

SERVICE MANUAL

5500 / 6500 / 7500
Tractor

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5500 Turbo Super, TIER 3 engine, 2WD tractor , 5500 Turbo Super, TIER 3, 4WD tractor , 6500 TIER 3 engine, 2WD tractor , 6500 TIER 3 engine, 4WD tractor , 7500 TIER 3 engine, 2WD tractor , 7500 TIER 3 engine, 4WD tractor

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INTRODUCTION

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Foreword

Important notice

All maintenance and repair operations described in this manual should be carried out exclusively by NEW HOLLAND authorised workshops. All instructions should be carefully observed and special equipment where indicated should be used.

Anyone who carries out service operations described without carefully observing these prescriptions will be directly responsible for any damage caused.

Notes for equipment

Equipment which NEW HOLLAND proposes and shows in this manual is:

- Studied and designed expressly for use on NEW HOLLAND tractors.
- Necessary to make reliable repair.
- Accurately built and strictly tested to offer efficient and long-lasting working life.

Notice

The words "front", "rear", "right-hand side" and "left-hand side" refer to the different parts as seen from the operator's seat oriented to the normal direction of movement of the tractor.

Safety rules



This warning symbol points out important messages involving personal safety. Carefully read the safety rules contained herein and follow advised precautions to avoid potential hazards and safeguarded your safety.

In this manual you will find this symbol together with the following keywords.

WARNING: It gives warning about improper repair operations and potential consequences affecting the service technician's personal safety.

DANGER: It gives specific warning about potential dangers for personal safety of the operator or other persons directly or indirectly involved in the operation.

To prevent accidents

Most accidents and personal injuries taking place in workshops are due from non-observance of some essential rules and safety precautions.

The possibility that an accident might occur with any type of machines should not be disregarded, no matter how well the machine in question was designed and built.

A wise and careful service technician is the best precautions against accidents. Careful observance of this only basic precaution would be enough to avoid many severe accidents.



DANGER

Never carry out any cleaning, lubrication or maintenance operations when the engine is running.

Safety rules

Generalities

Carefully follow specified repair and maintenance procedures.

- Do not wear rings, wrist watches, jewels, unbuttoned or flapping clothing such as ties, torn clothes, scarves, open jackets or shirts with open zips which could get caught in moving parts. Use approved safety clothing such as anti-slippping footwear, gloves, safety goggles, helmets, etc.
- Wear safety glasses with side guards when cleaning parts using compressed air.
- Damaged or frayed wires and chains are unreliable. Do not use them for lifting or towing.
- Wear suitable protection such as approved eye protection, helmets, special clothing, gloves and footwear whenever welding. All persons standing in vicinity of the welding process should wear approved eye protection. Never look at the welding arc if your eyes are not suitably protected.
- Never carry out any repair on the machine if someone is sitting on the operator's seat, except they are qualified operators assisting in the operation to be carried out.
- Never operate the machine or use attachments from a place other than sitting at the operator's seat or at the side of the machine when operating the fender switches.
- Never carry out any operation on the machine when the engine is running, except when specifically indicated. Stop the engine and ensure that all pressure is relieved from hydraulic circuits before removing caps, covers, valves, etc.
- All repair and maintenance operations should be carried out with greatest care and attention.
- Disconnect the batteries and label all controls to warn that the tractor is being serviced. Block the machine and all equipment which should be raised.
- Never check or fill fuel tanks or batteries, nor use starting liquid if you are smoking or near open flames as such fluids are flammable.
- The fuel filling gun should always remain in contact with filler neck. Maintain this contact until the fuel stops flowing into the tank to avoid possible sparks due to static electricity build-up.
- To transfer a failed tractor, use a trailer of a low loading platform trolley if available.
- To load and unload the machine from the transportation means, select a flat area providing a firm support to the trailer or truck wheels. Firmly tie the machine to the truck or the trailer platform and block wheels as required by the transporter.
- Always use lifting equipment of appropriate capacity to lift or move heavy components.
- Chains should always be safely fastened. Ensure that fastening device is strong enough to hold the load foreseen. No persons should stand near the fastening point.
- The working area should be always kept clean and dry. Immediately clean any spillage of water or oil.
- Never use gasoline, diesel oil or other flammable liquids as cleaning agents. Use non-flammable non-toxic proprietary solvents.
- Do not pile up grease or oil soaked rags, as they constitute a great fire hazard. Always place them into a metal container.

Start up

- Never run the engine in confined spaces which are not equipped with adequate ventilation for exhaust gas extraction.
- Never bring your body, arms, legs, feet, hands, fingers near fans or rotating belts.

Engine

- Always loosen the radiator cap very slowly before removing it to allow pressure in the system to dissipate. Coolant should be topped up only when the engine is stopped.
- Do not fill up fuel tank when the engine is running.
- Never adjust the fuel injection pump when the tractor is moving. Never lubricate the tractor when the engine is running.

Electrical systems

- If it is necessary to use auxiliary batteries, cables must be connected at both sides as follows. (+) to (+) and (-) to (-). Avoid short-circuiting the terminals. Gas released from batteries is highly flammable. During charging, leave the battery compartment uncovered to improve ventilation. Avoid sparks or flames near the battery area. Do not smoke.
- Do not charge batteries in confined spaces.
- Always disconnect the batteries before performing any type of service on the electrical system.

Hydraulic systems

- Some fluid coming out from a very small port can be almost invisible and be strong enough to penetrate skin. For this reason, Never use your hands to check for leaks, but use a piece of cardboard or a piece of wood for this purpose. If any fluid is injected into the skin, seek medical aid immediately. Lack of immediate medical attention may result in serious infections or dermatitis.
- Always take system pressure readings using the appropriate gauges.

Wheels and tires

- Check that the tires are correctly inflated at the pressure specified by the manufacturer. Periodically check for possible damage to the rims and tires.
- Stay at the tire side when inflating.
- Check the pressure only when the tractor is unloaded and tires are cold to avoid wrong reading due to over-pressure.
- Never cut, nor weld a rim with the inflated tire assembled.
- To remove the wheels, block both front and rear tractor wheels. Raise the tractor and install safe and stable supports under the tractor in accordance with the regulations in force.
- Deflate the tire before removing any object caught into the tire tread.
- Never inflate tires using flammable gases as they may originate explosions and cause injuries to bystanders.

Removal and installation

- Lift and handle all heavy components using lifting equipment of adequate capacity. Ensure that parts are supported by appropriate slings and hooks. Use lifting eyes provided to this purpose. Take care of the persons near the loads to be lifted.

Safety rules

Health and safety precautions

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

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

Acid and alkalis

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

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

Avoid splashes to the skin, eyes and clothing. Wear suitable protective gloves and goggles. Can destroy ordinary protective clothing. Do not breathe mists.
Ensure access to water and soap is readily available for splashing accidents.

Adhesives and sealers

See fire highly flammable, flammable, combustible.

Generally should be stored in "No smoking" areas, cleanliness and tidiness in use should be observed. E.g. disposable paper covering benches should be dispensed from applicators where possible containers including secondary containers, should be labelled.

Solvent based adhesive / sealers

See solvents. Follow manufacturer's instructions.

Water base adhesive / sealers

Those based on polymer emulsions and rubber lattices may contain small amounts of volatile toxic and harmful chemicals. Skin and eye contact should be avoided and adequate ventilation provided during use.
Follow manufacturers instructions.

Resin based adhesives / sealers

E.g. Epoxide and formaldehyde resin based.
Mixing should only be carried out in well ventilated areas as harmful or toxic volatile chemicals may be released.
Skin contact with uncured resins and hardeners can result in irritation, dermatitis and absorption of toxic or harmful chemicals through the skin. Splashes can damage the eyes.
Provide adequate ventilation and avoid skin and eye contact. Follow manufacturers' instructions.

Anaerobic, cyanoacrylate and other acrylic adhesives

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

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

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

For two-pack systems see resin based adhesives / sealers.

Isocyanate (polyurethane) adhesives / sealers

See resin based adhesives.

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

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

Antifreeze

See fire, solvents e.g. Isopropanol, ethylene glycol, menthol.

Highly flammable, flammable, combustible.

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

vapors given off from coolant antifreeze (glycol) arise only when heated.

Antifreeze may be absorbed through skin in toxic or harmful quantities. Antifreeze if swallowed is fatal and medical attention must be found immediately.

Arc welding

See welding.

Battery acids

See acids and alkalis.
Gases released during charging are explosive. Never use naked flames or allow sparks near charging or recently charged batteries.

Brake and clutch fluids (polyalkylene glycols)

See fire combustible.
Splashes to the skin and eyes are slightly irritating. Avoid skin and eye contact as far as possible. Inhalation of vapor hazards do not arise at ambient temperatures because of the very low vapor pressure.

Brazing

See welding.

Chemical materials - general

See legal aspects.

Chemical materials such as solvents, sealers, adhesives, paints, resin foams, battery acids, antifreeze, brake fluids, oils and grease should always be used with caution and stored and handled with care. They may be toxic, harmful, corrosive irritant or highly inflammable and give rise to hazardous fumes and dusts.

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

Do's

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

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

Do organise work practices and protective clothing to avoid soiling of the skin and eyes, breathing vapors / aerosols / dusts / fumes, inadequate container labelling; fire and explosion hazards.

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

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

Do store according to national and local regulations.

Do keep chemical materials out of reach of children.

Do not's

Do not mix chemical materials except under the manufacturers' instructions. Some chemicals can form other toxic or harmful chemicals give off toxic or harmful fumes be explosive when mixed together.

Do not spray chemical materials, particular those based on solvents, in confined spaces. E.g. When people are inside a vehicle.

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

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

Do not transfer chemical materials to unlabeled containers.

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

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

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

Clutch fluids

See brake and clutch fluids.

Clutch linings and pads

See brake and clutch linings and pads.

Corrosion protection materials

See solvents, fire.

Highly flammable, flammable.

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

Cutting

See welding.

De-waxing

See solvents and fuels (kerosene).

Dusts

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

Electric shocks

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

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

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

Ensure that electric equipment is protected by the correct rated fuse.

Never misuse electrical equipment and never use equipment which is in anyway faulty. The results could be fatal.

Use reduced voltage equipment where possible in preference to electrical equipment.

In cases of electrocution:

- Switch off electricity before approaching victim.
- If this is not possible, push or drag victim from source of electricity using dry non-conductive material.
- Commence resuscitation if trained to do so.
- Summon medical assistance

Exhaust fumes

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

Gasoline (petrol) engine

There may not be adequate warning properties of odour or irritation before immediate and delayed toxic or harmful effects arise.

Diesel engine

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

Fiber insulation

See ducts.

Used in noise and sound insulation.

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

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

Fire

See welding, foams, legal aspects.

Many of the materials found on or associated with the repair of vehicles are highly inflammable. Some give off toxic or harmful fumes if burnt.

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

Ensure before using electrical or welding equipment but that there is no fire hazard present.

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

First aid

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

Splashes in the eye should be flushed with clean water for at least 10 min.

Soiled skin should be washed with soap and water.

Inhalation affected individuals should be removed to fresh air immediately.

If swallowed or if effects persist consult a doctor with information (label) on material used.

Do not induce vomiting (unless indicated by manufacturer).

Foams

See fire.

Used in sound and noise insulation. Cured foams used in seat and trim cushioning. Follow manufacturers' instructions.

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

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

The components, vapors, spray mists can cause direct irritation, sensitivity reactions and may be toxic or harmful.

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

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

Smoking, open flames or the use of electrical equipment during foaming operations and until vapors/mists have cleared should not be allowed. Any heat cutting of cured foams or partially cured foams should be conducted with extraction ventilation.

Fuels

See fire, legal aspects, chemicals - general, solvents.

Used as fuels and cleaning agents.

Gasoline (petrol)

Highly flammable.

Swallowing can result in mouth and throat irritation and absorption from the stomach can result in drowsiness and unconsciousness. Small amounts can be fatal to children. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs, e.g. through vomiting, is a very serious hazard.

Gasoline dries the skin and can cause irritation and dermatitis on prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid in the eye causes severe smarting.

Motor gasoline may contain appreciable quantities of benzene, which is toxic upon inhalation and the concentrations of gasoline vapors must be kept very low. High concentrations will cause eye, nose and throat irritation, nausea, headache, depression and symptoms of drunkenness. Very high concentrations will result in rapid loss of consciousness.

Ensure there is adequate ventilation when handling and using gasoline. Great care must be taken to avoid the serious consequences of inhalation in the event of vapor build up arising from spillages in confined spaces.

Special precautions apply to cleaning and maintenance operations on gasoline storage tanks. Gasoline should not be used as a cleaning agent. It must not be siphoned by mouth.

Kerosene (paraffin)

Used also as heating fuel, solvent and cleaning agent.

Flammable.

Irritation of the mouth and throat may result from swallowing. The main hazard from swallowing arises if liquid aspiration into the lungs occurs. Liquid contact dries the skin and can cause irritation or dermatitis. Splashes in the eye may be slightly irritating.

In normal circumstances the low volatility does not give rise to harmful vapors. Exposure to mists and vapors from kerosene at elevated temperatures should be avoided (mists may arise in de-waxing). Avoid skin and eye contact and ensure there is adequate ventilation.

Gas-oil (diesel fuel)

See fuels (kerosene). Combustible.

Gross or prolonged skin contact with high boiling gas oils may also cause serious skin disorders including skin cancer.

Gas cylinders

See fire.

Gases such as oxygen, acetylene, carbon dioxide, argon and propane are normally stored in cylinders at pressures of up to 2000 lb/sq. in. (13,790 kN/m²) and great care should be taken in handling these cylinders to avoid mechanical damage to them or to the valve gear attached. The contents of each cylinder should be clearly identified by appropriate markings.

Cylinders should be stored in well ventilated enclosures, and protected from ice and snow, or direct sunlight. Fuel gases (e.g. acetylene and propane) should not be stored in close proximity to oxygen cylinders.

Care should be exercised to prevent leaks from gas cylinders and lines, and to avoid sources of ignition. Only trained personnel should undertake work involving gas cylinders.

Gases

See gas cylinders.

Gas shielded welding

See welding.

Gas welding

See welding.

General workshop tools and equipment

It is essential that all tools and equipment are maintained in good condition and the correct safety equipment used where required.

Never use tools or equipment for any purpose other than that for which they were designed.

Never overload equipment such as hoists, jacks, axle and chassis stands or lifting slings. Damage caused by overloading is not always immediately apparent and may result in a fatal failure the next time that the equipment is used.