GENERAL Cont'd

Discharge Position, Figure 3.

When the valve slides rearwards, the suction chamber remains closed, but the outlet slots are brought within the discharge chamber, permitting oil to drain into the sump from the lift cylinder, and the lower links fall.

The rate at which the oil drains away is, of course, proportional to the area of the slot within the chamber, which is dependent on the amount the valve is withdrawn.

It must be realised that the finest of working tolerances are used to ensure extreme accuracy in the fit of the control valve in the bore of the sealing washers, the importance of using only CLEAN OIL in the tractor transmission will therefore

DATA

Hydraulic Pump
Piston diameter
Piston bore
Stroke
Piston area
Relief Valve opens at
Delivery

Lift Cover	Tapping	Points
Thread Size	es -,	Top
	-	Sides (2)

3/8" N. P. S. M. 3/8" N. P. T. F.

OPERATION

Draft Control - Implement Lowering, Figure 4.

The position control lever must be in the transport position when operating the

To lower the implement, move the draft control lever downwards through the quadrant. This action presses the eccentric roller (1), on the end of the draft control lever shaft, down onto the upper cam face of the draft control cam (2), causing the lower face of cam (2) to be forced downwards into contact with roller (3) on the draft control linkage. Cam (2) is then moved rearwards causing the vertical lever (8) to pivot about its fulcrum and move the pump control valve lever (9) into the discharge position against the influence of the pump control valve spring. The draft control linkage will move because the force from the pump control valve is less than the breakout spring force from (7).

KEY TO FIG. 4

- Eccentric Roller Draft Control Cam 2.
- 3. Roller
- Draft Rod 4.
- 5. Control Spring Plunger
- Control Spring
- Spring Guide Rod 7. 8. Vertical Lever
- Control Valve Lever