

Farmall® I 10A
Farmall® I 20A
Farmall® I 25A
Farmall® I 40A
Tractor

SERVICE MANUAL

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CASE II
AGRICULTURE



SERVICE MANUAL

**Farmall 110A
Farmall 120A
Farmall 125A
Farmall 140A**

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INTRODUCTION

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Foreword - Ecology and the environment

Soil, air, and water are vital factors of agriculture and life in general. When legislation does not yet rule the treatment of some of the substances required by advanced technology, sound judgment should govern the use and disposal of products of a chemical and petrochemical nature.

NOTE: *The following are recommendations that may be of assistance:*



- Become acquainted with and ensure that you understand the relative legislation applicable to your country.
- Where no legislation exists, obtain information from suppliers of oils, filters, batteries, fuels, antifreeze, cleaning agents, etc., with regard to their effect on man and nature and how to safely store, use, and dispose of these substances.
- Agricultural consultants will, in many cases, be able to help you as well.

Helpful hints

- Avoid filling tanks using cans or inappropriate pressurized fuel delivery systems that may cause considerable spillage.
- In general, avoid skin contact with all fuels, oils, acids, solvents, etc. Most of them contain substances that may be harmful to your health.
- Modern oils contain additives. Do not burn contaminated fuels and or waste oils in ordinary heating systems.
- Avoid spillage when draining off used engine coolant mixtures, engine, gearbox and hydraulic oils, brake fluids, etc. Do not mix drained brake fluids or fuels with lubricants. Store them safely until they can be disposed of in a proper way to comply with local legislation and available resources.
- Modern coolant mixtures, i.e. antifreeze and other additives, should be replaced every two years. They should not be allowed to get into the soil, but should be collected and disposed of properly.
- Do not open the air-conditioning system yourself. It contains gases that should not be released into the atmosphere. Your CASE IH AGRICULTURE dealer or air conditioning specialist has a special extractor for this purpose and will have to recharge the system properly.
- Repair any leaks or defects in the engine cooling or hydraulic system immediately.
- Do not increase the pressure in a pressurized circuit as this may lead to a component failure.
- Protect hoses during welding as penetrating weld splatter may burn a hole or weaken them, allowing the loss of oils, coolant, etc.

International symbols

As a guide to the operation of the machine, various universal symbols have been utilized on the instruments, controls, switches, and fuse box. The symbols are shown below with an indication of their meaning.

 Thermostat starting aid	 Radio	 PTO	 Position Control
 Alternator charge	 KAM Keep alive memory	 N Transmission in neutral	 Draft Control
 Fuel level	 Turn signals	 Creeper gears	 Accessory socket
 Automatic Fuel shut-off	 Turn signals -one trailer	 Slow or low setting	 Implement socket
 Engine speed (rev/min x 100)	 Turn signals -two trailers	 Fast or high setting	 %age slip
 Hours recorded	 Front windshield wash/wipe	 Ground speed	 Hitch raise (rear)
 Engine oil pressure	 Rear windshield wash/wipe	 Differential lock	 Hitch lower (rear)
 Engine coolant temperature	 Heater temperature control	 Rear axle oil temperature	 Hitch height limit (rear)
 Coolant level	 Heater fan	 Transmission oil pressure	 Hitch height limit (front)
 Tractor lights	 Air conditioner	 FWD engaged	 Hitch disabled
 Headlight main beam	 Air filter blocked	 FWD dis-engaged	 Hydraulic and transmission filters
 Headlight	 Parking brake	 Warning!	 Remote valve extend
 Work light	 Brake fluid level	 Hazard warning lights	 Remote valve retract
 Stop light	 Trailer brake	 Variable control	 Remote valve float
 Horn	 Roof beacon	 Pressurized! Open carefully	 Malfunction! See Operator's Manual
	 Warning ! Corrosive substance		 Malfunction! (alternative symbol)

Personal safety

⚠ WARNING

Maintenance hazard!

Before you start servicing the machine, attach a DO NOT OPERATE warning tag to the machine in a visible area.

Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

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Attach a DO NOT OPERATE (TAG) to the machine in an area that is clearly visible whenever the machine is not operating properly and/or requires service.

Complete the tag information for the "REASON" the tag is attached by describing the malfunction or service required. Validate the reason for attaching the tag by signing your name in the designated area on the tag.

The tag should only be removed by the person who signed and attached the tag, after validating the repairs or services have been completed.

(A)		(D)
(B)	<p>See Other Side</p>	(E)
(C)	<p>CNH Part Number 87358697</p> <p>Printed in U.S.A.</p>	(F)

87358697 1

Tag Components

- A. DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG! - (Warning) The tag should only be removed by the person who signed and attached the tag, after validating the repairs or services have been completed.
- B. See Other Side - (Reference to additional information on opposite side of the tag.)
- C. CNH Part Number - (Request this part number from you Service Parts Dealer to obtain this DO NOT OPERATE tag.)
- D. DO NOT OPERATE - (Warning!)
- E. REASON - (Area for describing malfunction or service required before operation.)
- F. Signed by - (Signature area - to be signed by the person validating the reason for installation of the tag.)

Safety rules

Important notice to operators

Your machine may be equipped with special guarding or other devices in compliance with local legislation. Some of the guarding or safety devices require active use by the operator.

Check local legislation on the usage of this machine.

Accident prevention

Farm accidents can be prevented with your help.

No accident prevention program can be successful without the wholehearted cooperation of the person who is directly responsible for the operation of the equipment.

To read accident reports from all over the country is to be convinced that a large number of accidents can be prevented only by the operator anticipating the result before the accident is caused and doing something about it.

It is said that "The best kind of safety device is a careful operator who with care and mature consideration can save more lives and limbs than any accident prevention program which is not adhered to".

Further in this chapter you will find a list of the most important safety precautions.

Take time to read and follow the instructions and furthermore, be careful!

Some pictures in this manual may show the safety guarding open or removed to better illustrate a particular feature or adjustment.

Ensure to close or replace all guards before operating the machine.

General and operating safety

Most farm machinery accidents can be avoided by the observance of a few simple safety precautions.

1. The machine must only be used by a skilled operator familiar with all the controls and harvesting techniques on cultivated land with slopes up to maximum **26 % (15 °)** uphill and downhill.
2. Do not permit anyone other than the operator to ride on the machine.
3. Before starting the engine, ensure everyone is clear of the machine.
4. Warn bystanders by sounding the horn several times.
5. Keep children away from and off the machine at all times.
6. No-one should be standing on the ladders when the machine is moving.
7. When driving on public roads, observe traffic regulations, adapt your speed to road and traffic conditions and ensure that all lights and other safety mechanisms on the machine (if they are required) are fitted and work properly. The grain tank must be empty when driving on the road. Ensure that the unloading tube is locked in its closed position.
8. Ensure that both brake pedals are locked together when travelling on public roads.
9. Ensure the hazard warning signs provided are installed at the front and the rear of the machine and use the rotating amber traffic warning beacon(s) (if equipped) when driving on public roads to indicate the vehicle is of abnormal size and is slow-moving.
10. Do not brake abruptly to avoid tipping of the machine.
11. Do not exceed **20 km/h (12.5 mph)** when driving downhill. If necessary, change into a lower gear before starting the descent.
12. Never travel at high speed in crowded areas.
13. Avoid making turns at high speed.
14. When driving on public roads, either with the grain header loaded on a trailer and attached to the rear of the machine, or with the grain header still attached to the machine (provided local legislation allows), always be aware and conscious of its size.

15. Before operating the machine ensure that all safety guards are installed.
16. Check the wheel nuts torque as described in MAINTENANCE.
17. Do not enter the grain tank while the machine engine is running. With engine stopped, use a wooden clearing club should the grain tank unloading auger become bridged. Take utmost care not to be pulled into the grain tank in case un-bridging is required.
18. Do not attempt to clean, lubricate or carry out any adjustments on the machine while it is in motion or while the engine is running.
19. Never leave the operator's platform without first disengaging the machine drive mechanism, lowering the header, stopping the engine, applying the park brake and removing the ignition key.
20. Do not work under the machine header unless it is securely blocked and/or the header safety latch is engaged.
21. Do not work around the machine in loose clothing that might catch in any of the moving parts.
22. Keep hands away from moving parts of the machine.
23. Keep the fire extinguisher within easy reach of the operator. Ensure to replace it by a similar type of extinguisher or have it checked or refilled after every usage and/or date of expiry.
24. Do not step on the grain tank extensions, covers, or the cab roof.
25. Machine dust can cause "farmer's lung" disease. It may also contain harmful spraying residues. Keep the cab door and window closed during operation. Wear a dust mask when cleaning the accumulated dust and debris on the machine.

Hydraulic system safety

- Hydraulic oil leaking under pressure can penetrate the skin and cause infection or other injury. To prevent personal injury:
 - Relieve all pressure before disconnecting fluid lines.
 - Before applying pressure, make sure all connections are tight and components are in good condition.
 - Never use your hand to check for suspected leaks under pressure. Use a piece of cardboard or wood for this purpose.
 - If injured by leaking fluid, seek medical attention immediately.
- The hydraulic hoses and fittings on your machine meet engineering specifications for the particular function. When replacing damaged, blown or worn hoses or fittings, use only manufacture authorized service parts.
- Care in hydraulic hose installation is a must:
 - Make sure pressure is relieved before starting installation procedure.
 - DO NOT kink or twist a hose, failure may occur.
 - Properly route the hose.
 - Have a certified hydraulic technician install the hose.
 - Remove air from the hydraulic system after installing any hydraulic component.
- Periodically check hydraulic system for leaks or damage. check for:
 - Leaks at hose fitting or in hose.
 - Damaged hoses and/or fittings.
 - Kinked, crushed, flattened, hard blistered, heat cracked, charred, twisted, soft or loose covered hoses.
 - Corroded or damaged fittings.
 - Leaking ports.
 - Excessive dirt and debris around hoses and/or fittings.
 - Damaged or missing hose retaining clamps, guards, shields, etc.
- DO NOT stand on or use a hose as a step. DO NOT pull or apply external forces to the hose. The hose may fail and cause injury.
- Keep all persons away from the working area. Mechanisms controlled by fluid power can become hazardous if a hose fails. Lifted mechanisms can fall to the ground, machine steering may fail, etc.

- Stay clear of a pressurized hose assembly that has blown apart. Hose fittings can be thrown off at high speed and a loose hose can whip around with great force.
- Hydraulic fluid can reach high temperatures. Allow fluid to cool before servicing the system.
- Escaping fluid under pressure may form a mist or fine spray which can flash or explode upon contact with an ignition source.
- Vibration can reduce hose service life. Make sure all retaining clamps and/or devices are secured.
- Environmental conditions can cause hose and fittings to deteriorate. Inspect hydraulic hoses periodically. Replace worn or damaged hoses and fittings.

Safety requirements for fluid power systems and components - Hydraulics (European standard PR EN 982)

Flexible hose assemblies must not be constructed from hoses which have been previously used as part of a hose assembly.

Do not weld hydraulic piping.

When flexible hoses or piping are damaged, replace them immediately.

It is forbidden to modify a hydraulic accumulator by machining, welding or any other means.

Before removing hydraulic accumulators for servicing, the liquid pressure in the accumulator must be reduced to zero.

Pressure check on hydraulic accumulators shall be carried out by method recommended by the accumulator manufacturer.

Care must be taken not to exceed the maximum allowable pressure of the accumulator. After any check of adjustment there must be no leakage of gas.

Danger of death by electrocution!

Pay special attention to the overhead power lines. Make sure the machine has sufficient clearance to pass in all directions (also with raised or opened machine components). Also think of the radio aerial(s) or any other factory-fitted accessory or parts which may have been added afterwards.

Should a contact between the machine and an electric power line occur, then the following precautions must be taken: Stop the machine movement immediately, stop the engine and apply the hand-brake or parking brake.

Check if you can safely leave the cab or your actual position without direct contact with electric wires. If not, stay in your position and call for help. If you can leave your position without touching the lines, jump off the last step or support position to ensure that there is no contact between any part of your body and the ground at any time. Do not touch the machine afterwards until power to the lines has been shut off. When people approach the machine, warn them not to touch the machine but to ask the electric power supply company to shut off the power to the lines.

Engine safety

1. Keep the engine area clean of dust, chaff and straw to prevent the possibility of fires.
2. Never idle the engine in an enclosed area as harmful exhaust gases may build up.
3. Wear a suitable hearing protective device, such as ear muffs or ear plugs, if you are exposed to noise which you feel is uncomfortable.
4. The cooling system operates under pressure which is controlled by the radiator cap. It is dangerous to remove the cap while the engine is hot.
5. Switch off the engine and wait until it has cooled. Even then use extreme care when removing the cap. Cover the cap with a rag and turn it slowly to the first stop to allow the pressure to escape before removing the cap completely. Stand clear of the radiator opening as hot coolant may splash out.
6. Never add cold water to a hot radiator. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious personal injury from hot coolant or steam blowout and/or damage to the cooling system or engine.

7. Antifreeze contains monoethylene glycol and other chemicals which are toxic if taken internally and can be absorbed in toxic amounts through repeated or prolonged skin contact. Follow these precautions when working with antifreeze:
8. Do not take antifreeze internally. If antifreeze is swallowed accidentally, obtain medical attention immediately.
9. Keep antifreeze in sealed containers out of reach of children, livestock or pets.
10. Periodically check the engine coolant and heater hoses for signs of wear, deterioration, weak sections and leaks to avoid hazardous situations and possible injury caused by hot coolant.
11. The fuel oil in the injection system is under high pressure and can penetrate the skin. Unqualified persons should not remove or attempt to adjust a fuel injection pump, injector, nozzle or any other part of the fuel injection system. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious injury. If fuel is injected through the skin, medical assistance should be obtained.
12. Be very careful to avoid contact with hot engine oil. If the engine oil is extremely hot, allow the oil to cool to a moderately warm temperature for safe removal.
13. Do not handle a hot oil filter with bare hands.
14. Continuous and prolonged contact with used engine oil may cause skin cancer. Protect your skin by wearing heavy plastic gloves. If oil gets onto the skin, wash promptly with soap and water.

Diesel fuel safety

1. Under no circumstances should gasoline, alcohol or blended fuels be added to diesel fuel. These combinations can create an increased fire or explosive hazard. In a closed container, such as a fuel tank, such blends are more explosive than pure gasoline. Do not use these blends.
2. Never remove the fuel tank cap or refuel with the engine running or hot. Refuel the machine only when the engine has been turned off. Do not smoke or use a naked flame when refuelling or when standing near fuel tanks.
3. Maintain control of the fuel filler pipe nozzle when filling the tank.
4. Do not fill the fuel tank to capacity. Allow room for expansion.
5. Wipe up spilled fuel immediately.
6. Always tighten the fuel tank cap securely.
7. If the original fuel tank cap is lost, replace it with an CASE IH AGRICULTURE cap. A non-approved, proprietary cap may not be safe.
8. Keep equipment clean and properly maintained.
9. Do not drive equipment near open fires.
10. Never use fuel for cleaning purposes.

Battery safety

WARNING

Explosion hazard!
Batteries emit explosive gases. Always ventilate when using in an enclosed area or when charging.
Keep the battery away from sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.
Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

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WARNING

Battery acid causes burns. Batteries contain sulfuric acid.
Battery electrolyte contains sulfuric acid. Contact with skin and eyes could result in severe irritation and burns. Always wear splash-proof goggles and protective clothing (gloves and aprons). Wash hands after handling.
Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

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The essential precautions listed below must be observed:

- Do not use an open flame to check the electrolyte level. Keep sparks, flames and lighted tobacco away.
- Do not produce sparks with cable clamps when charging the battery or starting the engine with a slave battery.