# John Deere 640L-II, 648L-II and 748L-II Skidders Operation & Test Technical Manual (TM14337X19)

## 640L-II, 648L-II and 748L-II Skidders Diagnostic

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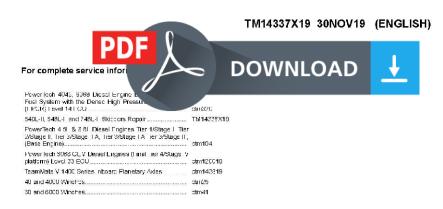


#### JOHN HARE



### OPERATION & TEST TECHNICAL MANUAL 640L-II, 648L-II and 748L-II Skidders

(PIN: 1DW640L\_ \_ \_C690814—; PIN: 1DW640L\_ \_ \_D690814—; PIN: 1DW648L\_ \_ \_D690814—; PIN: 1DW748L\_ \_ \_C690814—)



Worldwide Construction and Forestry Division

Covers: 640L-II,1DW640L\_,\_C690814����;,1DW640L\_,\_D690814���

**Type:** Service Manual

**Language:** English

Pages: 1007
Format: PDF

**Features:** Bookmarked, searchable, printable **Compatibility:** Windows/Mac/Tablet/Mobile

This service manual contains important information for the maintenance, troubleshooting and servicing of the **John Deere 640L-II, 648L-II and 748L-II Skidders Operation & Test Technical Manual (TM14337X19)** 

In this manual you will find detailed specifications, illustrations, schematics, diagrams and step-by-step procedures to properly service and diagnose the machine to the manufacturer's standards.

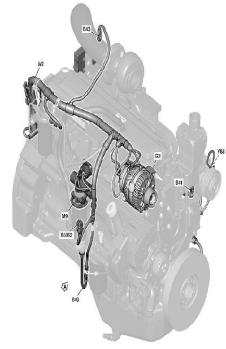
#### **Contents:**

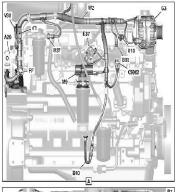
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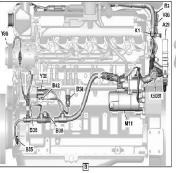
Please note this manual is in <b>downloadable PDF format only.</b> If you have any questions about this product or would like to request sample pages, please contact us and reference the product name or SKU.	

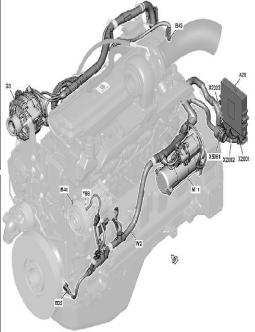
#### **Engine Harness (W2) Component Location**

#### Engine Model 6068HTJ60









X1260355

TX1260355-UN: Engine Harness (W2) Component \_ocation LEGEND:

A20-Engine Control Unit (ECU)
B32-Intake Air Temperature Sensor
B34-Fuel Rail Pressure Sensor
B35-Crankshaft Position Sensor
B36-Camshaft Position Sensor
B37-Fuel Pressure Sensor
B38-Engine Oil Pressure Sensor
B40-Water-in-Fuel (WIF) Sensor
B41-Coolant Temperature Sensor
B42-Fuel Temperature Sensor
B43-Turbocharger Compressor
Temperature Sensor
G3-Alternator

K1-Starter Relay
K37-Glow Plug Relay
M9-Fuel Transfer Pump
M11-Starter Motor
R3-Alternator Excitation Resistor
R7-Fuel Filter Heater (if equipped)
V1-Starter Relay Diode
V88-Air Conditioner Compressor Clutch
Diode
W2-Engine Harness
Inlet X10-Fuel Injector Harness Connector
X2001-Engine Control Unit (ECU) 32-Pin

Connector 1

X2002-Engine Control Unit (ECU) 48-Pin Connector 2
X2003-Engine Control Unit (ECU) 32-Pin Connector 3
X5061-Engine Frame Harness-to-Engine Harness Connector
X5062-Engine Harness-to-Engine Accessory Harness 8-Pin Connector
Y38-High-Pressure Fuel Solenoid
Y88-Air Conditioner Compressor Clutch Solenoid

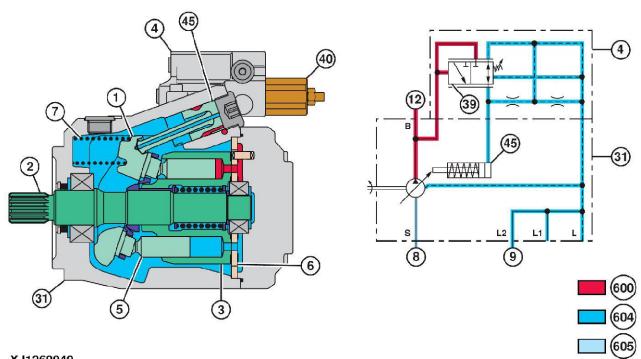
#### Theory of Operation

highest work port pressure created by an activated function. Load sense pressure is connected to the hydraulic circuit through the load sense port X on the pump compensator valve (4). The compensator valve consists of a standby pressure valve (39) and compensator valve (40), which are both adjustable. The standby pressure of hydraulic pump 1 is adjusted with the standby pressure valve adjustment screw. The maximum pressure of the pump is limited by the compensator valve and is adjusted by the compensator valve adjustment screw.

Hydraulic pump 2 has two different types of pistons: pumping pistons (5) and hydraulic pump 2 bias piston (45). With the engine off, the bias piston spring force works on the bias piston that holds the pump at maximum displacement. As the engine is started, the pump drive shaft (2) is rotated and the pump outlet pressure works with the bias piston and spring force. With no hydraulic functions active, pump outlet pressure acts against the standby pressure valve, allowing oil into the bias piston and holding the swash plate (1) vertical. At this position, the pump is considered to be in a neutral state. There is no piston stroke and no output flow. The bias piston spring force and pump displacement rotates the swash plate to minimum displacement, but allows a small amount of displacement for internal leakage.

When a function is activated, a load sense signal is sent to the compensator valve through the load sense system port, shifting the standby pressure valve. This pressure increase causes the standby pressure spool to shift. High-pressure oil (600) from the pump outlet is blocked from the bias piston. The bias spring (7) forces the bias piston to till the swash plate and causes pump to go into stroke. The greater the angle of the swash plate, the greater the pumping piston stroke, which will increase the amount of flow. When the work port pressure is achieved, the pressure shifts the standby pressure valve, causing the pump to de-swash and returning the pump to a neutral state.

#### Hydraulic Pump 2—648L-II and 748L-II Series



#### XJ1269940

XJ1239340-UN: Hydraulic Pump 2 Operation

LEGEND:

1-Swash Plate 2-Pump Drive Shaft

3-Cylinder Block

4-Compensator Valve

5-Pumping Piston (9 used)

6-Valve Plate

7-Bias Spring

8-Suction Line (hydraulic oil reservoir to 31-Hydraulic Pump 2 hydraulic pump 2 port S)

9-Return Line (hydraulic pump 2 port L to hydraulic oil reservoir)

12-High-Pressure Line (hydraulic pump 2 604-Return Oil port B to hydraulic pump manifold port 605-Suction Oil GRAP IN)

40-Hydraulic Pump 2 Cut-Off Adjustment 45-Hydraulic Pump 2 Bias Piston

600-High-Pressure Oil

Hydraulic pump 2 (31) is an axial-piston, variable-displacement pump capable of varying output flow from zero to maximum displacement. Oil is supplied to hydraulic pump 2 using the suction line (8) from the hydraulic oil reservoir. Hydraulic pump 2 is driven by the hydraulic pump 1. For more information on the location of the pumps, see Hydraulic System Component Location. (Group 9025-10.) The compensator valve consists of a hydraulic pump 2 cut-off adjustment valve (40). The standby pressure of the hydraulic pump 2 is adjusted with the hydraulic pump 2 cut-off valve adjustment screw.

Hydraulic pump 2 has two different types of pistons: pumping pistons (5) and hydraulic pump 2 bias piston (45). With the engine off, the bias piston spring force works on the bias piston that holds the pump at maximum displacement. As the engine is started, the pump drive shaft (2) is rotated and the pump outlet pressure works with the bias piston and spring force. With no hydraulic functions active, pump outlet pressure acts against the standby pressure valve, allowing oil into the bias piston and holding the swash plate (1) vertical. At this position, the pump is considered to be in a neutral state. There is no piston stroke and no output flow. The bias piston spring force and pump displacement rotates the swash plate to minimum displacement, but allows a small amount of displacement for internal leakage.



Thank you very much for your reading.

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