MASSEY FERGUSON

MF WR9700

Series Windrower Tractor

Models: WR9735 / WR9740 / WR9760 / WR9770

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

FROM MASSEY FERGUSON

OPERATION

General Information

FIG. 5: When parking, park the machine on a solid level surface and lower the header to the ground. Put all controls in neutral and apply the parking brake. Stop the tractor engine and take the key with you.

WARNING: Do not leave the machine unattended with the header raised. Lower the header fully before leaving the machine. A sudden loss of hydraulic pressure can cause the header to drop without warning.

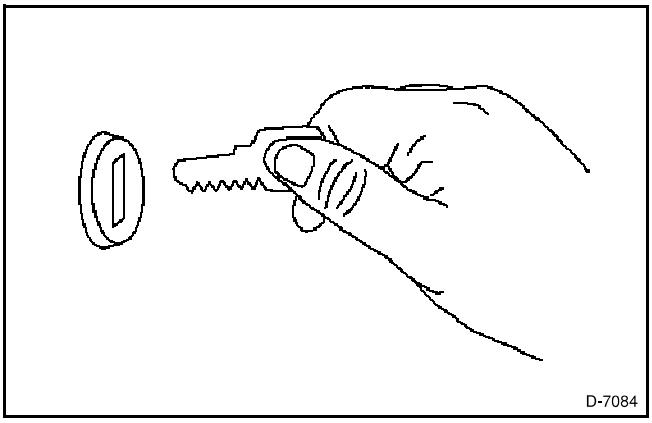

FIG. 5

Make sure the machine is in the proper operating condition according to the Operator Manual.

Always operate the machine with the control console turned on.

Do not dismount from moving machinery.

Stay off slopes too steep for operation.

Be aware of the size of the machine and have enough space available to allow for operation.

FIG. 6: Stay off slopes too steep for operation. Keep the header as low as possible while going down hills. Never suddenly reverse the wheels to stop or back up.

Where possible avoid operating the machine near ditches, embankments, and holes. Reduce ground speed when operating on rough, slippery, or muddy surfaces and when turning or crossing slopes.

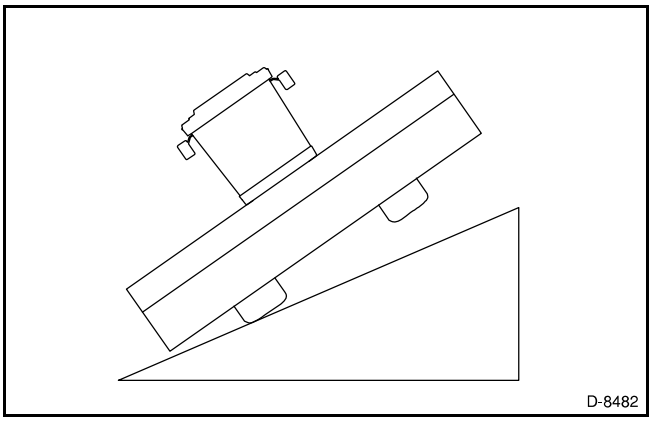

FIG. 6

FIG. 7: Avoid contact with electrical power lines. Contact with electrical power lines can cause electrical shock, resulting in very serious injury or death.

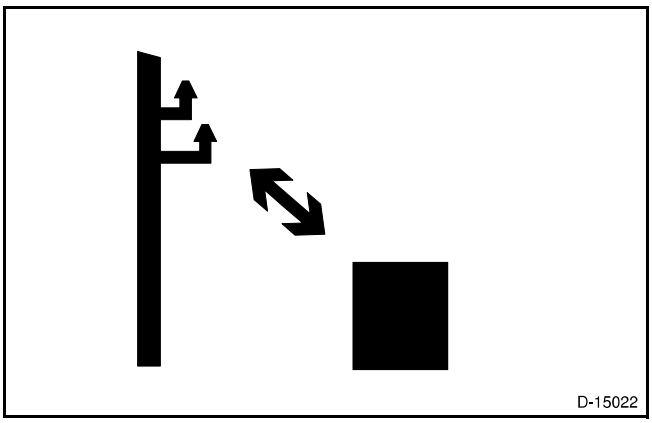

FIG. 7

Adding Fuel

FIG. 31: Always stop the engine before adding fuel. Keep open flames and electrical sparks away from the area. Do not smoke while adding fuel.

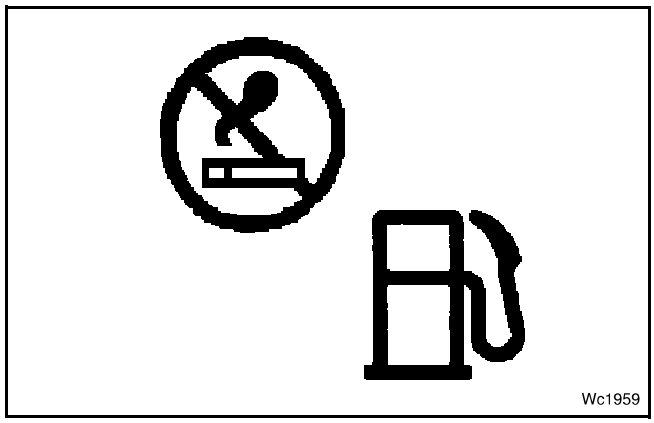

FIG. 31

Battery Safety

FIG. 32: Electrical storage batteries give off highly flammable hydrogen gas. Keep lighted smoking materials, open flames, and electrical sparks away from the battery.

Do not lay tools or other conductive materials on a battery.

Be careful when connecting booster cables to the machine. Electrical component damage or battery explosion can result if booster cables are not installed correctly. See Jump Starting in the Maintenance section for more information.

Battery posts, terminals and other battery parts contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands carefully after handling a battery.

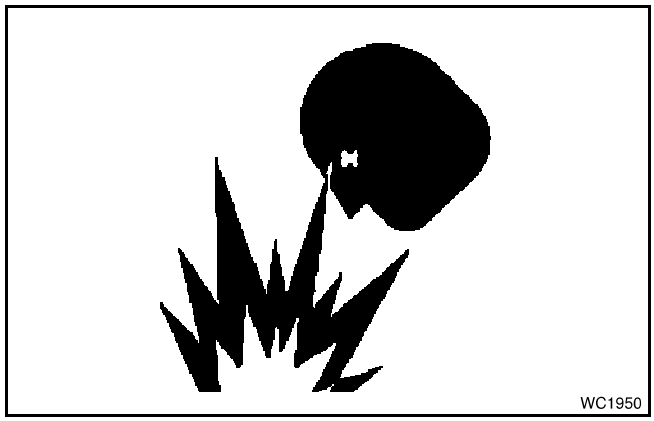

FIG. 32

FIG. 33: Fluid in the electrical storage batteries contains sulfuric acid. Avoid all contact of fluid with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash your hands after handling the battery.

If skin contact occurs, flush immediately with large amounts of water.

If eye contact occurs, flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.

If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

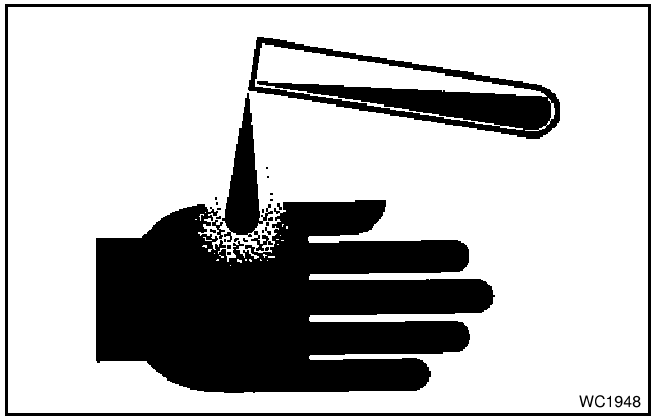

FIG. 33

FIG. 62: Torque to 820 Nm (605 lbf ft) (23)

FIG. 62

FIG. 63: Oil Reservoir (24)

FIG. 63

FIG. 64: Recovery tank level (25)

See Engine Coolant in the Lubrication section.

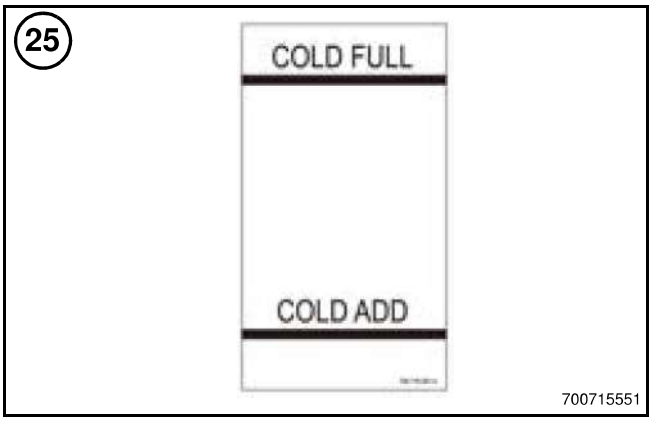

FIG. 64

FIG. 65: Electrical contact cleanliness is important. (26)

Keep protective caps connected to harnesses or to each other at all times.

FIG. 65

FIG. 11: The steering input sensor (1) is equipped with an electrical friction device to provide a level of resistance to the steering wheel.

When the park brake switch is engaged, the steering wheel has the maximum level of resistance but can be rotated. However, no steering commands are sent when the park brake is engaged.

During operation, the rotation range of the steering wheel is reduced as the machine travels faster in the same way as a mechanically steered windrower. At low speeds, the steering wheel can be turned several rotations before encountering the steering stop. The available travel is much less at high speeds. The steering wheel can be rotated past the stop. The steering effort will be very high and the steering response will be reduced.

There is no defined straight ahead position on the steering wheel. This is different than some other machines. The straight ahead position is set where ever the steering wheel is located when the park lock switch is disengaged. However, certain conditions, such as increasing or decreasing the vehicle speed while turning, will cause this position to change. This is more similar to a hydrostatically steered tractor or combine than a mechanically steered windrower.

The steering has a variable ratio to provide the most appropriate level of steering response for the current vehicle speed. As the travel speed increased, the machine response to a given steering command is reduced.

Both the steering response rate and the steering wheel friction can be selected by the operator from the settings.

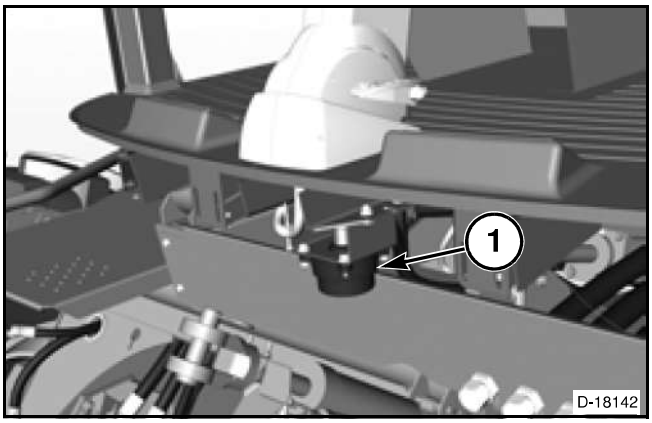

FIG. 11

FIG. 12: There are two types of ground drive motors available.

- The standard motors are fixed displacement. These motors provide vehicle speeds up to approximately 24 km/h (15 mph) depending on tire size.

  The ground speed lever can be set to one of two speed ranges. The first range will limit the vehicle speed when the ground speed lever is all the way forward. This gives increased precision during low speed operation. The second range will permit the maximum speed.

- The optional high speed motors are variable displacement motors.

  This system has three speed ranges for the ground speed lever. The first range will limit the vehicle speed when the ground speed lever is all the way forward. This gives increased precision during low speed operation. The second range permits field speeds up to approximately 26 km/h (16 mph). The third range allows for road travel up to approximately 34 km/h (21 mph) depending on tire size.

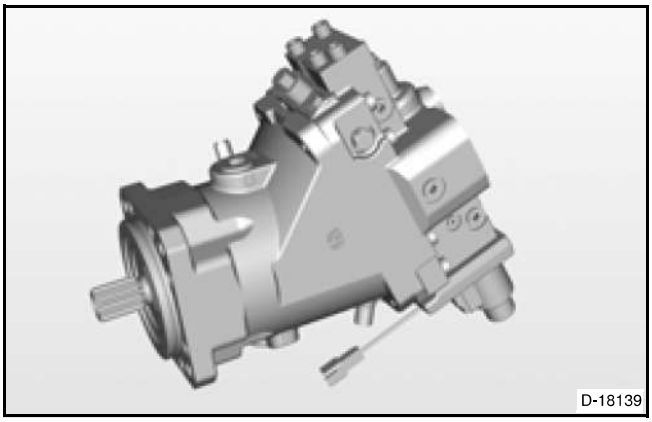

FIG. 12

Parking Brake Switch

The parking brake switch (2) is used to engage or disengage the parking brake.

- To engage the parking brake, lift and move the parking brake switch to the rear.
- To disengage the parking brake, lift and move the parking brake switch to the front.

When the parking brake is engaged, the ground speed lever and steering wheel are disengaged.

When the parking brake is engaged, a P is shown console instead of the current speed range.

Before the engine can be started, the parking brake switch must be applied and the ground speed lever must be in neutral.

Before attempting to move the machine, make sure the ground speed lever is in the neutral position. Move the parking brake switch to the front.

NOTE: The position of the steering wheel when the parking brake is disengaged becomes the center position.

If the ground speed lever is not in the neutral position when the parking brake switch is moved, the parking brake will remain engaged and the steering wheel will be hard to turn. Move the ground speed lever to the neutral position. Move the parking brake switch to the rear and then forward to disengage the parking brake.

Header Engage Switch

The header engage switch (3) controls the header drive system. The header engage switch has three positions; on, off (neutral), and reverse.

- To engage the header, lift and move the header engage switch forward.
- To disengage the header, move the header engage switch to the off (neutral) position. It is not necessary to lift the switch.

The machine is equipped with a shutdown system that will disengage the header if the operator leaves the operator's seat for more than three seconds. If the header is disengaged by the shutdown system, the header engage switch must be moved to the off (neutral) position before the header can be engaged again. See Shutdown System in this section for more information.

If the header becomes plugged, the header can be reversed. To run the header in the reverse direction, lift and move the header engage switch rearward. The header engage switch will return to the off (neutral) position when the switch is released.

NOTE: When the tractor is equipped with a draper header, the reverse function is not available.

Reel Fore and Aft Switch

The reel fore and aft switch (4) controls two electric actuators, if equipped, that determine the position of the reel on a draper header. The reel fore and aft switch is momentary with three positions; forward, center (off), and rearward.

- To move the reel forward, press the front the reel fore and aft switch.
- To move the reel rearward, press the rear of the reel fore and aft switch.

Draper Speed Switch

The draper speed switch (5) controls a valve that changes the speed of the drapers on a draper header. The draper speed switch is momentary with three positions; increase, center (neutral), and decrease.

- Press the front of the draper speed switch to increase the draper speed.
- Press the rear of the draper speed switch to decrease the draper speed.

Draper Shift Switch

On a double swath draper header, the draper shift switch (6) controls a valve that shifts the decks. The draper shift switch has two positions; left-hand shift and right-hand shift.

NOTE: Refer to the draper header Operator Manual to prepare the machine for double swath operation.

- Press the left-hand side of the draper shift switch to shift the decks to the left-hand side of the header. This will set up the header for a right-hand windrow position.
- Press the right-hand side of the draper shift switch to shift the decks to the right-hand side of the header. This will set up the header for a left-hand windrow position.

FIG. 26: On the bottom of the right-hand side of the console, there are three keys:

(1) Home button - returns to the home screen and switches to the first screen application if the home screen is displayed.

(2) ECS button - returns to the previous screen.

(3) ISO button - Navigates between the ISOBUS screens if ISOBUS implements are connected.

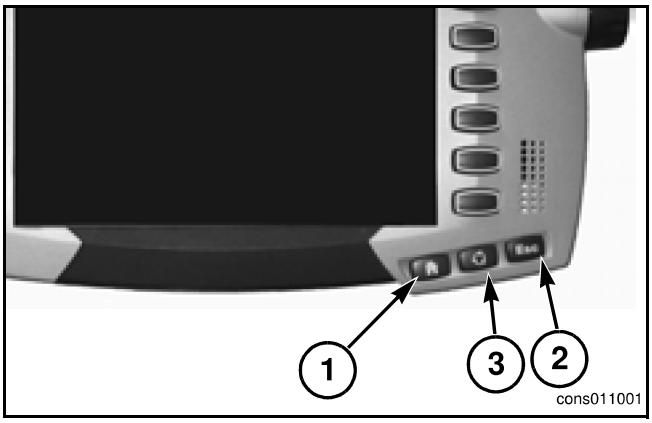

FIG. 26

Console Side View

FIG. 27: On the right-hand side of the console is the scroll wheel (1) and slots for an SD card and USB device (2).

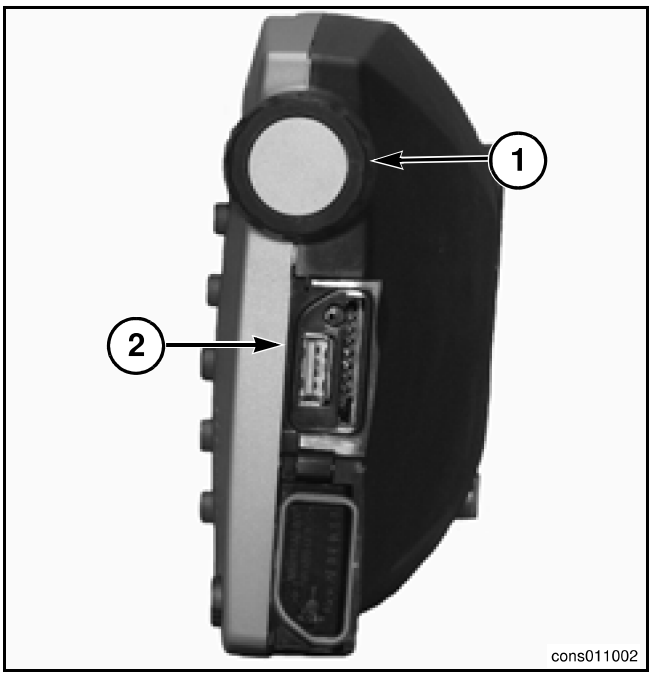

FIG. 27

Scroll Wheel

FIG. 28: Rotate the scroll wheel clockwise (1) or counterclockwise (2) to move the curser.

Slow - Rotating the scroll wheel slowly allows fine control of curser movement.

Fast - Rotating the scroll wheel quickly enables coarse curser movement.

Press the scroll wheel in toward the console to select or deselect a field or setting.

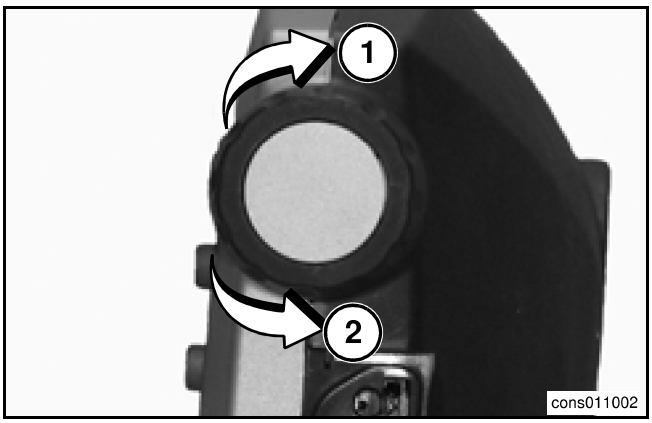

FIG. 28

FIG. 52: Select an Object Pool Box.

To delete all the stored object pools, press the key next to the large trash can icon (1) to delete all the stored object pools.

You can also use the scroll wheel to highlight and select the icon (2).

To accept the changes and return to the previous screen, press the key next to the check mark (3).

You can also use the scroll wheel to highlight and select the check mark (4) to accept the changes and return to the previous screen.

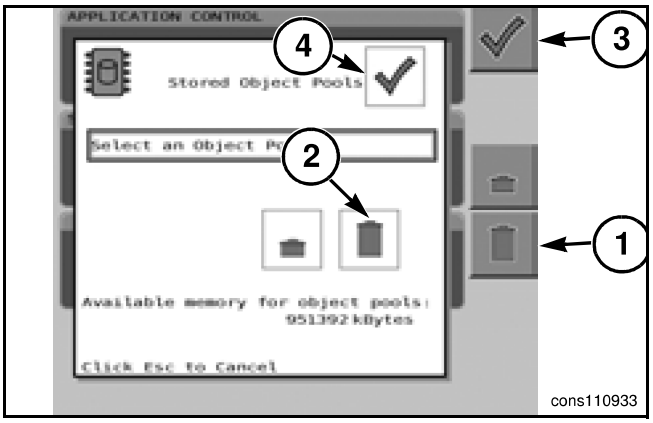

FIG. 52

FIG. 53: To delete an individual stored object pool, use the scroll wheel to highlight the Select an object Pool box (1).

Press in and release the scroll wheel to select the drop-down menu.

Use the scroll wheel to move through the stored object pools.

Once the desired object pool is highlighted, press in and release the scroll wheel to select the object pool.

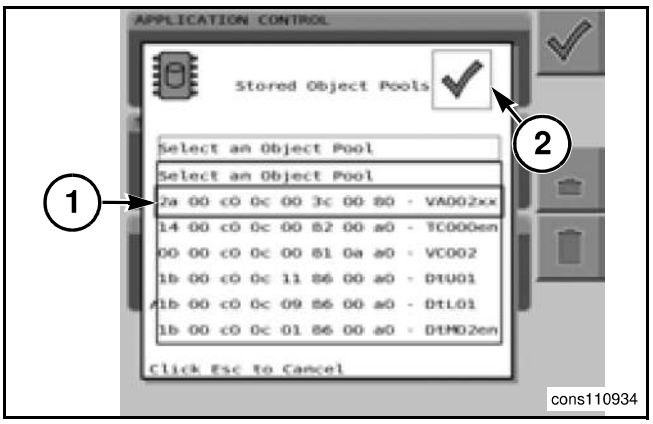

FIG. 53

FIG. 54: To delete the selected object pool (1), press the key next to the small trash can icon (2).

You can also use the scroll wheel to highlight and select the small trash can icon (3).

To accept the changes and return to the previous screen, press the key next to the check mark (4).

You can also use the scroll wheel to highlight and select the check mark (5) to accept the changes and return to the previous screen.

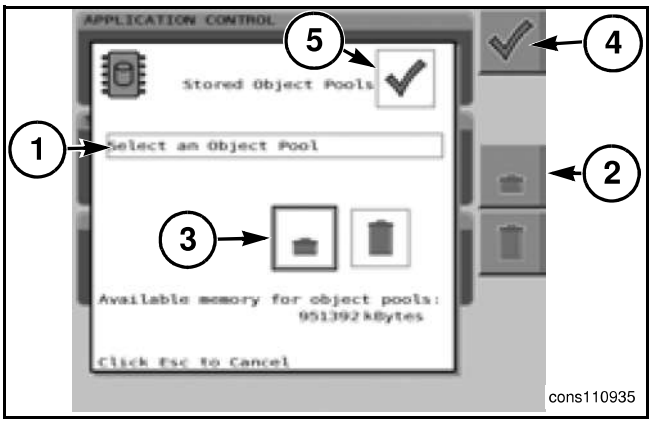

FIG. 54

Make sure the correct header is shown before starting the header.

Header Drive Pressure (3), If equipped

The header drive hydraulic pressure is shown on machines with a pressure sensor. This indicates header load and can help to determine efficient ground speed.

Header Flotation Pressure (4)

The flotation pressures on the right-hand and left-hand sides of the header are shown.

The orange line shows the set value.

Header Angle (5)

The angle of the header is shown.

The header angle indicator is color coded for different operating ranges. The green range provides the least wear of cutting components and must be used whenever possible. The yellow range indicates increased wear potential. The red range must be avoided unless necessary to obtain improved cutoff in down crop.

The range of degrees shown varies by header.

Header Height (6)

The header height is shown.

The orange line indicates the height at which the counters start and stop. See Header Height Target in this section to adjust.

Speed Range 1 Maximum Speed

The maximum speed for speed range one can be set.

The lower the maximum speed, the more precision the operator will have when operating the ground speed lever.

This setting can be used to set the operating speed. This will make it easier to return to the desired field speed after slowing down.

FIG. 80: To change the speed setting:

- Press the key from the Main Work screen to enter the Setup screen.
- Press the key from the Setup screen to enter the Tractor Setup screen.
- Turn the scroll wheel until the speed setting (1) is highlighted. Press in and release the scroll wheel to select. Turn the scroll wheel to change the setting. Press in and release the scroll wheel to select.
- Press the key to return to the Setup screen.

  or

  Press the key to return to the Main Work screen.

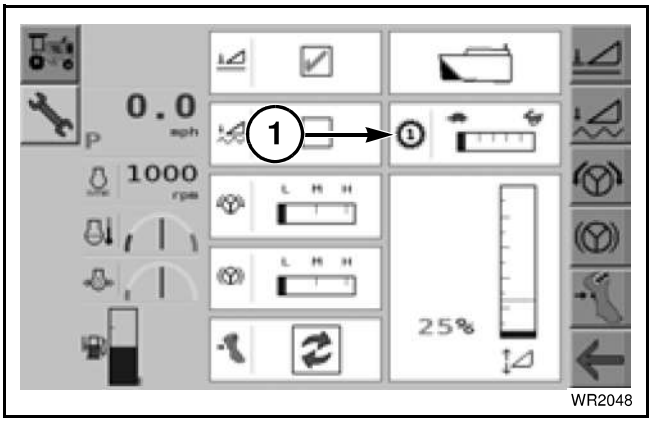

FIG. 80

Header Height Target

The header height target sets the height of the header where the counters start or stop.

The counters will start when the header height is below the target line and the header drive is engaged.

The counter will stop when the header height is above the target line even if the header drive is still engaged.

The header height target line is also seen on the main work screen.

Check the header height target after the header height sensor has been calibrated.

NOTE: If one touch down is active, pressing the header down switch will activate the counters instead of the header height target.

FIG. 81: To change the header height target (1):

- Press the key from the Main Work screen to enter the Setup screen.
- Press the key from the Setup screen to enter the Tractor Setup screen.
- Turn the scroll wheel until header height area (2) is highlighted. Press in and release the scroll wheel to select. Turn the scroll wheel to change the setting. Press in and release the scroll wheel to select.
- Press the key to return to the Setup screen.

  or

  Press the key to return to the Main Work screen.

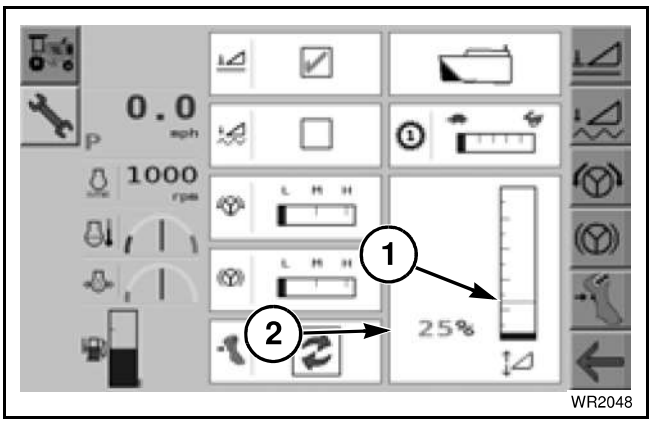

FIG. 81

Press the key to decrease the flotation pressure on the right-hand side of the header. The flotation pressure on the left-hand side does not change.

When the flotation pressure has been temporarily changed, the icons (1) below the flotation pressure indicators will change.

Press the key to return to the Main Work screen.

FIG. 98: If the trigger button (1) has been set for float mode, the buttons on the ground speed lever can be used to temporarily change the flotation pressure. See Machine Settings in this section to set the trigger button function.

- Hold the trigger button and press the header lift switch (2) to increase or decrease the left-hand flotation pressure.
- Hold the trigger button and press the header tilt switch (3) to increase or decrease the right-hand flotation pressure.
- Double click the trigger button to return to auto float.

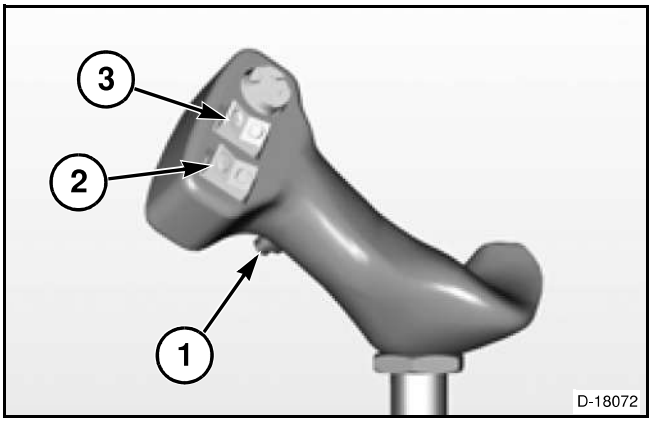

FIG. 98

Flotation Dump

FIG. 99: Before connecting or disconnecting the header it is necessary to dump the pressure from the flotation system (1).

To dump the pressure in the flotation system:

- Start the windrower.
- Lower the header to the ground.

IMPORTANT: You must lower the header to the ground before dumping flotation pressure. The header will drop quickly if lowered with no flotation pressure. This can damage the header.

- Press the key from the Main Work screen to enter the Setup screen.
- Press the key from the Setup screen to enter the Tractor Setup screen.
- Press the key to release all of the pressure from the flotation system.

NOTE: The scroll wheel can also be used to select Flotation Dump. Turn the scroll wheel until Flotation Dump is highlighted. Press in and release the scroll wheel to select.

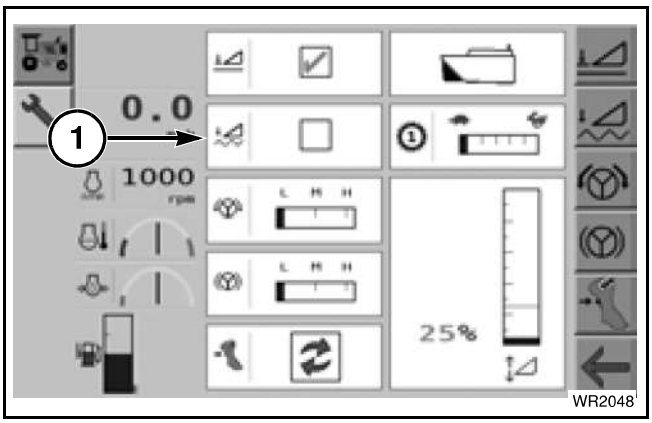

FIG. 99

STOPPING THE ENGINE

Use the following procedure to correctly stop the engine:

Disengage the header and make sure all moving parts have stopped.

Move the ground speed lever to the neutral position.

Turn the throttle control counterclockwise to decrease the engine speed to low idle.

Lift and move the parking brake switch to the rear to apply the parking brake.

Lower the header to the ground.

Turn off any lamps that were used in operation.

Run the engine at low idle for several minutes to let the engine cool down.

Put the key switch in the off position to stop the engine. Take the key with you when leaving the machine.

ENGINE BREAK-IN

Follow these break-in procedures for all new or rebuilt engines. This will provide proper seating of the piston rings and reduced oil consumption.

- Warm up the engine before putting the engine under a load.
- Let the engine idle for three to five minutes after starting. This permits proper lubrication to all precision surfaces and also permits the engine and turbocharger temperatures to adjust.
- Do not make sudden changes in engine RPM whether at idle or full governed speed. Make engine speed changes gradually.
- Watch the engine temperature gauge. If temperature rises to warning zone, reduce engine load.
- Allow a hot engine to idle or operate under very light load for three to five minutes before stopping, so engine and turbocharger can cool evenly.
- Do not permit the engine to idle for more than five minutes at a time.
- If engine dies or stalls when operating under load, immediately restart the engine to prevent overheating of turbocharger parts, which occurs when the flow of oil to the turbocharger has stopped.
- Change the engine oil and filter at proper intervals. Use the grade of oil shown in the Lubrication and Maintenance section of this manual.
- Increased engine oil consumption will be experienced during the break-in period. For this reason, check the engine oil level twice daily during the first 100 hours of operation.

OPERATING THE MACHINE

Make a complete check of the machine, then lubricate and service the machine as required. Check the crop conditions and make any adjustments needed.

General Information

While operating the machine, be on the alert for any sound which can indicate that a component or system is not operating properly.

Do not overload the machine in heavy crop with excessive ground speed.

Disengage the header when moving from one field to another. Do not operate header excessively without a load.

Steering

Steering is controlled by the flow of hydraulic fluid to the drive motors. Movement of the steering wheel reduces flow to one drive wheel and increases flow to the other, causing the machine to turn.

By turning the steering wheel in one direction as far as possible, the radius of the turn is shortened. This steering position will only be used momentarily to cut a square corner or to make a 180 degree turn.

WARNING: Serious injury or death may result from loss of steering control. Do not rapidly accelerate while turning.

With the ground speed lever in neutral, the machine can be turned around by turning the steering wheel. One drive wheel will move in reverse and the other drive wheel will move forward to pivot on a point between the drive wheels.

WARNING: Any time the engine is running and the parking brake switch is not applied, the machine will turn if the steering wheel is moved, even if the ground speed lever is in neutral.

NOTE: The steering wheel is not active when the parking brake is applied.

Steering the machine while moving forward is done in a normal method by turning the steering wheel in the direction desired.

Steering the machine while moving rearward is the reverse of a normal method. To steer the machine in reverse, put your hand at the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand in direction of travel. To back to the left, move your hand to the left. To back to the right, move your hand to the right.

WARNING: When operating the windrower in reverse, steering is not like an automobile or truck.

Ground Speed Lever

The ground speed lever needs to be calibrated if:

- The machine moves when the ground speed lever is in neutral.
- The ground speed lever is in neutral with the parking brake engaged and the neutral indicator N is illuminated on the console.

To calibrate the ground speed lever:

Stop the engine.

Turn the key to the ON position.

IMPORTANT: The engine must be off to calibrate the ground speed lever.

Move the ground speed lever to the neutral position.

Go to the Calibration screen. See Calibration Screen in this section.

FIG. 5: Press the key or use the scroll wheel to select the Ground Speed Lever Calibration box (1).

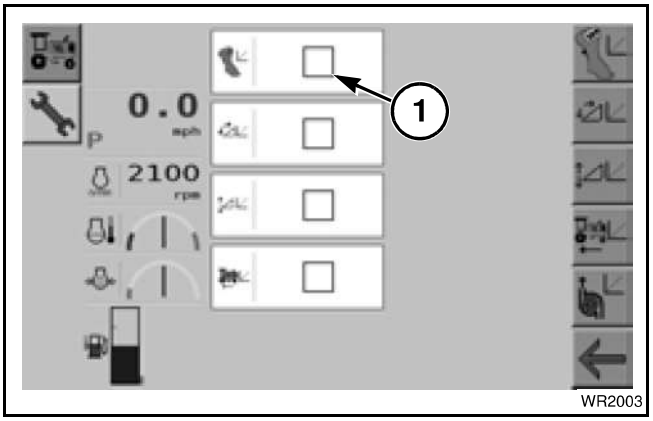

FIG. 5

FIG. 6: Begin the calibration with the ground speed lever in the neutral position.

NOTE: For on screen help, use the scroll wheel to select the Forward Arrow icon (1) to move to the next step.

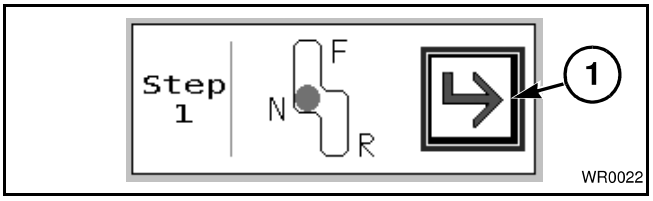

FIG. 6

FIG. 7: Move the ground speed lever to the end of the slot in the forward position.

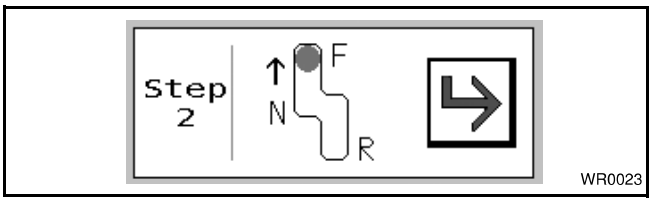

FIG. 7

FIG. 8: Move the ground speed lever to the end of the slot in the reverse position.

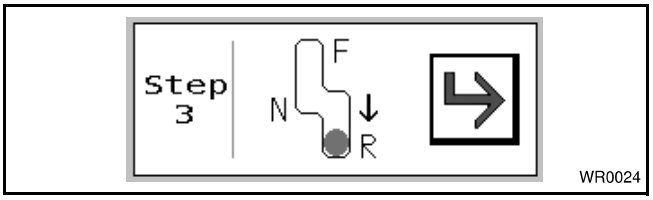

FIG. 8

LUBRICATION AND MAINTENANCE

Contents

PUMP DRIVE GEARBOX

Checking the Oil

FIG. 11: Check the pump drive gearbox oil level before starting the engine each day. Make sure the oil level is always between the add and full marks on the dipstick (1). After the engine is started, the oil level will drop slightly as oil is moved. For this reason, always check oil level and add oil before starting the engine.

Do not overfill or add oil above the full mark on the dipstick.

Do not operate the engine with the oil level below the add mark on the dipstick.

NOTE: Insert dipstick securely.

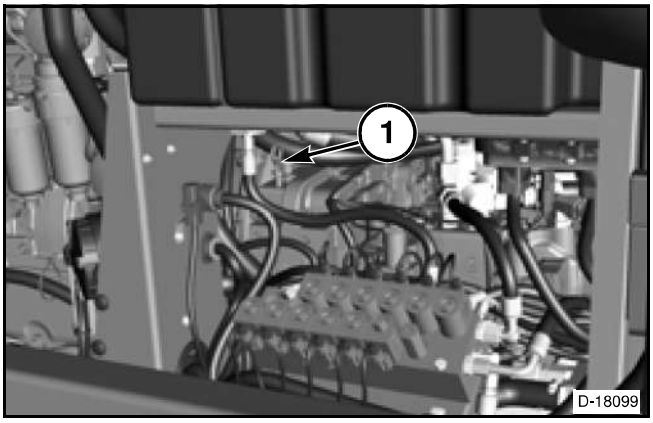

FIG. 11

Changing the Oil

Change the oil after the first 50 hours of operation and every 500 hours of operation.

Run the engine until the pump drive gearbox is warm. Stop the engine and take the key with you.

FIG. 12: Remove the drain plug (1) and drain the oil into a suitable container.

When the oil is drained, install the drain plug and tighten.

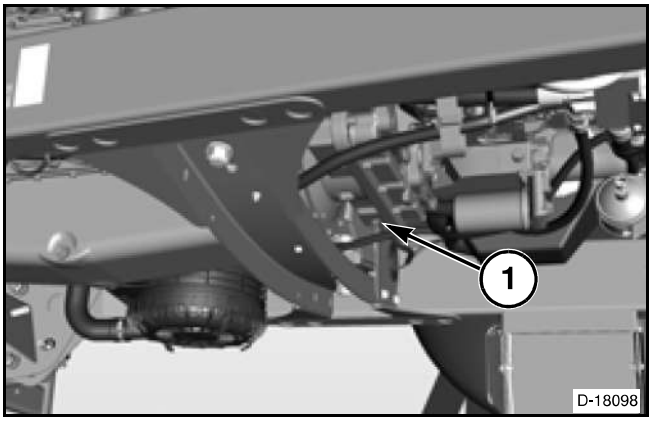

FIG. 12

FIG. 13: Clean the area around the dipstick (1) and filler cap (2). Remove the filler cap and fill the pump drive gearbox through the hole to the correct level with recommended oil. Install the filler cap.

NOTE: The filler cap also functions as a vent.

Start the engine and run at low idle. Stop the engine and take the key with you. Check for leaks and clean any oil from the pump drive gearbox.

Check the oil level after running the engine. Add as much oil as required to reach the correct oil level on the dipstick.

Refer to Lubrication in the Specification section for more information.

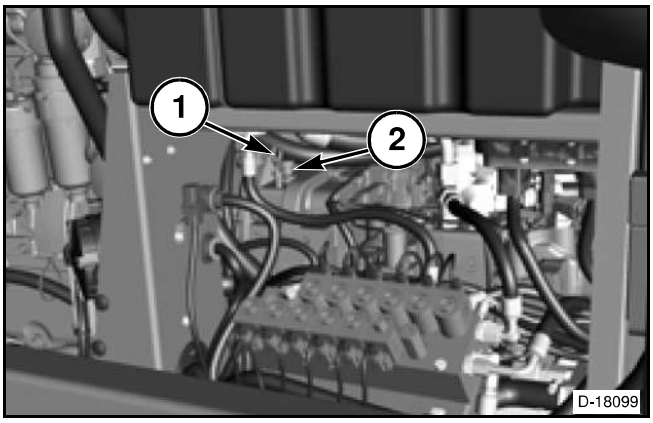

FIG. 13

Checking the Hydraulic Oil

FIG. 37: Check the level of the hydraulic fluid every day. The level of the hydraulic fluid must be between the full mark (1) and the add mark (2) in the sight glass (3) on the hydraulic reservoir.

NOTE: There is also a sight glass on the left-hand side.

Do not fill the hydraulic reservoir above the full level. See Lubrication in the Specifications section for the correct type and quantity of lubricant. Using any other fluid or type of oil will damage the pumps and motors and invalidate the machine warranty.

The filler neck and cap is located on top of the hydraulic oil reservoir.

IMPORTANT: Always completely clean the filler neck and cap before removing the cap to keep contamination from entering the system.

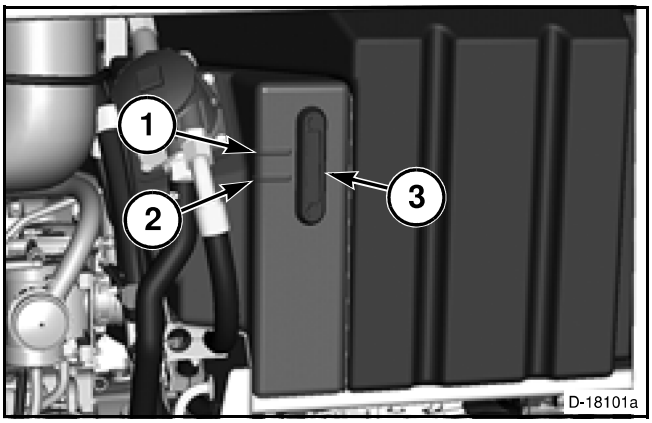

FIG. 37

Hydraulic Oil Filters

Change the hydraulic oil filters after the first 50 hours of operation and then every 250 hours of operation.

Use only 10 micron filters.

Header Drive Charge Filter - 9760 and 9770

FIG. 38: The oil filter (1) is located on the header drive pump.

NOTE: Because the filter is below the reservoir, a small amount of oil will be lost when the filter is removed. Have all needed components close before removing the filter.

Put a suitable container under the filter. Remove the oil filter from the filter head. Remove all of the old O-ring if the O-ring or any part of the O-ring remains on the filter head.

Lubricate the O-ring of the new filter with clean lubricating oil. Install the new filter on the filter head turning clockwise until the gasket contacts the filter head. Tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn.

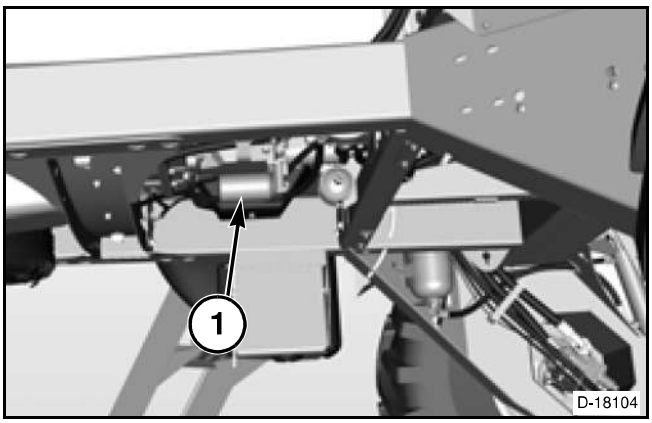

FIG. 38

Header Drive Charge Filter - 9735 and 9740

FIG. 39: The oil filter (1) is located on the frame near the header drive pump.

Put a suitable container under the filter. Remove the oil filter from the filter head. Remove all of the old O-ring if the O-ring or any part of the O-ring remains on the filter head.

Lubricate the O-ring of the new filter with clean lubricating oil. Install the new filter on the filter head turning clockwise until the gasket contacts the filter head. Tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn.

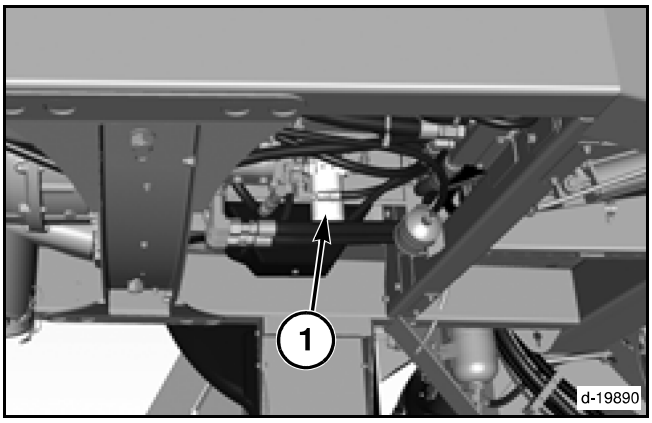

FIG. 39

The accumulators and the weight of the header can apply a large amount of pressure to the header flotation circuit. Relieve all pressure in the header flotation circuit before disconnecting any of the connections. Make sure the header is on the ground. Use the flotation dump function on the console to release the pressure. See Flotation Dump in the Operation section. Make sure the flotation pressure shown on the console indicates 0 kPa (0 psi).

Before applying pressure to the circuit, make sure all connections are tight and the hydraulic hoses and hydraulic lines have not been damaged.

WARNING: Hydraulic pressure escaping under pressure can have sufficient force to penetrate the skin, causing serious injury.

If injured by escaping fluid, see a doctor at once. If not treated immediately, serious infection or reaction can develop.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The electrical system of the windrower is a 12 volt, negative ground circuit. All electrical instruments, the alternator, and the voltage regulator are designed for a negative ground circuit and reversing the polarity of the circuit will damage these components.

IMPORTANT: When using an electric welder on the machine, disconnect the battery, alternator, main controller, and console to prevent damage to the electrical system.

The electrical system begins and ends at the battery, so any break or poor connection will prevent the flow of electrical energy for proper operation of each of the electrical components.

Many of the cab functions require the cab ground cable to be connected to a ground. Since the ground connections are as important as the positive battery connection, all ground connections must be clean and secure.

Cover all wiring harness connectors that are disconnected. Use the sealing caps and plugs to keep dirt and moisture out of the connectors.

STORAGE

At the end of the season, the windrower must be cleaned and prepared for storage.

Check for any worn or damaged parts that need replacing. Order replacement parts from your dealer and repair.

Use the following checklist to clean the machine:

- Blow dirt and trash out of radiator, oil cooler, air conditioning condenser, and charge air cooler coils.
- Service the engine air filter.
- Service the cab air filter.
- Remove grease and oil from the outside surfaces of the engine, hydraulic pumps, and wheel motors. If a pressure washer is used, avoid all electrical components, especially connectors.

IMPORTANT: Do not to spray water in the exhaust system.

Use the following checklist to prepare the machine for storage:

- Operate the engine until the engine reaches operating temperature. Change the engine oil and oil filter. See the procedure in this section.
- Drain water from the fuel filters.
- Fill the fuel tank.
- If possible, store the windrower and header under cover to prevent damage from weather conditions.
- Lower header onto suitable wood blocks and release flotation pressure.
- Check the level of antifreeze protection. Refer to the engine Instruction Manual.
- Disconnect the negative battery cable from the batteries. Clean the top of the batteries.

DANGER: Gas given off by batteries is explosive! To avoid personal injury or damage to battery, avoid sparks near batteries.

- Keep the batteries fully charged during the off season to prevent freezing.
- Lubricate all grease fittings to force out any water.
- Apply grease to the exposed portions of piston rods on the hydraulic cylinders.
- Paint any areas where paint has been worn through.

WARNING: Do not permit children to play on the machine at any time.

Header will not Build Float Pressure

Go to the Tractor Diagnostics screen. See Tractor Diagnostics Screen in this section.

Press the key to enter the Header Float Enable screen.

FIG. 4: The conditions on the left-hand side of the screen must be met before flotation pressure will build. When a condition is met, the indicator will be green. If a condition is not met, the indicator will be red.

All indicators must be green.

- Seat Switch - The operator must be on the seat.
- Engine Running - The engine must be running to build flotation pressure.
- Valid Header ID - The electrical connector for the header must be connected to the tractor. The tractor must recognize the type of header.
- One Touch Down Enabled - One Touch Down must be enabled. See Machine Settings in the Operation section.
- Header Down Active - The header down switch must be pressed and released before flotation pressure will build.

The Header Float Enable indicator shows the state of flotation.

- Red - Header float disabled
- Green - Header float enabled

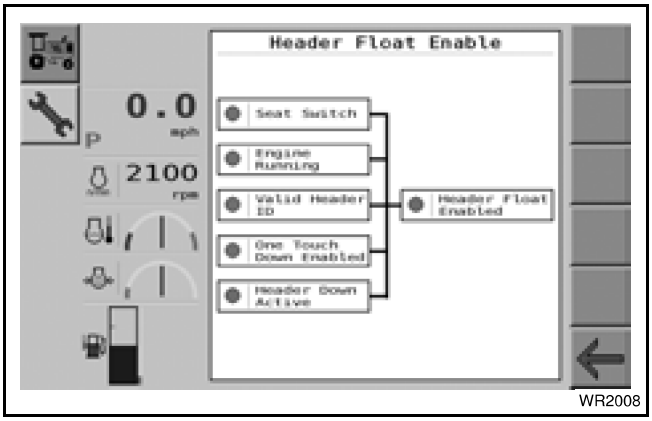

FIG. 4

Tires

Drive wheels

wheel nuts 3/4-16

torque ..... 405 Nm (295 lbf ft)

Size	Tire Type	Loaded Radius*	Tread Type	Operating Pressure
23.1-26	Bias	660 mm (26 in)	Turf	1.4 bar (20 psi)
23.1R26	Radial	693 mm (27.3 in)	Turf	1.4 bar (20 psi)
620/75R26	Radial	711 mm (28 in)	Bar	1.4 bar (20 psi)

*Static loaded radius depends on tire brand and operating pressure

Tail wheels

size

standard ..... 14L-16.1, 8-ply implement rib

optional ..... 16.5L-16.1, 10-ply implement rib

tire pressure ..... 0.8 bar (15 psi)

wheel nuts 9/16-18

torque ..... 165 Nm (120 lbf ft)

Engine

Model ..... AGCO Power 66 CTA

Type ..... 4 stroke diesel engine

Aspiration ..... turbocharged and air to air intercooled

Horsepower at 2100 rpm ..... 164 kW (220 hp)

Low idle ..... 1000 rev/min

High idle ..... 2160 rev/min

Fuel injection system ..... Bosch common rail

Firing Order 1-5-3-6-2-4

Number of cylinders 6

Bore ..... 108 mm (4.25 in)

Stroke ..... 120 mm (4.72 in)

Displacement ..... 6.6 liters (403 cu in)

Cooling system

capacity ..... 32 L (8.5 U.S. gallons)

fan diameter ..... 762 mm (30 in)

fan drive ..... hydraulic variable speed with reverse

Fuel

type ..... Refer to the engine Instruction Manual.

tank capacity ..... 492 liter (130 U.S. gallons)

Electrical System

System voltage ..... 12 volts

Grounding ..... negative

WR9740

Dimensions and Weights

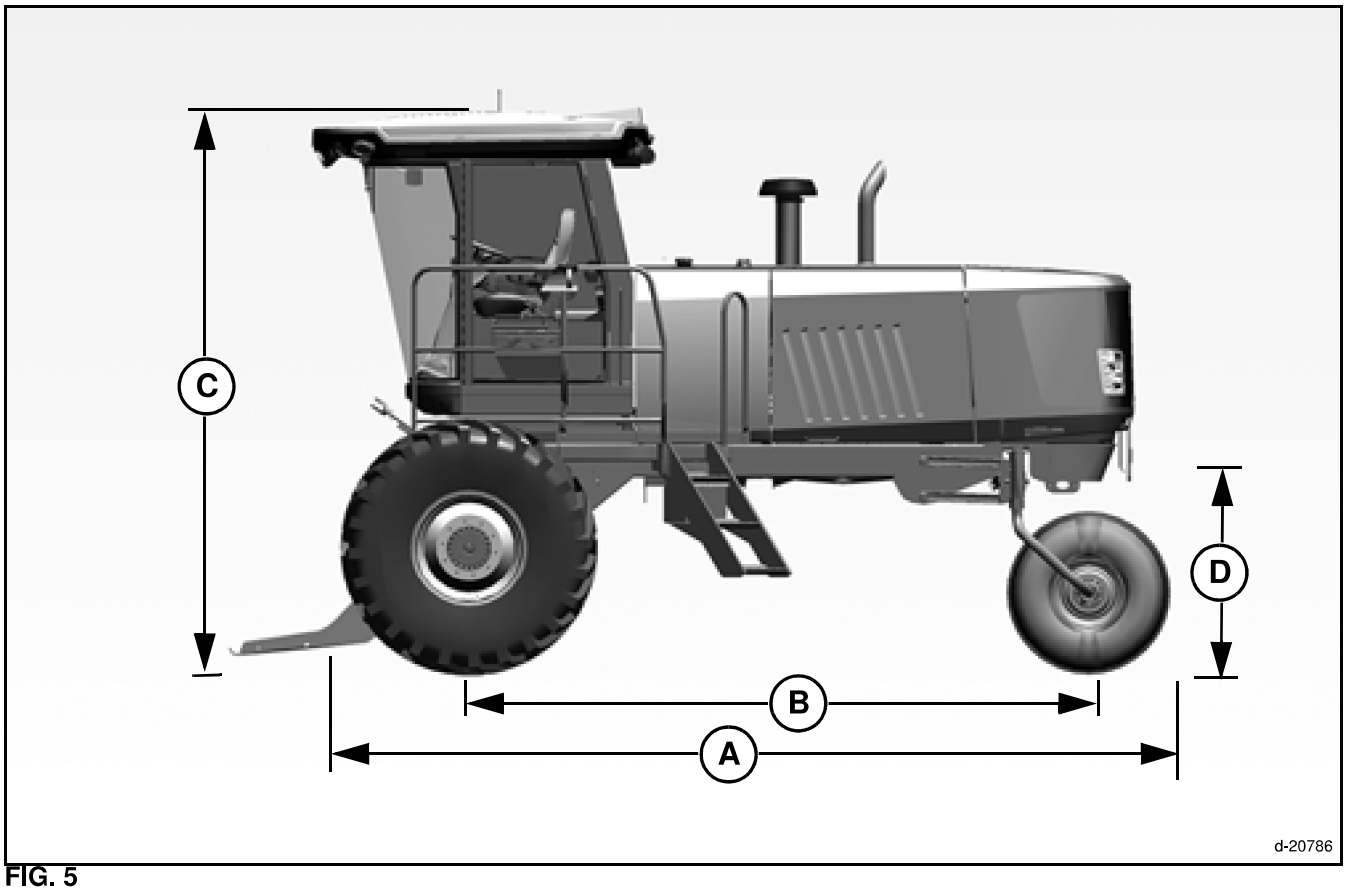

FIG. 5

FIG. 5: Side view

Specifications for machine with 23.1-26 front tires and 16.5-16.1 rear tires

Ref	Description	Dimension
A	Length, tractor only	5074 mm (199.7 in)
B	Wheel base	3482 mm (137 in)
C	Height	3501 mm (137.8 in)
D	Clearance under frame	1075 mm (42.3 in)

Cab

Cab glass ..... tinted 6.8 m (73 sq ft)
Steering column ..... dual tilt and telescope
Seat ..... upholstered with arm rests
Seat suspension ..... pneumatic
Console ..... full color virtual terminal

Air Conditioning System

System size ..... 22 000 BTU/hr
Compressor
- model ..... Sanden SD7H15
- displacement ..... 154.9 cu cm (9.5 cu in)

Refrigerant
- Type R134A
- Capacity ..... 1.8 kg (4.0 lb)

Refrigerant Oil
- Type ..... High Viscosity SP15 Polyalkyleve Glycol (PAG), ISO 100
- Capacity ..... 300 ml (10.1 fl oz) (approximately)

Accessories

Lighting
- marking and turn signals ..... 2 LED tail lamps, and 2 round amber lamps
- road and work lamps ..... 9 halogen lamps on cab and 2 lamps on back
- exit lamps ..... left-hand side of machine

Rear view mirrors ..... right, left, and in cab

AUXILIARY PUMP KIT

FIG. 12: The auxiliary pump kit is required for the operation of the double windrow attachment. This kit includes the hydraulic pump and wire harness.

The auxiliary pump kit can also be used to operate other attachments requiring hydraulic power.

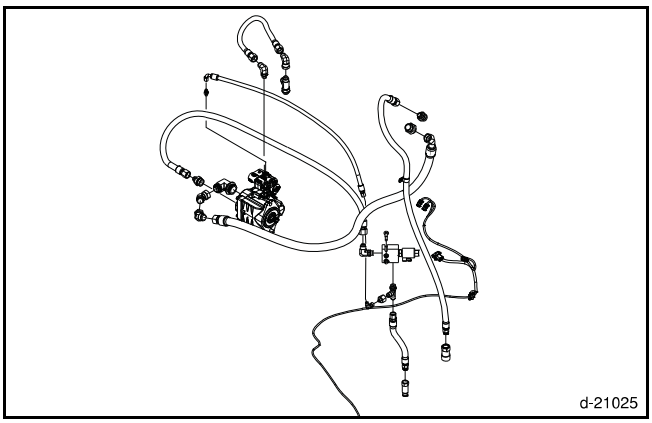

FIG. 12

DOUBLE WINDROW ATTACHMENT

FIG. 13: The double windrow attachment is used to put two windrows together. A draper conveyor (1) is mounted under the windrower tractor frame. The draper conveyor catches the crop from the hay conditioner. An adjustable deflector (2) at the right-hand end of the draper conveyor controls the distance the crop is put from the machine.

The double windrow attachment can be locked in the raised position and the draper conveyor disengaged. This permits a swath to be formed in the center of the machine.

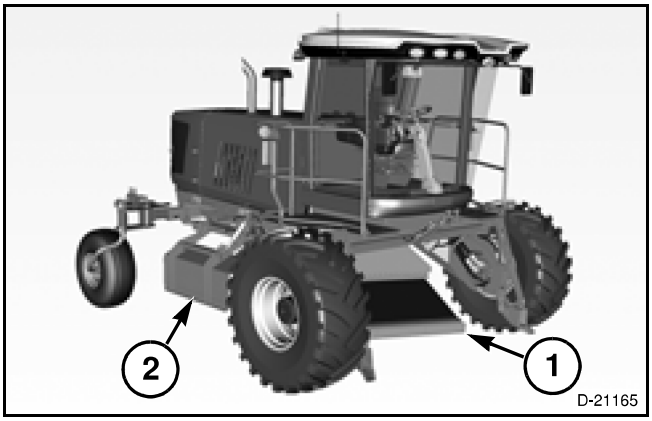

FIG. 13