Maintenance

Service Interval Chart

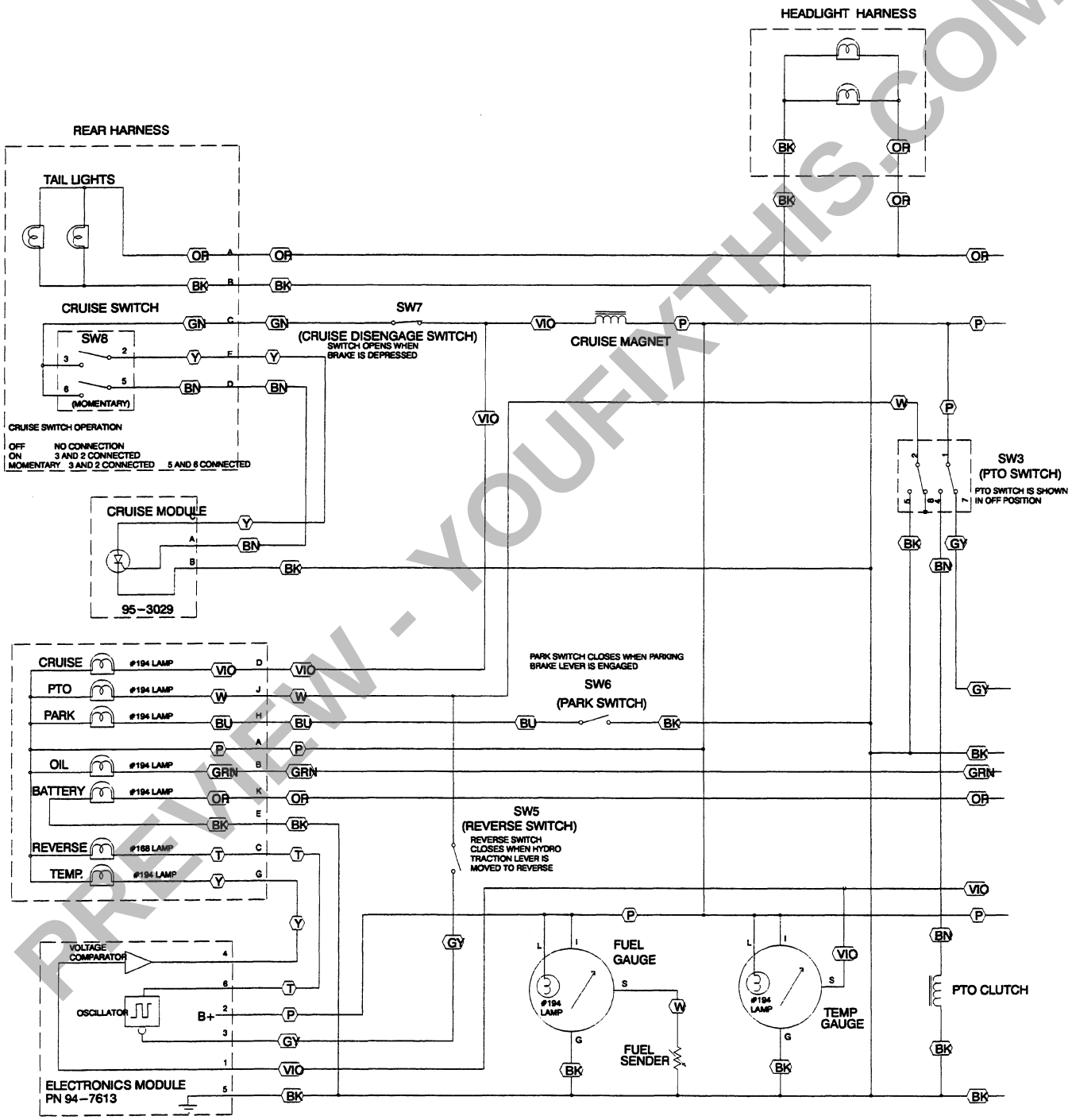
Service Operation	Each Use	5 Hours	25 Hours	50 Hours	100 Hours	200 Hours	Storage Service
Engine Oil—check level	X						X
Engine Coolant—check level	X						X
Radiator Screen—check for debris*	X						X
Brake—check	X						X
Safety System—check	X						X
(3) Air Intake Screens—clean*	X						X
Engine Area—clean*	X						X
Rear Transaxle Cover—clean*	X						X
Engine Oil—change		Initial			X		X
Engine Air Precleaner—clean*			X				X
Tires—check pressure			X				X
Battery—check electrolyte level			X				X
Transaxle—check oil level			X				
Transaxle—change oil				Initial		X	X
Transaxle—change oil filter				Initial		X	X
Power Steering Filter—clean				Initial		X	X
Lubrication				X			X
PTO (Power Take Off) Belt—check tension				X			X
Engine Air Filter—replace*					X		X
Spark Plug(s)—change					X		X
Fuel Filter—replace					X		X
Fan Belt—check					X		X
Engine Oil Filter—change						X	X
Inspect radiator and hoses						X	X
Chipped Surfaces—paint							X
Radiator—flush and change coolant (every 400 hours or 2 years)							X

* More often in dusty, dirty conditions

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Wiring Diagram



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Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The starter does not crank.	1. The PTO is ON.	1. Move the PTO to OFF.
	2. The brake is not depressed or the parking brake is not on.	2. Set the parking brake.
	3. The operator is not seated.	3. Sit on the seat.
	4. The electrical connections are corroded or loose.	4. Check the electrical connections for good contact.
	5. A fuse is blown or loose.	5. Correct or replace the fuse.
	6. The relay or switch is defective.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. The battery is discharged.	7. Charge the battery or replace it.
	8. The safety interlock system is malfunctioning.	8. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	9. A faulty starter or starter solenoid.	9. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	10. Seized internal engine components.	10. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
The engine cranks, but will not start.	1. Incorrect starting procedure.	1. Refer to Starting and Stopping the Engine, page 15.
	2. The fuel tank is empty.	2. Fill with fresh fuel.
	3. The fuel shut–off valve is closed.	3. Open the fuel shut–off valve.
	4. Dirt, water or stale fuel is in the fuel system.	4. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	5. Clogged fuel line.	5. Clean or replace.
	6. The spark plug lead is disconnected.	6. Reconnect the spark plug.
	7. The kill relay is not energized.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	8. A spark plug is faulty.	8. Replace the spark plug.
	9. The ignition module is faulty.	9. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.

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Operation

Think Safety First

Please carefully read all the safety instructions on pages 2–7. Knowing this information could help you, your family, pets or bystanders avoid injury.

Controls

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

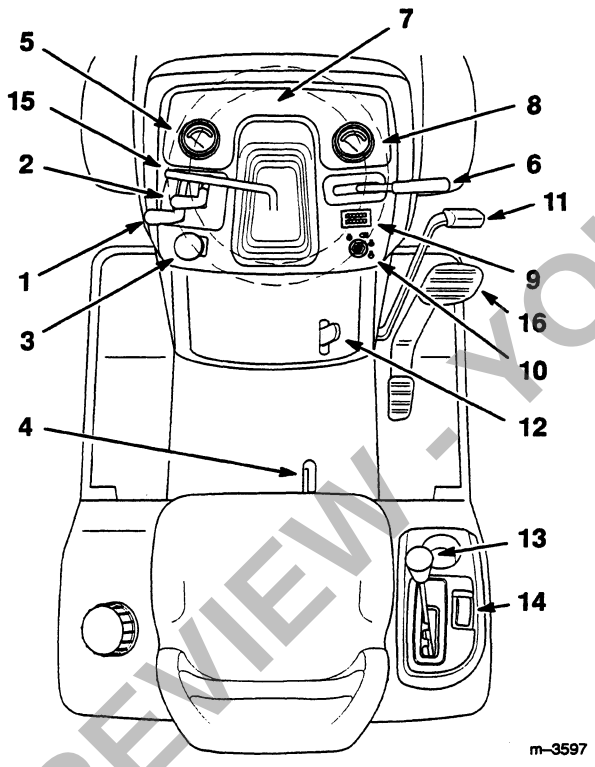


Figure 11

1. Throttle
2. Choke
3. PTO switch
4. Seat adjustment lever
5. Engine water temperature gauge
6. Attachment lift lever
7. Indicator lights
8. Fuel gauge
9. Hour meter
10. Ignition switch
11. Brake pedal
12. Parking brake lever
13. High–Low range lever
14. Cruise control switch
15. Steering wheel tilt lever
16. Traction control pedal

Parking Brake

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

Setting the Parking Brake

1. Push the brake pedal (Fig. 11) down and hold it in the depressed position.
2. Lift the parking brake lever (Fig. 11) up and gradually take your foot off the brake pedal. The brake pedal should stay in the depressed (locked) position.

Releasing the Parking Brake

1. Push down on the brake pedal (Fig. 11). The parking brake lever should release.
2. Release the brake pedal.

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⚠ CAUTION

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

WHAT CAN HAPPEN
- **Accidental starting of the engine could seriously injure you or other bystanders.**

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD
- **Remove the key from the ignition switch and pull the wire(s) off the spark plug(s) before you do any maintenance. Also push the wire(s) aside so it does not accidentally contact the spark plug(s).**

Air Cleaner

Service Interval/Specification

Foam Element: Clean and re-oil after every 25 operating hours, or yearly, whichever occurs first.

Paper Element: Replace after every 100 operating hours or yearly, whichever occurs first.

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

Removing the Foam and Paper Elements

1. Disengage the power take off (PTO), set the parking brake, lower the attachment lift, and turn the ignition key to "STOP" to stop the engine. Remove the key.
2. Open the hood.
3. Clean around the air cleaner to prevent dirt from getting into the engine and causing damage (Fig. 23).

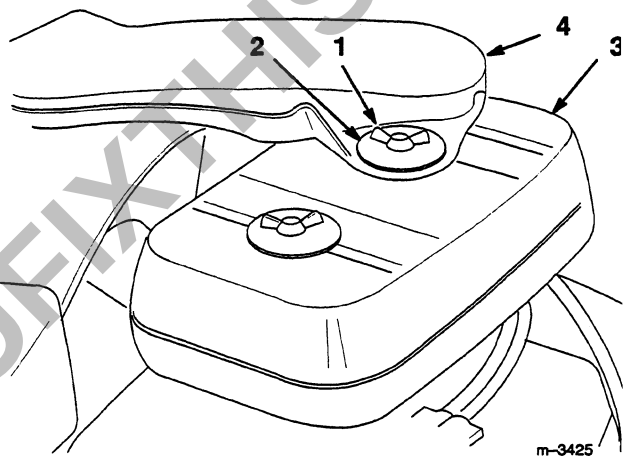


Figure 23

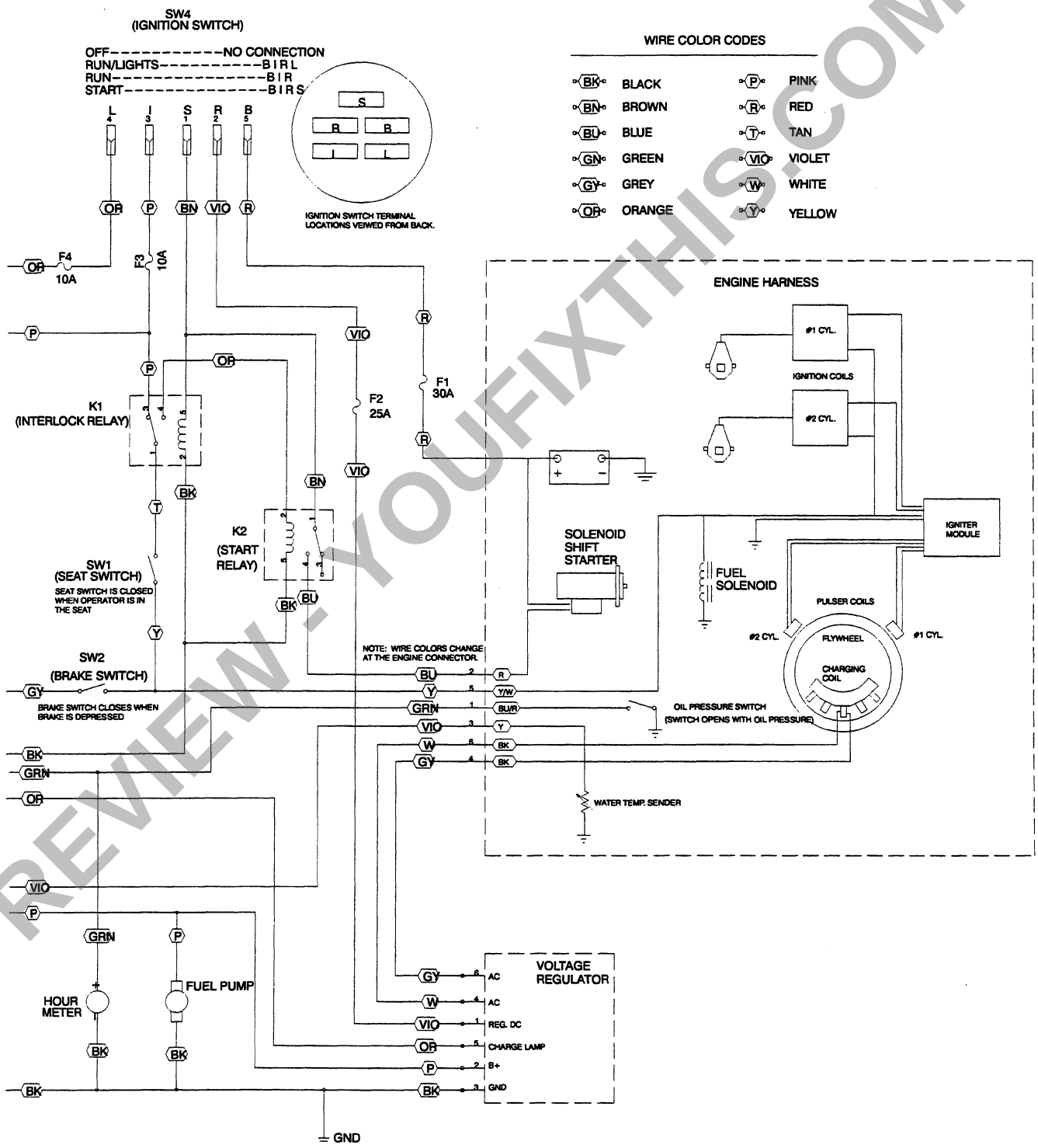
1. Wing bolt
2. Washer
3. Air cleaner cover
4. Air intake duct

4. Remove the wing bolts, washers, air intake duct, and air cleaner cover (Fig. 23).

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Wiring Diagram



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PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The engine starts, but does not keep running	1. Misadjusted or faulty choke or throttle control cable.	1. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	2. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	2. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	3. Dirt or water in the fuel system.	3. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	4. The fuel filter is clogged.	4. Replace the fuel filter.
	5. The fuel pump is faulty.	5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	6. The carburetor is faulty.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. Loose wires or poor connections.	7. Check and tighten wire connections.
	8. The cylinder head gasket is faulty.	8. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	9. A fuse is blown or loose.	9. Correct or replace the fuse.
The engine runs, but knocks or misses.	1. Dirt, water or stale fuel is in the fuel system.	1. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	2. A spark plug lead is loose.	2. Reconnect the spark plug lead.
	3. A spark plug is faulty.	3. Replace the spark plug.
	4. Loose wires or poor connections.	4. Check and tighten wire connections.
	5. Engine overheating.	5. See ENGINE OVERHEATS.
The engine will not idle.	1. The fuel tank vent is restricted.	1. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	2. Dirt, water or stale fuel is in the fuel system.	2. Drain and flush the fuel system; add fresh fuel.
	3. A spark plug is faulty.	3. Replace the spark plug.
	4. Carburetor idle passages are plugged.	4. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	5. The idle speed adjusting screw is incorrectly set.	5. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	6. The fuel pump is faulty.	6. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	7. Low compression.	7. Contact your Authorized Service Dealer.
	8. The air cleaner element is dirty.	8. Clean or replace.

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Starting and Stopping the Engine

Starting

1. Sit down on the seat.
2. Depress the brake pedal.

   Note: The engine will not start unless you fully depress the brake pedal.

3. Push the PTO (power take off) switch to OFF (Fig. 12).
4. Move the choke lever to ON (if the engine is cold) (Fig. 12).
5. Move the throttle lever halfway to FAST (Fig. 12).
6. Turn the ignition key clockwise and hold it in the START position (Fig. 13). When the engine starts, release the key.

   IMPORTANT: Do not run the starter motor more than 5 seconds at a time or premature starter failure may result. If the engine fails to start after 5 seconds, turn the key to the OFF position, recheck the controls and procedures, wait 10 additional seconds and repeat the starting operation; refer to Troubleshooting, page 45.

7. After the engine starts, gradually move the choke lever to OFF (Fig. 12). If the engine stalls or hesitates, move the choke lever back to ON for a few seconds. Then move the throttle lever to the desired setting.

   Note: Allowing the engine to warm up before putting it under load will lengthen engine life.

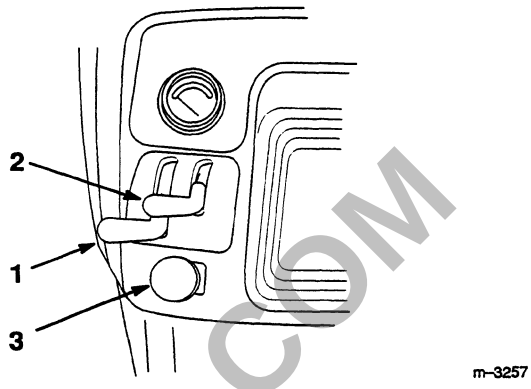


Figure 12

1. Throttle
2. Choke
3. PTO switch

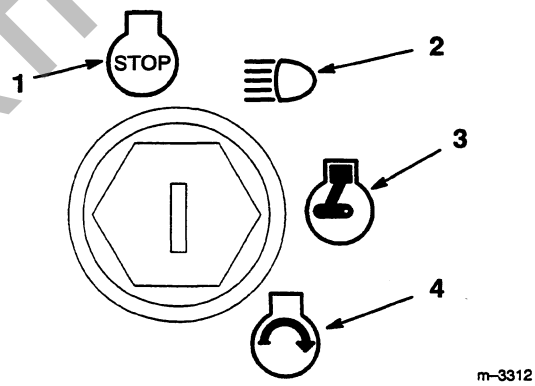


Figure 13

1. Stop
2. Run with lights
3. Run
4. Start

Stopping

1. Move the throttle lever to SLOW (Fig. 12). Allow the engine to idle for 10–30 seconds.
2. Turn the ignition key to "STOP" (Fig. 13).

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