



Dingo 322

Traction Unit

Model Number 22305TE—990001 & Up

Operator's Manual



Introduction

Thank you for purchasing a Toro product.

All of us at Toro want you to be completely satisfied with your new product, so feel free to contact your local Authorized Service Dealer for help with service, genuine replacement parts, or other information you may require.

Whenever you contact your Authorized Service Dealer or the factory, always know the model and serial numbers of your product. These numbers will help the Service Dealer or Service Representative provide exact information about your specific product. The two numbers are stamped into a plate mounted on the left rear side of the frame.

For your convenience, write the product model and serial numbers in the space below.

Model No: _____
Serial No. _____

Read this manual carefully to learn how to operate and maintain your product correctly. Reading this manual will help you and others avoid personal injury and damage to the product. Although we design, produce and market safe, state-of-the-art products, you are responsible for using the product properly and safely. You are also responsible for training persons, who you allow to use the product, about safe operation.

The warning system in this manual identifies potential hazards and has special safety messages that help you and others avoid personal injury, even death. **DANGER**, **WARNING** and **CAUTION** are signal words used to identify the level of hazard. However, regardless of the hazard, be extremely careful.

DANGER signals an extreme hazard that will cause serious injury or death if the recommended precautions are not followed.

WARNING signals a hazard that may cause serious injury or death if the recommended precautions are not followed.

CAUTION signals a hazard that may cause minor or moderate injury if the recommended precautions are not followed.


Two other words are also used to highlight information. “Important” calls attention to special mechanical information and “Note” emphasizes general information worthy of special attention.

The left and right side of the machine is determined by standing on the platform in the normal operator’s position.

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Safety

Improper use or maintenance by the operator or owner 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 the instruction may result in personal injury or death.

Safe Operating Practices

This product is capable of amputating hands and feet. Always follow all safety instructions to avoid serious injury or death.

General Operation

- Read, understand, and follow all instructions in the operator’s manual and on the traction unit before starting. Also, read all attachment manuals where supplied
- Allow only responsible adults who are familiar with the instructions to operate the traction unit.
- Always wear long pants and substantial shoes. Wearing safety glasses, safety shoes, hearing protection, and a hard hat are advisable and may be required by some local ordinances and insurance regulations.
- Ensure that the area is clear of other people before operating the traction unit. Stop the traction unit if anyone enters the area.
- Never carry passengers on attachments or on the traction unit.
- Always look down and behind before and while backing.
- Do not place your feet under the platform.
- Slow down before turning. Sharp turns on any terrain may cause loss of control.
- Never leave a running traction unit unattended. Always lower the loader arms, stop the engine, and remove the key before dismounting.
- Do not exceed the rated operating capacity, as the traction unit may become unstable which may result in loss of control.
- Do not carry a load with the arms raised. Always carry loads close to the ground. Do not step off of the platform with the load raised.
- Do not over-load the attachment and always keep the load level when raising the loader arms. Logs, boards, and other items could roll down the loader arms, injuring you.
- Never jerk the control levers; use a steady motion.
- Keep your hands, feet, hair, and loose clothing away from any moving parts.
- Operate only in daylight or good artificial light.
- Do not operate the traction unit while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Watch for traffic when operating near or crossing roadways.
- Use extra care when loading or unloading the traction unit onto a trailer or truck.
- Do not touch parts which may be hot from operation. Allow them to cool before attempting to maintain, adjust, or service.

Slope Operation

Slopes are a major factor related to loss-of-control and tip-over accidents, which can result in severe injury or death. All slopes require extra caution.

- Do not operate the traction unit on hillsides or slopes exceeding the angles recommended in the Stability Data section, page 13, and those in the attachment operator's manual. See also the slope chart on page 6.
- **Operate up and down slopes with the heavy end of the traction unit uphill.** Weight distribution changes. An empty bucket will make the rear of the traction unit the heavy end, and a full bucket will make the front of the traction unit the heavy end. Most other attachments will make the front of traction unit the heavy end.
- Raising the loader arms on a slope will affect the stability of the machine. Whenever possible, keep the loader arms in the lowered position when on slopes.
- Removing an attachment on a slope will make the rear of the traction unit heavy. Refer to the Stability Data section, page 13, to determine whether the attachment can be safely removed on the slope.
- Remove obstacles such as rocks, tree limbs, etc. from the work area. Watch for holes, ruts, or bumps, as uneven terrain could overturn the traction unit. Tall grass can hide obstacles.
- Use slow speed on slopes. Before starting the engine, put the pump selector lever in the slow (turtle) position so that you will not have to stop or shift while on the slope.
- Follow the recommendations in the attachment manuals for the use of counterweights to improve stability.
- Use only Toro approved attachments. Attachments can change the stability and the operating characteristics of the traction unit. Warranty may be voided if used with unapproved attachments.
- Keep all movements on slopes slow and gradual. Do not make sudden changes in speed or direction.
- Avoid starting or stopping on a slope. If tires lose traction, proceed slowly, straight down the slope.
- Check for overhead clearances (i.e. branches, doorways, electrical wires) before driving under any objects and do not contact them.
- Avoid turning on slopes. If you must turn, turn slowly and keep the heavy end of the traction unit uphill.
- Do not operate near drop-offs, ditches, or embankments. The traction unit could suddenly turn over if a wheel goes over the edge of a cliff or ditch, or if an edge caves in.
- Do not operate on wet grass. Reduced traction could cause sliding.
- Do not park the traction unit on a hillside or slope without lowering the attachment to the ground and chocking the wheels.
- Do not try to stabilize the traction unit by putting your foot on the ground.

Children

Tragic accidents can occur if the operator is not alert to the presence of children. Children are often attracted to the traction unit and the work activity. Never assume that children will remain where you last saw them.

- Keep children out of the work area and under the watchful care of another responsible adult.
- Be alert and turn the traction unit off if children enter the area.
- Before and while backing, look behind and down for small children.

- Never carry children. They may fall off and be seriously injured or interfere with safe traction unit operation.
- Never allow children to operate the traction unit.
- Use extra care when approaching blind corners, shrubs, trees, the end of a fence, or other objects that may obscure vision.

Service

- Stop the engine and disconnect the spark plug wires before performing any service, repairs, maintenance, or adjustments.
- If any maintenance or repair requires the loader arms to be in the raised position, secure the arms in the raised position with the hydraulic cylinder locks included with traction unit.
- Never run a traction unit inside a closed area.
- Keep nuts and bolts tight. Keep equipment in good condition.
- Never tamper with safety devices. Check safety systems for proper operation before each use.
- Keep the traction unit free of grass, leaves, or other debris build-up. Clean up oil or fuel spillage. Allow the traction unit to cool before storing.
- Use extra care when handling gasoline and other fuels. They are flammable and vapors are explosive.
 - Use only an approved container.
 - Never remove the gas cap or add fuel when the engine is running. Allow the engine to cool before refueling. Do not smoke.
 - Never refuel the traction unit indoors.
- Never store the traction unit or fuel container inside where there is an open flame, such as near a water heater or furnace.
- Never fill a container while it is inside a vehicle, trunk, pick-up bed, or any surface other than the ground; it could cause a static discharge, igniting the fuel.
- Keep container nozzle in contact with the tank during filling, to avoid static discharge.
- Stop and inspect the equipment if you strike an object. Make any necessary repairs before restarting.
- Use only genuine replacement parts to ensure that original standards are maintained.
- Battery acid is poisonous and can cause burns. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Protect your face, eyes, and clothing when working with a battery.
- Battery gases can explode. Keep cigarettes, sparks and flames away from the battery.
- Keep your body and hands away from pin hole leaks or nozzles that eject high pressure hydraulic fluid. Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks. Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury requiring surgery within a few hours by a qualified surgeon or gangrene may result.

Sound Pressure Level

This unit has a sound pressure at the operator's ear of 97 dB(A), based on measurements of identical machines per Directive 81/1051/EEC.

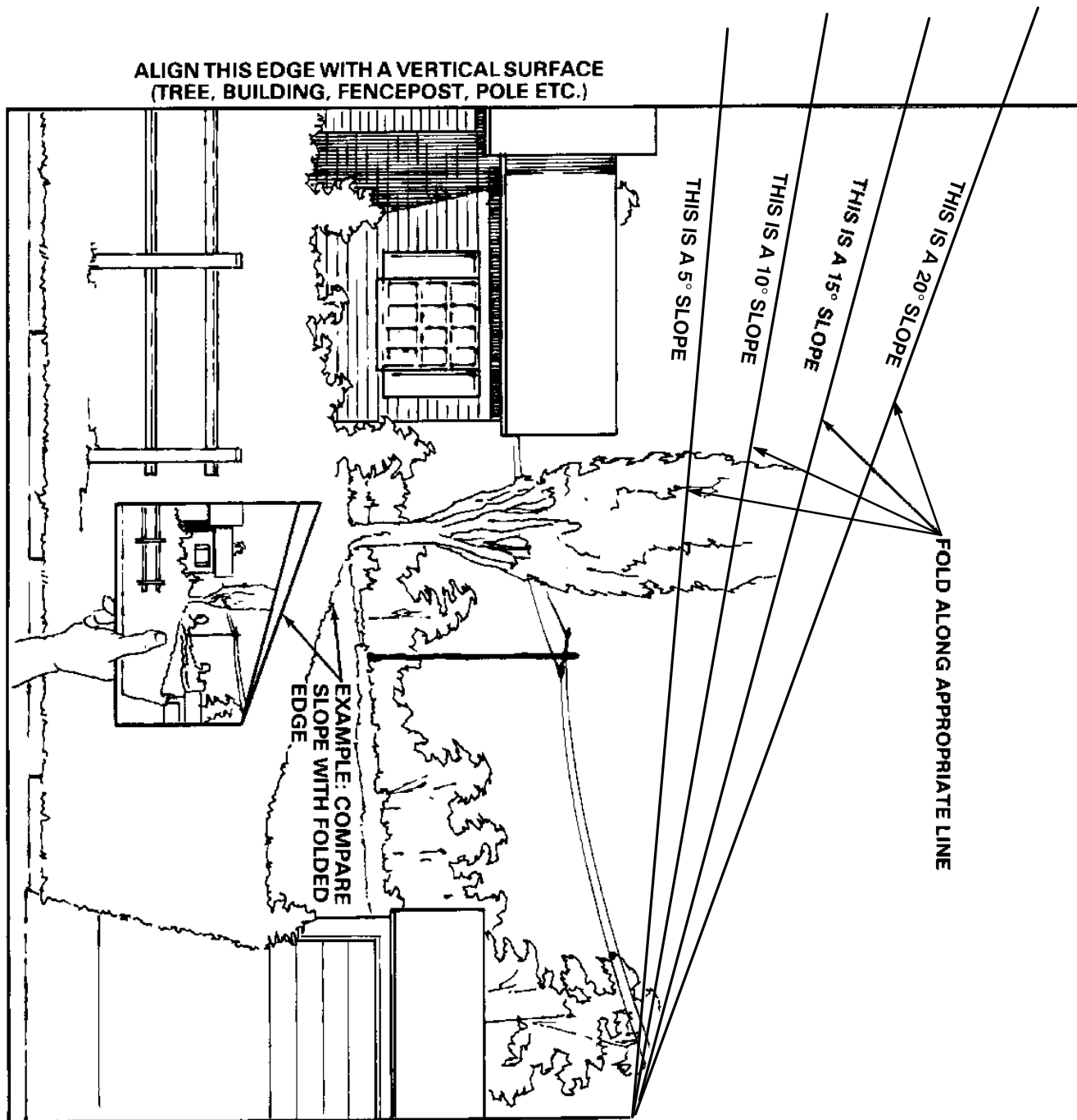
Sound Power Level

This unit has a sound power level of 105 LwA, based on measurements of identical machines per Directive 84/538/EEC.

Vibration Level

This unit has a maximum hand-arm vibration level of 0.8 m/s^2 and whole body vibration level of 0.1 m/s^2 based on measurements of identical machines per EN 1033 and EN 1032.

Slope Chart



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Safety and Instruction 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 lost.

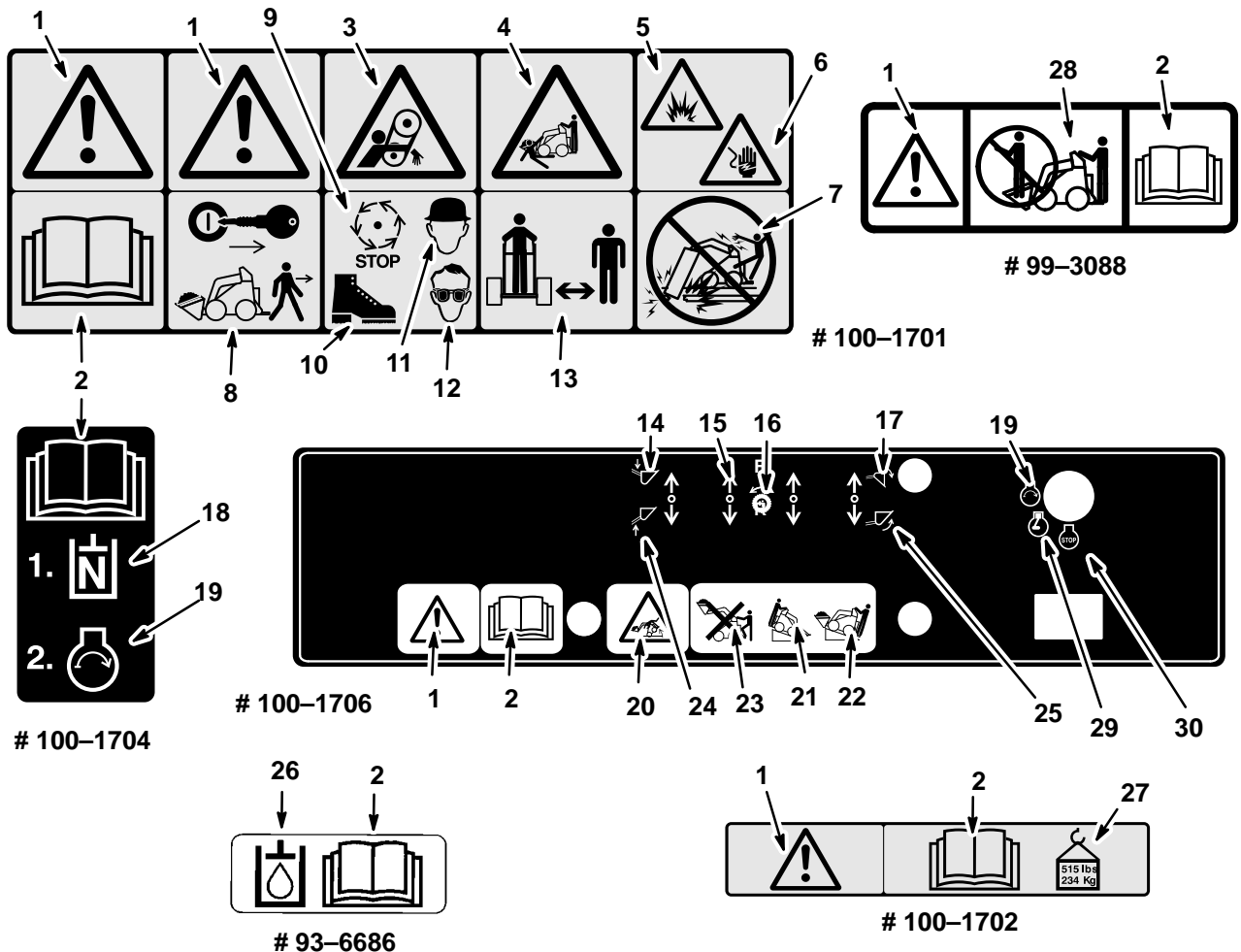


Figure 1

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1. Safety alert symbol | 9. Wait for moving parts to stop | 17. Tilt attachment down | 23. Do not step off of the operator platform with a raised load |
| 2. Read the operator's manual | 10. Wear protective foot wear | 18. Shift the auxiliary hydraulics lever into neutral | 24. Raise attachment |
| 3. Entanglement hazard | 11. Wear a protective hard hat | 19. Start the engine | 25. Tilt attachment up |
| 4. Crushing hazard | 12. Wear eye protection | 20. Tipping hazard—exceeding rated load capacity can cause instability | 26. Hydraulic oil only |
| 5. Explosion hazard | 13. Keep bystanders away from the work area | 21. Keep a full load uphill | 27. Maximum load capacity |
| 6. Electric shock hazard | 14. Lower attachment | 22. Keep an empty load downhill | 28. No riders |
| 7. Do not dig in areas with buried gas or power lines | 15. Lever movement indicator | | 29. Run the engine |
| 8. Shut off engine and remove key before leaving the operator's position | 16. Traction drive | | 30. Stop the engine |

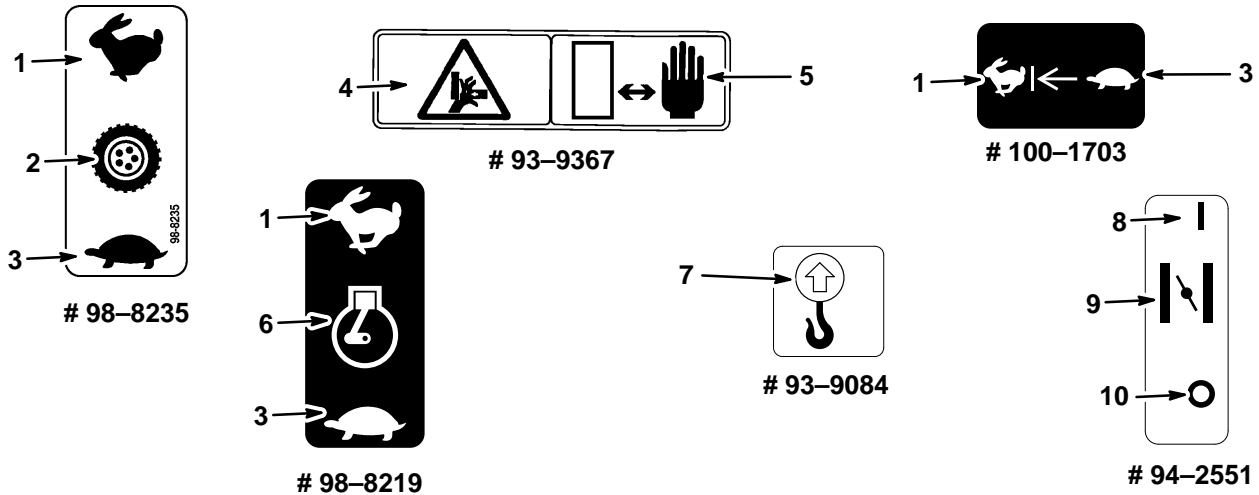


Figure 2

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Fast | 4. Pinch point—crushing of fingers or hands | 6. Engine speed | 9. Choke |
| 2. Traction drive | 5. Keep hands away | 7. Lift/tie down point | 10. On |
| 3. Slow | | 8. Off | |

Assembly

Loose Parts

Note: Use the chart below to verify that all parts have been shipped.

DESCRIPTION	QTY.	USE
Traction Unit	1	Install valve lever
Valve Lever	1	
Key	2	Start engine
Hydraulic oil filter	1	Break-in oil change

Installing the Valve Lever

1. Thread the lever into the pump selector valve (Fig. 3).
- Note:** The lever should be installed with the bend toward the operator.
2. Tighten the jam nut on the lever to lock it in position.

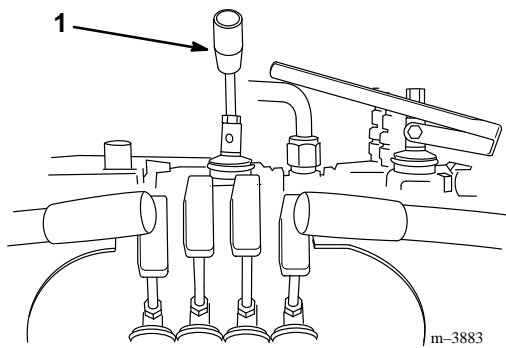


Figure 3

1. Pump selector lever

Activating the Battery

- The traction unit is shipped with a dry battery. Bulk electrolyte with 1.260 specific gravity must be purchased from a local battery supply outlet.
1. Remove the hood; refer to Removing the Hood, page 26.
 2. Remove the wing nuts and bar securing the battery (Fig. 4).

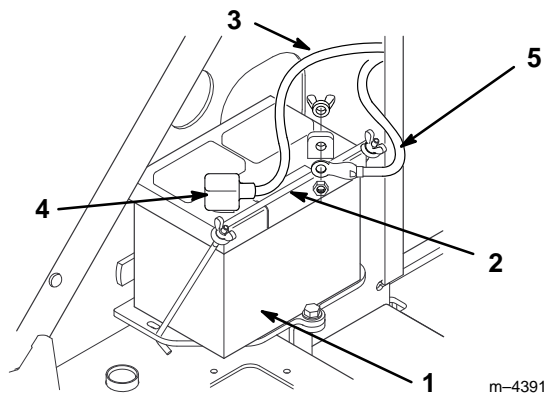


Figure 4

1. Battery
2. Bar
3. Positive cable
4. Rubber cover
5. Negative cable

3. Gently push the hydraulic hoses aside and lift the battery out of the chassis.

DANGER

POTENTIAL HAZARD

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

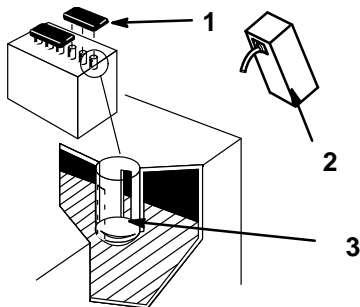
WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- If you drink electrolyte you could die or if it gets onto your skin you will be burned.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- 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.
- Fill the battery where clean water is always available for flushing the skin.
- Follow all instructions and comply with all safety messages on the electrolyte container.

4. Remove filler caps from the battery. Slowly pour electrolyte into each cell until the electrolyte level is up to the lower part of the tube (Fig. 5).

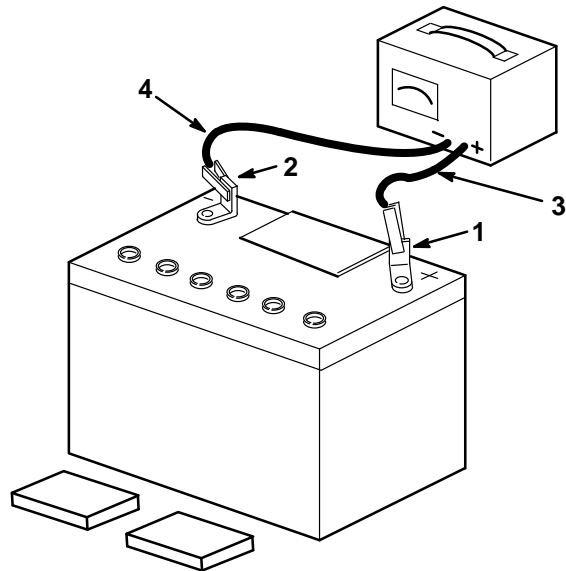


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Figure 5

1. Filler caps
2. Electrolyte
3. Lower part of the tube

5. Leave the covers off and connect a 3 to 4 amp battery charger to the battery posts (Fig. 6).



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Figure 6

1. Positive post
2. Negative post
3. Charger red (+) wire
4. Charger black (-) wire

6. Charge the battery at a rate of 4 amperes or less for 4 hours (12 volts).

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- Charging the battery produces gasses.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- Battery gasses can explode.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from the battery.

7. When the battery is fully charged, disconnect the charger from the electrical outlet and from the negative and positive battery posts (Fig. 6).
8. Slowly pour electrolyte into each cell until the level is once again up to the upper line on the battery case (Fig. 5) and install covers.

9. Install the battery into the chassis (Fig. 4).
10. Secure the battery in the chassis with the bar and wing nuts removed previously (Fig. 4).
11. Using the bolt and wing nut supplied with the battery, connect the positive (red) cable to the positive (+) battery post (Fig. 4). Slide the rubber cover over the battery post.
12. Using the bolt and wing nut supplied with the battery, connect the negative (black) cable to the negative (–) battery post (Fig. 4).

Note: Ensure that the battery cables do not contact any sharp edges or each other.

13. Install the hood; refer to Installing the Hood, page 26.

Specifications

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

Width	40.5 inches (103 cm)
Length	60 inches (152 cm)
Height	49 inches (125 cm)
Weight	1522 lbs (690 Kg)
Operating capacity (with a 200 lb operator)	515 lbs (234 Kg)
Tipping capacity (with a 200 lb operator)	1030 lbs (467 Kg)
Wheelbase	28 inches (71 cm)
Dump height (with standard bucket)	48.75 inches (124 cm)
Reach—fully raised (with the standard bucket)	26 inches (66 cm)
Height to hinge pin (with the standard bucket fully raised)	66 inches (168 cm)

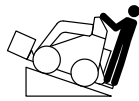


Attachments

Many attachments are available for use with the traction unit. These attachments allow you to perform many different functions with the traction unit such as hauling materials, digging holes, grading, and more. Contact your Toro dealer for a list of all approved SiteWork Systems attachments and accessories.

IMPORTANT: Use only Toro approved attachments.

Stability Data

The following table lists the maximum slope recommended for the traction unit in the positions listed in the table. Slopes over the listed degree may cause the traction unit to become unstable. The data in the table assumes that the loader arms are fully lowered and that the factory installed tires are on the traction unit, inflated to the recommended pressure; raised arms and other tire types or pressure may affect the stability.

Configuration	Maximum Recommended Slope when Operating with:		
	Front Uphill 	Rear Uphill 	Side Uphill 
Traction unit without attachment	10°	20°	13°
Traction unit with counterweight, without attachment	8°	20°	9°
Traction unit with an attachment rated with one of the following stability ratings for each slope position:*			
A	25°	25°	20°
B	20°	20°	17°
C	15°	15°	13°
D	10°	10°	9°
E	5°	5°	5°

* In each attachment manual is a set of three stability ratings, one for each hill position. To determine the maximum slope you can traverse with the attachment installed, find the degree of slope that corresponds to the stabilities ratings of the attachment.

Example: If the attachment installed on the traction unit has a Front Uphill rating of B, a Rear Uphill rating of D, and a Side Uphill rating of C, then you could drive forward up a 20° slope, rearward up a 10° slope, or sideways on a 13° slope, as listed in the above table.

Before Operating

Before operating, check the fuel and oil level, remove debris from the traction unit, and check the tire pressure. Also, ensure that the area is clear of people and debris. You should also know and have marked the locations of all utility lines.

Adding Fuel

DANGER

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- When fueling, under certain circumstances, a static charge can develop, igniting the gasoline.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- A fire or explosion from gasoline can burn you, others, and cause property damage.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Always place gasoline containers on the ground away from your vehicle before filling.
- Do not fill gasoline containers inside a vehicle or on a truck or trailer bed because interior carpets or plastic truck bed liners may insulate the container and slow the loss of any static charge.
- When practical, remove gas-powered equipment from the truck or trailer and refuel the equipment with its wheels on the ground.
- If this is not possible, then refuel such equipment on a truck or trailer from a portable container, rather than from a gasoline dispenser nozzle.
- If a gasoline dispenser nozzle must be used, keep the nozzle in contact with the rim of the fuel tank or container opening at all times until fueling is complete.

DANGER

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- In certain conditions gasoline is extremely flammable and highly explosive.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- A fire or explosion from gasoline can burn you, others, and cause property damage.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Fill the fuel tank outdoors, in an open area, when the engine is cold. Wipe up any gasoline that spills.
- Do not fill the fuel tank completely full. Add gasoline to the fuel tank until the level is 1/4" to 1/2" (6 mm to 13 mm) below the bottom of the filler neck. This empty space in the tank allows gasoline to expand.
- Never smoke when handling gasoline, and stay away from an open flame or where gasoline fumes may be ignited by a spark.
- Store gasoline in an approved container and keep it out of the reach of children. Never buy more than a 30-day supply of gasoline.

Use unleaded regular gasoline (85 pump octane minimum). Leaded regular gasoline may be used if unleaded regular is not available.

IMPORTANT: Never use methanol, gasoline containing methanol, or gasohol containing more than 10% ethanol because the fuel system could be damaged. Do not mix oil with gasoline.

IMPORTANT: Never use fuel additives containing methanol or ethanol.

Note: The two fuel tanks will run empty equally; however, you must fill them separately because filling one will not fill the other.

Filling the Fuel Tanks

1. Park the traction unit on a level surface, lower the loader arms, and stop the engine.
2. Remove the key and allow the engine to cool.
3. Clean around the fuel tank caps and remove them.
4. Use a funnel and add unleaded regular gasoline to each fuel tank, until the level is 1/4 to 1/2 inch (6 mm to 13 mm) below the bottom of each filler neck.

IMPORTANT: This space in the tank allows gasoline to expand. Do not fill the fuel tank completely full.

5. Install the fuel tank caps securely. Wipe up any gasoline that may have spilled.

Checking the Oil Level

1. Park the traction unit on a level surface, lower the loader arms, and stop the engine.
2. Remove the key and allow the engine to cool.
3. Clean around the oil dipstick (Fig. 7).
4. Pull out the dipstick and wipe the metal end clean (Fig. 7).
5. Slide the dipstick fully into the dipstick tube (Fig. 7).
6. Pull the dipstick out and look at the metal end.
7. If the oil level is low, clean around the oil filler cap and remove the cap (Fig. 7).
8. Slowly pour only enough oil into the valve cover to raise the level to the F (full) mark.

IMPORTANT: If you overfill the crankcase with oil, the excess oil will damage the engine.

9. Replace the filler cap and dipstick.

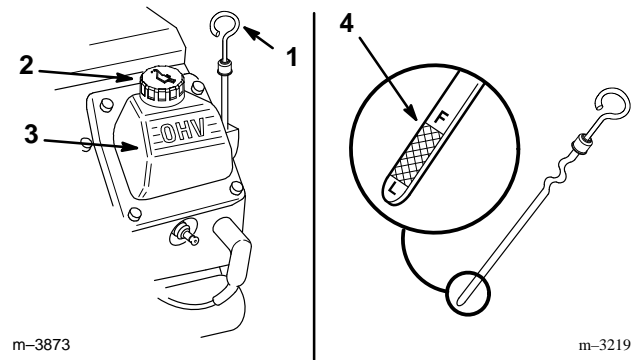


Figure 7

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Oil dipstick | 3. Valve cover |
| 2. Filler cap | 4. Metal end |

Removing Debris from the Traction Unit

IMPORTANT: Operating the engine with a blocked grass screen, dirty or plugged cooling fins, and/or cooling shrouds removed, will result in engine damage from overheating.

1. Park the traction unit on a level surface, raise the loader arms, and install the cylinder locks; refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Remove the hood; refer to Removing the Hood, page 26.
4. Clean any debris from the grill before each use and/or during use, if required.
5. Wipe away debris from the air cleaner before each use and/or during use, if required.
6. Clean any debris build-up on the engine with a brush or blower before each use.

IMPORTANT: It is preferable to blow dirt out, rather than washing it out. If water is used, keep it away from electrical items and hydraulic valves. Do not use a high-pressure washer. High-pressure washing can damage the electrical system and hydraulic valves or deplete grease.

7. Install the hood; refer to Installing the Hood, page 26.
8. Remove and store the cylinder locks (refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22), and lower the loader arms.

Checking the Hydraulic Fluid

Check the hydraulic fluid level before the engine is first started and after every 25 operating hours.

Hydraulic Tank Capacity: 17.25 gal. (67 l)

Use only Group 1 ISO type 46/68 anti-wear hydraulic fluids, recommended for ambient temperatures consistently below 100°F (38°C), such as Toro Hy-Pro, Mobil Fluid 424, or other equivalent fluid.

IMPORTANT: Use only the group 1 ISO type 46/68 anti-wear hydraulic fluids. Other fluids could cause system damage.

1. Remove the attachment, if one is installed; refer to Removing an Attachment, page 24.
2. Park the traction unit on a level surface, raise the loader arms, and install the cylinder locks; refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22.
3. Stop the engine and remove the key.
4. Remove the hood; refer to Removing the Hood, page 26.
5. Clean the area around the filler neck of the hydraulic tank (Fig. 8).
6. Remove the cap from the filler neck and check the fluid level on the dipstick (Fig. 8).

The fluid level should be 1/2 to 3/8 inches (10 to 15 mm) below the mark on the dipstick when the loader arms are raised. If the loader arms are lowered, the fluid level should be at the mark on the dipstick.

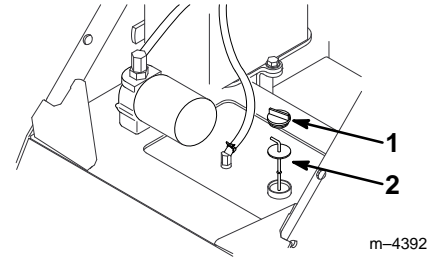


Figure 8

1. Filler neck cap 2. Dipstick

7. If the level is low, add enough fluid to raise it to the proper level.
8. Install the cap on the filler neck.
9. Install the hood; refer to Installing the Hood, page 26.
10. Remove and store the cylinder locks (refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22) and lower the loader arms.

Tire pressure

Maintain the air pressure in the tires as specified. Check the tires when they are cold to get the most accurate reading.

Pressure: 15–20 psi (103–138 kPa)

Note: Use a lower tire pressure (15 psi/ 103 kPa) when operating in sandy soil conditions to provide better traction in the loose soil.

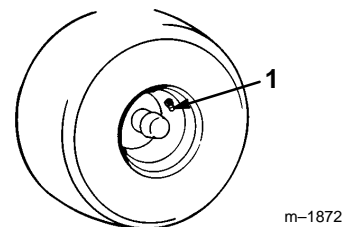


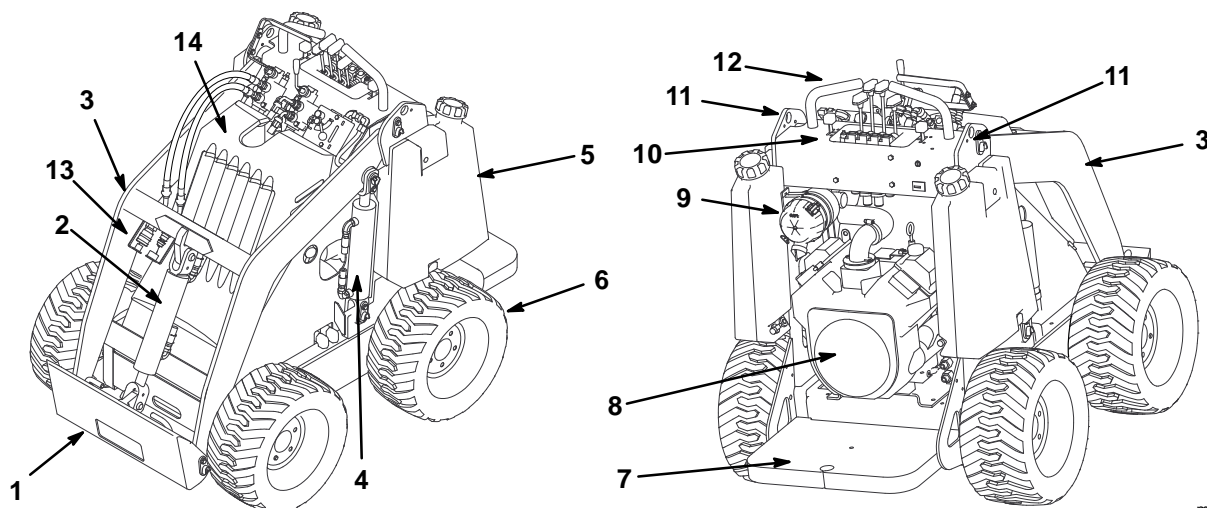
Figure 9

1. Valve stem

Operation

Traction Unit Overview

Figure 10 contains a front and back view of the traction unit. Familiarize yourself with all of the traction unit components listed in Figure 10.



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Figure 10

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mount plate | 5. Fuel tank | 9. Air filter | 12. Handle |
| 2. Tilt cylinder | 6. Wheel | 10. Control panel | 13. Auxiliary hydraulic couplers |
| 3. Loader arms | 7. Operator platform | 11. Lift points | 14. Hood |
| 4. Lift cylinder | 8. Engine | | |

CAUTION

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- The operator could fall off of the platform.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- The operator could be seriously injured.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Do not move any of the control levers unless standing with both feet on the platform and with hands holding the handles.

Controls

Become familiar with all the controls (Fig. 11) before you start the engine and operate the traction unit.

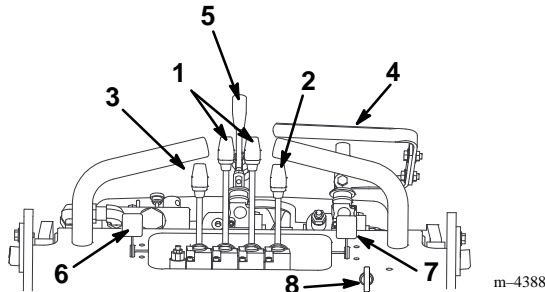


Figure 11

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Traction control levers | 5. Speed selector lever |
| 2. Attachment tilt lever | 6. Throttle lever |
| 3. Loader arm lever | 7. Choke lever |
| 4. Auxiliary hydraulics lever | 8. Key switch |

Key Switch

The key switch, used to start and stop the engine, has three positions: stop, run, and start.

To start the engine, rotate the key to the start position. Release the key when engine starts and it will move automatically to the run position.

To stop the engine, rotate the key to the stop position.

Throttle Lever

Move the control forward to increase the engine speed and rearward to decrease speed.

Choke Lever

Before starting a cold engine, move the choke lever fully forward. After the engine starts, regulate the choke to keep the engine running smoothly. As soon as possible, move the choke lever rearward as far as possible. A warm engine requires little or no choking.

Traction Control Levers

To move forward, move the traction control levers forward. To move rearward, move the traction control levers rearward.

To go straight, move both traction control levers equally.

To turn, move the lever located on the side you want to turn back toward the neutral position while keeping the other lever engaged.

The farther you move the traction control levers in either direction, the faster the traction unit will move in that direction.

To slow or stop, move the traction control levers to neutral.

Attachment Tilt Lever

To tilt the attachment forward, slowly push the attachment tilt lever forward.

To tilt the attachment rearward, slowly pull the attachment tilt lever rearward.

Note: The attachment tilt lever can only be moved when the ignition switch is in the run position.

Loader Arm Lever

To lower the loader arms, slowly push the loader arm lever forward.

To raise the loader arms, slowly pull the loader arm lever rearward.

Note: The loader arm lever can only be moved when the ignition switch is in the run position.

Auxiliary Hydraulics Lever

To operate a hydraulic attachment in forward direction, push the lever to the left, out of the neutral slot, and slowly pull the auxiliary hydraulics lever rearward.

To operate a hydraulic attachment in reverse direction, push the lever to the left, out of the neutral slot, and slowly push the auxiliary hydraulics lever forward. You can also set the lever so that the reverse hydraulics are on without operator presence. To do so, move the lever completely to the left and then back until the lever remains in the reverse position.

Speed Selector Lever

Move the speed selector lever to the fast (rabbit) position to set the traction drive, loader arms, and attachment tilt to high speed and the auxiliary hydraulics to low speed.

Move the speed selector lever to the slow (turtle) position to set the auxiliary hydraulics to high speed and the traction drive, loader arms, and attachment tilt to low speed.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- If the speed selector lever is moved while the traction unit is in motion, the traction unit will either stop suddenly or accelerate quickly.
- If the traction unit is operated with the speed selector lever in an intermediate position, the traction unit will operate erratically and may be damaged.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- You could be thrown forward or backward, resulting in injury.
- If the traction unit accelerates quickly, you could lose control of the traction unit and injure bystanders or yourself.
- You could lose control of the traction unit, severely injuring yourself or others.
- The traction unit could be damaged.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Do not move the speed selector lever when the traction unit is in motion.
- Do not operate the traction unit when the speed selector is in any intermediate position (i.e., any position other than fully forward or fully rearward).

Flow Divider Control

The traction unit hydraulics (i.e., the traction drive, loader arms, and attachment tilt) work on a separate hydraulic circuit from the auxiliary hydraulics for powering attachments; however, the two systems share the same hydraulic pumps. Using the flow divider control (Fig. 12), you can vary the speed of the traction unit hydraulics by diverting hydraulic flow to the auxiliary hydraulics circuit. The flow divider allows you to divide the flow of fluid in varying degrees to slow the traction unit. Thus, the more hydraulic flow you divert to the auxiliary hydraulics, the slower the traction unit hydraulics will move.

Note: The flow divider position (i.e., 9–12 o'clock) is determined when standing in the normal operator's position. Figure 12 shows the flow divider from the front.

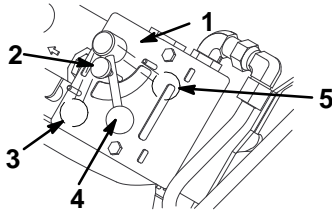


Figure 12

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Flow divider control | 4. 10 to 11 o'clock position |
| 2. Knob | 5. 9 o'clock position |
| 3. 12 o'clock position | |

- Move the flow divider control to the twelve-o'clock position to provide maximum speed to the traction unit hydraulics.

Use this setting for fast operation of the traction unit.

- Move the flow divider control between the twelve-o'clock and nine-o'clock positions to slow the traction unit hydraulics and fine tune the speed.

Use a setting in this range with attachments with hydraulics where you need to both run the attachment and move the traction unit hydraulics, such as the auger, boring unit, hydraulic blade, and tiller.

- Move the control to the nine-o'clock position to transfer all hydraulic flow to the auxiliary hydraulics of the attachment.

In this setting, the traction unit hydraulics will not work. Use this setting with hydraulic attachments that do not require the traction unit hydraulics. There are currently no attachments that require the nine-o'clock position; however, the trencher does work best if you set it close to nine-o'clock so that the traction unit will creep slowly when trenching.

Note: The flow divider control can be fixed in place by turning the knob on the control clockwise until it contacts the dial (Fig. 12).

Parking Brake

The traction unit is equipped with a parking brake (Fig. 13). Rotate the brake lever downward to set the brake to lock the rear wheels whenever the traction unit will be stopped on a hill or left unattended. Move the lever up before driving the traction unit.

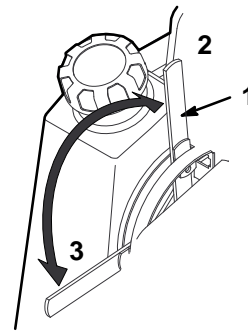


Figure 13

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Parking brake lever | 3. Brake on position |
| 2. Brake off position | |

m-4588

Starting and Stopping the Engine

Starting the Engine

1. Stand on the platform.
2. Move the auxiliary hydraulics valve lever to neutral.
3. Move the throttle lever midway between slow (turtle) and fast (rabbit) positions.
4. Move the choke lever fully forward before starting a cold engine.

Note: A warm or hot engine may not require choking.

5. Turn the ignition key to the start position. When the engine starts, release the key.

IMPORTANT: Do not engage the starter for more than 10 seconds at a time. If the engine fails to start, allow a 30 second cool-down period between attempts. Failure to follow these instructions can burn out the starter motor.

6. After the engine starts, gradually move the choke rearward. If the engine stalls or hesitates, move the choke forward again until the engine warms up.
7. Move the throttle lever to the desired setting.

IMPORTANT: If the engine is run at high speeds when the hydraulic system is cold (i.e., when the ambient air temperature is around freezing or lower), hydraulic system damage could occur. When starting the engine in cold conditions, allow the engine to run in the middle throttle position for 2 to 5 minutes before moving the throttle to fast (rabbit).

Stopping the Engine

1. Move the throttle lever to the slow (turtle) position.
2. Lower the loader arms to the ground.
3. Turn the ignition key to the stop position.

Note: If the engine has been working hard or is hot, let it idle for a minute before stopping it. This helps to cool the engine. In an emergency, the engine may be stopped immediately.

Driving Forward or Backward

The throttle control regulates the engine speed as measured in rpm (revolutions per minute). Place the throttle lever in the fast (rabbit) position to obtain the maximum power and speed.

Note: You can use a slower throttle position to operate the traction unit at slower speeds.

To drive the traction unit, complete the following actions as necessary:

- To move forward, move the traction control levers forward.
- To move rearward, move the traction control levers rearward.
- To go straight, move both traction control levers equally.
- To turn, move the lever located on the side you want to turn toward the neutral position while keeping the other lever engaged.
- To slow or stop, move the traction control levers to neutral.

Note: The farther you move the traction control levers in either direction, the faster the traction unit will move in that direction.

Stopping the Traction Unit

To stop the traction unit, move the traction control levers to neutral and the throttle lever to slow (turtle), lower loader arms to the ground, and stop the engine. Remove the key.

CAUTION

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- Someone could move or attempt to operate the traction unit while it is unattended.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- Children or bystanders may be injured if they use the traction unit.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Always remove the ignition key when leaving the traction unit, even if just for a few seconds.

Moving a Non-functioning Traction Unit

IMPORTANT: Never tow or pull the traction unit. Rotating the wheels manually will cause damage to the hydraulic wheel motors.

1. Stop the engine.
2. Lift the traction unit off the ground, using the two lift points (Fig. 14) and move onto a trailer.

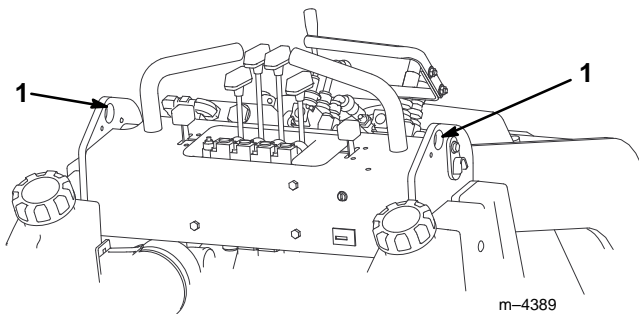


Figure 14

1. Lift points

Using the Cylinder Locks

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- The loader arms may lower when in the raised position.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- Anyone under the loader arms may be injured or crushed.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Always install the cylinder locks when doing maintenance that requires raised loader arms.

Installing the Cylinder Locks

1. Start the engine.

2. Raise the loader arms to the fully raised position.
3. Stop the engine.
4. Position a loader arm cylinder lock over each lift cylinder rod (Fig. 15).
5. Secure each loader arm cylinder lock with a clevis pin and cotter pin (Fig. 15).

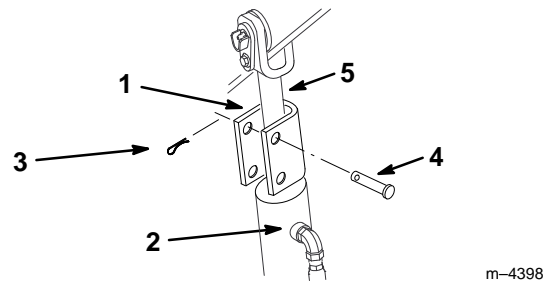


Figure 15

1. Cylinder lock
2. Lift cylinder
3. Hairpin cotter
4. Clevis pin
5. Lift cylinder rod

6. Start the engine.
7. Slowly lower the loader arms until cylinder locks contact the cylinder body and rod end.
8. Stop the engine.

Removing/Storing the Cylinder Locks

1. Start the engine.
2. Raise the loader arms to the fully raised position.
3. Stop the engine.
4. Remove the clevis pin and cotter pin securing each cylinder lock.
5. Remove the cylinder locks.
6. Lower the loader arms.
7. Install the cylinder locks over the hydraulic hoses and secure them with the clevis pins and cotter pins (Fig. 16).

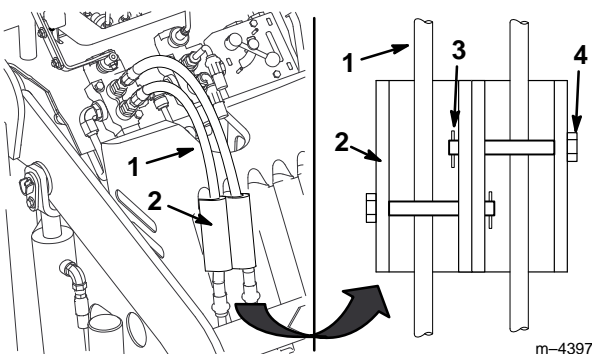


Figure 16

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hydraulic hoses | 3. Hairpin cotter |
| 2. Cylinder locks | 4. Clevis pin |

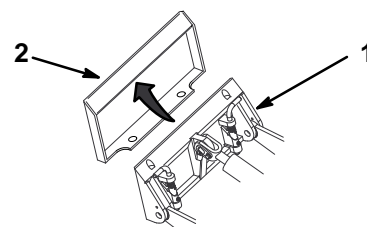
Installing and Removing Attachments

Connecting an Attachment

IMPORTANT: Use only Toro approved attachments. Attachments can change the stability and the operating characteristics of the traction unit. The warranty of the traction unit may be voided if used with unapproved attachments.

IMPORTANT: Before installing the attachment, ensure that the mount plates are free of any dirt or debris.

1. Position the attachment on a level surface with enough space behind it to accommodate the traction unit.
2. Move the speed selector lever to the turtle position.
3. Start the engine.
4. Slowly push the attachment tilt lever forward to tilt the attachment mount plate forward.
5. Position mount plate into the upper lip of the attachment receiver plate (Fig. 17).



m-4055

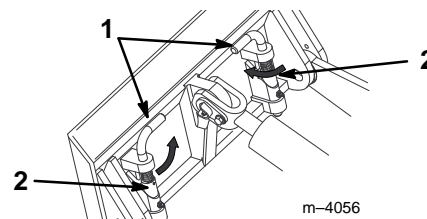
Figure 17

1. Mount plate
2. Receiver plate

6. Raise the loader arms while tilting back the mount plate at the same time.

IMPORTANT: The attachment should be raised enough to clear the ground, and the mount plate should be tilted all the way back.

7. Stop the engine.
8. Engage the quick attach pins (Fig. 18).
9. Ensure that the cam collars are seated on top of the cast pin brackets (Fig. 18).



m-4056

Figure 18

1. Quick attach pins (shown in engaged position)
2. Cam collars

10. To secure the quick attach pins, install a cotter pin through the hole in each pin, located under the pin springs.

Connecting the Hydraulic Hoses

If the attachment requires hydraulics for operation, connect the hydraulic hoses as follows:

1. Stop the engine.
2. Move the auxiliary hydraulics lever forward, backward, and back to neutral to relieve pressure at the hydraulic couplers.

IMPORTANT: Ensure that all foreign matter is cleaned from the hydraulic connections before making connections.

3. Remove the protective covers from the hydraulic couplers on the traction unit. Connect the covers together to prevent contamination during operation.
4. Slide the collars back on the hydraulic couplers and connect the attachment couplers to the traction unit couplers.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- Fluid accidentally injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this form of injury or gangrene may result.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Keep body and hands away from pin hole leaks or nozzles that eject high pressure hydraulic fluid.
- Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks, never use your hands.

5. Confirm that the connection is secure by pulling on the hoses.

Removing an Attachment

1. Lower the attachment to the ground
2. Stop the engine.
3. Disengage the quick attach pins by turning them to the outside.

4. If the attachment uses hydraulics, move the auxiliary hydraulics lever forward, backward, and back to neutral to relieve pressure at the hydraulic couplers.
5. If the attachment uses hydraulics, slide the collar back on the hydraulic couplers and disconnect them.

IMPORTANT: Connect the attachment hoses together to prevent hydraulic system contamination during storage.

6. Install the protective covers onto the hydraulic couplers on the traction unit.
7. Start the engine, tilt the mount plate forward, and back the traction unit away from the attachment.

Securing the Traction Unit for Transport

When transporting the traction unit on a trailer, always use the following procedure:

IMPORTANT: Do not operate or drive the traction unit on roadways.

1. Lower the loader arms.
2. Stop the engine.
3. Set the parking brake; refer to Parking Brake, page 20.
4. Secure the traction unit to the trailer with chains or straps using the operator platform support openings to secure the rear of the traction unit and the loader arms/mount plate to secure the front of the traction unit.

Maintenance

Service Interval Chart

Service Operation	Each Use	8 Hours	25 Hours	50 Hours	100 Hours	200 Hours	400 Hours	Yearly
Parking brake—test	X							
Hydraulic Fluid—check level	Initial		X					
Hydraulic Fluid—change							X	
Hydraulic Filter—change		Initial				X		
Engine Oil—check level	X							
Engine Oil—change ¹			Initial		X			
Engine Oil Filter—change (200 hours or every other oil change) ¹						X		
Wheel Nuts—tighten		Initial						
Chassis—grease ²		X						
Primary Air Filter—clean ¹ or replace						X		
Safety Air Filter—replace ¹								600 hrs
Spark Plug(s)—check						X		
Engine RPM (idle & full throttle)—check							X	
Gasoline—drain ³								X
Hydraulic lines—check					X			
Battery—check electrolyte					X			
Battery—charge, disconnect cables ³	Initial							X
Fuel Filter—replace						X		
Tires—check pressure	X							
Check/tighten all fasteners ³	X							X
Chipped Surfaces—paint ³								X
¹ More often in dusty, dirty conditions, ² Immediately after every washing, ³ Storage Service								

! CAUTION

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- If you leave the key in the ignition switch, someone could start the engine.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- Accidental starting of the engine could seriously injure you or other bystanders.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Remove the key from the ignition switch and disconnect negative battery cable from battery before you do any maintenance.

Testing the Parking Brake

Before using the traction unit each day, test the parking brake.

1. Set the parking brake (refer to Parking Brake, page 20).
2. Start the engine
3. Slowly ease the traction drive levers forward or rearward.

The rear wheels will move slightly until the brake locks into place on each wheel. Once this has happened, the wheels should not move.

4. If the traction unit moves, contact your Authorized Toro Dealer for service.

Removing/Installing the Hood

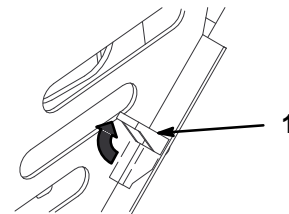
Removing the Hood

Before performing many maintenance procedures, you will need to remove the hood.

1. Raise the loader arms and install the cylinder locks; refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22.

Note: In the case that you need to remove the hood without raising the loader arms, be very careful not to damage the hood or hydraulic hoses as you maneuver the hood out from under the arms.

2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Release the four locking tabs (Fig. 19).



m-4395

Figure 19

1. locking tabs

4. Pull the hood off of the traction unit.

Installing the Hood

1. Position the hood over the traction unit frame with the posts on the hood fitting into the holes on the frame (Fig. 19).
2. Secure the hood by pushing the locking tabs forward and down (Fig. 19).

Servicing the Air Cleaner

Primary Filter: Clean or replace every 200 operating hours.

Safety Filter: Replace after every 600 operating hours.

Note: Service the air cleaner more frequently if operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

Removing the Filter

1. Lower the loader arms and stop the engine. Remove the key.
2. Release the latches on the air cleaner and pull the air cleaner cover off of the air cleaner body (Fig. 20).
3. Clean the inside of the air cleaner cover with compressed air.
4. Gently slide the primary filter out of the air cleaner body (Fig. 20). Avoid knocking the filter into the side of the body. Do not remove the safety filter, unless you intend to replace it as well.
5. Inspect the primary filter for damage by looking into the filter while shining a bright light on the outside of the filter. Holes in the filter will appear as bright spots. If the filter is damaged, discard it; otherwise, clean it.

IMPORTANT: Never attempt to clean the safety filter. If the safety filter is dirty, then the primary filter is damaged and you should replace both filters.

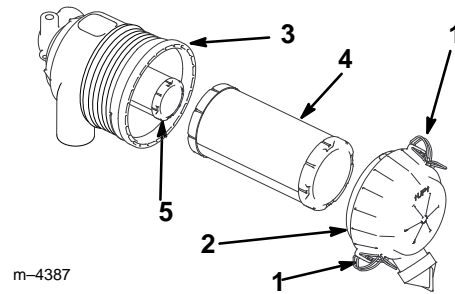


Figure 20

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Latches | 4. Primary filter |
| 2. Air cleaner cover | 5. Safety filter |
| 3. Air filter body | |

Cleaning the Primary Filter

Blow compressed air from the inside to the outside of the primary filter.

IMPORTANT: Do not exceed 100 psi (689.5 kPa) and keep the hose at least 2 inches (5 cm) from the filter.

Installing the Filters

1. If installing new filters, check each filter for shipping damage. Do not use a damaged filter.
2. If the safety filter is being replaced, carefully slide it into the filter body (Fig. 20).
3. Carefully slide the primary filter over the safety filter (Fig. 20). Ensure that it is fully seated by pushing on the outer rim of the filter while installing it.

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

4. Install the air cleaner cover with the side indicated as UP facing up and secure the latches (Fig. 20).

Servicing the Engine Oil

Change oil after the first 25 operating hours and then every 100 operating hours thereafter.

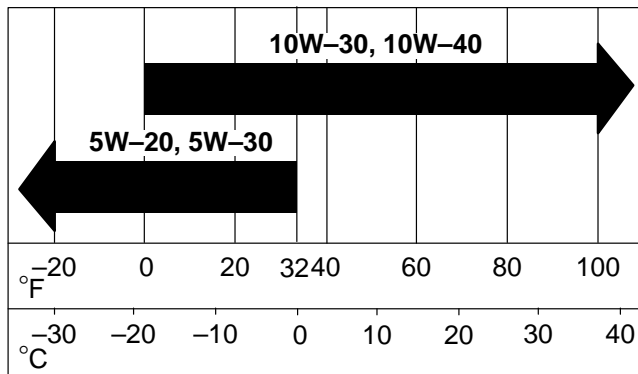
Note: Change oil more frequently when operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

Oil Type: Detergent oil (API service SG or SH)

Crankcase Capacity: w/filter, 2.1 qt. (2 l)

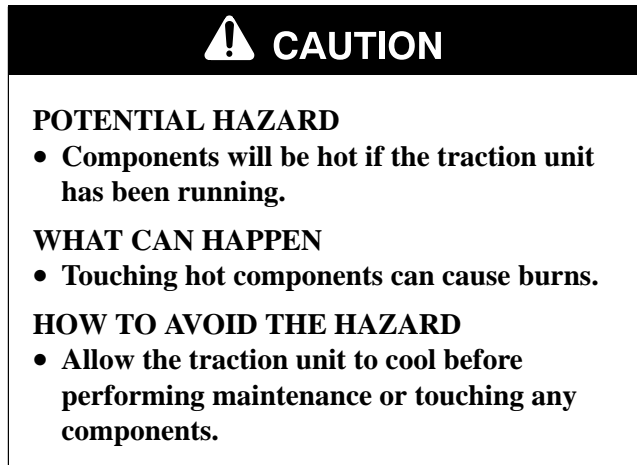
Viscosity: See table below

USE THESE SAE VISCOSITY OILS



Changing the Oil

1. Start the engine and let it run for five minutes. This warms the oil so it drains better.
2. Park the traction unit so that the drain side is slightly lower than the opposite side to ensure that the oil drains completely.
3. Lower the loader arms, chock the wheels, and stop the engine. Remove the key.



4. Place one end of a hose on the drain valve and the other end in a pan.
5. Open the drain valve by turning it counterclockwise, pulling out as you turn it (Fig. 21).
6. When the oil has drained completely, close the drain valve and remove the hose.

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

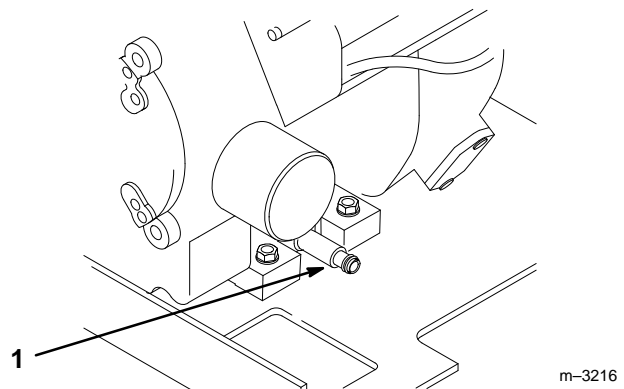


Figure 21

1. Oil drain valve
7. Remove the oil fill cap and slowly pour approximately 80% of the specified amount of oil in through the valve cover.
8. Check the oil level; refer to Checking the Oil Level, page 15.

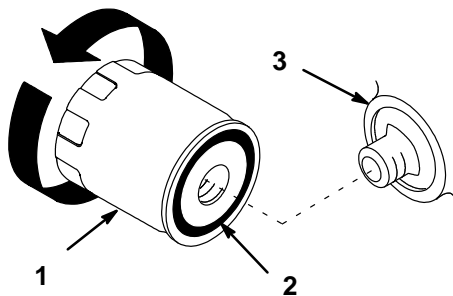
9. Slowly add additional oil to bring the level to the F (full) mark on the dipstick.
10. Replace the fill cap.

Changing the Oil Filter

Replace the oil filter every 200 hours or every other oil change.

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

1. Drain the oil from the engine; refer to Changing the Oil, page 28.
2. Remove the old filter and wipe the filter adapter (Fig. 22) gasket surface.
3. Pour new oil of the proper type in through the center hole of the filter. Stop pouring when the oil reaches the bottom of the threads.
4. Allow a minute or two for the oil to be absorbed by filter material, then pour off the excess oil.
5. Apply a thin coat of new oil to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter (Fig. 22).



m-1256

Figure 22

1. Oil filter
2. Gasket
3. Adapter

6. Install the replacement oil filter to the filter adapter. Turn the oil filter clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn (Fig. 22).
7. Fill the crankcase with the proper type of new oil; refer to Changing the Oil, page 28.

Servicing the Spark Plugs

Check the spark plugs after every 200 operating hours. Ensure that the air gap between the center and side electrodes is correct before installing each spark plug. Use a spark plug wrench for removing and installing the spark plugs and a gapping tool/feeler gauge to check and adjust the air gap. Install new spark plugs if necessary.

Type: Champion RC12YC (or equivalent) Air Gap: 0.030 in. (0.76 mm)

Removing the Spark Plugs

1. Lower the loader arms and stop the engine. Remove the key and allow the engine to cool.
2. Pull the wires off of the spark plugs (Fig. 23).
3. Clean around the spark plugs.
4. Remove the spark plugs and metal washers.

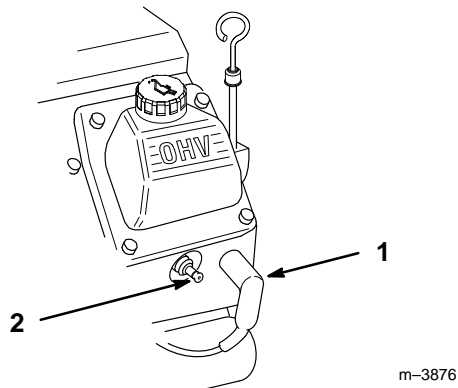
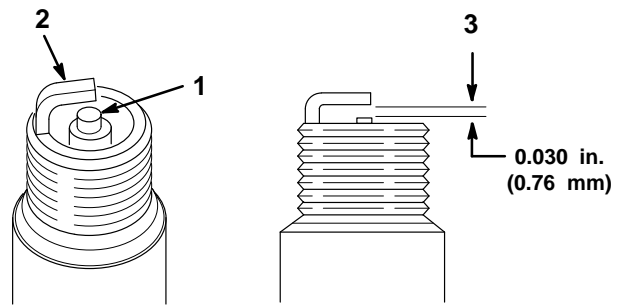


Figure 23

1. Spark plug wire
2. Spark plug



m-3215

Figure 24

1. Center electrode insulator
2. Side electrode
3. Air gap (not to scale)

Checking the Spark Plugs

1. Look at the center of the spark plugs (Fig. 24). If you see light brown or gray on the insulator, the engine is operating properly. A black coating on the insulator usually means the air cleaner is dirty.

IMPORTANT: Never clean the spark plugs. Always replace the spark plugs when they have a black coating, worn electrodes, an oily film, or cracks.

2. Check the gap between the center and side electrodes (Fig. 24).
3. Bend the side electrode (Fig. 24) if the gap is not correct.

Installing the Spark Plugs

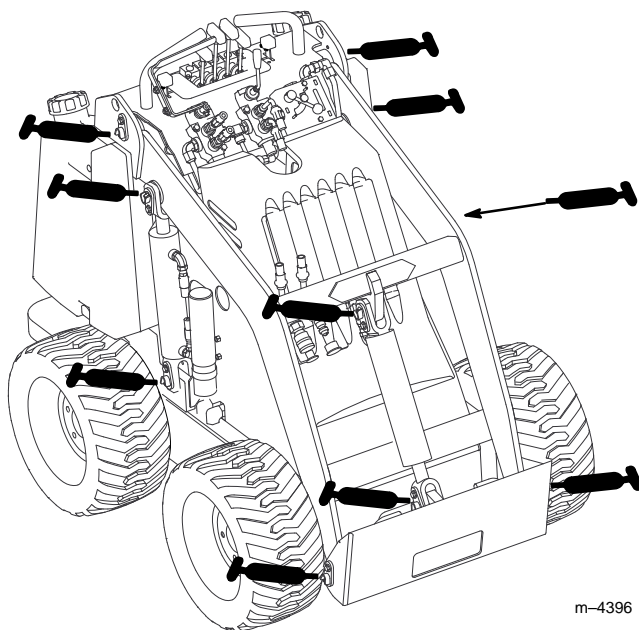
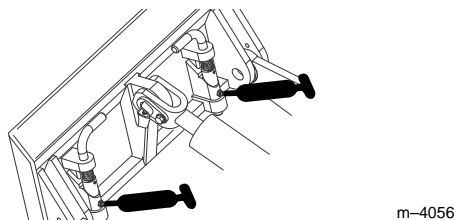
1. Thread the spark plugs into the spark plug holes.
2. Tighten the spark plugs to 20 ft-lb (27 N·m).
3. Push the wires onto the spark plugs (Fig. 23).

Greasing the Traction Unit

Grease all pivot joints every 8 operating hours and immediately after every washing.

Grease Type: General-purpose grease.

1. Lower the loader arms and stop the engine. Remove the key.
2. Clean the grease fittings with a rag.
3. Connect a grease gun to each fitting (Fig 25 and 26).

**Figure 25****Figure 26**

Changing the Fuel Filter

Change the fuel filter after every 200 operating hours or yearly, whichever occurs first.

Never re-install a dirty filter.

1. Lower the loader arms and stop the engine. Remove the key.
2. Shut off the fuel valve on the bottom of each fuel tank (Fig. 28).
3. Clamp the fuel line between the fuel tanks and the fuel filter to block the fuel flow.
4. Squeeze the ends of the hose clamps together and slide them away from the filter (Fig. 27).
5. Place a drain pan under the fuel lines to catch any leaks, then remove the filter from the fuel lines.
6. Install a new filter and move the hose clamps close to the filter.
7. Remove the clamp blocking fuel flow and open the fuel valves.

4. Pump grease into the fittings until grease begins to ooze out of the bearings (approximately 3 pumps).
5. Wipe up any excess grease.

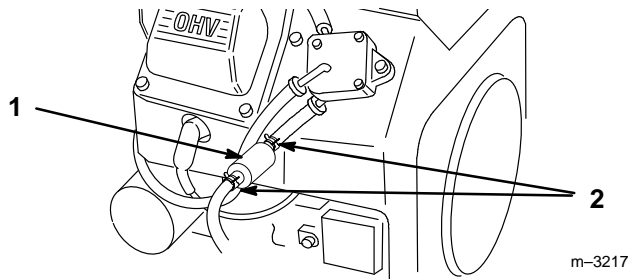


Figure 27

1. Filter 2. Hose clamp

Draining the Fuel Tanks

DANGER

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- In certain conditions gasoline is extremely flammable and highly explosive.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- A fire or explosion from gasoline can burn you, others, and cause property damage.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Drain gasoline from the fuel tanks when the engine is cold. Do this outdoors in an open area. Wipe up any gasoline that spills.
- Never drain gasoline near an open flame or where gasoline fumes may be ignited by a spark.
- Never smoke while handling fuel.

1. Park the traction unit on a level surface, to ensure that the fuel tanks drain completely.
2. Lower the loader arms and stop the engine. Remove the key.

3. Shut off the fuel valve on the bottom of each fuel tank (Fig. 28).

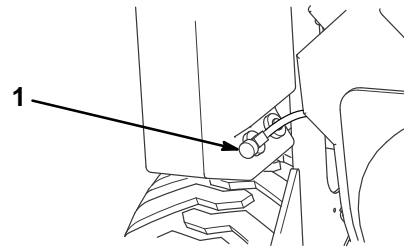


Figure 28

1. Fuel valve

4. Loosen the hose clamp at the fuel filter and slide it up the fuel line away from the filter.
5. Pull the fuel line off of the fuel filter, open the fuel valves, and allow the gasoline to drain into a gas can or drain pan.

Note: Now is the best time to install a new fuel filter because the fuel tanks are empty.

6. Install the fuel line onto the fuel filter.
7. Slide the hose clamp close to the fuel filter to secure the fuel line.
8. Open the fuel valve on the bottom of each fuel tank.

Servicing the Hydraulic System

Replacing the Hydraulic Filter

Change the hydraulic filter:

- After the first 8 operating hours.
 - After every 200 operating hours.
1. Position traction unit on a level surface.
 2. Raise the loader arms and install the cylinder locks; refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22.
 3. Stop the engine and remove the key.
 4. Remove the hood, refer to Removing the Hood, page 26.

IMPORTANT: Do not substitute an automotive oil filter or severe hydraulic system damage may result.

5. Place a drain pan under the filter.
6. Remove the old filter and wipe the filter adapter, gasket surface clean.
7. Apply a thin coat hydraulic fluid to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter (Fig. 29).
8. Install the replacement hydraulic filter onto the filter adapter. Tighten it clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn (Fig. 29).
9. Clean up any spilled fluid.
10. Start the engine and let it run for about two minutes to purge air from the system.
11. Stop the engine and check for leaks.
12. Check the fluid level in the hydraulic tank (refer to Checking the Hydraulic Fluid, page 16) and add fluid to raise the level to the mark on the dipstick. Do not over fill the tank.

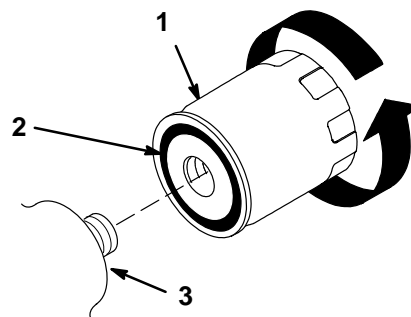


Figure 29

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Hydraulic filter | 3. Adapter |
| 2. Gasket | |

13. Install the hood; refer to Installing the Hood, page 26.
14. Remove and store the cylinder locks (refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22) and lower the loader arms.

Changing the Hydraulic Fluid

Change the hydraulic fluid after every 400 operating hours or yearly.

1. Position traction unit on a level surface.
 2. Raise the loader arms and install the cylinder locks; refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22.
 3. Stop the engine and remove the key.
 4. Remove the hood; refer to Removing the Hood, page 26.
- IMPORTANT: Do not substitute automotive oil or severe hydraulic system damage may result.**
5. Place a large drain pan under the traction unit that can hold at least 17 gal. (67 l).
 6. Remove the drain plug from the bottom of the hydraulic tank and allow the fluid to completely drain out.
 7. Install the drain plug.

8. Fill the hydraulic tank with Toro Hy-Pro, Mobil Fluid 424, or equivalent; refer to Checking the Hydraulic Fluid, page 16.

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

9. Install the hood; refer to Installing the Hood, page 26.
10. Remove and store the cylinder locks (refer to Using the Cylinder Locks, page 22) and lower the loader arms.

Checking Hydraulic Lines

After every 100 operating hours, check the hydraulic lines and hoses for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather, and chemical deterioration. Replace all moving hydraulic hoses every 1500 hours or 2 years, whichever comes first. Make necessary repairs before operating.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- Fluid accidentally injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this form of injury or gangrene may result.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Keep body and hands away from pin hole leaks or nozzles that eject high pressure hydraulic fluid.
- Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks, never use your hands.

Servicing the Battery

Check the electrolyte level in the battery every 100 hours. Always keep the battery clean and fully charged. Use a paper towel to clean the battery case. If the battery terminals are corroded, clean them with

a solution of four parts water and one part baking soda. Apply a light coating of grease to the battery terminals to reduce corrosion.

Voltage: 12 v, 380 Cold Cranking Amps

Checking the Electrolyte Level

1. Open covers to see into the cells. The electrolyte must be up to the lower part of the tube (Fig. 30).

IMPORTANT: Do not allow the electrolyte to get below the plates. (Fig. 30).

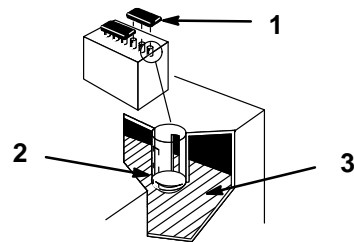


Figure 30

1. Filler caps
2. Lower part of tube
3. Plates

2. If the electrolyte is low, add the required amount of distilled water; refer to Adding Water to the Battery, below.

Adding Water to the Battery

The best time to add distilled water to the battery is just before you operate the traction unit. This lets the water mix thoroughly with the electrolyte solution.

1. Clean the top of the battery with a paper towel.
2. Lift off the filler caps (Fig. 30).
3. Slowly pour distilled water into each battery cell until the level is up to the lower part of the tube (Fig. 30).

IMPORTANT: Do not overfill the battery because electrolyte (sulfuric acid) can cause severe corrosion and damage to the chassis.

4. Press the filler caps onto the battery.

Charging the Battery

IMPORTANT: Always keep the battery fully charged (1.260 specific gravity). This is especially important to prevent battery damage when the temperature is below 32°F (0°C).

1. Check the electrolyte level; refer to Checking Electrolyte Level, page 34.
2. Remove the filler caps from the battery and connect a 3 to 4 amp battery charger to the battery posts. Charge the battery at a rate of 4 amperes or less for 4 hours (12 volts). Do not overcharge the battery.
3. Install the filler caps after the battery is fully charged.



WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

- Charging the battery produces gasses.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- Battery gasses can explode.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

- Keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from the battery.

Cleaning and Storage

1. Lower the loader arms and stop the engine. Remove the key.
2. Remove dirt and grime from the external parts of the entire traction unit, especially the engine. Clean dirt and chaff from the outside of the engine's cylinder head fins and blower housing.

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

3. Service the air cleaner; refer to Servicing the Air Cleaner, page 26.
 4. Grease the traction unit; refer to Greasing the Traction Unit, page 30.
 5. Change the crankcase oil; refer to Servicing the Engine Oil, page 28.
 6. Remove the spark plugs and check the condition of each; refer to Servicing the Spark Plugs, page 29.
 7. With the spark plugs removed from the engine, pour two tablespoons of engine oil into each spark plug hole.
 8. Place rags over the spark plug holes to catch any oil spray, then use the starter to crank the engine and distribute the oil inside the cylinder.
 9. Install the spark plugs, but do not install the wires on the spark plugs.
 10. Check the tire pressure; refer to Tire Pressure, page 16.
 11. Charge the battery; refer to Servicing the Battery, page 34.
 12. For long-term storage (more than 90 days) add stabilizer/conditioner additive to fuel in the tanks (1 oz. per gallon).
 - A. Run the engine to distribute conditioned fuel through the fuel system (5 minutes).
 - B. Stop the engine, allow it to cool, and drain the fuel tanks; refer to Fuel Tanks, page 32.
 - C. Restart the engine and run it until it stops.
 - D. Restart the engine with the choke on until engine will not restart.
 - E. Dispose of fuel properly. Recycle according to local codes.
- Note:** Do not store stabilizer/conditioned gasoline over 90 days.

- 13.** Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any part that is damaged or defective.
- 14.** Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces. Paint is available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
- 15.** Store the traction unit in a clean, dry garage or storage area. Remove the key from the ignition switch and keep it in a memorable place.
- 16.** Cover the traction unit to protect it and keep it clean.

Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Starter does not crank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auxiliary hydraulics lever is not in neutral position. 2. Battery is dead. 3. Electrical connections are corroded or loose. 4. Relay or switch is defective. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move lever to neutral position. 2. Charge the battery. 3. Check electrical connections for good contact. 4. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine will not start, starts hard, or fails to keep running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel tanks are empty. 2. Choke is not on. 3. Air cleaner is dirty. 4. Spark plug wires are loose or disconnected. 5. Spark plugs are pitted, fouled, or gap is incorrect. 6. Dirt in fuel filter. 7. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in fuel system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill fuel tanks with gasoline. 2. Move choke lever fully forward. 3. Clean or replace air cleaner element. 4. Install wires on spark plugs. 5. Install new, correctly gapped spark plugs. 6. Replace fuel filter. 7. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine loses power.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engine load is excessive. 2. Air cleaner is dirty. 3. Oil level in crankcase is low. 4. Cooling fins and air passages under engine blower housing are plugged. 5. Spark plugs are pitted, fouled, or gap is incorrect. 6. Dirt in fuel filter. 7. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in fuel system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce ground speed. 2. Clean air cleaner element. 3. Add oil to crankcase. 4. Remove obstruction from cooling fins and air passages. 5. Install new, correctly gapped spark plugs. 6. Replace fuel filter. 7. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine overheats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engine load is excessive. 2. Oil level in crankcase is low. 3. Cooling fins and air passages under engine blower housing are plugged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce ground speed. 2. Add oil to crankcase. 3. Remove obstruction from cooling fins and air passages.
Abnormal vibration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engine mounting bolts are loose. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten engine mounting bolts.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Traction unit does not drive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flow divider valve lever is in 9 o'clock position. 2. The parking brake is set. 3. Hydro fluid level low. 4. Traction pump drive coupler is loose or broken. 5. Pump and/or wheel motor is defective or damaged. 6. Control valve is defective or damaged. 7. Relief valve is defective or damaged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move lever to the 12 to 10 o'clock position. 2. Move the parking brake lever to the up position. 3. Add hydro fluid to reservoir. 4. Contact Service Dealer. 5. Contact Service Dealer. 6. Contact Service Dealer. 7. Contact Service Dealer.
When at rest, loader arms creep downward more than 3" per hour (less than 3" an hour is normal for this traction unit).*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valve spool leakage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact Service Dealer.
When at rest, loader arms settle downward 2" quickly and then stop.*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cylinder seals are leaking 2. Cylinder rephase valve is leaking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace seals. 2. Contact Service Dealer.

* Tested with warm oil and no more than 515 lbs in the bucket. Measure the downward drop at the attachment lock pins on the back of the mount plate.