6020 to 6920S Tractors and SE Tractors Operation and Tests

TECHNICAL MANUAL

6020 to 6920S Tractors and SE Tractors Operation and Tests

TM4741 01OCT02 (ENGLISCH)

For complete service information also see:

6020 to 6920S Tractors and SE Tractors Diagnostics	TM4726
6020 to 6620 Tractors and SE Tractors Repair	TM4750
6820, 6920 and 6920S Tractors Repair	TM4756
Front-Wheel Drive Axles (AS and MS Series)	CTM4687
Front-Wheel Drive Axles (700 Series)	CTM4820
POWERTECH® Engines	CTM104
Mechanical Fuel Injection Systems	CTM207
Electronic Fuel Injection Systems (Level 4)	CTM170
Electronic Fuel Injection Systems (Level 1)	CTM284
Electronic Fuel Injection Systems (Level 11)	CTM220
Electronic Fuel Injection Systems (Level 12)	CTM331
Alternators and Starting Motors	CTM77

John Deere Werke Mannheim

European Version

Printed in Germany

Introduction

Foreword

This “Operation and Tests” manual applies to the following tractor types:

6020, 6120, 6220, 6320, 6420, 6420S, 6520, 6620, 6820, 6920 and 6920S.

SE tractors: 6020, 6120, 6220, 6320, 6420 and 6520.

This manual is written for an experienced technician. Essential tools required in performing certain service work are identified in this manual and are recommended for use.

Live with safety: Read the safety messages in the introduction of this manual and the cautions presented throughout the text of the manual.

 This is the safety-alert symbol. When you see this symbol on the machine or in this manual, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Technical Manuals are concise guides for specific machines. They are on-the-job guides containing only the vital information needed for diagnosis, analysis, testing and repair.

Fundamental service information is available from other sources covering basic theory of operation, fundamentals of troubleshooting, general maintenance, and basic type of failures and their causes.

LX24888,00003AB –19–02AUG02–1/1

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- Group PLC—PLC - Park Lock Controller
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All information, illustrations and specifications in this manual are based on the latest information available at the time of publication. The right is reserved to make changes at any time without notice.

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Section 210
GENERAL INFORMATION

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Recognize Safety Information

This is a safety-alert symbol. When you see this symbol on your machine or in this manual, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Follow recommended precautions and safe operating practices.

T81389 –UN–07DEC88

DX,ALERT –19–29SEP98–1/1

“Important” - Information

Information marked as IMPORTANT points out problems that may lead to machine damage. By following the directions given, these problems can be avoided.

LX,CRA05 002885 –19–09APR92–1/1

“Note” - Information

When marked with NOTE the information given is more detailed or contains restrictions to directions given previously. On the other hand useful information may be given belonging to certain instructions without being directly connected to them.

LX,CRA05 002886 –19–09APR92–1/1

Prevent Machine Runaway

Avoid possible injury or death from machinery runaway.

Do not start engine by shorting across starter terminals. Machine will start in gear if normal circuitry is bypassed.

NEVER start engine while standing on ground. Start engine only from operator’s seat, with transmission in neutral or park.

TS177 –UN–11JAN89

DX,BYPAS1 –19–29SEP98–1/1

210
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Handle Fluids Safely—Avoid Fires

When you work around fuel, do not smoke or work near heaters or other fire hazards.

Store flammable fluids away from fire hazards. Do not incinerate or puncture pressurized containers.

Make sure machine is clean of trash, grease, and debris.

Do not store oily rags; they can ignite and burn spontaneously.

TS227 –UN–23AUG88

DX,FLAME –19–29SEP98–1/1

Prevent Battery Explosions

Keep sparks, lighted matches, and open flame away from the top of battery. Battery gas can explode.

Never check battery charge by placing a metal object across the posts. Use a volt-meter or hydrometer.

Do not charge a frozen battery; it may explode. Warm battery to 16°C (60°F).

TS204 –UN–23AUG88

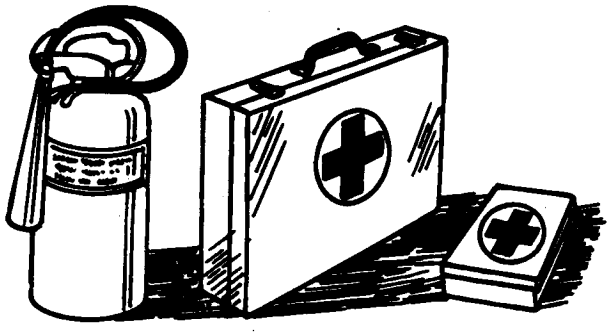
DX,SPARKS –19–03MAR93–1/1

Prepare for Emergencies

Be prepared if a fire starts.

Keep a first aid kit and fire extinguisher handy.

Keep emergency numbers for doctors, ambulance service, hospital, and fire department near your telephone.



TS291 –UN–23AUG88

DX,FIRE2 –19–03MAR93–1/1

Prevent Acid Burns

Sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte is poisonous. It is strong enough to burn skin, eat holes in clothing, and cause blindness if splashed into eyes.

Avoid the hazard by:

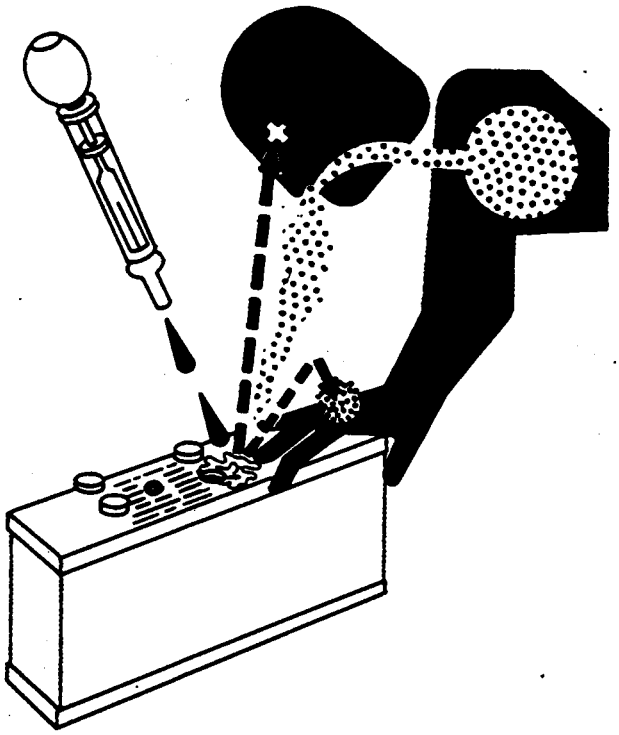
1. Filling batteries in a well-ventilated area.
2. Wearing eye protection and rubber gloves.
3. Avoiding breathing fumes when electrolyte is added.
4. Avoiding spilling or dripping electrolyte.
5. Use proper jump start procedure.

If you spill acid on yourself:

1. Flush your skin with water.
2. Apply baking soda or lime to help neutralize the acid.
3. Flush your eyes with water for 15—30 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

If acid is swallowed:

1. Do not induce vomiting.
2. Drink large amounts of water or milk, but do not exceed 2 L (2 quarts).
3. Get medical attention immediately.



TS203 –UN–23AUG88

DX,POISON –19–21APR93–1/1

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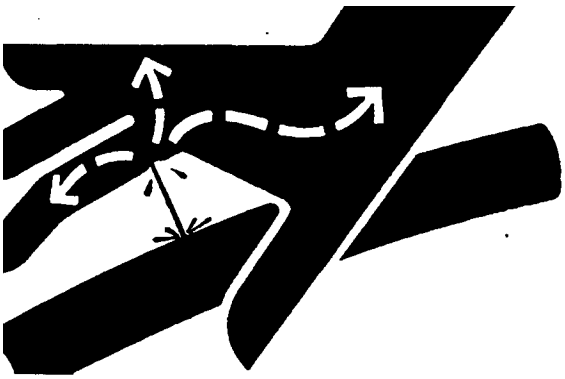
4

Avoid High-Pressure Fluids



X9811 –UN–23AUG88

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

Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure.

Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard. Protect hands and body from high pressure fluids.

If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury should reference a knowledgeable medical source. Such information is available from Deere & Company Medical Department in Moline, Illinois, U.S.A.

DX,FLUID –19–03MAR93–1/1

Service Cooling System Safely

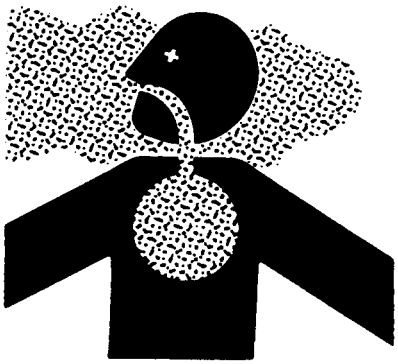
TS281 –UN–23AUG88

Explosive release of fluids from pressurized cooling system can cause serious burns.

Shut off engine. Only remove filler cap when cool enough to touch with bare hands. Slowly loosen cap to first stop to relieve pressure before removing completely.

DX,RCAP –19–04JUN90–1/1

Remove Paint Before Welding or Heating



TS220 –UN–23AUG88

Avoid potentially toxic fumes and dust.

Hazardous fumes can be generated when paint is heated by welding, soldering, or using a torch.

Remove paint before heating:

- Remove paint a minimum of 100 mm (4 in.) from area to be affected by heating. If paint cannot be removed, wear an approved respirator before heating or welding.
- If you sand or grind paint, avoid breathing the dust. Wear an approved respirator.
- If you use solvent or paint stripper, remove stripper with soap and water before welding. Remove solvent or paint stripper containers and other flammable material from area. Allow fumes to disperse at least 15 minutes before welding or heating.

Do not use a chlorinated solvent in areas where welding will take place.

Do all work in an area that is well ventilated to carry toxic fumes and dust away.

Dispose of paint and solvent properly.

DX,PAINT –19–24JUL02–1/1

Avoid Heating Near Pressurized Fluid Lines

Flammable spray can be generated by heating near pressurized fluid lines, resulting in severe burns to yourself and bystanders. Do not heat by welding, soldering, or using a torch near pressurized fluid lines or other flammable materials. Pressurized lines can be accidentally cut when heat goes beyond the immediate flame area.

TS953 –UN–15MAY90

DX,TORCH –19–03MAR93–1/1

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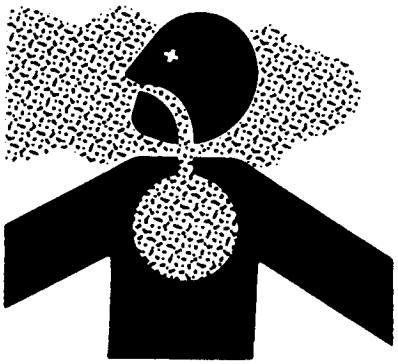
Work In Ventilated Area

Engine exhaust fumes can cause sickness or death. If it is necessary to run an engine in an enclosed area, remove the exhaust fumes from the area with an exhaust pipe extension.

If you do not have an exhaust pipe extension, open the doors and get outside air into the area



TS220 –UN–23AUG88

DX,AIR –19–17FEB99–1/1

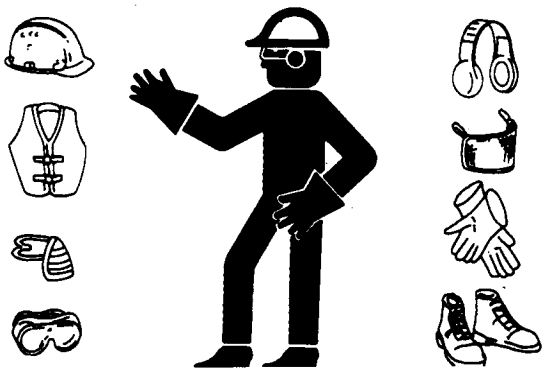
Wear Protective Clothing

Wear close fitting clothing and safety equipment appropriate to the job.

Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing.

Wear a suitable hearing protective device such as earmuffs or earplugs to protect against objectionable or uncomfortable loud noises.

Operating equipment safely requires the full attention of the operator. Do not wear radio or music headphones while operating machine.



TS206 –UN–23AUG88

DX,WEAR –19–10SEP90–1/1

Practice Safe Maintenance

Understand service procedure before doing work. Keep area clean and dry.

Never lubricate, service, or adjust machine while it is moving. Keep hands, feet , and clothing from power-driven parts. Disengage all power and operate controls to relieve pressure. Lower equipment to the ground. Stop the engine. Remove the key. Allow machine to cool.

Securely support any machine elements that must be raised for service work.

Keep all parts in good condition and properly installed. Fix damage immediately. Replace worn or broken parts. Remove any buildup of grease, oil, or debris.

On self-propelled equipment, disconnect battery ground cable (-) before making adjustments on electrical systems or welding on machine.

On towed implements, disconnect wiring harnesses from tractor before servicing electrical system components or welding on machine.

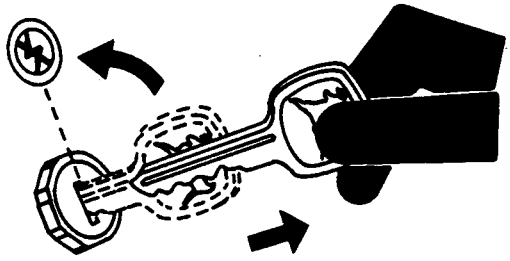
TS218 –UN–23AUG88

DX,SERV –19–17FEB99–1/1

Park Machine Safely

Before working on the machine:

- Lower all equipment to the ground.
- Stop the engine and remove the key.
- Disconnect the battery ground strap.
- Hang a "DO NOT OPERATE" tag in operator station.



TS230 –UN–24MAY89

DX,PARK –19–04JUN90–1/1

210
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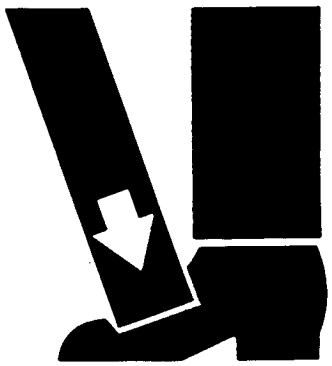
8

Use Proper Lifting Equipment

Lifting heavy components incorrectly can cause severe injury or machine damage.

Follow recommended procedure for removal and installation of components in the manual.



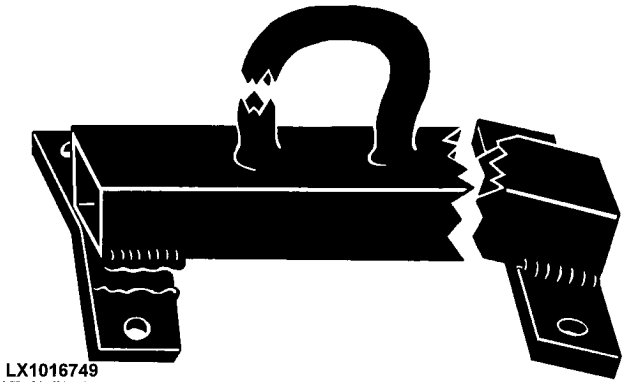
TS226 –UN–23AUG88

DX,LIFT –19–04JUN90–1/1

Construct Dealer-Made Tools Safely

Faulty or broken tools can result in serious injury. When constructing tools, use proper, quality materials, and good workmanship.

Do not weld tools unless you have the proper equipment and experience to perform the job.



LX1016749 –UN–01JUL97

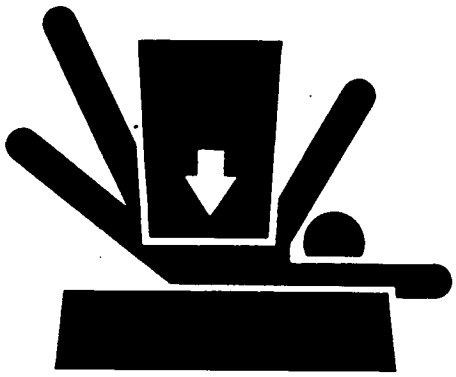
DX,SAFE,TOOLS –19–10OCT97–1/1

Support Machine Properly

Always lower the attachment or implement to the ground before you work on the machine. If the work requires that the machine or attachment be lifted, provide secure support for them. If left in a raised position, hydraulically supported devices can settle or leak down.

Do not support the machine on cinder blocks, hollow tiles, or props that may crumble under continuous load. Do not work under a machine that is supported solely by a jack. Follow recommended procedures in this manual.

When implements or attachments are used with a machine, always follow safety precautions listed in the implement or attachment operator's manual.



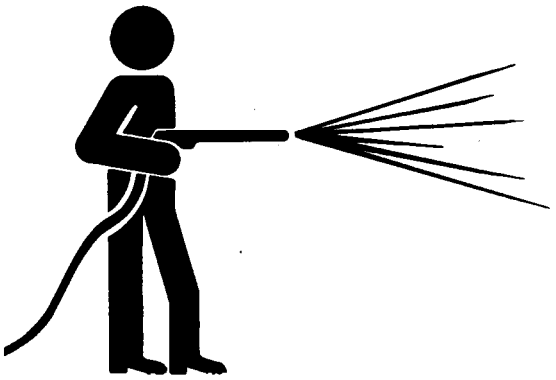
TS229 –UN–23AUG88

DX,LOWER –19–24FEB00–1/1

Work in Clean Area

Before starting a job:

- Clean work area and machine.
- Make sure you have all necessary tools to do your job.
- Have the right parts on hand.
- Read all instructions thoroughly; do not attempt shortcuts.



T6642EJ –UN–18OCT88

DX,CLEAN –19–04JUN90–1/1

Illuminate Work Area Safely

Illuminate your work area adequately but safely. Use a portable safety light for working inside or under the machine. Make sure the bulb is enclosed by a wire cage. The hot filament of an accidentally broken bulb can ignite spilled fuel or oil.

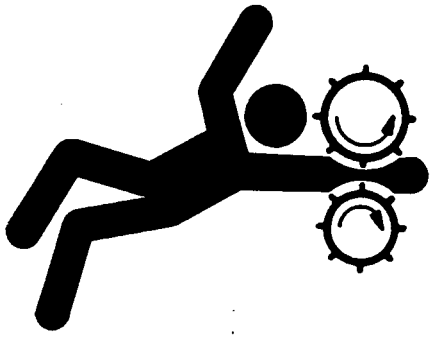
TS223 –UN–23AUG88

DX,LIGHT –19–04JUN90–1/1

Service Machines Safely

Tie long hair behind your head. Do not wear a necktie, scarf, loose clothing, or necklace when you work near machine tools or moving parts. If these items were to get caught, severe injury could result.

Remove rings and other jewelry to prevent electrical shorts and entanglement in moving parts.



TS228 –UN–23AUG88

DX,LOOSE –19–04JUN90–1/1

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Use Proper Tools

Use tools appropriate to the work. Makeshift tools and procedures can create safety hazards.

Use power tools only to loosen threaded parts and fasteners.

For loosening and tightening hardware, use the correct size tools. DO NOT use U.S. measurement tools on metric fasteners. Avoid bodily injury caused by slipping wrenches.

Use only service parts meeting John Deere specifications.

TS779 –UN–08NOV89

DX,REPAIR –19–17FEB99–1/1

Service Tires Safely

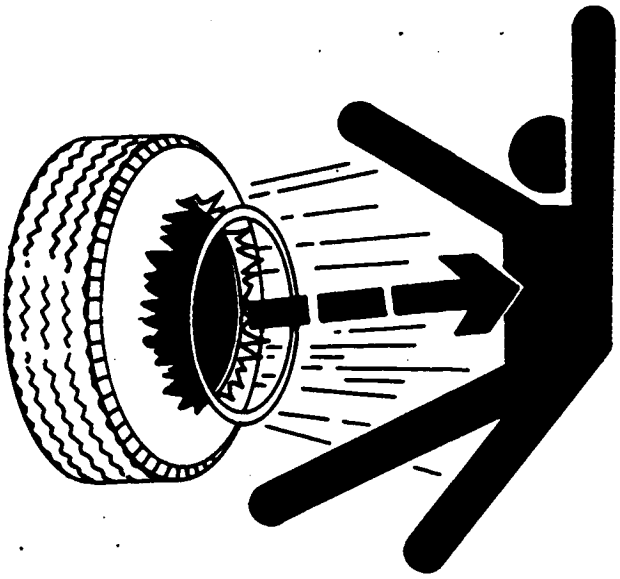
Explosive separation of a tire and rim parts can cause serious injury or death.

Do not attempt to mount a tire unless you have the proper equipment and experience to perform the job.

Always maintain the correct tire pressure. Do not inflate the tires above the recommended pressure. Never weld or heat a wheel and tire assembly. The heat can cause an increase in air pressure resulting in a tire explosion. Welding can structurally weaken or deform the wheel.

When inflating tires, use a clip-on chuck and extension hose long enough to allow you to stand to one side and NOT in front of or over the tire assembly. Use a safety cage if available.

Check wheels for low pressure, cuts, bubbles, damaged rims or missing lug bolts and nuts.

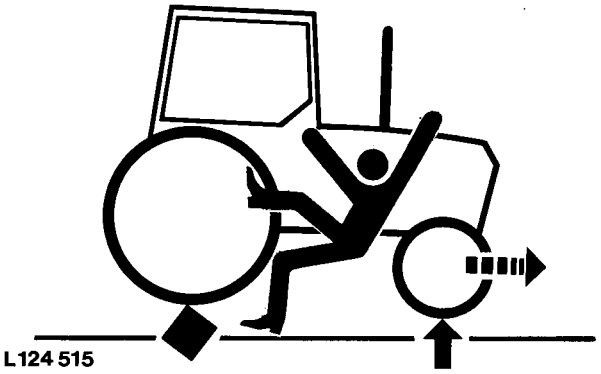


TS211 –UN–23AUG88

DX,RIM –19–24AUG90–1/1

Service Front-Wheel Drive Tractor Safely

When servicing front-wheel drive tractor with the rear wheels supported off the ground and rotating wheels by engine power, always support front wheels in a similar manner. Loss of electrical power or transmission/ hydraulic system pressure will engage the front driving wheels, pulling the rear wheels off the support if front wheels are not raised. Under these conditions, front drive wheels can engage even with switch in disengaged position.

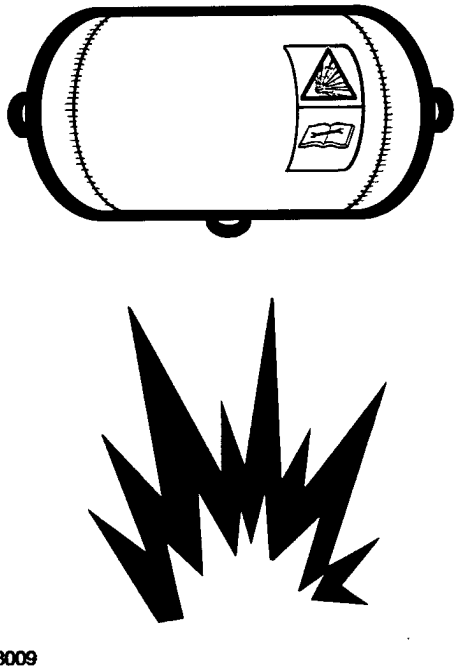


LX,MFWD2 –19–01MAY91–1/1

Safety Information - Air Brake System

CAUTION: Compressed air tank is pressurized!

Always relieve pressure before working on the air brake system. Do not carry out any welding jobs on the air brake system.



LX,AIRBRAKES –19–03MAR94–1/1

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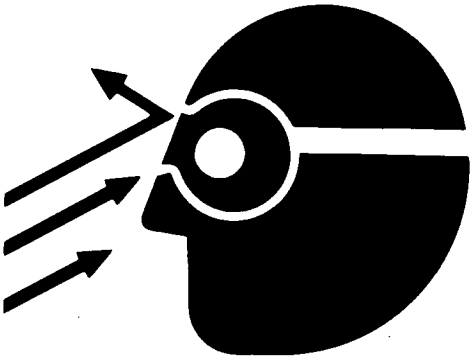
Avoid Eye Contact With Radar

Radar ground speed sensor emits a very low intensity microwave signal. It will not cause any ill effects during normal use. Although intensity is low, DO NOT look directly into face of sensor while in operation, to avoid any possible eye damage.



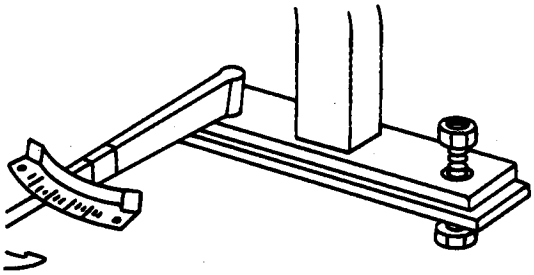
TS266 –UN–23AUG88

RX,SAFTY,RADAR1 –19–21SEP92–1/1

Keep ROPS Installed Properly

Make certain all parts are reinstalled correctly if the roll-over protective structure (ROPS) is loosened or removed for any reason. Tighten mounting bolts to proper torque.

The protection offered by ROPS will be impaired if ROPS is subjected to structural damage, is involved in an overturn incident, or is in any way altered by welding, bending, drilling, or cutting. A damaged ROPS should be replaced, not reused.

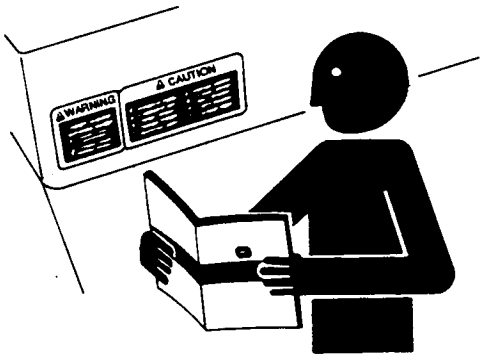


TS212 –UN–23AUG88

DX,ROPS3 –19–03MAR93–1/1

Replace Safety Signs

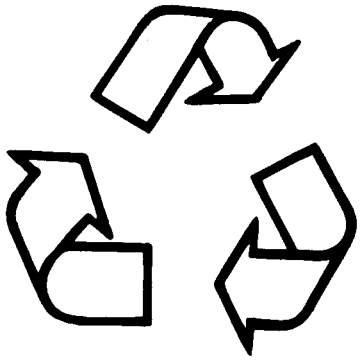
Replace missing or damaged safety signs. See the machine operator's manual for correct safety sign placement.



TS201 –UN–23AUG88

DX,SIGNS1 –19–04JUN90–1/1

Dispose of Waste Properly



TS1133 –UN–26NOV90

Improperly disposing of waste can threaten the environment and ecology. Potentially harmful waste used with John Deere equipment include such items as oil, fuel, coolant, brake fluid, filters, and batteries.

Use leakproof containers when draining fluids. Do not use food or beverage containers that may mislead someone into drinking from them.

Do not pour waste onto the ground, down a drain, or into any water source.

Air conditioning refrigerants escaping into the air can damage the Earth's atmosphere. Government regulations may require a certified air conditioning service center to recover and recycle used air conditioning refrigerants.

Inquire on the proper way to recycle or dispose of waste from your local environmental or recycling center, or from your John Deere dealer.

DX,DRAIN –19–03MAR93–1/1

Live With Safety

TS231 –19–07OCT88

Before returning machine to customer, make sure machine is functioning properly, especially the safety systems. Install all guards and shields.

DX,LIVE –19–25SEP92–1/1

Safety Measures on Electronic Control Units

CAUTION: Before installing test equipment on tractor, always shut off the engine and turn the key switch “OFF”.

CAUTION: Always engage the park lock when performing tests with the engine running.

CAUTION: When testing is performed with the engine running, there is a risk of injury from rotating parts.

IMPORTANT: Do not use a test lamp on any control unit. Only use a multimeter (JT05791A).

IMPORTANT: To protect electronic circuits, disconnect the battery and alternator before performing any welding on the tractor.

LX25599,0000243 –19–01JAN01–1/1

210-15-001, General References—Summary

The following list contains additional references which may be helpful when diagnosing the machine.

General

- 210-15-010,Unified Inch Bolt and Cap Screw Torque Values
- 210-15-015,Metric Bolt and Cap Screw Torque Values
- 210-15-020, Hydraulic System Inch Fitting Torques
- 210-15-025, Hydraulic System Metric Fitting Torques

Electrical System

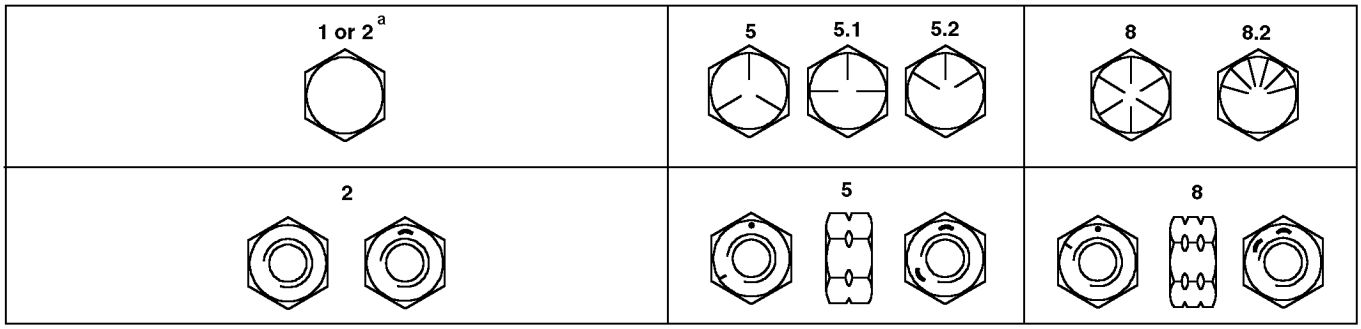
- 210-15-030, Component Identification Table
- 210-15-035, How to Read a Functional Schematic
- 210-15-040, How to Read a Diagnostic Schematic
- 210-15-042, Wire Numbers and Color Codes
- 210-15-045, Schematic, Wiring and Harness Symbols
- 210-15-050, Electrical System Visual Check
- 210-15-055, Electrical Circuit Malfunctions
- 210-15-060, Seven Step Electrical Test Procedure

Hydraulic System

- 210-15-065, Hydraulic Circuit Symbols

LX25458,00001AF –19–01JUN02–1/1

Reference 210-15-010, Unified Inch Bolt and Cap Screw Torque Values



TORQ1A –UN–27SEP99

Top, SAE Grade and Head Markings; Bottom, SAE Grade and Nut Markings

	Grade 1 (No Mark)		Grade 2[a] (No Mark)		Grade 5, 5.1 or 5.2		Grade 8 or 8.2	
Size	**Lubricated[b] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[c] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Lubricated[b] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[c] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Lubricated[b] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[c] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Lubricated[b] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[c] N•m(lb-ft)**
1/4	3.8 (2.8)	4.7 (3.5)	6 (4.4)	7.5 (5.5)	9.5 (7)	12 (9)	13.5 (10)	17 (12.5)
5/16	7.7 (5.7)	9.8 (7.2)	12 (9)	15.5 (11.5)	19.5 (14.5)	25 (18.5)	28 (20.5)	35 (26)
3/8	13.5 (10)	17.5 (13)	22 (16)	27.5 (20)	35 (26)	44 (32.5)	49 (36)	63 (46)
7/16	22 (16)	28 (20.5)	35 (26)	44 (32.5)	56 (41)	70 (52)	80 (59)	100 (74)
1/2	34 (25)	42 (31)	53 (39)	67 (49)	85 (63)	110 (80)	120 (88)	155 (115)
9/16	48 (35.5)	60 (45)	76 (56)	95 (70)	125 (92)	155 (115)	175 (130)	220 (165)
5/8	67 (49)	85 (63)	105 (77)	135 (100)	170 (125)	215 (160)	240 (175)	305 (225)
3/4	120 (88)	150 (110)	190 (140)	240 (175)	300 (220)	380 (280)	425 (315)	540 (400)
7/8	190 (140)	240 (175)	190 (140)	240 (175)	490 (360)	615 (455)	690 (510)	870 (640)
1	285 (210)	360 (265)	285 (210)	360 (265)	730 (540)	920 (680)	1030 (760)	1300 (960)
1-1/8	400 (300)	510 (375)	400 (300)	510 (375)	910 (670)	1150 (850)	1450 (1075)	1850 (1350)
1-1/4	570 (420)	725 (535)	570 (420)	725 (535)	1280 (945)	1630 (1200)	2050 (1500)	2600 (1920)
1-3/8	750 (550)	950 (700)	750 (550)	950 (700)	1700 (1250)	2140 (1580)	2700 (2000)	3400 (2500)
1-1/2	990 (730)	1250 (930)	990 (730)	1250 (930)	2250 (1650)	2850 (2100)	3600 (2650)	4550 (3350)

[a] Grade 2 applies for hex cap screws (not hex bolts) up to 6 in. (152 mm) long. Grade 1 applies for hex cap screws over 6 in. (152 mm) long, and for all other types of bolts and screws of any length.

[b] "Lubricated" means coated with a lubricant such as engine oil, or fasteners with phosphate and oil coatings.

[c] "Dry" means plain or zinc plated without any lubrication.

DO NOT use these values if a different torque value or tightening procedure is given for a specific application. Torque values listed are for general use only. Torque values listed are for general use only.

Check tightness of fasteners periodically. Shear bolts are designed to fail under predetermined loads. Always replace shear bolts with identical grade.

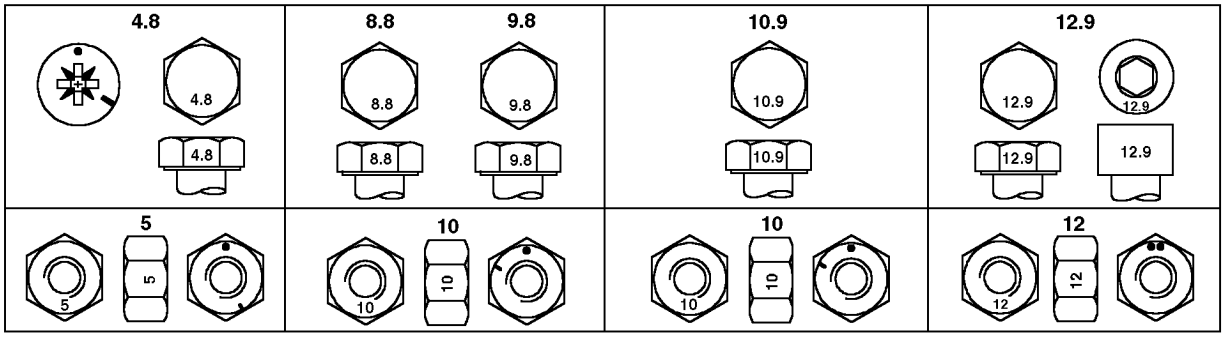
Fasteners should be replaced with the same or higher grade. If higher grade fasteners are used, these should only be tightened to the strength of the original.

Make sure fastener threads are clean and that you properly start thread engagement. This will prevent them from failing when tightening.

Tighten plastic insert or crimped steel-type lock nuts to approximately 50 percent of the dry torque shown in the chart, applied to the nut, not to the bolt head. Tighten toothed or serrated-type lock nuts to the full torque value.

LX25458,00001B2 –19–11MAY01–1/1

Reference 210-15-015, Metric Bolt and Cap Screw Torque Values



Top, Property Class and Head Markings; Bottom, Property Class and Nut Markings

	Class 4.8		Class 8.8 or 9.8		Class 10.9		Class 12.9	
Size	**Lubricated[a] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[b] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Lubricated[a] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[b] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Lubricated[a] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[b] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Lubricated[a] N•m(lb-ft)**	**Dry[b] N•m(lb-ft)**
M6	4.7 (3.5)	6 (4.4)	9 (6.6)	11.5 (8.5)	13 (9.5)	16.5 (12.2)	15.5 (11.5)	19.5 (14.5)
M8	11.5 (8.5)	14.5 (10.7)	22 (16)	28 (20.5)	32 (23.5)	40 (29.5)	37 (27.5)	47 (35)
M10	23 (17)	29 (21)	43 (32)	55 (40)	63 (46)	80 (59)	75 (55)	95 (70)
M12	40 (29.5)	50 (37)	75 (55)	95 (70)	110 (80)	140 (105)	130 (95)	165 (120)
M14	63 (46)	80 (59)	120 (88)	150 (110)	175 (130)	220 (165)	205 (150)	260 (190)
M16	100 (74)	125 (92)	190 (140)	240 (175)	275 (200)	350 (255)	320 (235)	400 (300)
M18	135 (100)	170 (125)	265 (195)	330 (245)	375 (275)	475 (350)	440 (325)	560 (410)
M20	190 (140)	245 (180)	375 (275)	475 (350)	530 (390)	675 (500)	625 (460)	790 (580)
M22	265 (195)	330 (245)	510 (375)	650 (480)	725 (535)	920 (680)	850 (625)	1080 (800)
M24	330 (245)	425 (315)	650 (480)	820 (600)	920 (680)	1150 (850)	1080 (800)	1350 (1000)
M27	490 (360)	625 (460)	950 (700)	1200 (885)	1350 (1000)	1700 (1250)	1580 (1160)	2000 (1475)
M30	660 (490)	850 (625)	1290 (950)	1630 (1200)	1850 (1350)	2300 (1700)	2140 (1580)	2700 (2000)
M33	900 (665)	1150 (850)	1750 (1300)	2200 (1625)	2500 (1850)	3150 (2325)	2900 (2150)	3700 (2730)
M36	1150 (850)	1450 (1075)	2250 (1650)	2850 (2100)	3200 (2350)	4050 (3000)	3750 (2770)	4750 (3500)

[a] *"Lubricated" means coated with a lubricant such as engine oil, or fasteners with phosphate and oil coatings.*

[b] *"Dry" means plain or zinc plated without any lubrication.*

DO NOT use these values if a different torque value or tightening procedure is given for a specific application. Torque values listed are for general use only. Torque values listed are for general use only.

Check tightness of fasteners periodically. Shear bolts are designed to fail under predetermined loads. Always replace shear bolts with identical grade.

Fasteners should be replaced with the same or higher grade. If higher grade fasteners are used, these should only be tightened to the strength of the original.

Make sure fastener threads are clean and that you properly start thread engagement. This will prevent them from failing when tightening.

Tighten plastic insert or crimped steel-type lock nuts to approximately 50 percent of the dry torque shown in the chart, applied to the nut, not to the bolt head. Tighten toothed or serrated-type lock nuts to the full torque value.

TORQ2 –UN–07SEP99

LX25458,00001B3 –19–11MAY01–1/1

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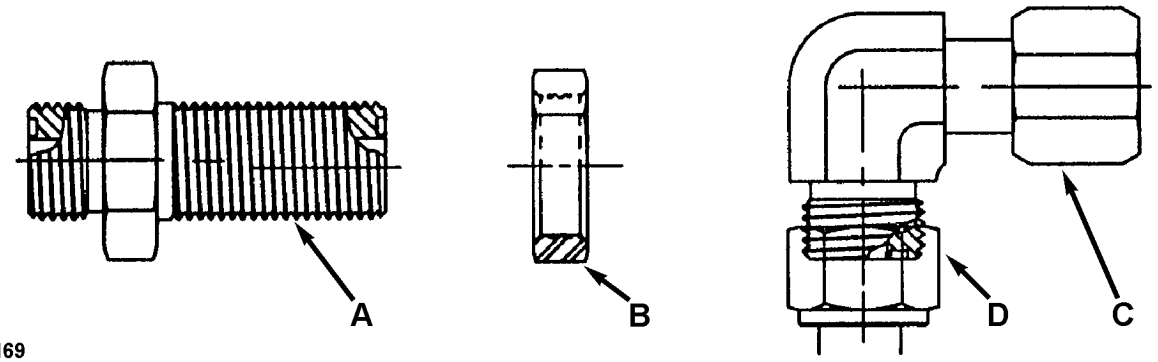
210-15-020, Hydraulic System Inch Fitting Torques



LX1020169

LX1020169 –UN–24MAR98

A—Bulkhead fitting **B—Lock nut** **C—Union nut** **D—Union nut**

	Fittings with flat-faced ring seal			
	Union nut		Lock nut for bulkhead fitting	
Thread size	**N•m**	**lb-ft**	N•m	**lb-ft**
9/16—18	16	12	5	3.5
11/16—16	24	18	9	6.5
13/16—16	50	37	17	12.5
1—14	69	51	17	12.5
1-3/16—12	102	75	17	12.5
1-7/16—12	142	105	17	12.5
1-11/16—12	190	140	17	12.5
2—12	217	160	17	12.5

The torques in the table above are intended only as approximate values and do NOT apply if a different torque value is listed for specific fittings at other points in this manual. Check fittings regularly to make sure they are seated properly.

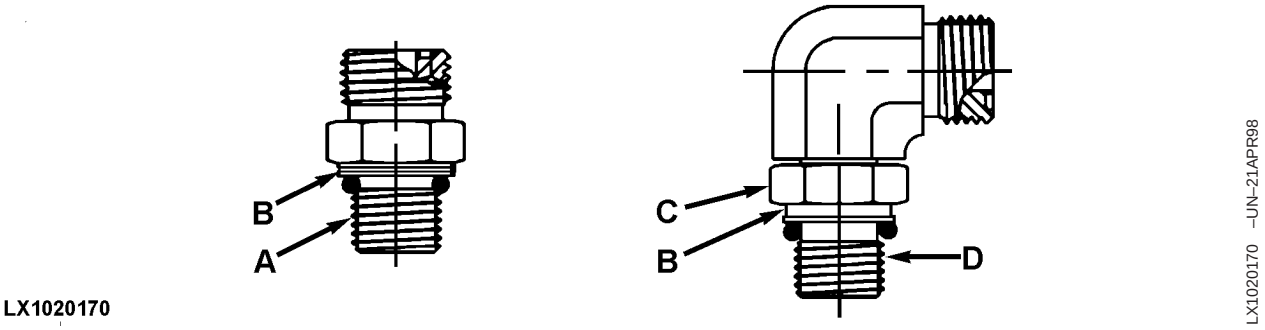
When replacing fittings, be sure to use parts with an equal or higher grade to the parts you are replacing.

Items of hardware (e.g. union nuts) that are of a higher grade should be tightened to the same torque value as the parts they replace.

It is vitally important to make sure that the sealing faces are clean and that the O-rings have been inserted properly.

LX25458,00001B4 –19–01JUN02–1/1

210-15-025, Hydraulic System Metric Fitting Torques



LX1020170

A—Stud-end fitting **B—Groove for metric thread** **C—Lock nut** **D—Adjustable stud-end fitting**

	Stud-end fitting and lock nut for adjustable stud-end fitting			
	Steel or grey-cast iron		Aluminium	
Thread size	N•m	lb–ft	N•m	lb–ft
M12x1,5	21	15.5	9	6.6
M14x1,5	33	24	15	11
M16x1,5	41	30	18	13
M18x1,5	50	37	21	15
M22x1,5	69	51	28	21
M27x2	102	75	46	34
M33x2	158	116	71	52
M38x2	176	130	79	58
M42x2	190	140	85	63
M48x2	217	160	98	72

The torques in the table above are intended only as approximate values and do NOT apply if a different torque value is listed for specific fittings at other points in this manual. Check fittings regularly to make sure they are seated properly.

When replacing fittings, be sure to use parts with an equal or higher grade to the parts you are replacing.

Items of hardware (e.g. union nuts) that are of a higher grade should be tightened to the same torque value as the parts they replace.

It is vitally important to make sure that the sealing faces are clean and that the O-rings have been inserted properly.

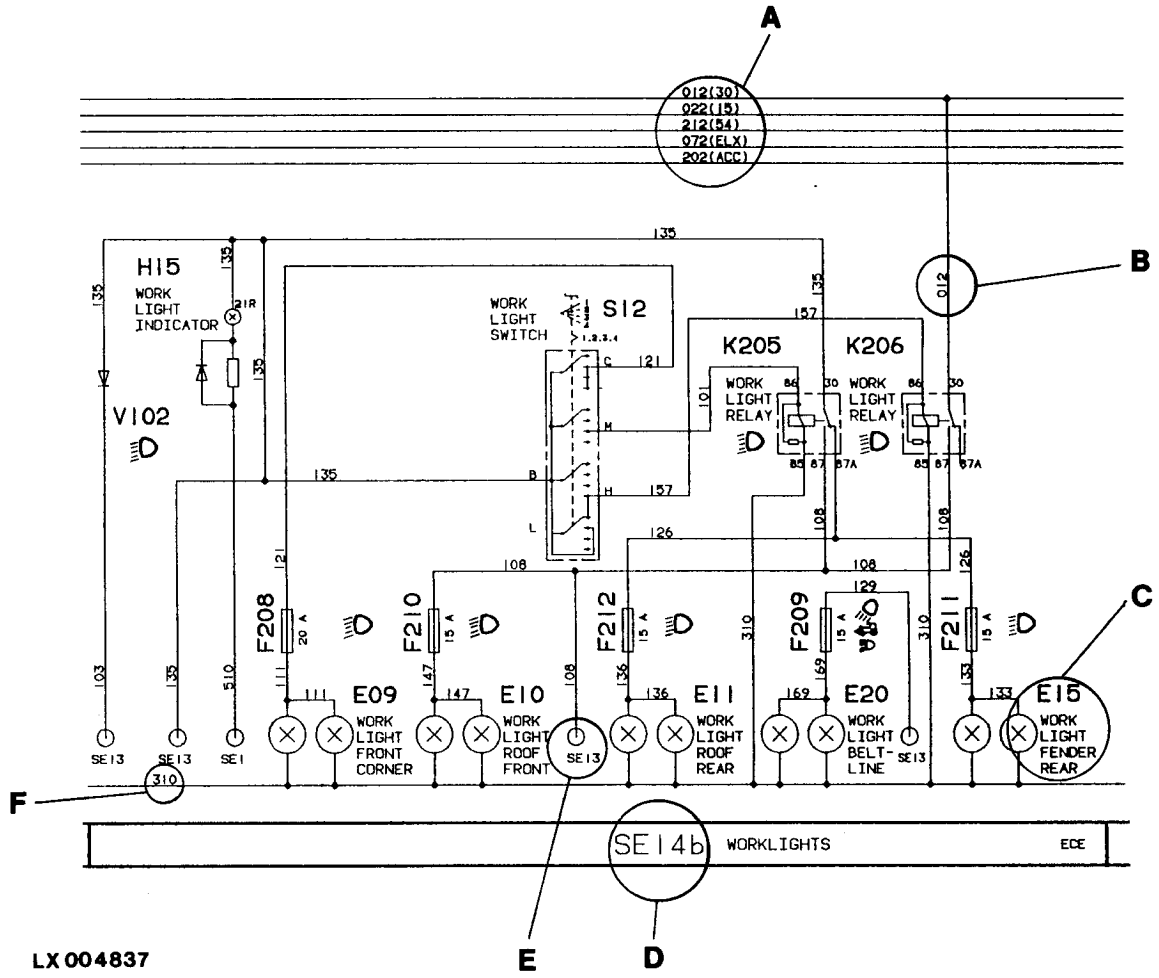
LX25458,00001B5 –19–01JUN02–1/1

210-15-030, Component Identification Table

Each component (electrical device) and main connector will have an identification letter assigned to it. A number is added to the letter to separate and indicate all components within that letter group.

Identification Letter	Type	Examples
A	System, subassembly, parts group	Electronic control units, trigger boxes, two-way radios, logic module, FNR logic module
B	Transducer for conversion of non-electrical variables to electrical and vice versa	Speed senders, pressure senders, pressure switch horns, sensors, pickups, limit-value sensors, pulse generators, loudspeakers, inductive pickups, probes, air-flow sensors, oil-pressure switches, temperature senders, ignition-voltage pickups
C	Condenser	Condensers and capacitors, general
D	Binary device, memory	Digital devices, integrated circuits, pulse counters, magnetic tape recorders
E	Various devices and equipment	Heating devices, air conditioners, light, headlights, spark plugs, ignition distributors
F	Guard	Release mechanisms, polarity protection devices, fuses, current protection circuits
G	Power supply, generator	Batteries, generators, alternators, charging units
H	Monitor, alarm, signalling device	Audible alarms, indicator lights, turn-signal lights, brake lights, alarms, warning lights, buzzers
K	Relay	Battery relays, turn signal relays, solenoids, starting relays, warning flashers
L	Inductor	Choke coils, coils, windings
M	Engine	Blower motors, fan motors, starter motors
N	Regulator, amplifier	Regulators (electronic or electromechanical), voltage stabilizers
P	Measuring instrument	Ammeter, diagnostic connectors, tachometers, fuel gauge, pressure gauges, measuring points, test points, speedometers
R	Resistance	Flame glow plugs, sheathed-element flame glow plugs, glow plugs, heating resistors, NTC resistors, PTC resistors, potentiometers, regulating resistors
S	Switch	Switches and pushbuttons, general key switch, light switch, horn switch, flasher switch
T	Transformer	Ignition coil, ignition transformer
U	Modulator, converter	DC transformers
V	Semiconductor, electron tubes	Transistors, diodes, electron tubes, rectifiers, semiconductors, thyristors, zener diodes
W	Transmission path, conductor, antenna	Antennas, shielding components, shielded conductors, cable harnesses, conductors, ground conductors
X	Terminal, plug, plug-and-socket connection	Terminal studs, electrical connections, connectors for electrical line couplers, line connectors, sockets, plugs, terminals, plug-and-socket connections
Y	Electrically actuated mechanical device	Permanent magnets, injection valves (solenoid-operated), electromagnetic clutches and brakes, air valves, fuel pumps, solenoids, switching valves, start valves, locking systems
Z	Electrical filter	Interference suppression filters

Reference 210-15-035, How to Read a Functional Schematic



LX004837 –UN–17MAR95

A—Power supply wires:
—Wire 012 (terminal 30), battery
—Wire 022 (terminal 15), ignition
—Wire 212 (terminal 54), not supplied with power during engine starting
—Wire 072 (ELX), power supply for electronics
—Wire 202 (ACC), power supply for accessories
B—Wire number
C—Part designation
D—Section designation
E—Section to which cable is routed
F—Wire 310 (terminal 31), ground

The functional schematic is divided into functional sections. The part designations, wire numbers and symbols are identical with the corresponding data in the wiring and harness diagram. Switches and relays are shown in “OFF”position.

LX25458,00001B8 –19–11MAY01–1/1

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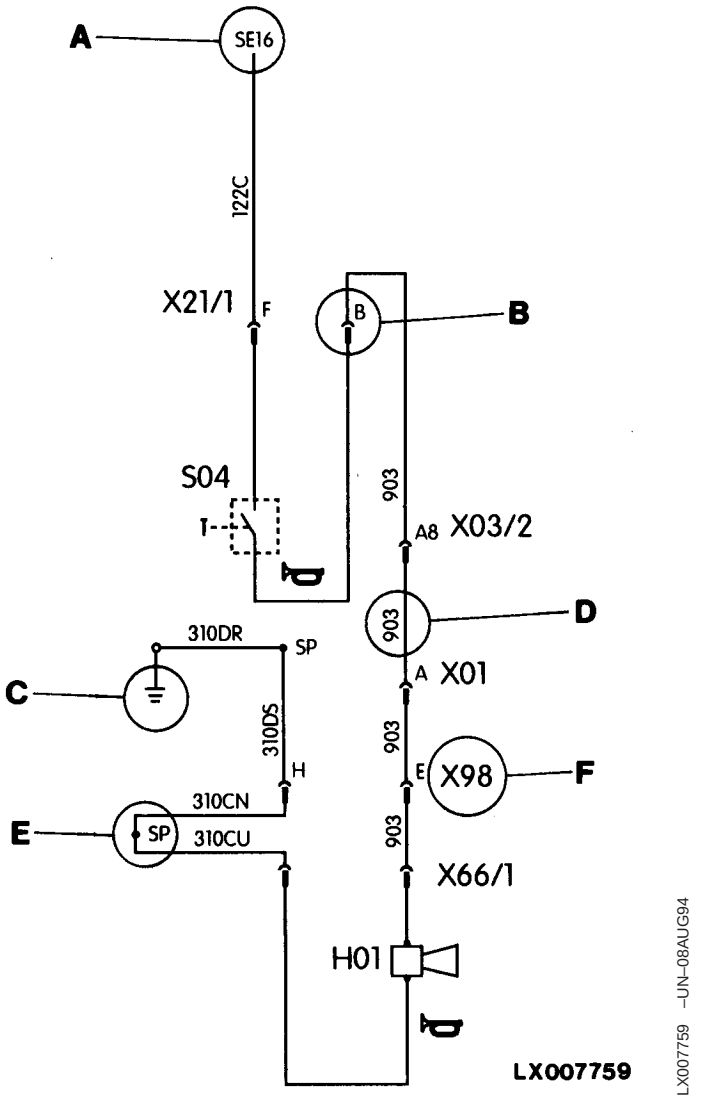
210-15-040, How to Read a Diagnostic Schematic



A—Current supply from section (SE) **B—Symbol (connector)** **C—Symbol (ground)** **D—Wire number** **E—Splice point (SP)** **F—Plug designation (X)**

Like the functional schematic, the diagnostic schematic is divided into functional sections. It contains information about plugs (X) and connectors. Each wire is identified by a number that also indicates the cable color and the relevant circuit. The letter at the end of a wire number indicates that there are several wires with the same number but different letters.

LX25458,00001B9 –19–01JUN02–1/1