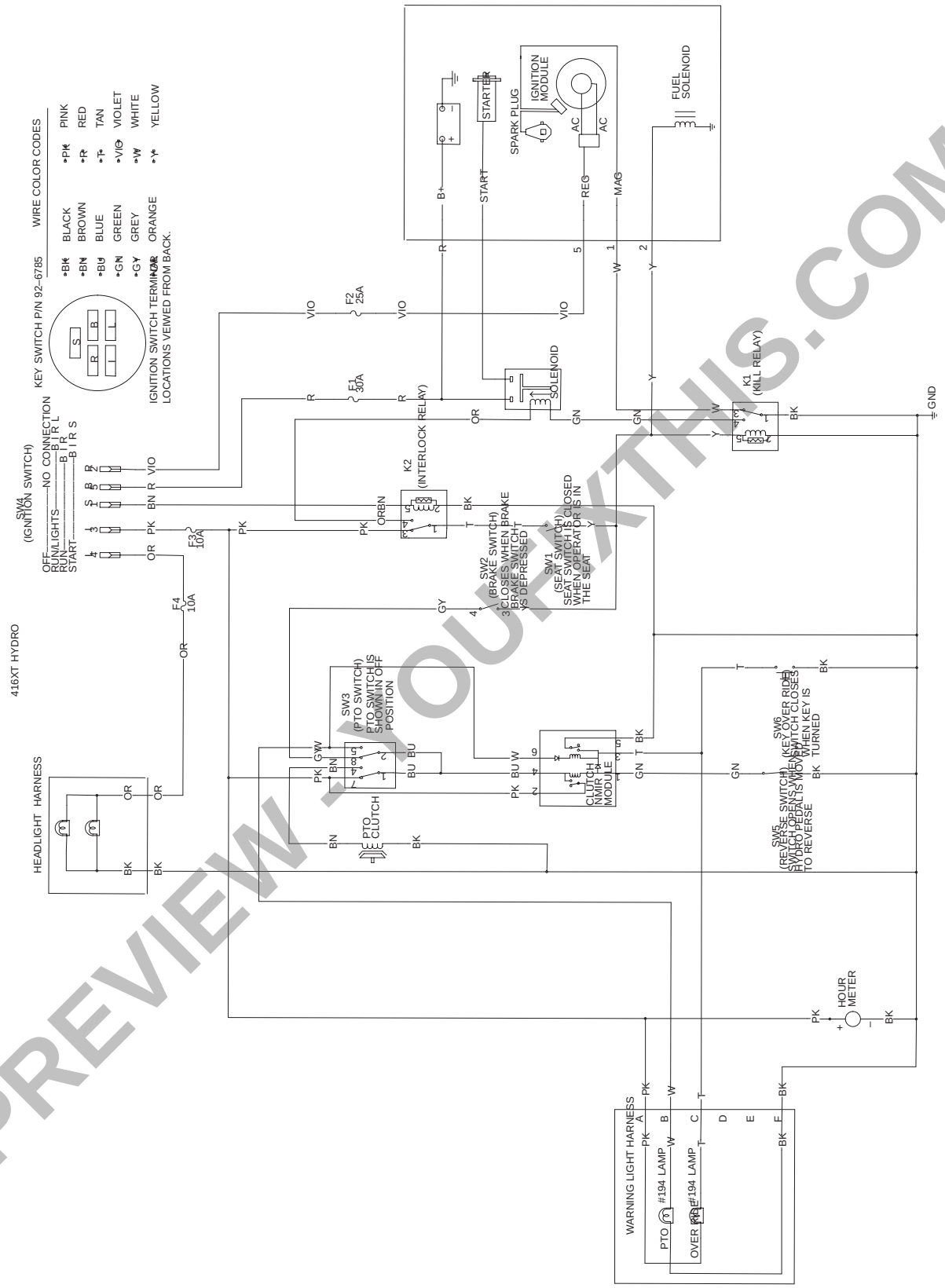
Wiring Diagram



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Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Causes	Corrective Action
Starter does not crank	1. Blade control (PTO) is engaged. 2. Parking brake is not on. 3. Operator is not seated. 4. Battery is dead. 5. Electrical connections are corroded or loose. 6. Fuse is blown. 7. Relay or switch is defective.	1. Move blade control (PTO) to disengaged. 2. Set parking brake. 3. Sit on the seat. 4. Charge the battery. 5. Check electrical connections for good contact. 6. Replace fuse. 7. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine will not start, starts hard, or fails to keep running.	1. Fuel tank is empty. 2. Choke is not On. 3. Air cleaner is dirty. 4. Spark plug wire is loose or disconnected. 5. Spark plug is pitted, fouled, or gap is incorrect. 6. Dirt in fuel filter. 7. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in fuel system.	1. Fill fuel tank with gasoline. 2. Move choke lever to On. 3. Clean or replace air cleaner element. 4. Install wire on spark plug. 5. Install new, correctly gapped spark plug. 6. Replace fuel filter. 7. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine loses power.	1. Engine load is excessive. 2. Air cleaner is dirty. 3. Oil level in crankcase is low. 4. Cooling fins and air passages under engine blower housing are plugged. 5. Spark plug is pitted, fouled, or gap is incorrect. 6. Vent hole in fuel cap is plugged. 7. Dirt in fuel filter. 8. Dirt, water, or stale fuel is in fuel system.	1. Reduce ground speed. 2. Clean air cleaner element. 3. Add oil to crankcase. 4. Remove obstruction from cooling fins and air passages. 5. Install new, correctly gapped spark plug. 6. Clean or replace the fuel cap. 7. Replace fuel filter. 8. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.
Engine overheats.	1. Engine load is excessive. 2. Oil level in crankcase is low. 3. Cooling fins and air passages under engine blower housing are plugged.	1. Reduce ground speed. 2. Add oil to crankcase. 3. Remove obstruction from cooling fins and air passages.

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Maintenance

Recommended Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Service Interval	Maintenance Procedure
Each Use	• Check oil level • Check safety system • Check brake • Clean air intake screen • Check battery electrolyte • Check air cleaner
Every 25 Hours	• Service foam air cleaner[1] • Check tire pressure
Every 50 Hours	• Grease chassis[1] • Check belts for wear/cracks
Every 100 Hours	• Change oil[1] • Replace fuel filter • Clean outside of engine • Replace paper air cleaner
Every 200 Hours	• Check spark plug(s) • Change oil filter[1]
Before Storage	• Perform all maintenance procedures listed above before storage • Drain gasoline • Paint chipped surfaces • Charge battery and disconnect cables • Check front wheel toe-in
After Storage	• Check safety system • Check brake • Check spark plug(s) • Check battery electrolyte • Check tire pressure

[1]More often in dusty, dirty conditions

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

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 and disconnect the wire from the spark plug before you do any maintenance. Set the wire aside so that it does not accidentally contact the spark plug.

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Operation

Think Safety First

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

Controls

Become familiar with all the controls (Fig. 1) before you start the engine and operate the machine.

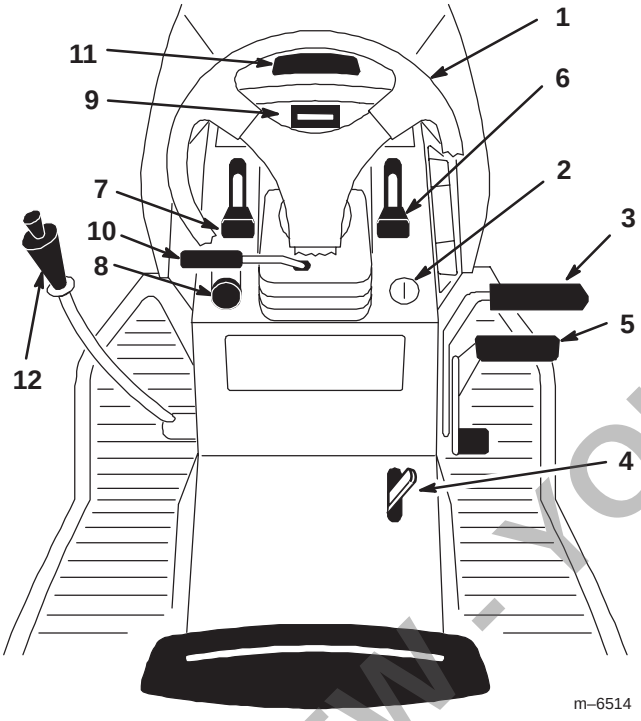


Figure 1

1. Steering wheel
2. Ignition switch
3. Brake pedal
4. Parking brake lever
5. Ground speed selector
6. Throttle lever
7. Choke lever
8. Power take off (PTO)
9. Cruise control switch
10. Indicator control module/Hourmeter
11. Tilt wheel lever
12. Hood opening
13. Attachment lift

Operating the 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. 2) down and hold it in the depressed position.
2. Lift the parking brake lever (Fig. 2) forward 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. 2). The parking brake lever should release.
2. Gradually release the brake pedal.

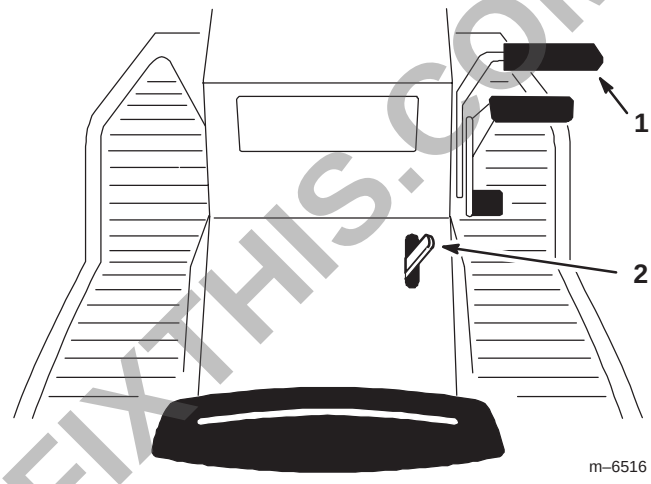


Figure 2

1. Brake pedal
2. Parking brake lever

Starting and Stopping the Engine

Starting the Engine

1. Sit down on the seat.
2. Set the parking brake; refer to Setting the Parking Brake, page 12.

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

3. Push the PTO (power take off) to the off position (Fig. 3).
4. Move the choke lever to the on position (Fig. 3).

Note: An engine that has been running and is warm may not require step 4.

5. Move throttle lever to the fast position (Fig. 3).
6. Turn the ignition key and hold it in the start position (Fig. 4). When the engine starts, release the key.

Important If the engine does not start after 10 seconds of continuous cranking, turn the ignition key to off and let the starter motor cool for 60 seconds; refer to Troubleshooting, page 31.

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Servicing the Engine Oil

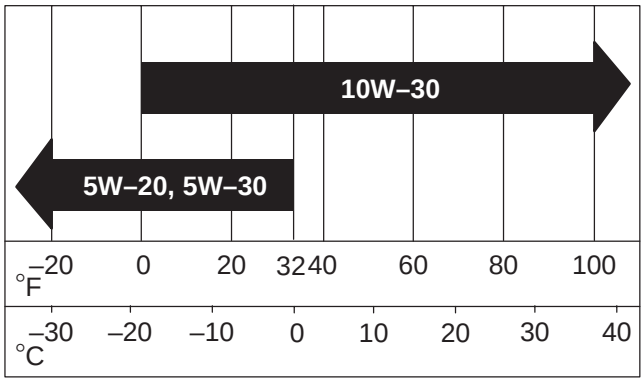
Change the oil after every 100 operating hours.

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

Crankcase Capacity: w/filter, 64 oz. (1.9 l)

Viscosity: See the table below.

USE THESE SAE VISCOSITY OILS



Checking the Engine Oil Level

1. Park the machine on a level surface, disengage the PTO, stop the engine, and remove the key.
2. Clean around the oil dipstick (Fig. 15) so that dirt cannot fall into the filler hole and damage the engine.
3. Unscrew the oil dipstick and wipe the metal end clean (Fig. 15).
4. Slide the oil dipstick fully into the filler tube, but do not thread it onto the tube (Fig. 15). Pull the dipstick out and look at the metal end. If the oil level is low, slowly pour only enough oil into the filler tube to raise the level to, but not over, the **F** mark on the dipstick.

Important Do not overfill the crankcase with oil because the engine may be damaged.

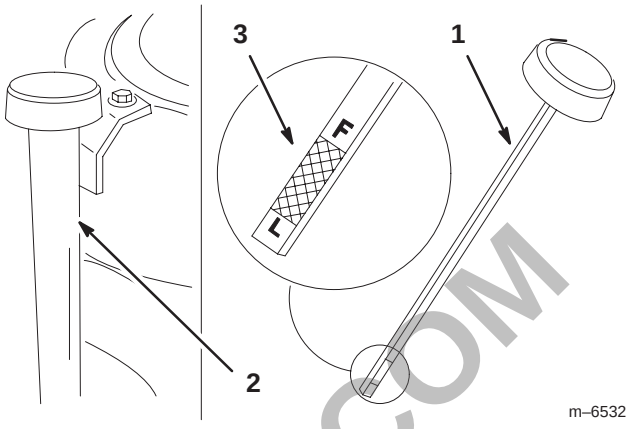


Figure 15

1. Oil dipstick
2. Filler tube
3. Metal end

Changing and Draining the Engine Oil

1. Start the engine and let it run for five minutes. This warms the oil so that 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. Stop the engine, remove the key, and wait for all moving parts to stop before leaving the operating position.
4. Locate a piece of 1/2 inch (13 mm) tubing or hose long enough to extend past the frame. Slide the tubing or drain hose over the drain valve (Fig. 16).
5. Place a pan below the drain hose. Rotate the oil drain valve to allow the oil to drain (Fig. 16).
6. When oil has drained completely, close the drain valve.
7. Remove the drain hose (Fig. 16).

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

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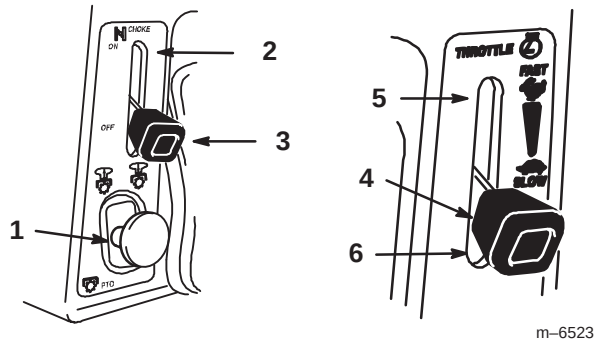
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Problem	Possible Causes	Corrective Action
Abnormal vibration.	1. Engine mounting bolts are loose. 2. Loose engine pulley, idler pulley, or blade pulley. 3. Engine pulley is damaged.	1. Tighten engine mounting bolts. 2. Tighten the appropriate pulley. 3. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.
Machine does not drive.	1. Drive control is in the push position. 2. Traction belt is worn, loose or broken. 3. Traction belt is off pulley.	1. Move drive control to the operate position. 2. Contact Authorized Service Dealer. 3. Contact Authorized Service Dealer.

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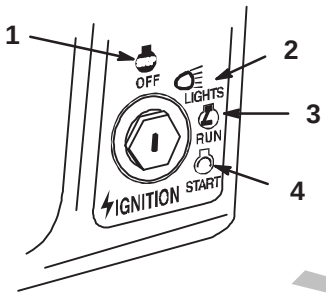
7. After the engine starts, move the choke lever to off (Fig. 3). If the engine stalls or hesitates, move the choke lever back to **on** for a few seconds. Then move the throttle lever to desired setting. Repeat this as required.



m–6523

Figure 3

1. PTO—Off
2. Choke–On
3. Choke–Off
4. Throttle lever
5. Fast
6. Slow



1208

Figure 4

1. Off
2. Lights
3. Run
4. Start

Stopping the Engine

1. Push the PTO (power take off) to off (Fig. 3).
2. Move the throttle lever between half and full throttle (Fig. 3).
3. Turn the ignition key to off (Fig. 4).

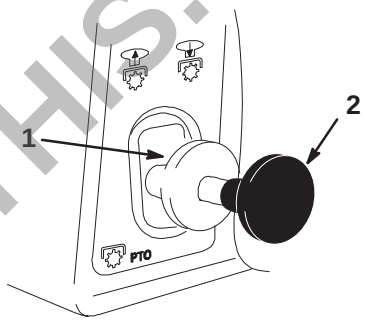
Operating the Power Take Off (PTO)

The power take off (PTO) engages and disengages power to the electric clutch.

While the ignition key is in **run** or lights position and the power take off (PTO) is engaged **on**, the PTO light, in the Indicator Module, will be **on**. When this light is **on** it is a reminder; the starter will not crank and to turn the off PTO before getting off.

Engaging the Power Take Off (PTO)

1. Pull the power take off (PTO) to **on** (Fig. 5).



m–6524

Figure 5

1. Off—disengaged
2. On—engaged

Disengaging the Power Take Off (PTO)

1. Push the power take off (PTO) to off (Fig. 5).

The Safety Interlock System

Caution

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

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

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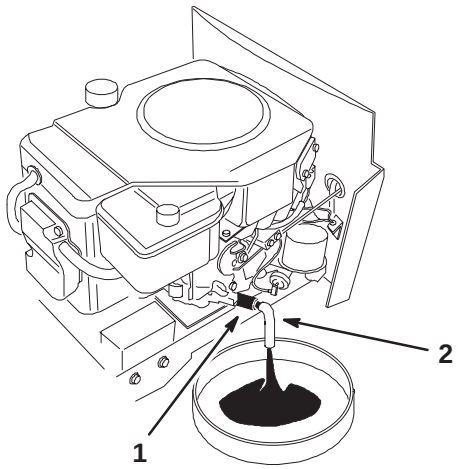


Figure 16

1. Oil drain cap
2. Drain hose

8. Change the oil filter, if necessary (Fig. 17).

9. Clean around the oil dipstick and unscrew the cap (Fig. 15).

10. Slowly pour approximately 80% of the specified oil into the filler tube (Fig. 15). Refer to Servicing the Engine Oil, page 19.

11. Check the oil level; refer to Checking the Engine Oil Level, page 19.

12. Slowly add additional oil to bring it to the full mark.

Changing the Engine Oil Filter

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

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

1. Drain the oil from the engine; refer to Changing and Draining the Oil, page 19.

2. Remove the old filter and wipe the filter adapter (Fig. 17) gasket surface.

3. Place the new filter, open end up, in a shallow pan. Pour new oil of the proper type in through the center hole. Stop pouring when the oil reaches the bottom of the threads. Allow a minute or two for the oil to be absorbed by the filter material.

4. Apply a thin coat of clean oil to the rubber gasket on the replacement filter (Fig. 17).

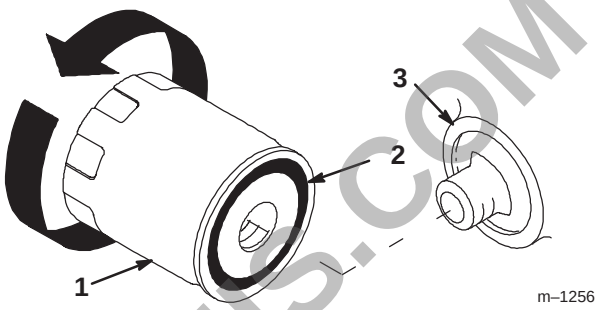


Figure 17

1. Oil filter
2. Gasket
3. Adapter

5. 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 2/3 to 1 turn (Fig. 17).

6. Fill the crankcase with the proper type of new oil; refer to Changing and Draining the Oil, page 19.

Servicing the Air Cleaner

Foam Element: Clean and oil after every 25 operating hours.

Paper Element: Replace after every 100 operating hours.

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

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