## 2054, 2056, 2058 2064 and 2066 Combines

## FOREWORD

This manual is written for an experienced technician. Essential tools required in performing certain service work are identified in this manual and are recommended for use.

Live with safety: Read the safety messages in the introduction of this manual and the cautions presented throughout the text of the manual.

4
This is the safety-alert symbol. When you see this symbol on the machine or in this manual, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Technical manuals are divided in two parts: repair and operation and tests. Repair sections tell how to repair the components. Operation and tests sections help you identify the majority of routine failures quickly.

Information is organized in groups for the various components requiring service instruction. At the beginning of each group are summary listings of all applicable essential tools, service equipment and tools, other materials needed to do the job, service parts kits, specifications, wear tolerances, and torque values.

Technical Manuals are concise guides for specific machines. They are on-the-job guides containing only the vital information needed for diagnosis, analysis, testing, and repair.

Fundamental service information is available from other sources covering basic theory of operation, fundamentals of troubleshooting, general maintenance, and basic type of failures and their causes.

## SUPPLEMENT (OCT96) FOR TECHNICAL MANUAL TM4505 <br> 2054, 2056, 2058, 2064 AND 2066 COMBINES

Please insert the revised and new Groups in the correct sequence in your Technical Manual, discarding all original pages which have been revised.

The following Sections or Groups have been revised or are new:

| Section | 40 | Group 05 | revised |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Group 20 | completely new |
| Section | 50 | Group 20 | revised |
| Section | 70 | Group 20 | completely new |
|  |  | Group 21 | completely new |
| Section | 120 | Group 30 | completely new |
|  |  | Group 35 | completely new |
| Section | 130 | Group 05 | completely new |
|  |  | Group 10 | completely new |
| Section | 240 | Group 10 | revised* |
|  |  | Group 11 | completely new |
|  |  | Group 15AG | completely new |
|  |  | Group 15AH | completely new |
|  |  | Group 16A | completely new |
|  |  | Group 16H | completely new |
|  |  | Group 16T | completely new |
|  |  | Group 16V | completely new |
|  |  | Group 16Z | completely new |
|  |  | Group 16AA | completely new |
|  |  | Group 16AB | completely new |
| Section | 270 | Group 20 | revised |

New or revised modules within the Groups listed above can be recognized by the broken left and right module frame lines.

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## Section 05 Safety

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## HANDLE FLUIDS SAFELY-AVOID FIRES

When you work around fuel, do not smoke or work near heaters or other fire hazards.

Store flammable fluids away from fire hazards. Do not incinerate or puncture pressurized containers.

Make sure machine is clean of trash, grease, and debris.
Do not store oily rags; they can ignite and burn
 spontaneously.

## PREVENT BATTERY EXPLOSIONS

Keep sparks, lighted matches, and open flame away from the top of battery. Battery gas can explode.

Never check battery charge by placing a metal object across the posts. Use a volt-meter or hydrometer.

Do not charge a frozen battery; it may explode. Warm battery to $16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.


DX,SPARKS

## PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES

Be prepared if a fire starts.
Keep a first aid kit and fire extinguisher handy.
Keep emergency numbers for doctors, ambulance service, hospital, and fire department near your telephone.


## PREVENT ACID BURNS

Sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte is poisonous. It is strong enough to burn skin, eat holes in clothing, and cause blindness if splashed into eyes.

Avoid the hazard by:

1. Filling batteries in a well-ventilated area.
2. Wearing eye protection and rubber gloves.
3. Avoiding breathing fumes when electrolyte is added.
4. Avoiding spilling or dripping electrolyte.
5. Use proper jump start procedure.

If you spill acid on yourself:

1. Flush your skin with water.
2. Apply baking soda or lime to help neutralize the acid.
3. Flush your eyes with water for 15-30 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

If acid is swallowed:

1. Do not induce vomiting.
2. Drink large amounts of water or milk, but do not exceed 2 L (2 quarts).
3. Get medical attention immediately.


## AVOID HIGH-PRESSURE FLUIDS

Escaping fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury.

Avoid the hazard by relieving pressure before disconnecting hydraulic or other lines. Tighten all connections before applying pressure.

Search for leaks with a piece of cardboard. Protect hands and body from high pressure fluids.


If an accident occurs, see a doctor immediately. Any fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours or gangrene may result. Doctors unfamiliar with this type of injury should reference a knowledgeable medical source. Such information is available from Deere \& Company Medical Department in Moline, Illinois, U.S.A.

## PARK MACHINE SAFELY

Before working on the machine:

- Lower all equipment to the ground.
- Stop the engine and remove the key.
- Disconnect the battery ground strap.
- Hang a "DO NOT OPERATE" tag in operator station.



## SUPPORT MACHINE PROPERLY

Always lower the attachment or implement to the ground before you work on the machine. If you must work on a lifted machine or attachment, securely support the machine or attachment.

Do not support the machine on cinder blocks, hollow tiles, or props that may crumble under continuous load. Do not work under a machine that is supported solely by a jack. Follow recommended procedures in this manual.


## WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Wear close fitting clothing and safety equipment appropriate to the job.

Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause impairment or loss of hearing.

Wear a suitable hearing protective device such as earmuffs or earplugs to protect against objectionable or uncomfortable loud noises.


## SERVICE MACHINES SAFELY

Tie long hair behind your head. Do not wear a necktie, scarf, loose clothing, or necklace when you work near machine tools or moving parts. If these items were to get caught, severe injury could result.

Remove rings and other jewelry to prevent electrical shorts and entanglement in moving parts.


## WORK IN VENTILATED AREA

Engine exhaust fumes can cause sickness or death. If it is necessary to run an engine in an enclosed area, remove the exhaust fumes from the area with an exhaust pipe extension.

If you do not have an exhaust pipe extension, open the doors and get outside air into the area.


## WORK IN CLEAN AREA

Before starting a job:

- Clean work area and machine.
- Make sure you have all necessary tools to do your job.
- Have the right parts on hand.
- Read all instructions thoroughly; do not attempt shortcuts.



## REMOVE PAINT BEFORE WELDING OR HEATING

Avoid potentially toxic fumes and dust.
Hazardous fumes can be generated when paint is heated by welding, soldering, or using a torch.

Do all work outside or in a well ventilated area. Dispose of paint and solvent properly.

Remove paint before welding or heating:


- If you sand or grind paint, avoid breathing the dust.

Wear an approved respirator.

- If you use solvent or paint stripper, remove stripper with soap and water before welding. Remove solvent or paint stripper containers and other flammable material from area. Allow fumes to disperse at least 15 minutes before welding or heating.


## AVOID HEATING NEAR PRESSURIZED FLUID LINES

Flammable spray can be generated by heating near pressurized fluid lines，resulting in severe burns to yourself and bystanders．Do not heat by welding， soldering，or using a torch near pressurized fluid lines or other flammable materials．Pressurized lines can be accidentally cut when heat goes beyond the immediate flame area．


## ILLUMINATE WORK AREA SAFELY

Illuminate your work area adequately but safely．Use a portable safety light for working inside or under the machine．Make sure the bulb is enclosed by a wire cage．The hot filament of an accidentally broken bulb can ignite spilled fuel or oil．


## REPLACE SAFETY SIGNS

Replace missing or damaged safety signs．See the machine operator＇s manual for correct safety sign placement．


## USE PROPER LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Lifting heavy components incorrectly can cause severe injury or machine damage．

Follow recommended procedure for removal and installation of components in the manual．


## SERVICE TIRES SAFELY

Explosive separation of a tire and rim parts can cause serious injury or death.

Do not attempt to mount a tire unless you have the proper equipment and experience to perform the job.

Always maintain the correct tire pressure. Do not inflate the tires above the recommended pressure. Never weld or heat a wheel and tire assembly. The heat can cause an increase in air pressure resulting in a tire explosion. Welding can structurally weaken or deform the wheel.

When inflating tires, use a clip-on chuck and extension hose long enough to allow you to stand to one side and NOT in front of or over the tire assembly. Use a safety cage if available.

Check wheels for low pressure, cuts, bubbles, damaged rims or missing lug bolts and nuts.


## PRACTICE SAFE MAINTENANCE

Understand service procedure before doing work. Keep area clean and dry.

Never lubricate, service, or adjust machine while it is moving. Keep hands, feet, and clothing from power-driven parts. Disengage all power and operate controls to relieve pressure. Lower equipment to the ground. Stop the engine. Remove the key. Allow machine to cool.

Securely support any machine elements that must be raised for service work.

Keep all parts in good condition and properly installed. Fix damage immediately. Replace worn or broken parts. Remove any buildup of grease, oil, or debris.

Disconnect battery ground cable (-) before making adjustments on electrical systems or welding on machine.


## USE PROPER TOOLS

Use tools appropriate to the work. Makeshift tools and procedures can create safety hazards.

Use power tools only to loosen threaded parts and fasteners.

For loosening and tightening hardware, use the correct size tools. DO NOT use U.S. measurement tools on metric fasteners. Avoid bodily injury caused by slipping wrenches.


Use only service parts meeting John Deere specifications.

## DISPOSE OF WASTE PROPERLY

Improperly disposing of waste can threaten the environment and ecology. Potentially harmful waste used with John Deere equipment include such items as oil, fuel, coolant, brake fluid, filters, and batteries.

Use leakproof containers when draining fluids. Do not use food or beverage containers that may mislead someone into drinking from them.

Do not pour waste onto the ground, down a drain, or
 into any water source.

Air conditioning refrigerants escaping into the air can damage the Earth's atmosphere. Government regulations may require a certified air conditioning service center to recover and recycle used air conditioning refrigerants.

Inquire on the proper way to recycle or dispose of waste from your local environmental or recycling center, or from your John Deere dealer.

## LIVE WITH SAFETY

Before returning machine to customer, make sure machine is functioning properly, especially the safety systems. Install all guards and shields.


## Section 10 General

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Group 10-Torques for Hardware

## TECHNICAL MANUAL TABS

## INTRODUCTION

To fully utilize this manual, you must understand how it is organized. Only two tab colours are used (green and yellow), each representing a different type of information. Spend a minute reading this now and save many minutes of searching later.


A-Green tabs
B-Yellow tabs

## GREEN TAB SECTIONS

The green tab sections are REPAIR sections, telling you how to repair components of the various systems.

Repair of a component includes:

- Removal from machine (if necessary)
- Disassembly (if necessary)
- Inspection
- Replacement of parts
- Assembly
- Adjustment
- Installation on machine (if necessary)

The numbers used for the repair (green tab) sections are part of an overall service publication numbering system. The numbers identify the same sections in the parts catalog, flat rate manual, service information bulletins, and service training courses.

## YELLOW TAB SECTIONS

Each yellow tab section contains information on:

- OPERATION of various systems
- TESTING various systems
- SYSTEM DIAGRAMS

System operation explains how the system and its components work.

System tests tell you how to test the system and
 diagnose the problem.

## TAB POSITIONS

Each green tab and its corresponding yellow tab have the same tab position.

This helps you to quickly locate the related information.

## A-Green tab

Section 70,
Hydraulic System - Repair
B-Yellow tab,
Section 270,
Hydraulic System — Operation and Tests


## THREE-STEP PROCEDURE

Use the following three-step procedure to locate the desired information:

1. Determine the type of information you need. Is it?

- Repair?
- Operation?
- Tests?

2. Go to the appropriate section tab:

- Green for repair
- Yellow for operation and tests

3. Use the Table of Contents (at the beginning of each section) to locate the information.


## Group 10 Torques for Hardware

## METRIC BOLT AND CAP SCREW TORQUE VALUES



| Size | Class 4.8 |  |  |  | Class 8.8 or 9.8 |  |  |  | Class 10.9 |  |  |  | Class 12.9 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lubricated ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Drya |  | Lubricateda |  | Drya |  | Lubricateda |  | Drya |  | Lubricateda |  | Drya |  |
|  | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{ft}$ |
| M6 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 6.5 | 11 | 8.5 | 13 | 9.5 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 11.5 | 19 | 14.5 |
| M8 | 12 | 8.5 | 15 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 28 | 20 | 32 | 24 | 40 | 30 | 37 | 28 | 47 | 35 |
| M10 | 23 | 17 | 29 | 21 | 43 | 32 | 55 | 40 | 63 | 47 | 80 | 60 | 75 | 55 | 95 | 70 |
| M12 | 40 | 29 | 50 | 37 | 75 | 55 | 95 | 70 | 110 | 80 | 140 | 105 | 130 | 95 | 165 | 120 |
| M14 | 63 | 47 | 80 | 60 | 120 | 88 | 150 | 110 | 175 | 130 | 225 | 165 | 205 | 150 | 260 | 190 |
| M16 | 100 | 73 | 125 | 92 | 190 | 140 | 240 | 175 | 275 | 200 | 350 | 225 | 320 | 240 | 400 | 300 |
| M18 | 135 | 100 | 175 | 125 | 260 | 195 | 330 | 250 | 375 | 275 | 475 | 350 | 440 | 325 | 560 | 410 |
| M20 | 190 | 140 | 240 | 180 | 375 | 275 | 475 | 350 | 530 | 400 | 675 | 500 | 625 | 460 | 800 | 580 |
| M22 | 260 | 190 | 330 | 250 | 510 | 375 | 650 | 475 | 725 | 540 | 925 | 675 | 850 | 625 | 1075 | 800 |
| M24 | 330 | 250 | 425 | 310 | 650 | 475 | 825 | 600 | 925 | 675 | 1150 | 850 | 1075 | 800 | 1350 | 1000 |
| M27 | 490 | 360 | 625 | 450 | 950 | 700 | 1200 | 875 | 1350 | 1000 | 1700 | 1250 | 1600 | 1150 | 2000 | 1500 |
| M30 | 675 | 490 | 850 | 625 | 1300 | 950 | 1650 | 1200 | 1850 | 1350 | 2300 | 1700 | 2150 | 1600 | 2700 | 2000 |
| M33 | 900 | 675 | 1150 | 850 | 1750 | 1300 | 2200 | 1650 | 2500 | 1850 | 3150 | 2350 | 2900 | 2150 | 3700 | 2750 |
| M36 | 1150 | 850 | 1450 | 1075 | 2250 | 1650 | 2850 | 2100 | 3200 | 2350 | 4050 | 3000 | 3750 | 2750 | 4750 | 3500 |

DO NOT use these values if a different torque value or tightening procedure is given for a specific application. Torque values listed are for general use only. Check tightness of fasteners periodically.

Shear bolts are designed to fail under predetermined loads. Always replace shear bolts with identical property class.

Fasteners should be replaced with the same or higher property class. If higher property class fasteners are used, these should only be tightened to the strength of the original.

[^0] plated without any lubrication.

DX,TORQ2

## UNIFIED INCH BOLT AND CAP SCREW TORQUE VALUES

| SAE <br> Grade <br> and <br> Head <br> Marking: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAE <br> Grade <br> and <br> Nut <br> Markinge |  | 5 | $8$ |


| Size | Grade 1 |  |  |  | Grade $\mathbf{2}^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  | Grade 5, 5.1, or 5.2 |  |  |  | Grade 8 or 8.2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lubricated ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Drya |  | Lubricateda |  | Drya |  | Lubricateda |  | Drya |  | Lubricateda |  | Drya |  |
|  | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | lb-ft |
| 1/4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 6 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 13.5 | 10 | 17 | 12.5 |
| 5/16 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 28 | 21 | 35 | 26 |
| 3/8 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 16 | 27 | 20 | 35 | 26 | 44 | 33 | 50 | 36 | 63 | 46 |
| 7/16 | 22 | 16 | 28 | 20 | 35 | 26 | 44 | 32 | 55 | 41 | 70 | 52 | 80 | 58 | 100 | 75 |
| 1/2 | 33 | 25 | 42 | 31 | 53 | 39 | 67 | 50 | 85 | 63 | 110 | 80 | 120 | 90 | 150 | 115 |
| 9/16 | 48 | 36 | 60 | 45 | 75 | 56 | 95 | 70 | 125 | 90 | 155 | 115 | 175 | 130 | 225 | 160 |
| 5/8 | 67 | 50 | 85 | 62 | 105 | 78 | 135 | 100 | 170 | 125 | 215 | 160 | 215 | 160 | 300 | 225 |
| 3/4 | 120 | 87 | 150 | 110 | 190 | 140 | 240 | 175 | 300 | 225 | 375 | 280 | 425 | 310 | 550 | 400 |
| 7/8 | 190 | 140 | 240 | 175 | 190 | 140 | 240 | 175 | 490 | 360 | 625 | 450 | 700 | 500 | 875 | 650 |
| 1 | 290 | 210 | 360 | 270 | 290 | 210 | 360 | 270 | 725 | 540 | 925 | 675 | 1050 | 750 | 1300 | 975 |
| 1-1/8 | 400 | 300 | 510 | 375 | 400 | 300 | 510 | 375 | 900 | 675 | 1150 | 850 | 1450 | 1075 | 1850 | 1350 |
| 1-1/4 | 570 | 425 | 725 | 530 | 570 | 425 | 725 | 530 | 1300 | 950 | 1650 | 1200 | 2050 | 1500 | 2600 | 1950 |
| 1-3/8 | 750 | 550 | 950 | 700 | 750 | 550 | 950 | 700 | 1700 | 1250 | 2150 | 1550 | 2700 | 2000 | 3400 | 2550 |
| 1-1/2 | 1000 | 725 | 1250 | 925 | 990 | 725 | 1250 | 930 | 2250 | 1650 | 2850 | 2100 | 3600 | 2650 | 4550 | 3350 |

DO NOT use these values if a different torque value or tightening procedure is given for a specific application. Torque values listed are for general use only. Check tightness of fasteners periodically.

Shear bolts are designed to fail under predetermined loads. Always replace shear bolts with identical grade.
a "Lubricated" means coated with a lubricant such as engine oil, or fasteners with phosphate and oil coatings. "Dry" means plain or zinc plated without any lubrication.
${ }^{b}$ Grade 2 applies for hex cap screws (not hex bolts) up to 152 mm ( 6 -in.) long. Grade 1 applies for hex cap screws over 152 mm ( 6 -in.) long, and for all other types of bolts and screws of any length.

Fasteners should be replaced with the same or higher grade. If higher grade fasteners are used, these should only be tightened to the strength of the original.

Make sure fasteners threads are clean and that you properly start thread engagement. This will prevent them from failing when tightening.

Tighten plastic insert or crimped steel-type lock nuts to approximately 50 percent of the dry torque shown in the chart, applied to the nut, not to the bolt head. Tighten toothed or serrated-type lock nuts to the full torque value.

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[^0]:    a "Lubricated" means coated with a lubricant such as engine oil, or fasteners with phosphate and oil coatings. "Dry" means plain or zinc

