

*Semi-elliptic springs* are retained at the centre by heart-shaped bolts, and spring shackles prevent the individual leaves from being displaced towards any side.

Leaf springs are mounted both across and parallel to the travel direction. These arrangements are called longitudinal springs and transverse springs, respectively; longitudinal arrangements are primarily made up of *quarter-elliptic springs*. To ensure a good springing and prevent damage to the spring leaves, a sufficient amount of grease or oil must always be between the spring leaves.

*Coil springs* are increasingly used on modern tractors. They are especially used for independent wheel-suspension and contribute towards a remarkable improvement in the roadability of vehicles (Fig. 266).

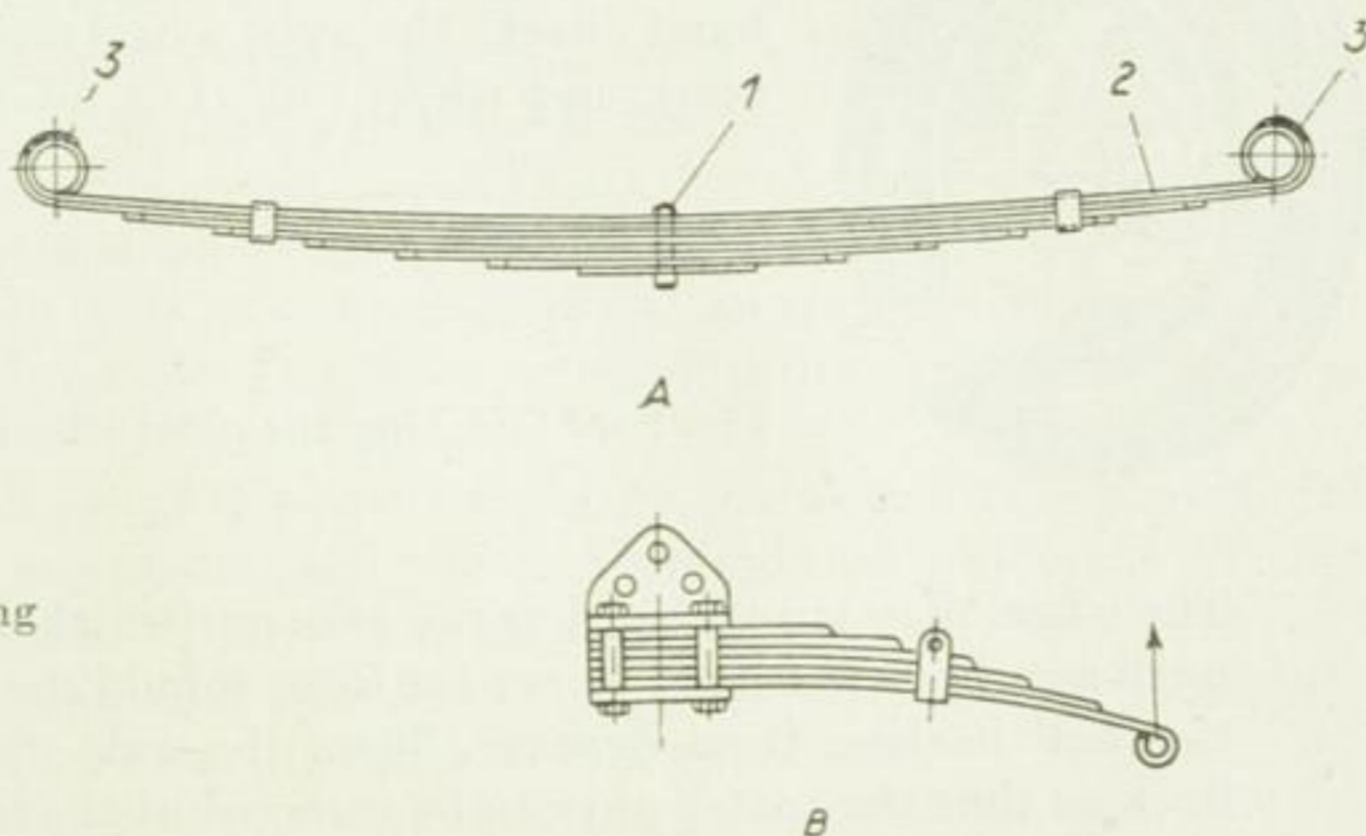


Fig. 265. Leaf springs

- A Semi-elliptic spring
- B Quarter-elliptic spring

- 1 Heart-shaped bolt
- 2 Leaf with eye
- 3 Fastening eye

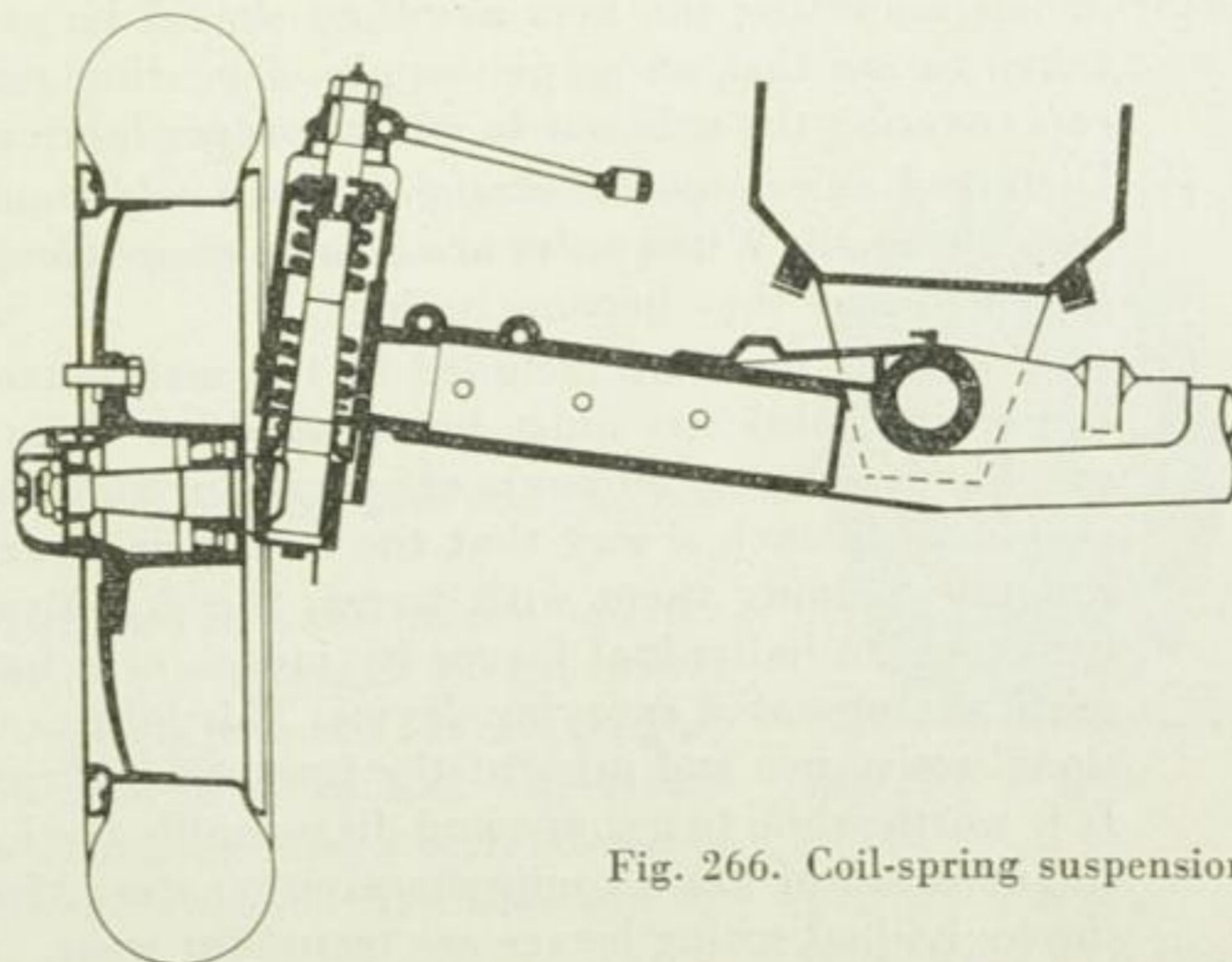


Fig. 266. Coil-spring suspension