

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

**Agricultural tractor power take-offs**

**Part 3: Rear-mounted power take-off  
types 1, 2 and 3—Main PTO dimensions  
and spline dimensions, location of PTO**



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee ME-065, Agricultural Tractors and Machinery. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 24 May 2007. This Standard was published on 10 August 2007.

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- Department of Consumer & Employment Protection, WorkSafe Division (WA)
  - Department of Labour New Zealand
  - Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Queensland
  - Federated Farmers of New Zealand
  - NSW Department of Primary Industries
  - National Farmers Federation
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  - Safety Institute of Australia (Incorporated)
  - The University of Melbourne
  - The University of Queensland
  - Tractor & Machinery Association of Australia
  - Victorian WorkCover Authority
  - WorkCover New South Wales
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### **Part 3: Rear-mounted power take-off types 1, 2 and 3—Main PTO dimensions and spline dimensions, location of PTO**

Originated as part of AS 1121—1971.  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee ME-065, Agricultural Tractors and Machinery, as a revision, in part, of AS 1121—1983, *Guards for agricultural tractor PTO drives*. After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide designers, manufacturers and suppliers of rear-mounted power take-offs with means for reducing the risks to the health and safety of those who must work with or near rear-mounted power take-offs by providing dimensional and location requirements for the PTO.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 500-3:2004, *Agricultural tractors—Rear-mounted power take-off types 1, 2 and 3—Part 3: Main PTO dimensions and spline dimensions, location of PTO*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this part of ISO 500’ should read ‘this Australian Standard.’
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The references to International Standards should be replaced by references to the following Australian Standards:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian Standard</i>	
ISO		AS	
6508	Metallic materials—Rockwell hardness test (all parts)	1815	Metallic materials—Rockwell hardness test (all parts)

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## AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**Agricultural tractor power take-offs**

## Part 3:

## Rear-mounted power take-off types 1, 2 and 3—Main PTO dimensions and spline dimensions, location of PTO

**1 Scope**

This part of ISO 500 specifies manufacturing requirements for, and the location of, rear-mounted power take-offs (PTOs) of types 1, 2 and 3 on agricultural tractors.

**2 Normative references**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6508 (all parts), *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test*

**3 PTO location**

The location of the PTO on the tractor shall be in accordance with Figure 1 and Table 1.

The location of the PTO axis shall lie within the shaded rectangle shown in Figure 1 and in accordance with Table 1, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the tractor and should be parallel to the ground, within  $\pm 3^\circ$ .

The value of the dimensions  $h$  (see Table 1) are for normal agricultural applications. On tractors especially designed for high ground clearance, such as working in standing vegetable crops or sugar cane,  $h_{\max}$ , may exceed the given values. On agricultural tractors designed for low ground clearance, such as lawn mowing or ground care which require a low centre of gravity,  $h_{\min}$ , may be less than the given values.