working with spray applications should wear supplied air respirators.

ANTIFREEZE (SEE FIRE, SOLVENTS, I.E., ISOPROPANOL, ETHYLENE GLYCOL, METHANOL)

 **CAUTION** 
Highly flammable, combustible.

Used in vehicle coolant systems, brake air pressure systems, and windshield washing solutions.

Vapours given off from coolant antifreeze (Glycol) arise only when heated.

Antifreeze may be absorbed through the skin in toxic or harmful quantities. Swallowed antifreeze is fatal if not treated; medical attention must be sought immediately.

BATTERY ACIDS (SEE ACIDS AND ALKALIS)

Gases released during charging are explosive. Never use an open flame or allow sparks near charging or recently charged batteries.

(North America Only)

CALIFORNIA

Proposition 65 Warning

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

BRAKE AND CLUTCH LININGS AND PADS (SEE LEGAL ASPECTS)

These items may contain asbestos which, if inhaled, may cause lung damage and, in some cases, cancer.

The normal handling and fitting of these items should not cause any hazard, but any drilling, grinding, or filling of friction materials may produce asbestos dust and should only be carried out under strictly controlled conditions.

The dust in brake drums, etc., contains very little asbestos, but care should be taken to avoid inhalation of this dust during servicing of brakes and clutches. The use of drum cleaning units, vacuum cleaning, or damp wiping is preferred to the use of air jets for "blowing-out."

The dust should be collected in a sealed plastic bag and disposed appropriately, according to local laws and regulations.

BRAZING (SEE WELDING)

CHEMICAL MATERIALS - GENERAL (SEE LEGAL ASPECTS)

Chemical materials such as solvents, sealers, adhesives, paints, resin foams, battery acids, antifreeze, oils, and grease should always be used with caution, stored and handled with care. They may be toxic, harmful, corrosive, irritating, or highly flammable, causing hazardous fumes and dusts.

The effects of excessive exposure to chemicals may be immediate or delayed, briefly experienced or permanent, cumulative, superficial, life threatening, or may reduce life expectancy.

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION

CLUTCH LININGS AND PADS (SEE BRAKE AND CLUTCH LININGS AND PADS)

CORROSION PROTECTION MATERIALS (SEE SOLVENTS, FIRE)



Highly flammable, combustible.

These materials are varied; the manufacturer's instructions should be followed. They may contain solvents, resins, and petroleum products. Skin and eye contact should be avoided. They should only be sprayed in conditions of adequate ventilation, and not in confined spaces.

CUTTING (SEE WELDING)

DEWAXING (SEE SOLVENTS AND FUELS - KEROSENE)

DO'S

Do remove chemical materials from the skin and clothing as soon as practicable. Change heavily soiled clothing and have it cleaned.

Do carefully read and observe hazard and precaution warnings given on material containers (labels) and in any accompanying leaflets, poster or other instructions. Material health and safety data sheets can be obtained from manufacturers.

Do organize work practices by wearing protective clothing and safety devices to avoid contact with chemical materials; breathing vapours, aerosols, dusts, and fumes; inadequate container labelling; or fire and explosion hazards.

Do wash before job breaks, before eating, smoking, drinking, or using toilet facilities when handling chemical materials.

Do keep work areas clean, uncluttered, and free of spills.

Do store according to national and local regulations.

Do keep chemical materials out of reach of children.

DON'TS

Do not mix chemical materials except under the manufacturer's instructions; some chemicals can form other toxic or harmful chemicals, releasing toxic or harmful fumes, or be explosive when mixed together.

Do not spray chemical materials, particularly those based on solvents, in confined spaces, i.e., when people are inside a vehicle.

Do not apply heat or flame to chemical materials, except under the manufacturer's instructions. Some are highly flammable, and some may release toxic or harmful fumes.

Do not leave containers open. Escaping fumes can build up to toxic, harmful, or explosive concentrations. Some fumes are heavier than air and will accumulate in confined areas, pits, etc.

Do not transfer chemical materials to unlabeled containers.

Do not clean hands or clothing with chemical materials. Chemicals, particularly solvents and fuels, will dry the skin, and may cause irritation with dermatitis. Some can be absorbed through the skin in toxic or harmful quantities.

Do not use emptied containers for other materials, except when they have been cleaned under supervised conditions.

Do not sniff or smell chemical materials. Brief exposure to high concentrations of fumes can be harmful or toxic.

DUSTS

Powder or dusts may be an irritant, harmful or toxic. Avoid breathing dusts from powdery chemical materials, or those arising from dry abrasion operations. Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

Electric shocks can result from the use of faulty electrical equipment or from the misuse of equipment even in good condition.

Ensure electrical equipment is maintained in good condition and frequently tested.

Ensure flexes, cables, plugs and sockets are not frayed, kinked, cut, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

Ensure electric equipment is protected by the correct rated fuse.

Never use electrical equipment or any other equipment which is in any way faulty. The results could be fatal.

Use reduced voltage equipment for inspection and working lights, where possible.

Ensure the cables of mobile electrical equipment cannot get trapped and damaged, such as in a vehicle hoist.

SECTION 00 – GENERAL INFORMATION

In Cases of Electrocution:

- Switch off electricity before approaching victim.
- If this is not possible, push or drag the victim from the source of electricity using dry non-conductive material.
- Commence resuscitation if trained to do so.
- **SUMMON MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IMMEDIATELY.**

EXHAUST FUMES

These contain asphyxiating, harmful and toxic chemicals, and particles such as carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, aldehydes, lead, and aromatic hydrocarbons. Engines should only run under conditions of adequate extraction, or general ventilation, not in confined spaces.

(North America Only)

<p style="text-align: center;">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.</p>

Diesel Engine

Soot, discomfort, and irritation usually give adequate warning signs of hazardous fume concentration.

FIBRE INSULATION (SEE DUSTS)

Used in noise and sound insulation.

The fibrous nature of surfaces and cut edge can cause skin irritation. This is usually a physical, not a chemical effect.

Precautions should be taken to avoid excessive skin contact through careful organization of work practices and the use of gloves.

FIRE (SEE WELDING, FOAMS, LEGAL ASPECTS)

Many of the materials found on, or associated with, the repair of vehicles are highly flammable. Some release toxic or harmful fumes if burned.

Observe strict fire safety when storing and handling flammable materials or solvents, particularly near electrical equipment or welding processes.

Before using electrical or welding equipment, be sure there is no fire hazard present.

Have a suitable fire extinguisher available when using welding or heating equipment.

FIRST AID

Apart from meeting any legal requirements, it is desirable for someone in the workshop to be trained in first aid procedures.

Splashes in the eye should be flushed with clean water for at least ten minutes.

Soiled skin should be washed with soap and water.

Inhalation affected individuals should be removed to fresh air immediately.

If chemicals are swallowed, consult a doctor immediately with (label) information on material used.

Do not induce vomiting, unless indicated by manufacturer.

FOAMS- POLYURETHANE (SEE FIRE)

Used in sound and noise insulation. Cured foams are used in seat and trim cushioning.

Follow manufacturer's instructions.

Unreacted components are irritating and may be harmful to the skin and eyes. Wear gloves and goggles.

Individuals with chronic respiratory diseases, asthma, bronchial medical problems, or histories of allergic diseases should not work with or near uncured materials.

The component's vapours and spray mists can cause direct irritation and/or sensitivity reactions and may be toxic or harmful.

Vapours and spray mists must not be breathed. These materials must be applied with adequate ventilation and respiratory protection. Do not remove respirator immediately after spraying, wait until vapour/mists have cleared.

Burning of the uncured components and the cured foams can generate toxic and harmful fumes.

Smoking, open flames, or the use of electrical equipment should not be allowed during foaming operations until vapours/mists have completely cleared. Any heat cutting of cured foams or partially cured foams should be conducted with extraction ventilation (see Legal Aspects).

**Thanks very much for your reading,
Want to get more information,
Please click here, Then get the complete
manual**

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