

Technical information



STOLL front loaders

Tolerance front loader lifting arm

Scope:	STOLL front loaders
Symptom:	Vertical and horizontal misalignment of the mounted front loader
Possible cause:	Incorrectly installed, force or manufacturing tolerance

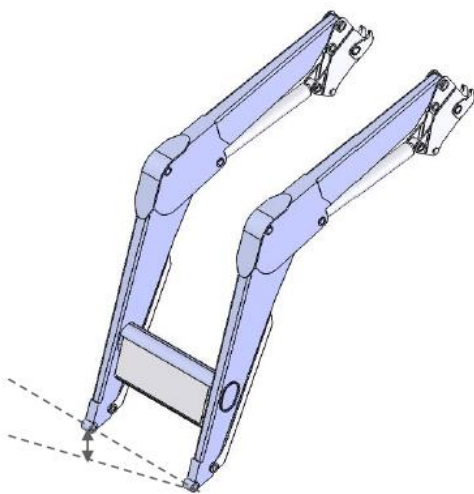
Front loaders are subject to numerous external influences during use. This can result in deformations if not used properly.

By the same token, the front loader and attachments can have low manufacturing tolerances due to the welded construction. These are normal and do not affect working with front loader.

Misalignment due to manufacturing tolerances that fall within the tolerances listed further down does not constitute a defect.

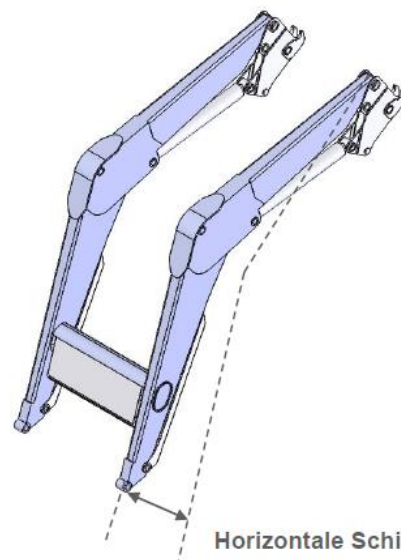
Likewise, misalignments can be caused by installing the parts incorrectly. The installation instructions and assembly sequence must be observed. When mounting the screws in the first step, secure them with a low torque unless stated otherwise. In the second step, after all the screws have been attached, the screws are tightened with the final torque according to the installation instructions. If the order of the sequence is not respected, it may be that the attachment is under tension and the position of the entry hook is not symmetrical.

A distinction is made between the vertical and horizontal misalignment



Vertikale Schiefstellung

(vertical misalignment)



Horizontale Schiefstellung

(horizontal misalignment)

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Vertical misalignment

The vertical misalignment refers to the difference in height measured at the lower pivot point of the change frame.

Horizontal misalignment

The horizontal misalignment refers to the lateral offset from the front loader to the tractor

Test requirements:

In order to be able to determine a possible misalignment, the following conditions must be met:

- Check that the attachments have been installed correctly
- Check the attachments for obvious damage
- Check that the locking device is working properly and for any damage
- Visual inspection of the front loader for damage
- Check the air pressure
- Exact horizontal alignment of the rear axle, potentially by correcting the air pressure on one side of the rear axle
- Use of an exactly centred fixed or measuring point, or substrate that has been levelled to the rear axle.
- The optimum measuring method is to use a laser axis measurement incl. a device to measure the inclination angle (note the accuracy) to check the misalignment.

Lifting arm type	Max. vertical Misalignment	Max. horizontal misalignment
FE 650 H	10 mm	32 mm
FE 650 P	10 mm	32 mm
FE 750 H	10 mm	35 mm
FE 750 P	10 mm	35 mm
FE 850 H	10 mm	38 mm
FE 850 P	10 mm	38 mm
FE 950 H	10 mm	41 mm
FE 950 P	10 mm	41 mm

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Lifting arm type	Max. vertical Misalignment	Max. horizontal misalignment
CL 655 H	10 mm	32 mm
CL 655 P	10 mm	32 mm
CL 755 H	10 mm	35 mm
CL 755 P	10 mm	35 mm
CL 855 H	10 mm	38 mm
CL 855 P	10 mm	38 mm
CL 955 H	10 mm	41 mm
CL 955 P	10 mm	41 mm
Solid 30-16 H	10 mm	32 mm
Solid 30-16 P	10 mm	32 mm
Solid 35-18 H	10 mm	35 mm
Solid 35-18 P	10 mm	35 mm
Solid 38-20 H	10 mm	38 mm
Solid 38-20 P	10 mm	38 mm
FS 8	10 mm	35 mm
FZ 8; FZ 8.1	10 mm	35 mm
FS 10; FS 10.1	10 mm	38 mm
FZ 10; FZ 10.1	10 mm	38 mm
FS 20; FS 20.1	10 mm	38 mm
FZ 20; FZ 20.1	10 mm	38 mm
FS 30; FS 30.1	10 mm	41 mm
FZ 30; FZ 30.1	10 mm	41 mm
FS 40; FS 40.1	10 mm	41mm
FZ 40; FZ 40.1	10 mm	41 mm
FZ 45; FZ 45.1	10 mm	41 mm
FZ 50; FZ 50.1	10 mm	43 mm
FZ 60; FZ 60.1	10 mm	45 mm
FZ 80.1	10 mm	48 mm
FZ 100	15 mm	51 mm

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