

Massey Ferguson®

9520 / 9530
Rotary Combine

SERVICE MANUAL 4283446M2

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Massey Ferguson®

**9520 / 9530
Rotary Combine**

**SERVICE MANUAL
4283446M2**

01 - General Information

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Safety

SAFETY ALERT SYMBOL

FIG. 1: The safety alert symbol means ATTENTION! BECOME ALERT! YOUR SAFETY IS INVOLVED!

Look for the safety alert symbol both in this manual and on safety signs on this machine. The safety alert symbol will direct your attention to information that involves your safety and the safety of others.

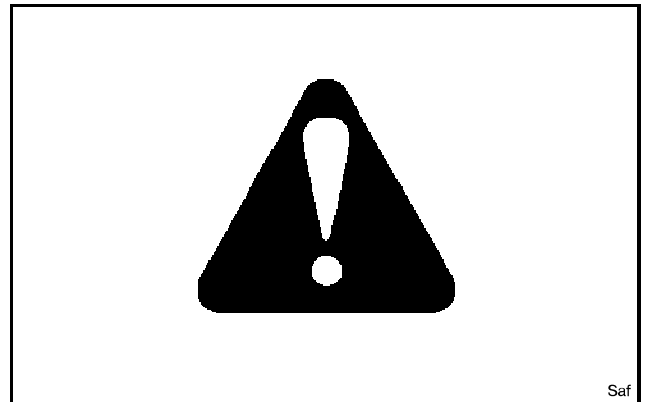




FIG. 1

SAFETY MESSAGES

FIG. 2: The words DANGER, WARNING or CAUTION are used with the safety alert symbol. Learn to recognize these safety alerts and follow the recommended precautions and safety practices.

 **DANGER:** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in DEATH OR VERY SERIOUS INJURY.

 **WARNING:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.


 **CAUTION:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in MINOR INJURY.



FIG. 2

INFORMATIONAL MESSAGES

The words IMPORTANT and NOTE are not related to personal safety, but are used to give additional information and tips for operating or servicing this equipment.

IMPORTANT: Identifies special instructions or procedures which, if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of the machine, process, or its surroundings.

NOTE: Identifies points of particular interest for more efficient and convenient repair or operation.

Safety

SAFETY SIGNS



WARNING: Do not remove or obscure Danger, Warning or Caution signs. Replace any Danger, Warning or Caution signs that are not readable or are missing. Replacement signs are available from your dealer in the event of loss or damage. The actual location of the safety signs is illustrated at the end of this section.

Keep signs clean by wiping off regularly. Use a cleaning solution if necessary.

If parts have been replaced or a used machine has been purchased, make sure all safety signs are in the correct location and can be read. See Safety Sign Location in this section for illustrations.

Replace any safety signs that can not be read or are missing. Clean the machine surface thoroughly with a cleaning solution before replacing signs. Replacement safety signs are available from your dealer.

A WORD TO THE OPERATOR

FIG. 3: It is YOUR responsibility to read and understand the safety section in this manual and the manual for all attachments before operating this machine. Remember YOU are the key to safety. Good safety practices not only protect you, but also the people around you.

Study the features in this manual and make them a working part of your safety program. Keep in mind that this safety section is written only for this type of machine. Practice all other usual and customary safe working precautions, and above all REMEMBER - SAFETY IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY. YOU CAN PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

This safety section is intended to point out some of the basic safety situations that may be encountered during the normal operation and maintenance of your machine. This section also suggests possible ways of dealing with these situations. This section is NOT a replacement for other safety practices featured in other sections of this manual.

Personal injury or death may result if these precautions are not followed.

Learn how to operate the machine and how to use the controls properly.

Do not let anyone operate the machine without instruction and training.

For your personal safety and the personal safety of others, follow all safety precautions and instructions found in the manuals and on safety signs affixed to the machine and all attachments. Use only approved attachments and equipment.

Make sure your machine has the correct equipment needed by the local regulations.



WARNING: An operator should not use alcohol or drugs which can affect their alertness or coordination. An operator on prescription or 'over the counter' drugs needs medical advice on whether or not they can properly operate machines.



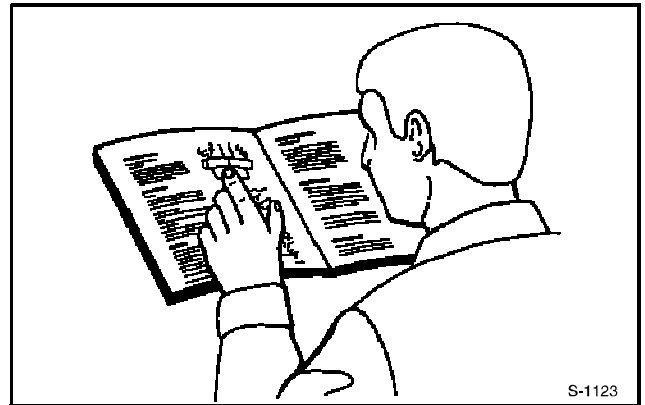
CAUTION: If any attachments used on this equipment have a separate Operator Manual, see that manual for other important safety information.



CAUTION: See the engine Operation and Maintenance Manual for other important safety information.



CAUTION: See the combine Operator Manual for other important safety information.



S-1123

FIG. 3

Safety

OPERATOR MANUAL

This manual covers general safety practices for this machine. The Operator Manual must always be kept with the machine.

Right-hand and left-hand, as used in this manual, are determined by facing the direction the machine will travel when in use.

The photos, illustrations, and data used in this manual were current at the time of printing, but due to possible in-line production changes, your machine can vary slightly in detail. The manufacturer reserves the right to redesign and change the machine as necessary without notification.



WARNING: In some of the illustrations and photos used in this manual, shields or guards may have been removed for clarity. Never operate the machine with any shields or guards removed. If the removal of shields or guards is necessary to make a repair, they MUST be replaced before operation.

FIG. 4: The Operator Manual is stored in the holder (1) on the machine. After using the Operator Manual, return the manual to the storage location.

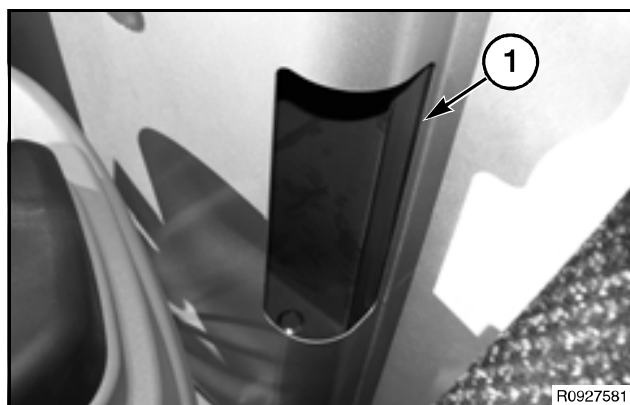


FIG. 4

PREPARE FOR OPERATION

Read and understand all operating instructions and precautions in this manual before operating or servicing the machine.

Make sure you know and understand the positions and operations of all controls. Make certain all controls are in neutral and the parking brake is applied before starting the machine.

All equipment has a limit. Make sure you understand the speed, brakes, steering, stability, and load characteristics of this equipment before you start.

OPERATION

General Information

FIG. 5: When parking, park the machine on a solid level surface and lower the header to the ground. Put all controls in neutral and apply the parking brake. Stop the engine and take the key with you.



WARNING: Do not leave the machine unattended with the header raised. Lower the header fully before leaving the machine. A sudden loss of hydraulic pressure can cause the header to drop without warning.

Make sure the machine is in the proper operating condition according to the Operator Manual.

Always operate the machine with the control console turned on.

Do not dismount from moving machinery.

Stay off slopes too steep for operation.

Be aware of the size of the machine and have enough space available to allow for operation.

FIG. 6: Use extra care and reduce speed when operating on hillsides or near ditches or embankments especially with a full grain tank to avoid rollover. Travel speed must be such that complete control and machine stability is maintained at all times. Shift to a lower gear before descending a steep hill.

Regulate ground speed to field conditions, and maintain control at all times.

Do not dismount from moving machinery.

FIG. 7: Avoid contact with electrical power lines. Always put the grain tank unloader tube in the transport position and lower radio aerial before moving combine near electrical wires. Contact with electrical power lines can cause electrical shock, resulting in very serious injury or death.

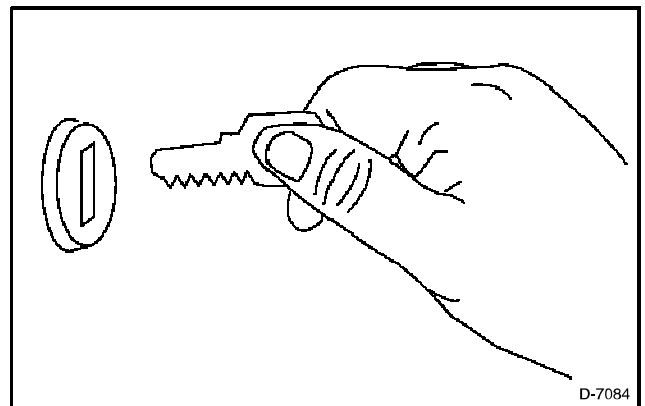


FIG. 5

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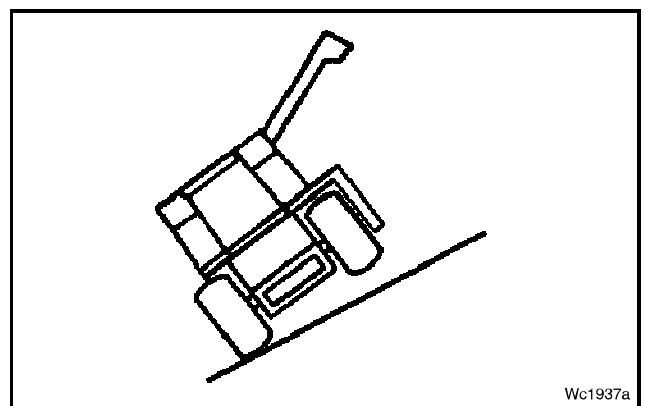


FIG. 6

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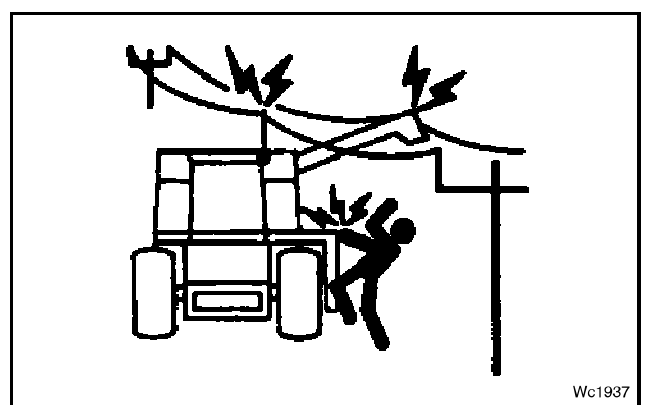


FIG. 7

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Safety

FIG. 8: Never allow anyone on any part of the combine or attachments except in the operator's seat and the instructional seat when the engine is running.

Do not get on or off the combine while the combine is moving.

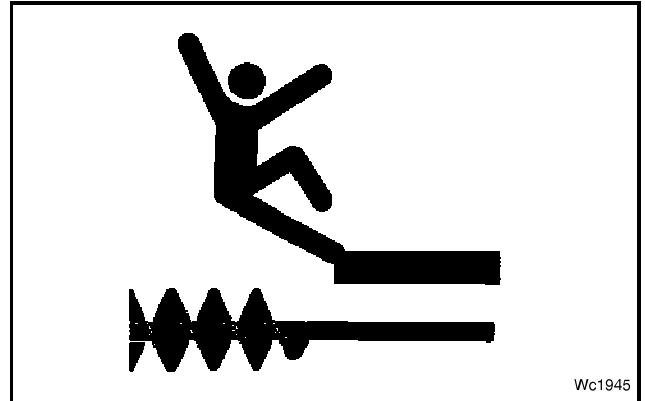


FIG. 8

FIG. 9: Always shut off the engine, shift the transmission to neutral, set parking brake and remove the start key before leaving the operator's station or before permitting anyone to inspect, clean, lubricate, adjust or repair any part of the combine or attachments unless specifically instructed otherwise in this manual. Never leave combine unattended while the engine is operating.

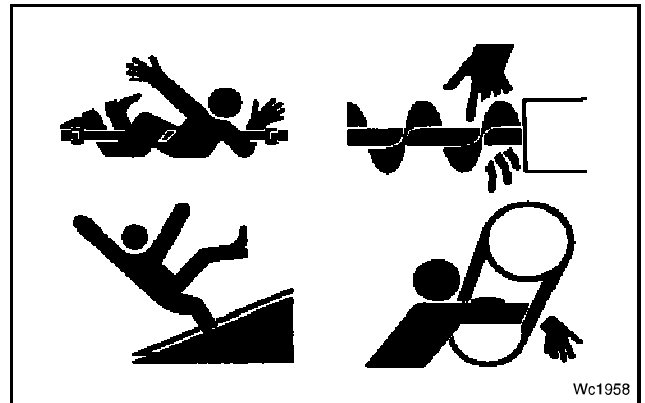


FIG. 9

PPE (Personal Protection Equipment)

FIG. 10: Wear all personal protective equipment (PPE) and protective clothing issued to you or called for by job conditions and country/local regulations. PPE includes, but is not limited to, equipment to protect eyes, lungs, ears, head, hands and feet when operating, servicing or repairing equipment.

Always keep hands, feet, hair, and clothing away from moving parts. Do not wear loose clothing, jewelry, watches, or other items that could entangle in moving parts. Tie up long hair that can also entangle in moving parts.

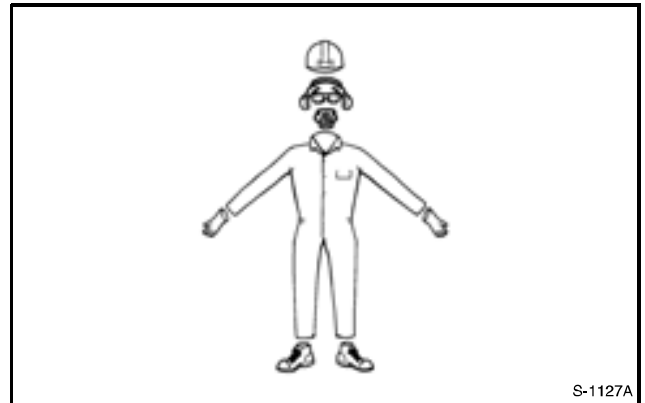
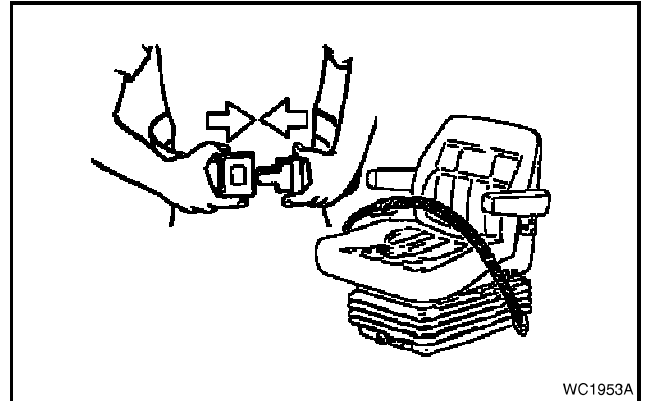


FIG. 10

Seat Instructions

FIG. 11: Securely fasten the seat belt before operating the machine. Always remain seated and have the seat belt fastened while operating the machine. Replace the seat belts when they become worn or broken.

Never wear a seat belt loosely or with slack in the belt system. Never wear the seat belt in a twisted condition or pinched between the seat structural members.

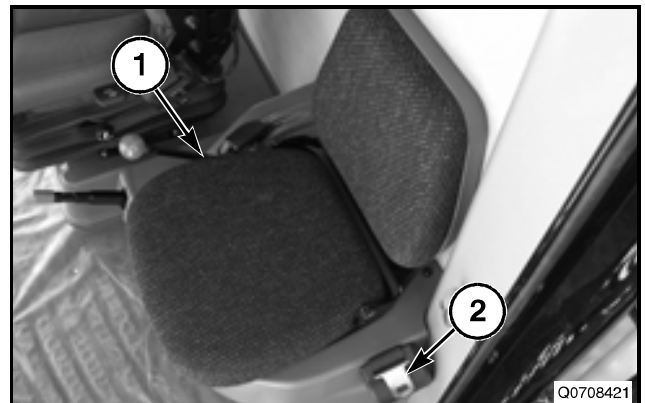


WC1953A

FIG. 11

FIG. 12: When using the instructor seat (1), securely fasten the seat belt (2). The instructor seat is to be used only to train new operators or diagnose a problem. The instructor seat is only intended for short periods of use. Extra riders, especially children, are not permitted on the machine.

When the instructor seat is used the machine must be driven at a slower speed and on level ground. Avoid quick starts, stops, and sharp turns. Avoid driving on highways or public roads.

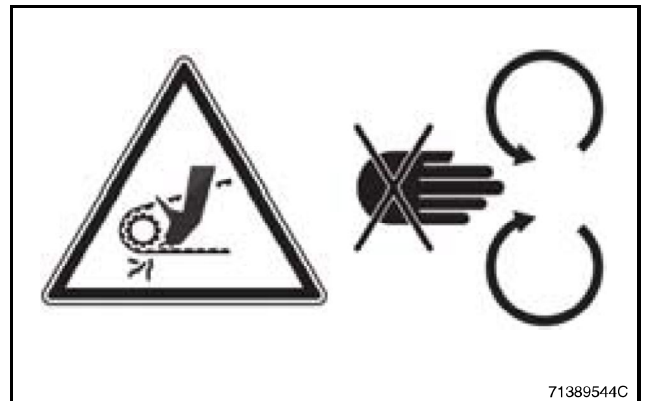


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FIG. 12

Shield and Guards

FIG. 13: All shields and guards must be in the correct operating position and in good condition.



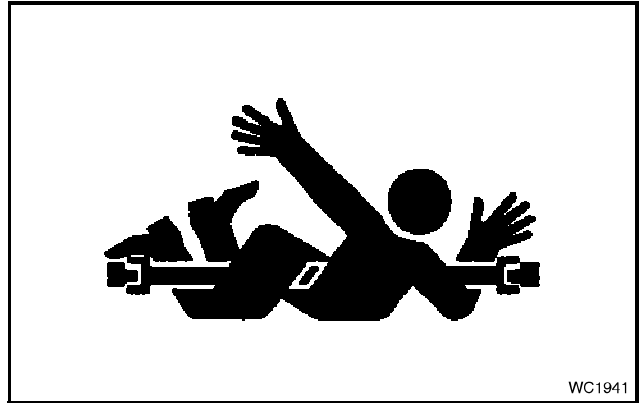
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FIG. 13

Safety

FIG. 14: Do not operate the machine with the drive shaft shields open or removed. Entanglement in rotating drive shafts can cause serious injury or death. Stay clear of rotating components.

Make sure rotating guards turn freely.

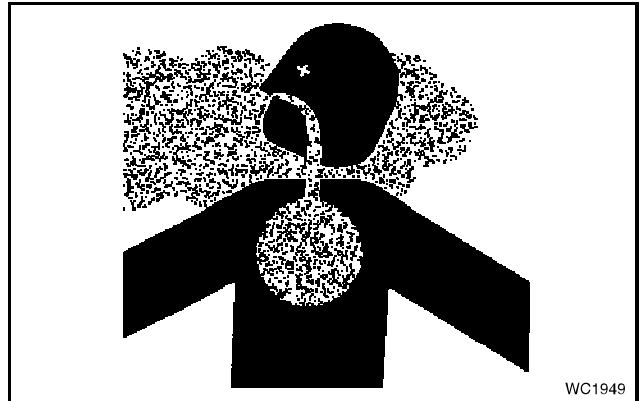


WC1941

FIG. 14

Exhaust Warning

FIG. 15: Never operate the engine in a closed building unless the exhaust is vented outside.

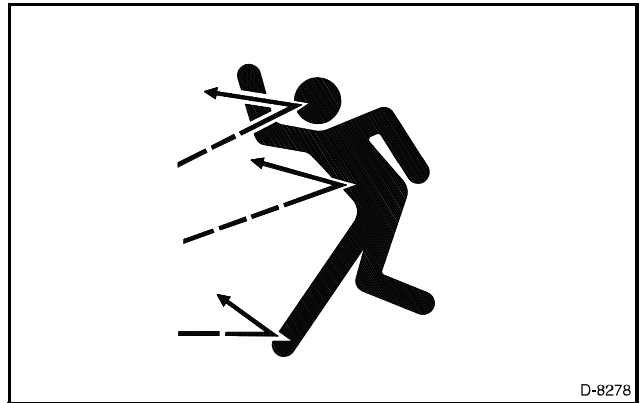


WC1949

FIG. 15

Flying Debris

FIG. 16: Never stand near the machine during operation. Debris can be thrown from the machine during operation possibly resulting in injury.



D-8278

FIG. 16

Handrails

FIG. 17: Face the ladder and use the handrails when getting on or off the machine.



WC1940

FIG. 17

TRAVEL ON PUBLIC ROADS

FIG. 18: Make sure you understand the speed, brakes, steering, stability, and load characteristics of this machine before you travel on public roads.

Use good judgment when traveling on public roads. Maintain complete control of the machine at all times. Never coast down hills.

The maximum speed of farm equipment is governed by local regulations. Adjust travel speed to maintain control at all times. See Specifications for the maximum speed for this machine.

Familiarize yourself with and obey all road regulations that apply to your machine. Consult your local law enforcement agency for local regulations regarding movement of farm equipment on public roads. Use headlights, flashing warning lights, taillights and turn signals, day and night, unless prohibited by local law.

Make sure all the flashers are operating prior to driving on the road. Make sure reflectors are correctly installed, in good condition, and wiped clean. Make sure the Slow Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem is clean, visible, and correctly mounted on the rear of the machine.

Always travel with the header as low as possible. Do not drive with header up and the lift cylinder stops in the locked position. See Cylinder Stops in this section for more information.

Lock brake pedals together with the locking strap so that both front wheel brakes will be applied at the same time.

Be aware of other traffic on the road. Keep well over to your own side of the road and pull over, whenever possible, to let faster traffic pass.

Be aware of the overall width, length, height, and weight of the machine. Be careful when transporting the machine on narrow roads and across narrow bridges.

FIG. 19: Watch for overhead wires and other obstructions. Avoid contact with electrical power lines. Contact with electrical power lines can cause electrical shock, resulting in very serious injury or death.

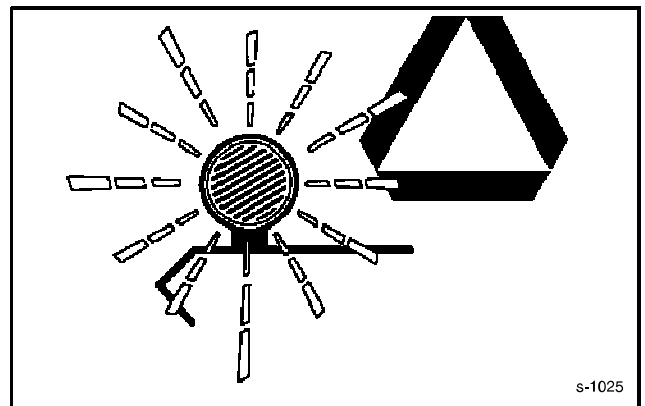


FIG. 18

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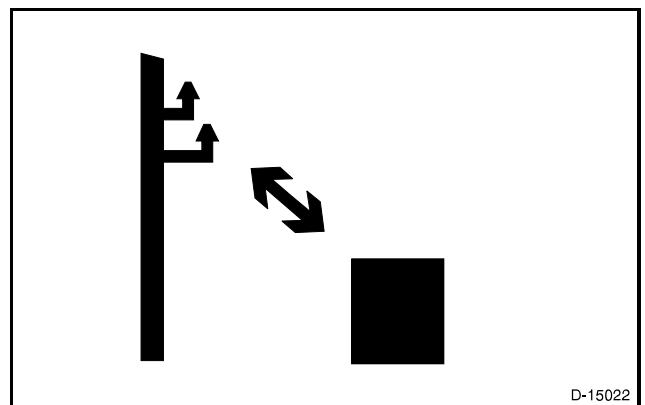


FIG. 19

D-15022

Safety

MAINTENANCE

General Information

FIG. 20: Before doing any unplugging, lubricating, servicing, cleaning, or adjusting:

- Park the machine on a solid level surface.
- Make sure the transmission is in gear and apply the parking brake.
- Stop the engine and take the key with you.
- Look and Listen! Make sure all moving parts have stopped.
- Put blocks in front of and behind the wheels of the machine before working on or under the machine.

Do not pull crop or any other object from the machine while the machine engine is running. Moving parts can pull you in faster than you can move away.

Check all nuts and bolts periodically for tightness, especially wheel mounting hardware.

Do not attempt to service or adjust the machine until all moving parts have stopped.

After unplugging, lubricating, servicing, cleaning, or adjusting the machine make sure all tools and equipment have been removed.

Make sure electrical connectors are clean and free of dirt or grease before connecting.

Check for loose, broken, missing, or damaged parts. Make sure the machine is in good repair. Make sure all guards and shields are in position.

FIG. 21: Never service, check or adjust drive chains or belts while the engine is running.

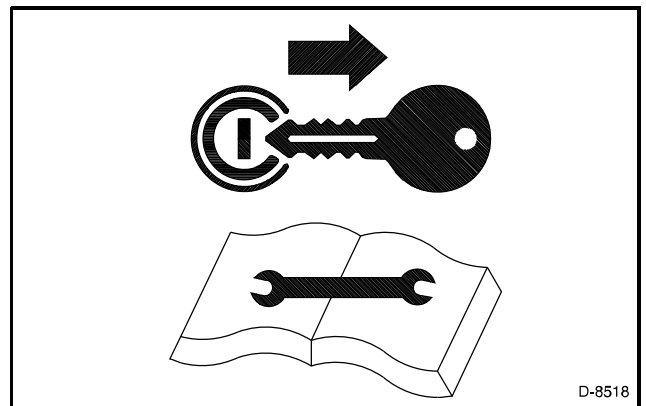


FIG. 20

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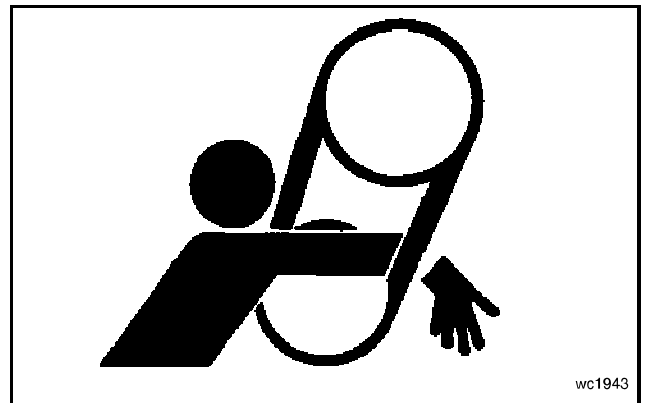


FIG. 21

wc1943

FIG. 22: Do not operate the machine with the drive shafts shields open or removed. Entanglement in rotating drive shafts can cause serious injury or death.

Stay clear of rotating components.

Make sure rotating guards turn freely.

A loose yoke can slip off a shaft and result in injury to persons or damage to the machine.

When installing a quick disconnect yoke, the spring activated locking pins must slide freely and be seated in the groove on the shaft. Pull on the driveline to make sure the quick disconnect yoke can not be pulled off the shaft.



FIG. 22

FIG. 23: When working on the machine, make sure the header and reel are lowered all the way.

When it is necessary for the header or the reel to be in the raised position, raise the header or reel all the way and engage the cylinder stops. See Cylinder Stops in this section for more information.



WARNING: Always install the header lift cylinder stops when working near the header. Do not rely on the hydraulic system to keep the header raised. A sudden loss of hydraulic pressure could cause the header to lower unexpectedly.

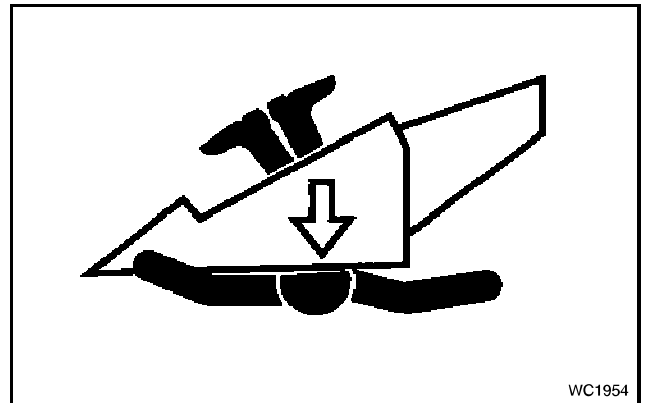


FIG. 23

FIG. 24: Remove spilled oil, antifreeze or fuel immediately from operator's ladder and platform and other access areas.

Keep all access areas clean and free of obstructions.



FIG. 24

Safety

Fire Prevention and First Aid

FIG. 25: Be prepared for emergencies.

Keep a first aid kit handy for treatment of minor cuts and scratches.

Due to the nature of the crops this machine will operate in, the risk of fire is of concern.

Always carry one or more fire extinguishers of the correct type. Check fire extinguishers regularly as instructed by the manufacturer. Make sure fire extinguishers are properly charged and in operating condition.

Use a water type fire extinguisher or other water source for a fire in crop.

Know how to operate the fire extinguisher before operating the machine.

For fires involving anything other than crop, such as oil or electrical components, use a dry chemical fire extinguisher with an ABC rating.

Mount fire extinguishers within easy reach of where fires can occur.

Frequently remove accumulated crop material from the machine and check for overheated components. Check the machine daily for any noises that are not normal. Such noises could indicate a failed component that can cause excess heat.

If any flame cutting, welding, or arc welding is to be done on the machine or attachments, make sure to clear any crop material or debris from around the area. Make sure the area below the work area is clear of any flammable material as falling molten metal or sparks can ignite the material.

FIG. 26: If fire occurs stand upwind and away from smoke from the fire.

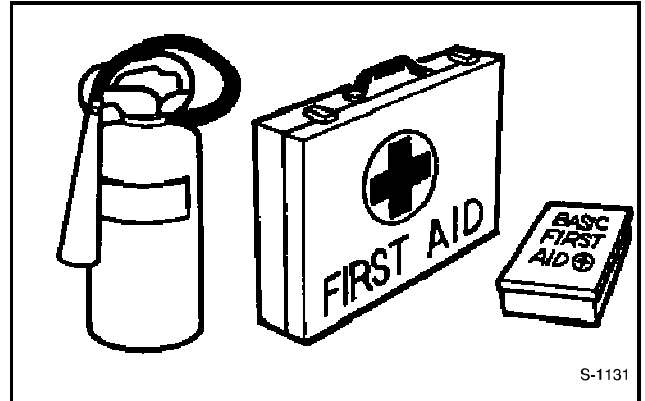


FIG. 25

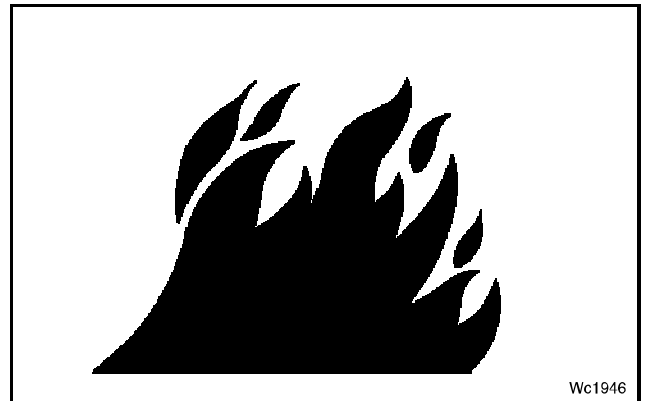


FIG. 26

Checking for High Pressure Leaks

FIG. 27: Fluid leaking from the hydraulic system or the fuel injection system under high pressure can be very hard to see. The fluid can go into the skin causing serious injury.

Fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours. If not removed immediately, serious infection or reaction can develop. Go immediately to a doctor who knows about this type of injury.

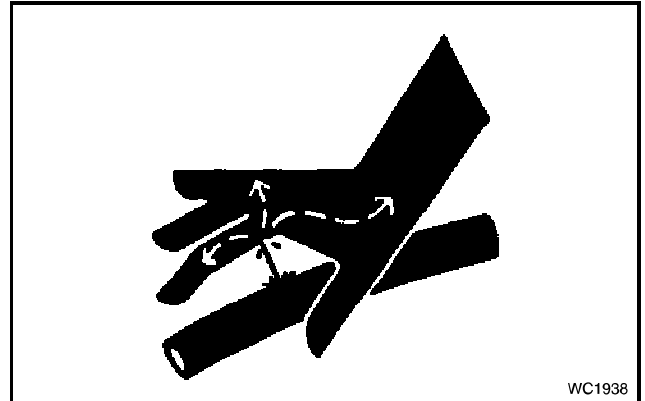


FIG. 27

FIG. 28: Use a piece of cardboard or wood to search for possible leaks. Do not use your bare hand. Wear leather gloves for hand protection and safety goggles for eye protection.

Relieve all pressure before loosening any hydraulic lines. Relieve the pressure by lowering raised equipment, shutting off accumulator valve, if equipped, and shutting off the engine. Tighten all connections securely before applying pressure.

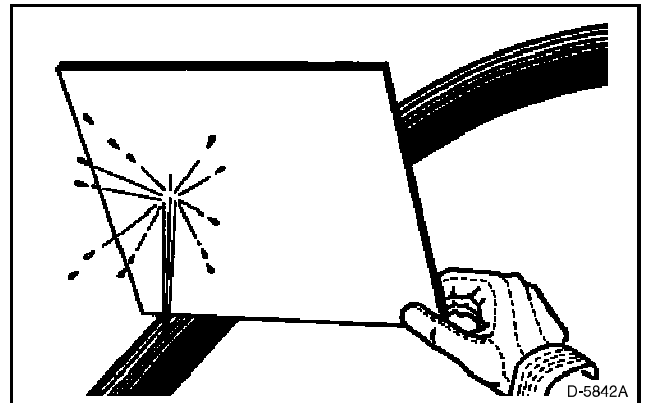


FIG. 28

Engine Safety



CAUTION: See the engine Instruction Manual for other important engine safety information.

FIG. 29: Make sure all shields, guards and access doors are in place and properly closed before starting the engine.

Start the engine from the operator's seat only. Make sure all controls are in neutral and drives are disengaged.

Make sure all bystanders are clear of the machine before starting the engine.

Do not bypass the neutral start system. The neutral start system is designed to prevent starting the machine in gear. Any manual override of this system can cause death or serious injury.

Never connect booster cables to the starter terminals or short across the starter terminals.

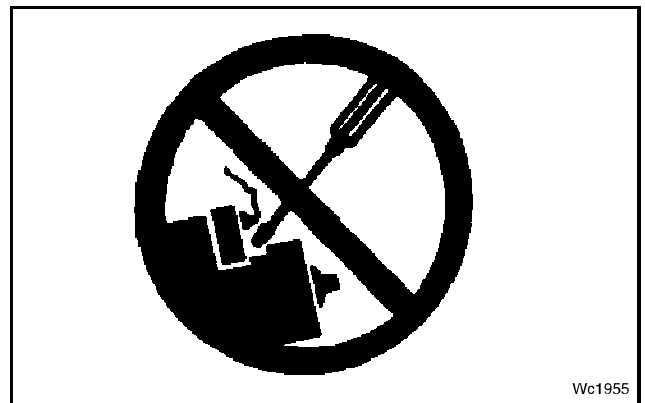


FIG. 29

Safety

FIG. 30: The engine is equipped with an electric starting aid. Do not use aerosol starting fluid! Use of this fluid can cause an explosion resulting in possible severe injury or death.

Do not use aerosol starting fluid as a starting aid. The heaters in the intake manifold can cause the starting fluid to ignite resulting in an explosion. This explosion can cause death or very serious injury and damage to the engine.

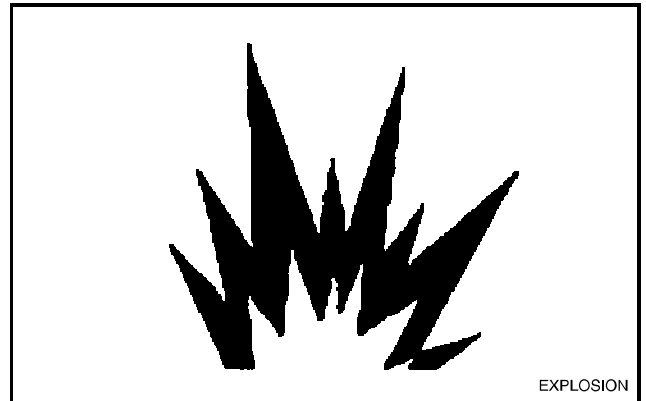


FIG. 30

FIG. 31: Keep out of the engine compartment while the engine is running. Before opening the engine hood, shut off the engine and take the key with you.

LOOK AND LISTEN! Make sure all moving parts have stopped.

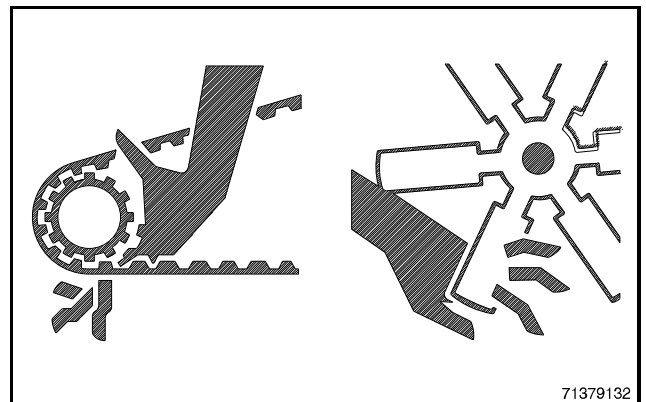


FIG. 31

FIG. 32: Be aware the surfaces in and around the engine compartment will be hot if the engine has been running, even for a short time.

Always permit parts that contain hot fluid or gases to cool to the touch before handling or disconnecting.



FIG. 32

FIG. 33: Never remove the cap from a hot radiator. Escaping steam and hot fluids can cause personal injury.

Always permit the radiator to cool to the touch before removing the cap.

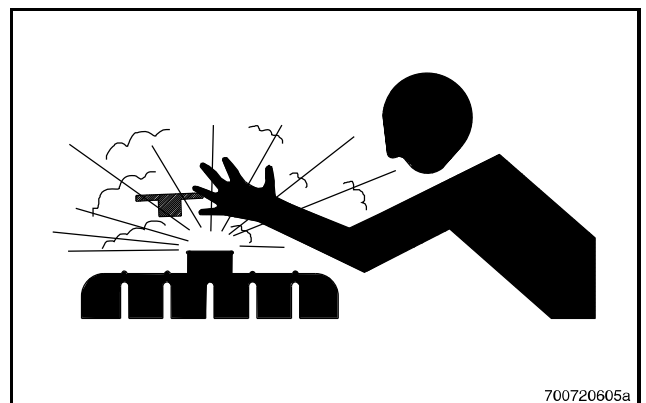


FIG. 33

Adding Fuel

FIG. 34: Always stop the engine before adding fuel. Keep open flames and electrical sparks away from the area. Do not smoke while adding fuel.

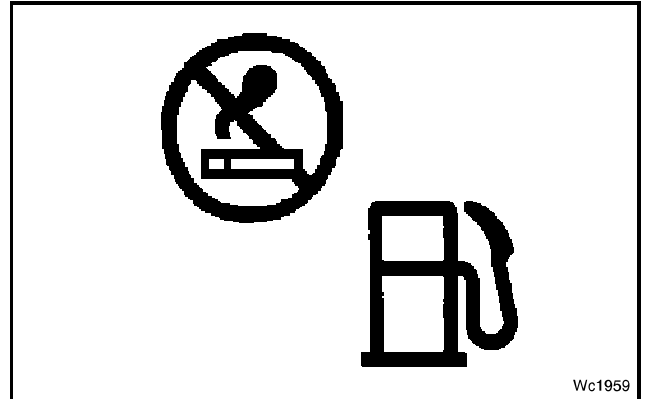


FIG. 34

Diesel Exhaust Fluid Safety

FIG. 35: The Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) is stored in the DEF storage tank (1).

Avoid all contact of DEF with eyes, skin and clothing.

DEF is classified as non-hazardous by the EPA.

DEF is very corrosive and must be handled with care. DEF must not contact any parts or containers made of aluminum.

In the event of spillage, rinse the area with water and wipe dry.

If large quantities of DEF is swallowed, see medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless indicated to do so by a medical professional. Do not give liquid to a person who is unconscious.

In case of contact with the eyes, rinse the eyes immediately under running water. In the event of irritation, seek medical attention.

In case of skin contact, rinse the area with water and remove contaminated clothing.

Prevent DEF from coming in contact with other chemicals.

Do not pour or wash DEF down drains.

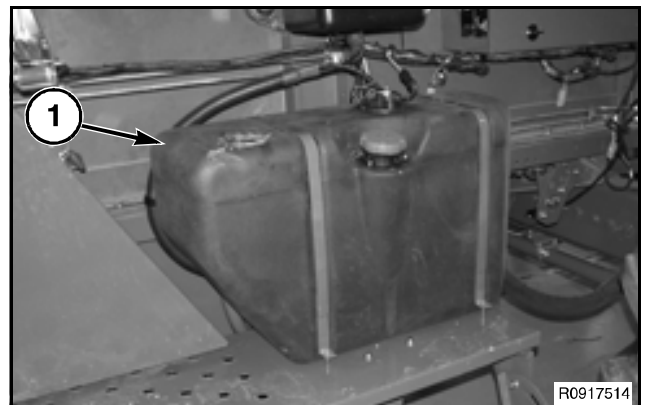


FIG. 35

Safety

Battery Safety

FIG. 36: Electrical storage batteries give off highly flammable hydrogen gas. Keep lighted smoking materials, open flames, and electrical sparks away from the battery.

Do not lay tools or other conductive materials on a battery.

Be careful when connecting booster cables to the machine. Electrical component damage or battery explosion can result if booster cables are not installed correctly. See Jump Starting in the Maintenance section for more information.

Battery posts, terminals and other battery parts contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands carefully after handling a battery.

FIG. 37: Fluid in the electrical storage batteries contains sulfuric acid. Avoid all contact of fluid with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash your hands after handling the battery.

If skin contact occurs, flush immediately with large amounts of water.

If eye contact occurs, flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.

If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

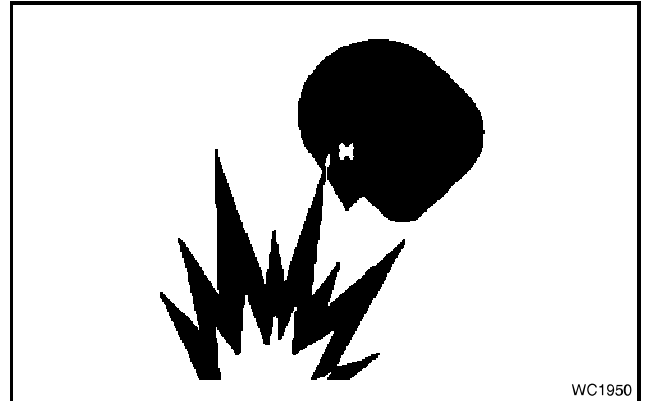


FIG. 36

WC1950

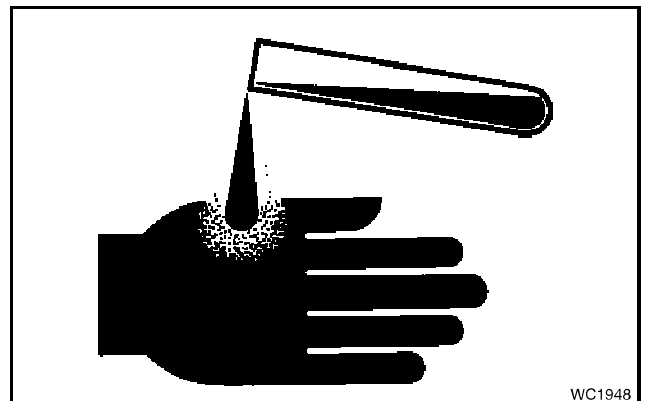


FIG. 37

WC1948

Tire Safety

FIG. 38: Check tires for cuts, bulges, and correct pressure. Replace worn or damaged tires. When tire service is needed, have a qualified tire mechanic service the tire. Tire changing can be very hazardous and must be done by qualified tire mechanic using proper tools and equipment. See the Specifications Section for the correct tire size.

Tire explosion and/or serious injury can result from over inflation. Do not exceed the tire inflation pressures. See the Specifications Section for the correct tire pressure.

Do not inflate a tire that is seriously under inflated or has been run flat. Have the tire checked by qualified tire mechanic.

Do not weld on the rim when a tire is installed. Welding will make an air/gas mixture that can cause an explosion and burn with high temperatures. This danger applies to all tires, inflated or deflated. Removing air or breaking the bead is not enough. The tire must be completely removed from the rim prior to welding.

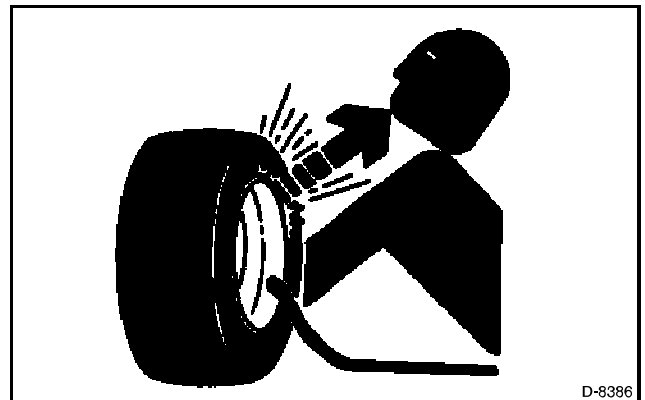


FIG. 38

D-8386

Accumulator Safety

 **DANGER: Charging or replacing the accumulator must be performed by an authorized dealer only.**

FIG. 39: The accumulator (1) is charged with dry nitrogen gas. Use only dry nitrogen when charging the accumulator. Do not use air or oxygen or an explosion will occur.

Nitrogen gas when released can cause localized freezing. Always wear protective gloves and glasses when handling nitrogen.

Do not drop the accumulator. A charged accumulator contains nitrogen under pressure. If the shut off valve breaks away from the accumulator, the escaping nitrogen will propel the accumulator at a high rate of speed.

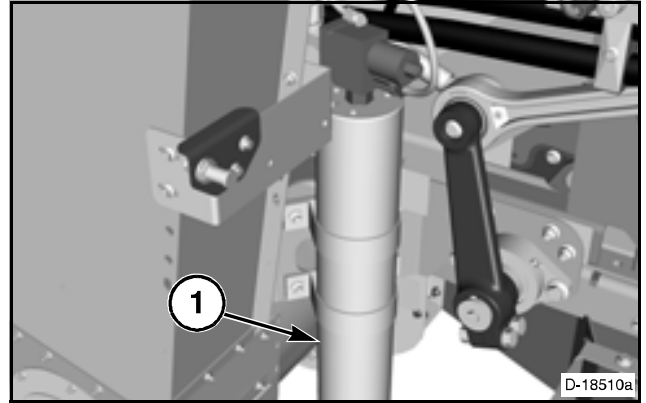


FIG. 39

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Hazard Lamps

FIG. 40: The combine is equipped with amber hazard lamps. Use the hazard lamps in accordance with local traffic and roadway regulations.

The hazard lamp switch (1) is used to activate the hazard lamps. Refer to the Operation section for more information.

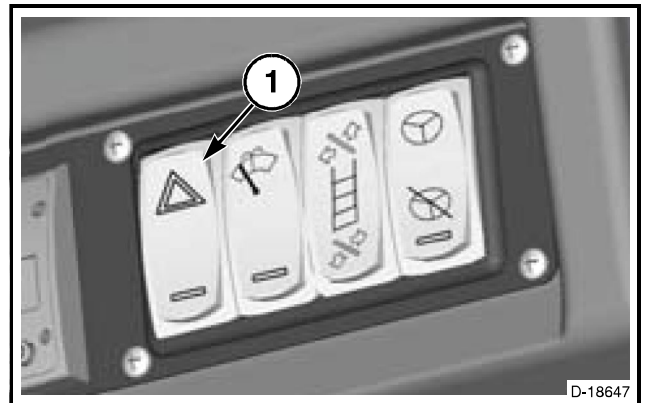


FIG. 40

Beacon Lamps

FIG. 41: The combine can be equipped with optional beacon lamps on the front and rear of the combine. Use the beacon lamps in accordance with local traffic and roadway regulations.

The first position of the beacon lamp switch (1) activates the beacon lamps for road use. Refer to the Operation section for more information.

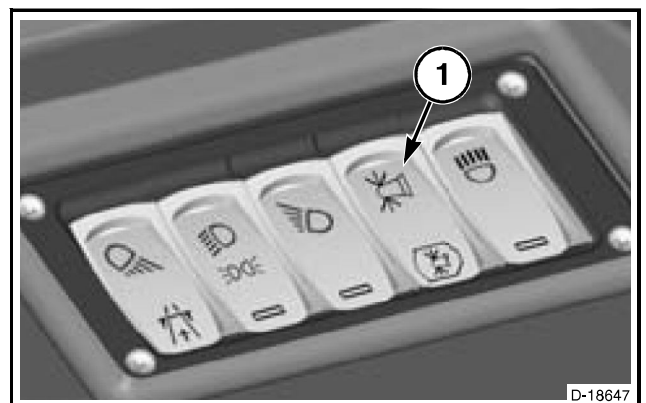


FIG. 41

Thank you very much for your reading. Please Click Here. Then Get COMPLETE MANUAL. NO WAITING



NOTE:

If there is no response to click on the link above, please download the PDF document first and then click on it.

Safety

Backup Alarm

FIG. 42: The combine is equipped with a backup alarm (1). When the ground speed lever is moved to the reverse position the alarm will sound.

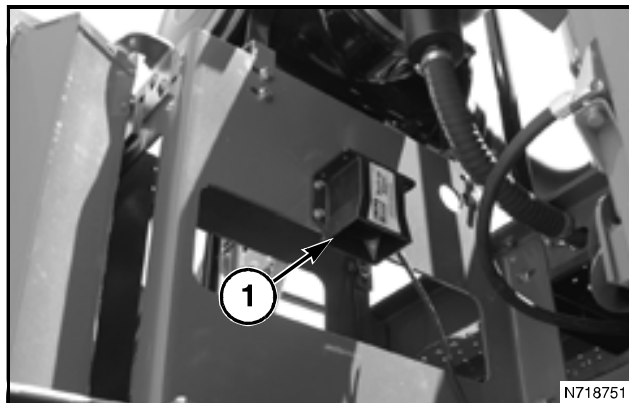


FIG. 42

Parking Brake

FIG. 43: The combine is equipped with a parking brake. Engage the parking brake when the combine is parked or the engine is shut off.

The parking brake lever (1) is used to activate the parking brake.

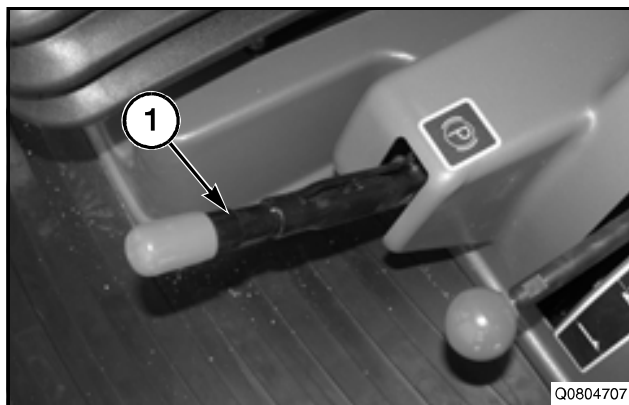


FIG. 43

Fire Extinguisher

FIG. 44: A fire extinguisher (1) is located on the cab platform.

To release the fire extinguisher, pull the hairpin securing the fire extinguisher to the bracket. Once out of the bracket, follow the instructions on the fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire.

IMPORTANT: If the instructions on the fire extinguisher can not be clearly read, then the decal or fire extinguisher must be replaced.

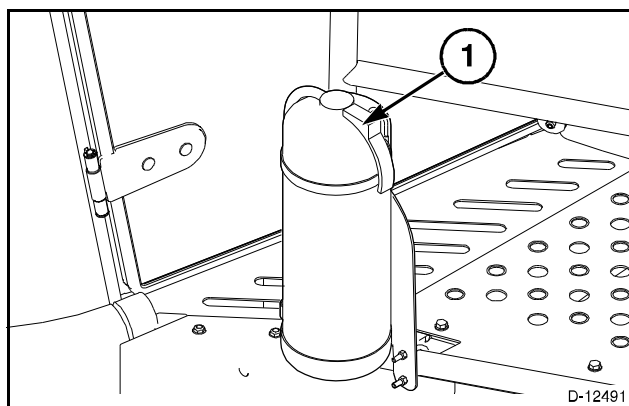


FIG. 44

Header Lift Cylinder Stop

FIG. 45: Header lift cylinder stop (1) is provided on the header lift cylinder. Always use the header lift cylinder stop when working underneath the feeder house or header. Refer to the Operation section for more information.

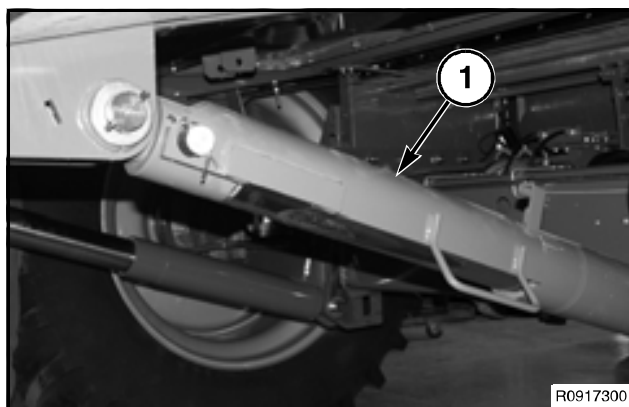
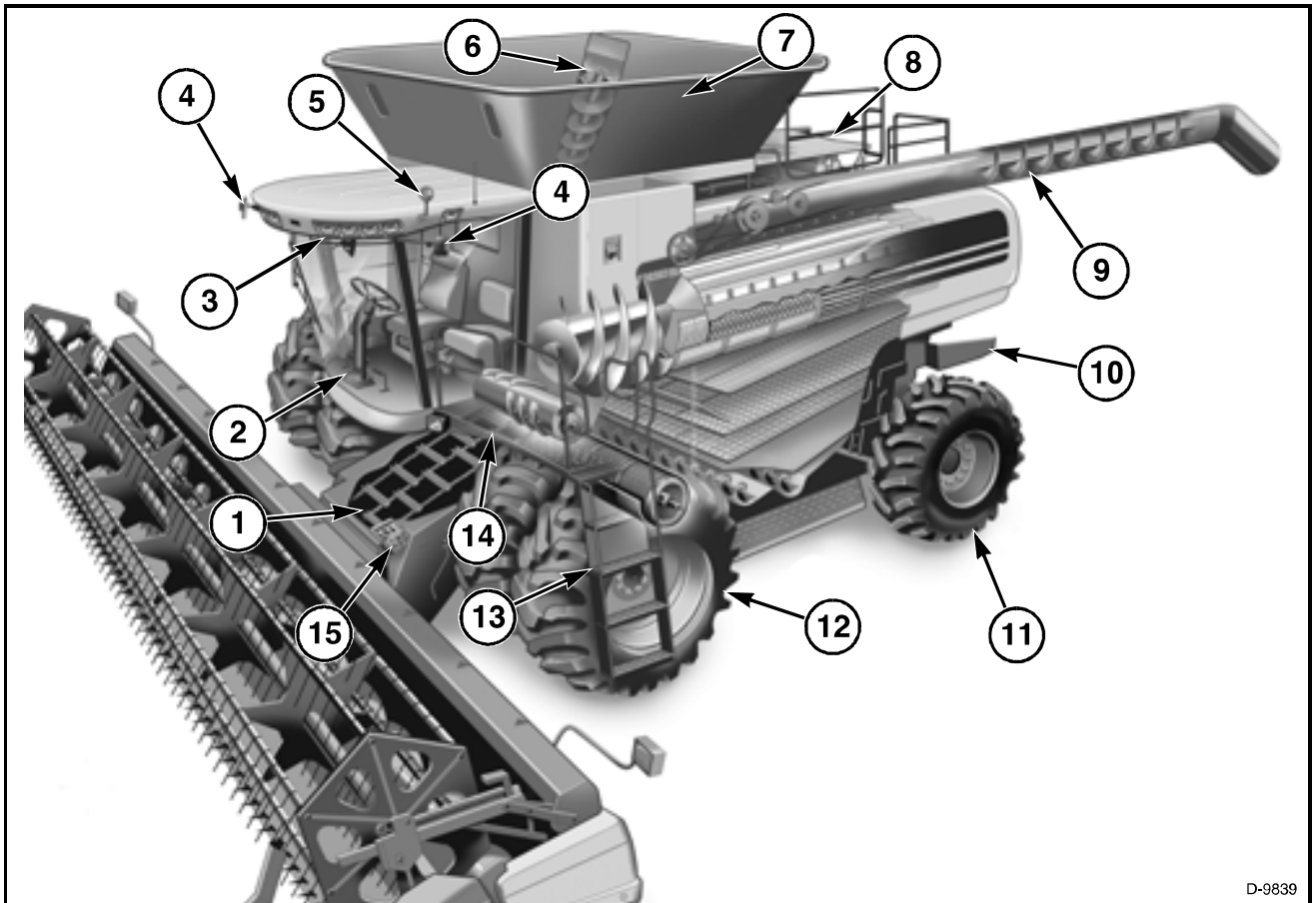


FIG. 45

GENERAL INFORMATION

MACHINE MAIN COMPONENTS



D-9839

FIG. 46

FIG. 46: Some of the main components of the combine are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Feeder | 8. Engine Compartment |
| 2. Operator Cab | 9. Grain Tank Unloading Auger |
| 3. Roof Lamps | 10. Straw Chopper |
| 4. Rear View Mirrors | 11. Steering Axle |
| 5. Beacon Lamp | 12. Drive Axle |
| 6. Grain Tank Loading Auger | 13. Operator Platform Ladder |
| 7. Grain Tank | 14. Operator Platform |
| | 15. Single Point Header Connection |

General Information

HOW A COMBINE WORKS

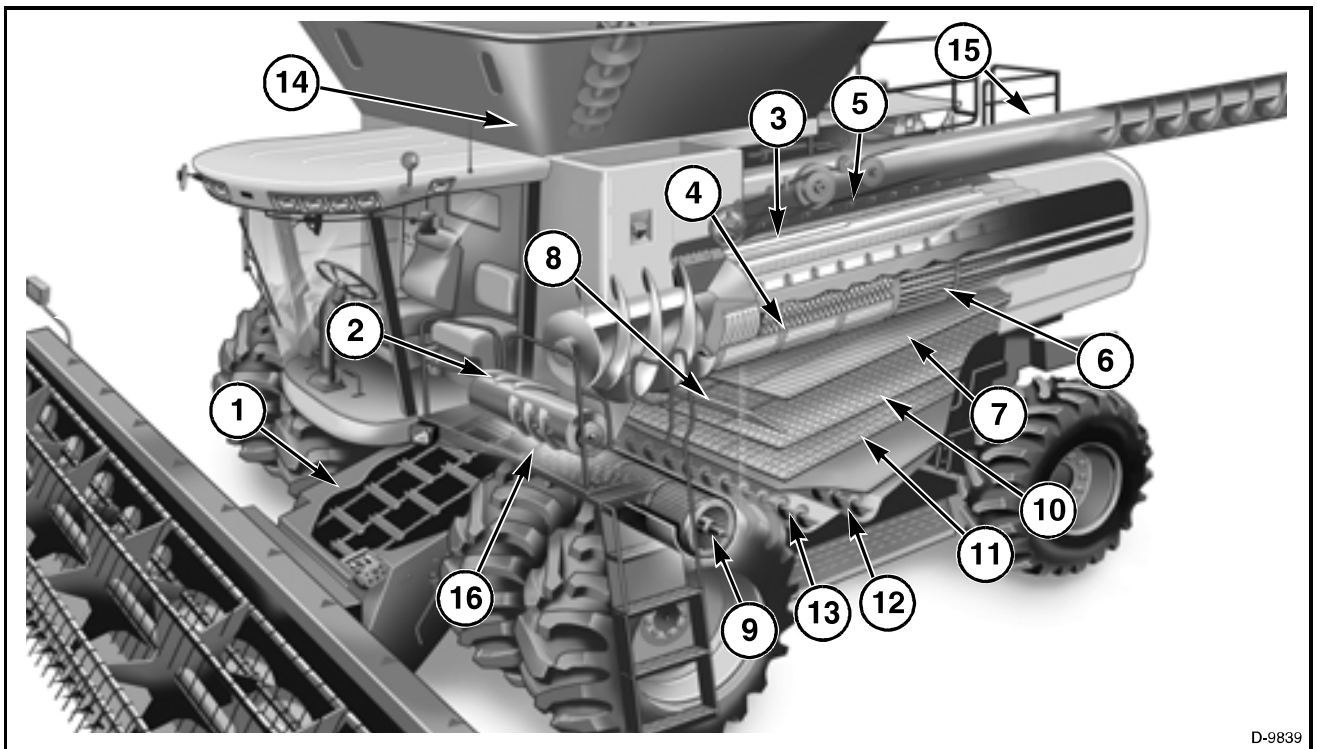


FIG. 47

FIG. 47: Four functions are done in the overall harvesting operation of a combine. These are:

- Cutting and Feeding
- Threshing
- Separating
- Cleaning

Cutting and Feeding

The crop is gathered by a header which is supported by a feeder housing.

The grain header uses a reel to direct the crop into the header auger after the crop is cut by the knife and the header auger conveys the crop into the feeder (1).

When a pickup header is used, the crop, already cut and laying in a swath, is lifted by a pickup and fed to the header auger where the retractable fingers move the crop into the feeder.

The feeder elevator transports the crop to the front of the accelerator beater (2) which moves the crop to the rotor inlet area and the rotor (3). The feed beater also guides rocks and other foreign objects into the stone trap (16) located forward and below the beater.

Threshing and Separating

The rotor does four functions as the crop moves in rotary motion from front to rear:

- Intake
- Threshing
- Separating
- Discharge

The auger flighting in the intake area starts the crop on a spiral route around the rotor and moves the crop to the threshing area.

Threshing and initial separation are done in the threshing zone as a result of relationship between the rotating cylinder bars and the stationary open grate concave (4). Contact with the helical guide vanes (5) causes the material to move rearward and in a circular route, letting the material pass over the concave several times.

Remaining separation occurs in the separating section. Centrifugal force carries the grain and chaff through the grate (6) while the straw moves rearward in the rotor cage. Again, the spiral motion of the crop lets the crop pass over the separating grates several times.

Cylinder bars on the rotating rotor hold the crop against the grates until the crop reaches the end. Paddles then bat the material into a discharge chute where the crop is moved to a straw spreader, chopper, or discharged directly to the ground.

Grain, chaff, and unthreshed heads which penetrated the separator grates are carried to the cleaning shoe by the separator return pan (7).