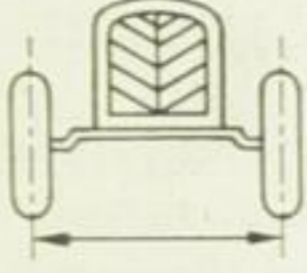
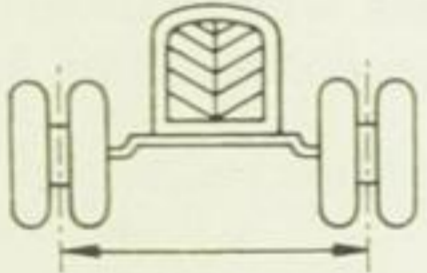
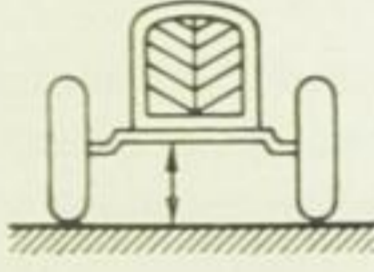
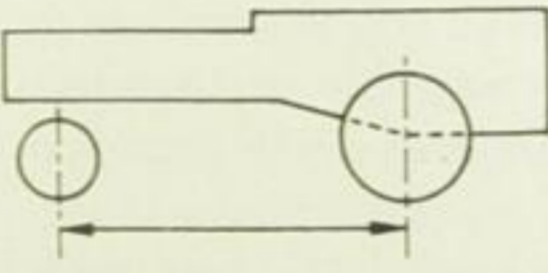
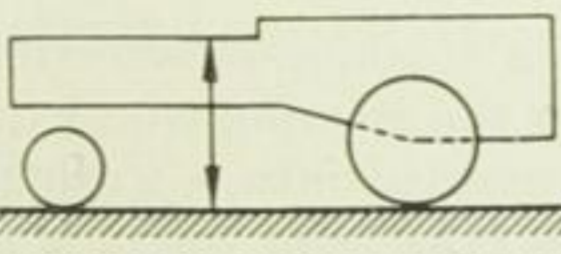
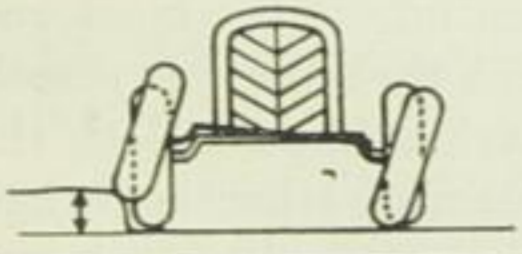


The basic structure consists of the above-mentioned block, steering system, brakes, axles, springs and wheels or track (in case of track-laying or crawler tractors). Since the design of the basic structure bears decisively upon the applicability of tractors, various designs of basic structures are available. Several designs can easily be converted to adapt the tractor to different duties.

A tractorist must know the most important dimensions of his vehicle to prevent damage and accidents and to perform his work expediently. The following table gives definitions of several of these dimensions. It should be kept in mind that the actual dimensions of the various tractor types differ. They can be looked up in the Operation Instructions.

Illustration (Fig. 219)	Dimension	Definition
	Track	The distance between contact centres (the intersection of the wheel centre-line with the ground) for off-side and near-side wheels
	Track in case of dual wheels	In case of dual wheels the track is measured from one centre between dual wheels to the centre of the other dual wheels
	Ground clearance	Ground clearance is the smallest distance from the deepest point of the axle to the level ground (Vehicle components must not project into the ground clearance)
	Wheel base	The distance between the centres of hubs of front and rear wheels
	Height of frame	The distance from the upper edge of the frame to the level ground when the tractor is unloaded is called height of frame
	Transposition capability	The maximum amount by which a front wheel of a tractor under load can be lifted, while the other wheels remain in contact with the ground