Form No. 3386-896 Rev A

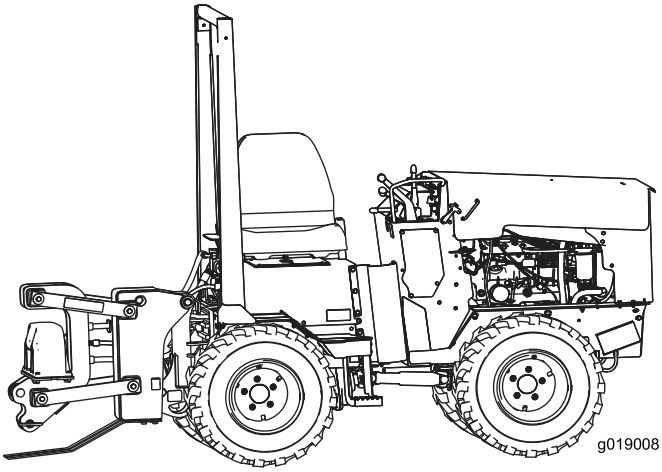
TORO®

Count on it.

Operator's Manual

Pro Sneak 360 Vibratory Plow

Model No. 25400—Serial No. 314000001 and Up
Model No. 25400A—Serial No. 314000001 and Up
Model No. 25400C—Serial No. 314000001 and Up



Register at www.Toro.com.
Original Instructions (EN)

3386-896 A

⚠ WARNING

CALIFORNIA
Proposition 65 Warning

This product contains a chemical or chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or reproductive harm.

Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.

Because in some areas there are local, state, or federal regulations requiring that a spark arrester be used on the engine of this machine, a spark arrester is available as an option. If you require a spark arrester, contact your Authorized Toro Service Dealer.

Genuine Toro spark arresters are approved by the USDA Forestry Service.

Important: It is a violation of California Public Resource Code Section 4442 to use or operate the engine on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land without a spark arrester muffler maintained in working order, or the engine constricted, equipped, and maintained for the prevention of fire. Other states or federal areas may have similar laws.

The enclosed *Engine Owner's Manual* is supplied for information regarding the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Emission Control Regulation of emission systems, maintenance, and warranty. Replacements may be ordered through the engine manufacturer.

Introduction

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

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

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

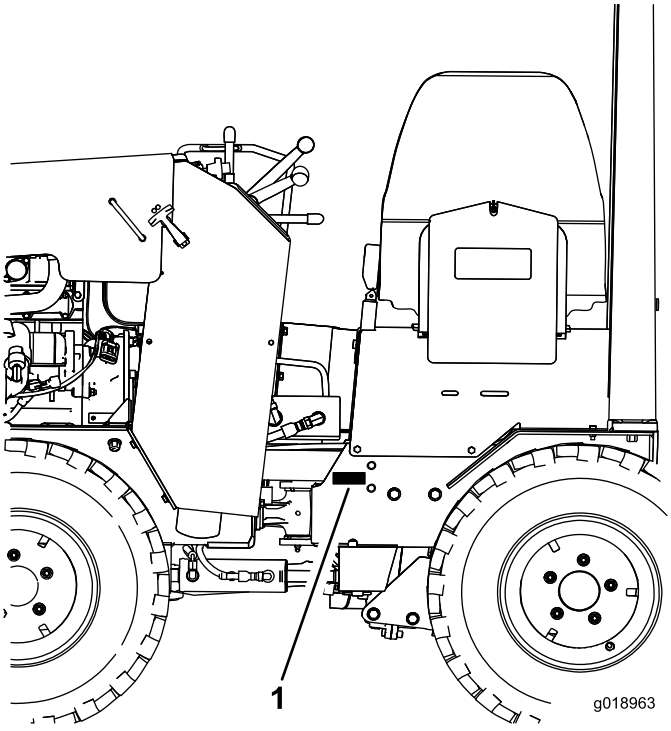


Figure 1

1. Model and serial number location

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

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

Figure 2

1. Safety alert symbol

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

Contents

Safety

Improper use or maintenance by the operator or owner can result in injury. To reduce the potential for injury, comply with these safety instructions and always pay attention to the safety alert symbol ⚠, which means: *Caution*, *Warning*, or *Danger*—personal safety instruction. Failure to comply with the instruction may result in personal injury or death.

Safe Operating Practices

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

⚠ WARNING

Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, an odorless, deadly poison that can kill you.

Do not run the engine indoors or in an enclosed area.

Training

- Read the *Operator's Manual* and other training material. If the operator(s) or mechanic(s) cannot read English, it is the owner's responsibility to explain this material to them.
- Become familiar with the safe operation of the equipment, operator controls, and safety signs.
- All operators and mechanics should be trained. The owner is responsible for training the users.
- Never let children or untrained people operate or service the equipment. Local regulations may restrict the age of the operator.
- The owner/user can prevent and is responsible for accidents or injuries occurring to people, or damage to property.

Preparation

- Evaluate the terrain to determine what accessories and attachments are needed to properly and safely perform the job. Only use accessories and attachments approved by the manufacturer.
- Wear appropriate clothing including hard hat, safety glasses, long pants, safety shoes, reflector vests, respirators, and hearing protection. Long hair, loose clothing or jewelry may get tangled in moving parts.
- Inspect the area where the equipment is to be used and remove all objects such as rocks, toys, and wire which can be thrown by the machine.
- Use extra care when handling fuels. They are flammable and vapors are explosive.
  - Use only an approved container
  - Never remove the fuel cap or add fuel with the engine running. Allow the engine to cool before refueling. Do not smoke.
  - Never refuel or drain the machine indoors.
  - Know the hand signals used on your job. Follow the instructions of the flagmen, signals, etc.
- Check that the operator's presence controls, safety switches, and shields are attached and functioning properly. Do not operate unless they are functioning properly.

Operation

- **Before digging, have the area marked for underground utilities, and do not dig in marked areas.**
- Never run an engine in an enclosed area.
- Before starting each day, check the machine for oil or fluid leaks. Replace all damaged, loose, worn or missing parts and follow the lubrication and maintenance procedures shown in this manual.
- Only operate in good light, keeping away from holes and hidden hazards.
- Be sure all drives are in neutral and parking brake is engaged before starting the engine. Only start the engine from the operator's position.
- Slow down and use extra care on hillsides. Ground conditions may adversely affect the stability of the machine. Use caution when working on newly disturbed earth.
- Allow adequate space when turning this unit.
- Slow down and use caution when making turns and when changing directions on slopes.
- Never operate without the guards securely in place. Be sure all interlocks are attached, adjusted properly, and functioning property.
- Do not change the engine governor setting or overspeed the engine.
- Stop on level ground, lower implements, disengage the auxiliary hydraulics, engage parking brake, and shut off the engine before leaving the operator's position for any reason.
- Keep hands and feet away from moving attachments.
- Look behind and down before backing up to be sure of a clear path.
- Never carry passengers and keep pets and bystanders away.
- Slow down and use caution when making turns and crossing roads and sidewalks.
- Do not operate the machine under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Use care when loading or unloading the machine into a trailer or truck.
- Use care when approaching blind corners, shrubs, trees, or other objects that may obscure vision.
- Read all attachment manuals.

- Ensure that the area is clear of other people before operating the machine. Stop the machine if anyone enters the area.
- Never leave a running machine unattended. Always stop the engine, set the parking brake, and remove the key before leaving.
- Never jerk the controls; use a steady motion.
- Watch for traffic when operating near or crossing roadways.
- Do not touch parts which may be hot from operation. Allow them to cool before attempting to maintain, adjust, or service.
- Check for overhead clearances (i.e. branches, doorways, electrical wires) before driving under any objects and do not contact them.
- Ensure that you operate the machine in areas where there are no obstacles in close proximity to the operator. Failure to maintain adequate distance from trees, walls, and other barriers may result in injury as the machine backs up during operation if the operator is not attentive to the surroundings. Only operate the unit in areas where there is sufficient clearance for the operator to safely maneuver the product.
- Never allow anyone in the trench while operating the machine.
- Locate the pinch point areas marked on the machine and attachments and keep hands and feet away from these areas.
- Before operating the machine with an attachment, ensure that the attachment is properly installed.
- 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.

Slope Operation

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

- **Avoid operating this machine on slopes.**
- Remove obstacles such as rocks, tree limbs, etc. from the work area. Watch for holes, ruts, or bumps, as uneven terrain could overturn the machine. Tall grass can hide obstacles.
- Use only Toro-approved attachments. Attachments can change the stability and the operating characteristics of the machine. Warranty may be voided if used with unapproved attachments.
- Keep all movements on slopes slow and gradual. Do not make sudden changes in speed or direction.
- Avoid starting or stopping on a slope. If the machine loses traction, proceed gradually, straight down the slope.
- Avoid turning on slopes. If you must turn, turn slowly and keep the heavy end of the machine uphill.
- Do not operate near drop-offs, ditches, or embankments. The machine could suddenly turn over if a wheel goes over the edge of a cliff or ditch, or if an edge caves in.
- Do not operate on wet grass. Reduced traction could cause sliding.
- Do not park the machine on a hillside or slope without lowering the attachment to the ground, setting the parking brake, and chocking the wheels.
- Only operate the machine on level ground when the machine is in the narrow wheel configuration.

Rollover Protection Structure (ROPS) System

- Before operating a machine with a ROPS (rollover protection structure), ensure that the seat belt is in good condition and is securely attached to the machine.
- Always wear a seat belt when operating a machine with a ROPS.
- Inspect the ROPS at the interval recommended in this manual or when the ROPS has been in an accident.
- Repair a damaged ROPS using only genuine Toro replacement parts; do not repair or modify the ROPS.
- Check carefully for overhead clearances (i.e. branches, doorways, electrical wires) before driving under any objects and do not contact them.
- Do not remove the ROPS except when servicing or replacing it.
- Do not add weight to the machine that exceeds the gross weight displayed on the ROPS label.

Maintenance and Storage

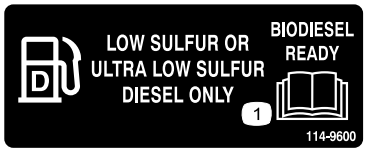
- Disengage the auxiliary hydraulics, lower the attachment, set the parking brake, stop the engine, and remove the key. Wait for all movement to stop before adjusting, cleaning, or repairing.
- Clean debris from attachments, drives, mufflers, and engine to help prevent fires. Clean up oil or fuel spillage.
- Let the engine cool before storing and do not store near flame.
- Do not store fuel near flames or drain indoors.
- Park the machine on level ground. Never allow untrained personnel to service the machine.
- Use jack stands to support components when required.
- Carefully release pressure from components with stored energy.
- Disconnect the battery before making any repairs. Disconnect the negative terminal first and the positive last. Reconnect positive first and negative last.
- Keep hands and feet away from moving parts. If possible, do not make adjustments with the engine running.

- Charge batteries in an open well ventilated area, away from spark and flames. Unplug the charger before connecting or disconnecting it from the battery. Wear protective clothing and use insulated tools.
- Keep all parts in good working condition and all hardware tightened. Replace all worn or damaged decals.
- Keep nuts and bolts tight. Keep equipment in good condition.
- Never tamper with safety devices.
- Keep the machine free of grass, leaves, or other debris build-up. Clean up oil or fuel spillage. Allow the machine to cool before storing.
- Use extra care when handling fuels. They are flammable and vapors are explosive.
  - Use only an approved container.
  - Never remove the fuel cap or add fuel when the engine is running. Allow the engine to cool before refueling. Do not smoke.
  - Never refuel the machine indoors.
  - Never store the machine or fuel container inside where there is an open flame, such as near a water heater or furnace.
  - Never fill a container while it is inside a vehicle, trunk, pick-up bed, or any surface other than the ground.
  - Keep container nozzle in contact with the tank during filling.
- Stop and inspect the equipment if you strike an object. Make any necessary repairs before restarting.
- Use only genuine Toro replacement parts to ensure that original standards are maintained.
- Battery acid is poisonous and can cause burns. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Protect your face, eyes, and clothing when working with a battery.
- Battery gases can explode. Keep cigarettes, sparks and flames away from the battery.
- Keep your body and hands away from pin hole leaks or nozzles that eject high pressure hydraulic fluid. Use cardboard or paper to find hydraulic leaks; never use your hands. Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury requiring surgery within a few hours by a qualified surgeon or gangrene may result.

Safety and Instructional Decals

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

117-2718

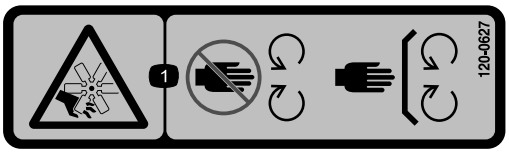


114-9600

1. Read the *Operator's Manual*.

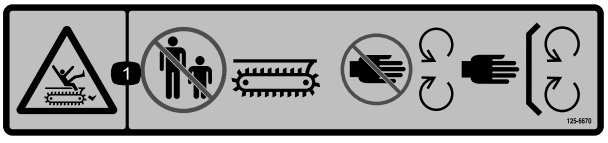
117-3276

1. Engine coolant under pressure
2. Explosion hazard—read the *Operator's Manual*.
3. Warning—do not touch the hot surface.
4. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*.



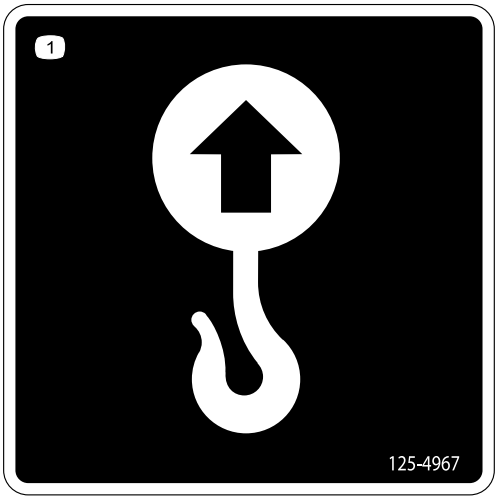
120-0627

1. Cutting/dismemberment hazard, fan—stay away from moving parts, keep all guards and shields in place.



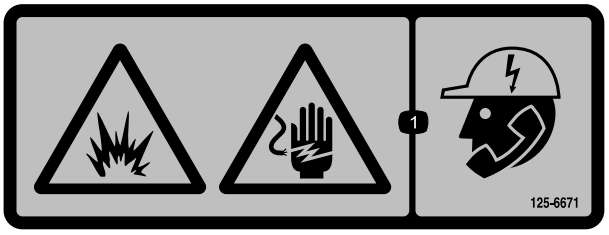
125–6670

1. Cutting/dismemberment hazard, trencher—keep bystanders away from the trencher; keep away from moving parts; keep all guards and safeties in place.



125–4967

1. Lift point

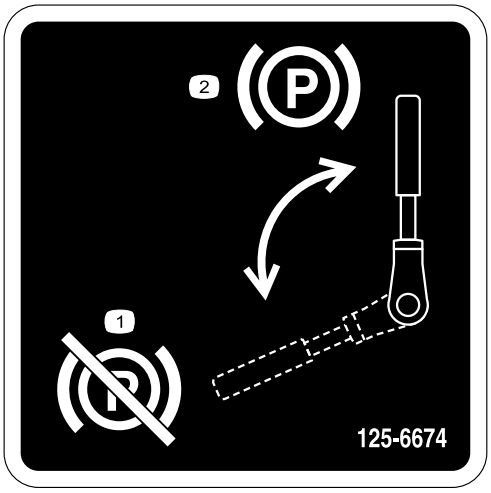


125-6671

1. Explosion hazard; electric shock hazard—call local utilities before digging.

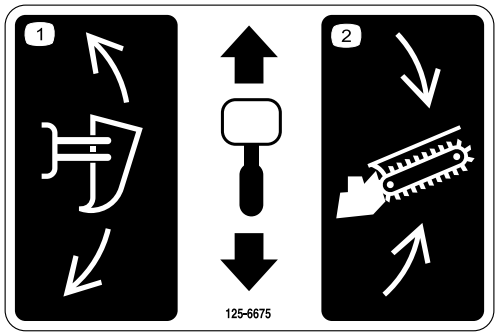
125–6672

1. Crushing hazard—stay away from articulated joints.



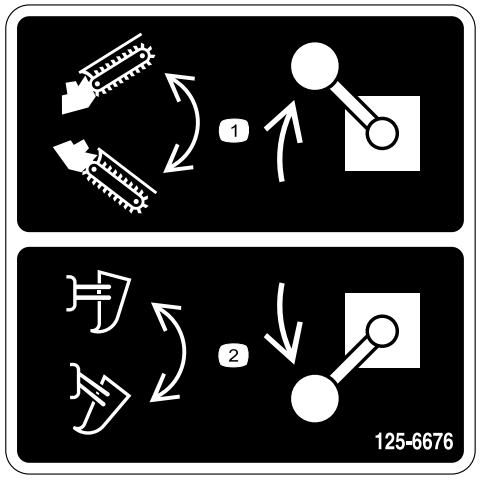
125–6674

1. Disengage the parking brake.
2. Engage the parking brake.



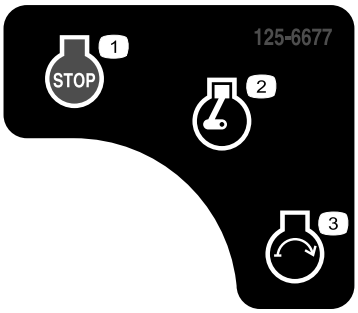
125–6675

1. Raise/lower the plow.
2. Raise/lower the trencher.



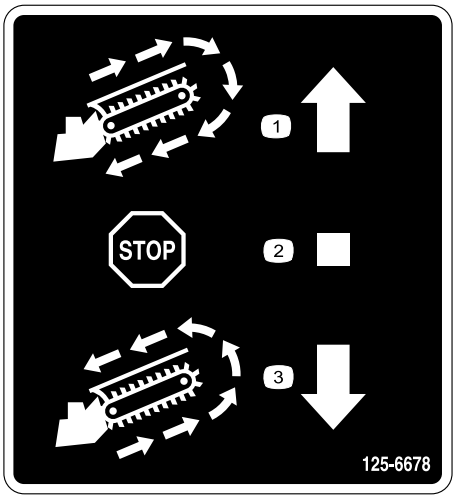
125–6676

1. Raise/lower the trencher.
2. Raise/lower the plow.



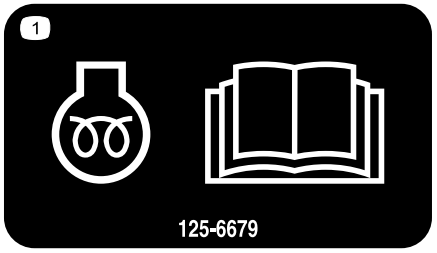
125–6677

1. Engine—stop
2. Engine—run
3. Engine—start



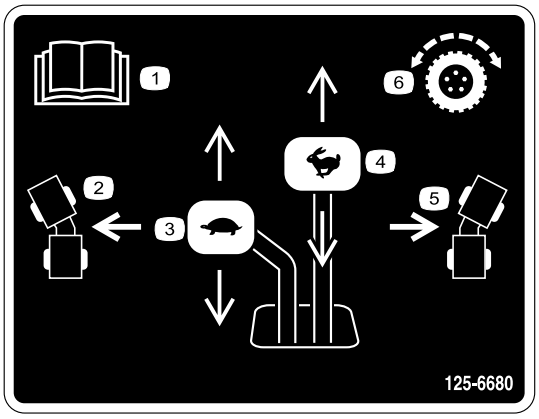
125–6678

1. Turn the trencher clockwise.
2. Stop the trencher.
3. Turn the trencher counterclockwise.



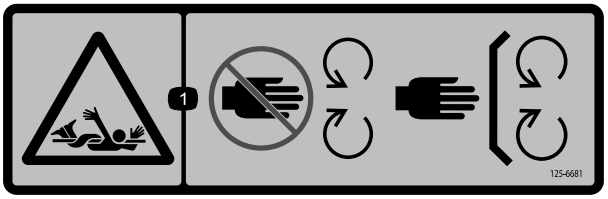
125–6679

1. For information on preheating the engine, read the *Operator's Manual*.



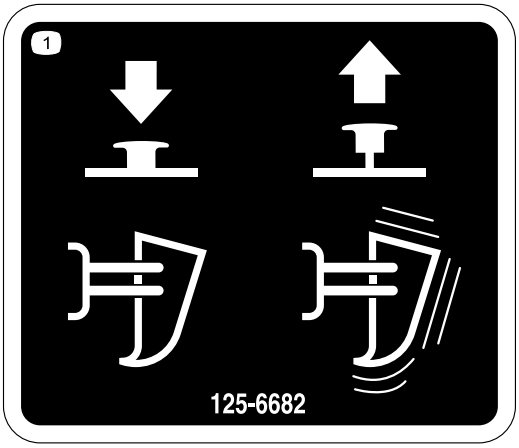
125–6680

1. Read the *Operator's Manual*.
2. Turn left
3. Slow
4. Fast
5. Turn right
6. Traction control



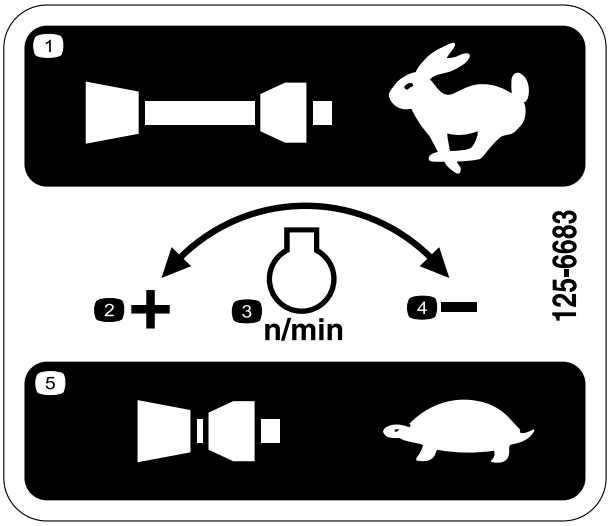
125–6681

1. Entanglement hazard—keep away from moving parts; keep all guards and safeties in place.



125–6682

1. Press down to stop plow vibration.
2. Pull up to start plow vibration.

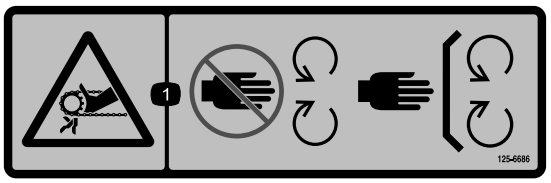


125-6683

1. Pull out for fastest speed
2. Increase speed
3. Engine speed
4. Decrease speed
5. Push in for slowest speed

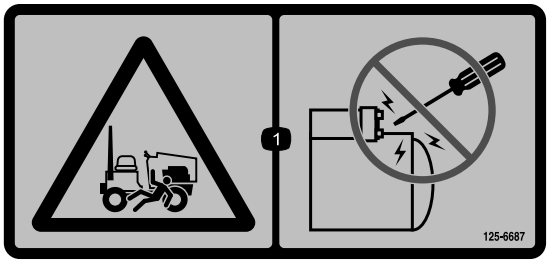
125–6684

1. Cutting/dismemberment hazard, plow—keep bystanders away from the plow; stay away from moving parts; keep all guards and safeties in place.



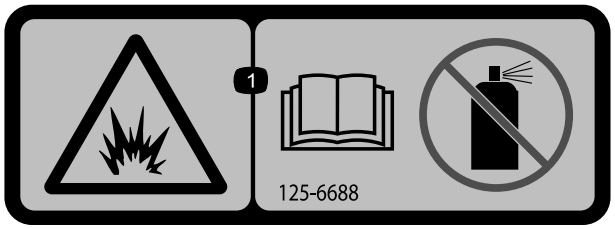
125–6686

1. Cutting/dismemberment hazard of hand, trencher—keep away from moving parts; keep all guards and safeties in place.



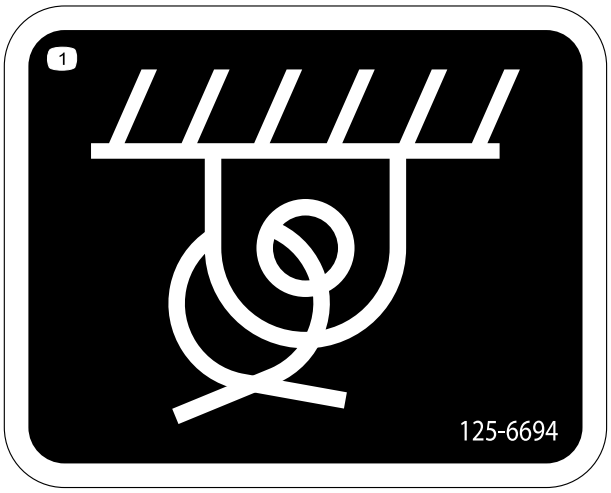
125–6687

1. Only start the machine using the procedure in this manual. Do not attempt to start the engine with tools.



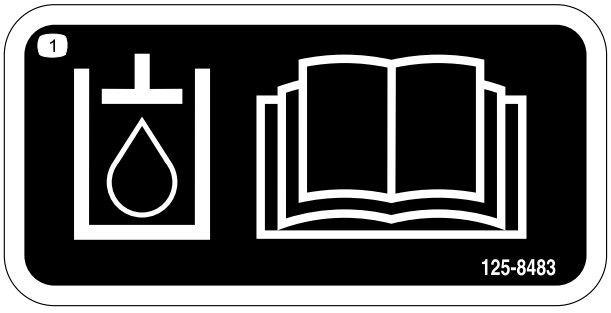
125–6688

1. Explosion hazard—Read the *Operator's Manual*; Do not use starting fluid.



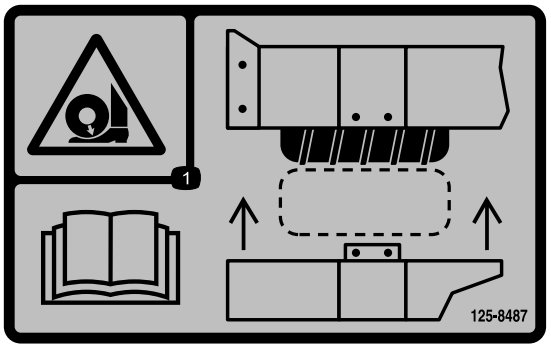
125–6694

1. Tie down location



125–8483

1. Hydraulic fluid; read the *Operator's Manual*.

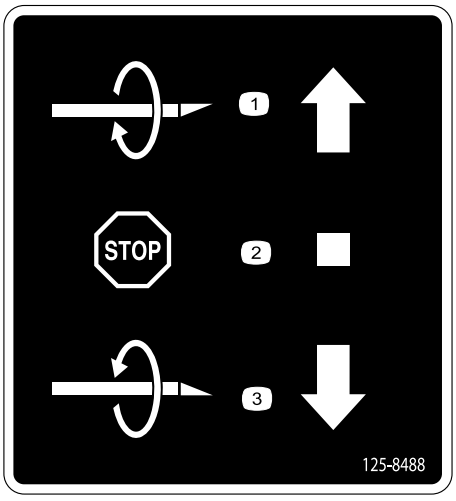


125–8487

1. Crushing hazard, tire—read the *Operator's Manual*; the extension step must be attached when the tires are in wide or doubled configuration.

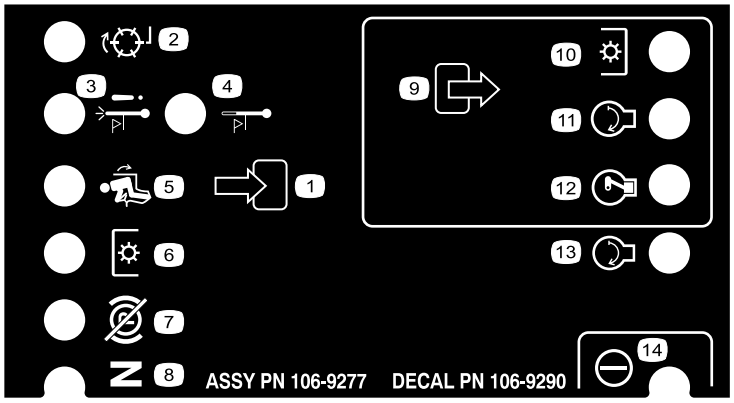
125–8491

1. Crushing hazard, warning—keep away from articulated joints; replace missing safety shields.



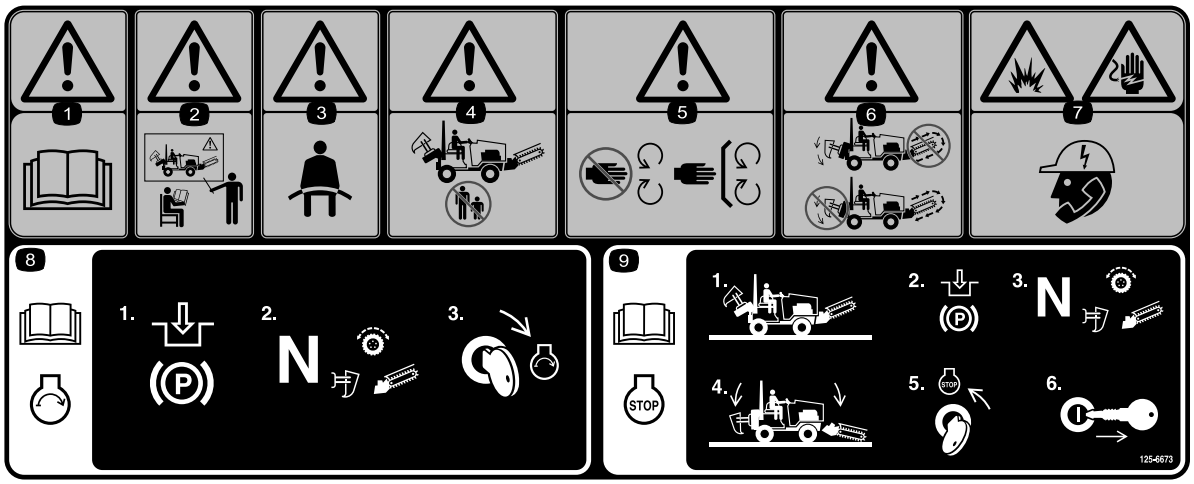
125–8488

1. Turn clockwise
2. Stop rotation
3. Turn counterclockwise



106-9290

1. Inputs
2. Not active
3. High temperature shutdown
4. High temperature warning
5. In seat
6. Power Take-off (PTO)
7. Parking brake Off
8. Neutral
9. Outputs
10. Power Take Off (PTO)
11. Start
12. Energize to Run (ETR)
13. Start
14. Power



125–6673

1. Warning—read the *Operator's Manual*.
2. Warning—do not operate the machine unless you have received proper training.
3. Warning—always wear a seat belt.
4. Warning—keep bystanders away from the machine.
5. Warning—stay away from moving parts; keep all guards and safeties in place.
6. Warning—do not operate more than one attachment at a time.
7. Explosion hazard; shock hazard—call the local utilities before digging underground.
8. Read the *Operator's Manual* for information on starting the engine—1) Engage the parking brake; 2) Put the transmission and all attachments in neutral; 3) Turn the ignition key to the engine start position.
9. Read the *Operator's Manual* for information on stopping the engine—1) Park the vehicle on a flat, level surface; 2) Engage the parking brake; 3) Put the transmission and all attachments in neutral; 4) Lower the attachments to the ground; 5) Turn the ignition key to the engine stop position; 6) Remove the key from the ignition.

Product Overview

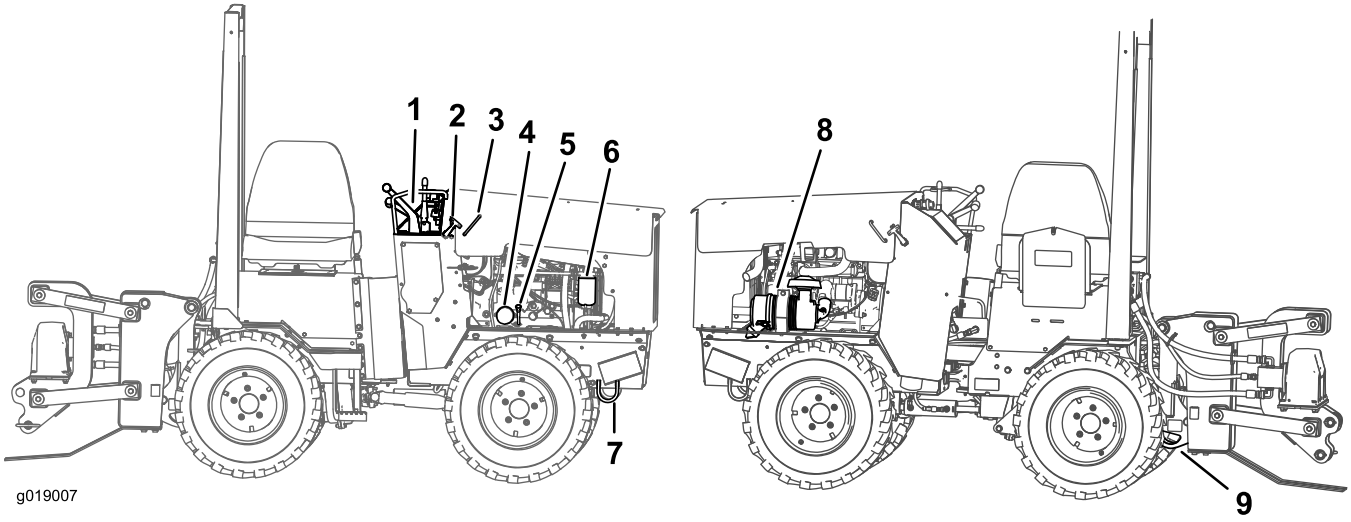


Figure 3

1. Control panel
2. Hood latch
3. Hood handle
4. Engine-oil filter
5. Engine-oil dipstick
6. Fuel filter
7. Front tie-down bar
8. Air cleaner
9. Rear tie-down bar

Controls

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

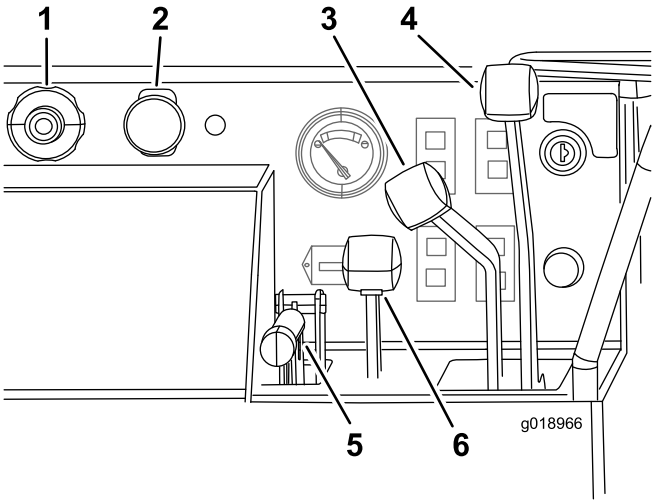


Figure 4

1. Throttle
2. PTO
3. Creep control lever
4. Directional control lever
5. Parking brake
6. Attachment control lever

Throttle

Push the button at the center of the knob and pull the knob to increase the engine speed.

Push the button at the center of the knob and push the knob in to decrease engine speed.

You can rotate the knob to make small adjustments to the engine speed. Rotate the knob counterclockwise to increase engine speed and clockwise to decrease engine speed.

PTO Switch

The PTO switch controls the vibratory plow.

Pull the switch to start the vibratory plow.

Push the switch to stop the vibratory plow.

Creep Control Lever

This lever controls the forward and reverse directions and the machine speed during machine operation. The creep control lever has three positions: forward, neutral, and reverse. The machine will move in the direction that you move the lever. The farther you push or pull the lever, the faster the machine will move. The lever will lock in position when you release the lever.

This lever has 5 positions: forward, reverse, neutral, right, and left.

Direction Control Lever

This lever controls the direction and speed of the machine.

This lever has 5 positions: forward, reverse, neutral, right, and left.

The machine will move in the direction that you move the lever. The farther you push or pull the lever, the faster the machine will move.

Move the lever to the neutral position to stop the machine.

From the neutral position, push the lever slightly for forward ground travel. Push the lever farther to increase the forward ground speed. Pull the lever slightly to decrease the forward ground speed.

From the neutral position, pull the lever slightly for reverse ground travel. Pull the lever farther to increase the reverse ground speed. Push the lever slightly to decrease the reverse ground speed.

While the machine is in motion push the lever slightly left or right to turn the machine.

Note: The directional control lever cannot be used when using the creep control lever.

Parking Brake Lever

To set the parking brake, pull the lever up and push it forward. To release the parking brake, pull the lever back and down.

Attachment Control Lever

The attachment control lever has two positions: raise and lower. Pull the lever to raise the attachment. Push the lever to lower the attachment.

Fuel Gauge

This gauge measures the amount of fuel in the fuel tank (Figure 5).

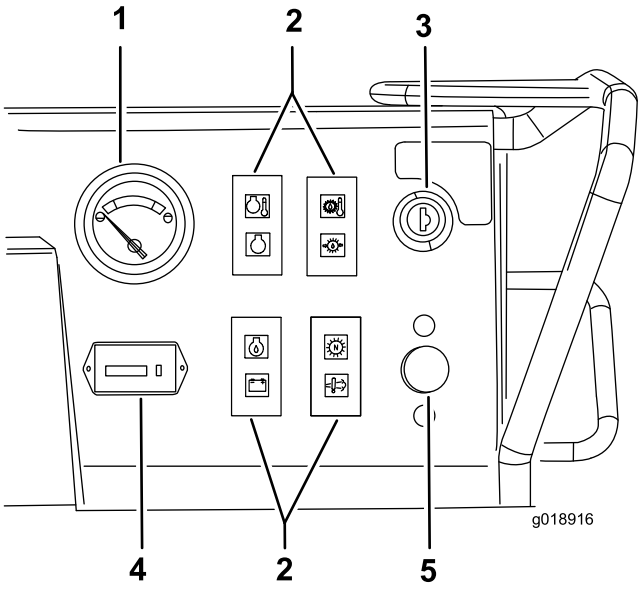


Figure 5

1. Fuel gauge
2. Indicator lights
3. Key switch
4. Hour meter
5. Preheat switch

Key Switch

The key switch, used to start and stop the engine, has 3 positions: on, off, and start.

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

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

Preheat Switch

Use this switch to energize the glow plugs for starting the engine during cold weather.

Hour Meter

The hour meter displays the number of hours of operation that have been logged on the machine (Figure 5).

Engine Temperature Warning Light

This light illuminates when the key switch is in Test and the engine is not running, or if there is a problem with the engine temperature. If the lamp illuminates when engine is running, stop the engine, remove the key, and check for the problem. Refer to your *Engine Operator's Manual*.

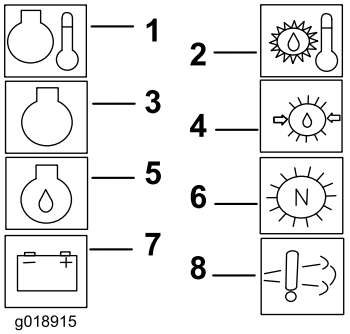


Figure 6

1. Engine temperature light
2. Hydraulic oil temperature light
3. Engine oil light
4. Hydraulic oil pressure light
5. Engine oil pressure light
6. Neutral light
7. Battery light
8. Air filter light

Engine Oil Pressure Light

If the engine oil pressure gets too low, this light illuminates. If this happens, stop the engine and check the oil. If the oil level is low, add oil and/or look for possible leaks.

Air Filter Warning Light

This light illuminates when the key switch is in test, or when the engine is running and the air filter is in need of service. If this light illuminates when the engine is running, stop the engine, remove the key, and service the air cleaner.

Neutral Indicator Light

This light illuminates when all control levers are in the neutral position.

Specifications

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

Width	117 cm (46 inches)
Width (narrow wheels)	91 cm (36 inches)
Length	299.7 cm (118 inches)
Height	208 cm (81.9 inches)
Height (narrow wheels)	204.2 cm (80.4 inches)
Weight	1180 kg (2601 lb)
Operating capacity	251 kg (553 lb)
Tipping capacity	717 kg (1580 lb)
Wheelbase	122 cm (48 inches)

Attachments/Accessories

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

Important: Use only Toro approved attachments. Other attachments may create an unsafe operating environment or damage the machine.

Operation

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

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

Adding Fuel

Use low or ultra low sulfur diesel fuel (ULSD) in the engine of this machine. The use of other fuels can cause the loss of engine power and high fuel consumption. The diesel fuel used in this machine must meet the specifications of D975 of ASTM International. See your diesel fuel distributor. The D975 standard defines two ULSD standards, Grade No. 2-D S15 (regular ULSD) and Grade No. 1-D S15 (a higher volatility ULSD fuel with a lower gelling temperature than regular ULSD).

Fuel tank capacity: 27 L (7.1 gallons)

Use summer grade diesel fuel (No. 2-D) at temperatures above 20° F (-7° C) and winter grade (No. 1-D or No. 1-D/2-D blend) below that temperature. Use of winter grade fuel at lower temperatures provides lower flash point and cold flow characteristics which will ease starting and reduce fuel filter plugging.

Use of summer grade fuel above 20° F (-7° C) will contribute toward longer fuel pump life and increased power compared to winter grade fuel.

Important: Do not use kerosene or gasoline instead of diesel fuel. Failure to observe this caution will damage the engine.

⚠ WARNING

Fuel 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 fuel tank or conditioner opening.**
- **Keep fuel away from eyes and skin.**

Filling the Fuel Tank

⚠ DANGER

In certain conditions, fuel is extremely flammable and highly explosive. A fire or explosion from fuel 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 fuel that spills.**
- **Never fill the fuel tank inside an enclosed trailer.**
- **Never smoke when handling fuel, and stay away from an open flame or where fuel fumes may be ignited by a spark.**
- **Store fuel in an approved container and keep it out of the reach of children. Never buy more than a 30-day supply of fuel.**
- **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 fuel vapors. A fire or explosion from fuel can burn you and others and can damage property.

- **Always place fuel containers on the ground away from your vehicle before filling.**
- **Do not fill fuel 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 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 fuel dispenser nozzle.**
- **If a fuel 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.**

1. Lift the operator seat to access the fuel tank.
2. Remove the fuel tank cap (Figure 7).

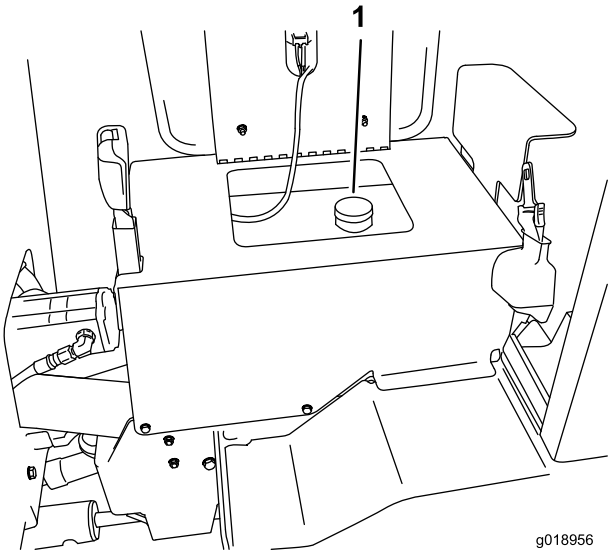


Figure 7

1. Fuel-tank cap

3. Fill the tank to about 2.5 cm (1 inch) below the top of the tank, not the filler neck, with diesel fuel.
4. Install the fuel-tank cap.

Starting and Stopping the Engine

Starting the Engine

1. Adjust the seat and fasten the seat belt.
2. Ensure that all of the control levers are in the Neutral or Stop position.
3. Move the throttle lever midway between the Slow and Fast positions.
4. Turn the ignition key to the Start position. When the engines starts, release the key.

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

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

Note: If the outdoor temperature is below freezing, store the machine in a garage to keep it warmer and aid in starting.

Stopping the Engine

1. Move the throttle lever to the Slow position.
2. Lower any attachments to the ground.
3. Set all controls to the Neutral or Stop position.
4. Set the parking brake.
5. Turn the ignition key to the Off position.

   Note: If the engine has been working hard or is hot, let it idle for 5 minutes before turning the ignition key off. This helps cool the engine before it is stopped. In an emergency, you can stop the engine immediately.

Operating the Vibratory Plow

Plowing

1. Start the engine.
2. When the engine is warm, pull the throttle lever out to full throttle (Figure 8).

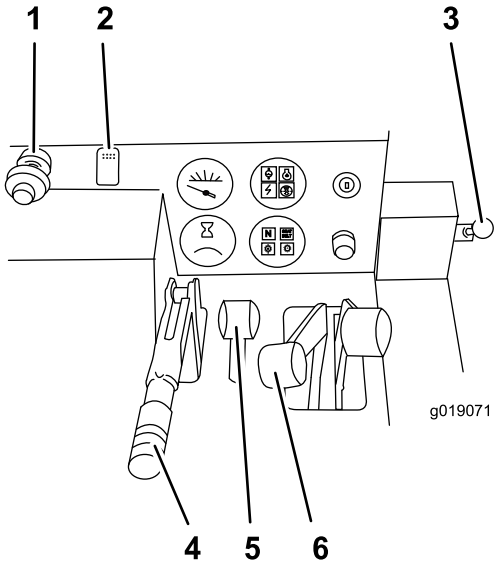


Figure 8

1. Throttle
2. PTO
3. Attachment-selector lever
4. Parking brake
5. Attachment-control lever
6. Creep-control lever

3. If the machine is equipped with a trencher, move the attachment selector lever to the cable plow position (Figure 8).
4. Use the attachment control lever to lower the plow to the ground.

   Note: The engine will turn off in 1 second if the operators seat is empty and the direction-control, trencher-digging-control, or creep-control levers are moved from the Neutral position.
5. Release the parking brake.

   Note: Do not start the plow vibration until the blade tip has entered the ground.
6. Pull the PTO switch to start the cable plow vibration.
7. Slowly lower the plow blade into the ground as the machine moves forward.
8. Use the creep control lever to control the direction and speed of the machine during plowing. The machine will move in the same direction that you move the lever.

   Note: The more you push the lever from the neutral position, the faster the machine will travel. The lever will stay in this position when you release the lever. Move the lever to the Neutral position to stop the machine travel.
9. Use the direction or creep control levers to steer the machine to the left or right.

   Important: Do not reverse the machine with the plow blade in the ground.

   Important: Slowly lift the plow blade out of the ground as the machine moves forward.

   Note: Decrease the machine speed if the tires slip or the blade raises out of the ground during plow operation.
10. Reduce the speed of the machine and press the PTO switch to stop the plow vibration before raising the blade out of the ground.

Changing the Plow Blade

The plow blades are heavy; use 2 people to complete this procedure.

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
2. Flip the 2 circular snap rings over and remove the snap-ring pin (Figure 9).

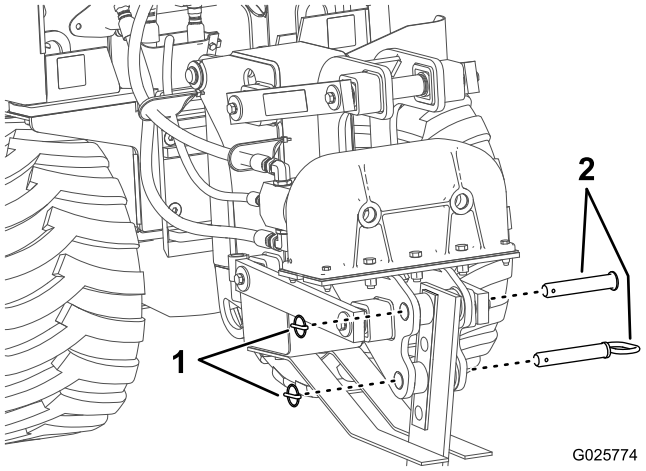


Figure 9

1. Snap-ring pin
2. Pin

3. Pull the 2 pins out of the blade.

   Note: The plow blades are heavy. Make sure that 1 person is holding the blade while the other person is removing the pins.

4. Place the new blade into the plow blade assembly and secure it with 2 pins and 2 snap-ring pins.

Removing and Installing the Skid Shoes

1. Raise the plow about 91.4 cm (36 inches) off the ground.
2. Stop the engine and remove the key.
3. Remove the 4 bolts, 4 nuts, and 8 washers from the skid shoes (Figure 10).

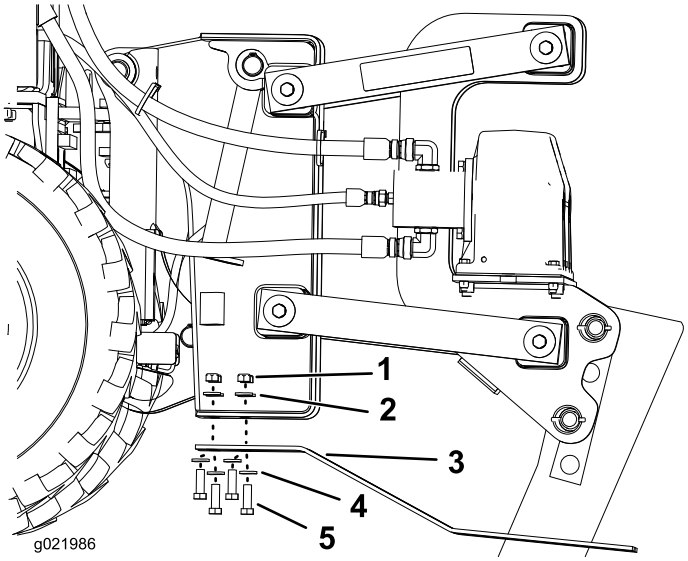


Figure 10

1. Nut
2. Washer
3. Skid shoes
4. Washer
5. Bolt

4. Install the new skid shoes and secure them with the previously removed hardware (Figure 10).

Rotating the Wheels

You can install the wheels to provide a narrow or a wide overall width of machine. Install the wheels with the deep concave toward the machine for operation in tight areas or the shallow concave toward the machine for wider stability.

Important: Only operate on level ground with the narrow wheel configuration.

Tire Size	Ply Rating	Pressure	
		kPa	psi
23 x 10.5 x 12	4	138	20
26 x 12 x 12	8	207	30

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
2. Remove the rear wheels.
3. Remove the step extension from the machine (Figure 11).

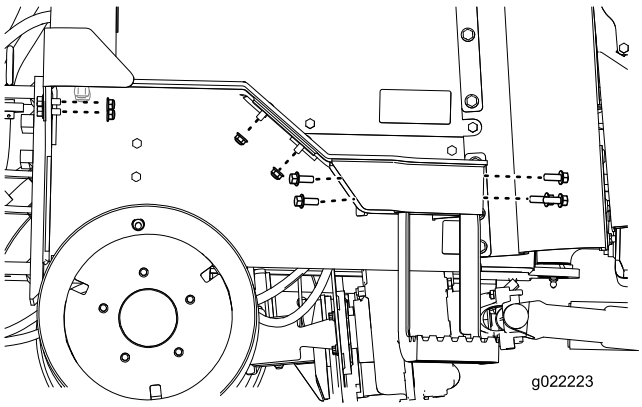


Figure 11

4. Install the wheels on the opposite side of the machine from which each was removed.
5. Remove the front wheels and install them on the opposite side of the machine from which each was removed.

   Note: Be sure to keep the tread going in the same direction (see Figure 12).

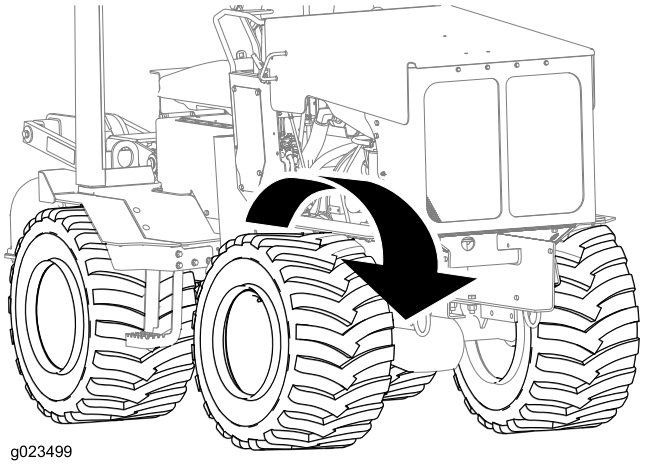


Figure 12

Transporting the Machine

Loading the Machine

Important: Ensure that the trailer and ramp can support both your weight plus the weight of the machine with any attachments.

1. Start the engine.
2. Move the attachments to transport position.
3. Secure the trailer hitch to your vehicle and put a block at the front and rear of the trailer wheels.
4. Move the machine slowly onto the trailer.
5. Lower the attachments onto the trailer and set the parking brake.
6. Stop the engine and remove the key.
7. Put blocks at the front and rear of each tire of the machine.
8. Fasten the front tie-down loops of the machine to the trailer (Figure 13).

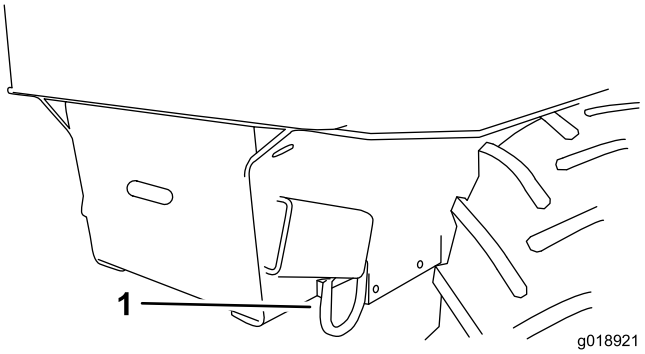


Figure 13

1. Front tie-down loop

9. Fasten the rear of the machine to the trailer using chains and a binder.

Note: Use the rear tie-down loop (Figure 14) to secure the machine.

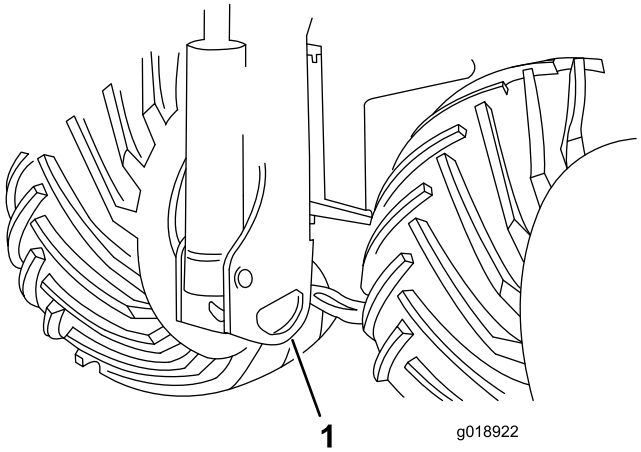


Figure 14

1. Rear tie-down loop

10. Measure the distance from the ground to the highest point of the machine to determine the clearance height.
11. Remove the blocks from the front and rear of the trailer wheels.

Important: After transporting the machine a few miles, stop the truck, ensure that the tie-downs are still tight and that the machine has not moved on the trailer.

Unloading the Machine

1. Put a block at the front and rear of the machine and trailer wheels.
2. Remove the ties, then remove the blocks from the machine.
3. Start the engine and release the parking brake. Refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine (page 15).
4. Ensure that the attachments are in the transport position.
5. Slowly move the machine off of the trailer.

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 25 hours	• Replace the hydraulic filter.
After the first 50 hours	• Change the engine oil and filter.
After the first 250 hours	• Change the hydraulic fluid.
Before each use or daily	• Grease the machine (Grease immediately after every washing). • Check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy). • Check the engine oil level. • Check the tire pressure. • Check the tire pressure. • Check the lug nuts. • Clean the radiator. • Check the cooling system. • Check the hydraulic fluid level. • Remove debris from the machine and screens. • Check for loose fasteners.
Every 25 hours	• Remove the air cleaner cover, clean out any debris, and check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy).
Every 50 hours	• Drain water and other contaminants from the fuel filter/water separator.
Every 100 hours	• Change the engine oil. • Check the battery electrolyte level (replacement battery only). • Check the axle oil levels. • Check the cooling system hoses. • Check the hydraulic lines for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather, and chemical deterioration. • Check for dirt build-up in the chassis.
Every 200 hours	• Change the oil filter.
Every 250 hours	• Replace the fuel filter. • Check the battery cable connections. • Check the transmission oil. • Replace the hydraulic filter.
Every 400 hours	• Check the fuel lines and connections for deterioration, damage, or loose connections.
Every 500 hours	• Check and maintain the ROPS; check it after an accident.
Every 1,000 hours	• Replace the safety air filter (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy). • Change the transmission oil. • Check the alternator drive belt tension. • Change the hydraulic fluid.
Every 1,500 hours	• Replace all moving hydraulic hoses.
Every 4,000 hours	• Replace the alternator drive belt.
Yearly	• Change the engine coolant (See an Authorized Service Dealer).
Yearly or before storage	• Touch up chipped paint.
Every 2 years	• Drain and clean the fuel tank (See an Authorized Service Dealer).

Important: **Refer to your *Engine Operator's Manual* for additional procedures.**

Note: Looking for an Electrical Schematic or Hydraulic Schematic for your machine? Download a free copy of the schematic by visiting www.Toro.com and searching for your machine from the Manuals link on the home page.

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

Premaintenance Procedures

Before opening any of the covers, stop the engine and remove the key. Allow the engine to cool before opening any covers.

Opening the Hood

1. Pull the rubber hood latch (on each side of the hood) from the hood bracket (Figure 15).

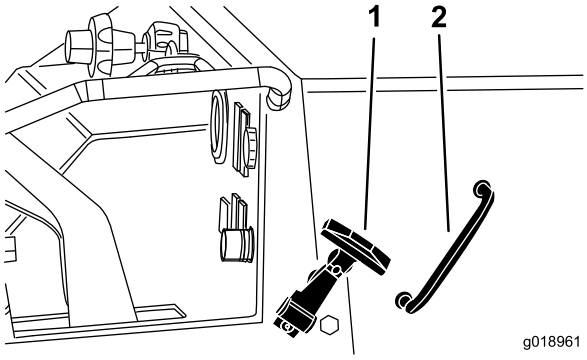


Figure 15

1. Hood latch
2. Hood handle

2. Use the hood handle to raise the hood so that it pivots upward on the front hinge.
3. Release the hood support rod and place it into the support hole to hold the hood in an open position (Figure 16).

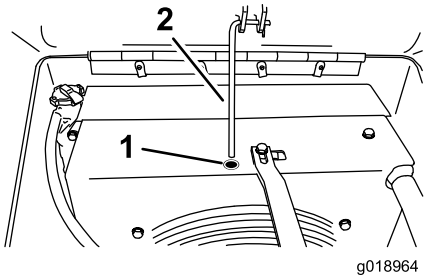


Figure 16

1. Support hole
2. Support rod

Lubrication

Greasing the Machine

Service Interval: Before each use or daily (Grease immediately after every washing).

Grease Type: General-purpose grease.

1. Clean the grease fittings with a rag.
2. Connect a grease gun to each fitting (Figure 17, Figure 18, and Figure 19).

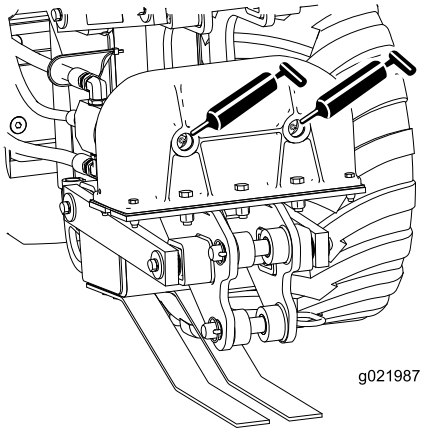


Figure 17

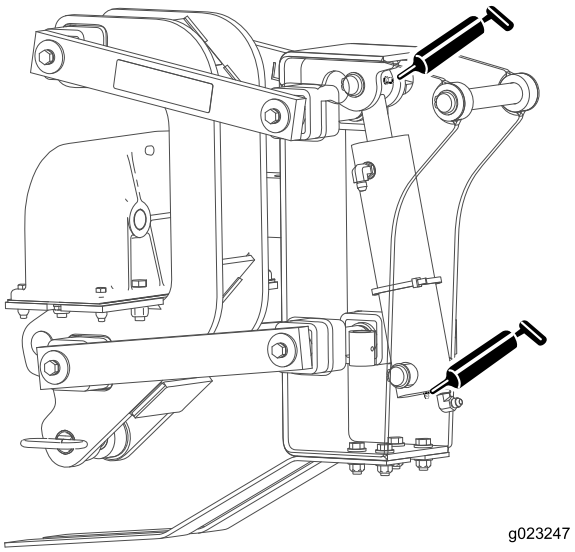


Figure 18

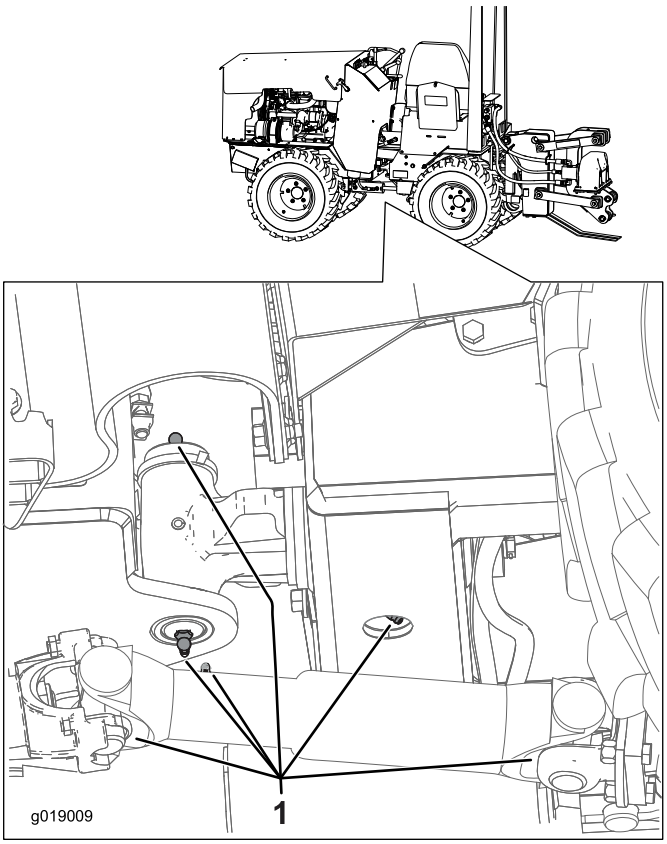


Figure 19

1. Grease fittings

3. Pump grease into the fittings (approximately 3 pumps).
4. Wipe up any excess grease.

Engine Maintenance

Servicing the Air Cleaner

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy).

Every 25 hours—Remove the air cleaner cover, clean out any debris, and check the air filter service indicator light (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy).

Every 1,000 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)—Replace the safety air filter (more frequently if conditions are dusty or sandy).

Servicing the Air-cleaner Cover and Body

Important: Service the air cleaner filter only when the service indicator is illuminated while the engine is running (Figure 6), after 1000 hours of operation or each year, whichever occurs first. Changing the air filter before it is necessary only increases the chance of dirt entering the engine when you remove the filter.

1. Lower the attachment, stop the engine, and remove the key.
2. Check the air cleaner body for damage which could cause an air leak. Check the whole intake system for leaks, damage, or loose hose clamps. Replace or repair any damaged components.
3. Release the latches on the air cleaner, and pull the air-cleaner housing off the air cleaner body (Figure 20).

Important: Do not remove the air filters.

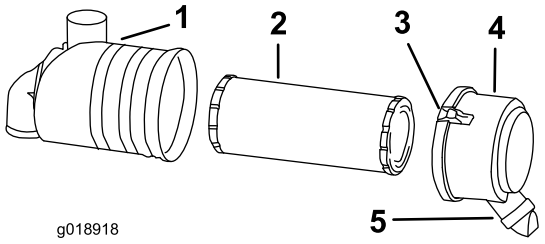


Figure 20

1. Air-cleaner housing
2. Filter element
3. Latch
4. Dust cap
5. Dust valve

4. Remove the dust cap. Clean the inside of the dust cap with compressed air.
5. Install the dust cap ensuring that the dust valve on the bottom of the dust cap is pointing toward the opening of the frame.
6. Tighten the latch.

Replacing the Filters

1. Gently slide the primary filter out of the air cleaner body (Figure 20). Avoid knocking the filter into the side of the body.
2. Inspect the new filter(s) for damage by looking into the filter while shining a bright light on the outside of the filter. Holes in the filter will appear as bright spots. Inspect the element for tears, an oily film, or damage to the rubber seal. If the filter is damaged, do not use it.
3. Clean the air filter housing with a moist cloth.
4. Install the new air filter element ensuring that the element is fully seated inside the air filter housing.
5. Install the dust cap ensuring that the dust valve on the bottom of the dust cap is pointing toward the opening of the frame.
6. Tighten the clamps.

Servicing the Engine Oil

Service Interval: After the first 50 hours—Change the engine oil and filter.

Every 100 hours—Change the engine oil.

Every 200 hours—Change the oil filter.

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

Oil Type: Detergent diesel engine oil (API service CH-4 or higher)

Crankcase Capacity:w/filter, 6.5 L (6.9 qt)

Viscosity: See Figure 21

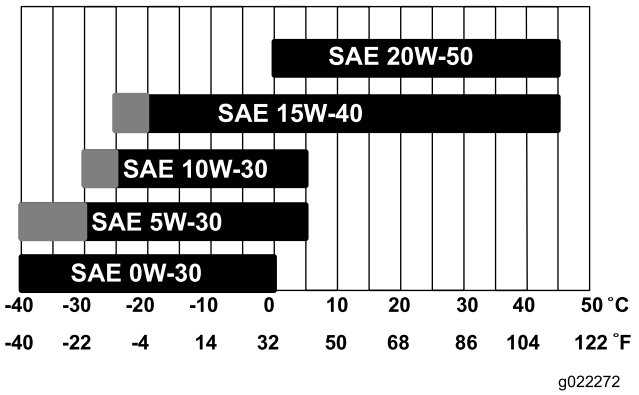


Figure 21

Checking the Engine Oil Level

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
2. Remove the key and allow the engine to cool.
3. Open the hood.
4. Clean around the oil dipstick (Figure 22).

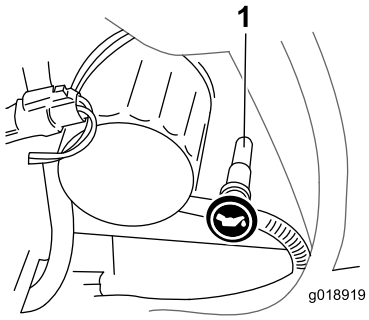


Figure 22

1. Oil dipstick

5. Pull out the dipstick and wipe the metal end clean (Figure 22).
6. Slide the dipstick fully into the dipstick tube (Figure 22).
7. Pull the dipstick out and look at the metal end.
8. If the oil level is low (below the bottom hole), clean around the oil filler cap and remove the cap (Figure 23).

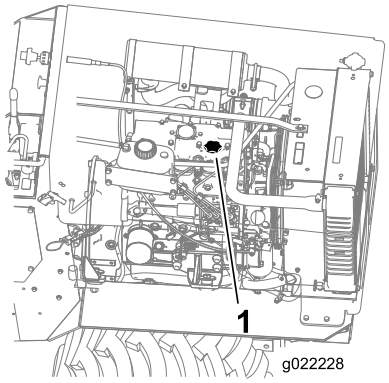


Figure 23

1. Oil-filler cap

9. Slowly pour only enough oil into the valve cover to raise the level to the top hole on the dipstick.

   Important: Do not overfill the crankcase with oil because the engine may be damaged.
10. Replace the filler cap and dipstick.
11. Close the hood.

Changing the Oil

1. Start the engine and let it run for 5 minutes. This warms the oil so it drains better.
2. Park the machine so that the drain side is slightly lower than the opposite side to ensure that the oil drains completely.
3. Lower any attachments, set the parking brake, stop the engine, and remove the key.

⚠ CAUTION

Components will be hot if the machine has been running. If you touch hot components you may be burned.

Allow the machine to cool before performing maintenance or touching components under the hood.

4. Remove the filler cap and the drain bolt (Figure 24).

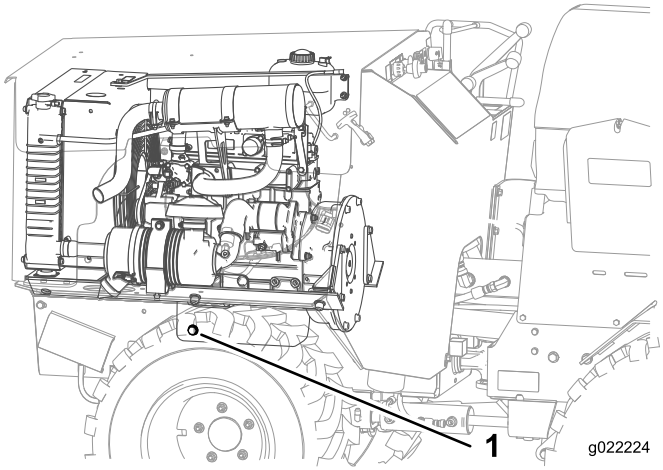


Figure 24

1. Oil-drain plug

5. When the oil has drained completely, install the drain bolt.

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

6. Remove the oil fill cap and slowly pour approximately 80% of the specified amount of oil in through the valve cover.
7. Check the oil level; refer to Checking the Engine Oil Level (page 22).
8. Slowly add additional oil to bring the level to the upper hole on the dipstick.
9. Replace the fill cap.

Changing the Oil Filter

1. Drain the oil from the engine; refer to Changing the Oil (page 22).
2. Place a shallow pan or rag under the filter to catch the oil.
3. Remove the old filter (Figure 25) and wipe the surface of the gasket seal on the filter head.

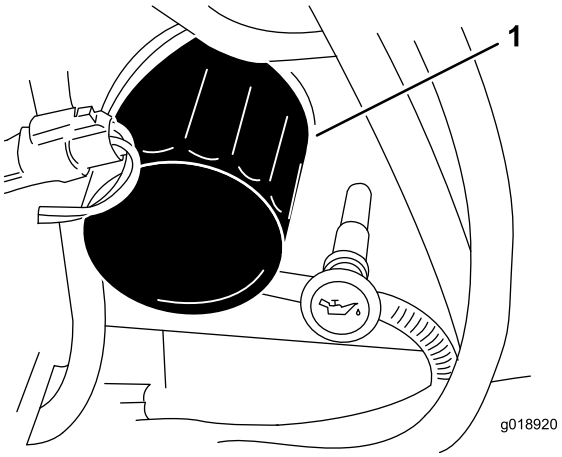


Figure 25

1. Oil filter

4. Apply a thin layer of clean oil to the gasket seal of the new oil filter.
5. Apply a thin coat of the clean oil of the proper type through the center hole of the filter.
6. Allow 2 minutes for the oil to be absorbed by the filter material, then pour off any excess oil.
7. Install the replacement oil filter to the filter adapter. Turn the oil filter clockwise until the rubber gasket contacts the filter adapter, then tighten the filter an additional 1/2 turn.
8. Start the engine and let it run for 30 seconds.
9. Stop the engine and let the machine cool.
10. Check the engine oil level; refer to Checking the Engine Oil Level (page 22).
11. Fill the crankcase with the proper type of new oil; refer to Checking the Engine Oil Level (page 22).

Fuel System Maintenance

⚠ DANGER

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

- **Use a funnel and fill the fuel tank outdoors, in an open area, when the engine is off and is cold. Wipe up any fuel that spills.**
- **Do not fill the fuel tank completely full. Add fuel to the fuel tank until the level is 6 to 13 mm (1/4 to 1/2 inches) below the bottom of the filler neck. This empty space in the tank allows the fuel to expand.**
- **Never smoke when handling fuel, and stay away from an open flame or where fuel fumes may be ignited by a spark.**
- **Store fuel in a clean, safety-approved container and keep the cap in place.**

Bleeding the Fuel System

You must bleed the fuel system before starting the engine if any of the following situations have occurred:

- Initial start up of a new machine.
- Engine has ceased running due to lack of fuel.
- Maintenance has been performed upon fuel system components (e.g., filter replaced).

⚠ DANGER

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

- **Use a funnel and fill the fuel tank outdoors, in an open area, when the engine is off and is cold. Wipe up any fuel that spills.**
- **Do not fill the fuel tank completely full. Add fuel to the fuel tank until the level is 1/4 to 1/2 in. (6 to 13 mm) below the bottom of the filler neck. This empty space in the tank allows the fuel to expand.**
- **Never smoke when handling fuel, and stay away from an open flame or where fuel fumes may be ignited by a spark.**
- **Store fuel in a clean, safety-approved container and keep the cap in place.**

1. Ensure that the fuel tank is at least half full.
2. Open the hood.
3. Open the air bleed screw on the fuel injection pump (Figure 26).

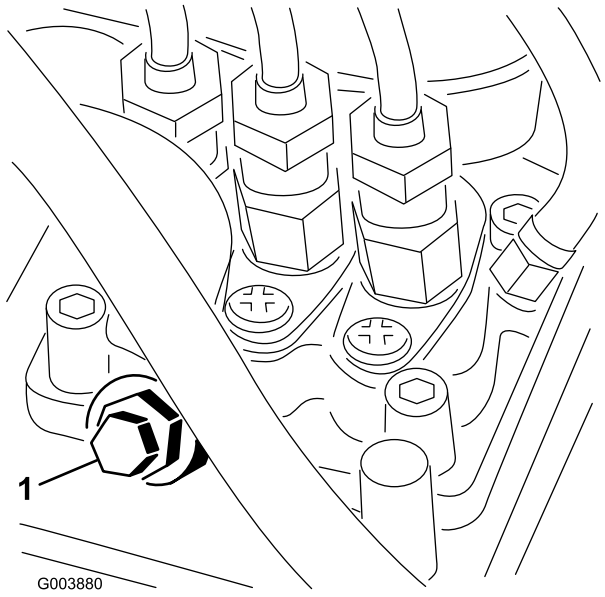


Figure 26

1. Fuel injection pump bleed screw

4. Turn the key in the ignition switch to the On position.

   Note: The electric fuel pump will begin operation, thereby forcing air out around the air bleed screw. Leave the key in the On position until a solid stream of fuel flows out around the screw.

5. Tighten the screw and turn the key to the Off position.

Note: Normally, the engine should start after the above bleeding procedures are followed. However, if engine does not start, air may be trapped between injection pump and injectors; contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Checking the Fuel Lines and Connections

Service Interval: Every 400 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)—Check the fuel lines and connections for deterioration, damage, or loose connections.

Inspect the fuel lines and connections for deterioration, damage, or loose connections. Tighten any loose connections and contact your Authorized Service Dealer for assistance in fixing damaged fuel lines.

Draining the Fuel Filter/Water Separator

Service Interval: Every 50 hours—Drain water and other contaminants from the fuel filter/water separator.

1. Locate the fuel filter on the right side of the engine (Figure 27) and place a clean container under it.

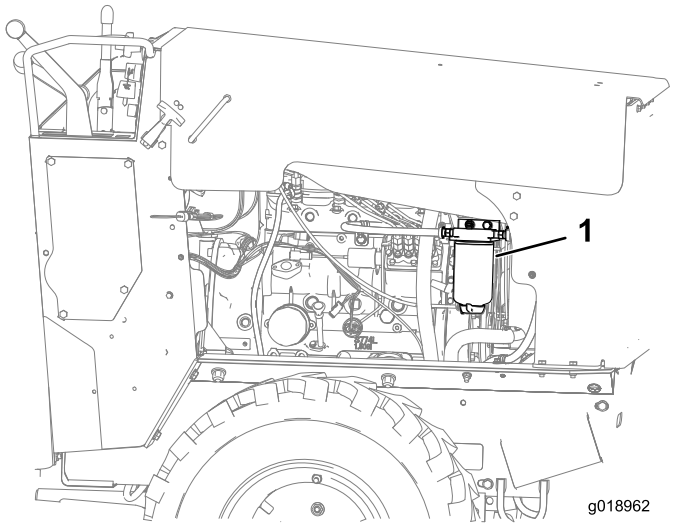


Figure 27

1. Fuel filter

2. Loosen the drain valve on the bottom of the filter canister and allow the water to drain.
3. When finished, tighten the drain valve.

Replacing the Fuel Filter Canister

Service Interval: Every 250 hours—Replace the fuel filter.

1. Clean the filter head and the outside of the fuel filter.
2. Turn the filter counterclockwise and remove the filter from the filter head.
3. Lubricate the gasket on the new filter canister with clean oil.
4. Install the filter canister by hand until the gasket contacts the filter head, then rotate it an additional 1/2 turn.
5. Start the engine and check for leaks.

Draining the Fuel Tank

Service Interval: Every 2 years—Drain and clean the fuel tank (See an Authorized Service Dealer).

Have an Authorized Service Dealer drain and clean the fuel tank.

Electrical System Maintenance

Servicing the Battery

Service Interval: Every 100 hours—Check the battery electrolyte level (replacement battery only).

Every 250 hours—Check the battery cable connections.

WARNING

CALIFORNIA
Proposition 65 Warning

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

Important: The following procedures apply when servicing a (dry) battery that has replaced the original battery. The original (wet) battery does not require service.

Always keep the battery clean and fully charged. Use a paper towel to clean the battery case. If the battery terminals are corroded, clean them with a solution of 4 parts water and 1 part baking soda. Apply a light coating of grease to the battery terminals to reduce corrosion.

Voltage: 12 V, 1000 Cold Cranking Amps

Checking the Electrolyte Level

1. Stop the engine and remove the key.
2. Remove the bolts securing the battery tray, located on both sides of the machine(Figure 28).

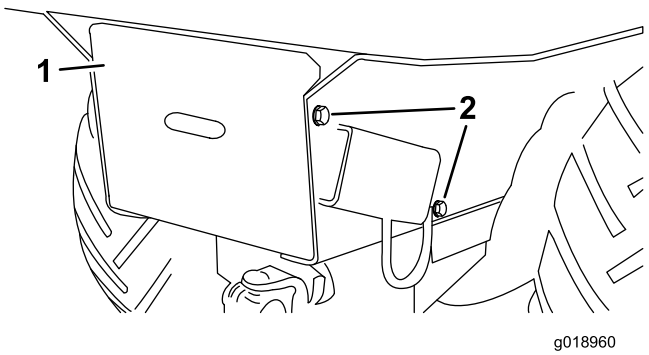


Figure 28

1. Battery tray
2. Bolts

3. Slide the battery tray out of the frame.
4. Look at the side of the battery.

   Note: The electrolyte must be up to the Upper line (Figure 29). Do not allow the electrolyte to fall below the Lower line (Figure 29).

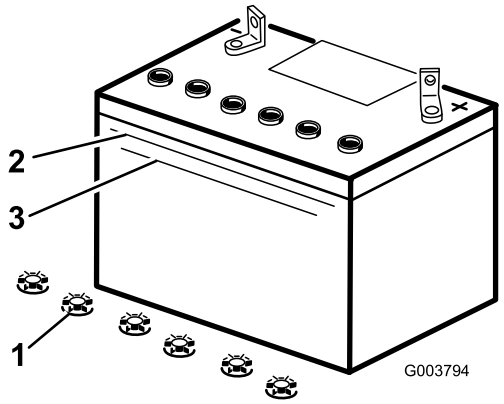


Figure 29

1. Filler caps
2. Upper line
3. Lower line

5. If the electrolyte is low, add the required amount of distilled water; refer to Adding Water to the Battery (page 26).

Adding Water to the Battery

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

⚠ DANGER

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

- **Do not drink electrolyte and avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear safety glasses to shield your eyes and rubber gloves to protect your hands.**
- **Fill the battery where clean water is always available for flushing the skin.**

1. Remove the battery from the machine.

   Important: Never fill the battery with distilled water while the battery is installed in the machinet. Electrolyte could be spilled on other parts and cause corrosion.

2. Clean the top of the battery with a paper towel.
3. Remove the filler caps from the battery (Figure 29).
4. Slowly pour distilled water into each battery cell until the electrolyte level is up to the Upper line (Figure 29) on the battery case.

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

5. Wait 5 to 10 minutes after filling the battery cells.

   Note: Add distilled water, if necessary, until the electrolyte level is up to the Upper line (Figure 29) on the battery case.

6. Install the battery filler caps.

Charging the Battery

⚠ WARNING

Charging the battery produces gasses that can explode.

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

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

1. Check the electrolyte level; refer to Checking the Electrolyte Level (page 25).
2. Make sure that the filler caps are installed in the battery.
3. Charge the battery for 10 to 15 minutes at 25 to 30 amps or 30 minutes at 4 to 6 amps (Figure 30).

   Note: Do not overcharge the battery.

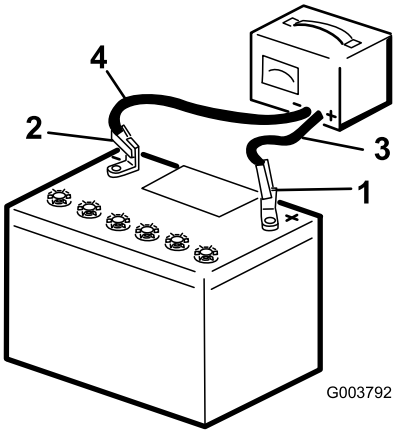


Figure 30

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

4. When the battery is fully charged, unplug the charger from the electrical outlet, then disconnect the charger leads from the battery posts (Figure 30).
5. Replace the battery cover.

Drive System Maintenance

Checking the Tire Pressure

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

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

Tire Size	Ply Rating	Pressure	
		kPa	psi
23 x 10.5 x 12	4	138	20
26 x 12 x 12	8	207	30

Note: Use a lower tire pressure when operating in sandy soil conditions to provide better traction in the loose soil.

Checking the Tires and Lug Nuts

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Check the tire pressure.

Before each use or daily—Check the lug nuts.

- Do not exceed the rated tire pressure. To ensure long tire life and safe handling, check tire pressure daily, refer to Checking the Tire Pressure (page 27).
- Proper Care-Inspect tires for cuts, slashes, or bulges. Tires with defects need to be replaced or repaired for proper handling and safety.
- Check daily to ensure that all lug nuts are tight. Torque the lug nuts to 81-95 N-m (60-70 ft-lbs).

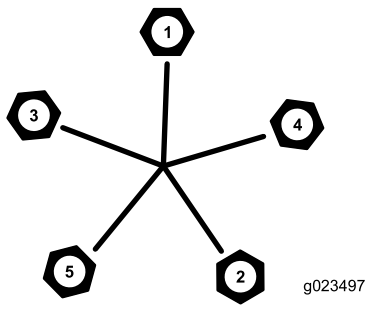


Figure 31

Servicing the Transmission and Axles

Transmission oil specification: SAE 80W140 API classification level GL5

Transmission oil capacity: approximately 0.47 L (0.5 qt)

Toro Premium Gear Oil is available from an Authorized Service Dealer. See the parts catalog for part numbers.

Axle oil specification: SAE 80W140 API classification level GL5

Front axle oil capacity: approximately 2.4 L (2.5 qt)

Rear axle oil capacity: approximately 2.4 L (2.5 qt)

Toro Premium Gear Oil is available from an Authorized Service Dealer. See the parts catalog for part numbers.

Checking the Transmission Oil

Service Interval: Every 250 hours

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
2. Clean the area around the fill plug with a cleaning solvent (Figure 32).

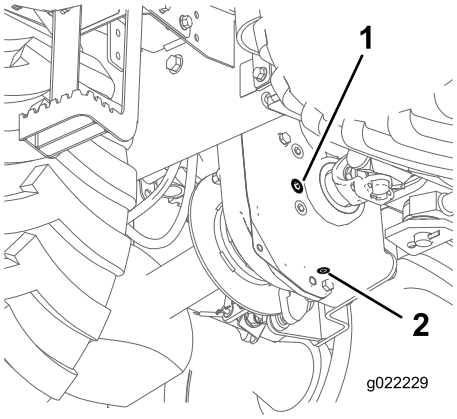


Figure 32

1. Fill plug
2. Drain plug

3. Remove the fill plug.
4. Check the oil level.

   Note: The level should be even with the bottom of the fill plug.
5. If the oil level is below the bottom of the fill plug hole, add oil to raise the level up to the bottom of the fill plug hole.
6. Install the fill plug.

Changing the Transmission Oil

Service Interval: Every 1,000 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
2. Clean the area around the fill plug with a cleaning solvent (Figure 33).

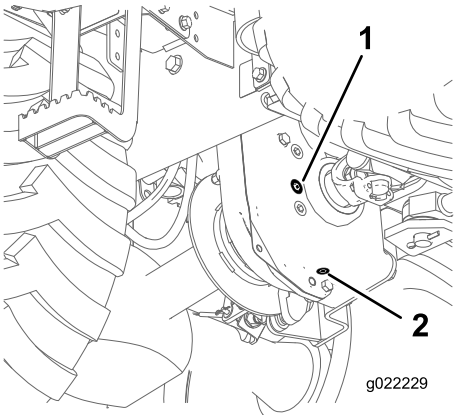


Figure 33

1. Fill plug
2. Drain plug

3. Remove the fill and drain plug.
4. Drain the transmission oil into a container.
5. Insert the drain plug.
6. Fill the transmission until the oil level is even with the bottom of the fill plug hole.

Checking the Axle Oil Levels

Service Interval: Every 100 hours

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
2. Remove the fill plug from one of the axle differentials (Figure 34).

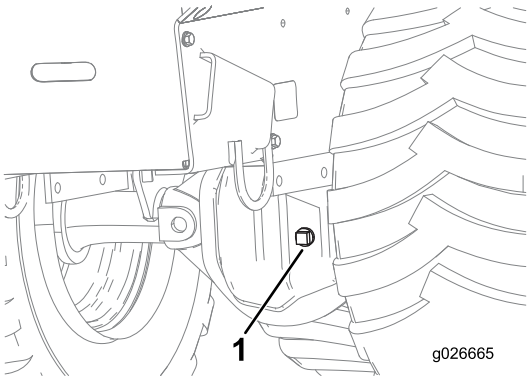


Figure 34

1. Fill plug
2. Drain plug

3. Check the oil level.

   Note: The oil level should be even with the bottom of the fill plug hole.
4. Add oil to raise the oil level up to the bottom of the fill plug hole.
5. Install the fill plug.
6. Repeat for the other differential.

Changing the Axle Oil

1. Place a drain pan under the pinion housing of the axle.
2. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
3. Remove the bolts securing the cover, and remove the cover and gasket.

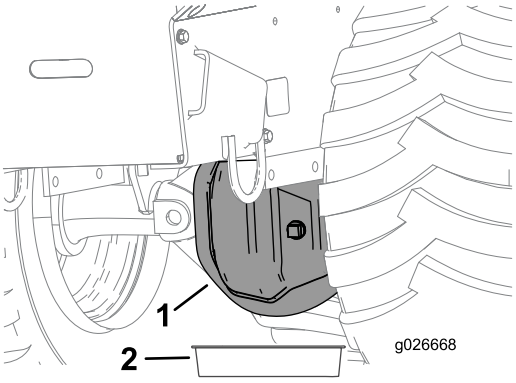


Figure 35

1. Cover
2. Drain pan

4. Clean the surfaces and install a new gasket.
5. Install the cover and drain plug.
6. Remove the fill plug.
7. Fill with differential oil until the oil is level with the bottom of the fill plug hole.
8. Install the fill plug.
9. Repeat the procedure for the other differential.

Cooling System Maintenance

Servicing the Cooling System

Service Interval: Before each use or daily—Clean the radiator.

Every 100 hours—Check the cooling system hoses.

Yearly—Change the engine coolant (See an Authorized Service Dealer).

Coolant specification: a mixture of 50% ethylene glycol and 50% water

Engine and Radiator coolant capacity: 6.9 L (7.3 qt)

⚠ DANGER

If the engine has been running, the pressurized, hot coolant can escape and cause severe burns.

- **Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. Always allow the engine to cool at least 15 minutes or until the radiator cap is cool enough to touch without burning your hand before removing the radiator cap.**
- **Do not touch radiator and surrounding parts that are hot.**
- **Use a rag when opening the radiator cap, and open the cap slowly to allow steam to escape.**

⚠ DANGER

Rotating shaft and fan can cause personal injury.

- **Do not operate the machine without the covers in place.**
- **Keep fingers, hands and clothing clear of rotating fan and drive shaft.**
- **Shut off the engine and remove the ignition key before performing maintenance.**

⚠ CAUTION

Swallowing engine coolant can cause poisoning.

- **Do not swallow engine coolant.**
- **Keep out of reach from children and pets.**

Checking and Adding the Engine Coolant

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Clean any debris off of the screen, oil cooler, and front of the radiator daily and more frequently when operating conditions are extremely dusty or sandy.

The cooling system is filled with a 50/50 solution of water and permanent ethylene glycol antifreeze. Check the level of coolant in the expansion tank at the beginning of each day before starting the engine.

The coolant level should be up to upper line mark on the expansion tank (Figure 36).

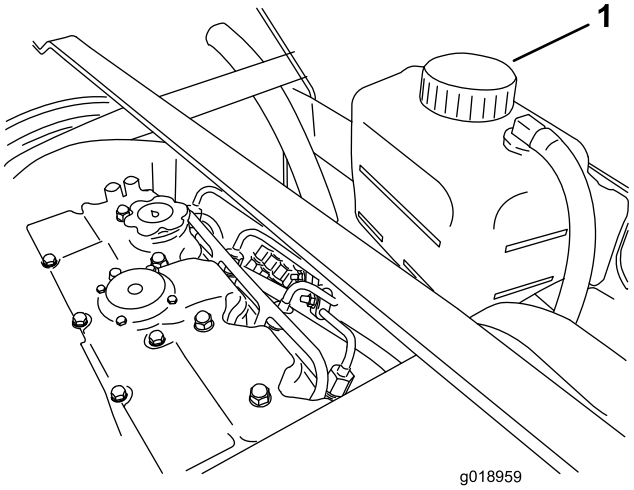


Figure 36

1. Coolant expansion tank fill cap

If the coolant level is low, complete the following procedure:

1. Remove the coolant expansion tank fill cap (Figure 36).
2. Add coolant into the expansion tank until it reaches the upper mark on the expansion tank.
3. Install the expansion tank cap.

Changing the Engine Coolant

Have an Authorized Service Dealer change the engine coolant yearly.

If you need to add engine coolant, refer to Checking and Adding the Engine Coolant (page 29).

Belt Maintenance

Checking the Alternator Drive Belt Tension

Service Interval: Every 1,000 hours

1. Push the drive belt with your thumb in the area shown to check the tension (Figure 37).

   Note: The deflection should be between 7 to 9 mm (0.28 to 0.35 inches) under load of 10 kg (22 lb).

   Note: If the deflection is less than 7 mm (0.28 inch) or more than 9 mm (0.35 inch), adjust the tension.

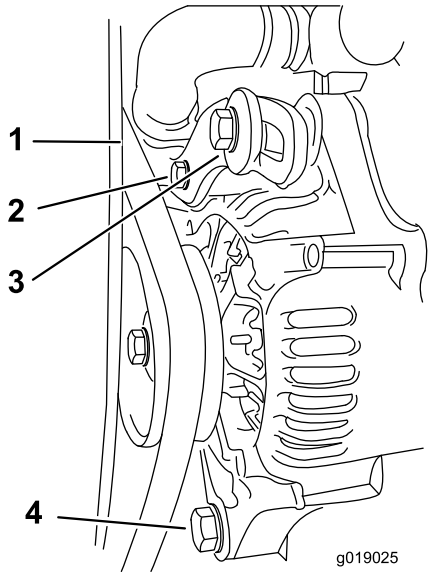


Figure 37

1. Check the tension of the belt here.
2. Pivot bolt
3. Adjusting bolt
4. Pivot bolt

2. Loosen the pivot bolts.
3. Loosen the adjusting bolt.
4. Pull the alternator away from the engine to increase belt tension or toward the engine to decrease belt tension, then tighten the adjusting bolt.
5. Check the belt tension. If the tension is correct, tighten the pivot bolts.

Replacing the Drive Belt

Service Interval: Every 4,000 hours—Replace the alternator drive belt.

1. Loosen the pivot bolts, the adjusting bolt, and move the alternator toward the engine to loosen the belt tension.
2. Remove the drive belt and install the new drive belt.
3. Adjust the belt tension.

Controls System Maintenance

The factory adjusts the controls before shipping the machine However, after many hours of use, you may need to adjust the controls.

Important: To adjust the controls properly, complete each procedure in the order listed.

Checking the Parking Brake

Move the parking brake lever to the On position. If there is little or no resistance, complete the following procedure:

1. Park the machine on a flat surface, lower any attachments, stop the engine, and remove the key.
2. Put the parking brake in the Off position.
3. Rotate the handle of the parking brake lever 2 or 3 times clockwise.
4. Apply the parking brake.
   - If there was resistance, the adjustment is correct.
   - If there was little or no resistance, see an Authorized Service Dealer.

Adjusting the Creep Control Linkage

1. Remove the access panel from the right side of the machine.
2. Connect a spring scale under the knob of the creep control lever.
3. Turn the adjustment nut until the scale shows 13.61 to 22.68 kgf (30 to 50 lbf) to move the lever (Figure 38).

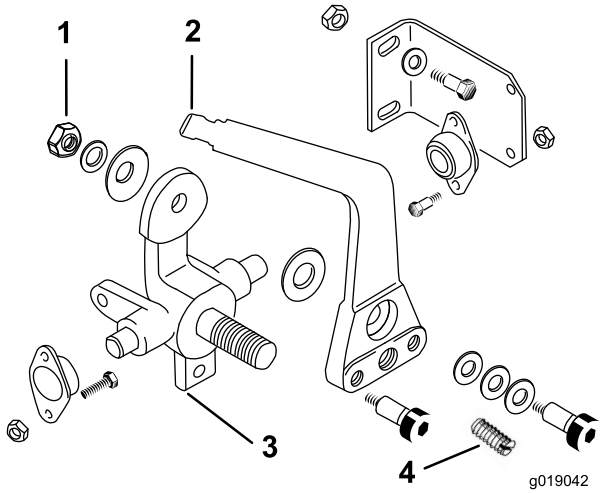


Figure 38

1. Adjustment nut
2. Creep control lever
3. Steering control pivot
4. Set-screw catch

4. Tighten the set-screw catch until the catch bottoms out against the steering control pivot, then loosen the screw 1/2 to 3/4 turn.
5. Install the access panel.

Adjusting the Traction Drive for Neutral

When positioned on a level surface, the machine must not creep when the traction pedal is released. If it does creep, adjust as follows:

1. Park the machine on a level surface, stop the engine, and lower the cutting unit to the floor.
2. Block the tires.
3. Adjust the middle nut depending on which way the machine is creeping:
   - If the machine is creeping forward, turn the middle nut counter clockwise.
   - If the machine is creeping backward, turn the middle nut clockwise.

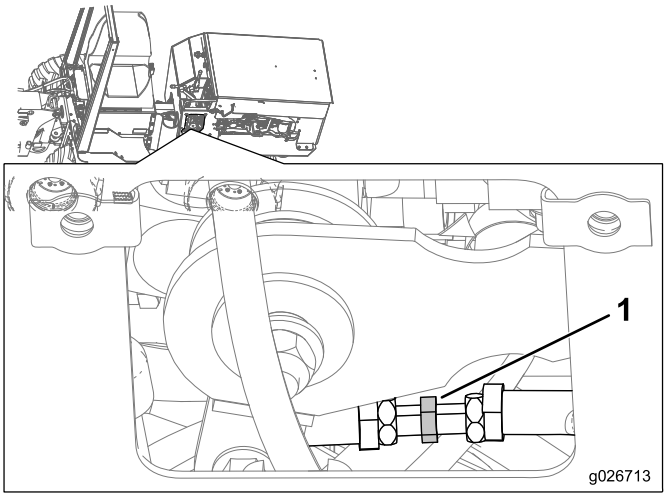


Figure 39

1. Adjustment nut

4. Test the machine to see if further adjustment is needed.

Hydraulic System Maintenance

Servicing the Hydraulic System

Hydraulic fluid reservoir capacity: 25.8 L (6.8 US gallons)

Use only one of the following fluids in the hydraulic system:

Toro Premium All Season Hydraulic Fluid (Available in 5-gallon pails or 55-gallon drums. See the *Parts Catalog* or an Authorized Service Dealer for part numbers.)

Alternate fluids: If the Toro fluid is not available, other fluids may be used provided they meet all the following material properties and industry specifications. We do not recommend that you use synthetic fluid. Consult with your lubricant distributor to identify a satisfactory product.

Note: Toro will not assume responsibility for damage caused by improper substitutions, so use only products from reputable manufacturers who will stand behind their recommendation.

High Viscosity Index/Low Pour Point Anti-wear Hydraulic Fluid, ISO VG 46

Material Properties:	
Viscosity, ASTM D445	St @ 40° C 44 to 48
	St @ 100° C 7.9 to 8.5
Viscosity Index ASTM D2270	140 to 160
Pour Point, ASTM D97	-34° F to -49° F
FZG, Fail stage	11 or better
Water content (new fluid)	500 ppm (maximum)
Industry Specifications:	Vickers I-286-S (Quality Level), Vickers M-2950-S (Quality Level), Denison HF-0

Replacing the Hydraulic Filter

Service Interval: After the first 25 hours

Every 250 hours

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

1. Position the machine on a level surface.
2. Lower any attachments, stop the engine, and remove the key.
3. Place a pan under the hydraulic filter to catch the fluid.
4. Turn the hydraulic-oil filter counterclockwise, remove and discard the filter (Figure 40).

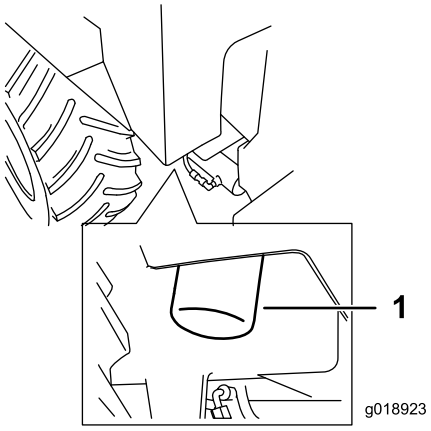


Figure 40

1. Hydraulic-oil filter

5. Apply a thin coat hydraulic fluid to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter.
6. Install the replacement hydraulic filter onto the filter head. Tighten it clockwise until the filter contacts the filter head, then tighten the filter an additional 3/4 turn.
7. Fill the hydraulic filter with clean hydraulic fluid.
8. Clean up any spilled fluid.
9. Start the engine and let it run for about 2 minutes to purge any air from the system.
10. Stop the engine and check for leaks.

⚠ WARNING

Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury. Fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this form of injury or gangrene may result.

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

Checking the Hydraulic Fluid Level

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Important: Always use the correct hydraulic fluid. Unspecified fluids will damage the hydraulic system.

1. Park the machine on a level surface and lower any attachments.
2. Stop the engine, remove the key, and allow the engine to cool.
3. Open the hood.
4. Clean the area around the filler neck of the hydraulic tank (Figure 41).

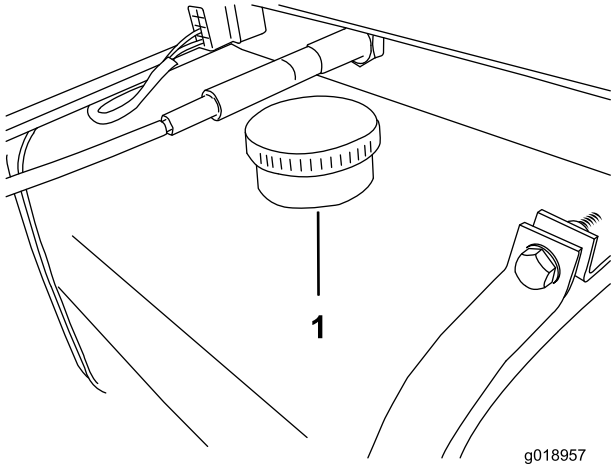


Figure 41

1. Hydraulic tank

5. Remove the cap from the filler neck and check the fluid level on the dipstick (Figure 42).

   The fluid level should be between the marks on the dipstick.

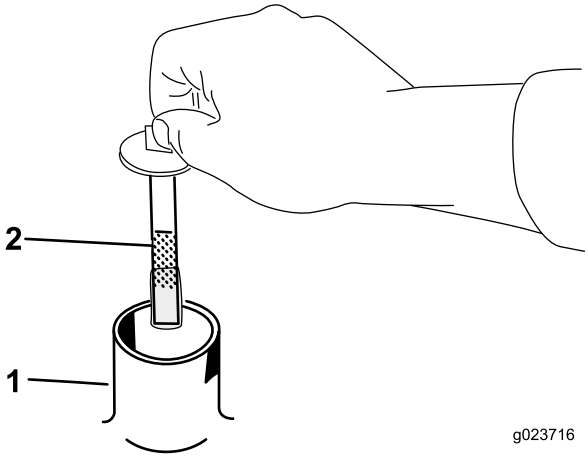


Figure 42

1. Filler neck
2. Dipstick

6. If the level is low, add enough fluid to raise it to the proper level.
7. Install the cap on the filler neck.
8. Close the hood.

Changing the Hydraulic Fluid

Service Interval: After the first 250 hours

Every 1,000 hours/Yearly (whichever comes first)

1. Position the machine on a level surface.
2. Remove the hydraulic tank cap.
3. Place a large drain pan (capable of holding 15 US gallons) on the ground under the hydraulic tank.
4. Disconnect the electrical lead to the oil temperature sending unit at the bottom of the reservoir.

5. Pinch the hose shown in Figure 43 and remove the clamp on the other end attached to the tee adapter.

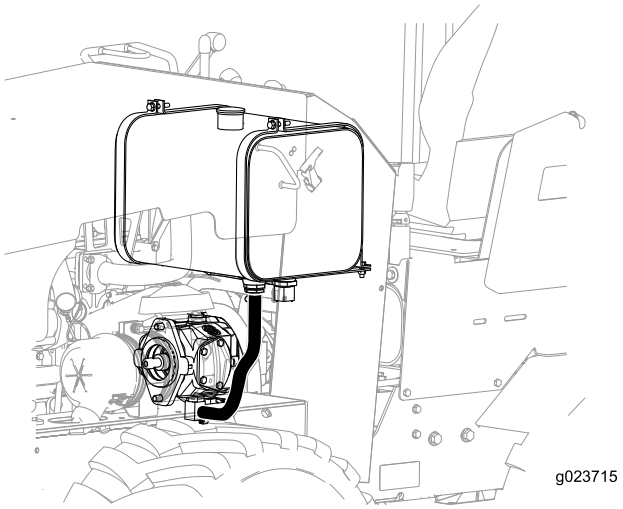


Figure 43

6. Position the hose over the drain pan and release the pinch on the hose.
7. Flush the reservoir with cleaning solvent.
8. Disconnect the hose from the elbow and remove the elbow (Figure 44).

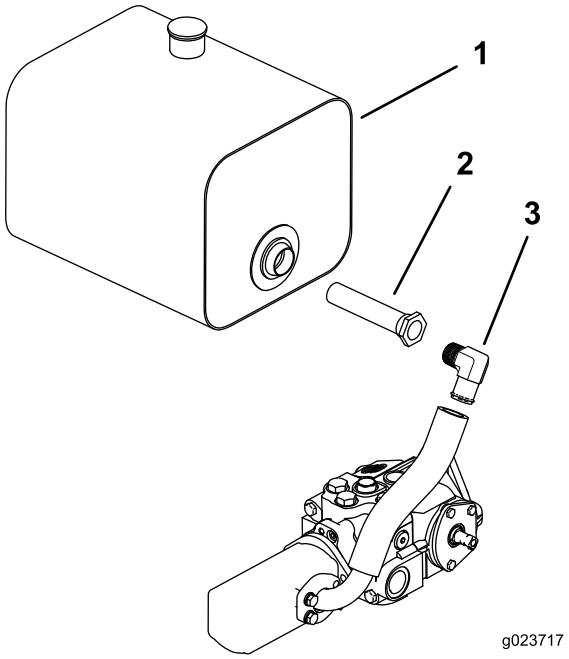


Figure 44

1. Hydraulic reservoir
2. Suction screen
3. Elbow fitting

9. Clean the screen with compressed air.
10. Put thread sealant on the threads of the suction screen and install the screen, elbow, hose, and clamp.
11. Connect the electrical lead to the oil temperature sending unit at the bottom of the reservoir.
12. Install the hose shown in Figure 43.
13. Fill the hydraulic tank with approximately 25.8 L (6.8 US gallons) of Toro premium all season hydraulic fluid ISO VG 46; refer to Checking the Hydraulic Fluid Level (page 32).

    Dispose of the used oil at a certified recycling center.
14. Install the dipstick cap.
15. Start the engine and let it run for a few minutes.
16. Stop the engine.
17. Check the hydraulic fluid level and top it off if necessary; refer to Checking the Hydraulic Fluid Level (page 32).

Checking the Hydraulic Lines

Service Interval: Every 100 hours—Check the hydraulic lines for leaks, loose fittings, kinked lines, loose mounting supports, wear, weather, and chemical deterioration. (Make necessary repairs before operating.)

Every 1,500 hours/Every 2 years (whichever comes first)—Replace all moving hydraulic hoses.

⚠ WARNING

Hydraulic fluid escaping under pressure can penetrate skin and cause injury. Fluid injected into the skin must be surgically removed within a few hours by a doctor familiar with this form of injury or gangrene may result.

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

ROPS Maintenance

Checking and Servicing the ROPS

Checking and Caring for the Seat Belt

Before you operate the machine, always ensure that the ROPS and the seat belt are properly installed and in good working order.

1. Check the seat belt for damage, and replace all parts that are damaged.
2. Ensure that the mounting bolts for the seat belts are tight.
3. Keep the seat belts clean using only soap and water.

   Note: Do not immerse the seat belts in bleach or dye, because this weakens the belt material.

Checking and Maintaining the ROPS

Service Interval: Every 500 hours

Important: If any part of the ROPS system is damaged, replace it before you operate the machine.

1. Check that the 4 bolts that secure the ROPS bar to the chassis of the machine are torqued to 162 to 176 N-m (120 to 130 ft-lb); refer to Figure 45.

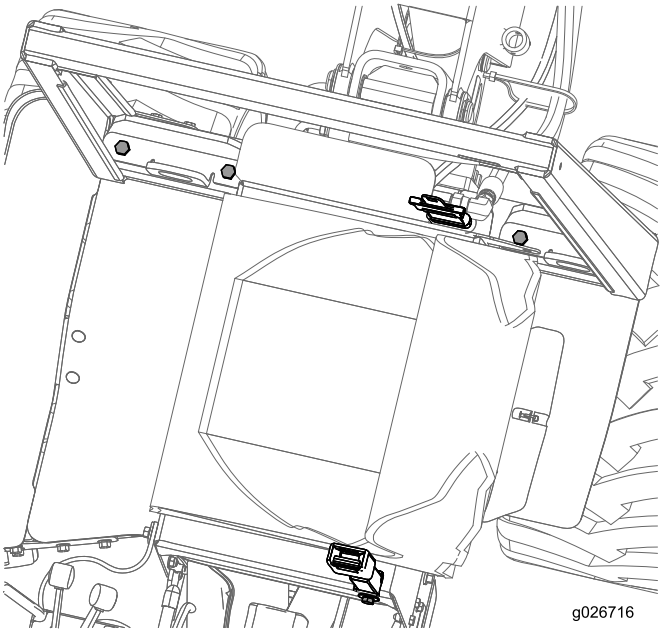


Figure 45

2. Check that the bolts and nuts that attach the seat-belt retractor and buckle to the seat are torqued to 104 to 115 N-m (77 to 85 ft-lb); refer to Figure 45.

   Note: Replace any parts that are worn or damaged.

3. Inspect the ROPS for cracks, rust, or holes in the ROPS and component parts.

   Note: Age, weather, and accidents cause damage to the ROPS and ROPS parts. If you have any doubts about the ROPS system, contact an Authorized Service Dealer.

Replacing a Damaged ROPS System

If the ROPS system has been damaged in an accident, such as a rollover or hitting an overhead object during transport, replace any damaged ROPS components to restore the ROPS system to its original level of protection.

After an accident, check the following items for damage:

- The ROPS bar
- Operator seat
- Seat belt mounting
- Seat belt

Before you operate the machine, replace all damaged ROPS components; contact an Authorized Service Dealer.

Important: Do not try to weld or straighten a damaged ROPS bar.

Cleaning

Removing Debris from the Machine

Service Interval: Before each use or daily

Important: Operating the engine with blocked screens and/or cooling shrouds removed, will result in engine damage from overheating.

1. Park the machine on a level surface, lower any attachments, and stop the engine.
2. Remove the key and allow the engine to cool.
3. Open the hood.
4. Clean any debris from the front and side screens.
5. Wipe away any debris from the air cleaner.
6. Clean any debris build-up on the engine and in the oil cooler fins with compressed air.

   Important: It is preferable to blow dirt out, rather than washing it out. If water is used, keep it away from electrical items and hydraulic valves. Do not use a high-pressure washer. High-pressure washing can damage the electrical system and hydraulic valves or deplete grease.
7. Clean debris from the hood opening, muffler, and heat shields.
8. Close the hood.

Cleaning the Chassis

Service Interval: Every 100 hours—Check for dirt build-up in the chassis.

Over time, the chassis under the engine collects dirt and debris that must be removed. Using a flashlight, open the hood and inspect the area under the engine on a regular basis. When the debris is 1 to 2 inches deep, have an Authorized Service Dealer remove the rear of the machine, fuel tank, and battery and flush the chassis clean.

Storage

1. Lower any attachments, stop the engine, and remove the key.
2. Remove dirt and grime from the entire machine.

   Important: You can wash the machine with mild detergent and water. Do not pressure wash the machine. Avoid excessive use of water, especially near the control panel, engine, hydraulic pumps, and motors.
3. Service the air cleaner; refer to Servicing the Air Cleaner (page 21).
4. Grease the machine; refer to Greasing the Machine (page 20).
5. Change the crankcase oil; refer to Servicing the Engine Oil (page 22).
6. Charge the battery; refer to Servicing the Battery (page 25).
7. Check and tighten all bolts, nuts, and screws. Repair or replace any part that is damaged.
8. Paint all scratched or bare metal surfaces and replace any missing or damaged decals. Paint and decals are available from your Authorized Service Dealer.
9. 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.
10. Cover the machine to protect it and keep it clean.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The starter does not crank.	1. The controls are not in the neutral position. 2. The electrical connections are corroded or loose. 3. A fuse is blown or loose. 4. The battery is discharged. 5. The relay or switch is damaged. 6. A damaged starter or starter solenoid. 7. Seized internal engine components.	1. Move all of the controls to the Neutral position. 2. Check the electrical connections for good contact. 3. Correct or replace the fuse. 4. Charge the battery or replace it. 5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine cranks, but will not start.	1. The starting procedure was performed incorrectly. 2. The fuel tank is empty. 3. The fuel shut-off valve is closed. 4. Dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system. 5. The fuel line is clogged. 6. There is air in the fuel. 7. The glow plus are inoperative. 8. The cranking speed is too slow. 9. The air cleaner filters are dirty. 10. The fuel filter is clogged. 11. Improper fuel grade is being used for cold weather use. 12. The compression is low. 13. The injection nozzles or pumps are malfunctioning. 14. The ETR solenoid is broken.	1. Refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine. 2. Fill the fuel tank with fresh fuel. 3. Open the fuel shut off valve. 4. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel. 5. Clean or replace the fuel line. 6. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at the fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine. 7. Check the fuse, glow plugs, and wiring. 8. Check the battery, oil viscosity, and starting motor (contact your Authorized Service Dealer). 9. Service the air filters. 10. Replace the fuel filter. 11. Drain the fuel system and replace the fuel filter. Add fresh fuel of proper grade for ambient temperature conditions. You may need to warm the entire machine. 12. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 13. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 14. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The engine starts, but does not keep running.	1. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	1. Loosen the cap. If the engine runs with the cap loosened, replace the cap.
	2. There is dirt or water is in the fuel system.	2. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	3. The fuel filter is clogged.	3. Replace the fuel filter.
	4. There is air in the fuel system.	4. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	5. Improper fuel grade is being used for cold weather use.	5. Drain the fuel system and replace the fuel filter. Add fresh fuel of proper grade for ambient temperature conditions.
	6. The spark arrestor screen is clogged.	6. Clean or replace the spark arrestor screen.
	7. The fuel pump is damaged.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine runs, but knocks or misses.	1. There is dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system.	1. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	2. The engine is overheating.	2. Refer to troubleshooting item The engine overheats.
	3. There is air in the fuel system.	3. Bleed nozzles and check for air leaks at the fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	4. The injection nozzles are damaged.	4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	5. The compression is low.	5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	6. The injection pump timing is incorrect.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. There is excessive carbon build-up.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	8. There is internal wear or damage.	8. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine will not idle.	1. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	1. Loosen the cap. If the engine runs with the cap loosened, replace the cap.
	2. There is dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system.	2. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	3. The air cleaner filters are dirty.	3. Service the air filters.
	4. The fuel filter is clogged.	4. Replace the fuel filter.
	5. There is air in the fuel.	5. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	6. The fuel pump is damaged.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. The compression is low.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The engine overheats.	1. More coolant is needed. 2. There is restricted air flow to the radiator. 3. The crankcase oil level is incorrect. 4. The engine load is too excessive. 5. There is incorrect fuel is in the fuel system. 6. The thermostat is damaged. 7. The fan belt is loose or broken. 8. The injection timing is incorrect. 9. the coolant pump is damaged.	1. Check and add coolant. 2. Inspect and clean the side panel screens with every use. 3. Fill or drain the oil to the full mark. 4. Reduce the load; use lower ground speed. 5. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel. 6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 8. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 9. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
Excessive black smoke from exhaust.	1. The engine load is too excessive. 2. The air cleaner filters are dirty. 3. There is incorrect fuel is in the fuel system. 4. The injection pump timing is incorrect. 5. The injection pump is damaged. 6. The injection nozzles are damaged.	1. Reduce the load; use lower ground speed. 2. Service the air filters. 3. Drain the fuel system and refill with specified fuel. 4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
Excessive white smoke from exhaust.	1. The key was turned to the start position before the glow plug light turned off. 2. The engine temperature is low. 3. The glow plugs are inoperative. 4. The injection pump timing is incorrect. 5. The injection nozzles are damaged. 6. The compression is low.	1. Turn the key to the run position and allow the glow plug light to turn off before starting the engine. 2. Check the thermostat. 3. Check the fuse, glow plugs and wiring. 4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer. 6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The engine loses power.	1. The engine load is excessive.	1. Reduce the load; use lower ground speed.
	2. The crankcase oil level is incorrect.	2. Fill or drain to the full mark.
	3. The air cleaner filters are dirty.	3. Service the air filters.
	4. There is dirt, water, stale fuel, or incorrect fuel is in the fuel system.	4. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	5. The engine is overheating.	5. Refer to troubleshooting item The engine is overheating.
	6. The spark arrestor screen is clogged.	6. Clean or replace the spark arrestor screen.
	7. There is air in the fuel.	7. Bleed the nozzles and check for air leaks at fuel hose connections and fittings between the fuel tank and engine.
	8. The compression is low.	8. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	9. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	9. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	10. The injection pump timing is incorrect.	10. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	11. The injection pump is damaged.	11. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The machine does not drive.	1. The parking brake is on.	1. Release the parking brake.
	2. The hydraulic fluid level low.	2. Add hydraulic fluid to the reservoir.
	3. The pump and/or wheel motor is damaged.	3. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	4. The relief valve is damaged.	4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

Toro Compact Utility Equipment Warranty

A One-Year Limited Warranty

Conditions and Products Covered

The Toro Company and its affiliate, Toro Warranty Company, pursuant to an agreement between them, jointly warrant your Toro Compact Utility Equipment ("Product") to be free from defects in materials or workmanship. The following time periods apply from the date of purchase:

Products	Warranty Period
Pro Sneak Compact Utility Loaders, Trenchers, Stump Grinders, and Attachments	1 year or 1000 operating hours, whichever occurs first
Kohler Engines	3 years*
All other Engines	2 years*

Where a warrantable condition exists, we will repair the Product at no cost to you including diagnosis, labor, and parts.

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

Instructions for Obtaining Warranty Service

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

1. Contact any Authorized Toro Compact Utility Equipment (CUE) Service Dealer to arrange service at their dealership. To locate a dealer convenient to you, access our website at www.Toro.com. You may also call our Toro Customer Care Department toll free at the number below.
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:

   SWS Customer Care Department
   Toro Warranty Company
   8111 Lyndale Avenue South
   Bloomington, MN 55420-1196
   Toll Free: 888-384-9940

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. Parts scheduled for replacement as required maintenance ("Maintenance Parts"), are warranted for the period of time up to the scheduled replacement time for that part. Failure to perform required maintenance and adjustments can be grounds for disallowing a warranty claim.

Items and Conditions Not Covered

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

- Product failures which result from the use of non-Toro replacement parts, or from installation and use of add-on, modified, or unapproved accessories
- Product failures which result from failure to perform required maintenance and/or adjustments
- Product failures which result from operating the Product in an abusive, negligent or reckless manner
- Parts subject to consumption through use unless found to be defective. Examples of parts which are consumed, or used up, during normal product operation include, but are not limited to, belts, wipers, spark plugs, tires, filters, gaskets, wear plates, seals, O-rings, drive chains, clutches.
- Failures caused by outside influence. Items considered to be outside influence include, but are not limited to, weather, storage practices, contamination, use of unapproved coolants, lubricants, additives, or chemicals, etc.
- Normal "wear and tear" items. Normal "wear and tear" includes, but is not limited to, worn painted surfaces, scratched decals, etc.
- Repairs necessary due to failure to follow recommended fuel procedure (consult *Operator's Manual* for more details)
  - Removing contaminants from the fuel system is not covered
  - Use of old fuel (more than one month old) or fuel which contains more than 10% ethanol or more that 15% MTBE
  - Failure to drain the fuel system prior to any period of non-use over one month
- Any component covered by a separate manufacturer's warranty
- Pickup and delivery charges

General Conditions

Repair by an Authorized Toro Compact Utility Equipment (CUE) Service Dealer is your sole remedy under this warranty.

Neither The Toro Company nor Toro Warranty Company is liable for indirect, incidental or consequential damages in connection with the use of the Toro Products covered by this warranty, including any cost or expense of providing substitute equipment or service during reasonable periods of malfunction or non-use pending completion of repairs under this warranty. All implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for use are limited to the duration of this express warranty. Some states do not allow exclusions of incidental or consequential damages, or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above exclusions and limitations may not apply to you.

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

Except for the engine warranty coverage and the Emissions warranty referenced below, if applicable, there is no other express warranty. The Emissions Control System on your Product may be covered by a separate warranty meeting requirements established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California Air Resources Board (CARB). The hour limitations set forth above do not apply to the Emissions Control System Warranty. Refer to the California Emission Control Warranty Statement supplied with your Product or contained in the engine manufacturer's documentation for details.

Countries Other than the United States or Canada

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

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