THIS IS THE SERVICE WORKSHOP REPAIR MANUAL FOR MODEL 9N 2N 8N FORD TRACTORS 1939 - 1952. Covers 9N 2N 8N FORD TRACTORS 1939 - 19529 Sections, 145 PagesThis Repair Service Work Shop Manual contains all the information you need to properly perform complex repairs on the entire machine, including engines. For do it yourself servicing, teardowns, overhauls, repairs, adjustments, and complete specifications. The pages are very clear and clean, pictures are great with detail, alot of detailed repair information in a very technical manual.SERVICE WORKSHOP REPAIR MANUAL MODEL 9N 2N 8N FORD TRACTORS 1939 - 1952145 PAGESTABLE OF CONTENTSDescription and SpecificationsChapter 1 - EngineChapter 2 - TransmissionChapter 3 - PowerTake-OffChapter 4 - Belt PulleyChapter 5 - Rear AxleChapter 6 - Hydraulic SystemChapter 7 - Steering GearChapter 8 - Service BulletinsThis is exactly like the original manual made for these model 9N 2N 8N Ford Tractors; the only difference is this one is not paper, and doesn't need to be shipped. You get it right away! Zoom it, print it, save it,
close it. Print a few pages at a time, as you need; no need to lug that bulky binder around anymore. Once you buy the manual, you will immediately get a link in your email, then just go view it, print it, and save it to your computer for many more uses later on. All sections are neatly organized in Adobe Acrobat, the entire document is scalable to several times normal size. Tons of illustrations, specifications, lots of pictures, step-by-step instructions, special tool info etc. All sections are bookmarked for fast and easy access and navigation. Viewed in the most popular Adobe Acrobat viewer which most computers have already; to download the free viewer, go to www(adobe.com)

About Ford Tractors
Ford Tractor history starts with Henry Ford. Henry Ford was born in 1863 in Dearborn, Michigan and began experimenting with gasoline engines around 1890. These experiments led to the building of his first gas automobile in 1896. After much more experimenting, the first official Ford car (Model A) came out in 1903. In 1907 Henry built his first experimental work tractor. He spent many years and more than (US)600,000 dollars in the development of a good, cheap tractor. When he was finally ready to show his tractor to the public, he found that he could not used the Ford name for his tractor because it was already being used by the Ford Tractor Company. So he adopted the name of Fordson. A new company, Henry Ford & Son was created to mass produce the tractors. By 1920, the distribution of the Fordson was shifted to the Ford Motor Company. Over the years Ford has produced many models of tractors and indirectly continues to this day to be a leading manufacturer in the industry.

The Early Tractors
The Ford model 9N tractor was introduced in mid-year 1939 as a joint venture after a handshake agreement between Henry Ford and Harry Ferguson. Commonly known as the Ford-Ferguson tractor, Harry Ferguson designed the 3 point hitch and hydraulic system while Fords engineers designed and built the tractor and made it all work together. The 9 was for the year, 1939, and N was Fords designation for tractor. The original price was (US)585. The model 2N was made between 1942 - 1947. Early in 1942 amid wartime material shortages, Ford soon realized if tractors were to be built at all they would have to be built without electrical components and rubber tires. Some believe Ford took advantage of this situation by declaring that the stripped down version of the tractor was actually a new model. Price freezes did not affect new models and the price of the new 2N model, the 2 stood for 1942, tractor could be slightly higher than the previous 9N price. The first 2N tractors were built with steel wheels and magneto ignitions and
had to be started with the hand crank because it had no battery or starter. The
choke knob was moved up next to the grille in front so the operator could work
the choke as he cranked the engine. Little else changed. Most people still refer to
these tractors as the 9N. The model 8N was made between 1947 - 1952. The
model 8N tractor was the result of the first major redesign since 1939. It was all
Ford designed, since Harry Ferguson had gone his own way and was no longer
involved. Production of the 1948 (8N) model began in July 1947. Although it still
looked basically the same as the 9N-2N, it had many improvements. The paint
colors were changed to a bright red with lighter gray sheet metal, which earned it
the nickname redbelly. The bolt circle of the wheel lug nuts was much smaller
than the 9N and 2N. Horsepower went up due to an increase in compression ratio
from 6.1 to 6.5. The new transmission was a 4 speed with all helical cut gears.
Position control, a much needed feature on the 3 point lift, was added to the
hydraulic system. A small lever on the right side under the seat switched the
system between position and draft control. The brake system was improved and
made easier to service by the addition of removable drums. Both brake pedals
were now next to each other on the right side. Steering gears were changed to a
ball nut and sector shaft type for easier steering and backlash adjustment.
Running boards were added. The hood had a screened air intake on the right rear
side and the Ford script was embossed into the hood sides. The steering wheel
was higher than the 9N-2N models. The Ford Golden Jubilee NAA was made from
late 1952, through 1954. In late 1952 Ford introduced the all new, completely
redesigned NAA series tractor for 1953 which marked the end of 8N production
and started a new chapter in Ford tractor history. 1953 was Fords 50th
anniversary, so the new tractor was called the Golden Jubilee in celebration of
that event. The NAA - Jubilee had a more powerful 134 cubic inch overhead valve
engine, live hydraulics, and redesigned front sheet metal with the cyclops
medallion in the center of the hood. It is slightly taller, longer, and heavier than
the 8N. The one hundred series tractors, model 600 700 800 and 900 were made
from 1954 to 1957. In late 1954 Ford introduced the new expanded line up of the
hundred series tractors for 1955. First came the 600 and 800 models followed by
the 700 and 900 models. The 600 series was basically the 134 cubic inch NAA with
a few updates. The hydraulic lift was improved and the rear axles were
redesigned as one piece to eliminate the separate axle and hub used on the 8N
and NAA. The 800 series had a 172 cubic inch engine which provided a lot more
power. Its hood was raised 2 inches to allow for a larger gas tank and the rear differential and housing was larger and stronger than the one on the 600 series. The 700 series was the row crop tricycle version of the 600 series and the 900 series was the row crop tricycle version of the 800. A wide front end option was available for the row crop tractors. Two transmission options were available, a standard 4 speed and a 5 speed that could be had with or without the two stage clutch live pto option. The model number identifies the tractor options within each series. For example, a model 640 tractor is a 600 series with a 4 speed transmission (non-live pto), hydraulics and a pto. The one hundred and one series tractors, model 501 601 701 801 and 901 were made from 1957 to 1962. In late 1957 Ford introduced another expanded line up for 1958 renamed the 01 series. These included the 501 (offset) 601, 701, 801, and 901 series tractors. Several improvements were made and new options such as power steering appeared. Horsepower increased across the line and the color schemes were changed. The 134 cubic inch gas or 144 cubic inch diesel engined 501,601, and 701 series became known as the Workmaster tractors and had an all red hood with gray only on the grille, fenders and wheels. They retained the earlier NAA-600 style grille. The 172 cubic inch gas or diesel engined 801 and 901 were known as the Powermaster tractors. Their paint scheme included a red hood center with gray sides and new egg crate style grille. All got a new medallion for the front of the hood and new styled rear fenders. The one thousand series tractors, model 2000 4000 and 6000 were made from 1962 to 1964. In 1962 Ford introduced the first Thousand series tractors, the 2000, 4000, and 6000. The 2000 and 4000 series tractors were basically the same as the 601 and 801 series tractors but with a slightly restyled grille that ended 10 years of the cyclops front emblem. The 6000 series was an all new and much larger 6 Select-O-Speed cylinder tractor. The thousand series tractors were painted the new Ford corporate blue color with a lighter gray trim and the familiar red and gray was gone except for a few red and buff industrial models. These models came equipped with either 134 cubic inch ci gasoline engine, the 144 cubic inch ci diesel engine, the 172 cubic inch ci gasoline engine, or LP gas, or 172 cubic inch ci diesel engine. All of which were 4-cylinder. Ford produced this series tractor in a variety of styles to appeal to agrigulture; Row crop, Offset, Utility, Orchard, Light Industrial, Low center of gravity LCG, and Heavy duty industrial. About New Holland New Holland is a world leader in the design and manufacture of a full line of agricultural tractors and construction
equipment, like wheel loader, excavator, skid steer loader, backhoe digger, grader, dump truck hauler, mini compact excavator, and more. New Holland is a global full line construction equipment brand bringing together the knowledge and experience of its heritage brands like Sperry New Holland, Versatile, Fiat Kobelco, Kobelco, O&K, Ford New Holland Construction and Fiatallis, Fiat-Hitachi, Fiat-Kobelco. New Holland is supported by more than 700 dealers with over 1600 outlets in more than 100 countries, plus the strength and resources of its worldwide commercial, industrial, product support and finance organizations.


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