## STEERING SYSTEM

# TD-15C AND MODEL 175C STEERING SYSTEM SERVICE CHART

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BELLCRANK PUSH ROD OUTER LEVER

( )

### PIVOT BRAKES

CE-103407

CE-103530A

#### GENERAL

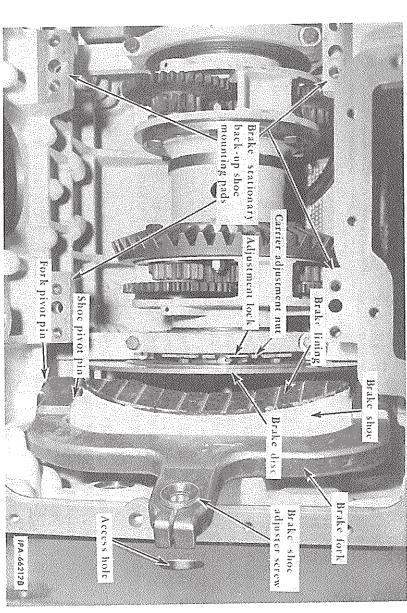
### 1. DESCRIPTION

The steering system on this tractor combines a planetary gear type drive, steering brakes and pivot brakes for making short turns. These are all located in the rear main frame. The steering is manually operated by hand levers. A brake pedal is used to apply both pivot brakes at the same time for stopping or holding the tractor. Hydraulic boosters are used as an assist for steering.

## Steering Planetary

of the bevel gear carrier, and the sprocket planetary gear carriers, located at both ends permits a power disconnect on each side for turning the tractor. Power to the tracks is transmitted through the drive bevel gear, tary drives. It provides a gear reduction and transmission and the sprocket final planeintermediate crosswise planetary gear drives drive which is bolted to the bevel gear carrier, the This steering-planetary unit functions as an pinion shafts out to the between sprocket the

ing nut in a threaded section of the bearing cages. These adjusting nuts are also used The planet gear carriers are located at the ends of the bevel gear carrier and the hubs are supported by tapered roller bearings mounted in a cage installed in the brake gears. The steering brake disc is bolted to the flanged end of the smaller sun gear hub shaft and roller bearings, mesh with large (42 tooth) and small (21 tooth) tary carrier around which the planet gear clusters rotate. Three planet gear clusters, each consisting of a 15 and 36 tooth gear, two adjacent sun gears within each planegear are installed in the hub of both planet rier. A bushing and the hub of a 21 tooth sun and pinion. The hub of a 42 tooth sun gear is installed in each end of the bevel gear carto adjust backlash between the bevel gear bearings are preloaded by a circular adjustpartitions of the main frame. the steering planetary and are splined at the The sprocket drive pinion shafts extend into outer edge of carriers. This arrangement provides extends the planetary carrier hubs through and beyond The tapered sun the the



<u>T</u> \_& Steering Planetary Brakes (Stationary Backup Shoes Removed)

#### GENERAL

### Steering Planetary — Continued 1.DESCRIPTION - Continued

the bevel gear carrier hub. inner ends to the large sun gear installed in

# Steering Planetary Brakes (Refer to Fig. 1)

fork away from the brake disc, causing the of the brake disc. Springs installed inside the main frame cover apply pressure against the top of each fork, forcing the shoes, make contact with the upper section outer brake shoe to release the sun gear levers, bellcranks and push rods. When a the steering levers which are connected by brake linings, bonded to the stationary shoes and to the inner sides of both movable drive unit. Each brake assembly consists of a brake disc, an outer brake shoe installed planetary brakes installed in the rear main frame, one on each side of the planetary disc brake disc bellcrank moves the pushrod to force movable brake the mounting pads shown. Crescent shaped tionary, or inner brake shoe is secured to in a movable fork and an inner stationary backup brake show (not shown). The sta-There are two sets of mechanical steering The brake shoes are released with shoes against the brake pulled part forcing the the the

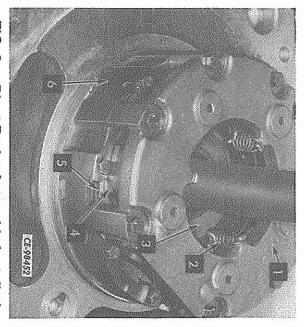
## Pivot Brakes (Fig. 2)

of the steering-planetary compartment in each side of the rear frame. Each brake cona retainer (6) and seven lined brake friction frame. They are separately housed outside are oil cooled by the oil in the rear main plates splined to a hub (3) which is splined to the sprocket drive pinion shaft. sists of eight steel separator plates held by The pivot brakes are multiple-disc type and

and held slightly apart by five balls trapped consists of a pressure plate (1) and a brake actuator (4) connected by three springs (2) in matching inclined pockets or ramps Each brake has an actuator assembly which

When the brake actuating cable is pulled, it causes the actuating lever to rotate slightly

against the stationary separator plates and rotating friction plates (5). The same action occurs in either forward or reverse travel. applies the pivot brake. (Refer to Fig. 61.) gear brake disc) without applying the pivot brakes. Further travel of the steering lever brake pull rods, provide delayed brake action which permits the steering levers to be pulled back part way (disengaging sun Pick-up blocks, installed at the ends of the brake pull rods, provide delayed brake end of the ramps forcing the actuator retainer and actuator roll toward the shallow tor to rotate. As this rotation occurs, the five steel balls located between the plate in the brake actuator (4) causing the actuaon its pivot shaft. The actuating lever finger (cast part of the lever) is indexed with a slot between



N - Pivot Brake Assembly Installed

- ωN-
  - Actuator pressure plate Actuator return spring
- Brake hub
- Brake actuator
- 4 Separator and friction plates
- Separator plate retainer

### Steering Boosters

discs. The boosters are mounted on the rear main frame cover. They are controlled indethe effort to disengage the steering brake actuated by the oil in the rear main frame. pendently by the steering hand levers and hydraulic steering boosters eliminate

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## 1.DESCRIPTION - Continued

#### Operation

With the steering lever in the forward (applied) position, the steering brake holds the sun gear disc with attached sun gear stationary. Rotation of the bevel gear by the transmission pinion carries with it the bevel gear carrier and planetary carriers. This forces the planet gear clusters and their carrier to orbit around the stationary sun gear to which the larger planet gears are meshed. The smaller planet gears, in turn, rotate the sprocket drive pinion shaft sun gear which is splined to the shaft, resulting in a power output.

As the steering lever for one side of the tractor is pulled to the rear (released) position, the steering brake releases the brake disc and small sun gear. Rotation of the bevel gear carrier and planet gear carrier continues. The planet gear carrier induces its rotary motion to the three planet gear clusters which freewheel on their axis and cause the sun gear and disc to rotate in the opposite direction. In a wide gradual turn, the planet gears also freewheel around the

larger sun gear, causing the sprocket drive pinion shaft to idle. There is no power output to the pinion shaft. The only reason the sprocket drive pinion shaft turns is that it is being dragged around by the opposite track.

In a pivot turn, however, the steering lever is pulled further to the rear, applying the pivot brake to the sprocket drive pinion shaft. This holds the larger sun gear stationary and allows that end of the planetary drive to freewheel around the sun gears and brake disc. The amount of pressure applied to the pivot brake determines the degree of the turn and the action of the gears in the steering planetary.

One brake pedal, equipped with a pawl and ratchet lock, applies both pivot brakes at the same time without moving the steering levers. Two pulleys (one movable and the other stationary), a cable assembly connected to two brake actuating bellcranks, and a pull rod connected to the brake pedal provide the brake operating linkage. When the foot brake is depressed, the pull rod pivots the movable pulley forward, causing the cable to pull the actuating bellcranks upward to apply the brakes.

## 2. SPECIFICATIONS

## Steering Planetary

## Steering Planetary Brakes

Shaft OD	Bellcrank push rod outer lever:	Number of linings used (each brake)	
Shaft OD		Number of linings used (each brake)	o a

## STEERING SYSTEM

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# 2.SPECIFICATIONS — Continued

# Steering Planetary Brakes — Continued

Brake fork push rod bellcrank bushing       25.540-25.438mm (1.0055-1.0015 in.)         Brake fork push rod bellcrank shaft diameter       25.40-25.438mm (1.000-998 in.)         Bellcrank push rod length       68.07mm (2.680 in.)         Steering brake pressure spring:       140.9mm (5.55 in.)         Free length       3848 N (865 lbf)         Steering brake bellcrank return spring:       86.4mm (3.40 in.)         Free length       50.8mm (2 in.)         Test load       155.7 N (35 lbf)         Steering brake hand lever return spring:       127.0mm (5.00 in.)         Free length       166.4mm (6.55 in.)         Test load       376.4 N (84.61 lbf)
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### Pivot Brakes

## Hydraulic Steering

Bushing ID (assembled) ...

... 31.826-;31.714mm (1.25301.2486 in.)

Inside diameter
Outside diameter
Booster piston:
Housing inside diameter

#### GENERAL

# 2.SPECIFICATIONS - Continued

# Hydraulic Steering - Continued

Piston sealing ring gap (assembled in housing) 0.03-0.15mm (.001006 in.)	Test load	Test length 307.34mm (12.10 in.)	Free length	Booster piston return spring:	Test load	Test length	Free length 90./mm (3.5/ In.)	Piston valve return spring (12 coils):	Piston support inside diameter 25.42-25.50mm (1.001-1.004 in.)
0.03-0.15mm (.001006 in.)	2.2 N (.50 lbf)	307.34mm (12.10 in.)				63.5mm (2.5 in.)	90./mm (3.5/ In.)		.42-25.50mm (1.001-1.004 in.)

# Special Nut and Bolt Torque Data (Torques given are for bolts and nuts lubricated with SAE-30 engine oil)

Rear main frame cover bolts (5/8")
TD-15C
Drawbar bolt:  Model 175C 710 N.m (520 lbf ft)
Swinging drawbar pivot bracket bolt
Steering planetary brake disc-to-hub bolts 47-50 N.m (35-37 lbf ft)
Pivot brake separator plate retainer bolts 50-53 N.m (37-39 lbf ft)
Pivot brake actuator pressure plate bolts 50-53 N.m (37-39 lbf ft)
Pivot brake actuating lever support bolts 231-257 N.m (170-190 lbf ft)
Pivot shaft cap-to-sprocket drive carrier bolts 995-1216 N.m (734-897 lbt ft)
Foot brake movable pulley support stud 393-434 N.m (290-320 lbf ft)
Foot brake idler pulley stud shaft
Sprocket drive carrier capscrews
Planet carrier dowel bolts
Bevel dear carrier bolts
Bevel dear dowel bolts 125 N.m (92 lbf ft)

# ω SERVICE DIAGNOSIS (Refer to Section 7A, "TRANSMISSION (Power Shift)")

## STEERING PLANETARY

### 4. REMOVAL

IMPORTANT: Before removing, review the service diagnosis and perform the tests given in Section 7A, "TRANSMISSION." In this manner, hydraulic and mechanical malfunctions can be pinpointed and corrected at time of teardown.

**NOTE:** Disconnected hydraulic lines must be properly capped with the correct size plastic cap. If caps are not available, use tape or rubber stoppers. Openings must never be plugged with rags. This practice could introduce dirt or lint into critical hydraulic components. Remove all dirt accumulation from the main frame cover.