



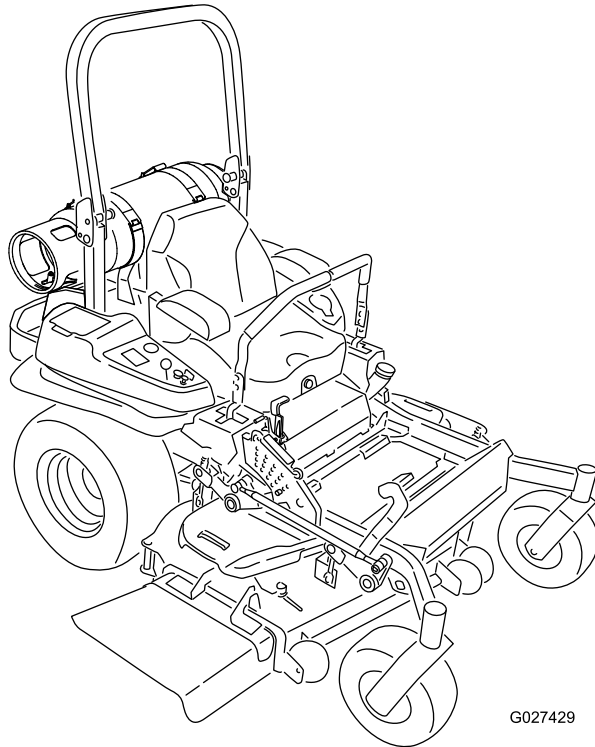
Count on it.

Operator's Manual

**Z Master[®] Professional 5000
Series Riding Mower
with 60in or 72in TURBO FORCE[®] Side
Discharge Mower**

Model No. 74933—Serial No. 40000000 and Up

Model No. 74934—Serial No. 40000000 and Up



G027429



This spark ignition system complies with Canadian ICES-002

It is a violation of California Public Resource Code Section 4442 or 4443 to use or operate the engine on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land unless the engine is equipped with a spark arrester, as defined in Section 4442, maintained in effective working order or the engine is constructed, equipped, and maintained for the prevention of fire.

Please refer to the engine manufacturer's information included with the machine.

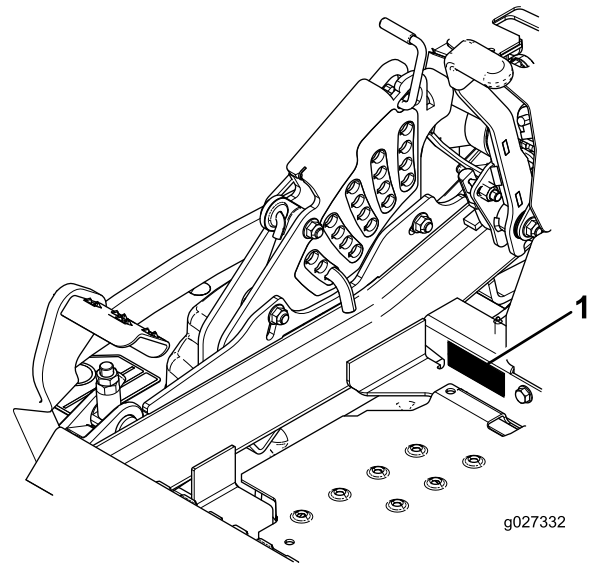


Figure 1

1. Model and serial number location

Model No. _____
Serial No. _____

Introduction

This rotary-blade, riding lawn mower is intended to be used by residential homeowners or professional, hired operators. It is designed primarily for cutting grass on well-maintained lawns on residential or commercial properties. It is not designed for cutting brush or for agricultural uses.

Read this information carefully to learn how to operate and maintain your product properly and to avoid injury and product damage. You are responsible for operating the product properly and safely.

You may contact Toro directly at www.Toro.com for product safety and operation training material, accessory information, help finding a dealer, or to register your product.

Whenever you need service, genuine Toro parts, or additional information, contact an Authorized Service Dealer or Toro Customer Service and have the model and serial numbers of your product ready. [Figure 1](#) identifies the location of the model and serial numbers on the product. Write the numbers in the space provided.

This manual identifies potential hazards and has safety messages identified by the safety-alert symbol ([Figure 2](#)), which signals a hazard that may cause serious injury or death if you do not follow the recommended precautions.



Figure 2

1. Safety-alert symbol

This manual uses 2 words to highlight information. **Important** calls attention to special mechanical information and **Note** emphasizes general information worthy of special attention.

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Safety

This machine has been designed in accordance with ANSI B71.4-2012.

General Safety

This product is capable of amputating hands and feet and of throwing objects. Always follow all safety instructions to avoid serious personal injury.

Using this product for purposes other than its intended use could prove dangerous to you and bystanders.

- Read and understand the contents of this *Operator's Manual* before you start the engine. Ensure that everyone using this product knows how to use it and understands the warnings.
- Do not put your hands or feet near moving components of the machine.
- Do not operate the machine without all guards and other safety protective devices in place and working on the machine.
- Keep clear of any discharge opening. Keep bystanders a safe distance away from the machine.
- Keep children out of the operating area. Never allow children to operate the machine.
- Stop the machine and shut off the engine before servicing, fueling, or unclogging the machine.

Improperly using or maintaining this machine can result in injury. To reduce the potential for injury, comply with these safety instructions and always pay attention to the safety-alert symbol, which means Caution, Warning, or Danger—personal safety instruction. Failure to comply with these instructions may result in personal injury or death.

You can find additional items of safety information in their respective sections throughout this manual.

Slope Indicator

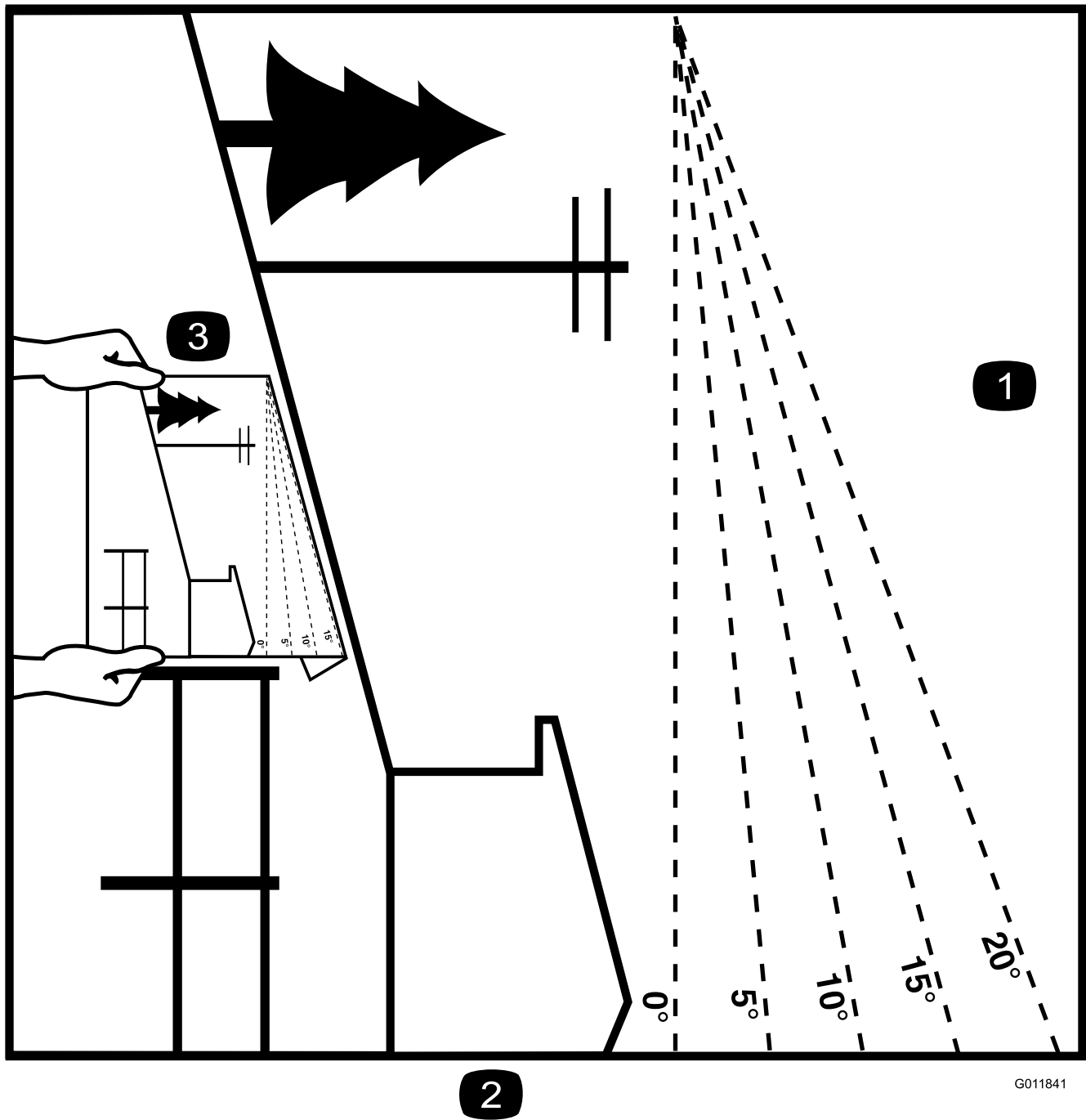


Figure 3

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1. The maximum slope you can safely operate the machine on is **15 degrees**. Use the slope chart to determine the degree of slope of hills before operating. **Do not operate this machine on a slope greater than 15 degrees.** Fold along the appropriate line to match the recommended slope.
2. Align this edge with a vertical surface, a tree, building, fence pole, etc.
3. Example of how to compare slope with folded edge

Safety and Instructional Decals



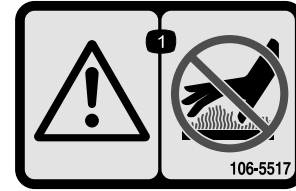
Safety decals and instructions are easily visible to the operator and are located near any area of potential danger. Replace any decal that is damaged or missing.



58-6520

decal58-6520

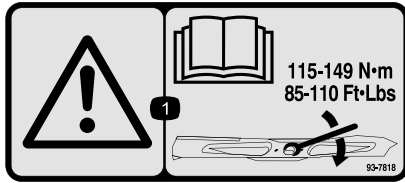
1. Grease



106-5517

decal106-5517

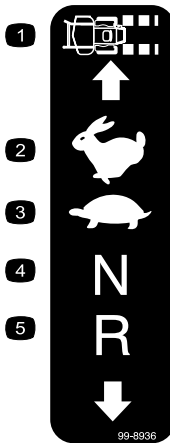
1. Warning—do not touch the hot surface.



93-7818

decal93-7818

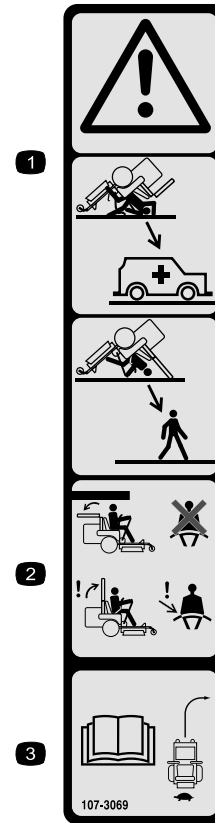
1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual* for instructions on torquing the blade bolt/nut to 115 to 149 N·m (85 to 110 ft-lb).



99-8936

decal99-8936

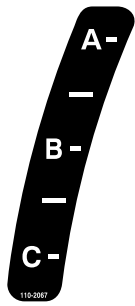
- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. Machine speed | 4. Neutral |
| 2. Fast | 5. Reverse |
| 3. Slow | |



107-3069

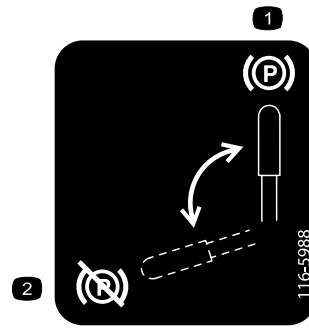
decal107-3069

1. Warning—there is no rollover protection when the roll bar is down.
2. To avoid injury or death from a rollover accident, keep the roll bar in the raised and locked position and wear the seat belt. Lower the roll bar only when absolutely necessary; do not wear the seat belt when the roll bar is down.
3. Read the *Operator's Manual*; drive slowly and carefully.



110-2067

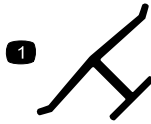
decal110-2067



116-5988

decal116-5988

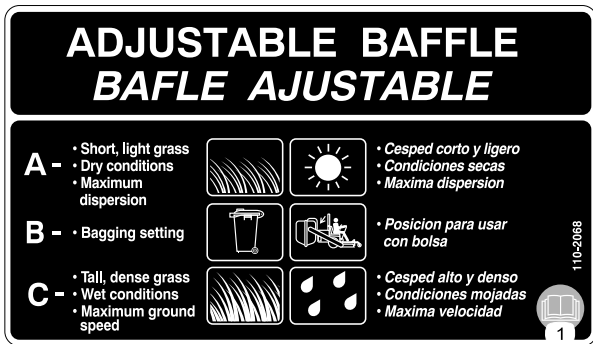
1. Parking brake—engaged
2. Parking brake—disengaged



Manufacturer's Mark

decaloemmark

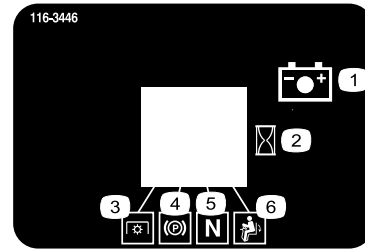
1. Indicates the blade is identified as a part from the original machine manufacturer.



110-2068

decal110-2068

1. Read the *Operator's Manual*.



116-3446

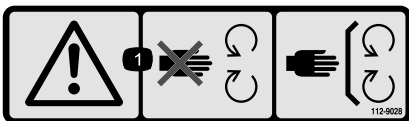
decal116-3446

1. Battery
2. Hour meter
3. PTO
4. Parking brake
5. Neutral
6. Operator-presence switch



116-4858

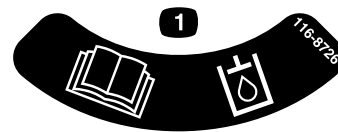
decal116-4858



112-9028

decal112-9028

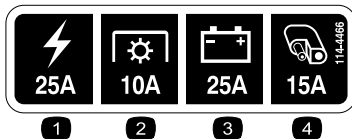
1. Warning—stay away from moving parts; keep all guards in place.



116-8726

decal116-8726

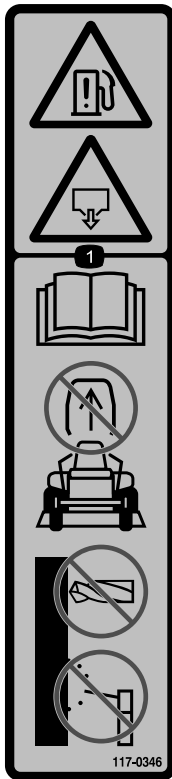
1. Read the *Operator's Manual* for the recommended hydraulic fluid.



114-4466

decal114-4466

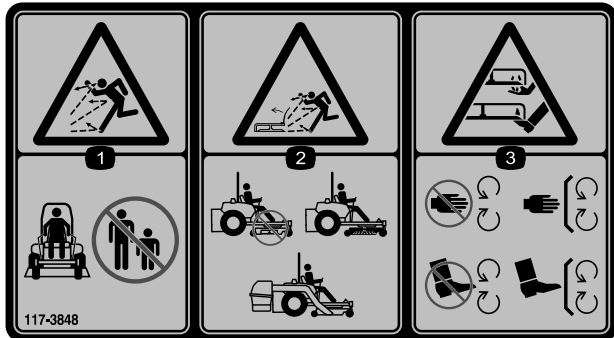
1. Main (25 A)
2. PTO (10 A)
3. Charge (25 A)
4. Auxiliary (15 A)



117-0346

decal117-0346

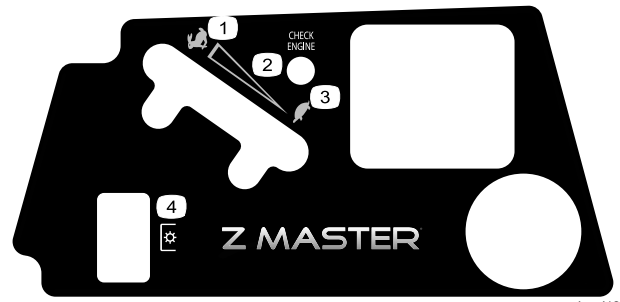
1. Fuel leak hazard—read the *Operator's Manual*; do not attempt to remove the roll bar; do not weld, drill, or modify the roll bar in any way.



117-3848

decal117-3848

1. Thrown object hazard—keep bystanders a safe distance away from the machine.
2. Thrown object hazard, mower—do not operate the machine without the deflector, discharge cover, or grass collection system in place.
3. Cutting/dismemberment of hand or foot—stay away from moving parts; keep all guards and shields in place.



121-7586

decal121-7586

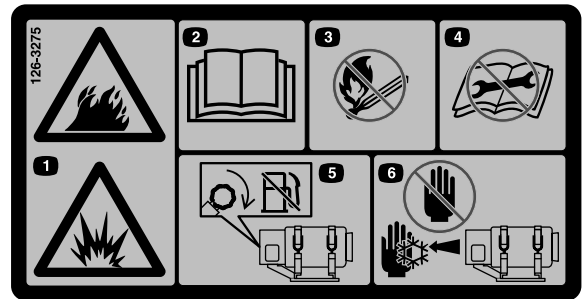
1. Fast
2. Variable-speed control
3. Slow
4. Power takeoff (PTO)



126-2055

decal126-2055

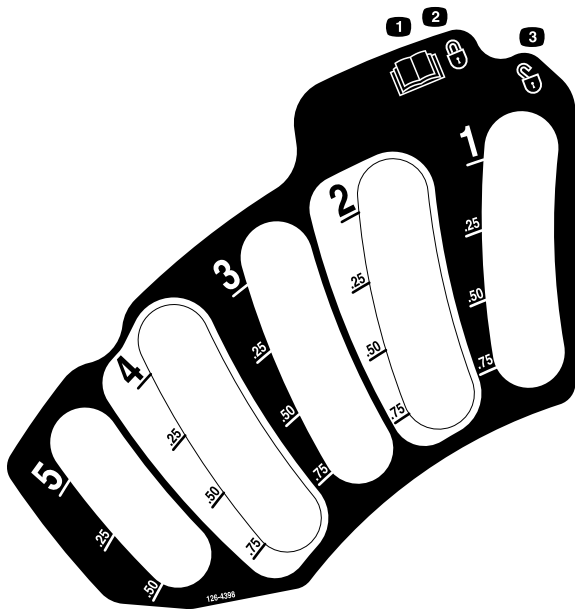
1. Wheel lug nut torque 95 ft-lb (129 N·m) (4x)
2. Wheel hub nut torque 235 ft-lb (319 N·m)
3. Read and understand the *Operator's Manual* before performing any maintenance, check torque after first 100 hours then every 500 hours thereafter.



126-3275

decal126-3275

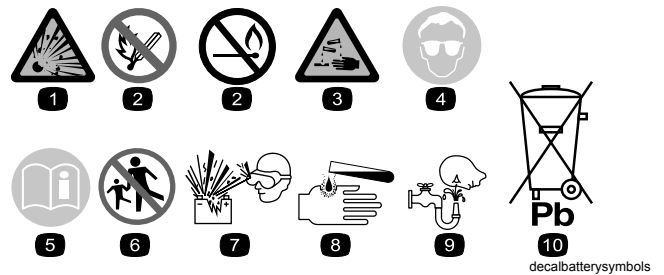
1. Danger—LPG fuel is extremely flammable and vapors are explosive.
2. Read the *Operator's Manual*. Consult NFPA 58: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code for additional safety information.
3. Do not smoke or replace the tank(s) around sources of fuel ignition.
4. Do not attempt to repair or modify the tank or its components. Contact trained and qualified person. Use only LPG tank(s) approved by the LPG System manufacturer.
5. Close the fuel valve when mower is not in use, in storage, or transporting.
6. Avoid contact with LPG fuel. Escaping vapors and liquids freezes skin on contact.



126-4398

decal126-4398

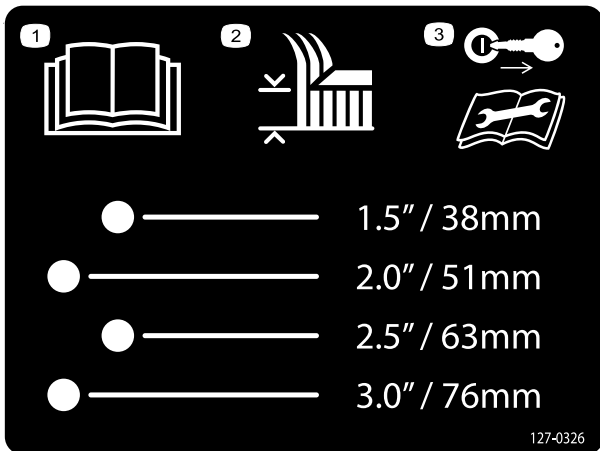
1. Read the *Operator's Manual*
2. Lock
3. Unlock



Battery Symbols

Some or all of these symbols are on your battery.

1. Explosion hazard
2. No fire, open flame, or smoking
3. Caustic liquid/chemical burn hazard
4. Wear eye protection.
5. Read the *Operator's Manual*.
6. Keep bystanders a safe distance from the battery.
7. Wear eye protection; explosive gases can cause blindness and other injuries.
8. Battery acid can cause blindness or severe burns.
9. Flush eyes immediately with water and get medical help fast.
10. Contains lead; do not discard

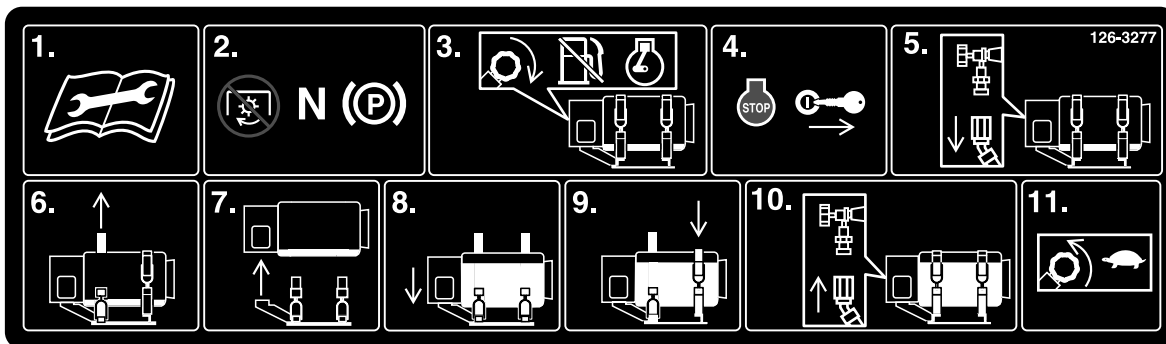


127-0326

decal127-0326

127-0326

1. Read the *Operator's Manual*.
2. Height-of-cut
3. Remove the key from the ignition and read the *Operator's Manual* before performing maintenance or servicing the machine.



decal126-3277

126-3277

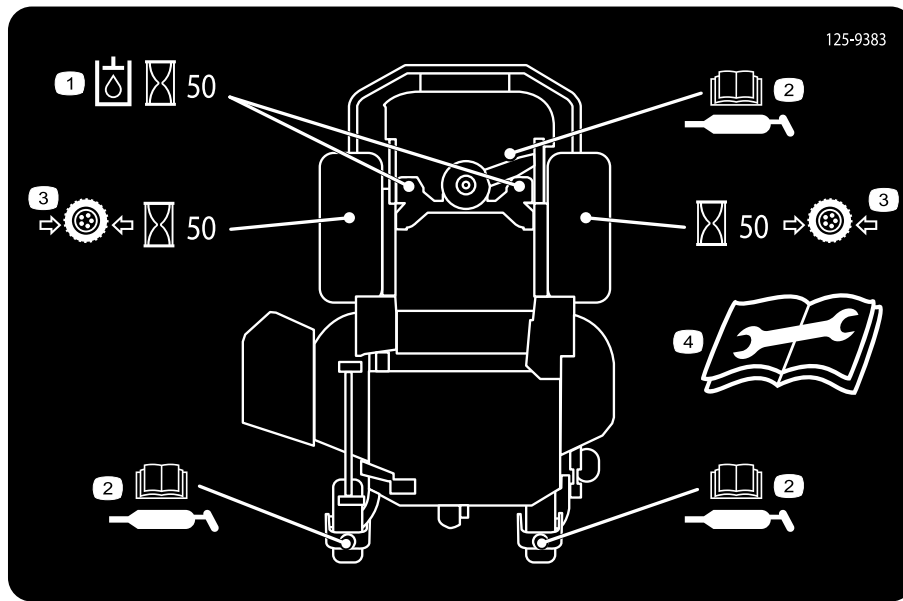
1. **IMPORTANT:** Use only replacement tank(s) that are free of dents or damage. Match size and type required on tank specification decal.
2. Stop the machine on a level surface, disengage the PTO, and engage the parking brake.
3. Close the fuel valve(s) on the tanks by rotating them clockwise; continue to run the engine.
4. When the engine shuts off, remove the key.
5. Disconnect the LPG fuel hose(s).
6. Unlatch the cylinder bracket(s).
7. Remove the empty tank(s). Check the valve and fittings for debris or damaged O-rings.
8. Install full replacement tank(s) by aligning the center hole on the tank collar over the mounting tab/index pin.
9. Latch the bracket(s) and ensure that the tank(s) is securely fastened to the mower.
10. Connect the fuel hose(s).
11. Slowly open the fuel valve(s) counterclockwise to equalize the pressure. Check for leaks.

<p>DEPÓSITO DE GLP - ESPECIFICACIÓN</p> <p>UTILIZAR ÚNICAMENTE DEPÓSITOS AUTORIZADOS POR EL FABRICANTE DEL SISTEMA DE GLP</p> <p>MONTAJE: HORIZONTAL</p> <p>ACOPPLAMIENTO DE DESCONEXIÓN: ACME, ROSCA A IZQUIERDAS</p> <p>CAPACIDAD: 19.7 KG</p> <p>EXTRACCIÓN DE COMBUSTIBLE: VAPOR</p>	<p>LPG TANK SPECIFICATION</p> <p>USE LPG SYSTEM MANUFACTURER APPROVED TANK ONLY</p> <p>MOUNTING: HORIZONTAL</p> <p>DISCONNECT COUPLING: LH-ACME THREADED</p> <p>CAPACITY: 43.5 LB</p> <p>FUEL WITHDRAWAL: VAPOR</p>	<p>SPÉCIFICATIONS DU RÉSERVOIR DE GPL</p> <p>UTILISEZ UNIQUEMENT UN RÉSERVOIR AGRÉÉ PAR LE FABRICANT DU SYSTÈME DE GPL</p> <p>MONTAGE : HORIZONTAL</p> <p>RACCORD RAPIDE : FILETAGE ACME À GAUCHE</p> <p>CAPACITÉ : 19,7 KG</p> <p>RETRAIT DE CARBURANT : VAPEUR</p>
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126-4553

126-4553

decal126-4553



125-9383

decal125-9383

1. Check hydraulic fluid every 50 operating hours.
2. Read the *Operator's Manual* for information on lubricating the machine.
3. Check the tire pressure every 50 operating hours.
4. Read the *Operator's Manual* before servicing or performing maintenance.

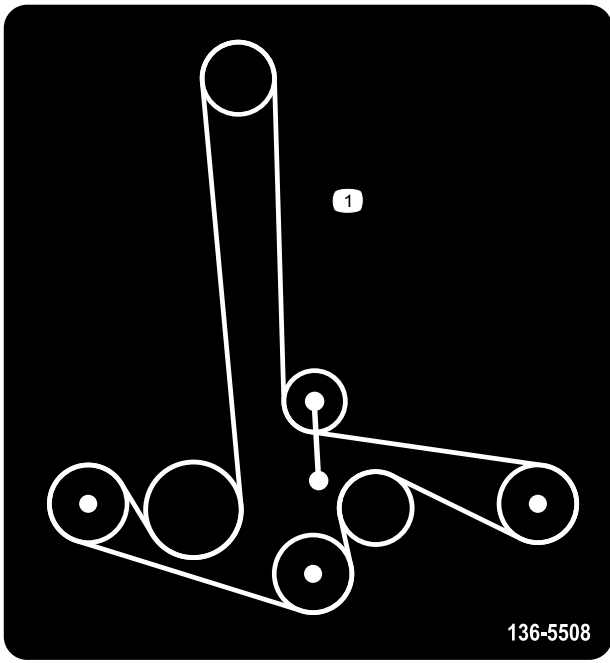


132-0871

decal132-0871

Note: This machine complies with the industry standard stability test in the static lateral and longitudinal tests with the maximum recommended slope indicated on the decal. Review the instructions for operating the machine on slopes in the *Operator's Manual* as well as the conditions in which you would operate the machine to determine whether you can operate the machine in those conditions on that day and at that site. Changes in the terrain can result in a change in slope operation for the machine. If possible, keep the cutting units lowered to the ground while operating the machine on slopes. Raising the cutting units while operating on slopes can cause the machine to become unstable.

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*; do not operate this machine unless you are trained; wear hearing protection.
2. Cutting, dismembering, and entanglement hazard—keep hands away from moving parts; keep all guards and shields in place.
3. Thrown object hazard—keep bystanders away.
4. Ramp hazard—when loading onto a trailer, do not use dual ramps; only use a singular ramp wide enough for the machine and that has an incline less than 15° ; back up the ramp (in reverse) and drive forward off the ramp.
5. Bodily harm hazard—do not carry passengers; look behind you when mowing in reverse.
6. Tipping hazard on slopes—do not use on slopes near open water; do not use on slopes greater than 15° .



136-5508

decal136-5508

1. Belt routing

Product Overview

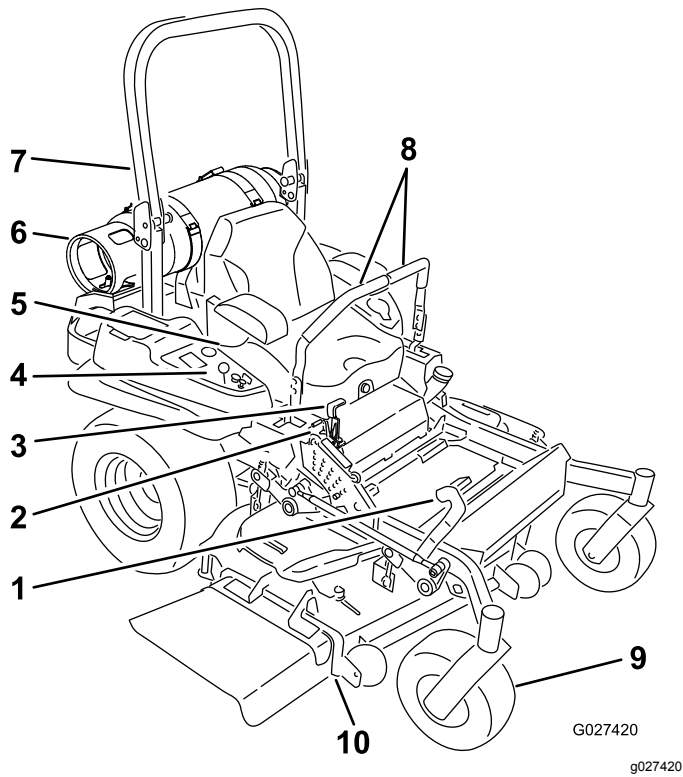


Figure 4

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Height-of-cut deck-lift pedal | 6. LPG-fuel tank |
| 2. Transport lock | 7. Roll bar |
| 3. Parking-brake lever | 8. Motion-control levers |
| 4. Controls | 9. Caster wheel |
| 5. Seat belt | 10. Mower deck |

Controls

Become familiar with all the controls before you start the engine and operate the machine (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

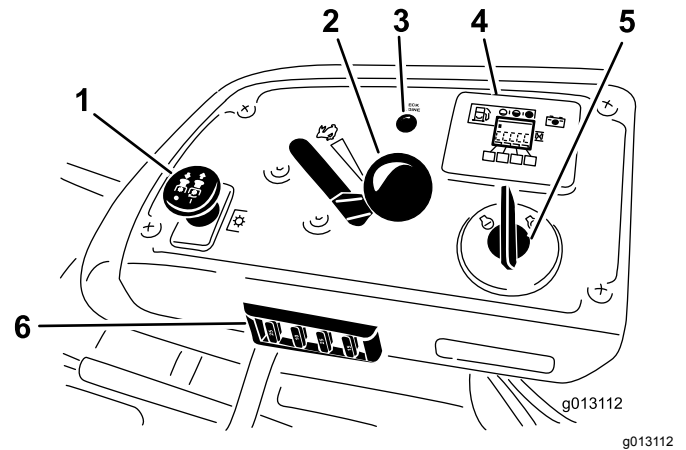


Figure 5

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. PTO switch | 4. Hour meter/safety-interlock display |
| 2. Throttle control | 5. Ignition switch |
| 3. Malfunction-indicator light (MIL) | 6. Fuses |

Hour Meter

The hour meter records the number of hours the engine has operated. It operates when the engine is running. Use these times for scheduling regular maintenance (Figure 5).

Fuel Gauge

This gauge is located on the LPG-fuel tank, and it monitors the amount of liquid LPG in the tank.

Safety-Interlock Indicators

There are symbols on the hour meter that indicate with a black triangle that the interlock component is positioned correctly (Figure 6).

Battery-Indicator Light

If you turn the ignition key to the ON position for a few seconds, the battery voltage displays in the area where the hours are normally displayed.

The battery light turns on when the ignition is turned on and when the charge is below the correct operating level (Figure 6).

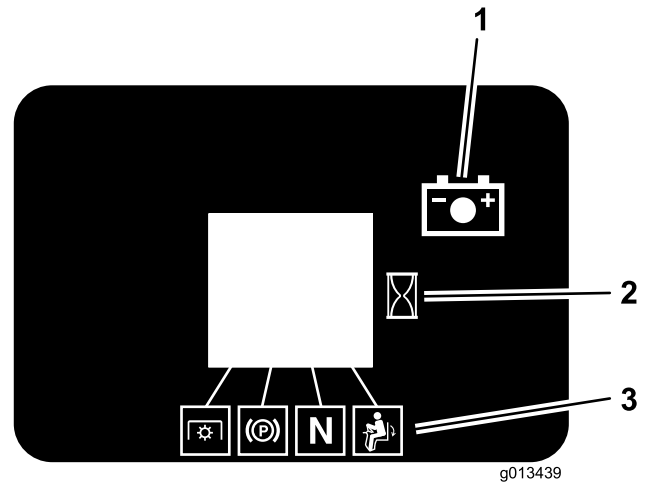


Figure 6

1. Battery light
2. Hour meter
3. Safety-interlock symbols

Safety Pressure-Relief Valve

The relief valve is located on the LPG-fuel tank (Figure 7).

The safety pressure-relief valve relieves the excess pressure in the LPG tank.

Important: This valve has a protective-plastic cap that should never be removed. If the cap is damaged or missing, contact trained and qualified personnel immediately.

LPG Cylinder Brackets

The brackets are located above the engine.

The LPG-cylinder brackets are used to fasten the removable LPG tank to the mower.

Throttle Control

The throttle controls the engine speed, and it has a continuous-variable setting from the SLOW to FAST position (Figure 5).

Blade-Control Switch (Power Takeoff)

The blade-control switch (PTO) engages and disengages power to the mower blades (Figure 5).

Ignition Switch

Use this switch to start the mower engine. It has 3 positions: START, RUN, and OFF.

Motion-Control Levers

Use the motion-control levers to drive the machine forward, reverse, and turn either direction.

Neutral-Lock Position

Use the NEUTRAL-LOCK position with the safety-interlock system to engage and to determine the NEUTRAL position.

Fuel-Shutoff Valve

Close the LPG-shutoff valve on the cylinder tank when transporting or storing the mower.

Electronic-Control Unit Malfunction-Indicator Light

The electronic-control unit (ECU) continuously monitors the operation of the EFI system.

If a problem or fault within the system is detected, the malfunction-indicator light (MIL) illuminates.

The MIL is the red light located in the right console panel.

Once the MIL illuminates, make initial troubleshooting checks; refer to the MIL section under [Troubleshooting \(page 76\)](#).

If these checks do not correct the problem, further diagnosis and servicing by an Authorized Service Dealer is necessary.

Attachments/Accessories

A selection of Toro approved attachments and accessories is available for use with the machine to enhance and expand its capabilities. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer or Distributor or go to www.Toro.com for a list of all approved attachments and accessories.

Specifications

Note: Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

Width

	60-inch Deck	72-inch Deck
Without Deck	134.6 cm (53.0 inches)	150.1 cm (59.1 inches)
Deflector Up	156.8 cm (61.7 inches)	187 cm (73.6 inches)
Deflector Down	192.2 cm (75.7 inches)	222.4 cm (87.6 inches)

Length

	60-inch Deck	72-inch Deck
Roll Bar - Up	211.1 cm (83.1 inches)	218.7 cm (86.1 inches)
Roll Bar - Down	215.4 cm (84.8 inches)	223.0 cm (87.8 inches)

Height

Roll Bar - Up	Roll Bar - Down
179.1 cm (70.5 inches)	118.9 cm (46.8 inches)

Weight

Model	Weight
60-inch Deck	593 kg (1,307 lb)
72-inch Deck	774 kg (1707 lb)

Tank Type and Refilling

Note: The LPG tank used on this mower is a special tank with internal baffles designed for this application.

- Horizontal Tank Specifications:
 - Tank Material: Aluminum
 - Capacity: 19.7 kg (43.5 lb)
 - Disconnect coupling: Left hand ACME threaded
 - Fuel Withdrawal: Vapor
 - Fuel-Shutoff Valve: Rotate clockwise to close.
 - Type of fuel: HD5 grade propane
- New tanks must be properly filled by trained and qualified personnel.
- Use only tanks recommended by Toro. Failure to do so will result in improper operation of the fuel system.

Important: Using a liquid-withdrawal tank will result in icing or freezing of the LPG regulator and prevent the engine from operating. This may also result in permanent fuel-system damage and

the release of highly-flammable-propane liquid or vapor.

Operation

Before Operation

Before Operation Safety

General Safety

- Never allow children or untrained people to operate or service the machine. Local regulations may restrict the age of the operator. The owner is responsible for training all operators and mechanics.
- Become familiar with the safe operation of the equipment, operator controls, and safety signs.
- Know how to stop the machine and shut off the engine quickly.
- Check that operator-presence controls, safety switches, and shields are attached and functioning properly. Do not operate the machine unless they are functioning properly.
- Before mowing, always inspect the machine to ensure that the blades, blade bolts, and cutting assemblies are in good working condition. Replace worn or damaged blades and bolts in sets to preserve balance.
- Inspect the area where you will use the machine and remove all objects that the machine could throw.
- Evaluate the terrain to determine the appropriate equipment and any attachments or accessories required to operate the machine properly and safely.

Fuel Safety

- To avoid personal injury or property damage, use extreme care in handling LPG fuel. Fuel vapors are flammable and explosive.
- Never smoke around fuel tank(s) and stay away from an open flame or where fumes may be ignited by a spark.
- Extinguish all sources of spark or flame when approaching LPG tanks or mowers. The hazard increases for enclosed trailers or storage locations where vapor leakage may occur and collect.
- LPG is heavier than air and may accumulate in low lying areas, such as ditches, drains, or pits.
- LPG tank(s) should be filled by trained and qualified personnel only.
- Never tamper with or repair the tank(s); contact trained and qualified personnel.
- Do not change the tank(s) when the engine is running.

- Before disconnecting the hoses, close the fuel valves on all of the tanks and allow the engine to run until it stops to purge all of the LPG vapors from the system.
- Store the tank(s) away from heat, sparks, or open flames.
- Do not operate the machine without the entire exhaust system in place and in proper working condition.
- Store fuel in an approved container and keep it out of the reach of children.

Adding Fuel

LPG (liquefied-petroleum gas) is more commonly called propane. LPG is a liquid fuel that is stored in a tank under pressure. Before the liquid leaves the tank, it is converted into a vapor. Since LPG is stored as both liquid and gas, it may leak from joints or connections that are not sealed properly. LPG becomes flammable when it is mixed with air.

The LPG information in this *Operator's Manual* is provided only as a guide. Consult the NFPA 58: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, 2008 Edition for additional safety information. This National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) code pertains to the handling, storing, transporting, and usage of LPG.

Type of fuel: HD5 grade propane

⚠ CAUTION

Using overfilled tanks may result in the release of highly concentrated and extremely-flammable-liquid propane.

Never use propane tanks that are filled beyond 80% capacity.

⚠ DANGER

LPG vapors and liquid escaping from the tank may cause serious injury or death. Vapors or liquid may cause suffocation, freezing of tissue, or frostbite.

- **Store and service the machine in a well-ventilated area.**
- **Install an approved LPG detector in trailers and storage areas.**
- **LPG is heavier than air and may accumulate in low lying areas, such as ditches, drains, or pits.**
- **Avoid breathing in vapors.**
- **Keep LPG vapors and liquid away from vent valves.**
- **Keep LPG vapors and liquid away from your eyes and skin.**
- **Contact trained and qualified personnel if the tank shows signs of frosted areas, makes a hissing sound, or emits a foul odor.**
- **Obtain immediate medical attention if vapors or liquid come in contact with your eyes or skin.**

▲ DANGER

LPG fuel is extremely flammable and vapors are explosive.

- In case of fire, take the following steps:
 1. If you can safely do so, stop the flow of gas as quickly as possible. Never put out the flame unless you can shut off the gas.
 2. Notify the fire department and clear the immediate area of all people.
 3. When the gas flow has stopped, put out the fire. Usually, when flow of gas is cut off, fire will automatically stop.
 4. If you cannot immediately stop the gas flow, direct water onto the tanks to keep them cool, but *do not* put out the fire.
- Storage locations and trailers should be equipped with at least 1 approved portable fire extinguisher that has a minimum capacity of 8.2 kg (18 lb) dry chemical with a B:C rating. Do not use carbon-tetrachloride extinguishers such as Pyrene.

Changing the LPG Tank

Change the LPG tank outdoors in a well-ventilated area.

Important: Only hand-tighten the tank-connection fitting. Overtightening by the use of tools may cause damage. If hand-tightening does not stop a leak, contact trained and qualified personnel immediately.

1. Shut off the machine on level ground, disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. With the engine running, close the fuel valve on the tank.
4. Run the engine until it stops.

Note: This purges all vapors from the hose.
5. Remove the key.
6. Carefully disconnect the LPG fuel hose.

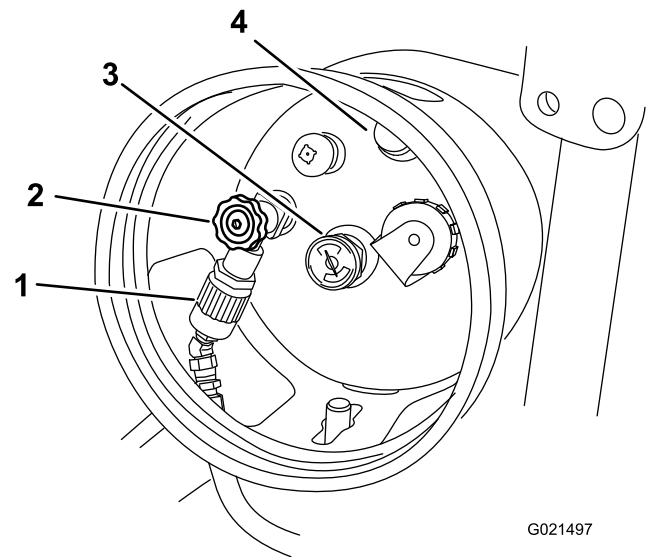


Figure 7

1. LPG fuel hose connection fitting
2. Tank valve
3. Fuel gauge
4. Safety pressure-relief valve

7. Unlatch the cylinder brackets and remove the tank.

▲ WARNING

Fuel system components are under high pressure. Using damaged or improper components can cause system failure, fuel leakage, and possible explosion, which may result in serious injury or death.

- Do not attempt to repair or modify the valves, fittings, or other tank components.
 - Use only the Toro-approved LPG tank, fittings, and hoses that were designed for your machine.
8. Inspect the filled tank valve and fitting openings for dirt, debris, or damage.
 9. Inspect the tank hose connection fitting for damaged or missing o-rings.
 10. Ensure that the replacement tank type and size match the tank specification decal.
 11. Align the center hole over the mounting pin that points straight up on the mower as shown in [Figure 8](#).

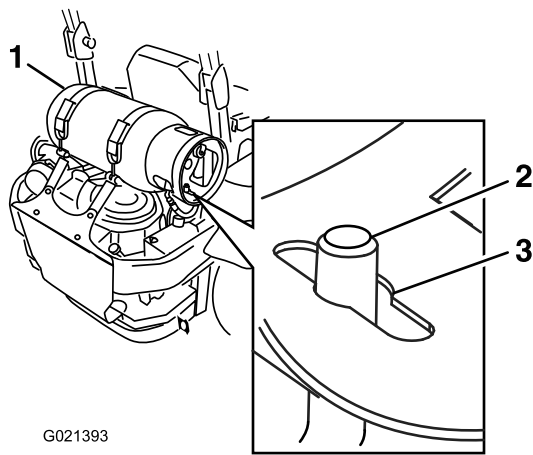


Figure 8

1. Cylinder brackets
2. Mounting pin
3. Center hole

Important: The valves and gauges may not function properly if the LPG tank is not installed correctly.

12. Latch the cylinder brackets and ensure that the tank is securely fastened to the mower.
13. Carefully connect the fuel hose. Ensure the hose is not kinked.
14. Slowly open the fuel valve to equalize the pressure in the tank.

Note: If the fuel valve is opened too quickly, the pressure-relief valve is equipped with a back pressure check valve that will shut off the fuel supply. If this happens, close the fuel valve completely and wait 5 seconds.

15. Check for leaks as described in [Inspecting the LPG System \(page 48\)](#).

Checking the Engine-Oil Level

Before you start the engine and use the machine, check the oil level in the engine crankcase; refer to [Checking the Engine-Oil Level \(page 43\)](#).

Breaking in a New Machine

New engines take time to develop full power. Mower decks and drive systems have higher friction when new, placing additional load on the engine. Allow 40 to 50 hours of break-in time for new machines to develop full power and best performance.

Using the Rollover Protection System (ROPS)

⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury or death from rollover: keep the roll bar in the fully raised locked position and use the seat belt.

Ensure that the seat is secured to the machine.

⚠ WARNING

There is no rollover protection when the roll bar is in the down position.

- Lower the roll bar only when absolutely necessary.
- Do not wear the seat belt when the roll bar is in the down position.
- Drive slowly and carefully.
- Raise the roll bar as soon as clearance permits.
- Check carefully for overhead clearances (i.e., branches, doorways, electrical wires) before driving under any objects and do not contact them.

Important: Lower the roll bar only when absolutely necessary.

Important: Ensure that the seat is secured to the machine.

1. To lower the roll bar, apply forward pressure to the upper part of the roll bar.
2. Pull both knobs out and rotate them 90° so they are not engaged ([Figure 9](#)).
3. Lower the roll bar to the down position ([Figure 9](#)).

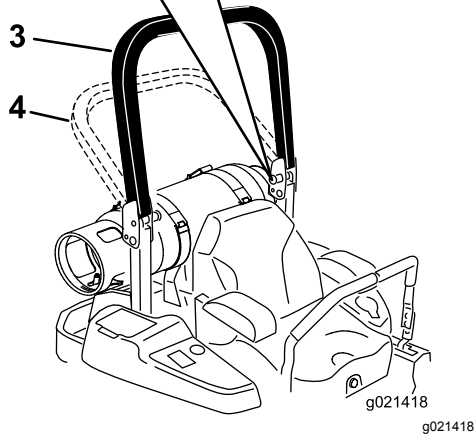
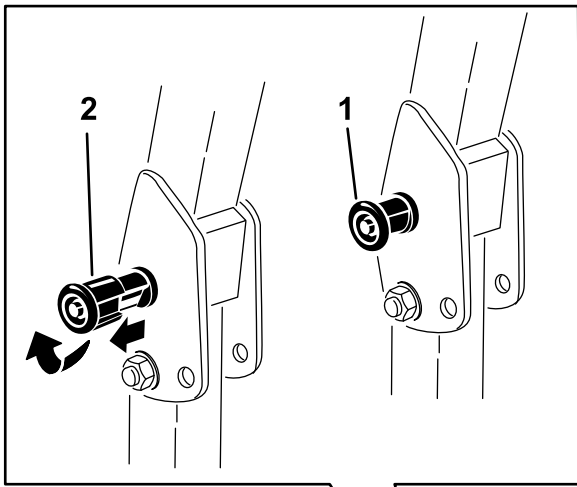


Figure 9

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ROPS knob | 3. Roll bar in the upright position |
| 2. Pull the ROPS knob out and rotate 90 degrees | 4. Roll bar in the folded position |

- To raise the roll bar, raise the roll bar to the operate position, rotate the knobs so that they move partially into the grooves (Figure 9).
- Raise the roll bar to the full upright position while pushing on the upper roll bar and the pins snap into position when the holes align with the pins (Figure 9).

Important: Always use the seat belt with the roll bar in the raised position.

- Push on the roll bar and ensure that both pins are engaged.

Think Safety First

Please read all safety instructions and symbols in the safety section. Knowing this information could help you or bystanders avoid injury.

⚠ DANGER

Operating the machine on wet grass or steep slopes can cause sliding and loss of control.

- Do not operate on slopes greater than 15 degrees.
- Reduce speed and use extreme caution on slopes.
- Do not operate the machine near water.

⚠ DANGER

Wheels dropping over edges can cause rollovers, which may result in serious injury, death, or drowning.

Do not operate the machine near drop-offs.

⚠ DANGER

Operating the machine while the roll bar is down may lead to serious injury or death in the event of a rollover.

Always keep the roll bar in the fully raised and locked position and use the seat belt.

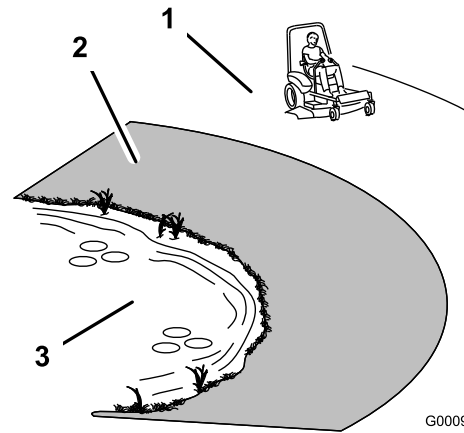


Figure 10

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Safe Zone—use the machine here on slopes less than 15 degrees or flat areas. | 3. Water |
| 2. Danger Zone—use a walk-behind mower and/or a hand trimmer on slopes greater than 15 degrees and near drop-offs or water. | |

⚠ CAUTION

This machine produces sound levels in excess of 85 dBA at the operator's ear and can cause hearing loss through extended periods of exposure.

Wear hearing protection when operating this machine.

Use protective equipment for your eyes, ears, hands, feet, and head.

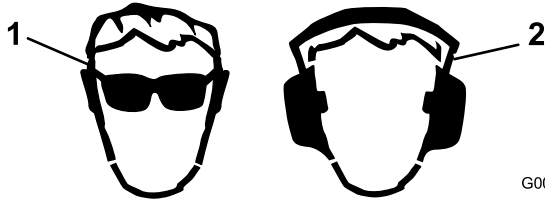


Figure 11

1. Wear eye protection.
2. Wear hearing protection.

Using the Safety-Interlock System

⚠ WARNING

If safety-interlock switches are disconnected or damaged, the machine could operate unexpectedly causing personal injury.

- Do not tamper with the interlock switches.
- Check the operation of the interlock switches daily, and replace any damaged switches before operating the machine.

Understanding the Safety-Interlock System

The safety-interlock system is designed to prevent the engine from starting unless:

- The parking brake is engaged.
- The blade-control switch (PTO) is disengaged.
- The motion-control levers are in the NEUTRAL-LOCK position.

The safety-interlock system also is designed to shut off the engine when the traction controls are moved from the locked position with the parking brake engaged or if you rise from the seat when the PTO is engaged.

The hour meter has symbols to notify the user when the interlock component is in the correct position. When the component is in the correct position, a triangle lights up in the corresponding square.

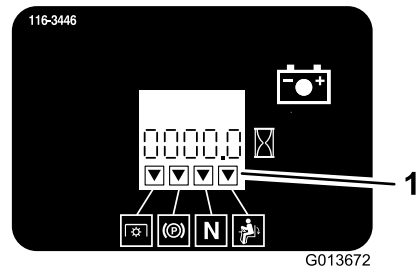


Figure 12

1. Triangles light up when the interlock components are in the correct position

Testing the Safety-Interlock System

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Test the safety-interlock system before you use the machine each time. If the safety system does not operate as described below, have an Authorized Service Dealer repair the safety system immediately.

1. Sitting on the seat, engage the parking brake and move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the ON position. Try starting the engine; the engine should not start.
2. Sitting on the seat, engage the parking brake and move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the OFF position. Move either motion-control lever (out of the NEUTRAL-LOCK position). Try starting the engine; the engine should not start. Repeat for the other control lever.
3. Sitting on the seat, engage the parking brake, move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the OFF position, and move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position. Now start the engine. While the engine is running, disengage the parking brake, engage the blade-control switch (PTO), and rise slightly from the seat; the engine should shut off.
4. Sitting on the seat, engage the parking brake, move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the OFF position, and move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position. Now start the engine. While the engine is running, center either motion control and move (forward or reverse); the engine should shut off. Repeat for other motion control.
5. Sitting on the seat, disengage the parking brake, move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the OFF position, and move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position. Try starting the engine; the engine should not start.

Positioning the Seat

The seat can move forward and backward. Position the seat where you have the best control of the machine and are most comfortable.

To adjust the seat, move the lever sideways to unlock the seat (Figure 13).

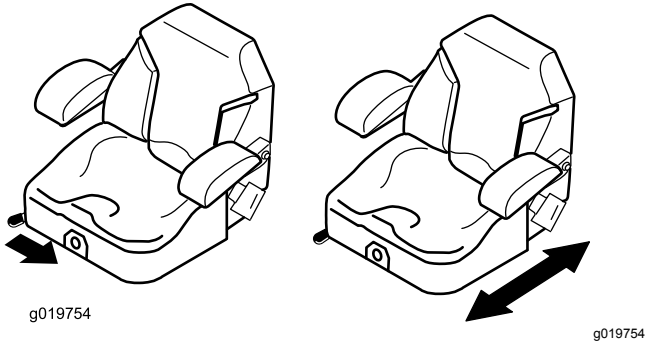


Figure 13

Unlatching the Seat

To unlatch the seat, push the seat latch forward (Figure 14).

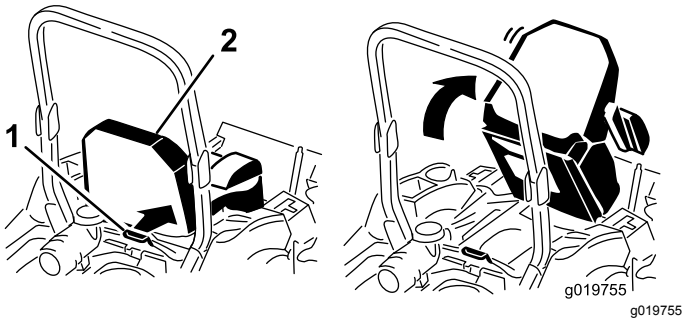


Figure 14

1. Seat latch

2. Seat

Changing the Seat Suspension

The seat adjusts to provide a smooth and comfortable ride. Position the seat where you are most comfortable.

To adjust, turn the knob in front either direction to provide the best comfort (Figure 15).

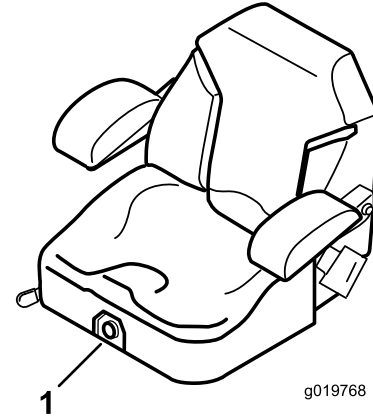


Figure 15

1. Seat-suspension knob

During Operation

During Operation Safety

General Safety

- The owner/operator can prevent and is responsible for accidents that may cause personal injury or property damage.
- Wear appropriate clothing, including eye protection; slip-resistant, substantial footwear; and hearing protection. Tie back long hair and do not wear jewelry.
- Do not operate the machine while ill, tired, or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Never carry passengers on the machine and keep bystanders and pets away from the machine during operation.
- Operate the machine only in good visibility to avoid holes or hidden hazards.
- Avoid mowing on wet grass. Reduced traction could cause the machine to slide.
- Ensure that all drives are in neutral, the parking brake is engaged, and you are in the operating position before you start the engine.

- Keep your hands and feet away from the cutting units. Keep clear of the discharge opening at all times.
- Look behind and down before backing up to be sure of a clear path.
- Use care when approaching blind corners, shrubs, trees, or other objects that may obscure your vision.
- Do not mow near drop-offs, ditches, or embankments. The machine could suddenly roll over if a wheel goes over the edge or if the edge gives way.
- Stop the blades whenever you are not mowing.
- Stop the machine and inspect the blades after striking an object or if there is an abnormal vibration in the machine. Make all necessary repairs before resuming operation.
- Slow down and use caution when making turns and crossing roads and sidewalks with the machine. Always yield the right-of-way.
- Disengage the drive to the cutting unit and shut off the engine before adjusting the height of cut (unless you can adjust it from the operating position).
- Never run an engine in an area where exhaust gases are enclosed.
- Never leave a running machine unattended.
- Before leaving the operating position (including to empty the catchers or to unclog the chute), do the following:
 - Stop the machine on level ground.
 - Disengage the power take-off and lower the attachments.
 - Engage the parking brake.
 - Shut off the engine and remove the key.
 - Wait for all moving parts to stop.
- Do not operate the machine when there is the risk of lightning.
- Do not use the machine as a towing vehicle.
- Do not change the governor speed or overspeed the engine.
- Use accessories and attachments approved by Toro only.

Rollover Protection System (ROPS) Safety

- **Do not** remove the roll bar from the machine.
- Ensure that the seat belt is attached and that you can release it quickly in an emergency.
- Always wear your seat belt when the roll bar is up.

- Check carefully for overhead obstructions and do not contact them.
- Keep the roll bar in safe operating condition by thoroughly inspecting it periodically for damage and keeping all the mounting fasteners tight.
- Replace a damaged roll bar. Do not repair or alter it.

Slope Safety

- Slow down the machine and use extra care on hillsides. Travel up and down on hillsides. Turf conditions can affect the stability of the machine.
- Avoid turning the machine on slopes. If you must turn the machine, turn it slowly and gradually downhill, if possible.
- Do not turn the machine sharply. Use care when reversing the machine.
- Use extra care while operating the machine with attachments; they can affect the stability of the machine.

Operating the Parking Brake

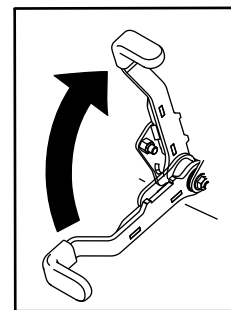
Always engage the parking brake when you stop the machine or leave it unattended.

Engaging the Parking Brake

⚠ WARNING

The parking brake may not hold the machine parked on a slope and could cause personal injury or property damage.

Do not park on slopes unless the wheels are chocked or blocked.



g027334

Figure 16

g027334

Disengaging the Parking Brake

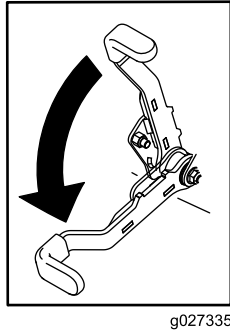


Figure 17

g027335

Operating the Throttle

You can move the throttle control between the FAST and SLOW positions (Figure 20).

Always use the FAST position when turning on the mower deck with the blade-control switch (PTO).

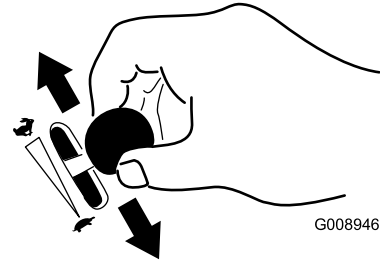


Figure 20

g008946

Operating the Mower Blade-Control Switch (PTO)

The blade-control switch (PTO) starts and stops the mower blades and any powered attachments.

Engaging the Blade-Control Switch (PTO)

Note: Engaging the blade-control switch (PTO) with the throttle position at half or less causes excessive wear to the drive belts.

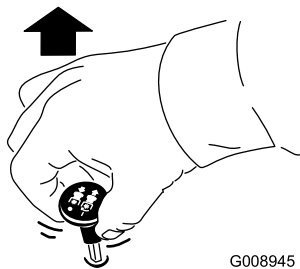


Figure 18

g008945

Disengaging the Blade-Control Switch (PTO)

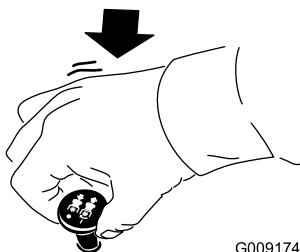


Figure 19

g009174

Operating the Ignition Switch

1. Turn the ignition key to the START position (Figure 21).

Note: When the engine starts, release the key.

Important: Do not engage starter for more than 5 seconds at a time. If the engine fails to start allow a 15 second cool-down period between attempts. Failure to follow these instructions can burn out the starter motor.

Note: You may need multiple attempts to start the engine when you start it the first time after the fuel system has been without fuel completely.

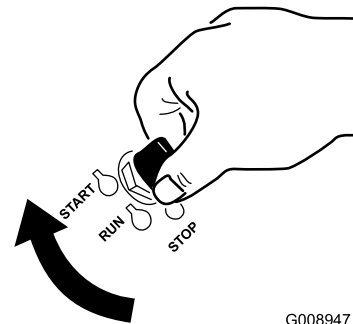


Figure 21

g008947

2. Turn the ignition key to shut off the engine.

Starting and Shutting Off the Engine

Starting the Engine

1. Raise the roll bar up and lock it into place, sit on the seat, and fasten the seat belt (Figure 22).
2. Slowly open the fuel valve to equalize the pressure in the tank (Figure 22).

Note: The fuel valve is located on the top end of the LPG tank. If the fuel valve is opened too quickly, the pressure-relief valve is equipped with a back pressure check valve that shuts off the fuel supply. If this happens, close the fuel valve completely and wait 5 seconds.

3. Move the motion controls to NEUTRAL-LOCK position (Figure 22).
4. Engage the parking brake; refer to [Engaging the Parking Brake](#) (page 24).
5. Move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the OFF position (Figure 22).
6. Move the throttle lever to the 3/4 throttle position between the SLOW and FAST positions (Figure 22).
7. Turn the ignition key to the START position (Figure 22). When the engine starts, release the key.

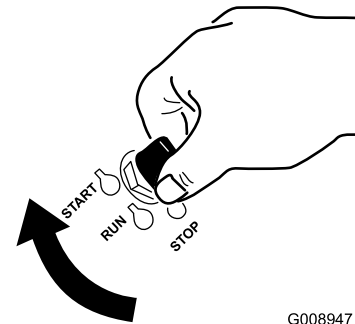
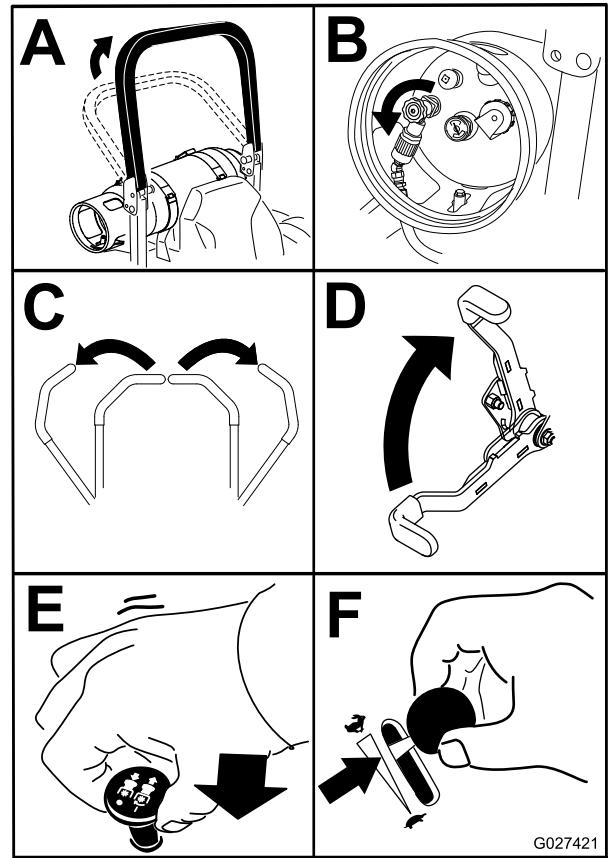


Figure 22

Shutting Off the Engine

⚠ CAUTION

Children or bystanders may be injured if they move or attempt to operate the machine while it is unattended.

Always remove the ignition key and engage the parking brake when leaving the machine unattended, even if just for a few minutes.

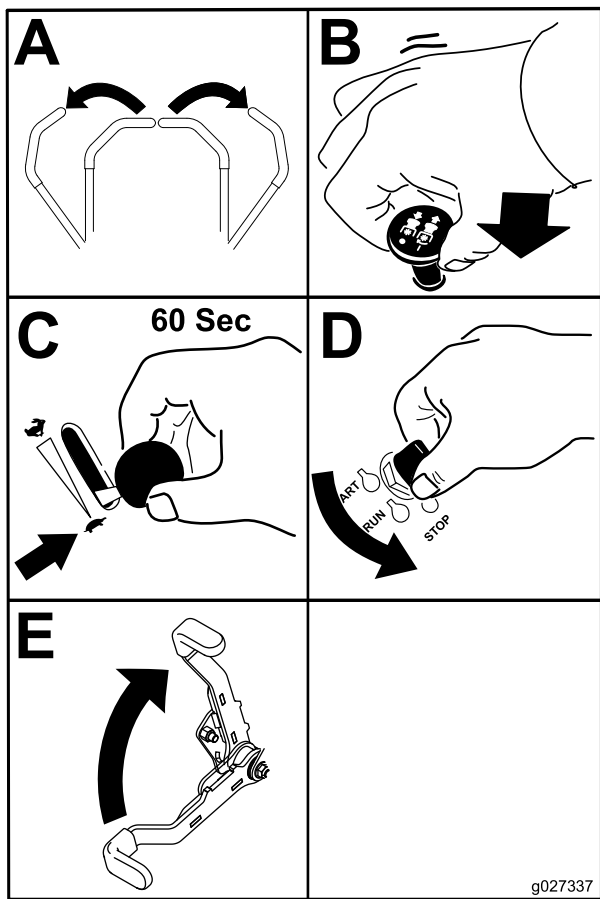


Figure 23

Using the Motion-Control Levers

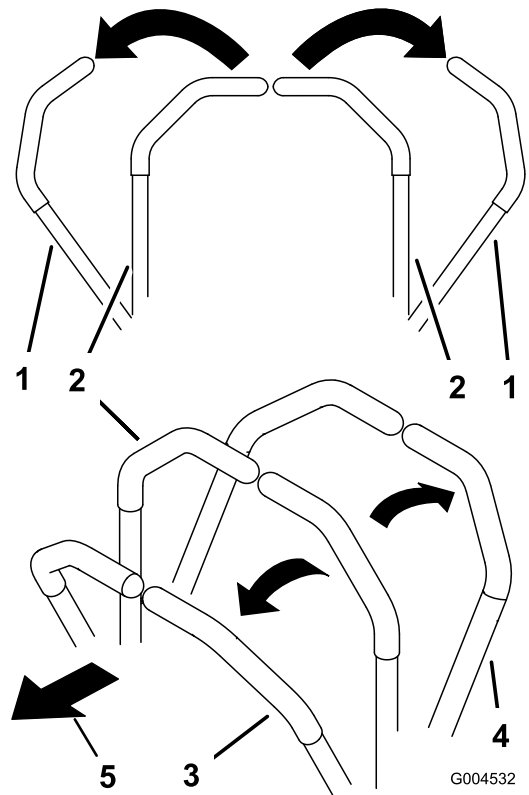


Figure 24

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Motion-control lever—NEUTRAL-LOCK position | 4. Backward |
| 2. Center, unlocked position | 5. Front of machine |
| 3. Forward | |

Important: Make sure that the fuel-shutoff valve is closed before transporting or storing the machine, as fuel leakage may occur. Engage the parking brake before transporting. Make sure that you remove the key as the fuel pump may run and cause the battery to lose charge.

Driving the Machine

The drive wheels turn independently, powered by hydraulic motors on each axle. You can turn 1 side in reverse while you turn the other forward, causing the machine to spin rather than turn. This greatly improves the machine maneuverability but may require sometime for you to adapt to how it moves.

The throttle control regulates the engine speed as measured in rpm (revolutions per minute). Place the throttle control in the FAST position for best performance. Always operate in the full throttle position when mowing.

⚠ CAUTION

Machine can spin very rapidly. Operator may lose control of machine and cause personal injury or damage to machine.

- Use caution when making turns.
- Slow the machine down before making sharp turns.

Driving Forward

Note: The engine shuts off when you move the traction-control with the parking brake engaged.

To stop, pull the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL position.

1. Disengage the parking brake; refer to [Disengaging the Parking Brake \(page 25\)](#).
2. Move the levers to the center, unlocked position.
3. To go forward, slowly push the motion-control levers forward ([Figure 25](#)).

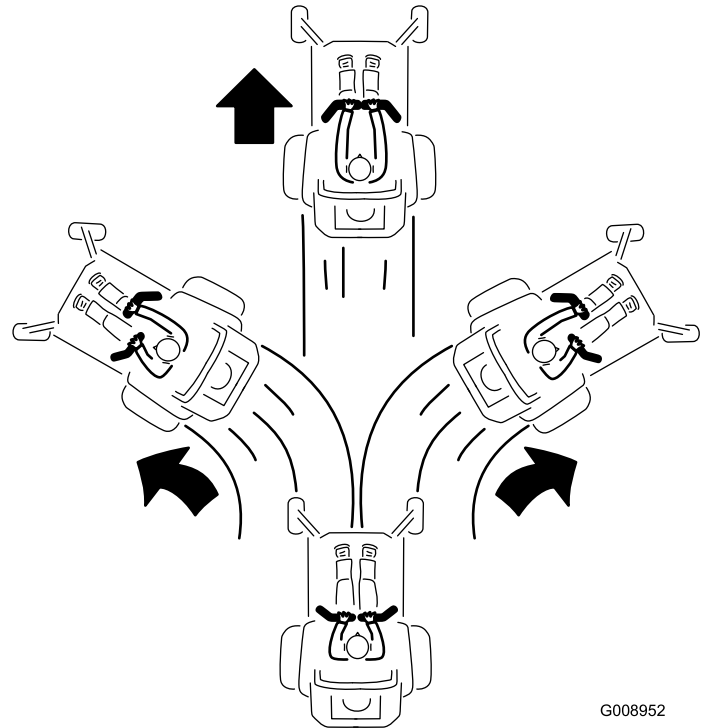
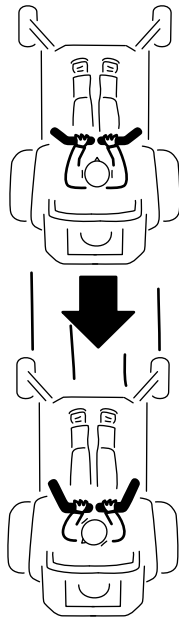


Figure 25

G008952
g008952

Driving Backward

1. Move the levers to the center, unlocked position.
2. To go backward, slowly pull the motion-control levers rearward ([Figure 26](#)).



G008953

g008953

Figure 26

Stopping the Machine

To stop the machine, move the traction-control levers to neutral, and then move them to the locked position, disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), and turn the ignition key to the OFF position.

Engage the parking brake when you leave the machine; refer to [Engaging the Parking Brake \(page 24\)](#). Remember to remove the key from the ignition switch.

⚠ CAUTION

Children or bystanders may be injured if they move or attempt to operate the machine while it is unattended.

Always remove the ignition key and engage the parking brake when leaving the machine unattended, even if just for a few minutes.

Using the Side Discharge

The mower has a hinged grass deflector that disperses clippings to the side and down toward the turf.

⚠ DANGER

Without a grass deflector, discharge cover, or a complete grass-catcher assembly mounted in place, you and others are exposed to blade contact and thrown debris. Contact with rotating mower blade(s) and thrown debris will cause injury or death.

- **Never remove the grass deflector from the mower because the grass deflector routes material down toward the turf. If the grass deflector is ever damaged, replace it immediately.**
- **Never put your hands or feet under the mower.**
- **Never try to clear the discharge area or mower blades unless you move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the OFF position, rotate the ignition key to the OFF position, and remove the key.**
- **Make sure that the grass deflector is in the down position.**

Adjusting the Height of Cut

Using the Transport Lock

The transport lock has 2 positions, and is used with the deck-lift pedal. There is a LOCK position and a UNLOCK position for the transport position (Figure 27).

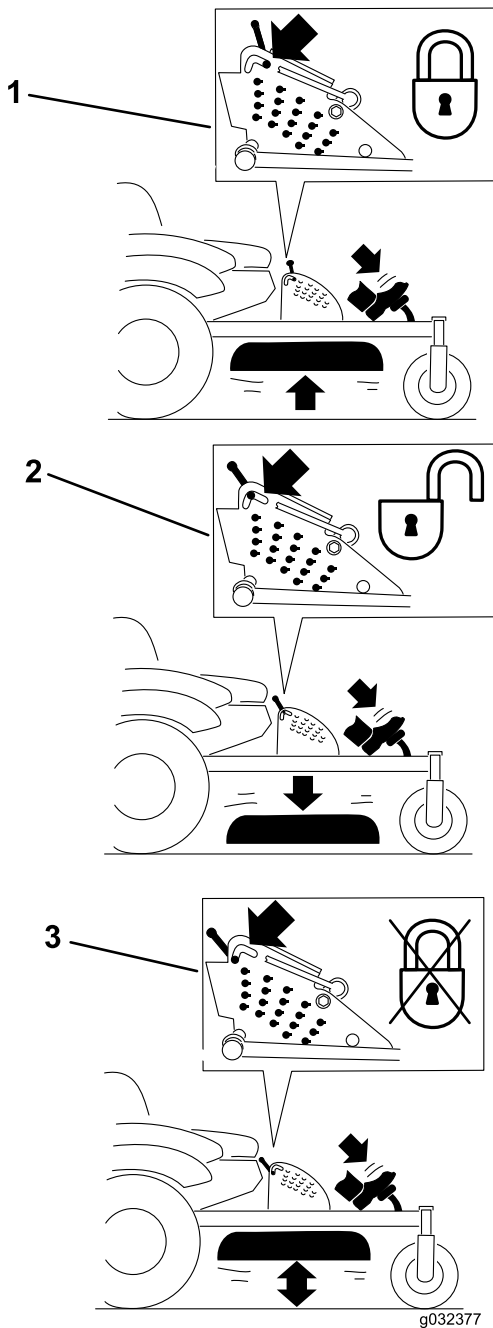


Figure 27
Transport-Lock Positions

1. Transport lock
2. LOCK position—mower deck locks into transport position
3. UNLOCK position—does not lock the mower deck into transport position

Adjusting the Height-of-Cut Pin

The height-of-cut is adjusted from 25 to 140 mm (1 to 5-1/2 inches) in 6 mm (1/4 inch) increments by relocating the clevis pin into different hole locations.

1. Move the transport lock to the lock position.
2. Push on the deck-lift pedal with your foot, and raise the mower deck to the transport position (also the 140 mm (5-1/2 inches) cutting height position) as shown in Figure 28.
3. To adjust, rotate the pin 90 degrees and remove the pin from the height-of-cut bracket (Figure 28).
4. Select a hole in the height-of-cut bracket corresponding to the height-of-cut desired, and insert the pin (Figure 28).
5. Push on the deck lift, pull back on the transport lock, and slowly lower the mower deck.

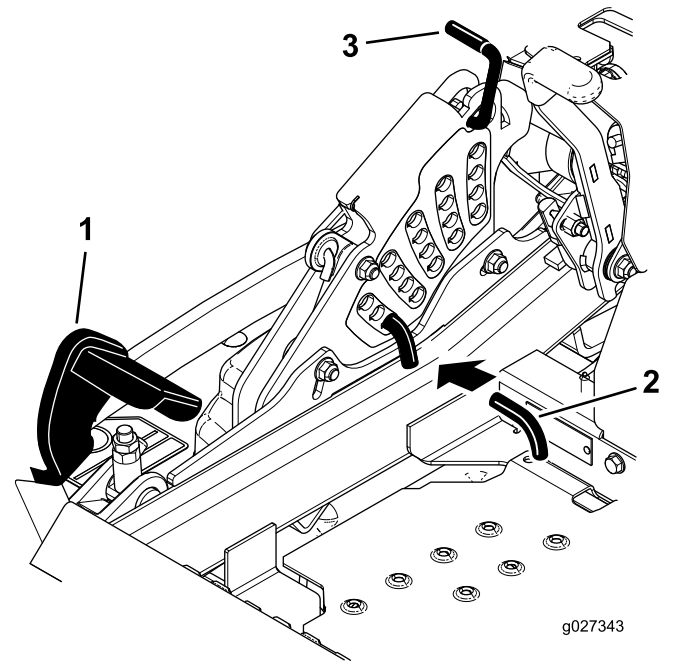


Figure 28

1. Deck-lift pedal
2. Cut-of-height pin
3. Transport lock

Adjusting the Anti-Scalp Rollers

Whenever you change the height-of-cut, it is recommended to adjust the height of the anti-scalp rollers.

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Adjust the anti-scalp rollers as shown in [Figure 29](#), [Figure 30](#), and [Figure 31](#).

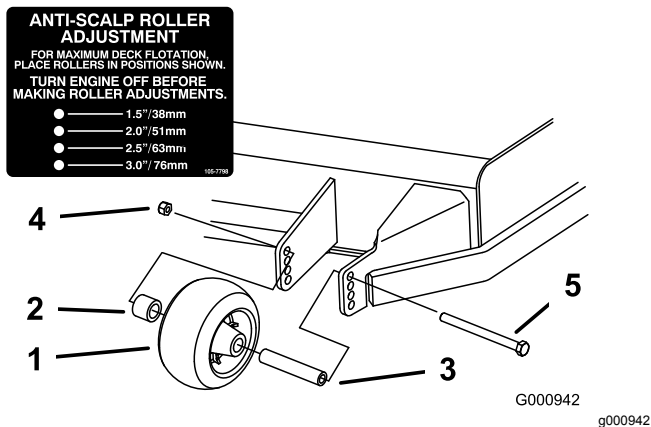


Figure 29

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Anti-scalp roller | 4. Flange nut |
| 2. Spacer | 5. Bolt |
| 3. Bushing | |

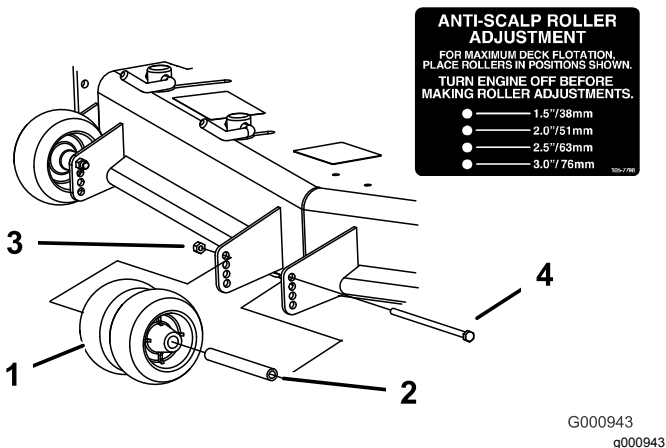


Figure 30

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Anti-scalp roller | 3. Flange nut |
| 2. Bushing | 4. Bolt |

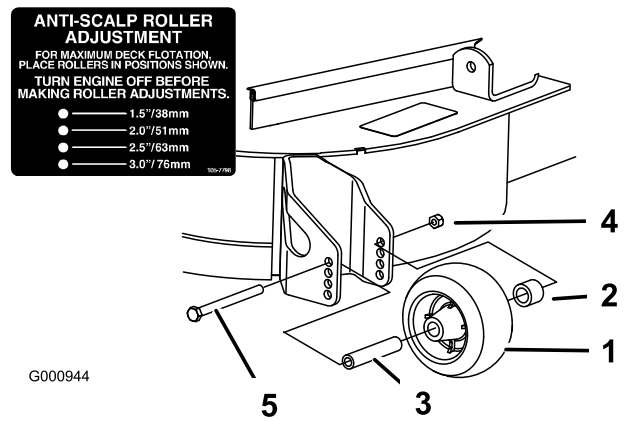


Figure 31

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Anti-scalp roller | 4. Flange nut |
| 2. Spacer | 5. Bolt |
| 3. Bushing | |

Adjusting the Flow Baffle Cam Locks

This procedure is applicable only to machines with the flow-baffle locks. Certain models have nuts and bolts in place of the flow-baffle locks and can be adjusted the same.

You can adjust the mower-discharge flow for different types of mowing conditions. Position the cam locks and baffle to give the best quality of cut.

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. To adjust the cam locks, swing the lever up to loosen the cam lock ([Figure 32](#)).
4. Adjust the baffle and cam locks in the slots to the desired discharge flow.
5. Swing the lever back over to tighten the baffle and cam locks ([Figure 32](#)).
6. If the cam locks do not lock the baffle into place or it is too tight, loosen the lever and then rotate the cam lock.

Note: Adjust the cam lock until the desired locking pressure is achieved.

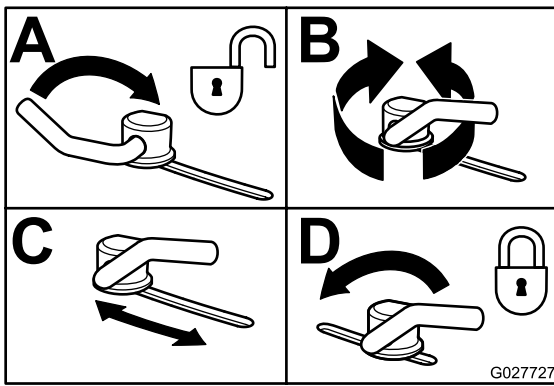


Figure 32

g027727

Positioning the Flow Baffle

The following figures are only recommendations for use. Adjustments vary by grass type, moisture content, and the height of the grass.

Note: If the engine power draws down and the mower ground speed is the same, open up the baffle.

Position A

This is the full rear position. The suggested use for this position is as follows:

- Short, light grass mowing conditions
- Dry conditions
- Smaller grass clippings
- Propels grass clippings farther away from the mower

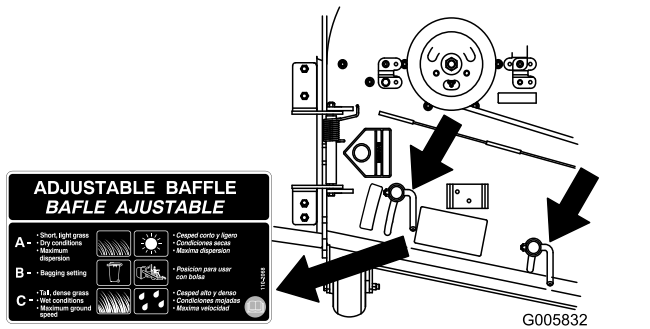


Figure 33

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g005832

Position B

Use this position when bagging. Always align it with the blower opening.

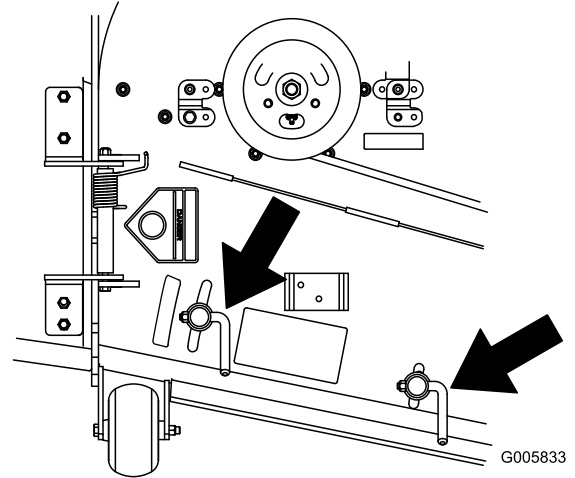


Figure 34

G005833

g005833

Position C

This is the full open position. The suggested use for this position is as follows:

- Tall, dense grass mowing conditions
- Wet conditions
- Lowers the engine-power consumption
- Allows increased ground speed in heavy conditions

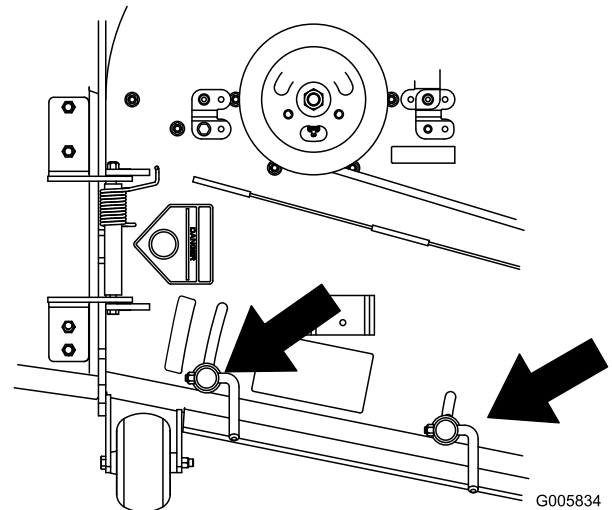


Figure 35

G005834

g005834

Operating Tips

Using the Fast Throttle Setting

For best mowing and maximum air circulation, operate the engine at the FAST position. Air is required to thoroughly cut grass clippings, so do not set the height-of-cut so low as to totally surround the mower in uncut grass. Always try to have 1 side of the mower free from uncut grass, which allows air to be drawn into the mower.

Cutting a Lawn for the First Time

Cut grass slightly longer than normal to ensure that the cutting height of the mower does not scalp any uneven ground. However, the cutting height used in the past is generally the best one to use. When cutting grass longer than 15 cm (6 inches) tall, you may want to cut the lawn twice to ensure an acceptable quality of cut.

Cutting a Third of the Grass Blade

It is best to cut only about a third of the grass blade. Cutting more than that is not recommended unless grass is sparse, or it is late fall when grass grows more slowly.

Alternating the Mowing Direction

Alternate the mowing direction to keep the grass standing straight. This also helps disperse clippings which enhances decomposition and fertilization.

Mowing at Correct Intervals

Grass grows at different rates at different times of the year. To maintain the same cutting height, mow more often in early spring. As the grass growth rate slows in mid summer, mow less frequently. If you cannot mow for an extended period, first mow at a high cutting height, then mow again 2 days later at a lower height setting.

Using a Slower Cutting Speed

To improve cut quality, use a slower ground speed in certain conditions.

Avoiding Cutting Too Low

When mowing uneven turf, raise the cutting height to avoid scalping the turf.

Stopping the Machine

If you must stop the forward motion of the machine while mowing, a clump of grass clippings may

drop onto your lawn. To avoid this, move onto a previously cut area with the blades engaged or you can disengage the mower deck while moving forward.

Keeping the Underside of the Mower Clean

Clean clippings and dirt from the underside of the mower after each use. If grass and dirt build up inside the mower, cutting quality will eventually become unsatisfactory.

Maintaining the Blade(s)

Maintain a sharp blade throughout the cutting season because a sharp blade cuts cleanly without tearing or shredding the grass blades. Tearing and shredding turns grass brown at the edges, which slows growth and increases the chance of disease. Check the mower blades after each use for sharpness, and for any wear or damage. File down any nicks and sharpen the blades as necessary. If a blade is damaged or worn, replace it immediately with a genuine Toro replacement blade.

After Operation

After Operation Safety

General Safety

- Clean grass and debris from the cutting units, mufflers, and engine compartment to help prevent fires. Clean up oil or fuel spills.
- Shut off the fuel before storing or transporting the machine.
- Disengage the drive to the attachment whenever you are transporting or not using the machine.
- Use full-width ramps for loading the machine into a trailer or truck.
- Tie the machine down securely using straps, chains, cable, or ropes. Both front and rear straps should be directed down and outward from the machine.
- Allow the engine to cool before storing the machine in any enclosure.
- Shut off the fuel before storing or transporting the machine.
- Never store the machine or fuel container where there is an open flame, spark, or pilot light, such as on a water heater or on other appliances.

Using the Drive-Wheel-Release Valves

⚠ WARNING

Hands may become entangled in the rotating drive components below the engine deck, which could result in serious injury.

Shut off the engine, remove the key, and allow all moving parts to stop before accessing the drive-wheel-release valves.

⚠ WARNING

The engine and hydraulic drive units can become very hot. Touching a hot engine or hydraulic drive units can cause severe burns.

Allow the engine and hydraulic drive units to cool completely before accessing the drive-wheel-release valves.

The drive-wheel-release valves are located in the back of each hydraulic-drive unit, under the seat.

Note: Make sure that the release valves are in the fully horizontal position when operating the machine; otherwise, severe damage to the hydraulic system can occur.

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), turn the ignition key to the OFF position, move the levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, engage the parking brake, and remove the key.
2. Rotate the release-valve levers vertically to push the machine. This allows hydraulic fluid to bypass the pump, enabling the wheels to turn (Figure 36).
3. Disengage the parking brake before pushing the machine.

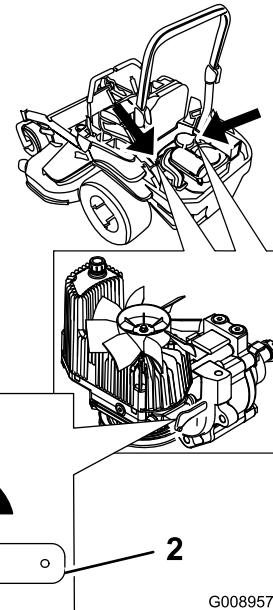


Figure 36

1. Vertical to push the machine
2. Horizontal to run the machine

4. Rotate the release valve levers horizontally to run the machine (Figure 36).

Transporting the Machine

Use a heavy-duty trailer or truck to transport the machine. Ensure that the trailer or truck has all the necessary brakes, lighting, and marking as required by law. Please carefully read all the safety instructions. Knowing this information could help you, your family, pets, or bystanders avoid injury.

- Be sure that the fuel valve is closed on the tank(s).
- Place spare LPG tank(s) in a DOT approved storage cage.
 - Transport the tanks in an upright, vertical, and secure position to minimize movement, tipping, or physical damage relative to other tanks or to the storage cage while in transit.
 - Place tanks so that valves, fittings, or gauges are protected from physical damage during transport.
- Place tank(s) in a well-ventilated trailer.
- Do not store the tank(s) or machine with tank(s) in an area where the temperature can rise above 49°C (120°F). If the temperature exceeds approximately 71°C (160°F), the tank will release highly flammable propane vapor. See Preparation in the Safety Section.
- Do not transport LPG tank(s) in the passenger space of a vehicle.
- Do not transport leaking fuel tanks.

- Trailers must have appropriate markings to transport LPG.
- Follow NFPA 58 and state and local regulations for transporting LPG.
 - If using a trailer, connect it to the towing vehicle and connect the safety chains.
 - If applicable, connect the trailer brakes.
 - Load the machine onto the trailer or truck.
 - Shut off the engine, remove the key, set the brake, and close the fuel valve.
 - Use the metal tie-down loops on the machine to securely fasten the machine to the trailer or truck with straps, chains, cable, or ropes ([Figure 37](#)).

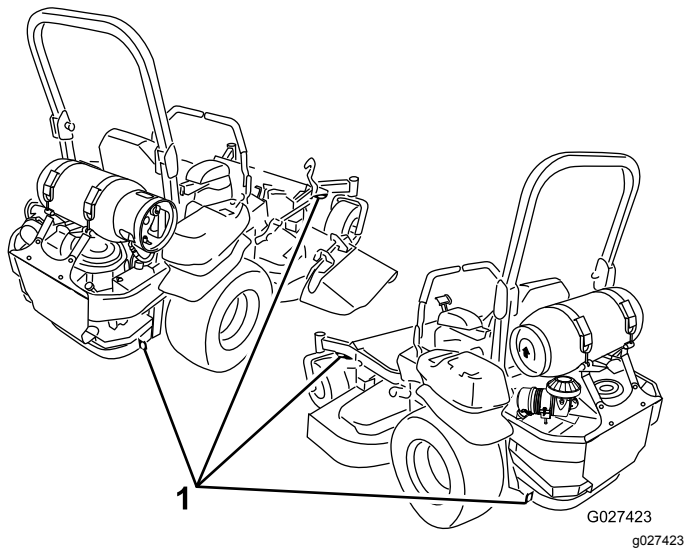


Figure 37

- Tie-down loops

Important: Do not use narrow individual ramps for each side of the machine.

⚠ WARNING

Loading a machine onto a trailer or truck increases the possibility of tip-over and could cause serious injury or death.

- Use extreme caution when operating a machine on a ramp.
- Ensure that the roll bar is in the up position and use the seat belt when loading or unloading the machine. Ensure that the roll bar will clear the top of an enclosed trailer.
- Use only a full-width ramp; do not use individual ramps for each side of the machine.
- Do not exceed a 15-degree angle between the ramp and the ground or between the ramp and the trailer or truck.
- Ensure that the length of ramp is at least 4 times as long as the height of the trailer or truck bed to the ground. This ensures that the ramp angle does not exceed 15 degrees on flat ground.
- Back up ramps and drive forward down ramps.
- Avoid sudden acceleration or deceleration while driving the machine on a ramp as this could cause a loss of control or a tip-over situation.

Loading the Machine

Use extreme caution when loading or unloading machines onto a trailer or a truck. Use a full-width ramp that is wider than the machine for this procedure. Back up the ramp and drive forward down the ramp ([Figure 38](#)).

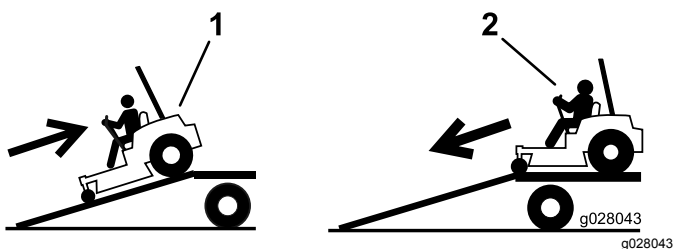


Figure 38

- Back the machine up the ramp.
- Drive the machine forward down the ramp.

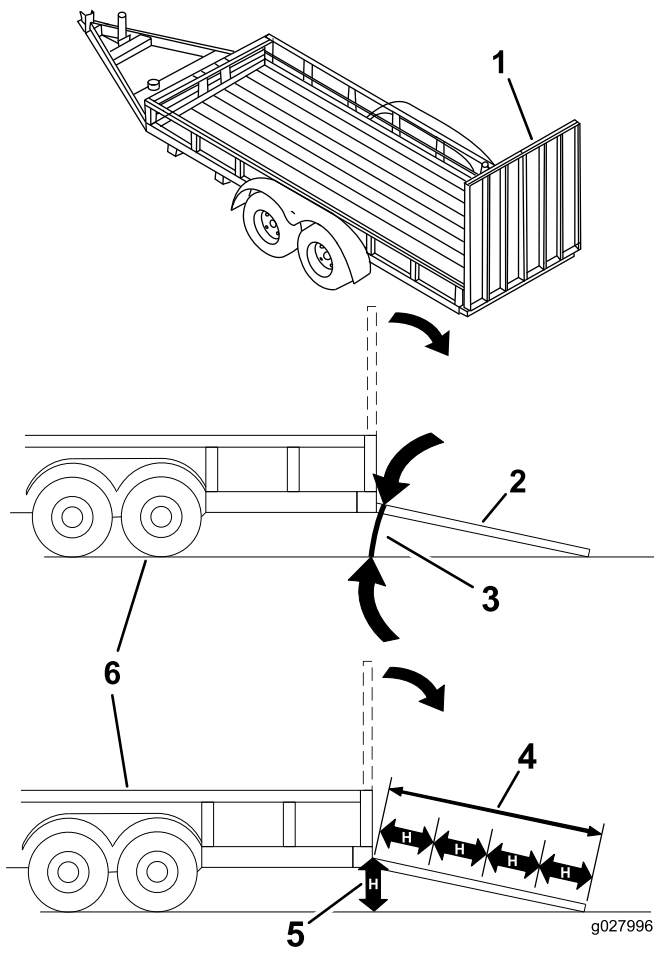


Figure 39

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Full-width ramp in stowed position | 4. Ramp is at least 4 times as long as the height of the trailer or truck bed to the ground |
| 2. Side view of full-width ramp in loading position | 5. H=height of the trailer or truck bed to the ground |
| 3. Not greater than 15 degrees | 6. Trailer |

Maintenance

Recommended Maintenance Schedule(s)

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
After the first 8 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the engine oil.
After the first 100 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the wheel lug-nut torque. • Check the wheel-hub slotted-nut torque. • Check the parking brake adjustment.
After the first 250 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the hydraulic filters and hydraulic fluid when using any type of fluid.
Before each use or daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the safety system. • Check the engine-oil level. • Check the LPG tank and components. • Check the seat belt. • Check the rollover protection system (ROPS) knobs. • Clean the engine screen and the oil cooler. • Check and clean the hydraulic-unit shrouds. • Inspect the blades. • Clean under the mower deck.
Every 40 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the LPG hoses, regulator, and connections.
Every 50 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the spark arrester (if equipped). • Check the tire pressure. • Inspect the belts for cracks and wear. • Check the hydraulic-fluid level.
Every 100 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricate the mower deck-lift pivots. • Change the engine oil (more often in dirty or dusty conditions). • Check and clean engine-cooling fins and shrouds.
Every 150 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect the primary filter and the air-inlet screen.
Every 200 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the engine-oil filter. • Check, clean and regap the spark plug.
Every 250 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the hydraulic filters and hydraulic fluid when using Mobil® 1 fluid (more often in dirty or dusty conditions).
Every 300 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the primary air filter (more often in dusty or sandy conditions). • Check the inner air filter.
Every 500 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the wheel lug-nut torque. • Check the wheel-hub slotted-nut torque. • Adjust the caster-pivot bearings. • Check the parking brake adjustment. • Change the hydraulic filters and hydraulic fluid when using Toro® HYPR-OIL™ 500 hydraulic fluid (more often in dirty or dusty conditions).
Every 600 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the inner air filter.
Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the battery charge.
Yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grease the pump-belt-idler arm. • Grease the front caster pivots (more often in dirty or dusty conditions). • Repack the front caster-wheel bearings (more often in dirty or dusty conditions). • Lubricate the caster-wheel hubs.
Yearly or before storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint chipped surfaces. • Check all maintenance procedures listed above before storage.

Important: Refer to your engine operator's manual for additional maintenance procedures.

▲ CAUTION

If you leave the key in the ignition switch, someone could start the engine and seriously injure you or other bystanders.

Remove the key from the ignition before you do any maintenance.

Pre-Maintenance Procedures

Maintenance and Storage Safety

- Before repairing the machine do the following:
 - Disengage the drives.
 - Engage the parking brake.
 - Shut off the engine and remove the key.
 - Disconnect the spark-plug wire.
 - Park the machine on a level surface.
 - Clean grass and debris from the cutting unit, drives, mufflers, and engine to help prevent fires.
 - Clean up oil or fuel spills.
 - Let the engine cool before storing the machine.
 - Do not store the machine or fuel near flames or drain the fuel indoors.
 - Do not allow untrained personnel to service the machine.
 - Use jack stands to support the machine and/or components when required.
 - Carefully release pressure from components with stored energy.
 - Disconnect the battery or remove the spark-plug wire before making any repairs. Disconnect the negative terminal first and the positive terminal last. Connect the positive terminal first and negative last.
 - Use care when checking the blades. Wrap the blade(s) or wear thickly padded gloves, and use caution when servicing them. Only replace blades; do not straighten or weld them.
 - Keep your hands and feet away from moving parts. If possible, do not make adjustments with the engine running.
 - Keep all parts in good working condition and all hardware tightened, especially the blade-attachment bolts. Replace all worn or damaged decals.
 - Never interfere with the intended function of a safety device or reduce the protection provided by a safety device. Check their proper operation regularly.
- To ensure optimum performance and continued safety certification of the machine, use only genuine Toro replacement parts and accessories. Replacement parts and accessories made by other manufacturers could be dangerous, and such use could void the product warranty.
 - Check the parking brake operation frequently. Adjust and service as required.

Lubrication

Grease more frequently when operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

Grease Type: No. 2 general-purpose lithium or molybdenum grease

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Clean the grease fittings with a rag.

Note: Make sure that you scrape any paint off the front of the fitting(s).

4. Connect a grease gun to the fitting.
5. Pump grease into the fittings until grease begins to ooze out of the bearings.
6. Wipe up any excess grease.

Adding Light Oil or Spray Lubrication

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

Lubricate the deck-lift pivots.

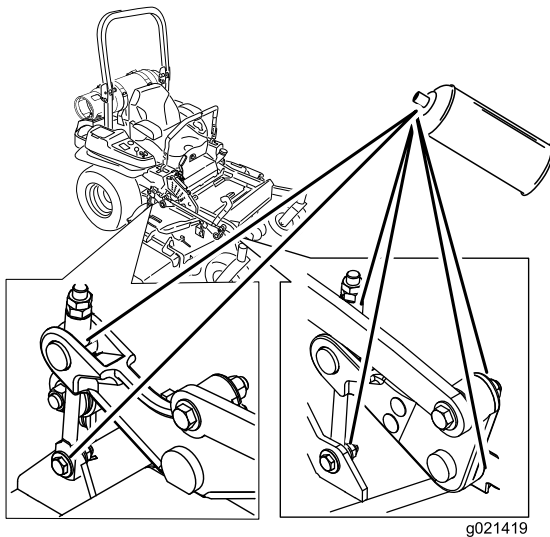


Figure 40

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Greasing the Mower

Service Interval: Yearly—Grease the pump-belt-idler arm.

Yearly—Grease the front caster pivots (more often in dirty or dusty conditions).

Yearly—Repack the front caster-wheel bearings (more often in dirty or dusty conditions).

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Grease the mower deck idler-pulley pivot until grease comes out the bottom (Figure 41).

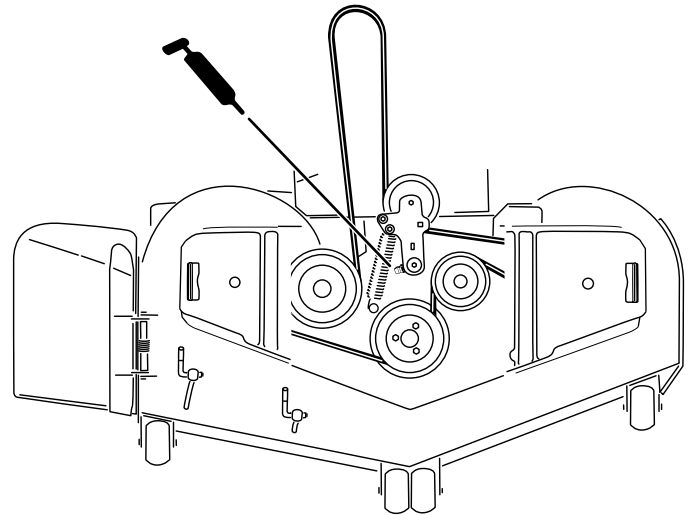


Figure 41

g185957

4. Grease the drive-belt-idler arm (Figure 42).

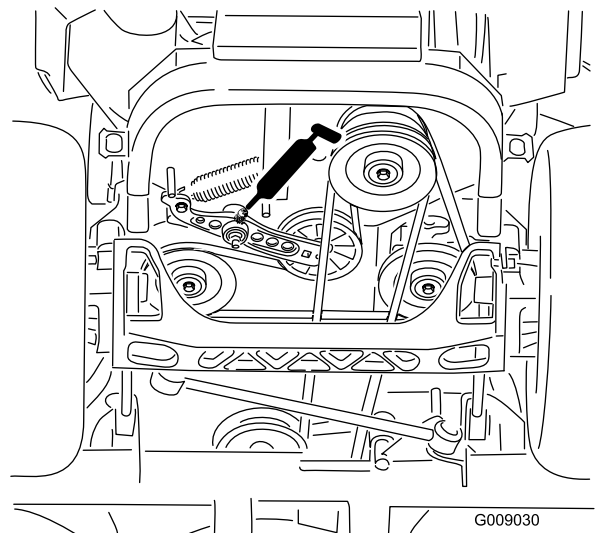


Figure 42

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g009030

- Remove the dust cap and adjust the caster pivots.

Note: Keep the dust cap off until greasing is done.

- Remove the hex plug.
- Thread a grease fitting into the hole.
- Pump grease into the fitting until it oozes out around the top bearing.
- Remove the grease fitting in the hole.
- Install the hex plug and dust cap (Figure 43).

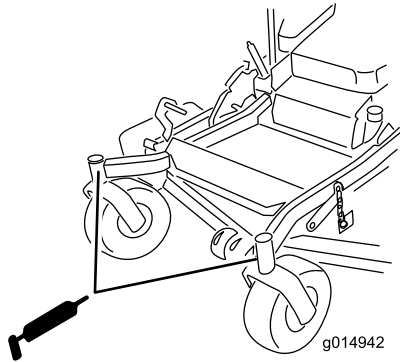


Figure 43

- Grease the caster-wheel bearings (Figure 43).

Lubricating the Caster-Wheel Hubs

Service Interval: Yearly

- Shut off the engine, wait for all moving parts to stop, remove the key, and engage the parking brake.

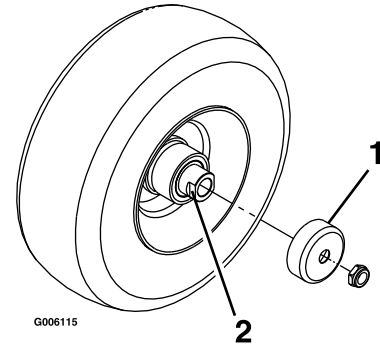


Figure 44

- Seal guard
- Spacer nut with wrench flats

- Raise the mower for access.
- Remove the caster wheel from the caster forks.
- Remove the seal guards from the wheel hub.
- Remove a spacer nut from the axle assembly in the caster wheel.

Note: Thread-locking adhesive has been applied to lock the spacer nuts to the axle.

- Remove the axle (with the other spacer nut still assembled to it) from the wheel assembly.
- Pry out seals and inspect bearings for wear or damage and replace if necessary.
- Pack the bearings with a general-purpose grease.
- Insert 1 bearing and 1 new seal into the wheel.

Note: Replace the seals.

- If the axle assembly has had both spacer nuts removed (or broken loose), apply a thread-locking adhesive to 1 spacer nut and thread it onto the axle with the wrench flats facing outward.

Note: Do not thread the spacer nut all of the way onto the end of the axle. Leave approximately 3 mm (1/8 inch) from the outer surface of the spacer nut to the end of the axle inside the nut.

- Insert the assembled nut and axle into the wheel on the side of the wheel with the new seal and bearing.

12. With the open end of the wheel facing up, fill the area inside the wheel around the axle full of general-purpose grease.
13. Insert the second bearing and new seal into the wheel.
14. Apply a thread-locking adhesive to the second spacer nut, and thread it onto the axle with the wrench flats facing outward.
15. Torque the nut to 8 to 9 N·m (75 to 80 in-lb), loosen, then torque to 2 to 3 N·m (20 to 25 in-lb).

Note: Make sure that the axle does not extend beyond either nut.

16. Install the seal guards over the wheel hub, and insert the wheel into the caster fork.
17. Install the caster bolt and tighten the nut fully.

Important: To prevent seal and bearing damage, check the bearing adjustment often. Spin the caster tire. The tire should not spin freely (more than 1 or 2 revolutions) or have any side play. If the wheel spins freely, adjust the torque on the spacer nut until there is a slight amount of drag. Apply another layer of thread-locking adhesive.

Engine Maintenance

⚠ WARNING

Contact with hot surfaces may cause personal injury.

Keep your hands, feet, face, clothing, and other body parts away from the muffler and other hot surfaces.

Engine Safety

Shut off the engine before checking the oil or adding oil to the crankcase.

Servicing the Air Cleaner

Service Interval: Every 150 hours

Every 300 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)—Replace the primary air filter (more often in dusty or sandy conditions).

Every 300 hours—Check the inner air filter.

Every 600 hours—Replace the inner air filter.

Note: Check the filters more frequently if the operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

Removing the Filters

1. Disengage the PTO, move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Release the latches on the air cleaner and pull the air-inlet cover off the air-cleaner body (Figure 45).
4. Clean the air-inlet screen and cover.
5. Install the air-inlet cover and secure it with the latches (Figure 45).

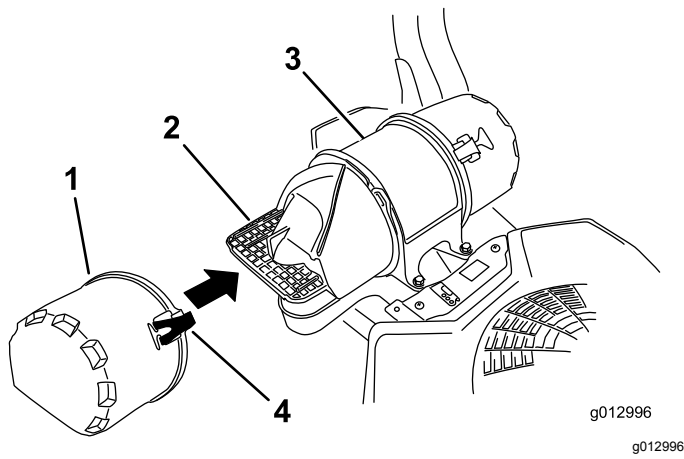


Figure 45

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Air-inlet cover | 3. Air-cleaner body |
| 2. Air-inlet screen | 4. Latch |

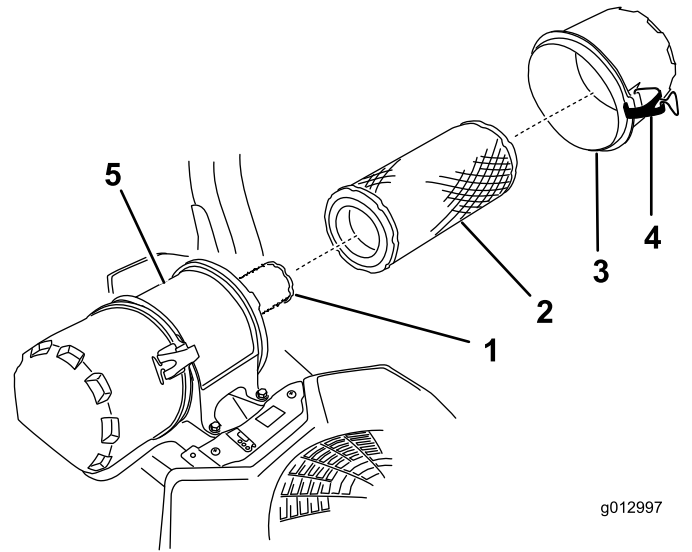


Figure 46

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Inner filter | 4. Latch |
| 2. Primary filter | 5. Air-cleaner body |
| 3. Air-cleaner cover | |

6. Release the latches on the air cleaner and pull the air-cleaner cover off the air-cleaner body (Figure 46).
7. Clean the inside of the air-cleaner cover with compressed air.
8. Gently slide the primary filter out of the air-cleaner body (Figure 46).
9. Remove the inner filter only if you intend to replace it.

Note: Avoid knocking the filter into the side of the body.

Important: Never attempt to clean the inner filter. If the safety filter is dirty, then the primary filter is damaged. Replace both filters.

10. Inspect the primary filter for damage by looking into the filter, while shining a bright light on the outside of the filter.

Note: Holes in the filter will appear as bright spots. If the filter is damaged, discard it.

Servicing the Primary Filter

- If the primary filter is dirty, bent, or damaged, replace it.
- Do not clean the primary filter.

Servicing the Safety Filter

Replace the safety filter, never clean it.

Important: Do not attempt to clean the safety filter. If the safety filter is dirty, then the primary filter is damaged. Replace both filters.

Installing the Filters

Important: To prevent engine damage, always operate the engine with both air filters and the cover installed.

1. If installing new filters, check each filter for shipping damage.

Note: Do not use a damaged filter.
2. If the inner filter is being replaced, carefully slide it into the filter body (Figure 46).
3. Carefully slide the primary filter over the inner filter (Figure 46).

Note: Ensure that the primary filter is fully seated by pushing on the outer rim while installing it.

Important: Do not press on the soft, inside area of the filter.

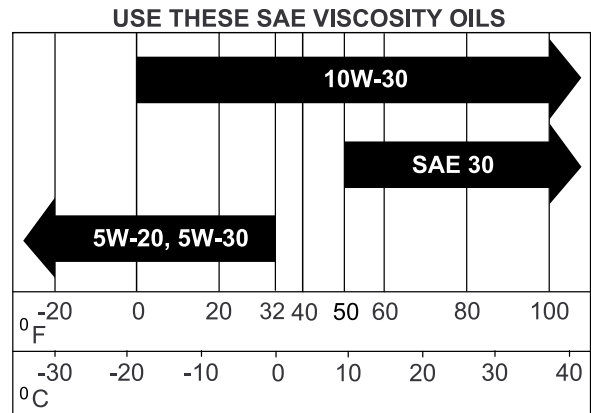
4. Install the air-cleaner cover and secure the latches (Figure 46).

Servicing the Engine Oil

Oil Type: Detergent oil (API service SJ or higher)

Oil Capacity: with a filter change—1.65 L (56 oz);
without a filter change—1.50 L (51 oz)

Viscosity: See the table below.



g012991

g012991

Figure 47

Note: Use of synthetic oil having 5W-20 or 5W-30 rating is acceptable, up to 4°C (40°F).

Note: Synthetic oils provide better starting in extreme cold below -23°C (-10°F).

Checking the Engine-Oil Level

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Note: Check the oil when the engine is cold.

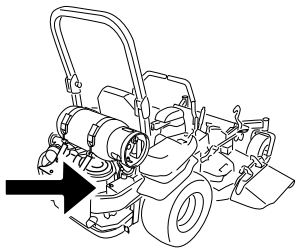
⚠ WARNING

Contact with hot surfaces may cause personal injury.

Keep hands, feet, face, clothing, and other body parts away from the muffler and other hot surfaces.

Important: Do not overfill the crankcase with oil because damage to the engine may result. Do not run engine with oil below the Low mark because the engine may be damaged.

1. Disengage the PTO, move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position (Figure 48).



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Changing the Engine Oil

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours

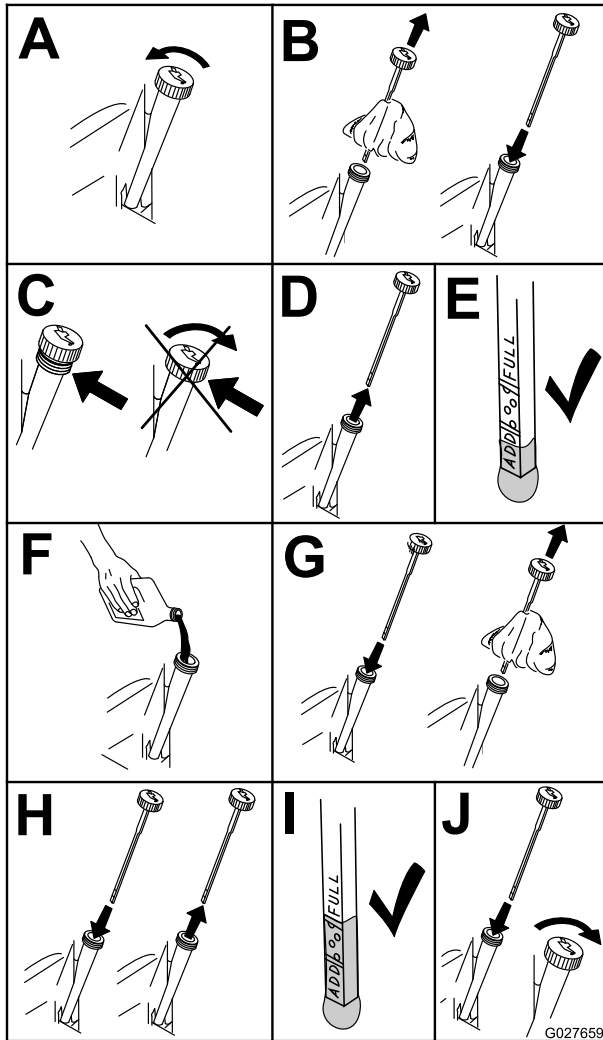
Every 100 hours (more often in dirty or dusty conditions).

Note: Dispose of the used oil at a recycling center.

1. Start the engine and let it run for 5 minutes.

Note: This warms the oil so that it drains better.

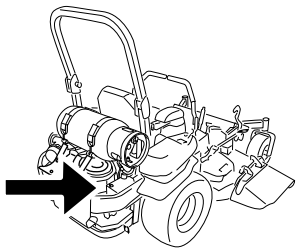
2. Park the machine so that the rear is slightly lower than the front to ensure that the oil drains completely.
3. Disengage the PTO, move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
4. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position (Figure 49).



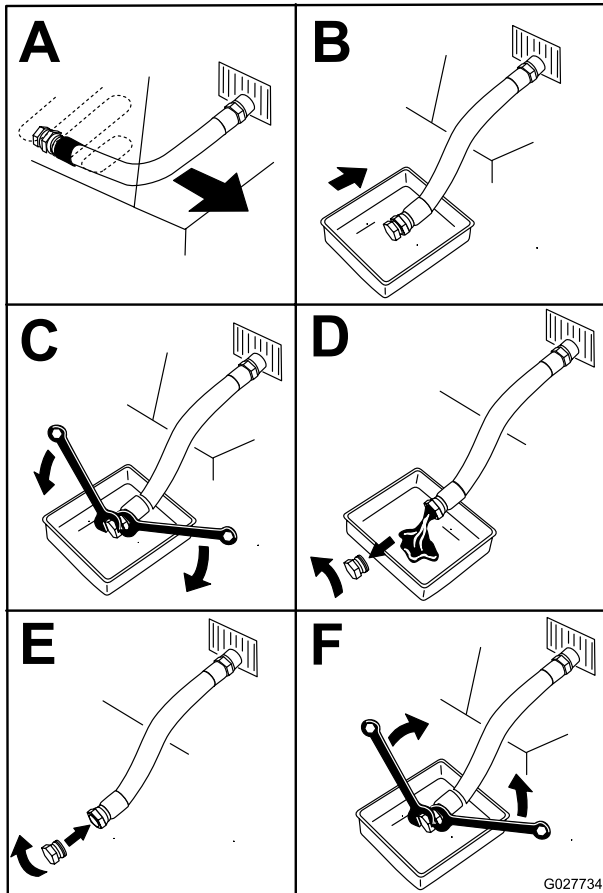
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Figure 48



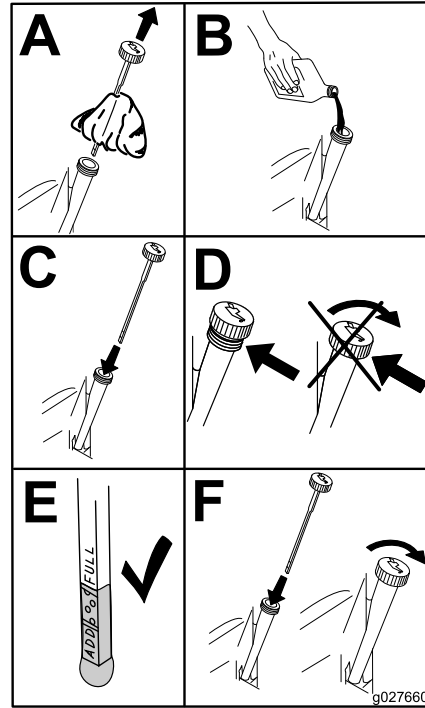
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Figure 49

5. Slowly pour approximately 80% of the specified oil into the filler tube and slowly add the additional oil to bring it to the **Full** mark (Figure 50).



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Figure 50

g027660

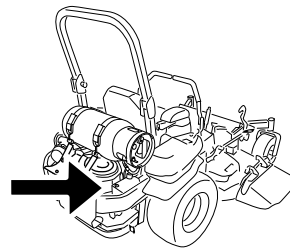
6. Start the engine and drive to a flat area.
7. Check the oil level again.

Changing the Engine-Oil Filter

Service Interval: Every 200 hours

Note: Change the engine-oil filter more frequently when operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

1. Drain the oil from the engine; refer to [Changing the Engine Oil \(page 44\)](#).
2. Change the engine-oil filter ([Figure 51](#)).



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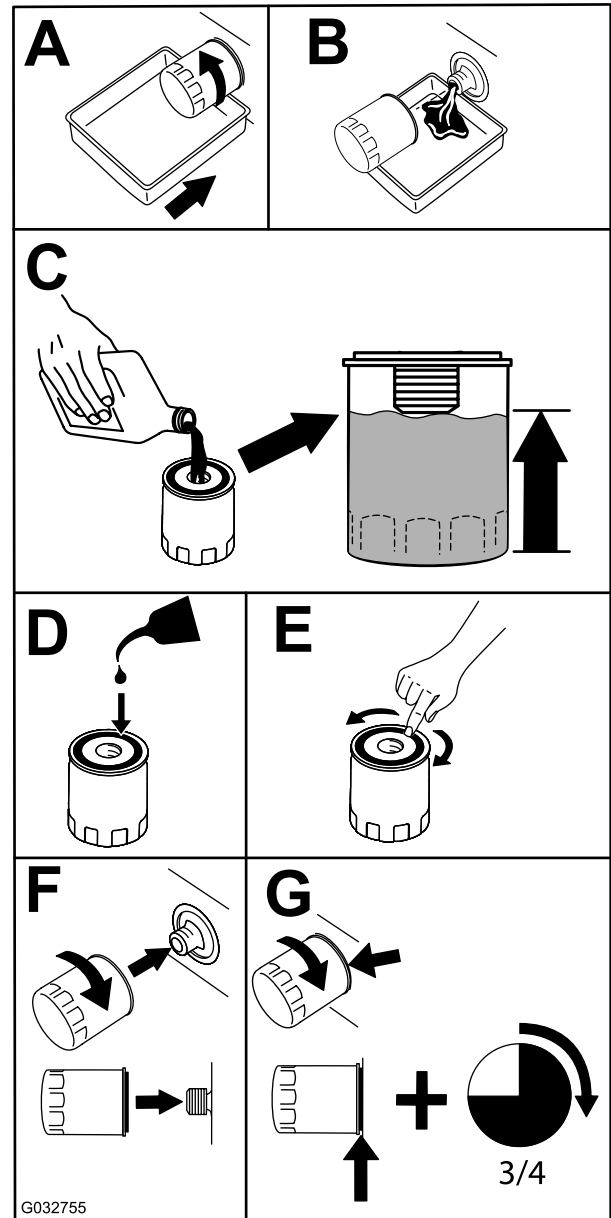


Figure 51

Note: Ensure the oil-filter gasket touches the engine, and then turn the oil filter an extra 3/4 turn.

3. Fill the crankcase with the proper type of new oil; refer to [Changing the Engine Oil \(page 44\)](#).

Servicing the Spark Plug

Service Interval: Every 200 hours—Check, clean and regap the spark plug.

Ensure that the air gap between the center and side electrodes is correct before installing the spark plug. Use a spark plug wrench for removing and installing the spark plug(s) and a gapping tool/feeler gauge to check and adjust the air gap. Install a new spark plug(s) if necessary.

Type : Champion® XC12YC, or equivalent

Air Gap: 0.76 mm (0.030 inch)

Removing the Spark Plug

1. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
2. Disengage the PTO, move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
3. Remove the left hydraulic-unit shroud in the order listed with [Figure 52](#). This gives you access to the front spark plug.

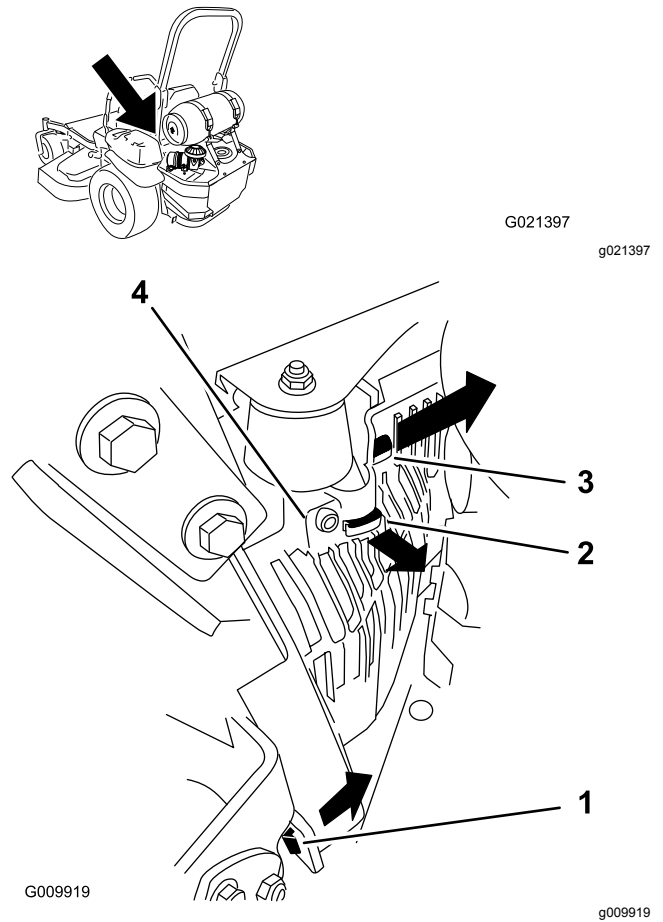


Figure 52

1. Pull this tab out to the side in the direction of the arrow
2. Pull the shroud off this frame tab in the direction of the arrow
3. Pull the shroud off this frame tab in the direction of the arrow
4. Shroud

4. Remove the spark plug.

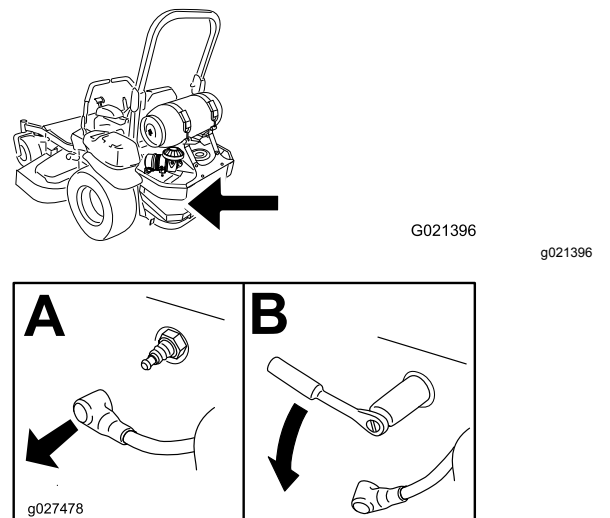


Figure 53

5. Install the left hydraulic-unit shroud ([Figure 52](#)).

Checking the Spark Plug

Important: Replace the spark plug(s) when it has: a black coating, worn electrodes, an oily film, cracks or reuse is questionable.

If you see light brown or gray on the insulator, the engine is operating properly. A black coating on the insulator usually means that the air cleaner is dirty.

Set the gap to 0.76 mm (0.030 inches).

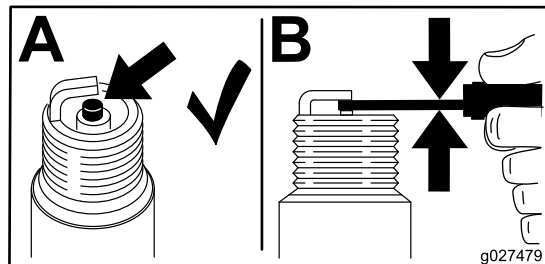


Figure 54

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Checking the Spark Arrester

For Models with a Spark Arrester

Service Interval: Every 50 hours

⚠ WARNING

Hot particles exhausted during engine operation may ignite flammable materials. Fire may result in personal injury or property damage.

1. Shut off the engine, wait for all moving parts to stop, remove the key, and engage the parking brake.
2. Wait for the muffler to cool.
3. If there are any breaks in the screen or welds are observed, replace the arrester.
4. If the screen is plugged, remove the arrester and shake loose particles out of the arrester, and clean the screen with a wire brush (soak in solvent if necessary).
5. Install the arrester on the exhaust outlet.

Fuel System Maintenance

Inspecting the LPG System

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check the LPG tank and components.

Every 40 hours—Check the LPG hoses, regulator, and connections.

It is very important to check the LPG tank and components for wear or leaks.

Important: Never check for leaks using an open flame.

Important: Never use bare hands when checking the fitting or valve. Escaping LPG vapor and liquid freezes skin on contact.

Inspecting the System Before Each Use

1. Visually inspect the tank, hose, and fitting and be alert to a foul odor coming from the tank. Do not use the LPG system if the hoses are abraded, damaged, kinked, or flattened.
2. Ensure that the LPG tank is free of dents or damage. If the tank shows signs of dents or damage, replace it immediately.
3. Check the valve and fitting openings for dirt and debris.
4. Slowly open the valve all the way and listen for a continuous hiss from the regulator, which may indicate a leak.

LPG has a rotten egg or skunk smell added to it to help detect a gas leak. If you detect a gas leak:

- Turn off the LPG valve if you can safely do so.
 - Leave the area.
 - Contact trained and qualified personnel immediately.
5. Ensure that the tank is securely mounted to the mower. If the tank is loose, the hose or fittings may leak.

Inspecting the System With Each Tank Change

1. Check all gauges, fittings, and valves for damage.
2. Look for deterioration and worn or missing O-rings on the tank connection fitting.

3. Inspect the LPG tank and the fuel-connection joint for leaks. Use the following procedure below to detect leaks:
 - A. Apply an approved leak detector solution, obtained from a trained and qualified LPG distributor, or a thick non-ammonia soapy water solution (50% non-ammonia soap and 50% water).

Important: A leak detector solution that contains ammonia causes the fittings to corrode and leak.
 - B. Using a small brush or spray bottle, apply the solution around all the fittings of the LPG tank and the fuel-connection joint.
 - C. Slowly open the gas valve a half-turn.
 - If you detect bubbles, the joint or fitting has a leak. Shut off the valve, tighten the leaking connection, and slowly open the valve again. If bubbles still appear, **do not** use the tank. If it is safe to do so, remove the tank from your mower; otherwise, contact trained and qualified personnel immediately.
 - If you do not detect bubbles, you may use the LPG tank.

Servicing the Electronic Fuel-Injection System

This machine contains an electronic fuel-injection system. It controls the fuel flow under different operating conditions.

The electronic-control unit (ECU) continuously monitors the operation of the EFI system.

If a problem or fault within the system is detected, the malfunction-indicator light (MIL) illuminates. The MIL is the red light located in the right console panel.

Once the MIL illuminates, make initial troubleshooting checks; refer to the MIL section under [Troubleshooting \(page 76\)](#).

If these checks do not correct the problem, further diagnosis and servicing by an Authorized Service Dealer is necessary.

Inspecting the System Weekly

1. Check the LPG hoses, regulator, and connections for damage or deterioration.
2. Check the LPG hoses, regulator, and connections for leaks at all joints using the same method as described in [Inspecting the System With Each Tank Change \(page 48\)](#).
3. Follow all the inspection checks as specified in [Inspecting the System Before Each Use \(page 48\)](#) and [Inspecting the System With Each Tank Change \(page 48\)](#).

Tank Requalification

- USDOT (United States Department of Transportation) regulations require LPG tanks to be inspected, requalified, and marked within 12 years of the manufacture date and on a regular basis thereafter. Typically this occurs when the tank is refilled; contact a trained and qualified LPG tank provider for more details.
- Do not fill the LPG tank if it is beyond the requalification period.
- Do not fill damaged or rusted LPG tanks.

Electrical System Maintenance

Electrical System Safety

- Disconnect the battery before repairing the machine. Disconnect the negative terminal first and the positive last. Connect the positive terminal first and the negative last.
- Charge the battery in an open, well-ventilated area, away from sparks and flames. Unplug the charger before connecting or disconnecting the battery. Wear protective clothing and use insulated tools.

WARNING

CALIFORNIA Proposition 65 Warning

Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

Servicing the Battery

Service Interval: Monthly

⚠ DANGER

Battery electrolyte contains sulfuric acid which is a deadly poison and causes severe burns.

Do not drink electrolyte and avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear safety glasses to shield your eyes and rubber gloves to protect your hands.

Removing the Battery

⚠ WARNING

Battery terminals or metal tools could short against metal machine components causing sparks. Sparks can cause the battery gasses to explode, resulting in personal injury.

- When removing or installing the battery, do not allow the battery terminals to touch any metal parts of the machine.
- Do not allow metal tools to short between the battery terminals and metal parts of the machine.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect battery cable routing could damage the machine and cables causing sparks. Sparks can cause the battery gasses to explode, resulting in personal injury.

- Always disconnect the negative (black) battery cable before disconnecting the positive (red) cable.
 - Always connect the positive (red) battery cable before connecting the negative (black) cable.
1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
 2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
 3. Remove the battery as shown in [Figure 55](#).

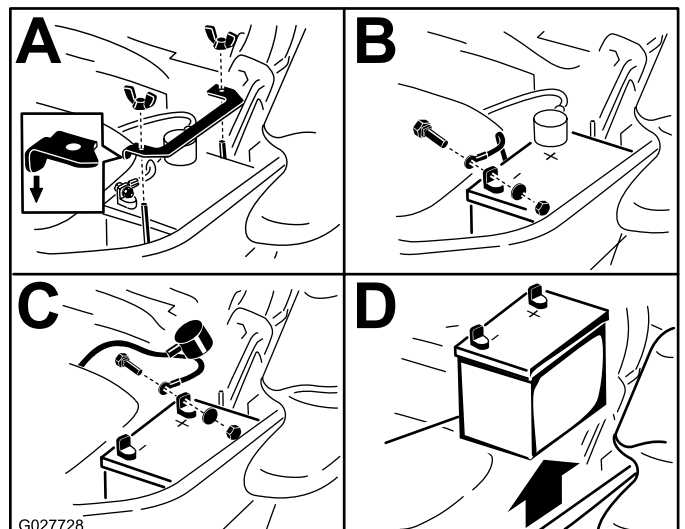


Figure 55

Installing the Battery

Note: Position the battery in the tray with the terminal posts opposite from the hydraulic tank (Figure 56).

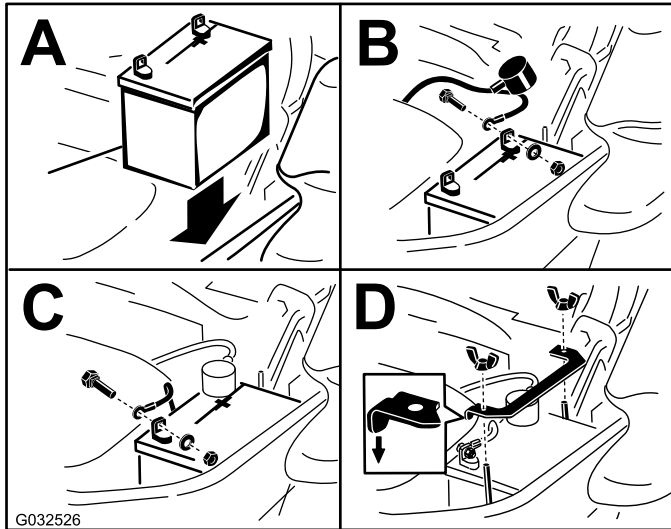


Figure 56

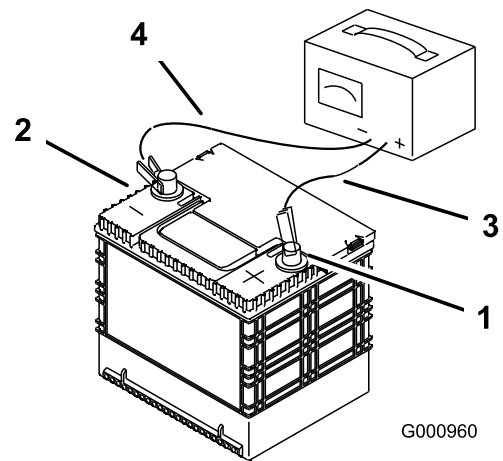


Figure 57

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Positive battery post | 3. Red (+) charger lead |
| 2. Negative battery post | 4. Black (-) charger lead |

Charging the Battery

⚠ WARNING

Charging the battery produces gasses that can explode.

Never smoke near the battery and keep sparks and flames away from battery.

Important: Always keep the battery fully charged (1.265 specific gravity). This is especially important to prevent battery damage when the temperature is below 0°C (32°F).

1. Charge battery for 10 to 15 minutes at 25 to 30 A or 30 minutes at 10 A.
2. When the battery is fully charged, unplug the charger from the electrical outlet, then disconnect the charger leads from the battery posts (Figure 57).
3. Install the battery in the machine and connect the battery cables; refer to [Installing the Battery](#) (page 51).

Note: Do not run the machine with the battery disconnected, electrical damage may occur.

Servicing the Fuses

The electrical system is protected by fuses. It requires no maintenance, however, if a fuse blows check the component/circuit for a malfunction or short.

1. The fuses are located on the console to the right of the seat (Figure 58).
2. To replace the fuses, pull out on the fuse to remove it.
3. Install a new fuse (Figure 58).

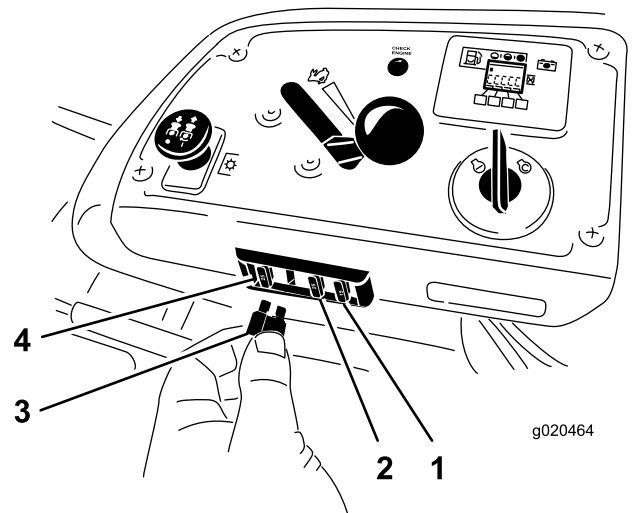


Figure 58

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Optional accessory (15 A) | 3. PTO (10 A) |
| 2. Charge (25 A) | 4. Main (25 A) |

Jump-Starting the Machine

1. Check and clean corrosion from the battery terminals before jump-starting. Ensure that the connections are tight.

⚠ CAUTION

Corrosion or loose connections can cause unwanted electrical voltage spikes at any time during the jump-starting procedure.

Do not attempt to jump-start the machine with loose or corroded battery terminals, or damage to the engine or EFI may occur.

⚠ DANGER

Jump-starting a weak battery that is cracked or frozen or has a low electrolyte level or an open/shorted battery cell can cause an explosion, resulting in serious personal injury.

Do not jump-start a weak battery if these conditions exist.

2. Make sure that the booster battery is a good and fully charged lead-acid battery at 12.6 V or greater.

Note: Use properly sized jumper cables with short lengths to reduce voltage drop between systems. Make sure that the cables are color coded or labeled for the correct polarity.

⚠ CAUTION

Connecting the jumper cables incorrectly (wrong polarity) can immediately damage the EFI system.

Be certain of battery-terminal polarity and jumper-cable polarity when hooking up the batteries.

⚠ WARNING

Batteries contain acid and produce explosive gases.

- Shield your eyes and face from the batteries at all times.
- Do not lean over the batteries.

Note: Ensure that the vent caps are tight and level. Place a damp cloth, if available, over any

vent caps on both batteries. Also ensure that the machines do not touch and that both electrical systems are off and at the same rated system voltage. These instructions are for negative ground systems only.

3. Connect the positive (+) cable to the positive (+) terminal of the discharged battery that is wired to the starter or solenoid as shown in [Figure 59](#).

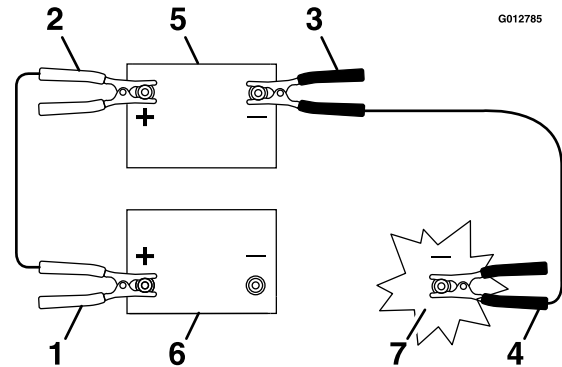
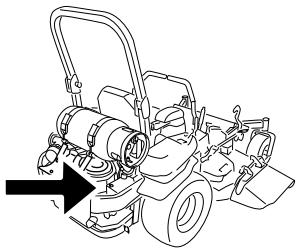


Figure 59

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Positive (+) cable on discharged battery | 5. Booster battery |
| 2. Positive (+) cable on booster battery | 6. Discharged battery |
| 3. Negative (-) cable on the booster battery | 7. Engine block |
| 4. Negative (-) cable on the engine block | |

4. Connect the other end of the positive cable to the positive terminal of the booster battery.
5. Connect the black negative (-) cable to the other terminal (negative) of the booster battery.
6. Make the final connection on the engine block of the stalled machine (not to the negative battery post), away from the battery, and stand back ([Figure 60](#)).



Drive System Maintenance

Checking the Seat Belt

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Inspect the seat belt for wear, cuts, and proper operation of retractor and buckle. Replace the seat belt if it is damaged.

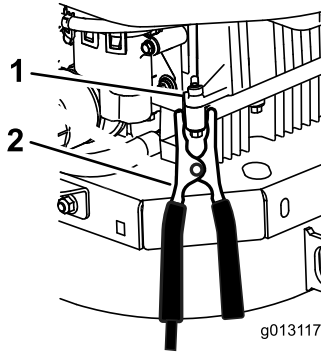


Figure 60

1. Engine block 2. Negative (-) cable

7. Start the machine and remove the cables in the reverse order of connection (disconnect the negative cable from the engine block first.).

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Checking the Rollover Protection System (ROPS) Knobs

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury or death from rollover: keep the roll bar in the fully raised locked position and use the seat belt.

Ensure that the seat is secured to the machine.

Check that both the mounting hardware and the knobs are in good working condition. Make sure that the knobs are fully engaged with the roll bar in the raised position. The upper hoop of the roll bar may need to be pushed forward or pulled rearward to get both knobs fully engaged ([Figure 61](#)).

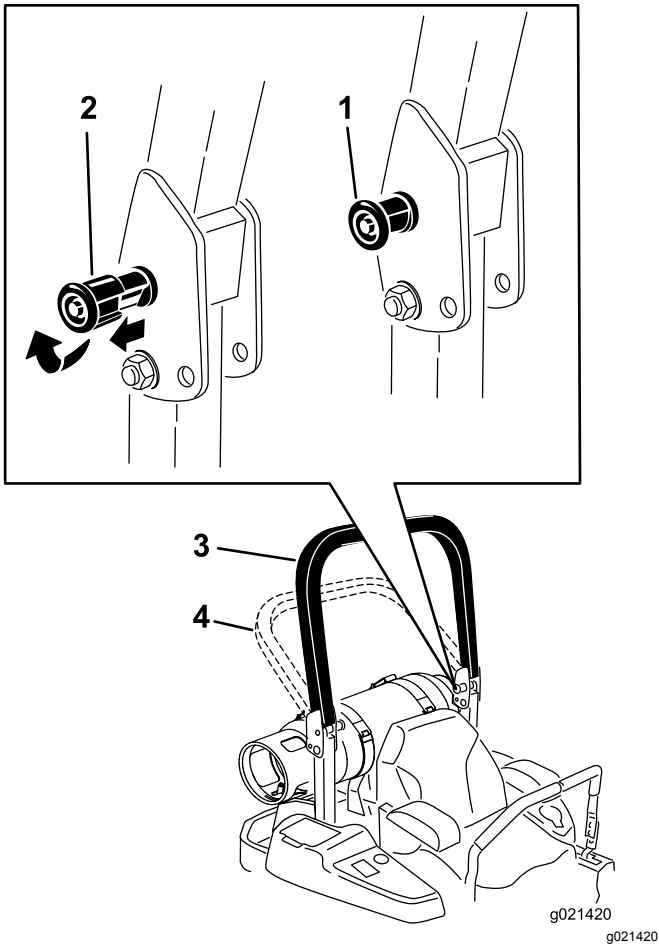


Figure 61

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ROPS knob (locked position) | 3. Roll bar in the upright position |
| 2. Pull the ROPS knob out, and rotate it 90 degrees to change the roll bar position | 4. Roll bar in the folded position |

6. Tighten the stop plate (Figure 62).

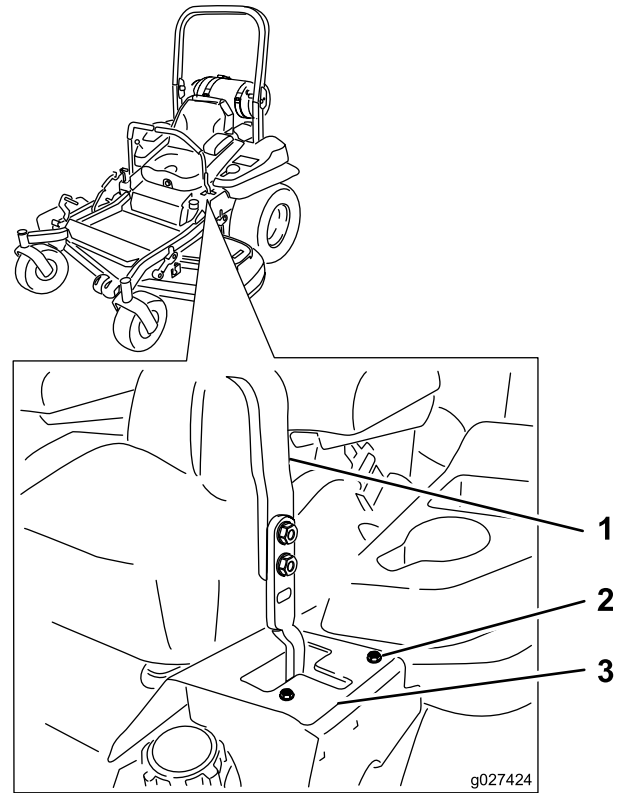


Figure 62

Left control lever shown

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Control lever | 3. Stop plate |
| 2. Bolt | |

Adjusting the Tracking

- Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO).
- Drive to an open flat area, move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position.
- Move the throttle midway between fast and slow.
- Move both motion-control levers all the way forward until they both hit the stops in the T-slot.
- Check which way the machine tracks.
 - If it tracks to the right, loosen the bolts and adjust the left stop plate rearward on the left T-slot until the machine tracks straight (Figure 62).
 - If it tracks to the left, loosen the bolts and adjust the right stop plate rearward on the right T-slot until the machine tracks straight (Figure 62).

Checking the Tire Pressure

Service Interval: Every 50 hours/Monthly (whichever comes first)

Maintain the air pressure in the front and rear tires at 90 kPa (13 psi). Uneven tire pressure can cause an uneven cut. Check the tires when they are cold to get the most accurate pressure reading.

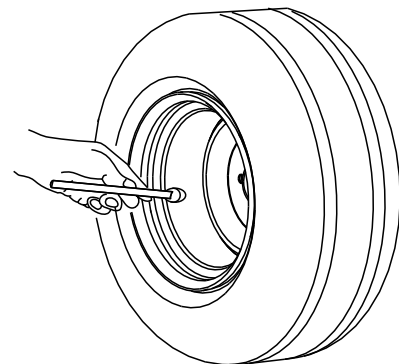


Figure 63

Checking the Wheel-Lug Nuts

Check and torque the wheel lug nuts to 122 to 129 N·m (90 to 95 ft-lb).

Checking the Wheel-Hub Slotted Nut

Service Interval: After the first 100 hours

Every 500 hours

Check and ensure that the torque of the slotted nut is 286 to 352 N·m (211 to 260 ft-lb).

Note: Do not use anti-seize compound on wheel hub.

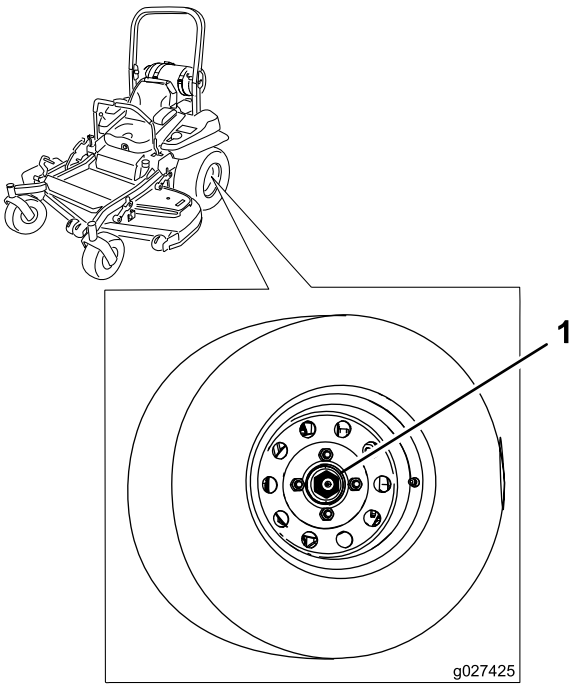


Figure 64

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1. Slotted nut

Adjusting the Caster-Pivot Bearings

Service Interval: Every 500 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Remove the dust cap from the caster and tighten the locknut (Figure 65).
4. Tighten the locknut until the spring washers are flat and then back off 1/4 turn to properly set the pre-load on the bearings (Figure 65).

Important: Make sure that the spring washers are installed correctly as shown in Figure 65.

5. Install the dust cap.

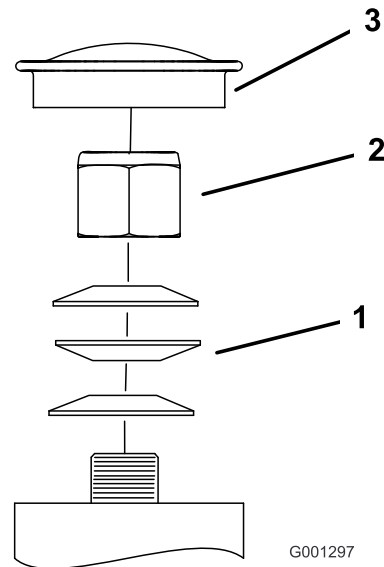


Figure 65
Front Caster

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1. Spring washers 3. Dust cap
2. Locknut

Using the Clutch Shim

Some later model year units have been built with clutches that contain a brake shim. When the clutch brake has worn to the point where the clutch no longer engages consistently, the shim can be removed to extend the clutch life.

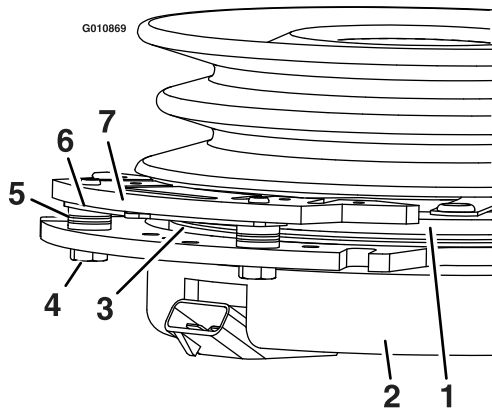


Figure 66

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Armature | 5. Brake spacer |
| 2. Field shell | 6. Re-gap shim |
| 3. Rotor | 7. Brake pole |
| 4. Brake-mounting bolt | |

Removing the Clutch Shim

1. Shut off the engine, wait for all moving parts to stop, remove the key, engage the parking brake, and allow the machine to cool completely before starting these instructions.
2. Using an air compressor, blow out any debris from under the brake pole and around the brake spacers (Figure 67).

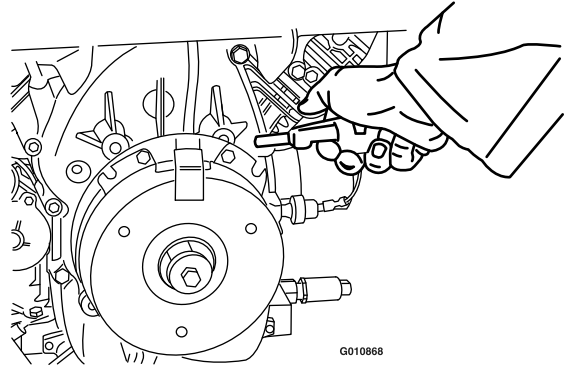


Figure 67

3. Check the condition of the wire-harness leads, connectors, and terminals.
4. Verify that 12 V is present at the clutch connector when you engage the blade-control switch (PTO).
5. Measure the gap between the rotor and armature. If the gap is greater than 1 mm (0.04 inch), proceed with the following steps:

- A. Loosen both brake-mounting bolts 1/2 to 1 full turn as shown in Figure 68.

Note: Do not remove the brake pole from the field shell/armature. The brake pole has worn to match the armature and needs to continue to match after the shim is removed to ensure proper brake torque.

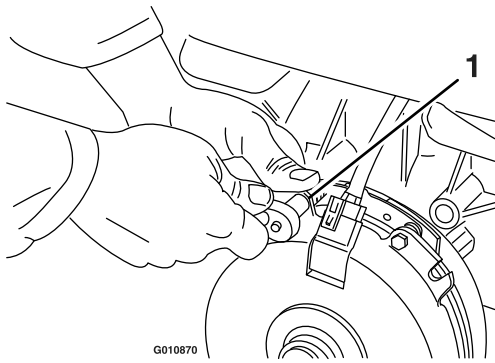


Figure 68

1. Brake-mounting bolt

- B. Using needle-nose pliers, or by hand, hold the tab and remove the shim (Figure 69).

Note: Do not discard the shim until proper clutch function has been confirmed.

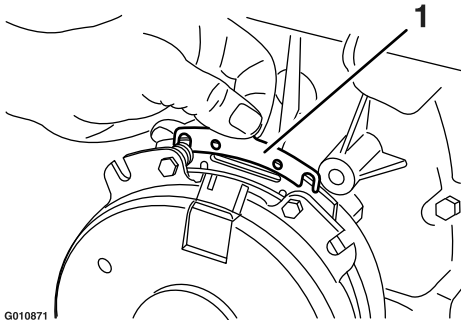


Figure 69

1. Shim

- C. Using a pneumatic line, blow out any debris from under the brake pole and around the brake spacers.
- D. Torque each bolt (M6 x 1) to 13 N·m (10 ft-lb) +/-0.7 N·m (0.5 ft-lb).
- E. Using a 0.25 mm (0.01 inch) thick feeler gauge, verify that a gap is present between the rotor and the armature face on both sides of the brake pole as shown in Figure 70 and Figure 71.

Note: Due to the way the rotor and the armature faces wear (peaks and valleys) it is sometimes difficult to measure the gap accurately.

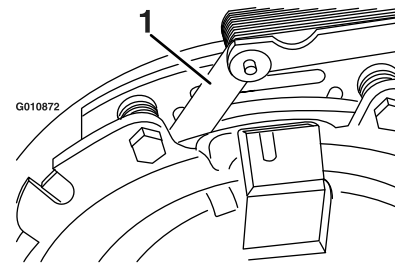


Figure 70

1. Feeler gauge

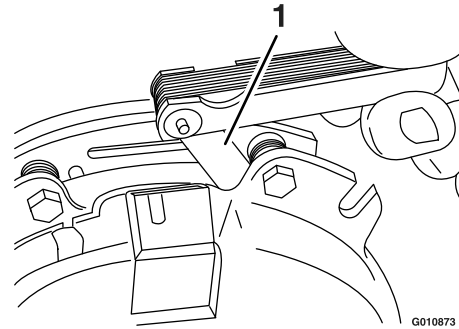


Figure 71

1. Feeler gauge

- If the gap is less than 0.25 mm (0.01 inch), then install the shim; refer to [Troubleshooting \(page 76\)](#).
- If the gap is sufficient, proceed to the safety check in step F.

- F. Perform the following safety check:

- i. Sit on the seat and start the engine.
- ii. Make sure that the blades do not engage with the blade-control switch (PTO) in the OFF position, and that the clutch is disengaged.

If the clutch does not disengage, install the shim again; refer to [Troubleshooting \(page 76\)](#).

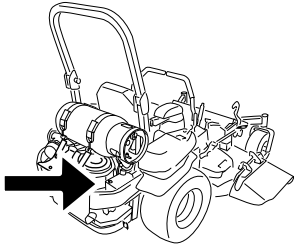
- iii. Engage and disengage the blade-control switch (PTO) 10 consecutive times to ensure that the clutch is functioning properly.

Cooling System Maintenance

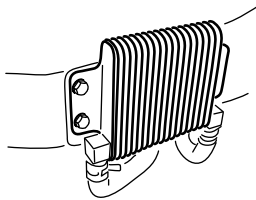
Cleaning the Engine Screen and Engine-Oil Cooler

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Remove any buildup of grass, dirt, or other debris from the oil cooler (Figure 72).



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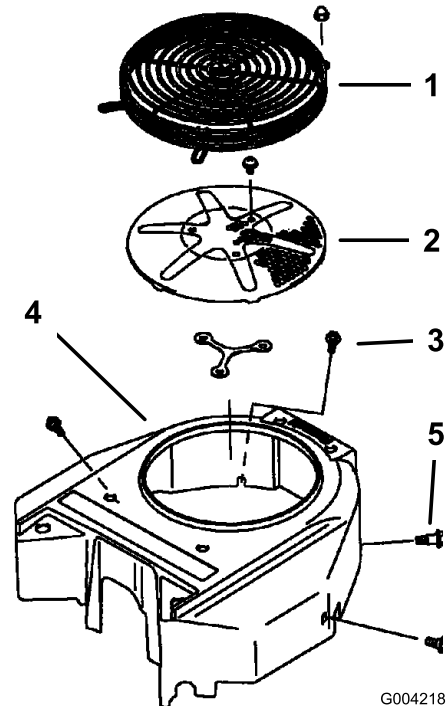
Figure 72

Remove any buildup of grass, dirt, or other debris from the engine screen. This helps ensure adequate cooling and correct engine speed and reduces the possibility of overheating and mechanical damage to the engine (Figure 73).

Cleaning the Engine-Cooling Fins and Shrouds

Service Interval: Every 100 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO) and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Remove the air-intake screen, the recoil starter, and the fan housing (Figure 73).
4. Clean the debris and grass from the engine parts.
5. Install the air-intake screen, the recoil starter, and the fan housing (Figure 73).



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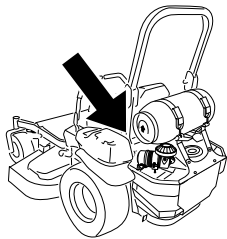
Figure 73

1. Engine guard
2. Engine air-intake screen
3. Bolt
4. Fan housing
5. Screw

Checking and Cleaning the Hydraulic-Unit Shrouds

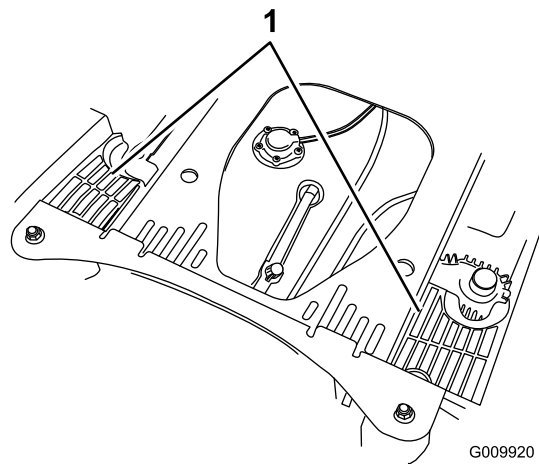
Service Interval: Before each use or daily

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO) and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Move the seat forward.
4. Clean the debris and grass from the hydraulic-unit shrouds ([Figure 74](#)).
5. Position the seat.



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Figure 74

1. Hydraulic-unit shrouds

Brake Maintenance

Adjusting the Parking Brake

Service Interval: After the first 100 hours

Every 500 hours thereafter

Note: This procedure must be followed after the first 100 hours or when a brake component has been removed or replaced.

1. Drive the machine onto a level surface.
2. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
3. Shut off the engine, wait for all moving parts to stop, and remove the key.
4. Raise the back of the machine and support the machine with jack stands.

⚠ DANGER

Mechanical or hydraulic jacks may fail to support machine and cause a serious injury.

- Use jack stands when supporting machine.
- Do not use hydraulic jacks.

5. Remove the rear tires from the machine.
6. Remove any debris from the brake area.
7. Rotate the drive-wheel release handle to the released position; refer to [Using the Drive-Wheel-Release Valves \(page 34\)](#).
8. Check to see if there is a visible gap between the L-bracket and the linkage stop ([Figure 75](#)).

Belt Maintenance

Inspecting the Belts

Service Interval: Every 50 hours

Check the belts for squealing when the belt is rotating; blades slipping when cutting grass; frayed belt edges; burn marks; and cracks, which are signs of a worn mower belt. Replace the mower belt if any of these conditions occur.

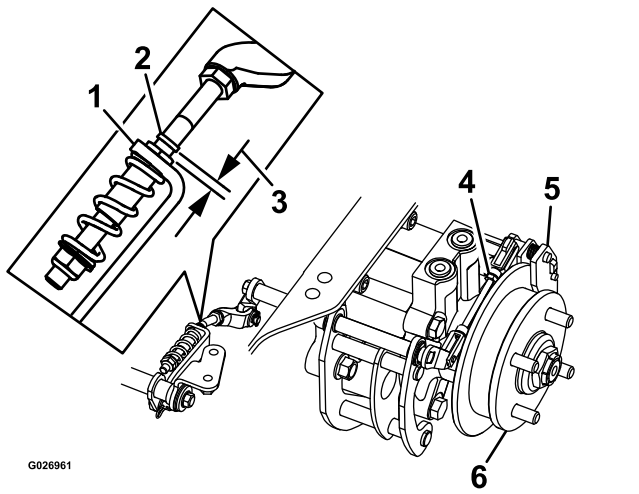


Figure 75
Left Side Shown

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. L-bracket | 4. Rear linkage assembly |
| 2. Linkage stop | 5. Caliper |
| 3. Gap | 6. Wheel hub |
-
- Disengage the parking brake, the lever should be in the down position.
 - Turn the wheel hub by hand in both directions relative to the caliper; the wheel hub should move freely between the caliper.
 - If a gap is needed or the wheel hub does not move freely:
 - Disengage the parking brake.
 - Disconnect and fine-tune the rear linkage assembly:
 - Shorten the link to create a gap.
 - Lengthen the link to allow wheel hub movement.
 - Connect the rear linkage assembly.
 - Engage the parking brake and check the gap.
 - Repeat steps 9 through 13 until a visible gap is achieved and the wheel hub rotates freely.
 - Repeat this procedure for the brake on the opposite side.
 - Rotate the drive-wheel release handle to the operating position; refer to [Using the Drive-Wheel-Release Valves \(page 34\)](#).
 - Install the rear tires and torque the lug nuts; refer to [Checking the Wheel-Lug Nuts \(page 55\)](#).
 - Remove the jack stands.

Replacing the Mower Belt

- Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
- Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
- Lower the mower to the 76 mm (3 inch) height-of-cut.
- Remove the belt covers ([Figure 76](#)).

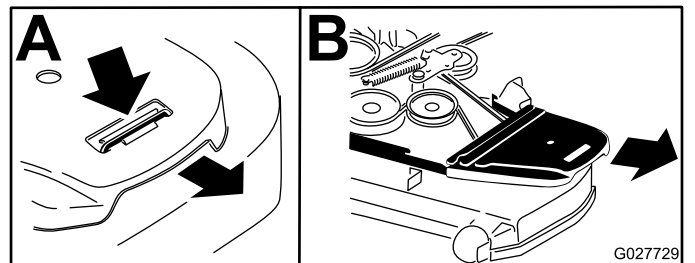


Figure 76

- Push the tab down
 - Remove the belt cover
-
- Use a ratchet in the square hole in the idler arm to remove tension on the idler spring ([Figure 77](#)).
 - Remove the belt from the mower-deck pulleys.
 - Remove the belt guide on the spring-loaded idler arm ([Figure 77](#)).
 - Remove the existing belt.
 - Install the new belt around the mower pulleys and the clutch pulley under the engine ([Figure 77](#)).

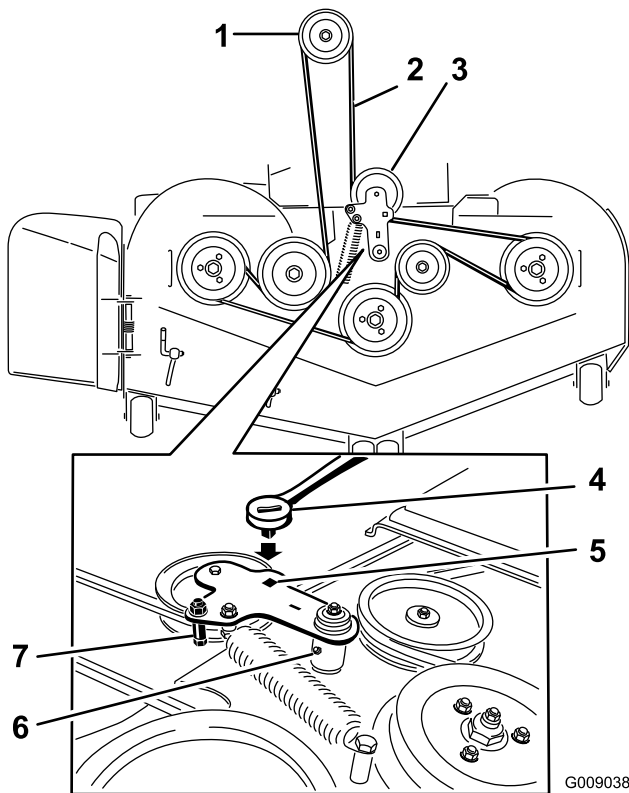


Figure 77

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g009038

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Clutch pulley | 5. Square hole in the idler arm for the ratchet |
| 2. Mower belt | 6. Idler-grease fitting |
| 3. Spring-loaded idler pulley | 7. Belt guide |
| 4. Ratchet | |

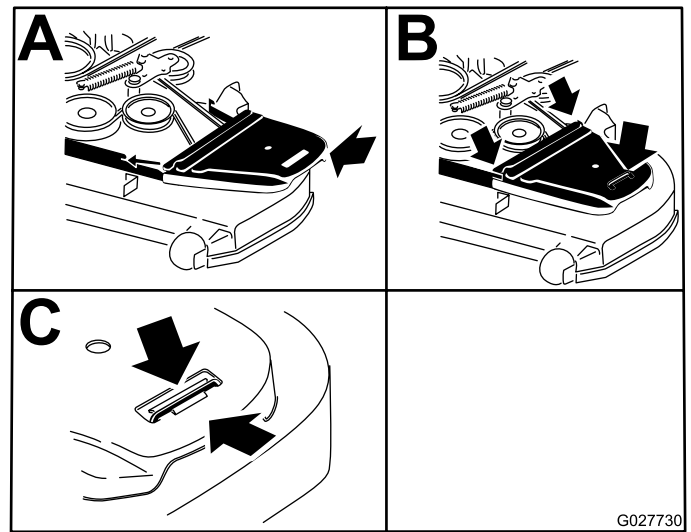


Figure 78

G027730
g027730

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Position the belt cover | 3. Ensure that the tab is under the metal catch |
| 2. Slide the belt cover under the side catches | |

Replacing the Hydraulic Pump-Drive Belt

10. Install the belt guide on the idler arm (Figure 77).
11. Using the ratchet in the square hole, install the idler spring (Figure 77).

Note: Make sure that the spring ends are seated in the anchor grooves.
12. Install the belt covers (Figure 78).

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO) and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Remove the mower belt; refer to [Replacing the Mower Belt \(page 60\)](#).
4. Raise the machine and support it with jack stands (Figure 79).

Controls System Maintenance

Adjusting the Control-Handle Position

There are 2 height positions for the control levers—high and low. Remove the bolts to adjust the height for the operator.

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Loosen the bolts and flange nuts installed in the levers ([Figure 80](#)).
4. Align the levers in the front-to-rear position by bringing the levers together to the NEUTRAL position, and slide them until they are aligned, then tighten the bolts ([Figure 81](#)).

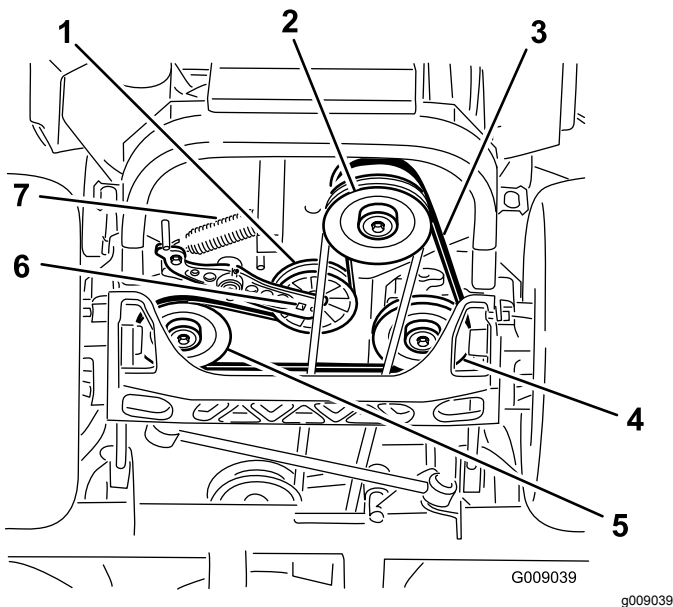


Figure 79

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Idler pulley | 5. Left hydraulic-pump pulley |
| 2. Clutch pulley | 6. Square hole in the idler arm |
| 3. Pump-drive belt | 7. Idler spring |
| 4. Right hydraulic-pump pulley | |

5. Use a ratchet in the square hole in the idler arm to remove the idler spring ([Figure 79](#)).
6. Unhook the idler spring from the frame ([Figure 79](#)).
7. Remove the belt from the hydraulic-unit-drive pulleys and the engine pulley.
8. Install the new belt around engine pulley and the 2 drive pulleys.
9. Using a ratchet in the square hole in the idler arm, install the idler spring to the frame ([Figure 79](#)).
10. Install the mower belt; refer to [Replacing the Mower Belt \(page 60\)](#).

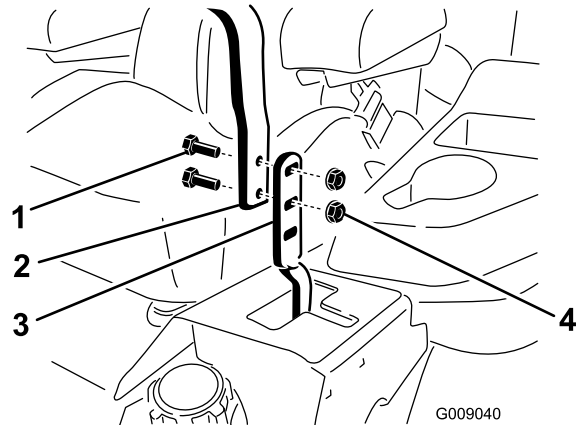


Figure 80

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Bolt | 3. Control lever |
| 2. Handle | 4. Nut |

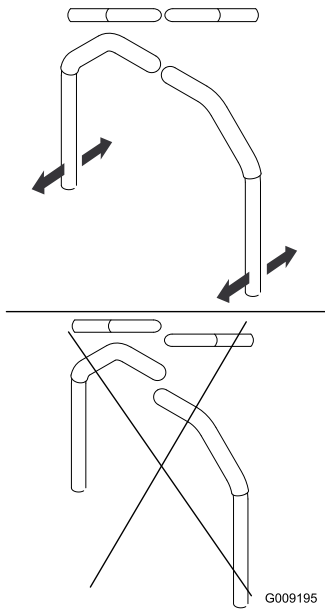


Figure 81

5. If the ends of the levers hit against each other, refer to [Adjusting the Control-Handle Position \(page 62\)](#).
6. Repeat to adjust the control levers.

Adjusting the Motion-Control Linkage

Located on either side of the fuel tank, below the seat are the pump-control linkages. Rotating the pump linkage with a wrench (1/2 inch) allows fine tuning adjustments so that the machine does not move in neutral. Any adjustments should be made for neutral positioning only.

▲ WARNING

The engine must be running and drive wheels must be turning so motion control adjustment can be performed. Contact with moving parts or hot surfaces may cause personal injury.

Keep your fingers, hands, and clothing clear of rotating components and hot surfaces.

1. Prior to starting the engine, push the deck-lift pedal, and remove the height-of-cut pin.
2. Lower deck to the ground.
3. Raise the rear of machine up and support it with jack stands (or equivalent support).

Note: Raise the machine just high enough to allow the drive wheels to turn freely.

4. Remove the electrical connection from the seat safety switch, located under the bottom cushion of the seat.

Note: The switch is a part of the seat assembly.

5. **Temporarily** install a jumper wire across the terminals in the connector of the main wire harness.
6. Start the engine and run it at full throttle and disengage the brake.

Note: The brake must be engaged and the motion-control levers must be out to start the engine. You do not need to be in the seat because of the jumper wire being used.

7. Run the unit for at least 5 minutes with the drive levers at full forward speed to bring the hydraulic fluid up to the operating temperature.

Note: The motion-control levers needs to be in neutral while making any necessary adjustments.

8. Bring the motion-control levers into the NEUTRAL position.
9. Adjust the pump control rod lengths by rotating the double nuts on the rod in the appropriate direction until the wheels slightly creep in reverse ([Figure 82](#)).

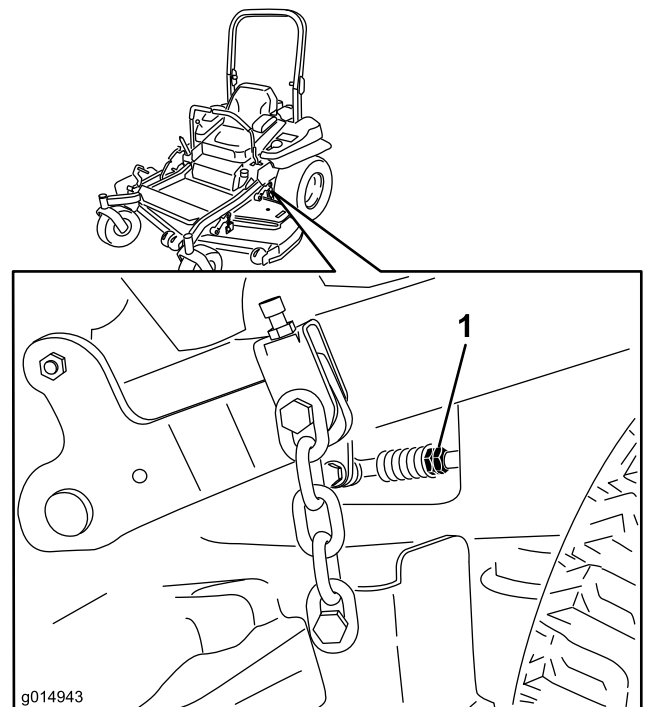


Figure 82

1. Double nuts

10. Move the motion-control levers to the reverse position and while applying slight pressure to

the lever, allow the reverse-indicator springs to bring the levers back to neutral.

Note: The wheels must stop turning or slightly creep in reverse.

11. Shut off the unit, remove the jumper wire from the wire harness, and plug the connector into the seat switch.
12. Remove the jack stands.
13. Raise the deck and install the height-of-cut pin.
14. Check that the machine does not creep in neutral with the park brakes disengaged.

Adjusting the Motion-Control Damper

You can adjust the top damper-mounting bolt to obtain the desired motion-control lever resistance. Refer to [Figure 83](#) for mounting options.

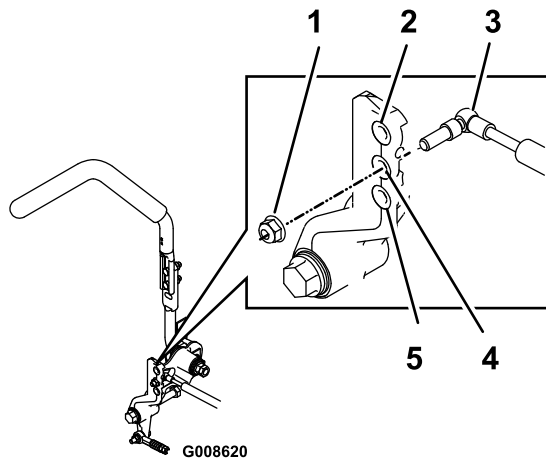


Figure 83

Right Motion Control Shown

1. Torque the locknut to 23 N·m (17 ft-lb). The bolt must protrude past the end of the locknut after torquing.
2. Most resistance (firmest feel)
3. Damper
4. Medium resistance (medium feel)
5. Least resistance (softest feel)

Adjusting the Motion-Control Neutral-Lock Pivot

You can adjust the flanged nut to obtain the desired motion-control lever resistance when moving it to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position. See [Figure 84](#) for adjustment options.

1. Loosen the jam nut.
2. Tighten or loosen the flanged nut to the desired feel.
 - For more resistance, tighten the flanged nut.
 - For less resistance, loosen the flanged nut
3. Tighten the jam nut.

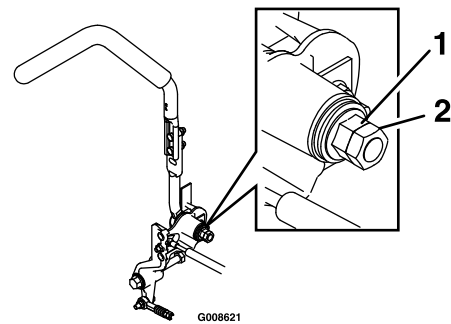


Figure 84

1. Flanged nut
2. Jam nut

Hydraulic System Maintenance

Hydraulic System Safety

- Ensure that all hydraulic-fluid hoses and lines are in good condition and all hydraulic connections and fittings are tight before applying pressure to the hydraulic system.
- Keep your body and hands away from pinhole leaks or nozzles that eject high-pressure hydraulic fluid.
- Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks.
- Safely relieve all pressure in the hydraulic system before performing any work on the hydraulic system.
- Seek immediate medical attention if fluid is injected into skin. Injected fluid must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor.

Servicing the Hydraulic System

Hydraulic-Fluid Type: Toro® HYPR-OIL™ 500 hydraulic fluid or Mobil® 1 15W-50.

Important: Use the specified fluid. Other fluids could damage the hydraulic system.

Each Hydraulic System Fluid Capacity: 1.5 L (52 oz) per side with filter change

Checking the Hydraulic Fluid

Service Interval: Every 50 hours—Check the hydraulic-fluid level.

1. Position the machine on a level surface.
2. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
3. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
4. Allow the engine and the hydraulic system to cool for 10 minutes.
Note: The oil level on the dipstick is incorrect when the oil is checked and the unit is hot.
5. Move the seat forward.
6. Clean the area around the dipsticks of hydraulic-system reservoirs (Figure 85).
7. Remove 1 dipstick from the hydraulic reservoir (Figure 85).

8. Wipe the dipstick off and thread the dipstick into the reservoir.
9. Remove the dipstick and look at the end (Figure 85).

Important: Do not overfill the hydraulic units with fluid as damage may occur. Do not run the machine with the fluid below the add mark.

10. If the oil level is at the add mark, slowly pour only enough oil into the hydraulic reservoir to raise the level to the full or H line.
11. Install the dipstick.
12. Repeat the procedure for the opposite dipstick.

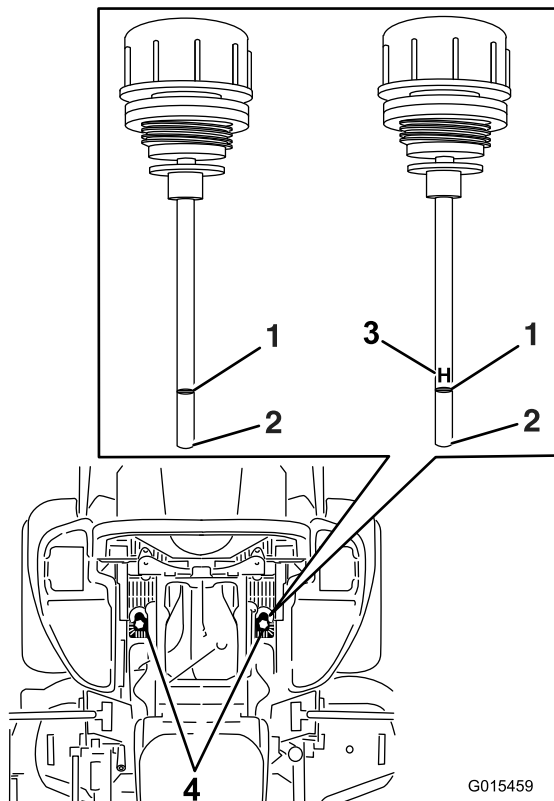


Figure 85

Either dipstick is used in the machine

- | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Full | 3. H —means high level |
| 2. Add | 4. Dipstick locations under seat |

Replacing the Hydraulic Fluid and Filters

Service Interval: After the first 250 hours—Change the hydraulic filters and hydraulic fluid when using any type of fluid.

Every 250 hours—Change the hydraulic filters and hydraulic fluid when using Mobil® 1 fluid (more often in dirty or dusty conditions).

Every 500 hours—Change the hydraulic filters and hydraulic fluid when using Toro® HYPR-OIL™ 500 hydraulic fluid (more often in dirty or dusty conditions).

To replace the hydraulic fluid, the filters need to be removed. Replace both at the same time; refer to [Servicing the Hydraulic System \(page 65\)](#) for the fluid specifications.

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Raise the machine and support it with jack stands ([Figure 86](#)).

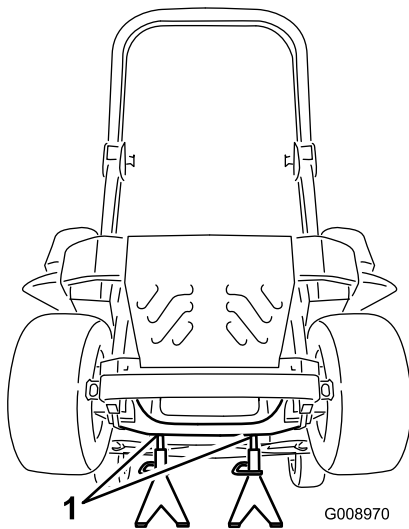


Figure 86

1. Jack stands

4. Remove both the mower belt and the pump-drive belt; refer to [Replacing the Mower Belt \(page 60\)](#) and [Replacing the Hydraulic Pump-Drive Belt \(page 61\)](#).

Note: This prevents fluid from getting on the belts.

5. Place a drain pan under the filter, remove the old filter, and wipe the surface clean ([Figure 87](#)).

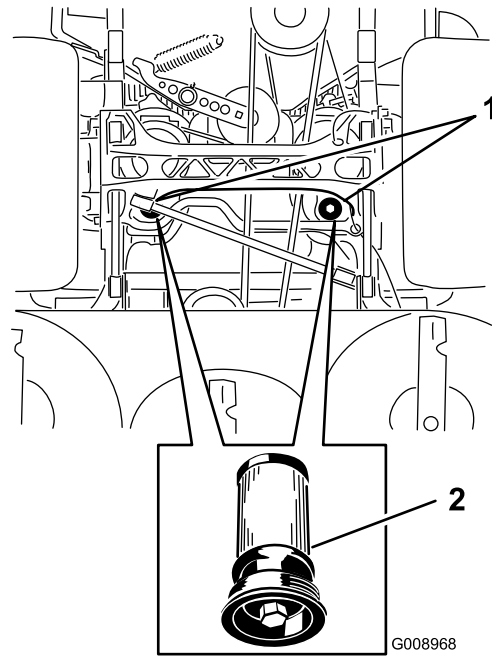


Figure 87

Bottom view of the machine

1. Filter locations
2. Hydraulic filter

6. Apply a thin coat of hydraulic fluid to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter ([Figure 87](#)).
7. Install the replacement hydraulic filter.
8. Install the pump-drive belt and the mower belt.
9. Remove the jack stands and lower the machine ([Figure 86](#)).
10. Add fluid to the hydraulic reservoir and check for any leaks.
11. Clean up any spilled fluid.
12. Start the engine and let it run for about 2 minutes to purge air from the system.
13. Shut off the engine and check for leaks.
14. Check the fluid level while the fluid is cold.
15. If required, add oil to the hydraulic reservoir.

Note: Do not overfill.

Mower Deck Maintenance

Leveling the Mower Deck

Setting up the Machine

Note: Ensure that the mower deck is level before matching the height of cut (HOC).

1. Position the mower on a flat surface.
2. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
3. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
4. Check tire pressure of the drive tires.
5. If needed, adjust to 90 kPa (13 psi).
6. Position the mower to the 76 mm (3 inches) height-of-cut position.

Leveling the Deck

1. Position the mower on a flat surface.
2. Shut off the engine, wait for all moving parts to stop, remove the key, and engage the parking brake.
3. Check the tire pressure in the drive tires.
Note: Proper inflation pressure for the tires is 90 kPa (13 psi).
4. Position the transport lock in the latching position.
5. Push the deck-lift pedal all the way forward and the deck latches at the 14 cm (5-1/2 inches) transport position ([Figure 88](#)).

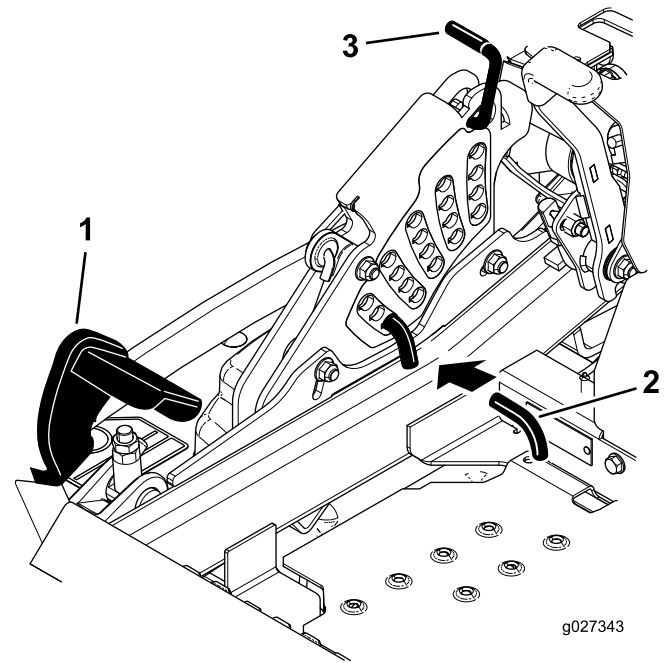


Figure 88

1. Deck-lift pedal
2. Height-of-cut pin
3. Transport lock

6. Insert the height-adjustment pin into the 7.6 cm (3 inches) cutting-height location.
7. Release the transport lock and allow the deck to lower to the cutting height.
8. Raise the discharge chute.
9. On both sides of the deck, measure from the level surface to the front tip of the blade (Position A) as shown in [Figure 89](#).

Note: The measurement should read 7.6 cm (3 inches)

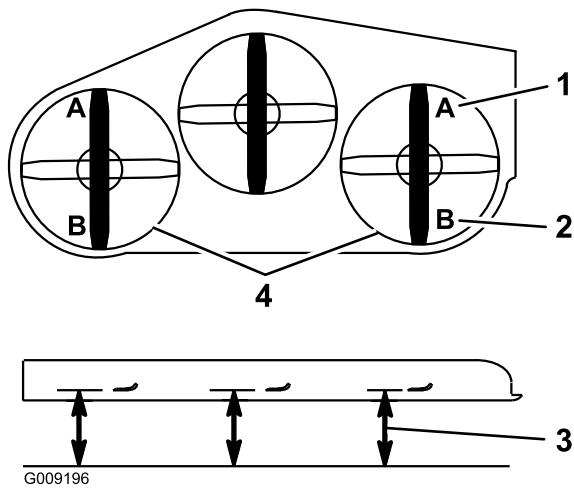


Figure 89

1. 7.6 cm (3 inch) at position A is correct
2. 8.3 cm (3-1/4 inch) at position B is correct
3. Measure here from the blade tip to the hard surface
4. Measure at position A and B on both sides

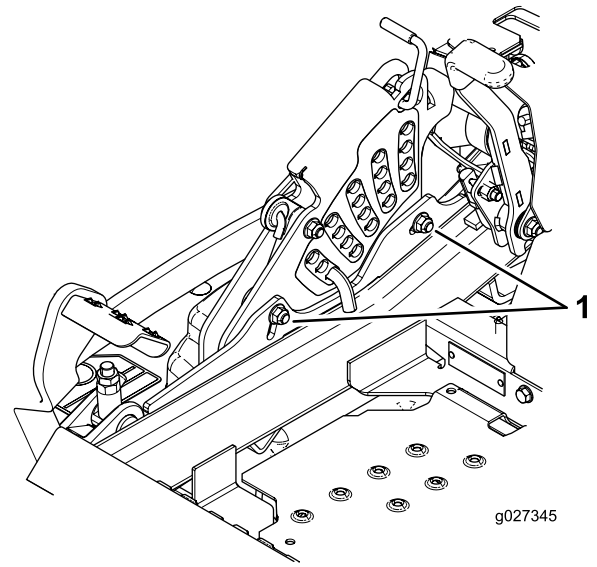


Figure 91

1. Bolts at the bottom of the height-of-cut plate

10. Fine-tune the adjustment nut on the front deck lift assembly by turning it (Figure 90).

Note: To increase the height, turn the adjustment nut clockwise; to decrease, turn counterclockwise.

Note: If the front deck links do not have enough adjustment to achieve accurate cut height, use the single-point adjustment to gain more adjustment.

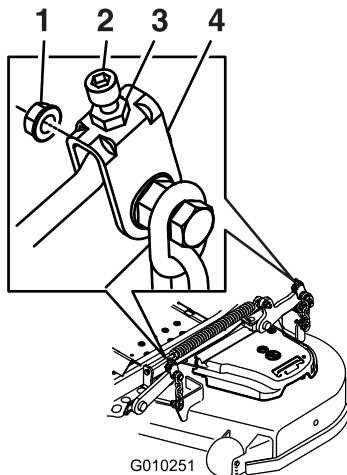


Figure 90

1. Adjustment nut
2. Jam nut
3. Rear deck adjustment
4. Front deck adjustment

11. To adjust the single-point system, loosen the 2 bolts at the bottom of the height-of-cut plate (Figure 91).

12. If the deck is too low, tighten the single-point-adjustment bolt by rotating it clockwise. If the deck is too high, loosen the single-point-adjustment bolt by rotating it counterclockwise (Figure 92).

Note: Loosen or tighten the single-point adjustment bolt enough to move the height-of-cut plate mounting bolts at least 1/3 the length of the available travel in their slots. This regains some up and down adjustment on each of the 4 deck links.

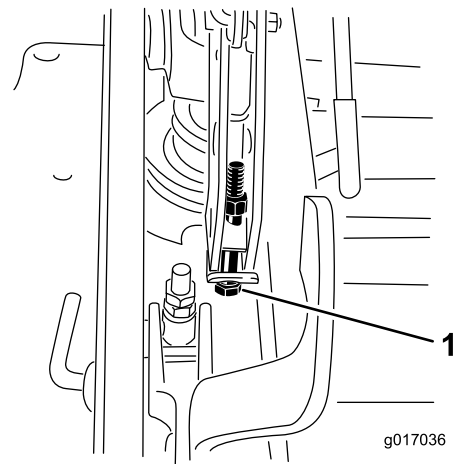


Figure 92

1. Single-point adjustment bolt

13. Tighten the 2 bolts at the bottom of the height-of-cut plate (Figure 91).

Note: In most conditions, the back blade tip should be adjusted 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) higher than the front.

14. Torque the 2 bolts to 37 to 45 N·m (27 to 33 ft-lb).
15. On both sides of the deck, measure from the level surface to the back tip of the blade (position B) as shown in [Figure 89](#).
Note: The measurement should read 8.3 cm (3-1/4 inches)
16. Fine tune the screw adjuster by turning it to get 8.3 mm (3-1/4 inches) height ([Figure 90](#)).
To increase the height, turn the adjustment nut clockwise; to decrease, turn it counterclockwise.
17. Measure until all 4 sides are the correct height.
18. Tighten all of the nuts on the deck-lift-arm assemblies.
19. Lower the discharge chute.

Servicing the Cutting Blades

To ensure a superior quality of cut, keep the blades sharp. For convenient sharpening and replacement, you may want to keep extra blades on hand.

Blade Safety

A worn or damaged blade can break, and a piece of the blade could be thrown toward you or bystanders, resulting in serious personal injury or death. Trying to repair a damaged blade may result in discontinued safety certification of the product.

- Inspect the blades periodically for wear or damage.
- Use care when checking the blades. Wrap the blades or wear gloves, and use caution when servicing the blades. Only replace or sharpen the blades; never straighten or weld them.
- On multi-bladed machines, take care as rotating 1 blade can cause other blades to rotate.

Before Inspecting or Servicing the Blades

1. Park the machine on a level surface, disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and disconnect the spark-plug wires from the spark plugs.

Inspecting the Blades

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

1. Inspect the cutting edges ([Figure 93](#)).
2. If the edges are not sharp or have nicks, remove and sharpen the blade; refer to [Sharpening the Blades \(page 71\)](#).
3. Inspect the blades, especially in the curved area.
4. If you notice any cracks, wear, or a slot forming in this area, immediately install a new blade ([Figure 93](#)).

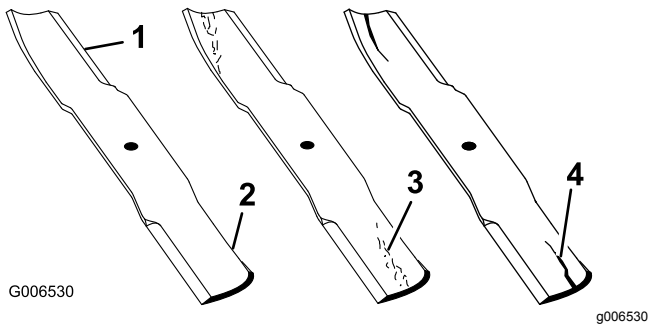


Figure 93

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cutting edge | 3. Wear/slot forming |
| 2. Curved area | 4. Crack |

Checking for Bent Blades

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and engage the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Rotate the blades until the ends face forward and backward.
4. Measure from a level surface to the cutting edge, position **A**, of the blades ([Figure 94](#)).

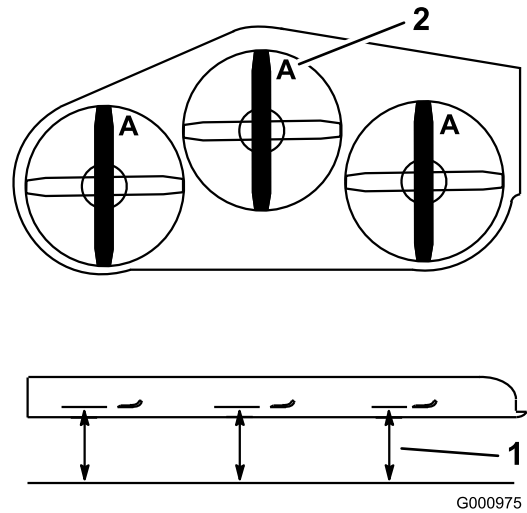


Figure 94

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Measure here from blade | 2. Position A |
| to hard surface | |

5. Rotate the opposite ends of the blades forward.
6. Measure from a level surface to the cutting edge of the blades at the same position as in step [5](#) above.

Note: The difference between the dimensions obtained in steps [4](#) and [6](#) must not exceed 3 mm (1/8 inch).

Note: If this dimension exceeds 3 mm (1/8 inch), the blade is bent and must be replaced.

⚠ WARNING

A blade that is bent or damaged could break apart and could seriously injure or kill you or bystanders.

- Always replace a bent or damaged blade with a new blade.
- Do not file or create sharp notches in the edges or surfaces of the blade.

Removing the Blades

Blades must be replaced if a solid object is hit, if the blade is out of balance, or if the blade is bent. To ensure optimum performance and continued safety conformance of the machine, use genuine Toro replacement blades. Replacement blades made by other manufacturers may result in nonconformance with safety standards.

1. Hold the blade end using a rag or a thickly-padded glove.
2. Remove the blade bolt, the curved washer, and the blade from the spindle shaft (Figure 95).

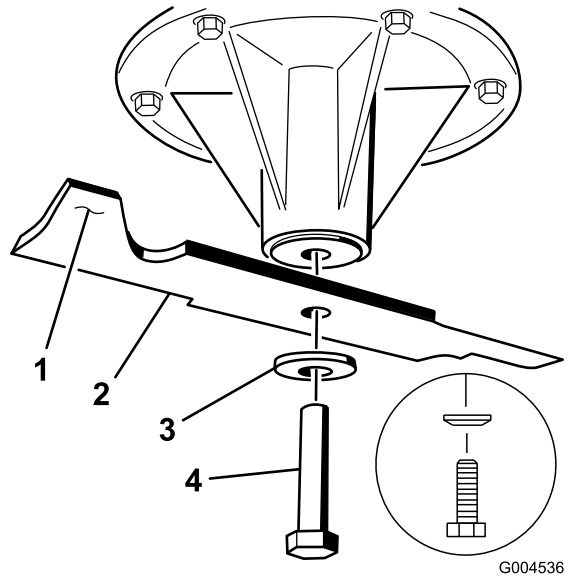


Figure 95

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sail area of the blade | 3. Curved washer |
| 2. Blade | 4. Blade bolt |

Sharpening the Blades

1. Use a file to sharpen the cutting edge at both ends of the blade (Figure 96).

Note: Maintain the original angle.

Note: The blade retains its balance if the same amount of material is removed from both cutting edges.

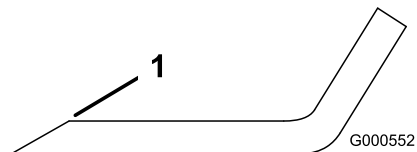


Figure 96

1. Sharpen at original angle.

2. Check the balance of the blade by putting it on a blade balancer (Figure 97).

Note: If the blade stays in a horizontal position, the blade is balanced and can be used.

Note: If the blade is not balanced, file some metal off the end of the sail area only (Figure 97).

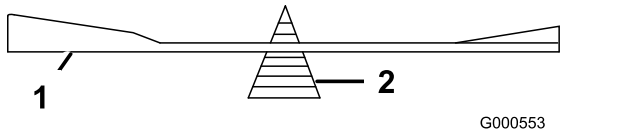


Figure 97

1. Blade
 2. Balancer
-
3. Repeat this procedure until the blade is balanced.

Installing the Blades

1. Install the blade onto the spindle shaft (Figure 98).
Important: The curved part of the blade must be pointing upward toward the inside of the mower to ensure proper cutting.
2. Install the spring disk and blade bolt (Figure 98).
Note: The spring-disk cone must be installed toward the bolt head (Figure 98).
3. Torque the blade bolt to 115 to 150 N·m (85 to 110 ft·lb).

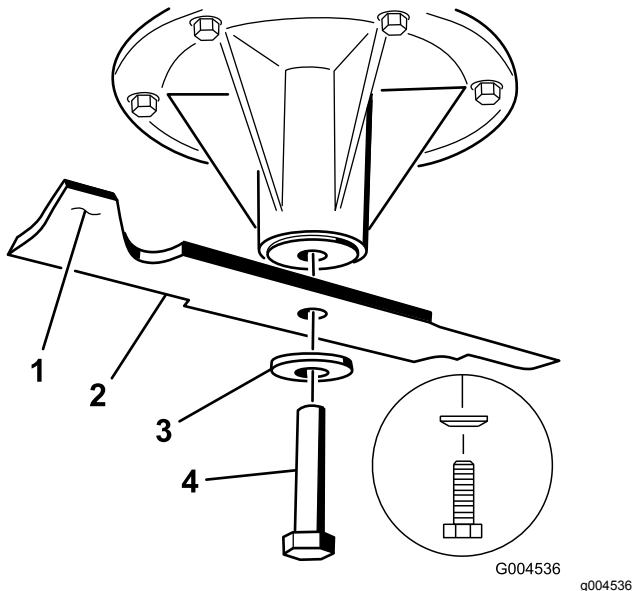


Figure 98

1. Sail area of the blade
2. Blade
3. Spring disk
4. Blade bolt

⚠ WARNING

Deck-lift arm assemblies have stored energy. Removing the deck with out releasing the stored energy can cause serious injury or death.

Do not attempt to disassemble the deck from the front frame without locking out the stored energy.

1. Shut off the engine, wait for all of the moving parts to stop, remove the key, and engage the parking brake.
2. Remove the height-adjustment pin and lower the deck to the ground.
3. Place the height adjustment pin in the 7.6 cm (3 inch) cutting-height location.

Note: This locks the deck-lift arms in the lowest position when the deck is removed and the stored energy in the deck spring is released.

4. Remove the belt covers.
5. Lift up the floor pan and insert a ratchet into the square hole in the deck idler (Figure 99).
6. Rotate the deck idler clockwise and remove the mower belt (Figure 99).

Removing the Mower Deck

Lock out the spring-loaded deck arms before servicing or removing the mower deck.

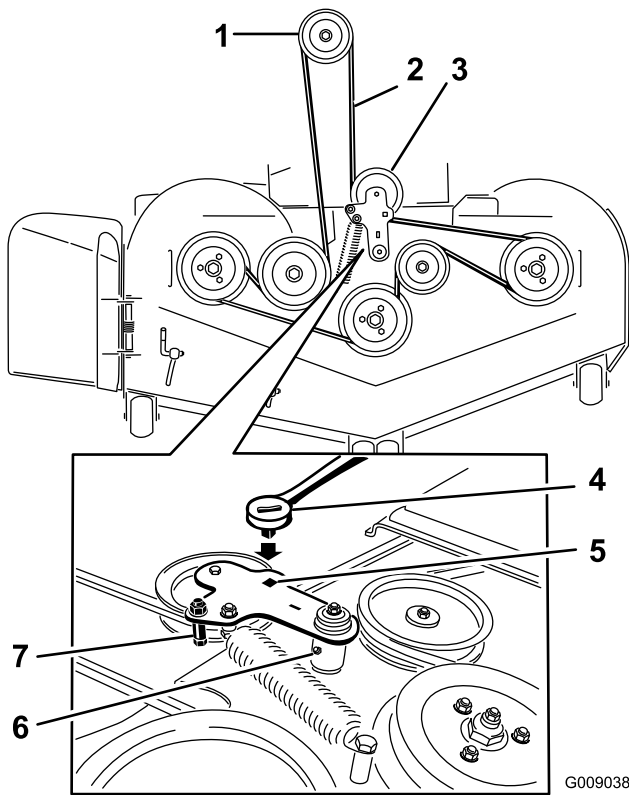


Figure 99

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Clutch pulley | 5. Square hole in the idler arm for the ratchet |
| 2. Mower belt | 6. Idler grease fitting |
| 3. Spring-loaded idler pulley | 7. Belt guide |
| 4. Ratchet | |

7. Remove and retain the hardware on both sides of the deck as shown in [Figure 100](#).

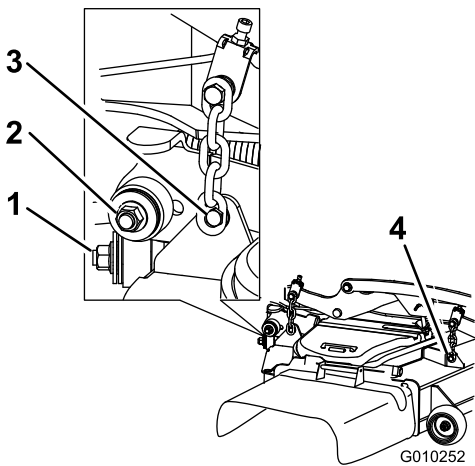


Figure 100

1. Right stabilizer
2. Deck strut (right side shown)
3. Remove the shoulder bolt and nut.
4. Remove the shoulder bolt and nut.

8. Raise the deck struts and secure them in the raised position.
9. Slide the deck out to the right side of the machine.

Replacing the Grass Deflector

⚠ WARNING

An uncovered discharge opening could allow the lawn mower to throw objects at you or bystanders, resulting in serious injury. Also, contact with the blade could occur.

Never operate the lawn mower unless you install a cover plate, mulch plate, grass deflector, or bagger.

1. Remove the locknut, bolt, spring, and spacer holding the deflector to the pivot brackets (Figure 101).

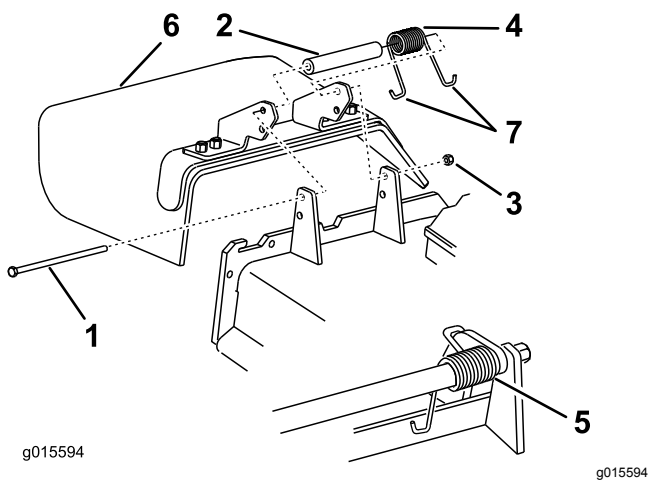


Figure 101

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bolt | 5. Spring installed |
| 2. Spacer | 6. Grass deflector |
| 3. Locknut | 7. J-hook end of spring |
| 4. Spring | |

2. Remove damaged or worn grass deflector.
3. Place spacer and spring onto the grass deflector. Place a J-end of spring behind deck edge.

Note: Ensure that a J-end of spring is installed behind deck edge before installing the bolt as shown in Figure 101.

4. Install the bolt and nut.
5. Place a J-hook end of spring around grass deflector (Figure 101).

Important: The grass deflector must be able to rotate. Lift the deflector up to the full open position and ensure that it rotates into the full down position.

Cleaning

Cleaning under the Mower

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

1. Disengage the blade-control switch (PTO), move the motion-control levers to the NEUTRAL-LOCK position, and set the parking brake.
2. Shut off the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Raise the mower to the transport position.

Disposing of Waste

Engine oil, batteries, hydraulic fluid, and engine coolant are pollutants to the environment. Dispose of these according to your state and local regulations.

Storage

16. Cover the machine to protect it and keep it clean.

Cleaning and Storing the Machine

1. Disengage the power takeoff (blade-control switch (PTO), engage the parking brake, and turn the ignition key to the OFF position. Remove the key.
2. Remove grass clippings, dirt, and grime from the external parts of the entire machine, especially the engine and hydraulic system. Clean dirt and chaff from the outside of the engine cylinder head fins and blower housing.

Important: You can wash the machine with mild detergent and water. Do not pressure-wash the machine. Avoid excessive use of water, especially near the control panel, engine, hydraulic pumps, and motors.

3. Check the brake; refer to [Brake Maintenance \(page 59\)](#).
4. Service the air cleaner; refer to [Servicing the Air Cleaner \(page 41\)](#).
5. Grease the machine; refer to [Lubrication \(page 39\)](#).
6. Change the crankcase oil; refer to [Changing the Engine Oil \(page 44\)](#).
7. Check the tire pressure; refer to [Checking the Tire Pressure \(page 54\)](#).
8. Change the hydraulic filters; refer to [Replacing the Hydraulic Fluid and Filters \(page 65\)](#).
9. Charge the battery; refer to [Charging the Battery \(page 51\)](#).
10. Scrape any heavy buildup of grass and dirt from the underside of the mower, then wash the mower with a garden hose.

Note: Run the machine with the blade-control switch (PTO) engaged and the engine at high idle for 2 to 5 minutes after washing.

11. Check the condition of the blades; refer to [Servicing the Cutting Blades \(page 69\)](#).
12. Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any part that is damaged.
13. Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces. Paint is available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
14. Store the machine in a clean, dry garage or storage area.
15. Remove the key from the ignition switch and keep it out of reach of children or other unauthorized users.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The malfunction-indicator light (MIL) comes on.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The engine is too hot. 2. There is a faulty valve in the fuel tank. 3. The air cleaner is dirty. 4. The battery is not charged. 5. The connections to the sensors electronic-control unit (ECU) and fuel injectors are not secured properly. 6. There is low voltage from the battery. 7. A fuse is blown. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shut off the engine and let it cool. 2. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer. 3. Make sure that the air cleaner and precleaner are clean. Replace if necessary. 4. Charge or replace the battery. 5. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Ensure that you are using a good 12 V battery and that it is fully charged. 7. Check and replace any blown fuses.
The starter does not crank.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The blade-control switch (PTO) is engaged. 2. The parking brake is disengaged. 3. The motion-control levers are not in the NEUTRAL-LOCK position. 4. The operator is not seated. 5. The battery is dead. 6. The electrical connections are corroded or loose. 7. The fuse is blown. 8. The relay or switch is worn or damaged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move the blade-control switch (PTO) to the disengaged position. 2. Engage the parking brake. 3. Ensure that the motion-control levers are in the NEUTRAL-LOCK position. 4. Sit on the seat. 5. Charge the battery. 6. Check the electrical connections for good contact. 7. Replace the fuse. 8. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine does not start, starts hard, or fails to keep running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The LPG tank is empty. 2. The oil level in the crankcase is low. 3. The throttle is not in the correct position. 4. The air cleaner is dirty. 5. The seat switch is not functioning properly. 6. The electrical connections are corroded, loose, or damaged. 7. The relay or switch is worn or damaged. 8. The spark plug is fouled or improperly gapped. 9. The spark-plug wire is not connected. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change the LPG tank. 2. Add oil to the crankcase. 3. Be sure that the throttle control is midway between the slow and fast positions. 4. Clean or replace the air-cleaner element. 5. Check the seat-switch indicator. Replace the seat if necessary. 6. Check the electrical connections for good contact. Clean the connector terminals thoroughly with electrical-contact cleaner, apply dielectric grease, and make the appropriate connections. 7. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer. 8. Adjust or replace the spark plug. 9. Check the spark-plug wire connection.
The engine loses power.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The engine load is excessive. 2. The air cleaner is dirty. 3. The oil level in the crankcase is low. 4. The cooling fins and the air passages above the engine are plugged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the ground speed. 2. Clean the air-cleaner element. 3. Add oil to the crankcase. 4. Remove the obstruction from the cooling fins and the air passages.
The engine overheats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The engine load is excessive. 2. The oil level in the crankcase is low. 3. The cooling fins and the air passages above the engine are plugged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the ground speed. 2. Add oil to the crankcase. 3. Remove the obstruction from the cooling fins and the air passages.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The mower pulls to the left or right (with levers fully forward)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tracking needs adjustment 2. The tire pressure in the drive tires is not correct. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjust the tracking. 2. Adjust the tire pressure in the drive tires.
The machine does not drive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The bypass valves are not closed tight. 2. The pump belt is worn, loose, or broken. 3. The pump belt is off a pulley. 4. The idler spring is broken or missing. 5. The hydraulic-fluid level is low or too hot. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten the bypass valves. 2. Change the belt. 3. Change the belt. 4. Replace the spring. 5. Add hydraulic fluid to the reservoirs or let it cool down.
The machine vibrates abnormally.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cutting blade(s) is/are bent or unbalanced. 2. The blade mounting bolt is loose. 3. The engine mounting bolts are loose. 4. The engine pulley, idler pulley, or blade pulley is loose. 5. The engine pulley is damaged. 6. The blade spindle is bent. 7. The motor mount is loose or worn. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install new cutting blade(s). 2. Tighten the blade mounting bolt. 3. Tighten the engine mounting bolts. 4. Tighten the appropriate pulley. 5. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer. 7. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
The machine produces an uneven cutting height.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The blade(s) is/are not sharp. 2. The cutting blade(s) is/are bent. 3. The mower deck is not level. 4. The underside of mower is dirty. 5. The tire pressure is not correct. 6. The blade spindle is bent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharpen the blade(s). 2. Install new cutting blade(s). 3. Level the mower deck from side-to-side and front-to-rear. 4. Clean the underside of the mower. 5. Adjust the tire pressure. 6. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
The blades do not rotate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mower deck belt is worn, loose, or broken. 2. The mower deck belt is off pulley. 3. The pump drive belt is worn, loose, or broken. 4. The idler spring is broken or missing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install a new deck belt. 2. Install the mower deck pulley and check the idler pulley, idler arm, and spring for correct position and function. 3. Check the belt tension or install a new belt. 4. Replace the spring.
The clutch does not engage.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fuse is blown. 2. There is low voltage supply at the clutch. 3. The coil is damaged. 4. There is inadequate current supply. 5. The rotor/armature air gap is too large. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace the fuse. Check the coil resistance, battery charge, charging system, and wiring connections, and replace components if necessary. 2. Check the coil resistance, battery charge, charging system, and wiring connections and replace parts if necessary. 3. Replace the clutch. 4. Repair or replace the clutch lead wire or electrical system. Clean the connector contacts. 5. Remove the shim or replace the clutch.

Notes:



The Toro Warranty

A Limited Warranty (see warranty periods below)

Landscape Contractor Equipment (LCE)
Riding Product

Conditions and Products Covered

The Toro Company and its affiliate, Toro Warranty Company, pursuant to an agreement between them, jointly promise to repair the Toro Products listed below if defective in materials or workmanship.

The following time periods apply from the original date of purchase:

Products	Warranty Period
GrandStand® Mowers • Engines ³	5 years or 1,200 hours ² 3 years
Z Master® 3000 Series Mowers • Engines ³	5 years or 1,200 hours ² 3 years
Z Master® 5000 Series Mowers • Engines ³	5 years or 1,200 hours ² 3 years
Z Master® 6000 Series Mowers • Engines ³	5 years or 1,400 hours ² 3 years
Z Master®7000 Series Mowers • Engines ³	4 years or 1,200 hours ² 2 years
Z Master®8000 Series Mowers • Engines ³	2 years 3 years
TITAN HD 1500 Series • Engines	4 years or 500 Hours ² Toro – 4 years or 500 hours
TITAN HD 2000 Series • Engines ³	4 years or 750 Hours ² Kohler – 3 years
TITAN HD 2500 Series • Engines ³	4 years or 1000 Hours ² Kawasaki – 3 years
All Mowers	
• Battery	90 days Parts and Labor 1 year Parts only
• Belts and Tires	90 days
• Attachments	1 year

¹Residential use means use of the product on the same lot as your home. Use at more than one location is considered commercial use and the commercial warranty would apply.

²Whichever occurs first.

³Some engines used on Toro Products are warranted by the engine manufacturer.

Owner Responsibilities

You must maintain your Toro Product by following the maintenance procedures described in the *Operator's Manual*. Such routine maintenance, whether performed by a dealer or by you, is at your expense.

Instructions for Obtaining Warranty Service

If you think that your Toro Product contains a defect in materials or workmanship, follow this procedure:

- Contact any Authorized Toro Service Dealer to arrange service at their dealership. To locate a dealer convenient to you, access our web site at www.Toro.com. You may also call the numbers listed in item #3 to use the 24-hour Toro Dealer locator system.
- Bring the product and your proof of purchase (sales receipt) to the Service Dealer. The dealer will diagnose the problem and determine if it is covered under warranty.

Countries Other than the United States or Canada

Customers who have purchased Toro products outside the United States or Canada should contact their Toro Distributor (Dealer) to obtain guarantee policies for your country, province, or state. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with your Distributor's service or have difficulty obtaining guarantee information, contact the Toro importer. If all other remedies fail, you may contact us at Toro Warranty Company.

Australian Consumer Law: Australian customers will find details relating to the Australian Consumer Law either inside the box or at your local Toro Dealer.

- If for any reason you are dissatisfied with the Service Dealer's analysis or with the assistance provided, contact us at:

Toro Warranty Company
Customer Care Department, RLC Division
8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, MN 55420-1196
888-865-5676 (U.S. Customers)
888-865-5691 (Canada customers)

Items and Conditions Not Covered

There is no other express warranty except for special emission system coverage and engine warranty coverage on some products. This express warranty does not cover the following:

- Cost of regular maintenance service or parts, such as filters, fuel, lubricants, oil changes, spark plugs, air filters, blade sharpening or worn blades, cable/linkage adjustments, or brake and clutch adjustments
- Components failing due to normal wear
- Any product or part which has been altered, misused, neglected, or requires replacement or repair due to accidents or lack of proper maintenance
- Pickup and delivery charges
- Repairs or attempted repairs by anyone other than an Authorized Toro Service Dealer
- Repairs necessary due to failure to follow recommended fuel procedure (consult *Operator's Manual* for more details)
 - Removing contaminants from the fuel system is not covered
 - Use of old fuel (more than one month old) or fuel which contains more than 10% ethanol or more than 15% MTBE
 - Failure to drain the fuel system prior to any period of non-use over one month

General Conditions

All repairs covered by these warranties must be performed by an Authorized Toro Service Dealer using Toro approved replacement parts.

Neither The Toro Company nor Toro Warranty Company is liable for indirect, incidental or consequential damages in connection with the use of the Toro Products covered by this warranty, including any cost or expense of providing substitute equipment or service during reasonable periods of malfunction or non-use pending completion of repairs under this warranty.

All implied warranties of merchantability (that the product is fit for ordinary use) and fitness for use (that the product is fit for a particular purpose) are limited to the duration of the express warranty.

Some states do not allow exclusions of incidental or consequential damages, or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above exclusions and limitations may not apply to you.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.