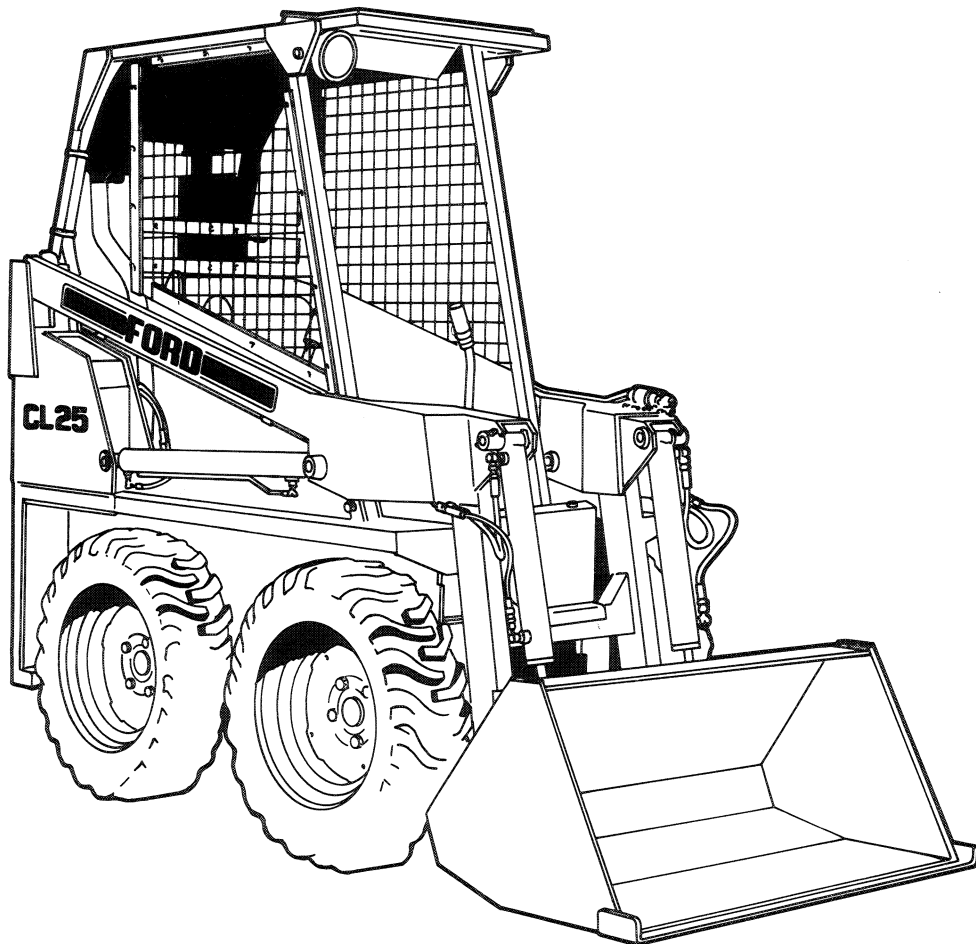




# **CL-25**

## **COMPACT LOADER**



# **REPAIR MANUAL**

40002510

Reprinted

## **FOREWORD**

This repair manual provides information for the proper servicing and overhaul of Ford Model CL25 compact loaders and is an essential publication for all service personnel carrying out repairs and maintenance procedures.

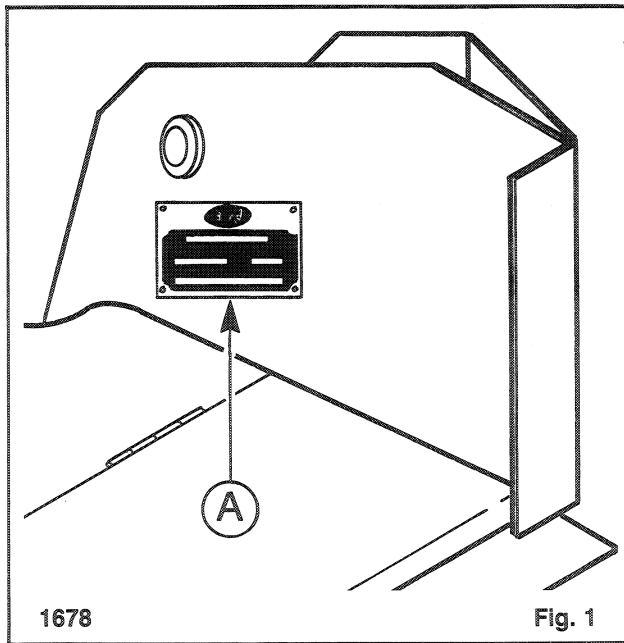
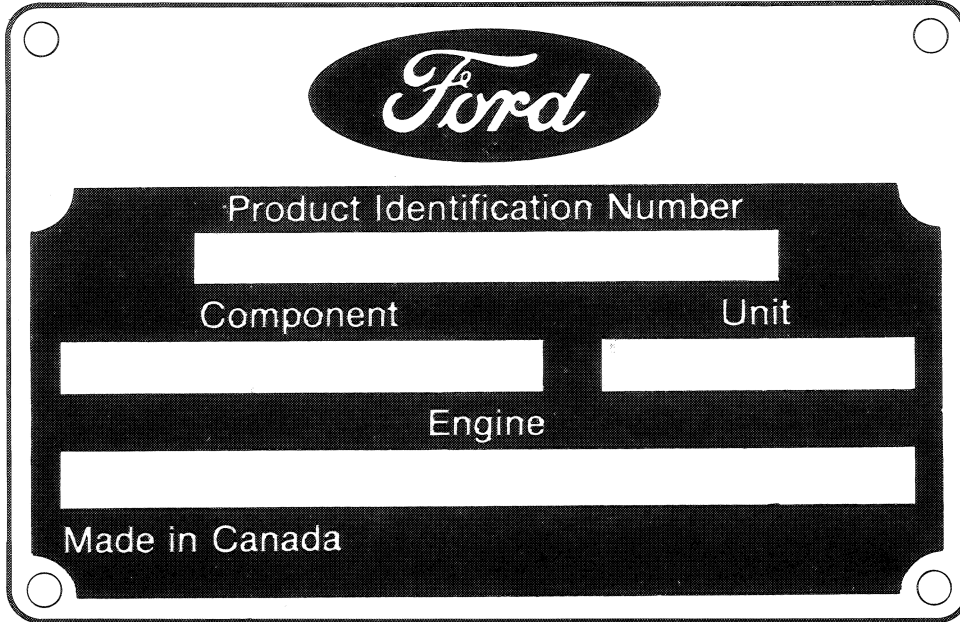
This manual covers units produced in 11/82 and later. Special service instructions are identified by loader serial number or applicable production dates throughout the text.

The manual is divided into 8 sections, each divided into subsections. Each subsection contains information on general operating principles, detailed inspection and overhaul and, where applicable, trouble shooting, special tools and specifications.

The material contained in this manual was correct at the time of going to print but Ford policy is one of continuous improvement and the right to change prices, specifications, equipment or design at anytime without notice is reserved. All data in this manual is subject to production variations, so overall dimensions and weights should be considered as approximate only and illustrations do not necessarily depict the unit to standard built specifications.

Tractor Operations  
Ford Motor Company

# PRODUCTION DATE CODES AND SERIAL NUMBERS



This plate is stamped with the following information:

- Product Identification Number — Serial number prefixed by the letters 'YG'
- Component — Production Model Code
- Unit — Production unit date code
- Engine — Serial number

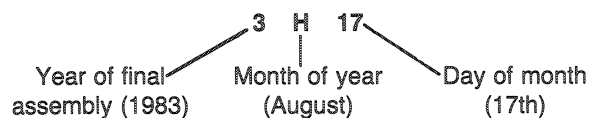
### KEY TO UNIT NUMBER (PRODUCTION DATE CODES)

First Number YEAR	First Letter MONTH	Second Number DAY OF MONTH
2 — 1982	A — Jan. G — July	01 — 32
3 — 1983	B — Feb. H — Aug.	
4 — 1984	C — Mar. J — Sept.	
5 — 1985	D — Apr. K — Oct.	
6 — 1986	E — May L — Nov.	
7 — 1987	F — June M — Dec.	
8 — 1988		
9 — 1989		

A vehicle identification plate is located on the inside of the fuel tank above the engine compartment cover at the rear of the machine (fig. 1 item A).

Whenever effecting repair or overhaul of the Ford Compact loader, the relevant information should be noted and used when referring to service bulletins or ordering parts.

Example of Production date code





# SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



Practically all Service work involves the need to drive the loader. The Operator's Manual, supplied with each loader, contains detailed safety precautions relating to Driving, Operating and Servicing that loader. 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 practises that minimize the amount of skin exposed and 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 you feel the noise excessive, wear ear protection.
- **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 raised implement.
- **Compressed Air**  
The pressure from a compressed air line is often as high as 100 PSI (6.9 BAR) 7 (kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>). 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.  
— Wrenches 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.  
These 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 loaders 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 loader or attempt to by-pass the safety start system.
- 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 loader 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 loader for ease of servicing or repair, make sure that safe and stable supports are installed, beneath the main frame, before commencing work.
- Use footsteps or working platforms when servicing those areas of a loader that are not within easy reach.
- Before loosening any hoses or tubes, switch off the engine, remove all pressure in the lines by operating the foot pedals several times. This will remove the danger of personal injury by oil pressure.
- Prior to pressure testing, make sure all hoses and connectors not only of the loader, 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.
- Always lower equipment to the ground when leaving the tractor.
- If high lift attachments are installed on a loader beware of overhead power, electric or telephone cables when traveling. Drop attachment near to ground level to increase stability and minimize risks.
- Do not park or attempt to service a loader on an incline. If unavoidable, take extra care and block all wheels.
- 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 gangrene may result.

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