Form No. 3359-792 Rev B

TORO®

Count on it.

Operator's Manual

Workman® 3100

Air Cooled Gas Utility Vehicle

Model No. 07363—Serial No. 280000001 and Up

Introduction

Warning

CALIFORNIA
Proposition 65 Warning

The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Important: The engine in this product is not equipped with a spark arrester muffler. It is a violation of California Public Resource Code Section 4442 to use or operate this engine on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land as defined in CPRC 4126. Other states or federal areas may have similar laws.

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 and 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.

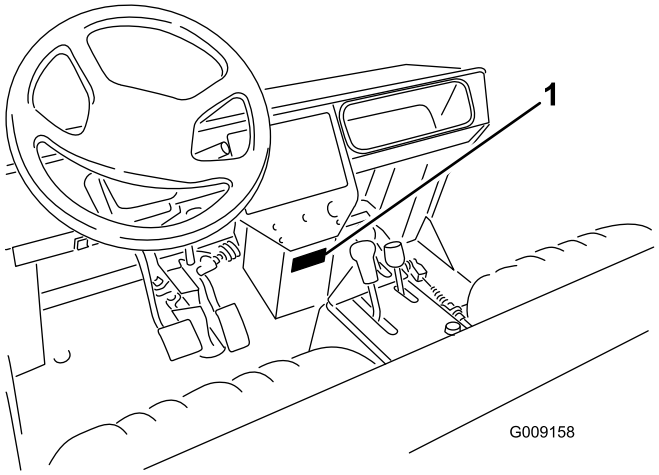


Figure 1

1. Model and serial number location

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

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 other words to highlight information. **Important** calls attention to special mechanical information and **Note** emphasizes general information worthy of special attention.

8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, MN 55420

Contents

Safety

The TORO WORKMAN meets the requirements of SAE J2258.

Supervisors, operators and service persons should be familiar with the following standards and publications: (The material may be obtained from the address shown).

- Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code:

  ANSI/NFPA 30
- National Fire Protection Association:

  ANSI/NFPA #505; Powered Industrial Trucks

  ADDRESS:

  National Fire Prevention Association

  Barrymarch Park

  Quincy, Massachusetts 02269 U.S.A
- ANSI/ASME B56.8 Personal Burden Carriers

  ADDRESS:

  American National Standards Institute, Inc.

  1430 Broadway

  New York, New York 10018 U.S.A.
- ANSI/UL 558; Internal Combustion Engine Powered Industrial Trucks

  Trucks ADDRESS:

  American National Standards Institute, Inc.

  1430 Broadway

  New York, New York 10018 U.S.A.

  OR

  Underwriters Laboratories

  333 Pfingsten Road

  Northbrook, Illinois 60062 U.S.A.

Safe Operating Practices

The Workman is an off–highway vehicle only, and is not designed, equipped, or manufactured for use on public streets, roads or highways.

The Workman was designed and tested to offer safe service when operated and maintained properly. Although hazard control and accident prevention partially are dependent upon the design and configuration of the machine, these factors are also dependent upon the awareness, concern, and proper training of the personnel involved in the operation, maintenance and storage of the machine. Improper use or maintenance of the machine can result in injury or death.

This is a specialized utility vehicle designed for off–road use only. its ride and handling will have a different feel than what drivers experience with passenger cars or trucks. So take time to become familiar with your Workman.

Not all of the attachments that adapt to the Workman are covered in this manual. See the specific *Operator's Manual* provided with attachment for additional safety instructions. **Read these manuals.**

To reduce the potential for injury or death, comply with the following safety instructions:

Supervisor's Responsibilities

- Make sure operators are thoroughly trained and familiar with the Operator's Manual and all labels on the vehicle.
- Be sure to establish your own special procedures and work rules for unusual operating conditions (e.g. slopes too steep for vehicle operation). Use the 3rd High Lockout switch if high speed could result in a safety or vehicle abuse situation.

Before Operating

- Operate the machine only after reading and understanding the contents of this manual. A replacement manual is available by sending complete model and serial number to: The Toro® Company, 8111 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420.
- **Never** allow children to operate the vehicle. **Never** allow adults to operate it without proper instructions. Only trained and authorized persons should operate this vehicle. Make sure all operators are physically and mentally capable of operating the vehicle.
- This vehicle is designed to carry **only you**, the operator, and **one passenger** in the seat provided by the manufacturer. **Never** carry any other passengers on the vehicle.
- **Never** operate the vehicle when under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Become familiar with the controls and know how to stop the engine quickly.
- Keep all shields, safety devices and decals in place. If a shield, safety device or decal is malfunctioning,

illegible, or damaged, repair or replace it before operating the machine.

- Always wear substantial shoes. Do not operate machine while wearing sandals, tennis shoes or sneakers. Do not wear loose fitting clothing or jewelry which could get caught in moving parts and cause personal injury.
- Wearing safety glasses, safety shoes, long pants and a helmet is advisable and required by some local safety and insurance regulations.
- Keep everyone, especially children and pets, away from the areas of operation.
- Before operating the vehicle, always check all parts of the vehicle and any attachments. If something is wrong, **stop using vehicle**. Make sure problem is corrected before vehicle or attachment is operated again.
- Since gasoline is highly flammable, handle it carefully.
  - Use an approved fuel container.
  - Do not remove cap from fuel tank when engine is hot or running.
  - Do not smoke while handling fuel.
  - Fill fuel tank outdoors and to about one inch below top of tank (bottom of filler neck). Do not overfill.
  - Wipe up any spilled fuel.
- Operate the vehicle only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
- Use only an approved non–metal, portable fuel container. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors in a ungrounded fuel container. Remove the fuel container from the bed of the vehicle and place on the ground away from the vehicle before filling. Keep nozzle in contact with container while filling. Remove equipment from vehicle bed before filling.
- Check the safety interlock system daily for proper operation. If a switch should malfunction, replace the switch before operating machine. After every two years, replace the interlock switches in the safety system, whether they are working properly or not.

While Operating

- Operator and passenger should use seat belts and remain seated whenever the vehicle is in motion. Operator should keep both hands on steering wheel, whenever possible and passenger should use hand holds provided. Keep arms and legs within the vehicle body at all times. Never carry passengers in the box or on attachments. Remember your passenger may not be expecting you to brake or turn and may not be ready.
- Never overload your vehicle. Name plate (located under middle of dash) shows load limits for vehicle. Never overfill attachments or exceed the vehicle maximum GVW.
- When starting the engine:
  - Sit on operator's seat and ensure parking brake is engaged.
  - Disengage PTO (if so equipped) and return hand throttle lever to OFF position (if so equipped).
  - Move shift lever to NEUTRAL and depress clutch pedal.
  - Make sure the hydraulic lift lever is in the center position.
  - **If engine is cold –** depress and hold the accelerator pedal about half way down and pull choke knob out to ON position while cranking engine.
  - **If engine is hot –** depress and hold the accelerator pedal about half way down while cranking engine.
  - **If engine is flooded –** fully depress accelerator pedal and hold it to the floor until the engine starts. Never pump the accelerator pedal.
  - Turn ignition key to START.
- Using the machine demands attention. Failure to operate vehicle safely may result in an accident, tip over of vehicle and serious injury or death. Drive carefully. To prevent tipping or loss of control:
  - Use extreme caution, reduce speed and maintain a safe distance around sand traps, ditches, creeks, ramps, any unfamiliar areas or other hazards.
  - Watch for holes or other hidden hazards.
  - Use caution when operating vehicle on a steep slope. Normally travel straight up and down slopes. Reduce speed when making sharp turns or when turning on hillsides. Avoid turning on hillsides whenever possible.
  - Use extra caution when operating vehicle on wet surfaces, at higher speeds or with a full load. Stopping time will increase with a full load. Shift into a lower gear before starting up or down a hill.
  - When loading bed, distribute load evenly. Use extra caution if the load exceeds the dimensions of the vehicle/bed. Operate vehicle with extra caution when handling off–center loads that

cannot be centered. Keep loads balanced and secure to prevent them from shifting.

- Avoid sudden stops and starts. Do not go from reverse to forward or forward to reverse without first coming to a complete stop.
- Do not attempt sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers or other unsafe driving actions that may cause a loss of vehicle control.
- Do not pass another vehicle traveling in the same direction at intersections, blind spots, or at other dangerous locations.
- When dumping, do not let anyone stand behind vehicle and do not dump load on any one's feet. Release tailgate latches from side of box, not from behind.
- Keep all bystanders away. Before backing up, look to the rear and assure no one is behind the vehicle. Back up slowly.
- Watch out for traffic when near or crossing roads. Always yield the right of way to pedestrians and other vehicles. This vehicle is not designed for use on streets or highways. Always signal your turns or stop early enough so other persons know what you plan to do. Obey all traffic rules and regulations.
- Never operate vehicle in or near an area where there is dust or fumes in the air which are explosive. The electrical and exhaust systems of the vehicle can produce sparks capable of igniting explosive materials.
- Always watch out for and avoid low over hangs such as tree limbs, door jambs, over head walkways, etc. Make sure there is enough room over head to easily clear the vehicle and your head.
- If ever unsure about safe operation, STOP WORK and ask your supervisor.

- Do not touch engine, transaxle, radiator, muffler or muffler manifold while engine is running or soon after it has stopped because these areas may be hot enough to cause burns.
- If the machine ever vibrates abnormally, stop immediately, turn engine off, wait for all motion to stop and inspect for damage. Repair all damage before resuming operation.
- Before getting off the seat:
  - Stop movement of the machine.
  - Lower bed.
  - Shut engine off and wait for all movement to stop.
  - Set parking brake.
  - Remove key from ignition.

Maintenance

- Before servicing or making adjustments to the machine, stop engine, set parking brake and remove key from ignition to prevent accidental starting of the engine.
- Never work under a raised bed without placing bed safety support on fully extended cylinder rod.
- Make sure all hydraulic line connectors are tight, and all hydraulic hoses and lines are in good condition before applying pressure to the system.
- Keep body and hands away from pin hole leaks or nozzles that eject hydraulic fluid under high pressure. Use paper or cardboard, not hands, to search for leaks. Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can have sufficient force to penetrate skin and do serious damage. If fluid is injected into the skin it must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this form of injury or gangrene may result.
- Before disconnecting or performing any work on the hydraulic system, all pressure in system must be relieved by stopping engine, cycling dump valve from raise to lower and/or lowering box and attachments. Place the remote hydraulics lever in the float position. If box must be in raised position, secure with safety support.
- To make sure entire machine is in good condition, keep all nuts, bolts and screws properly tightened.
- To reduce potential fire hazard, keep the engine area free of excessive grease, grass, leaves and accumulation of dirt.
- If the engine must be running to perform a maintenance adjustment, keep hands, feet, clothing, and any parts of the body away from the engine and any moving parts. Keep everyone away.
- Do not overspeed engine by changing governor settings. Maximum engine speed is 3650 rpm. To assure safety and accuracy, have an Authorized Toro Distributor check maximum engine speed with a tachometer.
- If major repairs are ever needed or assistance is required, contact an Authorized Toro Distributor.
- To be sure of optimum performance and safety, always purchase genuine Toro replacement parts and accessories. Replacement parts and accessories made by other manufacturers could be dangerous. Altering this vehicle in any manner may affect the vehicle's

operation, performance, durability or its use may result in injury or death. Such use could void the product warranty of The Toro® Company.

- This vehicle should not be modified without The Toro® Company's authorization. Direct any inquiries to The Toro® Company, Commercial Division, Vehicle Engineering Dept., 8111 Lyndale Ave. So., Bloomington, Minnesota 55420–1196. USA

Sound Pressure Level

This unit has an equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure at the operator ear of: 82 dB(A), based on measurements of identical machines per Directive 98/37/EC and amendments.

Vibration Level

Hand-Arm

This unit does not exceed a vibration level of 2.5 m/s^2 at the hands based on measurements of identical machines per ISO 5349 procedures.

Whole Body

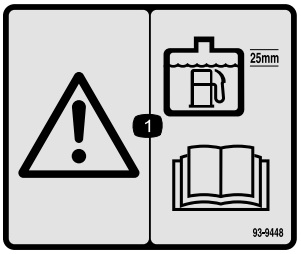
This unit does not exceed a vibration level of 0.5 m/s^2 at the posterior, based on measurements of identical machines per ISO 2631 procedures.

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 lost.

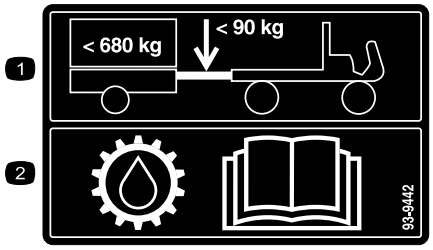
93-9852

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual.*
2. Crushing hazard—install the cylinder lock.



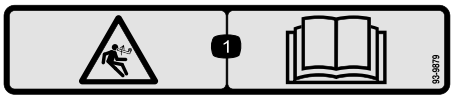
93-9448

1. Warning—when adding fuel to the tank, leave 25 mm between the fuel and the top of the tank; read the *Operator's Manual.*



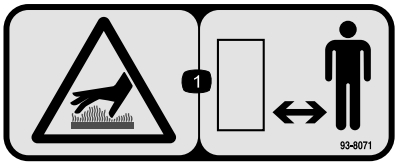
93-9442

1. Maximum tongue weight is 90 kg; maximum trailer weight is 680 kg.
2. For information on transmission fluid, read the *Operator's Manual.*



93-9879

1. Stored energy hazard—read the *Operator's Manual.*

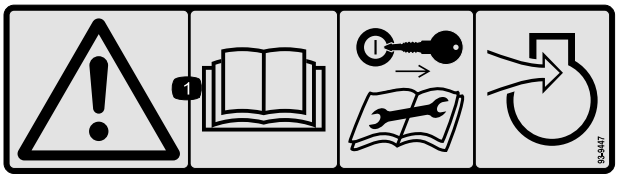


93-8071

1. Hot surface/burn hazard—stay a safe distance from the hot surface.

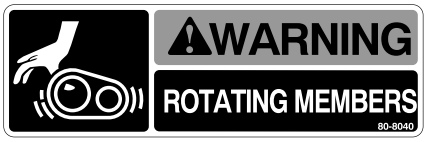
93-6687

1. Do not step here.



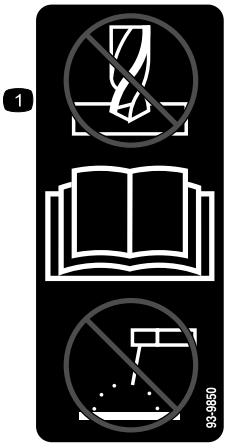
93-9447

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*; remove the ignition key before servicing or performing maintenance on the engine air intake system.



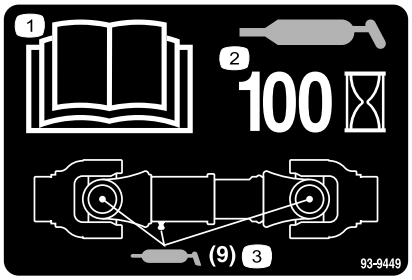
80–8040

1. Entanglement hazard, belt—stay away from moving parts.



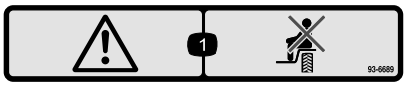
93-9850

1. Do not repair or revise—read the *Operator's Manual.*



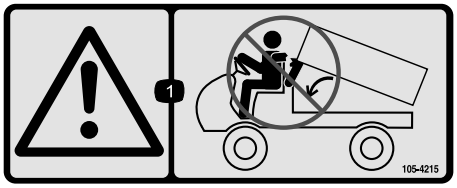
93-9449

1. Read the *Operator's Manual.*
2. Grease every 100 hours.
3. Add grease (9 grease points).



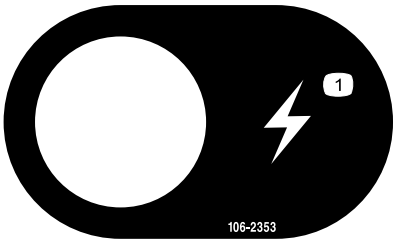
93-6689

1. Warning—do not carry passengers.



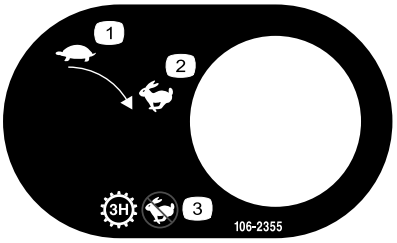
105-4215

1. Warning—avoid pinch points.



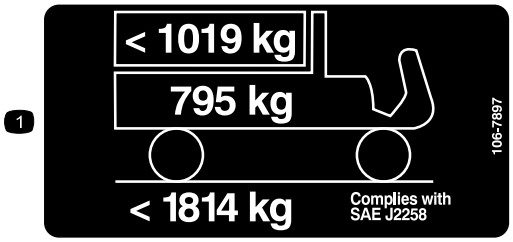
106-2353

1. Electrical power point



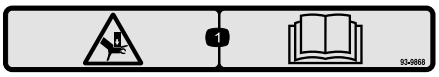
106-2355

1. Slow
2. Fast
3. Transmission—third high; no fast speed



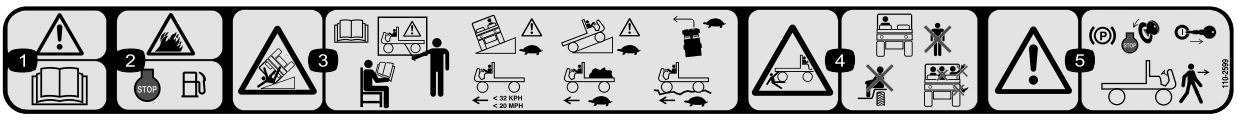
106-7897

1. The maximum load is 1019 kg, the vehicle weight is 795 kg, and the maximum gross vehicle weight is 1814 kg.



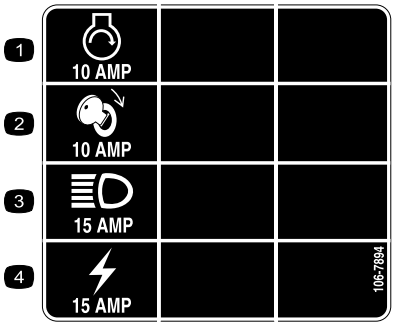
93–9868

1. Crushing hazard of hand—read the *Operator's Manual*.



110-2599

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual.*
2. Fire hazard—stop the engine before fueling.
3. Tipping hazard—read the *Operator's Manual*, do not operate this machine unless you are trained, use caution and drive slowly when driving on slopes, slow down and turn gradually, do not exceed 20 mph (32 kph), and drive slowly over rough terrain or when carrying a full or heavy load.
4. Crushing/dismemberment hazard of bystanders—keep bystanders a safe distance from the vehicle, do not carry passengers in the cargo bed, and keep arms and legs inside of the vehicle at all times.
5. Warning—stop the engine and remove the ignition key before leaving the vehicle.



106-7894

1. Engine—start
2. Ignition
3. Headlights
4. Power point

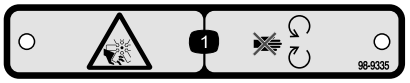
Battery Symbols

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.

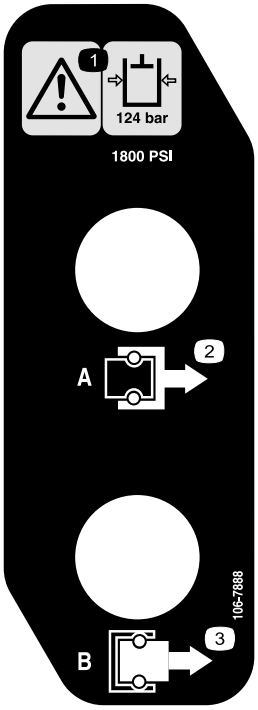
106-7767

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*; avoid tipping the machine; wear the seat belt; lean away from the direction the machine is tipping.



98-9335

1. Cutting/dismemberment hazard, fan—stay away from moving parts.

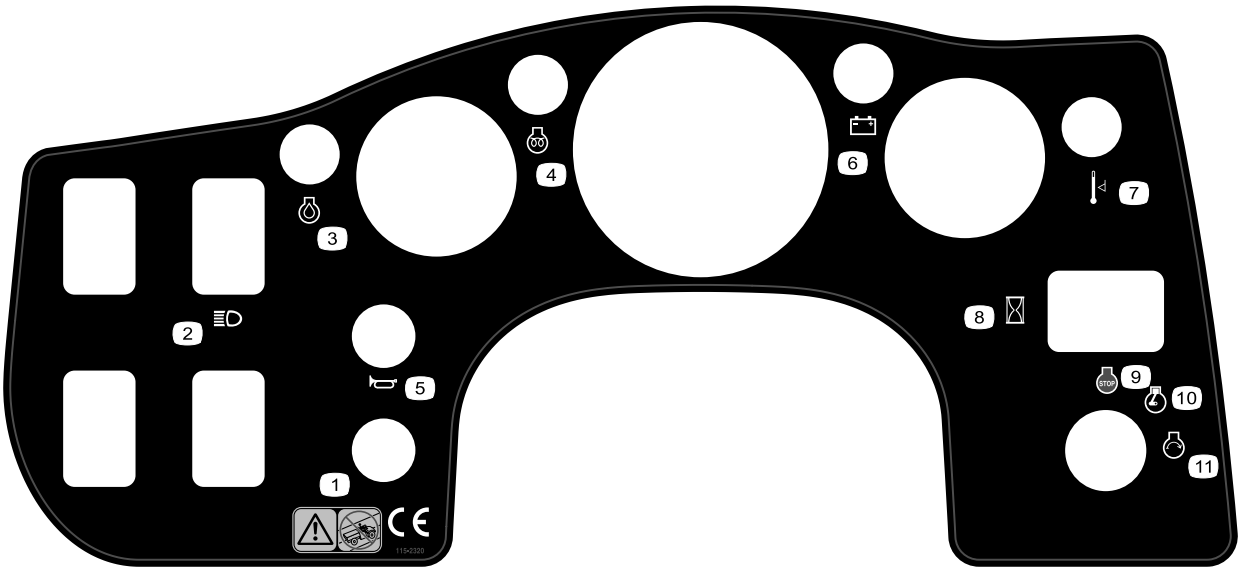


106-7888

1. Warning—read the hydraulic oil pressure is 124 bar (1800 psi)
2. Coupler A
3. Coupler B

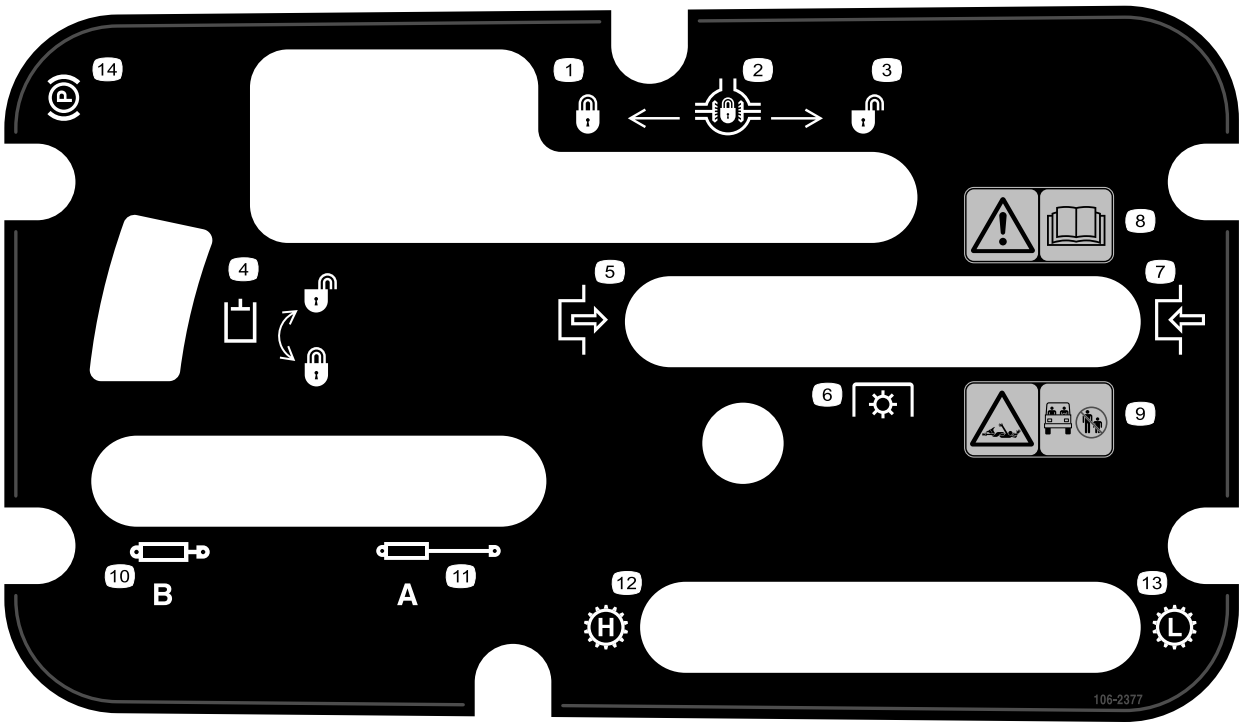
93-9899

1. Crushing hazard—install the cylinder lock.



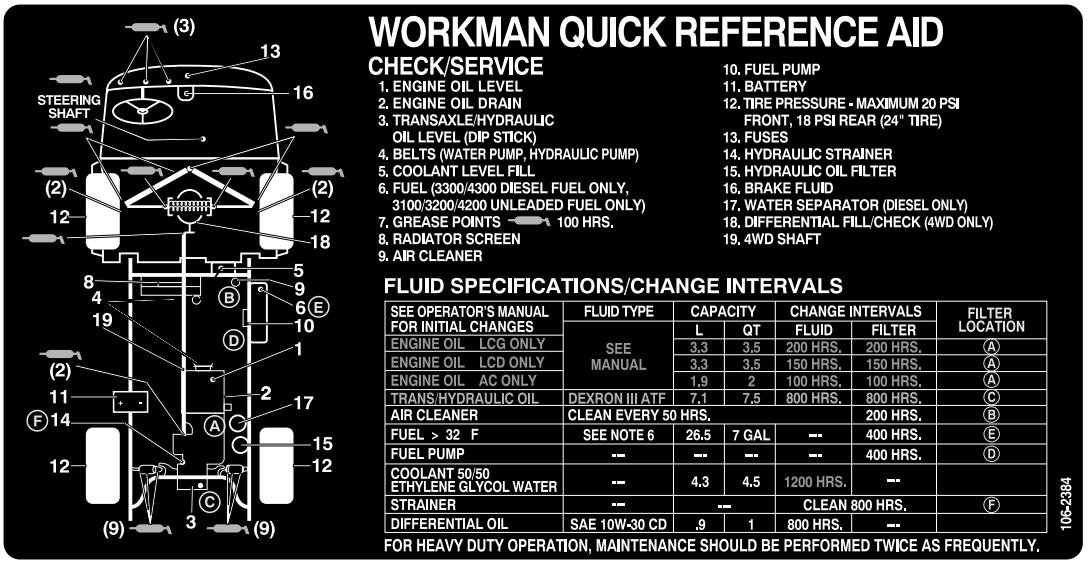
115-2320

1. Warning—do not operate the vehicle on public streets, roads, or highways.
2. Headlights
3. Engine—oil
4. Engine—preheat
5. Horn
6. Battery
7. Temperature level
8. Hour meter
9. Engine—stop
10. Engine—run
11. Engine—start



106-2377

1. Locked
2. Differential lock
3. Unlocked
4. Hydraulic lock
5. Engage
6. Power take-off (PTO)
7. Disengage
8. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual.*
9. Entanglement hazard, shaft—keep bystander's a safe distance from the vehicle.
10. Retract hydraulics
11. Extend hydraulics
12. Transmission—high speed
13. Transmission—low speed
14. Parking brake



106-2384

Setup

Loose Parts

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

Procedure	Description	Qty.	Use
1	ROPS frame Bolt 1/2 x 3” in. Locknuts 1/2	1 4 4	Mount the ROPS (Rollover Protection System)
2	No parts required	–	Remove the Full Bed
3	No parts required	–	Re-Install the Full Bed.

Media and Additional Parts

Description	Qty.	Use
Operator’s Manual (Vehicle) Parts Catalog	2 1	

Note: Determine the left and right side of the machine from the normal operating position.

1

Install ROPS

Parts needed for this procedure:

1	ROPS frame
4	Bolt 1/2 x 3” in.
4	Locknuts 1/2

Procedure

1. Insert each side of ROPS into mounting bracket on each side of vehicle frame, positioning ROPS as shown in Figure 3.

   Note: The ROPS cover plate mounting bolts may have to be loosened to insert the ROPS into the mounting brackets.

2. Secure each side of ROPS to mounting brackets with (2) 1/2–13 x 3” lg. bolts and locknuts.

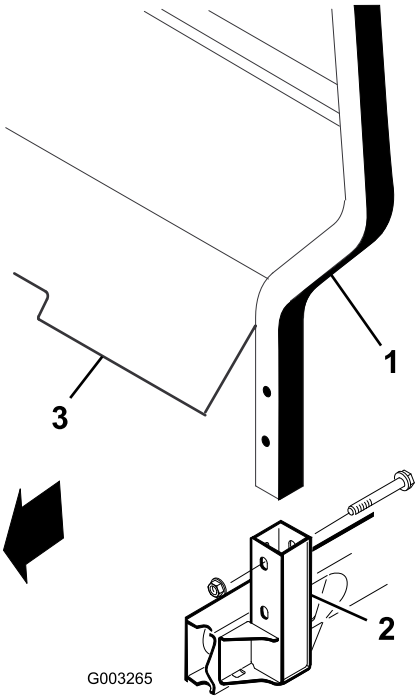


Figure 3

1. ROPS
2. Mounting bracket
3. ROPS cover plate

2

Remove Full Bed

No Parts Required

Procedure

1. Start engine. Engage hydraulic lift lever and lower bed until cylinders are loose in slots. Release lift lever and turn off engine.
2. Remove lynch pins from outer ends of cylinder rod clevis pins (Figure 4).

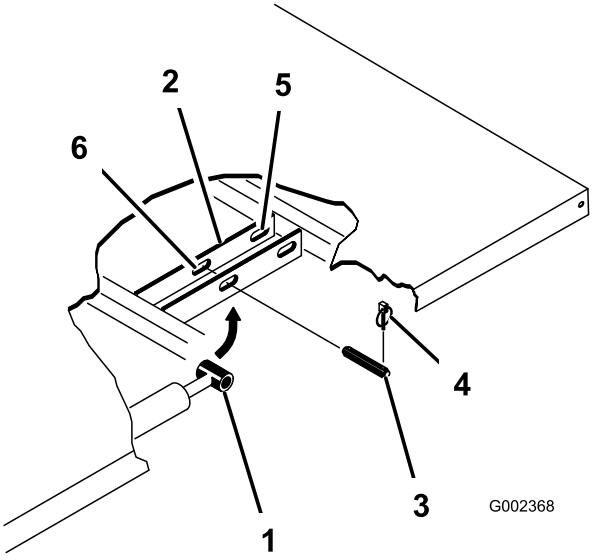


Figure 4

1. Bed mounting plate
2. Cylinder rod end
3. Clevis pin
4. Lynch pin
5. Rear slots (Full bed)
6. Front slots (2/3 bed)

3. Remove clevis pins securing cylinder rod ends to bed mounting plates by pushing pins towards inside (Figure 5).
4. Remove lynch pins and clevis pins securing pivot brackets to frame channels (Figure 5).
5. Lift bed off vehicle.

The full bed weighs approximately 325 pounds, so do not try to install or remove it by yourself. Use an overhead hoist or get the help of two or three other people.

6. Store cylinders in storage clips. Engage hydraulic lift lock lever on vehicle to prevent accidental extension of lift cylinders.

3

Re-Install the Full Bed

No Parts Required

Procedure

Note: If bed sides will be installed on flat bed, it is easier to install them before bed is installed on vehicle.

Note: Assure rear pivot plates are bolted to the bed frame/channel so that lower end angles to the rear (Figure 5).

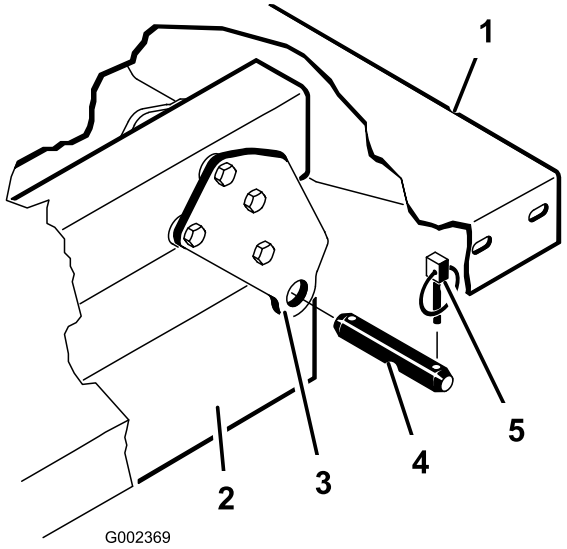


Figure 5

1. Left rear corner of bed
2. Vehicle frame channel
3. Pivot plate
4. Clevis pin
5. Lynch pin

The full bed weighs approximately 325 pounds, so do not try to install or remove it by yourself. Use an overhead hoist or get the help of two or three other people.

Note: Make sure the spacer brackets and wear blocks (Figure 6) are installed with the carriage bolt heads positioned inside the machine.

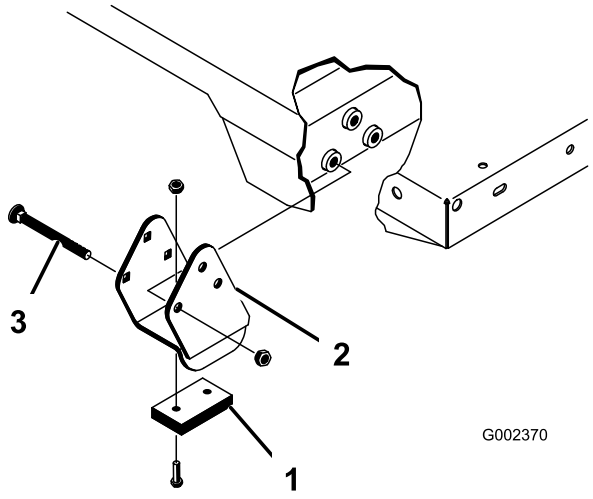


Figure 6

1. Spacer bracket
2. Wear block
3. Carriage bolt

1. Assure lift cylinders are fully retracted.
2. Carefully set bed onto vehicle frame aligning rear bed pivot plate holes with holes in rear frame channel and install (2) clevis pins and lynch pins (Figure 5).
3. With bed lowered, secure each cylinder rod end, to appropriate slots in bed mounting plates with clevis pin and lynch pin. Insert clevis pin from outside of bed with lynch pin toward outside (Figure 5). Rear slots are for full bed installation and front slots are for 2/3 bed installation.

   Note: Engine may need to be started to extend or retract cylinders for alignment with holes. **Keep fingers out!**

   Note: Unused slot can be plugged with a bolt and nut to prevent assembly errors.
4. Start engine and engage hydraulic lift lever to raise bed. Release lift lever and turn off engine. Install the bed safety support to prevent accidental lowering of the bed. Refer to Using Bed Safety Support.
5. Install lynch pins to inside ends of clevis pins.

   Note: If automatic tail gate release has been installed on bed, make sure front dump link rod has been placed on inside of left side clevis pin before lynch pin is installed.

Product Overview

Controls

Note: Determine the left and right side of the machine from the normal operating position.

Accelerator Pedal

The accelerator pedal (Figure 7) gives the operator the ability to vary engine and ground speed of the vehicle, when the transmission is in gear. Depressing the pedal increases engine RPM and ground speed. Releasing pedal will decrease engine RPM and ground speed of the machine.

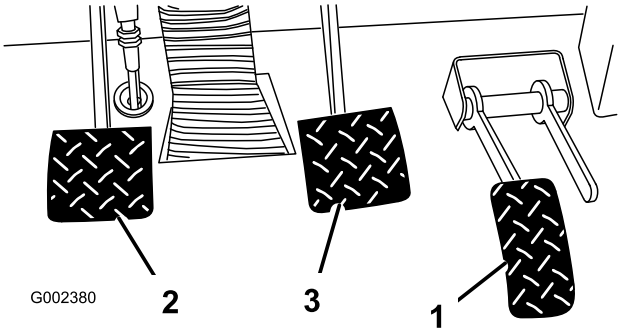


Figure 7

1. Accelerator pedal
2. Clutch pedal
3. Brake pedal

Clutch Pedal

The clutch pedal (Figure 7) must be fully depressed to disengage clutch when starting engine or shifting transmission gears. Release pedal smoothly when transmission is in gear to prevent unnecessary wear on transmission and other related parts.

Important: Do not ride clutch pedal during operation. Clutch pedal must be fully out or clutch will slip causing heat and wear. Never hold the vehicle stopped on a hill using the clutch pedal. Damage to the clutch may occur.

Brake Pedal

The brake pedal (Figure 7) is used to apply service brakes to stop or slow vehicle.

Worn or misadjusted brakes may result in personal injury. If brake pedal travels to within 1–1/2" of the vehicle floor board, the brakes must be adjusted or repaired.

Gear Shift Lever

Fully depress clutch pedal and move shift lever (Figure 9) into desired gear selection. A diagram of the shift pattern is in Figure 8.

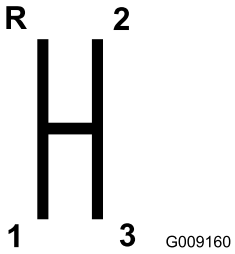


Figure 8

Important: Do not shift the transaxle to the reverse or forward gear unless the vehicle is standing still. Damage to transaxle may occur.

Down shifting from too high a speed can cause the rear wheels to skid resulting in loss of vehicle control as well as clutch and/or transmission damage. Shift smoothly to avoid grinding gears.

Differential Lock

Allows rear axle to be locked for increased traction. Differential lock (Figure 9) may be engaged with vehicle in motion. Move lever forward and to the right to engage lock.

Note: Vehicle motion plus a slight turn is required to engage or disengage differential lock.

Turning with the differential lock on can result in loss of vehicle control. Do not operate with differential lock on when making sharp turns or at high speeds. Refer to using the differential lock.

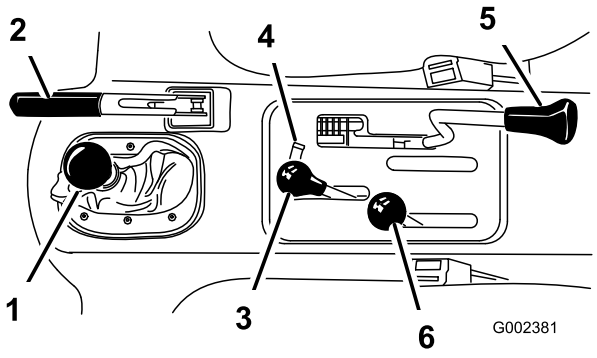


Figure 9

1. Gear shift lever
2. Parking brake
3. Hydraulic bed lift
4. Hydraulic lift lock
5. Differential lock
6. High–low range shifter

Parking Brake

Whenever the engine is shut off, the parking brake (Figure 9) must be engaged to prevent accidental movement of the vehicle. To engage the parking brake, pull back on lever. To disengage, push lever forward. Make sure parking brake is released before moving vehicle. If vehicle is parked on a steep grade, make sure parking brake is applied. Also, shift the transmission into 1st gear on a uphill grade or reverse on a down hill grade. Place chocks at the down hill side of wheels.

Hydraulic Lift

Raises and lowers bed. Move rearward to raise, forward to lower (Figure 9).

Important: When lowering bed, hold lever in forward position for 1 or 2 seconds after bed contacts frame to secure it in lowered position. Do not hold the hydraulic lift in either the raise or lower position, for more than 5 seconds, once the cylinders have reached the end of their travel.

Hydraulic Lift Lock

Locks lift lever so hydraulic cylinders do not operate when vehicle is not equipped with a bed (Figure 9). It also locks lift lever in ON position when using the hydraulics for attachments.

High–Low Range Shifter

Adds three additional speeds for precise speed control (Figure 9).

- Vehicle must be completely stopped before shifting between High and Low range.

- Shift only on level ground.
- Depress clutch pedal fully.
- Move lever fully forward for High and fully rearward for Low.

HIGH is for higher speed driving on level, dry surfaces with light loads.

LOW is for low speed driving. Use this range when greater than normal power or control is required. For example, steep grades, difficult terrain, heavy loads, slow speed but high engine speed (spraying).

Important: There is a location between HIGH and LOW in which the transaxle is in neither range. This should not be used as a neutral position because the vehicle could move unexpectedly if the HIGH–LOW shifter is bumped and the gear shift lever is in gear.

Ignition Switch

The ignition switch (Figure 10), used to start and stop the engine, has three positions: OFF, RUN and START. Rotate key clockwise — START position — to engage starter motor. Release key when engine starts. The key will move automatically to the ON position. To shut engine off, rotate key counterclockwise to OFF position.

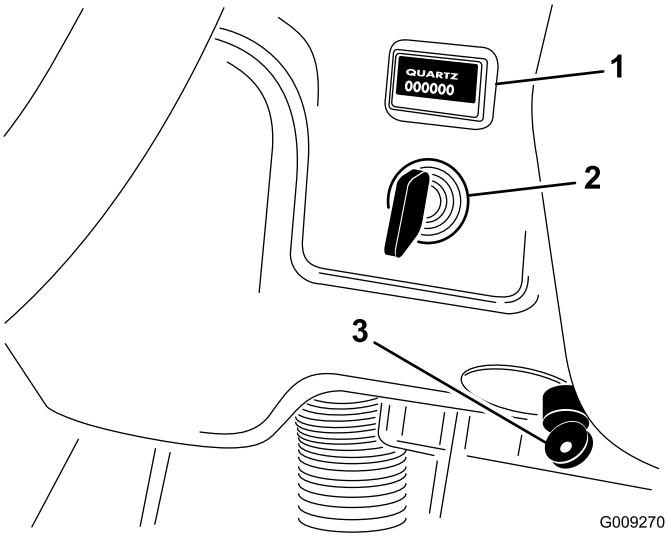


Figure 10

1. Hour meter
2. Ignition switch
3. 3rd high lockout switch

Hour Meter

Indicates the total hours of machine operation. The hour meter (Figure 10) starts to function whenever the key switch is rotated to "ON" position or if engine is running.

3rd High Lockout Switch

Moving switch (Figure 10) to slow position and removing key will prevent use of third gear when in the High range. Engine will shut off if shift lever is moved to third gear when in High range. Key is installed with teeth pointing downward. Push key in to turn. Key is removable in either position.

Light Switch

Toggle switch (Figure 11) to activate headlights. Push to turn lights "ON".

Oil Pressure Warning Light

Light glows (Figure 11) if engine oil pressure drops below a safe level while engine is running. If light flickers or remains ON, stop vehicle, turn off engine and check oil level. If oil level was low, but adding oil does not cause light to go out when engine is restarted, turn engine off immediately and contact your local Toro distributor for assistance.

To check operation of warning lights:

1. Apply parking brake.
2. Turn ignition key to "ON", but do not start engine. The oil pressure light should glow red. If light does not function, either a bulb is burned out or there is a malfunction in the system which must be repaired.

Note: If engine was just turned off, it may take 1 to 2 minutes for light to come on.

Fuel Gauge

Shows amount of fuel in tank. Operates only when ignition switch is in "ON" position (Figure 11).

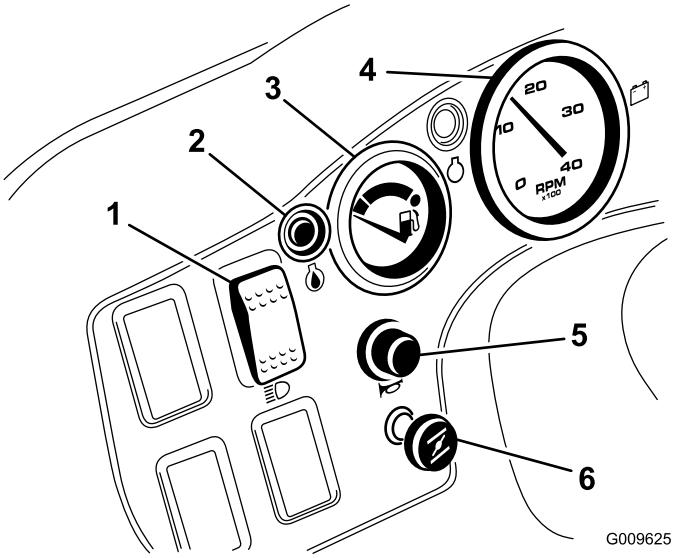


Figure 11

1. Light switch
2. Oil pressure warning light
3. Fuel gauge
4. Tachometer (Optional)
5. Horn
6. Choke

Tachometer

Optional (Figure 11).

Horn Button

Pressing button activates horn (Figure 11).

Choke

To start a cold engine, close the carburetor choke by pulling the choke control (Figure 11) out to the ON position. After the engine starts, regulate the choke to keep the engine running smoothly. As soon as possible, open the choke by pushing in the choke control to the OFF position. A warm engine requires little or no choking.

Passenger Hand Hold

On dashboard (Figure 12).

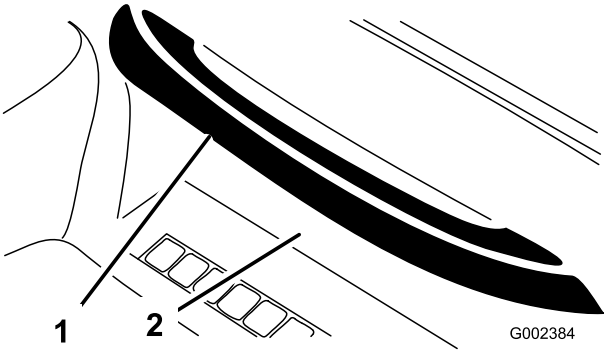


Figure 12

1. Passenger hand hold
2. Storage compartment

Seat Adjusting Lever

The seats can be adjusted fore and aft for operator comfort (Figure 13).

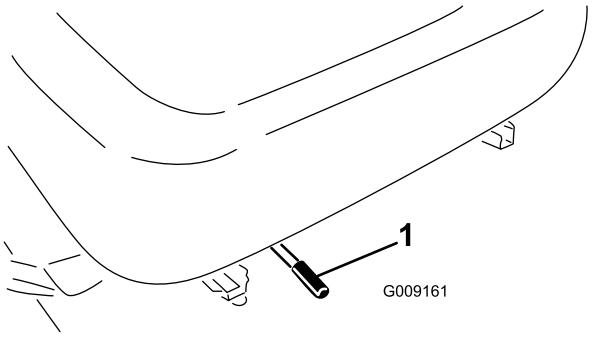


Figure 13

1. Seat adjusting lever

Specifications

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

Dimensions

Overall Width	63”
Overall Length	128.25” w/o bed 130.38” w/full bed 136.38” w/2/3 bed in rear mounting location
Base Weight (Dry w/o flatbed)	1470 lbs.
Rated Capacity	2,530 lbs. (includes 200 lb. operator, 200 lb. passenger and loaded attachment).
Maximum. Gross Vehicle Weight	4,250 lbs.
Tow Capacity	Tongue weight 200 lbs. Maximum trailer weight 1,500 lbs.
Ground Clearance	7” w/ no load
Wheel Base	70”
Wheel Tread (center line to center line)	Front 46” Rear 47.7”
Height	75” to top of ROPS

Attachments/Accessories

A selection of Toro approved attachments and accessories are 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.

Operation

Note: Determine the left and right sides of the machine from the normal operating position.

Before servicing or making adjustments to the machine, stop engine, set parking brake and remove key from the switch. Any load material must be removed from bed or other attachment before working under raised bed. Never work under a raised bed without positioning safety support on a fully installed cylinder rod.

Check Crankcase Oil

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

After the first 50 hours

Every 150 hours

The engine is shipped with approximately 2 quarts (w/ filter) of oil in the crankcase; however, level of oil must be checked before and after the engine is first started.

Note: The best time to check the engine oil is when the engine is cool before it has been started for the day. If it has already been run, allow the oil to drain back down to the sump for at least 10 minutes before checking. If the oil level is at or below the “add” mark on the dipstick, add oil to bring the oil level to the “full” mark. DO NOT OVERFILL. If the oil level is between the “full” and “add” marks, no oil addition is required.

1. Position machine on a level surface.
2. Remove dipstick (Figure 14) and wipe it with a clean rag. Insert dipstick into tube and make sure it is seated fully. Remove dipstick and check level of oil. If oil level is low, remove filler cap (Figure 14) and add enough oil to raise level to FULL mark on dipstick.

   Note: The best time to check the engine oil is when the engine is cool before it has been started for the day. If it has already been run, allow the oil to drain back down to the sump for at least 10 minutes before checking. If the oil level is at or below the ‘add’ mark on the dipstick, add oil to bring the oil level to the ‘full’ mark. DO NOT OVERFILL. If the oil level is between the “full” and “add” marks, no oil addition is required.

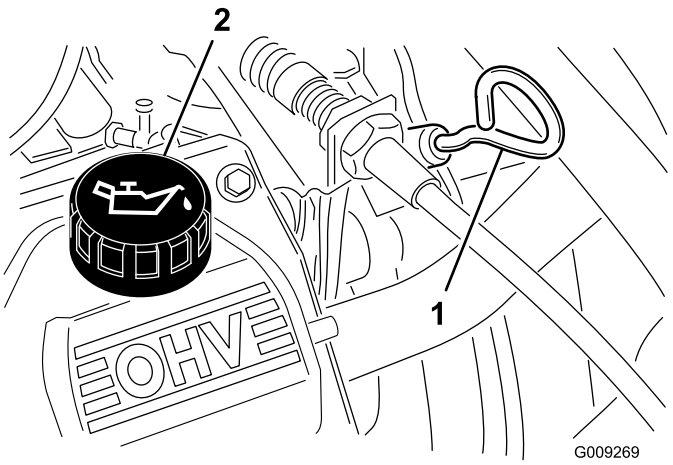


Figure 14

1. Dipstick
2. Filler Cap

3. The engine uses any high-quality detergent oil having the American Petroleum Institute -API- "service classification" SH, SJ or higher. Oil viscosity – weight – is selected according to anticipated ambient temperature.

   Temperature/ viscosity recommendations are:

   - Above 0 degrees F (–20 degrees C)–Use 10W–30.
   - Below 32 degrees F (0 degrees C)–Use SAE 5W–30.

   Note: SAE 10W40 and straight weight oils (SAE 30, etc.) are not recommended in Kohler engines due to problems with pump–up of hydraulic lifters with those oils. Either synthetic or mineral based oils may be used, but oil drain intervals should be the same (per recommendations).

4. Pour oil into fill opening until the oil level is up to the "FULL" mark on the dipstick.

   Note: When adding oil, remove dipstick to allow proper venting, pour oil slowly and check the level often during this process. DO NOT OVERFILL.

   Important: When adding engine oil or filling oil, there must be clearance between the oil fill device and the oil fill hole in the valve cover as shown in Figure 15. This clearance is necessary to permit venting when filling, which prevents oil from overrunning into breather.

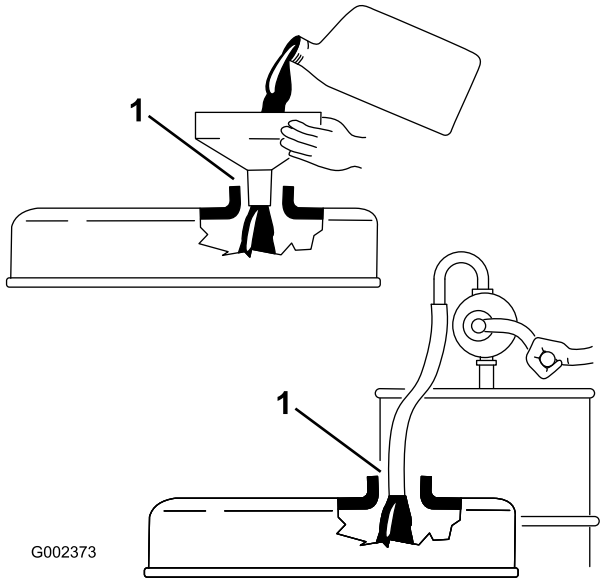


Figure 15

1. Note clearance

   Important: Check level of oil every 8 operating hours or daily. Change oil and filter initially after the first 50 hours of operation, thereafter, change oil and filter every 150 hours. However, change oil more frequently when engine is operated in extremely dusty or dirty conditions.

   Note: After filling or changing oil, start and run the engine at idle for 30 seconds. Shut engine off. Wait 30 seconds and check oil level. Add enough oil to raise level to FULL mark on dipstick.

5. Install the dipstick firmly in place.

Fill Fuel Tank

Fuel tank capacity is approximately 7 gallons.

The Toro® Company Strongly Recommends The Use Of Fresh, Clean, Unleaded Regular Grade Gasoline In Toro Gasoline Powered Products. Unleaded Gasoline Burns Cleaner, Extends Engine Life, And Promotes Good Starting By Reducing The Build–up of Combustion Chamber Deposits. Minimum Octane Rating of 87.

Note: Never Use Methanol, Gasoline Containing Methanol, Gasoline Containing More Than 10% Ethanol, Gasoline Additives, or White Gas Because Engine Fuel System Damage Could Result.

1. Clean area around fuel tank cap.
2. Remove fuel tank cap (Figure 16).

Under certain conditions, gasoline and fuel vapors are highly flammable and explosive. A fire or explosion from fuel can burn you and others and can cause property damage.

- **Use a funnel and fill the fuel tank outdoors, in an open area, when the engine is off and is cold. Wipe up any fuel that spills.**
- **Do not fill the fuel tank completely full. Add fuel to the fuel tank until the level is 1 in. (25 mm) below the bottom of the filler neck. This empty space in the tank allows the fuel to expand.**
- **Never smoke when handling fuel, and stay away from an open flame or where fuel fumes may be ignited by a spark.**
- **Store fuel in a clean, safety-approved container and keep the cap in place.**

3. Fill tank to about one inch below top of tank, (bottom of filler neck). **DO NOT OVERFILL.** Then install cap.
4. Wipe up any fuel that may have spilled to prevent a fire hazard.

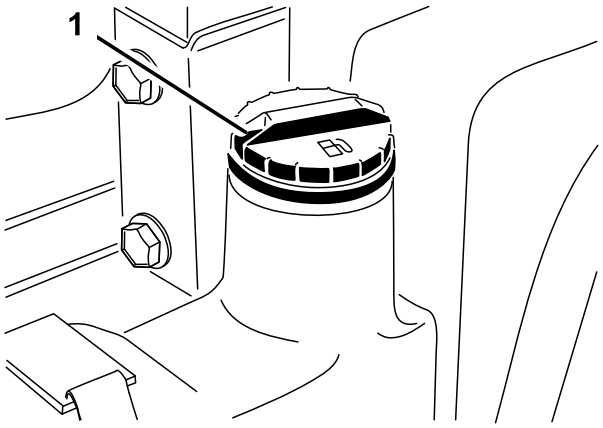


Figure 16

1. Fuel tank cap

Check Transaxle / Hydraulic Fluid

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

The transaxle reservoir is filled with Dexron III ATF. Check level before engine is first started and every 8 hours or daily, thereafter. Capacity of system is 7.5 qt.

1. Position the vehicle on a level surface.
2. Clean area around dipstick (Figure 17).
3. Unscrew dipstick from top of transaxle and wipe it with a clean rag.

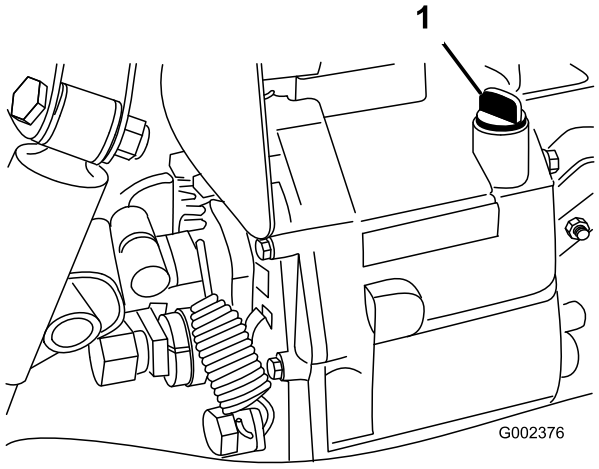


Figure 17

1. Dipstick

4. Screw dipstick into transaxle and make sure it is seated fully. Unscrew dipstick and check fluid level. Fluid should be up to top of flat portion of dipstick. If level is low, add enough fluid to achieve the proper level.

Check Torque Of Wheel Nuts

Service Interval: After the first 2 hours

After the first 10 hours

Every 200 hours

Failure to maintain proper torque of the wheel nuts could result in failure or loss of wheel and may result in personal injury.

Torque the front and rear wheel nuts to 45–65 ft.-lb. after 1–4 hours of operation and again after 10 hours of operation. Torque every 200 hours thereafter.

Check Tire Pressure

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Maximum air pressure in front and rear (23") tires is 20 psi.

1. The air pressure needed is determined by the payload carried.

2. The lower the air pressure, the less the compaction and tire marks are minimized. Lower pressure should not be used for heavy payloads at high speeds. Tire damage may result.
3. Higher pressures should be used for heavier payloads at higher speeds. Do not exceed the maximum pressure.

Check Brake Fluid

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Every 1,000 hours/Every 2 years (whichever comes first)

The brake fluid reservoir is shipped from the factory filled with "DOT 3" brake fluid. Check level before engine is first started and every 8 hours or daily, thereafter.

1. Park machine on a level surface.
2. Loosen knob securing cup holder to dash (Figure 18). Remove cup holder from dash.

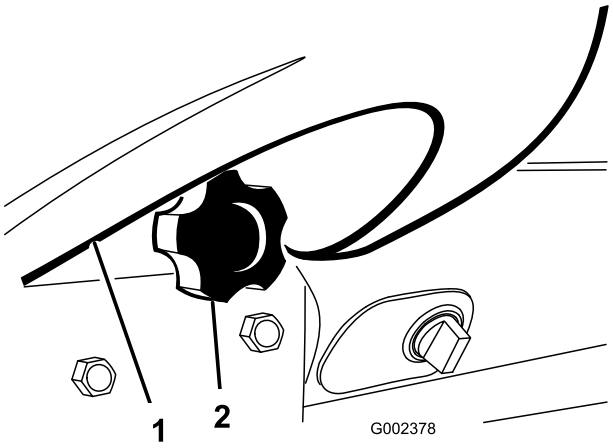


Figure 18

1. Cup holder
2. Knob

3. Fluid level should be up to FULL line on reservoir (Figure 19).

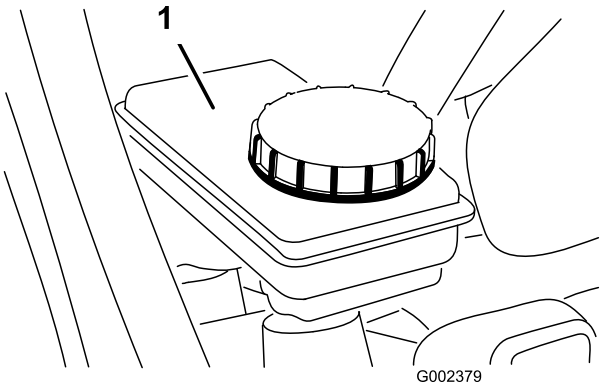


Figure 19

1. Brake fluid reservoir

4. If fluid level is low, clean area around cap, remove reservoir cap and fill to proper level. **DO NOT OVERFILL.**
5. Reinstall cup holder to dash.

Check Pump Belt Tension

Check belt for wear, cracking or improper tension. Check tension by depressing belt at mid span of crankshaft and pump pulleys with 22 lbs. of force. A new belt should deflect .48–.58 in. A used belt should deflect .55–.65 in. If deflection is incorrect, refer to Belt Maintenance for tensioning procedure. If correct, continue operation.

Important: Improper belt tension may result in increased steering effort.

Pre–starting Checks

Safe operation begins before taking the vehicle out for a day's work. You should check these items each time:

- Check tire pressure.

  Note: These tires are different than car tires, they require less pressure to minimize turf compaction and damage.
- Check all fluid levels and add the appropriate amount of Toro specified fluids, if any are found to be low.
- Check the front of the radiator. Remove any debris and clean the radiator screen.
- Check brake pedal operation.
- Check to see that the lights and horn are working.
- Turn steering wheel to the left and right to check steering response.
- Check for oil leaks, loose parts and any other noticeable malfunctions. Make sure engine is off

and all moving parts have stopped before checking for oil leaks, loose parts and other malfunctions.

If any of the above items are not correct, notify your mechanic or check with your supervisor before taking the vehicle out for the day. Your supervisor may want you to check other items on a daily basis, so ask what your responsibilities are.

Starting Engine

1. Sit on operator's seat and engage parking brake.
2. Disengage PTO (if so equipped) and return hand throttle lever to OFF position (if so equipped).
3. Move shift lever to NEUTRAL position and depress clutch pedal.
4. Make sure the hydraulic lift lever is in the center position.
5. Keep foot off accelerator pedal.
   - If engine is cold – depress and hold the accelerator pedal about half way down and pull choke knob out to ON position while cranking engine.
   - If engine is hot – depress and hold the accelerator pedal about half way down while cranking engine.
   - If engine is flooded – fully depress accelerator pedal and hold it to the floor until the engine starts. Never pump the accelerator pedal.
6. Insert key into ignition switch and rotate it clockwise to start the engine. Release key when engine starts.

Important: To prevent overheating of the starter motor, do not engage starter longer than 15 seconds. After 15 seconds of continuous cranking, wait 60 seconds before engaging starter motor again.

Driving Vehicle

1. Release parking brake.
2. Fully depress clutch pedal.
3. Move gear shift lever to 1st gear.
4. Release clutch pedal smoothly while depressing accelerator pedal.
5. When vehicle gains enough speed, remove foot from accelerator pedal, fully depress clutch pedal, move gear shift lever to next gear and release clutch pedal while depressing accelerator pedal. Repeat procedure until desired speed is attained.

   Important: Always stop vehicle before shifting to reverse or forward.

   Note: Avoid long periods of engine idling.

   Use the chart below to determine the ground speed of the vehicle at 3600 RPM.

Gear	Range	Ratio	Speed (mph)	Speed (kmh)
1	L	82.83 : 1	2.9	4.7
2	L	54.52 : 1	4.5	7.2
3	L	31.56 : 1	7.7	12.5
1	H	32.31 : 1	7.6	12.2
2	H	21.27 : 1	11.5	18.5
3	H	12.31 : 1	19.8	31.9
R	L	86.94 : 1	2.8	4.5
R	H	33.91 : 1	7.1	11.6

   Note: Leaving ignition switch in "ON" position for long periods of time without running engine will discharge battery.

   Important: Do not hold front wheels turned against the right or left stops for longer than 5 seconds.

6. Do not attempt to push or tow vehicle to get it started. Damage to drive train could result.

Stopping Vehicle

To stop machine, remove foot from accelerator pedal, depress clutch pedal, then depress brake pedal.

Stopping Engine

To stop engine, rotate ignition key to OFF and engage parking brake. Remove key from switch to prevent accidental starting.

New Vehicle Break–in

Your Workman is ready for work. To provide proper performance and long vehicle life, follow these guidelines for the first 100 operating hours.

- Check the fluid and engine oil levels regularly and be alert for indications of overheating in any component of the vehicle.
- After starting a cold engine, let it warm up for about 15 seconds before shifting into gear.
- Avoid racing the engine.
- To assure optimum performance of the brake system, burnish (break–in) the brakes before use. To burnish brakes: Operate the vehicle at full speed for 3 minutes, apply the brakes for 30 seconds while driving in 1st gear. Repeat these steps 20 to 30

times. To verify the brakes are completely burnished remove a rear tire and inspect the brake drum for residue. The residue color should be light grey to almost white color.

- Vary vehicle speeds during operation. Avoid excessive idling. Avoid fast starts and quick stops.
- A break–in oil for the engine is not required. Original engine oil is the same type specified for regular oil changes.
- Refer to Maintenance section of Operator's Manual for any special low hour checks.

Check Interlock System

The purpose of the interlock system is to prevent the engine from cranking or starting unless the clutch pedal is depressed.

To verify clutch interlock switch operation:

1. Sit on operator's seat and engage parking brake. Move shift lever to NEUTRAL position.

   Note: Engine will not crank if hydraulic lift lever is locked in the forward position.
2. Without depressing clutch pedal, rotate key clockwise to start position.
3. If engine cranks or starts, there is a malfunction in the interlock system that must be repaired before operating vehicle.

To verify hydraulic lift lever interlock:

1. Sit on operator's seat and engage parking brake. Move shift lever to NEUTRAL position. Make sure the hydraulic lift lever is in the center position.
2. Depress clutch pedal.
3. Move the hydraulic lift lever forward and rotate key clockwise to start position.
4. If engine cranks or starts, there is a malfunction in the interlock system that must be repaired before operating vehicle.

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.**

Refer to Attachment Operator's Manual for procedure on checking attachment interlock system.

Operating Characteristics

The vehicle is designed with safety in mind. It has four wheels for added stability. It uses familiar automotive style controls, including the steering wheel, brake pedal, clutch pedal, accelerator pedal, and gear shifter. It is important to remember, however, that this vehicle is not a passenger car. It is a work vehicle and is designed for off road use only.

The WORKMAN is an off–highway vehicle only, and is not designed, equipped, or manufactured for use on public streets, roads or highways.

The vehicle has special tires, low gear ratios, a locking differential, and other features that give it extra traction. These features add to the versatility of the vehicle but, they can also get you into dangerous situations. You must keep in mind that the vehicle is not a recreation vehicle. It is not an all terrain vehicle. And, it is definitely not meant for "stunt driving" or "horsing around". It is a work vehicle, not a play vehicle. Children should not be allowed to operate the vehicle. Anyone who operates the vehicle should have a motor vehicle license.

Driver and passenger should always use the seat belts.

If you are not experienced at driving the vehicle, practice driving it in a safe area away from other people. Be sure you are familiar with all the vehicle's controls, particularly those used for braking, steering and transmission shifting. Learn how your vehicle handles on different surfaces. Your operating skills will improve with experience, but as in operating any vehicle, take it easy as you begin. Be sure you know how to stop quickly in an emergency. If you need help, ask your supervisor for assistance.

Many factors contribute to accidents. You have control over several of the most important. Your actions, such as driving too fast for conditions, braking too fast, turning too sharp, and combinations of these, are frequent cause of accidents.

One of the major causes of accidents is fatigue. Be sure to take occasional breaks. It is very important that you stay alert at all times.

Never operate the vehicle, or any equipment, if you are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Even prescription drugs and cold medicines can cause drowsiness. Read the label on the medicine or check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure about a certain medication.

One of the most important rules to follow is to go slower in unfamiliar areas. It is surprising how much damage and injury common things can cause. Tree branches, fences, wires, other vehicles, tree stumps, ditches, sand traps, streams, and other things found in most parks and golf courses can be hazardous to the operator and passenger.

Avoid driving when it is dark, especially in unfamiliar areas. If you must drive when it is dark, be sure to drive cautiously, use the head lights, and even consider adding additional lights.

Passengers

Whenever you have a passenger riding in the vehicle make sure he or she is wearing the seat belt and holding on securely. Drive slower and turn less sharply because your passenger does not know what you are going to do next and may not be prepared for turning, stopping, accelerating, and bumps.

You and your passenger should remain seated at all times, keeping arms and legs inside the vehicle. The operator should keep both hands on steering wheel, whenever possible and passenger should use hand holds provided (Figure 20 & Figure 21).

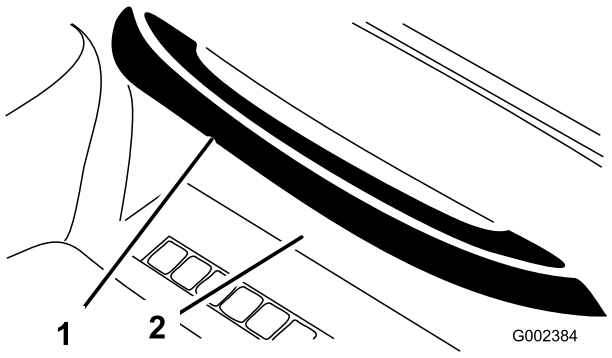


Figure 20

1. Passenger hand hold
2. Storage compartment

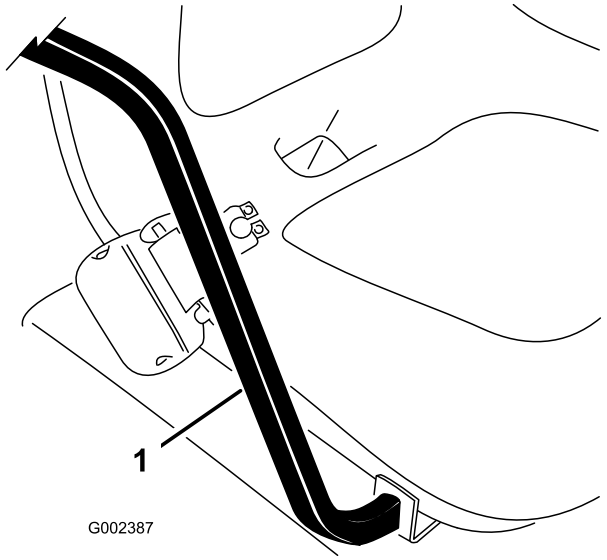


Figure 21

1. Hand hold & hip restraint

There should never be passengers in the dump box or on any attachments. The vehicle is meant to have one driver and only one passenger–no more.

Speed

Speed is one of the most important variables leading to accidents. Driving too fast for the conditions can cause you to lose control and have an accident. Speed can also make a minor accident worse. Driving head–on into a tree at slow speed can cause injury and damage, but, driving into a tree at high speed can destroy the vehicle and kill you and your passenger.

Never drive too fast for the conditions. If there is any doubt about how fast to drive, slow down.

When using heavy attachments (more than 1000 pounds), such as sprayers, top dressers, or spreaders, etc., operating speeds should be restricted by moving 3rd high lockout switch to slow position.

Turning

Turning is another important variable leading to accidents. Turning too sharply for the conditions can cause the vehicle to lose traction and skid, or even tip over.

Wet, sandy and slippery surfaces make turning more difficult and risky. The faster you are going, the worse this situation becomes so, slow down before turning.

During a sharp turn at higher speeds, the inside rear wheel may lift off of the ground. This is not a flaw in the design, it happens with most four wheel vehicles

including passenger cars. If this happens, you are turning too sharply for the speed at which you are traveling. Slow down!

Braking

It is good practice to slow down before you get near an obstacle. This gives you extra time to stop or turn away. Hitting an obstacle can damage the vehicle and its contents. More important, it can injure you and your passenger. Gross vehicle weight has a major impact on your ability to stop and/or turn. Heavier loads and heavier attachments make a vehicle harder to stop or turn. The heavier the load, the longer it takes to stop

The braking characteristics also change with no bed or attachment on the vehicle. Fast stops may cause the rear wheels to lock up before the front wheels lock up, which may affect the control of the vehicle. It is a good idea to decrease vehicle speed with no bed or attachment.

Turf and pavement are much slipperier when they are wet. It can take 2 to 4 times as long to stop on wet surfaces as on dry surfaces.

If you drive through standing water deep enough to get the brakes wet, they will not work well until they are dry. After driving through water, you should test the brakes to make sure they work properly. If they do not, drive slowly in first gear while putting light pressure on the brake pedal. This will dry the brakes out.

Do not downshift for braking on icy or slippery surfaces (wet grass) or while going down a hill because engine braking may cause skidding and loss of control. Shift to a lower gear before starting down a hill.

Tipovers

The TORO WORKMAN is equipped with a roll bar, hip restraints, seat belts and hand hold. The ROPS system (Rollover Protection System) used on the vehicle will reduce the risk of serious or fatal injury in the unlikely event of a tipover, although the system cannot protect the operator from all possible injuries.

Replace a damaged ROPS, do not repair or revise. Any alteration of ROPS must be approved by manufacturer.

The best way to prevent accidents involving utility vehicles is through continuous supervision and training of operators and paying constant attention to the area in which vehicle is being operated.

The best way for operators to prevent serious injury or death to themselves or others, is to familiarize themselves with the proper operation of the utility vehicle, to stay alert and to avoid actions or conditions which could result in a accident. In the event of a tip over, the risk of serious injury or death will be reduced if the operator is using the ROPS system and seat belts and is following the instructions provided.

Hills

Tipping or rolling the vehicle on a hill will cause serious personal injury.

- **Do not operate the vehicle on steep slopes.**
- **If engine stalls or you lose headway on a hill, never attempt to turn vehicle around.**
- **Always back straight down a hill in reverse gear.**
- **Never back down in neutral or with the clutch depressed, using only the brakes.**
- **Never drive across a steep hill, always drive straight up or down.**
- **Avoid turning on a hill.**
- **Don't "drop the clutch" or slam on the brakes. Sudden speed change can initiate tipover.**

Use extra care when on hills. Never go on hills that are extremely steep. Stopping while going down a hill will take longer than on level ground. Turning while going up or down a hill is more dangerous than turning on the level. Turns while going down hill, especially with the brakes on, and, turning up hill while traversing a hill are particularly dangerous. Even at a slow speed and without a load, tip overs are more likely if you turn on a hill.

Slow down and shift into a lower gear before starting up or down a hill. If you have to turn while on a hill, do it as slowly and cautiously as possible. Never make sharp or fast turns on a hill.

If you stall or begin to lose headway while climbing a steep hill, quickly apply the brakes, shift to neutral, restart the engine and shift to reverse. At idle speed, engine and transaxle drag will aid the brakes in controlling the vehicle on the hill and help you back down the hill more safely.

Reduce the weight of the load if it is a steep hill or if the load has high center of gravity. Remember, loads can shift. Secure them.

Note: The Workman has excellent hill climbing ability. The differential lock will increase this ability. Hill climbing traction can also be increased by adding weight to the rear of the vehicle in one of the following ways:

- Adding weight to inside of box, making sure it is secured.
- Mounting wheel weights to rear wheels.
- Adding liquid ballast (calcium chloride) to rear tires.
- Traction will increase with no passenger in front seat.

Loading And Dumping

The weight and position of the cargo and passenger can change the vehicle center of gravity and vehicle handling. To avoid loss of control resulting in personal injury, follow these guidelines.

Do not carry loads which exceed the load limits described on the vehicle weight label.

The bed will lower whenever the dump lever is pushed down, even when the engine is off. Turning off the engine will NOT prevent the box from lowering. Always place the safety support on extended lift cylinder to hold box up if you are not going to lower it right away.

The bed will lower whenever the dump lever is pushed down, even when the engine is off. Turning off the engine will NOT prevent the box from lowering. Always place the safety support on extended lift cylinder to hold box up if you are not going to lower it right away.

The vehicle has several combinations of boxes, platforms, and attachments available. These can be used in various combinations that allow for maximum capacity and versatility. The full sized box is 55 inches wide by 65 inches long and can hold up to 2000 pounds of evenly distributed cargo.

Loads vary in how they are distributed. Sand spreads out evenly and quite low. Other items, such as bricks, fertilizer or landscape timbers, stack higher in the box.

The height and weight of the load has a significant influence on tip overs. The higher a load is stacked, the more likely the vehicle is to tip over. You may find that 2000 pounds stacks too high for safe operation. Reducing the total weight is one way to reduce the risk of a tip over. Distributing the load as low as possible is another way to reduce the risk of a tip over.

If the load is positioned toward one of the sides, it will make the vehicle much more likely to tip over on that side. This is especially true when turning if the load is on the outside of the turn.

Never position heavy loads behind the rear axle. If the load is positioned so far to the rear that it is behind the rear axle, it will reduce the weight on the front wheels and this will reduce steering traction. With the load all the way to the back, the front wheels can even come off of the ground when going over bumps or up a hill. This will result in a loss of steering and may lead to the vehicle tipping over.

As a general rule, position the weight of the load evenly from front to rear and evenly from side to side.

If a load is not secured, or you are transporting a liquid in a large container such as a sprayer, it can shift. This shifting happens most often while turning, going up or down hills, suddenly changing speeds or while driving over rough surfaces. Shifting loads can lead to tip overs. Always secure loads so that they do not shift. Never dump the load while the vehicle is sideways on the hill.

Heavy loads increase stopping distance and reduce your ability to turn quickly without tipping over.

The rear cargo space is intended for load carrying purposes only, not for passengers.

Using The Differential Lock

The differential lock increases the vehicle's traction by locking the rear wheels so one wheel will not spin out. This can help when you have heavy loads to haul on wet turf or slippery areas, going up hills and on sandy surfaces. It is important to remember however, that this extra traction is only for temporary limited use. Its use does not replace the safe operation, already discussed concerning steep hills and heavy loads.

The differential lock causes the rear wheels to spin at the same speed. When using differential lock your ability to make sharp turns is somewhat restricted and may scuff the turf. Use the differential lock only when needed, at slower speeds and only in first or second gear.

Tipping or rolling the vehicle on a hill will cause serious injury.

- **The extra traction available with the differential lock can be enough to get you into dangerous situations such as climbing slopes that are too steep to turn around. Be extra careful when operating with the differential lock on, especially on steeper slopes.**
- **If the differential lock is on when making a sharp turn at a higher speed and inside rear wheel lifts off the ground, there may be a loss of control which could cause vehicle to skid (Refer to section on Differential Lock Operation). Use the differential lock only at slower speeds.**

Transporting Vehicle

For moving the vehicle long distances, a trailer should be used. Make sure the vehicle is secured to the trailer. Refer to Figure 22 & Figure 23 for the location of the tie down points.

Towing Vehicle

In case of emergency, the vehicle can be towed for a short distance. However, Toro does not recommend this as a standard procedure.

Towing at excessive speeds could cause vehicle to lose steering control. Never tow vehicle faster than 5 MPH.

Towing the vehicle is a two person job. Affix a tow line to holes in front frame member. Move shifter to Neutral and release parking brake. If machine must be moved a considerable distance, transport it on a truck or trailer.

Note: The power steering will not function, making it difficult (increased effort) to steer.

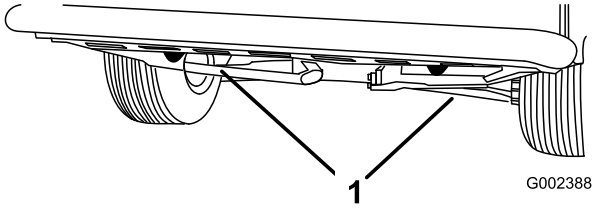


Figure 22

1. Eye holes in frame

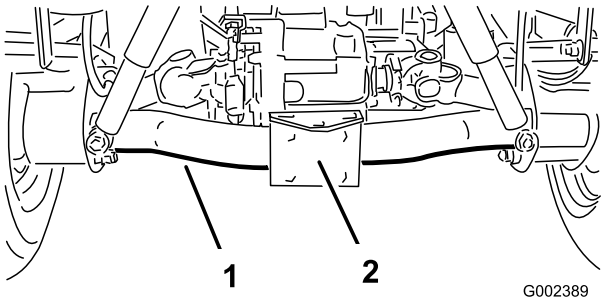


Figure 23

1. Axle tube
2. Hitch plate

Trailer Towing

The Workman is capable of pulling trailers and attachments of greater weight than the vehicle itself.

Several types of tow hitches are available for the Workman, depending on your application. Contact your Authorized Toro Distributor for details.

When equipped with a tow hitch bolted onto rear axle tube, your Workman can tow trailers or attachments with a Gross Trailer Weight (GTW) up to 1500 lbs. Always load a trailer with 60% of the cargo weight in the front of the trailer. This places approximately 10% (200 lbs. max.) of the Gross Trailer Weight (GTW) on the tow hitch of the vehicle.

When towing either standard tongue or 5th wheel trailers having a Gross Trailer Weight (GTW) in excess of 1500 lbs., use either a chassis mounted draw bar hitch (rated for 3500 lb. GTW) or 5th wheel kit with brakes. Trailer brakes are required whenever a trailer over 1500 lbs. GTW is towed behind a Workman vehicle.

When hauling cargo or towing a trailer (attachment), do not overload your vehicle or trailer. Overloading can cause poor performance or damage to the brakes, axle, engine, transaxle, steering, suspension, body structure or tires.

Important: To reduce potential for drive line damage, use low range.

When towing 5th wheel attachments, like a fairway aerator, always install the "wheely bar"(included with the 5th wheel kit) to prevent the front wheels from lifting off the ground if the towed attachments movement is suddenly impaired.

Hydraulic Control

The hydraulic control supplies "live" hydraulic power from the vehicle pump whenever the engine is running. The power can be used through the quick couplers at the rear of the vehicle.

Important: If multiple vehicles use the same attachment, cross contamination of the transmission fluid may occur. Change the transmission fluid more frequently

Control Lever Positions

Off Position

This is the normal position for the control valve when it is not being used. In this position the work ports of the control valve are blocked and any load will be held by the check valves in both directions.

Raise (Quick Coupler "A" Position)

This is the position which will lift the bed, rear hitch attachment or apply pressure to quick coupler "A". This also allows return oil from Quick coupler "B" to flow back into the valve and then out to the reservoir. This is a momentary position and when the lever is released it spring returns to the center off position.

Lower (Quick Coupler "B" Position)

This position will lower the bed, rear hitch attachment or apply pressure to quick coupler "B". This also allows return oil from quick coupler "A" to flow back into the valve and then out to the reservoir. This is a momentary position and when the lever is released it spring returns to the center off position. Momentarily holding and then releasing the control lever in this position will provide flow to quick coupler "B" which provides power down on the rear hitch. When released, it will hold the down pressure on the hitch.

Important: If used with a hydraulic cylinder, holding the control lever in the lower position causes the oil flow to go over a relief valve which can damage the hydraulic system.

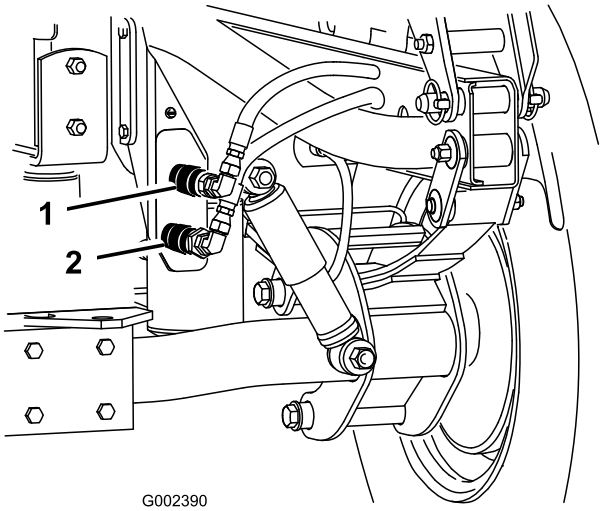


Figure 24

1. Quick coupler "A" position 2. Quick coupler "B" position

On Position

This position is similar to Lower (quick coupler "B" position). It also directs oil to quick coupler "B" except that the lever is held in this position by a detent lever in the control panel. This allows oil to flow continuously to equipment that uses a hydraulic motor. This position must only be used on attachments with a hydraulic motor attached.

Important: If used with a hydraulic cylinder or no attachment, the On position causes the oil flow to go over a relief valve which can damage the hydraulic system. Use this position only momentarily or with a motor attached.

Important: Check hydraulic oil level after installation of attachment. Check operation of attachment by cycling attachment several times to purge air from system, then recheck hydraulic oil level. Attachment cylinder will slightly affect transaxle oil level. Operation of vehicle with low oil level can damage pump, remote hydraulics, power steering and vehicle transaxle.

Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can have sufficient force to penetrate skin and do serious damage. Care must be used when connecting or disconnecting hydraulic quick couplers. Stop engine, apply parking brake, lower attachment and place remote hydraulic valve in float detent position to relieve hydraulic pressure before connecting or disconnecting quick couplers.

Quick Coupler Operation

Connection

Important: Clean dirt from quick couplers before connecting. Dirty couplers can introduce contamination to hydraulic system

Pull back locking ring on coupler.

Insert hose nipple into coupler until it snaps into position.

Disconnection

Note: With both the vehicles turned off, move the lift lever back and forth to remove the system pressure and ease the disconnection of the quick couplers.

Pull back locking ring on coupler.

Pull hose firmly from coupler.

Important: Clean and install dust plug and dust covers to quick coupler ends when not in use.

Note: When attaching remote equipment to the quick couplers, determine which side requires pressure, then attach that hose to quick coupler "B" which will have pressure when the control lever is pushed forward or locked in the ON position.

Hydraulic Control Trouble Shooting:

- Difficulty in connecting or disconnecting quick couplers.
  - Pressure not relieved (Quick coupler under pressure).
- Power steering hard.
  - Hydraulic oil level low.
  - Hydraulic oil hot.
  - Pump not operating.
- Hydraulic leaks.
  - Fittings loose.
  - Fitting missing o–ring.
- Attachment does not function.
  - Quick couplers not fully engaged.
  - Quick couplers are interchanged.
- Squealing noise.
  - Remote valve left in ON detent position causing hydraulic oil to flow over relief valve.
- Engine will not start.
  - Hydraulic lever locked in forward position.

Maintenance

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

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

Recommended Maintenance Schedule(s)

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
After the first 2 hours	• Torque the front and rear wheel nuts.
After the first 8 hours	• Check the condition and tension of the pump drive belt.
After the first 10 hours	• Torque the front and rear wheel nuts. • Check the shift cables adjustment. • Replace the hydraulic filter.
After the first 50 hours	• Change oil and oil filter. • Change the oil and oil filter.
Before each use or daily	• Check engine oil level. • Check the transaxle/hydraulic fluid. • Check the tire pressure. • Check the brake fluid level.
Every 50 hours	• Clean and re-oil the air cleaner foam pre-cleaner. (Every 25 hours if operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy) • Inspect the air cleaner paper element. • Check the battery fluid level. (Every 30 days if in storage) • Check the battery cable connections.
Every 100 hours	• Lubricate all bearings and bushings. • Change the oil and oil filter. • Check the condition of the tires. • Remove the blower housing and other cooling shrouds and clean the cooling fins and external surfaces. (Clean more frequently in dirty conditions.)
Every 150 hours	• Change oil and oil filter.
Every 200 hours	• Torque the front and rear wheel nuts • Change the air cleaner paper element. • Check the shift cables adjustment. • Check the high—low cable adjustment. • Check the differential lock cable adjustment. • Inspect service and parking brakes. • Check the parking brake adjustment. • Check brake pedal adjustment. (Front hood can be removed to ease adjustment.) • Check the condition and tension of the pump drive belt. • Check the accelerator adjustment. • Check the clutch pedal adjustment.
Every 400 hours	• Check lines and connections. (Inspect for deterioration, damage, or loose connections.) • Replace the filter canister. • Check the front wheel toe-out. • Visually inspect brakes for worn brake shoes.

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
Every 800 hours	• Replace the spark plugs. • Change the transaxle hydraulic fluid and filter, and clean the strainer. • Replace the hydraulic filter. • Clean the hydraulic strainer.
Every 1,000 hours	• Change the brake fluid. • Drain/flush the fuel tank.
Yearly	• Complete all yearly maintenance procedures specified in the Engine Operator's Manual.

Service Interval Chart

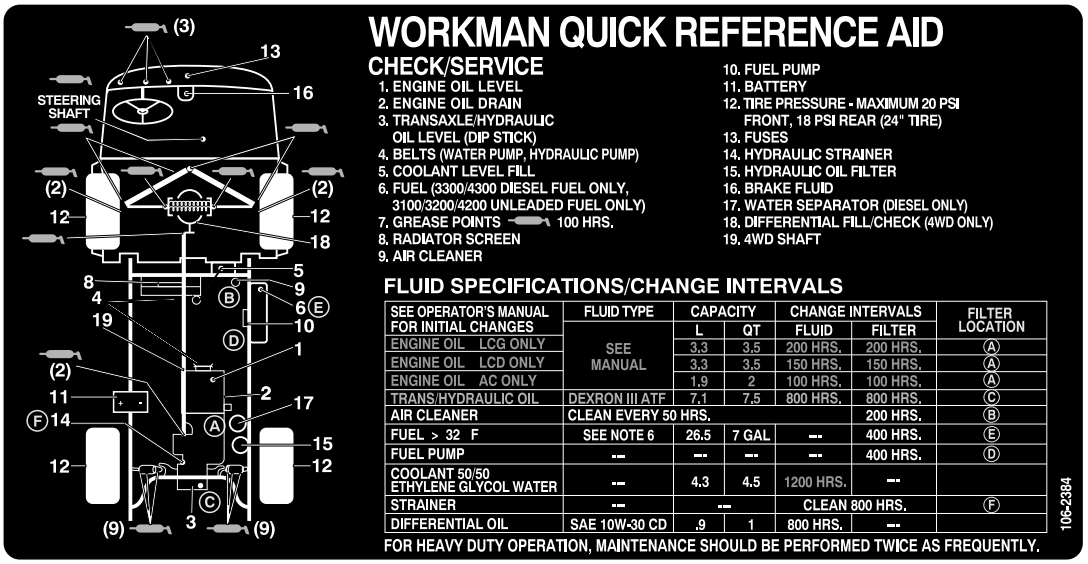


Figure 25

Heavy Duty Operation

Important: If the vehicle is subjected to any of the conditions listed below, maintenance should be performed twice as frequently:

- Desert operation
- Cold climate operation (below 32 degrees F)
- Trailer towing
- Frequent operation on dusty roads
- Construction work
- After extended operation in mud, sand, water, or similar dirty conditions, have your brakes inspected and cleaned as soon as possible. This will prevent any abrasive material from causing excessive wear.
- Under frequent heavy duty operating conditions, lubricate all grease fittings.

Only qualified and authorized personnel shall be permitted to maintain, repair, adjust or inspect the vehicle.

Avoid fire hazards and have fire protection equipment present in the work area. Do not use an open flame to check level or leakage of fuel, battery electrolyte or coolant. Do not use open pans of fuel or flammable cleaning fluids for cleaning parts.

Many of the subjects covered in this maintenance section require raising and lowering the bed. The following precautions must be taken or serious injury or death could result.

Before servicing or making adjustments to the machine, stop engine, set parking brake and remove key from ignition switch. Any load material must be removed from bed or other attachment before working under raised bed. Never work under a raised bed without positioning safety support on a fully installed cylinder rod.

After maintenance is completed, remove safety support, slide it onto storage stud and lower bed.

Premaintenance Procedures

Determine the left and right side of the machine from the normal operating position.

Using Bed Safety Support

1. Raise bed until lift cylinders are fully extended.
2. Remove bed support from storage brackets on back of ROPS panel (Figure 26).

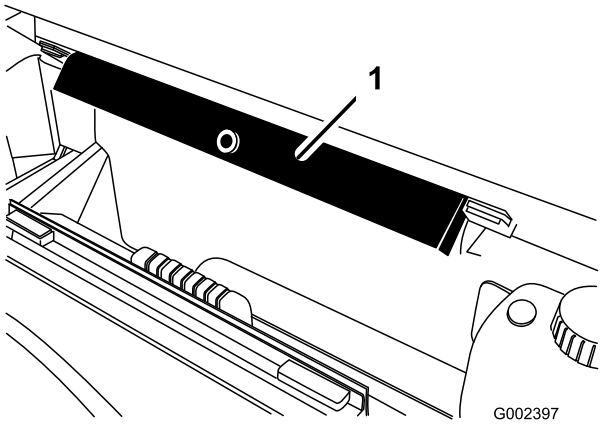


Figure 26

1. Bed support

3. Push bed support onto cylinder rod, making sure support end tabs rest on end of cylinder barrel and on cylinder rod end (Figure 27).

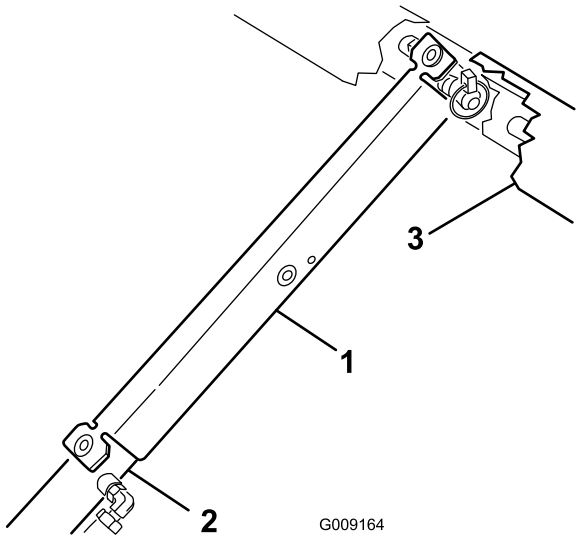


Figure 27

1. Bed support
2. Cylinder barrel
3. Bed

4. To store bed support, remove bed support from cylinder and insert into brackets on back of ROPS panel.
5. Always install or remove bed support from outside of bed.

Do not try to lower bed with bed safety support on cylinder.

Jacking Vehicle

A vehicle on a jack may be unstable and slip off of the jack, injuring anyone beneath it.

- **Do not start the vehicle while the vehicle is on a jack.**
- **Always remove the key from the switch before getting off of the vehicle.**
- **Block the tires when the vehicle is on a jack.**

1. Do not start engine while vehicle is on jack, because engine vibration or wheel movement could cause vehicle to slip off jack.
2. Do not work under vehicle without jack stands supporting it. The vehicle could slip off jack, injuring any one beneath it.
3. The jacking point at the front of the vehicle is under the front center frame support (Figure 28) and at the rear it is under the axle tube (Figure 29).
4. When jacking up front of vehicle, always place a 2 x 4 block (or similar material) between jack and vehicle frame.

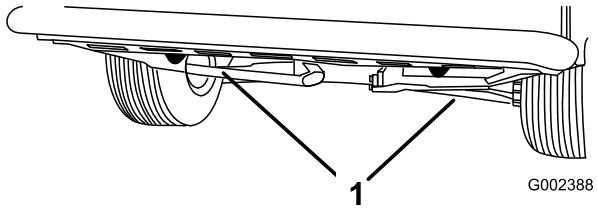


Figure 28

1. Front jacking point

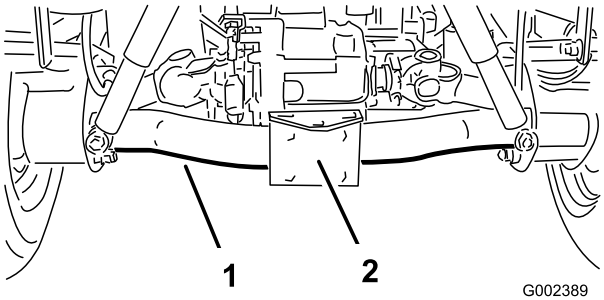


Figure 29

Lubrication

Greasing Bearings and Bushings

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

The vehicle has grease fittings that must be lubricated regularly with No. 2 General Purpose Lithium Base Grease. If machine is operated under normal conditions, lubricate all bearings and bushings after every 100 hours of operation. More frequent lubrication is required if used for heavy duty vehicle operations.

The grease fitting locations and quantities are: Steering pitman arm (1) and Steering ball joint ends (2) (Figure 30), Tie rod ends (4) (Figure 31), Front ball joints (4) (Figure 31), Rear drive shafts (18) (Figure 32), Pedal pivots (4) (Figure 33); and Front pivot bushings (2) (Figure 34).

Important: When greasing drive shaft universal shaft bearing crosses, pump grease until it comes out of all 4 cups at each cross.

1. Wipe grease fitting clean so foreign matter cannot be forced into the bearing or bushing.
2. Pump grease into the bearing or bushing.
3. Wipe off excess grease.

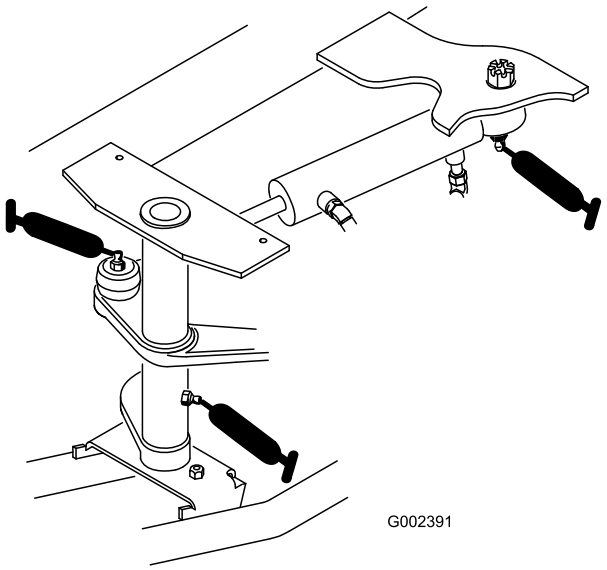


Figure 30

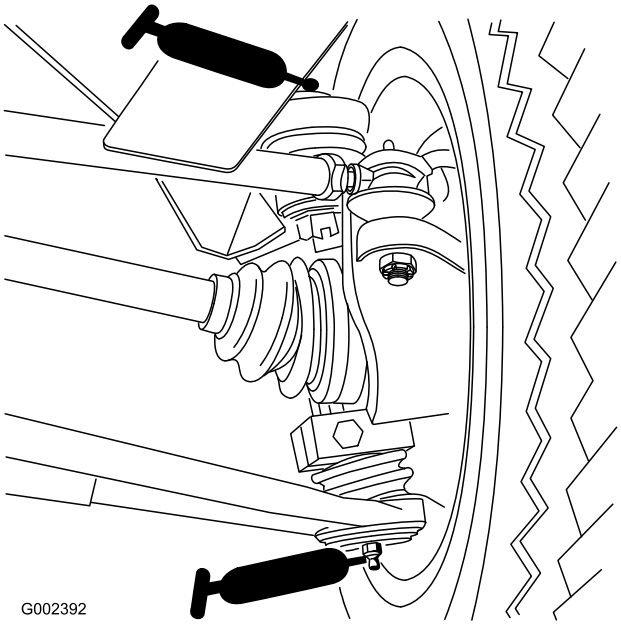


Figure 31

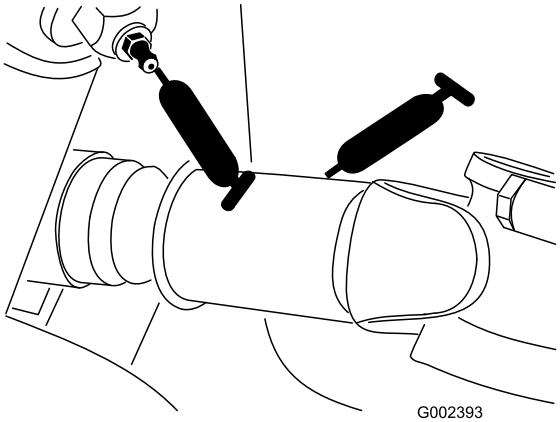


Figure 32

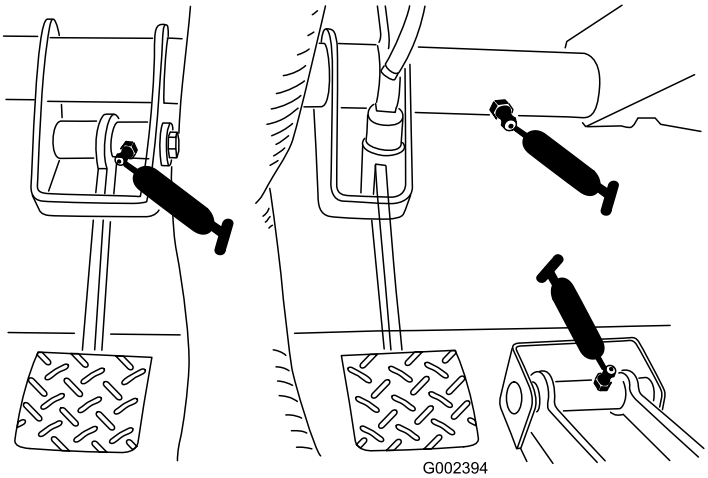


Figure 33

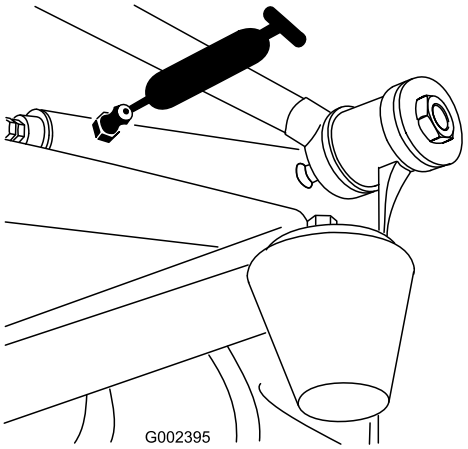


Figure 34

Engine Maintenance

Servicing Air Cleaner

Service Interval: Every 50 hours (Every 25 hours if operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy)

Every 50 hours

Every 200 hours

1. Remove knob, O–ring and cover (Figure 35).
2. Remove foam pre–cleaner by sliding it off the paper element.
   - Wash foam pre–cleaner in detergent and warm water.
   - Wrap foam pre–cleaner in cloth and press dry. Do not wring precleaner. Allow to air dry.
   - Saturate foam pre–cleaner in engine oil. Press to remove excess oil.
3. Reinstall on paper cartridge.

   Do not wash the paper element or clean it with compressed air, as damage will occur.

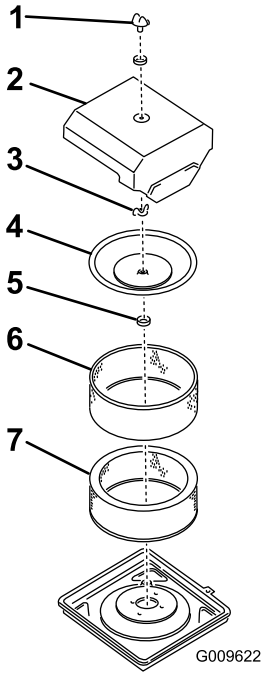


Figure 35

1. Knob & O–ring
2. Air cleaner cover
3. Wing nut
4. Inner cover
5. Breather seal
6. Foam pre–cleaner
7. Paper element

Note: With air cleaner disassembled, check air cleaner components for damage. Replace if necessary.

4. Reinstall element with pre–cleaner, breather seal, inner cover, wing nut, air cleaner cover, O–ring and knob.
5. Tighten knob 1/2 to 1 turn after knob contacts cover. Do not overtighten.

Changing Engine Oil And Filter

Service Interval: After the first 50 hours

Every 100 hours

1. Raise bed (if so equipped) and place safety support on extended lift cylinder to hold up bed.
2. Remove drain plug and let oil flow into drain pan (Figure 36). When oil stops, install drain plug.

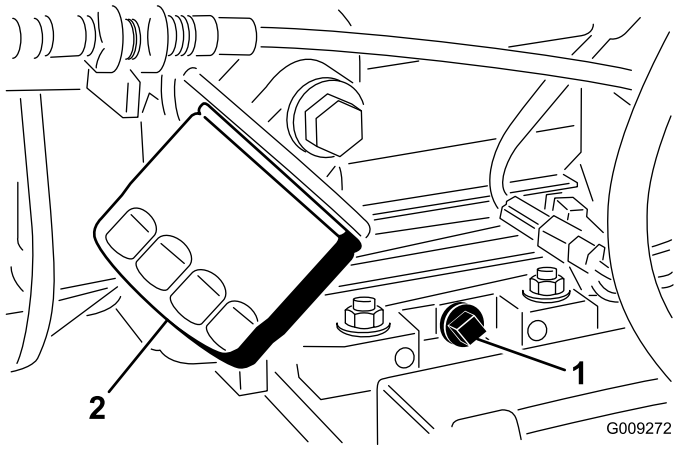


Figure 36

1. Engine oil drain plug
2. Engine oil filter

3. Remove oil filter (Figure 36). Apply a light coat of clean oil to the new filter seal before screwing it on. Screw filter on until gasket contacts mounting plate, then tighten 1/2 to 2/3 of a turn. DO NOT OVER–TIGHTEN.
4. Add oil to crankcase, refer to Check Engine Oil.

Replacing Spark Plugs

Service Interval: Every 800 hours

Replace spark plugs to assure proper engine performance and reduce exhaust emission level.

Correct spark plug to use is a Champion RC 12YC or equivalent.

Recommended air gap is .040".

Note: The spark plug usually lasts a long time; however, the plug should be removed and checked whenever the engine malfunctions or every 800 hours.

1. Clean area around spark plugs so foreign matter cannot fall into cylinder when spark plug is removed.
2. Pull spark plug wires off spark plugs and remove plugs from cylinder head.
3. Check condition of side electrode, center electrode, and center electrode insulator to assure there is no damage.

   Important: A cracked, fouled, dirty or otherwise malfunctioning spark plug must be replaced. Do not sand blast, scrape, or clean electrodes by using a wire brush because grit may eventually release from the plug and fall into the cylinder. The result is usually a damaged engine.

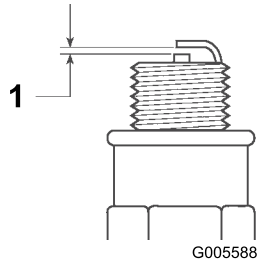


Figure 37

1. Air gap at .040”

4. Set air gap between center and side of electrodes at .040”. Install correctly gapped spark plug and tighten plug to 18–22 ft–lb. If torque wrench is not used, tighten plug firmly.
5. Install spark plug wires.

Fuel System Maintenance

Fuel System

Fuel Lines and Connections

Service Interval: Every 400 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first) (Inspect for deterioration, damage, or loose connections.)

Every 1,000 hours/Every 2 years (whichever comes first)

Fuel Filter

Service Interval: Every 400 hours

1. Raise bed (if so equipped) and place safety support on extended lift cylinder to hold up bed.
2. Place a clean container under fuel filters.

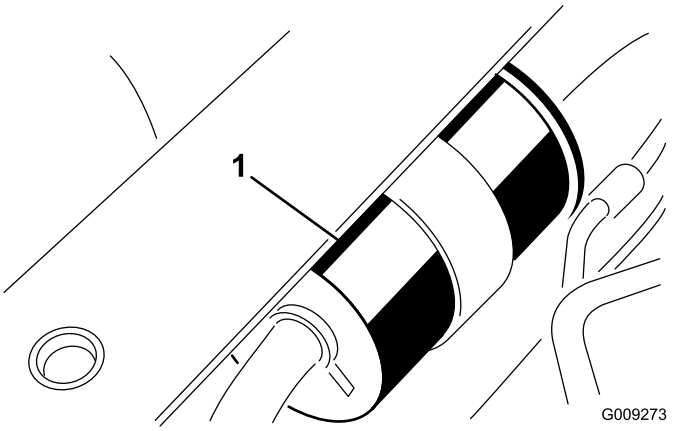


Figure 38

1. Fuel filter

3. Loosen R–clamps securing filters to frame.
4. Remove clamps securing fuel filter to fuel lines.
5. Install new fuel filter to fuel lines with clamps previously removed. Filter must be mounted so arrow points toward carburetor.

Electrical System Maintenance

Fuses

The fuses for the machine's electrical system are located under the center of the dash panel (Figure 39 & Figure 40).

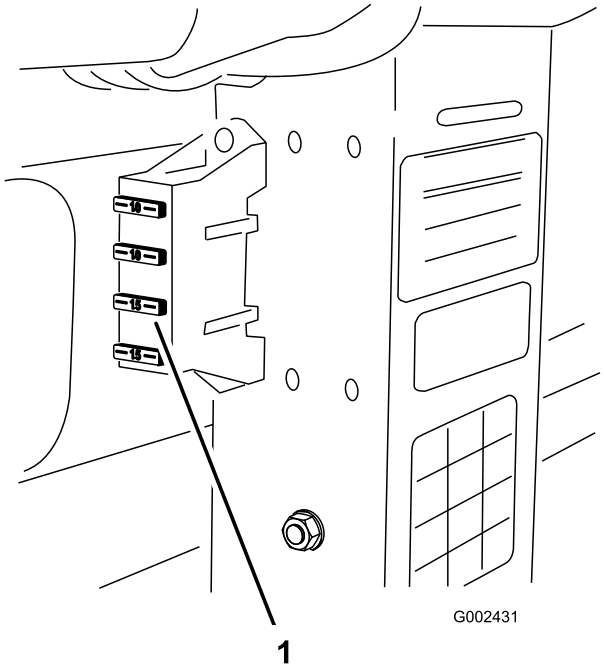


Figure 39

1. Fuses

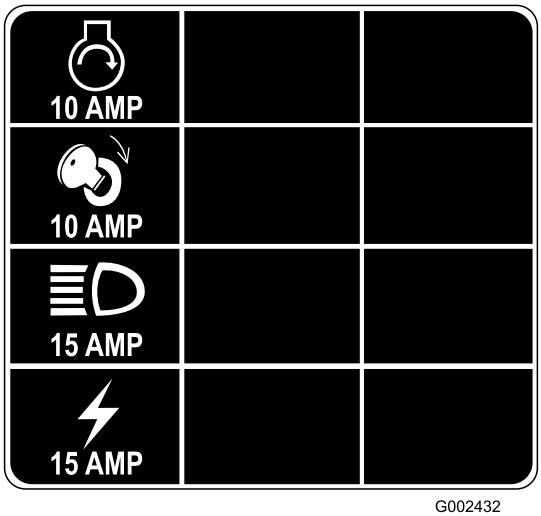


Figure 40

Jump Starting Vehicle

Jump starting can be dangerous. To avoid personal injury or damage to electrical components in vehicle, observe the following warnings:

- **Never jump start with a voltage sources greater than 15 volts D.C. This will damage the electrical system.**
- **Never attempt to jump start a discharged battery that is frozen. It could rupture or explode during jump starting.**
- **Observe all battery warnings while jump starting your vehicle.**
- **Be sure your vehicle is not touching the jump start vehicle.**
- **Connecting cables to the wrong post could result in personal injury and/or damage to the electrical system.**

1. Loosen knobs securing battery cover to battery base and slide cover off.
2. Connect a jumper cable between the positive posts of the two batteries (Figure 41). The positive post may be identified by a "+" sign on top of battery cover.
3. Connect one end of the other jumper cable to the negative terminal of the battery in the other vehicle. The negative terminal has "NEG" on the battery cover. Do not connect the other end of the jumper cable to the negative post of the discharged battery. Connect it to the engine. Do not connect the jumper cable to the fuel system.

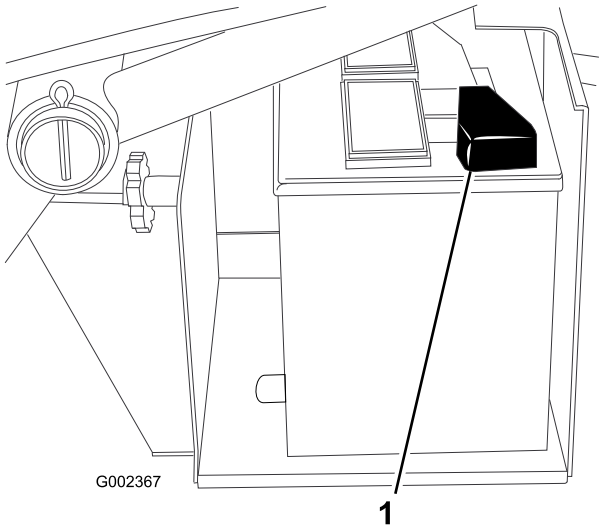


Figure 41

1. Positive (+) cable

4. Start the engine in the vehicle providing the jump start. Let it run a few minutes, then start your engine.
5. Remove the negative jumper cable first from your engine, then the battery in the other vehicle.
6. Reinstall battery cover to battery base and tighten knobs.

Battery Care

Service Interval: Every 50 hours (Every 30 days if in storage)

Every 50 hours

1. Battery electrolyte level must be properly maintained and the top of the battery kept clean. lf the machine is stored in a location where temperatures are extremely high, the battery will run down more rapidly than if the machine is stored in a location where temperatures are cool.

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.**
- **Fill the battery where clean water is always available for flushing the skin.**

2. Keep top of battery clean by washing periodically with a brush dipped in ammonia or bicarbonate of soda solution. Flush the top surface with water after cleaning. Do not remove the fill cap while cleaning.
3. Battery cables must be tight on terminals to provide good electrical contact.
4. If corrosion occurs at terminals, remove battery cover, disconnect cables, negative (–) cable first and scrape clamps and terminals separately. Reconnect cables, positive (+) cable first and coat terminals with petroleum jelly.
5. Check the electrolyte level every 50 operating hours or, if machine is in storage, every 30 days.
6. Maintain cell level with distilled or demineralized water. Do not fill cells above the bottom of the fill ring inside each cell.

Drive System Maintenance

Adjusting Shift Cables

Service Interval: After the first 10 hours

Every 200 hours

1. Move shift lever to Neutral position.
2. Remove clevis pins securing shift cables to transaxle shift arms (Figure 42).

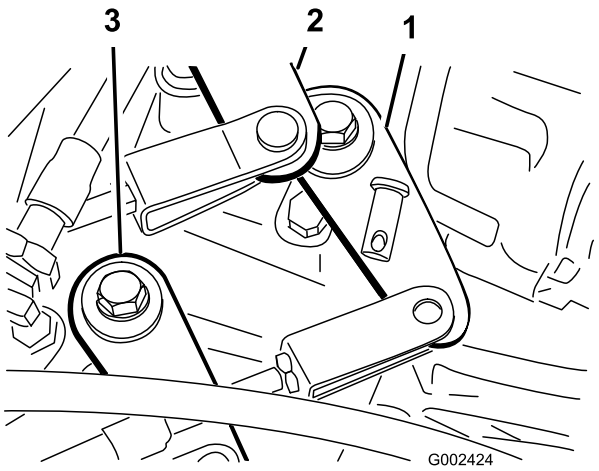


Figure 42

1. Shift arm (1st – Rev.)
2. Shift arm (2nd – 3rd)
3. Shift arm (High–low)

3. Loosen clevis jam nuts and adjust each clevis so cable free play is equal forward and backward relative to hole in transaxle shift arm (With transaxle lever free play taken up in same direction).
4. Reinstall clevis pins and tighten jam nuts after adjustments have been attained.

Adjusting High–Low Cable

Service Interval: Every 200 hours

1. Remove clevis pin securing High–Low cable to transaxle.
2. Loosen clevis jam nut and adjust clevis so clevis hole aligns with hole in transaxle bracket.
3. Reinstall clevis pin and tighten jam nut after adjustment has been attained.

Adjusting Differential Lock Cable

Service Interval: Every 200 hours

1. Move differential lock lever to Off position.
2. Loosen jam nuts securing differential lock cable to bracket on transaxle (Figure 43).

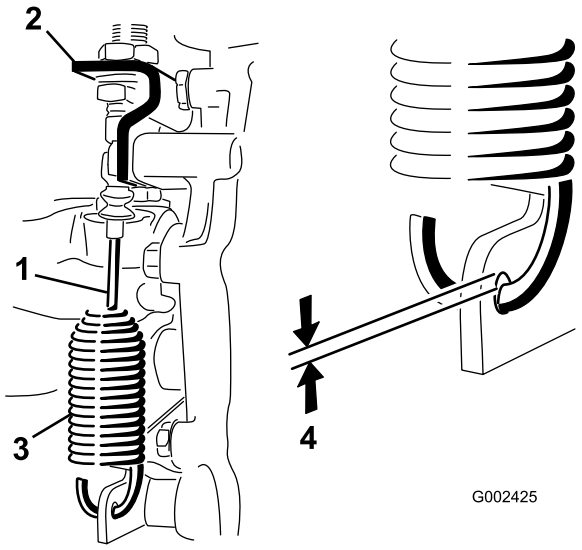


Figure 43

1. Differential lock cable
2. Transaxle bracket
3. Spring
4. .035 ± .025 inch gap

3. Adjust jam nuts to obtain .035 ± .025 inch gap between spring hook and O.D. of hole in transaxle lever.
4. Tighten jam nuts after adjustment has been attained.

Inspect Tires

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

Operating accidents, such as hitting curbs, can damage a tire or rim and also disrupt wheel alignment, so inspect tire condition after an accident.

Front Wheel Toe

Service Interval: Every 400 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

1. Measure center–to–center distance (at axle height) at front and rear of steering tires (Figure 44). The measurement must be .12 ± .12 inch greater at the front of the tire than at the rear.

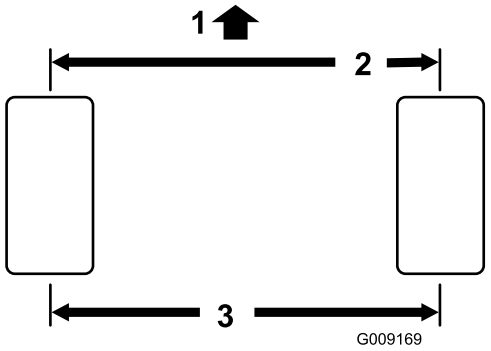


Figure 44

1. Front of vehicle
2. .12 ± .12 inch greater than rear of tire
3. Center to center distance

2. Adjust the center–to–center distance as follows:
   - On the right front wheel, loosen the jam nuts at both ends of the tie rod (Figure 45).

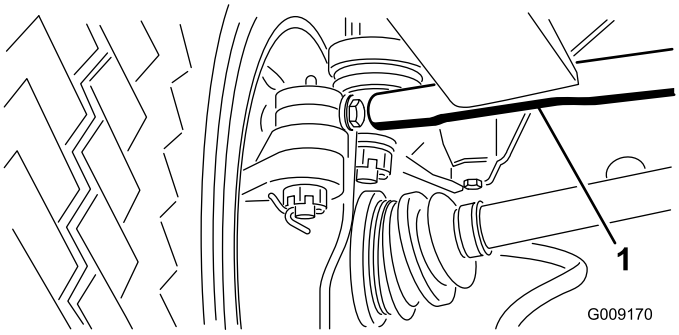


Figure 45

1. Tie rod

   - On the left front wheel, loosen the jam nuts at both ends of the turn buckle (Figure 46).

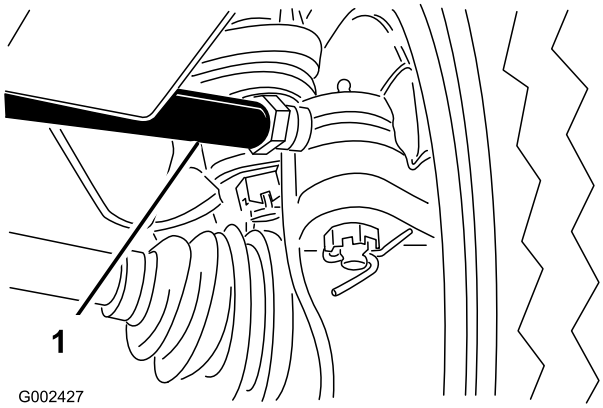


Figure 46

1. Turn buckle

   - Rotate the tie rod and turnbuckle evenly to move the front of the tire inward or outward to achieve the center to center distances from front to back.
   - Tighten tie rod and turnbuckle jam nuts when the adjustment is correct.
   - Check to make sure the tires turn an equal amount to the right and to the left. If the tires do not turn equally, refer to the Workman Service Manual for the adjustment procedure

Cooling System Maintenance

Removing Debris From Engine Cooling System

Service Interval: Every 100 hours (Clean more frequently in dirty conditions.)

To ensure proper cooling, make sure the grass screen, cooling fins and other external surfaces of the engine are kept clean at all times.

Make sure the cooling shrouds are reinstalled after cleaning.

Note: Operating the engine with a blocked grass screen, dirty or plugged cooling fins or cooling shrouds removed, will cause engine damage due to overheating.

Brake Maintenance

Inspect Brakes

Service Interval: Every 200 hours
Every 400 hours

Adjusting Parking Brake

Service Interval: Every 200 hours

1. Remove rubber grip from parking brake lever (Figure 47).

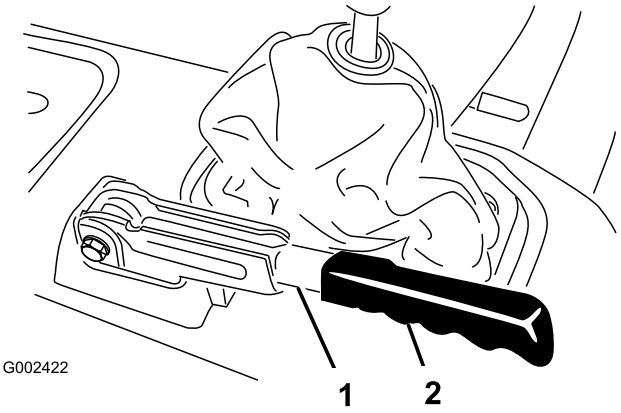


Figure 47

1. Parking brake lever
2. Grip

2. Loosen set screw securing knob to parking brake lever (Figure 48).
3. Rotate knob until a force of 30–40 lbs. is required to actuate lever.

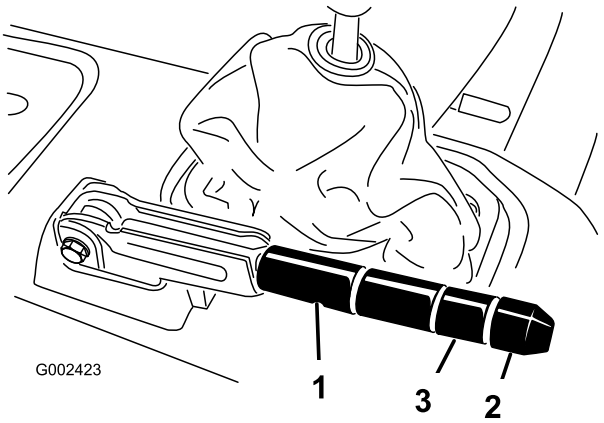


Figure 48

1. Parking brake lever
2. Knob
3. Set screw

4. Tighten set screw after adjustment has been attained.
5. Install rubber grip onto parking brake lever.

Adjusting Brake Pedal

Service Interval: Every 200 hours (Front hood can be removed to ease adjustment.)

1. Remove cotter pin and clevis pin securing master cylinder yoke to brake pedal pivot (Figure 49).

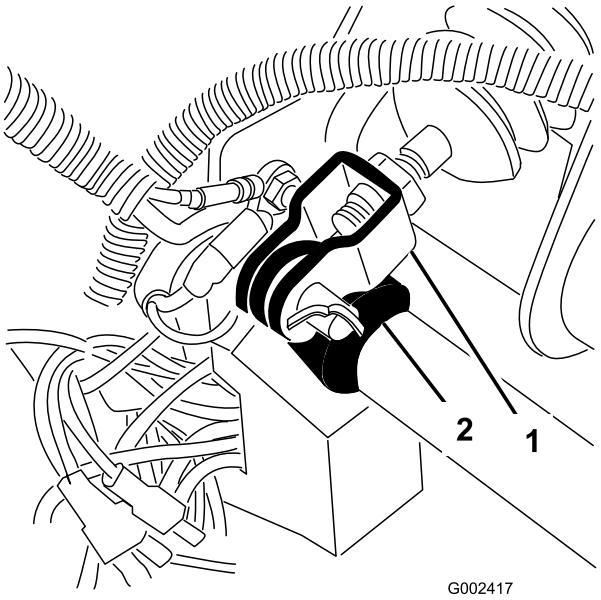


Figure 49

1. Master cylinder yoke 2. Brake pedal pivot

2. Lift up on brake pedal (Figure 50) until it contacts frame.
3. Loosen jam nuts securing yoke to master cylinder shaft (Figure 49).
4. Adjust yoke until its holes align with hole in brake pedal pivot. Secure yoke to pedal pivot with clevis pin and cotter pin.
5. Tighten jam nuts securing yoke to master cylinder shaft.

   Note: The brake master cylinder must relieve pressure when properly adjusted.

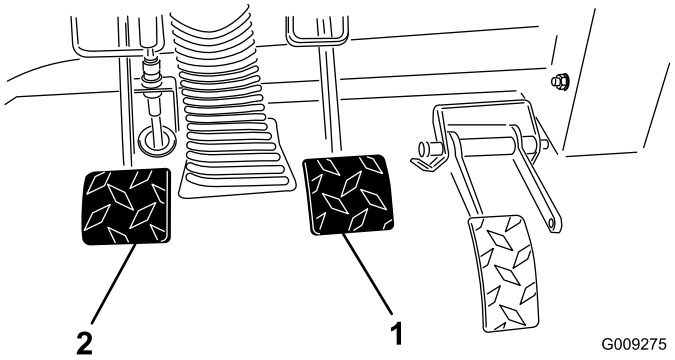


Figure 50

1. Brake pedal 2. Clutch pedal

Belt Maintenance

Adjusting Belt

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours

Every 200 hours

Raise bed and position safety support on extended lift cylinder to hold up bed.

1. Check tension by depressing belt at mid span of crankshaft and pump pulleys with 22 lbs. of force. A new belt should deflect .48–.58 in. A used belt should deflect .55–.65 in. If deflection is incorrect, proceed to next step. If correct, continue operation.
2. To adjust belt tension:
   - Loosen nuts securing hydraulic pump to engine frame (Figure 51).

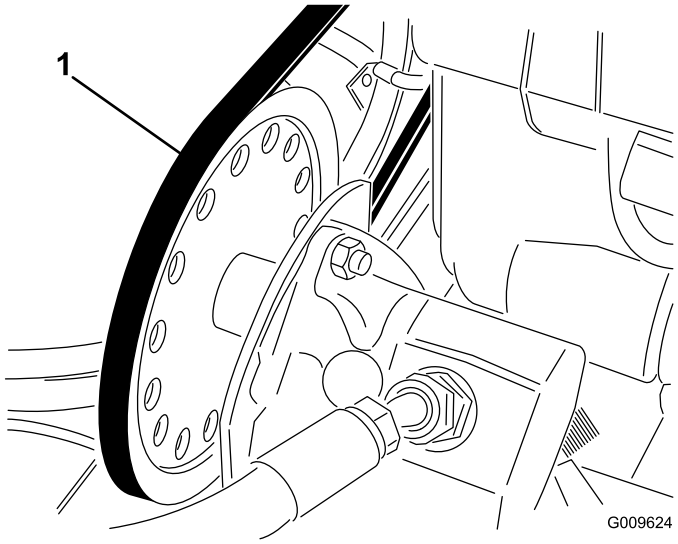


Figure 51

1. Pump drive belt

   - Rotate pump until desired belt tension is attained. Tighten nuts.

Controls System Maintenance

Adjusting Accelerator

Service Interval: Every 200 hours

1. Position vehicle on level surface, stop engine and engage the parking brake.
2. With return spring installed, hold engine governor arm toward operator's side of vehicle and adjust low idle stop to obtain a .01" – .05" gap between O.D. of hole in throttle lever and inside of governor spring hook (Figure 52).

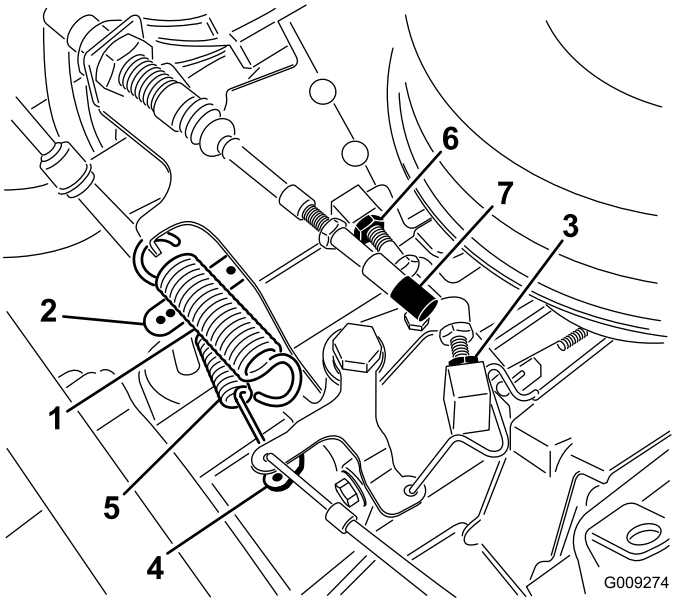


Figure 52

1. Return spring
2. Engine governor arm
3. Low idle stop
4. Throttle lever
5. Governor spring
6. High idle stop
7. Ball joint

Engine must be running so final adjustment of the accelerator can be performed. To guard against possible personal injury, engage parking brake and keep hands, feet, face and other parts of body away from any moving parts.

3. Start engine and allow it to warm up to normal operating temperature. Verify low idle setting of 1200 ± 100 rpm.
4. Adjust high idle stop to obtain 3600 ± 50 rpm when throttle lever contacts stop.
5. Stop engine.
6. Adjust ball joint on accelerator cable and/or cable jam nuts while throttle lever is against high idle stop to allow .100"–.250" of clearance between accelerator pedal arm and top of diamond tread floor plate, when a 25 lb. force is applied to center of pedal (Figure 53). Tighten locknut.

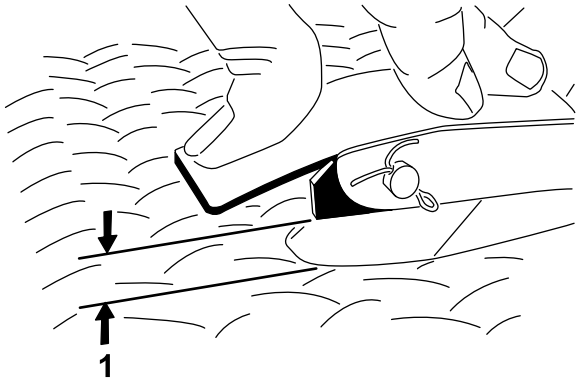


Figure 53

1. .100 — .250 inch Clearance

Note: Engine must not be running and return spring must be attached.

Adjusting Clutch Pedal

Service Interval: Every 200 hours

Note: The clutch pedal cable can be adjusted at the bell housing or at the clutch pedal pivot. The front hood can be removed to ease the access to pedal pivot.

1. Loosen the jam nuts securing the clutch cable to the bracket on the bell housing (Figure 54).

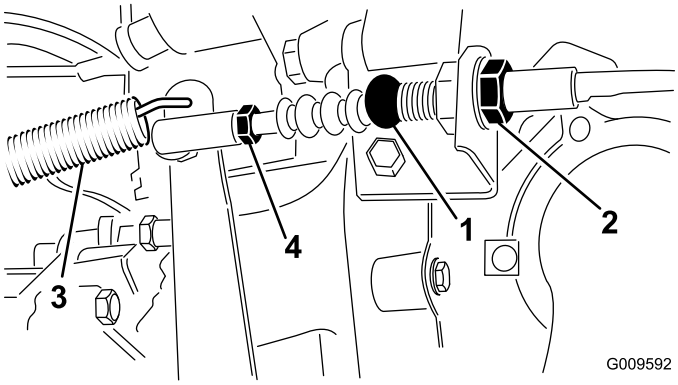


Figure 54

1. Clutch cable
2. Jam nuts
3. Return spring
4. Ball joint

Note: The ball joint may be removed and rotated, if additional adjustment is required.

2. Disconnect the return spring from the clutch lever.
3. Adjust the jam nuts/or ball joint until the back rear edge of the clutch pedal is 3.75" ± .12" from the top of the floor plate diamond pattern, when an 4 lb. force is applied to the pedal (Figure 55).

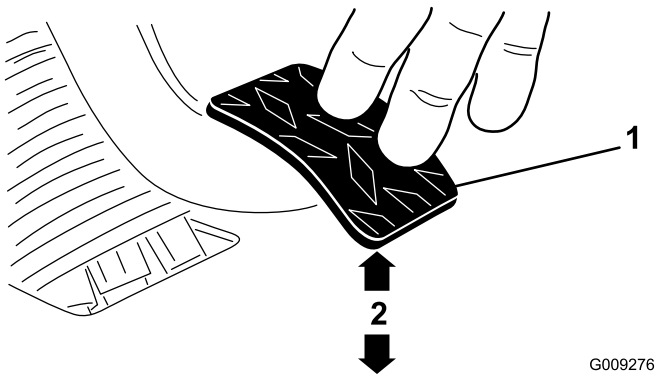


Figure 55

1. Clutch pedal
2. 3.75" ± .12"

Note: Force is applied so the clutch release bearing lightly contacts pressure plate fingers.

4. Tighten the jam nuts after the adjustment has been attained.
5. Recheck the 3.75" ± .12" dimension after the jam nuts have been tightened to ensure proper adjustment. Readjust, if necessary.
6. Reconnect the return spring to the clutch lever.

Important: Make sure the rod end is positioned squarely on the ball, not twisted, and remains parallel to the clutch pedal after the jam nut is tightened (Figure 56).

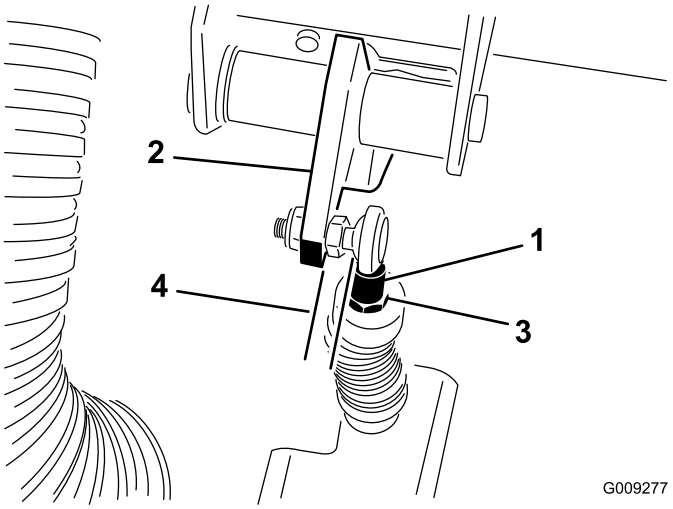


Figure 56

1. Clutch cable rod end
2. Clutch pedal
3. Rod end jam nut
4. Parallel

Note: The clutch free play should never be less than .75".

7. Recheck the clutch safety switch adjustment (Figure 57). The engine must not crank unless clutch pedal is 1.25" ±.12" from floor. If an adjustment is required, loosen switch jam nuts and adjust up or down.

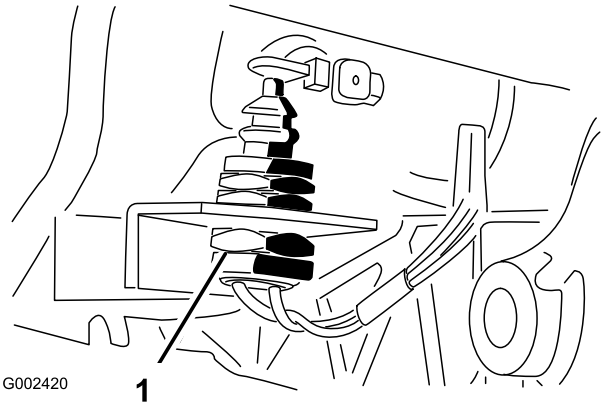


Figure 57

1. Clutch switch

Adjusting Choke

1. Raise bed and place safety support on extended lift cylinder to hold up bed. Stop engine and engage parking brake.
2. Loosen cable clamp screw securing cable to engine.
3. Push choke knob in to OFF position.
4. Push choke cable firmly toward operators side of vehicle and tighten cable clamp screw.

Hydraulic System Maintenance

Changing Transaxle / Hydraulic Fluid

Service Interval: Every 800 hours

1. Position the vehicle on a level surface, stop engine, engage the parking brake and remove key from ignition switch.
2. Remove drain plug from side of reservoir and let hydraulic fluid flow into drain pan (Figure 58). Reinstall and tighten plug when hydraulic fluid stops draining.

   Note: Clean the hydraulic strainer. Refer to Cleaning Hydraulic Strainer.

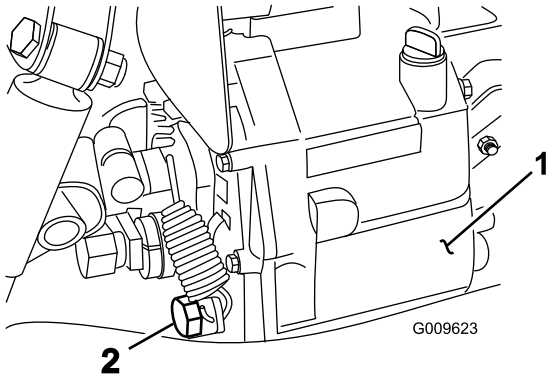


Figure 58

1. Hydraulic reservoir 2. Drain plug

3. Fill reservoir with approximately 7.5 qt. of Dexron III ATF. Refer to Checking Hydraulic Fluid.
4. Start engine and operate to fill hydraulic system. Recheck oil level and replenish, if required.

Important: Use only hydraulic fluids specified. Other fluids could cause system damage.

Replacing Hydraulic Filter

Service Interval: After the first 10 hours
Every 800 hours

Important: Use of any other filter may void the warranty on some components.

1. Position vehicle on a level surface, stop engine, engage the parking brake and remove key from ignition switch.
2. Clean area around filter mounting area. Place drain pan under filter and remove filter (Figure 59).

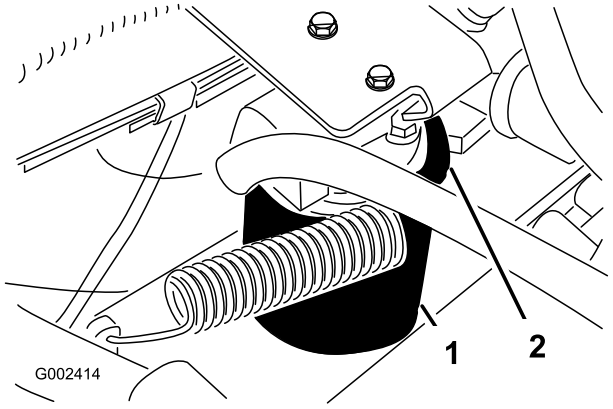


Figure 59

1. Hydraulic filter 2. Gasket

3. Lubricate new filter gasket.
4. Assure filter mounting area is clean. Screw filter on until gasket contacts mounting plate. Then tighten filter one–half turn.
5. Start engine and let run for about two minutes to purge air from the system. Stop the engine and check the hydraulic oil level and for leaks.

Cleaning Hydraulic Strainer

Service Interval: Every 800 hours

1. Position the vehicle on a level surface, stop engine, engage the parking brake and remove key from ignition switch.
2. Remove drain plug (Figure 58). from side of reservoir and let hydraulic fluid flow into drain pan.
3. Note orientation of hydraulic hose and 90 degree fitting connected to strainer on side of reservoir (Figure 60). Remove hydraulic hose and 90 degree fitting.
4. Remove strainer and clean by back flushing with a clean degreaser. Allow to air dry before reinstalling.

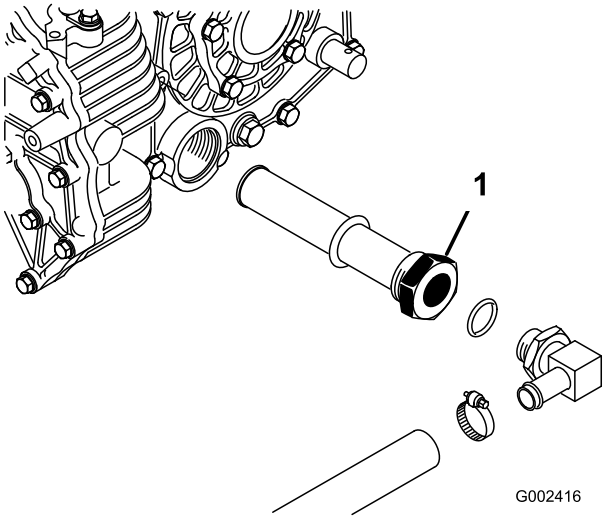


Figure 60

1. Hydraulic strainer

5. Reinstall strainer.
6. Reinstall hydraulic hose and 90 degree fitting to strainer in same orientation.
7. Reinstall and tighten drain plug.
8. Fill reservoir with approximately 7.5 qt. of Dexron III ATF. Refer to Checking Hydraulic Fluid.

Emergency Box Raising

(without starting engine)

The box can be raised in an emergency by cranking starter or by jumping hydraulic system.

Starter Method

- Crank starter while holding lift lever in the raise position. Run starter for 15 seconds then wait 60 seconds before engaging starter again.
- If engine will not crank, the load and box (attachment) must be removed to service engine or transaxle.
- Back another vehicle up to the rear of the disabled vehicle.

Jumping Hydraulic System

Before servicing or making adjustments to the machine, stop engine, set parking brake and remove key from the switch. Any load material must be removed from bed or other attachment before working under raised bed. Never work under a raised bed without positioning safety support on a fully installed cylinder rod.

Note: Two hydraulic hoses, each with a male and female quick coupler, that fit the vehicle couplers are required to perform this operation.

- Back another vehicle up to the rear of the disabled vehicle.

  Important: The vehicles hydraulic system uses Dexron III ATF. To avoid system contamination, make sure vehicle used to jump hydraulic system uses an equivalent fluid.

- On both vehicles, disconnect the two quick coupler hoses from the hoses secured to the coupler bracket (Figure 61).

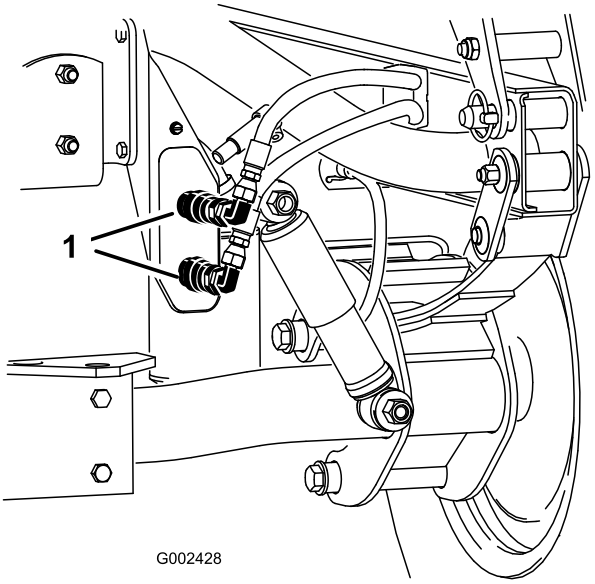


Figure 61

1. Quick coupler hoses

- On the disabled vehicle, connect the two jumper hoses to the hoses that were disconnected (Figure 62). Cap unused fittings.

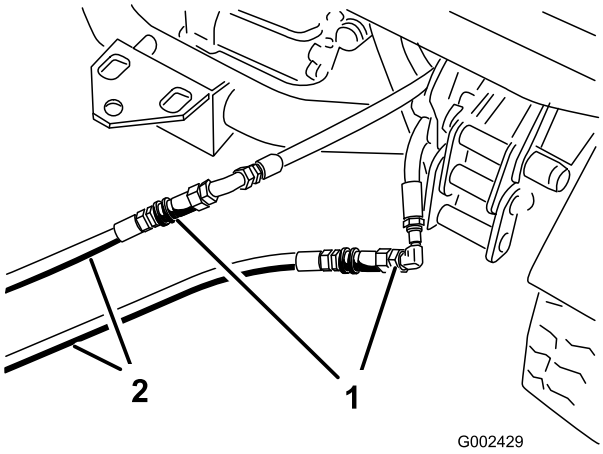


Figure 62

1. Disconnected hoses 2. Jumper hoses

- On the other vehicle, connect the two hoses to the coupler still in the coupler bracket (Connect the top hose to the top coupler and the bottom hose to the bottom coupler (Figure 63). Cap unused fittings.

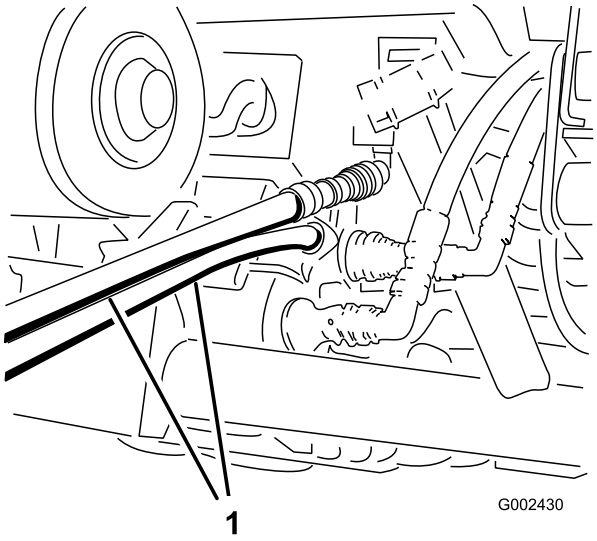


Figure 63

1. Jumper hoses

- Keep all bystanders away from the vehicles.
- Start second vehicle and move lift lever to the raise position which will raise the disabled box.
- Move the hydraulic lift lever to the neutral position and engage the lift lever lock.
- Install the bed safety support onto the extended lift cylinder. Refer to Using the Bed Safety Support.

  Note: With both the vehicles turned off, move the lift lever back and forth to remove the system pressure and ease the disconnection of the quick couplers.

- After completing operation, remove jumper hoses and connect hydraulic hoses to both vehicles.

  Important: Check hydraulic fluid levels, in both vehicles, before resuming operation.

Storage

1. Position the machine on a level surface, set the parking brake, stop the engine, and remove the ignition key.
2. Clean dirt and grime from the entire machine, including the outside of the engine's cylinder head fins and blower housing.

   Important: You can wash the machine with mild detergent and water. Do not use high pressure water to wash the machine. Pressure washing may damage the electrical system or wash away necessary grease at friction points. Avoid excessive use of water, especially near the control panel, lights, engine, and the battery.
3. Inspect the brakes; refer to Inspecting the Brakes.
4. Service the air cleaner; refer to Servicing the Air Cleaner.
5. Grease the machine.
6. Change the engine oil; refer to Servicing Engine Oil.
7. Check the tire pressure; refer to Checking the Tire Pressure.
8. For storage over 30 days, prepare the fuel system as follows:

   A. Add a petroleum based stabilizer/conditioner to fuel in the tank.

   Follow mixing instructions from stabilizer manufacturer. (1 oz. per gallon). Do not use an alcohol based stabilizer (ethanol or methanol).

   Note: A fuel stabilizer/conditioner is most effective when mixed with fresh gasoline and used at all times.

   B. Run the engine to distribute conditioned fuel through the fuel system (5 minutes).

   C. Stop the engine, allow it to cool, and drain the fuel tank.

   D. Restart the engine and run it until it stops.

   E. Choke the engine.

   F. Start and run the engine until it will not start again.

   G. Dispose of fuel properly. Recycle as per local codes.

   Important: Do not store stabilizer/conditioned gasoline over 90 days
9. Remove the spark plugs and check their condition; refer to Changing Spark Plugs.
10. With the spark plugs removed from the engine, pour two tablespoons of engine oil into the spark plug hole.
11. Use the electric starter to crank the engine and distribute the oil inside the cylinder.
12. Install the spark plugs and tighten to recommended torque; refer to Changing Spark Plugs.

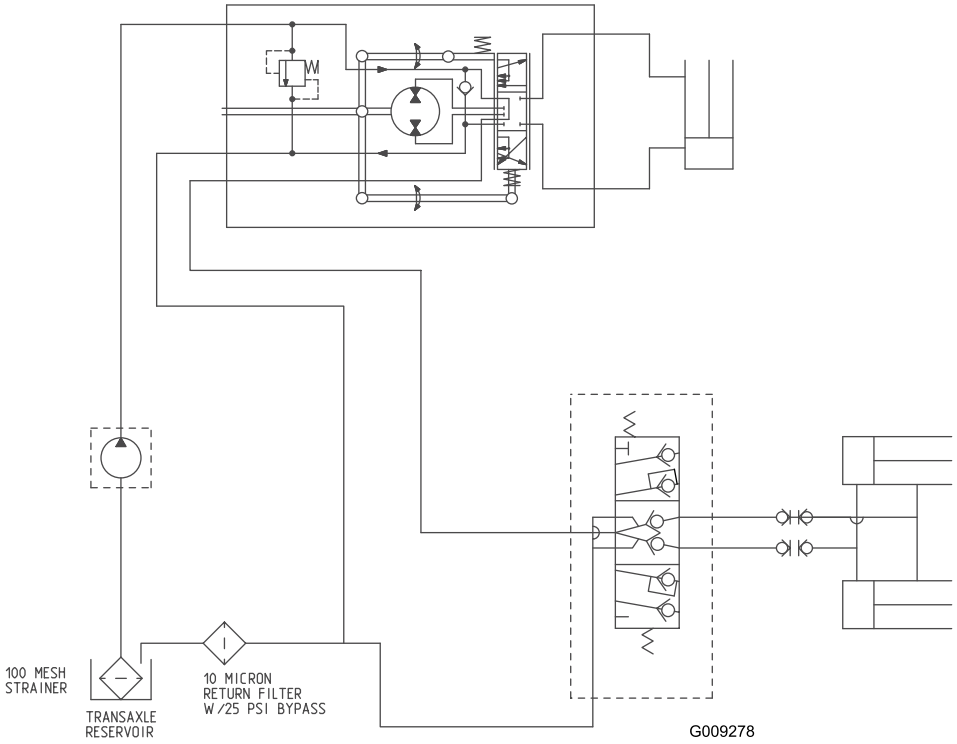
    Note: Do not install the wire on the spark plug(s).
13. Remove the battery from the chassis, check the electrolyte level, and charge it fully; refer to Servicing the Battery.

    Note: Do not connect the battery cables to the battery posts during storage.

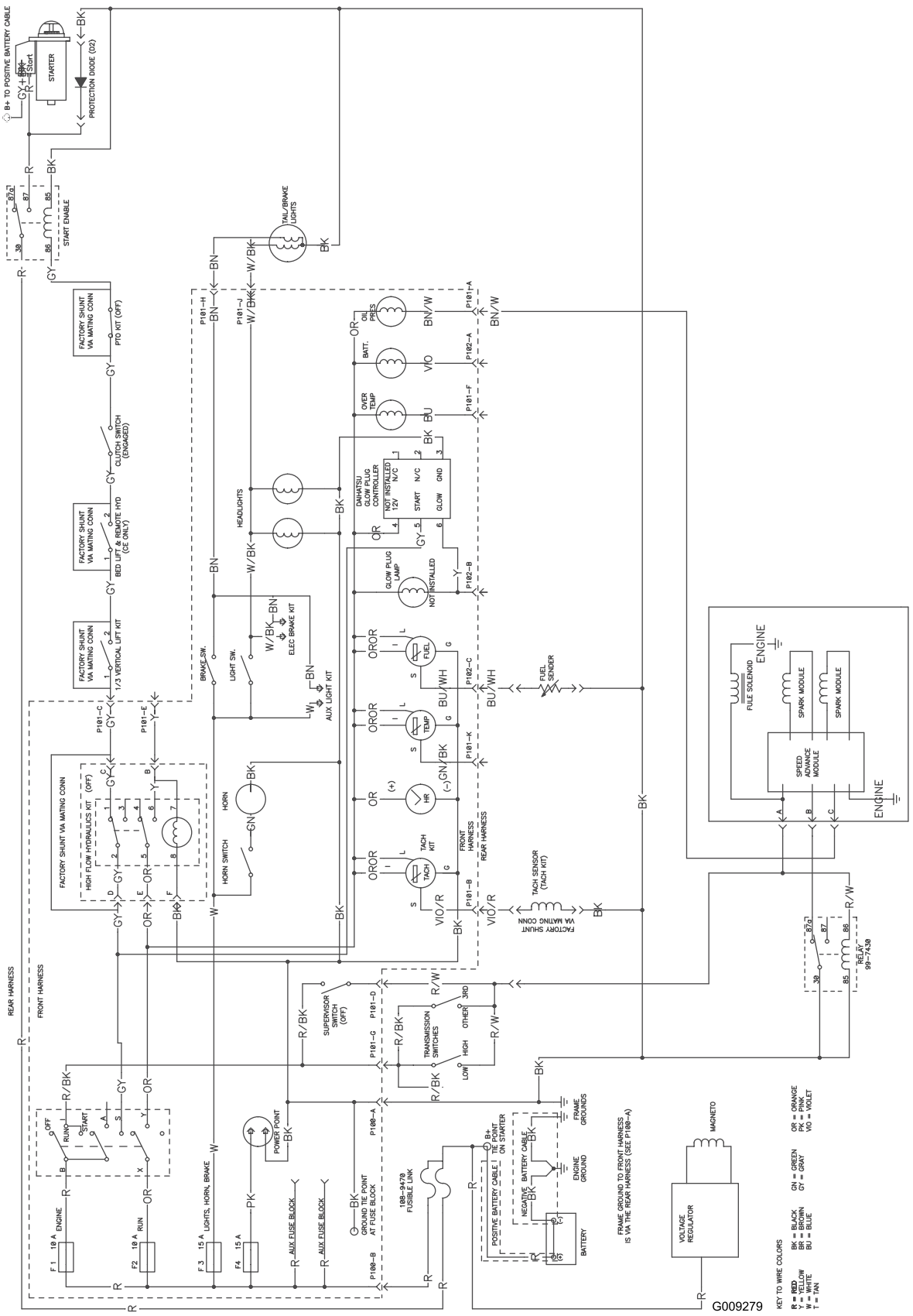
    Important: The battery must be fully charged to prevent it from freezing and being damaged at temperatures below 32°F (0°C). A fully charged battery maintains its charge for about 50 days at temperatures lower than 40°F (4°C). If the temperatures will be above 40°F (4°C), check the water level in the battery and charge it every 30 days.
14. Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any part that is damaged.
15. Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces.

    Paint is available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
16. Store the machine in a clean, dry garage or storage area.
17. Remove the ignition key and put it in a safe place out of the reach of children.
18. Cover the machine to protect it and keep it clean.

Schematics



Hydraulic Schematic (Rev. A)



Electrical Schematic (Rev. A)

Toro General Commercial Products Warranty

A Two-Year Limited Warranty

Conditions and Products Covered

The Toro Company and its affiliate, Toro Warranty Company, pursuant to an agreement between them, jointly warrant your Toro Commercial Product ("Product") to be free from defects in materials or workmanship for two years or 1500 operational hours*, whichever occurs first. This warranty is applicable to all products with the exception of Aerators (refer to separate warranty statements for these products). Where a warrantable condition exists, we will repair the Product at no cost to you including diagnosis, labor, parts, and transportation. This warranty begins on the date the Product is delivered to the original retail purchaser.

** Product equipped with hour meter*

Instructions for Obtaining Warranty Service

You are responsible for notifying the Commercial Products Distributor or Authorized Commercial Products Dealer from whom you purchased the Product as soon as you believe a warrantable condition exists. If you need help locating a Commercial Products Distributor or Authorized Dealer, or if you have questions regarding your warranty rights or responsibilities, you may contact us at:

Toro Commercial Products Service Department
Toro Warranty Company
8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, MN 55420-1196
952-888-8801
E-mail: commercial.warrnty@toro.com

Owner Responsibilities

As the Product owner, you are responsible for required maintenance and adjustments stated in your *Operator's Manual*. Failure to perform required maintenance and adjustments can be grounds for disallowing a warranty claim.

Items and Conditions Not Covered

Not all product failures or malfunctions that occur during the warranty period are defects in materials or workmanship. This warranty does not cover the following:

- Product failures which result from the use of non-Toro replacement parts, or from installation and use of add-on, or modified non-Toro branded accessories and products. A separate warranty may be provided by the manufacturer of these items.
- Product failures which result from failure to perform recommended maintenance and/or adjustments. Failure to properly maintain your Toro product per the Recommended Maintenance listed in the *Operator's Manual* can result in claims for warranty being denied.
- Product failures which result from operating the Product in an abusive, negligent or reckless manner.
- Parts subject to consumption through use unless found to be defective. Examples of parts which are consumed, or used up, during normal Product operation include, but are not limited to, brakes pads and linings, clutch linings, blades, reels, bed knives, tines, spark plugs, castor wheels, tires, filters, belts, and certain sprayer components such as diaphragms, nozzles, and check valves, etc.
- Failures caused by outside influence. Items considered to be outside influence include, but are not limited to, weather, storage practices, contamination, use of unapproved coolants, lubricants, additives, fertilizers, water, or chemicals, etc.
- Normal noise, vibration, wear and tear, and deterioration.
- Normal "wear and tear" includes, but is not limited to, damage to seats due to wear or abrasion, worn painted surfaces, scratched decals or windows, etc.

Parts

Parts scheduled for replacement as required maintenance are warranted for the period of time up to the scheduled replacement time for that part. Parts replaced under this warranty are covered for the duration of the original product warranty and become the property of Toro. Toro will make the final decision whether to repair any existing part or assembly or replace it. Toro may use remanufactured parts for warranty repairs.

Note Regarding Deep Cycle Battery Warranty:

Deep cycle batteries have a specified total number of kilowatt-hours they can deliver during their lifetime. Operating, recharging, and maintenance techniques can extend or reduce total battery life. As the batteries in this product are consumed, the amount of useful work between charging intervals will slowly decrease until the battery is completely worn out. Replacement of worn out batteries, due to normal consumption, is the responsibility of the product owner. Battery replacement may be required during the normal product warranty period at owner's expense.

Maintenance is at Owner's Expense

Engine tune-up, lubrication cleaning and polishing, replacement of filters, coolant, and completing Recommended Maintenance are some of the normal services Toro products require that are at the owner's expense.

General Conditions

Repair by an Authorized Toro Distributor or Dealer is your sole remedy under this warranty.

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. Except for the Emissions warranty referenced below, if applicable, there is no other express warranty. All implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for use are limited to the duration of this 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.

Note regarding engine warranty:

The Emissions Control System on your Product may be covered by a separate warranty meeting requirements established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or the California Air Resources Board (CARB). The hour limitations set forth above do not apply to the Emissions Control System Warranty. Refer to the Engine Emission Control Warranty Statement printed in your *Operator's Manual* or contained in the engine manufacturer's documentation for details.

Countries Other than the United States or Canada

Customers who have purchased Toro products exported from 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.

Part No. 374-0031 Rev. D