Model 615 and 715 Combine Chassis

Service Manual

Gss-1430 With Revision 2

Reprinted



General Contents Page Safe Work Rules, Standard Torque Data for Nuts and Bolts, Metric Conversion Tables, Standard Torque Data for Hydraulic Tubes and Fittings, Special Service Tools Required. IV - XIV **SECTION** ENGINE REMOVAL, INSTALLATION AND SPECIFICATIONS SEPARATOR DRIVE UNIT **PROPULSION DRIVE** CLUTCH, TRANSMISSION, FINAL DRIVES AND BRAKES HYDRAULIC SYSTEM **CUTTING AND FEEDING** THRESHING AND SEPARATING

CLEANING SYSTEM

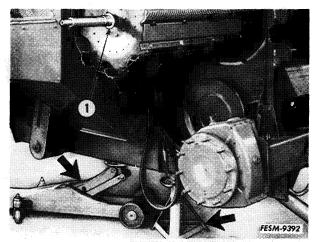
OPERATOR'S CAB

ELECTRICAL

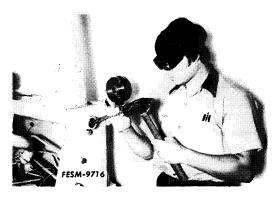
WORK SAFELY - FOLLOW THESE RULES

A

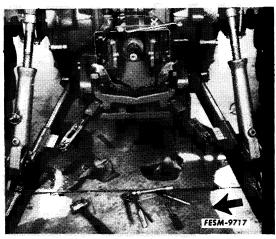
This symbol is used to call your attention to instructions concerning your personal safety. Be sure to observe and follow these instructions.



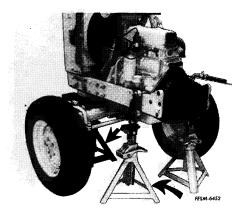
1. Always use safety stands in conjunction with hydraulic jacks or hoists. Do not rely on the jack or hoist to carry the load, they could fail.



2. Always wear safety glasses when using a hammer, chisel or other tools that may cause chips to fly.



3. Keep work area organized and clean. Wipe up oil or spills of any kind. Keep tools and parts off of the floor. Eliminate the possibility of a fall which could result in a serious injury.

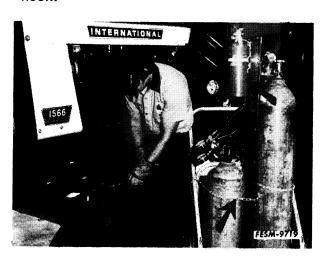


4. When splitting tractors, or disassembling machines, be sure to use safety stands and adequate supports to prevent tipping or roll-over.



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5. Use a safety catch on all hoist hooks. Do not take a chance, the load could slip off of the hook.



6. When using an acetylene torch always wear welding goggles and gloves. Keep a "charged" fire extinguisher within reach. Be sure the acetylene and oxygen tanks are separated by a metal shield and are chained to the cart. Do not weld or heat areas near fuel tanks or fuel lines and utilize proper shielding around hydraulic tanks or hydraulic lines.



- 7. Always use a safety bar to block hydraulic cylinders. Never rely on the machine hydraulic system to hold when working on loaders etc. A hydraulic line or cylinder could fail or someone could accidently strike the control levers causing the loader to fall.
- 8. When reassembling subassemblies, parts, hoses, hydraulic lines, fuel lines, wiring etc., be sure they are positioned properly for alignment and clearance with related parts to their original setting and/or position.
- 9. Electrical storage batteries give off highly inflammable hydrogen gas when charging and and continue to do so for some time after receiving a steady charge. Do not under any circumstances allow an electric spark or an open flame near the battery. Do not lay tools across battery terminals as this may result in a spark or short circuit which may cause an explosion. Be careful to avoid spilling any electrolyte on hands or clothing.
- 10. Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can have enough force to penetrate the skin. Hydraulic fluid may also infect a minor cut or opening in the skin. If injured by escaping fluid, see a doctor at once. Serious infection or reaction can result if medical treatment is not given immediately.

Do not attempt to repair or tighten hoses that are under pressure, when the boom is raised, or with the tractor engine running. Cycle all hydraulic control valves to relieve all pressure before disconnecting the lines or performing other work on the hydraulic system. Make sure all connections are tight and hoses and lines are in good condition before applying pressure to the system. To locate a leak under pressure, use a small piece of cardboard or wood. Never use hands.

- 11. When refueling, keep the hose and nozzle or the funnel and container in contact with the metal of the fuel tank to avoid the possibility of an electric spark igniting the fuel. Do not overfill the fuel tank overflow creates fire hazard. Do not smoke when refueling. Never refuel when engine is hot or running.
- 12. Always use a protective fixture when inflating tubeless tires that have been repaired or are loose on the rim. Do not inflate over 30 psi to seat the tire bead.
- 13. Use pullers to remove bearings, bushings, gears, cylinder sleeves etc. when applicable. Use hammers, punches and chisels only when absolutely necessary. Then, be sure to wear safety glasses.
- 14. Never use trouble lights or electric powered tools that have cut and/or damaged cords or plugs. Be sure all electric tools are properly grounded.
- 15. Be careful when using compressed air to dry parts. Use approved air blow guns, do not exceed 30 psi, wear safety glasses or goggles and use proper shielding to protect everyone in the work area.
- 16. Do not wear rings, wrist watches or loose fitting clothing when working on machinery, they could catch on moving parts causing serious injury.
- 17. Excessive or repeated skin contact with sealants or solvents may cause skin irritation. In case of skin contact, remove sealant or solvent promptly by washing with soap and water.

IMPORTANT: The above is only a partial list of safe work rules. In addition, always refer to the Operator's Manual for the specific machine for additional safe work rules regarding the machine operation.

STANDARD TORQUE DATA FOR NUTS AND BOLTS— FOOT POUNDS

Recommended torque for all Standard Application Nuts and Bolts, provided:

- A. All thread surfaces are clean and lubricated with SAE-30 engine oil. (See NOTE.)
- B. Joints are rigid, that is, no gaskets or compressible materials are used.
- C. When reusing nuts or bolts use minimum torque values.

NOTE: Multiply the standard torque by:

- .65 when finished jam nuts are used.
- .70 when Molykote, white lead or similar mixtures are used as lubricants.
- .75 when parkerized bolts or nuts are used.
- .85 when cadmium plated bolts or nuts and zinc bolts w/waxed zinc nuts are used.
- .90 when hardened surfaces are used under the nut or bolt head.

1 FOOT POUND = 1.355 NEWTON METERS

| Bolt or Stud Diameter | | Type 1 Studs Only | | Type 1 Bolts 6" length or less | | Type 1 Bolts longer than 6" | | Type 5 (all lengths) | | Type 8 (all lengths) | | | |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|------|--|------|------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Only when used† in cast (gray) iron | | All other applications | |
| Inches | MM | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |
| 1/4 | 6.4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 |
| 3/16 | 8.0 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 30 |
| 3/8 | 9.5 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 11 | 13 | 33 | 37 | 43 | 47 | 45 | 50 |
| 7/16 | 11.1 | 35 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 19 | 21 | 53 | 60 | 69 | 76 | 75 | 85 |
| 1/2 | 12.7 | 52 | 58 | 52 | 58 | 29 | 32 | 80 | 90 | 104 | 117 | 115 | 130 |
| 9/16 | 14.3 | 70 | 80 | 70 | 80 | 41 | 46 | 115 | 130 | 150 | 170 | 165 | 185 |
| 5/8 | 15.9 | 98 | 110 | 98 | 110 | 57 | 63 | 160 | 180 | 210 | 230 | 220 | 250 |
| 3/4 | 19.0 | 174 | 195 | 174 | 195 | 100 | 112 | 290 | 320 | 350 | 390 | 400 | 450 |
| 7/8 | 22.2 | 300 | 330 | 162 | 181 | 162 | 181 | 420 | 470 | 570 | 630 | 650 | 730 |
| 1 | 25.4 | 420 | 470 | 250 | 270 | 250 | 270 | 630 | 710 | 850 | 950 | 970 | 1090 |
| 1-1/8 | 28.6 | 600 | 660 | 350 | 380 | 350 | 380 | 850 | 950 | 1200 | 1350 | 1380 | 155C |
| 1374 | 31.8 | 840 | 940 | 490 | 540 | 490 | 540 | 1200 | 1350 | 1700 | 1900 | 1940 | 2180 |
| 1-3/8 | 34.9 | 1100 | 1230 | 640 | 710 | 640 | 710 | 1570 | 1760 | 2300 | 2500 | 2600 | 2800 |
| 1472 | 38.1 | 1470 | 1640 | 850 | 940 | 850 | 940 | 2000 | 2300 | 3000 | 3300 | 3300 | 3700 |
| 1-3/4 | 44.5 | 2350 | 2450 | 1330 | 1490 | 1330 | 1490 | 3300 | 3700 | 4700 | 5200 | 5300 | 6000 |
| 2 | 50.8 | 3500 | 3900 | 2000 | 2200 | 2000 | 2200 | 5000 | 5500 | 7000 | 7800 | 8000 | 9000 |

[†]When bolt penetration is 1-1/2 times the diameter of the bolt.

BOLT TYPE IDENTIFICATION CHART

| IH TYPE | S.A.E. GRADE | DESCRIPTION | BOLT HEAD MARKING # |
|------------|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | fauralent or 2 | WILL HAVE A STANDARD MONOGRAM IN THE CENTER OF THE HEAD Low or Medium Carbon Steel Not Heat Treated | |
| 5 | 5 | WILL HAVE A 🖳 AND 3 RADIAL LINES Quenched and Tempered Medium Carbon Steel | (m) |
| 8 | 8 | WILL HAVE A # AND 6 RADIAL LINES Quenched and Tempered Special Carbon or Alloy Steel | |

^{*}The center marking identifies the bolt manufacturer. The war monogram is currently used. Some bolts may still have an IH or a raised dot which previously identified IH bolts.

STANDARD TORQUE DATA FOR NUTS AND BOLTS— NEWTON METERS

Recommended torque for all Standard Application Nuts and Bolts, provided:

- A. All thread surfaces are clean and lubricated with SAE-30 engine oil. (See NOTE.)
- B. Joints are rigid, that is, no gaskets or compressible materials are used.
- C. When reusing nuts or bolts use minimum torque values.

NOTE: Multiply the standard torque by:

- .65 when finished jam nuts are used.
- .70 when Molykote, white lead or similar mixtures are used as lubricants.
- .75 when parkerized bolts or nuts are used.
- .85 when cadmium plated bolts or nuts and zinc bolts w/waxed zinc nuts are used.
- .90 when hardened surfaces are used under the nut or bolt head.

1 NEWTON METER = 0.738 FOOT POUND

| | | | | Type 1 Bolts | | | | | | Type 8 (all lengths) | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|--|
| | Bolt or Stud Diameter | | Type 1 Studs Only | | 6" length or less | | Type 1 Bolts longer than 6" | | Type 5 (all lengths) | | Only when usedt in cast (gray) iron | | All other applications | |
| Inches | ММ | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | |
| 1/4 | 6.4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 19 | |
| | 80 | -17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 37 | 37 | | |
| 3/8 | 9.5 | 29 | 33 | 29 | 33 | 15 | 18 | 45 | 50 | 58 | 64 | 61 | 68 | |
| | 10.0 | 48 | 52 | 48 | 52 | 26 | 29 | 72 | 81 | 94 | 103 | 102 | 115 | |
| 1/2 | 12.7 | 71 | 79 | 71 | 79 | 39 | 43 | 108 | 122 | 141 | 159 | 156 | 176 | |
| | 14.3 | 95 | 108 | 95 | 108 | 56 | 62 | 156 | 176 | 205 | 230 | 225 | 250 | |
| 5/8 | 15.9 | 133 | 149 | 133 | 133 | 77 | 85 | 220 | 245 | 285 | 310 | 300 | 340 | |
| | 10.0 | 240 | 265 | 240 | 265 | 136 | 152 | 390 | 430 | 470 | 530 | 540 | 810 | |
| 7/8 | 22.0 | 400 | 450 | 220 | 245 | 220 | 245 | 570 | 640 | 770 | 850 | 880 | 990 | |
| | 25.4 | 570 | 640 | 340 | 365 | 340 | 365 | 850 | 960 | 1150 | 1290 | 1300 | 1490 | |
| 1-1/8 | 28.6 | 810 | 900 | 470 | 510 | 470 | 510 | 1150 | 1290 | 1630 | 1830 | 1870 | 2100 | |
| | 21.0 | 1140 | 1270 | 660 | 730 | 660 | 730 | 1600 | 1830 | 2300 | 2600 | 2600 | 3000 | |
| 1-3/8 | 34.9 | 1490 | 1670 | 870 | 960 | 870 | 960 | 2100 | 2400 | 3100 | 3400 | 3500 | 3800 | |
| | 38.1 | 2000 | 2200 | 1150 | 1270 | 1150 | 1270 | 2700 | 3100 | 4100 | 4500 | 4500 | 5000 | |
| 1-3/4 | 44.5 | 3200 | 3300 | 1800 | 2000 | 1800 | 2000 | 4500 | 5000 | 6400 | 7000 ⁻ | 7100 | 8100 | |
| | 50.8 | 4750 | 5300 | 2700 | 3000 | 2700 | 3000 | 6800 | 7500 | 9500 | 10500 | 10800 | 12200 | |

[†]When bolt penetration is 1-1/2 times the diameter of the bolt.

BOLT TYPE IDENTIFICATION CHART

| IH TYPE | S.A.E. GRADE | DESCRIPTION | BOLT HEAD MARKING * |
|------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | fewrales or 2 | WILL HAVE A 별 STANDARD MONOGRAM IN THE CENTER OF THE HEAD Low or Medium Carbon Steel Not Heat Treated | (W) |
| 5 | 5 | WILL HAVE A 🖳 AND 3 RADIAL LINES Quenched and Tempered Medium Carbon Steel | (<u>w</u>) |
| 8 | 8 | WILL HAVE A # AND 6 RADIAL LINES Quenched and Tempered Special Carbon or Alloy Steel | (<u>m</u>) |

^{*}The center marking identifies the bolt manufacturer. The ## monogram is currently used. Some bolts may still have an IH or a raised dot which previously identified IH bolts.

CONVERSION TABLE —inches to millimeters—

| Inches | Millimeters | Inches | Millimeters | Inches | Millimeters | Inches | Millimeters |
|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | 25.4 | 26 | 660.4 | 51 | 1295.4 | 76 | 1930.4 |
| 2 | 50.8 | 27 | 685.8 | 52 | 1320.8 | 77 | 1955.8 |
| 3 | 76.2 | 28 | 711.2 | 53 | 1346.2 | 78 | 1981.2 |
| 4 | 101.6 | 29 | 736.6 | 54 | 1371.6 | 79 | 2006.6 |
| 5 | 127.0 | 30 | 762.0 | 55 | 1397.0 | 80 | 2032.0 |
| 6 | 152.4 | 31 | 787.4 | 56 | 1422.4 | 81 | 2057.4 |
| 7 | 177.8 | 32 | 812.8 | 57 | 1447.8 | 82 | 2082.8 |
| 8 | 203.2 | 33 | 838.2 | 58 | 1473.2 | 83 | 2108.2 |
| 9 | 228.6 | 34 | 863.6 | 59 | 1498.6 | 84 | 2133.6 |
| 10 | 254.0 | 35 | 889.0 | 60 | 1524.0 | 85 | 2159.0 |
| 11 | 279.4 | 36 | 914.4 | 61 | 1549.4 | 86 | 2184.4 |
| 12 | 304.8 | 37 | 939.8 | 62 | 1574.8 | 87 | 2209.8 |
| 13 | 330.2 | 38 | 965.2 | 63 | 1600.2 | 88 | 2235.2 |
| 14 | 355.6 | 39 | 990.6 | 64 | 1625.6 | 89 | 2260.6 |
| 15 | 381.0 | 40 | 1016.0 | 65 | 1651.0 | 90 | 2286.0 |
| 16 | 406.4 | 41 | 1041.4 | 66 | 1676.4 | 91 | 2311.4 |
| 17 | 431.8 | 42 | 1066.8 | 67 | 1701.8 | 92 | 2336.8 |
| 18 | 457.2 | 43 | 1092.2 | 68 | 1727.2 | 93 | 2362.2 |
| 19 | 482.6 | 44 | 1117.6 | 69 | 1752.6 | 94 | 2387.6 |
| 20 | 508.0 | 45 | 1143.0 | 70 | 1778.0 | 95 | 2413.0 |
| 21 | 533.4 | 46 | 1168.4 | 71 | 1803.4 | 96 | 2438.4 |
| 22 | 558.8 | 47 | 1193.8 | 72 | 1828.8 | 97 | 2463.8 |
| 23 | 584.2 | 48 | 1219.2 | 73 | 1854.2 | 98 | 2489.2 |
| 24 | 609.6 | 49 | 1244.6 | 74 | 1879.6 | 99 | 2514.6 |
| 25 | 635.0 | 50 | 1270.0 | 75 | 1905.0 | 100 | 2540.0 |

1 inch = 25.4 millimeters

To convert inches to millimeters, the inch value to be converted should be written down, carried to as many decimal places as the desired accuracy requires. It should then be split into groups of not more than two figures each. The equivalent of each group should then be taken from the table, proper regard being given to the position of the decimal point in each case, and the equivalent of the inch value given.

For example, to convert 2.4635 inches to millimeters:

```
2.0000 \text{ inches} = 50.80000 \text{ millimeters}
```

.4600 inches = 11.68400

.0035 inches = .08890

2.4635 inches = 62.57290 millimeters

Correct to 3 decimal places.

2.4635 inches = 62.573 millimeters

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