



Count on it.

Operator's Manual

**Commercial Walk-Behind
Traction Unit**

18HP Pistol-Grip Hydro Drive

Model No. 30069—Serial No. 312000001 and Up

This product complies with all relevant European directives, for details please see the separate product specific Declaration of Conformity (DOC) sheet.

Introduction

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

Read this information carefully to learn how to operate and maintain your product properly and to avoid injury and product damage. This manual should be considered as part of the machine, as it contains, safety, operational and maintenance information. The mower is a precision built machine designed solely for cutting grass and similar low lying ground vegetation within the limitations stated in this manual. You are responsible for operating the product properly and safely.

You may contact Toro directly for product and accessory information, help finding a dealer, or to register your product at Toro Commercial Products Service Department Spellbrook, Bishops Stortford, CM23 4BU, England, +44(0)1279 603019, Email: uk.service@toro.com.

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 and Figure 2 identify the location of the model and serial numbers on the product. Write the numbers in the space provided.

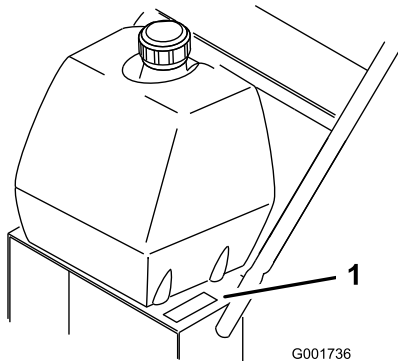


Figure 1

1. Model and serial number location

Model No. _____
Serial No. _____

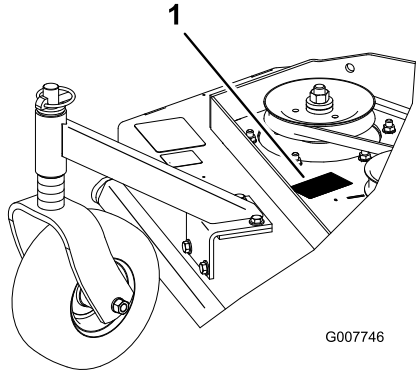


Figure 2

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 3), which signals a hazard that may cause serious injury or death if you do not follow the recommended precautions.



Figure 3

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.

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Safety

Improperly using or maintaining this mower can result in injury. To reduce the potential for injury, comply with these safety instructions.

Toro designed and tested this mower for reasonably safe service; however, failure to comply with the following instructions may result in personal injury.

To ensure maximum safety, best performance, and to gain knowledge of the product, it is essential that you and any other operator of the mower read and understand the contents of this manual before the engine is ever started. Pay particular attention to the safety alert symbol (Figure 3) which means Caution, Warning, or Danger—"personal safety instruction." Read and understand the instruction because it has to do with safety. Failure to comply with the instruction may result in personal injury.

General Lawn Mower Safety

The following instructions have been adapted from EN 836.

This cutting machine is capable of amputating hands and feet and throwing objects. Failure to observe the following safety instructions could result in serious injury or death.

Training

- Read the instructions carefully. Be familiar with the controls and the proper use of the equipment.
- Never allow children or people unfamiliar with these instructions to use the mower. Local regulations can restrict the age of the operator.
- Keep in mind that the operator or user is responsible for accidents or hazards occurring to other people or their property.
- Understand explanations for all pictograms used on the mower or in the instructions.

Gasoline

WARNING-Gasoline is highly flammable. Take the following precautions.

- Store fuel in containers specifically designed for this purpose.
- Refuel outdoors only and do not smoke while refueling.
- Add fuel before starting the engine. Never remove the cap of the fuel tank or add gasoline while the engine is running or when the engine is hot.

- If gasoline is spilled, do not attempt to start the engine but move the mower away from the area of spillage and avoid creating any source of ignition until gasoline vapors have dissipated.
- Replace all fuel tank and container caps securely.

Preparation

- While mowing, always wear substantial footwear and long trousers. Do not operate the equipment when barefoot or wearing open sandals.
- Thoroughly inspect the area where the equipment is to be used and remove all stones, sticks, wires, bones and other foreign objects.
- Before using, always visually inspect to see that guards, and safety devices, such as deflectors are in place and working correctly.
- Before using, always visually inspect to see that the blades, blade bolts and cutter assembly are not worn or damaged. Replace worn or damaged blades and bolts in sets to preserve balance.

Starting

- Disengage all blade and drive clutches and place into neutral before starting the engine.
- Do not tilt mower when starting the engine or switching on the motor, unless the mower has to be tilted for starting. In this case, do not tilt it more than absolutely necessary and lift only the part, which is away from the operator.
- Start the engine or switch on the motor carefully according to instructions and with feet well away from the blade(s).

Operation

- Lightning can cause severe injury or death. If lightning is seen or thunder is heard in the area, do not operate the machine; seek shelter.
- Never mow while people, especially children, or pets are nearby.
- Mow only in daylight or in good artificial light.
- Avoid operating the lawn mower in wet grass, where feasible.
- Stay alert for holes in the terrain and other hidden hazards.
- Never direct discharge of material towards bystanders.
- Do not put hands or feet near or under rotating parts.

- Never pick up or carry a lawn mower while the engine is running.
- Use extreme caution when reversing or pulling a pedestrian controlled lawn mower towards you.
- Walk, never run.
- Slopes:
 - Do not mow excessively steep slopes.
 - Exercise extreme caution when on slopes.
 - Mow across the face of slopes, never up and down and exercise extreme caution when changing direction on slopes.
 - Always be sure of your footing on slopes.
- Never operate the lawnmower with damaged guards, or without safety devices, for example deflectors and/or grass catchers, in place.
- Use low throttle settings when engaging the traction-clutch, especially in high gears. Reduce speed on slopes and in sharp turns to prevent overturning or loss of control.
- Stop the blade if the lawn mower has to be tilted for transportation when crossing surfaces other than grass and when transporting the lawn mower to and from the area to be mowed.
- Do not operate the engine in a confined space where dangerous carbon monoxide fumes can collect.
- Stop the engine and where a key is fitted remove the key, make sure that all moving parts have come to a complete stop:
 - whenever you leave the lawn mower.
 - before refueling.
 - before removing the grass catcher.
 - before making height adjustment unless adjustment can be made from the operator's position.
- Stop the engine and where a key is fitted remove the key, make sure that all moving parts have come to a complete stop, and disconnect the spark plug wire:
 - before clearing blockages or unclogging chute.
 - before checking, cleaning or working on the lawn mower.
 - after striking a foreign object, inspect the lawn mower for damage and make repairs before restarting and operating the lawn mower.
 - if lawn mower starts to vibrate abnormally (check immediately).
- Reduce the throttle setting during engine shut down and , if the engine is provided with a shut-off valve, turn the fuel off at the conclusion of mowing.
- Use care when using sulkies, and
 - use only approved drawbar hitch points.
 - limit loads to those you can safely control.
 - do not turn sharply: use care when reversing.
 - do not carry passengers.
- Watch out for traffic when crossing or near roadways.
- Before leaving the operator's position
 - disengage the power take-off and lower the attachments.
 - place into neutral and set the parking brake.
 - stop the engine and remove the key.

Maintenance and Storage

- Keep all nuts, bolts and screws tight to be sure the equipment is in safe working condition.
- Do not use pressure cleaning equipment on machine.
- Never store the equipment with gasoline in the tank and inside a building where fumes can reach an open flame or spark.
- Allow the engine to cool before storing in any enclosure.
- To reduce the fire hazard, keep the engine, silencer, battery compartment and gasoline storage are free of grass, leaves, or excessive grease.
- Check the discharge guard frequently and replace with manufacturer's recommended parts, when necessary.
- Replace worn or damaged parts for safety.
- Replace faulty silencers.
- If the fuel tank has to be drained, do this out-doors.
- Do not change the engine governor settings or overspeed the engine. Operating an engine at excessive speed can increase the hazard of personal injury.
- On multibladed lawn mowers, take care as rotating one blade may cause others to rotate.
- Be careful during adjustment of the lawn mower to prevent entrapment of the fingers between moving blades and fixed parts of the lawn mower.
- **To ensure the best performance and safety, purchase only genuine Toro replacement parts and accessories. Do not use *will fit* parts and accessories; they may cause a safety hazard.**

Sound Pressure for the 32 RD, 36 RD and 48 RD

The 32 RD has a sound pressure level at the operator's ear of 87 dBA, which includes an Uncertainty Value (K) of 2 dBA.

The 36 RD has a sound pressure level at the operator's ear of 87 dBA, which includes an Uncertainty Value (K) of 2 dBA.

The 48 RD has a sound pressure level at the operator's ear of 92 dBA, which includes an Uncertainty Value (K) of 2 dBA.

The sound pressure level was determined according to the procedures outlined in EN 836.

Sound Power for the 32 RD, 36 RD and 48 RD

The 32 RD and 36 RD has a guaranteed sound power level of 100 dBA, which includes an Uncertainty Value (K) of 1 dBA.

The 48 RD has a guaranteed sound power level of 105 dBA, which includes an Uncertainty Value (K) of 1 dBA.

The sound power level was determined according to the procedures outlined in ISO 11094.

Vibration Level for the 32 RD

Hand-Arm

Measured vibration level for right hand = 1.2 m/s²

Measured vibration level for left hand = 2.0 m/s²

Uncertainty Value (K) = 1.0 m/s²

Measured values were determined according to the procedures outlined in EN 836.

Vibration Level for the 36 RD

Hand-Arm

Measured vibration level for right hand = 1.3 m/s²

Measured vibration level for left hand = 1.8 m/s²

Uncertainty Value (K) = 1.0 m/s²

Measured values were determined according to the procedures outlined in EN 836.

Vibration Level for the 48 RD

Hand-Arm

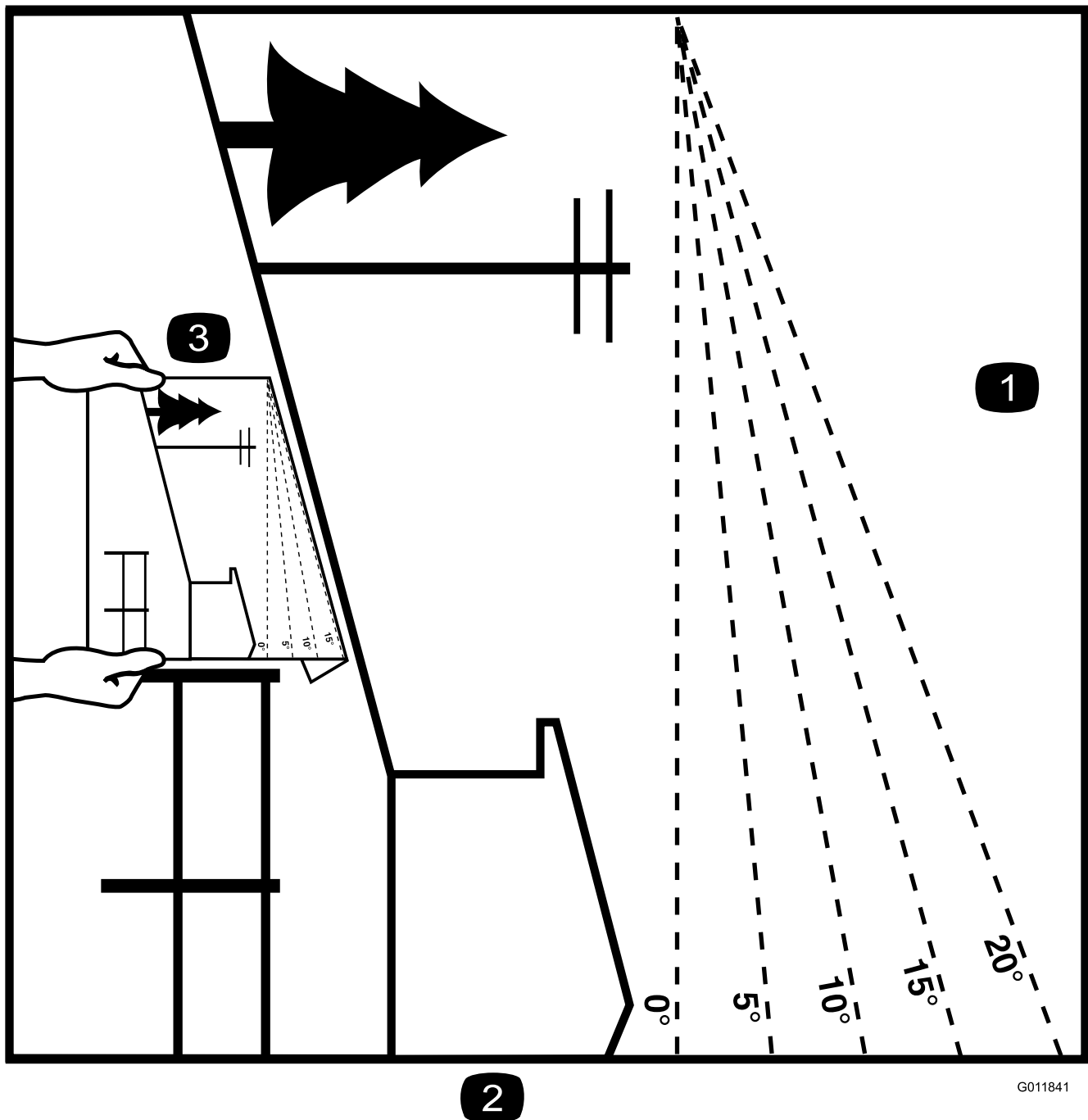
Measured vibration level for right hand = 2.5 m/s²

Measured vibration level for left hand = 3.1 m/s²

Uncertainty Value (K) = 1.5 m/s²

Measured values were determined according to the procedures outlined in EN 836.

Slope Indicator



G011841

Figure 4

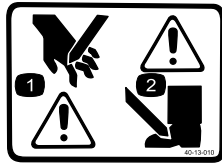
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1. The maximum slope you can safely operate the machine on is **20 degrees**. Use the slope chart to determine the degree of slope of hills before operating. **Do not operate this machine on a slope greater than 20 degrees.** Fold along the appropriate line to match the recommended slope.
2. Align this edge with a vertical surface, a tree, building, fence pole, etc.
3. Example of how to compare slope with folded edge.

Safety and Instructional Decals



Safety decals and instructions are easily visible to the operator and are located near any area of potential danger. Keep safety signs clear and visible, replace any decal that is damaged or lost.



40-13-010

1. Cutting hazard of hand
2. Cutting hazard of foot



95-5537

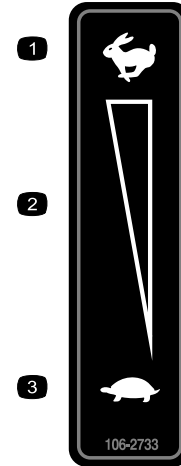
1. Read the *Operator's Manual* for instructions on operating the cutting blade
2. Pull back to disengage
3. Push forward to engage



105-4109



105-4110



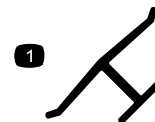
106-2733

1. Fast
2. Continuous variable setting
3. Slow



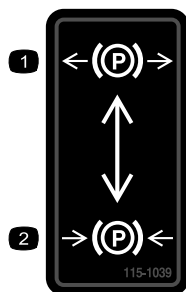
106-5517

1. Warning—Do Not touch the hot surface.



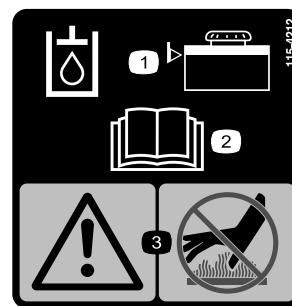
Manufacturer's Mark

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



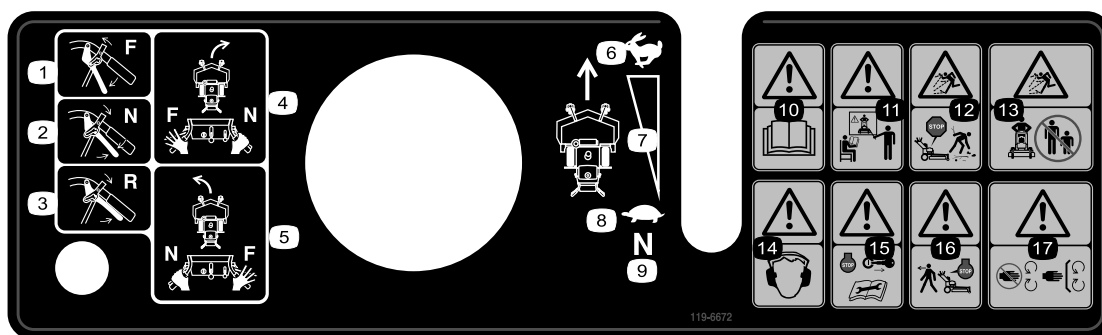
115-1039

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



115-4212

1. Hydraulic oil level
2. Read the *Operator's Manual*.
3. Warning—do not touch the hot surface.



119-6672

1. Forward
2. Neutral
3. Reverse
4. To turn the machine right engage Neutral on the right handle while the left handle is in the Forward position.
5. To turn the machine left engage Neutral on the left handle while the right handle is in the Forward position.
6. Fast
7. Continuous variable setting
8. Slow
9. Neutral
10. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*.
11. Warning—do not operate this machine unless you are trained.
12. Thrown object hazard—keep deflector in place.
13. Thrown object hazard—keep bystanders a safe distance from the machine.
14. Warning—wear ear protection.
15. Warning—stop the engine and remove the spark plug wire before performing any maintenance on the machine.
16. Warning—stop the engine before leaving the machine.
17. Cutting, dismemberment hazard of hand—stay away from moving parts, keep all guards and shields in place.

Setup

Loose Parts

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

Procedure	Description	Qty.	Use
1	No parts required	–	Check the fluids and tyre pressure.
2	Operator's Manual Engine Operator's Manual Operator training material Oil drain hose	1 1 1 1	Read the Operator's Manual and watch the operator training material before operating the machine.

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

1

Checking the Fluids and Tyre Pressure

No Parts Required

Procedure

- Before you start the engine and use the machine, check the oil level in the engine crankcase; refer to Checking the Engine Oil Level.
- Check the grease for the mower and mower deck.
- Check the tyre pressure; refer to Checking the tyre Pressure.

Note: The cutting blades are set to a 2 inch (51mm) height-of-cut at initial purchase. The Axle position is **B**, with 2 spaces below the casters and 4 spaces below the spindle.

2

Reading the Manual and Viewing the Operator Training Material

Parts needed for this procedure:

1	<i>Operator's Manual</i>
1	<i>Engine Operator's Manual</i>
1	Operator training material
1	Oil drain hose

Procedure

- Read the *Operator's Manual*.
- View the operator training material before operating the machine. The DVD supplied is general training material and the machine may differ from that supplied.
- Use the oil drain hose when changing the engine oil.

Product Overview

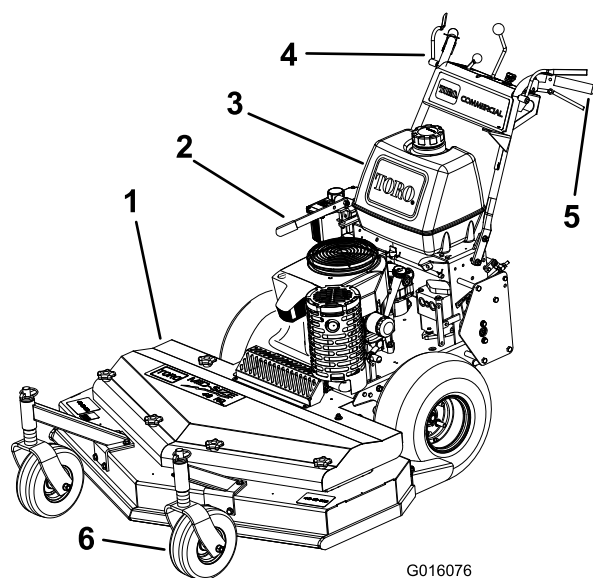


Figure 5

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mower deck | 4. Controls |
| 2. Brake | 5. Handle |
| 3. Gas tank | 6. Caster wheel |

Controls

Become familiar with all the controls (Figure 6) before you start the engine and operate the machine.

Throttle Control

The throttle control has two positions: **Fast** and **Slow**.

Operator Presence Control (OPC) Levers

When you squeeze the OPC levers against the handles, the OPC system senses that the operator is in the normal operating position. When you release the OPC levers, the OPC system senses that the operator has left the normal operating position, and the system will stop the engine if either the speed control lever is not in the **neutral** position or the blade control (PTO) knob is engaged.

Blade Control Knob (PTO)

The blade control knob (PTO) is used to engage and disengage the drive belt to drive the mower blades with the OPC levers pressed against the handles. Pull the knob up to engage the blades and push down to disengage the blades.

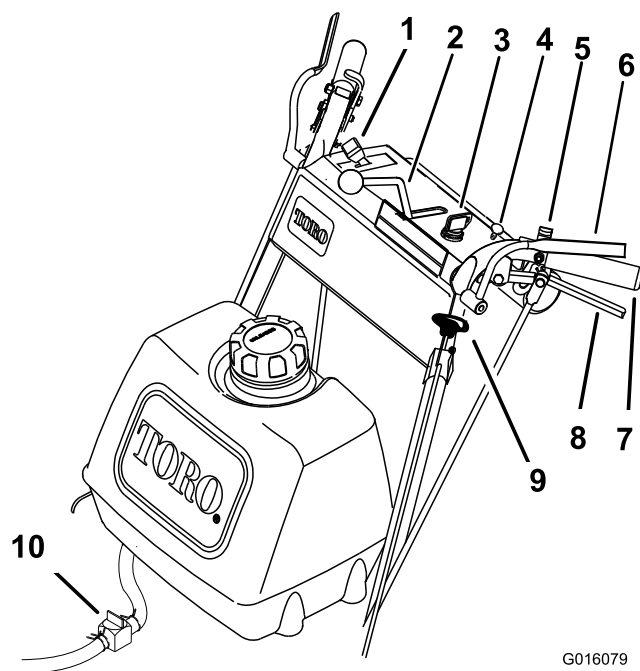


Figure 6

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Throttle control | 6. Operator Presence Control levers (OPC) |
| 2. Speed control lever | 7. Handle |
| 3. Ignition switch | 8. Drive Lever |
| 4. Choke | 9. Blade control knob (PTO) |
| 5. Neutral lock | 10. Fuel shut-off valve |

Ignition Switch

This switch is used in conjunction with recoil starter and has three positions: **Off**, **Run** and **Start**.

Speed Control Lever

This machine has a variable speed control with a neutral position. This controls how fast the machine will travel.

Drive Levers

Release drive levers to engage forward traction operation and squeeze the levers until an increase in force is felt to go into neutral position and continue to squeeze to go in reverse. Squeeze righthand drive lever to turn right and lefthand lever to turn left.

Neutral Lock

Squeeze drive levers until an increase in force is felt and move locks to the rear for neutral lock.

Fuel Shut-off Valve

Close the fuel shut-off valve when transporting or storing mower.

Choke

Use the choke to start a cold engine.

Specifications

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

32 inch mowers:

Width	35 inches (89 cm)
Length	80 inches (203 cm)
Height	44 inches (112 cm)
Weight	509 lb (231 kg)

36 inch mowers:

Width	37 inches (94 cm)
Length	80 inches (203 cm)
Height	44 inches (112 cm)
Weight	511 lb (232 kg)

48 inch mowers:

Width	49–1/2 inches (126 cm)
Length	76–1/2 inches (194 cm)
Height	44 inches (112 cm)
Weight	547 lb (248 kg)

Attachments/Acessories

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 for a list of all approved attachments and accessories.

Operation

Adding Fuel

- For best results, use only clean, fresh, unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of 87 or higher ((R+M)/2 rating method).
- Oxygenated fuel with up to 10% ethanol or 15% MTBE by volume is acceptable.
- **Do Not** use ethanol blends of gasoline (such as E15 or E85) with more than 10% ethanol by volume. Performance problems and/or engine damage may result which may not be covered under warranty.
- **Do Not** use gasoline containing methanol.
- **Do Not** store fuel either in the fuel tank or fuel containers over the winter unless a fuel stabilizer is used.
- **Do Not** add oil to gasoline.

⚠ DANGER

In certain conditions, gasoline is extremely flammable and highly explosive. A fire or explosion from gasoline can burn you and others and can damage property.

- Fill the fuel tank outdoors, in an open area, when the engine is cold. Wipe up any gasoline that spills.
- Never fill the fuel tank inside an enclosed trailer.
- Do not fill the fuel tank completely full. Add gasoline to the fuel tank until the level is 1/4 to 1/2 inch (6 to 13 mm) below the bottom of the filler neck. This empty space in the tank allows gasoline to expand.
- Never smoke when handling gasoline, and stay away from an open flame or where gasoline fumes may be ignited by a spark.
- Store gasoline in an approved container and keep it out of the reach of children. Never buy more than a 30-day supply of gasoline.
- Do not operate without entire exhaust system in place and in proper working condition.

⚠ DANGER

In certain conditions during fueling, static electricity can be released causing a spark which can ignite the gasoline vapors. A fire or explosion from gasoline can burn you and others and can damage property.

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

⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is harmful or fatal if swallowed. Long-term exposure to vapors can cause serious injury and illness.

- Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors.
- Keep face away from nozzle and gas tank or conditioner bottle opening.
- Avoid contact with skin; wash off spillage with soap and water.

Using Stabilizer/Conditioner

Use a fuel stabilizer/conditioner in the machine to provide the following benefits:

- Keeps gasoline fresh during storage of 90 days or less. For longer storage it is recommended that the fuel tank be drained.
- Cleans the engine while it runs
- Eliminates gum-like varnish buildup in the fuel system, which causes hard starting

Important: Do not use fuel additives containing methanol or ethanol.

Add the correct amount of gas stabilizer/conditioner to the gas.

Note: A fuel stabilizer/conditioner is most effective when mixed with fresh gasoline. To minimize the chance of varnish deposits in the fuel system, use fuel stabilizer at all times.

Filling the Fuel Tank

1. Shut the engine off and set the parking brake.
2. Clean around fuel tank cap and remove the cap. Add unleaded regular gasoline to fuel tank, until the level is 1/4 to 1/2 inch (6 to 13 mm) below the bottom of the filler neck. This space in the tank allows gasoline to expand. Do not fill the fuel tank completely full.
3. Install fuel tank cap securely. Wipe up any gasoline that may have spilled.

Think Safety First

Carefully read all the safety instructions and decals in the safety section. Knowing this information could help you or any bystanders avoid injury.

The use of protective equipment for eyes, hearing, feet and head is recommended.

⚠ CAUTION

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

Wear hearing protection when operating this machine.



Figure 7

1. Warning—wear hearing protection.

Operating the Parking Brake

Always set the parking brake when you stop the machine or leave it unattended. Before each use, check the parking brake for proper operation.

If the parking brake does not hold securely, adjust it. Refer to Servicing the Parking Brake.

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Setting the Parking Brake

Pull the parking brake lever rearward (Figure 8).

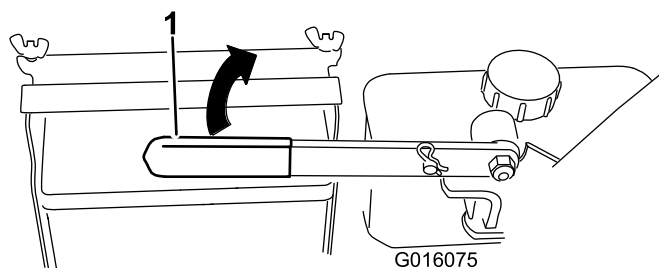


Figure 8

1. Parking brake lever (in the released position)

Releasing the Parking Brake

Push the parking brake lever forward.

Starting and Stopping the Engine

Starting the Engine

1. Connect the wires to the spark plugs.
2. Open the fuel valve.
3. Disengage the blade control knob (PTO) and move the speed control lever to neutral.
4. Move the drive levers to neutral and set the neutral locks.
5. Set the parking brake.
6. Turn the ignition key to the **run** position (Figure 6).
7. To start a cold engine, move the throttle control midway between the **fast** and **slow** positions.
8. To start a warm engine, move the throttle control to the **fast** position.
9. Pull the choke knob if the engine is cold (Figure 6).

Note: A warm or hot engine usually does not require any choking.

10. Turn the ignition key to the start position to energize the starter. When the engine starts, release the key.

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

11. Push the choke to off as the engine warms up (Figure 9).
12. If the engine is cold, allow it to warm up and then move the throttle control to the **fast** position.

Stopping the Engine

1. Move drive levers to neutral and set neutral locks.
2. Move the throttle lever to slow (Figure 9).
3. Disengage the blade control knob (PTO) and move the speed control lever to neutral.
4. Let engine idle for 30 to 60 seconds before turning the engine off.
5. To stop the engine, turn the ignition key to off.

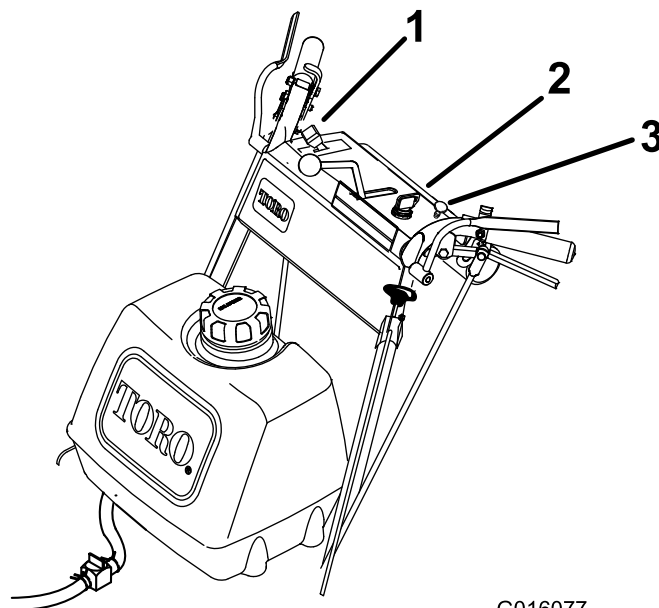


Figure 9

1. Throttle lever
2. Ignition switch
3. Choke

Important: Make sure fuel shut off valve is closed before transporting or storing machine, as fuel leakage may occur. Before storing machine, remove wire from the sparking plug(s) to prevent possibility of accidental starting.

Operating the Neutral Locks

Always set the neutral lock when you stop the machine. Set the parking brake if it is left unattended.

Setting the Neutral Lock

1. Squeeze the drive levers back until an increase in force is felt.
2. Place thumbs on the upper part of the locks and move them back until the pins are in the neutral position (Figure 10).

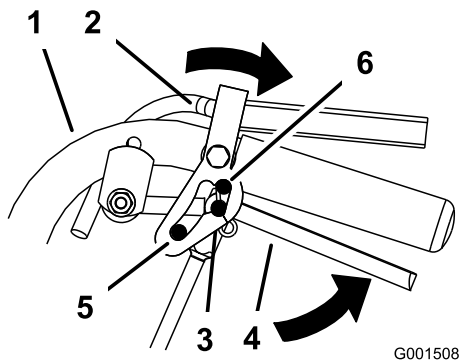


Figure 10

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Handle | 4. Drive lever |
| 2. Neutral lock | 5. Full speed forward |
| 3. Neutral position | 6. Reverse position |

Releasing the Neutral Lock

1. Squeeze the drive levers back until an increase in force is felt.
2. Place thumbs on the upper part of locks and move them forward until the pins are in the forward slot (Figure 11).

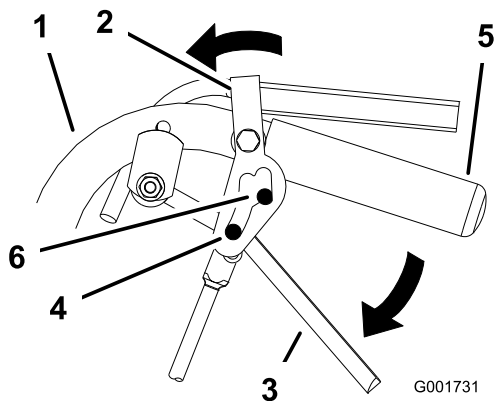


Figure 11

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Handle | 4. Pin in full speed forward |
| 2. Neutral lock | 5. Handle |
| 3. Drive lever | 6. Forward slot |

Operating the Mower Blade Control Knob (PTO)

The blade control knob (PTO) is used in conjunction with the Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers to engage and disengage the mower blades.

Engaging the Mower Blades (PTO)

1. To engage blades, squeeze the Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers against handle grips (Figure 12).
2. Pull blade control knob (PTO) up. Hold the OPC levers against handle grip.

Note: Releasing the OPC levers with the mower blades running will kill the engine.

3. Restart the engine and repeat the procedure to engage the mower blades if the operator presence control (OPC) levers are released.

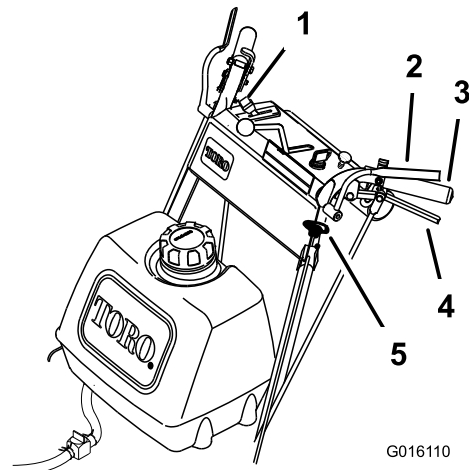


Figure 12

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Throttle lever | 4. Drive Lever |
| 2. Operator Presence Control levers (OPC) | 5. Blade control knob (PTO) |
| 3. Handle | |

Disengaging the Mower Blades (PTO)

The mower blades can be disengaged by one of the following steps.

1. Push the blade control knob (PTO) down to off (Figure 12).
2. Releasing the Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers will kill the engine and stop the blades (Figure 12) with the blade control lever engaged.

The Safety Interlock System

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Understanding the Safety Interlock System

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

- The blade control knob (PTO) is pushed off.
- The speed control lever is in neutral.

The safety interlock system is designed to kill the engine when:

- The Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers are released with the mower engaged and/or the speed control is out of neutral.
- The speed control lever is shifted out of neutral without holding OPC levers or with the brake engaged.
- The blade control knob (PTO) is pulled up without holding the OPC levers.

Testing the Safety Interlock System

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

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

⚠ WARNING

While testing the safety interlock system, the machine may move forward and cause personal injury or property damage.

- Perform the safety interlock test in an open area.
- Ensure no one is standing in front of the machine while performing the safety interlock test.

1. Set the neutral locks and place speed control lever in neutral.

2. Start the engine; refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine.
3. Without holding the Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers, pull the blade control knob (PTO) up. The engine should kill.
4. Push the blade control knob down to off.
5. With engine running, hold down the OPC levers. Pull the blade control knob (PTO) up. The drive belt should engage and the mower blades begin rotating.
6. Release the OPC levers. The engine should kill.
7. With the engine running, move the speed control lever forward. Release the OPC levers. The engine should kill.
8. If all the above conditions are not met have an Authorized Service Dealer repair the safety system immediately.

Driving the Machine Forward and Backward

The throttle control regulates the engine speed as measured in RPM (revolutions per minute). Place the throttle control in the **fast** position for best mowing performance.

Driving Forward

1. Release the parking brake.
2. To go forward, move the speed control lever to desired speed.
3. Release the neutral lock. Refer to Releasing the Neutral Lock.
4. Slowly release the drive levers to move forward (Figure 13).

To go straight, release drive levers equally (Figure 13).

To turn, squeeze the drive lever on the side and direction you want to turn (Figure 13).

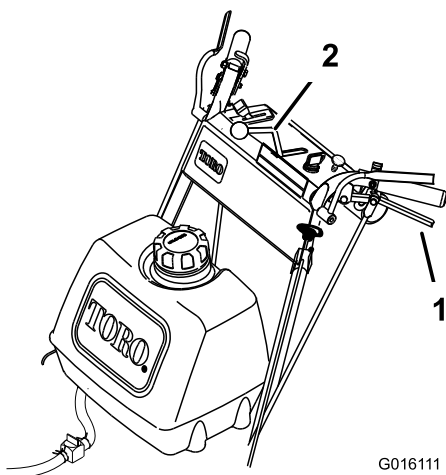


Figure 13

1. Drive lever 2. Speed control lever

Driving Backward

Slowly squeeze the drive levers to the handle to move rearward (Figure 13).

Bringing the Machine to Neutral Position

Always set the neutral lock and parking brake when you stop the machine.

1. Squeeze the drive levers to neutral position.
2. Set the neutral locks. Refer to Operating Neutral Locks.
3. Move speed control lever to neutral position.

Stopping the Machine

1. To stop the machine, squeeze the drive levers to neutral position and engage neutral locks.
2. Move speed control lever into neutral.
3. Stop the engine; refer to Stopping the Engine.
4. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position. Set the parking brake.

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Pushing the Machine by Hand

The by-pass valves allow the machine to be pushed by hand without the engine running.

Important: Always push the machine by hand. Never tow the machine because hydraulic damage may occur.

To Push the Machine

1. Disengage the PTO, move the motion control levers to the neutral locked position and set the parking brake.
2. Open the by-pass valves by turning them counter clockwise 1 to 2. This allows hydraulic fluid to by-pass the pumps and the wheels to turn (Figure 14).
3. Release the parking brake.
4. Push the machine to the desired location.
5. Set the parking brake.
6. Close the by-pass valves, but do not overtighten them.

Note: Rotate the by-pass valves a maximum of 2 turns so the valve does not come out of the body causing fluid to run out.

Important: Do not start or operate the machine with the by-pass valves open. Damage to system may occur.

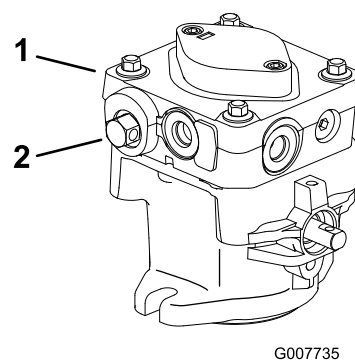


Figure 14

1. Hydraulic pump 2. By-pass valve

Transporting Machines

Use a heavy-duty trailer or truck to transport the machine. Ensure that the trailer or truck has all necessary lighting and marking as required by law. Please carefully read all the safety instructions. Knowing

this information could help you, your family, pets or bystanders avoid injury.

To transport the machine:

- Stop the engine, remove the key, set the brake, and close the fuel valve.
- Securely fasten the machine to the trailer or truck with straps, chains, cable, or ropes.
- Secure a trailer to towing vehicle with safety chains.

Adjusting the Height-of-Cut

This machine has a 1 to 4-1/4 inch (26 to 108 mm) range for height-of-cut. This can be achieved by adjusting blade spacers, rear axle height and front caster spacers. Use the Height-of-Cut chart to select the combination of adjustments required

Adjusting the Blade Height

Adjust the Blades by using the 4 spacers (1/4 inch) spacers on the blade spindle bolts. This allows for a 1-inch (25 mm) adjustment range of cutting height, in 1/4 inch (6 mm) increments, in any axle position. Use the same number of blade spacers on all blades to achieve a level cut (2 above and 2 below, 1 above and 3 below, etc.).

1. Disengage the PTO and pull the throttle to the slow position.
2. Turn the ignition switch to off.
3. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position. Set the parking brake.
4. Hold the blade bolt and remove the nut. Slide the bolt down through the spindle, and change the spacers as needed (Figure 15).

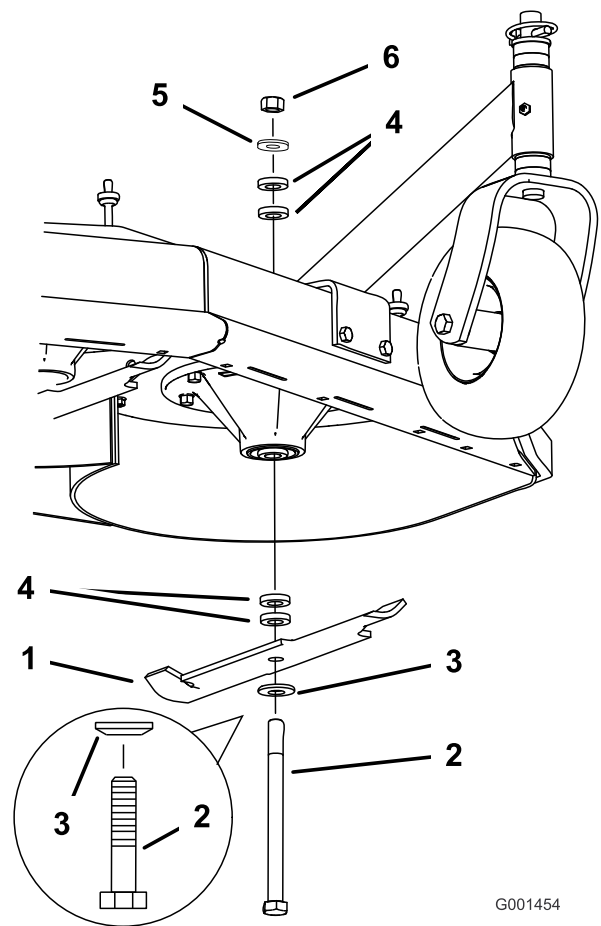


Figure 15

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Blade | 4. Spacer |
| 2. Blade bolt | 5. Thin washer |
| 3. Curved washer | 6. Nut |

5. Install the bolt, curved washer, blade, add extra spacers, and secure them with a thin washer and a nut (Figure 15).
6. Torque the blade bolt to 75-80 ft.-lb. (101-108 N-m).

Adjusting the Axle Height

Adjust the axle position to the selected height-of-cut setting.

1. Disengage the PTO and pull the throttle to the stop position.
2. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position and then set the parking brake.
3. Place a jack under the engine frame. Raise the back end of the engine frame up enough to remove the drive wheels.
4. Remove the drive wheels.
5. Loosen, but do not remove, the 2 top axle bolts (Figure 16).
6. Remove the 2 lower axle bolts (Figure 16).

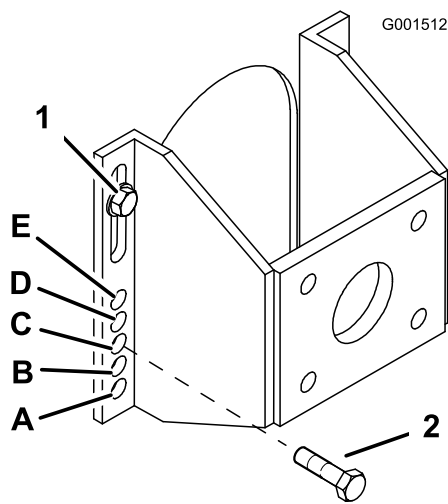


Figure 16

1. Top axle bolt
2. Lower axle bolt

7. Raise or lower the mounting bracket, so that you can install the 2 axle adjustment bolts in the desired hole location (Figure 16). A tapered punch can be used to help align the holes.
8. Tighten all 4 bolts.
9. Install drive wheels and lower the mower.

Adjusting the Caster Position

1. Using the Height-of-Cut Chart, adjust the caster spacers to match with the axle hole selected (Figure 17).

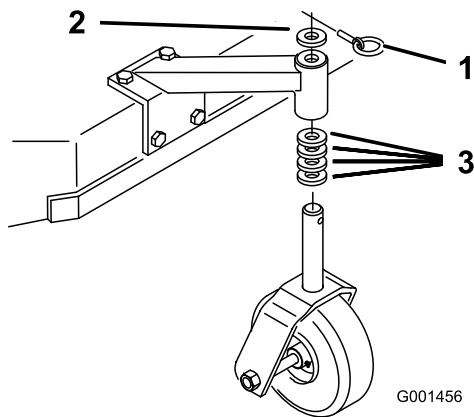


Figure 17

1. Latch pin
2. Spacer, 3/16 inch (5 mm)
3. Spacer, 1/2 inch (13 mm)

2. Remove the latch pin, slide the caster from the support, and change the spacers (Figure 17).
3. Install the caster in the support and insert the latch pin (Figure 17).

Adjusting the Handle Height

The handle position can be adjusted to match the operator's height preference.

1. Remove the hairpin cotter pins and clevis pins from the drive levers and neutral locks (Figure 18).

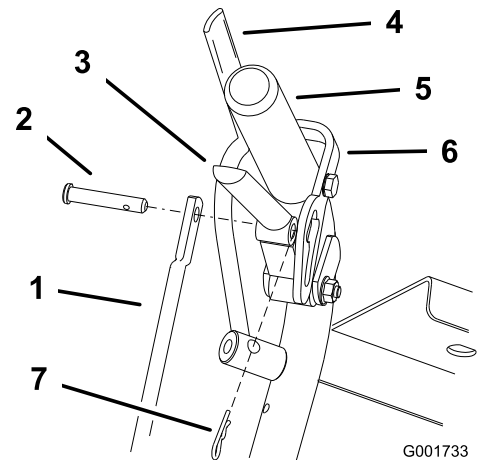


Figure 18

1. Control rod
2. Clevis pin
3. Drive lever
4. Operator Presence Control lever (OPC)
5. Left handle shown
6. Neutral lock
7. Hairpin cotter pin

2. Loosen the upper flange bolts (3/8 x 1-1/4 inch) and flange nut securing handle to rear frame (Figure 19).
3. Remove the lower flange bolts (3/8 x 1 inch) and flange nuts securing handle to rear frame (Figure 19).
4. Pivot handle to desired operating position and install lower flange bolts (3/8 x 1 inch) and flange nuts into mounting holes. Tighten all flange bolts.

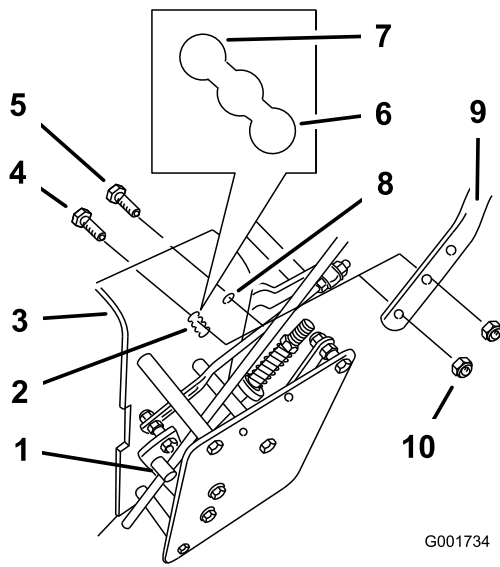


Figure 19

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Control rod fitting | 6. High position |
| 2. Lower mounting holes | 7. Lower position |
| 3. Rear frame | 8. Upper mounting hole |
| 4. Lower flange bolt (3/8 x 1 inch) | 9. Handle |
| 5. Upper flange bolt (3/8 x 1-1/4 inches) | 10. Flange nut (3/8 inch) |

-
5. Adjust the control rod length by rotating the control rod in the rod fitting (Figure 18 and Figure 19).
 6. Install hairpin cotter between drive levers and neutral locks and into clevis pins (Figure 18).

Note: Make sure the clevis pins are inserted into the neutral locks.

7. Perform the hydraulic linkage adjustments when the handle height is changed; refer Hydraulic Linkage Adjustments.

Height of Cut Chart

Axle Position	Number of spacers below caster		Number of 1/4 inch (6 mm) blade spacers below spindle				
	1/2 inch (13mm)	3/16 inch (5mm)	4	3	2	1	0
A	0	0	1 inch (26 mm)	1-1/4 inch (32 mm)	1-1/2 inch (38 mm)	1-3/4 inch (45 mm)	2 inch (51 mm)
A	0	1	1-1/8 inch (29 mm)	1-3/8 inch (35 mm)	1-5/8 inch (41 mm)	1-7/8 inch (48 mm)	2-1/8 inch (54 mm)
A	1	0	1-3/8 inch (35 mm)	1-5/8 inch (41 mm)	1-7/8 inch (48 mm)	2-1/8 inch (54 mm)	2-3/8 inch (60 mm)
B	0	1	1-3/8 inch (35 mm)	1-5/8 inch (41 mm)	1-7/8 inch (48 mm)	2-1/8 inch (54 mm)	2-3/8 inch (60 mm)
B	1	0	1-5/8 inch (41 mm)	1-7/8 inch (48 mm)	2-1/8 inch (54 mm)	2-3/8 inch (60 mm)	2-5/8 inch (67 mm)
B	1	1	1-3/4 inch (45 mm)	2 inch (51 mm)	2-1/4 inch (57 mm)	2-1/2 inch (64 mm)	2-3/4 inch (70 mm)
B	2	0	2 inch (51 mm)	2-1/4 inch (57 mm)	2-1/2 inch (64 mm)	2-3/4 inch (70 mm)	3 inch (76 mm)
C	1	1	1-7/8 inch (48 mm)	2-1/8 inch (54 mm)	2-3/8 inch (60 mm)	2-5/8 inch (67 mm)	2-7/8 inch (73 mm)
C	2	0	2-1/8 inch (54 mm)	2-3/8 inch (60 mm)	2-5/8 inch (67 mm)	2-7/8 inch (73 mm)	3-1/8 inch (79 mm)
C	2	1	2-1/4 inch (57 mm)	2-1/2 inch (64 mm)	2-3/4 inch (70 mm)	3 inch (76 mm)	3-1/4 inch (83 mm)
C	3	0	2-1/2 inch (64 mm)	2-3/4 inch (70 mm)	3 inch (76 mm)	3-1/4 inch (83 mm)	3-1/2 inch (89 mm)
D	2	1	2-3/8 inch (60 mm)	2-5/8 inch (67 mm)	2-7/8 inch (73 mm)	3-1/8 inch (79 mm)	3-3/8 inch (86 mm)
D	3	0	2-1/2 inch (64 mm)	2-3/4 inch (70 mm)	3 inch (76 mm)	3-1/4 inch (83 mm)	3-1/2 inch (89 mm)
D	3	1	2-3/4 inch (70 mm)	3 inch (76 mm)	3-1/4 inch (83 mm)	3-1/2 inch (89 mm)	3-3/4 inch (95 mm)
D	4	0	3 inch (76 mm)	3-1/4 inch (83 mm)	3-1/2 inch (89 mm)	3-3/4 inch (95 mm)	4 inch (102 mm)
E	3	1	2-7/8 inch (73 mm)	3-1/8 inch (79 mm)	3-3/8 inch (86 mm)	3-5/8 inch (92 mm)	3-7/8 inch (98 mm)
E	4	0	3-1/8 inch (79 mm)	3-3/8 inch (86 mm)	3-5/8 inch (92 mm)	3-7/8 inch (98 mm)	4-1/8 inch (105 mm)
E	4	1	3-1/4 inch (83 mm)	3-1/2 inch (89 mm)	3-3/4 inch (95 mm)	4 inch (102 mm)	4-1/4 inch (108 mm)

Maintenance

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

Recommended Maintenance Schedule(s)

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
After the first 8 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change the engine oil.• Check the mower belt tension.• Check the hydraulic fluid level.• Replace the hydraulic oil filter.
After the first 25 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the mower belt tension.
Before each use or daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check the safety system.• Grease the caster wheels and caster pivot.• Check the engine oil level.• Clean the air intake screen.• Inspect the blades.• Clean the mower deck.
Every 25 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean foam air cleaner element.• Check the hydraulic fluid level.
Every 50 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grease the mower belt idler.• Grease the pump drive idler pivot.• Grease the pump control.• Check the paper air cleaner element.• Check the tyre pressure.• Check the belts.• Check the mower belt tension.
Every 100 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grease the blade engagement bellcrank.• Change the engine oil.• Check the spark plugs.• Check hydraulic lines and hoses.
Every 200 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace the paper air cleaner element.• Change the oil filter.• Replace the fuel filter.• Replace the hydraulic oil filter.
Every 400 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lubricate the cam lock with Never-Seez®.
Before storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paint chipped surfaces.• Perform all maintenance procedures listed above before storage.

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

Remove the key from the ignition and disconnect the spark plug wire from the spark plug(s) before you do any maintenance. Set the wire aside so that it does not accidentally contact the spark plug.

Lubrication

Use Figure 20 for locating the grease points on the machine.

Grease with No. 2 general purpose lithium base or molybdenum base grease.

How to Grease

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Clean the grease fittings with a rag. Make sure to scrape any paint off the front of the fitting(s).
4. Connect a grease gun to the fitting. Pump grease into the fittings until grease begins to ooze out of the bearings.
5. Wipe up any excess grease.

Lubricating the Caster and Wheel Bearings

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Lubricate the front wheel bearings and front spindles (Figure 20).

Greasing the Mower Belt Idler

Service Interval: Every 50 hours

Grease the fitting on the mower belt idler arm pivot (Figure 20).

Note: Remove the mower deck cover to access the grease fitting for the mower belt idler arm.

Greasing the Pump Control and Bell Crank

Service Interval: Every 50 hours—Grease the pump drive idler pivot.

Every 50 hours—Grease the pump control.

Every 100 hours—Grease the blade engagement bellcrank.

Every 400 hours—Lubricate the cam lock with Never-Seez®.

Grease the fitting on the pump drive idler pivot and the pump control.

Grease the blade engagement (PTO) bellcrank (Figure 20).

Lubricate cam lock with Never-Seez® or equivalent lubricant.

Note: Remove the guards fitted under the machine to access the grease fitting on the pump drive idler pivot.

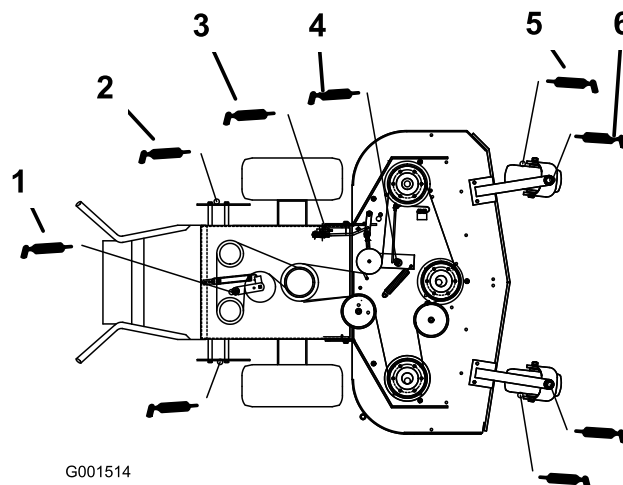


Figure 20

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pump drive idler arm | 4. Mower belt idler arm |
| 2. Pump control arm | 5. Caster wheel bearing |
| 3. Bellcrank | 6. Caster pivot |

Engine Maintenance

Servicing the Air Cleaner

Service Interval/Specification

Service Interval: Every 25 hours

Every 50 hours

Every 200 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

Inspect the foam and paper elements and replace them if they are damaged or excessively dirty.

Note: Service the air cleaner more frequently (every few operating hours) if the operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

Important: Do not oil the foam or paper element.

Removing the Foam and Paper Elements

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Clean around the air cleaner to prevent dirt from getting into the engine and causing damage (Figure 21).
4. Unscrew the cover knobs and remove the air cleaner cover (Figure 21).
5. Unscrew the hose clamp and remove the air cleaner assembly (Figure 21).
6. Carefully pull the foam element off the paper element (Figure 21).

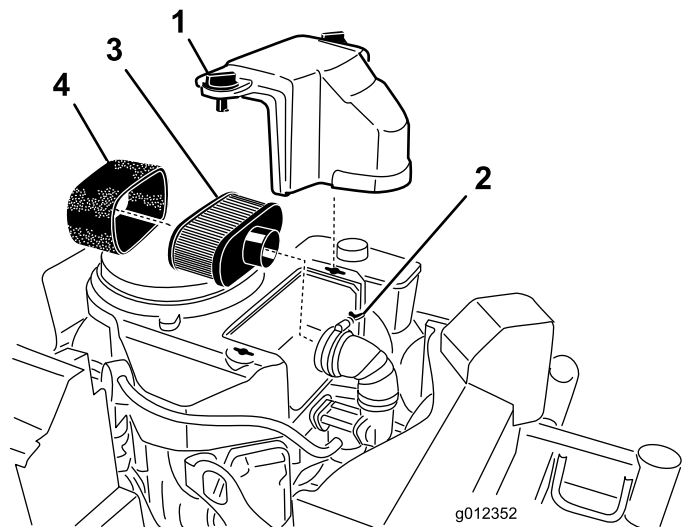


Figure 21

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Cover | 3. Paper element |
| 2. Hose clamp | 4. Foam element |

Cleaning the Foam Air Cleaner Element

1. Wash the foam element in liquid soap and warm water. When the element is clean, rinse it thoroughly.
2. Dry the element by squeezing it in a clean cloth.

Important: Replace the foam element if it is torn or worn.

Servicing the Paper Air Cleaner Element

1. Do not clean the paper filter. Replace it (Figure 21).
2. Inspect the element for tears, an oily film, or damage to the rubber seal.
3. Replace the paper element if it is damaged.

Installing the Foam and Paper Elements

Important: To prevent engine damage, always operate the engine with the complete foam and paper air cleaner assembly installed.

1. Carefully slide the foam element onto the paper air cleaner element (Figure 21).
2. Place the air cleaner assembly onto the air cleaner base and secure it with the 2 wing nuts (Figure 21).
3. Place the air cleaner cover into position and tighten the cover knob (Figure 21).

Servicing the Engine Oil

Service Interval/Specification

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

After the first 8 hours

Every 100 hours

Every 200 hours—Change the oil filter.

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

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

Crankcase Capacity: 58 ounces (1.7 liter) with the filter removed; 51 ounces (1.5 liter) without the filter removed

Viscosity: Refer to the table (Figure 22).

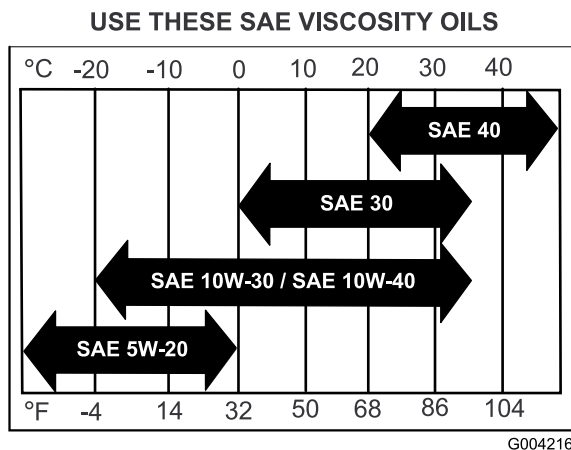


Figure 22

Checking the Engine Oil Level

1. Park the machine on a level surface.
2. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
3. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
4. Clean around the oil dipstick (Figure 23) so that dirt cannot fall into the filler hole and damage the engine.

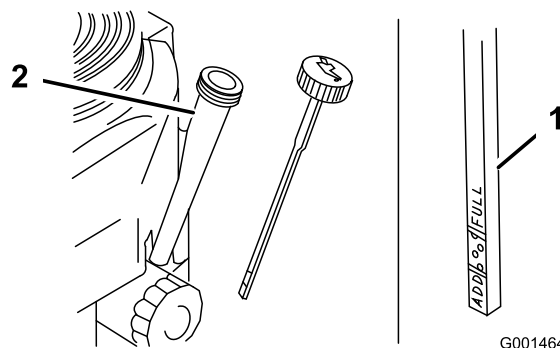


Figure 23

1. Oil dipstick
2. Filler tube

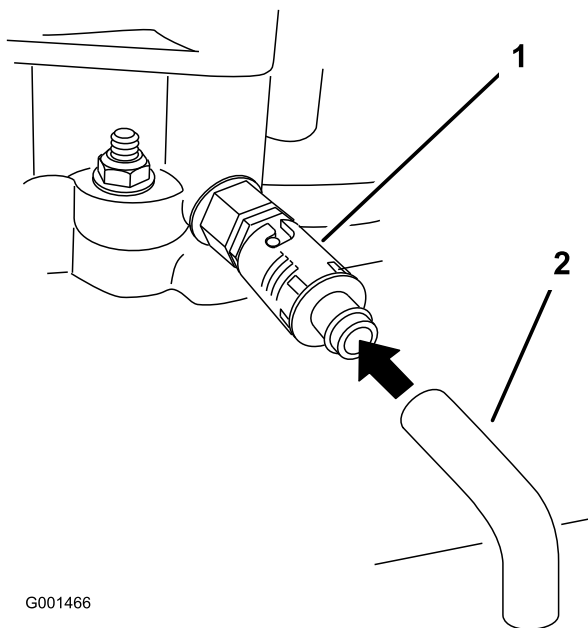
5. Unscrew the oil dipstick and wipe the end clean (Figure 23).
6. Slide the oil dipstick fully into the filler tube, but do not thread onto tube (Figure 23).
7. Pull the dipstick out and look at the end. If the oil level is low, slowly pour only enough oil into the filler tube to raise the level to the Full mark.

Important: Do not overfill the crankcase with oil and run the engine; engine damage can result.

Changing the Oil

1. Park the machine so that the drain side is slightly lower than the opposite side to assure the oil drains completely.
2. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
3. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
4. Slide the drain hose over the oil drain valve.
5. Place a pan below the drain hose. Rotate oil drain valve to allow oil to drain (Figure 24).
6. When oil has drained completely, close the drain valve.
7. Remove the drain hose (Figure 24).

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



G001466

Figure 24

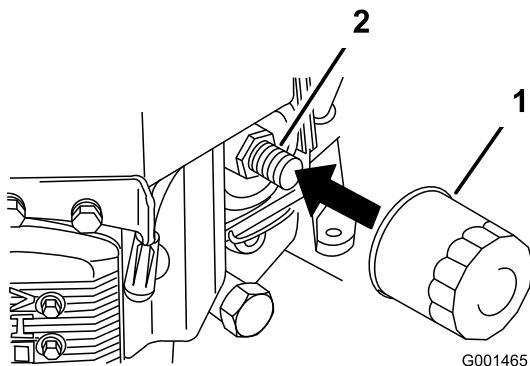
1. Oil drain valve
2. Oil drain hose

8. Slowly pour approximately 80% of the specified oil into the filler tube (Figure 23).
9. Check the oil level; refer to Checking the Engine Oil Level.
10. Slowly add the additional oil to bring it to the **Full** mark.

Changing the Oil Filter

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

1. Drain the oil from the engine; refer to Changing the Engine Oil.
2. Remove the old filter (Figure 25).



G001465

Figure 25

1. Oil filter
2. Adapter

3. Apply a thin coat of new oil to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter (Figure 25).

4. Install the replacement oil filter to the filter adapter, turn the oil filter clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 3/4 turn (Figure 25).
5. Fill the crankcase with the proper type of new oil; refer to Servicing the Engine Oil.
6. Run the engine for about 3 minutes, stop the engine, and check for oil leaks around the oil filter and drain valve.
7. Check the engine oil level and add oil if needed.
8. Wipe up any spilled oil.

Servicing the Spark Plugs

Service Interval/Specification

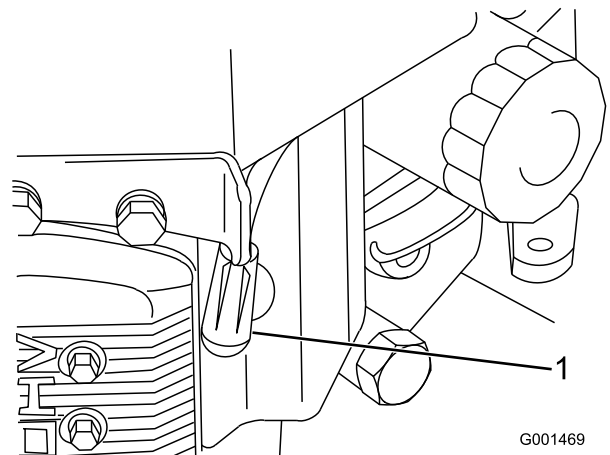
Service Interval: Every 100 hours

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

Type: Champion® RCJ8Y or equivalent Air Gap: 0.030 inch (0.75 mm)

Removing the Spark Plugs

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Disconnect the wires from the spark plugs (Figure 26).



G001469

Figure 26

1. Spark-plug wire/spark plug

4. Clean around the spark plugs to prevent dirt from falling into the engine and potentially causing damage.
5. Remove the spark plugs and the metal washers.

Checking the Spark Plugs

1. Look at the center of the spark plugs (Figure 27). If you see light brown or gray on the insulator, the engine is operating properly. A black coating on the insulator usually means that the air cleaner is dirty.
2. If needed, clean the spark plug with a wire brush to remove carbon deposits.

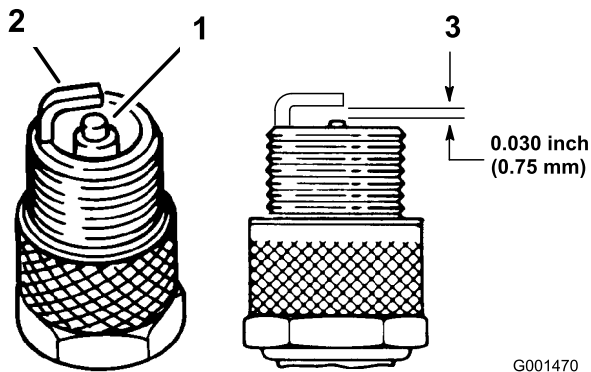


Figure 27

G001470

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

Important: Always replace the spark plugs when it has worn electrodes, an oily film on it, or has cracks in the porcelain.

3. Check the gap between the center and side electrodes (Figure 27). Bend the side electrode (Figure 27) if the gap is not correct.

Installing the Spark Plugs

1. Install the spark plugs and the metal washer. Ensure that the air gap is set correctly.
2. Tighten the spark plugs to 16 ft-lb (22 N-m).
3. Connect the wires to the spark plugs (Figure 27).

Fuel System Maintenance

Servicing the Fuel Tank

⚠ DANGER

In certain conditions, gasoline is extremely flammable and highly explosive. A fire or explosion from gasoline can burn you and others and can damage property.

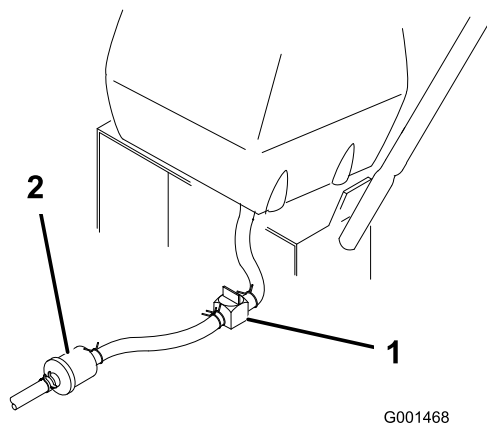
- Drain gasoline from the fuel tank when the engine is cold. Do this outdoors in an open area. Wipe up any gasoline that spills.
- Never smoke when draining gasoline, and stay away from an open flame or where a spark may ignite the gasoline fumes.

Draining the Fuel Tank

1. Park the machine on a level surface, to assure fuel tank drains completely. Then disengage the power take off (PTO), set the parking brake, and turn the ignition key to **off**. Remove the key.
2. Close the fuel shut-off valve at the fuel tank (Figure 28).
3. Squeeze the ends of the hose clamp together and slide it up the fuel line away from fuel filter (Figure 28).
4. Pull the fuel line off the fuel filter (Figure 28). Open the fuel shut-off valve and allow the gasoline to drain into a gas can or drain pan.

Note: Now is the best time to install a new fuel filter because the fuel tank is empty. Refer to Replacing the Fuel Filter.

5. Install the fuel line onto the fuel filter. Slide the hose clamp close to the valve to secure the fuel line.



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Figure 28

1. Fuel shut-off valve
2. Fuel filter

Servicing the Fuel Filter

Replacing the Fuel Filter

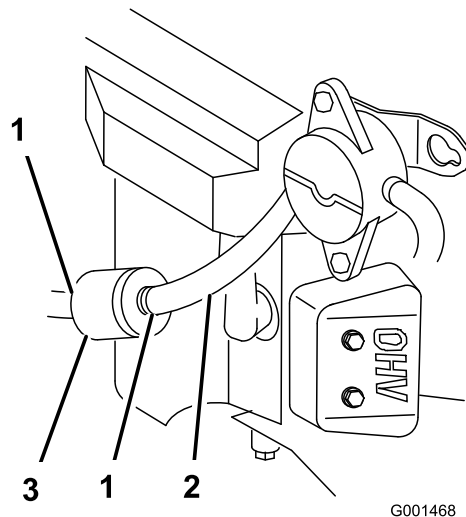
Service Interval: Every 200 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

Never install a dirty filter if it is removed from the fuel line.

Note: Note how the fuel filter is installed in order to install the new filter correctly.

Note: Wipe up any spilled fuel.

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Close fuel shut-off valve at the fuel tank (Figure 28).
4. Squeeze the ends of the hose clamps together and slide them away from the filter (Figure 29).



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Figure 29

1. Hose clamp
2. Fuel line
3. Filter

5. Remove the filter from the fuel lines.
6. Install a new filter and move the hose clamps close to the filter.
7. Open fuel shut-off valve at fuel tank (Figure 28).
8. Check for fuel leaks and repair if needed.
9. Wipe up any spilled fuel.

Drive System Maintenance

Perform the following linkage adjustments when the machine needs maintenance. Perform steps Adjust the Speed Control Linkage through Adjusting the Tracking. If any adjustment is needed, do them in the order that they are listed.

Adjusting the Speed Control Linkage

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Move the speed control lever (located on the console) to the full forward position.
4. Check the orientation of the tabs on the ends of the speed control crank. These tabs should be pointing straight down at the 6 o'clock position approximately (Figure 30).
5. Adjust the threaded yoke at the bottom of the speed control linkage until the tabs are at the 6 o'clock position (Figure 30).

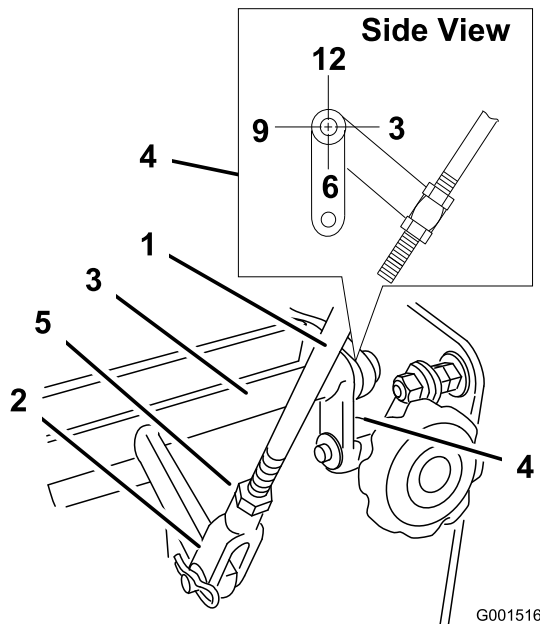


Figure 30

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Speed control rod | 4. Tabs, 6 o'clock position |
| 2. Yoke | 5. Jam nut |
| 3. Speed control crank | |

6. Pull the speed control lever back to neutral.

7. Check to make sure the safety switch is depressed and there is a 5/16 inch (8 mm) space between the actuating tab and the switch. (Figure 31).
8. If needed, adjust switch location to create the 5/16 inch (8 mm) space (Figure 31).

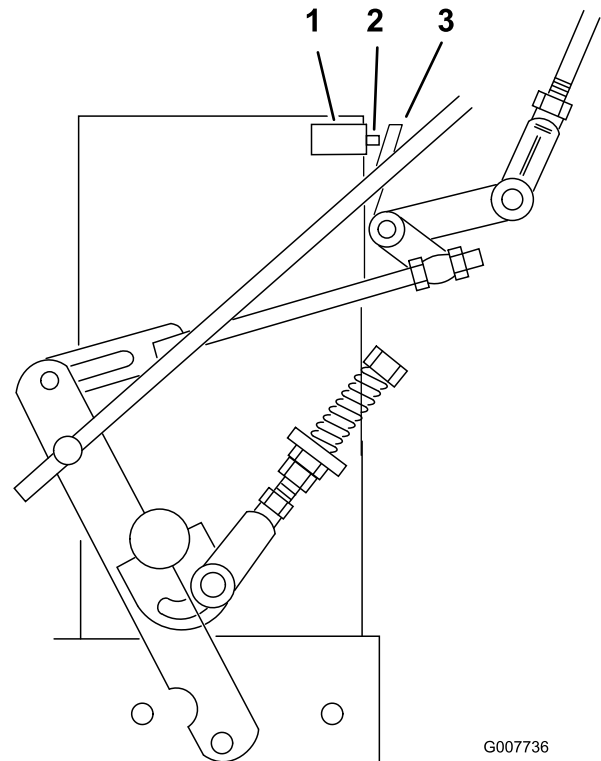


Figure 31

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Safety switch | 3. Actuating tab |
| 2. 5/16 inch (8 mm) space | |

Adjusting the Neutral Control Linkages

⚠ WARNING

Engine must be running so control linkage adjustments can be performed. Contact with moving parts or hot surfaces may cause personal injury.

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Raise the rear of the machine onto jack stands to raise the drive wheels off the ground.
4. Disengage the parking brake.
5. Start the engine and move the throttle ahead to the full throttle position.
6. Place the neutral locks in the full forward position and move the speed control lever to the medium speed position.
7. Hold OPC levers down.

Note: The OPC levers must be held down whenever the speed control lever is out of the neutral position or the engine will kill.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical system will not perform proper safety shut off with Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers held down in place.

- **Make sure Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers are working when adjustment is completed.**
- **Never operate this unit with Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers held down in place.**

8. Squeeze one drive lever until an increased resistance is felt. This is where neutral should be.

Note: Make sure you have not reached the end of the neutral lock slot. If you have, shorten the control lever linkage. Refer to Adjusting the Control Rod.

9. If the wheel turns while holding the drive lever in neutral, the neutral control linkages need to be adjusted (Figure 32). If wheel stops then go to step 12.
10. Loosen the nut against the neutral control linkage yoke (Figure 32).
11. Adjust the neutral control linkage until the respective drive wheel stops while the drive lever is pulled against the neutral spring (neutral position) (Figure 32).
12. Turn the adjusting bolt approximately 1/4 turn clockwise if the wheel is turning in reverse or turn the bolt approximately 1/4 turn counter-clockwise if the wheel is turning forward (Figure 32).
13. Release the drive lever to the forward drive position and squeeze back into the neutral position. Check to see if the wheel stops. If not, repeat the above adjustment procedure.

14. After adjustments are made, tighten the nuts against the yokes.
15. Repeat this procedure for the opposite side.

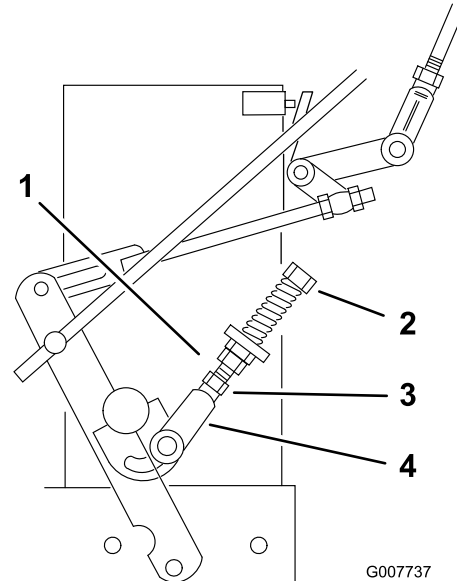


Figure 32

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Neutral control linkage | 3. Adjusting bolt |
| 2. Yoke | 4. Nut |

Adjusting the Hydro Control Linkages

⚠ WARNING

Engine must be running so control linkage adjustments can be performed. Contact with moving parts or hot surfaces may cause personal injury.

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

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Adjusting the Left Side Linkage

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Raise the rear of the machine onto jack stands high enough to raise the drive wheels off of the ground.

4. Disengage the parking brake.
5. Start the engine and move the throttle ahead to the full throttle position.
6. Place the left drive lever in the full forward position.
7. Place the speed control lever in the neutral position.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical system will not perform proper safety shut off with Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers held in place.

- Make sure Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers are working when adjustment is completed.
 - Never operate this unit with Operator Presence Control (OPC) levers held in place.
8. Loosen the front adjusting nut on left hydro control linkage as shown in Figure 34.
 9. Turn the left rear adjusting nut counter-clockwise until wheel rotates forward (Figure 34).
 10. Turn the rear adjusting nut clockwise 1/4 of a turn at a time. Then move the speed control lever forward and back to neutral. Repeat this until left wheel stops rotating forward (Figure 34).
 11. Turn the rear nut an additional 1/2 turn and tighten the front adjusting nut.

Note: Make sure flat part of linkage is perpendicular to pin part of swivel (Figure 33).

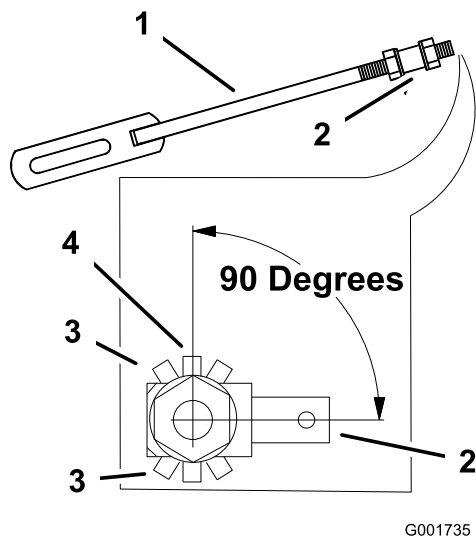


Figure 33

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hydraulic control linkage | 3. Incorrect position for hydraulic control linkage |
| 2. Swivel with pin | 4. Correct position for Hydraulic control linkage, 90 degrees |

12. After adjusting the left hydro control linkage, move the speed control lever forward and then back to the neutral position.
 13. Hold the OPC levers down.
- Note:** The OPC levers must be held down whenever the speed control lever is out of the neutral position or the engine will kill.
14. Make sure the speed control lever is in the neutral position and the tyre does not rotate.
 15. Repeat the adjustment if needed.

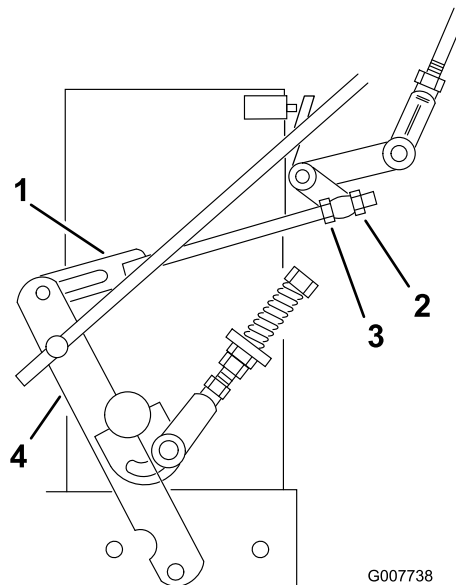


Figure 34

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hydro control linkage | 3. Rear adjusting nut |
| 2. Front adjusting nut | 4. Control arm |

Note: If inconsistent neutral occurs, check to be sure both springs are properly tightened on the speed control lever under the console, especially the rear pivot spring. Repeat above adjustments if necessary (Figure 35).

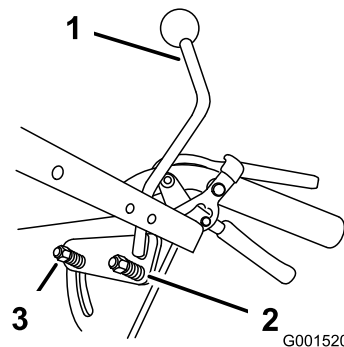


Figure 35

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Speed control lever | 3. spring |
| 2. Rear pivot spring | |

Adjusting the Right Side Linkage

1. Place the speed control lever in the neutral position.
2. Place the right drive lever in the full forward position.
3. Adjust the right side linkage by turning the quick track knob counterclockwise until the tyre begins to rotate forward (Figure 36).
4. Turn the knob clockwise 1/4 of a turn at a time. Then move the speed control forward and back to neutral. Repeat this until right wheel stops rotating forward (Figure 36).
5. Hold the OPC levers down.

Note: The OPC levers must be held down whenever the speed control lever is out of the neutral position or the engine will kill.

6. The spring that keeps tension on the knob should normally not need adjustment. However if an adjustment is needed, adjust the length of spring to 1 inch (26 mm) between the washers (Figure 36).
7. Adjust spring length by turning nut at front of spring (Figure 36).

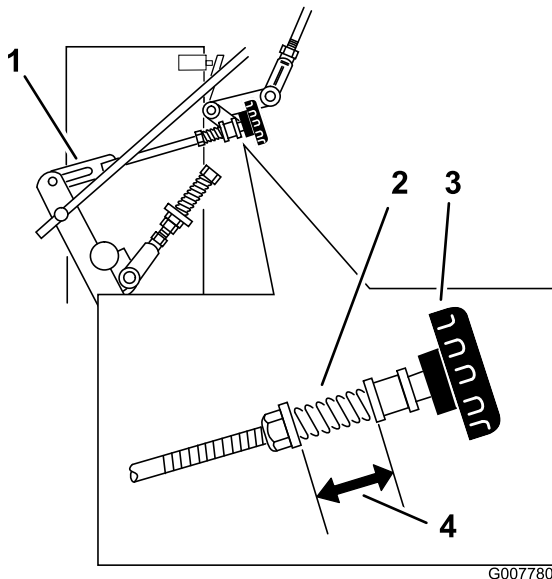


Figure 36

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hydro control linkage | 3. Quick track knob |
| 2. Spring | 4. 1 inch (26 mm) |

Note: The OPC levers must be held down whenever the speed control lever is out of the neutral position or the engine will kill.

2. Move the respective drive lever upward until it reaches the neutral position and engage neutral locks.
3. If the tyre rotates in either direction, the length of the control rod will need to be adjusted.

Adjusting the Control Rod

1. Adjust the rod length by releasing the drive lever and removing the hairpin cotter pin and clevis pin. Rotate the rod in the rod fitting (Figure 37).
2. Lengthen the control rod if the tyre is turning in reverse and shorten the rod if the tyre is turning forward.
3. Rotate the rod several turns if the tyre is rotating fast. Then, adjust the rod in 1/2 turn increments.
4. Place the clevis pin into the drive lever (Figure 37).

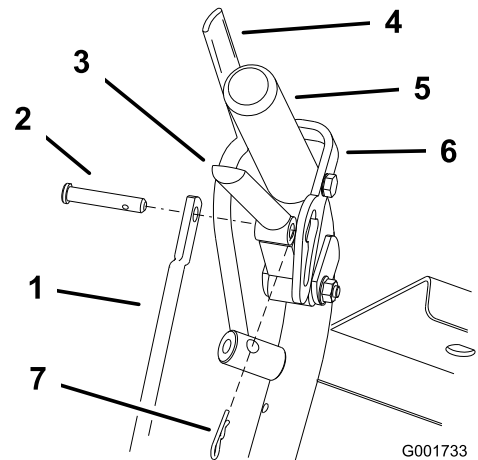


Figure 37

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Control rod | 5. Left handle shown |
| 2. Clevis pin | 6. Neutral lock |
| 3. Drive lever | 7. Hairpin cotter pin |
| 4. Operator Presence Control lever (OPC) | |

Adjusting the Control Rod

Checking the Control Rod

1. With rear of machine still on jack stands and engine running at full throttle, move the speed control lever to the medium speed position.

5. Release and engage neutral lock checking that the tyre does not rotate (Figure 38). Continue this process until the tyre does not rotate.
6. Install the hairpin cotter pin between the drive levers and the neutral locks and into the clevis pins (Figure 37).
7. Repeat this adjustment for the opposite side.

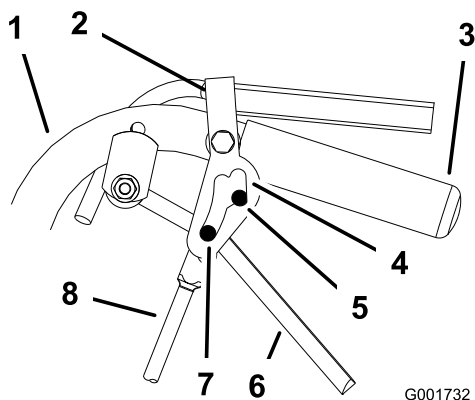


Figure 38

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Handle | 5. Neutral position |
| 2. Neutral lock | 6. Drive lever |
| 3. Handle | 7. Full speed forward |
| 4. Neutral lock slot | 8. Control rod |

Adjusting the Tracking

1. Remove machine from any jack stands.
2. Check the rear tyre pressure. Refer to Checking the tyre Pressure.
3. Run the unit and observe the tracking on a level, smooth, hard surface such as concrete or asphalt.
4. If the unit tracks to one side or the other, turn the quick track knob. Turn the knob right to steer right and turn the knob left to steer left (Figure 39).

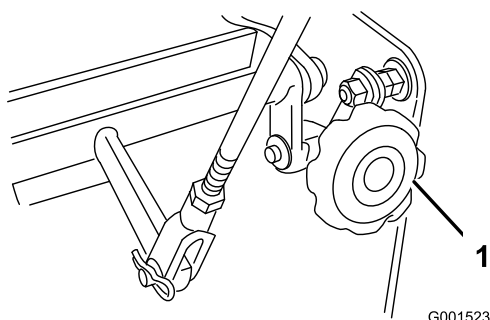


Figure 39

1. Quick track knob

Adjusting the Spring Anchor Links

For medium or heavy duty drive conditions, such as operating with a sulky on steep slopes, a higher spring force may be required on the hydro pump control arms to prevent the drive system from stalling.

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.

2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. For a heavier drive setting, relocate the spring anchor links to either the medium or heavy duty positions (Figure 40). The spring anchor links are attached to the upper rear corner of the hydro drive shields on the left and right sides of the machine.

Note: In the medium or heavy duty positions, the drive lever forces at the upper handle will also be increased

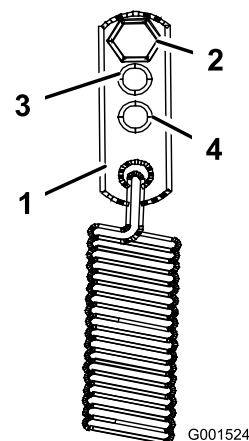


Figure 40

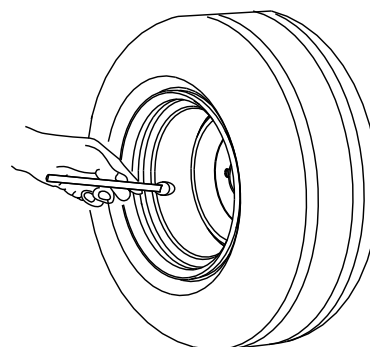
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Spring anchor | 3. Medium setting |
| 2. Standard setting | 4. Heavy duty setting |

Checking the Tyre Pressure

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

Maintain the air pressure in the rear tyres as specified. Check the pressure at the valve stem (Figure 41).

Rear Tyre Pressure: 15 psi (1 bar)



G001055

Figure 41

Cooling System Maintenance

Cleaning the Air Intake Screen

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Before each use remove any build-up of grass, dirt or other debris from the cylinder and cylinder head cooling fins, air intake screen on flywheel end, and carburetor-governor levers and linkage. This will help insure adequate cooling and correct engine speed and will reduce the possibility of overheating and mechanical damage to the engine.

Brake Maintenance

Servicing the Brake

Before each use, check the parking brake for proper operation.

Always set the parking brake when you stop the machine or leave it unattended. If the parking brake does not hold securely, adjust it.

Checking the Parking Brake

1. Move the machine onto a level surface.
2. Disengage the power take off (PTO) and stop the engine.
3. Set the parking brake.

Note: Setting the parking brake should take a reasonable amount of force. If it engages too hard or too easily, an adjustment is required. Refer to Adjusting the Parking Brake.

Adjusting the Parking Brake

The parking brake lever is on the right side of the machine. If the parking brake does not hold securely, adjust it.

1. Check the parking brake before you adjust it; refer to Checking the Parking Brake.
2. Release the parking brake; refer to Releasing the Parking Brake.
3. Remove the spring hair pin from the lower brake link (Figure 42).

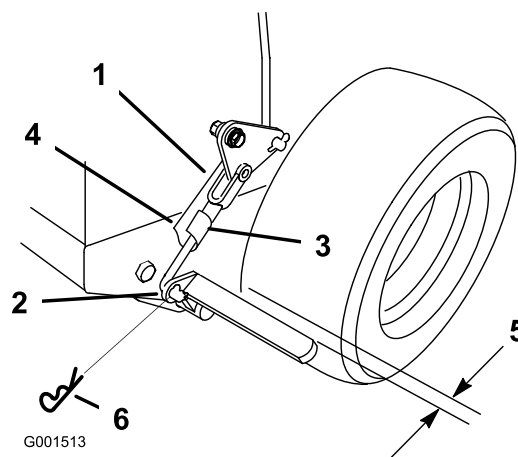


Figure 42

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Brake linkage yoke | 4. Lower brake link |
| 2. Lower brake lever | 5. 1/4 inch (6 mm) |
| 3. Spring clevis pin | 6. Hair pin |

4. Rotate the lower brake link yoke clockwise into the yoke to tighten the parking brake; rotate the brake link yoke counterclockwise out of the yoke out to loosen the parking brake (Figure 42).

Note: There should be approximately 1/4 inch clearance between the tyre and the flat bar when the parking brake in the released position (Figure 42).

5. Secure the lower link to the lower brake lever with the hair pin cotter and the clevis pin (Figure 42).
6. Check the brake operation again; refer to Checking the Parking Brake.

Belt Maintenance

Checking the Belts

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

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

Replacing the Mower Belt

1. Disengage the blade control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Remove the knobs and the belt cover on the mower.
4. Remove the idler pulley and the worn belt (Figure 43).
5. Install the new mower belt.
6. Install the idler pulley.
7. Engage the blade control (PTO) lever and check the belt tension. Refer to Adjusting the Mower Belt Tension.

Note: The proper mower belt tension is 10-15 lbf. (44-67 N) with the belt deflected 1/2 inch (13 mm) halfway between the pulleys (Figure 43).

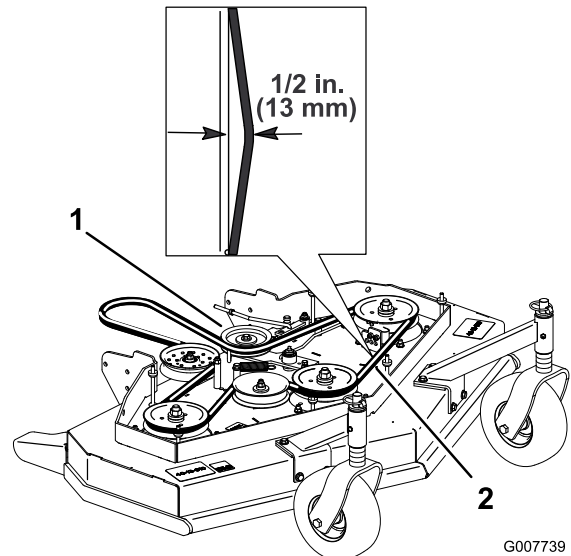


Figure 43

1. Idler pulley
2. Mower belt with 1/2 inch (13mm) deflection

Adjusting the Mower Belt Tension

Adjusting the Tension

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours
After the first 25 hours
Every 50 hours

Important: The brake needs to be adjusted when the belt tension or the brake linkage is adjusted.

Important: The belt must be tight enough to not slip during heavy loads while cutting grass. Over tensioning the belt will reduce the spindle bearing life, the belt life and the idler pulley life.

The belt must be tight enough so it does not slip during heavy loads while cutting grass and over-tensioning will reduce belt and spindle bearing life.

1. Disengage the blade control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Loosen the locknut on the turnbuckle (Figure 44).
4. Rotate the turnbuckle toward the rear of the mower to increase the tension on the belt. Rotate the turnbuckle toward the front of the mower to decrease the tension on the belt (Figure 44).

Note: The eyebolt threads on both ends of the turnbuckle should be engaged a minimum of 5/16 inch (8 mm).

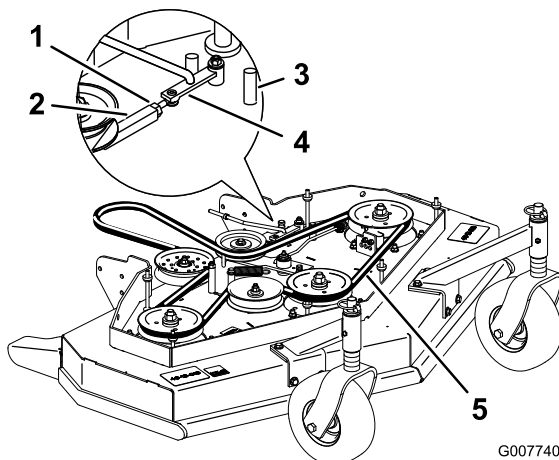


Figure 44

1. Locknut
2. Turnbuckle
3. Front stop
4. Assist arm
5. 1/2 inch (13 mm) deflection here

5. Engage the blade control lever (PTO) and check the belt tension.

6. If there is no adjustment left in the turnbuckle and the belt is still loose, the rear idler pulley needs to be positioned to the middle or front hole (Figure 45). Use the hole that will give the correct adjustment.
7. When the idler pulley is moved the belt guide must be moved. Move the belt guide to the front position (Figure 45).

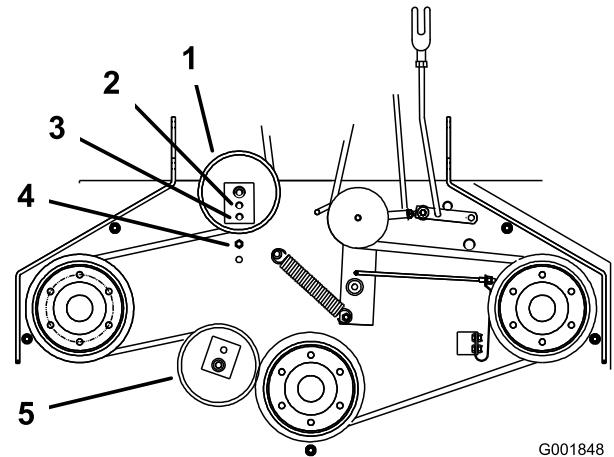


Figure 45

1. Rear idler pulley
2. Middle hole
3. Front hole
4. Belt guide in back position
5. Front idler pulley (48 inch mower deck only)

8. Check the belt guide under the engine frame for proper adjustment (Figure 46).

Note: The distance between the belt guide and the mower belt should be 3/4 inch (19 mm) when you engage the mower belt (Figure 46). Adjust the mower belt guide as necessary. The disengaged belt should not drag or fall off the pulley when the guides are properly adjusted.

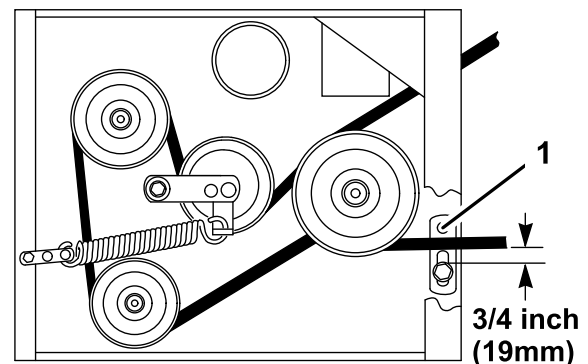


Figure 46

1. Belt guide

9. Check the blade brake adjustment; refer to Adjusting the Blade Brake.

Adjusting the PTO Engagement Linkage

The PTO engagement linkage adjustment is located beneath the front left hand corner of the engine deck.

1. Disengage the blade control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Engage the blade control lever (PTO).
4. Adjust the linkage length to where the lower end of the bellcrank just clears the axle support gusset (Figure 47).

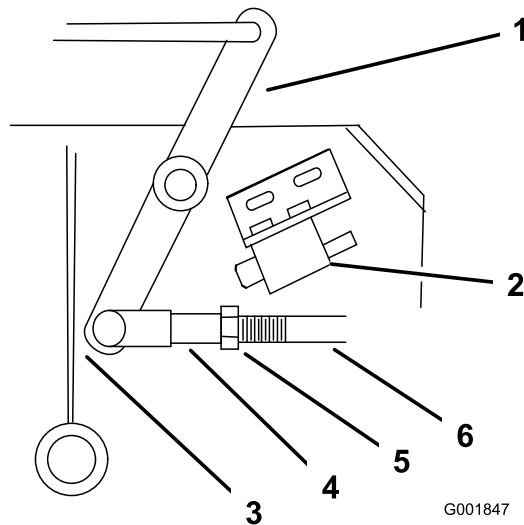


Figure 47

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Bellcrank | 4. Yoke |
| 2. Safety switch located under engine deck | 5. Nut |
| 3. Bellcrank just clears the gusset with the PTO engaged | 6. Assist arm link |

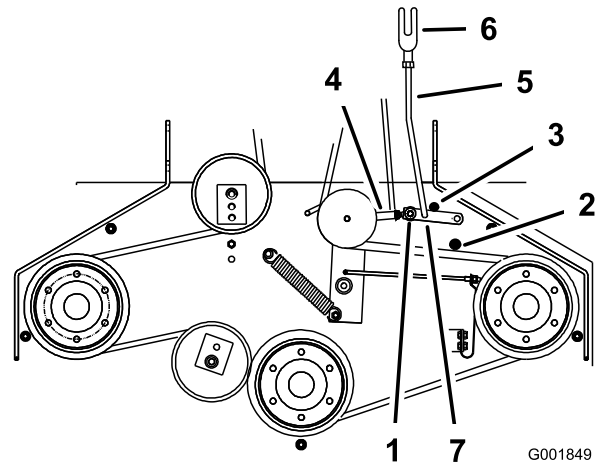


Figure 48

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Assist arm | 5. Assist arm link |
| 2. Front assist arm stop | 6. Yoke |
| 3. Rear assist arm stop | 7. Hairpin cotter pin |
| 4. Turnbuckle | |

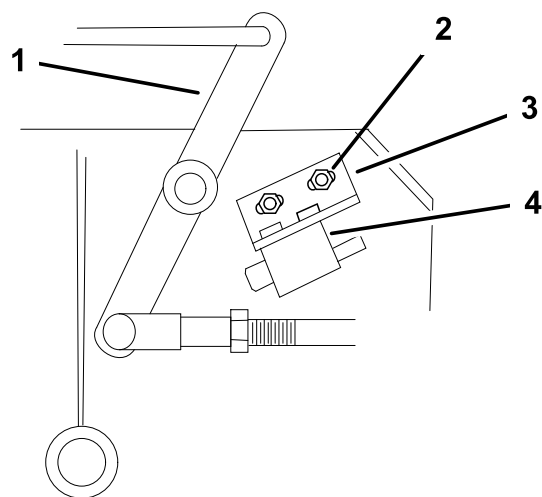
8. To adjust the assist arm link, remove the hairpin cotter pin from the assist arm (Figure 48).
9. Loosen the nut against the yoke (Figure 47).
10. Remove the assist arm link from the assist arm and rotate the link to adjust the length.
11. Install the assist arm link into the assist arm and secure it with the hairpin cotter pin (Figure 48).
12. Check if the assist arm hits against the stops correctly.

Adjusting the PTO Safety Switch

1. Disengage the blade control (PTO) lever and set the parking brakes.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Disengage the blade control lever (PTO). Make sure the assist arm is against the front assist stop arm.
4. If needed, adjust the blade safety switch by loosening the bolts holding the switch bracket (Figure 49).
5. Move the mounting bracket until the bellcrank depresses the plunger by a 1/4 inch (6 mm).
- 6.

Note: Make sure the bellcrank **does not** touch the switch body or damage to the switch could occur (Figure 49).

Tighten the switch mounting bracket.



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Figure 49

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bellcrank | 3. Switch mounting bracket |
| 2. Bolts and nuts | 4. Switch body |

Hydraulic System Maintenance

Servicing the Hydraulic System

Checking the Hydraulic Fluid

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours
Every 25 hours

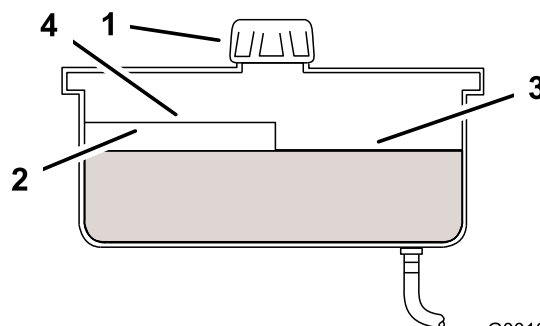
Fluid Type: Mobil 1 15W-50 synthetic motor oil or equivalent synthetic oil.

Important: Use oil specified or equivalent. Other fluids could cause system damage.

Hydraulic System Oil Capacity: 77 oz. (2.3 l)

Note: There are two ways of checking the hydraulic oil. One is when the oil is warm and one is when the oil is cold. The baffle inside the tank has two levels depending if the oil is warm or cold.

1. Position machine on a level surface.
2. Disengage the power take off (PTO) and shut off the engine.
3. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position and then set the parking brake.
4. Clean area around cap and filler neck of hydraulic tank (Figure 50).



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Figure 50

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cap | 3. Cold fluid level-full |
| 2. Baffle | 4. Hot fluid level-full |

5. Remove cap from filler neck. Look inside to check if there is fluid in the reservoir. (Figure 50).
6. If there is no fluid, add fluid to the reservoir until it reaches the cold level of the baffle.
7. Run the machine at low idle for 15 minutes to allow any air to purge out of the system and warm fluid. Refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine.

8. Recheck the fluid level while the fluid is warm. If required, add fluid to the reservoir until it reaches the hot level of the baffle.

Note: The fluid level should be to the top of the hot level of the baffle, when the fluid is warm (Figure 50).

9. Install cap on filler neck.

⚠ WARNING

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

- If hydraulic fluid is injected into the skin it must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this type of injury. Gangrene may result if this is not done.
- Keep body and hands away from pin hole leaks or nozzles that eject high pressure hydraulic fluid.
- Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks.
- Safely relieve all pressure in the hydraulic system before performing any work on the hydraulic system.
- Make sure all hydraulic fluid hoses and lines are in good condition and all hydraulic connections and fittings are tight before applying pressure to hydraulic system.

Replacing the Hydraulic Oil Filter

Service Interval: After the first 8 hours

Every 200 hours

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.

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

3. Remove hydraulic reservoir cap and temporarily cover opening with a plastic bag and rubber band to prevent all hydro fluid from draining out.
4. Locate filter under engine base and place drain pan under filter (Figure 51).
5. Remove the old filter and wipe the filter adapter gasket surface clean (Figure 51).

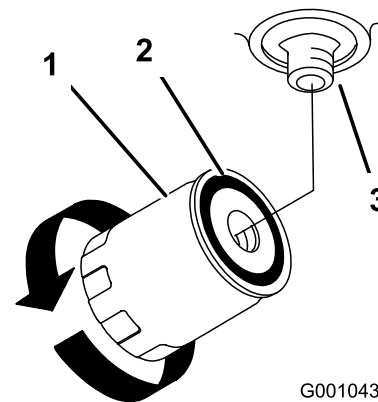


Figure 51

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

6. Apply a thin coat hydro fluid to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter.
 7. Install replacement hydraulic filter onto the filter adapter. Do not tighten.
 8. Remove plastic bag from reservoir opening and allow filter to fill with hydraulic fluid.
 9. When the hydraulic filter is full, turn the oil filter clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn (Figure 51).
 10. Clean up any spilled fluid.
 11. If there is no fluid, add Mobil 1 15W-50 synthetic motor oil or equivalent synthetic oil to approximately 1/4 inch (6 mm) below the top of reservoir baffle.
- Important:** Use oil specified or equivalent. Other fluids could cause system damage.
12. Start engine and let run for about two minutes to purge air from the system. Stop the engine and check for leaks. If one or both wheels will not drive, refer to Bleeding Hydraulic System.
 13. Recheck level and add fluid, if required. Do not overfill.

Bleeding the Hydraulic System

The traction system is self bleeding, however, it may be necessary to bleed the system if fluid is changed or after work is performed on the system.

Air must be purged from the hydraulic system when any hydraulic components, including oil filter, are removed or any of the hydraulic lines are disconnected. The critical area for purging air from the hydraulic system is between the oil reservoir and each charge pump located on the top of each variable displacement pump. Air in other parts of the hydraulic system will be purged

through normal operation once the charge pump is primed.

1. Disengage the PTO and set the parking brake.
2. Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
3. Raise the rear of the machine up onto jack stands high enough to raise the drive wheels off the ground.
4. Check the hydraulic fluid level.
5. Start the engine and move the throttle control to the full throttle position. Move the speed control lever to the middle speed position and place the drive levers into the drive position.

If either drive wheel does not rotate, it is possible to assist the purging of the charge pump by carefully rotating the tyre in the forward direction.

Note: It is necessary to lightly touch the charge pump cap with your hand to check the pump temperature. If the cap is too hot to touch, turn off engine. The pumps may be damaged if the pump becomes too hot. If either drive wheel still does not rotate continue to next step.

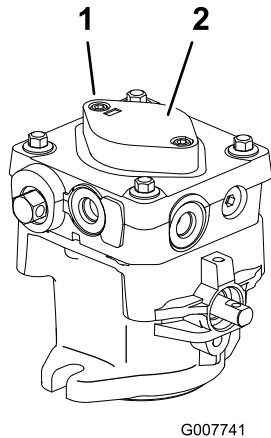


Figure 52

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Socket head screw | 2. Charge pump cap |
|----------------------|--------------------|

6. Thoroughly clean the area around each of the charge pump housings.
7. To prime the charge pump, loosen two hex socket head capscrews (Figure 52) 1-1/2 turns only. Make sure engine is not running. Lift charge pump housing upward and wait for a steady flow of oil to flow out from under housing. Retighten capscrews. Do this for both pumps.

Note: Hydraulic reservoir can be pressurized to up to 5 psi (0.35 bar) to speed this process.

8. If either drive wheel still does not rotate, stop and repeat steps 4 and 5 on the respective pump. If

wheels rotate slowly, the system may prime after additional running. Recheck hydraulic fluid level.

9. Allow unit to run several minutes after the charge pumps are primed with drive system in the full speed position.
10. Check the hydro control linkage adjustment. Refer to Adjusting the Hydro Control Linkages.

Checking the Hydraulic Lines

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

Check the hydraulic lines and hoses for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather and chemical deterioration. Make necessary repairs before operating.

Note: Keep areas around hydraulic system clean from grass and debris build up.

⚠ WARNING

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

- If hydraulic fluid is injected into the skin it must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this type of injury. Gangrene may result if this is not done.
- Keep body and hands away from pin hole leaks or nozzles that eject high pressure hydraulic fluid.
- Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks.
- Safely relieve all pressure in the hydraulic system before performing any work on the hydraulic system.
- Make sure all hydraulic fluid hoses and lines are in good condition and all hydraulic connections and fittings are tight before applying pressure to hydraulic system.

Mower Deck Maintenance

Servicing the Cutting Blades

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

⚠ WARNING

A worn or damaged blade can break, and a piece of the blade could be thrown into the operator's or bystander's area, resulting in serious personal injury or death.

- Inspect the blade periodically for wear or damage.
- Replace a worn or damaged blade.

Before Inspecting or Servicing the Blades

Park the machine on a level surface, disengage the blade control PTO and set the parking brake. Turn the ignition key to off. Remove the key and disconnect the spark plug wire(s) from the spark plug(s).

Inspecting the Blades

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

1. Inspect the cutting edges (Figure 53). If the edges are not sharp or have nicks, remove and sharpen the blades. Refer to Sharpening the Blades.

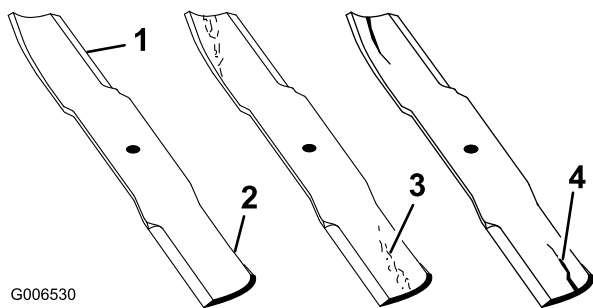


Figure 53

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cutting Edge | 3. Wear/slot Forming |
| 2. Curved Area | 4. Crack |

2. Inspect the blades, especially the curved area (Figure 53). If you notice any damage, wear, or a slot forming in this area (Figure 53), immediately install a new blade.

Checking for Bent Blades

1. Rotate the blades until the ends face forward and backward (Figure 54).

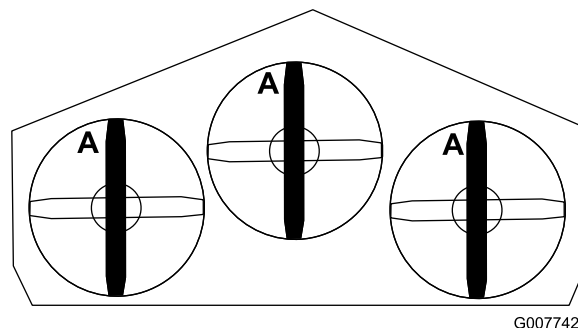


Figure 54

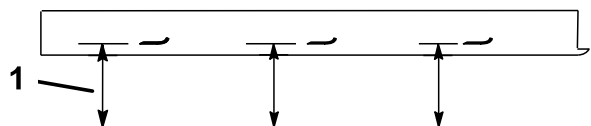


Figure 55

1. Measure from cutting edge to a level surface
2. Measure from a level surface to the cutting edge, position A, of the blades (Figure 55). Note this dimension.
3. Rotate the opposite ends of the blades forward.
4. Measure from a level surface to the cutting edge of the blades at the same position as in step 1. The difference between the dimensions obtained in steps 1 and 2 must not exceed 1/8 inch (3 mm). If this dimension exceeds 1/8 inch (3 mm), the blade is bent and must be replaced. Refer to Removing the Blades and Installing the Blades.

⚠ WARNING

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

- Always replace bent or damaged blade with a new blade.
- Never file or create sharp notches in the edges or surfaces of blade.

Removing the Blades

Replace the blades if you hit a solid object or if the blades are out of balance or bent. To ensure optimum performance and continued safety conformance of

the machine, use genuine Toro replacement blades. Replacement blades made by other manufacturers may result in non-conformance with safety standards.

1. Hold the blade bolt with a wrench.
2. Remove the nut, blade bolt, curved washer, blade, spacers, and thin washer from the spindle (Figure 56).

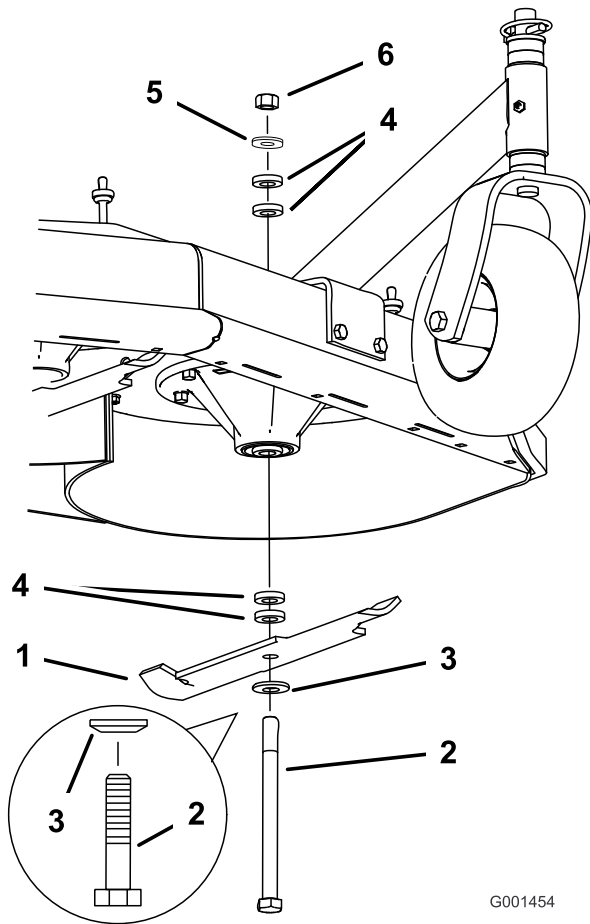


Figure 56

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Blade | 4. Spacer |
| 2. Blade bolt | 5. Thin washer |
| 3. Curved washer | 6. Nut |

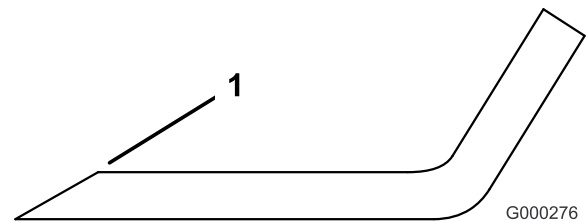


Figure 57

1. Sharpen at original angle

2. Check the balance of the blade by putting it on a blade balancer (Figure 58). If the blade stays in a horizontal position, the blade is balanced and can be used. If the blade is not balanced, file some metal off the end of the sail area only (Figure 58). Repeat this procedure until the blade is balanced.

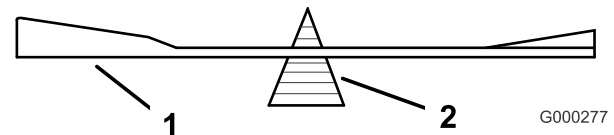


Figure 58

1. Blade
2. Balancer

Installing the Blades

1. Install the bolt, curved washer, and blade. Select the proper number of spacer(s) for the height-of- cut, and slide the bolt into the spindle (Figure 56).

Important: The curved part of the blade must point upward toward the inside of the mower to ensure proper cutting.

2. Install the remaining spacer(s) and secure them with a thin washer and a nut (Figure 56).
3. Torque the blade bolt to 75-80 ft-lb (101-108 N-m).

Adjusting the Blade Brake

1. Disengage the PTO, turn the ignition key to off, and remove the key.
2. Wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position and then set the parking brakes.
3. If necessary, adjust the spring mounting bolts so that the blade brake pad rubs against both sides of the pulley groove (Figure 59).
4. Adjust the nut at the end of the blade brake rod until there is 1/8-3/16 inch (3 mm -5 mm) between the nut and spacer (Figure 59).
5. Engage the blades. Ensure the blade brake pad no longer contacts the pulley groove.

Sharpening the Blades

1. Use a file to sharpen the cutting edge at both ends of the blade (Figure 57). Maintain the original angle. The blade retains its balance if the same amount of material is removed from both cutting edges.

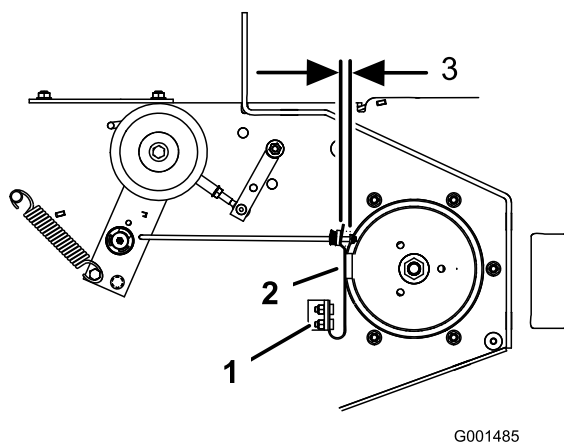


Figure 59

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Spring mounting bolts | 3. 1/8-3/16 inch (3mm-5mm) |
| 2. Blade brake pad | |

Storage

1. Disengage the power take off (PTO), set the parking brake, and turn the ignition key to off. Remove the key.
2. Remove grass clippings, dirt, and grime from the external parts of the entire machine, especially the engine. Clean dirt and chaff from the outside of the engine's cylinder head fins and blower housing.

Important: You can wash the machine with mild detergent and water. Do not pressure wash the machine. Avoid excessive use of water, especially near the shift lever plate, and engine.

3. Check the brake; refer to Servicing the Brake in Brake Maintenance (page 34).
4. Service the air cleaner; refer to Servicing the Air Cleaner.
5. Grease the machine; refer to Greasing and Lubrication in Lubrication (page 23).
6. Change the crankcase oil; refer to Servicing the Engine in.
7. Check the tyre pressure; refer to Checking the Tyre Pressure in Drive System Maintenance (page 29).
8. For long-term storage:
 - A. Add stabilizer/conditioner additive to fuel in the tank.
 - B. Run engine to distribute conditioned fuel through the fuel system (5 minutes).
 - C. Stop engine, allow to cool and drain the fuel tank; refer to Servicing the Fuel Tank in Fuel System Maintenance (page 27), or operate engine until it stops.
 - D. Restart engine and run until it stops. Repeat, on Choke until engine will not restart.
 - E. Dispose of fuel properly. Recycle as per local codes.

Note: Do not store stabilizer/conditioned gasoline over 90 days.

9. Remove the spark plug(s) and check its condition; refer to Servicing the Spark Plug. With the spark plug(s) removed from the engine, pour two tablespoons of engine oil into the spark plug hole. Now use the starter to crank the engine and distribute the oil inside the cylinder. Install the spark plug(s). Do not install the spark plug wires onto the spark plug(s).
10. Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any part that is damaged or defective.

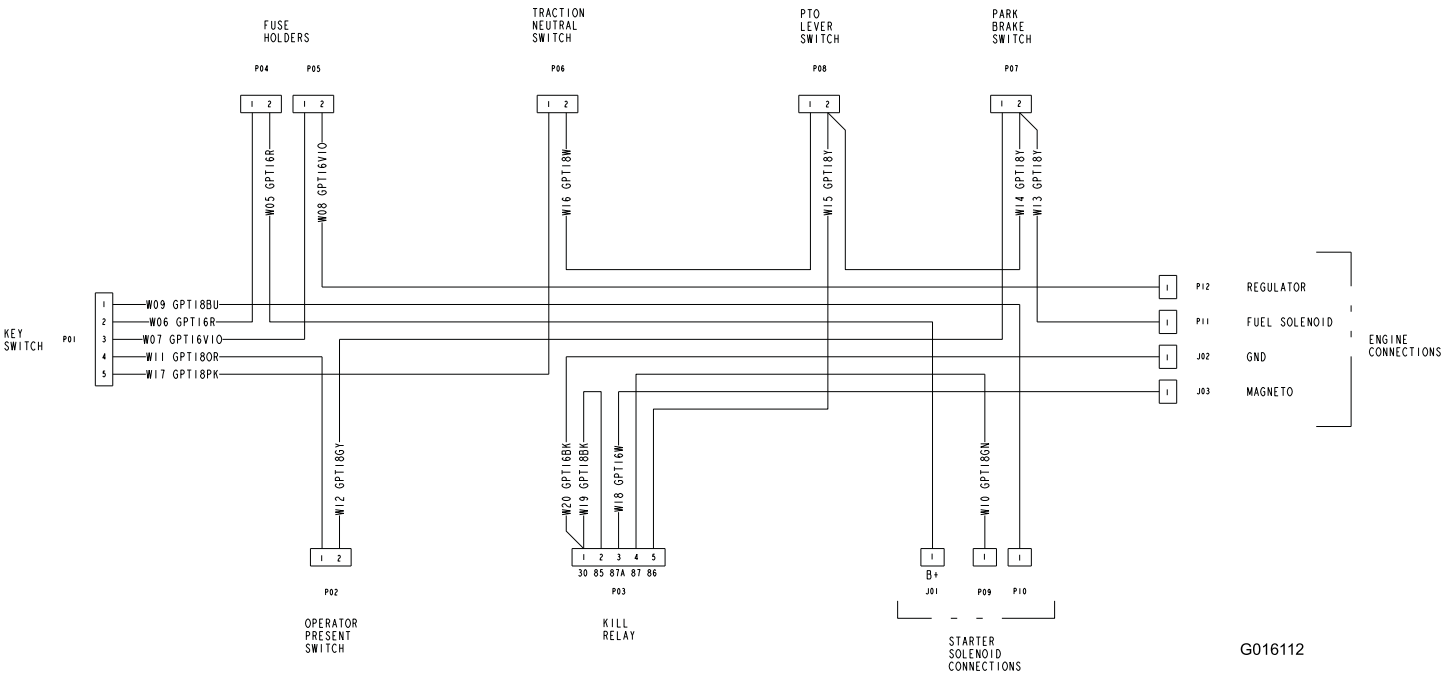
11. Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces. Paint is available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
12. Store the machine in a clean, dry garage or storage area. Remove the key from the ignition switch and keep it in a memorable place. Cover the machine to protect it and keep it clean.

Troubleshooting

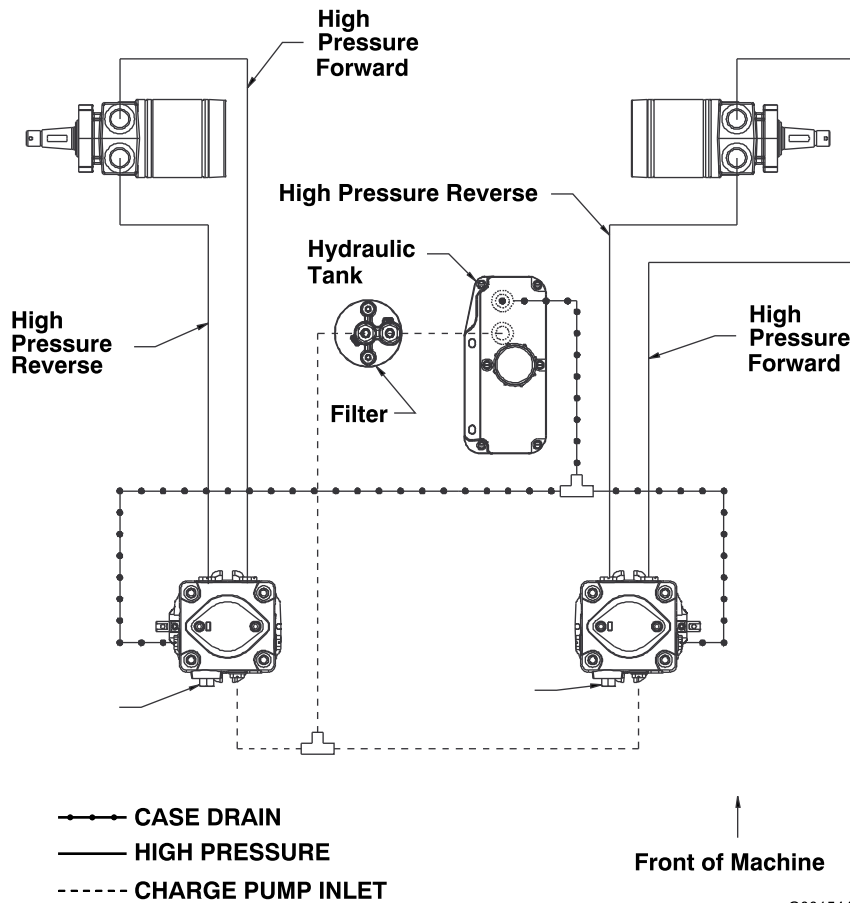
Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Engine will not start, starts hard, or fails to keep running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel tank is empty. 2. Fuel shut off valve is closed. 3. Choke is not on. 4. Air cleaner is dirty. 5. Spark plug wire is loose or disconnected. 6. Spark plug is pitted, fouled, or the gap is incorrect. 7. Dirt in the fuel filter. 8. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in the fuel system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill fuel tank with gasoline. 2. Open the fuel shut off valve. 3. Apply the choke. 4. Clean or replace the air cleaner element. 5. Install wire on spark plug. 6. Install a new, correctly gapped spark plug. 7. Replace the fuel filter. 8. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine loses power.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engine load is excessive. 2. Air cleaner is dirty. 3. Oil level in the crankcase is low. 4. Cooling fins and air passages under the engine blower housing are plugged. 5. Spark plug is pitted, fouled, or the gap is incorrect. 6. Vent hole in the fuel cap is plugged. 7. Dirt in the fuel filter. 8. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in the fuel system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the ground speed. 2. Clean the air cleaner element. 3. Add oil to the crankcase. 4. Remove the obstruction from the cooling fins and air passages. 5. Install a new, correctly gapped spark plug. 6. Clean or replace the fuel cap. 7. Replace the fuel filter. 8. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine overheats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engine load is excessive. 2. Oil level in the crankcase is low. 3. Cooling fins and air passages under the engine blower housing are plugged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the ground speed. 2. Add oil to the crankcase. 3. Remove the obstruction from the cooling fins and air passages.
Machine does not drive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speed control lever is in neutral. 2. Traction belt is worn, loose or broken. 3. Traction belt is off a pulley. 4. Broken or missing idler spring. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move the speed control lever out of the neutral position. 2. Change the belt. 3. Change the belt. 4. Replace the spring.
Abnormal vibration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cutting blade(s) is/are bent or unbalanced. 2. Blade mounting bolt is loose. 3. Engine mounting bolts are loose. 4. Loose engine pulley, idler pulley, or blade pulley. 5. Engine pulley is damaged. 6. Blade spindle is bent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install new cutting blade(s). 2. Tighten the blade mounting bolt. 3. Tighten the engine mounting bolts. 4. Tighten the appropriate pulley. 5. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.
Uneven cutting height.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blade(s) not sharp. 2. Cutting blade(s) is/are bent. 3. Mower is not level. 4. Underside of mower is dirty. 5. Tyre pressure is not correct. 6. Blade spindle bent. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharpen the blade(s). 2. Install new cutting blade(s). 3. Level the mower from side-to-side and front-to-rear. 4. Clean the underside of the mower. 5. Adjust the tyre pressure. 6. Contact an Authorized Service Dealer.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Blades do not rotate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mower deck belt is worn or loose. 2. Mower deck belt is broken. 3. Mower deck belt is off pulley. 4. Broken or missing idler spring. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the belt tension. 2. Install new deck belt. 3. Inspect the belt and replace if damaged. Check the pulleys and idlers and adjust the belt tension. 4. Replace the spring.

Schematics



Electrical Schematic (Rev. A)



Hydraulic Schematic (Rev. A)

Notes:

Notes:

Notes:

Intl Dist List

Distributor:

Atlantis Su ve Sulama Sisstemleri Lt
 Balama Prima Engineering Equip.
 B-Ray Corporation
 Casco Sales Company
 Ceres S.A.
 CSSC Turf Equipment (pvt) Ltd.
 Cyril Johnston & Co.
 Equiver
 Femco S.A.
 G.Y.K. Company Ltd.
 Geomechaniki of Athens
 Guandong Golden Star
 Hako Ground and Garden
 Hako Ground and Garden
 Hayter Limited (U.K.)

 Hydroturf Int. Co Dubai
 Hydroturf Egypt LLC
 Ibea S.P.A.
 Irriamc
 Irrigation Products Int'l Pvt Ltd.
 Jean Heybroek b.v.
 Maquiver S.A.
 Maruyama Mfg. Co. Inc.
 Metra Kft
 Mountfield a.s.
 Munditol S.A.
 Oslinger Turf Equipment SA
 Oy Hako Ground and Garden Ab
 Parkland Products Ltd.
 Prochaska & Cie
 RT Cohen 2004 Ltd.
 Riversa
 Sc Svend Carlsen A/S
 Solvert S.A.S.
 Spypros Stavrinides Limited
 Surge Systems India Limited
 T-Markt Logistics Ltd.
 Toro Australia
 Toro Europe NV

Country:

Turkey
 Hong Kong
 Korea
 Puerto Rico
 Costa Rica
 Sri Lanka
 Northern Ireland
 Mexico
 Guatemala
 Japan
 Greece
 China
 Sweden
 Norway
 United Kingdom

 United Arab Emirates
 Egypt
 Italy
 Portugal
 India
 Netherlands
 Colombia
 Japan
 Hungary
 Czech Republic
 Argentina
 Ecuador
 Finland
 New Zealand
 Austria
 Israel
 Spain
 Denmark
 France
 Cyprus
 India
 Hungary
 Australia
 Belgium

Phone Number:

90 216 344 86 74
 852 2155 2163
 82 32 551 2076
 787 788 8383
 506 239 1138
 94 11 2746100
 44 2890 813 121
 52 55 539 95444
 502 442 3277
 81 726 325 861
 30 10 935 0054
 86 20 876 51338
 46 35 10 0000
 47 22 90 7760
 44 1279 723 444

 97 14 347 9479
 202 519 4308
 39 0331 853611
 351 21 238 8260
 86 22 83960789
 31 30 639 4611
 57 1 236 4079
 81 3 3252 2285
 36 1 326 3880
 420 255 704 220
 54 11 4 821 9999
 593 4 239 6970
 358 987 00733
 64 3 34 93760
 43 1 278 5100
 972 986 17979
 34 9 52 83 7500
 45 66 109 200
 33 1 30 81 77 00
 357 22 434131
 91 1 292299901
 36 26 525 500
 61 3 9580 7355
 32 14 562 960



The Toro Total Warranty

Landscape
Contractor
Equipment (LCE)

Conditions and Products Covered

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

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

Products	Warranty Period
53 cm Mowers – Residential use ¹	2 years
53 cm Mowers – Commercial use	1 year
Mid-Size Walk-Behind Mowers	2 years
• Engine	2 years ²
Grand Stand® Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ³
• Kawasaki Engine	2 years
• Kohler EFI Engine	3 years
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ⁴
Z Master® 2000 Series Mowers	4 years or 500 hours ³
• Engine	2 years ²
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ⁴
Z Master® 3000 Series Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ³
• Engine	2 years ²
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ⁴
Z Master® 5000 and 6000 Series Mowers	5 years or 1,200 hours ³
• Kawasaki Engine	2 years ²
• Kohler Engine	2 years ²
• Kohler EFI Engine	3 years ²
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ⁴
Z Master® 7000 Series Mowers	4 years or 1,200 hours ³
• Engine	2 years ²
• Frame	Lifetime (original owner only) ⁴
All Mowers	
• Battery	2 years
• Attachments	2 years

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

²Some engines used on Toro LCE Products are warranted by the engine manufacturer.

³Whichever occurs first.

⁴Lifetime Frame Warranty - If the main frame, consisting of the parts welded together to form the tractor structure that other components such as the engine are secured to, cracks or breaks in normal use, it will be repaired or replaced under warranty at no cost for parts and labor. Frame failure due to misuse or abuse and failure or repair required due to rust or corrosion are not covered.

This warranty includes the cost of parts and labor, but you must pay transportation costs.

Instructions for Obtaining Warranty Service

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

1. Contact your seller to arrange service of the product. If for any reason it is impossible for you to contact your seller, you may contact any Toro Authorized Distributor to arrange service.
2. Bring the product and your proof of purchase (sales receipt) to the Service Dealer.
3. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with the Service Dealer's analysis or with the assistance provided, contact us at:

RLC Customer Care Department
Toro Warranty Company
8111 Lyndale Avenue South
Bloomington, MN 55420-1196
001-952-948-4650

See attached Distributor List.

Owner Responsibilities

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

Items and Conditions Not Covered

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

- Cost of regular maintenance service or wear parts, such as filters, fuel, lubricants, tune-up parts, blade sharpening, brake and clutch adjustments.
- Any product or part which has been altered or misused and requires replacement or repair due to normal wear, accidents, or lack of proper maintenance.
- Repairs necessary due to improper fuel, contaminants in the fuel system, or failure to properly prepare the fuel system prior to any period of non-use over three months.
- All repairs covered by these warranties must be performed by an Authorized Toro Service Dealer using Toro approved replacement parts.

General Conditions

The purchaser is covered by the national laws of each country. The rights to which the purchaser is entitled with the support of these laws are not restricted by this warranty.