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Service Manual

LGT 14D and 16D Diesel Lawn and Garden Tractor

40001420



Ford New Holland, Inc.
New Holland, PA 17557

Reprinted

FOREWORD

This manual provides information for the proper servicing and overhaul of the Ford 14D HP and 16D HP diesel LGT tractor models and is an essential publication for all service personnel carrying out repairs and maintenance procedures.

The Manual is divided into ten PARTS, each sub-divided into Chapters. Each Chapter contains information on general operating principles, detailed inspection and overhaul and, where applicable, trouble shooting, special tools and specifications.

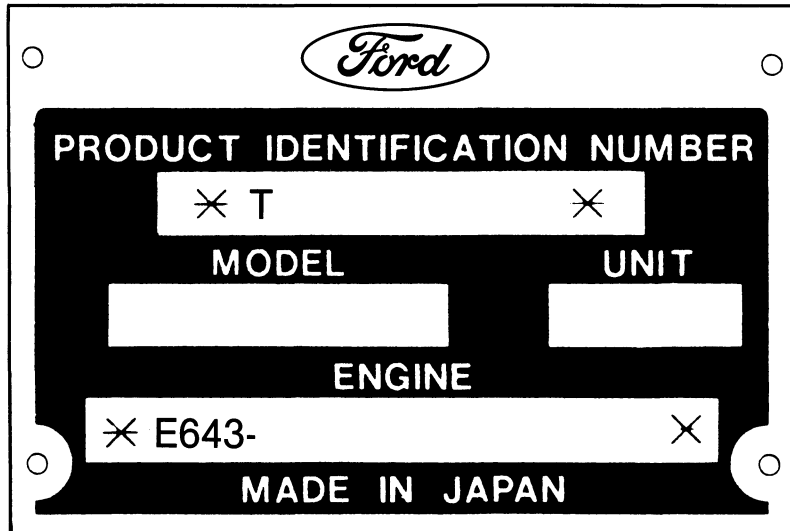
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FORD NEW HOLLAND, INC.

PRODUCTION DATE CODES AND SERIAL NUMBERS

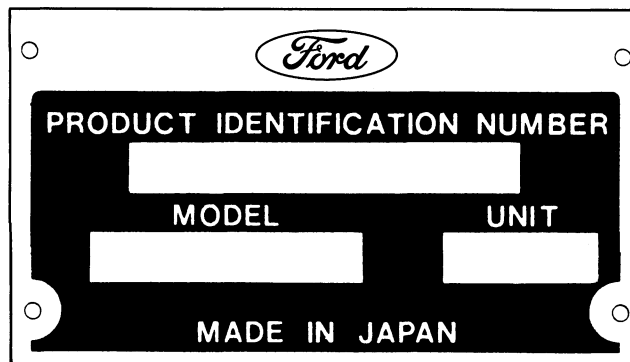
TRACTOR:

A VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATE is located on the left-hand side of the tractor below the engine. The numbers on the plate are important should the tractor require future service.



MOWER:

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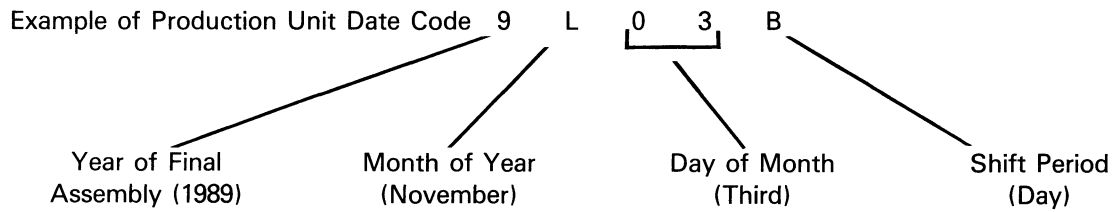
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UNIT PRODUCTION CODE:

First Number YEAR	First Letter MONTH	Second Number DAY OF MONTH	Second Letter PRODUCTION SHIFT
1 – 1981	A – Jan. G – July	01/28/29/30/31	A – Midnight
2 – 1982	B – Feb. H – Aug.		B – Day
3 – 1983	C – March J – Sept.		C – Afternoon
4 – 1984	D – April K – Oct.		
5 – 1985	E – May L – Nov.		
0 – 1990	F – June M – Dec.		





SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



Practically all service work involves the need to drive the tractor. The Operator's Manual, supplied with each tractor, contains detailed safety precautions relating to driving, operating and servicing that tractor. These precautions are as applicable to the service technician as they are to the operator, and should be read, understood and practiced by all personnel.

Prior to undertaking any maintenance, repair, overhaul, dismantling or re-assembly operations, whether within a workshop facility or out "in the field," consideration should be given to factors that may have an effect upon safety, not only upon the mechanic carrying out the work, but also upon bystanders.

PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- The wrong clothes or carelessness in dress can cause accidents. Check to see that you are suitably clothed.
- Some jobs require special protective equipment.
- **Skin Protection**
Used motor oil may cause skin cancer. Follow work practices that minimize the amount of skin exposed and the length of time used oil stays on skin.
- **Eye Protection**
The smallest eye injury may cause loss of vision. Injury can be avoided by wearing eye protection when engaged in chiselling, grinding, discing, welding, painting, etc.
- **Breathing Protection**
Fumes, dust and paint spray are unpleasant and harmful. These can be avoided by wearing respiratory protection.
- **Hearing Protection**
Loud noise may damage your hearing and the greater the exposure the worse the damage. If the noise is excessive, wear ear protection.
- Avoid injury by correctly handling components. Make sure you are capable of lifting the object. If in doubt get help.
- **Hand Protection**
It is advisable to use a protective cream before work to prevent irritation and skin contamination. After work clean your hands with soap and water. Solvents such as white spirit, paraffin, etc., may harm the skin.
- **Foot Protection**
Substantial or protective footwear with reinforced toe-caps will protect your feet from falling objects. Additionally, oil-resistant soles will help to avoid slipping.
- **Special Clothing**
For certain work it may be necessary to wear flame or acid-resistant clothing.
- Avoid injury through incorrect handling of components. Make sure you are capable of lifting the object. If in doubt get help.

EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- **Machine Guards**
Before using any machine, check to ensure that the machine guards are in position and serviceable. These guards not only prevent parts of the body or clothing coming in contact with the moving parts of the machine, but also ward off objects that might fly off the machine and cause injury.
- **Lifting Appliances**
Always ensure that lifting equipment, such as chains, slings, lifting brackets, hooks and eyes are thoroughly checked before use. If in doubt, select stronger equipment than is necessary.

Never stand under a suspended load or a raised implement.

- **Compressed Air**

The pressure from a compressed air line is often as high as 100 psi (6.9 bar) 7 (kgf/cm²). It is perfectly safe if used correctly. Any misuse may cause injury.

Never use compressed air to blow dust, filing, dirt, etc., away from your work area unless the correct type of nozzle is fitted.

Compressed air is not a cleaning agent, it will only move dust, etc., from one place to another. Look around before using an air hose as bystanders may get grit into their eyes, ears or skin.

- **Hand Tools**

Many cuts, abrasions and injuries are caused by defective tools. Never use the wrong tool for the job, as this generally leads either to some injury, or to a poor job.

Never use

- A hammer with a loose head or split handle.
- Spanners or wrenches with splayed or worn jaws.
- Spanners or files as hammers; or drills, clevis pins or bolts as punches.

For removing or replacing hardened pins use a copper or brass drift rather than a hammer.

For dismantling, overhaul and assembly of major and sub components, always use the Special Service Tools recommended. They will reduce the work effort, labor time and the repair cost.

Always keep tools clean and in good working order.

- **Electricity**

Electricity has become so familiar in day to day usage, that its potentially dangerous properties are often overlooked. Misuse of electrical equipment can endanger life.

Before using any electrical equipment — particularly portable appliances — make a visual check to make sure that the cable is not worn or frayed and that the plugs, sockets, etc., are intact. Make sure you know where the nearest isolating switch for your equipment is located.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Solvents**

Use only cleaning fluids and solvents that are known to be safe. Certain types of fluids can cause damage to components such as seals, etc., and can cause skin irritation. Solvents should be checked that they are suitable not only for the cleaning of components and individual parts, but also that they do not affect the personal safety of the user.

- **Housekeeping**

Many injuries result from tripping or slipping over, or on, objects or material left lying around by a careless worker. Prevent these accidents from occurring. If you notice a hazard, don't ignore it — remove it.

A clean, hazard-free place of work improves the surroundings and daily environment for everybody.

- **Fire**

Fire has no respect for persons or property. The destruction that a fire can cause is not always fully realized. Everyone must be constantly on guard.

- Extinguish matches/cigars/cigarettes, etc., before throwing them away.
- Work cleanly, disposing of waste material into proper containers.
- Locate the fire extinguishers and find out how to operate them.
- Do not panic — warn those near and raise the alarm.
- Do not allow or use an open flame near the tractor fuel tank, battery or component parts.

- **First Aid**

In the type of work that mechanics are engaged in, dirt, grease, fine dusts, etc., all settle upon the skin and clothing. If a cut, abrasion or burn is disregarded it may be found that a septic condition has formed within a short time. What appears at first to be trivial could become painful and injurious. It only takes a few minutes to have a fresh cut dressed, but it will take longer if you neglect it. Make sure you know where the First Aid box is located.

- **Cleanliness**

Cleanliness of the tractor hydraulic system is essential for optimum performance. When carrying out service and repairs plug all hose ends and component connections to prevent dirt entry.

Clean the exterior of all components before carrying out any form of repair. Dirt and abrasive dust can reduce the efficiency and working life of a component and lead to costly replacement. Use of a high pressure washer or steam cleaner is recommended.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Stop the engine, if at all possible, before performing any service.
- Place a warning sign on tractors which, due to service or overhaul, would be dangerous to start. Disconnect the battery leads if leaving such a unit unattended.
- Do not attempt to start the engine while standing beside the tractor or attempt to by-pass the neutral start switch.
- Avoid prolonged running of the engine in a closed building or in an area with inadequate ventilation as exhaust fumes are highly toxic.
- Always turn the radiator cap to the first stop to allow pressure in the system to dissipate when the coolant is hot.
- Never work beneath a tractor which is on soft ground. Always take the unit to an area which has a hard working surface, preferably concrete.
- If it is found necessary to raise the tractor for ease of servicing or repair, make sure that safe and stable supports are installed beneath axle housings, casings, etc., before commencing work.
- Before loosening any hydraulic hose, lower the attachment to the ground, switch off the engine and relieve all hydraulic pressure by operating the control lever several times. This will remove the danger of personal injury from oil pressure or accidentally dropping the attachment.
- Prior to pressure testing, make sure all hoses and connectors, not only of the tractor, but also those of the test equipment, are in good condition and tightly sealed. Pressure readings must be taken with the gauges specified. The correct procedure should be rigidly observed to prevent damage to the system or the equipment, and to eliminate the possibility of personal injury.

WARNING: *Escaping hydraulic / diesel fluid under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury.*



- *DO NOT use your hand to check for leaks. Use a piece of cardboard or paper to search for leaks.*
- *Stop engine and relieve pressure before connecting or disconnecting lines.*
- *Tighten all connections before starting engine or pressurizing lines.*

IF ANY FLUID IS INJECTED INTO THE SKIN, OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY OR SERIOUS INFECTION MAY RESULT.

- When inflating tires beware of overinflation — constantly check the pressure. Overinflation can cause tires to burst and result in personal injury.

Safety precautions are very seldom the figment of someone's imagination. They are the result of sad experience, where most likely someone has paid dearly through personal injury.

Heed these precautions and you will protect yourself accordingly. Disregard them and you may duplicate the sad experience of others.

MOWER – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Read the tractor and mower Operator's Manual carefully before using the equipment. Lack of operating knowledge can lead to accidents.
- Keep all safety devices and shields in place.
- Do not modify or alter or permit anyone else to modify or alter this mower or any of its components or any tractor function.
- Always keep people and pets a safe distance from the machine.
- Clear the work area of loose objects which might be picked up and thrown when the mower is operated.
- Disengage the power to the mower when transporting or not in use.
- Disengage the mower before backing up. Do not mow in reverse unless absolutely necessary and then only after careful observation of the entire work area behind the mower.
- Always shut the engine off when removing the grass catcher or unclogging the chute.
- Always disengage the power to the attachments and stop the engine before leaving the operator's seat.

SERVICE TECHNIQUES

A. SERVICE SAFETY

Appropriate service methods and proper repair procedures are essential for the safe, reliable operation of all machinery as well as the personal safety of the individual doing the work. This Shop Manual provides general directions for accomplishing service and repair work with tested, effective techniques. Following them will help assure reliability.

There are numerous variations in procedures, techniques, tools, and parts for servicing machines, as well as in the skill of the individual doing the work. This Manual cannot possibly anticipate all such variations and provide advice or cautions as to each. Accordingly, anyone who departs from the instructions provided in this Manual must first establish that he compromises neither his personal safety nor the machine's integrity by his choice of methods, tools or parts.

B. SERVICE TECHNIQUES

Clean the exterior of all components before carrying out any form of repair. Dirt and abrasive dust can reduce the efficient working life of a component and lead to costly replacement.

Time spent on the preparation and cleanliness of working surfaces will pay dividends in making the job easier and safer and will result in overhauled components being more reliable and efficient in operation.

Use cleaning fluids which are known to be safe. Certain types of fluid can cause damage to O-rings and cause skin irritation. Solvents should be checked that they are suitable for the cleaning of components and also that they do not risk the personal safety of the user.

Replace O-rings, seals or gaskets whenever they are disturbed. Never mix new and old seals or O-rings, regardless of condition. Always lubricate new seals and O-rings with hydraulic oil before installation.

When replacing component parts use the correct tool for the job.

HOSES AND TUBES

Always replace hoses and tubes if the cone end or the end connections are damaged.

When installing a new hose loosely connect each end and make sure the hose takes up the designed position before tightening the connection. Clamps should be tightened sufficiently to hold the hose without crushing and to prevent chafing.

The hoses are the arteries of the unit, be sure they are in good condition when carrying out repairs or maintenance, otherwise the machine's output and productivity will be affected.

After hose replacement to a moving component check that the hose does not foul by moving the component through the complete range of travel.

Be sure any hose which has been installed is not kinked or twisted.

Hose connections which are damaged, dented, crushed or leaking restrict oil flow and the productivity of the components being served. Connectors which show signs of movement from the original position will ultimately separate completely.

A hose with a chafed outer cover will allow water entry. Concealed corrosion of the wire reinforcement will subsequently occur along the hose length with resultant hose failure.

Ballooning of the hose indicates an internal leakage due to structural failure. This condition rapidly deteriorates and total hose failure soon occurs.

Kinked, crushed, stretched or deformed hoses generally suffer internal structural damage which can result in oil restriction, a reduction in the speed of operation and ultimate hose failure.

Free-moving, unsupported hoses must never be allowed to touch each other or related working surfaces. This causes chafing which reduces hose life.

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Chapter 1 ENGINE AND LUBRICATION SYSTEM

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PART 1 ENGINE

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A. DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

This chapter describes the overhaul and repair of the Ford 14D and 16D HP LGT diesel engine.

The Ford 14D and 16D HP LGT tractors, Figure 1, are equipped with a 3-cylinder in-line, four cycle, liquid cooled, overhead valve engine. The 14D and 16D HP LGT engines are identified by code number E643 (LGT 14D) and E673 (LGT 16D). The code number is cast into the left side of the block and readily accessible for reference.



Figure 1
LGT Diesel Tractor (Ford 14 HP Shown)

The 14D LGT engine has a 37.6 cu. in. (617 cc) displacement with a compression ratio of 23.2:1.

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The 16D LGT engine has a 41.2 cu. in. (676 cc) displacement with a compression ratio of 23.6 :1.

The engine is positioned in the tractor chassis in reverse position, i.e., with the engine (fan, radiator, water pump, etc.) facing the rear of the tractor as shown, Figure 2.

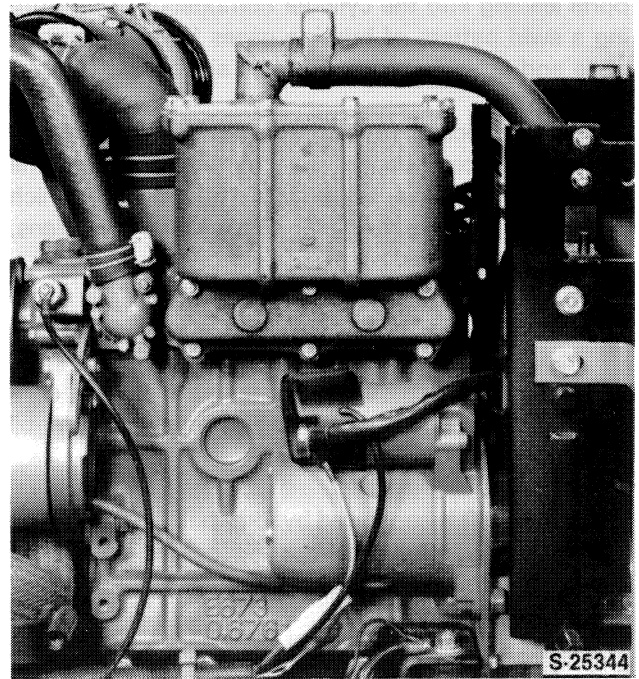


Figure 2
LGT Diesel Engine

All reference to left, right, front and rear in this repair manual is made as follows:

WHOLE TRACTOR: All reference to the tractor are as viewed by the operator traveling in the forward direction.

ENGINE ONLY (Removed From Tractor): All reference to the engine when removed from the chassis is consistent with normal engine repair procedures. That is, with the water pump at the front and the flywheel at the rear of the engine.

CYLINDER HEAD AND VALVE TRAIN COMPONENTS

The cylinder head assembly includes the intake and exhaust valve assemblies, rocker shaft assembly and the pre-combustion chambers.

The intake manifold is incorporated into the valve cover assembly.

The exhaust manifold is an integral part of the muffler assembly.

The pre-combustion chamber is located between the injector assembly and the cylinder combustion chamber. Initial combustion takes place in the pre-combustion chamber. The expanding gases pass through drilled ports leading into the cylinder combustion area forming a swirl pattern of burning gases for a more complete and efficient burning of the air fuel mixture.

A glow plug located inside of the cylinder head extends into the pre-combustion area. When energized, the glow plug heats the incoming air/fuel mixture which provides improved starting for cold weather conditions.

CYLINDER BLOCK ASSEMBLY

The cylinder block assembly contains the pistons, connecting rods, crankshaft, timing gears and engine oil pump.

The crankshaft is supported by four main bearings. The front bearing is a full circle bearing located in the front casting wall of the engine block.

The second, third and fourth main bearings are split liners located in bearing holders bolted to the engine block.

The fourth main bearing holder is made of cast aluminum and has thrust bearing surfaces for controlling the crankshaft end play.

The camshaft assembly is supported on one roller bearing located at the center and two ball bearings located one on each end of the engine block.

The pistons are of three ring design consisting of two compression and one oil control ring.

The oil control ring uses a coil spring type expander.

LUBRICATION SYSTEM

The gerotor type oil pump is an integral part of the idler timing gear and is driven by the crankshaft gear. It is located in the front of the engine block and to the left of the crankshaft as viewed from the front of the engine.

OIL FLOW

Engine lubrication oil is picked up from the crankcase sump through a screen by the pump intake tube and drawn into a lower side drilling in the engine block to the oil pump. Oil pressurized by the pump then flows through passages in the block, past the relief valve, through the oil filter and returns to the main oil gallery in the block in the area of the drilled bolt located on the side of the block. Oil flow in the main oil gallery extends to the four main bearing journals through passages in the crankshaft to the three connecting rod bearing journals. The remaining portion of the oil flow is directed through the external tube to the cylinder head. Oil flows from the external tube into a passage in the cylinder head to the front rocker shaft pedestal. The oil flows upward into the pedestal, through a roll pin that extends into the rocker shaft.

The roll pin serves to hold the rocker shaft in a fixed position and it also acts as a restrictor to maintain adequate oil pressure in the main oil gallery.

Oil seepage through the clearance between the rocker arms and the shaft overflows into the valve cover area and lubricates the valve stems, push rods and tappets. The relief valve (1), Figure 3, is mounted in the side of the engine block and intersects the main oil gallery. When the oil pressure exceeds the rated pressure, oil is by-passed through the relief valve directly to sump through a passage in the engine block.

The cylinder walls, pistons and piston pins are splash lubricated by the crankshaft.

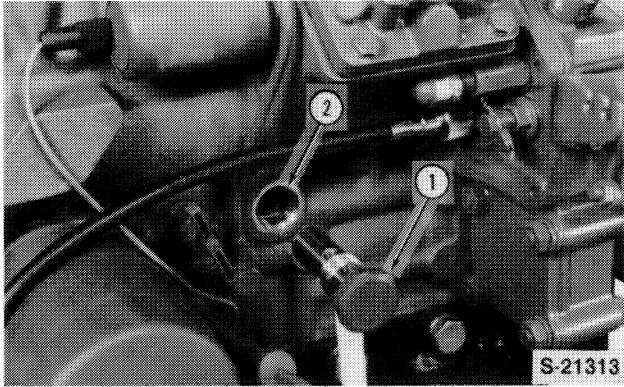


Figure 3

Engine Oil Relief Valve Location

- 1. Relief Valve
- 2. Main Oil Gallery

ENGINE OIL FILTER

Because engine oil becomes contaminated with dust, carbon particles, metal and sludge it is first directed through a filter before entering the lubrication system. The filter is a full flow type, whereby all the oil from the pump is routed through the filter. To protect the engine from loss of lubrication in the event of a plugged or restricted filter, a relief valve in the filter opens and permits unfiltered oil to flow through the system to maintain engine lubrication.

B. ENGINE OVERHAUL

ENGINE REMOVAL

1. Raise the hood (1) and remove the side screens (2), Figure 4.
2. Disconnect the two headlight wiring connectors (2), Figure 5.
3. Remove the two hood pivot pins (4) and brace (3) and remove the hood from the tractor.
4. Drain the coolant from the radiator and engine block, Figure 6.
5. Disconnect the battery cables (5), Figure 5, from the battery terminal posts.



Figure 4

Engine Hood and Screens

- 1. Engine Hood
- 2. Engine Side Screens (2)
- 3. Engine Grill

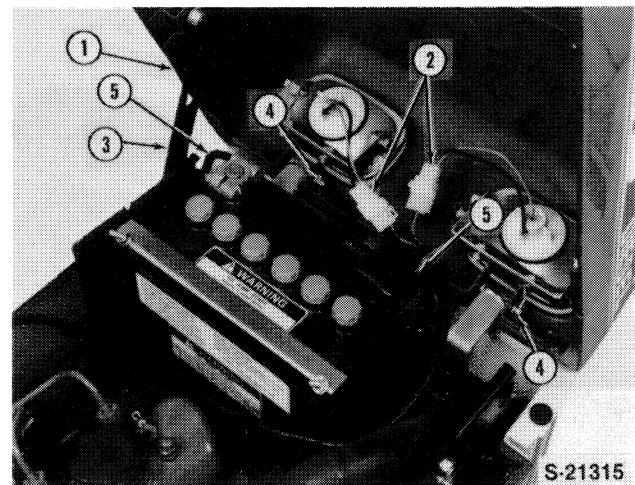


Figure 5

Engine Hood Removal

- 1. Hood
- 2. Headlight Connectors
- 3. Brace
- 4. Pivot Pins
- 5. Battery Cables

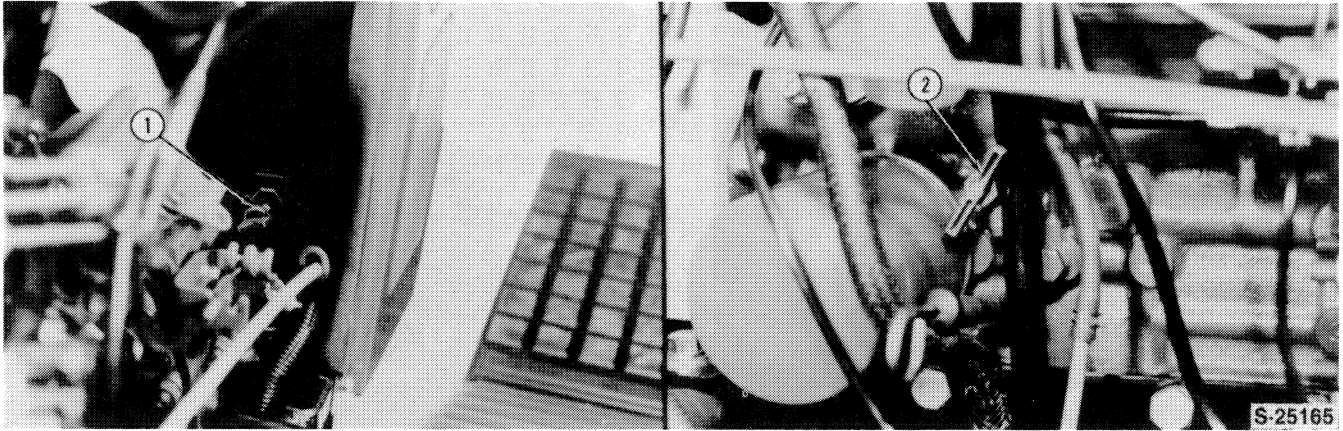


Figure 6

Coolant Drain Locations

- 1. Radiator Drain Cock
- 2. Engine Block Drain Cock

- 6. Drain the engine crankcase oil, Figure 7.
- 7. Loosen the exhaust pipe clamp (1) and remove the exhaust pipe (2), Figure 8.

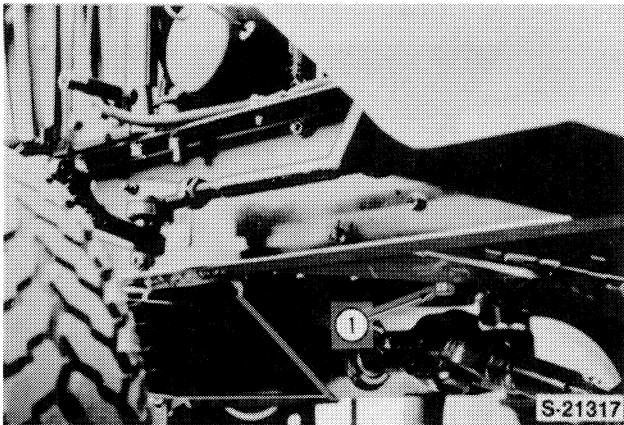


Figure 7

Crankcase Oil Drain

- 1. Drain Plug

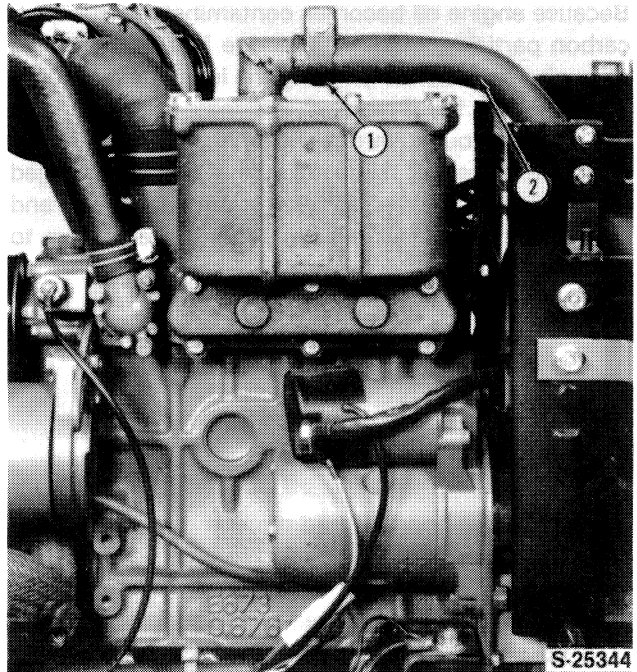


Figure 8

Exhaust Pipe Removal

- 1. Clamp
- 2. Exhaust Pipe

8. Remove the air cleaner as follows:

Reference — Figure 9.

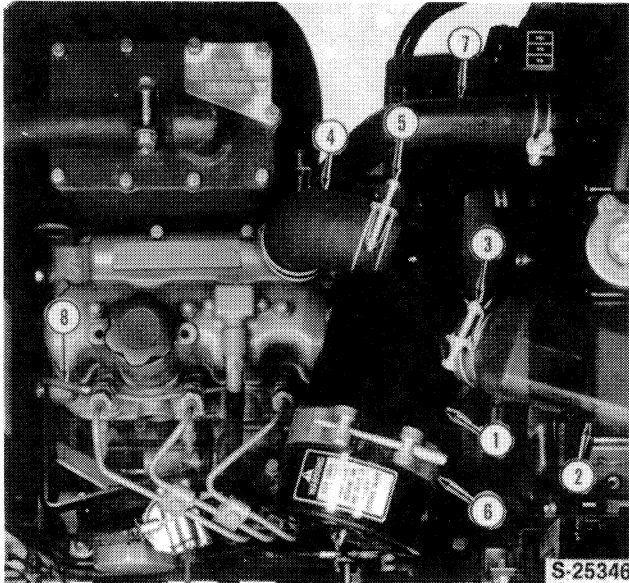


Figure 9
Air Cleaner Removal

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Air Cleaner Assembly | 6. Air Cleaner Retaining Strap |
| 2. Intake Tube | 7. Upper Radiator Hose |
| 3. Intake Tube Clamp | 8. Injector Leak-Off Tube |
| 4. Air Cleaner Hose | |
| 5. Air Cleaner Hose Clamp | |

- Loosen the intake tube clamps (3) and remove the intake tube (2).
- Loosen the air cleaner hose clamps (5) and remove the hose (4).
- Loosen the air cleaner canister retaining clamps (6) and remove the air cleaner assembly from the mounting bracket.
- Remove the mounting bracket bolts and spacers and remove the bracket (1) from the cylinder head, Figure 10.

9. Remove the upper radiator hose (7), Figure 9.
10. Remove the injector fuel leak-off tube (8), Figure 9.
11. Disconnect the flexible fuel line hose (1), from the fuel filter, Figure 11.

NOTE: If the fuel has not been drained from the fuel tank, pinch the flexible hose closed to prevent fuel leakage.

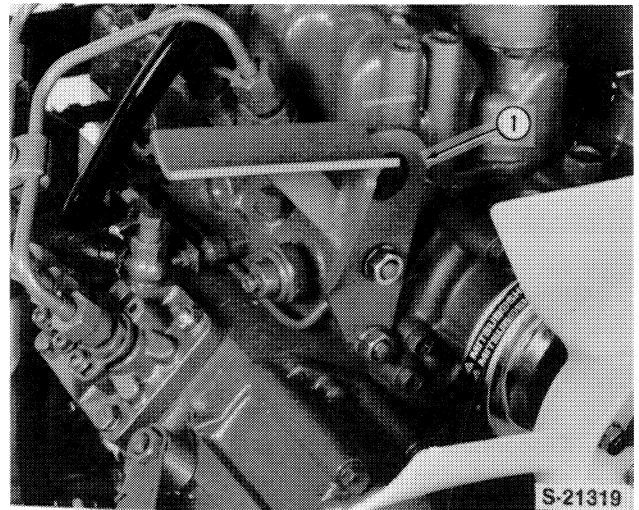


Figure 10
Air Cleaner Support Removal

1. Support Bracket

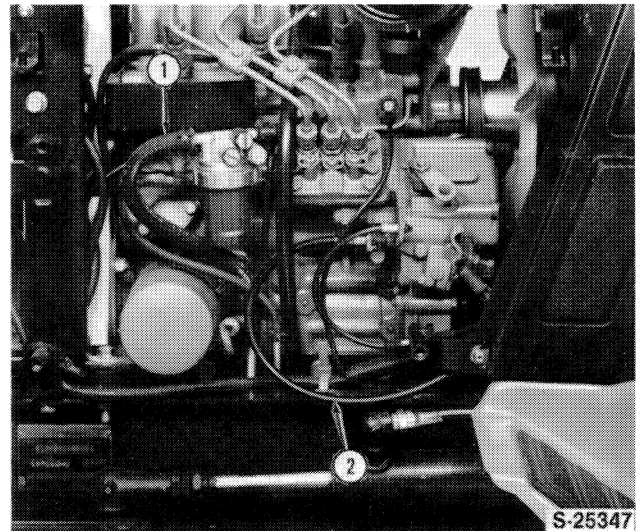


Figure 11
Fuel Line and Proofmeter Cable

1. Flexible Fuel Line
 2. Proofmeter Cable
12. Disconnect the proofmeter cable (2) from the engine drive, Figure 11.
 13. Disconnect the glow plug terminal wire (1), Figure 12.
 14. Disconnect the engine oil pressure sensor switch wire (2), Figure 12.



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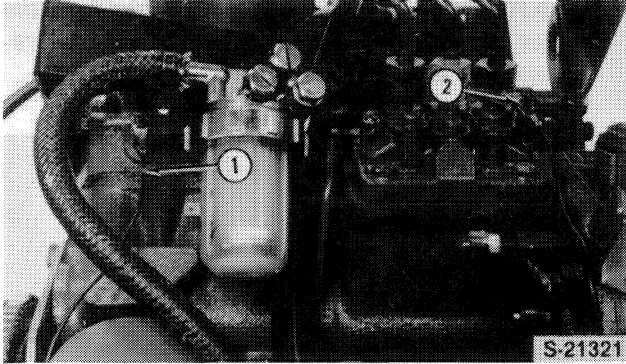


Figure 12

Glow Plug and Oil Pressure Wire Location

- 1. Glow Plug Terminal
- 2. Oil Pressure Sensor and Wire

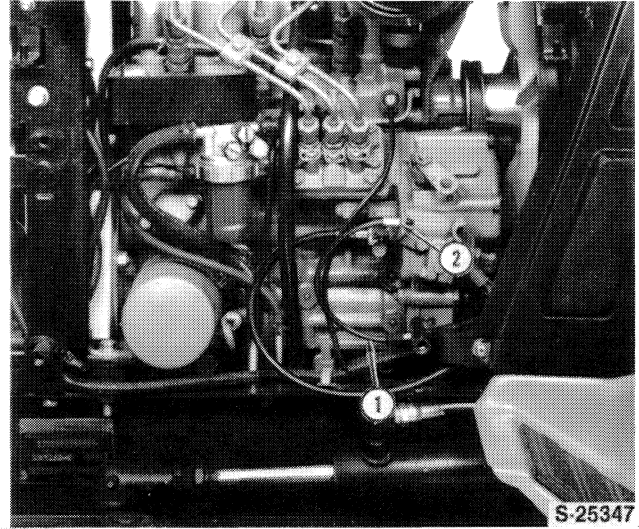


Figure 14

Throttle Cable Removal

- 1. Throttle Cable
- 2. "E"-Ring

- 15. Disconnect the wire (2) from the injection pump solenoid stop control, Figure 13.

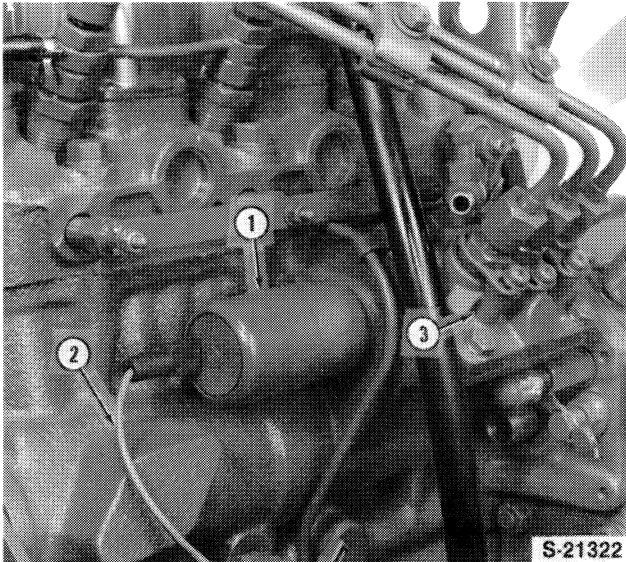


Figure 13

Engine Stop Solenoid

- 1. Solenoid
- 2. Solenoid Wire
- 3. Injection Pump

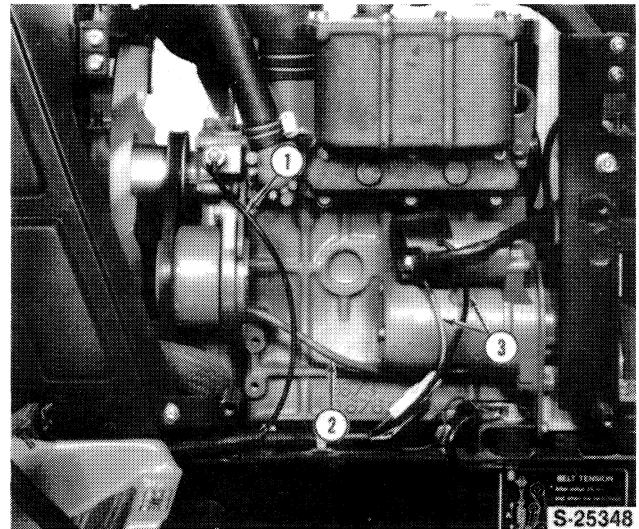


Figure 15

Engine Removal

- 1. Coolant Temperature Sensor
- 2. Alternator Wires
- 3. Starter Motor Cable and Solenoid Wires

- 16. Remove the "E"-ring (2) and remove the throttle control cable (1) from the injection pump, Figure 14.

- 17. Disconnect the coolant temperature sensor wire (1) from the sensor switch, Figure 15.

- 18. Remove the wires (2) from the alternator assembly, Figure 15.

- 19. Remove the battery cable and wires (3) from the starter motor, Figure 15.

- 20. Remove the front grill support as shown in Figure 15.

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